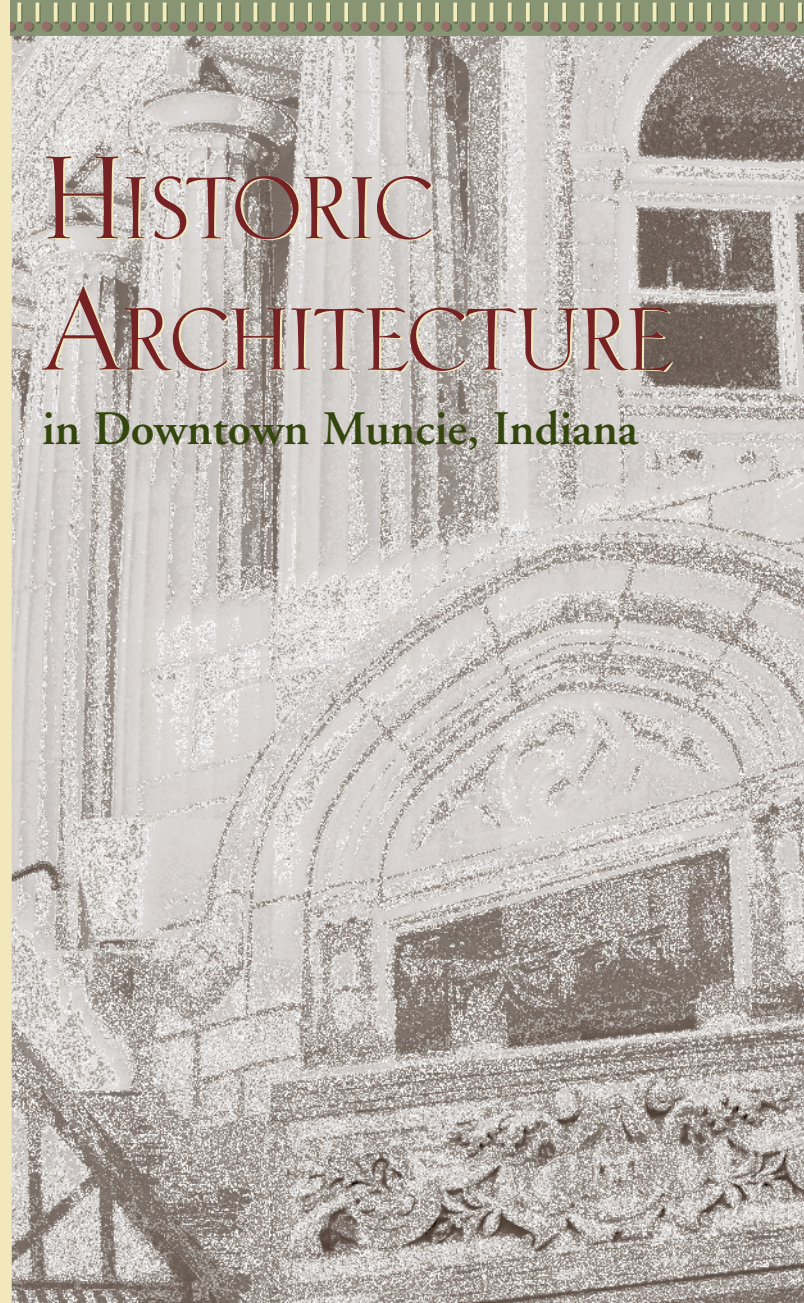


WALKING TOUR SERIES, #1

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE in Downtown Muncie, Indiana



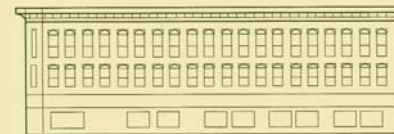
GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURE STYLES IN DOWNTOWN MUNCIE

Architecture in the United States has always been designed in styles that reflect the fashions and tastes popular among architects and their clients at given points in time. In downtown Muncie, the historic buildings included in the walking tour fall into roughly 11 styles. Below are sketches of each style, the time period it was popular in Muncie, and a description of its characteristics.



I-HOUSE (1840–1880)

Some buildings cannot be explained by using architectural styles. These buildings are known by their shapes. A common early building form in Indiana is the I-house, which is one room deep, two stories tall, and symmetrical with a gable roof. Often it has an ell, or wing, adjoining it at the rear.



ITALIANATE (1855–1880)

The Italianate style was popular in Indiana in the mid-19th century. The style usually has a projecting cornice supported by decorative brackets, round-arched windows capped by decorative stone or metal moldings, and round-arched cast-iron storefronts in commercial buildings.



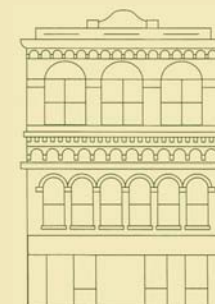
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENTIAL (1880–1900)

Queen Anne style houses are very elaborately decorated and have asymmetrical shapes with multiple gable roofs. Queen Anne houses also often have towers, bay windows, and wrap-around verandas (porches).



QUEEN ANNE COMMERCIAL (1895–1900)

The Queen Anne style also can be seen in commercial structures. These buildings are usually picturesque, emphasizing towers, bay windows, and asymmetrical grouping of details.



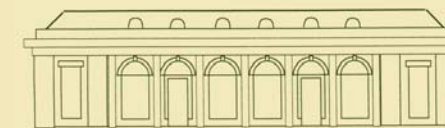
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (1885–1900)

Romanesque Revival style buildings look very massive and weighty, with large arched windows and rock-faced stone or brick used for facade materials. Other Romanesque Revival details include cornices consisting of brick corbel tables and sometimes arches composed of wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs).



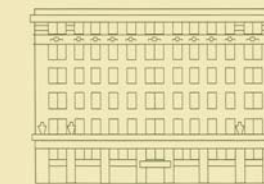
NEO-CLASSICAL (1893–1930)

The Neo-Classical style is based on the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The Neo-Classical facade is symmetrical and features Greek or Roman columns, pediments, cornices, and ornamentation. Sometimes the style includes the use of a dome.



BEAUX ARTS (1900–1915)

The Beaux Arts style often uses classical orders and proportions and is based on French architecture of the late 19th century. Beaux Arts buildings are generally symmetrical, separated into bays that are sometimes divided by Doric columns or Ionic pilasters, with an emphasis on visual connection and building unity.



GEORGIAN REVIVAL (1895–1930)

The Georgian Revival style is seen in American homes and commercial structures of the early 20th century. Georgian Revival architecture is usually symmetrical, generally having windows with six-over-six or nine-over-nine window sashes and flat brick arches with stone keystones over the windows.



RENAISSANCE REVIVAL (1900–1930)

The Renaissance Revival style is seen in many early 20th-century commercial and government buildings. Its features include round-arched windows, classical cornices, and a symmetrical arrangement of windows and other details on either side of a central entrance.



GOthic REVIVAL (1895–1930)

Gothic Revival in Muncie refers primarily to churches designed in the early 20th century. Common features include a cruciform plan, pointed-arch windows with tracery, and buttresses between the windows. Most of the Muncie Gothic style churches were made of stone.



TUDOR REVIVAL (1905–1930)

The Tudor Revival style draws from English architecture of the Elizabethan era during the 16th century. The signature characteristics are high-pitched gable roofs, projecting gables, and exposed stucco and timber framing.



1 CARNEGIE LIBRARY
Jefferson and Jackson Streets
 Muncie Public Library was built in 1903 with funds provided by Andrew Carnegie. In the financial agreement, Carnegie stipulated that the library must be well maintained, and therefore it always has been. Officials have done a fine job of preserving the structure. It is one of the most imposing Carnegie libraries still in use in Indiana.

Carnegie Library is a very well-proportioned Neo-Classical building. It is an equal combination of Greek and Roman Revivals, blended as a whole. The building exterior has a Greek Doric portico (porch), above which is a Roman Classical dome.



2 FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Jefferson and Adams Streets
 The congregation of the First Baptist Church built the present building in 1929. It was the third church built by the congregation due to a rise in membership during the gas boom. In dedicating the new church, the congregation thought it appropriate to place the 1890 cornerstone in the narthex of the building, giving it two cornerstones.

The style of the church is from the Late Medieval period of Gothic architecture, which is distinguished by pointed arches over the altar and in the vaulted ceiling, leaded-glass windows, and the hammered-bronze binding on the main church doors. The church also features large stained-glass windows.



3 RILEY-JONES CLUB
315 East Charles Streets
 Between 1901 and 1903, Margaret and George Riley Jones built what is now the Riley-Jones Club as their residence. The founders of the Riley-Jones Club formed a corporation to fund the purchase and rehabilitation of the home in 1982.

The rehabilitation revived the character of the Riley-Jones Club. The building displays many of the characteristics of the Georgian Revival style, including a symmetrical facade composed of five bays, a gabled roof with three dormers, and a balconied entry porch with monumental Doric columns.



4 ROSE COURT BUILDING
Mulberry and Charles Streets
 Frederick D. Rose, a prominent Muncie banker, built the structure in 1926. It has been home to many businesses over the years. The building has been well maintained and today houses offices, a restaurant, and a jewelry store.

The Tudor Revival style of the Rose Court Building makes it a unique structure in downtown Muncie. It stands out because of its high-pitched gable roof, projecting gable ends on outer two bays, and exposed timber and stucco. Noted Muncie architects Kibele and Garrard designed the Rose Court.



5 HOTEL ROBERTS
High and Howard Streets
 For much of its history, this has been Muncie's most elegant and gracious hotel. Local entrepreneur George Roberts constructed the building, and the hotel opened its doors on February 15, 1921. During the 1920s through the 1960s, the Hotel Roberts played an important social role in the community. In the 1980s it was rehabilitated after several years of neglect and again became a first-class hotel.

The Hotel Roberts is an important and finely crafted example of the Georgian Revival style in Muncie. Visiting the hotel, with its double-hung windows, brick and limestone facades, paired pilasters, stringcourses, and decorative entablature, is like stepping back to the 1920s.



6 OLD FEDERAL BUILDING
(Horizon Convention Center)
High and Charles Streets
 The Old Federal Building is a historic building that has undergone quite a few changes. When finished in 1906, it housed federal offices and the Muncie post office. In 1932 the building was enlarged. In 1972 the Old Federal Building was converted to the Horizon Convention Center.

Although changes have been made, the integrity of the building has been preserved. The Old Federal Building is in the Beaux Arts style; it is symmetrically arranged, with six central bays on the facade. Doric pilasters frame round-arched windows that divide the bays.



7 GEIGER BLOCK
High and Charles Streets
 The Geiger Block was built in 1896. It was one of the business blocks built during the natural gas boom in Muncie. It originally housed the Enos Geigers Fancy Bakery and the D.W. Colvin Music Company. It is an example of the rapid growth that took

place in Muncie during the 1890s.

The Geiger Block was built in the Queen Anne style and has survived to the present day with much of its historic character. The most notable features are the three-story octagonal turrets that mark the corners of the building. These turrets have stone pilasters with dentiled capitals, round-arched windows, and octagonal spires.



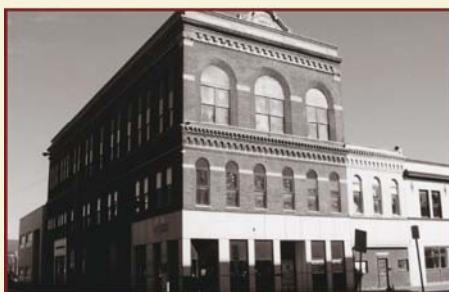
8 FREUND BUILDING
Walnut and Charles Streets
 In 1903 Ella H. Jones (Seitz) constructed the Freund Building on land that had been her father's farm. The structure did not become known as the Freund Building until 1946, when William F. Freund bought it; until then it was known as the Jones Building.

The building is an adaptive reuse success story. It is now home to a cafe, an investment company, and some stores. The Freund Building exemplifies the Renaissance Revival style that was popular at the turn of the century. With features such as round-arched windows, classic Ionic pilasters, and broadly overhanging eaves, the structure is meant to mimic Italian prototypes.



9 MITCHELL BLOCK
Walnut and Adams Streets
 The Mitchell Block has had many uses. Built by Dr. Harvey Mitchell in 1908, it was originally home to the Banner Furniture Company. Over time it also housed Ball Stores and Beachlers Furniture.

During the 1990s it was adapted to a new use as apartments. The Mitchell Block is in the Beaux Arts style, with Ionic pilasters, dentils, scrolled ornamentation, and a parapet wall at the roofline.



10 GODDARD BLOCK
Walnut and Adams Streets
 The Goddard Block was the first location for Joseph A. Goddard's wholesale grocery firm. Goddard was one of the founders of the Citizens Enterprise Company, and he was president of the Muncie School Board.

The building was constructed in two phases: the first two floors were built between 1886 and 1889; the third floor and rear addition were built in 1894. This is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style, with its round-arched windows, brick corbelling, and decorative stringcourse on the main facade.



11 HIGH STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
High and Adams Streets
 The High Street United Methodist Church, with its distinguishing 110-foot tower, was built in 1930. The new sandstone building was the fourth that the congregation had built since the establishment of the Methodist

Church in Muncie in 1838.

The church displays many characteristics of the Gothic Revival style, such as pointed arches along the nave and in the ceiling vaults, intricate carved wood, and stained-glass windows. A gas explosion in 1978 caused considerable destruction. When the church was restored in 1982, great pains were taken to piece together the shattered altar cross and candlesticks and to replicate the stained-glass windows.



12 ANTHONY BLOCK
Walnut and Jackson Streets
 The Anthony Block was another building resulting from the gas boom. Built by Charles H. Anthony in 1887, the Anthony Block initially housed the offices of one of the major real estate companies laying out new suburbs around the edge of Muncie.

The Anthony Block was designed in the Romanesque Revival style, with heavy brownstone masonry walls, massive multiple-coursed round arches, and corner towers with conical roofs. The Romanesque features are still evident on the second and third stories, although the first-floor storefronts have been remodeled several times. In the 1940s, the north half of the building was demolished.



13 PATTERSON BLOCK
Walnut and Main Streets
 Built by Arthur F. Patterson in 1881, the Patterson Block is a significant structure for two reasons. First, the building is the most imposing example of Italianate commercial architecture remaining in Muncie. Second, it is the only remaining 19th-century building

in town with intact cast-iron storefronts.

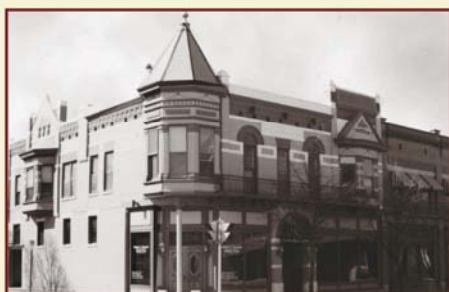
It exemplifies the Italianate style, with the bracketed cornice, tall and narrow arched windows, and elaborate sheet metal window caps. Cast iron details, such as the columns in the arcade at street level, were used extensively in Main Street commercial architecture in the late 19th century.



14 AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST
(now Old National)
Walnut and Main Streets

Constructed in 1925, this building originally housed the Delaware County National Bank. When that banking company went into receivership in 1933, the building became the property of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company, which later changed its name to American National Bank and Trust.

American National Bank and Trust has preserved the building with its Renaissance Revival style. Its facade is the epitome of Renaissance, with three bays, each containing a two-story round-arched window, and an entablature with a carved frieze topped by an elaborate cartouche.



15 SWAIN BUILDING
High and Washington Streets
 Charles W. Swain constructed the Swain Building in 1896. During the gas boom, he was the Muncie assistant postmaster and became very involved in other public affairs. Swain held the office of secretary of the Muncie Board of Police Commissioners, and he was

chairman of the local board of civil service engineers. The Swain Building is an impressive example of the Queen Anne style, which tended toward the picturesque and emphasized embellishment and elaborate decoration. Typical of the style, the Swain Building displays a corner turret, multiple bay and oriel windows, pointed rooflines, rounded window and door surrounds, and intricately carved details.



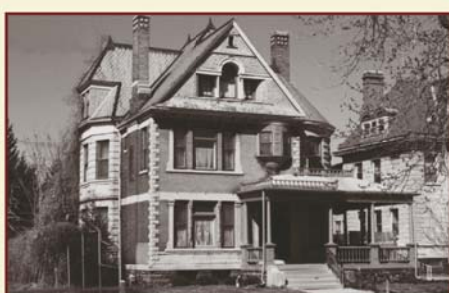
16 MOORE-YOUSE HOME
Mulberry and Washington Streets
 The tale of the Moore-Youse Home is one of three generations (118 years) of occupancy by a single family. It is believed that the house was constructed in 1849. The family kept the house well preserved. When Mary Youse Maxon died in 1982, she left the house to the Delaware County Historical Society (now the Delaware County Historical Alliance).

The Moore-Youse Home is now a house museum. The home is in the vernacular I-house style: one room deep on each floor, symmetrical facades with wood clapboard siding, and a simple gable roof. The front porch with its elaborate Italianate decorative brackets dates at least to the 1860s.



17 BOYCE BLOCK
Jefferson and Main Streets
 The Boyce Block, built in 1880, was one of the first major modern commercial structures built in Muncie. James A. Boyce, a leading local entrepreneur, constructed it. He was instrumental in bringing industries to Muncie during the natural gas boom.

The Boyce Block has acquired additions over the years and has retained most of the uses with which it began: stores on the first floor, a theater on the west end, and apartments on the second floor. The building still maintains its original character. The intact 1880 facade on Main Street features incised window lintels, brick pilasters, a sheet metal decorative cornice, and cast-iron columns.



18 J.C. JOHNSON HOUSE
322 East Washington Street
 This house was built in 1897 for J.C. Johnson, a partner in the Johnson Lumber Company and president of the Muncie Paint and Roofing Company. He also was president of the Delaware County Bank in the 1890s and through the beginning of the 20th century.

The house was built in a mixture of Richardsonian Romanesque and Queen Anne styles. The asymmetry and elaborate decoration are typical of Queen Anne residences. The tower, two-story bay, and decorative ridge trim add to the J.C. Johnson House's effect. The house has been well preserved and adaptively reused.



19 MASONIC TEMPLE
Madison and Main Streets
 This imposing structure dominates the east side of downtown Muncie. Built between 1920 and 1926 with the financial assistance of the Ball brothers, it is reputed to be the largest York Rite Masonic Temple in the world. Recently it was adapted to a new use as

an arts and community center.

The exterior of the Masonic Temple illustrates many typical features of the Tudor Gothic style. These features include an emphasis on mass and weight, accentuated by the use of masonry; a central pavilion with turrets, dripstone moldings, ogee arches, and an oriel window.

A FEW DEFINITIONS

Brackets: in Italianate style buildings, decorative wood or metal elements with S or reverse S curves that appear to support the cornice.

Corbelling: the stepping upward and outward of bricks or stones from the vertical face of a wall, usually to support a cornice or stringcourse.

Dentils: a series of closely spaced rectangular blocks within the entablature, most common on Neo-Classical buildings.

Entablature: a horizontal element that usually rests on columns; it is made up of a cornice, frieze, and architrave and mostly used on Neo-Classical buildings.

Pediment: a wide, low-pitched triangular gable end that caps a portico, colonnade, or central portion of a facade in Neo-Classical buildings.

Stringcourse: a horizontal line of brick or stone which serves to visually separate the levels of a building on the facade.

Tracery: ornamental work that serves as the framework for windows in Gothic Revival architecture and often looks like lace or branchlike lines.

Turrets: small towers attached to a larger structure, usually starting a noticeable distance from the ground; especially found in Queen Anne architecture.