

A
HISTORY
OF
THE TODD-DICKEY RURAL TRAINING PARISH
IN
CLARK, SCOTT AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES
Presbytery of New Albany
SYNOD of INDIANA
THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.



PUBLISHED BY
The Todd - Dickey Rural Training Parish
MARCH, 1963

Kera Dietrich

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FOREWORD

THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE of the Todd-Dickey Parish Council is charged with the responsibility for keeping a file of published parish materials and the minutes of Parish Council meetings, and of securing the writing of a history of the Parish.

The completion of this history of the churches has been a long and difficult task. Through the delegates of each church on the Parish Council, each church was invited to send a written record of its own history. Some responded immediately and some were very slow, but now we have a history of each one.

There has been some editing of the material, but very little. Our feeling is that we have here a kind of historical record which has real value to people of the present day and will have value in years to come. Dr. Carl Bogardus, well-known student of the history of this area, has seen the manuscript and assures us that this kind of record is valuable from the historian's point of view.

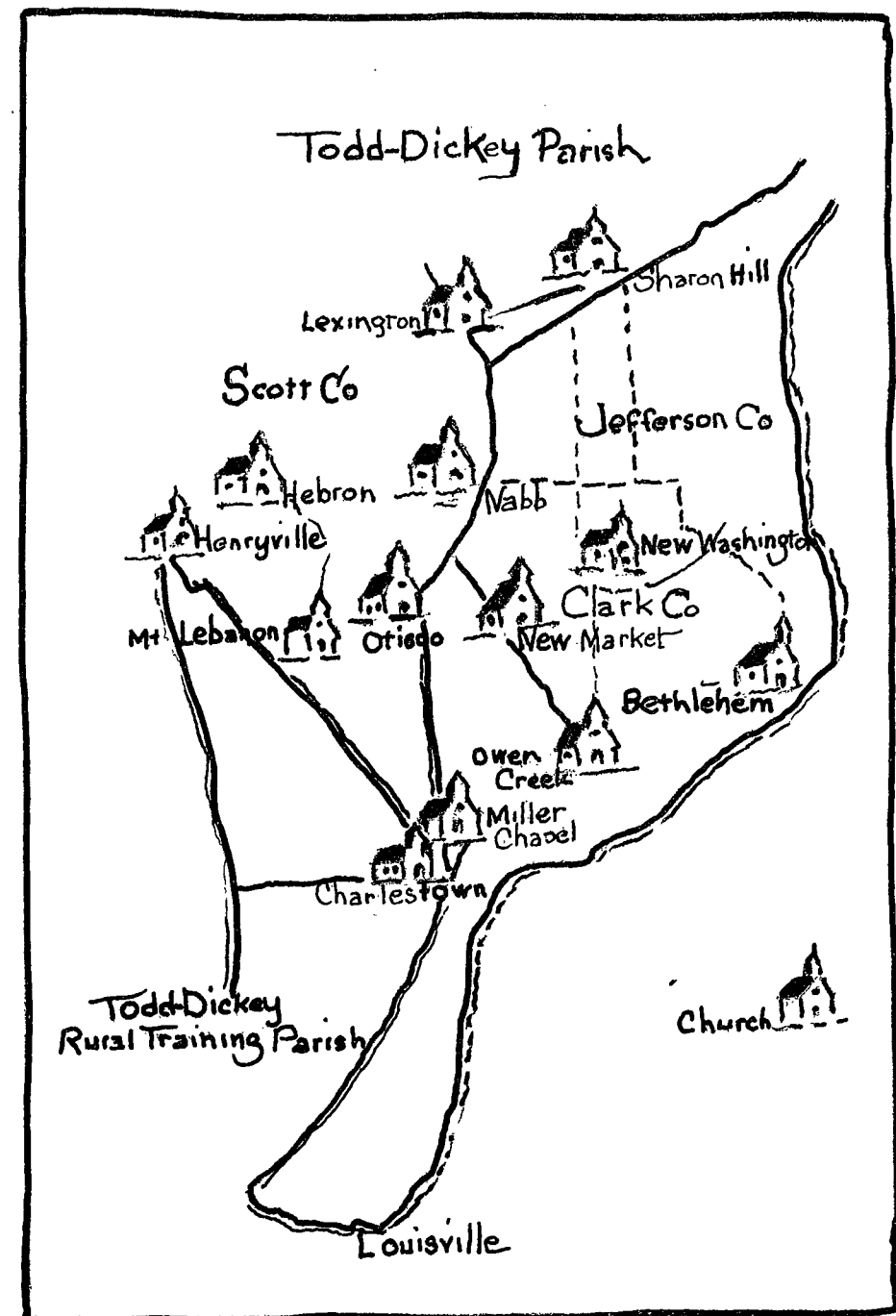
Each church has been given an opportunity to bring its record up to date before publication in 1963.

The Historical Committee
Mary Wilson, Chairman

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

This is the church of the people.
In quietness it stands at the crossroads
And offers sanctuary
To the men and women of the earth.
There are no swelling choirs,
Nor deep and crimson carpets.
Instead there is a room--an altar,
And some pews.
And God is present with his people
In this sun-washed, shining room.
For these are the people of the earth,
The little town, the village, and the farm.
This is the largest church in the world.
This is the country church.

--Janice Moore



INDEX

	Page
Foreword	
The Country Church, A Poem	
Map of Todd-Dickey Parish	
Introduction: Presbyterians of Indiana	1
History of Todd-Dickey Parish	4
The Histories of the Churches in Todd-Dickey Parish	
1. Bethlehem	8
"Select Seminary for Young Ladies"	12
2. Charlestown	15
3. Hebron	19
4. Henryville	25
5. Lexington	28
Presbyterian National Missions Homes	35
6. Miller's Chapel, Charlestown	37
7. Mt. Lebanon	40
8. Nabb	44
9. New Market	48
10. New Washington	52
11. Otisco	58
12. Owen Creek	60
13. Sharon Hill	63
Biographical Sketches	
Pioneer Preachers: John Todd II	67
John M. Dickey	69
Moderators of Todd-Dickey Parish	
Charles Morton Hanna 1941-1949	71
J. V. Roth 1949-1952	73
Ralph Parvin 1952-1956	74
George Barker 1956-1959	75
Rufus G. Hickey 1959-1962	76
George F. Conley 1962-	78

INTRODUCTION

PRESBYTERIANS OF INDIANA

Like other Protestant churches, the Presbyterian made its entrance into Indiana from neighboring charges in Kentucky. Members of the Kentucky churches were continually crossing the Ohio River into Indiana. It was only natural that the preachers would occasionally visit their former brethren on the north side of the river, or that the Transylvania Presbytery should retrain an interest in its people in their new homes in the wilderness.

As early as 1804, such preachers as Samuel Rannels (1765-1817), James McGready (1763-1817), Thomas Cleland (1778-1858), and Samuel B. Robertson crossed the river from their stations to visit old friends in Clark and Knox Counties. Then there were only two counties in Indiana.

In 1803, Transylvania Presbytery, sitting at Danville, Kentucky, determined to send missionaries to Indiana. The records of the Presbytery show frequent applications by Indiana settlers for "Supplies", as visiting preachers were called. One of the requests came to the Presbytery in 1805 from Knox County, which had been mostly settled by Kentuckians.

In response to the request for a minister, Thomas Cleland visited Vincennes and preached in the Council House. Regarding this trip to Vincennes, he wrote in his Life of Cleland: "In the spring of 1805, I was directed to visit Vincennes and the adjoining regions. It was an uninhabited route. I had to go through a small wilderness trace, with only one residence on the way to entertain me during the night. Here was my poor animal, tied to a tree and fed with grain packed in a wallet from Louisville, and I stretched on the puncheon floor of a small cabin for the night's rest. All passed off, however, without any discomfort. I was welcomed and agreeably entertained at the governor's palace during my stay at Vincennes. The late Wm. H. Harrison, then a young man with a Presbyterian wife, was Governor of the Indiana Territory."

The oldest Presbyterian Church in Indiana was organized in 1806 by the Reverend Samuel B. Robertson. The services were held about two miles east of

Vincennes in the barn of Colonel Small. This was, and still is, called the "Indiana Church". In 1807 the Reverend Samuel T. Scott, who died in 1827, came from Kentucky to the "Indiana Church". To him belongs the distinction of being the first settled pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Indiana.

The second Presbyterian church in Indiana was the Palmyra Church near what is now Charlestown. It was organized in 1807 by the Reverend James Vance. It had no resident preacher and later merged with the church in Charlestown, which had been organized in 1812 by the Reverend Joseph Lapsley.

Other early Presbyterian preachers in Southern Indiana were as follows:

1. The Reverend James McGready (1763-1817), a member of the Muhlenberg Presbytery of Kentucky, came to Indiana in 1810.
2. The Reverend William Robinson (-1827) came from the Miami Presbytery of Ohio in 1814 to Madison, Indiana, and in 1819 moved to Bethlehem in Clark County.
3. The Reverend John M. Dickey (1789-1849) of the Muhlenberg Presbytery came to the Washington Presbyterian Church in Davies County in 1815. In 1819 he was installed as pastor of the church at Lexington, Indiana.
4. The Reverend Nathan B. Darrow of the Connecticut Missionary Society came to Indiana in 1816 and spent three years traveling through the state.
5. The Reverend Clement Hickman of the Geneva Presbytery in New York came to Princeton, Indiana, in 1817 and died there the same year.
6. The Reverend James Balch from the Muhlenberg Presbytery, serving in Sullivan County, died there in 1821.
7. The Reverend Thomas C. Searle, previously a professor of divinity at Dartmouth College, came to Madison, Indiana, in 1819 and died there in 1821.
8. The Reverend William Martin (1787-1859) of the Transylvania Presbytery spent the year 1818 in New Albany and returned to Kentucky. Under the Connecticut Missionary Society he spent the years from 1822 to 1827 in Indiana before returning to New York.
9. The Reverend Orin Fowler, under the direction of the Connecticut Missionary Society, came to Indiana in 1818. He visited destitute congregations and organized several new churches. He organized the Lexington Presbyterian Church in 1818.
10. The Reverend John Todd (1772-1839) came from Virginia to Louisville in 1806. As early as 1810 he crossed the Ohio River and preached in Charlestown. In 1817 he moved to Indiana where he had charge of the church at Charlestown,

until 1824. All pioneer preachers found a welcome at the manse, a well-known stopping place for missionaries.

The life of these preachers differed little from that of other pioneers except that on Sunday they preached and performed the other official duties of the church. They received no salary worth mentioning for this but had to depend on the produce of their farm or shop for a living. There was shown to the preacher a certain amount of kindness which was not expected by others. Hunters often sent a hind quarter of venison to the preacher because he could not hunt on Sunday. Tavern keepers and ferrymen charged him very little if anything. Once when Samuel Robertson lost his hat and one boot while swimming his horse across the White River, Governor William Harrison freely supplied the loss. These little aids largely compensated the preacher for lack of salary.

From papers of Dr. Carl Bogardus /

HISTORY OF TODD-DICKEY PARISH

Southern Indiana in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries had a brief period of prosperity. The Ohio River that borders Southern Indiana was a main channel for commerce, but the growth of railroads through the country took away the income from river travel and left to that area only farming as its chief source of revenue. During this period of prosperity several churches had been organized and built along the Ohio River.

With war time, in the 1940s, and the growth of industries in the cities, the people moved away from the farm to the city to work in the factories. This left the churches struggling to keep from closing their doors. The New Albany Presbytery found eleven of its churches struggling along with others over the nation to keep their doors open. It was at this time that the Presbytery decided to find a way to help the rural churches.

Dr. H. S. Randolph of the unit of rural work of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and Dr. Alexander E. S. Sharp of the Synod of Indiana asked the Louisville Seminary's president, Frank R. Caldwell, to explore the idea of setting up facilities for training for the rural service.

The outcome was an arrangement for a group of eleven churches in the New Albany Presbytery in Southern Indiana, all near Louisville, to become a parish laboratory under a supervised program. Later two more churches were added to make a total of thirteen.

Dr. C. Morton Hanna, native and one time farmer of Shelby County, Kentucky, then a pastor of Grundy, Virginia, was engaged to teach a rural church course in the Louisville Seminary. He would also serve as moderator of the Parish supervising the students and ministers assigned from the seminary to the various

congregations. This Parish project was the first experiment by any Presbyterian seminary in which rural training interlocked with the curriculum.

These churches, varying in type and size, would represent the various situations a young pastor would meet in different parts of the country. The names of the churches are Charlestown, Miller's Chapel, Mt. Lebanon, Henryville, Otisco, Nabb, Owen Creek, New Market, New Washington, Bethlehem, and Hebron in Clark County; Sharon Hill in Jefferson County, and Lexington in Scott County.

Dr. C. Morton Hanna called a meeting at the Charlestown Presbyterian Church on September 30, 1943, for the purpose of forming a council and finding a name for the Parish. Two representatives and the ministers from each church and the New Albany Presbytery representatives were present.

All of the thirteen churches had been asked to send in suggestions for names. The three following names were voted on:

Hoosier Hills Training Parish
Todd-Dickey Training Parish
Logan Memorial Training Parish

Two ballots were taken and on the second ballot the name Todd-Dickey Training Parish was chosen by a vote of seventeen to ten. The name was suggested by Mrs. Tate of Nabb, Indiana. Todd and Dickey were the names of two early ministers in Southern Indiana.

Mrs. Ruth Storen Holmes of Lexington, Mr. Paul Clapp of Nabb, and Mr. Ben Lane, a student minister of Nabb, were asked to write a constitution to be presented at the next meeting.

It was decided the Council would meet the first Monday in each quarter of the year. Each church would take turns for the meeting place, and the ladies would serve the evening meal.

The constitution was accepted at the Otisco meeting of the Parish. As

years passed by the constitution was revised to fit the needs of the Parish churches.

The Parish Council members were divided into the following committees with the student minister as their advisor: Missionary, Music, Finance, Leadership Education, Audio-Visual, Recreation, Social Education, Nomination, Publicity, Historical, and Evangelism. The officers are a Moderator, Vice-Moderator, and a Secretary and a Treasurer.

The Louisville Council of Churches in 1946 made an offer to the Todd-Dickey Parish to secure religious films from their library. The fee would be set at \$127.50 the first year and at \$50.00 a year thereafter. This offer was accepted. Each church was asked to pay a part of the rental fee.

After the films were rented the Parish bought a projector and a screen to show the films. Each student minister was responsible for the showing of the films in his own church.

A music director was employed by the Parish churches during the summer months. This lasted for five years. It did not prove successful and was discontinued.

Training classes for officers, teachers, and laymen are held each year. All have proved very helpful.

A Christmas choir and many other projects have been tried out and with great success. In that spirit of "just going ahead," Todd-Dickey Parish has developed an up-to-date program in many ways.

Each one of the churches has had a refurbishing. Farmers with their tractors and hammers and saws have dressed up the building and built additions for several of them where Sunday School rooms were needed. Lexington, Henryville, Nabb, and New Washington have added new manses for their ministers to live in.

In the past five years, there is a trend for the city people to move to

rural homes. This has helped the growth of the rural church.

With all these changes, Todd-Dickey Parish has a record of increases in the past fifteen years which many larger churches could not match.

The following report shows the increase:

YEAR	MEMBERS	S.S. ENROLLMENT	CURRENT RECEIPTS
1941-42	631	740	\$ 7,337
1942-43	755	747	9,063
1943-44	784	853	11,620
1944-45	896	959	16,007
1945-46	904	967	16,235
1946-47	941	1,010	20,737
1947 (9 mos.)	952	995	15,392
1948	987	989	24,676
1949	1,068	1,111	24,683
1950	1,124	1,130	28,604
1951	1,181	1,112	33,719
1952	1,197	1,061	32,940
1953	1,259	1,109	44,003
1954	1,206	1,139	42,878
1955	1,245	1,134	54,992
1956	1,226	1,340	59,560
1957	1,206	1,198	63,020



BETHLEHEM (PISGAH)
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Fourteen early settlers from the community near New Washington, recognizing the need of a Presbyterian Church in their community, came together and organized the church. It was no easy task but they were men and women of vision and foresight. The families active in the first commencement of building the Pisgah Church were William and Anthony Kelly, John Kelly, John and Samuel Rodgers, John Gileworth, John and William Henderson, James Roberts, Alexander Walker, John and Alexander Tilford, Thomas Rodgers and Polly Provine.

On February 7, 1816, these fourteen families organized the Pisgah Church in New Washington. Their leaders was the Reverend James McCready, a missionary under the direction of the General Assembly. In 1817 there were twenty members; in 1819, there were twenty-five members. They joined with the Lexington Church in calling as their pastor, Rev. John M. Dickey. When Mr. Dickey was installed as pastor, it was the first installation of a Presbyterian minister in the new state of Indiana.

In June 1823, they decided to build a church building. It was to

be near the old Britain School House, and was to be a brick building 40 x 50 feet in dimension, paid for largely by produce. Several years were to pass before this was completely finished

On August 19, 1828, the first recorded meeting of the Pisgah Church in Bethlehem was held. Several records indicate that the preacher held services in the New Washington Church at 11 a.m. and at Bethlehem at 4 p.m.

Due to a difference of opinions in 1833, the Bethlehem Church severed relations with the New Washington Church. In 1842, the New Washington or Pisgah Congregation changed its name to the New Washington Church, and the Bethlehem Church took the old name of Pisgah. In 1870 the two churches were reunited.

The members of the Bethlehem Church had been meeting in a Union Church, where the Baptists and Methodists also held meeting. This Union Church was on the corner where the present school stands. Many meetings were held in the old brick school house near the Boyer farm.

The members of the Bethlehem Church met in the Union Meeting House on December 9, 1850, and decided to build a church building for themselves. On February 8, 1851, it was decided that the building would be wood, 35 x 45 feet in dimension. The lots were donated by Alfred Stevens, a deacon in the church at that time. He was the father of one of our present members, Miss Alice Stevens. The timbers were delivered by members of the congregation.

The house was raised on May 24, 1851, and was dedicated on March 6, 1852. The session at this time was composed of John Consley Jacob Boyer, S. C. Taylor, J. P. Dickey, James K. Matthews, and Alfred Stevens. Trustees were Thomas Wallace, Henry Fix, William Matthews Mitchell Rodgers and Samuel Kelly.

In 1901, at the fall meeting of the New Albany Presbytery, the

Bethlehem Church asked to be separated from the New Washington Church, as each church was strong enough to stand alone and the church growth and conditions favored separate organizations. The petition was granted. On November 2, 1901, the present Pisgah Church at Bethlehem was organized with sixty-eight members.

In 1933, the Methodist church building was given to the Presbyterian Church and was moved and annexed to the Presbyterian church building. Eighteen names of Methodists and six names of members of the Christian Church were added to the church rool, not as Presbyterians, however. The different denominations attend and work together, and the church is called the Pisgah Church, a Community church under the Presbyterian Board.

In 1951 the Pisgah Church celebrated the 100th anniversary of the building of the present church building. A large star, electrically lighted, was placed above the belfry on the Bethlehem Church by a member and an elder of the church, Mr. Cecil Berry. This star when lighted can be seen for several miles. It is always lighted at Christmas, Easter and other times during the year.

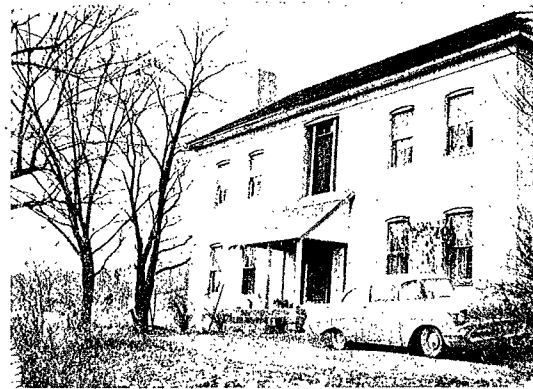
The Ladies Aid needed a small kitchen so meals could be served in the recreation room, the part of the building which used to be the Methodist Church. So the men of the congregation and several others go together and fixed up a very nice kitchen in one corner of the recreation room. A used stove, sink, cupboards and tables were donated. The men made a wide serving table around two sides of the kitchen, which is very convenient for serving meals.

Now in the Present the Past meets the Future and we hear the Past say, "Here is your heritage. Tomorrow ill be what you make it."

Ministers who served the Bethlehem Church

J. M. Oldfather	1896-1908	
J. H. Barnard	1908-09	
W. L. Rice	1909-10	
W A. Ramsey	1911-12	
Lenox Crocket	1912-13	
G. J. Donnell	1914-17	
Rev. Mr. Clark	1917-18	
Rev. Mr. Osborne	1920-21	
F. G. Brehme	1921-23	
H. E. Jones	1923-24	
John Vance	1925-26	
Wm. Smythe	1928-29	
Mr. Crouch	1928-29	
Mr. Roth	1930-31	
J. E. Hollis	1931-33	
Peyton Waddell	1934=37	
J. G. Saint	1937-39	
Pat McCleary	1939-40	
Mr. Filer	1940-41	
David Schulher	1941-43	
Walter Bader	1943-45	
Harold Ackin	1945	
Hugh Alexander	1945-48	
Irvin McArthur	1948-50	
Robert Camenisch	1950-52	
George Jackson	1952-53	
Robert Tull	1953-55	
David Hambrick	1955-56	
Wilson Rhoton	1956	
Curtis Gannaway	1956-58	
Wm. Van Zant	1958-59	
Duane Aslyn	1959	
		Daiel Sakall 1959
		Clayton Fairro 1960-61
		Evan Fischer 1961

SELECT SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES



At the foot of the hill on the road leading to Bethlehem stands a large brick building which was built in 1831 to be a "Select Seminary for Young Ladies." This building was erected by Mr. Thomas R. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens was a grandfather of Miss Alice Stevens, one of the present members of the Bethlehem Church; a great grandfather of Mr. Ames Clemmons, also a present member of the Church; and a great grandfather of Thomas R. Stevens, Jr., his sister Mrs. Dorothy Van Ness, and a cousin, Mrs. Alice Wells. These last three persons mentioned were members of the Bethlehem Church before they moved away. Mr. Steven's son, Alfred Thomas Stevens, lived on a farm about a mile from where the Seminary had been built, and it was the son who gave the land in Bethlehem for the present church to be built in 1851.

In the summer of 1962, two granddaughters of the first teacher, Miss Mary Ann Langley, visited Bethlehem. One of them, Mrs. John Ferguson of Indianapolis, wrote that her grandfather wrote of Mr. Thomas R. Stevens that he was "a benevolent gentleman in New York City who had interested himself in establishing a Seminary for Young Ladies in southern Indiana, and had written to Miss Grant who had charge of a school for Young Ladies in Ipswich, Massachusetts, for a teacher to take charge of the Seminary near Bethlehem."

Miss Mary Ann Langley was sent in 1834. Her brother took her to New York City where she met Rev. Dyer Burgess who was to look after her

and take her to his home in West Union, Ohio, near the Ohio River, not far from Cincinnati. They went by stage coach from New York City to Pittsburgh and from there by steamer to West Union where she rested a few days and then came on to Bethlehem.

There were 24 students in attendance and more were expected, many coming from Kentucky and Missouri besides all parts of Indiana. Margaret and Jane Dickey, daughters of Rev. John M. Dickey were two of her advanced pupils. All the young ladies in the Stevens family attended.

Miss Langley loved Indiana, especially the trees. The dogwood and redbud were new to her and so beautiful in the spring.

Stephen Riggs, a young preacher she had met in Rev. Mr. Burgess' home in West Union, Ohio, took quite a fancy to Miss Langley and they corresponded for about a year and a half. About that time Mr. Riggs came to visit Rev. and Mrs. Dickey and Miss Langley. He wanted to go as a missionary to the Dakota Indians and persuaded Miss Langley to promise to marry him and together they would go to this mission field.

In the fall of 1836 she resigned and went home to Massachusetts where she was married. It took three months for Mr. and Mrs. Riggs to go from Boston or near there, by stage to Pittsburgh, then by steamer on the Ohio and up the Mississippi to a government fort, then thirteen days overland to their mission field.

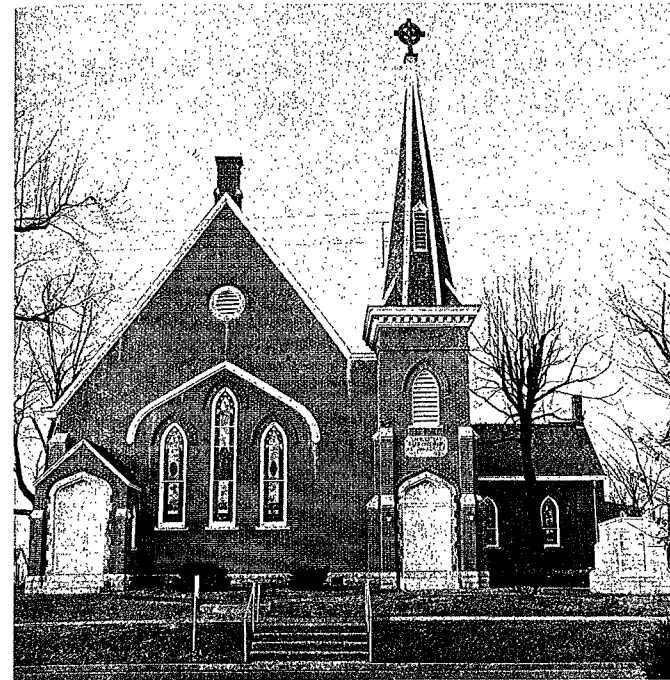
On their way on the Ohio River the steamer stopped at Jeffersonville where Miss Jane Dickey met Mrs. Riggs and told her of her work with young ladies and of Margaret Dickey who was now head of a School for Young Ladies at Columbus, Indiana. Mrs. Riggs felt her two years' work was bearing some fruit.

Miss Sophronia Crosby, a friend of Miss Langley's, was sent from

the Ipswich School to take charge of the Seminary. Miss Crosby was a dedicated Christian and greatly interested in the education of young ladies. She was glad to take over the work in the "Select Seminary for Young Ladies" at Bethlehem in the fall of 1836.

In 1839 she resigned and married Rev. Mr. McKee, a teacher in Hanover College. In 1841 he accepted a call to be the pastor of the New Washington Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McKee was again to work with young ladies. She had them meet in her own home and carried on their education till her health made it imperative that she give up this work. Several of her students went ahead to do missionary work.

The building and land on which the "Select Seminary" stood are now owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.



CHARLESTOWN
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The longer an institution has been in existence the more difficult it is to write a brief history of it. This is true of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlestown which was organized four and one-half years before the state of Indiana came into the union.

It was on April 11, 1812, that a group of Presbyterians who had settled in and around the community of Charlestown organized the second church of the denomination in what was known as Indiana Territory. Just six years prior to that time, in 1806, the Presbyterian Church of Indiana was organized two miles east of Vincennes. Two notable Presbyterians, General William Henry Harrison and his wife, gave much assistance in getting that church started while he was in the Vincennes area fighting the Indians.

Records of the first eight years of the Charlestown Church are obscure. It is reasonable to assume that little or no records were kept during this period. The newly organized congregation met in the homes of the members of the church. The first records show that there were thirty-nine members in the church in 1820. Of this number, fourteen were

heads of families. The church was within the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Transylvania of Kentucky.

The congregation worshipped in the log court house on the square, from 1820 to 1827. In 1827 Elder Alexander S. Henderson gave the land from his farm to the church for a building site. The pastor, the Reverend Leander S. Cobb, led the congregation in erecting a rectangular brick building parallel to the street facing the town square almost in front of the present building. The erection of this church building was not without incident. The men of the congregation built the walls and a storm blew them down. The men began all over again with words of encouragement from the pastor. This building proved adequate for the needs of the congregation for fifty years.

Since there were no public schools in those early days, the church, under the leadership of its pastor, the Reverend H. H. Cambern, erected the "Barnett Academy" on a site just west of the church on what is now Market Street. This school was one of a small number in the state. Students came to the academy from far and near. The exact time when it was erected is not definite but it was during the ministry of Mr. Cambern, 1841-1853.

In 1877 the congregation erected the present building at a cost of \$8,237.00. This building was one of the most beautiful edifices in the area. The success of the building program was due to the tireless effort of the pastor, the Reverend Samuel E. Barr, who was minister of the church from 1875 to 1879. The membership of the church at the time had increased to ninety-three. By 1900 the membership reached 158 communicants.

From 1900 until the erection of the Indiana Arsenal during World War II, the membership of the church declined to approximately seventy members. During the forties and early fifties the membership rose to 175.

The church has a complete list of pastors and supplies during its

history. The tenure of its ministry ranges from a few months to twelve years. During most of its history it has needed assistance from the mission board of the church to maintain a ministry.

In 1908 the church erected its first manse for the minister and his family, with the help of Mrs. J. D. Wright, who donated \$2,500 toward the building. The manse still stands beside the church and is being used for educational purposes. In 1957 the church erected a new manse at 260 Monroe Street at a cost of \$16,500 in order to use the "Old Manse" for extra church school class rooms and office space.

In 1962, April 8-11, a series of special services celebrated the sesquicentennial of the church. The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

April 8: Rev. Rufus G. Hickey, The Church in Fellowship with God in Christ

Dr. Raymond Struck, The Church in Community

April 9: Dr. L. C. Rudolph, The Church in History

April 10: Dr. William R. Laws, The Church, The Body of Christ

April 11: Dr. George Taggart, The Church in Mission

Even though the membership of this church has never been large, it has wielded a tremendous influence in the religious life of the community and area. Many of its ministers and leaders have gone out into larger areas of service, and others have received their basic training in the church before going out. This has been particularly true of the many theological students who have supplied the church while studying at Louisville Presbyterian Seminary.

The roster of pastors and stated supplies of the Charleston Presbyterian Church since 1820, together with the year of their coming to the church, is as follows:

John Todd	1820	- Barnard	1907
John F. Hamilton	1824	R. E. Fry	1908
Leander Cobb	1827	T. M. Hurst	1911
William Orr	1839	T. E. Moore	1912
Dr. James Wood	1841	John Armstrong	1917
H. H. Cambern	1841	C. T. Walker	1918
John Crozier	1852	J. E. McLain	1920
John S. Hays	1853	- Robison	1922
Henry E. Thomas	1857	W. F. Dierking	1924
J. W. Hamilton	1860	L. C. Gillespie	1926
R. J. S. Matthews	1860	W. A. Creason	1930
C. B. Davidson	1863	W. R. Gilmore	1931
Henry Keigiune	1863	Leland Gilmore	1936
William Torrance	1867	J. L. Milling	1936
J. W. Blythe	1872	Donald Wilmoth	1940
S. E. Barr	1876	R. Park Johnson	1942
M. E. McKillip	1881	William Lawes	1942
W. E. B. Harris	1889	Arch Taylor	1943
W. A. Cutler	1890	Marshall Guthrie	1945
B. W. Tyler	1894	Harold Walker	1947
L. D. Young	1900	J. V. Roth	1949
W. M. Elliott	1903	Emil F. Carlsten	1952
F. R. Zugg	1906	Rufus G. Hickey	1956



HEBRON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the pioneer days of Southern Indiana there came people from many lands, who left their home country and came to the New World to worship God in accordance with their beliefs. A small group of these people began meeting for worship in the Beckett School House of Monroe Township, Clark County, Indiana, as far back as 1874.

On October 18, 1894, at 7:30 p.m., it was decided there would be a meeting called at the Beckett School House for the purpose of considering the organization of a church in the community. This meeting was called to order by Edward Perrine. Prayer was offered by A. G. Neville. Edward Perrine was elected chairman. There were seventeen persons present. A ballot was taken to decide what denomination the church should be, and the result was: Presbyterian Church 10, Methodist 4, United Brethren 4, Baptist 1. All favored the majority and were willing to make the organization a Presbyterian church. A paper was circulated to secure the names of those who were willing to unite with the church, which resulted as follows: Amelia Zimmerman, Louis Zimmerman, Walter L. Zimmerman, William F. Zeller, Emma Zeller, Simon Bolly, , Mary Bolly, Ida M. Bolly, , Charles Days, Caroline Days, Margaret Sohn, Anna Sohn, Harry C. Sohn, Jane Taylor, Louisa Ester, Mattie M. Ester, William Kallambach, and Sallie Kallembach.

Rev. W. C. Broady, pastor of the Lexington Presbyterian Church, was requested to come and organize the church. Mr. Broady, having been duly invited, came and conducted a week of evangelistic meetings in the Beckett School House, and organized a Presbyterian church on Saturday morning, November 17, 1894, with the following members:

Margaret Sohn	Alma C. Ester	Mary Bolly
Ida M. Bolly	Frederick Ester	Simon Bolly
Louisa Ester	Caroline Days	J. W. Gladden
Mattie M. Ester	Charles Days	William F. Zeller
		Harry C. Sohn

All united on profession of their faith in Christ except Mrs. Margaret Sohn, Mrs. Amelia Zimmerman, Mrs. Louisa Ester, and Mrs. Caroline Days, who had all been members of the First German Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. They were received without letters or by "reference." Baptism was administered to those who had not been baptized.

On November 18, 1894, after church services, the congregation voted on a name for the church and the name of Hebron Presbyterian Church was selected. On the same day the congregation decided to adopt the "Rotary Plan for Elders and Deacons." William F. Zeller and Frederick Ester were elected elders and Charles Days was elected a deacon, and all were ordained and installed. Elected as trustees were Simon Bolly, Joseph Clark and John W. Gladden.

On December 22, 1894, the congregation met at an informal meeting and a site for a church building was selected. The Building Committee appointed was: Frederick Ester, J. W. Gladden, Louis Zimmerman, Simon Bolly, W. F. Zeller and Harry C. Sohn. J. W. Gladden and Miss Anna M. Sohn were appointed as a committee to prepare a subscription paper for the church building. To this end the people of the congregation and community began to work with one accord. Those not able to give money gave work and lumber. The women of the community boarded the workmen.

Hebron Presbyterian Church was received into the New Albany Presbytery on April 17, 1895, and the first pastor to serve was Rev. W. C. Broady,

with the help of Robert C. Hartman.

Sunday School was organized in 1895, with an average attendance of forty children.

On November 22, 1896, at 10:30 a.m. the new Hebron Church was dedicated. Rev. W. C. Broady acted as moderator and was assisted by Rev. W. B. Chamberlain of Hanover, Indiana. Mr. Broady continued serving as pastor until 1897 when Rev. Mr. R. H. Botler was sent, but he served only one year.

On October 30, 1898, Dr. Oldfather, a man in his sixties, was sent as pastor and he served nine years which ended in October, 1907. He also served Mt. Lebanon and Mt. Zion. Everyone learned to love Dr. Oldfather dearly and much good was accomplished and many new members were received. He was very faithful and true, never failing to come from Hanover where he lived, driving his horse and buggy through the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter.

The first wedding was performed on January 22, 1899, when Dr. Oldfather united Ida M. Bolly and John F. Watson in marriage. The first funeral, that of Melchior Bolly, was on January 5, 1902.

After the resignation of Dr. Oldfather, Rev. Lucien V. Rule was sent as pastor in 1907. He continued until 1909. Rev. Mark L. Harris from the Northern Presbytery of Indianapolis served from 1910 to 1911. Rev. J. W. Wells succeeded him and stayed one year.

From 1913 until 1914, the pastor was Rev. Alexander Sifton, a Canadian. Mr. Crockett was sent from Louisville Seminary in 1914 and preached until 1915. In the spring of 1915 came Mr. Raymond Lipperd from the seminary. He did a good work among the young people but left in 1916 when another student came, Mr. Keafer, who served only three months.

Then came Rev. J. B. Miller and Mr. A. W. Peden who held a series of

evangelistic services which accomplished much, not only in winning converts and encouraging those already in the church. Upon leaving Brother Miller sent a very fine man, Mr. Owen Pratt, who did good work. After he left there was no regular minister until Rev. W. G. Beard was called in 1919. He served faithfully until 1921 when Rev. D. J. White was sent and served a year. After him came Mr. Booth in 1922. He, too, served only a short time.

Another student minister, James A. Buck, served from 1923 to 1925. He was greatly interested in the young people and organized the first Christian Endeavor. His pastorate proved to be a great blessing to the whole community. Rev. E. W. Elliott came in 1925 and in 1932 Rev. L. C. Gillespie became pastor and served faithfully until 1934. David F. Murphy was sent from the seminary in 1934 and did much to accomplish good in the church and community. He did a great work with the young people in reorganizing the Christian Endeavor. With the help of Mrs. Murphy he organized the first Bible School for the smaller children. Mr. L. V. Bauguess followed Mr. Murphy in 1938 and served faithfully until 1940 when Mr. Boyd S. Burd came to be pastor until 1941.

In 1941, Mr. Thomas A. Schafer, a converted Roman Catholic, came from the seminary and was a faithful and enthusiastic worker among young and old. It was during his pastorate that the Todd-Dickey Training Parish was organized, with Dr. C. M. Hanna as moderator. Hebron became a member of the Parish, along with Bethlehem, Owen Creek, Mt. Lebanon, Nabb, Otisco, Charlestown, Henryville, Lexington, New Market, New Washington, Miller's Chapel and Sharon Hill. A lot of lasting good is being accomplished under the Todd-Dickey Parish.

After Mr. Schzfer's pastorate ended in August, 1943, Mr. Ben Lane was sent from the seminary and served until 1945. Then came Mr. Stanley Meckel who served until October 1946 and was followed by Mr. Ernest Crawford. During his pastorate Hebron Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

In 1948, Mr. George Edwards came from the seminary and did a great work among the young people. He organized a young people's choir which was outstanding and well-known throughout the Parish and surrounding communities.

In the fall of 1949, Wilmer Watson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Watson, entered Warren Wilson College, a Presbyterian College in North Carolina. He graduated in the spring of 1951. That fall, Rev and Neva Watson, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Watson, entered Warren Wilson College. During the summers of 1952 and 1953 Reva worked at the New Hope Camp near Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Reva and Neva graduated in 1953 from Warren Wilson College and in the fall entered Gilford College, a Quaker college in North Carolina, from which they graduated in 1957.

Other student ministers were Mr. Robert Johnson (1951), Mr. Charles Brown (1953) and Mr. Paul Bingham (1954-56)

In the fall of 1954 Dale Watson, sone of Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, entered Warren Wilson College. In the fall of 1956 he continued his studies at Gilford, and graduated in 1958.

Supply ministers served the church during most of 1956. In September, the church issued a call to Mr. Stanley Hogel, a student at the seminary who had come from the Charles E. Fuller School in California. He served a short time only, but was loved by all. In 1957, Mr. Aaron Hyde served and a short time and in 1958 Mr. Tommy Reed came from the seminary. He came from the MacLamore Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tennessee, where his pastor was Rev. David Murphy who had been a student pastor at Hebron from 1934 to 1938.

Hebron is especially proud to write in its history that in October, 1958, Dale Watson, sone of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Watson, was received into Louisville Presbyterian Seminary to study for the ministry.

On May 10, 1961, the Hebron Church was united with the Henryville Church. The financial burden had become too heavy for the members who were left.

Many of the young people were working elsewhere, the school age children were attending school in Henryville, and the parents decided to merge with the Henryville Church.

HENRYVILLE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Sometime before 1830, during the summer months, the people of all denominations were in the habit of meeting for religious services under the large oak trees that stood where Charles Dean and Willie Metzger now have their garden in Henryville.

Later an old log church was purchased, dismantled, and moved to this site and re-erected. These logs came from about two miles east of Henryville.

In 1839 the Methodists organized their first "class" at the home of one of the Guernseys. In 1858 we find the old log church was called the Henryville Presbyterian Church. This was about three years after the town got its name. The first minister was J. A. Devine, 1859. Later Rev. H. Kegwin and Rev. J. Crawford each came. Also in December 1859, there was a Rev. H. C. Mullen, and in 1860, Rev. J. S. Mathews was present to act as moderator. In 1861 the records mention Rev. Mr. Armstrong and in 1862 a Rev. Mr. Lee is mentioned as moderator of the session.

We are almost certain that Pleasant Hill, three miles west of

Henryville, was erected between 1871 and 1874, but we find these contradictory minutes: "At a meeting of the Presbytery held in North Vernon, September 2, 1877, the name of this Church was changed to Pleasant Hill."

Captain James Ryan was the head carpenter when Pleasant Hill was built. Captain Ryan was also a minister and lived where Carl Elrod now lives.

Rev. John McGraw is mentioned as the first minister, and Rev. John Engstrom as the next. In July and August, 1879, twenty-seven persons were received into the church. About half of these were baptized by immersion. Dr. Tom Guernsey was at this time baptizing. A Dr. Little was moderator of a session meeting in August, 1879. At a meeting in July, 1880, a Rev. Mr. McCoy ordained W. B. Hoolister and Maxon Prall as elders and Gilbert Page as a deacon.

There is a gap in the history from 1880 to 1892 when a fire destroyed the Pleasant Hill Church about 9 p.m. Sunday, December 18, 1892. Services had been held in the building in the forenoon and also in the afternoon. This record and the date of the fire were found in a hymnbook where "a good old country preacher, Rev. Seymour Guernsey," had jotted them down.

There are those living today who remember a Rev. Mr. Gale, "a fine speaker and church organizer as well as a fine physical specimen of manhood." Mr. Gale swam the Ohio River on at least three different occasions.

In 1893 Mt. Zion was dedicated, a mile from town. Due to the interest and good memory of Dr. Tom Guernsey's wife, Anna, we have the text used for this dedication: Psalm 77:13, "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary."

Charlie Gaynor was the head carpenter on this building. Maggie Guernsey was the first organist, Ida Hollister the second and Caddie Guernsey the third.

Because Mt. Zion was too far away for people to walk, and there was no other transportation at the time, the good Christian ladies started a Sunday School in the old school building in Henryville, across the street from our present church.

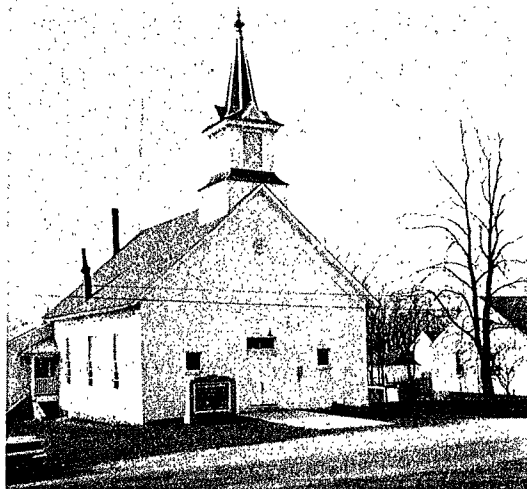
In the latter part of 1924 or 1925 Rev. E. W. Elliott came here to organize the new congregation and coax as many of the older members of Mt. Zion to come into town as he could. Some never came.

Mr. Elliott was a president of a college in Virginia before coming to Louisville and then had to enter the seminary before becoming a member of New Albany Presbytery. He was a fine organizer and got along with all denominations and non-church-goers. Some of the latter donated labor on the new church. The cornerstone was laid in 1926. Mr. Elliott was our minister for twelve years.

David Murphy followed Mr. Elliott and left in 1939. Some students filled in for some months, then in 1941 Earl Bloxham preached for us and attended Louisville Seminary. Earl then enlisted in the U.S. Army and was sent overseas.

Campbell Long started in 1942. He was the son of a minister and a well-read scholar. Mr. Long married a Henryville girl, and has become a very successful minister. He preached at Henryville until 1944. From 1944 on, we had several students including Mr. DeJocomo and a Major Wilson who had been a chaplain in the war. In 1947 Earl Bloxham returned with his English bride and preached again until September 1948 when George Barker came on the field. George was a fine student, theological and otherwise, and helped out by teaching at the high school whenever needed. He left in June, 1952. Then we had Ralph Parvin until 1955. Mr. Peter Eckert entered the seminary and preached at Henryville until the early part of 1962. He was the son of a minister and was well learned in music, a great help to the choir. Rev. Richard Anderson, who got part of his training in the Wayside Mission of Louisville, Kentucky, became our pastor in 1962.

Our present church is less than one hundred steps from the old meeting place under the oak trees of 1830.



LEXINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

At the beginning of the eighteenth century we find the pioneers living along the east coast in America but still seeking adventures and new farming land and freedom of religion.

The earliest Presbyterians of Scott County came chiefly from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. There were two main routes traveled by the immigrants coming to the west. They either came down the Ohio River from Pennsylvania in flatboats or they came overland through the famed Cumberland Gap and over the wilderness road through Kentucky.

In 1817 a group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian families came down the Ohio River to the sites now called Madison and New London, Indiana. Here they disembarked and made their way into the deep forest wilderness. They settled in groups and built log cabin homes, and a building they could use for a school and for church services.

One of these groups of Scotch-Irish people settled about thirteen miles west of Madison and three miles east of Lexington and named the place Greenbrier.

Missionaries and ministers followed these early pioneers into their new settlements. To the Greenbrier settlement came Rev. Orin Fowler in

the summer of 1818. The record shows that he preached on a Saturday to a "large and solemn group of people" and after his sermon they decided to form a Presbyterian church. Alexander McNutt, William Wilson and Solomon Davis were elected elders. The next day, on the Sabbath, Mr. Fowler preached again to a large congregation and baptized eight children. There were twenty members of the church:

Alexander McNutt and his wife Margaret	Robert Woodburn
William Wilson and his wife Margaret	Margaret Patterson
Solomon Davis and his wife Mary	Mary Robinson
Jacob Hollenback and his wife Eleanor	Fannie Terril
William Boles and his wife Jane	Nancy Roe
David Walker and his wife Jane	Susannah Arbuckle
Fredrick Sipes	Mary Davis

Having organized the church, Rev. Orin Fowler went by horseback through the dense forest trail to Vincennes where he arrived by November 30, 1818.

The church had no regular minister until the next year. On February 27, 1819, the members of the Pisgah Church (at New Washington), with Rev. Samuel Shannon presiding, extended a call to Rev. John M. Dickey to be their pastor. On March 6, 1819, Alex Walker, John Henderson and John Rodgers of Pisgah met with Lexington Greenbrier church officers and out of this meeting came a call to Mr. Dickey to give two-thirds of his time to these two churches and the other third to Graham Fork Church. They promised him a salary of ninety dollars annually.

In August, 1819, the second meeting of Louisville Presbytery was held at Lexington for the purpose of installing Rev. John M. Dickey as pastor of the three churches. The sermon was preached by Dr. Isaac Reed who had been appointed for this service at the spring meeting of the Presbytery.

Rev. John M. Dickey was the first Presbyterian minister to settle in the state of Indiana, and his installation at Lexington was the first installation of a Presbyterian minister as pastor of an Indiana church.

For several years church services were held in the log school

building at Greenbrier settlement. In August 1838 William Wilson and his wife donated a lot from their farm for a new church building and cemetery. The lot was measured in "poles": $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The lot was three quarters of an acre at the northwest corner of the farm: 6 poles north and south, 20 poles east and west. Part of the lot was marked off for a cemetery and ten feet was allowed for the Madison road.

Large limestone rocks broken by hand were laid on this lot for the foundation of a church. One man in the community, James Wilson (born July 15, 1871 in Pennsylvania) died on December 7, 1838, before the church foundation was completed. He was the first and last person buried in the Greenbrier cemetery. No marker was placed on his grave but a wild cherry tree came up at the head of the grave in the 1870s and is still standing.

The foundation of the church was laid but the church was never built on the lot. A split divided the people. One group of the pioneers wanted to use the old Scotch rules for Presbyterian churches. Another wanted to have a free church which followed American rules.

There was also difference of opinion about the location of the church. Several families were living in Lexington or a mile south of the town. Their only ways of getting to church were to walk or ride horseback through the trails and over mud roads. This group wanted the church moved from Greenbrier to a more central location in the town of Lexington.

Another group, referred to as "Seceders: in the community, wanted a church building about three-fourths of a mile east of Lexington where the road divides, one branch up a creek (Hardy Hill Road) and the other to Madison. There is no record that a lot was ever secured for a church in this location. In an old session book there is record of one meeting of this group which says that they met on September 28, 1843, at the home of W. G. Glendy in the neighborhood of Lexington, with James Henderson who had been appointed by the Indiana Presbytery to preach there. At

that time the congregation was organized with the following members:

Alexander Clegg	Sarah Glendy	Robert Butt
Hannah Clegg	Mary Patterson	Nancy Butt
Andrew Robb	Elizabeth Langbran	James Clegg
Jane Robb	James Robb	Elizabeth Clegg
Cornelia Wilson	Peter Bohart	James Langbran

These were admitted to membership on the basis of James Henderson's knowledge that they had been in regular standing in other congregations (Carmel and Clark) under his charge. Three members: William Wilson, Margaret Clegg and Nancy Clegg were received on examination and profession of faith.

After the sermon Peter Bohart and William Glendy were elected and ordained as elders. Nothing further is known of this congregation except as individuals are mentioned in the family history handed down in the Glendy and Wilson families. Some of them moved their membership to Mt. Carmel Church in Jefferson County, a few miles southeast of Hanover. A small number came into the Lexington church, while others moved to the Bethlehem community on the Ohio River.

While these "Seceders" were trying to organize a new church, the elders and the minister, John M. Dickey of the Greenbrier congregation, were planning a new Presbyterian Church in the town of Lexington.

There is some mystery in the early records of the church property. An old deed record in the Court House in Scottsburg states that Nehemiah Hunt of Campbell County, Kentucky, on August 23, 1820, sold the northwest half of Lot 90 in Lexington to Alexander McNutt, Robert Woodburn and Mr. Robinson, trustees of the Presbyterian Church. Another record shows that this same lot was sold on February 1, 1845, to Julian Hunt, by James Middleton, Thomas B. Wilson and John Shearer, trustees of the Presbyterian Church. It will remain a mystery why this lot was purchased at such an early date and held for so long without a church being built on it.

In 1838 the trustees of the church, William Wilson, Samuel Hamacher

and Matthew Henning, bought three-fourths of an acre on Lot 41 to build a Presbyterian church. This is the lot on which the present building stands.

The large limestone rocks were moved from the lot in the Greenbrier community to the new lot in Lexington, and laid the second time for a Presbyterian church. On the day that work started, a log-rolling with a basket dinner was held on the church lot. James Hall, Sr., the main caprenter, was injured at the log rolling and died a few weeks later. He did not live to see the building completed.

The church was a frame building with weather boarding on the outside painted white. The belfry was built on the top of a little porch that extended about eight feet in front of the church. The bell was rung from the outside. The interior of the church was plastered and papers. Green blinds hung at the windows. Five large pillar posts from the floor to the ceiling supported the roof. The chimney for the wood stove was built at the west end. Oil lamps were used for lights. Very straight-backed seats were placed in the auditorium for the congregation to sit on. A black settee for the minister was on a small platform back of the pulpit. An organ stood in the front of the auditorium.

The church was completed in 1844. There is no record of a dedication service.

In 1883 Rev. Frank Gilchrist came to the Lexington Church. After a few months work the session sent him to Nabb, Indiana, in Clark County, to establish a preaching point. He held services frequently in the Clark County schoolhouse until George Ernest came on the field the same year and held a series of protracted meetings. At this time several people wanted to unite and organize a church at Nabb. This was done on December 5, 1885.

Mr. William Gray came forward with the first offering: a gift of

a lot on which the building stands today. The deed was made August 19, 1885. The church was completed June 18, 1887, with twenty-one charter members. Nabb Church was a branch of the Lexington Church for eighteen years. On October 16, 1905, it became an independent church. 35 members were transferred from the Lexington to the Nabb church.

The Lexington church building was remodeled in 1904. A large platform with new pulpit chairs, and new pews were added. Two circular rooms were built at the back of the church and the porch on the front was torn away and the bell placed on top of the church. The large pillar posts were taken out of the auditorium.

In 1935 four Sunday School rooms, a kitchen and basement were added to the building. At the same time an oil furnace was installed, replacing the stoves.

A Bible School was established in 1922 for the first time in the Lexington Church. In its third year the attendance record was 97.34%. It was a surprise to the church when it was notified by the Synod of Indiana that it would receive two silk flags, Christian and American, from the Synod for having had the highest percentage of attendance in the Synod. In the forty years since then, the Bible School has continued to be a success in the Lexington Church.

In 1952 the children of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lowry donated a new outside bulletin board to the church in memory of their parents.

The Manse. In 1865 the trustees of the church bought the lots on the corner of Mulberry and Walnut Streets in Lexington from James Middleton and his sister Nancy Henning. No one now is sure whether the brick home on this corner was built before or after the church purchased the lot. The two-story brick building was the manse for over 90 years, until 1952 when it was sold to Frank and Freda Hounsshell for a private home.

In 1952 when James Huff was pastor, a new modern manse of seven rooms was built in the vacant lot between the church and the old manse.

MINISTERS OF THE LEXINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The following have served Lexington Church as ordained ministers or seminary students. Many other students of Louisville Presbyterian Seminary and Hanover College have helped through the years. The dates indicate when the ministers came to the church.

1818	Orin Fowler (Missionary who formed the Lexington Church)
1819	John M. Dickey (First Pastor)
1838	James Blythe
1840	James McKee
1849	J. Mitchell
1860	David Reid
1863	J. B. Garritt
1865	-- Scott
1866	Thomas Whallon
1872	J. A. Campbell
1883	F. M. Gilchrist
1892	James Broady
1902	D. B. Whimster
1905	W. D. Malcom
1909	J. M. Oldfather
1910	--Cravens
1915	W. C. d'Olive (who went from the Lexington Church to become a missionary in China)
1916	--McKimon
1920	Alonzo Yates
1922	F. C. Gleason
1928	Fred Schumk
1930	* --Melville
1933	*David Davies
1933	*Ted Greenhoe
1937	C. M. Filer
1940	*W. Stephenson
1941	*Robert Wilson
1944	*Arnold Schaap
1946	*Donald Morse
1950	* Robert Richter
1952	* James Huff
1953	* Richard Ford
1956	George Barker
1959	* Bryan Tanzy
1961	* David Parks
1962	* George Witmer

*Student minister

PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL MISSIONS HOMES, INC.

Englishton Park
Lexington, Indiana

Closely related in geography and interest to the Lexington Church is Englishton Park now owned and operated by Indiana Presbyterians. This estate, over 840 acres, owed its beginnings to Major Elisha Gale English who came from Kentu cky in the early part of the 19th century, bought the original tract of land and established his home there. He married Mehala Eastin of Lexington whose brother-in-law possessed the first deed ever recorded in Scott County.

Major English was known and respected over a wide territory, as were his son William Hayden English and his grandson William Eastin English. All three generations served their state and country with devotion and distinction.

In the 1880s the English family moved to Indianapolis but spent a great deal of time still at their "beautiful country residence, Englishton Park, the ancestral home in Scott County."

Captain William E. English died in 1926, leaving Englishton Park in trust for the establishment of a "Summer Home (with authority to extend same to other seasons if desired)" for needy children "primarily of Marion County, secondarily of Scott County." The estate stood virtually abandoned from 1926 to 1958 when the court awarded it to PRESBYTERIAN NATIONAL MISSIONS HOMES, INC., a corporation of twenty-five members of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana. Fifteen of the members are the National Missions Committee of the Synod, which ties the work at Englishton Park very closely to the mission program of the Synod.

The court interpreted the terms of the will liberally and gave the corporation permission to use the estate for children of Marion, Scott, and other Indiana counties, and for other age groups as it saw fit.

The result is a developing Christian community at Englishton Park which now has three inter-related branches of service to many age groups:

- I. The Roe-Seal Home for retired people, built by a bequest from Miss Mary T. Roe, Kentland.
- II. A Center for activities of many age groups in meetings, workshops, retreats, camping, etc.
- III. A Program for Children
 1. A Class for Trainable Retarded Children, supported by county and state educational funds, which meets in The Barn during the school year.
 2. A Summer Program for children of normal intelligence but with emotional problems.

Rev. Dr. Roy E. Mueller was the first Resident Director of PNMH, 1958-1962. He directed the very extensive program of rehabilitation, reclamation and improvement of buildings and grounds, and began the mission of Englishton Park to many age groups. At Dr. Mueller's retirement in 1962, Mr. James B. Hardie was elected Resident Director. Eight of the residents living at Englishton Park joined the Lexington Church in October, 1962. Mr. Hardie is a member of the session.

Englishton Park is related in many ways to the work not only of the Lexington Church but also of the Todd-Dickey Parish and the Presbytery. There have been meetings on the estate of women's organizations, young people's groups, church boards, Sunday School classes, Vacation Church schools, the Todd Dickey Parish Council and other Parish organizations.

New Albany Presbytery held its fall meeting at Englishton Park in 1961, over 140 years after the Presbytery meeting in Lexington for the installation of Rev. John M. Dickey as the first Presbyterian pastor in Indiana.

MILLER'S CHAPEL

CHARLESTOWN



In December, 1941, Miss Lucille Bare became the church visitor for the Charlestown Presbyterian Church. She visited in the Cartwright Community and found a number of people who were interested in attending church. About January 1, 1942, the church began running a bus to this community on Sunday morning to transport people to the Charlestown Presbyterian Church. This continued for some time.

In June, 1942, the Wayside Chapel came to Charlestown under the direction of Mr. Robert Buttrick of New York City. It was used to have a vacation church school on the ground where the Chapel now stands. In the evenings evangelistic services were held out-of-doors on the lot, using chairs brought from Charlestown. Mr. C. M. Hanna and Mr. Campbell Long did the preaching. During this week the people expressed a desire to have a church in the community.

Later on, a grant of \$1,000 was secured from the Board of National Missions for the building of a chapel to be known as Miller's Chapel. The Presbytery of New Albany gave us the old Pleasant Church building, then standing at the edge of Switzerland County, Indiana. Mr. Carl Lutz agreed to move the building which he did in the fall of 1942. In April, 1943, he re-erected the building on its present site. Later, Mr. Otto Hartman gave us the two buildings at the back of the church. The first service was held in the chapel on Sunday, May 2, 1943.

The building was dedicated on May 16, with a very impressive service.

The Chapel, before organizing into a Presbyterian Church, was served by the following student ministers:

Mr. Arch B. Taylor
Mr. Robert Wilson
Mr. Marshall Guthrie
Mr. John DeKruyter
Mr. Harold Walker
Mr. Sam Fudge

In addition, Miss Lucille Bare and Miss Ruth Milligan rendered fine service. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanna have served in various capacities. Mr. William Hopper served the Chapel from June through July, 1947, just before he left to be a short-term missionary in Iran.

Miller Chapel Presbyterian Church was organized on April 3, 1949. A committee, appointed by New Albany Presbytery for the organizing of the church, was as follows: Rev. Roy Converse, Rev. John Fox, Rev. C. M. Hanna, Mr. Carl Lutz, and Mr. Frank Southard.

Mr. Converse led in a service of worship after which Mr. Hanna gave a recital of the steps leading up to the occasion. The congregation then voted that the name of the church should be Miller's Chapel Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fox then took charge of the meeting to receive the members, which was a total of 41.

The congregation, at a meeting held on April 2, 1950, voted to authorize the Board of Trustees to ask permission of Presbytery to mortgage the church building for a loan from the First Bank of Charlestown, and to sign an agreement with the Board of National Missions, for the purpose of obtaining the balance of the Miller's Grant, to finance an addition to the present structure. This was accomplished and shortly thereafter the addition was completed.

On July 31, 1955, at a congregational meeting it was voted to purchase

a house and lot adjoining the church property to be used as a manse. Permission was granted by Presbytery, a loan was acquired from the First Bank of Charlestown, and the property was purchased.

Miller's Chapel is served by student ministers. The following have served since it has been organized:

April 3, 1949	Mr. Sam Fudge	April 15, 1951
April 15, 1951	Mr. Vernon Schmidt	August 1, 1954
September 1, 1954	Mr. Stephen Petterson	September 30, 1956
October 1, 1956	Mr. Franc Guthrie	July 1, 1958
July 1, 1958	Mr. C. W. Allen	
July, 1961	Mr. Orville Brotherton	

Miller's Chapel Presbyterian Church can proudly say that since it has been organized, two members have gone into the ministry. One was ordained and the other is now attending Louisville Presbyterian Seminary.



MT. LEBANON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Mt. Lebanon Church was organized May 22, 1853, at the Stewart Meeting House near the Lexington Road, two miles southeast of Otisco, Indiana. It was also known as "Seed-tick" and the cemetery is still known by that name.

There were ten charter members, all from the Mt. Vernon Church. A committee of two, Rev. J. G. Atterbury and Elder Haines, from the Salem Presbytery, assisted in the organization. William Hartman was elected ruling elder and Cyrus Park a deacon.

The church was under the care of the Madison Presbytery until 1867, after which the Salem Presbytery was in charge. It is now in New Albany Presbytery.

In the year 1866 meetings were held in the Oakland School House, at the present site of the Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

The Sunday School was organized in the early forties by the Cumberland Church and has continued down to the present day.

In the year 1868 a committee collected funds to fence in the

cemetery. The deed of the lot for the present church building and the cemetery was deposited in 1869. Conrad Hartman gave this lot. Thomas Prall also donated additional ground.

It was decided that a new building was needed, and it was completed and dedicated October 11, 1871. Native timber was used and was donated by some of the members. The pews are solid walnut, made of timber donated by George Clark. The flooring was donated by John Kirk and is still in use

Electric lights were installed in 1948. A basement was dug May, 1953.

The record of a conversation by Rev. Lucien Rule with Elder John Kirk gives a vivid picture of the grave problem which confronted the Mt. Lebanon Church and its members in the 1860s and 1870s.

"You see," says John Kirk in Dr. Rule's record, "the poor whites who emigrated from Kentucky and the South didn't have any education to speak of, nor any appreciation of even such schools and churches as we had in the Free States in those times. They were a class of folks who liked to fish and hunt and trap during the week; and on Sunday they had what they called a good time, with nobody to molest or make them afraid. Well, we 'Down Easterners' didn't go in much for a religion like that. We were hard-working, law-abiding, Sabbath-observing people. It was a natural antipathy we felt toward the poor whites, I guess. We didn't like the way they made a living by not working, and they were just as determined not to go to work. They were more like Indians got to be after the government took charge of them. We didn't interfere with them, to be sure, but trouble was brewing all the time.

"Father Gale came through here every month preaching. He organized the Henryville Presbyterian congregation and was a pioneer in education, temperance, abolition, as well as religion.

He felt mighty sorry for the poor whites, but he did not fail to preach a different standard of life. He did not condemn anybody. He simply set to work to organize Sunday Schools all over the county and he agitated the free schools as well.

"The leaders of the poor whites were down on Sunday Schools. So they got their crowd together in the woods near the church house and such shooting and cursing you never heard in all your life. It drowned the singing and praying inside; so we had to make up our minds to meet the enemy, sooner or later."

In Dr. Rule's book, "Pioneering in Masonry," he tells of one Sunday when the "poor whites" assembled to march on Mt. Lebanon to break it up.

"The Sunday School marched out to meet them, bravely singing the songs of Zion. The mob fell back and disappeared."

The bitter antagonism of this group laid a good foundations for the tragedy which befell the Parks family on November 10, 1871. Cyrus M. Park was treasurer of Mt. Lebanon Church, and had collected money toward paying for the new church. He had deposited it in the Charlestown Bank prior to this Saturday night. Some Negroes, thinking that he had the money, entered the Park home to steal it. Finding nothing, they murdered Mr. Park, Mrs. Isabella Park his wife, Helen aged 14, John aged 10. Eva, an older daughter, was left for dead but lived to identify the murderers. She lived many years "by having a silver dollar placed in the axe wound in her head," and died in the Jeffersonville Ladies Home.

Tradition said that the refugee Negroes had been hog thieves and cattle stealers on the Bardstown Road below Louisville some years before the Civil War where their master, himself a bandit, in the business of stock thievery, had trained them in his own trade.

A monument was erected in the Mt. Lebanon cemetery bearing this inscription: THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL OF THE TRAGIC DEATH OF THE PARK FAMILY CAUSED BY AN AXE IN THE HANDS OF AVARICIOUS ASSASSINS.

PASTORS WHO SERVED MT. LEBANON CHURCH

Bevan, Phillip	1853-1871	Tinsley, James	Dec. 1949
McCrae, John	1871-1879	Supplies -	
Littel, H.	1879-1882	Romantum Paul	
Earnest, G.	1882-1886	Brown, Rev.	
St. John, I	1886-1892	Fudge, Sam	
Broady, W.C.	1892-1896	Barker, George	Sept. 1949 -
Prather	1896-1897		June 1952
Boteler, R.	1897-1899	Beardsley, Bruce	June 1952 to
Oldfather, J.	1899-1907		Sept. 1952
Rule, L.V.	1907	Myers, LeMoyne	Sept. 1952
Stearns, F.		Dandoy, William	May 1954 to
Harris, Mark	1910-1912		Nov. 1955
Wells, G	1912-1914	Rigsby, James	Nov. 1955 to
Sifton, A.	1914		June 1956
Students		Parks, Francis	June 1956 to
New, N.	1918		May 1958
Baird, W.	1919-1920	Hyde, Asron,)	May to June, 1958
White, D.	1921-1922	Eckert, Peter)	
Buck	1923-1924	Terre, Christian	July 1958 to
Elliot, E.	1925-1929		June 1960
Gillespie, L.C.	1930-1931	Reed, Tom	June 1960
Murphy, D.	1935-1936	Niccum, Joe	July 3 to
Baugess, V.	1937-1938		Sept. 11, 1960
Milling, L.C.	1939-1940	Creelman, Gil	Sept. to
Bloxham, E.	1941-1942		Oct. 2, 1960
Long, C.	1942-1944	Crockett, David	Oct. 2, 1960 to
Orman, G	1944-1945		Mar. 4, 1962
Parvin, R.	1945-1946	Brotherton, Orville	Mar. 4, 1962 -
Crawford, E.	1946-1947		
Bloxham, E.	1948		
Dangerfield, R.E.	Sept. to Nov. 1948		
Tinsley, J.	Nov. 1948		
Bloxham, Earl	Sept. 1948		
Dangerfield, T.E.	Dec. 1948		

NABB

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



In writing the history of this church we must go back many years, to the time when there was no church and no Gospel in Nabb. There were a few scattered members of the New Washington and Lexington Presbyterian Churches in the community who were too far from either to attend the services and who desired to see a branch church established. In March, 1885, the session of the Lexington Church decided to send Rev. Frank M. Gilchrist to establish a preaching point in Nabb, which he did by holding services in the Clark County School House frequently, until Rev. George Earnest came on the field the same year and held a series of protracted meetings at Nabb, receiving several persons who desired to unite and organize a branch church. This was done on December 5, 1885. The following were charter members:

Anna Bell Tilford
Rose Cole
Robert Henderson
Sarah Alice Henderson
Franklin Henderson
Addie Henderson
James C. Bussey

Lizzie Lukenbill
Mary Izzard
Edwin Lukenbill
George Cyrus Bussey
Ella Bussey
John Tilford
Mary Tilford

John M. Graves
William L. Tilford
John Boyd
Frank Bussey

Hugh R. Usher
Mary J. Usher
Mary E. Taflinger

As interest increased, it was found that the schoolhouse was too small to accommodate the worshippers and talk of building a church home was heard, and it did not end in talk either, for God in His kind Providence opened up a way. Mr. William Gray came forward with his first offering: a gift of the ground on which the building stands.

He made a deed of the same dated August 19, 1886, to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church. Subscriptions were received until about four hundred dollars (\$400) was raised, and we found it necessary to appeal to the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection for means to complete the building. The building was completed and opened for service on a Saturday night, June 18, 1887. Rev. F. M. Gilchrist preached to a large audience whose hearts were filled with joy that now God's people had a church house and all looked forward to the next day when the dedication should take place.

Near midnight, a cry of fire was heard and all rushed out to see the building in flames from ground to spire, and nothing could be done but watch it burn. Men, women, and children all wept, and it seemed that our heart's desire was far removed.

Sabbath morning dawned bright and fair and the people began pouring in from far and near, only to gather around the smoking ruins. Rev. John F. Baird, Rev. F. M. Gilchrist and others decided to hold an indignation meeting and the crowd was accommodated with room in Shapinsky's saw mill.

After a power sermon by Rev. John F. Baird, it was decided to rebuild and money to the amount of six hundred dollars (\$600) was pledged that day. A bystander asked if it could be made a Union Church, but that could not be done on account of help received from the Board on the first building, and funds necessary to complete the second, as the

Board held a mortgage on the church property for the whole amount of four hundred dollars. As other denominations gave some help toward building, it was verbally agreed that the building might be used for worship by other Evangelical denominations when not occupied by the owners.

The Presbyterian Board furnished \$280 to complete the second building on which work was begun on Monday, June 20, while the ruins of the first were still smoking. As the first was burned by incendiaries, an insurance was placed on the material and it was required to be kept always on the building. The second building was dedicated in May, 1888. Rev. T. G. Bosley preached the dedicatory sermon. Since that time, we have had regular preaching most of the time by pastors on the field.

The following pastors have served:

1885-1886	Rev. George Earnest
1886-1887	Rev. F. M. Gilchrist
1887-1889	Rev. James Gilchrist
1889-1890	Rev. J. M. Montgomery
Supplies and Rev. James Gilchrist and Rev. Alex Hartman	
1890-1892	Rev. T. G. Bosley
1892-1900	Rev. W. C. Broady
1901-1903	Rev. D. B. Whimster
1903-1904	Rev. Trigg Thomas
1904-1907	Rev. W. D. Malcom

On March 25, 1901, a meeting was called in order to pass resolutions regarding other denominations using the church building for anything but divine worship. It was agreed that the church building should not be used for entertainment except by sanction of a majority of the session. A resolution was passed that the Methodist brethren meet an equal share of the necessary expense for running the church, such as fuel, light, repair and insurance on the building and pay half of the janitor's fees as long as they occupied the house for divine worship.

At the fall meeting of the New Albany Presbytery at Hanover, Indiana, September 19, 1905, a petition was presented from the Nabb congregation for the organization of a Presbyterian church. The presbytery took favorable action on the petition and appointed a committee consisting of Rev. J. S. Howk, Rev. W. M. Elliott, and Rev. W. D. Elliott, to give the charge to the congregation. Rev. George Knox, Synodical missionary, being present, was invited to preach the opening sermon. The congregation was called to order by the chairman and Hymns 58 and 59 were sung. Dr. Knox read from John 11:44. After the sermon, letters were called for by the chairman. The following letters were presented from the Lexington Church:

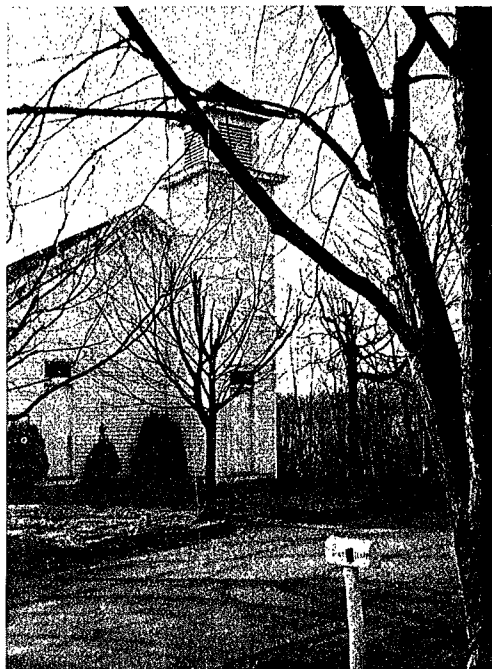
John Kennedy	Mary A. Blair	Minnie Alford
Sarah Blair	John M. Groves	John Boyd
Ansley Robinson	Katie (Blair) Peck	Sarah A. Boyd
George C. Bussey	Harvey E. Alford	Jennie Hite
John Tilford	John Vest	Anna Best
Rose Johnson	William D. Tilford	Addie Johnson
Hugh Usher	Prudie Graves	Frank Henderson
Mary J. Usher	Charles J. Graves	Addie Henderson
Mathew Watt	Minnie Graves	Martha McMillan
Martha Watt	William E. Bussey	Jefferson Staples
Pearl (Watt) Tilford	Sanford K. Peck	Rosa Staples
Mary Mace	Iva Vest	Jane Murray
Sarah J. Blair	Ethel Vest	Ella Bussey
Emmett Tilford	Grace Eberts	Lillie (Cole) Smith
Flora (Bussey) Cole	Bettie (Jones) Blotcher	

From Pleasant Ridge M.E. Church: Millie (Hancock) Tilford

The church then proceeded to the election of officers as follows:

Elders: John Kennedy (3 years); William D. Kennedy (2 years); S. K. Peck (1 year)
Deacons: John Boyd (3 years); H. E. Alford (2 years); Emmett Tilford (1 year)
Trustees: Mathew Watt (3 years); Emmette Tilford (2 years); George C. Bussey (1 year)

The elders had been ordained, so arrangements were made for the ordination and installation of the deacons. The elders were installed and the church was declared duly organized. Rev. W. M. Elliott charged the people, the congregation then sang a hymn and received the benediction.



NEW MARKET
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On June 1, 1833, Rev. John M. Dickey, who at that time was serving as pastor of the Pisgah Presbyterian Church in Clark County and the Lexington Presbyterian Church located in Scott County, assisted the Rev. Leander Cobb in organizing the Mount Vernon Presbyterian Church in a little town now known as New Market in Clark County, Indiana.

Fourteen members, seven men and seven women, composed the church when it was constituted.

Part of the members were formerly connected with the Dutch Reformed Church, but having no opportunity in this country of enjoying the privilege of that church thought it their duty to join with the General Assembly Presbyterians.

That same day, the church proceeded to the choice of ruling elders.. Brother Peter Amick and John Cortner were duly elected and set apart by ordination to that office for their first legal church business.

Along with Brother Amick and Brother Cortner, the following persons were charter members:

Abraham Cortner	Barbara Cortner
Levi Amick	Elizabeth Cortner
John Covert	Mary Amick
Gideon Amick	Catherine Cortner
Daniel Cortner	Fama Cortner
Margaret Amick	Sophia Amick

On June 2, 1833, Gilbert Ray and wife Elizabeth were received as members by certificate from the Pisgah Church. Two members were baptized and the Lord's Supper was administered.

Two or three years afterward, a log church was built capable of seating four or five hundred people.

At one time the church had one hundred and forty-five members and was self-supporting. It had no regular pastor but was supplied by Rev. Mr. Cobb, who also served as moderator. Mr. Cobb was the minister of the Charlestown Presbyterian Church.

On September 15, 1838, Rev. Enoch R. Martin from the Salem Presbytery was unanimously elected to be the first pastor of the church.

In 1839, the Sunday School was organized by John Covert and George Stith as superintendents but this was allowed to die out.

With other churches being organized and built in the adjoining communities there was no need for so large a church and in 1874 the old log church was torn down and a new one was built on the site of the old one.

Around the middle twenties the pulpit was moved from between the two front doors to the back of the church. Aside from that minor change the church is still standing as built in 1874. However, it has had a few ups and downs, one being the depression of the early thirties. There were

a few years when we had no regular pastor. Church services were held only when it was possible to obtain a minister from a neighboring church or from the seminary.

In 1934 Jesse Young who was studying for the ministry at the Presbyterian Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, began serving the church alternately with Owen Creek. He served for five years and since that time we have had a regular student minister.

In March, 1945, a tornado went through our little town, making the church its target. The roof was blown off and the rain practically made a ruin of the inside of the church. In April, 1945, a committee of three was nominated and elected to repair the church. These were Lester Cortner, George Clapp and Harley Henderson. The last named was appointed chairman. Money was the big problem. Donations were made by members, past members, interested persons, politicians, and other churches of the Todd-Dickey Parish.

Then, with almost everyone in the neighborhood pitching in with free labor, the church was rebuilt by fall. In the meantime, the Christian Church graciously lent us their church for our worship services and Sunday School. As there was quite a bit of confusion by persons outside our community as to where the Mt. Vernon Church was located, it was decided to rename it. So on March 29, 1950, the name of the church was officially changed and recorded in Clark County Recorder's Office from Mt. Vernon to the New Market Presbyterian Church. In 1951 new stoves were bought with money raised by free will offerings from the members.

In 1957 the church was repainted inside. The pulpit and seats were varnished; three new pictures and a rug were purchased for the pulpit; new venetian blinds were installed at the windows; a tile floor was laid; and the belfry was built into a small kitchen and a storage space.

There have been over five hundred persons received into its

membership, with the present membership of forty-two.

Here are some of the ministers and student ministers who have served the church since the turn of the century:

W. D. Malcom, Moderator and Minister	Brother William Bobo
Rev. R. Excell Fry	Brother Stanley Mickel
Brother Rice	Brother Elbert Smith
Rev. Thomas Todd	Brother Alden Trickey
Brother B. C. Stuart	Brother John Dunstan
Rev. Alonzo Yates	Brother Sam Fudge
Rev. William Smiley	Brother Robert Johnson
Brother Jesse Young	Brother Charles Brown
Brother Byrd	Brother Paul Bingham
Brother Tom Schafer	Brother Roy McCormick
	Brother Duane Aslyn



NEW WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The members of the New Washington Presbyterian Church are very proud of their heritage which goes back to the founding of the Pisgah Church in 1816. The New Washington Church is very fortunate to have in its possession the original record books; some records in Rev. John Dickey's own handwriting.

In 1800 there was a great shift of population from the southern states to the territory of the west. The History of the Falls Cities says that New Washington was laid out in 1815. Many able and ardent ministers of the Presbyterian faith came from Kentucky where there was a stronghold of Calvinistic believers. Rev. James McGready was one of the earliest to come to this section. (Edson: The Presbyterian Church in Indiana) This is substantiated by the Old Pisgah session books. In the earliest book it states that "The Pisgah Church of Clark County, Indiana, was constituted February 27, 1816, by the Rev. James McGready, with 15 members." The Bethlehem Church as well as the New Washington Church had its beginning in Old Pisgah. Each have the same roots and the same history until the year 1837.

The church records show that in 1817 the following were members:

John Rodgers	William Henderson
Nancy Rodgers	Eleanor Henderson
John Henderson	John Tilford
Catherine Henderson	Ann Tilford
Thomas Rodgers	Jane Tilford
Hannah Rodgers	James Robeson
Alexander Walker	Susannah Roberts
Jenny Walker	Polly Ogle
Samuel Rogers	Polly Provine
Patsy Rogers	James Robeson

The record also shows that the first elders were Alexander Walker, Thomas Rodgers and John Henderson

The Walkers and Tilfords came from Kentucky in 1810; the Hendersons and Rodgers came from Tennessee in 1812. We are not told where the other families came from.

"It (Pisgah) remained vacant until the year 1819 when the Rev. John M. Dickey was installed pastor of the said congregation, which was the first installation that took place in the state."

In June 1823, the church records state, the session met for the purpose of making plans for a church building. It was decided to erect a brick building near the spot that was later known as the Britain School House, on the N.E. quarter section in Washington Township. Several years passed before the 40 x 50 foot brick building was ready for use (about 1827) because money was scarce and the congregation was small. People lived on what they could raise on their land, by barter and by hunting.

Rev. John Dickey was a strong prohibitionist, an able debater, an anti-slavery man, and an ardent servant of God, who left his influence on this community. His wife Margaret Steele Dickey should also be remembered as contributing to his success and also in leaving

her footprints in the sands of time.

It is small wonder that his children grew up to become outstanding citizens, and that he has been called the father of the Presbyterian Church in Indiana. The people of New Washington feel honored that this good man expressed a desire to be buried in their midst. His grave is on the Jacob Dickey farm in this township.

Things went well with the Pisgah congregation until the year 1837 when the Presbyterian denomination split into what was known as the New School and the Old School. This was felt even in Pisgah Church where there was also a difference of opinion resulting in the congregation dividing up with about a third of the members calling themselves Old School and two-thirds calling themselves New School. This took place in 1838.

Baird's Clark County Indiana History says that the Old School group secured Rev. James A. McKee as pastor and built their church in 1841 in New Washington. He says: "It still stands, the home of the united church and a monument to their fidelity." (This was written in 1909.) "The Old Pisgah Church building having become much cracked, it was considered dangerous and it was torn down. The New School division also built a church at New Washington, a church and a seminary building combined, the lower part for the church and the upper rooms for a school. It was used for such for a number of years until the public schools were started, when it was sold to the township and for many years used by it for school purposes. Mr. Dickey served this church until his death in 1849." This building stood where the Masonic Temple stands today. The Old School church stood where the new cemetery is. In 1844 we are told in the church records that the Old School group asked Presbytery for the privilege of changing their name to the New Washington Presbyterian Church. This was granted.

Another woman made her influence felt in New Washington. When

Rev. James A. McKee came to this community in 1841 his wife, Sophronia Crosby McKee came as an educational missionary. She opened a school for young ladies in her home. Tradition tells of twenty of her students becoming missionaries.

The end of the Civil War brought about union of the Old School and New School in the Presbyterian Church. So in 1869 the rift was healed. Likewise it was healed in this locality in 1870, by the two groups reuniting and continuing so until the year 1901 when the members living in Bethlehem petitioned Presbytery for a separate organization "because they were strong enough to stand alone, and church growth and conditions favored a separate organisation." The petition was granted.

The church in New Washington continued at the same location until 1916 when a new building was erected by Robert Plasket, a New Washington architect. This continues to be the place of worship.

In 1944 when Dr. Hannah helped to establish the Todd-Dickey Training Parish, the church seemed to take on new life. The student ministers gave of their time and ability and worked hard.

In 1958 the chancel of the church was done over. The big pulpit stand was cut down and made into a communion table. Space was arranged for the choir by curtaining off a section of the big pulpit. A rugged cross of dogwood hangs on the back wall. A new pulpit stand and lectern were installed.

Two pianos were given to the Sunday School rooms, which now makes a total of three belonging to the church. This same year, Mr. Leslie Taflinger, an elder, presented the church with a beautiful electric organ.

It was also in this same year that the church began to have hopes of getting an ordained minister, and the decision to build a new



manse was made. The old manse was sold. A lot was bought and a manse was built with gifts, donated labor, money from the old manse and a loan obtained from National Missions. The congregation is now very proud of the three bedroom brick manse finished in 1959.

In 1960 Rev. Charles Bushnell was called to this church. He was ordained and installed in 1961. Twenty-five members have been added from 1960 to the present time.

In 1962 one of the small rooms of the church was converted into a library. Donations of money and labor made this possible, along with the donation of many religious, and other worthwhile books.

Although the members are justifiably proud of the heritage and tradition of this church, they realize the church cannot rest on tradition but with the help of God must go forward with His work, now and in the future.

Ministers of New Washington Church

Old Pisgah Church - before the split into Old and New School

1819	John M. Dickey
1834	John D. Cunningham
1835	John Finley Crowe

During the time of the division:

1838	W. Matthews
1840	David Lattimore
1841	James A. McKee
1847	S. Kelsey
1858	Josiah Crawford
1859	T. S. Crow
1861	J. Crawford

During period of reunited churches

1878	C. E. Walker
1879	Henry Little
1881	Josiah Crawford
1882	F. M. Gilchrist
1885	George Ernest
1887	J. N. Montgomery
1891	T. Nield
1893	W. B. Brown
1897	J. M. Oldfather

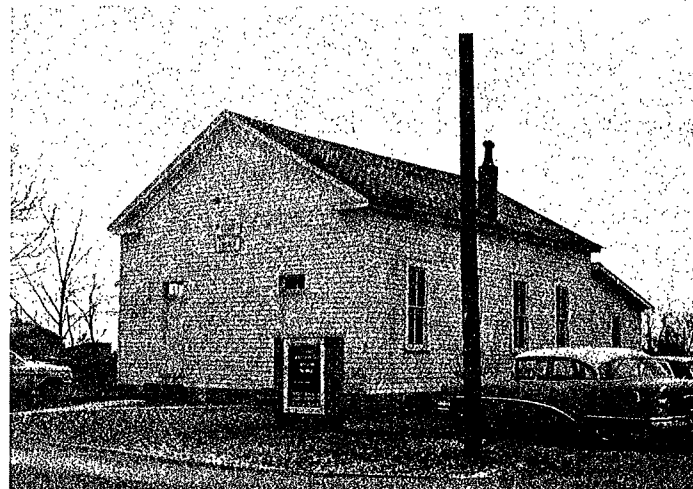
In the period 1909-1962

1909	M. L. Rice	1944	* C. D. Van Horn
1912	Lennox Crockert	1946	* A. H. Trickey
1913	Mr. McCarroll	1949	J. V. Roth
1914	C. J. Donnell	1949	* Alfred H. Nead
1922	A. Yates	1951	* Robert Camenisch
1930	W. W. Logan	1952	Ralph Parvin
1932	J. E. Hollis	1952	* James Kren
1938	George Conner	1954	* David Nawyn
1939	Pat McLary	1956	George Barker
1941	C. M. Hanna	1957	* James Brown
1941	* David Schulherr	1958	* Robert Bullard Jr.
1943	* Walter Bader	1959	* Perry Robison

1960 Charles Bushnell

* Student ministers

OTISCO
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



A Presbyterian church was organized in Otisco on December 11, 1875. The following were charter members:

William and Mary Hartman	Francis Watt
Marion and Catherine Llewellyn	Rebecca Neville
Mary Kirk	Lucy Neville
Robert Watt	Nettie Hartman
Sarah Mitchell	Ellen Cowlin
Mary Hill	C. H. McCrae
John Watt	Nay N., Lucky L., Lizzie L. McCrae

The first elders were William Hartman, M. J. Lewellyn, and the first deacon was Francis Watt.

In 1882 a Sunday School was organized.

The present church was not leased until 1886 from the Zion Society of the German Reformed Church. There is no record telling where the people met to worship in this period of ten years. Like many other records of every church we find in the summer that people held services under the shade of trees and in the community school building. We would not be wrong in saying that this record holds true for the Otisco Presbyterians.

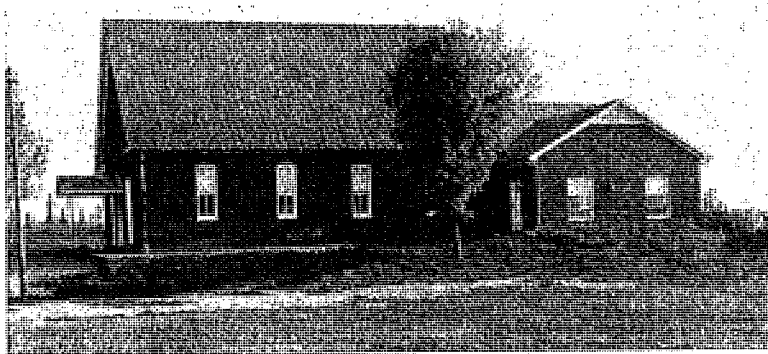
The church in 1960 is the same church that was leased in 1886. The church has been repaired and repainted several times. The seats are the original ones.

In 1939 a kitchen and Sunday School rooms were added to the church. Due to the increase in children, three more Sunday School rooms were added in 1956. Through the efforts of the young people and the men of the church a brick and stone bulletin board was installed on the lawn in front of the church in 1962.

Record of Ministers of Otisco Church

1875-1879	John McCrae	1925	L. C. Gillispie
1879-1880	John Engstrom	1927-1929	William Smiley
1880-1881	-- Buch	1930	--Yelton
1881-1882	M. E. McKillip	1931-1933	Merl H. Kennedy
1882-1886	George Ernest	1934-1935	W. Russell Gilmore
1887-1889	James Gilchrist	1936-1939	L. V. Bauguess
1889-1890	J. J. St. John	1939-1941	Boyd S. Burd
1890-1891	Alexander Hartman	1941-1943	Thomas A Schafer
1892-1900	W. C. Broady	1943-1945	W. Ben Lane
1901-1903	D. B. Whimster	1945-1947	Elbert Smith, Jr.
1903-1904	Y.A. Thomas	1948-1951	George Edwards
1904-1906	W. D. Malcom	1951-1953	Paul Love
1907-1911	R. Excell Fry	1953-1954	Vernon L. Schmidt
1911-1912	F. M. Herst	1954-1955	Bill Williams
1912-1913	W. A. McCarroll	1955-1956	John Elliott
1913-1920	T. M. Todd	1956-1958	David Taylor
1920-1921	W. W. Logan	1958-1960	Raymond Belcher
1921-1922	A. Yates	1960-1961	Jerry H. Binns
1922	-- Shotwell	1961	Gary W. Hall
1923-1925	W. W. Logan		

OWEN CREEK CHURCH



In 1840 a group of Presbyterian families living along Owen Creek sent an application to the Salem Presbytery asking them to help organize a church. The Presbytery accepted the application and appointed Rev. James Wood and William McMillen to meet with the people to organize a church.

The meeting was held June 13, 1840. Owen Creek Presbyterian Church was organized with the following members:

William Crawford and his wife Jane	Jacob Bare and his wife Polly
Mary Ann Crawford	Harriet Taggart
Catherine McNulty	Rebecca Ray
William McGee and his wife Tamar	James McGee
Charlotte Henderson	Joseph Bare
Martha McGee	

William Crawford and Jacob Bare were elected elders.

The lot for the church and cemetery was donated by Dr. William Taggart. The present brick building was built in 1842.

Catherine McNulty and her sister Betsy moved to Louisville, Kentucky. At their death, they left a nice sum of money to the Louisville Church. Some think it was around \$40,000. The interest on \$1,000 of this money was given to Owen Creek Church pastor services.

A little creek that runs through the west part of the township was named for Major John Owens who was a commissioner. The creek was named Owen and there isn't any doubt that the church secured its name from the little creek.

On March 23, 1898, the church building was badly damaged by a storm. Services were held in the No. 3 schoolhouse. Later the Methodist Church extended an invitation for the use of their church until the Presbyterian Church could be repaired. This offer was accepted. At a meeting in May, 1898, the people decided to wait until after harvest time to start repairing the church building. The cost was estimated at \$700. The congregation felt they were not able to finance this alone. They applied to the Board of Missions for aid and received a grant of \$200.

The church was repaired by July of 1899 at the cost of \$650. It was dedicated July 16, 1899. Rev. B. W. Tyler of Charlestown preached the dedicatory sermon and also assisted in the Lord's Supper.

Several years later another storm damaged the church, but it was repaired again.

In 1943 Mrs. Bertha Bottorff and Mrs. Lois Beard were the first representatives sent to the Todd-Dickey Parish Council.

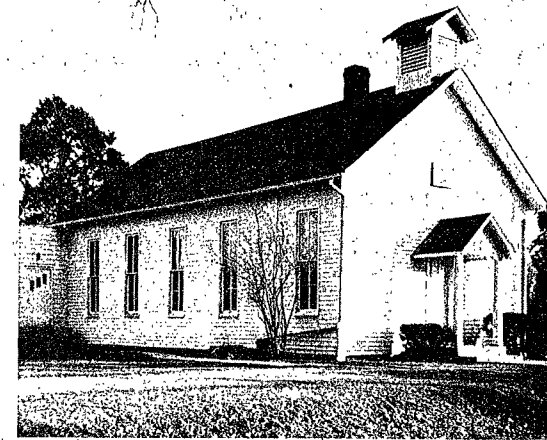
Mr. William Bobo, a student at the Louisville Seminary, served Owen Creek in 1943. With the help of the young people tables, chairs, partition screens were made and presented to the Sunday School.

In 1944 a large pulpit Bible was presented to the church by the family of Major Cravens, a ruling elder.

Since the organization of the Todd-Dickey Parish in 1943, Owen Creek has developed into an outstanding rural congregation. During this time, the church began some serious studying and planning concerning its domestic obligations. As a result membership has grown and become active, the cemetery has been enlarged, the land has been landscaped, and Sunday School rooms have been added to the church.

These men have served as pastors of Owen Creek:

1840-1841	Rev. Samuel Orr
1841	Josiah Crawford
1848	H. H. Cambern
1852	Josiah Crawford
1887-1888	W. E. B. Harris
1889-1890	William A. Cutler
1892-1895	W. B. Brown
1896	J. M. Oldfather
1920	DeForest N. Shotwell
1923	Herbert C. Taska
1924	C. N. Baker
1926	A. C. Wildman
1927	Rev. M. Peterson
1928	Charles Murwin
1929	Raymond Wilson
1935	Barney C. McLean
1937	Charles Coolission
1938	Jesse Young
1939	George Conner
1940	Rev. C. M. Filer
1943	William Bobo
1946	Rev. Ralph Parvin
1946	Raymond Wilson
1946-1949	James Westbrook
1949-1951	Alfred Nead
1951-1952	John C. Matthews
1953-1954	Clyde Miller
1954-1956	John Hunt
1956-1957	Frank Smith
1957-1959	Richard Mobayed
1959-1961	Maurice Hibbard
1961	Rev. Lyle D. Stone



SHARON HILL CHURCH

Sharon Hill Church was organized from a branch of the Hebron Church, December 20, 1845. The old Hebron Church had been dissolved for two years and most of its members had joined in the program of building a new church in Lexington, Indiana. However, a small group of its members remained undecided about the move, and had waited for two years to work out some plan which would be more suitable for them. In the year 1845, this group of men and women met together for the purpose of reaching some decision about their church problem. This meeting was the real beginning of Sharon Hill Church.

Rev. E. R. Martin was secured as the first minister, and Mr. James Corrie was ordained as the first ruling elder.

Charter members included:

James Corrie	Alex Wilson
John Corrie	Jennet Hastie
Jane Corrie	David Holmes
John Wilson	Nancy Holmes
Mary Wilson	Jerred Ryker
Martha McKeand	Elinor Ryker
Jennet McKeand	Joseph Lowery
William McKean	Bythima Ryker
John McKeand	Rev. E. R. Martin
William Wilson	

The church was received under the care of Madison Presbytery, April 2, 1846.

The land the church was built on was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Clever. The first church was built of logs.

In 1860 the purchase of an organ proved to be a notable event.

In 1872 Sharon Hill joined with Lexington to hire a full-time pastor for the two churches, the Rev. J. A. Campbell. The present building was erected in 1873. Since May, 1944, the Sharon Hill Church has been a member of the Todd-Dickey Rural Training Parish.

In 1955 dedication services were held for the additional Sunday School rooms and basement which were added to the present building.

Ministers and Christian workers coming out of Sharon Hill Church were: Rev. John L. Henning, Rev. William A. Cravens, Rev. Francis W. Iddings, Rev. James L. Wilson, Rev. John Morris and Oscar Wilson. Missionaries were: Rev. Dan Iddings, Mrs. Minnie Arbuckle Iddings, and Miss Victoria Arbuckle.

Ministers who served Sharon Hill were:

1845-1850	Rev. E. R. Martin
1851-1853	Rev. P. Bevan
1853-1854	Rev. M. A. Remley
1855-1863	(Supplied by students)
1864	Rev. W. W. Atterburry
1865	Rev. Mr. Parker
1866-1868	(Supplied by students)
1868	Rev. C. Johnson
1869-1872	Rev. Thomas Whallon
1873-1879	Rev. John A. Campbell
1880-1881	(Supplied by students)
1882-1885	Rev. Francis M. Gilchrist
1886-1897	Rev. Ambrose Y. Moore

1898-1901	Rev. Thomas M. Gossard
1902	Rev. W. R. Curtwood
1903	Rev. John H. McArthur
1910-1916	Rev. John S. Howk
1917	Rev. Andrew S. McKinnon
1919-1927	Rev. M. Rodgers
1928	(Supplied by students)
1929-1930	* H. A. Melville
1931-1934	* David G. Davies
1934-1937	* T. M. Greenhoe
1938-1944	Rev. C. M. Filer
1944-1945	* Chal Henderson
1945-1946	Rev. E. L. Temple
1947-1949	Rev. James Westbrook
1949-1951	* Robert Richter
1951-1953	Rev. James A. Huff
1953-1954	* Paul Leonard
1954-1955	* Charlie Allen
1955-1957	* Charlie Schroeder
1957-1958	* Francis Ihrman
1958-1961	* Donald Bell
1961-1962	* David Parks
1962-	* William Strickland

* Students

CHURCHES

Thank God for the heart of them,
The people who live as a part of them,
Praying and learning the things to do
Giving and laboring, proving them true,
Mastering lethargy, selfishness, fear,
Dreaming of Heaven, building it here.

- C. R. Piety

NOTE: In 1837 a serious split in the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. divided the church into two branches: The Old School Assembly and The New School Assembly. After much controversy the Old School branch was declared the continuing body. The two groups reunited in 1871. The Sharon Hill Church does not appear in the General Assembly Minutes until 1871 which indicates that in its earlier years it belonged to the New School Assembly. In 1871 and 1872 the name appears as the Sharon Church, but sincere there was another Sharon Church in Harrison County, the name was changed to Sharon Hill and appears thus in the 1873 Minutes.

John Todd II was born in Louisa County, Virginia, in October, 1772. The region itself was in its variety and beauty of scenery well fitted to quicken the faculties of a boy. The man of Providence Parish, which was at the same time the seminary, was also the home of the Todd family.

Here the pastor's son obtained his first knowledge of books, and here he was molded by the stately manners of the society around him. The preparatory course having been finished at the parsonage and at Washington Academy, he was sent to Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. His theological studies at Princeton were in the days of Dr. John Witherspoon, and when they were completed he returned to Virginia to begin his career in his native county.

Licensed by the Hanover Presbytery on September 13, 1800, he preached his first sermon where his father preached his last. For sometime he served churches left vacant by his father. Having previously married, in 1795, he removed to the west in 1806 and settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where he kept alive the family traditions of establishing a school. He first connected himself, October 10, 1809, with the Presbytery of West Lexington, but was received October 3, 1810, by the Transylvania Presbytery. Though occupied with his school, he was accustomed to preaching at various points in Kentucky.

During Mr. Todd's residence at Louisville he occasionally preached, as early as 1808, at Charlestown, Indiana. In the summer he would take his family to Charlestown to avoid the heat of the southern city.

These excursions were continued until the fall of 1817 when, in October, he moved to Charlestown and took the pastoral charge of the Charlestown Church. Here he remained a part of the time, also maintaining a school until September, 1824. Then he returned to Kentucky and settled in Paris, there establishing a classical academy.

Though his health was now impaired, he also continued to preach as the opportunity was presented, but in 1831 he crossed the Ohio again. He moved to the southern part of Marion County, Indiana, whither two daughters, Mrs. Judge James Morrison and Mrs. James J. Todd, had preceded him. The church of South Marion having been organized, he supplied it and the church of Eagle Creek, both now extinct, until his death, which occurred unexpectedly from apoplexy, December 13, 1839. His remains rest in the cemetery at Greenwood, Indiana.

Taken from
"Forerunners of Lincoln"
by L. V. Rule

John McElroy Dickey was born in York District, South Carolina, December 16, 1789. His parents, Margaret Stephenson and David Dickey, lived in humble circumstances, but were of excellent Christian character. No pressure of business could ever induce the parents to omit the customary household worship or other religious duties.

John became familiar with the scriptures at a very early age. Some say he read the Bible through at the age of four years.

In 1803 John's parents moved to Kentucky. After moving there, John went to stay with his cousin, Rev. William Dickey, in order to study for the ministry. He was licensed to preach by Muhlenberg Presbytery on August 29, 1814.

The following December he made a visit to Indiana, and spent a few weeks in what is now known as Washington and Daviess counties. He liked this location very much and soon moved there with his infant daughter and his wife. His library consisted of a Bible, a Theological Dictionary, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Fisher's Catechism. After serving in this area for four years, he moved with his family to Lexington, in Scott County and became the pastor of the New Lexington, Pisgah, and Graham Fork churches.

Mr. Dickey's installation at New Lexington was the first formal Presbyterian settlement in this territory. He served at New Lexington and Pisgah for sixteen years. When care of the former congregation was committed to other hands, he held the pulpit of the Pisgah Church for twelve years longer until the infirmities of age admonished him that the end was near.

It is not as pastor of the small country flock that his usefulness is to be measured, however. He was, in addition, a traveling Bishop.

From far and near, in revivals, at communions, and in vacant churches, his difficult horseback journeys often carried him over the southern half of the state.

Mr. Dickey organized churches at Columbus and Franklin, and the church of New Providence near Shelbyville. His custom was to make a tour of two weeks, preaching daily, and for an equal length of time to remain at home laboring in his own parish.

Mr. Dickey died on November 21, 1849. He was buried beside his second wife and his three children in the cemetery of the Pisgah Church. His stone is a plain marble slab, inscribed with his name, age, date of birth and death, and the text of a commemorative discourse.

Taken from

"A History of Early Indiana Presbyterians"

by Edison



CHARLES MORTON HANNA, D.D.

MODERATOR OF THE PARISH, 1941-49

Charles Morton Hanna II, son of Charles Morton Hanna and Mattie Allen Hanna, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in what is known as the Mulberry neighborhood, June 13, 1896. He attended public schools in the community and high school at Pleasureville Academy, from which he graduated in 1913. He received an A.B. from Centre College in 1916 and returned to the farm and became an active worker and a deacon in the Mulberry Presbyterian Church. In the fall of 1921 he entered Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, from which he graduated with a B.D. degree in 1924.

On May 22, 1924, he was married to Margaret Wayt Bell of Lewisburg, West Virginia. To this union four children have been born: Charles Morton Hanna III, February 25, 1925, Associate Pastor, Highland Presbyterian Church, Louisville; Edwin Bell Hanna, October 20, 1926, Missionary to Lebanon; Elizabeth Massie Hanna Sikes, December 9, 1928; and Margaret Hanna Fichter, December 2, 1934.

Dr. Hanna served as pastor of the Mary Spears Memorial Presbyterian Church, Hitchins, Kentucky, 1924-26; pastor of the New Providence Presbyterian Church, Grundy, Virginia, 1926-38; pastor of Buchanan First Presbyterian Church, Grundy, Virginia, 1938-41; Moderator of the Todd-Dickey Rural Training Parish, 1941-49; and Professor of Pastoral Leadership, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, 1949-62.

During the period when he was serving as moderator of the Todd-Dickey Rural Training Parish, he was also Professor of Rural Church and Supervisor of Field Work at Louisville Presbyterian Seminary.

In 1939 he received the Th.M. degree in Religious Education at Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, and in 1946 the Doctor of Divinity degree from both Hanover College and Centre College.

He was Moderator of the Synod of Indiana 1950-51, and Moderator of New Albany Presbytery 1958.

After his retirement in January, 1962, he and Mrs. Hanna went as volunteers to Kenya, where Dr. Hanna taught church history in St. Paul's Theological Seminary, for six months. After three months back in the United States, they went again as volunteers to Alexandria, Egypt, where Dr. Hanna is teaching in The American School (Schutz School) which provides an education for children of missionaries and community residents in Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia and Cameroun.



J. V. ROTH, D.D.

MODERATOR OF THE PARISH, 1949-1952

BORN: 1905 on a farm near Fort Wayne, Indiana

EDUCATION: One-room 8-grade elementary school

Rural High School, Leo, Indiana, 1923

Marion (Indiana) College, A.B. 1927

(Two years high school teaching before entering Seminary)

Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, B.D. 1931

Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, Th.M. 1934

PASTORATES: Student minister at New Washington and Bethlehem Churches 1929-31

Mitchell, Indiana: Ordained and installed June 6, 1931

Pastor 1931-34

Grand Haven, Michigan, 1934-46

Served a year as Moderator of the Synod of Michigan

Received Doctor of Divinity degree from Alma College, Michigan

Moderator Todd-Dickey Parish, 1949-1952

Olivet Presbyterian Church, Evansville, Indiana, 1952-57

Chairman Indiana Synod's National Missions Committee 1953-57

Pacific Beach Presbyterian Church, San Diego, California 1957-

COLLEGE TEACHING: Dean of Religion, Alma College, 1946-1952

FAMILY: Dr. and Mrs. Roth have two children: Muriel (Mrs. William Willingham) I.U. 1957; John, graduate Pomona College 1962, student at Yale Divinity School on Danforth Fellowship.



RALPH SIDNEY PARVIN

MODERATOR OF THE PARISH 1952-56

BORN: Bradenton, Florida, May 9, 1921

EDUCATION: High School - Bradenton, Florida 1939
 Maryville College, B.A. 1943
 Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, B.D. 1946
 Graduate Work: University of Georgia, 15 hours toward Th.M.
 Columbia Seminary 12 hours toward Th.M.

ORDINATION: June, 1946, by Guerrant Presbytery, Presbyterian Church, U.S.

PASTORATES: Three Churches in Ows-Lee Larger Parish in southeast Kentucky 1946-50
 Four rural churches in Madison County, Georgia, 1950-52
 Todd-Dickey Parish (Pastor at Henryville half-time, and
 Moderator, 1952- March 1, 1956
 Calvary Presbyterian Church, 2727 Fernwood Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan
 March, 1956 -

FAMILY: May 17, 1946 married to Mary E. Shaw, at Owen Creek Presbyterian
 Church, by Dr. C. M. Hanna. Children: Ruth Anita July 8, 1947;
 Roberta Ellen, November 24, 1949; Paul David October 19, 1953,
 Mark Sidney, July 2, 1960.



GEORGE BARKER

MODERATOR OF THE PARISH 1956-59

BORN: Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 29, 1927. Father: George
 Edward Barker, rural mail carrier; Mother: Willie (Lauderbach)
 Barker, housewife; one brother, Alan, married, 3 children,
 living in Chattanooga, and a city mail carrier

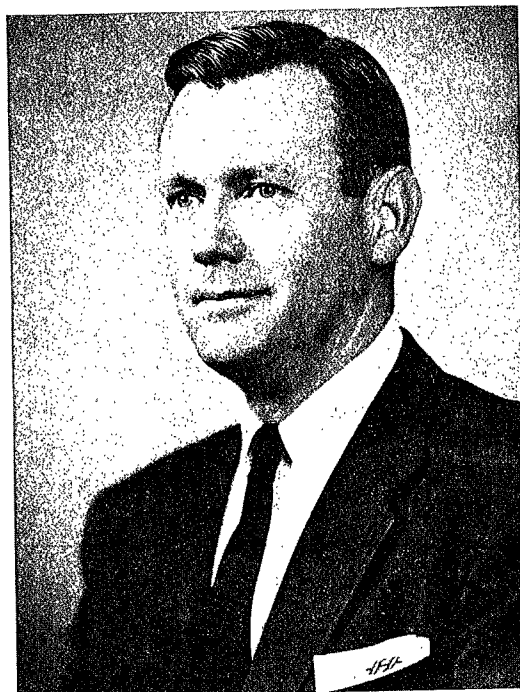
EDUCATION: Central High School, Chattanooga 1945
 University of Chattanooga, A.B. 1949
 Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, B.D. 1952

PASTORATES: Student pastor at Henryville and Mt. Lebanon Churches
 while in Seminary
 Saltillo, Mississippi in a larger parish of 11 churches of both
 Presbyterian U.S. and U.S.A. Joined U.S. Church to do this
 work. Pastor 4 churches: 2 U.S., 2 U.S.A. June 1952-December 1954
 Glenclyff Presbyterian Church, U.S., Nashville, Tenn. 1955-July 1956
 Lexington Presbyterian Church, and Moderator of Todd-Dickey
 Parish, July 1956- July 1959

University Pastor and Director Westminster Foundation at
 Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, 1959-

FAMILY: September 6, 1952, married to Patricia Temple (Brockman), in
 Fourth Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky. Children:
 Edith, August 9, 1954; Mark, November 20, 1957

RUFUS GILMORE HICKEY



MODERATOR OF THE PARISH 1959-62

Rufus G. Hickey was born on a mountain farm near Sparta, Tennessee, on April 10, 1912, one of nine children to Scotch-Irish parents. He left home at 16 to enroll in Washington College Academy near Jonesboro, Tennessee, a school founded in 1780 by Dr. Samuel Doak, a graduate of the "Log College", Princeton, N.J., to educate young men and women from the mountains of Southern Appalachia. He graduated from the Academy in 1931. While in Washington College Academy, he experienced a call to the Gospel Ministry and was received under the care of the Cumberland Mountain Presbytery. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Nashville, U.S.A., April 30, 1944.

Due to the depression years of the early thirties, he was not able to finish college until 1942. He graduated from Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1942 after having attended a number of colleges for varying periods of time. These colleges were in order of attendance: Tusculum, Tennessee, Polytechnic Institute, Bethel College, Tennessee, and Murray State College, Kentucky. He received his B.D. at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School in 1945, and a Master of Arts

degree from George Peabody College, in Sociology, in 1948. He did graduate work at the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary in 1956-57.

During his years of service in the Church he served churches in Tennessee, and Kentucky before going to Indiana in 1956. He served as a naval chaplain in both World War II and the Korean War in both the American and Pacific Theaters. He continues to serve as a chaplain in the Naval Reserve with the rank of Lt. Commander.

He was married to the former Clara York of Livingston, Tennessee, who spent a number of summers working under the Board of Sunday School Missions, Board of National Missions, USA Church. She taught in Alpine Institute, a National Missions school, in the Cumberland Mountains. They have four children: Jim, a graduate of Vanderbilt University and presently studying law at Duke University, a Lt. in the Naval Reserve after three years service in the Pacific Theater. Barbara, a graduate of Centre College, Kentucky, in 1960, now a home economist with the Pillsbury Company. Roberta, a senior at Hanover College, and Jane a junior at Maryville College.

Mr. Hickey served as Vice-Moderator of the Todd-Dickey Parish from 1956-1959 when he succeeded Rev. George Barker as Moderator and served the Parish in this capacity until 1962 when he became Director of Parish Work, Presbytery of Western Kentucky, a member of the Synod of Kentucky Staff for National Missions.

GEORGE F. CONLEY

MODERATOR OF THE PARISH, 1963 -

Mr. Conley is a native North Carolinian. He attended Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina; Duke Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina; Union Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y. and he has an M.A. in English from West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

He held pastoral charges in New York, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and at the Spencer United Presbyterian Church, Spencer, Indiana, before coming to Charlestown to be the pastor of the Charlestown Church and Moderator of the Todd-Dickey Parish.

He was received by New Albany Presbytery from Indianapolis Presbytery, and installed as pastor and moderator, in Charlestown on January 13, 1963.

Mr. and Mrs. Conley have six children. Mrs. Conley is a teacher in the Charlestown school.