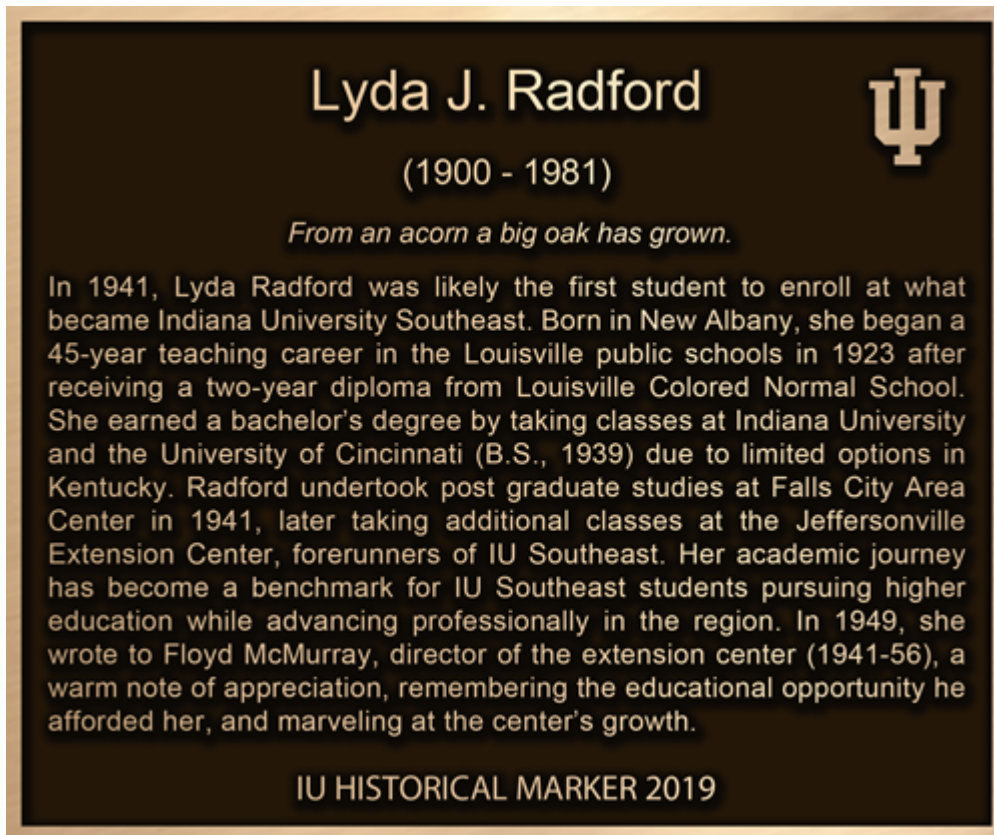
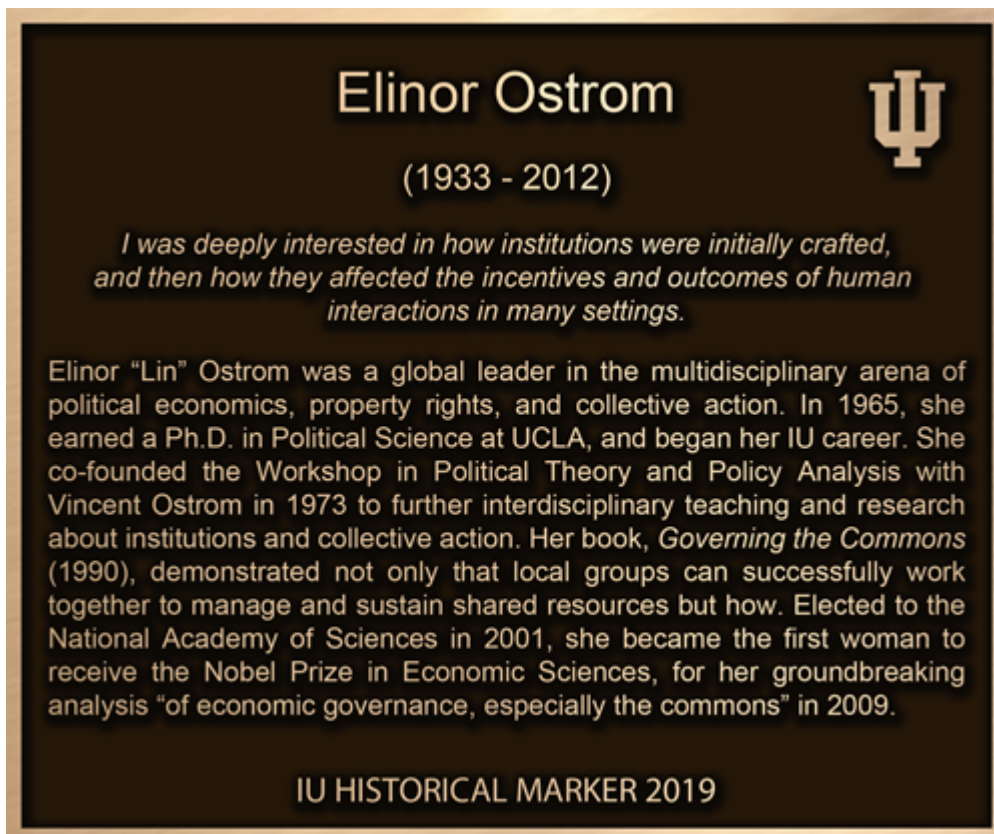


8 - Bronze Plaques
(12"w x 10"h)
Dark Brown Background
Pebble Texture
Single Border

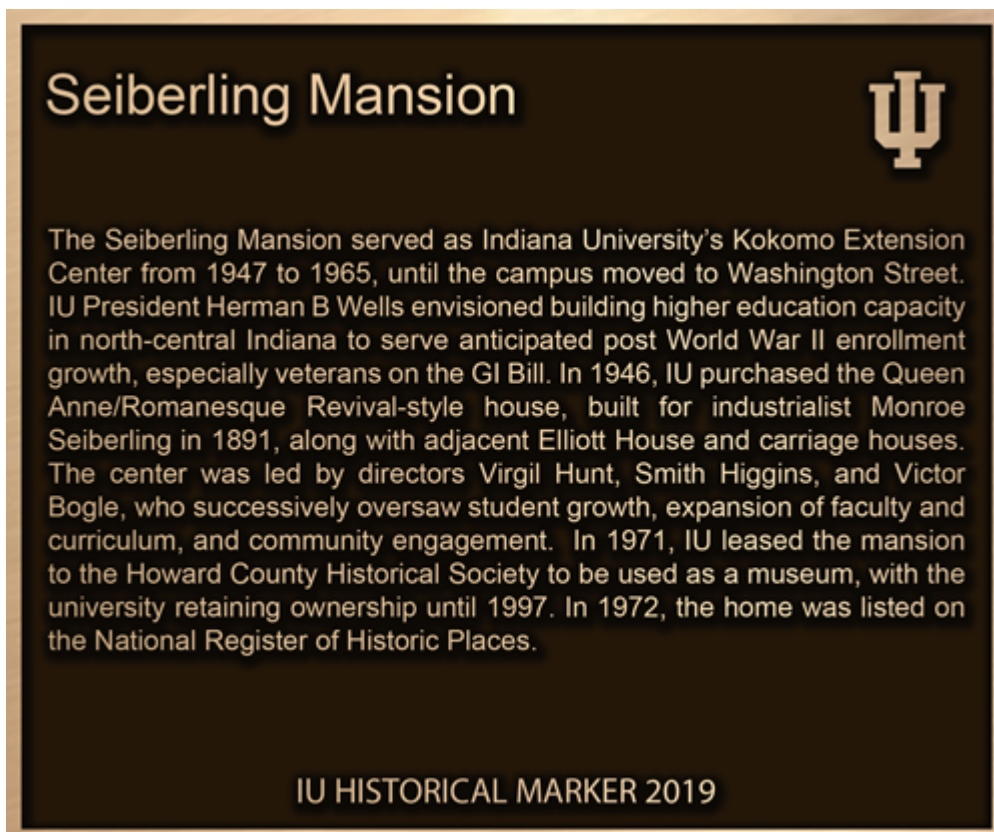
Plaque 10 - V4



Plaque 13 - V5



Plaque 15 - V5



Plaque 16 - V5

Sigma Theta Tau International



In 1922, six nursing students at the IU Training School for Nurses in Indianapolis founded Sigma Theta Tau, an honor society to recognize scholarship and promote leadership in nursing. By 1929, the society included six chapters in the Midwest and held its first national convention in Indianapolis. To further its mission, the society awarded the nation's first nursing research grant in 1936 and has supported research ever since. Membership expanded significantly after World War II, reaching 6,000 by 1962. In 1967, the society began publishing its own scholarly journal, *Image*, later renamed the *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*. National headquarters were opened in 1974 at the IU School of Nursing. In 1989, the society moved into the International Center for Nursing Scholarship, and began inducting international chapters, demonstrating its global reach and influence. As of 2018, the Sigma Theta Tau International has expanded to include over 500 chapters and 135,000 active members.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 19 - V4

Tamarack Hall



In 1955, the city of Gary donated land for the site of a new Indiana University campus, the Gary Extension Center. The first building, Gary Main, opened in 1959. The Indiana limestone structure housed all campus facilities: classrooms, science labs, administrative and faculty offices, a library, a bookstore, lounges, a lobby for exhibits, and a 600-seat auditorium. Serving as a cultural catalyst, Gary Main established the first regional campus theater program in 1961. It became a cultural hub for the region, sponsoring many community/campus theater productions, art exhibits, and other performances. A large addition was completed in 1966. Upon the inauguration of the IU regional campus system in 1968, the Gary Extension Center became Indiana University Northwest. In 1977, Gary Main was renamed Tamarack Hall, after a tree species common in the region. Devastated by a flood in 2008, it never reopened and was demolished in 2012.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 20 - V4

University Lake



It was feared that the University would have to be closed for lack of water.

Due to frequent droughts and dependence upon Bloomington's municipal water supply, the Indiana University campus suffered recurrent water shortages beginning in 1899. To counter threats to move the university to Indianapolis, IU president William Lowe Bryan obtained state funding to construct a reservoir in 1909. IU selected a suitable site along a side valley of Griffy Creek. In July 1911, workers completed a 29-foot concrete arch dam, along with waterworks to pump the water. Two years later, IU increased the dam's height to 40 feet so it could hold more water. Although this ensured an adequate water supply for the campus' physical plant, city residents and students continued to suffer from water famines. After a protracted process marred by political corruption, the city of Bloomington dammed the main channel of Griffy Creek in 1924, creating Griffy Lake, which supplied water to both the city and IU. University Lake, now redundant as a water supply, serves as a site for recreation and research.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 22 - V4

Whitewater Hall



In 1971, the Trustees of Indiana University, with significant financial assistance from local residents, purchased land for a new campus in Richmond. Breaking ground in 1972, the main building of Indiana University East was dedicated by IU President John Ryan in 1975. This building, similar in function and style to the first buildings on the other regional campuses, served as a comprehensive academic center. It provided classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium, computer facilities, a library, a student center, and faculty and staff offices for the new campus. In 1992, upon the construction of Hayes Hall, the campus' second building, it was named Whitewater Hall, in honor of the east fork of the Whitewater River running through Richmond. Remaining a vital center on an expanded campus, Whitewater Hall embodies the confluence of educational aspirations in the local community with the statewide presence of Indiana University.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 3 - V5

Hess v. Indiana



An Indiana University student protest led to a landmark First Amendment case. In response to the National Guard's killing of four students demonstrating against the Vietnam War at Kent State University on May 4, 1970, a group of protesters gathered at Bryan Hall on May 13 demanding to see President Joseph L. Sutton. Student Greg Hess shouted, "We will take the fucking street later. . .," resulting in his arrest for violating the Indiana disorderly conduct statute. Represented by law professor F. Thomas Schornhorst, Hess was convicted in local court, and the Indiana Supreme Court upheld the ruling. Believing a First Amendment issue was at stake, Schornhorst and fellow law professor Patrick Baude appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1973, the Court overturned Hess's conviction, finding the arrest to have been an unconstitutional infringement on his First Amendment rights. The Court's decision remains an important case for its protection of speech that does not incite immediate unlawful action.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

