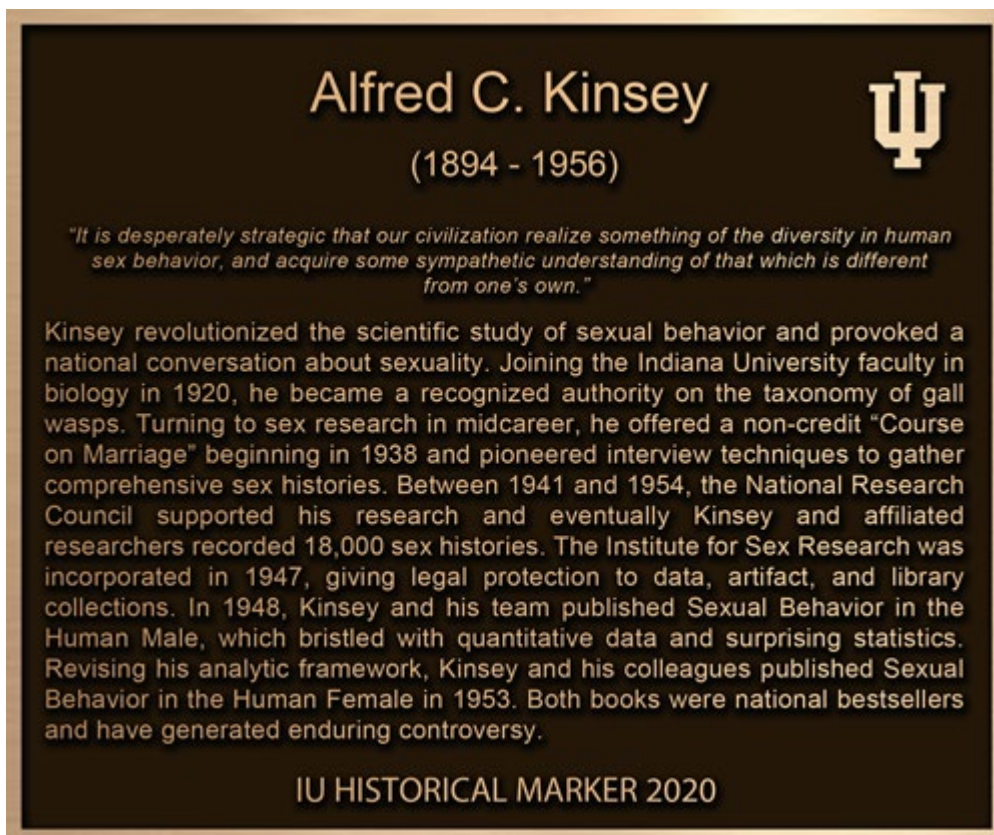


13 - Bronze Plaques (12 "w x 10"h)
and
1 - Bronze Plaque (19.5 "w x 24"h)

Dark Brown Background
Smooth Light Texture

Plaque 1
(Alfred-Kinsey)



Plaque 2
(CollinsLiving)

Collins Living Learning Center



Collins has been a national leader in high-impact residential education centered on self-governance, the arts, and sustainability since 1972. Built as the first university-owned dormitory in 1924, Washington Hall (now Smith, formerly South Hall) housed students previously scattered in private rooming houses. With West (now Edmondson) and North (now Cravens) Halls, opened in 1940, it formed the Men's Residence Center. From 1942-44 MRC hosted the U. S. Naval Training School, which trained more than 5,000 personnel for wartime service, and from 1959-61 it was the site of the Air Force Language Training Program. MRC became coeducational in 1970. A student campaign saved it from being repurposed as office space, and in 1972 MRC became IU's first Living-Learning Center, an experimental community modeled on residential colleges where students gained responsibility for shaping the academic curriculum. It was named in honor of former MRC headmaster Ralph L. Collins in 1980.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 3 (CollinsLiving)

Columbus Center



At the 1984 ground-breaking to expand the Columbus Campus Center, Indiana University President John Ryan noted the building would not only extend IU's mission of education but also demonstrate "the commitment of your neighbors—the citizens of Columbus and this part of Indiana to the cause of higher education." In 1941, IU offered its first class in Columbus with extension courses taking place for the next three decades. Purdue also offered extension classes in Columbus. After IUPUI was established in 1969, the two Columbus centers reorganized to become an extension of IUPUI in 1970. In 1972, scattered facilities across Columbus were centralized in the remodeled Civilian Personnel Building at Bakalar Municipal Airport. By 1985, to accommodate growing enrollment, the building was expanded. Acknowledging the growth and independence of the center, IUPUI Chancellor Gerald Bepko announced the name change to IUPUC in 1994.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 4 (Cyclotrons)

Indiana University Cyclotrons



IU made major contributions to physics with the aid of cyclotrons. In the late 1930s, the Physics Department built a pioneering cyclotron in Swain Hall. Achieving its first beam in 1941, it was used for World War II research contributing to atomic bomb development. With postwar funding from the National Science Foundation for two decades, more than 80 students obtained PhD's using cyclotron data. Dismantled in 1968, it was superseded by the IU Cyclotron Facility, in operation from 1976 to 2010, located east of Meadowood. With NSF funding, it served as a major U.S. laboratory for basic and applied research in nuclear and accelerator physics—one of only three large university-based user facilities. In 1988, the "Indiana Cooler" pioneered electron-cooled storage rings for nuclear research. Another 136 IU doctorates were completed. In 2003, research shifted to producing beams for medical proton therapy; over 2,000 patients received treatment. Cyclotron operations ceased in 2014.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

**Plaque 5
(Drunkometer)**

Invention of the Drunkometer and the Breathalyzer



After Prohibition, IU researchers were at the forefront of inventions designed to test for alcohol intoxication by automobile drivers. Rolla N. Harger, professor of biochemistry and toxicology, invented the Drunkometer, a portable device to measure the concentration of alcohol in breath, patented in 1936. Consulting with the National Safety Council in 1938, Harger helped draft model legislation to use intoxication tests for motorists and to set limits for blood alcohol concentration that were incorporated into drunken driving laws around the U.S. In 1954, Robert F. Borkenstein, a staff member at the Indiana State Police forensic laboratory, developed a smaller, more efficient device, the Breathalyzer, patented in 1958. Studies confirmed the accuracy of the device and the efficacy of 0.08 blood alcohol limit, now an international standard. Borkenstein became chair of the Department of Police Administration (now Criminal Justice) in Bloomington in 1958.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

**Plaque 6
(Fluoride Toothpaste)**

Fluoride Toothpaste



IU faculty members Harry Day, Joseph Muhler, and William Nebergall created a fluoride toothpaste, contributing to reductions in tooth decay around the world. As a dental student in 1945, Muhler tested fluoride compounds on the solubility of tooth enamel, determining that stannous fluoride was the most effective at remineralizing tooth enamel. After obtaining his DDS in 1948, Muhler worked with IU chemistry professors Harry Day and William Nebergall to refine a stannous fluoride dentifrice as he completed a PhD in chemistry in 1951. After his appointment to the School of Dentistry faculty in 1952, Muhler's team conducted controlled studies of Bloomington school children and their families in the early 1950s, demonstrating a 50% reduction in tooth decay using a stannous fluoride toothpaste. Patents were acquired, and Procter & Gamble paid royalties for an exclusive contract to use stannous fluoride in its Crest toothpaste, the world's first fluoride toothpaste, launched in 1955.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 7 (Gloria Kaufman)

Gloria J. Kaufman

(1929 - 2004)



"Feminists are not simply angry women. As persons, we are complex: we are as likely to explode with laughter as with anger."

Gloria Kaufman was a trailblazing advocate for women's rights and community outreach. She served as an English professor from 1966 to 1993 at IU's South Bend campus and founding director of the Women's Studies program. In 1972, she coordinated IU South Bend's first Women's Studies course, "Interdisciplinary Analysis of Woman's Role." It was team taught, open to the public, and sought to "redress imbalances perpetrated for hundreds of years by male scholars." She edited two collections of feminist humor. She co-founded the IUSB Women's Caucus (1971), was the first Affirmative Action officer (1974) for the campus, and established the Women's Resource Center (1988). In the South Bend community, she served on city task forces championing women and cultural diversity. A memorial lecture inaugurated in 2005 celebrates Kaufman's legacy as a "gentle revolutionary."

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 8 (Group-Scholars)

Groups Scholars Program



"In a society that fostered so much oppression of the Negro, the obligation to remove the barriers to immediate and full social participation is heavy and demanding."

IU made major contributions to physics with the aid of cyclotrons. In the late 1930s, the Physics Department built a pioneering cyclotron in Swain Hall. Achieving its first beam in 1941, it was used for World War II research contributing to atomic bomb development. With postwar funding from the National Science Foundation for two decades, more than 80 students obtained PhD's using cyclotron data. Dismantled in 1968, it was superseded by the IU Cyclotron Facility, in operation from 1976 to 2010, located east of Meadowood. With NSF funding, it served as a major U.S. laboratory for basic and applied research in nuclear and accelerator physics—one of only three large university-based user facilities. In 1988, the "Indiana Cooler" pioneered electron-cooled storage rings for nuclear research. Another 136 IU doctorates were completed. In 2003, research shifted to producing beams for medical proton therapy; over 2,000 patients received treatment. Cyclotron operations ceased in 2014.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

**Plaque 9
(Herron School)**

Herron School of Art and Design



The Art Association of Indianapolis, with a bequest from a local businessman, opened the Art School of the John Herron Art Institute in 1902 at the corner of 16th and Pennsylvania streets. The first core faculty included painters from the Hoosier Group, serving students mainly from Indiana. By the 1930s recruitment of both students and faculty was national in scope, and the school received national accreditation in 1952. The Art Institute's museum separated from the school in 1966, becoming the Indianapolis Museum of Art in 1970. In 1967, the IU Board of Trustees took over operation of the school under the name of the Herron School of Art of Indiana University. Upon the formation of IUPUI in 1969, Herron became one of its original schools. To better reflect its comprehensive programs, in 2003 it added "Design" to its name. In 2005, following renovations and new construction, the school moved into Eskenazi Hall, the former location of the School of Law.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

**Plaque 10
(KOMainBldg.)**

Main Building



Never receiving a formal name, IU Kokomo Main has always been identified as the “main” building, distinguished for being the first building on the this campus. Opened in 1965, this comprehensive structure represented a new Kokomo campus relocating from the historic Seiberling Mansion. Similar in purpose and style to IU’s first regional campus buildings in Gary and South Bend, the Indiana limestone building housed classrooms, laboratories, a library, student spaces, and administrative offices. A distinctive feature of this building is the performing arts auditorium named after Cressy Thomas Havens whose estate designated funds for a community auditorium. The campus’ second structure, opened in 1980, acquired “East” as a building name, the result of its location east of Main. As the campus expanded, Main provided substantial classroom space and hosted several academic departments.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 11
(Normal-College)

Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union



The Normal College, now incorporated into IUPUI’s School of Health and Human Sciences, was the oldest continuously operating physical training school in the country. Founded by German immigrants, the school first opened in New York in 1866, moving to various cities before relocating in 1907 to Indianapolis as the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union in a wing of the Athenaeum (formerly Das Deutsche Haus). In 1932, the college became affiliated with IU, leading to a merger in 1941, creating the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union of Indiana University. Camp Brosius was among the assets acquired. The work of the Normal College was incorporated when IU organized the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in 1945. In 1973, the College’s name changed to the School of Physical Education. It became part of the School of Physical Education and Tourism Management in 2002, which was merged into the new School of Health and Human Sciences in 2018.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 12
(OriginsSocialWork)

School of Social Work Origins



In 1911, Indiana University established a Social Service Department, one of the first of its kind in America. Attached to the School of Medicine in Indianapolis, it was designed to provide clinical experiences for students interested in the emerging field of social work. By 1921, the department offered a baccalaureate degree, with three years of coursework in Bloomington and a final year in Indianapolis; a master's degree program began in 1931 in Indianapolis. In 1944, the program was reorganized into the Division of Social Service and grew rapidly following World War II, culminating in the creation of the Graduate School of Social Service in 1966. In 1977, it was renamed the School of Social Work, and moved to the new Education/Social Work Building in 1982 at IUPUI after a decade in Cavanaugh Hall. A doctoral program was initiated in 1994. In 2007, the Division of Labor Studies merged with the school, which has branches at nearly all IU campuses.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 13
(TCSteele)

T.C. Steele Campus Studio



"To see the Beautiful in nature and in life."

In a pioneering artistic residency, Theodore Clement Steele (1847-1926), a renowned Indiana artist, served as honorary professor of painting from 1922 to 1926. In his spacious campus studio, located on the top floor of the University Library (now Franklin Hall), Steele welcomed students to visit him during his six-month annual residency over the winter. Weather permitting, Steele would take his portable easel and paint outdoors. His association with the university began in the 1890s when he received commissions to paint portraits of several professors. In 1907, while IU president William Lowe Bryan sat for his portrait, the two men became friends. At the state's centennial in 1916, Steele's paintings were on display at the campus and he received an honorary doctorate from IU. The Indiana Memorial Union Board bought seven of his paintings in 1923, starting a campus collection that has acquired over 75 works of Steele's.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020

Plaque 14
(Ball-Gardens.)



Ball Nurses' Sunken Garden and Convalescent Park

A prime example of a therapeutic greenspace designed by the Olmsted Brothers the Sunken Garden and Convalescent Park were part of a 1930 medical campus master plan devised by Percival Gallagher, a partner in the firm. Located behind the Ball Residence Hall for nursing students and named in honor of George and Frank Ball in recognition of their generous gift to Indiana University, the grounds served nursing staff, patients, and their families as a place of respite and renewal. The garden featured a fountain with a bronze figure of Eve by Indianapolis sculptor Robert Davidson. After the statue made its debut at the Chicago World's Fair, it was installed in the garden in 1934, where it soon became a focal point for ceremonies, leading students to rechristen her "Flo." In 1996, the garden and park were listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the university restored many features of the original plan in 2016.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2020