

Names of electors

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 J. C. Andrew  
 Ed. J. Amerson  
 H. J. Littleton  
 Elias W. Burnett  
 Augustus J. Amerson  
 George Hays  
 J. W. H. Jackson  
 R. D. Robinson  
 Wm. C. Whitehead  
 Stephen H. Aiken  
 D. D. Jacobs  
 Clarence Severance  
 Alice W. Travis  
 Geo. S. Travis  
 George D. Pritchard  
 S. B. Custer  
 Julius Jenkins  
 W. S. Stockton  
 Wm. L. Oiler  
 Capt. Kron  
 Owen Shoemaker  
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 C. Brimmer  
 Richard A. Moore  
 Wm. S. Crain  
 Jacob Scheffer  
 Geo. H. Halvord  
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 Patrick Murphy  
 Thos. W. J. Amerson  
 Wm. Taylor  
 Wm. F. M. Cross  
 Matthew McNulty  
 C. W. Raack  
 R. Schweyer  
 Wm. Erdman  
 David Waller  
 Alfred Howard  
 Jo. Laughlin  
 W. Crist  
 John Keubler  
 B. G. Patterson  
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 Frank Cleward  
 Chas. Meigs  
 Martin Halvord  
 Wm. Lambert  
 Geo. Rosa

Antonia Meunier  
 Jacob Diehn  
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nal pledge. He purchased most of the Jesse B. Lutz farm—a 200-acre purchase that included roughly all of the acreage bounded by University, State, and Grant streets, and Northwestern and Stadium avenues. Cost averaged \$287 per acre—considered an outrageous price at a time when federal land grants sold for up to 40 cents per acre.

John Purdue lived only two years beyond the university's opening in 1874 with thirty-nine students and a faculty of six. Only fifteen students were qualified for college-level work; the rest entered the preparatory academy. Purdue supervised the construction of the first six buildings and presumed to know much about running a university when in fact he didn't. He argued with almost everybody about everything that went on at the new school. The university's detractors gave it only two or three years before it folded forever.

John Purdue was not at all happy when he got up at the first commencement in the spring of 1875. There was only one graduate, John B. Harper, a chemistry major who had transferred from Northwestern Christian University (Butler). Purdue was not scheduled to speak, but

got up anyway, aired more than a sample of the new school's dirty laundry, and said "things weren't going too well." But he allowed that "someday Purdue will be one of Indiana's most useful high schools" and paid the community the dubious compliment of recounting, in relation to his gift, that "I looked the country over and I found no place that needed education worse than this one." Then he sat down, either overcome by his own emotions or finished with what he had to say.

John Purdue died a little more than a year later, nearly bankrupt and still owing the university about \$30,000 on his original pledge (eventually paid by his estate). The trustees honored his long-standing request that he be buried on campus. President Emerson E. White and two members of the board, John Coffroth and Stein, both local attorneys, selected Purdue's final resting place—fittingly, a simple grave in front of what is now University Hall, Purdue's last contribution to the university.

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*by Robert W. Topping, Senior Editor  
Office of Publications, Purdue University*

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*Purdue gates, State  
Street entrance,  
ca. 1900, Purdue  
archives*

## Why Purdue Is Where It Is

Purdue campus  
photo, ca. 1878,  
Purdue archives



Purdue University, though struggling for its very existence, was a going concern for fourteen years when the community of Chauncey made the decision in 1888 to change its name to West Lafayette.

But the great wonder is that there is a Purdue University at all, considering the long and difficult political struggles that began in the 1850s and produced the Morrill Act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln, that established the means for the states to establish land-grant schools. On May 6, 1869, a deadlocked legislature in special session, responding to the gift of \$150,000 of Lafayette merchant and entrepreneur John Purdue, passed into the law the bill that accepted Purdue's gift, named the university forever in his name, made him a member of the trustee board for life and—more importantly—established the university in Tippecanoe County.

He awoke State Senator John Stein of Lafayette at 2 a.m. one spring night to change his original offer of \$100,000 by raising his gift to \$150,000 and dropping his stipulation that Battle Ground be the specific campus site in the county. But he retained his requirement that he be a trustee for life and that it be named for him. Six weeks later the second offer was accepted by the General Assembly.

That then left the choice of locations within Tippecanoe County to the new board of trustees. It considered proposals for a campus at Stockwell and at Shawnee Mound as well as at

Battle Ground, but agreed on no specific location. Finally, the trustees decreed that the campus be located within two-and-a-half miles of the courthouse.

Purdue and Henry Taylor, a trustee, local lumberman, and a close friend of Purdue were appointed to find a more precise location. They swiftly recommended a site across the Wabash River and west of the new town of Chauncey, atop the glacial alluvial shelf that dominates Lafayette's west horizon.

West of, and contiguous to, the west boundaries of the Chauncey plat were the original purchases of acreage for the new university. The first purchase of land for the campus was south of present State Street from what is now Marsteller Street to a west boundary at about the line of Intramural Drive, a line that was also the west boundary of a purchase of ten acres from Rachel and Hiram Russell. Two other parcels, one of 51.25 acres, and the other of 38.75 acres were bought from John Opp, Nicholas Marsteller, and Silas Steely—all familiar names in West Lafayette annals. The land purchased, the trustees named John Purdue as a committee of one to draw up specifications for a first building.

Meanwhile a petition was circulated and filed with the trustees, asking that more land be purchased closer to both Chauncey and Lafayette. To meet that request the trustees asked Purdue to purchase land north of the State Road (State Street) and credited it to his origi-



was \$1.25 per acre.) There is much evidence to indicate such settlements as Cincinnatus and Fort Ouiatenon were modestly well organized and operating communities at the time President Monroe authorized the land sale.

On January 26, 1826, the General Assembly passed a law establishing the new county of Tippecanoe. This county was a section of the vast and undefined Wabash Territory. The plat for the town of Lafayette was laid out in 1825.

Following the creation of Tippecanoe County by the Indiana General Assembly, the families in the settlements and territories around West Lafayette and up and down the river felt a need for some type of formal education for their children. The same cooperative spirit which helped produce the barns and homes of the early settlers was further utilized to construct a simple log building which would be used as a schoolhouse. Just as the responsibility lay on the West Lafayette settlers to construct their own schoolhouse so was it their responsibility for the selection, employment and payment of a teacher. These early schools organized by the settlers were known as subscription schools because each family was asked to subscribe to a particular number of days that their children would attend school. Each family would then be responsible for paying the necessary fee to allow the children to attend school for that given number of days. The immaturity and underdevelopment of both state and local governments in the

1820's was a major cause of poor schools. The difficulties the settlers faced in interpreting the education laws and the level of law enforcement both by state and local governments, delayed the orderly growth of schools. These subscription schools were also known as common schools because they were for the common people. In them were taught the common branches of learning such as Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. The common schools that were established in Wabash Township appeared to be the type of common school intended by Thomas Jefferson in 1777 when he introduced a bill in the United States Congress providing for the general education of all children in the United States.

The Morton School block site, referred to earlier in the "Introduction", is the site of six different schools from 1840 to 1929. The first school house at the corner of North and Salisbury Streets was a rude log structure of one room established in 1840. It was replaced in 1855 by Kingston School, a one-room frame building. The School was moved twice from its school location, remodeled, and now serves as a dwelling at 219 Wiggins Street. A four-room brick elementary school called the Chauncey School was completed in 1876. The fourth school was an expansion of the Chauncey Elementary School to ten rooms and eight grades built in 1887. In the fall of 1887 the school had an enrollment of 250 pupils. The school burned down in 1891. After the fire, a new West Lafayette School, a ten-room brick building, was contracted for and construction was completed on March 9, 1892. It faced north along North Street. The school was in use until the present Morton School was completed in 1929.

Further information on the history of the West Lafayette Schools may be obtained from Mr. Floyd's book.

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*Condensed from William M. Floyd: "Vision of the Past, A History of the West Lafayette Schools," (1976). Used with the kind permission of the author.*

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*View of the "New West Lafayette High School" completed in 1939, at a cost of \$225,000, of which the WPA paid 45% and the city and school corporation paid 55%. It was constructed of cream brick and glass and faced Leslie Avenue. Photo, ca. 1940, Tippecanoe County Historical Museum.*



## The Early History of The Common Schools

*Morton School, Salisbury and North Streets, West Lafayette. To the right, background, present Morton School, final stage of construction. Photo, ca. 1929, David Chambers Collection.*



The history of the West Lafayette Schools is part of the history of the early settlements in the territories as the westward movement came into Indiana. The Ordinance of 1787 governing the Northwest Territory of which Indiana was a part, contained the following statement in Article 3: "Religion, Morality, and Knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." There were provisions in the ordinance that allowed for some financing of education.

The Congress of the Confederation in 1785 provided that "there shall be reserved section number 16 in every congressional township for the maintenance of the common schools within said township." A section was six square miles of land.

While these statements provided for the legal aspects of education, economic support was not immediately available. Hence, recognizing the need for the education of their children, the early settlers themselves constructed school buildings, and paid the teachers. Settlers began to arrive in Tippecanoe County about 1822 and some located on the west bank of the Wabash River or what is now known as West Lafayette and Wabash Township.

The problems of these early settlers were many, even though relationships with the American Indian were generally pleasant. The rainy and cold climate, normal for part of the year in this area, caused many health and safety problems. There was also a need for protection against animals, insects and disease. These settlers had few conveniences. They had to rely on what strengths were available to them, namely a cooperative spirit and the stamina and brawn of their neighbors and themselves.

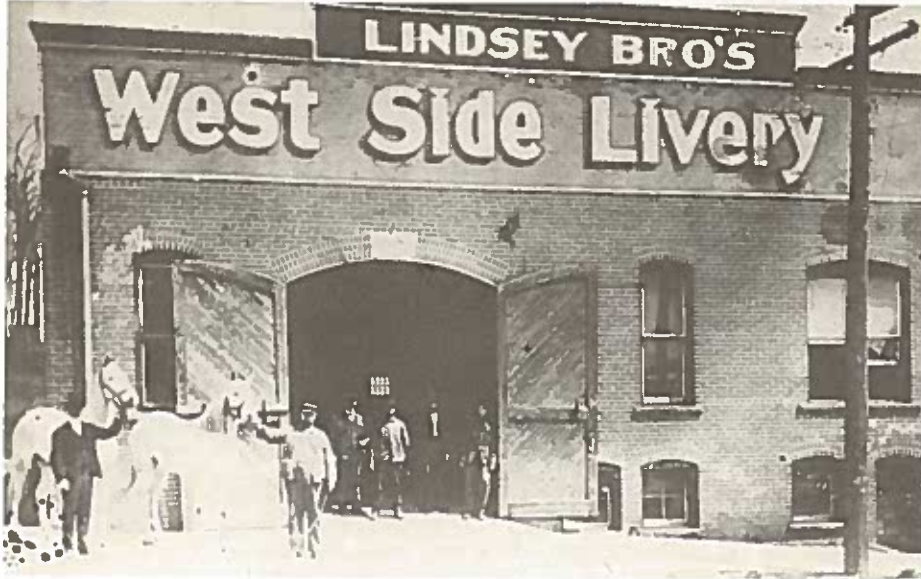
It was this cooperative spirit, so necessary for survival on the early American frontier, that was also the very characteristic that led to the development of a common school system on that frontier.

After Indiana became a state in 1816, all the land and territory north of Crawfordsville as far as Lake Michigan and west to the Illinois border was known by the settlers as the Wabash Territory. The United States Land Office was in Terre Haute and a branch office was located in Crawfordsville. On June 15, 1824, President James Monroe signed a proclamation announcing land sales in the Wabash Territory.

The families entering the Wabash Territory either made the purchase first at Crawfordsville or simply selected a desirable location and then made the purchase. (The sale price of land



*West Side Livery,  
216 State Street,  
West Lafayette.  
Photo, ca. 1905,  
Tippecanoe County  
Historical  
Association.*



*The John D. Martin  
feed store and mill,  
State Street Levee,  
May 15, 1915.  
Photo, David  
Chambers Collection.*

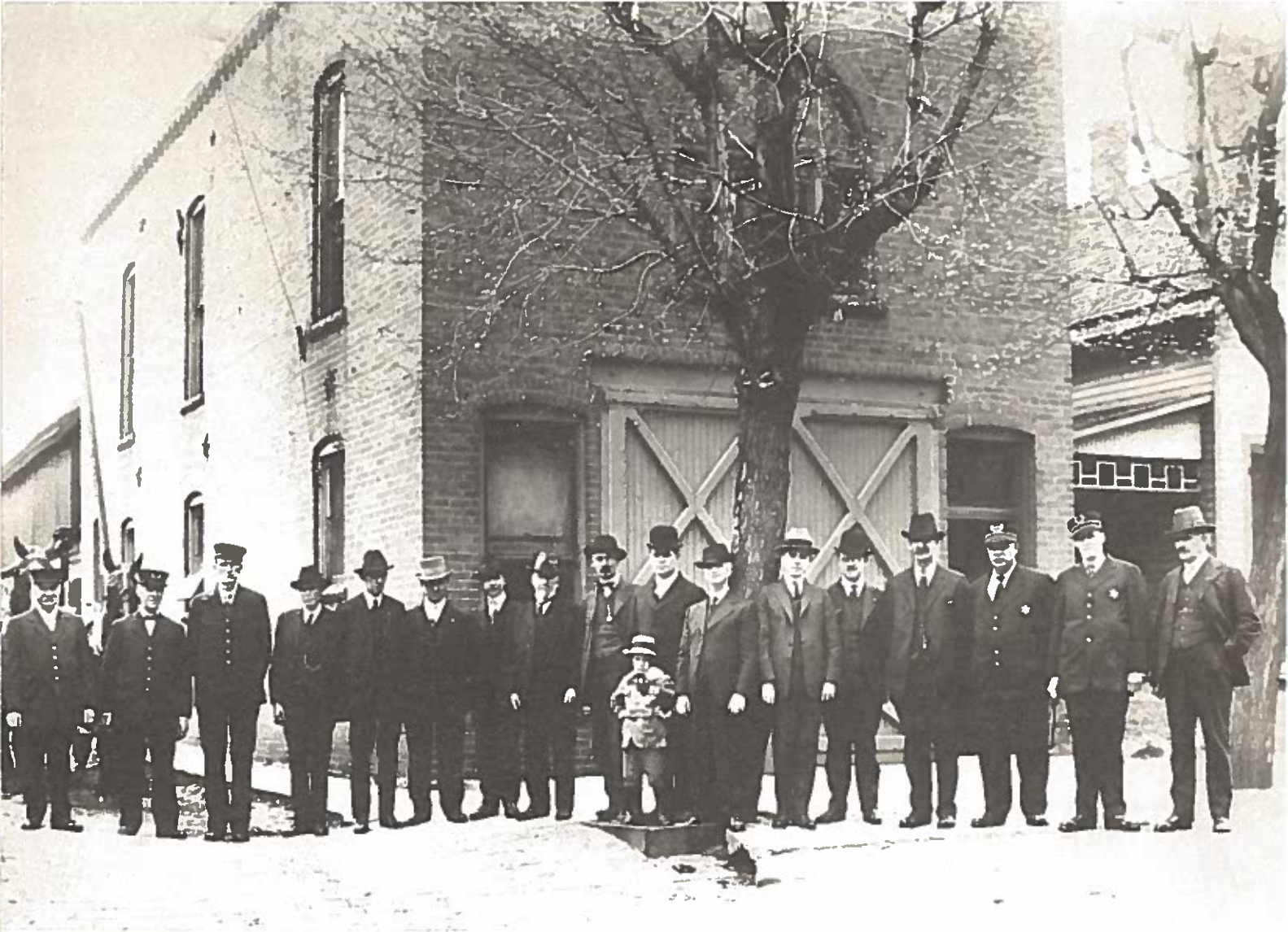


*West Lafayette  
Methodist Episcopal  
Church, corner of  
Chauncey and South  
Streets, West  
Lafayette. The  
church was built  
in 1897, photo taken  
1922. Photo, David  
Chambers Collection.*



*Interior of house—  
Catherine, Helen  
and Michael Golden,  
ca. 1906, West  
Lafayette. From  
the G. W. Munro  
collection*





*West Lafayette officials in front of old fire station at 115 North Chauncey, West Lafayette, before 1919. Photo, Tippecanoe County Historical Association.*



*Road races on Robinson Street, ca. 1910, Purdue photo*



A WEST LAFAYETTE ALBUM



*West Lafayette Fire  
Department in front  
of Methodist Church,  
North Chauncey*

*Avenue. Photo,  
ca. 1915, Tippecanoe  
County Historical  
Association.*





Tecumseh Trail Park Pavilion, across from Soldiers' Home, State Road 43 North. Dedicated June 3, 1897, burned August 12, 1919. Photo, 1897, David Chambers Collection.

From the February 23, 1951 Lafayette Leader. Printed with the permission of the Lafayette Leader.

"DAVE'S DIGGIN'S" . . . . . By David W. Chambers

## Legends Of Happy Hollow

Happy Hollow, the popular wooded tract which lies to the north of West Lafayette between Grandview cemetery and the North River road, possesses not only primitive beauty, but also a very interesting history. Each year hundreds of picnickers still roam the hills among the many varieties of beech, oak, maple, elm, birch, locust and sycamores. In the spring, little blue violets are abundant, and lovers stroll under the wild crabapple and red bud blossoms. Ask most any Purdue alumnae who spent four years at Purdue and he will fondly recall outings in Happy Hollow during his college days. Each autumn season, Happy Hollow stages a beautiful panorama of color, and is a very popular place for wiener roasts. Thus, here is a primitive woods, not greatly different today than when the Indian savages traversed its trails, while on the warpath over a century ago.

On a high plateau near Grandview cemetery many Indian arrowheads have been found in the past 80 years, and it is possible that an Indian camp may have been located in this part of the woods. For lovers of local Indian lore, this spot still offers unlimited re-

wards for historical research.

Among the legends of Happy Hollow is the recollection of a hermitess who lived in a little hut with a few thatched buildings about it, in the middle of the dense woods. Much interest and mystery clustered about this local character. That she existed, many knew, through her abode remained a secret, for she made only occasional trips into Lafayette with her pony and little wagon filled with chickens, eggs and butter, which she exchanged for the necessary articles of livelihood. Then she would disappear again, and for weeks live in the solitude of the forest. The seamed, wrinkled and stern face of this old Dutch woman indicated her hard, solitary life. Sympathy and love were lacking, but for more than 20 years here she lived alone, with only the babbling, Happy Hollow brook for a companion. No favored Swiss scene could be more enchanting than Miss Janeke's medieval abode with her cow, chickens, bees, grape vines, and fruit trees, isolated from the distraction of a civilized world. Her attire was of the traditional Dutch linsey and wooden shoes.

Eventually, during the summer and fall of 1896, a right of way was purchased and a street car

Wabash River valley. The line terminates near the alligator pen on the Soldiers' Home grounds.

Trolley cars used on the Happy Hollow lines were the regular city cars of the small, single-truck variety. Open cars were run in the summer and closed cars during the winter. None of this equipment had air brakes. Besides being dangerous the portion of the route through Happy Hollow woods was difficult to maintain because of frequent washouts. Regular transportation of passengers began on May 11, 1897; however, this Happy Hollow route was used only until April 8, 1902, when it was relocated along the North River Road.

Condensed from David Ware Chambers: "The Lafayette Street Railway", *Electric Railway Historical Society*: (Chicago, 1958). Used with the kind permission of the author.

track was laid through this forest primitive. It was then that the population of Lafayette learned the secret location of the rustic retreat of the hermitess.

The purpose of the Happy Hollow street car line was to provide a fast, dependable means of transportation between Lafayette and the newly established State Soldiers Home. By constructing the car line through the woods, about 200 feet of elevation was gained over the Wabash river valley by following the natural terrain. The work of building the line was done by the Yarber Construction Company which employed Italian laborers who lived in tents in the woods, north of West Lafayette, while the construction was in progress. The work was supervised by Superintendent Gunn of the Lafayette Street Railway Company, and the building of the line necessitated the making of deep cuts and high fill in the one mile portion which was located through the rugged hills and deep ravine of Happy Hollow. Many times during the summer of 1896 the hermitess protested the invasion of the new trolley line, but after service began she gradually seemed reconciled to its presence.

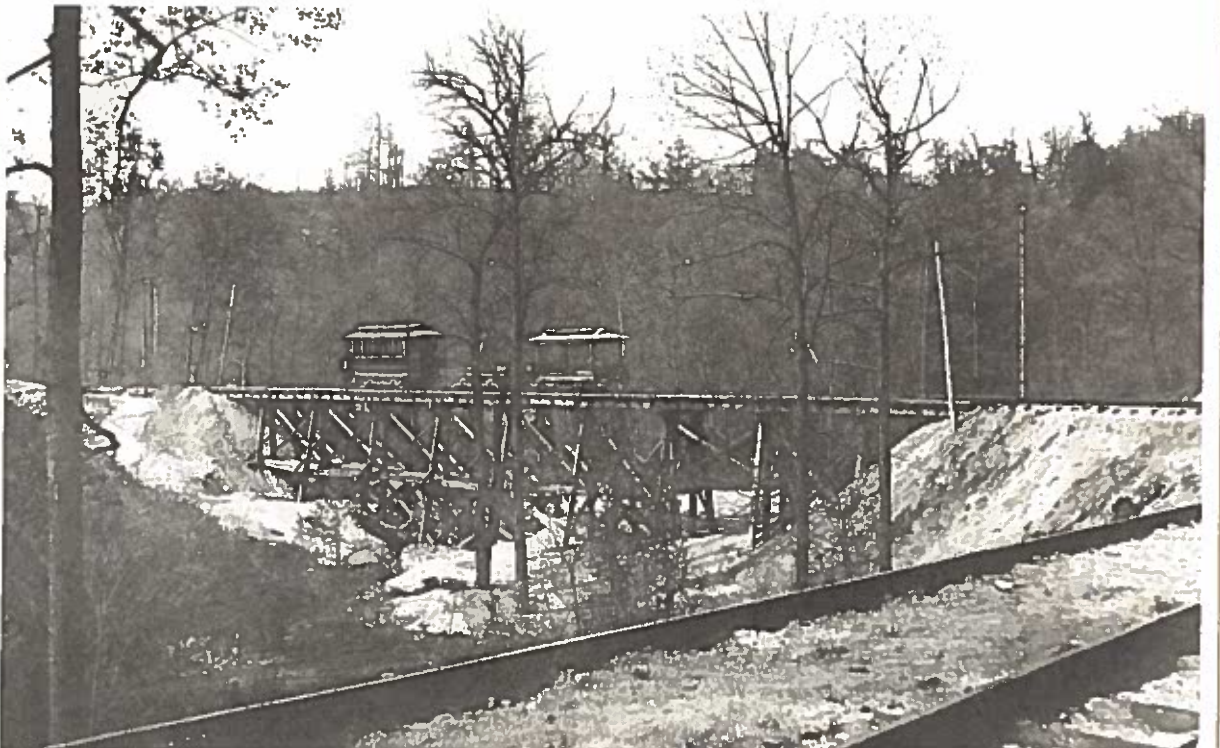


bridge is an iron structure with the street car tracks running along the north side of it. We see the winding Wabash River, much like it is today. Below are numerous house boats with their vine clad windows (from window boxes), hugging the sandy shores. The bottom lands adjacent to the levee hold abundant crops of corn, and bluffs along the North River road in West Lafayette are much more sparsely populated. Only horse-driven vehicles are seen on the streets. At the foot of State Street hill is a small cluster of business buildings, with a blacksmith shop standing where the Levee Automotive gas station is now located. At Salisbury we turn off from the State Street line leading to Purdue. Proceeding north we pass the old Morton school building, a two-story brick structure with a hip roof and an open belfry on top. Around the school yard is a frail board fence. As we travel north on Salisbury Street (then a gravel road), homes become farther apart. Between Quincy (now East Fowler Avenue) and the Schilling farm we see several orchards. No residential garages are to be seen anywhere—only small carriage barns. Finally, the car line departs from Salisbury and as we travel east along what is now Lincoln Street, a vast rolling meadow lies to the northward. At Rose Street the car line again turns, and we descend a long grade into Happy Hollow woods.

The track goes through a deep cut in the hill, followed rapidly by a high fill where the hollow was built up. Over the first trestle the car swings with the Happy Hollow drive winding under it. Here within a little world unto itself do we see the fruitful valley with its cottage homes, its rock walls, and its grazing cattle. One could well imagine that he is in the Swiss Alps! Cautiously around the foothills the motor-man pilots the trolley car. Only by the foot gong and the hum of the electric motor are we aware that science has penetrated this primitive forest. Over the trolley wire arch the limbs of hundreds of aged trees. The line gains about two hundred feet of elevation by winding through the woods along the natural terrain.

Suddenly we come to the most breathtaking experience of the entire journey—the ride on the high wooden trestle over the ravine of Happy Hollow creek, with its rocky bed some thirty feet below. From there on we see a variety of vegetation, including ferns, rosin plants and black-eyed Susans.

Ascending from the yawning gulch, through another deep cut to the Happy Hollow road, we emerge from the dense woods. Again turning north, we travel the last two miles to the Soldiers' Home in relatively open country, high on top of the west bank of the



*The Happy Hollow streetcar line on the wooden trestle over Happy Hollow creek. View southwest toward Grandview Cemetery. Photo, ca. 1900, David Chambers Collection.*



## *The Happy Hollow Line*

*Scene along North River Road (SR 43 N.), including the trolley line which operated between April 1902 and January 1930. Photo, Tippecanoe County Historical Association.*

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**T**ecumseh Trail Park, with a 1900 foot frontage along the west bank of the Wabash River, consisted of approximately twenty acres and was located four miles north of West Lafayette. It presented a picture of indescribable primitive beauty. Through this park ran the trail used by the Indians from earliest times in their passage to and from the trading posts along the Wabash. The trail was named for Tecumseh, the famed Shawnee Indian chief, whose brother led the Red men against the troops of William Henry Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811. This action occurred three miles north of Tecumseh Trail Park. The park was ceded to the government by the Indians and for many years was owned by Colonel R. P. DeHart, Lafayette attorney-historian. In June, 1896 Tecumseh Trail Park was purchased by the Lafayette Street Railway and developed as an amusement park enterprise to stimulate street car travel. This custom was prevalent among street railways throughout the nation. The Happy Hollow Line was popular with the people of Lafayette and West Lafayette who patronized the large dancing and refreshment pavilion located at the Trail Park.

In the summer of 1896 the state legislature established the Soldiers' Home directly adjoining, but 185 feet above the trail on a wooded bluff overlooking the Trail Park and the river. For many years a river boat was the only means of public transportation between Lafayette and the Trail Park.

Upon the establishment of the Soldiers' Home a fast, dependable means of public transportation was needed for commuters between Lafayette and these two points. So it was planned to construct a rural trolley line for this purpose. A right-of-way was purchased and track laid during the summer and fall of 1896. The work was done by Italian laborers who lived in tents in the Happy Hollow woods, north of West Lafayette, while the construction was in progress. The building of this car line necessitated making several deep cuts and high fills in the one mile portion which was located through the rugged hills and deep ravine of Happy Hollow.

.....

Let's imagine that we turn back the pages of time to the summer of 1897, and ride this trolley line. Boarding an open car at the Lafayette square, we proceed west over the old canal bed which still has water in it. The Main Street



*View of the "Village", coming up State Street hill toward Purdue. Photo, ca. 1903, Tippecanoe County Historical Association.*



Some of the early businesses were the grocery store operated by Jesse Andrew in what is now the "village" area, Gates Wagon Shop (the first council chamber) at the corner of North Chauncey and South Streets, and Jim Allen's blacksmith shop, which was just to the west. There was a grocery store on the point of the levee owned by a Mr. Hanley.

A ball park just south of the Brown Street Levee was the scene of many bare-handed big league games in the 1860's and 70's. West

Lafayette and Jefferson High Schools played their first game against each other at the Oakwood School field.

There are additional historical notes as well as site identifications combined in a brochure to be used on the Walking and Driving Tour. These brochures will be available after May 21 at Morton School (West Lafayette Community Center) and at City Hall for the duration of the Centennial Celebration.



*The Graves Bakery and fleet of delivery trucks, foot of State Street hill, West Lafayette.*

*Photo, ca. 1927, David Chambers Collection.*

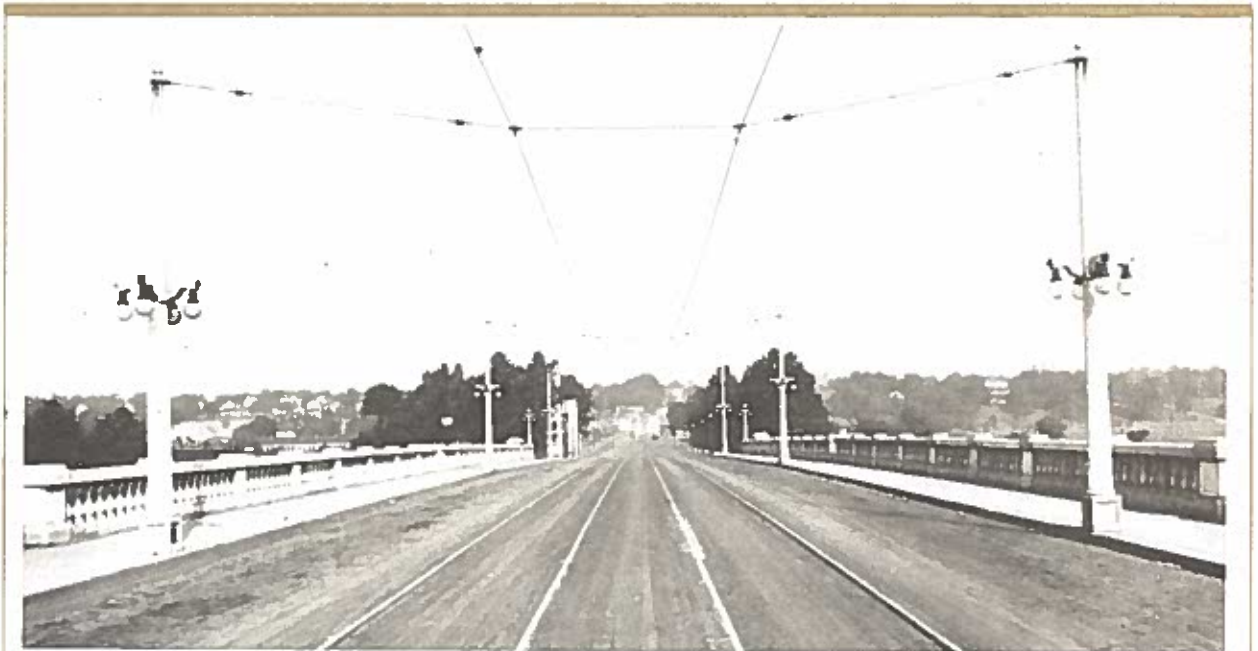


*The Miller Building, corner of South Street and Northwestern Avenue, West Lafayette, ca. 1900.*

*B. Morgan, was West Lafayette's first mayor. Photo, David Chambers Collection.*

*The grocer, Myron*

*Main Street Bridge, with trolley tracks, view from Lafayette toward West Lafayette. Photo, ca. 1914, Tippecanoe County Historical Association.*



pany Pumphouse and Robinson Street, then a plank road. Everything south of State Street and east of Salisbury Street consisted of forest land.

In January of 1866, a group of interested citizens of Kingston, Chauncey and other surrounding communities met at the Kingston School to organize, incorporate and name the town. Following a series of meetings the same year, it was decided to call their town Chauncey in honor of the Chauncey family. The town received its charter in the fall of 1867. The newly

incorporated town did not include the four blocks known as the village of Kingston. By 1870 the community of Kingston became a part of Chauncey. On May 21, 1888, the town of Chauncey voted to change its name to West Lafayette, after a petition signed by 152 electors, and this change became official on May 28, 1888. The name change was requested because the town of Chauncey did not have a post office and mail addressed to Chauncey would not be delivered. Mail addressed to West Lafayette was delivered to Lafayette.

As an incorporated town, West Lafayette now established its own government and school system. Very few of the original buildings remain, and those that do no longer appear in their original condition. For example, the Wabash Township School No. 7, 1707 North Salisbury, is now a family dwelling, and the Grandview School at Lindberg and North Salisbury is currently an apartment complex. The first church was the Baptist Church, established about 1867 as a mission of the First Baptist Church of Lafayette. It was a frame building at the corner of North Chauncey and Columbia. The Methodists completed their church at the corner of Littleton and Columbia Streets in 1869.



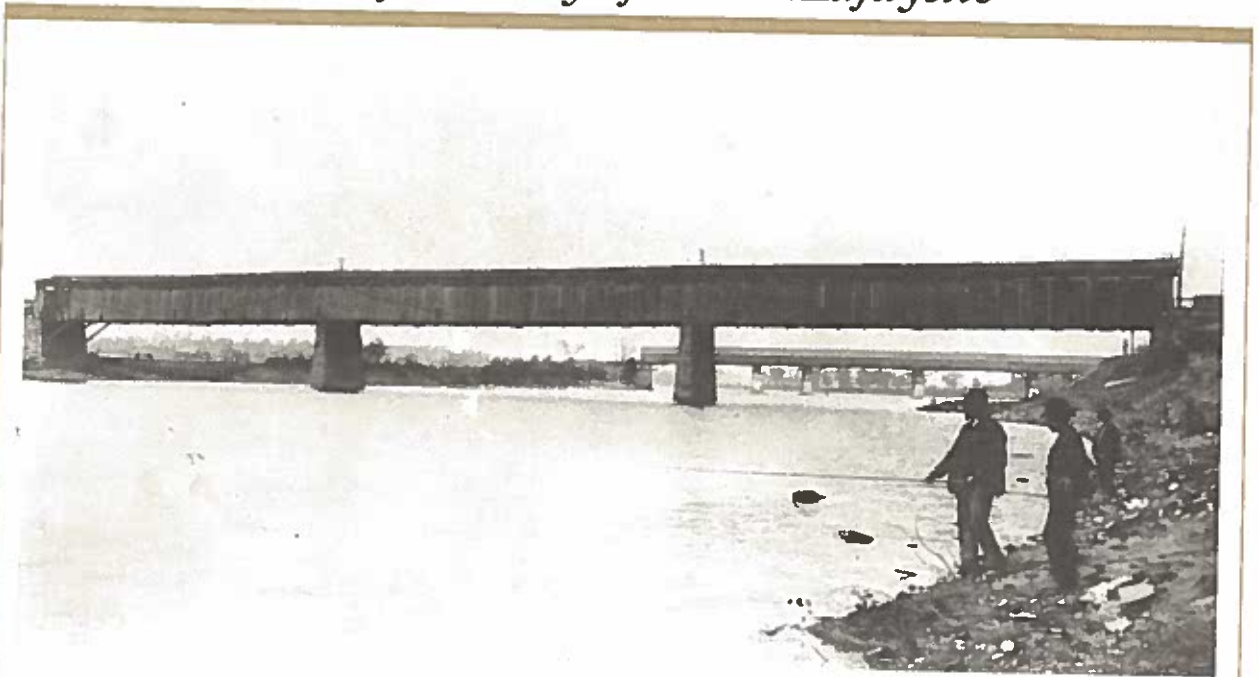
*View of State Street and Levee looking toward Lafayette, thought to be taken during 1913 flood.*

*It is noted that the water has receded about 18 inches. Photo by A. N. Topping.*



*A Brief History of West Lafayette*

*View of the two bridges across the Wabash. Foreground, Main Street Bridge, background, Brown Street Bridge. A toll of 2¢ per head was levied in 1867 for walking across the bridges. Photo, ca. 1890, Tippecanoe County Historical Association.*



**T**he mind's eye views a place and considers that this is how it always was. History tells us differently. The following account is an introduction to the past with the hope that it may illuminate the present. Imagination will help you create images of former area persons, to picture how they lived—their businesses, churches, schools and social activities. The people and places mentioned in this booklet represent an historical adventure through time, and the Centennial Committee hopes that this publication will offer area residents a basis for joining in the adventure through 'Celebration 88'.

Charles T. Stallard, in his "Brief History of West Lafayette", said, "In the wilderness days, West Lafayette as it is known today was an entire wilderness. Its tangled forests and undisturbed prairies were the haunts of wild beasts and the homes of wandering Indians. Only here and there were to be seen traces of civilization with its many hardships and privations incident of frontier life. Still the same beautiful Wabash River found its way undisturbed".

A pioneer settlement in the West Lafayette area was called "Jacktown" and was located at the top of a rather steep hill above the Wabash River at North Chauncey and State Streets. In 1836, the first town of West Lafayette was laid out by August Wylie on the banks of the Wabash River, opposite the gravel bar south of

the present railroad bridge and near the present West Lafayette Sewage Treatment Plant. The gravel bar was used to cross the river during low water. The town consisted of 140 building lots. Some lots were sold and buildings erected; but the town never succeeded, due to the realization that it was begun on the flood plain of the Wabash River. A 1980 enlargement of Tapawingo Park erased the foundation remnants of a grist mill which had been built prior to 1840 and which was located just east of the present Holder Mattress Company.

Next, the town of Kingston was platted up the hill on April 3, 1855. The area consisted of four squares, and included the area now bounded by Northwestern Avenue, Salisbury Street, North Street and South Street. A large lot at the northeast corner of the town at North and Salisbury Streets was marked off for a school lot. The present site of Morton School was designated as a school site at this time and has been used as such ever since. The land was owned by Jesse B. Lutz and his wife, Jane.

The Chauncey family, rich land speculators from Philadelphia, purchased neighboring land and platted the town of Chauncey on January 18, 1860. This included the land south of State Street and east of Grant Street to the river, and the land north of State Street and east of Salisbury Street to the river. It included the North River Road to the current Water Com-

**MAY 21, 1988**      **VILLAGE FAIR**  
*5-9 p.m. • Morton School Building and Playground • 222 North Chauncey*  
*• No admission*  
 On May 21, 1888, the name of the town of "Chauncey" was officially changed to "West Lafayette". The community will celebrate with an 1880s vintage Village Fair, with concessions, games, a Medicine Show, magician, entertainment, box supper, and a dance for all ages.

**MAY 21-JULY 4, 1988**      **WALKING/DRIVING TOUR OF HISTORIC SITES**  
 Self-guided, with the aid of a brochure and markers. Two dozen sites significant to the growth and history of West Lafayette.

**MAY 22, 1988**      **ALL-SCHOOL MUSICAL PROGRAM**  
*4 p.m. — 5th and 6th grade present "Freedom Bound" • 5-7 p.m. — informal meal • 7-8:30 p.m. — "Musical Showcase", a junior and senior high school extravaganza*

**MONTH OF JUNE**      **SPEAKERS' SERIES ON WEST LAFAYETTE HISTORY**  
*Time to be announced • West Lafayette Public Library • Sponsor: West Lafayette Public Library • Contact: Bill Friday, 743-2261*

**JUNE 25, 1988**      **SCRAMBLE GOLF TOURNAMENT**  
*Purdue University's South Course • Admission charged*  
 The "scramble" golf tournament has been planned for all homecoming golfers, alumni and friends.

**JULY 2-4, 1988**      **OLD FASHIONED FOURTH OF JULY WEEKEND**

**July 2**      **Hoosier Celebration '88 Class Reunions**  
*10 a.m. — dusk • Happy Hollow Park*  
 All classes are invited to hold their reunions simultaneously, in a massive "homecoming" for Hoosier Celebration '88.

**July 3**      **Bike Parade and Old Fashioned Fourth Celebration**  
*Tapawingo Park (Morton School, in case of rain) • 10:30 a.m. — circuit rider preacher, hymn sing • noon — family picnic lunch • 1-3 p.m. — booths, Medicine Show, tennis tourney, traditional games • Sponsor: West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Department • Contact: Pennie Ainsworth, 463-4551*  
*Bike Rodeo and Parade — Time and Place TBA • Sponsor: West Lafayette Police Department*  
*Bike safety will be emphasized*

**July 4**      **Annual Stars and Stripes Concert**  
*7-11 p.m. • Tapawingo Park*  
 Concert by the Lafayette Symphony Orchestra, culminating with the "1812 Overture", followed by fireworks.  
*Sponsors: Lafayette Symphony Orchestra, West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Department, Jaycees.*



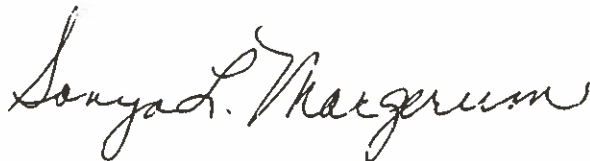
## FROM THE MAYOR

*On May 21, 1888, the town of Chauncey officially voted to change its name to West Lafayette. This year, 1988, the City of West Lafayette is celebrating that momentous occasion with a number of events beginning on May 21 and culminating in the 4th of July Homecoming.*

*This Centennial booklet describes the important events and elements that have contributed to making West Lafayette the interesting and vital City that it is today. It is important to review and remember the many people who have devoted their time and abilities over the years in order that we can enjoy our City.*

*Please read and share the information in the Centennial booklet and take the tour of historic sites in West Lafayette.*

*Happy Homecoming '88.*



*Sonya L. Margerum  
Mayor*



Chauncey May 21" 1888 -  
 Council Chamber regular session  
 Board called to order by the Pres. C. S. Fuller  
 Min- of May 14" read and adopted  
 The following bills were allowed  
 To Henry C. Timney Co. Clerk for recording certificates  
 of election \$1.00  
 To bal on electric lights 1 \$90.<sup>75</sup>  
 Motion to continue lights one month except one  
 Carried  
 Motion that the engineer be instructed to  
 make a profile of grade of Elmworth St.  
 Carried  
 Motion the ~~The~~ Engineer establish a datum  
 line - Carried  
 R. A. Moore & Jas. J. Newton were appointed  
 by the president to act with the engineer  
 in establishing datum line

The following petition asking the Board to  
 Change the name of the town of Chauncey to  
 that of West LaFayette was presented and  
 filed which petition read signatures  
 thereto reads as follows -  
 To the Honorable the Board of Trustees  
 of the Town of Chauncey Tipton County Ind.  
 We the undersigned qualified electors of the  
 town of Chauncey in Tipton County - in  
 the state of Indiana here by respectfully petition  
 your honorable body to Change the name of said  
 town to that of West LaFayette (- Respet. Submitted)

INSIDE  
 FRONT COVER:  
 Minutes from the  
 May 21, 1888 Town  
 of Chauncey meeting,  
 at which it was  
 decided to change  
 the name to West  
 Lafayette.

INSIDE  
 BACK COVER:  
 List of petitioners  
 who requested the  
 change of name from  
 Chauncey to West  
 Lafayette.



JACKTOWN  
KINGSTON  
CHAUNCEY

*100 Years As*  
**WEST LAFAYETTE**

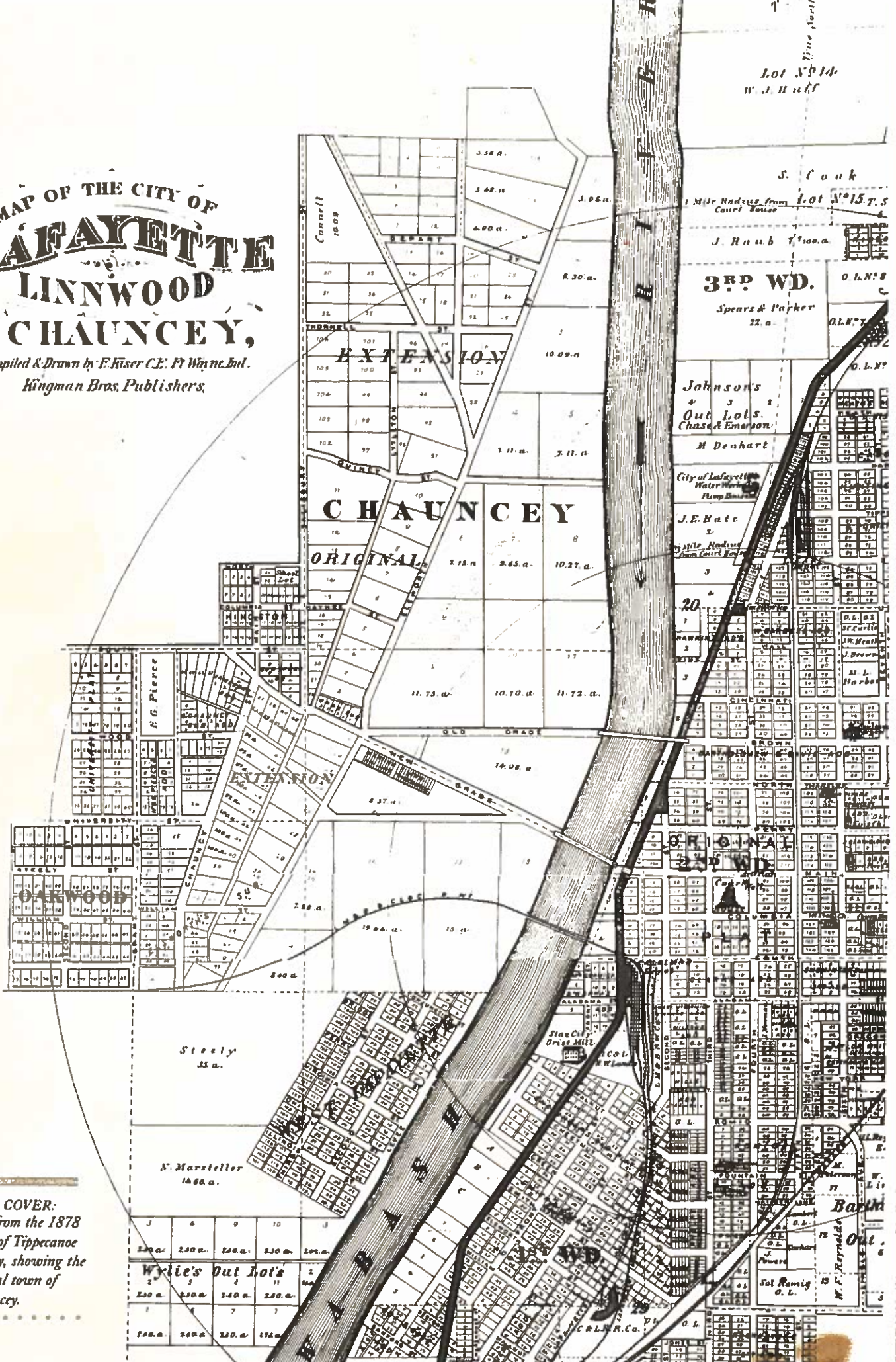


**WEST LAFAYETTE**  
**CENTENNIAL**  
**1888-1988**



# MAP OF THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE LINNWOOD & CHAUNCEY,

Compiled & Drawn by F. Hiser C.E. Ft Wayne, Ind.  
Kingman Bros. Publishers,



Lot N° 14  
W. J. Huff

S. Cook  
1 Mile Radius from Court House  
Lot N° 15, 7, 5

J. Raub 7, 100. a

3RD WD.  
Spears & Parker  
22. a

Johnson's  
4 3  
Out Lots  
Chase & Emerson

H. Denhart

City of Lafayette  
Water Works  
Pump House

J.E. Bate  
2  
1 Mile Radius from Court House

20

J. Brown  
11. Heath  
J. L. Harbo

Steele  
33. a.

N. Marsteller  
1466. a.

Wylie's Out Lots  
2 11  
230. a. 230. a. 240. a. 280. a.

280. a. 280. a. 280. a. 176. a.

BACK COVER:  
Map from the 1878  
Atlas of Tippecanoe  
County, showing the  
original town of  
Chauncey.