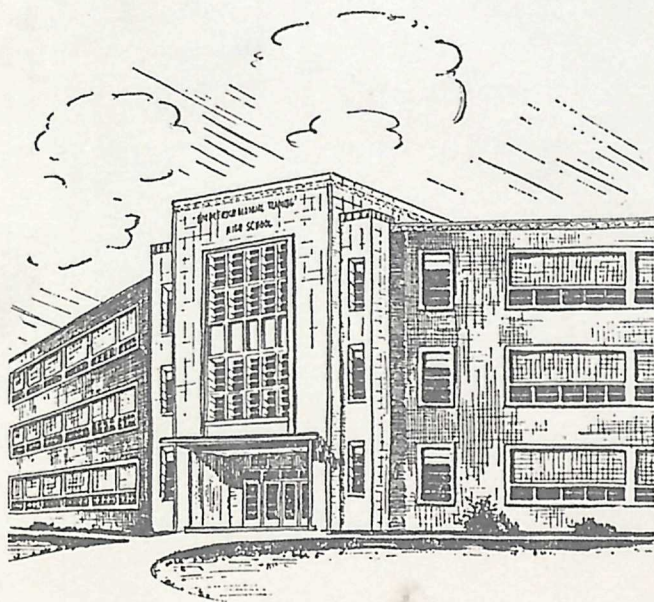




Emmerich Manual
High School

A HISTORY

1895 — 1969



EMMERICH MANUAL HIGH SCHOOL

1895-1969



by

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Preface

The preparation of the history of Emmerich Manual High School has been a rewarding and interesting experience. I have obtained most of the information from research into old documents, school records, and school publications, dating from the very beginning in 1895. I have been grateful, too, for the interest and, particularly, for the reminiscences of the faculty and staff members.

Perhaps this history often dwells longer upon the early days. But these were the days of enthusiasm and affection for school and its activities, days which evoke sentiment and nostalgia; these were the formative years, those which made Emmerich Manual High School the school it is today; and these, too, were the times when important facts were less concisely and completely documented.

A most gratifying experience during my search for historical information has been the recognition of Manual's achievements over the years: the wide activity and accomplishments of the various organizations of the school, the success of its students in many fields, and the importance of its many traditions and the high regard in which they are held. Especially rewarding has been the realization of the great loyalty, the deep warmth and affection of the Manual alumni and long-time teachers for their school. Certainly these attitudes and accomplishments attest the significance of a school, of Manual, in the lives of its students.

As Emmerich Manual High School begins its seventy-fifth year of educating the youth of Indianapolis, it can truly be proud of its achievements and its heritage.

The Beginning

Emmerich Manual High School, believing it must be concerned with the development of well-rounded persons, has ever built its educational pursuits, both in the classroom and in extra-curricular endeavors, under the school's motto — Education of Mind, Hand, and Heart. This is the precept on which the school was founded in 1895, and it has stood the test of time: any new concepts integrate as they occur.

We believe that training the **Mind** for human understanding and independent thinking will enable the pupil to inquire into truth and to perceive beauty. It will open to him new avenues of learning and appreciation which will enable him to continue his education all his life.

We believe that developing the **Hand** in the skills requisite to honest competent work will help him attain economic independence. The character of the individual is enriched through the satisfaction of having created something worthwhile: this will teach him a sincere appreciation of the dignity of labor.

We believe that exposing the **Heart** to wholesome attitudes, high ideals, and respect and reverence for those enduring social, cultural, and spiritual values which make life meaningful will prepare the pupil to fit into our society and to appreciate our American way of life.

In the era of rapid change, Emmerich Manual High School endeavors to provide an environment which will enable each pupil to acquire, through experience, not only knowledge and skills, but also the attitudes, the ideals, and the appreciations necessary for intelligent participation in our democratic society.

Such a philosophy, encompassing the training of the mind, the hand, and the heart, has guided Emmerich Manual High School throughout its years of growth and development. However, in 1895, when the Industrial Training School opened in Indianapolis, this philosophy was indeed novel and unusual. The interest in manual training education combined with the traditional academic study, new and progressive in the late nineteenth century, has provided an interesting and picturesque background for Emmerich Manual High School.

During the late nineteenth century in Indianapolis there were interested school people who felt that any new school should provide opportunity for training in such fields as mechanics, drafting, and the domestic arts. Up to this time few boys had entered high school, and it was believed that courses in the manual skills might hold a boy's interest until he was graduated, particularly if such study were combined with the traditional academic course of study. Thus arose the theory which has always guided Emmerich Manual High School: discipline of the Mind and the Hand will produce better balanced men. So different was this new idea for a school that a special act of the state legislature was necessary to authorize its establishment.

Because of such interest, a resolution was adopted which petitioned the Indiana General Assembly to permit the school board to levy a tax for the construction of a new industrial school in Indianapolis. (In the meantime, as this interest grew, the high enrollment in the Indianapolis High School by 1891 had created an immediate need for a new school. To meet this need temporarily, High School No. 2 was begun with the establishment of high school work at School No. 8 on Virginia Avenue.)

A background of interest and activity on the part of varied individuals and groups led to the adoption of such a resolution. By 1883 an interest in trade schools had reached Indianapolis. Near the site where later the Industrial Training School was built, a group of citizens, German in part, were the founders of the Mechanics' Institute, which offered mechanical drawing and crafts training. However, when increased enrollment in the small school made such a private enterprise almost impossible, Otto Stechhan, mechanic and progressive citizen active in the organization of the Mechanics'

Institute, urged the establishment of a free trade school and offered his support. However, most citizens would not consider seriously the "impractical venture" suggested by Mr. Stechhan. Since there were no schools in this country comparable to the European trade schools, Mr. Stechhan made a trip to Europe in 1888 to study the traditional trade schools there. In 1889, on his return from a year's study, Mr. Stechhan outlined his plan for Indianapolis to a group of manufacturers who ridiculed his ideas. Because he could create no public interest, in a subsequent meeting he outlined his project to a more sympathetic audience, the Central Labor Union. He explained that, in his opinion, free trade schools would bring recognition to the mechanic, the artisan, the laborer; and he criticized the factory system for giving the apprentice no opportunity for a comprehensive view of his whole work. At this meeting Stechhan met enthusiasm from the delegates of the Union.

School Board President John P. Frenzel also approved the petition and cooperated in this endeavor, and much of the credit for the ultimate establishment of the school has been attributed to Mr. Frenzel, who was long an advocate of manual training.

Previously, in 1888, because he had repeatedly advocated the establishment of a school which would devote some time to manual training, Mr. Frenzel, a member of the Board of School Commissioners, had been named chairman of a committee to formulate plans for the establishment of such a school. The duty of the committee was "to examine the expediency of organizing two classes in manual training." A thousand dollars a year for expenses was allocated by the board to the committee. Then, on June 14, 1888, the board went on record as favoring the proposed step in manual training education and voted to establish two such classes in the Indianapolis High School. Forty students enrolled in these first classes, and enthusiasm for the undertaking grew. As a result, there developed an interest in the establishment of a separate school in which the technical education would be a major factor.

Thus, with the enthusiastic support of the labor group and with the cooperation and interest of the Board of School Commissioners, a bill to enable the Board of School Commissioners to levy a tax for the construction of an industrial school in Indianapolis (House Bill 611) was finally introduced in the Indiana House of

Representatives on February 19, 1891. With the support of the Marion County legislators the bill passed the House easily; however, it did not reach the Senate floor until the closing days of the General Assembly. On the next to last day of the legislature, Senator Thompson of Marion County was persuaded to sponsor the bill. Because his name would not be reached in sufficient time to present the bill, Senator Fulk of Monroe and Brown counties at the last minute presented the bill to the Senate. This bill permitting the collection of five cents on every hundred dollars of taxable property in Indianapolis for the establishment of an industrial training school was passed, with one dissenting vote, on March 7, 1891.

Planning for such a manual training school began immediately. A report made by A. R. Baker, John P. Frenzel, E. L. Williams, and L. H. Jones to the board on May 6, 1892, recommended a school with "the best facilities for study, drill, and practice in the sciences and mechanic arts so complete that its graduates shall be thoroughly fitted for the intelligent pursuit of those important industries on which the modern industrial, commercial, and social world is in so peculiar a way dependent." The committee also recommended that this program should be accompanied by a good general education and "that in no case should it descend to the mere practical details of some handicraft making its possessor able to practice these details without intelligent comprehension of the principles on which such a practice is founded." Mr. Frenzel and his committee further recommended "a manual training high school building to be situated within two squares of Washington Street and between Alabama and Illinois Streets and embodying a technical high school course of four years." In addition, the Board of School Commissioners took action on July 1, 1892, with a resolution which promoted a search for an educator competent to head such a school.

Although several sites were considered, the south side was favored because there was no high school already in that area. Finally, in 1894 school authorities purchased for \$40,000 a tract of land with a frontage of 420 feet on Meridian Street, 183 feet on Merrill Street, and 331 feet on Madison Avenue, forming a triangle.

John P. Frenzel, recognizing the unique architectural problem inherent in the new kind of high school, persuaded the school

board to have a nation-wide competition for the selection of an architect. Wilson Brothers and Company of Philadelphia submitted the prize plan. It was a highly articulated plan consisting of three distinct units representing respectively the science, the literary, and the manual training departments. The three units were defined on the outside by two sturdy towers which scrupulously marked the end of one department and the beginning of the next. Adolph Scherrer, Indianapolis architect, was appointed superintendent of construction, and construction began in 1894. Early in 1895 construction was completed; the total cost for the new building was \$230,359.06.

On September 20, 1894, Charles E. Emmerich, a teacher of German in the Indianapolis High School and later principal of High School No. 2, was named principal of the new school. Mr. Emmerich, a native of Coblenz, Germany, came to the United States in 1865 or 1866 when he was twenty-one. Immediately upon his arrival he enlisted in the army as a private soldier; he was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he stayed until his term of enlistment was finished, a matter of several years. After his discharge from the army, he taught in a Kansas district school; from there he went to Madison, Indiana. While he was teaching in Madison, he wrote a paper advocating compulsory education. This paper attracted the attention of Abraham C. Shortridge, then superintendent of the Indianapolis Public Schools, who invited Mr. Emmerich to join the faculty of the Indianapolis High School as teacher of Greek, Latin, and German. Next Mr. Emmerich served as principal of High School No. 2 until his appointment as principal of the new Industrial Training School, a position which he held until his resignation in 1910. He died the year following his resignation.

On April 4, 1916, the name of Manual Training High School was officially changed to the Charles E. Emmerich Manual Training High School to honor the first principal for his many contributions to the growth of this new high school.

Mr. Emmereich provided valuable leadership in planning the program for the new school, and he devoted many years to developing the comprehensive program of this new and forward-

looking method of education. Among his many other contributions to the Manual Training High School were the beginning of an athletic program, the organizing of the first orchestra, the instituting of Visitors' Day at the end of each semester, the planning of the first anniversary celebration, and the inaugurating of the advanced report card, a system by which the students were graded every six weeks. It was he also who first declared the purpose of this manual training: "discipline of the Mind and the Hand."

An early Manual Training High School publication, *The Mirror*, of May, 1908, carried the following tribute to Mr. Emmerich: "With the close of the present school term Mr. Emmerich will have completed forty years of active work as a teacher. For thirty-five years he has been in Indianapolis . . . Under his skillful and masterly administration it (Manual Training High School) has grown from 526 pupils enrolled in February, 1895, to 1916 enrolled last year. By virtue of his strong guiding hand it has ascended from an obscure position among high schools to the first rank and has become an institution, the work of which is a standard for others, and its methods of instruction are widely copied.

"Mr. Emmerich's success in building up the school is due in no small measure to his great popularity among teachers and students. The Alumni affectionately refer to him as the 'Grand Old Man' of their Alma Mater, and, while the undergraduates stand a little in awe of him, they always feel that his criticisms are tempered with kindness and are based on a sincere interest in their welfare. We feel, therefore, that all will join with us in wishing that Mr. Emmerich may long be able to continue the work which he has thus far so effectively prosecuted."

Named the Industrial Training School — a name to be changed in 1899 to Manual Training High School because a misconception, stemming from the name, about the purpose of the school had brought many inquiries regarding its work as a reformatory — this first high school in the country to be a free industrial school was opened on February 18, 1895. During that first year 526 students, 278 boys and 248 girls, were enrolled; and twenty-two teachers composed the faculty. And by the fall of 1895, 700 students were enrolled in the new Industrial Training School.

On the opening day Principal Charles E. Emmerich headed a parade of less than a hundred students who left old High School

No. 2 to enter the new Industrial Training School. Included in the parade was Mr. Emmerich's staff of teachers: Violet Demree, English and history; Beatrice Foy, English and mathematics; Kate A. Thompson, English and civics; Anna Griffith, English; Theodore Smith, physics and chemistry; and Paul H. Grumann, Latin and German. Thirteen other teachers joined the staff of the new school: F. L. Emory, technical director; William H. Bass, wood-working; James Yule, iron and steel forging; Arthur Bean, mechanical drawing; Mary Comstock, cooking and sewing; W. J. Thisselle, bookkeeping; Anna Taylor, stenography; R. A. Trees, science; Frank H. Noyes, art; Helene G. Sturm, German; Frank L. Jones, English; Kate Wentz, mathematics; and Elmer Bryan, mathematics.

At the first teachers' meeting held in the new school Mr. Emmerich challenged his faculty thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, we have a building but no school." And from the very beginning the Manual Training High School attempted to build a strong school with its balanced educational program combining the advantages of a traditional high school and a progressive new manual training school. Courses offered the first year were English, history, civil government, Latin, German, arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, bookkeeping and penmanship, stenography, geology, botany, chemistry, physics, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, woodworking, iron and steel forging, sewing, and cooking.

The first auditorium program in the new school was held to celebrate Washington's birthday on February 22, 1895. Mr. Emmerich spoke to the students of the school concerning patriotism and good citizenship.

On May 31, 1895, dedication ceremonies for the new school were held. Speakers at this occasion were D. K. Goss, superintendent of schools, John P. Frenzel, Dr. L. C. Mendenhall, and Otto Stechhan. Following the dedicatory events in the assembly room, the new school was opened for inspection all day for students; and on Monday, June 3, the school was opened for visitation by parents and friends. This Visitors' Day was observed annually thereafter for many years.

Commencement exercises for the first graduating class of nineteen members were held in the school auditorium on June 10, 1895. A number of essays were read, and a program of music was presented as a part of this first commencement.

The Building

Indeed the early years of Manual Training High School were formative. Additions were made to the building; enrollment grew rapidly; the faculty increased in number; the curriculum developed with growing needs, Traditions, many still observed, were established in these early days. Organizations and publications had their beginnings. An athletic program was introduced. And in each of these areas the school has continued to build and develop throughout the years.

In the spring of 1903 an addition of three stories on the south-east end of the building was begun. This area included twelve class and session rooms and a gymnasium, at the time larger than any other in the city, which included a basketball court and a running track of about twenty-five laps to the mile placed above the main gymnasium floor. Also at the same time an addition on the north of the building increased the size of the shop area by placing a third floor above the old woodworking department and by extending the building to the north. There was also installed a large Corless steam engine which drove a one hundred kilowatt direct current generator to furnish power for running individual motors in the shop rooms and for lighting the entire building. Improvements and renovations in the old building were made at this time. The total cost of remodeling, building, and furnishing new rooms with machinery was about \$100,000.

In 1920 a cornerstone laying for an addition to be called the South Building was held. This addition, described in the September 24, 1920, *Booster*, included an auditorium on the first and second floor with a seating capacity of 2000, an entrance directly from Merrill Street, and a stage and orchestra pit surrounded by footlights. This new area also offered improved facilities for a cafeteria, which was provided with the best of equipment and with individual tables for six or eight. An elevator, or dumb waiter, for supplies was also added at this time. A larger gymnasium was also included in this addition. During construction the new addition collapsed, and completion of the building was delayed. A February,

1922, Booster recorded that the tentative date for opening was March 4, 1922; Memorial Day services were held in the new auditorium on May 29, 1922.

Another building program was begun June 14, 1924, which included the modernizing of rooms and facilities of the original building, the addition of new classrooms along Madison Avenue, the providing of locker rooms, and the building of a new heating plant. These additions and improvements brought the capacity of the building to 2500.

Gradually in the ensuing years lack of suitable space for new activities and lack of facilities comparable to those in other high schools in the city created a need for a more adequate and modern building. However, it was not until around 1940 that the first spark for the building of a new school was provided by Homer B. Knight, then principal of School 34. Mr. Knight had grown concerned about the small number of students in his building who showed a preference for Manual. He felt that this lack of interest indicated no criticism of the faculty or curriculum, but rather pointed out the lack of appeal of the school site and the surrounding area, which had become almost completely commercialized. Therefore Mr. Knight met with Harry B. Dynes, chairman of the Public Schools Committee of the Indianapolis Federation of Community Civic Clubs, the first of many meetings in the long, slow process of building a new school. Mr. Dynes brought the situation to the attention of the South Side Civic League on April 4, 1941. This group adopted a resolution proposing a new building and requesting the school board to take appropriate action. Aid was also sought from PTA organizations; on May 23, 1941, representatives from various southside PTA groups met at School 34, also offering a resolution favoring a new school and recommending the use of the old one as a vocational training school. Petitions for a new school were immediately circulated throughout the southside; within a week 7002 names were obtained. Meantime the Indianapolis Federation of Community Civic Clubs gave approval to the new high school project. On May 29, 1941, the petitions were presented to the board by Mrs. W. C. Milhouse, who at the first meeting had been elected president of the representatives of the PTA groups; by Mr. Dynes; by representatives of

PTA's from nine southside schools; and by others. Board President Evans Woollen, Jr., gave the group assurance that the proposal would receive serious consideration.

There followed a series of meetings to acquaint the Southside with the action. On September 17, 1941, a meeting of Manual's alumni and faculty at the Southside Community Center urged that such a new school would keep the name and traditions of the old school. A meeting of all interested persons on November 22, 1941, heard speakers emphasizing the need for the new school and expressing the opinion that a new school should be located near Garfield Park. Still another meeting on January 22, 1942, brought support from student groups, the principal, and the Roines and Masoma alumni.

However, because of the war a decision was made shortly not to press action, but to ask the board to give the project priority when normal conditions resumed.

In 1943 Lee Emmelman, an alumnus, met with Mr. Dynes and Roscoe Conkle, president of the school board, whose interest enabled the committee to meet with the school board and restate the objective. Support and interest from the board was shown at this time. On October 19, 1943, a board resolution asked that a new Emmerich Manual Training High School be given special consideration. The board further asked that Mr. Dynes and Edwin Boswell, president of the Manual Alumni Association, survey possible sites.

Following this action five sites were suggested. In January, 1944, Mayor Robert H. Tyndall's post-war planning committee recommended the new Manual as a project. In the fall of 1944 Mr. Conkle named a site selection committee. A recommendation for the site was accepted on December 27, 1944: the area south of Pleasant Run Boulevard at Madison Avenue. Approval for this site was received from many civic and PTA groups. On February 20, 1945, the board authorized \$200,000 in bonds for purchase of the twenty-one acre site.

A long series of conferences with Manual alumni about plans followed. Finally on April 28, 1945, it was announced that "in the spirit of cooperation the Park Board and the School Board planned

to pool their facilities at the New School. The Park Board will landscape the south bank of Pleasant Run and provide a bridge over it. The swimming pool, baseball field, gridirons, greenhouse and sunken garden will be available to the students; in return the school gym and auditorium will be available to the public for community meetings and recreation."

No further action was taken for some time. Consequently on February 26, 1946, Judge Louis Weiland, representing the alumni, appeared before the board requesting clarification of plans. Again many months passed with no action. On April 18, 1948, interested civic groups appeared before the board to ask when definite action would be taken. Because costs and bids had been so high, in the middle of the summer of 1948, the board ordered a downward revision in the plans for the building to keep the cost within \$3,000,000. By September, 1949, the revised plans, including a three-story classroom building, gymnasium, cafeteria, and auditorium built around a court, were nearing completion; and three months later the board approved \$3,000,000 in bonds for the new school.

Revised plans were completed by D. A. Bohlson and Son, architects, with the promise that work would begin in August, 1950. However, because of the high building costs, plans were again revised; but the problem dragged into the following year. However, by April 15 the revised plans were approved; and the contracts for building were awarded on July 5, 1951, to the Hagerman Construction Company as general contractors. Because of increasing costs the building of the auditorium unit was temporarily delayed.

Construction on the academic and athletic units began in August; on August 2, 1951, groundbreaking for the new high school was held. Shortly thereafter a delegation of patrons to the board urged the inclusion of the auditorium in the building program; and the following spring the board announced plans for the building of a \$600,000 auditorium. Less than two months later contracts for its construction were awarded to Thomas A. Berling and Sons as general contractors. On August 21, 1952, the cornerstone laying for the new school took place.

At the time of the dedication the new building was thus described: "Stretched in a wide V just south of the Pleasant Run Boulevard at Madison Avenue, the new Emmerich Manual Training

High School is the most extensive single school building project the city of Indianapolis has ever undertaken."

Also described as the approximate form of a horseshoe, the building was constructed with four adjoining units, the auditorium and gymnasium at opposite ends, with the scholastic units between; a separate building, however, housed the gymnasium and power plant. In the scholastic unit, Building A housed the industrial arts shops, the bookstore, and the cafeteria; Building B, classrooms and the science, home economics, art, and business education laboratories; Building C held the administrative offices, academic classrooms, health center, radio-speech area, and publications. The auditorium building also included the library, the music department, and the ROTC area.

Of moderate modern design, the building had an exterior faced with reddish-tone brick and trimmed with Bedford stone. Windows were of aluminum sash topped by a range of glass blocks.

At the foot of the main entrance stairway a striking mosaic design, originally created by Oran Davis, Manual alumni and then head of the art department, was reproduced in terrazzo in more than twenty different color variations. The stairway itself rose just inside a marble-walled entrance foyer.

Partitions between many rooms were removable to allow for changing room sizes. Fluorescent lighting was used throughout the building. The building was heated by low-pressure steam heat from oil-fired steel boilers; the rooms were mechanically ventilated by tempered air forced into them. Other features were the wide halls; the clocks; the acoustically treated ceilings and cinder block above the wall tiling to deaden noise; well-lighted classrooms; green chalkboards; the developmental reading laboratory; the professionally-equipped radio studio; modern classroom furnishings and equipment; the publications laboratory; lavatories in all typing rooms; individual science laboratory stations with gas and electrical outlets; animal cages; a fifty-gallon aquarium; a greenhouse; a teachers' center; a library; and a large alumni room and trophy room.

In the industrial arts department there were drafting rooms and auto, printing, machine, metal, electrical, and woodworking shops. In the home economics department were food laboratories

with deep freeze, garbage disposal, an automatic laundry center, and living room and dining room furniture in the home management center.

Among the equipment provided for the art department were especially designed benches and cabinets, kiln, jigsaw, and potter's wheel. In the music area were special high ceilings, sound proofing, and two-level construction in the band practice room. The new library contained about 9000 volumes, nearly 1000 of them new, and nearly 100 periodicals.

There were a cafeteria for 600-625 students with a well-equipped kitchen; a health center; and a bookstore. The gymnasium, with a 2500 seating capacity, had pullout bleachers; and electrically-controlled door to bisect the building and provide separate areas for boys' and girls' physical education classes and for small audiences; and six entrances.

Located beneath the auditorium, the ROTC unit had a weapon room equipped with 192 M1's and fifteen .22 caliber rifles; classrooms; and headquarters.

The new auditorium held 1200 seats. Its stage had a four-foot proscenium arch; a massive light-control panel; eight curtains of gray, maroon, and copper; and, below, an orchestra pit. The walls of the auditorium foyer were covered with more than a dozen oil paintings, many the work of artist alumni who had gained fame.

A conference room adjoining the principal's office also contained a control panel for the PA system, two radios, and a three-speed record player.

When the new Emmerich Manual Training High School opened in the fall of 1953, it had seventy-five newly-equipped classrooms, eighty-seven teachers, 1734 students, and 175 different subject offerings. Its total cost was nearly \$4,500,000; and its student capacity, 2200. Principal was C. Edgar Stahl, and vice-principals were Noble H. Poole and Leslie B. Maxwell. General superintendent of the Indianapolis Public Schools was Dr. Herman L. Shibley.

Dedication of the new building took place on Friday, May 21, 1954, at eight o'clock p.m. in the auditorium. Principal C. Edgar Stahl presided over the ceremony which included posting of colors by the ROTC color guard and music by the band and the choir. It also included presentation of the building by A. C. Bohlen of

the architectural firm and acceptance by Joseph Guidone, president of the Board of School Commissioners, and Dr. Herman L. Shibler for the school; by the Rev. James Weber, president of the 1953-54 PTA, for the community and patrons; by W. Finley Wright, dean of boys, for the school staff; and by Donald Durrett, president of the Student Affairs Board, for the students. The dedicatory address was given by Dr. Herman B Wells, president of Indiana University. More than eighty special guests were on the stage for the ceremony. Among the special guests were members of Mr. Emmerich's family, former principals, members and former members of the school board, representatives of community groups, principals of other high schools, grade principals, retired teachers, vice-principals, supervisors, consultants, the IEA president, newspapermen, PTA officers, and representatives of Manual organizations. The building was open for visitation after the ceremony.

In February, 1962, a major \$400,000 addition to the new building was approved; and by September, 1963, a third story in Building B was ready for use, providing eleven new rooms for the business education department. At the same time two-room addition for the industrial arts building provided a new print shop and an addition to the auto shop. New equipment for the print shop included an imposing table, a developing sink and off-set plates, two small band printing presses, a light table for tracings, a galley cabinet, an off-set camera, and a plate burner. In the auto shop were added a shop-type vacuum cleaner, an air metal working kit, a wheel balancer, a wheel aligner, and an installed hydraulic lift.

Further changes at this time converted four rooms on the first floor in Building B into additional science laboratories and provided a home nursing laboratory and drafting rooms on the second floor.

By October, 1963, the new library addition was completed, and all books and equipment were ready for use by December, 1963. This addition included, beneath the library, an orchestra room for the music department.

On January 11, 1966, by resolution of the Board of School Commissioners the name of the school was officially changed to Emmerich Manual High School.

The Enrollment

Changes in the enrollment at Emmerich Manual High School reflect the changes in the school and in the school community and the problems of building and curriculum which the school has faced.

From an opening enrollment of 526 in February, 1895, the school grew to 645 students in September, 1895, and to 1183 in September of 1900. In 1909 the fall enrollment was 2244, and in 1913 the enrollment reached its largest figure yet, 2694. By 1920 the number had fallen to 1685 but soon increased again, to 2514 in 1924. In 1930 the figure was 1769; in 1937, 2225; in 1943, 1689; and in 1948, 1420. The enrollment has, with only slight variation, continued to increase since that time. In 1951 there were 1605 students; in 1959, 2092; in 1963, 2643; and in 1966, 2589. For the school year 1968-69 the enrollment was in September 2311 and in January 2147.

The largest class to graduate from Manual was the class of June, 1967, with 492 graduates.

The Staff and the Administration

Thirty-eight teachers comprised the faculty of the Manual Training High School by September, 1900; by 1910 the staff had grown to seventy-two and by 1920 to seventy-eight. Growth was more rapid during the next ten years, and by 1930 there were ninety-six teachers on the faculty. In 1940 the staff numbered ninety-two. During the next ten years the size of the school decreased somewhat because of new schools and redistricting so that in 1950 there were only seventy-three teachers on the staff. However growth was again rapid, and by 1960, 104 teachers made up the staff. Currently, in 1968-69, there are 124 faculty members on the staff of Emmerich Manual High School.

When Charles E. Emmerich retired in 1910, Milo H. Stuart was appointed principal of Manual Training High School. Mr. Stuart had first come to Manual as a mathematics and science teacher in 1900, a position which he held for seven years. He left Manual to become principal at St. Paul, Minnesota; but in September, 1909, he returned to Manual as assistant to Mr. Emmerich. In 1916, when Arsenal Technical High School was opened to alleviate the crowded conditions at Manual Training High School, Mr. Stuart became the principal at the new school.

E. H. Kemper McComb was appointed principal in 1916 and served at Manual until his retirement in 1948. Mr. McComb received both his A. B. and his M. A. from Hanover College; and then he taught for five years, from 1895 to 1900, in Bucyrus, Ohio. He came to Manual in 1900 as a teacher of English and algebra. In 1905 he was appointed head of the English department, a position he held until he became principal. Mr. McComb served as president of the National Council of Teachers of English in 1915; he had been the first to sign the charter of this organization when it was formed in 1911. From 1928 to 1937 he was treasurer of the North Central Association, and in 1937 he was elected president of this organization. He also served as president of the Indiana Association of Secondary School Principals and as a member of

the executive committee of the National Association of Secondary School Principals. Over the years he was a frequent contributor to the *English Journal* and other professional magazines. During Mr. McComb's years as principal at Manual remodeling of the auditorium and cafeteria was done, and a gymnasium and nearly twenty classrooms were added. Also Mr. McComb was the "guiding spirit" behind the development of the Delavan Smith Athletic Field and was responsible for the establishment of the Top Ten Honor system, the structure of the John Holliday Memorial Scholarships, and May Day, among many other contributions.

After Mr. McComb's retirement, Wilbur S. Barnhart, who had been a vice-principal, served as acting principal from September, 1948, until June, 1949. In June of 1949 Burton W. Gorman was appointed principal of the Emmerich Manual Training High School, a position he held until September, 1951.

In 1951 Edgar Stahl was made principal of Emmerich Manual Training High School. Mr. Stahl, who received his A. B. degree from Butler University and his M. A. degree from Indiana University, began his teaching career at Westfield, Indiana, High School in 1925, where he was teacher of English and history for five years. From 1930 until 1935 he was supervising principal of the Washington Township Schools in Westfield; and in 1935 he went to Broad Ripple High School in Indianapolis as a teacher of English and history. In 1939 he was appointed vice-principal of Broad Ripple and served there until 1950. Between 1942 and 1948 he was an instructor in the Evening Division of Butler University. During the school year of 1950-51 Mr. Stahl was Director of Adult Education for the Indianapolis Public Schools. He was active in many professional organizations. He served on various committees of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, as its Indiana coordinator from 1957-64, and as member of the national advisory committee from 1956-64. He was both secretary and president of the Indiana Association of Junior and Senior High School Principals; he was chairman of the Central Division of the ISTA in 1963 and its secretary in 1964. In 1964-65 he served as president of the ISTA. Upon his appointment as principal of Manual Mr. Stahl assumed direction of the planning and equipping of the new Emmerich Manual Training High School. In the spring

of 1966 Mr. Stahl left Manual to become Assistant Superintendent of the Indianapolis Public Schools in charge of Extended School Service.

Wayne H. Kincaid, currently the principal of Emmerich Manual High School, earned his B. S. degree from Purdue University and his M. S. from Indiana University he has done additional graduate work and has attended science and mathematics institutes at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Notre Dame, and the University of Colorado. He began his teaching career at Hebron, Indiana, where he taught mathematics and science for a year and a half in 1951-52. From 1952-57 he was mathematics and science teacher at Emmerich Manual High School; during this time he spent one year on academic leave to study on a grant from the Ford Foundation. In 1957 he was appointed head of the combined mathematics and science department at Manual, a position he held until he became vice-principal of the new Northwest High School in Indianapolis in 1963. He remained at Northwest until his appointment as principal of Emmerich Manual High School in May, 1966. Mr. Kincaid has been active in professional education and science organizations, serving on many committees in each, and has been the author of articles for science publications.

Although there were, in the first years of Manual High School, assistants to the principal, the first administrative vice-principal was Bertram Sanders, who assumed that position in September, 1919, and served until June, 1945. K. V. Ammerman was vice-principal from September, 1921, until June, 1923. In September, 1926, C. M. Sharp was appointed vice-principal, and he remained in that position until June, 1938. From September, 1938, until June, 1948, Wilbur S. Barnhart served as vice-principal. Noble H. Poole was vice-principal from September, 1949, until his retirement in November 1966. Manley Lewis held this position from September, 1950, to June, 1952. From September, 1952, until January, 1960, Leslie Maxwell served as vice-principal. In January, 1960, E. Franklin Fisher was appointed vice-principal and is currently in that capacity as vice-principal in charge of building and grounds. Howard C. Thrall was appointed vice-principal in charge of pupil personnel and curriculum in October, 1966, and currently holds that position.

The first dean of girls at Manual High School was Mrs. Ida Rehm, who served in that capacity from September, 1915, until January, 1931. She was succeeded by Mrs. Ruth Allee Shull, who was dean from September, 1931, until June, 1943. In the school year of 1943-44 Mrs. Shull held the title of Director of Girls' Activities. In September, 1945, Miss Dorothy Ellis was appointed Dean of Girls and remained in the position until June, 1951. Mrs. Vivian Siener, who became dean in January, 1952, served until her retirement in June, 1968. Mrs. Pauline Stark is presently Dean of Girls.

Not until September, 1945, was a dean of boys appointed at Manual. Finley Wright, the first dean of boys, served from that time until April, 1958. John Patten, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Wright, is currently the dean of boys at Manual.

Directors in special areas and activities have been appointed throughout the years as the need for specialized supervision has arisen. The first director of counseling was Leslie Maxwell, who headed the guidance department from October, 1945, until June, 1952. Others have been Kenneth Smartz, September, 1952, to June, 1953; Franklin Fisher, September, 1953, to January, 1960; Howard Thrall, January, 1960, to January, 1967; Clarence Brown, January, 1967, to August 1968; and Robert Dunn currently the director, appointed in August, 1968. Other fields in which special directors were selected in earlier years, chiefly during the 1940's, were placement, activities, visual aids, and publications. Even earlier there were directors of the library, athletics, and the evening school. Currently directors of special activities supervise in the fields of counseling, health, activities, publications, placement, social service, the evening school, the library, visual education, athletics, and program production.

The Curriculum

From the beginning Emmerich Manual High School has been a truly comprehensive school as its purpose clearly indicates; nevertheless throughout the years its curriculum has been continually expanded and improved, courses being added and changed to meet the needs of its students. Among the courses added by 1900 were trigonometry, higher algebra, analytic geometry, physical geography, physiography, political economy, hygiene and home nursing, Greek, French, advanced freehand drawing, foundry and patternwork, pattern making, and machine fitting. By 1910 the curriculum had grown to include applied design, physiology, zoology, physical culture, commercial arithmetic, domestic science, and constructive geometry.

Even greater curriculum development occurred in the next twenty years. By 1920 there had been added courses in business English and business composition, expression, public speaking, business law, shorthand, typewriting, salesmanship, business practice, rapid calculation, home industries (a business department class), stenotypy, commercial geography, economics, Indiana history, general science, home management and planning, home decoration, vocational home dressmaking, institutional cooking, costume, home nursing, boys' cooking, shop lectures, mill room, architectural drawing, auto construction and repair, grade forgoing, machine shop and machine shop practice, French, Spanish, commercial arithmetic, drill (military), chorus, band and orchestra, harmony, and music appreciation. During this decade also German was dropped from the curriculum.

Between 1920 and 1930 additions to the curriculum were for the most part more specialized courses in areas already among the offerings. These included band, boys' and girls' glee club, trade dressmaking, millinery, food study and clothing (so named for the first time), office training, filing, show card writing, metal (an art class), stagecraft, drafting, and biology. The drill unit appeared as ROTC during this decade also.

Cabinet making, wood turning, printing, sales, junior business, machine calculation, business training, world history, international relations, school problems, instruments, strings, and choir were offerings in the curriculum between the years 1930 and 1940. German reappeared in the curriculum, and Spanish was dropped.

During the years between 1940 and 1950 courses in community living, community science, alcohol and narcotics, social practice, art production, U. S. problems, health, drivers' training, and dramatics were offered at Manual High School. Also in some years during this time no courses in German and French were offered; occasionally a class in Spanish was included in the curriculum.

In recent years, since 1950, classes in Latin American history, world geography, psychology, radio theory, electric shop, radio speech, auto shop, developmental reading, etymology, humanities, cadet teaching, physical science, earth science, citizenship, analytical geometry, family living, data processing, graphic arts, orientation, histlish (an English — history department course), and again international relations have been added to the curriculum.

As these various new courses were added, others were dropped or changed; the curriculum of Manual High School has always been flexible to meet the demands of the age and of the students.

At the present time Manual High School is organized into thirteen departments with complete course offerings in each. The English department offers a complete sequence of classes in grammar and composition and in literature with groupings at varying ability levels; speech; developmental reading; the humanities; etymology; and histlish, a relatively new offering which coordinates the study of American literature and United States history. The language department provides four years of Latin, French, and Spanish. In the history department the curriculum includes world history, United States history, economics, government, citizenship, psychology, international relations, and anthropology.

The science department gives a year each of biology, chemistry, physics, earth science, and physical science, the only non-laboratory course. The biology classes are divided according to ability levels. In the mathematics department the offerings are one year of general mathematics, two years of algebra, one year of advanced mathematics, one year of plane geometry, a semester each of solid and analytical geometry and of trigonometry.

Courses in the business education department are bookkeeping, one year; business arithmetic, one year; business law, one semester; data processing, one semester; economic geography, one year; filing, one semester; general business, one year; machine calculation, one year; salesmanship, one year; secretarial practice, one semester; shorthand, two years; and typewriting, two years.

The home economics department offers two semesters of boys' foods, five semesters of foods for girls, six semesters of clothing, two semesters of social practice, and one semester each of home nursing, family living (an offering for both boys and girls), and housing and management.

The program of the art department provides four years of art, which includes drawing, painting, oil painting, sculpture, and design; two years of commercial art; two years of craft arts; and two years of craft jewelry.

In the course of study of the music department are included percussion; bands A, B, and C; and orchestras A, B, and C. The A groups are the performing groups; the B are preparatory organizations for the A; and the C groups provide instrumental training for beginning and intermediate students. Other offerings in the music department are chorus (one group for freshmen girls, one for upperclass girls, and one for all boys); glee club, a girls' performing group which has chorus as a prerequisite; choir preparation, which offers training for glee club and choir; choir, the boys' and girls' performing group; vocal training, which provides individual help; and music theory.

In the area of physical education one year for both boys and girls is required; six additional semesters of advanced physical education are offered for boys and for girls. The physical education department also offers one semester each of health and drivers' education.

The ROTC unit, the military department at Manual High School, includes military training and drill.

Finally the area of counseling includes the guidance counselors, the deans, the social workers, and the orientation classes for freshmen.

The Library

A library has, since the opening of the new Industrial Training School, been an integral part of the school. Manual's library had its beginning in the old High School No. 2 on Virginia Avenue. Here the library contained about thirty volumes, including dictionaries and encyclopedias. Proceeds from lectures and musical entertainments given by the students were used for the purchase of new books. Thus when the new school opened, there was "quite a valuable little library, it having grown from one set of **Chamber's Encyclopedia**, one set of worn out **American Encyclopedia**, two torn dictionaries, one old volume of an out-of-date grammar, one old volume of a physiography, one volume of **Young Folks' Encyclopedia of Persons and Places**."

The first library in the Industrial Training School building was located in the southwest corner of the building; later because of a need for more space, the area was enlarged to include an adjoining room. The library stock continued to grow as individual students and classes gave many gifts of books and as teachers, the principal, and clubs also contributed to the growing library. The June class of 1900 gave as the class gift a "magnificent hand-carved oak bookcase, containing two hundred dollars' worth of well-selected books, and one hundred dollars with which to buy more books." The January, 1901, class gave a bookcase and books worth \$425. Further gifts gradually increased the collection until in 1905 there were in the library 3500 books, valued at \$7000.

By 1916 the library held around 4000 volumes and several hundred bound magazines; it subscribed to thirty-five monthly and eleven weekly magazines. There was a seating capacity of 112 at eleven tables, and there were fifteen bookcases divided into twenty-five sections. The library at this time was equipped with a card catalogue, pictures, statues, school trophies, a shield given to the school by the **News**, and a banner won by the 1904 relay team.

During the early years the school also operated a rental library. Income from this operation was used also for the purchase of additional volumes. Sometime around 1903 this library consisted of

3678 volumes; a book could be rented for ten to twenty-six cents a term. In 1916 this rental library had 5000 volumes valued at \$3600.

As the size of the school has increased, accordingly the volumes in the library have been increased. In 1923 there were about 5000 books; in 1930, over 7000. In 1925 the library was described as having 6594 books and files of pictures, pamphlets, and clippings. In the following years there were usually around 6000 to 7000 books in stock. When the new building opened in 1953, the library had 8330 volumes. In 1963, when the library was moved into the new addition, the library collection totaled 17,712. In May, 1968, the total stock was 23,494 books. Purchases during that school year included 1835 volumes and 1878 pamphlets. In addition to this stock, the library currently subscribes to 166 periodicals, 98 for library use and 68 for various departments.

In the October 1, 1920, issue of the **Booster** it was announced that the Manual library would become a branch of the Indianapolis Public Library; that trucks would make deliveries of books to the school on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and that other necessary books and materials could be sent for from the Indianapolis Public Library. It was also reported that the library would remain exclusively a school library but that whether it would be circulating or reference had not yet been decided. A **Booster** story in the October 5, 1923, issue reported that Manual was the only school in the city whose library was a branch of the Indianapolis Public Library and that it was "a decided advantage, for it gives us the privilege of borrowing books and pictures . . ." It was not until 1948 that the operation of the library was placed under the direction of the Board of School Commissioners.

In the first years there was no regular librarian, but various teachers helped in the operation of the library. According to the history of Manual written by the college composition class of June, 1916, Miss Lillian King was the first regular librarian; she served for four years. Her successor was Miss Clara Hadley. Among other librarians in the succeeding years were Miss Maurine Starling; Miss Byrkit; Mrs. Helen K. Sayler; Miss Elizabeth C. Hench, assisting Miss Dinsmore of the Indianapolis Public Library, who served at Manual when there was no school librarian in 1920-21 and again in 1922-23; and Miss Mary Venn in 1921-22. From 1923 until 1926 Miss Pearl Durst was the librarian; and in the years from 1926

through 1928 Miss Evelyn Sickels was librarian. In 1928 Mrs. Florence Schad was appointed librarian, and she remained in this position until June, 1948. Mrs. Bernice H. Cartmell served as librarian from September of 1948 until December of 1950. In the school year of 1950-51 Miss Helen Negley worked as acting librarian; she was appointed head librarian in 1951, a position which she presently holds.

The present library is composed of six rooms: the main reading room with a seating capacity of 203, an office, a workroom, a magazine room, a charging area, and a teachers' library. It is a central library containing extensive printed materials with adequate space and equipment for their use and with a separate AV center. This library, part of the addition completed in 1963, has nearly 25,000 volumes and excellent facilities.

Scholarships

Manual High School has two scholarship funds which are administered by the school itself. The October 1, 1920, **Booster** announced the establishment of the Holliday Scholarship Fund. A gift of \$25,000, left in perpetual trust, was given to Manual in memory of John Hampden Holliday, Jr., by his father, a well-known banker and philanthropist. John Hampden Holliday, Jr., was graduated from Manual in June, 1901, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mechanical engineer in 1905; he died of pneumonia in Washington, D. C. in December, 1917, while serving as a lieutenant in ordnance. The income from this trust, known as the John Hampden Holliday, Jr., Foundation, offers an opportunity for Manual students to complete their educations and gives undergraduates recognition in their studies in the form of prizes. College scholarships from this fund are awarded yearly by the faculty Holliday committee, and ribbons signifying the earning of an A and other prizes are purchased from this income. This scholarship was granted for the first time in June, 1921. The Holliday Scholarship committee, which grants this and other scholarships, is made up of nine faculty members, four appointed by the principal and five elected by the faculty.

The Hazel W. Dorman Scholarship, established by Mrs. Dorman, business education teacher at Manual from 1922 to 1943, grants \$1500 each year to a student who is selected by an advisory committee of three, the business education department head, the dean of boys, and the principal. The money awarded represents the interest and a small portion of the principal from the original \$25,000 grant. This scholarship was given for the first time in June, 1963.

Traditions and Activities

Traditions — of service, of activity, of observance — have been important and meaningful in the history of Manual High School. Many such traditions were established in the early days of the school and are still observed today. Other significant traditions have developed through the years as new occasions are observed, as new ideas are incorporated, to meet the changes of time and the interest of the students.

One important custom, which dated back almost to the beginning of High School No. 2, was the class gift to the school. Many important pieces of equipment were presented to the school in the early years through this means. The class of 1895 gave to the school books and two bookcases for the south wall of the old library. The class of 1900 presented a "magnificent, handcarved oak bookcase and about two hundred dollars' worth of well-selected books and one hundred dollars with which to buy more books." Another bookcase and books worth \$425 were the gift of the class of 1901. Later classes gave pictures of Emerson and Longfellow, a filing cabinet, a photo cabinet, a frieze for the auditorium, a reflectoscope, a moving picture machine, two cabinets, and a double desk for the office. Still other gifts to the school from classes during the first twenty years were a multigraph machine, a piano for the auditorium, an inscription of the Gettysburg Address placed in the south tower, rest room equipment, painted glass for the entrance, chandeliers for the lower entrance hall, a hall clock, a fountain for the entrance, and a flag staff.

After a while the gift giving became frequently a financial burden to the students; consequently a custom of "taxing" students a dollar, or five cents a week, which was to be earned, was begun. Although the practice of student dues was continued, it was not in later years required to be earned.

In the early days also on the anniversary of the opening of the Manual Training School, each senior class presented to the principal carnations, in number as many as the age of the school.

Class day observances have been held traditionally since the beginning of the school.

In the spring of 1896 school colors were chosen: a clear red for valor and patriotism and white for purity, cleanliness of soul, and clean sports. At the same time a school pin was devised. Also the first school yell was written by Hans O. Stechhan, class of 1897:

Rickety-ex-co-ex-co-ex!

Rickety-ex-co-ex-co-ex!

How do you do! Bully for you!

Training School.

The first class play was given in 1897; at first the play was presented at a class day at which time the class history and prophecy were also given. Later these became two separate affairs. In the earliest years the class plays were written by the students themselves. In 1909 an elaborate pageant, with Chivalry as its theme, was undertaken. The idea was devised by one of the teachers, Miss Hench, who had seen a pageant while traveling abroad. As a result of the interest stimulated by the pageant, a Shakespeare Club was formed which later presented several plays.

The song "On Manual" was written in 1911 by Wallace Wadsworth, and the song "Praise Manual" in 1908 by Edward Holloway. In the early years too both a slogan and code were adopted. The slogan was "We can, We must, We will." The code read "Ever Manly, True, Honest, Sincere."

Senior arm bands and class banners were first introduced in 1909. In the same year the custom of preparing class albums to preserve the history of the class and their pictures was begun. Also in 1909 the traditional Ivy Day celebration was instituted. Urged by one of the teachers, Miss Beatrice Foy, to begin this custom, the class gathered on April 30, 1909, to plant a sprig of ivy. The class members then marched four abreast around the building singing the "Ivy Song," composed for the occasion by Ralph E. Finley, the class poet.

Succeeding classes planted ivy vines until the whole west wall of the building was covered with a mixture of ivies. This tradition continued until Manual moved to its new location on Madison Avenue.

The first celebration of May Day was in June, 1910: Garnet Foreman, later to be a mathematics teacher at Manual for over

twenty years, was the queen at this first May Day. The May Day ceremony was held yearly until the opening of the new building in 1953.

In October, 1953, the first homecoming was celebrated; and the observance of homecoming has been a yearly tradition since that time. Its festivities include a football game and the crowning of a king and queen at halftime ceremonies. In 1966 the Student Affairs Board sponsored the first homecoming dance, and this has climaxed the homecoming activities almost yearly since then.

The Top Ten system for honoring outstanding students and leaders was established by Mr. McComb in 1920 to encourage pupils in high standards of scholarship.

In April, 1930, the first school vaudeville show, the forerunner of the present-day **Redskin Revue**, was given. Sponsored and organized by the Girls' League of Manual, the show was called **GLM Showboat**. The show was discontinued during World War II and was not revived until 1954 when it reappeared under the direction of Mr. E. Edward Green. A contest among the student body had resulted in the new name for the show, **Redskin Revue**. The winning entry was submitted by Al Helms, class of 1955.

Many other traditions and customs, some perhaps less important to the entire school, others less extensive in scope, have nevertheless become valuable parts of Manual High School's activities.

From the very beginning there have been at Manual High School numerous and active organizations, founded for various purposes pertinent to the time. Of the many organizations existing at Manual over the years, possibly one of the most enthusiastic has been the continuous senior class organization. In the early years the senior classes organized as 11B's; but this soon changed, and organization did not take place until the beginning of the senior year. The first reception in honor of a senior class was given for the June, 1895, class by the February class of 1897 and the June class of 1896. This early affair was held in the empty machine shop in the afternoon. Cake and lemonade were served, and the expense was only three and a half dollars. Later receptions were given in the library or the gymnasium. As they gradually became more elaborate affairs, the assessment to the students became so prohibitive that the faculty assumed the responsibility of the entertainment. Such affairs were discontinued when a school law was adopted

prohibiting the use of the buildings at night. Still later, private parties took the place of these functions, but these too were discontinued when school regulations required that all social functions be held in school buildings in the daytime under the supervision of the teachers. Through the years the senior class organizations have continued active, participating and assisting in school functions and planning their own parties, programs, and contributions to the school. The junior class has been similarly organized for many years.

Civic clubs were popular in the early years. Numerous debating clubs and civic class organizations, sometimes called a House of Representatives or a Senate, existed. The first Senate, organized by Miss Kate Thompson in 1895, was successful and lasted until 1903. This club studied the ways and working of the nation's chief legislative body and discussed questions of national importance, to give insight into the means of carrying on the government and to give training in public speaking. Later the name of this club was changed to the Forum, and girls were admitted; this group disbanded in 1915. There were also in these years the ITS History Club, organized in 1897, several debating clubs, and other history clubs. One such civic class organization had as its most important undertaking a fly-campaign. According to early records, a survey was taken of every street in the city, recording the sanitary conditions of the houses there. Further, a prize was given to the member who killed the most flies during this campaign! It is also recorded that these organizations were responsible for getting paper towels for use in the school.

A literary club was brought to the ITS from High School No. 2, and Manual in the early years was seldom without a literary club of some sort. There were the Boys' Literature Club, the Scops, the Senior Reading Club, the Junior Literary and Debating Society, at least two Shakespeare Clubs, and a Chatty Culture Club, organized in 1898 for studying current literature and for social enjoyment. In 1913 several of these clubs became one, the Literary Club, whose purpose was "to make a general study of many men and women in various walks of life who are continually seeking to elevate the standards of education throughout the world."

Two literary clubs, their memberships made up of seniors or graduates of the school, were formed shortly after the organization

of the Alumni Association in 1899. The Saturday Afternoon Literary Club was organized among graduates; the Saturday Afternoon Travel Club was first begun by a group of senior boys and girls to maintain their ties after graduation; but when, after a year, the girls decided to meet on Saturday afternoons, the boys were left out. Because a need had been felt by the Alumni Association for closer ties among Manual students after graduation, "the reservation of friendship and of love and loyalty for Manual Training High School" was the chief purpose of these organizations. At the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the school the girls of the SALC presented "Cranford" as a part of the activity. Both these groups remained active and interested for many years.

The existence of an Athletic Association is mentioned in a May, 1896, publication; among other early athletic organizations were Bowling Clubs, Cross Country Clubs, and a Girls' Athletic Club.

In 1896 a military corps was organized; and when the Spanish-American War broke out, many of the corps "rushed to the recruiting office." Drill units continued in existence after this, but by 1920 the military had become a part of the curriculum.

A chess club was first formed at the school in 1897; and numerous clubs related to subject matter were formed: botany, physiology, physiography, geology, German, mathematics, and Spanish.

Probably, however, the most numerous and active clubs mentioned in publications in the very early years at Manual were the social clubs. Among these were the Jolly 13, existing in 1900, whose purpose was to aid its members' class in every possible way, and the P.W.B.'s (Brigade of Practical Women), organized in 1901 among the girls. Among the sororities and fraternities existing at the turn of the century were the Hanna Batake for girls; the Dheyphas, a group of twelve senior boys representing Arabs; Hykyas, a fraternity representing Japan; the Puritans, a Saturday afternoon sewing club; the Gypsy, a fraternity; the Y.S.B., also a fraternity; the Senores de Fortune, a fraternity representing Spaniards; the B.C.S.N. for boys; the Tyrolians, a sorority; the Scotch Lassies of Glens Heather, sorority for "promoting sociability among its members"; and Phi Delta Nu, a girls' group permitted to bear the Greek name if it would carry out certain vows which had Mr. Emmerich's approval.

The first orchestra was organized, with eight members, under the leadership of Mr. Emmerich himself. This was probably in the fall of 1895. The ITS orchestra made its first appearance on April 1, 1896, at a concert given by the June class of 1896; it was then made up of three first violins, six second violins, one bass viol, one flute, two horns, and a piano. Interest grew, and the school was seldom without an orchestra in the early days.

A chorus was organized by Miss Rudy, a teacher, on March 16, 1900, with 125 students participating. Interest in music, vocal and instrumental, continued; and it was not long before band and orchestra, harmony, music appreciation, and various choruses were a regular part of the curriculum. Currently Manual has three band and three orchestra groups and at least six vocal groups.

Many organizations were formed in the ensuing years, their purposes varying with needs and interests. One such club, the GLM, the Girls' League of Manual, Principal McComb organized in October, 1927, to prepare girls to become articulate members of PTA, literary clubs, and such activities.

Other clubs existing in the following years, through the 1930's and the early 1940's, indicate the interests and activities of those years. Some of these clubs were the Music, Junior Red Cross, Naturalists, Home Economics, Forum, Art, Journalist, Gymnast, Science, Rod and Reel, Business Girls, Girls' Gym, German, French, Latin, Hi-Y, Camera, Speech Arts, Odd Number, Shakespeare, Mathematics, Radio, G.Y.M., Chess and Checkers, Manual Friends of Reading, Block M, Poetry, Girl Reserves, Movie, International Relations, Know Indianapolis, and Stamp.

Among the Clubs currently in existence at Manual, there are a number of honor organizations. These include Roines and Masoma, both founded in 1914; National Thespian Society; International Quill and Scroll; National Honor Society; League of Honor; and Top Ten.

In 1907 by action of the school board, the privilege of competition in athletics between Shortridge and Manual was discontinued. When by 1914 change in the student body left no boy at Manual who had been the cause of the board's action, two boys,

Ed Gardner and Ted Kroll, with the help of a teacher, Miss Arda Knox, requested and were granted the privilege of organizing a club whose purposes were to regain the right to compete with Shortridge in athletics and to serve the Manual community. This service organization was called the Roines club. Its early requirements demanded that its members must belong to the Athletic Association. Also in the early days the club was reorganized every year. Its motto was "Push for Manual." This senior boys' honorary organization maintains today its original principles and works as a service organization for the benefit of the school. Its motto today is "Service above Self." Membership is based on scholarship, character, leadership, and service; is by application only; and requires the recommendations of teachers and the vote of the club. An active Roines Alumni Association grants a scholarship each year and presents medals to the outstanding freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior athlete each year at Honors Day.

Masoma, a girls' honorary, first proposed in the fall of 1913, was formally organized in 1914 under the leadership of Mrs. Ida Rehm and Miss Grace Emery, teachers, its purpose "to promote the welfare of the school." Membership required a B average, recommendations by two teachers, and approval by sponsor and members. In 1931 its purpose was amended thus:

We	Winsome in manner
	Enthusiastic in work
Serve	Sincere in thought
	Earnest in endeavor
	Reverent in spirit
	Victorious over self
	Eager in work

Its membership today, too, is based on scholarship, character, and service; is by application; and requires the recommendation of teachers and the vote of the club. Its members serve at various school functions as waitresses, ushers, and hostesses; provide tutoring services; and serve the school in many ways. Masoma yearly awards a pin to the freshman girl who ranks highest scholastically; and it also awards a medal each year at commencement to the outstanding club member.

Membership in the National Thespian Society is based on satisfactory scholarship and the performance of meritorious work in the field of dramatic arts. Quill and Scroll, organized in September, 1953, is an honorary journalistic society for juniors and seniors who have served on a publication staff for at least one year and are in the upper third of their class.

Membership in the National Honor Society was granted to the Emmerich Manual High School chapter on March 30, 1956; and the first induction was held on May 27, 1956. Members are selected on the basis of scholarship, service, leadership, and character by a vote of the entire faculty.

First organized in 1953 by Mr. Stahl, the League of Honor recognizes students for classroom achievement and participation in extra-curricular activities. These students represent about twenty-five per cent of the school enrollment. League of Honor points for curricular achievement may be earned according to this schedule regardless of subject: A, eight points; B, six points; C, four points; D, two points. Points for extra-curricular achievement may be earned by all students on the basis of hours of participation in any faculty-sponsored activity. At this time also the Top Ten system was revised. Top Ten honor is now awarded to the highest ten per cent of the League of Honor.

Another active organization at Manual, the Student Affairs Board, was organized in the fall of 1948. This council acts as a mirror of student opinion and through student-elected representatives has an opportunity to suggest ideas and projects for an ever-better Manual High School. This board sponsors dances, pep sessions, campaigns, and many all-school projects.

Other current clubs at Manual are Mask and Wig, founded in 1936, Future Business Leaders, Arts and Crafts, Bowling, Cub, Debate, Future Nurses, Future Teachers, Spanish, Math, Pep, Printing, Radio, Junior Red Cross, Science, Citizens League, Stage Crew, Tri-Hi-Y, Y-Teens, Photography, and Chess.

Manual has never been without publications. During the first year and a half of the new school a monthly publication **Mind and Hand**, its title echoing the two-fold purpose of the school, was produced. Edited by Emily Helming of the June, 1895, class, this monthly magazine had been begun at High School No. 2 in October, 1894. The first volume from ITS, Volume I, Number 4, appearing

in March, 1895, was "published in the interests of intellectual and manual education by the students of the ITS." For the next two years **Mind and Hand** appeared as an annual. It was published regularly, either monthly or yearly, from 1894 to 1898. For a short time in 1899 it reappeared as a senior monthly under the management of the senior class, but it soon failed for lack of financial support.

After **Mind and Hand** became an annual, it was supplemented by other publications, one of the most notable being the **Argus**. This paper, a private enterprise thought up by two boys, Wilfred and Allen Vestal, was edited by an association of boys, who called themselves "The School Printing Company"; was printed in their spare time in a little shop on Madison Avenue; and was sold for one cent a copy. The first number of the **Argus**, a four-by-six-inch semi-monthly newspaper, appeared in the fall of 1896. Anton Scherrer was the first editor, and Allen Vestal the business manager. Although this publication had no official sanction, for the two years this group of boys remained in school the **Argus** appeared and contained a fairly complete history of classes, clubs, and other organizations and activities; it "went out of business" in June, 1897.

In 1899 the class of January, 1901, started a class paper, the **Reflector**, to be published semi-monthly; but after two such issues this publication was turned over to the school. A stock company was formed to get the money to begin this new school publication; twenty-five shares were issued at a dollar a share. This new endeavor, called the **Mirror**, was first published under the general management of Miss Beatrice Foy; by the second term of publication a dividend of one hundred percent was paid to the stock holders, and the stock company went out of existence. The first publication of the **Mirror** came out in December, 1899, and was edited by Anton Vonnegut. It contained eight pages plus advertisements; its features included Art Notes, Literary, Personals, Miscellaneous, Athletics, and A Plea for the 9B's. An editorial expressed the purpose of the new publication: "The **Mirror** is a paper published in the interest of Manual Training High School, and intends to reflect the plans and work of teachers, students, and organizations, thereby creating a feeling of companionship and school patriotism from Freshman to Senior." It continues, "In a few words, aid the **Mirror** and the **Mirror** will aid you in your

duty toward the school." Further it admonishes its readers, "Beware of the sponge, don't lend him your **Mirror**." The January edition of 1900 reported that there had been published 700 copies of the first edition.

Publication of the **Mirror** continued regularly until 1909, and then for a few years the school was without a paper. On March 19, 1912, the **Booster** made its debut in a two-page, four-column format which sold for five cents a copy or twenty-five cents for eight issues. Randolph Brown, the editor, headed a staff of eight members. Advisers were E. H. Kemper McComb, then head of the English department, and K. V. Ammerman, head of the commercial department. The first issue contained a message of introduction from the principal, Milo H. Stuart:

The curtain is up! Let me introduce those who are to speak to you — the Boosters. It is their province to boost and to stand ready to boost every good thing by whomsoever begun at M.T.H.S. They are planning to make our school a car of the 1912 model. In lieu of using gasoline, air, and the electric spark, they form motive power by mixing native strength with industry and igniting with enthusiasm. They are ready with chauffeurs versed in the knowledge of the roads over which our big car is designed to tour. They'll take us along delightful boulevards at the limit of regulation speed. They belong to the great body of constructive workers who furnish dynamic force to the world. We do not hesitate to commit our school to such as these, and to commend their undertaking to the friends of Manual Training High School.

An article written in the first person, entitled "Our Bow to the Public," asked for sympathy, expression of good luck, and suggestions from the reader. A statement of purpose said, "This paper will be something new in the history of M.T.H.S. journalism. It is designed to be first of all a newspaper." According to this article the **Booster** would include news of the school, poetry, stories, interesting contributions from the readers, and a Chuckle Garden. The **Booster** has been published continuously since 1912. It is currently a five-column, four-page, weekly paper and has won many awards for outstanding writing and distinguished service to the school.

From 1899 to 1906 there was published a yearly **MTHS Annual** containing reminiscences; literary contributions; correspondence; the class motto, colors, flower, yell, officers, history; a listing of class members; the organizations in the school; an accounting of the athletic teams; and personal items.

Then from January, 1915, there was published for each graduating class a small soft-backed annual known as the **Senior Booster**. This was a simple memory book containing the program of the year's activities such as Ivy Day and the class play; the class history, will and prophecy; pictures and accounts of athletic teams and events; club pictures; class pictures; and other similar things. The January **Senior Booster** was discontinued in 1938 when January graduation was discontinued.

In 1945 at the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration a much larger yearbook with a hardback binding and cover was published in honor of the anniversary. The **Senior Booster** was again published in 1946, 1947, and 1948. In 1949 appeared the first hardback **Ivian**, the yearbook which has been published continuously since that time. The **Ivian** has grown in size and coverage, and it too has won honors and awards.

Athletics

From the beginning of organized athletics at Manual High School, probably a baseball team organized in 1895 which won fifteen of sixteen games, until the present day when the program includes eight sports, the athletic program has always played an important role in the life of the students.

The school's early philosophy towards the role of athletics in an educational program, a philosophy which has been consistently maintained through the years, was presented in the 1900 **Manual Training High School Annual**:

In our school, athletics are held second in importance to the regular school work and the hearty support of both teachers and pupils is given. The purpose of all educational institutions throughout the country at the present time is the symmetrical development of mind and body. It has been proved by experience that a sound mind must be accompanied by a strong body.

A good athlete has attained much, but the student who is a good athlete and also has a good class standing has attained much more. We may justly pride ourselves that the majority of our athletes are good scholars. It is a pleasure to every student as well as teacher to know that, when distinction has been won, on the gridiron, diamond, or track, it has been done by those who have proved themselves worthy in the classroom.

Our school is the recognized leader of scholastic sports in this state. Not only has the strength of our various teams been the chief source of our victories, but the admirable spirit shown has brought about the coveted results. We have been, and hope to remain, the promoter and defender of all scholastic sports which are elevating and beneficial.

In these early years, although Manual did participate in competitive sports, an important part of the school athletic program was interclass sports events. Early publications all record year-around, well-organized, and enthusiastically supported intraschool events. To support both the competitive and the interclass athletics,

Manual maintained in the early years its own Athletic Association. The first was organized in the spring of 1895 with fifteen charter members; another was formed in September, 1896, which required an entry fee of twenty-five cents. By 1914 there was within this association an Athletic Council made up of representatives from the various roll rooms; such a council existed for the next few years. The Athletic Association in existence in 1916 had been organized in 1912. Started by the faculty, it was directed by an athletic board composed of the principal, a few faculty members, and three students. Not until 1915 were girls allowed to become members of the association; even then they were not allowed to be members of the board. All athletics in the school were, in these years, supported by dues from this association, if charged, and by admission fees. Another purpose of this organization was evidently to encourage sportsmanship and school spirit. The March 2, 1915, **Booster** tells of a campaign to sell buttons "to encourage sportsmanship and to help bear the expense of the state track meet coming up in May." In 1916 the Athletic Association held a membership drive, during which time membership fees were graduated from forty to twenty-five cents, depending upon the number of members. This campaign closed in November with 1038 members having been enrolled. In 1917 a Monogram Club, a forerunner of the Lettermen's Club, was organized as a part of the Athletic Association. This Association apparently ceased to exist sometime before 1920.

Manual High School also had a role in the organization of an early state athletic association. In 1899 a movement to encourage such a group resulted in the organization of the Indiana Interscholastic Athletic Association, made up of nine Indiana high schools. This organization sponsored the State Interscholastic Track and Field Meet at Newby Oval on May 27, 1899, its first activity and the first attempt at this sort of athletic event in the state.

Football had its beginning at Manual when, in 1895, some boys from the Industrial Training School and some from High School No. 2 banded together to form a football "team," probably a team that did little more than boot a football around a vacant lot. It was only, so early publications recount, school spirit that

held this team together. Although few records of these very early years are available, it is recorded that this team's first opponent, name unknown, was defeated by the school team 46-0. Other records indicate that this team was known as the Blacksmiths, as were other teams in the first years, and that it was coached by James Yule. This team soon disbanded, some accounts say, because of jealousy between the ITS and High School No. 2.

In the following year, 1896, another team was organized at the ITS, which, according to Anton Scherrer writing in the *Indianapolis Times* during the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary, was the "first Simon-pure, unadulterated team" and which, according to the school yearbook, "was so powerful the high school teams refused to play our husky kickers." This team, which numbered among its opponents DePauw, Indiana, and Purdue, claimed the unofficial, or mythical, state high school championship.

It was this football team also that was responsible for the selection of the school colors. Paul H. Krauss, Jr., left halfback of the 1896 team, suggested the colors red, white, and blue. This combination was rejected, it was reported, probably because of "infringement" on the country's colors. The team voted to eliminate one color, and thus Manual's red and white were chosen.

During this same year the staff of the school annual launched a campaign for "purity in football," in objection to the enlistment of professional athletes or college graduates for teams in some schools. This was the time, according to the annual staff, of the tramp athlete "who went begging from college to town team to high school, offering his services again and again under various aliases."

In the next years the school won most of its games and several championships. In 1898 the ITS again claimed the unofficial state football championship. In 1899, under Coach Ernest G. Noyes, the school team had its first undefeated season; and it was the undisputed high school football champion of Indiana and even claimed the championship of Kentucky by virtue of its defeat of Louisville Male High School, the Kentucky champion.

An accurate record of the 1900 football season is available through a scrapbook kept by Ernest G. Noyes, the coach and an

English teacher at the school from 1899-1901. His assistant was Robert Hall of Butler University. This team, made up of all the previous year's players except for four, practiced daily on the baseball grounds at Capitol and 16th Streets. This was a successful season for Manual.

September 29	DePauw	0	MTHS	0	at Greencastle
October 6	Franklin College	6	MTHS	6	at Franklin
October 20	Louisville H. S.	0	MTHS	11	at Newby Oval
October 27	Wabash	6	MTHS	5	at Crawfordsville
November 3	Louisville MTHS	0	MTHS	22	at Louisville
November 10	Louisville H. S.	0	MTHS	23	at Louisville
November 24	Indianapolis H. S.	0	MTHS	0	at Newby Oval

During these early years also, from 1898 to 1903, Manual regularly met and defeated such college teams as DePauw, Wabash, Franklin, and Butler. The success of these teams is evident in the number of team members who went on to college football success at schools like Indiana, Purdue, Cornell, and West Point.

During these years great rivalry existed between the MTHS teams and the Shortridge teams. Their annual games were usually played at Washington Park on Thanksgiving Day. Such rivalry existed that on Thanksgiving Day, 1907, the last game between the schools for many years was played. During the game a great fight with both students and outsiders involved took place. As a result of this the Indianapolis School Board decreed that Indianapolis high schools could not compete with any outside school in sports except under the direction of the Indiana Interscholastic Athletic Association. In the following years interclass and intra-school football was played, but the school board soon ruled further that no football at all could be played in the city's high schools.

Finally in 1920 football competition was reestablished. The October 1, 1920, *Booster* reported that B. E. Evans had been appointed football coach at Manual in September of that year in order to reestablish the sport. The story further reported that, although for many years there had been no athletic games be-

tween Manual and Shortridge, there had been in the last three years basketball, baseball, and track competition between the three city high schools and that now football was to be added to the competitive program. The score for the first football game played that season was Tech 24, Manual 13. That football was soon firmly established in the sports program is indicated by a 1923 Manual victory over Anderson, 109-0.

Football has continued to be an important and successful sport at Manual. In the 1921-22 season the Manual team tied for the city crown; and in the 1922-23 season it was the undefeated city champion. Another city championship was won in 1931-32 under Coach Harry Painter. In 1958 Manual had an undefeated football team and won the city championship and the mythical state championship under Coach Noah Ellis. In 1965 Manual was the city co-champion.

In 1928 the Delavan Smith Memorial Field, covering a seven-acre area, was completed at Pleasant Run Boulevard and Madison Avenue. In September, 1926, the Indianapolis Foundation had given to Manual \$100,000, from funds bequeathed by Mr. Smith, to build and equip a football field. This contribution was made and the field was named in honor of Mr. Smith because of his interest in education and physical development of youth.

Lights for this field were dedicated in ceremonies before a game played against Beech Grove on September 9, 1949. This lighting was the culmination of the efforts of a year and a half's work. The total cost was \$10,902.01; the Roines Alumni, who originated the idea for lighting the field, collected funds totaling \$7083.49; the EMTHS Alumni Association collected \$1521; and the Madison Avenue Businessmen's Association made additional contributions. Illumination of the field was by four floodlights placed on each of ten poles, five on each side of the field, and by two floodlights, each on twenty-five foot end zone poles, making a total of 66,000 watts. At the game bleachers were streamer-decked, and there were balloon clusters on the new sixty-foot light standards. The presentation speech was made by Ed Simmons, immediate past president of Roines; and the response was by Clarence L. Farrington of the Board of School Commissioners. Other guests were Mayor Al Feeney and representatives of the School Board and the Madison Avenue Businessmen's Association.

These lights served until September, 1968, when new lights were installed for the football field. The illumination at this time was from 204 1500-watt lights placed on six poles; and the total cost was \$60,000.

Not all the football coaches for the early years are recorded. However, besides Mr. Noyes, another early coach was Hence Orme in the 1903 season. Others were Ralph Davis, coach in 1905, and Roderick W. Siler, from about 1907 to 1909. After the reestablishment of football, following B. E. Evans, coach in the 1920-21 season, were Hugh F. Bannen and Carl Swanson, who served during the next two school years, 1921-22 and 1922-23. Mr. Swanson was the coach during the next two seasons, 1923-24 and 1924-25. In September, 1925, Forest Ragsdale was named coach. When Ragsdale resigned in November, 1926, the season was completed by Leslie Maxwell and Harold Boese. In 1927-28 Mr. Boese was coach, and in the 1928-29 and 1929-30 school years Mr. Maxwell was head coach. In 1930 Harry B. Painter, a Manual graduate, was named head football coach, a job he held until his retirement from coaching at the completion of the 1940-41 year. John Janzaruk was head coach in 1941-42; and Clarence Bruness was coach for the next three seasons, 1942-45. Walter Floyd was coach from September, 1945, until the end of the 1950-51 school year. Noah Ellis substituted as head football coach for Boris Chaleff in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. Mr. Chaleff returned to Manual and was coach for the following two years, 1953-54 and 1954-55. In the fall of 1955 Ellis was appointed head football coach and still holds that position today.

Another of the earliest sports at Manual was baseball. In fact, the first athletic game at the new school, the ITS, was a baseball game played in the fall of 1895 against the Indianapolis High School on grounds on East Ohio Street. Team members participating contributed a dollar each to pay the rental for the grounds. This team, begun only a few months after the new school opened, had only sporadic coaching from interested teachers and other adults and used borrowed uniforms or none at all. According to records, this team won fifteen of sixteen games. However, according to Anton Scherrer, the first real baseball team was that of 1897. Baseball was also a popular intraschool sport in the early years; there were many leagues during this time.

Baseball continued as a popular competitive sport at Manual until it was dropped from the athletic program before the spring of 1933. During the next few years baseball was enjoyed only as an intraschool activity. This sport was reactivated in the 1943-44 school year. At that time the Roines Club, under the leadership of Charles Menges and Gerald Tutterrow, supplied the enthusiasm to spark renewed interest in the game and the money with which to purchase uniforms.

Throughout the years the Manual baseball team has won several tournaments and championships. An Indianapolis **News** for May, 1901, records that the Manual baseball team had won the interscholastic baseball championship of Indiana on May 25 of that year. In 1912 a Manual baseball team, selected from the cream of the intramural teams, won the state series played at the Purdue Invitational Tournament. The Manual team of 1925 claimed the mythical city championship in baseball. In the spring of 1968 the Manual team won the city championship and the sectional and regional championships in the state baseball tournament, the first of which was held in 1967. In 1969 Manual won the sectional.

Again no accurate record of early coaches is available. George Abbott and a Mr. Winters were listed as baseball coaches in March, 1902. Coaches in 1913-14, when play was largely intramural, were Fred Domroese and E. W. MacFarland. In 1915-16 Merle Abbett and K. V. Ammerman were the coaches, and in the following season Mr. Ammerman was assisted by Otto Schissel. R. B. Morrison was coach during the next season; and from 1920 to 1921-22 Guy W. Trickey was the coach. Rowland Jones became the coach for one season, and then A. M. Skinner was coach from 1923-24 until 1928-29. A. R. Williams followed in 1929-30 and was coach until baseball was dropped from the athletic program in the spring of 1933. In the 1943-44 school year Alvin Romeiser helped in the reestablishment of a baseball team and served as the team's coach that year and the next. Walter Floyd became head baseball coach in 1945-46, coaching until 1954-55. In 1955-56 Howard Thrall and Richard Cummins were coaches. Elwood McBride was head coach from 1956-57 until 1959-60. Gene Harvey served for four years from 1960-61 until 1963-64. Arthur Cook was head coach for one year, 1964-65. In the 1965-66 year Fred Belser, presently the head baseball coach, assumed that coaching position.

Another sport in which early Manual teams were outstanding was track. Manual's early dominance in track and field events was recalled in an article in the Indianapolis News at the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary: "Recognized as the pioneer in the thinly-clad sport among school boys in Indiana, it was the Redskin teams of the late 90's and the start of the twentieth century who really helped foster track and field in Hoosierland."

Manual's first track team was organized, probably at the encouragement of student Anton Vonnegut, in 1898. In its first full year, 1899, Manual sent an organized track team into competition. On May 27, 1899, the State Interscholastic Track and Field Meet was held at Newby Oval in Indianapolis, the first such event sponsored by the Indiana Interscholastic Athletic Association. Manual won this event, the first of four straight state championships, with sixty points; Anton Vonnegut was the individual winner with twenty-one points. This same meet, held at Richmond the following year, was again won by Manual. Another outstanding state track and field meet was that of 1901, in which seven new records were set, five of them by Manual. The winning Manual team scored eighty-two points, won twelve of fifteen events, and captured six second places. The second-ranking team, Shortridge, scored only twenty-four points.

An Indianapolis News of May 30, 1901, reported that Manual had three trophies that year: one for winning the interscholastic track and field championship of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana at Louisville on May 20; one for taking the interscholastic track and field championship of Indiana in 1899 and 1900; and the third for winning the interscholastic baseball championship of Indiana on May 25.

Again in 1902 Manual entered and won the State Interscholastic Track and Field Meet. Manual won other state championships in the track and field meets sponsored by the Indiana Interscholastic Athletic Association or the IHSAA in the years of 1907, 1909, 1917, 1920, 1921, and 1923, a total of ten state track championships. The school also won runnerup honors five times and third places four times.

Interclass track meets were also regular events, enthusiastically supported, all during these early years.

Among the early track coaches were John Stokesbury in 1904-

05; Roderick W. Siler in 1908; E. T. Marriott in 1909; Fred McEachron and Paul MacClintock, who sponsored a Cross Country Club, in 1913; Dale Koontz and Mr. MacClintock, who were mentioned as coaches for the state meet teams, in 1913-14; Mr. Ammerman, Mr. Schissel, and Mr. Koontz in 1914-15; Mr. Abbett in 1915; and Mr. Ammerman and Mr. Abbett in 1916. R. B. Morrison was track coach from 1916-17 until 1925-26; a March, 1921, Booster records that Mr. Morrison had been track coach for five years and had had four sectional winners and three state champion teams. In the 1926-27 school year Ray Ankenbrock, who had been Morrison's assistant, became head track man and coached until his death in the spring of 1937. Raymond VanArsdale was named head track coach in the spring of 1938 and coached until 1956. He was assisted in these years by Volney Ward and by Bowman Hall and Raymond Ashley in cross country. From 1957 until the present Francis Moriarty has been head track coach at Manual. After Mr. Ashley, Jack Foster served as cross country coach from 1957 until 1965; Howard Dardeen was coach in 1966-67 and Alfred Pike in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Some sources say that interest in basketball at Manual was begun in 1900 by the girls who formed a team; and the first basketball team for boys recognized by the Athletic Association is believed to have begun in 1900 also. This team, the team of 1901, practiced at the YMCA and joined a league composed of Butler, Shortridge, and the YMCA. This was a team which, according to some records, defeated Butler three times, 32-22, 29-17, 48-29, and defeated a "veteran" Shortridge team, 12-9. In addition, this team played Earlham, Wabash, and Indiana State Normal. It was managed by Clair Peck, captained by Fred Featon, and included the following players: Anton Vonnegut, Jack Shidler, Earl Miner, Joe Miner, Will Naylor, and Mark Dennis.

During the next few years a Manual basketball team regularly participated in leagues within the city, including such other teams as Butler, Shortridge, German House, and the YMCA. In 1905 Manual won the league, being defeated only once; and in 1906 the Manual team won the mythical state basketball championship by defeating Crawfordsville, 21-5.

The rivalry between Manual and Shortridge also caused prob-

lems in basketball, and competition between the two schools and with other schools was forbidden in basketball from 1907 to 1915. However, the February 11, 1913, *Booster* announced that for the first time in many years Manual would play interscholastic basketball, that by the authority of the Board of School Commissioners, Indianapolis High Schools could now participate in intraschool athletics and in state meets held under the control of the IHSAA in track, baseball, and basketball. That year Manual was represented at the state basketball tournament held at Bloomington, its first entry in this tournament. Then competitive basketball was resumed in 1915 some years before football was reinstated in the athletic program. However, in the first years, until the 1918-19 season, an abbreviated schedule was played; and much of the basketball played was interclass competition. For instance, in 1916, although there were thirteen games between Manual and Shortridge, most of the basketball was interclass. That year five interclass teams were formed to compete for a pennant. From these teams sixteen players were selected to form two monogram teams. These two teams played five games, and monograms were given to the seven best players. These seven began training for the state tournament, and two weeks before the state tournament the team was selected for the state.

The first major basketball victory won by a Manual team was the sectional tourney at Franklin on March 6, 1915; Manual defeated Shelbyville, 43-27, and went on to reach the state finals. In 1918-19 a full schedule was played under Coach R. B. Morrison, the first since competitive basketball was resumed; and this season was climaxed by another sectional victory, 27-8, over Shortridge and by the winning of the Middle Western basketball crown. In the 1921-22 season Manual won the sectional, 31-25, over Tech and the regional, 34-13, over Pittsboro; in the state final, the sixteen-team event, Manual lost to Bloomington, 21-7. Again in 1922-23 Manual took the sectional crown, defeating Ben Davis, 28-20. Manual's first city basketball championship was won in 1925-26 under Coach Rowland Jones. Other city championships were won in 1935-36, 1938-39, and 1939-40 under the guidance of Coach Oral Bridgford.

In 1960 Manual won the sectional over Southport, 71-61, but was defeated in the regional by Tech, 46-45. In 1961 Manual pro-

duced its most successful team for many years, a team which became runner-up in the state tournament. In the sectional the team defeated Vernon Township, 58-41; in the regional it won over Indianapolis Crispus Attucks, 55-44; and it took the semi-state by defeating Muncie Central, 61-59. In the final game Manual was defeated by Kokomo, 68-66. In this year too Manual had its first Trester Award winners, Thomas and Richard VanArsdale.

When basketball was first played at Manual, students coached and managed the teams. In the following years and during the period when no competitive sports were allowed, various faculty members assisted and worked on committees to choose the monogram teams. Among the early coaches around 1906 and 1907 were Walter Gekeler and Mr. Berndt. The January 13, 1914, **Booster** recorded that Mr. Sanders and Mr. Otto Schissel had been chosen to coach the team selected for the state tournament. In the 1914-15 school year Mr. Schissel and Mr. Ammerman were the coaches, this the year in which the first sectional was won. In 1915-16 Merle J. Abbett was the coach assisted by Mr. Ammerman and Mr. Williams. Other basketball coaches have been R. B. Morrison, 1916-17 to 1920-21; B. E. Evans in 1921-22; Rowland Jones, 1922-23 to 1926-27; Oral Bridgford, 1927-28 to 1946-47; Russell McConnell, 1947-48 to 1954-55; Richard Cummins, 1955-56 to 1960-61; Leroy Compton, 1961-62 to 1963-64; Elwood McBride, 1964-65 to 1966-67; and Howard Dardeen in 1967-68. Fred Belser, the present head basketball coach, was appointed in the 1968-69 year.

As early as 1897 the need for a gymnasium was felt, and just this early the struggle to build one began. A gymnasium association was formed on April 6, 1897, whose purpose was to earn money towards the building of a gym. Around this time Otto Frenzel gave to the school board a thousand dollars in memory of his son Paul, the income to be used for athletics in Manual. It is believed that this money went towards the building of the first gymnasium, which was included in the addition built in 1903.

The January 9, 1925, **Booster** announced that a new electric scoreboard had been placed in the upper east corner of the gym and that it was operated by a switch from the press box. It was believed that Manual was one of the first Indiana high schools to install such a board.

Wrestling was first added to Manual's sports program in 1953. An October Booster of that year announced: "Wrestling will be going full-blast this year for the first time in the history of the school. Mr. Jack Foster, wrestling coach . . . , says that any boy is welcome to come out for the sport. Mr. Foster says that a 95-pound boy is as important to the team as a heavyweight."

In the first varsity meet in December of that first season Manual lost to Crispus Attucks; the first victory of the season was over West Lafayette, 30-14.

Mr. Foster has been head wrestling coach since the introduction of the sport to the program.

Manual wrestlers have won many individual championships. Twelve city championships were won during the years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, and 1969. Nineteen sectional championships were earned in 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1969. Five regional championships were won in 1958, 1959, 1961, 1963, and 1969. State championships were won in 1957 in the 103-pound class, in 1958 in the 120-pound class, in 1959 in the 127-pound class, and in 1961 in the 103-pound class. In 1959 William Andrews received the award as outstanding wrestler in the state.

Tennis was begun at Manual in 1912, though for many years it was chiefly an intraschool sport. In the early days and for many years school tournaments were held every spring and fall for both boys and girls, and monograms were awarded to the best players. In later years a silver trophy given during the early thirties by Charles Menges and Alonzo Martin had inscribed upon it the name of the winner of the boys' intraschool tourney. This tourney was continued and the trophy awarded at least until the forties.

Some tennis in the earlier years, however, was evidently competitive, for both the school annual and the Booster at times pictured and mentioned tennis teams. Competitive tennis, however, was not regularly a part of the athletic program, and in the 1959-60 school year it was announced that Manual had its first tennis team since 1933 to play in regular matches and in the city tourney. Since then tennis has been an important part of the athletic program.

Only one tennis coach is mentioned in early publications; it is recorded that William Ballard helped with tennis and with the tourneys in 1916-17. From at least as early as 1927 until around 1945 John Moffat was the tennis coach and sponsor of intraschool tennis. In 1960 Leland Walter became the tennis coach.

Golf has been enjoyed by Manual athletes for many, many years, but it has been a competitive sport only in more recent years. As early as the spring of 1902 a golf club, coached by Mr. McComb and Glen Diddel, a student, was organized. Publications recount that it was organized so late that only two tournaments could be played. A city tournament of individual players was held that same year in September.

During the following years **Booster** articles indicate that intraschool tourneys were held intermittently and that probably some city meets were played. A November, 1917, **Booster** announced that the first Manual golf tourney since 1904 was being held as a result of the "encouragement and leadership of Mr. Holloway." The December 8, 1919, **Booster** told of a golf match at South Grove in November in which Manual had an individual city champion. An October, 1921, **Booster** recorded a Manual fall golf tourney held at South Grove; this undoubtedly was an intraschool affair.

However golf during these times was evidently an occasional and largely individual sport, but in the spring of 1929 interest in golf was revived by Harold Boese of the faculty. The May 10 **Booster** reported that thirteen boys had gone out for golf and that Mr. Boese had suggested that they work as caddies and play during the summer for experience. It also announced that matches would be held against city high schools, Butler freshmen, and out-of-town teams.

Mr. Boese remained the golf coach through the 1935 season. Oral Bridgford was golf coach from 1936 to 1966 in the years in which the school had a golf team. The April 29, 1949, **Booster** recorded the organization of the first golf team since 1941. Mr. Bridgford was succeeded by the present golf coach, Elwood McBride.

The Manual athletic program has been supervised by an athletic director for many years. The first recorded director was K. V. Ammerman, who served from the 1918-19 school year until the 1922-23 year. Following him Hugh Bannen was athletic director for

three seasons, 1923-24 to 1925-26. Russell Clunie then served for many years, 1926-27 until 1940-41. John Janzaruk held the position for one year, 1941-42; and Clarence Bruness, appointed in the 1942-43 year, was director until 1944-45. Appointed in September of 1945, Harry Thomas was athletic director until his retirement at the end of the 1968-69 school year. LeRoy Heminger, the present athletic director, was appointed in the spring of 1969.

The athletic department yearly presents awards to its outstanding athletes. These most valuable player awards are given: in football, the Gilbert Mordoh trophy; in basketball, the Dr. Kinney trophy; in baseball, the Charles Menges trophy; in track, the Raymond VanArsdale trophy; in tennis, the Martin and Menges trophy; and in wrestling, the award made by the Manual Lettermen's Club. To the most valuable athletic manager the Robert Sparks Memorial Award is given. In addition, other awards are a free throw trophy in basketball and the Thelma T. Morgan Award to the outstanding varsity cheerleader. The C. B. Dyer medal is given to the top senior athlete for outstanding athletic ability, mental attitude, scholastic record, and cooperative spirit.

Night School

An evening school has been operated at Manual High School since 1897, although not continuously. Its beginning at that time may perhaps have been related to an unusual night school class held in Indianapolis in the early 1890's under the direction of the Mechanics' Institute. This class, which taught mechanical drawing, was highly successful with both manufacturers and their employees. Thus there was high interest in the night school beginning at Manual in the fall of 1897. One of the most important vocational courses offered was, consequently, mechanical drawing; other courses offered in this first night school were English for foreigners, common school subjects, and bookkeeping. In this first night school, classes were held three nights a week, and students were required to be fourteen years of age or over. The number of students permitted to enroll during the first years was limited because of lack of funds allowed for the maintenance of the evening school.

One of the very valuable classes during the early years was that in English for foreigners. At the beginning there was only one class for all foreign speaking people; later, however, as enrollment increased, separate classes were often held for people of the various nationalities. By 1908 there were three such classes at Manual (other classes met in various grade schools); but by 1916 there were six classes at Manual. Although the class for Russians was the largest in 1916, the enrollment regularly fluctuated greatly; and few students actually finished the courses. (Many foreign speaking residents of Indianapolis took advantage of the night school in these years; and in 1916 countries represented in the various classes, academic and vocational, by one or more students were Holland, Russia, Serbia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Greece, France, Armenia, Ireland, Sweden, Scotland, Belgium, Japan, Canada, Bulgaria, Turkey, Rumania, Poland, and Denmark.)

Another early course of importance was that of common school subjects for those who had not finished the eighth grade; English, mathematics, and spelling were included in this program. Until 1913 the enrollment in this department was greater than in any other.

Still another popular course in the beginning years was the commercial course. At first this included only bookkeeping; but in 1913-14 there were three bookkeeping classes, three stenography, one shorthand, one typewriting, one business English, and one business mathematics.

However the history of Manual written by the composition class of 1916 draws the conclusion that the most valuable class in the early days was that in mechanical drawing. One such class had been scheduled until 1914 at which time the program included three classes.

Less than three hundred students were enrolled in the night school in 1911, but about 1913-14 the evening school began to grow; size of classes increased; and new courses were added. After 1913 also classes were in most years held four nights a week. These changes perhaps were in part a result of new vocational night school laws. By these laws the state paid two-thirds of the salary of teachers in vocational subjects and in return had some control over attendance. As a result of this opportunity for growth, the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners is said to have appointed a committee to determine what courses were in demand. For this purpose trade unions, manufacturers, and civic bodies were interviewed. Among the consequential additions in the following years in the vocational courses were mechanics, carpentering, electrical working, pattern making, sheet metal working, industrial chemistry, and automobile repairing; additions for women students were trade and home millinery, home dressmaking, sewing and mending, home furnishing, and cooking.

Also in 1913 a course of regular high school subjects was included in the night school program, academic subjects for those who wished to complete their high school educations.

From these beginnings night school classes continued regularly at Manual until they were discontinued in 1932 because of lack of funds; evening classes were reopened in the fall of 1937 and operated for a few years on a tuition basis. In 1942 the Indianapolis school board established a free evening school at Manual; then in 1946 state aid granted to night school provided a tuition free school. In 1953 evening classes were moved to Arsenal Technical High School, and credit classes were not offered at Manual again

until 1964 when evening school for credit was once again resumed. (For three years previous to this personal improvement courses had been offered in evening school at Manual). A night school has operated at Manual since that time with tuition for high school graduates and for those enrolled in personal improvement courses and with fees for high school completion and for some other courses.

Throughout the years of its operation the program of study has always been comprehensive, and the enrollment and number of teachers have regularly indicated an interest in and a demand for the program. The requirements for enrollment and the method of operation have varied somewhat through the years.

In 1914-15 the night school program included the following: English for foreigners; elementary grades from the fourth to the eighth (reading, language, arithmetic, and spelling); high school subjects; and vocational and industrial courses. Among the high school subjects special opportunity was offered for classes in business English, applied electricity, industrial chemistry, applied mathematics, and business law, according to the night school bulletin for that year. Offering in the vocational and industrial department were mechanical drawing, architecture and carpentry, pattern making, cabinet making, machine shop work, electrical work, cooking, dressmaking, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, and, as a part-time course, fundamentals of home furnishing. During this year the free night school was held four nights a week.

Within a year, by 1915-16, the curriculum included also home dressmaking and trade dressmaking, home millinery, automobile construction and repair, machine design, architectural drafting, and carpenter apprentice. About this time (and in the following next few years) it was required that students must be fourteen years of age or older to enter any evening school class and seventeen years or older to enter any evening high school class. No students from the day school could enroll in the evening school. Deposits were required for instruction but were refunded if the student had seventy-five per cent attendance. The 1916 evening school bulletin announced, too, that special classes could be started upon the definite application to the Director of Vocational Education of fifteen or more who desired the course. In this year there were forty-five teachers, including a director, on the staff; and around 500 students were enrolled in the vocational courses.

The evening school program grew rapidly, for by the 1920-21 school year there were great increase and variation in the program. Among the general or academic subjects offered were English composition and literature, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, elementary chemistry and physics, French, and Spanish. Additional offerings in the vocational course included calculating machine operation, business law, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, nursing, marketing, household accounts, home decoration, trade drawing, trade mathematics, tool design, air brake inspection, foundry practice, and forging. A 1920 issue of the **Booster** announced that night school, meeting three nights a week, had general and academic courses open to Indianapolis residents fourteen years of age and over and vocational courses open to Indianapolis residents sixteen and over and that a certificate was issued on completion of eighty per cent attendance of the individual. Tuition was free, but the deposit of a dollar fee was required.

In 1924-25 additional high school courses offered were Latin, accounting, and penmanship and spelling. New trades and industrial courses offered were business organization; salesmanship and advertising; commercial art; machine and tool design; plain sewing; automobile general repairing; automobile electricity and carburetion; elements of electricity; electrical power plant maintenance; electrical signal, light, and power wiring; machine shop practice; tool and die making; sheet metal pattern drafting; sheet metal shop problems; carpentry; mill practice; linotype; monotype; printing composition; presswork; folding machine; and cost finding and accounting.

In 1931-32 an almost identical program was being offered in the evening school. Lip reading for those with hearing problems and metallurgy were added courses. The school met three nights a week, and tuition was still free.

After the night school reopened in 1937, the curriculum was gradually expanded. By 1940-41 additional academic subjects offered were government and history; additional commercial courses were comptometry and filing. Home economics offerings were dressmaking, plain sewing, millinery, cooking, and baking. The Graphic Arts program included printing, commercial art, and

layout. Metal trades were machine shop, tool and die making, arc welding, acetylene welding, wood pattern making, sheet metal work, foundry, and forging. Drafting subjects were mechanical drawing, sheet metal, pattern making, machine and tool design, architectural drafting, machine drafting, and blue print reading. Among the auto trades were general repairing, body and fender repairing, airplane mechanics, and airplane engine mechanics. Building trades had been added to the offering and included carpentry, cabinet making, mill work, painting and decorating, plumbing, and cement work. Courses in the electrical trades were elements of electricity; power plant maintenance; signal, light, and power wiring; refrigeration; and radio. Special courses in the program were public speaking, art, music, advertising, home management, precision instrument reading, personality clinic, jewelry and art metal, remedial reading, citizenship, dramatics, home mechanics, Latin American relations, and pottery. Classes met three evenings a week with fees of four dollars for commercial subjects, six dollars for academic, and seven and a half for vocational.

In the next year 1941-42 the program was almost the same, but the fees had been lowered and were two dollars and a half for the commercial course, three dollars for the academic and special courses, and four dollars for the vocational.

The free evening school established by the Board of School Commissioners in September, 1942, had as its immediate purposes "to help meet the acute employment shortage by offering high school classes for credit to any day school pupils who could spend part or all of their day on a job and continue their studies needed for graduation at night and to offer certain skill classes to adults who might wish to acquire certain skills or who might want refresher courses preparatory to enrolling in the armed forces." Thus it was announced that the night school during this year was to be a continuation of day school and the work an extension of day school work. However, vocational and skill courses were also given for adults with no credit. In that year pupils were required to be sixteen years or older; those students working for credit were required to attend five nights, those for noncredit three. Though tuition was free, certain fees were charged. There were

during the 1942-43 school year nineteen teachers, one director, and two office employees. Enrollment in the fall was 530, in the spring 496.

In 1945-46 it was announced that the free night high school at Manual continued to operate for these reasons: to help up-grade employees in certain lines of work; to help train displaced war employees for peace time jobs; to provide for adult study; to offer courses in which hobbies might be pursued under the direction of the school; to offer elementary reading, writing, and spelling to people who never have had this training, so that they may be better employees and citizens; to provide extension of day classes for the convenience of boys and girls who are in part-time jobs; and to help service men, service women, and returning veterans continue their high school education. There was a fee of ten dollars per hour for nonresident students to begin the year. However at the beginning of the second term state aid was secured, and tuition was again free. Forty teachers, including the director, and six other employees made up the staff in this year. In the fall the enrollment was 664; in the spring it was 733.

Thus in 1946-47 all courses were free with the granting of state aid. The staff had thirty-four teachers, a director, and six other employees. The fall enrollment was 802, the spring 520.

Courses added or renewed by the 1950-51 year were acting, additional art and mathematics courses, botany, clerical practice, creative writing, French, geography, great dramas, family living clinic, health and safety, home nursing, journalism, knitting, Latin, physical education for women, physics, physiology, psychology, radio script and production, basic reading, speech correction, US problems, speech for foreign born, and vocal music. Classes met four nights a week and were offered to any person sixteen years of age or older who was not enrolled in another high school. The enrollment in the fall was 1044, and in the spring 810.

In the year 1951-52 included in the curriculum were new workshops offered to appeal to the entire family: Dad and Lad Wood Shop, Arts and Crafts Hobby Shop, Radio Technique Workshop. During this year there was a staff of fifty-eight teachers, a director, a librarian, nine other employees; and there was an enrollment of 1324 in the fall and 709 in the spring.

Currently in the 1968-69 year the following personal improvement courses, noncredit and nonvocational, are offered in the evening school: income tax workshop, oil painting and sketching, upholstering, photography (beginning and advanced), medical secretarial training, German, woodworking and furniture refinishing, knitting, speed and developmental reading, metal sculpture for men and women, interior decorating, family finance and money management, blueprint reading, flower arranging, typing review, bridge, tailoring, and welding.

The adult evening school for elementary and high school completion offers in art, Ceramics I-IV, Jewelry I-IV, Art I-IV; in business education, Typing I-IV and review, Shorthand I-III, Machine Calculation, Clerical Practice I-II, Bookkeeping I-IV, Filing, General Business I-II; in English, English I-VIII; in home economics, Clothing I-IV, Foods I-IV, home management; in industrial arts, Electronics I-IV, Machine Shop I-IV, Auto Shop I-IV, Welding, Architectural Drawing I-IV, Mechanical Drawing I-IV; in mathematics, General Math I-II, Business Arithmetic I-II, Algebra I-II; Geometry I-II, in language, Spanish I-IV; in physical education, Health; in social studies, US History I-II, US Government, Economics, Psychology, International Relations; in science, Physics I-II, Chemistry I-II, Physical Science I-II, Biology I-II. For pre-high school the courses include basic reading, basic grammar, basic arithmetic, and basic English. Also offered is a course in adult driver education.

Any person sixteen years or older not enrolled in another high school may attend the Adult Evening School. High school graduates taking high school courses are charged a tuition of twenty dollars and fees. Nongraduates enrolled in elementary or high school completion courses are charged class fees but no tuition. Students enrolled in personal improvement courses are charged varying tuition fees.

In the fall semester there were 930 students enrolled and there was a staff of sixty, fifty of whom were teachers. (The state now pays the salaries of all evening school teachers of credit courses; Indiana is one of five states that provides this assistance).

Available records show that in 1912, 1914, and 1915 E. W. Owens was the director, or principal as he was sometimes called in the earlier years, and that Paul Covert, working with the

vocational courses, was his assistant. In 1916-17 J. C. Edwards was the director and Mr. Covert still the assistant. In 1919 Bertram Sanders, vice-principal of the high school, became director of the night school; he held this position for many years. From 1941-1944 Carl Hanske was the director. Noble H. Poole succeeded him and was director until 1949. In 1949 E. Edward Green became director and served in that capacity until the evening school at Manual was closed in 1953. When evening school once again opened at Manual in 1964, Owen Johnson, the current director, was appointed to that position.

Alumni Association

One of the most unusual and most effective organizations of Emmerich Manual High School is its strong and active Alumni Association. In the early years of the Industrial Training School one alumni group served the alumni of both the ITS and High School No. 2; but by the late 1890's a need was felt for two separate groups. Planning for the new association was placed under the direction of the Literary Club of Manual Training High School, the originators of the suggestion for an association. Under the leadership of Allen P. Vestal a signed petition for the formation of such an association was presented to Mr. Emmerich, who promised his cooperation. The first meeting of interested alumni was held in June, 1899, but the formal organization was not accomplished until the following December. At the first meeting Allen P. Vestal, class of January, 1898, acted as temporary chairman and was later elected president; other officers elected were Allen J. MacCorkle, class of June, 1899, vice-president, and Mrs. Hettie Goldrick, class of February, 1897, secretary.

The purpose set by the founders of the Association was, according to the history of Manual written by the 1916 college composition class, "to afford a means of refreshing the graduates' memories once a year and strengthening the bonds that may have weakened through outside encounters." The history further concludes that "all through its years of organization the Alumni Association has lived up to this standard and has done its best to better Manual in any way possible."

Some of the early meetings were held by classes, and some were banquet meetings, but because of the increasing membership these kinds of meetings were discontinued.

Around 1904, because the members of the Association felt that something further should be done to keep the graduates in closer touch, the Saturday Afternoon Literary Club, made up of Manual graduates, was organized. Soon after that, the Saturday Afternoon Travel Club, made up of twenty-five girls who were Manual graduates, was organized with the same purpose.

From a beginning membership of twenty-nine the Alumni

Association had 970 members in 1905; over 1200 in 1916; and 14,419 in 1953. Graduates to date number 19,845; and when the June class of 1969 is graduated, the Alumni Association membership will have reached over 20,000.

Within the association is a fifty-year club, organized in 1961. Its members hold their own yearly reception, honoring the alumnus of the year and new fifty-year members.

The only dues are the one dollar fee for lifetime membership upon graduation. All expenditures beyond this come from donations.

The association is governed by a board elected yearly at the birthday celebration. This board consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, registrar, and twelve to fifteen board members elected for two-year terms, six going off the board each year; the extra board members are appointed at the discretion of the president.

The board holds eight meetings yearly; its duties are to organize the birthday celebration and to select the alumnus of the year.

The birthday celebrations are held yearly in February and include class dinners and reunions, program and entertainment for the entire association, receptions, election of new officers and board, and presentation of the Alumnus of the Year Award.

The Alumnus of the Year Award was first given at Manual's sixty-seventh anniversary celebration in February, 1962, to Roy W. Howard, who had been president and publisher of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers; it has been given each year since that time.

The Alumni Association has made many contributions to Manual. One of the early major accomplishments of the Alumni Association was having the school's name changed to the Charles E. Emmerich Manual Training High School in honor of the first principal.

When the new building at Madison Avenue and Pleasant Run Boulevard was built, the Alumni Association furnished and equipped the Alumni Room as a gift from funds raised at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration.

The Alumni Association provides each year the trophies for

the Human Liberty Awards made to the outstanding students in social studies.

The Alumni Scholarship has been awarded since June, 1957, and provides \$200 to a student chosen by the Holliday committee.

The Association also is building an E. H. Kemper McComb Scholarship Fund to accumulate until a larger scholarship grant can be made in Mr. McComb's memory.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration

The Alumni Association has almost yearly observed the founding of the school with an anniversary celebration. In 1945 the fiftieth anniversary of Manual's founding was marked with a two-day celebration on Friday and Saturday, February 16 and 17. The festivities began with a pageant, written by Charles Henzie, then Manual's band director, presented at a student assembly on Friday morning. With a cast of fourteen teachers, including Mr. McComb, and more than seventy-five students the seven-scene pageant depicted with elaborate staging and costumes Manual's "Golden Years." An all-school birthday party with a dance and floor show in the boys' gymnasium and with games and old motion pictures in the girls' gymnasium followed the pageant. Open house and class reunions were also held at the school during the day.

A double-header basketball game at Butler Fieldhouse, with Shortridge meeting Washington in the first game and Manual playing Howe in the second and winning, 29-26, climaxed the first day's activities.

A special double-size issue of the *Booster* also celebrated the golden anniversary. Art exhibits, the works of Manual alumni, many of whom were well-known artists, and of faculty members, were on display in the building. Five paintings were given to the school as birthday gifts. The building held displays of books and publications of earlier days, class banners, class and club pictures, trophies, uniforms, and other relics from the early days of the school.

On Saturday evening a Golden Jubilee dinner and dance in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, attended by approximately fifteen hundred alumni, climaxed the birthday celebration. F. Elbert Glass, president of the Alumni Association, presided at the banquet, and Francis N. Daniel served as toastmaster. Welcoming the alumni was F. Elmer Raschig. Mr. Glass, Carl F. Brandt, school board president, and Mr. McComb spoke. Thomas S. Sheerin, class of 1902, read an alumni poem which he had written many years

before. The Manual band played "Our Golden Heritage," a march composed by Charles Henzie for the occasion.

In the ballroom the celebration continued. A huge three-layered, seven-foot high birthday cake with fifty candles was brought by fifty Manual girls to the center of the darkened ballroom, where the cake was lighted and all the alumni sang "Happy Birthday." Then the alumni were led in the traditional Manual yell, "Rickety ex-co-ex-co-ex." At the dance which followed Mr. and Mrs. McComb led the "twisting grand march," and the dancing began.

Mr. McComb wrote in the special issue of the **Booster** these words of congratulation:

The students in the school this year are to be congratulated that they comprise the student body of Manual's fiftieth year. Golden anniversaries are wonderful events and those who participate in them store up memories never to be forgotten. Families celebrate golden wedding days; colleges note the golden days on their calendars, but it is very unique for a high school to be able to do anything like this.

Manual does have this unique distinction. It grows out of the pride of our first principal in his school, out of the loyalty of thousands of graduates, out of the devotions of a splendid, well-trained faculty, and out of the fine school spirit of each generation of students who catch up the torch and carry on.

Of this, our fiftieth birthday, when the festivities of the week-end are over, we shall all be happy to say: "These three are good and pleasant things — to be here, to be together, and to think well of one another . . ."

The Alumni Association is now preparing for the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration to be held in 1970.

Parent - Teacher Association

Another active organization within the structure of Manual High School is the Parent-Teacher Association. On April 17, 1948, a group of patrons, teachers, and friends met in the Manual auditorium to consider the formation of such an organization. After a program of music by a group from the Girls' Glee Club, Mr. McComb greeted those in attendance and read the call for the meeting, which had been issued on April 1. W. S. Barnhart presided over the meeting which followed. He introduced the following guest speakers: Mrs. Robert F. Shank, state president of the Indiana Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. E. H. Stumpf, president of the Indiana Council of Parents and Teachers; and Mrs. Jack C. Grieg, vice-president of Region 7. The meeting was then turned over to Mrs. Walter Thoms, Director of District 7-A, who gave instructions for the formation of such an organization. Following a motion for formation, Mrs. Walter Caley was elected temporary chairman and Miss Cleo Frazier, secretary. Five members were chosen to form a committee on by-laws: Mrs. Vera Hawkins, W. S. Barnhart, Donald Edison, Mrs. Vivian Siener, and Mrs. Harvey Cassidy. A nominating committee was appointed, and at the next meeting Donald Edison was elected the first president of the Manual PTA.

The purposes of this organization were to promote the welfare of youth in home, school, church, and community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of youth; to bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of youth; to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for all youth the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

Over the years the Manual PTA has served the school in many ways. It paid for and built concession stands in the football stadium. It has contributed to expenses for the senior prom, for student delegates to journalism institutes, for student participation in the Indiana University Honors Program in Latin, for

delegates to the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and for delegates to the National Thespian Workshop. It has served as a hospitality committee, providing service and funds, for the National Honor Society initiation tea, the Pupil-Parent Conferences, and the Turn-About Day tea. It hosts the annual fall athletic banquet. In addition a college scholarship for \$350, granted first in 1952, is given yearly to a Manual graduating senior from a fund designated and maintained for that purpose.

Major money-making projects of the PTA are the operation of concessions at football games, the sale of mums for homecoming, and the spring carnival, the Pow Wow.

Conclusion

Seventy-five years of educating youth, of training the mind, the hand, the heart, has brought honor and reward to Emmerich Manual High School. Its music groups, instrumental and vocal, have earned awards and distinction; its publications have attained outstanding ratings; its athletic teams have achieved success and recognition; its clubs have excelled in worthwhile, beneficial undertakings; its faculty members have gained recognition for achievement. Most important of all, the real mark of a school which has achieved, its students have accomplished many goals. Many have earned scholarships; many have acquired advanced degrees; many have achieved positions of eminence or of respect and responsibility.

When the school, then known as the Industrial Training School, first opened its doors on February 18, 1895, its purpose, even then was the education of the mind and the hand. It was one of the first schools of its kind in the country; it was an educational experiment in effective action. On February 16, 1945, at the time of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, an editorial in the Indianapolis **Star** declared:

Education owes much to Manual for it was a pioneer in coordinating the training of mind and hand. Scholastic policies now accepted as standard were novel around the turn of the century. Delegations from other cities and dignitaries from abroad visited the high school to observe the educational experiment.

Emmerich Manual High School has maintained its original purpose. The experiment has succeeded.