

INDIANA PRESERVATION

MARCH/APRIL 2018



INDIANA LANDMARKS

AllWright

EXPLORING THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT'S LEGACY IN INDIANA

MODERNIST MECCA

Preservation Conference
heads to Columbus

NUMBERS TELL THE STORY

New study proves value
of historic districts

Wright in Indy

WHEN WE THINK OF Frank Lloyd Wright in Indiana, naturally we think of his architectural output of seven surviving houses designed between 1906 and 1954. But there's also the story of Wright, the person, in Indiana and the impressions he left. Like the buildings he designed, his physical presence left a slender but vibrant thread in our state's architectural narrative.

Wright's most famous visit to Indiana was his last. In November of 1957, at age 90, the oddly endearing curmudgeon presented a lecture at the John Herron Museum of Art in Indianapolis. Accounts of this event attest to Wright's wry humor and lack of reserve in expressing his opinions.

The director of the John Herron Art Museum, the renowned Wilbur Peat, dispatched his 25-year-old son David (who had a nicer car than his father) to convey the legendary architect from Weir Cook Airport to the museum where he was to present a lecture on his recent architectural designs. David recalls a theatrically formal Wright, donned in black cape and pork pie hat, observing with displeasure the landscape between the airport and downtown. When they passed the Marion County General Hospital, Wright opined "Look at that. What an ugly building." (David, less than endeared, declined to attend Wright's lecture that evening.)

During the lecture, Wright declared downtown Indianapolis "doomed." Promise, he prophesied, lay in the suburbs. He described the World War Memorial as a "grey mass," and he extolled the virtues of the J. C. Penney Building on Monument Circle, which he observed must have been designed "by some out of town man."

These and other of Wright's observations on that chronicled occasion still stimulate thought provoking conversation. That, in itself, testifies to the lasting impact of Wright in honest discussions of Indiana's architecture, gleefully complementing the tangible legacy of Indiana's seven Wright-designed houses that, likewise, continue to stimulate and inspire.



Marsh Davis, President

On the Cover

For the Davis home in Marion, Frank Lloyd Wright drew on the Midwest setting as well as a design he had created for a Lake Tahoe resort. PHOTO BY DAVELANDWEB.COM



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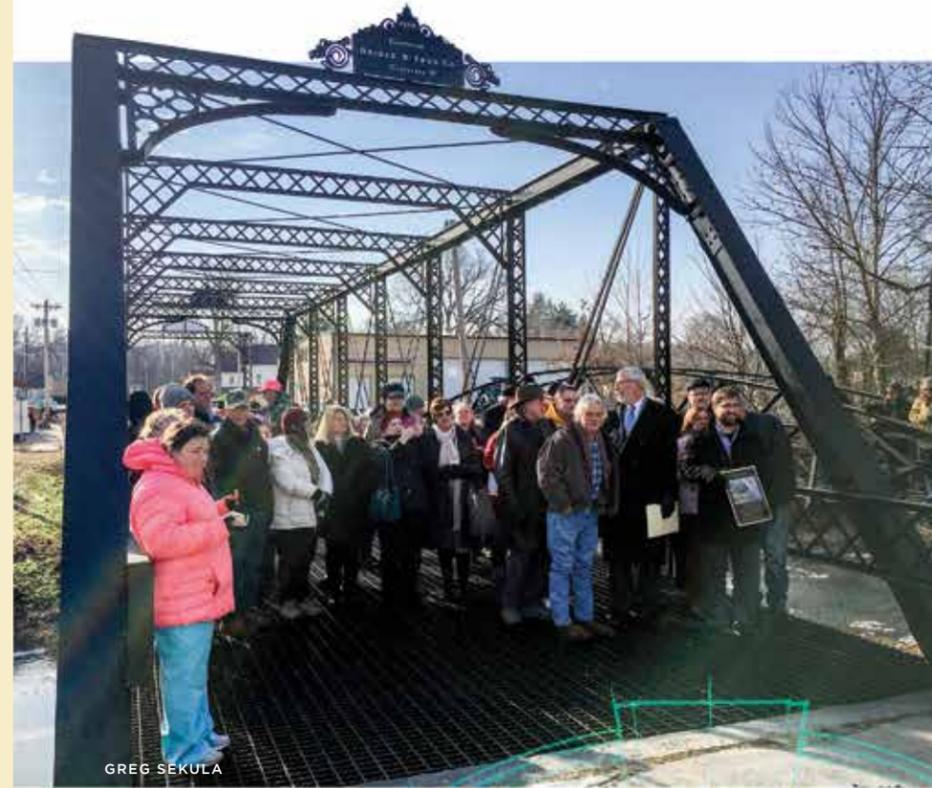
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STARTERS



GREG SEKULA

Read the sign, please

Paoli kicked off 2018 by celebrating the reopening of the 1880 Gospel Street Bridge over Lick Creek following a two-year rehabilitation. A semi-truck driver drove onto the bridge, ignoring the posted weight limit sign, on Christmas Day in 2015. The iron twisted and the structure collapsed. When the insurer suggested a cheaper replacement, local officials and our affiliate Saving Historic Orange County successfully lobbied to keep and repair the original, a charming historic entry to Paoli's downtown. Three cheers!

LANDMARK LEXICON

Spring & Springer

SPRING MARKS THE START OF NEW growth rising from the earth. Also signaling upward momentum in architecture, the spring is the starting point from which an arch rises from its support, and a springer is the first wedge-shaped piece in a masonry arch or vault. In Winamac, limestone springers abut carved faces with floral ornament at the base of the Pulaski County Courthouse entry.

SPRINGER

SPRING



Frank Lloyd Wright-designed homes still stand in Indiana

See p. 8 for the complete story
(PHOTO BY JOHN CLOUSE)



LEE LEWELLEN



Learning from Columbus

FOR ARCHITECTURE AFICIONADOS, COLUMBUS

is a must-visit destination, with seven Modernist National Historic Landmarks. It's a place where within a few city blocks you can find masterpieces by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, Harry Weese, I.M. Pei, Cesar Pelli, and Richard Meier sharing the streetscape with nineteenth-century commercial blocks and homes. If you attend Preserving Historic Places: Indiana's Statewide Preservation Conference in Columbus on April 17-20, you'll get to experience landmarks of both eras.

While the conference covers a host of topics and issues, this year's agenda emphasizes saving and reviving Mid-Century Modern buildings—the source of Columbus's international recognition. Columbus earned the moniker “Athens of the Prairie” in the 1960s for its world-class architecture and enlightened leadership. Today, the city of less than 50,000 people claims more than 90 examples of modern architecture and public art.

Columbus's first modern design serves as conference headquarters. Designed by Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen and built in 1942, it is considered one of

Eliel and Eero Saarinen's First Christian Church, built in 1942 is the oldest of Columbus's seven Modernist National Historic Landmarks. The church hosts the statewide preservation conference April 17-20 and provides a case study for an education session.

PHOTO BY LEE LEWELLEN

America's first modern religious buildings. The simple statement-making design spans a city block, a rectangular structure with a main façade of gridded limestone squares and a 160-foot bell tower.

Like other buildings of its era, First Christian shows its age, with water infiltration threatening the sanctuary skylight, the subject of a \$160,000 repair campaign by Friends of First Christian Church Architecture, a group working to rehabilitate the landmark church in cooperation with First Christian Church, Indiana Landmarks, Landmark Columbus, and the Heritage Fund-Community Foundation of Bartholomew County. On April 20, the church provides a case study for an education session

examining how historic building owners can deal with water infiltration, a common enemy of landmarks of every vintage.

The preservation conference showcases Columbus's Modernist landmarks on tours and as the venues for sessions exploring The Columbus Way, conserving Modernist landscapes, and how to preserve and celebrate landmarks of the Mad Men era and later. For example, on April 18, a field session led by RATIO Architects at Cummins' headquarters explores how the firm plans to update and improve the 1983 building designed by architect Kevin Roche while respecting its original design and restoring iconic elements.

Cleo Rogers Memorial Library—the Bartholomew County Public Library's flagship, designed by I.M. Pei in 1969—also hosts sessions. Two meals take place at The Commons, adapted from Cesar Pelli's design, with the kinetic sculpture Chaos I by Jean Tinguely. The historic barn at the Henry Breeding Farm is the venue for a buffet dinner. Tour-goers can also sign up for a special conference tour of the J. Irwin and Xenia Miller House, a National Historic Landmark designed by Eero Saarinen in 1953, with original interiors by Alexander Girard and a landscape by Dan Kiley.



ABOVE: Along with education sessions and networking opportunities, you can sign up for tours of Columbus's famous landmarks, including the former Irwin Union Bank, now a conference center, designed by Eero Saarinen in 1954. PHOTO BY HADLEY FRUITS

LEFT: Two conference meals take place in The Commons, adapted from Cesar Pelli's original design, where you'll be fascinated by the kinetic sculpture Chaos I by Jean Tinguely. PHOTO BY RICHARD GAYNOR

Other sessions cover dealing with abandoned properties and creative placemaking, a timely subject as Columbus celebrates the success of last year's Exhibit Columbus, a three-month design exhibition that drew over 50,000 visitors. Landmark Columbus shares its experiences organizing the event, while the Gary Decay Devils offer lessons they've learned restoring beauty and pride to such neglected landmarks as the city's 1910 Union Station, a ruin transformed into a parklike area with a garden, murals, and benches.

Keynote speaker Donovan Rypkema of PlaceEconomics in Washington, DC, will outline his firm's findings in a just-completed study of preservation's economic and quality-of-life impact in Indianapolis (see more on following page). Other speakers address the topic of sustainability from different angles. James Lindberg, senior director of the National Trust's Preservation Green Lab, explores the green qualities of historic buildings. Jonathan Spodek of Ball State University discusses the role of preservation in addressing climate change.

A partnership stages the conference: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Landmarks, and Indiana University, with support from the National Park Service and Columbus Area Visitors Center. The conference costs \$150 per person and \$75 per student for registration by March 2; after March 2, registration is \$175 per person and \$100 for students. Registration includes all education sessions, a reception, two luncheons, and two dinners. For more information and to register, go to bit.ly/PHPColumbus2018, or call Indiana Landmarks, 317-639-4534.



Preservation Values

FOR DECADES, SINCE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

began designating historic buildings and districts, elected officials and residents have seen the protection as a revitalization tool. To honor the 50th anniversary of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission in 2017, Indiana Landmarks hired Washington, DC-based PlaceEconomics to study Indianapolis's historic districts including Lockerbie Square (above) and document their economic and quality-of-life impact. Watch our website, indianalandmarks.org, for the full report.

PlaceEconomics compared Indianapolis's designated areas—13 local historic districts, 5 conservation districts, and 19 historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places that are not also locally designated—with the rest of the city. The study team examined the districts from a number of angles: job attraction, property values, foreclosure

Indiana Landmarks commissioned Washington, DC-based PlaceEconomics to study Indianapolis's historic districts including Lockerbie Square (above) and document their economic and quality-of-life impact. Watch our website, indianalandmarks.org, for the full report.

PHOTO © DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

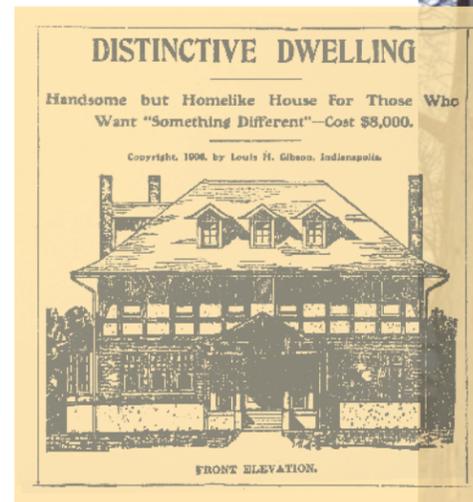
rates, abandoned housing, and proximity to parks, public transportation, and bike lanes.

Though the districts represent about 5% of the city's geographic area, they tend to outperform the city as a whole in every category. For example, looking at the average property value per square foot using assessment records from 2003 to 2013, the value of undesignated areas stayed largely flat, while the locally landmarked areas rose in value.

The team also examined the effect of the housing market crash in 2008 in National Register districts and locally landmarked areas. The crash affected housing prices across the board, but while property in the city as a whole has not recovered to pre-2008 values, historic districts have not only recovered but posted significant gains in property value.

"The quality and character of historic neighborhoods appeals to a whole bunch of people, and older neighborhoods tend to be closer to the center of a city, which offers their residents some advantages," notes Donovan Rypkema, principal of PlaceEconomics. "The data seems to bear out that people want to be in a place where the quality and character of the neighborhood is protected." He also noted that Indianapolis historic districts are more economically diverse than the city as a whole—a surprising finding to many.

Rypkema will present highlights from the study at a plenary session, "The Value and Values of Preservation," on April 19 at the statewide preservation conference in Columbus (see previous page). Visit Indiana Landmarks' website, indianalandmarks.org, after April 19 for the full report.



Looking for Louis

TODAY, HOMEOWNERS GET INSPIRATION FROM home improvement magazines, house makeover TV shows, Instagram feeds, and Pinterest boards. At the turn of the twentieth century, Indianapolis architect Louis Henry Gibson offered the equivalent in two nationally published house plan books, volumes that showed a variety of designs, allowing people to dream even if they couldn't afford to build. Some did execute his designs, although finding them can require detective work.

After discovering that she lived in one of Gibson's designs in Indianapolis's Herron-Morton Place Historic District, Deedee Davis began a hunt to identify his work around the state. On March 22, the visual resources specialist for Herron Art Library will share how she discovered Gibson and his architecture in a free illustrated talk at Indiana Landmarks Center in Indianapolis. The talk will be of interest to anyone interested in historic house research.

Gibson studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris. He practiced in Indiana from the 1880s until his death at age 53 in 1907, collaborating on designs for state mental hospitals in Logansport, Richmond, and Evansville, and Lindley Hall on Indiana University's Bloomington campus. But his passion was residential architecture.

His first book, *Convenient Houses*, published in 1889, contained 50 plans for houses with central heating, indoor plumbing, and contemporary kitchens. "Gibson was a forward-thinking person who gave consideration to the housekeeper, the last person most people would have thought of in that era," notes Deedee Davis.

In *Beautiful Houses*, published in 1895, along with house plans he offered his ideas on what made homes beautiful—

On March 22, Deedee Davis's free illustrated talk digests how her research on her own house led to her discovery of Indianapolis architect Louis Gibson and his output, furthered by his house plan books. You can find his work throughout Indianapolis (below, in Woodruff Place) and beyond (above, in Greenfield).

ABOVE PHOTO BY CANDACE HUZIAK

and ugly. "He's designed mansions but he's also designed places for people of modest means," says Davis.

So far, Davis has identified 30 Gibson houses in Indianapolis's Herron-Morton Place and Old Northside historic districts, Greenfield, and Marion that incorporate Chateausque, Arts and Crafts, and Shingle-style influences, lots of windows, and ornament with a Louis Sullivan flair (the Chicago architect was a friend and classmate at MIT).

Learn more about Gibson's legacy at Davis's talk, "Convenient and Beautiful: The Architecture of Louis H. Gibson," on March 22. RSVP at indianalandmarks.org/gibson-lecture or call 317-639-4534.



MASTER CLASS

Is there a more famous American architect

than Frank Lloyd Wright? His work, eventful life, and outsized personality have inspired architectural acolytes, documentaries, films, novels, and everything from furniture to finger puppets. Born in 1867 in Wisconsin, his career spanned seven decades, during which he produced 1,114 architectural designs, 532 of which were built.

It's a famous pedigree that offers no guarantee of protection. In January, the owner demolished a Wright-designed medical clinic in Whitefish, Montana because preservation advocates couldn't raise \$1.7 million cash in time to buy it. A threatened home Wright designed for his son David in Phoenix, Arizona, found a preservation-minded rescuer who bought and

Frank Lloyd Wright designed Samara in West Lafayette for John and Catherine Christian, who spent their lives commissioning everything the architect designed for the house, including textiles and furniture, and adhering to his landscape plan. PHOTO BY LEE LEWELLEN



donated it to the School of Architecture at Taliesin, a master's program that promotes Wright's approach. Seven Wright-designed houses remain in Indiana. Designed between 1906 and 1954, the homes illustrate the evolution of Wright's design ideas.

Wright designed the Armstrong family's tri-level home in Ogden Dunes (above and below) in 1939 as a series of rectangles, with each level rotated 30 degrees to maximize views of the surrounding landscape. Current owners Pat and John Peterson returned to Taliesin to commission an addition from Wright apprentice Jack Howe in 1964.

PHOTOS BY ROB KOPECKY

THE PRAIRIE HOME

In the early 1900s, several Chicago architects took inspiration from the wide-open, flat terrain of the Midwest to create architecture that reflected the environment, with strong horizontal lines, bands of windows, low-pitched



roofs with oversized eaves, and minimal ornamentation. Having just established his architectural practice in Oak Park, Illinois, just outside Chicago in 1898, a young Frank Lloyd Wright became lead champion for this new, distinctly American Prairie style.

While Wright's Prairie designs gained critical acclaim, Laura C. Bowsher of South Bend visited her friend Isabel Roberts, who worked as a designer and draftsman at Wright's Oak Park Studio in Chicago. She commissioned a home for her and her soon-to-be-husband K.C. DeRhodes on South Bend's West Washington Street. The 1906 stucco house features hallmarks of the Prairie style, with art glass windows in long bands just under the eaves of a low-hipped roof and a raised main living space.

The house remained in the family until Laura DeRhodes' death in 1951, when she left the home to a local church for a parsonage. The church sold it to Avalon Grotto Club, which gutted the interior, removed original furnishings, and altered the place in unsympathetic ways. When the club moved out in the late 1970s, little original material remained inside and harsh South Bend winters had taken a toll on the stucco exterior.

Enter Suzanne and Tom Miller, who arrived for Tom's job as a professor of technical direction, scenic and lighting design at Indiana University-South Bend. Tom Miller had studied Wright's work for his doctoral thesis on the influence of architecture on set design. He couldn't pass up the opportunity to own a Wright-designed home. "Once we knew this house was for sale here, there was no looking at any other house after that," says Suzanne, a retired administrator at Indiana University-South Bend who recently assisted in fundraising for South Bend Heritage Foundation, a community development organization that assisted the Millers during restoration.

Indiana Landmarks made the inaugural loan from our revolving fund to South Bend Heritage, which it passed

through to the Millers, an investment that helped convince a bank to give the young couple a mortgage.

The Millers obtained a copy of the blueprints from Taliesin, Wright's home and studio, which along with physical clues and a handful of photographs, gave direction with their restoration. They also consulted architects at the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation and scoured the archives at Oak Park Library and the Art Institute of Chicago.

They sent paint chips from the walls for analysis to determine the original paint scheme and removed the 63 art glass windows, three windows at a time, for restoration by an Illinois firm. But the Millers' sweat equity accomplished the bulk of work. "We wanted to bring it back as much as possible to exactly what it should have been," says Suzanne. "We're close



to being complete on the vision. We've owned it since 1978, so it's about time."

Another Prairie-influenced design attributed to Wright remains in Gary. In 1909, contractor Ingwald Moe wanted the architect's touch on his new home on Van Buren Street. Experts believe the house plan replicates Wright's design for the Charles Brown House in Evanston, Illinois. Constructed by Moe's company, the two-story house resembles the Evanston property in its low-hipped roof, overhanging eaves, windows, and veranda, though with more stucco on the exterior.

MAKING IT AFFORDABLE

Between 1911 and 1917, Frank Lloyd Wright collaborated with developer and contractor Arthur L. Richards in Milwaukee to design American System-Built (ASB) houses, a series of standard-



ABOVE: The earliest of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs in Indiana, the 1906 DeRhodes House in South Bend illustrates the architect's take on the Prairie style, with bands of art glass windows under the eaves of a low-hipped roof.

PHOTO BY JOHN CLOUSE

LEFT: In Marion, the Davis House features a teepee-like core, with a living area taking up half the hexagon. As in his other Usonian designs, Wright used simple, affordable materials, including concrete block masonry walls and poured concrete floors colored with red pigment.

PHOTO BY DAVE WEGIEL, DAVEWEGIELPHOTO.NET

ized plans intended as an affordable housing option for people of modest means. The materials were pre-cut at Richards' factory and shipped to a building site for assembly. Builders around the Midwest became licensed dealers, offering models beginning at \$2,750, with Wright receiving a commission on each model sold from 1915 to 1917. The enterprise ended at the outbreak of World War I, when the war effort requisitioned building materials.

Drawing on his previous relationship with Wright and his studio, Ingwald Moe became a licensed ASB contractor in 1915. He built at least one ASB house in Gary: the mid-sized model D101 for Etta and Wilbur Wynant, president of Gary National Life Insurance Company, in 1915-16. The house was razed after being ravaged by fire in 2006.

Few American System-Built houses remain. Six models remain on Milwaukee's Burnham Block, with one open for tours on select weekends. The block's rarity earned it a place on Wisconsin's Frank Lloyd Wright Trail, a driving tour of nine sites developed in honor of the architect's 150th birthday in 2017.



DEMOCRATIC DESIGN

As America came out of the Great Depression in the 1930s, Wright saw the need for affordable, well-designed houses for middle-class families as an urgent need. He created designs he labeled Usonian—a play on United States of North America—that he touted as the realization of a democratic, organic, uniquely American brand of architecture. Rooted in his Prairie design principles, Usonian houses possess a similar horizontality, with flatter rooflines, built-in furniture, less expensive windows (no art glass, for example), and carports instead of garages.

Five of Indiana's Wright-designed houses are Usonians, from the 1939 tri-level Andrew Armstrong House in Ogden Dunes to the John and Catherine Christian House in West Lafayette, completed in 1956. Wright believed that the Usonian house should take into account the needs of the family it served, with back-and-forth communication common between the architect and the owner.

Herman Mossberg had admired Wright's Robie House in Chicago and seen the architect's reputation grow with his design of Fallingwater in Pennsylvania. When Mossberg wrote

ABOVE: Contractor Ingwald Moe sought a Wright design for his Gary home, which his own company built between 1909 and 1910. The house plan is believed to be a replica of a Wright design in Evanston, Illinois. PHOTO BY JOHN CLOUSE

BELOW: The Haynes House in Fort Wayne illustrates efficiency in design and classic Usonian features in just 1,350 square feet. The open plan home features pigmented concrete floors and a carport instead of garage. PHOTO BY JOHN CLOUSE



Wright asking if he could recommend a former student to design a home for him in South Bend, Wright replied, "Why have an imitation when you can have the original?" The red brick house commissioned in 1948 includes a two-story living area with mezzanine to make the home look two stories, a neighborhood building code requirement.

Marion native Dr. Richard Davis met the architect in 1950 at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, while he was assisting on Wright's gallbladder surgery. Taking Wright up on his offer to design a home for them, Richard and Elaine Davis visited the Mossberg House for ideas. They chose a wooded lot in Davis's hometown, where the doctor was returning to family practice.

Wright, who frequently bestowed names on his houses inspired by the environment they occupy, called the Davises' place Woodside. Wings extend out from a central hexagonal core that resembles a tepee, an arrangement drawn from an unrealized design Wright had planned for a Lake Tahoe resort. Built in tidewater cypress, with concrete block masonry walls and poured concrete floors colored red by the addition of an iron oxide compound, the house reflected the architect's commitment to simple, affordable materials in his Usonian designs. Wright also designed a guest house and dog house for the family's Saint Bernard, and later the main house's addition.

Matthew Harris, the current owner, admired the home in his youth, when he used to drive by Woodside to visit a friend in the neighborhood. When it came up for sale, he didn't hesitate. The sixth owner, Harris has occupied the house for 21 years, during which time he's connected with members of the Davis family. He opens Woodside for Wright devotees, and rents the property for overnight stays to allow fans the full experience of a Wright design.

"It took me quite a few years to get the furniture I thought would look right," says Harris. "Generally I've tried to make as little change as possible, trying to keep the property up in a style I think Wright would appreciate."



John and Dorothy Haynes commissioned one of Wright's smaller Usonian designs, a 1,350 square-foot residence finished in 1952 in Fort Wayne. Small but efficient, the design incorporated built-ins throughout, and used varying ceiling heights to create visual interest, with the central living space dominated by cantilevered brick fireplace. "It was a delightful house to live in," says architect and former owner John Shoaff, who recalls whiling away afternoons reading in the music room, which afforded views in two directions. "The fireplace was a bit of a mystery to me. It defied understanding how that thing stood."

The Haynes House made national headlines in recent years as the current owner sought to have its local historic designation removed. Fort Wayne's City Council denied the request, a decision supported by Indiana Landmarks and local preservation organization ARCH.

The Christian House in West Lafayette, the last of Wright's Indiana commissions, may be the most fully executed expression of his Usonian ideals. After marrying in 1948, John and Catherine Christian wanted a modern residence for their first home and decided no one but Wright would do as architect.

Visiting him at Taliesin, Catherine prepared a 28-page booklet, "What We Need for How We Live," detailing their space needs and how they would use each room, from family gatherings to faculty parties (Dr. Christian was a Bionucleonics professor at nearby Purdue). Stressing that they were on a budget, the couple struck a bargain with Wright: they would build it and over time would implement every aspect of his design.

After four years of communication, the Christians received finished plans in 1954 and completed the building in 1956. Wright called the house Samara after the winged seeds produced by the site's evergreens. He repeated an abstract version of the winged

Wright intended to make the 1948 Mossberg House in South Bend home a single level but adjusted the plan to satisfy neighborhood building requirements. The two-story home graced the pages of *House + Home* in 1952. PHOTO BY JOHN CLOUSE

seed design motif in the home and furnishings. Wright offered direction on everything from the furniture and china to the toilet paper holder. After Dr. Christian retired in 1989, he concentrated on finishing the details, including having the copper fascia fabricated that Wright had designed for the roofline. The last furnishings commissioned by Dr. Christian before he died in 2015—linens, bed runners, and a table runner—are currently being fabricated.

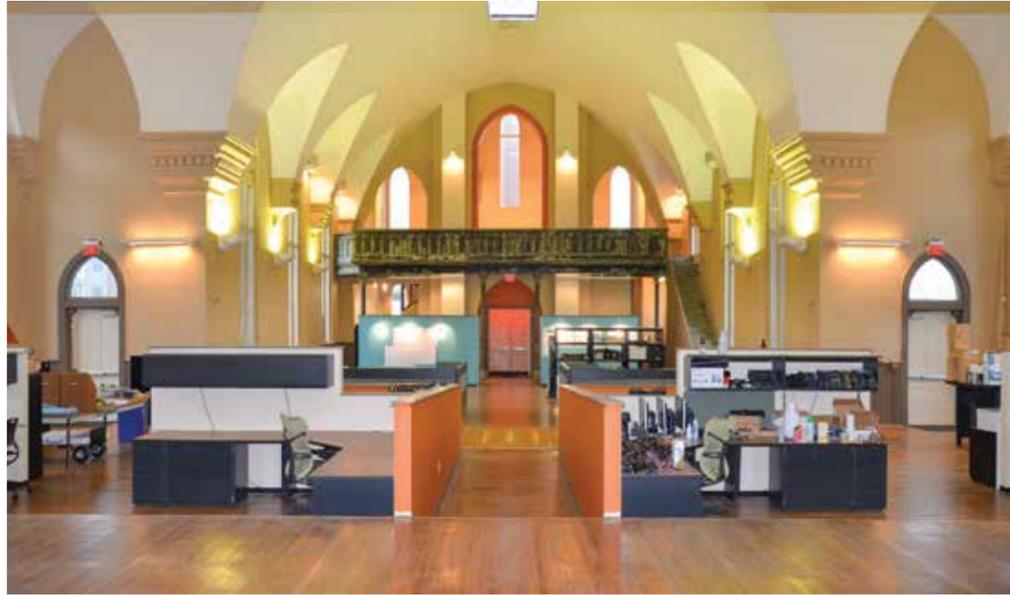
Samara's landscaping reflects the plan dictated by Wright, a rarity for Usonian homes. The completeness of the property's design earned Samara recognition as a National Historic Landmark in 2015. "I find it amazing and admirable that the Christians worked throughout their lives to fulfill their promise to Wright," says associate curator Linda Eales. Although their daughter Linda Christian Davis lives in Texas, she and Indiana Landmarks' Marsh Davis and others on the board of the Christian Trust oversee the property today.

It's a collaboration worth seeing. Make plans to visit Samara when it opens for tours in April; reservations can be made by calling 765-409-5522 or on Samara's website, samara-house.org.

SANFORD GARNER, WHO IN September rotated off Indiana Landmarks' board after serving for six years, developed an early appreciation for design and the built environment. His father chaired Indiana University's orthodontics department and his work treating cleft palates took him and his family around the world, to Mexico, throughout Europe, and the Caribbean.

"I would pay attention to surroundings, and I noticed the impact buildings had on people's lives," Garner says, an architect who specializes in historic preservation and urban design. "As a black person, while I readily identify with my African heritage, I didn't have any idea where my relatives came from in Africa. I do, however, know about my Cherokee and Choctaw heritage. Having access to a tangible piece of history means a lot."

As president and founding partner of Indianapolis design firm RG



Early Appreciator

Architect Sanford Garner promotes preservation in his profession and as head of our African American Landmarks Committee. His designs adapt historic buildings for new uses while retaining their historic character. He transformed an 1879 Indianapolis church into offices (above). Today, the building houses St. Joseph Brewery and Public House. PHOTOS PROVIDED

Collaborative, he looks for ways to highlight historic features in his consulting projects, including Purdue University's 1966 Harrison Hall and South Bend's 1910 JMS Building, converted into Studebaker Lofts. "I enjoy being able to build the case with clients that it can be less expensive to renovate historic details, and you end up with a building with much more unique character," says Garner.

Garner points to the rescue of Indianapolis's Phillips Temple C.M.E. Church, constructed in 1924 by an African American congregation, as an example of why he values Indiana Landmarks. In 2013, Indianapolis Public Schools (IPS) announced plans to raze the empty building to expand a parking lot. We put the structure on our 10 Most Endangered list and successfully appealed to IPS to delay demolition while we crafted an alternative solution. Developer Van Rooy Properties transformed the church into Temple Lofts, 18 market-rate apartments.

Garner first connected with Indiana Landmarks in 1997 when he joined our African American Landmarks Committee, a group he now chairs. He and the committee hope for a similar outcome for Indianapolis's Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the city's oldest African American church, slated for incorporation in a hotel development. He's joined Indiana Landmarks advocating for a design that protects the church's character-defining features.

"Preservation doesn't have to be as difficult or expensive as people think it does, if they have a heart for it," says Garner.

FOR SALE

LANDMARKS ON THE MARKET

see more at indianalandmarks.org



Suzane Thomas House
828 East Adams Street, Muncie

Alfred Grindle-designed 1896 Colonial Revival gem in National Register district has 5,400 square feet (plus third floor and basement), original woodwork and hardware, large rooms with lots of natural light, eight fireplaces, and large carriage house. 4 bedrooms, 2.5 baths. Saved from exploitation, and largely restored.

\$300,000
Frank Meeker
765-702-0717



9 North Church Street
Brooklyn

1890s church located 30 minutes from downtown Indianapolis includes 5,106 square feet, newer roof, large daylight basement. Property sits on two city lots totaling .4 acres. Church bell and most stained glass windows remain in building, which has great structural bones, needs interior renovation. Zoned R-4.

\$42,500
Dennis Dowling
317-646-1345



Sims House
226 West North Street, Delphi

Civil War Captain Joseph A. Sims built this 4-bedroom Italianate in 1865. The 30-foot wide family room addition boasts a 15-foot fireplace, oak floors and wet bar. 4,100 square feet. Shady one-acre yard with generous patio, deck and screen porch. Sheltered parking for 4 vehicles.

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1150 Smith Hill Road SE
Corydon

One of the finest log homes in the region dates to 1820s. Hand-hewn 3-story home includes 5 bedrooms, 3.5 baths, 4000+ square feet, 3-car detached garage, and 900 square-foot guest house. Situated on secluded 20-acre wooded lot. Online only auction ends April 17

Beckort Auctions LLC
812-738-9476
www.beckortauctions.com



Tipton House
2018 North Street, Logansport

1850s home of former U.S. Senator John Tipton, founder of Columbus, Ind., has been featured in "This Old House" magazine. National Register-eligible and located in the Riverside Historic District. Hardwood floors, stained glass, built-ins. 4 beds, 1 bath.

\$69,000
Memi Rennewanz
574-992-8011
mprrealty.net



Faith United Methodist Church
1219 East Broadway, Logansport

Church built in 1926 has been home to United Brethren, EUB, and Baptist congregations. National Register-eligible and located in the Riverside Historic District. Stained glass, 4 new furnaces, 3 half-baths, lots of space.

\$60,000
Memi Rennewanz
574-992-8011
mprrealty.net



Tours Show Restored, Repurposed, in-Progress Landmarks

IN MAY, INDIANA LANDMARKS

celebrates National Preservation Month by launching our walking, bike, and site tours. Nearly all of our tours in 2017 sold out, so make your reservations early—and sign up at indianalandmarks.org to get our tour e-blasts (the way we let members know of opportunities that pop up between issues of the magazine).

On May 5, Indiana Landmarks and the National Park Service showcase a century of architecture in the Indiana Dunes on our third Logs to Lustrons tour, featuring nine interiors and a dozen sites, from rustic log homes to mid-century glass and steel houses. This year, we've added a stop at the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, a woodland retreat with a redwood-sided Craftsman-style lodge used by U.S. Steel's engineers and their families from 1941 to 1976. Massive rough limestone chimneys dominate the great hall, overlooked by a U-shaped mezzanine. The tour includes demonstrations of log construction and

Join Indiana Landmarks on spring tours, from a May 19 Landmark Look at Mark Hopkins' Greek Revival rehab-in-progress (above and top right) in Dupont, near Madison, to Indianapolis's Fort Benjamin Harrison (bottom right), which you can see on a May 10 walking tour or by bike on May 12.

PHOTOS: ABOVE BY MARK HOPKINS; BELOW © DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

brick-making, and the opportunity for refreshment from food trucks along the way.

In 1903, Congress authorized the creation of Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis following the standardized building plan from the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps—parade ground surrounded by officers' homes, and barracks, with horse barns, a hospital, and other buildings on adjacent land. The fort closed in the '90s and the landmarks were repurposed to serve diverse purposes. Join our tours of Fort Ben—walking on May 10 and biking on May 12—and stop for an inside look at a private home and the post's pumphouse (now Midwest Studios, national maker of three-dimensional models for architects, museums, and other clients).



On May 19, we offer a Landmark Look at the Butler House, a restored Greek Revival gem in Dupont, near Madison. Indiana Landmarks rescued the house. Mark Hopkins, then living in Florida, saw it for sale on our website and snapped it up.

If you like tours with a dose of drama, make a reservation for one of Indiana Landmarks' Twilight Tours at the West Baden Springs Hotel, offered once a month beginning May 19. Costumed characters depict famous guests—golfer Walter Hagan, mobster Big Jim Colosimo, the “unsinkable” Molly Brown, silver screen cowboy Tom Mix, and more—interpreting life at the hotel during its early grand era. The walking tour traverses the restored hotel's soaring domed atrium and gardens.

And while it's not until July 20-21, our Indiana Automotive affinity group's tour of auto collections in the Jasper area includes an overnight stay at West Baden Springs or French Lick—your choice—and you should buy your ticket and reserve your room soon to get the preferential rate!

The month of May also marks the return of our regular tours inviting deeper exploration of landmarks in the capital city: Monument Circle on Fridays and Saturdays at 10 a.m. and Indiana Landmarks Center on First Fridays accompanying our gallery shows from 6-9 p.m. (both tours are free); the ever-popular City Market Catacombs on first and third Saturdays May through October, a ticketed tour; and our new ticketed tours of the Athenaeum on the second Saturday (May through September) at noon. The tour explores the 1890s German clubhouse, designed by author Kurt Vonnegut's architect grandfather's firm Vonnegut & Bohn, which includes a theater, YMCA, and its German restaurant and pub, the Rathskeller.

Buy tickets and find more details on each tour at indianalandmarks.org/tours-events or by calling 317-639-4534.

In May, Indiana Landmarks begins offering monthly tours of the Athenaeum (above and top left) through September. The 1890s German clubhouse includes a theater, YMCA, German restaurant and pub.

PHOTOS BY MIKE WILTROUT



BRIEFLY NOTED

NOMINATIONS ARE due May 1 for Indiana Landmarks' annual **Williamson Prize** for outstanding individual leadership in historic preservation. May 1 is also the deadline for our **Servaas Memorial Awards** recognizing outstanding achievement in historic preservation in organization and youth-serving categories. You have until June 1 to nominate a farm owner for the **John Arnold Award for Rural Preservation**, recognizing preservation and continued use of historic farming-related buildings. All nominations can be downloaded at indianalandmarks.org/awards or you can receive a copy by mail by calling 317-639-4534.

Like what you've read?

Help Indiana Landmarks achieve even more by:

Renewing your membership

Making a donation in addition to membership

Including Indiana Landmarks in your estate plans

For more information talk to Sharon Gamble, 800-450-4534 or visit indianalandmarks.org

For details on events and to RSVP for free tours or buy tickets: indianalandmarks.org/tours-events or call 800-450-4534

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.

MAR. 2 “**People: Nature/Phases (1)**,” a group show featuring works by Alexa Adamson, Kasey May, Stuart Snoddy, Kristen Watrous, and Susan Watrous

APR. 6 “**A Day in the Life // Glass * Sticks**,” a group photography show focusing on experimental works and visual journalism.

MAY 4 “**Indiana’s 10 Most Endangered**”

Storyteller’s Tale

Mar. 4, Indianapolis

Our “If These Walls Could Tell” series features Bloomington storyteller David Matlack presenting the saga of the Delphi Opera House in Carroll County. The Delphi Preservation Society won the Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration in

FRENCH LICK & WEST BADEN SPRINGS TOURS

Daily through December

West Baden Springs Hotel
10 a.m., 2 & 4 p.m.

French Lick Springs Hotel
Noon

Tours depart from our Landmarks Emporium in each historic hotel on IN 56 in southern Indiana. Combo ticket available. Discount for members on tours and in shops. Reservations recommended, 866-571-8687.

Twilight Tours

Costumed characters depict famous guests at West Baden Springs during its heyday in the ‘teens and ‘20s. 7 p.m., May 19, June 16, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 8

2017 for its transformation of the landmark that had been shuttered for more than 100 years. 4-5 p.m. \$15 in advance, \$20 at the door. Buy tickets at www.storytellingarts.org, 317-576-9848.

Architecture Talk

Mar. 22, Indianapolis

Deedee Davis, visual resources specialist at Herron Art Library, became a landmark detective to identify works by Indianapolis architect Louis Gibson. Her free illustrated talk reveals how Gibson’s work traveled. Indiana Landmarks Center. See p. 7.

Talking Track

Apr. 5, Indianapolis

Indianapolis Motor Speedway historian Donald Davidson interviews Indy 500 drivers on stage at Indiana Landmarks Center. Davidson always provides an entertaining evening of insights and humorous digressions. Sponsored by



LOGS TO LUSTRONS TOUR & TALK

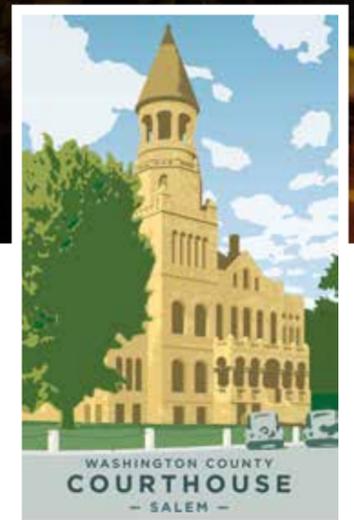
May 4-5, Indiana Dunes The National Park Service and Indiana Landmarks’ third annual Logs to Lustrons tour, features nine interiors and a dozen sites highlighting a century of architecture in the Indiana Dunes, from log homes to Victorian-era houses to Modernist cottages. Hands-on activities for kids, who can earn Junior Ranger badges. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m., Central time. Tour-goers park at Porter County Visitors Center and are shuttled to tour sites, with last bus departing at 2 p.m. \$25/member, \$30/general public. Come on May 4 for talks by experts that will give you a deeper experience, 7-9 p.m. at Portage Lakefront Pavilion. \$5/member; \$10/general public



Rescue Party

Apr. 28, Indianapolis

Fun party for a great cause—saving endangered places. Night-in-Cuba decor by Atmospheres Indy, Event Design & Décor, with Cuban-inspired dance music by Stacy Sandoval and Orquesta Bravo. Lavish hors d’oeuvres, late-night buffet, and delightful desserts. Free wine, Cannon Ball Brewery craft beer, and Hotel Tango tasting bar with a signature Cuban cocktail, plus a cash bar for old-school mixed drinks. Check out newly announced 10 Most Endangered exhibit, get inspired by the winner of the Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration, and bid on one-of-a-kind experiences. 6-11 p.m. Duo discounts through April 6th only: 2 friend tickets, \$140/pair. After April 6: \$75 friend ticket, \$125 patron ticket, \$150 private salón ticket (salóns accommodate 10 or 20 guests). Ticket buyers get raffle tickets to win a custom poster by Indiana Landmarks’ graphic designer and illustrator Evan Hale of your home or favorite landmark. ▶



our Indiana Automotive affinity group. 6 p.m. \$10/Indiana Automotive member, \$15/Indiana Landmarks member, \$20/general public.

State Preservation Conference

Apr. 17-20, Columbus

Attend the conference in Indiana’s Modernist Mecca, where you’ll have choices in educational session topics, workshops, meals in interesting places, and tours that educate and entertain. See pp. 4-5.

Fort Harrison Tours

May 10 and 12, Indianapolis

The U.S. Army decommissioned Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1996. Tour the loop around the parade ground, where officers housing is now private homes, and see other repurposed structures and land, including a state park. Walking tour on May 10, bike tour on the May 12. Ninety-minute walking tour leaves every 15 minutes beginning at 5:30 p.m. (\$5/member; \$10/general public); three-hour bike tours depart every 15 minutes beginning at 9 a.m. (\$15/member, \$20/general public) See p. 16.

MONUMENT CIRCLE TOUR

is free Fridays and Saturdays, 10 a.m., May through October

CITY MARKET CATACOMBS TOUR

offered 1st and 3rd Saturdays, May through October, and an additional Saturday, Oct. 27. 11 & 11:30 a.m., noon, 12:30 and 1 p.m., advance ticket required.

ATHENAEUM TOUR

offered 2nd Saturdays, May through September, at noon, and require ticket in advance

Landmark Look

May 19, Dupont and Madison

See a restoration-in-progress Greek Revival gem near Madison that Indiana Landmarks rescued and sold to Mark Hopkins, as well as Sally Wurtz’s restored c.1850 cottage in Madison. 2-4 p.m. Free—with reservation—for Indiana Landmarks members, \$10/general public.



INDIANA LANDMARKS

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AND FINALLY

Sweet Success



LIFE IN JEFFERSONVILLE JUST GOT A LITTLE sweeter. Schimpff's Confectionary rehabbed and expanded into a third historic downtown building. Schimpff's, one of the oldest family-owned U.S. candy businesses operating in its original location, opened at 347 Spring Street in 1891.

Warren Schimpff, great-grandson of the founder, and his wife Jill bought the adjacent building to the north for a candy museum and demonstration area a decade ago. Two years ago, Schimpffs bought the building to the south to gain more space for retail, seating, manufacturing, and storage.

Completed last year, the rehabilitation returned the façade to its historic appearance, recreated the tin ceiling, and restored the terrazzo floor. A repurposed vintage soda fountain serves as candy bins, and antique tables with swing-out seats provide expanded deli seating. If Schimpff's signatures—cinnamon red hots, hard candy fish, and Modjeskas—or the chocolates and lots of other sweets sound tempting, plan a road trip! Learn more at schimpffs.com.

Jeffersonville's Schimpff's Confectionary expanded into a third downtown building, restoring the façade and recreating the tin ceiling. We recommend a road trip to see the transformation and sample sweet treats.

PHOTOS BY LAURA RENWICK

