

INDIANA ARCHIVES

Archival Holdings in Eastern Indiana

*John M. Glen, John B. Straw, and Thomas D. Hamm**

This fifth installment of the Indiana Archives series examines some of the local archival holdings that can be found in the eastern part of Indiana. As has been the case in defining other regions within the state, the boundaries of eastern Indiana reflect varying perspectives. Yet two interstate highways, geography, and history help to give definition to eastern Indiana. The land east of Interstate 69 and bisected by Interstate 74 ranges from flat and gently rolling terrain to deep river valleys and steep ridges, some of which overlook the broad Ohio River. A largely rural area, the region's economy is primarily tied to agriculture. Industry once flourished in this part of Indiana, beginning with the natural gas boom of the late nineteenth century and continuing during the first half of the twentieth century. But a gradual decline in durable goods manufacturing after the 1950s has meant a shift to more service-oriented economic activity, including tourism in a number of communities. Eastern Indiana has long had a diverse ethnic and religious heritage, with a highly visible Amish, Mennonite, and Quaker presence in some areas.

These economic and cultural characteristics point to several other historical sources of regional identity. Antebellum eastern Indiana was an active conduit for the Underground Railroad, transporting several thousand newly freed blacks through such communities as Fountain City, the so-called Grand Central Station of the system, and establishing institutional support for African Americans through the Union Literary Institute in Randolph County and Eleutherian College in Jefferson County, which was the second school west of the Allegheny Mountains to offer interracial education. The Indiana Women's Rights Association was formed in 1852 in Wayne County, a center of the women's suffrage campaign in the state during the nineteenth century. John Hunt Morgan's Confederate raiders briefly swept through the area during the Civil War before a force of around one thousand Jennings County volunteers and Union troops drove them

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away. The discovery of natural gas in the 1870s and 1880s fueled a boom-and-bust economy in several towns, but the gas also induced some companies, most notably the Ball Corporation, to set up operations and make far reaching economic and educational contributions to the region. Eastern Indiana provided a fertile setting for the volatile cultural contrasts of the 1920s; a reborn Ku Klux Klan gained national attention even as the Gennett studio in Richmond produced recordings of famous jazz musicians, including King Oliver, Bix Beiderbecke, Hoagy Carmichael, Duke Ellington, Jelly Roll Morton, and Louis Armstrong. Muncie's status as "Middletown," a "typical" American community experiencing the effects of a broadly-defined and ever-evolving process called modernization, was established shortly before the Great Depression and continues to attract the attention of scholars, journalists, and film-makers.

Eastern Indiana also gains a measure of regional identity through the authors, entrepreneurs, politicians, and folkloric figures associated with it. Naturalist Gene Stratton Porter, humorist Emily Kimbrough, historian Edward Eggleston, and novelist Ross Lockridge, Jr., all to varying degrees made the area the backdrop for their works. The region was also home to James F. D. Lanier, who financed Indiana's entry into the Civil War; Wilbur Wright, who with his brother Orville ushered in a new era in transportation; and the Hillenbrand families of Batesville, whose furniture-making company broadened into several other enterprises. In 1885 the Reverend James M. Townsend of Richmond became the first black Indianan to serve in the state's General Assembly. Elwood native Wendell Willkie, who "adopted" Rushville as his home after marrying a local woman in 1918, often told audiences during his 1940 campaign as the Republican party's presidential candidate that he wanted to give the nation a "Rushville way of living." And in perhaps the most storied Indiana saga of all, Ripley County's tiny Milan High School defeated Delaware County's powerhouse Muncie Central for the 1954 state high school basketball championship.

The local historical societies, museums, halls of fame, restored riverfront mansions, and historic preservation districts in eastern Indiana reflect both a local appreciation of the region's past and a recognition of the benefits that result from a combination of conservation and commerce. In his essay on archival holdings in Delaware County John B. Straw indicates that there is even more of the much-studied "Middletown" and its surrounding environment to be explored; he also notes the recent acquisition of the Civil War correspondence of a physician serving in Indiana regiments and surveys a broad scope of resources for the area's history. Thomas D. Hamm's survey of Earlham College's manuscript collections reaffirms the centrality of the Friends in the social and religious life of east-central Indiana in the nineteenth century, while noting that other materials illuminate peace and civil rights activism for most of the twentieth century.

ry. These essays suggest that some promising avenues for primary research in the history of this part of the state have been prepared and that those pursuits can well lead to national and international connections.

ARCHIVES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

IN THE BALL STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, MUNCIE

Archives and Special Collections, Alexander M. Bracken Library. On Monday, March 30, 1868, the sun was shining in Muncie, Indiana, for only the second time in over a week, and Thomas Neely was writing in his diary:

This is the day designated for the beginning of the trial of President Johnson. He has so many lucrative offices to dispose of, I fear that some of the Senators may be bribed by him, and the Country still be cursed with him another year.

After the trial had ended, Neely wrote on May 25, 1868,

The democrats had a meeting in the Hall, on Saturday night, rejoicing in the Escape from impeachment of Andy Johnson. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.

The diaries of early Muncie resident Thomas S. Neely, 1867–1901 (MSS 105), comment on local, state, and national events, as well as revealing everyday life in Delaware County.¹ Other records and manuscripts in the archives document the history, development, and people of Delaware County, Muncie, and Ball State University. The materials include personal papers, family papers, organization records, church records, business and industry records, political and government records, county records, oral history tapes, films and videotapes, and photographs. Sources document life in the early days of the county, the gas boom era, cultural and religious activities, education, politics and local government, individuals and families, African Americans and other minorities, and the history of Muncie as Middletown. This essay highlights a few representative collections.

Delaware County was officially formed on April 1, 1827, and Muncie, also founded in 1827, became the county seat. The discovery of natural gas near Eaton on September 15, 1886, had a profound effect on the area. The gas boom that followed and continued through the early years of the twentieth century attracted factories, especially in the glass and steel industries. The Ball Brothers Company was one of the first companies to arrive and had a tremendous impact on the development of Muncie.

In the 1920s, Robert and Helen Lynd conducted a sociological study of Muncie that was published in 1929 as *Middletown: A Study*

¹ For more on the Neely diaries and the Frederick A. Putnam diaries (MSS 2, 1946–1900) see “Indiana Archives: Indiana in the Civil War Era,” *Indiana Magazine of History* XCII (September 1996), 261. The diaries of Mina Ethel McCormick Beckett (MSS 129) provide a picture of life in Muncie from the 1930s through the 1950s from the perspective of an active, upper-middle-class woman.

in *American Culture*. The Lynds, who virtually ignored the city's black population, viewed Muncie as a “typical” American community. Robert Lynd updated the study in *Middletown in Transition*, published in 1937. These works were just the beginning of a series of articles, books, and documentaries that would make Muncie as Middletown one of the most studied American communities. Middletown III was a research project funded by the National Science Foundation, 1976–1981, and a six-part documentary video series entitled *Middletown* was filmed in the early 1980s. “Middletown IV” and a Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) documentary on the twentieth century using Muncie as a focal point are currently underway. The Center for Middletown Studies was established in 1980 to collect materials and support research on Muncie; it became a unit of Ball State University in 1984. The university archives and special collections include the archives for the Center for Middletown Studies, and most of the local history collections support Middletown studies.

In the original *Middletown*, the Lynds observed that there were “forty-odd buildings throughout the city for religious ceremonies.”² Two churches built in the 1890s reflect the growth of the community. The founding of the Avondale United Methodist Church in 1891 gave southside Muncie residents an attractive alternative to the High Street Methodist Church, since the city lacked sidewalks and street-car or bus service. The Avondale United Methodist Church Records, 1891–1991 (MSS 124), contain annual reports, attendance records, board minutes, budgets and financial reports, directories, membership lists, programs, publications, and scrapbooks. When the Madison Street United Methodist Church (then called Madison Street Methodist Episcopal) was formed on June 2, 1895, the first services were held under a large tree in Heekin Park. Their records, 1903–1995 (MSS 146) include board minutes, Building Fund Campaign material, directories, membership rolls, publications, Willing Winning Workers Class minutes, and Women's Service League minutes.

Other church records include those for Grace Episcopal Church, 1881–1986 (MSS 35); St. Lawrence Church, 1874–1981 (MSS 50); Unitarian Universalist Church, 1859–1979 (MSS 81); Daleville Christian Church, 1879–1986 (MSS 102); and Temple Beth El, 1983–1999 (MSS 145). A collection called Church Records, 1838–1995 (MSS 6), contains histories, programs, minutes, newspaper clippings, bulletins, and directories for thirty-one Delaware County churches, compiled by Ross Johnson, curator of the Delaware County Archives, at the time of the Bicentennial celebration in 1976. The Frank Talbott Church History Collection, 1929–1979 (MSS 36), contains historical information collected by Talbott, a reporter and freelance writer for the Muncie *Evening Press* in the 1970s, concerning Albany United

² Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd, *Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture* (New York, 1926), 315.

Methodist, Friends Memorial, Gethsemane United Methodist, Grace Lutheran, Holy Trinity Lutheran, Normal City, and St. Francis of Assisi.³

Records of clubs and organizations provide insight into the cultural, educational, social, business, and community-based activities of individuals and groups. The Muncie Matinee Musicale was organized on January 13, 1889, by the supervisor of music for the Muncie city schools. Early programs brought notable artists to Muncie, including the Boston Symphony Club, Carrie Jacobs Bond, and the daughter of Mark Twain, Clara Clemens. Muncie Matinee Musicale Records, 1889–1994 (MSS 67), include minutes, financial reports, yearbooks, scrapbooks, and programs for the overall organization and each of its departments.

The Muncie Rotary Club was formed on July 13, 1917. Its records, 1923–1995 (MSS 125), consist of board minutes, correspondence, membership applications and lists, financial records, and photographs. The American Legion Delaware County Post 19 Collection, 1918–1978 (MSS 29), contains by-laws, constitutions, national and state convention reports, membership information, minutes, financial reports, newsletters and other publications, and scrapbooks. Correspondence, minutes, membership lists, and financial records, 1922–1958, of the American Legion Auxiliary Delaware Post 19, which was formed on March 30, 1926, for the wives and daughters of Legion members, are in MSS 38. The Muncie Area Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized on April 25, 1917. Their records, 1918–1987 (MSS 112), include annual reports, building records, financial records, printed materials, drawings and blueprints, scrapbooks, and photographs.

During the early part of the twentieth century, local tuberculosis organizations were formed across the country to fight this dreaded disease. The Indiana Tuberculosis Association was formed in 1907, and the Delaware County association was established in 1919. Its records, 1919–1989 (MSS 141), include annual reports, board minutes, correspondence, financial and statistical reports, and scrapbooks.

The records of women's organizations can be valuable sources for the study of women's history. The Mary-Martha Club traces its origin to the fall of 1890, when three women met to discuss the need for a county women's club. It was formally organized in 1891 as a club for women of Delaware County who resided outside the corporate limits of Muncie. The club held programs and activities covering such topics as history, literature, politics, domestic science, and biblical history, and in 1896, it affiliated with the Delaware County Federated Club of Clubs. The club's records, 1891–1977 (MSS 5),

³For a description of the records of the Unitarian Universalist Church, Church of the Brethren, and First Baptist Church see "Indiana in the Civil War Era," 261-62.



TUBERCULOSIS NURSE WITH PATIENT,
c. 1926

W. A. Swift Photograph collection, Ball State
University Archives

include correspondence, minutes, yearbooks, programs, treasurer's reports, newspaper clippings, and photographs. Riverside Culture Club was an organization established in 1902 by women in the Riverside area to promote the intellectual and social improvement of its members and assist in civic and welfare interests of the community. Its records, 1907–1975 (MSS 62), consist of correspondence, minutes, treasurer's reports, pamphlets, programs, financial records, yearbooks, scrapbooks, and photographs.

The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Muncie traces its roots to a meeting at the home of A. L. Johnson in the fall of 1910. The group first called itself the Young Women's Social and Betterment Association. On December 21, 1911, seventeen of these women met and organized a Board for a YWCA. The YWCA Muncie Branch Records, 1911–1979 (MSS 106), contain a wealth of information on the history of the YWCA experience in Muncie through board minutes, annual meeting minutes, correspondence, financial records, newspaper clippings, publications, scrapbooks, photographs, and documentation on various projects.

The National League of Women Voters was formed on February 14, 1920, and the Indiana league was formed in 1920 from 127 Women's Franchise Leagues in 46 counties. But Muncie was slow to form a branch. The Muncie League of Women Voters achieved provisional status in 1957 and was officially chartered in May 1958. Records for the Muncie League, 1957–1989 (MSS 68), include board minutes, correspondence, directories, handbooks, membership lists, newsletters, and other publications. The Women's Franchise League of Muncie was established in 1912 for the purpose of gaining women's suffrage and continued until 1920. Records of this organization, 1912–1920 (MSS 89), include minutes, membership rolls, programs, and scrapbooks.

Altrusa Club of Muncie, Inc., is a women's organization dedicated to community service and providing for the advancement of women in Muncie. It began when thirteen Muncie business and professional women met with the national organizer in 1923. After two years the Muncie women acquired the necessary twenty charter members to qualify for national recognition in April 1925. The club's records, 1923–1994 (MSS 54), include the original charter, membership lists, Astra Club records, songbooks, yearbooks, financial and committee records, scrapbooks, and photographs.

The Archives holds many collections that document the history of businesses in Muncie and Delaware County. Thomas H. and John M. Kirby founded the Kirby Lumber Company in 1899. The name of the company changed to the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company in 1902 when Julius E. Wood joined the brothers and brought in a flourishing saw mill. The Kirby-Wood Lumber Company Records, 1899–1947 (MSS 76), include business correspondence, journals, and financial records. The Indiana Flour and Feed Company Records (MSS 143),

contain board of directors and stockholders' meeting minutes, 1918–1952. The company was founded in 1918 and was involved in wholesale and retail distribution of flour, feed, grains, seeds, and other commodities. It was originally located in Jasonville, Indiana, then moved to Marion in 1919 and later to Muncie in 1924 until it was dissolved in 1952. The J. H. Wysor Estate, Inc., Records, 1905–1972 (MSS 47), contain the financial and business records of a real estate business and a furniture company. Jacob Henry Wysor was a prominent Muncie businessman who accumulated his wealth through real estate interests, a trip to California during the Gold Rush, and various business ventures. Wysor died in 1905, but the company he founded continued to deal in real estate until it changed its focus to furniture in 1963.

The Abbott Johnson Papers, 1928–1976 (MSS 27), contain material related to his work with the development of aviation in Delaware County and his connections with the Indiana Manufacturers' Association and National Association of Manufacturers. Johnson served as chairman of an aviation committee that was formed in the 1920s and as president of Muncie Airport, Inc., Tri-City Airport Board, and Delaware County Board of Aviation Commissioners. He was instrumental in the development of the Muncie airport, which was named Johnson Field in his honor. Johnson worked for Glascock Brothers, Warner Gear, and the Asbestos Manufacturing Company.

Westinghouse opened a plant in Muncie to manufacture large electrical transformers in 1961. ABB Power Tool and Die Company bought the Westinghouse plant in 1990. The company left Muncie in 1998. The ABB/Westinghouse Muncie Plant Records, 1955–1998 (MSS 182), include administrative and plant construction records, news releases, newspaper clippings, and publications about the plant for the public, consumers, and employees.

Since the gas boom and the arrival of the Ball Brothers Company, glass manufacturing has been an important industry for Muncie and this region. The recent acquisition of the Richard Roller Collection (MSS 179) provides a major collection documenting the history of glass manufacturing and especially fruit jars. Roller wrote books and articles and published the *Fruit Jar Newsletter*. The collection contains Roller's correspondence, research files, writings, and his library of books and magazines related to glass.

Several collections document local government and politics. Althea Stoeckel of the Ball State department of history rescued a large number of county records when the old Delaware County courthouse was destroyed in 1966.⁴ These records include marriage records, deed records, tax duplicate records, will packets, probate records,

⁴*Ibid.*, 261.

civil court records, and naturalization records. Indexes to birth, death, marriage, and deed records are also available. The John Lotz Papers, 1837–1913 (MSS 15), contain records of the assessor, auditor, Board of Commissioners, agent, recorder, and treasurer, the last of which primarily pertain to construction of the Delaware County Courthouse and jail in the 1880s and the sale of turnpike rights to the Board of County Commissioners for the sum of \$1.00. Lotz was an active member of the Republican party and officeholder in Delaware County from the 1940s until his death in 1992. William A. Sutton was an English professor at Ball State and a city councilman. His papers, 1909–1980 (MSS 28), contain material related to his work in various areas of city government, including City Council, the Indiana Municipal League, and the Metropolitan Planning Commission.

The George R. Dale Collection, 1922–1979 (MSS 45), concerns the former Muncie mayor (1930–1935) and editor and publisher of the *Post Democrat*, who gained national attention in the late 1930s for his battles with the Ku Klux Klan. Hurley Goodall was the first African American to serve on the Muncie Community Schools Board of Education (1970–1978). In 1978, he was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. Goodall's papers, 1946–1982 (MSS 90), reflect his involvement in community affairs and participation in local and state government. Congressman Philip R. Sharp's papers are currently being organized and will be open for research in 2002.

The archives holds many collections of family and personal papers.⁵ The Lewellen Family Papers, 1845–1920 (MSS 14), focus on the Reverend John W. Lewellen, pastor of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife, Minerva. The collection includes correspondence and financial and legal records. The Marsh-Ryan Family Papers, 1873–1902 (MSS 133), consists primarily of the correspondence of a notable Muncie family who were active industrial and cultural leaders for many decades. John Rollin Marsh was an executive for the Indiana Bridge Company from 1887 to 1947. His wife, Susan, was an accomplished artist who studied with the rural landscape painter and teacher J. Ottis Adams. The Calvert-Pallen Family Papers, 1899–1982 (MSS 64), contain materials pertaining to the activities of the descendants of John and Elizabeth Calvert of Greene County, Indiana. The family was active in education, writing, business, and theater. Truman B. Calvert's papers focus on his work as director of research and budget in the Muncie Community Schools. Luna Calvert's papers concern clubs in Muncie and her book *Tales of a Nomadic Wife*. The Lucille Calvert-Pallen materials reflect her theater activities in school and her professional lecture recitals.

⁵ For descriptions of the Fred and Penny Crow Collection (MSS 158), Cassidy-Nelson Family Papers (MSS 23), Stradling, Ryan, Tuhey Family Papers, and Buckels Family Papers see *ibid.*



GEORGE R. DALE, EDITOR OF MUNCIE
POST DEMOCRAT, WITH FELLOW
INMATES AT THE DELAWARE COUNTY
JAIL, JULY 28, 1926. DALE WAS JAILED
FOR LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT
AS A CONSEQUENCE OF HIS ATTACKS
ON THE KU KLUX KLAN.

W. A. Swift Photograph Collection, Ball State
University Archives

Records and personal papers documenting the Civil War were described in an earlier installment of the Indiana Archives series.⁶ Since that article there has been a noteworthy addition: the General William Harrison Kemper Collection, 1859–1919 (MSS 20), now includes the twenty-seven-year correspondence between Dr. Kemper and his wife, Hattie, including the period of his participation in the Civil War. Kemper enlisted in Company B of the 7th Indiana Volunteers on April 24, 1861, as a private. In September of that year, he reenlisted and was appointed hospital steward of the 17th Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted to assistant surgeon and served until July 1864. His regiment was involved in many battles, including Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Kenesaw Mountain.

The papers of some professional authors are located in the archives. Muncie native Emily Kimbrough (1898–1989) wrote fourteen books, including *Our Hearts Were Young and Gay* (1943), *How Dear to my Heart* (1944), and *Innocents from Indiana* (1950), which include reminiscences of life in Muncie. In addition, she was a lecturer, fashion editor for *Ladies Home Journal*, and commentator for CBS radio. Her house in Muncie and its entire neighborhood were placed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Emily Kimbrough Historic District in 1980. The Emily Kimbrough Collection, 1876–1987 (MSS 61), focuses on her literary works and includes typescripts of her novels and copies of her numerous articles.

Richard E. Greene was a Muncie newspaper reporter for more than six decades and became an authority on Delaware County history. He covered city hall and the police for the Muncie *Evening Press* from 1925 to 1941. In 1945, he began writing “Seen and Heard in Our Neighborhood,” a popular column that covered local people and everyday life. Greene wrote more than ten thousand columns over thirty-eight years and indexed the names of the people in them. The Richard A. Greene Collection, 1945–1983 (MSS 1), contains copies of all of the columns arranged by date and subject index.

Black Muncie History Project Records, 1880–1978 (MSS 33), contain information on African Americans in Muncie, gathered from interviews with residents who lived in Muncie in the early 1900s and from pamphlets and newspapers. The research project, funded by a grant from the Muncie Human Rights Commission in 1971, was conducted by Hurley Goodall and J. Paul Mitchell of the Ball State University department of history, with assistance from the department's graduate students and resulted in the publication of *A History of Negroes in Muncie* (1976). The collection includes transcripts, summaries, and audio tapes of the interviews.

⁶*Ibid.*, 254-73.

The archives holds many photograph collections, and three merit particular mention. Otto Sellers was a commercial and portrait photographer in Muncie from the early 1900s until his death in 1940. His photographs (P 20), show everyday life in Muncie in the first half of the twentieth century. Included in the collection are pictures taken during Ku Klux Klan activities in the 1920s in Muncie, Anderson, and the surrounding area. William Arthur Swift was a commercial photographer in Muncie from 1925 through 1945. His photograph collection (P 8), contains almost two thousand images of life in Muncie in the 1920s. One writer described these photographs as “a treasure of sights showing how we lived in those days, what some of our values were, and what we looked like . . . a microcosm of America.” The Spurgeon-Greene Photograph Collection (P 40), contains more than two thousand photographs of Muncie and the surrounding area from the 1930s through the 1970s. The photographs were taken by newspaper columnist Greene and were donated to the university archives by Wiley W. Spurgeon, publisher of the Muncie Newspapers, Inc., 1979–1991. They include images of local people, businesses, buildings, organizations, and visiting celebrities such as Eleanor Roosevelt and Thomas Dewey. Other notable photograph collections include those of the Marsh/Ryan Family (P 22), Herbert L. Garrard (P 23), Mildred Greene (P 37), Virgil Ozbun (P 37), and the Eaton, Indiana, Historical Photographs (P 64).

In addition to the Black Muncie History Project, other significant oral histories in the archives include: Aging in Muncie, 1981 (R 13); Muncie Jewish Oral History Project, 1979 (R 14); University Archives Oral History Project, 1985, 1992–1993 (R 16); Indiana Journalism Oral History Project, 1981 (R 18); Black Middletown Project (R 21); Edmund Ball on the history of Ball Brothers Glass, 1980 (R 26); Muncie Police Department Oral History Project, 1993 (R 28); Hurley Goodall on Black Legislators in the Indiana General Assembly, 1880–1994 (R 33); and Women in Muncie in World War II, 1993 (R 37).

The Ball State University Archives also contains the historical records of the institution and its predecessors. These materials include administrative records, college and department records, student, faculty, and staff organization records, faculty papers, student and university publications, and photographs. The archives also holds a collection of the major book and manuscripts of novelist John Steinbeck, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature, the papers of Nobel Peace Prize winner Sir Norman Angell, significant collections of pamphlets and newsletters by political conservatives, pamphlets by political radicals, pamphlets published during the French Revolution, and the Elisabeth Ball Collection of World War I Posters.

⁷Thomas A. Sargent, “Introduction,” *The Middletown Photographs* (Muncie, Ind., 1984), 7.

The **Drawings and Documents Archives, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State, University, Muncie**, holds records related to Indiana's historic sites and structures and the careers of Hoosier architects. It houses about fifty thousand drawings and renderings from professional offices throughout Indiana, including Hamilton and Graham, Indiana Bridge Company, Kibele and Garrard, Landplus West, H. K. Nicewanner, Werking and Sons, and T. A. McConnaughey. The archives maintains biographical files, data files on individual properties and historic districts, a postcard collection, trade catalogs, a library of professional reference material, and a collection of measured drawings done by students for the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record.

DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL ALLIANCE, MUNCIE

The mission of the Delaware County Historical Alliance is "to enrich the lives of the people of Delaware County through the preservation and interpretation of our heritage." The alliance publishes the *Delaware County Genealogist and Historian*, which includes excerpts from previously unpublished Bible records, diaries, letters and other private papers, and articles pertaining to Delaware County and its immediate geographic area. The Alliance supports a library of county history books, indexes to county records, and sources for genealogy research. It also maintains the Moore-Youse Museum, where a small collection of local history records are available, including photographs, diaries, and letters. Further information can be obtained through electronic mail at dcha@iquest.net.

MINNETRISTA CULTURAL CENTER, MUNCIE

While primarily focusing on artifacts, the Minnetrista Cultural Center has a library/archives that is a repository for written and photographic history for the region. The library contains Indiana and regional histories and indexes to county records for Blackford, Delaware, Jay, Grant, Henry, Madison, Randolph, and Wells counties. The archival materials include correspondence, photographs, scrapbooks, club and organization records, diaries, business records and advertising, military records and memorabilia, oral histories, and maps. The Ball Corporation records and Ball family papers are a significant part of Minnetrista's collection.

HOLDINGS OF THE FRIENDS COLLECTIONS, EARLHAM COLLEGE, RICHMOND

Earlham College's Friends Collection is one of the three largest repositories of books and manuscripts relating to the life and history of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in the United States. It also has significant holdings for Indiana history, especially the history of Richmond and east-central Indiana.

College Archives. Earlham was founded as Friends Boarding School by Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends in 1847. The name was changed to Earlham College in 1859. The college archives are relatively complete, except for most early presidential office files, which were lost in a fire in 1924. Holdings include official records, such as the minutes of the board of trustees and predecessor bodies (from 1847), the faculty meeting (from 1859), and numerous student groups. Runs of campus publications are virtually complete. A large collection of student letters, diaries, and other manuscripts dates from 1847.

The college archives also include papers of a number of faculty members with various professional interests. The Ernest A. Wildman Papers and the Murvel Garner Papers, for example, include large bodies of material concerning their administration of Civilian Public Service camps for conscientious objectors under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) during World War II. The Thomas E. and Esther Jones Papers include materials on Japan, reflecting the Joneses' work there as teachers and Quaker missionaries from 1918 to 1926. The Landrum R. Bolling Papers contain material on his work in international arbitration and peacemaking, especially in the Middle East, from the 1970s to the present. There is a small collection of the papers of E. Merril Root (1895-1973), a member of the faculty from 1920 to 1960 and one of the leading academic defenders of McCarthyism in the 1950s.

Earlham's Quaker affiliation means that the college archives contain extensive materials reflecting traditional Quaker concerns. The presidential office files, the Oral History Collection, and Controversial Issues Collection encompass such issues as the American Student Union and the Student Strike against War in the 1930s, draft resistance in the 1940s and 1950s, opposition to the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s, Japanese American students on the campus during World War II, and protests against segregation and racial discrimination, especially in Richmond, from the 1920s into the 1980s.

Quaker Records. Earlham is the repository for the records of the two largest Quaker entities in Indiana: Indiana Yearly Meeting (founded 1821), which includes Friends meetings in eastern Indiana, western Ohio, and parts of Michigan; and Western Yearly Meeting (founded 1858), which includes Friends in western and southern Indiana and Illinois. These records, dating back to 1809, include birth, death, marriage, and membership records for local congregations as well as minutes of monthly, quarterly, and business meetings. Of particular interest are materials reflecting Quaker humanitarian concerns, such as the minutes of the Indiana Yearly Meeting Indian Committee (1821-1855); the minutes of monthly, quarterly, and yearly meeting committees on the concerns of people of color, beginning

in the 1820s and usually ending in the 1870s; and minutes of temperance and "social purity" committees. Also included are records of several Quaker academies, including those at Plainfield, Mooresville, Fairmount, and Bloomingdale.

Earlham is also the repository for a number of Quaker-affiliated organizations. The papers of the United Society of Friends Women, founded in Mooresville, Indiana, in 1881, includes records of Quaker missionary work in, and the attitudes of Indiana Quakers toward, Mexico, Africa, the Caribbean, and Japan. The files of Friends United Meeting (founded as the Five Years Meeting of Friends in 1902) are being transferred to the collection and are especially rich in material on Friends outside the United States. The archives of the Young Friends of North America, founded at Winona Lake, Indiana, in 1911, contain considerable material on peace activism in the 1950s and 1960s.

Several organizational collections are not technically Quaker records but reflect traditional Quaker concerns. They include records of the Dublin, Indiana, Good Templars Lodge (1864–1873); Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) minutes from Richmond and Fairmount, Indiana; and the records of the Rural Life Association (1948–1967), an Indiana-based group dedicated to improving rural life.

Individual Manuscript Collections. The following are the most significant individual holdings at Earlham College that help illuminate the history of eastern and central Indiana:

The Oliver Albertson Diaries (1845–1876, photostats) are a voluminous record of the life of Oliver Albertson (1825–1879), a Quaker farmer in Washington and Marion counties.

The Elkanah Beard Collection (1868–1878) consists of a diary and other documents of Elkanah Beard (1833–1905), an Orthodox Quaker minister from Lynn, Indiana, who worked in freedmen's camps in Mississippi and Arkansas and was a missionary to India.

The Bulla Family Papers (1816–1930) reflect several generations of a Richmond-area farm family. Of special interest are the detailed farm account books of William Bulla (1777–1862), one of the first settlers in the area of Richmond.

The Carpenter-Wright Family Collection (1834–1934) consists of correspondence, diaries, clippings, and genealogical material of the family of William T. Carpenter (1811–1910) and his wife, Susan (Mabie) Wright (1811–1908). It is especially interesting for its Civil War materials.

The Charles F. and Rhoda M. Coffin Collection (1821–1916) is a large collection of correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs, pamphlets, and reminiscences of two leading Orthodox Friends of Richmond, Indiana. Charles F. Coffin (1823–1916) was the clerk, or presiding officer, of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends from 1857 to

1884; Rhoda Moorman (Johnson) Coffin (1826–1909), his wife, was a prominent Quaker minister. The collection includes material on Richmond and Wayne County and reflects the leading role that Rhoda Coffin played in the founding of the Indiana Women's Prison and the Richmond Home for Friendless Women.

The Elijah Coffin Collection (1822–1862) consists of correspondence and the manuscript diary (1848–1862) of Elijah Coffin (1798–1862), a prominent Richmond Quaker and banker. It reflects the spiritual and humanitarian concerns of Quakers on the eve of the Civil War.

The Levi Coffin Collection (1825–) is made up of materials reflecting the career of Levi Coffin (1798–1877), the abolitionist and reputed "President of the Underground Railroad" whose home in Fountain City is now a state historic landmark. Although it contains a few letters written to and by Coffin, most of the collection is clippings and reminiscences about Coffin and antislavery in Wayne County.

The Willard Heiss Collection (1773–) is a large collection of materials relating to Quaker and midwestern history and genealogy assembled by Willard C. Heiss (1921–1988), for many years the Indianapolis City Archivist. It includes numerous clippings, letters, unpublished manuscripts, and photographs relating to a wide range of topics including communitarianism, the antislavery movement, temperance, and divisions among Quakers in the nineteenth century. It is especially strong in materials from Randolph, Wayne, and Hendricks counties. The collection also contains materials reflecting the work of Heiss and his wife, Virginia, in peace and racial justice causes in Indianapolis in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Hill-Hudelson Family Papers (1831–1932) consist of correspondence, diaries, and business records of the families of Henry B. Hill (1807–1874) of Carthage, Indiana, who, though a Quaker, was a Union officer in the Civil War, and his son William P. Hill (1832–1896) of Knightstown, Indiana. Of particular interest is the diary William P. Hill's sister-in-law Jane M. Hudelson (1837–1904) kept while teaching in a freedman's school near Nashville, Tennessee, in the 1860s.

The Huff Family Papers (1760–1976) consists of correspondence, legal papers, photographs, clippings, and reminiscences and genealogical materials of a prominent Fountain City, Indiana, Quaker family. Most of the collection concerns Daniel Huff (1816–1899), an abolitionist and associate of Levi Coffin, and Dr. Oliver Nixon Huff (1852–1937), well known for his work in collecting local history. It contains material on the antislavery movement and other reform causes in Fountain City (formerly Newport).

The Eli and Mahalah Jay Papers (1837–1921) are a large collection of correspondence and writings of Eli Jay (1826–1911) and his wife, Mahalah (Pearson) Jay (1827–1916), who were teachers in

several Quaker schools in Ohio and Indiana. Also included are materials relating to Quaker women's temperance and missionary work.

The Homer L. and Edna (Wright) Morris Collection (1906–1966) is one of the largest in the Friends Collection. It reflects mainly the career of Homer L. Morris (1890–1951), a member of the faculties at Earlham and at Fisk University, and a long-time staff member for the American Friends Service Committee. The collection contains correspondence (1942–1945) relating to the relocation of Japanese-American college students in Indiana during World War II.

The Marcus Mote Collection (1833–) consists of material relating to the career of the Quaker painter and miniaturist Marcus Mote (1817–1898), who lived in Richmond from 1865 until his death. Mote is best known for his often-reproduced works *Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1844* and *The Hoosier's Nest*. The collection includes correspondence, notebooks and sketchbooks, drawings, and a series of diaries from the 1830s to the 1890s. The Friends Collection and the Earlham Permanent Art Collection contain numerous works by Mote.

The Josiah Parker Family Papers (1787–1836) consist largely of letters written by Quakers in Ohio and in Wayne and Henry counties in Indiana between 1800 and 1833. Some of the correspondence reflects the involvement of the Parker family in the transportation and resettlement of freed blacks from North Carolina to Indiana in the 1820s. One letter, written by Hannah Elliott from Wayne County in 1829, is believed to be the oldest surviving letter written by an African American in Indiana.

The Elbert Russell Papers (1890–1966) illuminate the career of Elbert Russell (1871–1951), a Quaker who spent his childhood in West Newton, Indiana, and was a member of the Earlham faculty from 1895 to 1915. From 1927 to 1941 he was the dean of the Duke University Divinity School. The papers include letters relating to theological controversies over modernism and evolution among Indiana Quakers between 1890 and 1925 and correspondence and sections of Russell's manuscript autobiography relating to his role as a leader of the Progressive party and its candidate for Congress in the Richmond district in 1914.

The Elton Trueblood Papers (1837–1994) consist of correspondence, photographs, diaries, speeches, and other writings of D. Elton Trueblood (1900–1994), the long-time Earlham philosophy professor who achieved an international reputation as a religious writer and speaker after World War II.

The Esther Griffin White Collection (1840–1954) is a large collection reflecting the life of an early Hoosier feminist. White (1867–1954), a lifelong Richmond resident, was a poet, editor, journalist, and art historian and critic. Her *Little Paper*, a complete file of which is included in the collection, supported women's suffrage and progressive reform in the 1910s.

The John T. White Family Papers (1707–1960) are a large collection of correspondence, diaries, ledgers and financial records, and genealogical materials of a Quaker family that moved from Perquimans County, North Carolina, to Washington and Henry counties in Indiana in the 1830s. The collection contains correspondence relating to Quaker attitudes toward abolition and politics before the Civil War.

The Mordecai M. and Francis T. White Papers (1760–1913), although small, contain materials relating to the settlement of former slaves in Henry County, Indiana, in the 1850s by the Quaker brothers Mordecai Morris White (1830–1913) and Francis Toms White (1833–1907).

The Henry Wilson Collection (1791–1911) contains the autobiography and diary of Dr. Henry Wilson (1795–1863), a Quaker physician who moved from North Carolina to Salem, Indiana, in 1817. It is an unusually vivid account of life in the early days of white settlement.