#### 8 - Bronze Plaques

(12"w x 10"h)
Dark Brown Background
Pebble Texture
Single Border

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**Plaque 10 - V4** 

## Lyda J. Radford



(1900 - 1981)

From an acorn a big oak has grown.

In 1941, Lyda Radford was likely the first student to enroll at what became Indiana University Southeast. Born in New Albany, she began a 45-year teaching career in the Louisville public schools in 1923 after receiving a two-year diploma from Louisville Colored Normal School. She earned a bachelor's degree by taking classes at Indiana University and the University of Cincinnati (B.S., 1939) due to limited options in Kentucky. Radford undertook post graduate studies at Falls City Area Center in 1941, later taking additional classes at the Jeffersonville Extension Center, forerunners of IU Southeast. Her academic journey has become a benchmark for IU Southeast students pursuing higher education while advancing professionally in the region. In 1949, she wrote to Floyd McMurray, director of the extension center (1941-56), a warm note of appreciation, remembering the educational opportunity he afforded her, and marveling at the center's growth.

**IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019** 

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#### Elinor Ostrom



(1933 - 2012)

I was deeply interested in how institutions were initially crafted, and then how they affected the incentives and outcomes of human interactions in many settings.

Elinor "Lin" Ostrom was a global leader in the multidisciplinary arena of political economics, property rights, and collective action. In 1965, she earned a Ph.D. in Political Science at UCLA, and began her IU career. She co-founded the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis with Vincent Ostrom in 1973 to further interdisciplinary teaching and research about institutions and collective action. Her book, *Governing the Commons* (1990), demonstrated not only that local groups can successfully work together to manage and sustain shared resources but how. Elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 2001, she became the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, for her groundbreaking analysis "of economic governance, especially the commons" in 2009.

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**Plaque 15 - V5** 

# Seiberling Mansion



The Seiberling Mansion served as Indiana University's Kokomo Extension Center from 1947 to 1965, until the campus moved to Washington Street. IU President Herman B Wells envisioned building higher education capacity in north-central Indiana to serve anticipated post World War II enrollment growth, especially veterans on the GI Bill. In 1946, IU purchased the Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival-style house, built for industrialist Monroe Seiberling in 1891, along with adjacent Elliott House and carriage houses. The center was led by directors Virgil Hunt, Smith Higgins, and Victor Bogle, who successively oversaw student growth, expansion of faculty and curriculum, and community engagement. In 1971, IU leased the mansion to the Howard County Historical Society to be used as a museum, with the university retaining ownership until 1997. In 1972, the home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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## 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. By 2018, Sigma Theta Tau International had expanded to include over 500 chapters and 135,000 active members.

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**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.

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# **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.

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#### 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.

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