Women have played important roles in shaping the growth and development of IUPUI and its predecessor schools. As staff, professors, directors, and deans, they worked to establish the university’s programs and policies and to gain a reputation of excellence for the university. This trail provides an opportunity to learn about important women in IUPUI’s history, to see where they worked and what entities they helped to establish, and to understand how their historical presence continues to impact the modern-day IUPUI campus.

This version of the women’s history trail is intended for use as an accompanying guide for walking on the IUPUI campus. For a more in-depth version of the trail, information on methodology, and bibliographical citations, please visit the IUPUI women’s history trail website.
Site 1: Eskenazi Hall (HR)
Site 2: Lawrence W. Inlow Hall (IH)
Site 3: University Library (UL)
Site 4: Education/Social Work Building (ES)
Site 5: Cavanaugh Hall (CA)
Site 6: Natatorium (PE)
Site 7: Administrative Building (AO)
Site 8: Union Building (UN)
A Note on the History of IUPUI

Although officially founded in 1969, IUPUI has a long history in Indianapolis. The medical school dates to 1906, when Indiana University Bloomington acquired the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis and relocated two years of its medical school program to the city. In 1908, a merger of several Indiana medical schools into Indiana University resulted in the permanent relocation of IU’s medical program to Indianapolis. In 1914, the first building on the medical campus, Long Hospital, opened.

For many years, Indianapolis residents had wanted Indiana University to bring extension courses to the city, and in 1916 an IU extension office finally opened in downtown Indianapolis. In 1940, Purdue also began extension work in the city, eventually locating its campus on 38th Street. After a number of years, the two schools agreed to consolidate their operations into one effort, and in 1969 merged to form IUPUI. The current campus opened in 1971, with the completion of University Library (now University College), Cavanaugh Hall, and Lecture Hall.

In addition to these early beginnings, a number of independent schools merged with Indiana University prior to the creation of IUPUI. The Normal College (now the School of Physical Education and Tourism Management) is the oldest school at IUPUI. It opened in 1866, and merged with Indiana University in 1941. The Dental School opened in 1879 as the Indiana Dental College and joined the Indiana University Medical Center in 1925. The Law School began in 1894 as the Indiana Law School and merged with IU in 1944. In 1968, it became autonomous from Bloomington’s law school. Finally, the Art Association of Indianapolis opened the Herron School of Art and Design in 1906. It merged with Indiana University in 1967.

IUPUI operates under the control of the IU System, but offers programs and degrees from both Purdue University and Indiana University.

Women Before IUPUI: A Historical Note

In the early history of the Indiana University extension program in Indianapolis, women played an important role as both administrators and professors. Before the university’s campus moved to its present location, it occupied a number of different buildings downtown. Perhaps the most notable of these was the Bobbs Merrill Company Building, formerly at 122 E. Michigan St. While not linked to the physical space that IUPUI currently inhabits, the contributions of women in these early days of extension work nonetheless deserve mention.

Mary Orvis

Although she never set foot on IUPUI's current campus, Mary Orvis's affiliation with the university is as old as Indiana University Extension Division's presence in Indianapolis. Orvis's academic career began in a transition period for women in higher education. Between 1900 and 1920, women like Orvis found a multitude of faculty positions open to them nationwide, but beginning in the 1920s a marked decline in opportunities for academic women would occur.

A free-lance writer and editor for *Outlook* magazine, Orvis came to Indiana University Bloomington as a secretary to the director of the summer school in 1916. By 1918, she had moved to the extension's offices in Indianapolis. She served as a secretary there from 1918 until 1924, and then became executive secretary. Orvis initially worked with Ray Trent to plan the center's courses. Besides taking on secretarial duties, in 1920 Orvis began teaching a course in short story writing. Her first enrollment was twenty-five students. In 1921, Orvis became an assistant professor of journalism. That same year, Robert Cavanaugh took over as director of Indiana University's Extension Division, and she took on the role, but not the title, of the Indianapolis extension's head. Nicknamed the "officer in charge," Orvis ran the extension center for many years.

In 1949, Orvis was promoted to associate professor of journalism. With interests extending well beyond writing, she also worked to develop non-credit lectures on world problems and international affairs. Orvis became so well-known on the campus that a journalist for the *Indianapolis Star* once remarked, "Almost everyone in town, at some time or another, has wandered out to the IU extension center to catch up on a foreign language or the latest in economics or history, or to get professional help with the short story he has been trying to put down on paper. And no one climbs the worn steps of the erstwhile publishing house without encountering Miss Mary B. Orvis."
Orvis retired in 1954, and died in 1964. In recognition of her efforts to establish Indiana University in Indianapolis, IUPUI named the "Orvis House" student apartments on the River Walk in her honor.

**Gertrude Heberlein**

Mary Orvis’s departure in 1954 did not leave the extension campus without a strong woman to oversee its daily activity. Like Orvis, Gertrude Heberlein’s roles at the Indianapolis campus expanded greatly from the time she first arrived at Indiana University. Heberlein originally came to the extension campus as a temporary part-time stenographer circa 1924. In 1926, she obtained a full-time position as office assistant to Mary Orvis. Over the years, Heberlein helped wherever she was needed. She ran the campus bookstore and library, taught English composition, and assisted with various administrative tasks.

In 1942, Heberlein became assistant director of the Indianapolis extension office. When Orvis retired, Heberlein became acting director for one year before Roy Feik took the position. She stepped in again later as acting director between the time of Feik’s retirement and the appointment of Virgil Hunt. During her twenty years as assistant director, Heberlein worked in a variety of capacities. Most notably, she served on numerous campus development committees. Her efforts were so welcome that Virgil Hunt once commented, “I know that Roy Feik would echo my feeling that Gertrude Heberlein was a most valuable colleague in maintaining continuity in the development of the Downtown Campus.”

In 1963, after obtaining her masters degree from IU Bloomington, Heberlein resigned her position as assistant director and became an assistant professor of English at the extension center. She taught Shakespeare and British Literature. When Indiana University and Purdue University’s Indianapolis campuses merged in 1969, Heberlein was promoted to associate professor of English. Besides teaching courses, she acted as co-sponsor of the English Club and advisor to undergraduate English majors. Heberlein also remained active in campus development. She continued to serve on university committees and helped to plan dedication services for IUPUI’s new undergraduate campus, which opened in 1971. Heberlein retired that same year and died in 1995.
When Eskenazi Hall, home of the Herron School of Art and Design, opened in June 2005, it was truly a time of celebration for the school. In its 103 years, Herron had seen many changes, most notably its change in identity from a privately run institution to a school within IUPUI. Herron's merger with Indiana University finalized in 1967, but for years remained physically separated from the main IUPUI campus.

The Herron School of Art has a rich history as Indianapolis's fourth, and only lasting, art school. In 1895, John Herron, a wealthy Indianapolis real estate investor, died, leaving the Art Association of Indianapolis $225,000 for the purpose of opening a new art school and museum. After examining several locations, the Art Association decided to locate its institution at Talbott House, the former home of Hoosier Group painter T.C. Steele, at the corner of Sixteenth and Pennsylvania Streets. The school opened in January 1902.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the school's initial enrollments heavily drew female students, both those who wanted to become professional artists and those who wanted to gain the status of an "accomplished" young woman. The school and museum expanded quickly and by 1905, had outgrown Talbott House. It was demolished to make way for a new building. By the 1920s, the Herron School of Art was again out of space, and opened a larger classroom building in 1929.

Herron survived the Great Depression and World War II, and by the 1960s sought to redefine itself. On June 24, 1965, the Art Association of Indianapolis announced that it planned to separate the museum and the art school. The school would affiliate with Indiana University Indianapolis. The children of Josiah Kirby Lilly, Jr. donated the family estate on 38th street for the new museum, now known as the Indianapolis Museum of Art. Herron’s merger with Indiana University became official on July 1, 1967.

The history of the Herron School of Art and Design is deeply connected to women. Besides planning the original school in 1902, these women have also sat on its board of directors, taught classes, and held many different leadership positions.
Women Shaping Herron Prior to 1967

Many women worked together to help Herron develop in the years prior to its merger with Indiana University in 1967. As board members, teachers, and administrators, these women kept Herron afloat during turbulent years.

May Wright Sewall

Truly the visionary of the Herron School of Art, May Wright Sewall founded the Art Association of Indianapolis in 1883. Sewall, a leading Indianapolis educator, clubwoman, and suffragette, is best remembered as the founder of the Girls Classical School in Indianapolis and as a charter member of the Equal Suffrage Society of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Woman's Club. She also founded the Indianapolis Propylaeum Association, a stock company of women that raised the money to build a cultural center for women in 1891.

Sewall decided to start an art association in Indianapolis after organizing a series of art lectures between 1881 and 1883. At the last of these lectures, Sewall invited the other attendees to meet at her house in March 1883 to discuss the formation of an art association. The resultant Art Association of Indianapolis incorporated on October 11, 1883 with a membership of fifty-four. They intended "to provide opportunities for the public to look at pictures…and to provide opportunity for instruction in art."

In 1895, when John Herron died, it was Sewall who first received the news of his will. She was serving as the president of the Art Association at the time. Ambrose Stanton, Herron’s attorney, arrived at the Girls Classical School one morning with the news that Herron had left the association $225,000. Sewall and the other officers quickly organized a public meeting to share the happy news, but soon found their attempts to spend the money mired by Herron’s relatives, who contested his will. Through the lengthy legal battle, Sewall and the other officers persevered and eventually won. By 1902, they had received the necessary court orders to spend the money and promptly opened their school.

Edna Mann Shover

An artist in watercolors and pen and ink, Shover first came to Herron as a student in 1905. She returned to the school in 1919, and took a position as an art instructor. Just two years later, in 1921, Shover became the school's principal, a position that she held until 1933.

Shover stepped into the position of principal following a series of setbacks for the Herron School of Art. Beginning in 1917 with the inception of World War I, Herron experienced a steep decrease in financial support as a result of diverted funding for the war effort. To increase its viability in these hard times, the school began teaching practical courses in drafting, map-making, educational therapy. Then, in the fall of 1918, the worldwide influenza epidemic closed the school. Further tragedy struck in 1920 when May Wright Sewall, the school's visionary, passed away. Her death was followed by that of another longtime board member, Volney Mallott, and the resignation of Herron director, Harold Brown.

In the wake of these many tragedies, it was the women of Herron who kept both the school and museum afloat as a period of transition years emerged. From 1921 until a new director was hired in 1923, Shover partnered with faculty member Anna Hasselman and executive secretary Grace Speer to manage the school and museum. This same group of women
would later serve as administrators in 1926, when director Arthur MacLean announced his resignation.

During Shover's tenure as principal, she helped to begin Herron's summer school program at Winona Lake, Indiana. She later oversaw the construction of the new art school facility, which was dedicated in December 1929. In 1933, in the midst of the Great Depression, the Board of Directors hired Donald Mattison as the first separate director of the art school. In an effort to consolidate staffing, strengthen programs and cut costs, Mattison fired nine faculty members including Shover, who retired from Herron. She died in 1965.

**Lucy Taggart**

Born in 1880, Lucy Taggart began training as a professional artist at a time when few Indiana women chose to pursue a career in art. During the Victorian Era (c. 1840-1900), women were expected to confine their activities to their homes as wives and mothers. Women wanting to become professional artists faced considerable discrimination, and were often barred from studying certain art forms, like anatomy. Lucy Taggart was among the early female artists in Indiana who chose to overcome these obstacles and follow her passion. She became a painter of portraits and landscapes.

Taggart grew up in Indianapolis, but moved to New York City to further her art training. She stayed there many years, but finally returned to the city in 1931. While she had been a member of the board of directors since 1915, her return to Indianapolis would prompt a renewed interest in the Herron School of Art. In fact, Taggart could not have returned at a better time. In the midst of Herron's financial troubles brought on by the Great Depression, she plunged in and worked to save the school.

Most notably, from 1931-1943, Taggart served as an unpaid member of the faculty, teaching painting and portraiture. She also aided in the Board of Director's search for the Herron School of Art's first separate director, and according to *Skirting the Issue: Stories of Indiana's Historical Women Artists*, was blamed for the hiring of Donald Mattison after he fired several teachers including William Forsyth. Available records, however, seem to indicate that Caroline Marmon Fesler played the larger role in Mattison's appointment. Despite the controversy over Mattison's actions, Taggart remained an influential member of the board until her death in 1960. The wife of a Herron director recalled to the authors of *Skirting the Issue*, "She was straightforward and always dependable. If something was required of her, she did it. If there was something that needed to be done and she could do it, she did it."

**Caroline Marmon Fesler**

A patron of the arts, rather than an artist herself, Caroline Marmon Fesler served on the board of directors of Herron for over thirty years. During these years, she served in many leadership capacities, including as a member of the fine arts committee, as the chair of the art school committee, and as president of the Art Association. She also donated both money and works of art to the school and its museum.

Fesler became a member of Herron's Board of Directors in 1916. During her years of service to the board, first as a member and later as its president, she contributed considerable time and resources to the success of the school and the museum. In 1928, when Herron faced a lack of both space and money, Fesler donated $200,000 for the construction of a new art school
building. Later, during the Great Depression, she led a search committee in the spring of 1933 to find the art school's first director. Previously, the museum and school had shared the same director. Faced with an uncertain future as a result of budget deficits during the depression years, the board sought to hire a director with a vision to save the school from financial distress. Fesler recommended Donald Mattison, a New York artist, for the position and offered to pay his salary. Mattison intended to reorganize the school's curriculum to orient it for career-minded students. His initial legacy, however, was his decision to fire nine of Herron's fifteen faculty, most notably Hoosier Group artist William Forsyth.

Fesler remained an active member of the board until 1947. In that year, ill health forced her to resign. She died on December 28, 1960. In her will, she left Herron $500,000 for improvements to their property and several paintings from her private collection. Through both her time and money, Fesler had greatly expanded Herron's museum collections and successfully led the school through years of change and growth.
While women played crucial roles in Herron's early development, few were hired under Donald Mattison's tenure between 1933 and 1970. Under his authority, only one woman, Sarah Boden Burns, was hired as a full-time faculty member. A handful of additional women worked as part-time lecturers during the 1960s. Consequently, by the time the Herron School of Art merged with Indiana University in 1967, women were notably absent from the school.

During the 1970s, an increasing number of women faculty brought a renewed vitality to Herron. One of these women was Phyllis Danielson, who came to Herron in 1970 as the school's first director of art education. Danielson had spent the prior two years teaching at the University of North Carolina, and later admitted that she originally had some doubts about accepting the position. "When I considered coming back to Indiana," she told an Indianapolis News reporter, "I thought, 'Oh no, it will be awful'…But setting up a new department at Herron, that was too exciting to turn down…"

Upon arriving at Herron, Danielson became the head of the new art education department. She began as the only full-time faculty member teaching art education. By 1971, a total of 84 students had enrolled in the program. Danielson also worked to establish a master’s degree. Danielson truly believed in community outreach, and strove to share art with children in the local Indianapolis community. Under her guidance, Herron began offering a variety of free community programs during the summer of 1972. These programs included summer art classes for grade school, high school, and college students; free theater and dance classes; and concerts for both children and adults.

In 1972, Danielson resigned her position as Director of Art Education to become chair of Art Studies. Between 1970 and 1975, she also served on a number of important university committees, including long-range planning and salary equalization, and became secretary of the faculty council. Besides organizing a new division of art education at Herron and shaping the future of IUPUI through her work on these many committees, perhaps Danielson's most visible contribution to the university is the tall metal sculpture in the courtyard near University Library, facing New York Street. In 1975, Danielson organized a committee to procure a piece of public art for this space. The committee's efforts continued after her departure in 1976, and resulted in the 1980 installation of an untitled piece by artist David Von Schlegell of Yale University. Danielson left IUPUI in the summer of 1976, after being named president of the Kendall School of Design in Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Carol Adney and the Transformation of the Herron Gallery

In only a few short years, Carol Adney left her mark on the Herron School of Art and Design both by greatly increasing its national reputation and by establishing a community of supporters for the school. She brought with her a strong vision of success, which she quickly implemented. Adney once noted, "I wanted to make (the gallery) the best I possibly could as far as showing nationally important contemporary art, art produced in the last two or three years."

Prior to accepting a position at Herron, Adney worked as an artist in residence at the Indianapolis Art League and as an assistant curator for educational programming at the Indianapolis Museum of Art. She came to Herron in August 1978 as the first director of the Herron Gallery. Faculty volunteers had formerly operated the gallery. As director of the gallery, Adney worked to make Herron a center of contemporary art. Her first exhibit, titled "Artwords and Bookwords," debuted in September 1978 and featured artists' books, postcards, journals, and poetry. Another successful exhibit, "The Chicago Alternative," featured an exemplary array of diverse contemporary art. Adney also arranged a visit from New York sculptor Dennis Oppenheimer, who helped Herron students create an original gallery piece.

Adney's art shows quickly brought Herron national attention for its willingness to embrace contemporary art. In recognition for this achievement, the National Endowment for the Arts awarded the Herron Gallery a $6000 grant in November 1979. This was Indiana's first award in the category of "Artist's Spaces." The grant paid for the December 1979 exhibit of Michael Brewster's sound sculptures and a May 1980 light instillation by Arizona sculptor James Turrell.

Besides arranging contemporary art exhibits, Adney supervised the annual student and senior class art shows and the biennial faculty art exhibit. She also partnered with Sharon Theobald of the Lafayette Art Center to organize a sculpture competition for the placement of outdoor monuments in the White River Park.

Adney truly believed that the Herron Gallery offered the community a great educational opportunity. She once told the Indianapolis News "The Herron Gallery encourages a challenging dialog in the visual arts." At the same time, she knew that much of the Indianapolis community was not aware of its existence. To remedy this situation, Adney helped Dean Arthur Weber create a community support group for the gallery consisting of artists and local leaders interested in contemporary art. The 'Friends of Herron,' as the group is now known, continues to provide donors and volunteers to the gallery.

Adney resigned her position at Herron in 1981 to take a position at the University of Colorado, but not before greatly advancing the Herron Gallery's reputation as a center of contemporary art and establishing a strong group of supporters to ensure the future success of Herron's gallery.
The Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis dates its history to 1893, when the privately run Indiana School of Law opened in Indianapolis. Several professors from the recently closed DePauw School of Law founded the school. About twenty years later, the opening of the Benjamin Harrison Law School in Indianapolis provided the Indiana School of Law with a partner in its endeavors. The Indiana School of Law offered day courses and the Benjamin Harrison Law School offered evening courses. The two schools eventually merged in 1936. Between the financial losses of the Great Depression and the decrease in enrollment due to World War II, the school found itself in financial trouble and in 1944 merged with Indiana University. Indianapolis became the location for IU’s evening law program, while Bloomington remained the full-time day program. The two schools rarely interacted, however, and in 1968 the Board of Trustees of Indiana University granted the Indianapolis law school full autonomy from Bloomington. That same year, the Indianapolis law school instituted its full-time day program. By 1970, the law school had outgrown the Maennerchor Building (formerly at the corner of Illinois and Michigan St.), its home since 1946, and moved into a new home. In 1973, the law school’s name officially changed to the Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis. The school’s current home, the Lawrence W. Inlow Hall, opened in 2001.

In the law school’s early history, women did not play visible roles in its growth and development. In fact, no women appear among the names of the school’s founders or early faculty. This was not particularly unusual for the time, however, because although Antoinette Dakin Leach’s 1893 Indiana Supreme Court victory guaranteed Indiana women the right to practice law, the legal profession remained dominated by men. In fact, almost a century later in 1991, a report of the Indiana Bar noted that women still faced challenges in practicing as lawyers. Despite these challenges, women did persevere and eventually gained faculty positions at the Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis. Many have enhanced the school’s reputation. In particular, Florence McMaster was especially successful in working to improve the school.
Florence McMaster
Director of Law Library

In Florence McMaster’s twenty-seven years as a law librarian at Indiana University’s Indianapolis law school, she succeeded in transforming the school’s library into a top-notch legal resource. McMaster came to the law school as the head librarian in 1946, just as the school was taking up residency in the Maennerchor Building on Michigan St. In those early years, the library was far from an established center of research, containing only 10,500 volumes. As director of the library, McMaster spent the better part of her career increasing the library’s holdings, and by the time of her death had expanded the collection to over 125,000 volumes.

In 1956, McMaster pioneered a research workshop for new law students that oriented them with important sources for legal research before they began their coursework. It was the only program of its kind in the country. During this time, McMaster also attended classes at the law school and graduated with her law degree in 1961. She was sworn in to practice law at the Indiana Supreme Court and the Federal District Courts. That same year, McMaster won the American Jurisprudence prize in comparative law. McMaster also published many articles on legal research. After completing her law degree, she became an assistant professor of law, and became a full professor in 1972.

Besides transforming the law library’s collections and helping students learn to use legal resources, McMaster was also actively involved on the larger IUPUI campus. She chaired the IUPUI council of librarians, which advised the Library Coordinating Committee on the development of IUPUI’s libraries. McMaster was also interested in women’s issues on campus. She became a founding member of the University Women’s Club in 1968. She also worked with Frances Rhome on IUPUI’s Commission on Women, a committee inaugurated to study problems associated with women on campus and also to investigate charges of sexual discrimination.

McMaster’s efforts on behalf of women and her interest in library work extended beyond IUPUI’s campus. She was an active member of the Altrusa women’s organization and the Women’s Political Caucus. She also served in a number of positions for library associations, including as vice-president of the Indiana chapter, Special Libraries Association and as chair of its manual revision committee. McMaster wrote items for the American Association of Law Librarians’ member publication, and chaired its publicity committee.

McMaster died July 16, 1973 in Malibu, California. The university established a memorial fund for Indianapolis’s law library in her honor. To all those who knew her, McMaster was remembered as “an untiring and persistent woman, proficient in her profession and a resourceful, successful teacher.”
For many years after Indiana University and Purdue University’s Indianapolis campuses merged in 1969 to create IUPUI, the university’s libraries remained scattered. When it opened in 1971, University Library (now University College) housed library materials for the School of Liberal Arts while science, engineering, and technology books remained at Purdue’s old 38th street campus. During these years, librarians at IUPUI worked to expand collections, offer updated technology, provide research assistance, and open an archive. The growth of library collections vastly outpaced available space, and with a desire to bring the collections of two libraries into one building, the groundbreaking for a new library building took place in 1988. Around this same time, philanthropist Ruth Lilly donated two million dollars to provide the university archives with a roomy home in the new library.

Phase one of construction, the new university library building, was completed in 1991. At the time the library was dedicated in 1994, it was considered “one of the most technologically advanced academic libraries in the country.”

Throughout all of this growth and change, two women became highly influential in the transformation of University Library. Barbara Fischler directed construction of the new library building and Jeannette Matthew created IUPUI’s first university archives.
One of Barbara Fischler’s colleagues once noted, “Barbara’s contributions are characterized by the foresight she demonstrated throughout her career, the energies she brought to the introduction and development of new concepts in library services, and her passion for library education.” As director of libraries at IUPUI, Barbara Fischler devoted her career to improving research opportunities for students at University Library. Fischler’s greatest achievement was the construction of University Library, which opened in 1991.

Prior to becoming director in 1982, Fischler spent many years as a librarian first at IU Bloomington and later at IUPUI. From 1958 to 1963, she worked as an assistant reference librarian at Bloomington. There, she was “instrumental” in establishing IU’s new undergraduate library. After several years abroad, Fischler obtained a position as a circulation librarian at IUPUI in 1970, and later moved to the 38th Street library. Fischler also held the title of associate professor of IUPUI’s School of Library and Information Sciences, where she taught information sources, literature of the humanities, and the library as an organization. During these years, Fischler served on many university committees, and became active in the Faculty Council. In 1981, she was promoted to full librarian and became acting director of the IUPUI libraries.

One year later, in 1982, Fischler became director of IUPUI’s libraries. In this capacity she not only oversaw the activities at University Library but also supervised the university’s professional libraries at the Herron School of Art, the Dental School, the Medical School, and the Law School. Fischler remained active in university development, sitting on several task forces. In 1983, Fischler revived the university’s energy conservation program and succeeded in building support for a yearlong effort to reduce energy consumption on campus by five percent.

By this time, University Library (now University College) had outgrown its space. Library facilities within the building were shared with a cafeteria, the offices of the growing School of Social Work, and the department of instructional media services. Throughout the 1980s, Fischler researched technology and building innovations for a new library building. She once noted that she wanted to “create a new library building which would integrate the finest aspects of the traditional print-based sources with the most advanced technologies available.” After breaking ground on the new building in 1988, Fischler supervised construction efforts through all three of its phases. With construction of the new University Library successfully completed, Fischler resigned her position as library director in 1995, and served a short time as director of the School of Library and Information Sciences before retiring.
In 1975, when Jeannette Matthew was appointed IUPUI's first archivist, she took on the momentous task of assembling records of the university and its predecessor schools. Matthew was the perfect person for the job, and once noted, "It's called being a pack rat. It takes one to do the job.” IUPUI's decision to open an archive came at a time when many of the state's universities had not yet considered the idea. The nation's first archives, the National Archives, had opened in 1937, and the decision to open smaller archives throughout the country was beginning to increase in popularity. In fact, the Indianapolis Star noted that Matthews had "opened the first professionally organized university archives in the state.” While this may have been an exaggeration, Matthews was certainly among the state's first university archivists.

Matthew came to Indiana University extension campus in 1956 as a librarian for the graduate school of social work, and later became a librarian for the undergraduate campus. Before being appointed archivist, Matthew served a term as head librarian, during which time she oversaw the construction of a new library building (now University College). She later stepped down to organize the library's book ordering procedures, and eventually accepted the position in IUPUI's archives.

As university archivist, Matthew collected records of IUPUI and its predecessor schools. Because no formal collection procedures had been established at the time, she and her assistants began the university's collection with a few flyers and newspapers that they had collected around the campus. Soon, retired faculty began donating their records to the new archives. Matthew developed policy statements for the archives and oversaw the expansion of its collections. Her favorite acquisition was the collection of Edna Henry, the first director of Social Work in 1911.

Matthew loved sharing the university's collection with faculty, staff, students, and the public. She began a series of lectures on the history of IUPUI in 1979, titled "Smack Dab in the Middle of the Swamp.” (IUPUI's campus had originally been swampland). She also initiated a series of recorded chats with retired faculty titled "The Way it Was." Matthew soon became a highly respected archivist, and in 1976 was appointed to the Commission on College and University Archives of the Society of American Archivists.

Besides working to establish a top-notch university archives, Matthew was also active in the Indianapolis community. She co-founded a group aimed at promoting continued education among adults, titled The Adult Education Council of Greater Indianapolis. She also served on the board of directors of the Indiana Women's History Archives. Matthew retired from IUPUI in June 1987, and died in August 2000.
In the years after Edna Henry’s pioneering efforts to bring medical social work training to Indianapolis, progress in establishing a true school of social work at Indiana University Indianapolis stagnated. During the 1930s, social work courses were taught through the Indianapolis campus’s training program. However, in the post-World War II years, an increased demand for social services came from disabled veterans returning home, and led to a shortage of social service workers. In order to provide additional trained social workers, IU decided to close its Social Work Training Course in Indianapolis and open a more formalized program within the College of Arts and Sciences. This program, the Division of Social Services (now the School of Social Work), would run a graduate school and provide undergraduate social work courses previously taught only in Bloomington. The first home of this new division was in the University Extension Center, 122 E. Michigan St. The program later relocated to its current home at 902 W. New York Street after the undergraduate campus of IUPUI opened.
When Grace Browning came to Indiana University Indianapolis in February 1945 to create the Division of Social Service, she was already a seasoned social worker. During the Great Depression, Browning organized the social service division of the Federal Emergency Relief Fund in Oklahoma. She served as assistant director of the division for several years. Browning also taught at Tulane University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Pittsburgh, where she had also organized a fieldwork program for students.

At IU Indianapolis, Browning organized the social work program, recruited faculty and students, created a curriculum, and cultivated relationships with social agencies throughout the state. These relationships were vital to establishing field placements for students. She also began the process of accreditation for the new division. Browning first worked with Dr. John Van Nuys, dean of the School of Medicine, on a medical social work curriculum that met accreditation requirements of the American Association of Medical Social Workers. The rest of the social work program gained accreditation in 1950. Her efforts were so successful that the Faculty Council passed a resolution on her death, stating, “With her unusual administrative skill – combining meticulous attention to detail with purposeful imagination – and her extraordinary devotion both to her profession and to teaching, she built in the brief six years allotted her a well-integrated and soundly professional curriculum and brought together a harmonious faculty dedicated to its task. Because of her vision the future development of the Division seems assured.”

Besides her responsibilities at IU, Browning worked with the State Department of Public Welfare’s Committee on Undergraduate Training from 1945 to 1951. She also served on numerous social work boards and committees. At the time of her death, Browning had recently become the first American social worker assigned to the Technical Assistance Program of the United Nations. She was to serve as a consultant to the Italian Schools of Social Work.

Browning died unexpectedly on 7 February 1951. The Division of Social Services established the Grace Browning Memorial Scholarship fund in her honor “to perpetuate Miss Browning’s interest in finding funds for social work students who needed financial aid to complete their educations.” In her six years at Indiana University Indianapolis, Browning had succeeded in establishing a strong and lasting school of social services for the city.
Mary Houk came to Indiana University in 1945 as the director of fieldwork for the division of social services. She helped Dr. Grace Browning plan the new division’s curriculum and developed field placements for students. Houk had previously worked with Browning in Oklahoma, and had also served as the regional supervisor for the Midwest for the National Travelers Aid Society during World War II.

When Grace Browning died unexpectedly in 1951, President Herman B. Wells appointed Houk director because she had worked closely with Browning on the division’s development. Houk worked to achieve Browning’s goals, maintaining staff and students, and revising curricula to incorporate new methods. She also successfully managed the program through a series of hard times during the early 1950s, which included decreased enrollment, loss of field placements due to an overhaul of the public welfare system under Governor George Craig, and budget cuts. During these years, she also boosted enrollment through grant funding that paid the costs of new professors and scholarships. From a little over a dozen students in 1945, by 1966 Houk had grown the program to 112 students.

Like her predecessor, Houk shared her professional experience with a variety of committees and social service agencies. Among her many activities, she chaired the division of graduate schools of the Council on Social Work Education, served as secretary of the Council on Social Work Education; and chaired the Division of Graduate Schools and the Committee on Training of International Students.

In 1966, the Board of Trustees of Indiana University voted to make the Division of Social Services a school. Houk became the first dean, but because of the university’s mandatory retirement age of sixty-five for administrators, she only served in the capacity for a few months. Houk later recalled the irony that, for fifteen years she had served as director of the division, and then just when she became dean, she had to settle for the role of dean emeritus.

When Houk retired in August 1966, she accepted a position in New York at the National Council on Social Work Education. Many administrators, faculty, and students were sorry to see Houk leave. One recalled, “All who have been associated with her will remember her generous spirit, her kindness, her patience, her innate sense of quality, her belief in the worth of each individual – the very essence of the profession to whose devotion she has been and always will be dedicated.” Houk died in June 1988, at which time the School of Social Work established the Mary Hammond Houk Memorial Fund in her honor.
In 1971, the first three buildings of IUPUI's undergraduate campus opened: Cavanaugh Hall, Lecture Hall, and the original University Library (now University College). Since it opened in 1971, Cavanaugh Hall has been home to Indiana University’s School of Liberal Arts at IUPUI. The School of Liberal Arts contains eleven departments and thirteen programs. Women have played leading roles in the development of liberal arts on campus from the time that the first departments were established at the original IU Extension Campus.
Women of the IUPUI Department of English

In the years leading up to, and immediately following, the formation of IUPUI in 1969, faculty positions for women tended to be limited. In the 1960's women comprised a mere 6.6 percent of university faculty nationwide. By 1975, however, conditions had begun to improve, with an estimated 22 percent of faculty positions held by women. Indiana closely followed this trend, as a 1979 study found that women held 21.6 percent of these positions.

As one might guess, the majority of academic women held faculty appointments in the humanities: English, Journalism, Language Arts, and Literature. In fact, a 1955 study found that 17 percent of English, Journalism, and Language faculty with doctorates and 27.5 percent of faculty without doctorates were women, compared to a much lower total average of 9.9 percent of all doctoral faculty and 22.0 percent of non-doctoral faculty.

Mirroring national trends, outside the School of Nursing, which comprised an estimated one-half of all IUPUI women faculty, the IUPUI department of English contained one of the highest concentrations of female faculty. Many of these women were long-time members of the IU and Purdue extension divisions when the schools merged in 1969. Together, these women worked to establish the new IUPUI Department of English.

Mary Louise Rea

In 1939, Purdue University joined Indiana University in Indianapolis when it began offering its own extension courses in the city. In order to prepare for the coming war, the Federal Government encouraged the development of defense training programs across the country. Purdue University was chosen to facilitate Indiana's defense training, and began offering off-campus technical training in Indianapolis. At the end of World War II, returning soldiers vastly increased the demand for postsecondary education. The Purdue extension campus found it advantageous to offer regular courses in a variety of scientific and liberal arts fields, and was soon operating a full-service extension center in Indianapolis.

Among the early faculty of this new extension campus, originally located at 902 N. Meridian St., was Mary Louise Rea, a recent graduate of the University of Illinois. In her twenty-three years as a member of Purdue's English faculty, before its 1969 merger with Indiana University, Rea became a driving force in establishing Purdue's foothold in Indianapolis, and later, in preparing her department for its merger with Indiana University. Mary Louise Rea witnessed the growth and development of Purdue's extension program from its small facility on Meridian Street to its larger 38th Street campus. In the Purdue extension's early years, the entire faculty pitched in to do whatever necessary to keep the school going. Years later, Rea remembered scrubbing floors with other faculty in order to prepare the building for the fall arrival of students.

By 1969, just before the merger took place, Rea was serving as chair of the Purdue extension school's English Department. The new IUPUI Department of English did not need two chairs, and once the merger was completed, Rea lost her position as chair. At IUPUI, Rea taught introductory courses, creative writing, and American Literature until her retirement in 1985. She was a three-time recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the National League of American Pen Women and even served a term as president of its Indiana Branch. Rea died
March 14, 2002. The Department of English presents an annual award, the Mary Louise Rea Short Story Award, in her honor.

**Rebecca Pitts**

Originally a free-lance writer in New York City, who befriended famous writers including Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and Pearl Buck, Rebecca Pitts came to the Indiana University Extension in 1954. As a professor of English at the extension campus and later at IUPUI, Pitts taught children's literature, the American novel, T.S. Elliot, and graduate level Shakespeare. She was a well-versed teacher and once noted, "Philosophy, theology, metaphysics – and politics, of course… I don't believe it's possible to be a good English teacher unless you have these interests."

Once IUPUI opened, Pitts helped start several important programs for students in the English department. In 1973, she partnered with Lawrence Lampert of the department of Philosophy to found *Genesis*, a student literary magazine. She also founded the department's English Club and the Accolade Honorary Society for women. In her spare time, Pitts was a political activist, who championed the rights of women and the environment. She retired in 1976 and died in October 1983. The Department of English offers two annual awards in her honor, the Rebecca Pitts Poetry and Fiction Award and the Rebecca E. Pitts Scholarship.

**Margaret Louise Dauner**

Margaret Louise Dauner had only been a member of the Indiana University Indianapolis faculty for a short time, when, in 1964 she became the assistant chair of the department of English. During her tenure in this position, she oversaw the efforts of the English department to gain the proper accreditation to offer an English major. The department of English became one of the first departments in the School of Liberal Arts to achieve this goal. She also worked with Purdue's English department to offer a three-year program for a master's degree. When the merger of the two schools became imminent, Dauner worked with English faculty at Purdue to establish a cohesive IUPUI department under Indiana University's control. She served a term as acting chairman after the merger took place.

Besides working towards the growth and development of the IUPUI Department of English, Dauner wrote over two dozen scholarly articles and reviews. She also wrote a poetry book titled, *A Wind in the Heart, Poetry for the Dead and Living*. Dauner was a talented violinist, who played with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra from 1931-1937 and later served as publicity director, assistant concertmaster, and board member of the Indianapolis Philharmonic Orchestra during the 1960s and 1970s. Dauner retired from IUPUI in 1977. She died March 24, 2005.
An associate professor of French, Margaret Cook’s presence at IU-Indianapolis, and later IUPUI, spanned almost three decades. Cook earned degrees from DePauw University and Middlebury College in Vermont. She also studied at Sarbonne School in Paris. Prior to joining the faculty at the IU-Indianapolis extension center, Cook taught at Butler University from 1943 to 1944 and at Shortridge High School from 1944 to 1945.

When Cook arrived at IU’s extension campus in 1946, the extension was just developing coursework in foreign language study. Cook became a major champion of the program’s continued development, taking charge of foreign language instruction and teaching courses in both French and Spanish. She arranged special non-degree language courses geared towards adults planning to travel outside of the United States. In fact, Cook was so influential in the early years of foreign language instruction at Indiana University Indianapolis that the *Etcetera* publication later hailed her as “virtually the sole planner, coordinator, and developer of foreign language study [on campus] in the 1940s and 1950s.

After Indiana University Indianapolis merged with Purdue University Indianapolis, Cook continued to play an active role in foreign language instruction at the new university. She developed an up-to-date foreign language laboratory and planned and developed IUPUI’s French major. She also served a term as acting chair of the Department of Foreign Languages from 1971 to 1972.

Cook retired in June 1973 and died in January 1984. In her will, she deeded the university the money necessary to establish the first study abroad scholarship at IUPUI. The Margaret A. Cook foreign study award continues to honor her dedication to the university.
A longtime professor of history and associate dean for Student Affairs in the School of Liberal Arts, Miriam Langsam did much to help establish IUPUI as a competitive university in her forty-year tenure. When she retired in August 2003, former chancellor Gerald Bepko noted, "Her presence has helped to define and create our culture at IUPUI."

After completing her coursework at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Langsam accepted a position at Indiana University Indianapolis, and began teaching history in the fall of 1964. Circa 1975, Langsam joined faculty members Barbara Jackson, Cathy Klein, and John Barlow in founding IUPUI's women's studies program. The program became an important political force for women in the 1970s and 1980s, offering support to female faculty members in departments where women were minorities. The program hosted lectures, conferences, and films; offered scholarships; and eventually offered a minor. Langsam's favorite activity, however, was one that she dreamt up. For a few years, the program held birthday parties for important historical women. These parties were open to the entire faculty, and greatly helped to build a sense of community among the IUPUI faculty. Many men even joined the women's studies program, consisting of an estimated 1/6 of its membership. Langsam thus concluded, "This was very important for the history of liberal arts..."

In 1986, Langsam became associate dean for student affairs in the School of Liberal Arts. In this role, she increased opportunities available to students at the university. Most notably, she worked to increase the power of the Student Council, helping them gain the responsibility of voting on all allocations of student activity fee money. She also helped create a new body in the student council, the house of organizations. Langsam served on various committees in the faculty assembly and university faculty council, instituted a campus-wide procedure for changing students' grades, and helped establish services for students with disabilities. Overall, Langsam loved serving as associate dean. "I like to solve problems. I like to fix things. And I especially like to fix things for students and the campus," she once said.

Excited about the future of the university, Langsam never considered leaving. "I've just stayed," she noted at her retirement, "It looked to me like we were going to build a university and that sounded exciting." She was right. From its beginnings as two small branches of Indiana University and Purdue University, IUPUI has grown into an identity of its own, thanks to the help of numerous administrators like Miriam Langsam.
SITE 6: School of Physical Education/Natatorium
901 W. New York St.

Formerly known as the Normal College of the American Gymnastics Union, the Indiana University School of Physical Education and Tourism Management is the oldest academic program at IUPUI and the oldest physical education training school in the country.

Normal College opened in 1866 in New York to train instructors for the Turners Gymnastics societies. Established by German immigrants, Turner clubs had previously obtained their instructors from Germany and Switzerland, but by the turn-of-the-century, a shortage in trained instructors resulted from a shift in immigration towards southern and eastern European arrivals. In 1871, Normal College relocated to Chicago, but quickly returned to New York after their building burned during Chicago's great fire. They moved again in 1875, this time to Milwaukee, but eventually settled in Indianapolis in 1907. They were accredited by the state of Indiana in 1910. From 1907 to 1970, Normal College operated at the Athenaeum Building in downtown Indianapolis, at 401 E. Michigan St.

In 1932, Normal College partnered with Indiana University to allow a fourth year of instruction to be taught at Bloomington for a Bachelor of Science in Education degree. In 1941, due to financial difficulties, Normal College merged with Indiana University. Under the new arrangement, the first two years of courses were taught in Indianapolis, and the final two years in Bloomington. In 1970, Normal College moved to a larger location at 1010 W. 64th St., and in 1971 the Trustees of Indiana University voted to recognize Normal College as a separate school within the IU System, thus allowing degrees to be awarded in Indianapolis. In 1972, the school's name changed to the IU School of Physical Education and Tourism Management. The school's current building on New York Street opened in 1982.

As Normal College sought to adjust to a variety of changes between its merger with Indiana University in 1941 and its recognition as a school within the Indiana University system in 1971, two influential women worked to maintain excellence in physical education training.
When she died in 1987, Clara Hester's obituary noted, "She had a substantial influence on the field of physical education." Indeed, in her forty-six years at Normal College, Hester earned a national reputation for excellence in the preparation of physical education teachers. A graduate of Normal College, Hester also earned bachelors and masters degrees from Indiana University. She taught in the Indianapolis Public School System before joining the staff of Normal College in 1922. She became a full-time professor in 1924. From 1934 until 1941, Hester oversaw the school's activities as vice-president of Normal College. When the school merged with IU in 1941, she remained actively involved in its administration, first as assistant to the dean of the Indiana University physical education school and later as director of the IU Normal College.

As director, Hester worked to maintain the school's national reputation of excellence. She infused course curriculum with innovative methods of teaching physical education, and began to offer teaching experience to sophomore students. She also continued to teach summer classes at Camp Brosius on Lake Elkhart in Wisconsin. Hester had pioneered camping as a part of physical education training in 1933. Hester taught many of the school's physical education courses, and was loved by her students. When she retired, numerous students wrote letters expressing their gratitude for her years of service. One former student recalled, "Each year I appreciate a little more the fact that you would not accept mediocrity from your students – although at the time I would have been glad to get by with a little less work."

In her spare time, Hester participated in many physical education organizations. She was a charter member of the Indiana section of the American Camping Association and served a term as president of the Indiana State Physical Education Association. She also chaired the National Committee on Preparation of Elementary Education Classroom Teachers for the Teaching of Physical Education, sponsored by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Hester retired as director in 1963, after successfully maintaining Normal College's high standards and contributing to the continued development of physical education training at IUPUI. She retired from teaching in 1968. Hester loved her job, and once recalled, "It has been a privilege to work with young people for such a long time. It makes me feel very humble and at all times grateful for the rare opportunity to influence so many young teachers."
Lola Lohse once recalled that in 1943, she began teaching at the Normal College, in part, because the cost of her apartment rent was more money than the allotment check sent to her by her soldier husband. Over the years, she became a highly respected member of the IUPUI faculty. Lohse served as director of the Normal College from 1963 to 1971, and as the first dean of the newly formed School of Physical Education after the IU Board of Trustees voted to recognize Normal College as its own separate academic school within the IU system. When she retired in 1977, Edward Moore, executive vice chancellor and dean of the faculties declared, "Her record and testimony from students and colleagues prove that she is an excellent teacher and a nationally recognized leader in physical education."

When Lohse became dean in 1971, few women at IUPUI held the title of dean of an academic school. The only other female dean noted in an article printed in the Indiana Alumni Magazine was Dr. Emily Holmquist, dean of the School of Nursing. In fact, women deans of physical education programs were uncommon in United States universities and colleges, although opportunities for women in physical education were beginning to open. Since her days as a high school runner, Lohse witnessed a change in attitudes towards women in sports. By 1971, she declared, "There is no image of masculinity attached to this career anymore. The fair and the pretty can be just as naturally athletic."

Lohse made many contributions to the development of physical education at IUPUI. As director, she spent incredible time and energy working to obtain recognition for the Normal College as its own school within the Indiana University system. Under her supervision, the first four-year degrees from the new School of Physical Education were awarded in the spring of 1972. Lohse also developed many community outreach programs. She established relationships with the Indiana School for the Blind, the Indiana Central Hospital, the Indianapolis Parks Department, and the Indianapolis Public Schools. She sent students to teach physical education classes to these children. She also served as a volunteer consultant for numerous grade schools.

In 1968, Lohse became a founding member of IUPUI's University Women's Club. The club provided a network for members of the faculty and staff. It offered speakers, trips, and parties. Lohse served as the club's first treasurer and chair of its finance committee.

Lohse retired in April 1977 and died 4 December 1999. Her dedication to the university was recognized in 2004 when Lohse House, a student apartment complex on the canal, was dedicated in her honor.
Since its beginnings in 1969, and even before in the days when the Indiana University and Purdue University extension campuses were separate entities, women administrators have worked to develop and maintain IUPUI. The IUPUI Administrative Building, located on the far west side of campus, has housed the offices of several important female administrators.
During her career at IUPUI, Patricia Boaz held a variety of high-ranking positions. She served as associate dean of the School of Science, associate dean of the faculties, dean of student affairs, and director of IUPUI's Adult Education Center. She graduated from Vassar College, and earned her PhD in chemistry from the State University of Iowa in 1948. Boaz took a position as associate professor of chemistry at the IU Extension Campus in 1967.

Boaz's efforts to establish a chemistry program at IUPUI after the IU and Purdue extension campuses merged in 1969 resulted in many positive changes for the department. Boaz wrote the requirements for three chemistry degrees, ordered lab supplies, and taught advanced courses. In June 1983, after serving a short term as assistant dean, Boaz was appointed associate dean of the School of Science. As associate dean, she planned a series of chemistry programs for gifted high school students, titled "Six Saturdays in Science," chaired a committee which established criteria for promotion and tenure, and produced an academic counseling manual. Later, Boaz received a $250,000 grant to establish the School of Science's learning center to offer students opportunities to learn about science through the use of new technologies.

In 1984, Boaz was named associate dean of the faculties and acting dean of student affairs. One year later, she accepted a two-year appointment as dean of student affairs. During these two years, Boaz created five new offices: Student Information Systems; Disabled Student Services; Minority Student Services; Orientation and Information Services; and Student Research. She also oversaw the disciplinary appeals process and was appointed by President Ryan to lead an IU system-wide task force on students' rights and responsibilities. Boaz loved her role as dean, once noting, "Advising and assisting students with academic choices is a gratifying way to spend time."

When Boaz's two year appointment ended, she jumped into a new role as director of IUPUI's new Adult Education Center, which opened July 1, 1987. The center provided counseling, registration help, and a variety of special programs until it closed c. 1991.

Boaz died in 1993. In honor of her many achievements, the Department of Chemistry offers the Patricia A. Boaz annual award in her honor. One of the IUPUI student apartment buildings on the canal was also named in her honor.
As IUPUI's first affirmative action officer, Frances Rhome improved the working conditions of numerous faculty members. A member of the English faculty since 1969, in March 1973, Rhome was asked to serve as interim officer of the new Affirmative Action department, and was later designated the school's permanent officer. In this position, Rhome reported to the university's chancellor on all matters of compliance with federal equal rights legislation. When Rhome first began her new appointment, she noted that many of the school's deans were understandably wary of the powers of this new department, noting, "It was very uncomfortable and it caused a strange alienation. But it helped when we started our survey. The deans saw then that we were not going to enforce quotas, but rather to try to develop sensible goals. Then the response was more positive."

Beginning in 1961 when president John F. Kennedy announced his plan to promote equal rights, the United States embarked on a more than decade-long examination of discrimination in America. Of particular importance to universities were those provisions dealing with employment. In 1972, educational amendments extended coverage of the 1963 Equal Pay Act to teachers and administrators at academic institutions. To ensure that these laws were being enforced, many universities established affirmative action offices to promote equal treatment of women and minorities.

Under Rhome's guidance, IUPUI undertook many studies to help equalize opportunities for women and minorities on campus. For example, Rhome appointed a committee to study faculty salaries with the aim of correcting disparities between wages of male and female staff. The committee's report showed that the average woman faculty member made $6,000 less than the average male. Rhome's office worked to alleviate these inequalities through the implementation of a five-year plan. She also worked to set up a hearing system so that the university could handle affirmative action matters internally rather than sending them to the Civil Rights Commission or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In fact, Rhome was so conscientious about her responsibilities in the Affirmative Action office that she enrolled in IUPUI's law school to learn more about the interpretation of the law. Rhome noted of her decision to attend classes, "It's not just intellectual curiosity…it is also a matter of vested interest. Because of the complicated society we live in, I don't see how an individual can function without knowledge of litigation and laws which control our lives."

In May 1975, IU president John Ryan appointed Rhome system-wide affirmative action officer, at which time she left IUPUI and moved to Bloomington. Rhome retired in 1986.
As one of the first women to hold a top position within IUPUI's central administration, Carol Nathan distinguished herself as an excellent administrator. In her years as assistant dean of the faculties, and later associate dean of the faculties, Nathan served under two chancellors and three deans of the faculties.

Nathan came to the Indiana University Medical Center in 1967 as supervisor of clinical education. After one year, she became the director of the occupational therapy program. In this role, Nathan worked to earn a national reputation for the program. Several years on the faculty council sparked Nathan’s interest in campus-wide administration. In 1979, deciding to take her future into her own hands, Nathan approached Edward Moore, dean of the faculties, about a position in IUPUI's central administration. She once explained, "If you want to move, you've got to speak up. You can't just sit around as a woman and say, well here I am. You've got to say something." Moore agreed to discuss the possibility with Chancellor Irwin, and soon informed Nathan that she had been appointed part-time assistant dean of the faculties.

For her first assignment, Nathan developed a policy and procedure manual for IUPUI. Shortly after she successfully completed the manual, Nathan was promoted to full-time assistant dean and assigned the monumental task of coordinating IUPUI's 1982 accreditation self-study survey to obtain accreditation with North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

In 1984, Nathan was promoted to associate dean of the faculties. In this position, she took on a variety of tasks, establishing programs, working to solve problems, and serving on many university committees. "It was potpourri," Nathan recalled. One of her favorite assignments was to assist students with problems on registration day. Years before, she represented the occupational therapy program in the Trouble Room, a designated area in Lecture Hall where students could go to get assistance fixing registration problems. The Trouble Room had long been abandoned, but as associate dean, Nathan sat in the registrar's office as a representative of the central administration and helped students with registration problems.

In her many years at IUPUI, Nathan was most amazed by the dramatic change in the university's size. It expanded not only in terms of student population, but also in the number of academic programs offered and in the number of buildings on campus. "It was a swamp and it built up to something unbelievable," she recalled. Nathan retired in 1997. In her years at IUPUI, she strengthened the academic credentials of the university; helped solve problems for numerous faculty, staff, and students; and helped to build many important relationships for the university.
The Union Building at IUPUI, located off of W. Michigan Street, is the current home of the IUPUI School of Continuing Studies. The school offers courses to non-traditional adult students. During the 1970s, under the leadership of Marjorie Leamnson Stonehill, the School of Continuing Studies pioneered efforts to offer special services for female adult students. Under Stonehill’s guidance, the school opened the IUPUI Center for Women. The center had many homes over the years before it was phased out, but its most important locations on 38th Street and W. Michigan Street are no longer extant.
Marjorie Leamnson Stonehill and the IUPUI Center for Women

In 1970, Marjorie Leamnson Stonehill came to IUPUI as coordinator of continuing education. After just three years, she became the director of IUPUI’s School of Continuing Education. In her role as director, Stonehill developed many noncredit continuing education seminars and assisted numerous adult students who wanted to earn a college degree.

Stonehill was especially concerned with women’s opportunities at IUPUI, and in 1974 proposed that the university create a center for women within the School of Continuing Education. Similar programs were developing throughout the country in an attempt to clear paths for older women in post-secondary education. IUPUI’s Center for Women became one of the first fully developed women’s continuing education centers in the state. It offered non-degree classes, testing, resume preparation, workshops, seminars, counseling, and job placement. Maureen Prevost became the center’s first director, and Stonehill supervised the center’s activities. It officially opened in January 1975 in a small building on 38th Street. Stonehill hoped that they would “be able to give women the courage to do things they feel qualified to do and would like to do.”

Over the years, the center helped many women succeed. It offered scholarships, and many useful courses and seminars for women, including lessons on how to manage money and how to succeed in business. Additionally, it counseled many women on career choices. In 1977-8, the center counseled 461 women. In 1981, the center moved to 1317 W. Michigan St. and in 1985 again moved to shared facilities with the Women’s Studies Program in the basement of Cavanaugh Hall. The program was eventually phased out by expanded offerings for women within other departments.

During the years that the center flourished, so too did Marjorie Leamnson Stonehill’s career at IUPUI. In 1976, Stonehill became assistant dean of the system-wide Indiana University School of Continuing Studies, assistant professor of continuing education, and also continued to serve as director of IUPUI’s continuing education programs. In 1981, she was promoted to associate dean. Stonehill continued to develop courses for IUPUI but also served on many system-wide committees. She loved her job, and once noted, “Part of the exciting thing about career changes is often you’re working with people who are going to do something that they always wanted to do.” Stonehill retired in 1983. She died 22 January 2007.
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