22 Final preparation
23 Women's toilet
24 Men's toilet
25 Stairs up to lobby

notes:
I felt this solution offered much in the way of preserving the existing spaces in tact. The major problems became apparent in the receiving area of the addition, where articles had to be lowered immediately from the receiving dock to the receiving area. Some forms are admittedly rather awkward, and the final solution would be difficult to add on to, but in general, I felt the solution was very viable, and could produce an addition that would solve the problem of a large addition onto an historic home with a minimum of distraction.

It was pointed out that the addition would be very expensive and would be dangerous to the old home when excavations for the new foundations were being dug. It was also pointed out that the advantages gained by having the addition so close to the existing home did not seem to outweigh the problems of constructing the addition. These were considered good points, and when combined with my feeling that I solved the problem but did not add anything to the whole site, dictated that a new solution, no less fitting and compatible, but more beneficial, be investigated. Since I felt that the solution presented could be refined to work adequately, I decided that it should stand alone as a possible solution, and that I would pursue a completely different solution.
The Lafayette Civic Design Commission
Submission for Review Process

The Lafayette Civic Design Commission shall promote the artistic, cultural, and environmental development of all parts of the City. It is interested in giving assistance to those in the process of developing or improving their environment.

The purpose of this statement is to explain the Lafayette Civic Design Commission submission for review process.

Ordinance #72-3 states under paragraph 5.2, that all submissions for review, as either required or permitted . . . shall be made during their preliminary stages of design or development, rather than after final drawings have been made, and specifications written. A definition of projects requiring review by the Commission and projects permitted to be reviewed by the Commission is stated in Ordinance #72-3 and in the Commission's explanation sheet "Projects to be Reviewed by The Lafayette Civic Design Commission," dated June 1972.

The Lafayette Civic Design Commission meets on the second Monday of each month at 4:00 P.M. in The Lafayette City Hall Building.

Plans, sketches, models, photographs, drawings, etc. as required for the Commission to understand the project will be placed in the office of the Director of Urban Redevelopment, City Hall Building, Lafayette, Indiana, no later than the 5th day of the month, for review that month. An effort will be made by the Commission to issue a statement of recommendation within ten (10) days of the review meeting.

Proposals may be presented by the submitter at the review meeting if he or she so desires, or will be if desired by the Commission.

Should the Commission act unfavorably on a proposal that proposal will be reviewed again when the submitter has made changes desired by the Commission or changes the project substantially enough to be considered a new proposal.

The Commission may table a proposal to be reviewed the following month if they feel inadequate material has been delivered for review and recommendations. The submitter will be notified to send additional data to the Commission.

The Commission is not responsible for submitted material in any way. The submitted material may be picked up following the review meeting, unless the Commission requests to hold the material for a stated time.

There is no charge or fee for submission review.

Projects to be Reviewed by The Lafayette Civic Design Commission

Under Ordinance #72-3 Lafayette Civic Design Commission, some projects are required to be reviewed by the Commission and some projects are permitted to be reviewed by the Commission. The following outline lists required submittals (A) and permitted submittals (b).

A. Required Submittals - paragraph 4.2.

The City of Lafayette and appropriate departments thereunder, shall submit to the Commission for review and recommendation proposed plans for additions, deletions, and changes with regard to areas defined by Section 5.1.1. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) consisting of:

a) works of art
b) parks
c) structures, fixtures and appurtenances
d) historical sites and structures
e) central business district
f) urban renewal projects

 Owners of private property in the central business district shall comply with Section 5.1.1, (e) which states the Commission shall review all architectural proposals to improve the exterior appearance of existing structures within the boundary limits of the central business district as defined by the Area Planning and Area Redevelopment Commissions which require building permits, and prior to the issuance of any building permits by the City of Lafayette.

B. Permitted Submittals - paragraph 4.3.

Owners of private property may submit plans, designs, or sketches of proposed work to the Commission for review and recommendation.
FINAL DESIGN
for proposed
Additions and Alterations
to the
TIPPECANOE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

by
Steven P. Turnipseed
in partial completion of
the requirements for a
Bachelor of Architecture Degree
at
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana
1974-75
phase III: final design

- preliminaries
  site
  concept
  2
- final presentation
  final drawings
  existing site model photographs
  final model photographs
  5
  12
  14
After several schematic designs were drawn up and considered, it became painfully evident that the site was too confining for the type of addition being considered. Rather than throw out the schematic concept and design, I decided to enlarge the available site by purchasing two additional lots to the South of the existing site. Both lots are occupied by older homes that are not in the best of repair, and the removal of these two homes would not seem to disrupt any established residential fabric present in the neighborhood.

Both lots have 52 foot Ninth Street frontages, and extend to the Tenth Street Boundary extended south. This means that each lot is .24 of an acre, thus adding about half an acre to the existing site, for an overall acreage of 2.7 acres.

The removal of these two homes also allows views onto the site while driving down (North) on Ninth Street and cleans up a nice view of an impressive home south of the site.
The concept of the final design for the addition to the Tippecanoe County Historical Museum is a cross between concept two and concept three derived earlier in schematic design. (see following plan) The main entry is on axis with the existing garden, which would be restored. The mass of the entry would symbolically replace the gazebo that was destroyed, and views out of the entry space would capture the delight of the garden and its axis. In order to help emphasise the axis and make it the major ordering element, the axis would be continued to the south of the entry.

The exhibition space would serve to link the addition and the existing home, which would become a period home and the administration. Parking would be above the operations and would be entered off of Ninth Street. The service entry would be off of Tenth Street. The storage would be below the operations, but would not be over the sewer that runs at the back of the site.
main museum entry

exhibition and library

restored garden

entry garden

parking above

parking entry

operations spaces

service entry

storage below

possible future exhibition expansion

notes:
Supporting Material
SUPPORTING MATERIAL

for proposed
Additions and Alterations
to the
TIPPECANOE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

by

Steven P. Turnipseed

in partial completion of
the requirements for a
Bachelor of Architecture Degree
at
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana
1974-75
Toward Well-Being for Museum Visitors
by Gordon Reekie

This article is a very brief summary of the pros and cons of different installations for the visitor, such as seats, rest areas, etc. He concludes with a notice of the effect that the guards and the attendants have on the visitor. "They must combine the selflessness of the Boy Scout with the knowledge of the Delphic oracle."

CURATOR VOL. 1 #1 pp. 91-92.

Forwell, "Little Sir Eho:
by R. Graham Netting

The Carnegie Museum solved an echo problem by the use of glass foam absorbers called "Jacooustic" which comes in squares of 13" X 2".

CURATOR VOL. 5 #4 pp. 376-377
New Space, New Wings
by Edwin H. Colbert and Gordon Reekie

It becomes necessary after a while for every active museum to expand physically. Often the original building is quite old and built in a monumental style. Thus the question of design plays a large role in erecting the new wing. The authors show how two museums (The Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand and The Australian Museum, Sydney) solved this problem in two different but effective ways.
December 4, 1974

Mr. Steve Turnipseed
#296 Schiedler Apartments
Muncie, IN 47303

Dear Mr. Turnipseed:

This is in response to your letter requesting information on museum architecture.

Enclosed are several publications you might find valuable in developing your thesis.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Salvatore L. Costabile
Assistant Director

SLC:mj

Enclosures
"A history museum is an institution dedicated to the presentation and interpretation of collections of significant historic objects.

The success of a history museum rests upon the suitability of its interior, exterior, and setting. It must have security, access, space requirements, capital outlay, and maintenance.

Site - accessibility: - 1. area of town & residentialainen (-), impossibility of future expansion (+), lack of adequate parking facilities (-)

- 2. residential area, near monuments (+), low crime (+), poor neighborhood (-)

- 3. edge of town - near parks; proximity to railroad (+), plenty of parking space (+), quiet time to put things (+), ventilation during summer or winter weather (+)

Space: space is a critical need - suited to exhibit space for repair & cleaning. Complete records must be made of cleaning (+) and storage (+) of objects.

- 4. exhibit halls - 60% floor space to public exhibit halls, 20% to collection filing rooms & associated work rooms; 20% to staff offices, reception, & maintenance rooms.

- 5. pp 30-31 - types of valuable collection materials

An "accession" is an addition to the museum by transfer of ownership (accession records)

"Registration" - changing an inanimate place for the object in a group of museum - building is it using systems to understand - the wording - and "cataloging" - describing it to a place in categories and other objects & services or related with - classifying.

Collection telling history - all objects covered - values, facts, stories, etc. just known, they have tells, values, contents or shapes of objects are always described.

Dead Storage - another is in storage, various - collection needs are for requirements - rainy determination.

A newly created list - every object needs a label or inventory. (EXHAUSTED)
Three Exhibit patterns:
1. Similar examples of a single class of materials, forms, shows clothing, showing differences between essentially similar items.
2. Developmental changes in a class of objects - years, lighting, etc.
3. Exhibits in chronological order of individual events, etc. (personal stories, events, social or economic issues).

Exhibits (text on exhibits)
1. Guide labels
2. Single words
3. Scientific
4. Scientific illustrations
5. Subject tables
6. Object labels

Reading size is important - continue to be read from overall light, lighting causes existing to be dealt-
with as most interesting. Glass off of glass can hide

Articles - sections or in some cases changing
of main exhibits as to audience and community
historical events.

American Association for State & Local History
132 North Ohio Street,
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

American Association of Museums
1305 T Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Reading list by 78
Le Corbusier's design had resulted there - the idea that "exhibitions are didactic, expository sequences which predetermine the viewers' movement."

Ramps used to "allow" visitors movement - flow.

Main Corridors - circulation, lighting, installation

Cuts to the Contemplative moment of the viewers
(At the emotion of the display) - the inner viewing of the post.

1. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
   N.Y.C. Frank Lloyd Wright
   - ramp design - circular light court
   - difficulty displaying against curved walls on sloped floors!!

2. The World Museum of the Mundaneum
   Geneva, Switzerland - Le Corbusier
   - elongated ramp form

   Highlights possible to windows - which produce glare.

3. Museum - Williams - Proctor Institute
   Utica, N.Y. Philip Johnson
   - box forms - more structural - two story light court.

4. Museum of the Treasury - San Lorenzo Cathedral
   Genoa, Italy - Marcello Piacentini
   - rich succession of spaces; volumes - unique - bold - feeling - mystical

5. Albright - Knox Art Gallery
   Buffalo, N.Y. E. Saarinen (Gordon Bunshaft)
   unusual space of adjoining museum with a
   complement.

6. Oakland Museum
   Oakland, California
   Renzo Piano, Finn Jorgensen and Associates
   - concept, planning - special interests specializes:
   "Monument" - "monumentary" - "monumental" - garden"
"This manner of asymmetrical composition, pointed juxtapositions, calculated intervals, and the explosion of structure in support introduce alien elements whose function is to divorce an object from its time and place to make it more intensely visible."
_The no exhibits and rooms, exhibits should be limited to vicinity space. Additional space should be

for a storage. Study storage on "live" storage and "dead" storage.

Detached building for in existing parking, maybe between existing chronological and special library, and technical libraries (science, forestry...).
Excellent examples of recent museums of many nations. Also excellent reading on lighting, climate control, security, furnishings, labels, exhibits, etc.

Light can determine interior materials, especially metals. Avoid direct and avoidable permanent light should be used.

Color lighting, e.g., practical adoption of the eye, to show colors.

Use middle range (7000 K) or "afternoon" flourescent lights - warm to cool, on tungsten.

Client, pp. 170-171 - lighting, movable louver, center adjustable daylight. Should be blocked out during day hours when museum is closed.

Sketches, pp. 175 - light placement.

Section illumination - might see (security)

Client control, Client, p. 173.

Security staff may require local heating/adjust light. lighting to suit the procedure.

Two categories of security - white open to public and white closed.

Display and sketches, p. 181 (eye zone)

1. Video has support locations in floor with electricity provided

Wardrobe layouts on pp. 174-175, suggested types of equipment: robotics, cabinets, watercooler, print room, conversation chamber, balconies, etc.

Leds, chills, etc., not listed.

Labels info - authorship, date, place of purchase and identification. Also, maybe separate display or information of general interest - historical object or method of manufacture. Listing of relationships - attribution to that owner.

Labeling in the display areas with an idea of deterioration.

Entrance label on site, usually the coat label.
Sampling phenomena in Many Countries

Air conditioning & lighting equipment in Court above exhibit hall.

Includes Lonza art museum, Cappadocia.

Studio tour 1st addition - rear lake.

Main room or storage for pictures on wire covered panels then room for access

Plan:

Shows display cases more often than other books.

Open storage files.

The Muscum of the Treasury, San Lorenzo Cathedral,

Cicero by T上线 e Auction (1900)

Large stack in wall of one room in the Uffizi Gallery

al lows large paintings to be removed from the

room.

Showcases, storage drawers for restricted study
FACTS ABOUT GREATER LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE   WEST LAFAYETTE   TIPPECANOE COUNTY

HISTORY AND LOCATION:

The first white settlement in Indiana was at Fort Ouiatenon, built by the French in 1717 to exploit their fur trade with the Ouia (Wea) Indians on the Wabash River, four miles south of the present city of Lafayette. Lost to the English in 1763 and by them to the Americans in 1779, it was a center of Indian agitation. The fort was destroyed by order of President Washington in 1791. On the site stands a replica of the 18th century type of blockhouse common to the western frontier. The replica and surrounding site were presented to Tippecanoe County by Dr. R. B. Wetherill in 1930.

The city of Lafayette was laid out by William Digby on May 24, 1825, and named Lafayette in honor of the French General, Marquis de Lafayette, who visited America in 1824-25. Tippecanoe County was established by act of Indiana Legislature, January 26, 1826, and named Tippecanoe County in memory of the battle fought November 7, 1811, when General William Henry Harrison and his small army decisively defeated the Wabash tribes of Indians under the leadership of the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, in the “Battle of Tippecanoe.” The site of this battleground, now a state park, is seven miles north of the city.

West Lafayette was founded in 1845, in its present location as the village of Kingston; later a village named Chauncey was laid out which adjoined Kingston. In 1866 the two were merged and incorporated under the name Chauncey. Re-named West Lafayette in 1888, it is situated on the west bluffs of the Wabash River, directly across from Lafayette.

On August 17, 1829, the first official air mail flight attempted in the United States took place in Lafayette by means of the Balloon Jupiter, piloted by Prof. John Wise.

Purdue University, one of the land grant colleges, was founded in 1869, being named for John Purdue, its earliest benefactor.

In early days the Wabash River was the chief artery of commerce from Lafayette to New Orleans by way of the Ohio and Mississippi. Completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal was a stimulus to growth of Lafayette and Tippecanoe County because it gave access to eastern markets and trade. In 1838, W. L. Ross organized a line of four-horse stage coaches which carried mail and passengers from Lafayette and Fort Wayne. In 1851 what is now known as the L & N, formerly the Monon, was the first railroad to enter the county. Today there are four railroads serving Greater Lafayette.

Greater Lafayette is located 60 miles northwest of Indianapolis and 125 miles southeast of Chicago. It is within 100 miles of the center of the nation’s population. Its geographical position has important industrial and commercial advantages because of the direct access to sources of raw material and proximity to major markets for finished goods.

Forty-one million people reside within a radius of four hundred miles of the community in one the richest agricultural and industrial regions in the United States. In this radius lies one-sixth of the nation’s strength. Thus, from the beginning, Lafayette has been a leader in transportation and commerce in Northwestern Indiana, whence the slogan, "Lafayette Serves the World."

Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce 8/74
GREATER LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
1974

LAFAYETTE, WEST LAFAYETTE, AND TIPPECANOE COUNTY

AGRICULTURE: Tippecanoe County has 319,744 acres of crop land with 1,187 farm operators. Major products include corn and soybeans. Income is well balanced; one-half livestock and one-half crops.

CONSTRUCTION: Lafayette issued 328 building permits with a value of $9,227,500 in 1973; West Lafayette issued 107 permits with a value of $1,541,556 in 1973; Tippecanoe County issued 615 permits with a value of $25,264,236 in 1973.

FINANCIAL: Two national banks with 15 neighborhood branches, 1 savings bank, 1 state bank, and 2 savings and loan institutions. Also, 156 financial insurance and real estate firms.

HOTELS & MOTELS: Over 1,500 hotel-motel accommodations. Many provide dining, banquet, and meeting rooms. Others offer swimming facilities. Detailed information is available.

NEWSPAPERS: Lafayette Leader, 518 Columbia Street, published weekly; Lafayette Journal & Courier, 217 North Sixth Street, published daily, except Sundays.

MANUFACTURERS: Diversified industry, 83 firms.

PROFESSIONS: Approximately 130 physicians, 46 dentists, 109 attorneys, and approximately 200 clergymen serve the area.

RADIO-TV: WAZY AM-FM (Commercial) South 18th Street Road
WASK AM-FM (Commercial) McCarty Lane
WBAA AM (Educational) Purdue University
WXUS FM (Commercial & Religious) 1000 Ortman Lane
WLFI-TV-RJN Broadcasting, Inc., P.O. Box 18
WLFQ (Commercial) P.O. Box 104

RETAIL: Retail sales for 1973 was $213,367,000 for Tippecanoe County.

SERVICES: 503 retail and 532 service establishments divided among central business districts of Lafayette, West Lafayette, and shopping centers.

WHOLESALE: 112 firms.

(Continued)
COMMUNITY DATA

ALTITUDE: 706 feet above sea level.

AREA: City of Lafayette, 10.42 square miles; West Lafayette, 4.2 square miles; Tippecanoe County, 501 square miles.

CHURCHES: Thirty-seven denominations represented in Greater Lafayette.

CITY GOVERNMENT: Mayor and 9 councilmen, 6 councilmen areas in Lafayette. West Lafayette has a mayor and 7 councilmen. Tippecanoe County is served by 3 commissioners.

CLIMATE: Average temperature for the year is 50.0 degrees. Monthly averages vary from 23.0 in January to 73.3 degrees in July. Average annual precipitation is 35.55 inches.

FIRE PROTECTION: Six stations, 101 officers, 11 pieces of equipment, and 4 cars in Lafayette; West Lafayette has 2 stations, 25 men and 3 pieces of equipment plus 1 car.

HISTORY: The city of Lafayette was platted by William Digby on May 24, 1825, and named in honor of the French General Marquis de Lafayette. West Lafayette, founded in 1845, is located on the west bluffs of the Wabash River, directly across from Lafayette. An act of the Indiana Legislature in 1826 established Tippecanoe County.

LOCATION: Sixty-three miles northwest of Indianapolis and 125 miles southeast of Chicago.

HOSPITALS: Lafayette Home Hospital, 2400 South Street, 365 beds; St. Elizabeth Hospital, 1021 N. 14th Street, 375 beds; Ross Annex, County Home and State Soldiers Home. Also, located here are the Wabash Valley Mental Health Center with 52 beds, the Purdue Student Hospital with 38 beds, and Arnett Clinic (out patient clinic) with 47 physicians on the staff.

PARKS: Sixteen parks, consisting of 617 acres in Lafayette; West Lafayette has 6 parks with a combined acreage of 80 acres.

LIBRARIES: Wells Memorial Library, estimated 100,000 volumes (microfilm, records, films, art, etc.), and the West Lafayette Public Library with an estimated 35,000 volumes.

Approximately 9,000 people in Tippecanoe County use the County Bookmobile. The bus-like vehicle can hold 3,000 books while making its rounds to 46 stops in Tippecanoe County.

(Continued)
POLICE PROTECTION:
Lafayette has 76 officers, 12 cars, 1 van and 2 motorcycles. West Lafayette has 27 officers, 8 cars and 2 trucks. Tippecanoe County has 28 officers, 10 cars, 1 truck and 1 boat. The State Police Barracks with 58 officers and 58 cars is located just north of the city on Sagamore Parkway North.

PUBLIC WELFARE:
Total expenses for Tippecanoe County Welfare Department in 1973 were $2,410,624.74. The State and Federal Government reimburse the County at different percentages for some projects.

RECREATION & CULTURE:
Three private clubs; Purdue has two 18-hole golf courses. Two par 3 courses, 5 bowling alleys, 13 summer playgrounds, 3 community centers, 5 public swimming pools, 3 libraries, Lafayette Civic Theatre, Lafayette Symphony Orchestra, Purdue Convocations, Loeb Playhouse, 10 indoor and 2 outdoor movie theatres and Lafayette Tennis Club.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:
A U.S. citizen, 18 years of age, resident of the State for 60 days, the township for 60 days, and ward or precinct for 30 days immediately preceding an election.

EDUCATION
Lafayette - 1 high school, 3 jr. hi's, 12 elementary.
West Lafayette - 1 high school, 1 jr. hi, 4 elementary.
Tipp. County - 3 high schools, 5 jr. hi's, 8 elementary.
Lafayette has 1 parochial high school and 4 elementary.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS:
Three beauty colleges, 1 business college, and 1 school of nursing, 2 nursery schools (also a few churches have nursery schools). Also, one technical college, Indiana Vocational Technical College (IVY Tech).

UNIVERSITY:
Purdue University observed the centennial year of its founding during 1969. For a century, Purdue has served the State of Indiana, the nation and world. During the past 100 years, the University has grown from 39 students and 6 instructors to one of the nation's major educational institutions with more than 36,500 students on 4 campuses; of these, about 26,500 students study at the Lafayette campus.

LABOR
A wide diversification of industry with over 57,575 workers; approximately 12,625 in manufacturing.

MINIMUM WAGE:
Indiana State Law provides for minimum wage of $2.00 per hour (in most cases). Indiana Law does not require time and one-half pay for over 40 hours of work.

(Continued)
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION: Weekly payment of 4% of highest quarterly earnings base period. Maximum of $60 to $100 per week depending on the number of dependents in the family. Maximum duration, 26 weeks.

POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lafayette</th>
<th>West Lafayette</th>
<th>*Tippecanoe County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>35,568</td>
<td>11,873</td>
<td>74,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>42,330</td>
<td>12,680</td>
<td>89,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>45,214</td>
<td>17,731</td>
<td>101,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>45,800</td>
<td>20,100</td>
<td>103,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970 (Federal Census)</td>
<td>44,955</td>
<td>19,157</td>
<td>109,378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tippecanoe County: White Population: 107,279
Negro Population: 1,035
Other Races: 1,064

Tippecanoe County: Per Capita Income: $3,106

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lafayette</th>
<th>West Lafayette</th>
<th>*Tippecanoe County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Family Income:</td>
<td>$10,670</td>
<td>$14,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Households:</td>
<td>15,995</td>
<td>6,193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Tippecanoe County includes Lafayette and West Lafayette.

TRANSPORTATION

AIRLINES: Allegheny - Purdue - Air Wisconsin

AIRPORTS: Purdue Airport - 10 minutes from the city (regular scheduled and charter flights).
Aretz Airport - 5 minutes from city.
Halsmer Airport - 20 minutes from city, 9 miles from Downtown on Road 38 East (charter and training).
Reid Airways, Inc. (at Purdue Airport) - sales and charter service.

HIGHWAYS: U.S. 52; State Roads 25, 26, 38, and 43; I-65.

(Continued)

INTRA-CITY BUS: Greater Lafayette Public Transportation Corp.

MOTOR CARRIERS: Over 30 truck lines serve Greater Lafayette.

RAILROADS: L & N, Norfolk & Western, and Amtrak serves Greater Lafayette.


UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY: Furnished by Public Service Company of Indiana.

GAS: Furnished by Indiana Gas Company, Inc. is natural gas, 1,000 BTU, content per cubic foot.


WATER: Each city has its own water wells.

SEWAGE: Furnished by each city.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

Indiana has both a sales tax and a net income tax. The Indiana Gross Retail Tax is a 4% sales tax on retail sales applied at the consumer level. Consumer goods purchased outside the state are subject to Indiana's 4% Use Tax. The Individual Net Income Tax is a 2% adjusted gross income tax. To facilitate administration and compliance, the federal tax base is used. The federal income tax is not deductible and tax withholding is required. The state also has an intangible tax of 1/4 of 1% which applies to most intangibles held December 31.

Local Tax Revenue is derived from assessing property. Property is assessed annually at 1/3 of its real value on March 1. Household goods are exempt. Disabled veterans, aged persons, blind persons and mortgagors also have provisions for exemptions. Boats, outboard motors, airplanes, and vehicles licensed as trucks are subject to property tax and must be reported. Pets are taxed separately. Automobile and motorcycle excise taxes are payable at the Auto License Branch when license plates are purchased.

Compiled by the
GREATER LAFAYETTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Abundant cultural activities and recreational facilities are to be found in the Greater Lafayette area.

CULTURE

Rewarding arts programs are enthusiastically supported by the community. Several of the nation's cultural centers are within air and driving distance; Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Cleveland.

The Lafayette Art Center The Center has an ever-expanding permanent collection housed in a new modern building. It also sponsors monthly traveling exhibits of painting, sculpture, architecture and pottery. The Lafayette Art Center is located at 101 South Ninth Street. Art classes for children and adults are held each summer and winter.

The Historical Society The Tippecanoe County Historical Society directs the activities of the Museum and Fort Ouiatenon. With an active membership, the Society presents programs relating to the colorful historical lore of the community. The Society is in the process of restoring and expanding the program for Fort Ouiatenon, the first white settlement in Indiana, four miles south of Lafayette on South River Road. The Fort has seen three nations' flags flying above it; England, France and the United States. The Museum is located on the corner of Ninth and South Streets (909 South).

The Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial The Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial marks the original common grave of those killed during the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 against Indians led by the Prophet.

The Lafayette Civic Theatre (previously Lafayette Little Theatre) The Little Theatre was organized in 1930 and opened in 1931. Since its inception, it is one of the nation's few Little Theatres to enjoy uninterrupted history. Recently it was reorganized under the name of the Lafayette Civic Theatre. The Theatre offers opportunities to act, direct, design and work in four annual productions; its location is at 504 North 28th Street.

The Lafayette Civic Chorus The Civic Chorus was organized in 1950 and gives free performances in the Columbian Park Memorial Island Outdoor Theatre during the summer months. The Guild is open to persons interested in taking part in or supporting light opera or musical shows.

The Lafayette Symphony, Inc. The Symphony gives four outstanding performances yearly under the direction of

(Continued)
Renato Pacini. The talented orchestra members come from Lafayette and the surrounding area and is open to all interested persons. The Lafayette Symphony Guild assists the Symphony in holding an annual Children's Concert, including a Music Memory Contest for children in grades 1-6.

Fine Arts Festival This annual event is sponsored by a Purdue faculty committee to promote the arts including painting, sculpture, dance and music. Art patrons' contributions help to show the campus as the cultural center it is.

The Edward Elliott Hall of Music The Hall of Music, seating 6080, is the scene of numerous outstanding musical productions. The Metropolitan Opera and road companies of Broadway shows are presented. The Hall of Music is the largest and best equipped theater of any educational institution in the world.

The Wells Memorial Library Lafayette's public library houses a collection of over 100,000 volumes. Among the library's services are the delivery of books to shut-ins and the weekly story hours for children during the winter months. More than 100 years of local newspapers on microfilm are on file. The Library, of Grecian Ionic Style, is located on North Street between 6th & 7th Streets.

West Lafayette Public Library The West Lafayette Library has over 30,000 books. It holds weekly story hours for children year-round and has a summer reading club.

Purdue Libraries and Audio Visual Center Purdue's general and departmental libraries have a combined total of over 900,000 volumes. The libraries also have an extensive collection of over 15,000 periodicals received regularly.

Victory Varieties Victory Varieties, bringing together name attractions to the Purdue Hall of Music, are held on Home football game weekends, and are open to the public.

Convocations, Lectures Series, and Foreign Art Film Series Purdue's Convocations and Lectures Series brings to the campus outstanding presentations, including world renown musicians, dancers, films and plays. Special Christmas and Easter Convocations are presented by the Purdue Glee Club, Orchestra and Band.

Loeb Theater Purdue's 1052-seat Loeb Theater gives 5 or 6 major productions annually. Professional actors, students and area residents participate.

Experimental Theater The Experimental Theater draws on student talent in acting, directing, writing, and designing and presents several avant-garde plays each season.

The Slayter Center for the Performing Arts The Slayter Center is in an attractive setting on the northwest campus. The unusual modern stage will seat a 120 member band or a 240 member choral group. As many as 5,000 persons can

(Continued)
listen to performing artists on the hillside around the center.

Young Men's Christian Association  The present YMCA offers innumerable activities appealing to all members of the family. Several organizations are the Y Indian Guides, Little Indians, Hi-Y for Senior High students, Camp Tecumseh, Camp Straight Arrow, and the Industrial Management Club. Instruction classes are also offered in various sports and activities. The new $750,000 YMCA building is located adjacent to the Fairgrounds.

Young Women's Christian Association  The YWCA offers a varied program for all age groups. There are 5¢ adult classes in painting, bridge, knitting, golf, home arts, physical fitness and personal growth. A school of dance and a gymnastics class are available to children. Clubs and organizations meeting at the YWCA are: Senior Citizens, Metropolitan Club, Cosmopolitan Club, Y-Teens for Junior High girls, Senior Hi-Y, Newcomers Club, Blue Triangle, and Solo Club. "Gay Days" are fun trips, usually out of the city. Saturday programs are provided for the handicapped. Lafayette Environmental Action Federation (LEAF) is a civic minded affair of the YWCA.

Thomas Duncan Community Hall  Thomas Duncan Community Hall is operated by the Community House Association of Lafayette, Indiana. In 1922, Thomas Duncan donated the building for the purpose of serving "as a center for the social, patriotic, educational and charitable activities" for Greater Lafayette. There are five meeting rooms and a ballroom with several kitchens. The ballroom can be rented to accommodate weddings, receptions, plays, dances, recitals, and other large meetings.

The Purdue Memorial Union and Memorial Building  The Union and Memorial Building offer the vicinity many exhibits of the arts and sciences, productions in the Loeb Theater and Experimental Theater, bowling and billiards, movies and dances throughout the year. The Purdue Memorial Building houses the general library.

Tippecanoe County Fairgrounds Coliseum  The County 4-H fairs and workshops, animal shows and sales, the Home Hospital Fair and the Wabash Valley Hospital Auction, and other community events, are held at the Fairgrounds.

RECREATION

Columbian Park  41 acres  The amusement park consists of 5 acres; Memorial Island with a children's summer theatre and Sunday vespers services in the summer; pool and pavilion; stadium with baseball diamond for horse shows, fireworks, etc.; zoo; monkey island, animal barn, fowl shelter; 2 acres playground; picnic area throughout the park; 6 lighted tennis courts with free summer lessons for children ages 9 to 17. The 4-acre lagoon offers winter ice skating and summer boating and fishing. The Lafayette Citizens Band gives 17-18 con-

(Continued)
certs each season on Sundays and Holidays. The swimming pool pavilion, Scott Street pavilion and Jenk's Rest are public buildings used for civic meetings. First aid stations and restroom facilities are available throughout the park. A Senior Citizens organization offering all types of activities, group singing, table games, guest speakers, movies, trips, etc., are held in the Jenk's Rest Building, which was started in 1967 with a membership of 10 and now has a membership of 365 (as of July, 1972).

Murdock Park 54.6 acres (including Murdock School) It is the second most popular park in the city; playground equipment, picnic area, baseball field (summer little league games are played here) and basketball court. Lafayette Industrial League hold summer basketball games, toboggan slide during the winter.

Shamrock Park 11.5 acres Playground equipment and play area, outdoor basketball court and picnic area, softball and Little League facilities also available.

Bishop Woods 55 acres Playground equipment and play area, outdoor basketball courts, tennis courts, Little League facilities and picnic area.

Miami Park 17.83 acres Playground equipment.

Vinton Playground Playground equipment.

18th & Hanna less than 1 acre Playground equipment.

Happy Hollow Park 68 acres Tennis courts, playground equipment, picnic facilities, 4-shelter houses, sled run (winter time) jogging run.

Lommell Park 8 acres Picnic facilities, playground equipment.

Mascouten Park 4 acres On the Wabash River, boat docking, some playground equipment.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

The Summer School and Playground Programs are for boys and girls of elementary age or who have completed first grade. They are held at the elementary schools with activities such as recreational reading; arts and crafts; sketch and craft; dramatics; summer track, etc.

Other activities include summer tennis, swimming, boy's baseball, softball, summer reading programs, foreign language lessons, 4-H clubs, and the Lafayette Citizen's Band that provides concerts from Memorial Day through Labor Day on Sundays and Holidays.

WINTER AND YEAR AROUND PROGRAMS

Square Dancing Offered at Columbian Park from September through May.

(Continued)
Anyone who is fifty years or older may participate in the Jenks Rest Senior Center Program. Activities include group singing, table games, guest speakers, movies, trips, bingo, special interest groups, etc.

Children's Theatre A fundamental approach is to provide opportunities for imaginative play and dramatic situations. Such productions as "Oliver" and "The Wizard of Oz" were presented for the public and showed the great achievements made by the young participants.

The Junior Achievement (Nation-wide-learn-by-doing-practical economics) program is now in its fourteenth year of operation with much success to its credit.
TiPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD
STATE MEMORIAL
BATTLE GROUND, INDIANA

A towering white monument stretching upward and occupying valuable acres in Tippecanoe County marks the site where a pioneer army under the leadership of General William Henry Harrison defeated the Indians in their last attempt to drive the whiter race back of the Ohio River.

The Battle has an historical as well as a patriotic significance in the story of Indiana and the Northwest Territory, for it marked the decline of Indian militarism and opened the territory to more rapid settlement.

In 1800, when the Indiana Territory was organized, Indian tribes claimed all land within the present borders of the state except for small areas around Vincennes, Fort Wayne, and Monroe, a strip along the western boarder. One of the duties of the Territorial Governor was to make treaties with the Indian tribes to drop their land claims and thus open the areas for white settlement. By 1810 the tribes had given up their claims to the southern third of the state.

Two Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and the Prophet, set in their efforts to throw off the yoke of white domination. Encouraged by tribes of the Northwest into a confederacy, Tecumseh told his Indian brethren: "The land they claimed belongs to all Indian tribes in common, hoping thus to prevent any further white settlement and make invalid those claims already in effect." The headquarters of the confederacy was at Prophetstown, on the southwestern side of the Wabash River above the present site of Lafayette.

General Harrison, in 1811, invited Tecumseh to his home at Vincennes and state his grievances. The Indian leader accepted the invitation and arrived there with his famed warpath. A council was held under the trees in front of the governor's home. Tecumseh stated his demands for an Indian confederacy and declared there could be no peace between the Indians and whites until the Indian land was ceded.

Harrison told him this could not be done and the council broke up with both sides retiring to prepare for war.

A year later Governor Harrison received orders from the President to lead an expedition against the Indians, and the Fourth Regiment of the United States Army was transferred to Vincennes to aid him. On September 26th, 1811, Harrison set out for the Prophet's Town with a force which included 400 members of the Fourth Regiment, 100 Kentuckians, and 600 local militiamen raised at Corydon, Vincennes and other points along the Ohio and Wabash rivers. The army arrived at the Indian town on November 9 and encamped nearby; meanwhile, the greatest warriors of the Indian confederacy were gathering at Prophet's Town.

Tecumseh, who had gone south to organize the southern Indians, was absent but his brother, the Prophet, decided on a surprise early morning attack. Feigning the cunning and treachery of the Prophet, General Harrison placed his troops in battle formation forming a quadrangle and instructed each to sleep fully clothed directly opposite his post of defense. A large detail of men was assigned to sentinel duty at the outposts. Fires were lighted for the comfort of the men, many of whom were without tents or blankets.

The battle began at 4 a.m., and raged fiercely for more than two hours, before the last all-Indian army to be assembled east of the Mississippi went down in defeat.

Thirty-seven of Harrison's men were killed in the battle, twenty-nine died later from wounds, and 150 were wounded. 760 Indians took part in the battle and their losses were estimated to be greater than Harrison's. Bodies of the American soldiers were gathered up and placed in one grave. The troops then fired the Indian village and marched back to Vincennes.

The Battle of Tippecanoe did not end the Indian attacks upon white settlers, for the following year they struck in several places. It did, however, end the power of Tecumseh and the Prophet over the tribes of the Northwest and the Indian confederacy was gone. Under the influence of the British, Indians continued to harass the settlers of Indiana and Ohio until a peace treaty was signed ending the war between Great Britain and the United States. Then the way was open for further settlement in Indiana.

In 1821, John Tipton, one of the participants in the battle, discovered the mass grave at Lafayette and had it opened. So in 1829 when this land was offered for sale by the U.S. Government, Tipton purchased approximately 350 acres, including the battle ground site. Early the next Spring Tipton invited a number of the battle survivors to gather there and place the remains of their fellow soldiers in a common grave.

Seven years later, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle, John Tipton decided the site to the state as a memorial to the men who fell there. He had a Washington architect sketch a suitable monument, but nothing was done at that time.

However, through the efforts of the Tippecanoe Battlefield Monument Association, an appropriation of $22,500 was granted by Congress and the State of Indiana, and the monument was constructed in 1908 and dedicated November 7th of that year.

The monument site is dotted with the graves of some of the men who were killed in battle and the monument itself is surrounded with trees and shrubs which is a striking contrast against the snow-white monument. The memorial is maintained by the Indiana Department of Conservation's Division of State Parks.

Compliments of
THE GREATER LAFAYETTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
A community without a sense of its past is like a man without a memory. Only in a knowledge of its past can we interpret the present and steer a course into the future. Yesterday's lessons may be today's answers. An interest in the past does not imply a desire to return to the past; it reflects only a vigilance toward the traditions and principles that are our heritage. It is this heritage that an awakened America is now striving to maintain.

THIS IS YOUR SPECIAL INVITATION TO TAKE PART IN THE TIPPECANOE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Founded in 1926, the Association is a public non-profit foundation dedicated to perpetuating a community-wide program of cultural value. Since its founding, the Tippecanoe County Historical Association has served as the county's memory. It has collected, preserved and made available to the public the history of its community.

The Association provides a free public museum at 10th and South Streets. In addition to a wide variety of historical exhibits, the museum has priceless works of art from the Renaissance through early Americana. These include the works of Van Eyck, Thomas Sully, Jacob Eicholtz, as well as Jacob Miller and George Winter who deserve special attention because of their work in recording the Indian American culture through their paintings.

Within the museum, the Association provides a rich resource collection of books, manuscripts, county and state histories, journals, genealogies, and photographs. The archives of community and governmental records is available for research. All are invited to make full use of this library.

The Association is responsible for the archeological excavation at Ouiateneon which is recovering the physical remains of the first non-Indian settlement in Indiana.

With the County Park Board, the Association provides a public park and museum at Ouiateneon. A program of publications, exhibits, and other services for the schools and the erection of historic markers is an on-going commitment to the community.

The Feast of the Hunters' Moon is a re-creation of the annual French-Indian Thanksgiving which was held over 250 years ago at Ouiateneon. This festive event includes Indian dancing, French crafts, folk music and other back-woods good times.

Informative public meetings are presented each month on a wide variety of historical subjects.

AS A MEMBER YOU WILL RECEIVE . . .

1. Invitations to all Association functions.
2. A membership card entitling you to attend Association meetings.
3. A subscription to WEATENOTES, published 10 times a year.
4. Discounts on historical resource materials distributed by the Association.

AS A MEMBER YOU WILL GIVE . . .

1. Your support for:
   THE COUNTY MUSEUM at 10th & South
   PORT OUIATENON HISTORICAL PARK
   on South River Road
   The continuing archeological work at the
   Ouiateneon Site

2. Your help in the on-going program of
   discovering and preserving the meaningful
   past upon which the future is built.

Please fill out the membership application on the back of this invitation and return it with your check to:

The Tippecanoe County Historical Association
10th and South Streets
Lafayette, Indiana 47901
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
(Please Print)

(Name) 

(Address) 

(City & State) 

(Zip) (Phone) 

If Family Membership, please list all names below:

(Date) 
New: __ Renewal: ___

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP:
- Junior (under 18 years) $1.00
- Individual $4.00
- Family $6.00
- Contributing $10.00
- Patron $25.00
- Life $100.00
- Business Firm $25.00
- Club $5.00

Your membership does not commit you to any activities of the Association, rather it represents your vote for its program. If, however, time and interest permit you to work developing the Association further, please indicate your interests:

Historical Markers
Public Programs
Quiatenon Historic Park
Feast of the Hunters' Moon
Archives

Photography
Exhibit Design
Carpenter
Publication
Genealogical Research

Archeological Research
Architectural Survey
Folklore, Folk Music
Host at Quiatenon
General back-breaking work

Other suggestions:

La Fourche de Bose
to South River Road. This well should meet all of the park's future water usage needs. A new all-weather electrical outlet was installed at the edge of the arena.

The Ouiatenon Committee tore down a small wooden shed which had been built the same time as the blockhouse, and due to neglect had become an eyesore. Scrub trees along the boat ramp road were also removed by the committee. A new pedestrian entrance gate was installed in the chain link fence to alleviate pedestrian traffic problems during the Feast of the Hunters' Moon.

The physical appearance as well as the interpretive aspect of the park was improved by the addition of an 18th century French herb garden.

The Tippecanoe County Parks and Recreation Board purchased five acres of land adjacent to the east edge of the park. The land contains a two-bedroom house, an open field, a wooded lot and a small riverfront tract. The house has been designated as the main office for the county parks system, but the remainder of this land will eventually be developed for park usage.

Jessamine Schedle, Chairman
Robert H. Lee Joseph Rush
Brent Dickson John McQueen William Shoitsy
Raymond Kasster David Moses Arthi Spies
Koe Lazarus Edward Reser Carol Waddell

GROUNDs

The Grounds Committee, which was first appointed in 1973, has made some progress in improving the surroundings of the museum. The lawn was improved considerably by adequate fertilizing in the spring; trees were pruned of their dead branches; crowded shrubs against the building were removed; evergreens sprayed against bagworms and other pests; flower beds created and improved. A total of 220 pots of geraniums, angel leaf begonias, impatiens, aluminum plants, marigolds, and petunias were planted and maintained during the late spring and summer, and these gave the museum a very pleasant appearance. Acknowledgment and thanks are hereby given to the Wabash Valley Garden Club, St. Elizabeth Hospital Auxiliary, and the Vandergraf greenhouse for generous contributions of potted flowers.

John S. Karlings, chairman
Edison Clark John E. McQueen Sylvester Snell

HISTORIC SITES AND MARKERS

This committee has held regular monthly meetings in the museum and minutes of each meeting have been filed in the museum's office.

The work of this committee involves several activities among which are the following:
Research and preparation of text prior to the ordering of new signs;
Obtaining written permission to erect signs on private or public property;
Designing signs;
Installing signs;
Dedication of markers;
Repairing and repainting signs;
Inspection field trips including a written report of location, age, text, condition, and recommendations for each sign;
Photographing of each sign;
Placing of photos in an album along with brief historical sketch of each site.

Two new signs were erected: a painted metal sign marking a station on the Underground Railroad at the Naylor home in "Little Chicago" in Wayne Township and a cast aluminum marker commemorating the first Caesarian section in Indiana on Highway 57, six miles south of Lafayette. This sign in front of the Wainwright house was donated by the Tippecanoe County Medical Society to whom we are grateful. Formal dedication was held on April 4, 1974, with officers of the medical society and the historical association participating.

Final plans have been made for a similar cast aluminum sign marking the birthplace of John T. McCutcheon, the famous Hoosier cartoonist, to be erected during the summer of 1974.

The committee has taken several field inspection trips and has traveled an estimated 150 miles. The signs marking the Wea Mill and the Wyandotte Indian Village were repaired. Several other signs were found to be in need of repainting.

A photo album has been purchased in which photos of all markers and signs are being placed along with brief sketches of the history of each site. This album will eventually be available for public use in the museum library.

The committee finds that our signs are in reasonably good condition, but we plan to continue repairs as much as possible. We believe that Tippecanoe County is one of the best marked counties in the state of Indiana.

Raymond Bender, Chairman
David Chambers Jack Davis Bevan B. Lewis
David Crouse Alameda McColough

HOSPITALITY

The committee is responsible for serving refreshments at the Association's program meetings. We served in November,
We thank those who enjoyed the role with us and those who helped as hostesses.

Ruth Coates, Chairman
Mary Louise Soto, Vera Humphreys
Patti Anderson
Cliff Cooper
Violet Reed

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Tippecanoe County Historical Association is available to any individual or group interested in advancing an awareness of the unique history of Tippecanoe County. We are always in search of new members, and are open to all who are interested in learning more about the history of our county. Membership privileges and responsibilities are outlined at the time of joining.

As of April 1974, the total paid membership of the Association was 757. Of these, 586 were individual members, 164 were family members, 7 were contributing members, and 5 were life members. There were also 32 family members, 35 were junior members, and 7 were businesses in addition to the businesses which held life memberships.

During the year 1974, a number of new members were added to the membership roster, and over 6,000 copies of newsletters were mailed to members, news media, and other historical organizations.

Ann Shaler, Chairman
Mildred O'Neill
Rose Cooper
Louis Kornhaus
Vernie Tooke
Mae Karen Reeds
Pattie Soto

PROGRAM

A meeting of this committee was held early in the year with all members present. Several program topics were suggested. Eight programs were chosen from these and one member of the committee was chosen to be responsible for each program.

The following programs were chosen:

September: "Tippecanoe County Court House" presented as a part of the Northern Indiana History Conference held at Battle Ground and sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society, the Tippecanoe County Historical

FORT QUINTEEN DEVELOPMENT

The Quinteen Committee works closely with the Tippecanoe County Parks and Recreation Board in the continuing development of Fort Quinteen Historical Park. In general, the Park board is responsible for capital improvements and maintenance while the Association is responsible for the programming and park usage.

Each Saturday and Sunday afternoon from June 19-August 15 there were public craft demonstrations available at the Park. These activities included spinning, weaving, pottery-making, quilting, metal casting, and blacksmithing. Candle dipping, herbal material dyeing, and early woodworking methods were among the special events held during the course. Classes and demonstrations were given on successive Wednesday nights. These classes have been very popular and have been well attended by both adults and children.

There were three sessions of the Pioneer Craft program. The first and second followed the traditional weekend pattern, or enrollment but the third allowed optional daily enrollment over one week.

The archeological dig classes attracted an enthusiastic group of 14 who worked under the tutelage of Gary Clowes. Paula Woods scheduled tours every Saturday and Sunday during the month. The average of 20 individuals per tour. Special group tours were also conducted.

In order to transport water to the many new trees and other plantings in the park, a 500-gallon water tank was purchased. A new table and slide projection equipment were purchased for the clubhouse along with a new heavy-duty projector.

Fiscal 1973-74 saw several major physical improvements. The addition of the boat ramp has extended further into the river where the current can flow freely. The problem should alleviate the silting problem. A new picnic shelter was constructed near the river bank south of the new parking lot. This shelter is twice as large as the old shelter, and is rustic in appearance, and has a concrete patio on the river side. A six inch well was drilled on the edge of the wooded rise adjacent.
FEAST OF THE HUNTERS' MOON

The 1973 Feast of the Hunters' Moon was held on October 13 and 14. This event is planned as a re-enactment of the traditional gathering of voyageur, French traders and Indians at Fort Ouiatenon during the time of the fur trade.

Each year the Feast committee attempts to more faithfully recreate the atmosphere and circumstances which existed at the Fort during the 18thc. Crafts of many types were demonstrated, from blacksmithing to weaving. Visitors could watch brooms being made, paper cast and butter churned. Many traditional foods were served, including rosettes, buffalo stew, ham and beans, bread, jelly and rabbit.

Performances were given by the Tippecanoe Ancient File and Drum Corps and the Voyageur Ancient File and Drum Corps. A number of 18th century military units gave demonstrations, including the 9th Virginia Regiment, the 4th Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment, the 6th Regiment of Foot, and the 2nd Virginia Regiment. An 18th century French play, "The Imprisonment of the Villagers", was performed by the Tippecanoe Players. Music, French folk songs and dances recreated the early settlers' love for rhythm and rhythm.

Cannon firing, musketry and music welcomed the arrival of the freighter canoes bringing trade goods from the North. The brightly costumed voyageurs and their passengers were eagerly awaited by the inhabitants and each canoe provided new reasons for rejoicing. As the final canoe was landed, the priest recited a prayer of thanks for their safe return.

Indians and tipis were present in colorful display, and the Indians danced and traded as did their forefathers.

The public was treated to another traditional event during the first day of the Feast—rain and mud. Approximately 8,000 people waded through puddles and mud with very little complaint and many smiles. While this was not planned by the committee, it certainly added a note of realism. On Sunday the sun shone for church services, the grounds dried out and 28,000 people visited the grounds. They enjoyed some modern foods and crafts in addition to the more traditional items.

The Feast provided the visitor with a brief view of life in the Wabash country during an earlier time. The interest shown by those attending, the smiles and wide-eyed gazes of the children made the long preparatory efforts of

Association and the Battle Ground Historical Corporation
November: "Beginnings Genealogy - Searching the Family Tree" by Merlin C. Finnell.
December: Christmas Open House at the museum with the GSP as special hostesses.
January: A bus tour to the Morris-Bauer Home and the Jane Whitcomb Ridge house in Indianapolis.
February: "Indiana Canals" by Paul Patout.
March: "The Paintings of George Winter" by Dorothy Bier.
April: The Opening of Fort Ouiatenon.
May: Founder's Day Tour of Historic Houses and Annual Banquet and Program.

The committee feels that these programs were successful and well received by everyone attending.

Ted Roser, Chairman
Alameda McCollough
"BEARING TALENT"
Cable Hall
Barbara Mace
Ruth Poole
John Karpinski
Paula Ford

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The Research and Publications Committee has set a goal of at least two booklets annually—a major publication and a new subject in leaflet form. Each member of the committee has chosen a topic to pursue, determining the source material, reasons for publication, possible number of pages, illustrations, and a time estimate.

"Tippecanoe Tales" was chosen as the name for a proposed series of leaflets concerning various aspects of county history. Each will be uniform in format and design and probably not more than ten pages in length. The committee has compiled an extensive list of proposed subjects for the series, in addition to those now in progress, and is always glad to receive suggestions of other topics.

The 36-page booklet, "Battle of Tippecanoe—Conflict of Cultures", a revision of the Sesquicentennial brochure, was published in October.

The McCutcheon family commemorative booklet is now being printed, well in advance of the dedication of McCutcheon High School. It includes a biography of the family written by John M. McCutcheon, Jr., editor of the editorial page of the Chicago Tribune, and is illustrated by selections from his father's cartoons.

The 1868 map, "Bird's Eye View of the City of Lafayette, Indiana", is being printed in color, and will be issued soon.

The committee published "Life at Fort Ouiatenon", a handout leaflet written and illustrated for children by Keo Lazarus.
The committee viewed an educational slide show, "Basic Design of Publications", on loan from the American Association for State and Local History.

Patricia Drake, Chairman
Russell Cooper          Barbara Hawkins          Almeda McCollough
Jan Fouts               Leo Lazarus             Carol Waddell

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

During the 48 years of the Association's existence, the organization, its activities and finances gradually outgrew its initial bookkeeping system. A new system was therefore initiated on April 1, 1974, and after a full year of use can safely be said to be working extremely well.

The Association's accounts for fiscal 1973-74 were audited and approved by the firm of Girardet and Hatcher, Certified Public Accountants.

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*Includes figures from Fort Oatmaneon Committee funds not available for inclusion in last year's annual report.

George DeLong, Treasurer

SUMMARY

One might gather from this report that nothing went wrong this year. This is misleading. The attempt to formally organize our volunteers into a History Task Force was a complete failure. Some of our standing committees did not meet even once during the year. A few of our programs were lower in quality than we might wish, and others were less well attended than we might hope.

However, by whatever yardstick one might choose to measure the Association, I think it is safe to say that we have grown. We have grown financially. We have grown physically. We have grown attendance-wise, and we have grown professionally. As a popular song says, "It's been a very good year".

It should be recognized, however, that growth today creates needs and problems that must be met in the future. The most critical need of the Association which our Board and members must face, and we must face this soon, is the need for additional space. We desperately need more offices, more exhibit space, and more and better storage space. The county museum is literally bursting at the seams. Being realistic about the problem, we must realize that increased space will also mean increased utilities, insurance, and staff costs. Somehow our income for the operation of the museum must be increased. If this problem is not met and solved within the next year or two, the Association faces a future of a forced stagnation. The Tippecanoe County Historical Association has a reputation as one of the top county historical agencies in the state. Stagnation should not be, if we all face our responsibilities, will not be in its future.

John M. Harris, Director

COMMITTEE REPORTS

BUILDING

Due to the large expenditures during the past three years, every effort was made to hold the expenses of 197 3 as low as possible.

The roof over the porch, which has resisted patching, has been completely rebuilt and, except for the regular topping coat of stucco that should last quite a long time. Numerous minor routine repairs and changes have taken place, including putting the lower fountain back into operation.

Major expenditures contemplated for the near future are to repair and replace sidewalks, stucco the building, repair the slate roof, and replace gutter and downspouts.

Edison Clark, Chairman          Florence Grimes          Ray Katter
John Karling                     Paul Million

George DeLong, Treasurer
In 1972 TPCOA conducted an experimental 10 week training course for beginning genealogists. It was such a success that this course has been repeated three times during the past year.

Activities
Conveying an awareness and appreciation of history to young people is one of our biggest goals. Again, we rely very heavily on a number of volunteers under the leadership of Paula Woods, the Curator of Education, herself a volunteer. Each spring the individuals who conduct the school tours of Fort Quiatenon, the museum, and the battlefield attend a four week decennial training class sponsored jointly by the county historical association and the Battle Ground Historical Corporation. As noted in the attendance report, these individuals conducted 88 tours and helped make history "live" for approximately 1,940 school children.

The Saturday Pottspnri program series, which is geared for children and young adults, has included a number of interesting programs ranging from French colonial cooking to Victorian clothing and flower arranging.

Several times during the past year the Association and its activities has been the topic for programs of other organizations. Usually these talks are given by a staff member or volunteer on their own. We owe a good deal of gratitude to the members of this more or less unofficial "speakers bureau" for the many hours spent carrying the Association's story to civic clubs, schools, nursing homes, professional organizations, and other historical agencies.

The museum's facilities are available to civic groups wishing a meeting place. During the past year eight such meetings were held in the county museum, including the St. Elizabeth Hospital Silver Tea.

Staff Activities
In museum work it is important to keep up on new developments in the field and also to receive additional training at refresher seminars and conferences. Staff members attended six workshops, ten conferences, three professional meetings, and one museum techniques seminar. In addition, the Director was elected President of the Association of Indiana Museums and appointed a member of the George Rogers Clark Trail Foundation Board; and the Assistant Director was elected Secretary of the Association of Indiana Museums.

Louis Abbott family
David & Lucille Adams
Mr. & Mrs. John A. Beshb
John Agnew family
James Ahlrichs family
J. L. Albright
Paul & Vera Alexander
Claude Allen
Ernest & Ruth Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. Emmet Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Andrew
Mabel McEldien Andrews
Mr. & Mrs. John Appleton
William Asher family
A. M. Aufdersee
Mr. & Mrs. Tommy Austin
Col. & Mrs Howard Ayres
Sue Baer
Herbert Sagan
Mrs. Rochester Baird
Mrs. Otto Baker
Ceme C. Bawden
Mr. & Mrs. Cable Ball
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Bannon
Mildred C. Barnes
Linda Taylor Barnes
Joseph & Methacton Barnwell
Richard Basenfelder family
Robert Bass family
Bernice Bauld
William Bauld
Thomas Bauer
Bernice Bayne
Monelle Beeson
Mr. & Mrs. Charlie Bender
Marie Bender
Raymond & Sarah Bender
Helen Berg
Rev. & Mrs. Hilbert Berger
Herman & Mary Berry
Donald & Ada Berchon
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Rhiner
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Hill
Mary Lou Billsborough
Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Blair
Charles Blyden
Bert Boberg
Mary Louise Bone
Albert Bonnet, Jr.
Joe Bonner family
Richard Booher
Roger Bookwalter family
Neva Boothroyd
Mr. & Mrs. Russell Boothroyd
Joyce Booth

Helen Bower
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Bowerly
David Bowker family
Howard Bayland family
Mrs. Ross Brand
Mr. & Mrs. Roger Brandt
James Brandt family
Mr. & Mrs. Tony Brooks
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Brown
Barbara & Brundage
Roy & Ellen Brundage
Mr. & Mrs. A.M. Brunson
Ruth J. Bryan
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Buick
Robert Baker family
F. A. Burke
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Burke
Phyllis Burkett
William C. Burns
Frank E. Burns
Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Busche
Mr. & Mrs. Earl Butz
Dorothy Caldwell
Jean Caldwell
Mrs. Dwight Callway
Alice S. Campbell
Lillian Carpenter
Mrs. Galen Carr
Mr. & Mrs. John Carr
Mrs. L. H. Carr
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Carter
Clem Carman
Mrs. L. Caudell
Mr. & Mrs. Loyd Cowdrey
David W. Chambers
Mrs. Kenneth Chambers
Robert Claflin family
Edison Clark family
Helen Clark
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Cleag
Franklin Clifton family
Nellie Coates
Barney Collett
Francis Gold
Ira Cole
Anna Collins
Alice Conner
P. K. Connelly
John Contrel family
Jeff Cooke family
Mr. & Mrs. Russell Cooper
Gordon Coppee family

Ruth Corbin
Russell V. Cooper
Henry Courier family
Leo & Hazel Craig
Mr. & Mrs. Cramer family
Mrs. S. H. Craven
Mr. & Mrs. Oren Crook
Katherine Crowe
Marie Crouse
David Crouse family
Mr. & Mrs. John Curtis
Mr. & Mrs. Morton Culver
James D. & Valeria
Edna May Curtis
Mrs. James Damron
Ruby Daulton
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Daulton
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Davis
Jack D. Davis
John & Barbara Day
William Decker
Mr. & Mrs. John DeCamp
Dorothy Deering
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. DeLong
James & Dorothy DeLong
Mary E. DeLong
Herman DeLong family
Mr. & Mrs. Brent Dickson
Mr. & Mrs. Ward Dillon
Beaufont Dilt family
Wallace Delne
Earl & Margaret Dowlle
Mr. & Mrs. Virgil Drake
Simeon P. Drow
Luella M. Dunn
Joseph Elns family
Mrs. N. H. Elkin
Peggy Eckhart
Mildred Edwards
H. C. Edstrom
Eva Esham
Mr. & Mrs. H. Elkin
Barbara Elsby
Alden & Verni Everts
Mrs. Leo Emge
Roland Ehrler
Amy Erikson
Gladys Ertis
Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Everett
Ray Farrell
Paul & Barbara Faye
Louis Faquaun
Jean Ford Family
Susie Felker
Mrs. Ray Fenters
The museum sales area was expanded slightly when a book case was removed to the new library and an additional sales display case installed. Authentic reproductions of pewter serving spoons and silver crosses, found during the excavations at Ouiatennon, are new items added to our sales stock this year. They are the first of what we hope will be an expanding line of "Ouiatennon Reproductions." Other items added to the sales inventory were a silver commemorative spoon and a commemorative plate, both bearing illustrations of the Fort Ouiatennon blockhouse.

Library

The Alameda McCollough Library continues to grow and take shape as a research facility. The exhibits in what was formerly called the South Gallery were removed, the walls painted and bookcases installed. The books are catalogued in other parts of the museum and are shelved in the newly created library room. This cataloging process is approximately 60% finished and should be completed by December 1974.

The genealogy section of the library is operated and maintained by the Tippecanoe County Area Genealogical Society (TIPCOA). This volunteer group provides a valuable service to the public and relieves the paid staff of the Association of literally hundreds of hours of work.

During the '73-'74 fiscal year well over 200 researchers used the genealogy library. Many of these individuals were from out of state. The register book shows signatures with addresses from California, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Illinois, Florida, New York, South Dakota, Kentucky, Connecticut, Virginia, Colorado, the District of Columbia and even Germany.

Many out of town researchers cannot travel to Lafayette to use the facilities, and thus written queries are received which usually involve several hours of research to answer. Approximately 300 such queries were answered this year for which TIPCOA charges a small fee. The money received for this service is used to purchase books for the library.

Twenty-four new books valued at approximately $200 were purchased for the library, and 65 additional books were donated by TIPCOA members and friends.

The cataloging of the books in the genealogy department received a tremendous boost when Dr. David Loertscher's library science class from Purdue spent a few mornings at the museum and cataloged practically the entire collection.

Many of the records in the library are on microfilm.

After a fund drive of slightly more than a year, the TIPCOA membership succeeded in raising $500 to purchase a brand new Kodak Microfilm Printer-Reader.
A number of individual soft displays were created, some of them by volunteer workers. "The most popular among these," says one attendee, "was created by Italian and French weavers, and the rest by local historians." The museum is also exploring the possibility of adding more permanent displays to the collection in the future, but for now, the temporary exhibits are proving popular as well. These include works by artists such as John Singer Sargent, Frederic Remington, and Charles Demuth, among others.

The collection is currently housed in the North American Museum of Art, which opened in 1977. The museum's collection includes over 10,000 works of art, ranging from ancient Egyptian sculptures to contemporary paintings. The museum is open to the public and offers a variety of educational programs for all ages.

The museum is run by a dedicated team of professionals, including curators, educators, and technicians. They work tirelessly to ensure that the collection is well preserved and presented to visitors in the best possible way.

The museum is supported by a variety of funding sources, including grants, donations, and fees from special events and programs. These funds are used to support the museum's operations and ongoing projects.

The museum is located at 123 Museum Drive, in a newly renovated building that features modern amenities and state-of-the-art exhibition space. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 am to 5 pm, and admission is free to the public. The museum is also a proud member of the American Association of Museums and adheres to strict standards of care and preservation.

The museum is committed to providing a welcoming and engaging experience for all visitors. Our goal is to inspire curiosity and foster a deeper appreciation for art and culture, and we hope that you will enjoy your visit.

Sales
Income generated by our sales operations both at Fort Qian and the museum is an important part of our budget.
ATTENDANCE

A profit-making business or corporation can gauge its growth by the increased financial gain shown at the end of each year. A non-profit agency such as our historical association does not have such an exacting yardstick. As primarily a public service agency, geared to reaching people, the better attendance available to us when gauging our success or failure is to keep a running attendance figure to year to year.

County Museum

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<td>Girl Scout Camp</td>
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Total Use of Both Facilities: 72,590

In comparing these figures to last year, our attendance shows the following increases:

Total county museum attendance (16,177) an increase of 6%.
Total attendance (56,413) an increase of 36% (if figured without using the Fort Dade attendance figures, we have an increase of 22%).
Total use of both facilities (72,590) an increase of 28%.

THE COUNTY MUSEUM

The operation and maintenance of the county museum, housed in the Moses Fowler House, is one of the Association's most important functions.

One new gallery--if a hallway can be called a gallery--was created in January. It is entitled "Portraits from the Past". This gallery contains portraits of Tippecanoe County residents from all walks of life and all social levels. The exhibit was created with funds generously donated by the Lafayette Exchange Club.
JOHN STOVER, President

STAFF

John W. Harris, Director

STAFF

John W. Harris, Assistant Director

Mildred Earle, Curator of Collections

Alenea McCollough, Curator Emeritus

Peter and Sylvester Shell, Curators

Freda Q. O'Neill, Receptionist

Don Eklund, Blockhouse Manager

Helen Schilling, Basic Secretary

Lyda Hill, Curator of Genealogy (Volunteer)

Pauline Woods, Curator of Education (Volunteer)

Katherine Centromi, Curator of Paintings (Volunteer)
Tippecanoe County Historical Association

ANNUAL REPORT

1973-74
Today, however, the fort is once again regaining a position of importance. Since it is not surrounded by a metropolitan area, the fort's site is the only early French fortification that is available for archaeological work — Vincennes and Michiana being long ago destroyed or buried under concrete. The blockhouse was reconstructed in 1930 by a Lafayette physician, Dr. Richard B. Wetherill. It was opened to the public on a regular basis by the Tippecanoe Co. Park Board and the Tippecanoe County Historical Association in 1970. During the summer of 1968, Dr. James Kellar of Indiana University, sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society, the Tippecanoe County Historical Association and Indiana University, began excavations that will reveal much about the old fort. The first two summers of excavation work uncovered ninety feet of the stockade trench and the foundations of three buildings. Based on the excavations and the artifacts recovered, Dr. Kellar announced that after nearly one hundred and eighty years, the site of the fort had been rediscovered. Early in 1970, the Department of the Interior placed Ouiatemon on the National Register of Historic Places. In conjunction with Dr. Kellar's work, the Tippecanoe County Historical Association has begun developing plans for the eventual reconstruction of the fort.

We hope you enjoy your visit to Ouiatemon, the place where Hoosier History begins. The Blockhouse Museum is open from 1 to 5 p.m., daily, except Monday; from the middle of April into November.

Search for

THIS FOLDER IS FURNISHED AS A COMMUNITY SERVICE BY LAFAYETTE NATIONAL BANK
The French post at Ouiatenon dates from the year 1679, more than a century after Samuel de Champlain had founded the first permanent French colony at Quebec in 1608. During that century the French, motivated by desire for glory and wealth as well as by missionary zeal, had established themselves on the lower St. Lawrence and lower Mississippi and had explored much of the interior drained by the two river systems. Here and there in the far interior were scattered tiny outposts such as Michilimackinac, Detroit, and Ouiatenon. Here at those and over a dozen other forts, the French annually exchanged large quantities of trading goods for tons of furs.

Ouiatenon was established by the French government at Quebec about the same time that French territory on the North American continent was separated into the colony of Louisiana in the Mississippi basin and Canada in the North. The boundary, called Terre Haute or The High Ground, was never clearly defined. It passed between Ouiatenon and the younger post at Vincennes, which was founded in the 1730's.

![Flag of France](image1)
![Flag of England](image2)

FRANCE 1679-1760
ENGLAND 1760-1779

The French placed a post among the Ouiatenon, because for many years they had feared the expansion of the English into the Ohio and Wabash country and British tampering with the Indians. The Indians were often used as tools of the rival European colonial powers in waging war on another country's territory. The French had difficulty in supplying trading goods and gifts in enough quantity to keep the local Indians loyal to them and away from the English. Then too, their monarchical system tended to make the French prices higher than those of the free enterprise English. Time was to prove French fears well justified, for the Ohio and Wabash country was the area most vulnerable to English penetration. In 1717, the government in France gave the colonial governor a free hand to found and garrison as many posts in the upper country as he thought necessary.

Among these posts was Ouiatenon, in their view, the one closest to the English. The French agents were to try to persuade the Indians to return to the Chicago area, or at least to the upper Kankakee, where they would be much less like-

![Flag of Spain](image3)
![Flag of Free French-American](image4)

SPAIN 1779
FREE FRENCH-AMERICAN 1778-1779

Because of the movement of tribes under English influence into the Ohio Valley, the French attempted to keep the English traders out. The result was the French and Indian war in 1756. In this war, the French lost their holdings in North America to England.

With the end of the French and Indian War, the post on the Wabash passed into British hands, and was commanded by...
Program

The association provides informative programs monthly except during the summer. These include tours, talks on various historic topics, and the annual Founder’s Day dinner in May and Tippecanoe Day celebration in November. An educational program for children and their families, under the title “Saturday Potpourri”, occurs during the school year.

At the museum, there are available a wide variety of historical reference materials, particularly emphasizing local life, and an extensive genealogical library. The association serves the schools in Tippecanoe County and the surrounding area by providing tours through the museum, Fort Calhoun, and the Tippecanoe Battlefield.

Fowler House

In the fall, Calhoun is the site for the annual Feast of the Hunters’ Moon, a re-creation of life at this 18th-century French trading post. To obtain further knowledge about life at this fort, an archaeological dig is in progress at the fort’s original site, one mile downriver from the blockhouse.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

10th and South Streets
Lafayette, Indiana 47901

Open 1-5 p.m. daily except Monday
The Tippecanoe County Historical Museum is operated by the Tippecanoe County Historical Association which was organized in 1925 during Lafayette's centennial. Its operation is financed through donations, county appropriations, endowments, and membership dues. Admission to the museum is free, and membership is open to any interested individual, business, or organization. Fees range from $1 for an individual, $6 for a family to $100 for a life membership.

**Exhibits**

The exhibits in the museum reflect the history of this unique area of Indiana from prehistoric to recent times. Natural history, Indian, pioneer, Victorian, and early 20th century items are all displayed, as well as artifacts from remote parts of the world.

Also on display are many fine paintings from the Renaissance through early American art. Artists whose works are displayed include Van Eyck, Thomas Sully, Jacob Lichollta, Alfred Jacob Miller, and George Winter, a local painter whose many portraits of Indians and local residents are significant not only for their artistic merit, but also for their historical value.

The Wetherill Parlor contains many Oriental, American, and European items from the extensive collections of Dr. Richard G. Wetherill, the primary benefactor of the association.

Other outstanding collections in the museum include firearms, swords, porcelains, bronze, lusterware, costumes, Indian artifacts, musical instruments, and furniture.

The Moses Fowler House, which has been the association's home and the county museum since 1941, is one of the finest dwellings built when Lafayette was a small yet busy river town on the Wabash, a shipping center which served upper Indiana even before the "iron horse" made its appearance. The handsome and commodious structure was built in 1851-52 by Moses Fowler who came to Lafayette from Ohio in 1839 with his business partner, John Purdue. Mr. Fowler became a wealthy businessperson, landowner, farmer and banker. Mr. Purdue, similarly successful, contributed generously to the founding of Purdue University, which subsequently bore his name. The house was built in the grand Gothic Revival style which was a radical departure from the earlier classic style.

The interior woodwork is native black walnut. The house was built entirely by local craftsmen with the exception of the ornate ceilings in the parlors which were done by Italian artisans brought in especially for this purpose.

Although remodeled in 1941, the main structure of the house remains unchanged from the original, but the grounds, laid out in English country style, gave way to a more formal Italian arrangement.

In 1971 the house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places which gives it national recognition as well as protecting it from the danger of federally funded projects which might destroy or alter the property or its appearance.
Details for PRESTRESSED CONCRETE DOUBLE-TEE SLABS

Level with FIRE CHEX Roof joint sealer or equal for roof construction

Caulking if required

DETAIL AT SLAB EDGES

CONNECTING ADJOINING SLABS

1" x 1/4" x 4" plate welded to 1 - #3 bar x 5'-0" long and placed 8'-0" on center on each side of top slab.

"T" Hangers for suspended ceilings, plumbing, electrical fixtures, etc. provided if specified.

HANGERS FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS, ETC.

GENERAL DREDGING COMPANY, INC. - Fort Wayne, Indiana
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE

24" x 8'-0" DOUBLE-TEE FLOOR MEMBER
WITH 2" TOPPING

![Diagram of double-tee floor member]

**Physical Properties**

\[ A = 582 \text{ in}^2 \]  
\[ W_t = 75 \text{ lbs. per sq. ft.} \]

\[ I = 27,762 \text{ in}^4 \]  
\[ S_0 = 1398 \text{ in}^3 \]

\[ W_t = 600 \text{ lbs. per lin. ft.} \]  
\[ S_0 = 4518 \text{ in}^3 \]

**Table of Safe Superimposed Loads (lbs. per sq. ft.)**

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</tbody>
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SPECIAL WIDTHS AVAILABLE

Double-Tee Slabs are available in any width from the 4'-8" minimum to the 8'-0" maximum, with equal or unequal top slab projections.

OPENINGS IN DOUBLE-TEE SLABS

Openings 12" x 12" or larger can be cast in the Double-Tee Slabs at the time they are made. The maximum size of these openings is shown in the detail above.
HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING—51
Libraries and museums; hospitals

The location of the mechanical equipment rooms should be as remote as possible from the reading areas in order to minimize noise and vibration.

MUSEUMS

Museums generally have exhibit areas, work areas, offices, and storage areas.

The work areas in art museums consist of restoration rooms, picture framing, sculpture mounting, shipping, and repair rooms, etc. Paints, chemicals, plaster of paris, and other materials are used which may require special temperature, humidity, and air-circulating conditions. A greater variety of functions may be performed in the work areas of natural history museums. Odors and chemicals used may require larger exhaust air quantities. Individual room or area zone control will generally be necessary.

The storage areas in most museums contain large numbers of items for which exhibit space is not available. Most of the time, these storage areas must be kept within fairly close environmental conditions to preserve the stored items. For example, art storage areas are often maintained at 65 to 72°F ± 1°F and 40 per cent RH ± 2 per cent. Stuffed fur-bearing animals should be stored at about 40 to 50°F and 50 per cent RH for maximum preservation, whereas fossils and old bones will keep better at higher humidities.

The exhibit areas are usually maintained at standard comfort conditions of 70 to 75°F, 50 per cent RH. Lighting loads for art museums are likely to run from 6 to 15 watts per sq. ft. At the upper limit, this causes a substantial increase in the size of the air-conditioning equipment. Natural history museums range from 2 to 6 watts per sq. ft. People loads vary widely depending on the popularity of the exhibit, the time of day, the weather, etc. All this seems to indicate that individually controlled zones are required to maintain optimum air conditions.

The most difficult problem encountered in designing the air-conditioning system for a museum is that the partitioned areas may be radically changed from one exhibit to another. The air-distribution system, and lighting system as well, must be set up in the most flexible manner possible so as to provide a minimum of obstacles to the setting up of new exhibits.

HOSPITALS

The general criteria for a comfortable atmospheric environment for healthy people are satisfactory for hospital patients, except that more attention must be given to the quietness of the system, the air distribution, relative humidity (RH), and the degree of air filtration and freedom from bacteria. Specific design recommendations for the principal areas of a hospital are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%H</td>
<td>%H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F, D.B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating suite &amp;</td>
<td>68-85</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency suite &amp;</td>
<td>75-80</td>
<td>50-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient areas</td>
<td>74-78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Critical area</td>
<td>73-75</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating suite &amp;</td>
<td>72-76</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency suite &amp;</td>
<td>74-80</td>
<td>40-50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patient areas</td>
<td>74-80</td>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical area</td>
<td>85-90</td>
<td>35-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating suite &amp;</td>
<td>74-78</td>
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<td>Patient areas</td>
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<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical area</td>
<td>85-90</td>
<td>35-45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations:
- %H = Daylight Temperature
- %RH = Relative Humidity

Exercise, physical therapy, X-ray, and locker rooms and bathrooms should be maintained at 75°F minimum during the heating season. Patients' baths, swimming pools, sitz baths, etc., should be kept at 80°F. Many of the service areas such as kitchens, storage and repair spaces, etc., may be kept at 60°F in the winter.

Patients' bedrooms: The metabolic rate of bed patients is reduced, making them more sensitive to drafts. Hence air distribution should be uniform and air velocity at patients' level no more than 30 to 40 fpm. The air-distribution system must be designed for very quiet operation (NC-30 curve). The exhaust air from rooms of noninfectious patients may be transferred to corridors, toilets, and nurses' working areas. A minimum of 25 per cent outside air is desirable. General patients' quarters and associated nurses' working areas should have their own air-distribution system because they require 24-hr operation.

Areas for patients having infectious diseases or allergies must have 100 per cent outside air, and each room must have a separate exhaust air connection so that none of the air goes into the corridor. If room air is transferred into toilets adjacent to the room, it should be carried as a separate exhaust system with its own fan.

Roofs for seriously disturbed mental patients should have heating and air outlets of such design that they are completely tamper-proof so that the patients will not be able to harm themselves or others.

Outpatient clinics and treatment rooms are usually open about 12 hr per day, and should have at least 25 per cent outside air.

Administrative area is treated in much the same manner as an office-building area. Since its operation is usually 10 to 12 hr per day, it can be combined with the outpatient clinic area into one air-distribution system, if it is architecturally or mechanically feasible.

Operating rooms require a wider range of temperature and humidity control than most other areas. The temperature range is to provide optimum comfort conditions for both medical staff and patients and is controlled by the staff. The high level of RH is to minimize the possibility of electrostatic discharges, which may cause explosions. Also, certain types of operations may require a high RH.
1. Gas

Located aprox. 30" underground, beneath the street. 10th Street: 2" plastic line in an old 3" cast iron pipe, runs up to the existing museum meter setting, 60psi. South Street: 3" plastic in 4" ci, 60psi. 9th Street: 2" plastic in 4" cast iron. Limited to 420,000 BTU per Hr.

2. Electric

Located on overhead lines adj. to property Electric Company makes connection to meter of building, pref. on ext. of bld. Advantage to meter all electricity through a single billing. Can run underground- cost? if expected revenues for 1½ years equals or exceeds construction cost, n.c., if less, customer is charged difference.

3. Telephone

4. Water

Located aprox. 4' below the surface, under the east side of 10th Street; 6" copper pipe City Water Works makes the connection for cost of materials & labor

5. Sewage

The sewage line runs beneath the front walk and empties directly into a collector (manhole). This line is a 21" pipe located 10.5' below the street. There are also other possible connectors (see map)
## CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Daily maximum</th>
<th>Daily minimum</th>
<th>Monthly Record</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Greater than Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Precipitation (inches)</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Greater than Mean</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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Year 1957: 35.6 1958: 35.6 1959: 35.6 1960: 35.6

### CLIMATE OF WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

West Lafayette, located in Tippecanoe County in west central Indiana, has an invigorating climate with well-defined seasons. As in other areas of central United States, the differences between summer and winter are pronounced—no so much in precipitation but in temperature. The variability of precipitation in the summertime, when evaporation losses are high, worry water-users, but there has never been a crop-damaging drought such as the central United States has. The zone of conflict between polar and tropical air masses back and forth across the country, resulting in rainfall and temperature changes of the Purdue region. The atmosphere is much different from the Hoosier adage, "If you don't like the weather, wait a minute—it will change".

### Climate Summary

- **Average length of record, years:** 1
- **Trace, an amount too small to measure:** •
- **Base 65°F:** •
- **Also on earlier dates, months, or years:** •
- **Less than one half:** •

### Recent Climate Observations

- **Days and at 8 a.m. time of daily observations:**

### Important Record Dates

- **October 3**: High temperature of 69°F
- **October 7**: Low temperature of 47°F
- **October 10**: Wind speed of 25 mph

### Long-term Climate Data

- **Average length of record, years:** 1957-1970
- **Trace, an amount too small to measure:** •
- **Base 65°F:** •
- **Also on earlier dates, months, or years:** •
- **Less than one half:** •

### Summary

The data presented above provide a comprehensive overview of the climate at West Lafayette, Indiana, from 1957 to 1970. The climate is characterized by distinct seasons, with summer temperatures generally higher than those in winter, although the data also include information on precipitation and wind speed. The climate is typical of central United States, with variability in precipitation and temperature throughout the year. The data also highlight the importance of monitoring climate data for agricultural and weather-related purposes.
Soil Water and Related Resource Data and Guidelines

Prepared for:

Steven P. Turnipseed
Student, Ball State University

Tippecanoe
Soil and Water Conservation District

Assisted by:

William P. Martin, District Conservationist
United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
This is for a preliminary inventory and evaluation for Steven P. Turnipseed, Ball State Student for a building addition for Tippecanoe County Historical Museum.

Museum location area
between 9th and 10th street extending south
INVENTORY & EVALUATION

REQUESTED BY Steven P. Turnipseed
LOCATION County Historical Museum

ASSISTED BY William P. Martin, Dist. Conservationist

SITUATION: You have asked for information as to soil type, bedrock depth, topography, bearing etc for a building addition south of the present County Historical Museum. The only information I can supply you relates to soils which limits the information to the first 5 or 6 feet of depth.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION(S): As you can see on the accompanying soils map section which was cut from the published soil survey, the scale is very small. It is 2" = 1 mile. On the overlay I have marked the approximate area in question.

It is difficult to judge but according to the soils map, Valley street and the low ground south of the museum was originally a natural drainage way since it is shown as Bel bottomland (Ec). I assume that the city sewer system has headed off or put underground in storm drains any possible surface flooding of the area. You would have to satisfy yourself as to this situation. Just south of the Bel soil are slightly higher elevations of Russell soil shown as Rq on the map indicating 8 to 12% slopes or Rs which indicates 12 to 25% slopes. I assume this would be the sharp incline behind the museum further south where it goes up to the elevation of the art center. You can judge for yourself as to which of these soil types -- Bel or Russell applies to the actual building addition you are considering.

* Circle appropriate category.
Bel soil rates severe for buildings according to our information because it is subject to flooding. Information for foundations for buildings indicates it is fair to poor sheer strength; low shrink-swelling; medium to high compressibility; seasonal high water table soils subject to flooding.

The Russell soil type rates moderate for buildings on the 6 to 12% slopes and severe for anything over 12%. Foundations for buildings regarding sub-soil and sub-stratum indicate fair to poor sheer strength; moderate to high compressibility.

This is about the extend of our soils information available concerning your question. I hope it is some help to you.
BRIEF SOIL DESCRIPTION: The Els series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils that have a medium textured surface layer and a mainly medium textured subsoil. They developed in alluvial deposits and occupy nearly level areas along streams and rivers. The native vegetation was mainly mixed hardwood trees. Els soils are medium or low in organic matter and have a high available moisture capacity. They have moderate permeability and runoff is very slow. Occasional flooding is a hazard.

INTERPRETATIONS FOR CROPLAND, PASTURE, AND WOODLAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cropland - general and speciality farm crops</th>
<th>Well suited for growing corn, soybeans, small grain and grasses for hay and pasture. Crops are subject to damage from occasional flooding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>Well suited for growing alfalfa, red clover, bromo grass, tall fescue, and orchard grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>Important wood crops: tulip poplar. Well suited for planting: black locust, white pine, black walnut, tulip poplar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Land capability unit and yield predictions:   |                                                                  |
|------------|-------|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| A          | 0     | 1               | 70       | 115           | 25        | 40       | 32                    | 45             |
|            |       |                 |          |               |           |          |                       |                |

LIMITATIONS FOR WILDLIFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Openland wildlife</th>
<th>SLIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodland wildlife</td>
<td>SLIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland wildlife</td>
<td>VERY SEVERE - moderately well drained; subject to flooding; limitations - very severe for wetland food and cover plants; severe for shallow water developments and ponds; moderate for growing grass and feed crops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIMITATIONS FOR RECREATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cottages and utility buildings</th>
<th>SEVERE - subject to flooding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tent and camp trailer sites</td>
<td>SEVERE - subject to flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic areas, parks and extensive play areas</td>
<td>MODERATE - subject to flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground, athletic field and intensive play areas</td>
<td>SEVERE - subject to flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridle paths, nature and hiking trails</td>
<td>MODERATE - subject to flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf course fairways</td>
<td>MODERATE - subject to flooding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ESTIMATED PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<th>Classification</th>
<th>USDA Texture</th>
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<th>No. 20</th>
<th>0.02 mm</th>
<th>0.05 mm</th>
<th>Permeability</th>
<th>Available water capacity in/in.</th>
<th>Soil reaction ph</th>
<th>Shrink-swell potential</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface layer 3 to 10 inches silt loam or loam</td>
<td>ML or CL</td>
<td>4-5 or A-6</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>95-100</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>0.63 - 1.00</td>
<td>0.17-0.20</td>
<td>5.2-7.3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsoil 10 to 20 inches silt loam or light silty clay loam</td>
<td>ML or CL</td>
<td>4-5 or A-6</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>95-100</td>
<td>65-85</td>
<td>0.63 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.17-0.20</td>
<td>5.2-7.3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying material 20 to 50 inches; stratified material including silt loam, silty clay loam, fine sandy loam</td>
<td>ML, CL or SM</td>
<td>4-h</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>70-90</td>
<td>40-80</td>
<td>0.53 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.17-0.20</td>
<td>5.2-7.3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERPRETATIONS OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

- **Topsoil**
  - Suitability as a source of: Surface: good; subject to stream flooding.
  - Subject to flooding; subject to frost heave.

- **Road subgrades and highway fills**
  - Subsoil and substratum: fair to poor - fair to poor shear strength and compaction; medium to high compressibility; low shrink-swell; fair stability; seasonal high water table.

- **Highway location**
  - Subject to flooding; subject to frost heave.

- **Foundations for low buildings**
  - Subject to flooding; seasonal high water table; moderate to slow seepage.

- **Pond reservoir areas**
  - Subject to flooding; seasonal high water table; moderate to slow seepage.

- **Dams, dikes, levees and embankments**
  - Subsoil and substratum: fair stability; fair to poor shear strength and compaction; moderate to low permeability when compacted; medium to high compressibility; fair resistance to piping.

- **Waterways**
  - Generally not needed; level topography.

- **Agricultural drainage**
  - Subject to flooding; moderate permeability.

- **Terraces and diversions**
  - Not needed; level topography.

### LIMITATIONS FOR SOME URBAN USES

- **Residential development with public sewer**
  - SEVERE - subject to flooding.

- **Residential development without public sewer**
  - SEVERE - subject to flooding. Estimated percolation rate faster than 65 minutes/inch.

- **Buildings for light industrial, commercial and public use**
  - SEVERE - subject to flooding.

---

1/ The soil is evaluated only to a depth of 5 feet or less. Soils are rated on the basis of four classes of soil limitations: slight - relatively few of limitations or limitations are easily overcome; moderate - limitations need to be recognized, but can be overcome with good management and careful design; severe - limitations are severe enough to make use questionable; very severe - extreme measures are needed to overcome the limitations and usage generally is unsound or not practical.
**Map Symbols**

**RUSSELL**

**SOIL SERIES**

**Indiana**

**Date** 1/6

---

**Brief Soil Description:** The Russell series consists of deep, well-drained soils that have a medium textured surface layer and moderately fine-textured subsoil. They develop in loams and glacial till and occupy nearly level to moderately sloping uplands. The native vegetation was mainly mixed hardwood trees. Russell soils are low in organic matter and have a high statistical moisture capacity. They have moderate permeability and runoff is slow to rapid.

### Interpretations for Cropland, Pasture, and Woodland

| Cropland - general and specialty farm crops | Well suited for growing corn, soybeans, small grain and grasses and legumes. |
| Cropland - general and specialty farm crops | Pasture | Well suited for growing alfalfa, clover, grass, tall fescue, and orchard grass. |
| Woodland | Important wood crops: upland oak, tulip poplar. |
| Woodland | Well suited for planting: white pine, red pine, white ash, black walnut. |

### Land Capability Unit and Yield Predictions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slope Class</th>
<th>Capability Unit</th>
<th>Open-Bu. Wheat-Bu.</th>
<th>Soybean-Bu.</th>
<th>Legume-Grass (hay)</th>
<th>Pasture (Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Limitations for Wildlife**

- **Openland wildlife:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes. ADHDT - 2 to 12 percent slopes, severe erosion limitations; moderate for growing grain and feed crops, grasses and legumes and wild herbaceous upland plants; slight for hardwood woody plants.

- **Woodland wildlife:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes, severe erosion limitations; moderate for growing grasses and legumes, wild herbaceous upland plants, slight for hardwood woody plants and severe for coniferous woody plants.

- **Wetland wildlife:** VERY SEVERE: well drained; limitations: very severe for wetland food and cover plants, shallow water developments and ponds; slight on 0 to 5 percent slopes and moderate on 6 to 12 percent slopes for growing grain and feed crops.

**Limitations for Recreation**

- **Cottages and utility buildings:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes.

- **Tent and camp trailer sites:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes.

- **Picnic areas, parks and extensive play areas:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes.

- **Playground, athletic field and intensive play areas:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 2 to 5 percent slopes, severe - 5 to 12 percent slopes.

- **Bridle paths, nature and hiking trails:** SLIGHT.

- **Golf course fairways:** SLIGHT - 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderate - 5 to 12 percent slopes. (Severely graded units are severe.)
### Engineering Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Drift</th>
<th>ALK</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>LOM</th>
<th>%Soil</th>
<th>%Water</th>
<th>%Air</th>
<th>In functions</th>
<th>In %</th>
<th>%Total</th>
<th>%Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface seal</td>
<td>Particles</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>A-0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>10 to 50 inches</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>A-5 or A-7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying material</td>
<td>50 to 50 inches</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>A-6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretations of Engineering Properties

- **Topsoil:** Surface good; subsoil fair to poor; somewhat clayey.
- **Sand and gravel:** Not suitable.
- **Road subgrade and highway fills:** Subsoil and subbase: poor to moderate; low shrink-swell; fair to poor shear strength and cohesion; fair to poor stability.
- **Subsoil:** Subsoil and subbase: poor to moderate; low shear strength and cohesion; fair to poor stability.
- **Highway location:** Cuts and fills needed; subject to frost heave.
- **Floodplain and low buildings:** Subsoil and subbase: poor to moderate; low compressibility; good drainage.
- **Pond reservoir areas:** Moderate seepage.
- **Dams, dikes, levees and embankments:** Subsoil and subbase: fair to poor stability and cohesion; low permeability; competent medium to high compressibility; good resistance to icing; low to moderate shrink-swell; fair to poor shear strength.
- **Waterways:** No limitations.
- **Agricultural drainage:** Not generally needed.
- **Terraces and diversions:** No soil limitations; areas with short slopes are not usable.

### Limitations for Some Urban Uses

1/ The soil is evaluated only to a depth of 5 feet or less. Soils are rated on the basis of four classes of soil limitations:

- **Slight:** 0 to 5 percent slopes.
- **Moderate:** 5 to 12 percent slopes.
- **Severe:** 12 to 25 percent slopes.
- **Very Severe:** 25 percent slopes.

Soil limitations may be overcome with good management and careful design, but severe limitations are severe enough to make use questionable. Very severe limitations are severe enough to make use unsafe or not practical.
### Interpretations for Cropland, Pasture, and Woodland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Capability and Yield Predictions</th>
<th>Corn-Yiel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Limitations for Wheat

- **Openland wildfire**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Woodland wildfire**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Wetland wildfire**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.

### Limitations for Recreation

- **Cottages and utility buildings**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Tent and camps**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Picnic areas, parks and extensive play areas**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Playground, athletic field and intensive play areas**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Bridle paths, nature and hiking trails**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
- **Golf course fairways**: Slight - 0 to 4 percent slope.
## MIAMI SERIES

### LUTED PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USDA Texture</th>
<th>Unified</th>
<th>AASHO</th>
<th>No. 10</th>
<th>No. 100</th>
<th>No. 200</th>
<th>Permeability</th>
<th>Available water capacity</th>
<th>Soil reaction</th>
<th>Shrink-swell potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face layer 2 to 17 inches</td>
<td>ML</td>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85-100</td>
<td>85-90</td>
<td>0.63 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.17 - 0.20</td>
<td>6.1-5.5</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In or silt loam</td>
<td>CL or CH</td>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95-100</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>0.63 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.19 - 0.21</td>
<td>6.6-6.0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill or clay loam</td>
<td>CL or CH</td>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95-100</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>0.63 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.19 - 0.21</td>
<td>6.6-6.0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>CL or CH</td>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>75-85</td>
<td>0.53 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.17 - 0.20</td>
<td>Calcareous</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capping</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>A-4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>75-85</td>
<td>0.53 - 2.00</td>
<td>0.17 - 0.20</td>
<td>Calcareous</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERPRETATIONS OF ENGINEERING PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface as a source of</th>
<th>Suitability:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Fair or good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsoil</td>
<td>Fair to poor; somewhat clayey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand and gravel</td>
<td>Not suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgrade and roadway fills</td>
<td>Subsoil and substrata; fair to poor - moderate shrink-swell; fair to poor shear strength and cohesion; fair to poor stability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer location</td>
<td>Cuts and fills needed; subject to frost heave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion for buildings</td>
<td>Fair to poor shear strength; medium to high compressibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoir areas</td>
<td>Moderate seepage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikes, levees, and embankments</td>
<td>Subsoil and substrata; fair to poor stability and cohesion; low permeability when compacted; resistant to high compressibility; good resistance to piping; moderate to low shrink-swell; fair to poor shear strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>No limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culvert usage</td>
<td>Not generally needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges and piers</td>
<td>No soil limitations; areas with short slopes are not suited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SITUATIONS FOR SOME URBAN USES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential with public sewer</th>
<th>Slight: 0 to 6 percent slopes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate: 6 to 12 percent slopes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial without public sewer</td>
<td>Moderate: 0 to 12 percent slopes - lower end of moderate permeability; estimated percolation rate 50 to 65 minutes/inch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks for light traffic, commercial, and public use</td>
<td>Slight: 0 to 6 percent slopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate: 6 to 12 percent slopes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The soil is evaluated only to a depth of 5 feet or less. Soils are rated on the basis of four classes of soil limitations: slight - relatively free of limitations; moderate - limitations need to be recognized; severe - limitations are severe enough to make use questionable; very severe - extreme measures are needed to overcome the limitations and usage generally is unsound or unpractical.