

AUGUST, 1960

INDIANA ARCHITECT



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FLOORS**

*the architect's answer
to school boards*



PermaCushion resilient pads mounted on short-length sleepers. Note extruded channels, which help provide maximum resiliency without bounce.

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Today's school boards are more than ever alert to long-range values. They are demanding the *practical best* in design and construction of modern school plants . . . and they are asking informed questions.

When you recommend the PermaCushion rock maple floor system, you are answering in the affirmative such queries as, "Will our new gym floor last the life of the building?" "Will it stay resilient . . . keep its surface smoothness?"

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For your next gymnasium or auditorium, specify PermaCushion. Your clients will not only welcome its moderate cost and ultimate economy, but will be pleased with your choice for years to come.

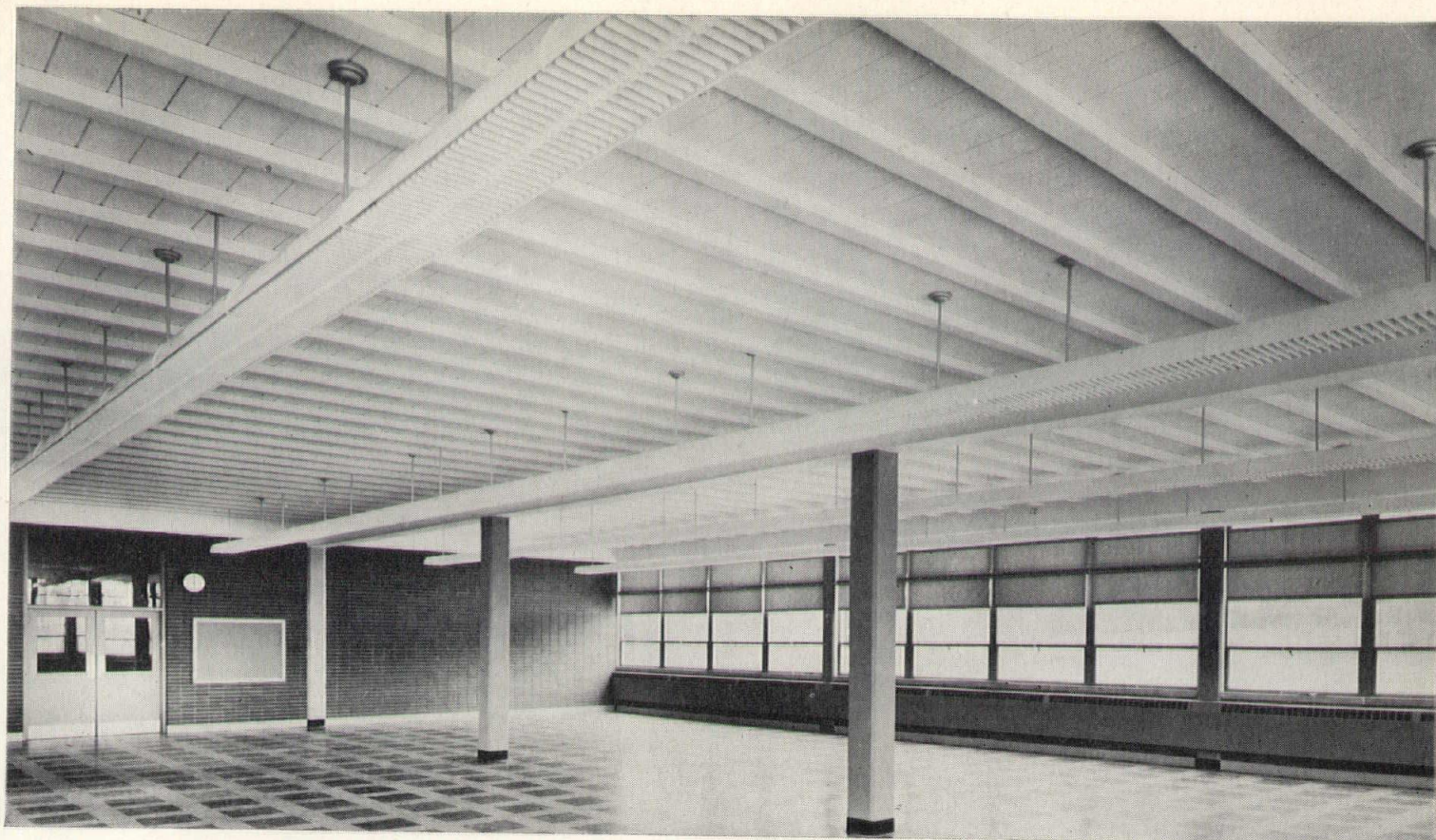
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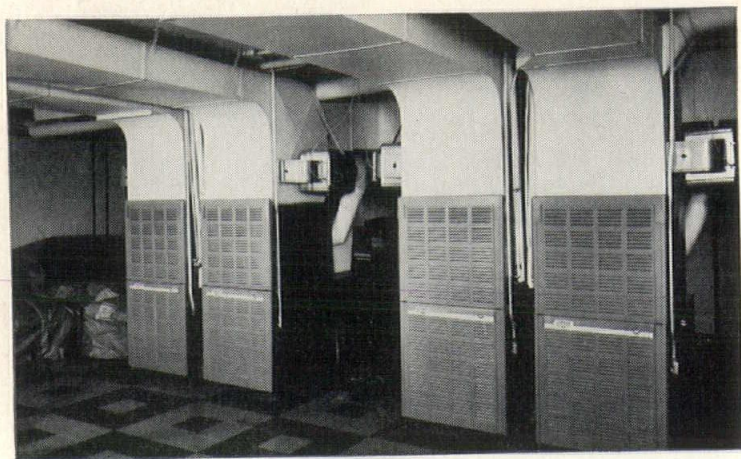


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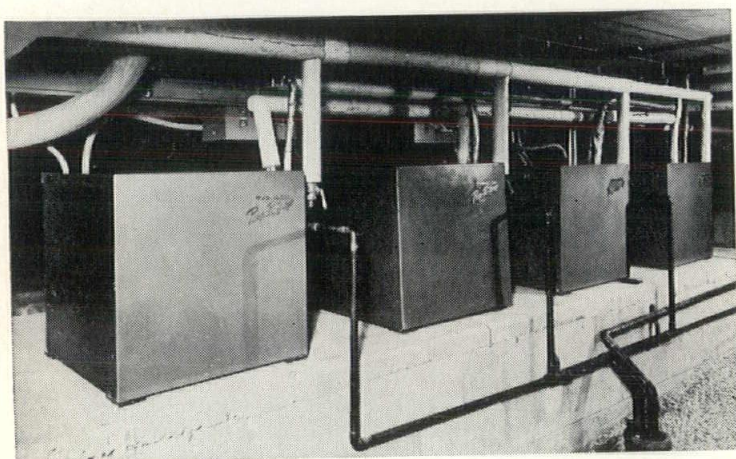
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Indianapolis



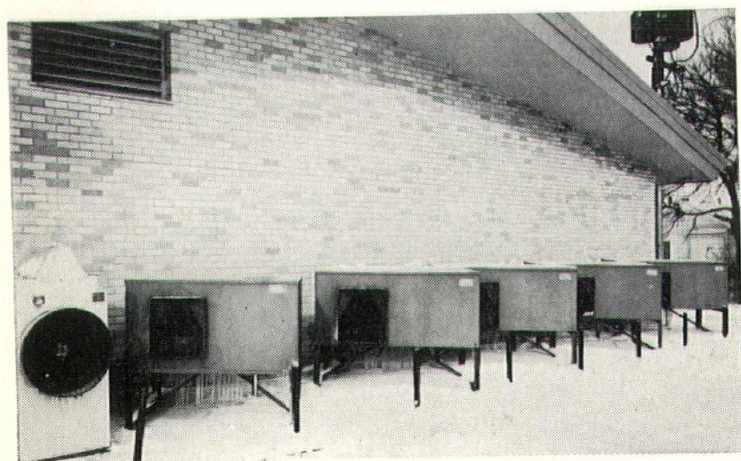
Colonial Chapel, Inc., South Bend, Indiana
Supervising Architect: Joseph Mathews, A.E., A.I.A.

FUNERAL HOME—These four packaged units take up little space in the basement of this funeral home. Four separate electric heat pumps were used to provide flexible operation, and operating costs have proved this to be a most economical arrangement. If only one section of the funeral home is being used, that is the only area which is heated or cooled.



The Brotherhood Mutual Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana,
Oris O. Eash, A.I.A., Associates: Harry Rish, P.E., and William Cook, Architect

INSURANCE COMPANY—Eighteen water-to-water-type electric heat pumps heat and cool 33,000 square feet of usable floor space in this insurance company's home office building. Executive offices have individual thermostats, while the general offices feature zone control for year-round comfort.



Holly's Roseland, Inc., South Bend, Indiana
Van Dongen & Raymer, A.I.A.

RESTAURANT—Diners here will always be comfortable, thanks to these electric heat pumps. And maintenance problems are virtually non-existent because there are fewer moving parts to break down or cause trouble.

Electric heat pump success stories for Architects and Engineers

More and more architects and engineers in the Midwest are specifying the newest idea in heating and cooling . . . the electric heat pump. The electric heat pump provides greater design flexibility in new building construction and is also readily adaptable for use in older buildings. There's better heat distribution, positive temperature control regardless of the weather outside, low maintenance costs and favorable year-round operating cost. The electric heat pump can be installed in a variety of space-saving ways; and, in addition, it requires no fuel storage space. Available in a wide range of types and sizes for every heating and cooling need.

Call or write I&M for more information today. We will also be happy to supply you with free technical assistance on your next electric heat pump installation.



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System Commercial Department
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AMERICAN ELECTRIC **AEP** POWER SYSTEM



Rogers Markets, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana
Mox Pohlmeier & Associates, A.I.A., Noren & Dinius, C.E.I.

SUPERMARKET—Eleven split-type electric heat pumps provide an enjoyable shopping atmosphere in this supermarket. Clean electric heating and cooling keeps the fixtures bright . . . insures fresher, more salable merchandise.

ARCHITECTS' CALENDAR

1960

August 26

**ISA BOARD OF DIRECTORS'
MEETING
FORT WAYNE**

October 7

**ISA BOARD OF DIRECTORS'
MEETING
NEW ALBANY**

November 11-12

**ISA MEMBERSHIP MEETING
MORRIS INN, NOTRE DAME
(Annual Meeting with
Notre Dame Student Chapter)**

1961

February

(Exact Date To Be Announced)

**AIA GREAT LAKES
REGIONAL MEETING
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY**

March 3

**ISA BOARD OF DIRECTORS'
MEETING
LAFAYETTE**

April 7

**ISA BOARD OF DIRECTORS'
MEETING
GARY**

April 23-28

**AIA 1961 CONVENTION
PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA
(Details to be announced later)**

May 18-20

**ISA ANNUAL CONVENTION
INDIANAPOLIS
Marott Hotel
(Details to be announced later)**

TO THE POINT

YOU'LL NEVER MISS A WARRANTY UNTIL YOUR ROOF BEGINS TO LEAK!

A frequent grievance among the complaints we hear concerns faulty roof installations where the architect or building owner learns to his surprise that his roof is not covered by a performance warranty. A little investigation turned up some interesting reasons why. It seems that many of the newer metal roofing fabricators are involved in strictly local operations. Most of these firms have had no national experience on metal mechanical batten roofing, and are really graduate built-up roofers taking a fling at metal roofing. Problems relating to climatic conditions, expansion and contraction, and leak-proof engineering design are beyond their ken.

Even for many major-sized companies, roof fabrication has been a recent marketing experiment to make use of idle facilities. Few of these larger fabricators will chance a lengthy warranty on this highly specialized fabrication and erection. As far as we know, no metal roof fabricator offers a warranty comparable to Overly's 15-year, leak-proof performance.

* * *

More Innovations were made in door styles and finishes in the year of 1959 than any other, but 1960 promises to set new records. More color variations in textured enamel finishes will be used, indicating a trend to bright, complementary colors in non-residential building. New laminated vinyls and hand-grained finishes will add new color and texture to modern office decors. Regardless of how you look at it, the architect will have a larger selection of door styles, colors and finishes in 1960.

* * *

Kill "Or Equal" Performance Clauses in specifications, a Chicago architect suggests, by replacing them with specific brand name requirements that are mandatory. He'll find no dissenters in our corner!

Overly

Manufacturers of hollow metal products, stainless steel entrances, architectural metal work and church spires.

"To The Point" is published by Overly Manufacturing Company for the express interest of the architectural and building professions. Your comments are welcome and will be discussed in this column. Write: H. W. Wehe, Jr., Executive Vice President, Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa. Other Overly plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Calif.

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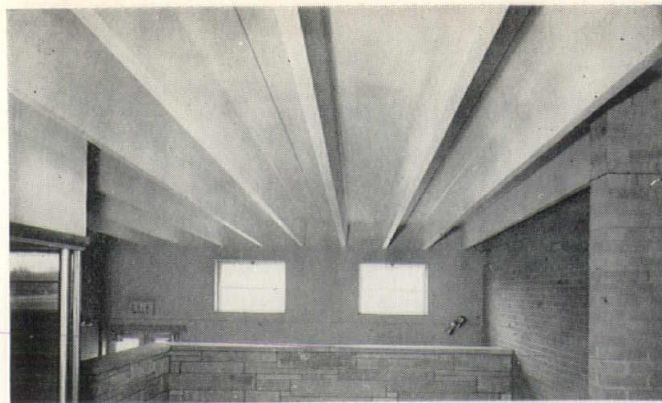
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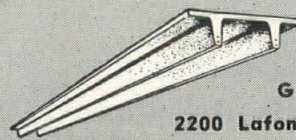


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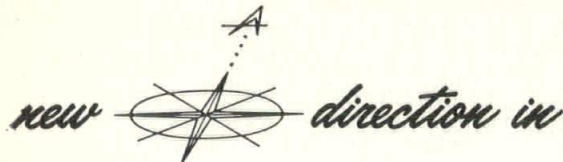
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ROY ANDREWS, AIA

Roy F. Andrews, well-known young Indianapolis architect, died suddenly on Thursday morning, August 11th, after a brief illness. He was born October 7, 1929.

A native of Indianapolis, he was a graduate of Arsenal Technical High School of Indianapolis in 1947, and in 1953 received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture from the University of Cincinnati.

Roy opened his own architectural office about one year ago; prior to that time he had worked with the Indianapolis firms of Allen & Kelley, and Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford, Inc.

Roy first became active in the Indiana Society in 1948, as a Junior Associate Member. He was elected to Corporate Membership in 1958, but his original membership certificate was lost before it reached him, and at the Indianapolis District meeting on August 28th he received his new certificate.

Roy was extremely active in the affairs of the Society, and served on several committees, including the Entertainment and Decorations Committee for the last Convention and the Relations with the Construction Industry Committee.

He is survived by his wife and three children.



ROY ANDREWS, AIA

A. J. STUART HEADS P. C.

Mr. A. J. Stuart, of Indianapolis, has been elected president of the Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council, for the 1960-61 year. Mr. Stuart is manager of the Acoustical Department of Hugh J. Baker & Company and an active member of the Producers' Council for several years. He formerly served as vice-president and program chairman of the Indiana Chapter. Born and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, he came to the United States in 1947.

Elected with Mr. Stuart were H. E. Peters, of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, vice-president; Robert J. Clay, of Stewart-Carey Glass Company, secretary; Keith Guthrie, of Portland Cement Association, treasurer. Retiring P. C. president is Charles E. Edmonds, of Stackhouse Building Specialties.

In addition to his activities in the Producers' Council, Mr. Stuart is a member of the Construction League of Indianapolis; the Building Contractors Association; the Illuminating Engineering Society; The Engineering Council; the Acoustical Contractors' Association of Indianapolis; the National Acoustical Contractors' Association; the Noise Abatement Society; and an associate member of the Building Owners and Managers' Association.



A. J. STUART, President
Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council, Inc.

INDIANA ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

3637 N. MERIDIAN ST. P.O. BOX 55594
INDIANAPOLIS 5, IND. WALnut 5-2325

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New Educational and Youth Facilities

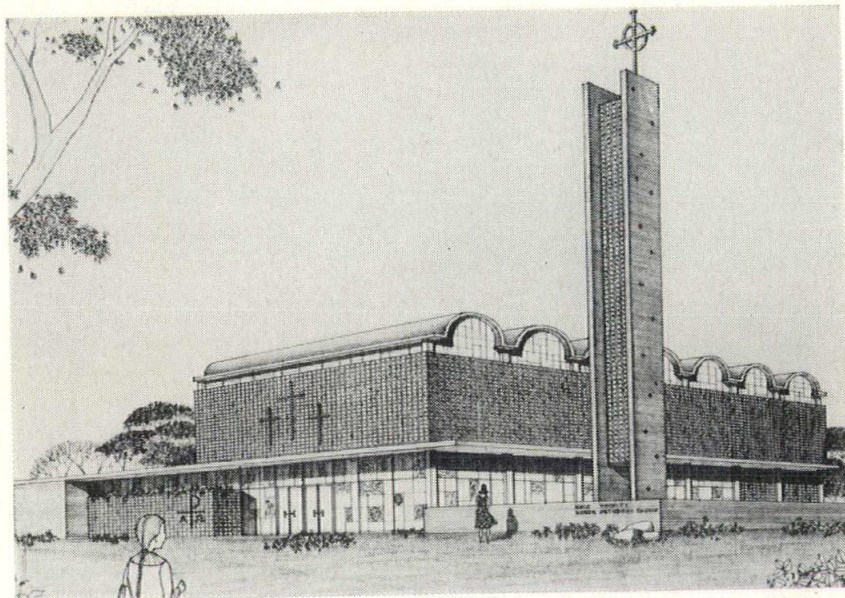
At left is an exterior view of the recently-completed Educational and Youth Unit of the South Wayne Baptist Church in Fort Wayne. Designed by Fort Wayne architects Martindale & Dahlgren, the Unit is an addition to the existing South Wayne Baptist Church.

Holy Trinity Church Dedicated

Dedication ceremonies for the new Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church on Indianapolis' North side were held Sunday, July 31st, and were attended by an impressive array of dignitaries.

Included in the list of distinguished guests were Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox Archbishop of North and South America; the Honorable Alexis Liatis, Greek Ambassador to the United States; the Honorable Crawford W. Parker, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana; the Honorable Charles H. Boswell, Mayor of Indianapolis; the Honorable George Christopher, Mayor of San Francisco, California (and host to the 1960 AIA Convention); and the Honorable Joseph W. Barr, Congressman from Indiana.

Representing the architects, McGuire, Shook, Compton, Richey and Associates of Indianapolis, at the ceremonies were Gilbert Richey, AIA, and Gilbert Jacobs, AIA.



Fort Wayne Metals, Inc., the nation's most highly specialized designer and producer of precision stainless alloy wires, has announced plans for new plant described as the "most modern of its type in the Western world." Architects for the project are Robinson and Fair of Fort Wayne.

The new plant eventually contain about 90,000 square feet, with construction on the

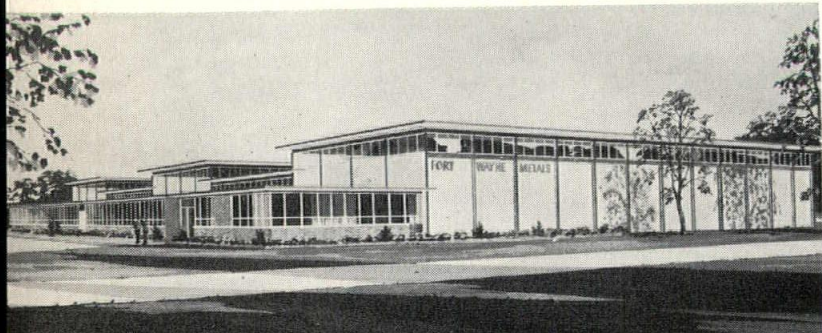
first 30,000 square foot "module" to begin this summer.

Among its unusual aspects are the use of external roof support columns which provide more fully usable building interiors while imparting an imaginative exterior pattern. Although designed primarily along functional and performance lines, the new building combines the ultimate in usability with the

warmth, beauty and practicality of modern homes.

High level natural sky lighting without direct glare is achieved through roof overhang and alternate high and low building sections. Natural lighting is augmented with a system of ultra modern artificial internal fixtures. Special heat isolating, ceiling suspended barriers localize and dissipate the enormous amounts of heat.

New Home for Fort Wayne Metals



THE PASSING SEEN

By DON E. GIBSON

Last month we had the yearly privilege of presenting to you (in our Roster Issue) the names of the members of The Indiana Society of Architects, a state chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

As probably you will recall, the Roster was broken down into nine basic groups, representing the nine divisions or Districts of the Indiana Society. Each District comprises a specific geographic section of Indiana; and each District represents a formal sub-unit of the Indiana Society. In its turn, the Indiana Society is a formal sub-unit of The Institute.

Each District is represented on the governing body of the ISA by its elected District Director. In addition to these nine District Directors, the Society's Board has six Directors at Large, elected by the entire membership of the Chapter. Officers of the Society are selected annually by the Board.

More than one-half of the Districts presently elect their own local officers and have their own formal organizations and meetings. At present, this is true of the Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis and South Bend Districts. The remainder, Lafayette, New Albany, New Castle and Terre Haute, are composed of smaller numerical memberships and have not as yet formally organized, although two of these are planning to organize this Fall.

This, then, is the basic structure of the Indiana Society of Architects. But structure without purpose is meaningless, and in fact, is important only in so far as it enables the group to fulfill its obligations.

We would therefore like to discuss briefly what the Indiana Society of Architects is, what it does, why it exists.

In 1857, a small group of architects met in New York City to discuss the lamentable status of their profession, which then was at an all-time low ebb. The meeting ended with the resolution to form a professional organization, and The American Institute of Architects was born.

"The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

Today, the AIA includes almost 150 Chapters with a corporate membership of over 13,000. It is not an exclusive club; every architect in the United States and its territories and possessions, who can satisfy his local Chapter and The Institute's Committee on Membership that he or she possesses the necessary profession qualifications, can join.

For its members, the AIA has established a code of professional ethics second to none; it has gained professional prestige and public recognition far beyond the founders' dreams; it has laid down a national guide and rules on client relations and competitions; it has developed formulas for efficient office practices and standardized documents for contracts and other legal papers; it has sponsored group insurance programs; it has disseminated technical information; and it has furnished a multitude of aids which no practitioner of this complex profession could do without.

For the people of America, the combined efforts of their architects mean increased professional competence—speaking with a clear, united voice on building a better environment for all of us. As stated in the AIA By-laws, it is The Institute's resolve "to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society".

The Indiana Society of Architects is the AIA brought home to Indiana. It is through the local chapters that the AIA can act and can have effective meaning. The Society, like The Institute, serves the profession, and through the profession, attempts to be of ever-increasing service to society.

Indiana Architects Visit Armstrong Cork

A group of thirteen architects from Indiana flew to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, recently to discuss current and future demands for the building materials industry with marketing and research executives of the Armstrong Cork Company.

Those making the trip aboard the Armstrong plane, "Orion II", were: John Jelliffe, AIA, of Martin & Jelliffe, Indianapolis; Alfred J. Porteous, AIA, of Wright, Porteous & Associates, Indianapolis; Robert N. Kennedy, AIA, of Fleck, Quebe & Reid, Indianapolis; William Schubert, AIA, of Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford, Indianapolis; John A. Curry, AIA, of Weber & Curry, Terre Haute; Ralph O. Yeager, Jr., AIA, of Yeager & Yeager, Terre Haute; L. M. Russell, AIA, of Everett I. Brown Co., Indianapolis; Don B. Perry, of Michael Carr Associates, Indianapolis; E. Roger Frey, with the Board of Church Extension, Disciples of Christ Church, Indianapolis; Arthur Wupper, AIA, of Hill and Wupper, Indianapolis; Richard K. Zimmerly, AIA, Indianapolis; John A. Pecsok, AIA, Noblesville; and Herbert Tompson, Westfield.

During the visit the group toured Armstrong facilities at Lancaster and participated in round table discussions on resilient flooring, acoustical ceilings and other building materials.

1960-61 Accredited Schools of Architecture

Issued by the

National Architectural Accrediting Board

AUBURN UNIVERSITY Auburn, Ala.—B. Arch.	NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE Raleigh, N. C.—B. Arch.
ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF Fayetteville, Ark.—B. Arch.	NOTRE DAME, UNIVERSITY OF Notre Dame, Ind.—B. Arch.
CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF Berkeley, Cal.—B. Arch.	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Columbus, Ohio—B. Arch.
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. Arch.	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY Stillwater, Okla.—B. Arch.
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY Washington, D. C.—B. Arch.	OKLAHOMA, UNIVERSITY OF Norman, Okla.—B. Arch.
CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF Cincinnati, Ohio—B.S. in Arch.	OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF Eugene, Oregon—B. Arch.
CLEMSON A. & M. COLLEGE Clemson, S. Carolina—B. Arch.	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY University Park, Pa.—B. Arch.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY New York, N. Y.—B. Arch.	PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF Philadelphia, Pa.—B. Arch.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY Ithaca, N. Y.—B. Arch.	PRATT INSTITUTE Brooklyn, N. Y.—B. Arch.
FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF Gainesville, Florida—B. Arch.	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY Princeton, N. J.—M.F.A. in Arch.
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Atlanta, Ga.—B. Arch.	RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE Troy, N. Y.—B. Arch.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY Cambridge, Mass.—B. Arch.	RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN Providence, R. I.—B.S. in Arch.
HOUSTON, UNIVERSITY OF (Provisional) Houston, Texas—B. Arch.	RICE INSTITUTE (Provisional) Houston, Texas—B.S. in Arch.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY Washington, D. C.—B. Arch.	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF Los Angeles, Cal.—B. Arch.
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Chicago, Ill.—B. Arch.	SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY Syracuse, N. Y.—B. Arch.
ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF Urbana, Ill.—B. Arch.	TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE College Station, Texas—B. Arch.
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Ames, Iowa—B. Arch.	TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE Lubbock, Texas—B. Arch.
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY Manhattan, Kansas—B. Arch.	TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF Austin, Texas—B. Arch.
KANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF Lawrence, Kansas—B.S. in Arch.	TULANE UNIVERSITY New Orleans, La.—B. Arch.
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Cambridge, Mass.—B. Arch.	UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF Salt Lake City, Utah—B. Arch.
MIAMI UNIVERSITY Oxford, Ohio—B. Arch.	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE Blacksburg, Va.—B. Arch.
MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF Ann Arbor, Mich.—B. Arch.	VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF Charlottesville, Va.—B. Arch.
MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF Minneapolis, Minn.—B. Arch.	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY St. Louis, Mo.—B. Arch.
MONTANA STATE COLLEGE Bozeman, Mont.—B. Arch.	WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF Seattle, Wash.—B. Arch.
NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF Lincoln, Neb.—B. Arch.	WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Provisional) Cleveland, Ohio—B. Arch.
	YALE UNIVERSITY New Haven, Conn.—B. Arch.

The Accredited List is revised annually and is valid only until the next list is issued.

Normally, schools are visited at five year intervals. Accreditation is given for five years, subject to Board approval of an Annual Interim Report submitted by each school.

The Term "Provisional" indicates that the school accreditation is for less than the normal five year period.

The Indianapolis- Marion County Office Building

Architects:

Allied Architects & Engineers

General Contractor:

Huber, Hunt & Nichols, Inc.

The beautiful new City-County Building, when it is completed, will be the tallest and largest office building in this section of the country. Its total floor area of approximately one million square feet will be divided into four units: the 26-story Center Tower; a 6-story wing on the east housing police facilities and four Municipal Courts; another wing of the same height on the west housing sixteen courts; and a three-level underground parking garage. These units are organized as one common building, affording ready intercommunication where desired, but also permitting complete separation where necessary.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the structure were held Friday, October 31, 1959. Participating in the ceremonies along with various City and County officials were members of the Indianapolis-Marion Building Authority, representatives of the architects, Allied Architects and Engineers (composed of Wright Porteous & Associates and Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford, Inc.) and representatives of the general contractor, Huber, Hunt & Nichols, Inc.

The new building (which was designed to accommodate the space needs for Indianapolis and Marion County through 1980) will occupy the entire city block bounded by Washington Street, Delaware Street, Market Street and Alabama Street. It is located on the north half of this block, behind the present County Court House. The parking garage will be constructed under a plaza in front of the new building, a space now occupied by the Court House.

The building will be bilaterally symmetrical on the north-south center lines. The Center Tower unit will be set back 75 feet from the property line of Market Street and will be 161 feet wide by 89 feet deep. Its 26 stories rise 372 feet, and the interior usable office space is completely free from columns. Elevators, utilities, restroom facilities and stairways will be located in a central utility core on each floor. An observation lounge will sit atop the mechanical penthouse on the top floor.

The curtain-wall exterior of the building will be of gray, heat-resisting double-glazed windows and glass spandrels in aluminum sash.

Both wings are 116 feet wide by 188 feet deep, and 99 feet high. The Courts Wing will contain five stories accommodating the 16 court suites on the upper floors. The

Police Wing, although the same height as the Courts Wing, will have 6 stories, including four Municipal Courts on the top floor.

The Indianapolis-Marion County Building Authority will finance, construct and operate the City-County Building. This is a public body organized under state law and consists of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Directors. The staff consists of Mr. Henry Manz, general manager, a construction supervisor, office secretary and part-time bookkeeper.

The Board of Trustees is composed of five outstanding citizens, one each appointed by the Indianapolis City Council, the Marion County Council, the Mayor of Indianapolis, the Board of County Commissioners, and the Circuit Court Judge. Each member serves for four years.

The Board of Directors is also composed of five citizens, all appointed by the Board of Trustees for one-year terms.

In addition to constructing the City-County Building (which is to be completed in 1962), the Authority has been commissioned by the City and the County to undertake the work of planning a Civic Auditorium.

Many well-known Indiana firms (in addition to Huber, Hunt & Nichols) are working together on this major project. Included are: Blakely Marble, Granite & Tile Company; W. E. Broady & Son, Inc.; Emrok Metal Products Corporation; Kenneth Smock; Barrison & Clarke, Inc.; General Asbestos and Supply Company; Henry C. Smither Roofing Co., Inc.; Watson-Flagg Electric Company; the Sanborn Electric Company; General Supply & Tool, Inc.; Pierson-Lewis; and Burnet-Binford Lumber Company, Inc.

All interior masonry for the new City-County Office Building by

W. E. Broady & Son, Inc.

2115 Martindale
Indianapolis, Indiana



HUBER, HUNT & NICHOLS, INC.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

for the new \$24 Million City-County Building

2450 South Tibbs Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

COMMERCIAL • INDUSTRIAL • INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION •
MACHINERY INSTALLATION and PAVING

Aluminum

Curtain Wall

MANUFACTURED BY:

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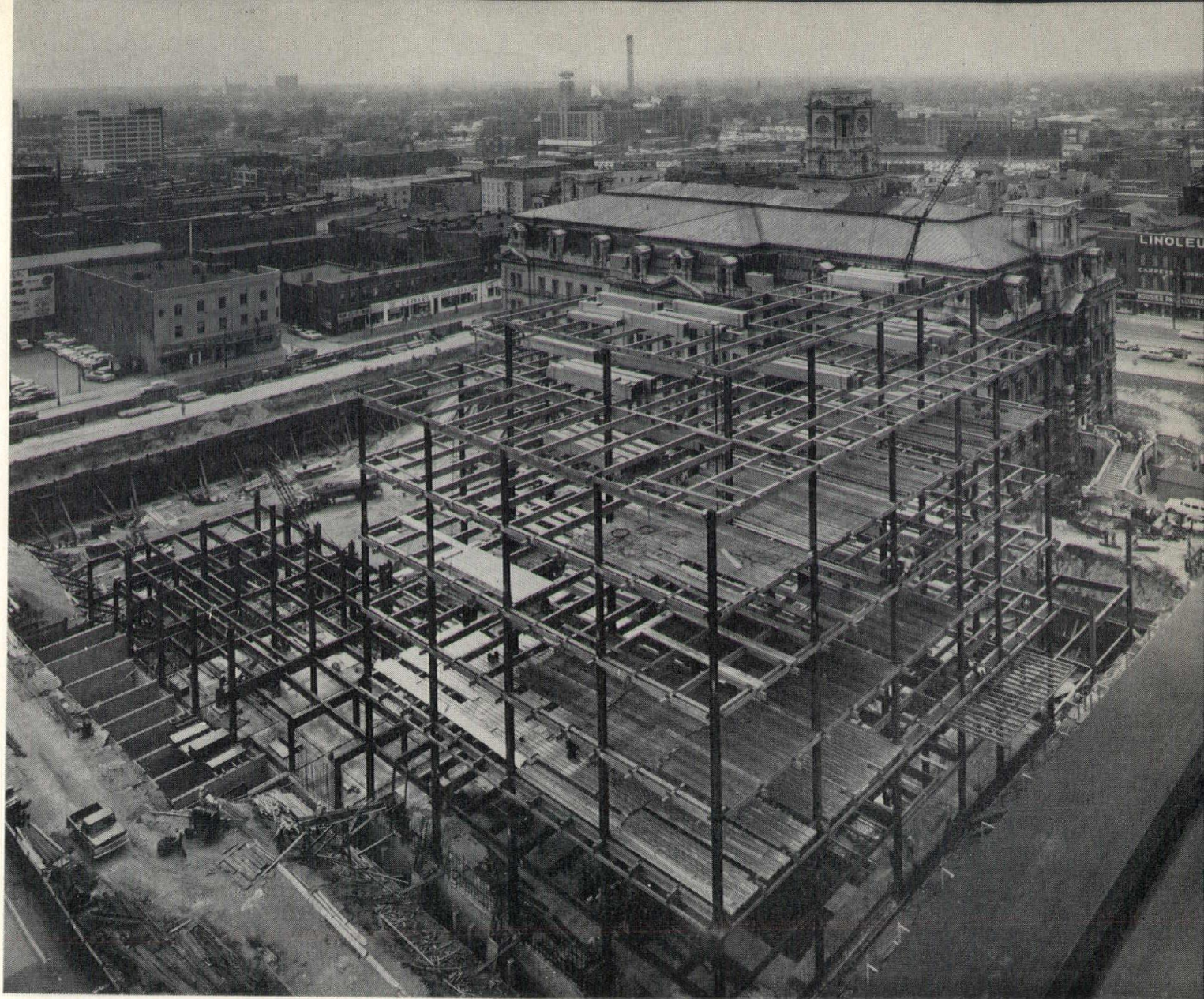
620 SOUTH BELMONT

INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

Indianapolis-Marion County Office Building

A Dream . . .





... Becomes A Reality

*Construction Photo
Taken July 6th*

**BARRISON
&
CLARKE, INC.**

**Furnished Hollow
Metal Doors and
Frames and Toilet
Partitions for the
City-County Office Building**

2926 E. WASHINGTON ST.
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Preservation of Historic Buildings

By **EDWARD D. JAMES, AIA**
Chairman

The Committee on Historic Buildings has progressed steadily during the year toward its objectives to foster the preservation of historic buildings throughout Indiana, particularly those having architectural significance. Members of this committee have worked in cooperation with the National Park Service under the direction of Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect for Historic Structures, Historic American Building Survey. Earl H. Reed, F.A.I.A., of Chicago, retired National Chairman of the Committee on Preservation, has been a great inspiration to the group and has always been available for advice and assistance in preservation matters. The group also worked with the Indiana Historical Society headed by Hubert Hawkins, and the Indiana Department of Conservation under the direction of Robert Starrett.

H.A.B.S. projects mentioned in the May 7, 1959 report have been completed and filed with the Library of Congress through Charles E. Peterson's office in Philadelphia. This work included the measuring, photographing and recording of the Poets House, Dye House, and Old Tavern at New Harmony, Indiana; and the Prosser House and House of Twin Chimneys, both of Indianapolis.

The successful completion of these projects was largely through the efforts of active committee participation. The measuring and recording teams were composed of Edward D. James, H. Roll McLaughlin, E. Roger Frey, John W. Carmack, Norman H. Jeffries, Raymond Casati, and Stephen R. James. Several field trips and many volunteer hours were spent in the production of this project.

Some 75 or more structures are now listed in our files, representing 50 Indiana counties. One by one these buildings are being investigated and a preliminary inventory work sheet prepared on each. All structures are studied and screened for architectural and historical significance and for authenticity of dates and other data before a final report is completed and filed.

About 15 structures are recorded in preliminary form, but still lack sufficient information for a final report.

Five building surveys are in final form for presentation and will soon be ready for mailing. These include:

1. The Conner Prairie Farm, Noblesville
2. Ferry House, Vevay

3. Julian Homestead, Indianapolis
4. Swinney Homestead, Fort Wayne
5. Wm. G. Ewing House, Fort Wayne

In addition to the AIA Preservation Program, your chairman and Mr. McLaughlin are working with a local group in the formation of the Metropolitan Indianapolis Historic Foundation. This organization is composed of interested citizens representing a good cross section of the professions, business, and civic groups. The philosophy of the Foundation and its objectives are to employ the activities and the corporate organization of the Foundation exclusively for such cultural, historical, and authentic objectives as are concerned with, or related to, programs designed to find, designate and insure the preservation of significant historic architectural landmarks or structures in Indianapolis and vicinity.

Committee on Housing the Aged

By **EWING H. MILLER, AIA**
Chairman

Having been appointed to the Governor's Commission and heading a similar committee on the Governor's Commission, I combined the I.S.A. Committee and this committee to function as one unit. It has worked quite successfully. The architects serving on this combined committee are David Katz, Gerald Brubaker, Donald Compton, Fran Schroeder and myself.

The most important thing that we have before us is a situation paper for the President's White House Conference in 1961. Part of our committee surveyed, through the I.S.A. office, all the firms in the state to determine what work has been done and what is on the boards and what group of aged people this serves. It was appalling the lack of work being done for a state our size. The second portion of our committee has very generously acted as consultants to Dr. Leeds in setting up exhibits at the Indiana State Fair Grounds telling the complete story of bettering the conditions of aged people in Indiana.

We will continue to work on the White House Conference through the next year and we will probably attempt to interest students in some form of competition once we determine how it can be displayed around the state.

Last year we made sketches for a traveling display and from this an adaption was made that has given the Indiana Commission three or four very compact traveling exhibits. The Governor's Commission is very pleased with the I.S.A. cooperation and I would recommend, if desirable, that this committee be reappointed to continue its work in this field.

(Committee Reports Continued on Page 26)

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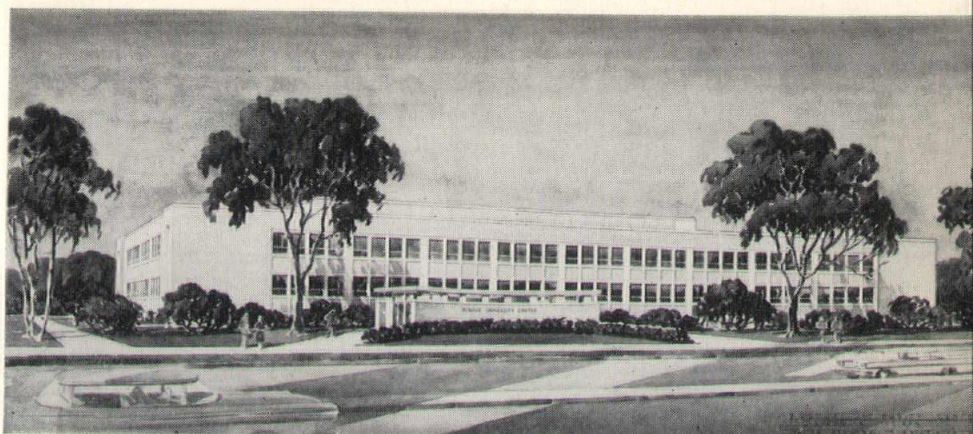
New Purdue Center Under Construction

A new Purdue University Center is under construction across from the Indiana State Fairgrounds on Indianapolis' East 38th Street. Architects for the Center are Walter Scholer and Associates of Lafayette, and K. H. Kettlehut of Lafayette is the general contractor.

The three story (plus basement) building will be 255 feet long and 133 feet wide, constructed of reinforced concrete faced with buff bricks and trimmed with Indiana limestone and aluminum. Forty-four classrooms and laboratories, faculty offices, lecture rooms, library and student lounge will be

contained in the air-conditioned building.

Construction started in mid-April of this year, and the first classes will be held at the Center in the Fall of 1961. The building is being financed by the Ross-Ade Foundation, and is constructed entirely without the use of tax funds.



Fort Wayne Architects Elect Officers



Herman F. Strauss, AIA, has been elected president of the Fort Wayne Society of Architects. Mr. Strauss, who joined the American Institute of Architects as a Corporate Member last year, is vice-president of A. M. Strauss & Associates, Fort Wayne architectural firm.

Elected to office with Mr. Strauss were William Cook, of Fort Wyane, vice-president, and David A. Sauer, AIA, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Sauer transferred his AIA membership from Illinois to Indiana last year after he moved his practice to Fort Wayne.

Witnessing the transfer of official papers from retiring President Ray Dahlgren (right) to Mr. Strauss were David Sauer, AIA, secretary-treasurer (left) and William Cook, vice-president.

Atlas Van Lines, one of the world's largest moving companies, moved into their new world headquarters office building early this Summer.

Designed by Hironimus, Knapp, Given & Associates of Evansville, the building can be expanded to either side of the existing area without effect on either the structure or the daily internal operations. Exposed steel

frame with cavity walls between permit the ease of expansion.

A light brick was used on the exterior, and the exposed steel frame was painted a dark brown, thereby helping to hold the building to a low silhouette. The reception area, a combination of brick, wood paneling and glass, also has a waterfall and pool in one corner to add to the interest of outsiders who

visit the building.

The administrative offices are located at the front of the building with the general office area and communications near the center, and mailing and storeroom spaces located in the rear portion. The building also is equipped with special rooms for transient drives, employees' lounge, vaults, and other facilities.

New Home for Atlas Van Line



Woodsmen, Spare That Tree!



First step in tree transplanting is the removal of the tree from its birthplace. The transplanter makes several deep cuts around the base of the tree, thereby forming the earth ball and cleanly severing the feeder roots.



After digging up the tree, the transplanter carries it to its new location. The huge earth ball protects the root structure and also helps counterbalance the weight and leverage of the tree itself during the moving operation.

Residents in central Indiana are beginning to get used to the sight of full-grown, mature trees picking up their roots and majestically sailing serenely to new homes. The trees, of course, are not making their moves by themselves, but in some cases the mechanized mover seems insignificant compared to the size of the tree it is transporting.

Because of this somewhat unusual transplanting of full-grown trees, the same residents have seen barren, treeless meadows transformed almost overnight into cool, inviting deeply-shaded parks—a transformation possible in virtually any month of the year. Making possible these transformations is something new in landscape work, a mechanical tree transplanter.

Mounted on a heavy roadgrading type of vehicle, the transplanter operates something like a home gardener digging out a bush. The machine forces a massive shovel-like blade into the earth in convulsive jerks. After making two or three slanting cuts around a tree, the transplanter lifts it out complete with its earth ball around the roots.

This cone-shaped ball contains a minimum of two cubic yards of earth and weighs approximately 5,000 pounds (exclusive, of course, of the weight of the tree). The digging blade is from three to six feet wide, and receives its force from hydraulic jacks.

In an hour's time, the tree transplanter can dig out three full-grown trees, haul them several hundred feet and reset them at their new locations. Normally, it takes a full working day for two experienced men with a derrick and other conventional equipment to reset a single tree. The speed of the transplanting is important for several reasons; first, it makes for a more economical operation; and more importantly, it reduces the length of time the tree roots are exposed, thereby increasing the tree's chances for survival.

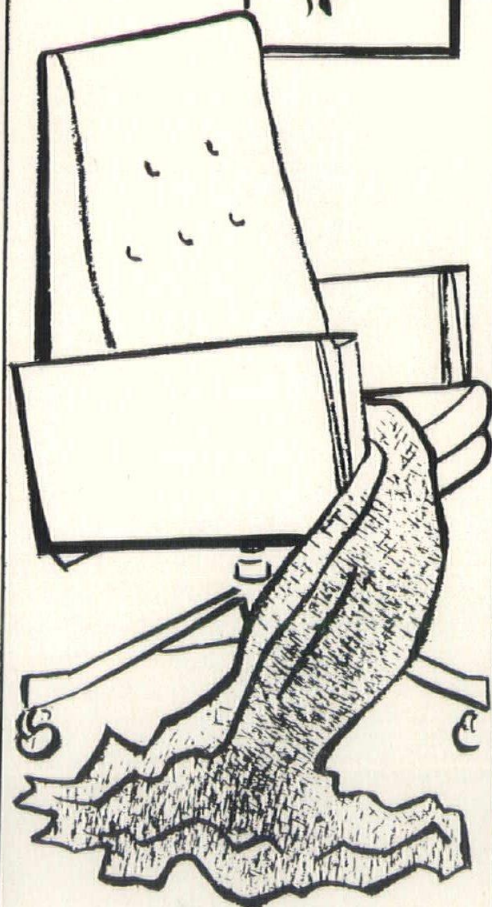
Trees with trunks up to fourteen inches in diameter can be moved easily by the machine and planted in holes pre-dug by the same machine. Rigging is unnecessary, since the machine can place the tree in the exact desired position and the weight of the earth ball will guarantee its remaining perfectly vertical.

(Continued on Page 22)



The transplanted tree is lowered into a pre-dug hole at its new home. The machine positions the tree while workmen backfill the gap between earth ball and hole sides. In summer months, almost constant watering is required after transplanting to insure survival.

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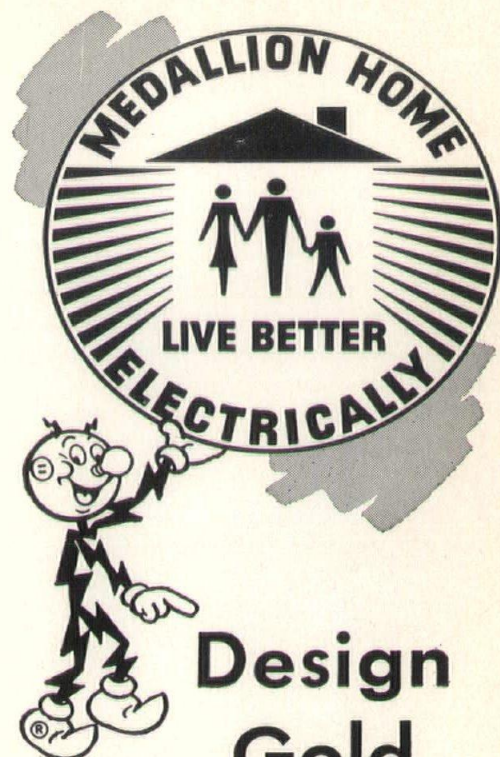
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Woodsman Spare That Tree!

(Continued From Page 20)

For long-distance moving, a special tree trailer is used. This trailer is designed to lower the tree into the pre-dug hole without the use of cranes or derricks.

Around Indianapolis, the tree transplanter is being used to landscape subdivisions, to provide trees for newly-constructed buildings, and to supply shade trees for boulevards and highways. Trees formerly destroyed at a construction site now are being saved and moved to new locations. Plans also are being made for a tree farm, where construction condemned trees can be planted temporarily until permanent locations are secured.

Indiana Tree Savers, Inc., of Indianapolis, operates the tree moving service on a year 'round basis, and claims an extremely high survival percentage regardless of the weather conditions, provided proper care is given the tree in its new home.

Roll McLaughlin Leaves for Europe

H. Roll McLaughlin, AIA, Indianapolis architect and an officer in the firm of Edward D. James & Associates leaves this month on a travel-study tour of Europe. Mr. McLaughlin is the second member of the firm to make the European trip, which is financed mainly by the company's Study and Travel Fund Program.

The trip will include Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France and the British Isles, with special emphasis on the architecture and design of the past and its application to contemporary concepts. Specific and detailed study will be made of the architecture of Normandy and Brittany.

The Study and Travel Fund was established in 1958 by Mr. Edward D. James, AIA, president of the firm. Monthly contributions by the company provide the funds used by one member of the firm each year. First recipient of the Fund, in 1959, was Mr. Howard L. White, AIA. In future years, other members of the firm will undertake similar tours; these include Raymond S. Thompson, AIA; Marion A. Williams, AIA; David O. Meeker, Jr., AIA; James W. Woods, AIA; and David F. Snyder, AIA.

Mr. McLaughlin, who recently was appointed Assistant Preservation Officer for Indiana (under the program of the AIA Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings), will be accompanied by his wife, Linda, who will be responsible for taking notes. The study-tour will be recorded in these notes and in still and moving pictures.

Our Architectural Heritage

About ten years ago, the government of Brazil, South America, gave to the city of Brazil, Indiana, an exact hand-carved replica of a large fountain in Ouro Preto, Brazil, known as the Fountain at the Foot of the Bridge of St. Joseph (also called Chafariz dos Contos). Among some of the population of Brazil, the original fountain is known also as the Fountain of the Tax Collector.

About six years later the replica actually arrived in the Hoosier Brazil, and Terre Haute architects Weber & Curry were commissioned to supervise its erection. They were able to secure a translated copy of the letting of the contract for the original South American fountain in April, 1745.

This 215 year old contract proved highly interesting, and contained many provisions which are well-known to today's architects. With the thought in mind that some of his fellow architects might be interested in reading this old document, Mr. Wayne Weber, AIA, made it available to this magazine.

The footnotes explaining certain portions of the translated contract were prepared by the translator. The instrument was excerpted from Feu de Carvalho, "Fontes e Chafarizes de Villa Rica de Ouro Preto" (Belo Horizonte, N. D.), pp. 73-78.

FOUNTAIN AT THE FOOT OF THE BRIDGE OF SAINT JOSEPH

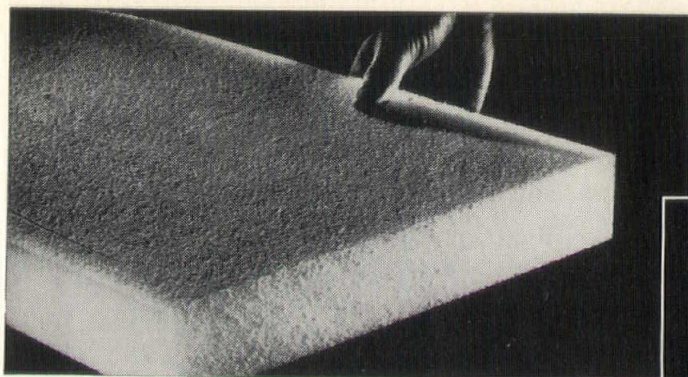
On the twelfth of April in 1745 in Villa Rica de Nossa Senhora Do Pilar Do Auro Preto, in the Council Hall, with the presence of the Judge, City Councillors, and Counsel for the Senate, as well as the Recorder Mancel Rodrigues Franco and the Judicial Auctioneer Domingos Martins.

The Judicial Auctioneer Domingos Martins certified that the legal period of time and the style of the fountain that was to be made at the foot of the bridge of St. Joseph were in order.

Joao Domingos Veiga had spent on the said work nine hundred and forty Milreis with the undertaking to construct it in accord with the stated terms.

On the same day of the letting, Manoel Alves de Azevedo, resident of Barra, and Manoel de Freitas, resident in Ouro Preto, appeared in the City Council. Both declared to the recorder that, of their own free wills and under no constraint whatsoever, each of them was responsible for himself and as surety for the other, as sureties of the contractor Joao Domingues Veiga, for the work on the fountain at the foot of the bridge of St. Joseph, as stated in the instrument of the letting.

They made themselves responsible for any sums that
(Continued on Page 24)



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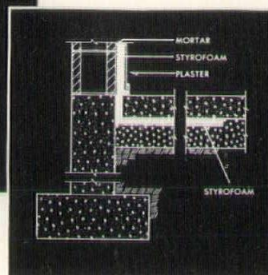
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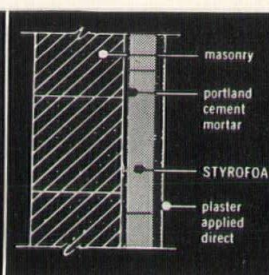
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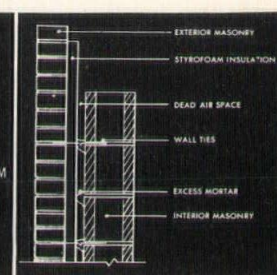
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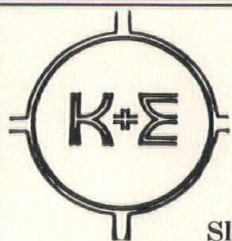
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Our Architectural Heritage

(Continued From Page 22)

the contractor had received and for the execution of the work according to the stated plan and conditions.

Record of the terms under which Joao Domingues Veiga contracted for the work:

1. The contractor is required to execute the work in conformity with the design and plan approved by the Senate.

The work shall be of cut stone and masonry. It shall have two large walls and the thickness shall be as shown in the design, as well as the height of the said large walls, and its length shall be seventy palms, which shall be the length of the front.

The fountain shall be in the middle of the large wall measuring an equal distance from both sides and the other large wall shall be aligned with the house of Manoel Rodrigues forming a right-angled inside corner.

The large wall shall be of the same thickness as that of the water-basin and shall have some masonry benches.

At the end of the said large wall shall be a masonry tank thirteen palms long, three high, and also three wide.

The thickness of the walls of the said tank shall be one palm and there shall be a drain, which shall be joined to that of the basin under the ground, in such a form that it will fall into the trough in front in order to form there a washing basin.

This tank shall have a spout with a bronze spigot at a sufficient height. The large wall in question shall extend from where it used to touch the height of the ground or, in the location of the old fountain, as far as the front. For finishing the top it shall have masonry stringwork.

2. It shall have a basin of (1) *itaculamy* stone under the ground with its conduits to lead the water to the spouts, as shown in the design, and these shall be of bronze. The said basin shall be six palms square and in thickness; in the middle there shall be a concave space, aside from the principal one, sufficient to retain the sand, and shall be arranged in such a form that it may be cleaned without too much labor.

3. The contractor is required to perform the work within a period of six months and if he does not finish within the set period he shall pay two hundred *milreis* toward the public works of the Senate. Workmen shall also be assigned at the cost of the aforesaid contractor in order to finish the work quickly.

4. The Senate is obliged to pay the contractor in three equal installments, the first when the said work is begun, the second in the middle of the work; for this purpose assessors shall be named to attest that the work is in fact in the middle.

The third payment shall be made after the conclusion of the work and the delivery of same to the Senate; also de-

pending on the examination by the assessors, one of whom shall be the designer, to certify that the work has been done in conformity with his design.

5. If some addition is required for the completion of the work, the contractor shall be obliged to do it at his own cost and not in excess of one hundred *milreis*.

6. The contractor shall be obliged to lay flagstones around the foot of the large walls and around the steps of the basin to the width of six palms, with (2) 'flagstone from the hills' because it is harder and by nature straight; joins shall be carefully matched. The said contractor is also required to pave all the width as far as the pavement that is being made as far as the bridge opposite the said fountain.

7. The contractor is required to take out the earth that is aligned with the house of Manoel Rodrigues as far as the distance stated above in such a manner that the ground remains quite level and the corner properly at right angles. Any earth that Joao Domingues Veiga takes out in excess shall be valued and he shall pay indemnity.

8. The contractor is required, after the end of the work, to level the earth that remains above the fountain to allow a course for the water that may come from behind the gardens. This course shall be made of stone paving for greater security.

9. The contractor shall provide the Senate with two sound sureties as much for the money he received as for the work itself.

10. All the work shall be of the best and whitest *itaculamy* stone and of the same color.

Everything shall be pitched in such a fashion that it does not leak water. Well-leader bronze cramps shall be used where the barrels rest and the whole edge of the tank shall have iron plates on the whole circumference in order not to wear the stone easily. The iron plates shall be of half thickness.

11. The Senate shall be obliged to pay thirty-two (3) *Oitavas* of gold to the author of the design for the fountain that has been approved. This sum shall be advanced by the Senate in the first payment made to the contractor and the said contractor shall enter the sum in his accounts.

12. On the conclusion of the work, the Senate shall send two assessors, one of whom shall be the author of the design, to report on whether the work conforms to the design; in the absence of the author, some person may be named.

The other person shall be a master mason to examine the quality of the stone and any defects that may occur.

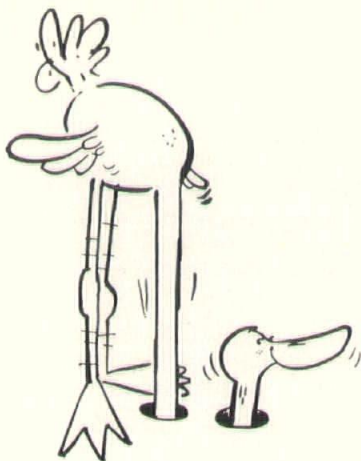
If the work is not in accord with these conditions, the contractor shall be required to do it over again at his own cost until it is satisfactory.

13. Within a year and a day, the contractor shall remain responsible for the work and liable for any damages that may occur or that may appear.

(1) "Itaculamy:" Usual modern form is Itacolom.

(2) "Flagstone from the Hills:" The original is "Lages do Morro." Lages are stones found in flat layers like slate or limestone and come from formations that are quite usual in the hills around Ouro Preto.

(3) "Oitavas:" Left untranslated because to use eights of gold is apt to confuse readers with pieces of eight. It was a usual coinage of gold of the period.



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Sesquicentennial Committee

By EDWARD D. PIERRE, FAIA, Chairman

In the Fall of 1951, the Chapter was instructed to work closely with the Institute Staff for the development of a Community Relations and Planning Program at the local level.

At the 1952 Annual Meeting, definite action was taken in the interest of Community Planning.

On October 15, 1955, three resolutions were passed by the membership: 1. To honor the Metropolitan Plan Commission with a community dinner; 2. A proposal for the observance and celebration of the Indiana Sesquicentennial in 1966; 3. A proposal for the All-American Bicentennial in 1976.

On December 14, 1956, Resolution No. 2 was revised and passed by the Society.

On February 6, 1957, a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives sought action in the current session of the Indiana General Assembly: Requested: The appointment of a State Commission to plan for the Sesquicentennial Program from 1957 to 1966. Speaker George Diener worked diligently for its passage. On February 19, 1957, a similar letter was directed to Representative Alembert Brayton.

On February 23, 1957, at the AIA Centennial Dinner in the Columbia Club, the Indiana Sesquicentennial Resolution and the All-American Resolution were presented to some three hundred members and guests.

On February 23, 1957, these resolutions were presented to the Board of Directors of the Institute in the Octagon at Washington. It was enthusiastically passed by the Board.

On March 8, 1957, a Concurrent Resolution No. 11 was passed by the Indiana General Assembly: Purpose: Commission to prepare and execute plans for an historical and educational celebration of the Sesquicentennial in 1966. Also, the Act provided for a long range development plan for communities and countrysides in the State. Plans to culminate in Sesquicentennial celebration.

On March 11, 1957, the following was received from Edmund R. Purves, Executive Director of the Institute: "Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Institute herewith endorses the All-American Bicentennial Plan as presented."

On May 26, 1958, Governor Handley appointed nineteen members of the Commission. The chairman of the ISA Committee was appointed to the Commission.

INDIANA'S SHARE IN THE SIXTEEN YEAR ALL-AMERICAN PLAN

1961: CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL: Authorized by the Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, September 24, 1959. The ISA Sesquicentennial Committee Recommendation: 1. That fitting ceremonies be included for the Rededication of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument; 2. That extensive publicity be given to the Monument as a tribute to the men and women who created it.

1966: INDIANA SESQUICENTENNIAL: First meeting called by Governor Handley, February 8, 1960.

It was agreed that the Commission should solicit advice and suggestions of a large number of organizations and Institutions regarding the character of the commemoration. Governor Handley was named Temporary Chairman.

It was brought out that Abraham Lincoln came to Indiana in 1816, the year of Indiana's admission to the Union. It was recommended that the Commission work closely with the Indiana Lincoln Foundation.

It was advanced that the Sesquicentennial Observance be used as a spur toward Community Improvement throughout the State.

It was expressed that a new appreciation of the value of Architectural survivals of earlier generations might emerge.

The possibility of using the Soldiers and Sailors Monument as a symbol was suggested. The work accomplished by the Indiana Society's Civic Planning Committee was explained.

The following concepts were proposed: 1. The Pioneer History of the State; 2. The Development of Agriculture; 3. The Story of Indiana Industry; 4. The Cultural, Social and Scientific Aspects of Indiana History.

Later the following officers were elected: D. F. Carmony, Chairman; M. B. Ogle, Associate Chairman; J. Beammer, Vice-Chairman; R. H. Gemmecke, Secretary; Howard Wilcox, Treasurer.

1971: INDIANAPOLIS SESQUICENTENNIAL: Indianapolis is a city of rich tradition. The original Ralston Plan had its roots in Versailles, Paris, the Revolutionary War, Valley Forge, George Washington, the National Capitol and its planner, Pierre Charles L'Enfant.

It is proposed that the symbol of the Indianapolis Sesquicentennial be based on the original Ralston Plan of Indianapolis.

A ten year program of civic planning and improvement culminating in the Indianapolis Sesquicentennial in 1971. This would be a great opportunity for the planning professions to pave the way for higher standards of civic development.

The Sesquicentennial Committee of Greater Indianapolis, Information, Inc., held its first meeting on February 26, 1960.

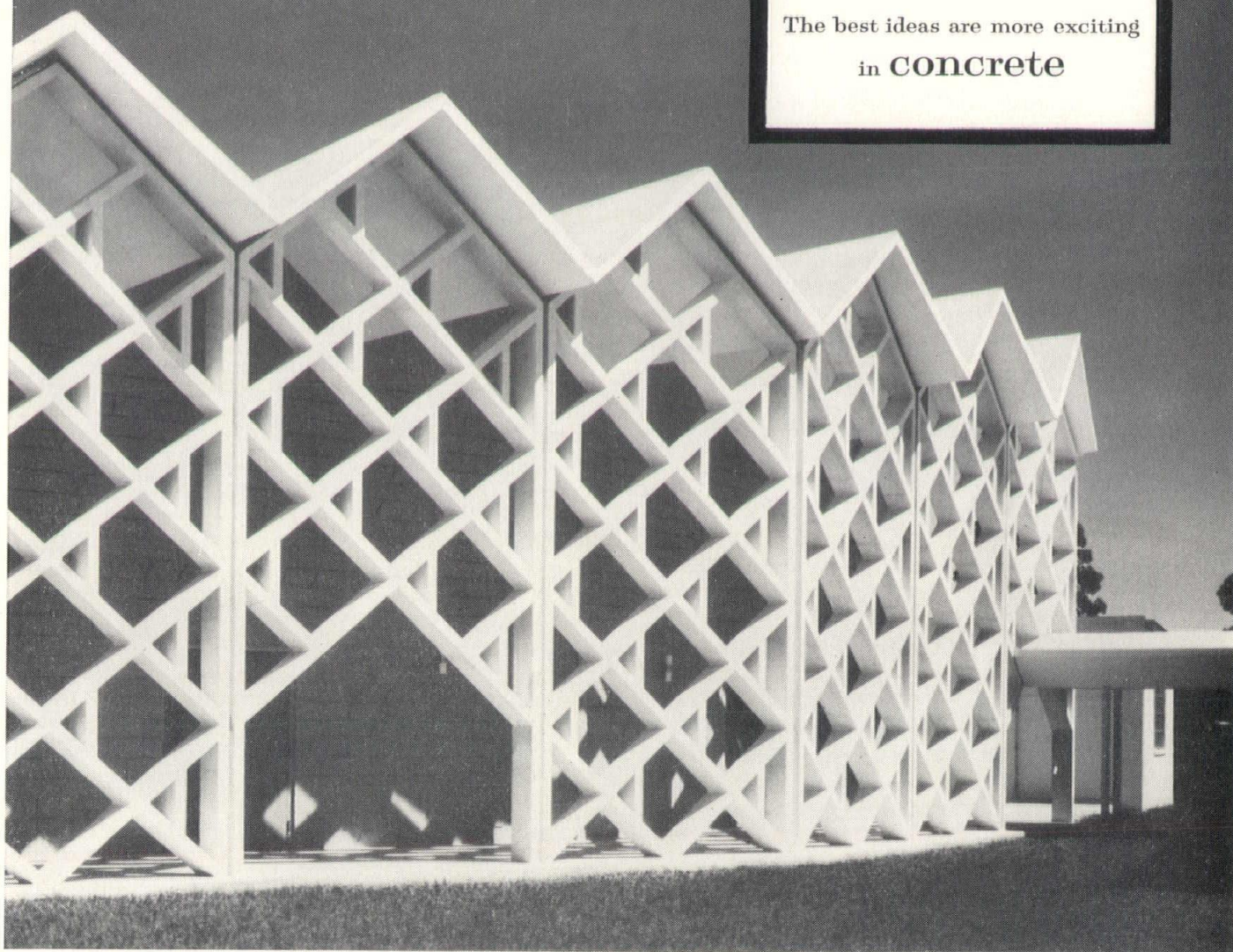
Projects that need developing: Master Plan of Indianapolis; Development of Soldiers and Sailors Monument; Lockerbie Fair; Indiana War Memorial and Plaque.

1976: THE ALL-AMERICAN BI-CENTENNIAL: President Eisenhower asked that: "A group of selfless, able and devoted citizens be formed outside of government to define for America long-range goals that would spur us on in our efforts but would also meet the stern test of practicality." The President has appointed a National Goals Committee to carry out these high purposes.

A Rededicated Theme: "The Spirit of Seventy-Six (1776-1876-1976).

It is suggested that the All-American Plan for the improvement of communities be presented to the President and the Goals Committee.

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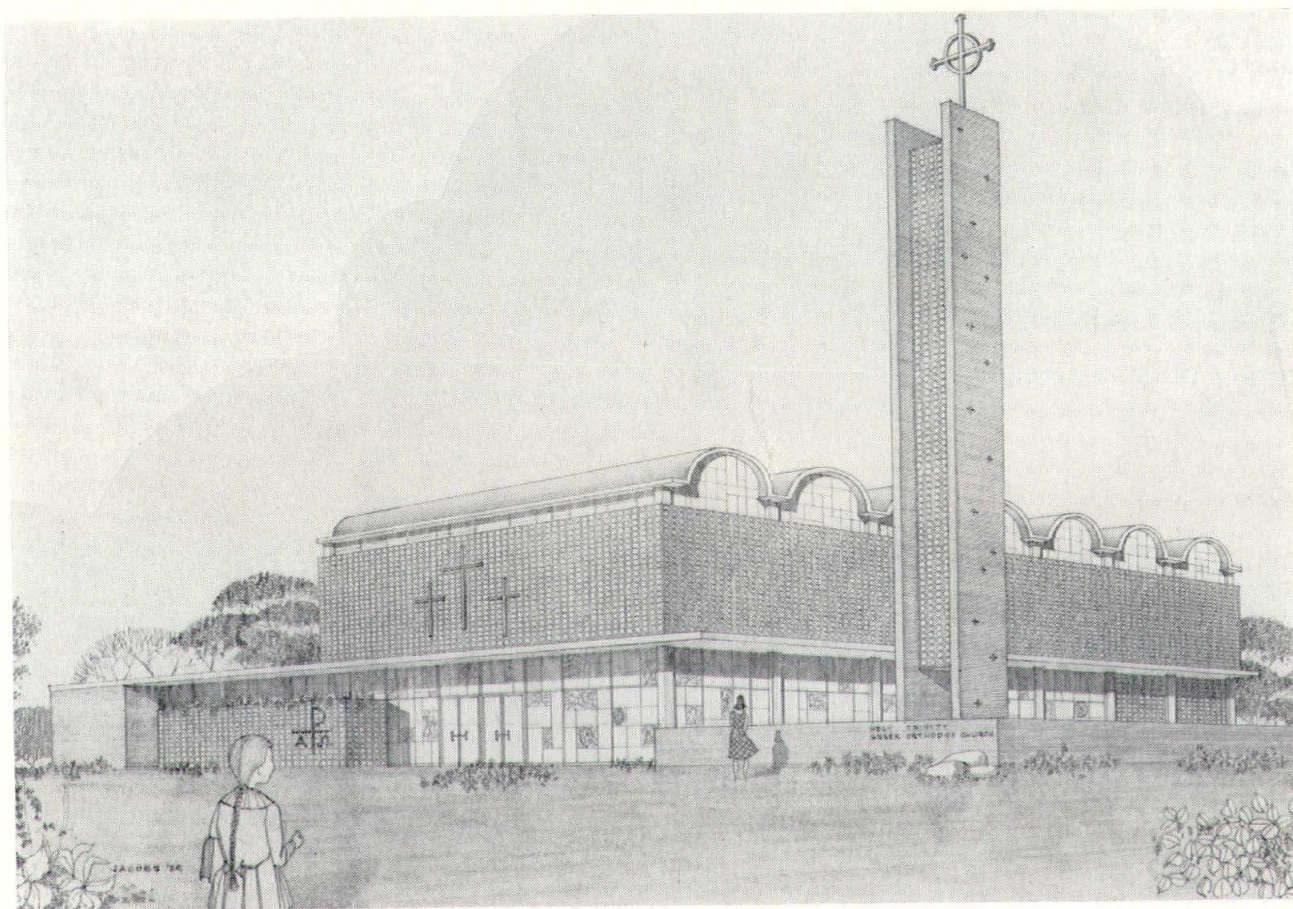
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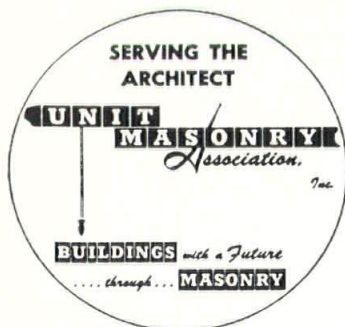
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