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HISTORY OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY

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"By comparison of handwriting - I feel reasonably certain that this history of I. U. was written by David Starr Jordan."

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

Indiana University is not, as is often supposed, located at the Capital; but belongs to an older section of the State. It is in Monroe County, in the South-western part of the State, at Bloomington. This is a more than seven-hilled city, buttressed about by ridges and peaks, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R.R., a hundred miles from the southern terminus, and has a population of something more than 6,000. Outside the great "gas-belt" of Indiana, it is one of the most rapidly growing cities in the State. The surroundings are all rural, quiet and wholesome. The environs furnish a variety of picturesque scenery. This County is in the center of Indiana's magnificent field of Oolitic and other building stones, and the quarries are destined to be, even more than now, a source of great wealth. It is not an agricultural section and the town has but few manufactories.

There is not much in the town as a town to attract a visitor. With few exceptions, its buildings are plain; not so much old as quaint. But the people are genial, interested in the college, in sympathy with its needs, and proud of its growth. It is needless to say, perhaps, that the College is the prime object of interest for the entire community.

Few states have made so great or significant advance in educational affairs during the last generation as has Indiana. And this is not less true of the colleges than of elementary schools.

Indiana University was founded in the child-hood of the State. Indeed there was opened by the Territory at Vincennes in 1810 an institution in the effort to utilize the original grant of a Township of land for a Seminary of Learning. Though the school was closed for a time after 1820, it was again opened to students ^{about 1840} ~~1840~~, and is today one of the most prosperous high-grade secondary schools in the State.

Subsequently another Township of Land was acquired in the Act by which Indiana became a state (1816), and on January 20th 1820 the State Seminary was chartered, a school being opened four years later. In 1828 it was re-chartered as a college, and a decade later as a university.. It can thus boast a continuous history of almost seventy years, and rightly take its place as one of the half-dozen oldest public institutions of collegiate rank in the United States. Tennessee and Ohio only of the States west of the mountains had similar schools in 1824.

For many years the growth of the college was slow. Twice have its buildings, museums and libraries, laboratories and appliances been destroyed by fire; once in 1854, and again in 1893. The present buildings and equipments are both larger and more satisfactory, however, and represent not only admirable management during recent administrations, but a generous public interest in education through-

out the State. With such supporting sentiment any institution is well-endowed.

The Old College Chapel, shown in the accompanying cut, is interesting as an exhibit of the earlier architecture (erected in 1855), and is still standing. This is the only one of the older buildings remaining. Indeed it is said that nothing else except a few records escaped the fire of 1883.

The original endowment of the institution grew out of the Seminary Township previously mentioned, the proceeds from which with some unsold lands remain. About ten years ago the State legislature provided for the permanent endowment in a more efficient way by ordering a half cent tax on the property of the State, to be collected for thirteen years, upon which as an undiminishable fund the institution receives from the State five percent interest. By 1896, when the privilege expires, it is thought the fund will amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

The enrollment in college classes has increased from 100 in 1860 to more than 500 for the current year. By comparison it appears that it has the largest enrollment in academic classes of any institution in the State. It maintains no Preparatory Department, but depends for its students chiefly upon a hundred or more liberally supported public high schools. Excepting for an interim of ten years it has maintained a Law Department since 1843.

like that of other colleges in the Northwest

Women were admitted in 1867, to all the privileges of the College; and it is believed that Indiana University was the first State institution to take this step. Women now constitute about one third the total membership.

The graduates of the school from the Liberal Arts Courses number almost one thousand, (one sixth of whom are women), and from the Law School a third as many more. Conspicuous among the former may be mentioned Gov. Jos. A. Wright, subsequently U.S. Minister at Berlin, Judge Andrew Wylie, Hon. Wm. McKee Dunn, Senator Wright of Iowa, W.A.P. Martin, President of the Imperial College of Peking China, Hon. John W. Foster, U.S. Minister at various times to Mexico, Russia, and Spain; and present Secretary of State under Harrison, Congressmen Springer of Illinois, and Bynum of Indiana, Gov. A. C. Mellette of S. Dakota, F. P. Leavenworth the Astronomer, McKay, Rollman and others among naturalists, ^{and} Henry W. Ballantine, Pres. of Oberlin College, ~~and~~ ~~the~~. The list is a large ~~one~~, and the record of alumni an honorable ~~one~~ in their service to the State and the Nation.

Among the faculty have been men of wide reputation and of recognized and abiding influence upon the Commonwealth. It includes such names as Daniel Kirkwood, the Astronomer, John S. Morrison, Judges Bicknell and Rhoades, Prof. Richard Owen, Pres. Jordan, John M. Coulter and others. The present faculty is, with few exceptions composed of young men. Excepting the Dean of the Law School, and the Professors of Latin and Chemistry ~~and English~~, not a man is over 45 years of age. The average age of the entire faculty is perhaps

ten years less.

In its organization the University is found to be very unlike the traditional schools. It is modern in its spirit, has its own policy and is administered upon new and promising lines. There is little prescription in either study or conduct. Though coeducational, the institution has no dormitories, all students, boys and girls alike finding accommodations in the way of rooms and boarding in the homes of the town. Their interests are identical with those of society about them. Students are held responsible for correct demeanor after the same standards as apply to non-university life. There is abundant reason for thinking that social intercourse, manly habits and lady-like bearing are greatly improved by such polity. There is a voluntary daily attendance upon Chapel services at 10 A.M. which attracts fully two-thirds of the students. Indeed throughout the management of the institution prescription and coercion are reduced to a minimum.

In its academic constitution the University shows nineteen independent departments, each covering not less than three years, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Each candidate for a degree must have had one year of general literature, one year of mathematics, one year of science, and two years of language other than modern English. The languages offered are Greek, Latin, German, French, and Early English, from which selection may be made at the option of the student. At least 36 terms of work (three terms to the year)

are required for graduation. From nine to twelve terms of this are covered by the major study (the department in which the degree is to be taken), and fifteen terms in specified collaterals; leaving nine to twelve terms of work that may be selected by the student from any work offered in the several departments. This plan leaves large room for choice in the arrangement of individual courses, while evidently holding to a high standard of liberal culture for graduation. The Arts courses in which degrees may be taken are, Greek, Latin, *German* Romance Languages, English, General Literature, Rhetoric and oratory, European History, Economics and Social Science, Philosophy, Pedagogics Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany. Besides these there is a prosperous department of Law also, whose elementary courses are open to undergraduates, and whose credits count toward the bachelor's degree.

The University Law School after a short interem was re-opened in the Fall of 1889, and has been since its re-organization under the direction of Judge D. D. Banta as Dean. It occupies commodious apartments in Library Hall, and has, considering its short History since the fire, an excellent library.

After the fire before-mentioned by which in 1883, one building was destroyed and laboratories and libraries were lost, another site was chosen for the new buildings to be erected, half a mile to the East of the Public square, out what is known as Kirkwood Avenue. The campus comprises twenty acres of natural maple grove

upon a high, rolling tract over-looking the town, on the west, University Heights (a residence suburb) on one side and a picturesque farming country on the other. The commanding position of the land and the attractiveness of the slopes make it one of the most beautiful College sites in the West. Aside from a single carriage way, and a winding brick walk of generous width from the terminus of Kirkwood Avenue among the trees up to the main building, the grounds show absolutely no improvement and need none. Four buildings have been already located, three of substantial materials - brick or stone - and a temporary frame structure still used for want of convenient room elsewhere, to accommodate the increased attendance. This last is known as Maxwell Hall, named in memory of Dr. David H. Maxwell, and contains, beside a number of lecture rooms, the only assembly hall upon the new campus. The building is chiefly occupied by the language departments. Wylie and Owen Halls were erected in 1884, the former perpetuating the name and services of the first President of the College, Dr. Andrew Wylie, (1828-1850), and the latter in remembrance of Prof. Richard Owen, for fifteen years (1863-1879) a Professor of Physical Sciences in the University. Wylie Hall is devoted to Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; Owen Hall to Biology. These as is shown in the illustrations are substantial brick structures, trimmed in stone, with two stories and roomy basements.

The handsomest building of all and, from an architectural point of view, one of the finest in the State, is Library Hall.

The old College Chapel situated upon the Campus South of town is used for general lectures and all larger gatherings, meeting places for literary and other College Societies, and special conferences. It stands at the foot of College Avenue the principal residence and business street of town, and is, both because of its position and its interesting architectural style, a most conspicuous object.

Serious mention is made of a proposed attempt to preserve this specimen of the early college accommodations, by having the structure taken down and re-erected upon the new campus after the same elevation plan.

The handsomest building of all, and, from an architectural point of view, one of the finest in the state, is Library Hall.

This was erected but two years ago, at a cost of nearly \$60,000. It is constructed of local stone, and is practically fire-proof. In general design and proportions, in convenience of arrangement and finish, it is a model structure, and the state no less than the local community may well ~~be proud~~ take pride in its possession.

The building comprises the main library hall, two commodious reading and study rooms, & two lecture rooms, ~~and~~ beside committee and office accommodations.

For want of sufficient quarters elsewhere, the Law School and (four or five other departments are given temporary accommodations here: though it is expected that soon the entire building must be given over to library uses.

The present collection of books numbers almost twenty thousand volumes, while the room has a capacity of four times that number. ~~Books~~ It is noticeable that books are upon open shelves accessible to all students, and that every encouragement is given

for their intelligent use.

Besides the general library there are the special law library provided for in ^{separate} ~~the~~ rooms of the ~~department~~, ~~and~~ and generous working libraries in the several departments for class reference and special investigations. Among these latter should be mentioned beside those in science, a large and particularly valuable one in mathematics, numbering more than 500 volumes, and embracing in addition to the principal English works standard and recent treatises in German and French.

Among features of general interest, it should be mentioned that the institution is strongly and confidently committed to the elective principle in college instruction, to the most pronounced "freedom of teaching" through the independence of departments, and to a well-matured policy of investigation and research, particularly among its growing list of graduate students. It has been forward also, among western institutions, in University Extension

Teaching; having classes last year in Chicago, Evansville, Louisville, New Albany and Indianapolis, enrolling an aggregate of nearly 1000 members.

The present year promises to double the classes, and include work in some places not reached before.

The organization was found to include a department of Pedagogy, for the higher Training of Teachers, a provision not found in a dozen institutions in this Country. An unusually large proportion of the graduates teach. There is also a department of General Literature that is both strong and popular. The boys have a gymnasium under a

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special director, and evidently give it liberal patronage. For the girls a very comfortable room is fitted up in one of the basements, under the management of Mrs Prof Sanderson, a woman admirably fitted both by general and special ^{preparation} ~~culture~~ for directing physical culture. Both gymnasiums have excellent and adequate equipments for a full course of training under modern systems.

and instead of having a general "Museum", each department has charge of its own illustrative collections.

The scientific work of the University has always been one of its strongest features, all the great departments of science being completely differentiated and in the hands of specially trained men. There are ~~6~~ six sets of working laboratories, devoted to Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, and Experimental Psychology, in charge of twelve men. These laboratories ~~to~~ are open for work all day, and professors and advanced students are ^{constantly} conducting original researches in them, but they are open for elementary work only ~~in~~ during the afternoon. Each department has its own library of reference books.

1. The Chemical laboratories are under the direction of Dr. Thos. C. VanKleeys and Instructor Davis. These laboratories occupy the entire first floor of Wylie Hall,

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and several rooms are used in the basement for storage. ~~the~~ One of the ~~the~~ fine features of these laboratories is the amount of room that has been secured for each student. With six linear feet of table and shelf room and aisles ~~four to ten~~ ~~feet~~ wide there is no danger of crowding. ~~Each student~~ There are 44 places in the Qualitative laboratory and 24 in the Quantitative laboratory, and Each student has water, gas, and reagents at hand. ~~These 68 places are do not~~ ~~These laboratories are always~~ supply the demand at present and additional room is being arranged for. In addition to laboratory and storage rooms, there is a convenient lecture room, balance room with

The laboratories are supplied with all necessary apparatus

Six instruments of precision for quantitative work, and the private laboratory of ~~the~~ the Van Noy Professor. Three years of undergraduate work are offered, besides opportunities for postgraduate work, ~~in analysis~~. Dr. Van Noy received his chemical training in the Universities of Berlin and Strasburg, and the Chemical Institute of Wiesbaden, and ~~has published~~

2. The Department of Physics is under the charge of Dr. B. W. Snow, who has just returned from two years of study under Helmholtz in Berlin, and Associate Professor Foley. As the State already supports a school of applied science, where much attention is given to the practical applications of Physics, the work of this department in the State University is happily defined. Physics is taught as a pure science, for its own sake entirely,

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and any practical bearing it ~~has~~^{may have} is
an incidental affair. Three years of physics
are provided for, all of which work
is of the laboratory kind. The depart-
ment has an excellent equipment for
elementary work, but its growth has far
outstripped its present plant, so that
not only ^{costly} apparatus for advanced work,
but a ^{separate} building is to be provided.
As it is, five rooms ^{in Mylie Hall} are occupied,
a lecture room, a general laboratory,
room for
a photometric work, another for the
study of terrestrial magnetism, and
a work shop.

3. The Department of Geology has recently
been organized and placed under the direction
of Professor Vernon F. Marsters of Cornell University.
Laboratories for mineralogical and paleontological

5 In Owen Hall
work have been provided, and at the
proper season much topographical work
is done. The mineralogical laboratory is
supplied with the latest lithological microscopes,
section cutting,
Series of sections of rock-making minerals and
rock series rock groups. Special and extensive
preparations have recently been made for
the study of the eruptive rocks. The series
of type fossils is complete, and the department
is engaged in exploring ~~then~~ investigating the
ancient life of Indiana. This investigation
includes not only palaeozoic life, but is
also concerned with the rich mound deposits
of the state. During the past summer a field
party was employed by the University, ~~that~~ ^{and} was
remarkably successful in obtaining some very
valuable material which will form the basis
of a forthcoming report.

4. The Department of Botany is ~~usually~~ ^{strongly}
~~well~~-equipped for all kinds of botanical work,
and was originally intended to occupy one-
half of Owen Hall, but has been crowded

into more cramped quarters. Seven rooms,
 however, are occupied at present, three of which
 are for undergraduate work, the remainder
 being used by postgraduates and instructors
 in special investigations. About 50 places
 are provided for undergraduates, to each
 of which ^{there} ~~at~~ is assigned a Zeiss microscope and
 abundant reagents. Microtomes, imbedding
 appliances, and all the paraphernalia of
 a modern laboratory are to be found, and
 a wealth of living ^{and preserved} material ~~for~~ gives a very
 wide range of work. Three years of under-
 graduate work is given, all ~~work~~ being daily ~~and~~
~~and being kept steadily to biological study~~
 The work begins with the study of the
 simplest forms and traces the development
 of the plant Kingdom from the utmost
 simplicity to ~~the~~ extreme complexity. This
 usually occupies two years, after which

7 and original problems
Special lines of individual work, are sug-
gested. In addition to ~~these~~ ^{this} laboratory
equipment for general work, a large her-
barium is the center of much activity in
systematic work. This herbarium has only
entered upon the second year of its existence,
but is already one of the best working herbaria
in the country for the study of North American
flowering plants. It contains over 60,000
specimens, representing at least 15,000 species, ^{many of them types.}
Here monographic work is going on continually,
and revisions of various plant groups, and
manuals for ~~various~~ ^{different} regions of our country
are issued from time to time. The Botani-
cal Gazette, the leading botanical journal
of the country, has its editorial home
here, and naturally all the current literature
of the subject is found in its library. At
present a room is given up to the large

collection of North American Cacti belonging to the Department of Agriculture, which ^{are} ~~is~~ being monographed and will appear as a ~~government~~ "Contribution from the National Herbarium." The botanical work is under the direction of President John M. Coulter, with Mr. Mottier as director of the general laboratories, Mr. Uline in charge of the systematic work, and Mr. Fisher as Curator of the Herbarium.

5. The Department of Zoology, under the direction of such zoologists as Jordan, Kingsley, Gilbert, and the present incumbent, Dr. Carl Eigenmann, is naturally very substantially developed. Two large laboratories are filled with tables and workers, ^{who are} ~~liberally~~ supplied with the best of microscopes, microtomes, reagents, and material. The work is done in the same spirit

as the botanical, the evolution of the animal Kingdom forming the idea of the elementary work. Mr. Ulrey is in charge of the general laboratory. The professor in charge, Dr. Eigenmann, is an ~~prolific~~ indefatigable investigator ~~is~~ of American fishes, as his numerous published papers will testify. His work is not only systematic, but also ~~the~~ ^{Embry}ological.

During the past summer he was engaged by the British Museum in collecting fishes of British Columbia between ~~the~~ Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast, and the naming of this large collection will form ^{one of the} features of this winter's work.

A large room is devoted to the immense collection of fishes that was brought together here by Drs. Jordan

and Gilbert, ¹⁰ ~~and added to by Dr. Eigenmann.~~ to which Dr. Eigenmann
has added large collections from
South America and British America.
The collection now numbers nearly
60,000 specimens of fishes, representing
some 3,200 species, representing very
completely the fish fauna of the
American Continent and Europe.

6. The laboratory of Experimental Psychology
is a new one, but has been well equipped
for beginning work. It is under the di-
rection of Dr. W. J. Bryan, just from Clark
University, who has secured the services
of Mr. Dresslar of the same University
to assist in starting the work. Many
machines for this new and important
subject are in place, whose names
and uses are both mysteries to the
~~uninitiated~~ uninitiated. Dr. Bryan

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has been conducting some interesting
researches ~~was~~ with children at
Clark, and proposes to continue them
in his new laboratory.

