Master List of Possible Topics for Bicentennial Book
Version: 3/7/2023
NOTE: Some of these topics may already be claimed by other authors. Please confirm your ideas with the committee before writing your article.

PRE- 1825

- Wabash River Valley – origins, terrain
- Native Americans in the area
- Fort Ouiatenon and French traders
- Battle of Tippecanoe
- Earliest settlers of the county and their lives
  - Sanford Cox
  - Pierre (Peter) Longlois Sr. (1770-1834) and Jr. (1796-1871)
  - Frenchman William Burnett (Burnett’s Creek; trading post)
  - John Davis (Davis Ferry 1823-1912, married William Burnett’s daughter - Nancy Burnett Davis)

1825-1875

- Digby – river rat, gambler, Founding Father of Lafayette
- Earliest days of Lafayette – what did it look like, what were challenges to its survival (cholera, malaria, typhoid/sanitation), early industry (grain mills, saw mills)
- Formation of Tippecanoe County 1826 – establishment of county seat (how did it come about Lafayette was chosen, what did that mean)
- First city, county, township government
- Early names in Tippecanoe County:
  - Moses Fowler
  - Adams Earl
  - Albert S. White
  - Owen Ball
  - Henry L. Ellsworth
  - Henry Sample
  - John Purdue
  - Benjamin Biggs - Biggs Pumps and Supplies
  - Julius and Solomon Loeb
  - Leopold and Ferdinand Dryfus
  - Julius Oppenheimer
  - Louis Kimmel

- Founding of Kingston, Chauncey, and West Lafayette
- Founding or stories about township communities including “ghost towns” - Americus, Colburn, Transitville, Clark’s Hill, Stockwell, Monroe, Monitor, Petit, Romney, Otterbein, Montmorency, Harrisonville, Battle Ground City, West Point, Granville, Glen Hall, Dayton, Wyandot
• Wabash and Erie Canal – Irish workers, disease outbreaks, fate of canal
• Railroad – roads of steel, impact on success of Lafayette, the belt railroad
• Steamboats, wharfs and river transportation and trade - role in Lafayette’s growth
• Bridges, ferries, and fords – getting across the Wabash, evolution of bridges
  o Brown Street bridge and levee
  o Main Street bridge and levee
  o Railroad bridge and embankment
  o Davis Ferry (1823-1912) and Davis Ferry bridge (1912)
• First financial institutions – i.e. State Bank of Indiana
• First businesses – tanneries, dry goods, saloons....
• Mills – flour, grain, lumber
• George Winter (1809-1876) and paintings/drawings
• Potawatomi Trail of Death (1838); Peaceful Potawatomi settlement on Sugar Creek in early 1820s
• Early newspapers in the County and their editors and political affiliations
• Cemeteries founding and evolution of roles in community through 1900
  o Greenbush (1848) and Springvale (1868) cemeteries organized as rural or garden cemeteries
• Tippecanoe County Courthouses – origins, evolution, role in community
  o Artesian well at courthouse
• Jupiter balloon (1859) airmail
• Telegraph - uses and impact on county life
• Early church communities – evolution of churches in Lafayette, black AME church
• Early schools and higher education institutes – origins, success/failure – Lincoln segregated school (1869), private schools and religious affiliated schools
• Rural life versus city life 1850-1875
• County Fair – agricultural advances in the county
• Shifting ethnic composition of Tippecanoe County 1825-1875
• Community reaction or impact of:
  o Abolition – Elizur Deming runs on Liberty ticket for Indiana governor; Lewis Falley circulates petitions against slavery; Rebecca Gordon Ball writes abolition newspaper serials.
  o Mexican War
  o 1849 gold rush
  o Community response to transcontinental railroad – (Godlove Orth completed a transcontinental train ride in c. 1869 and sent newspaper reports back to Lafayette)
  o Role of Henry L. Ellsworth, William Findley and Samuel Webster in colonization movement in 1850s
  o Fugitive Slave Act
  o the play – Uncle Tom’s Cabin
  o Kansas-Nebraska Act
  o African American and white responses to the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments
• Underground Railroad in Tippecanoe County
• Civil War
  o recruitment, training, formation of units, battle engagement of Lafayette based troops
- Camp Tippecanoe
- Purdue Rifles
- 28th USCT – Lafayette recruits – Thomas Brown
- 32nd Indiana – Lafayette German recruits
- 35th Indiana – Lafayette Irish recruits
- 10th Indiana – Lafayette recruits

- Civil War – homefront
  - Copperheads, politics
  - Trainwreck of Union Soldiers/headstones in Greenbush
  - Confederate prisoners in Lafayette after the battle of Fort Donelson (TN) in 1862
  - Confederate prisoners/Lafayette women controversy over nursing soldiers
  - Dr. Daniel Yeakel – arrested for outspoken criticism of war
  - Richard P. DeHart – Civil War military commander, lawyer and judge, historian
  - Daniel Bedford – youthful spy for Union from Lafayette
  - Opposition to Civil War – i.e. Knights of Golden Circle (?)

- John Purdue and establishment of Purdue University
- Orphan train – state of child welfare and county resources for poor, orphans, etc.
- Activity of political parties – Whigs, Know-Nothings, Free Soilers, Liberty, Republican, and Democrat
  - Godlove Orth – Indiana House and Senate representative, U.S. House of Representatives (1863-1871)....
  - Albert S. White – U.S. Senator
  - Presidential rally at Tippecanoe Battlefield in May 29, 30 and 31 in 1840

- Helen Gougar – temperance and suffrage leader (1870s-1900s)
- Colored People’s Convention of 1843
- Frederick Douglass visit to Lafayette in support of the AME Church in 1867
- Fire and police organizations
  - Militias – i.e. Lafayette Guard, Purdue Rifles, Lafayette Blues....

- Hospitals and medicine in Tippecanoe County
  - Home for the Friendless Women and Children (1870) – became Home Hospital
  - Establishment of Catholic Hospital (St. Mary and St. Elizabeth) 1870s
  - Founding of St. Joseph Orphanage (1870s)
  - Early medicine – i.e. first doctors and medical societies – i.e. Dr. Elizur Deming, Dr. Thomas Chestnut, Dr. Moses Baker....
  - Cholera epidemics 1833, 1849 and 1854 and their impact and understanding on disease and sanitation
  - Women doctors – Dr. Alice Pierce Fifield, Mrs. G.H. Stockham; Dr. Erisman (ophthalmologist)
  - Establishment of Poor House and the County Poor Farm

- Lafayette Churches – Methodist traveling preachers (1825), Presbyterian (1828), Baptist (1830), Protestant Episcopal (1837), Roman Catholic (1837), Universalist (1839), *African Methodist Episcopal (1846), Unitarian, United Brethren, Christian Church (1849), Jewish Synagogue –Ahtas Achem (1851), Holland Reformed (1865), Second Baptist (1870s)
• Schools and libraries – township and Lafayette subscription schools, first public schools (1850s), Lafayette religious schools – Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish and AME, Lafayette Collegiate Institute, Stockwell Collegiate Institute, Battle Ground Institute, Lafayette Seminary, Lafayette High School, Lincoln School
• Preservation of Tippecanoe Battlefield – community social and political site
• Fraternal organizations – Masons, Black Masons, Pythians, Red Men, Odd Fellows, Hibernians, Knights of St. Paul, etc......
• Thespian and debating societies – Franklin society....
• Lafayette theaters and performances
• Musical organizations – i.e. Lafayette Band/Citizens Band
• Misc legends and stories
  o Shawnee Mound
  o Happy Hollow Hermit
  o Moon suicide
• Frederick Henry Erb and Frederick Henry Junior – champion marksmanship – pigeon shooting
• Baseball debut in Lafayette
• Agricultural fairs; Tippecanoe County Fairgrounds (horse races)
• Political rallies - Whig Rally of 1840, GAR gatherings
• Immigrant Success Stories – Owen Ball – a native of Ireland, business and political leader; Richard A. Howell – a native of Ireland, bottling works; George A. Bohrer – a native of Germany, brewer; John B. Ruger – a native of Germany, baker; Herman B. Lodde – a native of Germany, jeweler; Michael and Dorothea Schnaible family – natives of Germany, survivors of an 1853 cholera epidemic on their ocean sailing ship, soap manufacturers; Emilie Koenig – German native, wife of first pastor of St. James Lutheran Church; Nicholas Gribling – a native of France, owner of St. Nicholas Hotel (1874)
• Nativism in Lafayette – i.e. discrimination against Irish workers in 1840s, Know-Nothing Party, negative responses to appointment of Catholic public school board participation in 1870s
• Organization of Women’s Christian Temperance Union
• Woman suffrage convention in Lafayette in 1869
  o Helen Gougar
• Temperance activities against drinking and gambling at agricultural fairs in 1870s

1875 to 1925

• weather topic in general --- natural disasters: floods, blizzards, and tornados
• Soldier’s (Veterans) Home
• Wabash Valley Sanitarium (1906)
• Purdue agriculture extension program and influence on agriculture
• Monon shops
• Centennial Celebration of Lafayette and Tippecanoe County
• Lafayette Beltway railway company
• Ross Gear Tool company
• breweries
• Battleground Methodist church camp
• Rural Free delivery - and post offices
• Grange movement 1872
• Tractor manufacturing company
• sanitation advances / public water / sewage
• diseases – TB, diphtheria, typhus/typhoid, malaria --- William M. Mayo (father of Mayo brothers)
• Spanish American war
• WWI
  o WWI units with ties to Tippecanoe County
  o WWI – Tippecanoe’s and Purdue’s impact and contribution to the War on Purdue and Lafayette
  o German Community in WWI and overall community response to Germans
• automobile industry – Esterline (1911-1913) , David Ross (1906) – “the bug”
• Evolution of theaters and their role in the community
• Early organized sports in Tippecanoe County – how did they come into existence, how were they different then versus today, early leagues, early ballparks,
• Immigration wave of 1890’s – what was the national trend and how did it affect development of Lafayette and the surrounding area
• Women’s emerging influence – women professionals (Adah McMahon), temperance movement and dry counties, social movements (suffrage with Helen Gougar)
  o Helen Gougar and suffrage movement
  o Tippecanoe County’s response to the passage of the 19th Amendment (1920)
  o Organization of the League of Women Voters (1920)
  o Cora Davis is first county woman to win public election (1922)
  o Jesse M. Bigame is first county woman to practice law in Tippecanoe County (1920s)
  o Mary C. Kennedy (first woman) wins at large seat on city council (1929)
  o Lafayette city council passes a measure to ban masked parades (1923)
• The Progressive Era – how did it change Lafayette, public library growth
• Role of fraternal service organizations 1875-1925 – what stimulated their appearance, roles they would play in the community, black vs. white organizations,
• WWI homefront – impact on German community, changes in curriculum at Purdue, Liberty Bonds, rationing, austerity challenges, censorship/Anti sedition Act/Espionage Act and President Wilson
• The famous and infamous passing through Tippecanoe County (1850-1900)
• The founding of Purdue University (1876) – location, politics
  o The John Purdue story related to the university
  o First students at Purdue University
  o Early student life and its impact on the county – student activities (Tank Scrap, Circus, etc.), housing, and alcohol/saloons
  o Purdue Agriculture and Ag Extension impact on the County - farm household, mechanization of farm
  o Purdue Engineering and its impact in the County – businesses by faculty, locomotive research
  o Very early aviation in Tippecanoe County (most of this is 1825 to 1946)
The growth of Purdue sports and its impact on the county – 1903 train wreck, intrastate rivalries

The automobile comes to Tippecanoe County; affect on roads, legislation to control the automobile

1925 to 1975

• Purdue leadership in agricultural education – Virginia Claypool Meredith becomes Purdue University’s first woman trustee
• Rural school reorganizations and consolidations – i.e. Klondike (1927), later Southwestern, East Tipp, Wainwright, Harrison and McCutcheon High Schools in 1950s and 1960s
• Tippecanoe county aviation – Schambaugh, Purdue airport, Aretz, Halsmer
  o Commercial airlines at Purdue Airport (1950s)
• First licensed radio station in Indiana (WBAA - 1922); the radio helps lessen rural isolation
• Rural electrification
• Impact of Great Depression and World War II on farm life
• Successful emergence and growth of businesses
  o Warren Paper Products Co. (1921)
  o Dryfus Packing Co.
  o Duncan Electric and new buildings on Elmwood Avenue (1942) and North 9th Street and 52 By-Pass (1950)
  o Ross Gear and Tool
  o Monon Railroad Shops
  o ALCOA (1938) and expansion (1941)
  o Lafayette Instrument Co. (1947)
  o Egyptian Lacquer Company (1948)
  o Eli Lilly and Company constructs Tippecanoe Laboratories
  o Sears, Roebuck & Co. opens a store on State Street Levee (1954)
  o Rea Magnet Wire Company (1955)
  o Lafayette Life Insurance Company (1955)
  o State Farm Insurance Company (1960)
  o Great Lakes Chemical Company (1963)
  o Anheuser-Busch Inc. (1964)
  o General Foods Corporation (1968)
  o Development of the building stone – “Rostone” (1933)
• National Home Corporation (1940); reveal “House of Tomorrow” (1946)
• Price and Price begin developing neighborhoods northwest of Underwood Street and U.S. 52
• Price and Price open Country Club Heights (1949) a neighborhood of 30 low cost prefabricated National Homes (1949)
• Price and Price begin developing Southlea Addition in south Lafayette (1956)
• Mar-Jean Village opens first shopping center (1952)
• Market Square Shopping Center construction begins (1956 and opens 1958)
• Three Sons shopping center opens (1957)
• Purdue Service Center (1958)
• A Kmart opens – the first appearance of a “big box discount” department store (1962)
• Authorization of experimental TV station at Purdue University (1933); authorization of Lafayette Channel 59
• WFAM-TV’s first telecast (1953); becomes UHF Channel 18 instead of 59 (1959)
• First commercial radio station (WASK) (1942)
• Lafayette Street Railway Corporation
• 52 Highway opens between Lafayette and Indianapolis (1927)
• 52 Bypass, a six-mile project, opens (1938)
• Switch from electric trolley to motor-buses (1939-1940)
• Shambaugh airfield dedicated (1928)
• Land for Purdue airport acquired; opens in 1934
• Frank E. Reimers opens a private airport south edge of Lafayette and east of 43 (1933-1941)
• Joe, Francis, and John Halsmer open airport (Halsmer Flying Service, Inc.) (1934-1988)
• Amelia Earhart accepts appointment to Purdue University (1934)
• Aretz airport opens (1945)
• Henry W. Marshall merges Lafayette Journal and Lafayette Courier (1920)
• World War I veterans organize Indiana Post 11 of the American Legion
• Optimist Club organizes (1921)
• Indiana Pythian Home dedicated (1927)
• National Guard Armory (at 9th and Union) dedicated (1927)
• Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1154 organizes (1948)
• New Lincoln School opens (1922); closes after the Brown v Board of Education decision (1954-1955)
• West Lafayette High School built (1924)
• Jefferson High School students protest firing of popular coach, Fritz Grosshans, in 1925
• Building of Jefferson High School gymnasium (1927)
• Christian Reformed Church (“Holland Dutch”) opens Lafayette Christian School
• Sunnyside and Tecumseh Schools open (1955 and 1958)
• Edgelea Elementary opens as first prefabricated school in the nation (1955)
• Central Catholic High School (first co-ed Catholic high school) opens (1957) replacing St. Francis High School (for girls)
• New Jefferson High School opens (1969)
• Purdue University experiences a building boom (1956)
• First “Community Chest” campaign (1920s)
• First “United Fund” campaign (1956)
• Opening of first West Lafayette public library (1925) and new building (1962)
• Albert A. Wells Library dedicated (1927)
• Opening of Duncan Hall community house (1920s)
• West Lafayette government goes for 5th class city status (1920s)
• West Lafayette opens its first public park – Happy Hollow Park (1953)
• West Lafayette elects first woman mayor (Ruth Steer) in 1953
• Tippecanoe County government forms first Park Board (1966)
• The “Cleen Mary,” a dredge, helps clean up the Wabash River (1966)
• Henry G. Leslie of West Lafayette is elected governor (1928)
• Roger Branigin of Lafayette is elected governor (1964)
• A plan emerges to relocate Lafayette’s downtown railroads by Mayor’s Railroad Study Committee to the Redevelopment Commission (1969)
• Opening of Arnett Crockett Medical Clinic (1922)
• Opening of Ross Sanatorium (1929)
• Opening of Cary Home on 18th Street (1929)
• 1930s heat and drought of mid-1930s
• Wabash River flood (second worst in history – 1943)
• Wabash River flood (third worst in history – 1958)
• Severe ice storm strikes Tippecanoe County (1967)
• Polio epidemic (1950s; particularly in Clarks Hill and Stockwell)
• First anti-polio vaccines given to school children (1954)
• Community drive to improve St. Elizabeth and Home Hospital - 1959 (HEALTH – Help Enlarge Adequately Lafayette’s Two Hospitals)
• First Home Hospital Fair (1961-1990s)
• “Meals On Wheels” program begins (1963)
• Wabash Center opens (1968)
• New theater – Mars opens in 1921 – site of first “talking” motion picture in 1929
• A motion picture actress from West Lafayette emerges – Louise Fazenda
• Opening of Lafayette Theater in 1938
• Tippecanoe County Historical Association organizes (1923)
  o Tract – 8.91 acres of the site of Fort Ouiatenon donated to TCHA; replica of Fort Ouiatenon dedicated in 1930s
  o Purchase of Moses Fowler House by TCHA (1941)
  o TCHA launches its first Feast of the Hunter’s Moon (1967)
• Lafayette Art Center construction and dedication (1959-1960)
• Lafayette Little Theatre (1931) becomes Civic Theater (1966)
• Tippecanoe County residents celebrate the Centennials of Lafayette and Tippecanoe County (1925)
• Sesquicentennial observance of the Battle of Tippecanoe (1961)
• Construction of War Memorial at Columbian Park (1948- dedicated in 1949)
• U.S. Post Office and a federal board regulating geographic names approved Lafayette, discarding LaFayette
• First annual Religious Arts Festival (1965)
• Tippecanoe County sports 1925-1975
  o Ross and Ade donate land for PU stadium (1922); dedication in 1924
  o George Souders, a native of Tippecanoe County, wins 500 (1927)
  o Lafayette Red Sox semi-pro baseball team organizes (1934-1952)
  o Spring training by Cleveland Indians (1943 and 1944)
  o Aca Y Alla roller skating rink opened (1947)
  o Midget auto racing track opens (1948)
  o Loeb Stadium built (1940s)
• Purdue sports
  o Collapse of Purdue field house bleachers (1947) during Purdue Wisconsin game
  o Purdue football teams acquire nickname of “Spoilermakers” (1953)
  o Running of the first Purdue Grand Prix in 1958 (racing cars powered by lawnmower engines)
  o Purdue defeats Southern California in Rose Bowl (1967)
  o Mackey Arena opens (1967)
  o Purdue loses to UCLA in championship game of NCAA
• Jefferson High School boys basketball team wins state championships (1948), (1964)
  o Jefferson High School baseball team wins the state championship (1969)
  o Bob Friend signed to Pittsburg Pirates as a pitcher (1951)
  o Bob Friend wins baseball’s All Star Game (1956)
• Impact of the Great Depression and Bank Collapse on Tippecanoe County
• Impact of dust bowl on Tippecanoe County agriculture and ag economy
• Demise of Lafayette’s breweries – i.e. Thieme and Wagner
  o Raid of Lafayette’s speakeasies by federal agents (1929)
  o New Lafayette Brewing Company produces Ye Tavern Beer
  o Prohibition and the Lafayette area breweries – how did they change or cope
• CWA – building of Purdue airport
• WPA - facelift of fairgrounds (five new exhibit buildings); construction of athletic field for Jefferson High School (1936); assistance for construction of Indiana State police Post on U.S. 52 north of Lafayette; construction of circular swimming pool at Columbian Park (opened 1939); misc. sidewalks and privies
• PWA - construction of field house, chemical engineering building; expansion of Memorial Union, and Hall of Music at Purdue University; and West Lafayette High School – gym and auditorium
• Visit of Farm Security Administration photographers – a visit to a Battle Ground tenant farmer and a farm auction
• Rise in crime – i.e. “shoot-out” at the Lafayette Life building (1933)
• WWII
  o Lafayette citizens participate in World War II as soldiers and citizens– (1941-1945); volunteer and draft participation; battlefield engagements, Medal of Honor recipients
  o home front - war bond drives (visits from Hollywood celebrities); victory gardens; scrap drives; Red Cross volunteer activities; black-outs; and rationing, war-time Alcoa,
  o Farmer participation and impact of World War II on farmers
  o Youth participation and impact of World War II on youth – (review Jefferson High School yearbooks)
  o Purdue University’s role in World War II activity – aviation training and atomic bomb development; Purdue training of foreign pilots, government support for training pilots at Purdue, the V-12 navy program at Purdue, changes in campus during the War
  o “Operation Skywatch” for Civil Defense Ground Observer Corps 1250; posts set up Cairo, Crane Station, Romney, West Point and Lafayette Loan and Trust Company building roof (1952)
- During Korean War several Lafayette and West Lafayette soldiers were involved in a prisoner exchange (1953)
- Survey of Tippecanoe County buildings for nuclear bomb fallout shelters (1962)
- Vietnam War
  - Tippecanoe County’s first Vietnam War casualty - Dennis Burton (July 4, 1966)
  - Protest over U.S. involvement in Vietnam – demonstration for peace and an end to military draft by Purdue Peace Union (October, 1968); a “lounge in” at the Purdue Union (May, 1969); demonstrating for a war moratorium (October, 1969); march to Courthouse (November, 1969); and fire in a draft board office near Mar-Jean Village Shopping Center (November, 1969)
- Protest over cast-iron statute of a Black boy and a Newfoundland dog on display at the front of the fire station at Main and South streets (1968)
- Lillian Gilbraith – pioneer in industrial engineering processes
- Rural electrification movement impact on county
- The rise of manufactured housing – National Homes, Century Homes
- Television – 1950s, Purdue’s first TV transmission in 1933, first TV stations
- Role of radio in lives in Tippecanoe County – evolution of radio stations and programming, launching of WBAA
- Home makers revolution 1925-1975: electric iron, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators (from ice box)
- Switch from horsepower to tractor power in agriculture
- Polio
- Impact of growth of 1950’s suburbs on downtowns
- Major industries 1925-1975
  - Fairfield manufacturing
  - Alcoa
  - National Homes (1940)
  - Duncan Electric
- Purdue extension train – Ag and homemakers – extension efforts during the dust bowl days
- GI Bill impact on post WWII Purdue and West Lafayette and Lafayette

1975 to 2025

- Subaru and Caterpillar
- Arconic - Great Lakes Chemical - Cook biomedical - State Farm (left)
- Railroad relocation - started in 1930’s with Cable Ball and others -
- Mayors Riehle and Margerum
- Namesake restaurants:
  - Arnies - Arnie Cohen
  - Bruno Itin - Bruno’s Swiss Inn
  - Morris Bryants
  - Sarge Oaks
  - Sarge Biltz
- Expansion of commercial centers
- Sagamore Parkway
- State Road 26 East between Sagamore Parkway and I-65
- 350 S Veterans Pkway

- Downtown rebirth
- Floyd Fithian
- Amy Sloan and Charlie Vaughn - AIDS advocate in 1980’s
- Indiana Vocational Tech (IV Tech → Ivy Tech)
- Blizzard 1977 - 1978 - impacts and reformation  Ice storm 1991  Tornados and storms
- Social services increased/started - LUM and Ray Ewry Center
- Festivals started - round the fountain arts fair - Feast of the Hunters’ Moon - Fiddlers Gathering - Lafiesta - Global Fest - Arts on the Wabash - culture buildings Long Center, Wells Center, Civic Theatre (Monon Depot 1980) - farmer’s market
- New downtown Library; evolution of West Lafayette library
- Protests of Vietnam (1000 people)
- Black Life Matter movement
- US Bicentennial Celebration
- Vietnam refugees - Lincoln School given to refugees Nguyen family
- Title IX - Birch Bayh
- COVID
- Major renovations of Columbian Park
- Fairgrounds renovations
- State Street renovation - high rise development - Discovery Park - aerospace and national defense funding
- Tippecanoe amphitheater
- Prophetstown State Park - Wildcat Bridge
- John T. Myers Pedestrian Bridge
- New schools opening 1975-2025
- Change in media
  - WBAA going to WLFI
  - demise of the J&C (newspapers in general)
  - social media sources

- Purdue Global
- Sesquicentennial 2019
- Wabash River development - trails systems
- Rise and demise of modern shopping centers 1975-2025 - Market Square, Tippecanoe Mall
- John Scheumann - Lafayette Jeff stadium, other large donors
- Bob Rohrman and automobiles dealers
- Bert Loeb
- Kirby Risk
- Lynn Treece Boys Club
- McAllistair Park and Recreation Area
- Renovation of downtown Main Street - “heart and soul” of renovation of downtown
• Emergence of Microbreweries - Lafayette Brewing Company
• John von Erdmannsdorff (Von’s shops) - Harry’s - West Lafayette Village revitalization
• Remodeling of Lahr House
• National Homes and prefab homes - Vinton Woods, Underwood Street
• 1975-2025 Expanded medical services - competition between health care providers
• Court House preservation and renovation - attempt to bomb the Courthouse
• Advent of the internet, cell phones, modern communication ...
• Modern social media and how kids are taught today versus previous education
• Area code (changes), zip code changes
• Technology changes and weather forecasting - impact on agriculture - loss of small farms to corporate farms in Tippecanoe County
• Evolution of “fast food” … sit-down restaurants and mom/pop fast food places replaced by chains (photo page of “old” 1950-1975 restaurant landmarks)
• Evolution of US 52 by-pass (1950-2000); service stations, motor hotels, steak restaurants, businesses
• Impact of I-65 and the development of SR 26 between US 52 and I-65
• Loss of black neighborhood, redlining (1950-1980)
• 1990-2025 - movement of living from suburbs back to downtown
• Railroad relocation and Wabash Riverfront development, movement of Depot, Wabash River Corridor
• Park development: Prophetstown State Park, Celery Bog, Ouiatenon Preserve, etc.
• West side levee development
• Movie theatres and drive in theaters (1950-2000)
• Title IX on schools
• Changing population of Purdue (numbers and international) and impact on area restaurants and cultural events
• Evolution of the West Lafayette village area
• Purdue campus changes – Master Plan 1995 to 2025
• Airlines come and go – Purdue’s airport
• Big events: Feast, Taste, Dancing in the Streets, etc.
• Cultural changes – LGBTQ
• New roads 2000-2025: US 231, US 52 west development, Veterans Memorial Parkway