MARCH/APRIL 2018

NUMBERS TELL THE STORY

New study proves value of historic districts

MODERNIST MECCA

Preservation Conference heads to Columbus

EXPLORING THE FAMOUS ARCHITECT’S LEGACY IN INDIANA

All Wright

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 voice) to drive to the airport to meet the master. Peat reminisced: “When I arrived at the airport, Wright, donned in black cape and pork pie hat, observing with disgust at the traffic, opined that the buildings he had just seen were ‘by some out of town man.’ They passed the Marion County General Hospital, Wright opined that ‘this is not a hospital, it’s a prison.’”

The buildings in question were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. They are the former Indiana State Hospital in Indianapolis, designed in 1906, and the Indiana Department of Mental Health buildings in Westville, designed in 1920. Wright’s work in Indianapolis was well-received, but not without controversy. In an essay titled “Wright in the Midwest,” architect Peter Legg noted that Wright’s work in Indiana was ahead of its time, and that his ideas were ahead of American society.

“Wright’s ideas were ahead of their time, and his work in Indiana was no exception,” Legg wrote. “His designs were innovative and Ahead of their time, and his work in Indiana was no exception.”

Wright’s influence on Indiana architecture has been significant. His work in Indiana is a testament to his lasting impact on the state’s architectural heritage. Wright’s designs continue to stimulate and inspire.

To learn more about Wright’s work in Indiana, visit the Indiana Landmarks website at indianalandmarks.org.
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 Mid Mod 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.

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 analyze demographic and economic data to determine the impact of historic district designation in the capital city.

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 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 a 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.”

The team also examined the effect of the districts on the reservation conference in Columbus (see previous page). Visit Indiana Landmarks’ website, indianalandmarks.org, 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—
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
Wright designed the Armstrong family’s tri-level home in Ogden Dunes, Indiana, in 1906. (above and below) In 1939 as a series of rectangles, with each level rotated 90 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.

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 to their renovation. 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-based company. The house remains 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. 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-priced 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 Indiana’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.
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’ 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 Davies’ 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 the property. Harris grew up near Woodside and 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 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 Biochemistry 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 finalized 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 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 design 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 Fales. Although their daughter Linda Christian Davis lives in Texas, she and Indiana Landmarks/Markv 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.
MEMBER PROFILE

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 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. 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.

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

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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 5,306 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

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.beckort auctions.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

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. 4300 square feet. Shady one-acre yard with generous patio, deck and screen porch. Sheltered parking for 4 vehicles.

$299,900
Kevin Kologinsky
215-990-5102
lawgarden@aol.com

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

For Sale

Landmarks on the Market

see more at indianalandmarks.org
TOURS

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 Indiana Dunes 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 wood-sided land retreat with a redwood-sided lodge used by U.S. Steel’s engineers and their families from 1941 to 1976. Massive rough limestone chimneys dominate 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, the 1890s German clubhouse includes a theater, YMCA, German restaurant and pub, the Rathskeller.

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—interpret 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—you choose—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.
**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 Wartou, and Susan Wartou

**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 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. 23, 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 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.

**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 salon ticket (salons 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.
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.