Drink it In
Bottling plant’s reuse as a hotel and entertainment hub wins restoration prize

ROLE MODEL
Applauding Randall Shepard’s preservation leadership

CLASS ACT
Studying landmarks of learning

SAVE THE DATE
Preservation conference heads to Muncie
FROM THE PRESIDENT

Saluting Success

Each Year in Early September, Indiana Landmarks holds its annual meeting to elect board members, recognize individual and organizational excellence in historic preservation, announce the 10 Most Endangered list, and reflect on our work over the preceding 12 months. And what a year this has been!

Since last September, Indiana Landmarks launched its dynamic Black Heritage Preservation Program, vastly expanded its Sacred Places Indiana initiative, completed a $2 million+ restoration of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Samara, and all but wrapped up our Save the Irreplaceable capital campaign, by far the largest in the organization’s 63 years. At this year’s annual meeting, we’ll report on these accomplishments and so much more.

We will also recognize great preservation projects. This year’s Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration honors the Bottletown District, a massive and transformative project in Indianapolis that exemplifies superior preservation practice and economic revitalization. This year we’re also introducing the Renaissance Award, a new prize recognizing the rebirth of long-neglected and decaying historic places. First to receive this award is the Fairfield Inn and Suites.

The Sandi Servaas Memorial Award, which recognizes organization and youth-serving preservation excellence, and the Williamson Prize for Outstanding Preservation Leadership will round out the awards. (For more on the 2023 Williamson Prize see p. 6)

I sincerely hope you will join us Saturday, September 9 at Indiana Landmarks Center as we recognize and celebrate great projects and places that define historic preservation in Indiana.

Marsh Davis, President

Sign of the Times

Since 1958, a single illuminated golden arch has drawn customers for hamburgers at McDonald’s on Muncie’s Charles Street. The sign echoed the architecture of McDonald’s original restaurants, which featured a single arch on each end of the building, and features Speedee, a mascot with a hamburger-shaped head and chef’s hat promoting McDonald’s “Speedee Service System.” Though the restaurant has been updated, the rare surviving sign underwent restoration in 2006 and 2013. On September 22, learn about the history of vintage signs at a free talk with Tod Swornstedt, founder of the American Sign Museum, at the Muncie Civic Theatre when the city hosts Preserving Historic Places, Indiana’s statewide preservation conference (see p.16).

16,400
terra cotta tiles (approximately) covered Indianapolis’s historic Coca-Cola bottling plant and garages. Workers repaired, restored, or replicated every tile as part of the site’s transformation into Bottletown Hotel and entertainment district, winner of the 2023 Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration (see p. 4).
Bottleworks Wins Top Restoration Prize

**EVEN IN DECAY, THE WHITE terra cotta buildings on the far north end of Indianapolis’s Massachusetts Avenue attracted glances from passersby. Today, the place stops people in their tracks.**

Restored and reopened in late 2020, the former Coca-Cola Bottling Plant shines—literally—as the centerpiece of the Bottleworks District, a $300 million, 12-acre culinary, arts, and entertainment hub.

For its transformation of the landmark property, Hendricks Commercial Properties wins Indiana Landmarks’ 2023 Cook Cup for Outstanding Restoration.

Jim and Lee Yuncker opened Indianapolis’s Coca-Cola Bottling Plant in 1931 on a site where they had been bottling ginger ale and other soft drinks since the early 1900s. When the Yuncers began bottling Coca-Cola, they hired the notable Indianapolis architectural firm Rubush & Hunter to design their new plant. The result was an Art Deco showpiece, with a gleaming white terra cotta façade, bronze storefronts, terrazzo flooring, colorful tile walls, and the brand’s ionic script logo in gold-leaf lettering.

Additions in the 1940s and ’50s further expanded the production facility before bottling operations moved out in the ’60s. Indianapolis Public Schools bought the property in 1968 and used it as a support building for buses and storage. In 2016, Hendricks Commercial Properties’ proposal to redevelop the site as a multi-use complex won approval by the City of Indianapolis.

“Everyone working on it had a sense of pride in what they were doing and understood these buildings’ importance to the community,” says Gavin Thomas, Hendricks’s vice president of development. “We were very much interested in doing the right thing and setting the bar high, which was a big driver of the results.”

Though much of the former plant building had been empty for decades, its high-style details remained intact. But many of the elegant materials and features had become grimy and worn; terra cotta was chipped or damaged, and other details showed the effects of time.

ARSEE Engineers and Broady-Campbell Inc. oversaw restoration of every inch of the expansive terra cotta façade, repairing missing, cracked, and spalling pieces. Those beyond repair were recast in new terra cotta to match the original.

In turning the former industrial building into a 139-room boutique hotel, project architect RATIO took pains to respect the building’s historic character. The Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and National Park Service reviewed and approved plans for the project, which used federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. Shiel Sexton and Hagerman served as contractors for the development.

“It was about really trying to understand the building and working with it instead of against it,” says David Kroll, RATIO’s principal and director of preservation.

The lavishly tiled hotel lobby was originally the filler room, designed to provide public views of the automatic bottle-filling machines. As part of rehabilitation, workers removed concrete blocks from the street-facing windows and replicated the original bronze storefront. A local ceramicist restored the original bold-colored tiling.

In the historic laboratory room, paneling and a drop ceiling were removed to reveal the multi-hued green tile and clerestory windows. “It was like discovering Pompeii, stuck in time,” adds Thomas.

Historic architectural plans and photos provided references for historic details. Today, historic photos line the hotel hallways alongside modern images, including portraits of workers who were part of the building’s restoration.

“People contact us to tell us how their grandfather worked here, and you realize the long, rich history of this site,” says Thomas. “This is a great second, maybe even third or fourth chapter for this building.”

To create more guest rooms, the team created a sensitive third-floor addition and removed part of the roof to create an open-air courtyard ringed by rooms on the second and third floors.

Wisconsin-based architecture and design firm EUA oversaw conversion of two historic garages into a food and retail hall, connecting the buildings with a central atrium over the historic alleyway. The development also reopened Carrollton Avenue between the hotel and food hall, creating a new urban, public streetscape designed by RATIO.

Despite opening during a pandemic, the Bottleworks Hotel and district has thrived, attracting visitors from around the world. Development continues on the remainder of the property, with plans for additional parking, retail, offices, and housing that will reconnect the site to the surrounding vibrant historic neighborhoods.

“I think the results speak for themselves,” says Thomas. “This shows what can be done and hopefully sets a tone for future projects to aspire to. I think it’s a fantastic outcome.”
Sound Judgement

IN 1965, THE EVANSVILLE PRESS HIGHLIGHTED the winner of its Teen-of-the-Year award, a promising young man who seemed destined for great things. After a career spanning more than 50 years, it’s safe to say that Randall Shepard exceeded expectations. Today, he can add one more laurel as winner of Indiana Landmarks’ Williamson Prize for Outstanding Preservation Leadership.

Though the Press article lists young Randy’s impressive list of accomplishments at Harrison High School—from leading the debate society to “stealing the show” at a school play—it doesn’t mention another important fact. At the same time he was editing the school paper and excelling in Eagle Scouts, Shepard was privately nurturing an appreciation for historic places, a personal passion that fueled a lifelong interest in historic preservation.

He recognized the significance of the Gothic landmark designed by Architect of the Treasury William Appleton Potter, who also designed buildings at Princeton University, Shepard’s alma mater. “Even though we didn’t know our plans for it, we wanted to make sure the government didn’t sell the building to someone who wouldn’t do anything with it,” says Shepard. “I helped with the legal part of it and persuading people that it was important to Evansville.” Today the landmark thrives as a venue for offices and events.

In 1979, the National Trust for Historic Preservation gave the City of Evansville its public service award for its significant investment in local landmarks, including the Old Post Office, a ceremony Shepard attended with other Evansville leaders. He later served on the National Trust’s board of advisors and as a trustee, lending his expertise to preservation issues nationwide.

In 1985, he joined other local investors to help save the 1868 “Manor House,” a grand Italianate in the Riverside neighborhood that was crumbling from neglect. Shepard helped secure the federal rehabilitation tax credits used to transform the building into luxury apartments, the first project in the city to use the incentive.

“I think there is broader interest today in the value of preservation among the general public, community and business leaders than there has been in the past,” notes Shepard. “People who aren’t preservationists, stop to contemplate preservation as an option and that’s incredibly hopeful.”

As he rose to become Vanderburgh County Superior Court judge and ultimately chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, Shepard earned a reputation for championing judicial landmarks. In Evansville, he served as president of Conrad Baker Foundation, which led efforts to preserve the Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse and champion its reuse as offices and an events center. To honor his leadership, in 2011 the Evansville Bar Association renamed the building’s renovated Superior Courtroom the Randall T. Shepard Courtroom.

During his time on the Indiana Supreme Court, Shepard oversaw efforts to restore the historic splendor of the Supreme Court courtroom, Robbins room, and library at the Indiana Statehouse, supporting a project that restored the 1887 paint scheme and recreated historic lighting fixtures.

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Shepard also chaired the state’s Courthouse Preservation Advisory Commission, which studied the condition of Indiana’s historic courthouses and offered preservation recommendations. Believing it’s important to make the buildings accessible to all, his office initiated a project to create virtual tours of all of Indiana’s courthouses.

“Randy treats the smallest projects just as importantly as the largest and shows a particular interest in preservation efforts that bring less represented groups into the forefront,” says Tim Shelly, former Indiana Landmarks board member and past Williamson Prize winner.

Shepard joined Indiana Landmarks’ board of directors in the 1980s and served as chair in the 1990s, but we never really let him leave. Today he continues to lend his expertise as chairman emeritus.

Former Indiana Landmarks President Reid Williamson sought Shepard’s advice after a portion of the West Baden Springs Hotel collapsed in the 1990s on how the organization might legally intervene to help stabilize a building we didn’t own. “It was in the early stages, before we knew what would come next when the Cook family made the glorious decision to restore the hotel,” says Shepard.

“This award reconnects me to Reid Williamson, with whom I spent so much time, and whom I admired as one of the great national preservation leaders of the twentieth century,” says Shepard. “It tells me that I’ve made a difference in preservation, that this work has mattered and been worthwhile.”

Indiana Landmarks will present Shepard with the Williamson Prize at our annual meeting in Indianapolis on September 9.
Schools may be the quintessential landmarks of learning, but the chance to attend them has not always been equal for everyone. Since the state’s founding in 1816, access to educational opportunities for African Americans in Indiana has varied widely. Some places constructed schools specifically for Black students, while others repurposed existing buildings. In Indianapolis, Gary, and Washington, Indiana Landmarks’ Black Heritage Preservation Program and regional staff are helping communities assess historically Black schools and their potential for reuse.

“Because of erasure, schools and churches are the predominant sites left in Black communities, standing as beacons of Black heritage throughout the country,” says Eunice Trotter, director of Indiana Landmarks’ Black Heritage Preservation Program. “Because they were often built in brick and mortar, they have survived longer than other buildings of these communities, making them candidates for restoration.”

In Indianapolis’s Martindale area, School 56 was established at the turn of the twentieth century as an elementary school for white children, but the growth of the neighborhood’s Black population in the 1920s led the school board to designate School 56 as a “colored school.” A four-classroom building and three portable structures served nearly 300 students in 1923, eventually becoming so crowded that some grades could only attend half days. The school board hired the architectural firm of D.A. Bohlen & Son to design a replacement. Completed in 1931, the Collegiate Gothic-style brick building became a model for other Indianapolis schools. Among other subjects, students at School 56 studied the contributions of African American leaders including Booker T. Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

In 2022, a facilities assessment prompted Indianapolis Public Schools to propose demolishing School 56 for a new building. Neighborhood residents, community leaders, and Indiana Landmarks protested, citing the building’s history and architectural significance and its importance to the neighborhood. School leaders agreed to halt demolition plans and study how School 56 might be reused. Our Black Heritage Preservation Program (BHPP) is consulting with the Stenz Corporation to assess the building’s rehabilitation needs.

BHPP is supporting a similar assessment of Gary’s Theodore Roosevelt High School by Chicago’s BauerLatoza Studio. Built in 1930, the Colonial Revival-style structure was one of three high schools in Indiana constructed exclusively for African Americans and one of the largest Black high schools in the Midwest. The expansive landmark was permanently shuttered in 2019 after failing mechanical systems and frigid temps burst water pipes throughout the school. With repairs estimated in the multi-millions, the landmark has been in limbo ever since.

Farther south in Washington, Indiana, BHPP and our regional staff are helping residents consider how to preserve 

THOUGH LEARNING HAPPENS everywhere, historic places have particular lessons to share. Via their status as community icons, or their place in the events of history, certain landmarks continue to teach us about our past.

Indianapolis Landmarks’ Black Heritage Preservation Program is helping leaders around the state examine rehabilitation and reuse options for historic Black schools, such as Frances W. Parker School 56 in Indianapolis’s Martindale area.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE
a much smaller Black landmark: the Dunbar School. Former slave and prosperous farmer Jacob Hawkins helped establish the community’s first Black church, Beulah AME, in 1848 and donated land for construction of the church and Dunbar School, organized in 1875 and named for the famous African American poet.

After its previous location burned, the Dunbar School moved to Walnut Street in 1883, serving Black children in grades 1-8.

In Gary, our Black Heritage Preservation Program is working with Chicago’s BauerLatoza Studio to assess rehabilitation needs at the 1930 Theodore Roosevelt High School (top), shuttered and vacant since 2019. We’re also brainstorming with local residents in Washington on options for preserving the 1883 Dunbar School (left), which served Black students for over 60 years.

PHOTOS BY TIFFANY TOLBERT; TOMMY KLEINBAUM

In 1874, an assembly at New York state’s Chautauqua Lake set the stage for an eponymous cultural tradition that endures today in communities around the U.S. In Indiana, Jasper County is home to Fountain Park Chautauqua—one of the longest continuously convened Chautauquas in the country.

The New York assembly originated as an annual training camp for Sunday school teachers. The concept quickly grew to include music, art, and secular education, sparking a nationwide movement offering cultural and educational programs highlighting religion, science, and literature, along with entertainment and recreational activities.

At the movement’s height in the 1920s, more than 30 million people attended summer Chautauquas across the country. Attendance declined during the Depression, and World War II spelled the final demise for many assemblies. Of more than 80 Indiana communities that regularly held Chautauquas, only a handful continue the tradition today, including Jasper County’s Fountain Park Chautauqua.

Located just outside Remington, the gathering dates to 1893, when Theodore Roosevelt—president of Remington Bank—purchased land to create a place where people could discuss religion, science, and literature. Notable speakers included U.S. Senator John Ingalls, evangelist Billy Sunday, William Jennings Bryan, and Paul Harvey.

Early on, attendees pitched tents on the assembly grounds, but private cottages and a wooden tabernacle built in 1895 quickly took their place. Over the next several decades, organizers added other structures, including an 1898 hotel. Though the original tabernacle was replaced in 1960, the historic hotel remains in use today.

Faced with maintaining several aging buildings, Fountain Park’s board of directors sought advice from Indiana Landmarks in 2001. We helped nominate the site to the National Register of Historic Places and made a grant to assess repair needs at the camp. In 2005, the assembly secured funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund for work at the 1898 Fountain Park Hotel, including rehabbing its signature two-story wraparound porch.

Fountain Park holds special status as one of only a handful of assemblies in the U.S. that have remained in continuous existence since their founding. To learn more about this year’s gathering, July 15-30, visit fountain-park.org.
FORWARD THINKING

For nearly a century, students have streamed through Mishawaka High School’s front doors, passing under the building’s iconic clock tower to become part of the landmark’s long history.

“You see the clock tower, and it just screams of tradition and strength and people who have walked these halls for 100 years,” says the school’s Director of Athletics, Dean Huppert. As it approaches its centennial, the school is poised to welcome several more generations, thanks to careful planning by school officials that illustrates how historic schools can be adapted to serve modern educational requirements.

By the 1920s, Mishawaka was Indiana’s fastest growing city and needed a new high school to accommodate the influx of new residents. School superintendent P.C. Emmons selected a construction site on six acres of farmland over a mile from downtown on Lincolnway East. The location drew public outcry for its distance from the city center, but Emmons’ vision proved providential. It wasn’t long before new neighborhoods grew up around the school.

Perkins, Fellows, and Hamilton—a Chicago architectural firm known for its school commissions across the Midwest—designed the Collegiate Gothic-style school, crowning its story central building with cupola near the town water tower and ‘90s, using materials that matched or complimented the appearance when making other additions in the ‘60s, ‘80s, and ‘90s. One the second floor, used for special events and larger parties, a collection of artifacts collected by previous owners includes a covered wagon from the town’s pioneer days.

A 1950s addition using perfectly matching brick and terra cotta doubled the size of the school’s original gym, reorientating the gym floor and surrounding it with wooden bleachers that could seat up to 4,000. Administrators recently added another accessible entrance and removed soundproofing material to expose the gym’s historic rafters and bring in more natural light.

School leaders took care to respect the original building’s appearance when making other additions in the ‘60s, ‘80s, and ‘90s, using materials that matched or complimented the original brick, limestone, and terra cotta.

“The building is beloved,” says Mishawaka Historian Pete DeKever. “Virtually everyone who has lived in Mishawaka in the last 100 years has interacted with the building in some way. It is still alive and vibrant even after a century.”

TIME TESTED

In New Washington, few historic buildings have been as central to the Clark County community's identity as the three-story brick building with cupola near the town water tower on Main Street. Constructed in 1894, the landmark replaced an earlier school on the site. It served as a normal school until 1926, offering teacher training in addition to classes for children. Though the pupils departed long ago, today visitors can continue to learn about the building's history while enjoying a locally sourced meal.

The local Masonic group occupied the building for decades, using it as a lodge and community space. When maintaining the aging building became too much, the fraternal order sold it in 2000 for use as restaurant. Indiana Landmarks advised the new owners on improvements, and in 2013, local businessman Greg Hostettler and partners purchased the building to open the 1894 Lodge Neighborhood Bar and Grill.

Serving as a school, fraternal lodge, and movie theater since its construction in 1894, the three-story brick building on New Washington’s Main Street today welcomes diners as the 1894 Lodge Neighborhood Bar and Grill. Though the pupils departed long ago, today visitors can continue to learn about the building's history while enjoying a locally sourced meal.

“Every single person who works in our restaurant can share a little of the history of the 1894 Lodge,” says Hostettler. “It’s much more than a historic building. It’s a community center where we holistically care for those that work here while creating an experience our diners can’t get anywhere else.”
Encouraging Investment in Downtown

THOUGH SHE GREW UP IN INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana Landmarks board member Ellen Swisher Crabb holds deep affection for Sheridan, the city where her father, John Swisher, founded United Feeds in 1956. Known today as United Animal Health (UAH), the company supplies livestock nutrition and health products globally but remains headquartered in Sheridan. Looking for a way to give back to the community that has supported her family’s business, Crabb, who serves as UAH chairman, partnered with Indiana Landmarks to create a façade improvement grant fund designed to encourage investment in downtown. UAH donated $100,000 to Indiana Landmarks, which distributes matching grants to business owners.

A series of community workshops led by nonprofit Great Towns, Inc., helped lay the groundwork for the grant program. To ensure consistency in design and quality rehabilitation methods, Ball State University’s Center for Historic Preservation developed design recommendations, and a community leader, construction expert, and Indiana Landmarks staff reviewed grant applications and provided technical expertise. Now in its second round of applications, the program’s initial $100,000 is expected to leverage a total $600,000 in local investment by the end of 2024.

Cindy Keever, who owns Keever’s Sheridan Hardware with her husband, Matt, attended the workshops and became a local business liaison for the grant program. “The hardware store is a conversation place where you hear the good, bad, and the ugly,” says Keever. “Throughout this process, you could feel the excitement and respect for what United Animal Health was doing. It really said to the business owners, who don’t have deep pockets, that they were loved and supported and could do this.”

“It’s probably the best return on investment we’ve ever made,” says Crabb. “In the process, United Animal Health has been able to deepen its relationship with the town. It’s been very invigorating for everyone.”

In addition to the façade improvement program, Crabb’s firm took a hands-on role in supporting downtown Sheridan by purchasing and maintaining a historic bank, Carnegie library, and grocery store. Crabb, who lives in a house built in 1923 in Indianapolis’s Meridian-Kessler neighborhood, developed a love for the heritage and the craftsmanship of old things—houses, furniture, and art—visiting her grandmother’s late nineteenth-century house in Danville, Illinois. Later travels throughout Indiana and around the world expanded her appreciation. Those interests inspired Crabb to serve on Indiana Landmarks’ board of directors, including its governance and investment committees. Her company’s gift for the façade improvement program supports Indiana Landmarks’ ongoing capital campaign, Save the Irreplaceable, and its goals to spur capital investment for the state’s landmarks.

“I’ve learned so much from the Landmarks staff,” Keever says. “In the process, United Animal Health could do this.”

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“The partnership between Indiana Landmarks and United Animal Health shows how one person’s vision and a finite amount of money can have a huge return on investment,” says Marsh Davis, president of Indiana Landmarks.
**Preservation Conference**

Muncie Hosts Statewide

**Muncie Hosts Statewide Preservation Conference**

**Preserving Historic Places**

Places, Indiana’s Statewide Preservation Conference, visits Muncie on September 19-22, 2023, to explore historic preservation’s role in creating a vibrant city in a post-industrial economy.

With over 20 educational and field sessions to choose from, attendees will hear from experts on a variety of creative preservation strategies including landbanks, fundraising, affordable housing, heritage trades training, and diversity initiatives. Field sessions in nearby Madison County take a closer look at two homes where the city’s influential Ball family once lived: the 1895 shingle-style George A. and Frances Woodworth Ball home, known as Oakhurst, and the 1907 Tudor-Revival style E.B. and Bertha C. Ball Center. Cornerstone Center for the Arts serves as conference headquarters.

Influential local architect Cuno Kibele designed the six-story Tudor Revival structure in 1920 as Muncie’s Masonic Temple, used today as a special events and arts venue. Preserving Historic Places is sponsored by Indiana Landmarks, the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and Indiana University. See the full conference agenda and register at bit.ly/PreservingHistoricPlaces (link is case-sensitive). Register by August 1 for early-bird pricing.

**Indian Ocean Heritage Sites**

The Indian Ocean Heritage Sites are conducting a survey of LGBTQ historic sites. Ball State University student Jamee West is assisting with a statewide survey of LGBTQ historic sites. Ball State University student Ahmad Carroll-Tubbs and Mesgana Weiss are conducting research of Black heritage sites in Indianapolis.

**Diverse Places Research**

We're grateful for the work of several interns this summer. Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis graduate James West and Indiana University graduate Alex Caba are conducting easement and covenant monitoring in central Indiana. Indiana University student Austin Kellar is assisting with preservation programs and events in our eastern office, and Ball State graduate Jamee West is assisting with a statewide survey of LGBTQ historic sites. Ball State University student Ahmad Carroll-Tubbs and Mesgana Weiss are conducting research of Black heritage sites in Indianapolis.

**New Executive Assistant**

Indiana Landmarks welcomes Bethany Baugh as its new executive assistant and Mitchell Knigga as grants administrator for our Sacred Places Indiana program.

With prior experience in higher education, sustainability, and retail operations, Baugh is completing a master’s degree in biology from Miami University in Ohio focused on conservation and community engagement. Knigga holds a master’s degree from Ball State University and previously worked a project coordinator with DWA Recreation in Ohio.

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**Board Nominations**

Members of Indiana Landmarks are invited to elect directors at the organization’s annual meeting on September 9, 2023. Board members serve three-year terms. According to Indiana Landmarks’ bylaws, members may vote for candidates proposed by the Governance Committee of the board, or by at least 10 voting members. To nominate a candidate for election to the board of directors, submit your nomination in writing by August 21 to Doris Anne Sadler, Board Chair, Indiana Landmarks, 1201 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, IN, 46202.

**Help Indiana Landmarks achieve even more by:**

- Renewing your membership
- Making a donation in addition to membership
- Including Indiana Landmarks in your estate plans

For more information talk to Sharon Gamble, 800-450-4534 or visit indianalandmarks.org
Modern Talk and Tour
July 7-8, Indianapolis
On July 8, see five mid-century properties on Indianapolis’s south side on Back to the Future: A Mid-Century Modern Home Tour, sponsored by Indiana Landmarks’ affinity group Indiana Modern. Noon-5 p.m. Advance tickets cost $20 for the general public, $15 for Indiana Landmarks members, and $10 for Indiana Modern members. Day-of-tour tickets cost $25/person. The evening before the tour, Architect Craig McCormick gives a free talk at 6:30 p.m. at Indiana Landmarks’ Center on the Modernist furnishings created by Jane and Gordon Martz for Indiana-based Marshall Studios. Visit our website for more details.

Conversations in Indiana African American History and Culture
July 27, Indianapolis and online
Freetown Village presents historians, researchers, and educators sharing their knowledge of Indiana’s Black heritage, followed by a question-and-answer session. Sponsored by Indiana Landmarks’ Black Heritage Preservation Program and IUPUI Landmarks’ Black Heritage Preservation Program.

Samara Tours
Apr.-Nov., West Lafayette
Explore Samara, one of Frank Lloyd Wright’s most fully realized Usonian designs, on regular public tours offered at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Wednesdays-Sundays, except when the house is closed for private events. $20/general admission; $18/Indiana Landmarks member; $5/child (ages 6-11); free to children ages 5 and under.

Good Neighbors

GOOD IDEAS INSPIRE IMITATORS. On Hanover’s Main Street, Indiana Landmarks is part of a rehabilitation ripple effect that’s prompted investment in three previously neglected historic homes.

First, building contractor Daniel Orellana started rehabbing a mid-nineteenth-century cottage he purchased from Indiana Landmarks in 2020. Then, James and Heather Tyler followed suit two doors down, working to transform a Greek Revival house they bought from us in 2021 as their forever home.

The positive momentum inspired Hanover College officials to donate another nineteenth-century house near the college’s entrance to Indiana Landmarks in fall 2022, asking us to complete exterior rehabilitation of the 1880s Clemmons-Hill House before finding a preservation-minded buyer. Workers removed aluminum siding, repaired wooden siding and wood trim, and used a historic photograph to recreate a lost front porch. With a signed purchase agreement, a new owner is waiting in the wings to finish interior rehabilitation. Visit our website, indianalandmarks.org, for more photos and details on work underway in Hanover.