

INDIANA PRESERVATION

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2020



INDIANA LANDMARKS

ROUND OF APPLAUSE

Celebrating inspiring
preservation leaders

HOME GROWN

Southern Indiana farm
wins Arnold Award

10 Most Endangered

Time is running out to save these
important Hoosier places

How about some good news?

IN A RARE AND WONDERFUL blast of bipartisanship, Congress recently passed the Great American Outdoors Act. Approved by large majorities in the House and Senate, the act provides support for our nation's natural landscape and historic national parks. A majority of Indiana's delegation on Capitol Hill supported the measure.

The Great American Outdoors Act, at last, provides full and permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million annually—as authorized in 1964 but not realized until now—from oil and gas revenues. This is great news for the natural environment within the 85 million acres of public lands. And, it provides \$9.5 billion over the next five years to address deferred maintenance in our national park system, which contains 134 historical parks or sites, 83 national monuments, 62 national parks, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 30 national memorials. That's a welcome step toward addressing the estimated \$12 billion needed to tackle deferred maintenance in these places, which attract over 318 million visitors annually.

Looking into the House and Senate bills that led to the act, I was fascinated to find the late Representative John Lewis among the champions of the Great American Outdoors Act, which he introduced in the House last year. Add to the legacy of a great American hero this act that will help restore dignity and sustainability to the lands and historic sites we share as a nation.



Marsh Davis, President

On the Cover

Vacant, moldering, and with estimated repairs climbing into the millions, Gary's 1930 Theodore Roosevelt High School joins Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list in 2020. Read about the school and other sites in imminent jeopardy on pp. 8-15. PHOTO BY BRAD MILLER



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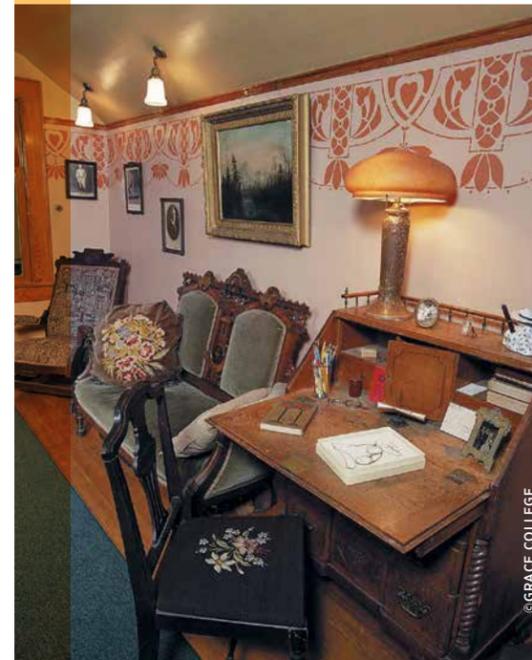
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STARTERS

Virtual Visit

A new online tour is helping Winona Lake's Billy Sunday Home Museum open its doors to anyone with an Internet connection. In 1891, Billy Sunday left a professional baseball career to become one of America's best-known evangelical ministers, converting his athleticism into energetic sermons peppered with baseball metaphors. In 1911, he and his wife Helen built a Craftsman bungalow they called Mount Hood in Winona Lake, the family's home base between speaking engagements. To make the house available to visitors who could not access the upper level, Grace College used a Historic Preservation Education Grant from Indiana Landmarks and Indiana Humanities to create the online tour of the second story, which incorporates original documents and audio, including Helen Sunday describing several artifacts in the house. Take the tour by visiting bit.ly/BillySundayHomeTour. Applications for the next round of Historic Preservation Education Grants are due September 30, 2020; learn more at indianahumanities.org.



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INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, M1019

Linked In

Interest in cycling has resurged in 2020 as a socially distant activity taking advantage of a growing system of trails and city bike lanes. In the late 1800s, avid cyclist Arthur Newby established Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company, manufacturer of bicycle chains and parts. The company reportedly grew to supply around 60 percent of American-made bicycle chains, catering to such customers as the Wright Brothers, who used their chain on their Wright Flyer. Newby also championed construction of the Newby Oval around 30th Street and Central Avenue, a wooden racing track where up to 20,000 fans could watch cyclists test their skills. On November 5, a virtual talk investigates Newby's legacy and the reach of his company's successor, Diamond Chain. See p. 18 for details.



PHOTO © THOMPSON FAMILY

\$19,499.05

raised by Eagle Scout Reece Thompson to restore Thorntown's Colored Cemetery, fund a ground penetrating radar study of the grounds, install a decorative fence around its boundaries, and erect an Indiana Historical Bureau marker noting its historical significance. Learn more about the project, a winner of this year's Sandi Servaas Memorial Award, on p. 4.

Inspiring the Next Generation

IN 2016, A DIMINUTIVE SIGN ON A WOODEN post reading “Colored Cemetery, est. 1836” and four unremarkable gravestones near a farm field in Thorntown offered the only hint of the site’s history as a final resting place for the community’s early African American residents. Today, a decorative fence surrounds restored gravestones, and a new marker offers deeper interpretation of the cemetery’s heritage.

For restoring the cemetery and bringing wider attention to its story, Reece Thompson earned Indiana Landmarks’ 2020 Sandi Servaas Memorial Award. Reece is one of two recipients of the award this year. The winners receive a \$1,000 prize and the original sculpture “No Doors to Lock Out the Past” by Evansville sculptor John McNaughton.

As a high school sophomore in 2016, Reece was looking for an Eagle Scout project when he recalled a local newspaper article about the Thorntown Colored Cemetery. Just after the Civil War, members of the local Quaker community purchased the cemetery’s ground to provide a resting place for the town’s Black residents, who were not allowed to be buried within city limits. Today, the Thorntown Colored Cemetery is Boone County’s only known African American cemetery, and one of the only tangible connections to the community’s Black heritage.

To develop a preservation plan, Reece met with cemetery trustees, a local newspaper editor, library historian, state officials, county attorney, and scout leaders, and formed the



Lebanon student Reece Thompson (above) won Indiana Landmarks’ 2020 Sandi Servaas Memorial Award for restoring the Thorntown Colored Cemetery (below left). Reece repaired headstones and raised money for a new historical marker, dedicated in 2019 (below right).
PHOTOS © THOMPSON FAMILY



Colored Cemetery Committee. He collected donations, secured permits and a corporate sponsor, wrote grants, and rallied 28 volunteers to help repair headstones.

Though only four headstones remained to mark gravesites, records suggested 27 people were buried on the cemetery grounds. Reece partnered with Ball State University on a ground-penetrating radar study to search for buried headstones and artifacts, revealing that as many as 48 gravesites existed.

Though he completed his Eagle Scout project by September 2017, Reece realized the cemetery merited larger attention and took extra steps to further its preservation. He helped secure a \$16,000 Indiana Historical Society Heritage Support grant and led the group in surveying the cemetery’s boundaries, erecting a decorative fence, and securing the

Indiana Historical Marker. For the site’s dedication in August 2019, Reece located and invited descendants of those buried in the cemetery to attend as guests of honor.

“He spent hours and hours and brought together a team of diverse individuals to bring attention to people whose history had been lost,” notes Shannon Hudson, author of *Abolitionists on the Underground Railroad: Legends from Montgomery County, Indiana*, who assisted with the project. “It was long overdue.”

In Evansville, teacher Jon Carl inspires other young people to take a closer look at the landmarks around them, netting him our second 2020 Sandi Servaas Memorial Award.

An Evansville native, Jon recalls being devastated as a 13-year-old by the demolition of the city’s 1902 L&N Railroad Depot in 1985. As a field surveyor documenting the county’s historic structures in the ’90s, he gained deeper appreciation of local landmarks and architecture, knowledge he shares today with students in his history classes at Reitz High School.

“I love it when kids recognize a building that they have lived with their whole life but have never taken the time to stop and really study,” says Jon. “Now they care about it and want to know its history and its future.”

In 2005, Terry Hughes, a friend and member of the Vanderburgh County Historical Society, encouraged Jon to take advantage of emerging technology to guide students in creating local history documentaries.



Evansville history teacher Jon Carl (above) won Indiana Landmarks’ 2020 Sandi Servaas Memorial Award for inspiring his students to deeper appreciation of local landmarks, leading them in researching and creating videos exploring Evansville history and buildings.
PHOTOS © JON CARL

Fifteen years later, Jon’s “Feel the History” classes have engaged hundreds of students in researching and creating nearly 75 videos exploring the history, architecture, condition, and use of Evansville landmarks. The local PBS affiliate, WNIN, considered the video essays high-enough quality to air on its station, and community groups have used them in raising money for local landmarks including the Owen Block and Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse. The classes also created walking tours of local historic districts, including a guide to the Riverside Historic District with QR codes that take users to mini-video histories of buildings they see.

“Jon is instilling an awareness of Evansville’s history in students at a very impressionable phase of their lives,” notes Indiana Landmarks Board Member Jim Renne, who nominated Jon for the award. “The outstanding success of his work may not manifest itself for several decades, but he is inculcating fundamental appreciation for our built heritage from which all preservation efforts flow.”





Cultivating Their Roots

JUST OUTSIDE COMMISKEY IN Jennings County, the Stream Cliff Farm bridges nearly two centuries of history. Dotted by an impressive collection of nineteenth-century buildings, today the farm operates as an herb and flower business, restaurant, winery, and special events venue.

For their role in preserving the farm's historic structures and incorporating them into its day-to-day business, owners Betty and Gerald Manning won Indiana Landmarks' 2020 John Arnold Award for Rural Preservation.

Stream Cliff's origins date back to 1821, when James Harmon moved

from Maine to Indiana, where he established a farm using a land grant awarded to his father, a Revolutionary War veteran who served under Benedict Arnold. Harmon reportedly lived in a hollow tree while he built a barn and baked bricks to construct his farmhouse between 1836 and 1843. The property gained notoriety on July 11, 1863, surviving a visit by Confederate soldiers during General John Hunt Morgan's raid through southern Indiana. Harmon died without heirs a few months later, leaving the farm to the Methodist church. Betty Manning's ancestors bought the farm shortly thereafter, and since then six generations have worked on the property.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE



“There's a longing to keep things nice so other generations can enjoy what you've enjoyed. I do recognize how special that is,” says Betty. “Living here all these years gives me more joy than anywhere else.”

The farm's oldest structures figure prominently in Betty's childhood memories. She recalls visiting her grandfather in the brick farmhouse and helping her father drive cattle to the property or rake hay to put up in the c.1821 barn. Her connection to the land led her and Gerald to take on the farm shortly after marrying in 1965, moving into the 1836 brick farmhouse to raise their family.

Personal hobbies and gardening interests took the farm in a new direction around 1972, when the Mannings started selling crafts, cornhusk dolls, dried florals, and hand-carved Santas during the holidays. They pressed Betty's grandpa's blacksmith shop—located in an early nineteenth-century cabin—back into service, creating hand-forged items to sell. They created quilt-shaped gardens in homage to Betty's grandmother, an avid quilter and gardener. “We were practicing agritourism before it had a name,” says Betty.

As Stream Cliff's flower and herb-growing business expanded, the Mannings repurposed more of the farm's historic buildings. They converted a mid-nineteenth-century corncrib to a chapel and adapted the c.1821 English barn and a smaller nineteenth-century barn nearby to host weddings, receptions, and other events. A c.1868 building, believed to have been built to house workers constructing a nearby railroad, provides space for an antique and gift shop. A former chicken house became the farm store. Betty's grandpa's blacksmith shop is now used for selling indoor plants, while Gerald's c.1970 blacksmith shop became a winery tasting room and gift shop.

Keeping Stream Cliff Farm running is a multi-generational effort supported by the Mannings' children, grandchildren, and friends. Gerald and Betty's son Greg and his wife Lauren oversee cultivation of the plants offered for sale, while their daughter Elizabeth supervises food-related business, including the farm restaurant and tearoom, Twigs and Sprigs, assisted by her husband Troy. The family rents out 270 of the farm's 470 acres of cropland to an extended family member, still putting up their own hay for the farm's donkeys, goats, and horses.



Repurposing is an ethos for the Manning family, from adapting historic barns on the property, including an c.1821 English barn (above) used for events, to retooling the c.1970 blacksmith shop (below left) as a winery tasting room and gift shop. Along with growing and selling herbs, the family incorporates them into its fireside dinners.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

Along with providing a destination for shopping and dining, Stream Cliff hosts wildflower walks, art shows, and classes on cooking, art, crafts, and gardening. Its restaurant, shops, and gardens are open mid-March through mid-October. During cold-weather months, the farm hosts special holiday teas, open houses, and fireside dinners prepared with the farm's herbs. The Mannings share news, photos, and hours of operation for the property's various ventures on the farm's website, streamclifffarm.com.

This year, during a pandemic that instituted new rules limiting crowd sizes and conditions, the Mannings rallied to adapt their business practices, realizing they would likely be unable to host the large groups and bus tours that have visited in the past. They installed outdoor dining areas under a canopy, allowing them to offer more distanced dining options.

“It may be a more difficult year to maintain growth. But each generation has taken its turn to hang onto this farm, sometimes under real adverse conditions,” says Betty. “My internal being says to keep what people have worked so hard to build. I'll be darned if a pandemic brings us down.”



10 MOST ENDANGERED



New to Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list in 2020, Bedford's vacant Monon Station urgently needs repair to halt deterioration before finding a reuse becomes more difficult.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE

To identify something

as endangered calls attention to its rare status and serious risk of extinction. Regrettably, the historic places joining Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list in 2020 illustrate that definition all too well.

This year's list of endangered places includes a church that anchored its historic neighborhood; two schools that provided unprecedented learning opportunities to African Americans; a train depot that embodies

Indiana's limestone legacy; an artfully designed jail and sheriff's residence; two architecturally important homes; an awe-inspiring church outfitted in head-to-toe Tiffany; a nationally lauded Carnegie library; and an entire downtown where people still live, work, and play.

Every listing comes with significant challenges, but in naming sites to the 10 Most Endangered list, Indiana Landmarks commits to seeking solutions that will lead to their rescue and revitalization.

Monon Station • Bedford

Built of sturdy Indiana limestone in 1926, Bedford's Monon Station on J Street signaled the area's eminence as the primary supplier of the building material favored for monuments, statues, churches, commercial, government, and other buildings nationwide. Situated at the heart of the "Limestone Capital of the World," the depot played its own role in the story, acting as a freight station for shipping the enormous blocks harvested from local quarries. Doubling as a passenger station for the Monon Railroad,

the depot also served as a backdrop for students departing for and returning from college, those heading to take the waters in French Lick, and travelers beginning the long journey to Chicago.

The Monon ended passenger service in 1967, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and later CSX took over operations. Lawrence County officials adapted the building for use as a recycling center in 2006.

Now vacant, the Craftsman building is dilapidated and a target for vandals, and severely deteriorating soffits endanger

the tile roof. Community leaders and trail advocates have expressed interest in adapting the depot as a trail head for the growing Milwaukee Road Transportation Trailway. A similar reuse helped revitalize Bedford's historic Milwaukee Road Depot, now an information center, gathering space, and trail head for the Limestone Trail System. Given new purpose, the Monon Station could spur similar investment in the north edge of downtown, but something needs to happen soon, before further deterioration makes reuse even more difficult.

Tipton County Jail & Sheriff's Residence

At the end of the nineteenth century, many Midwest governments required sheriffs to live next door to the county jail for security purposes. Some took it a step further, actually combining the jail and residence into one structure.

In Tipton County, officials upped the ante—hiring one of the state's most celebrated architects to design an imposing new sheriff's house and jail. Adolph Scherrer had recently completed work as the supervising architect for construc-



Eye-catching even in disrepair, Batesville's Romweber House (above) needs significant investment, but it's on the market at a price too high to attract most preservation-minded buyers. In Tipton County, the clock is ticking for the vacant 1895 jail and sheriff's residence (below), which could be demolished if a reuse cannot be found quickly.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

tion of the Indiana State Capitol building in Indianapolis, and he brought artistry to his Tipton County commission.

The structure married a handsome brick house with a more utilitarian cellblock, connecting the two with a three-story brick and stone tower. Upon the jail's completion in 1895, the Indiana Board of State Charities pronounced it "one of the best in the state." County officials were so impressed with the result, they hired Scherrer to design the county's courthouse just a block away. Today, the jail and courthouse are Tipton County's only two National Register-listed buildings.

Though they eventually dropped the order requiring the sheriff to live on-site, officials continued to use the building as the county's jail and law enforcement offices for the next 125 years. However, after completing a new \$16 million jail facility earlier this year, the county vacated the historic building and began gathering bids for its demolition.

A 2014 study found the jail to be in relatively good shape, though it does need investment. Similar historic jails around the state have been creatively adapted as restaurants, offices, museums, even apartments and condos.

County commissioners have made it clear they're ready to be rid of the former jail. Unless preservation advocates can find a solution quickly, the building will come down.

Romweber House • Batesville

Located in Batesville's Rosemont neighborhood near downtown, the Romweber House commands attention even in decay. An eclectic mix of architectural styles, the house combines a Dutch Colonial roof, Tudor Revival-style half-timbered walls, Arts and Crafts porch, and Shingle-style shake siding.

Anthony W. Romweber, founder of the Romweber Furniture Company, built the impressive home in 1911. The Romweber name vies with Hillenbrand in Batesville's history. Romweber Furniture Company manufactured home furnishings there for over 130 years. The company's Viking Oak Collection, based on

Nordic folk furniture, remains highly prized among antiques enthusiasts.

Last used as offices for a law firm, the Romweber House has been for sale since it was foreclosed in 2012. But given the house's mounting maintenance needs, the price is too high to attract most preservation-minded buyers. The shingle siding needs attention, and so do the deteriorated window sashes. Leaks in the tile roof led to damaged plaster inside. The out-of-state bank that owns the property has made minor repairs, but the vacant property needs substantial investment.

The Romweber House could remain an office, return to use as a single-family home, or be converted to a bed & breakfast inn or restaurant. However, standing vacant with a leaky tile roof, the house needs attention soon.

Union Literary Institute *Union City*

In 1846, a group of anti-slavery Quakers and free Blacks in Randolph County joined together to establish Union Literary Institute, one of the first schools to offer higher-level education to all students, regardless of race or gender. At the time, Indiana law

Beginning in 1846, Randolph County's Union Literary Institute became one of the first schools to offer higher-level education for all regardless of race or gender, welcoming African Americans, Native Americans, and women. Today, the remains of an 1860 schoolhouse are all that's left of the institute's campus. Union Literary Institute Preservation Society wants to restore the ruin, but the ambitious project will require help and funding.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

prohibited Black students from attending public schools, and the institute offered one of the only options for people of color to pursue secondary education.

Students came from nearby settlements and from farther afield—Indianapolis, Cincinnati, even Tennessee—to study geography, math, Latin, and agriculture. To pay for their education, students 14 and over were required to work four hours a day on the institute's sprawling farm. By the 1850s, the Institute had achieved national recognition, even earning praise from Frederick Douglass.

Today, all that remains to represent the proud institution is a partially collapsed building in the middle of a field.

Built in 1860, the brick classroom building originally included two stories. After being converted to a public school in the late 1800s, the building ended up as a barn, losing its second floor somewhere along the way.



The site is now owned by the Union Literary Institute Preservation Society. Originally, the society hoped to restore the building, but a storm in 2012 blew in part of the front wall, effectively reducing the structure to ruins. Now, the society hopes to engineer a pavilion that would surround and protect the fragile ruins and include space to interpret their history. It's an ambitious, and expensive, plan. The all-volunteer society needs help—and funding—to save the last tangible artifact representing an important chapter of Indiana's Black history.



Church of the Holy Cross • Indianapolis

Just east of downtown Indianapolis, the historic Holy Cross neighborhood remains in danger of losing its namesake. The Church of the Holy Cross has been an anchor for the area since Irish immigrants established a parish there in the late nineteenth century. Built in 1921, the current church is one of the city's finest examples of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture; its 136-foot-tall bell tower serves as an iconic neighborhood landmark.

Like many religious institutions, the church saw its congregation shrink over the past several years, and the Archdiocese of Indianapolis merged Holy Cross with another parish in 2014. When part of the building's arched portico collapsed in 2015, it was the final straw for a parish already struggling to maintain the historic building, and Holy Cross closed its doors for good.

Since Holy Cross debuted on the 10 Most Endangered list last year, the Archdiocese removed the building's 120-year-old stained-glass windows, leaving the church's towering Italian marble and mosaic-tile altar in darkness.

A returning entry on our 10 Most Endangered list, downtown Attica still needs investment and a plan to repair its most fragile buildings, including the 1853 Hotel Attica, deteriorating and open to the elements since a 2012 storm. In Indianapolis, demolition by neglect continues to threaten the 1921 Church of the Holy Cross, another repeat entry on the 10 Most Endangered list. PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE



In the meantime, the surrounding neighborhood is enjoying a renaissance, and most residents agree they want Holy Cross Church to be part of the revitalization. In other parts of the city, churches have been successfully transformed into performing arts venues, offices, restaurants, even apartments and condos. The Archdiocese rejected a proposal to adapt the church for housing and has not invested in any kind of maintenance, essentially dooming the building to demolition by neglect.

Downtown Attica

In Fountain County, downtown Attica—a repeat entry on the 10 Most Endangered list—remains in need of investment and a plan to protect declining landmarks that, if left unattended, could lead to gaps in the National Register-listed streetscape.

Attica's Downtown Historic District includes blocks of eye-catching landmarks dating from c.1850 to 1950, including commercial buildings, a historic hotel, and a theater. The city's eponymous hotel presents one of the city's most pressing preservation challenges. Built in 1853 and once a hub for travelers, Hotel Attica is now vacant and deteriorating. A rear wing sits open to the elements, its façade partially collapsed and continuing to crumble since suffering damage from a windstorm in 2012.

Community and business leaders have used 10 Most Endangered listing as a rallying cry to highlight challenges and draw support for downtown. A preservation ordinance and local designation could further their efforts, providing incentive for investment in the hotel and other commercial buildings threatened by vacancy, deferred maintenance, and demolition.

Elwood Carnegie Library

Around the turn of the twentieth century, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie offered his millions to build public libraries. Hoosiers eagerly responded and secured funding for 164 libraries, more than any other state.

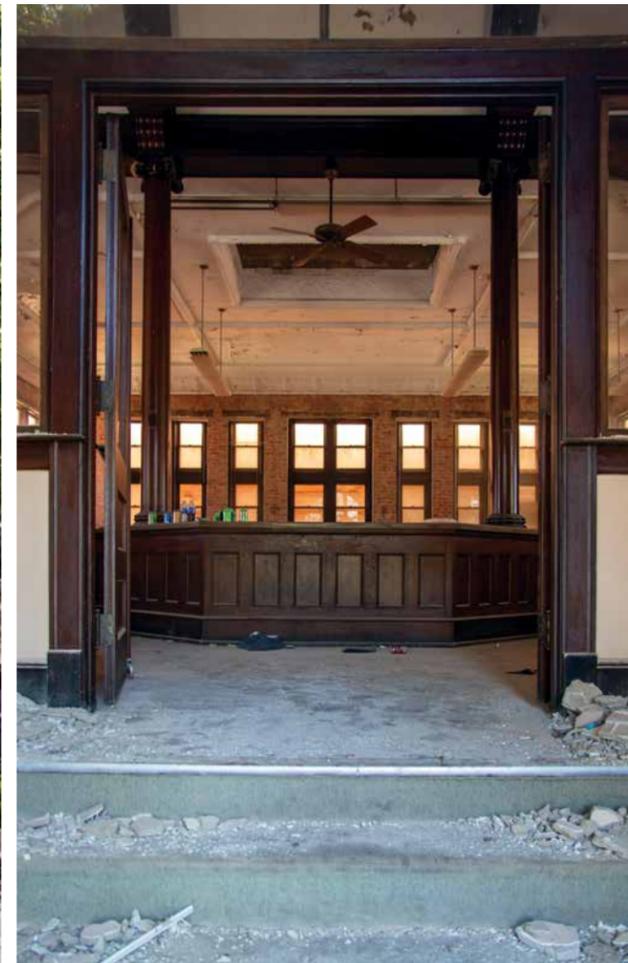
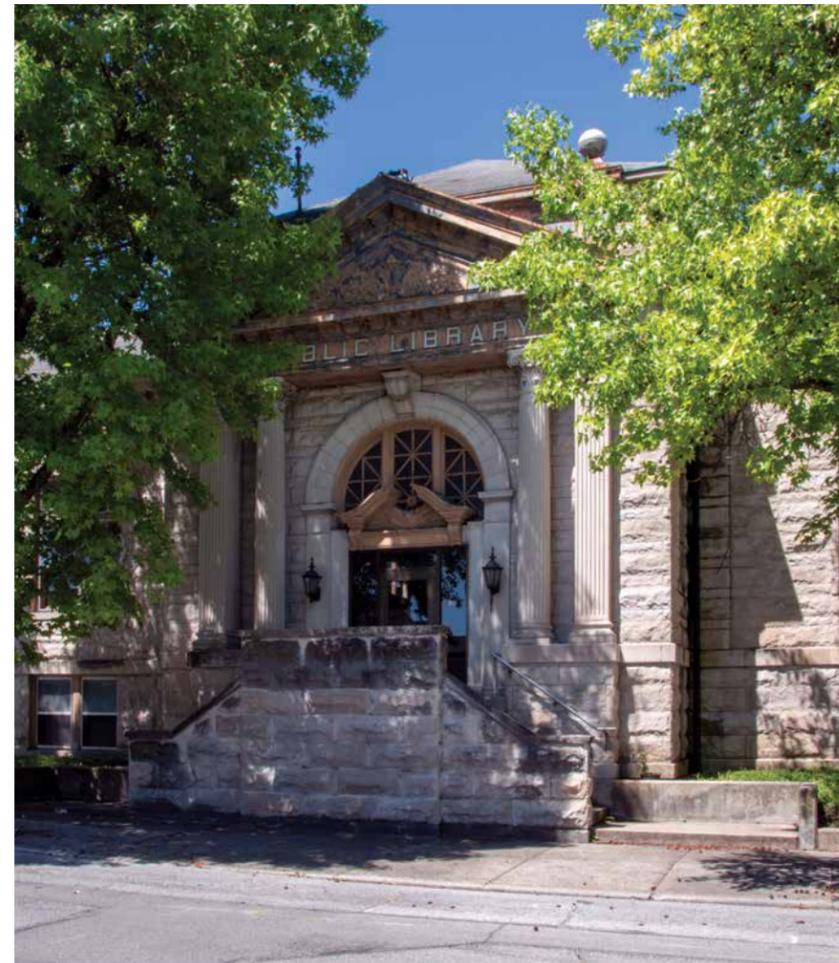
The citizens of Elwood proudly unveiled their own Carnegie-funded library in 1904. Clad in an ashlar-patterned limestone veneer, the Neoclassical Revival building is an exemplar of early twentieth-century library design. Steps lead to an elevated entrance—a subtle symbol of the climb toward enlightenment—where fluted columns support a frieze emblazoned with the words “Public Library” above the door.

Once praised as “nearly ideal” in its design, Elwood's Carnegie Library (below) included brick fireplaces, reading stacks illuminated by a skylight, and an octagonal circulation desk (below right). Today, water infiltration and deferred maintenance threaten the fine features of the library, owned by an out-of-state owner who has made no attempt at repairs. PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

Inside, a large octagonal circulation desk gave the librarian on duty a commanding view of skylight-illuminated stacks and two reading areas warmed by brick fireplaces. In 1906, the Library of Congress referred the city of Boston to Elwood for inspiration in designing its own new library, citing the Elwood branch as “nearly ideal.”

The elegant library served Elwood citizens for almost a century, until the city constructed a new larger library across the street and placed the historic building on the market in 1995. The former library has been vacant ever since. An out-of-state buyer purchased the property in 2018, but has made no improvements. The building remains remarkably solid, though increasing water infiltration is damaging interior plaster. With no maintenance, the deterioration will continue to accelerate, jeopardizing the library's fine interior features.

Elwood's Public Library system will mark its 125th anniversary in 2023, and city officials would like to celebrate by seeing the historic library saved. Unless the building's owner takes action soon, the prospect looks doubtful.



Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church

Richmond

The future remains unclear for Richmond's Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, a return entry on Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list. Empty since 2017 when dwindling attendance caused the presbytery to close the church, the property remains in limbo under a complex ownership situation with a ticking clock. Richmond industrialist Daniel Reid financed construction of the church, and the deed stipulates that Reid's heirs can take ownership of the building if it ceases to function as a church for more than a decade.

The towering Gothic limestone church built in 1906 still draws attention at the corner of North A and 11th streets. The interior is even more eye-catching, with a dramatic fan-vaulted ceiling, carved wooden trim, a historic organ built by Boston's Hook and Hastings, and 62 stained-glass windows and furnishings by New York's Tiffany Studios. Out-of-state parties have expressed interest in acquiring the Tiffany windows, a character-defining feature



Targeted for demolition in 2018, Lafayette's Falley-O'Gara-Pyke House (above) is in limbo as its owner, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lafayette remains silent about plans for the property. In Richmond, the future continues to be unclear for Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church (below).
PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

that, if removed, would diminish the landmark's presence and value in the community.

A coalition of city, community, and presbytery leaders have joined Indiana Landmarks in voicing support for saving the landmark and brainstorming new uses. A conditions study undertaken by Entheos Architects and funded by Sacred Places Indiana found the church in overall good condition, but it needs up to \$4.6 million in repairs to fully address deferred maintenance, halt further damage, and upgrade building systems. It's a hefty price tag in a city already struggling to find solutions for several vacant landmarks.

Falley-O'Gara-Pyke House • Lafayette

Demolition threatens a standout Italianate-style house at 1014 South Street in Lafayette's National Register-listed St. Mary Historic District. The property's owner, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lafayette, filed permits in 2018 on behalf of the nearby Cathedral of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception to tear down the house, planning to replace it with a new rectory designed to mimic the historic original.

The proposal sparked protest among neighborhood residents and preservation advocates who urged church leaders to explore alternatives that would save the house. Local preservation group Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation launched an online petition opposing demolition, drawing over 3,500 signatures. However, with no local designation to protect the house, the City approved demolition, pending a 60-day waiting period that expired in 2019. While church leaders haven't set a timeline for the wrecking ball, they also haven't committed to the house's preservation.



Though the house was rumored to have belonged to Lafayette businessman Meyer Rose, recent research by the Tippecanoe County Historical Association revealed that it was built c.1884 for Susannah Falley, wife of hardware merchant James B. Falley. After serving as a single-family residence for decades, the house was subdivided into apartments. Though it shows signs of deferred maintenance, the landmark retains eye-catching details, including carved limestone door and window surrounds featuring a stylized floral motif. A wrought iron fence surrounds the property, which also includes a historic carriage house.

Losing the Falley-O'Gara-Pyke House would diminish the historic and architectural fabric of the surrounding neighborhood, and a plan to renovate and retain it deserves deeper consideration.

Gary Roosevelt High School

African American education was not a high priority for most American cities in the early twentieth century. Even in non-segregated schools, Black students were largely excluded from enriching opportunities, including college prep classes and extracurricular activities. In Gary, superintendent William Wirt's solution was construction of a school intended to offer "separate but equal" instruction.

Built in 1930, Theodore Roosevelt High School—more commonly known as Gary Roosevelt—was one of only three high schools in Indiana constructed exclusively for African Americans. At its peak, the impressive Colonial Revival structure housed more 3,000 students, making it one of the largest African American high schools in the Midwest.

The school became a point of pride for the city's African American community, and leaders resolved to make Gary Roosevelt a school that would offer educational opportunities equal to any white school. The school recruited the best African American teachers and administrators and brought in speakers from all over the world to share ideas and perspectives. Educators expected students to be civically active and engaged, a mindset that remains evident in the school's strong alumni group.

In more recent years, shrinking enrollment, financial hardship, and chronic academic failure sent the school into deepening decline. In 2011, the Indiana State Board of Education took control of Roosevelt away from Gary's school corporation and entered into an agreement with for-profit EdisonLearning to turn around the school's performance. The building remained the responsibility of the school corporation. In February 2019, a failing heat system and frigid temperatures caused multiple pipes to burst, sending water cascading into classrooms and offices and forcing the school to move students off-site. Already facing issues from deferred maintenance, the building now adds mold

and other environmental issues to its list of woes. Facing an estimated at \$8.6 to \$10 million for repairs and cleanup, the Gary Community School Corporation permanently shuttered the Roosevelt building. District officials say they hope to seek non-profit, community, or public-private partnerships to preserve the National Register-listed building, but the challenges are more than daunting. Gary Roosevelt High School is one of the state's greatest landmarks of African American history. Losing it would be an immeasurable loss.

When it was built in 1930, Gary's Theodore Roosevelt High School (below) was one of only three Indiana high schools constructed exclusively for African Americans. Already suffering from declining enrollment and financial hardship, the school endured another blow in 2019 when multiple pipes burst, forcing students to move out.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE, BRAD MILLER



2020 Board Elections

EACH YEAR, INDIANA LANDMARKS CONDUCTS

elections to select individuals to serve on the organization's board of directors. Typically, members vote in board elections at Indiana Landmarks' public annual meeting. This year, in lieu of in-person voting, we invite members to vote remotely (see box below for details).

The governance committee, chaired this year by Charlitta Winston, recommends six candidates offering valuable experience in historic preservation, neighborhood revitalization, and philanthropy:



Bruce Buchanan of Indianapolis is the fourth-generation owner of the funeral home Flanner Buchanan/Buchanan Group, Inc., and a sixth-generation Hoosier, passionate about his family's 200-year history in Indianapolis. Prior to joining the family business, he spent 20 years in visual communications and remains an active photographer.



Sarah Evans Barker of Morgantown has served since 1984 as a judge of the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana. Born and raised in Mishawaka, she is a self-proclaimed history buff and has served on boards of numerous judicial, civic, and cultural organizations, including the State of Indiana Bicentennial Commission. In 2010, she was named a Living Legend by the Indiana Historical Society.



Emily J. Harrison of Attica is an active volunteer with Fountain County Landmarks, Attica Main Street, and the Attica Public Library. Part of an extended family with deep roots in the community, she lives in a restored c.1848 home in Attica's West Brady Street Historic District.



Sarah Lechleiter of Indianapolis is a devoted civic volunteer serving on the boards of Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra and Indiana Repertory Theatre, and as founding member of United Way of Central Indiana's Women United. She and husband John Lechleiter have jointly received numerous honors for their philanthropic work, including the Indiana State Museum's Heritage Keeper Award and Indiana's Sagamore of the Wabash.



Shelby Moravec of LaPorte, a serial restorer of historic homes in both Chicago and Indiana, serves on the board of Beverly Shores' Depot Museum and was a founding member of Chicago's Ukrainian Village Preservation Society, leading to local protections for the threatened neighborhood.



David Resnick of Carmel is managing partner of Katz, Sapper & Miller, an Indianapolis-based public accounting firm. In honor of the firm's 75th anniversary in 2017, he oversaw restoration of the Indianapolis City Market Clock in partnership with Indiana Landmarks. He is active on the board of many civic and cultural organizations, including United Way of Central Indiana, Beth-El Zedeck Foundation, Indy Chamber, and WFYI Foundation, among others.

Board members elected this year will serve three-year terms expiring in 2023. To lend continuity, board members generally serve two consecutive terms for a total of six years. The governance committee recommends the following board members for election to second terms, also ending in September 2023: Tracy Haddad of Columbus, Dave Haist of Culver, and Sallie Rowland and Charlitta Winston, both of Indianapolis.

Indiana Landmarks' bylaws allow terms to be extended for those in officer positions. This year, the governance committee recommends re-election of four board members for one-year terms as officers: Parker Beauchamp, past chairman; Sara Edgerton, chairman; Doris Anne Sadler, vice chairman; and Randall Shepard, honorary chairman.

In addition, the Governance Committee will recommend for approval by the board itself the following officers to serve for the coming year: Hilary Barnes, secretary and assistant treasurer; Thomas Engle, assistant secretary; Brett McKamey, treasurer; Marsh Davis, president; and Judy O'Bannon, secretary emerita.

Four retiring board members join our Brain Trust, a group of former directors who continue to advise Indiana Landmarks: Jeremy Efrogmson and James Fadely, both of Indianapolis, Christine Keck of Evansville, and Matt Mayol of Indianapolis. Tim Shelly of Elkhart, former board chairman, leads the Brain Trust.

Cast Your Vote

Members of Indiana Landmarks can vote in this year's board elections in one of three ways:

- Vote online at bit.ly/ILBoardVote2020
- Email info@indianalandmarks.org with the subject line "2020 Board Elections"
- Call Sharon Gamble, Indiana Landmarks' Vice President for Development, 317-822-7921.

Be sure to tune in to Indiana Landmarks' video annual meeting on September 12, when we'll welcome new board members, honor winners of the Williamson Prize and Servaas Awards, and celebrate 60 years of Indiana preservation. (See p.18 for details.)



BRIEFLY NOTED

CARES ACT

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES, H.R. 748) was signed into law by President Trump on March 27 of this year. The Act is intended to help Americans deal with the economic impact and health crisis brought on by the outbreak of COVID-19. Among its provisions are two opportunities of particular note for charitable giving:

The legislation includes a universal (or non-itemized, above-the-line) deduction allowing all taxpayers to deduct up to \$300 in charitable contributions (cash donations, not in-kind contributions) made in 2020.

For those who claim itemized deductions, the CARES Act also raises the charitable deduction limitation from 60 percent of adjusted gross income to 100 percent; and for corporations, raises the annual limit from 10 percent to 25 percent.

If you would like to discuss a charitable gift to Indiana Landmarks, please contact Sharon Gamble, Vice President for Development Sharon Gamble, 317-822-7921, sgamble@indianalandmarks.org. Please consult your own tax advisor for advice.

OPERATIONS UPDATE

To help slow the potential spread of COVID-19, all Indiana Landmarks offices and properties remain closed to the public until further notice. However, as our staff continue to work from home, you can reach us at 800-450-4534, 317-639-4524, or check our staff directory at indianalandmarks.org/staff.

Our sincere apologies for the inconvenience as we navigate the ongoing pandemic. We appreciate your continuing support of Indiana Landmarks and hope you will work with us to stay safe and healthy!

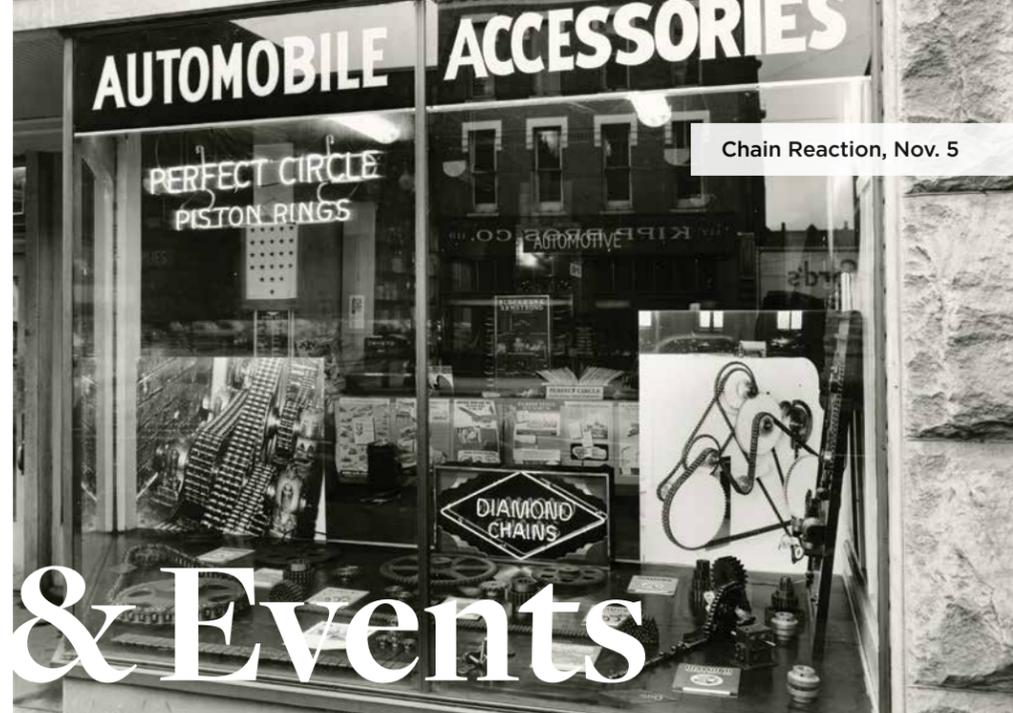
OTHER WAYS TO CONNECT

Though you may not see us at our usual public events this year, rest assured Indiana Landmarks' staff is still hard at work saving the places you love. Keep up with what we're working on by following our Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram accounts or by signing up for our e-letters at indianalandmarks.org/e-newsletter-signup. We'll share photos of works-in-progress, celebrate buildings saved, and alert you to opportunities for virtual talks and tours.

Tours & Events

Sept/Oct 2020

IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC health and safety, Indiana Landmarks has cancelled most of its own events and tours for the remainder of 2020. Visit indianalandmarks.org/tours-events for the most up-to-date details on online events and virtual talks.



Chain Reaction, Nov. 5

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, M1019

Annual Meeting Goes Online September 12

To keep everyone safe, we've opted to take our 2020 annual meeting online. On September 12, we'll unveil a special video version of the meeting on our website, indianalandmarks.org. Tune in any time after 3:30 p.m. to welcome new board members, honor winners of the Williamson Prize and Servaas Awards, and be inspired by Hoosier places as you've never seen them before! No RSVP necessary. Simply watch and enjoy the show.

Virtual Talks

Offered free via Zoom. Visit indianalandmarks.org/tours-events to RSVP and receive information to join the talk. Two talks explore the evolution of one Indianapolis site, from cemetery to chain manufacturer.

OCT. 22 "What Lies Beneath Diamond Chain?"

Deedee Davis, visual resources specialist for the Herron Art Library, shares the rise and decline of Indianapolis's Greenlawn Cemetery, final resting place of the city's early settlers. Once spanning more than 30 acres just outside the Mile Square, Greenlawn suffered from industrial sprawl, flooding, and grave robbing before closing in 1890, its location consumed by growing industry along Kentucky Avenue. Before businesses like Diamond Chain took over, the city conducted two mass grave relocations in the early twentieth century, but not everyone left. 5:30-6:30 p.m.

NOV. 5 "Chain Reaction"

The addition of paved trails and city bike lanes around the country is increasing the popularity of bicycling, a transportation mode that took off in the nineteenth century. Thanks to Arthur Newby and his Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company, today's bikes are a lot safer than those early high-wheeled contraptions. Join Matty Bennett, Indiana Automotive board member and owner of National Moto + Cycle Company, and Jalaine Kane, product engineer at Diamond Chain, for a look at how Newby revolutionized bicycling and made Indianapolis a leader in chain production. Hosted by our Indiana Automotive affinity group, the talk includes a brief update on the group's work. 5:30-6:30 p.m.

INDIANAPOLIS TOURS

Monument Circle

Tours are suspended for 2020.

City Market Catacombs

Select Saturdays, through October, and an additional Saturday, Oct. 31

10 a.m., 11 a.m., noon, & 1 p.m. Advance ticket required. \$12/general public, \$6/child (age 6-11), \$10/member, free for children ages 5 and under

Athenaeum

Select Saturdays through October, noon

Advance ticket required, \$10/general public, \$5/child (age 6-11), \$8/member, free for children ages 5 and under

NOTE: Tour schedule is subject to change pending safety directives and health concerns.

FRENCH LICK & WEST BADEN SPRINGS

West Baden Springs Hotel

For overnight guests of French Lick Resort.

Friday & Saturday, 2 & 4 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.

French Lick Springs Hotel

Friday-Sunday, noon

Tours depart from our Landmarks Emporium shops in the hotels. Discount for members on tours and in shops. Reservations recommended. 812-936-5870, swoodward@indianalandmarks.org.

Twilight Tours & Behind-the-Scenes Tours

All Twilight Tours and Behind-the-Scenes Tours in 2020 have been cancelled.

NOTE: All tours are subject to hotels being open to the public. Check our website for current status and ticket info.

FOR SALE

LANDMARKS ON THE MARKET

see more at indianalandmarks.org



I.O.O.F. Lodge

121 E. Howard Street, Crothersville

1891 commercial building offers great live-work opportunity. Retains original pressed metal ceiling on first floor, cast iron and wood storefronts, color glass storefront transom windows, interior wood trim. Recent improvements include repairs to masonry, guttering, storefront, windows, and cornice. 4,060 square feet.

\$49,900

Adam Schill with Dean Wagner, LLC Realtors

812-372-8440



Hill Place

1523 Southeastern Avenue, Indianapolis

National Register-listed house offers 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, two-story library, 8 slate fireplaces, and maple, brown walnut, and white oak woodwork. Modern HVAC, three-car garage, stainless steel and granite kitchen. Won Indiana Landmarks' Sensitive Rehabilitation Award in 2004. Near Eli Lilly, Anthem, Rolls-Royce, Virginia Avenue, and Red Line.

\$525,000
Scott Keller
317-443-6399



Armstrong House

417 East 9th Street, New Albany

c.1867 Armstrong House is city's finest example of the Gothic Revival style. Original wooden windows and floors. Fine details throughout, including egg-and-dart plaster cornice, folding French doors, leaded beveled glass windows, winding stairway. 4 bedrooms, 1 bathroom. One-car garage.

\$215,000
Jim Walker
502-594-0414
Calls only, no text inquiries



Elwood McGuire House

1903 E. Main Street, Richmond

1901 brick mansion built by Richmond entrepreneur Elwood McGuire and painstakingly restored. Original features include inlaid wood floors, curved glass windows, exposed brick, fireplaces. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 half-baths, modern kitchen, spacious dining and family rooms. 3-car garage.

\$499,000
Rhonda Duning
Coldwell Banker Lingle
765-967-7466



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AND FINALLY

Sacred Ground



NEAR ATLANTA IN HAMILTON COUNTY, A WHITE frame church helps tell the story of Roberts Settlement, a farming community founded in 1835 by free African Americans traveling from North Carolina and Virginia to Indiana to pursue education, prosperity, and religious freedom. They built the current Roberts Chapel in 1858, adding a belfry in 1916. Since 1925, the chapel has hosted an annual homecoming on July 4th, drawing descendants and friends from far and wide.

A \$10,000 grant from the Standiford H. Cox Fund at the Central Indiana Community Foundation (CICF) will help the congregation replace the roof and repair rafters. It's one of several African American sites receiving grants from the newly

The c.1858 Roberts Chapel, a remnant of Roberts Settlement, an African American farming community in Hamilton County, is one of 16 African American sites statewide aided by the new Standiford H. Cox Fund at the Central Indiana Community Foundation.

PHOTO BY LEE LEWELLEN

established fund, which honors the legacy of the late Stan Cox, a generous supporter of African American heritage. Indiana Landmarks' African American Landmarks Committee serves as preservation advisor to CICF, helping identify significant Black heritage sites that could benefit from its aid. The initial round of grants provides \$135,000 to aid rehabilitation of 16 African American sites statewide.