

INDIANA PRESERVATION

MARCH/APRIL 2022



INDIANA LANDMARKS

Book Smart

Identifying pattern book architecture

UPLIFTING CYCLE

Selling landmark properties to further our work

ADDRESSING INEQUALITY

Expanding efforts to preserve Black heritage



The Next Chapter

ONE OF THE GREAT LANDMARKS on the historic National Road—the Huddleston Farmhouse—has served Indiana Landmarks well for nearly 50 years as our Eastern Regional Office. Part museum, part office, it was the first established among our now nine regional and field offices. Through the years it was a base of operations, providing preservation services to at least a dozen counties in east-central Indiana and offering many educational events and programs. The Indiana National Road Association was conceived there, and we were pleased to offer activities such as Harvest Suppers, square dancing in the barn, and the popular Wine Down on the Farm event that promoted Indiana artists.

Our time at the Huddleston Farmhouse has run its course, and we have decided to invest our time and resources working to preserve other historic places in the region where we can make a meaningful difference. Our goal is to sell the Huddleston Farmhouse to an individual or entity who will find new and creative ways to bring the property to life. Of course, it will be protected by a perpetual preservation covenant held by Indiana Landmarks.

Indiana Landmarks is grateful to the many volunteers who served the Huddleston Farmhouse, assisting in its programming and maintenance. Given our long association with the property and valued support from the western Wayne County community, the decision was not made lightly. Our intention, upon selling the property, is to relocate our offices into the Reid Center (former Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church) in Richmond where our tenancy will assist in preserving that remarkable building and surrounding neighborhood.



Marsh Davis, President

On the Cover

In the late nineteenth century, architect George Barber's architectural pattern books allowed builders to put a stylish spin on new homes. In Campbellsburg, the Wilkins family adopted Barber designs for four houses that still stand, including the 1894 James D. Wilkins House (pictured). PHOTO BY GREG SEKULA



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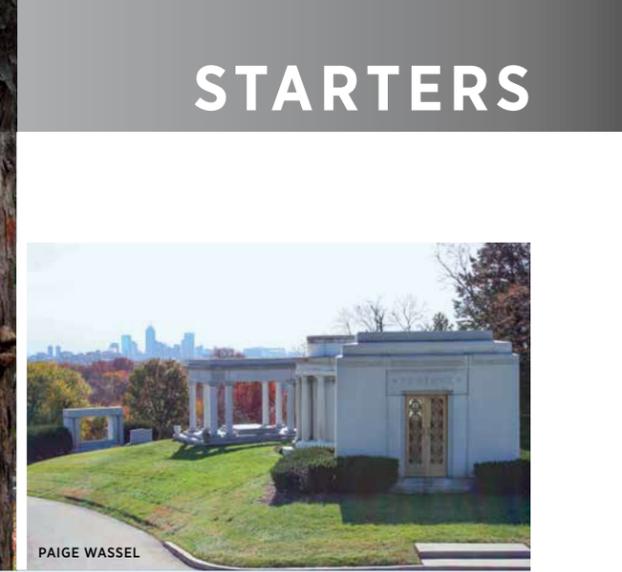
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STARTERS



JENNIFER JOHNSTON



PAIGE WASSEL

Back to Nature

Cemeteries get a lot of attention as settings for ghost stories and scary movies, but cemeteries weren't always regarded as eerie or haunted places. In the mid-nineteenth century, picturesque cemeteries provided a model for our first public parks, places where families gathered to picnic and enjoy nature. The "rural cemetery" movement started in 1831 with Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston, Massachusetts (above, left), and inspired several Indiana examples, including Crown Hill in Indianapolis (above, right). A talk on March 30 at Indiana Landmarks Center and online offers insight into how Mount Auburn staff prioritize preservation at the cemetery, a National Historic Landmark. Learn more on p. 18.

CARVED CONFECTION

IN ARCHITECTURE, "gingerbread" refers to the elaborate trim often found in Victorian-era architecture. The decorative feature rose in popularity in the nineteenth century as pattern books and mail order catalogs inspired home builders to incorporate the carved wooden elements into their house designs, and manufacturing advances allowed ornamental trim to be mass-produced. Read more about pattern book designs in Indiana on pp. 8-15.



Laura Renwick

Ready to Roam?

If the approach of spring has you dreaming of a get-away, be sure to join Indiana Landmarks' live online Auction to the Rescue on April 21, when we'll offer a chance to bid on travel opportunities to places rich in architecture and history. Visit Aurora in southeast Indiana, where you could enjoy overnight accommodations and dinner for four—prepared by Indiana Landmarks' President Marsh Davis—at Veraestau, our country estate overlooking the Ohio River. Or travel further afield with a six-night getaway to San Juan in Puerto Rico, featuring ocean views from a 12th-floor condo that accommodates four (pictured), a driver to transport you to and from the airport, and a full day of sightseeing. Visit indianalandmarks.org for auction details.



JOHN BRAGG

Selling to Save

IN ACQUIRING PROPERTIES

for use as regional offices, Indiana Landmarks typically picks significant landmarks in need of revitalization and rehabilitates them to spur additional preservation in the surrounding region. When the time is right, we turn these landmarks over to new preservation-minded owners and invest the sale proceeds into other threatened historic buildings. This spring, we aim to carry on this uplift-



ing cycle by selling the Kizer House in South Bend and the Huddleston Farmhouse in Cambridge City.

In South Bend, deterioration and frequent police and fire calls made the c.1888 William and Elizabeth Kizer House on West Washington Street a problematic landmark. In 2012, city leaders recruited Indiana Landmarks to improve the once-grand historic home situated on a prominent corner in the West Washington National Register District.

Indiana Landmarks took possession of the Kizer House and launched extensive rehabilitation, fueled with funds from the

After completing exterior renovation, Indiana Landmarks is offering South Bend's Kizer House for sale for \$349,900 to someone who can finish interior restoration. Located in the National Register-listed West Washington Historic District, it's a high-profile landmark that could be the ideal live-work opportunity to the right buyer.

PHOTOS BY TODD ZEIGER

sale of our previous northern office, the Remedy Building—a house we moved to save from demolition. Proceeds from the sale and additional funding allowed us to invest in critical repairs at the Kizer House and prepare the property for someone else to step in and finish restoration.

Inside, we removed a dozen apartments and returned the house to its original configuration. Outside, we repaired copper gutters, tuckpointed and rebuilt masonry, restored windows and installed a new architectural asphalt roof to replicate original tile lost in the 1980s. We removed a sea of concrete from the front yard, replacing it with period-appropriate landscaping. We also completely renovated the historic three-car garage and apartment.

Our investment in the Kizer House will give the next buyer a head start on rehabilitating one of South Bend's most prominent landmarks, located

near the Studebaker Mansion and just down the street from the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed DeRhodes House. Now listed for \$349,900, the 7,000 square-foot house offers an ideal live-work opportunity for a buyer, with income potential to help fund interior renovation.

Indiana Landmarks holds an even longer history with the Huddleston Farmhouse in Cambridge City, which became home to the organization's first regional office in 1974. John and Susannah Huddleston built the 14-room farmhouse in 1841 for their family of 13, using part of the home as an inn to serve travelers along the National Road. Four generations lived at the farmstead before it was sold out of the family in the 1930s. Among its many uses over the years, the house served as a local restaurant before Indiana Landmarks acquired the property and invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in a multi-year restoration of the house, barn, carriage shed, smokehouse, and springhouse.

As our eastern regional office, the Huddleston Farmhouse became a hub for preservation in surrounding communities, housing a resources library

Indiana Landmarks established its first regional office at Cambridge City's Huddleston Farmhouse in the 1970s to rescue the property from decline (below left). We restored the 1841 house and outbuildings and used the site to spur preservation in the surrounding communities (below right c.2017). We'll use proceeds from the sale of the property, now on the market for \$349,900, to help save other landmarks in the region.

PHOTOS BY INDIANA LANDMARKS ARCHIVES; LEE LEWELLEN



and hosting workshops to offer insight on best practices. The landmark also served as a museum where visitors could learn about the Huddleston family, pioneer heritage, and travel along the National Road. And it provided the backdrop for harvest suppers, an antiques market, and celebrations of local wine and art. We've been working with a committee of local museum professionals and history experts to find the best homes for the farmhouse's collection of artifacts and exhibits as we prepare the property for sale. Available for \$349,900, the Huddleston Farmhouse presents an opportunity to own a high-profile landmark along the National Road.

The sale of these properties aligns with Indiana Landmarks' 2021-2025 strategic plan goals, which calls for making the organization's money work harder and faster by increasing available funds to address preservation priorities around the state.

We hold a proven track record of using the sale of our landmark office properties to boost rehabilitation of others. Indiana Landmarks partnered with Jeff-Clark Preservation in the 1980s to restore the fire-damaged 1837 Grisamore House in downtown Jeffersonville as home to our southern regional office. In 2004, we moved our southern office down the block to the 1890s Willey-Allhands House and invested more than \$600,000, helping transform the area into a thriving gateway into the city. In 2017, the sale of the Willey-Allhands House allowed us to bring another fire-damaged landmark back from the brink: the Kunz Hartman House, a Queen Anne stunner in New Albany that now houses our southern office.

Both the Kizer House and Huddleston Farmhouse will be sold with Indiana Landmarks' preservation covenants protecting their architectural character. See additional photos of the properties at indianalandmarks.org/properties-for-sale.





New Program Aims To Expand Preservation of Black Heritage

IN 1992, INDIANA LANDMARKS—THEN HISTORIC

Landmarks Foundation of Indiana—formed its African American Landmarks Committee to identify, save, and celebrate places significant to Indiana's Black heritage. Thirty years later, we have pledged to expand the committee's vision and impact by creating a Black Heritage Preservation Program. The initiative is a top priority in Indiana Landmarks' 2021-2025 strategic plan, its purpose emanating from the plan's first imperative: "Champion inclusion and accessibility, practice equity and embrace diversity, and use this as a lens through which we view all we do."

For decades, Indiana Landmarks has partnered with local community leaders to identify African American sites around the state. Early in its history, the committee led a survey of Black heritage sites, documenting churches, settlements, lodges, schools, neighborhoods, and more. Indiana Landmarks has continued to aid endangered sites through our African American Heritage Grants Fund, by partnering with community leaders on fundraising and advocacy efforts, and by providing technical preservation advice. Since 2020, our African American Landmarks Committee has served as advisor to the Standiford H. Cox Fund of the Central Indiana Community Foundation, supporting the preservation, operation, and

For 30 years, Indiana Landmarks' African American Landmarks Committee has helped identify and save places important to the state's Black heritage, including Indianapolis's Phillips Temple (above), a former 10 Most Endangered entry repurposed as market-rate apartments. We aim to further our impact and the group's vision by creating a Black Heritage Preservation Program.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE

maintenance of historic Black sites across the state.

These efforts have helped draw attention to significant places including Lyles Station in Gibson County, a free Black farming settlement dating to the 1850s. We gave rehabilitation advice and financial support to Lyles Station Historic Preservation Corporation in a years-long effort to save its crumbling Lyles Station Consolidated School. Now a museum telling the community's story, the school has welcomed nearly 15,000 students since it opened in 2011. In Rushville, after the roof and ceilings collapsed at the long-vacant Booker T. Washington School, we joined with local church and civic leaders and Rush County Heritage to restore the 1905 school as a community center, lending money for a new roof and supporting fundraising,

Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list has highlighted threats to several Black landmarks around the state. In Indianapolis, the list helped raise the alarm about plans to demolish Phillips Temple for a parking lot, winning a reprieve that allowed Indiana Landmarks and community leaders to secure reuse of the building as 18 market-rate apartments. In Fox Lake near Angola, 10 Most Endangered status drew attention to Pryor's Country Place, a house turned inn for Black vacationers who were not welcome at white resort communities. In Gary, we're still seeking a solution for Gary Roosevelt High School, one of only three Indiana high schools built exclusively for African Americans but shuttered since 2019 by financial hardship and building maintenance issues.

While such recognition has helped raise awareness and draw support, historic African American places still represent a small fraction of those landmarks recognized in formal programs such as the National Register of Historic Places. Of Indiana's more than 2,000 places listed in the National Register, fewer than 25 are recognized for an association with Black history. Part of the inequality stems from the criteria used to choose



Through the Black Heritage Preservation Program, we hope to bring increased attention to threatened landmarks such as Gary's Theodore Roosevelt High School (above) and strengthen support for local partners, like the friends group that banded together in 1999 to save New Albany's Division Street School (below, c.2001).

PHOTOS BY BRAD MILLER; INDIANA LANDMARKS' ARCHIVES

which places qualify for recognition, criteria that places an emphasis on architectural significance and historical integrity—how closely a property resembles its original appearance. This standard has traditionally favored high-style architecture, leading more modest construction—such as the houses in many historic Black neighborhoods—to be overlooked.

Among other goals, the Black Heritage Preservation Program aims to grow efforts to recognize African American heritage by identifying places and spaces that should be listed in the National Register and seeking to expand the definition of those eligible for designation to include places where little or no physical evidence remains. Along with raising the profile of such places, National Register, state, and local designations can qualify them for preservation funding. Through the Black Heritage Preservation Program, Indiana Landmarks also seeks to increase capital for preservation of historic African American landmarks around the state, and partner with community leaders in finding sustainable uses for them.

"Much progress has occurred in recognizing Black heritage, yet the contributions of Black people from the earliest days of Indiana's settlement to the present are still seriously underrepresented among designated historic places and publicly accessible sites," says Olon Dotson, chair of Indiana Landmarks' African American Landmarks Committee. "A Black Heritage Preservation Program will position Indiana as a leader in honoring Black heritage while addressing a complicated past and promoting the powerful role that historic places play in telling the story of our state and nation."



BY THE BOOK

For hundreds of years,

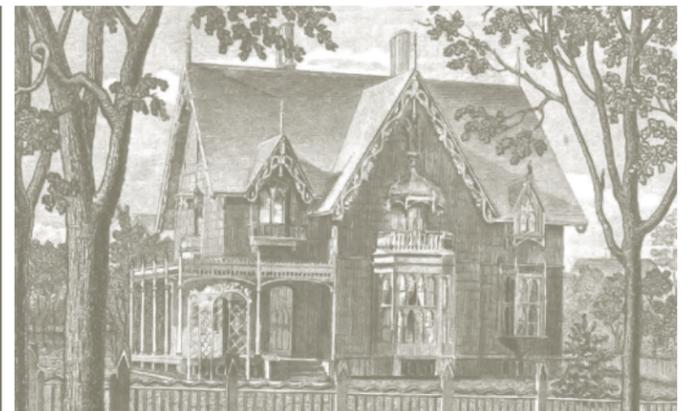
architects have printed books of their work. Some of the earliest date to the 1500s, when Italian architect Andrea Palladio created a series of publications featuring his classically inspired designs. His work went on to influence fashionable architecture across Europe and beyond for centuries to come.

From the time Indiana became a state in 1816, local carpenters and builders could take inspiration from a variety of pattern books circulated by American architects. Early pattern books served more as technical builders' guides, but architectural publications aimed at middle-class consumers didn't become common until the mid-nineteenth century. By the 1840s, new publications featured detailed illustrations, floor plans, and essays by architects promoting their designs as the answer to gracious living.

While wealthy families might commission entire houses from pattern book designs, more often builders incorporated specific details like entrances, bargeboards, and mantels.

It takes a trained eye to spot pattern book houses. Unlike prefabricated and mail-order kit homes of the twentieth century that could be shipped for on-site assembly, the builders

ALL ILLUSTRATIONS © ARCHIVE.ORG



Moses Fowler drew inspiration from Andrew Jackson Downing's gardening magazine *The Horticulturalist* (illustration, left) and pattern books published by Downing and David Henry Arnot to design his Gothic Revival showstopper in Lafayette, completed in 1852 and repurposed today to serve as an events center.

PHOTO BY LEE LEWELLEN



of pattern book houses often mixed and matched elements from various designs. And in the intervening decades since their construction, some of these details may have been lost or altered beyond recognition.

Among old-house enthusiasts, pattern book houses have developed something of a cult following, as homeowners and restoration specialists seek clues that will help recreate lost features or make sense of later alterations.

Researchers once had to travel to libraries with architectural archives or track down reprints of pattern books to look for connected designs, but the digitization of many such publications in recent years has helped streamline study. Passionate followers of pattern book architects such as William Barber and D.S. Hopkins even share their expertise on social media, helping homeowners identify designs that match up with their historic residences.

It's not uncommon to see twin house designs in neighboring communities, where builders worked from a common pattern or clients admired a neighbor's house. Adapted from an Italian Villa design in William H. Ranlett's *The Architect, Vol. 2* (right), the 1855 Hitchens House in Williamsport (above) mirrored the nearby Kent House and the Carnahan-Tinsman House in Attica, both now demolished.

PHOTO BY TOMMY KLECKNER



SPOTTING THE PATTERN

Progress in technology and transportation in the mid-1800s helped speed dissemination of pattern book houses in Indiana. Printing advances made pattern books and illustrated magazines more affordable, and the opening of the Wabash & Erie Canal in 1843 and expansion of the railroads in the 1850s provided pipelines for transporting publications, building materials, and skilled craftspeople from the East.

Around the same time, landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) collaborated with architect Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892) to publish two books: *Cottage*

Residences (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850). Along with sharing his own house designs and examples by other architects, Downing's publications offered advice on every aspect related to each house's construction—from paint choices and furnishings to landscape plantings and more. His gardening magazine, *The Horticulturist*, also published house designs.

Downing's books have long been cited as the design inspiration for the Gothic Revival-style Fowler House in Lafayette, built beginning in 1851 for wealthy merchant Moses Fowler and wife Eliza. More recent research revealed that the house's floor plans and exterior follow "Freestone Cottage" in Middletown, Connecticut, a design featured in the April 1851 issue of *The Horticulturist*.

"Fowler must have been impressed with this design, because he began construction of a house based on it one month after it appeared in the magazine," says Benjamin L. Ross, architectural historian and Lafayette native, whose visit to the Fowler House as a kindergartner inspired his adult research into pattern book houses.

Ross notes that the verandas, chimneys, and windows of the Fowler House show similarities to designs in Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses*, while interior plasterwork and woodwork follow designs in David Henry Arnot's *Gothic Architecture Applied to Modern Residences* printed in 1850.

"Rather than simply copying a single pattern-book source, the Fowler House's builders combined elements from several current publications to create a unified whole," adds Ross. "These three design sources show the range of architectural publications in

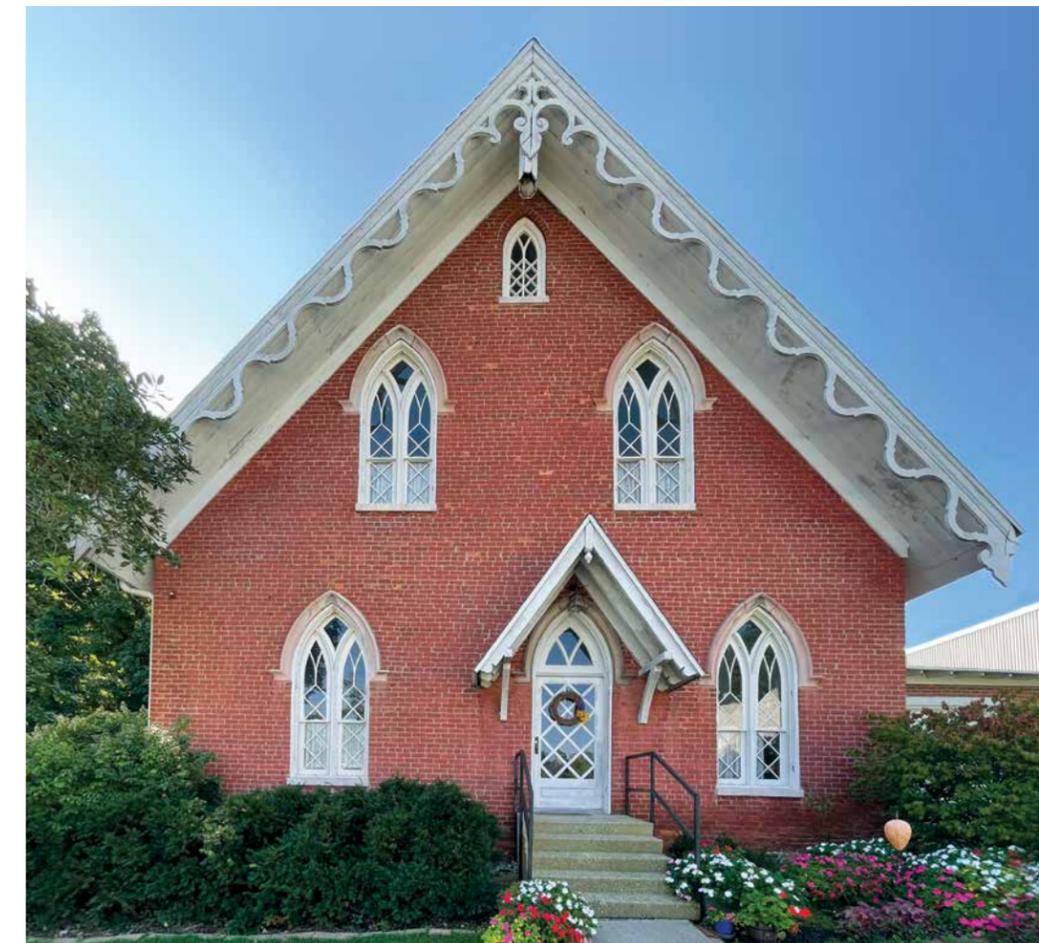
While wealthy home builders might commission complete houses from pattern book designs, more often builders reinterpreted details, such as the bargeboard and windows on the 1854 Ramey-Milligan House in Crawfordsville, which resemble designs published by architect Samuel Sloan in 1852. Indiana Landmarks is helping nominate the property to the National Register of Historic Places.

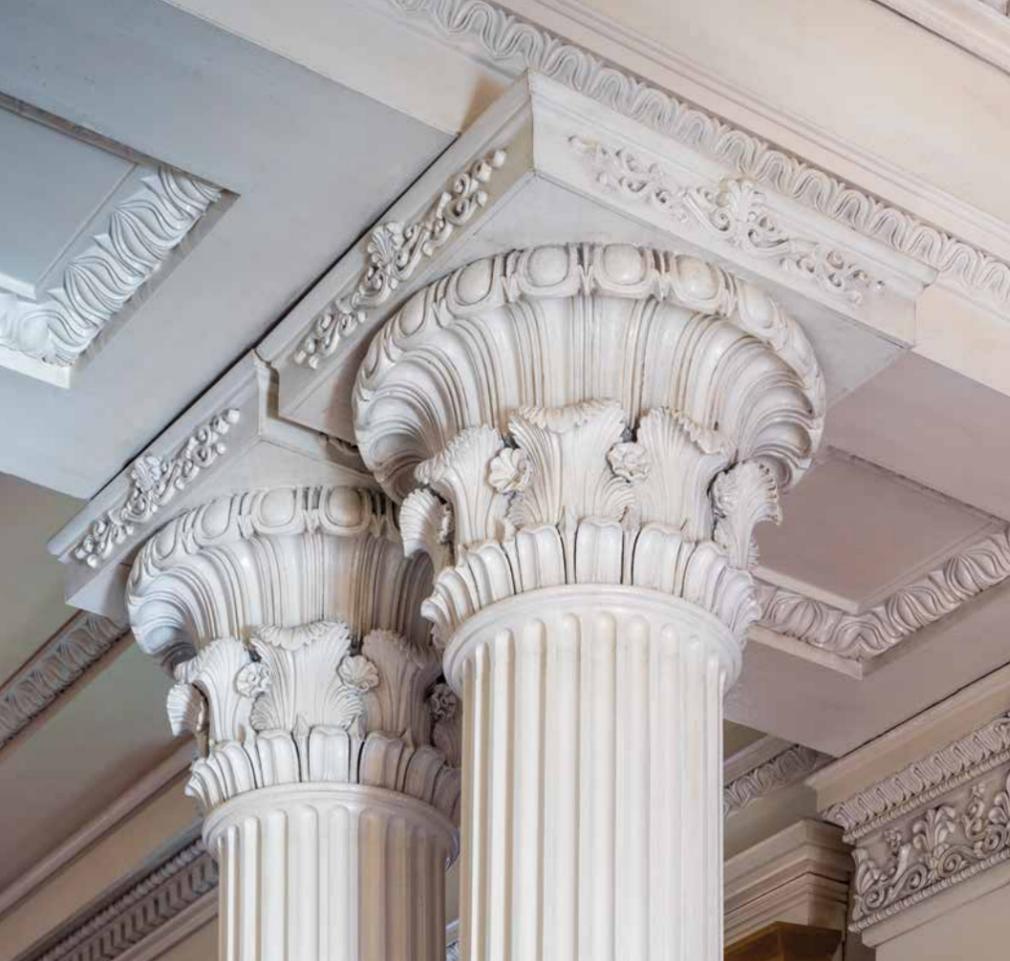
PHOTO BY ALDEN FINHOLM

use by 1852 and the ability of Hoosier builders to follow the latest New York fashions."

Ross has identified houses throughout the Wabash Valley that drew elements popularized by other well-known pattern book architects of the period. Williamsport's 1855 Hitchens House is an identical twin to the 1855 Kent House built next door and later demolished—both drawn from *The Architect, Vol. II* published in 1847 by architect William Ranlett (1806-1865).

Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan (1815-1884) popularized Gothic Revival and Italianate-style dwellings in his book, *The Model Architect*, first published in 1852. Gothic Revival windows and bargeboards on Crawfordsville's 1854 Ramey-Milligan House match details published by Sloan. Brothers William and James Baner arrived in New Albany in the 1850s and took inspiration from Sloan's designs to build houses over a span of 50 years. Their works typically exhibited front-facing gables—often incorporating bay windows—along with a side wing. Brackets in the eaves and elaborate porches were staple

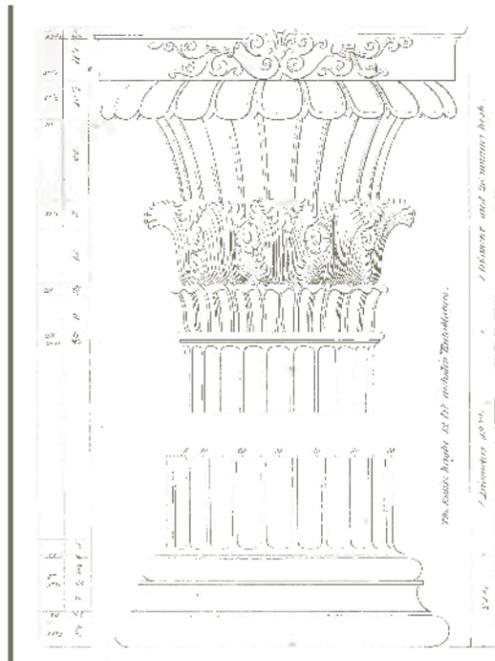




features in some of the more high-style examples.

Indiana architects also drew inspiration from pattern books. Column capitals, moldings, architraves, and other details from Minard Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture* (1839) appear in three notable landmarks in Madison: the 1844 J.F.D Lanier House and 1849 Shrewsbury-Windle House by Francis Costigan, and in the 1849 Washington Fire Co. No. 2 by Matthew Temperly. "Using these design sources doesn't mean these architects weren't talented and creative," says Ross. "It was how they learned the latest fashions. Costigan was particularly skilled at combining pattern book details in his high-style designs."

So how do historic homeowners discover if their houses include elements from nineteenth-century pattern books? Peruse publications printed around the time of the house's construction and look



Many Indiana architects skillfully incorporated the latest pattern book fashions into their commissions. In Madison, three buildings, including the 1849 Shrewsbury-Windle House designed by Francis Costigan (top), feature a column capital illustrated in Minard Lafever's *The Beauties of Modern Architecture* (above). PHOTO BY SUSAN FLECK PHOTOGRAPHY

for nearby house "twins" that may have already had their provenance documented. A good place to start is the digitized collection of pattern books at archive.org, particularly in the Association for Preservation Technology's Building Technology Heritage Library, or contact the Indiana Landmarks regional office nearest you (see p.2).

HOUSE ENVY

Marked by turrets, bays, arches, and a smorgasbord of ornamental trim, the Victorian house designs of George Franklin Barber (1854-1915) have captured a following among old house lovers who appreciate Barber's exuberant "more is more" approach. In the late nineteenth century, Barber's house patterns—available by mail to clients around the country—made him a household name.

With no formal training, Barber began studying architecture in the 1880s, working with his carpenter brother doing residential design work in their hometown of DeKalb, Illinois. After moving to Knoxville, Tennessee in 1888, he established his architectural practice, Geo. F. Barber & Company. With a team of clerks and draftsman creating hundreds of designs, it became the city's largest architectural firm by the end of the century.

In rural areas and small towns, places without easy access to professional design services, Barber's mail-order patterns appealed to a growing middle class. Clusters of Barber Company designs appear in some areas, where residents who admired a neighbor's new house built similar homes of their own.



In Campbellsburg, Indiana, four existing houses represent a rare concentration of Barber designs in a small-town setting. In 1858, grist mill owner John T.C. Wilkins built a modest home on Sycamore Street later owned by his son William, who embellished the residence the late 1890s with horseshoe-shaped stained-glass windows and spindled porch work adapted from Barber pattern books. His brothers—James, John, and Tom—followed suit, engaging Barber's services to construct their own elaborate Queen Anne homes. The James Wilkins House gained

Architect George Barber's mail-order designs gained national acclaim in the late nineteenth century. A devotee alerted Tabettha Heemstra that the Rensselaer house she is restoring (right) came from Barber's *Cottage Souvenir No. 2* (below). In Campbellsburg, four Barber designs built by the Wilkins family remain, though the J.T.C. Wilkins House (above) is vacant and threatened.

PHOTOS BY GREG SEKULA (ABOVE); © TABETHA HEEMSTRA



recognition regionally when it was restored to operate as a bed and breakfast.

Today, the original J.T.C. Wilkins House is in danger of disappearing. The Town of Campbellsburg acquired the blighted property in 2021, intending to demolish the house for an auxiliary town well. Indiana Landmarks approached town leaders and asked them to consider subdividing the property and give us time to help find a preservation-minded buyer. However, to date no agreement has been reached, and the empty house remains in limbo.

Around the state, Barber's distinctive designs captivate even those unaware of their architectural provenance. After purchasing the 1890s David Benjamin Nowels House on Rensselaer's McKinley Avenue in July 2020, Tabettha Heemstra began sharing her rehabilitation progress on social media. A keen-eyed follower noted that her house is based on Barber's Design No. 14 from *Cottage Souvenir No. 2*. "I didn't know anything about Barber, but there was something in his design elements that caught my eye for years," says Heemstra. She's been overseeing work to reclaim original features, with plans to eventually offer the house as a short-term rental property.

In 1998, Rock Emmert was on his way from West Baden Springs to Tell City when a Queen Anne cottage in English, Indiana, caught his eye. At the time, the 1898 Joseph Finch House and many other nearby historic buildings had been



condemned as the Federal Emergency Management Agency and town leaders—frustrated with periodic floods that soaked downtown—decided to move the entire downtown to higher ground. Indiana Landmarks helped untangle legal barriers that would allow the condemned house to be given only to a non-profit, taking ownership of the property before selling it to Emmert for \$1.

Emmert hired contractors and building movers to dismantle the roof, cut the house in half down its central hall, and relocate the structure 25 miles away to a wooded area near the Ferdinand State Forest. Working with a contractor to bolt the two halves of the house back together and reassemble the color-coded roof rafters, Emmert embarked on a restoration that continues today. He and wife, Kris, are using salvaged fireplace mantels, stained glass, and other details to recreate many of the Barber-designed home's signature features. They've shared their work-in-progress with neighbors and friends, hosting house concerts in the attic and art exhibits on the main level. "We've added geothermal and solar energy to the home's original charm, and we're at peace, and as excited as ever by the work we're doing," says Emmert.

To save it, Rock Emmert moved the 1898 Joseph Finch House (above right) from English to Ferdinand. An Indiana Landmarks staff member alerted Emmert to the structure's Barber provenance, and today, Rock and his wife, Kris, (above left) continue to work on the house, incorporating salvaged stained glass and other historic materials.

PHOTOS © ROCK EMMERT

including painted grained woodwork. "There were lots of bad decorating decisions," recalls Mary. "The marble tile affixed like wainscoting was most damaging. It wouldn't come off without ripping out a lot of plaster. There were several cheap materials applied with fixatives that would survive a nuclear Holocaust."

To become more familiar with domestic Gothic Revival architecture, Mary and Brian acquired Andrew Jackson Downing pattern books, where they noticed something familiar about Design No. II in *Cottage Residences* (1842). "I found our house to be built to those exact floor plans," says Brian. "All the room dimensions exactly matched the ones mentioned in Downing's design."

DOWNING WOULD APPROVE

Mary Yeager and Brian Fick spent six years looking for the historic home of their dreams. Finally, in 2015 they spotted the Boyer-Duburrow House in Williamsport and knew they had found it. Despite decades of neglect, the Gothic Revival-style house's gracious proportions and pastoral setting spoke to them, convincing the pair to move from Indianapolis's Irvington neighborhood to Warren County.

Installing a new roof to halt water infiltration and incorporating HVAC were top priority. Next, the couple focused on repairing plaster and restoring the house's original finishes,



Armed with Downing's book and historic photos of the home, the couple worked with preservation specialist Benjamin L. Ross of Indianapolis-based RATIO Design and Attica carpenter Gabriel Hicks to replicate the 1861 house's original Gothic porch. In removing remnants of a Colonial Revival-style porch added in 1915, they uncovered paint that offered clues to the house's original color. Paint conservators by trade, Mary and Brian own Acanthus Arts, an architectural conservation company that specializes in preserving historic painted interiors. Their experience uniquely qualified them to identify the base layer of exterior paint, an ochre lime wash they replicated with contemporary masonry paint. "It was very much a recommendation of Downing to paint these houses, as he wanted them to look like they were made of stone, not brick," notes Brian.

With painting complete and the porch rebuilt, the Boyer-Duburrow House would not look out of place in the Hudson River Valley. We think Downing would approve.



After moving into Williamsport's Boyer-Duburrow House (above), Mary Yeager and Brian Fick discovered it was based on Design No. II in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* (below left). The pattern book and historic photos guided replication of the Gothic porch (below), while remnants of the house's original ochre color inspired a fresh paint scheme. PHOTO © BRIAN FICK



Telling the Story

FOR INDIANA LANDMARKS MEMBERS ROBIN and Charlitta Winston, preserving historic places is essential to telling the story of past generations.

“Historic places give people a sense of being. They feel a solace when they can identify something they have a relationship towards, whether it’s the proverbial town square or walking through Central Park in New York,” says Robin.

They both developed an appreciation for heritage growing up in Pennsylvania. Robin was intrigued by a marker for the Historic National Road near his childhood home in the western part of the state. In Philadelphia, Charlitta regularly traveled past Independence Hall and recalls becoming aware that she was walking the same streets traversed by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, the founders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. “Our house was probably 150 years old when I lived there, which isn’t really considered historic for Philadelphia,” she laughs.

Robin moved to Indianapolis in 1993 and began working as a community development specialist in the Indiana Department of Commerce, a job that familiarized him with communities across the state. There, he oversaw grant programs that, among other things, helped preserve historic buildings. Charlitta came to Indiana after the couple married in 1997. Today, she serves as a philanthropy officer at Newfields, and Robin is principal of the Winston/Terrell Group, a government relations, public outreach, and community affairs firm located in an 1897 building in Indianapolis’s Old Northside neighborhood.

Both have been involved in efforts to preserve historic African American places around the state. As a member of the board of directors at the Indiana State Museum, Robin helped with development of an interpretive center at the Levi Coffin Historic Site, and he served on the board at Indianapolis’s Madam Walker Legacy Center. To help preserve Black heritage across the state, the couple also established the Robin and Charlitta Winston Family Fund for African American History at the Indiana Historical Society.

In Rush County, Bill Goins, an early member of Indiana Landmarks’ African American Landmarks Committee, recruited Robin to help raise funds to restore Mount Pleasant Beech Church, one of the last tangible links to Beech Settlement, a



Indiana Landmarks members Charlitta and Robin Winston have worked for years to elevate awareness of the state’s Black heritage and pledged support for our efforts to expand preservation of historic African American places.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE

farming community created by free African Americans in the 1830s. Indiana Landmarks helped draw attention to the church’s deteriorated state by naming it to our 10 Most Endangered List in 2016. “When an organization like Indiana Landmarks identifies the significance of a place and puts money towards restoring it, it helps bring it to the attention of people who might not otherwise know about it,” says Robin.

Inspired by Indiana Landmarks’ work, the Winstons became members. Charlitta joined the board of directors in 2017 and now chairs its governance committee. The pair have pledged support to Indiana Landmarks’ efforts to preserve sites connected to the state’s Black heritage, including Union Literary Institute in Randolph County, one of the first schools in the state to offer higher-level education to all students regardless of race, class, or gender. During the pandemic, the couple traveled to eastern Indiana to see the Institute’s last remaining structure, a former classroom building whose ruinous condition landed it on Indiana Landmarks’ 10 Most Endangered list in 2020. “I think we really have to work on making sure that the walls are stabilized, because if we lose that building, it would be a blemish on our history,” says Robin.

“As a modern people, we often think new is better, but we owe something to future generations to tell them from which they came,” adds Charlitta.



BRIEFLY NOTED

INDIANA LANDMARKS

welcomes Brittany Miller as director of our eastern regional office in Cambridge City. Miller holds a bachelor’s degree in history from Ball State University and a master’s degree in museum studies from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. Miller previously managed the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site for the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites.

Honor Preservation Leaders

Nominations for the Sandi Servaas Memorial Award for outstanding achievement in historic preservation are due June 1, 2022. The annual award recognizes winners in two categories: an organizational award, which comes with a \$2,000 cash prize, and a youth-serving award, which comes with a \$1,000 cash prize. Both winners also receive the Servaas Memorial Award sculpture, “No Doors to Lock out the Past.”

Nominations for the John Arnold Award for Rural Preservation are due May 13, 2022. The annual award recognizes the preservation and continued use of historic farming-related buildings in an active farming operation. The award winner receives a handsome outdoor marker and feature coverage in Indiana Landmarks’ member magazine, *Indiana Preservation*.

Find nomination forms for both awards at indianalandmarks.org/awards.

FOR SALE

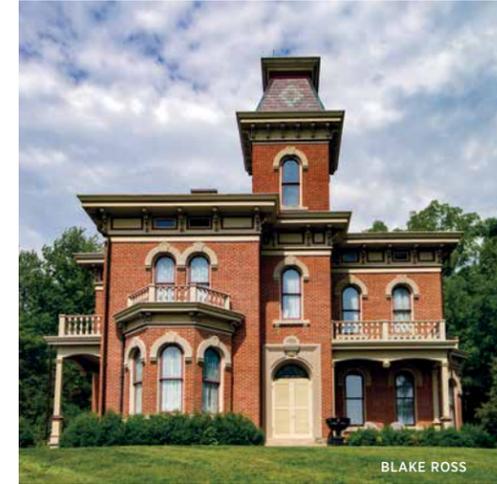
LANDMARKS ON THE MARKET

see more at indianalandmarks.org/properties-for-sale

House on the Hill

PERCHED AT THE TOP OF A RISE, Spencer’s David Enoch Beem House is an eye-catching Italianate stand-out. After graduating from DePauw University in Greencastle, Beem practiced law in Spencer and helped organize a volunteer militia to serve in the Union. A prosperous businessman and celebrated orator, he eventually became vice president of the board of trustees for Purdue University. His “House on the Hill,” built in 1874, reflected his prominent status in the community.

Spencer Beem LLC, headed by Indiana Landmarks’ board chair Sara Edgerton, impeccably restored the hilltop mansion and generously gifted the property to Indiana Landmarks. Along with the house, the property also retains an original summer kitchen, carriage house, and reconstructed barn. We’re preparing to list the Beem House for sale this spring, with preservation covenants to ensure its long-term protection. Watch indianalandmarks.org/properties-for-sale for price and listing details.



BLAKE ROSS



Rodes House

846 Park Avenue, South Bend

1907 house located in the National Register-listed Chapin Park neighborhood, near Leeper Park and the St. Joseph River. The house includes an inviting front porch, pocket doors, original hardware, wood floors, and kitchen cabinets. 4 bedrooms, 1.5 baths. 3,000 square feet. Interior renovation needed.

\$188,900

Todd Zeiger

574-232-4534

tzeiger@indianalandmarks.org



Cone House

305 S. Jennings Street, North Vernon

Located in the National Register-listed State Street Historic District, this Queen Anne standout includes original woodwork, hardwood floors, fireplaces, pocket doors, stained glass, and bay windows. 4 bedrooms, 2.5 baths. 4,727 square feet. Exterior restoration complete; interior renovation needed.

\$224,900

Tyler Stock

812-592-3402

tylerastock@gmail.com

If These Walls Could Tell

Mar. 27, Indianapolis and online
Storyteller David Matlack presents an original story about Indianapolis's P.R. Mallory Complex and the factory's rebirth as two charter schools, an adaptive reuse that won Indiana Landmarks' 2021 Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration. Indiana Landmarks and the Storytelling Arts of Indiana, with support from Frank and Katrina Basile, developed the *If These Walls Could Tell* series in 2011. 4 p.m. at Indiana Landmarks Center and online. Tickets cost \$15/person, \$25/household and are available at storytellingarts.org.

Cemetery Talk

Mar. 30, Indianapolis and online
Dave Barnett, retired executive director of Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston, Massachusetts, describes how the cemetery's staff and trustees prioritize preserving and enhancing the historic landscape at the National Historic Landmark while offering diverse new interment and commemoration options. Co-sponsored by Crown Hill Heritage Foundation and the Cornelius O'Brien Lecture Series Concerning Historic Preservation. Doors open at 5:30 p.m. at Indiana Landmarks Center and talk begins at 6 p.m. in person and online. Free with RSVP.

First Friday

Indianapolis
Our Rapp Family Gallery hosts free art shows, with an option to tour our restored headquarters, 6-9 p.m.

APR. 1 "Polyphony" – A trio of artists offer interpretations inspired by the natural world

JUNE 3 Insight Art Promotions showcases emerging African American artists

FRENCH LICK & WEST BADEN SPRINGS TOURS

Discover the fascinating history of two turn-of-the-century hotels and their award-winning restorations on daily guided tours.

West Baden Springs Hotel
Wednesday-Saturday, 2 & 4 p.m.

French Lick Springs Hotel
Wednesday-Saturday, Noon

Tickets cost \$15/adult, \$13/member, \$8/child age 6-15, and are free to children age 5 and under.

Behind-the-Scenes Tours

Get an exclusive peek at spaces not normally open to the public at West Baden Springs Hotel on a two-hour tour beginning at 2 p.m. on select Thursdays, March-December. Mar. 3 & 17, Apr. 7 & 21, May 12 & 26. Tickets cost \$50/person, \$45/member.

Twilight Tours
Costumed characters depict famous guests at West Baden Springs during its heyday in the 'teens and '20s. Tours depart at 7 p.m. on May 21 and June 18. Tickets cost \$25/adult, \$20/member, \$10/child age 6-15.



Indy Downtown Safari

LEE LEWELLEN

Quality of Place Conference

Apr. 22, Richmond and online

Richmond Columbian Properties' annual Quality of Place Conference features keynote speaker Jeff Siegler of Pittsburgh-based Revitalize, or Die, who will discuss how to combat the effects of local apathy by engaging residents to focus on identity, aesthetics, and a sense of community. Other speakers include Indiana Landmarks President Marsh Davis and Richmond's Rev. Martin Holman of Urban Light Community Church and Urban Light Community Development. Free but donations welcome. Onsite registration opens at 11 a.m. with sessions beginning at 1 p.m. Food trucks will provide lunch options on site. Learn more and sign up at richmondcolumbianproperties.org.

Rescue Party Auction

Help rescue endangered landmarks by participating in our online Auction to the Rescue! Bid on a variety of items in a silent auction beginning April 11, and on Thursday, April 21, join Indiana Landmarks' President Marsh Davis online for a live auction featuring exclusive experiences and overnight stays (see p.3). All proceeds support Indiana Landmarks' work to save meaningful places. Watch our website for more information.

INDIANAPOLIS TOURS

City Market Catacombs

Join a guided tour of the remains of Tomlinson Hall, hidden beneath the Indianapolis City Market. In 2022, tours begin on the market's mezzanine and include a brief history about the building's development. Tours offered on March 29 & 31, and April 5 & 7, running every 15 minutes beginning at 11:15 a.m., with the last tour departing at 12:30 p.m. Advance ticket required. \$12/adult, \$10/member, \$6/child 6-11, free to children 5 and under.

Indy Downtown Safari

Explore animals in architecture and sculpture, discovering the stories and symbolism of the creatures and how they connect to the city's history. April 1 & 8. Tours depart from University Park, 307 N. Meridian St., running every 15 minutes beginning at 10 a.m., with the last tour departing at 11:45 a.m. Advance ticket required. \$8/adult and child 6-17, \$5/member, free to children 5 and under.



INDIANA LANDMARKS

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AND FINALLY



Show Stopper

SOMETIMES PRESERVATION CAN FEEL LIKE walking a tight rope, and just when you think you've made it safely across, the rope suddenly gets longer. Take restoration efforts at the International Circus Hall of Fame, a National Historic Landmark in Peru. In 2019, the site landed on Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list, spotlighting urgent repairs needed at two barns built by the American Circus Corporation in 1922. A successful fundraising campaign raised money for a new roof on the north barn, which houses the nonprofit organization's extensive collection of circus memorabilia. Everyone breathed a sigh of relief when the last shingle was nailed into place in early 2021.

But when contractors inspected the barn's second-floor windows in December, they uncovered a new problem: water

In December, workers discovered water leaking through windows in a barn at Peru's International Circus Hall of Fame had rotted a major support beam, endangering the structure and necessitating emergency repairs to prevent a collapse. The nonprofit group is raising funds for a more permanent solution.

PHOTOS © INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS HALL OF FAME

infiltration at the old sashes had undermined a horizontal support beam, threatening a devastating collapse that could endanger the barn and its valuable contents. Workers made emergency repairs to shore up the wall, and the group has launched another fundraising effort to raise \$4,200 for a more permanent fix.

Donations to support the barn's preservation can be made via Paypal to Circus Hall of Fame, Inc. Learn more about the landmark at

circushalloffame.com.