The following is correspondence with the Registrar, Joy Dunbar.
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Hi Ms. Dunbar,

Thank you very much for turning up this interesting state of affairs. I believe this will be OK for our purposes, but I do have one question. You say that in 1925 a 3 hour course was worth 6 points. But if points are like semester hours at other institutions and if 125 are needed to graduate, it looks more like 3 points would be for 3 hours (assuming hours are counting just in-class time and not homework time), not 6. A minor typo perhaps? Or have I missed something?

In any case, thank you for the work you have done for the Cajori Two Project.

Walter Meyer

On Jul 9, 2008, at 5:22 PM, Joy Dunbar wrote:
Prof. Meyer.
Although time consuming, this has been an interesting investigation into old JHU catalogs and commencement programs here in the Office of the Registrar. I was hoping to have a better answer for the early years, but here is what I've found.

There are no catalogs prior to 1925 at which time the Bachelor's degree was awarded based on "points" with a note in the catalog that said this was "semester hours at other institutions". The requirement was 125 points, where basically the 3 hr course was 6 points. (There were exceptions for some courses and labs in some Courses of Study.)

By 1935 there was no more referral to "points", but only to satisfying a Course of Study as outlined by the major department. Looking at
the Course of Study for many years, it was fairly consistent.
1945 and 1955 continued to grant the degree based upon the satisfactory completion of the outlined Course of Study.

By 1965 a course was assigned semester credits with the Bachelor's degree requiring a minimum of 120 credits.

This remained consistent though the next 40 years.
No records or reports referred to the terms as anything but semesters.

I hope this is the information that you needed.
Joy

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# Walter Meyer <meyer1 @adelphi.edu> 7/9/2008 3:23 PM >>> Hi Ms. Dunbar, <br> I am writing on behalf of the Cajori Two Project and our desire to have certain catalog information relevant to mathematics majors (credit requirements for a Bachelor's and whether terms were semesters, quarters or trimesters in years 1905 to 2005 at 10 year intervals). You mentioned that you had some of this done. Would it be <br> possible to send what you have now? 

Best,
Prof. Walter Meyer
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The following is based on the Hopkins website

## The "Other" Mathematics Department at Johns Hopkins

There has, of course, always been a Mathematics Department at Johns Hopkins. But, since 1946 there has been another program or department carrying out research and instruction in applied aspects of mathematics.

## Summary

The Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics had its origins in the fall of 1946, when an undergraduate curriculum in industrial engineering was first introduced in response to requests from returning military veterans,

In 1964, the Department was renamed the Department of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering,

In 1973 the Department was renamed the Department of Mathematical Sciences

In 2004, the Department changed its name to Applied Mathematics and Statistics,
The following table shows what this means, in regard to the name of the "other" mathematics department for the years of our survey.

| Survey year | Name | Have it? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1946 | Mechanical Engineering <br> starts program in Industrial <br> Engineering | Not a survey year |
| 1950 | Department of Industrial <br> Engineering | Not a survey year |
| 1955 | Department of Industrial <br> Engineering | Yes |
| 1964 | Renamed to Department of <br> Operations Research and <br> Industrial Engineering | Not a survey year |
| 1965 | Department of Operations <br> Research and Industrial <br> Engineering |  |
| 1973 | Renamed Department of <br> Mathematical Sciences |  |
| 1975 | Department of <br> Mathematical Sciences <br> Mexpected from Kelly Spring |  |
| 1985 | Department of <br> Mathematical Sciences | yes |
| 1995 | Department of <br> Mathematical Sciences | yes |
| 2004 | Renamed Applied <br> Mathematics and Statistics | Applied Mathematics and <br> Statistics |
| 2005 | yes |  |
|  |  | Yages |

The Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics had its origins in the fall of 1946, when an undergraduate curriculum in industrial engineering was first introduced in response to requests from returning military veterans. It has only a few math courses. We ignore them because they are not in a department whose title contains contain the words
"mathematics" or "mathematical". In 1950 the program becomes a department, but its title, Department of Industrial Engineering, does not qualify it for our study.
In 1964, the Department was renamed the Department of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, still not eligible for our study, but in 1973 the Department was renamed the Department of Mathematical Sciences and so we deal with it in sample year 1975. In 2004, the Department changed its name to Applied Mathematics and Statistics, and is still eligible for our study.

## Next from J. Hopkins website.

## Department History

The Department of Applied Mathematics and Statistics had its origins in the fall of 1946, when an undergraduate curriculum in industrial engineering was first introduced in response to requests from returning military veterans, who constituted nearly half the entering class in the School of Engineering that semester. In 1947, Robert H. Roy was appointed Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and was asked to develop a program in Industrial Engineering. Roy's appointment led to the creation of the Department of Industrial Engineering in 1950, with an initial faculty of three members. The Department was founded with an emphasis on the abstract study of complex operational systems in people and machines, rather than the more utilitarian studies, which had characterized other engineering curricula. Accordingly, the first two years of the undergraduate program provided basic training in chemistry, physics, mathematics and the principles of accounting, while the third and fourth years concentrated on industrial organization, production methods, labor relations, business regulations, political economy and psychology. The graduate program emphasized production organization and industrial-business management.

With the demand for engineering and business graduates remaining high, the 1950s witnessed rapid growth in the Department. By the end of the decade, the number of faculty had increased to seven, with their specialties extending from industrial organization and management to statistics and accounting. The number of undergraduate majors in industrial engineering averaged twenty each year after 1954, while the number of graduate degrees rose from two in 1956 to seven in 1960.

In 1964, the Department was renamed the Department of Operations Research and Industrial Engineering, reflecting the increasing importance of operations research in the Department's academic program. During the 1960s, the department grew steadily under the leadership of Robert H. Roy, who served as Chairman from 1950 until 1972. When the School of

Engineering Sciences merged with the Faculty of Philosophy to form the School of Arts and Sciences in 1966, the Department became part of Arts and Sciences.

In the 1970s the Department expanded dramatically, and, with its nineteen faculty members in the late 1970s, became one of the largest departments in the University. Student enrollment, especially at the graduate level, increased substantially; by 1979, there were twenty-four Bachelor of Arts, eight Masters, and two Ph.D. degrees conferred by the Department. Roger A. Horn chaired the Department from 1973 to 1978, during this period of expansion. In 1973 the Department was renamed the Department of Mathematical Sciences and began emphasizing the use of mathematical methods to solve the problems raised by the natural sciences (astronomy, physics and chemistry), as well as the modern sciences (operations research, demography, management science, psychology, information science and computer science).

Maintaining its concentration on modern applied mathematics to the present day, the Department developed five major training and research areas: (1) probability and statistics; (2) operations research and optimization; (3) discrete mathematics; (4) matrix analysis; and (5) computational mathematics. In the 1980s, while the undergraduate program experienced a slight decrease in number of students, the graduate program continued its expansion. In 1985, twenty-three Masters and five Ph.D. degrees were conferred by the Department.

In 2004, the Department changed its name to Applied Mathematics and Statistics, reflecting its commitment to mathematics important in applications. Since Roger Horn left the chairmanship of the Department in 1979, there have been six successors: William H. Huggins, 1979-1980;
Robert J. Serfling, 1981-1984 and 1986-1988; Alan F. Karr, 1985; John C. Wierman, 1988-2000; Edward R. Scheinerman, 2000-2004; and Daniel Q. Naiman, 2004-present.
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