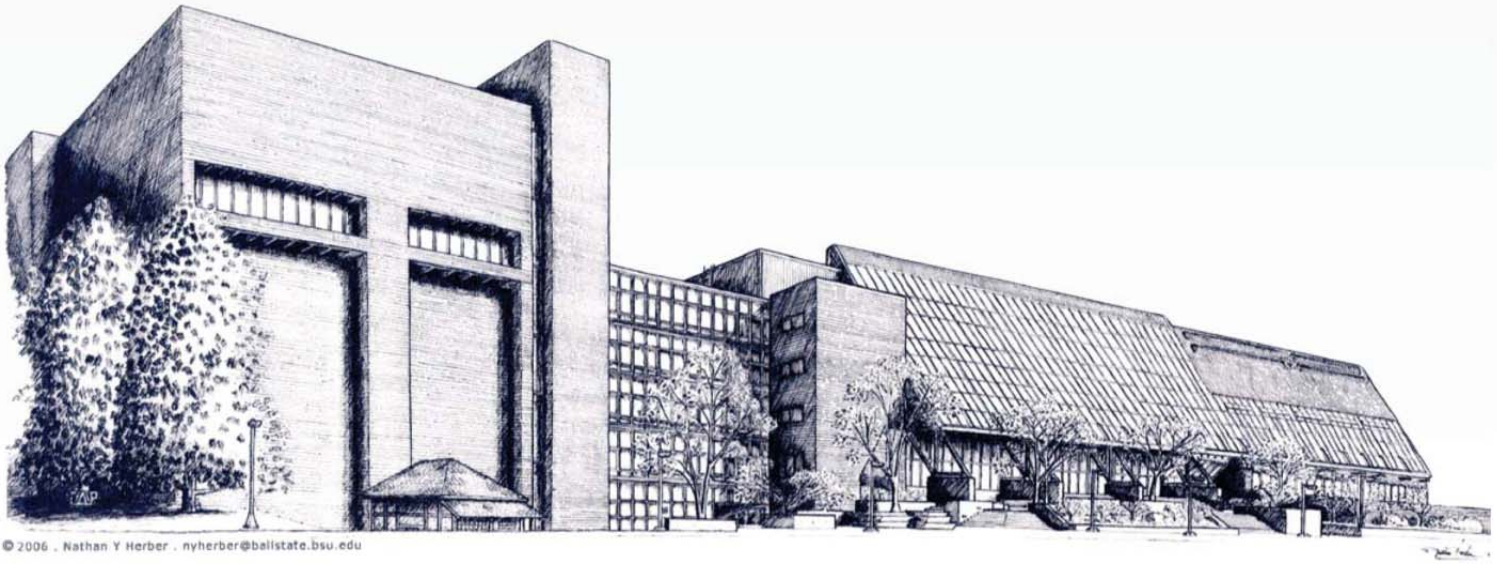
DESIGNING A CAP FOR BSU



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Designing a College of Architecture and Planning for Ball State University

Early CAP History

Compiled and edited by
Jack Wyman
Professor of Architecture

Intent: The purpose of the contents herein
provides the basis for writing an Early History of CAP
from 1965 through 1981

Dedication

This work on the early history of CAP is dedicated to the efforts of the first team: Dr. Richard Burkhardt, Dr. Victor Lawhead, and Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA.

FOREWARD

JACK WYMAN
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE

This publication is about the laying of a foundation from which to prepare and propel the formation of a strong, well designed College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University, beginning in the mid-1960s. It is about leadership, teamwork, innovation, and pluralism.

The formation of the College included many individual accomplishments with people working together producing extraordinary outcomes of excellence. In a very few years, the College and its departments and programs were able to gain prominence within each profession. Special attention should be noted to the outstanding list of guest lecturers in the Appendix, plus the Collective Visions as described by the Founding Dean.

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Selecting the First Dean

Transition to a University

SELECTING THE FIRST DEAN

Dr. Richard Burkhardt

When Ball State was selected to have a school of architecture in 1965, President Emens and Walter Scholer Jr., an architect from West Lafayette who designed many Ball State buildings, went to the Octagon Building in Washington to meet with AIA officials and request assistance in starting CAP. When undertaking new projects, Emens was always careful to obtain professional advice. He said, “We have an obligation to the citizens of Indiana to make the new school the best that it possibly can be, so we would appreciate having you establish an Advisory Committee to give us counsel.”

The AIA leaders accepted Emens’ request and agreed to counsel Ball State in many ways. Their greatest gift was to conduct a nationwide search for the future dean. Forty aspirants responded to the announcement of the position. The Committee selected six applicants for intense study and chose two to present to President Emens for his approval. On July 10, 1965, Charles Sappenfield became the first Dean of the College of Architecture and Planning.

It was not common for the University to engage outsiders in searches for faculty and staff, but at the time architectural studies was an uncommon category among higher education. Thus, President Emens wisely engaged professional advice in this instance.

RICHARD W. BURKHARDT
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, MUNCIE, INDIANA

The Teachers College Becomes a University[1]

ONE of the very interesting phenomena in higher education in recent years has been the emergence of many new universities from institutions that were teachers colleges. Today the words "emerging university" inevitably mean an institution that recently was labeled "Teachers College"; i.e., an institution devoting its energies almost exclusively to the preparation of elementary and secondary school teachers.

Earlier in our history the teachers college emerged from the normal school, which was a type of trade school that taught not only the methodology of teaching but also all the content of the common school curriculum.

As the teachers college emerged from the normal school stage, it was viewed by many as a second-rate college for a period of time. For several years the North Central Association had a separate category for teachers colleges because it was felt these institutions were not of the same caliber as the universities and liberal arts colleges. It was not long, however, before the teachers colleges grew in stature and and gained the respect of the older colleges and universities of the country.

The life-span of the teachers college was quite short, only about 30 to 40 years—from about 1920 to 1950. The first break away from the appellation of "Teachers College" came in the 1950's when the word "Teachers" was dropped and many state colleges were created. Today very few institutions still call themselves "Teachers College."

It is significant to note that the land grant institutions and the normal schools had their start at about the same time in American history and that they both tried to meet the needs of the burgeoning American culture. The somewhat exclusive and prestigious private universities and colleges and some of the public institutions have, for a long time, provided a kind of educational program that many people have viewed as the only kind of higher education that fits that rubric. For a long time there has been a line drawn between the liberal and practical arts. Like the land grant colleges, the educational emphasis of the emerging university, with the teachers college background, has been the practical arts.

Again following the pattern set by the land grant institutions, the erstwhile teachers colleges are gaining respect as institutions of size, offering diversified programs with strong liberal arts foundations. The new universities are changing so rapidly that it is appropriate to attempt to analyze some of the changes.

Today as we look at the emerging university, attempting to ascertain what is shadow and what is substance, which fea-

[1] This paper was prepared as an address to the faculty of Eastern Kentucky University, September, 1966, on the occasion of a convocation entitled "Becoming a University." The author expresses his gratitude to Dean Orvin T. Richardson, Ball State University, for many of the ideas expressed in this paper.

DR. BURKHARDT, *Vice President and Dean of Faculties at Ball State University, is Chairman of the North Central Association's Commission on Research and Service, Chairman of NCA's Teacher Education Project, and member of the NCA Board of Directors.*

tures are significant, it is difficult to determine whether the outward and visible signs of activity perceived are characteristic of the change in title and status, or whether they are signs of the change which is characteristic of higher education generally in our time.

To illustrate the difficulty, there are presently many more students in institutions of higher education and they seem to have a new penchant for testing the limits of every situation. Faculty members are in greater demand than ever before and also are much more mobile. In addition, some faculty seem to be more concerned with policy formation and the governance of the university than with teaching. The expectations of the public have increased in intensity and variety. The public not only wants the institution to win all its athletic matches, but it expects consulting services, professional schools, and cultural leadship, to mention only a few items. Which of these is exclusively the result of emergence?

Discernible Changes

Rather than attempt to classify these phenomena as results of the change from teachers college to university or as characteristic of the current higher education scene, let me acknowledge that the problem of classification exists and with this warning turn to some other aspects of the change from teachers college to university. There are three or four observations that may be made quickly.

1. The change of name is in keeping with the times. Of the 200 institutions which make up the Association of State Colleges and Universities, most of which were teachers colleges ten to fifteen years ago, only a handful retain the older title. The legislatures in state after state have changed the name as a result of public demand generated and nurtured by students, faculty, administrators, and community supporters. The reasons for changing the name are as various as the proponents of the change. How the change came about in institution after institution across the country is a story all of its own, which cannot be presented at this time.

2. The outward and visible signs are the easiest to change, although there are some areas of conservatism which surprise one; for example, the adherence to the old school song. The stationery must be revised—(what is to be done with all the old?). The highway signs directing the traveler to the institution, the official seal, the seal which is permitted to be used on student sweat shirts, the notebooks sold in the bookstore, all these can be changed relatively easily. (Of course, the old notebooks and sweat shirts have to be sold at half price.)

3. On a more significant level is the change in adminstrative structure, which reflects a response to increased size, added functions, and the desire to be like other universities. Now the teachers college which has been the whole institution becomes one of three or four or five separate colleges of the larger university. To man the new structure deans are added. Fission takes place in departments, creating new departments, which in turn require chairmen or heads of departments. New departments require their own respectable number of new courses. The paraphernalia required to move a freshman through general education and a major to graduation has expanded rapidly, in fact explosively. All of this is in response to increased size, added functions, and the desire to be like other universities. This level of change obviously takes longer than changing the official seal.

There is, however, still another level which is more difficult to attain—This is recognition by the people involved that they are now part of a university. This idea will be developed at greater length later.

Cacophonous Prelude

It is necessary to pause here to make another caveat. The story of teachers college to university might be more effective if it could be played as a symphony rather than spoken, for if it were a piece of music one could better sense the contrapuntal relationships of the items already mentioned and those which will be discussed.

The fact is that everything seems to be happening at once. There are dominant and secondary themes and some discordant notes; and while there is often melody, there is not always harmony.

Or perhaps the figure of the seamless web of history, which was given to us by Charles Beard, will help to transmit the intent. Beard said that one could not examine a single strand of the web of history without noting its infinite ramifications The first thought in presenting this analysis is to convey the fact that everything is happening at once, not necessarily in an ordered sequence, and that several themes run through the story, appearing and reappearing like themes in a musical composition.

To continue the musical figure a bit longer, there is a tempo involved in a change from teachers college to university which is exasperatingly slow at first, but which at times approaches the frantic. Once the name itself has been changed, many of the publics expect an instant university to appear. This expectation of students, faculties, and several publics, is one of the very real problems of the emerging university.

Harvard had at least two hundred years to grow from a college into a university. This privilege is not granted to the emerging university today. The tempo can be measured and controlled to some degree by long-range planning, which is evident in some histories of "new universities." The creation within the college of divisions of arts, technology, education, well in advance of the attainment of university status, prepared the way for the emergence of separate colleges with deans and department heads when university status was finally attained. However, with or without planning, there can be little doubt that the tempo of change has increased.

Change vs. Continuity

Among the themes which are constantly recurring in every decision and act involved in the transition is the one of change versus continuity. A teachers college is not a university; therefore an institution which has been a teachers college and is now a university must be different from what it was before. The question is how different shall it be? What things shall be changed? What things should be preserved?

Most of these institutions established fine reputations as teachers colleges. Indeed, it was their fine reputations which gave credence to the idea that they were worthy of becoming universities. It would be an error to turn away from the heritage which is responsible for that reputation. Yet some changes are required. What should be retained? What sloughed off? In changing from great teachers colleges to universities, institutions run the real danger that they will no longer give as much attention to teacher education as it deserves and they will not become great universities either.

It would not be reasonable to expect the emerging university to be able to compete immediately with all the programs of study in the established universities; however, in the area of teacher education the emerging universities should not have to concede anything to the larger and older universities provided high standards of excellence are accepted and maintained. The emerging university does not need to accept a secondary role in higher education in this country in the area of teacher education; however, it will have to if it tolerates second-rate libraries, faculties, and other resources.

Centralization and Decentralization

Another theme which is related to increasing size and variety of purpose is centralization and decentralization. A smaller institution with a single purpose required a single dean, whereas many of the new universities now require five or six deans. Decentralization is recognized as necessary and proper, even if it means more deans. How much further should we go? Does the university require more than one library, more than one football team, more than one budget? More than one curriculum committee?

Search for Identity

If there is one central melody to this whole piece, it is the search for identity and purpose. The questions of "Who am I?" "What purpose do I have?" are very much before each of us these days, as authors, artists, philosophers, theologians confront us daily with the universality of the problem. If questions of identity are real for each of us as persons, they are even more real questions for a new university. The personal dilemma comes in choosing from among the myriad possibilities. The problem is intensified for us as persons because there seem to be few verities to serve as guides. It appears that nothing in life is really tied down nowadays. The problem facing the new university is one of a plethora of models, all of which seem possible. Here the problem is compounded because of all of our social groupings; the university is shaped by decisions of its members, the faculty more than any other.

The faculties of a university have a rare privilege and an equally rare responsibility to chart their own destiny and their own day-to-day activity. No other group of people have so much to say about the work they will do and the manner in which they will do it. A lawyer, a doctor, or a small businessman can determine how he will spend his day or his professional life; but an employee of a corporation or a member of any large group of people has not the same opportunity for self-determination as does the professor. The professor in a college or university is remarkably free to decide how he will teach, what texts he will choose, what exercises he will set for his students, how he will evaluate the students' performance. No other person, not even the doctor or the lawyer, determines to the extent that the professor does in his classes what happens to the lives of so many people.

Collectively, the men and women in an academic department set the curriculum for majors and minors and, in concert with other faculty members from other departments, determine the experience and performance that will be required of a student for four, five, six, or even seven or eight years.

As faculties of emerging universities look at universities older than they are, the prospect of what they might become is dazzling. The rapid growth in size which they have experienced is heady wine, for intoxicated by it they are apt to believe that bigger is better, that if Michigan State got into the Big Ten they can, too.

However, the odds are really not too great that the emerging university will ever catch up to Chicago, Berkeley, or Harvard—they have too long a head start. Albert H. Bowker, writing in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, "Quality and Quantity in Higher Education," says that there are only thirty to thirty-five great universities. He used as measures of quality Woodrow Wilson fellows on faculty lists, American Council of Learned Society and Guggenheim Grants, National Science Foundation Grants, National Academy of Science Grants, Woodrow Wilson Grants awarded to B.A. graduates, and B.A. graduates who later earned doctorates. He concludes, "It is doubtful that a comprehensive ranking of graduate schools can profitably be extended beyond the first thirty or thirty-five institutions. It appears that below that point we must search for excellence in particular areas."[2]

The hope for the new universities is to build for excellence in particular areas. John Gardner wrote that modeling ourselves after others thought to be prestigious is foolish.

"In higher education, as in everything else, there is no excellent performance without high morale. No morale—no excellence. And in a great many of our colleges and universities, the most stubborn enemy of high morale and therefore of excellence has been a kind of hopelessness on the part of both administration and

[2] Bowker, Albert H., "Quality and Quantity in Higher Education," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March, 1965, No. 309, Vol. 60, p. 13.

faculty, particularly the latter, hopelessness about ever achieving distinction as an institution . . .

"We must learn to honor excellence in every socially accepted human activity, however humble the activity, and to scorn shoddiness, however exalted the activity. The society which scorns excellence in plumbing because plumbing is a humble activity and tolerates shoddiness in philosophy because it is an exalted activity will have neither good plumbing nor good philosophy. Neither its pipes nor its theories will hold water."[3]

The task, according to Gardner, is to define one's values and potentials and then to seek excellence as a unique institution doing well what can best be done.

Discovering a Unique Role

The hope of the emerging university is to discover a unique role. The normal school was a response to a need of the times. Established colleges and universities were not doing some of society's work, so the normal schools filled the breach and prospered. Some people see in the present situation a parallel possibility to this past performance. The new university can respond to the unmet needs of society, doing some of the things which the older universities do not do.

This analysis calls for a new land grant philosophy harkening back to the days when the land grant institutions were small, developing, not very high on the academic status scale. The land grant philosophy was great. "Frankly and unashamedly the land grant charter holds that there is no part of human life that is beneath the notice of the university; that there is no labor of society that has not its proper dignity."[4]

The unique role may be found in a regional context. Perhaps the mission of the emerging university is achieved by comprehensive service to the people in its section of its state. Perhaps it is to be found in a combination of regional service and specialized functions agreed upon by institutions in the total state system. Whatever the outcome of the inquiry it can be said certainly that the major task of the emerging university is the definition of its mission.

The themes of continuity versus change, centralization and decentralization, the search for identity, are among the major concerns of the emerging university. They will serve as examples of others which could be readily added. There are some minor themes which deserve mention.

Potential Power Struggles

Consider the power structure within the faculty which probably changes as the institution changes. The teachers college was composed of faculty who prized the institution, knowing that it was a teachers college whose chief function was teaching education. If not in full sympathy with these goals, a faculty member was not antagonistic to them if he wished to stay in the institution. The faculty of the teachers college, while never speaking with one voice, nevertheless found agreement if not consensus without great difficulty.

The new university has no such clearly stated purpose as did the teachers college. Faculty new to the emerging university may be quite innocent of teacher education or even antagonistic to it, which makes obtaining agreement on proposals more difficult than before.

University faculty members are at least as political as men and women in other social groups. When the established balance of power is shaken, new alignments are made and a new equilibrium is established. Where lies the political strength now? in the College of Business? the College of Arts? or still in the College of Education?

Since the general education program

[3] Gardner, John W., "Quality in Higher Education," *Collegiate News and Views*, Volume XIII, No. 1, October, 1959, p. 3.

[4] John F. A. Taylor, "The Humanities in Land Grant Universities," *Saturday Review*, April 18, 1964, p. 64.

required of all students is largely supplied by the arts college, it will eventually have more faculty members than any other and then it has the possibility of outvoting all. The College of Education, which was accustomed to having its own way in faculty councils, may become paranoid about its diminishing position of strength vis-à-vis the other colleges. The College of Education may over-react in attempting to build alliances with others to obtain some objectives before the new equilibrium, in which education is not dominant, has been reached.

The conditional is used throughout this passage because it is not clear that the particular power struggle described is fated for every former teachers college. It has occurred in some of the oldest of our universities, and it can be seen in some of the newer ones.

There is another potential power struggle in institutions of higher education today which should be mentioned and this one may be more a characteristic of our times than of the emerging institution per se: This is the subject of governance of the university, which is sometimes described as the faculty versus the administration. Perhaps because the emerging university is a rapidly growing institution in which the faculty who have been engaged in the last four or five years outnumber those with longer tenure, the conventions and unwritten procedures which were mutually satisfactory and used to be informally passed on to the newcomers as they joined the faculty no longer have the unifying effect of the social cement.

Another hypothesis related to the larger scene is that it appears fashionable to test boundaries, limits, regulations wherever they may be—in adolescent life, in civil rights, in university governance.

Still a third hypothesis is that the teachers college, having a single purpose and an elementary and secondary school orientation, has an image which is hierarchical. At the same time, the stereotype of the university is seen as a community of self-governing scholars whose administrators exist to maintain the supply of pencils and to raise money for faculty salaries. The faculty member of the stereotyped teachers college who finds himself in transition towards becoming a stereotyped university professor feels that one of his obligations is reducing the authority of the deans and presidents by a redefinition of authority and responsibility through constitutions and faculty councils.

In a particular teachers college which is becoming a particular university, we may expect an examination of the governance of the institution by the faculty and administration just as we anticipate a reassessment of all the other aspects of the growing emerging university. The exact resolution of the lines of authority and responsibility will of course vary from the stereotypes cited and they will also vary from one university to another.

Prominent among the arguments for changing from teachers college to university is that a new student will be attracted to the university, a student who would never come to the teachers college. This argument loses some of its force when one examines the student populations of some former teachers colleges. Where records are available, the striking fact is that the institution continues to draw students from about the same sources as it did in the past. While it is true that the numbers from the upper ranges of high school class increase, the basic population area of the institution does not change very much. The improvement in the quality of preparation of entering freshmen in the new university is probably due to the improved instruction taking place in the secondary schools, rather than to the lure of the new university name.

New Responsibilities

As indicated at the outset, the most difficult part of the whole transition from teachers college to university is the change required in the attitudes of the people in-

volved, the students and the faculty. Consider the faculty as illustrative of this point. For these many years the faculty thought of itself as the faculty of a teachers college. Today it is the faculty of a university. What does a faculty member do this year that he did not do last year? How is he different as a person, as a university professor, than he was as a teachers college professor?

The traditional obligations of the university have been described as teaching, research, and service. If these three functions are valid, what sort of task does this set for the emerging universities? Their strength in the past has been in teaching undergraduates, in the transmission of knowledge and skills. To some degree they have been active in the service area—particularly in service to the schools in their vicinities. Traditionally they have done little in the creation of new knowledge through research. If they are to acquire the hallmarks of the university whose name they have now taken, the new universities must also accept the responsibilities of scholarship, which mean inquiry, evaluation, and publication. For those who have spent fruitful years as teachers without challenging and testing the shibboleths in their fields and writing about their findings, this may be a difficult role to assume.

There never was a more propitious time for the new universities to meet this challenge of responsible scholarship. One of the prime requirements for research is money. The federal government is making money available in abundance. Moreover, the money that is available is designated for service and research in the very fields in which former teachers colleges have had much experience and considerable competence—namely, education and related social fields.

All of higher education is invited to explore new and better ways of teaching at the elementary, secondary, and collegiate levels. There is a need for new knowledge about ways of working with handicapped children, with persons in reformatories and prisons, with adults who need new vocational skills and ideas about the constructive use of leisure time, with persons of all ages who live in a world in which Germans and Africans and Chinese and Vietnamese are all very much a part of our everyday lives.

The need for new knowledge is vividly before us in any direction we choose to look. The financial resources are more readily available. What is lacking is the imagination to see the possibilities of studying these needs and also the attitude that it is the obligation of university faculties to grapple with these responsibilities.

The emerging universities have so much operating in their favor in terms of the technological and cultural advances of this country that it is difficult to visualize how they can miss making a real contribution to higher education.

The delineation of the features of the change from teachers college to university attempted here is by no means definitive. No mention has been made of either the swelling student enrollments or the rapid construction of handsome new buildings, both of which are readily apparent to any observer. Nor is there space to develop the very interesting and more subtle problem of the responsibility for teacher education in the new university. When the whole institution was oriented to teacher education, this was no problem. In the new university the responsibility for leadership in teacher education obviously rests with the college of education. However, national standards in teacher education call for university—wide participation in teacher education programs. How to maintain concern for and participation in teacher education among the other disciplines and accord the college of education authority and responsibility for leadership is a difficult balance to create and maintain.

In conclusion, one or two ideas stand out as melodic themes: The great universities of our land required at least one hundred years to achieve their present stature; therefore, the emerging uni-

versities should not anticipate instant metamorphosis. The challenges older universities met and the opportunities they had are not exactly the ones facing the newcomers now—for example, the burden of almost universal higher education.

T. S. Eliot in his poem *Burnt Norton* wrote:

> "Time present and time past
> Are both present in the future,
> And time future contained in time past."

Time now is conditioned by the past and time tomorrow is shaped by today. The task is to identify those elements of the heritage which are indigenous to the new institutions and to forge a new role commensurate with the conditions of our time, a role which is valid for the faculty of a new university. If inspiration is needed for this very difficult task, it is appropriate to recall a portion of John Masefield's statement about the university:

"There are few earthly things more splendid than a University. In these days of broken frontiers and collapsing values, when the dams are down and the floods are making misery, when every future looks somewhat grim and every ancient foothold has become something of a quagmire, wherever a University stands, it stands and shines; wherever it exists, the free minds of men, urged on to full and fair enquiry, may still bring wisdom into human affairs."[5]

[5] John Masefield, from address of June 25, 1946, on the occasion of the installation of the Chancellor, the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

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BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
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October 20, 2010

Dr. Richard W. Burkhardt
1312 N Woodridge Ave
Muncie, IN 47304

Dear Dr. Burkhardt,

This letter is to seek your permission to use the two documents you provided last spring semester. The first one concerns the transition of The Teacher's College to Ball State University. The second had to do with the search and hiring of the first dean of the College of Architecture and Planning. At this time, I am unsure still of what the final publication will look like. I think, it will be a small booklet, or electronically produced.

If you agree, please sign on the line below

Richard W. Burkhardt

Thank you for your participation in the Early CAP History project.

Best wishes

Sincerely,

J. Wyman

Jack Wyman,
Professor of Architecture

Reminiscences of CAP 1965-1966

Some Issues and Questions Discussed

Some Positive Impressions Gained Through the Fifteen Months

Reminiscences of CAP, 1965-1966

Victor B. Lawhead
Dean Emeritus and Professor of Educational Studies

The setting for my closest involvement with developing the College of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Planning began in May 1965, when Charles Sappenfield, recently selected Dean of the new college, arrived to begin his duties in his new position. Dr. Richard Burkhardt, Vice President for Academic Affairs, assigned him an office in the Administration Building adjacent to mine and near several other academic offices, as well as the leaders of the other three major administrative units: Student Affairs, Public Affairs, and Business Affairs. The institution had only recently been renamed Ball State University instead of Ball State Teachers College; thus, it was in the midst of transition in many spheres of its educational missions. In addition to our shared concern with curricular and instructional planning, Dean Sappenfield also was engaged with such tasks as recruiting key faculty members to teach courses in design, structures, and problem solving, and in supervising the renovation of three World War II Quonset huts to be the temporary site of the new college.

Dean Sappenfield also initiated the idea of conducting a competition among several architects in the immediate and wider community to submit their designs for the new building that had been funded by the State Legislature. Dean Sappenfield moved to his new office on the latter site in September 1966, when the first class began its studies toward bachelor's degrees in their respective departments. My fifteen months of close working relations with the first Dean of CAP was the beginning of continuing interest, participation, and even jury appraisals in the following years. My memory of this experience is focused on the content of our discussions and on the positive promise of success of the first Dean of the College.

Some Issues and Questions Discussed

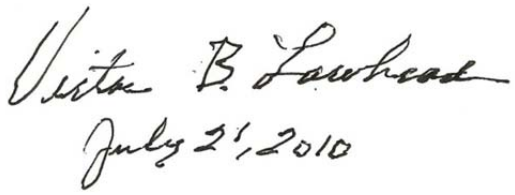
1. The existing 4x4 pattern of 4-credit-hour courses meeting 4 times per week for one-hour sessions presents a problem for a College needing longer blocks of time for studio-type experiences.
2. How will the CAP consider a faculty member's need to continue a partial "practice" of their occupation?
3. Muncie's proximity to excellent "models" for free expression required the flexibility of choosing a single day (Wednesday) or a regular time for trips to sites in Columbus, Indiana, and in other locations that provide models by such internationally known architects as Saarinen, Pei, Van der Rohe, Gehry, etc.
4. Can we develop the progressive curriculum with the necessary structures that will assure learning experiences that are continuous, sequential, cumulative, and integrative?
5. How can the architect's general or all-university requirements articulate optimally with their architecture courses?
6. Should they be completed before or during their particular architectural studies?
7. Should architects be taught specific "mathematics" in "Math for Architects" or in courses for other special-interest groups such as accountants, high-school math teachers and the like? Should the education of students in the CAP take course BEOA 241 "Business Correspondence?" Would other courses offered in the university also be useful?
8. If the "Harvard" organization of a 3-department college of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Planning is accepted, what particular courses should be required in all departments of the college?
9. Would the needs of the CAP be served better by a semester calendar rather than the existing "Quarter Calendar"?
10. Should the CAP offer any "general studies" courses that would serve as interesting and provocative electives for other students in this University?
11. Does any responsibility devolve on the CAP to make some contribution to the broad education of all students in the University? If so, what would be the nature and value of such a contribution?
12. How can the "thesis" combine theory and practice in its more comprehensive definition?

Some positive impressions gained through the fifteen months. Working closely with Dean Sappenfield on planning for the CAP.

1. His earnest efforts to develop an outstanding program that would match some of the best programs in the country.
2. His use of his Danish experiences in encouraging the college students to stay abreast of well-known contemporary designers.
3. His effort to encourage the students to relate to their professional organizations involved with design and responses to a changing society, that is, “new towns” such as those outside of Copenhagen, Stockholm and even Reston, Virginia, near Washington D.C.
4. His insistence that the students would see the wider relationships of Architecture to the immediate and wider community, for example Store-Front Studios in Muncie and adjacent population centers.
5. He fostered and enhanced their creativity by encouraging them to be “open” to new experiences through travel (Polyarch) and regular attendance at the Monday night series of “Guest Professionals” from many disciplines.
6. He prized knowing the location of sources of good design in Denmark, such as “Den Permanente” and “Illums Bolighus” in Copenhagen, plus “Malmö,” Sweden’s Museum.
7. He was well-informed and reflected a keen sensitivity to new developments, not only in architecture but also in the related arts.
8. His enthusiasm was catching and caused Mrs. Lawhead and me to devote much of our “sabbatical leave-time” in 1967 to learning more about Scandinavian modernism and design. For example, he cautioned us not to waste discretionary funds on trinkets of folk art there, but to select a representative piece of work by a recognized designer, such as the Danish potter Bjorn Wiinblad

April 10, 2010

Victor B. Lawhead



July 22, 2010

Dear Jack,

In conveying to you this signed copy of my "reminiscences" of the early history of the College of Architecture and Planning for whatever use you find appropriate, I want to wish you well in your continued research and writing about CAP's steady development. It was a pleasure to work with you on this earliest segment of your study.

Sincerely,

Victor R. Lundquist

COLLECTIVE VISIONS FOR THE COLLEGE

THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING WILL

RANK AMONG THE BEST SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY,

ITS GRADUATES HIGHLY DESIRED IN THE PROFESSIONS,

ITS INFLUENCE FELT AMONG ALL OUR CONSTITUENCIES…

COLLECTIVE VISIONS FOR THE COLLEGE

Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA
Founding Dean

After being asked to state my "vision" for the College in 1966, it was an easy task:

THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING WILL

RANK AMONG THE BEST SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY,

ITS GRADUATES HIGHLY DESIRED IN THE PROFESSIONS,

ITS INFLUENCE FELT AMONG ALL OUR CONSTITUENCIES…

That vision, however, was shared by many, many architects, legislators, university faculty and administrators, our College faculty as we grew, and—most importantly—by prospective Hoosier students who had been forced to study outside the state. The College has profited these many years from that rich diversity of visions—and support.

Visionary has not been my goal. As an architect, I consider myself a problem solver/possibility solver, and as a shared contributor in a community of users, imaginers, and creators--part of an architectural team. Creative support, collective vision, teamwork, and fantastic luck have been responsible for our considerable success in the College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University.

Muncie architect Gene Hamilton asked repeatedly for an Indiana architecture school, and served on an Indiana Society of Architects study committee. They asked for a legislative advisory committee, which later visited all the state universities. Also, they heard from a Muncie committee headed by Mayor John Hampton, who was persuaded by BSU President John Emens. These collective efforts laid the groundwork for the Legislature's House Bill 1170 sponsored by Muncie's David Metzger. The bill established a College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University, then reorganized and renamed from "Teachers College."

Those individuals were not only visionaries but also problem solvers in a statewide sense. And their vision—and hard work—teamwork—paid off for all of us who came later.

Ball State had a national reputation for the quality of its general education of teachers. That institutionalized resource enhanced the interdisciplinary educational needs of environmental designers. BSU's persuasive President John Emens and the enthusiastic Dean of Faculties, Richard Burkhardt, created an incomparable environment for birthing a new College.

My nine months on campus before the first students arrived, allowed a beginning solution for Indiana's rich problems and possibilities. We had a number of citizens across Indiana who supported us. We had Legislature support. We had support from the Indiana Society of Architects. The American Institute of Architects supported us by forming an advisory committee which included AIA Board member, architect Walter Scholer, Jr., FAIA, of Lafayette, and six educators, including Henry L. Kamphoefner, Dean at NC State University and the 1965 President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. We had great University support from Dean Burkhardt and Undergraduate Dean Lawhead as well as professors like Whitney Gordon in Sociology, John Hannaford in Urban and Regional Studies, and Alice Nichols in the Art Department.







AND WE HAD GREAT LUCK!

Our support was both a joy and a challenge for the work before us in 1966. First, we had to write a curriculum and achieve University committee and administrative approval. Then, we

hired a faculty who could take a First Year class into the future. We selected the 60 or so students expected for ’66-’67 and achieved an appropriate teaching environment. Finally, we maintained and built on the support achieved in the earlier processes.

The University’s curricular developments were overseen by Dean of Undergraduate Programs, Dr. Victor Lawhead, a national curricular expert. What I proposed creating with our curriculum had no BSU precedent. His understanding—through BSU’s interdisciplinary teaching curricula—was a significant help to me in rationalizing Ball State’s undergraduate particularities with the architecture professionalism of a five-year bachelor degree.

Ball State’s three-quarter academic year provided a special opportunity for a variety of course topics. Rather than a heavy dose of general studies first, then specialized courses, we designed a curriculum integrating pieces of the education and architecture processes through all five years. Each year, including the first, students would deal with communications, art, general studies, mathematics precedent to engineering, architectural history, design, and graphics, both technical and freehand. Students could study English in the first year and specification-writing in a later year with basic design in the first year and a thesis in the fifth year. History of architecture continued through all five years. “Introduction to Architecture” in the First Year introduced various architects and their thinking, culminating with a fifth-year course in the “Philosophy of Architecture” to prepare our students to participate in the rhetoric of the design professions.

Graphics in the second and fourth years enabled us to be America’s first school to require two courses in computers. Those mid-1960s computers were big main-frames. There were no PC’s, no personal computers! Ball State couldn’t allow us access to the University’s computers, so we had to lease computer access from Anderson College. I do hope the CAP’s current leadership with computers is a tribute to those early days.

While advancing the curriculum, we were also seeking faculty. Luck brought us David Hermansen. An architect and master teacher, he could teach in all areas of design, but his

specialty was architectural history. The curriculum included history courses in all five years, and Dave wrote the syllabi once he arrived on campus. The curriculum required each student to accomplish a HABS project, recording Hoosier buildings for the Historic American Buildings Survey. Architectural preservation was a special interest for the college and encouraged an exemplary connection to the Hoosier public.





We were able to hire two young and talented architects eager to share their enthusiasm for the profession. Dick Pollak brought practice experience from one of Indiana's most important small design firms, Evans Wollen Associates. Bob Lackney also came to us from practice with a large Ohio firm. Lackney had been one of my first students in 1956 at NC State University School of Design, so I knew his special professional attitude and creativity. We had design ability, practice experience, academic credentials, youth and historic methodology in those first three faculties. Lackney first, then Pollak later, left to return to practice. Dave Hermansen retired from BSU after many years of a most successful career. We at BSU and all Hoosiers were lucky to have his history and preservation leadership.

Our professional team in 1966 included our CAP librarian, Mrs. Harrye Lyons. She was a professional member in the University Library, but she was on full-time loan to us to build up our collection and stayed with us for many years. We also had the College Secretary, Alice Groshong, who came to us from the Administration Building and brought a great knowledge of Ball State's inner workings with her. Our Shop Technician, Dave Bartle, taught his own share of

students about the equipment he specified and the procedures for a safe and helpful place for model building. Our long-time custodian completed our talented team.





Student selection could have proven to be our biggest problem. We had over 150 applicants, whose understanding ranged from office experience, to thoughts of architecture as only art, to seeing architecture as simply the next level after high school drafting. Luck played its role in providing space and equipment to handle all 150 applicants. They could self-select by second year. 135 showed up for Fall Quarter 1966, and most finished first-year studies. Jim Gooden and Ed Goodnight, two members of our first class, were in their late thirties but undertaking a separate career.

Space to teach was the great unknown those nine months before September 1966. Each Architecture student required about forty square feet of dedicated space, including a 3x5 high desk with stool and storage space for supplies. Additional requirements included access to a lecture hall, a wood and metal model-making shop, plus space for faculty to operate.

I was housed in a small office in the Administration Building. We might have had, for a first proposal, two studio spaces in the Arts Building. The professional advisory committee had recommended a separate facility. Someone proposed using a former military service building which was scheduled for demolition. Then, a miracle occurred: the Naval Reserve Armory Building became vacant! The 18,000 square foot space was comprised of a one-floor headhouse accessing three Quonset Huts with two floors and a center one which was completely open. That the University was willing to devote this entire space to the College was,

indeed, fantastic…and heaven to architects who so greatly appreciate home and place and work environment.

The east side of the headhouse became the Dean's office, the College office, and faculty offices. The west side became the library. The west Quonset became studios—each student with a personal drawing board. The east Quonset became additional studios with a well-equipped wood and metal shop. The center Quonset became a large classroom and public lecture hall. All that space—and adequate faculty—allowed us to admit all applicants for the first class, giving everyone a chance at success.





We had our support identified. We had a generous budget. We had faculty. We had a curriculum. We had a place to teach. Ball State was the most generous school in America at that time, I am sure. Next, we pursued other problems and possibilities.

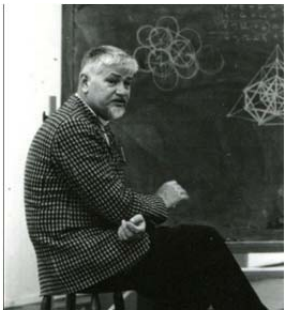
Our students would lack upperclassmen role models, both in creative work and in personal dialogue. They would need to understand the relativity of their heavy math dose to the structural and mechanical engineering to come. They would need to know how their technical drawing and freehand drawing and art classes related to the design process. They would need to know what architecture is all about. To cover all these concepts, the curriculum included a course, "Introduction to Architecture."

The public—especially Hoosier architects—needed to know that the College faculty, library, and public activities were here for their use. Our first field trip was to southern Indiana, to the Indiana Limestone industry. The students came back and designed several dozen solutions

for a “Gus Grissom Memorial” honoring the astronaut in his little hometown of Mitchell, Indiana. It was our first Community Based Project. Professor Anthony Costello arranged well-organized CBPs throughout Indiana during his years to retirement. The first project served as a precedent, as did Professor Hermansen’s later student tour to Europe and Professor Marvin Rosenman’s first American architecture student tour to China when the architecture schools there reopened.

One course requirement for “Introduction to Architecture” and “Philosophy of Architecture” was to attend our most important public outreach program: the Monday night Guest Lecture Series. Almost every Monday night during the quarter, my wife and I invited 10 or 12 people to a quick reception for the speaker in our home between five and six o’clock. We then moved to the Student Center for a six o’clock dinner for our guests and the night’s lecturer. We chose guests who might be especially interested in the speaker and who needed to know the College. We maintained our base of interested friends and professionals; and we educated public, university faculty, and students through these efforts. Marie Frasier, director of BSU’s News Bureau, made sure that newspapers across the state announced our activities. She helped considerably to get our message out.





Personal relationships and all these many individual visions came together to create our joint vision of a great school in 1965. In the 21st Century, we now have a college where all three programs—architecture, landscape architecture, and planning—are often named among the top in the nation. We must all recognize the enormous value of our COLLECTIVE VISIONS to the professions, to the public, and to the state of Indiana. Charles Sappenfield April 2010

Remembrances

THE COLLEGE'S FIRST HOME

REMINISCENCES

When I first came to Ball State in 1968, the College of Architecture and Planning was housed in the former Naval Armory building, on the north side of Neely Avenue, across from where the Architecture Building now stands. The first home of the college consisted of three World War II era Quonset huts at the back, laid out parallel to each other with small courtyards in between, connected by a long rectangular wing across the front. The front looked vaguely nautical, with round, porthole-like windows and with railings around the top of the tall center section like those on the bridge of a ship. The place had a lot of character.



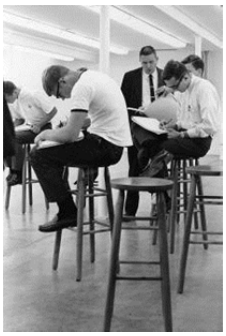


All photos © Ball State University 1968-72

The Architecture Library was located at the west end of the front wing. Dean Sappenfield's office was at the east end. Studios were on two levels in the east and west Quonset huts along with the wood shop and some offices. Faculty members hired before I was—Dave Hermansen, Dick Pollack, Bob Lackney, Marv Rosenman, Tony Costello, Bob Taylor, and John Maddocks—had offices on the first floor of the west hut. I and others who joined the faculty later on shared office space in a loft above the main entrance. At first, the loft was reached only by steep metal stairs designed like a ship's ladder, with handrails wrapped in coils of rope. We didn't get many visitors up there until the ladder was removed and replaced with a proper staircase.







The center hut was undivided, one large space used for lectures, exhibits, and project reviews. Markings for a basketball court remained on the floor from the Naval Armory period, but large projection screens had been hung at the far end of the room, the side walls had been lined with tack panels, and everything else had been painted black for better viewing of slides. Only the north half of

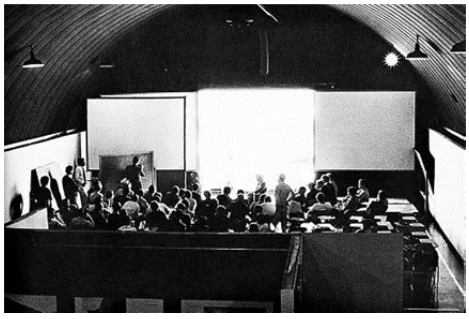
the room was used for classes, but Monday night guest lectures often filled the whole space. Dean Sappenfield worked hard to make the guest lecture series a town-gown affair. The lectures were scheduled to begin at 8 pm to accommodate people from outside the Ball State community, and many did attend, along with students and faculty. Many wonderful talks were given in that space. Among the well-known visitors to the college during those years were Edward D. Stone, Grady Clay, Louis I. Kahn, Romaldo Giurgola, M. Paul Friedberg, Buckminster Fuller, and Edmond Bacon.







An interesting feature of the lecture hall was that a circulation path cut right through the middle of it. Doors in the side walls of the room gave access to and from the adjoining Quonsets. The quickest way to move from one side of the building to the other was through those doors and through the lecture hall itself. People would pass back and forth all day long, even when a class was in session. As a result, everyone had a sense of what was going on in every course. Often a lecturer's remarks or a projected slide would catch the attention of a person passing through, who might then sit down in the back half of the room and listen and watch for a while before continuing on. What a nice arrangement! The layout of the room and its open connection to the rest of the school made it the best lecture hall I know of for educational purposes. Architects should deliberately design classrooms that way, for interchange, rather than isolating each class in a separate space. Architecture schools routinely hold project reviews in public places. Why not allow lectures and seminars to be open too?



The lecture hall had technical problems, though. Temperature control wasn't good and neither were the acoustics. Except on the balmiest of days, the big ventilation fan would cycle on and off, roaring to life for a few minutes and then abruptly stopping. Speakers had to keep modulating their voices, raising it when the fan came on and lowering it when the fan decided to shut down. The doors to the room could also be a nuisance. They were swinging doors, outfitted with metal hasps for when the room had to be locked. If someone didn't close a door gently when passing through, it would swing to and fro, and the hasp would bang, loudly and slowly at first and then with diminishing intensity and increasing speed, *thwack……., thwack……., thwack…, thwack.., thwack, thwack thwack*.

Cleared of its chairs, the lecture hall was the site of the annual December Holiday Party and also of several Beaux Arts Balls. The centerpiece for the holiday parties was a "Christmas tree" made of wood stools, gathered up from all the drafting tables in the studio and assembled without glue or fasteners by interlocking the legs at every which angle. I don't know who invented this construction, but it was a miracle to behold, far taller than you think would hold together.

Another kind of celebration, at the end of the school year in spring, centered on the big ventilation fan. When final juries were over, some students would bring their models into the hall and toss them up behind the fan, which would suck them up, shred them, and spray out confetti-like bits of chipboard.

One of the advantages of being in the Quonset huts was that the university didn't care very much what we did to them. Within limits, of course. With Dean Sappenfield's approval (I think), the faculty devised studio projects that included painting some of the walls with inspirational messages, attaching various things to the ribs of the Quonset huts, and raising plants, fish, and birds in the studios. (Rest assured that the habitat project was educational, focusing on life cycles, meeting physical and emotional needs of occupants, and ecological issues—not to mention waste disposal). The building we moved to in 1972 was treated as more precious than the Quonset huts and there were more restrictions. While CAP is now blessed with excellent, up-to-date facilities, there's something to be said for "temporary" buildings which powers-that-be pay little attention to.







I mentioned above that the original faculty offices were at ground level in the west Quonset hut. For the most part, this was an ideal location, with good light, good views, and good access to the library and the studios. The downside was that for a week or two every spring, in April or May, those offices would be swarming with houseflies. The flies emerged outdoors, I think, but the building wasn't air-conditioned, so we had to keep the windows open in warm weather and there were no screens. Somebody in one of the ground-floor offices invented or adopted a most interesting method for dispatching flies. I won't go into detail, but several young faculty members could be seen roaming the building during fly season with a rubber band in hand.

Commencement was a bit later in the spring than it is now, in early June. One year, Costello and I decided that if we had to wear monk's robes, we might as well wear sandals too. We donned our robes and sandals in our offices and headed off to the commencement exercises, but Dean Sappenfield spotted us before we got out of the building. "Oh, no," he said (supply a North Carolina accent here), "you can't go to commencement like *that*. Go back and put your shoes on." We did as we were told. But can you imagine, today, that wearing sandals to commencement would have been considered radical 40 years ago?

One last story actually has nothing to do with the Quonset huts, but I want to tell it publicly after more than 25 years of silence. It concerns the 1985 report to the National Architectural Accrediting Board, the agency that accredits schools of architecture in North America. Before every accreditation visit (typically every 5 years), the Department of Architecture must submit a massive report, more than an inch thick. For the 1985 report, faculty members were asked to write a description of each course they taught. The description had to include a list of the main subjects covered in that course. If you can get hold of a copy of the 1985 report, look at the entry for ARCH 474 (pp. A.42-A.43) and read the first

letter of each item in the list of subjects vertically, as an acrostic. That will tell you what I was thinking at the time and what I still think about such measures of accountability. It will also tell you why I never wanted to be Department Chair or Dean. Teaching was much too interesting without either of those burdens.

Andrew Seager

21 April 2011

Pedagogy

PEDAGOGY
Jack Wyman
Professor of Architecture

At the beginning of the college, the university was on the quarter system, with both Fall and Spring admissions. Later, a Summer Admission was added.

The First Year projects were designed to give the students some experiences in the areas of study from which they would choose a major in the Spring. A full range of color and sketching were encouraged throughout the year. Biomes were studied to introduce issues in environmental diversity throughout the design process. The projects were open-ended, requiring students to design an individual creative solution to each problem. The Common First Year experience included a field trip to Chicago that emphasized various aspects of the urban environment. The students were required to sketch certain venues.

Early in their first quarter, there was an Egg Drop competition. The students were to wrap a fresh egg with a limited choice of materials to prevent breaking when dropped from a certain height. The problems increased in complexity throughout the first year, culminating in projects such as designing a self-sustaining studio habitat for a chick or a small fish. The challenge was to expand the students' creative thinking as designers.

The teaching teams were composed of faculty from each discipline represented in the college. Art Schaller and Marvin Rosenman took the lead and were instrumental in writing the problems and coordinating the teaching teams. The faculty did not emphasize their particular discipline but instead focused on the elements of design. All of the First Year faculty participated in writing the design problems. As the year progressed, the projects became more rigorous. Even the Second Year studio included one Landscape faculty, Don Collins, teaching a third of the students, rotating each quarter.

During Second Year, the students were introduced to their particular discipline in the studio and other beginning courses in materials, building tech, structures, and design communication media (DCM). In the Spring Quarter, the ICMA competition (sponsored by the Indiana Concrete Masonry Association) featured the use of concrete masonry. The Second Year field trip was to Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

At times, Bob Taylor brought in contractors to help teach the building tech courses. David Hermansen was instrumental in teaching the Architectural History courses as he established a remarkable slide library. All courses in the Architecture curriculum were taught by architects who also taught Architectural Design studios.

During the Third and Fourth Year, the architectural design projects became more complex and urbane. Tony Costello was instrumental in offering Urban Design projects during the Fourth Year with guest faculty. The field trips were to major cities across the country (San Francisco, New York, New Orleans, Denver, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Boston, Washington D.C., Seattle, Portland, Miami, Dallas, Houston…).

Vic Lawhead worked with three departments in three different colleges to develop internships supported by a federal start-up grant which covered the costs of salaries and travel for each of the internship directors for three years. Through this grant, Jack Wyman, the first Internship Director, was able to visit each intern twice during the summer. This was possible because internships were found near their hometown with local architects. Students were surprised at the low rate at which they were paid because many had previously worked in the steel mills in northern Indiana for a much higher wage, enough to get them through an entire year at Ball State. Early in the program, one student ventured to New York City looking for an internship and landed a job with Hardy, Holzman, Pfieffer, Architects. He returned to Ball State with stories of his experience working at a large firm in a big city. Since that time, we have

rarely been able to keep our interns in Indiana. There have been CAP interns in most large metropolitan areas in the United States and some in Europe. Originally, a student could work three summers in an architect's office or a semester and one summer to fulfill the Internship requirement before entering the Fifth Year.

During Fifth Year, the students were required to complete a year-long thesis project. They were to choose a building type and a site with the approval of their thesis committee. Each faculty could be on three committees maximum, and each thesis committee was composed of an architecture faculty and an outside resource person such as Whitney Gordon in Sociology. In addition, Jack Wyman served as chairman of each committee and was responsible for helping students manage the design process. The first thesis class had 15 students.

Later, as more students reached the Fifth Year, other sections were added and a common syllabus was maintained. Sonny Palmer taught a programming course to help the students write their individual thesis programs.

Each student was required to make a thesis book, and a final copy was bound and placed in the Architecture Library. Each thesis included a bibliography, a schematic design of the structural system and the HVAC system, the precedent analysis, a location map, a site plan, interior and exterior perspectives, along with plans, sections, and elevations. A variety of building types were chosen for study each year.

Jack Wyman

April 2013

Reflections/Highlights

In the Beginning

Transition

Beginning Curriculum

Organization of the College

Life on the Farm

History of the First Five Years

Fifth Year Thesis

Competition for New Building

In-Gatherings

Early Alumni Successes

Early Faculty Successes

Internship Program

Professional Connections

REFLECTIONS/HIGHLIGHTS
Jack Wyman
Professor of Architecture

In the Beginning

The five collateral professional architectural organizations offered their services to help Indiana establish a state-supported architecture program. They are the American Institute of Architects, AIA; The American Institute of Architecture Students, AIAS; The National Council of Architecture Registration Boards, NCARB; The National Architectural Accreditation Boards, NAAB; and The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, ACSA.

Henry Kamphoefner, FAIA, Dean of the School of Design at North Carolina State University, was an influential member of the advisory committee. He, along with Muncie architect Gene Hamilton, who was president of the Indiana Society of Architects and in partnership with Fred Graham of Hamilton Graham Architects, and Muncie Mayor John Hampton, lobbied the state legislature to place a College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University.

Kamphoefner also advised the Ball State administration that they would need to have tenured full professors who did not have advanced degrees. Instead, they would come out of architectural practice with a professional license. Part of the faculty would have experience with large multi-storied award-winning buildings or some other related area of expertise.

Purdue University offered to place the program in its Civil Engineering College, and Indiana University wanted to place it under their Fine Arts program. Kamphoefner knew that CAP needed collegiate status to have the strength and presence to stand on its own. Therefore, Ball State University offered the most potential for developing an architecture program in the state of Indiana.

When Walter Gropius, FAIA, came to head the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University in 1938, he combined programs in Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban and Regional Planning under one roof. This was the first time for such an arrangement; so you might say, Ball State's CAP is modeled after Harvard's configuration. The first dean for the College of Architecture and Planning was Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA.

Transition

In a September 1966 address to the faculty of Eastern Kentucky University, Dr. Richard Burkhardt documented the historical context with a record description of Ball State Teachers College transitioning to a University with the establishment of the College of Architecture and Planning. Dr. Burkhardt's leadership was instrumental in acquiring CAP at Ball State. For one full year prior to the arrival of the first class, Dean of Undergraduate Programs, Dr. Victor Lawhead, worked closely with the new dean to develop and establish the first architecture curriculum at CAP.

Beginning Curriculum

Dean Sappenfield had been an award-winning practitioner in Ashville, North Carolina. He also had significant teaching experience at the School of Design at North Carolina State University and Clemson University. He was a Fulbright Scholar to Denmark, where he obtained a diploma in Architecture from the Royal Danish Academy.

In 1965, Dean Sappenfield and Professor Dave Hermansen designed the first CAP curriculum in Architecture. It contained both architecture and structures theses, plus two computer courses. Electives were initiated to enrich and enhance the required curriculum. Excellence and innovation were encouraged. Professors were offered a chance to develop an elective course in a particular area of expertise or interest plus a new and different way to view

some aspect of the Environmental Design professions. The elective course descriptions were posted for sign-up, and students selected their own electives for that quarter.

One of the first electives of the college was taught by architect Craig Kuhner, who was also a professional photographer. The course focused on taking architectural photographs, plus printing techniques and creative work in the dark room. Other faculty developed electives based on personal interests, including Rod Underwood, who offered a series on various materials titled “Hands on Steel” and “Hands on Wood.”

To build a better environment for design, Sappenfield arranged to locate the architecture library in the college, so David Hermansen was given the responsibility to go to booksellers in New York City and spend tens of thousands of dollars purchasing the books for the library. In addition, Marvin Rosenman and Tony Costello made several trips to Brentano’s in New York. Having a library located in close proximity to our studios and classrooms has indeed been a strong component to our programs.

Our librarians Harrye Lyons and Marge Joyner have given us strong leadership. They were invited to participate in faculty meetings and did so with regularity. David Hermansen established an outstanding slide library.

Including the Quonset Huts, CAP has always had an exhibition space near the auditorium and the entry to the building. These spaces were used to exhibit the works of outstanding design professionals.

Dean Sappenfield tried to connect the college to the state of Indiana and the professional practitioners. He attended each of the Indiana Society of Architects’ board meetings and the National AIA Committee on Design. Through his efforts, he was able to maintain a high profile for the college. He also was able to attract outstanding professionals to come to teach and lecture at Ball State. The students were exposed to internationally famous architects such as Hugh Newell Jacobson, FAIA, and Faye Jones, FAIA. With a very modest budget he was able to provide an outstanding Guest Lecture Series. The GLS at CAP attracted

the attention of neighboring Midwest architecture programs, who frequently sent students and faculty to our Guest Lecture Series.

The lectures were every Monday night at eight o'clock and frequently attended by numerous members of the Muncie community. A dinner preceded each lecture attended by special invited guests including the faculty host. Following the lecture was a reception in the Exhibition area. Lecturers were encouraged to arrive early to participate in studio critiques, and to stay overnight to participate in classes the next day.

Organization of the College

Sappenfield organized the administration of the college committees by having each committee as a committee of the whole faculty except for the promotion and tenure committee, which was elected according to university rules. In addition, Charlie met with each faculty approximately one time a week to discuss various issues concerning the college. He worked hard at developing and maintaining an ongoing dialogue.

The quarter system and class scheduling provided opportunities for faculty to do research and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The whole faculty was encouraged to join and participate in professional organizations. Some modest travel monies were provided. In addition, the college hosted regional ACSA meetings on a rotating basis with area schools. The CAP was able to help elect two of its members to the ACSA National Board: Professor Jack Wyman during the mid-1970s and Professor Robert Koester soon thereafter. This helped to enhance the college's national profile. Sappenfield was also elected to the AIA National Board of Directors and was named a Fellow of AIA during the mid-70s.

Life on the Farm

After resigning from TAC (The Architects Collaborative, Inc. in Cambridge, Massachusetts), Larry Richards, who was on the team for the AIA headquarters building in

Washington, D.C., said there was a four-bedroom farmhouse coming up for rent for $100 per month. It was located near Matthews, adjacent to his family farm. As it turned out, it was a grain farm, homesteaded in 1838 and kept in the same family until sold to a doctor in West Lafayette in 1970. It was a pleasant twenty-minute drive to campus.

Professor Jack Wyman and his wife thought if they were moving from Boston to Indiana they would go for “full immersion” and live on the farm. And they did for a year and a half until the grain farm was converted to a cattle farm, and the owners put a bull in the barn near the farmhouse. That’s when the Wyman’s chose a lifestyle near campus where they could walk a few blocks to work and school.

Also, two other CAP faculty were living on the farm; Art and Ann Schaller lived nearby. Don and Cathy Collins lived on the other side of Muncie on a farm owned by Alice Groshong, Dean Sappenfield’s secretary.

During the first year we were in Muncie, the productive, young faculty became parents of eight children. The eighteen faculty had more than a dozen young children. In the exhibition space of the Quonset Huts, we exhibited the artwork of the children of the CAP faculty. It was fascinating to see what the children could do.





History of the First Five Years

The first five years of the college were recorded in a large poster with a serpentine pattern. The credit line at the bottom of “the Snake Poster” listed three names: Richards, Sappenfield, and Wyman. It was added to the poster after Sappenfield had given his final

approval of the contents and design. When the final copies were printed and delivered, Sappenfield discovered the credit line and was very surprised. This was the first time a credit line had been given for anything produced at the college. I told him that I'd never done anything in design without a credit line identifying the author. It was then I discovered that Sappenfield wanted everything to appear as coming forth from the college as a whole.

Fifth Year Thesis

In 1970-71, Jack Wyman coordinated the first Fifth Year Thesis Design Studio. John Lantzius served as the LA consultant to the class. Each student was required to have a three-person thesis committee. Jack Wyman was the chairman of each committee. The second member was from CAP faculty. The third member was from the university at large acting as a resource person. Later in 1978, Sonny Palmer developed a programming course to assist the fifth-year students in writing the program for their individual thesis. Copies of all thesis projects were bound and placed in the library as a permanent resource.

Competition for New Building





In Fall Quarter 1972, the college moved into a new building at the southeast corner of McKinley and Neely. The building was designed by Mel Birkey, a South Bend architect. The university held a state-wide competition open to all registered architects in the state of Indiana, except for Ball State faculty. The next year the college outgrew its new facility and ended up with classes in Carmichael, the basement of LaFollette, and North Quad.

A second competition was held and the new addition was completed in 1980. It too was a state-wide competition won by Brian Crumlish and Don Sporeleder, Notre Dame faculty. These two facilities continue to house the entire college program, including CERES, the Center for Energy, Research, Education, and Service.

In-Gatherings

To celebrate the beginning of each school year, the Sappenfields invited all faculty members and their spouses plus university officials. This provided an opportunity to introduce the new faculty and get acquainted. The Sappenfields also hosted a St. Patrick's Day party with Irish coffee to celebrate the Spring and Charlie's birthday. He was very gracious to share his home with his guests. The celebrations were first held at 421 Shellbark and later, his new home at 2223 Berwyn.







Early Alumni Successes

Hans Scaarup, Denmark, and Walter Netch, Skidmore Owings, and Merrill, Chicago, team-taught the fourth-year design studio in the Quonset huts in spring 1972. During that term, Netch found our alumnus Craig Hartman, FAIA, whom he recruited to SOM. Craig is now the design partner in the SOM San Francisco office, where he maintains a very distinguished practice. He recently received an honorary doctorate from Ball State University.

Another successful graduate is Roger Neuenschwander, FAIA, president of Thompson, Ventulett, Stainback in Atlanta, the nation's fourth largest architectural firm. Roger did his internship at TVS, and when he decided to attend the double masters program in the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, TVS paid for this experience with no strings attached. Roger earned an MBA and a Masters of Architecture, returned to TVS and became their business partner and later the firm president.

Many of our CAP alumni have become partners or proprietors of their own professional practices throughout the country. Dick Moake, AIA, Chairman and CEO of the Moake Park Group in Fort Wayne, IN, and Wayne Estopinal, AIA, President and founder of The Estopinal Group in Jeffersonville, IN, have both served on the Ball State Board of Trustees.

Tom Walgumuth, class of '72, represented the earlier success of the program in architecture. He won the 1972 Paris Prize, sponsored by the National Institute of Architectural Education in New York. This provided an opportunity to travel and study abroad in Europe for twelve months.

Early Faculty Successes

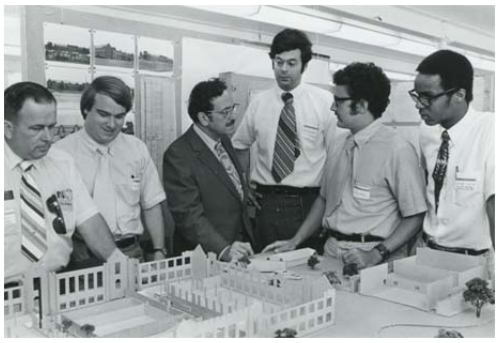
Jack Wyman, professor of architecture, became the 1974 NIAE scholar. This provided money to develop a format for case histories for architectural projects. Upon graduation in 1971, Professor Harry Eggink was the first alumni of the College of Architecture and Planning to receive a Fulbright Scholarship to Finland.

Marvin Rosenman headed a project called "Let's Have Inside Outside Schools" featuring Burris Laboratory School, funded by the Ford Foundation in 1972. Tony Costello and Craig Mullins were members of the team. The university recognized Rosenman with an Outstanding Research Award. He also developed the first bi-annual study abroad program. Called PolyArch, it was based in London with tours to various parts of Europe. PolyArch was preceded by the first European tour conducted by David Hermansen. Marvin Rosenman conducted a second tour

with architecture students who traveled to China when the architecture schools there were reopened after a change in politics.

To facilitate and encourage field trips, the CAP faculty chose to cancel all CAP classes for “Field Trip Week” during the Fall session. The first-year students usually traveled to Chicago for a few days. After that, the field trips were wide-ranging to include many of the major cities in North America.

The ICMA Competition has been funded by the Indiana Concrete Masonry Association and led by the second-year coordinator, Rod Underwood, since 1972. The ICMA Competition was the first in-house competition offering monetary awards to the top student competitors. Appropriately chosen for the second-year design studios, the competition program varies each year.





Internship Program

The first curriculum in architecture required an internship program where the students were required to find their own jobs in architecture offices for three ten-week periods during the summer quarters. Professor Jack Wyman was the first internship director for the department. This position was developed and supported initially through federal grants developed by Dr. Victor Lawhead. Circumstantially, over fifty-percent of the practicing architects in Indiana were graduates of the University of Cincinnati, which also had an internship program, but theirs required six months of internship alternating with six months of academic studies. Many UC

practitioners would maintain an internship slot in their office just for UC interns. To compete, Ball State changed its internship requirements to six months by restructuring the curriculum.

Soon after the required six-month internship program, a portfolio review was established to add rigor into the curriculum and prepare students for job hunting opportunities. The faculty met in AB101 and worked all day in teams of three to review approximately one dozen portfolios per team.

Professional Connections

To develop professional connections for the college, Dean Sappenfield attended all the board meetings and served one term as president of the Indiana Society of Architects in Indianapolis. He also attended and later became a member of the AIA National Committee on Design. Through these participations, the Dean developed many connections for guest speakers and guest faculty. He also attended the state and national AIA conventions to further his efforts in developing the college.

In the mid-1980s, Charles Sappenfield, FAIA, received the Silver Medal of the Danske Architekters Lansforbund (DAL), their highest annual award. This honor recognized his contributions in the development of Architectural Design and Education between the two countries. The three other previous American recipients had been Mies van der Rohe (1965), Louis Kahn (1965), and Frank Lloyd Wright (1957). In addition to receiving this award, our Founding Dean was made an honorary member of the DAL.

1979 CAP Alumnus

1979 CAP Alumnus

Arriving on Ball State's Campus in 1974 and beginning my journey at CAP has clearly been the defining experience of my life. We all typically say, our family or our children have defined us, and that is true, but in a different sense. CAP did define us, but it also discovered our talents, honed them, challenged us, crushed us, built us up and gave us the confidence to tackle a profession that has so many avenues.

My most vivid memories of Ball State center on the "Architecture Building," and for good reason: I spent 90% of my time at BSU in that building. I still recall the smell of the building when I return. Working in the studios became my way of life for five years, and this way of life remains today, through many hours and experiencing the joy of seeing projects come to life. Studios were competitive in those days. Everyone was trying to have the best project, most talked about jury, best model, and best presentation. Nothing was left unrefined, and your jury was everything.

Professors in the mid to late 1970's were very diverse, even before diversity was a goal. The chemistry with professors helped build friendships that have lasted now for 35 years, quite a testimony to their commitment to educating the hundreds who have passed through the doors at CAP. Thanks, Dan, Bob, Harry, Jack, Charlie, Rod, and many more that remain and some who are gone, for all your hard work, challenges, patience and passion for our profession.

Competition was what drove us, drove some out, and forged friendships among our class. It also helped create men and women who have contributed in so many ways to our profession. To think it all started with building bridges, towers of straws, contraptions connected to vacuum cleaners, rub-on lettering, and of course markers that only ran out of juice in the middle of the night, we all have seen incredible transformations in our careers. Now, we do animations that are so life-like we confuse them with finished buildings and produce documents that go directly into fabrication, but still know we have only scratched the surface of our true potentials in a great profession.

CAP has truly been a defining period in many lives, each in a very personal way, which is what makes a BSU CAP experience different than any other degree one can receive; it is not the same for any two people. Every day at CAP was a challenge to overcome; it has prepared us all for a lifetime of learning in a profession that is so passionately personal.

All the best,

R. Wayne Estopinal, AIA, ACHA, LEED AP
President
The Estopinal Group Architects

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The Formation of the College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University

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History 220

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The year 1991 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary for the College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State University. This paper surveys the initial history of the college, specifically its conception, legislative history, and early development.

For many years the collective architects of Indiana felt that the state needed a school of architecture. They believed the absence of a school revealed a weakness in the state's system of professional education.[1] One Muncie architect, Eugene C. Hamilton, with the firm Hamilton & Graham, was the president of the Northern Indiana Chapter of the Indiana Society of Architects (ISA), an affiliation of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Hamilton had tried for many years to establish an architecture school in Indiana and had encouraged ISA to support legislation for such an institution.[2] On November 20, 1964, twenty-five architects traveled to the State Capitol Building in Indianapolis to petition the Indiana State Legislative Advisory Commission to consider establishing a state-supported School of Architecture. Their thirty-minute plea was approved. The task then became to designate a committee to study the proposal. This was undertaken by appointed chairman Lieutenant Governor Richard O. Ristine. He chose a seventeen-member committee to study the needs for a school.[3] The final committee consisted of the following:

Representative M. Maurice Goodnight of Lafayette, Chairman

Senator V. Dewey Annakin of Terre Haute, Vice-Chairman

Robert J. Schultz, AIA, South Bend architect, Secretary

Senator Keith McCormick, Lebanon

Senator Wilfred J. Ulrich, Aurora

Representative George L. Fisher, Leesburg

Representative William T. Sebree, Anderson

Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, President, Purdue University, Lafayette

Dr. Raleigh W. Holmstedt, President, Indiana State College, Terre Haute

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., President, Indiana University, Bloomington

Dr. John R. Emens, President, Ball State College, Muncie

Dr. George E. Danforth, AIA, Director, School of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago

Dr. Frank Montana, FAIA, Dean, School of Architecture, Notre Dame University, South Bend

C. Eugene Hamilton, AIA, Muncie architect

Raymond S. Kastendieck, FAIA, Gary architect and former Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects

James L. Walker, Jr., AIA, New Albany architect

This group had the task of deciding whether the state of Indiana needed an architecture school.[4] The group's first meeting occurred December 23, 1963, during which officers were elected and a plan devised. The committee divided into two separate sub-committees. The first considered curriculum, location, and size, and the second looked at costs and financing. In its investigation, the committee looked at Indiana in relationship to the architectural education provided in the surrounding states of Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio. Specifically, it surveyed the costs of student tuition for in-state and out-of-state students, the facilities of architecture schools in surrounding states, the number of architects versus population, and the amount of construction versus architects. At the time, Indiana was severely lacking in all areas. Except for Kentucky, the other states had at least two architecture schools, and Ohio had five.[5] Indiana did have a school of architecture at Notre Dame University, but only five percent of its students were from the immediate South Bend area. In addition, Notre Dame was cost-prohibitive and a sectarian school; the committee felt that a state school would not infringe upon its program. During 1964 alone, 157 Hoosier students attended out-of-state institutions for their architectural education.[6]

The committee decided that the state of Indiana needed its own school of architecture in a public setting. The committee pushed on with their quest for a school and called upon all registered architects in Indiana to back them in their recommendations for the proposal.[7]

The sub-committees' findings were interesting. The architects chose fifteen basic courses to give the intended students a well-rounded curriculum:

English	Art
Mathematics	Engineering Sciences
General Science	Social Sciences
Civilization and Western Man	Architectural History
Architecture	Technology
Building Construction	Mechanical Engineering
Perspective Drawings and Rendering	Working Drawings and Specifications
Office Practice and Management	

Five parties expressed interest in hosting the school: Indiana State College, Ball State College, Purdue University, Indiana University, and the city of Indianapolis. Each school representative was asked how many of these courses existed in their curriculum. Ball State currently offered six.

The committee decided that the ideal size of the program should be 200 students. With attrition, the amount of students would roughly become 60 in the first year of the program, 45 in the second, 35 in the third, 32 in the fourth, and approximately 28 would graduate each year. The desired faculty-student ratio was set at 12:1 with a maximum at 15:1.[8] The tentative schedule set for establishing the school was as such:[9]

1st year – Hiring the Dean and preliminary planning

2nd year – Hiring one full-time professor and completing preliminary planning

3rd year – Completion of building and admission of 1st class

7th year – Graduation of 1st class

In regards to financing and costs, each school stated that it would need an increase in its yearly budget to accommodate the new school. The sub-committee resolved that it would appropriate $30,000 to cover all expenses the first year, including the Dean's salary and start-up costs. Various other amounts were allocated for things such as a building, furnishings, library, library books, periodicals, and audio-visual materials.

Location was the major issue facing the committee. With four schools and Indianapolis wanting the school, competition was intense and discussion important. Purdue University had a nationally recognized School of Engineering, but their School of Art was not that strong. Indiana architects had been trying for years to convince Purdue to establish the school to no avail. Purdue only became interested when the State allocated money. Fred Graham, a Muncie architect, felt that committee members held a grudge against Purdue for this reason.[10] Purdue also wanted to place the architecture school under the existing School of Engineering, but this was not acceptable to the committee.[11]

Indiana University had a nationally recognized School of Art but no engineering. Graham also stated that I.U. seemed arrogant because of its art department and took it for granted that it would receive the school.[12] Indiana State and Ball State both were expanding and becoming more than just teaching colleges. Fred McCarthy, Director of Government Research for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, also spoke to the committee, urging that Indianapolis become the home of the school. He gave seven reasons why the city would be a good site for the school:

1. Geographic advantage of a central location.
2. Possibility of part-time practice for faculty members.
3. Opportunity for students to observe many construction projects.

4. Possibilities for student involvement with an active metropolitan planning program.
5. Avoiding submerging the new school on a large campus.
6. Presence of many practicing professionals.
7. Potential availability of land without cost to the state.

These were very good points, but the committee dropped the city of Indianapolis as an option because it lacked academic credentials. The committee made plans to travel to each location to inspect what they had to offer.[13]

The committee had a twenty-point list of criteria they wanted to research. These twenty questions were the basis of the decision that ultimately chose the site of Indiana's first state school of architecture. The twenty questions were as follows:[14]

1. Existing augmenting courses
    a. Engineering
    b. Fine Arts
    c. Sciences
    d. Humanities
    e. Planning
    f. Landscape Architecture
2. Possible Inter-Disciplinary Cooperation
3. Quality of Existing Faculty
4. Potential of Faculty
5. Attractiveness for prospective staff
    a. Living Conditions
    b. Private Practice Opportunities
    c. Salary Scale
    d. Sabbatical Program

6. Area Cultural Opportunities
    a. Staff
    b. Students
7. Freedom to establish Educational Philosophy
8. Administrative Interest and Support
9. Library
10. Local Community Planning Program
11. Local Industry Support of Educational Program
12. Local Scholarship Potential
13. Proposed Site Indiana Relation to
    a. Size
    b. Orientation
14. Proximity to Major Metropolitan Areas
15. Accessibility
16. Attractiveness to prospective students
17. Character of Campus
18. Relationship to Profession
19. School's benefit to faculty
20. Civic Relationship

When the committee visited Muncie, Ball State Teachers College was prepared. On June 8, 1964, Muncie Mayor John V. Hampton appointed a local committee to help sway the Legislative Committee to select Ball State. Members of the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Committee were:[15]

Joseph Sutton – City Controller

William Sutton – City Council President

Sam Morrison – City Engineer

Robert P. O'Bannon – Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce

Jack Peckinpaugh – member of Muncie School Board

William Creviston – President of Creviston Steel

Russell Bone – with Ball Brothers Co.

Fred Graham, AIA – Muncie Architect

George W. Cox, AIA – Muncie Architect

Dr. Richard W. Burkhardt – Vice President of Instructional Affairs – Ball State

On Tuesday June 30, the legislative delegates traveled to Muncie to survey the Ball State facilities. The initial meeting began in the Korina Room at the Ball State Student Center.[16] Ball State representatives and local civic leaders took the entire day to make their presentations. The legislative group toured the campus, including the Art Gallery and the new Emens Auditorium.[17] Dr. Alice Nichols explained which art courses would benefit architecture students and guided the committee through the Art Gallery, where several displays were set up, including a special Ball Brothers Company display of the new component epoxy it had been working on. The display showed how the epoxy was being used for floors, walls, roofs, and many other benefits. At the Practical Arts Building, Dr. Lloyd Nelson, head of the department, described the courses that would be valuable to architectural students. The committee also visited the residence halls, Christy Woods, and Ball Memorial Hospital.[18] President John Emens expounded upon many of Ball State's and Muncie's positive assets. He indicated that Muncie was one of the fastest growing areas in the state, both in population and industry. He also quoted figures relating to the number of architects in Indiana and in the immediate area.[19] Many Ball State faculty spoke on behalf of the school as did many local political and industry leaders.

Following all of the speakers, there was a question and answer period for the Legislative Committee. Committee members asked such pertinent questions about the use of computers at

Ball State, the amount of scholarship money available, opportunities for students to work in local industry, and opportunities for architecture faculty to practice in the Muncie area. Additionally, the committee wanted to know how Ball State would handle the engineering courses in the curriculum, and how Muncie answered the seven points that the Indianapolis team had developed.[20] At the end of the presentation, Chairman Representative Goodnight pronounced, "Muncie was the first city that they had visited where business and industrial leaders also took part in the bid for the school's location."[21]

On June 24, 1964, the Legislative Committee recommended that Ball State Teachers College should be the site of the new school of architecture for the state of Indiana.[22] It had only taken twenty-four days to decide, and changed the emphasis on fine arts and engineering as important areas for Ball State Teachers College, to architecture.[23] In the time before the next legislative session, intensive work took place to boost Ball State's image and gain support from the public and the State government.[24]

On January 20, 1965, Representative David Metzer (D) from Muncie and Elmer MacDonald (R) from Fort Wayne introduced House Bill #1170 establishing the School of Architecture at Ball State. The bill was assigned to the Ways and Means Committee,[25] and after staying in the committee for most of the 61-day session, it was given a hearing and passed by a vote of 80 to 4 in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, the bill was sponsored by Senator Wilfred J. Ulrich, who was on the original legislative committee, and was assigned to the Finance Committee. It received a hearing and passed the senate 36 to 0. Governor Roger Branigin signed the bill on March 11, 1965, to take effect July 1, 1965. The bill's quick passage would not have succeeded without strong support from the Indiana Society of Architects.[26]

House Bill #1170 called for establishing a College of Architecture and Planning (CAP) at Ball State University. It enabled the Ball State Board of Trustees to acquire facilities and make appropriations for all other needs. The Indiana General Assembly approved $30,000 for the first year operation and $70,000 for the second.[27]

Meanwhile, another momentous change had taken place. On February 8, 1965, Ball State Teachers College became Ball State University when Governor Branigin signed House Bill #1040.[28]

On March 14, President Emens asked the Indiana Society of Architects for advice and help in establishing the new program. Emens said,

> We welcome your assistance and help. We have a great opportunity here to organize a challenging new program, perhaps different from any other in the United States, and we think that you can help us. We hope that as our program evolves we will educate not only young architects who will be going into the profession, but also Ball State can provide a center in Indiana for workshops and clinics for practicing architects.

ISA President James McClure Turner of Hammond responded, "The Society is delighted with Ball State's approach and the invitation that we help with the formation of the new program…Architects in other states wish they could have more communication with their colleges of architecture."[29] Turner and Dr. Richard Burkhardt, vice president of instructional affairs at BSU, also traveled to Washington D.C. to confer with specialists on architectural education at the American Institute of Architecture.[30] Representatives of the AIA, in turn, visited Ball State at the invitation of President Emens. On April 26, 1965, the special committee arrived on campus. The committee consisted of: [31]

Walter Scholer, Jr., AIA, Lafayette IN, Chairman of the Committee

Walter F. Bogner, AIA, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design

Sidney W. Little, AIA, Dean of the University of Arizona's College of Fine Arts

Henry L. Kamphoefner, AIA, Dean of the School of Design, North Carolina State University

Elliot L. Whitaker, AIA, Director of the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Ohio State University

T. Trip Russell, Miami, Florida, architect

Jo Ann Chatelain, AIA staff, Washington D.C.

The AIA committee proposed a variety of recommendations to Ball State administrators and faculty plus Indiana architects. They discussed ties between the academic and administrative units of the university, and the selection of the new dean to head the college and new faculty.[32] Dean Bogner stated, "Anyone in teaching today would jump at the chance to formulate a new program and construct a new building for a college of architecture; it's a rare opportunity." [33] He noted that selecting the dean would be the most important step for the success of the college.[34]

The search for a dean started as soon as the announcement was made that the college would be placed at Ball State.[35] Over fifty people applied for the position, and the AIA committee helped narrow the selection to five or six.[36] Ultimately, the man chosen to fill this position was Charles Madison Sappenfield, a graduate of the School of Design at North Carolina State College and a Fulbright scholar to Denmark. When appointed Dean, he was an assistant professor at Clemson University, but he had previously taught in Denmark and at North Carolina State College.[37] At age thirty-five, Sappenfield was the youngest dean for any college ever placed in the United States.[38] On July 10, 1965, President Emens formally announced the selection of Dean Sappenfield:

> After a long and fruitful search, we believe we have identified a young man with exceptional talent and promise as the dean of our School of Architecture. Through him, we will be able to meet the expectation of the architectural profession, the School of Architecture Study Committee, and

> the Indiana General Assembly, all of whom have expressed their confidence in Ball State in locating this newest academic program here.[39]

Sappenfield arrived on campus full-time in January 1966, to begin formulating an outline or blueprint for the college. At that time, the "college" consisted of a desk, a chair, and an office in the Administration Building.[40]

To help Dean Sappenfield establish the new school, President Emens appointed the Ball State College of Architecture Advisory Council. Members ranged from a wide variety of the architectural professions in the state of Indiana:[41]

> Charles E. Hamilton, AIA, Muncie, Council President, School of Architecture Study Committee, Indiana Legislative Advisory Commission
>
> James L. Walker, AIA, New Albany, Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects
>
> Charles J. Betts, FAIA, Indianapolis, Indiana State Board of Registration for Architects
>
> Robert J. Schultz, AIA, Mishawaka, President, Northern Chapter of AIA
>
> John C. Fleck, AIA, Indianapolis, ISA Treasurer and chairman of the ISA Committee on Government Relations
>
> Ewing H. Miller II, AIA, Terre Haute, chairman ISA Committee on Education
>
> James M. Turner, AIA, Hammond, past president of ISA
>
> Wallace W. Given, AIA, Evansville, president Central-Southern Indiana Chapter, AIA
>
> Carl L. Bradley, AIA, Fort Wayne, chairman ISA Committee on Public Relations
>
> George Caleb Wright, FAIA, chairman Indiana Architectural Foundations
>
> Walter Scholer, Jr., AIA, Lafayette, (ex officio) East Central Regional Director
>
> Don E. Gibson, Honorary ISA, Indianapolis, (ex officio) executive director of ISA

Dean Sappenfield initiated the Monday Night Lecture Series in 1966.[44] On specific Monday nights at 8:00 p.m., visiting architects or faculty would speak on selected topics. The talks were open to the public and showed students "the breadth of architecture and what it's all about." The lectures also served as a form of continuing education for professional architects.[45] For example, the first lecturer -- John Lantzius from Vancouver, British Colombia -- spoke on his landscape architecture work for EXPO '67, the Canadian World's Fair.[46]

Along with Dean Sappenfield, the college employed three other professors that first year: David R. Hermansen taught architectural history and design; Richard Pollak taught architecture and city planning; and Robert Lackney taught architecture and planning.[47] Professor Hermansen was still teaching at Ball State in 1991, while the other two professionals had moved on to private practice: Pollak in Indianapolis and Lackney in Ohio. In 1967, four more professors were hired: John Maddocks, J. Robert Taylor, Marvin Rosenman, and Anthony Costello. The last three were still with the program in 1991.[48]

The college's initial curriculum included a broad range of classes with a strong emphasis on design and humanities. The 1968-1970 student catalog said students were required to take:

17 hours Mathematics

8 hours Physics

2 hours electives from English, Foreign Language, Speech, or Journalism

8 hours Art electives

2 hours ID

2 hours Physical Education

12 hours Professional electives

152 hours of Architecture and Planning classes

The architecture classes included design, history, structures, building technology, graphics, construction, environmental systems, seminars, and independent research. Students were also required to complete three 10-week internships either working in an architecture office, in the construction industry, or in documented travel. Students were also required to take twelve hours of in-depth study in either the humanities and social and behavioral sciences or professional or verbal communications.[49] Advancement to the next level or year of classes was based on the individual's previous year's work.

The original Legislative Committee had emphasized the need for a quality library for students and the public. The Indiana Society of Architects stated that it would help with this matter. When the General Assembly considered bill #1170, it dropped funds allocated for a library to help facilitate passage through the Houses.[50] In March 1965, the ISA had vowed to help the school by providing a library, securing individual gifts of volumes and other materials, helping select students, and contributing scholarships.[51]

In fall 1966, two years ahead of the original tentative schedule, the first class of 165 students were admitted to the Ball State University College of Architecture and Planning.[52] Harry Eggink, now a professor of architecture at Ball State and a former Fulbright Scholar, was in that first class. He described the period as "a very exciting, stimulating time." Originally from Holland, Eggink had graduated from high school in Elkhart, and attended Indiana University for one year prior to hearing of the architecture school forming in Muncie. He applied and was accepted, as was everyone that first year. Eggink felt that the architecture students helped change the way the university looked at students. Ball State University was not used to students who wanted to stay up all night and work. They challenged the old ways of architecture in view of what architecture encompassed as far as public needs. The professors were free and thought-provoking in their manner, but the work load quickly showed who would stay with the program and who would quit. As an example, Eggink spoke of the workload in regard to having to write a paper each week on a topic relating to one of the class subjects, such as structures.

Since the library was not developed, students often had to travel to another university to use their resources. He remembers journeying to Miami University, Ohio State, Kent State, and even the University of Illinois to do research. He also recalls that for one quarter's weekly papers, he received 8 A's and 2 B's, but his final grade was a B, just because it was not A work. In 1971, when the first class graduated, 16 graduated in May and 16 at the end of the first summer session. This late graduation occurred because the professors were not assured that the students had accomplished all that they needed to.[53] At the end of their education, students were required to pass a four-day accrediting exam akin to the Bar exam for lawyers.

Another student from that first year, Michael J. Holtz, AIA, now president of the Architectural Energy Corporation, stated,

> I am proud to have graduated from CAP, especially in the first graduating class. Those of us who entered CAP in the early years--both faculty and students--took an enormous risk. We did not know what to expect. There was no tradition, no track record. We established the tradition. We established the standard. We set the tone. Those were the tumultuous years of the 1960's. We marched, we protested, we demanded relevancy and commitment to excellence. We did not have all the current facilities, computers, shops, labs, and so on, but we had each other and a vision of design excellence based on challenging norms, exploring new ideas, and avoiding dogma."[54]

During his 1965 visit to Ball State, Dean Bogner of Harvard University asserted, "Architecture has an assured place in American life; there is a fantastic amount of building regardless of economic changes because the population explosion will demand more homes, more industries, and other types of buildings." This is still true.[55] At Ball State, "The College of

Architecture and Planning is dedicated to the development of professional competency in the functional and aesthetic design of man's physical environment."[56]

For their work helping establish Ball State University's College of Architecture and Planning, former State Representative M. Maurice Goodnight and State Representative David F. Metzger were awarded Honorary Associate Memberships into the Indiana Society of Architecture in November 1965.[57]

The departmental major in Architecture at Ball State was placed under the Professional Arts Curriculum as a five year (minimum) program. When the college was established, it sought accreditation through the National Architectural School Accrediting Board. The school was on probation for the first year and was not fully accredited until after the first class graduated in the fifth year.[58]

The Ball State College of Architecture and Planning exists in 1991 with a tenure-line faculty of fifty plus contract faculty and a full capacity of 500 students who enter under strict requirements. Only 120 students are enrolled at the beginning of each year. In 1991, The College offers bachelors degrees in Architecture, Planning, and Landscape Architecture, plus a Masters degree in Historical Preservation. Ball State University's College of Architecture and Planning is a nationally known and respected school.

ENDNOTES

1 Don E. Gibson. “An ISA Editorial,” Indiana Architect (August 1964) p. 16.

2 Marie Fraser and Florence Yeager. RECAP (Muncie, Indiana: Ball State University) April 1983, pp. 3-4.

3 “Indiana Considers Architecture School”, Indiana Architect (January 1964) p. 16.

4 Gibson, Indiana Architect, p. 16.

5 “Indiana Considers Architecture School”, p. 5.

6 M. Maurice Goodnight. “School of Architecture: A Progress Report”, Indiana Architect (May 1964) p. 9.

7 Gibson, Indiana Architect, p. 16.

8 Ibid.

9 “Accent on Education”, Indiana Architect (June 1965) p. 14.

10 Telephone Interview with Fred Graham, retired Muncie architect, Muncie, Indiana, April 16, 1991.

11 “School of Architecture committee Report”, Indiana Architect (January 1965) p. 5.

12 Telephone interview with Fred Graham.

13 Gibson, Indiana Architect, p. 16.

14 “School of Architecture committee Report”, p. 5.

15 Larry Shores, “Architect’s School Group Appointed”, Muncie Star, June 9, 1964.

16 “City College to Host Team: ‘Pitch’ for Architecture School Ready”, Muncie Star, June 28, 1964.

17 Al Schultz, “College, city Leaders Join as ‘Sales Team’ for School”, Muncie Star, July 1, 1964.

18 “City, College to Host Team…”, Muncie Star, June 9, 1964.

19 Schultz, Muncie Star, July 1, 1964.

20 Interview with Charles Sappenfield, former dean of College of Architecture and Planning (Ball State University) March 20, 1991.

21 Schultz, Muncie Star, July 1, 1964.

22 Ibid.

23 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 3.

24 Ball State Daily News, January 20, 1965.

25 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 3.

26 "Legislature Creates State School of Architecture", Indiana Architect (March 1965) p. 7.

27 Indiana Acts 1965 94th Session, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1966, Chapter 267, pp. 735-736.

28 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 4.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 "Architectural Advisory Committee Visits Ball State", Indiana Architect (May 1965) pp. 7.

32 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 4.

33 "Architectural Advisory Committee Visits Ball State", p. 8.

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid.

36 Ball State Daily News, May 5, 1965.

37 "Ball State Architecture Dean Appointed", Indiana Architect (June 1965) p. 4.

38 Interview with Charles Sappenfield, March 20, 1991.

39 "Ball State Architecture Dean Appointed", p. 4.

40 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 4.

41 "Ball State Advisory Council Appointed", Indiana Architect (January 1966) p. 13.

42 Glen White, The Ball State Story (Muncie, Indiana: Ball state University 1967) pp. 242-243.

43 Ball State Daily News, August 3, 1966.

44 Interview with Charles Sappenfield, March 20, 1991.

45 Ball State Daily News, September 9, 1966.

46 “Contini to Speak at Ball State”, Indiana Architect (June 1966) p. 3.

47 Ball State Daily News, June 24, 1966.

48 Fraser and Yeager, RECAP, p. 4.

49 Ball State University Catalog 1968-1970, March 1968, pp. 47-48; Ball State University Supplement 1968-1970, December 1968, p. 6.

50 Letter to Dean Robert Fisher from Michael J. Holtz, AIA, dated April 5, 1991.

51 Telephone Interview with Fred Graham, April 16, 1991.

52 Ball State Daily News, March 17, 1965.

53 Ball State Daily News, June 24, 1965.

54 “Account of Education”, Indiana Architect (November 1965) pp. 15, 18.

55 Interview with Harry Eggink, Professor of Architecture, Ball State University, April 17, 1991.

56 “Architecture Advisory Committee Visits Ball State”, p. 8.

57 Ball State University Catalog 1968-1970, pp. 47-48.

58 Goodnight, p. 13.

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Telephone interview with Fred Graham. Muncie, Indiana. April 16, 1991.

Interview with Pat Bartle, Secretary to Dean Robert A. Fisher, dean of Architecture. Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. April 17, 1991.

Interview with Harry Eggink. Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. April 17, 1991.

Letter to Dean Robert A. Fisher from Michael J. Holtz, AIA. Dated April 5, 1991.

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"Accent on Education". Indiana Architect, November, 1965 pp. 15, 18.

"Architectural Advisory Committee visits Ball State" Indiana Architect, May 1965 pp. 7-8.

"Architecture Scholarships Given Ball State" Indiana Architect, January 1966 p. 12.

"Ball State Advisory Council Appointed" Indiana Architect, January 1966 p. 13.

"BS Architecture dean Appointed" Indiana Architect, June 1965 p. 14.

"Ball State Architecture Scholar Winners Announced" Indiana Architect, July 1966 p. 43.

"Ball State Selected For School of Architecture". Indiana Architect, August 1964 pp. 5-8.

"Contini to Speak at Ball State". Indiana Architect, June 1966 p. 7.

Gibson, Don E. "An ISA Editorial". Indiana Architect, august 1964. pp. 5-8.

Goodnight, M. Maurice. "School of Architecture: A Progress Report". Indiana Architect. May 1964. Pp. 9-13.

"Indiana Considers Architecture School". Indiana Architect, January 1964. pp. 5-8.

"Legislature Creates State School of Architecture". Indiana Architect, January 1965. Pp. 5-7.

"School Talks Spark ISA Convention". Indiana Architect, November 1964. Pp. 7-15.

"Ball State University Board of Trustees is hereby empowered to erect, construct, equip, furnish, operate, and control as a division of Ball State University, a college of architecture and planning to be known as the

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY MUNCIE INDIANA



66 67

GUEST LECTURERS
A.A.H.M. Hauk
Whitney Gordon
Alfred Purnell
King Graf
John Hannaford
John L. Schmitt
Charles M. Sappenfield
Samuel V. Noe
Eugene Feldmann
Peter Sugar
Klaus Donath
Dudley M. Stephens, Jr.
Robert A. Peterson
Edward Dart
Robert Propst
Richard L. Kamphoefner
Christopher Arnold
Jacques Blumer
Gunnar Birkerts
Roger Easton
Elliot Brenner
Evans Woollen III

139 STUDENTS BEGIN CURRICULUM IN ARCHITECTURE

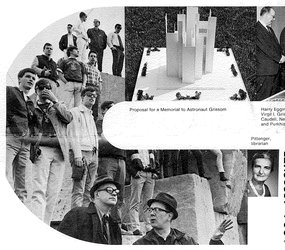
Hermansen Lackney

Polsak

Charles M. Sappenfield named Dean of the College

Professional advisory team representing A.I.A., A.C.S.A., N.C.A.R.B., and N.A.A.B., with Dean Burchardt: Scholer, Chatelain, Little, Kamphoefner (chmn.), Whitaker, Russell, Wagner, and Burkhardt.

65 66



Proposal for a Memorial to Astronaut Grissom



Harry Eggink and Ron Murphy make proposal to Mitchell's Virgil I. Grissom Memorial Committee: Fitch, Murphy, Caudill, Neal, Mather, Jenkins, Burton, Eggink, Isaacs, and Puntchon.

Pittenger, librarian

Dean Sappenfield and William McDonald of the Indiana Limestone Institute with students at quarry

67 68

A.C.S.A. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

Guest Lecturer Leslie Laskey with Terry Minor

College Open House—student exhibit

John Emens retires as Ball State President

Prof. Lackey with Eric Anderson

Student Graphics

Grosbong, secretary

John J. Pruis becomes Ball State President

Costello Maddocks

Roseman Taylor

GUEST LECTURERS
Moshe Safdie
Richard Howard
George Hall
J. Norman Pease
Joanne Dorenn
Leslie Laskey
Grady Clay
T. K. Zung
Ewing Miller
Lawrence Wheeler
Harwell Hamilton Harris
Charles Colbert
Charles Countis
Arthur C. Clarke
James Brownson
C. Massey
Herbert McKim
Thomas Howarth
Eduardo Langagna
Kennedy
Mel Birkey
Joseph Cox
George Danforth
Lester McLaughlin

National Council on Schoolhouse Construction Conference: McConnell, Dean Dunworth, Cameron, and Dean Sappenfield.

Finalist Fleck, Burkart and Shropshire, Robert A. Fisher, Designer

Finalist Schenkel, Schultz and Huddle Inc. Philip L. Hodge, Project Architect and Designer

Charles Counts Pottery Exhibition

Robert Kennedy presents Student A.I.A. Chapter Charter to Pres. Mullins.

Design Competition Jury with Dean Sappenfield: Hanson, Amrano, Sappenfield, Graves, and Qualls

Mel Birkey

Winning Design by Melvin D. Birkey and Associates.

Finalist Keene-Macres Associates and Richard Paul Miller, Donald E. Spoelder, Design Consultant

Finalist Kellam and Foley and Ireland, George Jamison, Project Architect

Architecture Building Competition Program

Students touring Westinghouse experimental train at Pittsburgh on the way from Montreal Expo

Librarian Schwab

Annual Christmas Party Decorating

Huffer Memorial Day Care Center Student Project: Thomas, Prof. Costello, Polhemus, and Braswell.

Gary, Indiana Urban Redevelopment Student Project: Boles, Qiann, Prof. Costello, Prof. Roseman, and Gary representatives

Guest Lecturer Grady Clay

Jack Pecsok and student employee Nelson Nave

John Fleck and student employee Steve Mills

Architectural Design

Visiting Critic Kjaer with students

Terry Minor wins Muncie Federal Savings and Loan Travel Grant

Dave Hermansen Faculty Lecture "Indiana Courthouses"

68 69

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CURRICULUM BEGINS

Guest Lecturer Richard Saul Wurman and Exhibition

SHOP FACILITIES OPEN

Szlezak

Fogarty, Prof. Lantzius, and Nicholas

Guest Lecturer Duncan R. Stuart

Bob Glinn and Mayor Cooley at H.U.D. Design Awards Exhibit

Black, secretary

GUEST LECTURERS
Ezra Ehrenkrantz
Ken Groga
Don Spoerlein
William Damiano
C. Northcote Parkinson
Malcolm Hough
Patrick Horsbrugh
Giorgola
David Niland
Lewis Clarke
William Johnson
Duncan R. Stuart
Neal Mitchell
Ian McHarg
Terrance Minor
John Hannaford
Dwight W. Holmes
Richard Saul Wurman
Alan Green
G. E. Kidder Smith
Richard Laing
Mario Salvadori
W. Brubaker

Fisher Hopking Lantzius

Schuette Seiger

Delaware County Courthouse

Landscape Architecture Field Trip

Prof. Lantzius, Landscape Architect Malcolm Hough and Anderson

Indiana Concrete Masonry Association Awards; Presentation to A.I.A. Representative, Prof. Hopking and Eggink

Eric Anderson receives National Endowment for the Arts Travel Grant.

Guest Lecturer Reginald Isaacs with students.

Students on European Architectural Tour

69 70

GUEST LECTURERS
Budd Statsker
Hollis Logan
Robert M. Vogel
Philip Hodgson
John R. Hirsch
Bruce Pelty
William Murtagh
S. P. H. Charter
John McGinty
Colin A. Davidson
Ah Johnson
Carl Koch
Elliot Brenner
Gunnar Birkerts
Morris Ketchum
Taylor Culver
Ewing Miller
Peter Barton
John Volpe
Jeanne Dorenn
Klaus Herzog
David A. Hrehov
Andrew W. Jacobs, Jr.
Irwin Zobe
Harlan McClure
Phillip Wright
Victor Christ-Janer
Walter Netsch
Myron Goran
Fernando Belaunde-Terry
Harry Pambaum
John Rendel
David F. Snyder
Richard J. Pollak

Colins Petrell

Scholer

Guest Nicholas Negroponte at Computer Seminar

Guest Lecturer S.P.H. Charter and Students

Ketchum Taylor Volpe

Harry Eggink receives Portland Cement Association award; Eggink and Prof. Roseman with P.C.A. representatives

Scott Wallace and Jeanne Dorenn" are Portland Cement Association Honor Award

Johnson McGinty Dawrn

Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and Student A.I.A. Regional Conference

General Electric Kitchen Design Award Winner Flynn and Hutchinson with G.E. representative

Prof. Roseman receives McCormick Award

GUEST CRITICS
BRENNER, FULK, GARDNER, HARBRON, MEEKER

Technical Publishers Manager Bertie

Mullins, Baker and Fogarty present River Study at the Courthouse Plaza

Indiana Bridge—U.S. Steel Corporation present scholarship to Mark Mathis

Conference on Computer Applications in Architecture

Guest Lecturer Dean Harlan McClure and Dean Sappenfield

Guest Lecturer Fernando Belaunde-Terry with Jon, Eggink and Holtz

POLLUTION IS A GAS

Poster by Roger Brady

Visiting Critics Bollmann, Duran and Oswald

Barry Smith receives Muncie Federal Travel Fellowship

Librarian Joyner

Prof. Hermansen with students during Lockerbie Square Project

Student Design Project

Nahamiel Owings receives Honorary Doctorate

CAP Building under construction

Visiting Critic Perry with Prof. Costello

Guest Lecturer Harry Weese and students

Recording lectures

Dean Sappenfield, Birkey, Hamilton and Mullins break ground

Pres. Pruis at ground breaking

GUEST LECTURERS
Hugh Newell Jacobsen
C. M. Dewey
Paul Spreiregen
Vincent Kling
Malcolm Holzman
Percy Wright
Harry Weese
Garrett Eckbo
George R. Collins
Paolo Soleri
Robert Newman
George Nelson
H. F. Kroeger
John Kurtich
Robert Trent Jones
Richard J. Pollak
Lev Zetlin
Cedric Price
Balkrishna V. Doshi
Louis I. Kahn
David F. Sprague
James M. Satterfield

Sloan Fisk Kuhner

Sanker Wyman Young

70 71

Indianapolis Inner City Study

Indianapolis

Dick Polsek Faculty Lecture "Nineteenth-Century Engineering and Its Transportation, and Technology"

Montgomery, Photographer

Dye, Librarian Osborne, Secretary

Opening of "Indiana Courthouses of the 19th Century" at the Octagon: Urbahn, Pruis, Slayton, and Prof. Hermansen

Decatur-Adams County Courthouse

Congressman and Mrs. Dennis at the Octagon

Reynold's Metals Competition Representative with Hutchinson and Redmond

Students with Prof. Petrell

Visiting Critics Swanup and Netsch

Thesis design

Hinds is one of 40 A.I.A.-Ford scholars

Eggink becomes Fulbright Scholar to Finland

First graduating class

Thesis design

GUEST CRITICS
BROWNING, KURTICH, MCCLELLAND, WOOLLEN

"Dodge "Scarscape": Boyd, Eaton, Nash, and Prof. Costello

Premiere of "Helias" by John Kurtich

Landscape Architecture Community Environmental Workshop

Eugen Prokop directs "Mini Concert for the Master"

Guest Lecturer Louis I. Kahn

TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS $316,611.

First year students

Albright, Secretary

Student design

E. F. L. consultants Armstrong, Tetroff, and Graves with Prof. Roseman

E. F. L.-Ford Foundation "Inside-out Schools" consultants and participants Nowlin, Irish, Mullins, Lewis, Carolin, and Prof. Costello

E. F. L., Consultants; Graves, Armstrong, Tetroff, Arms, Dean Dunworth, Friedburg, and Nowlin

71 72

GUEST LECTURERS
Paul Friedberg
Peter Lizon
Gunnar Birkerts
Jordan Gruzen
Barclay Jones
Walter Sachs
Stan Rhea
Gary Robinette
Edmund Bacon
Felix Candela
William Caudill
Ulrich Franzen
Robert Royston
Buckminster Fuller

Kinst Koehler

Mullins Underwood

Let's Have Inside-Out Schools!

New Life for Old Schools Feasibility Study

RECAP STARTED

First CAP Brochure

First year design lab

Phil Wesley wins Arbogast Scholarship

Indiana Concrete Masonry Association Competition winning design by Lloyd Trump

Faculty Lecturer Dan Young with students "A Proposal for the Recovery of a River"

Guest Lecturer R. Buckminster Fuller

Accreditation Team; Amundson, Uhlir, Brady, and Butts

John Amundson Accreditation Team Chairman

Indiana-California Academic Building Systems Conference

London Lab field trip

Polyark-London Lab I

New Building occupied March—1972

NEW BUILDING OPENS FOR SPRING QUARTER

Indianapolis Market Study; Neuenschwander, Meeker, Prof. Costello, and Perry

Picability as a laboratory

Morrison and Prof. Costello "Outstanding Young Professor Award" at B.S.U.

Visiting Critics Woollens and Kurtich

Prof. Collins and Prof. Kuhner produce exhibit "Indiana the Landscape of Man"

Field trip to Columbus

Wolsely Youth Center Project; Brewster, Rowe, and Instructor Mullins.

"The Rebirth of a River-A Community Awareness" grant; Prof. Young (advisor) Little and Stutler

ACCREDITATION FOR COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ACCREDITING BOARD

Jerry Klaehn receives A.I.A. Book Award

Tom Parker receives Kappa Chi Rho Medal

Librarian Schmick

GUEST LECTURERS
Arthur Erickson
Lawrence Halprin
Charles W. Harris
Robert Fein
Konrad Wachsmann
Stewart T. Hall
Victor A. Lundy
Marvin Eli Rosenman and Students of the College
Ralph Lewis
Samuel M. Brady
Buckminster Fuller
George Collins
Walter Netsch
Eldridge E. Boucher

Van Zyl Woodfin Swoberkrop

Russell Richards Helphand

72 73

Fourth year design

Tom Walgamuth wins Lloyd Warren Fellowship

Roger Brady and three others win A.I.A. Summer Study Scholarship to A.I.A. Headquarters in Washington.

Thesis design

Thesis design

Building Systems Study; Tilbury, Rudisel, Pastorino, and Prof. Taylor

DEDICATION OF NEW BUILDING & PREMIERE OF "MUNCIE . . . A MICROCOSM OF AMERICA"

Designed by Richards, Sappenfield and Wyman

APPENDICES

GUEST LECTURE SERIES **72**

PERSONAL POINTS OF VIEW **110**

HONOR AWARD **112**

PARTICIPANTS **125**

TRIBUTE **126**

BANNER **128**

College of Architecture and Planning

Guest Lecture Series

1966-1987

There has been a special request from the Founding Dean to include this documentation of the Guest Lecture Series 1966-1987 in the Appendix of the final publication of the Early CAP History.

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '66-'67

9-19-1966 **A.J.H.M. Haak** Dutch Architecture	Professor of Architecture Delft University, Netherlands As a result of being located in a delta of Western Europe, we (Netherlands) have many foreign influences, but the Dutch always give foreign influence a Dutch flavor.
10-3-1966 **Whitney Gordon** International Slums	Professor of Sociology Ball State University
10-17-1966 **King Graf** Campus Planning	
10-24-1966 **Alfred Porteous** A.I.A. Student Chapters	President of Indiana Society of Architects
10-31-1966 **John L. Schmidt** Housing Design	U.S. Savings and Loan League Chicago, IL
11-14-1966 **Samuel V. Noe** Strategic Urban Design	University of Cincinnati Specialization of place gives it identity.
1-16-1967 **Eugene Feldman**	Professor of Art University of Pennsylvania
1-23-1967 **Peter Sugar** Japanese Architecture	James Assoc. Indianapolis, IN
1-30-1967 **Klaus Dunker** Finnish Architecture	University of Kentucky
2-6-1967 **George M. Stephens, Jr.** Urban and Regional Planning	Planning Consultant Washington, D.C.
2-13-1967 **John Hannaford** A Plan for Muncie and Anderson	Professor of Economics Ball State University Regional Planning is very decidedly a growing part of our society these days. When the Creator laid out the universe he had some different ideas about appropriate boundary lines than political authorities who drew in the lines with a surveyor.
3-13-1967 **Edward Dart** Church Architecture	Architect Chicago, IL
3-27-1967 **Robert A. Peterson** Brazilia	Lecturer Baltimore, MD
4-2-1967 **Edward Durrell Stone** Recent Work	NYC

4-3-1967
Robert Propst
Furniture Exhibition Opening

4-10-1967
Henry L. Kamphoefner
Two South American Designers

Dean of School of Design
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

4-17-1967
Christopher Arnold
Design Schools with Construction

Director of SCSD
Palo Alto, CA

4-17-1967
Gunnar Birkerts
School and University Design

Professor of Architecture
University of Michigan

4-24-1967
Jaques Blumer
Atelier 5

Critic
Zurich, Switzerland

5-1-1967
Elliott Brenner
Experimental Architecture

Indiana Architect

5-8-1967
Roger Easton
Expressing Drawing

Professor of Art
Ball State University

5-15-1967
Evans Woollen III
Radiant City Revisited

Indianapolis Architect
Woollen Molsan
No great thing comes out of a vacuum. There is always someone behind the innovator. In this case I believe it is St. Ilia. (about Le Corbusier)

6-20-1967
Wolf Von Eckardt
The Crisis in Architecture

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '67-'68

9-19-1967
Moshe Safdie
Industrialized Housing

Architect for Habitat, Expo 67

9-25-1967
Richard Howard
Architectural Graphics

Renderer and model maker

10-2-1967
George Hall
Planning the Calumet River Basin

Lake Michigan Region Planning Council
There is a new thrust in the American Institute of Architecture Urban Design Committee, which is proving out at this point. What people are really searching for now is to get the visual impact of what might be.

10-9-1967
David Meeker
James Associates, Inc.

Architect and Urban Designer
Indianapolis, IN

10-16-1967
Jeanne Davern
The Future of Architecture

Editor, *Architectural Record*
The urgent subject connected with the future of architecture is the new scale of architectural practice. The crucial challenge of your generation of architects will be found not in buildings per se, I believe, but in the development of new concepts of architectural service to respond to the new scale of human needs.

10-23-1967
Leslie Laskey
Design Education Now

Professor of Architecture
Washington University

10-30-1967
Franz Oswald
Le Corbusier's Carpenter Center, Harvard University

Professor of Architecture
Cornell University

11-6-1967
J. Norman Pease
Charlotte/Mecklenburg Governmental Center

Architect
Charlotte, NC Architect

11-11-1967
Samuel Von Arsdale
Strategic Urban Design

11-13-1967
Grady Clay
Staying Ahead of the Urban Crowd

Editor, *Landscape Architecture Quarterly*
I think we all share both a sense of wonder and a sense of frustration at the urban environment, which we think we know and constantly discover, is unknown to us.

12-4-1967
Thomas T.K. Zung
Concepts of Architecture in the Pyramids of Egypt and Mexico

Architect

12-11-1967
Lawrence Wheeler
Behavioral Research for Architectural Planning

Architect-psychologist Team
Cleveland, OH

12-11-1967
Ewing Miller
Behavioral Research for Architectural Planning

Architect-psychologist Team
Cleveland, OH

12-18-1967
Harwell Hamilton Harris
Designing Architecture in California and Texas

Professor of Architecture
North Carolina State

12-19-1967
Harwell Hamilton Harris
Louis Sullivan
Greene and Greene Architects

Professor of Architecture
North Carolina State

1-8-1968
Jeffrey Ellis Aronin
Climate in Architecture

Architect
NYC
So many inventions, both wonderful and awful, come into being that we are apt to think that we are improving our lot. In many ways we are, but with the advances in technology, we are also losing sight of some of the basic knowledge, which our forefathers knew.

1-15-1968
Whitney Gordon
Architecture in Middletown

Professor of Sociology
Ball State University
The root question I was interested in was, why do people in Muncie, this being Middletown, build what they do? (in reference to *Middletown Studies*)

1-22-1968
H. Roll McLaughlin
Future for the Past

Architect
Indianapolis, IN

2-5-1968
Joseph Cox
Color and Light in Our Environment

Professor of Architecture
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC

2-12-1968
George Danforth
The Work of Mies Van Der Rohe

Director of Architecture Department
Illinois Institute of Technology
Every cultural movement has its leaders. They are the individuals who are unusually imaginative and creative and by being so have the power to project themselves beyond the firmly established conventionalities of the milieu in which they live.

David R. Hermansen

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

3-11-1968
Charles Counts
American Crafts

Designer-Craftsman
Rising-Fawn, GA
America was as experiment. What American crafts are, we are as people.

3-18-1968
Jaques Brownson
The Building of the Chicago Civic Center

Chair, Department of Architecture
University of Michigan

3-25-1968
Arthur C. Clarke
Life in the Year 2001

4-1-1968
James C. Massey
Historic Lecture Surveys

4-8-1968
Herbert McKim
Physical Science Building- Chemistry, University of North Carolina

Architect
Wilmington, NC

4-15-1968
Thomas Howarth
University Planning and Architecture North of Border

University of Toronto

4-22-1968
Aadwallader
Exhibition Opening

4-22-1968
Schultz
Exhibition Opening

4-22-1968
Albinson
Exhibition Opening

4-22-1968
Eduardo Langagne
Exhibition Opening

Architect
Mexico

5-6-1968
Robert N. Kennedy
Indianapolis Education Center

Architect
Indianapolis, IN

5-13-1968
U.S. Steel
Development of U.S. Steel Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '68-'69

9-25-1968 **Ezra Ehrenkrantz** Buildings Systems Development	President Building Systems Development San Francisco, CA
9-30-1968 **Ken Groggs** Industrial Architecture	C.F. Murphy Assoc. Chicago, IL
10-7-1968 **Don Sporleder** A New Town For Chicago	South Bend, IN Architect University of Notre Dame
10-14-1968 **William Demiene** Construction Systems in School Design	Linn Smith-Demiene Assoc. Detroit
10-21-1968 **C. Northcote Parkinson** Crisis in Education	Ball State University
10-28-1968 **Michael Hough** Scarborough College	University of Toronto
11-4-1968 **Patrick Horsburgh** Envirometrics	University of Notre Dame
11-11-1968 **Romaldo Giurgola** His Private Architectural Practice	Columbia University
12-9-1968 **David Niland** Paul Rudolph, Rapacious Rascal or Rational Romanticist	University of Cincinnati
1-6-1969 **Lewis Clarke** People and Design	North Carolina State University
1-13-1969 **William Johnson** Landscape Architecture and the Environment	Landscape Architect Johnson, Johnson and Roy Although I am proud of our work, I recognize and see more clearly, each day that goes by, that the work has many holes, many gaps and many, many improvements to be made. I am thankful that I see this. I think that seeing this is the first step to doing excellent work.
1-20-1969 **Duncan R. Stuart** Design	North Carolina State University Professor of Architecture Raleigh, NC
1-27-1969 **Neal Mitchell** Structures and Architecture	Mitchell Giurgola Architects Philadelphia, PA
2-10-1969 **Ian McHarg** Environmental Determinism	Landscape Architect University of Pennsylvania
2-17-1969 **Terrance Minor** Report on Housing Research Travel Grant	BSU architecture student

3-17-1969
Richard Saul Wurman — Architect
Opening Exhibits on His Graphics — Philadelphia, PA

John Hannaford — Ball State University

3-31-1969
Dwight W. Hoover — Ball State University
The Diverging Path of American Urban History

4-14-1969
Alan Green
A Report of EFL Research

4-21-1969
G.E. Kidder Smith — Architectural Critic-Photographer
Lessons from Italian Squares

4-28-1969
Richard Laing — Ball State University
Aesthetics and the Act of Art

5-5-1969
Mario Salvadori — Columbia University
Architecture/Structures

5-12-1969
C. William Brubaker — Perkins and Will
Educational Facilities

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '69-'70

Neal B. Mitchell — Harvard University faculty

9-29-1969
Budd Stalnaker — Indiana University faculty
Textile Design

10-6-1969
Philip Hodgkinson — University of Kentucky
English Environment

10-13-1969
Robert M. Vogel — Smithsonian Institute
Industrial Archeology

10-20-1969
John R. Hitchcock — University of Toronto
Urban Planning Education

10-27-1969
Bruce Patty — Architect
Kansas City Airport — Kansas City, MO

11-3-1969
William Murtaugh — Keeper of the National Register
Moravian Architecture

11-8-1969
William Houseman — Editor, Environmental Monthly Magazine
A State of Mind — Ball State University

John McGinty — Architect

11-8-1969 **AIA, ACSA Conference** Man on Earth	
11-8-1969 **Colin A. Davidson** Industrialized Housing	University of Montreal
J.E.H. Johnson	Architect Poughkeepsie, NY
11-8-1969 **Carl Koch** Building Systems	Architect MIT Faculty
Elliott Brenner	Architect Lafayette, IN
Gunter Schmitz	Texas A&M Faculty
Morris Ketchum	Architect
Taylor Culver	Past President, Student AIA
Ewing Miller	Architect Terre Haute, IN
Peter Barton	Geographer Terre Haute, IN
John Volpe	Secretary of Transportation
Jeanne Davern	Editor, Architectural Record
11-10-1969 **Klaus Herdeg** Indian Architecture	Cornell University Faculty
1-12-1970 **David W. Dennis** Environmental Problems	Indiana Congressman
1-19-1970 **Andrew W. Jacobs** Capitol Hill Architecture	Indiana Congressman
1-26-1970 **Irwin Zube** Landscape Architecture	Chair. Department of Landscape Architecture University of Massachusetts
2-2-1970 **Harlan McClure** South Carolina Tricentennial	Clemson University
2-9-1970 **Philip Wisley** Meaning of Space	BSU architecture student
2-13-1970 **Victor Christ-Janer** Danforth Lecture	Architect New Canaan, CT
4-6-1970 **Walter Netsch** His Own Work	Chicago Architect Skidmore Owings & Merrill
4-13-1970 **Myron Guran** Open Ended Design	University of Oregon

4-23-1970 **Fernando Belaunde Terry** South American Architecture	Harvard University
4-27-1970 **Harry Palmbaum** Structures and DACCA	Engineer Abington, PA
5-4-1970 **John Wendell** Historic Madison, Indiana	Director: Historic Madison, Inc.
David F. Snyder	Architect Indianapolis, IN
Richard J. Pollak	BSU faculty

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '70-'71

9-21-1970 **Hugh Newell Jacobsen** Recent Work	Washington D.C. Architect
9-28-1970 **C.M. Deasy** Translating Behavioral Data into Architectural Solutions	Architect Los Angeles
10-5-1970 **Paul Spreiregen** Environmental Design in America	Doxiadis Assoc. Washington, D.C.
10-12-1970 **Vincent Kling** The Changing Role of the Architect	Vincent G. Kling and Assoc. Philadelphia, PA
10-19-1970 **Malcom Holzman** Should a School of Architecture be in a Quonset Hut?	NYC Architect Hardy, Holzman, Pfieffer
10-22-1970 **Henry Wright** Human Response to the Environment	College of Architecture and Design Kansas State University
10-26-1970 **Harry Weese** Recent Work	Harry Weese Assoc. Chicago, IL
11-2-1970 **Garrett F. Eckbo** Recent Work	Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams San Francisco, CA
11-9-1970 **George R. Collins** Antonio Gaudi	Professor of Art History Columbia University
11-14-1970 **Paolo Soleri** Recent Work	Architect Tempe, AZ
1-4-1971 **Robert Newman** Noise in the Environment	Bolt Beranik Newman Cambridge, MA

1-11-1971
George Nelson
Design

George Nelson and Co.
NYC

1-18-1971
H.F. Koeper
Dearborn Street of Chicago

Professor of Architectural History
University of Illinois

1-25-1971
John Kurtich
Greece- A Slide Show on Projectors

Architect/ Cinematographer
Chicago Art Institute

2-1-1971
Robert Trent Jones
Golf Course Design

Golf Course Designer
Montclair, NJ

2-8-1971
Richard J. Pollak
Historic Engineering Structures

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

2-15-1971
Lev Zetlin
The Impact of Modern Technology of the Science of Engineering on Form and Concept of Structures

Professor of Engineering and Architecture
University of Virginia

2-20-1971
Cedric Price
Recent Work

Architect
London, England

3-1-1971
Balkrishna V. Doshi
Recent Work

Architect
India

4-14-1971
Louis I Kahn
Architecture

Professor of Architecture
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA
The room, I feel, also is defined by the way it is made. It is invariably an incomplete place if the way it is made, isn't evident in the room itself. There is completeness about it.

David F. Snyder

Architect
Indianapolis, IN

James M. Scatterfield

Chief Systems Engineer
NASA

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '71-'72

9-20-1971
M. Paul Friedberg
Dynamics of Open Space

Landscape Architect
NYC
The validity for Landscape Architecture is growing. People are becoming more aware that the outdoor environment is now what we know as the outdoor domain. It is where we live, socialize, and interact, as a result we are not willing to accept the leftovers as the answer to our environment.

9-27-1971
Peter Lizon
The Modern Movement in Czechoslovakian Architecture

Architect
Czechoslovakia

Gunnar Birkerts

Architect
University of Michigan

10-11-1971 **Jordan Gruzen** Current Works: High Density Urban Development in Air and Water Process	Architect NYC
10-18-1971 **Barclay Jones** Historic Preservation	Chair. Department of Policy Planning and Regional Analysis Cornell University
Walter Sachs	Architect Philadelphia, PA
Stan Ries	Photographer NYC
11-8-1971 **Gary Robinette** The Landscape a Passing Phenomenon	Assoc. Exec. Director of The American Society of Landscape Architecture NYC
1-10-1972 **Edmund Bacon** Planning, Architecture, and Politics	Planning Consultant Philadelphia, PA
Felix Candela	Architect University of Illinois
Ulrich Franzen	Architect NYC
2-8-1972 **R. Buckminster Fuller**	University Professor Southern Illinois University Invented Geodesic Domes

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '72-'73

9-18-1972 **Arthur Erickson** The Work of His Firm	Architect Vancouver, Canada I think that one of the major problems in architecture today is the question of relationships. Architecture is the art of relationships.
9-25-1972 **Jerome Sincoff** National Air and Space Museum	Architect St. Louis, MO
10-2-1972 **Charles W. Harris** Organization and Management of Design Firms	Chair, Department of Landscape Architecture Harvard University It has become apparent to everyone that the answer to the world's physical and social problems must be interrelated, just as the problems themselves are.
10-9-1972 **Albert Fein** Frederick Law Olmsted and Tradition	Director of Urban Studies Long Island University
Konrad Wachsmann	Professor Building Institute of the University of Southern California
10-23-1972 **Edward T. Hall** Proxemics-Man's Use of Space	Anthropologist The two areas where people of the conventional US culture were really having a lot of trouble intellectually were how time was handled and how space was handled.
10-30-1972 **Victor A. Lundy** On Architecture	Architect NYC

1-8-1973
William J. Geddis — VP The Architects Collaborative, Boston, MA
Recent Work on TAC

1-15-1973
Samuel M. Broady — Davis Brody Assoc., NYC
Urban Housing

1-22-1973
Balthazar Korab — Architectural Photographer
The Architect Photographer

George Collins — Professor of Art History, Columbia University

2-5-1973
Jack E. Boucher — Historic American Buildings Survey
Architectural Photography of Historic Structures: How to Do it From a Privy to a Palace

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '73-'74

9-10-1973
Nathaniel Owings
The Spaces in Between

9-17-1973
Tom Everman
Project and Office Management

9-24-1973
Fazlur Khan
Long Span Structures

9-25-1973
Fazlur Khan
Engineering and the Computer

10-1-1973
Walter Netsch — Chicago Architect, Skidmore Owings & Merrill
The Work of SOM: a Historical Perspective
The history of SOM is not with the deluge of work, but an invaluable collection, a cross-section of what has happened in American technology. The relationship between technology and form.

10-8-1973
Holt, Keating, Robinson, and Rosengren
Young SOM Designers

10-12-1973
Karl Linn and George Dickie
Landscape Architecture

10-15-1973
R. Lenke
The SOM Office Process: the Drawings

10-16-1973
Konrad Wachsmann
Industrialization of Building

10-22-1973
Myron Goldsmith
Long Span Structures

10-23-1973
D. Sharp
Urban Renewal of Purdigo

10-29-1973
McCarthy, Krandall, and Whoha
Land Planning

11-5-1973
J. Destafano and M. Goldstein
Current Projects: Chicago / San Francisco SOM

12-10-1973
Prof. Mann
New Ideas in Urban Planning Education

1-7-1974
Norman Reuter
The Spaces Within Cities

1-7-1974
Karl Linn
Green Theatre

1-14-1974
Norman Reuter
A Pictorial History of England

Architect
London, England

1-14-1974
Paul Spreiregen
John R. Emens Lecture: Five Design Projects

1-15-1974
Norman Reuter
500 Years of Libraries

3-11-1974
Juan Pablo Bonta
European Architecture and Culture in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

3-25-1974
Voit Gilmore
The American Forestry Association and What it Does.

President of American Forestry Assoc.
North Carolina
With the 7.8 million visitor count that the North Carolina Parks System had last summer, they now find that all their park rangers are turning into parking lot attendants.

4-1-1974
Kent Schuette
City Edges

Architect
Director of Area Redevelopment Commission
Lafayette, IN

Bodil Kjaer

Environmental Design
London, England

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '74-'75

9-10-1974
Scott Kuhner
Three-Year Trip Around the World on a Thirty-foot Ketch

Financial Analyst
Connecticut

10-7-1974
Hugh Newell Jacobsen
Projects Abroad: Greece, Egypt, Antigua

Washington, DC

10-21-1974
Michael Graves
Semantics in Architecture

NYC

10-23-1974
Alvin Tofler
Future Shock

It's valuable to hold up a view of society, which is radically different from the one that everyone is in. It gives us a perspective where we are.

10-28-1974
Niels Luning Prak
Modern Dutch Architecture

Professor of Architecture
Delft Technical University Netherlands

11-4-1974
Robert Reiman
Environmental Design Philosophy

Head, Department of Landscape Architecture
State University College of Environmental Science and Forestry
The created landscape of structure or the created structure of an external architecture, just simply don't add up to what I think of and experience as the environment.

1-27-1975
Loren Klevering
Saginaw Federal Building: An Environmental Demonstration Project

Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Assoc., Inc.
Detroit, MI

2-3-1975
Juan Pablo Bonta
Mies Van Der Rohe: How to Interpret a Work of Art or Architecture

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University
I'm hesitant to call it interior, because in this building there is no longer a distinction between interior and exterior. (on the Barcelona Pavilion)

2-10-1975
Peter Parsons
Recent Work of Mitchell and Giurgola

Architecture is an expression of life. It is not an engineering solution to a problem.

4-25-1975
Roger Schneerman
Changing Lifestyles and Advances in Technology

If you can envision a product of today or tomorrow, it is here today.

4-25-1975 and 4-26-1975
World Leisure Environments Symposium with speakers:
Pantazis, Edmonds, Scuton, Burton, Negroponte, Broadbent, Snibbe, Kundell, Canter, Cramer, Singer, Ashley, Neuenschwander, Schneeman, McCaskey, Houseman, Doyle, Friis, Horsbrugh, Circle, Spreiregen.

4-29-1975
Fuller Moore
Solar Energy

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '75-'76

8-11-1975
Radiz Clay
Urban Planning

9-22-1975
Dennis Sharp
Expressionist's View of Architecture

Architect and Author

10-13-1975
Richard Saul Wurman
Works in Progress

Architect
Philadelphia, PA

10-20-1975
Ivan Chermayeff
Graphics and Architecture

Designer
NYC
Whatever design I know did not come from studying design at school. It comes from hard work, enjoyable but hard.

10-27-1975
Cengiz Yetken
Subtractive Architecture-Cone Shaped Dwellings of Cappadocia

Visiting Professor ·
Middle East Technical University
Architecture is a reflection of attitudes and beliefs.

11-3-1975
Harry Wolfe
Recent Work

Charlotte, NC Architect

12-2-1975
Robert Benson
Faculty Lectures

12-5-1975
William Kinst and Daniel Woodfin
Faculty Lectures

12-8-1975
Cengiz Yetken, Mark Kopchell, and John Russell
Faculty Lectures

12-9-1975
Juan Bonta
Faculty Lectures

12-11-1975
Allan Wallis
Faculty Lectures

12-12-1975
John Kissida
Faculty Lectures

12-15-1975
Uwe F. Koehler
Tornadoes, wind structures, occupant interaction

12-19-1975
Stan Geda
Faculty Lectures

1-12-1976
Norman Reuter
The Influence of Serge Diaghileff and the Ballets Russes-How One Man's Vision and Determination Changed Western Taste.

Architect
London, England

1-19-1976
Robert Prost
Measurement and Evaluation of the Direct Physical Environment of Productivity and Satisfaction

President Herman Miller Research Corp.
Zeeland, MI

1-22-1976
Karl Boer
The Use of Solar Energy in the Heating of Homes

Chair: Solar Energy Systems, Inc.
Newark, DE

1-26-1976
Gertrude Kerbis
Solo Development

Architect
Chicago, IL

2-2-1976
James Marston Fitch
Historic Restoration/Preservation

2-9-1976
Richard Dee — VP American Society of Landscape Architects
Landscape Architecture- A Human Concern

2-16-1976
Dick Doe

3-15-1976
Neil MacIndoe
Mediterranean Hill Towns

3-29-1976
Charles Jencks
Architecture 2000

4-10-1976
Gala Alumni Symposium
Craig Mullins, Dick Moake, Meyer, Wallis, Walgamuth, Stutler, Pruis, Hartman

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '76-'77

9-20-1976
Tony Costello
Urban Design

9-27-1976
J. Robert Taylor
Industrialized Building Systems for Housing in Europe

10-4-1976
Hugh Newell Jacobsen — Architect
Victorian Architecture — Washington, D.C.

Martin Price — Architect
Arlington, TX

10-18-1976
Sergei Ozhegov — Moscow Institute of Architecture
Historic and Current Architecture and Planning in Russia

10-25-1976
Vincent Kling — Architect
A Bicentennial Look Backwards and a Few Predictions for the Century Ahead — Philadelphia, PA

10-26-1976
Edward Ostranger
Designing for Human Behavior

11-1-1976
John Forest Kain — Chair, Department of City and Regional Planning
Racial Discrimination in Urban Housing Markets — Philadelphia, PA

12-1976
Cengiz Yetkin — Architect
Inter-relationships

12-2-1976
Bob Benson — Landscape Architect
Boston 200

12-2-1976
Paul Laseau — Architect
Paris – MMM Good

12-3-1976 **Francis Parker** Coastal zone management	Urban Planner	
12-7-1976 **Steve Turnipseed** Urban Design		
12-7-1976 **Paul Laseau** History of the CAP	Architect	
12-9-1976 **J. Cascio** Developer Housing	Developer	
12-9-1976 **D. Walker** The great green desert		
12-10-1976 **Adams, Kinst, Koehler, Bob Koester, Dan Woodfin** Faculty Lecture Series		
12-13-1976 **MacNair** Brazil		
12-16-1976 **Brad Neal** The designing of a shopping center	Architect	
12-16-1976 **Al Wallis** American character in housing	Architect	
12-17-1976 **A. Schaller** Bananas and bad taste	Architect	
1-3-1977 **Oriol Bohigas** Architecture for the City	Architect Barcelona, Spain	
1-24-1977 **Egbert Jan Hoogenberk** The Dutch Town Idea	Urban Design Doctoral Candidate Harvard University	
2-7-1977 **N.J. Habraken** Architects Role/Users Role in Housing	Chair, Department of Architecture Massachusetts Institute of Technology	
3-14-1977 **A.E. Bye** Mood in Landscape Architecture	Landscape Architecture Cos Cob, CT	
4-25-1977 Energy Symposium with lecture by: **Thomas Kibler and Robert Schubert, Don MacRae, and Fuller Moore**		
5-3-1977 **Ricardo Legorreta** Mexican Architecture		

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '77-'78

9-19-1977
Barton Meyers
Vacant Lottery: A Case for Urban Construction

Architect
Toronto, Canada

9-26-1977
Delores Colangelo
Toward Arcology-Works in Progress

Architect
Scottsdale, AZ

10-3-1977
Gwen Bell
The Mythification of Architecture for the People

Editor, EKISTICS

10-10-1977
George Fred Keck
The Work of the Firm

Architect
Chicago, IL

10-17-1977
A. Richard Williams
Glass of Fashion, The Urban Stage

Architect and Educator
Champaign, IL

10-24-1977
J. Douglas Balcomb
Passive Solar Heating

Solar Energy Research

10-31-1977
Michael Sand
The Serious Business of Play

People learn best when they are not taught at. People teach themselves best.

11-7-1977
Geoffery Broadbent
Architecture and Ideology

Head, School of Architecture
Portsmouth Polytechnic Institute
Portsmouth, England
A great many of the buildings that are classed as the great historical monuments in architecture, such as the pyramids, have some extremely powerful motivations behind them of a political, social or religious source.

12-2-1977 and 12-3-1977
Historic Preservation Conference with lectures by 9 speakers

12-5-1977
J.B. Jackson
The Necessity of Ruins

Landscape Architect
University of California
The landscape as I define it, is an area which is occupied as a particular society, and the landscape is a product of the society trying to get along with itself and trying to adjust to its environment.

12-12-1977
Norman Reuter
25 Years of British Architecture

1-9-1978
Stuart O. Dawson
The Work of Sasaki and Associates

Landscape Architect
Watertown, MA

1-16-1978
Jesco Von Puttkamer
Toward the Humanization of Space

Program Manager, Office of Space Flight
NASA
Humanization of space not only means putting people in outer space, but using space technology for the benefit of people on Earth.

1-23-1978
David Martin
An Envelope Energy Program: A Simulation Process for Building Design

Architects
Los Angeles, CA
They didn't line it all up. Everything is off just a little bit. I've always admired how it goes together very well. Had it been lined up, I don't think it would have been as successful. (on the Archway of the Million Dollar Theater, Los Angeles)

1-23-1978
Michael O'Sullivan
An Envelope Energy Program A Simulation Process For Building Design (in conjunction with D. Martin)

Architect
Los Angeles, CA

1-30-1978
John Morris Dixon
Current Issues

Editor
Progressive Architecture

2-2-1978
John Reps
Cities in Stone: Lithographic Views of Urban America

Professor of Urban Planning
Cornell University

2-2-1978
Robert B. Bechtel
Environmental Psychology

4-1-1978
Arata Isozaki
Beyond Metabolis

Japanese Architect

4-1-1978
Kazuhiro Ishii
Fifty-four Windows

4-1-1978
Hiromi Fujii
Architecture of the Square

4-1-1978
Takefumi Aida
Problems of Concealment

4-1-1978
Osamu Ishiyama
Fantasy and Universal Order

4-1-1978
Kazuo Shinohara
Poetic Simplicity

4-3-1978
Stanley Tigerman
Architectural Wit, ½ Wit, NitWit: The Work of Stanley Tigerman

4-10-1978
James Basset
Reflection on Private Practice

4-17-1978
Julie Monk
Brickwork in Western Europe

4-18-1978
Energy Responsive Building Symposium (ERBS) by:
John Percell, William Sorrells, John Haley, William Moe, Jim Wicks, Cole, Butterbaugh, Tom Dorste

4-24-1978
Alvin E. Palmer
From zero to sixty in five years

5-1-1978
Don Walker
The irresistible path

5-8-1978
Myrene Taylor
Architecture in the schools

7-8-1978
John M. Dixon
Postmodernism: roots and branches

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '78-'79

9-18-1978
William H. Whyte
Social Life of Urban Space

Author

9-25-1978
Charles Gwathmey
Recent Work

Gwathmey Seigle Architects
Philadelphia, PA
I have come to the conclusion that you can't transcend accommodation if the buildings you make, don't ultimately provide that extra sense and that extra situation.

10-2-1978
Neil Porterfield
The American Landscape/ A Question of Survival

Landscape Architect
St. Louis, MO
Because of the chamber of commerce mentality, which prevails in this country today, the concepts of progress and growth are one in the same. Not only is this common assumption false, but we have probably reached the point in our historic evolution where just the opposite may indeed be true, and that is that growth is the antithesis of progress.

10-9-1978
Constance Perin
A Cultural Interpretation of American Land Use Practices

Anthropologist and Urban Planner

10-16-1978
Bill Caudill
The Bases of Design

Caudill, Rowlett, Scott
Houston and Riyadh

10-23-1978
Jean Paul Carlhian
Lessons from the Beaux Arts

Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, Abbott Inc.
Boston, MA

10-30-1978
Richard O'Hanlon
The Relationship of Sculpture to Natural Objects

Sculptor

12-5-1978
Jack Wells
Urubamba

12-7-1978
Ken Carpenter
The role of photosynthesis in the poetry of nine Renaissance Alaskan ophthalmologists

12-8-1978
Dan Woodfin
Recent travels

12-11-1978
Michael Blumenfeld
One person's perspective of the urban environment

12-12-1978
Walt Bremer
Brown County State Park from 570 miles up

12-14-1978
Jim Barrett
Erotic European housing

12-15-1978
Alvin E. Palmer
Recent projects in and visit to Indonesia

12-18-1978
Bob Swartz
Use of native plant communities and landscape architecture design

12-19-1978
Scott Lingo
Site planning for flood related hazards

1-8-1979
Gustavo Munizaga
Urban Planning and Design in Chile

Fulbright Scholar
Chile, Santiago
In the present century, the urbanization process reaches a climax. Chile has one of the highest rates in the world, but needs the knowledge to control the consequences of a deteriorating environment leading to saturation of utilities and substandard housing.

2-6-1979
Larry Richards
Speaking on his trip to China

3-12-1979
Laurence C. Gerchens
The Gay Nineties: Impact on Contemporary Urban Development

Professor of Urban and Regional Planning
Ohio State University
All the planning the world won't replace is dumb luck. We are indebted to accidents. Sometimes from these accidents, whole new eras begin.

3-19-1979
Ben Weese

Architect
Chicago, IL

3-26-1979
Norman Krumholz
Planning and Community Development

Director of Community Development
Cleveland, OH
An effort to increase minority employment and educational opportunities cannot be fully effective so long as minority residential choices remain restrictive.

4-2-1979
Michael Brown
Emens Lecture in Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architect
London, England

4-23-1979
Cesar Pelli
Recent Work

Dean, Yale University of School of Architecture
Theory is particularly important today, because if you do not have a theory about an architectural element, you cannot do anything. Without this prior concept, nothing can be accomplished.

4-30-1979
Louise Taylor
National Policies and Local Planning Dilemmas

Director of Human Resource Fellowship Program
Washington, D.C.

5-7-1979
Bob Finger
Building with concrete block

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '79-'80

9-17-1979
William N. Morgan
Works in Progress

Architect
Jacksonville, FL

9-24-1979
James Marston Fitch
Cornelius O'Brien Lecture on Historic Preservation

Professor of Architecture
Columbia University

10-1-1979
John F. Halldane
People, Design, and Progressive Specifications

Architect, Environmental Systems Consultant
Washington, D.C.

10-8-1979
Tobias Faber
The architecture of China

Rektor, Danish Royal Academy
Copenhagen, Denmark

10-9-1979
Tobias Faber
Danish architecture and Danish architectural education

10-15-1979
Michael Franklin Ross
Beyond Metabolism: The New Japanese Architecture

Architect
Los Angeles, CA
Even in modern design, there is sensitivity to the traditional Japanese way of building.

10-22-1979
Myer R. Wolfe
Urban Design in the Urban Planning Process

Dean, College of Architecture and Planning
University of Washington

Harry A. Eggink
Maharashtra: The Indian exchange

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

Charles Sappenfield

Dean, CAP
Ball State University

12-17-1979
Craig Hartman
Field Theory Architecture

There is life after CAP.

1-28-1980
David A Johnson
Recent Visit to Russia as a Fulbright Scholar

Chair, Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Ball State University

2-4-1980
Joseph F. Trimmer
Place Maps: Research Begun Under the Auspices of the Lilly Faculty Open Fellowship

Professor of English
Ball State University

3-10-1980
Robert Zion
One Man's Concept of Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architect
Imlaystown, NJ
Just as an architect determines the proportions of a room or any indoor space, so does the landscape architect introduce into the outdoors amenity of various forms from an extensive pallet of waterworks, plant material and furniture.

3-17-1980
George Sternlieb
The Future of Housing in America

Professor of Urban and Regional Planning
Rutgers University
In the US over the last 35 years, we have moved from a nation much in need of housing and shelter, to a post-shelter society in which housing has become a form of investment, speculation and protection against inflation. Much more significantly than it has been as a place to live in. Housing in America, unlike its equivalent anywhere else, has largely been housing bought to be sold, and sold for a profit.

3-24-1980
Donald Appleyard
The Effect of Research on Urban Design: The Relationships Between the Two

Professor of City and Regional Planning
University of California at Berkley

4-14-1980
Robert Royston
Philosophy at Work

R/H/B/A
Mill Valley, CA

4-21-1980
Jerzey Soltan
Modern vs. Postmodern Architecture

Professor of Architecture
Harvard University
The understanding of the historic necessity of our movement, that is what the Post-Modernists seem to miss.

4-28-1980
Grant Jones
Recent Work: A Full Spectrum of Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architect
Seattle, WA

4-28-1980
William Tishler
New diminsions for landscapes in historic preservation

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '80-'81

9-22-1980
Hugh Hardy
The Uses of the Past

Hardy, Holzman, Pfieffer Architects
NYC
We do not live in a time when architecture creates a great challenge, neither technology not as an act of belief. It's an introspective time for architecture, but it's also an introspective time for the country.

9-29-1980
Horst Berger
Development in Fabric Tension Structures

Engineer
NYC

10-6-1980
Bruce Blackburn
Blackburn Graphic Designers

Graphic Designer
NYC
Blackburn Graphic Designers can always rest assured that an architect will design a building in such a way that there is no way to put a sign on it.

10-13-1980
Leon C. Martel
Outlook for the 80's

Exec. V.P. Hudson Inst.
Croton-on-Hudson, NY
The likely occurrence of surprises in the future, even if we cannot identify the surprise, is inevitable. The fact that there will be a surprise should be part of any forecast of the future.

10-20-1980
Saunders Schultz
Sculpture in Architectural/Landscape Context

Principal of Scopia, Environmental Sculptors
Chesterfield, MO
We created our own approach to contemporary sculpture. To consider the context and to create a special thing, not a thing in space.

10-27-1980
Angela Danadjieva
Converting Liabilities into Amenities: Seattle Freeway Park Example

Environmental Design and Planning
Tiburon, CA

12-8-1980
Guang-Hua Liu
Chinese Architecture

Chinese gardens do not consist of large open space like western gardens, but are divided by walls and buildings into small courts. They are dominated by buildings and patios.

12-15-1980
O. Fargue
Space graphics and design

12-15-1980
Uwe Koelher
Impressions of Berlin

12-15-1980
Charles Sappenfield
Denmark

Architect
Dean of the College of Architecture

2-2-1981
John J. Desmond
Drawing and Architectural Practice

Architect
Baton Rouge, LA

3-16-1981
Clare Cooper Marcus
People and Places: Post Occupancy Evaluation of Designing Open Spaces

Assoc. Prof., Depts. of Landscape Architecture and Architecture
University of California at Berkley
I believe, we as designers can no longer act solely as artists, unaccountable for our actions.

3-23-1981
Hughes De Kerret
Art Nouveau in Nancy, France

Cultural Attaché
French Consulate, Chicago

3-30-1981
Ray Y. Okamato
Whatever Happened to the Urban Design Plan

Director of Planning
San Francisco, CA

4-6-1981
Ron Hicks
Henges and Stone Circles

Stonehenge is not the only stone circle. There once were at least 960 of them.

4-6-1981
Charles W. Moore
Water

Professor of Architecture
University of California

4-27-1981
Edward H. Stone
Visual Resource Management in the National Forests

Chief Landscape Architecture of U.S. Forest Service
Washington, D.C.

5-4-1981
Anthony Mirante
Computer Graphics

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '81-'82

9-21-1981
Stanley Tigerman
Post-Modernism is a Jewish Movement

Architect
Chicago, IL

9-28-1981
Philip H. Lewis
North American Growth Strategies

Professor of Landscape Architecture
University of Wisconsin
We should not be thinking of individual cities, but about groups of cities, when planning growth for North America.

10-1-1981
Will Alsop
The individual and permanent spaces

10-5-1981
Malcom Wells
Gentle Architecture

Architect
Brewster, MA
One of the things I don't like about architecture is the false frontiness of it all, with no regard for the backs of structures.

10-12-1981
Susanna Torre
The Architecture of the Public Realm

NYC Architect
We have created in the past five years a multitude of projects, in which the full range from the ridiculous to the sublime as a chance of becoming immortal, at least for the duration of 20 minutes.

10-14-1981
Steve Badanes
Jersey Devils

10-26-1981
Charles W. Moore
Cities by the River

Professor of Architecture
University of California
We are conscious of water as being wherever we are, connected to all the rest of the water in the world.

1-4-1982
Daniel Woodfin
Swiss vernacular architecture

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

1-18-1982
Ekkehard Bollmann
Recent Work

Architect
Hanover, Germany

1-25-1982
Alvin E. Palmer
Architectural Concepts and Anonymous Architecture

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University
There are two kinds of architects, those that do architecture and those that talk about architecture. Nowadays, more and more they are becoming one in the same.

2-8-1982
Whitney H. Gordon
Urban Housing in Great Asian Cities

Professor of Sociology
Ball State University
When you look at the Forbidden City in China, you are seeing a high civilization. A civilization larger, deeper and broader than western civilization. I think we need to remember that.

3-10-1982
Richard Meier
Recent Work

Richard Meier and Assoc.
New York, NY
Pluralism, eclecticism, populism and post-modernism, all these isms abroad in architecture speak of the breakdown of the ideological base of the modern movement.

3-22-1982
Carol R. Johnson
Design Perception in Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architect
Cambridge, MA
Judging from students just out of school who come to work for us, it seems that very often they have not had the opportunity to understand the rather large breadth of design possibilities. The notion that there may be several good approaches to a design, not just one good solution, is not part of their process.

3-29-1982
Jerome R. Jenkins
Strategies for Linking Black and White Neighborhood Interests as a New Dimension in Professional Development.

Professor, Community Planner, Architect
University of Cincinnati
We all have stereotypes about each other whether white, black, or blue. These stereotypes get in the way of our professional growth and development.

4-5-1982
Richard J. Pollak
Recent Works

Architect
Indianapolis, IN

4-14-1982
Douglas J. Macy
Mt. St. Helen Interpretive Recreation Plan

4-14-1982
Gunnar Birkerts
Recent Work

Architects
Birmingham, MI

4-19-1982
Blanche Van Ginkel
The Urban Image

Professor of Architecture
University of Toronto
When people think about a place, the image is likely to be a symbolic image. For example, the Eiffel Tower is associated with Paris.

4-26-1982
Sally Schauman
The Changing American Countryside

Chair, Department of Landscape Architecture
University of Washington

4-30-1982
Kevin Lynch

Planner
Cambridge, MA

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '82-'83

9-20-1982
Hugh Newell Jacobsen
Recent Work

Washington, D.C. Architect
It's either a good building or a bad building, and you know this when it is going up.

9-30-1982
Albert Fein
Historic Landscape Architecture Seen as Modern Design

Chair, Urban Studies
Long Island University

10-4-1982
Richard Levine
Architecture for a Sustainable Future

Professor of Architecture
University of Kentucky

10-11-1982
Lawrence Booth
Gentler American Architecture

Architect
Chicago, IL
The general dissatisfaction with the state of the buildings that we are building is clear. We have all the technology and resources and capital, yet we are producing buildings which are received with dissatisfaction.

10-18-1982
Paul Spreiregen
Beauty in Design

Architect and Planner
Washington, D.C.

10-25-1982
Evans Woollen
Toward and Architecture of Process

Architect
Indianapolis, IN

11-1-1982
Robert A. M. Stern
After Modernism

Professor of Architecture
Columbia University

11-8-1982
James Massey
What Do We Preserve, Why Do We Preserve

V.P. of National Preservation Institute
Alexandria, VA

3-11-1983
Lawrence Halprin
People's Interaction with their Environment

Landscape Architect, Environmental Designer, Town Planner
San Francisco, CA
My interest is not only to make places, but it is also to make places which make people be creative in them.

3-14-1983
David Lewis
The Heritage and Future of US Cities

Architect, Urban Designer
Pittsburgh, PA

3-28-1983
David Macaulay
Building Books

Author, Illustrator

4-1-1983
Michael Graves
Figurative Architecture

Professor of Architecture
Princeton University

4-18-1983
Philip Szujewski
Chicago International Exposition Park

Architect, Urban Designer
Chicago, IL

4-30-1983
M. Paul Friedberg
CAP Addition Dedication

Architect
New York, NY

4-30-1983
Amory Lovins

Physicist, V.P. Friend of the Earth Foundation
Snowmass, CO

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '83-'84

9-19-1983
William Lamb
Perception, Lighting, Sunlighting as Form Givers to Architecture

President, William Lamb Assoc.
Cambridge, MA
The period over the last couple of decades, I call unnatural architecture because the buildings have been designed as urban sculpture rather than to meet human needs.

10-3-1983
Chris Miles
The Reality of Architectural Fantasy

Director of Leisure Recreation, Planning and Design
Hellman, Hurley, Charvat, Peacock Architects, Inc.
Early man was primarily thinking and practicing engineering on a relatively sophisticated level.

10-20-1983
Guang-Hua Liu
Architectural Education in China

Professor of Architecture
Nanjing Institute of Technology, China
China has produced many great monuments and master builders of architecture over the last 2000 years, but architecture schools in China are relatively new.

10-21-1983
James Wines
Architectural Education System

Principal of SITE
New York, NY
I think that the Bauhaus role model, which has dominated architectural education over the 40 or 50 years, has been responsible, probably more than any other movement for the educational problem we have: the universal lack of creativity.

10-24-1983
Robert Newman
Acoustics in Buildings

Consultant to Bolt, Beranek, Newman, Inc.
Cambridge, MA

10-31-1983
David M. Solzman
Cities and Stars: Energy and Urban Form

Professor of Geography
University of Illinois

11-7-1983
Julius Fabes
Computer Aided Landscape Planning

Director of Graduate Landscape Architecture
University of Massachusetts
Computer technology is changing your and my lives very fast.

3-12-1984
Romaldo Giurgola
Progress of Parliament House: Canberra, Australia

Principal of Mitchell Giurgola Architects
New York, NY

3-12-1984
Guang Hua Liu
Great moments along the Silk Road

3-19-1984
John Connell
What You Won't Learn at Architecture School

Director of Yestermorrow
Warren, VT

3-26-1984
Ronald Lee Fleming
Reevaluating Public Art: Achieving Strategies for Place Meetings

President of the Townscape Institute, Inc.
Cambridge, MA
We have suffered from an energy loss in this society for many years, as a result of a series of energy policies. They lead to the disintegration of the inner core of our cities. We subsidize this disintegration with interstate highways with lack of comprehensive land use planning and with easily available single-family mortgages. The consequences have been the destruction of the urban place.

4-2-1984
Ian McHarg

Chairman, Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning
University of Pennsylvania

4-9-1984
Rita St. Clair
Preservation, Renovations, and Adaptive Reuse.

Rita St. Clair Assoc, Inc.
Baltimore, MD

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '84-'85

9-10-1984
Evan A Ferguson
Images of American Democracy

Assistant Professor of Architecture
Cornell University
The history of the US is almost synonymous with the history of the idea that you can tell what someone is like by how they dress or by where they live.

9-17-1984
Eric Ernstberger
The Indianapolis Zoo: an Interdisciplinary Process

Landscape Architect
Rundell-Ernstberger Assoc.
We are creating a world class facility that is the best of its kind.

9-17-1984
Patrick Timpe
The Indianapolis Zoo: an Interdisciplinary Process

Architect
James Associates
We are creating a world class facility that is the best of its kind.

9-24-1984
Edmund Bacon
The Language of Cities

Planner and Author
Philadelphia, PA
Urban Design does not come out of architecture nor does it come out of planning. It is a thing by itself. It is not derived from the principles of architecture or planning.

10-1-1984
Chang Kai-Tsi
Urban Housing in the PRoC

Head, Beijing Institute of Architectural Design
China

10-15-1984
Malcom Cairns
Historic Preservation: The Expanding Scope from Architecture to Landscape

Professor of Landscape Architecture
Ball State University

10-15-1984
Hugh Miller
Historic Preservation: The Expanding Scope from Architecture to Landscape

Chief Architect
National Park Service

10-22-1984
James Rose
The Heavenly Environment and Other Crimes

Landscape Architect
Ridgewood, NJ
I don't have any mystic belief that if you get things right on paper then they will be right on the ground, especially with landscape. There will always be unexpected things.

10-29-1984
Nader Khalili
GELTAFTAN Earth, Water, Air, and Wind

Architect
Claremont, CA

11-27-1984
George Notter
The Work of Anderson, Feingold, and Notter

Architect
Boston, MA
The public is beginning to demand and get a much greater degree of input into the decisions that are being made about their built environment.

3-11-1985
Lois Thibault and Henry Meier
Intern Development Program

3-11-1985
Charles F. Davis
Tomorrow's Architecture Today: Pleasures and Pain of Computerization

Architect
David Assoc.
Architecture's main purpose is to support human activity by creating environments for those activities.

3-18-1985
Bjarne Skonnemand
Stendig International Furniture: Design and History

Stendig International
New York, NY

3-25-1985
John Casbarian
Taft Architects: Recent Work

Architect
Taft Architects
Houston, TX

3-25-1985
Danny Samuels
Taft Architects: Recent Work

Architect
Taft Architects
Houston, TX

3-25-1985
Robert Timme
Taft Architects: Recent Work

Architect
Taft Architects
Houston, TX
These are new ideas in these times and there are American heroes and there is more to this generation than narcissism and self-interest. (referring to the Taft Staff)

4-15-1985
Cathi House
Indigenous Mediterranean Architecture

Principal, House + House Architects
San Francisco, CA

4-15-1985
Steve House
Indigenous Mediterranean Architecture

Principal, House + House Architects
San Francisco, CA
Find inspiration in your surroundings.

4-22-1985
Grant Jones
Jones and Jones Landscape Architects Recent Work

Jones and Jones, Landscape Architects
Seattle, WA

4-29-1985
David Morris
Self-Reliant Cities

Economic Development Planner
The Institute for Local Self-Reliance
The man who trades independence for security deserves to end up with neither. (Benjamin Franklin)

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '85-'86

9-23-1985
John Lyall
The River, the City, and Beyond

Architect
London, England

9-28-1985
Preservation Conference
Preservation: Speakers: Hermansen, Cook, Parker, Hoover, Williamson

9-30-1985
Donald Prowler
Modest Mansions

Assistant Professor of Architecture
University of Pennsylvania
Architecture can best be characterized as the mediation of the interior and the exterior and of the past from the future.

10-7-1985
Gary Bollier
Images and Introspection: A Multidisciplinary Commitment

Landscape Architect
Browning Day Mullins Dierdorf
Indianapolis, IN Architect
A lot of good things can be accomplished through interdisciplinary practice.

10-7-1985
Craig Mullins
Images and Introspection: A Multidisciplinary Commitment

Architect
Browning Day Mullins Dierdorf
A lot of good things can be accomplished through interdisciplinary practice.

10-21-1985
Harrison Fraker
The Form Potential of Energy Diagrams

Professor of Architecture
University of Minnesota
The energy conservation movement has not paid enough attention to the form implications of thermal diagrams.

10-28-1985
Will Alsop
..And Back Again..

Architect
London, England

11-4-1985
Ansel Toney
A Retrospective: The Life of a Kite Maker

Farmer and Kite maker
Farmland, IN
I do it because I like it. Money has nothing to do with it. (on kite making)

1-12-1986
Miguel Angel Roca
The Work of Miguel Roca

3-17-1986
Dan Kiley
A New Understanding of Space and Nature

Landscape Architect
Charlotte, VT

3-18-1986
Laura Thermes
Recent Work

3-23-1986
Pliny Fisk
Appropriate Technology in the First and Third Worlds

BSU Visiting Professor
Director Center for Maximum Potential Building Systems
Austin, TX

3-24-1986
Pierre Colboc
Public Spaces as Architecture in France

Architect
Paris, France

3-31-1986
M. J. Brodie
Old Cities, New Direction

Director Pennsylvania Ave. Development Corp.
Washington, D.C.
If we have lemons, we should learn to make lemonade. (in reference to preservation)

4-7-1986
Hyman Myers
The Ethics of Preservation- A Personal View

Partner/Director, Studio Four
Merion Station, PA

4-14-1986
Joseppe Zembonini
Process and Theme in the Work of Carlo Scarpa

Professor of Architecture
Columbia University, NY

4-21-1986
Edward H. Stone, Jr.
Recent Works: Collaborative Projects in Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architect
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
You are in a confrontational situation anytime you change something.

4-25-1986
Rahanminoff

Wherever you build, you find architecture of the past, and that affects the present design. (On building in Jerusalem)

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '86-'87

9-22-1986
Edward H. Stone, Jr.
200 Million Acres of Managed Landscape: Visual Resource Analysis for the National Forests

Architect
Bowie, Maryland

9-30-1986
Robert Adam
The Restless Myth: The Contemporary Classical Architecture of Robert Adam

Director Winchester Design Partnership, Chartered Architects
Winchester, England

10-7-1986
Gary Bollier and Craig Mullins

10-20-1986
Knud Fries
The Work of Friis and Moltke

Architect
Aarhus, Denmark

10-20-1986
Johann Richter
The Current Work of Kjaer and Richter

Vice President, Perkins and Will
Chicago, IL

10-27-1986
C. William Brubaker
Evolution of High Rise Buildings in Chicago

Architect and Civil Engineer
Perugia, Italy
Chicago enjoys a tremendous variety of old and new buildings in a very nice rich mix.

11-3-1986
Michele Chiuini
Current Works of Michele Chiuini

11-4-1986
Lucien Kroll
Geometrics

Without contrast everything is annoying.

11-10-1986
Linley Vann
Excavations at Sardis: The Architectural Issues

Professor of Architecture
University of Maryland

11-11-1986
J. Chewning

12-8-1986
Andrew Seager
Religion and Recreation Revealed: The Roman Synagogue and Bath-Gymnasium at Sardis

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

12-15-1986
Weiming Lu
Lowertown Urban Village: A Public/Private Partnership

Executive Director Lowertown Redevelopment Corp.
St. Paul, MN

1-12-1987
Miguel Angel Roca
My Work

Architect
Cordoba, Argentina

CAP Students
Polyark VIII

2-9-1987
J. Timothy Keller
Between a Rock and a Hard Spot: Issues in Historic Landscape Preservation in the 1980's

Landscape and Rural Preservation
Charlottesville, VA
This country is rich in both natural and cultural wealth. We are however less inclined to recognize the value from a cultural perspective of the landscape which we see around us.

3-16-1987
Thomas Vonier
The Emergence of the Contemporary Fortress we Live in an Increasingly Threatening World

Architecture Planning Consulting
Washington, D.C.

3-23-1987
Pliney Fisk
Appropriate technology in the 1st and 3rd worlds

3-31-1987
Kenneth Helphand
Green to Greenway: The Story of the Western City Park

Professor Landscape Architecture
University of Oregon

4-6-1987
Becky Hannum
Year-Round Shopping Center Programming: Creative Opportunities for Satisfying Experience

Director, Art in the Marketplace, The Rouse Co.
Columbia, MD

4-13-1987
Ken Haggard
A View from the Year 2006

Architects
San Luis Obispo, CA

4-13-1987
Polly Cooper
A View from the Year 2006

Architects
San Luis Obispo, CA
By the mid 80's several subtle transformational devices were at word which would produce the changes we experience today, they were one: the speeding up of technological evolution, two: sudden advances in the exploration of human consciousness, three: the fusion of knowledge from isolated specialties to interacting wholes.

4-13-1987
Henry Hammer
A View from the Year 2006
4-23-1987

Architects
San Luis Obispo, CA
In America 50% of high school graduates go to no higher education. In Great Britain it is only 14.5%. There are far too many kids leaving school at 16.

4-23-1987
Tony Sully
Expression of What

5-4-1987
James Browning
Indianapolis Story: The Quest

In the early 60's there was quite a bit of tension between private enterprise and government, which made it hard to get anything done in Indianapolis.

5-4-1987
Ewing Miller
Indianapolis Story: The Quest

5-4-1987
Wayne Schmidt
Indianapolis Story: The Quest

5-4-1987
Dan Rollins
Indianapolis Story: The Quest

5-4-1987
Mike Carroll
Indianapolis Story: The Quest

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '87-'88

9-14-1987
Tony Costello
The Tenth Pan Am Games: The Ball State Design Team Story

Professor of Architecture
Ball State University

10-5-1987
David Lewis
Whatever Happened to Muncie Charrette '82?

Architect and Planner
UDA Architects, Pittsburg, PA
Middletown is somehow the norm. It is that part of America from which everything flows, both up and down. It is where middle people are, and where life is at its medium.

10-12-1987
Donald W. Aitken
The Daylight Legacy of Frank Lloyd Wright

Professor of Environmental Studies and Energy Design
San Jose State University
San Jose, CA

10-19-1987
Peter Cunningham
The Landscape Garden of the British Country Home

Professor Art History and Education
Westminster College
Oxford, England

10-26-1987
Carlos Casuscelli
Argentine architects of the 80's

Architect and Professor of Architecture
University of Buenos Aires
Architect
Miami, FL

11-2-1987
Steve Badanes
Jersey Devil Design/Build: The Forbidden Zone

There seems to be some combination of the Midwest work ethic and remoteness from the main stream that breeds an amazing amount of individuality and creativity.

12-7-1987
Elizabeth Plater- Zyberk
The State Road 332 Design Charette

Principal, Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, Architects
Miami, FL

1-11-1988
Peter Noever
Viennese Architecture and the Arts

Director Austrian Museum for Applied Arts
Vienna, Austria

2-8-1988
Carol Franklin
New Strategies in Responsible Site Planning

Landscape Architects and Partners, Andropogen Assoc.
Philadelphia, PA

2-8-1988
Leslie Sauer
New Strategies in Responsible Site Planning

Philadelphia, PA
Designing a natural environment is to me the foundation of a model community.

3-14-1988
Erdmann Schmocker
A Critical Perspective on Berne, Switzerland

Architect and Planner
Chicago, IL

4-7-1988
William Seale
Thomas Jefferson and the Planning of Washington, D.C.

Architectural Historian
Alexandria, VA

4-11-1988
Faye Jones
Principles of Organic Architecture

Architect and Professor of Architecture
Dean of School of Architecture
University of Arkansas

5-2-1988
Hans Hollein
The Work of Hans Hollein

Architect
Vienna, Austria

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '88-'89

9-12-1988
Charles Shaw
The Role of a Developer in a Changing Society

President, The Charles Shaw Co.
New York City and Chicago
I am all for down zoning. That is good stuff. You can't knock down-everything and put up high-rise buildings.

9-19-1988
Felix Cordela
Building Experiences

Architect
Professor Emeritus, University of Illinois
In this building scale and beauty are everything.

9-22-1988
Karen Englehardt
The Forgiving Environment

Director, Health and Human Services Robotics
Carnige Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA
Robots are useful tools to help humans, not replace humans.

9-26-1988
Niels Wamberg
Competitions in Denmark

BSU Visiting Faculty Member
Copenhagen, Denmark
To choose the right architect is very important. The building he will build will be there for a hundred years and be used by you and thousands of people.

10-10-1988
Joseph Lstiburek
Failures Related to Energy Conservation, Moisture and Indoor Air Quality.

Principal, Building Engineer Corp.
Ontario, Canada

10-12-1988
Franco Purini
Recent Work

Professor of Architecture
University of Rome and Milano

10-17-1988
Vefik Soyeren
Recent Work

BSU Visiting Faculty Member
Principal, Bureau d'Architecture Soyeren

10-28-1988
Joseph Koncelik

10-29-1988
Jeff Soehron
Current Work: adventures of a BSU/CAP graduate

10-31-1988
Gideon S. Golany
Earth Sheltered Dwellings in China for Thirty Million People

Author and Professor of Architecture
Pennsylvania State University

11-7-1988
George Williams
Downtown Planning and Design

Assistant Director for Plan and Programs
San Francisco Planning Commission
The accessibility of diverse forms of recreation and settings contributes to the richness and satisfaction of living in the city.

11-19-1988
Paul Gapp
Technology, Human Values, and Architecture

Author and Architecture
Chicago, IL
As technology permitted still taller and bulkier buildings, the problems created began to have an impact on their surroundings.

11-21-1988
Edmund Burke
Cycling Technology, Human Performance, and Design

Director New Product Development
Spenco Corp., Waco, TX
The natural and social environment in which mankind lives today is rapidly changing.

11-28-1988
Joseph Koncelik
Aging, Human Factors and Product Design

Chairman, Department of Industrial Design
Ohio State University

2-6-1989
Simon Christianson
Historic Preservation in Denmark

Architect/Preservationist
Copenhagen, Denmark

2-17-1989
Phil Sharp
Energy and Economic Development

U.S. Congressman, IN
District 10
Washington, D.C.

2-20-1989
Vakhtang V. Davitaia
Recent Work

Architect
Tbilisi, Soviet Union

CAP Students
Polyark IX

3-1-1989
Hans Hollein
Recent Work

Architect
Professor of Architecture
Academy of Applied Arts
Vienna, Austria

3-1-1989
Wolfgang Prix
Recent Work

Principal, Coop Himmelblau Architects
Vienna, Austria

3-13-1989
Michael Van Valkenburgh
Current Projects

Professor of Landscape Architecture
Harvard University

3-20-1989
Edberhard H. Zeidler

Principal, Zeidler Roberts Partnership Architects
Toronto, Canada

3-29-1989
Carlos Casuscelli
Beyond the New York Skyline

BSU Architecture Faculty Member
Ball State University

3-29-1989
Michel Mounayar
Beyond the New York Skyline

BSU Architecture Faculty Member
Ball State University

4-3-1989
Walter Kroner
Intelligent Buildings: Problems and Opportunities for Architecture

Professor and Director of the Center for Architectural Research
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, NY

4-10-1989
Harold Zisia
Art is Architecture

Artist
South Bend, IN

4-14-1989
Wolfgang Prix

4-17-1989
Stuart O. Dawson
Recent Work

Principal, Sasaki Dawson DeMay Assoc., Inc.
Watertown, MA

4-24-1989
John Belle
Recent Work in Preservation

Principal, Beyer Blinder Belle
NYC

4-27-1989
Niels Vium
Recent Work

Architect
Aarhus, Denmark and London

GUEST LECTURE SERIES AY '89-'90

9-4-1989
John Lyle
Stewardship of the Environment

Landscape Architect
Chairman Landscape Architecture,
California Polytechnical Institute
The whole concept of designing human ecosystems will expand to the point where it is a far more exact and complex process than we can even envision. It will have to if we are to design a sustainable world.

9-11-1989
Steve Oles
Drawing the Future

Architect
Interface Architects
Newton, MA

9-18-1989
Michele Chiuini
Themes in Art and Architecture

Architect and Engineer
Guest Professor
1989-1990

9-25-1989
John Bower
Non- Toxic House Construction

House Builder and Author
If you live indoors, you ought to be concerned about indoor air pollution. It affects us all. We are breathing air that has never existed in the history of man, and we don't really know what the effects on us will be.

10-9-1989
Lee Anderson
Computer Studios, Three Dimensional Design Drawing

Architect
Director of CAD at University of Minnesota

10-16-1989
Pierre Goumain
Tomorrow's Workplaces

Architect
President, Design Ergo, Inc.
Laval, Quebec

10-23-1989
Dennis Frenchman
Recent Work

Design Research
Lane Frenchman and Associates
Boston, MA

10-29-1989
Alvin Boyarsky

10-30-1989
David Jaques
Preservation/Restoration Philosophy in the United Kingdom

Landscape Architect and Planner
English Heritage, Inspector of Historic Parks and Gardens

11-6-1989
Ted McLachlan
Historic Settlement Patterns on the Prairies

Landscape Architect and Town Planner
University of Manitoba

11-13-1989
George Wittwer
Housing In Berlin, Recent Developments

Architect and Planner
Member of West German Parliament

11-27-1989
Gil Smith
So You Want to be an Architect: Part 3

Architectural Historian
Ball State University
The late Baroque within your lifetime it is difficult to understand the forces and the dynamics that are at work making your time.

Bob Taylor and CAP Students

Architect
Scandi-Soviet I

1-15-1990
Herman Miller Representative
Furniture Designs

1-17-1990
Herman Miller Representative
Furniture Designs

1-22-1990
Herman Miller Representative
Furniture Designs

1-24-1990
Herman Miller Representative
Furniture Designs

2-5-1990
Garrett Boone
What an Artists Does at this Point in Society

Artist in Residence
Earlham College

2-12-1990 **Valencia Libby** American Ladies and Landscape Architecture	Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture Ambler, PA
2-19-1990 **Troy Thompson** Images of Architecture	Architecture and Philosophy Ball State University
2-26-1990 **Wolfgang Preiser** Building Evaluation	Director for Research and Development, School of Architecture and Planning University of New Mexico
3-12-1990 **Bente Beedholm** The Missing Link Between Architecture and Planning	Rector, The School of Architecture The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art
3-14-1990 **Hans Haggensen** The Practice of Architecture and Planning in Developing Countries	Director, Architects and Planners Skaarup and Jespersen
3-19-1990 **Johannes Uhl** Building and Drawing	Professor of Architecture University of Stuttgart
3-26-1990 **Ron Morris** The Missing Link of Columbus Architecture	Architect Cummins Engine Co.
4-2-1990 **Roger Neuenschwander** Recent Works	Architect Partner, Thompson Ventulett Stainback and Assoc., Inc.
4-9-1990 **Charles Bimbaum** Recent Works	Landscape Architect Walmsley and Co.
4-16-1990 **Ted Wolner** Romance and the 1920's Skyscraper	Architectural Historian Faculty Candidate at BSU For the first three quarters of this century, historians overlooked, underestimated of ideologically dismissed the skyscraper's importance in American architectural and cultural history.

PERSONAL POINTS-OF-VIEW: ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA**

1. The October 2007 "White Paper" on "Leadership by Design" is quite good and well-written.

2. Programs can vary in quality.

   The 5-year or 4 + 2 programs in one location are most desirable because they provide design continuity and relevance. Some 4 + 2 programs in two different locations can be OK, depending on the quality of the first four years. However, 2 + 2 + 2 programs are questionable.

3. An entirely new college should be organized. To start small may not predict growth or expansion.

4. The new college should be called the "College of Architecture and Design."

   Emphasize DESIGN and embrace other 4- or 6-year professional-level degrees:

Architecture	Graphic Design
Media Design	Landscape Architecture
Urban Design	Product Design
Planning and Design	Interior Design

   Create—in one place—a DESIGN environment for those degrees housed around many universities: Interior Design might have been housed in Home Economics or Art. Product Design or Industrial Design might have been housed in Art or Industrial Arts. Etc.

   The clear intent is to focus the university, faculty, students, public, professionals, and media on constantly changing DESIGN. Create a student / public lecture series at regular intervals.

5. Involve short courses available to business, townspeople, practicing professionals, and other designers. Also, utilize these opportunities as supplementary electives for degree aspirants in some creditable way. Create broad outside interest, and offer design or construction electives to Senior Bachelor or Master of Business candidates (all designers' future clients).

6. Require as many as three summers in design internships with professional offices, sales, construction, etc.

7. Collaborate strenuously and extensively with state and local governments, chambers of commerce, entrepreneurship efforts, etc.

8. Convince our new governor of the value-added aspects of all design areas to our state and nation, a particular interest of his for Florida's future and growth.

9. Invite this winter separate visits by national presidents of AIA, APA, ASLA, IDSA, AIGA, and other associations to meet the governor and other influential personages.

CHARLES M. SAPPENFIELD, FAIA 11 November 2010

**(DISCLAIMER:: I retired in 1995 with no further teaching. I had my first job with an architect in 1947—63 years ago! I taught 36 years: 3 years at NC State, 2 years at Clemson, and 30 years at Ball State as Founding Dean and Professor. Even though Ball State had the first two required courses in Computers for undergraduates in 1966, I am terribly computer ILLITERATE!)

ACTIONS / CONNECTIONS FOR A NEW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

COMMUNICATE WITH MONTHLY MAILINGS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

ESTABLISH THE REGIONAL NEED

- Census numbers of architects, landscape architects, product designers, interior designers
- Economics of close-to-home university-level design education
- Construction industry dollar volume. Compare with a similar Florida region
- Place of product designers, etc., in local industry or ones we try to attract

ESTABLISH CONTACTS AND SUPPORTERS

- Broad general public and special public supporters (and dollars if applicable)
- Professional organizations: AIA, ACSA, ASLA, APA, IDSA, ASID
- Professionals: architects, landscape architects, designers of all kinds
- Legislators: local, regional, state
- Construction industry
- Educators (High School and College)
- Chambers of Commerce / Industry
- Historic preservation groups

ESTABLISH ADVANTAGES OF A NEW, ADDITIONAL SCHOOL

- Centralized philosophy and educational source/place for the public to look first
- Boon for public education and our professions
- Continuing education source in a fast-moving world
- Economics of having local access to designers for new corporations and products

POSSIBLE UNIQUENESS AS PROPOSAL STRENGTH

ORGANIZE THE CURRICULA AS WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS WITH A QUARTER OR SEMESTER IN CLASS AND AN EQUAL PERIOD IN AN OFFICE. DESIGNERS COULD DEPEND ON HAVING STUDENT HELP YEAR-ROUND, NOT JUST SUMMERS, AND STUDENTS COULD DEPEND ON BETTER WORK ACCESS. WITH SCHOOL TUITION SO HIGH, AN ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE SHOULD BE A REAL PLUS.

IGN INDIANA
College of Architecture and Planning
Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana 47306

9 December 1987

MEMO TO: President Worthen
Provost Vander Hill
Dean Fisher
Chairman Rosenman

FROM: Charles Sappenfield

SUBJECT: Silver Medal of the Danske Arkitekters Landsforbund (DAL) and Denmark Lectures!

My recent trip to Denmark was very rewarding for me and for Ball State, with lectures to both the Copenhagen architects and the Board of Directors of the Danske Arkitekters Landsforbund (DAL), with honorary membership in the DAL, and with presentation of the silver Aeresmedallion, the Honor Medal, of the DAL.

The excitement began on Thursday 21 November with an afternoon reception for Mary Fran and me at the headquarters of the DAL as guests of the group of architects who toured here in October 1986. We then moved next door to one of Copenhagen's most beautiful lecture halls, the old operating amphitheater of their first medical school, where I made a public lecture on "Indiana Designers", revised to include the Danish jeweler who graduated from Bremen High School and the Danes who taught here at BSU. There followed drinks at an historic pub, the Toldbod Bodega, and then dinner at the fine Restaurant Glacis.

Then the week ended with a wonderful evening--part of a two day semiannual board meeting of the 5000 member DAL--where I received the silver medal, their highest award, given previously to only three Americans and to only about forty architects since its inception in 1927. A list of previous winners is attached. The design of the medal is from a wall sculpture by Thorvaldsen, Denmark's most famous sculptor. The presentation was made by the President of the DAL; and the presentation remarks were made by Tobias Faber, Rektor Emeritus of the Royal Academy, a BSU lecturer on two different occasions.

It was really gratifying to have all of our Ball State alumni attend: faculty Hans Skaarup, Emens Professor Knud Friis, Olaf Lind, Bodil Kjaer, and Soren Faartoft; students Karsten Nagle and Peter Clements; and lecturers Niels Wamberg, Tobias Faber, and Henning Larsen.

The presentation was followed by a short acceptance speech--my remarks are attached--and a revised lecture on "Hoosier Houses" adding some maps and history on Indiana. Following my lecture, I expressed the thanks of BSU for our Danish connections and presented the DAL with Ball State's official flag. Then followed drinks, a beautiful dinner there in Gammeldok, the architecture center, music by a Brazilian band, a midnight supper, and conclusion at 1:30 in the morning.

There were no honoraria, of course; but the academy very nicely provided us with a simple but wonderful attic apartment over their international studios. All other costs came from personal funds.

cys to: Dr. Roepke/News Bureau

TOBIAS FABER, PROFESSOR, ARCHITECT. 21 STORE STRANDSTRÆDE. 1255K

TILDELING AF AKADEMISK ARKITEKTFORENINGS ÆRESMEDAILLE TIL
PROFESSOR CHARLES SAPPENFIELD.
GAMLE DOK. FREDAG d. 27 NOVEMBER 1987.

Professor Charles Sappenfield.

DEAR CHARLES.

It is a great pleasure for me to day to state the reason for danish architects wish to honour you in the highest degree the Architects Organisation are able to do - by awarding you THE ACADEMIC ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATIONS MEDAL OF HONOUR - in appreciation of your personal, enthusiastic contribution expanding knowledge about Denmark and Danish Architecture in your country.

Denmark and danish architecture has never got a closer friend in UNITED STATES than you.

You visited Denmark first time around 1954, when you were serving in the US-army in Germany - not knowing too much about the small country to the North. But you were inspired to see more, - and you returned after having finished your service in order to spend a year as masterclass student at The Royal Academy with Kay Fisker as your professor and Hans Hartvig Skaarup as your teacher.

Your openmindness, your amiability, your enthusiasm, your kindness - made you many danish friends.

You started your career as an architect and teacher in US. Allready in 1965 you were appointed professor and dean at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. You designed fine houses, lectured all over the States, wrote articles in magazines and papers - and very often about Denmark, Danish Architecture and Danish Design inside The Applied Arts.

In the States you are respected among colleagues as Fellow of The American Institute of Arhcitects, - and your list of awards of merits is innumerable.

As dean for the architectural Department at Ball State University you invited danish architects and friends to your school as lecturers and visiting professors for shor-

ter or longer periods, - and you introduced us to your colleagues at other universities and architectural schools - telling them how necessary it would be for them knowing something about Denmark. You were extremely convincing,- they seemed never able to refuse. Your persuasive power is extraordinary!

Your love to Denmark -demonstrated by many returns - is not a one-way movement. You want also to inform - even teach us about your country. You know that New York, Chicago and San Francisco are exciting cities to visit, of course,- but they are not typical for US-cities. No, you should come to places like Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky. There you will meet the real America. Well, they are provincial States, but mot at all in the small-mindes provincial meaning many europeans may think. No,-you will learn that USA - even with differencies of the 48 States,- is one united country. Great architects and designers are working, living and settling in the big country, and you will find their contributions in alle the States.

You have invited groupes af danish architects to your region, and as a guide you are not only inspiring, engaged and indifatigable. You have knowledge, are sensitive to architecture and have a desire to open up our eyes for new experiencies.

Certainly you are a phenomenon of inspiration and kindness. Being together with you,- everyone will feel much better, more talented and more competent than we really are - but possibly may developed to be. That is a wonderful gift you have!

We hope that you will appreciate our medal as a sign for our gratitude. We know that your engagement in design,- your efforts for mutual understand will continue.
We will see you many times again here en Denmark - and we are allways looking forward.

It is a special wonderful situation to honour a professional skilled person - when he outside that is a real nice person! My very best gratulations, Charles!

TOBIAS FABER

Æresmedaillen

Akademisk Arkitektforenings æresmedaille er tildelt følgende (datoen angiver tildelingstidspunktet).

Udenlandske arkitekter

Arne Eide (†), Norge
21.4.1934
Ragnar Östberg (†), Sverige
30.9.1936
Ivar Tengbom (†), Sverige
21.11.1939
Eliel Saarinen (†), Finland
21.11.1939
Hakon Ahlberg (†), Sverige
17.10.1941
Auguste Perret (†), Frankrig
7.1.1949
Arnstein Arneberg (†), Norge
26.9.1950
Magnus Poulsson (†), Norge
26.9.1950
Alvar Aalto (†), Finland
5.6.1953
Frank Lloyd Wright (†), U.S.A.
16.5.1957
Louis I. Kahn (†), U.S.A.
19.9.1965
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (†), U.S.A.
3.10.1965
Sir Robert Matthew (†), England
8.11.1965
Kenzo Tange, Japan
10.10.1968

Danske arkitekter

Alf Cock-Clausen (†),
25.11.1927
Axel Berg (†),
21.11.1929
Martin Borch (†),
21.11.1929
J. Vilh. Petersen (†),
21.11.1929
Ulrik Plesner (†),
16.9.1931
Emil Jørgensen (†),
3.10.1933
Andreas Fussing (†),
4.2.1939
A. Høeg-Hansen (†),
4.2.1939
A.S.Lauritzen (†),
4.2.1939
Carl Brummer (
12.7.1939
Henning Hanse
25.4.1941
Poul Holsøe (†)
20.11.1943
Valdemar Schm
9.4.1944
Andreas Jense
21.8.1948
Hans Erling Lar
14.1.1952
Knud Millech (†
21.11.1954
Helge Finsen (†
28.2.1957
Ejnar Dyggve (†
17.10.1957
Flemming Grut,
12.3.1960
Thomas Havnin
7.10.1961
Arne Jacobsen
11.2.1962
Kay Fisker (†),
14.2.1963
Vilhelm Lauritze
9.9.1964
Hans Henning H
2.6.1966
C.F. Møller
31.10.1968
Philip Arctander
21.1.1969
Mogens Lassen,
25.2.1971
Esbjørn Hiort,
28.3.1972
Kaj Gottlob (†),
11.7.1975
Edmund Hanser
10.12.1976
Poul Erik Skrive
20.11.1982
Tobias Faber
12.12.1985

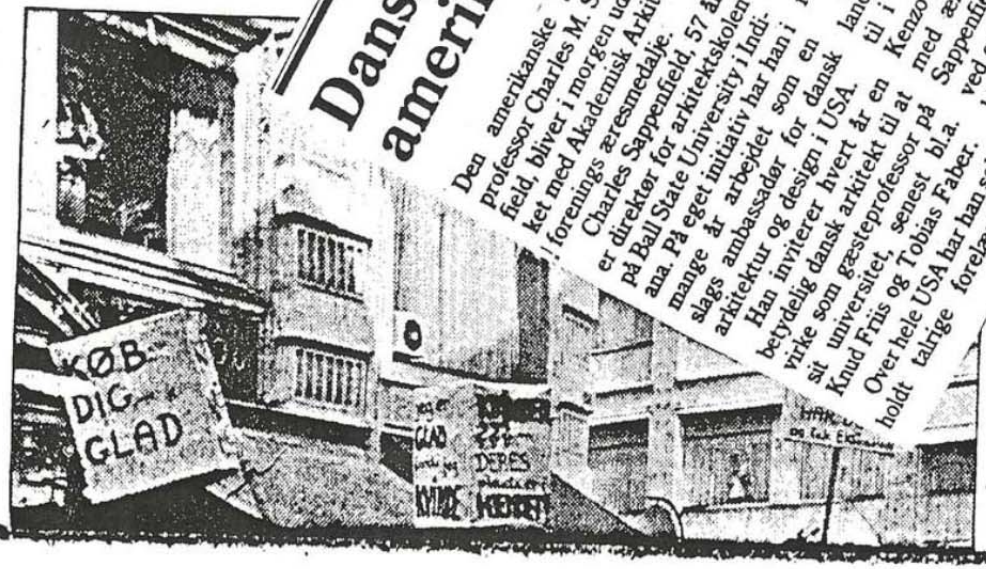
BERLINGSKE Magasin
Torsdag
26. november 1987
2

Vel dumm ej ænd

Men helt op i halvfjerdserne var det, baseret på biologien, den almindelige teori – såmænd også hos nogle kvinder

Af Helle Bygum

Dengang tidens toneangivende kvinder over 45 år, med Ritt Bjerregaard og hendes strikkeklubsveninder i spidsen for de halvgamle koner, har sat sig for at lovprise og kvalificere kvindernes tredie alder, er det ganske sørgmuntert at erfare at vide, at det kun er 25 år



Dansk medalje til amerikansk arkitekt

Den amerikanske arkitekt, professor Charles M. Sappenfield, bliver i morgen udnævnt med Akademisk Arkitektforenings ærsmedalje.

Charles Sappenfield, 57 år, er direktør for arkitektskolen på Ball State University i Indiana. På eget initiativ har han i mange år arbejdet som en slags ambassadør for dansk arkitektur og design i USA. Han inviterer hvert år en betydelig dansk arkitekt til at virke som gæsteprofessor på universitet, senest bl.a. Knud Friis og Tobias Faber. Over hele USA har han selv holdt talrige forelæsninger om dansk arkitektur og design, som han kender indgående fra adskillige studieophold i Danmark.

Boligministeriet har indbudt Charles Sappenfield til at være med til at introducere Bygge- og Boligåret 1987.

Blandt nulevende, udenlandske arkitekter er det i morgen kun japaneren Kenzo Tange, der er hædret med æresmedaljen. Charles Sappenfield får den overrakt ved en festlighed i Dansk Arkitekturcenter, Gammel Dok.

MH

...gspunkt i egne rød-
...nødre, mormor, mor
... pige/kvindeliv. Det
...dgangspunktet, men
...nun selv noterer, så er
...måske mere blevet en hi-
...rie set gennem *forfædres*
...yn på kvinder. Historien er
...emlig skrevet af mænd og
om mænd. Formødrenes liv, det private liv, er så godt som usynligt, hvad hun hurtigt fandt ud af på biblioteker og i bibliografier. De få kvindelivsskildringer var rubriceret under befolkningsforhold eller etnografi. Sådan! Kvinder hørte til blandt »de vilde«, mellem sæd og skik og natur-

At finde vores nære forhistorie – og forklare den – måtte gå via lægevidenskaben og naturhistorien. Her defineredes kvinden ideologisk som *uforanderlig* biologi, og alt hvad der faldt uden for herskende norm var sygeligt.

Jo, kvinderne fik med tiden valgret. Og jo, Dansk Kvindesamfund blev stiftet i 1871, men parolen dér var ikke politisk og samfundsmæssig ligestilling, det var for radikalt. Dét man arbejdede for, var en ligestilling af mand og kvinde gennem en opprioritering af husmoderens rolle. De tidlige DK'ere har æren for at hus-

Danske Arkitekters Landsforbund/Akademisk Arkitektforening
The Federation of Danish Architects

Professor, arkitekt
Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA
Kunstakademiets gæstelejlighed
Peder Skramsgade 8, 5. sal
1054 København K

Bredgade 66/Postbox 1163/1260 København K/Telefon (01) 13 12 90/Giro 9 07 20 47

J.nr. 1/0.2.-87
b.nr. 9 JP/BF
16. november 1987

Kære professor Charles M. Sappenfield,
THE ASSOCIATION'S PRESIDENT
Forbundets formand, arkitekt MAA Jens Rosenkjær, har bedt mig meddele dig, at Danske Arkitekters Landsforbund/Akademisk Arkitektforening har besluttet at tildele dig Akademisk Arkitektforenings æresmedalje.

Overrækkelsen vil ske

fredag den 27. november 1987 kl. 17.15

i forbindelse med forbundets repræsentantskabsmødei Arkitekturcenter Gl. Dok, Strandgade 27 B, hvor du tidligere har givet tilsagn om at holde en forelæsning om Arkitekturen i ~~Illinois~~. Indiana

Vi håber, at du og din hustru vil glæde os med at deltage i repræsentantskabsmiddagen om aftenen kl. 19.30, og samtidig hører jeg gerne, hvilke venner og bekendte du ønsker inviteret til overrækkelsen og til middagen om aftenen.

Med venlig hilsen
p.l.v.
Jørgen Pers

Jørgen Pers
direktør

Acceptance Speech

Mange Mange tusind tak til: (many many many thanks to)

Tobias Faber

Jens Rosenkjaer

The DAL

My friends here today

Jeg skal ikke prøve Dansk idag som du må bedre forstår mig. In order that you understand me better!

I share this honor with my University and with my professional colleagues in the American Institute of Architects and the Indiana Society of Architects. Many of them would surely enjoy being here. My wife, Mary Fran, and our family would surely like to be here tonight as well, but their work and their school would not allow it.

Our connections between USA and Denmark have been made by many of you personally, but several Institutions since 1960 have provided me with travel and housing to get us together: The U.S. Educational Foundation for Fulbright Programs; The Royal Academy; Denmark's National Bank; North Carolina State University's Foundation, and Ball State University's Foundation.

And of course, the DAL – you invited me here tonight and you sent us 40 architects last year. They proved that Danes do stop off and do not just fly over Indiana on their way to California!

And they proved to the Kentucky Society that Kentucky Bourbon could, indeed replace beer as Denmark's national drink of choice.

Please know my appreciation of the work of the DAL, for I am in my 40th year as a member of the American Institute of Architects – I joined in my first year as a student.

This is also my 40th year working in the profession, for I became an "office boy" and general "go-for" for an architecture firm when I was seventeen. It was a 12-man firm,

and they had a company airplane to fly around jobsites on the east coast. My boss said, “Don’t bother going to architecture school. We can teach you everything – and we’ll give you flying lessons and make you the company pilot as well!” Thank goodness I chose Architecture school.

And education has made wonderful connections for our countries. Especially having ten of you at our University:

Hans Skaarup	(first) (faculty)
Knud Friis	
Bodil Kjaer	
Olaf Lind	
Soren Faartoft	
Tobias Faber	(lecturers)
Niels Wamberg	“
Henning Larsen	“
Peter Clements	(students)
Karsten Nagle	“

Well, it is difficult to measure outcomes in education, but four of the five Fulbright Students at the Academy in 1960 are teaching as well as practicing.

And a lone woman student whom Bodil Kjaer especially encouraged has a New York office with seven employees.

And Hans Skaarup has an alumnus who manages Indiana’s largest urban renewal project, a 60 million dollar railroad location. And another of his students is the urban design director for Louisville.

One of Knud’s students is a partner in SOM and another is a partner with I.M. Pei.

Tobias Faber was the “out-of-town expert” we got in to prepare America’s first group of students to tour China in 1980.

We are most anxious to see what results come from the 40 of you who came to Indiana! Front porches? Three car garages?

And we hope that our home builders in Indiana will take lessons from the design and construction of the Danish home show here, in Indianapolis.

Gammel Dok and the Dansk design are inspirations for our DESIGN INDIANA. They – like the DAL – are structures of civilized culture.

I am lucky to be an architect,

a teacher

a contributing member of the AIA

The AIA and DAL share common goals. That common professional bond is a wonderful international bridge.

I am very happy to be here tonight. Mange tusind tak (Thank you very much)!

1

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Jens Rosenkjær

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[illegible]

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Olaf Lind
Steen Eiler Rasmussen
Tobias Faber (lectures)
Nils Wamberg "
Henning Larsen "
Peder Clemmensen (students)
Kirsten Hagle "

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One of Kundi student's is a partner in SOM and another is a partner with I. M. Pei.

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We all must ~~ask~~ questions to see what results come from the 40 ~~from~~ Color come to Indiana! First ~~garden~~? Then ~~garage~~? ~~[redacted]~~

Samuel Noh and the Asian Designed all ~~applications~~ for our DESIGN INDIANA. They - like the DAL - are structures of civilized cultures.

And we hope that our home builders in Indiana will take lessons from the design and construction of the Asian Town shown here in Indianapolis

I am lucky to be an architect
a teacher
a contributing member
of the AIA

The AIA and DAL share common goals. That common professional bond is a wonderful international bridge. I am very happy to be here tonight. Merge tusind tak!

Ball State University

Public Information Services
317-285-1560

Muncie, Indiana 47306

MUNCIE, Ind.--A Ball State University architecture professor has been named recipient of the silver honor medal, the highest award given by the Federation of Danish Architects.

Charles M. Sappenfield, FAIA, received the award from Jens Rosenkjaer, president of the foundation, and was named an honorary member of the organization for his "enthusiastic contribution expanding knowledge about Denmark and Danish architecture in (the United States.)"

As a recipient of the medal, Sappenfield joins the ranks of only three other Americans to receive the award since it was first presented in 1927. Other American recipients were Frank Lloyd Wright, 1957; Louis Kahn, 1965, and Mies van der Rohe, 1965.

"To be named an honorary member and awarded a medal from an international organization is something I never dreamed of," said Sappenfield. "I'm going to have to work really hard to live up to it."

The award was presented in ceremonies in Copenhagen.

Sappenfield, who served as the first dean of the College of Architecture and Planning at Ball State from 1965 to 1981, first visited Denmark in 1954 while in the U.S. Army. He returned in 1960 as a Fulbright Scholar at the Danish Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, where his research focused on Danish designs of housing for the elderly.

He returned to Denmark on occasions to continue that research. Sappenfield has served on the Indiana Commission on Aging and the Aged since 1974 and teaches an interdisciplinary seminar on the subject of housing for the aging to Ball State architecture, gerontology and psychology students.

Sappenfield, director of Design Indiana at Ball State, has paved a two-way street for exchanging ideas with Danish architects and designers. In 1986 he organized a trip for 40 Danish architects to Indiana and surrounding states to view outstanding examples in architecture and has facilitated exchanges of faculty, guest lecturers and students with Denmark.

ks:3--12/11/87

PARTICIPANTS

Courtney Basile

Baylin Brown

Emily Brown

Richard Burkhardt

Andrew Calbert

Tony Costello

Mahesh Daas

Leah Einterz

Wayne Estopinal

Chris Helms

Andrew Hoesmann

Lauren Keeney

Lindsay Kimmel

Robert Koester

Victor Lawhead

Valerie Morris

Kyle Parker

Lori Pence

Dongyu Qie

Pat Quinn

Al Rent

Kaylee Ross

Ernie Ruble

Carolyn Runyon

Charles Sappenfield

Andrew Seager

John Straw

Geri Strecker

Carol Street

Judd Storey

Brittany Sublette

Kevin Tempelman

Brian Watson

Sandy Steinau-Weber

Ray White

Dorothy Wyman

Jack Wyman

D

SUNDAY
October 13, 2013

Community Conversation Editor:
Jeff Ward, 213-5850
Email: jward@muncie.gannett.com

Charles M. Sappenfield

Ball State's College of Architecture & Planning stands on his shoulders

We often hear the term, "We stand on the shoulders of ..." when that person to whom it applies is lauded for his or her achievements. | Such is the case of Charles M. Sappenfield, founding dean of Ball State's internationally-acclaimed College of Architecture & Planning (CAP), who died recently in Florida at the age of 83.



TONY COSTELLO

Known as "Charlie" to students, faculty, alumni and friends from all walks of life, I am continually asked at our annual American Institute of Architects national conventions, "How's Charlie?"

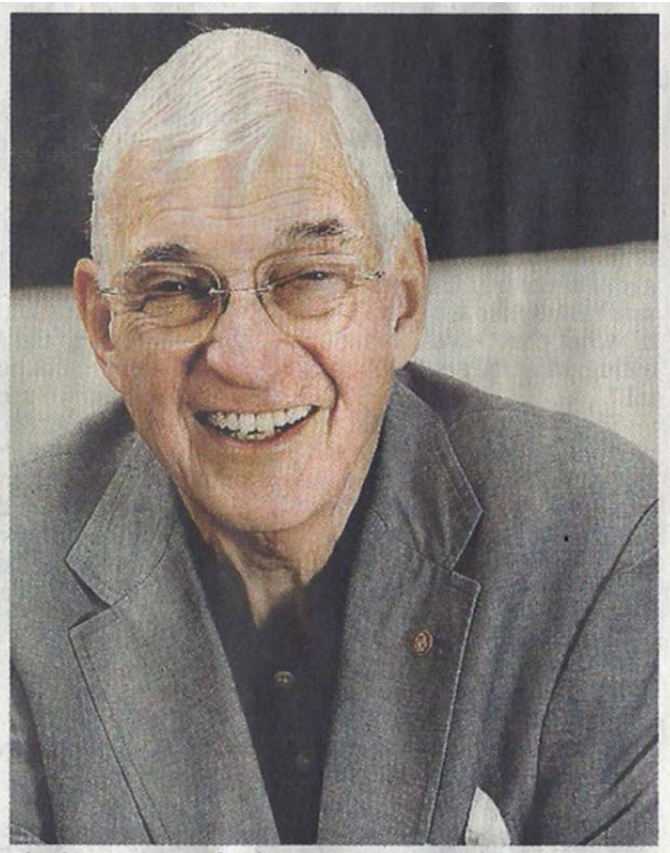
One never forgot Charlie after you met him just once. At 6-foot, 6-inches and speaking with a distinct accent acquired from his beloved North Carolina, he immediately informed you about Ball State's College of Architecture & Planning with a sense of pride and enthusiasm that he never lost.

I—and I believe all of my colleagues who began their lifelong commitment to careers at Ball State as educators, scholars, practitioners — would agree that we could not have had a better founding dean. It takes a special person to be the dean of a new (first students began their studies in fall of 1966) school of architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning at a then small to mid-size university in America's heartland. Charlie was that person and then some

Charlie came to Ball State with a vision of establishing a college design and planning that would grow to be second to none in the country. That became obvious to me the first time I met him at the AIA Convention that happened to be held in New York during the last week of my graduate school studies at Columbia University. This meeting was arranged by my lifelong friend, Marv Rosenman, who had already interviewed and was offered a job at Ball State.

Charlie told me flat out that he was looking for someone to fill the last position of the four new hires

See COSTELLO, Page 4D



Charles M. Sappenfield PHOTO PROVIDED BY BALL STATE UNIVERSITY

Costello

Continued from Page 1D

for the second year of the college's operation with credentials in urban design. About to graduate with such a degree, I was impressed that he understood this new discipline that was emerging as architecture and urban planning became more distant from each other in theory and practice. He told me, "This will be your program in two years when we have fourth-year students."

Charlie was a man who stuck by his word. Prior to the start of the 1969 fall quarter, he and I drove to Indianapolis to meet with Mayor Richard Lugar, his deputy mayor for planning and development, David Meeker, and architect Don Perry. This was the first of a myriad of associations that Charlie envisioned would team a faculty member with practicing professionals in a real world context, so that our students could address and help solve real world problems in Indiana communities.

The Indianapolis Inner Studies I & II in '69 and '70, followed by the Market Square Study in '71 were the first of many projects that served and continue to serve the downtown and neighborhood development efforts of our state's capital.

Charlie envisioned "immersive learning" at the CAP 35 years before it became a focus for the entire university under President Gora. Today, Ball State's/CAP's Community Based Projects Program is internationally recognized as one of the oldest, continuous programs that combines student learning and community service. In addition, it has garnered numerous national and state awards from the American Institute of Architects, American Planning Association, and U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development for excellence in design and planning.

Charlie also understood the many roles of a dean, and fit in quickly with "the movers and shakers" from the private, not-for-profit and public sectors of Muncie. Muncie Rotary's weekly noon meeting on Tuesdays was sacred on his schedule and many of his young faculty were introduced to its members as Charlie's guests.

Lastly, Charlie acted on his beliefs that both the construction and building materials industries were important partners in providing educational opportunities and financial support for his growing college. Every second year architecture student whor took part since 1968 in the Indiana Concrete Masonry Association Design Competition or toured a CMU or cement plant owe these experiences to Charlie.

Maybe Charlie's greatest contribution was the delight he took in *our* achievements. One could say he was a public relations person and agent for all of us as he championed the advancement of our careers as much as his own.

Although Charles M. Sappenfield, did not live to participate in the 50th anniversary celebration in 2016 of the admittance of the first class of CAP students, he will certainly be there in spirit and in the great memories of so many alumni that now number in the thousands.

We salute you, Charlie! In many ways, you will always be "the dean!"

Tony Costello is a Muncie Community Schools board member, and Irving Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Architecture at Ball State. He is principal of Costello + Associates.



Charles M. Sappenfield

CAP's Founding Dean

1930 - 2013

We will miss you

RE: CAP