



The Student Building – T.C. Steele

OLD CRESCENT ACADEMIC WORKING GROUP

THE OLD CRESCENT

March 2011

FROM PRESIDENT MCROBBIE'S STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS

FEBRUARY 23, 2010

IU BLOOMINGTON MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan for IU Bloomington is complete, and for the first time since the days of Herman Wells, we have a superb blueprint for the future development of this campus. There are a number of outstanding and creative principles in this plan such as the establishment of Woodlawn as a boulevard that would be the major north-south axis linking the main academic campus to athletics, and the re-establishment of the Jordan River riparian corridor as the major east-west axis. Initial action has commenced in both of these areas.

One key conclusion that can be drawn from the Master Plan is that the way we use the magnificent iconic buildings that comprise the Old Crescent—the historic core of the campus—does not properly reflect the university's core missions of education and research. Only about half of them house academic units, and the rest house administrative units that could be situated in less physically and symbolically central locations. Whether we intend it or not, our buildings reflect our values. The Old Crescent should be among the main academic centers on campus and a vibrant hub of student and academic life and activity, day and night.

These are valuable and historic buildings provided by the state over many years, and it is essential that we make the best possible use of them. Many of these buildings also require substantial renovation, and we will need to consider making the case to the legislature in the next budget session for funds to do this to protect the investment they have already made in them.

Hence, I am asking the Provost and the Vice President for Capital Projects and Facilities to jointly convene a working group to be called the Old Crescent Academic Working Group to develop a long-term plan for the re-allocation of the space in the Old Crescent buildings presently occupied by administrative units to academic units. This, in turn, will assist in identifying the funding that will be needed to renovate these buildings.

The assumption should be that this space will be re-allocated to College units, and priority should be given to considering units presently housed in the Agnes Wells Quadrangle. This will allow the Wells Quad to be returned to use as central campus student housing.

OLD CRESCENT ACADEMIC WORKING GROUP

Executive Summary

“...Preserving and strengthening the academic core of Indiana University is our highest priority. We hope to bring life, purpose and activities back to an integral and historic portion of the Bloomington Campus...” President Michael McRobbie, 2010.

Charge to the Old Crescent Academic Working Group

In his 2010 State of the University Address President McRobbie stressed the importance of sustaining the educational and research excellence of the university through focused action to strengthen the academic core of the university. One part of this focus is directed to the physical infrastructure of the campus and most specifically to the original core of the campus, the Old Crescent. Citing the recently completed campus master plan, President McRobbie paid special attention to the underutilization of the Old Crescent and the need to not only renovate and restore these iconic buildings but to also reinvigorate the academic vitality of the historic heart of the Bloomington campus. *“...the way we use the magnificent iconic buildings that comprise the Old Crescent—the historic core of the campus—does not properly reflect the university’s core missions of education and research.”* President McRobbie continued, *“Whether we intend it or not, our buildings reflect our values. The Old Crescent should be among the main academic centers on campus and a vibrant hub of student and academic life and activity, day and night.”*

President McRobbie called for the creation of a working group to evaluate the Old Crescent buildings and prepare recommendations for the best use in the future and to find uses that will restore the academic and student vitality to the area that was the birthplace of the campus. This report is the result of that charge.

The Old Crescent is the historic core of the Bloomington campus, its buildings are among the most distinctive and defining structures of Indiana University. Although these buildings are nearly sacred to the institution, they are not currently configured and used in a way that best takes advantage of their potential or makes them central to campus life. Through the years buildings that were built to house libraries and laboratories, classrooms and study halls were converted to administrative use. Slowly the center of academic activity and vitality shifted away from the Old Crescent. Our purpose is to develop recommendations that will bring academic life and vitality back to the Old Crescent.

Master Plan

In 2009 the firm of SmithGroup/JJR completed a master plan for the Bloomington campus to “support decision making and strategic development” of the campus for the next generation. A wide campus constituency was assembled to work with the master planners, represented by an Executive Committee, the Master Plan Working Group, a Master Plan Steering Committee and a Special Needs Task Force. In all hundreds of people; faculty, students and staff, would eventually be involved with providing input to help formulate a master plan.

The master plan stated that “the Bloomington campus ... is an outstanding model of an American university campus. However, universities are dynamic environments ... requir(ing) change to facilitate growth; to address deficiencies in campus character ... and to envision new ways to enliven the campus ...”

For their detailed analysis, the planners created “neighborhoods” as a means to identify and address the many issues that were to be discussed and debated. Inventories were created, building features were catalogued, infrastructure analyzed, and campus landscape was studied. From this intensive process solutions began to appear and a master plan was developed. The Old Crescent was recognized as “the formal and ceremonial heart of the Bloomington campus and the Indiana University system as a whole.” But the analysis also recognized that due to the advanced age and condition of the Old Crescent buildings much of the facility infrastructure (buildings and utilities) is in need of renovation and revitalization for it to remain viable in the future.

Preserve and Reinvigorate the Core. One of the key themes outlined in the master plan is to preserve and reinvigorate the core. It recommends the “conversion of certain facilities in the historic core back to their original use as student housing, and the return of the historic crescent ... into a re-engaged learning environment.” This would be accomplished by “replacing administrative functions with academic units... This strategic repurposing will energize the historic core with student life, activity, and academic purpose. The long-term consequences of this shift will help enliven ... and repopulate the ‘original’ quad of campus with an academic vitality closer to downtown Bloomington.” This repurposing of buildings “... should create opportunities for greater interaction among students, faculty, and staff, across different disciplines and departments. Enhanced gathering spaces, both inside and outside of buildings, provide an alternative, informal learning environment just as critical as formal classrooms and labs.” Several of their recommendations for the Old Crescent include:

- Respect the character of the historic core.
- Selectively re-introduce academic and residential functions into the core.
- Preserve and renovate historic buildings.
- Repurpose historic buildings with programs compatible with their size.
- Program and energize underutilized campus spaces and landscapes.
- Increase places for unprogrammed, social interaction within buildings and in the external campus environment.

These recommendations outlined the challenges and established the direction on which the working group focused their attention. Preservation of the Old Crescent is essential and it is vital that academic activity is restored to these buildings. To reinvigorate student life, classrooms and student space areas must be restored and casual interactive learning space created to bring students and faculty back to the historic core.

Board of Aeons Report – “Revitalizing the Old Quadrangle”

The Board of Aeons is a 12-member student research and advisory organization that works closely with the president of Indiana University. Founded in 1921, the Board serves as an advisory board to offer thoughtful and informed student perspectives on campus issues. In 2010 they held meetings with key faculty and administrators and gathered the student body perspective through a survey and focus group session. They conducted “walk-arounds” inside the Old Crescent buildings and about the adjacent grounds to gather information for their report on the revitalization of the Old Crescent.

In their report “*Revitalizing the Old Quadrangle*” the Aeons “concluded that the Old Quad does not currently serve the university in the way students and administrators envisage. Students have little or no reason to be in the Old Quad...” and thus use it primarily as a thoroughfare rather than a place to gather or engage academically. Their top three recommendations to remedy these shortcomings are as follows:

1. Embrace the Master Plan. The Old Crescent should be among the main academic centers on campus and a vibrant hub of student and academic life and activity, night and day.
2. Implement a “hub” in the Old Quad for intentional study space and student-faculty interaction. A student survey said they want a quiet study space and that would attract them to the Quad and that students value and benefit from out-of-office interaction with faculty, but there are few spaces on campus to support this.
3. Construct impromptu gathering spaces inside and outside. Students are looking for places for “improvisational experiences” between students and faculty, administrators, and other students that enrich the learning experience. They are looking for gathering places both inside and outside and for opportunities to extend the “life” of the area beyond 5:00 pm.

Legislative Capital Request

Every two years the university submits budgetary and capital requests to the Indiana General Assembly for funding consideration. Although there are building and infrastructure deficiencies across the campus, renovation of the Old Crescent was listed as the number one project for the Bloomington campus during this biennium. Following the recommendations that renovation of the existing infrastructure should be the focus of the university in the current economic environment and following the guidance of the campus master plan, the university has proposed renovation of several important buildings in the Old Crescent for this biennial request. The 2011-2013 Capital Appropriation Request (CAR) submitted to the State calls for the renovation of Kirkwood Hall, Owen Hall, Franklin Hall and Swain West, as well as the utility infrastructure serving the area, as its highest priority project. Recognizing that this will be a long term project, these buildings will be the first phase of a multi-phase project to renovate and reinvigorate the entire Old Crescent area. Subsequent phases will renovate the balance of buildings in the Old Crescent and the Agnes Wells Quadrangle.

International Studies Building and Other Capital Developments

Construction of the International Studies Building will consolidate many of the centers and institutes focused on the study of other cultures and languages housed in multiple locations on campus. When the building is occupied it will move 62.1% of the occupants out of Goodbody Hall and several large units out of Memorial Hall located in the Agnes Wells Quad. The International Studies Building will also house several large language departments from Ballantine Hall and small units located in houses and other buildings across the campus. This exodus will be the first major step in preparing the former women's residence halls in the Agnes Wells Quad for renovation as central campus housing and the future renovation of Ballantine Hall.

Future construction projects such as a new Informatics Building and the renovation of Wells Library will create vacancies in the Old Crescent that can be filled with academic units currently residing in the Wells Quad or other areas of campus. Replacing administrative functions in the Old Crescent with academic units from the Wells Quad will accelerate the transition and transformation of that iconic space into central campus housing as part of the goal to revitalize the old academic core with a new student presence and vitality.

Group Composition and Activities

The working group was convened and led by Karen Hanson, IU Bloomington Provost and Thomas Morrison, Vice President for Capital Projects and Facilities. The Group members were drawn from a broad and diverse set of campus units and included:

- JoEllen Baldwin, Associate Director, Office of Space Management
- Tom Gieryn, Vice Provost for Faculty and Academic Affairs
- John Lewis, Associate Vice President, Office of the Vice President for Capital Projects and Facilities
- Audrey McCluskey, Associate Professor, African American and African Diaspora Studies
- Robert Meadows, University Architect
- Richard Miller, Professor, Department of Religious Studies and Director, Poynter Center
- Patrick Murray, Director, Bureau of Facilities Programming and Utilization
- Jutta Schickore, Associate Professor, Department of History and Philosophy of Science
- Paul Sullivan, Deputy Vice President, Office of the Vice President for Capital Projects and Facilities
- Stephen Watt, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education, College of Arts and Sciences
- Joan Weiner, Professor, Department of Philosophy

The Committee was convened in September 2010 and met through March 2011 to develop tasks, discuss findings and review updates to the information acquired. As part of their work, committee members met informally with representatives from the Bureau of Facilities Programming and Utilization and the Office of Space Management. Building floor plans, building inventory and space utilization data was compiled to create a clear understanding of the current use of the Crescent buildings. Tours of buildings were conducted with special attention paid to signature spaces. Historical information about the Crescent Buildings was researched at

the IU archives to create an understanding of the former life of these buildings and the role they played in the development of the university. Current and planned construction initiatives such as the International Studies Building were assessed for the effect of potential relocations on the buildings in the Crescent. The strengths and weaknesses of each building were evaluated to understand their best future use. Known deficiencies such as the need for large lecture hall spaces, the need for student study space and the chronic lack of graduate student space were weighed and discussed to find solutions within the buildings in the Old Crescent. The committee explored many options and finally settled on the recommendations outlined below.

Old Crescent Working Group Recommendations:

The Old Crescent for the purpose of this report includes: Franklin Hall, the Student Building, Maxwell Hall, Owen Hall, Wylie Hall, Kirkwood Hall, Lindley Hall, Swain East and West and Rawles Hall. The recommendations include leaving some buildings largely as they are currently used and enhancing or upgrading the current uses of others. A few are targeted for more extensive re-purposing. In all cases, committee recommendations are made in an effort to take advantage of the features of several wonderful but unique buildings – built in a different era – in accord with the expressed future goals of the campus:

1. Swain, Rawles, Lindley, and Wylie Halls will remain academic purposed buildings with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs. As the School of Informatics eventually relocates to newer facilities at its current site north of Tenth Street, Lindley Hall will accept departments more closely associated with the other science related disciplines in the immediate area.
2. Franklin Hall will be largely vacated of present student service and administrative functions to be transformed to a more academic purpose. Academic departments that vacate the Wells Quadrangle buildings or other identified departments would be relocated to space in Franklin Hall.
3. Relocate existing high contact student services in Franklin Hall to the Indiana Memorial Union lower east level and lower contact administrative functions to other spaces in the Poplars Building.
4. Create a variety of general purpose classroom spaces in Franklin Hall with particular attention to the former “grand” reading room as a signature space. A portion of Franklin Hall should be considered as space for graduate student functions (offices, support, etc.) related to academic departments in the building. Classrooms could also be used for evening Continuing Education classes.
5. Improve, renovate, or reinstate “grand spaces” in buildings in the Old Crescent to their original purposes. This includes reading rooms in Franklin and Maxwell Halls; the eastside, exterior courtyard at Maxwell Hall; the former T.C. Steele studio in Franklin Hall; the map room in the Student Building; and Rawles 100.

6. Relocate the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and associated offices to Owen Hall. Renovate the building infrastructure and spaces to suit needs and address accessibility.
7. Reinstate Kirkwood Hall to its original purpose by creating modern classrooms and small group meeting spaces and relocate an academic department to its use.
8. Reassign the use of Maxwell Hall to academic and classroom use. Create additional small group spaces for student use. Relocate student advising and related functions to newly renovated space in the Wells Library.
9. Explore the creation of additional large lecture spaces to address a shortage of venues for large special events. This solution potentially rests in the renovation of “grand” spaces. In addition, explore expanded use of large meeting spaces in the Indiana Memorial Union for special events (i.e. public lectures, conferences, symposia, etc.).
10. Newly added classrooms and other academic dedicated space will include the latest instructional technologies and furniture design and be suitable for new pedagogical practices such as in-class group work. Reflect critical need expressed by students and faculty for renovations to include formal and informal spaces for student group study and interaction.
11. Future required study will include:
 - Study of Housing potential in Wells Quad;
 - Examination of extent and location of night class activity at IUB to identify intensity and location of night hour foot traffic;
 - Future locations of units to be relocated from Wells Quad;
 - Impact of renovations of the Wells Library and functions to be located in the renovated space;
 - Interplay of academic departments in their future locations.

The vision for the Old Crescent is both exciting and within reach. The Bloomington campus, its architecture, landscape and topography are distinctive and defining of Indiana University. The recommendations have been vetted and discussed thoroughly. From the information solicited of faculty, administration and students alike, all perspectives understand the importance of a vibrant Old Crescent and its vital contribution to a fulfilling university campus experience. Our recommendations are focused to bring academic life and vitality back to the Old Crescent.

The Old Crescent

History – Dunn’s Woods

The fate of Indiana University was not certain in the summer of 1883. Enrollments had never been high, 157 students, thirteen faculty, and a campus with two main buildings on a small plot of land at the southern end of Bloomington. That summer a disastrous fire had destroyed the relatively new science building on the campus at the end of College Avenue. All the contents were lost including campus records, a 14,000 volume library and research materials. Space was needed to hold classes in the fall. The campus was too small for expansion, and money had always been tight as the state’s resources for education were not well developed. Moreover, the center of Indiana’s population continued to move north and there was discussion at the state capitol that perhaps the campus should be moved out of Bloomington to follow suit. After fifty years at this site, the future was most uncertain.

Soon after the fire the Trustees met, decisive action was required to save the school. The state was petitioned for funding but it was not forthcoming (eventually the state would provide funding to equip the new buildings and furnish the library with books). However, the citizens of Monroe County came forward with a pledge of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings in order to prevent the relocation of the university. In the fall, the Trustees, by a single vote margin, decided to purchase a tract of land for a new campus. With the decision made the university and the community could move forward.

University Park. By November of 1883 with the county funds and insurance proceeds from the lost building, twenty acres had been purchased from Moses Dunn at the eastern edge of town, an architect hired and plans made to create a new home for Indiana University. By the spring of 1884 bids were awarded and three buildings were erected on the top of a hill, Wylie Hall, Owen Hall and Maxwell Hall, a wooden structure. The site was soon named University Park, due in



Owen Hall and Wylie Hall – First two buildings built on the new campus in Dunn’s Woods

part perhaps, by the stand of trees that occupied a portion of the site. By November of 1885 the new campus was ready to host faculty and students. And so the university was saved and in this rebirth a new campus was created on the site that we now know as the Old Crescent.

Campus Development under Three Notable University Presidents

David Starr Jordan (1885-1893). The year 1885 also saw the installation of a new university president; David Starr Jordan a botanist and faculty member. He was a new modern executive. Under his energetic leadership the new site blossomed. Although the lack of funding continued to be a formidable challenge the university grew, the student body doubled in four years (156-300), he improved faculty qualifications; created academic departments expanding areas of study and by 1890 he constructed a new Library (later to be renamed Maxwell Hall). With his resignation in 1893 (to found Stanford University) he left a healthy and vital academic institution. He laid the ground work for a successor that would build on his accomplishments.

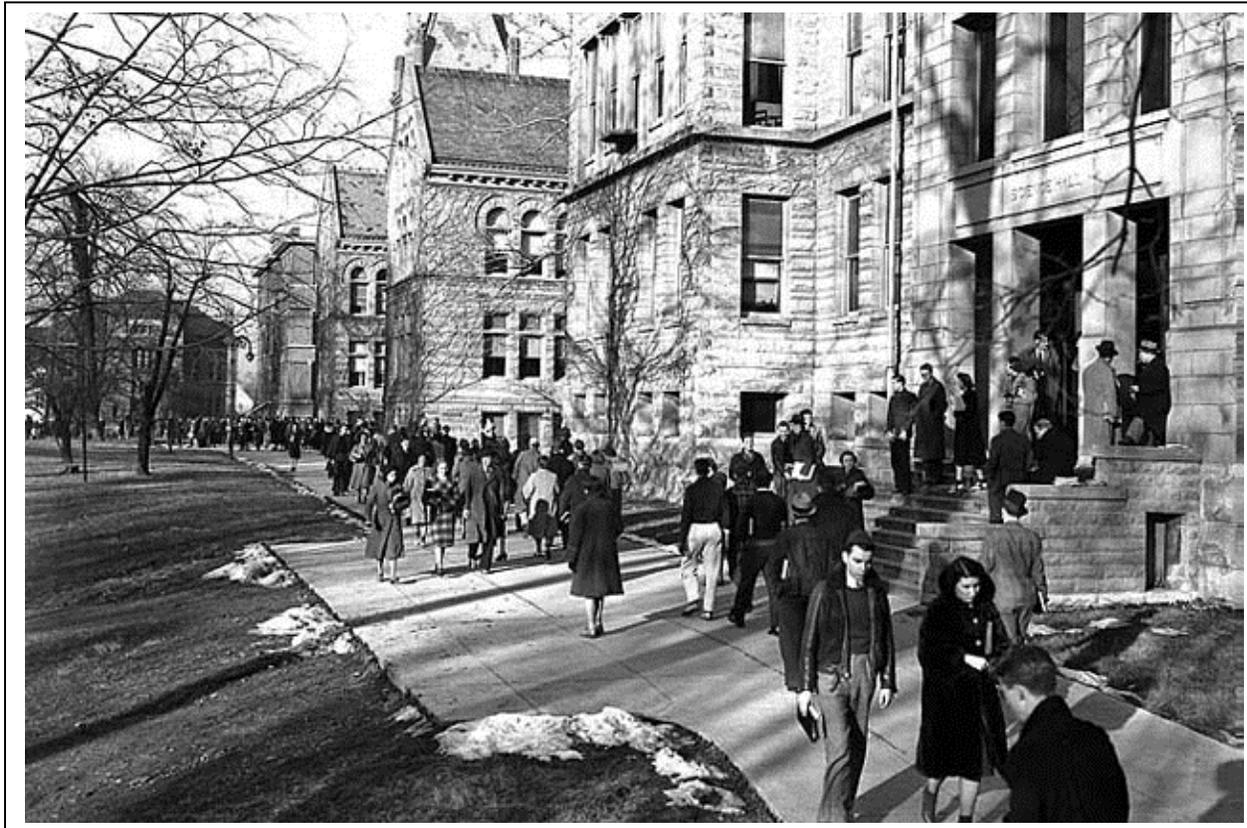


Pre 1900 view of Campus

Joseph Swain (1893-1902). In 1894 Kirkwood Hall was constructed to alleviate the critical need for more classroom space. Science Hall (Lindley Hall) was occupied in 1902. Plans for the Student Building (1906) were begun prior to his departure to become the president of Swarthmore. The population of Indiana was expanding as the state's industrial capacity boomed. Enrollment was growing rapidly. By 1902 enrollment had more than doubled again to 748 students, a nearly five fold increase in fifteen years. New buildings barely kept up with demand.

William Lowe Bryan (1902-1937). The installation of William Lowe Bryan as the new president in 1903 marked the beginning of another era of growth and development. Bryan became the longest serving president of Indiana University. Forty buildings were constructed during his thirty five year tenure. The student body on the Bloomington campus grew from 748 to 4,943. The university's academic structure became defined under Bryan. His governance was a benevolent patriarchy that left his imprint on every facet of the university. The campus grew from 50 to 1,137 acres. The Student Building, Library Building (Franklin Hall), Biology Hall (Swain East), Commerce Building (Rawles Hall) and many others were built during his presidency. A landscape and master plan drawn up in 1929 by Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. defined the Old Crescent district and the woods preserving the existing plan that we know today.

Herman B Wells (1937-1962). By the time that Herman Wells was appointed to the presidency of Indiana University the Crescent had achieved its current physical form. But many changes would continue to take place as more buildings were constructed beyond the boundaries of the original campus. As time elapsed, newly constructed classrooms and laboratories, recreation and athletic facilities and new dormitories would gradually transfer academic functions out of the area and diminish the amount of student activity the Old Crescent once saw.



Class change 1939 - Science Hall (Lindley Hall) in the foreground

The Old Crescent once formed the center of all university life, from student study and instruction to faculty research. The district is much the same now as it was before the First World War when it comprised the majority of the campus. The Old Crescent's growth reflected the increased demands made upon the university as enrollments continued to increase and disciplines and course offerings expanded to address a new emphasis on research that expanded knowledge about our world and to prepare Indiana students for the future.

National Register of Historic Places. A 20 acre section of Dunn's Woods aka "the Old Crescent" was admitted to the National Register of Historic Places on September 8, 1980. In addition to their architectural and historical significance, the Old Crescent buildings are important for their association with nationally prominent scholars. The nomination states that "the district bridges the years between the Victorian era and the 20th Century and offers a surprising variety of architectural styles."

Current Conditions and Future Development

As the campus grew beyond the boundaries of the Old Crescent a change gradually occurred that replaced academic functions with administrative functions. Bryan Hall was built in 1937 to house the university administration. But soon it became over crowded. Bryan Hall did not grow as the administrative structure of the university grew. As academic departments in the Old Crescent moved to newer buildings, they would be backfilled with administrative offices, near Bryan Hall. Owen Hall, Kirkwood Hall and Franklin Hall exchanged classrooms for offices; administrative support activities replaced student activities. The center of academic and student activity moved north and east. The buildings remain largely as they were when they were built, but the Old Crescent had lost its vitality. Many of today's students don't have a reason to visit this area, to know it or to appreciate its history and traditions as was noted in the April 2010 Aeons Report.

Herman Wells said *"it is the heart of the campus for many alumni and it is a visual reminder that IU is the oldest university in the state and its historic contributions to the state's growth and development."*

Board of Aeons Report - "Revitalizing the Old Quad." The Board of Aeons is a 12-member student research and advisory organization that works closely with the president of Indiana University. One of their projects in 2010 was an investigation and evaluation of student usage and opinions about the Old Crescent.

In their report *"Revitalizing the Old Quadrangle"* the Aeons "...concluded that the Old Quad does not currently serve the university in the way students and administrators envisage. Students have little or no reason to be in the Old Quad..." and thus use it primarily as a thoroughfare rather than a place to gather or engage academically. Sixty percent of the students surveyed never visit the area. The report found that of the students surveyed only 12.9% visited Franklin Hall for student services. The Student Building, a classroom building and home to Geography and Anthropology, had the highest student usage (18.5%) of any building in the Old Crescent. The Old Crescent is not important to them, it is merely an area to pass through as they go on their way to somewhere else. Their recommendations to remedy these shortcomings are as follows:

1. Embrace the Master Plan. The Old Crescent should be among the main academic centers on campus and a vibrant hub of student and academic life and activity, night and day.
2. Implement a "hub" in the Old Quad for intentional study space and student-faculty interaction. A student survey said they want a quiet study space and that would attract them to the Quad and that students value and benefit from out-of-office interaction with faculty, but there are few spaces on campus to support this.
3. Construct impromptu gathering spaces inside and outside. Students are looking for places for "improvisational experiences" between students and faculty, administrators, and other students that enrich the learning experience. They are looking for gathering places both inside and outside and for opportunities to extend the "life" of the area beyond 5:00 pm.

4. Make Dunn's Woods more traversable for current and future generations. Students enjoy the beauty of the woods during daytime walks but are wary of it at night because of poor lighting.
5. Increase use of Old Quad classrooms after 5:00 pm. There are classrooms that can be used to stimulate nighttime engagement for classes or other activities. Thirty-six percent of the students surveyed said they were willing to take night classes.
6. Increase awareness of the Old Quad's potential. Many students perceive it as a formal area highly concentrated with administrators. Many students are unaware of the existing facilities in the Old Quad such as the computer labs in various buildings.

Students are willing, even eager to use the Old Crescent if they have a reason to do so. They are always looking for a good place to study or a place to meet with friends. They like the Wells Library for studying; it is practical for studying and open enough for socializing. Students like that the Indiana Memorial Union (IMU) offers a multitude of functions and atmospheres, but find it too noisy for studying it is often crowded. Students rank technology, access to food and coffee with soft seating nearby as their high priorities. A site that contains these elements would be very attractive and heavily used.

Bloomington Campus Master Plan. In 2008 the university contracted with SmithGroup/JJR to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the Bloomington campus. The purpose of the plan is to create a vision of the future that will support the academic and research mission of the university and establish a framework for decision making and strategic development and to illustrate that vision with images of what could be. The plan is a collection of needs but it also acts as a reference point so that we don't lose our way as we prioritize a myriad of projects. The vision as outlined in the master plan principles are few but broad:

- Promote Bloomington's Unique Natural Features
- Preserve and Invigorate the Core
- Embrace the Jordan River
- Commit to a Walkable Campus
- Create Diverse Campus Neighborhoods

Two of these principles are particularly applicable to the Old Crescent, the first is to preserve and reinvigorate the core. "The coherent iconic character of the historic core of campus must be preserved and maintained." The second is to create diverse campus neighborhoods "All campus neighborhoods must be instilled with a variety of distinctly different functions that promote diverse activities and support integrated living and learning environments. Deliberate mixes of academic, residential, social, and student life amenities will encourage interaction and collaboration and promote complete environs that are socially dynamic and academically enlightening." Citing the concentration of residence halls away from the core the planners noted that "Single-use zoning has led to a lack of vibrancy and amenities..., an academic core that lacks an evening population to support social activities and programs..."

The planners recognized that the Old Crescent "is the most distinguished, coherent and complete" of the campus areas, its "iconic quality" sets the development standard for the adjacent campus neighborhoods. But the analysis also recognized that due to the advanced age

and condition much of this building infrastructure (buildings and utilities) is in need of renovation and revitalization for it to remain viable in the future.

Referencing the master plan, President McRobbie spoke directly to the importance of these buildings to the university in his 2010 State of the University Address the President directed that a working group to be called The Old Crescent Academic Working Group be convened "...to develop a long range plan for the re-allocation of the space in the Old Crescent buildings presently occupied by administrative units..." This space would be re-assigned to academic units primarily those in the College of Arts and Sciences. Consideration should be made to those units in the Agnes Wells Quadrangle in preparation for its eventual return to campus housing. As the president noted, many of these buildings currently house administrative units that could be situated in less central and symbolically important locations.

The master plan noted that the "...repurposing of these structures with active programs will ensure the future vitality and relevance of this part of campus and maintain critical activities in and around the ceremonial heart of the campus."

Old Crescent Academic Working Group. The working group was convened in September 2010 by Karen Hanson, IU Bloomington Provost and Thomas Morrison, Vice President for Capital Projects and Facilities. The Group members were drawn from a broad and diverse set of campus units. The Working Group met through March 2011 to develop tasks, discuss findings and review updates to the information acquired. The Working Group developed the following outline to direct their inquires and analysis:

- Examine all issues surrounding the re-allocation of the space in the Old Crescent from administrative to academic units. The assumption should be that this space will be re-allocated to College units.
- Consider alternate locations for the administrative units that are currently housed in the Old Crescent.
- Examine the potential need for renovation of these buildings. The working group's findings will aid in identifying the funding that will be needed to renovate the Old Crescent buildings.
- Review the Board of Aeons study of the Old Crescent.
- Priority should be given to considering the relocation of units presently housed in the Agnes Wells Quadrangle (Memorial, Goodbody, Morrison and Sycamore halls) with the intent that the Wells Quad would be returned to use as student housing.
- Additional building(s) to provide space for reallocation of academic and administrative units i.e., the International Studies Building, or other academic buildings.

The committee met during the fall semester of 2010 supplied with building data generated by the Bureau of Facilities Utilization and Programming and with input from the Bloomington Office of Space Management. Building floor plans, building inventory and space utilization data was compiled to create a clear understanding of the current use of the Crescent buildings. Tours of buildings were conducted with a special attention paid to signature spaces. Historical information about the Crescent Buildings was researched at the IU archives to create an

understanding of the former life of these buildings and the role they played in the development of the university.

The 2009 Bloomington Campus Master Plan was the source of campus level information regarding needs of the campus and the direction of future development. As the working group progressed through the analysis and recommendations in the master plan, with special attention to the President's directive, a series of recommendations were developed. The recommendations were developed mindful that the architectural heritage of the Old Crescent must be maintained and that "...new initiatives should be carefully conceived to ensure appropriateness and assimilation with the established context." The master plan also noted that it is important that "monumental interior spaces, like ... the reading room in Franklin Hall, should be maintained and adaptively leveraged for new uses. New functions must be carefully configured and tailored to fit existing structures to ensure effectiveness without programmatic compromise."

The Aeons Report provided student input. Current and planned construction initiatives such as the International Studies Building were assessed for the effect of potential relocations on the buildings in the Crescent. The strengths and weaknesses of each building were evaluated to understand their best future use. Known deficiencies such as the need for large lecture hall spaces, the need for student study space and the chronic lack of graduate student space were weighed and discussed to find solutions within the buildings in the Old Crescent. The committee explored many options and finally settled on the committee recommendations that follow:

Old Crescent Committee Recommendations

- 1. Swain, Rawles, Lindley, and Wylie Halls will remain academic purposed buildings with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs. As the School of Informatics eventually relocates to newer facilities at its current site north of Tenth Street, Lindley Hall will accept departments more closely associated with the other science related disciplines in the immediate area.**

This group of academic buildings is currently serving the academic needs of the campus providing space for academic departments in the College of Arts and Sciences and the School of Informatics. The College of Arts and Sciences units are the Departments of Economics (Wylie), Mathematics (Rawles and Swain East), and the Departments of Astronomy and Physics (Swain West). Computer Science (Lindley) is part of the School of Informatics. The 2009 master plan encourages these buildings to remain academic with an emphasis on "creating an arts and sciences precinct" in this part of the campus as the current departments move to other locations. Space in these buildings includes general inventory classrooms, computer clusters, student study space, faculty offices, research labs and research support space. Several of these buildings have received renovation as part of earlier Crescent Project funding when Lindley Hall was renovated for Computer Sciences and the lecture hall in Rawles was updated. For the most part these buildings have continued to retain their initial function as academic buildings. No substantial functional changes are anticipated in these buildings. Renovation will be limited to the updating of systems and space required for technology or to keep up with the normal wear and tear of their daily activities.

- 2. Franklin Hall will be largely vacated of present student service and administrative functions to be transformed to a more academic purpose. Academic departments that vacate the Wells Quadrangle buildings or other identified departments would be relocated to space in Franklin Hall.**

Franklin Hall is one of the land mark buildings on the Old Crescent. Located at the Sample Gates, the major entrance to campus at Kirkwood and Indiana Avenues, it greets visitors with its limestone presence and large bay windows, marking the entrance to the Crescent. Renovation and repurposing of Franklin Hall is one of the primary targets of this project because of the opportunities that it creates to reinvigorate the Old Crescent with new student activity.

The Bloomington campus master plan made the observation that one of the reasons that students do not frequent this part of campus is because they do not have a reason to come here as a part of their regular activities. There are fewer academic departments located here, there are fewer classrooms and there are no gathering spaces for students to use. Creating more classrooms on the Crescent solves several problems, one is the long standing need for more classrooms on campus, especially large classrooms and more classrooms will create more activity in the Crescent. Further architectural assessment of the building will determine the size and number of classrooms we can achieve.

- 3. Relocate existing high contact student services in Franklin Hall to the Indiana Memorial Union lower east level and lower contact administrative functions to other spaces in the Poplars Building.**

When the Library outgrew Franklin Hall it was renovated for use as a campus office building servicing student enrollment and financial needs. At that time (1972) there was a considerable amount of student activity in and out of the building. However, as technology allows more student transactions to be conducted on line, there is less student traffic generated by these activities. In his 2010 State of the University Address discussing new directions President McRobbie asked the question “Can we use technology, and in particular information technology, to facilitate communication and interaction?” Technology now offers the opportunity to move business and service activities to another campus location that will meet student and university needs without occupying a prominent location on campus. The Poplars Building has long served as an auxiliary office and services building.

Student services that require a high degree of contact for initial and follow up in-person services will be relocated to the lower east level of the Indiana Memorial Union. This new front door for student services is a highly visible and accessible site that will afford an excellent opportunity for first time contact with the entire range of student enrollment services.

- 4. Create a variety of general purpose classroom spaces in Franklin Hall with particular attention to the former “grand” reading room as a signature space. A portion of Franklin Hall should be considered as space for graduate student functions (offices, support, etc.) related to academic departments in the building. Classrooms could also be used for evening Continuing Education classes.**

Space for large public lectures and meetings is at a premium on the Bloomington campus. The large reading room in Franklin Hall should be evaluated for reuse as a large venue for special lectures, and large meetings. There were two large reading rooms in the old Library building and it also served as the home to academic departments during the early days after it was constructed. The master plan encourages the repurposing of existing spaces but urges adherence to existing architecture of the Old Crescent buildings. “Renovations must respect the integrity of the original structures and promote vitality and renewal without diminishing character. Existing ... building features must be preserved and restored without major reconfigurations. Monumental interior spaces should be maintained and adaptively leveraged for new uses. New functions must be carefully configured and tailored to fit existing structures to ensure effectiveness without programmatic compromise.” The architectural plans of Franklin Hall must be evaluated to determine where the reintroduction of classrooms is feasible.

This project also affords the opportunity to create dedicated space for graduate students in the academic units that relocate to Franklin Hall; a place that provides meeting space, dedicated study and work space in either an open shared environment or more personal space.

With classrooms in a building near the campus gateway, Continuing Education classes would be accessible to the Bloomington community that may not be familiar with navigating the campus.

- 5. Improve, renovate, or reinstate “grand spaces” in buildings in the Old Crescent to their original purposes. This includes reading rooms in Franklin and Maxwell Halls; the eastside, exterior courtyard at Maxwell Hall; the former T.C. Steele studio in Franklin Hall; the map room in the Student Building; and Rawles 100.**

As the Old Crescent buildings have been reconfigured over the years from academic to administrative functions, some of the spaces have undergone renovations that have hidden their original function and grandeur. One example is the old library reading room in Franklin Hall. Room 101 is a very large high ceiling room that was designed to seat over 200 students at study tables. Shelving for books and reference materials lined the walls under the large windows. Over the years this room has served a variety of administrative functions. Today it is very underused and should be renovated and repurposed as a large space that can accommodate regular instruction, guest lectures, symposia and a variety of other functions.

Another example is the old library reading room in Maxwell Hall. Maxwell was the first purpose built library building with a large central space that was a high ceiling reading room for students and faculty. Later Maxwell became the home of the Law School and the reading room function remained. However, in more recent times the old reading room space has been reconfigured for office space. The outdoor courtyard created when the 1907 addition was added to the building could become a very interesting outdoor area as a social gathering space possibly enhanced with a café. The master plan noted that “the Bloomington campus lacks sufficient gathering spaces conveniently located” to the users of the campus. It recommended that a variety of venues be created to “provide opportunities for interaction (and) recreation ... creating a more fully integrated, lively, and intellectually stimulating on-campus experience.”

Other notable spaces on campus that should be preserved or restored could include the map room in the Student Building. It is a large space that was a swimming pool and later the Geography Library. Now vacant, this space could be reused for academic uses as a large open classroom or site for testing new ideas in pedagogy requiring “flexible” open space.

The Rawles 100 lecture hall is a classic lecture space seating 284 people. It is a richly furnished room with wood paneling and beamed ceilings. It is often used for guest lectures and visiting speakers. Technology upgrades would enhance the quality of presentations in the room.

As above, great care must be taken so that the “renovations ... respect the integrity of the original structures and promote vitality and renewal without diminishing character. Existing ... building features must be preserved and restored” so that the essential character of the spaces lives on as it provides space for new functions.

6. Relocate the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and associated offices to Owen Hall. Renovate the building infrastructure and spaces to suit needs and address accessibility.

The School of Continuing Studies recently relocated from Owen Hall leaving it largely vacant. This creates an opportunity to renovate the second oldest building on campus for another unit or department. Owen Hall is currently undergoing exterior renovation and roof replacement. Interior renovation is dependent on future funding for renovation activities on the Old Crescent. Moving the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and administrative offices into a renovated Owen Hall will provide them with an office space that will keep the College at the center of many of their academic departments. That move begins to open up Kirkwood Hall for reuse as a classroom and academic building.

7. Reinstate Kirkwood Hall to its original purpose by creating modern classrooms and small group meeting spaces and relocate an academic department to its use.

Kirkwood Hall currently is the home of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School and the Vice Provost for Research. As the College and other occupants are relocated it creates the opportunity to restore Kirkwood to an academic department with classroom, faculty and student space. Replacing these administrative functions with up to date classrooms will restore Kirkwood Hall to its original use. There were large classrooms in the building that have been subdivided into office spaces. With these restored with the necessary upgrades to meet modern building codes, this could become a vibrant and active academic / classroom building once again.

8. Reassign the use of Maxwell Hall to academic and classroom use. Create additional small group spaces for student use. Relocate student advising and related functions to newly renovated space in the Wells Library.

Not unlike many of the other buildings in the Old Crescent, Maxwell Hall has seen many uses over its 121 year lifespan. It served as the Library and university administration building, the Law School and most recently in its current use for Extended Programs, General Studies, and academic advising and student services organizations. With its modest size, it can accommodate a small academic department with a large classroom or academic function in the former library

reading room. The relocation of academic advising functions to renovated Wells Library space will continue the move of student centered academic spaces to this facility to create coordinated instructional, technology, research and student service units.

- 9. Explore the creation of additional large lecture spaces to address a shortage of venues for large special events. This solution potentially rests in the renovation of “grand” spaces. In addition, explore expanded use of large meeting spaces in the Indiana Memorial Union for special events (i.e. public lectures, conferences, symposia, etc.).**

It has become increasingly difficult to hold large public lectures due to a lack of suitable facilities. Because there is increased demand for larger spaces to accommodate one-time public lectures or to hold special events it is often difficult to meet the growing need for these gatherings. Rooms capable of seating large groups on campus are often overbooked and difficult to schedule.

As we explore the opportunities to create additional venues in the former “grand” spaces and large reading rooms the University Architect’s Office in cooperation with the Campus Teaching and Learning Committee should conduct a thorough analysis of the buildings on the Old Crescent that formerly had large classroom and lecture spaces for suitable adaptations. This analysis would identify those spaces that can be renovated and repurposed to their former use in a cost effective manner meeting the current building codes. Restoration of these “grand” spaces will help in creating a livelier student environment in the Old Crescent by offering a wider variety of special events.

In the adjacent neighborhood, the Indiana Memorial Union (IMU) has several large meeting spaces that could be incorporated into a larger effort to create a series of large venues for special student events.

- 10. Newly added classrooms and other academic dedicated space will include the latest instructional technologies and furniture design, and be suitable for new pedagogical practices such as in-class group work. Reflect critical need expressed by students and faculty for renovations to include formal and informal spaces for student group study and interaction.**

Recent initiatives created by faculty to think innovatively about the ways in which approaches to learning, classroom space and new technologies might be used to enhance education have called attention to the lack of flexible classroom space that can be used for group work and for team teaching. There is a need for more smaller classrooms that provide the space and flexibility to embrace new pedagogies, especially those that increasingly use technology to engage students.

Creating a 21st century teaching and learning environment working with students in new ways will require development of truly flexible and unique classrooms in the historic core of campus. Existing faculty teaching and learning groups will be engaged to bring ideas from different disciplines together to pursue solutions. It is important that faculty work with campus instructional support staff and physical plant staff to develop a rigorous specification for the design of classrooms that are capable of delivering high quality technology to campus

classrooms. Classrooms must also be flexible in design so that as pedagogies change and evolve, the specifications are adapted to remain current with the latest in teaching and learning.

The Aeons Report called for formal and informal student study and gathering space on campus. This would be space where students could engage one another on group projects, work of team projects or study individually in a technology rich and amenity generous environment. The Starbucks in the Union is often cited as an example. But the Aeons Report also stressed that quiet study space was highly desired but very difficult to find. There are many opportunities in the buildings in the Old Crescent to carve out student dedicated spaces to meet these criteria.

The area also has a rich and mature outdoor landscape that can be adapted for use by students looking for study space, group space or just social hang-out space. The Maxwell Hall courtyard could become a multi-seasonal outdoor space protected by building mass and the enclosing stone wall. The north sides of Franklin Hall and the Student Building could be developed as attractive outdoor areas suitable for study and social gatherings. The area provides landscape choices from the banks of the Jordan River to the leafy shade of Dunn's Woods.

11. Future required study includes: Study of Housing potential in Wells Quad; Examination of extent and location of night class activity at IUB; Future locations of units to be relocated from Wells Quad; Impact of renovations of the Wells Library; Interplay of academic departments in their future locations.

Another initiative directed by the President's 2010 State of the University address is study of the potential of repurposing the four buildings in the Agnes Wells Quad for their housing potential. As units move out of Goodbody and Memorial Halls to be relocated into the International Studies Building, an opportunity will be created to vacate these buildings for use as housing. Originally built as a women's dormitory complex from 1924 to 1940, the Wells Quad exemplifies the scale and intimacy creating an iconic space on campus. The master plan states that "while renovations may be substantial ... the lively activity and vitality it will bring back to the core campus will justify the investment."

Technology has changed how we do business. The digitization of records and business operations has created an opportunity to rethink basic business operations. It is no longer critical that all administrative units be co-located or adjacent to one another. It is no longer a hardship for some administrative activities to be relocated away from the primary academic space on campus. These operations can be gathered together in buildings dedicated to the administration of a wide variety of university operations.

Looking at classroom use from a different perspective, one alternative to meeting the need for more classroom space is to extend the hours that classrooms are in use. A study can exam the extent and location of night class activity on campus and how use beyond the normal hours may enhance the availability of classrooms. Utilizing classrooms and classroom buildings later into the evening will have the additional benefit of populating the Old Crescent with students and faculty later into the day and creating a lively campus setting beyond the current norm.

The Agnes Wells Quad complex has been converted into buildings housing academic space, classrooms and offices, centers and institutes, labs and library collections. As newer buildings

such as the International Studies Building are built on campus, it affords the opportunity to return this space to residential use. Ballantine Hall will give up academic units to the International Studies Building creating opportunities to relocate units in the Wells Quad to Ballantine.

Several years ago the Wells Library recognized the need to reprogram their traditional library reading and study areas to meet the changing needs of undergraduate students. Today's students are more comfortable with digital technology and using team work to accomplish their assignments. The Wells Library created the Information Commons to meet this growing demand for study space that enables teams of students to work on projects, create digital presentations in the course of their studies. This trend will continue into the future as more library space, in and out of the main library are transformed to meet the changes in pedagogy and how students learn. Library and academic staff are available to assist them in this new frontier of information accessibility as students access information at IU or around the world. The library continues to assess the need to renovate space to meet the different means that information is accessed and delivered. A new phase of the Auxiliary Library Facility was recently completed. This mass storage facility for books and other paper based materials, film and audio recordings will free up many floors of the Wells Library permitting the reuse of that space for other types of academic research and learning.

Restoring the Old Crescent to house more academic departments will provide the opportunity for the College of Arts and Sciences to create new relationships between academic departments. Relocating departments to the same or adjacent locations can create synergies that did not exist in the past. This interplay of academic departments could create some very interesting collaborations.

Future construction projects will impact Old Crescent activity. These will include the International Studies Building, new Student Services Space, new Informatics Building thus vacating Lindley, renovation of Wells Quad and the renovation of Ballantine.

One of the constants that the university has struggled to deal with from the very earliest days of relocating to Dunn's Woods has been the need to accommodate an ever growing enrollment, the desire to remain on the forefront of technological change and to be a world leader in the arts and sciences. We have built many buildings in the past 125 years to provide the classroom space for more students and science labs to pursue the latest scientific discoveries, and theatres and studios for the pursuit of the arts. Today is no different. As we transition into the 21st Century we continue to plan for new buildings to house the new School of Informatics, and a new building for International Studies to maintain our leadership role in the teaching of languages and pursuit of scholarship around the world. As these buildings achieve reality in the near future they will collect many units, large and small, that are located in dozens of locations on the Old Crescent and in surrounding buildings. When these units move to new quarters they will leave behind opportunities to reassign space and repurpose space to different functions.

As an example, the International Studies Building will move 62.1% of the occupants out of Goodbody Hall and several large units out of Memorial Hall, several large language departments from Ballantine Hall and small units located in houses and other buildings across the campus.

This will be the first major step in preparing the former dormitories in the Agnes Wells Quad for renovation as campus housing.

When the School of Informatics successfully completes their plans for a new building, Lindley Hall will become available for another academic department when Computer Science joins the rest of Informatics in their new home.

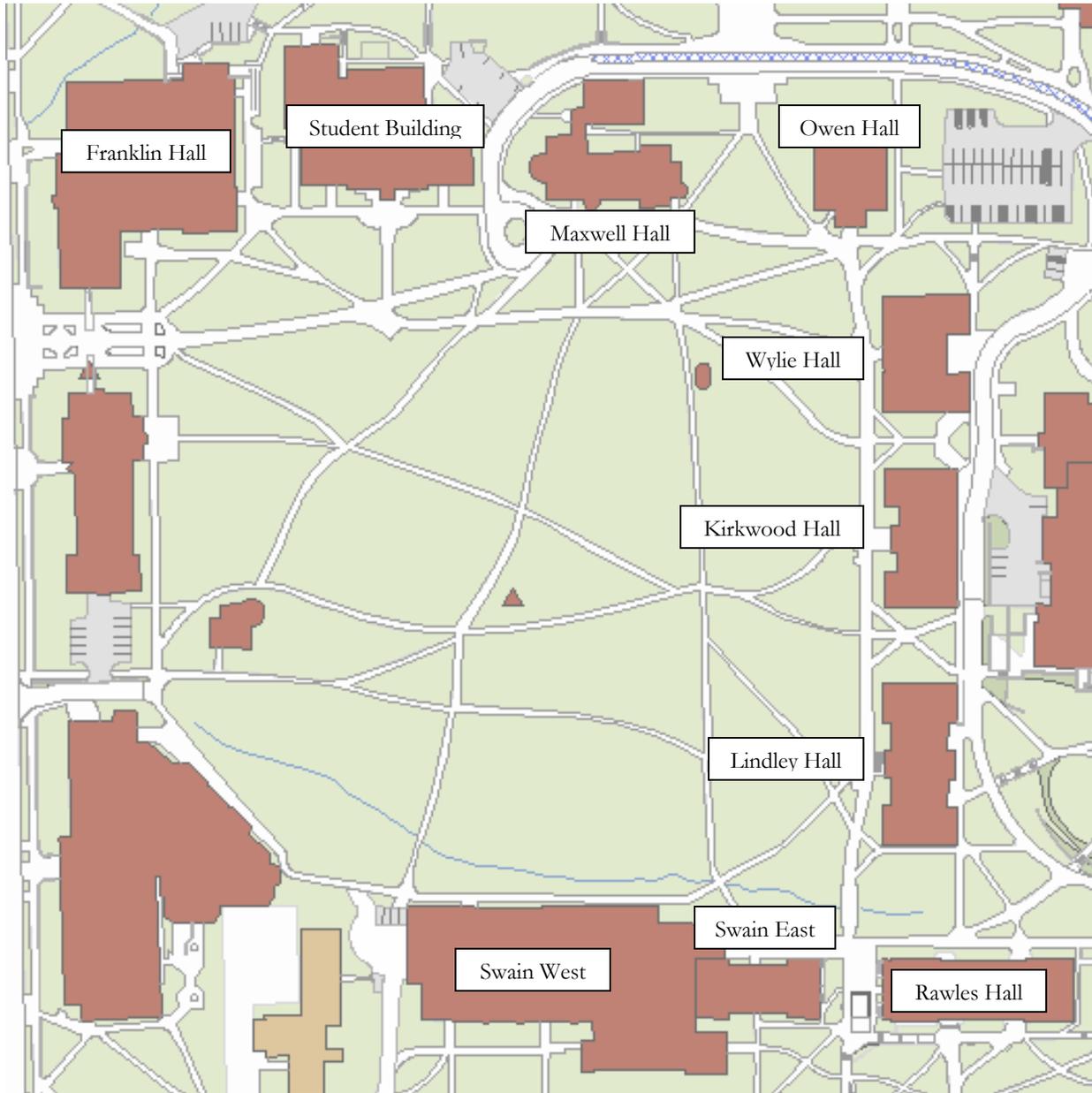
Ballantine Hall is the largest classroom and faculty office building on the Bloomington campus. Built in 1959 many of its major mechanical systems are in need of replacement or upgrades. As the International Studies Building moves forward, it will relocate several major language departments, and several smaller units, out of Ballantine providing an opportunity to address the renovation of the building and the reoccupation by a variety of arts and science departments. Some offices should be renovated for use by Associate Instructors to meet with their students. The 2009 campus master plan identified the renovation of Ballantine classrooms as a critical need to meet the demands of “modern learning methods and group work.”

Next Steps – Time Line

One of the next steps in the restoration of the Old Crescent is to begin planning for the implementation of the recommendations contained herein. This report outlines the general scope and extent of the restoration of the Old Crescent; however the large scope of the project dictates that it be addressed in phases that will complete building sized projects as funding is secured. Priorities are to be developed and details regarding specific construction and renovation projects need to be developed by architects and engineers. Other forces will come to bear as well; projects outside the Old Crescent will affect the direction and timing of projects here as will the availability of funding. Academic considerations will influence the timing and selection of projects. With the general plan in place we can be opportunistic when funding is available to execute phases of the plan so that in time the vision can be realized. To that end, the university has submitted a request for capital funding to the state legislature for phase one of the renovation of the Old Crescent.

There are building and infrastructure deficiencies as noted in the master plan and other facility assessments. Therefore, as one of the initial projects outlined in the master plan, the university has proposed renovation of several important building in the Old Crescent. The 2011-2013 Capital Appropriation Request submitted to the state legislature calls for the renovation of Kirkwood Hall, Owen Hall, Franklin Hall and Swain West, as well as the utility infrastructure serving the area, as its highest capital funding priority project for the Bloomington campus. Recognizing that this will be a long term project, these buildings will be the first phase of a multi-phase project to renovate and reinvigorate the entire Old Crescent area. Subsequent phases will renovate the balance of buildings in the Old Crescent and the Agnes Wells Quadrangle.

The Old Crescent Academic Core Project



Phase 1 – Franklin Hall, Owen Hall, Kirkwood Hall and Swain West

Phase 2 – The Student Building, Maxwell Hall, Wylie Hall, Lindley Hall, Swain East and Rawles Hall

Academic Core–Phase I



Franklin Hall – BL007

In 1904 President William Lowe Bryan asked the state legislature for \$250,000 to build a new library. Subsequently he received \$100,000. Not to be deterred he instructed the Chicago architects Patton and Miller to design a library to match the budget, yet could be expanded over time as need and funds permitted. The result was an English Gothic building of Indiana limestone with a red tie roof in a simple “L” facing Indiana Avenue. The main reading room had seating for 203 students. Below were eight seminar rooms for Economics, English, Education, German, Greek, History, Latin and the Romance Languages. To the east in the “L” were offices

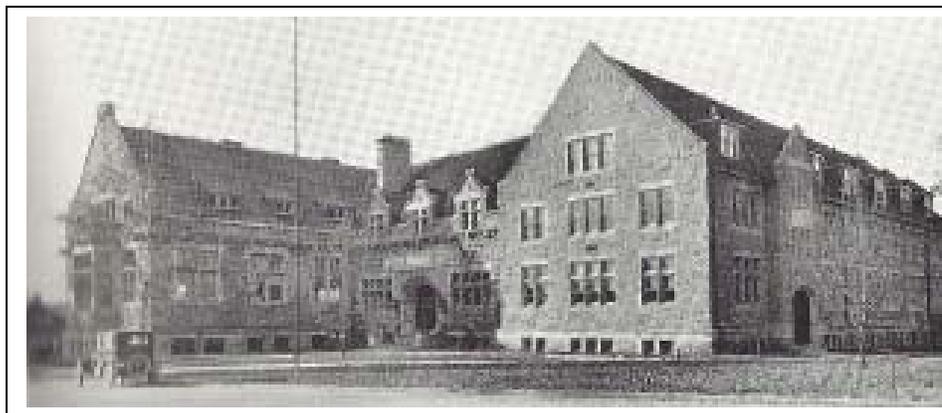


and staff work areas. The Department of Fine Arts studios and classrooms were installed on the level above the offices and work rooms. In 1909 the Cooperative Bookstore moved from Maxwell Hall into the basement of the Library and remained there until 1925. In 1922 T.C. Steele established a studio in the attic over the main reading room.

The New Library 1907-08

64,000 volumes were moved from Maxwell Hall into the new Library upon its completion in 1908. The collection grew rapidly to 100,000 in 1915, 200,000 in 1925, 250,000 in 1933 and a half million volumes by 1944. By 1949 the collection had grown to one million. By 1964 there were four million volumes in the Library. To accommodate that growth several additions were made to the Library. The first addition in 1926 completed the stacks at the north end of the building. In 1926 the legislature authorized funding to build a new wing to the east. Completed in 1927, this wing housed another reading room for 180 students, card catalog and circulation desk as well as

library work areas and a bindery. Fine Arts classrooms and studios occupied a portion of the second floor. The new wing also became the new home for the mathematics department from 1929 to 1941.



In 1934 stonecutters added an inscription by John Milton, carved in the limestone over the entrance “A Good Book is the Precious Lifeblood of a Master Spirit”

The collection continued to grow and by 1955 another addition was added on the north for expanded book stack capacity. As enrollment grew library growth followed eventually occupying all the space in the building save for the second floor on the west wing which came to be used for university administration offices.

It served as the main Library and reading room until 1969 when another new library was built at the corner of 10th Street and Jordan Avenue. Disaster struck twice in 1969. In February a fire in the catacombs destroyed books and other materials. Then again in May, fire destroyed thousands of volumes with the building suffering extensive water and smoke damage. An arsonist was later apprehended and convicted. The building was renovated and reoccupied in 1972 to function as the Student Services Building. In 1988 it was renamed for Joseph A. Franklin a university treasurer and vice president.

Franklin Hall is the second largest building on the Old Crescent (it was the largest until the Swain addition in 1972). Today it is essentially an office building housing a very diverse group of occupants, many dedicated to serving student needs, but others serving back office university needs. There are no classrooms or scheduled instructional spaces in the building.

Franklin Hall functioned as the main university library for over 60 years. During that time it served as one of the primary academic centers of the campus. The library reading rooms were at the center of student academic life, where students read and studied, researched their papers and projects, met with classmates and friends. The large reading rooms were the iconic feature of libraries during that time. One of the two reading rooms remains in Franklin Hall, (Room 101) albeit serving a different function today. It is a grand space with high ceilings and tall windows framed in stone.

Funding for a renovation of the building has been requested as a part of the Indiana University 2011-12 Capital Appropriation Request.

Recommendation:

Several recent moves out of the building have created an opportunity to consider the reuse of portions of Franklin Hall. Student Affairs moved into the Indiana Memorial Union, the

Franklin Hall	
Exec VP and Provost	
Bursar	8,128
Disabled Student Services	1,088
Office of Enrollment Management	2,813
Orientation Programs	1,990
Registrar	15,197
Vacant	1,132
Student Financial Assistance	9,562
Student Organizations	901
Conference Room 106	716
Veterans Affairs	317
Vice Provost for Research	3,071
Vice Provost Undergraduate Education	8,913
VP/Provost/Gen. Admin.	1,313
VP for Information Technology	
University Information Technology Svcs	19,808
VP for International Affairs	
International Services	3,937
Overseas Study	2,768
VP for Capital Planning & Facilities	
Building Services	444
General Building Space	31,551
VP and Chief Financial Officer	
Mail Service	166
Vacant	1,948
Total Net Sf	115,763

Office of Information Technologies (UITs) will move to the new Cyber Information Building at 10th and the Bypass by mid 2011.

These immediate moves are only a beginning; the long term recommendation for Franklin Hall is to relocate the remaining student service and administrative functions in order to transform the building and its many diverse spaces into a more academic and student driven place. The old stacks at the north side of the building should be considered for use as a home for undergraduate and graduate students of the academic departments in the building, providing them with a designated space for research and study. It would be outfitted with furnishings to take advantage of the openness of the stack area accommodating the regular column intervals required when the area functioned as heavily loaded book stacks.

The university master plan recommends that “Monumental interior spaces should be maintained and adaptively leveraged for new uses. The Grand Reading Room should be renovated for use as a signature space taking into account the former architectural character and features.” There is an expressed need for larger spaces for public gatherings as well as guest speakers and lecturers and other university events and forums. There are several other spaces that were classrooms and could be returned to use as classrooms.

Located at the ceremonial entrance to the campus at the Sample Gates, it would provide a convenient location for the Bloomington community to access Continuing Education classes.

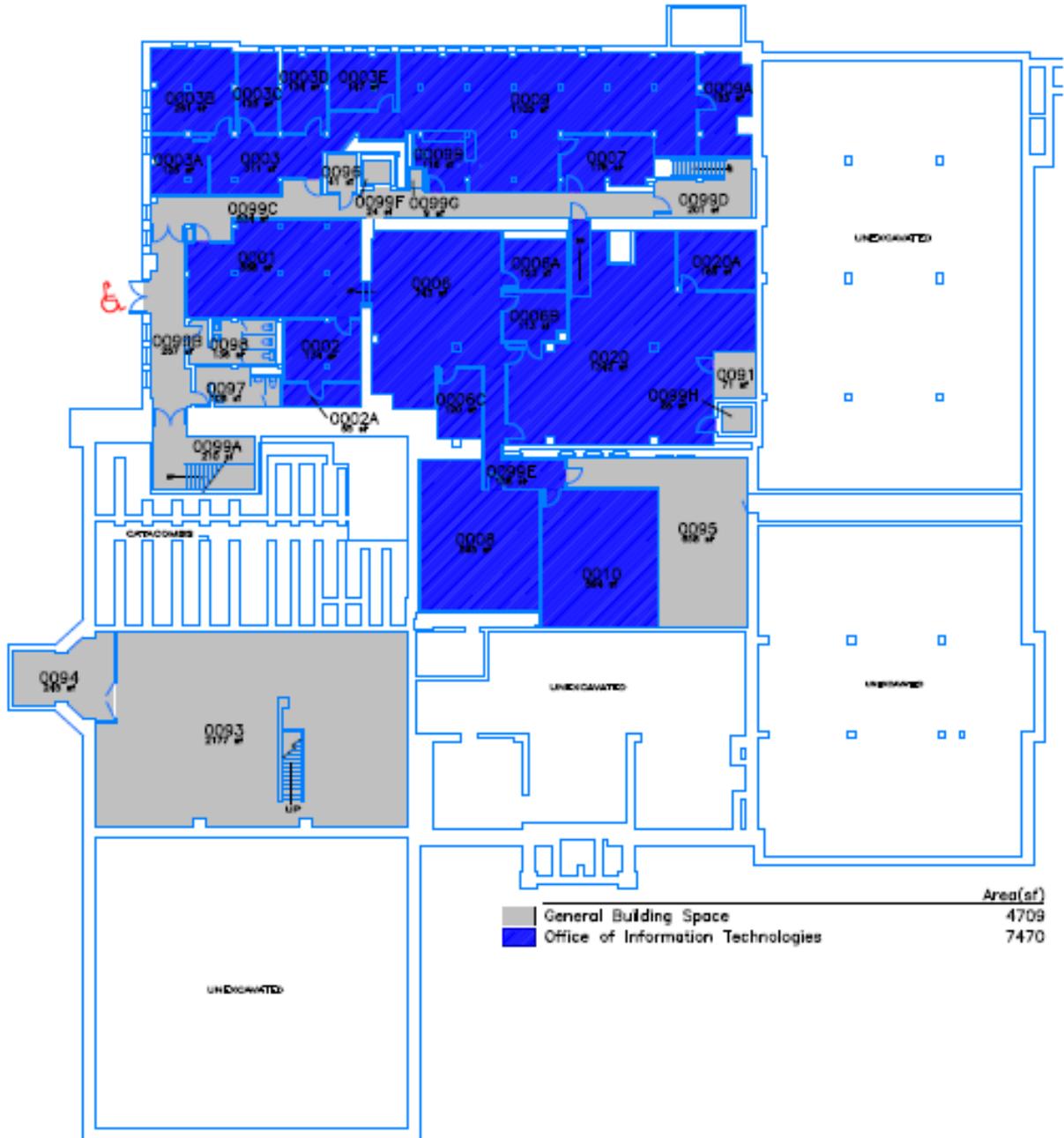
At the time when Franklin Hall was renovated for use as a campus office building there was a considerable amount of student activity here. However, as technology allows more student transactions to be conducted on line, there is less student traffic generated by these activities and departmental units. Many university administrative units are being evaluated looking for better ways to deliver services. One area where this change has been manifested is in the area of student services (Bursar, Financial Aid, and Registrar), which are located in Franklin Hall. The recommendations are to relocate the high student contact aspects of these units to the east lower level of the Memorial Union with the balance of lower contact student functions locating to the Poplars Building.

Technology now offers the opportunity to move business functions out of the Old Crescent so that these buildings can be rededicated to academic and student use.

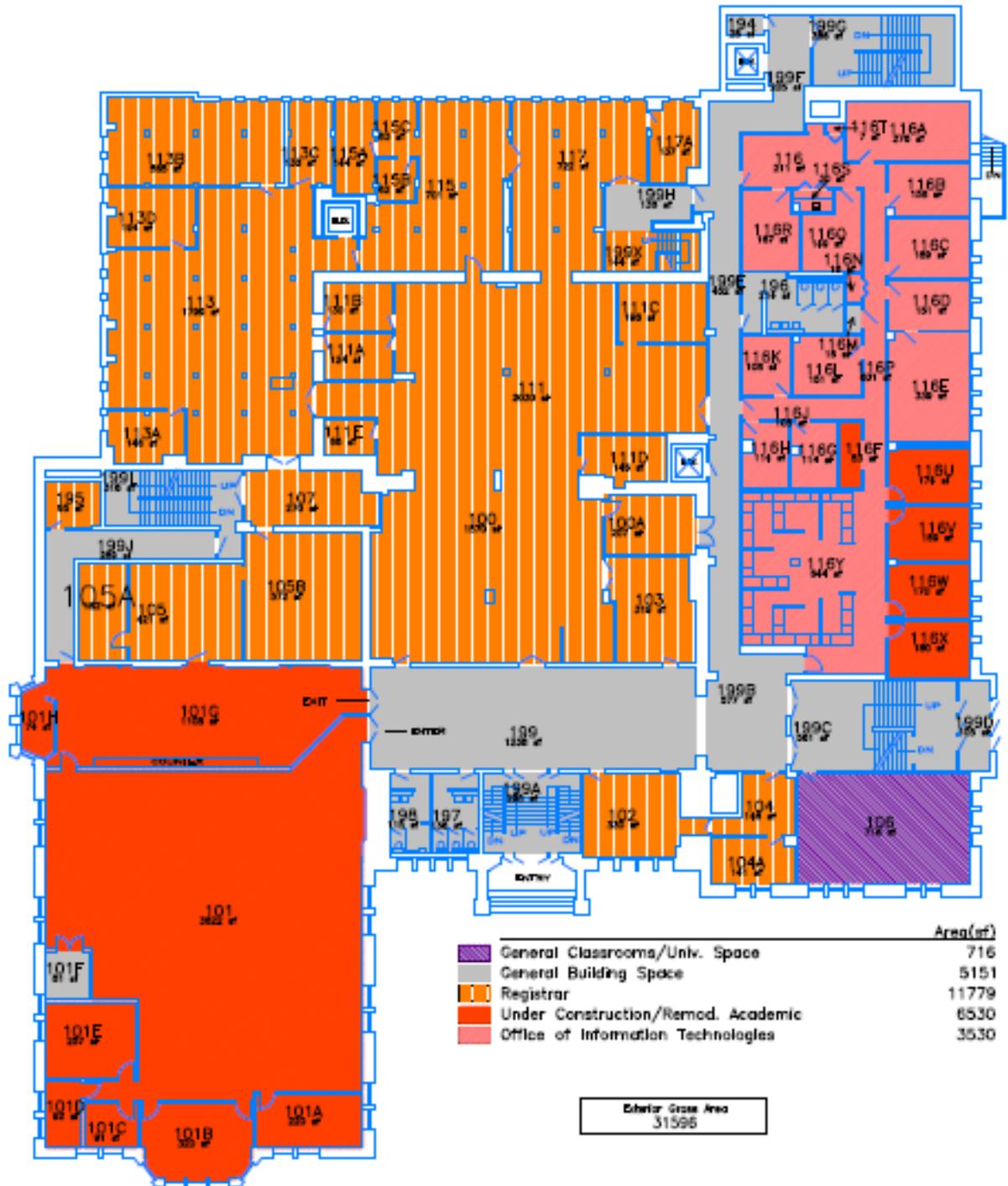


Franklin Hall 2008

Franklin Hall – Level One

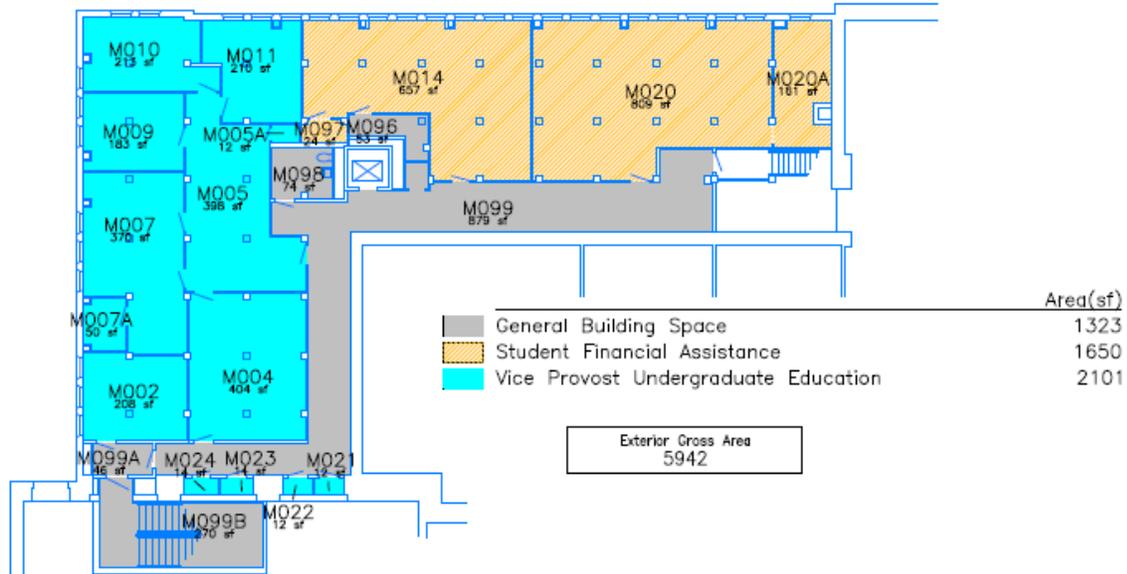


Franklin Hall – Level Two (Entry Level)

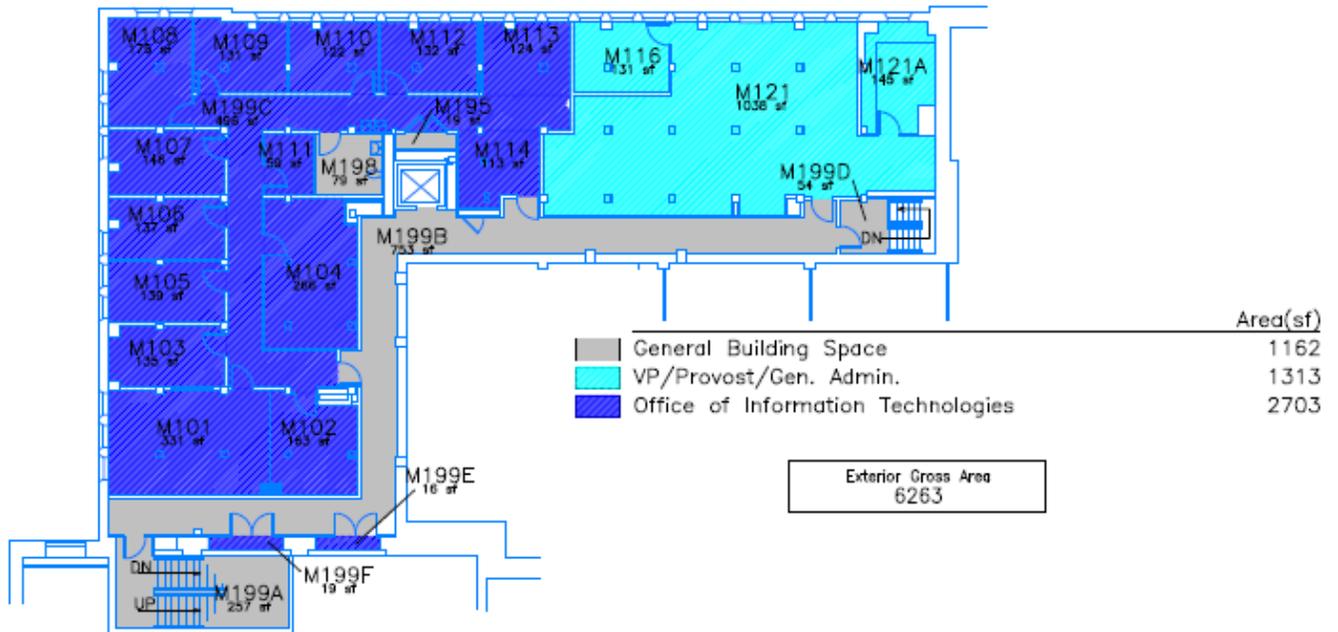


The large reading room (Room 101 & 101C) is at the lower left of the floor plan. The 1927 addition is shown at the right side of the floor plan.

Franklin Hall Mezzanine levels showing the tight column spacing of the former library stacks area. The weight of the books concentrated in this area required close column spacing to provide structural support. The low ceilings and close column spacing limits the flexibility or usefulness of this space. Classrooms or large meetings rooms are not feasible, but the area does lend itself to offices and open areas containing study carrels or cubicles.

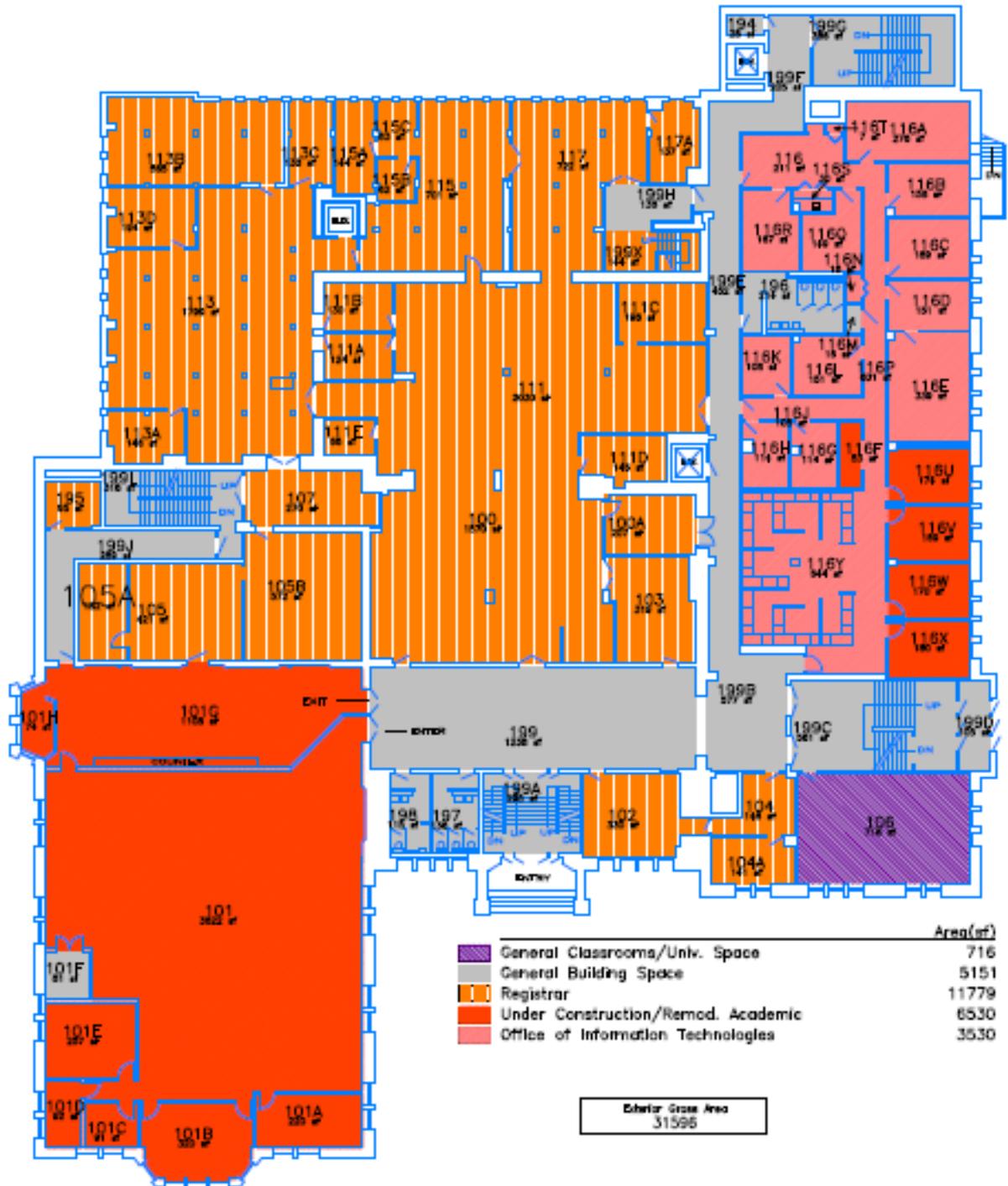


Mezzanine Level Three



Mezzanine Level Five

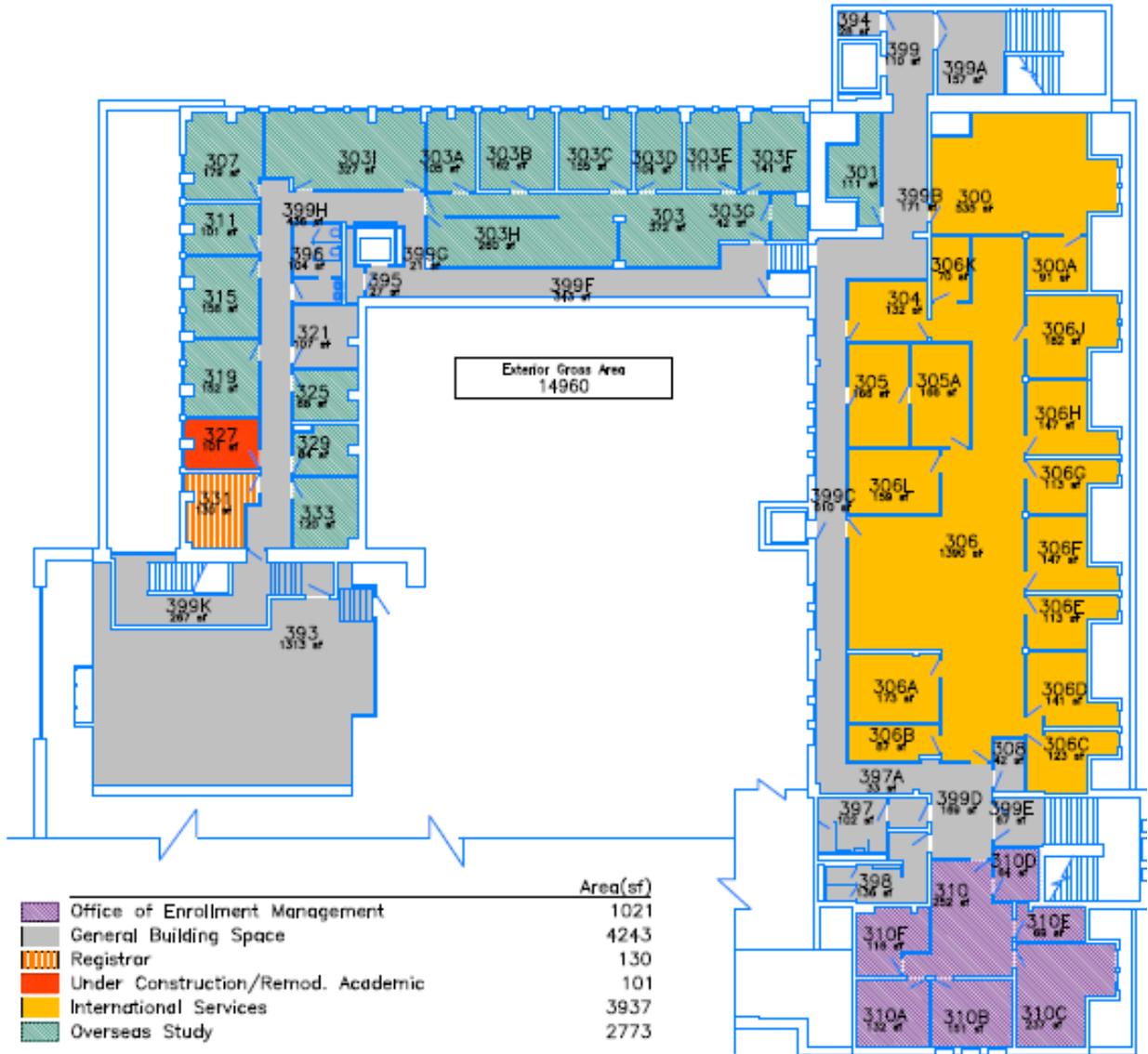
Franklin Hall – Level Four



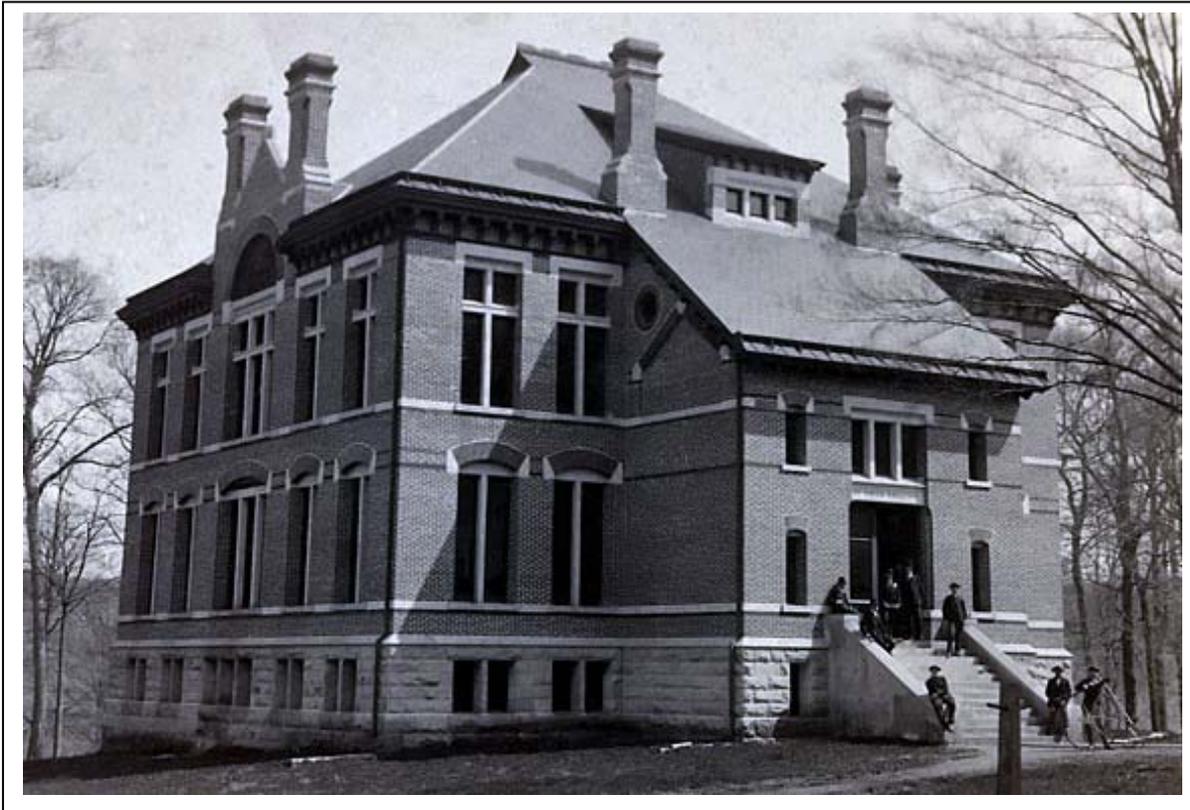
Franklin Hall – Level Six



Franklin Hall – Level Seven



Owen Hall - BL055



Owen Hall

Owen Hall is one of the two oldest buildings on campus dating to 1884. It is the smallest building in the Old Crescent with approximately 12,500 assignable square feet. Owen Hall was designed by Indianapolis architect George W. Bunting. It is an example of the high Victorian Gothic. The building was named for Richard Owen, son of Robert Owen, founder of New Harmony, IN.

Owen Hall originally housed artifacts collected by David Dale Owen, a noted geologist of his time. The artifacts were known as the “museum,” a term that generally described collections of natural history artifacts. It originally housed Geology, Zoology, Biology and Botany. At one time there was a green house at the southeast corner of the building. Fine Arts were housed in Owen Hall in the late 1890s.

Owen Hall was the home of the IU School of Medicine from 1911 to 1937. Anatomy and Physiology were moved into renovated space in 1911. The attic was converted to useable space with dormers, skylights and three large north facing windows. This room became the anatomy lab housing cadavers. An animal facility was located in the basement. An elevator was installed as part of the renovation. The freshman medical class grew from 31 to 115 by the late 1930's. Owen Hall served as the home for the School of Medicine until moving to the Medical Building (Myers Hall) in 1937. It then became the home for Geology and Geography.

Owen Hall has not received any significant infrastructure or mechanical upgrades for a very long time. It is likely that the useable square feet will be reduced to accommodate updated heating and cooling systems and the space to house the equipment for these systems. The external envelope of the building is under repair.

Located on the apex of the “Crescent” it is at the center of several pathways that run east and west as well as north and south through this part of the campus.

Currently Owen Hall is in transition; its major tenant, the School of Continuing Studies, has recently relocated leaving a substantial amount of vacant space in the building.

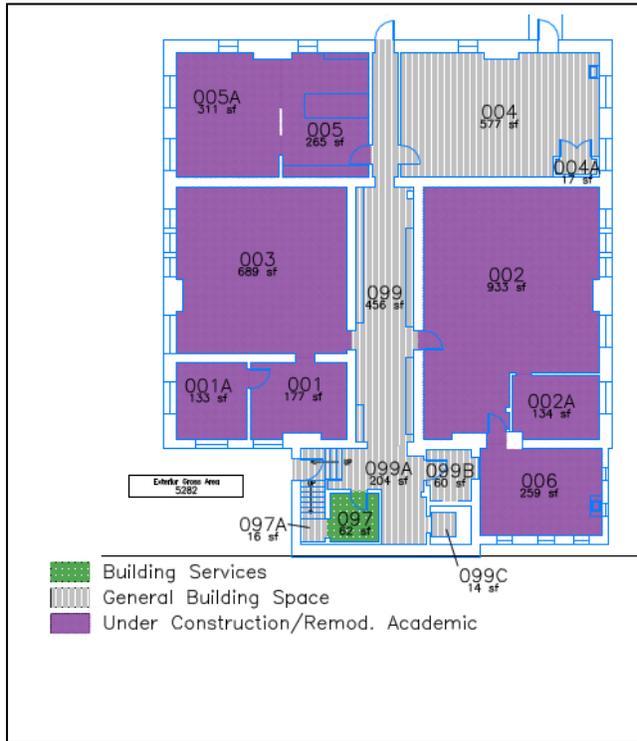


General Classrooms / Univ. Space	1,911
Building Services	62
General Building Space	3,852
Student Advocates	1,046
Vacant Academic	7,857
University Chancellor	1,686
Total Net Sf	16,413

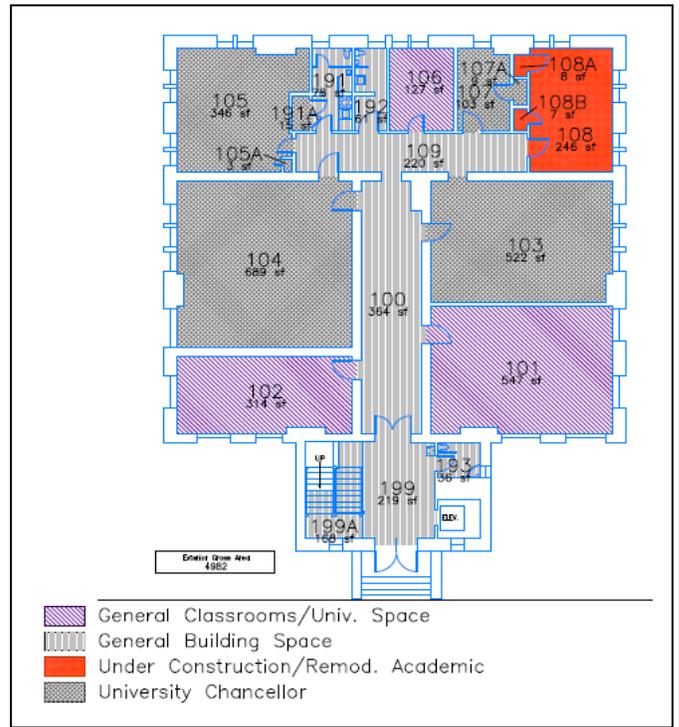
Recommendation:

The recommendation is that the building would be renovated to house the administrative offices of the College of Arts and Sciences as space permits. Funding for a complete renovation / restoration of the building has been requested as a part of the Indiana University 2011-12 Capital Appropriation Request.

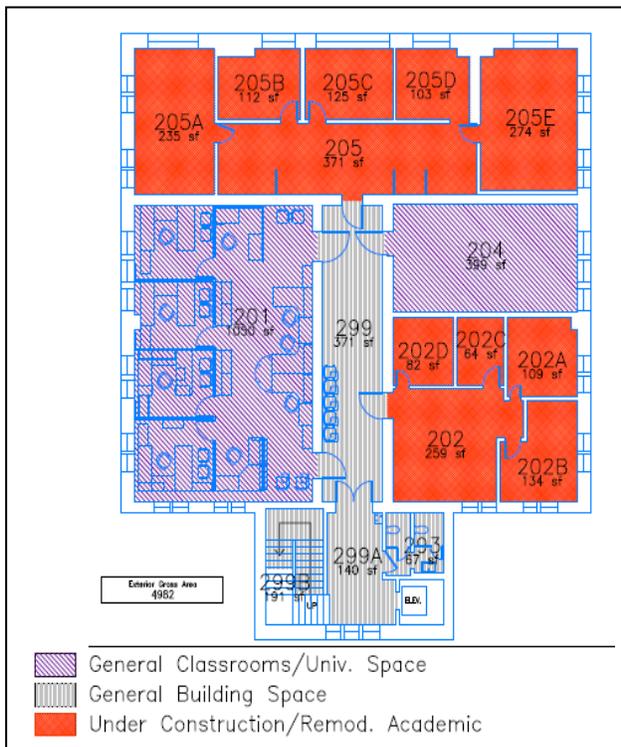
Owen Hall



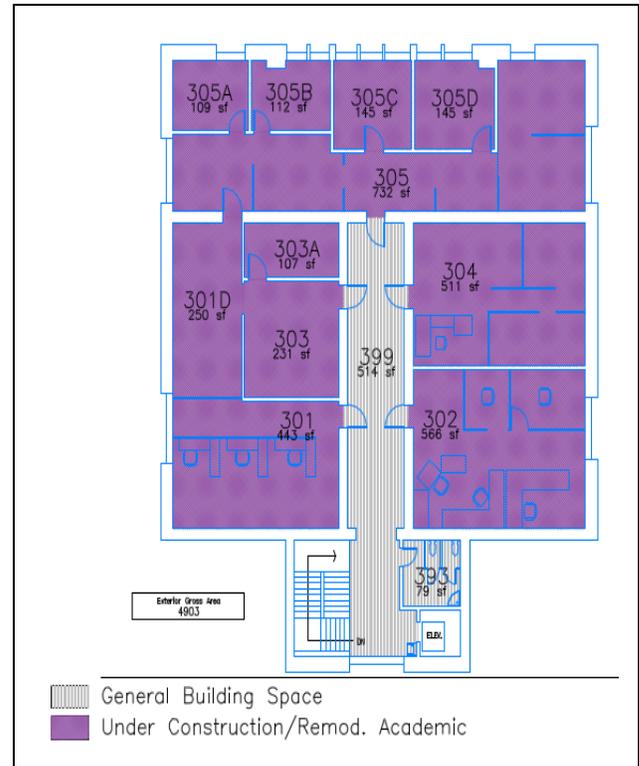
Ground Floor



First Floor



Second Floor



Third Floor

Kirkwood Hall – BL058

Constructed in 1894, Kirkwood Hall was built to relieve a shortage of classrooms on the new campus. Enrollment had doubled since moving to University Park. It was the fourth building to be built on the 10 year old campus. Kirkwood Hall was the largest building on the campus at the time and the second to be constructed exclusively of limestone. Designed by the architectural firm of Parker and Jackel (Anderson, IN) its most distinctive feature is the Romanesque portal surrounded by a tower. Decorative carving shows off the skill of the local stone carvers.

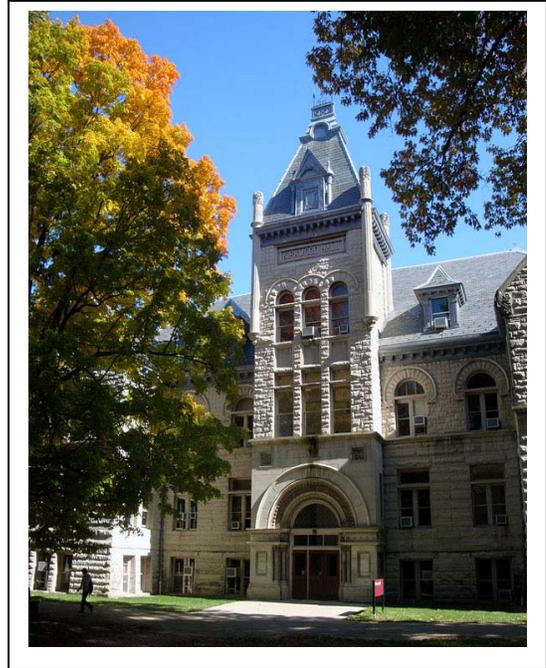


Kirkwood Hall

The building is named to honor Daniel Kirkwood, a mathematics professor who was on the faculty from 1856-1889 and a well known astronomer of his time. His interest was the study of comets and meteors. The Kirkwood Gaps in the main asteroid belt of our solar system is named for him, as well as the avenue connecting the campus to the Bloomington business district and the Kirkwood Observatory (1900).

Kirkwood Hall originally housed the departments of Philosophy, Physics and Language departments (French, German, Greek and Latin) and the Law School. In subsequent years it housed a variety of departments including Chemistry, Economics, English and Home Economics, Army ROTC, the psychological clinic, Speech (which later became Theatre and Drama), the Experimental Theatre, the School of Commerce and Finance (now the Kelley School of Business).

Currently, Kirkwood Hall is primarily an academic administrative building housing the administrative offices of the College of Arts and Sciences, offices of the Graduate School and the Vice Provost for Research. There are three general inventory classrooms in the building, two on the second floor (one large with 49 seats and a 15 seat room) and one on the third floor that accommodates 49 seats. Although the size of the larger rooms would allow more seats, egress limitations limit the number of students that can safely be permitted to occupy them. Renovations will be necessary to bring upper floors of the building into compliance with current fire and safety codes.



Within the past few years the slate roof has been replaced and the windows repaired and rebuilt. An elevator has recently been installed to provide accommodations for accessibility. Funding for a complete renovation / restoration of the building has been requested as a part of the Indiana University 2011-12 Capital Appropriation Request.

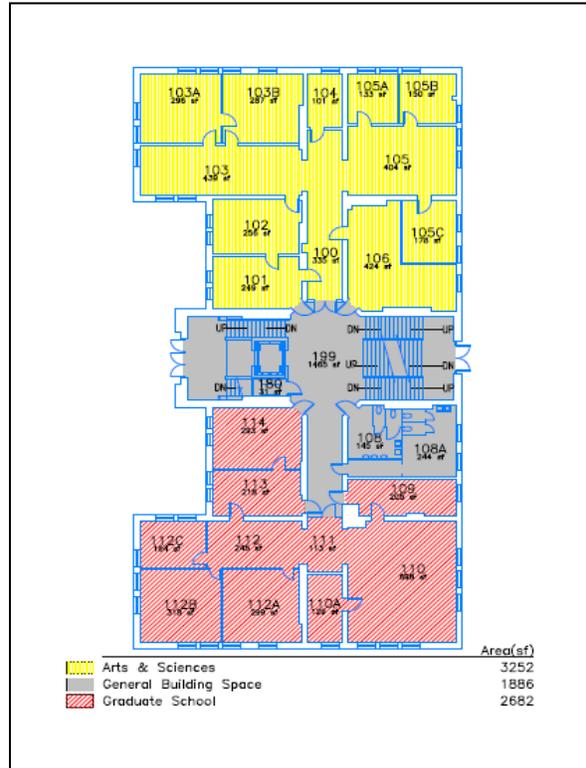
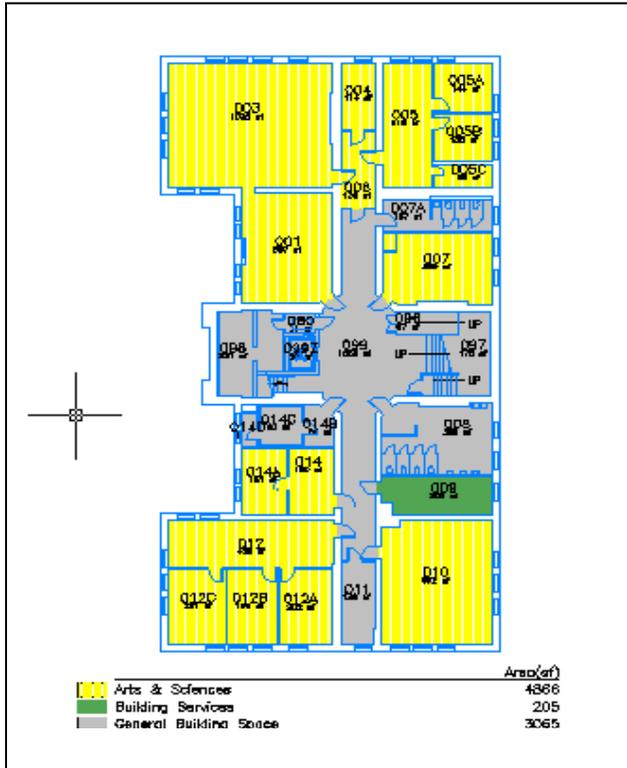
Kirkwood Hall	
Arts & Sciences	12,750
Building Services	205
General Building Space	7,946
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	3,886
Graduate School	3,184
Vice Provost for Research	2,682
Total	30,654

Recommendation:

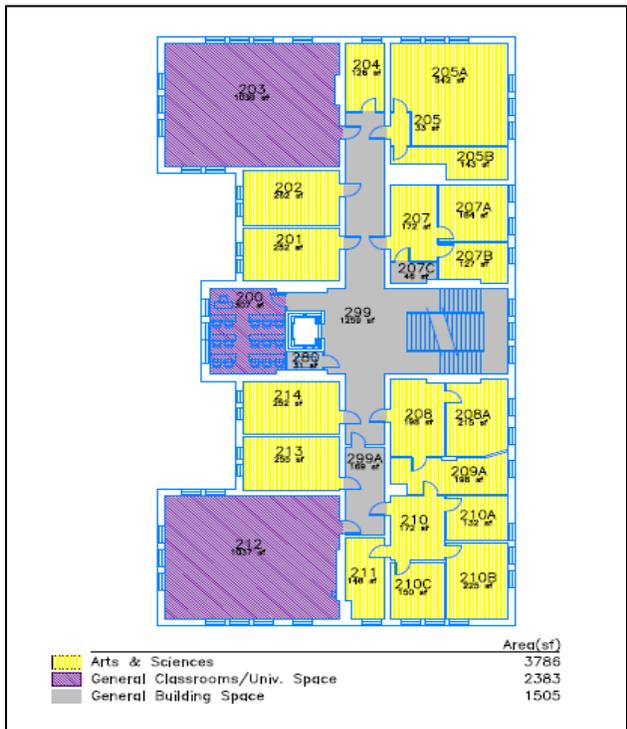
Renovate Kirkwood Hall as a potential home for an academic department. Former classroom spaces should be returned to that use. Life safety updates must be included as well as providing updated mechanical and building systems.

The floor plans on the next page illustrate the conditions found in many of these buildings where former classrooms have been repurposed into offices and other spaces. The large spaces on the second floor are spaces that have been classrooms since the building was constructed. There are other similar spaces on other floors that can be returned to their former function as classrooms. These large classrooms lend themselves to contemporary pedagogies that require larger spaces for the use of tables and chairs that can be rearranged into different configurations. Of course current building codes need to be accommodated and instructional technology installed.

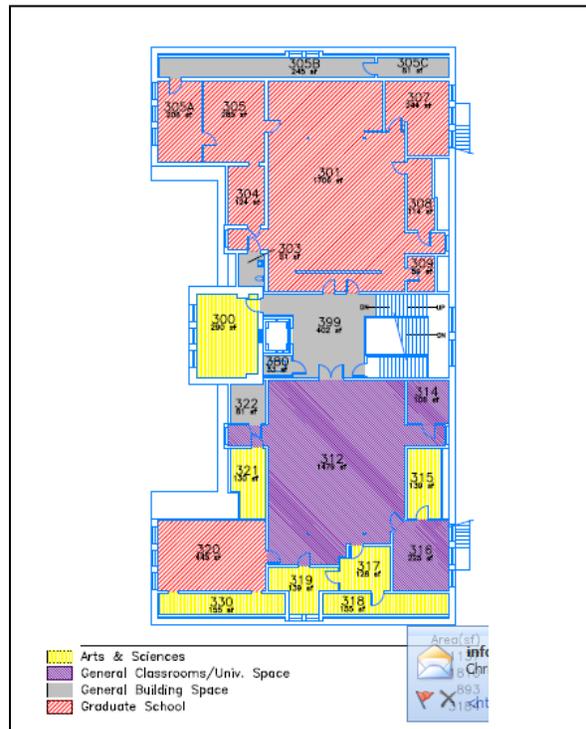
Kirkwood Hall



Basement Level



First Floor Level



Second Floor

Third Floor

Swain West – BL027

The new Physics and Mathematics Building was finished by 1940. At the time it was reported that the second largest cyclotron in the United States was being constructed here containing 100 tons of magnets. It was hoped that the facilities would be suitable enticements to attract new scholars in physics and to attain a national standing in the study of physics. A few years later IU faculty would be involved in the Manhattan Project. It was officially dedicated in a two-day nuclear physics colloquium of physicists from across the nation. The building is named for Joseph Swain, a mathematics faculty member, and from 1895 to 1903 president of the university.



Swain West - Built 1940

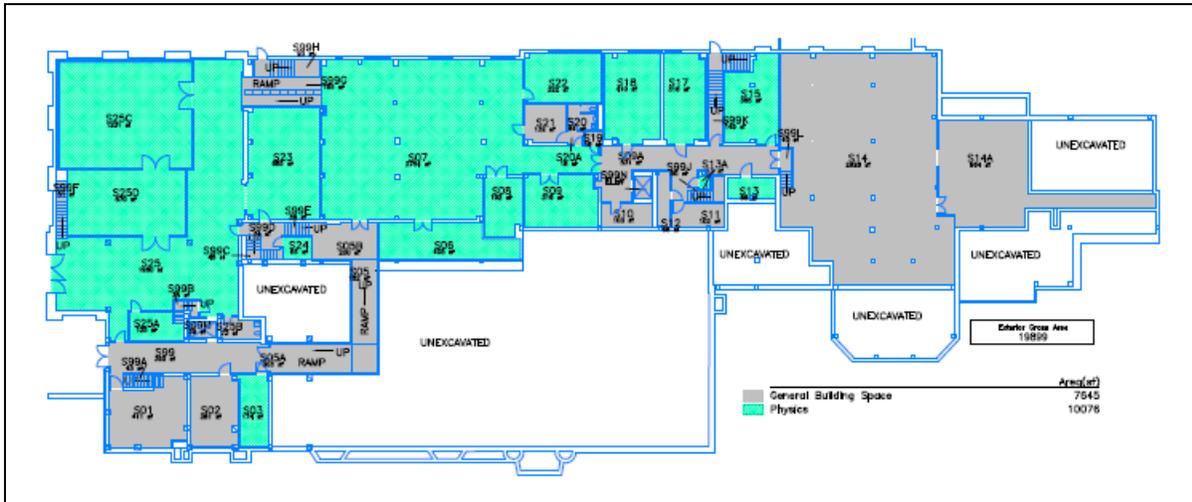
In 1972 a sizeable classroom and faculty office addition was built to Swain West. With this addition, Swain West became the largest building in the Old Crescent. The addition extended east to Swain East, connecting the two buildings. Today, Swain West is home to the Astronomy Department, which has a long and storied history on this campus dating back to the Daniel Kirkwood era. In addition to offices for Astronomy faculty there are seven research labs in the department. The Physics Department is the largest occupant in the building housing faculty and support staff as well as twenty-six research labs, and various support facilities. General Classroom space includes two lecture halls, the smaller one seats 148 and the large one seats 236. There are six medium sized classrooms.

Swain West	
Astronomy	8,586
General Building Space	42,126
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	8,504
Physics	64,602
Swain Hall Library	6,568
Total Net Sf	130,386

Funding for a renovation of the building has been requested as a part of the Indiana University 2011-12 Capital Appropriation Request.

Recommendation:

Swain West should remain as an academic purposed building with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs that occur as a result of the usual “wear and tear” experienced by older buildings or those changes needed to accommodate new academic units.



Level One



Level Two



Level Three

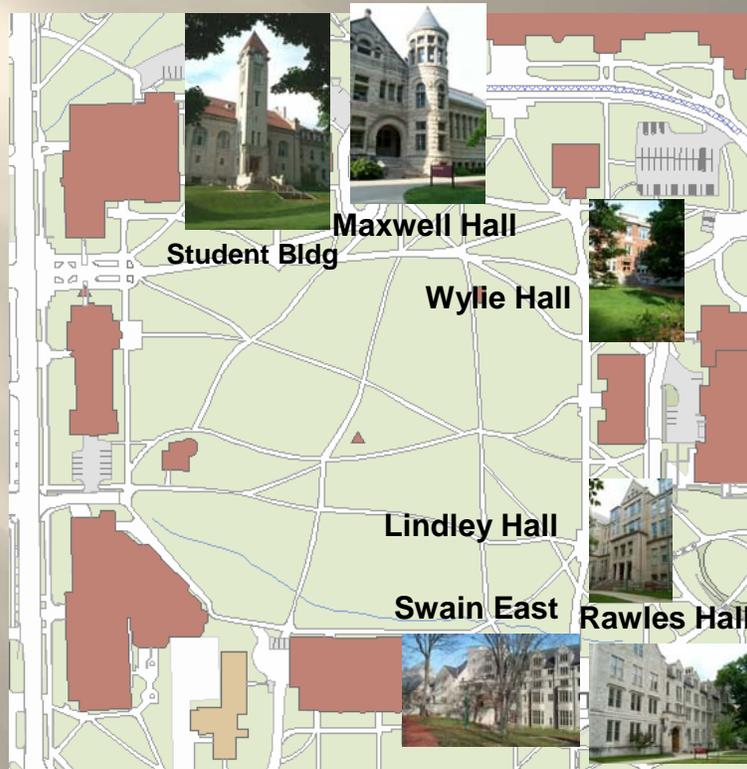


Level Four



Level Five

Academic Core-Phase II



Student Building – BL017



The Student Building has one of the more interesting stories about how it came to be. Although women students had been admitted to the university since 1867 it was still very much a male environment. Frances Morgan Swain, supported by her husband President Joseph Swain began efforts to create a building primarily for the use of women students, where they could study, hold meetings and socialize. In 1901 the Bloomington Local Council of Women endorsed the idea with a small donation. Although there was community support, efforts to raise funds for the building languished whereupon a plea was made to IU alumni, the first time this audience had been approached for this purpose. As a result of the appeal to a wider audience the concept was modified to include male students. The building would contain a central auditorium and facilities for women in the west wing and men in the east. This effort met with some success but was not sufficient to fund a building. The Swains contacted John D. Rockefeller who pledged matching funds up to \$30,000 for the construction. Eventually, he would donate a total of \$50,000 towards the building completion.

Completed in 1906, the building featured a central auditorium that could hold 600 people. There was a gymnasium for women and there were offices for student organizations. In 1917 a cafeteria was opened in the basement. It served as the student union building until 1932 when the first phase of the Indiana Memorial Union was completed. In the fall of 1918, the Student Building auditorium was used as an influenza hospital treating student Army Cadets training for WWI. In 1937 an addition was constructed to house a women's swimming pool. A portion of those funds came from the federal WPA program primarily to fund labor costs.

Designed by Indianapolis architects Vonnegut and Bohn it is less ornate than its neighbor Maxwell Hall. The exterior is more functional with little ornamentation and with smooth faced limestone on the main floors and the iconic clock tower. It features pitched faced blocks at the ground floor and above the second floor windows. Although the addition of the clock and bell tower was an after thought, over time it has become one of the most recognized symbols of the Bloomington campus.



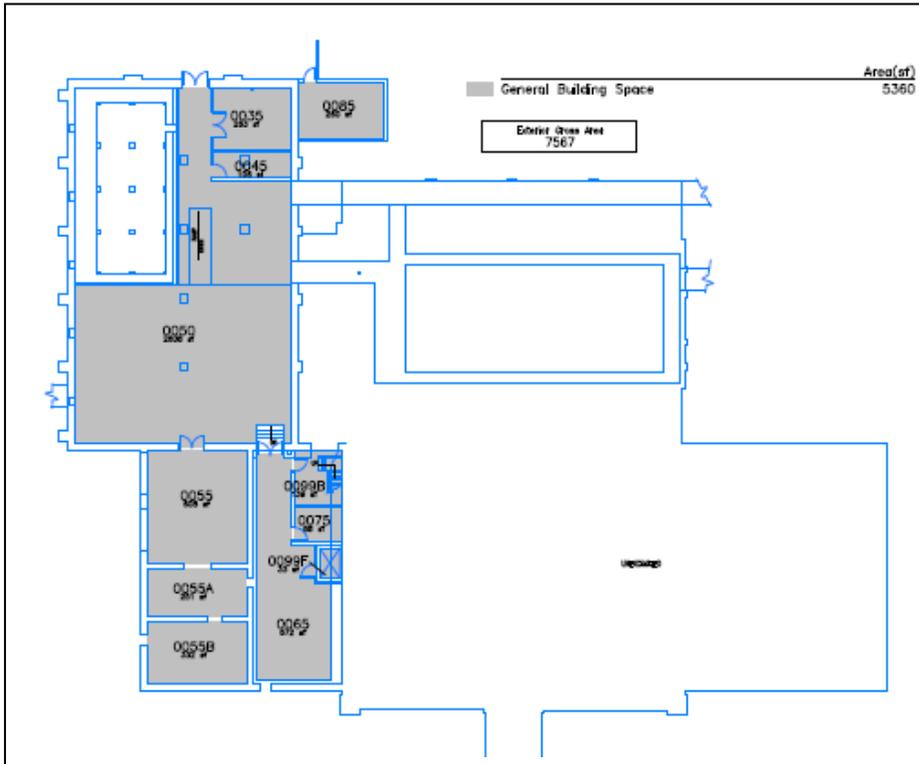
Today the Student Building is the academic home to the Anthropology and Geography Departments. Anthropology has four teaching labs and several research labs in the building as well as a departmental computer cluster. The Anthropological Center for Training and Research on Global Environmental Change (ACT) is located here. The Geography Department houses faculty offices and three teaching labs. There are five 30 station general classrooms and one large lecture room / small auditorium with 90 seats in the building. UITS operates two computer classrooms / clusters in the Student Building. As a result of recent Library consolidations, the Geography Library was moved out of the Student Building to be consolidated with holdings in the Geosciences Library. This large space has not been reassigned to another use.

Student Building	
Anthropological Center Training & Research on Global Environmental Change	1,945
Anthropology	16,765
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	4,158
General Building Space	18,300
Geography	7,595
Vacant (former Geography Library)	5,273
University Information Technology Services	1,817
Total Net Sf	55,852

Recommendation:

The Student Building should remain as an academic building. The Map Room should be reused in an appropriate manner taking advantage of the large open area it encloses. For many years the Geography library and map room were housed in the space formerly occupied by the women’s swimming pool. This large free span space should be repurposed for a function that will take advantage of this large volume space.

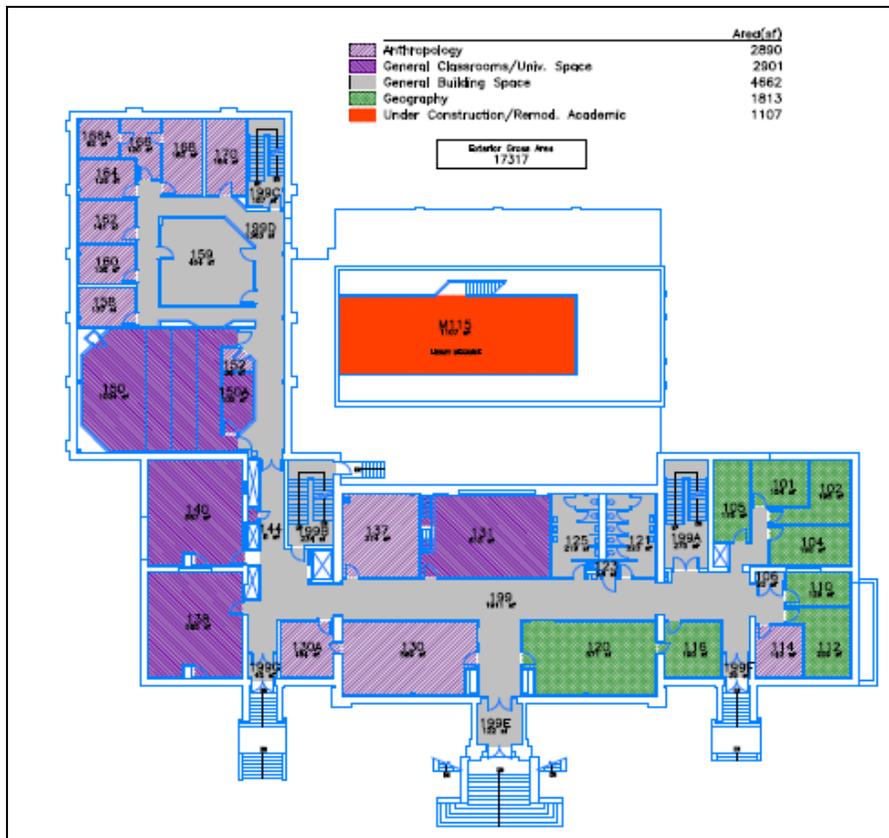
Student Building



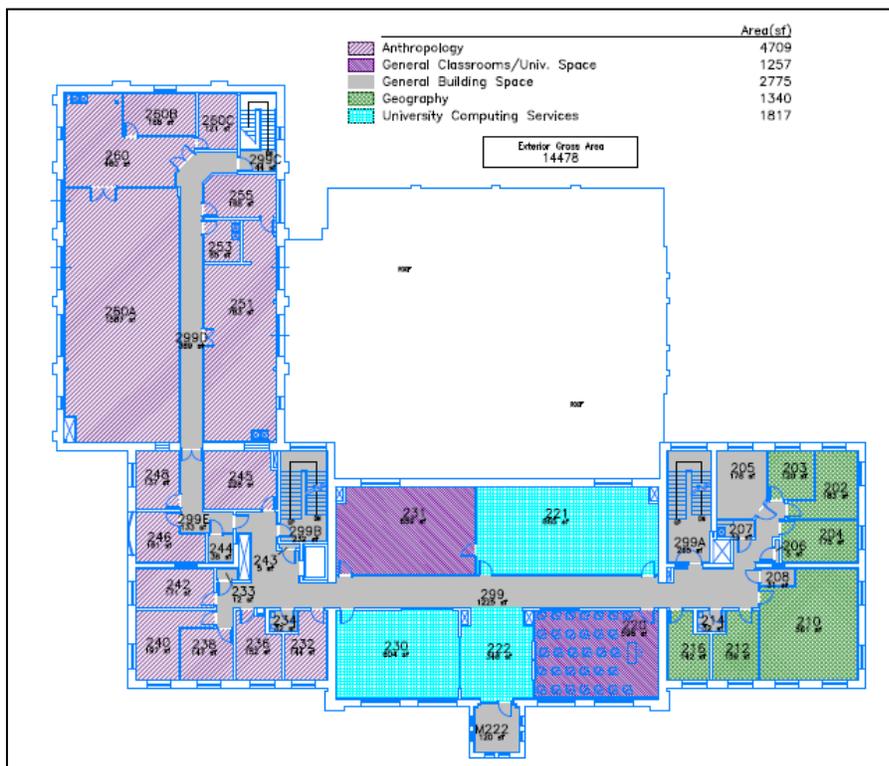
Level One



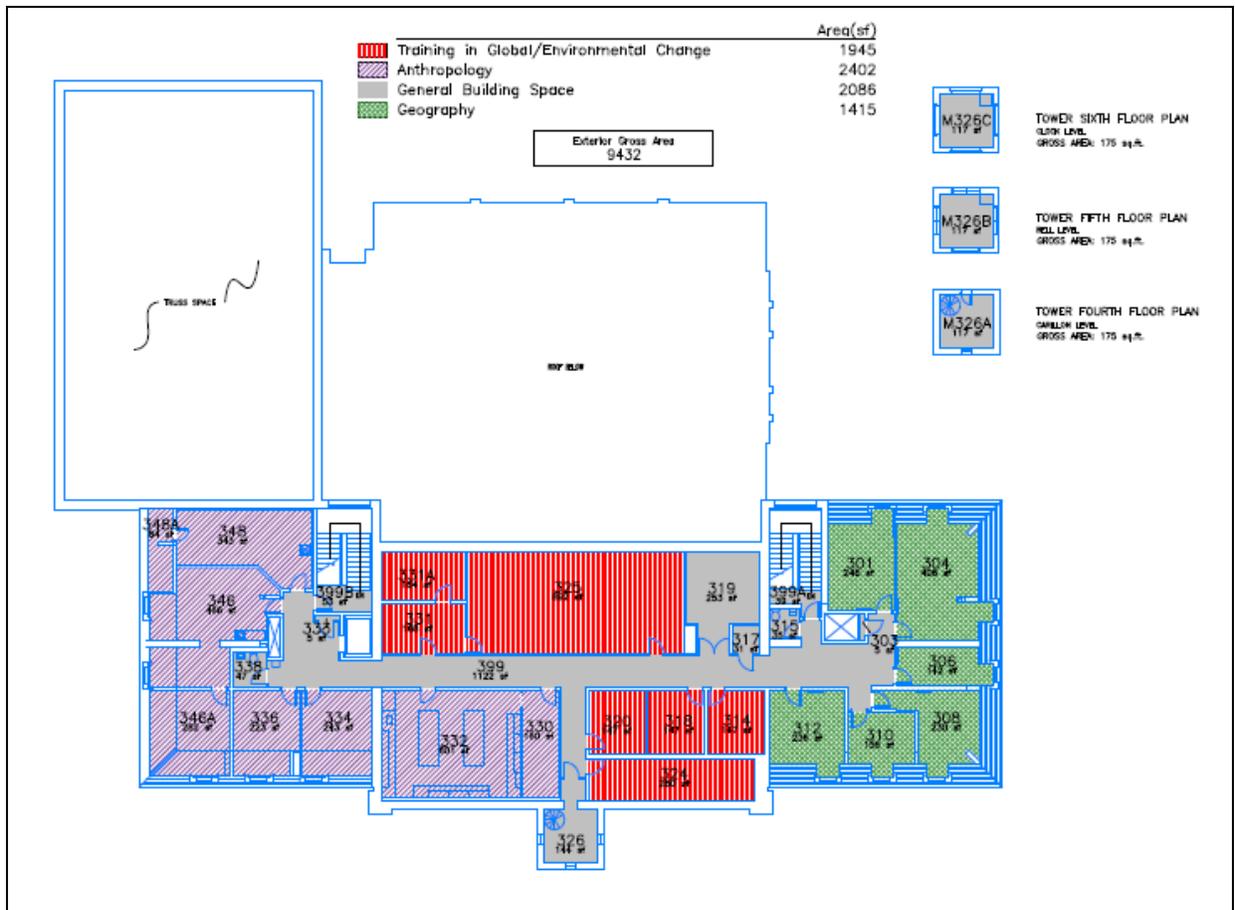
Level Two



Level Three

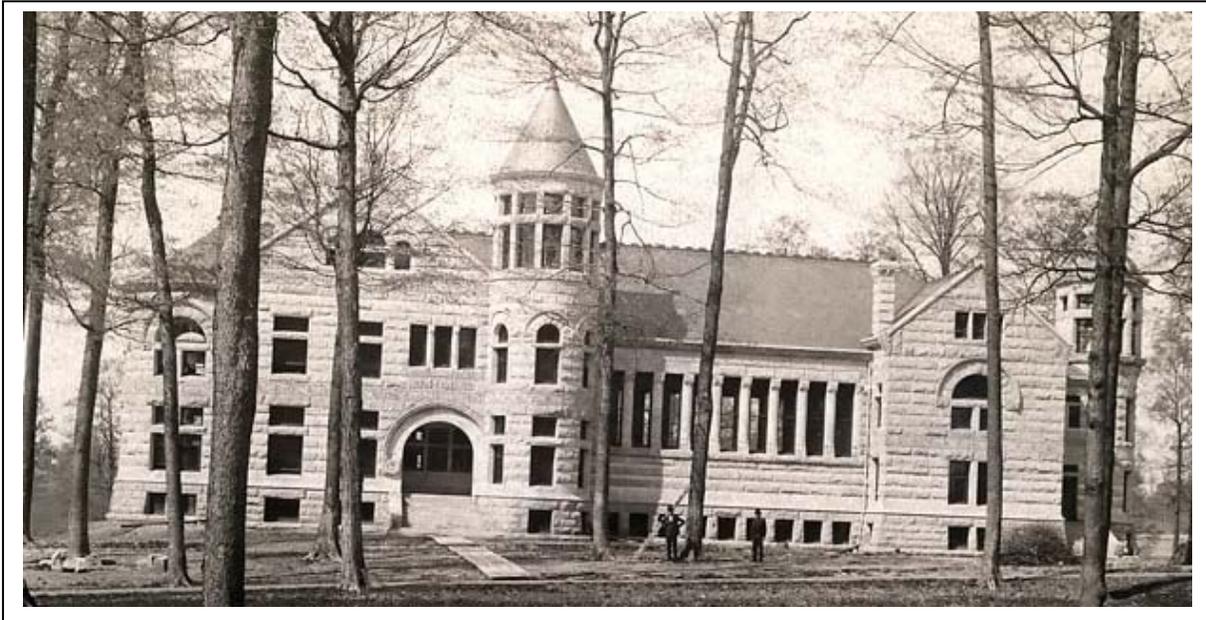


Level Four



Level Five (with Tower Levels Six, Seven and Eight)

Maxwell Hall – BL033

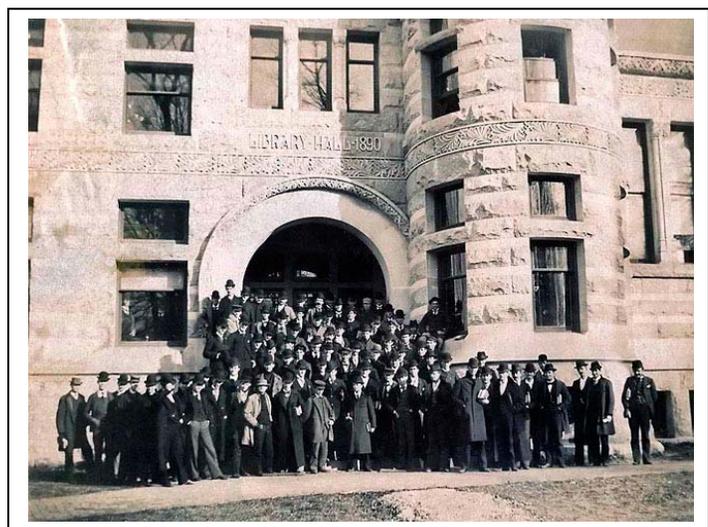


Library Hall (pre 1894)

More than one building on campus has worn the name of Maxwell Hall. In 1886 a wooden structure, the third building to be built on the new campus was named after David H. Maxwell who is known as the “Father of Indiana University.” David Maxwell played an important role in obtaining the charter for the Indiana Seminary and locating it in Bloomington. He was a long term Trustee and advocate, and fund raiser for the school.

Designed by the Indianapolis architect George W. Bunting, Maxwell Hall reflects a time when the university was maturing and striving to develop its character. It was the first building to be exclusively of local limestone.

Following Richardsonian architectural influences, it is a showcase of local stone carving skill with its decorative belts between floors and above the massive lintels of the great south window expanse and the Romanesque arched entry. Ornately carved eaves and gables are a distinctive feature of the building. A notable interior feature is the former main reading room that is two stories high with large windows facing north and south. In the reading room is a large fireplace with an arch of pink granite surrounded by rock faced grey limestone.



Library Hall

Opening in 1890, Maxwell Hall was built as the new library, replacing the library that had outgrown its location in Wylie Hall. It served as the Library until 1907 when a new and larger Library Building was built (now Franklin Hall). At that time Maxwell Hall became the home of the IU Law School and university administration. The President's office was located on the second floor with the Bursar, Registrar and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts on the first. An addition was added on the north side of the building in 1907-08 to accommodate the new occupants. By 1936 an administration building (Bryan Hall) was completed and the Law School took over the entire building. In 1956 the new Law School building was completed and the school moved out.

Today Maxwell Hall is an office building housing several academic administrative units serving students on and off campus. The Division of Extended Programs, General Studies, Group Student Support Services, University Division and others.

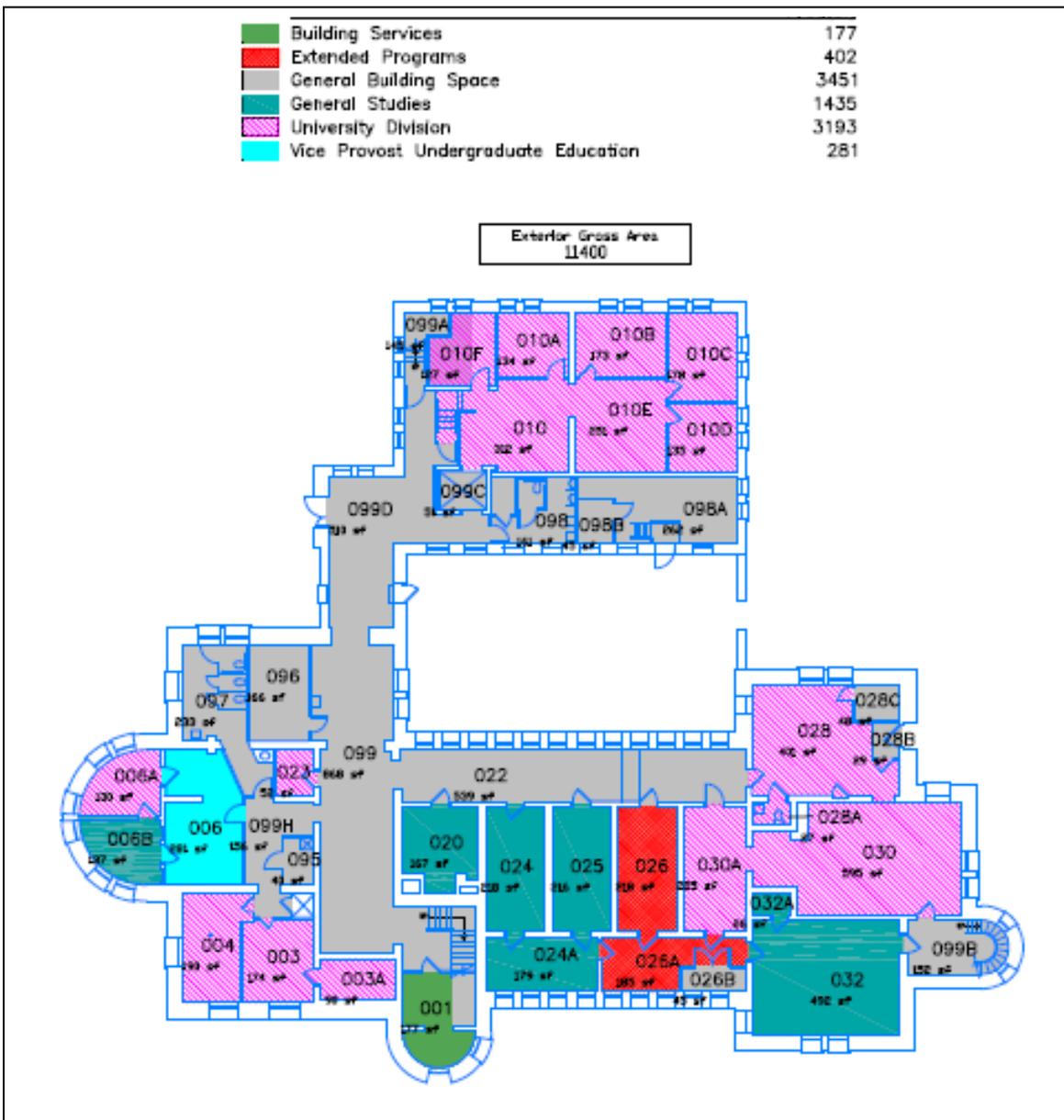
Recommendation:

Existing grand spaces like the Reading Room should be returned to their original purpose, restoring and maintaining their original character. The courtyard adjacent to the addition should become functional space. Maxwell Hall should be considered for an academic department relocation and addition of classroom space as the building footprint allows.

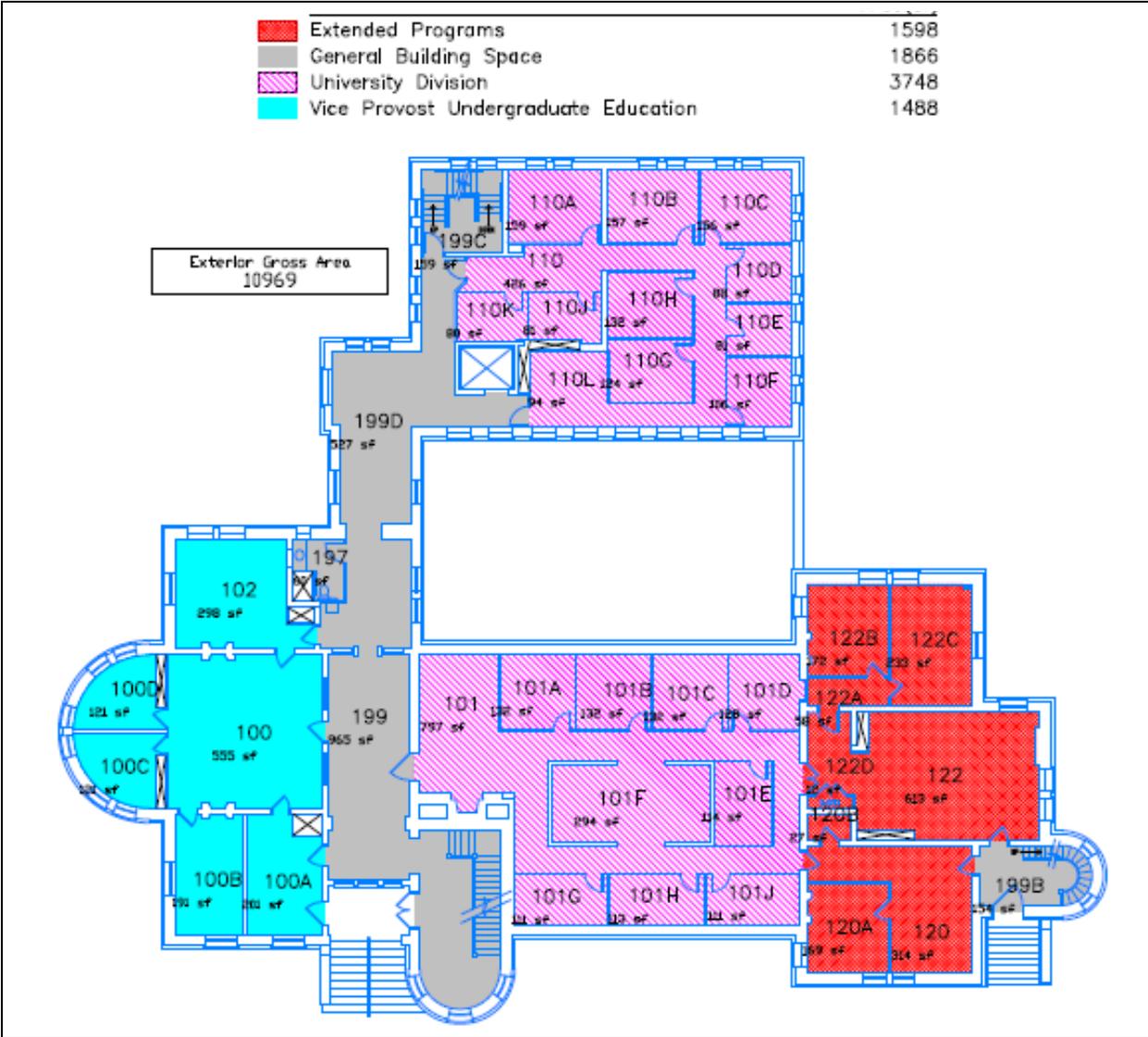
Maxwell Hall	
Extended Programs	3,430
General Studies	1,427
Groups Student Support Services	4,374
University Division	7,088
Vice Provost Undergrad Education	1,768
Building Services	177
General Building Space	6,070
Total Net Sf	24,334



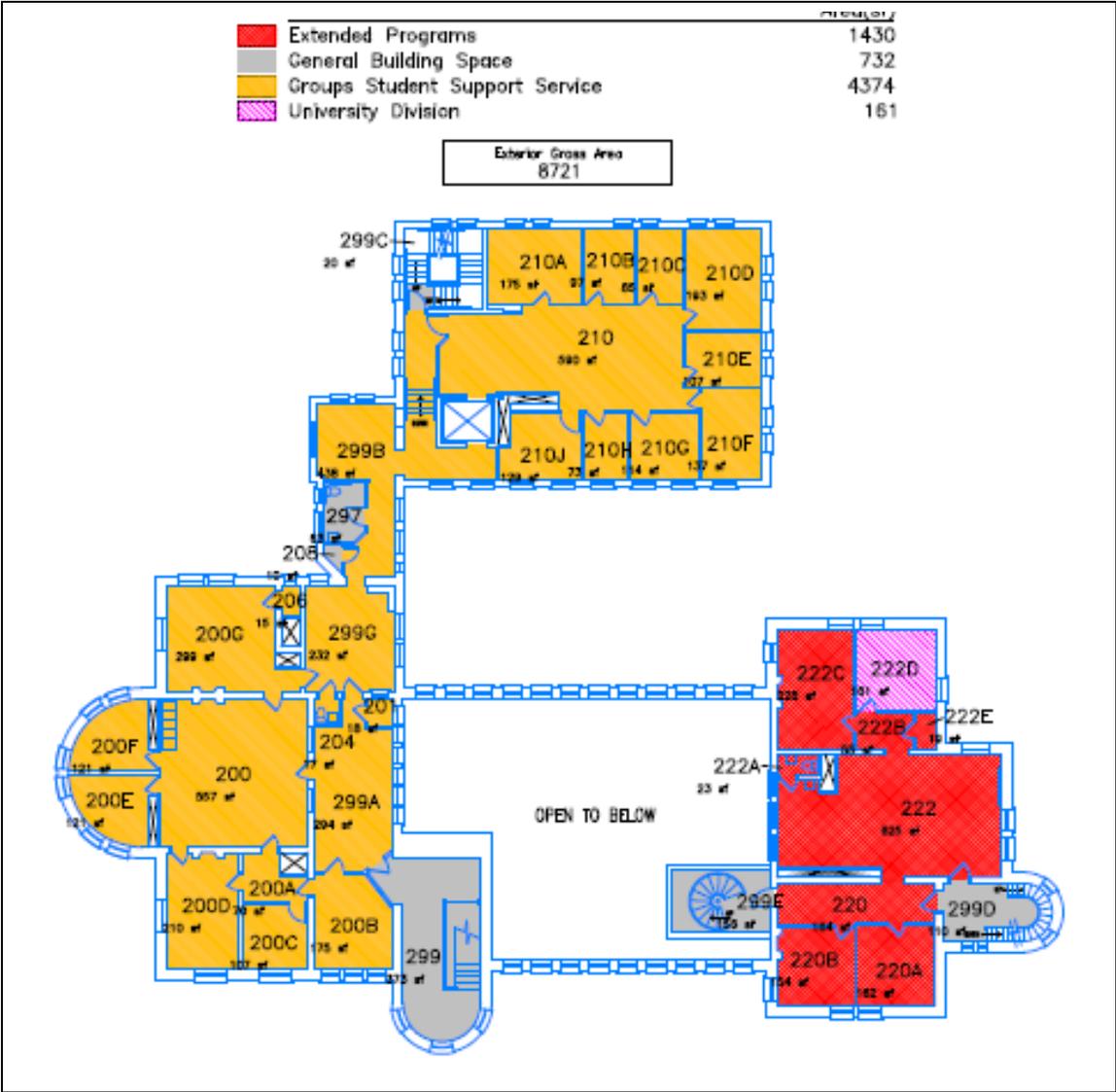
Maxwell Hall



Level One



Level Two



Level Three

Lindley Hall – BL059

Growing demand for science classrooms and laboratory space led to the planning for a new science building. Construction was completed in 1902 and the building was dedicated as part of President William Lowe Bryan's installation as university president in 1903. Four stories tall and faced with limestone it was one of the largest buildings on campus in its day. It provided space for the departments of Mathematics, Pedagogy (eventually becoming the School of Education in 1908), Philosophy, Physics, Psychology and university administrative offices. It contained facilities for anatomy and pre-med which moved to Owen Hall in 1911. It was extensively outfitted with the latest scientific equipment, darkrooms, and an instrument construction shop.



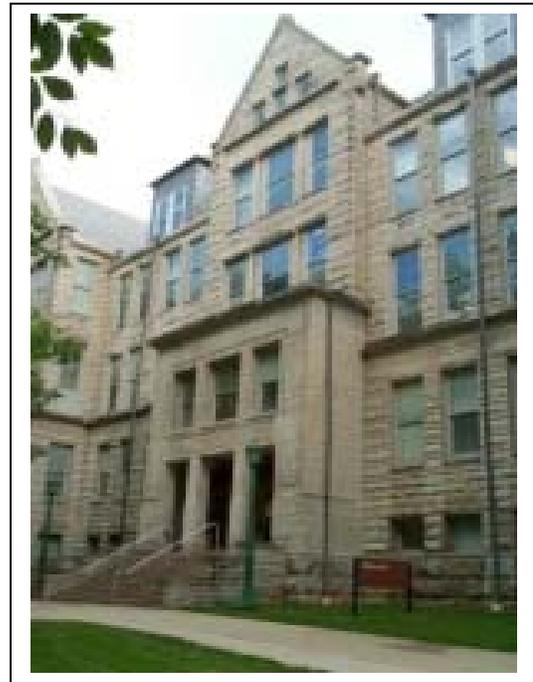
Science Hall - Built 1902

Designed by Indianapolis architect Louis H. Gibson, Science Hall reflected a more austere business like sensibility with little ornamentation in its masonry exterior.

During the First World War it was used as a military barracks. Psychology split from Philosophy in 1932, Education moved out in 1933 and Geology left in 1938. By 1959 only Psychology was left in the building.

The building was renamed Lindley Hall in 1962 in honor of Ernest H. Lindley (class of 1893) who was a member of the Philosophy / Psychology Department from 1893-1917. He became the Chancellor of the University of Kansas in 1920, serving until 1939. The building was later renovated for use by the Linguistics department.

The building was extensively renovated again in the 1990s and today, Lindley Hall is home to the Computer Science Department housing faculty and staff. There are two General Classrooms scheduled by the Registrar, a lecture hall with 94 seats and a seminar room. The Computer Science Department provides three computer areas for student study and three computer teaching labs. The building also contains 14 computer science research labs. University Information Technology Services operates three teaching labs and one student study computer cluster in Lindley Hall.



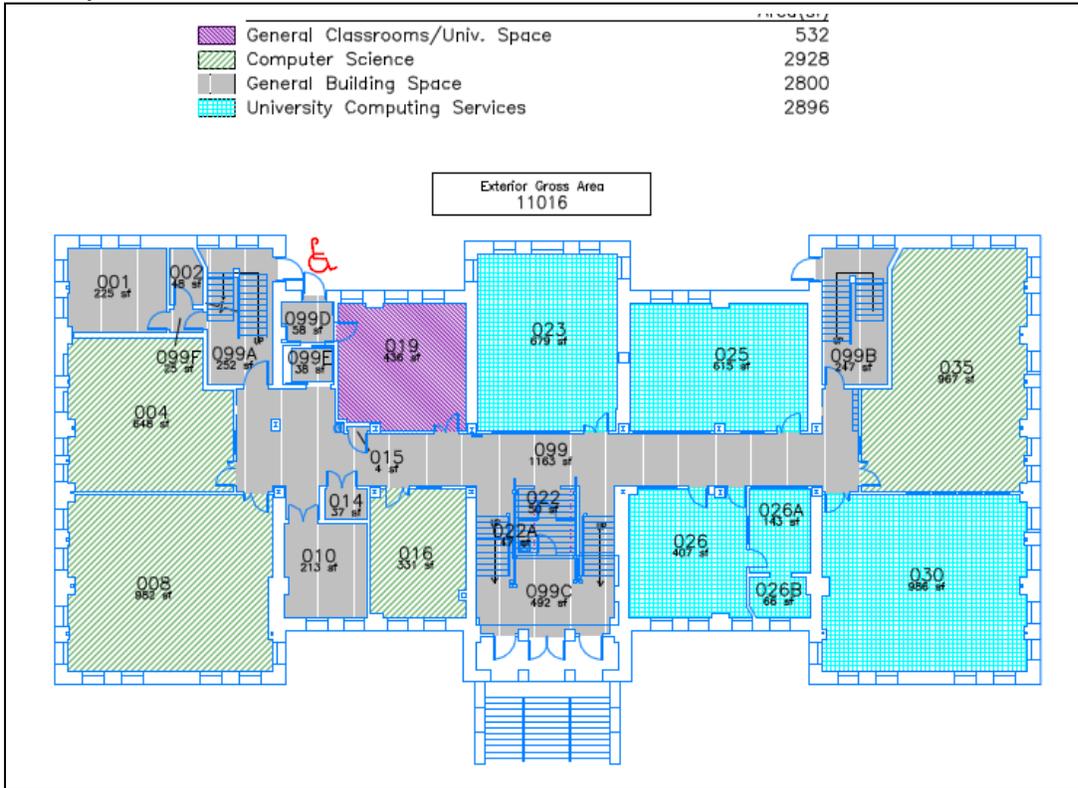
Lindley Hall - 2010

Lindley Hall	
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	1,883
Building Services	298
Computer Science	28,861
General Building Space	14,278
University Information Tech Svcs	2,896
Total Net Sf	48,216

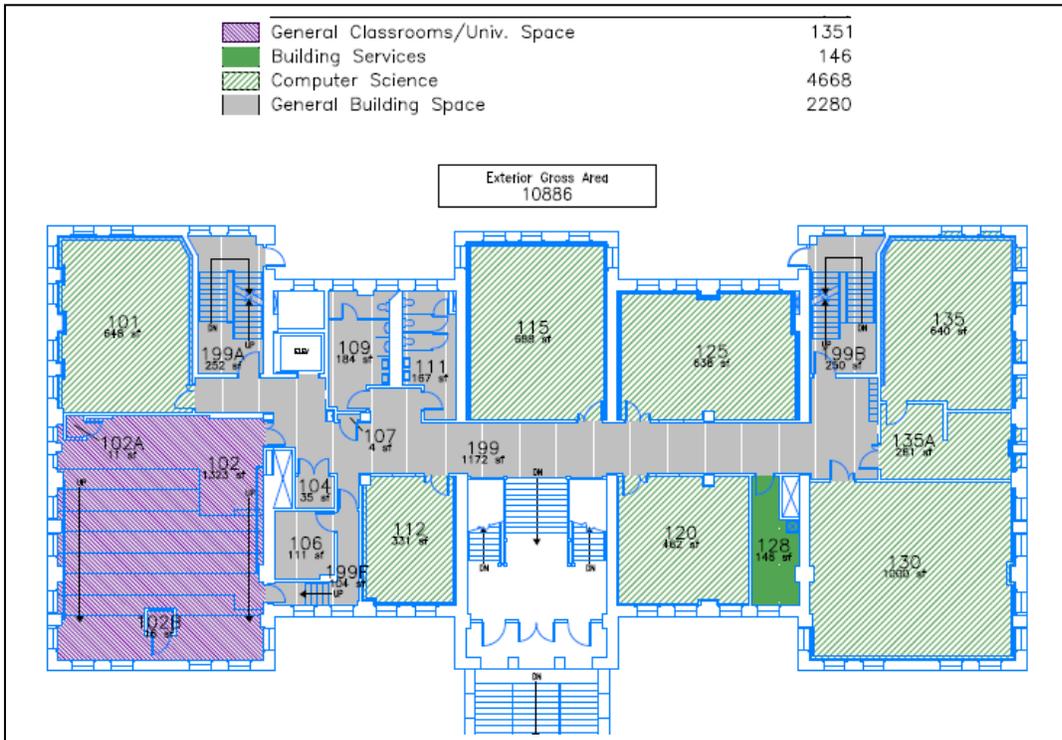
Recommendation:

Lindley Hall should remain as an academic purposed building with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs that occur as a result of the usual “wear and tear” experienced by older buildings. Computer Science has been incorporated into the new School of Informatics. Long range plans include a new building for the school. At that time as Computer Science relocates another academic unit will be considered for occupancy.

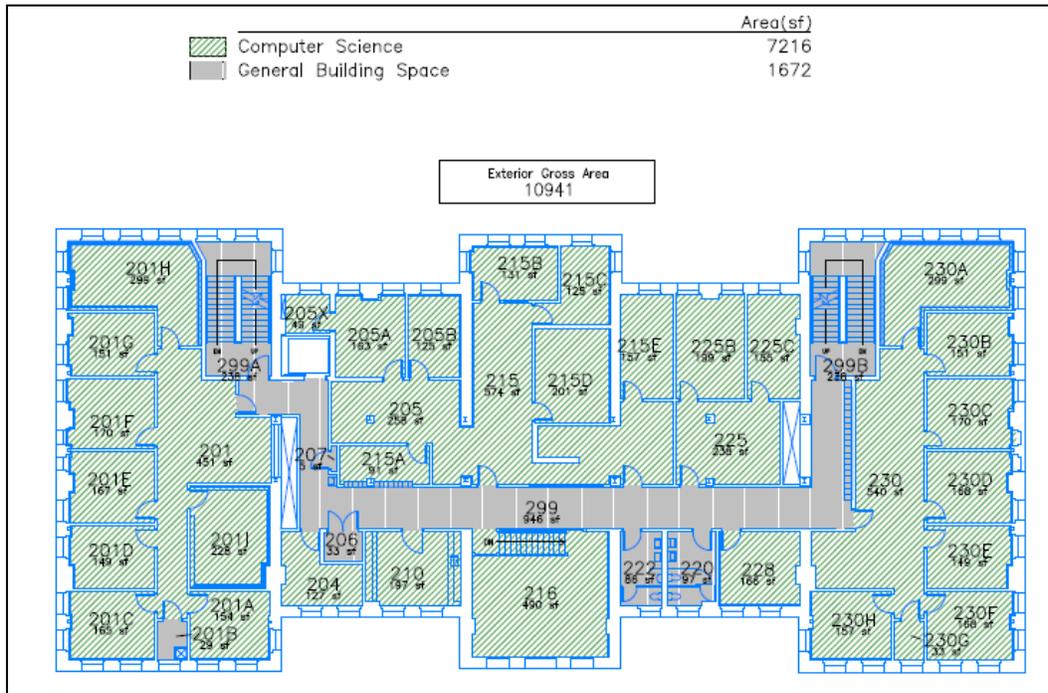
Lindley Hall



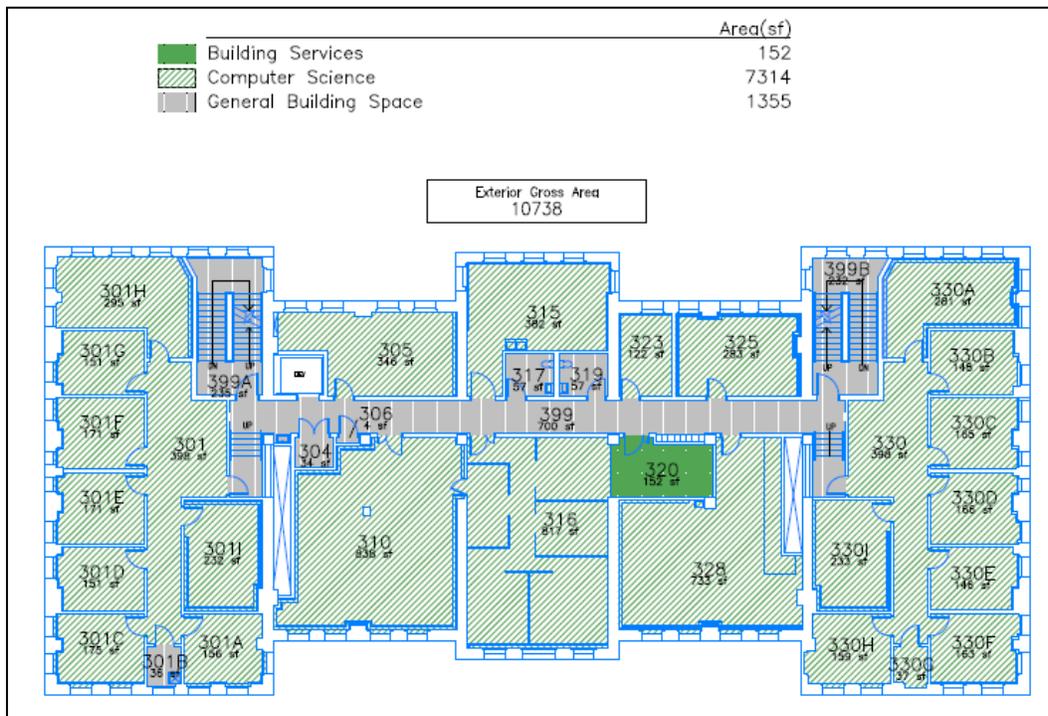
Level One



Level Two



Level Three



Level Four

Wylie Hall – BL057



Pre 1900 - A fire in February 1900 destroyed the 2nd floor, roof and tower.



Post fire renovation with third floor addition.

Named after the university’s first president Andrew Wylie, it was one of the first two buildings built on the new campus in University Park. The contractor was allowed to quarry foundation stone from Dunn’s Woods. Wylie Hall housed Chemistry, Physics and the Library. Later Math was taught here as well as English and History and Foreign Languages (German and French) and Home Economics.

Completed in 1885 the brick building was designed by architect George W. Bunting in a high Victorian Gothic style. In 1900 a fire destroyed the roof and the asymmetrical Italianate tower on the west facade of the building. In the renovation a third story was added to the building, but without the tower. In later years Wylie Hall housed the Law School, the Women’s Gym in the basement and the cooperative Bookstore. The Coop Bookstore was located on the second floor, it was a joint stock company owned by the faculty and students to supply students with books and materials at the “lowest practicable cost.” It later moved to the Maxwell Hall east basement in 1897 and to the new Library in 1909.

Notable academics who have worked here include Alfred Kinsey who conducted research in this building and wrote his ground breaking work “Sexual Behavior in the Human Male in 1948.”

The psychologist BF Skinner conducted rat maze experiments in Wylie Hall.



Wylie Hall - 2010

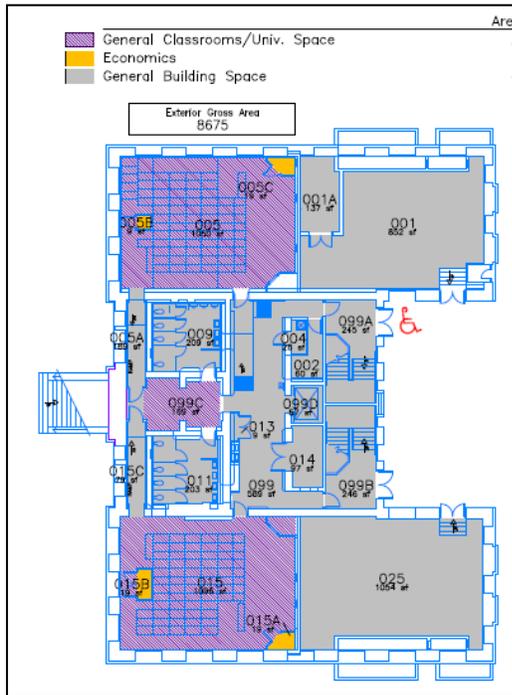
Currently Wylie Hall is the home of the Economics Department which is the largest tenant. The space is used for offices and meeting space for Economics faculty and department staff. The College of Arts and Sciences has four administrative offices in the building. The second major user of space are General Classrooms under the scheduling control of the Registrar. The classroom array consists of four medium sized classrooms and one seminar room. Wylie also contains a small computer lab for the Economics department and a 30-station UITS computer lab.

Wylie Hall	
Arts & Sciences	586
Economics	10,772
UITS	887
General Classrooms	4,094
General Building Space	9,704
Total Net Sf	26,043

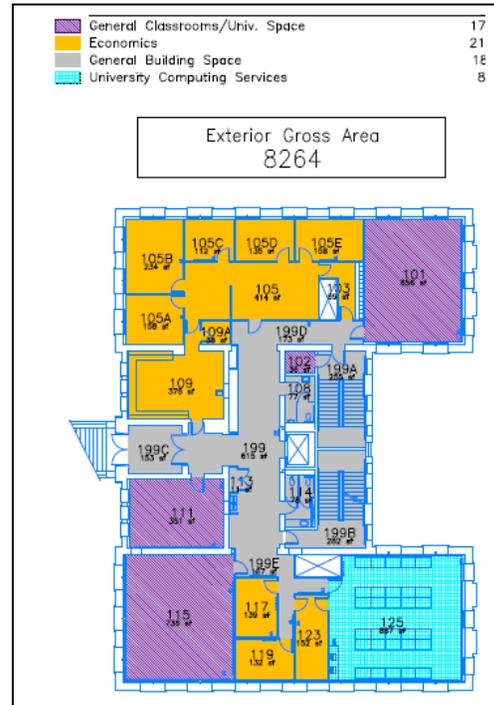
Recommendation:

Wylie Hall should remain as an academic purposed building with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs that occur as a result of the usual “wear and tear” experienced by older buildings.

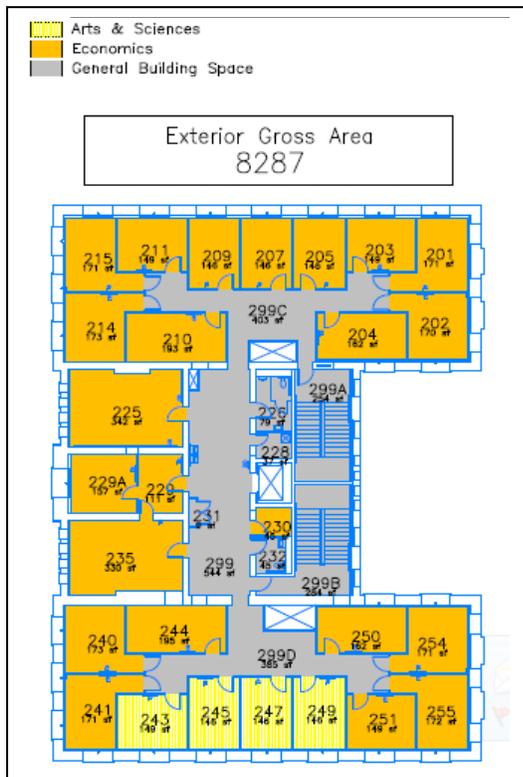
Wylie Hall



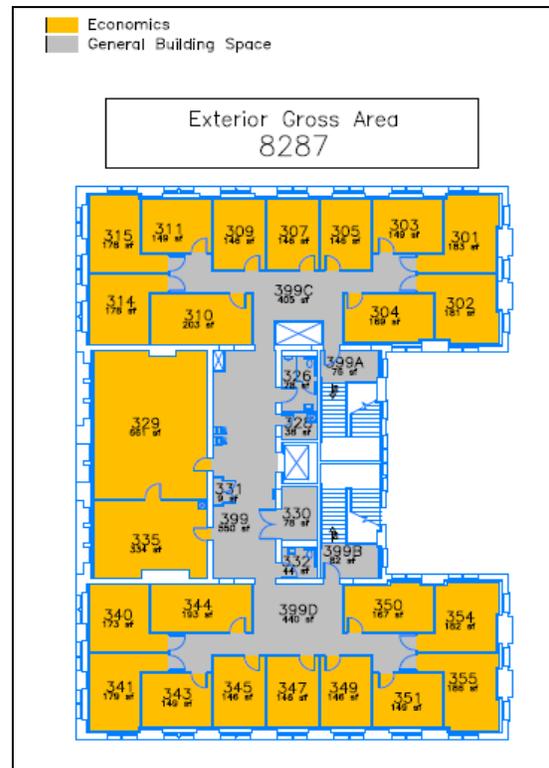
Level One



Level Two



Level Three



Level Four

Swain East – BL061

Biology Hall. Space for the growing science programs was tight, preventing the creation of new programs or the expanding student enrollment. The request for a state appropriation for construction was received but for only one third of the requested amount. Initially considered as an addition to Owen Hall, the decision was made to build a new building, as small as it would be, for the biological sciences. Botany would be on the first floor and Zoology on the third with the English department sandwiched in between. Originally known as Biology Hall it was completed in 1910.



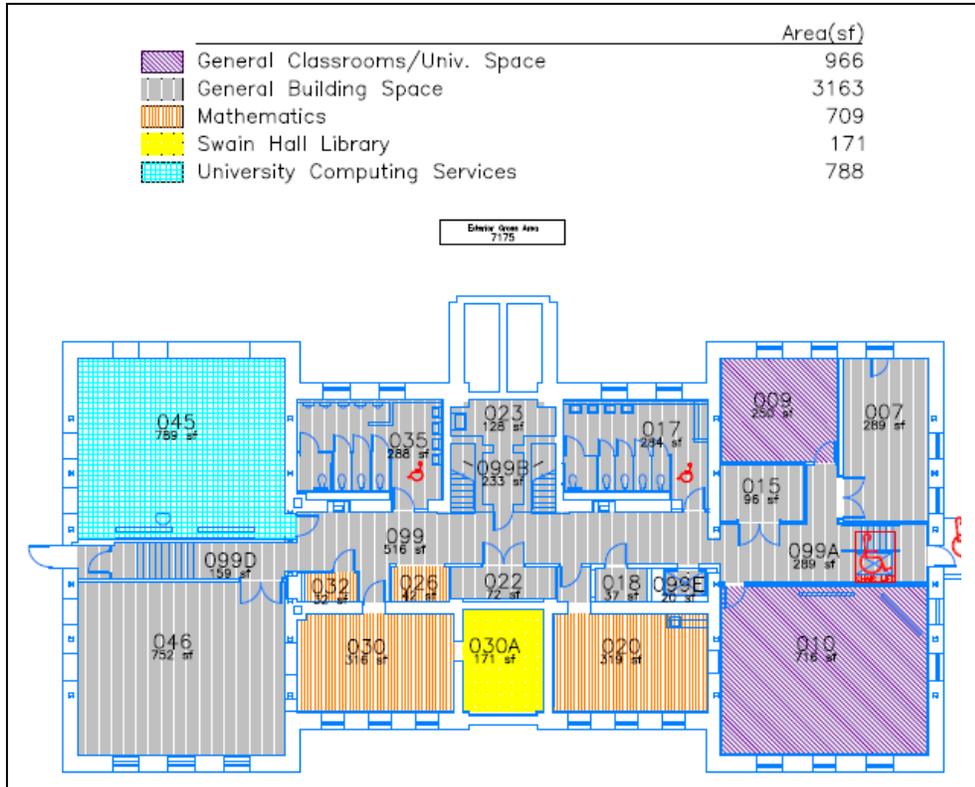
Biology Hall

Today Swain East is the home of the Mathematics Department. It houses faculty offices and graduate assistant space, several small student computer clusters and one large 25 seat cluster, offices for the Center for Mathematics Education and the Indiana University Mathematics Journal. There are five General Classrooms in Swain East ranging in size from 37 to 77 seats as well as a small seminar room. These are scheduled by the Registrar.

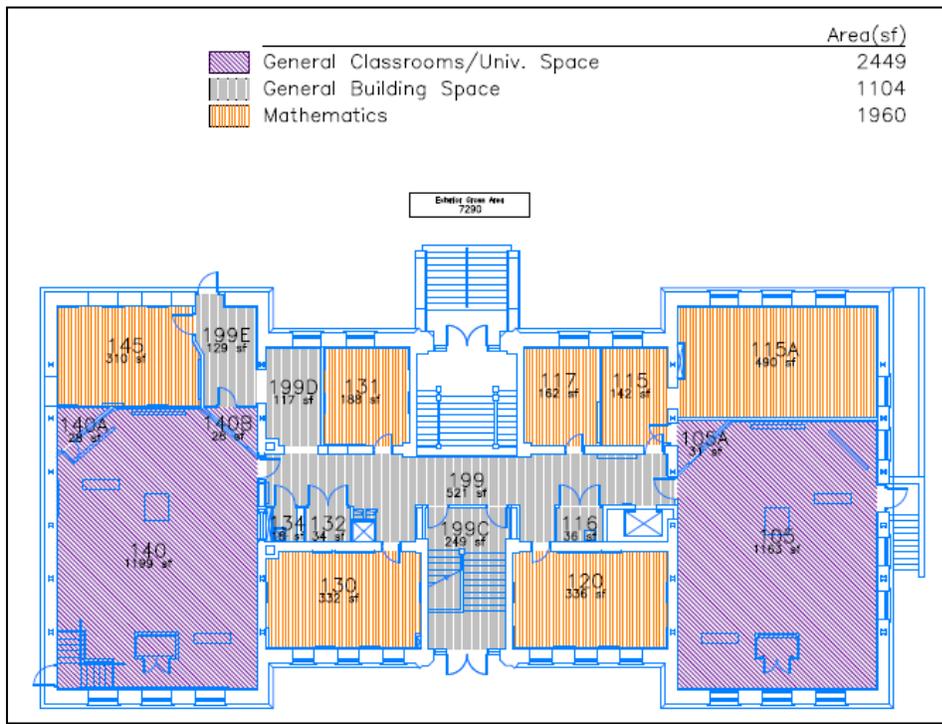
Swain East	
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	4,748
Center for Mathematics Education	379
General Building Space	13,302
Mathematics	9,283
University Computing Services	789
Total Net Sf	28,500

Recommendation:

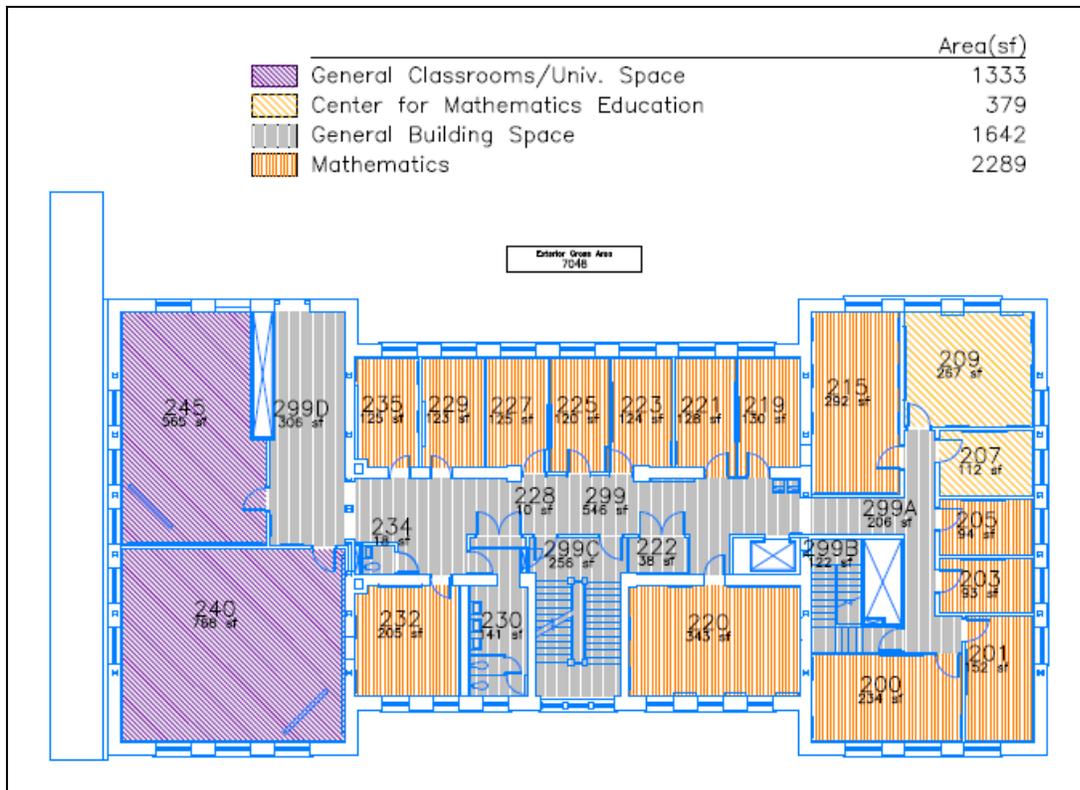
Swain East should remain as an academic purposed building with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs that occur as a result of the usual “wear and tear” experienced by older buildings or those changes needed to accommodate new academic units.



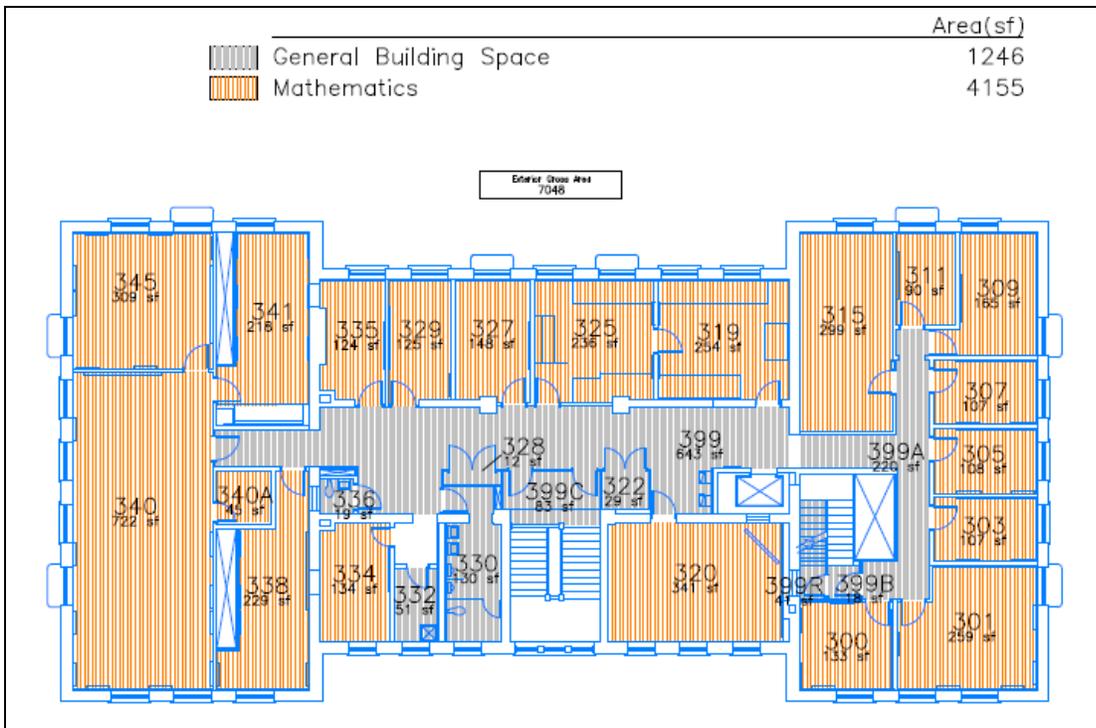
Level One



Level Two



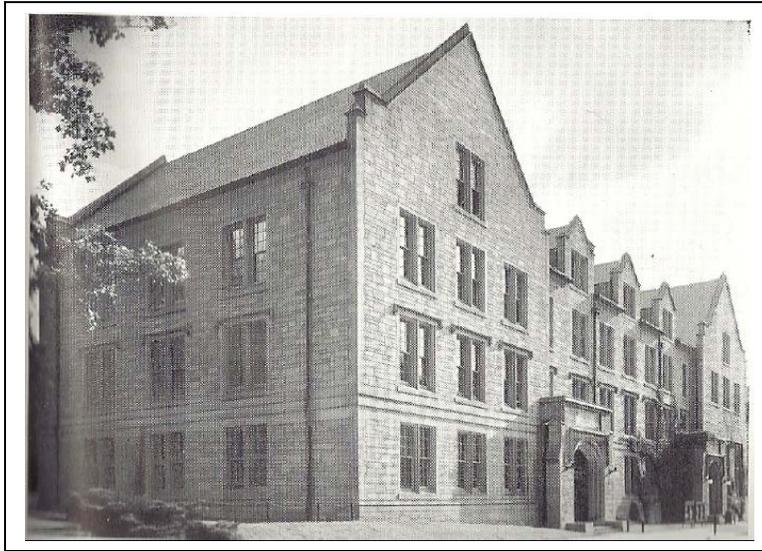
Level Three



Level Four

Rawles Hall – BL067

In 1921 the need for additional classroom space was so great that the administration believed that construction could not be delayed until a bonding reserve might be accumulated so plans were immediately laid for the Commerce Building. Completed in 1923 it became the home of the Department of Commerce and Finance. The department grew so rapidly that another new building (Woodburn Hall) was required by 1940. By that time the department was known as Business and Economics.



Commerce Building built 1923

The building was designed by Robert Frost Daggett, an Indianapolis architect that designed many buildings for Indiana University. At the time of construction it contained several classrooms and a large lecture hall that seated nearly 300 students. Old building plans indicated there was a clubroom in the basement. The building is named for William A. Rawles, Dean of the School of Business and Finance.

In 1961 the building was renovated converting classrooms into office space, no doubt a reaction to the recent construction of the new Ballantine Hall which provided many new classrooms for the Bloomington campus. The large ornately finished lecture hall was maintained and remains in use today. Currently, Rawles Hall is the home of the Mathematics Department housing offices for the Mathematics faculty. The large lecture hall remains with 284 seats. There is one small departmental computer



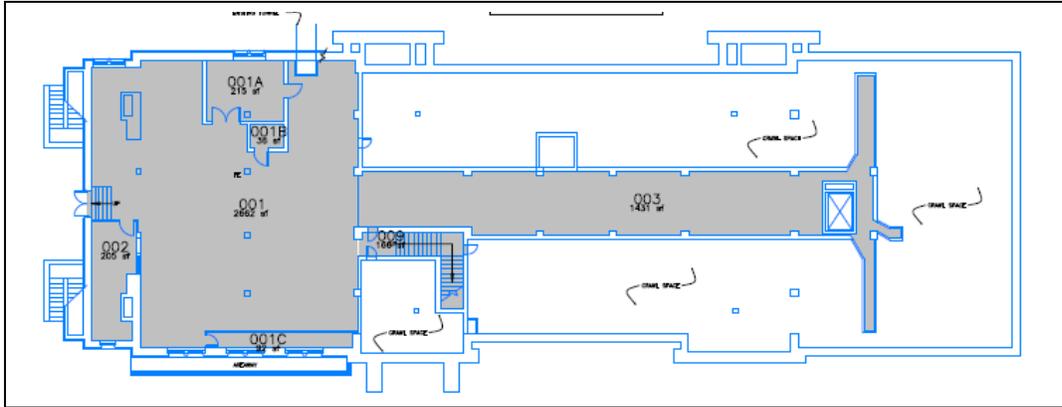
cluster.

Rawles Hall	
General Classrooms/Univ. Space	3,001
General Building Space	14,778
Mathematics	17,470
Total Net Sf	35,249

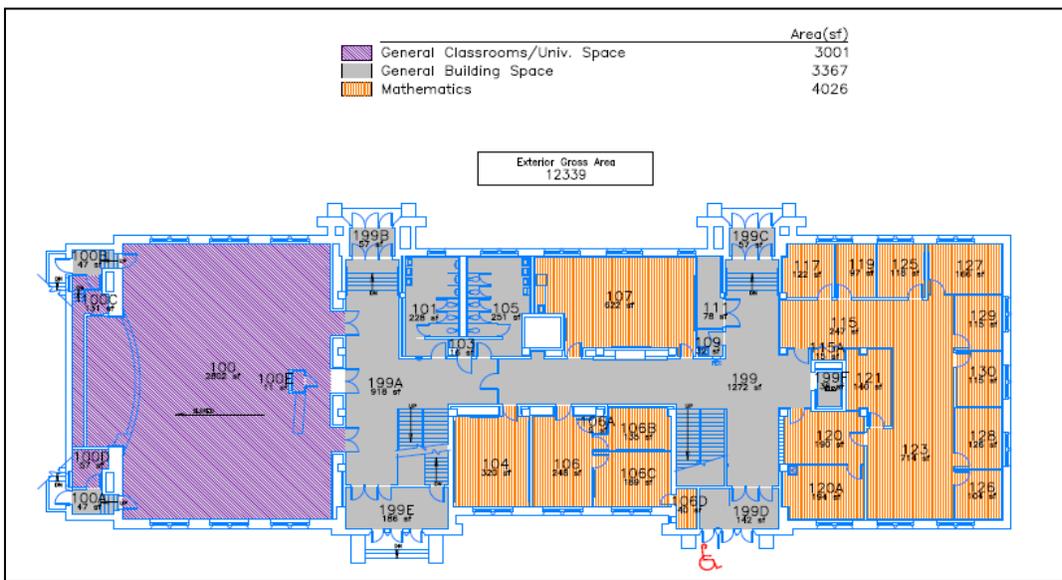
Rawles Hall - 2010

Recommendation:

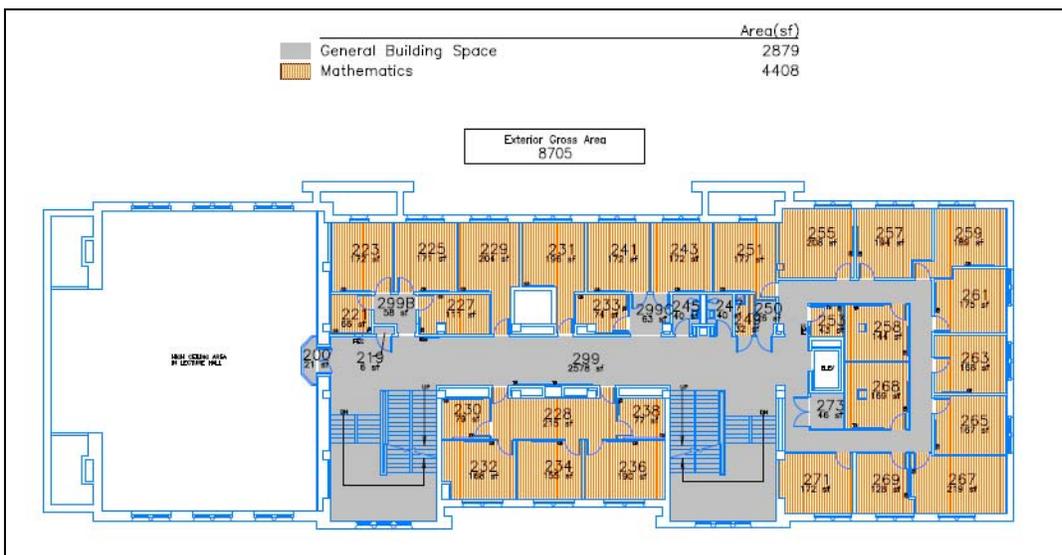
Rawles Hall should remain as an academic purposed building with little change other than normal renovation and rehabilitation needs that occur as a result of the usual “wear and tear” experienced by older buildings.



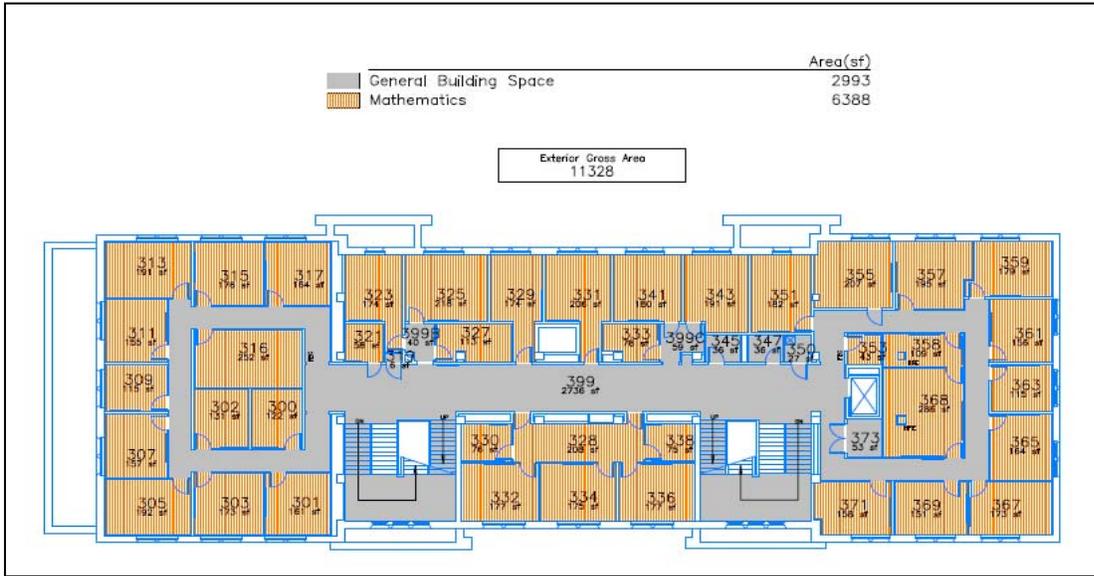
First Level



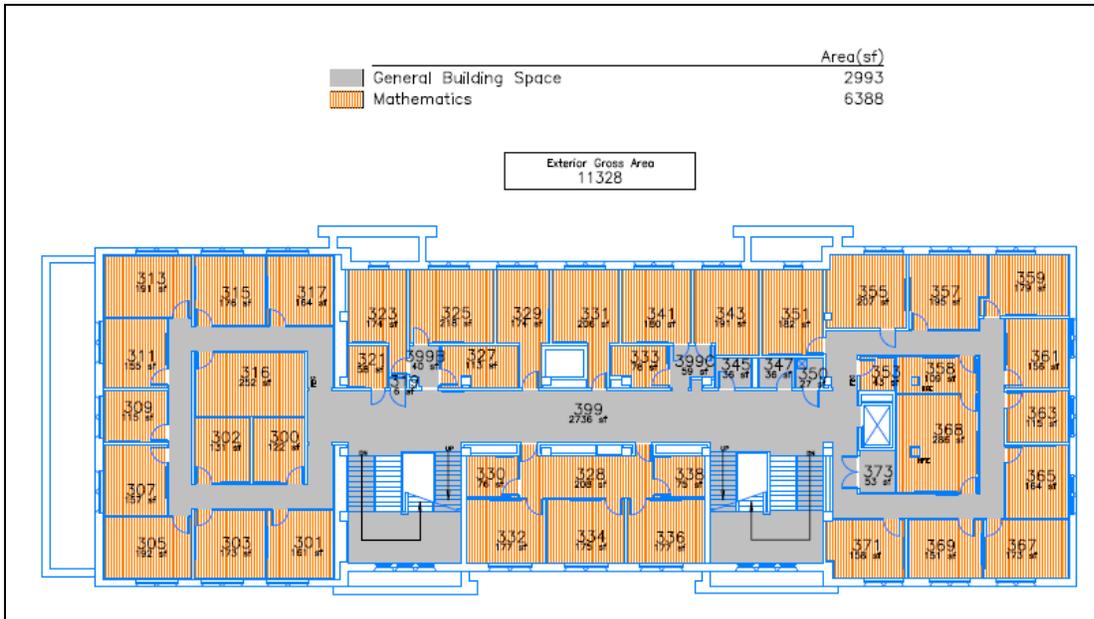
Second Level



Third Level



Fourth Level



Fifth Level