

THE FIRST THIRTEEN DECADES

**Geography and Geology
at
Illinois State University**



Paul F. Mattingly

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Department of Geography-Geology

Illinois State University

1992

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To my parents

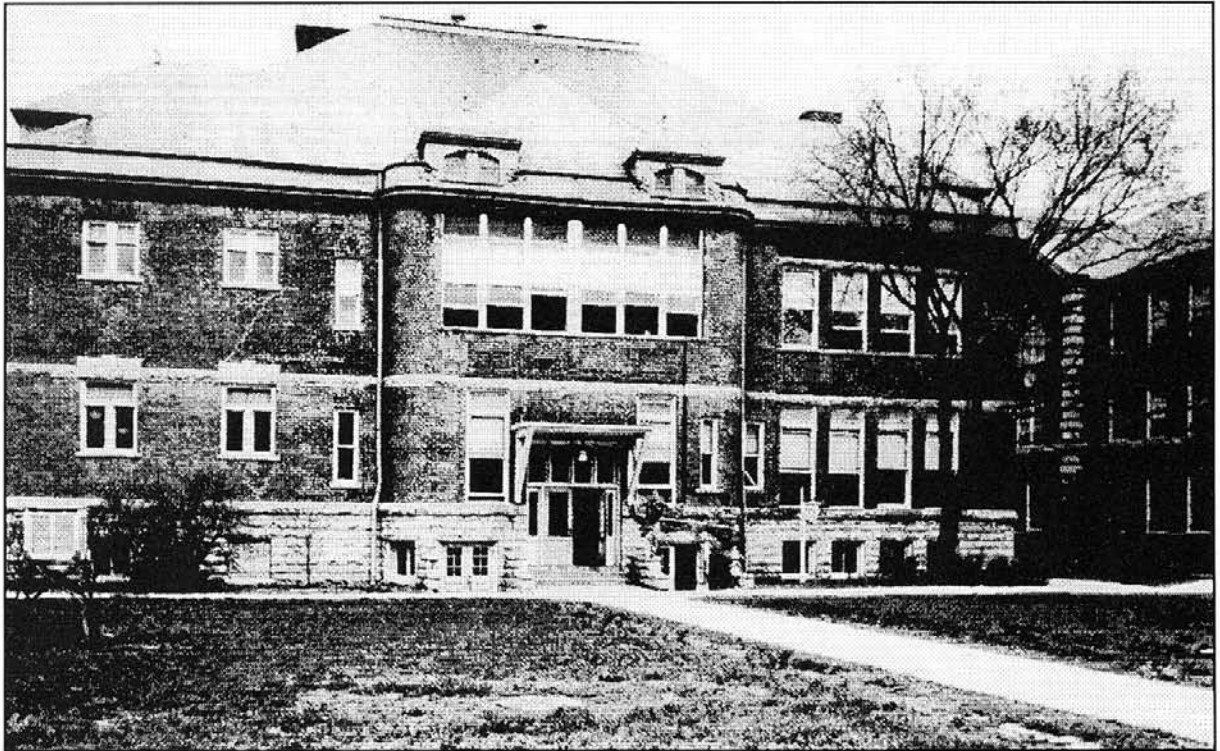


Figure 2. North Hall: The Second Home for Geographers and Geologists at Illinois State University

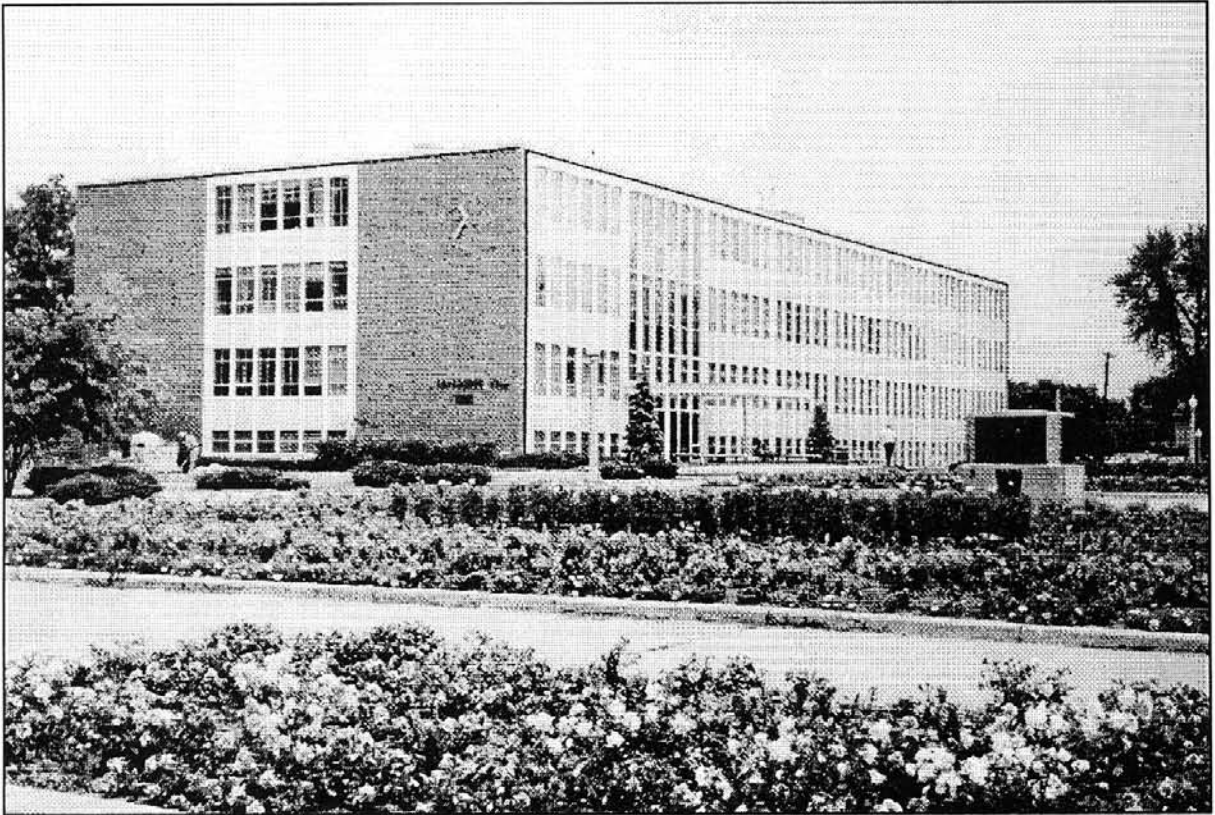


Figure 3. Schroeder Hall: The Third and Current Home for Geographers and Geologists at Illinois State University

Contents

<i>Illustrations</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>xiii</i>
Establishment of the Department	1
Departmental Faculty	3
Some Outstanding Departmental Faculty	13
Hewett, Edwin C.	13
Powell, John Wesley	14
Cook, John W.	15
McCormick, Henry	15
Ridgley, Douglas A.	18
Buzzard, Robert G.	20
Lathrop, Harry O.	22
Holmes, Leslie A.	24
Watterson, Arthur W.	24
Sorensen, Clarence W.	27
Departmental Curricula	31
Departmental Students	41
<i>Appendices</i>	
A. <i>List of Departmental Faculty</i>	<i>47</i>
B. <i>Geography Courses Listed in the 1859-1860 Catalog of ISU</i>	<i>51</i>
C. <i>Geography Courses Listed in the 1905-1906 Catalog of ISU</i>	<i>53</i>
D. <i>Master's Degree Graduates</i>	<i>57</i>
E. <i>Geography Graduates Known to Have Chaired Departments at the College Level</i>	<i>71</i>
F. <i>Departmental Graduates Known to Have Earned a Doctoral Degree</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Selected Bibliography</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Index</i>	<i>81</i>

Illustrations

1. Old Main: The First Home for Geographers and Geologists at Illinois State University Front Cover
2. North Hall: The Second Home for Geographers and Geologists at Illinois State University v
3. Schroeder Hall: The Third and Current Home for Geographers and Geologists at Illinois State University vi
4. Edwin C. Hewett: First Geographer at Illinois State University 4
5. Current Full-time Faculty in Geography and Geology 5
6. John W. Powell: First Professor of Geology at Illinois State University 6
7. John W. Cook: An Early Graduate of Illinois State University Who Became Its President 16
8. Henry McCormick: First Vice-president of Illinois State University 17
9. Douglas A. Ridgley: An Early Leader in the Development of Geography in the United States 19

10. Robert G. Buzzard: Founder of Gamma Theta Upsilon, the National Fraternity for Geography Students	21
11. Harry O. Lathrop: A President of the National Council for Geographic Education	23
12. Leslie A. Holmes: A President of Northern Illinois University	25
13. Arthur W. Watterson: Watterson Towers Bears His Name	26
14. Clarence W. Sorensen: First Dean of the Graduate School at Illinois State University	28
15. Route of the 1935 Geography Tour in the Eastern United States and Canada	38
16. Route of the 1936 Geography Tour in the Western United States and Canada	39

About the Author

Paul F. Mattingly was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1930 but was raised near the village of Wyoming, Illinois. His degrees were earned at Western Illinois University, the University of Missouri, and Pennsylvania State University. Paul came to the Department in 1962 and “retired” in 1990.

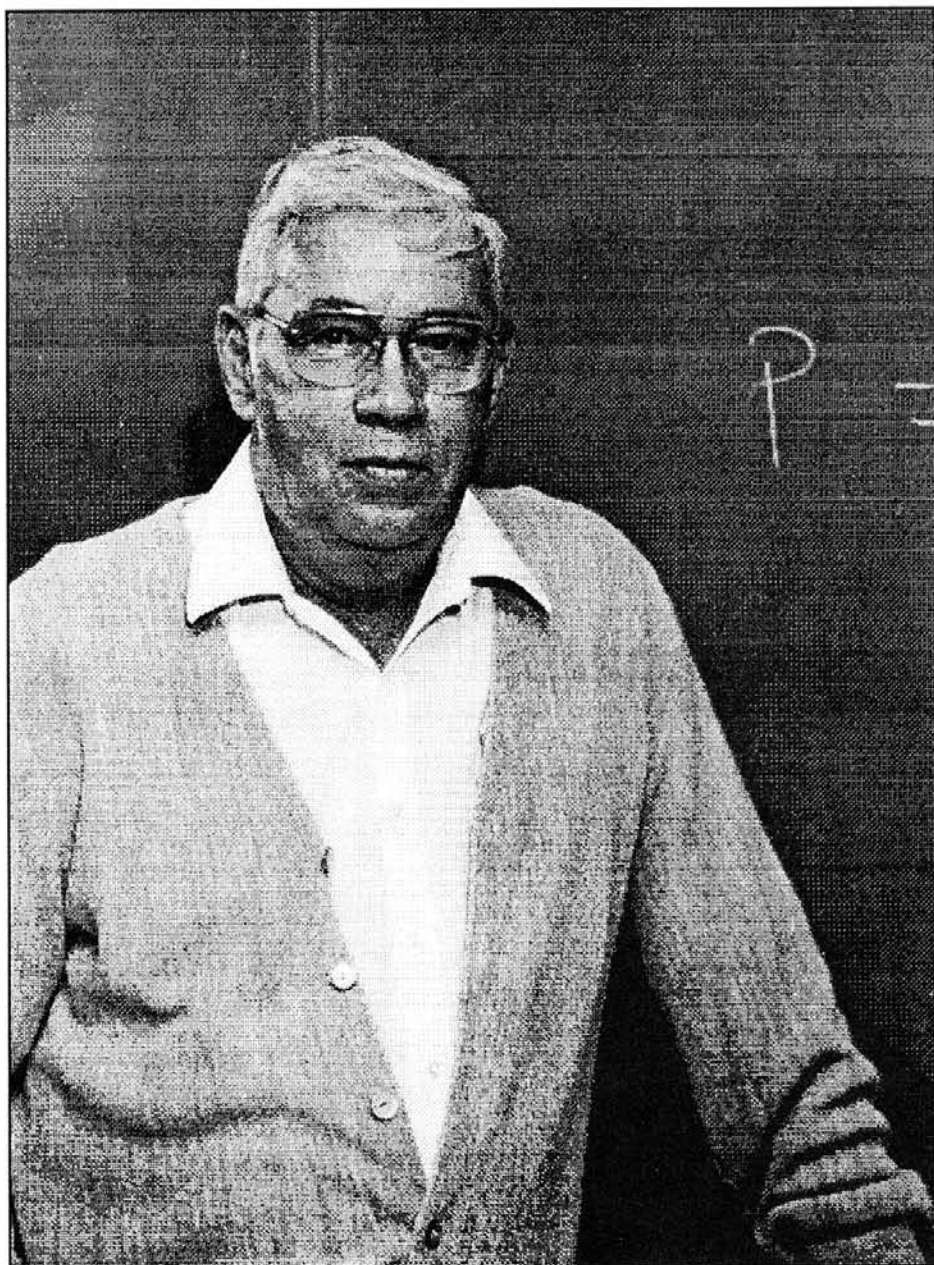
Upon my request, Paul agreed to teach courses in the spring semesters for three years following his “retirement.” I also made a special request of Paul, that of creating this history of the department, spanning 13 decades. In writing a recent program review for geography, Paul had impressed upon me his abilities of organization and style, so necessary in such a work. Furthermore, Paul has personally known 70% of the faculty of this department, a situation possible in his 30 years affiliation with a department of 130 years of existence only because in the early years Illinois State had only one or possibly two faculty members at any one time in the discipline, and they enjoyed long tenures at ISU.

Paul’s areas of research and publication involve rural and urban patterns of activity and use of the land. Among his credits are articles in *Geographische Rundschau*, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, *Journal of Geography*, and *Economic Geography*.

His course, Urban Planning, has benefitted by his personal experiences as a member (several terms) of the Normal City Planning Commission and the McLean County Planning Commission, the Normal Town Council, and many other committees and councils charged with orderly and reasoned development.

By his efforts in writing this work, Paul has documented the long, honorable, and praiseworthy history of this department, its faculty and graduates. We believe that our college houses the second oldest continuing program in geography in this country. Paul, we thank you.

Robert G. Corbett
March 1, 1992



Paul F. Mattingly

Preface

The suggestion for a written history of the Department came from Robert Corbett. Corbett, who arrived on campus in 1989 as Department chairperson, found little written material about the Department. Yet, he recognized that it had a rich history and many traditions which should be a source of pride to the Department. Desiring to have attention paid to the matter before more material was lost to time, he appointed the author to the task. The author, although not a historical geographer, had, however, been a faculty member of the Department since 1962 and had personally known many of its graduates as well as approximately 70 percent of the faculty who served in the Department.

Regardless of the author's long association with the Department, it is inevitable that some items and names worthy of note have been missed. The hope is that readers who are aware of such omissions will call them to the Department's attention, so that they may be added in the future.

The reader should be aware that many colleges and universities, including Illinois State University, have experienced name changes. In this document, only the most recent name, when known, is used, because it would consume time and gain little to ascertain when many changes occurred.

An expression of gratitude is due Robert Corbett, Jo Kimler, James Kirchner, E. Joan Miller, and Michael Sublett for their suggestions and aid and to Jill Thomas for preparing the illustrations for publication.

Establishment of the Department

One must have a beginning in any discussion of the history of the Department. The available evidence poorly defines a date of origination. In the first printed catalog, that of 1859-1860, the organization of the Normal School consisted of "divisions": Didactic, Mathematics, Language, Geography and History, Natural Science, Vocal Music, and Drawing and Penmanship. Each division had a teacher, and that person alone was responsible for the drill, teaching, and professional training in it [10, p. 56]. References to these persons as department heads are scattered through the minutes of the governing board in the first several decades of the life of the institution, and also in histories of the institution's early development. After 1902, when President Felmley recommended separation of the work in history and in geography [16, June 4, 1902, p. 10], geography had independent departmental rank. Whether one uses the 1902 date or the 1900 date given by Dorscher and Marten [7], the Department was the first one to be established in Illinois, although the one at the University of Chicago followed quickly. In fact, the Department is preceded in date of formation in the United States only by one (now closed) at George Peabody College (1893) and another at Indiana State University (1893). As late as 1919, only 30 institutions in the country had a geography department, three of which were in Illinois [7, pp. 102-105].

The problem of when to begin this account is solved by recognizing academic titles of regular faculty and including all who had the word geography or geology in their professional title. By that approach, this chronology will cover the period from 1859-1860, when the institution's first annual catalog listed Edwin C. Hewett as Professor of Geography and History, to the current year, 1990. Using 1860 as a starting point and recognizing that persons in charge of "divisions" were referred to as heads or chairs mean that

2 *The First Thirteen Decades*

about a dozen persons have served as *de jure* or as *de facto* chairs, some of whom had acting status (Table 1). Six graduated from this campus.

TABLE 1
Departmental Chairs of Geography-Geology

Hewett, Edwin C.	1860-1876 ^a	Buzzard, Guy A.	1924-1925 ^b
Cook, John W.	1867-1868 ^b	Lathrop, Harry O.	1933-1951
McCormick, Henry	1876-1902	Watterson, Arthur W.	1951-1966
Ridgley, Douglas C	1903-1922	Trotter, John E.	1966-1978
Cooper, Clyde C.	1921-1922	Sublett, Michael D.	1978-1988
Buzzard, Robert G.	1922-1933	Foster, John W.	1988-1989 ^b
		Corbett, Robert G.	1989-Present

a Some dates are approximate.

b Acting chair.

Departmental Faculty

Because it was for many years a small place, the institution often required faculty to teach in more than one area. This process was made possible by the relatively unadvanced curriculum of bygone days (ISU began with a two-year curriculum), so the Department's claim to some of the faculty included here is not exclusive. Edwin Hewett (Figure 4), for example, attained the title of Professor of Geography and History, as well as others; John W. Cook held at various times several different professorships and was in the Department for only one year, but he was a student of Hewett. Henry McCormick also was not exclusively a geographer or geologist. After McCormick, however, the leading people in the Department no longer had other disciplines listed in their titles, but for some other faculty that practice did not end until considerably later.

As presented in the annual catalogs [17], the number of faculty, about 115, who have been affiliated with the Department for at least one academic year though 1990, is not large (Appendix A), although a number of others taught at least part of a year or in summer school. Indeed, current full-time Departmental faculty comprise more than ten percent of all persons who have had such status (Figure 5). The low total of academic-year persons reflects the facts that ISU was a small institution for much of the time since it was founded in 1857, that some instructors stayed for a long time, and that both geography and geology are relatively small disciplines, both nationally and locally. The list of faculty would be even smaller were it not for the fact that in the last couple of decades many appointments were non-tenure track or temporary appointments.

Thirteen faculty have had the term geology in their professional title. Three of these, Charles T. Wilber, John W. Powell (Figure 6), and Stephen A. Forbes, were early faculty members, all being at the institution prior to 1885

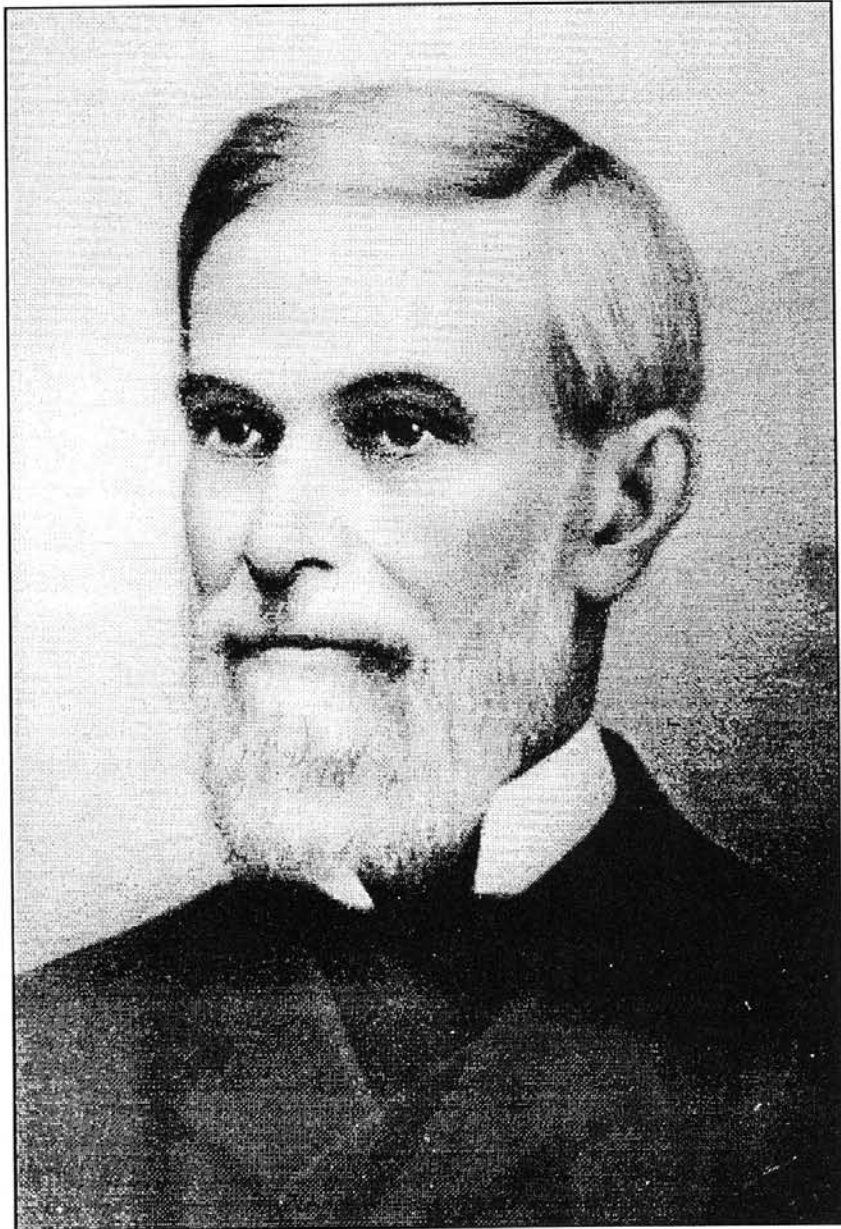


Figure 4. Edwin C. Hewett: First Geographer at Illinois State University



Figure 5. Current Full-time Faculty in Geography-Geology

Front row: Thomas K. Searight, Jill Freund Thomas, Robert G. Corbett, E. Joan Miller and James G. Kirchner; middle row: John W. Foster, Henry J. Zintambila, James E. Day, James R. Carter, William D. Walters, Jr.; back row: Eric S. Johnson, Robert S. Nelson, Michael D. Sublett, Peter S. Lindquist, George F. Aspbury.



Figure 6. John W. Powell: First Professor of Geology at Illinois State University

(Appendix A). No other person had such a title until 1959. Thomas Searight arrived in 1959, and he is the first person since Powell and Forbes to attain the title of Professor of Geology. Nine other geologists have been or are on the faculty.

It is probable that the relatively small number of persons with the word geology in their academic title does not indicate low importance of the discipline in the history of the Department but mirrors the way things were organized. Leslie Holmes' Ph.D. may have been in geology, and some others had to have had at least some training in that discipline, for example, Wallace McIntyre. In addition, course titles containing the word geology first appeared in the catalogs about 75 years ago, and physical geography (physiography) has been in the curriculum since 1860.

About one-fourth of the faculty were women, which is probably a higher percentage than that at most other departments in the United States, because few women traditionally became professional geographers or geologists at the college level. The first woman faculty member was Miss Lizzie P. Swan. She joined the staff in the middle 1880s at a salary of \$720 per year [16, June 23, 1886, p. 10] and remained until 1892, when she resigned for reasons of health [16, June 22, 1892, p. 10]. She was replaced by Eva Wilkens. Mary Judson Averett was the third woman faculty member. Judson also became ill and was replaced by Douglas Ridgley. Her work in the Department was praised as "vigorous, progressive, and popular with the students [16, December 16, 1903, p. 6]." She may have been in charge of geography from 1902 until Ridgley replaced her [8, p. 57]. Since that date, most years have found at least one and sometimes several such faculty serving the Department. E. Joan Miller and Jill Freund Thomas are current faculty members.

Few women staff members have held a Ph.D. or have attained a full professorship, and all such attainments occurred after 1950. Presumably, this situation is a reflection of cultural change over time. Three women, Edna Gueffroy, E. Joan Miller, and Elsa Schmidt, rose to the title of Professor of Geography, and these same three and Shamim Naim earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Naim left ISU before attaining the rank of professor.

The degree status of both women and men faculty has changed greatly over the years. In early years, it was unusual to possess formal earned degrees beyond undergraduate training. For example, the masters' degrees of John W. Cook, Edwin C. Hewett, and John W. Powell were honorary ones. As late

as 1890, Cook, at the inception of his presidency, was proud that of his total staff of 19, including the training school, seven had earned degrees, two of which were doctorates, held by Charles DeGarmo and Henry McCormick [25, pp. 176-177]. McCormick, in fact, was the only Departmental faculty member to possess an earned doctorate in the first 50 years of the Department's existence (Table 2). In the second fifty years about half of the faculty had a doctoral degree. Nearly all such faculty earned the degree subsequent to 1945,

TABLE 2
Doctoral Status of Departmental Faculty

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Total No. of Faculty</u> *	<u>Total With Doctorate</u>
1860-1910	11	1
1910-1960	31	14
1960-1990	72	31

* By date of entering ISU.

Compiled from ISU annual catalogs, 1860-1990.

the year a master's degree program in geography began. The percentage of faculty with a doctoral degree dropped slightly in the next 30 years. This decline early on was attributable to the scarcity of persons with a Ph.D. who were seeking employment. The need for more faculty was met in part, then as well as more recently, by hiring nondoctorate holders on a temporary basis. For example, in fall 1968, the Department was allocated 19 faculty positions. Of this number, two were vacant and six were occupied by non-tenure track individuals, none of whom had a doctorate. The total number of people with such positions since 1960 is about two dozen, and few persons without an earned doctorate have attained tenure in the last several decades. By fall 1990, 14 of the 17 faculty possessed a Doctor of Philosophy degree. All but one of those who did not have a doctorate occupied a non-tenure position.

Professional geographers and geologists at ISU have achieved significant standing in academe. At least five became college presidents. The first of these five, Edwin C. Hewitt, was the third president of this campus, serving in that capacity from 1876 to 1890. Succeeding him was John W. Cook, who

presided from 1890 to 1900. He resigned to become the first president of Northern Illinois University. Robert G. Buzzard left ISU in 1933 to become president at Eastern Illinois University. Leslie Holmes, like Cook before him, became president of Northern Illinois University, and Clarence W. Sorensen in the 1960s began a stint as president of Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois. Four ISU campus buildings bear the names of persons associated with the Department; they are Cook Hall, Hewett Hall, McCormick Hall, and Watterson Towers. Three of these persons, Cook, McCormick, and Watterson, graduated from this institution, and all four served as *de jura* or as *de facto* chairs of the Department.

Other faculty have also served in university administrations, some here and some elsewhere. Locally, Henry McCormick became the first Vice-president of the University, and Clarence Sorensen the first Dean of the Graduate School. The latter was responsible for developing the first doctoral program on campus. David L. Wheeler, who later became the graduate dean at West Texas State and at Ball State, was Assistant Dean of the Graduate School. Stanley B. Shuman had a number of titles, including Acting Chair, English Department; Acting Dean, College of Arts and Sciences; and Associate Vice-president for Physical Plant and Grounds. Wesley C. Calef served one year as Acting Chairperson, Department of Economics, and Leslie Holmes worked as the Administrative Assistant to President Fairchild; he appears to have been the second person to hold this position. Other than presidents, nonlocal administrative positions were also held by former faculty. Perhaps most impressive was John Wesley Powell, who became head of both the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Ethnology. Stephen Forbes became Dean of the College of Science at the University of Illinois and entomologist for the State of Illinois. At least five faculty served as chairs elsewhere: Robert W. Rucher at State Normal School, Hyannis, Massachusetts; Guy A. Buzzard at State Teacher's College, Emporia, Kansas [16, September 8, 1925, p. 16]; Clyde E. Cooper at Ohio University [16, February 6, 1922, p. 57]; John Everett at Brandon University, Canada, and Robert Corbett at the University of Akron. The last also was Director of Research at the University of Akron. The first two graduated from ISU.

Another important contribution at least partially attributable to Departmental faculty was improvement in the teaching of science [10, p. 381]. ISU at an early date became the center of scientific life in Illinois. Contribut-

ing most to this attainment was the work of the State Natural History Society, which was formed in 1858 with Charles T. Wilber as its general agent. The organization's museum was established at this institution [10, pp. 362-364], and the prestige of the campus was vastly increased by the work of John Wesley Powell, who was appointed curator in 1867 and who held that position for several years. A successor of Powell was Stephen A. Forbes. Forbes not only served as curator until the transfer of the museum to Springfield in 1877 but, with the creation of a State Laboratory for Natural History at ISU, as the director of the Laboratory. Forbes exercised such a strong influence in the teaching of science, through such activities as supplying specimens to public schools and training teachers of science in summer school, that it would be difficult to overestimate his contribution [6, pp. 63-64]. When the Laboratory was transferred to the University of Illinois, Forbes went with it. The names of both Powell and Forbes (along with some others) were inscribed on a bronze plaque that hung in Felmley Hall in the early 1930s [16, April 28, 1930, p. 36].

Faculty in the Department have a long history of service to various organizations. On the national level, Wesley Calef served as Secretary of the Association of American Geographers (1969-1971) and others chaired sessions and worked for committees of that organization. Particularly outstanding services have been rendered to the National Council for Geographic Education (NCGE) by faculty and former faculty. No less than four, Douglas Ridgley (1931), Clyde Cooper (1935), Robert Buzzard (1927), and Harry Lathrop (1951) became president of the organization. In addition, Cooper (3 years) and Ridgley (10 years) filled the post of treasurer. Lathrop served one year each as First Vice-president and as Second Vice-president, and Ridgley also was a First Vice-president [40, pp. 42-96]. Ridgley was one of the most important contributors to the NCGE during its first quarter of a century [40, p. 28], and he received the organization's fourth distinguished service award, which placed him in the company of such eminent American geographers as Isaiah Bowman and William Morris Davis [40, p. 53]. Mabel Stark, who left the campus for a position of greater responsibility and higher salary at Northern Illinois [16, January 1918, p. 36], was a significant figure in the early years of the NCGE, serving as treasurer in 1920, as a member of the Executive Council from 1921-1923, and as Second Vice-president in 1925. She, indeed, was the first woman to be honored with a seat on the Executive

Board [40, p. 29]. Contributions to the NCGE continue as Michael Sublett and Norman Bettis (the latter an adjunct professor officed in the College of Education) are currently (1990) on the Executive Board and Bettis is the incoming president. A recent annual meeting of the organization in Colorado was orchestrated by Departmental faculty.

Over the past 40 years, Departmental faculty have also performed a number of functions for the Illinois Geographical Society [41]. Michael Sublett organized the first Central Office for the Society, served as *de facto* Executive Director, and is expected officially to assume that title this year. Four, Kermit Laidig, Byron Barton, Arthur Watterson, and Norman Bettis, were elected president and Laidig and Bettis were vice-presidents. Five, James Patterson, Clarence Sorensen, Robert Gardula, Norman Bettis, and Michael Sublett served as treasurer, secretary, or secretary-treasurer; some did so for several years. Three, William Walters, Clarence Sorensen, and Jill Thomas, labored at different times as editors of the society's organ, the *Bulletin of the Illinois Geographical Society*. These and other services have been of sufficient import that the last three persons (Patterson, Bettis, and Sublett) honored as distinguished geographers by the Illinois Geographical Society are all Illinois State University faculty members. The National Geographic Society also designated Bettis as a Distinguished Geographic Educator.

Both James G. Kirchner and Robert S. Nelson served vice-presidential and presidential terms in the Central Section of the National Association of Geology Teachers. The section includes Illinois and four surrounding states. In 1988 Nelson also took responsibility for organizing the 52nd Annual Tri-State Geological Field Conference.

Although Illinois State University's single function, prior to 1965, was to train teachers, Departmental faculty and former faculty have a long tradition of scholarly activities. The tradition began with the very first geographer, Edwin C. Hewett, continues today, and is quite broad in terms of subjects. Hewett, for example, published in the areas of psychology, arithmetic, and pedagogy [11, 12, 13, 14]. John W. Cook had publications on the history of education in Illinois [3] and on ISU and persons associated with it [4, 5]. Among John W. Powell's works, his report on the lands of the *Arid Region of the United States* received recognition as one of the most important about western lands [39, p.18]. Stephen Forbes, in addition to several papers and pamphlets, co-authored a book about fish in Illinois [9]. Douglas Ridgley

published books on the geography of Illinois [32], on the application of geographic principles in elementary schools [33], and, with S. Ekblaw, on the influence of geography on economic life [34]. Harry Lathrop authored a geography of Illinois [23] and, with Henry B. Wales, a textbook for junior and senior high schools on natural resources [24]. Henry McCormick wrote about the women of Illinois [27] and about practical work in geography for teachers and advanced students [28]. Leslie Holmes, too, appears to have authored a number of publications. Thus, at least eight of the ten persons who held the rank of full professor in the Department prior to 1950 had publications. The remaining two, both of whom were in the Department for only one year, may have had some; if so, no record of it was uncovered.

Faculty have continued research efforts since 1950. In the 1950s Clarence Sorensen wrote on the ways of our land [36] and on man and his world [35]. In 1960, Wesley Calef published his well received study concerning grazing on the public lands of the Western U.S. [1]. Scholarly activities have intensified in the past two decades, and all permanent faculty have participated. For example, between 1983 and 1987, geography faculty produced 84 papers; 35 articles; and nine books, monographs, and chapters in books [18]. Between 1984 and 1988, geology faculty had 24 papers; 10 articles; eight books, monographs, and book chapters; and one patent [19]. The most recent of the books (1990) is that of Michael Sublett [37]. Many of the paper presentations took place at the annual meetings of national professional organizations, such as the Association of American Geographers, the NCGE, and the Geological Society of America. Articles by faculty appeared in state, regional and national/international periodicals. Examples of faculty publishing in the last category include Paul Anderson, George Aspbury, Robert Corbett, James Kirchner, Paul Mattingly, E. Joan Miller, Else Schmidt, Thomas Searight, William Walters.

Awards for students honor the names of several former faculty members. The Eunice Blackburn Capstone Scholarship Award aids students in meeting expenses of internships and practice teaching. The Lathrop Award, named for Harry O. Lathrop, goes to outstanding majors. John Wesley Powell Awards help geology majors defray expenses of field activities. The Clarence W. Sorensen Distinguished Dissertation Award annually honors the ISU student with the most outstanding dissertation. Students who write excellent essays may receive an award named for Arthur W. Watterson.

Some Outstanding Departmental Faculty

Ten former faculty members, all deceased, are highlighted below for their major accomplishments. Seven served as Departmental chairpersons, five as college presidents, one as director of the United States Geological Survey, and three as president of a national professional society. Their years of service on campus are shown in parentheses.

Edwin C. Hewett (1860-1890)

Edwin Hewett, the first geographer at Illinois State University, was born in Massachusetts and received his formal education there. His first teaching experiences, both in public schools and at Bridgewater Normal, occurred in his state of birth. Hewett, a small man at two inches over five feet and at about 120 pounds, was hired by President Hovey to teach geography and history at \$1200 per year. However, he was a versatile man, and over the years he taught classes in mathematics, literature, pedagogy, spelling, and philosophy. Although very thorough and exacting, he was good natured, patient, and well liked. Hewett read widely, but by today's standards, he did not have much in the way of formal education. His master's degree (1863) was an honorary one from the University of Chicago [25, p. 146; 38, April 1, 1905, p. 9] and his LL.D. (circa 1878) was awarded by Shurtleff [38, April 1, 1905, p. 9]. A deeply religious man of Puritan background, he was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church. As a scholar, he published materials in more than one discipline. His book on pedagogy [11] was widely used in normal schools [10, p. 113]. He had other well-known texts, and in his youth he composed music and poetry [38, November 2, 1903, p. 7]. He also published articles and addresses in a variety of journals, including *Education*, *Illinois School Journal*, *Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the N.E.A.*, *Proceedings of the National*

Teachers Association, and *Public School Journal*. Active in educational affairs, he was treasurer of the National Education Association from 1886 to 1890, was a regular contributor to *School and Home Education* [38, April 1, 1905, p. 9], and was on important committees of the National Education Association [10, p. 167].

John Wesley Powell (1866-1872)

Without much question, John Wesley Powell, on a national basis, is the most widely recognized person who was associated with the Department. Powell studied at Wheaton College, Oberlin College, and Illinois College. He taught for a short time in Hennepin, Illinois, and was a major in the Union Army during the Civil War, losing a part of his right arm at Shiloh. While at Vicksburg, he was awarded an honorary master's degree by Illinois Wesleyan University. At the conclusion of the war, he came to that institution as Professor of Geology. In 1867, he transferred to ISU where he held the titles of Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum of Natural History, an institution he helped found and for which he persuaded the Illinois legislature to provide some funding. About the time of his arrival on this campus, Powell began his pioneering expeditions to the American West, expeditions that were the basis of much of his subsequent fame. These explorations were Illinois State University's first ventures into extensive field work, and their results led President Edwards to believe they gave the University a national reputation.

In 1872, Powell resigned his campus posts and left for Washington, D.C. His accomplishments there were notable. He became the second person to be appointed as head of the U.S. Geological Survey, a post he held from 1881 to 1894. As the director, he was a principal force in expanding the institution into a number of areas, including groundwater, flood control, and irrigation studies. He further served as President of the American Academy of Science, then considered as the highest honor for an American scientist. Additionally, Powell was a founder and a president of the Cosmos Club, a founder and a president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, a president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, a member of the National Academy of Sciences; and he helped to establish the National Geographic Society and the Geological Society of America [39, pp. 21-22]. Finally, he was Director of the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology [10, p. 366]. Powell, who had honorary degrees

from several institutions, died in 1902 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His fame lives on, and material about him still continues to appear.

John W. Cook (1867-1899)

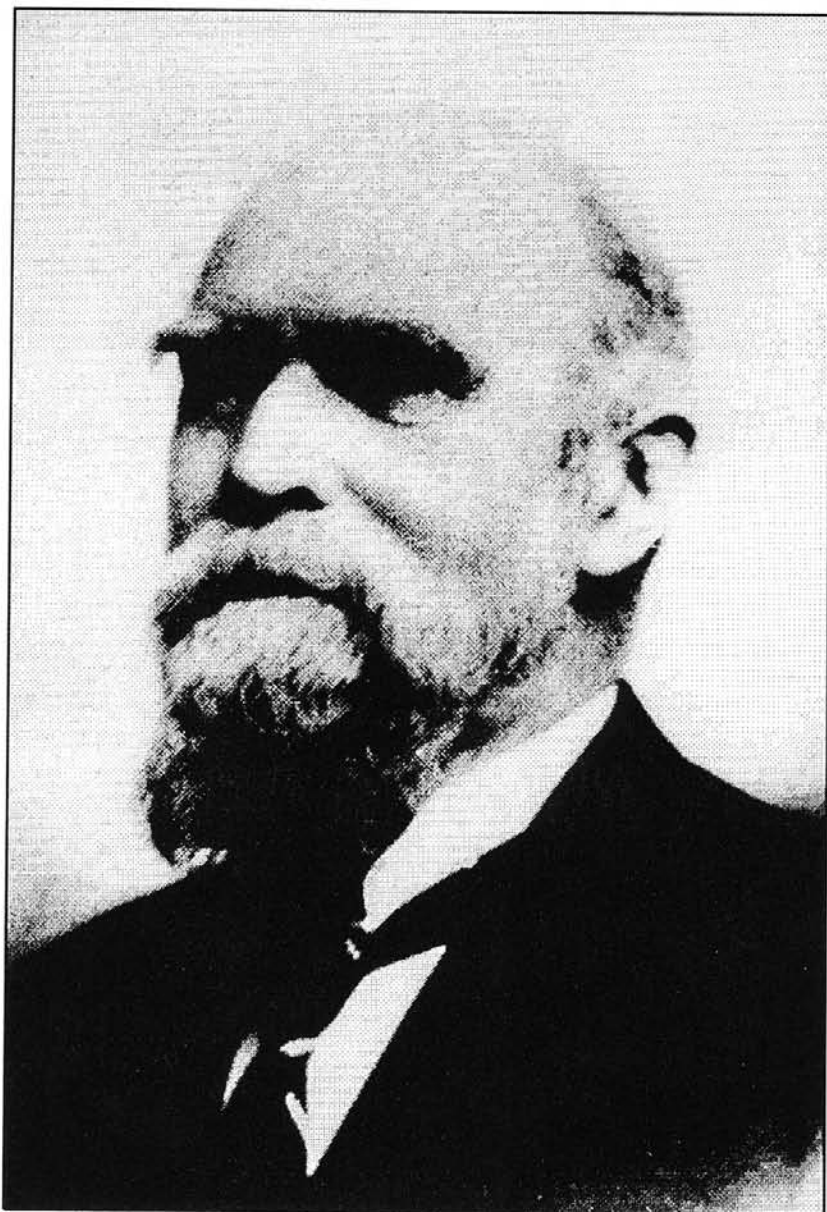
John Cook, born in 1844 in New York, came to Illinois at the age of seven, when his parents settled a few miles to the north of Bloomington (Figure 7). He received his elementary schooling there and some training on this campus, enrolling in 1862. Upon graduation, he went to Brimfield, Illinois, where he taught in the public school for one year. He returned to campus as Principal of the Model School. He then taught in the Department as acting professor while Hewett was on leave. Subsequently, he held other professorships, most notably one in mathematics, until he was elected president of this campus, a position he retained until he resigned to become the first president of Northern Illinois University. Cook had no formal schooling beyond this campus, [25, p. 176], but received an honorary M.A. from Knox and an LL.D. from Blackburn [25, p. 176; 38, June 7, 1936, p. 6]. He also was offered but apparently declined presidencies at Greeley, Colorado, and St. Cloud, Minnesota, as well as others [10, pp. 172-73]. In fact, his greatest claim to fame was as an administrator [10, pp. 172-173]; but he also, according to President Felmley, was probably the best known teacher in Illinois when he was elected President of ISU; and he was a very able, versatile, scholarly, and accomplished man [8, p. 47]. Cook held many offices, including terms as President of the Illinois Teachers Association of the Normal Department of the N.E.A. [38, June 7, 1936, p. 6]. On the ISU campus, Cook Hall bears his name.

Henry McCormick (1869-1912)

Henry McCormick was born in Ireland (Figure 8). As a youth he came to the United States to join his father, only to learn that he had died while Henry was enroute [38, July 12, 1902, p. 3]. McCormick was one of the early graduates of the University, and he became a member of the faculty in 1869 after one year as the first principal of Normal's public schools [38, January 30, 1912, p. 10]. A very popular man with both students and faculty, he succeeded



Figure 7. John W. Cook: An Early Graduate of Illinois State University Who Became Its President



**Figure 8. Henry McCormick: First Vice-President
of Illinois State University**

Edwin Hewett to the chair of geography and history when Hewett became president [38, Jan. 30, 1912, p. 10]. In the 1890s, he became vice-president, a position he held until his retirement. He was the only person to hold that title until Arthur Larsen did so in 1957 [26, p. 24]. He also was one of the three candidates favored to succeed President Cook, but the governing board chose Arnold Tompkins [16, June 21, 1899, pp. 5, 17]. McCormick's effect on the campus led President Felmley to report to the board that "the retirement of Henry McCormick . . . is an event of more than passing moment in the history of the school It is impossible to set forth adequately in a brief paragraph the strength and character of his influence [16, June 5, 1912, p. 23]." The board honored McCormick by passing a resolution appointing him Vice-president Emeritus and stating that his name should appear in the catalogs immediately below that of the president as long as McCormick should live [16, June 5, 1912, p. 23]. In addition to other works, McCormick was the author of a book on practical work in geography [28] and of *Suggestions on Teaching Geography* [38, July 12, 1902, p. 3]; the first of these had at least 16 editions. He served as President of the McLean County Historical Society [38, July 18, 1918, p. 3] and as President, Board of Trustees, Normal, Illinois. McCormick died in 1918, and McCormick Hall and McCormick Field, the athletic field to the south of the gymnasium, were named in his honor. He also was the recipient of an LL.D. Harper [10, p. 383] wrote that McCormick's influence was more than statewide and that his publications must be considered in any study on the development of geography in our common schools.

Douglas A. Ridgley (1903-1922)

Douglas Ridgley replaced Miss Mary Judson Averett, who was in ill health and whom President Felmley regretted losing (Figure 9). Ridgley's beginning salary as a full professor was \$2000 for 39 weeks. He had considerable public school experience and had spent the previous six years in Chicago. At the time of his employment, he was teaching physiography [16, Dec. 16, 1903, p. 6].

Ridgley was interested in visual aids. This interest led him in August 1905 to take a three-month leave that he spent in collecting and editing a series of geographical photographs for the Keystone View Company. He tendered his resignation on November 1st of that year to accept permanent

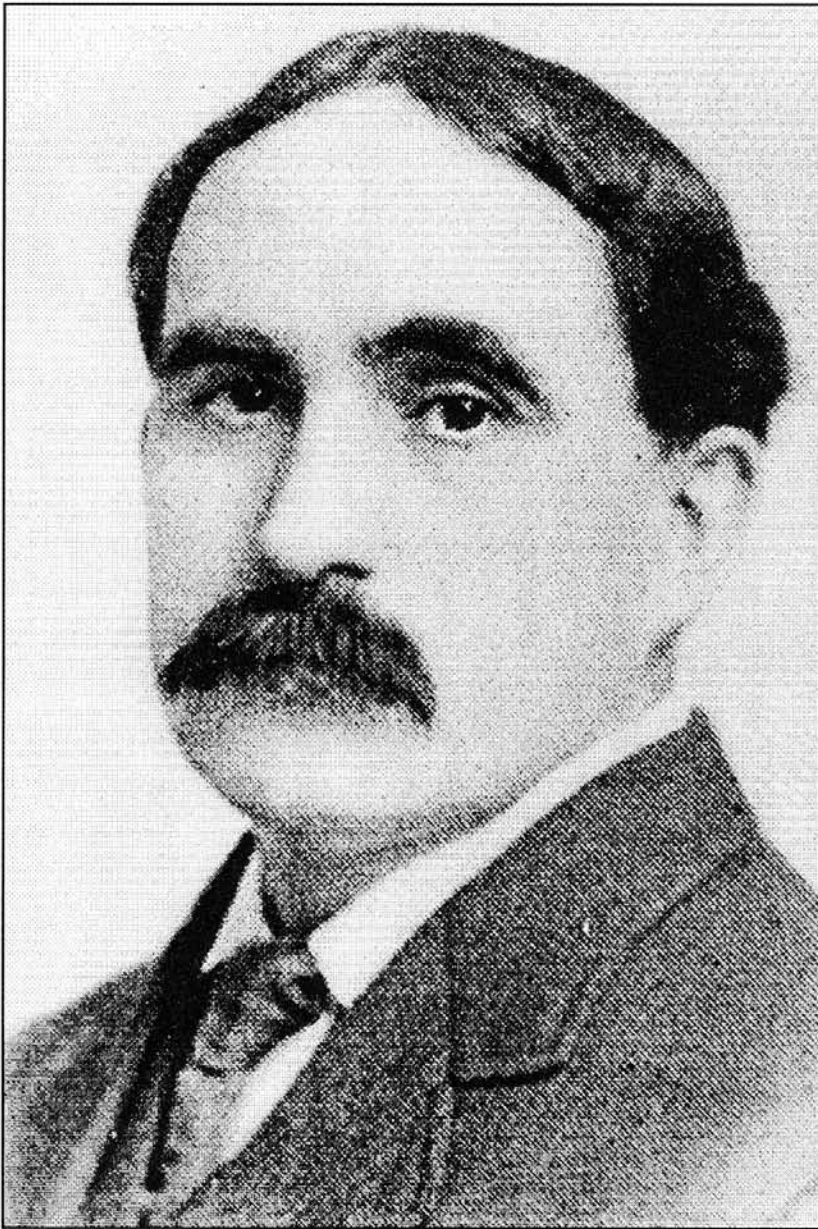


Figure 9. Douglas A. Ridgley: An Early Leader in the Development of Geography in the United States

employment with Keystone. His resignation was not accepted and Ridgley presented a compromise proposal (the details of which are not specified in the minutes of the governing board), but a satisfactory solution (again unspecified) to all must have been found [16, December 20, 1905, pp. 7, 18] as Ridgley remained at ISU for many more years. President Felmley wanted more opportunity to develop the program of geographic aids, such as stereoptican views and slides, in which Ridgley was a pioneer [25, p. 276]. He resigned in 1922 "to accept a more desirable position at Clark University [16, June 20, 1922, p. 57]." Clyde E. Cooper replaced Ridgley as chair while the latter was on leave in 1921-1922. Cooper then left to accept a similar position at Ohio University.

Ridgley, according to Harper [10, p. 384], succeeded in developing geography into a distinct field in teacher preparation and in giving the geography major from this Department perhaps more geography than any other undergraduate program in the country. He pioneered field trips and out-of-doors geography. He was a prolific writer and his influence was nationwide; his works were used in schools in every state of the country.

Robert G. Buzzard (1922-33)

When Ridgley and Cooper departed, Robert G. Buzzard accepted an appointment as head of the Department (Figure 10). Buzzard, a 1914 graduate of the Department, at that time had a master's degree from the University of Chicago and had taught for two years at Northern Illinois University. His salary for 36 weeks was \$3,105 [16, June 20, 1922, pp. 58-59]. While on leave in 1924-1925 to complete the Ph.D., he was replaced by Guy A. Buzzard, who then became head of geography at the state teacher's college in Emporia, Kansas [16, Sept. 8, 1925, p. 16].

Robert G. Buzzard had major accomplishments while at ISU. One was the formation of the national honorary society for geography students, Gamma Theta Upsilon. G.T.U. has grown to about 170 chapters and is now an international body. The society provides two scholarships, one for undergraduates and one for graduates, that are named for Buzzard. In addition, the organization makes low interest loans to aid students. A second major accomplishment was inauguration in 1926 of summer tours for credit, a type of course in which Buzzard was a pioneer [25, pp. 273-276]. The tours were



Figure 10. Robert G. Buzzard: Founder of Gamma Theta Upsilon, the National Fraternity for Geography Students

highly successful, and continued after Buzzard departed. For example, in 1948, the demand for the course exceeded available openings [16, July 12, 1948, p. 307]. The first time a tour of Europe was offered, “the mere announcement of the course, even before materials could be prepared concerning it, brought a capacity enrollment [16, March 26, 1951, p. 117].” Cancellation of the trip scheduled for summer 1951 to the eastern part of the United States brought forth the statement that “It is with regret that we must report that . . . the literally famous Geography Field Course . . . is not to be offered [16, June 11, 1951, p. 232].” (Lathrop’s death caused the cancellation.) Buzzard, who returned to ISU for the 50th anniversary of the tours, stated that the tours “were designed to link classroom activity with the real world [38, Oct. 9, 1976, p. A-2].” Buzzard departed ISU in 1933 to become President of Eastern Illinois University [16, Sept. 25, 1933, p. 29], a position he was to hold for more than 20 years. He was the recipient of the first honorary degree awarded by Illinois State University [38, May 20, 1972, p. A-5], and the laboratory school at Eastern Illinois was named for him.

Harry O. Lathrop (1933-1951)

Harry O. Lathrop, a native of Illinois (born in Lawrence County), arrived on campus in 1933 to fill the vacancy created when Buzzard left to become the President of Eastern Illinois University (Figure 11). Lathrop, who earned a bachelor’s degree at ISU in 1914, was paid \$3,078 for the academic year. His prior experience included public schools and universities. He was Principal of Paxton High School in 1913-1914, and was chairman of the geography programs at Arizona State and at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. In addition, he had taught two summer sessions in this Department [38, May 13, 1951, p. 3; 16, November 14, 1933, p. 16]. Lathrop was the author of several publications, including a geography of Illinois, and a laboratory manual on industrial geography, and he co-authored a geographic approaches to social education [38, May 13, 1951, p. 3]. As recounted elsewhere, he was quite active in the National Council for Geographic Education.

Lathrop died suddenly on May 11, 1951, apparently of a heart attack at age 63. In reporting his death to the governing board, President Fairchild stated that Lathrop “was outstanding in his special field and a very worthy

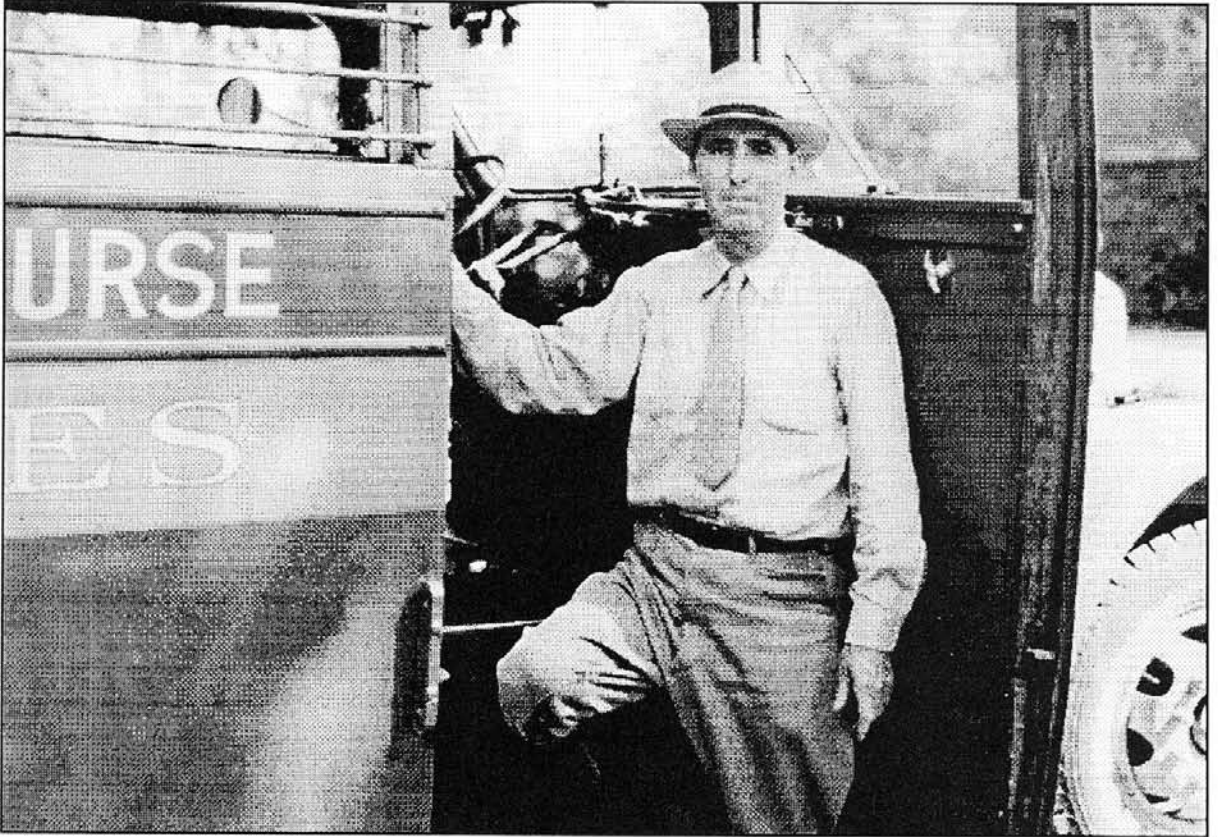


Figure 11. Harry O. Lathrop: A President of the National Council for Geographic Education

successor to two eminent predecessors (presumably, Ridgley and Buzzard are meant) in the highly reputed Geography Department of ISNU [ISU]. His ability was recognized by his fellow geographers through his serving during the current year as President of the National Council of Geography Teachers (later NCGE). His interest in ISNU as his Alma Mater, and his work in many areas of the University programs made him an unusually valuable staff member [16, June 11, 1951, pp. 211-12].”

Leslie A. Holmes (1936-1949)

Leslie A. Holmes, a native of Freeport in Illinois, was hired in 1936 as an Assistant Professor of Geography to take the place of Neva McDavitt, who was on a leave of absence (Figure 12). His salary for the regular academic year was \$2,250. His previous experiences included five years as a teacher in the high schools of Illinois and three years as a geologist representing the foreign interests of the Skelly Oil Company [16, December 21, 1936, p. 105]. Holmes, who earned the Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1942, became Administrative Assistant to the President in 1944 when Dr. C. A. DeYoung became Dean of the University. It was expected that these duties would take about one-third of his time, leaving the remaining two-thirds for teaching [16, June 6, 1944, p. 96]. In 1948, the Teacher’s College Board elected him President of Northern Illinois University. An important ingredient in selecting him was his experience in private business--i.e., Skelly Oil [38, December 17, 1948, p. 2]. Eunice Blackburn performed his teaching duties at Illinois State University during the following semester [16, March 28, 1949, p. 73].

Arthur W. Watterson (1946-1966)

“Watty,” as some of his many friends called him, was born at Mankato, Minnesota, in 1914, but was reared in the area of Strawn, Illinois (Figure 13). He graduated from this campus in 1937 and taught for four years at the high school in Harrisburg, Illinois. Commissioned as a lieutenant, he served in Europe with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II [38, February 26, 1967, p. 11]. Arriving as a faculty member in 1946, he became chairman upon Lathrop’s death, and he remained chair until he, too, suddenly

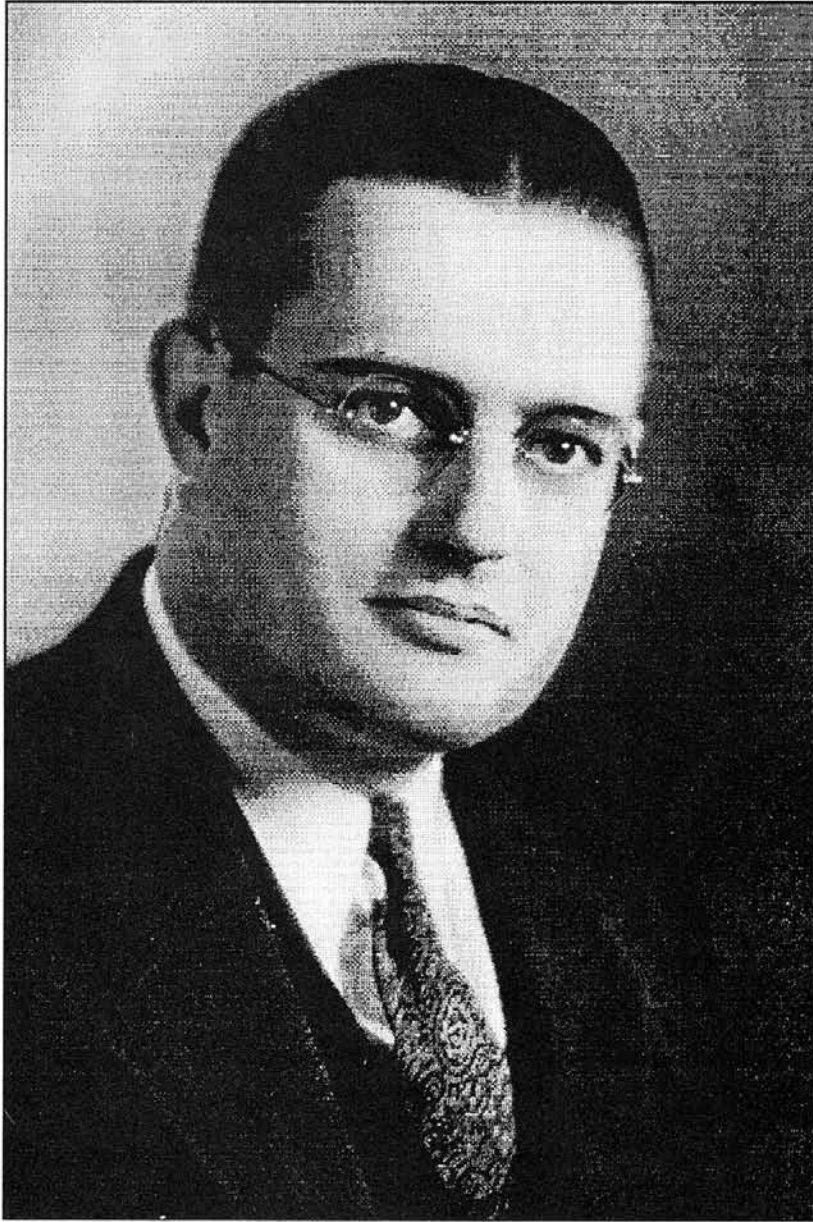


Figure 12. Leslie A. Holmes: A President of Northern Illinois University



**Figure 13. Arthur W. Watterson: Watterson Towers
Bears His Name**

passed away in 1966.

Other than his duties as Department head, his contributions were mostly at the local level. He manned the public address system at ISU football games, became Normal's Director of Civil Defense, and served on the planning group of the Normal Chamber of Commerce [26, p. 88] and as President of the Optimist Club. He was a member of the Masons and of the Rotary Club [38, November 9, 1966, p. 29]. He was active on campus, serving on such bodies as the Centennial Committee, the Graduate Council, and the University Council [26, p. 88]. In 1961, he received an award from the Chamber of Commerce as Normal's outstanding citizen [38, November 9, 1966, p. 29]. Shortly after Watterson's death, President Bone said that Watterson would be long remembered for his 20 years on campus and that he was a man who gave much to the University and to the community [38, May 3, 1967, p. 3]. The 28-story twin-tower dormitory on campus was named for him.

Clarence W. Sorensen (1949-1962)

Clarence Sorensen, born in Nebraska in 1907, began his term on the Departmental faculty in 1949, when he replaced Bryon K. Barton who had resigned to accept a position at Eastern Illinois University (Figure 14). Sorensen, whose initial salary was \$4,320 for nine months, had a master's degree, and subsequently a Ph.D., from the University of Chicago. Prior to arriving on campus, he taught in the public schools of Nebraska and at the University of Minnesota and the University of Chicago [16, December 16, 1948, p. 487]. With the creation of the graduate school division of ISU, he became the first person to hold the title of Dean of the Graduate School [26, p. 78]. In 1962, he accepted the presidency at Augustana, a position he held until his retirement in 1975. Sorensen Hall on that campus commemorates his administration.

Sorensen had numerous accomplishments and honors. He obtained honorary degrees from Wittenberg University in Ohio and from Mary Crest College in Iowa, received a decoration as a Commander of the Order of the Northern Star by the King of Sweden, and became a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society (England). He authored and co-authored 17 books and 18 film strips on historical geography; he also in 1951-1952 directed the preparation of a new series of textbooks for government schools in Pakistan. Final-



Figure 14. Clarence W. Sorensen: First Dean of the Graduate School at Illinois State University

ly, he served as President of the Conference of College Presidents of the Lutheran Church and as chairman of the directors of the Central States College Association. He died in 1982 [38, August 19, 1982, p. D4].

Departmental Curricula

Like curricula elsewhere in the University, the early courses of the Department were few and simple. As depicted in the catalog for 1860, there were three geography offerings, each of which was required of students. Students took one during the first term of the first year, one during the second term, and one in the third. All were taught by Edwin Hewett, who in addition, taught two courses in history.

Descriptions of the three as given in the catalog (Appendix B) appear to make several things clear. First, the dichotomy that still characterizes geography, i.e., it contains both physical and human ingredients, existed as long ago as 1860. Second, the bulk of the 1860 offerings are clearly related to what today are labeled World Regional Geography, Earth Science, and Introduction to Physical Geology. However, only parts of the world received attention, and physical geography had only about one-third as many lessons as regional matters. Third, one can discern the use of maps. Hewett was, in fact, a stickler about maps, and he expected students to draw numerous ones from memory [25, p. 146]. Fourth, the coursework did not go beyond what today would be considered the introductory level. Such a level of content should not be surprising if one remembers that the University at the time had a two-year curriculum; that some faculty had to cover more than one discipline, as Hewett did; and that few students of that time had graduated from high school.

Departmental offerings remained rather stable for some time after 1860, although some changes were made, e.g., in some years of the 1890s, an essay-like description appeared rather than the more common listing of courses. By 1905-1906, however, the University had grown sufficiently large that two, three, and four-year degrees existed. Geography courses, either a requirement or an elective in several curricula, had grown to seven, each of

which had required texts and/or atlases (Appendix C). Structurally, the offerings today would be considered as Earth Science (called Elementary Physiography in the catalog of 1905-1906), as World Regional Geography or Introductory Geography (courses 2 and 3 called Human Geography), and as systematic courses (Commercial Geography and Advanced Physiography). In addition, there were two regional courses, one for the United States and one for Europe. The elementary physiography was prerequisite to all other departmental offerings. All students in the two-year program had to have one and one-half credits in geography (a credit was approximately equal to three semester hours today); in the three-year program, two and one-half credits; and in the four-year curriculum, three credits. A student taking sufficient Latin, however, needed only two credits from the Department.

By 1925-1926, shortly after Robert Buzzard arrived and Douglas Ridgley departed, 16 courses composed the curriculum. Two of these were the introductory physiographic and human courses of 1905-1906. The remainder fit into the following groups: regional, systematic-human, systematic-physical, and teaching methods. The regional courses, of which there were four, covered (1) North America, (2) South America, (3) Europe, and (4) the Eastern Continents. In the systematic-human group were four courses, one on historical geography, one on political geography, one on commercial and industrial geography, and another on conservation of natural resources. Advanced Physiography, Climatology, and General Geology composed the remainder of the systematic courses. One methods course dealt with the lower primary grades, one with the upper primary grades, and one with geography in the high school. Teaching of most courses occurred at least once a year (ISU was on the quarter system), but one, the commercial-industrial course, was offered in all terms, including summer. Several others were available twice a year, and textbooks were listed for all courses. Authors of these books included some well-known geographers and geologists, such as Salisbury, Semple, Bowman, and Colby.

The curriculum also grew between 1925-1926 and 1945-1946. By the time the latter catalog was printed, there were 24 undergraduate courses. Course structure was similar to that of 1925-1926, fitting into the same broad categories, but some changes are noteworthy. For example, the beginning physiography (now called Elements of Geography) expanded to become similar to the current Earth Science and it, or Natural Science Survey, a

provide for majors who wanted to teach and for those who did not. The non-teaching major must select a sequence in order to gain greater penetration into the area that interests him/her. Currently, the sequences are Applied, Human, and Physical (Resources), and each has course requirements that the student must meet, as well as electives from which the student may choose. The teaching major must choose one of two concentrations--physical/earth science and human/regional. These concentrations allow greater depth than is traditional, and most will teach in only one of the two concentrations [18, pp. 1-3]. In Fall 1987, 17 majors were following the Applied sequence, 11 the Human, 6 the Physical, and 11 were teaching majors. Sixteen majors, nearly all of whom were underclassmen, had not yet made a decision on their specialization [18, p. 16].

The master's degree in geography was discontinued in the middle 1980s. During the approximately 40 years the degree was offered, about 120 persons graduated from the program. Approximately one-fifth of the graduates, including the first person and the last one, were women. Most graduates were Illinois residents, but some came from other states and nations, including Taiwan, Sierra Leone, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Nigeria. A thesis was required until the middle 1970s, but few students wrote one after that date (Appendix D). Respecting subdisciplines of geography, these theses cover many aspects, but economic and/or urban geography are more frequent topics than others. Most dealt with Illinois. At least 25 percent of the program graduates later earned a doctoral degree.

At the time the master's degree program was discontinued, it had enlarged greatly from its inception in 1945. The program offered about 30 courses, approximately three times as many as in 1945, placed much greater emphasis than before on techniques/skills (about 14 courses), and had almost eliminated regional geography (one course). The remaining curriculum consisted mostly of physical courses (six), some of which were taught by geologists, and of systematic-human courses (five). Three seminars; three capstone courses, two of which were internships and the other a thesis; and a course in planning constituted the remainder of the offerings.

Field experiences of one kind or another have remained in the Departmental curriculum for a long time. Such experiences date back at least as far as the mid-1920s, when field trips were a requirement in General Geology, and a course on Field Study of Illinois was offered in the summer of 1926. By

1928, the course had expanded beyond Illinois when a 28-day excursion through parts of the eastern U.S. occurred. Estimated cost to the student was \$185.00. In addition to tours for credit, the Department in the summer of 1930 had five all-day trips on Saturdays, open to all faculty and students, and four one-half day trips, available only to students in geography classes. According to the summer bulletin of that year, such trips continued a long-standing tradition. Ultimately, the tours expanded to cover the western United States and, indeed, the world. In 1957, for example, Arthur W. Watterson took a group "Around the World in Sixty Days," which was the most ambitious tour to that time [26, p. 12]. Students participating in these tours must have had memorable experiences; they instituted an organization informally known as the Geography Trippers Club. Even though few such tours have been conducted recently, the club still has annual get-togethers during homecoming festivities. President Felmley, in reporting to the governing board, praised Robert Buzzard, the originator of the tours [25, p. 276].

Some information concerning early tours, which for a number of years alternated between the eastern and the western United States and which basically followed the same itinerary each year in each direction, are available from brochures advertising the 1935, the tenth one, and the 1936 trips. Like earlier tours as well as some later ones, these tours were camping expeditions, with four persons to a tent. The tents had sewn-in canvas floors that prevented entry of unwanted visitors, water and insect proofing, and electric lights. Camp boys were responsible for striking and setting-up the tents as well as for other things. For \$165.00 in 1935 and \$240.00 in 1936, plus about \$25.00 for incidentals in each year, a student received transportation, sleeping equipment (except pillows), morning and evening meals, some lunches, and bridge and ferry tolls. Both men and women wore britches and boots in the field and sports clothing in the cities. Upon registration, each student received a list of suggested clothing, which had been compiled by experienced chaperones. Showers and swimming were available at many camps and laundry and pressing services could be had in some. Credit for the course was the same as in the regular eight-week summer sessions and could all be in geography or two-thirds in geography and one-third in history. A student could not leave camp without permission from a chaperone or an instructor. To be eligible for the tour, a student needed one or more years of college or teaching experience.

(These requirements made it possible for non-geographers to qualify, and many such persons did take one or more tours.) The routes followed in 1935 and 1936 are depicted on Figures 15 and 16.

The tradition of field work for students, a hands-on type of experience, is still extant in the Department. Some courses require field trips. In addition, Applied Sequence majors must take a course in field work; geology majors must enroll in a 6-week summer camp that mostly occurs in the Black Hills; and Robert Corbett leads students on excursions down the Grand Canyon.

Some Departmental graduates have also used field trips as a teaching device. Agnes Allen (ISU 1924), for example, started using the Grand Canyon as an outdoor laboratory for her historical geology class at Northern Arizona University in 1935. Although she is now retired, the Geology Department at that institution still regularly takes the class to the Canyon and considers the trip to be the high point of the course [29, p. 77].

Although subject matter in geology has been offered since at least as early as 1860, no course with geology in the title appeared in the Departmental curriculum until the 1912-1913 academic year. The course, General Geology, was described as follows: "A study of geologic processes usually treated in physical geography (*sic.*), followed by historical geology which deals with the more important events of geologic history [17]." The course was offered during the fall term and the textbook was Chamberlain and Salisbury's *College Geology*. In 1926-1927, General Geology bifurcated into two courses, one in Physical Geology and one in Historical Geology. Between then and 1945-1946, Advanced Physiography disappeared and Geomorphology of North America appeared, but the latter was available in 1945 only to graduate students.

By 1964-1965, shortly before the institution of a geology major, the courses in geology consisted of the two introductory ones and four others: Common Rocks and Minerals, Economic Geology, Geomorphology, and Invertebrate Paleontology. These six courses carried 20 semester hours credit, so that a student who took all of them would have had almost enough credit hours for an unofficial minor. In addition, Physical Geology and Historical Geology were required for a geography major. At this time the faculty had three geologists, Thomas Searight, James Carl, and Richard Hart.

A major and a minor in geology were introduced in 1969 [21]. The

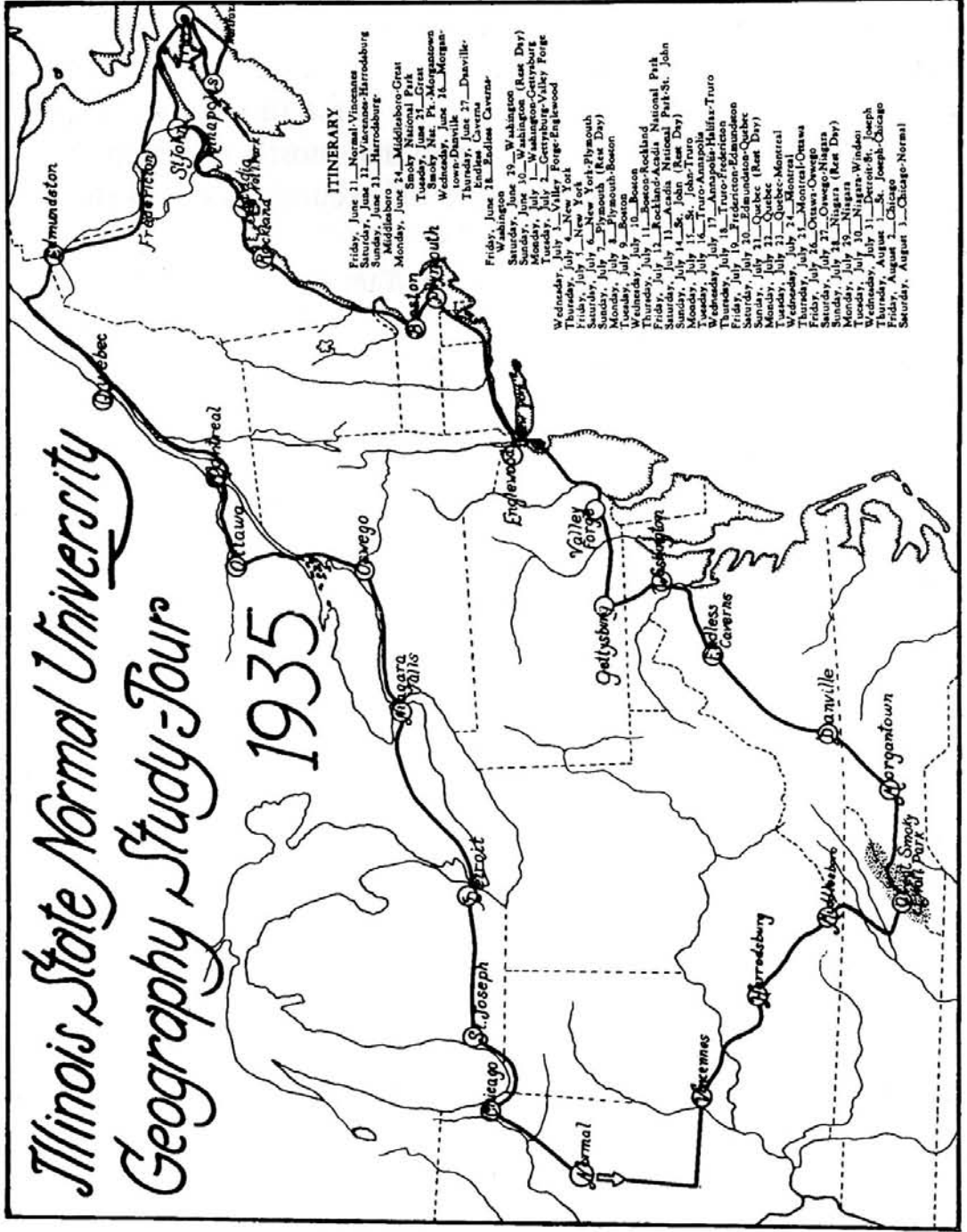


Figure 15. Route of the 1935 Geography Tour in the Eastern United States and Canada

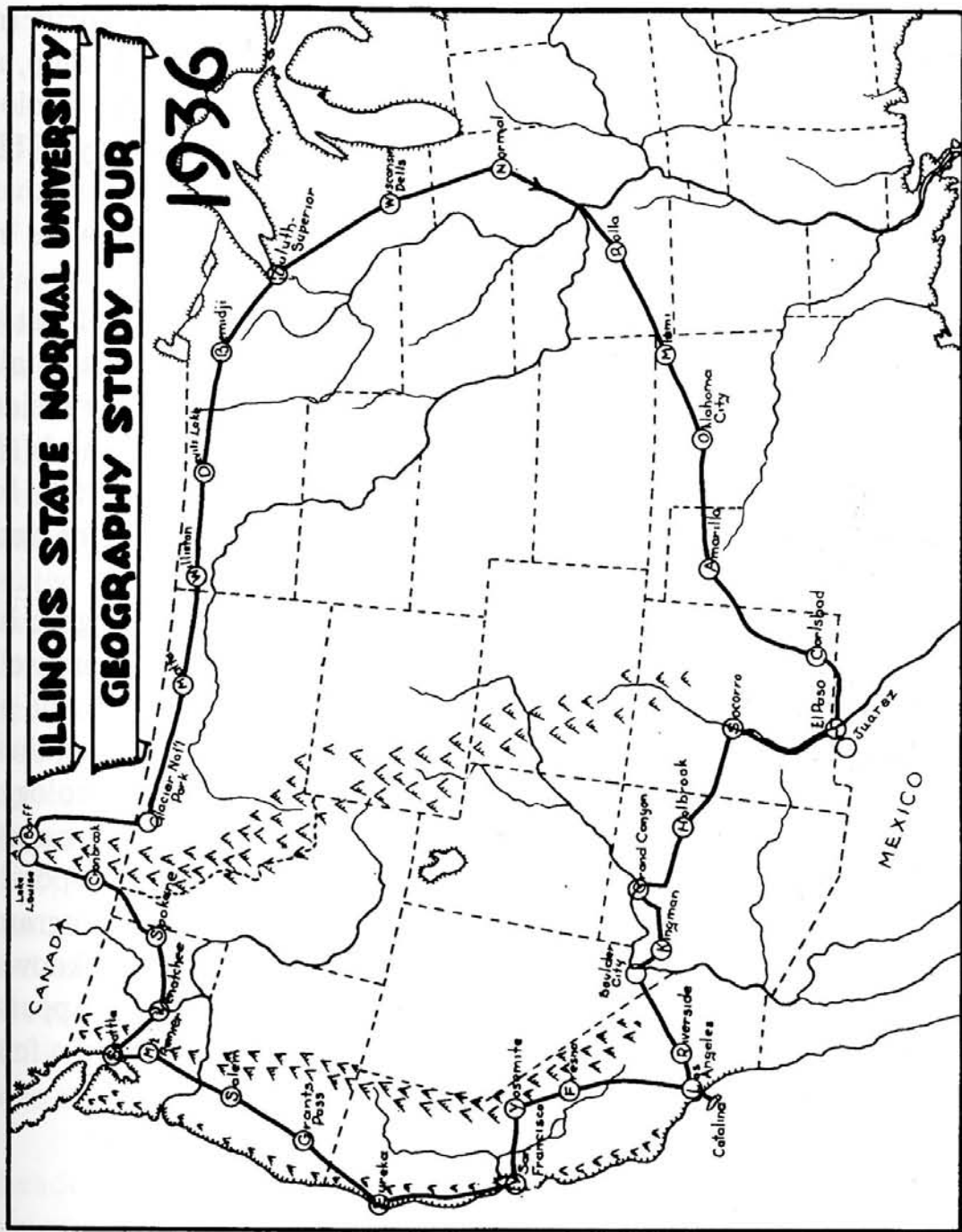


Figure 16. Route of the 1936 Geography Tour in the Western United States and Canada

major required 37 credit hours in geology and recommended other courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. The program contained 13 courses and a required field camp. Originally the latter had to be taken at another university. In 1974 the Department, in partnership with Northern Illinois University, began its own camp. In addition to the field camp, a student majoring in geology had to take five specific courses: Physical Geology, Historical Geology, Mineralogy, Lithology, and Structural Geology. The program graduated the first majors in 1970, and it continued to grow, so that there now are six geology faculty members, twice as many as there were in 1969.

Geology program growth is further documented in the 1990-1991 Catalog that lists 25 courses under geology, a number sufficient to include all major subdivisions in the discipline [19, p. 5]. Requirements for the major changed somewhat from those of 1969, as Lithology disappeared and (1) Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology and (2) Sedimentology appeared. In addition, a major had to have two courses in physics, two in chemistry, and one in mathematics, with some other courses strongly recommended.

The geologists are in the process of instituting a master's degree in geohydrology. The program responds to the shortage of persons who are well trained in subsurface water matters and in protection of water supplies [20, p. 21]. The degree requires 32 semester hours in geology, built on core requirements of 23 semester hours. Groundwater Geology, Engineering Geology, Fluid Flow in Earth Materials, Geochemistry of Meteoric Waters, Groundwater Development and Resource Management, Geology of Waste Disposal, Problems in Environmental Geology, and Seminar constitute the program core. In addition, a thesis is required [20, p. 7]. A number of well-known professional geologists endorsed the proposed program [20, p. 17 and Appendix]. Geology faculty estimate that about 25 students will be enrolled a few years after program implementation.

Departmental Students

Since the days of Edwin Hewett and John W. Powell, the Department has been a significant factor in training students. Douglas Ridgley, after he had departed the Campus, claimed that the Department had started more students in professional geography than any other single institution of higher learning in the United States [38, June 4, 1927, p. 16-A]. In 1951, G. Donald Hudson, then president of the Association of American Geographers, which is one of the most important national organizations for professional geographers and whose members had to be elected to membership until the late 1940s, stated that 10 institutions, one of which was ISU, were outstanding in terms of the number of undergraduate degrees held by members of the AAG [15]. Harper in the 1930s wrote that the Department had a nationally recognized reputation for training geography teachers and that graduates of the program had little difficulty in securing positions in other normal schools and teachers' colleges [10, p. 383-384]. This recognition was not lost on campus as President Fairchild called the Department a highly reputed one [16, June 11, 1951, p. 212]. A Chicago newspaper also reported in 1958 that "Normal has an eminent geography department, whose graduates now head that study in half a dozen or more leading universities [2, February 9, 1958, H-part 1, p. 7]." Recently, Dunbar, who is Professor of Geography, Emeritus from the University of California, Los Angeles, wrote that the Department "has been one of the most significant spawning grounds for American geographers [31]."

The Department continues to rank well. In the fall of 1987, student headcount in geography courses (2400) was easily the highest in Illinois among four-year public institutions and was more than twice that of any other one except for Northern Illinois University. Indeed, annual enrollment in geography ranked sixth among institutions of higher learning in the country,

yet the Department was the only one of 16 in the United States with an annual enrollment of more than 3500 that did not offer a graduate degree. The approximately 60 geography majors at that time also placed the program in the upper quartile of some 255 institutions in the country offering a geography major [18, pp. 13-15]. Geography majors were being trained at a per-credit-hour cost that was easily the lowest in the four-year public institutions of Illinois. The low cost was a function of the relatively large number of majors and the considerable number of non-majors enrolled in geography courses [18, p. 36].

According to records in the office of Alumni Services, the Department by 1990 had graduated nearly 700 geography majors and at least 320 geology majors. In addition, about 120 masters' degrees were awarded. (The reader should be aware that the records do not include many deceased persons.) Because Illinois State University was a small institution until the 1960s and 1970s, and because no major in geology was offered until the end of the 1960s, most majors graduated from the Department in the last thirty years. More students graduated in the 1970s than in any other decade. Graduates in geography were especially numerous in the late 1960s and the early 1970s, a time when the student population on campus grew very rapidly and when the effects of becoming a multi-purpose institution and of expanding the number of programs on campus had not yet fully matured.

Many graduates, especially prior to 1980, became teachers in the public schools, and at least 100 geography majors taught in institutions of higher learning. Teaching at colleges and universities stretches back to the days of Cook and McCormick and continues today with Departmental graduates on faculties at such places as Michigan State University, Western Illinois University, the University of California-Fullerton, and Oklahoma State University. More graduates (about 35) have taught at their alma mater than at any other single institution. Some of these 35, including John Cook, Henry McCormick, Robert Buzzard, Harry Lathrop, and Arthur Watterson, have been among the most renowned faculty of the Department. Others, especially in the last two or three decades, filled temporary slots. At least 25 graduates who became college teachers also served as department heads, five of which were the chair at ISU (Appendix E). At least two, Agnes Allen and James Glasgow, were college deans; the former has a building named in her honor at Northern Arizona University where she taught for 39 years [38, July 16, 1991, p. C6].

John Bohnert became Associate Dean at Elmhurst College, and Charles Morpew was Vice-president, Academic Affairs at the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater. Others, as partially recounted under Departmental Faculty, occupied higher positions.

Sixty-eight Departmental graduates are known to have earned a doctorate. The first such person, Henry McCormick, graduated in 1867 (Appendix F). No other person is known to have received a doctorate until the 1920s, when Robert Buzzard, Fred Branom, Earl Case, and Harry Lathrop did so. The pace accelerated during the 1930s as eleven persons obtained a doctorate during those ten years, but, during the decade of World War II, the number fell to three. Over the next thirty years, thirty-nine persons achieved a doctorate, nine during the 1950s, ten in the sixties, and about twenty in the seventies. Since that time, nine more have done so, the last of which was in 1990, but several currently are pursuing doctoral degrees.

The doctorates have mostly been earned at major institutions, especially in the Middle West (Appendix F). Clark University, which has long had a highly respected graduate geography program, has awarded Ph.D.s to 14 Departmental graduates. Clark's ranking probably results from the influence of Douglas Ridgley who left the campus to go there. Not surprisingly, the University of Illinois is important in the number of degrees (8) received by Departmental graduates, because most of the Department's students are natives of Illinois and because the University of Illinois has a well-recognized doctoral program in geography. Other schools currently in the Big Ten, except Pennsylvania State University, account for 16 more degrees. Few other institutions awarded a doctorate to more than one Departmental graduate. Schools that did include University of Chicago (8), ISU (3), University of Nebraska (3), UCLA (2), Pennsylvania State University (2), and Louisiana State University (2).

Departmental graduates have a long history of research and publication. Such activity began with John Cook and Henry McCormick (see faculty) and was also done by some of their students. For example, William S. Sutherland (ISU, 1892) influenced the teaching of geography and wrote a book on the subject [10, p. 383]. One of the especially prolific graduates was Thomas F. Barton (ISU, 1930) who published approximately 140 articles and authored or co-authored more than 10 books [30]. In more recent times, others have published. At the national level, these persons include John Rooney (ISU,

1962) on the geography of sports, Duane Bauman (ISU, 1963) on resources, Donald W. Griffin (ISU, 1956) on urban geography, Jay Harman (ISU, 1964) and Thomas Small (ISU 1967) on physical geography, and J.F. Goff (ISU, 1959) on the Soviet army. Among post-1969 graduate authors are Fred Lutgens (ISU, 1970), co-author of four textbooks that collectively have gone through 16 editions and that have been widely used in colleges and universities; Robert Marten (ISU, 1987), co-author of a recent article in the *Journal of Geography*; and Joann Morris (ISU, 1971) and Robert Riddle (ISU, 1980), authors of recent articles. Geology graduate Peter Mazzone (ISU, 1981) has had several recent national/international publications concerning igneous petrology.

Majors also have accomplishments prior to or immediately following graduation over the past several years. At least a dozen have gone on to graduate school, and some are now working on Ph.Ds. Some received considerable support. Janet Goucher, for example, has a \$10,000 fellowship to apply toward a master's degree, and Kathleen Woida has a five-year graduate award that is worth approximately \$50,000. Three recently presented papers before the Illinois Geographical Society and one published a paper in the Society's journal; three received recognition by that Society as outstanding seniors; and two obtained similar recognition by the National Council of Geographic Education. Several met University requirements as program scholars, and one, Lyla Coppess, recently published a monograph on a part of central Illinois.

Many students, only some of whom will be mentioned here, are known to have made notable contributions in service and administrative activities. As detailed under faculty, this group includes two college presidents, John W. Cook and Robert G. Buzzard; two vice-presidents, Henry McCormick and Charles Morphew; and the 25 or so known to have functioned as departmental chairs (Appendix E). Relative to service at the national level, four graduates, Robert Buzzard, Harry Lathrop, Thomas Barton, and Floyd Cunningham (3 years) served as president of the National Council for Geographic Education and held other offices with the organization [40]. Barton, in addition, edited the *Journal of Geography* from 1950 to 1965 [40]. Like Lathrop before him, he received the NCGE's Distinguished Service Award, and he also was a recipient of the organization's George J. Miller Award [40]. Others, such as Herbert Zobel and Mabel Stark became

members of the organization's executive board. Clarence O'Dell was chair of the Membership Committee of the American Society of Professional Geographers, an organization which became a part of the American Association of Geographers, and he was joint editor of the combined newsletter of the two organizations [22]. More recently, Robert Young received the NCGE's Meritorious Achievement Award.

ISU graduates have also been active with professional organizations at the state level, but examples from only two organizations will be given here. Five, Floyd Cunningham, Herbert Zobel, Leonard Hodgman, Fred Lutgens, and Keith Runyon, became president of the Illinois Geographical Society. Cunningham is one of only two persons to have served two terms; three of the other four also were vice-presidents, and one (Zobel) was secretary-treasurer [41]. An out-of-state example is Al Robertson who recently served three years as secretary, three years as treasurer, and two years as chair of the geography section for the Missouri Academy of Science.

Some recent geography graduates teach as a career, but many now work for private business and non-teaching public agencies. In the latter category, many work in planning or have planning-related jobs in such agencies as Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Department of Conservation, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and local planning commissions. Many also work for private or public firms in jobs that often involve cartography or research and development. Examples of such firms are Defense Mapping Agency, National Geographic Society, R.R. Donnelly Cartographic Services, United Scanning Technologies, Walgreens, Chicago Aerial Survey, Rand McNally, Soiltest Inc., Nationwide Trucking, the Western Homes Company, Woodward-Clyde Consultants.

The bulk of the geology graduates enter the petroleum industry or the water resources/environmental field. Many hold senior geologist or management-level positions. Firms such as Amoco, Shell Oil, Oryx Petroleum, Unocal, Pieco Engineering, Geodyne Resources, and Foth and Van Dyke are representative. Several have worked for, or currently work for, Illinois state agencies, such as the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Geological Survey, and the Illinois Water Survey. Two who earned doctorates now teach at the university level, Peter Mazzone at DePauw University and Steve Esling at Southern Illinois University.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL FACULTY

	<i>Highest Earned Degree while on Dept. Faculty</i>	<i>Highest Academic Rank in Department</i>	<i>Approx. Years at ISU</i>
Hewett, Edwin C.	?	Prof of Geog/Hist	1860-1890
Wilber, Charles T.	?	Inst of Geol	1861-1862
Powell, John W.	?	Prof of Geol	1866-1872
*Cook, John W.	?	Act Prof of Geog/Hist	1867-1899
*McCormick, Henry	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog/Hist	1869-1912
Forbes, Stephen A.	?	Prof of Geol	1872-1884
Swan, Lizze P.	?	Assist in Geog/Hist	1885-1892
Wilkens, Eva	?	Assist in Geog/Hist	1890-1904
Averett, Mary J.	Ph.B.	Teacher in Geog	1901-1903
Lyons, Marian C.	Ph.B	Inst in Geog/Hist	1903-1904
Ridgley, Douglas A.	A.B.	Prof of Geog	1903-1922
Barker, George A.	M.S.	Assist in Geog	1908-1912
McCellan, Myrta L.	B.S.	Assist in Geog	1912-1913
*Stark, Mabel C.	A.B.	Assist in Geog	1914-1918
*Blackburn, Eunice	B.Ed.	Inst in Geog	1914-var.
Robb, Mary E.	?	Assist in Geog	1918-1919
Cooper, Clyde E.	M.S.	Prof of Geog	1921-1922
*Buzzard, Robert G.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1922-1933
Engle, Bessie C.	B.S.	Inst in Geog	1923-1924
* Buzzard, Guy A.	S.M.	Act Prof of Geog	1924-1925
*Holmes, Parker M.	A.M.	Inst in Geog/Econ	1925-1926
Paine, Leland S.	A.M.	Inst in Geog/Econ	1926-1929
*Bozarth, Ruth O.	B.Ed.	Inst in Geog	1927-1928
*McCullough, Mark M.	B.Ed.	Inst in Geog	1927-1928
*Ripley, Mabel	M.A.	Inst in Home Study Geog	1927-1928
Rucker, Robert W.	A.M.	Assist Prof of Geog	1927-1931
*Crompton, Mabel P.	S.M.	Assist Prof of Geog	1929-1964
*Gueffroy, Edna M.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1929-1964

48 *The First Thirteen Decades*

*McDavitt, Neva	A.M.	Assist Prof of Geog	1929-1959
*Lathrop, Harry O.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1933-1951
Holmes, Leslie A.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1936-1949
*Watterson, Arthur W.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1946-1966
*Barton, Bryon K.	M.A.	Assist Prof of Geog	1947-1948
Sorensen, Clarence W.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1949-1962
*McIntyre, Wallace E.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geog	1951-1958
Smith, Marjorie	M.A.	Assist Prof of Geog	1954-1955
Laidig, Kermit M.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1955-1968
*Russel, H. Harrison	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1956-1957
Trotter, John E.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1956-1982
Patterson, James E.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1957-1984
Brand, Paul J.	Ed.D.	Prof of Geog	1958-1973
Schmidt, Elsa T.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1958-1987
Searight, Thomas K.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geol	1959-Pres.
Shuman, Stanley B.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1960-1987
Wheeler, David L.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geog	1961-1973
Hart, Richard R.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geol	1961-1988
Miller, E. Joan	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1962-Pres.
Mattingly, Paul F.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1962-1990
Carl, James D.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geol	1963-1968
Ward, Robert M.	A.M.T.	Inst in Geog	1963-1965
Wheeler, Jane M.	A.M.	Inst in Geog	1963-1970
Williams, Gene F.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1963-1964
			1966-1967
Gardula, Robert A.	M.A.	Assist Prof of Geog	1964-1969
*Knepler, Jane E.	M.S.	Assist Prof of Geog	1964-1967
Land, William T.	M.A.T.	Inst in Geog	1964-1965
Lewis, John E., Jr.	A.M.	Inst in Geog	1964-1965
Arnold, Robert H.	M.A.	Assist Prof of Geog	1965-1970
*Baumann, Duane D.	M.S.	Assist Prof of Geog	1965-1966
Fuess, Catherine L.	B.A.	Assist in Geog	1965-1968
*Rounds, Richard C.	B.S.	Assist in Geog	1966-1968
*Boekholder, Judith,	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1967-1968
Dobbratz, Joan C.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1967-1971
McNeill, Allan R.	M.A.	Inst in Geog	1967-1972

*Petit, Martin A.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1967-1968
*Kammrath, William H	M.A.	Lecturer in Geog	1967-1968
Demma, August R.	A.M.	Inst in Geog	1968-1974
Frederic, Paul B.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1968-1970
Johnson, Eric S.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geog	1968-Pres.
*Kruckman, Laurence D.	B.S.	Faculty Assist in Geog	1968-1969
*Pinzke, Kenneth G.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1968-1971
Spurlock, Carl W.	M.A.	Inst in Geog	1967-1970
*Yahr, Charles C.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog (visiting)	1968-1969
Betchart, Margaret M.	M.A.	Inst in Geog	1969-1970
Kelsey, Thomas F.	M.A.	Assist Prof of Geog	1969-1973
Larsen, Ronald A.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1969-1973
Kirchner, James G.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geol	1969-Pres.
Smith, Elizabeth J.	M.A.	Inst in Geog	1969-1972
Walters, William D., Jr.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1969-Pres.
Calef, Wesley C.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1970-1982
Aspbury, George F.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geog	1970-Pres.
Nelson, Robert S.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geol	1970-Pres.
Sublett, Michael D.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1970-Pres.
Neale, Charles A.	M.S.	Assist Prof of Geog	1970-1978
Modry, Southard M.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1971-1975
*Powell, Lanny C.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1971-1974
Clere, David M.	A.M.	Inst in Geog	1972-1976
*Collison, John E.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1972-1973
Everitt, John C.	Ph.D.	Inst in Geog	1972-1973
*Noonan, William R.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1973-1976
*Kessler, Craig W.	B.S.	Faculty Assist in Geog	1973-?
*Meador, Dona J.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	Var. times
DeLucia, Alan A.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1974-1976
Hannemann, Manfred	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1974-1978
Cox, Carleton W.	M.S.	Inst in Geog	1975-1978
Luman, Donald E.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1977-1982
Barnhardt, Michael L.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1977-1982
Morse, Edwin W.	M.S.	Inst in Geol	1980-1983
Hill, Miriam H.	M.S.	Assist Prof of Geog	1981-1985
Anderson, Paul S.	Ph.D.	Assoc Prof of Geog	1982-Pres.

50 *The First Thirteen Decades*

DeMeo, Vincent J.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1982-1986
Naim, Shamin	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1982-1986
Foster, John W.	M.S.	Assoc. Prof of Geol	1982-Pres.
Davenport, David	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1984-1985
Hyers, Albert D.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1985-1988
*Thomas, Jill F.	M.S.	Lecturer	1985-Pres.
Zimtambila, Henry J.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1985-Pres.
*Ferrara, Ellen J.	M.S.	Lecturer	1986-1987
*Bevenour, Donald E.	M.S.	Lecturer	1987-Pres.
Kelly, Stuart	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geol	1988-1989
Dennison, Robert	M.S.	Lecturer	1988-Pres.
Banks, Steven	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1989-1990
Corbett, Robert G.	Ph.D.	Prof of Geol	1989-Pres.
Day, James E.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geol	1989-Pres.
Carter, James	Ph.D.	Prof of Geog	1990-Pres.
Lindquist, Peter S.	Ph.D.	Assist Prof of Geog	1990-Pres.

* Illinois State University graduate

Source: Illinois State University Catalogs.

APPENDIX B

GEOGRAPHY COURSES LISTED IN THE 1859-1860 CATALOG OF ISU

Geography. *First Term.* (1). General Principles of Geography: Execution of Maps, and Outline of South America, 15 lessons; Andes Mountains and countries containing them, 13 lessons; remaining countries of South America, 5 lessons; Cities of South America, 5 lessons; Review, 5 lessons. Total for South America, 43 lessons. (2). Outline and Map of North America, 5 lessons; Russian and British America, 5 lessons; New England and New York, 12 lessons. Astronomical Geography, Latitude and Longitude, Day and Night, the Seasons, etc., 5 lessons. Review, 5 lessons.

Second Term. (1). Remaining States and Territories of the United States, 22 lessons; Mexico, Central America, etc., 5 lessons; Review, 3 lessons. Total for North America, 52 lessons. (2). Outline and Map of Europe, 5 lessons; Mountains and Rivers of the Continent, 5 lessons; Rapid glance at the countries of the Continent, 10 lessons; More thorough glance at Britain as a Model, 10 lessons; Review, 5 lessons. Total for Europe, 35 lessons.

Third Term. (1). Outline and Map of Asia, 5 lessons; Mountains and Rivers of Asia, 5 lessons; Countries and Cities, 10 lessons; Total for Asia, 20 lessons. (2). Physical Geography. Review of the Earth's Forms, with a glance at the theory of its Origin, 10 lessons; Physical Life of the Earth, Temperature, Atmospheric and Marine Currents; Rains, and the Effects of Climatic Conditions on Vegetable and Animal Life, 12 lessons; Historical View of the Earth: the Relations of its Forms and Physical Life to the Development of the Human Race, 8 lessons; Review, 10 lessons. Total for Physical Geography, 40 lessons.

APPENDIX C

GEOGRAPHY COURSES LISTED IN THE 1905-1906 CATALOG OF ISU

Course One Elementary Physiography

Topics: The earth as a whole, the atmosphere, the ocean, and the land. Treatment is topical and emphasis is put upon the parts of most use to the teacher of general geography. This course or its equivalent is prerequisite to all other courses in the department.

Text: Any of the following: Davis' *Physical Geography*, Dryer's *Lessons in Physical Geography*. Gilbert and Brigham's *Introduction to Physical Geography*. (12 weeks.)

Course Two Human Geography

Man's occupation as determined by physical conditions and as affecting his manner of life.

Text: *Man and His Work* by A.J. and F.D. Herbertson, Longman's *New School Atlas*. (6 weeks.)

Course Three Type Studies

Covers same ground as Course Two and is extended by typical areas illustrating principles developed and showing the complexity resulting from combinations of the simple geographic types.

Text: Herbertson's *Man and His Work*, Tarr & McMurry's *Complete Geography*, and Longman's *New School Atlas*. (12 weeks.)

Course Four Geography of the United States

An introductory view of the continent followed by a careful study of the United

54 *The First Thirteen Decades*

States by physiographic and industrial regions, and summarized by a review showing inter-relations of the different regions and the relation of the whole to the outside world.

Texts: Longman's *New School Atlas* required, Mills' *International Geography* recommended. (12 weeks.)

Course Five **Geography of Europe**

This course includes:

- (a.) A general view of the continent to determine its natural resources.
- (b.) A careful study of the physical and human geography of the more important countries.
- (c.) An examination of the most interesting phases of life in the minor countries, and
- (d.) A summary of the whole from point of view of industries.

Text: Mills' *International Geography* is recommended, and Longman's *New School Atlas* required. (12 weeks.)

Course Six **Advanced Physiography**

A study of the process which work upon the lands, the conditions of their activity, the forms which they produce, including their life-history.

Text: *Physiographic Processes and their Results*, Chamberlin and Salisbury. (12 weeks.)

Course Seven **Commercial Geography**

Point of view is "the world in its relation to man as a producer and trader." The United States will be made the center of the course and other countries will be chosen either because of their commercial relation with us, or to illustrate some peculiar economical conditions.

Text: Redway's *Commercial Geography*. (12 weeks.)

Students desiring credit for Course 1 should bring a record stating rate at which

work was done, name of text with portions covered in class specified, length of course in recitation hours, and grade. To those who cannot furnish satisfactory records, credit will be given upon examination. High school graduates receiving credit for Course 1 take Course 2 and Course 4, 5, 6, or 7; those not receiving credit for it take Course 1 before the others. Students following the four-year program take Courses 1 and 3 and any one of the other courses except Course 2.

APPENDIX D

MASTER'S DEGREE GRADUATES

Part A: With Thesis

<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Chairperson</u>
1945	I.K. Billings	THE LASALLE-PERU-OGLESBY INDUSTRIAL AREA AS A TYPE UNIT STUDY IN GEOGRAPHY	L.A. Holmes
1946	M.K. McCulloch	THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE POT- TERY INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS	H.O. Lathrop
1947	J.C. Buford	VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN THE CHICAGO AREA--A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY	L.A. Holmes
1947	H.A. Classen	THE URBAN GEOGRAPHY OF KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS, AND ITS SATELLITES	E.M. Gueffroy
1948	Z.R. Harvey	THE GEOGRAPHY OF PEACH AND APPLE PRODUCTION IN THE UNGLACIATED SECTION OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	L.A. Holmes
1949	H.G. Graham	A GEOGRAPHY-ENGLISH CURRICULUM GUIDE FOR THE SEVENTH GRADE IN BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS	E.M. Gueffroy

1949	E.M. Lohman	GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE RESORT INDUSTRY OF THE FOX CHAIN-O-LAKES AREA IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS	H.O. Lathrop
1949	V.V.King	THE GEOGRAPHY OF A CORN BELT FARM	H.O. Lathrop
1949	H.L. Zobel	OPAQUE VISUAL AIDS IN GEOGRAPHY: THEIR EFFEC-TIVENESS AND USE	E.M. Gueffroy
1950	T. Giacobassi	GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS	H.O. Lathrop
1950	C.C. Yahr	THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE ILLINOIS CORN BELT VILLAGE	H.O. Lathrop
1951	W.H. Odenthal	GRAIN SHIPMENTS ON THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY	C.W. Sorenson
1951	R.C. Wittrup	THE FUNCTIONAL PATTERNS OF OTTAWA, ILLINOIS AND ENVIRONS	C.W. Sorensen
1952	J.W. Gallager	THE ILLINOIS-KENTUCKY FLOURSPAR INDUSTRY	A.W. Watterson
1952	F.L. Leshar	THE GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE AGSTONE INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1952	J.D. Patzer	PEKIN, ILLINOIS: AN URBAN STUDY	E.M. Gueffroy

1953	S.L. Gilmore	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND UTILIZATION IN THE BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL (ILLINOIS) AREA	A.W. Watterson
1954	H.E. Limper	A COMPARISON OF THE URBAN PATTERNS OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AND PARIS, FRANCE	C.W. Sorensen
1954	E.F. Miller	A CORRELATION STUDY OF TEMPERATURES: BLOOMINGTON- NORMAL, ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1955	H.R. Campbell	GEOGRAPHY IN THE ELEMEN- TARY SCHOOL PROGRAM	C.W. Sorensen
1955	J.L. Frink	THE SAND AND GRAVEL IN- DUSTRY OF TAZEWELL COUNTY	E.M. Gueffroy
1955	E.J. Senninger	A GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF NEW PROVIDENCE, BAHAMAS	E.M. Gueffroy
1956	J.R. Chapin, Sr.	A GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF MILLINGTON, SHIRLEY, AND LILLY, ILLINOIS	C.W. Sorensen
1956	D.W. Griffin	AN ANALYSIS OF PRECIP- ITATION: BLOOMINGTON- NORMAL, ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1956	I.F. Smith	AN ANALYSIS OF TEMPERA- TURE: NORMAL, ILLINOIS 1896-1955	A.W. Watterson

1956	R.A. Truitt	CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLINOIS SOYBEAN PRODUCTION	A.W. Watterson
1956	R. Whamond	THE COMMERCIAL MINK FUR FARMING INDUSTRY OF ILLINOIS	C.W. Sorensen
1957	L.L. Hodgman	ROADSIDE UTILIZATION ALONG SELECTED BYPASS SITES U.S. ROUTE 66 IN ILLINOIS	W.E. McIntyre
1957	P.C. Holman	DELIMITING THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS	E.M. Gueffroy
1958	G.W. Gallion	THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF WHEAT DISTRIBUTION IN ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1958	R.C. Solodyna	URBAN MICRO-FIELD STUDIES BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1959	J.F. Goff	THE DISTRIBUTION OF CORN REFINING PLANTS IN ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1959	E.E. Lyon	PEACH PRODUCTION IN MARION COUNTY, ILLINOIS	J.E. Patterson
1960	L. Assiff	REGIONAL CHANGES IN OAT DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES 1850-1954	A.W. Watterson
1962	R.J. Armstrong	THE ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI (HENNEPIN) CANAL	A.W. Watterson

1962	D.R. Biagi	A STUDY OF THE STATUS OF GEOGRAPHY IN SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS	H.J. Hermanowicz A.W. Watterson
1962	A.C. Robertson	HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS	D.L. Wheeler
1962	J.F. Rooney	ANALYSIS OF SNOWFALL AND ITS EFFECTS ON HUMAN ACTIVITY IN BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter
1962	R.E. Shanafelt	THE COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE OF ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter
1962	G.A. Walrich	THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1963	D.D. Baumann	WINTER TEMPERATURE PROGRESSION IN ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter
1963	J.E. Bohnert	DELIMITING THE CBD THROUGH TIME	P.F. Mattingly
1963	C. Manahan	URBAN LAND USE: SPRING VALLEY, ILLINOIS	A.W. Watterson
1963	D. Manahan	THE MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS OF NORMAL, ILLINOIS	J.E. Patterson
1963	G.F. Williams	AN ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF MOTELS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter

1964	J. Dykema	FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN SMALL CENTRAL PLACES OF MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1950-1964	P.F. Mattingly
1964	J. Harmon	MICROCLIMATE AS A FACTOR IN STREAM VALLEY ASYMMETRY	T.K. Searight
1964	J. Knepler	STARK COUNTY HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE STUDY	S.B. Shuman
1964	L. Maniglia	STATUS OF GEOGRAPHY IN JUNIOR COLLEGES BELONGING TO THE NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION	E. Lichty
1965	R.J. Clendening	HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY, 1673-1763	D.L. Wheeler
1965	W.R. Noonan	THE ROLE OF SOYBEANS IN THE FARM ECONOMY OF MCLEAN COUNTY, 1925-1964	S.B. Shuman
1966	R.H. Alderman	THE BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY OF MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS 1815-1960	D.L. Wheeler
1966	S. Bagheri	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REFORM PROGRAM OF IRAN IN THE HAMADAN-KERMANS SHAH REGION	E. Schmidt

1966	W.N. Engstrom	THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING BASE LEVELS IN THE MONEY CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN	T.K. Searight
1966	J.R. Henderson	THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM	J.E. Trotter
1966	R.K. Middleton	CONSERVATION FARMS IN MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter
1966	L.C. Powell	THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN LIBYA: DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING	D.L. Wheeler
1966	P. Schulz	MIGRATORY LABOR IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	E.T. Schmidt
1967	K. Louie	CITIES OF CENTRAL ILLINOIS AND THEIR HINTERLANDS	P.F. Mattingly
1967	M.A. Petit	MOBILE HOME PARKS NEAR BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL: A LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS	J.E. Trotter
1967	P.E. Phillips	THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN, A BRIDGE LINE RAILROAD	J.E. Patterson
1967	R. Rounds	THE WHITE-TAILED DEER IN ILLINOIS	J.E. Trotter
1967	K.R. Runyon	LAND-USE OF DISSIMILAR SOILS IN TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS	S.B. Shuman

64 *The First Thirteen Decades*

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| 1967 | T.W. Small | PREFERRED ORIENTATION OF DRAINAGE OF THE BOURBEUSE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES | T.K. Searight |
| 1967 | C. Timme | RECREATIONAL BOATING ON THE UPPER ILLINOIS RIVER | J.E. Trotter |
| 1967 | A.C. Westensee | DURATION AND INTENSITY OF COOL SEASONS BASED ON ACCUMULATED DEGREE DAYS: BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, 1896-1966 | S.B. Shuman |
| 1968 | J. Carner | HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS 1673-1900 | D.L. Wheeler |
| 1968 | R.S. Giles | THE DETERMINATION OF MOUNTAIN GLACIAL STADES BY SOIL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE MADISON MOUNTAINS, MONTANA | J.D. Carl |
| 1969 | L.D. Kruckman | RURAL LANDSCAPE CHANGE IN MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS: A CULTURAL TRAIT ANALYSIS | E.J. Miller |
| 1969 | K.G. Pinzke | KARST FORM MEASUREMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS IN SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS | T.K. Searight |
| 1970 | D.E. Bevenour | SELECTED ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE SURROUNDING AMERICAN METROPOLITAN AREAS: THE PEORIA EXAMPLE | P.F. Mattingly |

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|--|----------------|
| 1970 | G.L. Burkle | ANALYSIS OF SUBURBAN
POPULATION STRUCTURES IN
RELATION TO ONE MEASURE OF
DEPENDENCY | P.F. Mattingly |
| 1970 | F.K. Lutgens | A GEOGRAPHICAL APPRAISAL
OF THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE
ENGLISH PRAIRIE SETTLEMENT | E.J. Miller |
| 1970 | R.W. Travis | POTENTIAL FOR A REGIONAL
PARK ON STRIP-MINED LAND
NEAR PEORIA | J.E. Trotter |
| 1971 | T. Chung | PROBLEMS OF INCREASING RICE
OUTPUT IN MALAYA | S.B. Shuman |
| 1971 | C.J. Howells | LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS OF
CEMETERIES IN MCLEAN
COUNTY, ILLINOIS | S.B. Shuman |
| 1971 | J.A. Schneiderman | THE IMPACT OF RURAL
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON
AGRICULTURE LAND USE AND
LABOR MOBILITY | J.E. Patterson |
| 1971 | R. Toothaker | A METHODOLOGICAL
APPROACH TO THE PREDICTION
OF CAMPER ATTENDANCE | J.E. Trotter |
| 1972 | D.L. Berglund | THE GEOGRAPHY OF MCLEAN
COUNTY, ILLINOIS: SELECTED
FIELD STUDIES | J.E. Patterson |
| 1972 | J. Collison | MIGRATION TO CLARK COUNTY,
NEVADA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP
TO TOURISM | W.C. Calef |

1972	L. Larson	AN ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL DRAINAGE PATTERNS IN NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN	T.K. Searight
1972	K.L. Morris	HINTERLANDS OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN ILLINOIS	P.F. Mattingly
1972	J. Obot	THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE NATIVE POPULATION OF JOS PLATEAU, NIGERIA	E.T. Schmidt
1972	S. Udoh	THE IMPACT OF AN EXPANDING POPULATION ON AGRICULTURAL LAND USE: THE EASTERN NIGERIA EXAMPLE	E.T.Schmidt
1973	B. Falk	CBD DYNAMICS: A CASE STUDY	P.F. Mattingly
1973	R. Gohrke	FIELD EXERCISES FOR HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY STUDENTS	J.E. Patterson
1973	C. Kessler	A PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE "ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER FOR CONSERVATION EDUCATION" AT EVERGREEN LAKE, MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS	W.C. Calef
1973	T. Shih	SOME BASIC PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMING SHIFTING CULTIVATION IN THE HUMID TROPICS	W.C. Calef
1973	I. Traugher	CHANGING PATTERNS OF AUTOMOBILE PARKING: DECATUR, ILLINOIS	P.F. Mattingly

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|---|----------------|
| 1975 | M. Nelson | TOPONYMS OF RURAL SCHOOLS
IN MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS:
A STUDY IN CULTURAL PROCESSES | E.J. Miller |
| 1975 | F. Simbo | SELECTED ASPECTS OF RETAIL
TRADE IN BLOOMINGTON-
NORMAL: 1949-1974 | P.F. Mattingly |
| 1976 | R. Black | GROWTH OF RADIO NETWORKS
IN THE UNITED STATES | J.E. Trotter |
| 1980 | A. Doolen | AIR CHARTER SERVICE IN
CENTRAL ILLINOIS: A
HINTERLAND ANALYSIS | W.C. Calef |
| 1981 | H. Gumbs | PROBLEMS OF INCREASING
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
ON ST. THOMAS, UNITED
STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS | W.C. Calef |
| 1981 | J. Paquet | THE SPATIAL DIFFUSION
OF MCDONALD'S RESTAURANTS
IN ILLINOIS | G.F. Aspbury |
| 1981 | R. Yong | MAP AND GRAPH READING
COMPETENCIES AMONG
SELECTED SIXTH-GRADE
STUDENTS, IN-SERVICE,
AND PRESERVICE TEACHERS | W.C. Calef |
| 1986 | E. Sullivan | THE SPECTRAL SEPARABILITY
OF USGS LEVEL II LAND USE/
LAND COVER CLASSES IN
PEORIA, ILLINOIS | G.F. Aspbury |

Part B: Without Thesis

- 1967 Kahler, Karl
- 1976 Dodson, Nancy
- Doman, Dave
- Gingrich, Leslie
- Meador, Dona
- 1978 Zwanzig, Glenn
- 1979 Morpew, Mary
- 1980 Bellas, Ralph
- Chamberlain (Hollingsworth), Amy
- 1982 Batterham (Curley), Sharon
- Buschbacher, Scott
- King, Charles
- 1983 Sonderman, Norman
- 1984 Baugh, William
- Ferrara, Ellen
- Hopkins, John
- Nunes, Marco

Ozawa, Katsuhiko

Saliba, Alcyone

Sharma, Khim

Spindler, Kurt

1985 Gargano, Thomas

Kober, Lawrence

McGrah, James

APPENDIX E

GEOGRAPHY GRADUATES KNOWN TO HAVE CHAIRED DEPARTMENTS AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL

<u>Graduate</u>	<u>Institution</u>
Agnes M. Allen	Arizona State College
Thomas F. Barton	Southern Illinois University
Dale Biagi	Long View Community College
Frederick K. Branom	Chicago Teachers College
Mendel E. Branom	Wisconsin State College
Joseph E. Buford	Bowling Green State University
Guy A. Buzzard	Illinois State University St. Teachers Col., Emporia, KS
Robert G. Buzzard	Illinois State University
Norman J. Carls	Eastern Illinois University Pittsburgh University Shippensburg State College
Harold Classen	University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse
John W. Cook	Illinois State University
Floyd F. Cunningham	Alabama State College Southern Illinois University

James Goff	Mankato State University
Bert Hudgins	Wayne State University
Harry O. Lathrop	Illinois State University Arizona State University University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Edward Lyon	Ball State University
Henry McCormick	Illinois State University
Harvey P. Milstead	East Carolina State College
Alfred C. Robertson	Southeast Missouri State University
John F. Rooney	Oklahoma State University
Richard Rounds	Brandon University, Canada
J. Riley Staats	University of Miami
Earl J. Senninger	C.S. Mott Community College
Arthur W. Watterson	Illinois State University
Robert Young	California St. University-Fullerton

Sources: Personal knowledge of faculty, various directories of the Association of American Geographers, and a memo from John Trotter in the files of Eric Johnson.

APPENDIX F

DEPARTMENTAL GRADUATES KNOWN TO HAVE EARNED A DOCTORAL DEGREE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Yr. grad. from ISU</u>	<u>Institution from which doctoral degree earned</u>	<u>Date doctoral degree earned</u>
<i>Part A: Geography Graduates</i>			
McCormick, Henry	1868	?	?
Branom, Fred K.	1912	Clark Univ.	1923
Buzzard, Robert G.	1914	Clark Univ.	1926
Lathrop, Harry O.	1914	Univ. of Wisconsin	1925
Case, Earl C.	1915	Univ. of Chicago	1925
Hudgins, Bert	1915	Clark Univ.	1930
Carlson, Carl F.	1922	Univ. of Chicago	1940
Milstead, Harley P.	1923	Clark Univ.	1933
Allen, Agnes M.	1924	Clark Univ.	1937
Cunningham, Floyd	1926	Clark Univ.	1930
Gueffroy, Edna M.	1926	Univ. of Washington	1950
Zeller, Rose	1926	Clark Univ.	1940
Glasgow, James	1928	Univ. of Chicago	1939
Branom, Mendel E.	?	Univ. of Chicago	1939
Primmer, George H.	?	Clark Univ.	1933
Staats, J. Riley	?	Univ. of Wisconsin	1933
Barton, Thomas F.	1930	Univ. of Nebraska	1935
O'Dell, Clarence	1930	Univ. of Chicago	1937
Carls, John	1932	Clark Univ.	1937
Watterson, Arthur W.	1937	Univ. of Chicago	1950
Barton, Bryan K.	1938	Univ. of Nebraska	1949
Pearson, Ross N.	1939	Univ. of Michigan	1954
McIntyre Wallace E.	1940	Clark Univ.	1951
Buford, Joseph	1947	UCLA	1962
Classen, Harold	1947	Univ. of Nebraska	1955
Zadrozny, Mitchell G.	1947	Univ. of Chicago	1956
Russel, H. Harrison	?	Clark Univ.	1956
Peterson, Raymond	1948	Univ. of Florida	1967

74 *The First Thirteen Decades*

Zobel, Herbert	1949	Univ. of Michigan	1964
Yahr, Charles	1950	Univ. of Illinois	1956
Gallagher, James	1952	Univ. of Illinois	1959
Leshner, Forrest L.	1952	Univ. of Iowa	1967
Griffin, Donald	1956	Clark Univ.	1963
Holman, Paul	1957	Michigan State Univ.	1965
McCaleb, Kenneth	1957	Michigan State Univ.	1974
Goff, James	1959	Univ. of Illinois	1970
Kaylor, Richard	1959	Brigham Young Univ.	1983
Lyon, Edward	1959	Ohio State Univ.	1972
Assiff, Lee	1960	Univ. of Chicago	1967
Blair, Douglas	1961	Illinois State Univ.	1980
Robertson, Al	1962	Oklahoma State Univ.	1978
Rooney, John	1962	Clark Univ.	1966
Shannafelt, Raymond	1962	Louisiana State Univ.	1977
Baumann, Duane	1963	Clark Univ.	1967
Bohnert, John	1963	Southern Illinois Univ.	1971
Pearson, Rodger	1963	Univ. of Illinois	1970
Gatewood, Thomas	1964	Indiana Univ.	1970
Harmon, Jay	1964	Univ. of Illinois	1968
Wheeler (Dykema), Jean	1964	UCLA	1971
Alderman, Ralph	1966	Michigan State Univ.	1973
Engstrom, Wayne	1966	Univ. of Wisconsin	1972
Henderson, John	1966	Michigan State Univ.	1972
Powell, Lanny	1966	Univ. of Illinois	1970
Schultz, Peter	1966	Univ. of Illinois	1970
Louie, Kui-On	1967	Univ. of Michigan	?
Phillips, Paul E.	1967	Univ. of Kansas	1978
Rounds, Richard	1967	Univ. of Colorado	1973
Small, Thomas	1967	Univ. of Wisconsin	1973
Young, Robert	1967	Univ. of Wisconsin	1975
Travis, Richard	1970	Univ. of Illinois	1973
Yong, Richard	1981	Illinois State Univ.	1987
Saliba, Alcyone	1984	Illinois State Univ.	1990

Part B: *Geology Graduates*

Ripley, Edward	1971	Penn State Univ.	1976
Paxton, Stan	1974	Penn State Univ.	1983
Esling, Steve	1975	Univ. of Iowa	?
Ijirghio, Bruce	1975	Arizona State Univ.	?
Chinweze, Kenneth	1976	Louisiana State Univ.	?
Mazzone, Peter	1981	Univ. of Massachusetts	1988

Sources: Alumni Services, Illinois State University; various membership directories of the Association of American Geographers; personal knowledge of faculty; memo from John Trotter in the files of Eric Johnson; and one version of the proposal for a Ph.D. in geography.

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INDEX

- Allen, Agnes, 37, 42
Anderson, Paul, 12
Aspbury, George, 12
Association of American Geographers,
(AAG), 10, 12, 30, 41, 45
Averett, Mary Judson, 7, 18
- Barton, Bryan, 11, 27
Barton, Thomas F., 43, 44
Bauman, Duane, 44
Bettis, Norman, 11
Billings, I. K., 33
Blackburn, Eunice, 12, 24
Bohnert, John, 43
Branom, Fred, 43
Buzzard, Guy A., 9, 20
Buzzard, Robert G., 9, 10, 20-22, 24, 32, 36,
42, 43, 44
- Calef, Wesley C., 9, 10, 12
Carl, James, 37
Case, Earl, 43
Cook Hall, 9, 15
Cook, John W., 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 42, 43, 44
Cooper, Clyde E., 9, 10, 20
Coppess, Lyla, 44
Corbett, Robert, 9, 12, 37
Cunningham, Floyd, 44, 45
Curricula (see Departmental curricula)
- Departmental curricula:
field experiences, 20-22, 35-37;
geography undergraduate course
structure in 1859-1860, 31, in 1905-1906,
31-21, in 1925-1926, 32, in 1945-1946,
32-33, in 1964-1965, 33, current, 34-35;
geography master's degree, 33-34, 35;
geology undergraduate major, 34, 37-40;
geology master's degree, 34, 40
- Departmental faculty (see faculty)
- Departmental graduates:
as researchers, 43-44; as teachers, 42-43;
as administrators, 42-43; employment, 45;
number of, 42; service activities of, 44-45;
with earned doctorates, 43
- Departmental reputation, 41-42
- employment of graduates
(see Departmental graduates)
- Esling, Steve, 45
establishment of the Department, 1-2
- Everett, John, 9
- faculty: administrators, 8-9; doctoral
status, 7-8; geologists, 3, 7; number
of, 3; research, 11-12; service, 10-11;
students awards named for, 12; women, 7
field trips (see Departmental curricula)
- Forbes, Stephen A., 3, 7, 9, 10, 11
- Gamma Theta Upsilon (GTU), 20
Gardula, Robert, 11
Geography Trippers Club, 36
Geological Society of America, 12, 14
geologists (see faculty)
- Glasgow, James, 42
Goff, J. F., 44
Goucher, Janet, 44
Griffin, Donald W., 44
Gueffroy, Edna, 7
- Harmon, Jay, 44
Hart, Richard, 37
Hewett, Edwin C., 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13-14, 18,
31, 41
Hewett, Hall, 9
Hodgman, Leonard, 45
Holmes, Leslie A., 7, 9, 12, 24
- Illinois Geographical Society, 11, 44, 45
- Kirchner, James, 11, 12
- Laidig, Kermit, 11
Lathrop, Harry O., 10, 12, 22-24, 42, 43, 44
Lutgens, Fred, 44, 45
- Marten, Robert, 1, 44
Mattingly, Paul F., 12
Mazzone, Peter, 44, 45
McCormick Hall, 9, 18
McCormick, Henry, 3, 8, 9, 12, 15-18, 42,
43, 44
McCulloch, M. K., 33
McIntyre, Wallace, 7
Miller, E. Joan, 7, 12
Morphew, Charles, 43, 44
Morris, Joan, 44
- Naim, Shamim, 7
National Association of Geology Teachers,
11

National Council for Geographic Education
(NCGE), 10-11, 12, 22, 24, 44, 45
National Geographic Society, 11, 14
Nelson, Robert, 11

O'Dell, Clarence, 45

Patterson, James E., 11

Powell, John Wesley, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
14-15, 41

Presidents, Illinois State University:
Bone, 27; Cook, 8-9, 15, 18; Edwards, 14;
Fairchild, 9, 22, 24, 33, 41; Felmley, 1, 15,
18, 20, 32, 36; Hewett, 8; Hovey, 13

Riddle, Robert, 44

Ridgley, Douglas A., 7, 10, 11-12, 18-20,
24, 32, 41, 43

Robertson, Al, 45

Rooney, John, 43

Rucker, Robert, 9

Runyon, Keith, 45

Schmidt, Elsa, 7, 12

Searight, Thomas, 7, 12, 37

Shuman, Stanley, 9

Small, Thomas, 44

Sorensen, Clarence W., 9, 11, 12, 27-29

Stark, Mabel, 10-11, 44

State Natural History Society, 9-10
students (see Departmental graduates)

Sublett, Michael D., 11, 12

Sutherland, William, 43

Swan, Lizzie P., 7

Thomas, Jill Freund, 7, 11

United States Geological Survey, 9, 13, 14

Walters, William, 11, 12

Watterson, Arthur W., 9, 11, 12, 24-27, 36,
42

Watterson Towers, 9

Wheeler, David L., 9

Wilber, Charles T., 3, 10

Wilkens, Eva, 7

Woida, Kathleen, 44

Young, Robert, 45

Zobel, Herbert, 44, 45