

MP 3181

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Other names/site number: Hendricks County Home, Cypress Manor

Name of related multiple property listing:
County Homes in Indiana

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 865 East Main Street

City or town: Danville State: Indiana County: Hendricks

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF TRREG. SERVICES		10.18.18
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

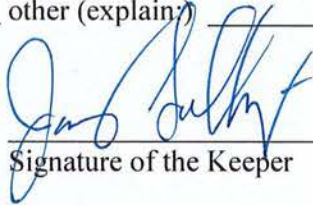
Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain) _____


Signature of the Keeper

12-3-2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing
GOVERNMENT

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing
GOVERNMENT

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Eastlake

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____ STONE: Limestone _____

walls: _____ BRICK _____

_____ STONE: Limestone _____

roof: _____ ASPHALT _____

other: _____ WOOD _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum is located on a hill just north of US 36, about a mile east of Danville, Indiana. To the north the property faces Main Street, which was the old US 36. The main asylum building consists principally of two main sections: (1) three brick masonry buildings constructed in 1868-69 as the superintendent's residence and residential structures for men and women residents and (2) a substantial brick addition to the rear of the superintendent's residence constructed in 1877 that contains the dining room, kitchen, and additional residential rooms and parlor. All of sections of the asylum (now Cypress Manor) are two stories with basement. The original building illustrates an unusual approach to the tripartite plan increasingly favored for poor asylums in Indiana after the Civil War. The T-shaped superintendent's residence and the flanking men's and women's wings were initially three separate buildings located closely together. In later remodelings, the three were linked by hyphens and a passage

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

wrapping around the rear of the superintendent's residence. The basements of the superintendent's residence and the men's and women's wings originally contained rooms for residents, some of which were used at an early point as cells for confining mentally ill residents. The farm buildings formerly associated with the asylum have been removed, and the property now includes the asylum building, a one-story brick building to the south that originally served as a cell house for mentally ill residents, a storage building to the south dating to the 19th or early 20th centuries; and a concrete block and reinforced concrete boiler building and garage to the west from the early 20th century, and the immediate setting. Architecturally the asylum building is a mixture of the Italianate, late Greek Revival, and Eastlake styles. Italianate features include the vertical proportions, box cornice with supporting brackets, and windows with stone hoods. Greek details include a central pediment and gable roof on the façade of the superintendent's residence. The Eastlake style is found in the design of the partial porch that is attached to the front elevation of the superintendent's residence. The exterior materials of construction include load-bearing brick exterior walls, limestone foundation, stone window hoods and lintels, wood for windows and cornice. Inside, there are original plaster and lath walls, wooden floors, wooden trim and doors, and some brick partition walls in the basement. Some minor modifications have been made to the ceilings, walls, and floors, but otherwise the interior character of both sections of the asylum building is intact. The former cell building retains its exterior character; its interior has been remodeled as a community room. The storage building and boiler room-garage retain substantially their original exterior and interior features.

Narrative Description

The Site¹:

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum sits on an irregular site bounded on its north, west, and part of its south by the right-of-way for US 36/Rockville Road (which runs approximately NW-SE), the right-of-way for East Main Street (which runs approximately NE-SW), and a line running along the east edge of its immediate setting, separating it from an extended county property to the east, in Danville, IN. All buildings on the site overlook the surrounding streets from a

¹ The site description is based on that written by Sam Burgess for the determination of eligibility description that he wrote for Cypress Manor in 2015.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Hendricks County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

hilltop. The primary building faces north and is reached from Main Street by a long, allée-type driveway lined with cypress trees. This driveway is centered on the principal entrance of the symmetrical main building and culminates in a triangular rotary with a grassy area in its center; there are remnants of a garden in this space (Photo 05). From the looped end of the driveway, a short, paved walk leads to the front steps of the main building. The allée of cypresses, which is certainly at least 50 years old, and the hilltop placement of the building complex contribute to the historic character of the property and constitute a contributing site. The site includes three additional contributing buildings. To wit, a former cell house sits just south of the main building; slightly west and south of the main building is the property's heating plant; and southwest of the main facility stands a small frame storage building constructed during the property's period of significance. A service driveway passes around the entire circumference of the main building and allows vehicular access to the other buildings mentioned. An associated cemetery once occupied ground to the south of the main building, but the graves were relocated to accommodate the construction of US 36/Rockville Road.²

Exterior of Main Building

General (Photos 01, 02, 06, 07, 08):

The main building consists of two main parts. The initial asylum was constructed in 1868-69, and physical evidence indicates that it included a central superintendent's residence and two separate buildings immediately east and west of the residence containing the rooms of the asylum residents. Originally there may have been porches or terraces connecting the east and west sides of the superintendent's residence to the two resident buildings. There was no interior connection between the residence and the other buildings initially. In 1877, a substantial addition was made to the rear of the superintendent's residence. The new structure contained a dining room, kitchen, and additional sleeping rooms. It appears that the work done in 1877 included adding a frame connection between the addition to the men's and women's buildings to the east and west. This connection proceeded along the south side of the superintendent's residence on either side of the addition and then filled the spaces on either side of the superintendent's residence and the two inmate buildings. At the same time, it appears that the current Eastlake-style porch was added to the façade of the superintendent's residence and extended east and west to the side elevations of the two residential buildings. Thus, in 1877, interior circulation between the superintendent's residence and the inmate sections became possible, as well as exterior access along the front porch, via doors in the sides of the superintendent's residence and in the frame connectors.

The 1868 design by architect Isaac Hodgson followed in an unusual way the tripartite division of functions favored for many post-Civil War poor asylums in Indiana and elsewhere. The superintendent's residence, instead of projecting as a central pavilion perpendicular to resident wings on either side, was T-shaped, with a shallow central pavilion projecting from the body of the residence to the east and west. Originally, the rectangular inmate buildings were separate

² E-mail correspondence, Sam Burgess with Leanna Alverson, Project Manager, Hendricks County Engineering Dept., March 5, 2015.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

north-south structures that flanked the superintendent's residence. With the 1 ½ story connections between the residence and what are now wings, the plan of the 1868-69 sections is a modified E-shape.

The overall style for the entire building is Italianate: all elevations have a bracketed wooden cornice. All sections except the superintendent's residence have the characteristic hipped roof, and the vertical massing and proportions common in Italianate designs is found in each pavilion and elevation. There are some variations: the front gable of the superintendent's residence is a pediment, although with brackets, and the upper story windows have flat stone lintels, rather than the segmental arches found everywhere else. Also, there is the Eastlake style porch added probably in 1877 across the façade of the superintendent's residence.

On all elevations there is a full basement set partially above ground. At the base, a limestone course runs several inches above grade. Above this course, the walls on all elevations are constructed of load-bearing masonry brick with a rust color. The brick masonry is American bond on all of the 1868-69 elevations. On the 1877 rear wing, the bricks are laid in sections with American bond and in others with a pattern of five courses of stretchers and one course of alternating stretchers and headers.

The basement windows on all elevations were originally four-light, wood, fixed sash windows, rectangular in shape. Some have since been bricked in or otherwise modified. The basement windows rest directly upon the continuous limestone course just above grade already mentioned. The lintels at the basement level are rectangular blocks of limestone, set flush with the wall.

At the level of the first story, windows are characteristically Italianate, with vertical, attenuated proportions. The windows in the 1868-69 sections of the building are single four-over-four wood sash assemblies with white frames and appear to be original. They rest on simple limestone lug sills. Although the windows are square at the top, they are capped by limestone window hoods with segmental arches, which emerge in subtle relief from the surface of the surrounding brick wall. Windows in the 1877 addition have one over one, double hung sashes and vary in size. There are aluminum storms on all of the functioning windows.

At the level of the second floor, the windows in the 1868-69 sections match those of the first story. Apart from the window hoods and sills, the main ornament on the second floor is found in the entablature at the top of the wall, consisting of a frieze and cornice. The painted brick frieze is bounded at its base by a wood molding the lower portion of which has a cyma reversa profile. Wooden brackets with concave profiles appear at regular intervals along the frieze and support the wooden cornice. At the rear of the soffit is a wooden cyma reversa molding. The fascia consists of flat wooden boards and a projecting fillet. At most locations on the second floor, a hipped roof begins above the cornice.

Originally, there were multiple chimney stacks in the slopes of the hipped roofs on the men's and women's wings and perhaps on the rest of the 1868 building. These have been removed.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Facade (North Elevation)

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

The façade of the building as remodeled probably in 1877 (Photo 03) is roughly symmetrical and is subdivided into four major parts: the central pavilion with projecting rear wings of the superintendent's residence, the connecting brick and frame hyphens, and the two projecting pavilions on either side. The central pavilion of the superintendent's residence is shallow, projecting just a single bay from the façade of the wings, which together with the pavilion form a T. The façade of the main pavilion contains considerable variety of stylistic characteristics. Originally, the façade did not probably have a porch; there would likely have been a simple frame or stone stoop, more typical of Italianate designs. The high first story entrance would have necessitated a stoop or porch. There is a four-foot high brick foundation to the current porch that appears to have been constructed when the Eastlake porch was added in about 1877.

The original extant features of the central pavilion façade (Photo 04), then, include the broad central entrance with double screen doors,³ notable for the limestone arch at its head; the single bay doorway with flat stone lintel in the second story directly above the entry; and the pediment forming a gable at the top of the elevation. The two upper cornices forming the triangle of the pediment have a frieze and bracket treatment that matches the entablature of the cornice in the rest of the building. The frieze is composed of wooden boards, rather than brick.

The fine Eastlake porch that currently covers the first story of the central pavilion façade was probably built about 1877, when the addition was added to the rear of the superintendent's residence. Originally, the porch extended to the residential wings on the east and west.⁴ The porch consists of four turned posts at front; two additional posts on the sides, adjacent to the wall; fretwork and curvilinear, decorative brackets between the posts; a central gable supported by brackets with scrolled profiles; and a wood frame hipped roof. The tympanum of the gable is covered with fish-scale wood shingles. The roof rises at center to support a shallow rectangular balcony outside the second story door. A wrought iron balustrade with filigree work lines the balcony. The current floor of the porch is a concrete slab, supported by the brick foundation mentioned earlier. In front, a concrete stairway with steel rail from the early 20th century leads up to the porch at its center. On both sides of the central porch opening, wrought and cast iron fencing connects the posts.

In the two U-shaped spaces formed by the side walls of the central pavilion, the two connecting hyphens, and the west and east sides of the men's and women's pavilions, there are concrete terraces.

The current concrete terraces replaced the wood frame Eastlake porch extensions and date from the early 20th century. They appear to be of reinforced concrete construction. The slabs forming the horizontal surfaces project slightly beyond the foundations. The terraces are lined

³ The screen doors, with wooden frame and vertical screens at center, separated by wooden muntins, appear to date to the early 20th century.

⁴A postcard photograph of the asylum taken at the beginning of the 20th century shows the full, wooden porch running between the side elevations of the two residential wings and across the façade of the superintendent's residence. This view is included in the photographs submitted with the nomination.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

at their northern edges with a continuation of the iron fencing found on the central porch. The west terrace can be accessed by three doors: (a) a c. 1868-69 door in the side elevation of the central pavilion, (b) a door directly opposite in the east elevation of the women's wing, which may have been added in the early 20th century and (c) a double door in the one-story connecting hyphen between the superintendent's west wing and the women's (west) pavilion.⁵ The east concrete terrace connects a c. 1868-69 door in the side of the central pavilion with a c. early 20th century doorway in the side elevation of the east (men's) wing. However, the double doorway that probably corresponded to that in the west hyphen has been covered with a wooden panel. The ghost outlines of the 19th century porch roof can be seen on the brick walls lining the terraces.

The side elevations of the central, projecting pavilion are identical. On both sides, a single, 1868-69 door on the first story leads onto the terraces to the east and west. On the second story, there are also single doors leading onto steel "catwalks" that cross the space above the terraces and connect with doors in the second story of the side elevations for the men's and women's wings. The catwalks and probably the doorways in the side elevations of the residential wings are 20th century in date. The east catwalk turns at a right angle at its east end to provide access to a second doorway in the roof of the east hyphen. The catwalks are supported by the stone sills below the doorways which they connect. The five doors have solid metal panels and appear to be post-1980 in age.

The facades of the east and west wings of the superintendent's residence are identical also and each contain single window bays with standard windows on the first and second stories. The superintendent's wings have hipped roofs.

To the east and west of the superintendent's wings are the hyphens, recessed slightly from the façades of the wings, which connect the east-west corridor at the north end of the 1877 addition to the men's and women's pavilions on the ends. The 1 ½ story west hyphen, which appears to date to 1877, retains most of its original character. The exterior of the first story is brick, and at center is the double entrance mentioned earlier. It is framed by stone blocks on the sides and a large stone lintel overhead. Above the entry is a modified Italianate cornice consisting of painted brick frieze, brackets, box gutters, and wooden molding with cyma recta profile. Above the cornice is a steep mansard roof, the ridge of which extends almost to the frieze of the entablatures of the two pavilions on either side. The east hyphen may have been identical to the west hyphen initially. Remodelings since probably the 1960s have covered the possible double entry and created an additional doorway and box cornice at the second story level. The original Italianate cornice, matching that of the east hyphen, is visible.

The men's and women's wings are identical in their facades, with three standard windows capped by stone hoods in the first and second stories, regularly spaced, and directly below, three standard basement windows. The east elevation of the west pavilion and the west elevation of the east pavilion are also identical. The end pavilions both have hipped roofs.

⁵The double wooden doors in the west hyphen, with stiles given chamfered edges, appears to date to 1877.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

The Side (East and West) Elevations, 1868-69 Building (Photos 01, 02)

The east and west elevations of the 1868-69 men's and women's wings are near mirror images of each other. Originally, both had five, regularly-spaced window bays in the first and second stories and four standard basement windows. Also initially, there was a basement entrance in both elevations located in the third bay from the south. In the east elevation, a new exit was created in the early 20th century by converting the second bay from the façade on the first story to a doorway and by constructing a concrete stairway with stoop along the wall to the north. In the west elevation, an exit door was also created at the same location, but the door leads onto a stoop leading down a concrete ramp to the north, probably installed since 1980. Directly above the new doorways in both elevations, long steel chutes were installed in the early 20th century as fire escapes, with the upper portions of the chutes in both elevations attached to the second window bay on the second stories. The two, steel exit doors, installed since 1980, have transoms above. The east elevation door has a metal awning installed about the same time. A broader aluminum awning is attached over the west elevation exit. The concrete stairway and ramp on the two elevations have steel pipe railings.

The east elevation retains its 1868 basement entry, which is marked by a stone arch overhead, the original, arched, double wooden doors, and stone steps. The sides of the excavation for the entry have been replaced with a brick wall on one side and concrete wall on the other.

The east elevation has been also modified by bricking in of the lower three-fourths of the southernmost bay in the first story. Three basement windows have cast-iron bars or cross-strip panels instead of sash. The west elevation has been further modified by the sealing of the basement entry cavity by a concrete slab and blocking the upper section of the entry arch.

South Elevations, 1868-69 Building (Photos 06, 07):

The south elevations of the men's and women's wings appear originally to have been identical. Initially, there were three window bays, regularly spaced on the first and second floors and presumably three basement windows. In the early 20th century, probably at the same time that the concrete terraces were added to the façade and the concrete stairway and ramp was added to the east and west elevations, concrete porches and stairways were constructed across the basement story and the lower portion of the first in both south elevations. The central window bay in both elevations was converted to a doorway, with the same type of post-1980 steel door with window found in the east and west elevations. The arrangement of the stairways is different: in the east wing, a broad stairway is connected to the east end of the porch; in the west wing, a narrower stairway occurs in the middle. In the west wing, there is a c. 1970 metal awning covering the whole concrete stoop. In the east wing, there are individual metal awnings over the doorway and west window bay of the first floor, but no current overall awning.

In the south elevation of the east wing, the two eastern windows on the first and second stories have been bricked up, while the middle bay of the second story has been partially bricked up.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Between the men's and women's buildings and the superintendent's east and west wings on the south side of the 1868 building are the south elevations of the hyphens connecting the superintendent's wings and the residential buildings. The south side of the east hyphen consists of a c. 1877 mansard roof, below which a roof with a slight slope and box cornice projects slightly from the rear elevation of the superintendent's residence; this roof may mark the original rear entry to the 1877 hyphen. Immediately to the south is a c. 1996 extension with vinyl siding and steel door with window (Photo 09). There is a concrete stairway from the early 20th century that leads south from the current entry with steel pipe railing. The space between the central 1877 addition and the west resident building is wider on the west than it is between the addition and the east wing. From the ghost outlines on the south elevation of the superintendent's residence and the west side of the 1877 addition, it appears that there was a frame, ell-shaped porch after 1877 that covered those portions of the two elevations. In the early 20th century, the porch roof was removed, and a concrete porch installed between the west resident building and the addition. A concrete stairway was placed at the east edge. An entry was located either in the hyphen or in the superintendent's residence. Recently, probably in 1996, the east-west corridor inside was extended to the south, and the porch floor extended south. The south elevation of the extension is covered with vinyl siding and has two windows. The current doorway at the east end of the extension leads to the early 20th century stairway and was probably also installed then.

At the back of the sloping 1996 roof, on the west side, the 1877 mansard roof is visible, marking the location of the hyphen.

On either side of the 1877 addition, there is a single window left exposed in the second story of the superintendent's residence.

Inner Side Elevations, West and East Wings:

The inner elevations of the west and east wings were originally mirror images. They have been partially covered at their north ends by the hyphens and the porch and extensions.

Elevations of 1877 Addition (Photos 06, 08, 09):

The 1877 addition to the 1868-69 poor asylum is a substantial brick masonry pavilion that is connected to the superintendent's residence with a narrow section that joins the residence slightly off-center. On the west side, the addition extended originally from the residence three bays, then widened one bay, and finally continued six bays to the south elevation of the addition. On the east side, the addition extended one bay, then widened about a bay, and then continued seven bays to the south elevation. The addition matches the 1868-69 cornice and the limestone window hoods. The masonry in both the 1868-69 and 1877 sections is an irregular mixture of stretcher courses, header courses, and courses in which stretchers and headers alternate.

Beginning at the narrow neck at the north end of the west elevation of the 1877 pavilion, there are two windows on the first story and three on the second. The south two windows on the first story of the neck have the same proportions as the 1868-69 windows in the original buildings. Directly above them, two windows appear with shorter, and less vertical proportions. The first

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

window at the north end of the neck on the second story is unique: twin lights with wood frames and segmental heads, joined above by a bull's eye wood molding. Above the wood frame, a single brick segmental arch covers the opening. The concrete stairway has covered the basement windows in the west elevation of the neck.

Where the 1877 addition widens, there is a single bay in the north elevation of the pavilion as it expands. This appears to have been a doorway originally and is now a window, probably opening at one point onto the former covered porch at this location.

Continuing south on the west side of the 1877 pavilion, there are three, regularly spaced window bays along the first story with the same proportions as in the 1868-69 building, followed by a trio of much smaller windows corresponding to the store rooms inside. The central window of the trio is slightly longer than the others. On the second story, there are four, regularly spaced windows, with the shorter height already noted in the second story of the neck to the north. The first and second windows in the 1877 section are not aligned vertically. The window sashes in the 1877 pavilion are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash. There are four, regularly spaced basement windows of the standard type in the 1877 pavilion.

At the north end of the east elevation of the 1877 addition, the extensions to create an expanded interior corridor have covered the first story of the neck. Above, in the second story there is a single window with narrow proportions.

After the neck widens, the rest of the east elevation of the addition contains in the first story four windows with the 1868-69 narrow proportions, followed by a window with the short length noted on the west elevation, succeeded by two much shorter window openings with the same widths as the previous opening corresponding to the kitchen inside. The northern of the two shorter openings now has an exhaust vent filling the space. The southern shorter opening has a two light window sash. Finally, at the end of the east elevation, there is another of the short window bays. On the second story, beginning at the north end of the expanded addition, there are six, regularly spaced windows with the shortened length. There are five, regularly spaced basement windows. The concrete stairway to the north has covered one basement window. At the south end, there were two paired basement windows, which have been bricked in.

The south elevation of the 1877 pavilion has been modified in several ways since construction. Originally, it appears to have had a wood frame porch supported by brick piers at the corners. In the early 20th century, probably at the same time that the concrete terraces and other porches already noted were added, the original south porch was replaced with the present concrete slab, and the spaces between the original piers filled with brick masonry. The fenestration and bays are irregular on the first floor and not aligned with the three regular bays of the second story. On the first floor, the current entrance is off-center, but appears to be original. There is a stone arch above the rectangular doorway, which has a post-1980 steel door and original transom window. The current concrete stairway with pipe railings leads directly up to the entry, cutting through the porch slab. There is a single window bay, of the slighter shorter type, to the east of the doorway and two other windows to the west. West of those windows there are no additional window bays, creating an asymmetrical pattern. On the second story, an exit doorway was

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

created recently at center using an existing window bay. At the same time that the exit was created, a wooden stairway was installed as a fire escape. It descends in stages to the west end of the porch below. The other two windows of the second story are arranged symmetrically on either side of the central bay. There metal awnings of the same type seen on the south elevation of the men's wing over the doorway and the east window. The ghost of a former porch roof may be seen in the masonry above the first story. Below the concrete slab forming the porch at its west end, there is an entry to the basement and a concrete stairway leading down to it.

The roof of the 1877 addition is hipped, and there are two chimney stacks in the east slope.

Interior

General:

The interior finishes, materials, and decorative details of the interior date to two periods: that of 1868-69, when the original buildings were constructed, and 1877, when the south addition was built. There has also been minor remodeling throughout, such as installing suspended ceilings and fluorescent lights in most of the building and covering most of the wooden floors with linoleum or vinyl flooring. The 1868-69 wooden trim is known by its pointed heads, suggesting a pediment; simple board surrounds; and projecting shelves for windows and pedestals for doorways. Generally, the 1868-69 and 1877 rooms and corridors have 6-inch wood baseboards. The 1877 trim is known by the Classical entablature treatment of the heads, projecting fillets at the top of the side surrounds, projecting sills, and pedestals for doorway frames. All walls and some rooms in the first and second floors are plastered.

First Floor:

Superintendent's Residence (Photos 010, 011, 012). The front entrance on the façade leads into a cross hall immediately beyond the threshold, followed by the north-south stair hall of the former superintendent's residence. The cross hall, rectangular in shape, initially had two purposes: (a) it served as a vestibule for the superintendent's residence and (b) it served to provide access to the men's and women's buildings to the east and west. The main entrance contains double wooden doors that appear original. There are vertical glass lights in the upper portion of the doors, with solid panels in the lower third. The lights and panels are lined with cyma recta moldings. Above, there is a fan-shaped transom with a single wooden mullion at center. There are doorways with single doors at the east and west ends of the cross hall. The doors, which are original, have two, vertical glass lights instead of panels extending the upper two-thirds of the doors. There is a single wooden muntin dividing each light, which are lined by moldings with cyma recta profiles. The heads of the doorways have segmental arches. Both doors retain their cast-iron rim locks and delft porcelain knobs. The cross hall has a cyma recta wooden molding lining the walls, about half-way from the floor to ceiling. There is a suspended ceiling including ventilators and lights in the hall.

An arched plaster opening with wooden pilasters adorning its corners marks the division between the preliminary cross hall and the superintendent's stair hall. The pilasters are simply detailed,

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

with a cyma recta molding and square abacus at the top and fillets between the capitals and shafts. In the rectangular stair hall, the first flight of the main stairway lines the west wall and curves gracefully to the left to reach the second floor of the superintendent's residence. The wooden stairway has a hardwood newel post, rail, and balustrade. The post is octagonal at its base and turned above, with an octagonal cap with rounded top. The balusters have square bases and turned shafts. The treads, risers, and outside string are of the same hardwood. The nosing of the treads is carried beyond the balusters along the rectilinear string. The current flooring of the cross hall and stair hall is wood grained vinyl. The stair hall retains its plaster ceiling.

There are two rooms in the first floor of the superintendent's residence. The west room, originally a parlor or dining room for the superintendent, is now the women's sitting room, accessed both through the stair hall and the corridor to its south. The door to the sitting room from the stair hall is located inside the arch and immediately before the stairway. The doorway has the wooden head with a point and pedestals at the base of the side trim. The jambs of the doorway are approximately eight inches deep. The wood door, which is original, has stiles and rails creating two cross patterns at the top and bottom. The sitting room inside is rectangular and has a single window in its north side. Directly opposite the window is a doorway into the corridor leading from the east-west stair hall south of the superintendent's residence over to the women's wing.

The east room, also originally a parlor or dining room, is now an activity room for residents. Its doorway and door, also original, are located near the south end of the stair hall. The room corresponds in shape and size to the west sitting room. There is a single window in the north wall. At the center of the east wall are a chimney, plastered, with a stove pipe opening, and an ornamental cast-iron register set in its lower section. In the south wall is a former south window, converted to a book case.

1877 Stair Hall (Photo 014). The 1877 addition to the rear of the superintendent's residence begins with an east-west stair hall intended for use by the residents of the asylum. A doorway at the south end of the superintendent's stair hall leads into the east-west hall. From the 1877 stair hall, access is provided on the east end to the men's residential wing and on the west end to the women's wing. At the east and west ends of the south wall are doorways that lead into the dining room. At the center of the south wall, a wooden stairway leads up to the second floor of the 1877 addition. The stairway is constructed of unpainted hardwood and rises in two flights and a landing to the second floor. The stairway is very simply detailed; the square newel post has a rounded cap, grooves immediately below the cap, and chamfered edges on the shaft. The balusters are turned.

1868-69 Men's Wing (Photos 015, 016, 018). At the east end of the stair hall, a doorway provides access to the men's wing via a passage that proceeds by two right-angled turns to reach the main east-west corridor of the first floor in the men's wing. The passage was constructed probably in 1877 and expanded in 1996 and comprises part of the east hyphen already discussed. The passage first passes by the south exit situated between the 1877 addition and the men's wing. As it makes its first turn to the left, it passes an 1868-69 wooden pilaster and then an

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Hendricks County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

1868-69 doorway that leads into the laundry room of Cypress Manor. The passage proceeds north a short distance, then turns right through a doorway in the original exterior brick wall of the men's wing into the east-west corridor of the wing.

The first doorway on the north side of the corridor leads into what was originally a resident room, but is now a men's sitting room. The room is rectangular, except that it has a small closet in its northeast corner. A window is set slightly off-center in the north wall, while in the west wall is an exterior door leading on to the east concrete terrace. The trim on the doorways and the window all has the pointed head marking the 1868-69 buildings. Continuing east on the corridor, to the north is a door leading to the stairway for the second floor and finally a resident room. This corner room, like all of the others in the men's and women's wings, is a rectangle with no closet. There are two windows. At the east end of the corridor is an exterior door leading out to the concrete porch on the east elevation of the wing.

At the center of the east-west corridor, the north-south corridor begins on the south side and proceeds to the end of the wing, terminating in a second exterior door onto the concrete porch on the south elevation. Along this corridor are four resident rooms, two on either side. The last room on the east side, at the south end, is a bathroom. The first doorway on the right has been sealed; it once led to the laundry room. All resident doors in both men's and women's wings have been replaced with single-panel doors dating to c. 1960-65. The two corners of the north-west corridor where it intersects with the east-west corridors are covered by wooden pilasters matching those elsewhere in the 1868-69 buildings.

1868-69 Women's Wing. Access to the first floor of the women's wing begins with the doorway at the west end of the central, east-west stair hall. The doorway leads to a corridor and passage similar to that on the men's side. The first leg passes on its south side an exit leading to the concrete stairway on the exterior that emerges between the 1877 addition and the women's wing. The passage then turns right; at the north end of this leg are the c. 1877 double-doors that lead out onto the west concrete terrace of the façade. Just before the double-doors, the passage turns left and connects with the east-west corridor of the women's wing. The first door on the north leads into a corner room that corresponds in lay out to the men's sitting room in the men's wing. An outside door in its east wall leads out onto the west terrace. This room is now used for storage. The plan of the first floor of the women's wing is largely a mirror image of that in the men's wing. One difference is that the first room on the east side of the north-south corridor is a bathroom. The rest of the four rooms on that corridor are resident rooms. There are exterior doors at the west end of the east-west corridor and at the south end of the north-south corridor.

1877 Addition (Photos 019, 020). As indicated earlier, two doorways lead into the dining room from the 1877 east-west stair wall. The first, located at the east end of the corridor, is twice as wide as other doorways in the rest of the building and has a rectangular glass transom overhead. The trim design on this doorway, like that of all other doorway and window trim in the addition, has the Classical formula of plain entablature, shafts, and pedestals, with projecting fillets and cornices. The second entry is a conventional doorway, without door, located at the west end of the corridor. The dining room extends the entire width of the 1877 addition and runs four bays

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

south on its east side. On its west side, the room extends north two bays, then narrows to accommodate a room that intrudes into its southwest corner. Above the 1996 suspended ceiling, the original pressed tin ceiling with stamped squares and cavetto cornice, remains. Portions of the room have a c. 1996 wooden wainscoting; all of the room has a chair molding of about the same age. Along the east side of the room are two chimneys, plastered over. At the east end of the south wall is a doorway leading into the kitchen. The original wide doorway has been partially sealed with a particle board panel and a smaller, rectangular doorway set within the panel. The current door dates to about the 1960s. West of the kitchen door, the original, built-in wooden china cabinet remains, with four glass doors above the shelf, and silverware and linen drawers below, followed by cabinets with solid panel doors. At the south end of the west side of the dining room, a doorway leads to what is now the kitchen office. The partition wall between the dining room and office may not be original.

The kitchen, a roughly rectangular room, is located at the south end of the first floor in the 1877 addition. It has three windows of varying sizes in its east wall. Slightly to the east of center in its south wall is the doorway leading to the porch on the south elevation of the addition. There are three windows also in the south wall of the kitchen. In its west wall are two original doorways and doors leading into, first, in the southwest corner of the floor, the pantry, and second, into a small storage room and restroom. The pantry doorway retains its glass transom window. At the northwest corner of the kitchen, the corner of the kitchen office intrudes slightly into the room. An original doorway in the south side of this intruding corner communicates with the office. The kitchen office is a rectangular room that appears to have been created from part of the dining room.

Second Floor:

Superintendent's Residence (Photo 013). The winding stairway from the first floor stair hall leads up to a small rectangular hallway. There are three doorways, one set in each of the three walls. The north doorway has most of its 1868-69 door, with delft knob; the section above the upper cross of stiles and rails has been cut away and the doorway shortened. The north door leads into a rectangular room running from the east to west walls of the superintendent's pavilion and corresponding to the vestibule below. The room originally may have been a bedroom or sitting room; it is now used for storage. At the center of its north wall there is a doorway leading out to a shallow rectangular porch bounded by a wrought-iron balustrade. The doorway and door appear to be original. The door matches the design of the two outside doors on the east and west ends of the vestibule below. At the east and west ends of the second story room are now exit doors to the two catwalks running over to the men's and women's wings. These appear to be 20th century adaptations from what were probably windows originally. The ceiling and walls are plastered.

The west door from the second floor hallway leads into what was originally a bedroom for the superintendent's family and is now the superintendent's office for Cypress Manor. The door has its full height. There is a single window in the north and south walls; at the center of the west wall is a chimney plastered over. The walls are plastered. Across the hallway, the east doorway, with the top of its original door also cut off, leads into what initially was a second

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

superintendent's bedroom, now used for office storage. This room was originally a mirror image of the west bedroom. In 1877, a doorway to the east-west stair hall in the second floor of the addition was cut through the south wall near its west end. Probably in the 1960s, scored particle board panels were applied to the four walls. The floor is covered with linoleum.

Men's Wing (Photo 017). There is no direct access from the second floor of the superintendent's residence or from the second floor of the 1877 addition to either residential wing. In the east, men's wing, there is an original 1868-69 stairway at the center of the north end of the wing. The doorway to the second floor is located in the north wall of the east-west stairway on the first floor. The narrow stairway, perhaps four feet wide, is lined by plastered walls and leads up to a landing and then by a return flight rises to the second floor. The hardwood treads and risers are unpainted. The railing is steel pipe and dates to the early 20th century. At the top of the second flight, there is a short corridor to the doorway leading into the second floor cross-hall. In plan, the second floor is similar to the floor below. However, there are seven resident rooms: two double rooms on either side of the stairway at the north end and five single rooms on either side of the north-south corridor. Just as on the first floor, there is a bathroom in the southeast corner of the floor. On the second floor, the south end of the north-south corridor has been partitioned off as a toilet room. On the exterior most of the toilet room's window has been bricked up and all of the south window in the bathroom. Along the north-south corridor, all of the doorways originally had transom windows, which have been covered over. In the east-west corridor, there are pilasters at the intersection with the north-south corridor, just as below, but the south side of the cross corridor west of the other corridor has been covered by particle board or wood veneer panels, probably in the 1970s or 1980s. At the east end of the cross corridor is a window that was adapted in the early 20th century to serve as fire exit via the east tubular chute. At the west end, an irregular shaped opening leads to short corridor bearing north to the c. 1980s exit that is connected to the east catwalk. That corridor is now blocked.

Women's Wing. The second floor plan of the women's wing is very similar to the second floor in the men's wing. Access to the women's second floor is through a stairway from the first floor east-west corridor with identical dimensions and plan to that in the men's wing. The walls of the women's stairway are covered with c. 1970s blond paneling. The treads and risers are covered with rubber. There is a wooden railing on each flight. In the cross corridor on the second floor, the east end has been partitioned off to form a supply closet. The west end has a window converted to fire exit to tubular chute, just as on the east end of the men's wing second floor corridor. At the end of the north-south corridor there is a window, while five resident rooms are accessed from the corridor. The bathroom is the first room on the east side of the corridor. There are two larger resident rooms, on either side of the stairway. At the corners of the intersection for the two corridors, there are pilaster shafts, but the capital is hidden above the suspended ceiling. There were originally transoms over all of the resident room doors, but wood panels now cover them. There is a wainscot and chair molding along both corridors that was installed in the last ten years.

1877 Addition (Photos 021, 022). At the top of the stairway leading up from the east-west stair hall at the center of the building, there is a second story stair hall. At the east end of the north wall is a doorway leading into the east bedroom of the superintendent's residence. In the south

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

wall of the stair hall is a doorway leading into what originally appears to have been a suite of rooms for the use of the superintendent's family or staff members. The trim of both doorways in the stair hall is very simple wooden boards, without detailing, unlike either the 1868-69 or 1877 trim.

The living room, probably a sitting room or additional parlor originally, is ell-shaped and runs between the east and west walls of the addition at its north end. A rectangular kitchen, which may date to the early 20th century, intrudes into the larger room's southeast corner. The trim of the three windows and a doorway in the south wall leading into the residential corridor all are of the same Classical formula seen on the first floor of the addition. The doorway retains its narrow glass transom window. The northeast corner of the living room has been recently converted to a dining area, with new wooden floor and wainscoting on the walls. The kitchen was remodeled with new cabinetry and appliances about the same time.

South of the dining room, a corridor leads to five bedrooms and a bathroom. There are four smaller, rectangular bedrooms, three on the west side of the corridor and one at the south end of the east side. At the center of the east side is a double room, north of which are two bathrooms—a communal bath off the corridor and a private bath for the double room. It appears that the two bathrooms were created from a residential room. There are original built-in closets for two bedrooms on the west side of the corridor. A square laundry room is also located on the west side. The doorways along the corridor have glass transoms and retain their original doors. There are plaster walls and ceilings in the residential rooms. At the south end of the corridor is an exit to the wooden stairway constructed recently for fire egress.

Basement:

Superintendent's Residence. There is a full basement below both the 1868-69 portions of the asylum building and the 1877 addition. The main access point to the basement from the first floor is by means of a single flight that runs from a door in the central east-west stair hall down to a stair hall directly beneath the north-south stair hall in the superintendent's residence. The stairway appears original and has the same kind of hardwood rail, balusters and newel post as the stairway above it. There is a door on the north side of the basement stair hall that leads to a small rectangular room with upper brick and lower stone walls below the cross hall on the first floor of the superintendent's residence. On either side of the stair hall is a rectangular room.

The east room, now used for storage, is accessed through a door at the center of the east wall. The original wood door was modified fairly early by removing the panels from the upper portion and adding iron strips to create a cell door. This suggests that this room was used as a confinement cell at some point. The room is plastered and has a concrete floor. The lower four feet of the north and south walls are of stone construction and project from the brick walls above by three to four inches. These in 1869 were exterior, load-bearing walls. There is a single, single-sash window at the top of the north wall. There is a similarly sized opening on the south wall that probably was also an exterior window before construction of the 1877 addition. Beyond the opening is now a crawl space, with the brick walls of the 1877 addition visible

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

beyond. The east wall lacks the bulge in the lower section and appears to have been an interior partition wall initially.

The west room is accessed through a doorway on the west wall, just north of the stairway. The west room has the same dimensions as the east room and had a high window at the same location on its north wall. The stone foundation below grade bulges from the upper brick walls on the north wall. There is a chimney, plastered over, on the west wall. This room is finished with plaster walls and concrete floor and is currently used as a storage room. At the north end of its west wall, a narrow doorway leads into a short north-south corridor with exposed brick walls. At the center of the west wall of the corridor, a doorway with a steel door leads into the main east-west corridor of the women's wing.

Women's Wing (Photos 023, 024). There are two rooms along the north side of this corridor, both of which may have been women's residential rooms at an early date, but are now empty or used for storage. In the northeast corner of the women's wing basement is a large square room with two rectangular windows with two lights in each. The stone foundation is exposed in this room along the two exterior walls—on the north and east. The room is finished with plaster and concrete, which was, like elsewhere in the basement, probably added in the early 20th century. Next on the north side of the corridor, occupying the northwest corner, is a smaller, rectangular room. The north and west walls have the same, bulging stone foundation projecting from the upper brick wall, but here the stone is plastered over, along with the upper section. There are two windows, in the north and west walls; the one on the north has a fixed wooden sash with four lights, and the one on the west has a wooden fixed sash with four, parallel rectangular lights.

As in the floors above, a longer north-south corridor intersects with the east-west corridor at its center. There are five rooms along this corridor. At the north end, on the west side, is a secondary corridor that originally led to an exit door and stairway similar to that on the east elevation of the men's wing. This corridor now connects with a tunnel that leads to the former boiler room of the boiler and garage building to the west. There is a large segmental brick arch over the opening leading into the secondary corridor. Immediately opposite that arch is a second segmental archway of similar breadth leading into a rectangular room on the east side of the north-south corridor. The archway is enclosed by a wooden board partition wall that has a doorway at center. The room inside has exposed brick walls, with partial stone foundation on the east side and may have been the coal room for a furnace serving at least the 1868-69 building before the current boiler and garage building was constructed in the early 20th century. The walls are slightly blackened. There is a hole in the east wall of this brick room that communicates with a west crawl space between the women's wing and the 1877 addition.

The other two rooms on the east side of the north-south corridor are rectangular, finished with plaster walls and concrete floors and may have been resident rooms originally. Each has a plastered chimney on either their north or south walls, a single window, and the characteristic bulging stone foundation wall rising about four feet from the floor on sides that are also exterior walls. On the west side of the corridor are two rooms that were cells for confining violent mentally ill residents. There are steel cell doors of slightly different design at the doorways for both cells, which have the concrete foundations visible, plastered chimneys, and rectangular

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

windows. The doorways of these four rooms have brick segmental arches, within which are rectangular wooden frames. The doorways leading into the cells have transoms without windows. At the south end of the north-south corridor is a solid wall of stone and brick.

Men's Wing (Photo 025). The plan of the basement in the men's wing is largely a mirror image of that of the women's wing. There is no longer any access from the basement of the superintendent's residence to the east (men's) wing. The men's wing basement is not actively used. Originally, there was a doorway in the east wall of the east room of the superintendent's basement into a short north-south corridor corresponding to that on the west. That doorway has been bricked up. The only access now to the men's wing basement is through the original exterior doorway on the east elevation. The original arched wooden doors are reached through a stone stairway and lead to a rectangular anteroom. Beyond that room to the west is the main, north-south corridor of the men's wing basement. That corridor intersects to the north with the east-west corridor. There are two rooms along the north side of the latter corridor. The one in the northeast corner is a narrow rectangle with steel confinement plates in place of windows. This room apparently was intended for the confinement of mentally ill residents at an early point. The next room west is a double room with two windows. The west end of the east-west corridor leads to the short north-south corridor now sealed from the superintendent's residence.

Across from the anteroom is a rectangular room with an access opening in its west wall to the east crawl space between the men's wing and the 1877 addition. South along the north-south corridor are four former resident rooms with the same dimensions as in the women's wings and similar treatments in terms of windows, walls, chimneys, and floors. None of these rooms have cell doors, although one has a panel of cross metal strips affixed over its window. At the end of the corridor, a doorway to the outside has been sealed with concrete block within the last 20 years.

1877 Addition. The basement of the 1877 addition consists of three large rooms running between the east and west exterior walls. The first room is accessed through a doorway cut in 1877 through the south wall of the basement stair hall in the superintendent's residence. This door is a steel cell door with cross bands. The door swings to the north, suggesting that it served to keep mentally ill residents confined in the superintendent's basement from entering the rooms of the addition. The first room to the south is narrow at first, corresponding to the neck above, then widens. The west wall has the same bulging lower walls due to the stone foundation. The walls are plastered, and the floors here and in the rest of the addition basement are concrete. There are two regular rectangular windows in the west wall of this room, with fixed wooden sashes and four lights in each. South of the access door, there is a square brick pier, and elsewhere in the room are wooden columns. The second room is a narrower east-west rectangle, with two windows in both the east and west walls. Several steel columns have been added for structural support. The third room at the south end has three windows to the east and west and a post-1970, double door composed of steel panels at the west end of the south wall. This door leads outside, beneath the concrete slab of the south porch on the exterior. The original functions of the 1877 basement rooms are not clear. They are now all used for storage.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Other Contributing Buildings

Former Cell House:

This single-story building (Photos 026, 027) is constructed of the same rust-colored brick as the main building. The date of construction is probably later than the 1868 main building, possibly in the 1890s, judging from the bond used and the segmental arches employed. The masonry is laid in American bond, matching what was used in the façade of the main building. The former cell house is rectangular in shape and has a steeply-pitched gable roof. The gables are over the short ends. There are two entrances, each located at the center of the two long elevations. The original frame surrounds and doors have been replaced. There is a disabled access concrete ramp and railing that has been installed outside the north entry.

There are two windows in the north and south elevations, one on each side of the central entrances. There are also two windows in the side elevations. Over all of the windows and the doorways are segmental arches composed of two courses of bricks; there are stone sills. The windows are all aluminum replacement windows with double sashes. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. At either end of the ridge is a brick chimney, and at center are two 20th century metal ventilators. At the west end, a poured concrete enclosure, rectangular in shape, adjoins the wall below the windows. A cement or concrete veneer is visible just above grade along the southwest corner of the building.

Originally, the cell building was intended for confining mentally ill residents who needed restraint. Possibly such residents were confined both in the basement of the men's and women's wings and the cell building after it was constructed.⁶ The interior was divided into cells with steel doors. These were removed within the last 15 years, when the building was converted to a community room and counseling center for residents.⁷ There is now a single large room with dry wall, suspended ceiling, a new restroom in the southwest corner, and kitchen facilities along the south wall. The windows and exterior doorways have deep reveals, reflecting the thickness of the brick walls.

Boiler Building:

The boiler building (Photos 029, 030), located immediately west of the main building, was constructed in the early 20th century, between 1900 and 1915, and probably was associated with the conversion from wood-burning or coal stoves to central heating after 1900. The building is of concrete block construction, with rock-faced blocks used. In plan, the building consists of a main section, roughly ell-shaped, and a narrow, rectangular wing at the rear. There is a brick

⁶As late as 1922, a representative of the State Board of Charities of Indiana reported after a visit to the Hendricks County Poor Asylum that "custodial cases" were cared for in the basement. Curiously, the representative also urged at that time that a "modern custodial building" be constructed. Did this imply that the extant brick building presumed to have been built for restraining mentally ill residents was constructed for some other purpose? The record is not clear. See "Hendricks County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 267.

⁷Interview with James McBryant, Administrator of Cypress Manor, September 2, 2016.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

chimney with concrete cap that rises approximately 90 feet high adjacent to the southeast portion of the principal section of the boiler building. There are windows with steel sashes on the west and east elevations of the principal section and in the western portion of the north elevation. The east and north windows have 12-lights; the one on the west has 15. All the windows have rectangular concrete lintels and sills.

In the north elevation, originally there was large overhead door on the west side that has been reduced in size and serves the garage in the west section. The roof of the main section is hipped; the rear wing also has a hipped roof. The hipped roofs were substituted for flat roofs in 2013-14.⁸ There is a doorway with a post-1960 door in the south elevation of the rear wing. To the west of the rear wing is a recent wood frame enclosure, rectangular in shape, at the rear of the garage section.

The interior of the building consists of four parts. The east half is a two-story room excavated a story below grade to accommodate the original steam boiler for the asylum. The walls below grade and the ceiling of the boiler room are of reinforced concrete; the above-grade sections of the walls are concrete block. On the west side of the building at grade is a garage. It has concrete block walls on its west and east sides and a recent wood frame wall on its south side. The ceiling of the garage is composed a series of corrugated steel shells. Below the garage is a rectangular storage room, with reinforced concrete walls. At the south end of the boiler room is a concrete stairway leading up to the entry contained in the south rear wing of the boiler building. A door at the north end of the east wall of the boiler room leads into the reinforced concrete tunnel that communicates with the basement of the women's wing.

Small Frame Building

This building (Photo 028), of wood frame construction, appears to date to the late 19th century or beginning of the 20th century. Its original use is not known; today it serves as a storage shed. It is a simple oblong-shaped structure with a gable roof. It is sited on a north-south axis and is immediately northwest of the former cell building. The building appears to have its original wooden siding. There are simple vertical boards at the four corners. On the east elevation, two front doors, side by side and centered in the elevation, lead inside. The two-front door motif is found in vernacular houses of the mid-19th century and later in central Indiana. On the north elevation, there are two wooden panels, one above the other, covering original windows in the gables. The panels, which appear to have been added within the last 20 years, have boards crossed in an X pattern at center with other boards framing the rectilinear panel. Additional panels appear outside the two windows on the west elevation, and the single window on the south elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation of the building appears to be an early type of poured concrete or may be a type of stucco over brick.

Inside, there is a main room comprising most of the space, with a wood frame rectangular enclosure that has a doorway located in the southeast corner. The main room is open to the

⁸Interview with James McBryant.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

rafters. Horizontal, unpainted boards cover the wall studs like siding and also appear on the outside of the smaller enclosure.

Concrete Fence Post (Object)

There is, near the east boundary of the National Register boundary for the property (see Verbal Boundary Description), a substantial concrete post that appears to have been a fence post from the three holes on two of its sides. The post is rectangular, has recessed panels on each side, beveled edges on its corners, and a molded concrete cap rectangular in shape. The post appears to date to the early 20th century.

Integrity

There have been minor alterations to the building since 1990, such as installing suspended ceilings in the corridors and most rooms, covering the resident rooms with drywall, adding wooden wainscoting in several locations; and expanding the hyphens that connect the superintendent's residence with the men's and women's wings. In all other respects, the integrity of the former Hendricks County Poor Asylum is very good.

The three surviving outbuildings of Cypress Manor—the former cell house, the early 20th century storage shed, and the c. 1905-15 power plant and garage- also have good exterior integrity. The cell house interior has been substantially remodeled, but the storage shed and power plant-garage retain most of their interior character. The barns and all other agricultural outbuildings of the early 20th century have been removed.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1869-1966

Significant Dates

1869, 1877

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Hodgson, Isaac

Gregg, Martin

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1869, the year in which construction of the present Hendricks County Poor Asylum Building was complete and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The asylum building and property were continuously used as the county poor asylum and later county home from 1869 to 1966.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum is a good illustration of how the tripartite design favored by social reformers for poor asylums was applied in Indiana immediately after the Civil War. It meets Criterion A under social history, as an example of the ideas of reformers for efficient operation of county asylums with separation of men and women indigent residents into two separate buildings or wings and provision of separate superintendent's residence. The level of significance is local with some statewide application, based on a diminished number of early tripartite designs in the state. The period of significance, 1869-1966, is based on the continuous use of the building as a poor asylum and later county home from the year in which construction began to the 50 year benchmark for evaluating significance. The asylum building is also eligible under Criterion C as a harmonious mix of the Italianate style, late Greek Revival, and Eastlake styles and as a major public building designed by Isaac Hodgson, one of the principal architects of public buildings in 19th century Indiana.

The asylum once was part of a 210-acre farm, but only the asylum, a former cell house, a storage building, a boiler house-garage, and the immediate setting remain of the larger property.

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: records indicate that the main residential building was built to provide a home and work for indigent persons in the county, the main building has ample integrity, and the main building's design corresponds to a significant building type.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Social History

As described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for County Homes in Indiana, the Hendricks County Poor Asylum exemplifies an early variation on the tripartite type of poor asylum plan found in the poor asylums of Indiana built between 1868 and 1945. This type was favored by poor asylum advocates in the state after the Civil War, under the influence of Eastern almshouse designs. The Hendricks County Poor Asylum qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved example of 19th century reformers' vision of a design that would provide comfortable quarters to men and women residents, while keeping them separate. It also provided for a spacious residence for the superintendent and his family. The 1877 addition to the rear provided additional space to accommodate resident dining and quarters for superintendent's family or possibly staff members.

A movement to build the original sections of the present substantial brick asylum arose in Hendricks County between 1866 and 1867. The county commissioners were unable to agree on a suitable location for an asylum for the poor and called all of the township trustees of the county together and asked them to investigate several tracts. The trustees recommended the purchase of 80 acres about one mile east of Danville, the county seat, from one of the county commissioners, Martin Gregg. On March 19, 1867, the commissioners approved the purchase of the land and construction of a new Hendricks County Poor Asylum. Building began in 1868 and was completed in 1869. Commissioner Gregg was appointed to superintend the construction project. The cost of the asylum building and the farm was \$40,000. The eighty acres included a setting for the asylum buildings and a farm. In February, 1877, the county commissioners appointed one of their number, John O. Wishard, to superintend the construction of an addition to the asylum building. This extension by a substantial wing to the south of the superintendent's residence provided a spacious dining room, kitchen, and additional rooms for the use of either the superintendent's family or for staff members.⁹

A glimpse of life at the asylum in 1890 is afforded by the report of Alexander Johnson, Secretary to the new Board of State Charities, to the board on his visit that year to the Hendricks County

⁹ *Hendricks County Union*, March 21, 1867, quoted in *Hendricks County History Bulletin* (April, 1975), Vol. VII, No. II, p. 7; "County Commissioners' Record Book 9, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1868," p. 168, Hendricks County Archives, Danville, Indiana; "Commissioners' Record Book 12, Hendricks County, Indiana, ending December 1877," p. 363, Hendricks County Archives; *History of Hendricks County, Indiana* (Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885), p. 450.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Hendricks County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Poor Asylum. Johnson told the board that the farm at the asylum now included 133 acres, of which about 65 were tillable. There was a good garden to provide fresh produce for the meals of the residents, but he found the orchard to be poor. The brick building consisted of a central building and two wings, and Johnson found it to be in fair condition, but the plastering inside was badly cracked. The secretary found the bedrooms for residents small and criticized the lack of sitting rooms for women and men. An outside smoking room was provided for male residents. Ventilation in the building was by exterior windows only and was "hardly sufficient." The 40 men and women residents only met at meal times in the single dining room. There were no bath tubs, and residents were required to bathe "when they needed it." Bedding was old and worn, and the building overall was moderately clean. Six children were observed in the asylum, and two of them were "feeble-minded" (developmentally disabled). There were two residents who were "seriously mentally ill." Johnson stated that the front basement was used to house insane residents and "others of the less cleanly men." Tramps were received if they were referred to the asylum by a township trustee and lodged in a basement room reserved for them. The superintendent had a single hired hand to assist in operating the farm.¹⁰

Probably after Johnson's visit, the existing brick cell building was constructed south of the asylum building to provide separate quarters for mentally ill residents who required restraint. The present concrete block boiler and garage building was constructed between 1905 and 1920 and replaced a boiler inside the asylum building.

A 1920 visit by a representative of the Hendricks County Board of County Charities found the poor asylum "in the usual good order," with clean bedrooms, corridors, bathroom, bedding, and clothing for the residents. There were twelve men and eleven women residents. One of the men they found was mentally ill and the report stated that he "must be kept locked up all the time." The health of the residents was judged fair.¹¹

Two years later, a representative of the Board of State Charities visited the asylum. The farm had grown to 210 acres of what the representative thought was poor farm land. The superintendent, C.B. Phillips, his wife, and a son lived on the premises. The superintendent managed livestock consisting of ten head of cattle, five cows, five horses, 100 hogs, and some poultry. The asylum maintained a garden, an orchard, and "some small fruits." There were two barns and several other agricultural outbuildings, including a smoke house and milk house.

The asylum buildings consisted of the main two-story brick building, a laundry, and the concrete power plant.¹² The buildings were judged clean and now were equipped with bath tubs and indoor toilets. The bedding was now in good condition.

¹⁰ Alexander Johnson, "Secretary's Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana," in *County Poor Asylums* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890), pp. 30-31.

¹¹ "Hendricks County," in report by Hendricks County Board of Charities, "The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections, No.122 (September, 1920), p. 319.

¹² The representative did not note the extant brick building south of the asylum building, which is reported to have had cells in it until recently, and instead recommended that "a modern custodial (i.e., confinement) building should be constructed. See "Hendricks County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 267.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

There were in 1922 19 men and 12 women residents at the asylum. Four of the residents were mentally ill. Those needing confinement were cared for in the asylum basement, which was “cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated and unfit for any purpose but storage.” The residents bathed regularly, had good clothing, and their health was held to be generally good. The food prepared for the residents was found satisfactory; reading material was provided, and religious services were occasionally held.

Phillips, the superintendent, employed one man and three women. Presumably the man helped him operate the farm, and the women worked in the asylum building, possibly under the supervision of Mrs. Phillips, if she served as the matron.

After World War II, the asylum was re-named the Hendricks County Home, and farming was gradually phased out. By 1973, there were 20 residents—11 women and 9 men. The criteria for admitting new residents to the home included a need for a home and some supervised care, limited financial capacity to live elsewhere, residency in the county for six months, and ability to feed and bath one’s self and make a bed. A Mrs. Anderson had been the superintendent for 17 years and lived in a second floor apartment, either in the superintendent’s residence or above the dining room and kitchen in the rear wing. Her daughter, Pat West, served as the matron for the home. In 1973, there was a “television room” in both the men’s and women’s wings. Each resident room was small—measuring eight by nine feet—and was furnished with a single bed, a chest of drawers, a night table, a wardrobe, and a rocking chair. Each resident paid \$64.50 per month as rent and received three meals per day, laundry service, and medicine.¹³

In 2016, Cypress Manor (a new name adopted in 2008) continues in operation with a very similar mission to that of 1973-- providing a residence for indigent citizens of Hendricks County who lack the means to live independently elsewhere. Currently, sixteen residents live in the home.¹⁴

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum qualifies for listing under Criterion A as an early illustration in Indiana of the guidelines promoted by 19th century social reformers for the care of the destitute poor in Indiana following the Civil War.

Architecture

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum also qualifies under Criterion C as an excellent example of the work of Isaac Hodgson, one of the leading architects of the state of Indiana between 1855 and about 1882, and as a fine example of Italianate, Greek Revival, and Eastlake detailing applied to an institutional building immediately after the Civil War in Indiana. It also illustrates an unusual arrangement originally of the central superintendent’s residence and the resident

¹³ Linda Smith, “The County Home: This is ‘Home,’” *The Guide*, April 11, 1973, pp. 29-30, from “County Home” clipping file, History Room, Danville Public Library.

¹⁴ Email from James McBryant, current Administrator of Cypress Manor, October 7, 2016; “County Home Continues Mission Under New Name,” *Hendricks County Flyer*, March 4, 2008, p. 1, from “County Home” clipping file, History Room, Danville Public Library.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN

County and State

wings as separate buildings, which though unorthodox, still followed the tripartite arrangement of functions promoted by almshouse and asylum advocates.

Hodgson (1826-1909) was born in Belfast, Ireland, one of eleven children. Isaac attended parochial schools and the Royal Academy in Belfast and at age sixteen entered the architectural office of Charles (later Sir Charles) Lanyard, one of the leading architects of northern Ireland. After three years of apprenticeship with Lanyard, Hodgson sailed to the United States in 1848 and landed at New York. He soon left for the Midwest and settled in Decatur, Indiana. He took up practice as an architect and married. In 1849, Hodgson moved to Louisville and worked as an assistant architect on governmental buildings being erected there. After completion of those commissions, the young architect left for Indianapolis, where he lived and practiced until the early 1880s. In 1855, he was listed in the city directory as an "architect and superintendent." One of his early public buildings in Indiana was the old county courthouse designed in 1857 for Fountain County in Covington. He soon made a reputation as an architect of courthouses, winning commissions in Morgan and Jennings Counties. In 1859 he designed the old Hendricks County Courthouse in Danville. During the Civil War, Hodgson became the architect for construction of the new U.S. Arsenal in Indianapolis and supervised the construction of the main arsenal building and other structures on the property which is now Arsenal Technical High School.¹⁵

After the war, Hodgson was hired to prepare plans for the 1868-69 Hendricks County Poor Asylum. Hodgson was paid \$100 by the county commissioners in March, 1869 for "his services in furnishing sketch or plans for 'County Asylum for the Poor.'"¹⁶ The Hendricks County Asylum may have been the only poor asylum building that Hodgson designed, although he also was architect for the Rose Orphan Asylum in Terre Haute and several prisons, including the one in Dayton, Ohio. Soon after the completion of the Hendricks County asylum, Hodgson found himself the architect of one of the largest and most costly county courthouses ever built in Indiana---the Marion County Courthouse in Indianapolis. The palatial, Second Empire courthouse cost nearly \$1.5 million and required seven years to complete. He also won the commission to design the 1871 Bartholomew County Courthouse in Columbus, which was also Second Empire in style, but smaller and less extravagantly detailed. At different points, Hodgson practiced in Indiana with architects John H. Stem and C.A. Wallingford. Their practice also included residences for wealthy families and commercial buildings. About 1882, Hodgson and his son, Edgar, also an architect, moved to Minnesota and opened a practice there. They designed the New York Life Insurance Co. Building in St. Paul and the Industrial Exposition Building. The two Hodgsons also briefly operated an office in Denver, Colorado in

¹⁵ *Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana* (Cincinnati: Western Biographical Publishing Company, 1880), Vol. I, 7th Congressional District, pp. 94-95; Lee Burns, *Early Architects and Builders of Indiana* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1935), pp. 200-201; "Isaac Hodgson," summary sheet in binder on Indiana Architects, William Henry Smith Library, Indiana Historical Society; *The Republican* [of Danville/Hendricks County, Indiana], September 8, 1915, quoted in *The Hendricks County History Bulletin* (April, 1975), Vol. VII, No. II, p. 6 [copy in History Room, Danville Public Library].

¹⁶ "Commissioners' Record Book 10, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1869," p. 254.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

the 1890s, where they designed several Romanesque Revival mansions. Hodgson died in Hennepin County, Minnesota in 1909.¹⁷

The design of the 1868-69 sections of the Hendricks County Poor Asylum approached the tripartite design formula used widely in the eastern United States in an unusual way. Isaac Hodgson placed a T-shaped superintendent's residence at center and flanked it symmetrically with separate resident buildings for men and women, rather than linking lateral wings to the rear of the superintendent's section, the more typical solution. The two side buildings also projected forward of the façade for the superintendence's residence, another variation from the standard approach, in which the central pavilion projected forward of the side wings. Possibly in 1877, the resident buildings were indeed linked to the superintendent's residence by one-story hyphens that connected with the central building and with each other through a U-shaped passage around the rear of the superintendent's residence.

Hodgson employed the vertical proportions of the then-popular Italianate style for the massing and windows of the three buildings and gave all three the characteristic box cornice and decorative brackets of the Italianate. For the side buildings, he also used hipped roofs, common for the style. For the focal point of the composition, the superintendent's residence, he used Greek Revival elements, the pediment and a gable roof. The mixture is harmonious, but a little unusual for the use of Greek details in a design of the late 1860s. The 1877 addition to the rear of the superintendent's building, although the window sizes and proportions vary from the 1868-69 design in several places, otherwise conforms to the exterior styling of Hodgson, including a bracketed cornice and hipped roof.

Probably in 1877, at the same time the hyphens unified the front three buildings, a wood frame porch was constructed to face the superintendent's residence and connect to the side elevations of the two wings. Although the side portions of the porch were replaced in the early 20th century, the central section remains. The turned posts, decorative fretwork and roof are characteristic of the Eastlake style, popular in Indiana from the late 1870s through the 1880s.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See the County Homes of Indiana Multiple Property Documentation Form for developmental history and historic context information on county homes and poor asylums in Indiana and in the United States during the 19th and 20th century.

The construction of the Hendricks County Poor Asylum illustrates a system of oversight by county commissioners that appears unconventional by present standards, but may have been used

¹⁷*Biographical Dictionary*; Burns, p. 201; "Isaac Hodgson" summary sheet; "Isaac Hodgson," entry in *Wikipedia: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Hodgson_(architect)*, accessed September 29, 2016; Death certificate for Isaac Hodgson, accessed through Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library, October 6, 2016.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

in other counties beside Hendricks. For the construction of the old courthouse, county jail, and poor asylum, the board of commissioners appointed one of themselves, Martin Gregg, to serve as superintendent. Gregg was given responsibility in the case of the asylum for preparing a plan and specifications, contracting for construction of the building or furnishing brick for its construction, delivering all necessary materials to the site, procuring the necessary funds to pay vendors and contractors, and paying all necessary expenses arising from the construction. It appears that he did not prepare the plans for the asylum, and possibly not the specifications, as the commissioners in 1869 paid Isaac Hodgson for furnishing a sketch or plans for the poor asylum.¹⁸

In 1877, the commissioners followed a similar procedure in building the addition to the asylum. They appointed John Wishard, also a member of the board of commissioners, to superintend construction of the addition. It is not known who designed the addition. It is possible that Hodgson was involved, but there is no mention in the commissioners' record books.¹⁹

The Hendricks County Poor Asylum, now Cypress Manor, continues to be owned and operated by the Hendricks County Board of Commissioners as a county home and continues its traditional mission of providing a place to live for residents of the county without the resources to live elsewhere. The Cypress Manor name reflects a desire to use a more contemporary term for such a residential facility; it also refers to an unusual landscape feature on the property: rows of cypress trees lining the drive leading to the main building. There are currently sixteen residents, both men and women. The superintendent's residence has been adapted to new uses over the years, with its first floor rooms serving as a women's lounge and activity room and its second floor rooms as office for the administrator. Most of the basement is no longer used actively or serves as storage rooms. The rest of the buildings continue to serve their original purpose.

The barns and other agricultural outbuildings for the Hendricks County Poor Asylum farm were demolished some time ago. The former cell building and storage shed have new uses, while the boiler building-garage retains its original uses.

¹⁸ "Commissioners' Record Book 9, Hendricks County, Indiana," p. 168; "Martin Gregg," *History of Hendricks County, Indiana* (Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885), p. 518.

¹⁹ "Commissioners' Record Book 12, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1877," p. 363.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary Sources

Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana. Cincinnati: Western Biographical Publishing Company, 1880, Vol. I, 7th Congressional District, pp. 94-95.

Burns, Lee. *Early Architects and Builders of Indiana.* Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1935.

“Commissioners’ Record Book 9, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1868,” p. 168. In Hendricks County Archives, Danville, Indiana.

“Commissioners’ Record Book 10, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1869,” p. 254. In Hendricks County Archives, Danville, Indiana.

“Commissioners’ Record Book 12, Hendricks County, Indiana, Term Ending December, 1877,” p. 363. In Hendricks County Archives, Danville, Indiana.

“County Home Continues Mission Under New Name,” *Hendricks County Flyer*, March 4, 2008, p. 1, from “County Home” clipping file, Danville Public Library.

“Hendricks County,” in report by Hendricks County Board of Charities,” *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.122 (September, 1920), p. 319.

“Hendricks County,” in [report on] “County Jails and Poor Asylums,” *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 267.

Hendricks County Union, March 21, 1867, quoted in *Hendricks County History Bulletin* (April, 1975), Vol. VII, No. II, p. 7 [copy in History Room, Danville Public Library].

History of Hendricks County, Indiana. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885.

Hodgson, Isaac. Death certificate, accessed through Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library, October 6, 2016.

“Isaac Hodgson,” summary sheet in binder on Indiana Architects, William Henry Smith Library, Indiana Historical Society.

Johnson, Alexander. “Secretary’s Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana,” in *County Poor Asylums.* Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Republican, The [of Danville/Hendricks County, Indiana], September 8, 1915, quoted in *The Hendricks County History Bulletin* (April, 1975), Vol. VII, No. II, p. 6.

Smith, Linda. "The County Home: This is 'Home,'" *The Guide*, April 11, 1973, pp. 29-30, from "County Home" clipping file, History Room, Danville Public Library.

Secondary Sources

Alverson, Leanna, Project Manager, Hendricks County Engineering Department. Email correspondence of Sam Burgess with. March 5, 2015.

Burgess, Sam. Determination of Eligibility Summary for Clinton County Home for Indiana Landmarks, 2015.

Entry in *Wikipedia*: [www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Hodgson_\(architect\)](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Hodgson_(architect)), accessed September 29, 2016.

McBryant, James. Email sent to James Glass, October 7, 2016

_____. Interview. May 19, 2016.

_____. Interview. September 2, 2016.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Other

Name of repository: Hendricks County Archives, Danville, Indiana; William Henry Smith Library, Indiana Historical Society; Indiana State Library; History Room, Danville Public Library;

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 063-149-30038

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 3 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542320 | Northing: 4401134 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the southwest corner of Parcel 17-2-11-51W-100-003, the boundary of the nominated property proceeds north 143.3 feet and then turns and proceeds northeast 348.4

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

feet to the south right-of-way line for East Main Street. The boundary continues along the south right-of-way line 121.9 feet and then turns south and proceeds 474.4 feet. It then continues slightly southwest 177.69 feet and turns slightly to the northwest and proceeds 274 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current Cypress Manor home and its immediate setting are part of a much larger, county-owned property containing 31 acres that extends from the rights-of-way for US 36 and East Main Street east and northeast of the setting of Cypress Manor. The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to include the historic setting that remains around the cluster of asylum buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James A. Glass
organization: Historic Preservation & Heritage Consulting LLC
street & number: 730 N. Bancroft Street
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46201
e-mail jglass@hphconsulting.com
telephone: (317) 385-9115
date: November 1, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hendricks County Poor Asylum

City or Vicinity: Danville

County: Hendricks State: Indiana

Photographer: James A. Glass

Dates Photographed: May 19, 2016; September 2, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 30. May 19, 2016—Oblique view of east and north elevations, Hendricks County Poor Asylum. Facing southwest

2 of 30. September 2, 2016—Oblique view of west and north elevations. Facing southeast.

3 of 30. September 2, 2016—Detail view of façade of superintendent's residence. Facing south.

4 of 30. May 19, 2016—Detail view of central pavilion, superintendent's residence and Eastlake porch. Facing south.

5 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of setting in front of the asylum main building. Facing south.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Hendricks County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

6 of 30. May 19, 2016—Oblique view of east and south elevations of men's wing and of east and south elevations of 1877 addition to asylum. Facing northwest.

7 of 30. September 2, 2016---Oblique view of west and south elevations of women's wing. Facing northeast.

8 of 30. September 2, 2016—Oblique view of west and south elevations of 1877 addition to asylum. Facing east/northeast.

9 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of intersection of west elevation of 1877 addition with rear of 1868-69 superintendent's residence and porch added between the 1877 addition and the women's wing. Facing north/northeast.

10 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of east-west vestibule, first floor of superintendent's residence. Facing east.

11 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of archway with plasters leading to central stairway and original 1868-69 door surround and door leading to women's lounge, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing southwest.

12 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of stairway and central stair hall, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing south.

13 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of east wall and doorway, west bedroom (now office), second floor, superintendent's residence. Facing east.

14 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of stairway in east-west stair hall south of superintendent's residence. Facing west.

15 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of men's social room (lounge), first floor, men's wing. Facing north.

16 of 30. May 19, 2016—View down north-south corridor, first floor, men's wing. Facing north.

17 of 30. May 19, 2016. View of resident room, east side, second floor, men's wing. Facing east.

18 of 30. September 2, 2016. View of first flight of stairway leading from first to second floor, men's wing. Facing north.

19 of 30. September 2, 2016. View of dining room from northwest corner, 1877 addition. Facing southeast.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

20 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of west and north sides of the kitchen, 1877 addition.
Facing northwest.

21 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of living room at north end of second floor, 1877
addition. Facing south.

22 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of doorway and transom leading into bedroom, west side of
second floor, 1877 addition. Looking southwest.

23 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of north-south corridor in basement of women's wing.
Facing north.

24 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of cell door and cell for confining mentally ill residents,
southwest corner, basement of women's wing. Facing west.

25 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of cell for confining mentally ill residents, northeast
corner, basement of men's wing. Facing northeast.

26 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of east and north elevations of former cell house building.
Facing southwest.

27 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of west and south elevations of former cell house
building. Facing northeast.

28 of 30. May 19, 2016—View of east and north elevations, storage shed. Facing west.

29 of 30. September 2, 2016—Oblique view of north and west elevations, boiler
building/garage. Facing southeast.

30 of 30. September 2, 2016—View of boiler room in boiler room/garage. Facing south.

Historical photo: View of north elevation, Hendricks County Poor Asylum, c. 1910.
Source: postcard in History Room collection, Hendricks County Public Library.

Hendricks County Poor Asylum
Name of Property

Hendricks County, IN
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).


Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Date created: 10/12/2016
Last Data Uploaded: 10/11/2016 7:13:51 PM

Developed by
The Schneider Corporation

HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
865 EAST MAIN STREET
DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA


Boundary for National Register Listing
(Not to Scale)

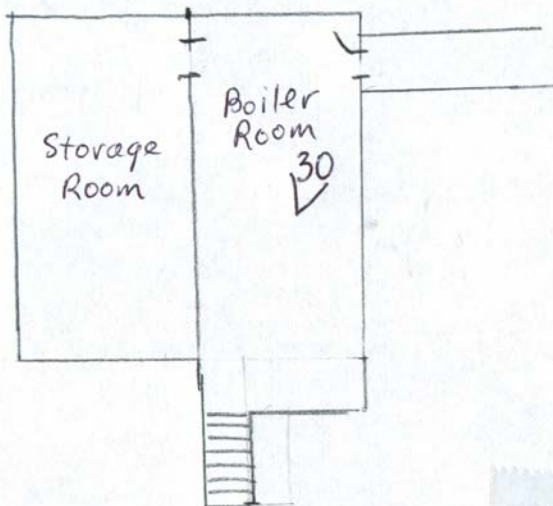


Date created: 10/10/2016
 Last Data Uploaded: 10/7/2016 7:13:33 PM

Developed by
 The Schneider Corporation
 Schneider

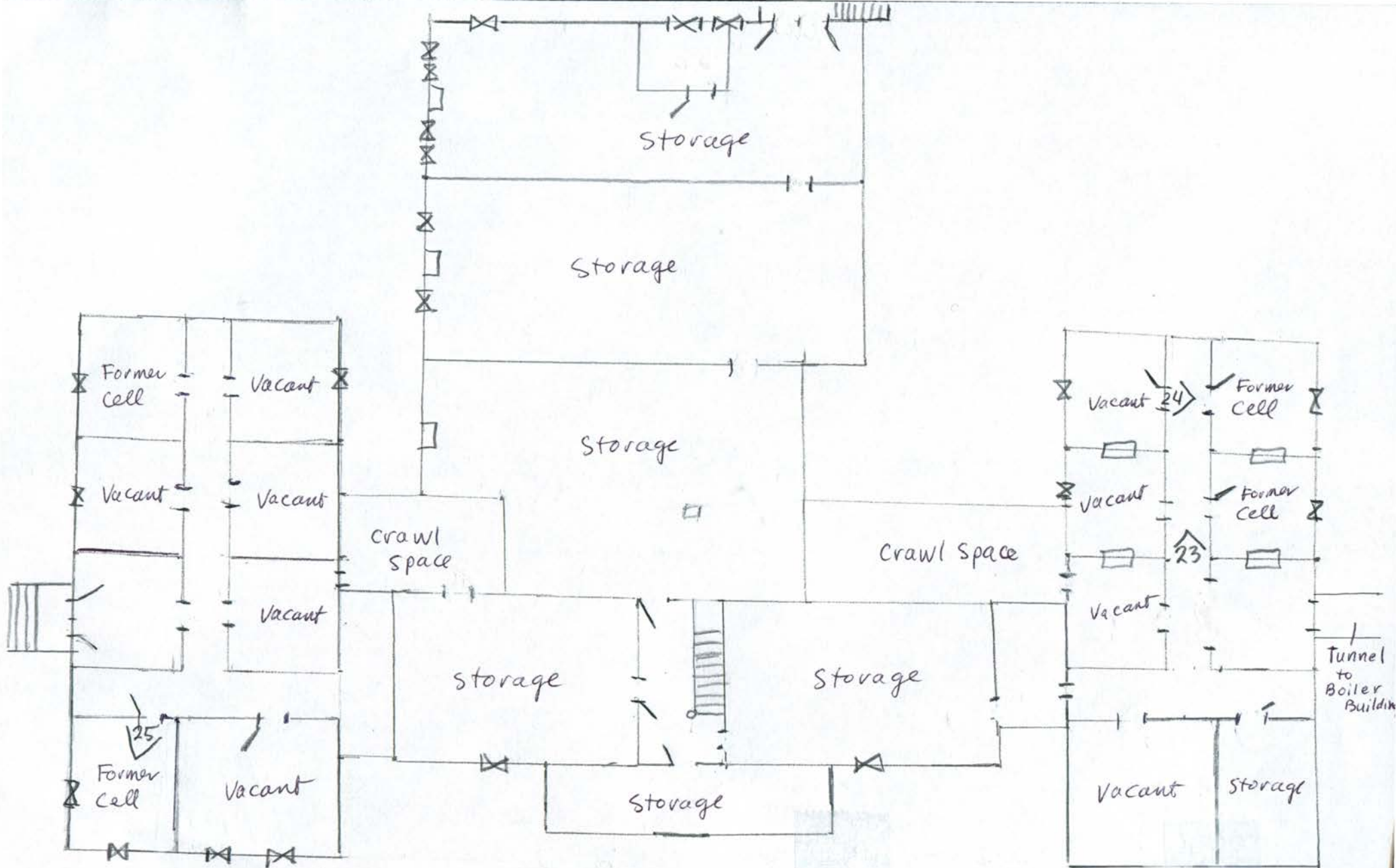
HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
 865 EAST MAIN STREET
 DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations for Exterior and Site Plan
 (Not to Scale)



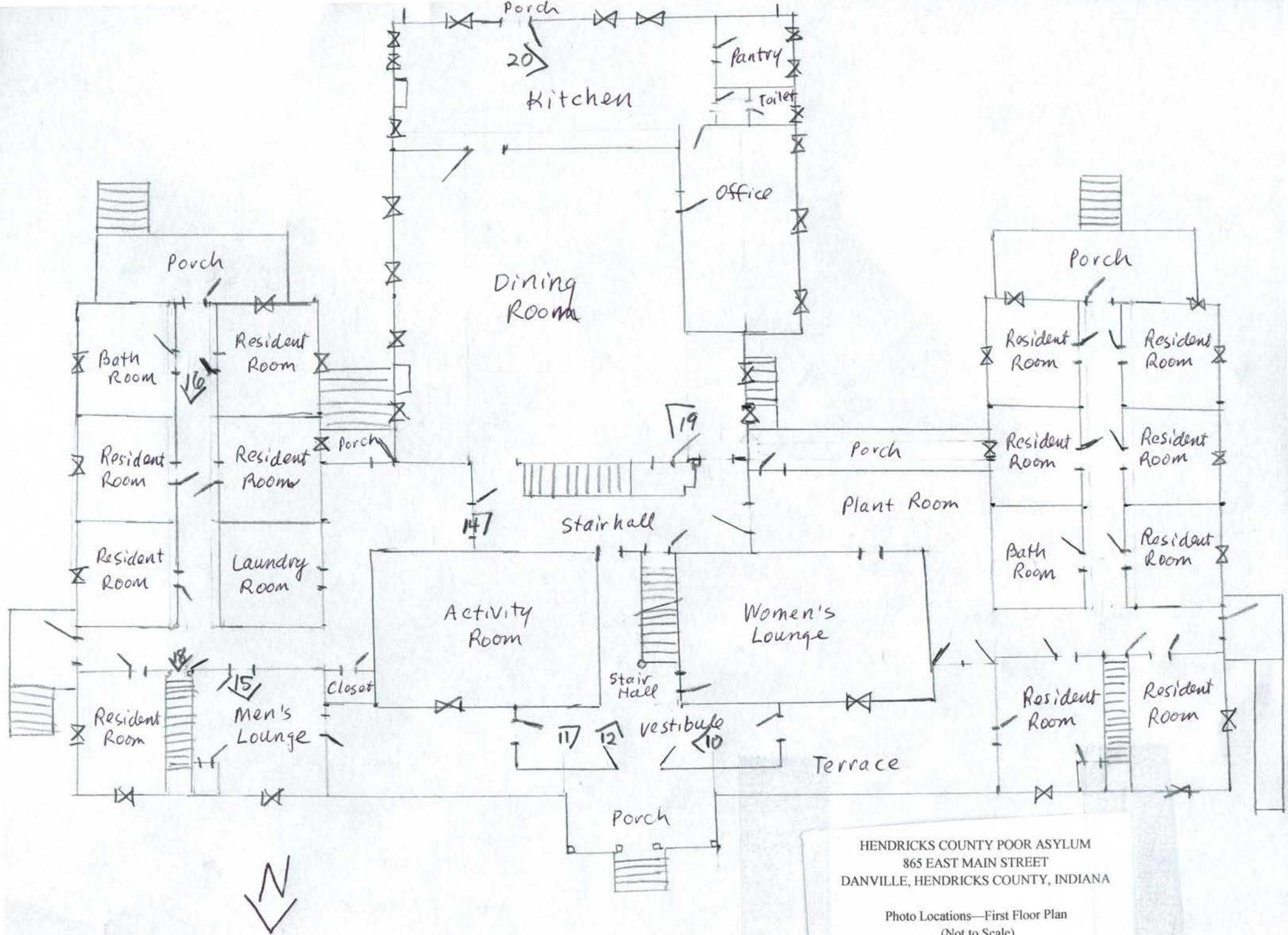
HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
865 EAST MAIN STREET
DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Location—Plan, Lower Level of Boiler Room/Garage
(Not to Scale)



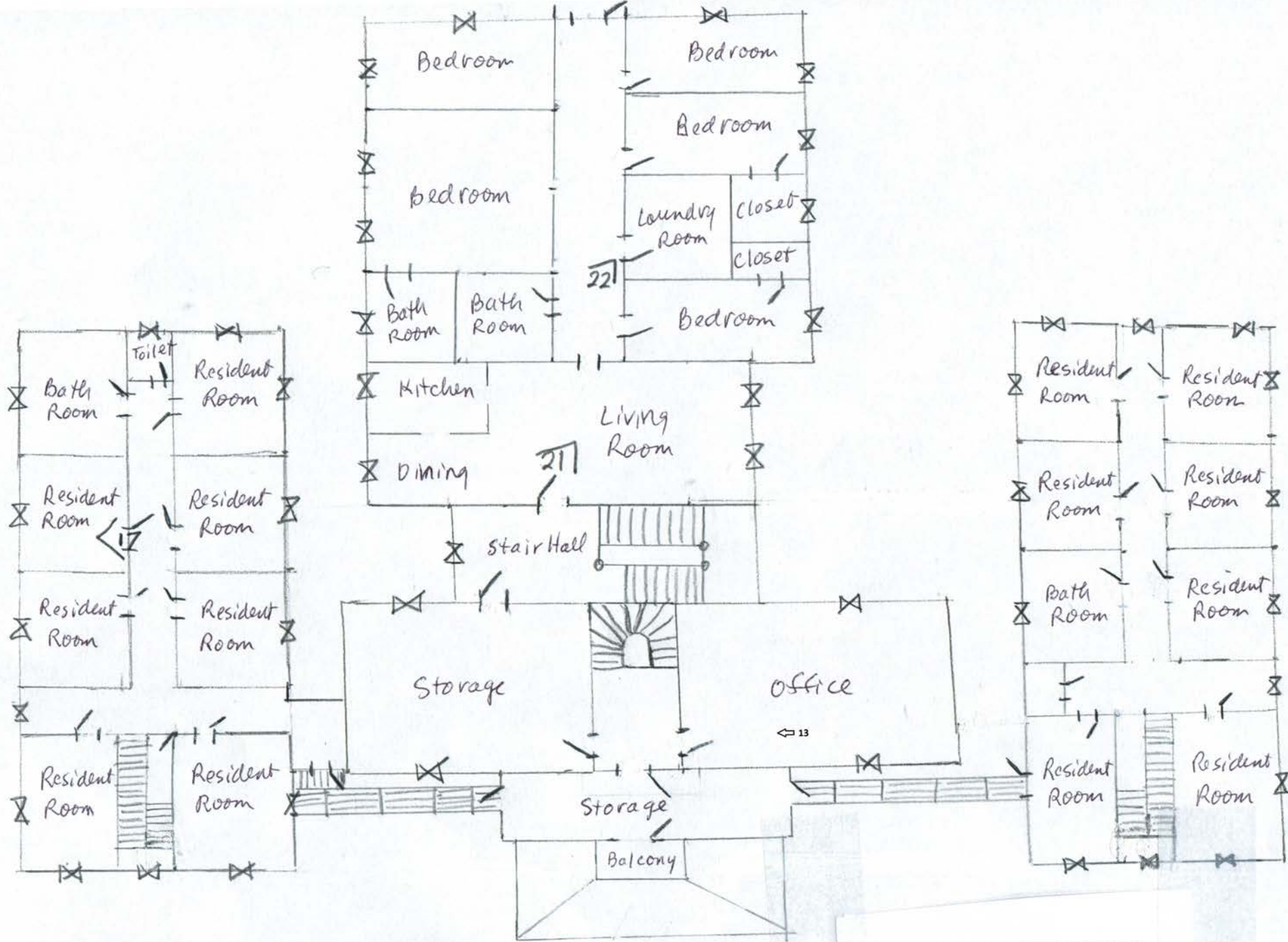
HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
 865 EAST MAIN STREET
 DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Basement Plan
 (Not to Scale)



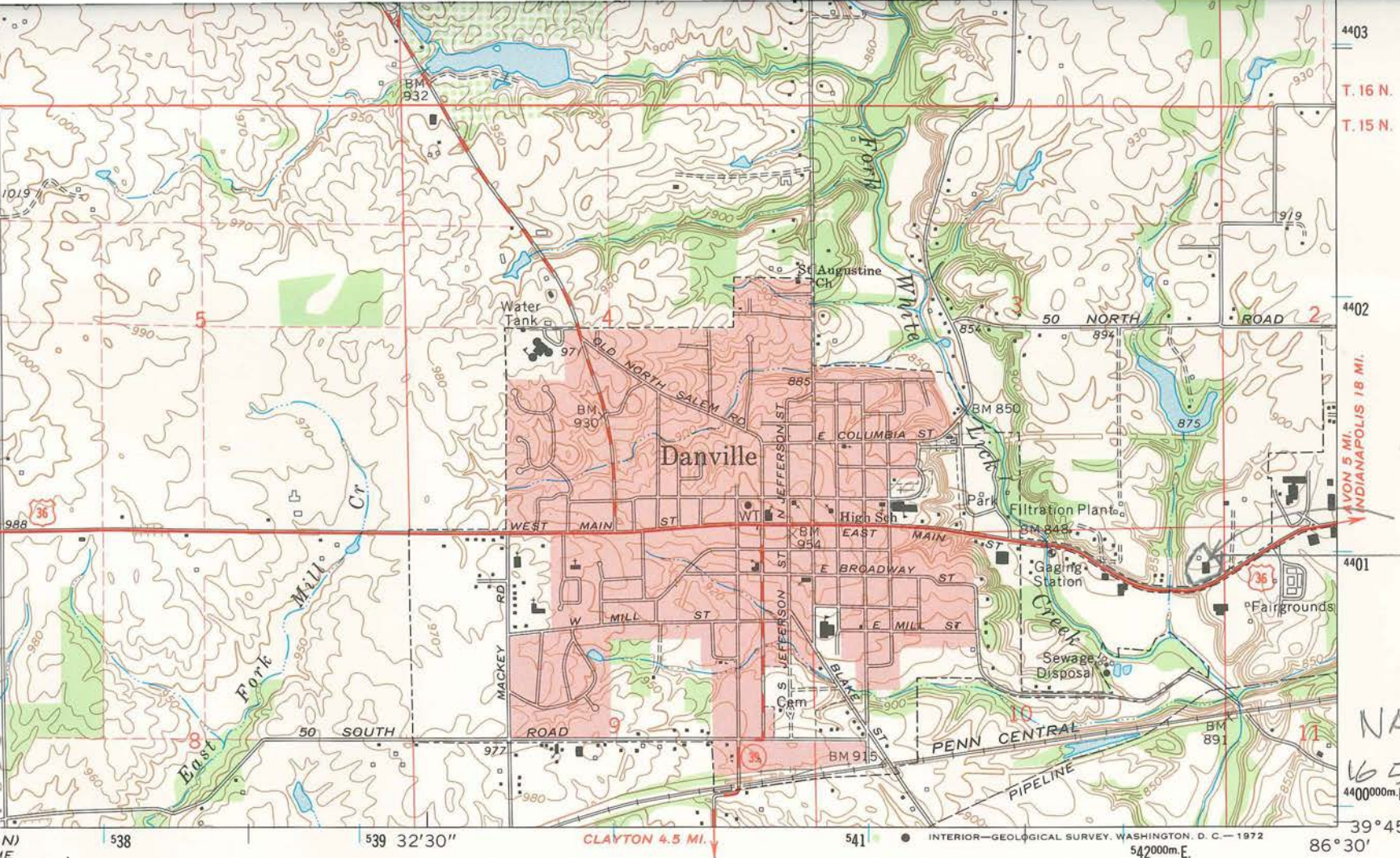
HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
 865 EAST MAIN STREET
 DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—First Floor Plan
 (Not to Scale)



HENDRICKS COUNTY POOR ASYLUM
 865 EAST MAIN STREET
 DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Second Floor Plan
 (Not to Scale)



4403
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.

4402

4401

39° 45'
86° 30'

AVON 5 MI.
INDIANAPOLIS 18 MI.

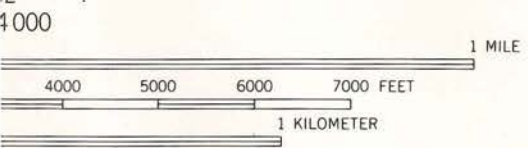
Hendricks
County Poor
Asylum
Danville
Hendricks County
Indiana

NAD 83 UTM
16 542 320
4400000m.N.
4401134

538 539 32'30" 541

CLAYTON 4.5 MI.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. — 1972
542000m.E.



VERTICAL SCALE
4000 FEET
SEA LEVEL



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route

(PLAINFIELD)
5763 III NW

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
SOURCES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DANVILLE, IND.
N3945—W8630/7.5

1970

AMS 3663 I SE—SERIES V851





























































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Hendricks County Poor Asylum

Multiple Name: County Homes of Indiana MPS

State & County: INDIANA, Hendricks

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100003181

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/3/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Meets the registration requirements of the MPS

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 18, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Hendricks County Poor Asylum, Hendricks County, Indiana (Note: related to County Homes of Indiana MPDF)

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Hendricks County Poor Asylum, Hendricks County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hendricks County Poor Asylum, Hendricks County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package