

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP3177

# 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: Carroll County Infirmary  
Other names/site number: Carroll Manor, Carroll County Home  
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: 6409 W. 100 North  
City or town: Delphi State: Indiana County: Carroll  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 PRES. SERVICES 10.18.18
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date	
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

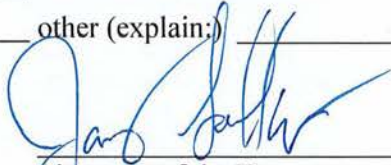
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing  
GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing  
GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

OTHER/Federal Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

STONE/limestone

roof: ASPHALT

other:

### 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Carroll County Infirmary is located on County Road West 100 North, about two miles southeast of Delphi, Indiana. The home illustrates the tripartite type of county poor asylum design recommended by the Indiana State Board of Charities and Corrections from the 1890s to the 1930s: a central pavilion containing the superintendent's residence and men's and women's wings to either side containing separate quarters, dining, and social areas for the two genders. The façade design is a harmonious mixture of the Classical and Federal Revival architectural styles. The Beaux Arts principles of planning for buildings are seen in the clearly articulated functions of each portion of the structure, together with a symmetrical composition for the façade. The exterior is constructed of a brown brick with limestone trim; the hipped and gable roofs are now covered with asphalt shingles. Inside, the superintendent's residence is notable for the high quality of the woods and spaciousness of the corridors and rooms. Unusual is the

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kitchen and cell wing, which provided quarters at its north end for mentally ill residents requiring confinement.

The focal point of the site is the main home building, set back several hundred feet from County Road West 100 North, which it faces. The 21.8-acre property nominated includes the setting proper for the home and two agricultural fields flanking the setting. There is a single other contributing building on the property—a rectangular garage building from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, located a short distance north of the main building. There are clusters of trees in the front of the infirmary building and a wind-break of evergreens planted along the northwest corner of the immediate setting.

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## **Narrative Description<sup>1</sup>**

### Site:

Bounded to the south by County Road W. 100 North and to the east by County Road 625 West, the Carroll County Infirmary (now known as Carroll Manor) now sits on a rectangular tract comprising approximately 21.81 acres. The immediate setting of the infirmary building is irregularly-shaped and consists of (a) a lawn that extends south of the main building to County Road W. 100 North, (b) an east lawn bounded on the east side by a series of trees, (c) a rear lawn that extends several hundred feet to the north of the main building and comes to a point, and (d) an asphalt and gravel drive that runs north from County Road W. 100 North along the west edge of the immediate setting and forms two loops. The first loop runs northeast up to the entrance to the Carroll County Infirmary building and then returns west to re-join the north-south drive. The second loop runs northeast as the north-south drive passes the west end of the infirmary building and continues up to the west entrance to the 2007 addition to the main building. The second loop broadens at that point to include a parking lot and then continues north a short distance before curving to the left to re-join the north-south drive. The northwestern corner of the immediate

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<sup>1</sup> Parts of this description are based on a description prepared by Sam Burgess in a determination of eligibility summary he prepared for Indiana Landmarks in 2015.

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setting is bounded by a wind-break of evergreen trees. The remainder of the rectangular parcel included in the National Register boundary is comprised of agricultural fields. The west boundary runs along the property line shared with the Indiana Packers Corporation plant immediately to the west. The eastern boundary is County Road N. 625 West. The north boundary runs in a straight line from the west border to the east border and touches at its center the northern point formed by the immediate setting. The main building faces south and sits approximately 300 feet from W 100 North; it is roughly centered on the site. Directly behind the building is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century storage building that appears to have been built as a garage. Due east of the garage is a rectangular concrete slab that was used originally as part of the finger system for a leach field serving the property.

### Exterior of Main Building

#### *General (Photos 01-010):*

The Carroll County Infirmary is an example of the emergence of poor asylum institutional buildings in Indiana after the Civil War, when the original residential model had been abandoned. While the two-story brick Classical-Federal Revival structure retains a domestic character in certain aspects (e.g., its front porch and front door), its overall massing conveys its identity as a governmental institution.

As with a majority of poor asylums and county infirmaries built after 1890, the Carroll County Poor Asylum exhibits a tripartite plan, with a prominent central pavilion originally housing the superintendent's residence and office, flanked by two (men's and women's) residential wings.

The exterior design combines several architectural styles. There are flat limestone lintels over all the exterior windows, recalling a similar treatment in Federal-style buildings of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Secondly, all three of the frontal pavilions have gables styled as pediments, a Classical feature, while the original porches remaining are supported by Tuscan columns, also a Classical detail.

Windows on the first and second floors of all elevations of the main building and the rear cell wing are the original wooden, double-hung sash type, with aluminum storm windows added. There are slightly projecting stone sills for all but the basement windows. Almost all of the latter are original—single pane in a fixed wooden sash.

The bricks used in the exterior walls of the original building are a mixture of slightly different hues of brown, with occasional dark brown stretchers. The bond employed features five courses of stretchers, followed by a single course of stretchers alternating with headers. There is a single course of brick headers immediately below the cornice of all elevations.

The basement of the entire original building sits partially above grade, allowing daylight to enter through windows. Typical basement windows are single-light casement assemblies with unornamented stone lintels and stone sills. The sills interrupt a continuous stone course with beveled edge from the foundation that is visible just above ground level. In terms of materials

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and thickness, there is no distinction between the visible foundation walls and the walls of the first and second levels; the portion of the basement above grade is flush with the face of the first and second floors and is clad in the same brick.

All of the cornices, soffits, and friezes of the exterior have an aluminum cladding.

*Facade (South Elevation)(Photos 01-03):*

As mentioned above, the façade composition is tripartite, with a large central pavilion flanked by wings with projecting pavilions. In plan the façade has an E shape. The central block reads as a large single family residence of 1910, which reflects its function as the superintendent's residence. The block is fronted in turn by two slightly projecting sub-pavilions with pedimental gables. Between the sub-pavilions at the second story level is a slightly recessed, single bay. Above and behind the sub-pavilion gables, the roof of the central pavilion is hipped.

At the center of the south elevation of the central block (Photo 02), an elevated porch extends from the façade. The flat roof, with wooden projecting box gutter and frieze, is supported by four Tuscan columns with concrete shafts resting on concrete blocks that have replaced the original, Classical bases. The capitals of the columns have unorthodox echini fashioned from egg and dart moldings. The columns are supported by brick piers with concrete caps that are integrated into the foundation of the porch. Supporting the porch frieze next to the façade of the pavilion on either side are wooden consoles. The porch foundation is of brick construction; above it is a concrete floor. Forming a balustrade between the piers and columns are secondary brick piers supporting concrete slabs as rails.<sup>2</sup> Providing access to the porch are post-World War II concrete steps flanked with brick wing walls with concrete caps. The porch roof is flat. Originally, there was a balustrade that lined its perimeter; that has been removed. The soffits of the roof have been covered with aluminum panels.

A vestibule was added outside the original doorway with side lights after World War II and now extends approximately four feet into the porch. This vestibule is constructed of aluminum, with a narrow double-hung sash window on the side walls of the projection. At the center is a narrow exterior door. The ceiling of the porch has been covered by the same type of aluminum panels as the materials used to build the vestibule.

Above the porch, within the central recession of the second story, is a pair of one-over-one sash windows with white trim, separated by a wood mullion (also painted white). The windows share a simple stone sill and lintel.

The two sub-pavilions of the central block are mirror images of each other. Each has one typical basement window centered on the half farthest from the front door; two typical windows on the

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<sup>2</sup> According to the 1910 blueprint elevations prepared by architect Carl J. Horn, the original design included cast concrete balusters and rails between the principal brick piers supporting the columns. The elevation drawing also shows that the columns initially rested on Classical bases. See "Carroll County Infirmary. Delphi, Indiana," blueprint copies of 1910 architectural drawings by Carl J. Horn, Architect, Logansport, Indiana. Blueprints are in drawings collection, Carroll County Auditor's Office, Delphi.

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first floor; and two typical windows on the second floor. The windows on the first and second floors are vertically aligned with each other, and the outermost first- and second-floor windows on each pavilion are vertically aligned with the basement window below. Both sub-pavilions are topped with gables styled as pediments, articulated on all three sides by a simple raking corona. At the center of both is a rectangular, single-light window, above which is a segmental brick arch with a keystone and unorthodox end springer stones.

The two sides of the central pavilion contain similar arrangements of bays. In the west elevation are two, closely spaced typical windows at the west end of both the first and second stories, and single windows close to the east end of both stories. Typical, single-sash basement windows are found directly below each window of the first story. In the east elevation, the fenestration is almost the same, except that one of the paired, second story windows is shorter than its mate.

As noted above, the central, superintendent's pavilion is flanked symmetrically by residential wings. Each wing is divided into three major segments.

The first of these segments (immediately to the left and right of the central administrative section) are simply detailed. Each recedes from the face of the central pavilion and includes two windows at each level, including the basement. Basement windows are typical one-light casement assemblies, and first- and second-story windows are of the typical one-over-one double-hung sash variety found elsewhere on the façade. These first two segments are largely mirror images of one another, except that one window on the first floor of the eastern segment is shorter in height than the other first-level and second-level windows. Immediately below and west of the shortened window, there is an elongated window between the first floor and basement, probably a doorway originally, which has been partially filled in with brick and given a smaller sash at its top. Each of these initial segments has a hipped roof, which rises to a north-south ridge running above the wings and central pavilion.

To the east and west of the recessed segments of the wings are gabled pavilions echoing the sub-pavilions at center, but larger in scale (Photos 01, 03, 04). Each of these pavilions projects beyond the facades of the previous segments. The sides of the end pavilions are without articulation. The facades of these pavilions each has three, closely-spaced bays located at center. Windows are typical at the basement, first, and second levels. Each pavilion is capped by a gabled roof similar to those of the sub-pavilions at center. The tympanums are brick and enclosed by a pediment with a simple, raking cornice. Centered in each gable is a pair of small double-hung, one-over-one sash windows, separated by a wood mullion and housed under a brick segmental arch with keystone and end blocks.

Finally, at each of the extreme ends of the main elevation is a single-story side porch with a flat roof (see next section).



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*Side (East and West) Elevations (Photos 04, 05, 06, 09):<sup>3</sup>*

**East:** The east and west elevations of the ends of the main block originally were identical. They now differ in the treatment of their porches. Each porch is one bay wide along its south side and three bays deep along its east or west elevation. The porch on the east end of the façade has detailing similar to that of the front porch. Unlike the front porch, however, it retains its original balustrade between its columns and the original frame balustrade along the perimeter of the roof.

The east elevation of the east porch is three bays wide, divided by Tuscan columns with original bases standing on a cast-concrete porch rail, supported in turn by brick piers. Between the piers are square concrete balusters. The foundation walls of the porch are brick, and it has a concrete floor. The columns support a simple entablature and cornice. The northernmost bay has been enclosed to house a c. 1940s board and batten vestibule outside the east entry to the infirmary building. Replacing the original concrete steps at the center of the eastern porch is a post-1960 concrete ramp with steel rails. There is a frame trellis at the center of the south side of the east porch, above the balustrade rail.

On either side of the east porch, there is a single window bay of the women's wing pavilion at the first story and the basement levels. On the second floor, across the pavilion, there are three, regularly-spaced windows, with the middle window centered over the porch below. The east elevation is capped by a roof that is gabled on its south end and hipped on the north end with a ridge running north-south.

**West:** The west elevation of the end of the main block is the same as the east in terms of the area to the sides and above the porch. The west porch was remodeled after 2000 and is enclosed with panels composed of vinyl siding. There are two single-pane windows on either side of a recessed entry. A concrete ramp with steel rails matches that of the east elevation. On the north and south sides of the porch are three tall, narrow single-light casement windows. Otherwise the larger west elevation of the men's pavilion is the same as that of the east elevation, except there appears to have been a door at the second story opening out on the original porch roof. The lower portion of that doorway appears to have been bricked in.

*Rear (North) Elevation (Photos 06, 07, 09):*

The rear elevation of the infirmary building was largely symmetrical originally, before the current activity and multi-purpose wing was added to the western portion of the elevation in 2007 (see description below). At the center of the elevation is a pavilion projecting north, corresponding to central pavilion to the south on the façade. It has a pyramidal roof at the rear of which rises a rectangular, concrete chimney stack. Adjoining the first floor of the pavilion is a one-story wing containing the kitchen, secondary dining room, and former containment cells (see separate description below). The central north pavilion is flanked by the rear elevations of the

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<sup>3</sup> The kitchen and cell wing and the 2007 activity and multi-purpose wing, both extensions to the rear of the Carroll County Home, will be described separately.

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two wings described for the façade. The pavilion projects two bays to the north of the wings. On the second story of its north elevation, the central pavilion contains four window bays, regularly spaced. The center two windows are set slightly higher than those on the sides. On the east side of the central pavilion, there are two, regularly-spaced bays on the second story and a trio of windows sharing a common lintel and sill on the first story. On the west side of the central pavilion, there are two regularly-spaced windows on the second story. A one-story vestibule containing an additional north entry was constructed in 2007 between the kitchen and cell wing and the new addition containing the community room. At the basement level of the central pavilion, only the three window openings on the east side are exposed; two of these are bricked up.

The north elevation of the east wing retains most of its original details. The bays are irregularly arranged on both stories, reflecting the functions within. At the east end of the elevation, there is a single bay on each story, containing standard-sized windows. The upper window is covered with the upper end of a metal fire escape chute from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which curves down to the ground. Slightly east of center in the elevation is another vertical pair of standard-sized windows. Immediately to the west are three, regularly-spaced windows shorter in size on both stories. Next to the west, at the end of the wing is a standard-sized window set between the first and second stories and corresponding to the interior stairway in the women's wing. Below it is an exit door at ground level. At the basement level of the elevation, there are four windows with original sash. In front of each are fairly recent air conditioning compressors.

In the north elevation of the west wing, the first two vertical pairs of window bays at the west end retain their original character. A curved metal escape chute corresponding to that on the east wing runs from the westernmost window on the second story and descends to the west. Next to the east on the elevation is a square elevator shaft with brick veneer added in 2007, which covers presumably two of the three shorter windows on each story corresponding to those on the east wing. East of the elevator shaft, on the second story, one of the three shorter windows survives. East of it is a truncated window corresponding to the one on the east wing, on the other side of the central pavilion. Covering part of the first story of the west wing is the one-story vestibule mentioned earlier, added in 2007.

Above the two wings of the north elevation, a hipped roof rises to the central ridge described for the façade.

*Kitchen and Cell Wing (Photo 07, 08):*

The one-story kitchen and cell wing was originally cross-shaped in plan. A narrow section consisting of a single bay adjoined the north central pavilion at its center and then widened by one bay to the east and west, forming "arms." The widened wing continued north for two bays, then narrowed again and continued north to its end. The east elevation is intact, but the narrow beginning segment on the west elevation has been filled in by the recent vestibule and entry added in 2007 (see above). The kitchen and cell wing is brick, with the same bond as the main building and was constructed at the same time. The northern portion of the wing has a shallow gable roof with very low slopes. At the center of the gable ridge is a wood frame monitor,

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containing two sets of paired windows in its west and east sides and a single pair of windows at the north and south ends. The fixed-sash windows each contain six panes; there are exterior aluminum storm windows. The monitor provided two skylights and ventilation shafts for the containment cells within. On the east elevation of the northern segment of the wing, there are three standard, irregularly spaced windows along the first story. Next to the south is an exit door with a transom. In the east elevation of the east arm, there are two, standard windows on the first floor and two basement windows. The east elevation of the north segment of the wing contains a single standard window and one basement window.

On the west elevation of the wing, there are five window bays along the northern segment, regularly-spaced, with one of them slightly shorter than the others. There is no exit door. In the west arm of the wing, the windows on the first story and basement level correspond to those on the east side.

*Activity and Multi-Purpose Room Addition (Photos 09, 010):*

Constructed in 2007, the rear multi-purpose addition and elevator shaft extend from the north side of the west residential wing, just west of the kitchen and cell wing. The added space was built to house therapy and recreational activities for residents. The addition and elevator shaft were designed to complement the features and materials of the original building. Both are faced in brick that matches that of the original structure.

The elevator shaft is a rectangular structure two stories high that adjoins the north wall of the men's wing. It has a hipped roof that merges into that of the original building. The north face of the shaft is covered with a beige-colored synthetic stucco material. At the base of the shaft, a one-story foyer connects the men's wing to the multi-purpose room in the main pavilion of the addition. A story-high portico with a flat roof and Tuscan columns mounted on brick pedestals extends at an angle from the double-entrance into the foyer. The main pavilion of the 2007 addition is rectangular, one-story, and has a hipped roof echoing those on the 1910 building. There are three regularly-spaced windows with flat stone lintels and sills matching those on the original infirmary on the west elevation. On the east elevation, there is a single-door entry at the north end, followed by two windows identical to those on the west elevation. Along the east side of the pavilion there is a concrete walk leading south to the exit door between the pavilion and the dining and cell wing. The north elevation is without windows.

Interior of Main Building.

*General:*

The original plan of the main building is largely intact. As is typical with the tripartite plan favored for poor asylums in Indiana and elsewhere by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Carroll County Infirmary consists of a superintendent's residence in the central pavilion of the façade, and at the rear of the residence, a wing for the men to the west and one for the women to the east. Immediately north of the residence originally on the first floor were two dining rooms, one for men and the other for women. The kitchen and cell wing to the north of original dining rooms

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contains the kitchen, a smaller dining room, and cells where mentally ill residents who required physical restraint were once held. Since 2007, there has been a multi-purpose room housed in the addition built that year north of the west wing. The addition caused very few changes to the overall layout or character of the adjacent original spaces.

Notable in the superintendent's residence is the high quality of the wood trim, doors, floors, and stairway. Throughout the home are found many of the original cast-iron radiators, although they are no longer are used for steam heat. In the first floor of the superintendent's residence and throughout the residential wings, suspended ceilings have been installed with fluorescent lighting, but the effect is not obtrusive.

Generally, the quality of the woodwork, flooring, stairway, and size of rooms is higher in the superintendent's residence than in the men's and women's residential wings. The hard wood trim and floors in the superintendent's residence is unpainted and retains the shine associated with a 1910 varnish. The trim and doors in the residential wings generally has been painted light colors corresponding to the colors on the plaster walls. Most of the original, six panel wood doors have been retained in the residential wings.

*First Floor:*

**Superintendent's Residence (Photos 011, 012, 013, 014, 015).** The external vestibule leads to the main entrance of the Carroll County Infirmary. Inside is a rectangular stair hall. Along the west side of the hall, in the southwest corner, is located what was originally the superintendent's dining room (now an administrative office), followed by a stairway to the second floor, a door leading to a stairway for the basement, and finally by a closet. On the east side, in the southeast corner, is the original superintendent's parlor (now a living room for residents). On the north side of the parlor is the former superintendent's kitchen, which has been converted to a beauty salon for residents.<sup>4</sup>

The entrance to the stair hall consists of a central wooden door with a large glass light at center, flanked by partial side lights. The exterior of the entry door has a projecting horizontal molding with dentils above a recessed panel in its lower portion. Each of the side lights contains diamond-shaped panes set in wooden muntins, alternating between clear glass at center and frosted glass at the sides. The hardwood surrounds for the doorways and windows in the first floor of the superintendent's residence are styled like a simplified Classical order. The sides resemble pilaster shafts standing on pedestals. Above the shafts in each opening is a plain frieze and projecting cornice molding with cyma reversa profile. The original doors, found in all the stair hall doorways except for that leading into the administrative office and the southeast parlor, are of solid wood, and each contain seven rails and six panels. The original hardware on these doors is all in place. The wooden doors leading into the administrative office and the southeast parlor are replacements installed in the last 30 years.

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<sup>4</sup>Interview with Martha Lewis, Administrator of Carroll Manor, August 25, 2016.

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The stairway to the second floor is recessed into the west wall of the stair hall and is ell-shaped, with two steps from the hall up to a landing, and then a flight of stairs up to the second floor. The newel post at the lower end of the stairway is square with recessed panels, a pedestal, and a top with two convex moldings. The string of the staircase is given definition by fillets at its edges. The balusters are square and plain. All of the wood trim and doors in the superintendent's residence on both the first and second floors retain their original finish. The wood floors are exposed in the stair hall and on the stairs.

At the east side of the north end for the stair hall, there is a rectangular opening leading into a small, vestibule between the men's and women's residential wings. It appears that originally there was no vestibule, but a single doorway on the east between the two wings. During the past thirty years, a second wall and doorway to the men's wing was created west of the doorway from the superintendent's residence. The latter doorway appears to have been widened at the same time.

The southeast parlor retains nearly all of its original character, including a wooden crown molding. There are two windows with original trim in south wall and a single window in the east wall. A doorway in its north side leads into the current beauty salon, formerly the superintendent's kitchen. There are two original doorways and doors in the north wall of the salon, both leading to closets, and a third door at the north end of the east wall, leading into a restroom. In the salon, cabinets and cupboards have been added to the south and east walls. The floor is covered with a synthetic material. There is also a doorway communicating with the stair hall at the south end of the west wall.

The administrative office, formerly the superintendent's dining room, is a mirror image of the parlor across the stair hall. It has retained all of its trim, crown molding and wooden floor. There is a doorway at the center of the north wall that leads into a bedroom, which is rectangular and situated along the west wall of the superintendence's residence. It also has retained nearly all of its original character. There are twin windows in the west wall of the bedroom and a closet in the north wall.

**Men's Wing and Dining Room (Photos 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023).** On the west side of the small vestibule north of the superintendent's stair hall, a corridor runs east and west to the west end of the men's (west) wing of the infirmary building. Along the north side of the corridor from the east is a doorway leading into the principal dining room for men and women at Carroll Manor, a stairway up to the second floor and down to what formerly was an exterior exit and now is a doorway into the foyer for the 2007 community room. Next is a bathroom, then a narrow corridor that now leads to the 2007 elevator, then a single residential room, and finally a double room in the northwest corner. On the south side of the corridor, from the east, is a closet, then two single residential rooms, and finally a large men's social room in the southwest corner. There is an exit at the west end of the corridor leading to the enclosed porch at the west end of the building. The hardwood floor of the corridor is exposed.

The dining room, originally the men's dining room, is rectangular and has been remodeled in the last twenty years, with wooden wainscoting, chair rail, suspended ceiling and linoleum tile for

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the floor. There is a trio of windows at the north end of the west wall that now look out over the enclosed 2007 foyer to the west. A single doorway at the east end of the north wall leads into the kitchen and marks the limit of the north central pavilion of the main building.

Next along the north side of the men's corridor is the stairway. The newel post, balustrade, and rails match the design of the main stairway in the superintendent's residence. The stairway ascends to a landing, where the secondary posts have simple, squared shafts, without the chamfered corners and recessed panels of the newel post below. A partial flight descends from the first floor to ground level and the doorway leading into the 2007 foyer. From that point, a doorway at the rear of the main stairway flight leads to a stairway down to the basement. After the stairway, the bathroom suite, modernized in the last ten to fifteen years, consists of two rooms—toilet and shower. The shower room may have been the original water closet; it has a 1910 doorway and transom. Following the bathroom suite is the narrow, north-south corridor, originally used as a men's cloak room, which leads to the elevator.<sup>5</sup> The single room that comes next is a simple rectangle with a single window. This room, the single room across the hall, and the bathroom have doorways with greater heights that include transom windows, painted over. Finally, on the north side of the corridor is the double residential room, which probably was either a men's ward or sick room originally. It has two windows in its north side and a single window on the west side. The floor is covered by a combination of vinyl tile at center and carpet.

Across the corridor is one of the largest rooms in the building: the men's social room. Its focal point, at the center of the north wall is a substantial brick fireplace. The mantel is enriched by egg and dart and bead and reel moldings, which are made of terra cotta and run below the stone shelf, and a second molding that follows an eared outline above and along the sides of the fire box and below the first molding. The second molding features a water leaf. The hearth below is constructed of glazed tile. The mantel is painted a salmon color and the brick firebox a cream color. There are three windows in the south wall of the social room and one window in the west wall. Two doors, at the west and east sides of the north wall, provide access to the room from the corridor. The floor is covered with carpet and the plaster walls have decorative wall paper.

East of the social room, the two single rooms are very similar. The second one has a transom window over its door. Both have single windows, exposed wood floors, and plaster walls.

**Women's Wing.** The plan of the women's wing is largely a mirror image of that in the men's wing. The materials and finishes are also similar. There have been some modifications over the years. On the north side, immediately east of the doorway for the vestibule between the two wings, the former women's dining room has been converted to a large residential room, suitable for married couples. The former women's social room at the southeast corner of the wing has been converted to two residential rooms. The brick and terra cotta fireplace is in one of the rooms. The stairway on the north side of the corridor is nearly the same as in the men's wing

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<sup>5</sup>The functions of rooms on each floor is noted in "Plans and Specifications for the Lighting of the Carroll County Infirmary, Carroll County, Indiana," dated December 7, 1915, found in notebook entitled "County Home Now Carroll Manor," in Carroll County Historical Museum, Delphi, Indiana.

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and leads down to an exterior exit and stairway to the basement. Next, to the east is the bathroom suite, recently expanded from the original single toilet room, then a narrow corridor that originally served as a women's cloak room. After the cloak room, there is one single residential room and then in the northeast corner a double residential room; it was also originally probably either a women's ward room or a sick room. On the south side of the corridor from the west, there is a closet, then a small residential room, then larger single room, and finally the two rooms created out of the former social room. Just as in the men's corridor, three of the doorways are taller, with transom windows, than the others. The corridor floor, as in the west wing is exposed wood.

Within the c. 1940s vestibule of the porch at the east end of the first floor, women's wing, there is a landscape mural painted directly on the particle board and battens of the north and east walls.

**Kitchen and Cell Wing (Photos 025, 026).** The plan of the kitchen and cell wing has been modified somewhat in the last thirty years. The kitchen, immediately north of the north central pavilion of the main building, today occupies the eastern two-thirds of the narrow first section of the kitchen and cell wing and of the next section of the wing, which projects east and west as "arms." The kitchen thus now has a T-shaped plan. The western third of the narrow section of the wing is occupied by a stair hall. The western third of the section with arms is now occupied by a smaller dining room. The kitchen communicates directly with the dining room through a door at the east end of the north wall in the dining room. Originally, it appears that the north door from the main dining room led instead into the stair hall. The kitchen was reached through a door in the north wall of the stair hall. An east-west wall divided the current kitchen space, continuing the north wall of the stair hall. That wall has been removed, and the door from the dining room has been moved east out of the stair hall into the enlarged kitchen.<sup>6</sup> The roughly square-shaped secondary dining room appears to be original, although its function may have changed. The kitchen has been remodeled in the last twenty years, and a new linoleum-type floor, suspended ceilings and lights, cabinets, work tables, and a wooden bar have been installed.

Directly north of the kitchen and secondary dining room, the former cell portion of the wing begins. A doorway located at the west end of the north wall for the kitchen leads into an abbreviated stair hall. There is a sliding steel fire door that can be used to seal off the kitchen from the rest of the wing. The eastern portion of the stair hall contains a stairway leading down to a ground-level exit. At the west side of the stair hall is a storeroom. At the center of the east-west hall, a doorway in its north wall leads into a north-south corridor. There are four rooms along the corridor, two on each side. At the north end of the corridor, there is a door leading to two additional rooms. Originally, it appears that there were seven cells for confining mentally ill patients requiring restraint north of the kitchen. On the west, the storeroom opposite the stairway was probably originally a cell. The next room on the west has been replaced by a walk-in cooler. The next former cell has been remodeled to serve as a restroom. On the east side of the north-south hall, the first room at the south end now serves as a janitor's closet and

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<sup>6</sup>It is not clear what the function was of the rectangular room between the two original dining rooms and the original kitchen. The 1967 first floor plan by Schlegelmilch and Associates in the records of Carroll Manor does not have labels for each room.

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the second as a storeroom. A distinctive feature recalling the cells is the design of the original oak doors for the two eastern rooms. In each, the stiles in the upper section form four open rectangles, intended to provide for ventilation in the cells. The western of the two northern rooms, together with the former corridor, now occupies the western two-thirds of the north end of the wing, and the second room the eastern third. It appears that originally, the north-south corridor continued to the end of the wing, with two final cells on either side. The west corridor wall has been removed to create a larger storeroom with freezers; the eastern room likewise is used for stores and freezers.

One of the most arresting features of the cell portion of the wing is the design of the two skylights. The monitor roof above is divided into two oblong-shaped segments. The one to the north, over the north storeroom, contains windows on its north, east, and west sides, while the one to the south, over the north-south corridor, contains windows on its south, east, and west sides. The skylights, which could be opened, provided both natural light to the corridors and cells and ventilation.

*Second Floor:*

**Superintendent's Residence (Photos 016, 017).** In the second floor of the superintendent's residence, a central corridor is located above the first floor stair hall. The stairway balustrade continues along the northern section of the west wall of the corridor; a second newel post is located at the top of the stairs. The second floor corridor is rectangular and provides access to four bedrooms, originally occupied by the superintendent and his family, and now resident rooms. There are bedrooms in the southwest and southeast corners and in the northwest and northeast corners of the floor. Between the southeast and northeast bedrooms is a bathroom. Between the southwest and northwest bedrooms is a door leading to the stairway to the attic and the stairway to the first floor. At the south end of the corridor are twin windows.

The corridor retains its original hardwood floor and original plaster walls and ceiling. There is a wooden molding that runs along the wall above the wood cornices of the doorways and two windows at the south end of the corridor. The treatment of the door and window trim on the second floor of the superintendent's residence is the same as on the first floor. All of the doorways retain their original doors with six recessed panels and hardware. All the wood is unpainted and retains the varnished appearance of 1910.

As an example of one of the four bedrooms, the southwest room retains nearly all of its original character—exposed wooden floor, plastered walls and ceiling, and unpainted wooden trim. There are two windows in the west wall, and two in the south wall. A wooden door in the center of the north wall leads into a closet. A small additional closet has been recently recreated through drywall partitions in the northeast corner. The bathroom on the east side of the corridor is a rectangular room that has been modernized with new fixtures in the last 15-20 years.

**Men's Wing (Photo 024).** The doorway at the north end of the second floor corridor in the superintendent's residence leads into the east-west corridor for the second floor, men's residential wing; there is no vestibule. The corridor and distribution of rooms is almost exactly



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the same in plan to the men's first floor wing. There is at the east end of the north side a double room corresponding in size to the dining room below it. Next is the stair hall, with the same posts and balustrades as on the first flight, then a bathroom with recent modernized features. Following that is a former cloak rooms leading to the elevator, then a single residential room, and finally a double room (probably a ward or sick room originally) in the northwest corner. At the east end of the south side of the corridor, there is a closet, then two single residential rooms, then a double room in the southwest corner; possibly it served originally as a social or sitting room originally. All of the doorways retain their six-panel wooden doors. Three doorways have transoms; one transom retains its unpainted glass pane. The floor in the corridor is exposed hardwood.

**Women's Wing.** The second floor of the women's wing is a mirror image of the second floor of the men's wing. There is a double residential room at the west end of the north side on the women's corridor, followed by a wooden staircase matching that on the men's side. Next on the north side is an updated bathroom suite, followed by a former cloak room, then a single residential room, and then finally a double room in the northeast corner (probably originally a ward or sick room). On the south side of the corridor, beginning on the west, there is a closet, then a small residential room, then a single residential room, and finally a double room (possibly initially a sitting room) in the southeast corner. The corridor retains its exposed wooden floor, and three doorways retain workable glass transom windows. The floors of some of the residential rooms have been replaced with wooden parquet flooring. Some of the ceilings in the residential rooms are suspended; some retain their exposed plaster ceilings.

*Attic:*

There is an attic above the south and north central pavilions at the center of the infirmary building and over part of the east and west wings. Access is via a stairway located along the west wall of the second floor corridor of the superintendent's residence. The hipped and gable roof structures are exposed. The attic is not finished with floors or partitions. There is a central brick chimney that presumably originally served the furnace in the basement.

*Basement:*

**General.** Like other poor asylums or infirmaries, the layout of rooms in the extensive basement of the Carroll County Infirmary would have lent itself to use as sleeping rooms for residents. The plan is nearly identical to those of the first and second floors above. However, there is no ready physical evidence that any of the basement was ever used for such a purpose.

**Superintendent's Residence (Photo 027).** A one-flight stairway with landing descends to the basement from a doorway in the first floor stair hall of the superintendent's residence. The stairway leads to a north-south corridor directly below the stair hall on the first floor hall. The basement corridor is ell-shaped. The rectangular stairwell meets the northern portion of the corridor at a right angle, forming the ell. The south end of the corridor is covered with plaster. Otherwise, all walls in the residence portion and throughout the infirmary basement are constructed of exposed, load-bearing brick. The doorways in the basement of the

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superintendent's residence and throughout the basement have segmental brick relieving arches over rectangular wooden lintels. The floors throughout are concrete.

There are three rooms in the basement of the superintendent's residence. The southwest corner room is rectangular and used for storage. The lower two-thirds of the walls, which correspond to the stone foundation, below grade, are covered with a post-World War II plaster. There is a rectangular window in the south and west walls. In the north wall, there is a doorway with a new wooden surround and door leading into another storage room. Across the corridor, the southeast room, also used for storage, has a similar plaster coat on its brick walls; the plaster has been painted within the last 20-30 years with a decorative mural. It also has two windows, one in the south wall and the other in the east. There is a doorway leading to the next room to the north in the north wall. Proceeding north, along the east side of the corridor, the next doorway leads into a large rectangular room used for storage and containing a water heater along the north wall. Beyond this room at its northeast corner is a small rectangular room. In the north wall of the larger room, a doorway leading to a former closet has been bricked up.

At the north end of the corridor, there is a doorway leading into a small rectangular vestibule between the men's and women's wings of the basement.

**Men's Wing.** A door on the west side of the vestibule leads into the main east-west corridor of the men's wing. There are five rooms along the north side of the corridor and four along the south side. First, beginning from the east end of the north side, there is a storage room that leads at its north end into the basement of the kitchen and cell wing. Next on the north is a short staircase down from the landing for the main stairway of the men's wing, then a rectangular storage room. Next, there is a suite of two rooms resembling the plan of the bathrooms above it. Continuing west, there is a narrow corridor leading to the elevator (intended as cloak room originally?), then a storage room with a recent steel door leading to the mechanical room for the elevator, and then finally a double room in the northwest corner, used for storage. Along the south side of the corridor, beginning at the east, there is a storage room, then a room in which one of the six furnaces is housed, then a storage room, and finally a large double room in the southwest corner used for storage. The stone foundations of the exterior walls of the southwest room are covered with painted white plaster. There are three original basement windows set in the south wall of this room. Outside its doorway, there is a steel fire door on a track. At the end of the corridor is a brick and stone wall.

**Women's Wing (Photos 028, 029).** A door on the east side of the vestibule leads into the east-west corridor, the plan of which is largely a mirror image of that of the men's wing. Along the north side from the west end, there is a rectangular storage room with electrical panels. At the north end of its west wall, this room communicates with the storage room to the west that is linked to the kitchen and cell wing. Next is the staircase leading up to the main stairway of the women's wing. Beyond the stairway, there are four rooms on the north side and three on the south side of the corridor. The first doorway on the north leads into a suite of two rooms, divided by brick partition walls. These rooms are now empty. Next on the north side is a narrow room with the same footprint as the former cloak rooms above it. The following room on the north is a storage room with an original wooden door. The final door on the north is a

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double room containing two water tanks, all of cast-iron with rivets, dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The tanks are in a horizontal position, with their north sections contained within the stone foundation. Along the south side of the corridor, there are two smaller storage rooms and a double room in the southeast corner, used for storage. The corridor for the women's wing also ends in a brick and stone wall.

**Kitchen and Cell Wing.** There is only a partial basement below the kitchen and cell building. The storage room immediately west of the vestibule between the men's and women's wing in the basement leads to the bottom of the stair hall located at the west end of the kitchen above. A doorway in the north wall of the stair hall leads into a laundry room, rectangular in shape, running east and west. The laundry room is located below the eastern portion of the segment of the kitchen and cell wing that projects as "arms" from the rest of the wing. There is a fairly new doorway and door in the west wall of the laundry room leading into a storage room below the west "arm."

*2007 Addition:*

The 2007 addition may be accessed from the 1910 building in two ways: (1) through the former exterior door at the north end of the landing for the men's wing stairway and (2) through a former exterior door at the landing for the stairway immediately west of the kitchen, in the kitchen and cell wing. There is an ell-shaped corridor that begins at the north elevation of the men's wing and then makes a right turn to the west where the second access doorway from the kitchen is located. The corridor then proceeds west to the main entry to the addition. Along the south side of the corridor as it continues west are a restroom and the elevator. The brick exterior of the 1910 building is exposed and has been preserved along the south and east sides of the initial leg of the corridor. The community room, which fills all of the main pavilion of the addition, is located to the north of the west entrance to the addition. There is an exit located between the kitchen and cell wing and the community room pavilion, in the north side of the corridor. Another exit is located in the eastern side of the community room.

Garage (Photo 030).

There is one contributing outbuilding on the property: an early 20<sup>th</sup> century wood frame building that appears to have been constructed as a garage for the infirmary, with possibly some use for the farm that formerly was operated as part of the infirmary operation. The building is located due north of the 2007 addition to the infirmary building. It has a gable roof running east and west. The exterior is covered with corrugated metal siding dating probably to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the building sits on a concrete foundation. The door is located at the center of the south elevation and is hung on a track, so the door can be moved horizontally to admit vehicles. The interior frame is balloon with wooden beams adding support to the roof structure through two by four boards running vertically and diagonally between the horizontal beams and rafters above. There is a concrete floor.

Concrete Slab.

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A short distance to the east of the garage is a rectangular concrete slab dating from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The slab runs north and south and at its north and south ends and in the middle are steel manhole covers. The cavity below the slab was part of the finger system used originally for the leach field serving the property.<sup>7</sup> It is therefore considered a contributing object for the property.

Integrity.

The exterior integrity of the Carroll County Infirmary is excellent, with nearly all of the plan and elevations of 1910 intact. The minor changes on the three porches do not detract from the original composition, and the 2007 addition to the north was designed to blend harmoniously with the original building in terms of materials, detailing, and scale. Inside, there has been some modernization with respect to suspended ceilings and altering the configuration of a few rooms and the kitchen. Nevertheless, the 1910 character is strong, and efforts have been made to conserve its features throughout.

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<sup>7</sup>Email from Martha Lewis, Administrator, Carroll Manor, to James Glass, October 20, 2016.

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## 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.)

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- 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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1911-1966  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1911  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

Horn, Carl J. (Architect)  
Lafayette Engineering Company (Contractor)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1910, the year in which construction of the present Carroll County Infirmary Building began and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The infirmary building and property were continuously used as the county poor asylum and later county home from 1910 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.)

As described in the County Homes of Indiana Multiple Property Documentation Form, the Carroll County Infirmary is an excellent illustration of 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 and especially after the establishment of the Indiana State Board of Charities in 1889. The 1911 Carroll County Infirmary qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved evocation of the Board of Charities' vision of

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modern, humane, and attractive poor asylums in society. The tripartite plan was integral to the Board's conception of how best to carry out its vision. The period of significance begins in 1911, the year in which construction of the Carroll County Infirmery Building was complete and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The infirmery building and property were continuously used as the county infirmery and county home from 1911 to 1966. The Carroll County Infirmery also qualifies for listing under Criterion C as an outstanding and elaborate example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century poor asylum design that followed the model plans advocated by the State Board of Charities and national state and local government charity proponents, such as Alexander Johnson. In addition, the home is an excellent example of an institutional design of Carl J. Horn, a leading architect of both public buildings and residences in Logansport and the surrounding region between about 1905 and the 1940s. The design is also notable for its harmonious combination of Classical and Federal Revival styles in the exterior design and for its use of Beaux Arts principles of planning in articulating functions and following the recommendations of reformers for providing functions needed by residents.

The Carroll County Infirmery meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: records and blueprints confirm the building's construction and use as a county infirmery and county home, the building has a good degree of integrity, and its design corresponds to a significant type mentioned in the documentation form.

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**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 Carroll County Infirmery is an excellent illustration of 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 and especially after the establishment of the Indiana State Board of Charities in 1889. The 1911 Carroll County Infirmery qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved evocation of the Board of Charities' vision of modern, humane, and attractive poor asylums in society. The tripartite plan was integral to the Board's conception of how best to carry out its vision.

The Carroll County commissioners first purchased a farm to serve as the county poor asylum in 1848. The following year the "poor house" on the farm was destroyed by fire, and the commissioners replaced it with a log building. In 1853, they constructed an 8-room brick building, presumably to house paupers residing at the farm. When Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, visited the asylum in 1889 and 1890, he reported that the superintendent was living in the brick building, and approximately 30 residents were housed in four, one-story frame cottages "in very poor condition and entirely unsuited to their present use." Johnson pronounced the Carroll County asylum the worst north of the National Road (later US 40). The farm at that point consisted of 160 acres of what Johnson considered



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unsatisfactory land, with its fertility exhausted. He stated in his report to the Board of Charities that the county commissioners had decided to construct new buildings. Apparently no action was taken, because an 1899 report by the Carroll County Board of County Charities and Corrections on the county asylum stated that the same brick building was in poor condition and was heated by stoves, making it a potential “death-trap.” The county board recommended a new, well-ventilated building.<sup>8</sup>

Finally, in 1910, after the *Delphi Journal* published a scathing report on the sub-human conditions it found at the asylum, the county commissioners took action to building a new, modern building on the south side of the 160-acre farm. They hired architect Carl J. Horn to prepare plans and specifications and advertised for bids in June, 1910. Construction was completed in 1911, at a cost of \$40,000. A barn was constructed northwest of the new infirmery building in 1911. The commissioners adopted the name Carroll County Infirmery to denote a more positive mission of the new building in providing care for the poor.<sup>9</sup>

In 1919, a report from the Board of State Charities after a visit to the infirmery found that the main building had electric lights, steam heat, and ventilation from window and through doors. The indoor bathrooms had porcelain toilets, and there was a bath tub in each resident wing, on both floors. There were 18 men and 4 women residents. One man and one woman were mentally ill. The report noted the existence of a one-story brick custodial building for the mentally ill, but this may be a reference to the kitchen and cell wing constructed adjacent to the main building. The food was found good and sufficient and was prepared by the matron, who may have been the superintendent’s wife. The farm soil was deemed tillable, and the livestock included 25 head of cattle, seven cows, five horses, 70 hogs, and some chickens. The infirmery had a three-acre garden for growing vegetables, and some “small fruits” were grown. The barn was used to store hay from the fields, and there was a frame smoke house.<sup>10</sup>

A visit by the Carroll Board of County Charities the next year resulted in a report that found the buildings “modern, clean, and sanitary.” The laundry had been remodeled, and an electric washing machine installed. There were fifteen residents—twelve men and three women, with two of the total mentally ill and one epileptic. In 1922, a representative of the Board of State Charities visited again and noted that the sick were cared for in their own rooms or in isolation wards if necessary. There were fire extinguishers, but no fire escapes, which were

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<sup>8</sup>*History of Carroll County, Indiana, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches* (Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1882), p. 136; “Historical Sketch of Carroll County,” in Elia W. Peattie, *The Pictorial Story of America* (Chicago: Union Publishing Co., 1896), p. 11; Alexander Johnson, “Secretary’s Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana,” in *County Poor Asylums* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890), pp. 18-19; “Carroll County,” report by Carroll County Board of County Charities, in *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections* (December, 1899), pp. 8-9.

<sup>9</sup> “A Standing Menace and a Grave Public Scandal,” *The Delphi Journal*, September 23, 1909, p. 1; John C. Odell, *History of Carroll County Indiana* (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1916), pp. 88-89.

<sup>10</sup> Letter from Board of State Charities, State of Indiana, to the Board of County Commissioners, Carroll County, September 16, 1919, found in notebook entitled “County Home Now Carroll Manor,” Carroll County Historical Museum, Delphi, Indiana.

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recommended. The superintendent, Abe L. Downing, had two staff persons to operate the infirmary and the farm, a man and a woman.<sup>11</sup>

After World War II, farming was gradually phased out, and since about 2000, most of the 160 acres comprising the farm has been sold. The 1911 barn has been dismantled and the timbers removed to another location. All other agricultural buildings have been razed except for the extant garage at the rear. In 2016, Carroll Manor, a name adopted by the late 1970s, continues in operation with a very similar mission to that of 1910-- providing a residence for indigent citizens of Carroll County who lack the means to live independently elsewhere.<sup>12</sup>

The Carroll County Infirmary qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a mature, fully-developed illustration of the reforming guidelines for poor asylums in Indiana established and promoted by the Indiana State Board of Charities after 1890.

### Architecture

The Carroll County Infirmary also qualifies for listing under Criterion C as a fine early 20<sup>th</sup> century poor asylum design that followed the model plans advocated by both the State Board of Charities and national state and local government charity proponents, such as Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities from 1889 to 1893.<sup>13</sup> In addition, the home is an excellent example of an institutional design by Carl J. Horn, a leading architect of both public buildings and residences in Logansport and the surrounding region between about 1905 and the 1940s. The exterior design harmoniously combines elements of the Classical and Federal-era styles.

Horn (1872-1944) grew up in Naperville, Illinois and studied architecture at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. After graduating in 1897, he moved to Logansport, Indiana and entered the office of local architect Joseph Crain. With Crain, he worked on the design of the Masonic Temple in that city. After Crain's death, Horn opened his own practice in Logansport. The Carroll County Infirmary was one of his first major public building commissions. In Logansport, he designed the Logansport City Hall, the Central Fire Station, the Columbia and McKinley Schools, and "hundreds of other buildings and residences." Perhaps on the strength of his design for the Carroll County Infirmary, he received the architectural commissions for the Elks and Eagles retirement homes in Logansport.<sup>14</sup>

The building is a notable example of the work of Horn for an institutional building, in which all of the functions are clearly and logically articulated and provided for in both the plan and the façade elevation, reflecting the architect's Beaux Arts training at the University of Illinois. The

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<sup>11</sup> "Carroll County," report by Carroll County Board of County Charities, in *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No. 122 (September, 1920), pp. 314-315; "Clinton County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 242.

<sup>12</sup> Interview with Martha Lewis, Administrator, Carroll Manor, May 5, 2016.

<sup>13</sup> Amos W. Butler, *Indiana: A Century of Progress; A Study of the Development of Public Charities and Correction, 1790-1915* (Indianapolis: Indiana Reformatory Printing Trade School, 1916), p. [v].

<sup>14</sup> "Carl J. Horn Dies Suddenly at Residence," *Logansport Pharos-Tribune*, September 9, 1944, p. 1, c. 4.

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

superintendent's residence can easily be discerned at center in the façade, and the women's and men's wings are obvious at the sides. Symmetry in the façade composition is also a Beaux Arts feature. In the interior plan, Horn articulated the functions recommended by the reformers: complete separate residence for the superintendent and his family, residential wings for women and men, with all of the duplicate functions advocated. He provided for separate dining rooms, social rooms, wards, and sick rooms. Cells for mentally ill residents were provided in a different wing, separated from the other residents by the kitchen.<sup>15</sup>

The design is also notable for its harmonious combination of the Classical and Federal Revival styles on the façade. The Classical elements in the façade elevation can be seen in the central two pediments of the superintendent's residence and the echoing pediments in the two end pavilions, as well as in the Tuscan columns of the central porch and eastern porch. The chief Federal detail is the rectangular stone lintels over all of the windows, common on Federal era buildings in Indiana before the Civil War.

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### **Developmental History/Additional historic context information**

See the attached 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Carroll County Infirmary (now called Carroll Manor) continues to be owned and operated by the Carroll County commissioners as a county home, maintaining its traditional mission. Since 2007, the home has operated without subsidies by the county for the operation. There are currently 36 residents, both men and women.<sup>16</sup> There have been some changes made in the functions of the building since the 1960s. One room on the first floor of the former superintendent's residence is used as the administrative office, and the former superintendent's kitchen has been adapted as a beauty parlor. The second floor rooms of the superintendent's residence are now used as sleeping rooms by residents. As need for more beds has arisen, some of the former social rooms or wards and the women's dining room have been converted to residential rooms. Likewise, the former cell section of the rear wing has been converted to storage and kitchen functions. The basement rooms have been largely converted to storage. Otherwise, the building is used as it was before 1966.

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<sup>15</sup> Alexander Johnson and his successors recommended this separation.

<sup>16</sup>Interview with Martha Lewis, current Administrator of Carroll Manor, August 25, 2016.

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Primary Sources

Board of State Charities, State of Indiana, Letter to the Board of County Commissioners, Carroll County, September 16, 1919, found in notebook entitled "County Home Now Carroll Manor," Carroll County Historical Museum, Delphi, Indiana.

Butler, Amos W. *Indiana: A Century of Progress; A Study of the Development of Public Charities and Correction, 1790-1915*. Indianapolis: Indiana Reformatory Printing Trade School, 1916.

"Carl J. Horn Dies Suddenly at Residence," *Logansport Pharos-Tribune*, September 9, 1944, p. 1, c. 4.

"Carroll County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 242.

"Carroll County Infirmary. Delphi, Indiana," blueprint copies of 1910 architectural drawings by Carl J. Horn, Architect, Logansport, Indiana. Blueprints are in drawings collection, Carroll County Auditor's Office, Delphi.

"Carroll County," report by Carroll County Board of County Charities, in *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections* (December, 1899), pp. 8-9.

"Carroll County," report by Carroll County Board of County Charities, in *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No. 122 (September, 1920), pp. 314-315.

Cornerstone Design, Otterbein, Ohio. "Carroll County Manor Renovation and Addition," August 21, 2006. Architectural drawings in collection of Carroll County Auditor, Delphi, Indiana.

"Historical Sketch of Carroll County," in Elia W. Peattie, *The Pictorial Story of America*. Chicago: Union Publishing Co., 1896, p. 11.

*History of Carroll County, Indiana, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches*. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1882.

Johnson, Alexander. "Secretary's Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana," in *County Poor Asylum*. Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890, pp. 18-19.

Carroll County Infirmery  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

Map of Carroll County parcel, Beacon Carroll County Property Parcel Maps, Carroll County.  
Provided by Carroll County Surveyor's Office, Delphi, Indiana.

Odell, John C. *History of Carroll County Indiana*. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1916.

"Plans and Specifications for the Lighting of the Carroll County Infirmery, Carroll County, Indiana," dated December 7, 1915, found in notebook entitled "County Home Now Carroll Manor," in Carroll County Historical Museum, Delphi, Indiana.

Schlegelmilch & Associates, Consulting Engineers. "Carroll County Infirmery. Building Hookup to Septic Tank Layout," June 22, 1967. [Plan for first floor] Records, Carroll Manor, Delphi, Indiana.

"Standing Menace and a Grave Public Scandal, A" *The Delphi Journal*, September 23, 1909, p. 1.

Secondary Sources

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

Lewis, Martha, Administrator, Carroll Manor. Email to James Glass, October 20, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_. Interview by James Glass, May 5, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_. Interview by James Glass, August 25, 2016.

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**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

Carroll County Infirmery  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Indiana Landmarks, Carroll Manor, Carroll County Historical Society, Delphi Public Library, Carroll County Auditor's Office, Indiana State Library, Indiana Historical Society Library.

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 015-162-30036

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 21.81 acres (approximately)

Use the UTM system

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 529707 | Northing: 4490403 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 530128 | Northing: 4490419 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 530122 | Northing: 4490162 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 529708 | Northing: 4490157 |

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of County Road W. 100 North and County Road N. 625 West and continuing west along the north edge of the right-of-way for County Road W. 100 North to the west property line of the Carroll Manor parcel. Proceeding north 836.5 feet along the property line, which is shared with the Indiana Packers Corporation property (Parcel #08-06-33-000-033.000-006), to the north National Register boundary. That boundary runs east 1143.10 feet in a straight line from the west border to the east border and touches at its center the northern point formed by the immediate setting of Carroll Manor, which includes the main building, garage, drives, and the mowed lawn area associated with the home. The east boundary runs south from the north boundary along the west edge of the right-of-way for County Road N. 625 West to the beginning point.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the immediate setting of Carroll Manor that is still used for the operation of the home and two agricultural fields, one to the west and one to the east, which were part of the former Carroll County Infirmary farm. This configuration includes property that is still under one owner, the Carroll County Board of Commissioners, and has their support.

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**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: Indiana zip code: 46201  
e-mail jglass@hphconsulting.com

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property  
telephone: (317) 385-9115  
date: November 4, 2016

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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: Carroll County Infirmary

City or Vicinity: Delphi

County: Carroll State: Indiana

Photographer: James A. Glass

Dates Photographed: May 5, 2016 and August 25, 2016

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



Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

1 of 30: August 25, 2016—Oblique view of west and south elevations, Carroll County Infirmary. Facing northeast.

2 of 30: August 25, 2016—Detail of façade, superintendent's residence. Facing north.

3 of 30: August 25, 2016—Oblique view, south and west elevations. Facing northwest.

4 of 30: August 25, 2016—Detail of south and east elevations of superintendent's residence pavilion. Facing northwest.

5 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of east elevation, women's wing. Facing west.

6 of 30: May 5, 2016—Oblique view of east and north elevations, infirmary building. Facing southwest.

7 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of north elevation, infirmary building. Facing south.

8 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of east elevation, kitchen and cell wing. Facing southwest.

9 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of west elevation of men's wing and partial view of north elevation of men's wing and west elevation of 2007 addition. Facing southeast.

10 of 30: May 5, 2016—Oblique view of north and east elevations of 2007 addition. Facing southeast.

11 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of stair hall, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing north.

12 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of stair hall, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing south.

13 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of stairway from first floor stair hall, superintendent's residence to second floor. Facing west.

14 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of north and east walls of parlor, superintendent's residence. Facing northeast.

15 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of west and north walls of administrative office, superintendent's office. Facing northwest.

16 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of stair hall/corridor, second floor, superintendent's residence. Facing south.

17 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of south and west walls, southwest corner resident's room, second floor, superintendent's residence. Facing southwest.

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
County and State

18 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of main dining room, first floor, men's wing. Facing south.

19 of 30: May 5, 2016—View down first floor corridor, men's wing. Facing west.

20 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of stairway, first floor, men's wing, looking up to landing from first floor. Facing northeast.

21 of 30: May 5, 2016—View into single residential room, north side, first floor, men's wing. Facing southeast.

22 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of social room, first floor, men's wing. Facing northeast.

23 of 30: August 25, 2016—Detail of fireplace, social room, first floor, men's wing. Facing north.

24 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of double residential room, southwest corner, second floor, men's wing. Facing northeast.

25 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of former cell wing, with cell doors and skylight over head. Facing north.

26 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of skylight windows in monitor over cell wing. Facing south.

27 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of stair hall/corridor, basement of superintendent's residence. Facing north.

28 of 30: August 25, 2016—View down east-west corridor, basement of women's wing, toward men's wing corridor. Facing west.

29 of 30: August 25, 2016—View of west and north walls of double room in northeast corner, basement of women's wing, showing one of large metal tanks sunken into the foundation. Facing northwest.

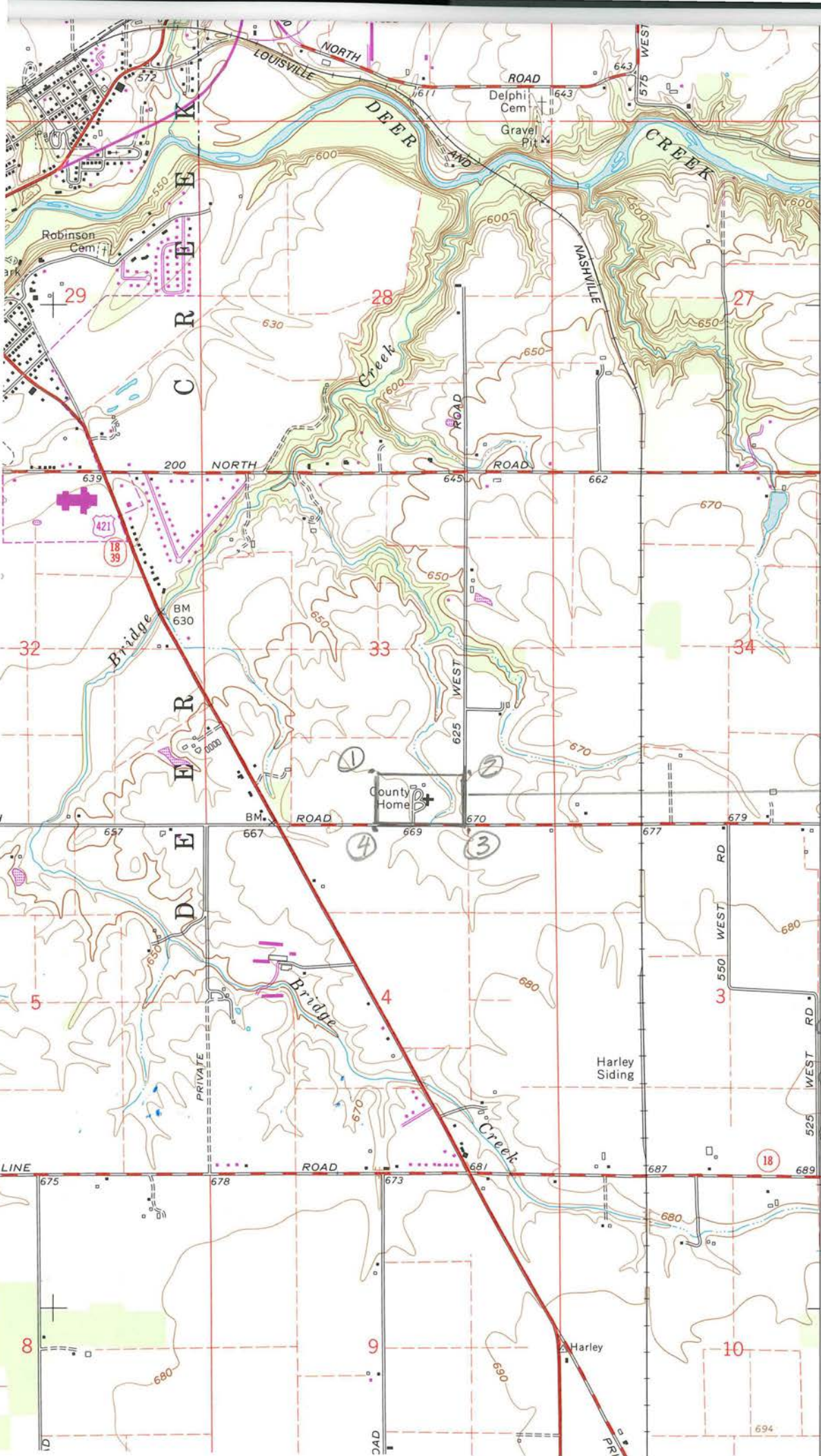
30 of 30: August 25, 2016—Oblique view of west and south elevations, former garage. Facing northeast.

Carroll County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Carroll County, Indiana  
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.



4493  
35'  
4492  
4491  
4489  
4488  
32'30"

T. 25 N. Carroll County  
 (FLORA) 3665 11 SE Delphi  
 T. 24 N. Carroll County  
 Indiana

NAD 83 UTM  
 ① 16 529707  
 4490403  
 ② 16 530128  
 4490419  
 ③ 16 530122  
 4490162  
 ④ 16 529708  
 4490157

RD 575 WEST  
 RD 643 WEST  
 RD 645 WEST  
 RD 662 WEST  
 RD 679 WEST  
 RD 677 WEST  
 RD 679 WEST  
 RD 550 WEST  
 RD 525 WEST  
 RD 689 WEST

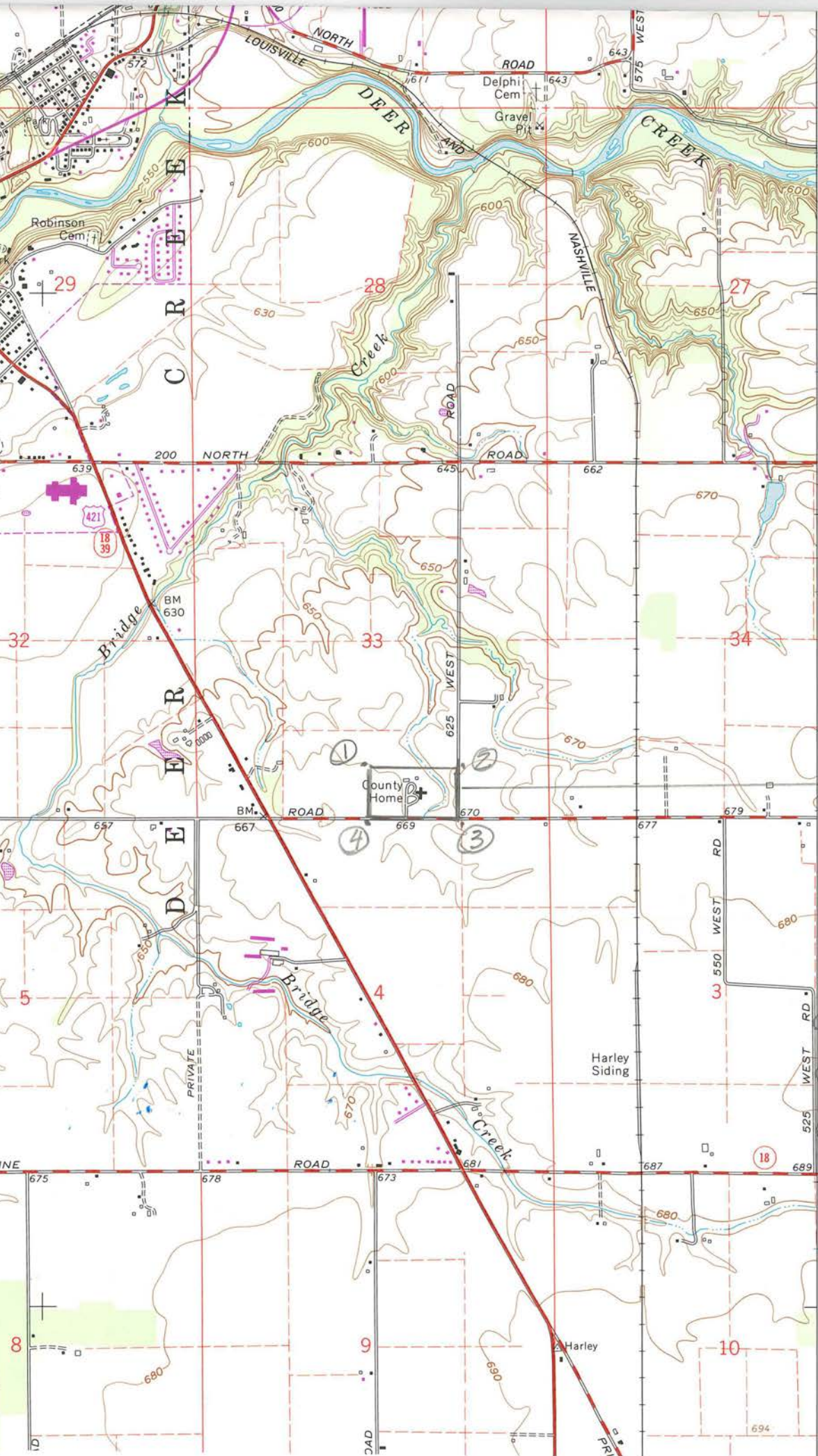
County Home

Harley Siding

Harley

Robinson Cem

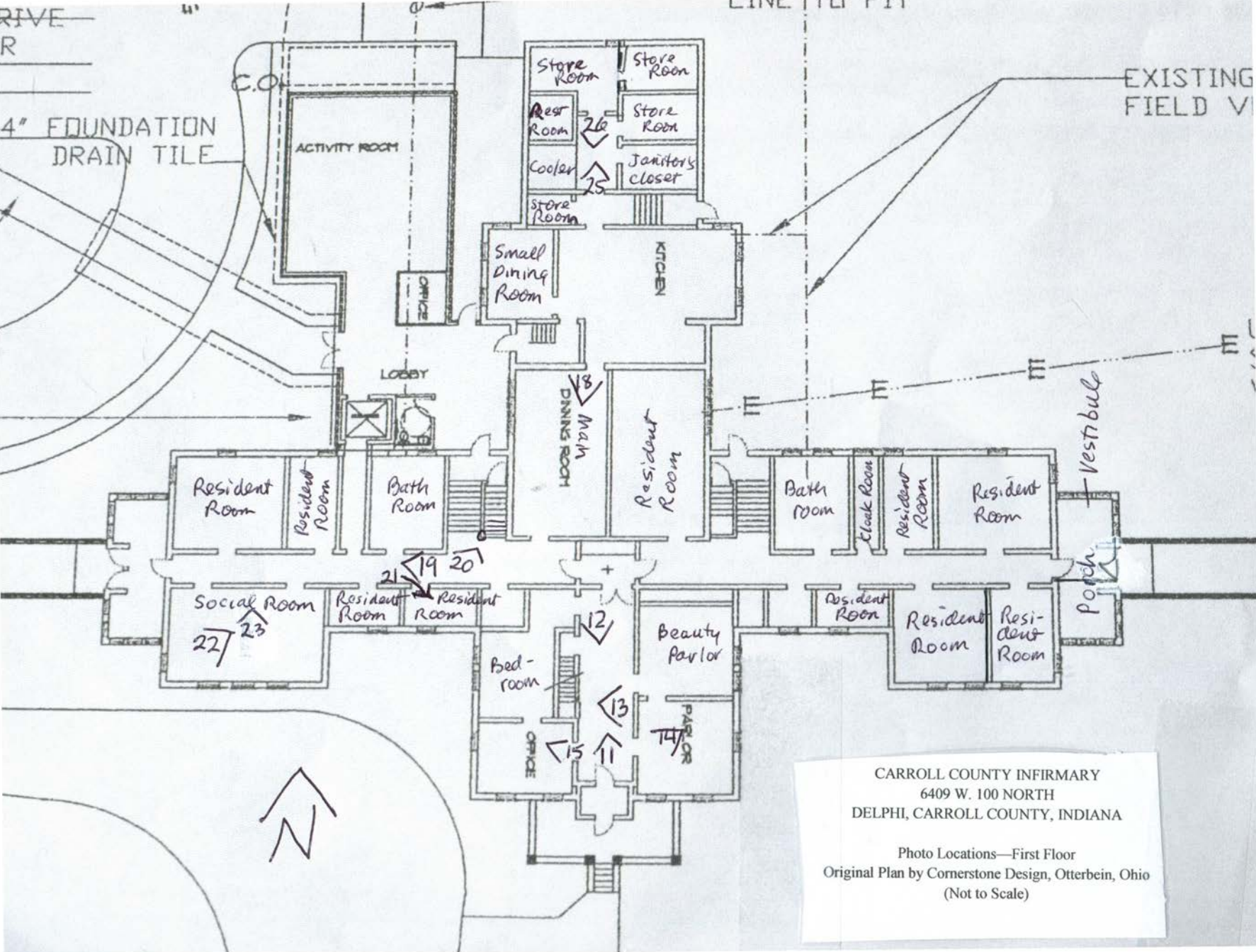
Delphi Cem  
 Gravel Pit





CARROLL COUNTY INFIRMARY  
6409 W. 100 NORTH  
DELPHI, CARROLL COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations for Exterior and Site Plan  
Original Photo by Beacon Schneider Corporation  
(Not to Scale)

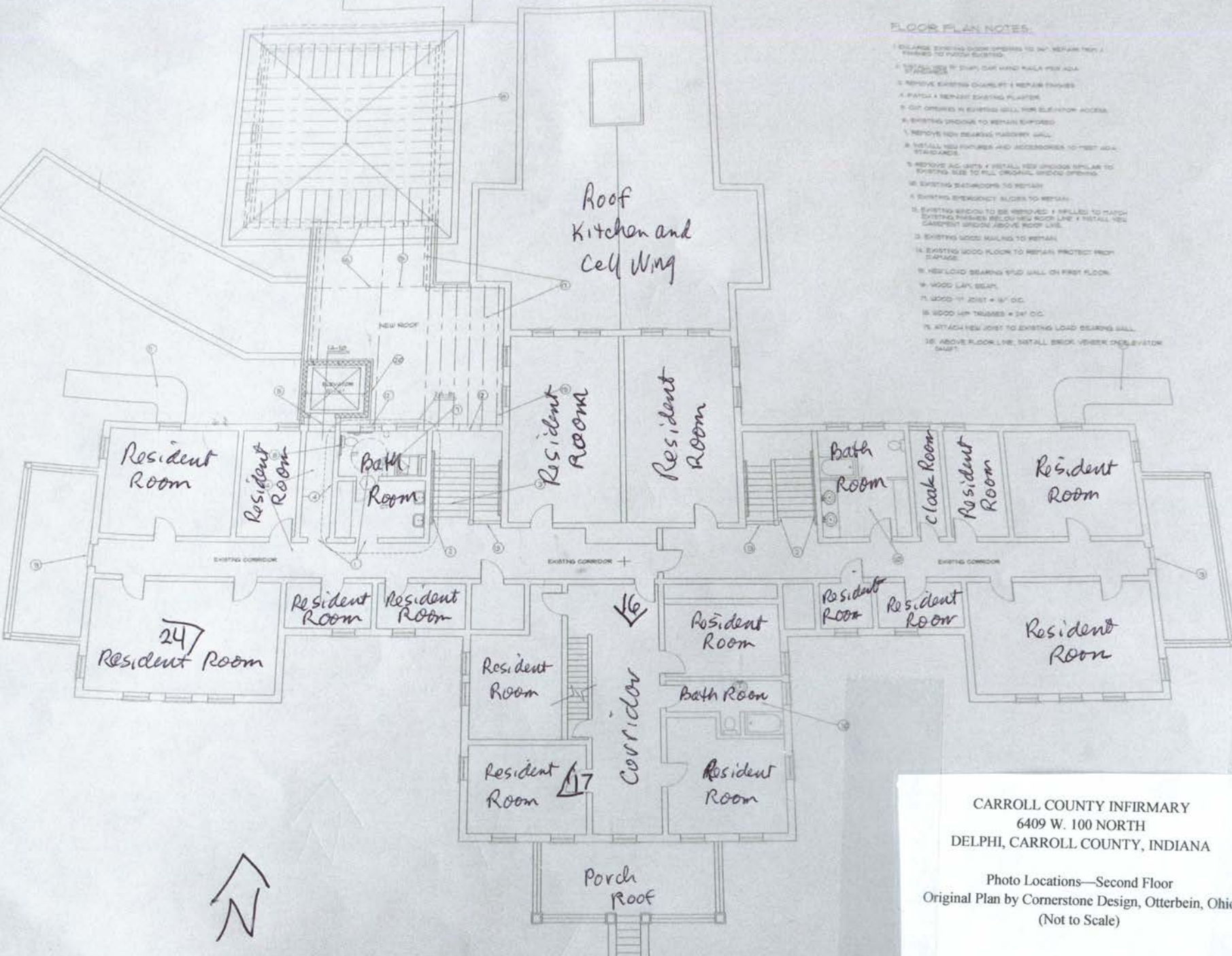


CARROLL COUNTY INFIRMARY  
6409 W. 100 NORTH  
DELPHI, CARROLL COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—First Floor  
Original Plan by Cornerstone Design, Otterbein, Ohio  
(Not to Scale)

FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

1. ENLARGE EXISTING DOOR OPENINGS TO 48" REPAIR TRIM & FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING
2. INSTALL 12" x 12" SUPPLY AIR HAND RAILS PER ADA
3. REMOVE EXISTING CHAIRLIFT & REPAIR FINISHES
4. PATCH & REPAIR EXISTING PLASTER
5. GET OPENING IN EXISTING WALL FOR ELEVATOR ACCESS
6. EXISTING BRICK TO REMAIN UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE
7. REMOVE NON-BEARING MASONRY WALL
8. INSTALL NEW FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES TO MEET ADA STANDARDS
9. REMOVE AC UNITS & INSTALL NEW UNITS SIMILAR TO EXISTING UNITS TO FILL ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENINGS
10. EXISTING BATHROOMS TO REMAIN
11. EXISTING EMERGENCY ALARMS TO REMAIN
12. EXISTING BRICK TO BE REMOVED & REPLACED TO MATCH EXISTING FINISHES BELOW NEW ROOF LINE & INSTALL NEW CEMENT BRICK ABOVE ROOF LINE
13. EXISTING WOOD MAILING TO REMAIN
14. EXISTING WOOD FLOOR TO REMAIN PROTECT FROM DAMAGE
15. NEW LOAD BEARING STUD WALL ON FIRST FLOOR
16. WOOD LAY, SEAL
17. WOOD 1" JOIST @ 16" O.C.
18. WOOD 4" TRUSSES @ 24" O.C.
19. ATTACH NEW JOIST TO EXISTING LOAD BEARING WALL
20. ABOVE FLOOR LINE, INSTALL BRICK VENEER ON ELEVATOR SHAFT



CARROLL COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 6409 W. 100 NORTH  
 DELPHI, CARROLL COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Second Floor  
 Original Plan by Cornerstone Design, Otterbein, Ohio  
 (Not to Scale)

# FLOOR PLAN NOTES

1. INSTALL 126" 4" CMU WALL + 36" DOOR FOR NEW ELEVATOR MACHINE ROOM.

2. REMOVE EXISTING WINDOWS + REFILL W/ 8" CURT.

3. SAW CUT OPENING IN EXISTING STONE FOUNDATION WALL.

4. WATER PROOF EXISTING FOUNDATION WALL WHERE EXPOSED.

5. LADDER PIT AREA TO BE EXCAVATED  
ELEVATOR SHAFT

6. POUR CONCRETE TOPPING OVER EXISTING SLAB IN CORRIDOR TO RISE R. OOR TO BE LEVEL WITH ROOMS. INSTALL CONTROL JOINTS + 12'-0" OC.

7. 12" POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL FOR ELEVATOR SHAFT + PIT.

8. 4" CMU WALL TO PAINT.

9. 4" CMU PARTIAL WALL, METAL DOOR FRAMES + 36" FLUSH METAL DOOR BID ALT. #1.

10. EXISTING BRICK WALLS TO BE CLEANED + LEFT EXPOSED.

11. INSTALL 1/2" STEEL PIPE RAIL 24" AS PER ADA STANDARDS TO PAINT.

12. EXISTING SINK, WASHERS AND DRYERS TO REMAIN.

Storage

Laundry Room



08-06-33-000-075.000-006

08-06-33-000-010.000-006

08-06-33-000-009.000-006

Deer Creek

100 N

625 W

08-11-04-000-003.000-006



428 ft

CARROLL COUNTY INFIRMARY  
6409 W. 100 NORTH  
DELPHI, CARROLL COUNTY, INDIANA

Boundary for National Register Listing  
Original Photo by Beacon Schneider Corporation  
(Not to Scale)





























































←EXIT







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

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:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      12/3/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

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: Carroll County Infirmary, Carroll County, Indiana (Note: related to County Homes of Indiana MPDF)

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Carroll County Infirmary, Carroll 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 Carroll County Infirmary, Carroll 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