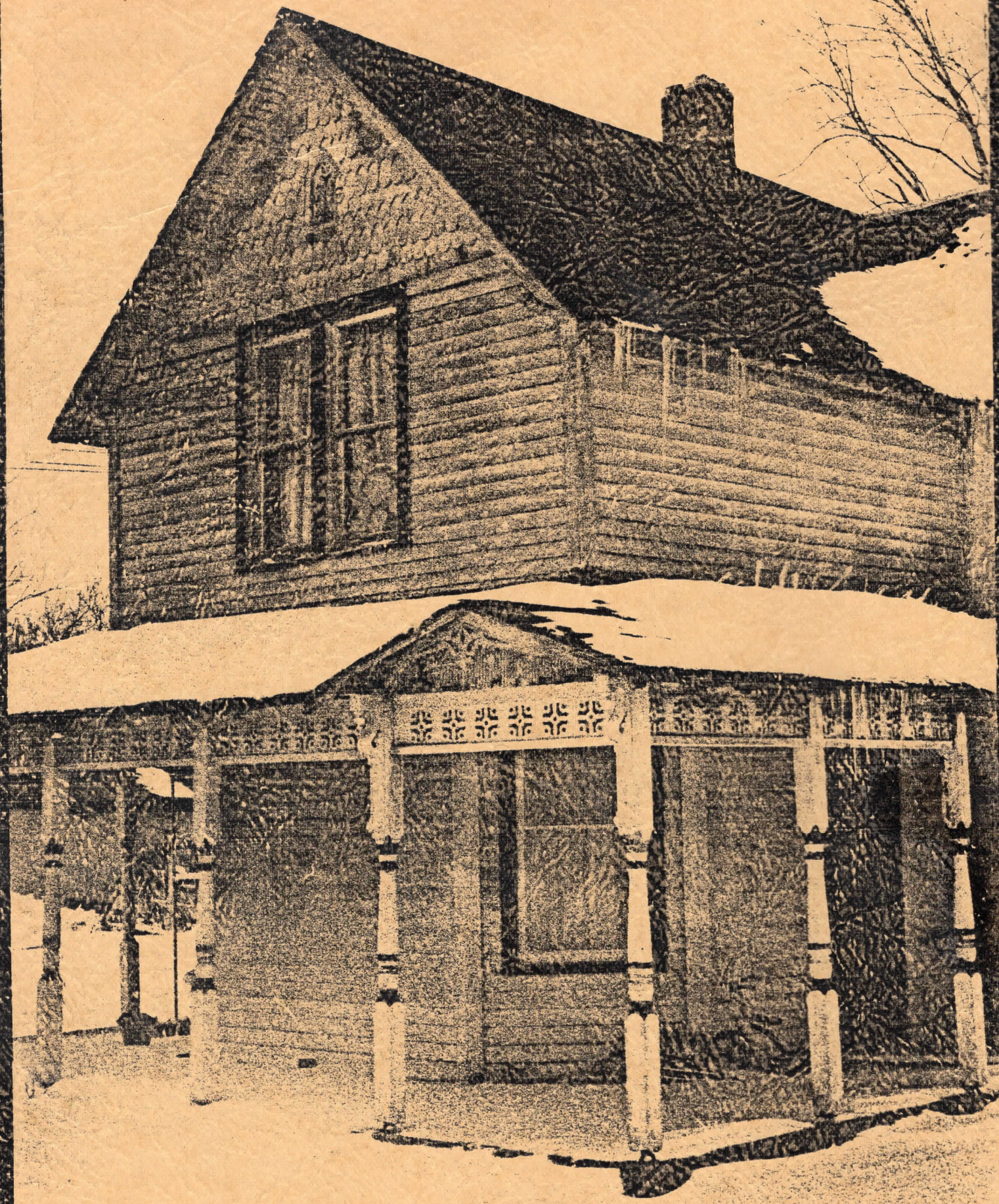

WHITESTEEL
A BIT OF YESTERYEAR



WHITESTOWN, A BIT OF YESTERYEAR

An Urban Conservation Study

for

Whitestown, Indiana

LA 426 Purdue University

Spring 1978

Pollyanne Erdman

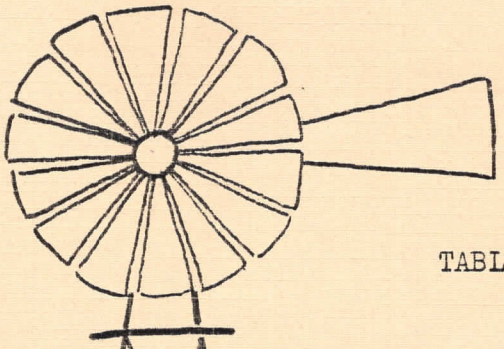


TABLE OF CONTENTS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to collect and evaluate data concerning the historic environment of Whitestown as it exists today and describe means of historic preservation based on the data that can contribute positively to an economic revitalization of Whitestown. To that end, photographs have been taken, research done into public records, relevant literature reviewed, townspeople interviewed, and recommendations made based on the information collected.

This study is not intended to be a concrete, detailed plan. It is conceptual in nature and can be best used as a basis for design work by competent professionals at a later date.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would first like to commend the long-time residents of Whitestown for their loyalty to the town and support of its continued existence and development.

Secondly, I want to thank the Chamber of Commerce for agreeing to support the expense of preparing this study.

Thirdly, it is important to recognize two institutions which make this study possible: first, Purdue University Horticulture Department's Landscape Architecture Option which allows students the opportunity for hands-on, self-directed intellectual development through community service projects as part of the curriculum; second, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana which provides the legal and methodological groundwork for historic preservation efforts.

Finally, I need to express my appreciation of the information and encouragement offered me by members of the community whom I contacted in the course of preparing this study. A special thanks to Wayne Allen and Janice West as key contact persons. May this study contribute to their long-time efforts at historic preservation in Whitestown.

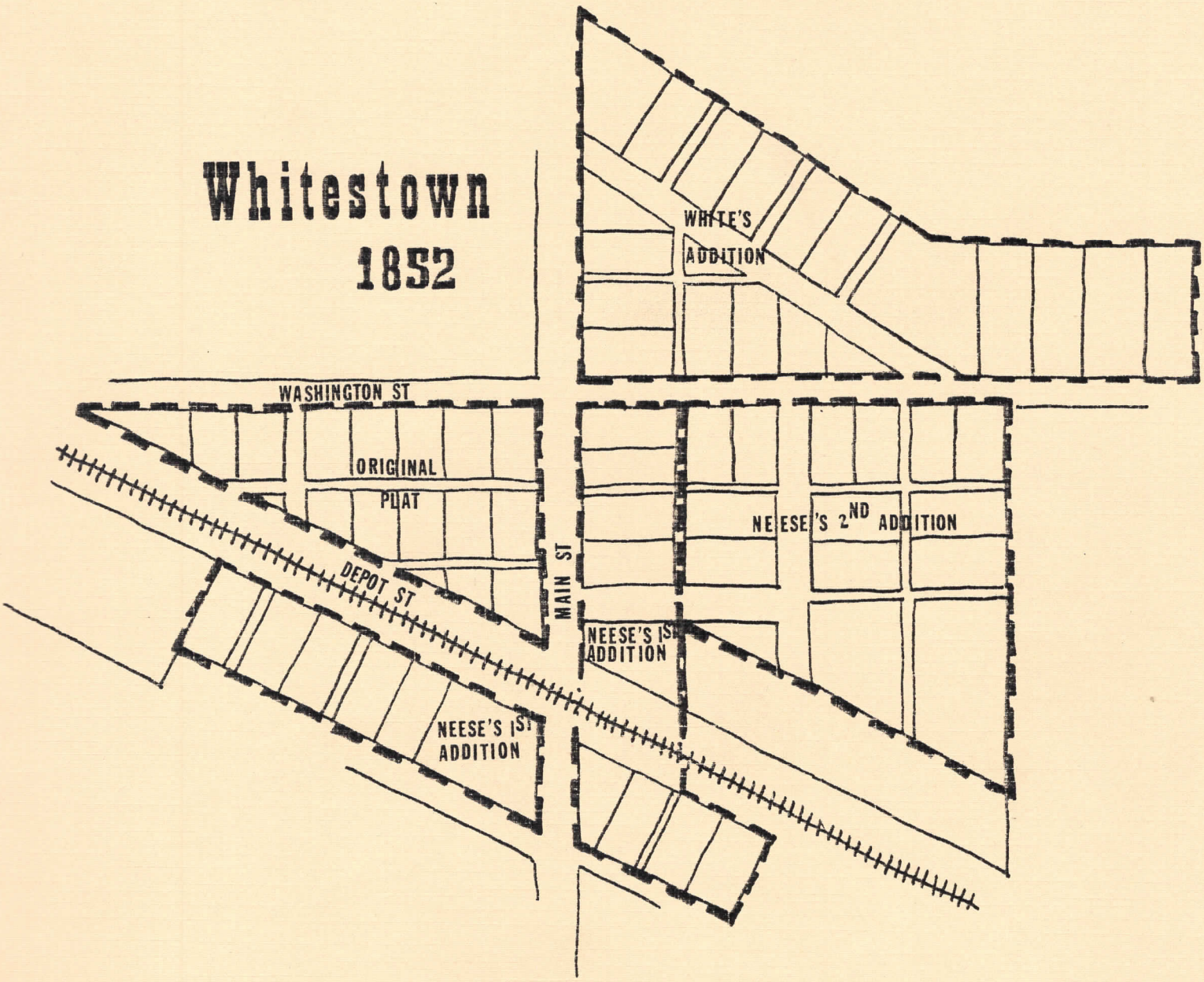
HISTORY OF A SMALL RURAL INDIANA TOWN

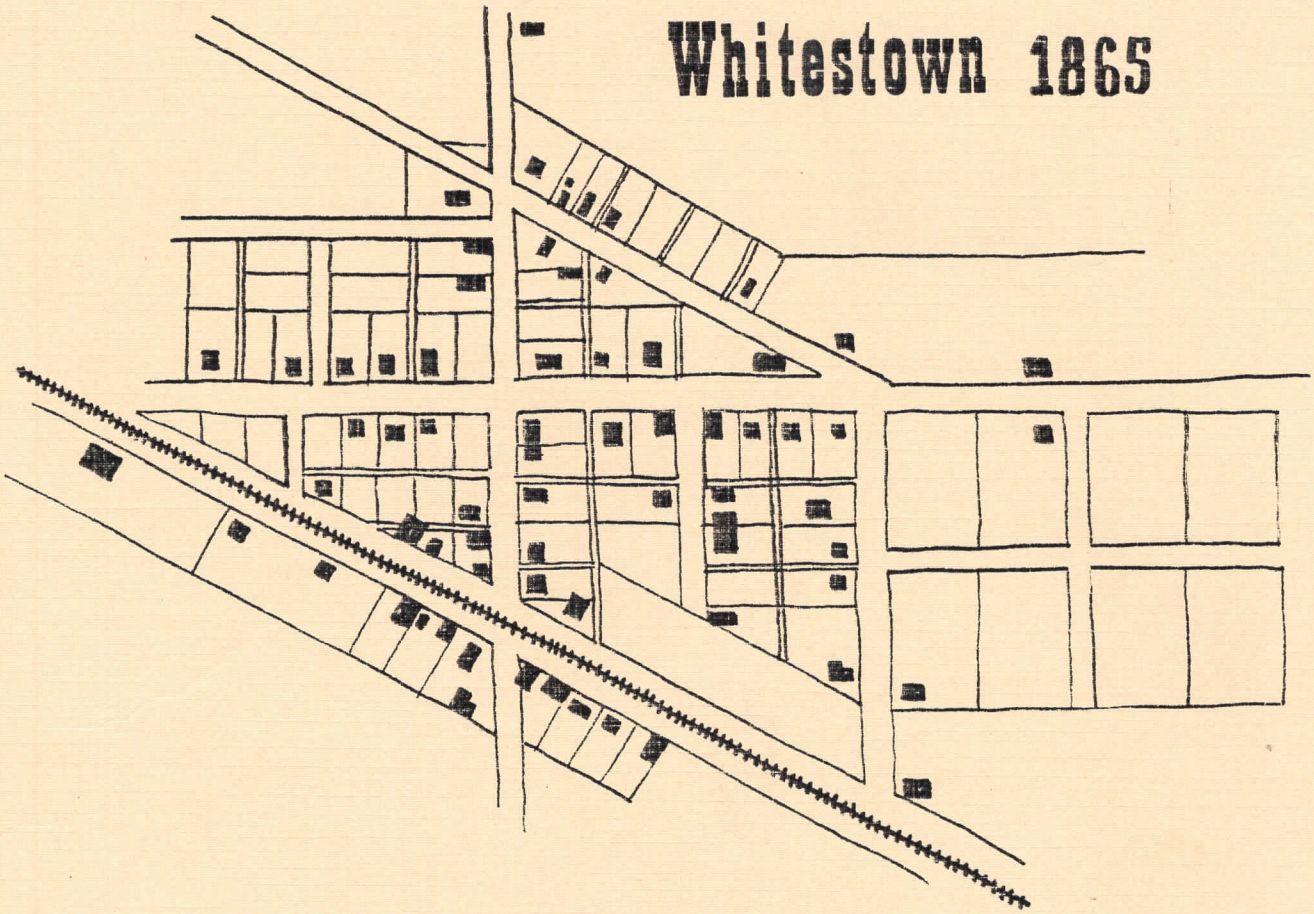
The history of Whitestown is closely tied to the history of the railroad. Although settlement was established in the vicinity as early as 1834 and Ambrose Neese laid out the original plat of what was then called New Germantown in 1849, the town's growth arrived with the Indianapolis, Cincinnatti and Lafayette railroad in the 1850's. In 1851 the town was renamed Whitestown, perhaps in honor of Albert White the president of the railroad. Two other Whites, Lemuel and Joseph also figured in the history of the period. Although they were unrelated, popular history has moulded one namesake of the three. To the railroad is also attributed the naming of the township. Worth, the last formed and smallest in the country, is said to have been named for the secretary-treasurer of the railroad.

The railroad made Whitestown the center of trade for the area. In agriculture, corn and sheep predominated. Trades plied were related to the timber being cleared from the land; sawmills, carpentry, wagonmaking and barrelmaking. These tradesmen and the availability of soft red bricks made from local claybanks influenced the early architecture of the town. Houses were often built by their owners, vernacular in type, with ornamentation of the styles in vogue at the time (Appendix III).

Additions to the town were made in rapid succession and a peak of prosperity was reached by the late 1800s. Subsequent fires and demolition account for the lack of major structures remaining from that era.

Whitestown
1852




Whitestown 1865

But when the strength of the railroad as a determinant of the location of trade centers declined due to the development of other modes of transportation, Whitestown's economic dominance and prosperity declined also.

The importance, to the implementation of a historic survey, of Whitestown's boom town prosperity and gradual decline lies in the diminished population and demand for new construction. Although the depot and the stores fronting on the railroad are gone, demolished in 1957, and the grain elevator, damaged by a storm, demolished in the 1960s, the majority of the residential structures have been retained. The necessity to make existing structures do when funds are not available for new ones fits in well with historic preservation attempts adaptive reuse, fitting new and needed uses to existing structures. So, in one sense, the survey is already being implemented.

THE SMALL TOWN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

Small towns play an important role in the development of a region. They provide units of population of varying sizes to serve varying needs, and allow population concentrations to be located at convenient intervals throughout the countryside without covering it altogether.

Having many small clusters affords a higher proportion of city-country edges to city centers which allows easy access to the countryside by all the inhabitants(1). One Whitestown resident said that is the reason she likes living there: she can see the countryside from any place in town. People seem to have a need for contact with the natural environment, of which mankind as a species is a part. Thus a balance between culture and nature must be maintained. Small towns can provide this balance.

One way of preserving the balance is greenbelt zoning. Ordinances need to be drafted to direct growth according to the lay of the land. Fingers of green agricultural bottom land interlaced with fingers of ridgetop development afford the ideal solution (37). On flat terrain such as that in which Whitestown is located, a more arbitrary alignment can be utilized. The important features to be retained are the extensive interface of developed and undeveloped areas, and the self-contained quality of a 500 to 10,000 population town (1).

To this end new construction on currently undeveloped lots within town should be encouraged over strip development along incoming roads.

This forms a stronger edge, throwing the townscape and the countryside into sharp contrast making the town more imageable, more readily identified. Ease of movement between towns, and between town and the surrounding countryside, is facilitated. The encroachment of the town onto the surrounding agricultural area is minimized. Thus the small town can be a useful unit of development.

Small towns have psychological appeal as well. More and more people are recognizing the value of living in a small town. Until recently the trend had been for small town inhabitants to move to the city. One hundred years ago 85% of our country's population lived on the farm; in 1970 the percent had dropped to 30; today only 2% of the population live on a farm (1).

People leave small towns in search of better jobs, a better quality of life, cultural opportunities, but are not always satisfied by what they find in the city. A 1972 Gallup Poll asking where people want to live found that 13% prefered the city, 13% the suburbs, 32% small towns and 23% the farm (1). Clearly people prefer the small town or rural area. We as a culture are looking for a slower pace, a more stable set of values, recognition as unique individuals rather than sociological statistics. Small towns seem to have retained these values.

However, the influx of residents new to a small town tends to destroy the social structure which supports the values they come seeking. Bedroom communities serving neighboring metropolitan areas are formed where small towns do not offer a diversity of goods and services to balance residential growth. To provide the needed mixture of uses economic revitalization must take place. Incentives are offered by the government to allow businesses to decentralize their operations and

foster grassroots enterprises at the small town level. (Joe Evins House of Representatives Congressional Record, October 3, 1967, 27687) (Whitestown Dispatch).

The positive value for economic vitality of personal contact afforded by owner-operated stores cannot be overstressed. Likewise corner groceries, bars, and cafes provide personal interaction and social committment to the other members of the community infrequently found in the impersonal urban social structure.

The small town can provide other social opportunities desired by city dwellers. Farm weekends, schools, camps and retirement facilities are a few of the situations to which a small town is suited but which it cannot afford to finance on its own in the developmental stages (1). However, urban areas in need of new recreation facilities might consider funding small town developments, such as these tourist oriented ones, to the benefit of the city and the small town alike.

But in providing tourist attractions, care must be taken that the historic town is not preserved, as in pickled. Rather the town needs to have an economic reason for being that goes beyond the tourist season and supports permanent residents' needs on a year-round basis.

To do this local stores need the patronage of local people on a steady basis. Often their prices seem higher than the larger city stores. But when the expense of a separate trip to the city store is added onto the price of the item purchased in the city, the small town store prices become quite competitive. Townspeople can often affort buying in town just as well as buying in the city markets.

The money earned at jobs outside the small town but spent in the town is an investment in the vitality of the town. Buying from local

merchants who buy locally provided services, the suppliers of which in turn do business locally, recycles the money through the community. Buying locally supports the continued existence of a variety of businesses necessary to the community's continued existence as more than a suburb.

ROLE OF HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION IN SMALL TOWN PRESERVATION

Historic district designation can be an important factor in preserving the small town as a unit of population and allowing it to continue to fill its function for local residents, neighboring urban areas, and the region as a whole. Designation has socio-psychological and economic implications.

Being part of a historic district can reawaken an awareness of historic identity in a town faced with modern day pressures for rapid change. New value can be found for existing facilities in an era when newness and technological prowess are valued for their own sakes rather than for the ends achieved. From awareness springs pride. Confidence in the town's value yields cohesiveness of action. A town thus united has emotional security enough to harbor newcomers and allow them to develop roots there. Social structure is preserved. The new and the old enhance each other rather than being in competition. Dynamic exchange is possible. In this way the town is socially and psychologically revitalized.

Economic revitalization is more tangibly appreciated. The impact of historic district designation is felt in economic revitalization through the adaptive reuse of old buildings. Variety in age of buildings and the state of repair gives a variety of rent levels. Different kinds and ages of businesses need to be able to pay different levels of overhead. When a full range of rents is available, a broader spectrum

of businesses can be accomodated and the business district will appeal to more and different types of buyers. A more stable economic base for the town results when the cycle of delapidation and renovative reuse, stimulated by historic district designation, is allowed to take place (29).

METHODOLOGY OF SURVEY

The State of Indiana, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Historic District Supplement form requires that the area surveyed first be located by county USGS Quad map number, and survey number. It then provides for the recording of information about each site or structure surveyed.

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY

HISTORIC DISTRICT SUPPLEMENT

DISTRICT _____ NUMBER ___ ____ ___

SURVEYOR _____ DATE _____

No.	Contributing	Address	Style	Date	Condition	Integrity	Historic/Architectural Information

A. HISTORIC NAME _____ B. COUNTY _____ C. NUMBER _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

D. ADDRESS _____ E. TWP/CITY _____ F. QUAD NAME _____

SR ____ NR ____ NHL ____ HABS ____ HAER ____ UTM REFERENCES 16 _____ _____

STATE OF INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY REVISED 1977

MOUNT CONTACT PRINTS HERE

1. COMMON NAME _____

2. OWNERSHIP ____ Public ____ Private

3. VISIBLE ____ Yes ____ No

4. PROPERTY'S MAILING ADDRESS _____

5. LOCATION NOTES _____

6. USE

	PRESENT	PAST		PRESENT	PAST
Residence	☐	☐	Military	☐	☐
Govt./Pol.	☐	☐	Entertainment	☐	☐
Commerce	☐	☐	Scientific	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	Religious	☐	☐
Agriculture	☐	☐	Park	☐	☐
Transportation	☐	☐	Museum	☐	☐
Organization	☐	☐	Educational	☐	☐
Other _____				☐	☐

7. ENDANGERED
____ Vacant
____ Neglected
____ Encroachment
____ Other _____

8. CATEGORY
____ District
____ Building(s)
____ Structure
____ Site
____ Object

9. LOCAL LEGAL PROTECTIONS
____ Historic District
____ Landmark
____ Deed Restriction
____ Other _____

10. CONDITION
____ Excellent
____ Good
____ Fair
____ Deteriorated
____ Ruins

11. BUILDING INTEGRITY
____ Unaltered
____ Altered
____ Moved
Date _____

11a. Specify Alterations
Removals _____
Structural _____
Replacement _____
Additions _____

17. SITE PLAN

12. DATE _____ 13. STYLE _____ 14. ARCHITECT/BUILDER _____

15. DESCRIPTION _____

Inscriptions _____ Facade Material _____

16. OUTBUILDINGS _____

18. ENVIRONMENT _____

19. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

____ Aboriginal
____ Arts
____ Architecture
____ Commerce
____ Communications
____ Other _____
____ Community Planning
____ Education
____ Engineering
____ Environs/Neighborhoods
____ Exploration/Settlement
____ Humanities
____ Indian
____ Landscape Architecture
____ Military
____ Politics/Government
____ Religion
____ Science/Technology
____ Social/Ethnicity
____ Transportation
____ Vernacular/Construction

Specify the significance for each area checked _____

20. INFORMATION SOURCES _____

21. SURVEYOR _____

22. DATE _____

ATTACH NEGATIVE ENVELOPE HERE

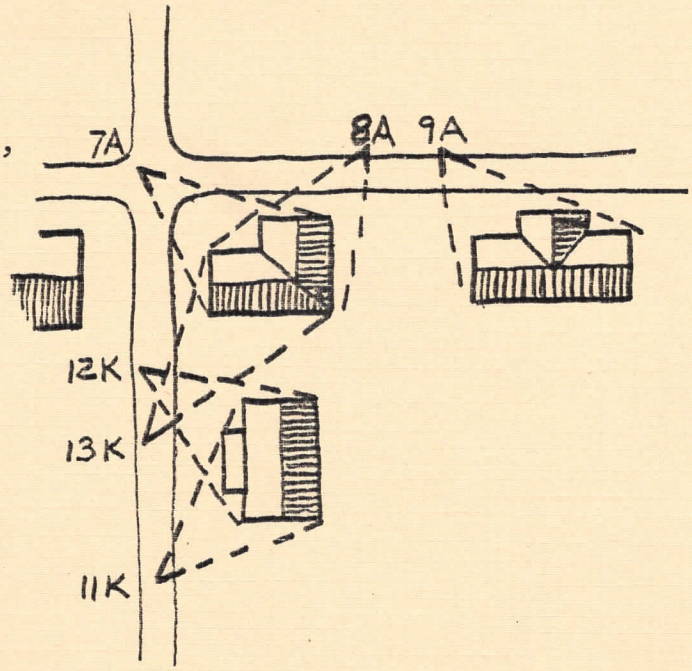
The information is keyed to black and white photographs of the structures by roll letter and frame number of the negatives. The state survey requires two photographs of each structure taken from an angle such that each photo shows two facades of the building (25). This procedure produces two problems for the purpose of this survey. From a landscape architectural point of view, as well as that of a historic district as opposed to an isolated site approach, this manner of photographing the structures is not sufficient to record the streetscape, the environment of the structure.

In the case of corner lots, which in some parts of Whitestown involves all the structures on a block, the view of the rear side of the structure is as public and enters into the streetscape as much as the view of the other three facades. Where this occurs, this survey includes three photographs of the structures involved. In one case, where a house was built fronting on a since vacated railroad track side street, four photos were needed to convey the structure's public image.

The angle from which the pictures must be taken is the second problem in photographic representation of the streetscape. In order to catch two facades in one view when the structure sits close to the street or close to other structures, one must take the picture standing on the front lawn across the street. Pictures taken in that manner do not represent the streetscape as it is experienced by the majority of passersby. It puts the structure in a false context. So distorted is the viewing angle that many times the structure is not readily recognizable from that viewpoint by those who have passed it daily for many years. Therefore, in addition to photographs of individual structures, this survey includes photos of street scenes.

Taking additional photos of corner buildings and taking streetscape photos has not completely solved the problem of recording the district's streetscape as a perceptually cohesive whole.

Problems remain in relating the two photos of the main facades of a building, taken in one street series, to the rear view photo, taken in another street series. Additionally, difficulty is still experienced in relating the image of the structure presented from the unusual viewing angle produced by survey methodology.



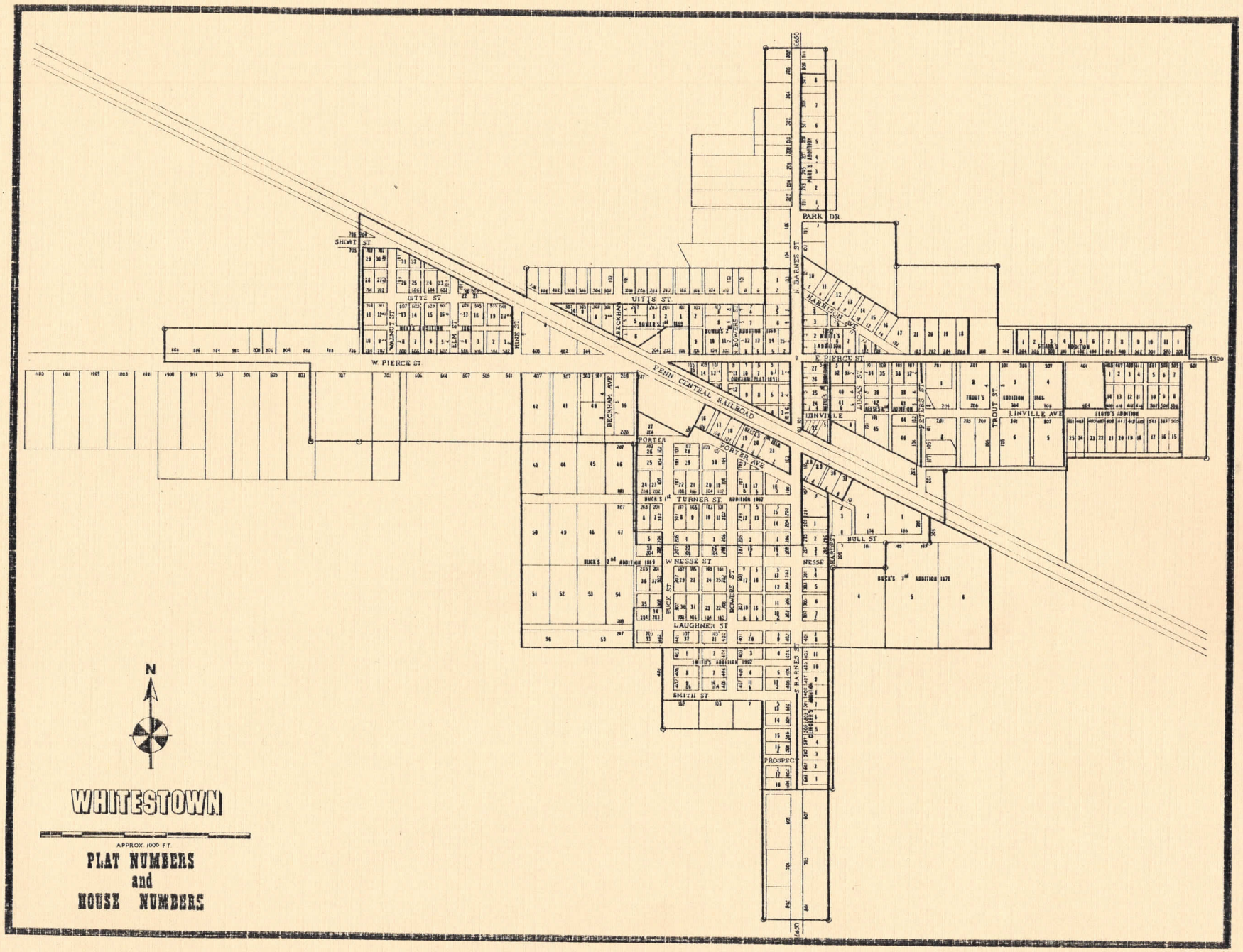
From the aforementioned problems it can be seen that the method of the survey needs refinement to be useful as a landscape architectural analytic tool. However, that is beyond the scope of this survey. Thus that task is left to future surveyors.

GRAPHIC ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DETERMINING HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The first level of screening which a site or structure must pass is age. Buildings must have been constructed before 1930 in order to be considered eligible for historic district inclusion. Therefore, the first analysis map locates houses and attributes to each a construction date. The original plat and addition lot numbers are superimposed on the contemporary postal house numbers map in order to locate the houses. The associated construction dates are then taken from the County Assessor's Office files. These dates vary in accuracy as they are obtained from the homeowners at each reassessment. Dates err in that they may also represent major renovations and change in tax status. Where houses have been in the owner's family for several generations or the owner has spent most of his/her life in the community, the dates seem realistic. Where the dates do not seem appropriate to the style of the house or to the general vintage of the area, interviews with townspeople and local historians have been used to ascertain more accurate dates.

For mapping purposes the dates have been grouped. The groups are post 1930, 1880 to 1930, before 1880. The groups do not necessarily coincide with stylistic eras but coincide with the clustering of construction dates recorded.

The second criterion for selection is physical condition. Regardless of age a moved house or a house substantially or irreversibly

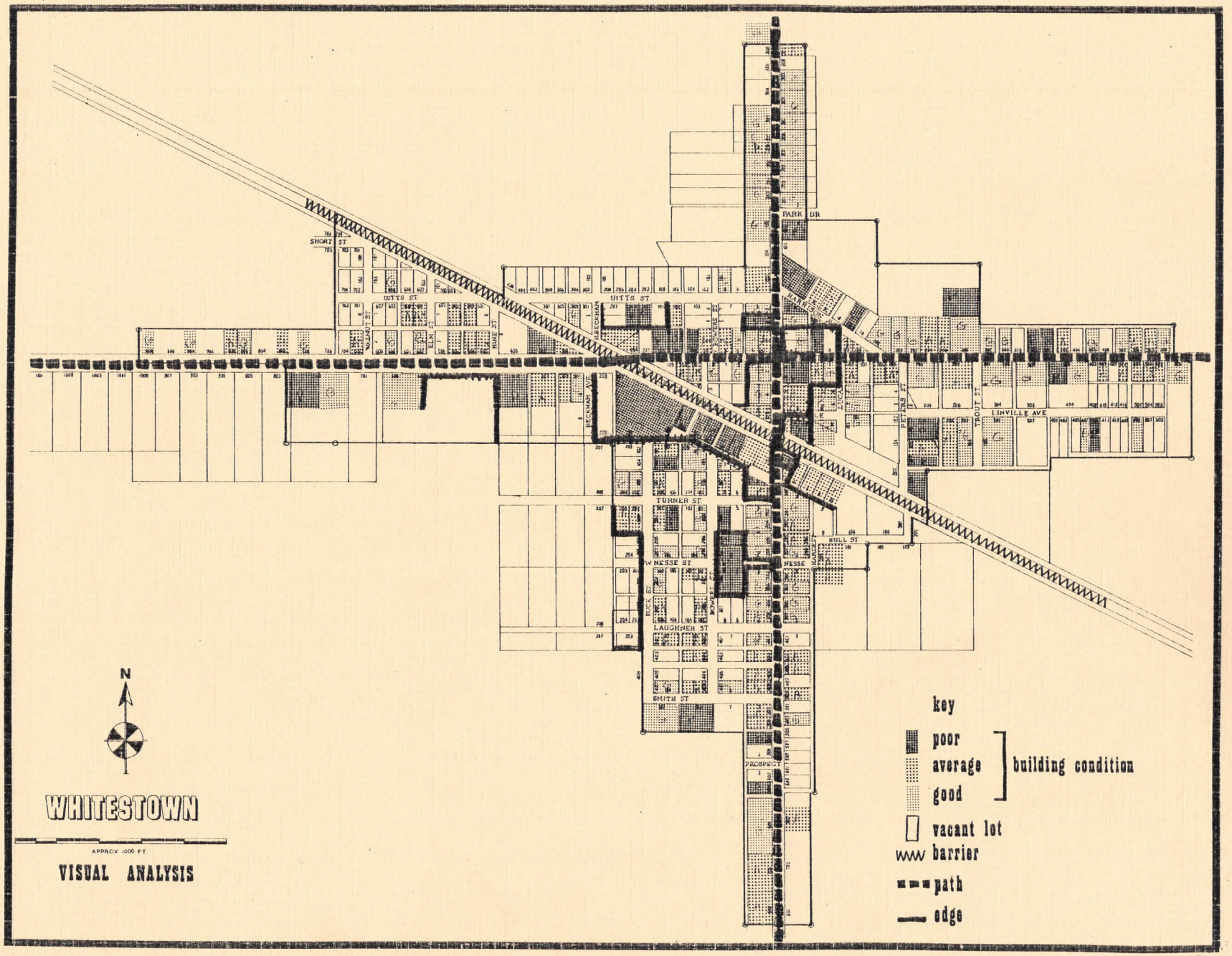

WHITESTOWN
APPROX 1000 FT
PLAT NUMBERS
and
HOUSE NUMBERS
N
PENN CENTRAL RAILROAD
W PIERCE ST
E PIERCE ST
PARK DR
UITTS ST
SHORT ST
WALNUT ST
ELM ST
ROSE ST
BECKMAN AVE
BOWLES ADDITION
BOWERS ST
S. BARNES ST
HARRISON AVE
LUCAS ST
PETERS ST
TROUT ST
LINVILLE AVE
FLOYD'S ADDITION
PORTER
PORTER AVE
TURNER ST
BUCK'S 1st ADDITION 1867
BUCK'S 2nd ADDITION 1869
BUCK'S 3rd ADDITION 1870
W NESSE ST
NESSE
HULL ST
BUCKY ST
LAUGHNER ST
SMITH'S ADDITION 1902
SMITH ST
PROSPECT
GUNKLE'S ADDITION

altered may not be included in a historic district. Change in siding or windows, enclosure or demolition of a porch, and similar alterations are considered minor. Major changes in roofline or floorplan would be considered substantial alterations.

Two problems arise in the analysis of physical condition. The level of maintenance and the stylistic quality must not be confused. A perfectly prosaic house may be well maintained and judged in good physical condition.

Another problem in evaluating maintenance comes in the manner in which it is executed versus the level at which it is done. Is a house with aluminum or asphalt shingle siding in better or worse physical condition than a house with run down original siding?

The physical analysis map tries to overcome these problems by using for the purposes of this survey the general term Average to refer to both houses with original but somewhat delapidated fabric and houses in good but historically inappropriate repair. The term poor is reserved for houses that have a negative effect on an area, being very run down or very much altered. Houses that are insignificantly altered and in good repair are termed in good condition. The justification for combining in one group, average condition, houses of both good and poor quality as far as historic accuracy is concerned is that this study tries to go beyond historic preservation for its own sake and address the role of historic preservation in the economic revitalization of a small town. Therefore, a house's condition as far as market value and psychological impact is "judged" as important as its historic accuracy designation. It must be noted, however, that in future analysis of district development success this would not be the case. Historic accuracy would then be the more valuable characteristic.


WHITESTOWN
APPROX 1000 FT.
VISUAL ANALYSIS
N
key
poor
average
good
building condition
vacant lot
barrier
path
edge
PARK DR
SHORT ST
UTTS ST
BECKHAM AVE
TROUT ST
LINVILLE AVE
TURNER ST
HULL ST
NESSE ST
LAUGHNER ST
SMITH ST
PROSPECT

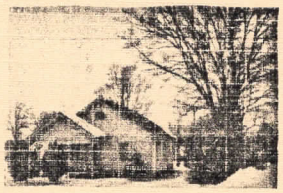
The architectural quality of individual structures is not a criterion for historic district inclusion. The emphasis of a historic district is not on architectural monuments, grand houses of the economic elite. Rather the emphasis is on the environment, the historic cultural ambient of an area. The role of a district is to convey a sense of the time in which it flourished. Worker's cottages, commercial buildings, factories, as well as mansions make up a historic district. Such a district is Whitestown. Architectural styles have been identified wherever possible for the sake of inventory, but vernacular architecture predominates.

The integrity of the streetscape is not a district designation criterion. A district cannot always be preserved in toto in a manner that is economically viable. Contemporary needs must be accomodated and facilities provided. Adaptive reuse of existing structures provides some relief. But new construction is necessary for diversity that prevents economic stagnation. Recommendations for the enhancement of visual integrity appear later in this study.

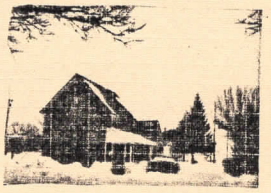
BUILDING CONDITION:

GOOD

AVERAGE-INTEGRITY



AVERAGE-MAINTENANCE

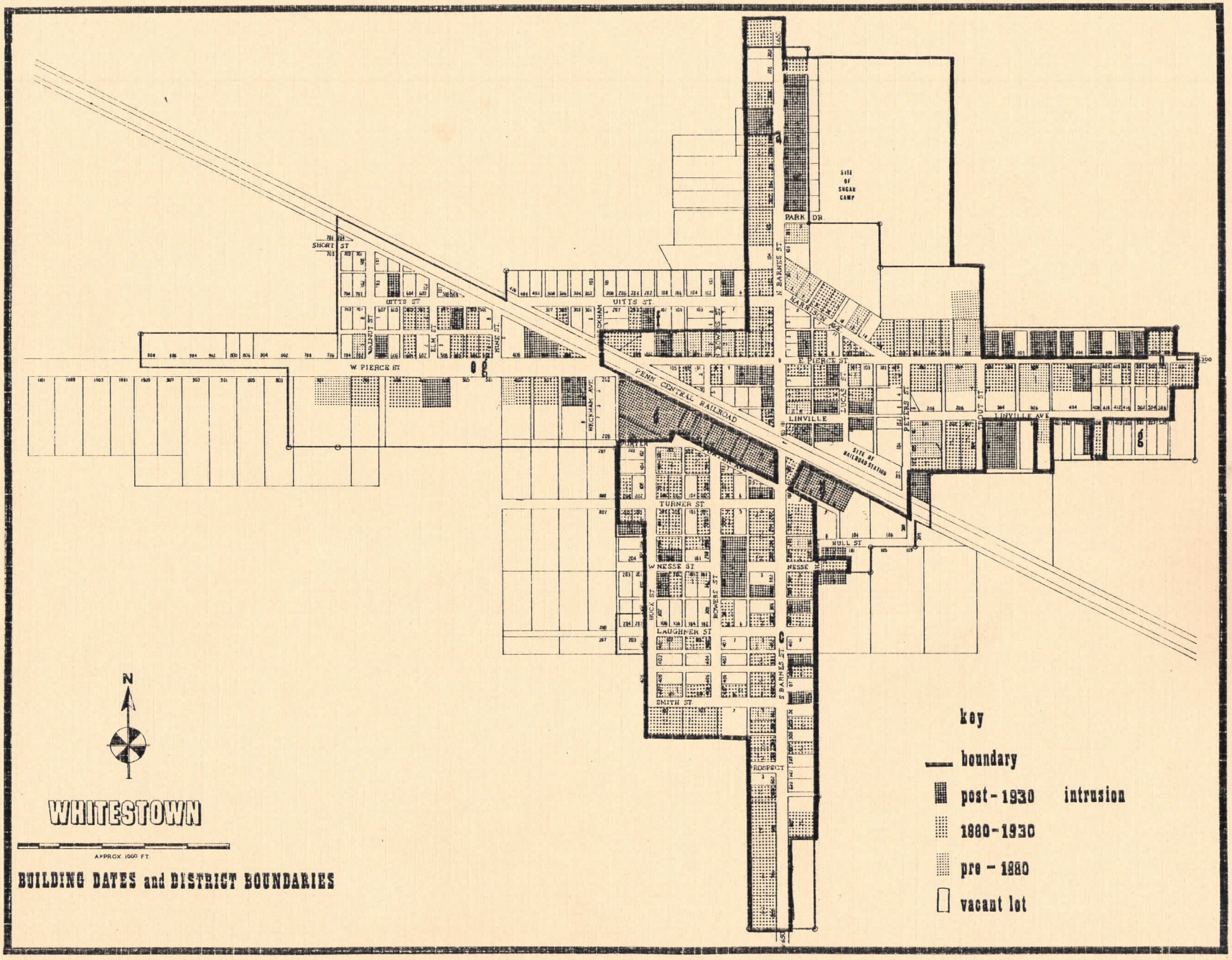


POOR

DISTRICT BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION

The boundaries of the proposed historic district have been drawn as continuous lines. There is little gerrymandering of the boundary to exclude intrusions. Block-like areas have resulted. These include vacant lots as well as intrusions so that new development and remodeling of existing non-historic structures can be controlled by district designation. The control is not intended to stifle development. To the contrary it is to encourage development of the area that contributes to the aesthetic quality of the district, to the benefit of the real estate values of the town as a whole.

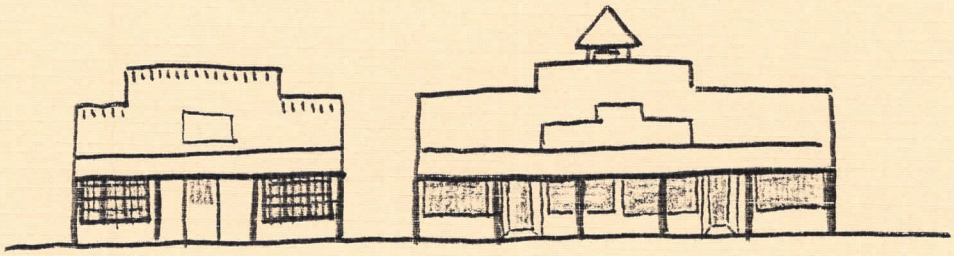
The block-like areas also allow a more unified treatment of the streetscape development. This is particularly important along the main approach roads to the town (A,B,C). Even though the development there be modern, it is necessary that an atmosphere be created that anticipates the ambient of the more historically significant area. The remaining boundaries have been drawn to exclude visually intrusive areas, of design or maintenance quality inappropriate to a historic district (D,E, F) or to exclude thinly developed areas (G) in which new development will predominate and establish the design flavor.

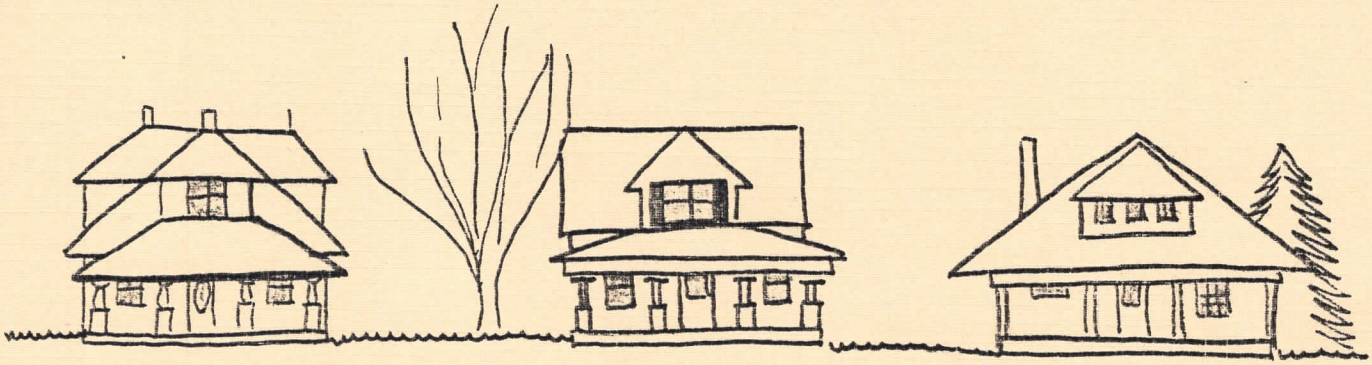

WHITESTOWN
APPROX. 1000 FT.
BUILDING DATES and DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
N
key
boundary
post-1930 intrusion
1880-1930
pre-1880
vacant lot
SITE OF SUGAR CAMP
PARK DR
N BARNES ST
E PIERCE ST
W PIERCE ST
SHORT ST
UTTS ST
WALNUT ST
ELM ST
PINE ST
MECHAM AVE
PENN CENTRAL RAILROAD
LINVILLE
LINVILLE AVE
SITE OF RAILROAD STATION
TURNER ST
HULL ST
W NESSE ST
NESSE
HICK ST
BOWER ST
LAUGHNER ST
S BARNES ST
SMITH ST
PROSPECT

THE HISTORIC DISTRICT AS A STREETSCAPE

How to Integrate New Buildings with Old

It is economically important for a community to have structures of varying age (see Role of Historic District in Small Town Preservation). Yet visual integrity must be maintained. This does not mean that new structures should be replicas of old styles. New structures should be built with the same design considerations that the old ones express. Color and texture of materials, detailing, inter- and intra-structural scale, rythm, size, mass and void of new construction should be compatible with the existing historic structures.





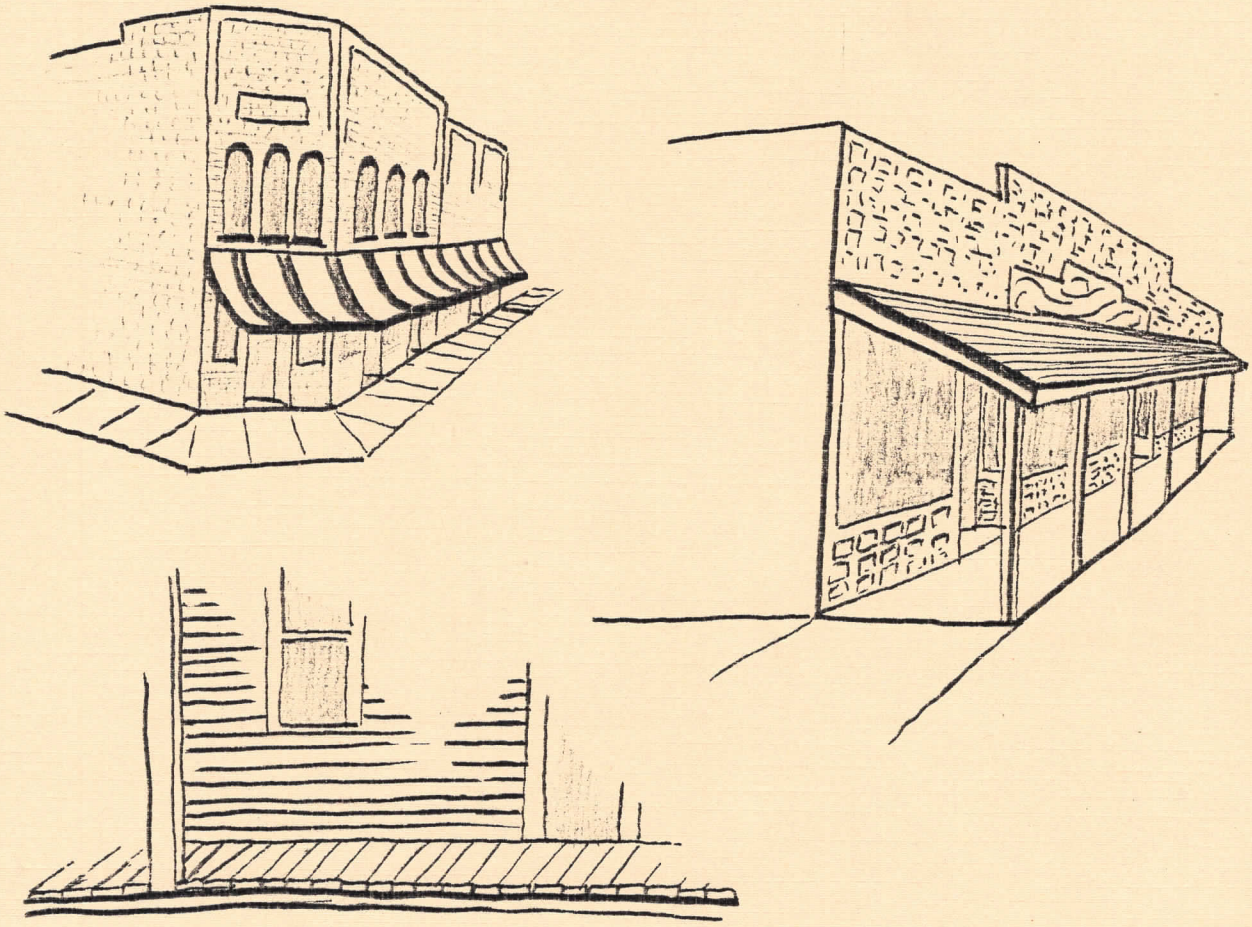
Therefore if deep front porches span the front of most of the houses on the street, a similar void should occur on the front of new housing. White stucco does not approximate red brick as well as red stucco would and red stucco is not as appropriate as the original brick. Wide aluminum siding or asphalt shingle should not cover narrow clapboards. Nantucket style shake shingle exteriors or colonial style trim are not appropriate to a town located a thousand miles from the ocean and founded a hundred years after the colonial period. A ranch style house does not fit in a two-story neighborhood. A mansard roof is inappropriate among hips and gables or flat commercial rooves. Screened or glassed porches do not fit most older buildings. Square aluminum framed windows should not be used to replace long and narrow old windows. A picture window does not visually equal a double or triple window.

The list could go on and on. More important than a list, however, is to develop a sensitivity to what is approriate and to work for a historic district that feels right, rather than is textbook correct. Analysis is secondary, experience is primary. People experience their surroundings through their senses, their feelings.

How to Integrate a Variety of Styles

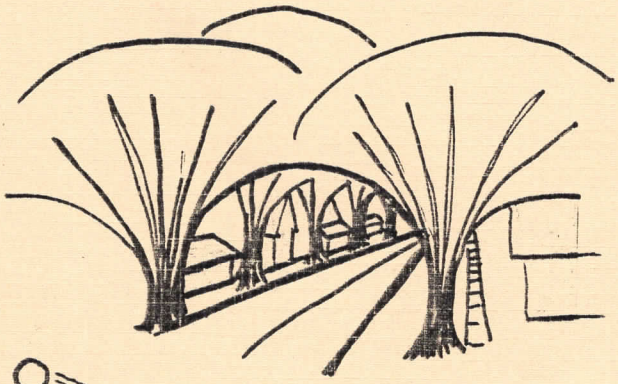
In Whitestown, some streets have structures of similar architectural style. Other streets contain a variety of styles, both in older structures and in new construction. In all three cases, individual structures can be visually unified, can become a streetscape that reads as a whole, by the use of paving, plant material, fences and walls, and other architectural elements, of a single type along an entire street. The material and style should reflect the predominant period of construction of the street.

Paving includes streets, walks, and curb and gutters. The commercial section which fronted on the railroad had wooden sidewalks. These might be rebuilt along the present-day commercial block, unifying the groundplane. Continuity of the overhead plane could be provided by flat wooden awnings, such as Old Whitestown's and striped canvas awnings, such as those shown in a turn-of-the-century photograph of the brick building south of the railroad on the west side of the street.

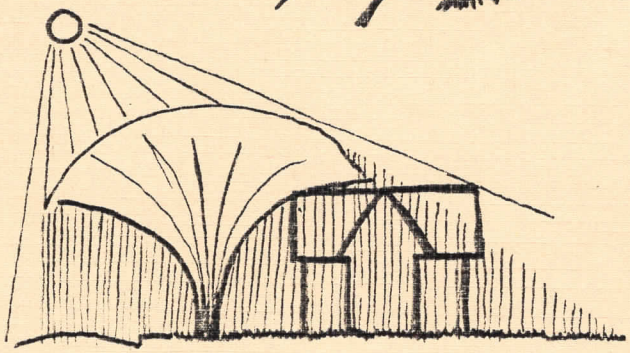


Sidewalks and curbs and gutters hardly exist in town today. Perhaps in the resolution of Whitestown's drainage problems, curbs and gutters and sidewalks will be able to be employed to both engineering and aesthetic

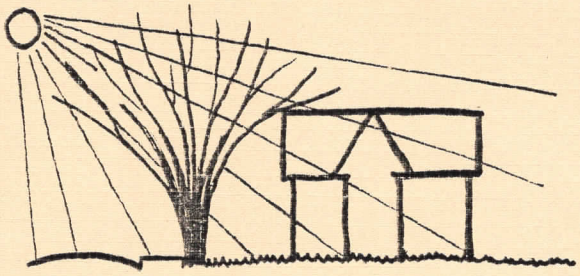
ends. The smooth line of curb against paved street gives continuity and flow to a streetscape. The choice of materials will no doubt reflect a trade-off between economic and aesthetic considerations. Hopefully the tradeoff will be an even one. Aesthetic values cannot be assigned an exact dollar value but are increasingly considered as a factor in economic decisions.



Whitestown's street trees are a strong visual element of the town. The atmosphere they create is gracious and inviting. They are a positive aesthetic asset.



Street trees also are important modifiers of climate. Being located in flat farm country, Whitestown is subject to seasonally high winds. They help break the wind. Indiana's climate is one of extreme temperatures. Deciduous trees provide shade in the hot summers and allow the warming sun to penetrate in the cold seasons (48).



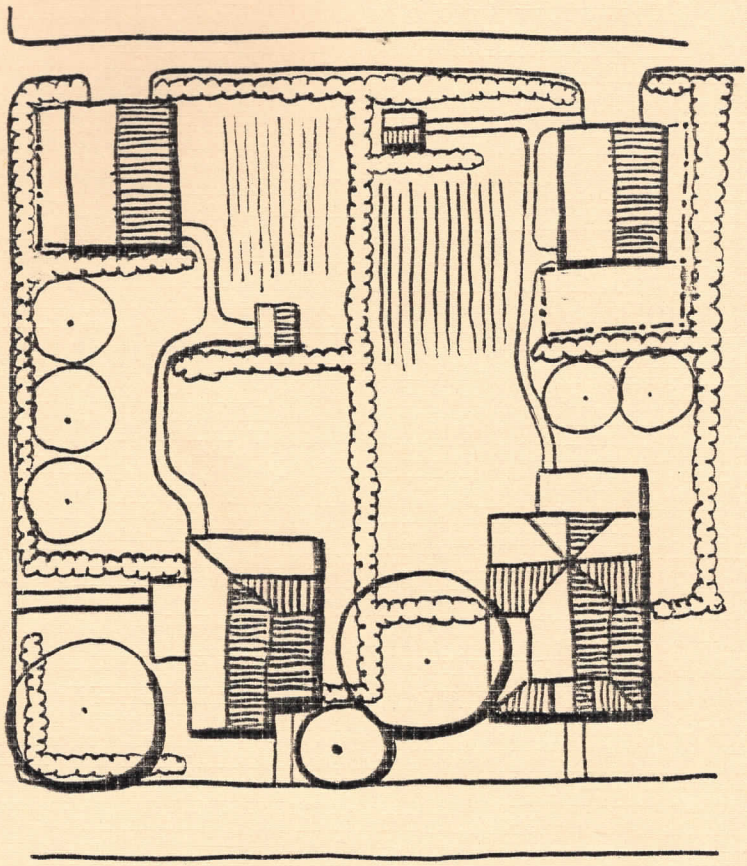
An active program is needed to insure Whitestown's retention of their street trees. Most of the trees in town are old Silver Maples. The tree cover has become spotty as old trees die and are removed. Remaining trees arepast their prime and in need of maintenance if they are to be retained until young trees can replace them in size. Therefore, it is important that a tree planting and maintenance program be initiated.

The existing species is an undesirable street tree by contemporary standards. It is weak wooded, subject to storm and ice damage, a danger to property, and messy to maintain. Better species are available, more easily maintained and better adapted to the increasing environmental stresses in developed areas. Suggested trees are:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Platanus hibrida	London Planetree Bloodgood
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Pyrus calleryana	Callary Pear
Gleditsia triacanthos "inermis"	Thornless Honey Locust
Tilia cordata	Littlelead Linden "Greenspire"
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Marshall's Seedless Ash
Eucomia ulmoides	Hardy Rubber Tree
Nyssa sylvatica	Black gum
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam

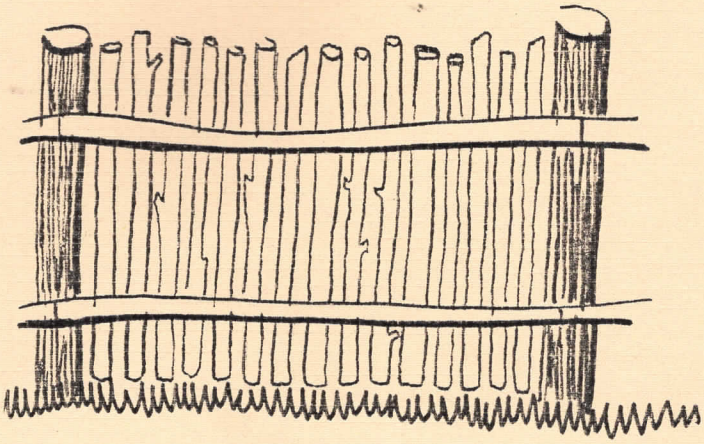
It is recommended that a variety of species be used on each street, choosing ones with similar growth habit for visual continuity. This guards against losing the entire tree population all at once in the case of insect or disease infestation, such as happened to the American Elms with the Dutch Elm disease.

Hedges are another use of plant material which can unify a street. Privet was often used at the turn of the century for formal hedging. However, the expense of purchase and maintenance probably biased most homeowners, particularly in the early days of the town, toward plants they could dig in the wild and use less formally as shrub boarders. Elderberry, raspberry, sumac, shrub dogwoods, wild rose, witchhazel,

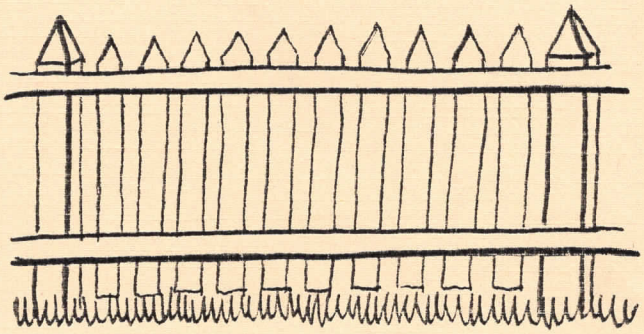


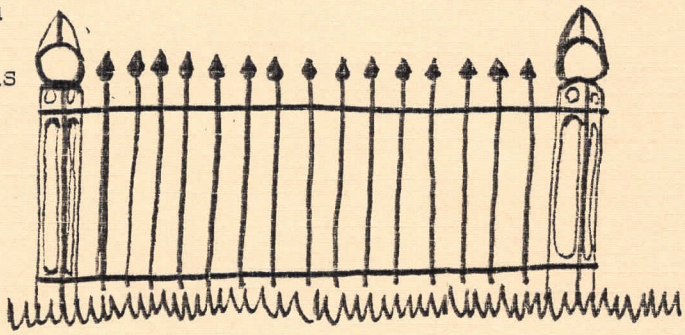
redbud and wild plum are common in the area. Commonly used cultivated varieties included spiraea, lilacs, deutzia, mockorange, snowball, rose of sharon and barberry. Maintenance of cultivated varieties, as well as wildlings, probably depended on the leisure time the homeowner had available, with the result that most shrubs were allowed to assume their natural form rather than being tightly clipped into geometric cubes and spheres. Shrubs were grouped in beds to facilitate lawn mowing rather than spotted over the lawn as was practiced in the Victorian era (41)(40). Shrub beds were located to screen unsightly views, such as barnyard or privey, and to control pedestrians as fences do, creating subspaces in the yards (40)(41). The natural form, shrub grouping and location of shrub beds is both historically accurate and in keeping with current design trends, which reinforces the positive value of historic preservation in contemporary revitalization efforts.

Like hedges, fences and walls unify the streetscape. Earlier houses, built from 1850 to 1880, probably had sturdy picket fences to protect the yards from flocks of sheep which roamed freely in those days. More common workingclass homes probably had pickets made of saplings. More substantial homes would have had board pickets.

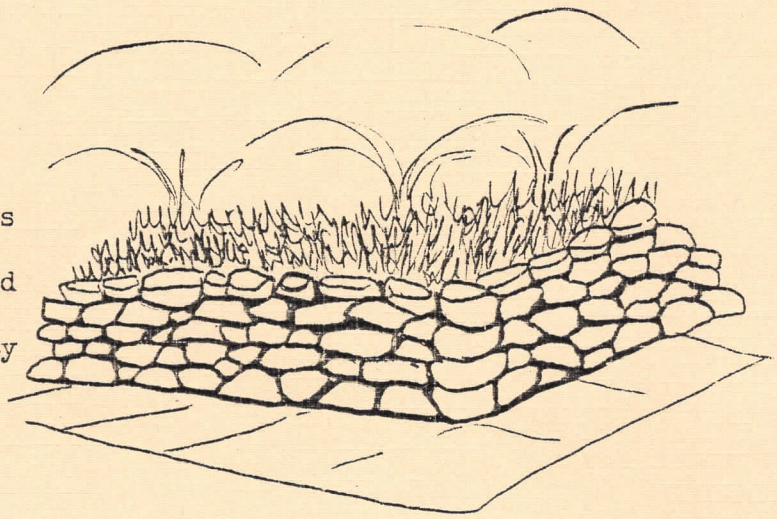


Houses constructed around the turn of the century typically had ornate wrought iron fences. These were either of standard pattern, ordered from a catalog, or were custom designed and constructed for a particular residence (51). Their function was an ornamental one rather than a practical necessity as was true in earlier years. Few fieldstone walls remain in evidence although the abundance of stone in the area would make them seem likely. Neither are brick walls commonly found. The material was available locally (54), but apparently the economic level of the majority of the households was not high enough to support such a luxury.





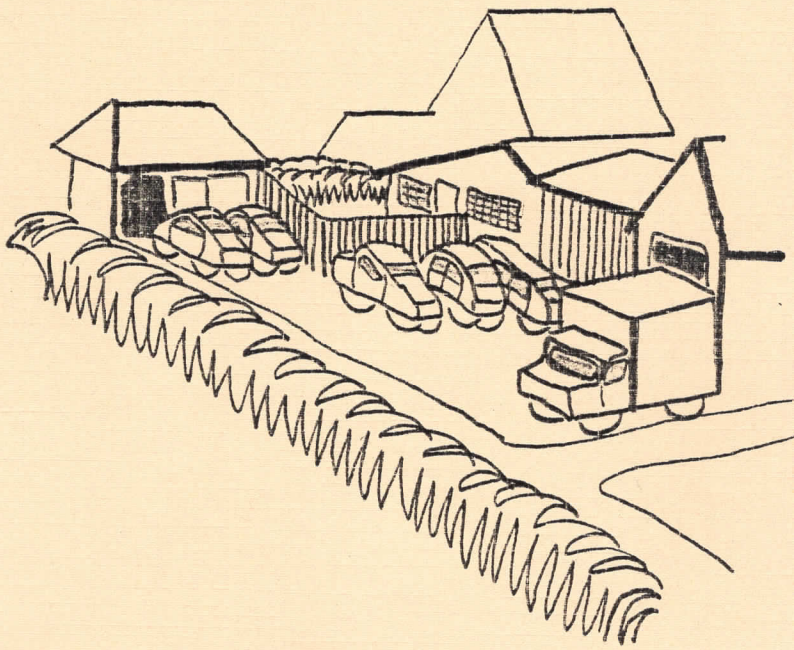
By combining street trees and awnings as overhead elements, hedges and fences as vertical elements, and paving as a groundplane, the variety of styles and ages of buildings can become a visually pleasing whole.



How to Incorporate Modern Necessities in a Historic Ambient

Functions such as parking, lighting, directional and commercial signage, traffic control and service access were provided for historically as well as presently. However the nature of the facilities required to perform these functions has changed with advances in technology. Cars outrun horses, electricity outshines gaslights, semi-trucks outhaul wagons. Facilities to accomodate modern technology must be provided so that the historic area may be economically functional, but remain aesthetically historic in ambient.

Parking poses a problem for Whitestown. The main street is the primary parking location. At peak use times it is difficult to find a space. However, the rear alley of the stores seems under used. It is unattractively maintained, which deters current use. But several accessways between buildings exist to link parking with store fronts. Making attractive rear entrances would contribute to the use of alley parking. Also, if the alley were used for proprietor parking and deliveries, more storefront parking would be made available. Screening from the rear of adjacent residences would be needed to minimize use conflicts there. There already is considerable cross-use of parking facilities. Spaces are used by different



patrons of different establishments at different times throughout the day and evening (29). This practice helps to optimize the use of existing parking. Parking needs could even be reduced if those within a four or five block radius were to walk to the store instead of drive.

However, if the growth of Whitestown continues to follow a radial pattern rather than concentrating on infilling lots in town, the amount of parking needed will necessarily increase. Providing additional parking, the obvious response, may very well not be in the best interests of the town. Providing parking encourages low density residential growth which disintegrates the social cohesiveness of the community. It also spreads community services over a larger area, restricting the quality of service by the quantity demanded. The spread out area disallows walking to the store, the other solution to the parking shortage problem. Therefore, the pros and cons of providing more parking should be carefully considered before making a decision.

Should provision of additional parking be decided upon, these precautions should be observed. Parking lots should be avoided. Psychological studies in perception have found that 5-7 objects are grasped as individual, while more than 7 are seen as an undifferentiated mass (1). The implication for parking area design is that accomodating more than 7 cars tends to be perceived as a parking lot. Smaller numbers not only have less psychological impact but less visual impact as well. Smaller areas are easier to locate unobtrusively and easier to screen.

Recently, the town has hoped to acquire the vacated railroad right of way for parking purposes. If this comes to pass care should be taken in its development that the parking area not become a void separating the business and residential areas. The Crop Systems facility and

railroad right of way on the south side of the business district and the Hendricks Telephone lot on the North end already serve to break up pedestrian circulation within town. The rythmn, scale and detail of the developed areas is broken by these gaps, making them seem larger than they actually are and discouraging walking past them. Locating parking in that area, if attractive and interesting at the pedestrian level, would help to fill the void. It would also probably encourage the business district to shift southward into the area in which the post office and old lumber yard now are located.

Ideally, cars should not be accomodated in an authentic historic ambient. However, cars must be allowed, just as horses and buggies were, if the area is to grow economically. The trade-off should result in inobtrusively located facilities which support the economic existence of the historic district.

Traffic control is not a problem at present. Whitestown's valient efforts at maintaining a blinker light have been in vain, but the stop sign seems to serve the purpose well. However growth and increased traffic may demand that a higher degree of technology be employed. Rather than go to a completely contemporary device, why not choose one in the style of the early 1900s? Those used earlier, though preferable from a restoration point of view, may not be adequate.

However, as with parking, the results of facilitating traffic must be considered before decisions to do so are put into action. Facilitating through traffic encourages its occurence. More traffic through the center of town will detract from the character and atmosphere of a historically restored area. This effect must be taken into consideration in evaluating the trade-offs involved between modernity and preservation.

Lighting a historic district in a way sympathetic to the ambient really involves no loss of modern comfort and safety. Street lighting as it is commonly applied has been engineered without aesthetic considerations in mind. The same level of illumination can be achieved with less glare and at a more pedestrian scale. Fixtures need to be placed lower and at more frequent intervals. Those with light emitted in the same wavelength as that of gaslight can be used to provide an appropriate quality of light. The design of the fixtures can be tied in with the historic theme either by using old fixtures, new replicas, or fixtures whose shape, size, and color and texture of materials is similar to the original ones.

The changeover need not be an expensive one. Phasing replacement to occur with obsolescence of existing fixtures and staying in touch with sources of old recycled materials can minimize costs. Business and home owners wishing to improve lighting of their properties can be guided in the selection of fixtures appropriate to the general theme. The value of the improved streetscape will be reflected in higher property values.

One of the most glaring intrusions in a historic district is inappropriate directional and commercial signage. Whitestown suffers less from this than do many places. However, room for improvement exists. Streetsigns could be remade in a style of lettering and colors more appropriate to the turn of the century. Street names should be returned to the originals as much as possible, with emphasis on the history of the town and the people who made that history.

Commercial signage should reflect the nature of the business or organization. One sign which follows this reasoning is the American

Legion Eagle. Although it leaves much to be desired in terms of materials, colors and maintenance, the essential idea is good. The Town Marshall sign is another example of good design. The shape echoes the town building windows and the star is an easily readable symbol of the law.

Imagination can yield other sign symbols which will declare louder than words the business within. Such signs add interest to a streetscape rather than detract from it. They can become a source of visual identity for the town.

Signs on the highway directing visitors to town should be carefully designed with the desired town image in mind. Care should be taken to avoid styles false to the town such as Colonialism. Rather than presenting information as to services available, in the bland universal manner of a mass produced highway sign "Gas, Food, Hospital," interest in the town could be stimulated by the use of symbols and subtlety of design. The passerby needs to be enticed and intrigued by the sign, not hit over the head with it.

If the preceding guidelines for modern development in a historic district are understood and sensitively applied, the resulting environment should be both economically and historically invigorated. Technology and aesthetics both will be accomodated by the trade-offs described, as is necessary for the continuation of either one.

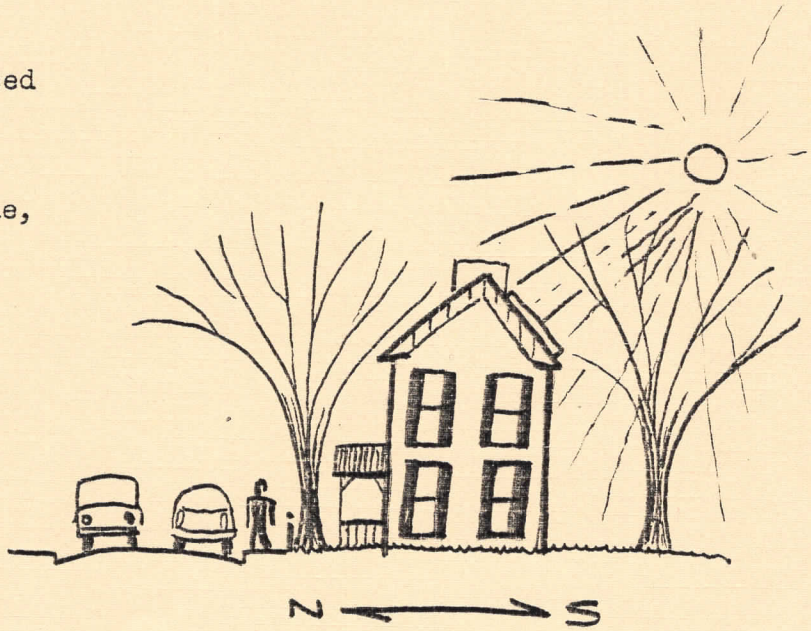
How to Accomodate Alternative Energy Technology in a Historic Structure

Any study that tries to present historic district development today in economically feasible terms would be incomplete without a consideration

of alternative energy technology and energy conservation. Conventional means of insulation and caulking are available which allow a structure to be made energy efficient, to a certain extent, without violating the historic quality of the structure from a streetscape point of view. However, adapting a historic structure to accomodate alternative energy technology is a difficult proposition.

The difficulty arises when techniques such as earth insulation or solar heating are employed. With the exception of bank barns or other buildings in which only the basement is converted to a dwelling, this researcher can think of no other instances in which subterranean architecture's energy conserving qualities could be applied to the adaptive reuse of a historic structure.

Solar radiation collectors could be most inconspicuously used on structures which face north. This leaves the more private side, with the proper orientation for locating solar collectors. If panels were placed on the existing roof, away from the street, little visual impact on the streetscape would be made. However, the optimum angle of elevation for solar radiation collection is 55° and not all rooves are pitched at that angle. Since the pitch of the roof is tied in with architectural style, its alteration would not be acceptable in a historic district. Therefore the amount of surface in collection panels



would need to be increased to offset the reduced efficiency due to improper angle.

It is more difficult to use solar collectors on structures which face south. The panels would have to be located on the public side of the structure. The materials and scale of the panels are out of character with the building materials used in Whitestown. Therefore south facing structures would have to be treated vary carefully. Where dormers occur, panels could replace windows. Natural light and ventilation could be admitted to the upper story by east, west or north windows, or skylights. The angle of the dormer wall could be adjusted to 55° to optimize operation of the few panels architecturally acceptible.

A second alternative for south facing structures utilizing solar heating would be a free-standing collection unit at ground level. Screened from public view, it would not be an intrusive element in a historic streetscape.

Any structure receiving south sun can take advantage of passive solar heating by planting evergreen plant material to the north and west and deciduous trees to the south. The evergreens break the wind, reducing heat loss. The deciduous trees admit the sun when the leaves have fallen, in the fall, winter and early spring, warming the structure during the cold months of the year. The same trees cool the structure during the hot summers with their shade. Deciduous trees are the most effective type of climate modifying plant material (48).

Utilizing wind power would be the most historically acceptible type of technology to employ. Windmills used to dot the countryside. Unfortunately, the technology has not been developed sufficiently for them to be in common use in this area today as an alternative energy source.

CONCLUSION

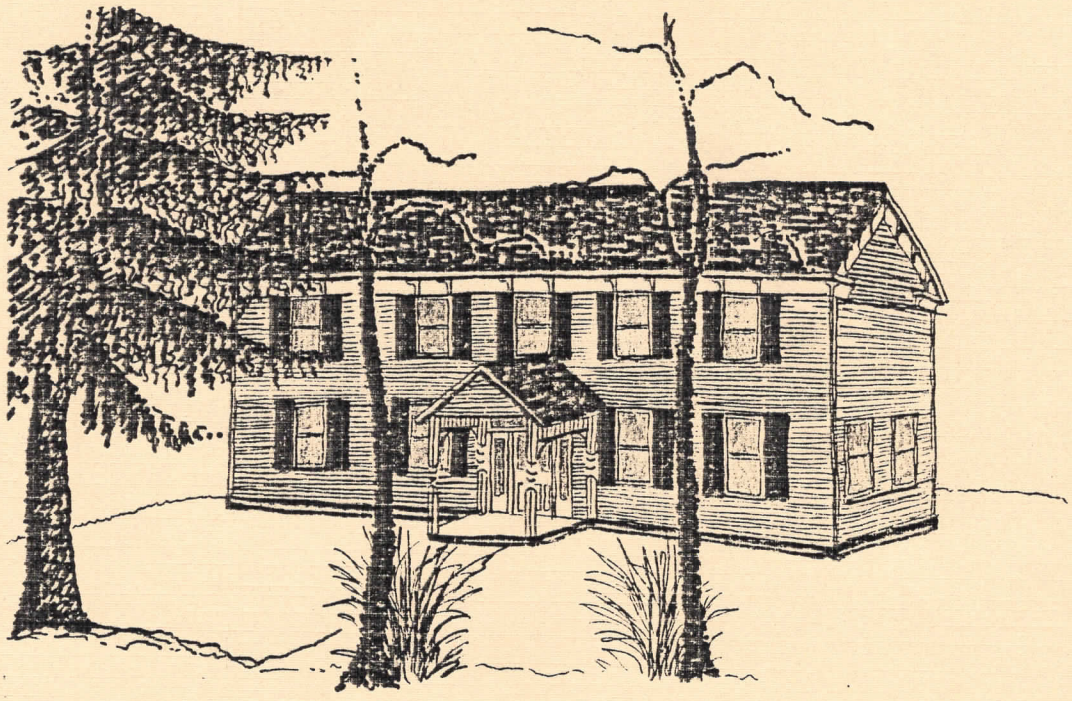
Once the value of Whitestown's historic nature is documented, by the completion of this study and the accompanying State Survey forms, the townspeople may wish to take measures to protect their historic environment. Local historic district ordinances can be set up to direct new growth and preserve the historic streetscape (Appendix IV). These ordinances consist of design controls such as those outlined in this study. The ordinances do not restrict owners from using their properties as they wish but rather assure them that their property value will not suffer from the actions of other property owners. The ordinances are drafted and enforced locally, providing control of the town by the inhabitants themselves.

APPENDIX III

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOUND IN WHITESTOWN

Description

Sketch of Representative Building in Restored Condition

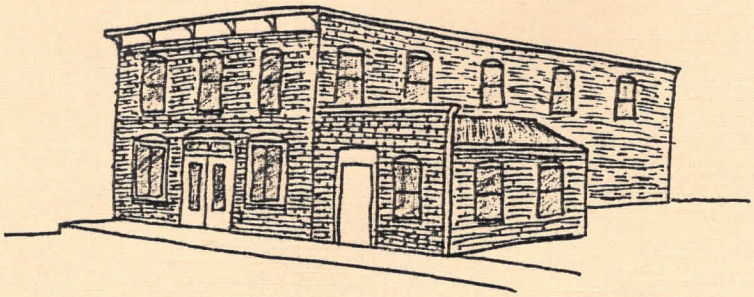


Federal

Federal style buildings appear light and delicate in form and detail. Built of frame, brick or stone, they are frequently painted white to emphasize their lightness. In contrast with Greek Revival, the window and dorway trim is narrow and simple. Doorways have fan-lights and sidelights. The facade is usually symmetrical, the main facade on the eave side. Eaves are simple and have little overhang.

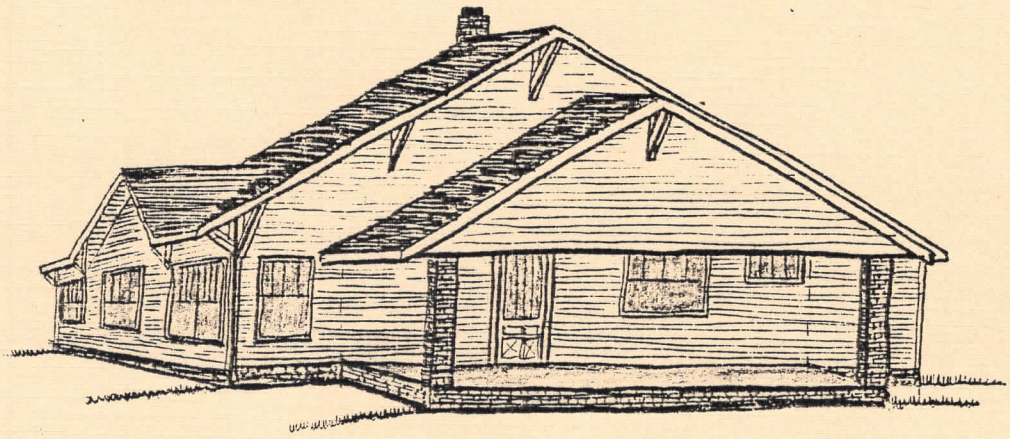
Romanesque Revival

Characterized by the use of round arches and decorative arch motifs. Pyramidal roof towers and broad wall surfaces, usually of stone give an impression of massiveness characteristic of Romanesque Revival buildings. The style was popular for use in churches, but seldom used for public or domestic architecture. A later phase employed straight topped windows along with arched ones. Wall dormers were more important than roof dormers.



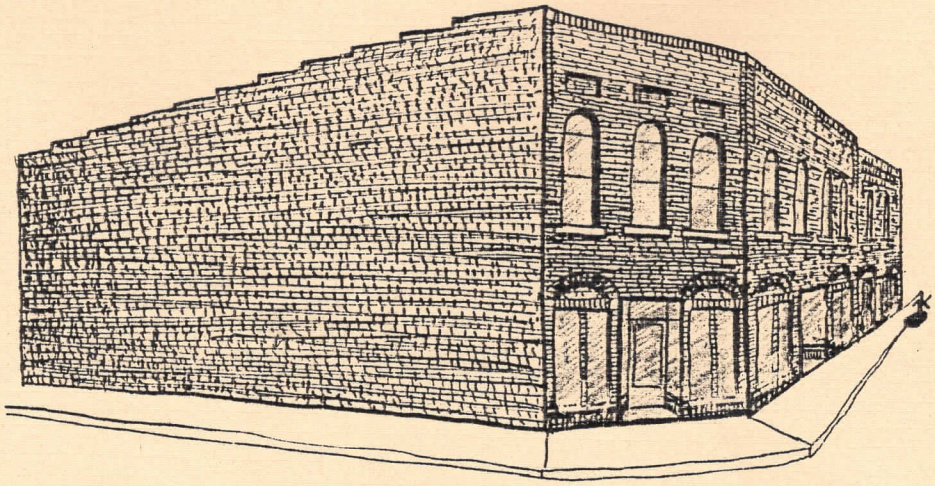
Italianate

In its most elaborate form it included a low roof with overhanging brackets, an entrance tower, round headed windows with hood mouldings, corner quoins, arcaded proches, and balustraded balconies. In its simplest form a building was a square structure with a low pyramidal roof, bracketed eaves and perhaps a cupola or lantern.



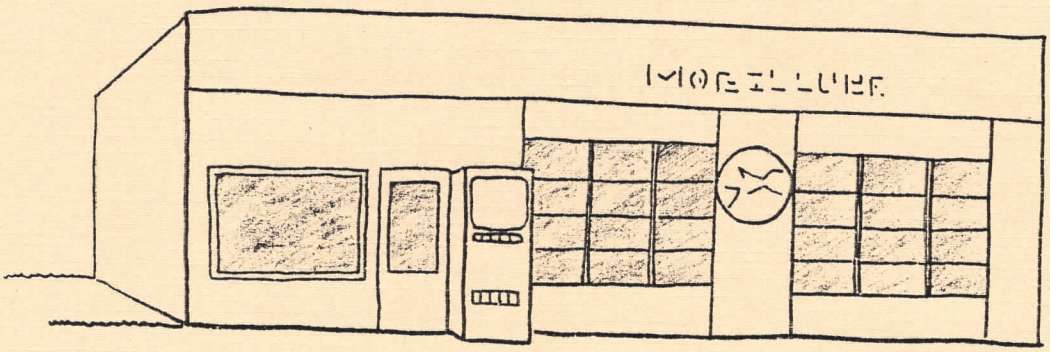
Bungalow

A small one or one and a half story house built of frame or brick. A wide gable and a gabled porch face the street. Large, grouped windows, exposed carved roof brackets and irregularly placed large chimneys are salient characteristics of the style. It is the style of domestic architecture which most reflects popular style.



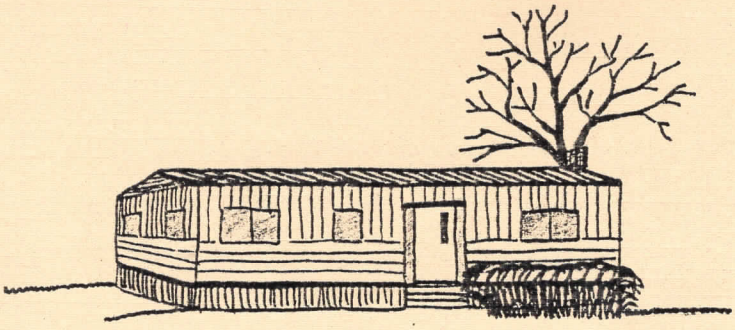
Victorian Functional

Narrow, two or three story buildings usually built of red brick. The roof is flat or slightly pitched to the rear, concealed from view by upward extension of facade. Simple geometric brick patterns like Greek dents ornament upper edge of front facade.



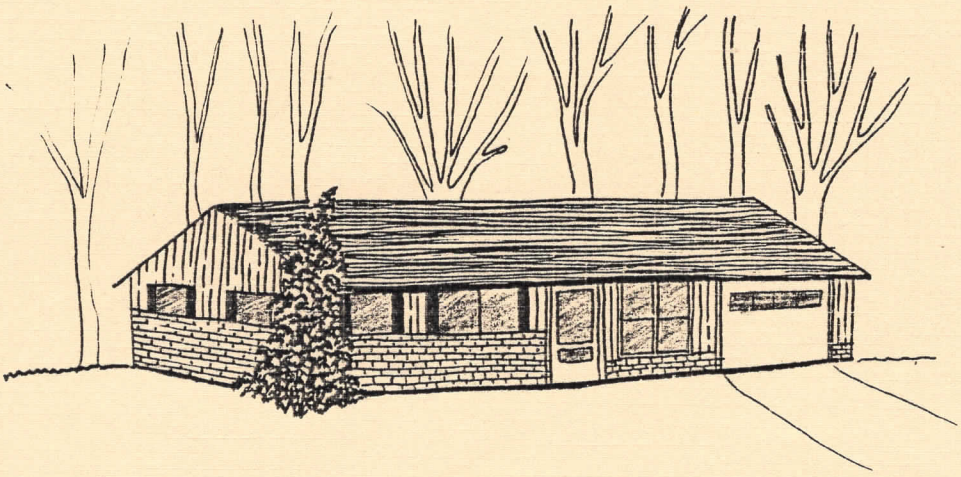
Strip Modern

Franchise buildings, country-wide lookalikes, of concrete block, ceramic or enamel tile construction. No architectural value. Usually commercial



Mobile Home

The majority of new domestic construction. Modular, having greater design potential than the industry has chosen to develop. In single, doublewide and fold-out cuts. Visually unstable impermanent, although usually are not physically moved after being once set in place. Restricted in location by zoning.



Ranch

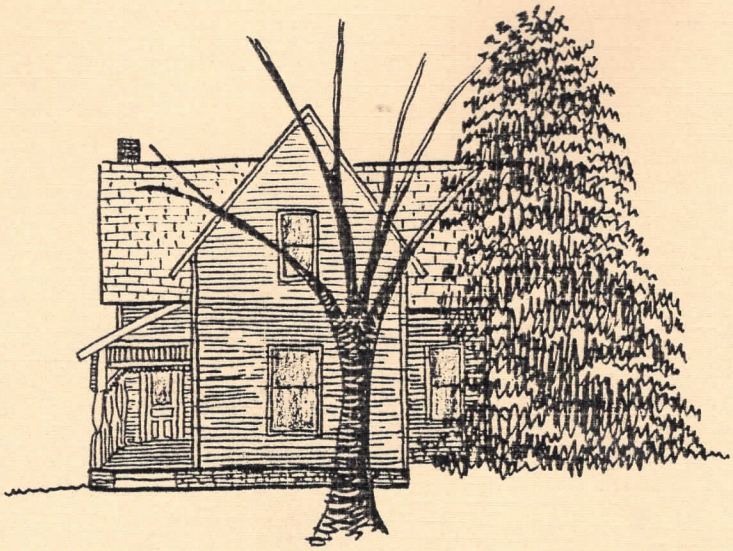
A low horizontal one story dwelling, built of frame, brick and/or stone. Only the front facade expresses architectural considerations, with ends and rear undetailed.

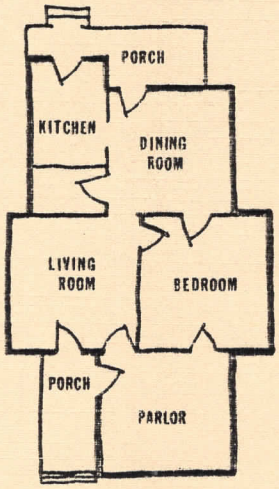
Industrial Vernacular Styles

The need for cheap yet private housing was complimented by technological advances in the post-Civil War period, making possible the rise of vernacular buildings. Available as pre-cut construction materials in builder's manuals and home buyers catalogues, houses such as these could be shipped in by rail and assembled by local carpenter-builders.

These stereotyped, simple houses make up the majority of Whitestown's structures. Several types are commonly found there. Each borrows ornamentation and detail from the style in vogue at the time.

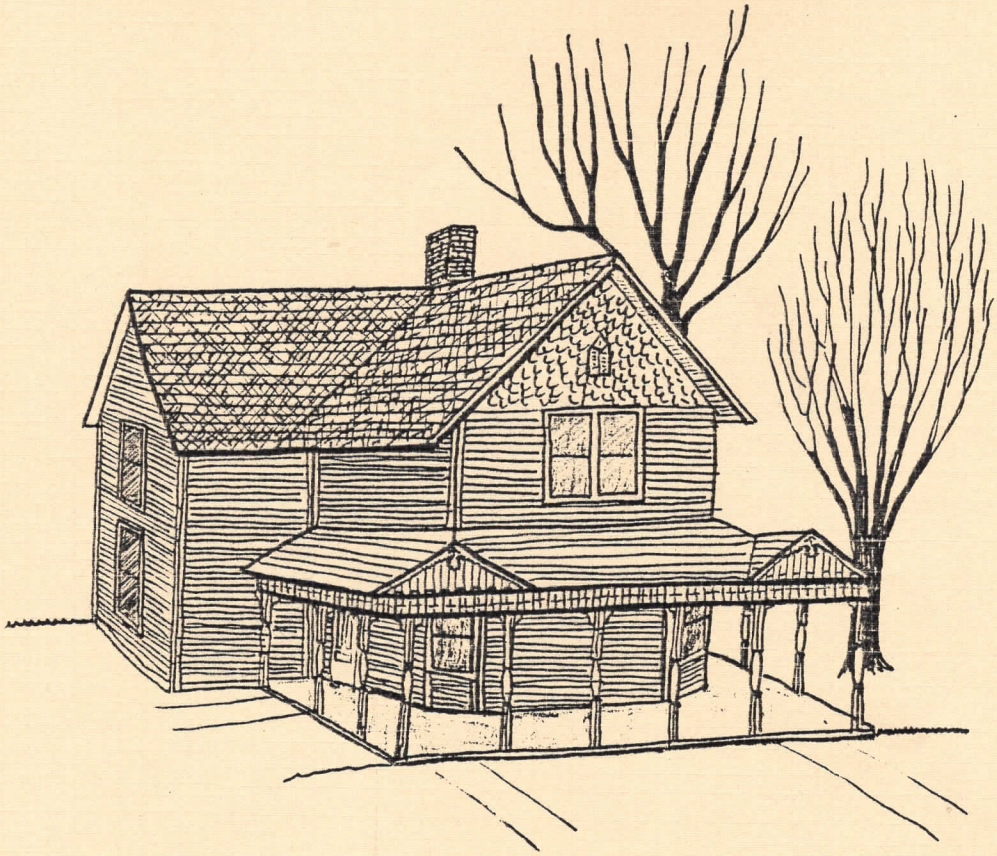
The following sketches illustrate the vernacular housing types found in Whitestown. The written material describes the styles by which the vernacular types are inspired.





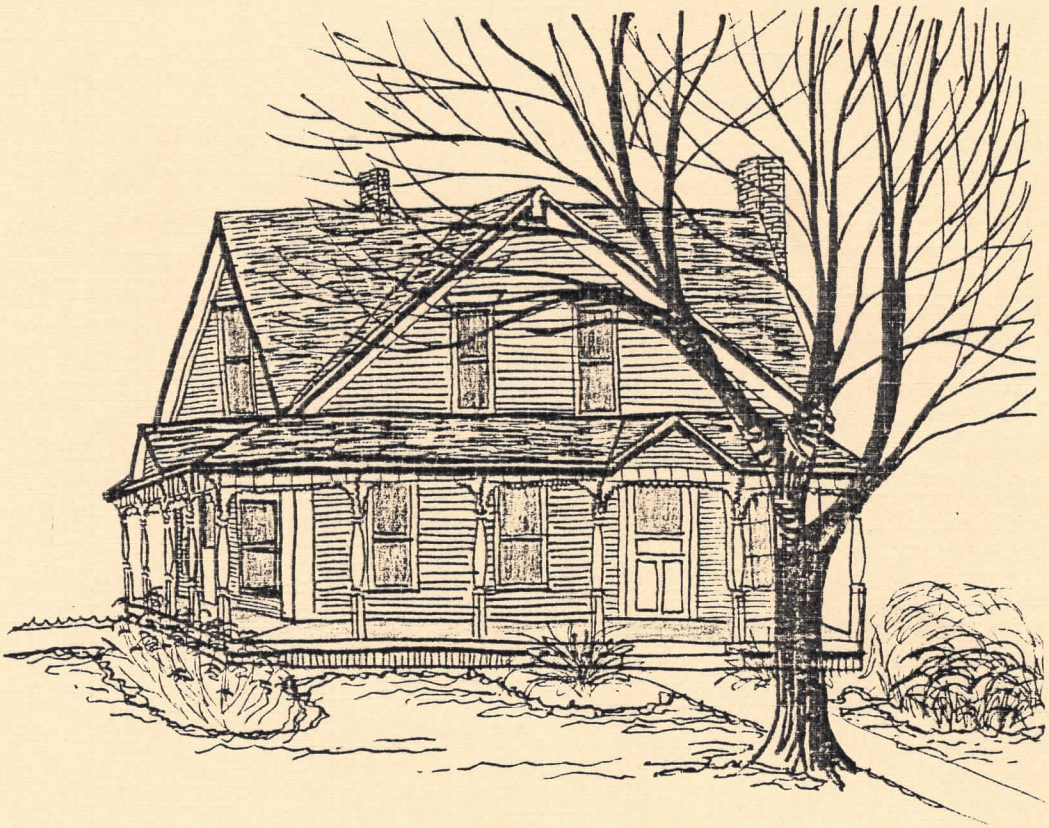
Cross-plan House

The single most important characteristic of this house type is its cruciform plan. Houses may differ in height, floorplan detail, roof shape, trim detail, or stylistic tendencies. They are usually of frame construction.



Stick Style

With vertical orientation and steep pitched rooves like the Gothic Revival, Stick Style is more irregular in silhouette. The internal structure is expressed in clapboard overlays giving a half-timbered effect. Large porches and geometric eave brackets are characteristic details.



Gothic Revival

Gothic revival buildings are patterned after Gothic ones. Cross-shaped, vertical in mass, with pointed arches, they echo on a more mundane scale the heavenward orientation of cathedrals. The ornamentation is heavy; ornate gingerbread bargeboards and projecting window trim called label mouldings. Built of frame, sheathing was often vertical, board and batten style.

APPENDIX IV

"Indiana's New Historic District Enabling Act"

AN ACT to amend IC 18-7 by adding a new chapter concerning historic districts in cities and towns.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 18-7 is amended by adding a NEW chapter 22 to read as follows:

Chapter 22. Historic Districts.

Sec. 1. Definitions. (a) The term "governmental unit" means a city, town, or county.

(b) The term "governing body" means:

(1) with respect to a city, the common council;

(2) with respect to a town the board of town trustees; and

(3) with respect to a county, the body with power to adopt ordinances under IC 17-2-2.5-2.

Sec. 2. Nonapplicability. This chapter does not apply to:
(1) a county containing a consolidated city of the first-class;

(2) a city or town located in a county containing a consolidated city of the first class; or

(3) a governmental unit which established by ordinance a commission for the purpose of historic preservation before July 1, 1977, regardless of whether such a commission is affected by ordinances adopted after that date.

Sec. 3. Board of Review. (a) Any governmental unit may establish, by ordinance, a historic district board of review, with an official name as designated in the ordinance. The board of review shall consist of not less than three (3) nor more than nine (9) voting members, as designated by the ordinance. The voting members shall be appointed by the executive official of the governmental unit, subject to the approval of the governing body. The executive official in the case of a city, is the mayor; in the case of a town, is the president of the board of town trustees; and in the case of a county, is the president of the board of county commissioners. Voting members shall each serve for a term of three (3) years; however, the initial terms of members may be for one (1) year, two (2) years, or three (3) years in order for the terms to be staggered, and the ordinance must provide for such staggered terms. A vacancy shall be filled for the duration of the term. Members must be residents of the governmental unit who are interested in the preservation and development of historic areas.

(b) The ordinance may provide for the appointment of such advisory members as the governing body deems appropriate.

(c) The ordinance may designate an officer or employee of the governmental unit to act as administrator, may permit the board to appoint an administrator who shall serve without compensation except reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, or may provide that the board act without the services of an administrator.

(d) Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be paid for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(e) The board shall elect from its membership a chairman and vice chairman who shall serve for one (1) year and who may be reelected. The board shall adopt rules for the transaction of its business not inconsistent with this chapter. The rules must include the time and place of regular meetings and a procedure for the calling of special meetings. All meetings of the board must be open to the public and a public record shall be kept of the board's resolutions, proceedings, and actions. If the board has an administrator, he shall act as the board's secretary; otherwise, the board shall elect a secretary from its membership.

(f) The board shall hold regular meetings, at least monthly except when it has no business pending whatever.

(g) Each official of the governmental unit who has responsibility for building inspection, building permits, planning, or zoning shall provide such technical, administrative and clerical assistance as may be requested by the board.

Sec. 4. Powers and Duties of the Board. (a) The board shall be concerned with those elements of development, redevelopment, rehabilitation, and preservation that affect visual quality in an historic district. The board may not consider details of design, interior arrangements, or building features if those details, arrangements, or features are not subject to public view. It is intended that the board not make any requirement except for the purpose of preventing development, alteration, or demolition in the historic district obviously incongruous with the historic district.

(b) The board shall conduct a survey to identify historic buildings, structures, and places located within the governmental unit; however, in the case of a board established by the governing body of a county, neither the survey nor any other action of the board shall affect any property located in a city or town.

(c) Based on its survey, the board shall submit to the governing body a map describing the boundaries of an historic district or historic districts. A district may be limited to the boundaries of a property containing a single building, structure, or site. The map may divide a district into primary and secondary areas.

(d) The board of review shall also classify and designate on the map all buildings and structures within each historic district described on the map. Such buildings and structures shall be divided into two (2) classes:

(1) Historic. Those buildings classified as historic must possess identified historic or architectural merit of a degree warranting their preservation. They may be further classified as:

(A) exceptional;

(B) excellent;

(C) notable; or

(D) of value as part of the scene.

In lieu of the further classifications set forth in clauses (A) through (D), the board may devise its own system of further classification for historic buildings.

(2) Nonhistoric. Those buildings and structures not classified on the map as historic.

Sec. 5. Approval by Governing Body Required. No historic district may be established nor are any building classifications effective, until the map setting forth the historic district boundaries and building classifications are submitted to, and approved in an ordinance by, the governing body.

Sec. 6. Further Surveying and Mapping. The board may conduct such surveys, and draw and submit for approval of the governing body such maps from time to time as it deems appropriate.

Sec. 7. Relationship to Zoning Districts. The historic district regulation as provided in this chapter is intended to preserve and protect the historic or architecturally worthy buildings, structures, sites, monuments, streetscapes, squares, and neighborhoods of the historic districts. In all zoning districts lying within the boundaries of the historic district the regulations for both the zoning district and the historic district shall apply. Whenever there is conflict between the requirements of the zoning district and the requirements of the historic district, the more restrictive shall apply.

Sec. 8. Certificate of Appropriateness Required. A certificate of appropriateness issued by the board of review shall be required before a permit is issued for, or alteration begins on, any of the following:

(1) Within all areas of the historic district:

(A) demolition of an historic building;

(B) moving an historic building;

(C) conspicuous change in the exterior appearance of existing buildings classified as historic by additions, reconstruction, alteration, or maintenance involving exterior color change; or

(D) any new construction of a principal building or accessory building or structure subject to view from a public street; and

(2) Within a primary area:

(A) change in existing walls and fences, or construction of new walls and fences, if along public street rights-of-way; or

(B) conspicuous change in the exterior appearance of existing nonhistoric buildings by additions, reconstruction, alteration, or maintenance involving exterior color change, if subject to view from a public street.

Sec. 9. Application for Certificate of Appropriateness. Application for a certificate of appropriateness shall be made in the office of the board on forms provided therefor, obtainable at said office. Detailed drawings, plans or specifications shall not be required but each application must be accompanied by such sketches, drawings, photographs, descriptions or other information showing the proposed exterior alterations, additions, changes or new construction as are reasonably required for the board of review to make a decision.

Sec. 10. Action on Applications for Certificate of Appropriateness. The board of review shall act upon the application within thirty (30) days after the filing thereof; otherwise the application shall be deemed to be approved and a certificate of appropriateness shall be issued. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit an extension of time where mutual agreement has been made and the board of review may advise the applicant and make recommendations in regard to the certificate of appropriateness. If the board of review approves the application, a certificate of appropriateness shall be issued. If the certificate of appropriateness is issued, the application shall be processed in the same manner as applications for building or demolition permits if applicable in the locality and otherwise alteration may proceed. If the board of review disapproves the application a certificate of appropriateness shall not be issued. The board shall state its reasons in writing, and shall advise the applicant and a permit shall not be issued (if permits are required in the governmental unit) and alteration may not proceed.

Sec. 11. Development Standards. (a) Preservation of historic buildings within all areas in the historic district. A building or structure, classified as historic, or any part thereof, or any appurtenance related thereto including but not limited to stone walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, paving and signs shall only be moved, reconstructed, altered or maintained in a manner that will preserve the historical and architectural character of the building, structure or appurtenance thereto.

(b) Demolition of historic buildings. Whenever a property owner shows that a building classified as historic is incapable of earning an economic return on its value, as appraised by a qualified real estate appraiser, and the board of review fails to approve the issuance of a certificate of appropriateness, such building may be demolished, provided, however, that before a demolition permit is issued or demolition proceeds, notice of proposed demolition shall be given for a period fixed by the board based on the board's classification on the approved map but not less than sixty (60) days nor more than one (1) year. Notice shall be posted on the premises of the building or structure proposed for demolition in a location clearly visible from the street. In addition, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general local circulation at least three (3) times prior to demolition, the final notice of which shall be not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the permit, and the first notice of which shall be published no more than fifteen (15) days after the application for a permit to demolish is filed. The purpose of this section is to preserve historic buildings which are important to the education, culture, traditions and the economic values of the governmental unit, and to afford the governmental unit, interested persons, historical societies or organizations the opportunity to acquire or to arrange for the preservation of such buildings. The board of review may at any time during such stay approve a certificate of appropriateness in which event a permit shall be issued without further delay and demolition may proceed.

(c) Relocation of historic buildings. An historic building shall not be relocated on another site unless it is shown that the preservation on its existing site is not consistent with the purposes of subsection (a).

(d) Protective maintenance of historic buildings. Historic buildings shall be maintained to meet the applicable requirements established pursuant to statute for buildings generally.

(e) Non-historic buildings, primary area. The construction of a new building or structure, and the moving, reconstruction, alteration, major maintenance or repair involving a color change conspicuously affecting the external appearance of any existing non-historic building, structure, or appurtenance thereof within the primary area shall be generally of such design, form, proportion, mass, configuration, building material, texture, color and location on a lot as will be compatible with other buildings in the historic district and particularly with buildings designated as historic and with squares and places to which it is visually related.

(f) Visual compatibility factors. Within the primary area, new construction and existing buildings and structures and appurtenances thereof which are moved, reconstructed, materially altered, repaired or changed in color shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which they are visually related generally in terms of the following factors:

(1) Height. The height of proposed buildings shall be visually compatible with adjacent buildings.

(2) Proportion of building's front facade. The relationship of the width of the building to the height of the front elevation shall be visually compatible to buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(3) Proportion of openings within the facility. The relationship of width of the windows to the height of windows in a building shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which the building is visually related.

(4) Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades. The relationship of solids to voids in the front facade of a building shall be visually compatible with buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(5) Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets. The relationship of a building to the open space between it and adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(6) Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projection. The relationship of entrances and porch projections to sidewalks of a building shall be visually compatible to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(7) Relationship of materials, texture and color. The relationship of the materials, texture and color of the facade of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the buildings to which it is visually related.

(8) Roof shapes. The roof shape of a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings to which it is visually related.

(9) Walls of continuity. Appurtenances of a building such as walls, wrought iron fences, evergreen landscape masses, and building facades shall, if necessary, form cohesive walls of enclosure along the street, to insure visual compatibility of the building to the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(10) Scale of a building. The size of a building, the building mass of a building in relation to open spaces, the windows, door openings, porches and balconies shall be visually compatible with the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related.

(11) Directional expression of front elevation. A building shall be visually compatible with the buildings, squares and places to which it is visually related in its directional character, whether this be vertical character, horizontal character or non-directional character.

SECTION 2. Because an emergency exists, this act takes effect July 1, 1977.

For more information, call HLFI
317·926·2301

APPENDIX V

GRANTSMANSHIP FOR PRESERVATIONISTS

J. Reid Williamson, Jr. -- Executive Director
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

I. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

Title I Home Improvement Loan Program

II. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA)

III. NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Midwest Regional Office
407 S. Dearborn
Suite 710
Chicago, IL 60605
phone: 312-341-1930

IV. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Museums and Historical Organizations Program
Division of Public Programs
Mail Stop 402
806 15th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20506

V. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
1400 Eighth Avenue, South
Nashville, TN 37203

VI. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
Architecture and Environmental Arts
Mail Stop 503
Washington, D. C. 20506

VII. INDIANA ARTS COMMISSION
155 E. Market Street
Suite 614
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Janet Harris, AIP Executive Director

VIII. INDIANA COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES
4200 Northwestern Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208
phone: 317-925-5316
Alan Shusterman, Executive Director

IX. STATE PLANNING SERVICE AGENCY
701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program, H.U.D.
143 W. Market Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Tom Ayres 317-633-4346

X. INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Tourism Development Division
336 State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204
phone: 317-633-5423

XI. PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS - RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Indianapolis - Marion County Public Library

"A Guide To Indiana Foundations"

"The Foundation Directory, Edition 6"

Charles A. Johnson

New York State Technical Series #3

XII. HISTORIC LANDMARKS FOUNDATION OF INDIANA

State-Wide Revolving Loan Fund

Consulting Services

XIII. INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Historic Preservation Division
Richard A. Gantz, Assistant to SAPO
Indiana State Museum
202 N. Alabama
Indianapolis, IN 46204
phone: 317-633-4948

National Register Grants-in-Aid

APPENDIX VI

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Alexander, Ishikawa, Silverstein, Jacobson, Fiksdahl-King, Angel; A Pattern Language, Oxford University Press, N.Y., 1977.

2. Allen, James R.; Investigating the Fabric of a Building, Preservation Illinois, Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Historic Sites, 1977.

3. Allen, James R; How to Interpret an Old Building; Historic Preservation, Setting Legislation and Techniques U. of Ill., 1977.

4. Berk, Emanuel; Renaissance on Main Street; Historic Preservation, Setting, Legislation and Techniques; U. Of Ill., 1977.

5. Boone Co. Magazine, March 1978.

6. Borchers, Perry; Photogrammetry's Use in Fixing Scenes; Preservation and Restoration of Historic Gardens and Landscapes; Landscape Arch. Magazine, May 1976.

7. Briscoe, J.W.; Preservation of Engineering Works, Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech.; U. of Ill., 1977.

8. Brown, Richard; Record Keeping for Botanical Gardens; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes; L.A. Mazagine, May 1976.

9. Carpenter, John; Downtown Building Improvement; Hist. Pres., Setting Legis. and Tech., U. of Ill., 1977.

10. Carpenter, Jot; A brief History of Foundation Planting; Wooster Area Center, Cooperative Extension Service; Ohio State University, November 1976.

11. Carter, Patricia Lee; The paradox of Rural Preservation; Occasional Paper 1976-77; U. of Wisc.-Madison, Dept. of L. A.

12. Checkoway, Barry; Preservation is a Verb; Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech.; U. of Ill., 1977.

13. Christy, Steven; An open space as an Historic Site: Madison's Glenway Park; Occasional Paper 1976-77, U. of Wisc.-Madison, Dept. of L.A.

14. Clay, Grady; Whose Time is this Place: The Emerging Science of Garden Preservation; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gardens and Landscapes; L.A. Mag., May 1976.

15. Covey, William B.; Restoring and Recycling; Pres. Ill.; Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

16. Cullen, Gorden; Townscape; The Architectural Press, London, 1961.

17. Dimbleby, G.W.; Pollen as Botanical Evidence of the Past, Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

18. DeWolfe, Gorden; Servicebook for Plant Documentation, Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

19. Durko, Cynthia; Researching a Building; Pres. Ill. Ill. Dept. of Cons., Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

20. Fisher, Robert; Following Washington Down the Garden Path; Pres. and Rest. Of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

21. Fitch, James Marston; Preservation Requires Fact, Modesty and Honesty Among Designers; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

22. Freund, Eric C.; Repair and Maintenance; Pres, Ill; Ill. Dept. of Cons., Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

23. Freund, Eric C.; How to Restore an old Building; Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech., U. of Ill., 1977.

24. Heyer, H.R.; Shifting Meansings in a Garden Landscape; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

25. Historic Landmark Foundation of Indiana; Ind. Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: An Introduction and Instruction Manual; February 1976.

26. HLF; How to Look at Your Town.

27. HUD; Guidelines for Rehabilitating Old Buildings, Washington, D.C., 1977.

28. Hume, Audrey Noel; Historic Archaeology in Garden Restoration; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gardens and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

29. Jacobs, Jane; The Death and Life of Great American Cities; Vintage Books, 1961.

30. Jakle, John; How to Read the Illinois Landscape, Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech., U. of Ill., 1977.

31. Johnson, Walter; Principles of Preservation; Pres. Ill.; Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

32. Knack, Ruth Eckdish; Educating for Awareness; Pres. Ill.; Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

33. Kroke, James A.; Organizing for Preservation; Pres. Ill.; Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

34. Longsworth, Nellie; After 200 years--What? Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech., U. of Ill., 1977.

35. Lynch, Bruce and Cynthia Durko; Grass Roots Preservation; Avana Press, 1977.

36. McDaniel, J.C.; Fitting Species and Cultivars to the Landscape; Pres. and Rest. of Hist. Gard. and Landscapes, L.A. Mag., May 1976.

37. McHarg, Ian L.; Design with Nature; Doubleday and Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1967.

38. Malkovich, Daniel; A Conservation Ethic, Pres. Ill., Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

39. Meyer, Xavier C.; Report on the Plant Materials at the New Salem Restoration; Ill. Dept. of Cons., 1973.

40. Miller, Wilhelm; The Illinois Way of Beautifying the Farm; Circular 170 of Ag. Experiment Station, Dept. of Hort., U. of Ill., Urbana 1914.

41. Miller, Wilhelm; The Prairie Spirit in Landscape Gardening; Dept. of Hort. Ag. Exper. Station Circular 184, U. of Ill, Urbana, Nov. 1915.

42. Minar, Carol; Historic Districts: An Evolving Aspect of Preservation Activity, Occasional Paper 1976-77, U. of Wisc., Dept. of L.A.

43. National Park Service; The National Register Govt. Printing Office, 1975-211-308/20.

44. National Park Service; Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid; GPO 1975-211-308/39.

45. Nelson, Ronald; Finding Help and Materials; Pres. Ill., Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

46. Patterson, John; The New Look in Illinois Preservation; Hist. Pres. Setting Legis. and Tech., U. of Ill., 1977.

47. Roberto, Fred; A Suggested Economic Feasibility Methodology to be Applied to Historical Site Analysis; Occasional Paper 1976-77, U. of Wisc.-Madison, Dept. of L.A.

48. Robinette,G.O.; Plants, People and Environmental Quality; U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1972.

49. Schumacher, E. F.; Small is Beautiful; Harper and Row, N.Y., 1975.

50. Small Town V5 #8, March 1975.

51. Thornton, Edmund B.; Business and Preservation; Pres. Ill., Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. of Hist. Sites, 1977.

52. Troyer, Leroy and Associates; Early Columbus, 1977.

53. Tull, Royden; A Critique of Historic Resource Evaluation Procedures; Occasional Paper 1976-77, U. of Wisc.-Madison, Dept. of L.A.

54. Vogel, Susan Maycock; Local Surveys; Pres. Ill.; Ill. Dept. of Cons. Div. Hist. Sites, 1977.

55. West, Janice; Whitestown, Indiana; Whitestown Community Center, 1971.