Andrew Wylie: A Bibliography

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Introduction to *Andrew Wylie: A Bibliography*

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What a delight for the student of history: a human life of diversity, controversy, and richness combined with a laboriously and carefully prepared bibliography of that life.

Andrew Wylie (1789-1851) fascinates in many ways but perhaps most because he was one of the handful of educated and hard-driving Presbyterians who sought aggressively to bring religion and education to pioneer Indiana. Wylie was both minister and college president. He preached and lived his particular religion, and he led as Indiana University’s first president (1829-1851) in the state’s early struggles to create a public university. Wylie was often at the center of controversies in a time of great change and challenge, begging for money for the new college, seeking resolutions to bitter differences among faculty and within his church, and attempting to lift pioneer Indiana out of the mud of heathenism and ignorance.

Wylie was also father and husband, a citizen of Bloomington and of the world. The sources reveal the personal side as well as the larger vision of the man, as he delivers lectures, travels the muddy roads, and instructs his children in matters of health and education.

The bibliography that follows impresses first with the quantity and range of primary sources gathered, sources that allow us to see not only into one man’s life but also into his times. The list of secondary sources enables the interested student of history to follow small threads to large contexts in all manner of directions. And there are the physical artifacts, from a pocket watch to a fancy beaver hat. Above all there is the Wylie House itself, built in 1835, now an Indiana University museum that allows superb insight into this man and his distinctive place in the community.
Abbreviations: [list after intro, with prefatory material]

GML -- IU Geography and Map Library
HIS – Indiana Historical Library
ISL -- Indiana State Library
IUA -- Indiana University Archives
IUML -- IU Main Library
LL – The Lilly Library
MCPL -- Monroe County Public Library
WH -- Wylie House office
W&J -- Washington & Jefferson University Archives

PRIMARY SOURCES

[1] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Address before the Philomathean Society of Wabash College, 10 July 1838*. “The Propriety of Retaining the Greek and Roman Classics in Their Place as a Part of Study Necessary in the Course of a Liberal Education.” Printed by the Society at the Franklin Office, 1838. [LL]

The importance of Greece and Rome in world history; the individual as a member of a civil community of liberty and law. Learning their languages gives one “a cordial admittance to the society of those minds…. The classics transport us to a new world.” The advantages of studying other European languages. [24 pp.]

[2] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Address delivered at Bloomington, 29 October 1829, on the occasion of his inauguration as President of Indiana College. Of What Advantage is a College to the Community?* Indianapolis: Douglas and Maguire, 1829. [LL]

The role of education in areas of community and personal life -- medicine, communication, literature, law, science, religion, education, business, farming, enjoyment of life. College education is made up of instruction and discipline.

[3] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Address delivered before the Philomathean Society of the Wabash College, 10 July 1835*. [IHS]

The love of education and those who provide it. The professors of the time and their love of education and teaching this knowledge to others.


The importance of acquiring good manners and personality traits, and explains to contemporary educators the correct means of securing morals, hard work ethics, and the desire to be a lifelong student.


Wylie’s work in the field of education and methods that have prospered for him in his career. His views and opinions of the appropriate way to educate youth and the appropriate way to put these methods into effect.

[6] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Address to the citizens of Monroe County and to the members of the County Lyceum, 1840*. [IHS]

Statistics of the community at present, in particular, the overall financial, educational, and daily acts of business.


   Transcriptions of 163 letters by members of Andrew Wylie's family and friends from shortly before the Wylies' move to Bloomington (1829) to the death of Margaret Wylie and sale of the home (1859). Includes letters written by every member of Wylie's immediate family except Redick and mother Margaret, "who it is known never writes letters." Candid depiction of Wylie family life shows Andrew Wylie as loving husband and father. First six letters concern Wylie's invitation to and acceptance of the presidency of Indiana College, but remaining correspondence makes very few references to affairs at the College. Reader aids include summaries of the letters, genealogical charts, and glossary of names. Not indexed. Original letters at Indiana University Archives.


   Transcriptions of 105 letters by the children of Andrew and Margaret Wylie, relatives and friends. The children maintain strong family bonds through their correspondence, though separated by distance, the Civil War, occupational and family demands and interests, and quite varied living styles. Andrew Wylie (d. 1851) is recalled in several letters. Reader aids include summaries of the letters, genealogical charts, glossary of names, and time line. Indexed.

[10] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Baccalaureate address delivered to the senior class of Indiana University at the annual commencement, 25 September 1839.* [IHS]

   Graduates' lifelong duties and the expectations the University has for them upon graduation.

[11] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Baccalaureate address to the senior class, on the day of commencement, 1843.* [IHS]

   Wylie's fondness and pride for the graduating class expressed.

[12] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Baccalaureate, by Andrew Wylie D.D., President of Indiana University, addressed to the senior class, at the late commencement, September 1847.* [IHS, IUA]

[13] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Discourse delivered before the Indiana Historical Society in the hall of the House of Representatives at its annual meeting on Saturday, 11th Dec. 1831, by Andrew Wylie, D.D., President of Indiana College.* [IHS]

   Importance of history and its significance to students and everyday citizens, and the College's dedication to promoting the importance of a full education in history to the students of the College.

[14] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Discourse on education. delivered before the legislature of the State of Indiana, at the request of the Joint Committees on Education, 1830.* [IHS]

   Wylie and Indiana College's opinions on the educating of students and young people.

[15] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Energy and refinement in women: a sermon, preached before the pupils and teachers of St. Mary's Seminary, Indianapolis, on the 31st May, A.D. 1846, by A. Wylie; to which is appended a catalogue of the seminary.* [IHS]

   The importance of women being as well educated as men. Wylie gives his total support to St. Mary's and encourages its growth and continuation.
Extensive receipts of Wylie family transactions with dry goods merchants, butchers, blacksmiths, tinkers, orchardmen and other merchants and businessmen in Bloomington, Washington, PA, and Louisville, as well as subscriptions to newspapers, rents, book bills, etc. Wylie House files include some organization of this data by date and by merchant.

Notes on 19 lectures recorded in half of Birkbeck's account book. Oratory organized into 5 parts -- invention, disposition, elocution, memory, delivery. Compares oratory styles of Socrates, the French, "Irish western" (Patrick Henry, Webster, Clay, Randolph), oratory of the pulpit. Birkbeck was from New Harmony, Indiana.

Asks Dunn for an end to past unpleasantness between them. "I never supposed you erred through want of good principle.... Let us shake hands when we next meet and be friends." When young, Dunn enrolled at Indiana University, but left over conflicts with Wylie. Dunn was a lawyer and congressman from Bedford, Indiana.

Wylie affirms his desire to join the Episcopal Church and requests an appointment with Bishop Kemper to discuss the matter.

Wylie's testament of his beliefs and devotion to the Episcopal Church.


[22] WYLIE, ANDREW. *Music and worship.* n.d., Indiana University Archives, Bloomington, IN. [IUA]
Purpose and manner of music in worship. Contrasts Catholic and Episcopal use of music with plainer Presbyterian form using only voice and congregational participation. David's psalms and Wallace's music in Scotland recalled.

Written by Wylie while at Washington College. Describes rules and correct usage in the areas of orthography, analogy, syntax, and prosody, plus a lengthy preface.

Wylie's life, family, and achievements reviewed.

Importance of following the Bible's dictates for observation of the Sabbath; the importance of following the Bible in general, and of being good Christians.

Wylie's position on the denominational teachings of the Presbyterian Church of his time, in the form of eight three-way conversations. Significant fictitious names given participants who argue various sides of the issues--
faith, trust, belief, creeds, sect, heresy, doctrine, spirit. Philosophy contrasted with religion. Bigotry and carnality as elements of sectarianism; creeds as additions to basic Bible beliefs of Christians, causing division and distortion. Value of Bible reading and "genuine piety" over "taking up a creed and sect where the thinking is done for you." Closes with three short declarations: My Faith, My Belief, My Opinion. "My very soul is sick of religious controversy." --AW


[28] WYLIE, ANDREW. Sermon on the subject of the union of Christians for the conversion of the world: delivered in Madison, Indiana, 20 April 1834, by Rev. Andrew Wylie. [IHS]

Duty of Christians to "spread the Word," and bring all human beings into the Christian faith.

[29] WYLIE, ANDREW. Sermons, lectures, and addresses, 1830-1851. [IUA]


Some manuscripts; some printed and bound. Printed copies often contain letter of request for publication and Wylie's letter of consent. List is chronological; manuscripts are designated as mss. Not all manuscripts are in Andrew Wylie's handwriting.

FOLDER A: Baccalaureate Sermons: "Should be on matters of importance, not multiple hints." --AW, 24 September 1834

Numbers given in brackets after each entry appear on the documents.

1. Objectors to the Christian religion say "the passive virtues of moderation, patience, forgiveness, humility, and self denial are unfit for a man of spirit." But these virtues are no bar to pleasure, only to excess attention and valuation of earthly pursuits and attractions. Intangibles have value, and the Christian life is a valuable guide through life. [#6]
2. Contrasts the French and American Revolutions; why the American was more successful [#9]
3. Value of college education; moral as well as practical value; dangers [#11]
4. Common sense vs. sentiments and feeling [bound, 18 pp.] [#13]
5. "Young gentlemen: the subject to which your attention is invited is -- Common Sense in relation to affairs of state." [manuscript, not A.W.'s handwriting] 30 September 1846 [#14]
7. Thoughts relating to labor [bound, 22 pp.] August 1850 [#16]
8. The individual after commencement; value of return to the Christian Church [#17]

FOLDER B: Lecture Notes, c. 1830s.

All are manuscripts; most are incomplete and in no particular order. The numbers in brackets that follow some of the entries indicate the pages of that document which are present. The designations (e.g. Chap. 11th) preceding the title are on the documents; the numbers preceding each entry are given only for the sake of convenience in this listing.

1. On structure of sentences [pp. 5-8]
2. Lecture 7th: Of sensation -- 5 senses; agreeable, disagreeable, and indifferent sensations. (1 page)
3. Chap. 10th: Of matter and space -- "touch and sight are the only two senses by which a notion of space can enter the mind"; properties of matter
4. Chap. 11th: Improvement of our senses -- inlets of sensation and instruments of perception.
5. Ethics -- "in estimating the merit of actions, consider (1) the good done; (2) principle prompting it; (3) difficulties surmounted"... "Fortitude is both an active and passive virtue -- valour is active, and patience is passive." [pp. 13-16]
6. Lecture 8th: Politics -- containing principles of social union and resulting duty. [p. 5]
7. Lecture 9th: Social life -- domestic and civil; long discourse on marriage. [pp. 5-6]
9. Lecture: Notes on the last two-- Attention and Abstraction.
10. Crime and punishment [pp. 29-31]
11. Grammar [pp. 9-12]
13. Memory (Chap. IV) [p. 14]
14. Action (Chap. V); ends "Finis March 26, 1834" [pp. 15-16]
15. Opinion, Analysis of conscience or the moral principle
17. A Treatise on metaphysicks [sic] -- psychology, mental philosophy; definition and importance. [pp. 1-8]
20. Operations of the mind, reflections on them, difficulties in altering, division of powers of the mind [pp. 9-12]
21. Lecture 3rd -- Dissertation
22. Lecture 4th -- Of perception [p. 12]
23. Lecture 5th -- Habit, Benevolent Affections - - family, friendship, patriotism, passion, humor. (21 January 1834)
24. Our duty to God [pp. 9-12]
25. Lecture 6th -- - Our duty to man
26. Lecture 7th -- - Our duty to ourselves
27. Syllabus of Rhetoric -- Wit, Humour, and Ridicule; Invention, Disposition, Elocution. [pp. 1-4]
28. Speaking: considering audience, circumstances (passion, sympathy); Disposition [pp. 5-8]
29. Memory -- its improvement, importance to speakers.
30. Conception -- Perception of the speaker.
31. Invention -- Grammar and composing skills of an orator. [pp. 1-4]
32. Evidences of Christianity (sewn together) -- Eleven lectures on the question, "Does the Bible contain a revelation from God?" (20 March 1834) [pp. 1-28]
33. Syllabus on the Evidences for Revealed Religion (or Christianity) [Evidences bound with it]
35. Lecture 10th -- Civil Society - - reasons, forms
36. Lecture 11th -- Of Nations - - the law of nations and war and peace [pp. 25-26]
37. Lecture 12th -- Of Jurisprudence [p. 28]
38. Lecture 13th -- Criminal Jurisprudence [p. 28]
40. Chap. 12th -- Of the Falisy [sic] of the Senses; notes signed "James F. Dodds; Jan. 6th 1834"
41. Synopsis of Dr. Wylie's Lectures on Political Economy, 27 June 1834 to 24 July 1834

FOLDER C: "Religion and State: Not Church and State, A Sermon on Psalm 11:10-12," 4 July 1830
FOLDER D: Discourse delivered before the Indiana Historical Society, 11 December 1831
"It is not bare existence that is transmitted, but existence with accumulating good and evil... [from] remote antiquity."

FOLDER E: Address at the Late Commencement of Indiana College, 1832
"...establish the habit of reflecting upon the past and anticipating the future." Cholera epidemic mentioned.

FOLDER F: "The Sabbath," a sermon preached 13 October 1833
"Let us not rest till we have provided for the proper celebration of the Sabbath in public." Characteristics of proper personal worship and places of worship.

FOLDER G: "The Union of Christians for the Conversion of the World," a sermon preached in Madison, Indiana, April 20, 1834
"One to whom our country and the world are deeply indebted."

FOLDER I: Baccalaureate sermon, 25 September 1836
Wylie refers to the deaths of a class member and his own son, William. Changes are expected in a lifetime except in loyalty to God.

FOLDER J: "The Heavenly Citizen," a sermon on Philippians 3:20-"Our conversation is in heaven," 1837
Conversation means citizenship where we are governed by laws and granted privileges of spirit. (mss)

FOLDER K: "Hope," a sermon based on the Twenty-third Psalm. April 1837 (mss)

FOLDER L: Address on "Common School Education" to the convention of the Friends of Education, 3 January 1837
"It will be seen, in the course of the following remarks, that the best part of a common education... must be gained... at home."

FOLDER O: Two lectures, College Government and Valedictory, included in Transactions of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers, pp. 143-157 and pp. 244-50, October 1838

FOLDER P: "Love, the Great Principle of the Law," 18 November 1839 (mss)

FOLDER Q: Baccalaureate sermon at the Late Commencement, Indiana College, 1840
"Is it the moral part of our nature or the intellectual that we are to educate?... Education, to be complete, ought to accomplish for the mind of its subjects two things -- power of thinking correctly and power of acting correctly.

FOLDER R: Address to the Citizens of Monroe County and members of the County Lyceum, 4 July 1840. Reprinted in "The Equator," November 1840
Reprint addendum further explains and defines Wylie's use of the word "patriotism" in the address.

FOLDER S: Baccalaureate, September 1841

FOLDER T: Lectures on Metaphysics, 1841-1842
"Matter and mind compose the universe." Bound notebook of 51 lecture notes handwritten by James Woodbum.

FOLDER V: Sermon, "Reverence Due in the Worship of God," Exodus 3:5, August 1842

FOLDER W: Baccalaureate, 1843
"Veracity is that, in the moral character of man, which disposes him to speak truth.... Let your whole course be guided by truth."

FOLDER X: Baccalaureate, "Common Sense," September 1845
This is #13 in the listing of Baccalaureate Sermons. Speaks of personal common sense.
FOLDER Y: Baccalaureate, 30 September 1846
"Young gentlemen: The subject to which your attention is invited is common sense in relation to affairs of
state." [#14, mss]

FOLDER Z: Lectures on Moral Philosophy -- Ethics, Politics, Economics, Jurisprudence. 9 August
1846 to January 1847
Notes of D. Battertone. (mss)

FOLDER AA: Baccalaureate at the late commencement, September 1847 [#15]

FOLDER BB: Baccalaureate at the 19th annual commencement, 27 September 1848

FOLDER CC: Sermon, "Blessedness of the Pious Dead," on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth
Brady, 12 April 1829
The character of the blessed, nature and extent of their labor, sufferings, and good deeds.

FOLDER DD: "Justice," a discourse to law students at their graduation, 26 February 1850

FOLDER EE: Baccalaureate, August 1850 [#16]

FOLDER FF: Twenty-nine lectures on Political Economy -- acquisition, distribution, and consumption
of national wealth, 21 January to 29 February 1851 [mss]
This manuscript accompanies a duplicate copy of the "Evidences of Christianity" lectures listed below.

FOLDER GG: Baccalaureate, "The Individual," 13 August 1851 [#17]

FOLDER HH: Lectures on Sacred History delivered by Andrew Wylie, with notes by John C.
 McCollough, 5-21 May 1851
Definition of history, sacred and profane; Old Testament history from Creation to Elijah

FOLDER II: Twelve lectures on Evidences of Christianity, 1851
Bound notebook of handwritten notes with closing comment, "These lecture notes are very imperfect: The
Doctor reads so fast as to render it impossible to take notes."

II. Writings from Andrew Wylie's early years as President of Jefferson and later Washington
colleges in Pennsylvania; some undated material.

FOLDER A: Sermon, "The Single Eye," 1822 (mss and transcript)
FOLDER B: Sermon, "Praise to God for Independence," Psalms 107:8, 4 July 1823
FOLDER C: Sermon based on Isaiah 2:4ff, 1824
FOLDER D: Sermon, "The Duty of Being Happy," 1826 (mss)
FOLDER E: Sermon, "The Sin of Duelling [sic]," April 1827 (Exodus 20:13 -- "Thou shalt not kill.")
FOLDER F: Sermon, "Godliness, the Nation's Hope," 4 July 1828
FOLDER G: Address to graduates of Washington College, 25 September 1828
"No period of life is so critical as that upon which you are about to enter."
Discusses traits of extravagance and boasting.
FOLDER J: No Sects in Heaven, poem, n.d.
Possibly composed by Wylie; mirrors his views on sectarianism in a lighthearted manner.

Wylie's version of the controversy called "The College War"; long explanatory statement as to the timing of his
resignation from Jefferson College, position on the union of Jefferson with Washington College, names of
others involved in the conflict, bitterness between the college boards and students, Wylie's protest of his
censure.

[31] WYLIE, ANDREW. The Uses of History. Indianapolis, IN: Bowen-Merrell Co., 1897. [IHS]
Address delivered before the Indiana Historical Society by Wylie on 11 December 1831.
Wylie House Museum Files

In addition to materials noted individually above, the Wylie House Museum has two file drawers containing many other references to Andrew Wylie, including information concerning Andrew Wylie's ancestry and descendants; his honorary doctorate from Union College, Schenectady, New York; photos of three portraits; Washington and Jefferson College history; settlement of Hugh Wylie estate in 1828 (Andrew Wylie, executor); the Wylie homes in Bloomington; and settlement of Andrew Wylie's estate in 1851.

SECONDARY SOURCES

[32] ARCHER, CALVIN BEGA KELL (B.K. ARCHER). Dissertations on lectures by Andrew Wylie to senior class of Indiana University, 1844-1845 (28 February 1845). Archer mss. Bloomington, IN: The Lilly Library. [LL]
Handwritten notes on lectures of moral philosophy and moral science (109 pp.); political economy and science of wealth (69 pp.).

78 pages on metaphysics; 5 pages on Christianity. Archer attended Princeton Seminary 1840; Hanover College 1841-43; Indiana University 1844-45; taught at Princeton Academy 1845-47. He died in 1847.

[34] ARPAN, MRS. FLOYD [HOLLY] and Joseph Kingbury. Between Then and Now: 1819-1969, 150 Years of Presbyterians in Perspective. [WH]
History of First Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, Indiana. Effect of Old School-New School dispute -- "no less a person than Andrew Wylie presumably became so upset by the bitterness between Old School and New School that he left the Presbyterian Church to become Episcopalian!" Disagreements with Hall and Harney over church and university divided the community into "Wylie men" and "Hall and Harney men." -- "They were a contentious lot."

Chatty account of IU history from its beginnings; Andrew Wylie's problems with Professors Hall and Harney; charges brought against him and his vindication; his personality and reputation; his wife and family. [Editor's note: some apparent errors and embellishments.]

Earliest beginnings of John McMillan's "little log school" and development of Jefferson and Washington Colleges. Andrew Wylie shown as favoring merger "on condition Jefferson should have the advantages." Wylie's move to Washington College; its building program and degree-granting agreement with a medical college in Baltimore.

Highly readable but poorly documented. Treats the early University - classical reading curriculum only option until after 1838; addition of law school and science department; "struggled from year to year with meager financial support, severely curtailed faculty, and almost no scientific equipment." Andrew Wylie's presidency - chosen for the post; high opinions by Professors Hall and Hamey at the outset; collecting a library; student discipline; disagreements with faculty; 'Besides administration, Andrew Wylie carried the heaviest teaching schedule'; legacy of personal scholarship and devotion to cause of education; considerable public hostility. His
personal attributes -- physical description and dress, daily schedule, austere public image, lack of ease with common man, wry sense of humor, high personal scholarship, views on slavery, educational philosophy, opinions of Wylie by Daniel Webster, William McGuffey, Henry Wise, and university students. His household -- contemporary conditions in Bloomington; the Wylie home; Margaret Wylie's dissatisfaction with Bloomington; problem with Jacob Nicker.

Paragraph from p. 687 regarding Andrew Wylie's father, Adam, his farm and family. All children and their spouses' names, some of their occupations and locations.

[39] DAILY, WILLIAM M. Funeral discourse delivered in the University Chapel over the remains of the late Rev. Andrew Wylie, D.D. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana State Journal Steam Press Print, 1852. [IUA]
Reverend Daily discussed Wylie's wonderful traits, and his extreme dedication to the students and the university in general. He comforts the Wylie family with Christian values and beliefs. Wylie is spoken of as a dedicated husband, father, teacher, friend, and lifelong student.

[40] "EARLY AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTIONS." <http://sdspsp1.physics.lsa.umich.edu/amckay/presinst.htm> (11 April 2000). Contained in this website is the history of Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, where A. Wylie was president in the early 1800's. He is mentioned in the article as holding this office.

Fictionalized version of the life of scholar Baynard Rush Hall, who came to the Bloomington area as a pioneer in 1822 and became the first principal of Indiana Seminary (later Indiana University) in 1824. Title refers to land east and south of the Wabash River purchased by treaty in 1818 from Indian tribes; this included the land where Hall settled. Descriptions of Andrew Wylie's altercations with Hall and fellow professor Harney, as well as aspects of local life. "The best and truest history of pioneer life and pioneer surroundings in Indiana that can be found," according to IU historian Judge David D. Banta. Key to Characters and Places helpful, as Hall uses fictional names. The account is colored by bitter experiences.

[42] HARDING, SAMUEL BANNISTER, ed. Indiana University 1820-1904. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 1904. [WH]
Historical sketch of Indiana University reviews Andrew Wylie administration and subsequent presidencies. Bibliography of publications by former faculty and alumni -- Wylie has eighteen listings.

Detailed account of early growth of Jefferson College and Washington College and the controversy, known as the College War, over an attempted merger. Discussion of Presidents and Trustees, including Andrew Wylie, Matthew Brown, William Wylie, John McMillan. Wylie described as an outstanding scholar; financially able to buy a house and three lots of land in Canonsburg; supporting the colleges' merger; and moving to presidency of Washington College in 1817. Copies of Trustees' notices, resolutions, protests concerning the merger. Bibliography.

Brief account of Andrew Wylie's election and term as third principal (but first "home-grown" one) of Jefferson College; subsequent move to Washington College; his scholarship and personal qualities; preparation for ordination under his brother William.
How John McMillan brought classical education to western Pennsylvania in 1780 via his log school; its growth to academy and college status; Scotch-Irish interest in education; background regarding Andrew Wylie's education.

"Andrew Wylie supplied the pulpit [First Presbyterian Church] from 1830-34." Biographical sketch, p. 296.

A brief conversation between Andrew Wylie and Andrew Jackson is related on pages 135-6.

Tribute to Andrew Wylie and expression of grief upon his death on 11 November 1851. McDonald (1803-69) was a lawyer, judge, and law professor at Indiana University.

McPheeters (1810-88), physician and Indiana University trustee, was present at Andrew Wylie's death. Here he notes Wylie's courage and last words; describes the funeral and family's financial situation.

Article dealing with the death and funeral of A. Wylie -- also discusses the great loss to the University and his family.

Primarily concerned with the development of the various University colleges and courses of study, but several references are made to Andrew Wylie's administration: the music played at Wylie's formal reception at Indiana College and his views on music; his difficulty in building the school library; charge of maladministration of library funds and his subsequent vindication; first IU literary publication, The Equator (1840), under Wylie's direction - University Archives holds one issue of The Equator bound in a volume with other miscellaneous pamphlets dated 1829-43.

Chronological list of IU Trustees with biographies and portraits; organization and accomplishments of each Board. Relating to Andrew Wylie: graduation of his first Senior class of four students in 1830; his purchase and
cataloging of 235 books for IU library; his purchase of the University's first two pieces of "equipment" -- two
globes; biographical sketch quoted verbatim from Theophilus Wylie's Indiana University, Its History From
1820.

[55] PARVIN, THEOPHILUS. Address on the Life and Character of Andrew Wylie, D.D. Indianapolis,
IN: Cameron & M'Neely, 1858. [WH]
Lengthy eulogy in flowery oratory of the time. Review of Wylie's family background, upbringing, values
instilled by mother; his education and entry into professional life; his physical appearance and habits;
intellectual character and learning; skill as an educator; humble self-opinion; devout religious character;
emotional makeup; "a man of conscience"; opinions of Daniel Webster and others; publication of Wylie's
speeches, sermons, English Grammar, The Equator.

[56] REMLEY, DAVID A. "Bloomington's Wylie House." Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, IN, 7 August
1966, pp. 6, 10, 13, 15. [ISL]
Description of restoration project of the house in the 1960's. Conservation techniques, improvements, and
details of the project given.

Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1995. [MCPL]
History of the various religions and denominations in Indiana's history. Mentions Andrew Wylie's conversion
from Presbyterian to Episcopal, his relationship with Bishop Jackson Kemper, and notes that Alexander
Campbell preached on occasion at Indiana University because he was acquainted with President Wylie. Brief
mention of Theophilus Wylie as well.

[58] RUDOLPH, L.C., and Judith E. Endelman. Religion of Indiana. Bloomington, IN: Indiana
University Press, 1986. [MCPL, WH]
Bibliography of published works concerning religion associated with Indiana. Those relating to Andrew Wylie
include Rev. Daily's funeral discourse and Theophilus Parvin's "Address on the Life and Character of Andrew
Wylie." Cites Indiana University Archives as location of Andrew Wylie papers.

University of Miami Archives.
Scott, writing from Washington, Pennsylvania to McGuffey in Oxford, Ohio, mentions that Dr. Wylie is still
preaching there, "but owing to his receiving the call from Indiana it is probable he will at all events visit
Bloomington the ensuing fall."

Ohio: University of Miami Archives.
Scott refers to Andrew Wylie's probable departure from Washington College to the State University of Indiana,
and the difficulty in replacing Wylie with a person of equal intelligence and integrity.

[61] SCOTT, JOHN WITHERSPOON. Letter to William Holmes McGuffey, 1 October 1828. Oxford OH:
University of Miami Archives.
Scott writes that he and Dr. Wylie will soon be traveling to Oxford to visit McGuffey.

mss. Bloomington, IN: The Lilly Library. [LL]
Receipted bill to Andrew Wylie from blacksmith Austin Seward for 24 items of such work as sharpening plow,
repairing gate hinges and coffee mill, horseshoes.

[63] TEST, JAMES D. Letter to Father, Charles H. Test, 2 June 1844. Test mss. Bloomington, IN: The
Lilly Library. [LL]
Letter of introduction for Andrew Wylie to James' father, a judge, state representative, state senator, and
secretary of state of Indiana. Expresses satisfaction with life at Indiana University and "our fine and talented
President.... I hope you will give him the attention that a man in his situation deserves." Requests mail and money from home.

An address delivered before the Filson Club, 7 November 1960, by then-President Herman B Wells of Indiana University. Founding and early development of Indiana University; brief biographical sketch and a few descriptions of Andrew Wylie by his friends and students, but no full biography known in 1960. Wylie's contributions to education in areas of curriculum, student government, as spokesman for higher education in the state and defender of Indiana University, as superior teacher.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The claim that Wylie knew George Washington is open to question in light of a recent study by James T. Herron, Jr. of the Washington County, PA, Historical Society.

Information relating to Andrew Wylie found in the first six chapters; written in an engaging style by Judge David D. Banta. Includes Wylie's acceptance of the Indiana College presidency; his salary; his 1829 "begging tour" through several states to solicit gifts of money and books for the college; moving to and reception at Bloomington; Washington College students who followed Wylie here; Wylie's plans for the College; student government; relations with Maxwell, Hall and Harney; "Faculty War" of 1832; cholera epidemic of 1833; charges against Wylie by Dr. William Foster; anonymous letter episode; turkey episode; bringing Theophilus Wylie to Indiana University; leaving the Presbyterian Church and joining the Episcopal; tributes from John W. Foster, Matthew Elder, et al.; death of Andrew Wylie.

Author describes his father's physical traits, as well as his personal and professional achievements. Includes quotes from Governor Henry Wise of Virginia; William H. McGuffey, President of University of Virginia; and Rev. R.B. Claxon of the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia.

Theophilus Wylie, younger cousin of Andrew Wylie (same grandfather, different grandmothers), was an ordained Presbyterian clergyman and professor of chemistry, physics, and mathematics at Indiana University during and after Andrew Wylie's presidency. Diaries comprise thirteen journals with more than thirty hand drawn illustrations, most related to astronomy and geology. Observations on himself, his family, his scientific experiments, and life in general include over fifty entries relating to Andrew Wylie – his social contacts, Theophilus' opinion of Andrew's sermons and preaching style, Andrew's death and Indiana University compensation to his family, Andrew as a teacher. Only a few of these references are noted in the index. Appendix includes family tree and a letter written by Theophilus' father to Andrew regarding Theophilus coming to teach at IU in 1837. (For related correspondence, see Affectionately Yours: The Andrew Wylie Family Letters, Vol. 1.) Transcription is 640 single-spaced typewritten pages plus an addenda of 136 pages from the period 1865 to 1889.

[68] WYLIE, THEOPHILUS A. Indiana University, Its History from 1820, When Founded, to 1890. Indianapolis, IN: William Burford, 1890. [IUA, WH]
First ninety pages cover history of the University, including growth and development of Indiana College (1828-38) and Indiana University (1838-51) under Andrew Wylie's direction; enrollment; tuition; courses taught by each professor; campus buildings; establishment of Law School (1842); charge of maladministration by Trustee Foster against Wylie; Wylie's vindication; death of Andrew Wylie. Remainder of book includes biographical sketches of Indiana University presidents (including Wylie), professors and graduates, list of students, 1820-1887, and list of Trustees 1829-1890.
TERTIARY SOURCES


   Mr. Bell's memories of his early life as told to his daughter Fannie Bell. Bell's obituary included here, with mention of his marriage to Irene C. Wylie, "daughter of Rev. Andrew Wylie of the State University of Indiana."

[70] HARVEY, ROBERT 0. Land Uses in Bloomington, Indiana, 1818-1950. Indiana Business Studies #33. Bloomington, IN: Bureau of Business Research, School of Business, Indiana University, 1951. [IUML, GML]

   Chapters 1 to 3 useful in picturing the Bloomington setting in which Andrew Wylie lived and worked -- pre-1820; 1820 (founding of the seminary) - 1840; 1840 - 1876. Brief history, population figures, land values, residential growth, commerce and industry, influence of Indiana University, city maps 1841 and 1876.

[71] INDIANA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY. Monroe County (Bloomington). Indianapolis, IN, 1940. [Monroe County Historical Society Library]

   History of the county from time of native Americans and their land treaties with whites; formation of Monroe County government (1818-36), its record system and chart; country officers and their records; county map; development of transportation, industry, businesses, and educational institutions.


   Indiana history from Indian times to 1980: Indian empires, pioneer times, the Civil War, politics, economy, notable Hoosiers.


   History of the churches in Indiana in the first three decades of nineteenth century, including descriptions of Baptist and Methodist as early folk-form denominations, in contrast with Eastern-educated Presbyterians. Chapters on The Settlers, The Preachers, The Churches, The Teaching. A few mentions of Indiana University, Dr. David Maxwell, and Professors Hall and Harney. Also biographical sketch of William W. Martin, whose son, Samuel, married Andrew Wylie's daughter, Margaret, in 1849. No mention of Andrew Wylie, but helpful in understanding the religious context of his life and conflicts with the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW WYLIE ARTIFACTS

Descriptions of physical artifacts are not typically part of a bibliography, but we have chosen to include them here, for they may shed some light on the character, tastes, preferences, buying power and other aspects of the owner and give us another perspective for our understanding.

[74] ANDIRONS AND FIRETOOLS: The andirons and their matching poker, tongs, and ash shovel are a high quality, Federal-style set, likely made in Philadelphia. The shovel's shaft has been replaced, and the decorative bands and finial which were separate brass pieces originally have been expertly replicated in profile on what is now a single piece of iron. The replicator's skill and obvious access to a metal-working lathe makes this change seem more reflective of keeping repair costs down than a lack of skill, materials, or tools.

[75] CANDLESTICKS: We have two pairs of the Wylies' candlesticks. Of cast and turned brass, both sets are of very good quality and form. As family financial records attest, these implements represent the primary means of lighting for the Wylies; moreover, the family's only two recorded oil lamps were both astra, a type designed specifically to facilitate reading.
[76] TWO BAMBOO WINDSOR CHAIRS: These two chairs were originally part of a set of 12, plus a matching bench. They are good quality chairs in the Philadelphia style and have a very distinctive and whimsical "inlay" on their crest rail medallions. Andrew Wylie carved his name into the underseat of one. They were brought from Washington, Pennsylvania as part of four wagonloads of furniture.

[77] TWO PAINTED FANCY CHAIRS: These two chairs were a gift from Dr. David Maxwell. The chairs are neither as highly styled nor as well decorated as the Eastern "Sheraton fancy chair" they emulate, but they are certainly exceptionally fine for their type. Their decoration, while of the period, is not original.

[78] FRANKLIN STOVE. One of two purchased in Cincinnati when the Wylies moved here from Pennsylvania. At least five and perhaps as many as eight stoves were used for heating and cooking at Wylie House in the 1840s. We still have one of them, an extremely large Franklin, which originally heated the second floor's central bedroom.

[79] "STOVEPIPE" HAT AND HATBOX: Andrew Wylie's dress hat is a best quality "beaver" that is distinguished only by its 7¾-inch head size, an uncommonly large size even today. The hatbox, of which Dr. Wylie was at least the third owner, is very well and sturdily made, and is heavily padded inside.

[80] CHILD’ S HIGH CHAIR. A classic "country style" splayed-base, lasedderback chair, well but plainly made. Much-used by the Wylie children and later generations, as indicated by both repairs and wear to the top front stretcher; also, well-cared for, as indicated by its overall extremely fine and original condition. Donated to Wylie House Museum in 1990 by Dr. Charles Redick Wylie, a descendant of Andrew Wylie through his son, Redick.

[81] HOUSE: In material (brick), style (Federal), and form (Georgian), the house reflects both the pull of their Pennsylvania-Virginia border roots and the Wylie's very deliberate choice not to blend in locally. The home's surrounding 20 acres was a working farm. The home has a large number of windows, a hot water system, and a uniquely located sick room.

[82] LIBRARY: 34 books and monographs remain from Andrew Wylie's library - the subjects range from theology to the hard sciences, from the classic to the contemporary; several languages are represented. We know that Wylie also subscribed to several journals, at least four regional newspapers, and probably also to whatever local newspapers were in print. Wylie was the principal owner and frequent contributor to The Equator, a literary journal that was published locally for 18 months, and of which a few copies remain at Wylie House.

[83] PIANO: The Wylies' piano was made in 1795 by England's John Broadwood & Son, the foremost piano makers of their day. A letter informs us that even secondhand, the instrument was quite a financial hardship. When Wylie House was inventoried in 1859 upon Margaret Wylie's death, the now elderly and much more common piano was still valued at $125; everything else, from crockery to cows, was valued in total at $193.

[84] PORTRAITS: We know of five painted likenesses of Andrew Wylie. That number alone indicates a man of considerable importance, especially since only one, that of him still young, was definitely made in his lifetime and likely on his commission. All the rest depict him well into middle age, at the height of his powers and renown, and at least two of them are posthumous. One portrait, most probably made by his half-cousin Theophilus Wylie in the spring of 1841, strongly suggests that he had a goiter, though no known family or public records mention that affliction. Portraits hang at Wylie House, in the University Archives, and in the Indiana Memorial Union.
[85] SIDEBOARD: We know that this cherry and mahogany piece, with its wonderfully subtle stringing and gothic arch inlays, was part of the four wagonloads of furniture that the Wylies brought from Pennsylvania. We also know that Dr. Wylie's secretary-bookcase was made in the same shop and in the same style, an unusual and expensive pairing that further suggests that both pieces were used in the same room.

[86] POCKET WATCH: Records reveal that Andrew Wylie bought a watch for $45, a high price for such an item. What we presume to be that watch easily merits such a cost, for its plain but best quality silver case houses a chronometer (a watch of highest accuracy) personally made by England's famed Michael Isaac Tobias.

[87] TELESCOPE: This best quality, five-draw telescope has a 2-inch objective lens and a built-in filter that enables its use in brightest daylight. For any sea captain, it would have been an object of pride, of status, and of necessity equal to its considerable cost. Andrew Wylie taught the school's first basic astronomy course. The telescope has built-in filter for use in observing the sun as well as the night sky.

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The Wylie House Museum is part of the Indiana University Libraries under the direction of Suzanne Thorin, Ruth Lilly University Dean of University Libraries. The IUB Libraries support and strengthen teaching, learning, and research by providing the collections, services, and environments that lead to intellectual discovery.

November 2000
Wylie, Andrew. Born February 25, 1814, in Connorsburg, PA. Died August 1, 1905, in Washington, DC. Federal Judicial Service: Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (now U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia) Received a recess appointment from Abraham Lincoln on March 18, 1863, to a new seat authorized by 12 Stat. Harvard University Law School Cambridge, Mass. Andrew Wylie papers, 1854-1886. 2 linear ft. (ca. Wylie House Museum is extremely fortunate to have many Wylie family artifacts in addition to other period antiques. IU student interns, graduate assistants, and volunteers, mostly from the Department of Information and Library Science, have helped us catalog, document and house these collections and we are grateful for their eager and enthusiastic help. Andrew H. Wylie FMedSci FRS is a Scottish pathologist. In 1972, while working with electron microscopes at the University of Aberdeen he realised the significance of natural cell death. He and his colleagues John Kerr and Alastair Currie called this process apoptosis, from the use of this word in an ancient Greek poem to mean “falling off” (like leaves falling from a tree). He completed postdoctoral training in Cambridge and became Professor of Experimental Pathology at the University of Edinburgh. Andrew Wylie (literary agent). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Andrew Wylie (born 1947 in New York City) is an American literary agent, known in the book industry as The Jackal. Throughout his career as a literary agent, Wylie has attracted attention for poaching clients from other agents. In 1995 Martin Amis left his agent of 22 years, Pat Kavanagh, for Wylie, who was reported to have secured an advance of Â£500,000 for Amis's novel The Information. The move created a rift between Amis and his long-time friend Julian Barnes, who was married to Kavanagh.