

The Residence Pattern of the Instructional Staff at Indiana University During the Twentieth Century: In City of Bloomington, Indiana

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Introduction

Bloomington, as a college campus city, may be taken as a convenient microcosm of urban growth and development, both within and without the city limits, where a substantial proportion of the alienation of formerly rural land has been used for institutional purposes rather than purely commercial or industrial use.

Concomitantly with the growth of the institution proper (the University), the expansion of those persons associated with the functions and duties of the college (the Staff) has also occurred.

For the purposes of this study it is hypothesized that the Instructional Staff of the University represents the intellectual section of the Bloomington Community. If these persons may be regarded as a representative body, it is suggested that the pattern of their residence will provide significant illumination to the changing pattern of Bloomington City residence during the decades of the present century, throughout which period the presence of the University has been a constant phenomenon, of the urban population at the Monroe County seat.

Such a residence pattern, it is further postulated, may indicate the areas which are considered to be residentially "*desirable*,"¹ both currently and during the years when the inevitable changes, both wrought by the expansion itself and the accompanying socio-economic changes, occurred as the result of this concentration in Bloomington City of the major State Institution of higher education for the Hoosier population.

These changes will be examined statistically and cartographically for changes in the areal proportions in the sectors of the city adjacent to the University.

The Problem

The study is concerned with the growth and geographical distribution of the residences of Instructional Staff of Indiana University, for four index years, at twenty year intervals; namely 1902; 1922; 1942; 1962.

This distribution pattern when plotted on a base map is to be examined for possible answers to two questions. (1) Has the pattern of Instructional Staff residence shown any significant migration or density change within sectors of the city? (2) Is there any evidence of significant clustering in "desirable" areas?

1. "Desirable" here is meant to imply residence areas of convenience and conviviality to those persons employed as instructors at the University by reason of their intellectual capacity.

Method of Approach

The study was prepared in the following manner. Firstly, a base map was prepared showing the major reference points which have not significantly altered, and have been a limiting boundary to residence, throughout the sixty year period. These are:—(1) Main highway routes of State Road 37 (N/S) which are College and Walnut avenues through Bloomington City at the present time. (2) State Roads 45 and 46 East, to Unionville and Nashville respectively, between which, as East 10th Street and East Third Street within the city limits, the main boundary of the Indiana University Campus is contained. (3) The Monroe County Courthouse Square, situated between College Avenue (west) and Walnut Avenue (east); Sixth Street (north) and Kirkwood Avenue (or Fifth Street; south). The south-east corner of this block is the intersection of the sectors of the city; NW: NE: SE: SW.

Secondly, a list of Instructional Staff residential addresses was obtained from the Office of the Registrar, Administration Department; Indiana University, for the four index years, 1902; 1922; 1942; 1962.² The addresses where precisely given were located on the base map, being shown by dot-distribution. For each distribution a centre of gravity was calculated and marked on the map. The existing campus for each of the index years is marked, as far as could be accurately ascertained (1) within the 1962 main campus outline.

Limitations of the Study

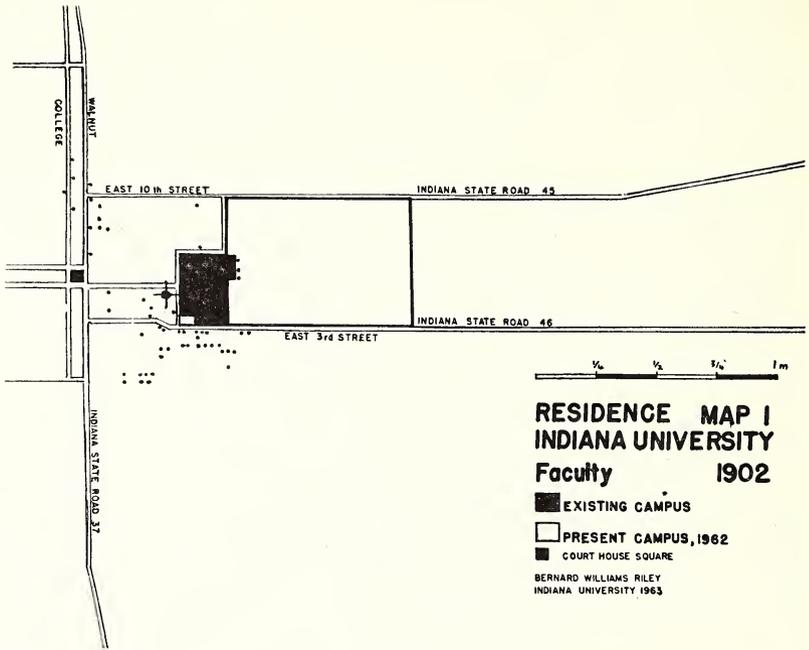
Only those addresses in the list which could be accurately plotted were used. Deletions from the lists are statistically accounted for (Table I). Expansion of Instructional Staff has only been accounted for as percentages above the datum year of 1902, in the statistical appendix. This project may be regarded as a pilot study only, and should be treated as indicating a distribution pattern as if from four static frames of a continuously moving picture of an on-going process, as the Instructional Staff not only expands but also changes its internal composition. No attempt has been made to show ranking within the Staff Lists, according to professional status such as "full," "associate" or "assistant" professorship; nor has any attention been given to residential anchoring which tenure of office might induce or influence. In this respect, opportunity for further refinement of the patterns according to some system of rank obviously suggests itself.

The Findings

1. The Pattern of Distribution 1902 (Map 1)

In 1902, the existing campus lay between Third and Seventh streets, Indiana Avenue on the west and Sluss (or Woodlawn) on the east. The property at the southwest corner of the campus, at the south end of the present Law Building was not included. The total acreage was 50.8 Acres (1). The faculty residence pattern still showed the influence of the former siting of the proto-university on North College Avenue, and

2. The author would like to acknowledge, with grateful appreciation, the efficient and prompt help he received from Mr. M. Devon Scherer, Associate Registrar, in obtaining these records.



Map 1

indeed the incumbent President of the day, William Lowe Bryan resided at 812 North College Avenue, the official residence. However, the pattern illustrated by the map shows the development of two clusters. Firstly, the cluster of older residences north of Kirkwood between College and Lincoln Avenues. Secondly, a cluster along the southern margin of the campus aligned along the southern side of Third Street, and north of Second Street, in Atwater and Hunter streets, and Smith Street west of Henderson.

By city sector, the statistical breakdown is given below (Table I). Even by 1902, the SE sector had begun to show dominance over the others. The NE sector, due to the lingering influence of the former college site showed second place. The centre of gravity of this population lay in the SE sector at the SW corner of the block bounded by East Fourth, East Kirkwood, South Indiana and South Dunn.

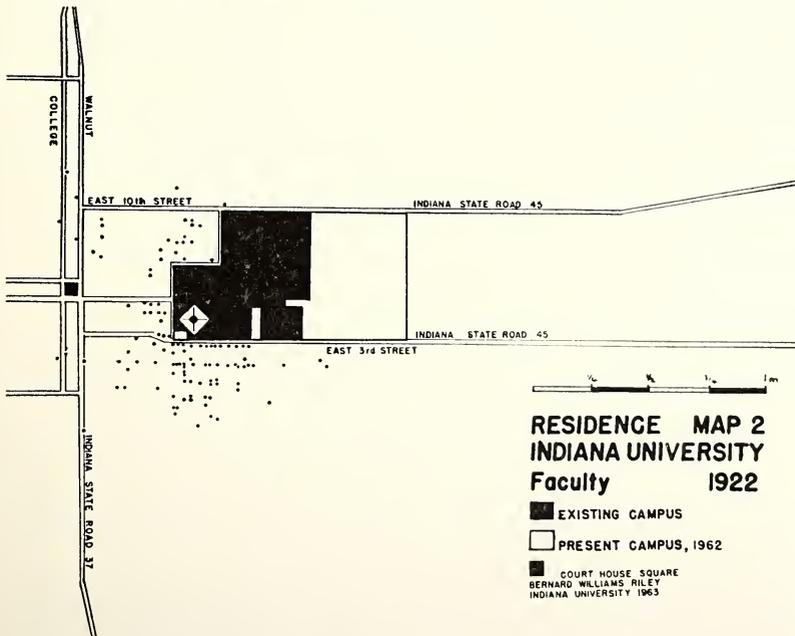
2. The Pattern of Distribution 1922 (Map 2)

The existing campus had extended to approximately half of the present (1962) extent and now had an eastward extension to include the "old" fieldhouse and gymnasium and the "old" stadium. The total was now 126.5 Acres (1). The Instructional Staff had more than doubled in the interval. The residence distribution shows a considerable shift eastward and a concentration along the southern margin of the main instructional area, clustering in a linear fashion along the streets immediately south and parallel to East Third Street, along Atwater,

TABLE I
 Statistical Appendix of Data
 Indiana University Instructional Staff

| Year | 1902 | | 1922 | | 1942 | | 1962 | |
|-------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| | No | % | No | % Inc. | No | % Inc. | No | % Inc. |
| Faculty | 67 | — | 172 | 256.7 | 316 | 471.6 | 1,295 | 1,932.8 |
| Addresses | | | | | | | | |
| Plottable | 60 | | 134 | 223.3 | 261 | 435.0 | 956 | 1,593.3 |
| % Plottable | 89.5 | | | 77.9 | | 82.6 | | 73.8 |
| Quadrants | | | | | | | | |
| NE. | 14 | 23.33 | 26 | 19.40 | 65 | 24.90 | 332 | 34.72 |
| SE. | 40 | 66.66 | 102 | 76.11 | 192 | 73.56 | 555 | 58.05 |
| SW. | 2 | 3.33 | 2 | 1.49 | 1 | 0.38 | (1*)4 | 0.41 |
| NW. | 4 | 6.66 | 4 | 2.98 | 3 | 1.14 | (3*)9 | 0.94 |
| Total | 60 | 99.98 | 134 | 99.98 | 261 | 99.98 | 900 | 94.12 |
| | | | | | | | (56#) | 5.88 |

* Figures in brackets are those shown on the (Map 4).
 # Balance, 56, live outside the city boundary beyond the area of the map, i.e., those who are resident in nonincorporated areas beyond the margins of Map 4.

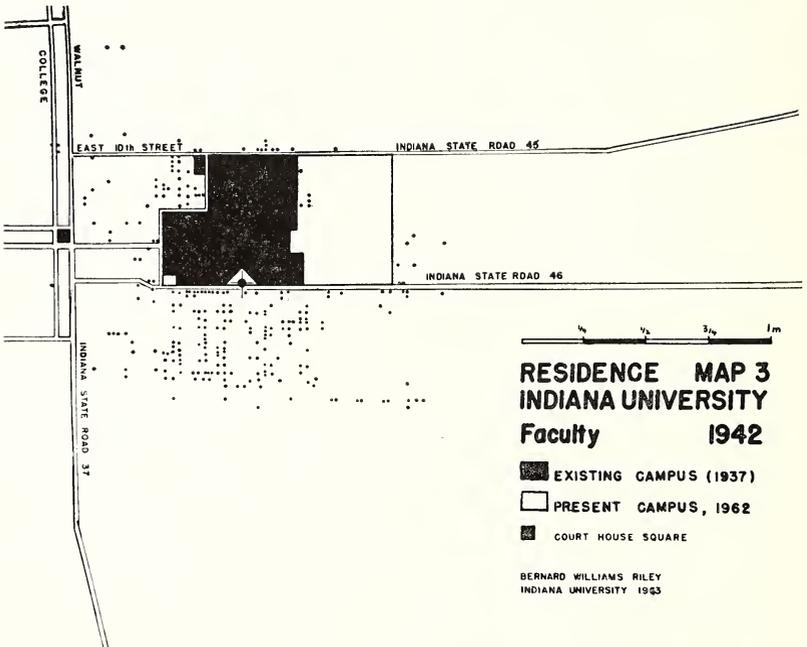


Map 2

Hunter, Smith streets. There had been a 10% increase in the SE sector. By comparison, the NE sector had already begun to show a decline, a drop of some 4% and showed a clustering considerably to the east of the 1902 grouping, which was located now between Grant and Woodlawn instead of closer to College and Walnut avenues. The centre of gravity of the population now lay inside the campus boundary near the SW corner, approximately in the wooded hollow bounded by the Law Building, Swain and Lindley Halls.

3. Pattern of Distribution 1942 (Map 3)

The existing campus shown on the map is that actually for 1937, but the bounds of the institutional buildings were substantially the



Map 3

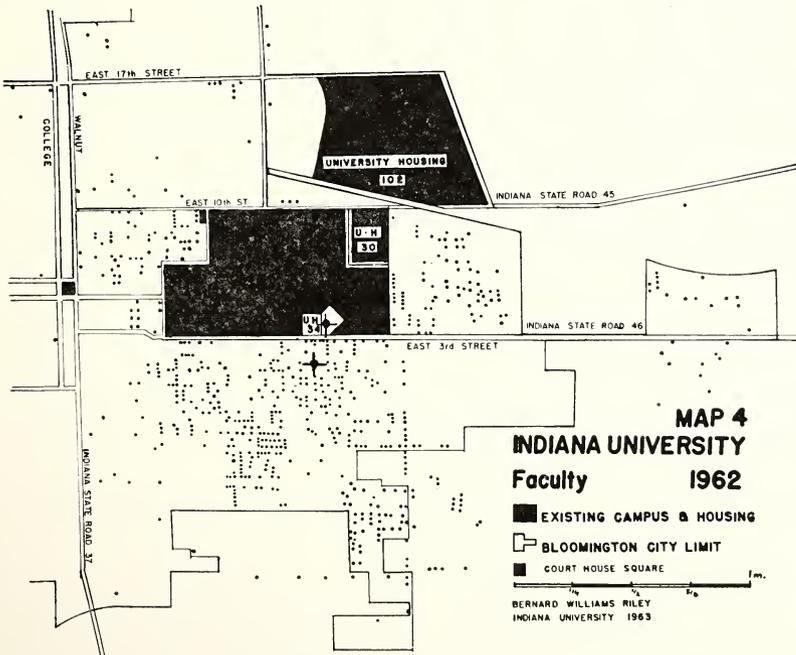
same as that for 1942; "temporary" teaching huts were inserted between the major buildings (where some may still be seen in evidence today) during the wartime emergency (1).

East of the main instructional area, the housing which was built during the emergency did not accommodate any of the instructional faculty. This includes the area now Trees Centre and the recently demolished buildings of the Rogers Centre where the Graduate Residence Centre now stands. However, the SW corner of the campus was squared off, and extended eastward to Jordan Avenue, where the University High School marked the limit of the extent. The instructional Staff had almost doubled from the 1922 figure and quadrupled from that at the turn of the century (1902). Instructors residence pattern shows

that there was a considerable southward extension perpendicular to the southern campus margin, as far south as Maxwell Lane. The residences were still predominantly aligned along the W/E streets, though the fill-in showed alignment along the N/S streets of Fees, Woodlawn, Hawthorne and Jordan. Although the residence in this area rose by 90 persons, proportionately this amounted to a decrease within the sector. This was due to an increase in the NE sector of an absolute value of 39 persons, 13 in excess of the total 1922 population, and hence shows the greater proportional increase. In the SW and NW sectors the residence totals had so decreased, absolutely and proportionally, to become statistically insignificant. In addition, from 1924, 812 North College Avenue ceased to be the official Presidential Residence, when Dr. William Lowe Bryan moved to the present residence within the campus bounds. The centre of gravity of the population now lay just inside the southern boundary of the campus on the north side of Third Street, at the entrance opposite Faculty Avenue.

4. The Pattern of Distribution 1962 (Map 4)

The map has been drawn with the Bloomington City Limit added. This has been done to show the rather arbitrary boundary in the SE



Map 4

sector of the City, between residential subdivisions that have been included or excluded from the city proper, although the reasons for these discrepancies are beyond the scope of this paper. For full appreciation

of the present pattern of residence of the Instructional Staff, the following salient facts must be borne in mind, which are new vectors in the main in that these were not operative on the former distribution patterns. These are:—

1. University housing for both students and junior faculty members, is a large scale feature of the extended campus, which had not operated hitherto within the residence pattern. North of East Tenth Street and the Illinois Central Railroad, and east of North Jordan Avenue, married housing quarters and Graduate Residence Centre have been established by the University.

2. After the second World War, the extension of urban subdivisions south and east of Bloomington City occurred, especially along Indiana State Road 46, eastward to Nashville. Here the subdivisions were in closer contact with the commercial heart of the city without having to traverse any of the earlier industrial development.

3. The increased mobility of the population as a whole has meant that "desirable" residence is not any longer within an accessible walking distance of the instructional section of the campus.

4. University owned dwelling property, where occupation by any faculty member is subject to a three year rule. This will tend to perpetuate an address, for University personnel, while the tenancy obviously remains fluid.

Nevertheless, the pattern of residence of the population studied still shows the concentration of the SE sector adjacent to the University main campus. Within this SE sector at least three sub-clusters can be demonstrated. Firstly, a cluster aligned along south Hawthorne, Ballantine, Highland, Jordan and Swain, in the 300 and 400 blocks of each. Secondly, a cluster within Maxwell Manors Subdivision, east of Bryan Park and between First and Davis streets. Thirdly, a clustering west of South High Street in the Longwood, Manor Wood and South High additions.

Referring to the statistical appendix, these statistics are somewhat misleading. Of the total NE sector population of 332, University housing accounts for 140 (Married housing, 102; Graduate Residence Centre, 30; Campus Club, 5; Union Building, 3). This would have the effect of decreasing by 14.6% the NE sector population to only 20.0%. Similarly, subtracting the residence population in University Apartments West and East (totaling 34) reduces the SE sector from 58.0%, to 54.5%, a drop of only 3.5%. Thus the effect of the University-tied housing is to mask the full effect of the differential between the sectors. For this reason two centres of gravity have been plotted on the map, one for independent housing residence, as far as it is possible to tell from residential address alone; the second centre of gravity includes the University housing. These are located respectively at— a) For *independent Housing*, a centre of gravity at Swain Avenue, between Hunter and Atwater. b) For *University-housing Inclusive*, at Mitchell Avenue, half a block north of the southern campus perimeter. Thus it can be seen that the effect of the University housing is to draw the centre of gravity of the population one block to the east and two to the north.

Conclusions

A study of the four index year maps and the statistical table reveals the following conclusions.

1. The growth of the Instructional Staff increased at an increasing rate in the twenty year periods. The greatest growth was from 1942-1962, when the increase was over four times the 1942 total.

2. The post war provision of large scale accommodations for the Instructional Staff has not greatly affected the pattern of residential distribution with regard to the SE sector of the City.

3. The most significant residential area for the independently-housed Instructional Staff throughout the whole sixty year period has been the SE sector and has always accounted for over half this population.

4. The NE sector of the City has seen the greatest increase in University controlled housing. Were it not for this fact the real increase of the SE sector would not be statistically masked.

5. The centre of gravity of the University Instructional Staff residence pattern has migrated steadily eastward from the western border of the main instructional campus area in 1902 to its present position over halfway along the southern border of the campus a distance of some fourteen blocks.

Literature Cited

1. MYERS, B. D. 1952. History of Indiana University 1902-1937, Vol. II, Indiana University Press, Endpapers.