

DePauw through the Years. Two volumes. By George B. Manhart. (Greencastle, Ind.: DePauw University, 1962. Vol. I, *Indiana Asbury University, 1837-1884; DePauw University, 1884-1919*: Pp. xii, 303. Vol. II, *DePauw University, 1919-1962*: Pp. x, 307-596. Illustrations, bibliographical notes, appendixes, index. \$7.50.)

One hundred years ago the record of Indiana Asbury University was honorable but not particularly more distinguished than the records of several other Methodist colleges. Like its sister institutions it was struggling to survive the Civil War. Paradoxically an enrollment of 61 students brought temporary financial stability even though no tuition was paid. Today more than 2,300 students, three-fourths of whom ranked in the top 10 per cent of their high school class, each pay \$2,200 in tuition and other charges to attend what has become one of the better private institutions of higher learning in the United States.

Formerly 85 per cent of the students came from Methodist homes in Hoosierland. Today less than 40 per cent are of Methodist origin (and other leading denominations include Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic). Only 30 per cent of the student body now comes from Indiana, with large contingents from Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan. California is the home of 1,300 alumni and Florida numbers over 500. What brought about this metamorphosis?

Professor George B. Manhart, for thirty-seven years a member of the history department, recounts this success saga in two meaty volumes, which conclude with excellent bibliographical notes. Volume One, arranged mostly on a chronological plan, tells how the name was changed in honor of a major donor—Washington C. DePauw. Volume Two, following a more topical pattern, pays tribute to Edward Rector and many less widely publicized donors.

Curriculum development is one of the topics receiving detailed coverage. Highlights are summarized in two unique charts. One indicates that in 1859, 70 per cent of the requirements for the B.A. degree consisted of Greek, Latin, mathematics, and science as compared with 30 per cent in 1957. In 1859 there were eight faculty members providing instruction in seven departments. One hundred years later there were twenty times as many instructors and four times as many departments and two-thirds of the faculty were teaching subjects not listed previously and in some cases not even in existence, e.g., physical education, education, nursing, home economics, and air science.

In general, relations with the Methodist church appear to have been excellent, as evidenced by the election of six presidents as bishops, the existence of numerous campus religious organizations (which have not, however, kept pace with the fraternities and sororities), the setting up of archives for Indiana Methodism (1951), the bringing of Old Bethel Church from Charleston to the campus (1955), and the inauguration of Methodist Youth Day (1957). But there have been some issues which became controversial, particularly as the percentage of Methodist students declined.

Prior to 1924, the Methodist Book of Discipline forbade the "use of alcoholic beverages, dancing, attending theatrical performances of any

kind, or playing cards or billiards" (p. 263). Smoking was prohibited in any college building. According to Professor Manhart, "whatever may be said with regard to the wisdom of this policy it had at least one good result in that it stimulated the ingenuity of the students in finding alternative methods of entertainment" (p. 493). Antidancing regulations proved particularly difficult to enforce and led to all kinds of subterfuges and hypocrisies. As a result of a less stringent definition of imprudent conduct by the General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1924, dancing at fraternity houses was legalized by college authorities. Despite protests (which were far outnumbered by commendations) the new policy was not changed and a junior prom has been an annual event since 1930.

The two volumes are loaded with data, some of which borders on the trivial, viz., a paragraph on campus dogs during the 1890's (p. 270). Much research has made possible a wealth of information regarding distinguished alumni and faculty members. Extracurricular activities are well handled, including the development of an intercollegiate athletic program which was acclaimed in 1930 by the *Survey of Methodist Institutions*. Presidents and board members are accorded due recognition.

Since the author does not summarize the causes for the metamorphosis mentioned in the second paragraph, the reviewer will attempt to do so. DePauw has become a cosmopolitan institution of excellence for at least four reasons: (1) Consistently there have been able presidents and dedicated faculty and board members. (2) Methodists and Methodist organizations have been proud of DePauw's achievements and generous in their support. (3) There has been remarkable success in maintaining support (financial and otherwise) from alumni, friends, corporations, and foundations. (4) There has been adherence to the objective of DePauw as "a spirit of democracy, a spirit of veneration for religion and learning, a spirit which earnestly attempts to train youth to meet the needs of themselves and this harrassed and troubled world" (p. 520).

McKendree College

Max P. Allen

The Story of Purdue Engineering. By H. B. Knoll. ([West Lafayette, Ind.]: Purdue University Studies, 1963. Pp. viii, 430. Illustrations, index. \$8.00.)

One hundred and one years ago Congress enacted the Morrill Act, which made available to each state a sizeable grant-in-aid for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. The Indiana legislature formally accepted the grant in 1865. Four years later, this same body set the location of the school in Tippecanoe County and accepted \$150,000 from John Purdue to start building it. Although students began to arrive in the fall of 1874, the main building was not completed until a couple of years later. Thus, began the story of Purdue University.

In some respects, writing a history of a university can be more difficult than writing other historical accounts. Perhaps, this is because of the nature of the source material dealing with such a subject. Annual