

14 - Bronze Plaques

(12"w x 10"h)

Dark Brown Background

Smooth Light Texture

Single Border

Plaque 1 - V6

**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 Ball Residence Hall, the facility was 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 2019

Plaque 2 - V6

Herron School of Art and Design

The Art Association of Indianapolis, with a bequest from local businessman John Herron, 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 acquired 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 here into Eskenazi Hall, the former location of the School of Law.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 4 - V6

Indianapolis City Hospital

Built in 1859, the Indianapolis City Hospital provided invaluable services to the community. During the Civil War, the Union Army used it to treat wounded and diseased soldiers. Following the war, local government organized the hospital as a publicly funded hospital to provide charity medical care. When Indiana University established the School of Medicine in Indianapolis in 1908, City Hospital provided clinical training to medical students. This affiliation waxed and waned over the 20th century as the hospital upheld its reputation for treating indigent patients and the African American population as it went through several name changes. Renamed the Wishard Memorial Hospital in 1975, the IU Medical Center entered several agreements with the hospital, incorporating it into its medical network. In 2013, Wishard was replaced by a new facility, the Sidney and Lois Eskenazi Hospital, through a land swap between the county and IUPUI. The university repurposed some of Wishard's buildings.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 5 - V6

Invention of the Drunkometer and the Breathalyzer



After Prohibition, IU researchers were at the forefront of the inventions designed to test for the alcoholic 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 2019

Plaque 6 - V6

Indiana University in Indianapolis



Formed in 1916, the Indianapolis Extension Center provided educational opportunities in the state's capital city. With offices located in the Merchants Bank Building at Meridian and Washington streets, most classes were held at nearby Shortridge High School, at the corner of Michigan and Pennsylvania. In 1928, the university purchased the Bobbs-Merrill Building at 122 E. Michigan St. to provide more space. Prompted by growing enrollments, in 1948 the Lumbermen's Insurance Building at 518 N. Delaware S. was acquired, and the center's offices relocated there. Classrooms were added in 1963 with the lease of the Carpenters' Building at 222 E. Michigan St., and again in 1967 with the purchase of the Marott Building at 902 N. Meridian St. These buildings, the first three within a block of each other became known as the Downtown Campus of IU-Indianapolis. When IUPUI was formed in 1969, classes moved to the new campus. The buildings at 122 E. Michigan and 518 N Delaware were razed in 1972.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 7 - V6

Indiana University Purdue University Columbus Campus Center



At the 1984 ground-breaking to expand the Columbus Campus Center, IU President John Ryan noted the building will 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 course taking place for the next three decades. Purdue also offered extension classes in Columbus. After IUPUI formed, 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 IUPUI Columbus, IUPUI Chancellor Gerald Bepko announced the name change to IUPUC in 1994.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 8 - V6

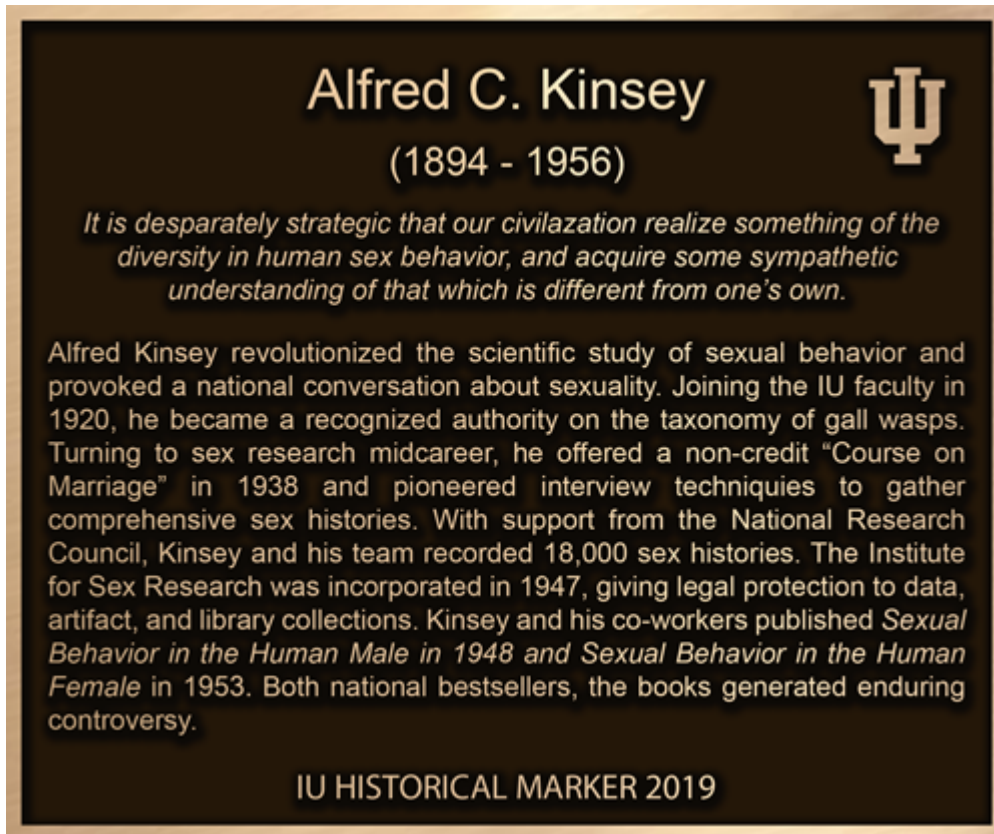
IUPUI 38th Street Campus



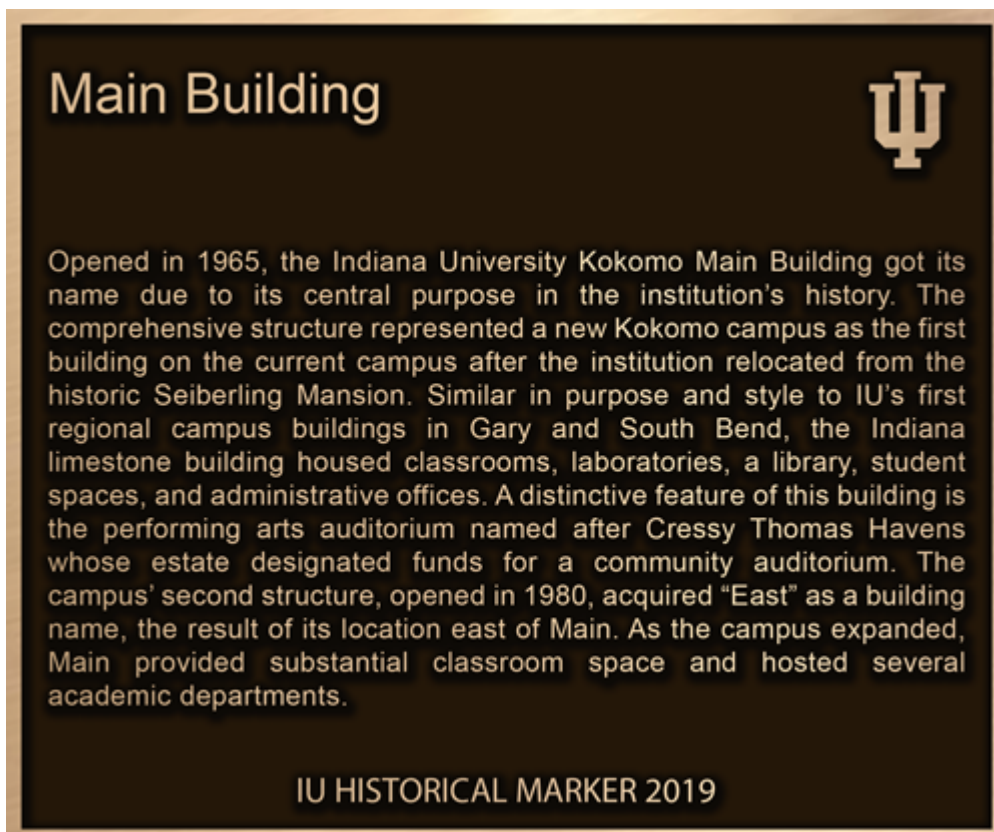
The merger of the Indianapolis operations of Indiana University and Purdue University created IUPUI in 1969. It consolidated five different instructional locations previously managed by two universities. Purdue University, in the capital since World War II, moved its Indianapolis Extension to the 38th Street campus in 1961 with the opening of the Krannert classroom and administrative building. In 1967, Purdue acquired a second nearby building, doubling capacity. Engineering and technology were the primary academic thrusts of the 38th Street facility, yet other programs in the humanities and social sciences were also housed in the two buildings. After IUPUI's establishment in 1969, this campus location provided vital centralized functions for the school. From 1991 to 1993, academic programs and administrative operations moved to the main IUPUI campus west of downtown. The buildings here were deeded to the Indiana State Fair Board in 1996 and later razed.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 9 - V6



Plaque 11 - V6



Plaque 12 - V6

Normal College of the American Gymnastic 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 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 2019

Plaque 14 - V6

James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children



Indiana University and the Riley Memorial Association founded the hospital, named after Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley, to provide Indianapolis with a facility that focused on pediatric medicine. The hospital was dedicated in October 1924, admitted its first patients on November 19, 1924. Riley has a history of offering pioneering treatments. For example, in 1935 a hydrotherapy pool for rehabilitation of polio patients was constructed. Soon after, President Franklin Roosevelt visited the pool. Riley continued to pursue innovations in patient care, often providing the first such facilities or treatments in the state. These firsts include the state's first pediatric cardiac catheterization lab in 1951, first use of echocardiography in 1966, the first pediatric burn center and neonatal intensive care unit in 1971, the first cochlear implant for a deaf child in 1983, the first liver transplant in 1988, the largest pediatric sleep lab in the world in 2001, and the first intestinal and multi-organ transplant in 2003.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 17 - V6

Origins of the School of Social Work



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 Cavanagh 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 2019

Plaque 18 - V6

Development of Flouride Toothpaste



Indiana University faculty members Harry Day, Joseph Muhler, and William Nebergall created a flouride toothpaste, contributing to reductions in tooth decay around the world. As a dental student in 1945, Muhler tested flouride compounds on the solubility of tooth enamel, determining that stannous flouride 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 stannous flouride 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 flouride toothpaste. Patents were acquired, and Procter & Gamble paid royalties for an exclusive contract to use stannous flouride in its Crest toothpaste, the world's first flouride toothpaste, launched in 1955.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 21 - V6

Wendell Wilkie

(1892 - 1944)



I believe in America because in it we are free - free to choose our government, to speak our minds, to observe our different religions.

Wendell Wilkie, a lawyer, corporate executive, and internationalist, exemplified political integrity and transcendence of partisan politics. Born and raised in Elwood, Indiana, he received his undergraduate (1913) and law (1916) degrees from Indiana University. In the 1930's, as president of a large public-utilities holding company, he was a leading critic of President Roosevelt's New Deal. A life-long Democrat until 1939, Wilkie was the Republican presidential candidate in 1940, losing the election in a landslide when Roosevelt won an unprecedented third term. In 1943, he published his wartime travelogue, *One World*, a best-selling manifesto for international cooperation that highlighted America's global responsibilities. Noted for his advocacy of racial equality and justice, both domestically as well as abroad, Wilkie supported the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and criticized Hollywood filmmakers for their biased portrayals of African Americans.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019
