10 Most Endangered
Annual list garners attention for landmarks in jeopardy

Back to the Future
Mid-Century Tour Heads to Terre Haute

Outstanding Restoration
Delphi Preservation Society wins Cook Cup
Taking the Long View

RECENTLY, I WAS PRIVILEGED TO PRESENT A BRIEF history of historic preservation in America to some of Indiana Landmarks’ wonderful volunteers. The presentation included certain milestones in the history of the preservation movement, including one of our nation’s earliest acts of intentional preservation, the restoration of “the ancient steeple” atop the building we now call Independence Hall.

The steeple was removed for structural reasons in 1781, less than 30 years after the building was completed, and Independence Hall stood, steeple-less, well into the nineteenth century. In 1812, architect Robert Mills drew plans for the restoration, but it took 17 years and another restoration plan, this time by William Strickland, to get the job done. Sound familiar?

So often our best laid preservation plans take years to come to fruition. Consider, for instance, the 20-year campaign to restore the bell tower on the Montgomery County Courthouse, only now on the cusp of being realized. Or the long-time effort to save the James E. Roberts School (#97) in Indianapolis. Thanks in large measure to Indiana Landmarks, it was spared from demolition. And now, a full decade later, it is scheduled to receive our emails.

As you examine the 2017 Ten Most Endangered in the pages that follow, you’ll see landmarks worthy of our best efforts to preserve and revitalize. And with them you’ll also find a raft of meaningful places—a virtuous reason to shop online and in our brick-and-mortar stores.

And remember, your purchases help us save and restore meaningful places—what a virtuous reason to shop online and in our brick-and-mortar stores.

We can get the job done.

this for the long haul. With your support, and a dose of patience, the problems to be solved. Since preservation is rarely a quick fix, we must expect that some of the solutions to the challenges posed by these places may take years to achieve. But we’re in it for the long haul. With your support, and a dose of patience, we can get the job done.

Related Content

Finial

IN ARCHITECTURE, flowers bud in all seasons, you just have to look up. Finials, the decorative ornaments on top of gables, spires, and other pinnacles, commonly take the form of flower buds or furry leaves. You’ll see them often in Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival buildings. Carved stone finials top the c.1900 passenger depot in Bedford, moved last year to serve as a welcome center, museum, and trail head.

On the Cover

Photographed on a hill overlooking Connersville, the 1880 Newrk Mansion remains stunning in deterioration. The landmark merits 10 Most Endangered status in 2017. PHOTO BY J.P. HALL
Transformed Theater, Revitalized Downtown

WHEN DELPHI’S HISTORIC HAMILTON STREET bridge collapsed in 1995, demolished by a utility truck that exceeded the posted weight limit, the loss also dealt a heavy blow to the newly formed Delphi Preservation Society (DPS). The year-old nonprofit had advocated saving the endangered iron bridge before the accident. In the town’s settlement with the utility, DPS received some money and decided to make lemonade. It bought the Delphi Opera House, the most prominent commercial building on the courthouse square, and began a 20-year reclamation that won the group the 2017 Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration from Indiana Landmarks.

We presented the big silver cup and a video at our annual Rescue Party in April. The Delphi Opera House opened with a hall in 1865 celebrating the return of Civil War soldiers. When DPS bought the structure in 1996, the theater had been shuttered for more than 80 years, closed by the fire marshal. From the beginning, DPS aimed to revitalize downtown as well as the opera house. When DPS acquired it, roof leaks left the third-floor theater ceiling a soggy, collapsing mess. Shipping crates and discarded merchandise filled the hall and pigeons roosted on the balcony rail—or what was left of it. Only seven of the 68 cast-iron balconies remained. The main scissor truss slipped from its pocket, coming to rest on the stage proscenium. The second floor space was mostly unusable. Volunteers did the early dirty work renovating the retail bays and tearing out the decayed opera house ceiling.

Beginning in 2000, DPS reinforced the ceiling truss, restored the main façade, and recruited an artist to open a gallery in one of the retail bays. “A 2005 visioning task force took Saturday trips to other restored opera houses. Those trips were inspiring and we learned a lot,” says Anita Werling, former DPS president and full-time volunteer who spearheaded the restoration. “Two of us went to the League of Historic American Theaters conference in Newberry, South Carolina, a place very similar to Delphi, where we learned how to make the opera house a revitalization tool for the community,” she adds.

Total restoration of the opera house was the centerpiece of Delphi’s successful $20 million Stellar Communities application in 2012. From that life-changing award, DPS received $2.6 million matching grant that funded the restoration of the historic structure and construction of a three-story addition across the back of the building for accessible restrooms, an elevator, fire stairs, a banquet room, catering kitchen, dressing and green rooms, and lobby.

“Delphi’s Stellar Communities proposal was tightly focused on the downtown, in anticipation of the new Hoosier Heartland Highway,” Werling notes. The four-lane highway opened in 2013, bypassing the town and taking semi-truck traffic away from the courthouse square, a good thing for pedestrians—and theater patrons.

“We’re engaged in a capital campaign to raise the $1.7 million match. While taking on debt did cause DPS heartburn, we recognized that this as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to completely bring back a building that was central to the community and to Delphi’s revitalization strategy,” Werling observes.

The project installed new systems, and restored the theater, added a grand stairway from the ticket lobby, and widened the proscenium to allow larger productions and better sight lines. Five of the hall’s original decorative wallpapers were recreated by a company in Wabash, Indiana, complemented by commercially available papers reminiscent of the originals.

The opera house attracts people from out of town, and restaurants and shops stay open to accommodate the audience. Local caterers and florists benefit too. The opera house hosts celebrations of all types—reunions, weddings, proms—as well as performances, meetings, and tours. Sara Daly-Bressman, the lone paid staff person, schedules shows to draw in different demographics, engaging the entire community.
GAIL PRICE HAD ALREADY REHABBED THREE mid-century houses in Terre Haute when she went hunting for a fourth and found a decayed 1957 house that she thought displayed an especially refined Modernist style. Her on-target instinct drew her to a home designed by Keck & Keck, a Chicago firm with a national reputation in residential design. George Fred Keck put the firm on the map when he designed the House of Tomorrow—the nation’s first glass house—for the 1933 Chicago World’s Fair.

The angular limestone, wood, and glass home is one of five homes on the annual Back to the Future: A Mid-Century Modern Home Tour on June 3, hosted by our Indiana Modern affinity group. Gerald & Cleda Eble commissioned Keck & Keck in 1954. From the street, the house presents a nearly solid main façade wall to ensure privacy, given the corner location on the busy Ohio Boulevard. The home’s design facilitated the Toppings’ frequent entertaining—teas, small art exhibitions, and regular Friday afternoon cocktail parties—although the fountain in the foyer became a problem. Too often, a guest ended up in the water feature, so the couple replaced it with a terrazzo floor with a large palm tree design.

Vicki fell in love with “that little house on the corner” as a kid. Several decades later, Ted and Vicki worked for NBC News and lived on Lake Michigan in Chicago. But when a realtor friend alerted them that the Topping House was on the market, they couldn’t resist. Ted and Vicki appreciated the open, light-filled interior created by the walls of glass and bubble skylights. Their eclectic mix of furniture and collections “serve as a kind of exhibition of our life,” says Vicki. The property also retains the original in-ground pool.

Down the street, Richard and Susan Beeson bought their mid-century Ohio Boulevard home in 2012 after retiring from teaching careers in Peru, Indiana. For Susan, it was a homecoming. She grew up in the Hulman Meadows neighborhood west of their home. The couple was immediately sold on the home’s 1956 design and location. Jack R. Wood, a civil engineer, designed and built the house that at the time was “ultra-modern in every detail,” where a brick accent wall with a three-sided fireplace partially separates the living and dining rooms. The Beesons love the openness of the living areas, the high ceilings, and the light from the expanse of glass in the front gable end.

The first licensed female architect in Indiana, Juliet Peddle worked closely with Dr. Malachi and Bertha Topping on the 1960 Contemporary, using landscaping and the common Mid-Century Modern design feature of a nearly solid main façade wall to ensure privacy, given the corner location on the busy Ohio Boulevard. The home’s design facilitated the Toppings’ frequent entertaining—teas, small art exhibitions, and regular Friday afternoon cocktail parties—although the fountain in the foyer became a problem. Too often, a guest ended up in the water feature, so the couple replaced it with a terrazzo floor with a large palm tree design.

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With its broad front gable, brick and glass façade, and large car port, John Gardner’s 1962 home on Valley Road presents a striking modern appearance in the post-WWII Woodridge neighborhood. The open living/dining/kitchen area features a parqueted wood accent wall, brick divider, three-sided fireplace, and original kitchen cabinetry. Gardner’s eclectic mix of vintage and contemporary furniture and unique art collections gives the home an interesting modern vibe.

Again this year, you’ll find a car in each driveway the same vintage as the tour house, courtesy of our Indiana Automotive affinity group. Sponsored by Everhart Studios, the Back to the Future tour runs from 1 to 6 p.m. on Saturday, June 3. Tickets are $15 in advance and $20 on the day of the tour. Buy tickets in advance online at midcenturytour2017.eventbrite.com or at the following locations: Indiana Landmarks Center and Form+Function in Indianapolis, and our Western Regional Office in downtown Terre Haute. For more information, call 317-639-4534 or visit indianaLandmarks.org.

—Tommy Kleckner, Director, Indiana Landmarks Western Regional Office
Farming is big business in the twenty-first century, increasingly managed by big corporations that use huge machinery stored in utilitarian pole barns. The size of the equipment leaves vintage barns in jeopardy, sometimes even on smaller family farms. Round and polygonal barns (chiefly octagons) were rare to begin with—219 were built in Indiana between 1874 and 1936, among the most in any U.S. state—so each loss matters more.

Contrary to myth, round and polygonal barns were not created to “keep the devil from hiding in the corners” nor as the roof type to withstand cyclones and tornados. They arose as developments in agricultural science in two overlapping periods: octagons and the occasional nine-sided variety sprouted between 1850 and 1900, while the round barn era ran from 1889 to 1936, with an assist from farm journals that touted their advantages.

Round barns offered efficient use of building materials producing open space free of interior poles, shorter feeding lines, and multipurpose functionality. With a circular silo in the center, the round barn put a hay loft on the top level, machinery and grain storage on the main level reached by a ramp, and wedge-shaped animal stalls around a central feeding trough in the basement.

Nearly all round and polygonal barns stand on private property. Unless they can be modified to suit farming today, they are not assets most farmers can afford to maintain. The places that spark your imagination, delight your eye, and represent heritage—your school, the county courthouse, the barn on the way to grandma’s house, the old house near downtown that you always looked for and loved.

These places shape lives and give identity to communities, and when they’re gone, they leave a void that can’t be filled. Indiana Landmarks’ annual 10 Most Endangered highlight important sites in severe jeopardy.

While some might call these lost causes, we can point to countless 10 Most success stories—places on the brink of extinction that were saved, restored, and repurposed. Demolition has claimed only 16 since we created the 10 Most Endangered in 1991.

Imagine Indiana without the places

that spark your imagination, delight your eye, and represent heritage—your school, the county courthouse, the barn on the way to grandma’s house, the old house near downtown that you always looked for and loved.

The owner of the Smith-Hall Round Barn near Medora wants to save the landmark, but can’t afford a new roof, a common conundrum faced by these appealing survivors sidelined by the size of modern agricultural equipment.

PHOTO © JACKSON CO. VISITOR CENTER
In a rural county with limited resources, it will be a tough challenge to find the money to repair and rehab the courthouse for the twenty-first century. Since the building first appeared on the 10 Most Endangered list last year, further study revealed that the tower is more deteriorated than the initial report indicated.

**Newkirk House CONNERSVILLE**

Completed in 1880 by the well-to-do owner of a furniture manufacturing company, the Newkirk Mansion at 317-321 Western Ave still displays the original attention to detail in elaborate walnut and cherry mantels and woodwork, some hand-carved. Sited high overlooking the town atop aundulating three-acre lawn, the long-vacant house attracts favorable attention but it’s in deteriorated condition.

So shabby, in fact, that Historic Connorsville, Inc. hosted Halloween tours of the towered Italianate house. Ghost hunters also staged paranormal investigations and tours at the property.

Newkirk’s widow died in 1933. Several years later, a new owner converted it to an apartment house, a 25-year stint that ended with its conversion to a nursing home in 1962. Now vacant, the house declines under a leaky roof that’s damaging the woodwork and plaster. A sizeable two-story carriage house suffers similar neglect.

The Newkirk Mansion’s arresting architecture and enviable site deserve a better fate. It needs a new owner willing to restore and maintain it.

**Speakman House RISING SUN**

Inexorable decline could turn the Speakman House into a ruin. Another of Indiana’s great nineteenth-century houses, it sits on a rise above Laughery Creek near Rising Sun, with a view of the Ohio River. The deterioration of the porches has escalated over the past year since the long-vacant house first appeared on the 10 Most list. The property, subject of local myth and legend, includes a tunnel, outbuildings, a stone arch bridge, and a vintage water pump.

A gracefully curving staircase rises from the entrance hall and nine double fireplaces remain, including two in the huge country kitchen, but the porches are collapsing, the roof leaks, and the 17-room interior suffers water damage.

The Speakman House desperately needs a restoration-minded buyer. In the past year, the owners and a person with a life estate have agreed to allow Indiana Landmarks to commission a building assessment, the first step in establishing a fair sale price.

**Pryor’s Country Place ANGOLA**

An African American landmark on Fox Lake faces jeopardy not because of severe neglect but because it sits on a large parcel of highly desirable land.

Fox Lake near Angola became an African American resort destination in the 1920s, a time when segregation limited blacks’ opportunities for lakeside recreation. Pryor’s Country Place, built in 1927 as a home and in the 1940s converted to an inn, provided three-season accommodation to black vacationers. During prohibition, liquor reportedly flowed from a lakeside still through a pipe to the house.

The rustic charm of the cobblestone and clapboard exterior conveys a connection to nature that is a hallmark of the Craftsmen style. Now vacant, Pryor’s is for sale. It occupies a five-acre lakefront site in a place where land is at a premium—an equation that puts the landmark in jeopardy. We hope another year on the 10 Most list will help us find a preservation-inclined buyer.

**Marion National Bank Building MARION**

Before suburban branches, ATMs, and online banking, people did their banking in impressively ornate halls that celebrated wealth like the one in the old Marion National Bank, constructed in 1917. The seven-story building at 402 South Washington Street dominates downtown Marion.
Marion's National Register-listed historic district.

The main floor, occupied until last year by Regions Bank, remains an impressive space with a vaulted ceiling supported by massive classical columns and ornate teller's cages. The upper stories are another story, empty for a decade. Thieves have broken in and stolen the copper plumbing pipes. Sheathed in white glazed terra cotta, with an ornate entry and cornice, the building shows the design influence of the famed Chicago skyscrapers built in early in the twentieth century. The leaking roof has damaged plaster ceilings on the upper floors and destabilized the ornate terra cotta facade with an ornate entry and cornice, with pieces falling to the sidewalk, threatening public safety.

The Los Angeles investor who owns the structure has not invested in urgently needed repairs. Pressure from the city to induce the owner to sell, augmented by the 10 Most listing, may help us find a new owner who will rehabilitate the building, with apartments a likely answer.

**Old YMCA**

**TERRE HAUTE**

Emerging from the Great Depression, Terre Haute needed hope. The YMCA provided a civic boost in 1939 when it opened a state-of-the-art gymnasium, with apartments a likely answer. A developer who’ll repurpose the building shows the design influence of the famed Chicago skyscrapers built in early in the twentieth century. The leaking roof has damaged plaster ceilings on the upper floors and destabilized the ornate terra cotta facade with an ornate entry and cornice, with pieces falling to the sidewalk, threatening public safety.

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Vacant and privately owned since the Y moved to Fairbanks Park in 2006, the Spanish Revival-style building has broken windows and other evidence of vandalism. Last year, lightning struck the chimney, showering a cascade of brick on the roof, courtyard, and sidewalk.

In keeping with the style, architects Miller & Yeager gave the building a tower-like chimney, low-pitched roof, arched doors with carving, ornamental tile and ironwork, and an interior courtyard open to the weather. In the lobby and flanking meeting rooms, ceiling beams, stenciling, and the carved stone fireplace surround also show the Spanish Revival influence. Many of Miller & Yeager's buildings in Terre Haute and elsewhere have since been listed in the National Register.

The downtown Y played an important social and athletic role in the lives of thousands of Terre Hauteans across more than three generations. The landmark needs a new owner who will rehab and repurpose it—the goal of our 10 Most listing.

**Simpson Hall**

**INDIANAPOLIS**

Indiana was a pioneer in deaf education, creating one of the first free state schools for the deaf in the U.S. in 1846. When the school outgrew its downtown Indianapolis location in 1907, the state hired Rubush and Hunter to design a new facility. Simpson Hall, one of the five surviving buildings in Rubush and Hunter’s original Neoclassical quadrangle-style campus, returns to the 10 Most, once again threatened with demolition. The girls’ dorm appeared on the
**Impacting Present and Future**

“LANDMARKS PROVIDE TOUCHSTONES AND continuity to my memories,” says Nancy McMillan. As a Girl Scout Brownie in Indianapolis, she visited the historic James Whitcomb Riley and Benjamin Harrison homes. Her mother plotted drives downtown via North Meridian Street so the family could admire the beautiful historic houses. And the women in her family enjoyed special lunches in the tea room at L.S. Ayres, where McMillan also spent time working and taking classes as a high school fashion board representative. Acquaintances, McMillan taught high school French and Spanish before returning to school to earn her M.B.A., which led to careers in human resources at Cummins, Inc., and Eli Lilly and Company. While working for Cummins in Columbus, she developed an appreciation for modern architecture, particularly the Saarinen-designed First Christian Church, which she calls spiritual and uplifting. “The older I get the more I’m blown away by what’s in that town,” says McMillan. “I’m glad to see ongoing efforts to preserve First Christian and North Christian Church.”

**Old Fire Station 18**

INDIANAPOLIS

You might expect fire stations to display mundane, purely utilitarian architecture, but the Indianapolis Fire Department (IFD) has long tried to blend its stations with their neighborhoods and make them handsome additions to the streetscape. Pierre & Wright designed Old Fire Station 18 at Washington Street and Tibbs Avenue on the Indianapolis’s west side, at the edge of the former Central State Hospital. IFD replaced the Art Deco-style 1936 station in 1994 and it has been vacant, neglected, and graffiti-tagged ever since.

American Builder magazine highlighted the station in 1937 with photos that showed the curvilinear walls of windows flanking the central fire truck bays that, until 1958, held a workhorse 1921 Seagrue fire engine. The magazine praised the station’s “functional modernism,” noting that its compact single-floor layout eliminated the need for the classic bell tower and brass pole. It is one of the few remaining works of Pierre & Wright, who did some wonderful mid-twentieth century design work in central Indiana. If the building is allowed to deteriorate further, it may lose the chance for recovery. Indiana Landmarks hopes the 10 Most listing helps us identify developers or a potential user, so we can convince the city to sell the property before the building is so far gone it gets scrapped for a convenience store-gas station.
INDIANA PRESERVATION

LIVING IN A JAIL VOLUNTARILY? IT MAY SOUND crazy today, but in late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Indiana sheriff’s residences were commonly attached to the county jail in the ultimate live-work arrangement. The lawman supervised inmates, and his family helped with their care. The castle-like appearance of the Lawrence County Sheriff’s Residence and Jail inspired Rowena and Seid “Reza” Cross-Najafi to make it their home a decade ago. We’re featuring the former jail and another restored historic house in a double Landmark Look in Bedford on June 11 from 3-5 p.m.

The Romanesque Revival-style landmark includes—10,000 square feet in all—the 1859 jail and 1904 sheriff’s house, constructed of Indiana limestone. The couple updated the property for their residence while retaining and reclaiming period details: wood floors, dumbwaiter, metal doors, even a few cells. The Landmark Look also includes Jim and Becky Buher’s 1840 Dunluce House. Becky grew up in the house when it was subdivided as apartments, later inheriting it from her parents. She and Jim returned the home to its original single-family configuration, hoping to inspire similar investment in the neighborhood. They repaired the original slate roof, reproduced ironwork, and changed apartment doors back into windows. The Buhers added green touches including a rain water collection system and solar panels. Their work merited a preservation award from Indiana Landmarks.

Tickets for the Landmark Look are free for Indiana Landmarks members, $15 for non-members. Order tickets online at indianalandmarksevents.eventbrite.com or call 317-639-4534.

HERE’S A COMPELLING challenge: The Standiford H. Cox Foundation, a Central Indiana Community Foundation fund, will match contributions dollar for dollar up to $100,000 to restore the c.1865 Beech Church, an African American landmark in rural Rush County, on our 10 Most list in 2016. Complete restoration is expected to cost around $200,000. To help meet the challenge, contact J.P. Hall, 765-478-3172, jphall@indiana-landmarks.org, or mail a check to Indiana Landmarks, Attn. Beech Church, 1201 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, IN, 46202.
First Friday
Indianapolis
Each month through December (except July), our Rapp Family Gallery hosts free art shows, with an option to tour our restored headquarters. 6-9 p.m.

MAY 5 “Indiana’s 10 Most Endangered”
JUNE 2 “Restoring Culture,” by WE ARE 2.0, a group show of African American artists
AUG. 4 “Close Encounters” by Charlene Brown, Tomas Howie, and Mary Lessing

Irvington Tours
May 18 & 20, Indianapolis
Historic Irvington, a nineteenth-century suburb on Indianapolis’s east side, features lovely vistas created by curving streets and great period architecture. Check it out on a walking tour on May 18, or cover more ground on our May 20 bike tour.

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Heritage Talks
Elkhart
Indiana Landmarks and Ruthmere sponsor talks exploring heritage and ways to help save important places.

MAY 9 Deep Building Research
JULY 11 Historic Cemeteries
SEPT. 12 Indiana Byways and Heritage Tourism

Logs to Lustrons
May 12-14, Indiana Dunes
See a century of architecture on our second annual tour, including a dozen sites (eight interiors) from early settlers’ houses to Modernist abodes. Come Friday evening for an orienting talk on the log, glass, and metal architecture featured on the tour (ticket to talk includes tour).

Indiana Modern Lecture
June 1, Indianapolis
Dale Gyure, an attorney-turned-professor of architecture, presents “Serenity, Surprise, and Delight: The Humanist Architecture of Minoru Yamasaki.” Yamasaki’s most famous work, the World Trade Center, was destroyed on 9-11. Indiana has an example of his design genius in Irwin Library at Butler University. Free lecture, sponsored by our Indiana Modern affinity group, Indianapolis Museum of Art, and Cornelius O’Brien Lecture Series, takes place at the Toby at IMA. 6 p.m.

Mid-Century Modern Tour
June 3, Terre Haute
Back to the Future Tour shows you five private Mid-Century Modern homes. Ticket includes shuttle transportation. See p. 6.

Huddleston Jar & Antique Market
June 10, Cambridge City
Browse booths selling antique bottles, jars, furniture, and all sorts of antiques and collectibles in the barn and on the grounds of our Huddleston Farmhouse. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. (And while you’re in the area, check out all the antique stores in Cambridge City.)

Double Landmark Look
June 11, Bedford
Tour two restored private homes from top to bottom: the c.1840 Dunhuze House owned by Jim and Becky Buker and the Lawrence County Sheriff’s Residence and Jail owned by Seid and Rowena Cross-Najafi. 3-5 p.m. See p. 16.

Indiana Automotive tour
July 8, Bloomington
Our affinity group tour visits two private collections—Tom Martin’s array of ’50s and ’60s autos, along with some older and some newer, in a museum-like setting full of petroleum-related artifacts, and Norman Deckard’s five crème of the crop related artifacts, and Norman Deckard’s five crème of the crop related artifacts. See p. 16.

Treasure Hunt
July 15, Indianapolis
July 22, South Bend
Two opportunities to go antiquing! Our Indiana Landmarks’ Indianapolis campus hosts antiques, collectibles, and architectural salvage vendors with live music, food, and family-friendly activities, complemented by yard sales throughout the Old Northside. Treasure Hunt North in South Bend brings the antiques market, yard sales and food trucks to our Kizer House property and six adjacent museums and nonprofit institutions in the West Washington neighborhood.
LONG BEFORE MCDONALD’S ARRIVED ON the scene, customers walked up to a tiny castle-like structure in downtown Indianapolis for bags of five-cent burgers. White Castle #3, believed to be the third oldest surviving building constructed by the national chain, opened in 1927. In March, Indiana Landmarks acquired the vacant castle and started the hunt for a preservation-minded buyer.

White Castle founder Billy Ingram claimed he modeled his restaurants on the turreted Chicago Water Tower, and White Castle #3 offers proof on a small scale. After it sold its last burger in 1979, the building served as a real estate office and National Guard recruiting center.

Indiana Landmarks will ensure the repair of the glazed brick exterior and attach a protective covenant to guarantee this National Register-listed gem retains its signature details. Learn more about the building at indianalandmarks.org.

Keeping the Castle

Seldom has one of our historic properties for sale generated as much interest as White Castle #3 at Fort Wayne and Delaware in Indianapolis. More than 20 callers have expressed interest in buying the 1927 mini-landmark. Visit indianalandmarks.org to see more images.