

This thesis is the first serious attempt to write a detailed history of Butler University. Unfortunately, the author made a number of errors, and this thesis should not be used for serious research.

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A HISTORY OF BUTLER UNIVERSITY

By

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Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction-----	1
Education During the First Half of the Nineteenth Century. Schools of Higher Education in Indiana from 1800 to 1860 Need of the Christian Church for a School. Limitations of the Discussion.	
Chapter I. The Establishment of the University-----	5
Early Church Meetings. Choosing a Name. Drafting a Charter and Securing Its Passage. Organization of The Company and Sale of Shares. A Preparatory Department Established. Trouble with Bethany College.	
Chapter II. Finance.-----	13
Early Financial Matters. Tuition and Fees. The Stock Company Abandoned. New Methods of Finance. The Present State of Finance.	
Chapter III. Building and Grounds-----	22
The First Location. The First Building. The First Removal of the University. Development of the Irvington Plant.	
Chapter IV. The Curricular Organization-----	45
The First Course of Study. Curricular Additions.	
Chapter V. The Faculty-----	61
Chapter VI. The Library and School Publications-----	70
Administration of the Library. Publications.	
Chapter VII. Discipline-----	76
Chapter VIII. Physical Education and Athletics-----	83

Chapter IX. Social Activities-----	94
Chapter X. Other Administrative Problems-----	102
Examinations.	
Entrance Requirements.	
Methods of Teaching.	
Honors.	
Prizes.	
Museum.	
Faculty.	
Entrollment.	
The Name Changed.	
Adoption of a New Seal.	
The University of Indianapolis.	
Chapter XI. Plans for Moving the University to Fairview-----	117
Appendix I.	
Appendix II.	
Appendix III.	
Bibliography.	

A HISTORY OF BUTLER UNIVERSITY

Introduction

When one observes today the many advantages that he has, educational and others, it would be well for him to stop for a little while and look back over some of the happenings of the past, and, if possible try to see what it was that made all these good things possible. We are sure of the fact that conditions have not always been as they are.

When Indiana became a state in 1816 there was very little in the way of formal education to be had in the state.¹ People were so busy trying to make a living that for many years there was little time for anything else. However, there were among our people a few men of broad training and experience who did all in their power to further the interests of education and progress. These men had been trained in our eastern universities and had caught the vision of universal education. Their efforts and desires for better things were supplemented by similar efforts and desires on the part of many people of the state.

1 Esarey, Logan, History of Indiana, I, 474.

The question was "How can these desirable things be accomplished?"

During the first half and also during the middle part of the 19th century several schools of higher learning were established in Indiana. In the main there were two motives for their establishment. One was for religious training and the other was for the training of teachers for the public schools. However, most of these colleges sprang from the energies of the church.

Some of these colleges and universities that were founded during the first part of the nineteenth century were: Vincennes University, 1810, by a land grant from Congress; Indiana University, 1820, by the state; Wabash College, 1832, by the Presbyterian Church; Hanover College, 1833, by the Presbyterian Church; Franklin College, 1834, by the Baptist Church; Depauw University, 1837, by the Methodist Episcopal Church; St. Mary's of the Woods, 1840, by the Catholics; Notre Dame, 1849, by the Catholics; St. Mary's College and Academy at Notre Dame, 1843, by the Catholics; North Western Christian University, 1855, by the Christian Church;³ Moore's

2 Indiana. Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1916, 57-199.

3 Disciples of Christ.

Hill College, 1856, by the Methodist Episcopal Church; Earlham College, 1859, by the Friends Church; Union Christian College, 1858, by the New Light Christian Church; and Purdue, 1862, in pursuance of an act of Congress. Few, if any, of these schools established before 1860 provided for co-education. In fact, before the middle of the nineteenth century the education of girls had been almost entirely along domestic lines. However, by that time people were beginning to see that girls should be given some higher education but they thought that the girls should get this training in a separate institution from that in which the boys received their training.⁴

During the period from about 1840 to 1855 when so many schools were being established the leaders of the Christian Church saw the need of a school and the result of this realization was the founding of what is now called Butler University. It is the founding and development of this institution that the writer shall discuss in the following chapters.

In this discussion the writer shall not attempt

⁴ Woodburn, James A., Higher Education in Indiana, 156.

Chapter I

Events Leading to the Establishment of the University

During the years 1838 to 1840 the leaders in the Christian Church in Indiana felt that they needed a school for the training of their ministers. This feeling finally found public acknowledgement in the general meeting of the Church in 1841.¹ At that meeting the need for such a school was discussed, and it was generally conceded that a need existed but the matter was dropped because of financial difficulties. At a Church meeting on October 2, 1847, this resolution was read and adopted, "Resolved that the Brotherhood in the state ought to make some special effort in the cause of education."² It was from this simple statement that the university originated. At the same meeting a committee of five members, made up of Ovid Butler, Elijah Goodwin, L. H. Jameson, Milton B. Hopkins, and T. P. Connelly, was appointed to decide on a location for the proposed institution. This group met in Indianapolis, December 3, 1848, talked the matter over and adjourned

1 Woodburn, J. A., "Higher Education in Indiana", 156.

2 Ibid., 157.

to go into detail in every particular. It is his purpose to treat the occurrences which seem to have played the greatest part in the development of the school. Where minute details are given it is for the purpose of showing more clearly the life of the school. No attempt will be made to trace the curriculum all through the history of the school nor will any attempt be made to name all the instructors that have served the institution. Occasionally some professors will be named. These will be given simply to show the kind of men and women who were employed or to throw light on some events with which they were connected.

till the following May. At the May meeting they decided to refer the matter to the general meeting held in the Little Flat Rock Church, Rush County, Indiana, October, 1848. During the meeting held in the Little Flat Rock Church, Elijah Goodwin reported that most of the churches favored the founding of a school and the locating of it at Indianapolis. Ovid Butler was appointed to draft a charter and secure its passage at the next meeting of the state legislature.

After it had been decided that there was to be a school it became necessary to choose a name for the institution. There was a feeling that the name should signify the purpose for which it was established and also the territory that was to be served by it. Hence the name North Western Christian University was chosen. The word North Western showed that it was intended to serve the Old Northwest Territory and the word Christian signified

the high intents and purposes that were in the minds of the founders. The word university indicated that it was to be made up of several colleges.³

Mr. Butler proceeded with the task that had been assigned him, drafted the charter, and secured its passage by the state legislature, January 15, 1850.⁴

The charter granted was very liberal and broad.⁵ It provided for the founding of the university as a company. Stock was issued for the money given, and interest in the form of script, to be used only for tuition, was paid on the stock.

The purposes for which the school was to be established were clearly set forth. It was "For the instruction of the students in every branch of liberal and professional education; to educate and prepare suitable teachers for the common schools of the country; to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality, as taught in the Sacred Scriptures, discarding as uninspired and without authority all writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith subsequent thereto; and for the promotion

3 Woodburn, J. A., "Higher Education in Indiana", 157

4 Ibid., 158; Local Laws of Indiana, 1850, 524.

5 See Appendix I

of the arts and sciences." This legal right gave them a very broad field for development. The charter also explained very much in detail the plans for the business procedure.

After the charter had been granted by the state the company could not be organized until 750 shares of stock at \$100 each were sold. Through the efforts of the members of the Board of Directors which had been organized according to the provisions of the charter, the 750 shares were sold and the company was organized July 14, 1852.⁶ Upon the directors fell the duty of closing up the subscriptions, collecting, securing, consolidating and increasing the funds, procuring a site and erecting thereon a suitable building for the institution. The work of the university had just begun.

The Board of Directors met July 28, 1852, passed a series of resolutions and established the following order of business to be followed at all later meetings:⁷

1. Reading of the minutes of former meetings.

6 Woodburn, J. A., "Higher Education in Indiana", 159.

7 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 5.

2. Petitions. 3. Report of standing committees.
 4. Report from select committees. 5. Resolutions.
 6. Miscellaneous business. Some of the rules adopted were: "There shall be no committee of the whole but the President may call any member to the chair and take part in the discussion from the floor. Any subject may be considered as in the committee of the whole. A motion to arise or adjourn shall at all times be in order and shall be decided without debate, also motions to take from or lay on the table shall be decided without debate. Each day shall constitute but one sitting, the board may rise at its pleasure: No second shall be necessary to any motion to entitle it to be entertained by the board." It is interesting to note that each meeting was opened and closed with prayer.

As the business organization of the corporation was developed it became necessary from time to time to make some changes and additions. At the meeting in May, 1852, the board adopted a set of rules and by-laws and a committee was appointed to make some changes and revisions in the phraseology of the same.⁸ This committee made its report July 28, 1852.⁹ These

⁸ Ibid., 7.

⁹ Ibid., 12.

rules and by-laws as revised by the committee had to do mostly with the duties of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Board.¹⁰

During the winter of 1852-1853 little was done in the way of founding the university by the Board as a whole; yet the committees were working. On March 1, 1853, a committee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for a preparatory department, to rent buildings, to hire teachers, and to start a female department if they deemed it necessary.¹¹ On May 24th this committee made its report.¹² The members had been working during April and had made some definite arrangements for the permanent organization of such a school by renting rooms in the St. Mary's Seminary, near the center of the city. Under the agreement they were to pay \$60 per year for the use of the rooms. The committee employed Professor R. R. Krouts A. M., of Crawfordsville, as instructor for this work.

The school was to be divided into two general divisions or classes. The first class was to study

¹⁰ See Appendix II.

¹¹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1853, 16.

¹² Ibid., 65.

the higher branches and the second class to study the work usually taken in the grammar school. The fees for the classes were fixed at six dollars per session for the first class and four dollars per session for the second class. The committee that had arranged the department aimed for it to be self supporting. They expected the tuition to care for the expenses of the department.

At the same meeting in which they submitted their plan the committee impressed it upon the Board members that it was their duty to spread the news that there was such a school in existence and to try to influence young people to attend it.

Even before the new school was started, a little friction arose between the Board and a Mr. Campbell of Bethany College, of Wheeling, Virginia.¹³ It seems that he accused the members of the Board of Directors of North Western Christian University of saying that Christian people on free soil should not help Christian people on slave soil. Since this was the period of great agitation on the slavery question it was only natural that such a question should arise. The

13 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1852-1863, 72.

Board denied all the charges and repudiated all his accusations. It seems that Mr. Campbell was afraid that Bethany College would lose some of its students to the new university.

Chapter II

Finance

One of the first considerations to be made in starting a school is the matter of finance. The founders of Butler University adopted the following financial plan.¹ The company was organized with the idea that each person who gave money to the university was to receive certificates of stock for the amount paid. This stock was interest bearing but the interest was not paid in cash. The payment was made in the form of script which was accepted by the university in payment of tuition. It was transferable so that those stockholders who had no children could sell or give their script to any one whom they might choose.

As soon as a financial plan had been adopted a resolution was passed by the Board naming John O'Kane as soliciting agent at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, to be paid quarterly.² His duties were to solicit stock for the university and to interest the people of the state in the proposed school. At first subscriptions came in rather freely.³ Since money was not plentiful in the fifties it became

1 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 5.

2 Ibid., 9.

3 Ibid., 11.

very difficult to sell the stock of the corporation. As a result the finance committee of the Board revised the plan of sale.⁴ The new plan allowed the person making the purchase to retain as a loan any amount not to exceed two thirds of the value of the stock bought by that individual. By this method many people, who felt that they wanted to help the school but did not have the ready cash, could make a subscription and pay it at a later date.

However, funds were being used more rapidly than they were being collected; so at the November meeting, 1854, the Board decided to ask the next state legislature to amend the charter so that mortgages might be authorized on real estate belonging to the university in order to secure payment of its debts and future loans.⁵

Since very little money could be obtained and since the financial situation was very acute about 1860 it became necessary to curtail expenses or to close the school entirely.⁶ The problem was finally solved, July 30, 1861, by reducing the number of professors to four, lowering their salaries, and e-

4 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 12.

5 Ibid., 250.

6 Ibid., 397.

eliminating all classes that were not absolutely necessary.⁷ It was definitely expressed, however, that the teaching of the Bible should continue as long as the school should last.

In order to help defray the expenses of the school fees have been charged since the beginning of the university. During the first year the tuition was \$6.00 per session.⁸ After that time numerous changes were made. In the year 1860 the tuition was reduced to \$5.00 but a janitor fee of \$1.00 was charged.⁹ In 1862 a matriculation fee of \$5.00 was added.¹⁰

Even though times were hard and money was extremely scarce at the university there was one group of people to whom the university felt that it owed a debt. It was to those boys who had enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. Accordingly on September 30, 1863, the Board made the following resolution, "Resolved that this institution be open free of charge for tuition, matriculation, and janitor fees, to all such indigent young men who may heretofore be permanently injured in the military service of the country during the present War."¹¹ The

⁷ Ibid., 453.

⁸ Annual Catalog, 1855, 12.

⁹ Ibid., 1860, 28.

¹⁰ Ibid., 1862, 22.

¹¹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 382.

faculty decided whether or not those who applied for admission under the above ruling were permanently disabled.

In the year 1865 the tuition was raised to \$12.00 per session only to be lowered to \$10.50 in 1866.¹² In 1870 tuition was again raised, this time to \$14.00¹³ and in 1873 an additional matriculation fee of \$5.00 was added.¹⁴ In 1876 tuition was free but fees were charged as follows;¹⁵ \$10.00 for matriculation, \$2.00 for janitor fees, and \$10.00 for the graduation fee. Again in 1878 tuition was \$6.00 a session and an incidental fee of \$8.00 was charged.¹⁶ In 1882 a library fee of \$1.00 was added¹⁷ while in 1890 the tuition was raised to \$1.00.¹⁸

There has been a gradual increase in fees since 1890. The tuition and the charges from time to time were as follows; 1895 ¹⁹ - \$12.00, 1904 ²⁰ - \$15.00, 1908 ²¹ - \$16.00, 1910 ²² - \$20.00, 1911 ²³ - \$25.00, 1912 ²⁴ - \$37.50, 1915 ²⁵ - \$40.00, 1917 ²⁶ - \$50.00, 1919 ²⁷ - \$65.00, 1920 ²⁸ -

¹² Annual Catalog, 1866, 29.

¹³ Ibid., 1870, 29.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1875, 32.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1876, 37.

¹⁶ Annual Catalog, 1878, 38.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1882, 24.

¹⁸ Ibid., 1890, 23.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1895, 61.

²⁰ Ibid., 1904, 25.

²¹ Ibid., 1908, 20.

²² Ibid., 1910, 24.

²³ Ibid., 1911, 24.

²⁴ Ibid., 1912, 23.

²⁵ Ibid., 1915, 23.

²⁶ Ibid., 1917, 20.

²⁷ Ibid., 1919, 19.

²⁸ Ibid., 1920, 20.

\$70.00, 1922 29 - \$75.00, 1927 30 - \$80.00.

In addition to the above tuition there are at present several separate fees for laboratory courses.

As was above stated the university was first organized as a stock company.³¹ It continued as such until May 27, 1908 at which time the Board decided to eliminate stock from the financial plan.³² There were two main reasons for the change, one was that the yearly task of accounting the stock was very difficult and the other was that some of the larger educational funds left by rich men would not be given to schools which were run on the stock basis. Since it was necessary to have the charter changed in order to change the financial plan, a committee from the Board went before the legislature and asked that a law be passed eliminating stock from the Butler charter. That legislation was enacted March 30, 1909.³³

After the legal steps had been taken it became necessary to call in all the outstanding stock.³⁴ Much of it was owned by people from other states and

29

30 Ibid., 1922, 25.

31 Ibid., 1927, 40.

32 See above, page 11.

Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 185.

33 Acts of Indiana, 1909, 128.

Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 213.

34 Ibid., 257.

some of it was never found. Notices were published in newspapers of the fact that all the stock was being recalled. After all stock was found that could be, a rule was made September 1, 1915 by the Board declaring all outstanding stock null and void.³⁵ Thus the company that had been organized for more than a half century was disbanded. In its place a new financial system was instituted.³⁶

The new financial plan that was instituted to take the place of the old one had two features. These were the hiring of a field agent and the beginning of the "The Men and Millions Movement".³⁷ The former was started in 1909 and Mr. Carl Van-Winkle was chosen for the position. His duties were to visit all churches of the states and to solicit money for the university. He was also expected to interview prospective students and if possible to induce them to enter Butler. Mr. Van-Winkle continued in the work until July [illegible] 1918, at which time he resigned.³⁸

"The Men and Millions Movement" was an attempt by the Christian Churches of Indiana to raise a

³⁵ Ibid., 458.

³⁶ Statement by William Irwin to writer, July 16, 1927.

³⁷ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 303, 368.

³⁸ Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, June 12, 1928.

large sum of money for educational purposes.³⁹ Butler joined the movement February 12, 1914, on condition that the school was to receive one fourth of the money that was raised. The name of the drive was significant of its purpose,⁴⁰ as stated in substance by Mr. Will Irwin: If men felt that they could not give their lives as missionaries or as ministers they could at least give some of their money to the cause of the church. Emphasis was placed on the financial side of the drive.

Soon after the World War a feeling developed among alumni and other friends of the school that a separate organization was needed to help the university in financial matters. This developed into what was known as the Butler Foundation.⁴¹ It was incorporated on January 24, 1922 and has been in operation since that time. It has for its purpose the soliciting and receiving of donations and the investing of these funds. Through the help of this organization the endowment was increased from \$797,341 in 1922 to \$4,500,000 in 1928.⁴²

39 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 368.

40 Statement by William Irwin to writer, July 16, 1927.

41 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1921-1927, 6. Office of Secretary of State, Box 1917, Paper #11.

42 Statement from office of Financial Secretary, June 25, 1928.

Due to crowded conditions at the Irvington location the board decided to move the university to Fairview Park because that location offered plenty of room for expansion.⁴³ When this change was contemplated in 1922 it was necessary to secure more money.⁴⁴ Hence, even before the ground was bought for the new site at Fairview a financial campaign was launched on January 27, 1922. The drive for finance was directed by John Atherton, the financial secretary of the university. The assisting committees were made up of influential business men of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding territory. These committees worked in small groups without a great publicity campaign. People who had been slow in giving before the new site was obtained gave more freely after they saw its advantages. Several large gifts were made. Among these were those of William Irwin of Columbus, Indiana, and Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis.

In 1920 the endowment assets of Butler University were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By the middle of July 1927, through various drives the endowment fund had been raised to

⁴³ See page 118

⁴⁴ Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 21, 1927.

four million five hundred thousand dollars.⁴⁵ The endowment on June 1, 1928 was practically the same as it was in July, 1927.⁴⁶

At various times during the existence of the university separate gifts have been made by individuals for the endowment of chairs. The first one so given was that of Ovid Butler, on March 10, 1869, at which time he gave ten thousand dollars for the endowment of the Demia Butler Chair of English Literature.⁴⁷ He also gave forty six thousand and seven hundred dollars on June 29, 1876, for the endowment of a department of Christianity.⁴⁸ On October 5, 1872 Jeremy Anderson gave thirty thousand dollars for the endowment of a Chair of Greek.⁴⁹ Mr. A. F. Armstrong gave twenty thousand dollars for the endowment of a Chair of Germanic Languages on April 9, 1890.⁵⁰ The other large individual gift for the endowment of a chair was that of Marshall T. Reeves. His gift of thirty thousand dollars for a Chair of Biblical Literature was made May 29, 1911.

⁴⁵ Indianapolis Star, July 14, 1927.

⁴⁶ Statement from the office of the Financial Secretary, June 5, 1928.

⁴⁷ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 189.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 1875-1885, 131.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 1864-1875, 436.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 1885-1892, 271.

⁵¹ Ibid., 1904-1915, 357.

Chapter III

Buildings and Grounds

Before a school could be established a site had to be found; so on July 29, 1852, the Board spent the forenoon looking for a suitable location.¹ Nothing except the inspection of some of the possible sites was accomplished.

On July 30, the Board met at seven o'clock in the morning and again the question of a site was discussed.² The Lawrenceburg and Mississippi Railroad Company had offered to sell a tract of land but due to the proximity of the railroad and the consequent noise therefrom the offer was rejected.

Besides the land that had been offered for sale by the Railroad Company several other plats were suggested for the new university.³ These ranged in size from six to twenty-six acres. On September 2, 1852, it was decided by a vote of the Board to choose the twenty acre plot belonging to Ovid Butler, provided he could furnish a clear title

1 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
...1852-1864, 5.

2 Ibid., 9.

3 Ibid., 34.

to the tract. The price to be paid was four thousand dollars, payable one half in stock of the corporation, it being Mr. Butler's stock subscription to the company, the other half in cash, to be paid in equal payments, one half at the end of the first year, the other half at the end of the second year. Mr. Allen Ney was appointed to examine the title and to see that the transaction was properly made.

The first site of the university lay between what is now College Avenue on the west and the Lake Erie and Western Railroad on the east, 13th Street on the south and 15th Street on the north.⁴ Since a suitable site had been selected, and the deal completed on November 24, 1852, a committee was appointed to plan a suitable building and to arrange for its erection.⁵

A few days later, November 28, 1852, Mr. Butler, not satisfied with what he had already done, offered to sell five acres of land adjoining the campus to the university for one thousand dollars and to accept the pay in stock of the company.⁶ This offer

4 Butler Alumnae Quarterly, XXI, 9.

5 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1853-1864, 36.

6 Ibid., 57.

was readily accepted. The deed for this plot of ground, a copy of which is given below, was drawn up and entered in the minutes of the Board.⁷

"This indenture witnesseth; that Ovid Butler and Anna E. Butler, of Marion County and the State of Indiana, in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to them paid by the North Western Christian University, do hereby convey and warrant to the said North Western Christian University, all the following real estate situated in Marion County and the State of Indiana, and included in the following boundaries to wit: Commencing at the south east corner of the land heretofore conveyed by the said Ovid Butler to the said University, on the East line of the East half of the South East quarter of the section 36 in Township 16 north of Range 3 East, Thence east, and running thence south on said line ten rods, thence west and parallel with the south line of said 1/2 quarter 80 rods, to the west line thereof, thence north on said West line, 10 rods to the South west corner land heretofore conveyed by said Ovid Butler to said University,

⁷ Ibid., 70, Marion County Real Estate Records, vol. EE 273.

and thence east to the place of beginning, containing five acres subject to such right of way along across and over the east end thereof, as is legally vested in the Peru and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, and reserving to said Ovid Butler the right to lay out and appropriate as public street and highway, a street along the west side of said Rail Road, and one half in width of a street across said tract along the south side thereof, each street to be not less than 60 feet nor more than 90 feet in width, in witness whereof the said Ovid Butler and E. Anna Butler, his wife, have hereunto set their hand and seals this 21st day of May, A. D. 1853.

Signed---Ovid Butler Seal

Signed---E. Anna Butler Seal"

The committee that had been appointed to arrange for the erection of a building for the University succeeded in having a suitable structure erected and at the time it was considered an imposing edifice.⁸

The architecture of the new building was plain Gothic. It was a three-story building with two

⁸ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1864, 105.

towers, a tall one near the center and a round one near the south end. It was shaped like an "L" since it was only a part of the structure as it was originally planned. Another large building with a lofty stairway on the outside was to have been joined to it on the north. The interior was less impressive with its extremely high ceilings supported by oak beams. The stairways were broad and the doors leading to the rooms were double. The rooms were spacious and well lighted.

The president of the Board described the new building thus:⁹ "Our building is simply what it seems to be, and truthfully represents to the beholder the appearance of what it is, in all the materials composing it. The exterior of its walls of brick and stone is left uncovered and unpainted, and upon its interior and exterior wood work varnish has been substituted for paint. There has been no appliances to give the materials of this building any appearance as yet they are not, or disguise their true character, but by a happy and skillful combination of a few varieties of the most common materials, the structure has a

⁹ Annual Catalog, 1855, 9.

most imposing appearance, and produces a most pleasing effect. Thus is illustrated the beauty of truth in its proper and harmonious combinations and arrangements. The building constitutes not the Institution but the home of it."

During the latter part of the sixties and early seventies the number of students increased so rapidly that the building became crowded.¹⁰ According to former plans the intentions of the Board were to build another wing to the old building.¹¹ In order to build, more money was required and that necessitated the sale of more stock, a very difficult task.¹²

Not only had the university been growing but the city had also spread far beyond its former bounds. The campus that had once been at the edge of the city was then in the midst of it. The belief was still prevalent that the evil influence of the city was very degrading to student life.¹³ Accordingly when the need of more room was evident the suggestion was made that the university be

10 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 364.

11 Butler Alumnae Quarterly, III, 106.

12 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 369.

13 Butler Alumnae Quarterly, III, 107.

moved rather than be made larger in its present location. The more farseeing members of the Board saw that the conditions were cramped and that chances for expansion were lacking.

As soon as it became known that there was any notion of moving the university different communities began to make offers of land and money to get the school to come to their location.¹⁴ On July 8, 1873, the community at Carter's Station, six and one half miles north west of the city, offered forty acres of land and some money. Irvington, a small village four and one half miles east of the city, offered twenty five acres of land and one hundred twenty five thousand dollars.¹⁵

Each community was anxious to have its proposition accepted immediately but the Board asked for a few days in which to make a decision. During this intervening time Brightwood, on July 15, 1873, decided that it would like to have the university and asked that no choice be made for ten days so that it might be able to submit an offer.¹⁶ Since this request for time came in so late the Board proceeded with its considerations of the other offers. Members of the

14 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 551.

15 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 552.

16 Ibid., 560.

Board were divided in opinion as to the best place for the new location.¹⁷ Several of them favored Carter's Station; others preferred Irvington but they felt that the financial offer should be increased. The lawyer who had been appointed to investigate the legality of the offers reported that the offer made by Irvington was a good one, that the title to the land was clear, and that the cash offer was well secured.¹⁸ Hence, since the people of Irvington added twenty five thousand dollars to their offer, it was accepted by the Board on July 19, 1873.¹⁹ Besides the twenty five acres of land one hundred fifty thousand dollars in cash and notes were received. This large amount of money enabled a building program to be started at once.

The land donated by Irvington was located as follows:²⁰ "This Indenture Witnesseth, That Josephus Collett (unmarried) of Vermillion County, in the State of Indiana, convey and warrant to the North Western Christian University of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, for the sum of Nineteen

¹⁷ Ibid., 562.

¹⁸ Ibid., 570.

¹⁹ Ibid., 574.

²⁰ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 574.

Marion County Real Estate Records, YY, 42.

Thousand (\$19,000) Dollars the following Real
Estate in Marion County, in the State of Indiana,
to wit:

"Part of the west half of the North West quarter of section ten (10) Township fifteen (15) Range Four (4) east, Bounded and described as follows
to wit: Beginning at a stake on the west line of said section ten in the centre of the P. C. & St. L. Rail Road, One hundred and thirty one and six tenths ($131 \frac{6}{10}$) feet south of the North West corner of said land, thence south eight hundred and sixty four and forty seven hundredths ($864 \frac{47}{100}$) feet to the centre of the Junction Rail Road, thence with the centre of said Junction Rail Road, south easterly one thousand and seventy nine and twenty two hundredths ($1079 \frac{22}{100}$) feet to a stake, thence North parallel with the west line twelve hundred and thirty seven and five tenths ($1237 \frac{5}{10}$) feet to the centre of said P. C. & St. L. Rail Road, thence with the centre of said P. C. & St. L. Rail Road, west ten hundred and thirty eight and eight tenths ($1038 \frac{8}{10}$) feet to the place of beginning. Containing twenty five (25) acres. Subject to the right of way of the said P. C. & St. L. and Junction Railroads and also upon

condition that if said University shall at any time in the future be relocated at any place other than near Irvington, then the said grantee or its successors shall pay to the said granter or his heirs the said sum of nineteen thousand dollars, the consideration herein expressed.

In Witness Whereof, The said Josephus Collett has hereunto set his hand and seal, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1873.

Seal

Josephus Collett"

The new site in Irvington offered many advantages not enjoyed at the old location.²¹ Irvington was a small country town and was considered relatively free from the evil influences of the city. Opportunities for healthful recreation and exercises abounded. It was near enough to the city to allow free access and yet far enough away to prevent too much intimate contact. Since only two trains ran daily between Irvington and Indianapolis it was impossible for students to live in Indianapolis and attend Butler. This caused students to be more prompt at class exercises since they were compelled

²¹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 116.

to stay near the school.

Since the old campus was abandoned the Board decided on August 21, 1873, to have it platted and sold as city lots.²² The whole campus was not platted at first. Six acres on which was located the old building, were reserved for use until a new building could be erected in Irvington. These lots were priced according to location. The price ranged from one hundred dollars a front foot for the best to seventy five dollars for the less desirable.²³ After the prices had been determined the lots were turned over to real estate companies for sale. Following is an advertisement for the sale of these lots: "Sale of lots of the Old N. W. C. U. Campus. \$300 will hold a lot. Lots are covered with trees."²⁴ On some of the more undesirable lots the Board had to allow a larger commission for selling in order to get rid of them.²⁵ All money received from these sales was placed in the permanent endowment fund.

After the decision had been made as to the size

²² Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 581.

²³ Ibid., 582.

²⁴ Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, September 8, 1874.

²⁵ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 595.

and kind of building to be erected on the new campus much careful consideration and planning was done.²⁶ The Board wanted "a beautiful building, well constructed, and large enough to accomodate the present university with some room for expansion." In order to eliminate the cost of frequent painting the building was made of brick. This cost more in the beginning but enabled a saving when a long period of time was considered. Construction of the new building was slow; however frequent payment of pledges made by the people of Irvington hurried the construction.²⁷ The building was described as follows:²⁸

"The building is of brick, with stone foundation and trimmings, is one hundred thirty five feet long and seventy five feet wide. It has two stories and a basement and will conveniently accomodate five hundred students. It has been built and finished not with reference to costly architecture and display of style, but with reference to the exact wants of the teachers and the classes. It is heated with steam, has hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. On the basement floor are located the secretary's office, Board rooms, janitor's rooms, and a big library and reading room. On the second

²⁶ Ibid., 619.

²⁷ Ibid., 1875-1885, 14.

²⁸ Annual Catalog, 1876, 42.

floor are twelve large recitation rooms and adjacent each is a private room for the professor. On the third floor is the chapel forty two by sixty feet, with a gallery, lighted from both sides, and finished in the best tastes for the wants of an institution of learning and will comfortably seat five hundred students. Also this floor has four society halls for the literary societies. On each floor are three large hat and cloak rooms for both ladies and gentlemen. There are two halls running through the building, giving four doors of entrance and exit, and one transverse hall connecting the two.

There are four stairways to ascend and descend, these landing in the main and connecting halls above and below, so that a very large number of students can pass from floor to floor with ease and convenience.

The floors and walls are all deadened and black boards are built in the walls of the rooms that need them. The chemistry laboratory is equipped with one hundred gas jets, gas is also piped through the entire building. The most approved methods of ventilation in both floors and walls through flues has

been introduced, besides windows, of which every room has a plentiful supply, and in a word the most careful attention has been given throughout, to make the building one of the most complete and perfect college buildings anywhere to be found. The Board believes that it has accomplished this, such at least is the opinion of those competent to judge who have visited and inspected the building."

This same building has been used up to the present time as the main building of the college.²⁹ However, several changes have been made in it in recent years in order to care for the increased enrollment of the school.

[original has a picture mounted here of the Main Building with Burgess Hall in the background]

MAIN BUILDING

²⁹ Personal observation of writer.

Since arrangements for removal to Fairview had been made it became impossible to move the university during the summer of 1875.³⁰ The change to the new location was made between terms without much disruption of school work and classes began on September 15, 1875.

In the short time of four years it became necessary, due to crowded conditions, to make some changes in the new building.³¹ In the year, 1879, the graduating class was too large to be accommodated by the small platform in the chapel. To remedy the situation the stage was built all the way across the north end. This was the first change in the new building.

Rooming conditions were not as desirable as they should have been in Irvington in 1880.³² Many of the houses were located a long way from the campus and it was hard to obtain good board at reasonable prices. Some of the students formed clubs and were enabled to live more cheaply by that means. These conditions caused the Board to consider building a dormitory in the year 1882.³³ The committee that had been appointed to consider such a building re-

30 Annual Catalog, 1875, 31.

31 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 322.

32 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 428.

33 Ibid., 481.

ported that one could be built for four thousand dollars that would house from twenty to twenty five persons. On March 12, 1882, an architect was appointed to draft the plans³⁴ He received a five per cent commission, three per cent in cash and two per cent in the stock of the company.

The dormitory that was designed was the one that is used at present and is sometimes called the "Residence for Women"; however, it has been remodeled several times since it was built.³⁵ It was planned at first to accomodate both men and women students and it had a solid wall running through the middle dividing it into a compartment for each sex. A coeducational dormitory proved to be impractical; therefore on July 19, 1893, by action of the Board the building was used only for women students.³⁶

³⁴ Ibid., 517.

³⁵ Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 21, 1927.

³⁶ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 85. [*transcriber's note: should be 118*]

[original has a picture mounted here
of the Residence for Women]

RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

During the eighties a need developed for more class rooms.³⁷ Several departments had expanded and there was a feeling that the preparatory department should have a building of its own. When the need became great enough in 1890 a new building was erected. Its purpose was to house the preparatory department and thus to leave more space for the other departments in the main building. After the building was finished it was called Burgess Hall in honor of the late President A. O. Burgess. Now

³⁷ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1885-1892, 237.

³⁸ Ibid., 412.

it is called Science Hall.³⁹ The building was three stories high, built of brick and trimmed with stone.⁴⁰ It had a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of fifty-five feet. It contained six large recitation rooms, a large chapel, two music rooms, a library, and a reading room. The architecture was modern for that day, was exceedingly attractive, and all of its appointments were well adapted for the uses for which they were designed.

[original has a picture mounted here
of West Campus]

WEST CAMPUS

³⁹ Statement of Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.
⁴⁰ Annual Catalog, 1891, 17.

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century several colleges of Indiana bought telescopes and stressed the study of astronomy.⁴¹ Butler felt the need of this equipment and considered its purchase. A telescope was offered for sale in Louisville, Kentucky. It was just the kind that Butler wanted but Hanover College was also trying to get it. After much discussion the Board offered twelve hundred dollars for the telescope and due to the fact that Hanover was a little slow in acting, Butler made the purchase. A man was sent to Louisville to see that it was properly crated and shipped.⁴² After Butler had secured the telescope the question was what to do with it. Some kind of housing was necessary; so the observatory that stands near the north-east corner of the campus was built. It was described thus:⁴³

"The building was erected on high ground at the north-east corner of the campus. The building is low, as are buildings for this use, but in its construction are embodied whatever conveniences are necessary for the efficient use of the equatorial telescope. The building is octagonal, resting on a deep

41 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 219.

42 Ibid., 231.

43 Annual Catalog, 1889, 65.

foundation, sided externally with sheet iron, and having a revolving dome, with a sliding panel, giving unobstructed sky view from horizon to zenith. The instrument rests on a pedestal which stands on a column of brick and stone, and is protected from the effects of external temperature changes by a detached inclosing cylinder of the same material. The telescope was mounted equatorially by Fauth and Company of Washington, with the usual adjuncts of declination and hour circles, and clock work for diurnal rotation. The object glass, of six inches in diameter, was made by the firm of Alvin Clark and Sons of Boston, and with the half dozen eye pieces, gives a perfection of work which does no discredit to the firm from which it emanated. The focal distance of the object glass is eight feet, and the magnifying power of the instrument ranges from seventy to five hundred diameters. The performance of the telescope has been very satisfactory. A large number of tolerably difficult double stars and nebulae have been tried with the highest power and with good success, while with the planets and satellites the lower powers, as usual, give the best results, including excellent definition."

With the growth of athletics and the general develop-

ment of physical education in the nineties came the demand for a gymnasium.⁴⁴ The need of a new building was aided by the fact that the heating plants of the buildings were inadequate. It was thought that a heating plant and a gymnasium could be housed in the same building. The development of electric lights had also created a demand for a power plant. All these urges combined caused the Board on April 18, 1891 to decide to erect a building suitable for these purposes. The building erected in 1892 is the one now standing.⁴⁵ It was made of red brick and had a slate roof. The boiler room and power plant were located in the east part of the building. For its day it was an adequate structure and served its purpose very well. Locker rooms were located in the north end and a shower room was constructed near the south end of the gymnasium.⁴⁶ Some equipment was furnished. The gymnasium was built for participants and not for spectators.

That gymnasium served its purpose well for several years but with more development of athletics soon after 1900 came the realization that the building was too small.⁴⁷ The playing space was not adequate

44 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 476.

45 Annual Catalog, 1927-1928, 38.

46 Ibid., 1901-1902, 32.

47 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 416.

for basketball or almost any game played by a large group. Not only was the gymnasium too small but the chapel in the main building was not large enough for commencement exercises or other special functions.⁴⁸ Accordingly, on July 10, 1912, President Howe asked the Board to build a new building containing a large auditorium and a gymnasium. No definite action was taken on the proposition since the World War began in 1914 and increased the price of building materials.

When the United States entered the World War in April 1917, the colleges of the country were asked to co-operate with the War Department in training soldiers.⁴⁹ Accordingly, Butler, along with other colleges, instituted military training. This training consisted of drilling and fundamentals. No special unit was started at that time. However, in 1918, a unit, the Student Army Training Corps, was started.⁵⁰ This necessitated the erection of some temporary buildings. Two barracks, a mess hall, a bath house and a canteen were built. As soon as the war was over the need for the buildings was gone; so something had to be done with them.⁵¹ Two of the buildings were sold and removed. The west barrack, formerly occupied by Company B, was remodeled and made into a temporary

48 Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 21, 1927.

49 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 78.

50 Ibid., 102.

51 Ibid., 160.

gymnasium, for which purpose it has served since that time. The bath house was given to the athletic department and the canteen was used for the home economics department.

Even though the enrollment has grown immensely during the last few years the old buildings have not been remodeled nor new ones built.⁵² The Board has known for several years that the university was to be moved; so the plan has been to make the old buildings serve until the change to the new site is made.

The new plant at Fairview is under construction at the present time.⁵³ The Jordan Building, which is to be used for administration, is nearing completion and will be ready for use by September 1, 1928. A Field House has been completed. The Stadium is under construction and will be completed by September 15, 1928. Work on other units will be started as soon as possible.

52 Statement by William Irwin and Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 21, 1927.

53 Statement from the office of Financial Secretary of Butler University, June 5, 1928.

Chapter IV

The Curricular Organization

For the purposes of curriculum the university as divided into six schools.¹ However, in the first year of its existence, the law school did not function. The school of morals was responsible for the teaching of the Bible. The remaining schools and the courses offered under each were as follows:

1. The English and Normal school was under the direction of Professor J. B. Challen, A. B., and L. H. Jameson, an assistant. The courses offered were: reading, vocal music, elocution, penmanship, drawing, English Grammar, composition, mental and written arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, and ancient and modern history.
2. The mathematical school with Professor P. G. W. Hoss, A. M., as director offered the following courses: algebra; plane and spherical geometry, surveying, navigation, conic sections, analytical geometry, calculus, astronomy, and civil engineering.
3. The classical school, offering an extensive course in the reading of Latin and Greek was under the direction of A. R. Benton, A. M.
4. The school of natural science, under the direction

¹ Annual Catalog, 1855-1856, 8-12.

of John Young, offered the following courses during the first two years: intellectual science, rhetoric with composition, logic and laws of evidence, mental philosophy with reviews of the works of Locke, Reid, Stewart, Brown, and Cousins. During the last two years of the course mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, physiology, geology, and chemistry were given. The instruction in science was given mostly by lectures.

The college course for the ninety seven men students who were working for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1855 was outlined as follows:²

First Year

First term	Second term
Algebra (beginning)	Algebra (finished)
Caesar	Vergil
Sallust	Cicero's Orations
Xenophon-Anabasis	Herodotus
Rhetoric-Lectures	Rhetoric
Geometry	Geometry
Second year	
Plane trigonometry	Surveying (finished)
Surveying (beginning)	Analytical Geometry
Horace-Odes	Horace-Satires & Epistles
Xenophon Memorabilia	Homer Illiad
Roman Antiquities	Greek Antiquities
Mental Philosophy and Logic	Mental Philosophy & Logic

² Annual Catalog, 1855-1856, 8.

Third year

Differential Calculus	Philosophy
Civil Engineering	Chemistry
Tacitus-Germania & Agricola	Botany
Thucydides	Cicero-Tusculan Disputations
Philosophy	Demosthenes-On The Crown
Physiology	

Fourth year

Evidences of Christianity	Analogy of Religion
Natural Theology	Plato
Plautus Captives	Political Economy
Euripides Medea	Moral Philosophy
Geology	Elements of Criticism
Astronomy	Mineralogy

Optional studies -- Hebrew, French, German.

Since the sixteen women students who attended the university during the first session were not admitted to the regular Bachelor of Arts course, a special curriculum was designed for them.³ Upon its completion the degree of Mistress of Science was given. The course was as follows:

First year

First Term	Second Term
Algebra	Algebra
Caesar	Cicero's Orations
Geometry	Geometry
Rhetoric	Rhetoric and History

Third year

Differential Calculus	Philosophy
Civil Engineering	Chemistry
Tacitus-Germania & Agricola	Botany
Thucydides	Cicero-Tusculan Disputations
Philosophy	Demosthenes-On The Crown
Physiology	

Fourth year

Evidences of Christianity	Analogy of Religion
Natural Theology	Plato
Plautus Captives	Political Economy
Euripides Medea	Moral Philosophy
Geology	Elements of Criticism
Astronomy	Mineralogy

Optional studies -- Hebrew, French, German.

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First year

First Term	Second Term
Algebra	Algebra
Caesar	Cicero's Orations
Geometry	Geometry
Rhetoric	Rhetoric and History

³ Annual Catalog, 1855, 9.

Second year

Trigonometry
Sallust
Physiology
Philosophy

Philosophy
Vergil
Mental Philosophy
Astronomy & Botany

Third year

Greek or French
Chemistry
Moral Philosophy
Geology

Greek or French
Logic
Elements of Criticism
Evidences of Christianity and Analogy

The above special course for women was continued until 1869.⁴ After that time both men and women were placed in the same courses. In pursuing either of the above courses of study eligibility for graduation was determined by the work done and not by the time spent.⁵

A primary department was added to the school on July 7, 1868.⁶ There was a distinct need for such work since there were many people who wished to attend the preparatory department and later enter the university, and who did not have enough training to enter the preparatory department. The subjects that were given were: reading, vocal music, elocution, penmanship, drawing, composition, mental and written arithmetic, and geography.

In this discussion it is impossible to specify all curricular changes that have been made. Attention is

⁴ Annual Catalog, 1869, 25.

⁵ Ibid., 1855, 11.

⁶ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1855-1863, 242.

called only to the most outstanding of these. One of the first of these changes came as the result of the feeling that the rigid courses which had been laid down and followed were not exactly suited to every individual nor were they essential to the life work of the average person.⁷ Accordingly after October 8, 1858 students were allowed to elect French or German in place of Greek, Latin, or differential calculus. The courses of surveying, conic sections, and analytical geometry also were discontinued.

On January 8, 1868 the Board decided to add a department of Bible to the university.⁸ Religion and Bible had been taught since the beginning, but no department had existed. The instruction had been given by means of Sunday and special services as well as lectures by well known church men. The new department offered the following courses: preparation for the ministry, principles of interpretation, the Bible and its historical doctrine, and church history.

Donations by Ovid Butler on June 29, 1876 and of Marshall Reeves on May 29, 1911 aided materially in fostering the work of the Bible department.⁹ The department for the training of ministers was claimed

⁷ Ibid., 270.

⁸ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 175.

⁹ See page 21.

by the Board in 1915 to be the strongest of its kind in any of the church schools.¹⁰ It included such efficient men as Morro, Hall, Underwood, and Coleman. The College of Missions had such men as Paul, Limley, Hurd, and Macgarvin, under whom Butler students might take work if they so desired.

Religious education is now (1928) cared for at Butler by the College of Religion.¹¹ The 1927-28 catalog speaks of it thus: "The College of Religion was established as one of the constituent colleges of Butler University by action of the Board in the Spring of 1924. The College, while under the control and management of the University Board, is directly administered by a dean and Faculty of its own, acting under the immediate supervision of the Church Committee of the Butler University Board of Directors. It has its own endowment fund if the donor so desires." Many courses are offered in the college.

Several chairs have been endowed for special departments during the life of the university. The first of these was the Demia Butler Chair of English Literature.¹² The money for this was given on

10 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 215.

11 Ibid., 1927-1928, 120.

12 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1865-1875, 189.

March 10, 1869 by Ovid Butler in honor of his daughter Demia. She had been the first woman to graduate from the full classical course of the university. Another chair that was endowed was the Jeremy Anderson Chair of Greek Language.¹³ That endowment was made on October 5, 1872. On April 9, 1890, Mr. A. F. Armstrong made a gift for a chair of Germanic Languages.¹⁴ On July 14, 1909 the endowment for the Catherine Merrill Chair of English Literature was completed.¹⁵ This fund was given by several friends of the university in order to commemorate the work of one of Butler's well beloved teachers. The last chair to be endowed was the Reeves Chair of Biblical Literature.¹⁶ On May 29, 1911 Marshall T. Reeves of Columbus, Indiana, gave thirty thousand dollars for that chair.

Several times previous to 1875 the degree of Master of Arts had been awarded to individuals, but no special graduate course had been offered.¹⁷ The degrees had been given for special achievement along scientific or other lines. Among those who received

¹³ Annual Catalog, 1869, 30.

¹⁴ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1865-1875, 436.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1904-1915, 250.

¹⁶ Ibid., 357.

¹⁷ Annual Catalog. 1855, 70, 1858, 19, 1870, 48, 1875, 26.

the degree were L. H. Jameson, of Indianapolis, and D. S. Burnett of St. Louis, Missouri.¹⁰ These two degrees were conferred on June 30, 1859. In 1875 post graduate courses leading to the degree of Master of Arts and Master of Science in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Natural Science, and Mathematics were added.¹⁹ The requirements were one year of additional work and a thesis above the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Those who had been graduated five years or more might get the Master of Arts Degree by taking an examination and writing a thesis. This enabled the former graduates who had kept in touch with school work to get an advanced degree even if they did not have the time to spend another year in residence.

Although separate departments of music and art had been atarted from time to time under different directors it was not until July 3, 1889 that an opportunity of starting permanent departments presented itself.²⁰ At that time Mr. Clarence Forsyth, a very competent young man who had studied in Europe, offered to give instruction in music if the university would furnish the room, heat,etc. All of his salary was to be de-

18 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1855-1863, 360.

19 Annual Catalog, 1874, 29.

20 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 218.

rived from fees received from the students. This offer was accepted and he was continued in this position till 1892.²¹

At the same time Mr. T. C. Steele, who later became Indiana's leading artist, considered starting an art department at Butler.²² Due to the fact that Terre Haute and Muncie were bidding for his services the art department was not then started by him. However, an art department was started at Butler in 1900 by Myrtle Taylor.²³ The department continued with her as instructor until 1914.²⁴ At present, June 1928, the art work at Butler is cared for by the John Herron Art Institute.²⁵

Before 1890 the preparatory department had been housed in the main college building and the students mingled freely with the college students.²⁶ In 1890 the department was reorganized and placed in the new Burgess Hall. Under the new system the principal was in full charge and responsible for all discipline. He had two assistant teachers. For some time after this change the preparatory students continued to meet in

21 Annual Catalog, 1889, 18; 1892, 60.

22 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 219.

23 Annual Catalog, 1900, 75.

24 Ibid., 1914, 95.

25 Ibid., 1927, 172.

26 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 431.

the chapel with the college students but later even that practice was discontinued and each division held its chapel at different times.²⁷

The preparatory department was the oldest part of the college, having been started even before the university was founded.²⁸ Gradually through the years its usefulness and necessity became less. The public high school enabled pupils to stay at home and take the work that would prepare them for college. This made higher education much less expensive. The preparatory department had served its day and was discontinued in 1907.²⁹ Burgess Hall was then given over to the science department.³⁰

When the school was started an English and Normal school was made a part of it.³¹ Until 1880 no other definite attempt was made for preparing teachers, except by the regular Bachelor of Arts course. On January 11 of that year the Board decided to start a normal school.³² Mr. J. A. Young had charge of the work and received his remuneration from fees collected. The department did not thrive and was abandoned after one year.³³ The reasons given for its failure were that the State Normal

²⁷ Ibid., 450.

²⁸ See page

²⁹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 151.

³⁰ Statement by Sarah Cotton, August 11, 1927.

³¹ See page 45.

³² Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 131.

³³ Ibid., 156.

and Indiana University admitted students without tuition; so they would rather attend those schools.

In the last few years of the nineteenth century a demand for education courses developed in the state.³⁴ As a result of that demand a department of pedagogy was started at Butler in 1899. The three courses that were offered in the department were history of education, psychology of education, and the public school system.

This work in education was further stimulated in 1905 by the addition of a summer session to the regular school year.³⁵ That session gave teachers an opportunity to take additional work at a time when it did not interfere with their teaching. Regular college work was offered during summer session as well as teachers' courses. Again in 1908 a special normal course, beginning on March 11 and continuing to August 1, was instituted.³⁶ The state of Indiana had passed a law requiring twelve weeks of normal training as a prerequisite for obtaining a license to teach. The state law created such a demand for normal work that the new term at Butler was made to meet it.

34 Annual Catalog, 1898-1899, 57.

35 Annual Catalog, 1904-1905, 83.

36 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1905, 320.

The number of education courses at Butler has increased until the present.³⁷ In 1925 the education department was organized in such a manner that graduate work was given leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Education. Since that time the demand for courses has grown. The work in practice teaching is cared for by allowing the students to take the work in the Indianapolis High Schools. At present, June 1928, there are five instructors in the education department and many courses are offered.³⁸

From the beginning of the university down to 1906 the Bachelor of Arts degree was given in all departments of the university.³⁹ After that time the degree was allowed only on the course of arts and sciences. When the above change was made a clause was inserted stating that students who were already started on courses would not be affected by the change.

One department that is of rather recent origin at Butler is that of home economics.⁴⁰ This department which began in 1919 was intended for home makers as well as for those expecting to teach the subject.

The work included lectures, demonstrations, excursions,

37 Statement by William Richardson to writer, June 12, 1928.

38 Annual Catalog, 1927-1928, 70.

39 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 151.

40 Annual Catalog, 1919-1920, 58.

actual practice by the students and was made as practical as possible under existing conditions.⁴¹ The former canteen building housed the department.

On July 14, 1915 the Board recorded in the minutes the fact that the young men who were graduating from college were not prepared for any specific work.⁴² This fact had been brought to the attention of the Board by some business men of the city of Indianapolis. Discussion along that line started a movement that later resulted in the giving of a course of business administration.⁴³ This course as it is now organized is a part of the department of economics. Plans for the future are to develop the work until it constitutes a separate department in the university.

Some of the first extension work done in this state was done by professors from Butler.⁴⁴ They offered courses and taught classes in the high school buildings of the city as early as 1901. In those first classes no examinations were given and no credit was allowed.⁴⁵ Soon, however, both of these factors were added. Members of the Butler faculty have been doing extension work in other centers over

⁴¹ Ibid., 1925-1926, 79.

⁴² Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 11.

⁴³ Statement by James Putnam to writer, June 21, 1927.
Statement by Dr. Aley to writer, July 12, 1928.

⁴⁴ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 440.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 442.

the state during the last few years.⁴⁶ Credit was given for the work the same as for work done in residence. In this way Butler was enabled to reach students that otherwise would not have been reached.

At various times since the beginning Butler has been affiliated with other schools. One of the first of these affiliations was that with the Irvington High School during the year 1896-1897.⁴⁷ The agreement affected only the preparatory department. Under the affiliation the students of Irvington attended the preparatory department and the town of Irvington helped to pay the instructors.

Beginning in 1898 and continuing until 1908 Butler was affiliated with the University of Chicago.⁴⁸ Under that arrangement honor graduates from Butler received a diploma from Chicago without any attendance at that institution. Other Butler graduates could get a diploma from the University of Chicago provided they would attend that university for a twelve weeks session. The Chicago authorities were given the right to make suggestions for the work offered in Butler.

Another school was established in 1910 which was

46 Ibid., 1921-1927, 113.

47 Ibid., 1892-1904, 255.

48 Ibid., 350. Annual Catalog, 1908-1909, 13.

closely associated with Butler.⁴⁹ It was the College of Missions and even though it was in no way officially connected with Butler some exchange of students was made. Mission students received a part of their academic work at Butler and some of the Butler students took language work at the College of Missions.⁵⁰ There has been a very close co-operation between the two schools. The College of Missions was continued until 1927 and then discontinued.⁵¹

During most of its career Butler has been called a university. Several schools of Indianapolis are now affiliated with Butler.⁵³ These are The Metropolitan School of Music, Indiana College of Music and Fine Arts, John Herron Art Institute, Teachers' College of Indianapolis, and the Indiana Law School. The last named school is merely associated with Butler. The work of all these schools is co-ordinated and credit from one institution is recognized in the others.

At one time along with the regular work special exercises of rhetoric and declamations were required.⁵⁴

49 Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, July 20, 1927.

50 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915 404.

51 Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, June 12, 1928.

52 Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, June 12, 1927.

53 Annual Catalog, 1927-8, 3.

54 Annual Catalog, 1870, 41.

The year 1870 is taken as an example of that work.

During that year at the beginning of each term the students were classified for rhetorical exercises. This classification was as follows: Class one, all young ladies; class two, men of the third and fourth years; class three, men of the first and second years; classes four five and six were made up of one third of the students of the preparatory department. Class one was supervised by a woman professor and the other classes by the remaining members of the faculty of the literary college.

Each student was also required to write, read, and after correction, carefully revise and re-write, three essays that were sufficient in length to cover three pages of fool's cap paper, during each term.³⁵ These essays were read before the professor on the third, sixth, and ninth Friday afternoon of each term. Errors were noted and marked and later each selection was revised and rewritten.

In addition to the above exercises selected declamations were required of each student on the fifth and eighth Friday of each term.³⁶ These were delivered before the professor in charge of each group.

³⁵ Ibid., 42.

³⁶ Ibid., 43.

Chapter V

The Faculty

It is impossible in this discussion to mention all faculty members or the numerous changes that have occurred in that group. A few individuals and occurrences are discussed in order to illustrate some of the characteristics of the faculty.

When plans were made for the selection of the first faculty for the university it was decided that the Board should elect the members by ballot and that there should be selected three professors for the college and one principal for the preparatory department.¹ The Board allowed the faculty the right to suggest one of its own members for the office of president of the university but the final choice of that individual was left for the Board.

On August 8, 1855 the Board elected B. J. Lang as professor of mathematics, Robert Milligan as professor of natural science, and Mr. R. R. Krouts of Crawfordsville, Indiana, as principal of the preparatory department.² On September 2, 1856, John Young was chosen as acting president.³ These men, assisted

1 MInutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 45.

2 Ibid., 75.

3 Ibid., 156.

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In order to further emphasize the fact that a co-educational institution was a reality a woman was elected to teach English on April 5, 1858.⁴ The one so honored was Elizabeth Price. Miss Catherine Merrill, who was elected in June, 1872 was also one of the early woman instructors.⁵ She was later honored by having a chair named for her. The catalog of 1873 spoke of her thus: "The Board has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Catherine Merrill, a thorough teacher, of large experience, and under whose care the friends and patrons of the University may safely place their daughters, and to whom without reserve, they may entrust their moral and educational wants."

In order to relieve the members of the Board of the necessity of visiting classes to find out what kind of work was being done a visiting committee was appointed on February 22, 1877.⁷ An idea of the nature and kind of work that was done during that period

4 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 297.

5 Ibid., 1864-1875, 350

6 Annual Catalog, 1873, 26.

7 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 221.

may be gained from a report of one of these committees.⁸ It reported that most of the teachers were working hard. Some teachers were unable to keep the students busy during class hour. A few of the instructors did not know their subject very well and one or two of them were too egotistical, keeping themselves in the front and not giving the students a chance to express their opinions. In some classes the students were given too much freedom in expressing their opinions. The committee recommended that text books should be used in all courses, that daily assignments should be made in those texts, and that the students should be required to prepare those assignments.

A new system of getting students to come to Butler was instituted on March 16, 1886.⁹ At that time the Board decided that each member of the faculty should be paid for three weeks during the summer vacation and during that time to travel over the state searching for new students. It was thought that by use of this scheme a large number of the best students of the state would be induced to attend Butler. The plan was only partially successful and was discontin-

⁸ Ibid., 259.

⁹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 150.

ued after the first year.¹⁰

Since the beginning of 1855 Butler has been fortunate in securing the services of very able men for its presidents. Some of their terms were short, others long, yet in all cases progress was made. The dates and terms of their office are given below.¹¹

John Young-----	1855-1858
Samuel Hoshour-----	1858-1861
A. R. Benton-----	1861-1868
A. O. Burgess-----	1868-1870
W. F. Black-----	1870-1873
A. O. Burgess-----	1873-1881
H. W. Everest-----	1881-1885
A. R. Benton-----	1885-1891
Scott [sic] Butler-----	1891-1903
Winfred Garrison-----	1903-1906
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Robert J. Aley-----	1921-

In some cases the circumstances were not given under which the presidents resigned. In those cases a simple statement of the resignation was all that was given in the minutes.

As has been stated above John Young was chosen president on September 2, 1856.¹² He had been teaching Bible and natural science and acting as president during the first year of the university.

¹⁰ Ibid., 210.

¹¹ Woodburn, J. A., Higher Education in Indiana, 160.

¹² See page 61.

He served until June 20, 1858, at which time his resignation was accepted.¹³

On the same day, June 28, 1858, when Mr. Young's resignation was accepted the Board elected Samuel Hoshour, professor of Bible and philosophy and president of the school. He resigned on June 28, 1861.¹⁴

After the resignation of Mr. Hoshour was accepted Mr. A. R. Benton was chosen president on August 14, 1861.¹⁵ He taught classes in Bible along with his other work. After serving eight years he offered his resignation on June 17, 1867.¹⁶ The reason given was that he desired to go to the state of Nebraska in order to help found a State University there. His resignation went into effect in June, 1868.

On July 21, 1868, Mr. A. O. Burgess was elected president.¹⁷ He acted in that capacity and taught Bible until June 6, 1870, at which time he resigned in order to give all of his time to preaching.¹⁸

Mr. W. F. Black was elected to the presidency on July 9, 1870.¹⁹ He was a professor of Hebrew. On June 17, 1873 his resignation was accepted but no

13 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 248.

14 Ibid., 249.

15 Ibid., 350.

16 Ibid., 360.

17 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 150.

18 Ibid., 271.

19 Ibid., 328.

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16 Ibid., 360.

17 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 150.

18 Ibid., 271.

19 Ibid., 328.

reason was given for it.²⁰

Mr. A. O. Burgess was again chosen president on June 19, 1873.²¹ During that term of office he taught Bible and was also required to conduct services of public worship in the chapel on Sundays.²² The extra work was heavy and no extra pay was given for it; so he presented his resignation on February 16, 1881, to take effect as soon as possible. He was relieved of the office on March 8, 1881, at which time H. W. Everest was elected president.²³ Mr. Everest served until June 30, 1885.²⁴

After several attempts had been made to get him to return to the school Mr. A. R. Benton was re-elected president on July 9, 1885.²⁵ He taught Bible and philosophy along with his administrative duties. Since he was becoming old his resignation was accepted on June 10, 1891.²⁶ On that same date Scott [sic] Butler, a man who had long been affiliated with the school, was appointed to the position. He continued his instructional work in Latin along with his presidential duties. On September 3, 1903, Mr. Butler resigned from

20 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1864-1875, 350.

21 Ibid., 530.

22 Ibid., 534.

23 Ibid., 1875-1885, 120.

24 Ibid., 150.

25 Ibid., 350.

26 Ibid., 1885-1892, 460.

the presidency at which time Mr. Winfred E. Garrison was elected.²⁷ He served until January 10, 1906, at which time his request for a leave of absence, due to poor health, was accepted.²⁸ Mr. D. C. Brown was chosen acting president until September 10, 1906.²⁹ On the above date Scott Butler was again elected president.³⁰ He acted in that capacity during the year 1906-7 and tendered his resignation on January 12, 1907.³¹ On August 3, of that year Thomas C. Howe of the German department was appointed acting president.³² On April 8, 1908, the Board elected him president.³³ After asking to be released for business reasons his resignation was accepted January 22, 1919.³⁴

On the same day that the resignation of Mr. Howe was accepted the Board chose J. W. Putnam as dean and acting president.³⁵ In the problem of finding another president the Board took plenty of time in order to choose a good man. A committee was sent to see Robert J. Aley, a man who had formerly been prominent in education in Indiana but who at that

²⁷ Ibid., 1892-1904, 570.

²⁸ Ibid., 1904-1915, 98.

²⁹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 100.

³⁰ Ibid., 110.

³¹ Ibid., 140.

³² Ibid., 160.

³³ Ibid., 180.

³⁴ Ibid., 1915-1921, 100.

³⁵ Ibid., 102.

time was employed in an eastern college.³⁶ After a series of conferences he was chosen for the position and was inaugurated on February 11, 1922.³⁷ A great celebration was held on that day and many noted educators of the country were present. Dr. Alely has served since that time.³⁸

Soon after he became president the following recommendations were made:³⁹ 1. Development and expansion of the Department of Religion. 2. Expansion of the Department of Education, by linking it in some way with the City Normal School and Teacher's College of Indianapolis. 3. Development of the Department of Business Administration. 4. Starting a Department of Journalism. 5. Either starting a Department of Music or affiliating with one that had already been started. Several of these objectives have been accomplished. In May, 1924 the department of Religion was reorganized and enlarged.⁴⁰ On January 13, 1926, an affiliation was made with the Teacher's College of Indianapolis.⁴¹ A Department of Journalism, the first class of which was taught by Evelyn Butler, September, 1920, developed gradu-

36 Ibid., 1921-1927, 26.

37 Ibid., 58.

38 Personal observation of writer.

39 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1921-1927, 75.

40 Annual Catalog, 1927-1928, 120.

41 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1921-1927, 26.

ally and took over the publication of the But-
ler Collegian in 1927.⁴² Since May 13, 1924 But-
ler has been affiliated with the Metropolitan
School of Music.⁴³ Another thing that has been
accomplished since Dr. Aley came was the adoption
of a definite salary schedule for the faculty on
June 10, 1922.⁴⁴

42 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer,
June 12, 1928.

43 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1921-1928, 150.

44 Ibid., 90.

Chapter VI

The Library and School Publications

The first department of the university to get any equipment was the library.¹ This consisted of a ten dollar Bible given on November 24, 1852, by Mrs. Sinah Nay. The next book donated was Campbell and Owen's, "Debates on the Evidences of Christianity". Several other books were given soon. Since the new library was started and since there was no place to put it, the Board decided to leave the books in the hands of the secretary.

Three years later, October 31, 1855, the library was placed under the direction of the faculty, who chose one of its members as librarian, directed and advised him in discharging his duties, and prescribed rules for the regulation and management of the library.² The faculty also imposed fines and enforced penalties for the violation of the rules of the library.

The librarian was required to make annually a detailed report of the actual state of the library to the Board. His other duties were to take good care

1 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 50.

2 Ibid., 165.

of all books and any other property belonging to the library, to arrange in proper order all books, pamphlets, and charts, and to make a full and accurate catalog of the same. He was to levy and collect all fines for violations of the rules of the library, and to pay the same to the treasurer, reporting to the Board such payment, and performing any other duties of his office as the faculty from time to time prescribed. The plan of appointing one of the regular members of the faculty as librarian is still used.³ Most of the work is done by full time assistants and some student helpers.

In the modern language classes of 1867 some periodicals were used.⁴ Among these were a weekly German newspaper and a French journal.

During the year 1870 some complaints were made about the destruction or loss of books.⁵ Some of the offenders were found, fines were imposed, and the money collected was turned into a library fund and used for the purchase of new books.

The library had grown until it contained twelve hundred volumes by 1875 and during that year one

3 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

4 Annual Catalog, 1867, 17.

5 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 389.

thousand dollars' worth of books were added.⁶ Those new books were well distributed over several fields; English, languages, religion, science, philosophy, history, theology, travel, political economy, and fiction. Several magazines were found on the tables. Among these were: The American Review, New Englander, Edinburg Review, British and London Review, Popular Science Monthly, Scribners, Harpers, Living Age, Nature, American Naturalist, Journal of Science and Art, and the Scientific American. Two Indianapolis newspapers also were received.

By the year 1879 the administration of the library became difficult.⁷ The books were in the reading room and many of them disappeared. To remedy this situation a partition was built across the room, making a reading room of one part and a place for shelves in the other. This necessitated the employment of more students as assistants.

Occasionally special gifts of books were made to the library.⁸ On July 19, 1894, Mrs. Love C. Jameson donated the entire library of her late husband to the school on the condition that these books be always kept together and duly marked to show the donor.

⁶ Annual Catalog, 1875, 85.

⁷ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 395.

⁸ Ibid., 1892-1904, 165.

The library had grown immensely by the year 1900 and the quarters allotted to it were too small.⁹ On July 10, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thompson gave forty thousand dollars for the erection of a new library. It was called the Bona Thompson Library in honor of their daughter who had been graduated from Butler. The building was located two squares east of the campus on the north side of University Avenue.¹⁰ It was a beautiful stone, fireproof structure with room for sixty thousand books. There were also some seminar rooms in the basement. These have been used as class rooms during recent years.¹¹ As soon as the building was finished an arrangement was made with the city library officials whereby some of the city books were put in the Butler library and the people of Irvington were allowed to use the books.¹² This arrangement lasted until September 1, 1914.¹³ There were several reasons for the change when it came. One was that the reading room was not large enough to accomodate both students and city patrons and another was that the school library needed

⁹ Ibid., 462.

¹⁰ Personal observation of writer.

¹¹ Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, July 21, 1927

¹² Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 515.

¹³ Ibid., 1915-1921, 21.

more space for the shelving of books.

Due to the fact that it was hard for the school to get publicity during the seventies a movement was started for the establishment of a school paper.¹⁴ It was thought that such a paper would bring the desired publicity and would also give the students some training which was much needed. This was the beginning of the movement. However, a paper was not published until March 16, 1886.¹⁵ That first attempt was a monthly paper and was very different from the Butler Collegian of today. A very limited space was given to editorials.¹⁶ Most of the space was used in publishing speeches and essays while the fraternities were given some publicity. Very little advertising was published. The Board was asked to subscribe thirty five dollars for advertising in order to make the paper a financial success.¹⁷ After consideration of the matter thirty dollars was voted for that purpose.¹⁸ The purpose of the paper was to convey student opinion and to advertise the school.

During the brief life of the University of Indianapolis the name of the Butler Collegian was changed

¹⁴ Ibid., 1865-1875, 410.

¹⁵ Annual Catalog, 1886, 15.

¹⁶ Personal observation of writer.

¹⁷ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1895, 30.

¹⁸ Ibid., 31.

to The University Brief.¹⁹ Later it was again given its former name.

Since the students had been successful in publishing a school paper they decided to publish an annual in the year 1891.²⁰ That first attempt was made by the combined efforts of the fraternities. The annual was called the Drift. It was successful and is still published annually. In later years it has been published by different classes.²¹

Another publication was started in the school in 1920, known as the Brief Bag.²² It was published by the advanced composition classes and had for its purpose the advancement of the department of English and the welfare of the school.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Hilton U. Brown and Miss Evelyn Butler the first class of Journalism was held in September 1920.²³ Since that time interest in journalism has grown and in September 1924 a special department was made of it. At the beginning of the school year 1924-5, under the direction of H. E. Birdsong, the department began publishing the Butler Collegian and changed it from a weekly to a daily paper.

19 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 433.

20 Ibid., 1885-1892, 337.

21 Butler Collegian, November 18, 1906.

22 Annual Catalog, 1920-1921, 15.

23 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928. Ibid., Dr. Aley, July 25, 1928.

Chapter VII

Discipline

Where human beings are found in groups it is necessary to maintain some kind of order or regulations for the welfare of the group. Butler University was no exception to this rule. The discipline of the university since the beginning, 1855, has been under the general supervision of the president.¹ He, together with the faculty, made such rules of conduct as they deemed necessary from time to time. Whenever he considered it necessary he communicated with the parent or guardian of any student all such information in relation to attendance, proficiency, and demeanor, as he judged necessary.

There were several rules that each student who entered the university was required to observe.² He had to be diligent in study and punctual in attendance at class and at all other college functions. After once enrolling he was not permitted to withdraw from the school without the consent of the faculty. No intoxicating beverages, fire arms, knives, or weapons were permitted on the campus. The student was required to omit all profanity, to

¹ See Appendix III, Section VIII.

² Ibid., XX.

observe the Lord's Day by attending at least one service, and to have no part in any kind of gambling. If he was married at any time during a term the faculty had the right to ask him to withdraw from the university. However, the writer found no record of the enforcement of this rule.

The administrators found soon after the school was started that their problems were made greater by the fact that both boys and girls were present.³ Accordingly, on September 2, 1856, the Board thought a solution could be accomplished by building a fence across the campus, keeping the girls on one side and the boys on the other. It was not long, however, until the faculty found that the fence did not solve the problem. On June 30, 1859, an advisor for girls was appointed.⁴ It was her duty to look after the welfare of the young ladies and to direct them in their social affairs. She was not called a dean of women; yet her duties were similar to those of such a dean of today, but they were not so complicated. From that time until recently the administration of the sexes has been handled by the faculty without the assistance of any deans.⁵ At the beginning of the school year

3 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1852-1863, 181.

4 Ibid., 297.

5 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

1922-1923 a dean of women was appointed. Special care has been taken of the health of the women students and for the year 1927-1928 a graduate nurse was appointed. A clinic was also established and services of a physician might be had there. At present, 1928, there is no dean of men in the university. The affairs of the men students are administered by the faculty.

We are led to believe that the students were, for the most part, good in behavior.⁶ Usually the annual reports of the president to the Board stated that there had been few cases of bad conduct and that the walls and corridors were comparatively free from chalk and pencil marks.

One case of discipline that seems outstanding was the following.⁷ On Washington's Birthday, 1869, twenty or thirty students decided to celebrate by going downtown without the permission of the faculty. Of course they were apprehended and asked to apologize to the faculty for their misconduct. Some of them refused to do this and were expelled. The boys who were expelled put an article in the paper condemning the Board for agreeing with the faculty in adminis-

⁶ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1855-1863, 240, 378.

⁷ Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, February 27, 1869.

tering the punishment. As a result the students who put the article in the paper were never permitted to enter the university again.⁸

By the year 1870 it became necessary to make some rules for students other than those mentioned above.⁹ The following are some that were made at that time. Students were assigned certain seats in the chapel and required to be found in them during the exercises. They were directed to abstain from all whispering or reading, and to omit any demonstration of approval or disapproval during chapel exercises. While in class they were required to refrain from intercommunication, to keep "perfectly quiet", and to give their attention to the speaker. No student was allowed to remain in the halls during recitation hour and he was supposed to hurry to the next class as soon as the bell rang.¹⁰ Students not reciting were assigned to a special room for study. They were warned that gentlemen having permission to study on the campus must stay on the west side or the privilege would be taken from them.

8 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1864-1875, 187.

Proof that the boys did not return to school is based on reading of the minutes and finding no mention of the fact.

9 Annual Catalog, 1870, 47.

10 Ibid., 45.

During recitation hours young ladies were under the strict supervision of professors.¹¹ They were permitted to meet the other sex only in recitation rooms and during class hour. The same strict watch was kept at all times. No man, except the father or brother of a girl, could call on her in her room.

Students seem to have a way of their own of ridding the campus of nuisances.¹² During the eighties some of the buildings were neglected, out of repair, and the janitor paid little attention to them. Accordingly, in April, 1886, some boys saturated the roof of one of the outbuildings with kerosene and set fire to it. Needless to say the nuisance disappeared. The guilty ones were apprehended and given an option of paying fifteen dollars for the damage done or be expelled from school. The boys chose the lesser of the two penalties and paid the fines. This incident impressed the Board with the need of more improvements.¹³

One boyish prank that attracted quite a little attention on March 1, 1904, was this: At night, some boys desiring to have some fun, seized upon the idea of putting a cow in the chapel. One of the professors

¹¹ Annual Catalog, 1870, 47.

¹² Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 32.

¹³ Ibid., 34.

¹⁴ Statement by William Irwin to writer, July 16, 1927.
Statement by Arthur Brown to writer, July 21, 1928.

living near the campus owned a very gentle cow. She was caught and taken into the building. With much persuasion she was induced to climb to the third floor and was tied in the chapel. Imagine the consternation the next morning when the administration tried to have chapel and found a cow tied there. The cow was not so obliging in going down the steps as she had been in going up; so it took a long time to get her down. Consequently there was no chapel exercises on that day.

In the year, 1905, when Mr. Garrison was president, he started a movement for student participation in government.¹⁵ His plan was to have a student senate and to allow it to handle the matters of discipline. On the morning of March 3, 1905, he explained his plan during chapel exercises and found a favorable response from part of the student body. A committee was appointed to talk the matter over and report at the next meeting. The report was favorable. Another committee for the formation of a constitution was made up of a member from each of the four classes and a suitable constitution was formed. A few days later, April 27, 1905, the whole matter was explained to the students and they were

¹⁵ Butler Collegian, March 4, 1905.

asked to vote on it.¹⁶ When the vote was taken much confusion occurred and on the second count the proposition was voted down by the students. The reason for the failure to adopt the plan was attributed to the antagonism of part of the students toward the proposition and the indifference of others.

Since 1905 the government of the school has been administered by the president, the deans, and a faculty committee.

¹⁶ Ibid., May 4, 1905.

Statement by Catherine Graydon to writer, July 23, 1928.

¹⁷ Statements by Sarah Cotton and William Putnam to writer, July 21, 1928.

Chapter VIII

Physical Education and Athletics

At the opening exercises of the university in 1855 it had been emphasized that the training of the body was as important as the training of the mind.¹

During the early seventies we hear first of college athletics at Butler.² The school had no doubt been influenced by the independent baseball clubs, for the daily papers were exploiting the game at that time. Baseball was played at the university before it was moved in 1875. The game was far different from that of today. The positions were the same but the players used no gloves. The catcher played the ball on the first bounce and home runs were numerous. Pinch hitting was not known but substitution was common and sometimes practiced in order to get a good hitter at the bat at the right time.

After baseball had been on the campus for a short time football made its appearance. The first time it was used was in 1874. The first football that was seen on the campus was used in a game called

¹ Indianapolis Daily Sentinel, November 2, 1855.

² Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 2, 1927.
Ibid., Catherine Graydon to writer, July 23, 1928.

kick ball. No one carried the ball, the game was exceedingly rough, and kicking the shins was a common occurrence.

One of the first games of intercollegiate football was played between Wabash and Butler. Butler's team wore long stocking caps with red, white, and blue tassels. The men were indeed a strange sight as they raced across the field with their caps gaily streaming out behind. Apparently in those days the players cared more for appearances than they did for protection.

By the year 1900 football was beginning to come into importance as a college game.³ Due to the difficulty of administration in connection with this game an Inter-collegiate Athletic Association was formed. That association endeavored to make rules which were to be obeyed by all participating schools. The enforcement of these rules was not always easily accomplished.

Football, during the nineties, was rapidly becoming a match of abilities between colleges to secure prize fighters and blacksmiths as players.⁴ It was not, under those conditions, a contest of college

³ Butler Collegian, October, 1891.

⁴ Ibid., November, 1891.

men. Accordingly, in 1895, Indiana University instituted what was known as the honor system of athletics.⁵ Under its rulings the home team was permitted to choose all officials for the games and those so chosen were supposed to be competent men. Before that time each team had furnished its own official and that arrangement had often caused disputes over decisions. Official rules were to be used and profanity in yells or its use by players was prohibited.

Besides the above organizations there was also a local athletic association at Butler made up of students, alumni, and friends.⁶ It began to function in the fall of 1907 and had for its purpose the fostering of athletics. A fee of seventy-five cents a year was charged. The money collected from these fees was used for the athletic expenses of the school and students belonging to the association were admitted free to the home games.

Little was done in physical culture until the early nineties. The writer found no course in that department mentioned in any catalog before that of 1891. The work in physical education for the year

⁵ Ibid., December, 1891.

⁶ Annual Catalog, 1907, 18.

1891-1892 was based on a careful physical examination which was given at the beginning of the term⁷ All findings of these examinations were recorded on charts and the courses for individual students were planned with reference to the needs and abilities of the student. Group exercises were encouraged. Military drill, free hand, dumb-bell, Indian club, apparatus exercises, and gymnastic games were features of the class work. All exercises were taken under the supervision of the director and dangerous exercises were not encouraged since it was not the function of the department to develop athletes. Freshmen and sophomores were required to take two hours of physical culture per week. Two rooms in Burgess Hall were equipped for this work until a gymnasium was built.

Butler's first game of basket ball with any foreign team was played on January 29, 1896.⁸ A large crowd attended the game and scenes of the gridiron were re-enacted. The positions listed for the players were: right goal, left goal, right center, left center, right guard, and left guard. The score was thirteen to one in favor of the Young Men's Christ-

⁷ Annual Catalog, 1891-2, 13.

⁸ Butler Collegian, February, 1896.

ian Association of Indianapolis. This was the introduction of a game that has since become very popular at Butler.

During the first years of the present century it became evident if Butler wanted to keep pace with the new development of athletics it would have to have an athletic field.⁹ Thanks to the generosity of William Irwin, of Columbus, Indiana, a very fine field was provided in 1904. It was located directly east of the south part of the campus and north of the Junction Railroad. The ground was graded and a quarter mile track built. A football field was laid out on the west side while the east part was used as a practice field. At first an ornamental iron fence surrounded the field but later a board fence was built.¹⁰ This field was called Irwin Field and ranked with the best in the state. Many historic athletic battles have since been fought there.

Intercollegiate athletics at Butler had not been satisfactory in 1904 and 1905; so almost all forms were discontinued in 1906.¹¹ Tennis was the only game that was kept and it was the opinion of the Board that it was not bothered with hired players in that

⁹ Ibid., October, 1904.

¹⁰ Personal observation of writer.

¹¹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 113.

sport. The last coach who had worked for the college had resigned rather abruptly, leaving several bills for the college to pay.¹² The spending of the money had not been authorized by the Board. Most of it had been spent for a training table and for doctor bills. Since the debts were left in the name of the school the Board paid them even though they had not been authorized.

Since other colleges had athletics and Butler had none a demand came from the student body for the reinstatement of intercollegiate competition.¹³ Accordingly, on January 12, 1907, the Board voted to reinstate athletics and hired a coach to direct those activities. Since athletic relations with other colleges had been revived it became necessary to have a committee to manage the department. On June 10, 1907, a committee composed of three professors was given that task.¹⁴ Their duties were to ascertain the needs of the department and report the same to the Board. The members of the committee advised in the matters of selecting a coach, making schedules, and buying equipment.

Irwin Field had deteriorated so much while it was not used that it was necessary to make some repairs

¹² Ibid., 133.

¹³ Ibid., 175.

¹⁴ Ibid., 281.

before it could be used again.¹⁵ These repairs were made in the Spring of 1907.

Butler reached one high point in its athletic career in 1915, when it won the Secondary State Championship of Indiana in football.¹⁶ Its baseball and basketball teams were not outstanding during that period. Rules for participation were rigid and well enforced. Among other requirements a man who entered school three weeks late could not take part in athletics during that semester.

On a few occasions during its career Butler has offered work along military lines. In September, 1894, military drill was started as an optional course.¹⁷ Freshman and sophomore boys were permitted to elect it in place of regular physical education if they so desired. The department was organized under the leadership of Col. DeFrees and was known as the Butler Cadets. The boys made an excellent appearance as they drilled on the campus with their bright blue uniforms trimmed in black. During the drill the windows of the dormitory were usually filled with admiring girls trying to get a glimpse of the cadets. The government furnished the rifles

¹⁵ Ibid., 185.

¹⁶ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 9.

¹⁷ Drift, The, 1912, 24.

but the boys had to furnish their own uniforms.

The cadet organization was continued only one year due to the fact that very few boys elected the course.¹⁸

No more attempts were made along that line until 1917 when the United States entered the World War and the government recommended that all colleges institute courses in military training.¹⁹ Butler adopted the plan on April 18, 1917, and substituted military training for athletics.²⁰ During the summer of 1918 when Butler decided to start a Student Army Training Corps, five young men of the college were sent to Fort Sheridan to be trained in order that they in turn might help in training the other men during the ensuing year.²¹ On September 5, 1918, a contract was made with the government whereby Butler was to house, feed, and train student soldiers for a consideration from the government.²² During the month of September several articles were published in The Indianapolis News explaining the plan and urging young men to enlist.²³ Arrangements were not

18 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 233.

19 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 73.

20 Ibid., 102.

21 Ibid., 108.

22 Ibid., 113.

23 Indianapolis News, September 2, 3, 9, October 1, 1918.

made for housing the two hundred sixty four men when they arrived on October 1; so they were required to find rooms in private homes until October 15.²⁴ From that date until October 29, when the barracks were completed, the men were quartered in the Downey Avenue Christian Church.²⁵ An arrangement was made with the College of Missions whereby they fed the men until October 29, when the mess hall was completed.

During the fall an epidemic of influenza swept the school.²⁶ Thirty five men were stricken with it. A hospital was arranged in a store room on Ritter Avenue and the patients were well cared for there. Only one death resulted, that of Wilson Russell Mercer, of Anderson, Indiana.²⁷

Most of the men who were in the Student Army Training Corps did not return to the school after they were discharged in December, 1918.²⁸ Some of them did, however, and were later graduated.

Not only did Butler have a Student Army Training Corps but four hundred ninety two of her best young

24 Butler Collegian, October 16, 1918.

25 *Ibid.*, October 29, 1918.

26 Graydon, Catherine, Butler College in the World War, 17.

27 Graydon, Catherine, Butler College in the World War, 25.

28 Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, July 21, 1927.

Statement by James Putnam to writer, July 21, 1927.

men enlisted in the regular army.²⁹ Sixteen of these paid the supreme sacrifice of giving their lives for their country.

On December 5, 1923 President Aley made application to the War Department of the national government for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit.³⁰ The unit was refused due to a shortage of available men in the Army personnel who were able to do that kind of work.

A great awakening occurred in the athletic department in 1920.³¹ During 1919 no regular coach was employed and the department slumped to a very low state. Alumni and friends became interested and things began to happen. Mr. Harlan O. (Pat) Page, of Chicago, was hired as coach and athletic director.³² A new and complete course in physical education for both men and women was established.³³ Athletics began an upward trend and Butler gained a wide reputastion in that department.

During the years that Mr. Page was at Butler the teams were successful in all branches of sport.³⁴ In

29 Graydon, Catherine, Butler College in the World War, 244.

30 Statement by letter from War Department to writer, July 26, 1928.

31 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 180.

32 Ibid., 190.

33 Ibid., 210.

34 Personal observation of writer.

baseball, football, basketball, track, and tennis the teams that were put in the fields won the majority of their contests. Many times teams from larger universities were defeated.

At the end of the school year, 1926, Mr. Page resigned and on June 8, Mr. Paul Hinkle was appointed head coach and athletic director.³⁵ He held that position one year and resigned.³⁶ At that time Mr. George (Potsy) Clark was appointed athletic director. Mr. Hinkle was appointed basketball coach. Under the direction of these two men the teams have also been successful in winning games.

35 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1921-1927, 350.

36 Indianapolis Star, June 3, 1928.

Chapter IX

Social Activities.

The Literary Societies during the early part of the university were organizations among students for training in oratory, parliamentary procedure, debate, appreciation of literature, and the art of writing.¹ They were acknowledged by the university and were given rooms in the building. The training received in these clubs was excellent. The members were simply doing for themselves the things which the university was unable to do for them. The Mathesian and the Pythorian [sic] were the first two societies established. Others were organized later. The movement lasted thirty or forty years and gradually died out, being replaced by other activities.²

The literary societies had their own libraries when that of the school was small and as they began to decline the members offered those libraries to the school.³

The social life of the period of 1895 was somewhat different from that of today. The nature of it may be illustrated by the following incident.

1 Annual Catalog, 1858, 25.

2 Ibid., 1904, 16.

3 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1885-1892, 343.

On the evening of September 26, 1895, a hay party was given by the Phi Delta Theta boys. The drive was seven miles including the return through the country surrounding Irvington. Two wagon loads of jolly boys and girls enjoyed the ride with songs and a general good time. Professors H. T. Miller and D. C. Brown chaperoned the party.

Another social function that was unique in that it embraced all the students of the school, was a monthly party given by President Scott [sic] Butler during his term of office.⁵ Once each month the whole school was invited to spend an evening in the home of President Butler at Arlington Avenue and Washington Street. The parties were very informal and good fellowship was emphasized. Usually an orchestra was employed and occasionally there was some dancing.

In 1890 the main day of the week, socially speaking, was Friday. In the afternoon on that day the girls' literary societies held their meetings. Each member was permitted to take a guest and some of the young men of the school were usually invited. The entertainment consisted of readings, declamations, and prepared papers. Soometimes refreshments

5 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

were served. In the evening of the same day the boys' literary societies met and they usually invited the girls. The entertainment was similar to that of the girls' societies.

An outstanding event at Butler occurred on November 11, 1918.⁶ When the news came of the signing of the armistice there was great rejoicing. A holiday was proclaimed and almost everyone went to the business district of Indianapolis for the celebration. A more hilarious crowd is seldom seen. For making noise anything from tin horns to bath tubs were used. Street cars ran through the streets with old boilers tied on behind. Bells tolled and whistles shrieked. People celebrated until they were worn out. In the evening a great bonfire was kindled on the Butler Campus and the festivities were carried far into the night.

At the present time, July 1928, there are several social activities which are sponsored by the different organizations of the school.⁷ Among those held by fraternities and clubs are dances, banquets, and homecoming. The main social events that are sponsored by the university are Home Coming, Founder's Day, Phi Kappa Phi banquet, Alumni Supper,

⁶ Personal experience of writer.

⁷ Statement to writer by Sarah Cotton, June 12, 1928.

June Festival, and commencement. Home coming had its beginning on the third Saturday in October, 1918, and has since been a yearly function. Not much stress has been placed on it yet invitations have been sent to alumni and former students. The main feature of the day is a football game. On January 12, 1882, the Board voted to hold the first Founders' Day, February 7, of that year.⁸ It has since been a yearly function. During the second semester, 1922 Phi Kappa Phi, an honoray scholastic fraternity, was established and since that time has held its yearly banquet on Friday before commencement each year. Alumni class picnics have been held on the campus during commencement week as early as 1875, but it was not until 1909 that regular yearly meetings were held.⁹ These meetings are now held on Saturday evening before commencement. Since 1926 a June Festival has been held yearly. It is usually celebrated on June 1 and the women of the school are responsible for a program. The annual commencement, which is now usually held about June 20, has been a yearly function since

⁸ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 502.

⁹ Statement to writer by Catherine Graydon, July 23, 1928.

Ibid., Sarah Cotton, July 25, 1928.

1885.

At various times during the existence of the school fraternities and sororities have been established. Following are the names and dates of beginning for those that have been founded:10 Phi Delta Theta, Gamma chapter, October 22, 1859; Sigma Chi, Rho chapter, April 10, 1865; Delta Tau Delta, Beta Zeta chapter, February 11, 1878; Lambda Chi Alpha, Alpha Alpha chapter, December 17, 1915; Tau Kappa Tau, Beta chapter, January 8, 1919; Sigma Nu, Epsilon Nu chapter, May 6, 1926; Alpha Rho Delta, October 4, 1924; Chi Rho Zeta, February 5, 1925; Kappa Delta Phi, February 25, 1925; Delta Alpha Pi, May 31, 1927; Kappa Alpha Theta, Gamma chapter, February 27, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, Mu chapter, January 2, 1878; Pi Beta Phi, Gamma chapter, August 27, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, Delta Lambda chapter, May 14, 1914; Zeta Tau Alpha, Alpha Delta chapter, June 5, 1920; Alpha Delta Theta, Epsilon chapter, October 23, 1923; Delta Zeta, Alpha Mu chapter, June 17, 1924; Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Chi chapter, February 28, 1925; Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Pi chapter, April 4, 1925; Delta Gamma, Alpha Tau chapter, April 4, 1925; Kappa Phi (no chapter name), October 7, 1925.

10 Drift, The, 1927, 186-226.

By the year 1897 the administration of fraternities constituted a problem for the authorities of the university.¹¹ On June 27 of that year the Board passed a resolution that no member of the faculty could belong to any fraternity and also that they were not permitted to attend any fraternity meeting during the school year.

Again, in January, 1911, there was a feeling among the faculty that fraternities should have no place in the university.¹² The arguments against them were that they made outcasts of the students who did not belong, especially, girls, and that the social affairs were too difficult to control. The faculty did not attempt to do away with the fraternities but they did attempt to regulate their affairs.¹³ All societies were required to hand to the faculty at the beginning of each semester a calendar of all social events of the term in advance, in order that arrangements might be made for chaperoning the functions.

Of course there was rivalry among the fraternities in regard to the choice of lots for their houses at Fairview.¹⁴ The Board solved the problem

11 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 475.

12 Ibid., 1904-1915, 373.

13 Ibid., 375.

14 Ibid., 1921-1927, 154.

on December 16, 1924, by permitting them to choose their sites in the order that they were established. Those that have purchased sites, June 1928, are as follows:¹⁵ Chi Rho Zeta, Delta Tau Delta, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Theta, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, and Zeta Tau Alpha. While some individuality will be found in each, the general plan of all the houses will be Gothic in order to harmonize with the general building scheme of the university.

Some of the clubs and organizations which are now (July, 1928) active in the social life of Butler students are listed below with the dates of organization as follows:¹⁶ Girls' Glee Club in the fall of 1926; Boys' Glee Club in the fall of 1927; Band during the first semester 1924; Delta Phi, a woman's debating club, in the fall of 1921; Philokurian Literary Society during the year 1870; Theta Sigma Phi, a woman's honorary journalistic society, on March 12, 1927; Sigma Delta Chi, a men's journalistic society, in the spring of 1926; Scarlet Quill, an organization of twelve senior girls, during the second semester, 1921; Women's

¹⁵ Indianapolis Star, June 17, 1928.

¹⁶ Drift, The, 134-164.

Athletic Association in the spring of 1923; Men's Union in the fall of 1925; Young Women's Christian Association in the fall of 1889; Young Men's Christian Association in the fall of 1889; League of Women Voters in the fall of 1925; Catalytic Club for advanced chemistry students, during the year 1923; Biology Club in 1913; "Math" Club in 1922; Commerce Club in the fall of 1925; Home Arts Club in the fall of 1925; Student Teachers' Association in the fall of 1923' Le Cercle Francais in the fall of 1926; So-ciudad Hispanica in the fall of 1923; Chimes, to aid freshman girls to get acquainted, during 1924; Sphinx Club, for campus activities, in 1921; Blue Key during 1920.

Chapter X

Other Administrative Problems

Both oral and written examinations have been used by the university since its beginning in 1855.¹ Stringent rules were made regarding attendance at these examinations and an extra fee was charged for taking an examination at any other than the regular time. On June 1860, a committee composed of Board members and alumni was appointed to observe the examinations and to take part in giving them if they so desired.² The public was invited to all regular examinations and permitted to see and hear all that was done. The examination of that day resembled our oral examination for a Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy degree given today. Reports of the examinations and of the regular class work of the students were sent to the parents quarterly.³ The school authorities seemed to desire a close co-operation with the parents.

A change was made in the examination on Decem-

1 Annual Catalog, 1856, 24.

2 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1855-1864, 306.

3 Annual Catalog, 1861, 22.

ber 15, 1870.⁴ The oral examination was practically abandoned at that time and most of the examinations were of the essay type. The former examination board, made up of Board members and alumni, was discontinued. Instead, a committee, composed of Board members, visited classes during the regular recitation hour and reported to the Board the kind of work that was being done. The passing mark was set at seventy per cent and the grades were averaged for the first time.⁵ Before this time every individual had been considered by himself and no objective showing of the other students was used. Some of the examination papers were exhibited at the state fair.⁶

A system of percentage had been used in grading for several years prior to 1890, at which time another scheme was installed.⁷ This system used the marks, "passed", "passed with credit", and "passed with distinction". It was an attempt to get away from the hard and fast percentage plan. The written examination was still used and in some cases oral quizzes were given. Students having an average grade of

4 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 113.

5 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 661.

6 Ibid., 666.

7 Ibid., 1885-1892, 242.

ninety per cent and having been neither tardy or absent, excused or unexcused, were given exemptions from examinations. The professors were expected to examine all students daily on the preparation of the assigned work.⁸

From the beginning entrance to the university was limited to those students who finished the work of the preparatory department or were able to pass an entrance examination.⁹ This plan was continued until the preparatory department was discontinued in 1907. After that time graduates of commissioned high schools of the state were admitted without examination. They were admitted if eleven high schools [sic] credits had been earned but were required to do the work that would take the place of the other four credits since fifteen were required in all.

The admission requirements at present are graduation from high school and having not less than fifteen units of work.¹⁰ This must contain at least the following subjects: English, three units; Mathematics, two units; foreign language, two units; history, one unit; science, one unit; and six electives. The university reserves the right to excuse students

⁸ Ibid., 261.

⁹ Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

Statement by Sarah Cotton to writer, July 23, 1928.

¹⁰ Annual Catalog, 1928-1929, 44.

who were in the lower one fourth of their high school class if they do not make an average of "C" or better during their first semester at the university. Credits must be sent in to the registrar at least three weeks before the beginning of the term in order to enable adequate checking. If the high school work has been done in more than one school separate certificates are required from each one. No diplomas are desired or accepted as evidence of work done.

The instruction has been for the most part the question and answer method.¹¹ Very little lecturing was done except on special topics. Text books were used, daily lessons were assigned, and questions covering the work were asked during the next recitation. Young ladies were especially favored in the mathematics classes of Professor Thrasher during the nineties. He was of the opinion that girls were not mentally competent to work problems in mathematics; so he seldom called on them in class.

For many years the work in science was given by lectures as well as by the question and answer method.¹²

11 Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

Statement by James Putnam to writer, July 23, 1928.

12 Statement to writer by letter from David Starr Jordan, June 26, 1928. Statement to writer by Henry Bruner, June 12, 1928.

A statement from David Starr Jordan concerning the work in 1875 when he was a professor at Butler reads, "The methods I used in teaching were substantially in giving lectures on general topics and leading interested students into the fields to study the vertebrate animals and plants as well as we could." At present, 1928, the sciences are well cared for in the laboratory and field and the lecture method is much used.¹³ In fact, a large part of the instruction in the university today is given by the lecture method; yet the question and answer method with frequent testing is also used.

An honor system in examinations was started in Butler in June, 1911.¹⁴ A committee of ten students was chosen to help administer the system. Under it the students were put on their honor during examinations and the professors were not always present. The number of offenders was few and those who were caught came up before the committee for justice. The plan was continued until 1915.¹⁵ One of the reasons for its discontinuance was the reluctance with which students would report the misdeeds of other students and that the persons who were on the com-

13 Statement by Henry Bruner and Dr. Aley to writer, June 12, 1928.

14 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1904-1915, 372.

15 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1915-1921, 9.

mittee were overworked.

Another honor system is in use at Butler at present (1928). It is a system whereby students making the best grades are honored.¹⁶ Students having high grades make application for graduation with honors and are given special work to do. Those persons who complete all requirements for graduation, including at least ninety hours in Butler University during their sophomore, junior, and senior years and who maintain an average grade of two and one half grade points during this period, are graduated with the distinction of cum laude or magna cum laude. Students who are candidates for graduation with honors must maintain an average scholarship of ninety per cent in addition to the special work that is assigned to them. A special day, called Honor Day, is set apart each year and on that date all honors are awarded.¹⁷

At various times prizes have been offered for special effort along different lines. In the year 1886-7 prizes were offered for orations and literary productions.¹⁸ These were continued until 1910 at

16 Annual Catalog, 1927-1928, 54.

17 Ibid., 38.

18 Ibid., 885-1886, 15.

which time medals were given instead of cash prizes.¹⁹ During the year 1927-1928 some very nice prizes were offered.²⁰ Three prizes were offered for each of the following: literary production of high type, oration, and argumentation. The literary prizes were fifty, twenty-five, and fifteen dollars, the oratory prizes were twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars, and the argumentation prizes were fifteen, ten, and five dollars.

Some gifts were made to the university in the form of donations of cabinets for geology and zoology prior to 1875.²¹ During that year when the school was moved to Irvington Professor David Starr Jordan hauled all the material that was in the museum at that time to the new location in one wagon load. Since 1875, through the efforts of the faculty and students fair sized collections of zoological and geological material have been made.

For the most part the relations between the faculty and the university have been agreeable.²² Occasionally there have been disagreements and even dismissals. In June, 1880, Catherine Merrill was

¹⁹ Ibid., 1909-1910, 25.

²⁰ Ibid., 1927-1928, 35.

²¹ Statement to writer by Henry Bruner and Evelyn Butler, June 12, 1928.

²² Statement to writer by Hilton U. Brown, July 21, 1927.

Statement by Evelyn Butler to writer, June 12, 1928.

asked to leave because she did not belong to the Christian Church and in 1895 Harriet Noble had the same experience. At the close of school, 1924, W. C. Morro was required to resign in order that the department of religion could be reorganized. It was claimed that advancement had not been made in his department. On July 24, 1923, Professor W. C. Harrison [should be Harris] was required to explain his attitude toward socialism and in the conference he emphatically denied any such tendencies.²³ As a result of that interview he withdrew from the university.

In enrollment the school has had a gradual growth except at a few intervals when rather sharp declines and advances have been made.²⁴ From two hundred thirty (preparatory students included) during the first year (1855) the number continued roughly the same until 1870 when three hundred forty students were enrolled. After a sharp decline to one hundred fifty in 1875 there has been a gradual increase until the present (1928). The growth during the last few years has been very noticeable. For the year 1927-8 there were two thousand eight hundred forty three students enrolled. The accompanying chart will show at a glance the development of the school.²⁵ [*Transcriber's note: Chart not reproduced and included in this copy; see original thesis.*]

²⁴ See chart on next page.

²⁵ Data for chart was taken from annual catalogs.

During the seventies there was a growing feeling among the Board of Directors and many other interested persons, that the name of the North Western Christian University should be changed. There was only one logical name to which to change it and that was Butler University.²⁶ This was to honor the man, Ovid Butler, who had done more than any other person for the university. Mr. Butler vigorously opposed the change but he was overruled and the Board decided to make the change as soon as a legislative act could be passed enabling them to do so. An act to change the name of the institution was approved by the state legislature on March 9, 1875.²⁷ The act was as follows: "That any university or college organized and incorporated under the provisions of any special charter granted by the General Assembly of this State, may, by vote of a majority of its Board of Directors, Trustees, or Managers, change the name thereof; Provided, that such change shall be made before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy nine." The passing of the old name was sad for many of the old friends of the school but the new one has grown to

²⁶ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 155.

²⁷ Laws of Indiana, 1875, 166.

Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 256.

be held in the same high esteem. The change affected nothing but the name for courses and business were carried on as before.²⁸

It became necessary to adopt a new seal after the change of name of the university.²⁹ The one adopted consisted of an open Bible with the words Butler University written above and "Formerly N. W. C. U." written below. An impression of the seal may be seen on the next page. [*Transcriber's note: The impression of the seal, given in the original thesis, is omitted in this copy.*]

²⁸ Annual Catalog, 1877-8, 25.

²⁹ Minutes of the Meetings of Board of Directors, 1875-1885, 179.

*[Seal mounted here in original thesis;
omitted in this copy.]*

Butler University Seal

Through the years there had been at different times an affiliation between Butler and other schools of Indianapolis.³⁰ The idea of uniting these schools into a University of Indianapolis was conceived and found immediate favor.³¹ On April 8, 1896, representatives of the different schools agreed to the following articles of incorporation.³² "1. The name of the university shall be the University of Indianapolis. 2. The objects

³⁰ Annual Catalogs, 1862, 23; 1878, 45.

³¹ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1892-1904, 254.

³² Ibid., 270.

for which it is formed are to afford facilities for higher education in art, sciences, and the professions. 3. The said university shall acquire, own, hold and control the necessary lands and buildings for the purposes of the university, shall confer degrees, grant diplomas, and exercise all the lawful powers incidental to such corporations.

4. For the purpose of securing the ends for which the university was organized there shall be a school of Liberal Arts, a school of Medicine, a school of Law, a school of Dentistry, and such other schools as shall further the cause of higher education.

5. There shall be a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen members who shall serve without compensation, these shall be chosen on the first year by the persons whose names are here signed. After the first year the Senate of the university as hereinafter provided for, shall select three members of such board and in case of vacancies by death or resignation, or otherwise, of any of the said members, the Senate shall fill the place so vacated.

The president of the university and the mayor of Indianapolis shall each exofficio, be a member of the board. The remaining ten members of the board

shall at the end of the first year, be selected by the Board whose term is then about to expire, and thereafter all vacancies in the list of said ten members so chosen shall be filled by the said board. The board of trustees shall have charge, control, and management of the property interests and financial affairs of the university, and whose powers shall include also the power to determine the compensation of all officers, professors, and employees of the university. There shall be a senate of the university consisting of one representative from each school, selected by the same, except that the school of Liberal Arts shall have a representative in the senate, by it chosen, provided however, that the total number composing said senate shall not exceed twelve. Members of said senate shall serve without compensation. The senate shall have charge and control of the educational interests of the university. There shall be a president of the university to be chosen by the joint vote of the board of trustees and the senate, and there may be such other officers of the university as may be deemed necessary by the board and the senate thus acting. All officers so chosen shall hold office during the

pleasure of the board and the senate. Should any existing school heretofore organized, or any school hereafter organized for educational purposes, desire to become a school in the university, the same can do so, when permitted by the law, upon consent of the board of trustees on the recommendation to such board by the senate, upon terms to be agreed upon by and between such school or schools, and the said board of trustees, and in admitting such school or schools, the said board shall have the power to agree among other things, that such school or schools may have the management and control of its own property, and special officers, and the right to select and discharge its professors, and determine their compensation, and have the power to recommend for degrees and diplomas, at the hands of the university, those whom the said school or schools may deem worthy of such degrees or diplomas. Provided, however, that during the first year the recommendations of the senate to the board of trustees for the admission of any school or schools, shall be dispensed with. 7. These articles may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the board and the senate acting together. 8. The corporation seal shall be of the following description, an impression whereof, is hereunto affixed, in the testi-

mony whereof we have on this eighth day of April, 1896, at the city of Indianapolis, set our hands and seal."

The University of Indianapolis turned out to be a paper agreement and never developed into a reality. It was continued on paper for a few years but in June, 1905, the Board (of Butler University) decided to remove all mention of it from the catalogs.³³ When Butler became a part of the University of Indianapolis on April 8, 1896, the name Butler College was used in place of Butler University, as it had been before.³⁴ The official name of the school now (1928) is Butler University.³⁵

³³ Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,1904-1915, 98.

³⁴ Ibid., 1892-1904, 285.

³⁵ Annual Catalog, 1927-1928, 1.

Chapter XI

Plans for Moving the University to Fairview

For several years prior to 1922 the problem of expansion had faced Butler.¹ As has been stated it had outgrown its former school plant and rooms were crowded almost to the limit. The location between the two railroads was unfortunate. Many times during class or special exercises proceedings had to stop while a train went past. This condition was helped somewhat when the Pittsburg and St. Louis Railroad made a spur track around to the south and took all their freight trains over it. Not only did the railroads make annoying noises but they blocked expansion. They made the site undesirable. When the board decided in June, 1919, to change the site the next question was where to go. Several sites were mentioned and investigated. Several members of the Board wanted to buy land north of Washington Street and east of Emerson Avenue, known as Ellenberger Park. The Board went out and inspected it but most of the members were not favorably impressed. Another site on East Washington Street, several miles out, was examined but not

¹ Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, July 21, 1927.

chosen.

The site of Fairview was mentioned and immediately the interest of the Board was aroused.

This was the largest and most desirable plot of available ground near the city of Indianapolis.

The plot belonged to the Street Railway Company.

They were asked to donate the ground as a site for Butler but were unable to do so on account of legal restrictions. When it was found that a donation could not be made an effort was made to buy the plot. A ninety day option on Fairview was obtained on April 10, 1922.² The price named was two hundred thousand dollars, which sum was less than the actual value of the ground. Within the ninety days the deal was completed and thus a new site obtained.³ A rule was made that if any money was received from the sale of any lots from the plot the money should be paid on the original purchase price.

When the people of Irvington learned that the university was to be moved they were not pleased.⁴

The Commercial Club of Irvington prepared a paper asking the Board not to move the university. Many

2 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors, 1921-1927, 83.

3 Ibid., 117.

4 Ibid., 140, Statement by Catherine Graydon to writer, July 23, 1928.

individuals also voiced opposition to the move.

Since there was no way of overcoming the objection to the site their appeal was in vain.

When architects were chosen for planning the new plant the work was given to Daggett and Wilson.⁵ They drafted plans for the grounds and also of the proposed buildings. It is claimed that these buildings when completed will be some of the finest in the United States. They are to be constructed of marble and trimmed with limestone. All buildings that are planned will not be finished at once. They are planned so that each is a unit within itself and yet when completed the group will be a whole. The Jordan Building, so named for the donor, is nearing completion and will be ready for use by September 1, 1928.⁶

It was interesting to note that almost all of the houses near Fairview were listed for sale, (July, 1927).⁷ This is not likely a reflection that most people are wanting to get away from the university, but it is the natural outcome of the rapid advance in price of real estate in that section, since the school is to be located there.

5 Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, June 21, 1927.

6 Indianapolis Star, July 1, 1928.

7 Personal observation of writer.

The campus is large, two hundred sixty acres in extent, and is very beautiful.⁸ A large part of it is covered with trees and will lend itself nicely to campus purposes. Forty acres are given over for an athletic plant. A large field house was the first building constructed and was used by the Indiana High School Athletic Association for its final basketball tournament on March 16, 1928. That organization has a lease on the athletic grounds for ten years and an option for another lease.⁹ Their state final contests in football, basketball, track, and tennis will be played there. A stadium is to be built that will hold sixty-five thousand people when completed. The first unit is under construction at present.

Plans for the future call for a large university.¹⁰ With the present affiliations and plans for future growth a great school is likely to develop. The plans are made to start classes in the new building in September, 1928. It is not the intention of the Board to start schools of Medicine, Law, or Dentistry, since these are well cared for by the State University. Other departments may be developed from

8 Statement by Hilton U. Brown to writer, June, 1927.

9 Statement by William Irwin to writer, June, 1927.

10 Statement by Hilton U. Brown and Robert Aley to writer, July 25, 1928.

time to time as occasion demands.

It is not for the writer to say what the future has in store for Butler but all indications seem to point that it will be one of the largest and best private universities of the middle west.

Appendix I

Charter of The North Western Christian University¹

An Act

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That F. D. Wheller, John K. Mentel, J. M. Mathes, Thomas Connelly, Benjamin Erwin, Elijah Goodwin, J. B. Craft, John O'Kane, B. F. Reeves, S. K. Hoshour, George Campbell, Jeremiah Smith, John Brownlee, Ambrose D. Mamrick, Higgins Lane, James Ford, A. E. Drapier, Milton B. Hopkins, J. B. New, R. S. Browne, Michael Combs, O. Butler, L. H. Jameson, J. M. Bramwell, A. Houghton, Jacob Wright, T. J. Edmonson, E. F. Peabody, P. T. Russel, Paris C. Dunning, G. W. New, G. W. Smith, Corbly Martin, B. F. Flinn, M. Cole, D. C. Stewart, Stephen Younger, Thomas Lockhart, John Longly, A. B. Cole, Alfred Davis, M. R. Trimble, and Thomas M. Adams be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, under the direction of whom, or any of them,

¹ Indiana Statutes, General and Local, 1849-1850, 524.

subscriptions may be received to the capital stock of the North Western Christian University, hereby incorporated, and they, or any of them, may cause books to be opened at any time for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Company, and may continue the same open until such a subscription to the capital stock of said Company, as is necessary to its incorporation, shall be obtained.

Section II. The capital stock of said Company shall not be less than seventy-five thousand dollars, nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be subscribed for by any individual or corporation, or by any Christian Church, society, or congregation, in the name of its Trustee, which trustee shall, however, be personally responsible for such subscription; and as soon as seven hundred and fifty shares of such capital stock shall be subscribed to the satisfaction of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, the subscribers of said stock, their successors, or assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be incorporated into the Company by the name of "The North Western Christian University," and by that

name shall be capable in the law of receiving, taking, purchasing, holding, selling, leasing, and conveying or using, occupying and enjoying all such real and personal estate and property as shall or may be necessary or proper for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, not exceeding, however, in value, at any one time, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; and shall have perpetual succession, and by such corporate name may sue and be sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they shall have power to alter or renew at pleasure, and shall have and enjoy, and may exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges, which other corporate bodies may lawfully do, for the purposes mentioned in this act.

Section III. That the objects and purposes contemplated by this act of incorporation are hereby declared to be, to establish, found, build up, maintain and sustain, perpetuate, through the instrumentality of said Company at, or in the vicinity of the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, an institution of learning of the highest class, for the education of the youth of all parts of the United States and especially of the states of the North-West; to establish in said institution departments or col-

leges for the instruction of the students in every branch of liberal and professional education; to educate and prepare suitable teachers for the common schools of the country; to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality, as taught in the Sacred Scriptures, discarding as uninspired and without authority all writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith subsequent thereto; and for the formation (promotion) of the arts and sciences. The affairs and business of the said Company, of the said institution, shall be under the control and management of a board of twenty-one directors, to be elected by the stockholders every third year; and that at the election of said directors, and on all other occasions where a vote of the stockholders is to be taken, each stockholder shall be allowed one vote for each share owned by him or her, and each stockholder may vote either in person or by proxy duly appointed, and authorized in writing to do so.

Section IV. So soon as seventy-five thousand dollars of capital stock of said Company shall be subscribed, to the satisfaction of said commissioners, or a majority of them, they shall appoint a time and place for holding the first election of directors, of which

they shall give such notice as they shall deem proper and sufficient; said commissioners, or a majority of them, may also prescribe the manner of holding and conducting said first election; and subsequently thereto in every three years, there shall be a like election of directors, to be holden at such time and place, and upon such notice, and in such manner, as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.

Section V. The directors so chosen shall serve as such for the term of three years, and until their successors are chosen, and shall constitute the Board of Directors of the North Western Christian University: they shall choose one of their own body as President of said Board, and may choose either from their own members or other stockholders in said company, a Treasurer, Secretary, and such other servants and agents of said company and said Board as to them shall seem necessary and proper, all of whom shall serve as such during the pleasure of the Board. The said Board shall have power to make its own by-laws, rules, and regulations, and may prescribe and define rights and powers, duties and liabilities, within the limits of this act, and of the laws of the State, of each, any, and all servants and agents of said company or of the Board.

Section VI. The said Board of Directors are hereby empowered to expend any amount of money which may be necessary, not exceeding one third of the capital stock of said company, in the purchase and procurement of a suitable site and ground for the said Institution; and in the purchase of, or the building and erecting thereon, suitable buildings for said incorporation, and in the purchase and procurement of all proper fixtures, appurtenances, apparatus, furniture library etc., for the use of said Institution. The balance of said capital stock not so expended and applied, shall be kept and retained as a permanent fund for the endowment of said Institution, and may be loaned out by said Board upon good and ample security, at an interest of six percent, per annum, payable annually in advance, such interest to be used and applied to maintain, sustain, and support such Institution.

Section VII. The stock subscribed shall be payable to the said Board of Directors, or their proper agents, upon their requisition. And said Board is hereby authorized, at any time, or from time to time, as said Board may think proper, to make such requisitions either for the whole or for such share or proportion

thereof as said Board shall think necessary: Provided, That for so much and such share and proportion of each subscription as by the foregoing section contemplated to be kept and retained as a permanent fund, for the endowment of said Institution, each shareholder shall be a preferred borrower, and shall, if he desire it, have the privilege of retaining the same as a loan from said company, upon full prompt compliance with the terms of this act, prescribed to the borrowers of said fund and subject to the same conditions and liabilities as other borrowers; Provided, also, So long as such stockholder so retaining as a loan a portion of said subscription shall faithfully and promptly with every requisition of the Board as to the securing, or further or better securing, the amount so retained by him as a loan, and shall faithfully and promptly pay the annual interest thereon in advance, he or she may so retain as a loan, an amount equal to two thirds of his or her said subscription; but in case of his or her failure to comply with any such requisition of the board, or to pay such interest promptly, the right so to retain the same shall be held to be forfeited, and the amount shall thereupon be taken, and held to be permanently

due and collectable.

Section VIII. In case any subscriber shall fail to make full payment of his subscription, as contemplated by the provisions of this act, the Board of Directors may at any time after said failure, either before or after suit therefor, declare the stock of said delinquent subscriber forfeited, and strike his name and his stock from the books of the company.

Section IX. Upon the full payment and security of the amount of his or her subscriptions, as herein contemplated, each subscriber shall receive from the said Board of Directors a proper certificate or certificates of the number of shares and amount of stock held by him or her, which stock shall be transferable, and transmissible as other personal property: Provided, That no assignment or transfer of said stock shall be recognized or allowed by the said Board, or by said company, unless such assignment and transfer be made and entered on the books of the company.

Section X. The said Board of Directors are hereby authorized to keep the books of said company open to receive further subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, to any amount which they may think proper,

not to exceed however, in the whole, the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and all such new subscriptions shall enjoy the same rights and privileges, and be subject to the same duties and liabilities as the original stockholders.

Section XI. The said Board of Directors, in loaning out the funds of said company, are authorized and required to provide that the same be amply secured by mortgage or otherwise, and said Board, so often thereafter as they may think proper or necessary to do so, may require further and additional security, to the satisfaction of the said Board, from any of the borrowers of said fund, and in case any borrower shall fail to comply promptly with any such requisition of the Board, or shall fail to make punctual payments of the annual interest in advance upon his or her loan, he or she shall forfeit all further credit on such loan and the amount so loaned him or her shall be taken and held to be immediately due and payable, and may be collected by due course of law.

Section XII. The said Board of Directors are hereby authorized and empowered, and in the name of the said company, to select and locate, in the City of Indianapolis, or in its vicinity, a suitable and

proper site, and location for the buildings of the Institution, and to purchase and procure the same with such adjacent grounds as they may think proper, to be conveyed to the said company in fee, to provide and establish thereon an Institution of Learning to be called "The North Western Christian University;" to purchase and procure, or build and erect thereon, all such halls, buildings, and edifices as shall be necessary for the use and occupancy of such Institution, and to purchase and procure for the use of said Institution all proper fixtures and appurtenances, apparatus, furniture, and library, and to open and maintain, and sustain, and support the said North Western Christian University, for the purpose herein specified.

Section XIII. The said Board of Directors shall have the control and management of the said Institution----May establish as many Chairs and Professors, and appoint such Presidents and Professors, as they may think proper, and may remove the same at pleasure; and may, by their by-laws and ordinances, determine and define the powers and duties of such Presidents and Professors, both individually and collectively: Provided, No degree shall be conferred,

or diploma granted, except to students who have attained the same proficiency in the liberal arts and sciences as is customary for the students in other similar institutions, to entitle them to the same degrees and diplomas.

Section XIV. The Board of Directors shall meet annually, at Indianapolis, on the Tuesday next after the fourth Monday in May in each year, and at such other times as the Board may determine, until the opening of the said Institution, and thereafter the time and place of their meetings shall be determined by the Board, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The President, or any three of the Directors may at any time, call a special meeting of the Board.

Section XV. From and after the opening of the Institution, each stockholder, whose stock is fully paid or secured, as herein contemplated, shall receive interest at the rate of six percent, per annum on the amount of his or her stock, payable, however, solely and exclusively in tuition in the said Institution, at the usual rate of tuition therein, when demanded, and payable to such stockholder, his or her order or assigns, at any time within ten years after such interest shall accrue.

Section XVI. All property, either real or personal, held by said company for the purpose hereby contemplated, shall be exempt from taxation.

Section XVII. This act shall be taken and held as a public act, and shall be liberally construed for every beneficial purpose hereby intended, and no omission to use any of the privileges hereby granted shall cause the forfeiture thereof; nor shall any gift, grant, purchase, sale, or conveyance, to or for the benefit of said company, be defeated or prejudiced by any misnomer, misdescription, or informality whatever.

Section XVIII. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

C. W. Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives
James H. Lane, President of the Senate.

Approved Jan., 15, 1850.

Joseph H. Wright.

Appendix II

Revision of By-laws.1.

Article I. That the triennial election of directors shall be held at the University building in Indianapolis or at the Christian Chapel in Indianapolis if the said University building is not prepared, on the second Thursday of July A. D. 1854, and every third year thereafter, public notice of which shall be given one month previous by the President. At such election the President shall preside and shall call to his assistance four stockholders of the company to act as judges and clerks of the election.

The twenty one persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected Directors for the term of three years.

Such Board of election shall make out a certificate of such election, signed by the President and judges and attested by the clerks, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of the Board in the records

1.
July 28, 1852.

of the same and shall file such certificate in his office.

Article II. All the proceedings of the Board shall be entered in substantial books, to be kept for that purpose, and all papers of the company shall be filed and kept by the proper officer, and all the books of the Company shall be open at all times for the inspection of the Board, or of any committee, or any member thereof, or any three stockholders. The proceedings of each day shall be drawn up by the Secretary and signed by the President.

The final vote on matters of business shall be taken by ayes and noes or by viva-voce, and shall be entered on the minutes, and no question shall be deemed to have carried affirmatively, nor shall any officer or agent be elected, but by the concurring vote of a majority of all the Directors present, the President voting last. Provided that elections may be by ballot if so ordered by the Board.

Article III. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected at the first meeting of the Board after the election of Directors and shall serve until the meeting of the Board following the next triennial election of Directors, unless sooner removed by a

vote of the Board, and shall be compensated for their serving, in such sum as the Board may agree, to be paid quarterly.

Article IV. The Board shall devise and keep a seal, which may be an ink seal until a proper seal can be procured and adopted; and all certificates of stock, deeds, mortgages, and bonds of the Company shall be signed by the President and sealed by the Seal, and attested by the Secretary.

Article V. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall sign all instruments or contracts of the Company. He shall superintend the operation, business, and affairs of the Company subject to the control or direction of the Board, he shall devise and procure the necessary printed forms of the stock certificates, notes, mortgages, deeds, bonds, contract books, and other instruments necessary for the use of the Company.

He may from time to time employ such legal counsel as may be necessary to secure and protect the rights of the Company. He may require the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers or agents of the Company to report to him in writing the condition [sic] of the matters in charge of such officers

or agents.

He shall make an annual report in writing to the Board at their meeting in May, of the state of the affairs of the Company, which shall be published for the benefit of the stockholders.

He may fill temporarily any vacancy that may occur in the office of the Secretary or Treasurer until the next meeting of the Board, and he may, by and with the consent of three Directors, suspend any officer or agent of the Company from exercising the functions of his office or agency until the Board can be convened to act in the premises, in which case he shall convene the Board as soon as the same can be practically done.

Article VI. The Secretary shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and shall file and preserve all papers and books committed to his care or belonging to his office.

He shall attest and number all warrants drawn on the treasury, signed by the President, and register the same in a book kept for that purpose, noting the object for which it is drawn, and the date of the authority or order of the Board for their issue.

There shall be kept a register in which he shall numerically enter all receipts given by the Treasurer, and shall quarterly make a report to the Board of the receipts and expenditures, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

He shall keep a register of all stock certificates issued to the stockholders, noting especially, the date and number, to whom issued, and the amount, endorsing all certificates with the amount paid on the stock at the time of issue, and shall number, attest, and affix the seal to all certificates of stock issued.

There shall be a transfer book in which he shall make and enter the transfers of all stock made on the books of the Company. He shall note in the transfer book all stock which may be declared forfeited.

He shall act in conjugation with the Treasurer in making all loans of the funded part of the stock and keep a register of such loans, and the notes, mortgages, or other securities, to secure the same, showing whether or not the borrower is the owner of the stock issued on the funds borrowed, the date of the mortgage, the time it has run, and when any

part of it is paid, or the mortgage is satisfied in whole or in part, he shall note the same in such register, and give a quietus to the person, filing the treasury accept there for.

He shall faithfully deliver over to his successor in office or to the Board when demanded, all records, books, papers, or other articles belonging to the Company, in his hands by virtue of his office.

Article VII. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and faithfully disburse upon warrant drawn upon the treasury, all moneys of the Corporation that shall come into his hands during his continuance in office and until otherwise ordered by the Board.

He shall keep regular books in which he shall enter under appropriate heads the entire receipts and disbursements of the office of every description.

He shall correctly register numerically under the appropriate heads all warrants to be paid to date, of the order of the Board.

He shall keep a register of receipts so arranged as to show the date, number, amount, and of whom received, from what source derived, with proper space for remarks.

He shall keep a Day book and Ledger in double entry, in which he shall keep all accounts between the

Board or Corporation and every officer, individual, agent, or contractor, and showing the date of the transaction.

He shall be the general financial agent of the Corporation: He shall, in conjugation with the Secretary, make all loans of the funded part of the stock of the Corporation and see that the securities are sufficient, and that the proper mortgages or other securities are made to secure the same.

He shall keep a register of all loans made, and of mortgages in relation to said fund, showing whether or not the borrower is the holder of the stock issued on the fund borrowed, the date of the mortgage, the length of time it has run, and having so registered said mortgage, he shall file it with the Secretary to be preserved by him. He shall give the person making the same, receipts for all payments of the principal or interest on said mortgage, which shall be filed with the Secretary, who shall give a quietus therefor.

He shall make out a report to each regular session of the Board, showing the receipts and expenditures, on the account of the corporation, under

proper heads, so as to show them to each of the funds under which the control of the Corporation for the preceding quarter and intimating the probable wants and means of the treasury for the ensuing quarter.

He shall make a final settlement with the Board at each annual session in May, and he shall each month furnish the Secretary with a statement of his receipts that he may be charged therewith, and he shall discharge all other duties that may be required of him, by the Charter, the By-laws, the Board of Directors, or the President, during his continuance in office, and shall deliver over to his successor or to the Board all moneys, books, papers, and other articles of the corporation that may be in his possession.

Article VIII. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but upon the warrant of the President and attested by the Secretary, and no warrant shall be issued for any claim not previously allowed by the Board.

Appendix III

An Ordinance: The Government of the University. 1.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Board of Directors of the North Western Christian University, That the government of the several Schools, Colleges, and Societies of the University under the provisions of the Charter and By-laws, is committed to the faculty.

Section II. The Faculty shall consist of a President and such Professors as the Board may, from time to time, deem proper to appoint, under the supervision of the thirteenth Section of the Charter, and also of the Principal of the English School, Provided, however, that the Board may, whenever they deem it expedient, leave the office of the President vacant, in which case some member of the Faculty shall be designated to discharge the duties of the President, who shall be styled as acting President.

Section III. The Faculty shall have power, and it

1 Minutes of Meetings of Board of Directors,
1852-1863, 209 to 297.

shall be their duty to inquire into all infractions of the law of the Institution, and to inflict such punishments as are hereinafter provided, for them to inflict.

Section IV. They shall hold regular meetings once in each week for the purpose of inquiry into all infractions of the laws of the Institution -- to call the delinquent to account, and to communicate with each other in reference to the attention, proficiency, and general demeanor of each student.

Section V. Besides the regular meetings of the Faculty, the President or the Acting President, or any Professor, may call a meeting at any time, whenever the exigencies of the Institution may, in his opinion require the same.

Section VI. In all meetings of the Faculty, the President or Acting President shall preside. The Faculty may prescribe rules for the government of their own meetings and deliberations. A majority of the Faculty may constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section VII. The Faculty may appoint their own Secretary, to be styled the Secretary of the Faculty. They may keep a record of all their acts which may

be of permanent interest to the Institution. They may prescribe regulations for the government of the departments and classes. They may, under the direction, and with the assent of the Board, prescribe the studies for a full or particular College course. They shall also keep a College Register, in which at the close of each term, the reports shall be recorded, and at the close of each year, the names and of those admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any other degree shall be recorded.

Section VIII. The President shall be charged with the general oversight of the Institution. He shall act as the organ of the Faculty, in all matters of business or discipline. In concert with the Professor of each department, he shall regulate the instruction of the same, in subordination to the course of studies prescribed, as before herein directed. He shall exercise a general oversight over the conduct of the students, and whenever the case may, in his opinion require it, he shall communicate by letter, with the parent or guardian of any student, all such information in relation to attendance, proficiency and demeanor, as he shall judge necessary.

He shall open the exercises of the University every morning, at such hour as may be determined on by the faculty, and shall execute all sentences passed by the Faculty, shall preside at all examinations and Commencements, and shall act as the organ of the Board, in conferring all degrees and honorary distinctions.

Section IX. It shall be the duty of each Professor to discharge with fidelity, the services appertaining to his particular chair, to be punctual in meeting his classes at the hour appointed for the lecture or recitation; and to maintain good order in the class room.

Section X. Each Professor is required to admonish before the class any student who shall be guilty of any impropriety in the class room; and he shall have the power to suspend from recitation of his department any student who shall be guilty of disrespectful language or behavior toward him, and shall report the same to the Faculty; nor shall any suspended student be restored to his standing in any class without the consent of the Professor of the department.

Section XI. It shall be the duty of each Professor to keep a daily record of attendance, proficiency,

and demeanor of each student of his department, and report the same monthly to the parent or guardian.

Section XII. It shall be the duty of each Professor to report, immediately, to the President or the Faculty, all infractions of the laws and rules of the Institution, or other improprieties of conduct which may come to his knowledge; and, in general, he is required to cooperate with the President in all efforts to maintain the discipline and good order of the Institution.

Section XIII. Each Professor shall have charge of the apparatus and instruments properly belonging to his department, and he shall be responsible to the Board of Directors, for any losses by negligence or inattention on his part.

Section XIV. Each Professor shall, at the close of each session, report to the President and the Faculty, the general condition of his department, with suggestions of such improvements in the same as may be desired.

Section XV. Each Professor shall have power to establish and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the good order and government of his

department, subject in all cases to the revision of the Faculty.

Section XVI. It shall be the duty of each Professor at the end of each session, to furnish the secretary of the Faculty, with a list of the names and residences of all the graduates of his department, to be entered on the College Register; also at the close of each examination, with the names and relative standing of the undergraduates, examined in the various classes in his department, which shall also be registered.

Section XVII. The Board may appoint the necessary Tutors in the various schools and departments. The Tutors shall conduct their instructions, under the supervision of, and according to the rules and modes of teaching prescribed by the Professor of such school or department; and it shall be the duty of the Professor to examine frequently, such classes and ascertain their progress and standing.

Section XVIII. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Faculty, to keep record of the acts and proceedings of the Faculty, herein before provided for, and also the College Register; to attend to all correspondence which may be ordered by the Faculty, and

keep a record of the same; and, generally, to do the writing of the Faculty as a body.

Section XIX. Students of either sex, of good moral habits and character shall be entitled to admission into the University. Every candidate for admission as a student must pay to the Treasurer of the Institution the tuition fees in advance, at least, to the end of the current term, not being less than a half term. Each student of the age of fourteen years or upward, when he or she applies for admission to the Institution as a student, shall procure and read a copy of the By-laws pertaining to the duties of students, and shall then sign his or her name in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the secretary of the Faculty, stating his or her age and place of nativity, and the name of his or her parent or guardian; under a caption in the following words: "Having carefully read the By-laws pertaining to the duties of Students of North Western Christian University, I do hereby subscribe myself, a student thereof, and I do hereby solemnly promise that, during my connection with it, I will faithfully observe and obey its laws, rules, and regulations."

Section XX. To remain a Student, in connection with the University, every Student is required to observe

the following regulations:

1st. Immediately after matriculation, the student shall select from the different schools, with the advice and consent of the Faculty, an amount of study equivalent to three daily recitations.

2nd. That the Student be diligent in study, and punctual in attendance upon recitations, examinations, and other College Exercises.

3rd. That having entered any College class, the student shall not leave it without the consent of the Faculty.

4th. That the Student neither introduce, nor use, upon the premises of the University, any intoxicating beverages.

5th. That the Student do not bring, or use, upon said premises any fire arms, dirk, bowie knife, or any other kind of deadly weapon.

6th. That the Student abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's Day, all kinds of gaming, even for amusements, and whatever is inconsistent with good order, good taste, or good morals.

7th. That the Student attend public worship at least once every Lord's Day.

8th. That the Student be strictly moral in language

and conduct, respectful to the officers of the Institution, and courteous and kind to all students of the University.

9th. That the Student carefully observe all rules and regulations contained in any part of this ordinance respecting fees, societies, and University grounds and buildings.

10th. The marriage of any student during the term times, shall, in the discretion of the Faculty, be regarded as sufficient reason for the disconnection of such student with the Institution for the balance of the term.

Section XXI. The studies for a full and partial course shall be arranged by the Faculty, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, or the Business Committee. The graduation fee shall be Five Dollars, and the Diploma shall be signed by the Faculty, and sealed with the seal of the Corporation.

No Diploma shall be issued to any one who is in arrears to the Corporation for any dues or penalties.

Section XXII. The discipline of the University is confided to the Faculty, under the provisions herein contained. As far as practicable, it shall be parental, and all severe and disgraceful punishments shall

be avoided, and appeals addressed to the reason and conscience. But to maintain good order, and to secure the very important objects for which the Institution was founded, the Faculty may inflict at their discretion, according to the character of the offence, any of the following penalties:

- 1st. Private admonition.
- 2nd. Public admonition.
- 3rd. Suspension for a
time at the discretion
of the Faculty.
- 4th. Expulsion.

No student shall be publicly suspended or expelled without an opportunity of being fully heard in his or her own defense; and in all cases of expulsion, the party expelled may appeal to the Board within thirty days, in which case the action of the Faculty shall not be final, till confirmed by the Board of Directors or Business committee. The appeal shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board, and shall be acted upon by the Board or Business Committee, as soon as either can be called together. But whenever the Faculty are satisfied that, owing to habitual idleness, profanity, or any other cause, the presence of a student in the University is unfavorable to its prosperity, and the welfare of the other students, they may suspend him or her privately,

or require the parent or guardian to remove such student immediately from the Institution. In all such cases of suspension or expulsion, the delinquent shall forfeit the tuition fee for the remainder of the term..

Section XXIII. The Faculty may, from time to time, make such prudential regulations pertaining to the intercourse of the sexes, as they may deem expedient. The Professor or Teacher in the English School, shall be governed by such rules and regulations, in the exercise and enforcement of its discipline, as may be agreed upon by the Faculty.

Section XXIV. Literary Societies shall be considered as integral parts of the University, and subject to its laws and regulations. They shall observe all the established rules of morality, decorum and good order, and such conventional regulations respecting the character and order of their exercises as the Faculty may prescribe. No society or association of any kind shall be formed without the consent of the Faculty.

Literary contests between societies are prohibited.

Section XV. The collegiate year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; the first commencing on the Wednesday next preceding the autumnal equinox, in each

year and continuing twenty weeks, exclusive of Christmas holidays; and the second commencing on the second in February, in each year and continuing twenty weeks. At the close of each term there shall be a public examination of the classes. Commencement day shall be on the third day of July unless the third shall fall upon Saturday or Sunday, in which case, the commencement day shall be the preceding Friday.

Section XXVI. The Library and Museum shall be under the direction of the Faculty. They shall appoint a Librarian, advise and direct him in the discharge of his duties, prescribe rules for the regulation and management of the Library and Museum, impose fines and enforce penalties for the violation of the rules of the Library, and the Librarian shall present to the Board of Directors, annually at their meeting, a detailed report of the actual state of the Library and Museum.

Section XXVII. The Librarian shall be chosen annually. It shall be his duty to take good care of all the books and other property belonging to the Library and Museum, to arrange in proper order, all the books, pamphlets, charts, etc, and to make a full and accur-

ate catalogue of the same; also a full catalogue of the specimens of shells, fossils, minerals, and other geological specimens in the Cabinet and Museum, and furnish copies to the Secretary of the Board.

He shall accord and collect all fines for the violations of the rules of the Library, and pay the same over to the Treasurer, reporting to the Secretary of the Board; and perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as the Faculty may, from time to time, prescribe. The privileges of the Library shall be withdrawn from all persons who fail to comply with its regulations.

Section XXVIII. The forfeitures and penalties for violations of the ordinances, rules and regulations of the University, shall be paid into, and constitute the Library fund, and shall be kept by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, and shall be expended under the direction of the Board of Directors, for the increase and preservation of the Library.

Section XXIX. Any person who shall cut, scratch, hack, mark, deface, break, or injure the University buildings, or any part thereof, or any furniture or apparatus therein and belonging thereto; or who shall

cut, box, bore, hack, bark, or peel any forest or ornamental tree, sapling or shrub growing in or upon the University grounds, shall for each offense, forfeit to the Corporation, not less than one dollar, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall also be liable for the damages done thereby.

Section XXX. The Faculty shall exercise a general oversight and care over the University grounds and buildings.

Section XXXI. The Board shall employ a Janitor, whose duty it shall be to keep the rooms of the University Building clean and in order; to attend and watch the same at all times; to keep the fences and walks of the grounds in order; to plant and cultivate shrubbery; and to do such other acts and services in connection with the details, as may be required of him by the Faculty or Board of Directors; and particularly to ascertain and to report to the President of the Board, or to the Faculty, all the violations of the twenty-ninth section of this ordinance.

Section XXXII. The ordinance for the government

and police of the University, passed May 29th 1856;
be, and the same is hereby repealed.

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Presidents of Butler University

John Young-----	1855-1858
Samuel Hoshour-----	1858-1861
A. R. Benton-----	1861-1868
A. O. Burgess-----	1868-1870
W. F. Black-----	1870-1873
A. O. Burgess-----	1873-1881
H. W. Everest-----	1881-1885
A. R. Benton-----	1885-1891
Scot Butler-----	1891-1903
Winfred Garrison-----	1903-1906
Scot Butler-----	1906-1907
T. C. Howe-----	1907-1920
James W. Putnam (acting)-----	1920-1921
Robert J. Aley-----	1921-1931
Walter S. Athearn-----	1931-1933
James W. Putnam-----	1934-1939
Daniel S. Robinson-----	1939-1942
Maurice O. Ross-----	1942-1962
Alexander E. Jones (Acting President).....	1962-

as verified by Miss Emily Helming