Tactile Energy History Exhibition

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Our Plan

- Energy history of Carleton timeline
- Museum-style exhibition
- Hands-on with tactile components
- Temporary and permanent displays

Why?

- Bring awareness to historical significance
- Physically engage students in learning
- Target specific learning styles
- Draw most possible attention

Our Design

Energy History of Carleton

Carleton founded 1866

Coal Power Plant 1910

New Smokestack/ Natural Gas 1941

Hot water 1950s

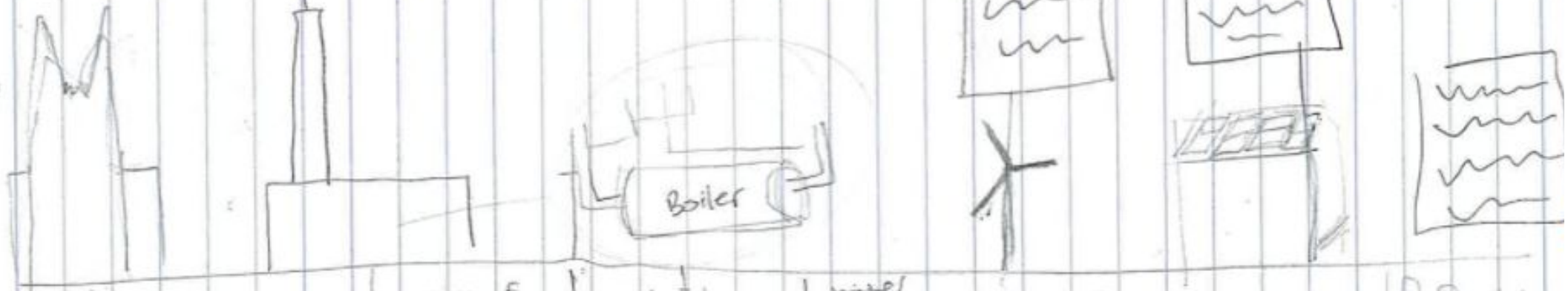
Chilled water 1980s

1st wind Turbine 2004

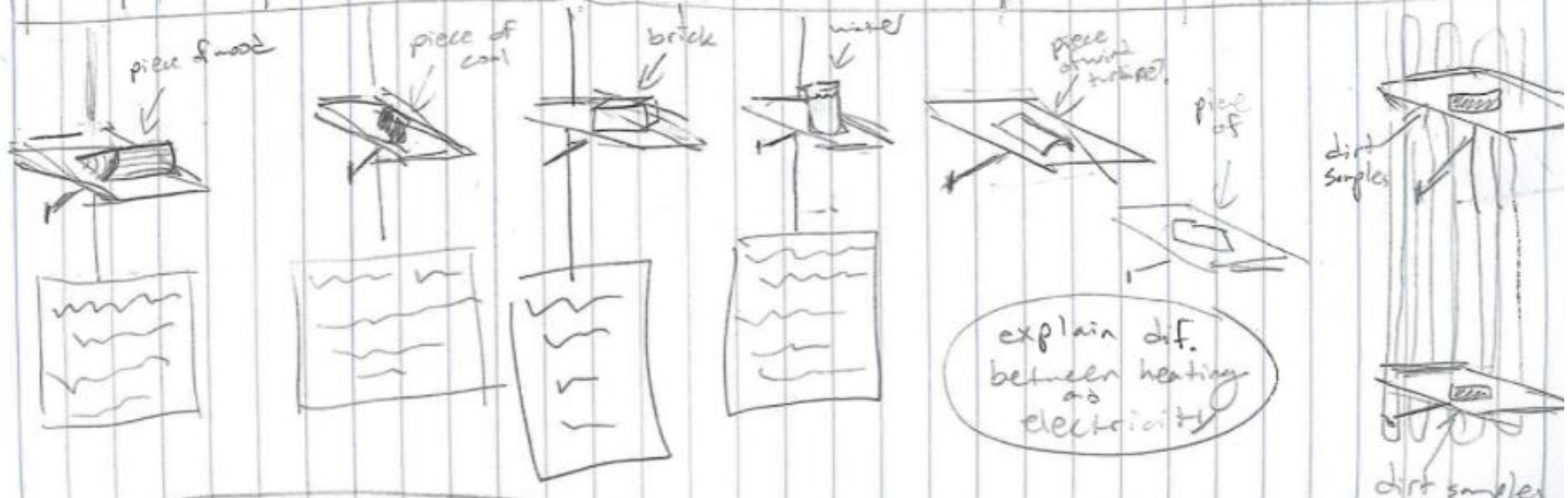
Solar 2009

Geo 2017

Electricity



heating and cooling



Energy History of Carleton

Two types of geothermal wells are installed on campus: horizontal wells are drilled under Bell Field, while vertical wells are drilled under the Bald Spot and the Mini-Bald-Spot. These wells will help with heating and cooling at Carleton.

1866

At the time of Carleton's founding in 1866, the college is heated with fireplaces and coal furnaces in each building. There is no electricity at Carleton yet (the light bulb wasn't invented until 1879).

1908

In 1908 the public electric grid comes to Carleton, giving the college electricity for the first time.

1910

The construction of a central heating plant in 1910 allows Carleton to stop relying on heating systems in individual buildings and is a major development in the college's energy history.

1942

In 1941 and 1942, a new smokestack is built and Carleton switches the fuel in its heating plant from coal to natural gas. This is a major turning point in the history of energy and sustainability at Carleton.

1965

The conversion of heating from steam to hot water radiators in the 1960s makes heating more efficient, especially in the new buildings of Myers, Musser, and Boliou.

1985

In the 1980s, the installation of chilled water cooling technology allows for the air conditioning of a number of buildings on campus.

2004

The 2004 installation of a 1.65 megawatt wind turbine replaces about 40% of Carleton's electricity needs with renewable energy. This is the first utility-grade wind turbine in the country to be owned by a college, and marks the first step in Carleton's attempt at electrical energy reduction.

2009

Carleton's first solar panels are installed on the roofs of Cassat and Memo in 2009.

20017 -

Events impacting heating/cooling exclusively

Events impacting electricity exclusively

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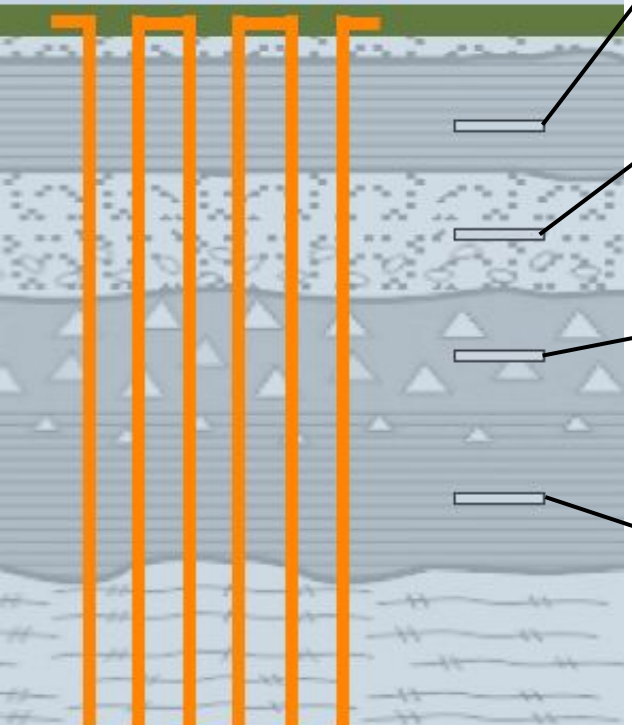


GLACIAL TILL (0-48ft) is unsorted sediment (eroded rocks) that is the result of the moving glaciers that once covered Minnesota!

LIMESTONE (48-108ft) is a sedimentary rock, made from mainly the skeletons of marine organisms like coral, shells and other biomass

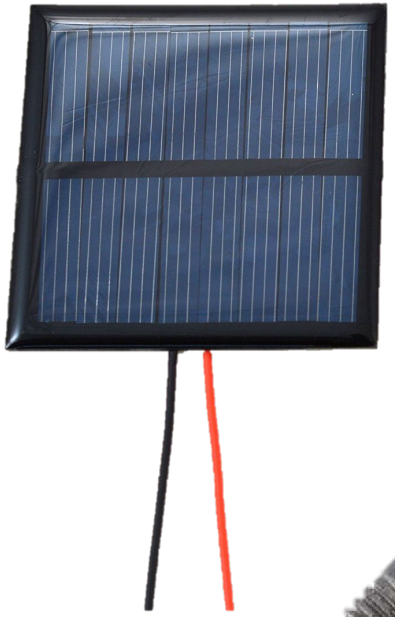
SANDSTONE (108-310ft) sand is pressed together to create a rock. This is where most aquifers come from. Around here, we get our water from the Jordan Aquifer, which is also sandstone.

LIMESTONE (310-500ft) Here is another layer of limestone, this is the bedrock upon which Carleton rests.

Tactile Components

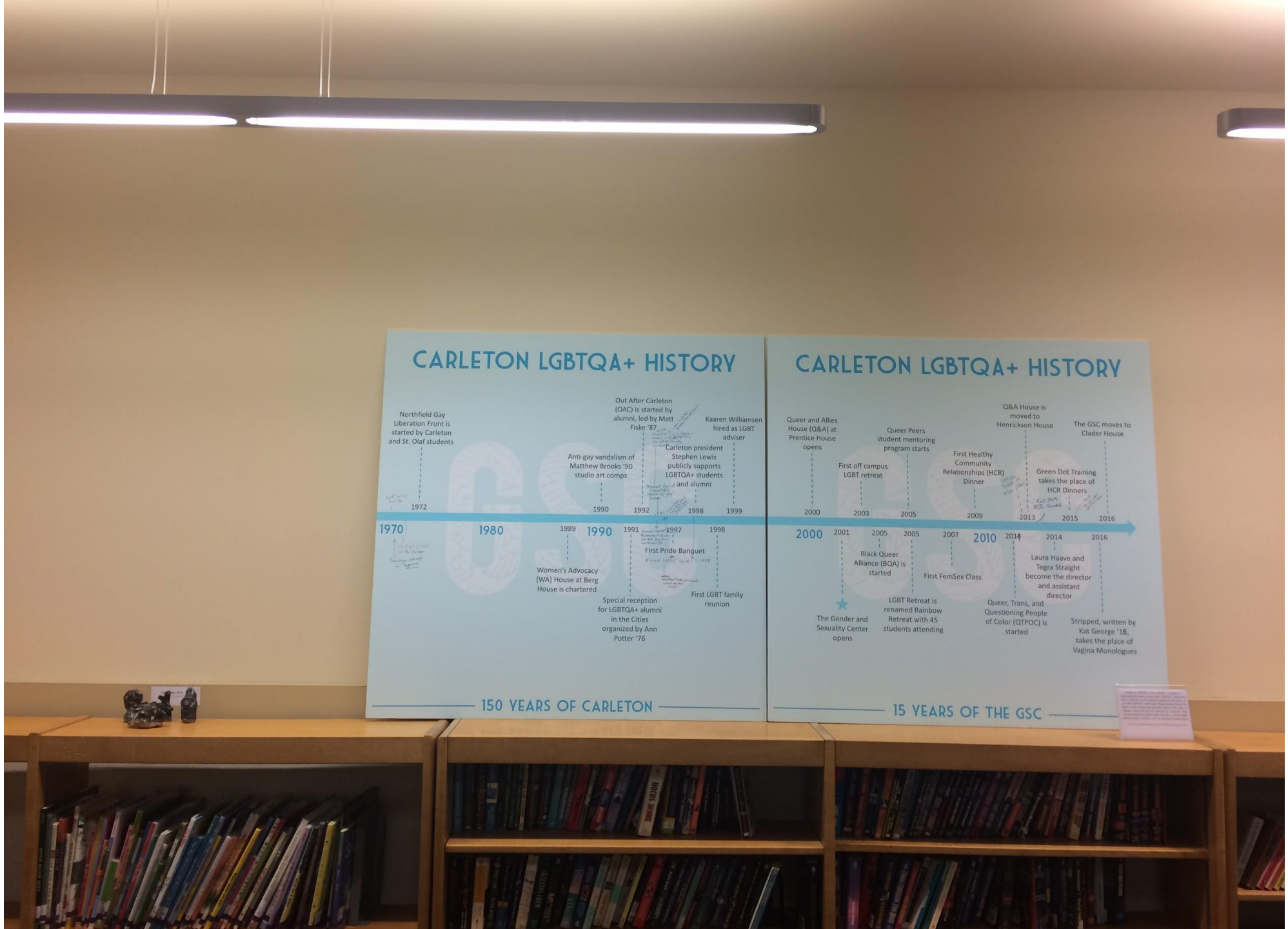
Tactile Components (Pt. 2)

Tactile Components (Pt. 3)



Location

- Temporary display: The Rookery back wall, items placed above bookshelves
- Permanent display: potentially lobby of new science building, items placed on museum podiums


CARLETON LGBTQA+ HISTORY
Northfield Gay Liberation Front is started by Carleton and St. Olaf students
1972
1970
1980
1989
Women's Advocacy (WA) House at Berg House is chartered
1990
Anti-gay vandalism of Matthew Brooks '90 studio art comps
1990
1991
Out After Carleton (OAC) is started by alumni, led by Matt Fiske '87
1992
Special reception for LGBTQA+ alumni in the Cities organized by Ann Potter '76
1997
Carleton president Stephen Lewis publicly supports LGBTQA+ students and alumni
1998
First Pride Banquet
1998
Kaaren Williamsen hired as LGBT adviser
1999
First LGBT family reunion
150 YEARS OF CARLETON
CARLETON LGBTQA+ HISTORY
2000
Queer and Allies House (Q&A) at Prentice House opens
2000
2001
The Gender and Sexuality Center opens
2003
First off campus LGBT retreat
2005
Black Queer Alliance (BQA) is started
2005
Queer Peers student mentoring program starts
2005
LGBT Retreat is renamed Rainbow Retreat with 45 students attending
2007
First FemSex Class
2009
First Healthy Community Relationships (HCR) Dinner
2010
2013
Q&A House is moved to Henrickson House
2013
Queer, Trans, and Questioning People of Color (QTPOC) is started
2014
Laura Haave and Tegra Straight become the director and assistant director
2015
Green Dot Training takes the place of HCR Dinners
2016
The GSC moves to Clader House
2016
Stripped, written by Kat George '16, takes the place of Vagina Monologues
15 YEARS OF THE GSC

Where do we go from here?

- Leave prototype with the Sustainability Office and Geology department
- Follow construction of new science building
- Look for opportunities for permanent display

Conclusion

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