

**22 - Bronze Plaques**

(12"w x 10"h)

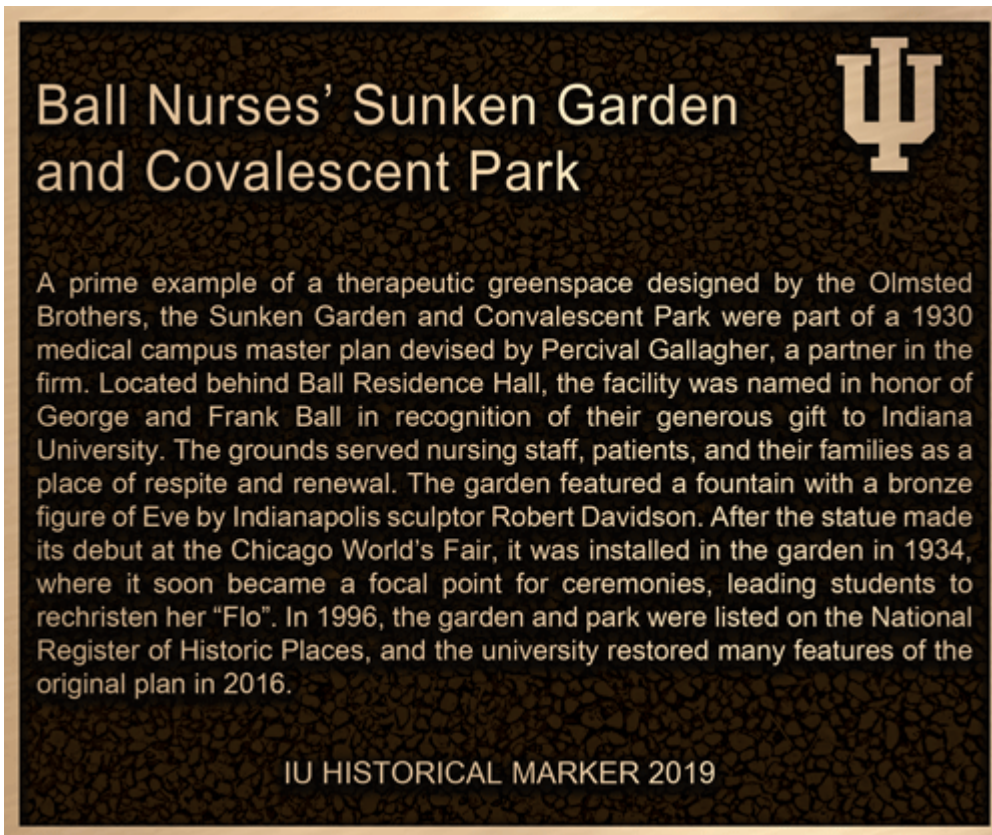
Dark Brown Background

Pebble Texture

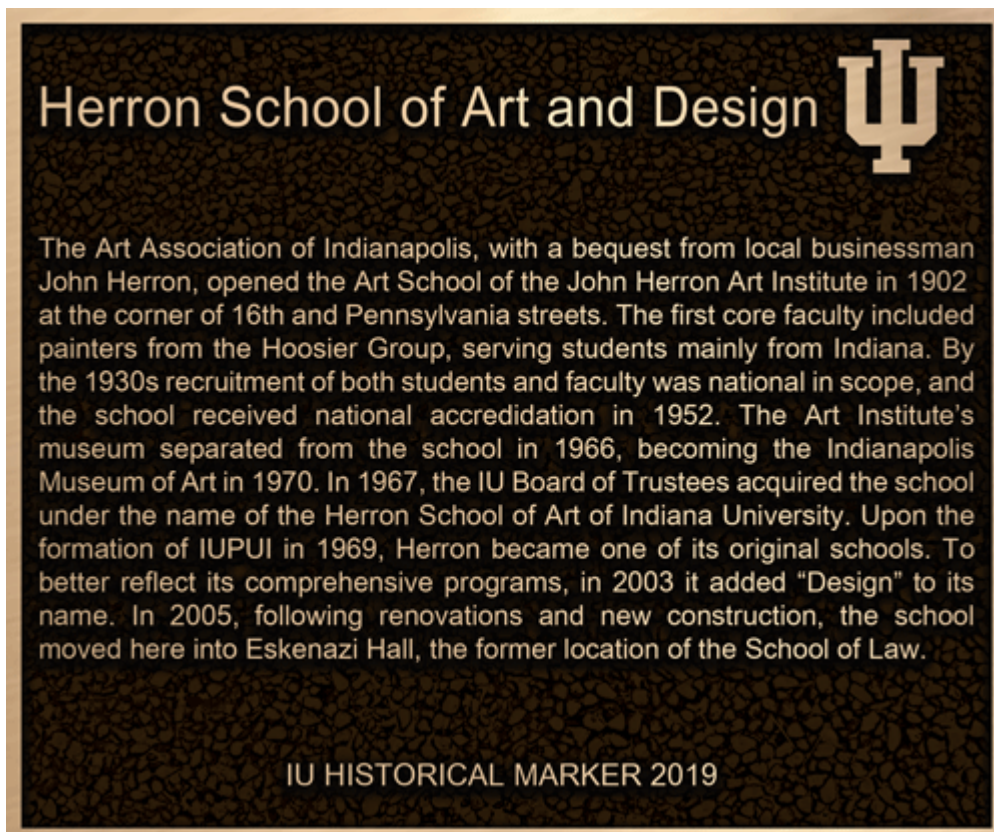
Single Border

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**Plaque 1**

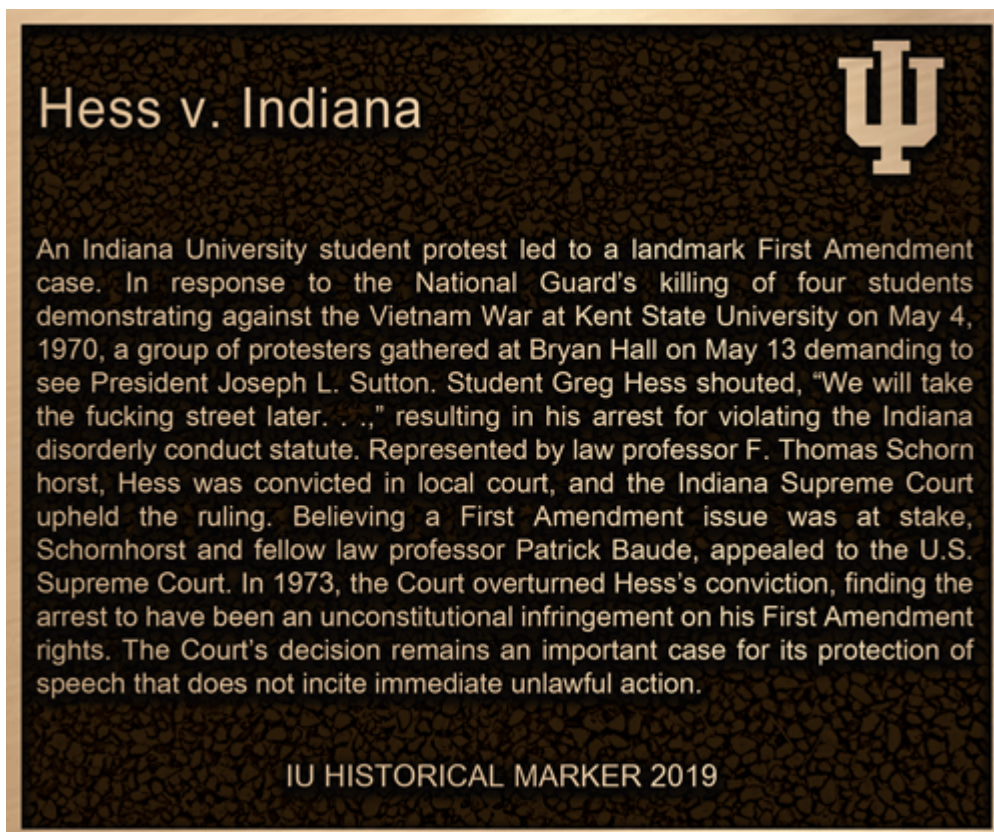


**Plaque 2**



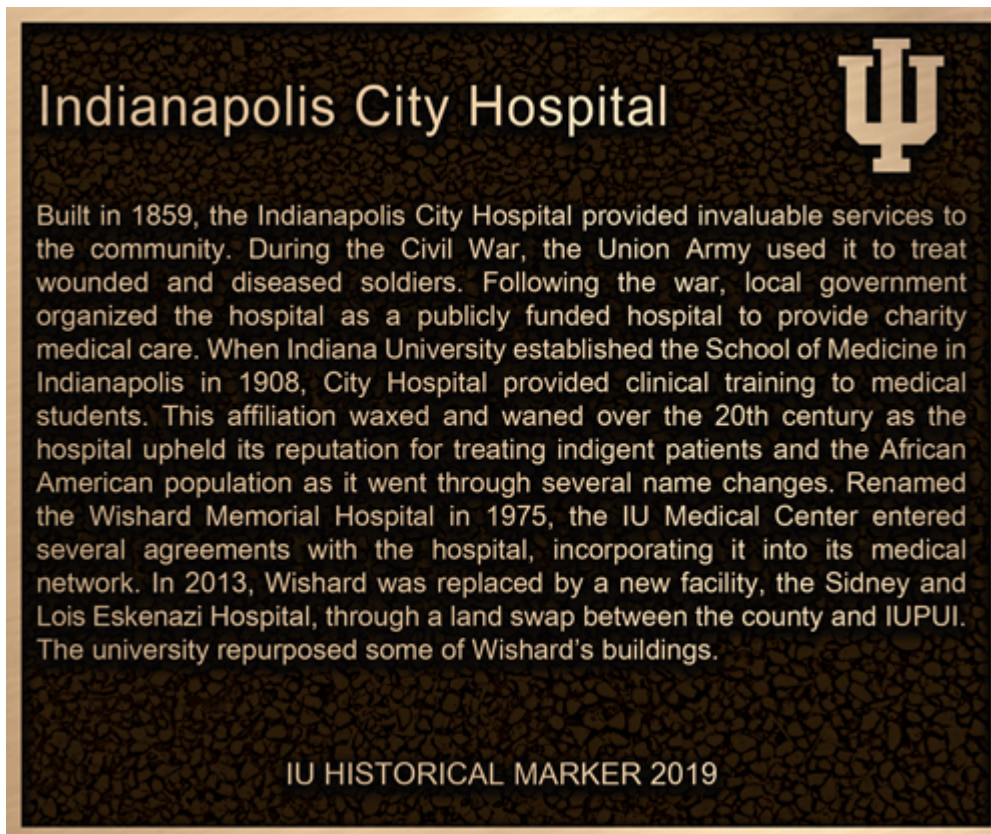
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**Plaque 3**



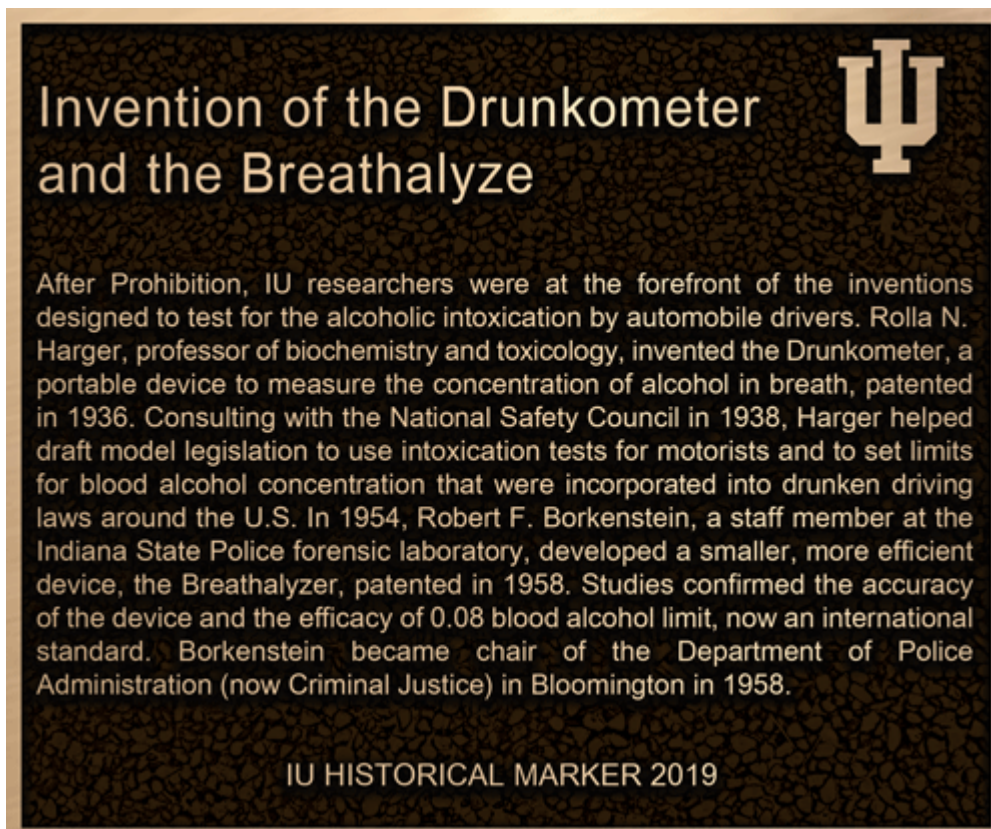
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#### Plaque 4



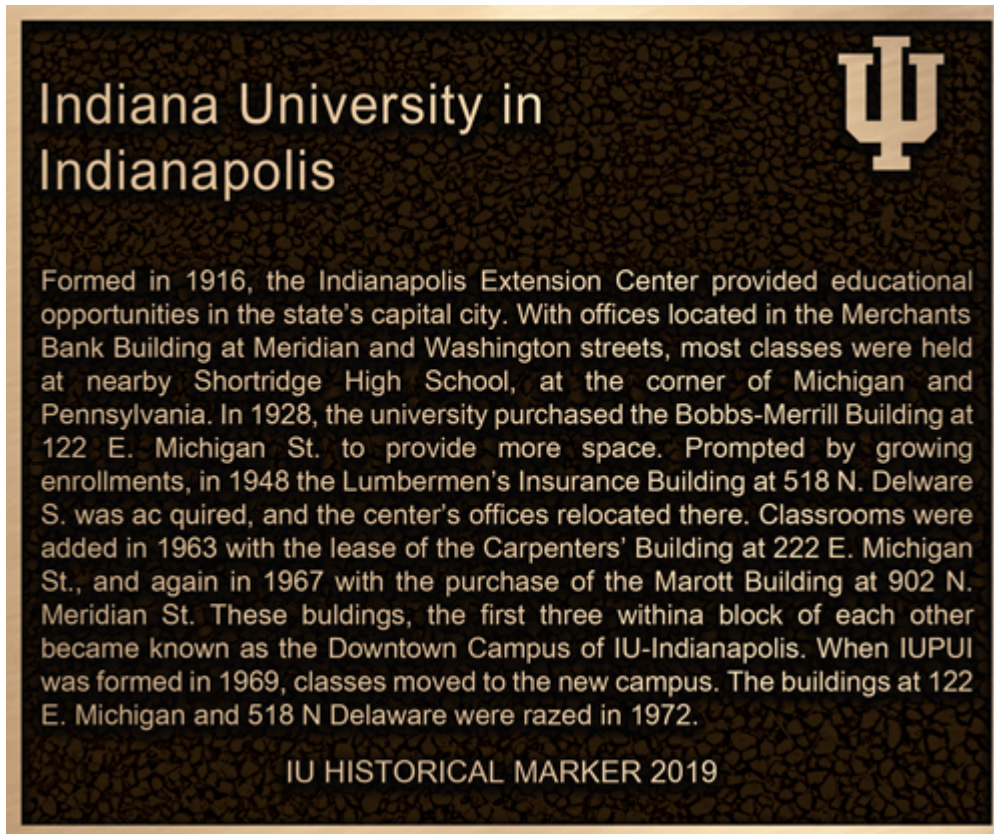
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#### Plaque 5



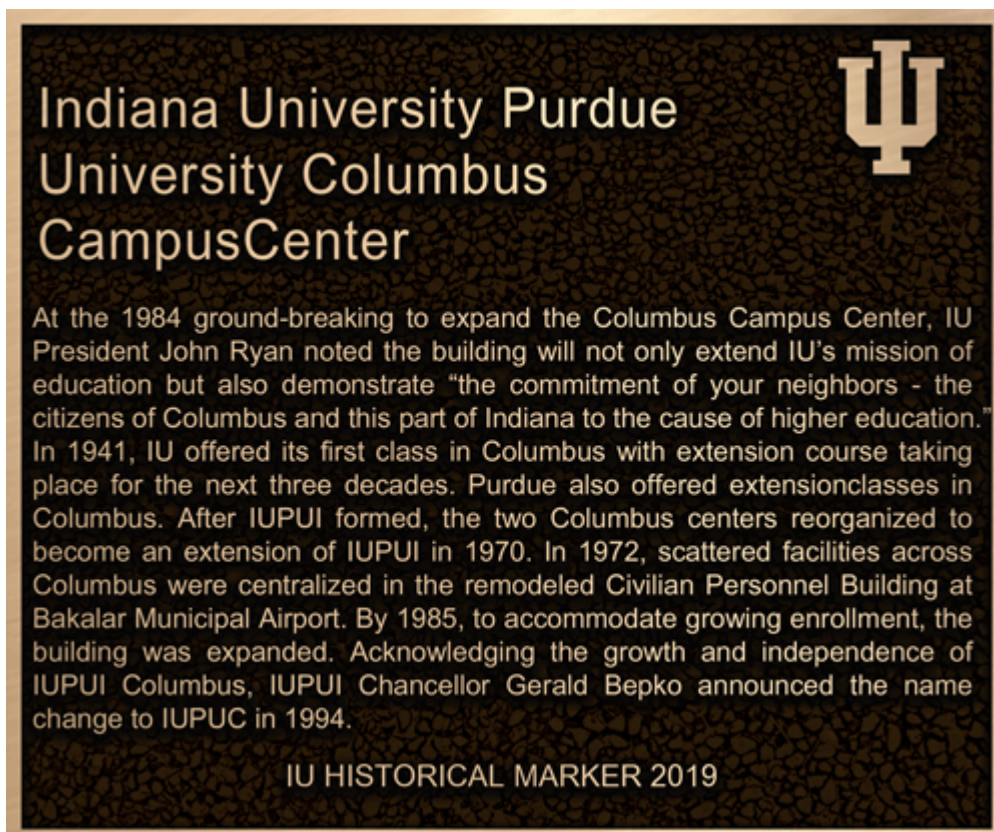
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Plaque 6



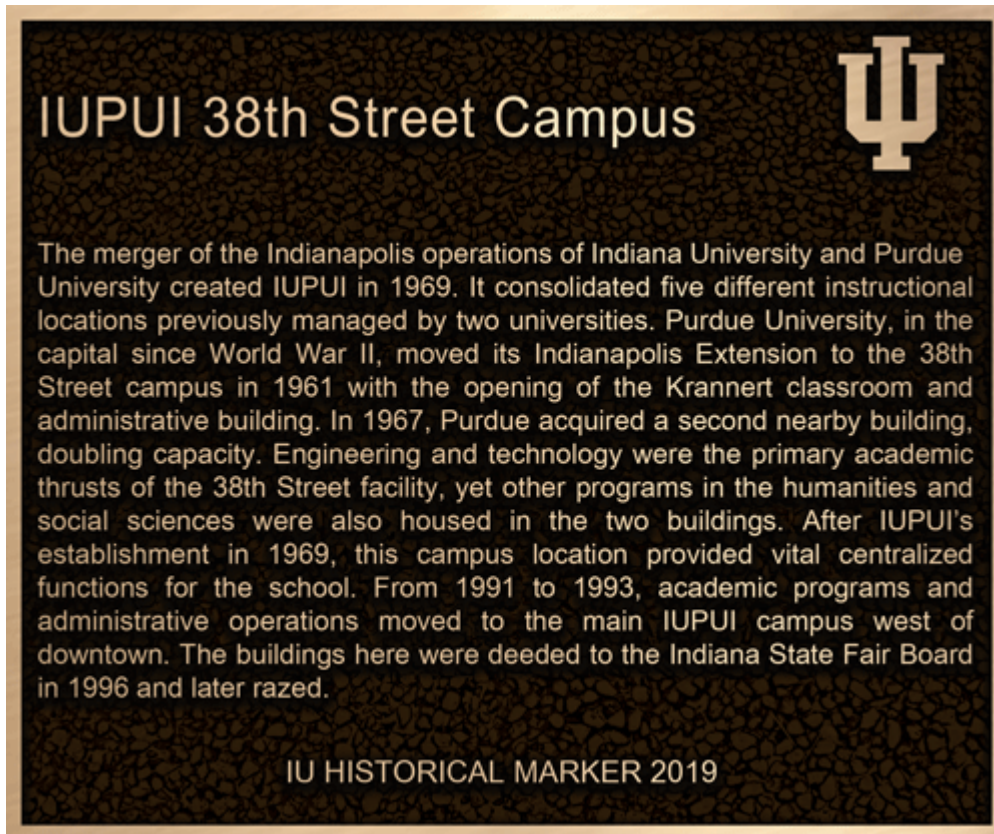
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Plaque 7



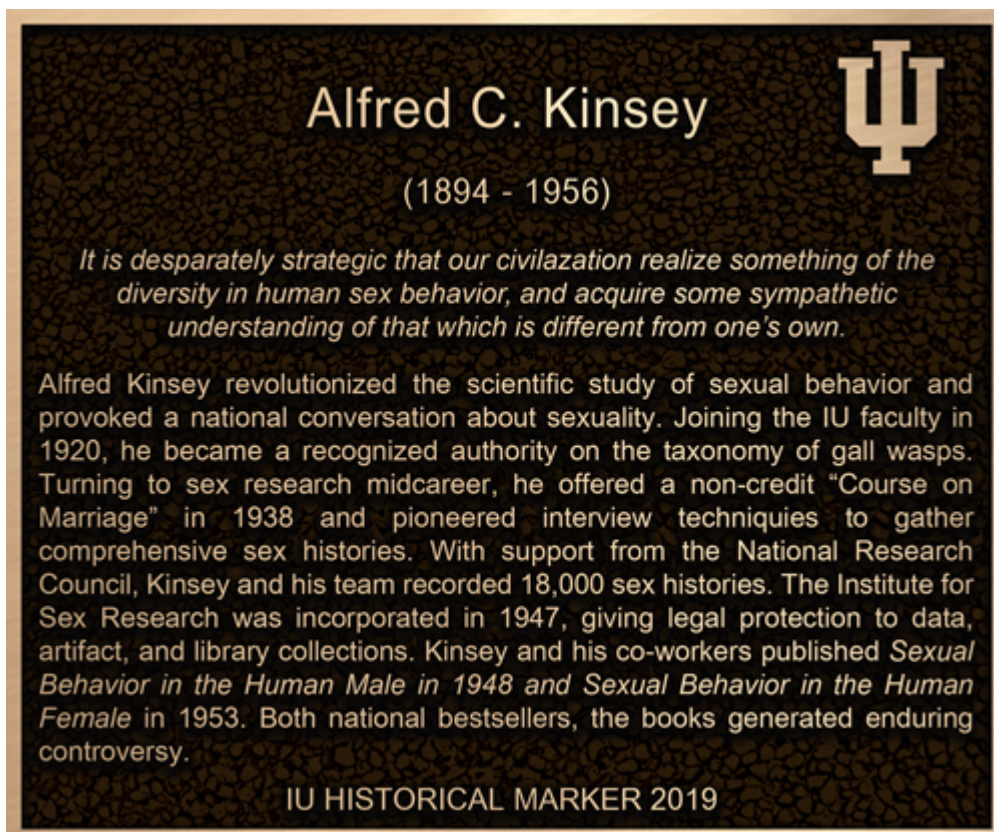
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Plaque 8



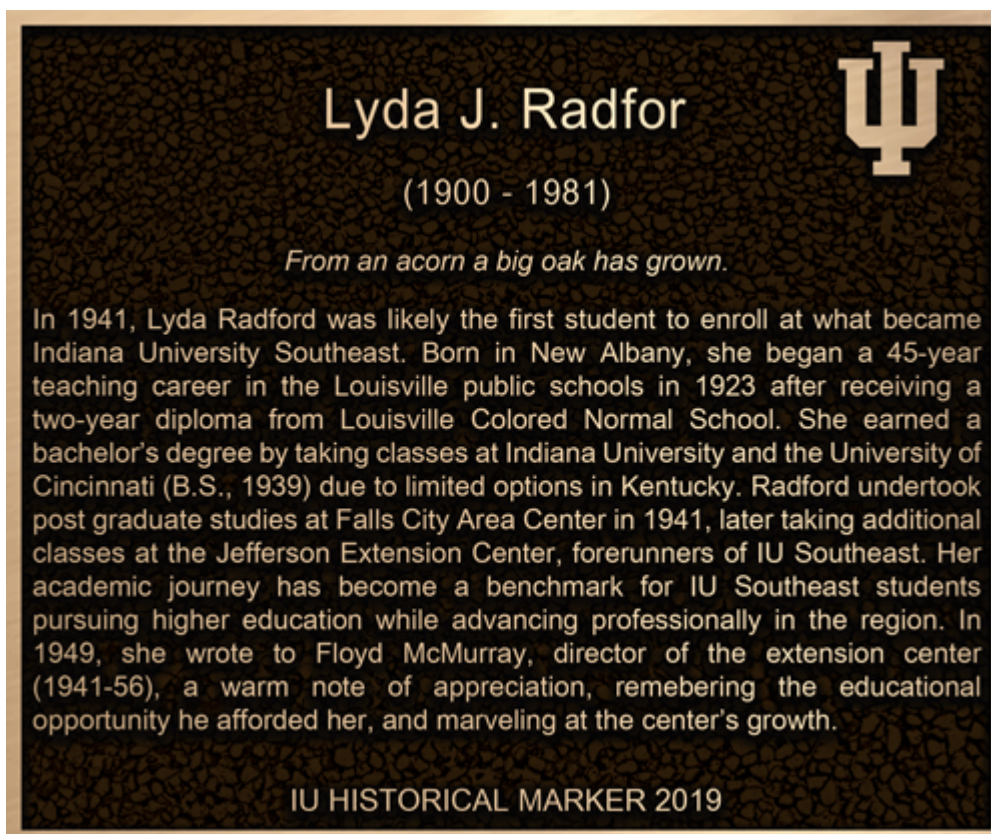
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Plaque 9



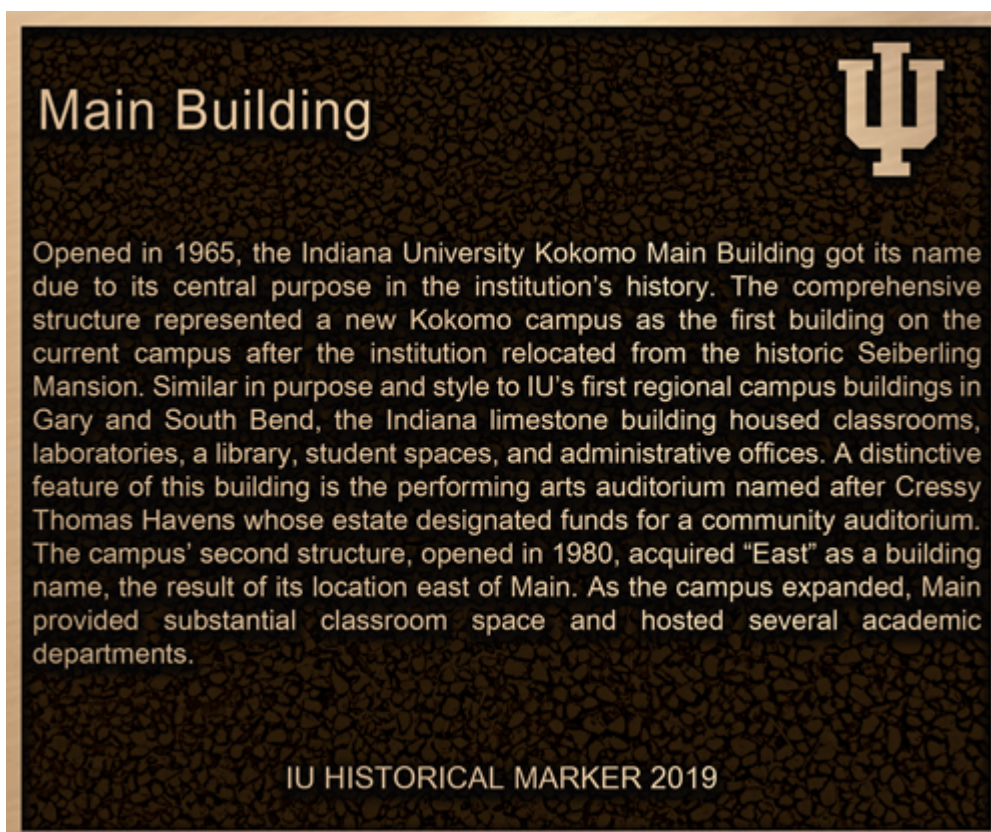
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### Plaque 10



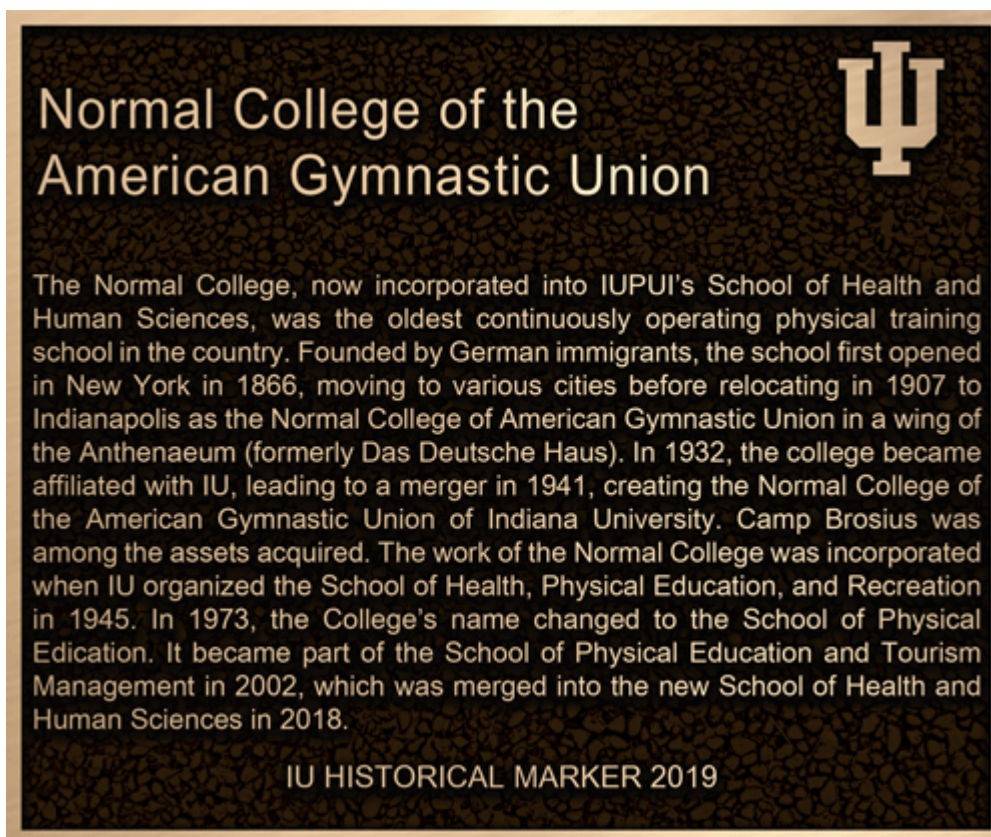
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### Plaque 11



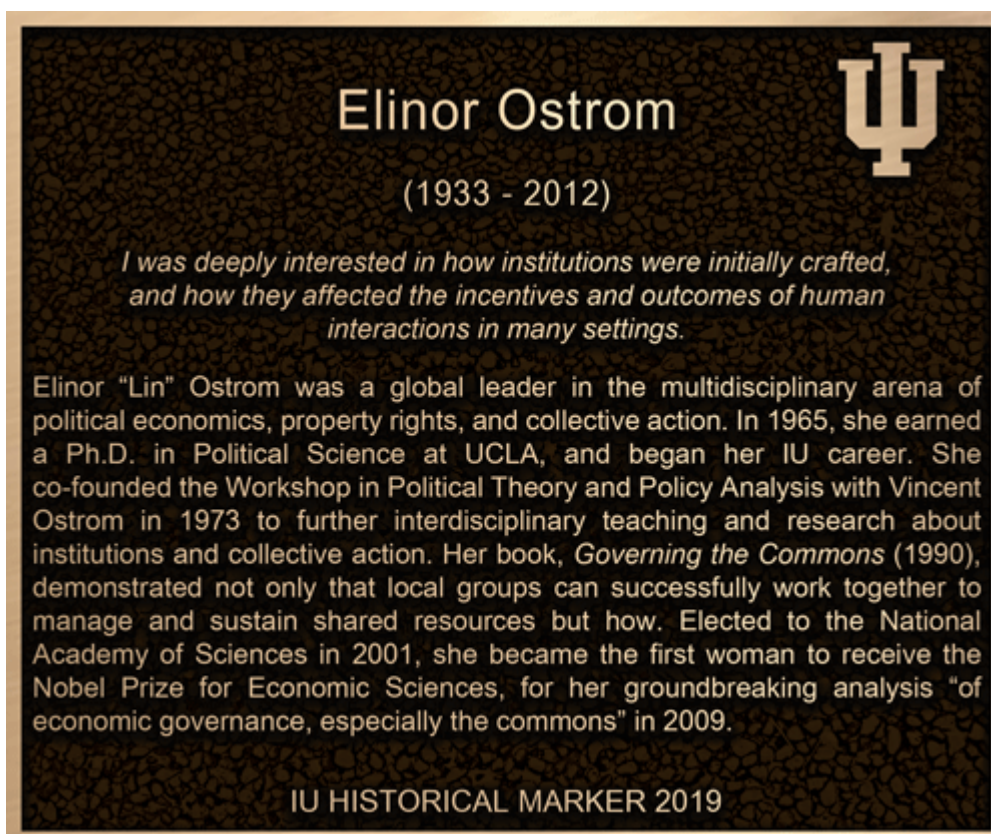
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Plaque 12



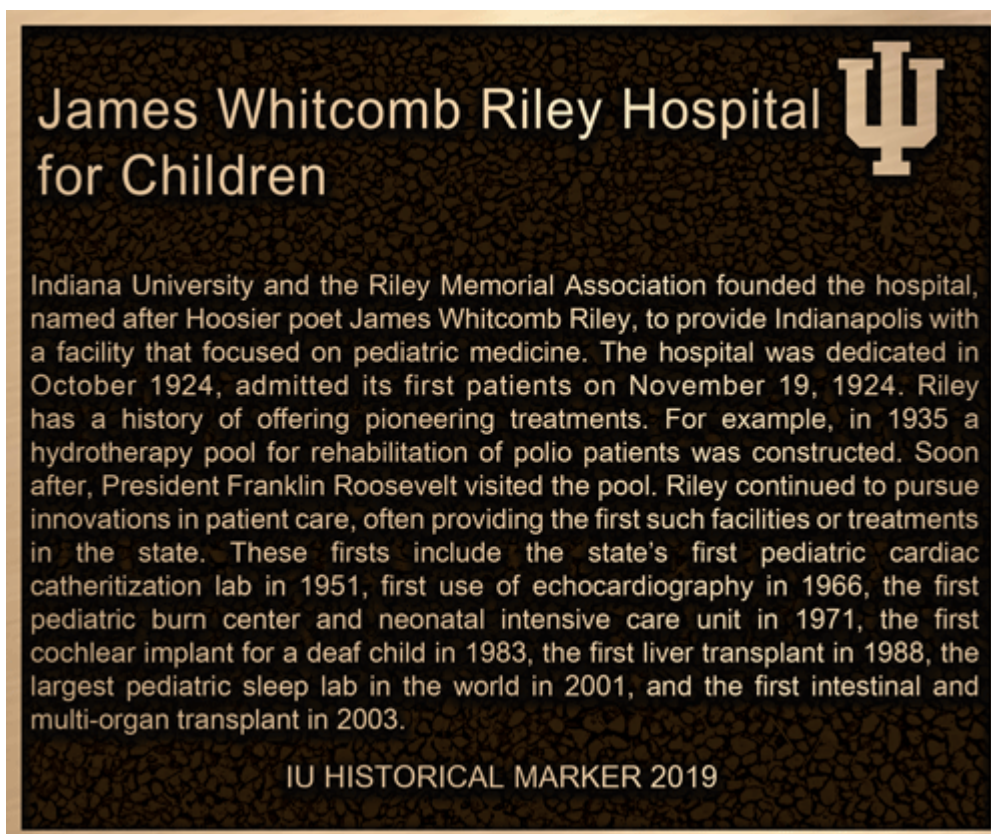
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Plaque 13



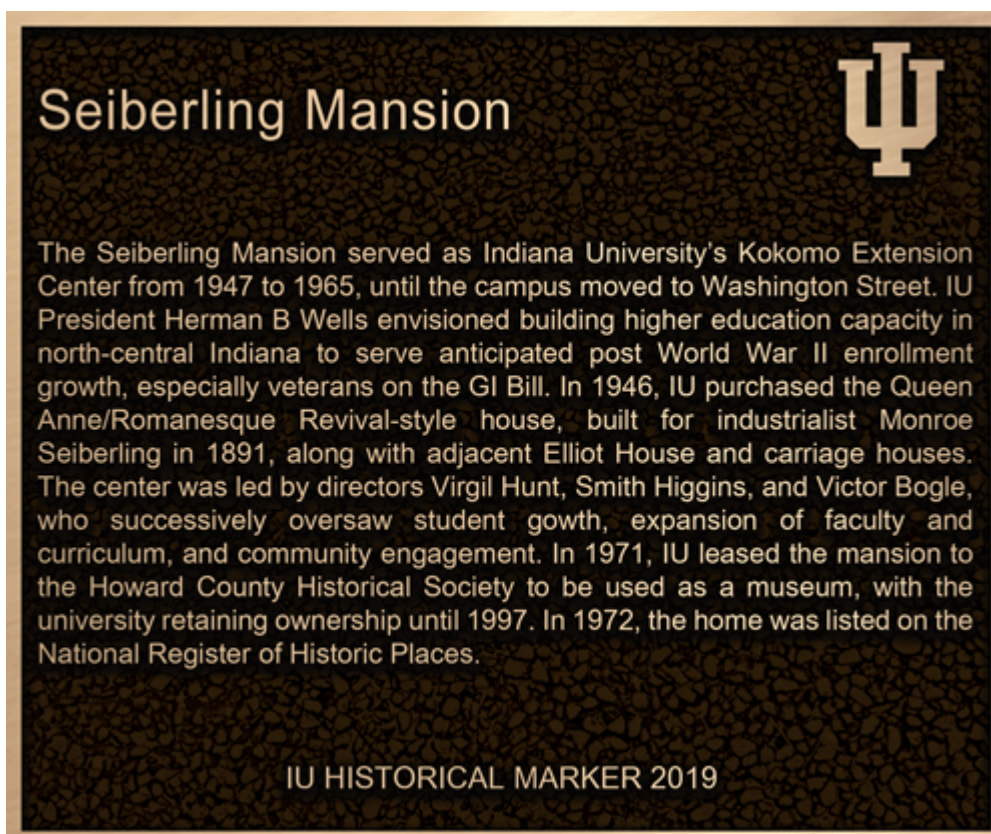
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Plaque 14



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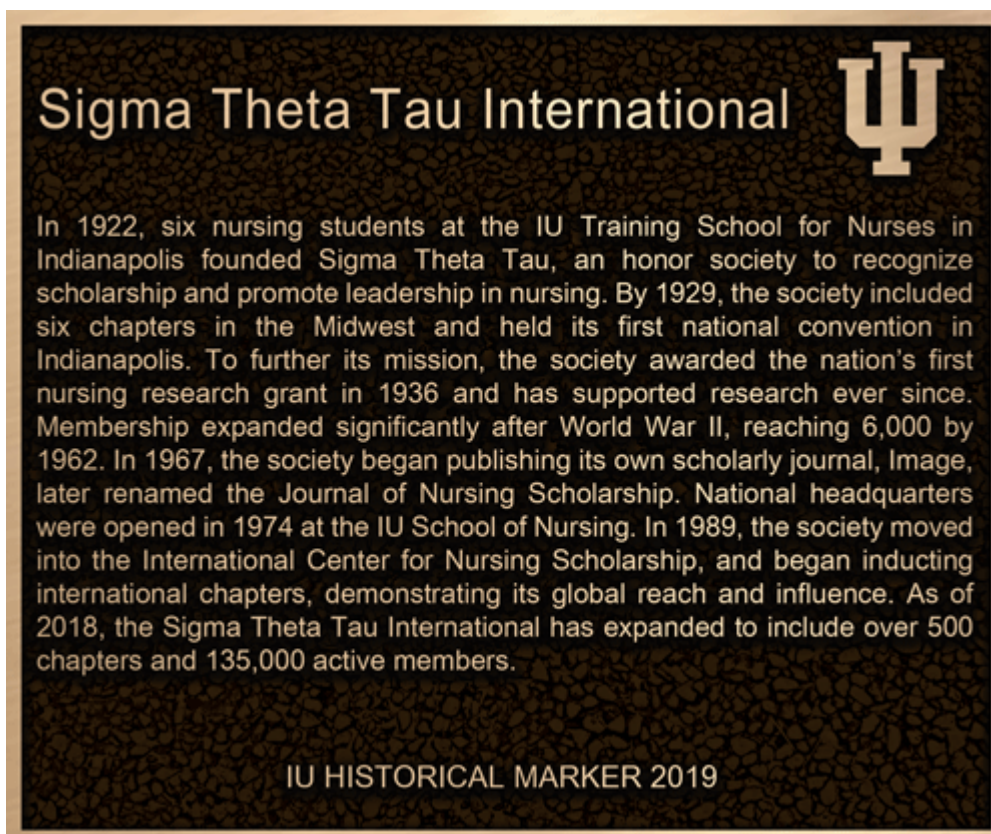
Plaque 15



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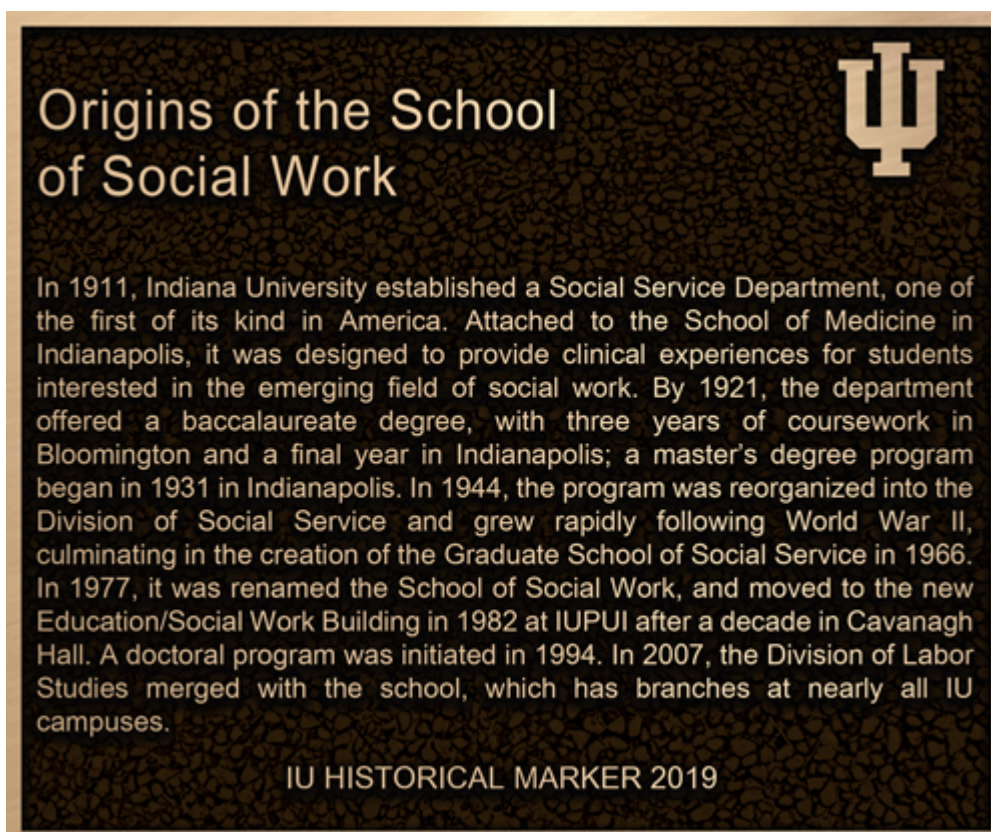


### Plaque 16



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### Plaque 17



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## Plaque 18

### Development of Flouride Toothpaste



Indiana University faculty members Harry Day, Joseph Muhler, and William Nebergall created a flouride toothpaste, contributing to reductions in tooth decay around the world. As a dental student in 1945, Muhler tested flouride compounds on the solubility of tooth enamel, determining that stannous flouride was the most effective at remineralizing tooth enamel. After obtaining his DDS in 1948, Muhler worked with IU chemistry professors Harry Day and William Nebergall to refine stannous flouride dentifrice as he completed a PhD in chemistry in 1951. After his appointment to the School of Dentistry faculty in 1952, Muhler's team conducted controlled studies of Bloomington school children and their families in the early 1950s, demonstrating a 50% reduction in tooth decay using a stannous flouride toothpaste. Patents were acquired, and Procter & Gamble paid royalties for an exclusive contract to use stannous flouride in its Crest toothpaste, the world's first flouride toothpaste, launched in 1955.

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## Plaque 19

### Tamarack Hall

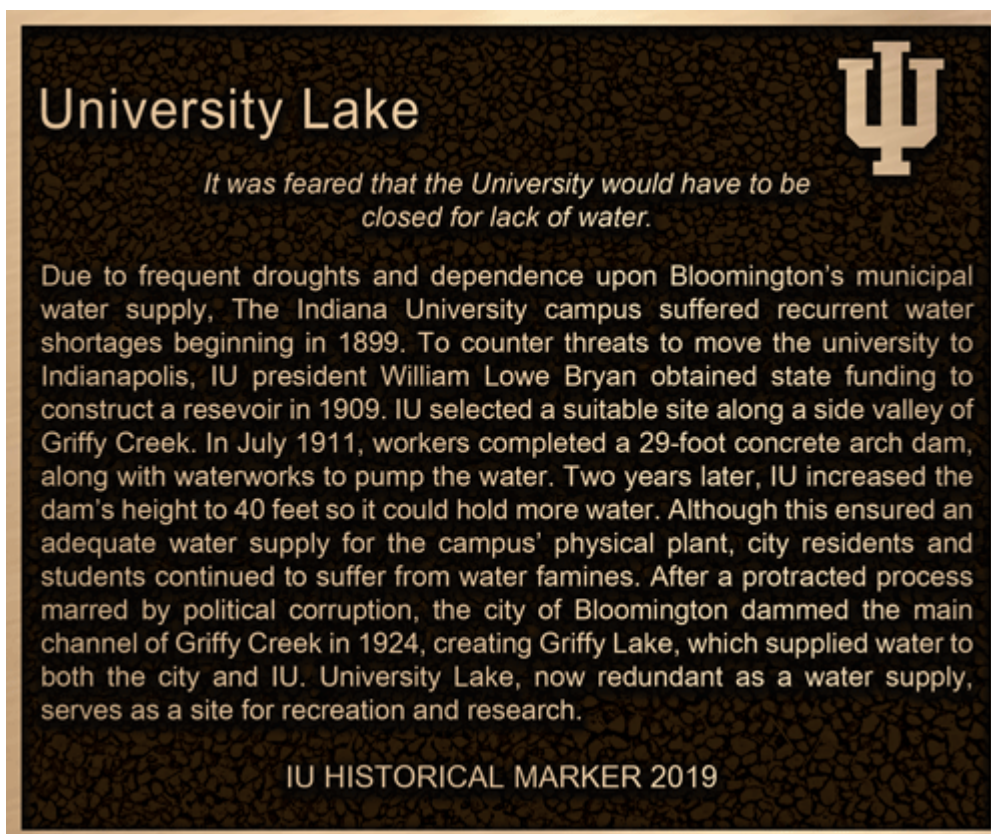


In 1955, the city of Gary donated land for the site of a new Indiana University campus, the Gary Extension Center. The first building, Gary Main, opened in 1959. The Indiana limestone structure housed all campus facilities: classrooms, science labs, administrative and faculty offices, a library, a bookstore, lounges, a lobby for exhibits, and a 600-seat auditorium. Serving as a cultural catalyst, Gary Main established the first regional campus theater program in 1961. It became a cultural hub for the region, sponsoring many community/campus theater productions, art exhibits, and other performances. A large addition was completed in 1966. Upon the inauguration of the IU regional campus system in 1968, the Gary Extension Center became Indiana University Northwest. In 1977, Gary Main was renamed Tamarack Hall, after a tree species common in the region. Devastated by a flood in 2008, it never reopened and was demolished in 2012.

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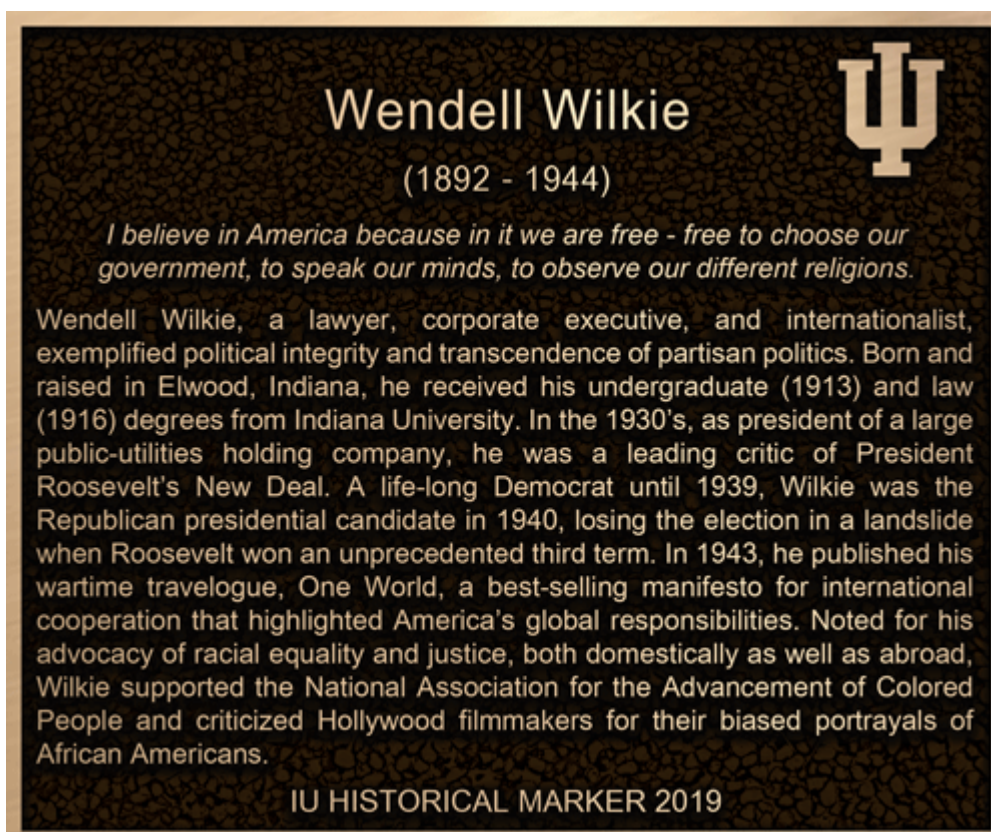
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Plaque 20



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Plaque 21



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Plaque 22

## Whitewater Hall



In 1971, the Trustees of Indiana University, with significant financial assistance from local residents, purchased land for a new campus in Richmond. Breaking ground in 1972, the main building of Indiana University East was dedicated by IU President John Ryan in 1975. This building, similar in function and style to the first buildings on the other regional campuses, served as a comprehensive academic center. It provided classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium, computer facilities, a library, a student center, and faculty and staff offices for the new campus. In 1992, upon the construction of Hayes Hall, the campus' second building, it was named Whitewater Hall, in honor of the east fork of the Whitewater River running through Richmond. Remaining a vital center on an expanded campus, Whitewater Hall embodies the confluence of educational aspirations in the local community with the statewide presence of Indiana University.

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