Thomas Taggart Memorial

Inspection • Evaluation • Strategies

September 2005 • Indy Parks and Recreation • City of Indianapolis

Thomas Taggart Memorial

"TO THOMAS TAGGART
LOVER OF MANKIND
WHOSE FORESIGHT MADE
POSSIBLE THIS PARK"

Thomas Taggart c. 1898

Indiana Historical Society

Thomas Taggart c. 1928

Indiana Historical Society

Acknowledgments

The City of Indianapolis
Honorable Bart Peterson, Mayor

Indy Parks and Recreation
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Board of Parks and Recreation
Consolidated City of Indianapolis, Indiana

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Unless otherwise noted, all photographs and graphics are by the evaluation team.

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Executive summary

The inspection, evaluation and recommendations in this document are based on the accepted premise that the Taggart Memorial, gateway to Riverside Park, with some modification, can become a valued and useful component of the contemporary civic fabric of this city while still honoring the past legacy of a visionary and progressive businessman and politician, Thomas Taggart. In its current condition the Memorial is in a near state of ruin, creating danger to a public who may be tempted to explore. Evidence of vandalism is extensive. Loose and detached limestone blocks, spalling concrete, broken and missing limestone balustrade detract from the noble intentions of civic commemoration. The fountain, which has not operated in years, never met minimum operating standards expected for public fountains, making its fate as flower bed, unfortunate, but readily understandable. Compounding the decay of this monumental gateway are a series of decisions and actions begun in 1915 that have compromised the surrounding grounds and the Memorial's seamless integration within the lush regional character of Riverside Park.

To turn this rare monumental legacy into an indispensable feature of not only Riverside Park but central Indiana, this document recommends the renovation of the Memorial and broadening the discussion about reconfiguring the surrounding grounds. The core elements of the Memorial will be restored and rebuilt to embrace universal ADA accessibility and a state-of-the-art fountain system with an associated sculptural program will be installed to create an artistic vision missing in the original abbreviated design.

The cost forecast for immediate stabilization and safety measures directly associated with the Memorial and the fenced perimeter:

Fiscal Year: $45,220.00

The cost forecast for Phase One renovation and construction associated with the Memorial Colonnade, Platform, Fountain, new ADA access and a narrowly defined site:

Fiscal Year: $1,292,523.00 (Option One)
$1,289,173.00 (Option Two)

INTRODUCTION

Indianapolis Parks and Recreation has partnered with the Central Indiana Community Foundation, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and the State of Indiana to investigate and evaluate the actions and costs necessary to restore the Thomas Taggart Memorial in Riverside Park. Sadly, the memorial and it's component pieces have, over the past 18 years, suffered accelerated vandalism and weathering, threatening Indy Parks with the potential loss of a significant historic and cultural legacy. To prevent this loss the City has sought the advice of a team of preservation specialists to better understand the history behind the creation of the memorial, it's existing condition and a renovation strategy. The scope of this project is limited to the memorial colonnade, platform, east fountain, and immediate surroundings. Issues beyond this narrow confinement were to be addressed by later surveys.

GOALS:

With this understood, the primary goals the project team hope to achieve with this document are:

1. Identify the components necessary to stabilize and restore the Taggart Memorial;
2. Define the parameters for the restoration and upgrade of the East Fountain;
3. Provide solutions for universal ADA access to the Memorial;
4. Suggest proactive maintenance essential for the memorial to endure;
5. Propose a greater vision, a glimpse of the memorial's future; and,
6. Outline proposed actions and associated costs for a Phase One renovation.

This document is intended to be used by Indy Parks and Recreation and it's partners as a tool for fund raising and guidance for the Phase One construction documentation and renovation, and for any future phases deemed necessary to bring the Taggart Memorial back into the cultural and recreational life of the community.

Evaluation team:

Thomas Taggart loomed large over the progressive politics and civic improvements of Indianapolis at the turn of the last century. That legacy was recognized by his supporters and family in the stone memorial colonnade built in Riverside Park, Taggart's enduring gift of nature to the citizens of Indianapolis. This memorial, dedicated in 1931, is now in need of restoration that demands an equal measure of respect and love once so visibly demonstrated by a grateful community.

In response to this need, we have brought together a team of design professionals with a demonstrated commitment to our cultural and architectural heritage. Our team is knowledgeable in the field of renovation/restoration and is both creative and sensitive in our approach to the specialized needs of historic sites and structures.

Architecture:

Jacobs Pannicke Architects, Inc. brings a focused and practical approach to the preservation and restoration of the built environment. With over forty five years combined firm experience specializing in the area of historic preservation, Jacobs Pannicke Architects, Inc. is knowledgeable in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation, appropriate restoration techniques and methodology as well as historic construction technology that will be vital to the future viability of the Taggart Memorial. Familiarity and experience working with municipalities, INDOT, not-for-profit agencies and other organizations with preservation/restoration projects will be of benefit to the renovation process of the Taggart Memorial.

Structural Engineering:

Lawson Elser, Inc. has extensive experience with the unique structural challenges presented by historic structures. Their ability to provide building investigation services and define sympathetic and creative solutions to structural issues is apparent through their experience with a variety of historic building types. Lawson Elser, Inc. has been involved in investigating and providing structural solutions for hundreds of existing buildings, many of which are historic in nature.

Landscape architecture:

Eric Fulford, NINebark, Inc. has demonstrated a strong commitment to the individual character of historic Midwest sites and knowledge of fountains as is proven by the depth and variety of works completed over the last 2 decades, including the recent Historic Fountain Restoration Scoping Document for Indy Parks.

Process:

The project team developed a methodology for inspection and evaluation of the memorial and fountain to assure a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the existing conditions using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The process included:

Research:

Historical document research was undertaken to determine what information was available regarding the memorial and its context. Indy Parks provided original site drawings from the Ball State University College of Architecture and Planning Archives along with time-lapse aerial views that depict changes to the site over time.

Newspaper archives were searched for narrative descriptions of the park, memorial and events that were occurring in Indianapolis during the time of construction.

Historical photos research uncovered several images of the memorial over time that depicts changes to the surrounding context and the memorial itself.

All of these research finds were studied to understand the intent and execution of the original design and its changes over time. By studying the images, it was hoped that clues to construction details could be determined and replicated if required, especially in regards to the fountains and landscaping of the immediate site.

Measured Drawings:

Project team members completed detailed field measurements of the memorial structure and fountain and developed base plans, elevations and details for the memorial structure in AutoCAD format that could be utilized for the scoping document investigation and subsequent design work.

Existing Condition Photography:

The memorial, immediate site and context were photographed in its current condition as a base line record of conditions to be utilized for analysis and to provide visual reference for the scoping document.

Visual Inspection:

The project team completed a visual inspection of the structure noting deficiencies. This fieldwork provided the basis for understanding the structure, its deficiencies and strengths, areas or items that required invasive testing or investigation were also identified. The visual inspection included the excavation of a portion of the fountain bowl and foundation; review of the exterior platform, the memorial and the subterranean vault spaces within the memorial platform. The visual inspection was completed from the ground and by utilizing a mechanical lift to allow for up close viewing of each stone of the memorial.

Invasive Investigation:

Areas of the structure were further investigated by invasive means. Mortar joints were excavated and brick backing was removed in limited areas to determine anchorage and back-up structural systems and their condition. Instrumentation such a boroscope and metal detectors were utilized to determine the location, quantity and condition of stone anchor ties where they were not readily visible because of existing deterioration of the stone masonry. The cement plaster ceiling was also penetrated to allow for visual inspection of its support system and evaluation of its anchorage system.

Consultation:

The project team met on a regular basis to review findings and develop consensus on recommendations for the restoration of the structure and the inclusion of new features for the memorial such as the introduction of new lighting, accessibility and interpretive items.

The project team consulted with masonry contractors to determine potential costs and to obtain outside opinions as to a restoration procedure. The recommendations of outside experts were considered as recommendations and the cost magnitude studies were developed for the scoping documents.

Stabilization:

The magnitude of the restoration of the memorial and the length of time that may be required to secure funding determined the need for a stabilization plan that could be implemented immediately. In reviewing the existing conditions during the field investigation, the project team identified tasks that should be undertaken immediately to prevent further deterioration of the structure. As the structure continues to deteriorate, potential rehabilitation costs continue to increase.

The project team identified work items that could be completed for relatively limited cost and would have the greatest impact on the long-term viability of the structure. These items are listed separately in the Actions and Strategies and the Potential Cost Magnitude.

The project team strongly recommends that these work items be completed as soon as possible to prevent the further deterioration of the structure.

ADA COMPLIANCE

An absolute requirement to any future embrace of the memorial by all citizens is addition of universal access to all facets of the memorial, including the platform, colonnade and fountain, as well as parking and pedestrian walkways. This is not only common sense, but it is a legal obligation recently clarified with the newly promulgated Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines developed by the Federal Access Board. To promote universal access the project team has outlined several approaches, intended for Phase One, that offer solutions that also respect the historic appearance and functional fabric of the Taggart Memorial.

Cost

The project team consulted with several sources to develop a reasonable cost magnitude forecast for both the stabilization and the restoration of the memorial including replacement of missing or damaged elements, the development of handicap accessibility items for the memorial and the addition of new features. Issues requiring stabilization or repair were identified and repair or replacement concepts were developed. These unit costs were derived from contractor's current bid data and historical bid data.

A WAY OF LOOKING AT THINGS

Architecture in any country is the joint product of a designer with a skill in engineering and a client with a skill in money-making. Becoming a client manifests a strong desire to assert oneself publicly, a desire seldom conscious but nonetheless very powerful. A client and a designer create a sort of joint persona. They express what they both want the public to think of them - resulting in the art of impression.

Architecture and Money: Roger Kennedy

To thousands of men and women who had come under the spell of his personality the passing of Thomas Taggart will bring moisture to the eye, a swelling to the throat, a lowering of voice, indications of a sense of personal sorrow.

He was a mighty factor in politics, business, finance, government, but a mightier friend to those who merited and received his friendship. The immigrant boy who became a maker of Presidents, the penniless youth who amassed millions, grip the imagination. History was made during the years when he struggled from the depths to the heights, and he helped to make that history.

His contribution to the growth of this city, which he adopted as his own, was almost infinite in its influence. He proved himself the equal to the giants of a day when giants counted in our national affairs. He outlived, as he over-towered, those he met in the great field of politics. He was the last of a generation which impressed itself indelibly upon the making of our history. Here was a man.

Obituary . 7 March 1929 The Indianapolis Times

THOMAS TAGGART and his progressive political supporters were successful businessmen who shared a strong commitment to public service. So it is not surprising that men like George Marott, Samuel Rauh, Arthur Brown, Dr. Carleton McCulloch, John Madden, and William Mooney came together to form the core of the Taggart Memorial Association, in the mid-1920's, to assert Taggart's twin legacies of recreation (from the French Lick Springs Hotel to Riverside Park) and public service (from the Mayor of Indianapolis to National Chairman of the Democratic Party). The progressive ideals these men shared and their desire to shape a lasting public tribute to Taggart found fertile ground in the Indianapolis of their times.

Art and architecture, in the service of politics, became a strong force in Indianapolis during the City Beautiful Movement. From 1890 to 1930 the city became host to a pageant of statues and memorials celebrating its political sons, including Colfax, Morton, Lincoln, Hendricks, and Harrison, and erected a series of significant public monuments dedicated to the ordinary citizenry, from the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, to the Indianapolis Public Library, and the World War Memorial. These collective efforts provided a public spirit and iconography from which the Taggart Memorial arose.

Thomas Taggart, c 1898 during his tenure as mayor

Indiana Historical Society

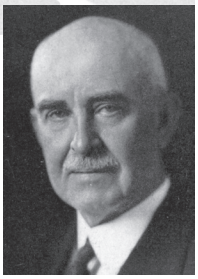
George J. Marott

Samuel E. Rauh

Arthur V. Brown

Carleton B. McCullogh

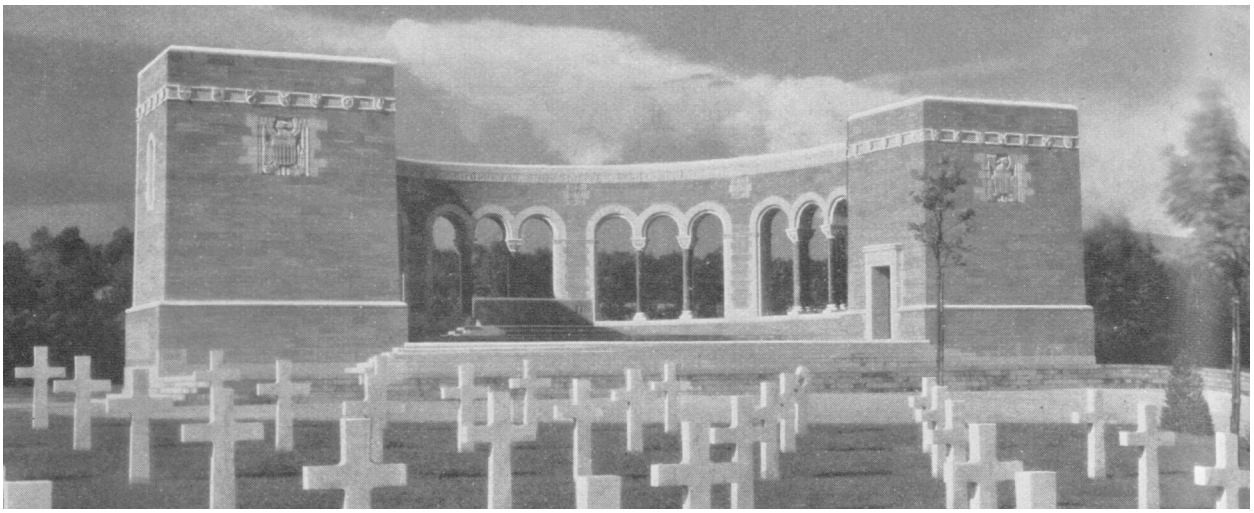
John J. Madden



William J. Mooney, Sr.

A Book of Indiana, Kin Hubbard, Editor-in-Chief

American Armies and Battlefields in Europe, 1938



Oise-Aisne Chapel, 1925

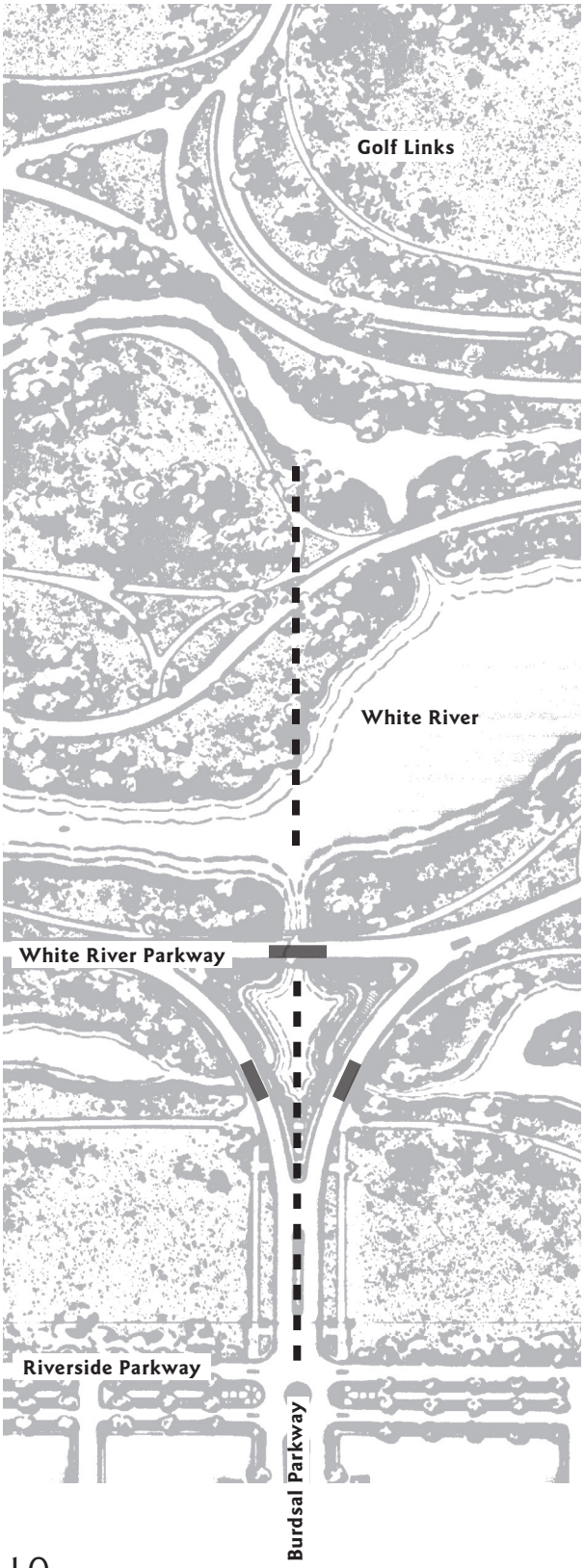
Chateau-Thierry Monument, 1928 . Paul Cret, architect

MEMORIAL ARCHES AND GATEWAYS

MEMORIALS ARE GATEWAYS TO THE PAST THAT LINK GENERATIONS

This succinctly expresses the mission and sentiments of a movement that began in Washington, DC with the Lincoln Memorial in 1912 and closed with the Jefferson Memorial in 1940; and which saw the explosive growth of classically inspired monuments and memorials from the battlefields of France to the quiet backwaters of the Wabash River. The two illustrated examples from the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Oise-Aisne Chapel built in 1925, and the Chateau-Thierry Monument designed in 1928 by Paul Cret, architect of the Indianapolis Public Library, could have easily served as templates for the Taggart Memorial. An equally powerful influence for any classically trained architect would have been the garden follies and pavilions documented throughout world history and exemplified in 16th century Persian and Mughal gardens or the Italian gardens of the Renaissance. These leisure pavilions, which offered graceful, contemplative and colonnaded environments from which to view the surrounding gardens, also served as destinations that terminated views both distant and linear (as from Burdsal Parkway) and close and intimate (as viewed from the former lagoon, west of the memorial). But for a memorial and/or gateway to exist, there needs to be reason.

Detail View from the 1913 Plan for Riverside Park
George Kessler, Landscape Architect . St. Louis



For the Taggart Memorial that reason found roots in the greater vision that George Kessler lent to Riverside Park in 1913, as Landscape Architect to the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners, and in the business and political friends of Taggart himself. Sadly, Kessler's vision of drawing the White River into Riverside at Burdsal Parkway, creating a gateway of three bridges, statuary, and staircases down to the river and the park's lagoons, suffered a serious blow from the devastating floods that same year. What followed was the construction of a massive flood control system that doomed many City Beautiful bridges built the previous decade over the White River. Part of that project was a tall, earthen levee that separated the eastern portion of Riverside Park from the river, thus preventing the dramatic gateway originally envisioned by Kessler. Into that breech stepped a group of citizen-patrons.

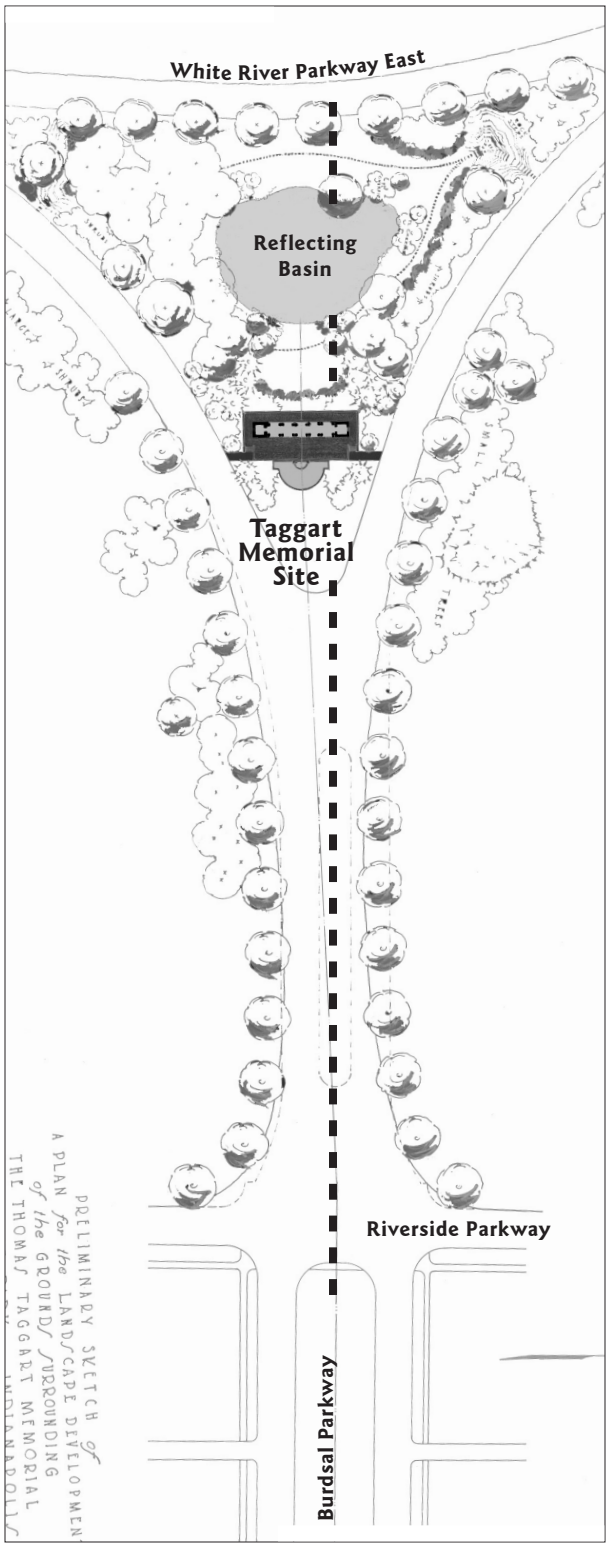
Tom Taggart Park

Something occurred during a birthday dinner given by George Marott in December 1925, that gave rapid rise to actions by Taggart's closest friends to re-christen Riverside Park as Tom Taggart Park in tribute to his vision and public service in Indianapolis. By September 1926 Taggart's friends received approval from the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners to purchase sixteen heavy bronze markers to mark all sixteen entrances to the newly renamed park. The following year, in 1927, the Taggart Memorial Association was born and discussions began with the Park Commissioners about building a larger testimonial to Taggart's legacy. This reached a serious level of discussion by the early summer of 1929, following the death of the man himself in March, when a series of memorial arches were proposed to be built over all entrances to Taggart Park, including the golf courses and the municipal nursery. Ultimately this was deemed too extravagant and by mid-July 1929 select members from the Memorial Association, Mayor L. Ert Slack, Paul Brown (the county surveyor), and members of the park board visited the park and selected Burdsal Parkway as the only memorial entrance to what was now to be known as Thomas Taggart-Riverside Park.

Burns & James, Architects, a local practice whose partner, Lee Burns, had a deep understanding of Indiana's historic architectural past, was selected to design the memorial.

Lawrence Sheridan, Landscape Architect, was selected by the Park Commissioners to design an informal, picturesque landscape to embrace the memorial. It was installed in time for the dedication in the early summer of 1931.

Preliminary Sketch for the Grounds Surrounding the Thomas Taggart Memorial, Lawrence Sheridan . February 5, 1931



Indianapolis News, September 25, 1926

Illustration of bronze signs proposed for the newly renamed park

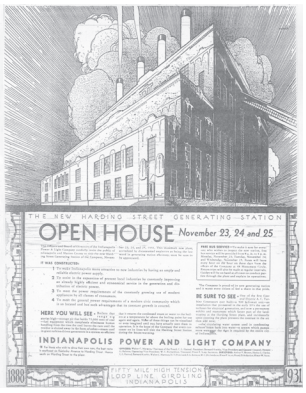
THE CLASS OF 1931

It was a remarkable year even as Indianapolis entered the deepening economic crisis that would be known as the Great Depression. As President Hoover and other leading industrialists predicted a return to prosperity, the Park Commissioners and the Mayor of Indianapolis were driven by dwindling tax revenues to slash the annual park budget from nearly $170,000 to almost $70,000, layoff some 100 park workers, and force a 15% wage cut on remaining staff. Yet even in this economic gloom as the memorial neared completion, Indianapolis celebrated the "Class of 1931", through the dedication of a series of significant buildings, which still contribute to the unique streetscape of our city.

Indianapolis News, 1931

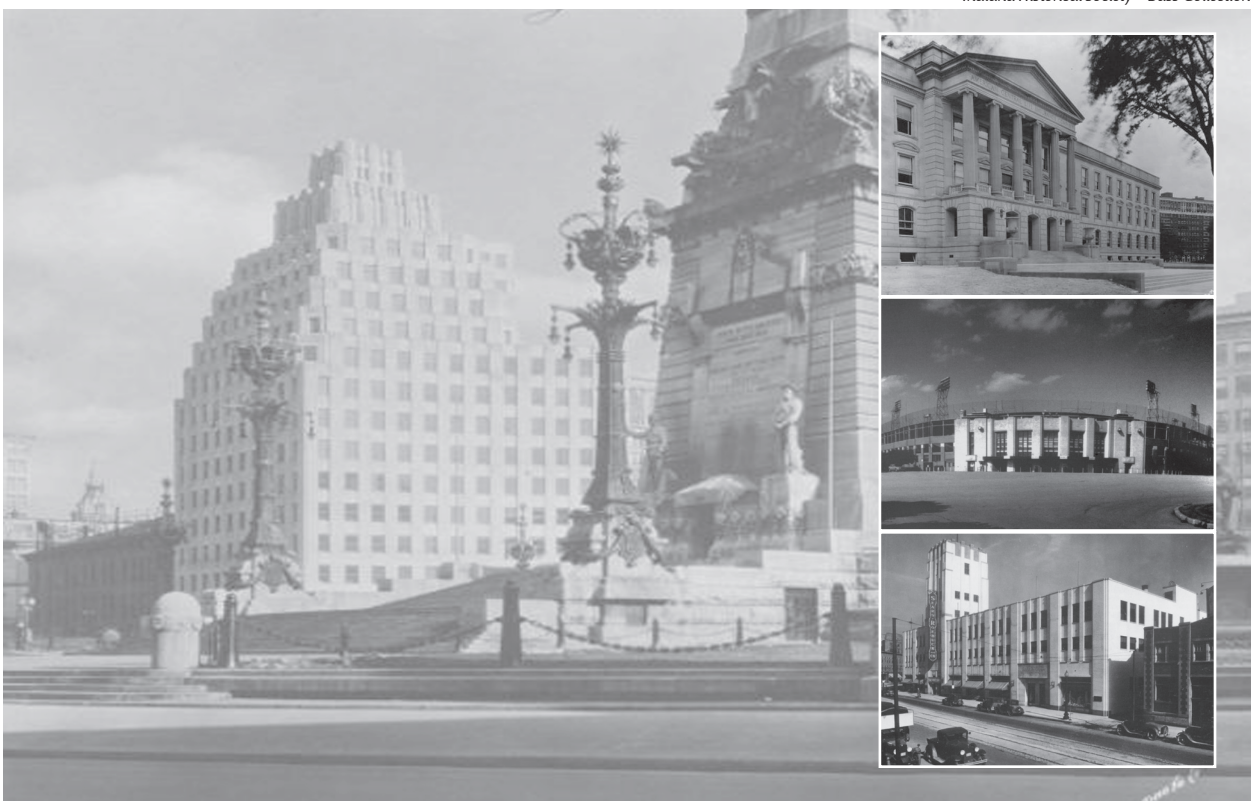
WELCOME *to our*
GRAND OPENING
Come and see one of the Finest Bottling Plants in the World
MUSIC — SOUVENIRS — ICE COLD COCA-COLA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
8:00 to 11:30 P. M.
You are invited to be our guest and enjoy THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES At the Magnificent New Home of
Coca-Cola

Indianapolis Star, 1931


THE NEW HARDING STREET GENERATING STATION
OPEN HOUSE November 23, 24 and 25
INDIANAPOLIS POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

These buildings reflected changing architectural fashions, yet continued a tradition of building structures that could last centuries. Imagine the band of brothers these buildings make: The Circle Tower Building stepping gently back from Monument Circle; an imposing American Central Life Insurance Building fronting Fall Creek and Meridian Street; Perry Field, now fondly remembered as Bush Stadium; the Sears & Roebuck Building and Coca Cola Bottling Plant anchoring Massachusetts Avenue; and the Harding Street Generating Station looming large over the present Victory Field and Convention Center. Joining the succession of open houses and dedications of that year was the Sunday public gathering on June 14th, 1931 to dedicate the Thomas Taggart Memorial.

American Central Life Insurance Building
Indiana Historical Society Bass Collection



Indiana Historical Society Bass Collection 1931

Circle Tower Building on Monument Circle

Bush Stadium
Historic Landmarks Foundation, 1995

Sears-Roebuck Building
Indiana Historical Society Bretzman Collection

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR.

RI. 7311. INDIANA'S METROPOLITAN DAILY. WEATHER: CLOUDY.

VOL. 29, NO. 11. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1931. Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind. Issued Daily and Sunday. THREE CENTS.

U. S. WILL RETURN TO PROSPERITY--HOOVER

5,000 Dine With President

FEAST OF "FRIES" BIGGEST BANQUET EVER ATTEMPTED

Serving of Monster Crowd Carried Out Without Confusion—Success Pleasing to Sponsors.

BY HORACE M. COATS.

After weeks of preparation Indiana's Hoover party is over.

A veritable army of men and women which had been hustling about the Manufacturers' building all day long went home late last night, weary but happy, after turning the final wheels to make ready for the feeding of 5,000 persons who came to hear President Hoover.

HOOVERS "AT HOME" WITH LESLIES.

(Photo by Star Staff Photographer.)

PREDICTS NATION WILL LEAD WORLD ON WAY TO RECOVERY

NATION AUDIENCE FOR ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HERE

Serious Review of Trade Conditions Expected to Bear Favorably on G. O. P. 1932 Campaign.

BY EVERETT C. WATKINS, Washington Correspondent, The Star.

President Hoover's address in Indianapolis last night represented a message to the people of the entire nation and not alone to the great

News and Views Of Hoover Visit

The complete text and highlights of President Hoover's address delivered last night before 5,000 persons at the banquet of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association at the state fairgrounds will be found on Page 10. A page of pictures showing the crowds that gave him a typical "Hoosier welcome" will be found on Page 5. Other stories incident to his visit here with Mrs. Hoover and their son, Allan, will be

PRESIDENT SAYS NEED NOW IS TO ROUT PESSIMISM

5,000 at G. O. P. Editors' Banquet Hear of Administration's Fight on Economic Ills.

BY MAURICE EARLY.

The mists of world depression will be lifted from the land by steadfastness to American traditions rather than by recourse to theoretical panaceas, President Hoover declared last

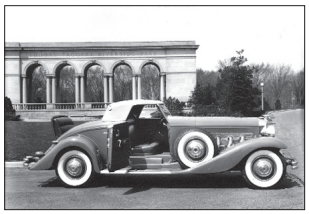
Indianapolis Star, 1931
below: Indiana Historical Society Bass Collection

Humble Lad Who Rose High

"Speaking into amplifiers erected near the beautiful arch at the gateway to the park, high officials of the state and city, regardless of their political affiliations, joined in giving eulogy to the man who had urged purchase of the farm land that became Taggart-Riverside Park. Governor Harry Leslie, Mayor Reginald Sullivan, and George Marott reminded the 300 who attended that sadness and solemnity should not dominate the service. Rather there were expressions of hope that the arch would inspire children to emulate the beautiful deeds that had made Taggart famous. Children of School No. 44 sang at the opening of the services and children from the Emerson Grove Women's Club presented a flower pageant spelling Taggart's name. The wreaths in the form of letters were placed at the base of the colonnade, while Michael Foley, former park board commissioner, presided and Bishop Joseph Francis gave the invocation and benediction."

Monday 15 June 1931, Indianapolis News

Buried on the last page of the News and the Daily Times, and not even reported in the Indianapolis Star, the Sunday dedication of the Taggart Memorial was overshadowed by the heavy press coverage, banquets and cheering throngs of Hoosiers of the extended visit to the city by President Herbert Hoover and his wife. Even more local press coverage was later given to the Hoover's planned dedications of memorials raised over the tombs of the late President Warren Harding in Marion, Ohio and Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois. So with little fanfare the Taggart Memorial gateway began service to the community. While Sheridan's plantings matured around the memorial neither his proposed informal concrete-lined fountain/lagoon nor rock gardens west of the colonnade were never fully realized. A simpler earthen version of the lagoon was eventually built, but was later modified with the addition of an island with three small footbridges. The lagoon was modified yet again in 1940 when large quantities of bank shrubbery and the bridges were removed. Photographs of the colonnade during this period note the addition of three small, water spouting frogs mounted on the upper basin of the east fountain. Following World War II detailed records of further proposed changes or administrative attitudes toward the memorial are absent from archived files.



The arched colonnade memorial was intended to be a lasting stone and mortar reminder of Taggart's civic presence but its current deteriorated condition now symbolizes the neglected legacy Taggart's friends had hoped would inspire future generations. The challenge faced today is how to see this larger dream revived.

Building . Site . Fountain

Inspection & Evaluation

Two historic and significant events continue to define the character of the land on which the memorial firmly rests; the visionary and controversial 1897 purchase of the farmland property now associated with Riverside Park by Mayor Thomas Taggart and his progressive political supporters; and the destructive flood of 1913 which led to the alteration of River Boulevard within the park and the construction of a massive flood protection system of levees and free-flow bridges along the White River between 1915 and 1938. Both events combined with political and economic considerations ultimately led to the siting of the memorial we view today.

Building

General observations:

The architecture of the Taggart Memorial speaks to a bygone age early in the 20th Century that commemorated notable citizens and historic moments in our history with vestiges of classical Roman monuments. Much had changed since the reign of Caesar Augustus, yet architects still paid homage to Rome, to ensure the memory lived on. Strong with symbolism these stone edifices were meant to mark the landscape as milestones or gateways for centuries, reminding future generations of the deeds and legacies of the past. The stone details and architectural vocabulary so carefully crafted on this memorial has distant roots in the Italian Renaissance and in the eye-popping 1893 Chicago Worlds Fair, birthplace to the American Beaux-Arts or City Beautiful Movement. A Movement that many business and community leaders felt complimented the L'Enfant inspired radial grid layout of Indianapolis designed by Alexander Ralston. The Taggart Memorial perhaps represents, from that Movement, the purest expression of roman/renaissance commemorative architecture in Central Indiana. Certainly this significant form of architecture and the Taggart legacy warrants it's protection and renovation by all those concerned.

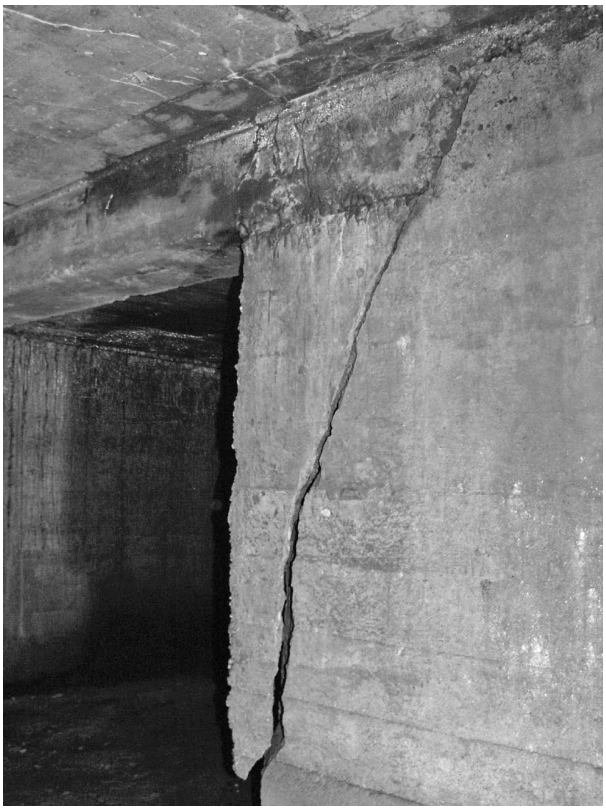
FOUNDATION:

The foundation for the memorial is made up of reinforced, cast-in-place concrete walls and piers. The foundation walls are visible from three locations: inside the subterranean vault, at the perimeter grade line and also from behind base stones that have fallen from the structure. Within the subterranean vault, cast concrete square piers support each of the twenty limestone columns above the deck. There are also cast concrete walls around the perimeter of the two memorial towers. The south tower provides the only access via a metal ladder from the memorial level to the subterranean vault. All areas of the subterranean vault have dirt floors with an approximate head clearance of 6 feet to 8 feet.

The foundation was visually inspected at both the outside perimeter above grade and from within the subterranean vault. Overall, the foundation, where visible, appears to be in fair condition. However, in several areas, voids around the aggregate at the wall faces, suggest that the concrete may have been inadequately mixed or placed in its forms. Areas of spalling, cracking and some exposed corroded steel reinforcing were also observed indicating additional deterioration, primarily due to water infiltration. Water infiltration has also caused efflorescence on the interior face of the concrete walls in many locations as well as on the underside of the platform slab. This water infiltration is causing the subterranean vault ambient air to be very damp and humid.

Inside face of foundation wall from within the subterranean vault. Note wall cracks.

Heavy efflorescence on a platform beam as seen from within the subterranean vault.



Crack in the wall supporting the south tower as seen from within the subterranean vault.

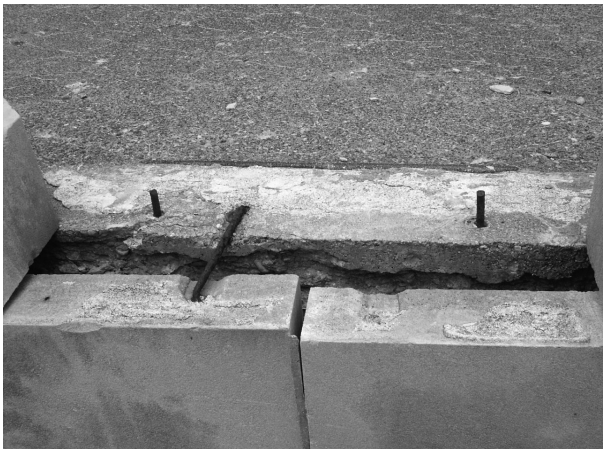
At the NW corner of the platform, a portion of the foundation wall is exposed due to missing limestone panels. The concrete at this location is severely water damaged spalled and is indicative of a more extreme level of concrete deterioration in the foundation of the platform. It is possible that once the limestone panels around the base of the platform are removed, other areas of deterioration of this severity may be found.

The exterior face of the foundation is clad in limestone blocks approximately 4 inches thick by 38 inches long by 15 inches tall. The blocks are set on a concrete ledge and laid in a running bond pattern. The stones are affixed to each other and are anchored to the concrete foundation wall with some mortar and also with at least two mild steel anchors per panel. Behind the stone panels are scrap stone shims that maintain the distance between the concrete foundation wall and the back face of the stone. The mild steel anchors have severely corroded due to water infiltration and many of these anchors are missing entirely. The lack of secure anchorage and infiltration of water have caused many of the stones to heave and several to detach from the ledge. Some of the stone blocks are missing or have fallen into the adjacent grass. These conditions are such that it is recommended that all stone panels on the base of the memorial be removed, reset or replaced.

Note that the below grade footings were not visible. There does not appear to be any significant settlement distress to suggest that the footings or the sub-grade have structural problems, however, since the footings were not open to direct examination, their condition can only be generally evaluated by examining the condition of the visible portions of the structure bearing upon these footings.

Severe concrete foundation wall deterioration located at the NW corner of the platform.

Limestone balustrade, scupper and buckling stone panels.



Missing and severely corroded steel anchors between the concrete foundation wall and limestone panel.

Exposed and severely corroded rebar as seen at a platform beam from within the subterranean vault.

Exposed and severely corroded rebar as seen under the platform slab from within the subterranean vault

Platform limestone blocks adjacent to the south tower. Note cracks in the limestone and concrete slab.

Platform:

On top of the foundation is a flat slab of cast-in-place concrete supported by cast-in-place concrete beams, all with steel rebar reinforcing. This concrete platform forms the walking surface of the memorial. The platform and memorial are accessed by two concrete stairways with limestone finish surfaces on the east elevation. The concrete deck slab is approximately 5-½" thick and has steel reinforcing, some of which is exposed due to corrosion from water infiltration.

The platform was visually inspected at both the outside perimeter above grade and within the subterranean vault. Where exposed, the steel reinforcing of the concrete deck slab and support beams is severely corroded. This is the result of years of exposure to water infiltration and the lack of waterproofing and maintenance to the deck over it's lifetime. There is also visible efflorescence and water staining on both the underside of the deck and beams and also on the interior side of the foundation walls which is further evidence of excessive water infiltration. Additionally, the top walking surface of the platform is severely spalled, cracked and in some areas, the surface of the concrete is largely gone. This surface deterioration has created an uneven and unsafe condition for pedestrian traffic.

The original concrete slab pour provided for control joints in the slab along the center line of the memorial columns to limit stress cracking. Some of these joints have opened up, the original joint sealant is missing and as such, the joints are now allowing water infiltration to the subterranean vault.

At the center of the platform, the memorial floor changes to limestone blocks set on top of the concrete slab, creating a step up onto the area between the columns. These blocks generally appear to be in good condition, but some have shifted somewhat, probably due to water infiltration. The joints between these blocks have opened in some locations and plant growth has developed. In a few locations, the limestone blocks have chipped or cracked.

Limestone balustrade.

The perimeter of the platform was once defined by a limestone balustrade much of which has been vandalized, removed or deteriorated beyond repair. The balustrade is composed of limestone balusters inset in round recesses at the top and bottom rails; and a profiled limestone top cap rail. At regular intervals, large limestone blocks interrupt the rail and carved stone scuppers allow water to drain off the platform and spill onto grade. The joints at these scuppers have also deteriorated allowing water to run into the joints and cause further damage to the stonework, anchors, and concrete structural frame. An inventory of remaining pieces was completed to help guide the replacement effort.

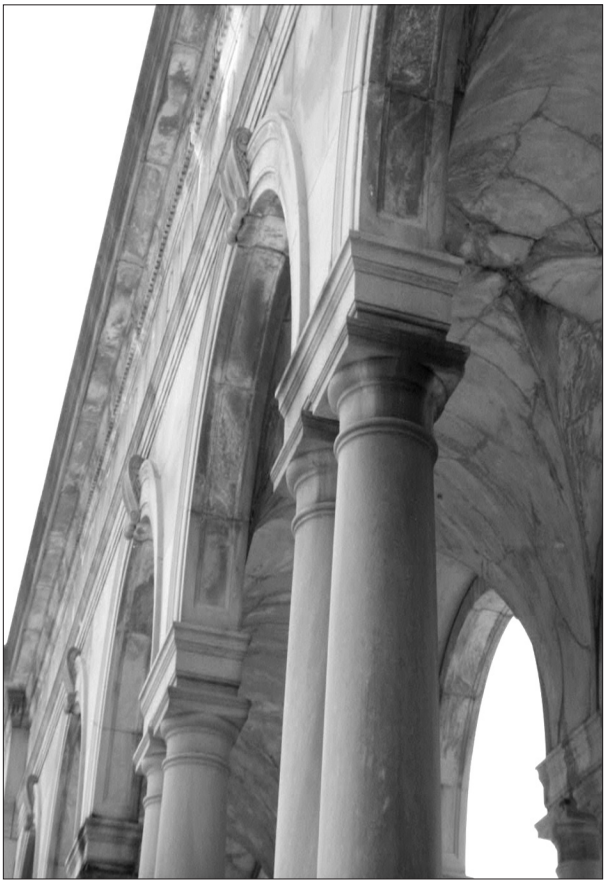
Missing balustrade pieces along the west side near the southern end of the platform.

Memorial colonnade:

On top of the platform sits the memorial colonnade. It is composed of two identical end towers (each two stories tall) located at the north and south ends of a five bay wide arched colonnade composed of twin limestone columns with carved Tuscan order capitals supporting each arch.

The memorial was visually inspected primarily from the platform. A mechanical lift was utilized to inspect some areas of the upper portions of the memorial. Limited invasive investigation was required to determine the condition of the stone anchorage for the limestone panels that make up the skin of the memorial.

The groin-vaulted ceiling inside the colonnade is constructed with cement plaster on wire lath hung from a metal substructure. The plaster ceiling between the arches is in fair condition with some minor surface cracking and major water staining. Two holes were cut into the ceiling to allow for a

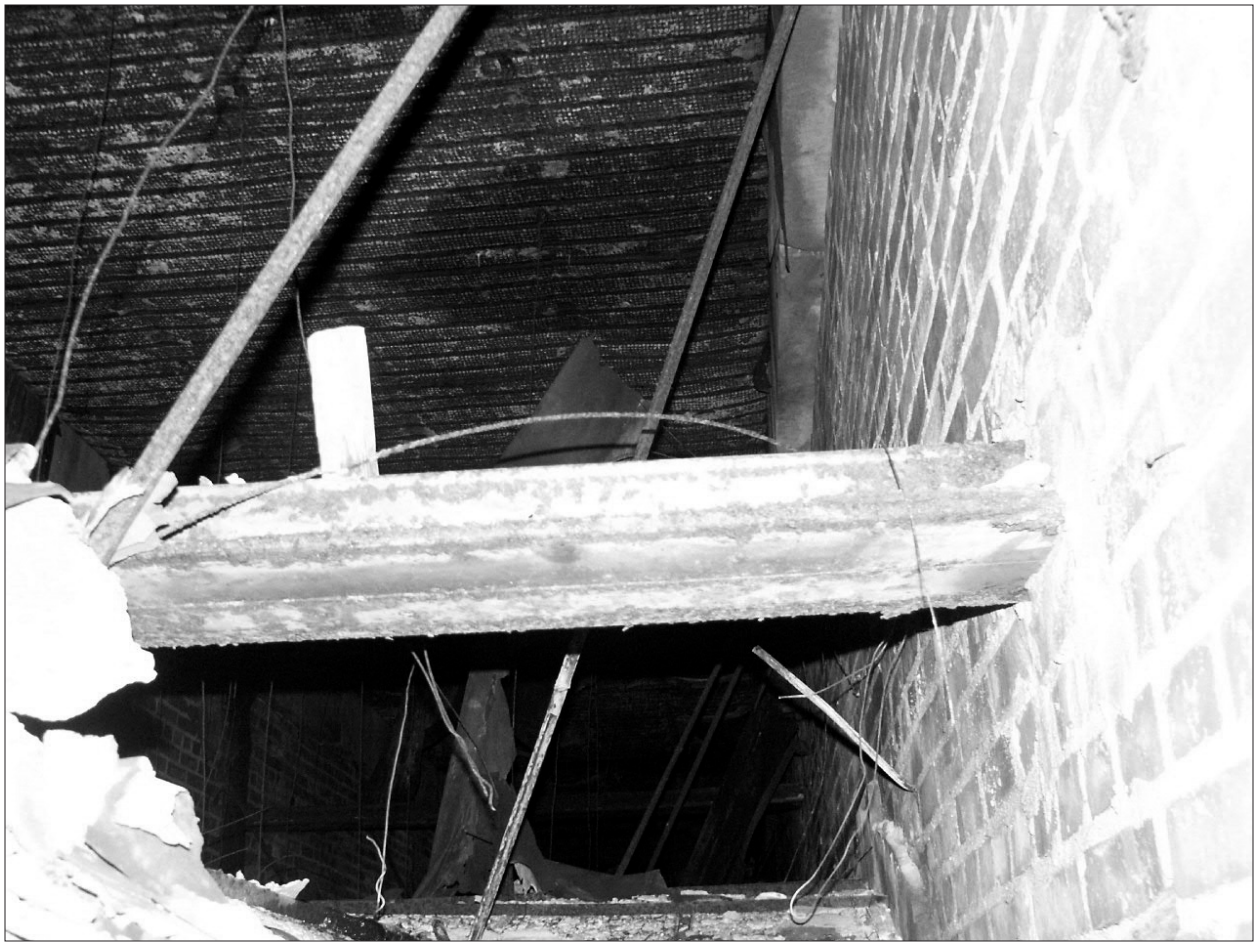


Arched colonnade, note cornice and groin vault ceiling

visual examination of the support structure. From these two holes, the ceiling suspension wires and steel channels were found to have suffered significant corrosion caused by water infiltration from a leaky roof. There are also steel beams that run in the east-west direction that help support the ceiling and tie the structure together. These steel members also exhibit corrosion caused by water infiltration from the roof.

A projecting limestone cornice caps the top of the memorial. The overhang is accented by a carved dentil molding located just under the projecting stone. Above the projection, a short parapet wall outlines the roof and allows for flashing of the roof membrane. The head joints at this area of stone masonry have opened up, allowing water penetration into the wall cavity.

Open joint at a limestone cornice block. Northeast corner of the memorial.



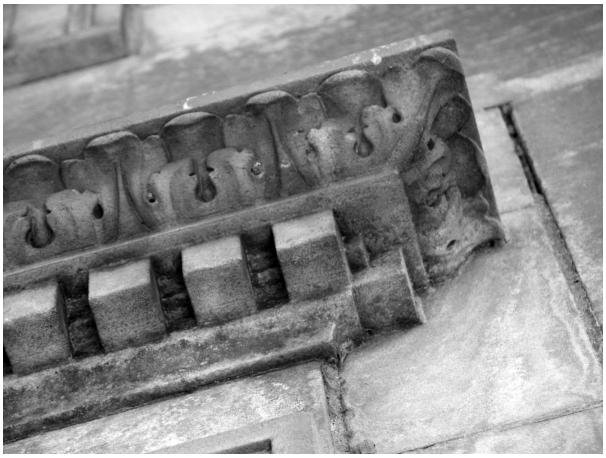
Area above the vaulted ceiling. Note corroded beam, wire ties and underside of roof slab.

The remainder of the memorial is clad in smooth limestone blocks with an intricately carved cornice and casing at the window and door openings. All limestone is installed over a multi-wythe brick masonry backup. The stone is anchored to the brick backup with mild steel anchor ties. Most of the limestone mortar joists are tight. It appears that the memorial has been re-pointed in the past. There are three distinct mortars visible in the stone joints: the original mortar - a very soft, white colored mortar with some coarse aggregate; a pointing mortar in a color that does not match the original; and a very hard Portland cement based mortar that was applied most recently to various joints. The Portland cement, an inappropriate mortar type, while very hard, is applied in a very thin layer, so it has not caused significant damage to the stone.

In general, the stonework of the towers and archways still has very tight joints and is in fair to good condition. Only a limited number of stones at the upper corners have shifted - most likely due to water infiltration from the cornice and roof. Some degree of weathering of the surface of the stone was noticed in several locations, especially at the upper areas of the memorial.

There is noticeable efflorescence on the surface of the limestone panels, especially on the upper surfaces of the memorial. This efflorescence appears to be the result of the open head joints at the cornice and the resulting water intrusion into the upper portions of the walls. There is dark colored water staining on several of the stone columns, caused by water running down the inside face of the arch walls and then down the columns from roof leakage.

A metal detector was used in the investigation to scan the stone face, revealing that typically, most stones have only two anchors at diagonal corners. Investigation of anchors exposed by removal of mortar from stone joints was made with a borescope revealing that the steel anchors have some corrosion, but are in much better condition than the foundation's stone anchors. It is likely that the tightness of the mortar joints have helped prevent excessive water infiltration around the anchors and as such they were largely protected from excessive corrosion.

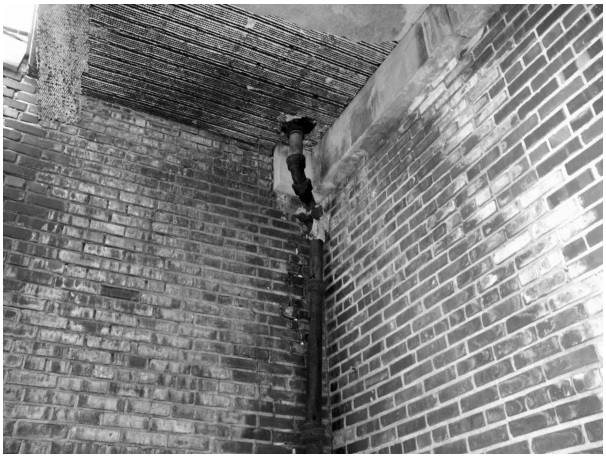


Typical window and door cornice.

Cornice on the east side showing efflorescence.

Close-up of open joint and weathered surface of limestone at the cornice dentil band and molding.

Steel anchor between exterior limestone panel and brick up on east wall of south tower.



Roof downspout in south tower.

Towers:

Within the south tower, a section of back-up brick was removed to expose one of the steel limestone panel anchors in it's entirety. The area of brick removed was water damaged and was already in need of removal and replacement. The anchor in this location was found to be more severely corroded than others examined by borescope. This is likely due to the presence of excessive water infiltration at this location of the tower. The roof appears to have leaked and sent water down the inside of the east face of the tower wall, along the brick surface. At this location, the brick mortar is washed away and this is allowing water to penetrate the wall system. This explains the more severe corrosion of the steel anchor at this particular location.

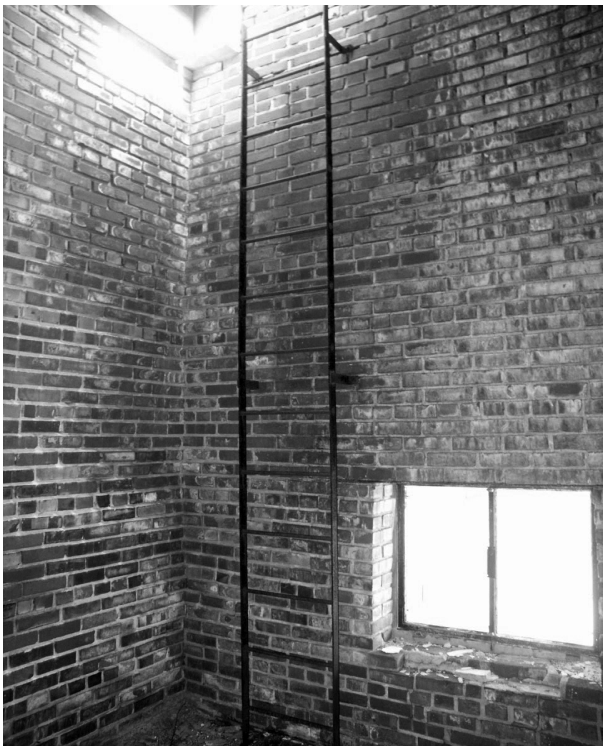
Above the archway on the east and west facades are carved words, declaring: "THOMAS TAGGART RIVERSIDE PARK". On the north and south facades are inset panels above the windows with additional dedicatory text reading:

On the north tower:
"TO THOMAS TAGGART LOVER OF MANKIND WHOSE FORESIGHT MADE POSSIBLE THIS PARK"

and the south tower:
"ERECTED BY THE CITY AND HIS FRIENDS AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS VISION AND SERVICE"

South tower, note carved inset panel dedicating memorial to Thomas Taggart

The solid rectangular volumes of the two towers provide a strong anchor to the delicate archways between. The towers have concrete floors at the first and second levels. A concrete roof deck spans the entire memorial. The existing built-up roofing is in very poor condition and is the source of much of the deterioration of the memorial. The roof has a drain at each tower, both of which are clogged and in poor condition. A roof access at the south tower is also in very poor condition and is missing a cover at the access opening. Inside the towers are metal ladders that provide access to the upper floor. The south tower ladder provides access to the subterranean level as well. The ladders are in poor condition with significant corrosion. The tower interiors are unfinished and the brick backup is exposed. Water infiltration from the roof and open windows has caused deterioration of the mortar joints. The water has also compromised the plaster ceiling attached to second floor and roof slab. This is especially noticeable on the east wall of the south tower. It is apparent that water has run down the surface of the brick for many years and has washed away much of the mortar.


Ladder in south tower.

Roof drain.

Roof access hatch.

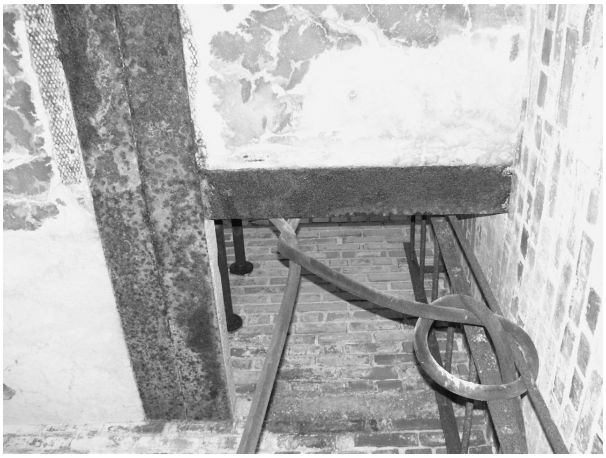
Tower ceiling.

The towers have limited punched openings that allow some light into the structure. At the second floor of the inside elevation steel window sashes are protected behind metal bars. These windows provide daylight to the second floor tower space. All glass has been broken out of all windows however the original metal sash and frames remain.

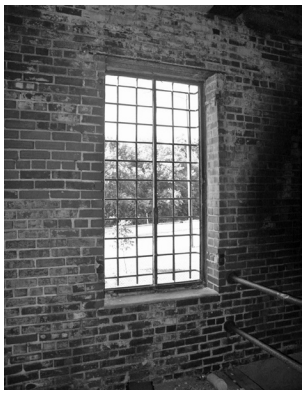
The first and second floors within the towers are made of cast concrete with steel angles framing the access openings at each level. The steel angles are partially embedded in the slab concrete and partially exposed. These angles have suffered significant and readily visible corrosion due to exposure. Because they are partially embedded, the full extent of the deterioration is not certain however, it is likely that these would need to be removed and replaced with galvanized steel angles or beams. The condition of the concrete floor slabs is not clear. There is deterioration of the plaster attached to the bottom of the slabs. It is recommended that these floors be removed and replaced with steel beams and open floor metal grating for air and light circulation.

On the south and north elevations opposite the doors are large window openings that provide daylight to the first floor of each tower. The metal sash windows have had all glass broken out. The metal frames are also deteriorated. A steel grid of security bars is attached to the wall to prevent access through the windows. At the point where the steel grid is anchored to the wall around the window, corrosion and the subsequent expansion of the steel has damaged the stone and brick, especially on the south elevation of the south tower.

Window - inside tower elevations.



Steel angle framing around the access opening through the first floor of the south tower. Note corrosion.



Window from tower interior

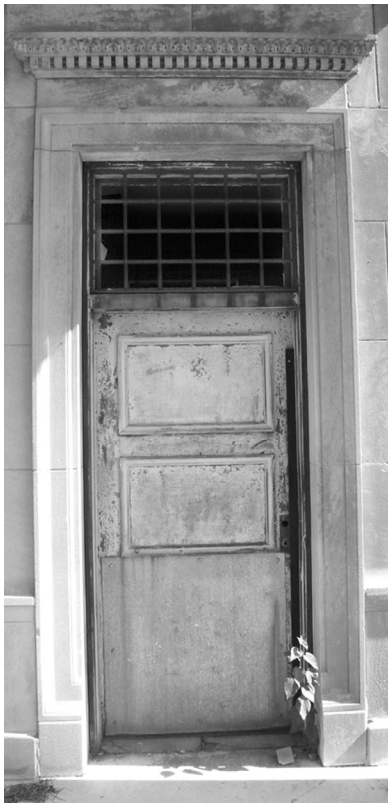
Anchor point for steel window grid at the south elevation showing corrosion and masonry damage.

Below the second floor windows are large three panel doors that provide access to each tower. The steel frame, bronze-clad doors have been severely damaged by vandals and by attempts to secure the doors in a closed position. The doors have been screwed to the metal frames. Two panels have been broken out of the south door, the steel frame is corroded and the panel stops have been removed and thrown into the subterranean vault. This door has been completely covered by a plywood board screwed to the metal frame. Above each door are transom windows, also protected by a metal grille. All glass has been broken in both transoms.

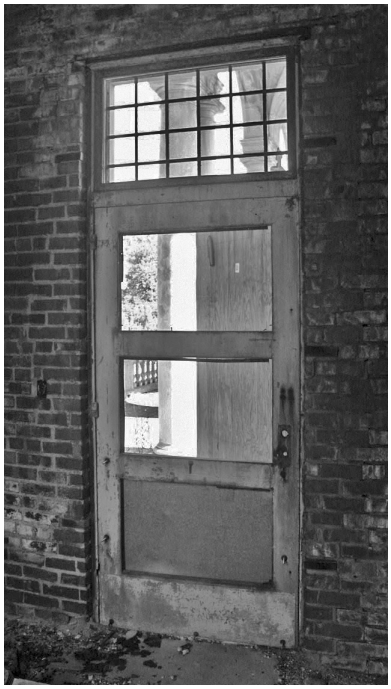
There are steel angle iron lintels over the punched window openings that occur in the towers at each end of the memorial. These lintels have suffered some corrosion due to exposure to the elements. The corrosion has caused some masonry damage at the bearing points in a few locations. The corrosion does not appear to pose an immediate structural problem, however, it is recommended that these be removed and replaced with galvanized angles at some stage of the restoration.

The structure did have electrical service that provided some power outlets and lights in the towers. The power supply has been abandoned and all devices and lights are removed or damaged. The exposed and embedded conduits have severely deteriorated due to rust and corrosion. It is assumed that the entire existing electrical system will need to be abandoned. No architecturally significant light fixtures were apparently associated with the original construction of the memorial.

Steel lintel over the window opening in the south tower. Note corrosion.



North tower door.



South tower door from interior.

Conclusions:

Overall, the structural condition of the memorial and platform appears to be fair to good. However, there are several structural issues that exist and are largely caused by poor craftsmanship, water infiltration, vandalism and deferred maintenance. It is recommended that these be addressed in the restoration of the structure. These include:

A. Deterioration of metal anchors that tie the limestone blocks to the foundation wall at the base of the structure,

B. Deterioration of the cast-in-place concrete foundation walls due to poor workmanship, inferior concrete and water infiltration,

C. Deterioration of the platform's concrete deck due to water infiltration and poor workmanship.

D. Deterioration of the concrete beams that support the concrete deck due to water infiltration.

E. Deterioration of the roof membrane, allowing water infiltration to enter the structure and deteriorate the steel support system for the cement plaster ceiling and other steel anchor members,

F. Deterioration of the roof drainage system, including roof drains clogged by debris and drain pipes broken within the structure,

G. Open joints at the cornice, allowing water infiltration into the wall cavity,

H. Damaged and missing pieces of limestone caused by vandalism and deferred maintenance.

I. Damaged windows and doors caused by vandalism and attempt to prevent entry to the towers.

J. Deterioration of the steel lintels over the windows due to exposure to the elements.

K. Deterioration of the brick in some locations within the north and south towers due to exposure to water from roof leakage.

Inspection & Evaluation

Site

The surprised and puzzled looks were almost universal when discussion turned towards the Taggart Memorial, folks who have had businesses for decades along the 16th Street corridor, or been active in the arts or culture of our city, asked who and where. Even a White River greenway interpretive sign fails to mention the memorial, though plainly visible from the trail. This invisibility is compounded when the memorial itself fails to educate, inform, or display any likeness of the person honored.

What memorial? Where in Riverside Park? Who was Taggart? Why did they build a monument there? Why should we care? These are a sample of the questions we heard from others while we conducted our investigation. The legacy and celebrated memory of Taggart hoped for by the builders of the memorial is all but absent today.

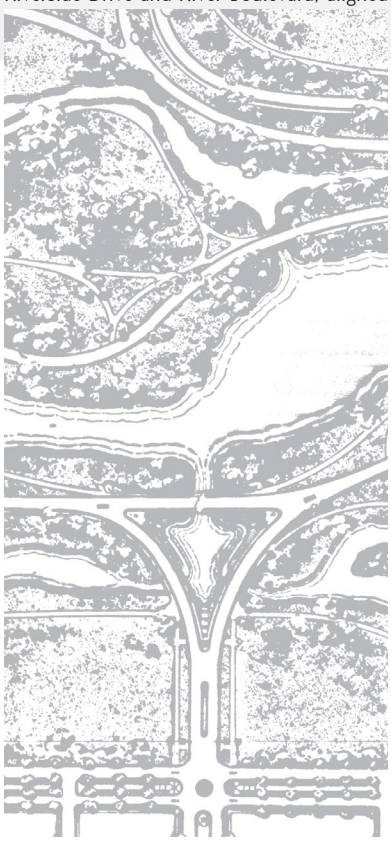
General observations:

There is a forlorn and pushed-aside quality to the memorial originally meant to serve as one of several gateways to the park. However, even in the site's pre-1994 condition with the original cross drives and surrounding remnant landscape intact, the memorial never seemed a beckoning destination nor offered a memorable processional sense of arrival. The urge then, as now, is to drive by and not stop. The major 1994 site development related to the Riverside Recreation and Aquatic Center only served to mutilate the historic setting, and further weakened the memorial's relationship to either people or the park. Little remains of Sheridan's overall landscape design intent, let alone Kessler's grand vision. The time line found on the following page outlines the primary historic events and decisions that have had significant impact on the use, and perception of the memorial.

1897: Acquisition of over 900 acres of land, now generally known as Riverside Park.

1904: Riverside Park officially opens. Major White River flood.

1913: A new Master Plan for improvements in Riverside Park by George Kessler proposed to: create a complex series of connected, recreational lagoons as part of a floodway drainage concept; and, at the east-west connector between Riverside Drive and River Boulevard, aligned



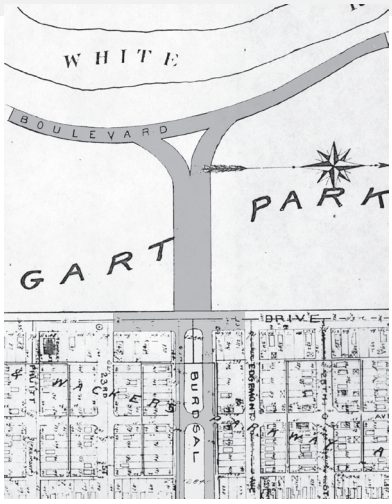
1913 Kessler Plan

and centered on Burdsal Parkway, build a new gateway to the park featuring broad sweeping drives and bridges that would link the river, golf course and recreational grounds.

1913: Destructive White River flood.

1915: The Park Board President, Dr. Henry Jameson; two commissioners, John Appel and James Fesler; Park Board attorney, Elmer Stout; and the Park Board landscape architect, George Kessler, were forced to resign by Mayor Joseph Bell in a politically motivated move to gain control of the Park Board.

1916: White River floods threaten city again, altering engineer's plans from constructing flood control measures along Riverside Drive to raising a levee along the river in the eastern half of the Riverside Park, isolating the park from the river and severing the proposed system of lagoons within the park from the river as proposed by Kessler in 1913.

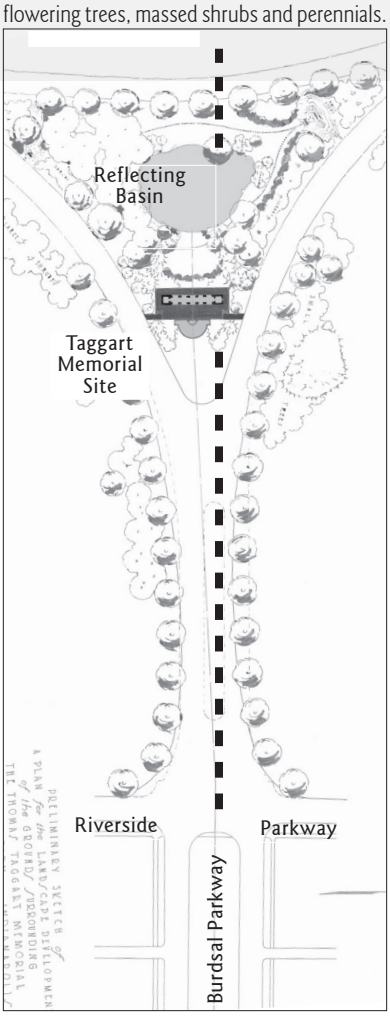


Baist Atlas Map 1927

1917: Construction of the sweeping cross drives between White River Parkway and Riverside Drive: 1. failed to center the alignment of the drives with Burdsal Parkway as Kessler proposed; and 2, employed earthen causeways instead of bridges, as Kessler proposed, to span the low land between White River Parkway/levee and Riverside Drive, which created an isolated low land, made the proposed lagoons unnecessary, and caused a permanent divide between the golf course and recreational area.

1930: Location of the memorial within the apex of the existing sweeping cross drives without correcting the alignment with Burdsal Parkway results in the memorial being built at least 24 ft south of the center line of the Burdsal esplanade, the major eastern approach to Riverside from the city.

1931: Site design for the memorial by Lawrence Sheridan proposed a large reflecting basin/fountain in the low land west of the memorial and installed an elaborate planting scheme around the memorial that relied heavily on specimen evergreen trees, small flowering trees, massed shrubs and perennials.



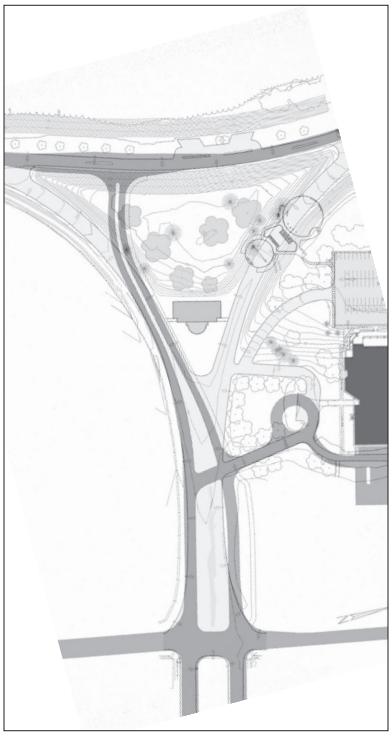
Landscape Plan Thomas Sheridan 1931

1935: Island with bridges added to simplified reflecting basin.

1940: Reflecting basin drained and bridges removed.

PostWWII: Sheridan's original 1931 landscape design removed, replaced with lawn.

1994: Riverside Family Recreation and Aquatic Center improvements: removed the north sweeping cross drive and earthen causeway, replacing it with a large playground; realigned the western terminus of the south sweeping cross drive to create a right angle intersection with White River Parkway; backfilled the low land between the memorial and the parkway with borrow from the removed north causeway; and backfilled and planted the east fountain basins of the memorial.



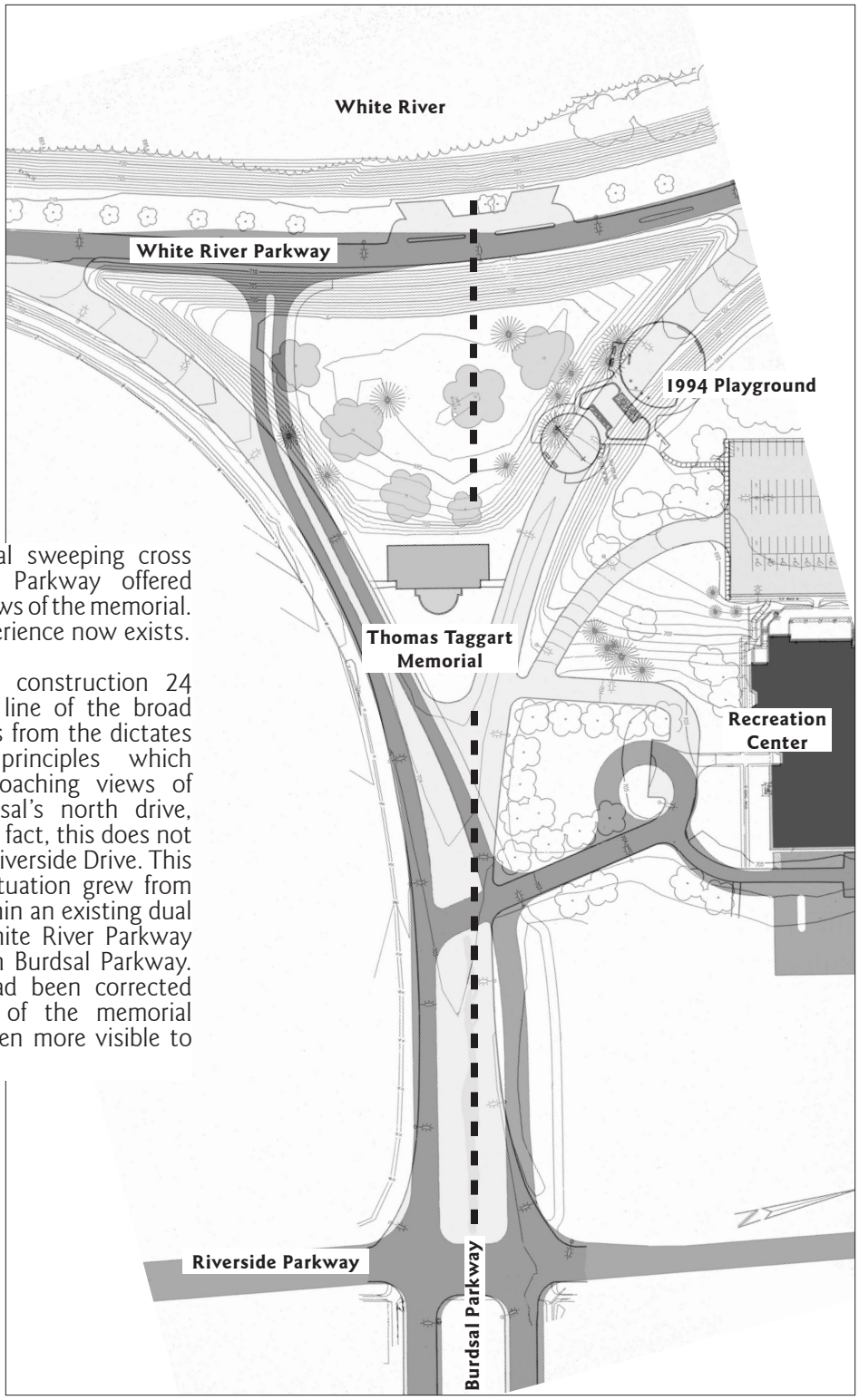
Paul I. Cripe, Inc. 1994

APPROACH TO SITE:

The memorial is approached from three adjacent roadways, White River Parkway - East Drive, Riverside Drive, and Burdsal Parkway. White River Parkway passes 350 feet west and Riverside Drive 700 feet east of the memorial; neither offer focused views to the memorial from speeding vehicles. In addition, the White River Parkway, located atop a 14 foot tall flood control levee, is 6 feet higher in elevation than the earthen platform on which the memorial sits. Lastly, an unnamed divided road extends west from Burdsal Parkway across Riverside Park, just south of the memorial, to connect with White River Parkway. This tight, awkward cross drive, the result of 1994 Recreation Center modifications, has further degraded any opportunity for a sequenced procession to and past the memorial, requiring instead a drivers' full concentration negotiating it's narrow, uncomfortably curved lanes.

View to Memorial from Burdsal Parkway esplanade.

underlay PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS *overlay* PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
Riverside Regional Park Recreation Center Entrance & Taggart Memorial Improvements . 1994 . Paul I. Cripe, Inc.



Prior to 1994 the original sweeping cross drives off White River Parkway offered pleasing, prolonged 3/4 views of the memorial. No such processional experience now exists.

Secondly, the memorial's construction 24 feet south of the center line of the broad Burdsal esplanade deviates from the dictates of traditional design principles which would expect long approaching views of the memorial from Burdsal's north drive, westbound traffic. Point in fact, this does not occur until a driver nears Riverside Drive. This unsatisfactory gateway situation grew from locating the memorial within an existing dual roadway/causeway to White River Parkway that was not aligned with Burdsal Parkway. If the drive alignment had been corrected before the construction of the memorial in 1930, it might have been more visible to oncoming traffic.

View northwest over the 1994 Playground to White River Parkway.

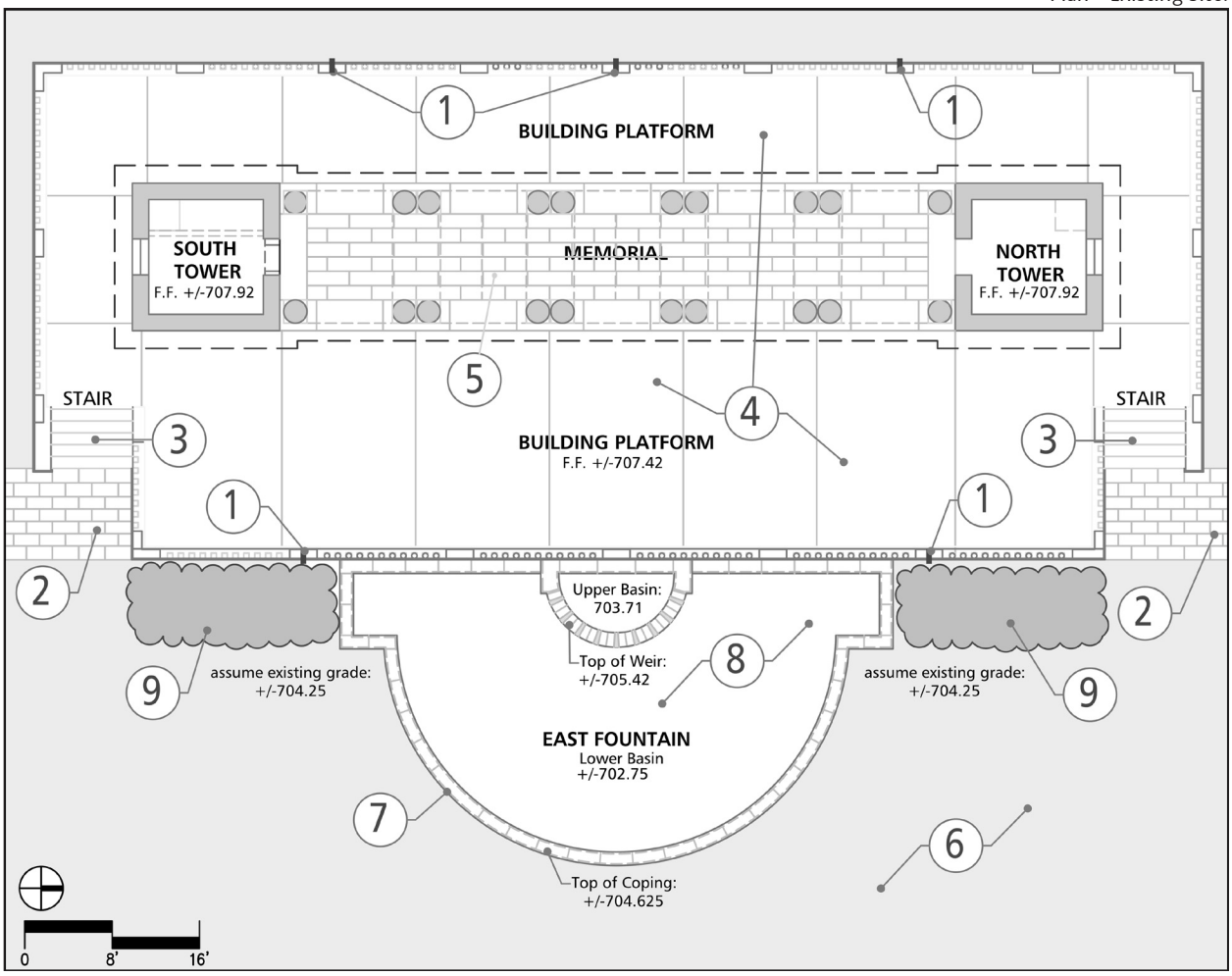
Surrounding Development and Improvements:

South Grove Golf Course borders the south, Riverside Park Recreation and Aquatic Center is to the north, to the west the White River Greenway Trail shares the flood control levee with White River Parkway - East Drive, while a diverse Riverside residential neighborhood anchors the eastern boundary. Most damaging to the memorial's gateway status were 'improvements' made in 1994 which removed the sweeping northern cross drive and associated earth causeway; drastically altered the alignment of the sweeping south cross drive; inappropriately sited a large contemporary playground adjacent to the memorial; and allowed a poorly considered placement of plantings east of the memorial.

Viewed from the west the memorial is not visible from either the banks of the White River or Coffin Golf Course, primarily because of the flood control levee and heavy invasive undergrowth and trees found along the river shoreline adjacent to the memorial.

View west to White River Parkway.

Plan - Existing Site.



Site materials

1. Limestone drain scupper (typical).
2. Limestone pavers, broken and settled.
3. Solid limestone steps with chipped and notched tread edges (failed previous repairs).
4. Deteriorated concrete pavement/roof slabs.
5. Limestone, 6 inch thick, pavers within colonnade.
6. Lawn (typical surrounding memorial).
7. Limestone clad concrete structure for fountain basins.
8. Soil backfill and ornamental plantings within upper and lower basins of east fountain.
9. Evergreen Shrubs

View east from the roof of the memorial to Burdsal Parkway.

Landscape:

Lawn, typical of the landscape around the recreation center, sweeps around the memorial interrupted by a scattering of maturing oaks, pines, ash, and dawn redwood in the depression west of the memorial that was once the reflecting basin/lagoon designed by Sheridan. The east fountain is flanked with overgrown evergreen shrubs, with the upper and lower basins backfilled with soil and planted with ornamental perennials, grasses, and sedges. A scraggly collection of small, poor quality oaks line the heavily revised roadway from Riverside Drive, which, if allowed to mature, would obstruct views to the memorial. None of the current plants date from the proposed 1931 Lawrence Sheridan landscape plan.

Photographic evidence from newspapers in 1931 and in the photo collection of the Indiana Historical Society suggests that this proposed landscape was planted. Conceptually the plan responded to the symmetry of the memorial through the use of mirrored, free form groupings of trees, shrubs and perennials flanking either end of the memorial while focusing views to both the west and east. Although it remains unclear whether Sheridan was in active collaboration with Burns & James - Architects, the planting design indicates that the memorial was intended to be framed by a layered and complex landscape typical of the parks during that time period. The original landscape plan suggested the following plants (names and spelling as found on 1931 Sheridan drawing):

Evergreen Shrubs

Pfitzer Juniper
Savin Juniper
Tamarisk Juniper
Mugho Pine

Small Flowering Trees

Malus scheidecker
Malus hailiana parkmani
Malus eleyi
Malus theifera
Cercis canadensis
Cornus species

Shrubs:

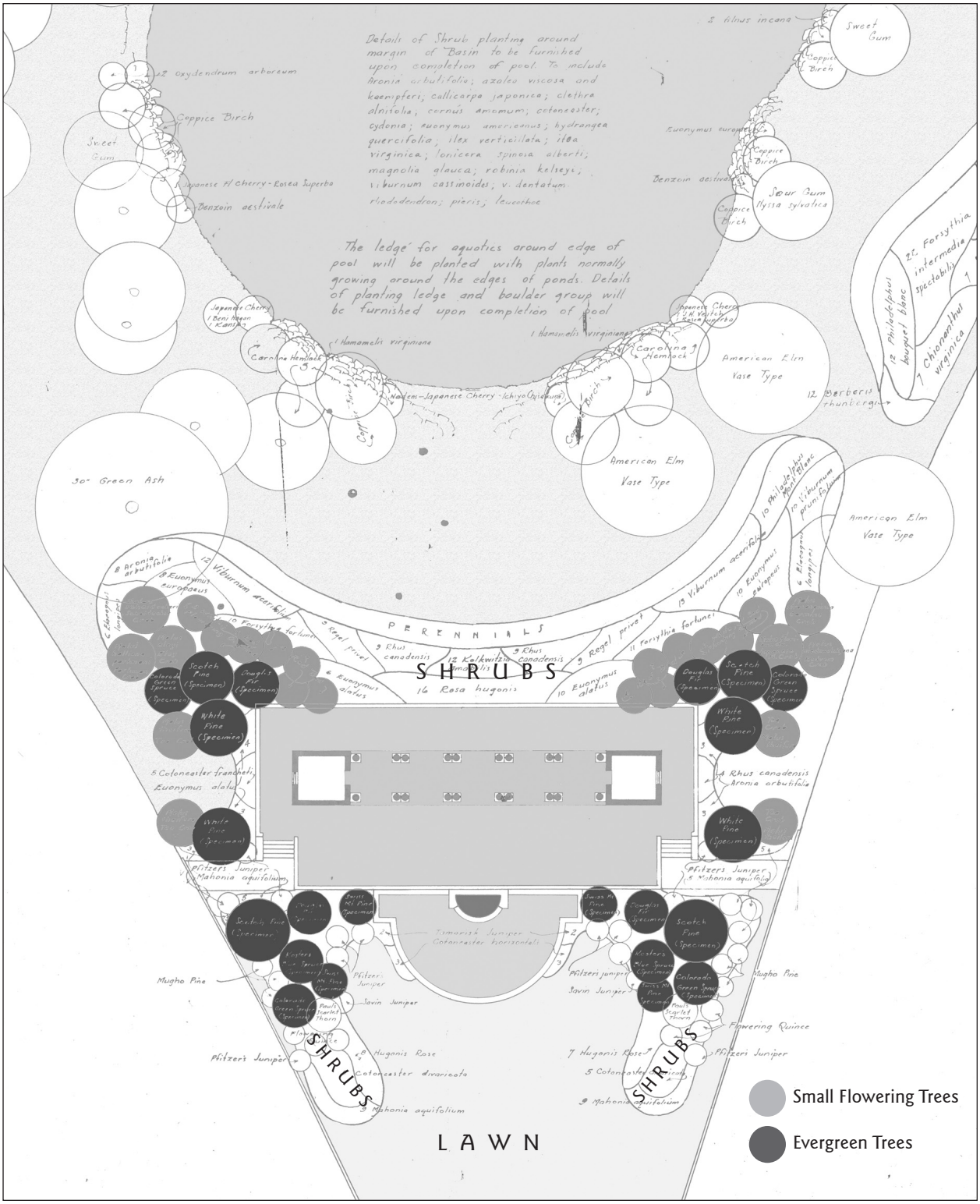
Aronia arbutifolia
Euonymus europaeus
Euonymus alatus
Elaeagnus longipes
Forsythia fortuni
Kolkwitzia anabilis
Viburnum acerfolium
Regal Privet
Rhus canadensis
Rosa hugonis
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Flowering Quince
Cotoneaster divaricata
Paul's Scarlet Thorn
Mahonia aquifolium

Evergreen Trees

Scotch Pine
Colorado Green Spruce
Douglas Fir
White Pine
Kosters Blue Spruce
Swiss Mountain Pine

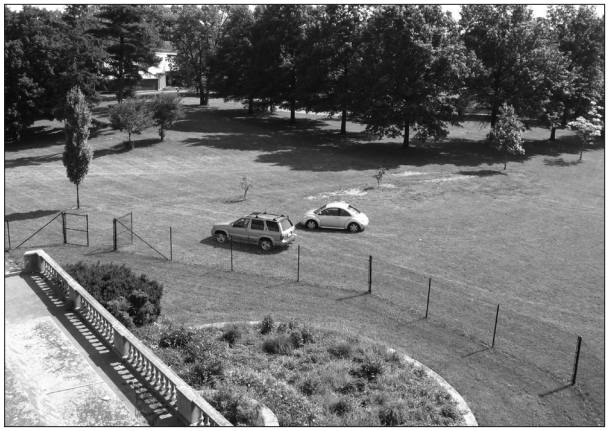
The predominant use of evergreen plant material around the memorial may have been a reflection of earlier reforestation efforts within Riverside Park that heavily favored evergreen trees and shrubs. Knowing little, however, of Sheridan's background and training it might also be simply his standard design approach to buildings in park settings.

Partial Plan General Planting Plan . THOMAS TAGGART MEMORIAL Riverside Park.
Lawrence V. Sheridan Landscape Architect February 23, 1931



Drainage and Grading:

The site east of the memorial is essentially flat with earth filled 6 to 8 inches higher against the outer fountain basin than originally intended or graded. 8 feet west of the memorial's earthen building platform slope falls rapidly away to the former location of the reflecting basin. Surface storm water seems to generally flow away from the memorial, except in an uneven and depressed area adjacent to the steps at the SE corner of the memorial. The memorial's paved concrete platform drains to the surrounding ground through a series of lovely, but poorly functioning limestone scuppers.



View northeast to recreation center from memorial roof.

Access:

The broad concrete platform which supports the colonnade has, historically, only been accessed by two sets of solid limestone steps at the east corners of the memorial. Beyond the expected weathering, these steps have accumulated a host of failed patches, chipped tread noses and several of the solid limestone pieces are broken. In spite of this, they remain in remarkably good condition. Both flanking wing walls, however, suffer the same deterioration and anchor failure observed around the entire perimeter of the platform.

Currently no universal access exists either to the platform or the colonnade. There are no sidewalks, ADA accessible or otherwise connecting the memorial to the recreation center and its parking lots. There are no accessible sidewalks linking the existing asphalt walk along the remaining cross drive to the memorial. There is no trail link between the memorial and the White River Greenway Trail.

Two sets of solid limestone stairs flank the platform level.

Solid limestone stairs with chipped and notched tread edges. Sunken grade and deteriorated limestone paving.

Evidence of prior patch.

Historic remnants:

A visual survey beyond the east fountain indicates little remaining original historic fabric, other than the deteriorated limestone paver walkways leading from the SE & NE stairs on the memorial and the irrigation valve pits, west of the memorial. No archaeological survey or investigative probes were conducted for this study. Baist Property Atlas maps, dating from 1916 through 1941, show no other structures around this site. Historic photos from the Indiana Historical Society show the changing nature of the landscape and indicate the style of light fixtures found within the park prior to 1940, all of which were removed in the distant past.

Site lighting:

No physical evidence or documentation was found indicating that the memorial was ever illuminated either with flood lights or other decorative lighting. It is probable that ambient light from the original, 1926 single luminaries from the National Family style of streetlights, manufactured by Union Metal, washed unevenly over the memorial much as it does today from the current cobra-head aluminum streetlights.

Parking:

There is no parking for either vehicles or bicycles, directly associated with the memorial. There is ample parking associated with the recreation center 300 feet to the north, but as noted earlier, it is not linked to the memorial with paved walks, ADA accessible or otherwise.

Irrigation valve.

Limestone scupper for platform drainage (typical).

Conclusions:

Nothing about the current site contributes to this memorial's intended role as a gateway or cultural destination. Awkwardly located, with no strong visual connection to the river, and never fully integrated into the daily flow of park users, the memorial, even restored, is in danger of being made irrelevant to contemporary and future generations of citizens and visitors. This realization suggests that:

A. Traffic circulation around the memorial needs major reconsideration and visioning.

B. Kessler's original vision for this small piece of Riverside Park, is still relevant, especially the integral link between the White River and the park; the use of bridges that link, not divide areas of the park; and the use of inter-related water ways that link different use areas of the park.

C, White River needs to play a more prominent relationship with the memorial.

D. Inappropriate contemporary improvements need to be removed.

E. Pedestrian access to and within the memorial needs to be encouraged and universal.

F. Any new landscape needs to be clean, simple relying prominently on trees and lawn that require minimum attention and maintenance. Re-creation of Sheridan's planting plan is not recommended for both aesthetic and maintenance considerations. Planting such an intensity of closely spaced evergreen trees and shrubs has led to safety and security issues, even in modern landmark status landscapes designed 40 years ago, whose maturing landscapes have created dark, often uninviting places where people feel uncomfortable.

G. Non-intrusive, contemporary site lighting solutions to improve the evening visibility of the memorial needs careful consideration and encouragement.

H. Commissioned works of public art and a considered approach to interpretation should be actively pursued in the initial Phase One construction to help engage new generations about who Taggart was and why we should care. At a minimum the commissioned works should enhance the memorial as a cultural destination advancing the Mayor's overall cultural tourism initiative.

I. Parking, which promotes direct access to the memorial, is needed to make this cultural site a legitimate destination.

Inspection & Evaluation

Fountain

General observations:

Two water features were originally conceived by the designers to front both the east and west facades of the memorial. The west fountain, an informal reflecting basin, was a more modest and self contained version of the ambitious River stream basin and bridge system, conceived by Kessler in the 1913 plan for the park. Photographic evidence indicates that this basin was not constructed as detailed in Sheridan's 1931 plan, with concrete sides and bottom, and that instead a simpler earthen pond was constructed and then modified over time, including the addition of a large island in the center. Eventually the entire feature was buried beneath 4 to 6 feet of backfill.

For the purpose of this inspection, only the east fountain, a formal extension of the architecture, will be considered, for which no original design/ construction drawings have been located.

upper Drained reflecting basin west of memorial with island. circa 1940 . Indiana Historical Society Bretzman Collection.

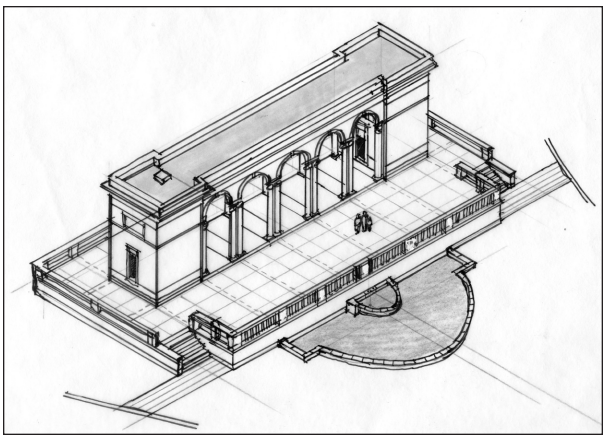
lower Formal fountain on east face of memorial. circa 1940 Indiana Historical Society Bretzman Collection.

Fountain display

The original fountain display, as we understand it, was simplistic, perhaps a reflection of worsening economic conditions and limited funding. Photographs from the early 1930's indicate three basic water effects. First, a large outer reflecting pool; second, a scalloped weir cascade, and finally three individual smooth bore nozzles that sent long arching jets of water into the reflecting pool. A later 1939/40 photograph show these nozzles replaced with three cast metal squatting frogs.

Presently these frogs are missing, the feed lines are plugged, and both basins are backfilled with a 10-12 inch seam of sand and gravel, topped by a 10-18 inch layer of top soil and converted into planting beds. The plantings disguise the original intent of the Memorial Association and designers for a classic, formal relationship between architecture and water.

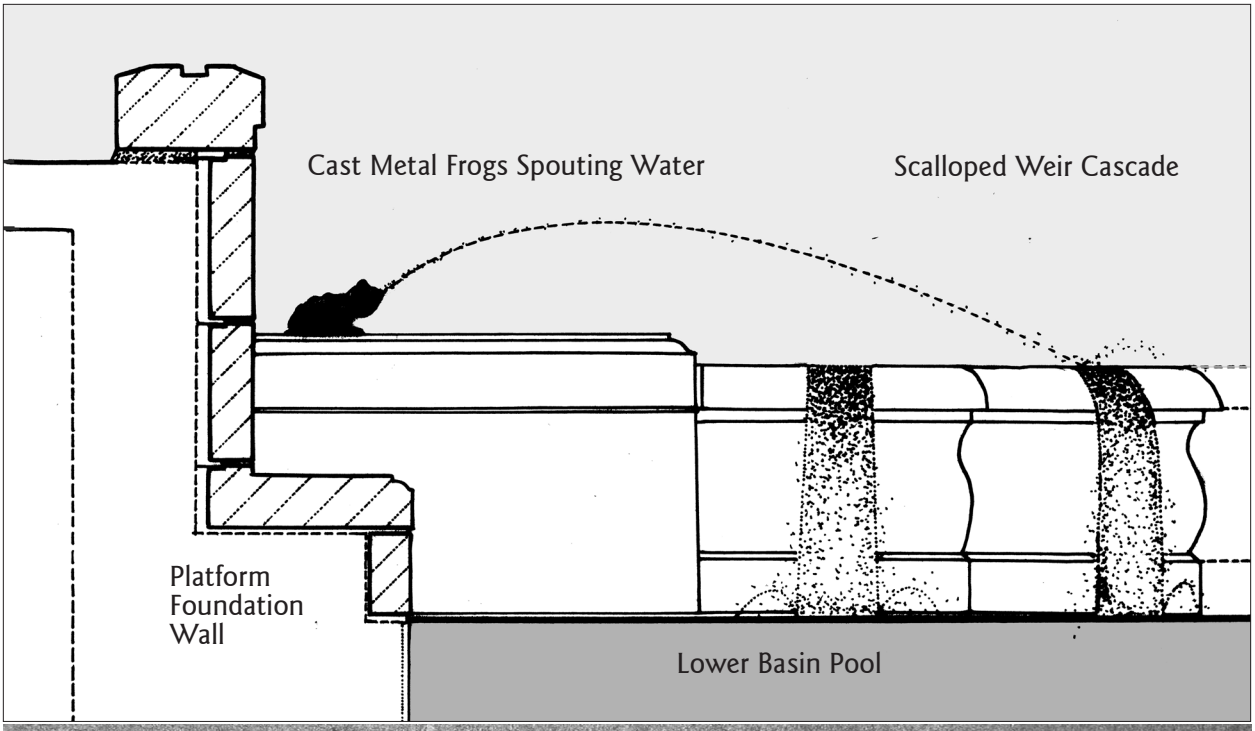
Evidence of each planned effect are still visible in the surviving built fabric. Due to the limited excavations conducted and the absence of any documentation, it is assumed there was no fountain illumination.

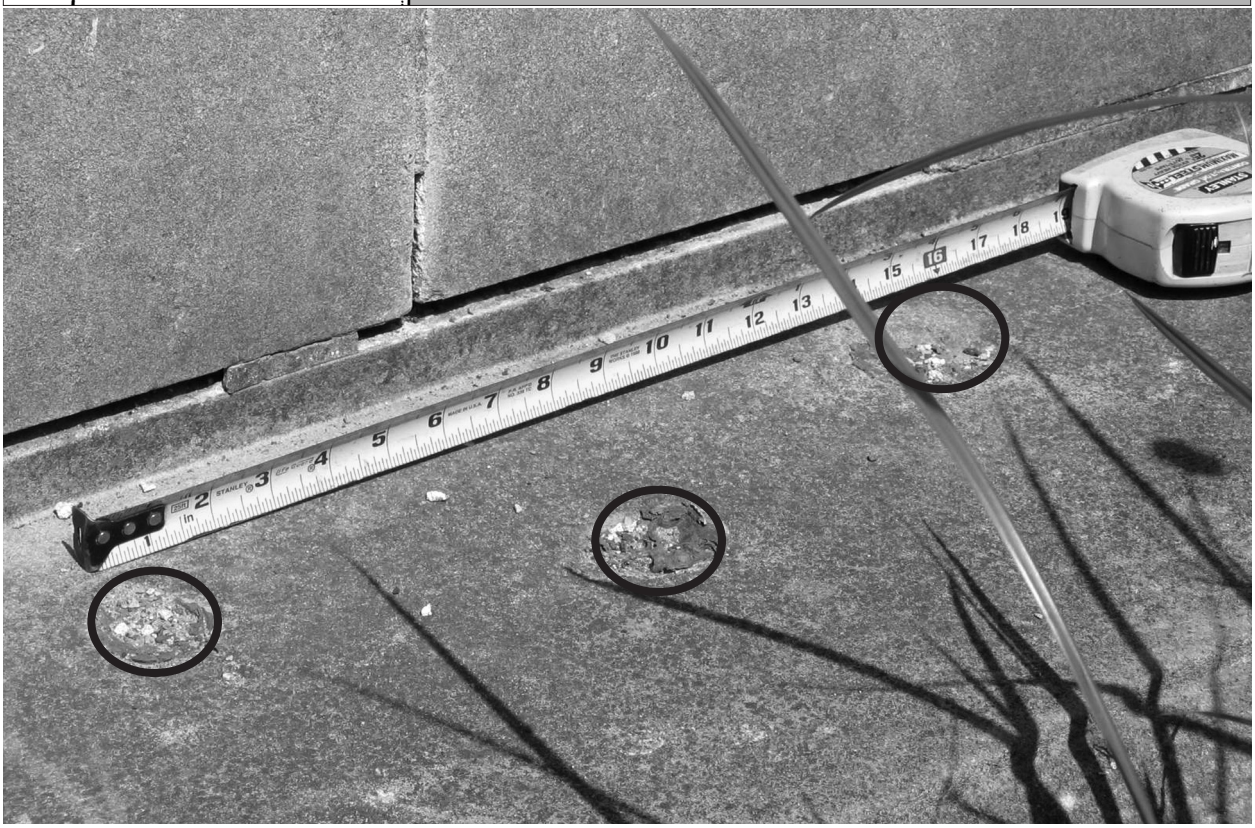


Axonometric view of the memorial and east fountain

Current condition of the East fountain basins: backfilled and planted.

Elevation/Section original 1940 upper basin fountain display.





Original fountain nozzle locations on upper basin coping.

Fountain basin/structure

The basic built components of the fountain comprise of cast-in-place concrete basin walls and pool bottoms, with the submerged portions of the pool lining/waterproofing composed of a 5/8 to 7/8 inch plaster wall coat, asphaltum joints where pool bottom and wall meet, and the exposed concrete core clad with carved limestone caps and face panels.

All visible design elements have been field measured and documented. Trenches, as documented on page 44, were dug in both the upper and lower basins to better understand construction methods, dimensions and profiles and the general condition of each basin. Current soil backfill makes it impossible to examine all surfaces or to determine water-tightness. Investigations have revealed:

A. Original construction shows minimal use of metal anchoring devices with a heavy reliance instead on grouted joints and mortar beds to hold both horizontal and vertical limestone units in place. Of the few dowel holes exposed, there is no evidence that dowels were ever installed, either in horizontal or vertical units. Grout placed in wall cavities/air space appears solid and intact

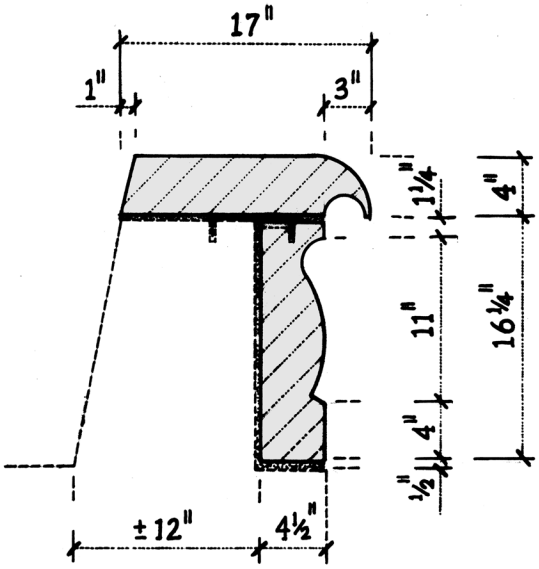
B. Measured pool depths for the upper and lower basins are 20 inches and 24 inches, respectively. As a result, both basins exceed current water-safety codes for new fountains, which restrict water depths to 12 inch, any depth greater is subject to codes that govern swimming pools.

C. The concrete structure appears solid with no observable settlement or displacement.

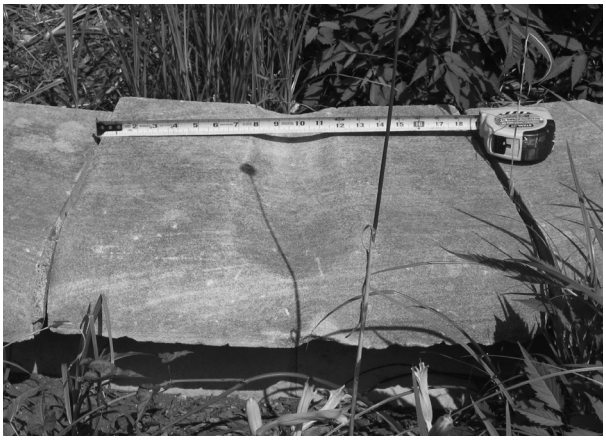
D. The plaster wall and pool coat, where exposed by exploratory trenches, appear in remarkably good condition.

E. There are no broken or missing limestone caps or facing pieces on either basin. General condition of the stone appears fine with only slight weathering and discoloration. Detailing for the upper basin is both beautiful and surprisingly sophisticated.

Upper basin



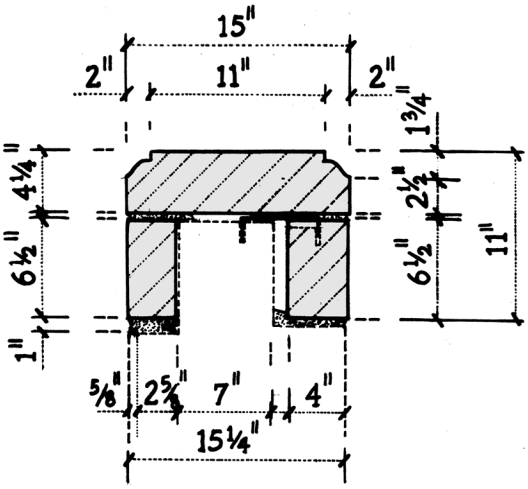
Cross-section B: upper basin limestone.



Scalloped limestone weir.

Dowel holes but no evidence they were used.

Lower basin

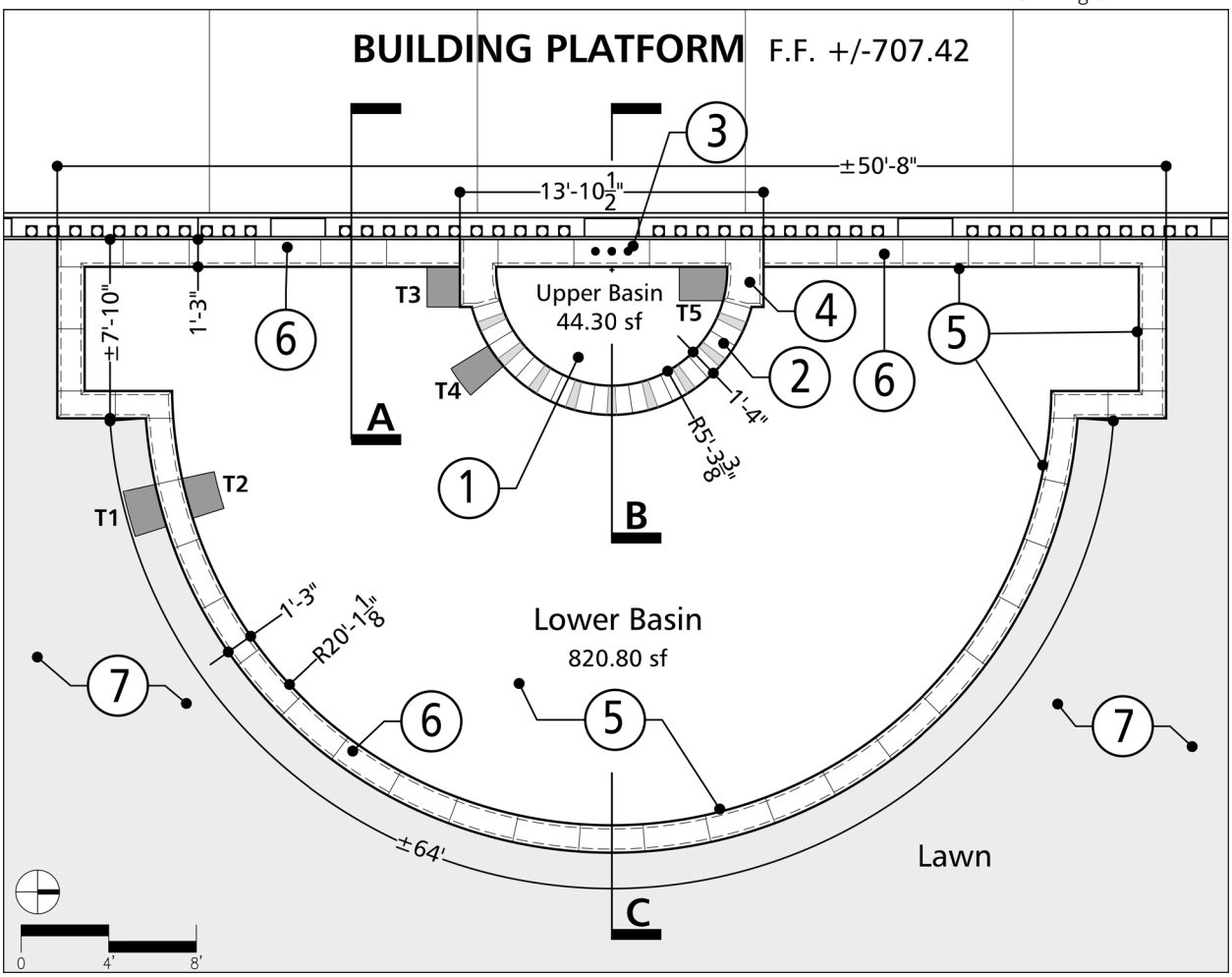


Cross-section C: lower basin limestone.

Limestone coping radial unit.

Embed anchorage system with deteriorated wires.

Plan - Existing East Fountain.



Trench/Excavation

T1 Exterior Basin Limestone Facing
T2 Interior Basin Wall at Pool Bottom
T3 Corner Facing at Pool Bottom
T4 Exterior Limestone Facing
T5 Interior Basin Wall at Pool Bottom

Exploratory trench - upper basin.

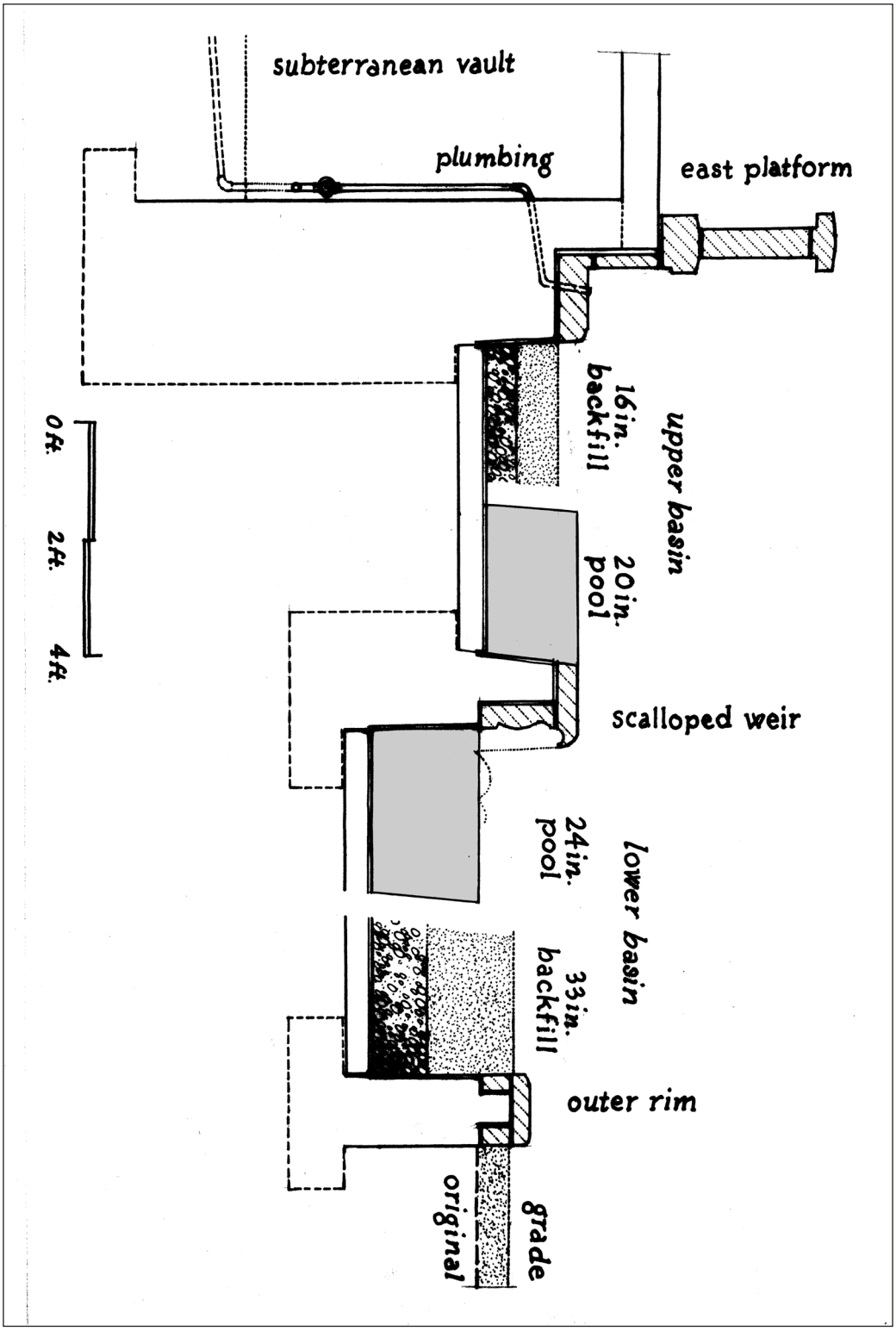
Upper Basin

1. Plaster waterproof coating, both bottom and sides. Pool bottom: 703.71.
2. Scalloped limestone weir and curved facing. Elev: 705.42 (9 radial pieces each).
3. Location of original 3/4" diameter nozzles.
4. Transitional limestone caps with battered faces (2) and straight caps (3).

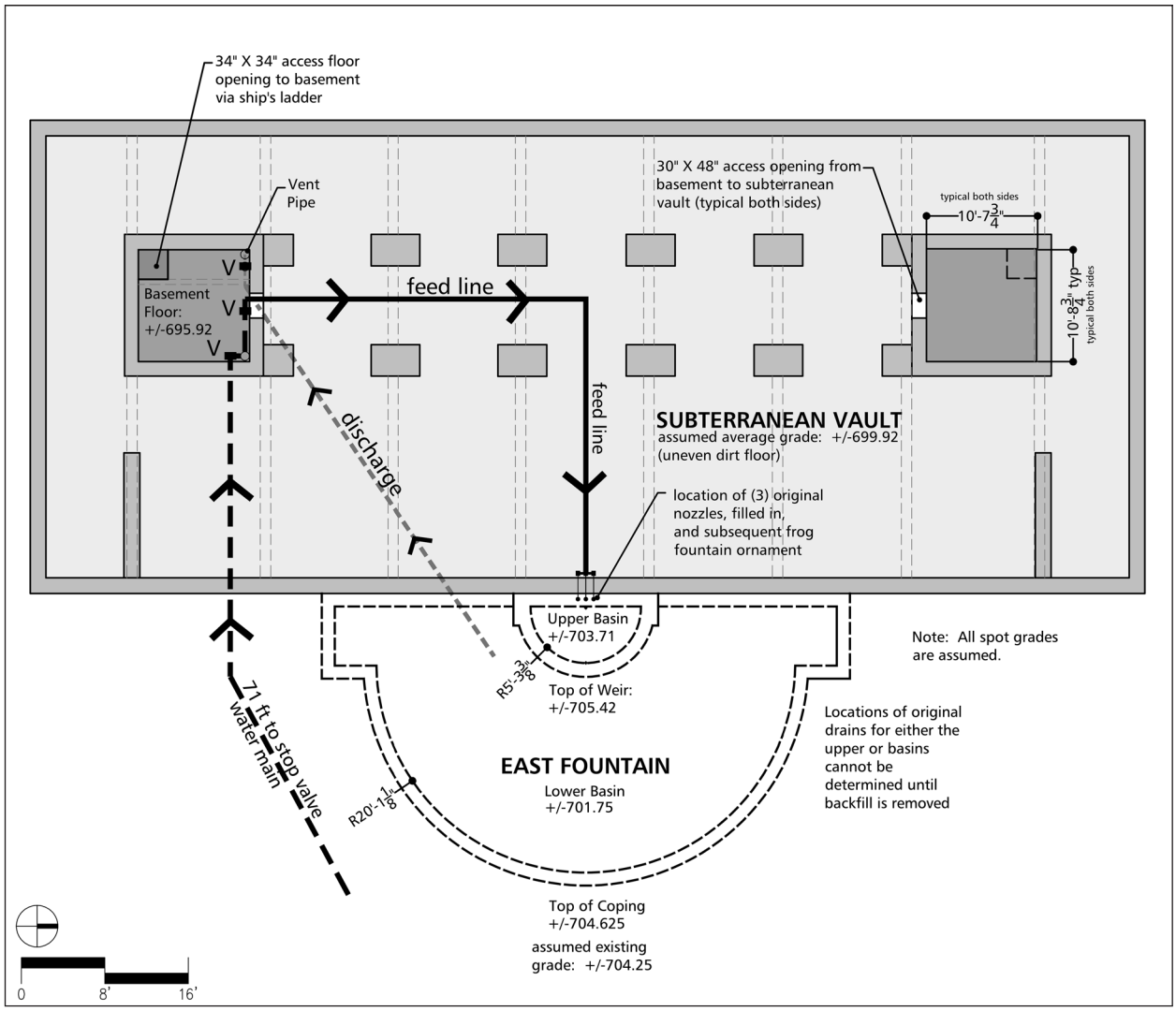
Lower Basin

5. Plaster waterproof coating, both bottom and sides. Pool bottom: 701.75
6. Limestone coping and facing. Elev: 704.625 (21 radial caps and 20 straight caps of varying sizes with additional facing panels)
7. Lawn, assumed existing grade: 704.25

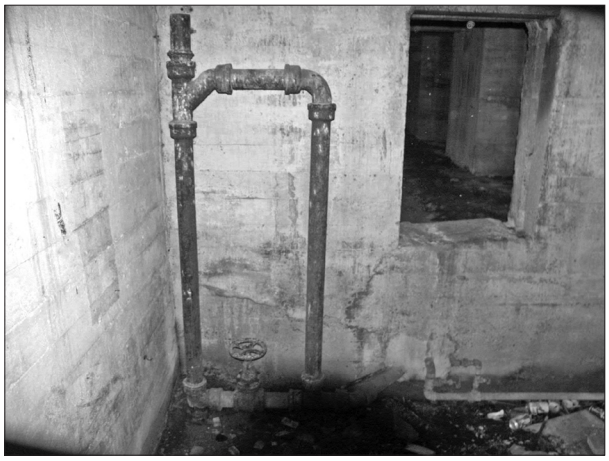
East Fountain Cross Sections B & C: Current Conditions & Original



Plan - Original fountain plumbing diagram.



Vent pipe shut off valve waste line
South tower basement access way to feed lines in subterranean vault.



main water line roof drain main water valve
South tower basement access way to feed lines in subterranean vault.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT & PIPING

Equipment typical to fountains: pumps, filtration, strainers, controls, lighting, electrical gear, or water quality treatment equipment were not found in the subterranean space beneath the raised memorial platform. No evidence was found that any of this basic mechanical equipment, fundamental to the operation of a public fountain, was ever installed. Observations did reveal:

The exact nature of the original system is vague but it appears that the basic water supply system consists of a single feed line split into three individual lines, presumably feeding the original water display at the upper basin

No automatic water make-up, rudimentary for any fountain, is evident, nor are backflow preventers which would now constitute a code violation.

All piping, valves, and drain lines are galvanized metal and appear to be original. All show evidence of corrosion and while difficult to replace beneath the current fountain pool basins, would be simple to replace within the subterranean vault beneath the memorial platform. Soil backfill make it impossible to locate original drains in either basin.

Access to the feed lines and shut off valves for the fountain display, on the east wall of the subterranean vault, is awkward requiring negotiation down a damaged ship ladder and through a raised opening in the concrete foundation. No direct access to vault from the overhead paved platform currently exists. In addition the following were noted:

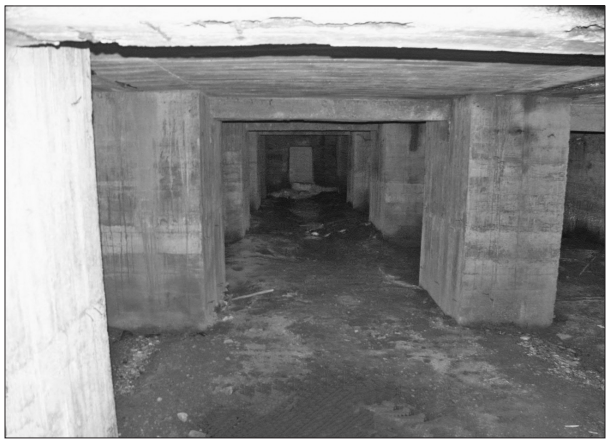
The vault dimensionally mirrors the outline of the raised memorial platform, with a general floor to ceiling clearance of 6 to 8 feet.

Basic drainage of the vault is accomplished by the sandy backfill floor material.

The rudimentary electrical lighting system is nonfunctional.

Ventilation is currently accommodated with natural airflow moving between the subterranean vault and the two currently open-air towers that frame the memorial colonnade.

Basement access in south tower via ships ladder.



Subterranean Vault.

Feed lines to upper fountain basin on east wall of subterranean vault.

Conclusions:

In general, the basins, and their core and facing materials are in remarkably good condition and should be protected and reused in any future restoration.

Basins & copings:

A. The cast-in-place fountain basin appears to be in good condition and should be reused unless other factors are revealed in future investigations. Its ability to hold water is unknown and should be tested once basins are fully excavated.

B. The plaster coating in fountain basins is unique and in good condition and should be repaired during fountain restoration.

C. Limestone caps and facing material appear to be in good condition and can be reused.

D. The original fountain system can't be fully understood without full excavation of basins.

Mechanical systems:

E. The original fountain system and its effects were simplistic and inadequate even for the day and will require major work to meet today's codes and standards. State of the art mechanical and pumping equipment and electrical service will be required to reactivate this fountain or some derivation of it.

F. Access to the South Tower Basement and the Subterranean Vault via a ship's ladder and 34 inch x 34 inch floor opening, is unsafe and too small to accommodate contemporary fountain mechanical equipment. Significant modification of the access way and of safety rail is required.

G. While the Subterranean Vault offers a viable location for proposed mechanical equipment and allows ideal distances between basin and pumps, the primary shortcoming of its use is the confining size of the access way from the basement, a 30 inch x 48 inch opening and the 4 foot difference in floor grades of vault and the South Tower Basement. These issues would suggest the South tower as a better alternative for the new fountain pump room for initial installation and long-term maintenance.

Actions & Strategies

Building

A. Immediate:

Based on the findings of the inspection and evaluation of the structure as a whole, there are several repair items that the design team will recommend that Indy Parks undertake to prevent further deterioration of the structure. These items as outlined below if completed in the near future will greatly reduce the potential for further deterioration that will increase the cost of a restoration or conservation effort.

1. Replace the roof membrane – Install a new 60 mil. EPDM membrane roof system including new flashing, and an aluminum roof hatch. This is the number one repair item that can be completed that will prevent further water infiltration and damaged that would be caused by the water.

2. Install new roof drainage system that is tied to the storm sewer. The roof drains and piping should be installed at the time a new roofing membrane is installed. Provide backflow prevention at connection to sewer.

3. Address open head joints at stone upper cornice and parapet walls at roof perimeter to minimize water infiltration. These joints should be filled with an elastomeric sealant over a backer rod. Some stones may require resetting during the more comprehensive masonry restoration project.

4. Establish a program of twice-yearly inspections of the roof, drainage system and parapet stone joints and address deficiencies during or immediately after the inspection. (Remove debris from roof and drains, seal joints that have opened up, replace damaged or weathered sealant.

5. Remove loose stone block and stone detail elements. Label and store at a secure location or within an on site storage container. Retained stones in good condition will be reused in the masonry restoration. Every piece of stone that is saved by prevention of theft or breakage is one less piece of stone that will require replacement during the restoration process.

6. The memorial should be inspected on a regular basis to ensure that additional stone pieces are not being damaged and are not detaching from the memorial due to natural forces or vandalism. If stones are found to be detached from the base or memorial, they should be documented and stored as noted above.

7. Seal all openings (windows and doors) to prevent vermin, insects and people from entering the structure and causing additional damage. Securely fasten painted plywood to cover all openings and secure existing doorways to prevent access to the towers.

8. Install temporary security lighting. This may be accomplished by installing temporary wood poles with simple cobra style fixture heads at the north and south ends of the memorial. One pole already exists the south end of the memorial. Illuminating the structure may prevent unwanted access and prevent further vandalism or theft of stolen elements from the memorial.

9. Continue to limit access to the memorial – maintain and fortify fencing to prevent access to the platform to limit opportunities for vandalism and theft. This may be accomplished by the installation of a taller fence that is structurally sound. The addition of a barbed wire top may also limit the ability to scale the fence to gain entry.

B. Phase One Construction:

The conservation of the memorial will be an intensive project that will require significant demolition of existing fabric to repair structural defects. The conservation of the memorial will also require the fabrication of many replacement elements to replicate items that are missing or damaged and unable to be reused. The conservation project will include:

1. Repairs to the existing foundation walls and piers in the subterranean vault to include:

    a. Epoxy injection of concrete that has suffered repairable cracking.
    b. Patch repair of spalled or water damaged areas of the walls and piers, both within the subterranean vault and along the outside of the foundation walls.
    c. Removal and replacement of concrete that is damaged beyond repair.
    d. Cleaning of exposed and corroded rebar, coating with galvanized paint, and providing cover to that rebar by overlay of patching material or by applying concrete by means of shot-crete.
    e. Removal of all limestone at the foundation base. These stones shall be reset on the foundation ledge using stainless steel anchors and an appropriate mortar at bed and head joints. New stones shall be provided for those that are missing or severely damaged.

2. Repairs to the concrete platform floor and rail system shall include the following items:

    a. Removal of the existing concrete deck and concrete beams from the outside wall to approximately the outside face of the memorial structure piers. Replace with a new structural deck system including galvanized steel beams, galvanized metal deck, a structural concrete slab, waterproofing membrane, and a concrete topping slab. Slope topping slab to drains.
    b. Remove limestone blocks at memorial floor, inspect and repair the structural slab, install a waterproofing membrane and reset stone at base of memorial structure utilizing new stainless steel anchors.

c. Provide new platform drainage system to supplement existing stone scuppers. New spot or trench drains to minimize water flowing over stone joints at memorial perimeter.
d. Reset all balustrade elements. Provide replacement pieces for items that are severely damaged or missing.

3. Repairs to the memorial structure wall system shall include the following:

   a. 100% re-pointing of stone joints on the memorial portion of the structure. This process will include the removal of existing mortar at all joints to a minimum depth of 1 inch. New appropriate mortar shall be applied into each joint and tooled per specifications. Stones that have shifted should be removed and reset during this pointing process.
   b. 100% repointing of exposed brick masonry at two towers of structure.
   c. Remove and replace brick masonry within the two towers where water damage has occurred that is beyond repair or re-pointing.
   d. Repair of damaged stone via dutchman patch or with stone repair patching compounds or as a last resort with replacement stone.
   e. 100% cleaning of the limestone on the entire structure utilizing appropriate chemical cleaner and low pressure water spray to provide an even stone color over the entire memorial and fountain bowls.
   f. Remove all of the existing concrete floors within the two towers at each end of the memorial and replace these with new floor systems made up of steel beams and metal grating to allow air and light to circulate within the towers.
   g. Replace the access ladders to the various floor levels within each tower.
   h. Enlarge the opening and install a weather-tight and secure roof access hatch at the south tower.
   i. Clean out the debris in the subterranean vault, level out the grade, and place a 6 inch layer of pea gravel over a vapor barrier throughout the entire area.

4. Repairs or Replacement of Plaster Ceiling Shall include:

   a. Provide new hanger wires for entire ceiling structure. Wires should attempt to be installed from within ceiling void and securely attached to sound structural members.
   b. Visually inspect all miscellaneous steel support framing for severe corrosion. Treat corrosion or replace members as required.
   c. Complete material tests of existing plaster to identify compatible patching materials.
   d. Prepare existing plaster and provide skim coat of compatible cement plaster to entire ceiling over appropriate bonding agents.
   e. Provide breathable paint finish to plaster to allow for moisture transfer out of skim coated historic plaster.

5. Repair or replacement at all window and door openings shall include:

   a. All windows shall be mechanically cleaned via a blasting process with extra care taken to avoid damage to the adjacent stone. Metal shall be repaired as required.
   b. All window frames shall be repainted with an appropriate metal coating system including a minimum of one primer coat and two top coats of finish.
   c. Window sash shall be reglazed with a break resistant glazing system such as laminated glass or Lexan to limit potential for breakage.
   d. New doors and frames may be fabricated and installed to match the original in detailing and configuration. Vandal proof hardware shall be utilized wherever possible. An alternate vision is discussed within Actions & Strategies: Site & Fountain.
   e. Metal bar grates shall be blasted to remove corrosion and shall be treated with appropriate paint finish systems. Clean the steel where the grate is anchored to the memorial masonry and coat with galvanized paint. Repair damaged masonry around these anchor points.

6. Replace outdated mechanical and electrical systems.

    a. Provide new water supply line to the memorial from an existing meter pit to the south tower. The new water service will facilitate water supply to the fountain as well as potential water supply for building and landscape maintenance in the immediate area of the Memorial.
    b. Provide mechanical ventilation of the subterranean vault by the installation of an exhaust fan at one tower roof and a fresh air intake at the other. Air will be permitted to circulate through the enclosed spaces of the memorial. A poly vapor barrier will be installed at the subterranean vault floor to prevent moisture infiltration from being drawn from the vault.
    c. Provide new 200 amp electrical service to the memorial with code compliant panel and disconnects. Electrical power can then be distributed through out the memorial via the basement to provide lighting and power for maintenance as well as to operate the ventilation and fountain equipment.
    d. The addition of feature lighting to highlight elements of the memorial and to make it more user friendly. New recessed fixtures set within the platform slab will provide up-lighting at the east and west elevations highlighting the columns and tower facades. Additional lighting within the towers will allow for a glow to emanate from the windows at night.

Actions & strategies

Site & fountain

Site

A. Immediate:

There are a few immediate steps required before beginning Phase One design and construction documents. Indy Parks should consider:

1. Improving better security to prevent further vandalism by increasing the strength of the perimeter chainlink fence. Consider installing barbed or razor wire across the top of the fence.

2. Mounting temporary floodlights on nearby streetlights or wood poles to illuminate the memorial until restoration efforts can commence.

B. Phase One Construction:

Due to the limited scope of Phase One Site Construction, defined by Indy Parks as a zone 20 feet beyond the memorial, there are no opportunities to correct any major site deficiencies. As a result the memorial will continue to suffer a marginal existence within Riverside Park. Actions are limited to the following:

1. Restore the original grade across the eastern face of the memorial, fully exposing the outer fountain basin limestone face. Temporarily re-grade the surrounding area to drain away from the memorial. Consider a generously sized porous and accessible surface to promote pedestrian interaction with the east fountain.

2. Remove deteriorated and broken limestone pavers and pour a temporary concrete sidewalk to the memorial's SE stair from the existing asphalt path along the approach drive between White River Parkway and Riverside Drive.

3. Remove deteriorated and broken limestone pavers from the NE stair of the memorial, raise grade and temporarily replace with concrete pavement.

4. Construct a universally accessible walkway to the west face of the memorial at the concrete platform level, also provide wheelchair access into the colonnade from the platform (ADA Option One).

5. Construct and integrate twin ADA ramps into the new memorial platform deck adjacent and perpendicular to both the SE and NE stairs, hiding the ramp behind the original east face of the limestone wall and balustrade of the memorial's platform (ADA Option Two).

6. Provide protected, ADA accessible, parallel street parking along the approach drive adjacent to the memorial for easier, direct public access.

7. Install site amenities such as trash receptacles on site approaches to the memorial.

8. Carefully remove all solid limestone steps from their concrete foundations, protect and store on-site in a secure manner. Inspect and repair damage to the concrete foundation as necessary. Waterproof both the concrete and hidden surfaces of the cleaned and restored limestone steps before resetting and properly securing them to the foundation. Install adequate weeps and sealant joints to ensure a watertight system. Due to the historic character, handrails may not be required.

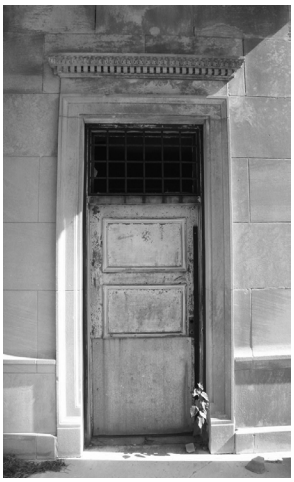
9. Install works of commissioned public art connected to the roots of Riverside Park and Thomas Taggart that compliment the fine classical architecture of the memorial colonnade and celebrates the progressive legacy of Taggart and his colleagues and supporters. These public works of art should enhance the memorial as a cultural destination, and attract and engage people in the simple act of storytelling. Within the colonnade this would involve replacing both deteriorated and damaged exterior metal clad doors with new cast bronze doors incorporating raised and sculpted bas-relief figures illustrating two separate themes. We suggest the following themes:

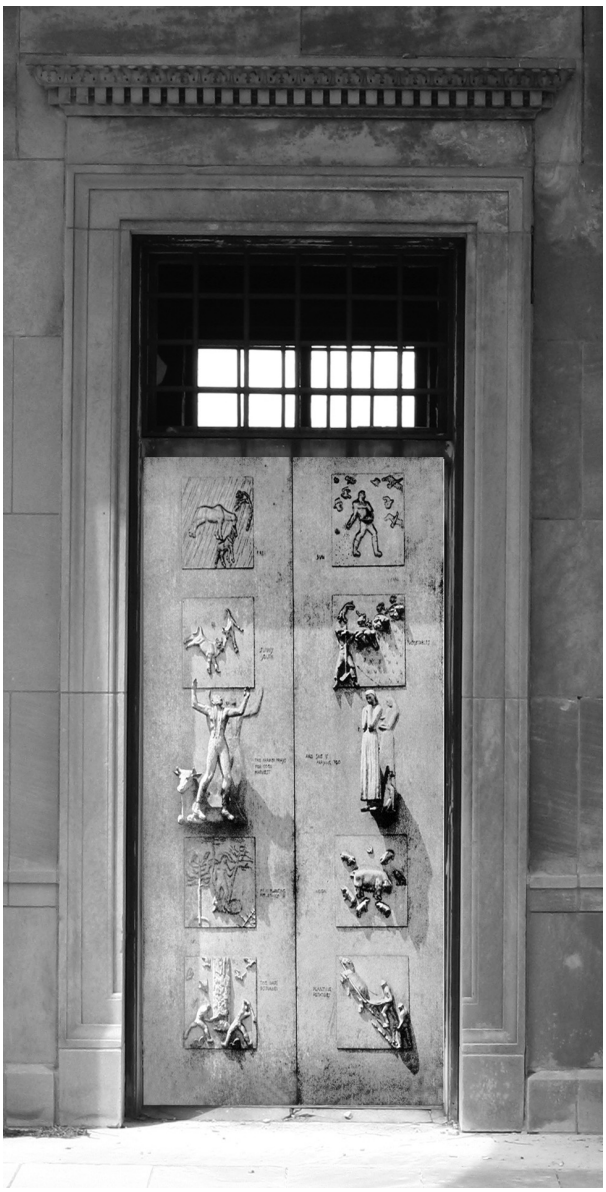
    a. North Door: would be the depiction of scenes from the activities of those unsung men and women who where responsible for the agricultural settlement along the White River, both native american and later western immigrants; and,

    b. South Door: would be the expression of images that dramatize the visionary entrepreneurial and the progressive political life of Thomas Taggart which helped shape the history of both Indianapolis and Indiana.

In capturing this past, these sculpted doors will speak to future generations visiting the memorial the hopes and dreams of people who lived before and whose labors gave us the beautiful, broad green respite that is Riverside Park. This collective effort embracing art and renovation will embody the principles of cultural development championed by the Mayor and the growing cultural institutions of our community.

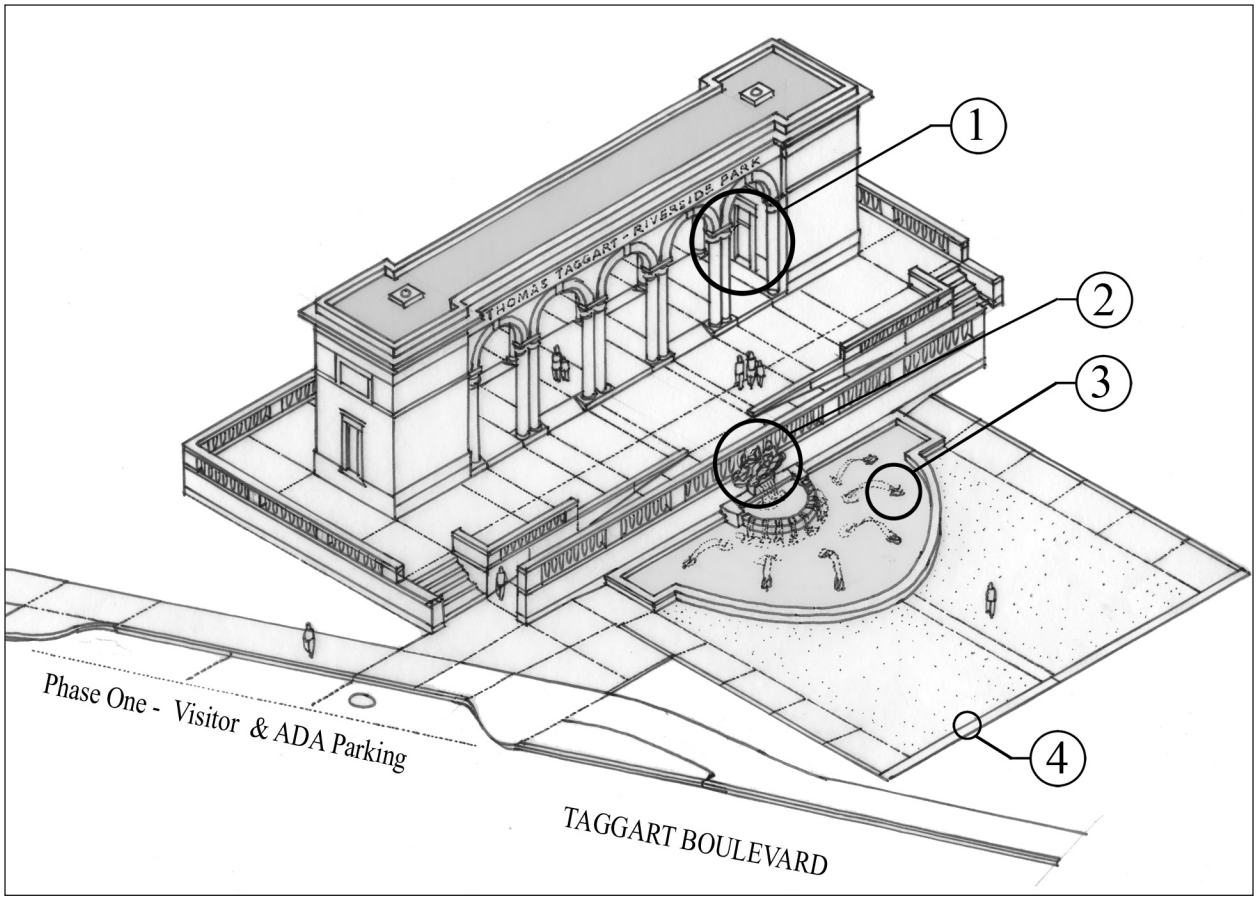
Original deteriorated metal-clad doors (similar both ends).





Conceptual illustration of the proposed story-telling figurative bronze doors.

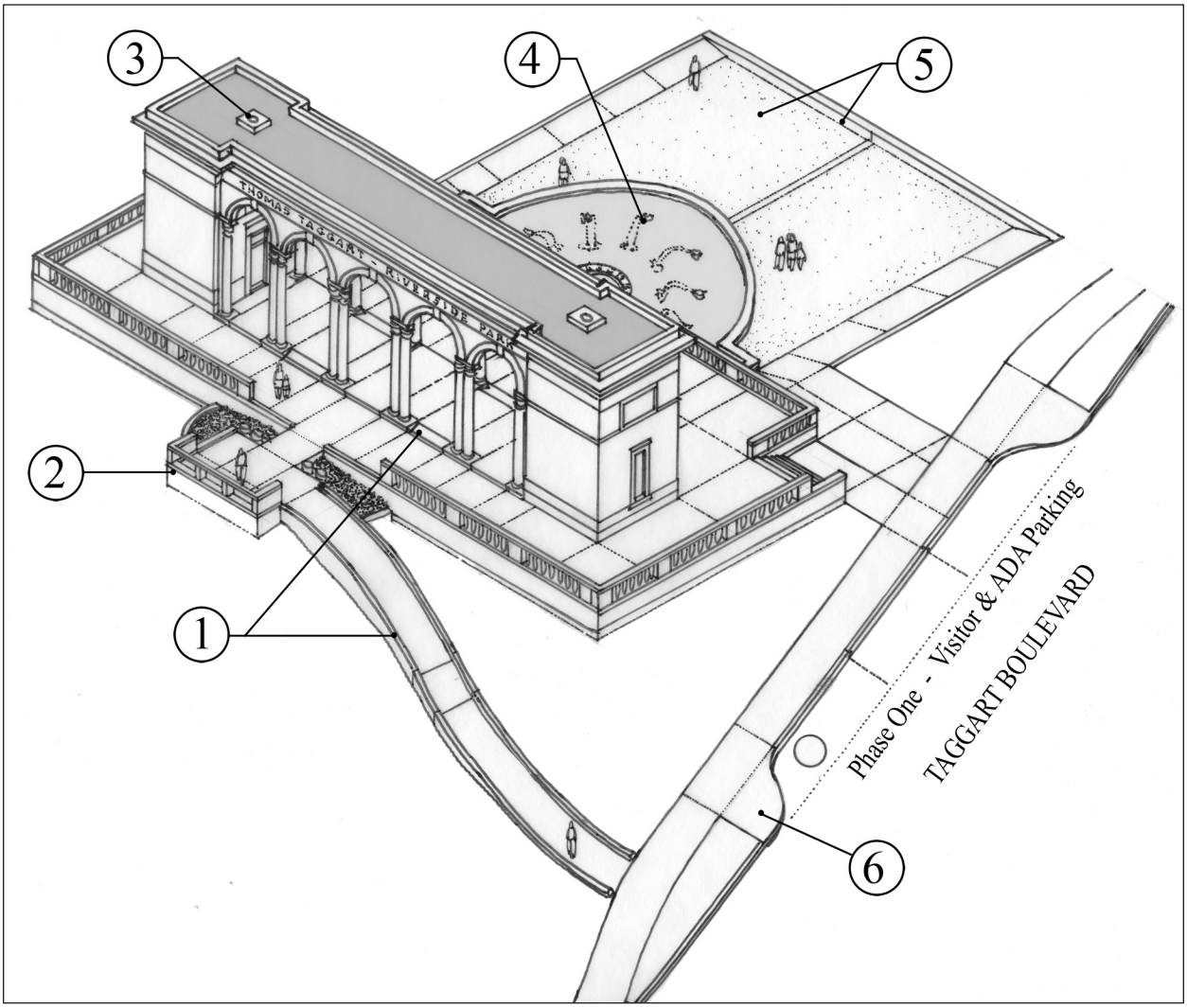
Axonometric view.



Proposed cultural sculpture program

1. Story-telling figurative bronze doors. (qty: 2)
2. Figurative bronze fountain sculpture.
3. Fish of White River fountain sculpture. (qty: 6 pair)
4. Donor list limestone wall.

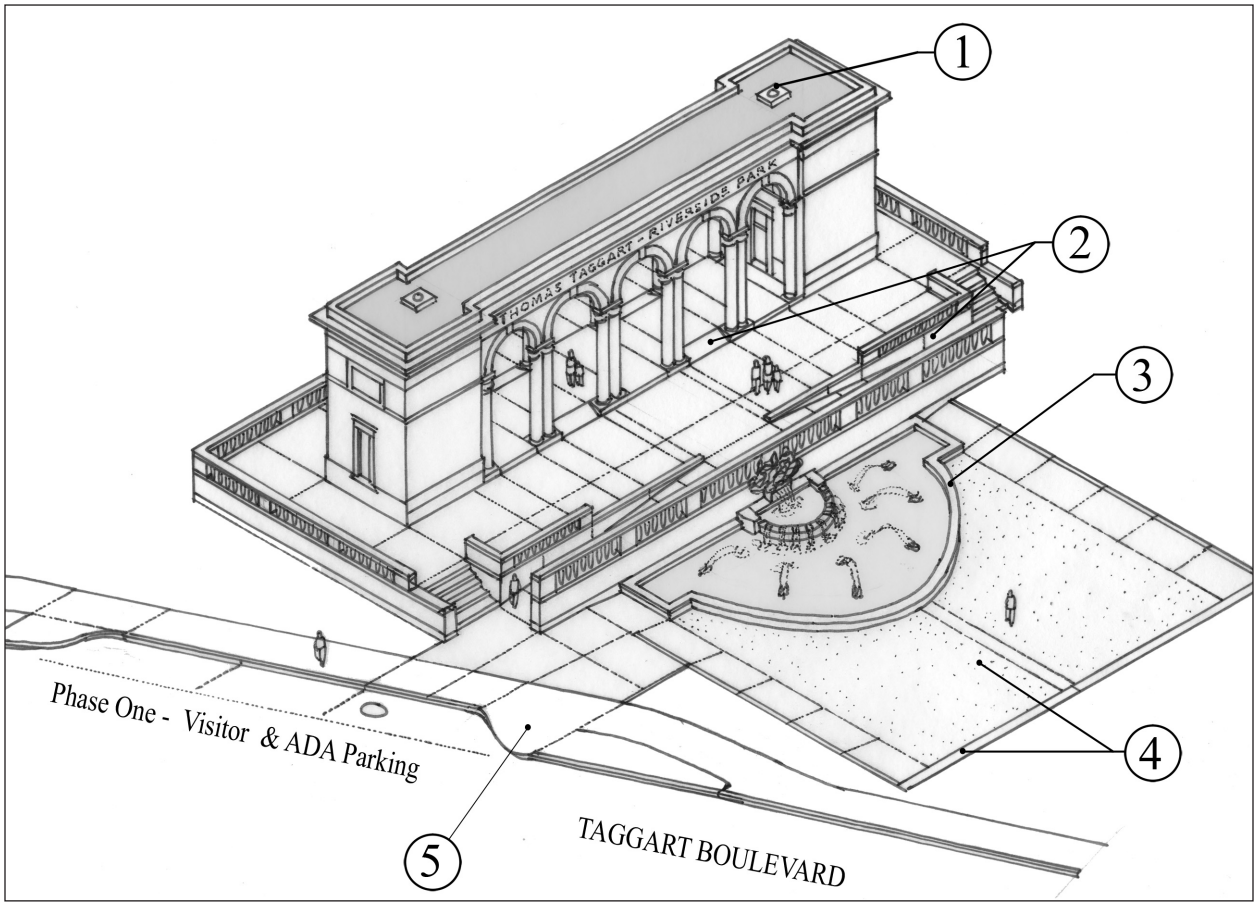
Axonometric view.



Proposed ADA ramp - west face (ADA option one)

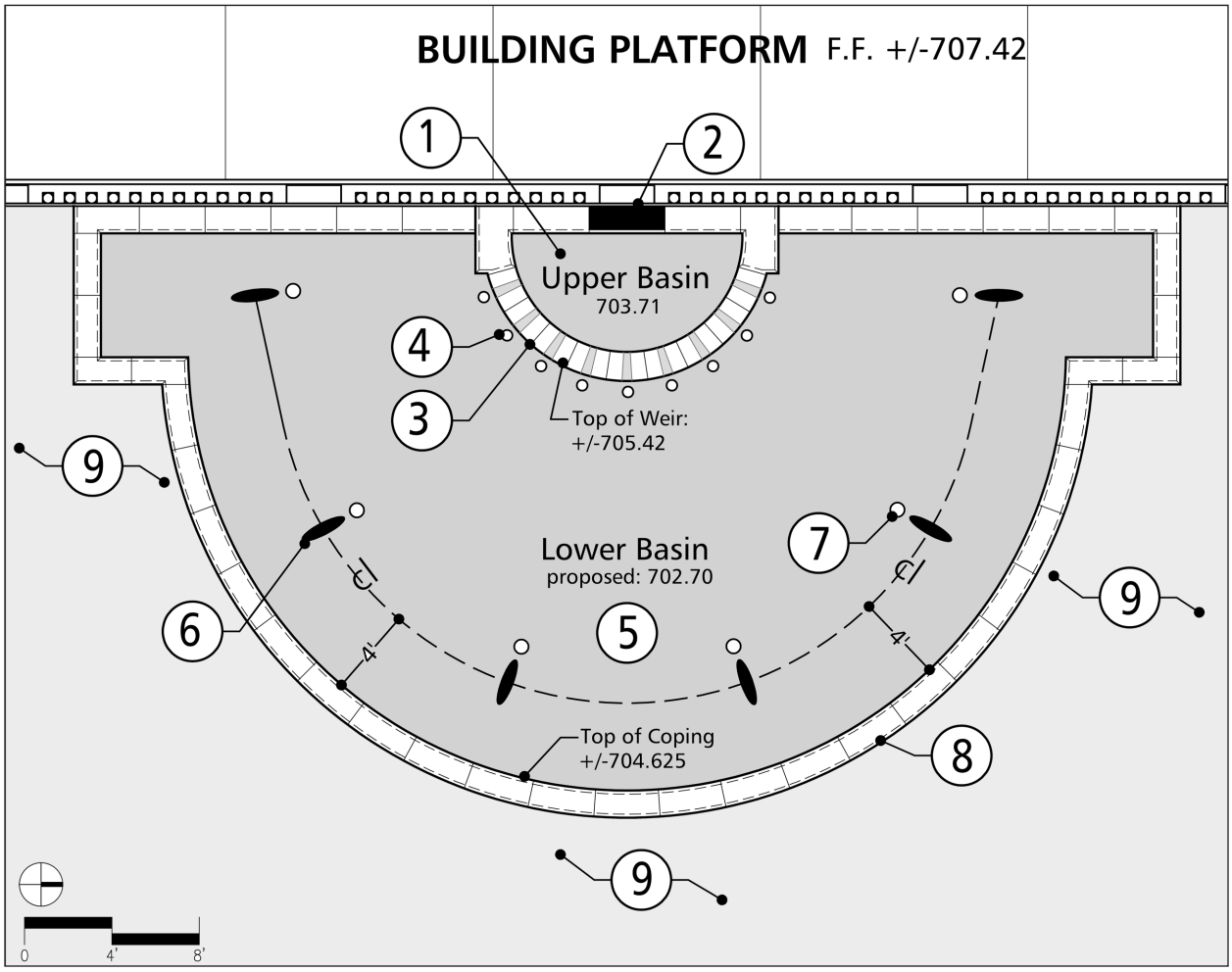
1. ADA accessible memorial platform and colonnade.
2. New overlook.
3. New ventilation and roof access hatches.
4. Phase One fountain - upgraded fountain display.
5. ADA accessible fountain forecourt with donor wall.
6. ADA access curb ramp.

Axonometric view.



Proposed ADA ramp - east face (ADA option two)

1. New ventilation and roof access hatches.
2. ADA accessible memorial platform and colonnade.
3. Phase One fountain - upgraded fountain display.
4. ADA accessible fountain forecourt with donor wall.
5. ADA access curb ramp.



These cast bronze fountain nozzles, from the De Pew fountain in University Park, Indianapolis, serve as good example of the size and character of the fish and effect of the proposed upgraded fountain display noted in item 6 (this page).

Proposed fountain display

1. Maintain existing pool bottom: 703.71.
2. Replace original 3/4" diameter nozzles with a new display.
3. Clean and reinstall scalloped limestone weir, limestone caps and facing.
4. Illuminate scalloped weir.
5. Raise pool bottom to meet code and facilitate re-plumbing.
6. Introduce new fountain display.
7. Illuminate new fountain display.
8. Clean and reinstall limestone caps and facing.
9. Uncover limestone facing by removing 6 to 8 inches of fill from around basin. Regrade to achieve positive drainage.

Fountain

A. Immediate (prior to construction documents):

There are some immediate steps which must be taken prior to completing design and construction documents. At a minimum the following should occur:

1. Remove all plant material and excavate backfill. Hand dig final foot to protect plaster pool waterproofing.

2. Thoroughly inspect basin walls and bottom. Identify and locate all feed and drain lines from existing pool bottoms. Complete the documentation of the original pool piping system.

3. Inspect all mortar joints of facing material and evaluate condition.

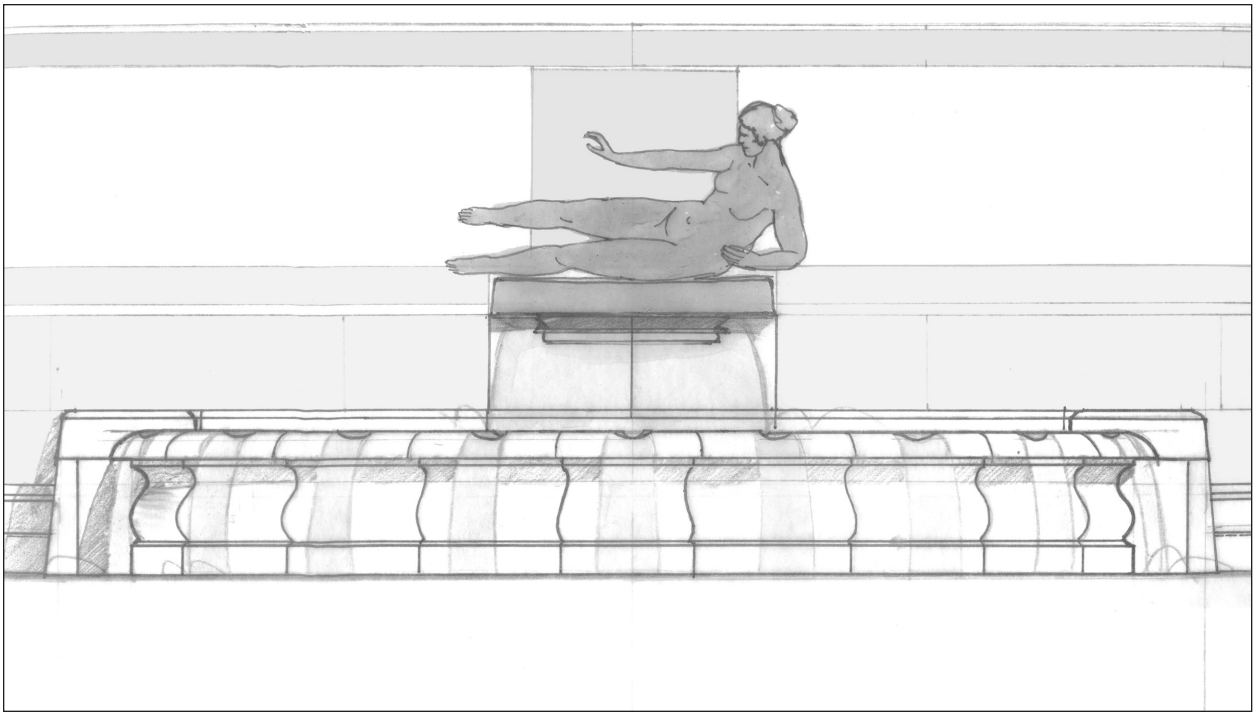
4. Test whether the pools are waterproof and leak-tight prior to construction documentation to determine course of action and supplemental waterproof membrane type.

B. Phase one construction:

Once this further inspection and evaluation is complete, design a new fountain system incorporating existing upper and lower basins, limestone facing and cap materials. It makes little sense to renovate the remnants of the original hydraulic system. It is our recommendation that an entirely new system should be installed that included the following actions:

1. Remove, clean and protect all limestone cap units. Drill and reset with stainless steel dowels. Finished joints should be backer rod and sealed , with sealant to match color of limestone.

2. Unless inspection dictates otherwise, all facing material shall remain in place and be cleaned. Mortared and grouted joints are to be inspected, repaired and/or replaced as required. Face material shall be re-secured to concrete core with stainless steel strap anchors using existing limestone anchorages.



A proposed new upper basin water source to replace the 3 original smooth bore nozzles that includes a smooth-sheet weir and new horizontal sculptural element (see item 2, pages 55 and 58). The figurative component shown is for illustrative purposes only.

3. Integral to an overall sculptural program proposed for the memorial are enhancements to the east fountain. Like the cast bronze doors discussed earlier, we suggest adding new cast bronze water features, in this case lending the memorial an element of whimsy and drama, including:

    a. Twelve (12) Cast bronze fish spouting 1/4 inch streams of water would occupy the lower basin, celebrating the aquatic diversity once found in the White River and Fall Creek. Species like freshwater drum, black perch, small mouth bass, darters, quillback carpsucker , long-eared sunfish, blacknose dace, log perch, walleye, buffalo fish and longnose gar could be represented in pairings similar to the illustrated example found in the DePew fountain at University Park.

    b. Adding to the whimsy of the fish, a more dramatic feature is suggested for the upper basin where a horizontal sculptural figurative composition would throw a 36 inch wide clear sheet of water 42 inches, complimenting the rush of water heard cascading over the scalloped weir.

    All the cast bronze water displays would be individually illuminated by embedded underwater lights to underscore the new nighttime visibility of the memorial.

4. Create a new fountain hydraulic and electrical system designed by a professional fountain consultant and installed by contractors with a proven record of successful, running fountain systems. Install these new skid mounted systems on a concrete floor slab in the upgraded basement of the south tower of the memorial which will satisfy code clearances and be properly drained and ventilated. We expect the new hydraulic and electrical gear to occupy half of the basement floor plan.

5. Install a state-of-the-art water treatment system, to minimally include: a) a high-rate permanent media sand filtration system, with automatic backwashing (cleaning) and flow control (flow maintenance between backwashing cycles). We feel the self-cleaning filters will help insure reliable water maintenance, that will be both sanitary and pleasing to the eye; and, b) an automated water treatment system to maintain sanitary water conditions and prevent scale or metal corrosion. This system should include:

    a. Automatic conductivity control to help prevent mineral deposits from forming on decorative stone or bronze surfaces, and in time, from clogging pipes and valves.
    b. Automatic pH control which helps optimize chemical use.
    c. A chemical metering pump to allow for the introduction of organic "poly-quat" and/or cleatred copper biocides to maintain sanitary water conditions without the smell of chlorine.
    d. A properly sized ozonator that injects ozone gas into the system. Ozone is an oxidizer routinely used with organic biocides to provide effective sanitation modeled on commercial grade fountains.

6. Provide solenoid actuated electric valves utilized for automatic water addition in each display, routine water level maintenance and for filling following pool draining. A backflow preventer must be supplied, per code, in association with the automatic water level control system.

7. We recommend that the visually discrete water display elements be designed such that they share hydraulic and electrical systems to reduce construction and material costs.

8. Pool wall and floor fittings should be installed such that filtered and treated water is adequately circulated throughout the display elements eliminating any dead circulation spots that could foster local or systemic algae blooms.

9. Gravity overflow fittings should be installed so that rain does not cause the fountain to overflow the lower basin.

10. Provide all new piping for both feed, display, discharge and drain lines. Within the lower basin install piping and electrical conduit on top of the current pool floor and beneath what will be a new concrete pool floor with embedded underwater lights and an applied pool waterproofing.

11. A programmable logic controller (PLC) should be provided with the electrical panels and control systems to operate and monitor hydraulic and electrical functions.

12. Underwater lighting must be provided to highlight the new aesthetic sculptural components and water cascades found within the upgrade fountain display system. Cost permitting, low voltage, LED fixtures should be used because of their long lamp life and color shifting technology.

13. Install daylight florescent tube lighting in south tower basement pump room to provide sufficient light for Indy Parks fountain staff to work by during scheduled inspection and maintenance visits.

14. Provide sump pumps with emergency battery-operated backups to prevent flooding and unwanted damage to the fountain electrical equipment and systems.

Actions & Strategies

Maintenance

A large investment of public and private monies will be required to complete the conservation of the memorial. With a planned inspection and maintenance program, the restored memorial can expect to survive and thrive for many more years with minimal expense.

A. Daily Tasks:

1. Encourage regular patrols by park rangers, police and sheriff deputies around the memorial.

B. Weekly Tasks:

1. Complete cursory review of the structure to identify damage or vandalism that may have occurred to the memorial or immediate site. Investigate acts of vandalism and report damage so repairs can be quickly planned and completed to prevent further damage or deterioration.
2. Trash pick-up from receptacles and adjacent grounds.

C. Monthly Tasks:

1. Inspection of lighting system – replacement of burned out lamps.
2. Cleaning of fountain bowls and memorial slabs utilizing low-pressure water spray.

D. Twice Yearly Tasks

1. Inspect roof membrane. Identify issues or defects that may fall under warranty.
2. Clear roof drains of debris.
3. Inspect sealant and mortar joints – identify potential deterioration and plan for repair or replacement.

E. Yearly Tasks:

1. Prepare fountain for operation (Spring)
2. Prepare fountain for winterization. (Fall)
3. Make repairs to deteriorated sealant or mortar joints that allow for water infiltration at the deck, walls and cornice.
4. Examine windows, doors and other metal objects that may require touch-up painting to maintain sound topcoat finish.
5. Inspect balustrade – document any damage that may be apparent either caused by natural forces, general use or vandalism. Identify repair options to limit deterioration of rail system.

To accomplish these clearly outlined maintenance requirements, it is essential that City maintenance crews are properly and professionally trained to perform these tasks, and that a clear, long-term commitment is made to fund annual expenses. This may best be accomplished by establishing an endowment that receives regular sponsorship from the business community and invested neighborhoods surrounding Riverside Park.

Imagine this: Riverside Park as one of this city's great green sanctuaries beside a welcoming White River.

ACTIONS & STRATEGIES

GREATER VISION

The question occurs, how did this gateway memorial, meant to record Thomas Taggart's public legacy and inspire future generations, get so pushed aside and abandoned in less than 50 years? How, after the basic physical repairs are completed, will people embrace this monument any more than in past years? Why would they come or even linger?

George Kessler grasped a basic truth that parks serve many diverse, outdoor recreational needs. Far more than accommodating those needs, the heart of this broad regional park lies in its orchestration of a dramatic interplay of river, water access, monumental structures, a pageant of sculpture and the motion of people moving in and out of the park boundaries. This was the vision Kessler, and later the business and political friends of Taggart, brought before the Park Commissioners, the creation of a unique and signature entry and destination to Riverside.

Unfortunately, Kessler resigned as landscape architect to the Park Commission in 1915 and what followed was a series of unfortunate events. That grand vision was flood engineered, critical design elements were deleted, roadway structures were simplified and worse, improperly located, monumental gateway architecture was later shoe-horned into that awkward site. Under-funding during construction compromised some structural aspects of the foundation and the inevitable deterioration has been accelerated by the effects of long-term deferred maintenance. The memorial gateway has fallen in danger of becoming irrelevant. It is no way to build a legacy.

The future of the Taggart Memorial depends on becoming the recognized heart and gateway to Riverside Park, exhilarating in its openness and accessibility to the river and the surrounding landscape.

A renaissance reinvigorating the Memorial goes way beyond repairing stone and mortar, it requires a bold re-visioning of how vehicles and pedestrians approach, circulate and access this gateway, whether from Burdsal Parkway, White River Parkway and Trail, Riverside Drive, South Grove Golf Course or the ball fields and pool. Just as important to the increased awareness and appreciation of the Taggart Memorial are the views and visual connection people make with the Memorial from the Municipal Gardens, the former VA Hospital and Coffin Golf Course across the White River. This can only be accomplished with a broad, holistic vision that seriously questions many past decisions and current conditions surrounding the Memorial. History cannot be regarded slavishly, rather it must be regarded as an inspirational beginning to a greater vision.

Realizing this achievable potential for the Memorial will require not only adequate construction and maintenance funding, but the ardent cooperation of many federal, state, and local governmental agencies in conjunction with the broad community of citizens that enjoy the Riverside everyday. Remember our actions today will determine the fate of a resplendent Memorial for tomorrow's generations. With this greater vision, maybe the Memorial will finally gain respect and become a beloved landmark whose charm encourages people to linger and note the Taggart legacy.

Cost forecast

Projecting costs early in the scoping phase is subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. Yet it is important that decision-makers have a good sense of the magnitude of costs before preparing grant applications, or seeking sponsors from the private sector, in conjunction with allocating state or local funds.

The following opinion of probable cost was completed based on an inspection and evaluation of the memorial completed by Jacobs Pannicke Architects, Inc. and our sub-consultants; Lawson Elser, Inc. and NINebark, Inc.

In providing an opinion of probable cost, it is recognized that neither the Owner nor the Consultants have control over the costs of labor, equipment, materials, or even the Contractor's methods of determining process for bidding. This opinion of probable costs is based on the Consultants reasonable professional experience and judgment and does not constitute a warranty, expressed or implied, that the Contractor's bids or the negotiated price of the work will not vary from the Owner's budget or from any opinion of probable cost. All costs are in 2005 dollars, which will inflate in probable cost if the proposed work is pushed off into the future.

IMMEDIATE ACTION:

FISCAL YEAR	FORECAST
Roof Replacement, Roof Drainage, Hatch *(Includes Storm Sewer Line and Ventilation)*	$17,000.00
Repair Head Joints At Cornice	$8,500.00
Inspection of Roof and Stone Masonry *(Twice Yearly – Indy Parks Staff)*	$500.00
Storage Fees for Salvaged Stone *(POD stored on-site)*	$2,000.00 /year
Boarding of all openings *(Painted Plywood)*	$500.00
Security Lighting *(Pole Mounted Lights on Wooden Poles)*	$3,000.00
Security Fencing Improvements	$2,500.00
Subtotal	$34,000.00
Contractor Fee (15%)	$5,100.00
Architect's Fee (8%)	$2,720.00
Contingency (10%)	$3,400.00
TOTAL IMMEDIATE ACTION	**$45,220.00**

PHASE ONE – RENOVATION & CONSTRUCTION

FISCAL YEAR	FORECAST
Site Work: *Earthwork, Pavement, Sod, & Site Amenities*	$37,300.00
ADA Memorial Access Ramp (Option One) *Earthwork, Concrete Work, Stone & Metal Rails*	($52,850.00)
Selective Demolition/Abatement *Slab Demolition*	$70,275.00
Concrete Foundation Repair	$30,500.00
Concrete Deck Replacement *Two layer system/expansion joint*	$48,000.00
Limestone Restoration – Monument and Platform *Reset Stones, Tuck pointing, Replacement Balustrade*	$325,000.00
Brick Masonry Restoration *Tuck pointing/Parging*	$23,400.00
Tower Floor Replacement *Structural Metal Grate Floors, Access Ladders*	$30,000.00
Fountain Basin Renovation *Excavation, Inspection, Clean & Reset Stones,* *New Concrete Pool Floor & Waterproof System.*	$62,650.00
Structural Steel *Beams and Decking, Lintels*	$45,000.00
Windows and Exterior Doors	$18,000.00
Plaster Ceiling Repair and Painting	$11,050.00
Fountain Equipment & Installation	$75,700.00
Plumbing *Water Service to Building*	$2,500.00
Mechanical System *Crawl Space Ventilation*	$2,000.00
Electrical *Main Building Service and Power Distribution*	$6,000.00
Memorial Aesthetic Lighting	$14,500.00
Subtotal	$854,725.00
Contractor Fee (15%) Architect's Fee (8%) Contingency (10%)	$128,210.00 $ 68,378.00 $ 85,475.00
TOTAL PHASE ONE *(including ADA Option One)*	**$1,136,788.00**

PHASE ONE – ALTERNATE ACTIONS: (Includes Fees)

FISCAL YEAR	FORECAST
Poly-pavement Fountain Forecourt & Donor Limestone Wall	$30,225.00
Bronze Sculptural/Cultural Components	$98,850.00
Interpretive Signage Program	$5,000.00
Donor Recognition Carved Copy on Donor Wall	$7,500.00
TOTAL ALTERNATE ACTIONS (PLUS CONTINGENCY (10%)	**$155,735.00**

PHASE ONE – ADA OPTION TWO: (Includes Fees)

FISCAL YEAR	FORECAST
Double ADA ramps within revised memorial platform *(Option Two)*	$45,000.00
TOTAL OPTION TWO (PLUS CONTINGENCY (10%)	**$49,500.00**

PHASE ONE – COMBINED COSTS

TOTAL COMBINED COSTS *(Phase One plus Alternate Actions & ADA Option One)*	**$1,292,523.00**
TOTAL COMBINED COSTS *(Phase One plus Alternate Actions & ADA Option Two)*	**$1,289,173.00**

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