



1820-2020

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THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE

VOL 1 ISSUE 1

The background of the lower half of the cover features two overlapping portraits. On the left is a portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. On the right is a portrait of an older man with white hair, wearing a dark suit and a dark cravat. The portraits are rendered in a style that blends with the textured, parchment-like background.

HIDDEN IU

*The Wylie family secret that
started the Faculty War of 1832*

JANUARY 2018 200.IU.EDU

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We welcome you to celebrate IU's 200th birthday with us

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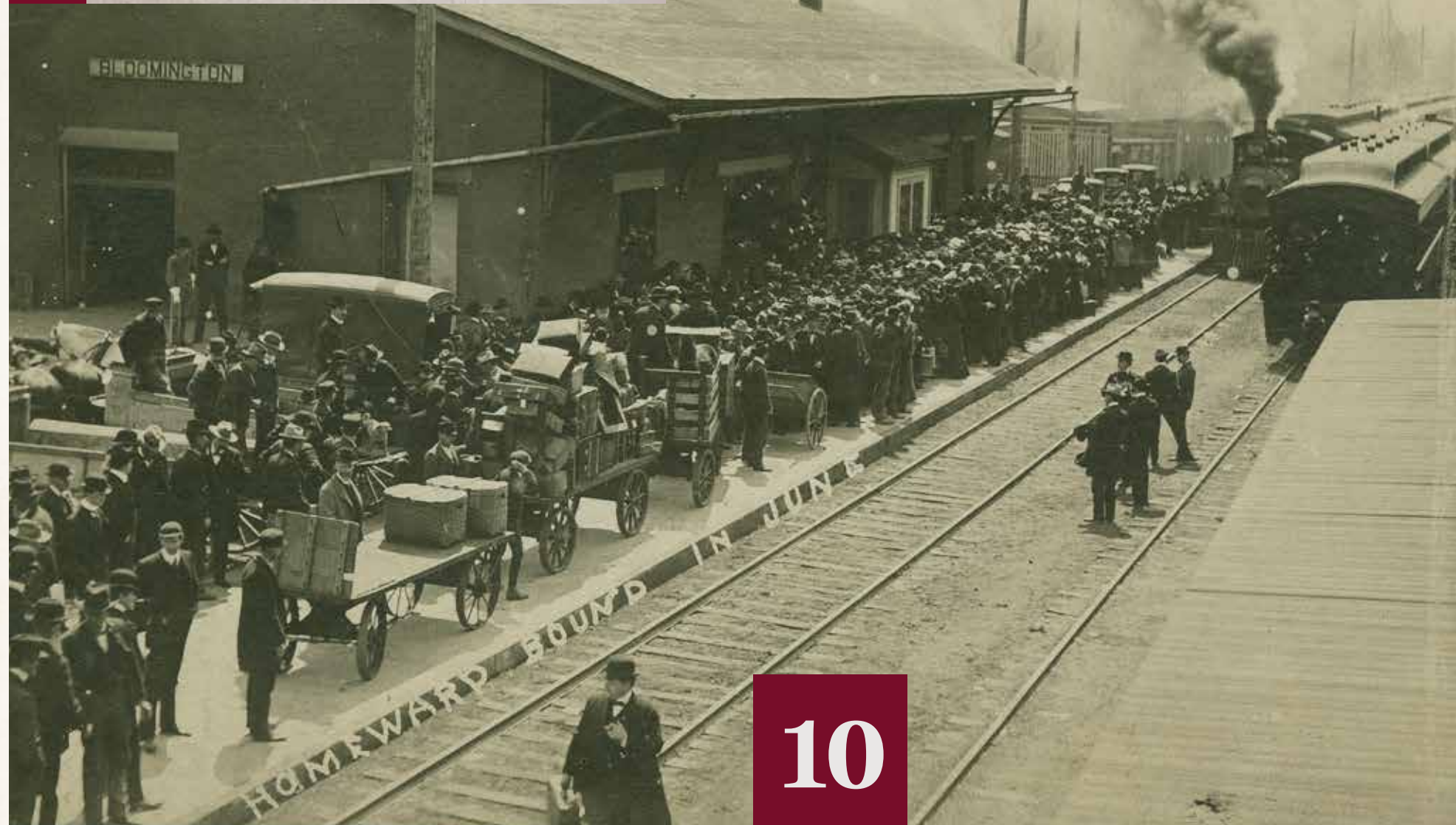
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A Day in the Life of a 19th Century IU Student

Horses and buggies, candlelight study sessions, and boarding houses: what IU was like in the 1850s



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10

ABOVE: Most 19th century IU students traveled to Bloomington by train, coming and going from the Monon Railroad Train Station. For more about student life in the early days of IU, see "A Day in the Life of a 19th Century IU Student" on page 10.

A Word from Director Kelly Kish

Dear Friends of Indiana University,

We have a milestone birthday coming up and you are invited to celebrate, commemorate, and reflect upon our 200th anniversary with us! To get you in the mood for a birthday year that will be one of the most memorable in the history of the university, let me introduce *200: The Bicentennial Magazine*. This special 6-issue magazine will keep you updated on Bicentennial activities between now and 2020 and will highlight some untold or unknown stories from the dynamic history of Indiana University.

While this first issue highlights early origins in Bloomington, future issues will showcase the evolution of IU to its current statewide, multi-campus, and international scope. As we dig through the vaults on every campus and the attics of our alumni for hidden stories to share, we welcome your ideas and suggestions for future issues. Our preparations for the 200th anniversary of Indiana University are well underway, and we are excited to share this special birthday with our students, faculty, staff, alumni, and many supporters around the world. Each of you has an IU story—and your story is the story of Indiana University. Thanks for celebrating with us! ❖

Cheers,

Kelly Kish, MA '02, PhD '10
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ASK AN ARCHIVIST

Beth South *IU East*

Q: What is your favorite collection in the IU East archives?

A: My favorite collection is the Student Newspaper collection. It is our most complete collection, as we have almost every single issue printed, and it is one of the most interesting in terms of how it reflects the changes our campus has undergone over time. It's also just really fun to look through, especially the "April Fools" issues which are really funny to read.

Q: What is the IU East archives' biggest challenge?

A: There are actually two challenges we face: One is getting noticed. We have a lot of people that don't realize that we even have an archives and if they do know, they don't really know how it could be of use to them. Our second challenge, which goes hand in hand with our first one a bit, is access. We have a lot of students who are strictly online, so giving those online students access to the content in our archives has been difficult.

Q: What is your funniest IU East archives story?

A: Well, it's not a story, but the funniest thing about the IU East archives is that it is located behind a cage. Our archives is in a shared space, so to secure our materials we have a large, caged wall separating the spaces. We also have a gray curtain that helps mask the archives cage when the other half is being used by a class or group meeting. ❖

The Bicentennial Archives Development and Deployment Project will enhance archival holdings and use on each IU campus.

To support this initiative, go to **200.iu.edu** and click the **GIVE NOW** button on the bottom of the page.



Have a question about IU history? Email it to iu200@iu.edu. We may include it in an upcoming issue!



A Gift in GRATITUDE

By Lynn Schoch, MA '76, Office of the
Vice President for International Affairs

IN the fall of 1916, as war was raging in Europe, twelve international students at IU formed the Bloomington branch of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, a national organization with the motto "Above All Nations Is Humanity." The Cosmo Club, which invited domestic students to join as well as international students, was part of the social fabric of Indiana University for decades. In his autobiography, Herman Wells recalled that the club "staged annual international shows that attracted the interest and attention of the entire campus."

In 1947 past president of the Cosmopolitan Club, Siroos Houshmand, and current president Ghali Amin, proposed that foreign students present the university with a gift in gratitude for the institution's support of its students from abroad. There were 193 international students on campus that year; 73 subscribed \$264 (equivalent to more than \$2700 today).

The result was a stone relief and bronze plate, which Christiane Cudenet, an exchange student from Paris, presented to the university on May 28, 1948. The plate read "To Indiana University in grateful remembrance of its hospitality and friendship, presented by foreign students, May 1948."

The stone relief depicts two women, the larger sheltering the smaller. According to the public announcement, "the larger of the two women symbolizes IU and the smaller one represents IU's foreign students." IU installed the relief in the portico of the south entrance to Alumni Hall at the Indiana Memorial Union, where hundreds of students and visitors continue to pass each day.



“
... the larger of
the two women
symbolizes IU and
the smaller one
represents
IU's foreign
students.”

The sculpture was the work of Dean Carter, a post graduate student who had recently completed his Master of Fine Arts degree at IU. After brief studies in Paris, he joined the faculty of Virginia Tech in 1950. He established that university's art department, led the department for ten years, and taught sculpture, drawing, and art history there until 1992. His work has been exhibited throughout the United States.

Cosmo Club President Ghali Amin returned to Egypt. Siroos Houshmand, a native of Tehran, stayed on in Indiana. He completed his AB in 1949 and his MD at the IU School of Medicine in 1953. As Cyrus Houshmand, he studied surgery at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City and was resident surgeon there for four years. From 1958 to 1960, he served as captain of the surgical section of the Army's 14th Field Hospital in Germany.

Houshmand returned to Indiana to take up his surgical practice in Bloomington. He became a life member of the IU Alumni Association and a member of the Varsity Club. His donations to IU included a house east of the campus. He was active in the Indiana Division of the American Cancer Society and chaired its speakers bureau.

Dr. Houshmand died in 1972 at the age of 46 after suffering a heart attack while driving from Indianapolis to Bloomington. Herman Wells noted the untimely death: "I have known him since his student days and have valued his friendship greatly. His death will be a loss not only to his profession, in which he served the people of Bloomington so well, but also in the community's cultural and intellectual life." ❖

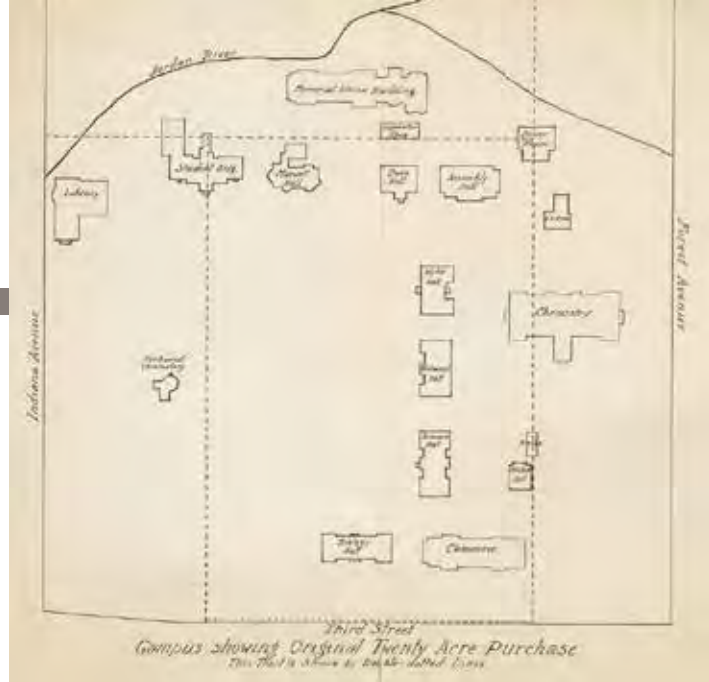


TRUE OR FALSE?

MYTHS OF IU

BY KAYLA MCCARTHY (CLASS OF 2018)

Time and imagination can bury the truth of a person, place, or event under layers of mythology. By excavating facts from the deep sediment of urban legend and storytelling passed from one generation of IU tour guides to another, this series puts IU myths to the historical test.



(above) Map showing the original twenty-acre purchase at Dunn's Woods; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0037065 (below, left) The Old Crescent, 1901; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0035217

In this issue, you get three myths for the price of one. These three myths are all rooted in one family: the Dunns. The Dunn family owned a mass of land in Bloomington in the 19th century, when IU's lone campus was located where Seminary Square park is now. In 1883, after a fire destroyed one of the Seminary Square buildings, the Board of Trustees decided to transplant the campus. After some deliberation, the Board bought from Moses Dunn 20 acres of land, known as Dunn's Woods, which became ground zero of the present-day Bloomington campus. This transaction has since become folkloric.

Legend has it that when the Dunns agreed to sell the land to IU, they set up 3 stipulations:

1. The Dunn family plot on the property shall not be moved.
2. For every one tree cut down, another must be planted in its place.
3. The Sweetheart Tree shall not be cut down or moved.

In a nutshell, all three of these legends are false: the deed for Dunn's Woods of February 4, 1884, does not include any explicit restrictions on how the University may use the land. But, like most legends, each of these points contains slivers of distorted truth.

Let's break it down.

The Bicentennial Internship program offers paid research and project management experience to current IU students on any campus. Email iu200@iu.edu with research project topics or to recommend a future intern.

MYTH
1

DUNN FAMILY PLOT

Although the deed that granted Dunn's Woods to IU doesn't mention a family plot, there is another deed that restricts and preserves a parcel of land on the Bloomington campus exclusively for the Dunns. Twenty-eight years before Moses Dunn signed over the 20 acres to IU, his father George Dunn Sr. drew up a deed that set the boundaries for a family burial plot.

"In order to secure and perpetuate to the descendants of Eleanor Dunn, Nancy Alexander, and Jane Irvin who be buried within the plat of ground...and to those with whom they intermarry forever a place of private burial where they shall repose together as one family in the long night of death and rise up together as from one bed at the last day..."

Because of George Dunn's deed signed November 21, 1855, only descendants of George Dunn's mother, Eleanor Dunn, and her two sisters are permitted to be buried there. Before the Dunns were a Bloomington name, Eleanor Dunn and her two sisters served as aides in George Washington's army during the Revolutionary War. The cemetery where the three revolutionaries are buried is now nicknamed "God's Acre" and is nestled between the Indiana Memorial Union and Beck Chapel. The land is still owned by the Dunn family, but is maintained by the University.

MYTH
2

TREE FOR A TREE

"I don't think I have ever been at a more beautiful university commencement than this. I shall always keep in mind this scene here in the open...here under these great trees, these maples and beeches, that have survived over from the primeval forest."
—Theodore Roosevelt, *Indiana University commencement speech*, 6/12/1918

IU Bloomington has long been known for its woodland oasis, where trees have

canopied buildings and sidewalks since the establishment of the Old Crescent. Even if the Dunn deed theory doesn't check out, it isn't outlandish, considering IU's relationship with its campus trees.

"When I was a student, I was told that Herman Wells said when he was president that no trees could ever be cut down," recalls Vice President Emeritus Terry Clapacs, who served the university for 43 years. "When I first began working in this position, I asked (Wells) about that, and he said, 'I never said that. Of course I wanted us to always be careful with trees; trees are precious.'"

In fact, IU has never had a formal policy requiring the replacement of trees when they are cut down, Clapacs says. Mia Williams, university landscape architect, confirmed, saying that there is no formal policy. However, Williams says there is a minimum replacement standard of 3-to-1 that acts as a guideline in the case of construction.

"Trees are so important to us that we treat each case individually," Williams says.

Tree preservation has been championed by IU's presidents throughout time. In fact, in 1965, the University erected a bust of Herman B Wells that faces Dunn's Woods, and during the bust's unveiling, Wells quipped that the bust had been made with a "special atomic formula" so that "if anyone starts to desecrate any tree on campus a reaction will occur and the bust will frown, or cry, or maybe even speak."

MYTH
3

SWEETHEART TREE

One tree in particular has attracted much speculation and folklore: the Sweetheart Tree. The Sweetheart Tree is the American Beech tree that sits at the center of the Chemistry Building courtyard and entranceway. Legend has it that the Dunns issued mandatory protection of the tree because their eldest daughter and her sweetheart carved their initials into the trunk. This set a precedent for other couples to monogram the tree, imbuing it with even more sentimentality. So in the 1980s when IU constructed an addition to the Chemistry Building, the architects and builders had to

build around the tree in order to follow the Dunns' decree.

Although this story is romantic and wistful, the deed to Dunn's Woods indicates that the Dunns never mandated the protection of the Sweetheart Tree.

So why did IU go to such lengths to keep the Sweetheart Tree during the expansion of the Chemistry Building?

The beech tree has graced the exterior of the Chemistry Building since its initial construction in 1931. Thirty years later, an addition was built onto the original Chemistry Building that had a modern, austere architectural style and the tree was untouched. When it came time to plan another expansion to the Chemistry Building in the 1980s, the challenge for University Facilities, which was headed by Terry Clapacs, and the architects was to create a harmonizing building extension that also complimented its wooded neighbor.

"Removing (the Sweetheart Tree) was never a serious consideration," Clapacs says. "What we thought about was how to protect it because we had this tradition and all these stories that are attached to it, and alumni like to come back and look at it. And it adds some flavor to the campus."

Clapacs also notes that it's no surprise that there's a myth attached to the Sweetheart Tree.

"Even when I was a student here, which was in the 1960s, there was an awareness of that tree and it had a special meaning to the students on campus. The old library was over in Franklin Hall, so walking from Ballantine to Franklin Hall was something you'd do two or three times a day."

Although the myths that are rooted in the Dunn deed are historically false, the traditions that have arisen from them are an important part of our heritage and continue to shape the way that people experience IU. ❖



ON AN

New Light Old Story

THE SECRET OF THE FACULTY WAR

By **JAMES H. CAPSHEW, BA '79, PH.D.,** *University Historian*

By virtue of repetition, stories acquire momentum and thus endure. A story connected with the institutional saga of Indiana University – the “Faculty War” of 1832 – has become a durable legend, a time-worn foundation stone in the narrative of IU. What was the “Faculty War”? It was a struggle for governance over the tiny Indiana College, with a student body of two dozen, pitting the two-person faculty against the president. In 1829, Andrew Wylie (1789-1851) became the first president, and also a teacher of mental and moral philosophy. He joined Baynard R. Hall (1793-1863), who had taught ancient languages since the opening of classes in 1825, and John H. Harney (1806-1868), who had

taught mathematics and science since 1827. Wylie, with the presidencies of Jefferson College and Washington College under his belt, thought his authority was paramount. The professors, who had previously managed without a president, resented this attitude. It was exacerbated by the influx of students who had followed Wylie from his Pennsylvania colleges. These so-called “foreigners” were rivals to the “natives” already here.

At the end of the 1830-31 school year, a mysterious, unsigned letter arrived, addressed to Professor Hall. Left in his recitation room in the pages of his “pocket Virgil,” the letter harshly criticized Hall as “indolent, careless, superficial, and shamefully neglectful of his duties,” and urged him to resign. He was certain that Wylie was the

writer because of the style and the stationary – and the wax seal was stamped with the key to Wylie’s desk. Hall showed the letter to his wife Mary Ann and to Professor Harney, who both agreed with him, before confronting Wylie, who categorically denied any knowledge. The president sent mixed signals: on the one hand, he offered to interview each student individually in an effort to determine the identity of the anonymous letter-writer, and, on the other hand, advised Hall to resign because he had lost the support of the students.

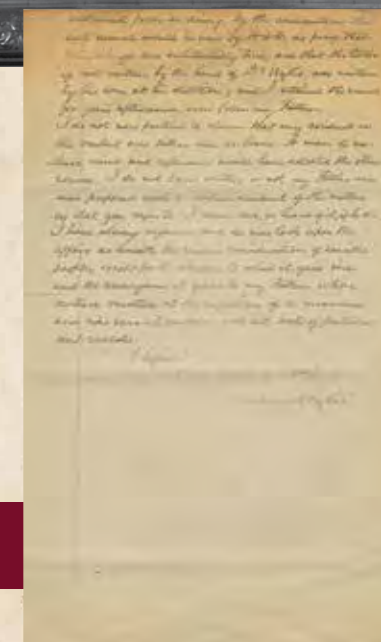
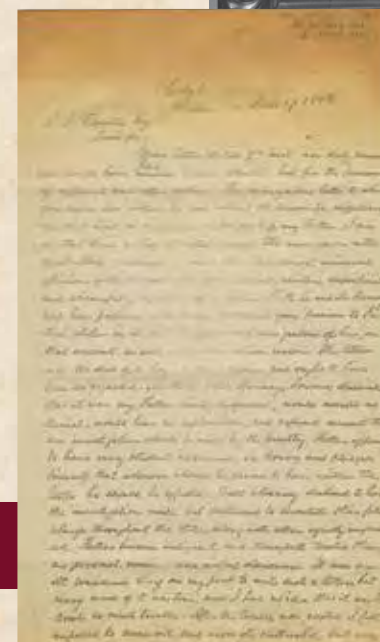
Professor Hall declined the president’s offer to interview the students, and eventually resigned his post in 1831. The trustees accepted his resignation but enjoined him to stay for another year. In the spring of 1832, Professor Harney started having public conflicts with President Wylie, which led to his dismissal by the trustees in the fall. Thus, at the close of Indiana College’s seventh year in 1832, the original faculty were gone, and the president and trustees



(left) Andrew Wylie, Jr., the eldest child of President Andrew Wylie; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0050120

(below) Andrew Wylie, first president of Indiana University; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0027272

(bottom) Letter from Andrew Wylie, Jr. to D.D. Banta, Esq. dated December 17, 1882.



Read the full text of this letter at 200.iu.edu.

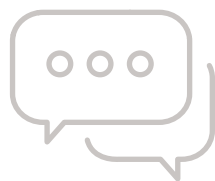


had to recruit teaching staff in short order, which they did.

Hall spent the remainder of his career in the East, working as a college teacher. In 1843, under a pseudonym, he published a book, *The New Purchase or, Seven and a Half Years in the Far West*, a thinly-veiled memoir of his Indiana life. President Wylie, named “Dr. Bloduplex,” received harsh criticism in the book. Harney went to Louisville, eventually becoming editor of the *Louisville Democrat*.

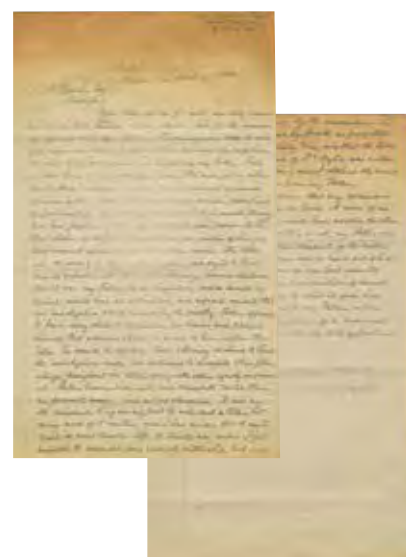
The letter-writer who initiated the faculty war remained silent for half a century. In December 1882, Judge David Banta, then serving as a university trustee, received a letter from a distinguished early graduate who admitted he wrote the unsigned letter. In his confession, the student, who was part of the contingent who came with Wylie in 1829, maintained that he was simply reporting the general consensus at the time. A member of the class of 1832, the student went on to study and practice law in Alexandria, Virginia, and had been serving as a federal judge since 1863, when he was appointed by President Lincoln to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (now the US District Court for the District of Columbia). The mysterious student was none other than Andrew Wylie, Jr. (1814-1905), the eldest of Andrew and Margaret Wylie’s children. He never told his father.

Judge Banta’s reaction to Judge Wylie’s 1882 letter is not recorded, but it set him on a



The story of the “Faculty War” of 1832 was first presented orally in 1892 by Judge David D. Banta, the Dean of the Law School (1889-96) and former university trustee (1877-1889), as a Foundation Day address. Banta’s successive speeches, six in all, were published in 1914, in early issues of the *IU Alumni Quarterly*. In 1921, the set was republished in the Centennial Memorial Volume: *Indiana University, 1820-1920*, and then, in 1940, in James A. Woodburn’s *History of Indiana University*.

path to gather more information from early students and faculty. Meanwhile, in 1883, Wylie traveled to Bloomington to receive an honorary LL.D. at Commencement, bestowed by President Lemuel Moss. (A few years later he became IU’s oldest living alumnus.) Ten years after receiving Judge Wylie’s letter, Banta told the story of the 1832 “Faculty War” in his 1892 Foundation Day address, using as sources Hall’s 1843 book and correspondence from Matthew Campbell, long-time head of the preparatory department, and Ebenezer N. Elliot, who replaced Harney. Even though Banta was writing about events 60 years in the past, he did not identify the younger Andrew Wylie as the anonymous letter-writer, calling him simply “a Pennsylvania student.” So Wylie’s role remained buried, re-interred by the first historian of IU for the entire 20th century. It was not until 2009, when Dixie Kline Richardson published *Baynard Rush Hall: His Story*, that the secret was revealed publically, after 177 years. ❖



BEFORE AND AFTER

The IU Bloomington Arboretum

Indiana University’s campuses have changed so much over the years that it’s hard to grasp the full extent of their transformation. Here are before and after photos of a particularly remarkable transformation, of the space that is now the Jesse H. and Beulah Chanley Cox Arboretum at IU Bloomington. Before it was the Arboretum, this site housed IU’s first Memorial Stadium.

IU’s first Memorial Stadium was dedicated during the IU vs Purdue football game on November 21, 1925. In fact, the Stadium’s dedication occasioned the origin of the Old Oaken Bucket tradition. In keeping with the practices of other schools, a group of Indiana and Purdue alumni of Chicago decided, as part of the dedication ceremony, to present a victory trophy for future games. A committee recommended an oaken well bucket to symbolize rural Indiana.

In 1960, a new Memorial Stadium was erected on 17th Street, but the old stadium continued to be used for Little 500 and other activities. Eventually the old stadium had deteriorated so badly that it had to be demolished. Structural work on the Arboretum was completed in 1984.

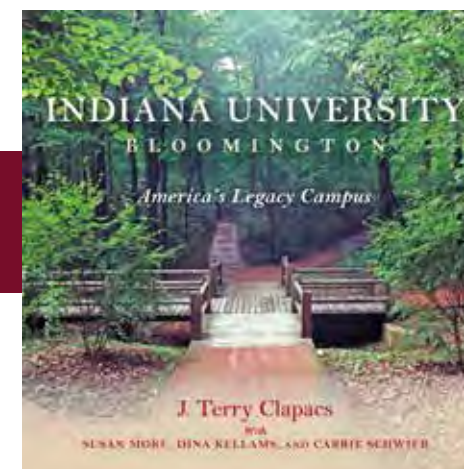
The photos below were shot from almost the same perspective, 52 years apart. ❖



Memorial Stadium, 10th Street, during 1965 Little 500; Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0070990



The Jesse H. and Beulah Chanley Cox Arboretum on a fall day in 2017; Photo courtesy of IU Communications



For more information about IU Bloomington architecture, check out the first Bicentennial Well House Series publication, *Indiana University Bloomington: America’s Legacy Campus*, by J. Terry Clapacs, available from IU Press.



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A 19th-Century IU Student

Descending from the chugging train, the freshman clutches his trunk. The air is full of ashy fumes. The young man surveys the bustling train station: newcomers like him take in first glances of their new home, while others wave farewell to those departing.

Outside the station, there is the clip-clop of horses pulling buggies and stagecoaches. The freshman walks a couple miles before reaching the house of Dr. Murphy, who greets him and accepts his \$5.00 monthly payment to rent a room. The small room is scantily furnished, but the freshman makes do.

That night, he pulls out a leather-bound book. By candlelight, he writes "Journal" at the top of a page and begins to recount his day: "1857.

Friday, September the 25th. First impression of Bloomington not very good."

By **KAYLA MCCARTHY**
(CLASS OF 2018)

For students at Indiana University during the school's adolescent years (1850-1870), move-in day was quite different than it is today. Until 1853, most people journeyed to Bloomington by horse-drawn stagecoach on roads that were pockmarked with tree stumps, which made travel rickety if not outright nauseating.

Fortunately, 1853 brought railroad connections to Bloomington, with express trains that could go a hair-raising 15 miles per hour. All trains stopped in Bloomington at the Monon Railroad Train Station, where today's B-line Trail intersects Kirkwood Avenue and Fourth Street.

Once in Bloomington, students had two options for room and board. They could either live in boarding houses, which were similar to dormitories, or live with local families.

One boarding house was owned by Indiana University and was located on the southwest corner of the Seminary Square campus. The simple two-story building wasn't without perks: barely furnished rooms on the second floor, strict rules, and a professor as the literal next-door neighbor.

After a couple days of settling into his new room and gaining a roommate, the freshman goes to enroll. He treks to campus – a few sloped acres with four scattered academic buildings. Entering

the proper room, the freshman meets with university faculty, who assign him his three courses for the semester.

The first course is algebra. In the classroom, he sits erect, shoulder-to-shoulder on a bench with two other freshmen. As lecture begins, the professor calls upon the freshman. With a deep breath, he stands and recites from memory a lesson he had studied the night before. After an hour of algebra, students bee-line to their next class, and the routine of lecture and recitation proceeds for English literature, and then again for physical geography.

On Saturday morning, the freshman goes to the campus chapel to hear a sermon from the university president, Reverend William Daily, before attending composition with Professor Kirkwood.

Academics from 1850 to 1870 were limited compared to today's diverse array of disciplines and classes. Higher education during the majority of the 19th century was ruled by the classical education model; students took prescribed curricula each year that focused on classical languages, math, and philosophy. Students could not choose majors or electives, and classes were called recitations because students were required to orally recite lessons by memory in front of the class.

Beginning in the 1850s, the University added science courses, and the first Bachelor of Science degree was awarded in 1855. Thirteen years later, students in the sciences track were given the option of taking either classical or modern languages – the first move toward academic freedom of choice.

The freshman's homesickness finally begins to fade halfway through the semester when he joins the Philomathean Society. At the first meeting, the society president calls the house to order and a chapter in the Bible is read. After these formalities, the freshman is ushered into the room and initiated. He sits with his new society comrades, who debate the topic "Should the government build the Pacific Rail Road?" Arguments are heard, speeches are performed, and the meeting concludes at 11:30 pm, at which time the freshman walks back to his boarding house.

When not reciting from textbooks and studying, what did mid-19th century students do? More writing and oratory, of course!

Literary societies dominated social life before fraternities and sororities became popular near the turn of the century. The two most prominent societies were the all-male Athenian Society and Philomathean Society; The Hesperian Society, the first women's society at IU, was started in 1870, three years after Sarah Parke Morrison enrolled as the first female IU student.

The Athenian and Philomathean Societies had their own halls, where members attended weekly meetings that sometimes lasted until midnight or later. These meetings usually consisted of debates on hot topics of the time, original speeches and poetry, and sometimes music.

In addition to these pursuits, some students passed their time by exploring the surrounding forests and caves, hunting, watching horseracing in nearby Bedford,

and playing pranks on fellow students and professors.

Then there was courtship. Even before the first female students, women who attended the Monroe County Seminary and Female Institute were allowed to sit in on some lectures beginning in the 1850s. The female presence on campus created the precedent for campustry. Campustry was a romantic ritual on campus in which couples would spend sunny days chatting, flirting, and reading to each other under the shade of trees.

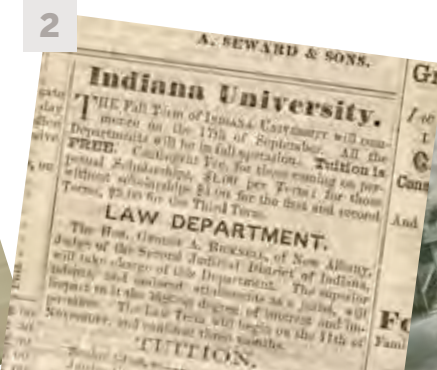
"Then Commencement Day. All went early to get good seats and hear the boys speak – of Greece and Rome – every one of whom their friends expected would be President or Senator (and) of course never any thing less than a Representative in Congress. Every Graduate in that day had to make a speech, if he did not it was generally believed he would never amount to anything."

— John D. Alexander, Class of 1861

Vignettes based on the diary of John C. Wilson, who was a freshman at IU from the fall of 1857 to spring of 1858, "Recollections of Indiana University" by John D. Alexander, class of 1861, and *History of Indiana University* by James Woodburn, class of 1876. ♦

1. Bloomington's Monon Railroad Train Station; Photo Courtesy of IU Archives, P0022396

2. Tuition Advertisement, September 28, 1861; Photo Courtesy of IU Archives, P0024089. 3. November 15, 1845 Boarding Club Receipt for Room Rent; Photo Courtesy of IU Archives, P0030451. 4. Boarding House and Professor's House. Northeast corner of Morton and First, Circa 1840; Photo Courtesy of IU Archives, P0022520





Upcoming Bicentennial Events

January 20, 2018

IU's 198th Birthday

Tuesday, February 20, 2018

IU Kokomo Nursing 50th Anniversary Event

The Bicentennial Oral History project will interview faculty, staff, and alumni for oral histories from 4-6pm, and will host a table from 6-8pm.

Thursday, March 8, 2018

6:00pm, St. Luke's United Methodist Church,
100 W. 86th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260

BICENTENNIAL LECTURE:

Reinventing Charity with Scott Harrison

The Thomas H. Lake Lecture is presented by the Lake Institute on Faith & Giving. Each year a noted scholar is invited to give a public address on a topic related to faith and giving. The lecture includes a question and answer session and an opportunity to interact with the speaker. This year's speaker is Scott Harrison, who founded the non-profit organization charity: water in 2006. Turning his full attention to the global water crisis and the world's 663 million people without clean water to drink, he created public installations and innovative online fundraising platforms to spread international awareness of the issue. In ten years, with the help of more than 1 million donors worldwide, charity: water has raised over \$250 million and funded over 23,000 water projects in 24 countries. When completed, those projects will provide over 7.1 million people with clean, safe drinking water. This lecture is co-sponsored by the IU Office of the Bicentennial and the Lilly Family School of Philanthropy.

Wednesday, April 18, 2018

DEADLINE: Bicentennial Medal Design Competition
Submit at 200.iu.edu

Friday, May 18, 2018

DEADLINE: IU Historical Marker Nominations

Nominate a person, place, event, or organization of historical significance to Indiana University to be considered for an IU historical marker. Submit at 200.iu.edu



THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IU BICENTENNIAL

Here is your Winter/Spring 2018
Bicentennial Checklist:

- Volunteer
- Propose a site for an IU historical marker
- Participate in the Bicentennial Oral History Project
- Book a Bicentennial speaker
- Give to the Bicentennial Programs and Activities Fund
- Follow IU Bicentennial on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram



CROSSWORD

by Indiana University alumnus

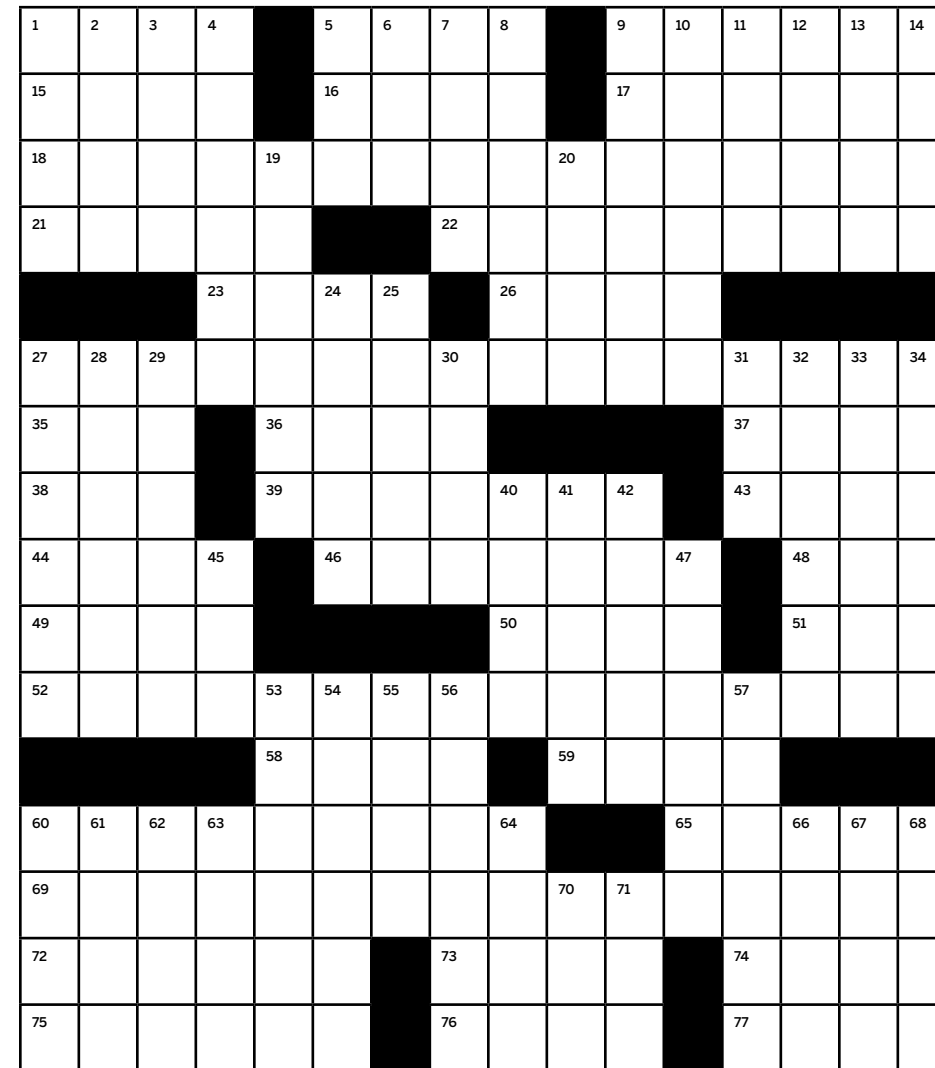
Michael S. "Mickey" Maurer, JD '67, LHD, '16

ACROSS

1. Stare open-mouthed
5. Tobacco mouthful
9. It's a toss-up
15. Deserve
16. Hacienda room
17. Weakness
18. Start of a quip
21. Easy __
22. Sweet white wines from Bordeaux
23. Low-lying area
26. Cup holders
27. Quip, part two
35. Blood-typing system
36. West African land
37. Average grades
38. Admiral's org.
39. Slyer
43. Bathroom powder
44. Appear
46. Thief
48. Sun. talk
49. Movie pooch
50. Cowboy, Autry
51. Rock's Brian
52. Quip, part three
58. Tiny bit
59. Out of port
60. Sailors' sail climbing aids
65. Lingo
69. Quip, part four
72. Steering system part
73. Olympic track gold medalist Devers
74. __ Major
75. Funds
76. Finishes
77. Explorer Ponce de __

DOWN

1. "____ life!"
2. Sounds of satisfaction
3. Get ready
4. Salad staple
5. Sin City forensic drama
6. Sci Fi movie computer name
7. "____ well that ends well."
8. Sushi spicer
9. Clan cloth
10. Consume, in a way
11. Equal
12. Mideast monarchy
13. Penalty
14. Domino nickname
19. Kingdoms
20. Medium of exchange across the pond
24. Is cockeyed
25. Brilliance
27. Wisconsin city
28. Haunt
29. Some musical groups
30. Small child
31. Halloween mo.
32. Prickly plant
33. Montana capital
34. Place in trust
40. "Othello" traitor



41. Justice Kagan
42. Leases
45. Miss West
47. Warm up
53. Shoe specification
54. Opposed
55. Imbibe
56. Come out
57. Too much talk
60. Kismet
61. __years (aged)
62. Had too much, briefly
63. Bullfight bull
64. Bridge
66. Stab
67. More or less
68. Ness operative
70. Top
71. "Happy Days" diner

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