



1820-2020

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THE BICENTENNIAL MAGAZINE

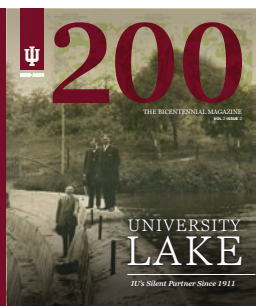
VOL 2 ISSUE 2

UNIVERSITY LAKE

IU's Silent Partner Since 1911

Greetings from IU President Michael A. McRobbie

The Bicentennial Year Begins



For 200 years, Indiana University and the state of Indiana have been united in a powerful partnership in which the citizens of the state have entrusted us with land, with resources,

and with the education of their children. We have returned that trust by building a community of scholars who contribute in transformative and innovative ways to the prosperity and progress of the state, the nation, and the world.

We are now in the midst of IU's bicentennial year, a year of celebration and pride across all IU campuses and among alumni and friends around the world. We have planned a myriad of exciting events for the coming year, including the 200 Festival, a weekend of programs and activities that will officially kick off the bicentennial celebration; special events on January 20, 2020, the 200th anniversary of the date of IU's founding; and the Bicentennial Alumni Reunion, which will be held in Indianapolis and Bloomington during the first week of June, 2020. We hope you will join us for one or more of these once-in-a-lifetime events.

For the last five years, members of the IU community have been hard at work implementing the university's *Bicentennial Strategic Plan*, which will be completed soon and which will lead IU into its next century. Much has been accomplished, including the implementation of

nationally recognized student debt reduction programs, improved program rankings, the launch of the Grand Challenges program, the introduction of engineering and architecture degrees on the Bloomington campus, the opening of new IU gateways around the globe, and the use of innovative teaching methods and online education across all of IU's campuses to bring expanded opportunities—and success—to our students. In the coming year, we will also celebrate the completion of the "For All" Bicentennial Campaign, which has the ambitious goal of raising \$3 billion by June, 2020, to help ensure IU's continued excellence in its third century.

As we prepare to embark on Indiana University's exciting next century, we are committed to strengthening the university's partnership with the people of the Hoosier state; to providing an excellent, affordable, and accessible education to the sons and daughters of Indiana and students from around the nation and world; to building on our worldwide reputation for excellence; and to bringing the university's formidable resources to bear on the greatest challenges facing the communities we serve.

Yours sincerely,

Michael A. McRobbie
President
Indiana University

A Word from Director Kelly Kish

Dear Friends of Indiana University,

As the IU Bicentennial celebratory year begins, this issue of *200: The Bicentennial Magazine* takes as a central theme a handful of unknown, untold, or perhaps, misremembered stories in the history of Indiana University. This issue includes tales about some facilities and infrastructure that are hidden in plain sight as well as stories of student, staff, and faculty members whose experiences have been omitted from the general record of IU's history.

I hope this issue encourages you to continue to reflect on IU's history and I welcome your suggestions and ideas for future magazine content.

The Bicentennial year includes events on every campus of Indiana University, in every county in the state of Indiana, and with alumni gatherings throughout the world. We hope to see you at these events throughout the year and I hope you will introduce yourself to us and share your IU story!

Cheers,

Kelly Kish, MA '02, PhD '10
Director
IU Office of the Bicentennial
Franklin Hall 200
601 E. Kirkwood Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47405
Phone: 812-855-1347
Email: iu200@iu.edu

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EDITOR

Sarah Jacobi, BA '03

DESIGNER

Jennifer L. Witzke

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THE BICENTENNIAL

Kelly Kish

CONTRIBUTORS

Doug Bauder, Director LGBTQ+ Culture Center, IU Bloomington

Bre Anne Briskey, Bicentennial Graduate Assistant, BA '18

Logan Dudley, Former Bicentennial Intern, BA '18

Meg Galasso, Information Services Librarian and Archivist, Liaison to School of Humanities & Social Sciences, IU Kokomo, MA '15, MLS '15

Jeremy Hackerd, Bicentennial Project Manager, BA '03, MA '06

Eleanor Kaverman, Bicentennial Graduate Assistant, BA '18

Dina Kellams, Director, IU Libraries University Archives, BA '98, MLS '01

Stephen Towne, Associate University Archivist, IUPUI, MA '85

Jessie Riddle, Graduate Student, IU Bloomington, MA '15

Andrew Rhoda, Curator of Puzzles of the Jerry Slocum Mechanical Puzzle Collection, Lilly Library, MA '06, MLS '08

Carrie Schwier, Outreach and Public Services, IU Archives, MA '06; MLS '08

Mary Ann Wynkoop, Director Emerita, American Studies Program, University of Missouri Kansas City, PhD '92

OFFICE OF THE BICENTENNIAL

Franklin Hall 200

601 E. Kirkwood Avenue

Bloomington, IN 47405

Telephone: 812-855-1347

Email: iu200@iu.edu

Website: 200.iu.edu



ASK AN ARCHIVIST



Carrie Schwier, IU Bloomington

By **CARRIE SCHWIER, MA '06, MLS '08**

Q: We always hear about famous IU alumni, but does the University Archives have any stories about everyday alumni that are particularly noteworthy?

A: I love all the stories of everyday individuals (students, faculty, and alumni) that you can find within our collection—I am a firm believer that fame, accomplishments, and money are not what make an individual's story worth preserving. Each person who walked through this campus has a unique story.

For example, one of my favorites is the story of Viennese Jewish Refugee Charlotte (Lotte)

Lederer Freeland (BA 1942). Born in Zistersdorf, Austria in 1919, Charlotte Lederer escaped to the United States to continue her education in safety following the Nazi occupation of Vienna. The recipient of one of three refugee scholarships from the Indiana University Board of Trustees that covered her tuition in full, she enrolled at Indiana

University that fall while student organizations such as the Student Refugee Committee organized benefit dances and raffles to cover her room and board. While at Indiana University, Charlotte met and subsequently married fellow



student Hugh Grant Freeland on April 24, 1941. The pair graduated in May 1942; Charlotte with a BA in psychology and Hugh with his Bachelor of Laws degree. On January 21, 1944 she became a naturalized United States citizen. By that point Lt. Hugh G. Freeland of the US Naval Reserve was stationed in the Pacific, and she had relocated to Washington D.C. in 1945 where she was working as a Classification Analyst in the Personnel Division of the Office of the Secretary of War in the Pentagon. Within five years Charlotte went from entering this country as a refugee to working in the Pentagon for the war effort—I love that! Following the war the couple moved to Beaumont, Texas where Charlotte taught German at a Beaumont high school and Hugh began a law practice specializing in corporate law.

Q: Is there a collection that you find the most interesting?

A: Because of my art background, I have a soft spot for our collection of architectural drawings which document the built environment of the Bloomington campus. In particular, I love the project design proposals which often differ quite significantly from the final product, or document something that never happened at all. For example, we have at least 20 different designs for the Sample Gates which span nearly 100 years, drawings of the Herman B Wells Library with lots of windows, and plans for the Frances Morgan Swain Student Building which called for separate buildings for men and women.

Q: What is the weirdest question you've received?

A: A student in one of my classes once was interested in finding primary sources on Bigfoot — those aren't common! While my first instinct was to redirect him to another topic, it turned out there are some collected Bigfoot legends in our Folklore Collection. Obviously these weren't first person accounts of the sightings of Bigfoot, but they were interesting collected variants of a common legend!

Q: What sorts of new initiatives are happening at the Archives?

A: Over the last two-three years, we've been really working to integrate primary sources from the IU Archives into campus curricula.



We collaborate extensively with teaching faculty to brainstorm about strengths in our collections that mirror their course content, plan instruction sessions at the IU Archives, and consult on assignment design. At this point we are serving nearly 30 different departments from across campus including Anthropology, Art History, Business, Central Eurasian Studies, Education, English, History, and Gender Studies to name just a few. These partnerships can take a variety of forms depending upon the department and the goals of the course—fine arts students use sketches and photographs to draw inspiration for the creation of new art; education students integrate documentation about local marginalized communities into plans for their future social studies classrooms; folklore students apply knowledge they've learned about common urban legends to local variants collected by IU students; and Media School students utilize their research on the history of journalism on campus to produce podcasts. The most rewarding part of this work is watching undergraduates apply their own unique knowledge to our collections and then creating new knowledge from that exposure.

Left: Charlotte (Lederer) Freeland, Arbutus 1942.
Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0023560

Above, top: Concept drawing for the Sample Gates, Eggers and Higgins (architects), A.R. Jimenez (artist), 1967. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0031775

Above, bottom: The Sample Gates as they appear today. Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0021003



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

BEFORE AND AFTER

IU Kokomo Kelley Student Center

By **MEG GALASSO, MA '15, MLS '15**

Upon the dedication of the Kelley Student Center in 1989, IU President Thomas Ehrlich described the new space as “a creative environment for the community of friendship, the challenge of intellectual achievement, and the shared joy of learning.” Named for Hoosier philanthropist E.W. “Ed” Kelley, the building became a gathering place for students and the community on campus. The center also brought together in one place the bookstore, cafeteria, and student services offices to provide convenient access for commuting students.

In the 30 years since it first opened, the Kelley Student Center has truly become the heart of campus, hosting career fairs, community performances, and IU Day celebrations. Students can be found eating lunch, watching livestreams of Cougars games on the IQ-Wall, and visiting the recently renovated Office of Student Success and Advising. The space is also home to the KEYpad, a collaborative workspace for those engaged in KEY (Kokomo Experience and You) projects on campus, in the community, and abroad.

BEFORE:

Kelley Student Center, 1989. Photo courtesy of IU Kokomo Archives, KP0000638

AFTER:

Kelley Student Center, 2019. Courtesy of Meg Galasso





INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BICENTENNIAL

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MYTHS OF IU

A Legend with Strong Foundations

BLOOMINGTON'S SINKING LIBRARY

Have you heard the one about the library sinking?

There is a popular myth which has been circulating for over 40 years on the IU Bloomington campus—the main library is steadily sinking a few inches each year due to the weight of all of the books inside of it.

BUT IS IT TRUE?

TRUE OR FALSE?

By **JESSIE RIDDLE, MA '15**

The Main Library (rededicated as the Herman B Wells Library in 2005) was dedicated in October of 1970, and almost since the building's construction was announced, rumors questioning its ability to bear the weight of the books it contains (currently 4.6 million volumes) have persisted.

The first known account of the legend of the sinking library was reported in a March 9, 1968 issue of the *Indiana Daily Student*, where, as with every account since then, the rumors were strongly refuted by those involved.

The article included a response from Joseph Hawkins, the building project manager: "I heard a rumor last week that the New Library was supposed to be sinking into the ground. It's impossible. The building is sitting on solid rock. Last summer about 14,000 cubic yards of stone were removed so we could start construction. I don't see how the building could possibly be sinking."

Despite Hawkins' early rebuttal of the idea, alumni and visitors have continued to share the story. University tour guides often tell the legend to visitors and on student tours; it also appears on many websites and blogs about IU and Bloomington.

And, in 2015, the myth was shared as an April Fools' Day joke by IU Bloomington's Twitter account.

It appears that the consistent denial of the legend is relatively unimportant compared to what makes it compelling for those who repeat it.

In a 1996 interview, student Julie Smith said, "Come to think of it, I can't even remember how I heard this story. Maybe it's not true at all, but it's definitely something the older students pass onto the freshman to keep it alive."

Similar legends have been told about libraries across the country—mostly universi-

ty libraries, although some public institutions have also been associated with "that sinking feeling." It's not clear exactly when or why these legends started. Snopes.com, a website developed as "the definitive Internet reference source for urban legends, folklore, myths, rumors, and misinformation," reported accounts of similar narratives going back to the late 1970s, but the Wells legend was first reported almost a decade earlier, suggesting the story is older than initially thought.

Despite the widespread nature of the legend, there are only two verified accounts of a sinking library, neither of which was due to the unexpected weight of the books. The first was in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, where a library was built in 1977 on top of a cemetery and proceeded to sink. The second was the Babbidge Library at the University of Connecticut, built in 1978, which began to collapse internally due to people involved in the construction cutting costs by watering down the concrete. While these events may have reinforced fears about libraries sinking into the ground, they happened after the IU story had become popular, so it's unlikely they are responsible for the legend's staying power.

Some have suggested that the Sinking Library is part of a larger category of narratives about "the architect/engineer's blunder," a tale type with a much longer history. These "blunder" narratives are presumed to provide the teller and audience an enjoyable sense of superiority over the supposed expert who makes an easily avoided mistake. This may also be true in the case of the sinking library legend, but folklorists and other collectors have suggested additional possibilities for why this version of the story has such staying power. There are other types of legends about universities' follies with buildings, suggesting that the library legend may result from a frustration with university bureaucracy and an expectation that big institutions make silly mistakes. Other theories include that the

CHRONOLOGY OF IU BLOOMINGTON LIBRARY BUILDINGS

1890

Library Hall constructed.

1894

Library Hall is renamed Maxwell Hall.

1907

Second Library Building completed.

1926

Eastern wing added to Second Library Building.

1969

Main Library building is completed.

1972

Second Library Building renovated as Student Services Building.

1988

Student Services Building is renamed Joseph Amos Franklin Hall.

2005

Main Library renamed in honor of former President and University Chancellor Herman B Wells.

building sinking under the weight of the books acts as a metaphor for the crushing weight of the knowledge students are expected to absorb and retain. In the case of the Wells Library, not only do the rumors about it sinking under the weight of its books predate both recorded cases of sinking libraries, they predate the building's dedication. Despite the more than 40 years of project managers and university representatives denying the claims, and the lack of actual accounts of sinking libraries, the legend has persisted and maintained its relevance to this day.

FACING: Wells Library in 2018. Courtesy of IU Communications





HIDDEN IU

When Did Classes Begin at INDIANA UNIVERSITY?

By JEREMY HACKERD, BA '03, MA '06

What are some of the most important years that you associate with Indiana University? Many people know that IU was founded in 1820. It's the year that appears on lots of IU apparel and on the university seal. Most IU basketball fans can easily recite the years in which the men's team won national championships. Many people remember the year that they graduated. Now, take a moment and try to guess the year that classes began at IU.

Don't feel bad if you are not sure. For almost a century, IU historians didn't know either.

The exact date that classes began at Indiana University has long puzzled historians. Due to fires at IU in 1854 and 1883, documents that recorded the exact date that classes were first offered were destroyed, leaving historians to piece together clues to determine when exactly Indiana University began carrying out a key element of its mission—education. Historians believe that classes either began on May 1, 1824 or April 3, 1825.

There was hope in the 1980s that IU had definitively settled on the date. University Archives found a report that IU Trustee David A. Maxwell submitted to the Indiana General Assembly in January 1828 which stated that “The Seminary has now been in existence for three years and an half, and the present session which will end against the first of May next [1828], will complete four years.” Based on this report, the Board of Trustees voted to recognize May 1, 1824 as the date that classes began at IU.

Alright, case closed . . . or maybe not.

Upon closer inspection, Maxwell's report only verifies that May 1, 1828 would mark four years of the school's existence. People just assumed this meant classes began exactly four year earlier.

So, if this piece of evidence was not sufficient to confirm the date, what would be? Fires destroyed the best pieces of evidence—university records! What other primary sources could shed light on this? Thankfully, newspaper articles, public records, and church records from the 1820s can help us fill in the details.

Notices about classes issued by the Board of Trustees in 1825 and 1826 are particularly illuminating. These notices appeared in the *Indiana Gazette* and *The Western Sun* from January-April 1825 and stated “The Trustees of this institution are authorized to inform the public that the Seminary buildings are now in a state of preparation and will be ready for the reception of Students by the first Monday of April next; at which time the first



In 2011, the Indiana Historical Bureau installed a historical marker to commemorate the State Seminary in Bloomington's Seminary Park. Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Bureau

session will commence under the superintendence of the Rev'd Bainard [sic] R. Hall, whom the trustees have engaged as a teacher."

The wording of the notice certainly makes it seem like the Board of Trustees is notifying the public that the first session of the school to ever occur would be on the first Monday of April 1825. The first Monday of April 1825 was the 4th, one day later than when many historians thought the first class may have occurred.

Notices issued by the Board of Trustees in fall 1825 and spring 1826 support the idea that classes began in 1825. Beginning on September 16, 1825, the Board issued notices that stated, "The second session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 23rd day of October next." The words "of this institution" are critical. Given that previous notices documented a session beginning in April 1825, it is impossible for classes to have started in 1824 and for the notices for the spring and fall sessions to be correct.

In the April 1, 1826 issue of the *Indiana Gazette*, the notice for the spring 1826 session states, "The Spring session of the State Seminary of Indiana For [sic] the second year will commence on Monday the first day of May next." At this time, the school year consisted of two sessions—spring and fall. This notice clearly states that the May session in 1826 would be the first session for the "second year." Since earlier notices documented spring and fall sessions in 1825, the combined meaning of these notices indicates that classes had to begin in 1825, not 1824. Interestingly, historians have yet to locate any notices from 1824 that announce any classes.

So local records have helped solved some of the mystery. But what about the man who taught these classes?

Enter Baynard Rush Hall, IU's first faculty member.

Was Hall even in Indiana in May 1824? The answer is no. Hall was born in Pennsylvania circa 1800 and graduated from the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1823. The Philadelphia Presbytery licensed Hall as a minister on October 22, 1823 and he remained there to work for the church.



Baynard Rush Hall. This image was scanned from the frontispiece of *The New Purchase, or, Seven and a Half Years in the Far West* by Robert Carlton, Esq. Courtesy of IU Archives, P0021080



Tragically, it is burial records which show that Hall was still in Philadelphia in February 1824. The records of the Second Presbyterian Church show the burial of his two children, a daughter and a son, who sadly succumbed to measles at a young age. Furthermore, Hall was still in Philadelphia on April 22, 1824 when he and other ministers made "satisfactory reports considering their labours during the last six months" to the Presbytery.

If classes did start at the seminary on May 1, 1824, did Hall leave immediately for Bloomington with only nine days to make the trek? Keep in mind that early 19th-century modes of transportation would not have made such rapid movement from Philadelphia to Bloomington possible. Hall's journey occurred before railroads and highways connected the country. Instead he had to rely on wagons on unpaved muddy roads, horses, and boats.

Records created by Hall's fellow Presbyterian ministers hint at when Hall really arrived in Indiana. Reverend John M. Dickey's *A Brief History of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Indiana*, which was published in 1828, notes the following, "In the summer of 1824, Messrs. George Bush, Baynary [*sic*] R. Hall and Alexander Williamson, all from the Theological Seminary of Princeton, came to the state." Interestingly, Hall did not formally cut ties to the Philadelphia Presbytery until November 10, 1824, when he wrote a letter requesting dismissal from that church. The Board of Trustees first issued notices about classes starting at the State Seminary just two months after Hall sent this letter.

Given the published notices and Hall's personal history, classes actually began at IU on April 4, 1825. So the mystery is finally solved, more than a century later.

State Seminary of Indiana Notice,
Vincennes Western Sun and General
Advertiser, February 18, 1825.

STATE SEMINARY OF INDIANA. NOTICE.

THE Trustees of this institution are authorized to inform the public that the Seminary buildings are now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for the reception of Students by the first Monday of April next; at which time the first session will commence under the superintendence of the Rev'd. BAYNARD R. HALL, whom the trustees have engaged as a teacher. Mr. Hall is a gentleman, whose classical attainments are perhaps not inferior to any in the western country; and whose acquaintance with the most approved methods of instruction in some of the best universities in the U. States, and whose morals, manners, and address, render him every way qualified to give dignity and character to the institution.

There will be two sessions of five months, in the year.

The admission fee for each scholar at the commencement of every session will be two dollars and fifty cents, making the expense of tuition for a year the sum of five dollars.

Good boarding can be had in respectable families, either in town, or country, at convenient distances, and on moderate terms, not exceeding \$1 25 cents per week.

The institution will for the present be strictly classical, and each scholar will be required to furnish himself with a supply of classical books, of which the following are recommended, and will be needed from term to term.

Ross's Latin Grammar, latest edition.
Colloquies of Cordierus, Latin.
Selectae e Veteri, do.
Selectae e Profanis, do.
Caesar, do do.
Virgil, and Mairs' introduction, do.
Valpy's Grammar—latest edition, Greek.
Testament, do.
Graeca minora, do do.

None of these books are to be accompanied with an English translation, but this remark is not intended to extend to such editions as have come in English; which indeed for beginners are preferable.

The choice of Lexicons in either language is left discretionary with the student: Ainsworth's in Latin and Schrevelius' in Greek, are however recommended. Other books than these specified, as progress in the languages is made, will hereafter be necessary; but these only at present need be procured. The whole number of students according to the different degrees of improvement, will be distributed into several classes in which the books just enumerated are to be employed.

The Seminary buildings are erected on an elevated situation, affording a broad some view of Bloomington the county seat of Monroe county, and also a commanding prospect of the adjacent country which is along their pleasant and well calculated for rural retreats; and as it regards the healthiness of its situation, we hazard nothing in the assertion, that it cannot be excelled by any in the western country.

J. SHUA O. HOWE.
JOHN KET HAM.
JONATHAN NICHOLS.
SAMUEL DODDS.
WILLIAM LOWE,
D. H. MAXWELL.
Trustees.

Bloomington, Jan. 7 1825.

A 1968 aerial view of the IPFW campus, showing the Education Building (later renamed Kettler Hall) and the Physical Plant building. On the west side of the St. Joseph River is the McKay farm (upper left). Photo courtesy of Purdue University Fort Wayne Archives, 30000094598079



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INDIANA UNIVERSITY *in Fort Wayne*

By BRE ANNE BRISKEY, BA '18

Indiana University has provided higher education opportunities for northeast Indiana in Fort Wayne since 1917. Long before its current configuration as IU Fort Wayne, IU first came to the area in the form of the extension division to respond to the community's increasing needs for higher education opportunities. The IU Fort Wayne Extension Center opened on September 24, 1917 with 142 students enrolled in twelve courses scattered throughout Fort Wayne. Under the guidance of Floyd R. Neff, an IU graduate and the center's director for more than 30 years, the extension center expanded; by 1931 the extension center offered 73 classes with 580 students enrolled in coursework. Initially housed on the third floor of the courthouse, the center relocated to 1120 South Barr Street, the former Lutheran institute, in 1939.

The onset of World War II created an urgent need for wartime courses in engineering and assembly line improvements. While IU offered a variety of courses, these were primarily in the arts and sciences, such as English, philosophy and zoology. In Fort Wayne, Purdue stepped up to augment IU's

offerings in 1941 when it began to offer technical courses, which included industrial engineering, fundamentals of engineering, and precision measurements in the machine industry. Purdue's courses neatly complemented IU's course offerings.

This structure served the community well for about 15 years, but over time community members questioned the practicality of two extension centers located so close to one another; only an alley physically separated the two centers. Why should the two universities compete against each another for students when they could work together instead? Two community members decided to do something about this: Walter E. Helmke and Alfred W. Kettler.

Helmke and Kettler were known for their dedication and commitment in serving their respective universities as well as the larger Fort Wayne community and can be credited with the creation of IPFW (Indiana University Purdue University Fort Wayne). Together, they made this joint education venture a reality. Walter E. Helmke attended IU and graduated from the IU School of Law in 1925. After graduating, he returned to

Fort Wayne, becoming a prominent lawyer and active alumnus as well as an IU trustee.

However, Helmke wanted to do something more for IU.

Like Helmke, Alfred W. Kettler was known for his devotion to serving his university and community. Kettler attended Purdue University, graduating in 1915 with a degree in civil engineering. Returning to Fort Wayne, Kettler, served his community and alma mater; he became a trustee for Purdue and worked as a commissioner for the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Board. While working in his office one day, Kettler looked outside and noticed the close proximity of the IU and Purdue extension centers and imagined these two universities operating as one unit in Fort Wayne. Inspired by this idea, he went to his fellow civic leaders—Helmke, Floyd R. Neff, and Walter W. Walb—to discuss this plan, which they in turn supported.

Working together with Helmke, the group drafted a proposal for one joint campus and brought it to their respective Boards of Trustees. When both boards met in Chicago in 1957 to discuss the proposal, they decided to make this dream a reality. To support this endeavor, the state of Indiana and the Allen County Commissioners transferred over 160 acres of land to the IU and Purdue Boards of Trustees to house the new center.

On October 18, 1961, ground was broken, both literally and figuratively, when IU President Elvis Stahr and Purdue President Frederick Hovde used a specially made two-handled shovel to symbolically move

IU Fort Wayne, 2017. Courtesy of IU Communications





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dirt during the groundbreaking ceremony. After three years of construction, both centers moved to the new location, which IU designated as a regional campus in 1964, when the campus's first building, the Education Building, was opened. The joint campus commencement was held on June 6, 1968 at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in Fort Wayne where over 100 graduates received degrees.

To honor Helmke and Kettler for their instrumental roles in the creation of IPFW, each were awarded honorary degrees by their respective institutions. Both men also had buildings named in their honor. In 1973, the Education Building was renamed Alfred W. Kettler Hall and in 1977, the new library was named the Walter E. Helmke Library.

Initially co-managed by both Boards of Trustees, a committee was organized in 1973 to decide which university should manage IPFW to ensure things ran smoothly. A few years earlier, in 1969, IU and Purdue merged their Indianapolis campuses under IU management to form IUPUI. At that time, it was agreed that Purdue should eventually manage the Fort Wayne campus. Starting off by taking financial control, Pur-

This photo, which was taken in 1947, shows the building at 1120 South Barr Street which was the site of Indiana University's Fort Wayne Center from 1939-1964. Courtesy of Purdue University Fort Wayne



This alley off Barr Street separates the two buildings that housed the Indiana University Fort Wayne Center on the left and the Purdue University Fort Wayne Campus on the right. Courtesy of Purdue University Fort Wayne

due later took complete administrative control of the campus.

The Fort Wayne community criticized these changes, as they felt that IU was diminishing its role in the metropolitan area. When faced with this criticism, IU President John Ryan stated that "since 1974 Indiana and Purdue Universities have operated a single administrative support structure for the separate academic operations of each university under an agreement...effective, both for Indiana programs and Purdue programs."

Over the next several decades, IU modified its presence in Fort Wayne to better suit the needs of the community. When the Indiana government found that Northeast Indiana had an extensive gap between degrees awarded and a growing need for medical professionals in 2016, IU met this growing need by focusing solely on the health sciences and medical education programs. Although this change of focus was not universally supported in the commu-

nity, this latest evolution of higher education in Fort Wayne began on July 1, 2018, with the separation of IPFW into two separate yet co-located institutions: Indiana University Fort Wayne and Purdue University Fort Wayne.

IU Fort Wayne currently offers IU's only Bachelor of Science degree in medical imaging and radiologic sciences. With plans to increase the medical education offerings in Fort Wayne, IU has committed to maintaining its presence in northeast Indiana and to prioritizing needs for high-quality healthcare training that will continue to improve the lives of the greater Fort Wayne community.

In 1962, IU President Elvis J. Stahr and Purdue University President Frederick Howde use a unique two-handed shovel to break ground for the combined Indiana University and Purdue University campus in Fort Wayne. Watching are Dean of IU Fort Wayne Ralph Broyles, and Dean of Purdue Fort Wayne Robert L. Ewigleben. Photo courtesy of Purdue University Fort Wayne Archives





IU Football,

Preston E. Eagleson,

and the 1885 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

IU Football Team 1895 (Front Row, L to R) William Stoops Coleman ?, Preston Emmanuel Eagleson (first African-American on an IU athletic team), Edgar Allen Binford, Oscar Butler Perry, and William David Youtsler. (Second Row, L to R, beginning with player with arms crossed) Emmett Forest Branch, Horace G. Hardy ?, Frank C. Stevenson or Nathaniel W. Stevenson ? (with cane), Major Winston Menzies (holding ball), Captain Newsom (suit and tie), Lee F. Hunt, and Daniel Walter Sheek ("I" sweater and nose guard). (Third Row, L to R) Roy Dee Keehn ? (leaning over E.F. Branch), Carl Elbert Endicott (behind the right shoulder of Stevenson), George Marlin Cook (behind Stevenson and Menzies), Wiles Robert Hunter, Arlie Roy Williams or Henry C. Williams ? (wearing "IU" sweater with "U" just visible behind the head of L.F. Hunt), and Charles Otis Signs. (Back Row, L to R) Raymond D. Thompson, Emmett Orlando King, Fred Eugene Ferguson, Alpheus Wilberforce Moon, Herbert Valodin Barbour, Frank Wayne Ray (with bandaged head), John Clark Hubbard, and Edwin C. Crampton or Crompton *Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0023474*



By DINA KELLAMS, BA '98, MLS '01

The Eagleson name is familiar to many at Indiana University

and in

Monroe County, as the prominent African American family is riddled with “firsts” and other high-level achievements, dating back to patriarch Halson V. Eagleson, Sr., a successful barber in town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Today’s story turns to Halson’s son Preston, born in Mitchell, Indiana, in 1876.

During his earliest years, Preston’s family moved around throughout southern Indiana and St. Louis. According to one source, the family settled in Indianapolis about the time he was to enter high school but “his father needed his services” and as a result, Preston worked for a year in the print office of *The World*, an Indianapolis-based African American newspaper. He then went on to work for the Griffith Brothers, a wholesale millinery firm in Indianapolis before finally entering high school in 1889 when his family settled in Bloomington. At just 16 years old, Preston graduated second in his class from Bloomington High School in 1892.

Preston enrolled at Indiana University, entering as a freshman that fall. A skilled athlete, he became the first African American to participate in intercollegiate athletics at IU when he joined the football team as a freshman. Newspaper accounts identified the young player as a standout on the field and Eagleson continued as a major force on the team for the remainder of his undergraduate career.

When Preston began at IU, there were only 10 years between him and IU’s first known African American student, Harvey Young, who entered in 1882. However, Indiana University still had not seen an African American graduate from the institution. While Eagleson was not the lone person of color on campus, his presence may have drawn some attention from the all-white faculty and predominantly white student body. There is no evidence, however, that he faced any sort of prejudice on campus or from his teammates on the gridiron, but the same cannot be said of the team’s road trips.

In October 1893, the Hoosiers traveled north where they were scheduled to face off against Butler University. According to newspaper accounts, everything that could go wrong with this trip and game did. To start with, Butler did not greet the Hoosiers at the train station and the team had to find their own way to their overnight accommodations. Butler, in charge of said accommodations, reportedly put the IU men up in a “second class hotel.” The day of the game, the hosts did not arrange for a hackney (a horse-drawn carriage that served as a taxi) so the players had to take a streetcar that dropped them a great distance from the field, necessitating a long walk with equipment in tow. And, of the game itself, the *Indiana Student* (known today as the *Indiana Daily Student*) reported:

“...The crowd hooted and jeered at the I.U. players, shouted ‘kill the [expletive]’ at Eagleson, and gayed [i.e., mocked] those spectators who were wearing I.U. colors. The umpire, Joss, favored Butler and the time-keeper, Griffith, stretched one minute into three when at the last of the first half Butler was about to make a touch down. In addition Griffith tried to trip Gas at one time when Butler was about to make a play. Butler began the “slugging” by some one hitting Eagleson and so it went. The Butler team did superior playing and could have won the game without some of their disgraceful doing but that was not sufficient...Taken all around the members of the team are very much incensed at their treatment on this trip and is sufficient to say that the affair has not increased the friendliness between the two institutions.”

AGAINST THE COLORED PLAYER.

Two Hotels at Crawfordsville Refused to Take in an I. U. Man.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 29.—There is much indignation over the refusal of the two leading hotels of Crawfordsville to make room for Preston Eagleson, the young colored man on the Indiana University football team. One of the places had promised to entertain the club, but on their arrival Saturday refused to do so unless they would dismiss the colored boy. This they refused to do, and they went to another place, which also refused, but a stopping place was finally found. The father of the young man lives here, and is arranging to bring suit against both places under the civil rights law.

The student paper wrapped up the article with a note that the Indianapolis newspapers did not cover one bit of this mistreatment and reported favorably on Butler’s game against the Hoosiers. While there was mention of IU potentially challenging Butler to an exhibition game in Bloomington, it does not appear that it occurred and there seems to have been no other response to the team’s mistreatment, aside from a deliberate mention of how well DePauw conducted themselves in the next and final game of the season.

Eagleson’s race, sadly, became an issue once again the following year with dramatic results. On October 30, 1894, the *Indianapolis Journal* published this headline:

“AGAINST THE COLORED PLAYER: Two Hotels in Crawfordsville Refused to Take in an I.U. Man”

Indeed, when the IU football team traveled north to take on Wabash College, the proprietor of the Nutt House, upon learning one player was black, would not accommodate the team unless they agreed to dismiss Eagleson. His request was met with refusal and the group went to another inn, where they were met with the same response. The third innkeeper, however, welcomed the entire team and they found board and lodging for the night. The incident, however, infuriated Eagleson’s father, Halson, and the next day the newspaper reported Halson planned to sue the two unaccommodating hotels under Indiana’s Civil Rights Act.



IU Football Team, 1893.

Photo courtesy of IU Archives, P0056918

FACING: Article from 1894 October 30 Indianapolis Journal p2

In 1885, Indiana passed a Civil Rights Act that stated all persons were “entitled to the full and equal enjoyments of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating-houses, barbershops, public conveyances on land and water, theaters, and all other places of public accommodations and amusement.” The Act also held that race should not disqualify Indiana citizens from serving on juries and laid out punishment for violation of either section: up to \$100 fine and/or up to 30 days in jail.

Preston’s father apparently did not know about the monetary limit, as the newspapers reported he intended to sue both parties for \$5,000. Inexplicably, later reports dropped any mention of the second inn and ultimately, it was only the Nutt House and owner J.B. Fruchey named in the suit filed December 12, 1894.

In its coverage, Crawfordsville’s *Daily Journal* was not kind to Eagleson. Although tucked within the paper, it ran headlines such as “THE NUTT HOUSE SUED: Eagleson, the Ethiopian Pig Skin Pusher, Wants Bullion Balm For His Wounded Feelings” and the article therein noting that Eagleson’s color was a “bright shade of mahogany [sic].” The same story continued with, “Eagleson originally intended to sue for \$5,000, but came down a

few notches when his attorneys informed him that he could only recover \$100 under the Civil Rights law.”

The case was heard in the Montgomery County circuit court on January 29, 1895. The *Crawfordsville Journal* was on site to report to its readers. In their summary of the situation, the reporter states that innkeeper Fruchey had “agreed to allow Eagleson all the best the house had except the privilege of eating in the dining room. This, they said, they could not do, as their white patrons, traveling men, vigorously objected to eating in the room with a negro and threatened to leave if he was brought in.” At the Sherman House, where the Indiana eleven ultimately stayed, the *Daily Journal* remarked that Eagleson was “received with open arms and a sunny smile by Mine Host Nolan, who is out for coin rather than pink and white etiquette.”

The jury deliberated throughout the night. On the first ballot, nine voted for Eagleson, three for the defendant. By the fourth ballot it was unanimous for the plaintiff but then there were deliberations over the damages. Eight jurors voted to award Preston the full \$100 allowed, while the paper identifies two jurors, Messrs. Allen Robinson and Sam Long, who voted for one cent. Eventually they came to a compromise of \$50, equivalent to just over \$1500 today. Fruchey

reported immediately that he planned to appeal. In March 1896 the case was reviewed in the Appellate Court of Indiana but the court affirmed the decision for Eagleson.

There were no other known incidents during Preston’s time at Indiana University. He continued as a leader on the football field and also proved himself an outstanding orator. During his junior year Eagleson won the right to represent Indiana University at the State Oratorical Contest, the first African American to appear at the contest. There, he came in fourth place with his original address on Abraham Lincoln. Preston earned his bachelor’s in philosophy in 1896, graduating one year after Marcellus Neal, IU’s first African American graduate. He immediately began work on his graduate degree and through periodic enrollments, in 1906 he became the first African American at IU to earn an advanced degree with an MA in philosophy.

Preston married Sarah “Ollie” Wilson in Owen County in 1897. The couple had three children, though they lost one son in infancy, a victim of the flu. Despite earlier newspaper reports that Eagleson aspired to become a lawyer, he became a teacher, moving around between St. Louis, Indianapolis, and South-Central Indiana. At one point, Eagleson even taught at Indianapolis Public School #19, where fellow black IU alumnus Marcellus Neal was principal.

Eagleson’s life ended tragically young and he died at home in 1911 at the age of 35. Of his death, the Bloomington *Daily Telephone* noted he had been in poor health for years and had sought treatment in both Indianapolis and Madison before coming home for his final months.

Many thanks to Cindy Dabney, Outreach Services Librarian at the Jerome Hall Law Library within the Maurer School of Law, for her assistance in locating—and explaining—19th century cases and laws.

On this day, IUPUI intercollegiate athletics began.

March 6, 1971

The Beginnings of Intercollegiate Sports *at* IUPUI

By **STEPHEN TOWNE, MA '85**

The origin of intercollegiate sports competition at IUPUI was inauspicious and emerged out of the need for a last-minute replacement to play in a four-team collegiate tournament of Indiana University regional campuses. From this humble start the great Jaguars legacy grew.

The 1969 merger of Purdue and Indiana University extension campuses in the state capital brought together academic units spread all over Indianapolis. IUPUI had seven locations in the city, and while early administrators worked to consolidate disparate parts as quickly as possible onto the near-west-side campus, real unity did not yet exist within the university. This separation was shown by the fact that the “Downtown Campus” of IUPUI—the undergraduate arts and sciences programs housed in buildings on Delaware Street and east Michigan Street prior to the completion of Cavanaugh and Lecture Halls and the “Blake Street Library”—had its own intramural men’s basketball competition. An IUPUI-wide intramural program had been established by IUPUI’s head of intramural sports, Normal College instructor P. Nicholas (“Nick”) Kellum. The IUPUI competition was

open to all and featured teams from the Schools of Medicine, Law, Dentistry, the 38th Street campus, as well as from the Normal College (later the School of Physical Education). Faculty and staff members also fielded teams. In January 1971, a team from the Normal College won the IUPUI intramural tournament.

At this time, with the blessing of the president’s office in Bloomington, the various regional campuses in the IU system began to test the intercollegiate-athletics waters. Several campuses established men’s basketball teams and competed with other schools around the state and region. In 1970-1971, the Indiana University Kokomo men’s team compiled an enviable record in games against other IU regional schools, Purdue’s regional campuses, the Indiana State University Evansville team, and even the Grissom Air Force base team. IUK announced it would host a four-team IU-regional campus tournament on March 6, 1971, to feature IUK, IUPU Fort Wayne, IU Southeast, and IU South Bend. But IU South Bend bowed out of the tournament at the last minute.

IUPUI came to the rescue.

As intramurals director, Nick Kellum was the closest thing IUPUI had to an athletics director. He enlisted the Normal College squad that won the IUPUI intramural tournament to replace the IU South Bend team in the Kokomo invitational tournament. Kellum appointed himself coach for the team, with Normal College Professor Dr. Rudolph R. Schreiber listed in the tournament program as “Rep.” The program and the IUK student newspaper both identified the team as the Normal College team, which had no other team name.

The first matchup that Saturday began at 12:30pm in a high-school gym and pitted IUK against the IUPUI Normal College players. The contest between an IUK “Little Red” team that had won nineteen games and lost just four so far in their season against a pick-up squad was lopsided. The hosts quickly outplayed the visitors. The halftime score was 56 to 32; at the final buzzer it was IUK 114, IUPUI 75. According to the (unnamed) writer for the IUK student newspaper, *The Student Voice*, the Normal College players were “small but husky.” The leading IUPUI player was Shelton

Oakes, “who muscled his way for twenty points and 11 rebounds... He didn’t get much help from anyone else though and that was the story of the game.” The IUK coach used his bench extensively, “substituting platoon style, five a side.”

After a few hours of rest, the IUPUI squad played its second game of the day against IUPU Fort Wayne, the losers of a first-round match-up against IU Southeast. The 6:30pm tip-off saw IUPUI prevail in overtime over the Mastodons 82-79. The IUPUI players thus took home the third-place trophy.

The Normal College players who constituted the IUPUI team were: Mike Carr, Ralph Scott, Craig Marshall, Steve Davis, Shelton Oakes, Joe Lentz, Ron Foley, Joe Stewart, Tom Steele, John Schrock, Jeff Vessely, Dave Younce, Tom Fox, and Chris Lawrie. Jeff Vessely later joined the faculty of the School of Physical Education and Tourism Management and served as a Department Chair and Dean.

This competition completely escaped the notice of the two student newspapers at IUPUI, *Onomatopoeia* of the “Downtown Campus” and the 38th Street campus’s *Component*. Partly for this reason, little is known about IUPUI’s participation in the IUK tournament and the origins of IUPUI intercollegiate competition.

From these humble roots the IUPUI athletic program developed. Programs for men and women soon began. IUPUI joined the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), later switching to the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) Division II and still later NCAA Division I. Starting out by fielding an unnamed team, IUPUI players later were known as the Metros, and later still the Jaguars.

We extend many thanks to Meg Galasso, archivist at IU Kokomo, for sharing records about the 1971 tournament that saw the beginning of Jaguar history.

Read more about important days in IUPUI history here: <https://www.ulib.iupui.edu/special/blog>

Text courtesy of IUPUI Ruth Lilly Special Collections & Archives.

TIRMENSTEIN’S TOADS

The annals of Indiana basketball are rich with storied contests and of heroic determination to prevail against all odds. But speaking of odd[itie]s reminds us of a curious incident that occurred one night in Indianapolis.

The women of the Indiana University School of Nursing in Indianapolis have long been avid basketball players. Their Ball Residence Hall, for several decades the home for many student nurses, contains a basketball court. For years, students of the school fielded basketball teams and competed against other nursing school teams. Their big game each year was against a team of student nurses from Tennessee.

In January 1970, in preparation for the students’ trip to Tennessee, faculty and staff of IUPUI planned a fundraiser game to help defray travel costs. The School of Nursing’s warm-up opponents on this occasion were “Tirmenstein’s Toads,” a group of IUPUI faculty and staff who competed in campus intramural tournaments. The team got their name from Robert Tirmenstein, who was then IUPUI comptroller and team “mascot.” Oh, did we mention that the Toads were men?

Before the game, Tirmenstein’s Toads donned colorful skirts and beribboned mops for tresses to play the nursing students. Who prevailed in this monumental match? The annals are silent. We can be certain that the fundraiser attracted a crowd and a good time was had by all.

Members of the Toads became prominent leaders at IUPUI. Robert Martin later became Vice Chancellor for Administration and Finance; P. Nicholas Kellum became Dean of the School of Physical Education and Tourism Management. Campus legend has it that Howard G. Schaller, for a number of years IUPUI’s Executive Dean and Dean of the Faculties, and prior to that Executive Associate Dean of the IU School of Business, kept a photograph of Tirmenstein’s Toads in his office desk. Whenever a former Toad got out of line, the story goes, Schaller brought out the photo of the Toads to “cooperate” him.



ABOVE, TOP

The Tirmenstein’s Toads before the game against IU School of Nursing basketball team, January 1970: front row left to right: Dave Wilson, Bob Martin, Nick Kellum, Clifford Robinson, back row left to right: John Murphy, Sid Johnson or Nick Kestner, Tony Goodrich, unknown. Photo courtesy of IUPUI University Library, Special Collections and Archives, UA24_PB02_412

ABOVE, BOTTOM

IU School of Nursing basketball team celebrating their victory, February 15, 1961. Standing, l to r: Dona Hollaway, Judith Seddelmeyer. Kneeling l to r: Dixie Frey, Barbara Jo Jacobs, Phyllis Fults, Phyllis Ritchey, Minnie Bowen (holding ball), Becky Wolf, Julia Ann Woner, Carolyn White, and Judy Hall. Photo courtesy of IUPUI University Library, Special Collections and Archives, UA24-004778



LGBTQ+ Culture Center. Photo courtesy of Rafal Swiatkowski



Welcome Home to the LGBTQ+ Culture Center

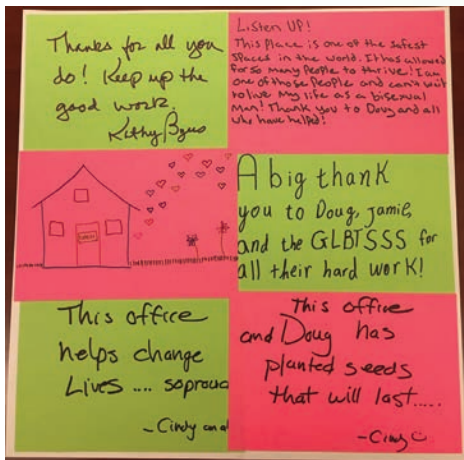
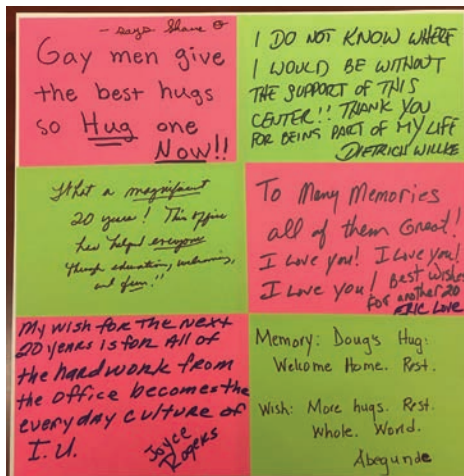
By DOUG BAUDER

AS YOU ENTER THE OLD BRICK HOME IN THE HEART OF THE CAMPUS, you'll find a sign above the fireplace mantel that reads "Welcome Home." That sign has been a symbol of welcome for hundreds of students for the past 25 years whose sexual orientation or gender identity has caused them to feel less than welcome in many places in their lives. Students who are not welcome in their own homes come to see this space as a refuge, as a sanctuary, as a place to be themselves. In fact, LGBTQ+ students who have graduated and gone on to live meaningful lives and do great things have returned to this house to express their thanks to our staff for the support they found during some difficult years in their lives.

Opened in 1994 as the GLB Student Support Services Office, the "T" for transgender was added a few years later. In 2016 the office took on a new title, the LGBTQ+ Culture Center to affirm the variety of identities with which current students identify. This name change happened soon after the former office, which originally reported to the Dean of Students, was invited to join the Office of the Vice President for Diversity, Equity, and Multicultural Affairs.

The fact that the center is located in a house, as opposed to an administrative building, is significant. That was noted when the building was renovated in 2011 and 'rainbow' ribbons were cut by Provost Karen Hanson, Dean of Students Pete Goldsmith, and Peg Zeglin Brand, the wife of the university president, Myles Brand, whose decision to open the office sparked a legislative controversy and Chancellor Emeritus Ken Gros Louis, whose gentle persuasion with the Board of Trustees led to the office's eventual opening. As the building was rededicated, Chancellor Emeritus Gros Louis said: "The sign in front of this building identifies it as an office. But the people who first built and lived in it; the workers who later renovated it; the students, faculty, staff, and alumni who have passed through it; the benefactors who donated over \$20,000 for its furnishings; and all of us here today know that it is really, a home."

No less an authority than former university president, Herman B Wells, during his only visit to the center in 1995, noted that the house was built for the first Dean of the School of Education at Indiana University, Dean Henry Lester Smith and his wife, Johnnie Rutland Smith. In recent years, I have had the privilege of meeting Connie Smith, the granddaughter of Lester and Johnnie, when she was back in Bloomington for a family funeral. She was curious to see what the home in which she had spent many wonderful days looked like after so many years. As we wandered through the house, Connie told stories about her grandparents and as the tour ended she said: "You know, we didn't talk a lot about gay issues when I was growing up, but my grandparents cared a great deal about civil rights issues and I think they'd be thrilled at the way their former home is now being used." At which point I responded, "Well, you'd have no way of knowing this, but your grandmother lived with a gay man for a time in this house." I went on to explain that fol-



Pages from the LGBTQ+ scrapbook collection congratulating the center on its 20-year anniversary in 2014. Courtesy of IU Archives, Collection C435

lowing her grandfather's death, her grandmother rented rooms out on the second floor of her home while she chose to live exclusively on the first floor. Connie remembered that time. "Well, one of those students was a very closeted gay man who re-visited his old rooming house some years ago and, with tears streaming down his face, said how moved he was that his old home was now the GLBT Office." Connie was delighted to hear that story.

Over the years, I have been in correspondence with Connie and during the past year as we anticipate the 25th anniversary of the LGBTQ+ Center I wanted to learn more about Lester and Johnnie Smith. I searched the IU Archives and spoke to several individuals in the know and here is some of what I learned:

Henry Lester Smith was born in 1876 and died in 1963.

- He was the son of an abolitionist and wrote about the Underground Railroad.
- He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from IU in 1898 and 1899, as well as another master's and doctorate from Teachers College Columbia University.
- He served as a teacher and principal in small towns in Indiana before returning to IU where he served as the first Dean of the School of Education from 1916-1946.
- He was chosen as secretary general of the World Federation of Educational Associations which led to the establishment of UNESCO.
- He was a leader in comparative educational studies researching educational models in countries around the world.
- He believed it was important to create relationships between instructors and their students.
- He recognized the potential of African American students, indirectly called for desegregation which caused controversy in the Southern states.
- He recognized the contribution of women by appointing Kate Hevner Mueller as an Associate Professor in the School of Education, who was later appointed as Dean of Women.

In 1934 Dean Smith was elected by a record vote to be president of the National Education Association and on that occasion William Book in "The Scroll" of Phi Delta Theta wrote "Dean Smith will long be remembered for his efforts to make education a real practical and dynamic force, for producing a better understanding among the nations of the world and a practical means for promoting the cause of peace throughout the world." Kelly Kish, Director of the Office of the Bicentennial, called Dean Smith one of the most under-rated administrators in the history of Indiana University.

Johnnie Rutland Smith was no less a significant presence on the IU campus than her husband, Lester.

- She was born in 1888 and died in 1977.
- She married Henry Lester Smith in New York City in 1915.
- She received a bachelor's degree from Florida State College for Women in 1908 and a master's degree in English literature from Columbia University in 1915.
- She went on to teach 5th and 6th grade and high school English in Florida.
- She and Lester raised three children together.
- In 1931 she earned a master's in Education and in 1934 a PhD in psychology from Indiana University.
- She served as translator of the World Conference of the Teaching Profession in NY in 1945.



Johnnie Rutland Smith.
Photo courtesy of Connie Smith



Henry Lester Smith.
Photo courtesy of Connie Smith

- In 1955 she participated in the White House Conference on Education and in 1960, the White House Conference on Children and Youth.
- She co-authored "An Introduction to Research in Education" in 1959.
- She was involved in various civic organizations, especially those that supported women, promoted education or both, serving on the Bloomington Hospital Board and the Bloomington Girl Scout Council.

Upon her death in 1977 a reporter for the *Herald-Telephone* in Bloomington wrote: "Mrs. Lester Smith was one of the most beloved and distinguished women in the Hoosier state." The very day on which Chancellor Emeritus Ken Gros Louis spoke at the renovation of the LGBTQ+ Center, a woman whose son happens to be gay, spoke to me of her memories as a student serving tea for Johnnie Smith and assisting in welcoming her many friends to Bloomington. It struck me that 705 E. Seventh Street was a home to many from its very earliest days.

We plan to hang photos of the Smiths and display some of their story by that "Welcome Home" sign.

On a mild and sunny December day in 2017, I decided to visit the graves of Henry Lester and Johnnie Rutland Smith. I discovered in my research that they are buried in the Covenant Cemetery in Bloomington not far from where I live. I did so to pay my respects to two amazing individuals in whose home I am privileged to work. And I did so to contemplate the mysteries of life. As I stood by their gravestone, I gave quiet thanks for their legacy. I thought about the issues that were important to them and to me. I reflected on the value of education, and about the lives of students who have been impacted as they entered their old home, those who entered before that "Welcome Home" sign was hung above the fireplace and those who continue to walk through our doors.

Lester and Johnnie, I think you would be pleased with how your former home is now being used.



Bridging the VISIBILITY Gap *The First Women of the IU Business School*

By ELEANOR KAVERMAN, BA '18

*It all started
with two names:
Lulu Westenhaver
(sometimes spelled as
Lula Westenhauer)
and Esther Bray.*

These names were the only mention of a female presence in the early days of Indiana University's School of Commerce and Finance, now known as the Kelley School of Business. Westenhaver and Bray were mentioned as "teachers of shorthand and typing," but their impact on the business school was much more significant than this one sentence implies. Lulu Westenhaver and Esther Bray were two influential figures and were part of a much greater legacy created by the women of the early business school.

Both women taught in the business school, Westenhaver as an instructor starting in the 1920s and Bray as one of the first female business professors in the late 1930s. Researching these two women led me to find Sarah Kirby, a secretary in the early business school, and Blanche McNeely Wean, the first woman admitted into the business school. Together, these four women demonstrate the stepping stones of female progress in the business and academic world of the 1920s and '30s.

Sarah Kirby began her work at IU in 1908 as secretary to IU registrar John W. Cravens. In 1920, Kirby was appointed secretary to Dean William Rawles, the first dean of the newly created School of Commerce and Finance. She served the university as an administrative assistant for six different deans throughout her 38 years at the university until her retirement in 1946. She became a beloved figure in the school and for good reason: she was responsible for assisting students who had served in World War I and II to complete their degrees. Kirby made history in 1942 when she became the first woman to be elected an honorary member of the school's honor society, Beta Gamma Sigma.

Sarah Kirby was a dedicated steward of the business school, once saying, "My door will always be open to anyone who was ever enrolled in the school of business... and I hope I have



Esther Bray, 1966
Courtesy of IU Archives, P0058296



Lulu Westenhaver, 1948. *Courtesy of IU Archives, P0073327*

lots of company.” In addition to working as secretaries, women were present in the early business school as instructors. Lulu Westenhaver taught at the School of Commerce and Finance in 1920 and became a positive influence in the professional lives of her students, often serving as a supervisor for various organizations and clubs.

Westenhaver graduated from the University of Wisconsin and came to IU to teach stenography, typewriting, and other secretarial courses; she wrote two lesson plan books on Gregg shorthand. From 1923-1935, in addition to her teaching, Westenhaver was also a secretary for the school alongside Sarah Kirby. Dedicated to the networking and camaraderie of the female business students, she founded Chi Gamma, a professional organization for

women in business at IU. Later, she sponsored Omicron Delta, another professional organization for junior and senior women in the business school.

Westenhaver spent 28 years at the business school, teaching all-male classes for the first two years before Blanche McNeely Wean was admitted to the program. Westenhaver was an advocate for women, encouraging women to pursue professional careers as a charter member of the Business and Professional Women’s Club, a group established to offer more networking opportunities for women. She herself was a member of eight different organizations dedicated to professional development and teaching.

And she was a cornerstone in the education of business students. Upon her death, the resolutions committee, chaired by col-

league Esther Bray, memorialized her with these words in 1948: “Always striving for perfection, she was precise and exact in her own standards and in turn expected much from others... Miss Westenhaver contributed to the building of character and skill.”

While the School of Commerce and Finance had female secretaries and instructors such as Kirby and Westenhaver, it did not have any women admitted into the school to pursue a degree for the first two years of its existence. In 1922, Blanche McNeely Wean changed that. A Bloomington native, she began her undergraduate education at Indiana University in 1919. She was originally studying education, but had ambitions to join the business world, which stemmed from working in her father’s grocery store as a child. When she shared her ambitions



with a male professor, she was told that business was a “man’s world.”

She turned to Sarah Kirby, a secretary with whom she interacted frequently, who encouraged her to ask Dean Rawles for admission into the school. In McNeely Wean’s memoir published in 1996, *Blanche Accounts*, she credited her admission into the school to Sarah Kirby. “In his very formal way he [Dean Rawles] looked me over as if he had not seen me before and said, ‘Well Blanche, you have taken all the preliminary courses. I cannot see why not.’”

After that exchange, McNeely Wean became the first woman admitted into the business school. Two more women transferred from the University of Chicago and were concurrently admitted. Anna Hasler, Athleen Catterson, and Blanche McNeely Wean graduated together in 1923, making them the first women to graduate from the Indiana University School of Commerce and Finance—and McNeely Wean was the first female graduate to have completed all of the degree requirements at IU. After graduation, she moved to Lafayette, Indiana to begin working as a teacher and married Francis Wean in 1926.

In 1930, Francis unexpectedly passed away, widowing McNeely Wean and leaving her to raise three daughters under the age of three at the onset of the Great Depression.

McNeely Wean writes in her memoir about the time: “The shock of his death was almost more than I could bear. I found it hard to make decisions, except one, and that with emphasis. Friends without children asked whether I would consider giving one of my children to them. I was indignant and answered, ‘Why? I have my education and ability to work. I can take care of my own children.’”

Instead, McNeely Wean moved back to Bloomington to substitute teach for Lulu Westenhaver, who was on medical leave. In *Blanche Accounts*, she describes that moving back to Bloomington was like a homecoming: “It was a time to renew old friendships

Sarah Kirby, 1941.

Courtesy of IU Archives, P0073336



with Herman Wells, Mr. Pritchett, Joe Batchelor, Esther Bray, and Miss Kirby.”

While teaching at IU, she was working on her master’s degree and was offered a trial position as the head of the business department at Central Normal College in Danville, Indiana (later renamed Canterbury College). Rather than uprooting her family, she woke up every Monday morning at 2:30 a.m. to drive to Danville and teach a 6:00 a.m. class. In 1932, McNeely Wean received an official offer from Central Normal College to head the business school, serve as the dean of women for the college, and serve as the student newspaper’s advisor—with the promise that she would first graduate with her master’s degree from Indiana University that same year. She graduated with a Master of Arts degree in May 1932, and then moved her family to Danville. She continued at Central Normal College for 15 years while also working as an accountant for outside businesses.

In the meantime, all three of her daughters attended Indiana University for their undergraduate studies. In 1947, McNeely Wean left the college and started her own accounting firm out of her home. She ran the business on her own with a few employees until her grandson, Ted Andrews, joined

the firm, which was rechristened Wean, Andrews, & Co. in 1980.

McNeely Wean contributed greatly to the business education of students and shattered glass ceilings for many women aspiring to careers in business. She was instrumental in proving that women could succeed in the business world, even without the support of a husband. In an interview with the *Indianapolis Star* in 1987, McNeely Wean expounds on the importance of ability beyond physical attributes: “I judge an individual on his or her merits. It’s not a matter of color or race, of women or men. It’s a question of ‘the job has to be done and let’s do it.’ If you can do it better than the other fellow, fine.”

The 1922 admission of Blanche McNeely Wean led to an extraordinary life for the alumna, but business was not yet a widely-accessible career choice for many women, especially in the world of higher education. Most women who taught business during this time were business education professors, such as Esther Bray. But Bray was not your average professor—as an early female professor in the business school, she would prove to be a force of nature and a fierce advocate for her students.

Bray spent most of her academic and teaching career at Indiana University. She



Blanche McNeely Wean, 1923.
Courtesy of IU Archives, P0073325

life was varied from politics to business to education, but her motive was the same: to encourage young women to aspire to achieve more with their lives than being a traditional wife and mother. When Bray passed away in 1999, a faculty memorial resolution was approved in her honor, calling Bray a “role model for women” and “had the time been right, she would have been a congresswoman.”

Sarah Kirby, Lulu Westenhaver, Blanche McNeely Wean, and Esther Bray are intrinsically linked together as members of the first generation of women involved in the business school. Together, these four women each played their own role in the progression of women in the business school: the secretary, the instructor, the student, and the professor. Their journeys set in motion the future success of women in the nationally acclaimed Kelley School of Business—a school that in 2013 broke another glass ceiling by appointing Idalene Kesner as the first woman to serve as dean.

Business School administrators, 1965.
Courtesy of IU Archives, P0020577

received her bachelor's degree in 1925, her master's degree in 1927, and returned to the university to teach in 1937 at the request of President Herman B Wells. Before embarking on her 34-year teaching career in business education at Indiana University, Bray taught in area high schools and at Ball State University.

At Indiana University, Bray was the only woman on the business school faculty for many years, as instructors such as Westenhaver were not considered “faculty” throughout the university at the time. In later interviews, Bray recalled that departmental meetings were often opened with “Mrs. Bray and gentlemen, shall we come to order?”

Bray was instrumental in the development of young women both in and out of the business school; she even organized trips to the statehouse in Indianapolis for women to practice their stenography skills in a professional setting. She served as a Girls State lead volunteer for 24 years and a Girls Nation lead volunteer for 14 years, all in pursuit of furthering personal and professional development in thousands of young women.

In 1971, she retired from the business school as she was appointed by Indiana governor Edgar Whitcomb to the Indiana Commission for Higher Education. Bray

was a charter member and served as elected secretary for many of her 21 years on the Commission. When she retired in 1992, she was one of only two original members.

Bray was married to twelve-term Congressman William Bray, with whom she visited over 100 countries during their marriage. When she was 96, she was named a *Herald-Times* Woman of the Century. Her



Feather-Spreaders Await Response

Anti-McCarthyites Blanket Campus

By DON YOUNG

Five I.U. students calling themselves Robin Hood's Merry Men, were awaiting response today to their anti-McCarthy campaign which they unleashed on campus Monday with buttons, literature, and thousands of green-dyed feathers.

The propaganda campaign, aimed at abolishing "the complete apathy of the students concerning national issues" had been brewing in the minds of the group in Commons coffee sessions for more than three months, according to Blas Davila, junior, one of the five.

Other students whose signatures appear on the leaflets distributed in the Commons and elsewhere on the campus are Edwin Napier, PG; Jeanine Carter, senior; Bernard Bray, junior, and Mary Dawson, sophomore.

Wear White Buttons.

The group, which mapped the campaign of criticism aimed at Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, has asked supporters to wear white buttons sporting green feathers.

One of the pamphlets asked readers to "Join Robin Hood's Merry Men, who are concerned about both Communism and the McCarthyism threat to American freedom."

The five students adopted the group name from an issue raised over the Robin Hood legend suggested last November by Mrs. Thomas White, of Indianapolis, a member of the State Textbook Commission. She charged the Communists were using the legend for their own propaganda purposes—that of "robbing the rich to give to the poor."

Attack Accusations.

The pamphlets attacked Senator McCarthy's "indiscriminate and irresponsible accusations," "suppression of academic freedom," his "bookburning," and "the methods with which he and his imitators are attempting to combat Communism."

One pamphlet was addressed to "Friar General Robert Stevens," the Army secretary who got into a dispute with Senator McCarthy last week. It said:

"Little John says thee should take extra arrows and use the long bow. McCarthy's hide is like that of yon fellow Hitler's."

More Literature.

The five have said that the supply of literature is not yet exhausted, and that they have Administrative approval to continue its distribution to all parts of the campus.

Lyman Smith, manager of the Union, requested the students to leave the Commons Monday afternoon, when he discovered that they

McCarthy Says Meeting Set With Stevens

Closed Session Expected After Last Week's Dispute.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, announced Monday that he and Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens will hold their postponed face-to-face meeting to discuss the Army's handling of alleged Communists.

But it is expected to be a closed session instead of the ballyhooed and televised meeting which was scheduled and then called off suddenly last week in the midst of a heated wrangle over the issue.

Agreed to Appear.

Senator McCarthy's and Mr. Stevens' office both said the Army secretary had agreed to appear before the Senate Investigations subcommittee either Thursday or next Monday.

The session, when held, Mr. McCarthy said, will be a closed-door affair unless Mr. Stevens prefers to open it to the public.

Mr. Stevens' office said the secretary understood the meeting would be closed.

This time the question before the two will be related but a bit different from the one that kept the secretary and the senator warring all last week in one of Washington's more spectacular clashes of personalities.

Charged With Abuse.

Then the point of contention was whether Mr. McCarthy had abused officers he questioned in connection with his charges of Communist coddling by the Army.

Gen. Ralph Zwicker, decorated World War II hero. Mr. McCarthy said he hadn't.



ROBIN HOOD'S MERRY MEN—Discussing the effects of their "anti-McCarthyism" campaign which took the campus by surprise Monday are (left to right) Bernie Bray, junior, Mary Dawson, sophomore, Blas Davila, junior, Jeanine Carter, senior, and Edwin Napier, PG.

Qualifications Considered For New Athletic Director

By BOB SCOTT

Preliminary moves for the selection of a new I.U. Athletic Director began with a discussion of qualifications for candidates and appointment of subcommittees by the Athletic Committee Monday.

Meanwhile speculation continued on a possible successor to the resigned Paul J. (Pooch) Harrell, and the name of Jack Nash, former I.U. football player, was brought into the picture.

Prof. John F. Mee, Big Ten faculty representative and chairman of the committee, emphasized that the committee "deferred all consideration of possibilities for the directorship pending reports from its subcommittees."

Time Not Set.

No time has been set for the subcommittees to report, and the full committee will probably not meet again until subcommittees report.

Indications were that there would be no need for another meeting until early April.

Indications were that there would be no need for another meeting until early April.

of his position as President of the Alumni Association, and E. Ross Bartley, Director of the I.U. News Bureau.

The subcommittee to meet with alumni groups is composed of Dr. W. W. Patty, acting Athletic Director and Dean of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, chairman; Dr. William R. Breneman, professor of zoology, and E. E. Edwards, professor of finance.

The committee, with ten ex-officio members and eight voting members including three alumni and five faculty members, was directed by the Board of Trustees to survey possibilities and submit a recommendation.

Want 'Best' Man.

"We would like to recommend the replacement as soon as possible," Prof. Mee said, "but we will take the time required to arrive at the best decision within our power to select the best-qualified."

Iowa Wins 84-71 Illini Triumph

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP) — Iowa turned on Ohio State 84-71 Monday night in its final Big Ten basketball game of the season and leave to Indiana and Illinois the task of deciding a Conference champion.

At Champaign, Illinois, clutch free throws by Bill Ridley and Paul Judson enabled Illinois to beat Northwestern 84-82 Monday night and keep alive Illini hopes for a share of the Big Ten basketball championship.

In other Big Ten action, Wisconsin downed Michigan State, 75-56, and Purdue lost to Michigan, 33-79.

Cleland Selected As Conference Head

Ralph E. Cleland, Dean of the Graduate School and chairman of the Department of Botany, has been invited to serve as president of the genetics section of the Eighth International Botanical Congress.

This congress, which meets every three years, will meet in Paris during July this year.

The GREEN FEATHER *A Sign of* MOVEMENT *Things to Come*

By MARY ANN WYNKOOP, PhD '92

ONCE UPON A TIME, NOT SO VERY LONG AGO, Robin Hood and his merry band roamed Indiana University's Bloomington campus. It was the 1950s and Senator Joseph McCarthy had unleashed a campaign to get rid of communism from every aspect of American society. In the spirit of the times, Mrs. Thomas J. White, a member of the Indiana textbook commission, demanded that books telling the story of Robin Hood, who robbed the rich to give to the poor, be banned in public schools because they promoted communism. Several IU students took up Robin Hood's cause and while they did not rob the rich to give to the poor, they did defend students' rights for free speech and academic freedom against repressive forces.

This unlikely movement was made up of a group of five students (Blas Davis, Ed Napier, Jeanine Carter, Bernard Bray, and Mary Dawson), members of the Roger Williams Fellowship, a youth group affiliated with the local First Baptist Church. They began their campaign in Spring 1954, by dyeing some chicken feathers green (a reference to Robin Hood) and attaching them to white buttons with slogans like "They're your books; don't let McCarthyism burn them" that they handed out to students across campus.

Students were generally supportive with positive comments from the student newspaper, the *Indiana Daily Student*, the local television station, along with some financial contributions, allowing organizers to order more feathers and buttons once the first batch had been distributed. They distributed a statement of purpose, "This I Believe" with help from a printer in town, outlining their support

FACING: Article about the Green Feather Movement which appeared in the March 2, 1954 issue of *The Indiana Daily Student*. Courtesy of IU Archives



for academic freedom and free speech while warning of the dangers that McCarthyism posed to these ideals. Faculty from the psychology department and the School of Law as well as the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union signaled their agreement. However, the town's newspaper, the *Herald-Telephone*, did not agree, calling them "dupes," "long hairs," and "puppets." In the meantime, Green Feather support spread to the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, the University of Michigan, and Purdue University.

Attempts by Green Feathers organizers to bring Sen. J. William Fulbright, a prominent critic of Sen. McCarthy, to campus were rejected by administrators who told them that only university approved organizations could use campus facilities for political purposes, citing a 1945 policy from the Board of Trustees.

Green Feather organizers applied for official recognition and submitted a constitution to the student senate, stating that they would be open to all students to promote political discussions from all points of view. The senate approved the constitution. Nevertheless, IU president Herman Wells opposed their application, fearing that university approval would be interpreted as endorsing the group's initial anti-McCarthy position, again citing the 1945 policy.

The IU chapter of the American Association of University responded to Wells with a strong statement of support for the Green Feathers movement and affirming their commitment to the role of the university in promoting open discussion of controversial political issues. The AAUP criticized what they perceived as official squelching of student interest in compelling contemporary problems on a campus previously characterized as apathetic.

The Green Feathers movement had captured campus attention for most of the spring semester in 1954. However, as students left for the summer, interest in issues of free speech and academic freedom waned as did Sen. McCarthy's popularity. The Army-McCarthy hearings in that year were

televised and thousands of Americans watched the Army's attorney, Joseph Welch, publicly rebuke the Senator, who was later condemned by the U.S. Senate. When students returned to classes in the fall, the Green Feathers organizers did not resume their efforts to promote political discussions on campus. The movement was over.

What makes the Green Feathers incident so intriguing is that it occurred at a time when the common understanding of students in the 1950s was as "the Quiet Generation" which was generally true, not just at Indiana University but across the nation. However, some students across the country protested against Sen. McCarthy and his committee hearings. Their insistence on encouraging political discussions about controversial issues occurred not just on east or west coast elite campuses, but in the Midwest as well, setting the stage for future activists who fought for free speech, civil rights and peace in Vietnam.

Like some later civil rights and peace advocates who would come after them, the Green Feather movement grew out of conversations that began in a church, the first Southern Baptist church in Bloomington. As members of the Roger Williams Fellowship group, they met for Wednesday night discussion and communal Sunday night suppers led by Dr. W. Douglas Rae, church adviser, and Miss Emily Watson, faculty adviser. The purpose of the group was to promote Christian social action in the community and on campus. Based on religious values and principles, the Green Feathers activists spread a message of inclusion, fairness, and justice for all, ideals that would be important themes to later student activists in the 1960s and beyond.

The students involved were Indiana natives from mostly small towns, although the leader of the group, Blas Davis, was from the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area. Most were liberal arts undergraduates with one graduate student in history. Discussion topics and leaders changed from week to week but usually ranged around moral issues that raised questions about individual responsibility for the common good. The fact that they chose to bring McCarthy's repressive campaign against

communism to campus attention reflects the seriousness of their concern. However, as later protestors would replicate, they understood the effectiveness of a sense of humor and light heartedness by using the legend of Robin Hood symbolized by green feathers. Their approach found sympathetic audiences not just in Bloomington but on several other major campuses as well. Their ability to provoke smiles for a serious purpose was a lesson that others would take up for other causes as well.

The movement ended not because they failed to convince their peers but because President Wells objected to the political nature of their message. For those who knew the courage that Wells displayed in protecting academic freedom in his defense of Prof. Alfred Kinsey and his research in human sexual behavior, the president's denial of the rights of students to protest against McCarthyism appeared contradictory. However, for Wells, defending Kinsey was clearly a question of maintaining the core principles of the university—the freedom to pursue knowledge through research and teaching. He argued that the Green Feathers movement was based on issues that originated outside the university's realm. Moreover, Wells was always aware of the political balance he needed to maintain with the state legislature and he was unwilling for the university to become embroiled in a partisan political fight. For future activists, the final important lesson from the Green Feathers movement was that politics should not be kept outside university walls. From the Free Speech Movement at the University of California-Berkeley to civil rights protestors and anti-war activists at campuses across the country during the 1960s and beyond, students made very clear that their concerns about critical issues of their times would be heard on campus, around the country, and throughout the world.

IU president William Lowe Bryan standing at University Dam in the summer of 1915. Courtesy of IU Archives, P0029069

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BICENTENNIAL



UNIVERSITY LAKE

IU's Silent Partner Since 1911

By **LOGAN DUDLEY, BA '18**

At its inception in 1820, Indiana University (then the Indiana State Seminary) was located at the modern intersection of Second Street and College Avenue. The site was home to a small spring, and since the arrival of the university's first handful of students in 1825, the spring supplied the humble institution with fresh water. But like all good things, the spring eventually dried up and the university's ease of access to fresh water came to an end, forcing the school to rely on wells and cisterns to furnish its supply.

As IU continued to grow and expand, eventually moving to its present site in 1885, it became increasingly dependent on Bloomington's city water supply to meet its needs. To the university's dismay, around the turn of the 20th century, the city was repeatedly struck by water famines. In a meeting held by the Marion County alumni chapter in



View is from the north end of the dam. A note by the photographer on the reverse side of this print reads, in full: "I.U. Dam. Taken the day completed. The workmen are removing the wooden concrete moulds." Courtesy of IU Archives, P0074420



1820-2020

1914, George M. Cook, then president of the alumni association, summed up the series of crises, reporting:

“There have been water famines in Bloomington (i.e. a shortage of water necessitating a temporary shutdown of the plant) in the years 1899, 1901, 1904, 1908, and 1913. There were serious shortages, with prohibition of lawn and street sprinkling, notably, in 1911 and 1912.”

It was even suggested that in order to save the university from more water shortages, the school should be relocated. During the meeting, a statement from Governor Ralston was read:

“The water situation in Bloomington is very serious. I have about made up my mind as Governor to ask the legislature to take account of the situation and, if necessary, to remove the University from its present site.”

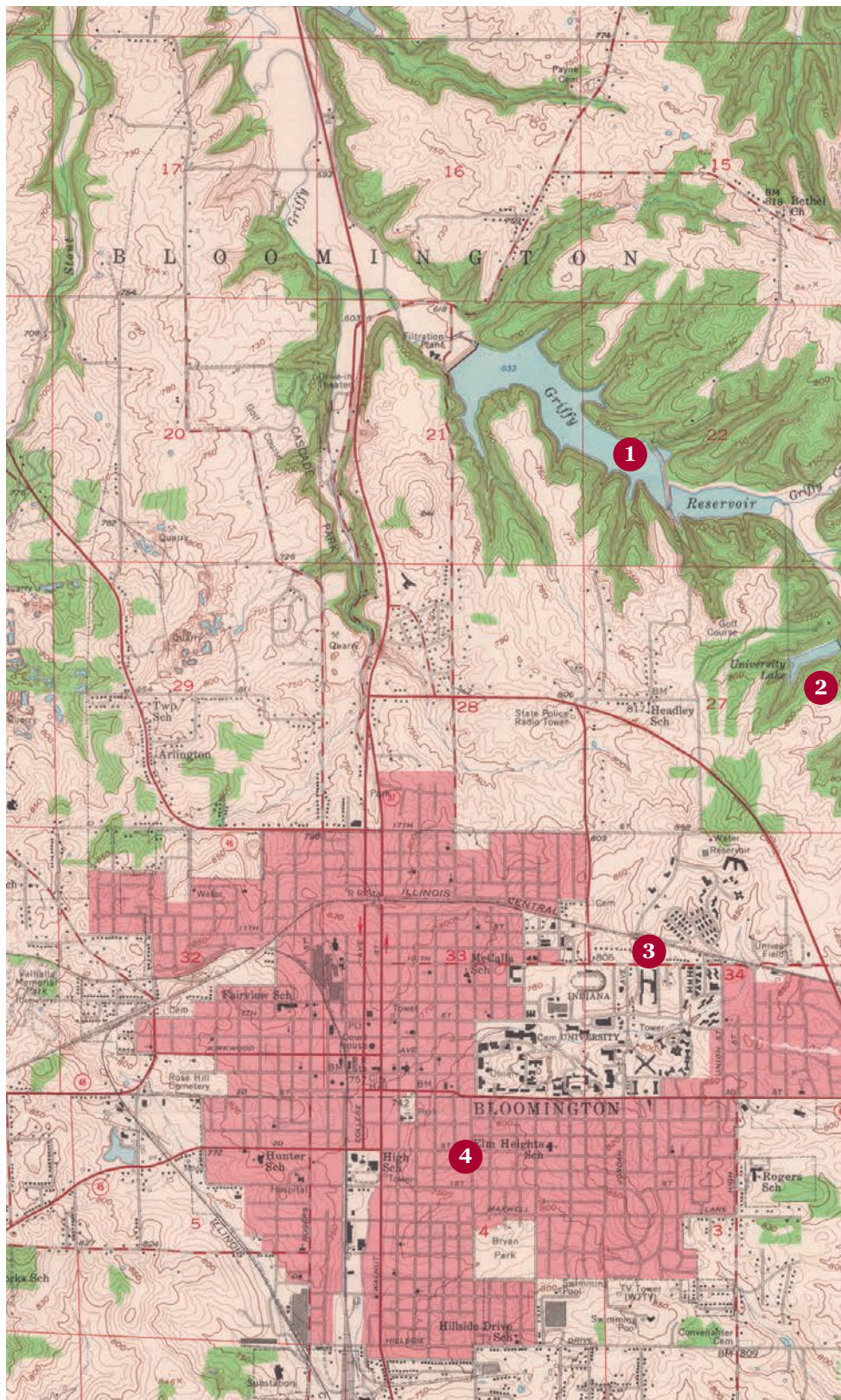
The situation was becoming dire.

Originally drinking water was available to students and faculty from one of the campus cisterns, but supplies “for toilets, lavatories, and for boilers of the heating plant” were urgently needed. The water was both cold and unhygienic, causing parents and students to express their concerns to the administration, and the school was nearly shut down.

During these droughts, “water might be pumped into the city mains once or twice a week. Overdue baths were taken hastily, then bathtubs and other vessels were filled.” Water was then rationed out for hand-washing and flushing toilets. These tales of woe were shared with parents who became understandably hesitant for their children to return to the university.

The university did its best to stay afloat by laying emergency pipes to carry water shipped by the Illinois Central Railroad which was then piped to campus and stored in cisterns until, finally, in 1909 the administration determined that the university needed its own supply. It was time to find a more permanent solution.

But where could more water be found? The western side of Bloomington had



Map of Monroe County in 1956 showing the distances between (1) Griffy Reservoir, (2) University Lake, (3) Indiana University, and the (4) city of Bloomington. U.S. Geological Survey. Bloomington, Indiana [map]. Photo revised 1956. 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series. Reston, Va: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1956. Courtesy of Wells Library Map Collections, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, GM4090 s24 .G4

University Dam, view is from the north end of the dam. Courtesy of IU Archives, P0074414



karst formations which precluded building reservoirs, but to the east the ground was underlain by sandstone which would allow such a structure to be built, advised IU geologists.

The Indiana state legislature of 1909 devoted \$20,700 (approximately \$584,202 in today's currency) to the cause and granted the administration the freedom to devise whatever solution they saw fit. Originally, engineers thought that wells in Griffy Creek valley might provide an adequate supply, but when testing proved them wrong, they took their search further up the valley into an unoccupied narrow gorge, one that could be dammed to hold a significant amount of water. Over the next few years, 16 acres were purchased and the gorge was dammed. In July 1911, workers completed a 29-foot concrete arch dam, along with waterworks to pump the water.

However, in 1913, the new University Lake was almost immediately expanded by increasing the height of the dam to 40 feet. Although problems supplying the university and the wider city of Bloomington with adequate water persisted for more than a decade after the construction of the dam, the water held at University Lake was enough to keep the boilers running, allowing the university to remain open, rather than sending students home to avoid freezing during the cold Indiana winters.

In the end, University Lake saved IU from imminent closure. However, it ultimately proved to be a stopgap measure—Griffy Creek was dammed in 1924 to create Griffy Lake which served both IU and Bloomington's growing water needs for the next several decades. In 1964, Lake Monroe was built to serve this function which displaced dozens of families from their land. University Lake is now primarily used for environmental science research purposes.



Construction of an addition to the dam at University Lake. Courtesy of IU Archives, P0022727



CRYPTOGRAM

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

DVYOFW

VQVVJ

PUBWSX L HUVVD

NFEUXLUBN

SFCFLYX

* WUESNBYLYVYNQDE

*Hint: Someone who studies mechanical puzzles

By **ANDREW RHODA**,
MA '06, MLS '08

Originally intended for military security, deciphering encrypted messages eventually became a popular form of the word puzzle. Cryptograms became notably popular in the 19th century, and even appeared in a number of literary works including Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold Bug" and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Adventure of the Dancing Men."

The goal with this type of puzzle is to decode the message by looking for commonly used letters and for patterns in the words that might offer hints at the larger code. For example, a question in this cryptogram that reads "LYYTD" would be decoded as "BOOKS" since in this cryptogram "L" stands for "B," "Y" stands for "O," "T" stands for "K" and "D" stands for "S."

Happy puzzling!



Email a scan or photo of your completed puzzle to iu200@iu.edu for a chance to win a Bicentennial prize pack!

200 Festival

For a detailed schedule of events, please visit <http://go.iu.edu/2bdi>

Wednesday, September 18, 2019

IUPUI

12:30PM, 4th Annual IU Innovation and Commercialization Conference and Jag Talks, Campus Center, Rooms 450 A, B & C

Thursday, September 19, 2019

IU East

4:30PM, Faculty Scholarship Showcase, Whitewater Hall Lobby

IU Kokomo

2:30PM, Faculty Research Day and Annual Research Recognition Ceremony, Alumni Hall, Kelley Center

Saturday, September 21, 2019

IUPUI

10th Annual IUPUI Regatta, Downtown Indianapolis Canal

Thursday, September 26, 2019

IU Bloomington

3:00PM-5:00PM, Indiana University Press Bicentennial Book Launches, Presidents Hall (in Franklin Hall)

IU South Bend

Time TBD, Faculty Research Day, Location TBD

Friday, September 27, 2019

IU Bloomington

10:00AM-1:00PM, Collections and Heritage Showcase, Indiana Memorial Union

2:00PM-4:00PM, Bloomington Faculty Research Day, Presidents Hall (in Franklin Hall)

IU Northwest

1:30PM-3:30PM CST, A Celebration of Faculty Research, Arts and Sciences Building, Mainstage Theatre

IUPUI

1:30PM-3:00PM, Panel Discussion: Indiana University in Service to the Nation, Lilly Auditorium (in University Library)

IU Southeast

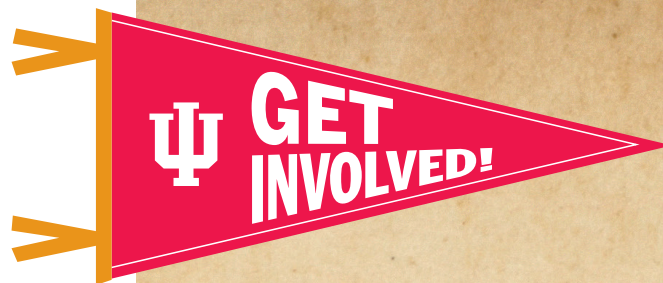
9:00AM-1:30PM, Faculty Research & Creativity Day, Conference Center; University Center North

Saturday, September 28, 2019

IU Bloomington

10:00AM-12:00PM, Bicentennial Ceremony, Indiana University Auditorium

3:00PM-7:00PM, Outdoor Festival (includes Football Game Watch Party), Athletics Complex



There are many ways to participate in the IU Bicentennial

- Attend the 200 Festival on September 18-28, 2019
<http://go.iu.edu/2bdi>
- Participate in the Bicentennial Oral History Project
<http://go.iu.edu/2bdk>
- See the Bicentennial on Tour —Bicentennial Professors, Speakers Bureau, and Traveling Exhibit <http://go.iu.edu/2bdl>
- Nominate someone for a Bicentennial Medal
<http://go.iu.edu/2bdm>
- Attend a Bicentennial Professor lecture <http://go.iu.edu/2bdn>
- Give to the Bicentennial Programs and Activities Fund
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