The United Methodist Church has a long tradition in American higher education. Since 1784, 839 distinct institutions have been affiliated with the United Methodist Church. Important to the United Methodist tradition are: education for all, regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender; education that appropriately relates faith and reason; education that helps individuals make full use of their capabilities; education aimed at high standards of achievement. Several conclusions are drawn from the history of United Methodist action in higher education. First, the sheer magnitude of that involvement is extraordinary. Secondly, the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country, moving west with the frontier and emphasized the provision of educational opportunity for all. Thirdly, the system was dynamic, always responding to the changing society it served. Closings, disaffiliations, and mergers with other institutions were natural events in the evolution of a stronger, more viable system of institutions. Continued evolution of the system is both natural and desirable. Chronological histories of all educational institutions identified as at some time affiliated with the United Methodist Church and its forebear churches in America are provided. (Author)
To Give the Key of
United Methodists and
1784-1976

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Kent M. Weeks

A STAFF REPORT FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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To Give the Key of Knowledge
United Methodists and Education,
1784-1976

National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
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THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNITED METHODIST HIGHER EDUCATION

The National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education was established by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church in January, 1975. The National Commission's work consists of five broad areas of investigation:

1. An analysis of church policy with respect to The United Methodist Church's involvement in higher education through related institutions, campus ministries, and the support services of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry.

2. An analysis of the environment in which higher education functions and in which it will function in the future, including social, economic, and demographic trends which will affect independent higher education and the church.

3. An analysis of public policy and legal issues related to institutional/state and church/state relationships. Alternative social goals for public policy will be examined along with strategies to implement such goals.

4. An analysis of institutional goals, problems, organizational relationships, support structures, and institutional health, including modeling of effects of alternative church and public policies.

5. An analysis of the current system of campus ministries, including goals, problems, organizational relationships and support structures.

Recommendations based on these analyses will be developed for the appropriate constituencies including public policy makers, institutions, campus ministries, and church members and officials.

Recognizing that many of the problems and concerns the National Commission will be addressing are not peculiarly United Methodist but involve all of independent and especially church-related higher education, an Interdenominational Advisory Group to the National Commission was formed. The Interdenominational Advisory Group consists of staff from the following:
Representatives from the above denominations and organizations have committed their time to the work of the National Commission and are sources of information and insight.

The National Commission is an extraordinary organization in several respects. First, the National Commission is a true ad hocracy, designed to self-destruct at the end of two and a half years. No resources will be expended to perpetuate either the Commission or positions for its staff. Second, the National Commission's charge was totally open-ended. There are no a priori conclusions or commitments to the status quo in United Methodist higher education with respect to either campus ministries or institutions. Even the Board of Higher Education and Ministry, the Commission's parent organization, has opened itself to examination and evaluation by the National Commission. Third, the National Commission staff are independent-minded generalists in higher education. They are committed to rigorous scholarship in the conduct of the various research studies and the formulation of the National Commission policy recommendations. Finally, the National Commission membership is a highly diversified group of persons, each having achieved distinction in his or her own right. This collective experience and wisdom constitute an extraordinary resource committed to what is probably the most comprehensive study ever undertaken by any denomination of its interest and investment in higher education.
INTRODUCTION

Soon after the National Commission began work the staff determined a need for an understanding of the historical origins of the current United Methodist system of higher education. It was felt that a brief history could increase insight in our study of the current system. The project was first defined as the development of a brief chronology of major events in the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education, including dates of foundings and closings of institutions. This first chronology was provided to the Commission membership at their first meeting and consisted of a listing just over 30 pages in length. That initial list sparked considerable interest, and each person who saw it seemed to have more information to add. Some provided leads to new sources, and these in turn led to the identification of more institutions and yet more sources. Finally, the history project grew to represent a rather substantial involvement of staff resources. It became clear that no history had ever been produced which pulled all of the various source materials together. It was also evident that the production of this history would not “save” any colleges, but it was the judgment of the staff that it was nevertheless a worthwhile investment of Commission resources as a service to our supporting church and its institutions.

As the perfection of the history continued, with no clear end in sight, it finally became apparent that we had to arbitrarily draw the line and curtail further research. Thus the current volume is undoubtedly incomplete. There may be sources of data which were not discovered. Some dates are missing, others may be inaccurate, and probably some institutions have been omitted completely. Many of the sources used provided conflicting information. In such cases we tried to use what appeared to be the most authoritative source, or the information that could be corroborated from other sources. In making such judgments we have undoubtedly erred. It is our hope that once this volume is widely distributed readers will provide additional information or corrections to the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church Division of Higher Education so that a complete, definitive history may be produced at some time in the future.

Historical information includes the founding and/or charter dates, critical events in the history of the institutions, mergers, and, where appropriate, the year of the institution's closing or disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church. The information has been gathered from what
appeared to be the most reliable sources readily available. When listing their dates of origin, institutions generally claim the earliest possible date. This document reflects this institutional preference in most cases. Charter dates, because of the legal processes involved, are easier to document than founding dates, but most charter dates tend to follow the founding date by several years.

The index includes an alphabetical listing of over 1200 institutions affiliated one way or another with United Methodism in the United States. However, our research identified only 839 distinct institutions. Many of the institutions appearing in the index were affiliated through merger, or represent changes in name, program level, or location. In the history listings, chapters 3, 4, and 5, all institutions are listed under the current or last known name. Where two or more institutions merged, they are listed under the name of the merged institution. A change in location has been noted for institutions, but relocation was not considered to be equivalent to the founding of a new institution unless a lapse in time or transfer of property merited its recognition as such.

Despite the limitations of the data, the history is not without utility. It can provide the reader with an understanding of the origins of the current United Methodist schools and a sense of their diversity. In addition, one cannot review this history without appreciating the depth of involvement of The United Methodist Church and its forebears in education. Indeed, education has been an inseparable part of American United Methodism throughout its almost two centuries of history. Finally, the history can lend to the understanding of the pattern of development of the United Methodist "system" of education. The role of mergers and closings and relocations becomes apparent. As with any volume of this type, many persons have made contributions to be acknowledged. Two, however, are paramount: Ms. Diane Dillard of the National Commission staff has had primary responsibility for the gathering of the data contained in this volume from the outset. She has spent countless hours in libraries and the archives of the church trying to ferret out all available information. Assisting her in this process, and making a primary contribution to the presentation of the material, has been Ms. Toni K. Flynn, also of the National Commission staff. Those who reviewed all or part of the history and made valuable contributions include: Richard N. Bender, E. Craig Brandenburg, Fred E. Harris, Warren J. Hartman, John D. Humphrey, Martha W. Lawrence, Gerald O. McCulloh, David G. Mobberley, Josephine Pittcock, and F. Thomas Trotter. In addition, council directors of all the annual conferences provided assis-
Appendix C of this volume lists many others who took the time to make specific and valuable contributions to this work in response to an early draft which would clearly have remained woefully incomplete without their assistance. Graphic designer and layout artist for National Commission publications is Hermann F. Zimmermann of Design-Graphics, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee. To all of these we express our gratitude and acknowledge our debt, but in the end it is the staff of the National Commission that bears full responsibility for the materials contained herein. Although the National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education has received and will utilize this history as it conducts its work, the conclusions drawn and interpretations suggested herein have not been adopted or otherwise approved by the National Commission membership.

T. Michael Elliott
The Development of the United Methodist System of Education

PART ONE
The United Methodist Tradition

The United Methodist Church has a long, rich tradition in American higher education. American Methodism has been committed to education since its beginnings. The Christmas Conference of 1784, at which the Methodist Church in America was established, authorized as one of its first acts the establishment of Cokesbury College in Abingdon, Maryland. Soon thereafter Bishop Francis Asbury wrote to all Methodists, reminding them of their obligation to erect a school in the vicinity of every church, "...to give the key of knowledge in a general way to your children, and those of the poor in the vicinity of your small towns and villages." Since that time literally hundreds of schools and colleges have been founded by or for United Methodists. This tradition continues today in 107 colleges and universities, 14 elementary and secondary schools, and 13 seminaries in the United States.

It has often been said that The United Methodist Church throughout its history in America has been affiliated in some way with 1,000 institutions. The current history includes institutions that were founded by Methodists or founded in the interest of Methodism and also institutions that have in some way been affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebears (i.e., institutions that a particular annual conference supported). The list also includes institutions that were founded by the state or other denominations and by some means later came under Methodist influence. This history documents 839 distinct institutions, although the number exceeds 1,200 if changes in name are cited as separate institutions, and possibly as many as 1,500 if changes in location are so cited.

A Unique Tradition

Throughout the almost two centuries of United Methodist involvement in higher education the major themes of the United Methodist tradition have been:

TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

- Education should be available to all people regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender.
- Education should appropriately relate faith and reason.
- Education should help individuals make full use of their capabilities and experience for service. Therefore, liberal and classical learning is critical along with professional and vocational training and neither is subservient to the other.
- Education should aim at high standards of student achievement based on deep concern for what is best for the person.

Although the United Methodist tradition now faces new frontiers and challenges in contemporary society, an understanding of the history of that tradition informs current policy. The new problems are difficult and require new kinds of solutions, but the tradition is not outdated.

Education for All

The United Methodist Church's concern for the education of all persons, regardless of sex or ethnic, economic, or social background, is manifested through its relationship with institutions having different purposes and constituencies. In the earliest days, this concern was expressed through the establishment of primary and secondary schools. The initial concern was basic literacy. Later, as the level of literacy rose, higher education became the major concern.

Wesley directly influenced the church's involvement in education. He became involved in educational matters when there was no significant education for the children of the working class except as pre-apprenticeship training. Educational opportunities for women were also not generally available. Wesley was disappointed with tax-supported education of his day, finding it "godless" and "harsh." For Wesley, religion and education went hand in hand:

... Since he believed that, though God is the only physician of souls, man might assist in the cure, and that the assistance could only be effectively rendered by education, we can see that in John Wesley's mind the scope of education was universal, embracing both the poor and the rich, and that for him the stratification of society, each with its different need in education, no longer existed.\(^2\)

The Methodists were among the first to feel that a liberal education was necessary for the poor as well as the rich, the black as well as the white.

\(^3\) Ibid., p. 42.
THE UNITED METHODIST TRADITION

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the woman as well as the man. The church's contribution to the education of underprivileged persons, of blacks, and of women is extraordinary. As a result of its close identification with the emancipation movement, the Methodist Episcopal Church was a leader in the education of blacks after the Civil War. The Freedman's Aid Society, founded in 1866, became the church agency which addressed the vocational, educational, and religious needs of freed blacks. This commitment on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the education of blacks continues today through 12 predominantly black colleges and the programs of many other United Methodist-related institutions. Meharry Medical College has graduated almost 50% of the black physicians and dentists now practicing in this country, and Gammon Theological Seminary has been foremost in the theological education of blacks. Wesleyan College, a United Methodist institution founded as Georgia Female College in 1836, was the first American institution to offer women a collegiate education and is the oldest college for women in the world. Still other institutions were specifically intended to provide education to the children of the poor.

Education of Ministers

The need for well-trained, learned clergy, the educational needs of an increasingly affluent church membership, and interdenominational competition were factors which influenced Methodist involvement in higher education. As the frontier lands became increasingly settled and as schools developed, the populace became increasingly literate. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the eighteenth century had recruited its membership largely from the less privileged classes. The church of the nineteenth century, however, saw the expansion of both wealth and education among its membership. Finding it was behind the times, the church recognized its need for a more educated clergy. Methodism competed with other denominations for both members and image.

The ranks of our ministry were often impoverished by young men of piety and promise going out among others to seek literary advantages which we could not give them, and finally connecting themselves with other ecclesiastical bodies. Thus, even while some church leaders continued to oppose the notion of a "man-made ministry," pressure from the pioneer membership forced the creation of the first school for ministers at Newbury, Vermont, in

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1 The History of American Methodism, op. cit., I, 360.

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1839. This institution later moved to Boston where it became the School of Theology of Boston University. Currently 13 seminaries and schools of theology are affiliated with and supported by The United Methodist Church and carry the church’s responsibility for theological education.

Higher Education with a Religious Dimension
In the absence of Methodist institutions of higher education, Methodist youth wishing to pursue their education were forced to go to institutions of other denominations. In the process, they often abandoned Methodism and joined the church that sponsored their college or university. This trend was a source of great concern to many and was viewed as a practical reason for the founding of colleges. Moreover, the role of education in deepening and maturing conversion had been set forth by Wesley. Knowledge was viewed as empowering to Christian individuals in such a way as to benefit the individual as well as the church and society.

From the outset the church’s involvement in education was both broad-minded and inclusive. In Gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi In Usum Ecclesiae Et Republicae: “To the glory of the most high God in the service of the church and state.” This Latin statement, chosen by Wesley as the motto of Kingswood School, embraces the major elements of United Methodist ministry in higher education, a ministry whose institutions “have given the search for knowledge full freedom in a Christian but nonsectarian atmosphere.”

The essence of the Methodist tradition is that education is a means to serve. It is education with a religious dimension, but not religious education. Narrow sectarianism has not been the central thrust of The United Methodist Church or its forebears in higher education.

Education and the Individual
The United Methodist Church and its forebears have always maintained concern for individual persons as a primary focus. One manifestation of this concern is the church’s support of education aimed at helping individuals make full use of themselves in service to their people or given community, to the greater society, and, hence, to themselves. Such concerns are central to the purposes of liberal arts colleges.

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7 The History of American Methodism, Inc. cit.
9 The History of American Methodism, op. cit., I. 552-553.
10 Gross, op. cit., p. 118.
Theologies of United Methodist forebear churches have varied, even as theologies of congregations vary today. It is likely that educational philosophies would vary also. However, United Methodists invariably place high value on the individual. The empowerment of the individual’s spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, emotional, and physical resources is of paramount concern, and this concern underlies all United Methodist support for education, especially liberal arts education.

**Growth of the United Methodist System of Higher Education**

Although the earliest Methodists recognized the importance of higher education and immediately began work on a college, it was much later that Methodists made a significant contribution to the widespread proliferation of educational institutions in pre-Civil War America. The first major thrust in this direction came in 1820 when the General Conference adopted a resolution asking each annual conference to establish a literary institution within its bounds. The next General Conference passed a second resolution strengthening the first. The founding of educational institutions thus became a priority of the total church. Existing academies, literary institutions, and seminaries proved not sufficient to meet the needs of the growing and migrating Methodist congregation.

A Tennessee Conference study committee reported in 1846:

> It is the opinion of your committee that next to the cause of religion itself, that of education has claims upon us of a high and commanding character. . . .

> . . . In a word we should lay our hand upon this instrumentality, and make it what it is designed to be, the handmaid to religion. —The interests of Protestantism demand this, and while other denominations have been doing much in this cause, the Methodist Church, with all her superior advantages, has been idle, until a few years past. Let us no longer slumber while so much is to do, and may be done by us.¹¹

Colleges were considered an asset to their communities and added considerably to the attractiveness of a territory, especially since many of the earliest colleges were founded in secluded areas. Methodists established many frontier colleges located in the wilderness, away from worldliness, for it was felt that in such a natural setting the nurture of

young minds and bodies could best take place. The desire for healthy surroundings was so strong that in 1893 the St. Louis Conference disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute because it felt there was no future for a school in Caledonia, Mo., which was so close (12 miles) to a railroad.

Many Methodist colleges were established a number of years before their territories had become states. Table 1 lists twelve of the current United Methodist institutions for which this was true. In the case of the University of Denver, the founding preceded statehood by 12 years, and Dickinson College was founded 14 years before Pennsylvania became a state and three years before the Declaration of Independence.\(^\text{12}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Year Founded</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of Statehood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson College</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisburg College</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albion College</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern University</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Wesleyan University</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence University</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamline University</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker University</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Denver</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota Wesleyan University</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Puget Sound</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City University</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partly in response to the proliferation of institutions claiming affiliation with United Methodism the church in 1892 established the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church had earlier recognized the importance of education in the life of the church by establishing the General Board of Education as one of the permanent institutions of

\(^{12}\) Dickinson College was founded by Presbyterians but affiliated with Methodism in 1833.
the church in 1864. The founding of the University Senate marks the first attempts to certify the institutions claiming Methodist relationship. It was supported by the association of presidents as a federation of institutions and is often cited as the first voluntary accrediting organization in higher education, predating the regional and other national associations by several years.

**Impediments to Institutional Growth or Survival**

Less than three of every ten institutions founded have continued to the current time as separate, United Methodist institutions. Early institutions, founded on the edges of the frontier, waged constant warfare against natural hazards such as fires as well as political and financial difficulties, and the sparseness of the population. Plagued by such difficulties, many institutions were forced to close almost as soon as they opened. Others seemed to struggle from year to year, sometimes closing temporarily but then reopening.

Fire proved to be a grave and common threat to the survival of early institutions. The first Methodist college in America, Cokesbury College (Dickinson did not join the Methodist connection until 1833), was founded in 1784, opened in 1787, and burned in 1795. It was rebuilt and reopened in 1796 but was consumed by fire a second time that same year. It never reopened. Many other institutions were unable to reopen after a fire, including Central Alabama Academy, Littleton College, San Angelo Junior College, Weston Female College, York College, and others. Wesleyan Female College was also rebuilt after a first fire but closed permanently in 1893 after a second fire destroyed the college.

The Civil War was to prove a special trial for many institutions. Many were forced to close for the duration of the war while others closed at the outset of the Civil War but then never reopened. Clearly, tenuous existence is not a new phenomenon in United Methodist higher education.

Another factor which contributed to the demise of many institutions was the lack of an adequate financial base from their day of founding. It became part of the conventional wisdom in frontier America that "one could hardly set up camp without a school springing up next to one's wagon." Many such schools were founded by United Methodists but never had the strong foundation necessary for survival. Most had meager or no endowments, and some occasionally suspended operations until
the staff could raise sufficient funds to reopen. For example, Allegheny College closed for a year in 1844 in order that the president and others might devote their entire time to the raising of money. Elsewhere the presiding elders found it necessary to go directly to their congregations begging food for the professors’ tables.

Though controversial today, the granting of funds and land to independent institutions by state governments was a fairly common practice until the mid- to late nineteenth century, and many Methodist institutions received such support. With the rise of state-supported institutions, especially the land-grant colleges spawned by the Morrill Act of 1862, state support of institutions sponsored by churches or other bodies independent of the state began to dry up. Such state-sponsored institutions represented special competition to United Methodist and some other independent institutions because they were founded on many of the same democratic ideals which characterized the United Methodist tradition. Thus state controlled institutions have been factors in the decline of independent and United Methodist institutions almost since their earliest foundings.

The responses of United Methodist institutions to all of these environmental and other impediments varied. Some closed, but many exhibited remarkable resiliency. As will be shown in the following sections, many merged their assets to build new and stronger institutions. This evolutionary pattern has continued through the present century. Reacting to what some later called the reckless proliferation of institutions, Methodists have long looked to their system of higher education with an eye for fewer and stronger institutions. In 1934, the General Conference officially stated that the church should have “fewer and stronger institutions strategically located.” The thrust has been a reduction in the number of institutions in the name of the church as well as a strengthening in the nurture and support of those institutions, thus creating an ever stronger system of United Methodist higher education.

The net effect of all these forces is illustrated by the data displayed in Table 2. Here the size of the system of institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches is shown for each of four points in time. The system has always been characterized by a high degree of change as it has evolved to its present form. This evolution is described in Chapter 2.

### TABLE 2. NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS FORBEAR CHURCHES: 1828, 1860, 1899, 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>1828</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1899</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminaries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>281</strong></td>
<td><strong>281</strong></td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the preceding sections the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education was briefly described in terms of its traditions and the forces which helped to shape its evolution. What follows are attempts to describe that evolution more precisely in analytic terms. The chronological data presented in chapters 3, 4, and 5 are subject to analysis in many different ways, and only some are presented here. Hence the data in the following chapters may not only provide the detailed understanding of the current analyses, but provide a resource work for other analysts who, hopefully, will continue this work. One area in need of analysis not possible here is the interrelationship of the history of these institutions with the histories of the denominations which came together to form The United Methodist Church. For the benefit of readers not familiar with the United Methodist tradition, a brief description of the development of The United Methodist Church is provided in Appendix A. From the analysis provided there it is clear that the history of the church has been characterized by mergers, just as the following analyses will so characterize the histories of United Methodist educational institutions.

In gathering statistics for this discussion the history has been divided into four time periods of unequal length. They are:

1784–1828, the period from the founding of the first Methodist institution through the end of the Jeffersonian era. Institutions founded before 1784 and later affiliated with The United Methodist Church are counted in this period:

1829–1860, the pre-Civil War years, beginning with the Jacksonian era and ending with the outbreak of the war.

1861–1899, the Civil War and post-war years through the turn of the century.

1900–1976, the twentieth century to date.

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Other such breakdowns are possible, and the selection of these is in part arbitrary. Nevertheless, such division does enable the analyst to observe changes in the evolving system over time in a manner difficult to perceive directly from the histories presented in the following chapters.

One recurring difficulty in gathering statistics from the histories was the problem of missing data. Information is incomplete for some institutions, missing a date of founding, a date of closure, or a date of disaffiliation or merger. For ten institutions no data at all were found except references to their existence in several sources. Where possible, judgments were made concerning in which period a given event most likely occurred, basing the deductions on continuance or cessation of references in secondary sources. Clearly, however, such procedures are likely to have introduced error, and the statistics should not be considered absolutely precise. However, there is no indication that any error so introduced would likely be of sufficient magnitude to distort the overall trends cited and conclusions drawn.

The data chosen for analysis in the following sections are but a partial sample of the total analyses which could be gleaned from the history. Analyses are focused on total data for all institutions, and those for the colleges and universities. Additional data, including summary data for the seminaries and elementary and secondary schools related to The United Methodist Church may be found in the statistical tables included in this volume as Appendix B.

Foundings

Of the 839 institutions identified by National Commission staff research, founding dates are available for 829. Table 3 displays the distribution of the institutional foundings over time. The "Current United Methodist Institutions" line includes the founding dates of the 64 institutions which have subsequently merged to become part of the 134 institutions which currently constitute the United Methodist system. More than half of the 198 institutions were founded in the period from the Civil War through the turn of the century, and, surprisingly, 25 new institutions have been founded since that time. Only 8 of the current United Methodist institutions were founded prior to 1829, although 36 institutions had been founded by that time which were then, or later became, United Methodist affiliated. The other 28 have either closed or disaffiliated from the United Methodist system. While the majority of the institutions currently operating as United Methodist were founded in the 1861–1899 period,
TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current United Methodist Institutions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former United Methodist Institutions*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>641**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>839**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.
* Includes ten institutions for which closing dates are not available.

The greatest number of the closed and currently disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to the Civil War. By considering each participant in a merger as a surviving institution [through the merger], it is possible to compare “survival” rates for each period of founding. Only 22% of the institutions founded prior to 1829 have survived to the present time, while the rate for those founded between 1829–1860 is 16%. Of the institutions founded between 1861–1899, 29% survived, and of those founded in this century 46% are still operating, although the latter group has yet to stand the tests of time as have the previous groups. In total, 24%, or 198, of the 839 institutions have survived to the present as distinct institutions or through merger.

The above data include seminaries and elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. Table 4 displays the founding date data for United Methodist colleges and universities, including Meharry Medical College. There it may be seen that the overall distribution is essentially similar to that for all institutions, except that survival rates tend to be somewhat higher. The primary reason for this is that elementary and secondary school data include 76 Indian mission schools which have closed. Again, it is noted in Table 4 that a majority of the surviving colleges were founded subsequent to 1861, whereas a majority of the closed or disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to that time.
TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current United Methodist Colleges and Universities*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former United Methodist Colleges and Universities**</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>392***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>560***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions

|                                      | 37% | 23% | 35% | 45% | 30% |

* Includes Meharry Medical College.
** Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.
*** Includes nine colleges for which founding dates are not available.

Disaffiliations and Closings

Only 198 institutions have survived as components of the 134 current institutions, although more than 800 were founded. Of the remainder, 40 have continued to operate, though disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, and the remainder have closed. Table 5 displays the distribution of founding and closing dates for 347 colleges and universities founded or affiliated with The United Methodist Church which have subsequently closed. Again, the concentration of foundings is apparent in the nineteenth century, with the concentration of closings occurring during and following the Civil War and into the current century. Of the 40 institutions still operating but disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, a similar pattern of foundings is apparent in Table 6. However, more than 80% of the disaffiliations have occurred since 1900. These disaffiliated institutions are of special interest. It is often suggested that disaffiliating institutions take that action in order to become a...
TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING AND CLOSING DATES OF UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NO LONGER OPERATING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number Founded</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>347*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Closed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>345**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Founding and closing dates for nine colleges are unknown.
**The total number of closings does not equal the total number of institutions founded because on two occasions two institutions merged, and the new, merged institution later closed.

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF FOUNDING AND DISAFFILIATION OF FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS STILL OPERATING*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number Founded</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Disaffiliated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*On six occasions two of the institutions merged prior to disaffiliation, thus the number of foundings is six greater than the number of disaffiliations.
**The date of disaffiliation is unknown for 2 of the institutions, thus the total exceeds the sum of the numbers specified as disaffiliations within the four periods by two.

part of a state system. The data collected by the National Commission suggest that this is not true. Table 7 displays data for institutions which disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, including those which disaffiliated and later closed. Of the 79 institutions which disaffiliated, 19, or about 25%, did so to become state institutions. The majority became independent institutions related to no church or affiliated with another church. Of those that did become state institutions, five nevertheless closed and fourteen (75%) are still operating. Of those disaffiliated institutions which remained independent, 43% are currently operating.
TABLE 7. DISAFFILIATED UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, CURRENTLY OPERATING AND CLOSED, BY REASON FOR DISAFFILIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Disaffiliation</th>
<th>Currently Operating</th>
<th>Now Closed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Become a State Institution</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Remain an Independent Institution</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mergers

An especially interesting aspect of the history of the United Methodist system of institutions of higher education has been the role of mergers. Although well over 800 institutions were founded, only 73 mergers have occurred. Because each merger necessarily involves two institutions, substantially more than 73 institutions have been involved; however, because some institutions' histories include two or more mergers, the total number of institutions which have undergone mergers is something less than 146. However, even if the number were to reach that high it would mean that only 17% of all the institutions ever affiliated with The United Methodist Church underwent mergers. However, the apparent smallness of the number of such actions belies the real importance of mergers in the history of United Methodist institutions. Tables 8 and 9 display, for all institutions, and for colleges and universities only, respectively, the number of mergers in the histories of current United Methodist institutions, former United Methodist institutions still operating, though disaffiliated, and former United Methodist institutions now closed. These data provide incontrovertible evidence that although the numbers of mergers have not been great, those that have occurred have been heavily concentrated among those surviving institutions. Indeed, an apparent characteristic of many institutions which have continued to operate has been a willingness to undertake mergers. In 70 of the 73 documented mergers, the merged institutions are still operating through the successor institutions. In only three instances did merged institutions later close.

The results are equally dramatic when only the data for colleges and universities are considered. (See Table 9.) Sixty-seven mergers took
TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED INSTITUTIONS, ALL TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional Status</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently United Methodist-Related</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly United Methodist, Still</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly United Methodist, Now</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College and University Status</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently United Methodist-Related</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly United Methodist, Still</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formerly United Methodist, Now</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

place in colleges and universities currently operating, while only two occurred among the former United Methodist institutions now closed. Further, this apparent effect of merger cannot be discounted as a phenomenon of the distant past with no current relevance. Two-thirds of the mergers among the institutions currently operating in relation to The United Methodist Church occurred during this century.
Some Lessons of History

The vast amount of data contained in this volume is susceptible to analysis in many different ways, a few of which are summarized above. The kinds of conclusions one may draw are obviously dependent upon the kinds of analyses conducted. Thus, such conclusions as may be presented here are clearly incomplete relative to a complete analysis of the data. Nevertheless, some overriding statements can be made with substantial confidence.

Above all else, The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches have a magnificent history in the support of education. It is unlikely that any other group of persons representing 10% or less of the population has contributed so much to the education of Americans. Further, these educational institutions were supported for their educational value, recognized by United Methodists from the earliest beginnings of the Methodist, Evangelical, and United Brethren churches in this country, rather than for purposes of religious indoctrination. The indirect contribution the church has made to the country through these institutions cannot be measured. What number of students at these institutions were enabled to contribute to their society and humanity because of the advantage of United Methodist-supported education? How many graduates of these colleges and universities have assumed leadership positions in the church, nation, and world? The sheer magnitude of the history of United Methodist involvement in education is impressive indeed.

Secondly, it is clear that the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country. They moved west with the frontier. They arose and closed in response to the moving population. and as they developed, they reflected the American ideals of democracy by emphasizing the provision of educational opportunity for all.

Thirdly, the system was dynamic, never being frozen in an artificial equilibrium, but always responding to the changing society it served. Some institutions closed because of inadequate financing, in turn dependent on an inadequate constituency to be served. As changes in population distribution, transportation, and other characteristics of society allowed institutions to complete their missions they, too, closed, to be followed by new institutions with new locations and new missions. Some institutions sought to define new missions for themselves and disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church in favor of other supporters. More disaffiliated as a result of church action as annual con-
ferences sought to concentrate their resources in fewer institutions. Still others recognized that an appropriate mode of institutional survival was merger with other institutions to build stronger, consolidated ones. When viewed in the context of the history of these 839 institutions, these actions of closing, disaffiliation, and merger do not appear to be the traumatic crisis occasions they are sometimes perceived to be today. Rather, they are natural events in the evolution of an ever stronger, more viable system of educational institutions.

There is no reason to assume that the current, 1976, system of educational institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church has achieved any state of perfection such that further evolution will not take place. Disaffiliations have occurred within the past year, and current events suggest that some closings are imminent. Discussions of potential mergers both within the United Methodist system and with potential partners not currently part of that system are taking place at the time of this writing. It is likely that such discussions would be well informed by reviewing this history. The future of the institutions and their service to the United Methodist tradition of education should be the primary criterion for such decisions. This history provides a context for such deliberations that allows escape from the traditional problems of the vested interests of individuals or constituencies.

In considering the data presented in this history, it is appropriate to note with Shakespeare that "what is past is prologue." This volume is a prologue that suggests a possibly bright future for the system of United Methodist education if it is ever evolving so that it may continue "... to give the key of knowledge..."

11 The Tempest. II. i.
Chronological Histories of Educational Institutions Affiliated with The United Methodist Church

PART TWO
Included in this chapter are chronological histories of the 134 institutions in the United Methodist system of educational institutions. The chapter is divided into three sections, with colleges and universities (including Meharry Medical College), schools of theology and seminaries, and elementary and secondary schools each listed separately. Institutions which have merged with others and have continued to operate through that merger are listed as part of the history of the new, merged institution.

UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ADRIAN COLLEGE    Adrian, Michigan (1845— )

The following institutions merged to become Adrian College:

Michigan Union College    Adrian, Michigan (1845–1859)
1854–1855, established as a seminary by the Wesleyan Methodist Church
1855, Michigan Union College formed from a merger of the original Wesleyan Methodist Seminary and Leoni Seminary (Meth. Prot.)
1859, library, students, and some faculty members of Michigan Union College, upon invitation, united with the newly formed Adrian College to become Adrian College

Adrian College   Adrian, Michigan (1859— )
1859, Adrian College chartered as a degree granting institution
1868, trustees of college transferred sole ownership of Adrian College to the Meth. Prot. Church
1916, Adrian College and West Lafayette College merged to become Adrian College
West Lafayette College  West Lafayette, Ohio (1899-1916)
1916, West Lafayette College and Adrian College merged to become Adrian College

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY  Anchorage, Alaska (1957-)

ALBION COLLEGE  Albion, Michigan (1835-)
1835, chartered as Spring Arbor Seminary, Spring Arbor, Mich.
1836, college was moved to Albion, Mich.
1843, became Wesleyan Seminary at Albion
1850, Albion Female Collegiate Institute was established to provide educational opportunities for women, under the control of Wesleyan Seminary at Albion
1847, Albion Female Collegiate Institute and Wesleyan Seminary merged to become Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Albion
1861, chartered as Albion College; degrees granted to men and women

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE  Reading, Pennsylvania (1856-)
The following institutions merged to become Albright College:

Albright College  Reading, Pennsylvania (1856-)
1856, founded as Union Seminary (The Evangelical Assoc.), New Berlin, Pa.
1887, became Central Pennsylvania College
1902, Central Pennsylvania College and Albright Collegiate Institute merged to become Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.
1928, Albright College and Schuylkill College merged to become Albright College; relocated to the Schuylkill campus, Reading, Pa.
1946, became an E.U.B. school

Schuylkill College  Reading, Pennsylvania (1881-1928)
1881, established by the East Pennsylvania Conference (The Evangelical Assoc.), Reading, Pa.
1886, college was moved to Fredericksburg, Pa.
1902, college was moved back to Reading, Pa.
1923, became Schuylkill College
1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged to become Albright College

Albright Collegiate Institute  Myerstown, Pennsylvania (1895-1902)
1895, established by the United Evangelical Church
1902, Albright Collegiate Institute and Central Pennsylvania College merged to become Albright College

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE  Meadville, Pennsylvania (1815-  )
1817, chartered
1831, college temporarily closed due to financial difficulties
1833, reopened; came under Methodist control
1870, became a co-educational institution

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  Washington, D.C. (1893-  )
1893, chartered
1915, officially dedicated and classes began; originally founded as a graduate school of history and public affairs
1925, liberal arts curriculum added; became a full university

ANDREW COLLEGE  Cuthbert, Georgia (1854-  )
1834, chartered as Andrew Female College
1863, temporarily closed during the Civil War; buildings used as a Confederate hospital
1866, reopened
1892, campus destroyed by fire
1897, became Andrew College
1956, became a co-educational institution

BAKER UNIVERSITY  Baldwin City, Kansas (1858-  )
The following institutions merged to become Baker University:
Baker University  Baldwin City, Kansas (1858-  )
1930, Baker University and Missouri Wesleyan College merged to become Baker University

Missouri Wesleyan College  Cameron, Missouri (1883-1930)
1883, established as Cameron Institute
1897, became Missouri Wesleyan College
1928, reorganized to become a junior college
1930, Missouri Wesleyan College and Baker University merged to become Baker University

Baldwin-Wallace College  Berea, Ohio (1845-  )
The following institutions merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College:
Baldwin University  Berea, Ohio (1845-1913)
1845, established as Baldwin Institute, a seminary for men and women
1846, first instruction
1855, became Baldwin University
1913, Baldwin University and German-Wallace College merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

NOTE: Nast Theological Seminary, established in 1902, grew out of Nast Theological Professorship (1899). It might have been a part of Baldwin University and later Baldwin-Wallace College.

German-Wallace College  Berea, Ohio (1863-1913)
1913, German-Wallace College and Baldwin University merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

BENNETT COLLEGE  Greensboro, North Carolina (1873-1926)
1873, established as a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)
1926, admission limited to women

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE  Daytona Beach, Florida (1872-1923)
(Notes of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1923, known as Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute; came under control of the M.E.C.
1929, became Bethune-Cookman College
1936, high school curriculum discontinued
1944, became a four-year degree granting college

The following institutions merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute:

Cookman Institute for Boys  Jacksonville, Florida (1872-1923)
1923, Cookman Institute for Boys and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls  Daytona Beach, Florida (1904-1923)
1923, Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls and Cookman Institute for Boys merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE  Birmingham, Alabama (1856- )

The following institutions merged to become Birmingham-Southern College:
CURRENT UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

Southern University  Greensboro, Alabama (1856-1918)
1856, chartered
1859, first instruction
1918, Southern University and Birmingham College merged to become
Birmingham-Southern College

Birmingham College  Birmingham, Alabama (1898-1918)
1898, established as North Alabama Conference College for Men
1909, became Birmingham College
1918, Birmingham College and Southern University merged to become
Birmingham-Southern College

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  Boston, Massachusetts (1839-1847)
1839, established as Wesleyan Theological Institute, in connection
with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt.
1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General
Biblical Institute
1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theo-
logical Seminary
1860, Boston University was established; the original seminary be-
came Boston University School of Theology

BREVARD COLLEGE  Brevard, North Carolina (1853-1870)
The following institutions merged to become Brevard College:

Rutherford College  Brevard, North Carolina (1853-1934)
1853, established as Owl Hollow Academy
1858, became Rutherford Academy
1861, became Rutherford Seminary
1870, became Rutherford College
1934, Rutherford College, Weaver College, and Brevard Institute
merged to become Brevard College

Weaver College  Weaverville, North Carolina (1873-1934)
1873, established as Weaverville College (also known as Weaver Male
College)
1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Weaver College
1934, Weaver College, Rutherford College, and Brevard Institute
merged to become Brevard College
Brevard Institute  Brevard, North Carolina (1895-1934)
1934, Brevard Institute, Rutherford College, and Weaver College merged to become Brevard College

CENTENARY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  Hackettstown, New Jersey (1866-)
1866, established as Centenary Collegiate Institute by the Newark Annual Conference (M.E.C.)
1867, chartered
1874, reorganized as a co-educational preparatory school and woman's college
1897, college work discontinued
1910, admission limited to girls
1926, reorganized as a two-year college for women
1956, became Centenary College for Women

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA  Shreveport, Louisiana (1825-)
[History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.]
1845, State of Louisiana threatened to close the institution; came under control of M.E.C., So., when purchased by the church for $10,000 (Trustees were relieved of repayment in refund for educating 10 indigents a year and agreeing to not establish a sectarian course of study)
1861, closed temporarily because of the Civil War
1865, reopened
1908, college was moved to Shreveport, La.

The following institutions merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana:

College of Louisiana  Jackson, Louisiana (1825-1845)
1825, established by the State of Louisiana as a quasipublic institution
1845, College of Louisiana and Centenary at Clinton merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana

Centenary at Clinton  Blandon Springs, Mississippi (1839-1845)
1839, established in Clinton, Miss.
1840, college was moved to Blandon Springs, Miss.
1845, Centenary at Clinton and College of Louisiana merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana

CENTRAL METHODIST COLLEGE Fayette, Missouri (1854- )

[History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.]

1924-1925, assets of Scarritt-Morrisville College, Central College for Women, and Marvin College given over to Central College at their closing

1939, college came under the sponsorship of all Missouri branches of Methodism (M.E., M.E., So., and Meth. Prot.)

1961, became Central Methodist College

The following institutions merged to become Central Methodist College:

Central College Fayette, Missouri (1854- )
1853, M.E.C., So., authorized the establishment of Central College
1854, established
1856, chartered
1857, first instruction
1914, Central College and Woodson Institute merged to become Central College
1922, Central College, Howard-Payne College, Northwest Missouri College, and Centenary College at Palmyra merged to become Central College

Howard-Payne College Fayette, Missouri (1844-1922)
1844, established as Howard High School, a private co-educational school
1854, destroyed by fire
1857, property given to Central College
1859, reopened as Howard Female College
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1861, became Howard-Payne College
1861, classical seminary (preparatory school) established and operated except during the brief period the institution was closed
1878, preparatory school discontinued
1922, Howard-Payne College and Central College merged to become Central College

Northwest Missouri College Albany, Missouri (1877-1910)
1922, Northwest Missouri College and Central College merged to become Central College
Woodson Institute  Richmond, Missouri (1893-1914)
1914, Woodson Institute and Central College merged to become Central College

Centenary College at Palmyra  Palmyra, Missouri (1886-1922)
1922, Centenary College at Palmyra and Central College merged to become Central College

Assets of the following institutions were given over to Central College at their closing:

Scarritt-Morrisville College  Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1924)
1924, school closed; assets given over to Central College

The following institutions merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College:

Morrisville College  Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1908)
1842, established as Southwest Missouri High School, Ebenezer, Mo.
1846, first instruction
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1872, college was moved to Morrisville, Mo.; became Morrisville Collegiate Institute
1884, became Morrisville College
1908, Morrisville College and Scarritt Collegiate Institute merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

Scarritt Collegiate Institute  Neosho, Missouri (1879-1908)
1908, Scarritt Collegiate Institute and Morrisville College merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

Central College for Women  Lexington, Missouri (1869-1925)
1869, established as Central Female College
1906, became Central College for Women
1925, school closed; assets given over to Central College

Marvin College  Fredericktown, Missouri (1869-1924)
1893, came under sponsorship of M.E.C. after church disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute (see page 98)
1924, school closed; assets given over to Central College
CLAFLIN COLLEGE Orangeburg, South Carolina (1866-1896)

([History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.])

1866. known as Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute
1869. became Claflin University
1919. became Claflin College

The following institutions merged to become Claflin College:

Baker Theological Institute Charleston, South Carolina (1866-1869)
1869. college was moved to Orangeburg, S.C.; Baker Theological Institute and Claflin University merged to become Claflin University

Claflin University Orangeburg, South Carolina (1869-1869)
1869. Claflin University purchased and was established on the site of Orangeburg Female College
1869. Claflin University and Baker Theological Institute merged to become Claflin University
1872-1895. South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College, organized by the State of South Carolina, was put under the control of Claflin University
1896. Claflin University and South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College merged to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College Orangeburg, South Carolina (1872-1896)
1872. established as a coordinate branch of Claflin University by the State of South Carolina as a land-grant college
1896. South Carolina A & M College merged with Claflin University to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

CLARK COLLEGE Atlanta, Georgia (1869-1915)
1869. established as Clark University by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a grammar school
1875. theology department established which later became Gammon Theological Seminary (1883: see page 75)
1915. assets of LaGrange Seminary given at its closing to Clark University
1941, became Clark College; moved to Atlanta University complex adjoining Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University

COLUMBIA COLLEGE Columbia, South Carolina (1854-)
1854, established as Columbia Female College
1865, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1873, reopened
1904, college was moved to a new location in Columbia
1905, became Columbia College (for women)
1909, campus destroyed by fire
1948-1951, Columbia College and Wofford College operated under one administration

CORNELL COLLEGE Mount Vernon, Iowa (1852-)
1852, planned as Mount Vernon Wesleyan Seminary
1853, opened as Iowa Conference Seminary
1854, chartered
1855, became Cornell College: reorganized as a four-year college
1856, Upper Iowa Conference accepted the institution as a conference college
1894, preparatory school division became Cornell Academy (later Cornell College High School)
1921, Cornell College High School closed

DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY Mitchell, South Dakota (1883-)
The following institutions merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University:

Dakota Wesleyan University Mitchell, South Dakota (1883-)
1882, resolution passed by Dakota Mission Conference of the M.E.C. to establish a school
1883, charter granted
1885, established as Dakota University; new charter obtained; first instruction
1886, formally came under sponsorship of the Dakota Annual Conference
1904, became Dakota Wesleyan University
1947. Dakota Wesleyan University and Black Hills College merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

Black Hills College    Hot Springs, South Dakota (1887-1900)
1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties, but school never reopened; city used the campus for a high school until 1924
1947. Black Hills College, without reopening, and Dakota Wesleyan University merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

DePAUW UNIVERSITY    Greencastle, Indiana (1837-)
1837, chartered
1838, first instruction, as Indiana Asbury University
1867, became a co-educational institution
1884, became DePauw University
1888, received state aid; was viewed as a nonsectarian college but favoring Methodist students

DICKINSON COLLEGE    Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1773-)
1773, established as The Grammar School by the Presbyterian Church
1783, became Dickinson College
1804, college was moved to campus of West College (current location) after a fire destroyed the original campus
1816, closed temporarily for financial reasons
1821, reopened because of legislative grants from the State of Pennsylvania
1833, purchased by the M.E.C.
1860's, closed temporarily during the Civil War; campus served as a hospital
1933, acquired additional property for campus

DILLARD UNIVERSITY    New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-)
(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1930, became affiliated with M.E.C., So.
1930, Flint Goodridge Hospital became part of Dillard University
1935, college was moved to a new campus in New Orleans
1939, assets of Gilbert Academy, which had operated as a unit of Dillard University, given over to the university

The following institutions merged to become Dillard University:

New Orleans University    New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-1930)
1869, established as Union Normal School
1869. established by the Congregational Church
1930. Straight College and New Orleans University merged to become Dillard University

Drew University Madison, New Jersey (1866-
1868. chartered as Drew Theological Seminary
1928. became Drew University
1938. Brothers College was established, the liberal arts college of Drew University, with admission limited to men
1943. Brothers College became a co-educational institution; renamed The College of Liberal Arts of Drew University

Duke University Durham, North Carolina (1838-
1838. established as Brown's Schoolhouse, Randolph, N.C.
1839. became Union Institute
1851. reorganized as a normal college; its purpose was to train teachers
1853. received indirect assistance from the State of North Carolina in the form of loans; North Carolina Conference rechartered the college, assuming control in 1856
1859. relations with State of North Carolina severed; became Trinity College
1892. college was moved to Durham, N.C.
1926. The Divinity School was established as a division of Trinity College
1927. Trinity College became Duke University
EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE  Emory, Virginia (1836-  )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1922, became a co-educational institution

The following institutions merged to become Emory and Henry College:

Emory and Henry College  Emory, Virginia (1836-  )
1836, established by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.
1838, first instruction, as a manual labor school
1839, chartered
1845, became a liberal arts college
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War; physical plant used as a hospital
1918, Emory and Henry College and Martha Washington College merged to become Emory and Henry College

Martha Washington College  Abingdon, Virginia (1853-1918)
1859, property purchased by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.
1918, Martha Washington College and Emory and Henry College merged to become Emory and Henry College; Martha Washington continued to operate as a college for women
1922, reorganized to become a junior college for women
1931, sponsorship by the church ceased; college closed

EMORY UNIVERSITY  Atlanta, Georgia (1836-  )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1860's, Emory College closed temporarily during the Civil War
1866, reopened
1915, university charter granted
1919, became Emory University; college was moved to Atlanta, Ga.
Divisions formed: Candler School of Theology, 1914 (became part of Emory University in 1915); Emory Junior College, 1928-1953; and Oxford College of Emory University, 1929

The following institutions merged to become Emory College:

Georgia Manual Labor School  Cullodensville, Georgia (1833-1840)
1833, established as Cullodensville Academy, under sponsorship of the Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)

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1834, chartered as Georgia Manual Labor School
1840, Georgia Manual Labor School and Emory College merged to become Emory College

**Emory College** Atlanta, Georgia (1836- )
1836, originally located in Oxford, Ga.
1840, Emory College and Georgia Manual Labor School merged to become Emory College
1841, manual labor program of education dropped from the curriculum

**Ferrum College** Ferrum, Virginia (1913- )
1913, established as Ferrum Training School, an elementary and high school
1914, first instruction
1928, reorganized, adding a two-year college department; became Ferrum Training School and Junior College
1955, high school work discontinued; became Ferrum College
1975, listed as a four-year college in the Education Directory (NCES)

**Florida Southern College** Lakeland, Florida (1885- )
1885, established as Florida Conference College, a training school, Leesburg, Fla.
1902, became Florida Seminary; college was moved to Palm Harbor, Fla.
1906, became Southern College
1922, college was moved to Lakeland, Fla.
1965, became Florida Southern College

**Green Mountain College** Poultney, Vermont (1834- )
1834, established as Troy Conference Academy (M.E.C.)
1863, became Ripley Female Seminary, the first Vermont higher educational institution to grant degrees to women
1874, renamed Troy Conference Academy
1931, reorganized as a two-year coeducational institution
1943, became Green Mountain College
1975, listed as a four-year college in the Education Directory (NCES)

**Greensboro College** Greensboro, North Carolina (1838- )
*History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.*
1954, became a coeducational institution
The following institutions merged to become Greensboro College:

Greensboro College  Greensboro, North Carolina (1838-)
1838, chartered as Greensboro Female College
1913, became Greensboro College for Women
1921, became Greensboro College
1938, assets of Davenport College transferred to Greensboro College to form Greensboro College, Inc.

Davenport College  Lenoir, North Carolina (1853-1933)
1853, established as Davenport Female College
1855, became Davenport College
1870, came under sponsorship of North Carolina Conference
1877, college destroyed by fire; partially rebuilt by 1881
1881-1901, operated as a high school
1933, school closed permanently
1938, endowment transferred to Greensboro College to become Greensboro College, Inc.

Hamline University  St. Paul, Minnesota (1854-)
1854, originally located in Red Wing, Minn.
1869, temporarily closed; trustees wished to find a more central location for the school
1880, reopened in St. Paul, Minn.

Hawaii Loa College  Kaneohe, Hawaii (1963-)
1967, first instruction in temporary quarters at Chaminade College of Honolulu and later at the Community Church of Honolulu
1971, college was moved to current location at Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii
Presently sponsored by The United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ, the Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Church

Hendrix College  Conway, Arkansas (1876-)
The following institutions merged to become Hendrix College:

Hendrix-Henderson College  Conway, Arkansas (1876-)
1876, chartered as Central Collegiate Institute, Altus, Ark.
1882-1884, came under sponsorship of the Ark. Methodist Conference
1889, became Hendrix College
1890, college was moved to Conway, Ark.
1929, Hendrix College and Henderson-Brown College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College
1931, Hendrix-Henderson College and Galloway Woman's College merged; college was renamed Hendrix College

**Galloway Woman's College**   Searcy, Arkansas (1888-1931)
1888, came under sponsorship of White River Conference
1931, reorganized as a junior college; Galloway Woman's College and Hendrix-Henderson College merged to become Hendrix College

**Henderson-Brown College**   Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1889-1929)
1889, established as Arkansas Methodist College
1889, came under sponsorship of the Little Rock Conference
1904, became Henderson College
1909, became Henderson-Brown College
1929, Henderson-Brown College and Hendrix College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College

**HIGH POINT COLLEGE**   High Point, North Carolina (1924-)
1921, citizens of High Point, N.C., donated land to the Meth. Prot. Church to establish a college
1924, established as High Point College; assets of Yadkin College transferred to High Point College at Yadkin's closing (see page 136)

**HIWASSEE COLLEGE**   Madisonville, Tennessee (1826-)
1826, established as Fort Creek Academy, a school for boys
1849, Hiwassee College was established to replace and expand Fort Creek Academy's program
1850, chartered as a senior college
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1870, came under the sponsorship of Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1907, reorganized as a junior college

**HUNTINGDON COLLEGE**   Montgomery, Alabama (1854-)
1854, chartered as Tuskegee Female College (M.E.C., So.), Tuskegee, Ala.
1872, became Alabama Conference Female College; M.E.C. assumed full responsibility for the college
1909, college was moved to Montgomery, Ala.; became Woman's College of Alabama
1932, became unofficially a co-educational institution
1935, became Huntingdon College
1946, became officially a co-educational institution

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE  Austin, Texas (1876- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1876 is accepted as the founding date of Huston-Tillotson College by action of the Huston-Tillotson Board of Trustees.
Presently, college is affiliated with The United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.

The following institutions merged to become Huston-Tillotson College:

Tillotson College  Austin, Texas (1875-1952)
1877, chartered as Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute; founded by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church.
1881, first instruction.
1894, became Tillotson College.
1909, reorganized as a liberal arts college.
1925, reorganized as a junior college.
1926, admission limited to women.
1931, reorganized as a senior college.
1935, became a co-educational institution.
1952, Tillotson College and Samuel Huston College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College.

Samuel Huston College  Austin, Texas (1876-1952)
1876, established as Andrews Normal School, Dallas, Tex.
1890, school was moved to Austin, Tex.
1900, became Samuel Huston College.
1926, reorganized as a senior college.
1952, Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY  Bloomington, Illinois (1850- )

The following institutions merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University:

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Illinois Wesleyan University  Bloomington, Illinois (1850-)
1850, established as Illinois University, a preparatory school
1851, reorganized as a liberal arts college
1853, chartered
1870, became a co-educational institution
1875, Illinois University and Chaddock College merged to become Illinois University (see Chaddock Boy's School, page 84)
1919, preparatory school program discontinued
1928, Illinois Wesleyan University and Hedding College, without reopening, merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

Hedding College  Abingdon, Illinois (1856-1926)
1856, established as Hedding Collegiate Seminary
1856, Peoria Conference appointed 9 trustees to the college
1857, became Hedding Seminary and Female College
1875, became Hedding College
1926, college closed
1928, Hedding College, without reopening, and Illinois Wesleyan University merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

INDIANA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY  Indianapolis, Indiana (1902-)
1902, established as Indiana Central College (Church of the United Brethren in Christ); through the legal charter school was a university, but often called "college"
1921, became Indiana Central University
1946, became an E.U.B. school

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE  Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1842-)
1842, established as Mount Pleasant Literary Institute
1843, became Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute
1849, came under the sponsorship of the Iowa Conference (M.E.C.)
1855, became Iowa Wesleyan University
1873, temporary affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College began
1900, affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College ceased
1912, became Iowa Wesleyan College

Mount Pleasant German College was temporarily affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University:

Mount Pleasant German College  Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)
1873, located originally in Quincy, Ill.; college was moved to Mount
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Pleasant, Iowa: became affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University for the training of ministers and teachers
1909. affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan University ceased; Mount Pleasant German College closed; the seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (see Central Wesleyan College, page 102)

KANSAS WESLEYAN  Salina, Kansas (1886–
) 1886, established as Kansas Wesleyan University (M.E.C.) 1970, became Kansas Wesleyan

KENDALL COLLEGE  Evanston, Illinois (1934–
) 1934, established as Evanston Collegiate Institute; campus was inherited from the merger of Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary and the Evanston Bible School 1950, became Kendall College

The following institutions merged to become Kendall College:

**Evanston Bible School**  Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934) 1870. chartered 1886. first instruction. as Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary 19 , became Evanston Bible School 1934, Evanston Bible School and Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary merged to become Evanston Collegiate Institute

**Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary**  Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934) 1870. established as Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary, Galesburg, Ill. 1872. college was moved to Galva, Ill. 1875. college was moved to Evanston, Ill. 1934, became Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary; academy and theological programs ceased and the resources were combined with those of the Evanston Bible School to form a two-year liberal arts college. Evanston Collegiate Institute
KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE  Owensboro, Kentucky (1860-)
1860, chartered; campus at Millersburg, Ky., completed
1866, first instruction as Millersburg Methodist College
1867, became Kentucky Wesleyan University
1890, college was moved to Winchester, Ky.
1951, college was moved to Owensboro, Ky.
1956, became Kentucky Wesleyan College

LaGRANGE COLLEGE  LaGrange, Georgia (1831-)
1831, established as LaGrange Female Academy
1847, became LaGrange Female Institute; reorganized as a degree granting institution
1851, became LaGrange Female College
1856, came under the sponsorship of the North Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1934, became LaGrange College
1953, became a co-educational institution

LAMBUTH COLLEGE  Jackson, Tennessee (1843-)
1843, established as Memphis Conference Female Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
1923, became Lambuth College, a co-educational institution
1923, college was moved to Jackson, Tenn.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY  Appleton, Wisconsin (1847-)
The following institutions merged to become Lawrence University:

Lawrence College  Appleton, Wisconsin (1847-)
1849, first instruction
1964, Lawrence College and Milwaukee-Downer College merged to become Lawrence University

Milwaukee-Downer College  Milwaukee, Wisconsin (-1964)
1964, Milwaukee-Downer College (consisted of: Downer College for Women, Conservatory of Music, and the Institute of Paper Chemistry) and Lawrence College merged to become Lawrence University

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE  Annville, Pennsylvania (1866-)
1866, citizens of the Annville Church of the United Brethren in Christ
offered the existing Annville Academy building to establish a college.

1866, Lebanon Valley college opened (institution also known as Annville Academy) under sponsorship of the East Pennsylvania Conference.

1946, became an E.U.B. school.

**LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE** Columbia, Kentucky (1903- )

1903, established as Lindsey Wilson Training School, a secondary school and normal school by the Louisville Conference.

1923, junior college work added to the curriculum; became Lindsey Wilson College.

1932, secondary and normal school work discontinued.

**LON MORRIS COLLEGE** Jacksonville, Texas (1873- )

1873, established as Alexander Collegiate Institute, Kilgore, Tex.

1875, came under the sponsorship of Texas Methodist Conference.

1894, college was moved to Jacksonville, Tex.

1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Alexander College.

1924, became Lon Morris College.

**LOUISBURG COLLEGE** Louisburg, North Carolina (1787- )

1787, established as Franklin Academy, a school for boys.

1802, rechartered.

1805, reopened.

1813, female department added to Franklin Academy to be incorporated as Louisburg Female Academy in 1814.

1855, college curriculum added to Louisburg Female Academy's program; became Louisburg Female College.

1865, campus occupied by a Union cavalry force; buildings used as a hospital and a granary.

1868, temporarily closed.

1889, reopened.

1907, came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1915, reorganized as a junior college.

1928, fire destroyed 3 main buildings on the campus.

1931, became Louisburg College, a coeducational institution.

**LYCOMING COLLEGE** Williamsport, Pennsylvania (1812- )

1812, established as Williamsport Academy, an elementary school.
1848, became Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary; reorganized as a boarding school
1929, became Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College
1947, became Lycoming College; reorganized as a four-year degree granting institution

MacMURRAY COLLEGE Jacksonville, Illinois (1846- )
1848, first instruction, as Illinois Conference Female Academy
1851, became Illinois Conference Female College
1863, became Illinois Female College
1899, became Illinois Woman’s College
1909, first collegiate degrees conferred
1930, became MacMurray College for Women
1955, MacMurray College for Men was established
1969, became a co-educational institution; became MacMurray College

MARTIN COLLEGE Pulaski, Tennessee (1870- )
1870, established as Martin Female College, a four-year college for women and an elementary school for local residents
1903, became Martin College
1908, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1914, reorganized as a junior college
1938, became a co-educational institution

McKENDREE COLLEGE Lebanon, Illinois (1828- )
1828, established as Lebanon Seminary
1834, became McKendrian College; came under sponsorship of the Missouri-Illinois Conference
1834, became McKendree College; taken over by the Southern Illinois Conference

McMURRY COLLEGE Abilene, Texas (1920- )
1923, first instruction
1923-1925, operated as a junior college
1925, reorganized as a senior college
1999, McMurry College and Dallas Institute of Vocal and Dramatic Art merged to become McMurry College

McMurry College was the successor institution for four small Texas colleges:
CURRENT UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

Clarendon College Clarendon, Texas (1898-1927)
1898, established as a junior college
1926, reorganized as a senior college
1927, institution sold to the Clarendon Independent School District

Stamford College Stamford, Texas (1907-1918)
1918, school destroyed by fire

Seth Ward College Plainview, Texas (1910-1917)
1910, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1914, reorganized as a junior college
1917, school destroyed by fire; records transferred to Clarendon College

Western College ?, Texas (1912-?)

Meharry Medical College Nashville, Tennessee (1876-)
1876, founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) (see Walden College, page 132)
1915, granted a separate charter by the State of Tennessee as Meharry Medical College

Methodist College Fayetteville, North Carolina (1956-)
1956, chartered
1960, first instruction

Millsaps College Jackson, Mississippi (1890-)
The following institutions merged to become Millsaps College:

Millsaps College Jackson, Mississippi (1890-)
1890, chartered
1892, first instruction
1899, became a co-educational institution
1938, Millsaps College and Grenada Collegiate Institute merged to become Millsaps College

Grenada Collegiate Institute Grenada, Mississippi (1879-1938)
1879, the North Mississippi Conference accepted sponsorship of a school at Grenada, Miss.
1882, rechartered as Grenada Collegiate Institute
1938, Grenada Collegiate Institute and Millsaps College merged to become Millsaps College

**MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE**  Sioux City, Iowa (1889-)

The following institutions merged to become Morningside College:

**Morningside College**  Sioux City, Iowa (1889-)
- 1889, established as the University of the Northwest
- 1894, became Morningside College; purchased and chartered by the North Iowa Annual Conference (M.E.C.)
- 1914, Morningside College and German College of Charles City merged to become Morningside College

**German College of Charles City**  Charles City, Iowa (1868-1914)
- 1868, established as Northwest German-English Normal School by the Northwest German Conference, Galena, Ill.
- 1880, college work added to the curriculum; theological work was offered in German; became German-English College of Galena
- 1890, college was moved to Charles City, Iowa; became German College of Charles City
- 1914, German College of Charles City and Morningside College merged to become Morningside College

**MORRISTOWN COLLEGE**  Morristown, Tennessee (1881-)
- 1881, established as Morristown Seminary, an elementary and secondary school by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)
- 1918, became Morristown Normal and Industrial Academy
- 1923, reorganized as a junior college
- 1960, became Morristown College

**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE**  Alliance, Ohio (1846-)

The following institutions merged to become Mount Union College:

**Mount Union College**  Alliance, Ohio (1846-)
- 1846, established as Select School
- 1849, became Mount Union Seminary
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1858, became Mount Union College
1864, came under full sponsorship by the M.E.C.
1865, Conservatory of Music (presently the department of music) was added to the college
1911, Mount Union College and Scio College merged to become Mount Union College

Scio College  New Market, Ohio (1857-1911)
1857, established as The Rural Seminary, Harlem Springs, Ohio
1867, college was moved to New Market, Ohio; became New Market College
1878, became Scio College
1911, Scio College and Mount Union College merged to become Mount Union College

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY  Lincoln, Nebraska (1887-)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1888, college was moved to Lincoln, Neb.
1940, reorganized as a liberal arts college

The following institutions merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University:

Nebraska Wesleyan University  Osceola, Nebraska (1887-)
1853-1856, predecessor institution established as Cass County University
1887, Nebraska Wesleyan University chartered, Osceola, Neb.; formed from the merger of three small Methodist colleges: Nebraska Central College, Maltalieu University, and Orleans College
1887, York Seminary and North Central Methodist College merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University
1888, first instruction

York Seminary  York, Nebraska (1879-1887)
1887, York Seminary and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

Nebraska Central College  York, Nebraska (1884-1887)
1884, established by the North Nebraska Conference
1887. Nebraska Central College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**North Central Methodist College** York, Nebraska (1884-1887)
1884, originally located in Central City, Neb.; college was moved to Fullerton, Neb.
1887, college was moved to York, Neb.; North Central Methodist College and York Seminary merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**Mallalieu University** Bartley, Nebraska (1886-1887)
1886, established by the West Nebraska Conference
1887, Mallalieu University and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**Orleans College** Orleans, Nebraska (1886-1887)
1887, Orleans College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Rocky Mount, North Carolina (1956-)
1956, chartered
1960, first instruction

**NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE** Naperville, Illinois (1861-)
1861, established as Plainfield College, Plainfield, Ill. [The Evangelical Assoc.]
1864, became North-Western College
1870, college was moved to Naperville, Ill.
1926, became North Central College
1946, became an E.U.B. school

**OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY** Ada, Ohio (1871-)
1871, established as Northeastern Ohio Normal School
1885, chartered as Ohio Normal School
1898, came under sponsorship of the Central Ohio Conference (M.E.C.)
1914, became Ohio Northern University

**OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Delaware, Ohio (1842-)

The following institutions merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University:
Ohio Wesleyan University  Delaware, Ohio (1842-1877)
1842, chartered; admission limited to men
1877, Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio Wesleyan Female College merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University, a co-educational institution

Ohio Wesleyan Female College  Delaware, Ohio (1853-1877)
1877, Ohio Wesleyan Female College and Ohio Wesleyan University merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University

OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY  Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (1904-1924)
1904, established as Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Ok.
1911, college was moved to Guthrie, Ok.; became The Methodist University of Oklahoma
1919, college was moved back to Oklahoma City; became Oklahoma City College
1922, college was moved to present location in Oklahoma City
1924, became Oklahoma City University

OTTERBEIN COLLEGE  Westerville, Ohio (1847-1917)
(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1917, became Otterbein College
1946, became an E.U.B. school

The following institutions merged to become Otterbein College:

Otterbein University  Westerville, Ohio (1847-1858)
1847, established as Otterbein University by the Scioto Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1858, Mount Pleasant College transferred to and became part of Otterbein University

Mount Pleasant College  Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania (1850-1858)
1850, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1858, college was transferred to and became part of Otterbein University.

**OXFORD COLLEGE OF EMMORY UNIVERSITY**  Oxford, Georgia (1919-

1919, established as Emory University Academy, on the Oxford campus of Emory University when it was moved to Atlanta, Ga.; began as a preparatory school.

1929, reorganized as a junior college: became Oxford College of Emory University.

1946, began offering post-junior college work.

**PAINE COLLEGE**  Augusta, Georgia (1882-

1882, established as Paine Institute as a secondary school [M.E.C., So.].

1903, became Paine College; reorganized as a four-year college with the high school work continued.

1946, high school curriculum discontinued.

**PFEIFFER COLLEGE**  Misenheimer, North Carolina (1885-

1885, established as Oberlin Home and School, an elementary school, Lenoir, N.C.

1903, became Ebenezer Mitchell Industrial Home and School, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1910, college was moved to Misenheimer, N.C.

1913, became Ebenezer Mitchell School.

1914, reorganized as a high school.

1928, reorganized as a junior college.

1935, became Pfeiffer Junior College.

1954, became Pfeiffer College; reorganized as a senior college.

1961, came under full sponsorship of the Western North Carolina Conference [The Methodist Church].

**PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE**  Little Rock, Arkansas (1877-

The following institutions merged to become Philander Smith College:

**Philander Smith College**  Little Rock, Arkansas (1877-

1877, established as Walden Seminary by the Freedman's Aid Society [M.E.C.]}
1877, Little Rock Annual Conference (M.E.C.) designated Walden Seminary as its official educational institution
1880, college was moved to a new location in Little Rock
1882, became Philander Smith College
1883, chartered as a four-year college
1925, Philander Smith College and George R. Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

George R. Smith College Sedalia, Missouri (1888-1925)
1925, George R. Smith College and Philander Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE Ashland, Virginia (1830-)
1830, chartered
1832, first instruction; located originally in Boydton, Va.
1860's, temporarily closed during and after the Civil War
1868, college reopened in Ashland, Va.
1971, became a co-educational institution

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE Lynchburg, Virginia (1891-)
1891, founded under the 1830 charter of Randolph-Macon College
1893, first instruction

NOTE: Beginning in 1891 until 1930, the following institutions were included in the Randolph-Macon system: Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.; Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; Randolph-Macon Female Institute, Danville, Va., which became an independent institution; and Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va. In 1933 the charter of Randolph-Macon was modified and the three remaining schools (Ashland, Lynchburg, Front Royal) were given separate boards of trustees.

REINHARDT COLLEGE Waleska, Georgia (1863-)
1863, established as Reinhardt Normal College, with elementary and secondary schools
1925, elementary school transferred to the public school system
1956, secondary work discontinued; reorganized as a junior college; became Reinhardt College

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE Billings, Montana (1878-)
The following institutions merged to become Rocky Mountain College:
**Intermountain Union College**   Billings, Montana (1878- )
1878, established as Montana Collegiate Institute, Deer Lodge, Mont., a non-denominational institution
1884, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church; became College of Montana
1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties
1904, Montana Collegiate Institute and School of Mechanical Arts established as a new school on the College of Montana campus
1908, College of Montana reopened by the Presbyterian Church
1923, College of Montana and Montana Wesleyan College merged to become Intermountain Union College, Helena, Mont.
1935, college was moved to Great Falls, Mont., when part of the Helena campus was destroyed by an earthquake
1936, college was moved to Billings, Mont., to share campus facilities with Billings Polytechnic Institute
1936, became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College
1947, Intermountain Union College and Billings Polytechnic Institute merged to become Rocky Mountain College

**Montana Wesleyan College**   Helena, Montana (1889-1923)
1889, established as Montana Wesleyan University (M.E.C.); later became Montana Wesleyan College
1923, Montana Wesleyan College and College of Montana merged to become Intermountain Union College

**Billings Polytechnic Institute**   Billings, Montana (1908-1947)
1936, Intermountain Union College moved to campus of Billings Polytechnic Institute to share facilities; became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College
1947, Billings Polytechnic Institute and Intermountain Union College merged to become Rocky Mountain College

**RUST COLLEGE**   Holly Springs, Mississippi (1870- )
1866, established as Shaw University, an elementary school, by the Freedman’s Aid Society (M.E.C.)
1892, became Rust University; reorganized as a high school and industrial school
1915, became Rust College
1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college
1930, the elementary school was discontinued
1933, the high school was discontinued
SCARRITT COLLEGE  Nashville, Tennessee (1892- )
1892, established as Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo.; sponsored by the Woman's Missionary Society (M.E.C.)
1902, program enlarged to include the training of deaconesses and home missionaries
1924, college was moved to Nashville, Tenn.; reorganized as a senior college and graduate school; became Scarritt College
1964, records from National College transferred to Scarritt College at National College's closing (see St. Paul School of Theology, page 77)

SHENANDOAH COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC  Winchester, Virginia (1875- )
1875, established as Shenandoah Seminary, a secondary school for girls, by the Virginia Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ), Dayton, Va.
1884, chartered
1887, became Shenandoah Institute
1907, rechartered; became Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and School of Music
1924, rechartered; became Shenandoah College; reorganized as a junior college
1924, the music department became Conservatory of Music of Shenandoah College
1937, Conservatory of Music incorporated as an institution separate from Shenandoah College
1937, Shenandoah College reorganized as a four-year college
1947, became an E.U.B. school
1960, college was moved to Winchester, Va.
1975, the Conservatory of Music and Shenandoah College merged to become Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music

SIMPSON COLLEGE  Indianola, Iowa (1860- )
1860, first instruction, as Indianola Male and Female Seminary
1866, became Simpson Centenary College
1867, rechartered
1884, became Simpson College

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY  Dallas, Texas (1911- )
1910, an educational commission was formed to establish an institution
1911, chartered as a university
1914, General Conference designated Southern Methodist University as a connectional institution to represent all Texas conferences
1915, first instruction: School of Theology of Southern Methodist University established

**SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE**  Winfield, Kansas (1885-1885, established as South West Kansas Conference College
1908, became Southwestern College

**SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY**  Georgetown, Texas (1840-1942-1949, operated as a two-year college, a division of Southwestern University; discontinued because of financial difficulties on the part of Southwestern University

The following institutions merged to become Texas University:

**Rutersville College**  Rutersville, Texas (1840-1873)
1873, Rutersville College merged with McKenzie College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**McKenzie College**  Clarksville, Texas (1841-1873)
1841, chartered as Clarksville College
1848, became McKenzie College
1871, school closed; property transferred to the East Texas Conference
1873, McKenzie College, without reopening, merged with Rutersville College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**Wesleyan College**  St. Augustine, Texas (1844-1873)
1873, Wesleyan College merged with Rutersville College, McKenzie College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**Soule University**  Chappell Hill, Texas (1856-1873)
1856, chartered
1873, Soule University merged with Rutersville College, Wesleyan College, and McKenzie College to become Texas University
Westminster College was briefly affiliated with Southwestern University:

**Westminster College** Tehuacana, Texas (1895-1895)
- Established originally in Westminster, Texas
- College was moved to Tehuacana, Tex.
- 1912, college purchased by the Meth. Prot. Church with the understanding that it would maintain a college for ten years
- 1916, reorganized as a junior college
- 1942, became a two-year college division of Southwestern University
- 1949, Southwestern University disaffiliated from Westminster College because of financial difficulties
- 1952, property sold to the Congregational Methodist Church

**SPARTANBURG METHODIST COLLEGE** Spartanburg, South Carolina (1911-)
- 1911, established as Textile Industrial Institute, an elementary school and high school
- 1926, two-year liberal arts curriculum added
- 1940, reorganized as a junior college
- 1942, became Spartanburg Junior College
- 1974, became Spartanburg Methodist College

**SUE BENNETT COLLEGE** London, Kentucky (1897-)
- 1897, established as Sue Bennett Memorial School, a high school
- 1922, reorganized as a junior college
- 1930, became Sue Bennett College

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY** Syracuse, New York (1870-)

The following institutions merged to become Syracuse University:

**Genessee Wesleyan Seminary** Lima, New York (1830-1870)
- 1870, college was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University; the seminary continued after the college curriculum was discontinued; college was later referred to as Genessee College

**Syracuse University** Syracuse, New York (1870-)
- 1870, chartered after Genessee Wesleyan Seminary was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University
- 1871, first instruction
TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE Athens, Tennessee (1857-1954)
1857, established as Athens Female College (M.E.C., So.)
1866, became East Tennessee Wesleyan College
1866-1868, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.); became a co-educational institution
1867, became East Tennessee Wesleyan University
1868, became Grant Memorial University
1886, Freedman's Aid Society broadened the educational program of the institution to include poor southern whites and established a branch university in Chattanooga, Tenn.
1889, Grant Memorial University and the Chattanooga University merged and continued as Grant Memorial University, with divisions in Athens and Chattanooga (Athens—a college of liberal arts and a secondary school; Chattanooga—graduate and professional schools)
1892, both branches were renamed U. S. Grant University
1907, Chattanooga branch became University of Chattanooga; the Athens branch became Athens School, a secondary school with some junior college work (see page 90)
1925, Athens School separated from the University of Chattanooga to become Tennessee Wesleyan College, a junior college and secondary school
1954, reorganized as a four-year college

TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE Fort Worth, Texas (1891-1935)
1891, established as Polytechnic College, a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)
1914, became Texas Woman's College, with admission limited to women
1934, became Texas Wesleyan College; returned to co-educational status
1935, the resources of Texas Wesleyan Academy (Austin, Tex.) were transferred to Texas Wesleyan College

UNION COLLEGE Barbourville, Kentucky (1879-1916)
1886, came under sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.); established as a four-year college
1908, reorganized as a junior college, academy, and elementary school, discontinuing senior college work
1916, reorganized as a senior college

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER Denver, Colorado (1864-1925)
1864, chartered as Colorado Seminary by the Territory of Colorado
1880, reorganized as the University of Denver, a degree granting institution (Colorado Seminary continues as the name of the property holding corporation)

UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE  
Evansville, Indiana (1854- )
1854, chartered as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, Moore's Hill, Ind.
1868, became Moore's Hill College
1915, reorganized as a junior college
1917, college was moved to Evansville, Ind.
1919, became Evansville College, a four-year degree granting institution
1967, became University of Evansville

UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND  
Tacoma, Washington (1888- )
1888, established as Puget Sound University
1903, became University of Puget Sound
1914, became College of Puget Sound
1960, renamed University of Puget Sound

University of Puget Sound was the successor institution for three short-lived institutions:

Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute  
Olympia, Washington (1856-1864)

Olympia Union Academy  
Olympia, Washington (1876-1879)

Olympia Collegiate Institute  
Olympia, Washington (1883-1894)

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC  
Stockton, California (1851- )

1911, became College of the Pacific; located in San Jose, Calif.
1924, college was moved to Stockton, Calif.
1961, renamed University of the Pacific
1962, Raymond College and Covell College were established as small colleges within the larger university system
1967, Callison College was established as a small college division of the university, a Spanish-speaking liberal arts college.
The following institutions merged to become University of the Pacific:

**University of the Pacific**  San Jose, California (1851-)
1851, established as California Wesleyan University, Santa Clara, Calif.; chartered by the Supreme Court of the Territory
1852, became University of the Pacific
1870, college was moved to San Jose, Calif.
1871, became a co-educational institution
1892, University of the Pacific and Napa Collegiate Institute merged to become University of the Pacific

**Napa Collegiate Institute (Napa College)**  Napa City, California (1870-1892)
1892, Napa Collegiate Institute and University of the Pacific merged to become University of the Pacific

**VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE**  Norfolk, Virginia (1961-)
1961, the Virginia Annual Conference voted to approve the college as a residential, co-educational liberal arts college
1966, chartered; first instruction

**WESLEYAN COLLEGE**  Macon, Georgia (1836-)
1830, first instruction, as Georgia Female College
1839, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1843, came under the sponsorship of the Georgia Conference; became Wesleyan Female College
1878, became affiliated with the North Georgia, South Georgia, and Florida Conferences (M.E.C.)
1919, became Wesleyan College

**WESLEY COLLEGE**  Dover, Delaware (1873-)
1873, established as Wilmington Conference Academy, a preparatory school
1918, became Wesley Collegiate Institute
1922, reorganized as a junior college
1932, temporarily closed because of the effects of the Depression
1942, reopened as Wesley Junior College
1954, became Wesley College

**WESTMAR COLLEGE**  LeMars, Iowa (1855-)
Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College:
**Westmar College**  LeMars, Iowa (1890-
1890, established as a normal school
1900, chartered as Western Union College (United Evangelical Church)
1946, became an E.U.B. school
1948, became Westmar College
1955, Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College

**York College**  York, Nebraska (1886-1955)

Kansas City University, Philomath College (assets), and York College merged to become York College:

**Kansas City University**  Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)

Mather Institute, Kansas City University, Gould College, Central College, and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University:

**Mather Institute**  ?, Missouri (1854-1855)
1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University

**Kansas City University**  Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)
1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University
1888, Kansas City University and Gould College merged to become Kansas City University
1896, Kansas City University and Central College merged to become Kansas City University
1913, Kansas City University and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University
1925, university purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1931, Kansas City University and York College merged to become York College
1931, Kansas City University campus sold to the Roman Catholic Church

**Gould College**  Harlan, Kansas (1881-1888)
1888, Gould College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Central College**  Enterprise, Kansas (1891-1896)
1891, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1896, Central College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Campbell College** Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)

*Lane University, Avalon College, and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College:*

**Lane University** Lecompton, Kansas (1864-1903)
1864, established as Lane Seminary; remained open only until 1865
1887, reopened as Lane University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1903, Lane University and Campbell Normal University merged to become Campbell College

**Avalon College** Trenton, Missouri (1869-1903)
1869, established as Avalon Academy, Avalon, Mo., by the Southern Missouri and Missouri Mission Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1881, became Avalon College
1890, college was moved to Trenton, Mo.
1903, Avalon College and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College

**Campbell College** Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)
1902, established as Campbell Normal University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1903, Campbell Normal University and Lane University merged to become Campbell College
1903, Campbell College and Avalon College merged to become Campbell College
1913, Campbell College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Philomath College** Philomath, Oregon (1865-1928)
1867, chartered, as Philomath Seminary (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1871, became Philomath College
1889, church schism divided school into "New" and "Old" Constitution; the "Old" school was discontinued in 1914 (Philomath I)
1928, some assets of Philomath II ("New") were given over to York College at Philomath's closing
CURRENT UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

York College  York, Nebraska (1886- )
1886, established as Gibbon Collegiate Institute, Gibbon, Neb.; purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ from the Baptists
1890, college was moved to York, Neb.; became York College
1928, received some assets of Philomath College II at Philomath's closing
1931, York College and Kansas City University merged to become York College
1946, became an E.U.B. school
1955, York College and Westmar College merged to become Westmar College

Westminster College  Salt Lake City, Utah (1875- )
1875, established as The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, as a preparatory school (Presbyterian Church)
1895, reorganized as a two-year college: became Sheldon Jackson College
1903, became Westminster College
1944, reorganized as a four-year college
1953, came under sponsorship of the Rocky Mountain Conference (The Meth. Church)

West Virginia Wesleyan College  Buckhannon, West Virginia (1890- )
1890, established as West Virginia Conference Seminary
1904, became Wesleyan University of West Virginia; reorganized as a four-year college
1919, became West Virginia Wesleyan College
1941, West Virginia Conference ordered that West Virginia Wesleyan College be the only college to be operated under the conference's auspices (see page 67)

Wiley College  Marshall, Texas (1873- )
1882, chartered as Wiley University, by the Freedman's Aid Society [M.E.C.]
1916, became Wiley College
1919, briefly affiliated with King Industrial Home

King Industrial Home was temporarily affiliated with Wiley College:
TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

King Industrial Home Marshall, Texas (1891-1922)
1919, fire destroyed the campus; classes were held on Wiley College campus until the campus was rebuilt in 1920
1922, school closed

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY Salem, Oregon (1842- )
1842, established as Oregon Institute
1853, chartered as Willamette University

WOFFORD COLLEGE Spartanburg, South Carolina (1851- )
1851, chartered
1854, first instruction
1909, received small grant from the State of South Carolina

WOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE Mathiston, Mississippi (1886- )
1886, established as Woodland Seminary, Clarkston, Miss., an elementary school
1897, became Bennett Academy, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)
1914-1915, college was moved to Mathiston, Miss., and reorganized as a secondary school
1927, reorganized as a junior college
1936, became Wood Junior College

YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE Young Harris, Georgia (1886- )
1886, chartered as McTyeire Institute, McTyeire, Ga., as a four-year degree granting institution
1919, became Young Harris College; the name was changed when the name of the town changed to Young Harris, Ga.
1912, junior college work offered
1958, academy dropped from the curriculum
UNITED METHODIST SEMINARIES AND SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Boston, Massachusetts (1840- )
1839, a convention was called in Boston for the purpose of organizing the Wesleyan Theological Institute
1839, Wesleyan Theological Institute opened in connection with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt. (possibly the Newbury Seminary that later became Vermont College; see page 91)
1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General Biblical Institute
1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theological Seminary
1869, Boston University was established; the seminary became the Boston University School of Theology

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Atlanta, Georgia (1914- )
1915, became the first division of Emory University when that institution was chartered as a university

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL, DUKE UNIVERSITY Durham, North Carolina (1926- )
1926, organized as the first professional school of Duke University

DREW UNIVERSITY, THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL Madison, New Jersey (1866- )
1866, founded as Drew Theological Seminary; property [the forest, with its mansion house and other buildings] was deeded to the seminary in 1868
1869, first instruction
1928, Drew University was established; the seminary became Theological School of Drew University

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Atlanta, Georgia (1875- )
1875, established as the theological department of Clark University
1883, chartered as Gammon Theological Seminary
Presently participates with six other denominations in the International Theological Center, Atlanta, Ga.

GARRETT-EVANGELICAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Evanston, Illinois (1853-)

The following institutions merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary:

Garrett Theological Seminary Evanston, Illinois (1853-1874, became Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church Evanston, Illinois (1853-1854, first building erected on the campus of Northwestern University 1855, became Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1934, Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chicago Training School merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary)

The following institutions merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary:

Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church Evanston, Illinois (1853-1854, first building erected on the campus of Northwestern University 1855, became Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church 1934, Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chicago Training School merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary)

Chicago Training School Chicago, Illinois (1885-1934) 1934, Chicago Training School and Garrett Biblical Institute merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary

Evangelical Theological Seminary Naperville, Illinois (1871-1974) 1871, established as Union Biblical Institute (The Evangelical Association) 1909, became Evangelical Theological Seminary 1946, became an E.U.B. school 1974, Evangelical Theological Seminary and Garrett Theological Seminary merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Denver, Colorado (1892-1904, established as a separate institution
CURRENT UNITED METH. INSTITUTIONS

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN OHIO Delaware, Ohio (1956-)
1956, authorized by the General Conference
1958, chartered
1960, first instruction

PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY Dallas, Texas (1915-)
1915, established as School of Theology of Southern Methodist University
1946, became Perkins School of Theology

ST. PAUL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY Kansas City, Missouri (1899-)
1899, established as Kansas City Training School by the Woman’s Division of Home Missionary Study, Kansas City, Kan.
1904, college was moved to Kansas City, Mo.; became Kansas City National Training School of Deaconesses and Missionaries
1939, came under the control of the Woman’s Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions
1946, added a liberal arts curriculum to the already existing biblical studies and social work curriculum
1954, became a co-educational institution
1958, chartered as National Methodist Theological Seminary
1963-64, last year of academic work
1965, liberal arts program of National College discontinued; St. Paul School of Theology, a school authorized by the 1956 General Conference as a seminary of The Methodist Church, moved to the campus of National College
1965, records of National College transferred to Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT Claremont, California (1885-)
1885, established as Maclay College of Theology [M.E.C.] as a part of the University of Southern California, San Fernando, Calif.
1894, college was moved to the campus of U.S.C., Los Angeles, Calif.
1922, Maclay College was integrated into U.S.C. where it functioned both as a graduate department and a professional school
1940, reorganized as the School of Religion of U.S.C.
1952, U.S.C. severed ties with The Methodist Church; efforts were made to continue the school of theology at the university.
1956, the School of Religion withdrew from U.S.C. to become an independent corporation; became related to the Southern Calif.-Arizona Annual Conference (The Methodist Church).
1957, college was moved to Claremont, Calif.; became School of Theology at Claremont, affiliated with Claremont Graduate School. Presently the school is “multi-denominational”; its close ties are with The United Methodist Church, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the United Church of Christ.

UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY   Dayton, Ohio (1871-

The following institutions merged to become United Theological Seminary:

Bonebrake Theological Seminary   Dayton, Ohio (1871-1954)
1871, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ as Union Biblical Seminary.
1919, became Bonebrake Theological Seminary.
1946, became an E.U.B. school.
1954, Bonebrake Theological Seminary and Evangelical School of Theology merged to become United Theological Seminary.

Evangelical School of Theology   Reading, Pennsylvania (1895-1954)
1895, established as the Evangelical Correspondence Course of The Evangelical Association.
1905, The Evangelical Assoc. introduced a department of theology in the curriculum of Schuylkill College, Reading, Penn.
1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged; the theology department of Schuylkill College was at that time separately organized as Evangelical School of Theology (see Albright College, page 36).
1946, became an E.U.B. school.
1954, Evangelical School of Theology and Bonebrake Theological Seminary merged to become United Theological Seminary.

WESLEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY   Washington, D.C. (1882-

1882, established as Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.; opened in connection with Western Maryland College (spon-
sored by the Maryland Conference of the Meth. Prot. Church); before the school opened it was determined by the trustees that a theological school was impractical within the Western Maryland College organization.

1884, became an institution independent of Western Maryland College;
became Westminster Theological School
1957, became Wesley Theological Seminary
1958, college was moved to Washington, D.C., to property given to the seminary by American University in 1953

UNITED METHODIST ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BOYLAN-HAVEN-MATHER ACADEMY  Camden, South Carolina (1887- )
Presently directed by the Board of Missions of the South Carolina Conference

HARWOOD SCHOOL  Albuquerque, New Mexico (1887- )
1887, established as a mission institute, a school for Spanish-speaking girls by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)
Presently a girl's school for many ethnic groups, under the sponsorship of the Rio Grande and the New Mexico Conferences; teachers are approved by the State Board of Education

HOLDING INSTITUTE  Laredo, Texas (1883- )
1883, established as Laredo Seminary, an orphanage and school for Mexican children by the Rio Grande Conference
1886, boys admitted to the school on a military plan
1913, became Holding Institute
1915, military plan discontinued
1954, campus damaged by a flood; reorganized as a co-educational junior college and senior high school, under the sponsorship of the Division of National Missions
Presently classes are taught in English (as a "foreign language"); three-fourths of the students are Roman Catholic.
KENTS HILL SCHOOL  Kents Hill, Maine (1824- )
1824, chartered as Maine Wesleyan Seminary
18, became Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College
1910, reorganized as a secondary school; became Kents Hill School
Presently the school is a co-educational boarding school

LYDIA PATTERSON INSTITUTE  El Paso, Texas (1913- )
1913, established as a school for Mexican boys; received support as a missionary project from the beginning
Presently the school is a co-educational intermediate school, a high school, a night school for adults, and has a preministerial department; under sponsorship of the Rio Grande Conference, the National Division of the General Board of Missions, and the South Central Jurisdictional Conference

THE McCURDY SCHOOLS  Espanola (Santa Cruz and Alcade), New Mexico (1912- )
1912, established by the Board of Missions
Presently related to the Board of Global Ministries; the McCurdy schools include many branches throughout New Mexico

NAVAJO METHODIST MISSION SCHOOL  Farmington, New Mexico (1891- )
1891, projected by the Woman's Home Missionary Society
Presently sponsored by the New Mexico Conference

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL  Pennington, New Jersey (1838- )
1838, established as Methodist Episcopal Male Seminary
1839, became Pennington Seminary
1840, came under the sponsorship of the New Jersey Conference
1910, admission limited to boys
1912, became Pennington School for Boys
1942, became The Pennington School

RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY  Front Royal, Virginia (1892- )
1892, established as a part of the Randolph-Macon system
1927, fire destroyed the original building
1933, another school merged with Randolph-Macon Academy
1953, began to operate under its own charter with its own board. Presently emphasizes college preparatory work.

**RED BIRD SETTLEMENT SCHOOL**  Beverly, Kentucky (1919- )
1919, established as Beverly Boarding School (United Evangelical Church)
1931, school composed of branches in three locations, offering secondary education in a boarding school setting
1970, approximately 80 missionaries on the school's staff

**SAGER-BROWN SCHOOL**  Baldwin, Louisiana (1844- )
1844, established as a home for Negro children, on the property of Gilbert Academy (see Dillard University, page 45)
1921, day school opened under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society
1931, all grades above 7th were discontinued
1932, administration building destroyed by fire
1934, buildings damaged by a severe storm
1936, 8th grade curriculum reinstated
1938, Sager-Brown School became a junior high school with the addition of 9th grade work

**TILTON SCHOOL**  Tilton, New Hampshire (1845- )
1845, established as New Hampshire Conference Seminary, a co-educational institution
1852, reorganized as a college
1859, became New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College
1903, college work discontinued; became Tilton Seminary
1923, became Tilton School
1939, admission limited to boys; became a boy's boarding and day school, emphasizing college preparatory work

**VASHTI SCHOOL**  Thomasville, Georgia (1903- )
1903, established as Vashti School for Girls
19 . became Vashti School
Presently a secondary school sponsored by the National Division of the Board of Missions
WYOMING SEMINARY    Kingston, Pennsylvania (1844-1844)
1844, established by the Oneida Annual Conference; the sole survivor of the four schools established by this conference.
Presently the school is an outstanding preparatory school consisting of six divisions: College preparatory work, secretarial studies, music, summer school, elementary school, and the Payne-Pettebone Nursery and Kindergarten.
Histories of Institutions Formerly Related to The United Methodist Church and Still Operating

Included in this chapter are chronological histories of those institutions currently operating which were formerly affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebear churches. Data in this chapter are believed to be reasonably complete and accurate, but may not reflect some events that have occurred since the time of the institutions' disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church.

ASBURY COLLEGE  Wilmore, Kentucky (1890-1905)
1890. founded by members of the M.E.C., So.
1905. became an institution independent of the church when the property was transferred from the original owner to a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

ATHENS STATE COLLEGE  Athens, Alabama (1822-1976)
1822. established as Athens Female Academy, sponsored by the Tennessee Conference
1842. became an institution of higher learning; became Athens Female Institute of the Tennessee Annual Conference (M.E.C.)
1870. came under the sponsorship of the North Alabama Conference
1872. became Athens Female Institute
1889. became Athens Female College
1915. became Athens College for Young Women
1931. became Athens College, a co-educational institution
1974. board of trustees requested approval to become affiliated with the State of Alabama; transfer authorized by the North Alabama Conference
1975. became Athens State College, a state-supported institution
1976. disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY  Auburn, Alabama (1856-1856)
1856. established as East Alabama Male College
1856.
1872, college was donated to the State of Alabama as a land-grant college; became Alabama Polytechnic Institute
1960, became Auburn University

**BEAVER COLLEGE** Glenside, Pennsylvania (1853- )
1853, established as Beaver Female Seminary, Beaver, Penn.
1872, became Beaver College and Musical Institute
1903, became Beaver College
1925, college was moved to Glenside, Penn.
1956, became affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

**BLINN COLLEGE** Brenham, Texas (1883- )
1883, established as Mission Institute by the North German Methodists
1889, became Blinn Memorial college; reorganized as an academy
1927, reorganized as a junior college
1934, became Blinn College
1934, financial and other difficulties caused the North Texas German Conference to lose interest in the college; became a municipal junior college

**CAZENOVIA COLLEGE** Cazenovia, New York (1823- )
1823, established as Cazenovia Seminary
18...became Seminary of the Genessee Conference
18...became Oneida Conference Seminary
1942, Conference disassociated with Cazenovia Seminary when the trustees wanted to begin junior college work without funds or accreditation
1943, reorganized as a junior college; became Cazenovia College

**CENTRAL COLLEGE** McPherson, Kansas (1884- )
1884, established as Orleans Seminary, Orleans, Neb.
1914, college was moved to McPherson, Kan.: became Central Academy and College
1959, became Central College; sold to the Free Methodist Church
1965, reorganized as a junior college

**CHADDOCK BOY'S SCHOOL** Quincy, Illinois (1853- )
1853, established as Quincy English and German College
1854, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.
EXISTING FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

1869, became Quincy College
1874, became Johnson College
1878, became Chaddock College
1900, became Chaddock Boy's School
Presently operates as a preparatory school

NOTE: Although the dates given here show some inconsistency, this institution could perhaps be the Chaddock College that merged to become part of what is now Illinois Wesleyan University. (See Illinois Wesleyan University, page 52)

GOUCHER COLLEGE  Baltimore, Maryland (1885-

1885, established as Woman's College of Baltimore City (M.E.C.)
1890, became Woman's College of Baltimore
1910, became Goucher College
1920, charter amended to make the institution a nondenominational college; however, the requirement that 9 of the trustees were to be Methodist was maintained

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY  Manhattan, Kansas (1858-

1858, established as Bluemont Central College by individuals of the M.E.C.
1863, became Kansas State Agricultural College, a land-grant college; institution was later turned over to the State of Kansas, at which time it became Kansas State University

LANDER COLLEGE  Greenwood, South Carolina (1872-

1872, established as Williamston Female College, Williamston, S.C.
1904, college was moved to Greenwood, S.C.; became Lander College
1906, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference [M.E.C., So.]
1948, college was deeded to Greenwood County Education Commission; became a state-supported college

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE  Newton, Massachusetts (1851-

1851, established as Lasell Seminary, a school for women, Auburndale, Mass.
1875, pioneered in offering home economics as a college course
19 , became Lasell Junior College, a nondenominational two-year college for women
1975, college was moved to Newton, Mass.
MANCHESTER COLLEGE  North Manchester, Indiana (1860- )
1860, established as Roanoke Classical Seminary, Roanoke, Ind. (M.E.C.)
1890, college was moved to North Manchester, Ind.; became Manchester College and Bible School (also known as North Manchester College)
1895, college purchased by the Church of the Brethren
1902, became Manchester College

MARTIN UNIVERSITY  Huntington, West Virginia (1837- )
1837, established as Marshall Academy, Guyandotte, Va.
1838, chartered; came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; college was moved to Huntington, W. Va.
1854, reorganized as a college
1867, reorganized as a normal school; property transferred to the State of West Virginia
1920, became Marshall State Teacher's College
1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college; became Marshall University

MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  Baltimore, Maryland (1867- )
(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1937, became Morgan State College; transferred to the State of Maryland
1975, became Morgan State University

The following institutions merged to become Morgan College:

Morgan College  Baltimore, Maryland (1867- )
1867, chartered as Centenary Biblical Institute, a college for blacks
1890, became Morgan College
1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute  Lynchburg, Virginia (1892-1917)
1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

MORRIS HARVEY COLLEGE  Charlestown, West Virginia (1888- )
1888, established as Barboursville Seminary, Barboursville, W. Va., under the sponsorship of the West Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.)
EXISTING FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

1889, became Morris Harvey College
1939, college was moved to Charlestown, W.Va., in attempt to relieve financial difficulties
1941, became a nondenominational liberal arts college; West Virginia Conference then devoted full support to West Virginia Wesleyan College (see page 7.3)

NORTHERN UNIVERSITY
Evanston, Illinois (1851-)
1851, chartered
1855, first instruction
1867, became North-Western University
1867, became Northwestern University
1972, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a nondenominational university
1974, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

PORT ARTHUR COLLEGE
Port Arthur, Texas (1908-)
1908, established as Port Arthur Collegiate Institute, a vocational school, by the Gulf Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1975, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church and merged with Lamar University, Beaumont, Tex.

SNEAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
Boaz, Alabama (1899-)
1899, established as Boaz Academy, a mission school (M.E.C.)
1960, became The John H. Snead Seminary
1935, high school curriculum added as Snead Academy; seminary reorganized as Snead Junior College, discontinuing all seminary work
1940, Snead Academy discontinued
1967, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became Snead State Junior College

SPRING ARBOR COLLEGE
Spring Arbor, Michigan (1873-)
1873, established as Spring Arbor Seminary (M.E.C.)
Presently controlled by the Free Methodist Church as a four-year liberal arts college

SULLINS COLLEGE
Bristol, Virginia (1870-)
1870, established as Sullins Southern Methodist College
1876, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1917, became a non-denominational junior college; became Sullins College

**TAYLOR UNIVERSITY** Upland, Indiana (1846-)

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1900, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

The following institutions merged to become Taylor University:

- **Taylor University** Upland, Indiana (1846-)
  - 1846, school proposed by the North Indiana Conference
  - 1847, established by the Local Preachers' Association and the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
  - 1890-1891, Taylor University purchased and merged with Fort Wayne College

**Fort Wayne College** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1855-1891)

- 1891, Fort Wayne College was purchased by and merged with Taylor University; Taylor closed Fort Wayne College and took all movable assets to the Upland, Ind., campus

The following institutions merged to become Fort Wayne College:

- **Fort Wayne Female College** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1846-1855)
  - 1846, established as a school for women because Indiana Asbury University at that time admitted only men
  - 1855, Fort Wayne Female College and Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute merged to become Fort Wayne College

- **Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1851-1855)
  - 1855, Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute and Fort Wayne Female College merged to become Fort Wayne College

**TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY** Lexington, Kentucky (1780-)

- 1780, established by the legislature, State of Kentucky; chartered under Presbyterian control
- 1800-1865, controlled at various times by the Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, Episcopalian Church, M.E.C., So.
- 1842, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
EXISTING FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

1846. General Conference action held school under jurisdiction of the General Conference
1865. became permanently affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
San Diego, California (1952- )
1952. established as Balboa University
1956. came under sponsorship of the Southern California-Arizona Conference (The Meth. Church); became California Western University
1966. became United States International University
1971. disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a non-denominational institution

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND/EASTERN SHORE
Princess Anne, Maryland (1886- )
1886. established as Princess Anne Academy
1939. became a branch of Maryland State College
1970. became University of Maryland/Eastern Shore

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA
Florence, Alabama (1830- )
1830. established as LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ala.
1853. president, most of the faculty, and the student body moved to Florence, Ala., to establish a second LaGrange College
1855. the Florence school became Wesleyan University
1860's. Wesleyan University temporarily closed during the Civil War
1863. original LaGrange College destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War
1872. M.E.C., So. donated Wesleyan University to the State of Alabama; became State Normal School
1874. became a co-educational institution
1929. became State Teachers College
1957. became Florence State College
1967. control of the school changed from the State Board of Education to a separate board of trustees
1968. became Florence State University
1974. became University of North Alabama

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, WESLEY CENTER OF RELIGION
Grand Forks, North Dakota (1892- )
1892. established as Red River Valley University, Wahpeton, N.D.
1906, college was moved to Grand Forks, N.D.; became Wesley College
1919, became affiliated with University of North Dakota
1955, Wesley College discontinued all college work except for speech, music, and religion courses
1965, became Wesley Center of Religion of the University of North Dakota

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, California
(1880-1957)
1880, established by the M.E.C.;
1928, Southern California-Arizona Conference approved a plan to elect trustees without respect to Methodist membership
1952, charter amended, deleting any reference to The Methodist Church; institution severed relations with The Methodist Church
1957, disaffiliated from The Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-CHATTANOOGA
Chattanooga, Tennessee
(1880-1969)
1880, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a branch of Grant Memorial University, Athens, Tenn.
1881, the Chattanooga and Athens branches merged as one institution, continued as Grant Memorial University
1892, became U.S. Grant University
1907, became University of Chattanooga
1908, Freedman's Aid Society transferred property to a self-perpetuating board of trustees with the restriction that two-thirds of the trustees be Methodists
1935, restriction on board membership removed
1969, university sold to the State of Tennessee; became University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

UPPER IOWA COLLEGE
Fayette, Iowa
(1855-1928)
1854, interest shown by local citizens to establish a college
1855, Upper Iowa College established
1857, first instruction
1866, chartered
1928, became a nondenominational institution because of financial difficulties caused by the Depression
EXISTING FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE  Valdosta, Georgia (1928-)
1928, established as Emory Junior College, formed as a division of Emory University
1929, assets of Sparks College at its closing were given over to Emory Junior College
1942, closed during World War II
1954, college sold to the State of Georgia; reopened as Valdosta State College

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY  Valparaiso, Indiana (1850-)
1850, established as Valparaiso Male and Female College
1855, became Valparaiso College
1871, Northwest Indiana Conference dropped its sponsorship of the college because it could no longer compete with state-supported colleges
1919, became Valparaiso University
Presently an institution of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY  Nashville, Tennessee (1872-)
(1872-1875, Vanderbilt University School merged to become Vanderbilt University

Vanderbilt University  Nashville, Tennessee (1872-)
1872, established as Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South
1873, became Vanderbilt University
1875, first instruction
1907, Vanderbilt University and Marvin University School merged to become Vanderbilt University

Marvin University School  Clinton, Tennessee (1885-1907)
1885, established as Marvin College, Hickman, Ky.
1899, college was moved to Clinton, Tenn.
1907, became Marvin University School
1907, Marvin University School and Vanderbilt University merged to become Vanderbilt University

VERMONT COLLEGE  Montpelier, Vermont (1834-)
1834, established as Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt.
1865. college was moved to Montpelier, Vt.; became Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College
1869, became Montpelier Seminary
1936. reorganized as a junior college; became Montpelier Seminary and Vermont Junior College
1940. became Vermont Junior College
1953. admission limited to women
1958. became Vermont College
1969. became affiliated with the Norwich University system (Northfield, Vt.)

WEATHERFORD COLLEGE Weatherford, Texas (1865- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1913. came under the sponsorship of Central Texas Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1944. became a division of Southwestern University
1949. due to inability to secure adequate financial support, Southwestern University delegated Weatherford College properties to the Parker County, Tex., Junior College District to operate as a state-supported institution
Presently operates as a state-supported junior college

The following institutions merged to become Weatherford College:

Weatherford College Weatherford, Texas (1865- )
1865. established as Weatherford Masonic Institute by the Masonic Lodge
1884. became Cleveland College
1882. Cleveland College was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College

Granbury College Granbury, Texas (1873-1899)
1873. established as a district high school
1875. became Granbury College
1889. college was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College
1904. reorganized as a university training school of Southwestern University
EXISTING FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Connecticut (1830-)
1830, established as a preparatory school by the New York and New England Conferences (M.E.C.) following an 1820 General Conference directive.
1831, granted a university charter; became Wesleyan University.
1870, rechartered, with the requirement that the majority of the administrators be Methodists.
1872, became a coeducational institution.
1875, received state aid to establish an agricultural station.
1907, restrictions of the 1870 charter removed; the new charter granted 12 northeastern conferences the right to elect one trustee each to the board.
1912, admission limited to men.
1937, 1907 charter restriction discontinued.
1956, became a nondenominational institution.
1968, became a coeducational institution again.
Presently controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees; claims only an historical connection to The United Methodist Church.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE, Westminster, Maryland (1867-)
1866, Conference took action to establish Western Maryland College.
1867, first instruction.
1870's, institution received state subsidies to provide for the education of teachers, ministerial students, and sons of ministers.
1974, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church.
1976, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate.
Presently a nondenominational institution.

WHITWORTH COLLEGE, Brookhaven, Mississippi (1858-)
1858, established as Whitworth Female College.
1910, became Whitworth College.
1926, reorganized as a junior college.
1938, no longer sponsored as a Methodist institution by action of the Mississippi Conference.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Wilberforce, Ohio (1847-)
The following institutions merged to become Wilberforce University:

90
Union Seminary  Columbus, Ohio (1847-1863)
1861, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1863, Union Seminary discontinued; assets merged with Wilberforce University

Wilberforce University  Wilberforce, Ohio (1856-
1856, established by the Cincinnati Conference (M.E.C.)
1861, temporarily closed during the Civil War
1863, Wilberforce University and Union Seminary merged when Union Seminary was discontinued; A.M.E. Church purchased Wilberforce University

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY  Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1815-
1815, plans laid for founding an institution
1817, established in New Market, N.H.
1824, college was moved to Wilbraham, Mass.; became Wilbraham Academy
1969-1970, sponsorship by The United Methodist Church ceased; became a nondenominational institution
Histories of Institutions Once Related to the United Methodist Church and No Longer Operating

This chapter includes the chronological histories for all of the institutions, now closed, which were once related to the United Methodist Church or its forebears. Data for the closed institutions listed here are understandably less complete than those in other chapters. Many of the institutions listed in this section existed for such a brief time that records are scant or nonexistent. Especially inadequate are data about the mission schools established to meet the needs of the Indians. Nevertheless, these data do represent an accumulation of the best data for National Commission staff research.

ABERDEEN FEMALE COLLEGE Aberdeen, Mississippi (1867-1869)

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Alameda, California (1860-1863)

ALEDO SEMINARY ? (1856-1859)
1856, attempt by the M.E.C. to establish this institution

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for a few years following 1856, but was not in existence after 1859.

ALGONA COLLEGE Algona, Iowa (1872-1880)

NOTE: Another institution, Algona Seminary, also a church-supported institution and located in Algona, Iowa, closed in 1860. This may be the same institution as Algona College.

ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL Asheville, North Carolina (1887-1974)
1887, established as an elementary school by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)
1934, reorganized as a four-year high school

ALVAH DREW SCHOOL Pine Ridge, Kentucky (1920?-1947)

AMENIA SEMINARY Amenia, New York (1835-1874)
ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE  Huntsville, Texas (1853- )

ANDREWS COLLEGE  Trenton, Tennessee (1852-1871)

ANDREWS INSTITUTE  Andrews, Alabama (1867- )

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  ? (1860?- )

ARCADIA COLLEGE  Arcadia, Missouri (1847-1867)

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1860-1883)

1860, came under the sponsorship of the Wichita Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1863, college destroyed during the Civil War

ARKANSAS FEMALE COLLEGE  Little Rock, Arkansas (1872-1877)

1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

ASBURY COLLEGE  Baltimore, Maryland (1816-1820)

1819, due to financial difficulties, the M.E.C. disaffiliated itself from responsibility for the college

ASBURY FEMALE INSTITUTE  Greencastle, Indiana (1858-1862)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present DePauw University.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL  Fort Mitchell, Missouri (1823-1830)

ASBURY SEMINARY  Chagrin Falls, Ohio (1851-1862)

ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE  Asheville, North Carolina (1842-1849)

1842, established as Western Carolina Female College

1851, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1860, became Asheville Female College

ASHLAND COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL  Ashland, Oregon (1879- )

1883-1885, received financial support from the State of Oregon
ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Ashland, New York (1858-1861)

ATTICA ACADEMY  Attica, Indiana (1861-1862)

AUGUSTA COLLEGE  Augusta, Kentucky (1798-1849)
1798, established as Bracken Academy, a short-lived institution
1822, the Ohio and Kentucky Conferences joined in founding Augusta College
1844, sponsorship by the conferences ceased when the Kentucky Conference attempted to sponsor Transylvania University
1847, attempt made to reopen Augusta College
1849, college closed when the Ohio Conference began to support Ohio University (see Ohio Wesleyan University, page 60)

AUGUSTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Augusta, Kentucky (1882-1887)

AUSTIN FEMALE COLLEGE  Austin, Texas (1873-1874)
1873, established by the M.E.C., So.
1874, chartered

BAKERSFIELD SEMINARY  Bakersfield, Vermont (1844-1862)

BALTIMORE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Baltimore, Maryland (1845-)
1845, established as the Institute of Literature and Science
1854, became Baltimore Collegiate Institute

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE  Baltimore, Maryland (1851-1883)

BARDSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY  Bardstown, Kentucky (1845-1854)
1854, sponsorship by the M.E.C. may have ended in this year

BASCOM FEMALE SEMINARY  Grenada District, Mississippi (1858-1862)

BATTLEGROUND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Battleground, Indiana (1858-1876)
1858, established by the M.E.C.

BAXTER SEMINARY  Baxter, Tennessee (1910-1959)
1959, sponsorship by The Methodist Church ceased
Physical plant is presently used as a public high school by Board of Education, Putnam County, Tenn.
TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

BEAVER FEMALE COLLEGE  Beaver, Pennsylvania (1873-1890)
1890, school closed when the State of Pennsylvania cut its appropriations to the institution.

BELLE PLAIN COLLEGE  Abilene, Texas (1881-1888)
1888, school closed because of the effects of a severe drought.

BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Caledonia, Missouri (1867-)
1867, came under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference when the conference acted to become involved in higher education.
1893, disaffiliated from the M.E.C. when the Missouri Conference accepted the sponsorship of Marvin College (which later merged to become Central Methodist College; see page 42).

BELLEVUE FEMALE COLLEGE  Collierville, Tennessee (1872-1882)

BELLE-VUE FEMALE SEMINARY  Bordentown, New Jersey (1846-)

BENNETT SEMINARY  Greensboro, North Carolina (1873-)
NOTE: This institution could have been related to the current Bennett College (see page 38).

BEREA SEMINARY  Berea, Ohio (1840-1846)

BETHEL ACADEMY  Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1804)

BIG SANDY ACADEMY  Paris, Tennessee (?) (1882-1883)

BLACKSTONE COLLEGE  Blackstone, Virginia (1894-1944)
1894, established as Blackstone Female Institute (M.E.C. So.)
1899, became Blackstone College for Girls
1900, became Blackstone College
1939, reorganized as a junior college for women
1944, college closed; the Virginia Conference still owns the property.

BLAIRSTOWN SEMINARY  Blairstown, Iowa (1863-)

BLANDINSVILLE SEMINARY  Blandinsville, Illinois (1853-1855)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1855, school closed because of financial difficulties.
### CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Years of Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMFIELD MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Bloomfield, Indiana</td>
<td>(1853-1860)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOOMINGTON SEMINARY</strong></td>
<td>Bloomington, Indiana</td>
<td>(1960-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLUE MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY</strong></td>
<td>LaGrande, Oregon</td>
<td>(1876-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLUFFTON COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Bluffton, Indiana</td>
<td>(1846-1846, came under the sponsorship of the Miami and St. Joseph Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> This institution possibly operated for only a few years following 1846.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Church of the United Brethren in Christ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOLIVAR DISTRICT SCHOOL</strong></td>
<td>Purdy, Tennessee</td>
<td>(1881-1882)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BOLTON COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Bolton, Tennessee</td>
<td>(1902-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Bordentown, New Jersey</td>
<td>(1851-1883)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOURBON FEMALE COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Paris, Kentucky</td>
<td>(18? -1860)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOURBON SEMINARY</strong></td>
<td>Bourbon, Indiana</td>
<td>(1861-1861, established by the M.E.C., So.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1865-1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1865-1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOWLING GREEN SEMINARY</strong></td>
<td>Bowling Green, Virginia</td>
<td>(1867-1872)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BRIMFIELD SEMINARY</strong></td>
<td>Brimfield, Illinois</td>
<td>(1856-1857)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1856, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference (M.E.C.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1856, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference (M.E.C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRONSON INSTITUTE</strong></td>
<td>Point Bluff, Wisconsin</td>
<td>(1856-1863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROOKVILLE COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Brookville, Indiana</td>
<td>(1852-1860)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROWN SEMINARY</strong></td>
<td>Leicester, North Carolina</td>
<td>(1881-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROWNVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(? 1900-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUCKINGHAM FEMALE COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Buckingham, Virginia</td>
<td>(1835-1860's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1835, established as Buckingham Female Institute</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1835, established as Buckingham Female Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1840, became Buckingham Female College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1840, became Buckingham Female College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

96
1845, school was sold to private owners but maintained its relationship with the Virginia Conference.
1860's, college closed at the beginning of the Civil War.

**BYHALIA FEMALE INSTITUTE**  
Byhalia, Mississippi (1856-1869)

**CAMPBELL COLLEGE**  
?, Mississippi (1890-1964)

**CANDLER FEMALE COLLEGE**  
Camden, Arkansas (18? - )
1879, established by the M.E.C., So.

**CANTON SEMINARY**  
Canton, Missouri (1861 - 1861)
1861, sponsorship by M.E.C., So., ceased.
1887, institution came under control of the State of Missouri.

**CARLETON COLLEGE**  
Farmington, Ohio (1854-1924)
1854, established as Carleton Institute.
1879, became Carleton College.

**CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY**  
(1839-  )

**CAROLINA COLLEGE**  
Maxton, North Carolina (1906- )
1906, chartered by the M.E.C., So.
1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased.

**CARRIER SEMINARY**  
Clarion, Pennsylvania (1871- )

**CASSVILLE SEMINARY**  
?, Maryland ( - )

**CEDAR BLUFF FEMALE COLLEGE**  
Woodburn, Kentucky (1864-1885)
1864, established by the M.E.C., So.

**CEDAR HILL SEMINARY**  
Mount Joy, Pennsylvania (1874- )
1874, established by The Evangelical Association.

**CENTENARY COLLEGE**  
Jackson, Alabama (1824-1845)

**CENTENARY COLLEGE**  
Cleveland, Tennessee (1883- )
1883, established by the M.E.C.; also known as Centenary College Conservatory.
1924, came under sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1928, leased as a nondenominational institution to a private citizen.
1937, college sold to another denomination.
CENTENARY COLLEGE  Hannibal, Missouri (1884-1913)
1884, established as Centenary High School at the closing of Palmyra Female Seminary (see page 124)
1893, became Centenary College
1898, reorganized as an academy

CENTENARY INSTITUTE  Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)
[History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.]
1886, ceased to exist except as a local school
1888, decision by the trustees not to establish a college, using the physical facilities of Centenary Institute
1890, became Alabama Methodist Orphanage
1911, orphanage was moved to Selma, Ala.: became Methodist Children's Home
Presently operated as an orphanage

The following institutions merged to become Centenary Institute:

Valley Creek Academy  Summerfield, Alabama (1829-1846)
1846, Valley Creek Academy and Centenary Institute merged to become Centenary Institute

Centenary Institute  Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)
1841, chartered
1846, Centenary Institute and Valley Creek Academy merged to become Centenary Institute

CENTER COLLEGE  Springfield, Ohio (1835-1838)

CENTRAL ACADEMY  Springfield, Illinois (1854-
1854, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

CENTRAL ALABAMA ACADEMY  Birmingham, Alabama (1866-1923)
1866, established as Rust Institute, Huntsville, Ala.
1890, became Central Alabama Academy
1904, academy was moved to Birmingham, Ala.
1923, campus destroyed by fire: college closed

CENTRAL COLLEGE  Sulphur Springs, Texas (1883-1893)
1883, established by the North Texas Conference (M.E.C.)

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE  Indianapolis, Indiana (1850-
CENTRAL ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE Blooming, Illinois (1853-1856)
1875, came under partial sponsorship of the M.E.C.; institution owned by private citizens.

CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE SEMINARY Maumee City, Ohio (1861-1872)

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE Blooming Grove, Texas (1899-1909)
1899, established as University Training School;
1909, reorganized as a four-year college; became Central Texas College;
1910-1911, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased.

CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE Warrenton, Missouri (1854-1941)
1854, established as an academy under German-American Methodist sponsorship. Quincy, Ill.
1864, college was moved to Warrenton, Mo.; became the Western Orphan Asylum and Educational Institute;
1870, chartered as Central Wesleyan College, under sponsorship of the Southwest German Conference (M.E.C.);
1909, seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College;
1926, the St. Louis German and West German Conferences were dissolved and the German character of Central Wesleyan College was lost; college became the responsibility of English-speaking Methodism, which had other colleges to support;
1941, college closed; buildings and funds reverted to the Orphan’s Home, which subsequently merged with the Methodist Children’s Home, St. Louis, Mo.

The following institution affiliated with Central Wesleyan College:

Mount Pleasant German College Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)
1873, originally located in Quincy, Ill.
1873, college was moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; briefly affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan College (see page 52);
1909, affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan College was dissolved; German College closed; seminary department was transferred to Central Wesleyan College.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Randolph, New York (1850-93)
CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE    Chappell Hill, Texas (1850-)
1850. established as Chappell Hill Institute
1852. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.: became Chappell Hill Female College
1912. church affiliation thought to have ceased

CHARLESTON FEMALE COLLEGE    Charleston, West Virginia (18? -)
1877. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.: So.

CHARLOTTE BOARDING ACADEMY    Charlotte, New York (1852-1861)
CHARLOTTEVILLE SEMINARY    Charlottesville, New York (1830’s-)
1830’s. established as a secondary school

CHEROKEE JUNIOR COLLEGE    Tahlequah, Oklahoma (1912-)
1912. established as East Texas Normal and Business College under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.: thought to be a separate institution within Southern Methodist University
1920. became affiliated with Southwestern University

CHILlicoTHE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL    Humphreys, Missouri (1892-1900)

CHURCHILL INSTITUTE    New Canaan, Connecticut (1854-1862)

CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE    Cincinnati, Ohio (1842-)

CLARKSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY    Clarksville, Tennessee (18? -)
1853. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1907. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CLARY ACADEMY    Fordyce, Arkansas (1870’s-)
1870’s. school was forced to close when the public high schools became prevalent

CLAVERACK AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE    Claverack, New York (1831-)
1831. established as Claverack Academy, the successor institution of Washington Seminary [1779, see page 133]

100
1854. became Claverack and Hudson River Institute

COKESBURY COLLEGE  Baltimore, Maryland (1784-1796)
1784, established in Abingdon, Md., as the first college after the founding of American Methodism
1795, college was moved to Baltimore, Md.; destroyed by fire
1796, reopened after being rebuilt
1796, destroyed by fire a second time; school closed

COKESBURY HIGH SCHOOL  Cokesbury, South Carolina (1836-1845)

COKESBURY INSTITUTE  Abbeville County, South Carolina (1834-1918)
1834, established as Dougherty Manual Labor School
1835, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference; became Cokesbury Institute
1918, physical plant sold to Greenwood County for use as a public high school

COKESBURY SCHOOL  Surrey County, North Carolina (1790-1799)

COLLEGE OF EMPORIA  Emporia, Kansas (1882-1974)
1974, under Presbyterian sponsorship at its closing

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE IN WESTMINSTER  Westminster, Maryland (1861-)

COLLINGSWORTH MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS  Talbotton, Georgia (1871-)

COLUMBIA COLLEGE  Pendleton, Oregon (1879- )
1879, established by the M.E.C., So.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE  Columbia, Tennessee (1845- )
1845, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE  Waitsburg, Washington (1887-)
1887, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

COLUMBIA JUNIOR COLLEGE  Milton, Oregon (1899- )
1899, established as Columbia College
1908, became Columbia Junior College
1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CONFERENCE SEMINARY Bethany, Pennsylvania (1856-1861)

COOLVILLE SEMINARY Coolville, Ohio (1861-1866)

CORINTH FEMALE COLLEGE Corinth, Mississippi (1873-)
1875, chartered
1918, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CORONAL INSTITUTE San Marcos, Texas (1879-1918)
1875, chartered
1918, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CORVALLIS COLLEGE Corvallis, Oregon (ca. 1859- )
ca. 1859, established by the M.E.C., So.
1865, chartered
1885, became a state-supported institution

COTTAGE HILL COLLEGE York, Pennsylvania (1856-1862)

COTTAGE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY York, Pennsylvania (1868- )
1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

COTTEY COLLEGE Nevada, Missouri (1884- )
1887, chartered
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (1852-1884)

DALLAS FEMALE COLLEGE Dallas, Texas (1866-1884)
1871, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

DALTON FEMALE COLLEGE Dalton, Georgia (1872- )
1873, chartered; sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began

DANVILLE ACADEMY Danville, Indiana (1858- )
1858-1860, came under the sponsorship of the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)

NOTE: A later institution, Danville, Indiana, Normal College, may have been a continuation of Danville Academy.
DANVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES  Danville, Virginia (1856-)
1856, established as Danville Female College; came under the sponsor- 
sorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1858, came under the sponsorship of the Virginia Conference
18 , became Danville College for Young Ladies

DANVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY  Danville, Missouri (1835-1864)

DANVILLE SEMINARY  Danville, Illinois (1851-1861)
18 , came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the later Danville Wesleyan 
Seminary (1884).

DANVILLE SEMINARY  Danville, New York (1858-1866)

DANVILLE WESLEYAN SEMINARY  Danville, Illinois (1884-1886)
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the earlier Danville Seminary 
(1851).

DAYTON ACADEMY  Dayton, Indiana (1867-1870)
1870, sponsorship by the Northeast Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
ceased

DEARBORN COLLEGE  Lawrenceburg, Indiana (1836-1839)
1836, established by the Meth. Prot. Church
1839, destroyed by fire; never rebuilt

DePAUW COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES  New Albany, Indiana 
1852-
1852, established as Indiana Asbury Female College
1860's, purchased from the M.E.C. by private owners
1866, property repurchased by the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.); be-
DICKERSON SEMINARY  ?, South Carolina (1880- )

DOVER ACADEMY  Dover, Illinois (1879- )
1879, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL  Dresden, Tennessee (1878-1882)
### CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drew Seminary and Female College</strong></td>
<td>Madison, New Jersey</td>
<td>(1867-1871)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drew Seminary for Young Women</strong></td>
<td>Carmel, New York</td>
<td>(1849-1951)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849, established as Raymond Collegiate Institute, a college preparatory school for girls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1871, became Drew Seminary for Young Women</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dublin School</strong></td>
<td>Dublin, Indiana</td>
<td>(1847-1849)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Washington School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Alabama Female Institute</strong></td>
<td>Talladega, Alabama</td>
<td>(1852-1858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854, came under the sponsorship of the East Alabama Conference</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858, school was turned over to the State of Alabama as a school for the deaf, mute, and blind</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Maine Conference Seminary</strong></td>
<td>Bucksport, Maine</td>
<td>(1850-1939)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Mississippi Female College</strong></td>
<td>Meridian, Mississippi</td>
<td>(1869-1903)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872, chartered; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Tennessee Conference Seminary</strong></td>
<td>Ovid, New York</td>
<td>(1866-1871)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Tennessee Female Institute</strong></td>
<td>Knoxville, Tennessee</td>
<td>(1871-1875)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eau Claire Wesleyan Seminary</strong></td>
<td>Eau Claire, Wisconsin</td>
<td>(1861-1866)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ebenezer Academy</strong></td>
<td>Brunswick County, Virginia</td>
<td>(1784-1846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDWARD McGEHEE COLLEGE  Woodville, Mississippi (1843-1912)
1843, established as Woodville Academy; under the sponsorship of
the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C.)
1890, became Edward McGehee College
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

EDWARDS ACADEMY  Greeneville, Tennessee (1877-)
1877, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also
known as Edwards Collegiate Institute
1881, school was moved to White Plains, Tenn.
1908, school was moved to Greeneville, Tenn.

ELIZABETH ACADEMY  Washington, Mississippi (1818-1843)
1819, chartered

ELLIJAY SEMINARY  Ellijay, Georgia (1874-)

ELROY INSTITUTE  Elroy, Wisconsin (1874-1897)
1874, established as a seminary (Church of the United Brethren in
Christ)

EMORY ACADEMY  Emory Homes County, Mississippi (1839-1845)

EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE  Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1860-1866)

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL  Washington, D.C.
1854, possibly located in Washington, D.C.

NOTE: May have become Metropolitan Collegiate Institute of Washington, D.C.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST COLLEGE  Lewiston, Illinois (1873-)
1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

EPWORTH SEMINARY  Epworth, Iowa (1856-)
1857, first instruction
1864, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church
1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

ERIE SEMINARY  Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania (1883-1884)
1883, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

EVANSVILLE SEMINARY  Evansville, Wisconsin (1856-1868)
EVERGREEN SEMINARY  Seven Mile, Ohio (1851- )
1851, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FAIRBURG COLLEGE  Fairburg, Nebraska (187?- )
187?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY  Fairfield, Texas (1861- )

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE  Fairmount, Georgia (1894- )
1894, established as Fairmount High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1897, became Fairmount College
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

FAIRMOUNT MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY  Fairmount, Virginia
(1861-1862)

FALLEY SEMINARY  Fulton, New York (1836-1868)

FARMERS ACADEMY  College Corner, Indiana (1855-1864)
1860, came under the sponsorship of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.); this relationship lasted only a few years

FARMVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE  Farmville, Virginia (18? - )
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FELICIANA FEMALE COLLEGE  Jackson, Louisiana (18? - )
1854, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Santa Clare, Colorado (1854-1862)

FILLMORE SEMINARY  ?, Missouri (1850-1862)

FITZGERALD TRAINING INSTITUTE  Trenton, Tennessee (1907- )

FLETCHER INSTITUTE  Thomasville District, Georgia ( -1868)

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE  Flushing, New York (1851-1862)

FOLSOM TRAINING SCHOOL  Smithville, Oklahoma (1919-1933)
1919, established by the Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) for the educational opportunities of underprivileged Indian and white children
TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

FOREST HOME SEMINARY  Hedland, Alaska (1883- )

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Fort Edward, New York (1854- )

FORT PLAINS SEMINARY  Fort Plains, New York (1853-1872)

FORT SMITH DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL  Booneville, Arkansas (1870’s)
   1872, forced out of existence when the public schools became prevalent

FOSTORIA ACADEMY  Fostoria, Ohio (1879- )
   1879, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FRANKFORT FEMALE COLLEGE  Frankfort, Kentucky (1851- )
   1851, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE  Holly Springs, Mississippi (1849-1865)

FRANKLIN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS  Franklin, Kentucky (1890-1900)
   1890, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

FREDERICKSBURG COLLEGE  Fredericksburg, Texas (1872- )
   1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

FULTON FEMALE ACADEMY  Fulton, Kentucky (1833- )
   1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
   for that year

FULTON SEMINARY  Lewiston, Illinois (1855-1867)
   1855-1861, Rock River Conference (M.E.C.) appointed trustees to the seminary

FUNK’S ACADEMY  ? , Pennsylvania (1847- )
   1847, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

FUNK SEMINARY  Louisville, Kentucky (1845- )
   1847, came under the sponsorship of the Louisville Conference (M.E.C.)
GALLATIN FEMALE ACADEMY  Gallatin, Tennessee (1833- )
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

GEORGETOWN SEMINARY  Georgetown, Illinois (1844-1863)
1844, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)
1846, college closed temporarily
1851, college reopened

GEORGIA METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE  Covington, Georgia (1851- )
1851, established as Southern Female College
1852-1882, college owned by the Masons
1882, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; became Georgia Methodist Female College

GODFREY COLLEGE  Winston County, Alabama (1880-1893)

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE  Goldsboro, North Carolina (1850- )
1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

GOVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY  Gouverneur, New York (1837-1868)

GREENVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN  Greeneville, Kentucky (1864-1896)
Also known as Greeneville Male and Female College

GREENVILLE LADIES COLLEGE  Greeneville, Kentucky (1850- )
1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

GREENFIELD SEMINARY  Greenfield, Ohio (1851- )

GREEN HILL SEMINARY  Green Hill, Indiana (1868- )
1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1889, sponsorship by the Wabash Conference ceased

GREENSBURG SEMINARY  Greensburg, Ohio (1855- )
1855, established by The Evangelical Association

GRENADA FEMALE COLLEGE  Grenada, Mississippi (1851-1937)
1851, established as The Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute
1875, became Grenada Female College
1882, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference
1932–1933, reorganized as a junior college
1937, college closed by action of the North Mississippi Conference

**GRIGGSVILLE ACADEMY**  Griggsville, Illinois (1853-1854)
1853, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**GRIGGSVILLE SEMINARY**  Griggsville, Illinois (1860-)

**GYTON HIGH SCHOOL**  Savannah District, Georgia (1888-)

**HALIFAX MALE ACADEMY**  Brinkleyville, North Carolina (1853-)
1853, established as a boarding school under the auspices of The Meth. Prot. Church

**HAMLINE UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL**  Red Wing, Minnesota (1856-1869)
1869, suspended operations temporarily, but never reopened
NOTE: This institution probably operated as a preparatory school for the present Hamline University.

**HANNER HIGHLAND COLLEGE**  McMinnville, Tennessee (1855-)
1855, established as Hanner High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1858, became Hanner Highland College

**HANNIBAL COLLEGE**  Hannibal, Missouri (1869-1875)

**HARMONIA**  Harmony, Indiana (1862-1871)
1862, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) and operated by the Conference until 1871

**HARMONY COLLEGE**  Perryville, Kentucky (187-)
1866, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
1870, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**HARRISONBURG SCHOOL**  Rockingham, Virginia (1794-)

**HARTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**  Hartford, Kansas (1863-1875)

**HAVEN NORMAL SCHOOL**  Waynesboro, Georgia (1868-1915)
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

HAVEN TEACHER'S COLLEGE     Meridian, Mississippi (1877-1928)
   1877, established as Meridian Academy
   1915, became Haven Academy (its name was changed when Haven
   Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga., closed)
   1926, became Haven Teacher's College

HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE    Ashland, New York (1830's-1928)

HEMPSTEAD SEMINARY            Hempstead, New York (1851-1863)

HENDERSON MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE    Henderson, Tennessee (1885-1900)

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY         Henry, Illinois (1859-1861)
   1859, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference, (M.E.C.)
   1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

HILLSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE      Hillsboro, Ohio (1854-1867)

HOLSTON SEMINARY              Newmarket, Tennessee (-1900)
   1820, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
   1855, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

HOMER COLLEGE                 Homer, Louisiana (1855-1895)
   Temporarily supported by the Louisiana Conference

HOUSTON SEMINARY              Houston, Texas (1882-1963)

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE     Huntsville, Alabama (1851-1895)
   1852, chartered

HUNTSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL      Huntsville, Alabama (1869-1870)

INDIANA FEMALE COLLEGE        Indianapolis, Indiana (1850-1867)

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL           Brookville, Indiana (1853-1855)

INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE     Indianapolis, Indiana (1843-1867)

INDUSTRIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL Laurel, Maryland (1863-1963)
   1963, merged with Bowie State College (Md.)
IOWA CITY COLLEGE  Iowa City, Iowa (1842- )
1842, chartered
1844, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.; this relationship lasted only a few years

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE  Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (1856-1860)

IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE  Iuka, Mississippi (1867- )

IVES SEMINARY  Antwerp, New York (1868- )

JACKSON DISTRICT SCHOOL  Montezuma, Tennessee (1867-1901)

JACKSON SEMINARY  ?, Arkansas (1886- )

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE  Jamestown, North Carolina (1859-1861)
1861, destroyed by fire

JENNINGS SEMINARY  Aurora, Illinois (1857-1943)

JOHNSON FEMALE COLLEGE  Union, West Virginia (18? - )
1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

JONESBURG MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY  Macon, Missouri (?) (1867-1869)

JONESVILLE ACADEMY  Jonesville, New York (1839-1862)

KANSAS METHODIST UNIVERSITY  Ottumwa, Kansas (1862-1873)

KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES  Pewee Valley, Kentucky (1880- )

KEY WEST ACADEMY  Key West, Florida (1889-1900)

KIDD-KEY COLLEGE  Sherman, Texas (1868-1935)
1863, established as North Texas Female College
1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1919, became Kidd-Key College; high school work added to the curriculum

KIMBALL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY  Salem, Oregon (1906-1930)
1906, school operated in connection with Willamette University
1907, school became independent of Willamette University, with its own board of trustees; located on Willamette's campus

**KINGSLEY SEMINARY**  
Bloomingdale, Tennessee (1877-)

**KINGSWOOD COLLEGE**  
Breckenridge County, Kentucky (1906-1920's)

**KIT CARSON SEMINARY**  
Taos, New Mexico (ca. 1886- )  
ca. 1886, established as a mission school

**LAFAYETTE FEMALE INSTITUTE**  
Washington, D.C. (1860- )  
Also known as Metropolitan Collegiate Institute

*NOTE: May have developed from the English, Mathematical and Classical School (see page 108).*

**LAFAYETTE SEMINARY**  
Lafayette, Oregon (1889-1914)  
1889, established by The Evangelical Association  
1894, became the property of the United Evangelical Church  
1900, merged with La Creole Academy to become Dallas College, Dallas, Ore.

**LaGRANGE SEMINARY**  
LaGrange, Georgia (1870-1915)  
1915, school closed; assets transferred to Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.  
(see page 43)

**LA MESA INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE**  
La Mesa, New Mexico (18? - )  
1691, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

**LAMPTON SEMINARY**  
?, Mississippi (1890-1964)

**LaPORTE SEMINARY**  
LaPorte, Indiana (1852- )

**LAS VEGAS FEMALE SEMINARY**  
Las Vegas, New Mexico (18? - )  
1882, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began  
1886, became Las Vegas Female Seminary

**LaVERT FEMALE COLLEGE**  
Russellville, Kentucky (1867- )

**LAWRENCEBURG COLLEGE**  
Lawrenceburg, Tennessee (1904- )  
1904, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
LEANDER-CLARK COLLEGE  Toledo, Iowa (1855-1919)
1855, established as Western College, Western, Iowa (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)
1881, college was moved to Toledo, Iowa
1906, became Leander-Clark College
1919, Leander-Clark College and Coe College (est. 1851, Cedar Rapids, Iowa) merged to become Coe College, under Presbyterian sponsorship; ceased being an institution of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

LEBANON FEMALE INSTITUTE  Lebanon, Illinois (1860- )

LEBANON SCHOOL  Lebanon, Indiana (188?- )
188?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

LEE SEMINARY  ? , Florida (1872- )

LeVERT FEMALE COLLEGE  Talbotton, Georgia (1864-1871)
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So.. began
1864, school closed temporarily
1869, reopened

LEWIS COLLEGE  Glasgow, Missouri (1866-1892)

LEXINGTON COLLEGIATE FEMALE INSTITUTE  Lexington, Kentucky (1844- )

LIMDEN HILL ACADEMY  New Carlisle, Ohio (1836- )

LITTLE ROCK UNIVERSITY  Little Rock, Arkansas (1882- )

LITTLETON COLLEGE  Littleton, North Carolina (1882-1919)
1882, chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina as Central Institute for Young Ladies
1888, became Littleton Female College
1912, became Littleton College, with admission still limited to women
1915, fire destroyed the campus; college closed

LOGAN COLLEGE  Russellville, Kentucky (1859-1931)
1859, established as Russellville Female College
1867, chartered as Logan Female College
1874, first instruction
19? , became Logan College
1930, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

LONOKE FEMALE COLLEGE  
Martinsburg, West Virginia (18? - 1875)
1875, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1878, sponsorship by the M.E.C. probably ceased that year

LOUIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  
Louistown, Idaho (1882-1875)

LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE  
Louisville, Kentucky (1853-1880)

LYNCHBURG COLLEGE  
Lynchburg, Virginia (1855-1861)

LYNCHBURG FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  
Lynchburg, Virginia (1858-1861)

LYNCHBURG MILITARY COLLEGE  
Lynchburg, Virginia (1850-1861)

MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL  
Clarence, Missouri (1888-1901)

MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL  
? , Missouri (1875)
Also known as Bloomington Academy

MADISON COLLEGE  
Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1827-1832)
1827, the assets and buildings of a previous academy on this site were transferred to Madison College
1832, college closed; faculty and students were transferred to Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.

MADISON COLLEGE  
? , Mississippi (1837-1871)

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)
1871, sponsorship by the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

The following institutions merged to become Madison College:

Madison College  
? , Mississippi (1837-1871)
1837, established as Union College
1842, Madison College and Sharon Female Academy merged to become Madison College

Sharon Female College  
Sharon, Mississippi (1842-1871)
1842, Sharon Female College and Madison College merged to become Madison College
MADISONVILLE COLLEGE Madisonville, Georgia (1855-1855, chartered)

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE Augusta, Maine (1821-)

MALE FREE SCHOOL AND COLVIN INSTITUTE ?, Maryland (1801-)

MALONE COLLEGE Holly Springs, Mississippi (1891-1891, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY Mansfield, Pennsylvania (1859-1864)

NOTE: This institution might be a predecessor institution of the present Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE Mansfield, Louisiana (1855-1930) 1855-1860, institution received aid from the State of Louisiana

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE Mansfield, Ohio (1858-1860)

MARION ACADEMY Marion, Indiana (1857-1860) 1860, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased Also known as Simpson College

MARIONVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Marionville, Missouri (1871-1878, became Marionville Collegiate Institute

MARSHALL COLLEGE Marshall, Illinois (1857-1866) 1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C. 1857, established as Marshall Academy 1858, became Marshall College 1866, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

MARSHALL COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE Collierville, Tennessee (1848-1866)

MARVIN COLLEGE Waxahachie, Texas (1868-
MARVIN COLLEGE  Osaloosa, Kansas (1878-1881)
MARVIN INSTITUTE  Chillicothe, Missouri (1867-)
MARYVILLE SEMINARY  ?, Missouri (1887-1905)
  1905. State of Missouri bought property of Maryville Seminary to establish a teacher's college
MAXVILLE COLLEGE  Maxville, Kentucky (1860-)
  1860. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
  1899. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So. ceased
McFERRIN TRAINING SCHOOL  Martin, Tennessee (1890-1925)
  1901. reorganized as a preparatory school; became McFerrin College
  1906. became McFerrin Training School
McKESNIE COLLEGE  McKenzie, Tennessee (1877-1925)
McLEMORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  McLeomoresville, Tennessee (18? - )
MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE  Memphis, Tennessee (1837-1920)
  1837. established by the Presbyterians; later came under the sponsorship of the Memphis Conference, M.E.C.
  1843. chartered
  1844. first instruction
MEMPHIS HIGH SCHOOL  Memphis, Tennessee (1877-1880)
MERCER FEMALE COLLEGE  Keithsburg, Illinois (1855-1864)
  1855. established as Keithsburg Female Seminary; came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)
  1863. became Mercer Female College
  1864. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
MERIDIAN COLLEGE  Meridian, Texas (1907- )
  1927. college sold; no longer a Methodist institution
METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA  ?, Georgia (18? - )
  18? . received grants from the State of Georgia in the late 1800's
METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF NEBRASKA  York, Nebraska (1880- )
METHODOIST EPISCOPAL UNION COLLEGE  , Kentucky (18? - )
1908, aided briefly by the State of Kentucky when the college was destroyed by fire

MEXICO ACADEMY  Mexico, New York (1860-1862)

MICHIGAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Leoni, Michigan (1853-1897)
1853, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

MILLERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE  Millersburg, Kentucky (1852- )
1852, established as Millersburg Male and Female Academy
1854, became Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute
1860, chartered
1910, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1960, became Millersburg Female College

MINERAL POINT SEMINARY  Mineral Point, Wisconsin (1860- )

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE TRAINING SCHOOL  Montrose, Mississippi (1841-1927)
1841, established as Montrose College; sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began
1851, became the property of Brandon District, Miss.
1900, came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference; became Forest District High School
1902, became Montrose High School
1907, became Mississippi Conference Training School

MISSOURI CONFERENCE SEMINARY  Jackson, Missouri (1856- )

MONNETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  Rensselaer, Indiana (18? -1934)
18? , established as a "feeder-line" to DePauw University
1934, school closed because of depleted support from the Conference

MONROE COLLEGE  Aberdeen, Mississippi (18? - )
1852, came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference

MONTESANA SCHOOL  Huntsville, Alabama (1833- )
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year
ADDED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

1. MONTGOMERY FEMALE COLLEGE
   Christianburg, Virginia (18? -
   1878. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

2. MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
   (?), Missouri (1872-1878)

3. MONTICELLO SEMINARY
   (?), Missouri (1839-1848)

4. MORGANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY
   Morgantown, Virginia (1851-
   1864)

5. MORGANTOWN SEMINARY
   (?), Maryland

6. MORTON-ELLIOTT JUNIOR COLLEGE
   Elton, Kentucky (1892-1924)
   1892. established as Louisville Conference Training School
   1893. became Vanderbilt Training School of the Louisville Confer-
   ence
   1916. became Elton School for Boys
   1914. became John Locke School
   1921, reorganized as a junior college: became Morton-Elliott Junior
   College
   1924. college closed
   1925. property was sold

7. MOUNT BETHEL ACADEMY
   Newberry County, South Carolina
   (1795-1820)

8. MOUNT CARMEL ACADEMY
   Mount Carmel, Illinois (1856-

9. MOUNT IDA FEMALE COLLEGE
   Davenport, Louisiana (1860-1863)

10. MOUNT UNION SEMINARY
    Gonech County, Alabama (1883-

11. MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY
    Mount Vernon, Illinois (1860-

12. MOUNT WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE
    Mount Washington,
    Maryland ( -1865 or 1867)

13. MOUNT ZION SEMINARY
    Mount Zion, Georgia (1880-

14. MURFREESBORO FEMALE COLLEGE
    Murfreesboro, Tennessee
    (1833-
    1833. came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference
    (M.E.C., So.) for that year

15. MURFREESBORO normal school
MURPHY COLLEGE  Sevierville, Tennessee (18? - )
18? , established as Sevier Institute
18? , became Murphy College
Presently the physical plant is being used as an orphanage by the Church of God

NEW CARLISLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  New Carlisle, Indiana
(1861-1869)
1869, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NEW HOPE SEMINARY  Shelbyville, Oklahoma (1842- )
1842, established as a government school under Methodist control
1886, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NEWARK WESLEYAN INSTITUTE  Newark, New Jersey (1847-1857)

NEW YORK CONFERENCE AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Charlotteville, New York (1850-1875)
1850, established as New York Conference Seminary
1866, became New York Conference and Collegiate Institute

NICHOLS SEMINARY  ?, Alabama (1890- )
1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES  Norfolk, Virginia (1824- )
1824, established as Norfolk Collegiate Institute; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1829, became Norfolk Female Collegiate Institute
1890, became Norfolk College for Young Ladies

NORTHERN INDIANA COLLEGE  South Bend, Indiana (1861- )
1867, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NORTH MISSOURI MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE  ?, Louisiana (1863- )
1863, Methodist owners sold the school to the Presbyterian Church; it was later sold to the Baptist Church, which operated the institution as McCune College

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE  Evanston, Illinois (1857-1873)
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present Northwestern University.

NORTH-WEST VIRGINIA ACADEMY  Clarksburg, Virginia (1853- )
NORWALK SEMINARY Norwalk, Ohio (1833-1848)

OAK BOWRY FEMALE INSTITUTE Oak Bowry, Alabama (1848-?)

OAK BOWRY INSTITUTE Oak Bowry, Alabama (1849-1856)
1849, established as a school for men

OAKLAND FEMALE COLLEGE Hillsborough, Ohio (1839-1853)

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE Oak Ridge, North Carolina (1852-?)
1852, established as a nondenominational school, but had a close relationship with the North Carolina Conference of the Meth. Prot. Church

OGDEN SEMINARY Ogden City, Utah (1872-?)

OHIO CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL Springfield, Ohio (1852-?)

OLIN AND PRESTON INSTITUTE Blacksburg, Virginia (1853-1864)
NOTE: This institution may have become Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

OLNEY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY Olney, Illinois (1866-?)

ONARGA MILITARY SCHOOL Onarga, Illinois (18? -1973)
18? , established as Grand Prairie Seminary
1863, came under the sponsorship of the Central Illinois Conference of the M.E.C.
1865, became Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College
1917, became Onarga Military School: leased by private individuals from the Conference
1973, school closed; Central Illinois Conference maintains ownership of the property

OREGON BIBLE TRAINING COLLEGE Corvallis, Oregon (19? -)
19? , established by the United Evangelical Church

OREGON CITY SEMINARY Oregon City, Oregon (1856-?)

OZARK WESLEYAN COLLEGE Carthage, Missouri (1932-?)
19? , college purchased by the St. Louis Conference

NOTE: This institution may have become affiliated with Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan.
PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE  
Santa Rosa, California (1861-1887)
1861, located originally in Vacaville, Calif.
1871, college was moved to Santa Rosa, Calif.

PADUCAH DISTRICT SCHOOL  
Milburn, Kentucky (1878-1915)

PALMYRA FEMALE SEMINARY  
Palmyra (?), Missouri (1866-1884)
1884, Hannibal District purchased the property at the school's closing and established Centenary High School, Hannibal, Mo. (Centenary College; see page 101)

PARIS FEMALE INSTITUTE  
Paris (?), Texas (1850's-1870's)
1850's, school operated for about 20 years under the sponsorship of the North Texas Conference

PARIS SEMINARY  
Paris, Illinois (1848-1864)

PENNINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY  
Pennington, New Jersey (1853-)

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  
Pennington, New Jersey (1839-)

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE  
Pikeville, Tennessee (1875-1903)
1875, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)
1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

PEORIA WESLEYAN SEMINARY  
Peoria, Illinois (1851-1856)
1851, came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)

PERRY ACADEMY  
Perry, New York (1852-1866)

PHILLIPS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY  
Jackson, Tennessee (1944-1959)

PIERCE AND PAINE COLLEGE  
DeSoto, Louisiana (18? -)
1858, came under the sponsorship of the Louisiana Conference

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1854-)

PLATTSBURG HIGH SCHOOL  
Plattsburg (?), Missouri (1855-1861)
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

PLEASANT PLAINS ACADEMY  Pleasant Plains, Illinois (18? - 1834)  1834, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

POLAND FEMALE COLLEGE  Poland, Ohio (1858-1860)

PORT GIBSON COLLEGE  Port Gibson, Mississippi (1859-1926)  1854, chartered as Port Gibson Academy, under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference  1886, became Port Gibson Female College  1926, became Port Gibson College; sponsorship by the Mississippi Conference ceased

PORTLAND ACADEMY  Portland, Oregon (1851-1874)

PORT SULLIVAN COLLEGE  Port Sullivan, Texas (1860-1860)  1860, established as Port Sullivan Institute  1860, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.  1863, became Port Sullivan Female College; sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased  1864, became Port Sullivan Male and Female Institute  1866, became Port Sullivan College

POWELL'S VALLEY SEMINARY  Wellsburg, Tennessee (1880-)

PRAIRIE LAWN SEMINARY  Danville, Missouri (1831-1838)

PREPARATORY SCHOOL  Middletown, Connecticut (1851-1858)

PRITCHETT INSTITUTE  Glasgow, Missouri (1866-1880)  1880, board of trustees made an unsuccessful attempt to merge with Lewis College

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE  East Greenwich, Rhode Island (1804-1943)  1804, established as East Greenwich Academy  1841, became Greenwich Seminary and Musical Institute  1862, became Providence Conference Seminary and Musical Institute

QUITMAN COLLEGE  Quitman, Arkansas (1870-1870)  1870, established as Quitman Institute, under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.  1870, became Quitman Male and Female College  1870, became Quitman College
Rainsburg Seminary  ?, Maryland (  -  )

Randolph-Macon Female Institute  Danville, Virginia (1897-  )
19 sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

Red Creek Academy  Red Creek, New York (1862-1863)

Rensselaer Academy  Rensselaer, Indiana (1860-1863)
1863, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

Rensselaer Academy  Rensselaer, Indiana (1860-1863)
1863, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

Richmond College  Richmond, Ohio (1862-  )

Richmond Female Institute  Richmond, Kentucky (1845-  )

Richmond Normal School  Richmond, Virginia (1867-1875)

Roanoke Classical Seminary  Roanoke, Indiana (1861-1863)
1861, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

Rockport Collegiate Institute  Rockport, Indiana (1858-1866)

Rock River Seminary  Mount Morriss, Illinois (1840-1878)

Rogersville Seminary  Rogersville, New York (1853-1864)

Rome Normal School  Rome, Georgia (1866-1870)
1866, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

Ruskin College  Ruskin, Missouri (1901?-  )

NOTE: This institution may have been established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, or it may never have gotten beyond the initial proposals for an institution.

Russell College  Lebanon, Virginia (1892-1908)

Russellville Academy  Russellville, Indiana (1862-  )
1871, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

Rust Normal Institute  Huntsville, Alabama (1870-  )
RUTH HARGROVE COLLEGE  Key West, Florida (1895-1917)
1896, chartered as a missionary enterprise for Cubans
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1917, Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) acted to discontinue the school
because of the development of public high schools

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY  Sacramento, California (1853- )

ST. CHARLES MILITARY COLLEGE  St. Charles, Missouri (1834-1914)
1834, established as St. Charles College
1836, first instruction
1910, became St. Charles Military College
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

SALTIMBALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY  Lexington, Kentucky (1882-1890)

SAN ANGELO JUNIOR COLLEGE  San Angelo, Texas (1907-1913)
1907, established as San Angelo Collegiate Institute
1910, reorganized as a junior college: became San Angelo Junior College
1913, destroyed by fire: school closed

SAN JUAQUIN VALLEY COLLEGE  Woodbridge, California (1868 or 1878-)
1868 (or 1878), established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Woodbridge College

SANTA CRUZ ACADEMY  Santa Cruz, California (1853- )

SARDIS FEMALE INSTITUTE  Sardis, Mississippi (1866-1867)

SAVANNAH FEMALE COLLEGE  Savannah, Tennessee (1860-)
1860, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
1860's, closed temporarily during the Civil War
1867, reopened

SCIENCE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY  Shelbyville, Kentucky (1825- )
1825, established under the sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.)
1906, probably the last year of sponsorship by the M.E.C.
TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

SEARCY COLLEGE  Searcy, Arkansas (1890- )
1892, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

SEGUIN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE  Seguin, Texas (18? - )
18? , under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., during the institution's existence

SHEBBEAR COLLEGE  Shebbear, North Dakota (1829- )
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

SHELBY HIGH SCHOOL  Shelbyville, Indiana (1856-1878)
1857, established as a seminary; sponsored by the Missouri Conference throughout its existence
1866, closed temporarily during the Civil War
1878, reopened briefly; sponsorship ended at school's closing; property transferred to Palmyra School

SHELBYVILLE UNIVERSITY  Shelbyville, Tennessee (18? - )
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)

SHERIDAN ACADEMY  Sheridan, Oregon (1874- )

SIGOURNEY INSTITUTE  St. Louis, Missouri (1845- )

SIMS FEMALE ACADEMY  Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1829-1830)
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

NOTE: This institution is thought to have been succeeded by Wesleyan Female Academy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SIMPSON INSTITUTE  Logan, Alabama (1885- )

SIMPSON UNIVERSITY  ?, Nebraska (1855- )
1855, established by the M.E.C.

SMITHVILLE ACADEMY  Smithville, Ohio (1865- )
1865, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

SNOW HIGH SCHOOL  Macon District, Georgia (1888- )

SOCORRO ACADEMY  Socorro, New Mexico (ca. 1881- )
ca. 1881, established as a mission institute

SOFFOLK COLLEGE  Soffolk, Virginia (1880-1906)
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE  
Somerville, Tennessee (1867-1871)

SOMERVILLE INSTITUTE  
Tipton County, Tennessee (1877-1886)  
1877, established as Somerville District Mount Zion School  
1886, became Somerville Institute

SOULE FEMALE COLLEGE  
Murfreesboro, Tennessee (1851-1907)  
1907, sponsorship by the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

SOULESBURY INSTITUTE  
Batesville, Arkansas (1859-1860's)  
186?, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE  
Petersburg, Virginia (1857-1861)  
1857, established as Petersburg Female College  
1861, chartered as Southern Female College

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE  
Verona, Mississippi (1870-)  
1870, established as Southern Female College

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE FEMALE ACADEMY  
Belleville, Indiana (1856-1858)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE  
Salem, Illinois (1866-)

SOUTHERN SEMINARY  
Buena Vista, Virginia (1900-1912)

SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE  
McRae, Georgia (1892-1928)  
1914, reorganized as a junior college

SPARKS COLLEGE  
Sparks, Georgia (1902-1927)  
1902, established as Sparks Collegiate Institute  
1920, reorganized as a junior college; became Sparks College  
1927, college closed  
1929, assets of Sparks College transferred to Emory Junior College (see Valdosta State College, page 91)

SPAUULDING COLLEGE  
Muskogee, Oklahoma (1881-1909)

NOTE: This institution may have operated as an Indian mission.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY  
Springfield, New York (1862-1864)

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE  
Springfield, Ohio (1842-1866)
SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY  Springfield, Vermont (1848-1866)

SPRING HILL-MONTGOMERY COLLEGE  Brunswick District, Georgia (1886-

SPRING MOUNTAIN ACADEMY  Spring Mountain, Ohio (1855-1866)

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE  Stanford, Kentucky (1870-1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE  Memphis, Tennessee (1858-1880)

STOCKTON FEMALE INSTITUTE  Stockton, California (1865-

STOCKWELL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE  Stockwell, Indiana (1859-1874)
1859, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1860, chartered

SUBLIMITY COLLEGE  Sublimity, Oregon (1858-1897)
1858, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

SUGAR GROVE INSTITUTE  ?, Missouri (1859-1861)
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY  Bringhamton, New York (1856-1864)
1856, established by the Swedish Methodist Church

TABERNACLE ACADEMY  Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1893)
1790, established as the successor institution for Bethel Academy previously in that location [see page 98]

NOTE: A second Bethel Academy was established that existed through most of the 19th century; it was not a denominational school but was under the supervision of M.E.C. teachers.

TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE  Austin, Texas (1857-1879)
1857, established as Bastrop Military Institute, Bastrop, Tex.
1868, school was moved to Austin, Tex.; became Texas Military Institute

THOMSON UNIVERSITY  Franklin, Louisiana (1869-127)
THORNTOWN ACADEMY  Thorntown, Indiana (1855-1868)
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

TROY UNIVERSITY  Troy, New York (1856-1863)

TULIP FEMALE COLLEGE  Tulip, Arkansas (18? - )
18?, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

TULLAHOMA COLLEGE  Tullahoma, Tennessee (1885-

TURNER SEMINARY  ?, Georgia (1894-

NOTE: This institution may have been sponsored by the C.M.E. Church or the M.E.C., So.

TUSCALOOSA ACADEMY  Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1827-

TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE  Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1854-1902)
1902, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

TUSCUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY  Tuscumbia, Alabama (1833-

1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

UMPQUA ACADEMY  Wilbur, Oregon (1854-

UNION CITY DISTRICT SCHOOL  Troy, Tennessee (1881-1882)

UNION SCHOOL  Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1792-1826)

NOTE: This institution could have been the predecessor institution of Madison College, Madison, Penn. [see page 117].

UNIVERSITY OF SAN ANTONIO  San Antonio, Texas (1894-1943)
1894, established as San Antonio Female College (M.E.C., So.)
1918, became Westmoreland College
1932, became a co-educational institution
1936, reorganized, adding two years of college work to the curriculum; became University of San Antonio
1943, college closed; property sold to Trinity College (Presbyterian Church). [Trinity College used the campus as a new campus, moving to San Antonio from Waxahachie, Tex.]
TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

URBANA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Urbana, Illinois (1854-1857)
1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
1857, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

VALLEY FEMALE INSTITUTE Winchester, Virginia (1858-1862)

VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL Henderson, Tennessee (1900-1901)
1900, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL Smith's Grove, Kentucky (1901-1908)
1901, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

VERONA FEMALE COLLEGE Verona, Mississippi (1870- )
1870, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) as a conference institution

VICKSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY Vicksburg, Mississippi (1845-)

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE Waco, Texas (1854-1888)

WALDEN COLLEGE Nashville, Tennessee (1866-1935)
1866, established as Central Tennessee College
1900, became Walden College
1928, preparatory school established within the college

WALWORTH ACADEMY Walworth, New York (1860- )

WARREN COLLEGE Bowling Green, Kentucky (1866-1876)
1866, chartered
1872, first instruction
1876, college closed due to inadequate financial support

WARREN SEMINARY Fullens, Tennessee (1883- )

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE Warrenton, West Virginia (1855- )
1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

WARTHEN COLLEGE Wrightsville, Georgia (1888-1888)
1888, established as Nannie Lou Warthen Institute

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1903, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., as a conference preparatory school
1906, became Warthen College

WASHINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY Washington, Arkansas (1846-1860's)
1858, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
1860's, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

WASHINGTON SEMINARY Claverack, New York (1779-by 1830)

WASHINGTON SEMINARY Huntsville, Washington (1880-)
1880, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

WATERLOO ACADEMY Waterloo, Wisconsin (1865-)

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE Wayne, North Carolina (1857-)
1857, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

WAYNESVILLE ACADEMY Waynesville, Illinois (1850-1851)
1851, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

WELLSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY Wellsburg, Pennsylvania (1856-)

WESLEY ACADEMY Montgomery County, Indiana (1860-1866)
1860, established and supervised by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1866, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference ceased

WESLEY ACADEMY Wesley, Indiana (1866-)

WESLEY COLLEGE Greenville, Texas (1902-1934)
1905, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; became North Texas University School
1909, reorganized as a junior college; became Wesley College
1912, college was moved to Greenville, Tex.
1934, college closed because of competition from state-supported schools and the effects of the Depression

THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY Woodhouse Grove, ? (1812-)

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TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

WESLEYAN ACADEMY New York, New York (1817-1823)
1817, located originally in Newmarket, N.H.
18 , academy was moved to New York, N.Y.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1824- )

WESLEYAN CONNECTIONAL SCHOOL WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE
1845-1879 Wilmington, Delaware (1841-1880)

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE Murfreesboro, North Carolina
(1852-1880)
1852, chartered
1855, first instruction
1881, sponsorship by the Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased;
school later became affiliated with the North Carolina Conference
1887, school destroyed by fire
1891, rebuilt and reopened
1893, school destroyed again by fire; college closed

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE Brownsville, Tennessee (1870-
1907)
1907, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1834-1864)

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE ? , Maryland (1848-1895)
1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE Staunton, Virginia (1856- )

WESLEYAN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE Brownsville, Texas (ca. 1850's-
)

WESLEYAN SEMINARY New York, New York (1819-1824)

WESTERN COLLEGE Artesia, New Mexico (1909-1911)
1909, established by the M.E.C., So.

WESTERN RESERVE SEMINARY Farmington, Ohio (1829-
)
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

WESTMINSTER NORMAL SCHOOL Westminster, Maryland (?) (1851- )

WESTON FEMALE COLLEGE Weston, Missouri (1855-1873)
1855, established as Weston High School
1865, the M.E.C. sold its interest in the institution
1868, became Weston Female College
1873, fire destroyed the campus; college closed

WEST RIVER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE West River, Indiana (1861-1874)

WEST TENNESSEE PREPARATORY SCHOOL Mason City, Tennessee (1877-)

WEST TENNESSEE SEMINARY Mason City, Tennessee (1876-1889)
1876, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE SEMINARY Austin, Texas (1878-)

WEST VIRGINIA NORMAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Buckhannon, West Virginia (1881-1882)
1881, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
1882, became Union College when the Meth. Prot. Church began partial sponsorship, merging with another Meth. Prot. institution

WHITE PLAINS ACADEMY White Plains, New York (1824-1840)

WHITWATER FEMALE COLLEGE Centerville, Indiana (1848-1864)
1848, came under the sponsorship of the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)
1851, became a co-educational institution
1864, sponsorship by the Indiana Conference ceased

WILBUR ACADEMY Wilbur, Oregon (1854-1873)

WILLOUGHBY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Willoughby, Ohio (1859-1883)

WILMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE Wilmington, Delaware (1837- )

WILSON COLLEGE Wilmington, California (18? - )
1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.
WINDSOR ACADEMY    Baltimore, Maryland (1840-1845)

WINDSOR THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE    Baltimore, Maryland (1840-1845)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to Windsor Academy.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE    Evanston, Illinois (1855-1874)

WOODLAWN FEMALE SEMINARY    Missouri (1861-1880)

1861, established as Mount Zion Seminary
1874, closed temporarily
1876, reopened as Woodlawn Female Seminary

WORTHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE    Worthington, Ohio (1839-1874)

XENIA SEMINARY    Xenia, Ohio (1850-1880)

YADKIN COLLEGE    Davidson County, North Carolina (ca. 1853-1924)

ca. 1853, began as an academy, established by the Meth. Prot. Church
1855, chartered as Yadkin Institute, a training school for ministers
1856, first instruction
1861, chartered as Yadkin College; later that year, the college was
forced to close temporarily when 60 of its 80 students entered the
Confederate army
1867, resumed operations, as a high school
1873, reorganized as a college
1878, became a co-educational institution
1924, closed because of debts and other difficulties; assets trans-
ferred to the newly opened High Point College (see page 50)

YOUNG SEMINARY    ?, Texas (1872-1880)

1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased; school disaffiliated from the
M.E.C.

ZION'S HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE    West Middletown, Pennsylvania (1872-1880)

Also known as Pleasant Hill Seminary
INDIAN MISSIONS

ADAIR'S SCHOOLS, Nos. 1, 2  (1832-   )

ANDREW MARVIN INSTITUTE  (1884-1887)
1884. established as Pierce Institute
1886. became Andrew Marvin Institute

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL  Doaksville, Oklahoma (?)  
(1849-1886)
1886, school destroyed by fire; closed

BAYOU BENNARD SCHOOL, No. 3  (1832-   )

BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE SCHOOL, No. 4  (1837-   )

BETHEL CAMP GROUND SCHOOL, No. 4  (1836-   )

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY  (1852-1856)

CANADIAN FORK SCHOOL, No. 1  (1835-   )

CANADIAN SCHOOL  (1856-1857)

CANADIAN SCHOOL, No. 3  (1833-   )

CANY CAMP GROUND SCHOOL, No. 4  (1835-   )

CHICKASAW ACADEMY  (1843-1866)

CHILLOCO INDIAN SCHOOL  (1885-1888)

CHISM'S ON THE CANADIAN, No. 4  (1832-   )

CHOCTAW ACADEMY  (1849-1856)

CHOCTAW MISSION (and school)  (1836-   )

CLEAR SPRING SCHOOL  (1843-   )

COLBERT INSTITUTE  (1852-1861)  134
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COLLINS INSTITUTE  (1888- )
CRAWFORD SEMINARY  (1849-1855)
CREEK CIRCUIT and schools  (1836- )
CREEK SCHOOL  (1848- )
DELWARE SCHOOL  (1835- )
EAGLETOWN SCHOOL, No. 3  (1837- )
EUFALA HIGH SCHOOL  (1896- )
FLINT DISTRICT SCHOOL  (1842- )
FORKS OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL, No. 1  (1841- )
FORT COFFEE ACADEMY  Fort Coffee, Oklahoma (1844-1861)
1844, established as a government academy under Methodist control,
as a school for boys
GALLOWAY COLLEGE  (188?- )
HARDRIDGE'S SCHOOL, No. 4  (1832- )
HARGROVE COLLEGE  Ardmore, Oklahoma (1895- )
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
HAWKINS SCHOOL, near the Agency, No. 5  (1832- )
HAYS SCHOOL  (1855- )
HICHITYTOWN SCHOOL, No. 5  (1835- )
HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY  Iowa and Sack Indian Mission (1858- )
1858, established by the Presbyterian Church
1870, reorganized to offer college courses
HOLSTEIHOMO SCHOOL, No. 2  (1837- )
HONEY HILL SCHOOL  (1871- )
CLOSED FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS

INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL Oklahoma or Kansas (1839-1839–1943), under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference 1844–1849, reorganized as an Indian mission 1850, came under the sponsorship of the St. Louis Conference 1857, Kansas mission (?)

KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL (Shawnee?) (1835–) (1835-1843)

KEY'S SCHOOL, No. 2 (1833–) (1833-1837)

KICKAPOO SCHOOL, No. 4 (1835–) (1835-1838)

LEE'S CREEK DISTRICT SCHOOL, No. 4 (1833–) (1833-1838)

LEWIS'S SCHOOL, No. 5 (1832–) (1832-1837)

McALESTER HIGH SCHOOL (1895–) (1895-1897)

McDANIEL'S SCHOOL, No. 3 (1836–) (1836-1838)

McINTOSH SCHOOL, No. 1 (1832–) (1832-1838)

McKENDREE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL (1847–) (1847-1851)

THE METHVIN (SCHOOL) INSTITUTE Anadarko, Oklahoma (1889–1909?) (1889-1909)

MORRIS SEMINARY Oklahoma (1845-1846)

MUSKOGEE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Muskogee, Oklahoma (1885–) (1885-1885)

NEW HOPE FEMALE SCHOOL (1847–1885) (1847-1851)

NORTH CANADIAN SCHOOL, No. 5 (1835–) (1835-1838)

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL Oklahoma (1891–) (1891-)

OZARK INSTITUTE (1854–) (1854-1859)

PEORI SCHOOL (1835–) (1835-1838)

"POTEAU AND SCHOOL" (1849–) (1849-1851)
PRAIRIE SCHOOL     (1871-      )
QUAPAW SCHOOL     (1843-      )
RED RIVER SCHOOL  Oklahoma (1846-     )
ROBERT MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL   (1847-     )
ROBERTSON NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL     (1847-1848)
SALLISAW SCHOOL, No. 3  Oklahoma (?) (1839-    )
SELS (Cells?) SCHOOL, No. 2   (1833-     )
SEMINOLE ACADEMY     (1880-1886)
SENECA CIRCUIT AND SCHOOL    (1837-     )
SHAWNEE INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL  (1838-    )
SHAWNEETOWN SCHOOL, No. 1    (1837-     )
SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 3  (1833-     )
SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 6  (1832-     )
SPAULDING COLLEGE     (1881-1908)
     1881. established as Harrell International Institute
     1890. became Spaulding College
SPENCER ACADEMY     (1842-     )
VAN'S SCHOOL, No. 4    (1834-     )
WAPUNUCKA INSTITUTE    (1884-1886)
WEBBER FALLS SCHOOL  (1884-1892)
WESTERN ACADEMY      Kansas (1848-1849)
WILLIE HALSELL INSTITUTE  Vinita, Oklahoma (1891-1907)
WYANS SCHOOL ON THE CANADIAN, No. 2  

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1736 John Wesley formed discussion groups in Georgia.

1752 Philip William Otterbein came to America as minister of the German Reformed Congregation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

1771 German Evangelical Reformed Congregation formed in Baltimore, "Old Otterbein Church."

1773 First Methodist conference in America, held in St. Georgia's Church, Philadelphia.

1774 Otterbein became pastor of "German Evangelical Reformed Church" in Baltimore.

1784 John Wesley ordained Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as preachers for America; commissioned Thomas Coke to ordain others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church established at "Christmas Conference" in Baltimore.

Francis Asbury ordained.

1787 Free African Society formed in Philadelphia, the beginnings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1789 Otterbein organized first annual conference of his followers.

1791 John Wesley died.

1792 First quadrennial General Conference of American Methodism.

James O'Kelley led first major schism in American Methodism, forming Republican Methodist Church, later Christian Church.

1796 Beginnings of black group in New York culminating in the organization of the African Episcopal Church, Zion.

1800 Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm founded the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and were elected its first bishops.

Jacob Albright and followers among the Germans in Pennsylvania founded The Evangelical Association.
1808 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a Constitution, introducing "restrictive rules" and a delegated General Conference.

1813 Philip William Otterbein ordained Christian Newcomer, who was elected a bishop of The United Brethren in Christ.

Philip William Otterbein died.

1815 The first General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ formed and first Discipline approved.

1816 Group of blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to form the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Richard Allen was chosen bishop.

First General Conference of The Evangelical Association convened.

1817 First church of Evangelicals built at New Berlin, Pennsylvania.

Other blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to organize the African Methodist Episcopal, Zion, Church.

1820 African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion, organized in New York.

American Methodist Missionary Society organized.

1830 Methodist Protestant Church organized (with about 26,000 members).

1843 A group of abolitionists split from The Methodist Church to organize the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

1844 General Conference meeting in New York adopted the Plan of Separation, dividing the Methodist Episcopal Church into (1) the Methodist Episcopal Church and (2) the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1845 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized at the Louisville Convention of the Southern Conferences. This action separated more than 300,000 southern Methodists from the over 650,000 Methodists who continued in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1846 First quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1866 Methodist Episcopal Church founded the Freedman’s Aid Society.
APPENDIX A—CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted lay representation in General and Annual Conferences.

1870 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church organized (became the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1956).

1872 Laymen received into the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

1879 Schism in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, forming two branches, the “Old” Constitution and the “New” Constitution.

1889 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church created the University Senate.

1892 A division in The Evangelical Association, forming the United Evangelical Church (“the minority”) and the Evangelical Association (“the majority”).

1894 A Lay Conference established, parallel to the Annual Conference of Ministers, in the Methodist Episcopal Church; women granted “equal laity rights.”

1900 The United Evangelical Church (except for a branch which split to become The Evangelical Congregation) and The Evangelical Association united to form The Evangelical Church.

1922 The Methodist Church formed from the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.

1939 The United Brethren in Christ united to form The Evangelical United Brethren Church.

1968 The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church united to form The United Methodist Church.

RESOURCES:
Eller, Paul H., These Evangelical United Brethren (Dayton, Ohio: The Otterbein Press, 1963).
1752 Origins

1796 Origins

1784 Christmas Conference
Methodist Episcopal Church

1800 The Church of the United Brethren in Christ

1800 The Evangelical Association

1894 United Evangelical Church
"Minority Group"

1894 The Evangelical Association
"Majority Group"

1889 The Church of the United Brethren in Christ "Old Constitution"

1889 The Church of the United Brethren in Christ "New Constitution"

1891 The Evangelical Association
"Majority Group"

1891 United Evangelical Church
"Minority Group"

1830 Methodist Protestant Church

1834 Wesleyan Methodist Church

1843 Methodist Episcopal Church

1844 Methodist Episcopal Church

1844 Methodist Episcopal Church, South

1860 Free Methodist Church

1870 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
(Christian Methodist Episcopal after 1956)

1816 African Methodist Episcopal Church

1820 African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion

1922 The Evangelical Church

1922 The Evangelical Congregation

1922 The Evangelical United Brethren Church

1939 The Methodist Church

1939 The Methodist Church

1958 The United Methodist Church

1959 The United Methodist Church

Branch left and did not return

Branch becoming part of The United Methodist Church
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional Type</th>
<th>Foundings</th>
<th>Closings</th>
<th>Disaffiliations</th>
<th>Mergers</th>
<th>Number of United Methodist Institutions at End of Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current United Methodist Institutions (and Forebears)</td>
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<td>168</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminaries</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>1 4 5 4</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>8 63 102 25</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>Former United Methodist Institutions Currently Operating</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>0 1 0 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4 19 20 3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>—</td>
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TABLE B.1. SUMMARY DATA FROM HISTORY OF UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional Type</th>
<th>Foundings</th>
<th>Clousings</th>
<th>Disaffiliations</th>
<th>Mergers</th>
<th>Total MI hstibi.ions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former United Methodist Institutions</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Now Closed</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges and Universities</td>
<td>8 169 143</td>
<td>18 202 88</td>
<td>347(^1)</td>
<td>0 5 15 20</td>
<td>40 1 1 1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminaries</td>
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<td>2 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>16 142 81</td>
<td>6 32</td>
<td>246(^3)</td>
<td>1 3 6 3</td>
<td>13 1 0 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>24 311 224</td>
<td>26 122</td>
<td>595(^3)</td>
<td>1 8 21 23</td>
<td>53 1 1 1 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total All Institutions                    |           |           |                 |         |                     |
| Colleges and Universities                 | 19 244 250| 38 88     | 560\(^1\)       | 0 5 22 50| 79 19 43 69        |
| Seminaries                                | 0 2 10 6  | 18 2        |                 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 3 3          |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools          | 17 147 86 | 10 32      | 251\(^3\)       | 1 3 6 4 | 14 1 0 0 1          |
| **TOTAL**                                 | 36 393 346| 54 54      | 839\(^3\)       | 1 8 28 54| 59 8 19 46 73      |

**NOTES:**
1. Includes Meharry Medical College.
2. Dates of disaffiliation are not known for two institutions.
3. In addition to other institutions (3 colleges, 1 Indian mission school) were established for which no dates are available.
TABLE B.2. SUMMARY DATA FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Foundings</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>261**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Closings</td>
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<td>88</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>245**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Disaffiliations</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Number of Mergers</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number Remaining as United Methodist at End of Period***</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes 77 Indian mission schools.

**Founding and closing dates are unknown for one Indian mission school, hence totals exceed sum of period values by one.

***Includes only those institutions operating in affiliation with The United Methodist Church. Institutions still operating after disaffiliation are excluded.

TABLE B.3. SUMMARY DATA FOR SEMINARIES AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>1784-1828</th>
<th>1829-1860</th>
<th>1861-1899</th>
<th>1900-1976</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Foundings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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