

## The College of Architecture and Planning

The College of Architecture and Planning has been committed to preserving and improving the built environment since its inception in 1966. Courses directed toward historic preservation have been developed for graduate students majoring in historic preservation or pursuing preservation options as well as for undergraduates studying architecture, urban planning, and landscape architecture. The faculty includes both scholars and experienced practitioners. The college enjoys modern facilities including an extensive library, slide collection, historic drawing archives, historic preservation laboratory, well-equipped computer laboratories, and Center for Energy Research.



Architecture Building

Exhibit prepared by Malcolm Cairns, James Glass, Daniel Hartwig, Don Burden, Andrew Kohr, Ashley Rosenthal and Nicole Werner.

Catalog by Daniel Hartwig, Don Burden, Andrew Kohr and Ashley Rosenthal.

Our sincere thanks to Andrew Seager, creator and caretaker of the CAP Drawings and Documents Archive.

We especially want to acknowledge the students whose work is shown and the donors of the material from which the exhibit was selected.

## "Preservation through Documentation"

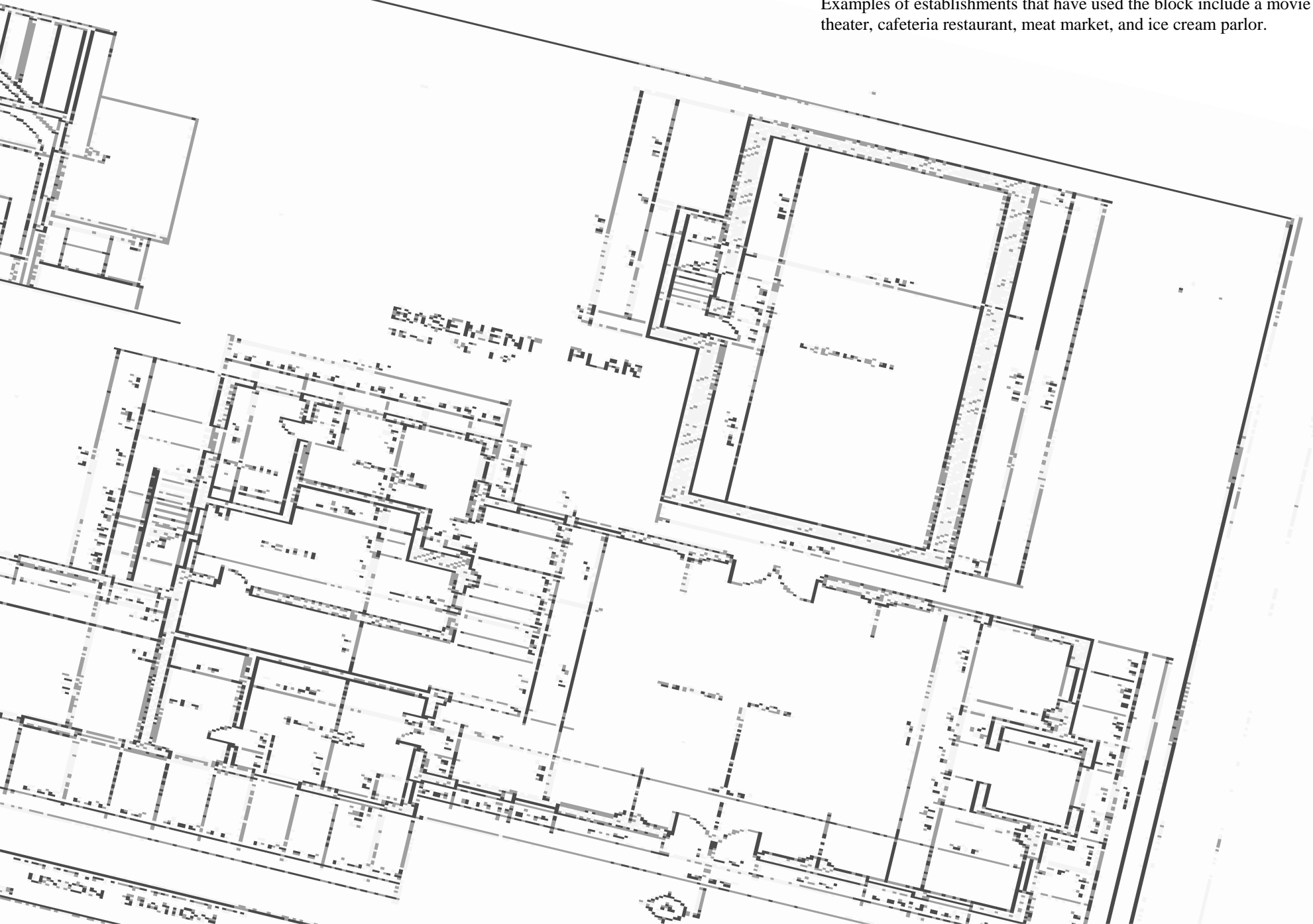
The Historic American Buildings Survey  
and the  
Master of Science in Historic Preservation Program at BSU

Selections from the  
Drawings and Documents Archive  
College of Architecture and Planning  
Ball State University

October 18 - November 18, 2004



constructed with three units, each having a storefront entrance. Examples of establishments that have used the block include a movie theater, cafeteria restaurant, meat market, and ice cream parlor.



changed names to the Hoosier Theatre. In 1961, the Muncie Civic Theatre (established in 1931), moved into the facilities where it remains today. Relatively unaltered, the Muncie Civic Theatre (Boyce Block) remains one of the best examples in Muncie of late 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial building architecture.

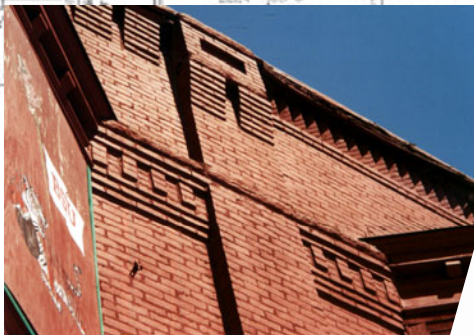
20. Lewisville Methodist Church, n.d.  
Henry County, Lewisville, IN  
Measured drawings: R.W. Osborne, G. Pullum; 2000

An excellent example of the Gothic Revival style, the Lewisville Methodist Church building dates to 1903. This structure represents the latest of three such churches built by the congregation since its inception in ca. 1837. Like many Protestant churches erected during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Lewisville Methodist Church was built according to the auditorium plan. Books on church building, printed during the 1880s-90s, encouraged the use of such a plan for Protestant churches. The building's design is consistent with other Methodist churches constructed within this same time and region. This would indicate that the same architect was responsible for their design, or, that possibly this architectural style and expression was simply available to local carpenters through guides and builder's manuals that had become readily available within the area.

21. H.C. Callaway block, ca. 1895  
Madison County, Elwood, IN  
1416 W. Main St.  
Measured drawings: Amanda Russell & Mac Williams; 2001

When the gas boom hit Elwood in 1887, significant manufacturing businesses flocked to the town during the early 1890s for their share of the natural resource. Retail and service businesses sprung up to cater to the growing population of workers and their families.

H. C. Callaway, a local banker, developer, and land speculator, commissioned the building of a typical commercial structure, which became known as the H.C. Callaway Block. The brick masonry building was



## The Drawings and Documents Archive

The College of Architecture and Planning's Drawings and Documents Archive preserves and makes available records concerning Indiana's historic sites and structures and the careers of Hoosier architects, landscape architects, planners, engineers, and builders.

The Archive houses more than 50,000 drawings and renderings by practitioners throughout the state, dating from the late 19th century to the present. Some of the collections include specifications, photographs, and business records. More than 30 firms and agencies are represented.



The Archive also maintains biographical files, data files about individual properties and historic districts, and a library of reference material formerly used in professional practice, as well as collections of:

- Measured drawings of historic properties done by BSU students according to guidelines of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
- Drawings and specifications concerning Ball State University buildings and grounds
- College of Architecture and Planning publications about environmental design and design education
- Postcards of historic sites and structures
- Trade catalogs
- Maps, atlases, and aerial photographs
- Furniture from practitioner offices
- Professional tools and equipment

## Visit Us

The Archive is located in the Architecture Building, Rm. 120. Archive materials are available for research by the general public and the university community. The Archive is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Note: Hours vary during academic breaks, interims and summer sessions.) Phone, email, and written inquiries are welcome.

## For More Information

Drawings and Documents Archive  
CAP  
Architecture Building, Rm. 120  
Ball State University  
Muncie, IN 47306

Web: [www.bsu.edu/cap/facilities/archives](http://www.bsu.edu/cap/facilities/archives)  
Phone: (765) 285-8441  
Fax: (765) 285-3726  
Email: [ddarchive@bsu.edu](mailto:ddarchive@bsu.edu)

## CAP HABS coursework (ARCH 426), 1994-

### 18. Ball, Lucius House (Oakhurst Visitor Center)

Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
620 W. Minnetrista Blvd.

Measured drawings: Jeffrey P. Hunt and Emily P. Linderman;  
1997

Lucius Lorenzo Ball, the oldest of the five Ball brothers, moved his family to Muncie from New York in 1894. As the physician for both the Ball Brothers Co. and the Muncie community, Dr. Ball settled in an existing farmhouse on one of the Ball properties. In 1908 he commissioned Cuno Kibele to remodel and enlarge the house, adding yellow brick to the wooden exterior, and in 1913 the house was turned to face Minnetrista Boulevard. This particular remodeling transformed the two-story structure into the Federal style building it is today. After Dr. Ball and his wife died, the house went to the Ball Foundation. In 1994, the Minnetrista Cultural Center Inc. became the owner of the property. The house now serves as the visitor center for the Oakhurst Gardens.



### 19. Muncie Civic Theatre (Boyce Block)

Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
216 E. Main St

Measured drawings: Tad Costerison, Dave Gassen, and Chris  
Yates; 1997

Boyce Block was first built in 1880 as the business offices of James A. Boyce, Muncie's most prominent businessman at that time. Designed by a Mr. Grosvenor of Jackson, Michigan, the purpose of this building was to stimulate modernization in the commercial district of downtown Muncie. Boyce Block was one of the first buildings in town to use gas, and was the first such building to be lit by electricity. The two west bays of Boyce Block were converted into the Star Theatre in 1904, which later



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

### 17. Indianapolis City Market

Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
222 E. Market St.

Measured drawings: David Arbogast, Mike Boles, John Riddick,  
J.T. Robinson; 1972  
HABS IN-59



Designed by local architect D.A. Bohlen in 1886, the Indianapolis City Market House continues to serve the local community, housing numerous purveyors of fresh meats and produce. The city market rests atop land that was dedicated in 1821 solely for the purpose of such businesses, when Alexander Ralston's "Plat of the Town of Indianapolis" was completed. The brick structure of 1886 replaced a

much smaller building that was deemed insufficient for the growing population of Indianapolis. Though the City Market fell into decline after WWII, it managed to survive through the efforts of local citizens who launched a campaign in the late 1960s to renovate the structure. Subsequently, in 1974, the Indianapolis City Market was nominated to the National Register of Historic Landmarks, and by 1977 was restored to its former glory.



### The Exhibit

As the nation's oldest federal preservation program, the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) is an integral component of the federal government's commitment to historic preservation. The program documents important architectural, engineering and industrial sites throughout the United States and its territories. A complete set of HABS/HAER documentation, consisting of measured drawings, large-format photographs, and a written history, plays a key role in accomplishing the mission of creating an archive of American architecture and engineering and in better understanding what historic resources tell us about America's diverse ethnic and cultural heritage.

“Preservation through Documentation,” an exhibit of selected HABS materials from the CAP Drawings and Documents Archive, records the importance of HABS coursework to the CAP and later MSHP curriculum. CAP first offered as a 1-credit HABS course (ARCH 228) in 1968. The HABS course focused on “analysis and research in the recording of sites, significant architectural examples, and other artifacts of architectural significance” (BSU 1968-1969 Catalog Supplement). At the time, HABS drawings were required to be submitted before students were allowed to start their fifth year courses. In 1974, the requirement was expanded to include a sequence of four 1-credit HABS courses (ARCH 221, 321, 422, and 423). This requirement remained in place until 1994, when the curriculum was modified and HABS coursework was incorporated into ARCH 426, Preservation and Documentation of Historic Buildings.

The exhibit focuses on the work of BSU students and faculty in their efforts to document historic Indiana sites and structures. On display are HABS drawings, photographs and related documentation for a variety of structures dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Included are two non-BSU HABS drawings from the early years of the HABS project, as well as several drawings of BSU students, including a number done for the 1970 HABS

Indiana project supervised by CAP Professor and founder of the MSHP program David R. Hermansen.

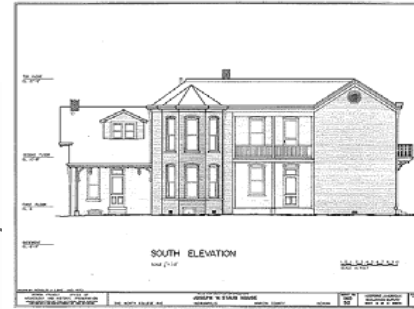
The material is arranged in four sections. The first panels introduce the HABS project and display some of the Archive's early HABS drawings from the 1930s. Hung in chronological order along the outer walls are the second and third sections, student drawings done for HABS courses. These drawings are broken into two eras, 1970-1993 and 1994-on, reflecting the different eras of HABS coursework. Finally, on the screens in the interior of the space, are materials completed for the 1970 HABS Indiana project.

#### Note about the HABS/HAER collection

The Drawings and Documents Archive contains measured drawings for over 500 structures in Indiana. Included are 28 sets of HABS drawings completed by survey teams organized and sponsored by HABS and HAER from 1934-1970, as well as 25 sets of drawings completed for the 1970 HABS Indiana project supervised by Professor Hermansen. Most of the drawings in the collection were completed by BSU students for HABS coursework and primarily document Indiana buildings and bridges.

For over two decades, the HABS course required that final drawings be in India ink on Mylar drafting film and be drawn to exacting HABS/HAER standards. Many of the ink-on-Mylar originals from that period were forwarded to the National Park Service and are now part of the HABS/HAER collection of the Library of Congress (<http://www2.loc.gov/annetm/hhhtml/hhhome.html>). In 1994, the content of the documentation course was modified and the drawing requirement revised. Drawings done for the course since that date generally do not meet all of the HABS/HAER standards.

Ball State's Architecture Library holds a large microfilm set of HABS documents published by the Library of Congress in 1974. The set covers all states and U.S. territories. Also available at the Architecture Library are two supplements (1980 and 1990), on microfiche, which cover Indiana only. The microform sets do not include HAER drawings.



16. Harrison, Benjamin House  
Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
1230 North Delaware Street  
Measured drawings: R. Lake, K. Hoeft; 1970-7  
HABS IN-53

This Victorian Italianate building was the home of the 23<sup>rd</sup> president, Benjamin Harrison. Harrison bought the Indianapolis property in 1868, and commissioned the architect H. Brandt to design his house in 1874. The structure took two years to complete, and halfway through construction Shover & Christian took over as contractors. Although his "front porch campaign" was famous during the 1888 presidential election, a photograph in an 1889 newspaper article showed only a small porch on the south side, off the study room, and did not wrap around the front. The present porch apparently was not built until after his term in the White House. The family continued to own the house after the president's death in 1901, and in 1937 handed it over to the Arthur Jordan Foundation.



half more rooms on the first floor and two more rooms on the second floor. After a series of owners, the property was transferred in 1965 to the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, with plans to restore it as a significant illustration of domestic architecture.

house were sold to various owners until 1968, when the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana came into possession of the structure and began its restoration as part of the Lockerbie Square Historic District.

14. Riley, James Whitcomb House  
Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
528 Lockerbie Street  
Measured drawings: R. Lake, L. Kirkland, P. Wisely; 1970  
HABS IN-51

This building's title is misleading, because although the poet Riley did live in the house from 1893 until his death in 1916, he was a paying resident to the owner, Major Charles L. Holstein. The house was constructed in 1872 by an unknown architect, and is one of the finest examples in the city of 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture in the Italianate style. When Riley's poems, written in local dialect, became famous in American literature, the house was seen as a shrine by his fans. The widow of Major Holstein sold the property to an association of Riley's friends in 1916, who held the estate for six years. In 1922, the house was turned over to the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association, and is presently operated as a house museum.



15. Staub, Joseph house  
Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
342 North College Avenue  
Measured drawings: R. Lake, et al.; 1970  
HABS IN-50

An excellent example of a pre-Civil War city residence of a small businessman, in this case a tailor, this structure is located on the northeast edge of historic Lockerbie Square in Indianapolis. The initial part of the house was constructed ca. 1859 by Joseph Staub, probably without the service of an architect. The original brick two-story façade one room deep was soon added onto, with one and one-

## Early (Non- BSU) HABS drawings, 1934-1936

1. Whitewater Canal aqueduct  
Franklin County, Metamora, IN  
Measured drawings: John R. Kelly; 1934  
HABS IN-20

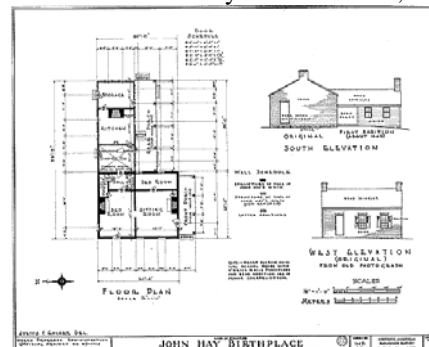
The Whitewater Canal, constructed ca. 1843 and rebuilt in 1949, continues to this day to facilitate the crossing of Duck Creek in Metamora, Indiana. Kelley's drawings of the structure represent the earliest examples of HABS drawings held within the CAP Drawings and Documents Archive. As an original WPA Historic American Buildings Survey, the aqueduct drawings exhibit both a fascinating detail of nineteenth century engineering, as well as a unique glimpse into the early history of the HABS program.



2. Old Salem School (John Hay birthplace)  
Washington County, Salem, IN  
South College Ave.  
Measured drawings: Julius F. Ehlert, H. McKinley; 1936  
HABS IN-25

Initially built as a schoolhouse in 1824, the building later became a residence for Dr. Charles Hay and his family. John Milton Hay, future secretary to Abraham Lincoln, and Secretary of State under McKinley and Roosevelt, was born in the old school house on

October 8, 1838. The county of Washington acquired the unassuming brick structure in 1967, thereafter restoring it to represent the 1840s period. Like the Whitewater Canal Aqueduct, the Old Salem School survey illustrates the Archive's earliest examples of HABS drawings.



### CAP HABS Coursework, 1971-1993

3. Feeny Manufacturing Co. office building  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
1303 E. Washington St.  
Measured drawings: P. Luzadder, C. Pfeffer; ca. 1975

The Feeny Manufacturing Co. office building began its existence as the headquarters for James Boyce's flax mill. One of the most prominent among Muncie's earliest industrialists, Boyce was responsible for motivating the Ball brothers to locate their glass manufacturing plant in Muncie. Construction of the office building took place during the winter of 1876-77, directly across the street from Boyce's mill. After Boyce's death in 1910, the property came under control of his son Edward. The property was then sold to the Feeny manufacturing Co. in June of 1914. The founder of the company, Edmond J. Feeny, invented a number of industrial agricultural products. Feeny's manufacturing company concentrated on the "Feeny Duster," a device used for exterminating the boll weevil. After Edmond's death in 1922, control of the company fell into the hands of his son Emmett. The company continued until 1964, when Emmett sold the business. The mill was razed in 1971, and the office has since served a number of purposes, including a storage facility and a repair shop for electric automotive parts.



4. Union Station  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
Measured drawings: Pat Timpe et al.; ca. 1975  
HABS IN-166

This Romanesque Revival depot was built by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad, better known as the Big Four. The line later came under control of the New York Central. Passenger trains of the Lake Erie and Western, as well as those of the Nickel Plate, also used this station. The last of the Nickel Plate trains departed from Muncie's Union Station in 1959, and those of

### HABS Indiana Project, 1970

12. Elliot's Block (Ayres, L.S., Co. Warehouse Annex) (Cornelius Printing Co.)  
Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
Maryland St.  
Measured drawings: P. Wisley; 1970  
HABS IN-60

Elliot's Block, built ca. 1875, provides an excellent example of a late nineteenth century commercial building. Calvin Elliot, the initial owner of the surrounding property since 1854, sold the newly developed lot in 1876. The original use of the building is not known, though it is probable that the structure housed stores on the ground floor, with lofts above. These types of commercial buildings were frequently altered throughout the course of their working lives. At the time this survey was conducted, in 1970, the building was being leased by the L.S. Ayres Department store for use as a warehouse annex. Later still, the Cornelius Printing Co acquired the structure. The building's facade consists of brick with cast-iron, stone and sheet-metal trim.



13. Holler, George & Netty House  
Marion County, Indianapolis, IN  
324 North Park Avenue  
Measured drawings: K. Hoelt, R. Lake; 1970  
HABS IN-49



Built ca. 1863, this modest home is an example of a working-class residence on the east side of Indianapolis. The owner, George Holler, was a plasterer by trade. No evidence has been found to suggest that an architect was contracted to design the house. Originally, a front porch and an attached rear shed existed, but both were later removed. The property and

from the cemetery grounds were used to build the massive arch that marks the entrance to Beech Grove. Today, the cemetery encompasses well over one hundred and thirty acres. A number of the Ball brothers and their descendents can be found here, interred within elaborate, private mausoleums.

- 10. Bell Creek School  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
Bell Creek Rd.  
Measured drawings: Charles Ellis; 1992

Dismantled and stored in 1992 for future re-erection, this schoolhouse was built ca. 1832, one of the earliest schools in the state. Possibly in 1856 some renovations took place to accommodate a student population of 40 to 60 students, but most of the original materials and design elements remained intact. In 1876, the log building was moved half a mile and used as a corncrib, and later a storage place for farm equipment. A 1931 description of what the schoolhouse looked like in 1856 matched the 1992 survey prepared before deconstruction began. According to the survey, there is ample evidence that almost all the surviving building components date from the period when the school was built, and therefore make the schoolhouse a rare example of frontier period architecture.

- 11. Iron Truss Bridge no. 130  
Delaware County, Yorktown, IN  
County Rd. 300 S.  
Measured drawings: J. Miller and B. Rucks; 1993

The Indiana Bridge Co. branch of Muncie, IN constructed this bridge in 1902. Crossing the White River, it is one of the longest span bridges of Delaware County and has been in constant use since its erection. The Camel Back Pratt Thru Truss design uses various dimensions to disperse loads that travel across the wood decking. No.130 is one of the few remaining bridges of the Indiana Bridge Co.



the consolidated Penn Central, in 1971. The building was constructed in two sections. The smaller west portion was built in 1892, with the much larger eastern section erected in 1902. This



station is a reminder not only of the great importance that railroads once played in daily life, but of the unfortunate and precarious nature under which such structures exist. Union Station was demolished in 1989 after negotiations between Conrail, Penn Central's successor, and the city of Muncie failed to secure a practical means of preservation. These detailed drawings and the documents that accompany them thus demonstrate the importance of the HABS program.

- 5. C. W. Swain Building  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
201 High Street  
Measured drawings: R. Price, J. Brooks, D. Harkins; 1977-81  
(revised 1983)

The architects Nethercot and Hutchings designed the Swain building, which was constructed in 1896. Originally, the structure housed a business on the first floor, with residence quarters occupying the second. During the early 1980s Smith & Smith Attorneys restored the building's exterior to its original appearance. This building is an example of the Queen Anne architectural style, which flourished at the end of the nineteenth century. Typical of Queen Anne design, the second floor of the Swain building possesses a wooden corner turret with a steeply pitched roof, as well as a pair of bay windows. These features are accompanied by surface textures and patterns, both on the turrets and in the brickwork.



6. Mt. Zion Methodist (Episcopal) Church  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
County Road 1100 N.

Measured drawings: L. Andjelich, L. Fedorczyk, L. Heubler, H. Schulz, M. Troyer, T. J. Vavrec; 1982, 1990

The Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1867 at a cost of \$2,000. Services were held in the building until 1926. This building replaced a log church that occupied the same site before the more substantial brick structure was completed. Directly behind the church sits the Mt. Zion Cemetery, which dates to the 1840s. This simple building typifies nineteenth century religious meetinghouses in rural

Indiana. The main façade consists of nothing more than a single two-door entryway with transom light and a stone lintel. On the roof above the door, a wooden bell tower provides the only ornamentation to be found on this otherwise Spartan design. The Mt. Zion Cemetery Association currently owns the building.



7. Grove, Philip round barn  
Delaware County, IN  
County Road 800

Measured drawings: Mark A. Webber, Christopher R. Harvey; 1988

Built in 1908 by Benton Steele, a renowned round barn builder of the early twentieth century, the Philip Grove round barn demonstrates the radical nature of agricultural innovations that transpired during the beginning of the last century. Between 1900 and 1920, farming became an extremely profitable industry and new inventions increased efficiency, productivity, and profits. Cyrus Stafford, the original owner of the barn, was a successful farmer and wanted to use these latest innovations in farm building. The round barn's design, based on achieving efficiency, contained elements such as two opposing doors to allow wagons and other machinery to move through the length of the structure, and a derrick-like roof framing to increase storage and work space in the interior. Except for some electrical wiring and asphalt shingles that cover the original

wooden ones, the barn's original appearance remains intact and is still used for agricultural operations.

8. Johnson, J.C. House  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
322 E. Washington St.

Measured drawings: J. Leckner, S. Dietz, J. Dendinger, T. Scheibe, and J. Crouch; 1990

The original house that stood at this address was razed in 1897 for the erection of the present structure. Built for J.C. Johnson, a prominent businessman in Muncie, the three-storied structure was designed by the well-known architectural firm of Grindle & Weatherhogg from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Although the house exemplifies the Queen Anne style popular at the turn of the century, with gable roofs and a short tower on the southeast façade, there are several elements that could be considered Richardson Romanesque. One particularly beautiful feature of the house is its seventeen stained glass windows. After 1929, the house fell into the hands of various private owners and organizations, and in the early 1990s the process of restoration began under the supervision of owner John R. Dailey.



9. Beech Grove Cemetery  
Delaware County, Muncie, IN  
353 Kilgore Avenue

Measured drawings: E. Borchard, H. Inoue, J. Irvine, L. Langston, S. Pham, T. Tremaine, and B. Trafton; 1992



Before 1841, the Muncie cemetery was located near the site of Central High School. However, town trustees decided a new location was needed for burial purposes, so a one and one-half acre section of land, known as Beech knoll, was purchased from Moses Eby at a cost of \$75.00. Stones removed