10 Most Endangered
Crafting strategies to save landmarks in severe jeopardy

BACK TO THE FUTURE
Tour Indianapolis houses of the Mad Men era

COOK CUP
Underground Railroad landmark outstandingly restored
Remaining Relevant

TO REMAIN Viable and relevant, house museums across America are being reimaged, some more successfully than others. Our friends at Historic Madison, Inc. (HMI) are showing us how to do it right.

The Shrewsbury-Windle House, a National Historic Landmark and one of America’s most exquisite Greek Revival buildings, had suffered benign neglect for decades before being acquired by HMI in 2011. The restoration needs were daunting. But just as challenging was the question of how to bring the place to life as a community-serving asset.

At the Shrewsbury-Windle House you’ll find no velvet ropes and white gloves. Instead, the house will function as a venue for programs, events and festivities, allowing visitors to experience the property with all five senses.

Marsh Davis, President
With a Little Help from Friends

FIVE YEARS AGO, AS NEW ALBANY’S SECOND
Baptist prepared to celebrate a milestone anniversary, its his-
toric building faced costly challenges—a leaking roof, peeling paint, and disintegrating stained-glass windows—a burden that consumed the small congregation.

“Right about when the situation looked darkest, Jerry Finn and Irv Stumler showed up in my office and offered to help us restore the church,” says Rev. LeRoy Marshall, the pastor. The visit launched a five-year transformation of the Underground Railroad landmark that earned Second Baptist Church the 2018 Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration from Indiana Landmarks.

Finn, the executive director of the Horseshoe Foundation, and Stumler, an entrepreneur and philanthropist, joined others in creating the nonprofit Friends of Town Clock Church—the name most locals use for the landmark.

The group initially intended to restore only the exterior, including the clock tower. Success and local commitment inspired the Friends’ board to dream even bigger. They raised $175,000 to re-create the 150-foot steeple, lost to a lightning strike in 1915. A grant from the city helped make the steeple re-creation possible.

“No one alive had seen that steeple. I never in a thousand years thought I'd see the steeple back, and I'm an optimist,” notes Floyd County Historian and City Council Member David Barkdale. The steeple rises above the clock that tells the time, accompanied by the chiming bell, for the first time in 1915.

A grant from the city helped make the steeple re-creation possible.

People spent all day watching the steeple get hoisted in place in 2016, with many teary-eyed at the meaning and scale of the accomplishment. From many vantage points, including coming across the Sherman Minton Bridge from Kentucky—the steeple stands out. “The brass ball at the top glows like the halo on an angel. It shows there is a God,” says church Treasurer Monica Sutton.

Friends of Town Clock Church expanded the scope again when they moved inside, repairing plaster, recapturing the original interior paint scheme and stenciling, restoring the original gasoliers, and refurbishing the lower-level fellowship hall where the congregation worships on most Sundays to conserve energy.

The congregation opens the sanctuary for community events, tours, and special seasonal services. Every third grader in Floyd County schools tours the church and learns about the Underground Railroad. “Churches can get insular, and the restoration has opened Second Baptist up and made us more inclusive and community-minded,” says Rev. Marshall. “It’s a beautiful thing to see.”

“Second Baptist Church matters to people far beyond its small congregation because of the building’s role in the Underground Railroad and the example it represents for us,” notes Peters. In 2017, the church’s designation as a national Network to Freedom site confirmed its role in the Underground Railroad. The Presbyterians sold the building in 1889 to Second Baptist, an African American congregation familiar with the building’s history as a haven.

Second Presbyterian Church, a predominantly white congregation, built the church from 1849 to 1852. The evangelical congregation ministered to African American residents as well as those escaping slavery in the south, a dangerous business. While Indiana was a free state, in New Albany the city’s major industries depended on trade with the south and pro-slavery forces dominated, according to Underground Railroad historian Pam Peters, a New Albany resident.

“The steeple, visible across the Ohio River in Louisville, acted as a beacon to escaping slaves, steering them to a place where they could get medical care and assistance in traveling farther

Photos: Friends of Town Clock Church; Historic Image Collection, Indiana Landmarks
**Stylish Modern Digs, Then and Now**

“WE RESPECTED WHAT WAS ORIGINAL,” SAID Jonathan Eriksen, describing to Indianapolis Monthly magazine last year how he and his wife Stephanie approached the improvements they made to their home. Their passion for Mid-Century Modern architecture led them to the Split-Level house at 7750 Cameelback Drive in Indianapolis, one of several homes they have owned from the period. “The clean lines and simplicity of the design never goes out of style, whether it’s furnishings or architecture,” Jonathan says.

Their house will be one of the five northside Indianapolis residences on the Future tour on Saturday, June 2, from 1 to 6 p.m. costs $20 in advance for non-members, $15 for members of our Indiana Modern affinity group. You can buy tickets online at eventbrite.com or in person at Indiana Landmarks Center, 3030 East Washington Street, Indianapolis and Carmel. Day-of-tour tickets are $25, available at tour headquarters, First Friends Meetinghouse at 3030 Kessler Boulevard East Drive. For more information, call 317-639-4534 or visit indianalandmarks.org.

For further immersion in modern design, visit Indiana Landmarks Center on May 31, when Susan Skargard, design manager at General Motors Design Archive and Special Collections, gives a talk on the women who played a critical role in automotive and industrial design at GM. RATIO sponsors the free talk. See p. 21-22 for details.

Jonathan and Stephanie Eriksen fell in love with the floating spiral staircase (top), the original Tiki bar, and two-story stone fireplace in their 1968 Ivy Hills home that neighbors call “The Brady Bunch House.” Our Indiana Modern affinity group selected it as one of five mid-century residences on Indianapolis’s northside for the annual Back to the Future tour on June 2.

Patrick Street, the two-story stone façade led to the neighborhood nickname, “The Brady Bunch House.” The Eriksens fell in love with the floating spiral staircase suspended by satin bronze rods, a fountain built into a rock-faced wall in the foyer, two-story stone fireplace, and an indoor Tiki bar capped with a shake awning—an entertaining bonanza.

True to their word, the couple retained vintage elements such as original kitchen cabinets, backsplash and Formica countertops, all features often lost in remodels. They outfitted the house with period-appropriate furniture and their collection of paintings by Indiana artists.

Another intriguing property on this year’s tour headlined the 1961 Indianapolis Home Show at the State Fairgrounds, making it no stranger to heavy foot traffic from tourgoers. Indiana architect Harry Cooler designed the three-bedroom “Hoosier Contemporary” house to meet the needs of a typical mid-century family, and it remains livable and comfortable for its present owner, Todd Eads, Jr.

After its display in the Manufacturers Building at the ’61 show, the house was reconstructed at 6478 Olney Street in Sylvan Estates and featured on a tour of homes built by the Pappas Brothers. With two broad wings flanking a steep central gabled front porch, the 2,130 square-foot ranch house exudes Mid-Century Modern character.

With walls of glass and rough-cut Indiana stone inside and out, the house artfully merges indoor and outdoor spaces reinforced by clever details, such as a tile floor that extends from the interior of the master bedroom to an adjacent terrace and a beamed ceiling of pecky cypress that continues unbroken from the front to the rear of the house.

Indianapolis Home Show Director John F. O’Donnell and his wife Margaret were so impressed with the house that they bought it once it was reconstructed in Sylvan Estates, keeping it as their home until 1987. Eads, a regional vice president for leasing at Simon Property Group, lives there today with his two children. He’s preserved original features and respected the design in his updates. His collection of mid-century furnishings includes period pieces such as a Broyhill Brasilia dining room set and Eames lounge chair, and a wide array of Blenko glass. “Some of my favorite features are the natural materials found in the house, such as stone walls that carry through from exterior to the interior and the pecky cypress paneling,” says Todd.

The tour also includes a 1960 house designed by the late architect Evans Woollen III. Former Indianapolis Landmarks board chair Jim Hughes and his wife Sheila had a long tenure there, beginning in 1967. The redwood siding and walls of glass, as well as a floor-to-ceiling brick fireplace, provide the perfect setting for current owner Scott Tod’s modern furnishings.

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Last November, a storm damaged the 1928 Muncie Fieldhouse, flooding the gym floor. The financially-strapped school corporation claims it cannot repair the basketball temple, which landed the arena on Indiana Landmarks’ 10 Most Endangered list, announced on April 28.

PHOTO © WRTV 6

EVERY DAY, ALL YEAR LONG, Indiana Landmarks works to revitalize historic structures that give our communities visible connections to their past and lend irreplaceable visual character to the streetscape. Once a year, we announce the 10 Most Endangered, a list of historic places on the brink of extinction and too important to lose.

It’s not too late! In 27 years, demolition has claimed only 16 Most Endangered places in spite of the jeopardy they faced. You can help us save the sites on this year’s Most Endangered list by spreading the word, sharing ideas for saving them, and advocating with people who can influence their fates.
The only advantage of nature draped over the steel building frame—conservatory, where vines and roots overtook the glass pool house and in ruinous condition. Nature has 1960s. The long vacant house sits on the famous parties at Rocky Edge. liquor. Prohibition didn’t put a damper Strange subterranean spaces here and gatehouse, even a small private zoo. created by artists, a conservatory, house with pictorial tile and murals water features, a glass-enclosed pool raced grounds with rock gardens and villa overlooked landscaped and ter-

ROCKY EDGE

Even if you’ve never heard of Chapman Root, you’ll recognize his claim to fame. In 1915, his Terre Haute glass company designed the curvy Coca-Cola bottle recognized throughout the world. His business was already successful, making bottles for Coca-Cola and other beverage manufacturers, but the green glass contour bottle took the Root family’s wealth to another level. In 1925, Root bought as a weekend retreat an 88-acre estate the family called Rocky Edge in Allendale, a hilly neighbor-

The Spanish Revival-style hillside villa overlooked landscaped and terraced grounds with rock gardens and water features, a glass-enclosed pool house with pictorial tile and murals created by artists, a conservatory, gatehouse, even a small private zoo. Strange subterranean spaces here and there suggest movement of bootleg liquor. Prohibition didn’t put a damper on the famous parties at Rocky Edge.

The Roots sold the estate in the 1960s. The long vacant house sits in ruinous condition. Nature has overaken the glass pool house and conservatory, where vines and room drape over the steel building frame-

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A Los Angeles investor owns the landmark and hasn’t invested in repairs. Before more terra cotta falls, the neglectful out-of-state owner needs to sell it. We have developers wait-

NORTH CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Even internationally known landmarks designed by famous architects can get in trouble. North Christian Church, one of seven National Historic Landmarks in the Modernist mecca of Columbus, suffers a fate similar to many historic houses of worship—a dwindling congregation that can’t support the repair and maintenance of a facility that far exceeds its space needs.

Modernist architect Eero Saarinen (1910-1961) viewed most post-World War II churches as mundane structures that lacked the grandeur and prominence achieved by the cathedrals of earlier times. He aimed higher, seeking to inspire worshipers inside North Christian as well as viewers from afar with his revolutionary design, with a hexagonal sanctuary on a raised berm and a sky-piercing 192-foot spire. Saarinen died a few years before the construction was completed in 1964.

Dan Kiley (1912-2004), nearly as internationally famous in landscape design as Saarinen is in architecture, lent his Modernist touch to the 13.5-acre grounds, placing four park-

The impressive space on the ground floor, occupied until a couple of years ago by Regions Bank, ornate teller’s cages line up beneath a vaulted, ornate plaster ceiling supported by classical columns. The upper floors, empty for a decade, tell a different story. The leaking roof has damaged plaster andstrpos the building a future.

Endangered pressure may help convince him to let go and allow space sharing may be a saving solution.

Old Marion National Bank has refused to invest in urgently needed repairs to preserve the building a future. A Los Angeles investor owns the landmark and hasn’t invested in repairs. Before more terra cotta falls, the neglectful out-of-state owner needs to sell it. We have developers wait-

The only repeat from our 2017 10 Most list, Marion National Bank dominates the city’s National Register-listed downtown historic district and shows the design influence of the famed Chicago skyscrapers built in the early twentieth century. It reminds you of life before ATMs and online banking, when financial transactions took place in impressively ornate halls that conveyed stability and wealth.

In the impressive space on the ground floor, occupied until a couple of years ago by Regions Bank, ornate teller’s cages line up beneath a vaulted, ornate plaster ceiling supported by classical columns. The upper floors, empty for a decade, tell a different story. The leaking roof has damaged plaster and destabilized the ornate terra cotta cornice, with pieces falling to the sidewalk, threatening public safety.

The only repeat from our 2017 10 Most list, Marion National Bank continues to decline under an absentee owner who has refused to invest in urgently needed repairs to preserve the terra cotta cornice and facades. Photography by Alan D. Culley

A Los Angeles investor owns the landmark and hasn’t invested in repairs. Before more terra cotta falls, the neglectful out-of-state owner needs to sell it. We have developers wait-

INDIANA PRESERVATION
The Loyal Order of Moose property in Madison has an enviable pedigree. Railroad entrepreneur John Brough built the house around 1850 and sold it soon after on his way to becoming governor of Ohio. J.F.D. Lanier—a name famous for his role in shaping Madison and for the house now operated as a museum by the state of Indiana—bought it and passed it on to his daughter Drusilla and her husband Sen. John Cravens who raised 10 children there. The family kept it until 1938. The Moose bought the property in 1941 and altered the house to suit their needs. They didn’t need the Cadillac of a barn—a slate-roofed stone and wood structure with elegant arched entrances—and it has declined to a perilous state. The 1906 bank barn has an internal silo, collapsing now, and feeding chutes to main and lower levels from the grain storage floor above. The Moose can’t afford to repair the failing roof, masonry, and siding, although member Louis Shields has almost single-handedly shored up failing timbers. With restoration, the barn would make an attractive meeting and wedding venue, but the rescue has to happen soon.

The hall is privately owned. While it has suffered unsympathetic ground-floor alterations, the structure’s corner oriel and conical tower show its distinctive original character. The corner location adds to the landmark’s importance, anchoring the National Register-listed district’s historic streetscape. After the city’s demolition of an adjacent building, cracks appeared in the exposed wall and foundation of Knightstown’s Old Masonic Hall, allowing damage from water infiltration and mold. The 1900 structure declines while a lawsuit over the damage moves toward a trial.

The five buildings—four connected—that form the shuttered Courtyard Inn represent Rising Sun’s early ties to trade on the Ohio River. The complex faces the river, an ideal site for reuse by a preservation-minded buyer.

The five nineteenth-century buildings that make up the shuttered Courtyard Inn represent Rising Sun’s early ties to trade on the Ohio River. The complex faces the river, an ideal site for reuse by a preservation-minded buyer.

The owner’s lawsuit against the city over the damage moves toward a trial. The building needs immediate structural repair, restoration, and a new use to make it an active contributor to the community and the National Road Scenic Byway.

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CANNELTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Rescue is more complicated in Cannelton, where the jeopardy applies to many structures in the town’s National Register-listed historic district. The district, sandwiched between the Ohio River and high sandstone bluffs, covers much of the town, including houses, downtown commercial buildings, churches, and the Cannelton Cotton Mill, a National Historic Landmark. When it opened in 1851, the mill was the largest building west of the Allegheny Mountains. With its soaring twin towers of local sandstone, the structure resembles the mills of Lowell, Massachusetts. Closed since 1954, it reopened several years ago following restoration and adaptation as apartments.

Several structures in Cannelton’s National Register-listed historic district face jeopardy, threatened by vacancy, dilapidation, and proposed demolition. In addition to houses, downtown commercial buildings, and churches, the Ohio River town’s district includes the 1851 Cannelton Cotton Mill (left), a National Historic Landmark repurposed as apartments.

In West Lafayette, two historic buildings on the Indiana Veterans’ Home campus—the 1896 Lawrie Library (below right) and 1899 Administration Building (below left)—face demolition by neglect, while the 1896 Commandant’s Home needs significant repair.

Like the mill, many of the district’s structures, which date from 1837 to 1936, feature locally quarried honey-colored sandstone, a distinctive signature of the river town. Half of the district’s 169 structures need significant repair, and over two dozen are vacant. The city is considering demolition of several deteriorated structures held by one property owner that would leave holes in the historic streetscape.

Although the town appears in the online Encyclopedia of Forlorn Places, it offers, in addition to historic architecture, a park and greenway along the Ohio River, the nearby Cannelton Lock and Dam, and a bridge across the river to Kentucky.

While the Perry County town suffers economic hardship, it could go a long distance toward recapturing its historic charm with a unified community vision and a coordinated approach to revitalization.

SAINT JOSEPH’S COLLEGE

When St. Joseph’s College closed in 2017 under the burden of a $27 million debt, it left a campus that spans more than a century in limbo. Many of the 35 buildings are eligible for the National Register but suffered deterioration even before the closure, with an estimated $35 million in deferred maintenance. More damage could be occurring without the knowledge of the skeleton staff that remains.

The campus’s historic buildings span the period from its 1888 founding by Katharine Drexel—an American heiress and nun declared a Catholic saint in 2000—as St. Joseph’s Indian Normal School, an educational institution for native American children. The college followed, adding Collegiate Gothic structures in the early years of the twentieth century, Neoclassical buildings in 1922-40 and Mid-Century Modern structures designed by Frank Fischer in the 1960s. Two mid-century standouts, Schwietermann Hall and Halleck Student Center, and 1888 Diesel Hall are individually listed in the National Register, an honorific status that provides no protection or funding. Many graduates consider the twin-towered 1909 Romanesque Revival chapel the heart of the campus, a site of worship and weddings across the decades.

The campus needs a conditions assessment, maintenance, and mothballing plan, as well as an analysis of new uses for the historic buildings individually or as a whole. Those associated with the college and residents of Rensselaer hope the campus can be recycled for educational purposes.

COMMANDANT’S ROW

At Indiana Veterans’ Home in the 1890s, as Civil War vets aged and faced penury as a result of injuries suffered in the conflict, Indiana created a state soldiers’ home on land donated by Tippecanoe County. By 1910, more than 1,500 people dwelled on the handsome campus—a small town, really, with a hospital, fire department,
library, bakery, assembly hall, mens’ and womens’ dormitories, and more.

The Indiana Veterans’ Home remains on the site in a variety of undistinguished modern structures while two of the three remaining original buildings—Lawrie Library, built in 1896, and the 1899 Administration Building—face demolition by neglect. The two join the Commandant’s Home, also built in 1896, on a curving, tree shaded campus drive from North River Road.

The long-vacant administration building has been threatened with demolition in the past. While currently occupied, the Commandant’s Home also needs significant repair. The three landmarks need investment and sustainable new uses that complement the Indiana Veterans’ Home.

**The Hoosier Hysteria**

**Indiana** is a basketball-mad state. For proof, there’s the movie *Hoosiers,* and the list of the largest high school gyms in the U.S., where Indiana claims 13 of the top 15 spots. So you don’t have to look it up, New Castle Fieldhouse is largest, seating 9,350. Muncie Fieldhouse ranks as the fifth largest high school gym in the United States. Following storm damage last year, the arena urgently needs repair and a plan to ensure its future, given the state takeover of the local school system. While Hoosier Hysteria gave birth to the arena, its service for all kinds of events—annual Christmas sings, circuses, political appearances, and more—amplify the importance it holds in the community.

**MUNCIE FIELDHOUSE**

Built in 1928, the Muncie Fieldhouse ranks as the fifth largest high school gym in the United States. Following storm damage last year, the arena urgently needs repair and a plan to ensure its future, given the state takeover of the local school system. While Hoosier Hysteria gave birth to the arena, its service for all kinds of events—annual Christmas sings, circuses, political appearances, and more—amplify the importance it holds in the community.

**How will we save the 10 Most Endangered?**

Indiana Landmarks crafts a strategy for each site, tailored to its circumstances and the threats it faces. We communicate with owners, local advocates, financial and community institutions, funders and others who can influence the outcome. In some cases, we make grants, thanks to support from the Efroymson Family Fund of the Central Indiana Community Foundation.

If you have an idea that might help, or a question, contact one of our funders and others who can influence the outcome. In some cases, we make grants, thanks to support from the Efroymson Family Fund of the Central Indiana Community Foundation.

**Endangered No More**

**WHEN INDIANA LANDMARKS ANNOUNCES THE 10 MOST ENDANGEROUS EACH SPRING, WE’RE ALREADY WORKING TO CREATE REVITALIZATION STRATEGIES AND FOSTER PARTNER-SHIPS THAT WILL PUT THESE PLACES IN THE “SAVED” COLUMN.**

In our onward march, we don’t often stop to celebrate the positive outcomes, like what happened to the Old Republic in northern Indiana and at West Baden Colored Church down south.

In late 1990s, Historic New Carlisle, Inc., tackled the town’s biggest preservation issue—the condemned Jeremiah Service House, built in 1860 and known as Old Republic. The Italianate-style house with an onion-domed cupola stood atop a hill had suffered 30 years of vacancy under owners who didn’t spend a dime on the place, and then installed a used car lot in the front yard. The roof was bad, the windows broken, features stolen, vandalized inside and out.

Indiana Landmarks included Old Republic on the 10 Most Endangered list in 1998, galvanizing the community. We supplied a legal defense fund grant that helped Historic New Carlisle become the court-appointed receiver of the property and a loan to buy the 5,000-square-foot house.

Years of fundraising and volunteer labor later, the restored Old Republic, showing no sign of the decades of abuse, functioned as a community event venue and B&B, with a small history museum. Happy end of story?

Yes and no. Historic New Carlisle looked at its mission to preserve historic buildings and educate the public and decided it had become too focused on one building. The group listed Old Republic for sale, so it can move on to restore a downtown building and expand the museum. To find more photos of Old Republic, listed at $474,900, click the for-sale tab at indianalandmarks.org.

First Baptist Church, locally known as the West Baden Colored Church, went on the 10 Most list in 2014. The once robust congregation of African Americans who worked at the French Lick and West Baden Springs hotels had dwindled to a single soul who gave the 1920 church to the local historical society. When the society disbanded, the town inherited the deteriorating structure and tried without success to sell it.

Our 10 Most listing drew the attention of the Indiana Missionary Baptist Convention which made a deal with the town: the convention’s Southeastern District paid $1 for the landmark and pledged to restore it within seven years. The transformation, largely powered by volunteer labor, is well underway and needs contributions to reach the finish line. Check it out at youtube.com/watch?v=b2NBWGjIr2o.
Weekend Retreat, Some Work Required

Seeking a weekend respite from urban life, Chicago-area residents Tim and Mary Cozzens started searching for a weekend retreat from the city, they wanted a historic house no more than two-and-a-half hours away. They scoured hundreds of real estate listings online and made in-person visits in Illinois, Indiana, and southwest Michigan. Because of their tight budget, all potentials they visited were uninhabited; some were structurally unsound, “really scary.”

A search on Zillow led them to the Van Reed Farmstead near Williamsport in northwest Indiana. The 10-acre property included a Greek Revival/Italianate c.1855 farmhouse from Indiana Landmarks and a deteriorating barn. June Wright Kramer had left the property to Indiana Landmarks, and the house included an Italianate c.1855 farmhouse with a life estate reserved for her son.

“We bought the house no more than two-and-a-half hours away. We put in an offer after just seeing it once.”

The experience brought a sense of déjà vu; in the ’90s, Tim and Mary’s friends and family, just what they envisioned. “We see ourselves as temporary custodians of both these houses,” says Mary. “It’s our privilege and honor to own them.”

When they moved in, they repaired the barn roof. They sold it with preservation covenants to the Cozzens in 2015.

“We were able to see the good bones, and weren’t afraid of the work,” says Tim. “We’ve had twenty-some years with it and we should know better. We’re still not done,” he jokes.

We spent one summer sleeping on an air mattress in the dining room under a ceiling fan, using five-gallon camp showers for bathing. “We decided to get a Portaliet and it felt like an incredible luxury,” laughs Mary.

Mary is a social worker at University of Illinois Hospital, and Tim chairs Columbia College’s design department, a position that gives him summers free to work on the farmstead. So far, his greatest challenge has been restoring the wood windows. Tim attended a couple window rehab conferences and is Facebook friends with a “wood window guru.” He’s completed four of the 24 windows to date. “I figure by the time we’re 80, all the windows will be done,” jokes Tim. This summer, the Cozzens expect to apply fresh paint and repair brickwork.

They’ve enjoyed visiting with neighbors who share memories of the farmstead and answer their questions about propane, mowing hay, and how to get rid of mice. The Van Reed cemetery a half-mile down the road provides a written record of the family. “We see ourselves as temporary custodians of both these houses,” says Mary. “It’s our privilege and honor to own them.”

Two years into their renovation, the Van Reed Farmstead has become a respite for the Cozzens’ friends and family, just what they envisioned.

New Augusta Depot & Purdy House

7135 Purdy Street & 7140 New Augusta Road, Indianapolis

Charming 3-bedroom house and c.1895 depot. One-and-one-half story house with original grained woodwork and cast iron mantelpiece, while depot retains waiting room and ticket office. Ample green space. See page 3 for more details.

$189,000, Mark Dollase, 317-639-4534 mdollase@indianalandmarks.org
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 4 "Indiana’s 10 Most Endangered"

JUNE 1 “Off the Record,” a group show of original works inspired by punk rock, pop culture, and political topics

AUG. 3 “Goddess/Layered Voices,” an all-woman group show presented by Flava Fresh

Heritage Talks
Elkhart
Talks in the Heart City explore heritage and preservation, 6-7:30 p.m. at Havilah Beardsley House, 102 W. Beardsley Ave. $10/general public, $5/member in advance; $12/general public, $7/member at the door. Free for students with online reservation. Sponsored by Indiana Landmarks and Ruthmere Foundation, with support from Tim and Meg Shelly.

MAY 8 Pokagon Potawatomi Green Architecture

JULY 10 Hidden Gems of Indiana

SEPT. 11 Indiana Album – Preserving Historic Images

heartcitytalks18.eventbrite.com

Modern Lecture
May 31, Indianapolis
Susan Stargard, design manager of General Motors Design Archive and Special Collections, presents “Then & Now: Designing Women at General

Fort Harrison Tours
Indianapolis
FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON in Indianapolis opened in 1906 and closed in the ’90s. Since then, the post’s landmarks have been repurposed for public and private uses. Our guided tours show you Fort Ben in two ways:

May 10 – on foot
Our two-hour walking tour loops around the parade ground, where officers’ housing became private homes, and stops inside a private home and the pumping station, adapted as Midwest Studios, a national 3-D model maker and exhibit designer. Tour leaves every 15 minutes beginning at 5:00 p.m. $8/member; $10/general public. indianalandmarks.org/fort-harrison-walking-tour

May 12 – on bike
Cover more ground on a three-hour bike tour exploring 8 miles of the fort, including historic officers’ homes, mule barns, Fort Harrison State Park, and more. Tour begins and ends at Fortune Academy, formerly the fort chapel, with stops at a historic private residence and Midwest Studios in the former pumping station. Tours depart every 15 minutes beginning at 9 a.m. $15/member, $20/ general public. indianalandmarks.org/fort-harrison-bike-tour
Logs to Lustrons Talk & Tour
Indiana Dunes
HIGHLIGHTING A CENTURY OF architecture in the Indiana Dunes, staged by Indiana Landmarks, Dunes National Park Association, and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

May 4 – Talk
Several speakers present “Logs, Glass & Metal: A Century of Architectural Legacy” on the history of the National Lakeshore and saves and restorations underway, including the transformation of a multi-building property by lessees Mike and Pat Shymanski. 7-9 p.m. Central time at Portage Lakefront Pavilion. $5/member; $10/general public, free for kids with ticket.

May 5 – Tour
Logs to Lustrons tour features 13 sites and nine interiors, from log homes to Victorian-era houses to Modernist cottages and Lustrons, pre-fabricated enameled steel houses. Hands-on activities for kids, who can earn Junior Ranger badges, and food trucks to sustain the whole family, with shuttle transportation to tour sites. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Central time. Timed entry tickets required in advance. $25/mem.-whole family, with shuttle transportation to tour sites. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. $10/Indiana Modern member, $15/Indiana Landmarks member, $20/general public in advance. $25/ person on day of tour. See p. 6. indianalandmarks.org/logsto-lustrons

Back to the Future
June 2, Indianapolis
See five private Mid-Century Modern homes on our 11th annual Back to the Future tour, featuring Mad Men-era residences on the city’s northside. 1-6 p.m. $10/Indiana Modern member, $15/Indiana Landmarks member, $20/general public in advance. $25/ person on day of tour. See p. 6. indianalandmarks.org/back-to-future-18

Landmark Look
June 9, Franklin
See Franklin’s historic post office building before it reopen as a restaurant. Built in 1936, the Colonial Revival-style building more recently served as City Hall. 3-5 p.m. Free with reservation for Indiana Landmarks members, $10/general public. (Stay downtown for dinner and a movie at the historic Artcraft Theatre) indianalandmarks.org/landmark-look-franklin

Treasure Hunt
July 14, Indianapolis
Indiana Landmarks’ campus hosts the 7th annual Treasure Hunt, with booths of antiques, collectibles, and architectural salvage complemented by 40+ yard sales throughout the Old Northside. Get breakfast and lunch from food trucks on 12th Street, or a burger and Upland beer in the Morris-Butler House courtyard. Free from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. $5/person for early admission at 8 a.m. indianalandmarks.org/treasure-hunt-indy

Treasure Hunt North
July 21, South Bend
Shop for antiques, collectibles, and art at the 2nd annual Treasure Hunt North, set up on lots at West Washington Street and LaPorte Avenue, with booths inside and outside Indiana Landmarks’ Kizer House and yard sales in the West Washington Street Historic District. 8 a.m.–2 p.m. Free. indianalandmarks.org/treasure-hunt-north

Southern Indiana Automotive Tour
July 20-21, French Lick and West Baden
Join our Indiana Automotive affinity group for a weekend getaway at the historic French Lick and West Baden Springs hotels, with Saturday tours of Clem Lange’s 60-car collection of classics and prototypes, and his son Joey Lange’s muscle car collection. The day includes a German lunch at Jasper’s Schnitzelbank restaurant, a reception at a privately owned landmark, and a guided tour of one of the hotels. $75/Indiana Automotive member, $85/Indiana Landmarks member, $95/general public. indianalandmarks.org/southern-indiana-automotive-tour

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Athenaeum
2nd Saturdays, May through September, at noon, and require ticket in advance. $8/person age 12 and up; $4 per child (age 6-11); $6/member; free for children ages 5 and under.

INDIANAPOLIS TOURS

Monument Circle
Fridays & Saturdays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., May-October
Free guided tours depart from South Bend Chocolate Co., 30 Monument Circle. No reservation required.

City Market Catacombs
1st and 3rd Saturdays, May through October, and an additional Saturday, October 27, 11 a.m.-11:30 a.m., noon, 12:30 & 1 p.m. Advance ticket required: $12/person age 12 and up; $6/child (age 6-11); $10/member; $5/child of a member.

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Save the Dates
For more details: indianalandmarks.org/tours-events

Arnold Award
Nominations due June 15

Michigan City Mod August 18 Michigan City

Cold War Experience August 24 LaPorte

Barn Again! September 7-8 Marshall County

Annual Meeting September 15 Indianapolis

Century of Progress Talk & Tour September 28-29 Please note tickets for both events go on sale August 6 and will sell out fast!

JANE JACOBS DOCUMENTARY
June 6, Indianapolis
No one did more to shape our understanding of the modern American city than Jane Jacobs, the visionary activist and writer who campaigned to preserve urban communities in the face of destructive development projects. We host a screening of the documentary film Citizen Jane, which vividly depicts Jacobs’ 1960s showdown with kingpin Robert Moses over his plan to raze lower Manhattan for a highway. Doors open 5 p.m., intro 5:30, film 5:45-7:15. Cash bar. $10/Indiana Landmarks member, $12/general public.

IndianaLandmarks.org/citizen-jane-film

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Polishing the Narrative

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION LABORERS, glad to have jobs in the Great Depression built the Fountain County Courthouse in Covington in 1937. It’s an Art Deco treasure with an Indiana limestone exterior. Inside, a skylight illuminates Escheresque steps flanked by murals. The artwork shines brighter than it has in years, following a seven-month-long conservation project.

Artist Eugene Savage, a Covington native, oversaw the murals’ execution from 1937-1939. He relied on the talents of the Wabash River Sketch Club, an almost all-women crew that included Mary Weldon Dehaven, Georgia St. Clair Neikirk, Margaret Nave Johnson and Isabel Johnson Miller (wife and daughter of the courthouse architect Louis Johnson), Ellen Erickson, Laurence Boord, Bertha Lacey, Ethel Graham Casey, and Savage’s nieces, Joan and Jeanette Savage. Spanning 2,500 square feet, the artwork depicts the discovery and settlement of the Wabash Valley.

The Fountain County Art Council led the campaign to clean, repair, and reseal the murals, raising $227,000 in donations and matching grants. You can see the murals when the courthouse is open for business, 8 a.m.-4 p.m., Monday through Friday.