22 - Bronze Plagues

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

Plaque 1

Ball Nurses' Sunken Garden and Covalescent 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

Herron School of Art and Desig



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 accredidation 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 3

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 Schorn horst, 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.

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

Invention of the Drunkometer and the Breathalyze



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

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. Delware S. was ac quired, 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 buldings, the first three withina 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

Indiana University Purdue University Columbus CampusCenter



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 extensionclasses 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

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

Alfred C. Kinsey



(1894 - 1956)

It is desparately strategic that our civilazation realize something of the diversity in human sex behavior, and acquire some sympathetic understanding of that which is different from one's own.

Alfred Kinsey revolutionized the scientific study of sexual behavior and provoked a national conversation about sexuality. Joining the IU faculty in 1920, he became a recognized authority on the taxonomy of gall wasps. Turning to sex research midcareer, he offered a non-credit "Course on Marriage" in 1938 and pioneered interview techniquies to gather comprehensive sex histories. With support from the National Research Council, Kinsey and his team recorded 18,000 sex histories. The Institute for Sex Research was incorporated in 1947, giving legal protection to data, artifact, and library collections. Kinsey and his co-workers published Sexual Behavior in the Human Male in 1948 and Sexual Behavior in the Human Female in 1953. Both national bestsellers, the books generated enduring controversy.

Lyda J. Radfor



(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 Jefferson 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, remebering the educational opportunity he afforded her, and marveling at the center's growth.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

Plaque 11

Main Building



Opened in 1965, the Indiana University Kokomo Main Building got its name due to its central purpose in the institution's history. The comprehensive structure represented a new Kokomo campus as the first building on the current campus after the institution relocated 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 2019

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 Anthenaeum (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 Edication. 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 13

Elinor Ostrom



(1933 - 2012)

I was deeply interested in how institutions were initially crafted, and 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 for Economic Sciences, for her groundbreaking analysis "of economic governance, especially the commons" in 2009.

IU HISTORICAL MARKER 2019

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 catheritization 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 15

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 Elliot House and carriage houses. The center was led by directors Virgil Hunt, Smith Higgins, and Victor Bogle, who successively oversaw student gowth, 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.

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 17

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.

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 19

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

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 resevoir 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 21

4 p. 15 p. 1



Wendell Wilki

(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

Whitewater Hal



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
