THE Pedestal

2021 Fall Tour

Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers (IAPSC)

Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers

Fall Tour

Friday – September 10th

Location: Buzzard Roost Shelter House
Deam Lake State Park - Borden, IN

Lat 38.462214 North, Long -85.862776 West

Agenda (Eastern Time Zone)*****

8:30 - 9:00 **Registration:** Dena Anderson IAPSC Secretary/Treasurer (Donuts and coffee will be served)

9:00 - 9:15 **Welcome and Introductions:** David Lafforge - President, IAPSC President

9:15 - 9:25 ISDH Update/announcements Dave Ortel – IDSH

9:25 – 9:35 IRSS Update, Bob Jones

9:35 – 9:45 NRCS Update, Rick Neilson

9:45 – 10:30 Deam Lake Onsite Septic System Project

10:30 – 10:45 BREAK

10:45 – 11:00 Deam Lake Onsite Septic System Project-ISDH Responsibilities ISDH Rep.

11:15 – 12:15 Visit site for proposed septic field/review site selection criteria /system placement/soils

12:15 – 1:15 LUNCH/Door prizes

1:15 – 2:15 IAPSC Business Meeting

2:15 – 3:30 Review Field Exercises Dave Lefforge / Dena Anderson

3:30 Adjourn – SAFE TRAVELS!

The Indiana Association of Professional Soil Classifiers (IAPSC) is a not-for-profit organization of soil scientists who are interested in the field study and evaluation of soils.

David Lafforge , President
Larry Gramm, Past President
Archie Sauerheber, President Elect
Amber Willen, Vice President
Dena Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer
Norm Stephens, Pedestal Editor
Tim Porter, Website Administrator

https://www.oisc.purdue.edu/irss/iapsc.html

https://www.iapsc-in.com/

Indiana Registry of Soil Scientists
(As written on the IRSS web site.)

The Indiana Registry of Soil Scientists is a program that establishes ethical standards and education, examination, and work experience criteria for Indiana Registered Soil Scientists.

http://www.oisc.purdue.edu/irss/

Pedestal

We need your stories and photographs for the Pedestal. Please email them to:

Indycaver@aol.com

Or mail them to:
Norm Stephens
1911 Central Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana, 46202

See the Pedestal in color:

Electronic copies of Pedestal will eventually be found at:
http://www.iapsc-in.com/#!documents/c1po4

Membership Email Addresses

If you did not get an email notification of the electronic Pedestal it means we no longer have a valid email address for you. Please submit your current email address to Norm Stephens:

Indycaver@aol.com

Email is the most cost-effective way the IAPSC can keep you informed of any last minute changes in meeting plans, or time sensitive notifications of importance to the group.

IOWPA NEWS

What: IOWPA SITE PREP DEMONSTRATION DAY
When: SEPT 15 with Sept 29 as a rain date
Where: 3429 N Luther Rd
Floyds Knob In. 47119
Time: 9AM-4PM
Lunch will be provided.

CUE's will be granted for attendance.
There will be a fee (yet to be determined) for attending this event.

Soil Classifiers:

Periodically (once every couple of weeks) I send, via email, notices on happenings within the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The subjects vary, but include job vacancies, workshops, soils videos, NCSS Newsletters, Soil Taxonomy updates, updates on Web Soil Survey, etc. If you are not currently on my email list (which is currently at about 120 folks) and would like to be added please send your current email to me at Rick.Neilson@usda.gov Feel free to share this with others if you know of folks you think might be interested, but may not be IAPSC members. Maybe we can recruit some new members!
Of course, if you want to be taken off the list, just email me that too! (Except for the NRCS staff who will get them whether they want them or not!)

Rick Neilson

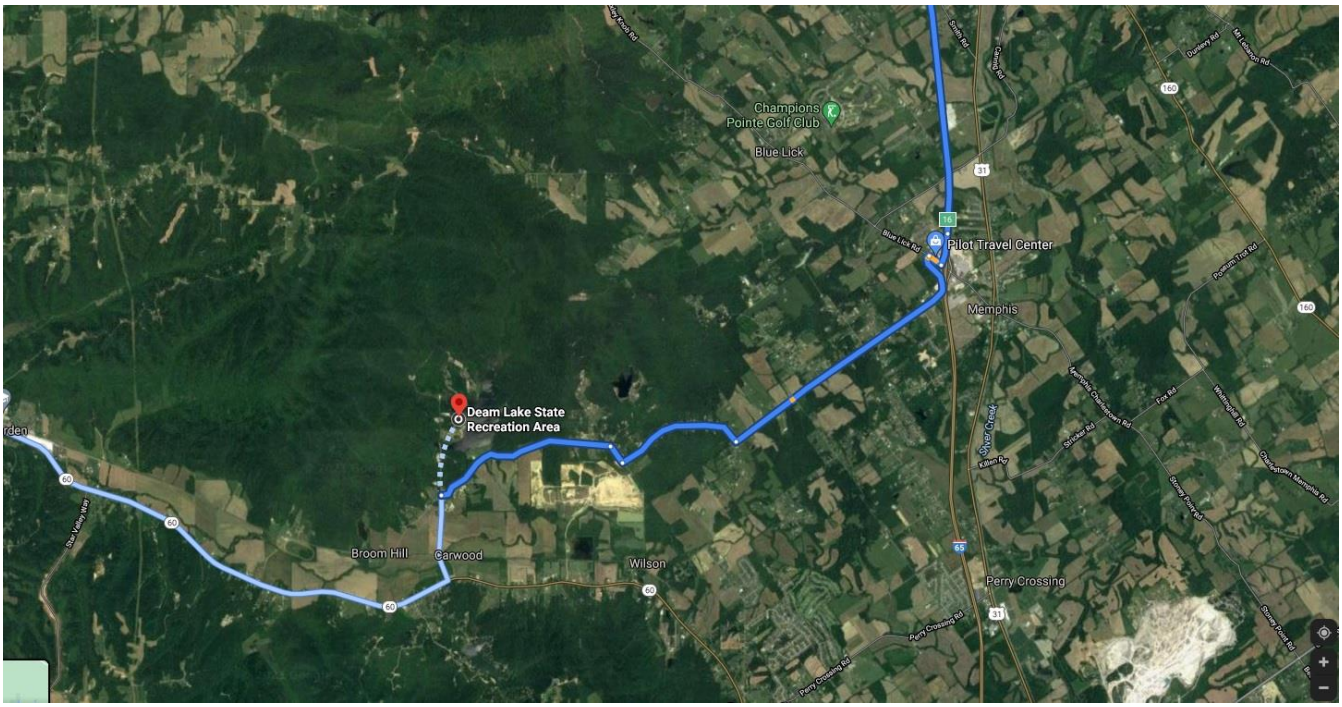
Indiana State Soil Scientist
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
6013 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46278
317-295-5875 (Office)
Rick.Neilson@.usda.gov

IRSS Soil Pits – Check IRSS website.

The plan is to have them near the meeting, but that has not been confirmed at the time of sending out the Pedestal.

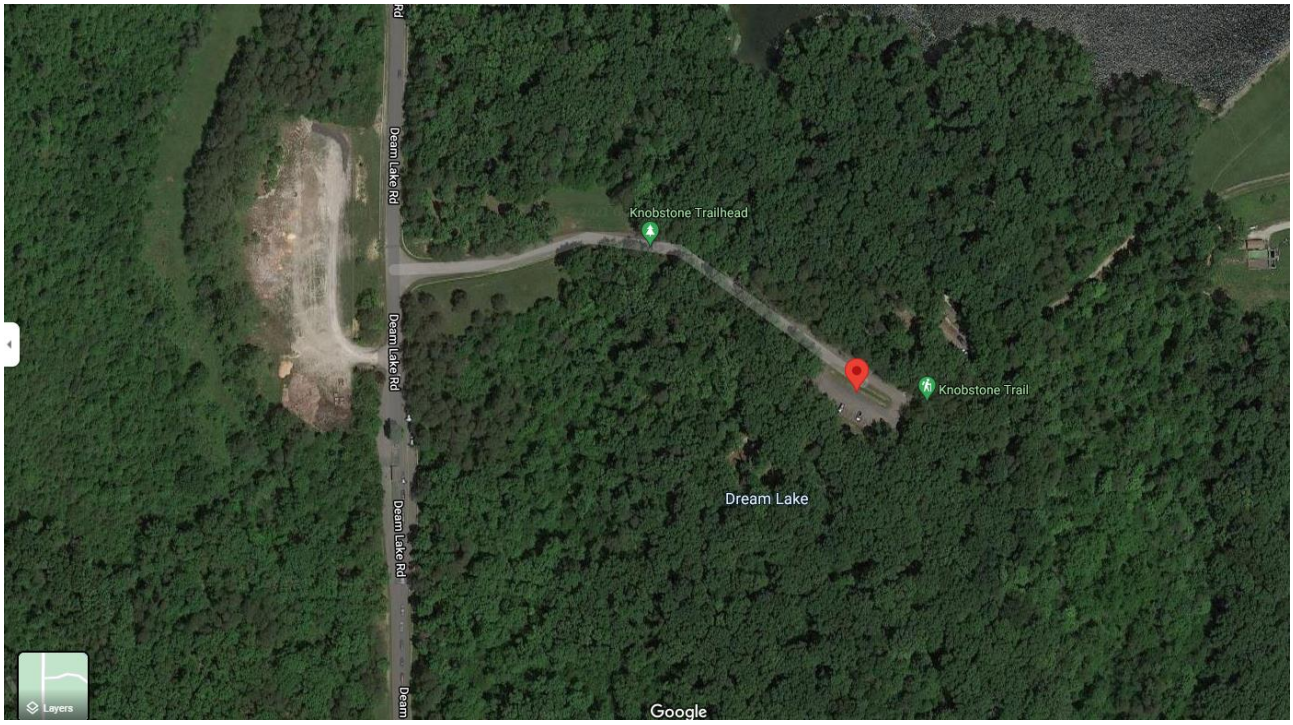
Meeting Location

Deam Lake State Park



Meeting Site

Turn right on 1st paved road after entrance gate, in a short distance the road will open into a parking lot on the right, all vehicles must park in the designated lot, no vehicles are allowed at shelter itself.

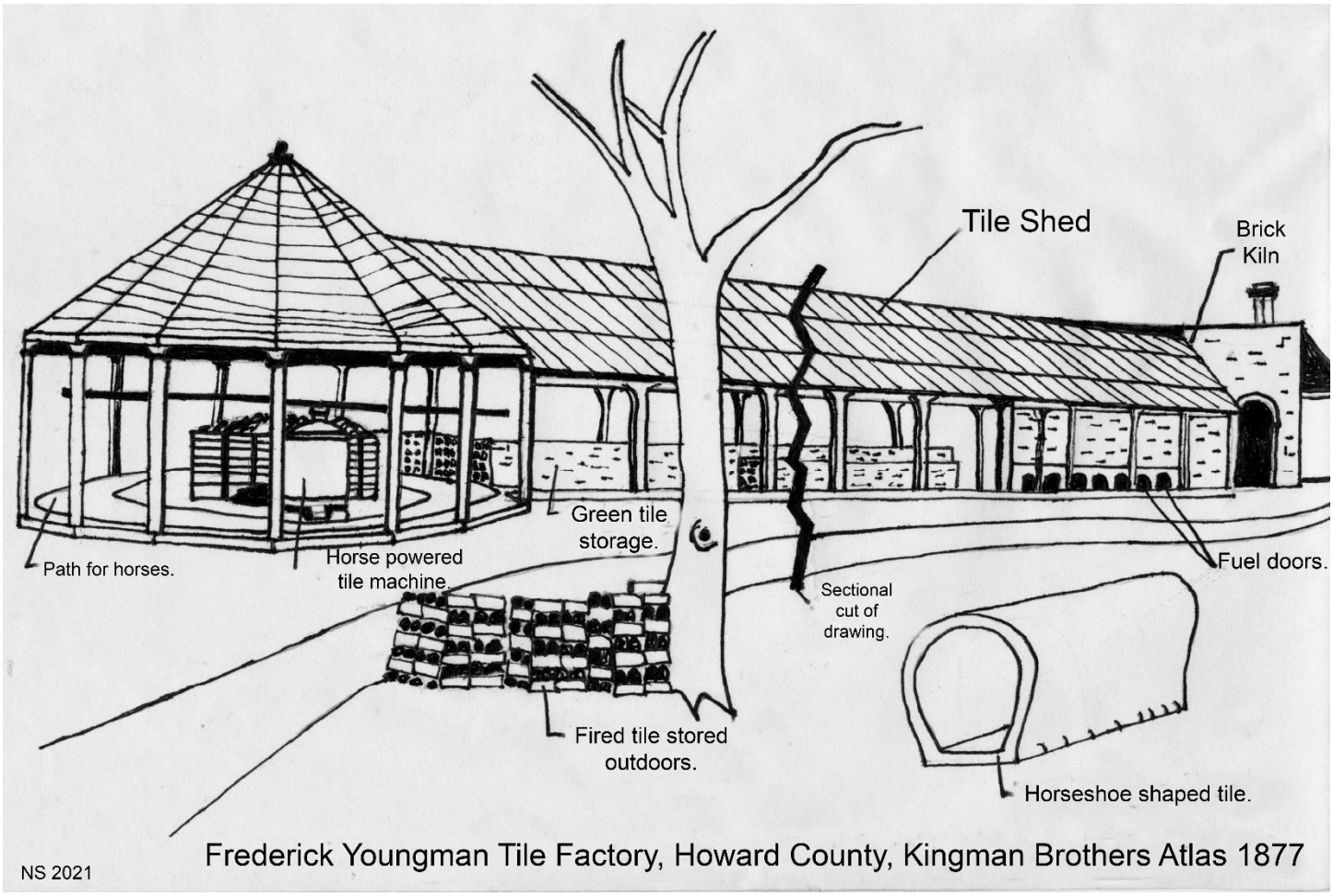


Camping Location – Deam Lake State Park

Scot Haley has campsite number D13 reserved for those wanting to reserve sites near him.

https://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/files/fo-deam_DEF_electric.pdf

Indiana Drainage and the Howard County Connection



Last fall we were collecting soil quality samples down in Decatur County and I could not help to think some of it reminded me of Howard County and the farm I worked on with my in-laws. There was also a connection through the farm and its founding owner Frederick Youngman.

The War of 1812 reduced the supply of manufactured goods and the transportation of these goods into the state made them even more expensive. Iron works were not common in the state and so the pioneers, in the same fashion as the Indians, made their own clay pots for cooking and the storage of food. The Erie Canal opened in 1825, this event made it possible for manufactured goods to reach Indiana at much lower prices. Prices were so much lower that the few iron works that were in the state closed. The new canal also made it possible for more settlers to reach Indiana with less risk. The prime farmlands quickly sold leaving millions of acres of flooded or poorly drained lands to satisfy the needs of newcomers. To better understand the conditions that faced these early pioneers and to understand their needs this passage from "The History of Howard and Tipton Counties":

> "The infant city grew very slowly for several years. The heavy timber and underbrush, and the swampy condition of the soil, combined to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. The decaying vegetable matter created chills and

> fever, plague and incidental diseases. For many years quinine was an article as staple as flour It was no uncommon thing for all the members of a family to be confined to the bed at the same time. Many moved away, because of sickness, and others feared to come, from the same cause (Blanchard, 148)."

This description of Kokomo, in Howard County, is typical of conditions found throughout Indiana where lowlands were present. Many of these low wetlands were created as glacial outwash plains, where the clay minerals were sorted. These finely sorted clay minerals made it possible for the pioneers to drain the land.

The clay tile ditch became the most important tool used to drain the farmlands, but it was not the first method used to drain the new lands and so it becomes important to look at some of the other methods first. Open ditches were used as early as 1799 and are still in use today, but for the early pioneer the open ditch was a major investment in time and labor. The early pioneer spent much of his time trying just to survive, and so, there were few open ditches dug. The ridge and furrow method, was a method where the land was plowed in beds or ridges 15 to 30 feet in width, divided by furrows or trenches 20 inches wide and 18 inches deep. The excess surface waters drained off quickly through these furrows. The present need for soil conservation has made this method obsolete. The shaft method employed the use of shallow ditches. These shallow ditches, dug in impervious clay soils, had their bottoms pierced at various Intervals to allow the water to escape to the porous substratum. The Subterranean, underground or blind ditches were introduced to Indiana about 1841 and are very much in use today. These ditches allowed the ground above them to be farmed and is popular because of its convenience, durability, efficiency, and economy. But before the clay field tile was invented and manufactured, however, many other varieties of underground drains were successfully employed.

(1) The brush drain was probably one of the cheapest drains constructed, but not very durable. A ditch of the proper size was dug and then filled to a depth of 18 inches with brush. The ditch was then covered with dirt. This form of drain was used extensively from 1853 to 1860 and probably used even much earlier.

(2) Stone drains were used in many parts of the state and were very economical to build where there was limestone, sandstone, or slate in abundance. After the trench was dug, round stones were placed on the bottom of the ditch to form sidewalls. Large slabs of stone were laid across these stones to form the roof of the ditch. Straw was then placed over the drain to help keep the dirt out after the trench was filled.

(3) Timber ditches were constructed much in the same fashion as the stone ditches but did not have the durability of the stone ditch. From 1850 to 1865, and while timber was still abundant, many timber drains were constructed, but fell into disuse and were replaced by the tile drains.

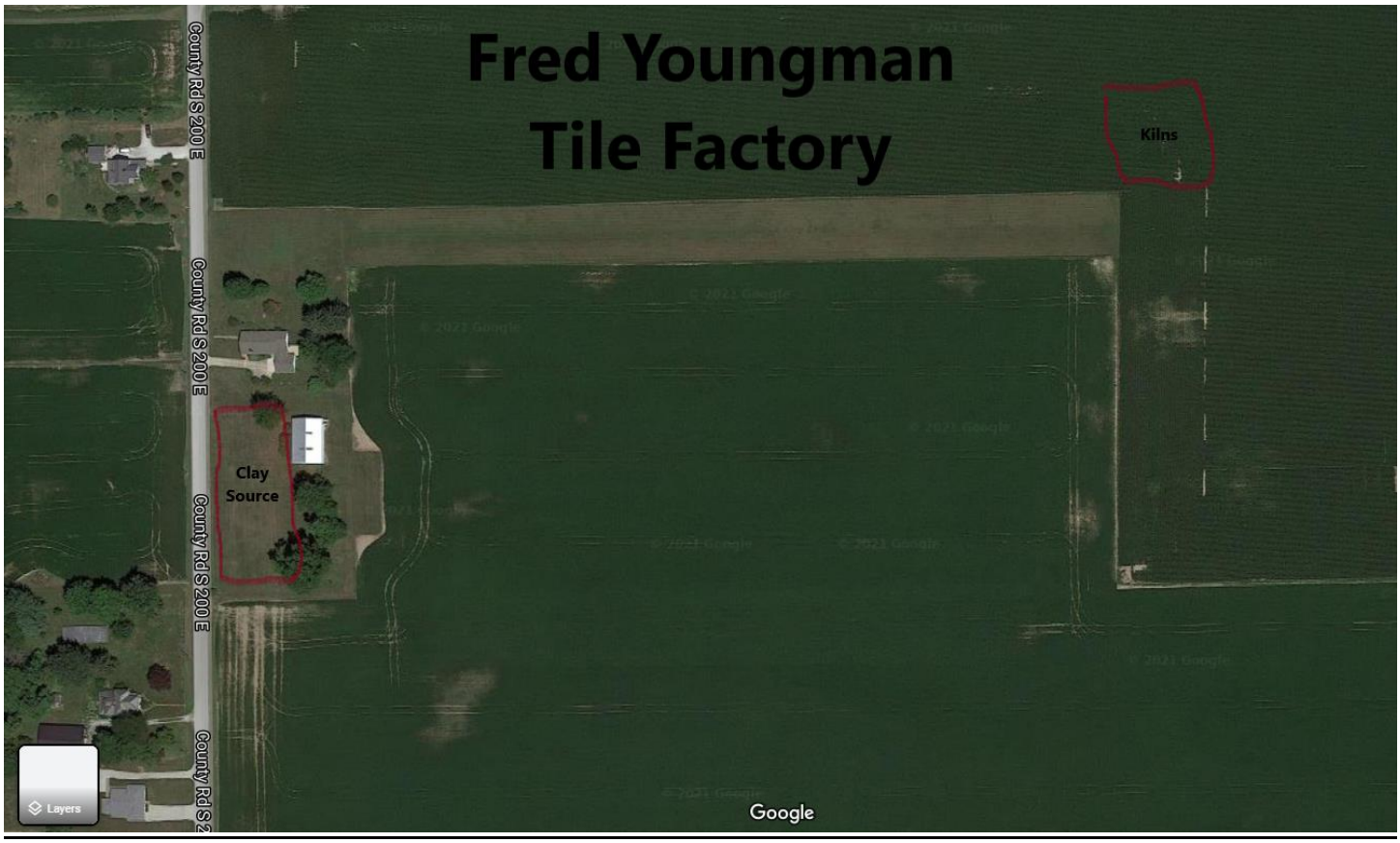
(4) The first experiments to use tile to drain land were made on the borders of Lake Seneca, near Geneva, New York. The test and its results were widely proclaimed by agricultural papers of the country and by the farmers who duplicated the experiment. Before 1860, however, a wide-spread and deep-seated hostility to any form of drainage prevailed. This hostility existed until the public could be educated to the benefits of good systematic drainage. The first tile machine was introduced into this country by Professor Norton of Yale. The first tile making machine to operate in Indiana was set up near Fort Wayne in Decatur County. This machine started producing tile around the year 1850. The tile produced at this plant was horseshoe shaped with no bottom. The water running through this tile caused it to settle unevenly and eventually blocking the drain. The next generation of tile included a flat piece of clay, one inch thick, that was used as the base for the horse-shoe shaped portion. Most of the drainage tile made up to this point was formed by hand and cost more than the rock and timber ditches. The new tile making machines would make drainage tile cheaper and more available to the

farmer. This industry would also benefit the community by providing employment for its men during times of low farm activity.

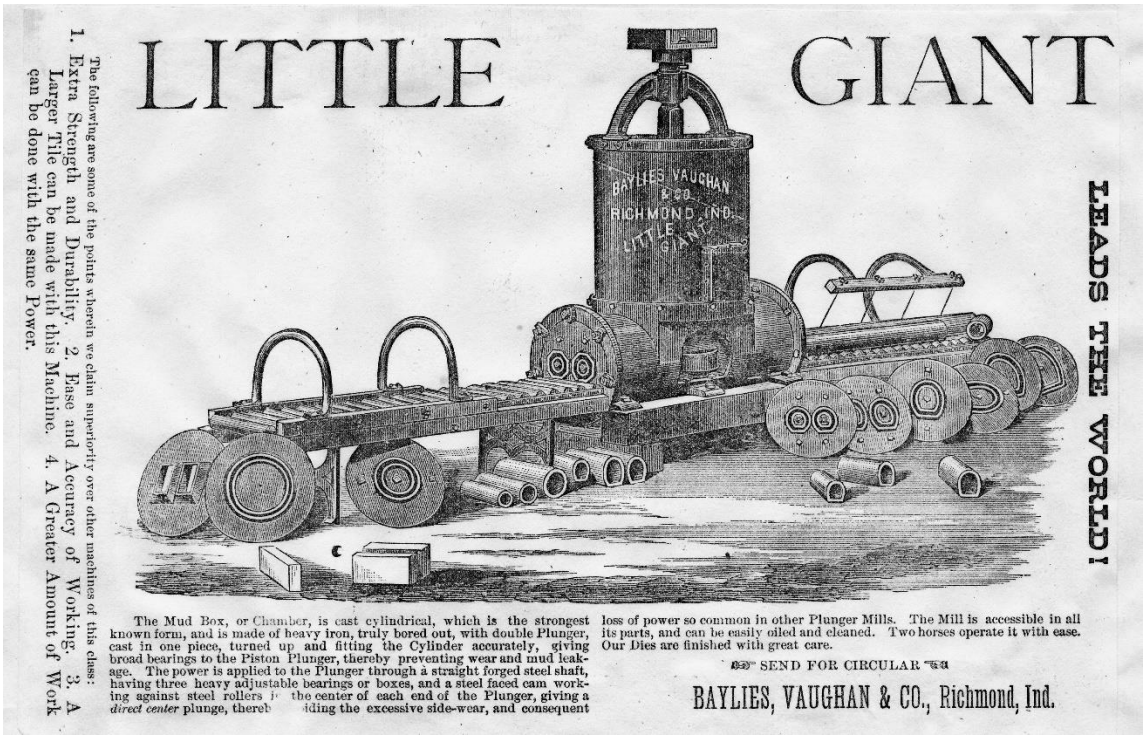
1857 was the year, a young man, 12 years of age, went to work at making field tile on a Decatur County farm. This young man, Frederick Youngman, worked six years at this plant making drainage tile. Mr. Youngman had the opportunity to work on one of the first few tile making machines in Indiana. Mr. Youngman then moved to Fairfield Indiana in 1866. He then began making tile for Braden & Byers at their factory. Braden & Byers were not able to make the tile plant profitable and borrowed money from Mr. Youngman to keep it operating. The plant was closed due to the lack of funds and Mr. Youngman moved to Louisville and worked in a meat packing plant. He then came back to Fairfield (now Oakford) and worked again for the Braden & Byers tile factory. His labors and the past money that he had loaned the owners went into a note. Mr. Youngman then started a tile factory, along with a partner, in Boone County. This factory was soon sold, and Mr. Youngman returned to buy the Braden & Byers tile factory. He operated this factory for about fourteen years. The profits from his tile business helped him to increase his land holdings to about 275 well drained acres and to build one of the finest brick houses in the county. The success of Mr. Youngman has been mentioned for the sole purpose of contrasting his success with the description of conditions surrounding Kokomo earlier in this article. The swampy conditions of most farms of this period produced poor crops and were excellent breeding grounds for the millions of mosquitos that were spreading disease among the settlers. Before good drainage the water table was so close to the surface of the ground that a heavy rain would wash, both human and animal wastes into the water supply. This also created great illnesses among the settlers. Mr. Youngman belonged to the "Indiana Tile-makers Association", this group worked to show the public the benefits of good drainage and to lay the foundation for Indiana's agricultural community. Mr. Youngman was able to prosper because of the vast quantities of building grade clays near the surface of the ground. The profits would have been greatly reduced if it had not been for this. The success of Mr. Youngman was repeated many other times, by individuals throughout the state of Indiana and this success led to the development of the state at a much earlier date than what could have been expected. The 1890s found the number of tile factories reaching their peak, and this also marked a decline in the total growth of the industry. Many manufacturers went out of business, while others switched to different clay products. The brick and roof tile industry were of great interest to these manufacturers as their present tile machines were capable of being converted to the manufacture of such products. The manufacture of cheap clay products helped to speed up the development of Indiana by providing those things that made life possible in this state. The cheap clay products also made it possible for the settlers to spend what little cash money they had towards the development of their communities. Indiana's true mineral wealth is below almost any Hoosier's feet.

Tile from the Youngman tile factory.

Melted brick from the old kilns.



The tile factory was long gone by the time I arrived on the farm, but every spring we would walk the fields collecting rocks which often included tile fragments and melted bricks from the old kilns. Both farmhouses were there in the beginning, but a lightning strike in 1992 burned the fine brick home he built leaving the home he built later for himself and a daughter. The portion of the farm containing the clay pit was left to another family member after his death.



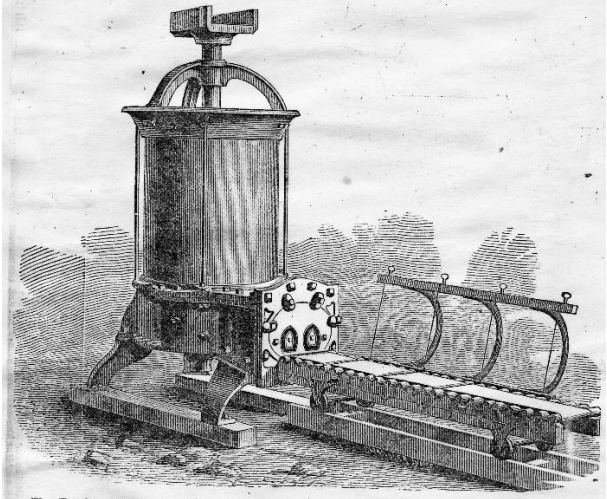
HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

TILE & BRICK MACHINERY

CHANDLER & TAYLOR,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - - - INDIANA.



The Eureka Tile Machine is NEW, NOVEL, SIMPLE, and SUBSTANTIAL in its construction. Has no sliding movement of Plunger. Has but few wearing parts; easy draft for two horses; may be geared to run by steam; makes a superior quality of brick; makes tile of ANY SHAPE and SIZE up to 9-inch diameter. Can be arranged to deliver tile on Boards or Roller, with special table for Large Round Tile. Makes 8 to 9 3-inch tile each revolution, and other sizes in proportion.

And can be sold for less money than any other *first-class machine.*

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO MAKE THE

PHŒNIX TILE MACHINE,

So long and favorably known as a Plunger Machine, with SINGLE or DOUBLE Delivery.

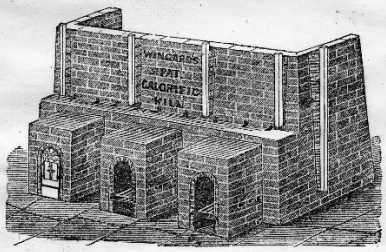
Wheels and Axles for Cars, Kiln Doors, Grates, Etc., for Tile and Brickmakers always on hand.

THE WINGARD

PATENT ABSORBER!

Excels Nature's Dryer! It is the Dryer of this Age!

Joint and Strong Clays can be dried without cracking by this process, producing the best of Brick and Tile when burned in the Calorific Kilns. Less than half the space being required to keep the Machine running daily that is required to dry by the old method with the Machines idle half the time. It is no more expensive to construct, is more durable, more economical to operate, always under control of the operator regardless of the weather, can make Brick and Tile during cold weather, and attend to farm duties, etc., in *good* weather, reversing the order of things. Brick and Tile are put into the Kiln next day after making, and the space refilled at same time. Bricks and Tile can be made, dried and burned by use of the Absorber and Calorific Kiln at one-third to one-half less expense in operating than by any other method.



THE CALORIFIC KILN.

This Kiln is now being used in twenty-two different States and in Canada. It has no acknowledged competitor. It is cheap, economical, and does its work to perfection; is easily handled, the burner has perfect control of his Kiln. One man at a time can do the firing of a 300,000 Kiln, and burn 95 per cent. *hard, sound, solid* Brick or Tile, unequalled by any other process of burning, for uniformity of size, color and metallic ring, to which builders, architects and masons will testify. Bricks and Tile burned in these Kilns command from 50 cents to $1.00 more per 1,000 brick, than burned by any other process.

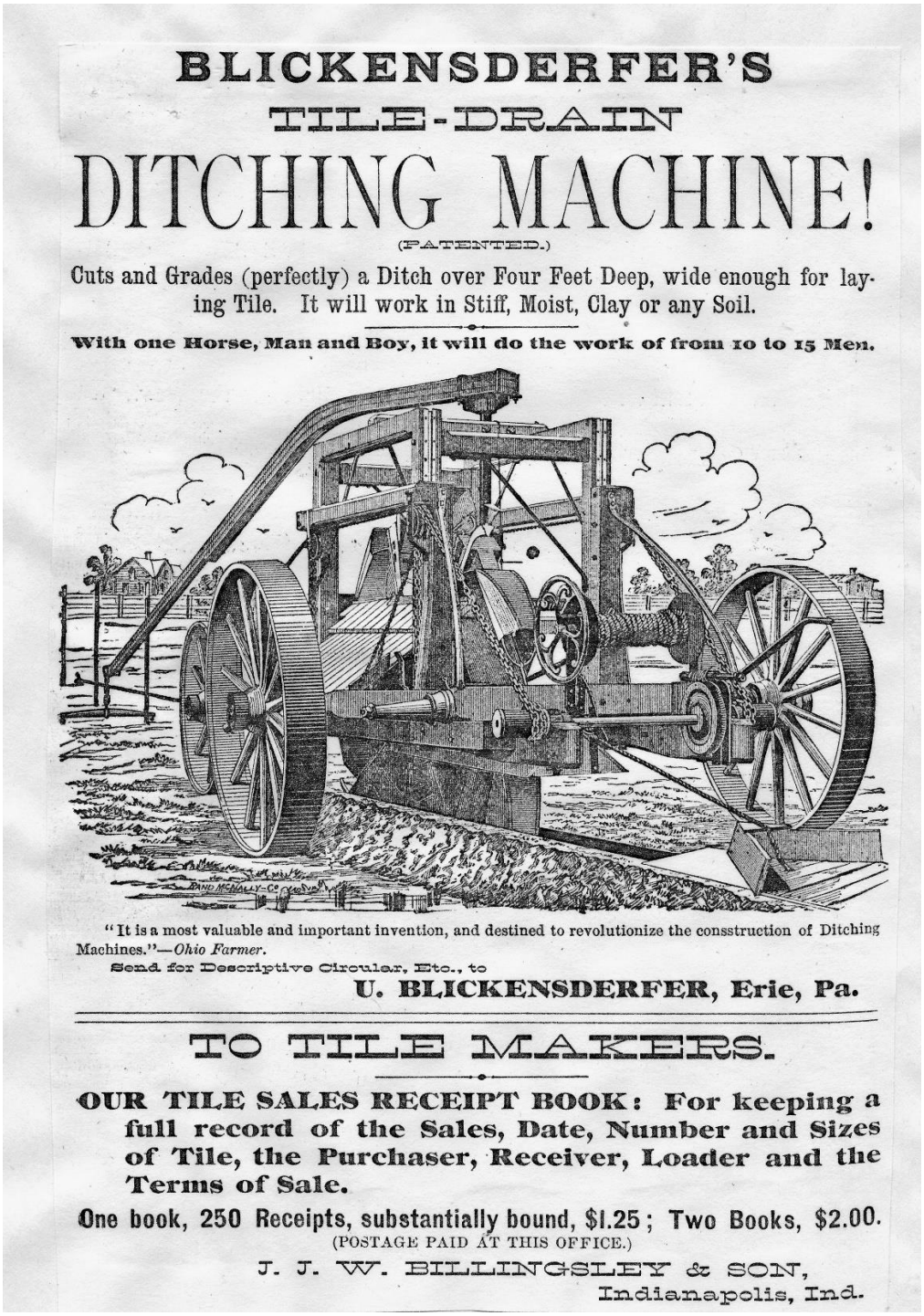
To those who will investigate I will show the most *complete* and *perfect* Brick and Tile Works in America. You can see the Wingard Kiln and Dryer burning, drying and discharging at the same time, drying Bricks and Tile in twenty-four hours at less cost than it costs in midsummer by the old crude method. See the manufacture of Brick and Tile reduced to a system.

You can work at your business, *wet or dry, winter and summer*, all the year through, and produce superior Brick and Tile at *less cost* than you can in midsummer by sun-drying, all of which I will convince the most skeptical or pay the expense of a visit. References given on application, and every facility and courtesy extended to those desiring to investigate. Address:

J. R. KEMP,
General Agent, Box 1448, Youngstown, Ohio.

Brick and Tile works arranged, constructed and equipped in the most approved manner with the best Machinery in the market. Nothing but that thoroughly tested and practically demonstrated will be used. Brick Machinery, Tile Machinery, Crushers and castings for the Wingard "Calorific Kilns" furnished at lowest prices Wingard's Patent Absorbers, Duplex or Single, furnished and set up. Address:

W. E. KEMP,
Vincennes, Ind.



BLICKENSDERFER'S

TILE-DRAIN

DITCHING MACHINE!

(PATENTED.)

Cuts and Grades (perfectly) a Ditch over Four Feet Deep, wide enough for laying Tile. It will work in Stiff, Moist, Clay or any Soil.

With one Horse, Man and Boy, it will do the work of from 10 to 15 Men.

"It is a most valuable and important invention, and destined to revolutionize the consstruction of Ditching Machines."—*Ohio Farmer.*

Send for Descriptive Circular, Etc., to

U. BLICKENSDERFER, Erie, Pa.

TO TILE MAKERS.

OUR TILE SALES RECEIPT BOOK: For keeping a full record of the Sales, Date, Number and Sizes of Tile, the Purchaser, Receiver, Loader and the Terms of Sale.

One book, 250 Receipts, substantially bound, $1.25; Two Books, $2.00.

(POSTAGE PAID AT THIS OFFICE.)

J. J. W. BILLINGSLEY & SON,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Chrome Spade Report

The last of the spades have been chromed and assembled. We now have four chrome spades. John Allen is the keeper of the spades, and the spades will be kept at the Indiana NRCS State Office. We have used all the walnut lumber Don Ruesch donated. The shovel parts Lambda Mort arranged to be turned out of that lumber have also all been used … as well as the one shovel handle set donated and worked on by Don Franzmeier and Richard Arnold. We should probably be looking at starting the process of getting more handles and shovels a year from now. It usually takes 2-3 months to get the chrome work done.

Terrence M. Sobecki, 68

July 26, 2021

Terrence M. Sobecki, 68 July 26, 2021 Boylston: Terrence M. Sobecki, 68, passed away peacefully on July 26, 2021 in Rose Monahan Hospice. His wife of 36 years, Pamela J. (Breedlove) Sobecki, predeceased him in February. He leaves a son William Sobecki; a daughter Erin Sobecki; two grandchildren, Nicholas and Alisa Sobecki; and two sisters.

Terrence was born in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Walter and Eleanor Sobecki. He earned his Bachelor's Degree from Texas A & M, his Masters Degree from Perdue University and his PhD from the University of Kentucky.

Terrence served in the United States Army and subsequently worked as a civilian scientist for the Department of Defense in the US Army Corp of Engineers. He enjoyed spending time with his family, especially his grand children. Terrence was an avid outdoorsman and greatly enjoyed fishing and spending time in the mountains.

Terrence was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. He was a member of the Catholic Church. A graveside service and burial will be held on Thursday, July 29, 2021 at 2:00 p.m. in Mt Benedict Cemetery 409 Corey St. Boston, MA 02132. Nordgren Memorial Chapel 300 Lincoln St Worcester is assisting the family with arrangements. In lieu of flowers, donations in Terrence's memory may be made to:

https://www.cancerresearch.org/join-the-cause/donate/one-time-donation

2021 FALL TOUR REGISTRATION FORM
For Friday September – 10th

Registration fee includes a box lunch.
Help us keep costs low by registering early.

Send in your check today, or better yet … use our Eventbrite link!

https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2021-iapsc-fall-tour-tickets-167611986965

Registration Fee $25.00 before September- 3rd

LATE FEE after 09/03/2021 - $30.00

If paying at the door … please if at all possible … RSVP before September 3rd

Make checks to I.A.P.S.C. Inc.
Clip and mail to Dena Anderson IAPSC Sec./Treas at:
6939 S. Majors Rd
Hanover, IN 47243
Questions, Call Dena at 812-525-6433, or 812-591-3770

Name(s):_____

_____

_____

Members please update the following, if needed:

Name: _____
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