

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP 3188

# 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: Randolph County Infirmary

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 1882 South U.S. 27

City or town: Winchester State: Indiana County: Randolph

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <i>Assistant Director<br/>of<br/>Pres. Services</i>                                 |                 |
|  | <u>10.18.18</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title:   | Date            |
| <b>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</b>                |                 |
| 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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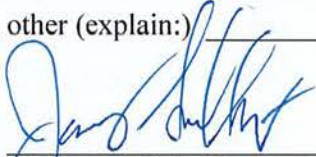
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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

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#### 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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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

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

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof: METAL: Steel

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 Randolph County Infirmary, one of the largest poor asylum or infirmary buildings constructed in Indiana, is located approximately two miles southeast of Winchester, Indiana on US 27. The infirmary illustrates the principles favored by the Board of State Charities in the 1890s—a superintendent's residence, differentiated from the rest of the infirmary; men's and women's departments on each floor, completely separated from each other; spacious social, or sitting rooms for residents; and wards for the care of sick or as sun rooms. The design of the exterior is predominantly Richardsonian Romanesque, which can be seen especially in the twin turrets, corbel tables, checkerboard stone balustrade, and rounded entry arch of the superintendent's residence façade and in the rock-face stone lintels and occasional stone arches in the residential wings. The principles of Beaux Arts planning are evident in the clear articulation of functions both on the exterior and in the layout of the various functions inside.

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The exterior is constructed of a red brick, and the foundation, with a high water table, is constructed of rock-faced limestone. The two floors of the superintendent's residence are spacious and provide amply for the comfort of the superintendent and his family. The wooden trim, doors, and stairway are of high quality. The residential wing is also spacious, but is more sparsely detailed. The corridors and most of the rooms are plastered and have floors with post-World War II linoleum tile.

The focal point of the property nominated is the infirmary building, which sits close to US 27. Five of the buildings used when the infirmary farm operated are included in the nomination: a tractor shed, slaughter house, chicken house, milk house, and garage. The tractor shed is located south of the infirmary, the slaughter house southwest of it, the chicken house to the west/northwest, milk house southeast, and garage, southeast. There are mature trees standing in informal groups north and south of the infirmary. To the northwest of the immediate setting for the infirmary is part of a field used during the infirmary farm's operation.

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## **Narrative Description**

### Site

The former Randolph County Infirmary is bounded on the northeast by US 27, on the south by a gravel drive forming a south border for the immediate setting for the infirmary, and on the southwest and northwest by an irregular border that includes the western immediate setting of the infirmary, part of an agricultural field to the northwest, and five remaining outbuildings and agricultural buildings of the former infirmary farm. The main building faces US 27, and its façade is set close to the highway right-of-way. Immediately behind it is the former slaughter house. The former chicken house is located northwest of the infirmary building. A gravel drive enters the property just southeast of the main building and proceeds southwest nearly to the southwest end of the infirmary and then turns southeast. The drive continues several hundred feet and intersects with the gravel drive forming the south border of the nominated property. At the intersection of the two drives is a tractor shed once used by the infirmary farm. In the setting around the main building there are clusters of trees. The former milk house is located immediately southeast of the infirmary building. Opposite the entrance to the main building, across the drive as it enters the property, there is an early 1960s garage (Photos 01-06).

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Exterior of Main Building

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*General (Photos 01-08):*

The Randolph County Infirmary is one of the largest of the extant poor asylum or infirmary buildings in the state, with three full stories and some 90 rooms. It is of brick masonry construction and in several elements of its detailing, draws on the Romanesque style popularized by architect H.H. Richardson. Such elements include rock-faced stone lintels, arches, and basement masonry; chateausque turrets in the façade; brick corbel tables on the façade; and a stone checkerboard balustrade on the façade. In plan, the infirmary design illustrates a variation on the T-shaped plan that was used occasionally for county asylum designs in Indiana between 1865 and 1900. The superintendent's residence appears at the front of the building, and the residential wing extends to its rear. The southeast end of the superintendent's pavilion projects one bay from the southeast elevation of the residential wing, and the northwest end of the pavilion projects less than half a foot from the northwest elevation. The superintendent's pavilion thus is differentiated from the residential wing, but doesn't form a full T. Toward its rear, the residential wing itself extends to the northwest and southeast forming subordinate pavilions. The wing continues as a southwest pavilion a short distance and meets the kitchen wing, a one-story pavilion. Another way of looking at the southeast and northwest pavilions is as transepts, forming the arms on an overall cruciform plan.

There is a high basement on all elevations, constructed of rock-faced, Indiana limestone. The water table is of dressed limestone, with a beveled upper surface. The walls are of red-colored brick, laid in a bond in which five courses of stretchers are followed by one course of stretchers and headers alternating. The windows are set in rectangular openings with rock-faced limestone lintels and sills on both stories of the superintendent's residence and the first story of the remaining elevations. There are segmental brick arches over the windows of the second story in the residential portions of the building. There is a box cornice around the perimeter of all elevations. All soffits have been covered with aluminum panels. The superintendent's residence, the southwest pavilion, and the projecting pavilions at the southwest end of the building have pyramidal roofs, while the northeast-southwest, main residential wing has a gable roof. All roofs are covered with standing seam, steel sheets.

The windows of the first and second stories are a mixture of one over one, double-hung wooden sash and recent replacements with smaller aluminum sashes and infill panels. The basement windows, originally fixed sash with four lights, survive in several places; many of the others have been removed and blocked up or modified.

There is a short octagonal-shaped cupola at the intersection of the roofs for the main residential wing, rear wing, and the two transverse pavilions. The cupola, which functions as a ventilator, has a metal, pumpkin type dome and louvers on its eight faces. There are two, 20-foot high brick chimneys, rectangular in shape that project from the northeast slopes of the northwest and southeast rear pavilions.

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Originally, there were dormer windows in the attic story of the buildings, along with a small ventilator cupola over the northeastern section of the inmate residential wing, and finials along the ridge of the superintendent's residence roof. All of these elements, as well as some chimney stacks, were removed when the building was re-roofed in the late 1960s or early 1970s.<sup>1</sup>

*Superintendent's Residence (Three Elevations) (Photos 01, 02, and 06):*

The former superintendent's residence is a pavilion with an exterior design that distinguishes it from the resident's wings and rear pavilions. Its large size and additional architectural embellishments give the residence the appearance of a home for a well-to-do family. The principal embellishments are incorporated into the façade, facing U.S. 27. There the architect, William S. Kaufman, created a symmetrical composition in which a smaller pavilion at center projects forward slightly from the face of the main pavilion. The sub-pavilion is framed by turrets on either side, between which are porches on the first and second stories. The turret walls are rounded in shape, and are topped by conical roofs culminating in wrought iron finials. The cornices of the turrets have sharply projecting profiles, below which are plain friezes. Brick corbel tables appear four courses below the friezes. There is a single window on the first and second stories of the outer walls of the two turrets and a single window on each floor of the inner turret walls (see below). The turret windows retain their original, one-over-one wood sashes, with the sashes and glass panes curved to follow the surface of the wall.

The two porches are recessed into the face of the sub-pavilion. Over the opening for the lower porch there is a large segmental arch composed of smooth-faced, stone voussoirs. Spelled out on the voussoirs with up-raised letters are the words, "Randolph Co. Infirmary." A concrete stairway from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century leads up to the outer doors of the lower porch, with a single steel railing. A brick balustrade for the lower porch is a continuation of the wall surface of the sub-pavilion; the balustrade has a dressed, limestone ledge. The lower porch is about five feet deep. The lower porch opening in the façade is filled with a wire-mesh screening, set in a wooden frame, both dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Double screen doors lead to the entrance, which retains the original double wooden doors. The doors have glass windows in their upper halves and two recessed, rectangular panels in their lower portions. There is a rectangular glass transom over the entrance. The floor in the vestibule of the porch is terrazzo—with a white and black composition at center and a lavender-colored border.

The upper porch has the same shape as the lower, with the rounded turret walls at either end. At center is a double doorway to the second floor hallway within. The doors are similar in design to those below, but have vertical rectangles of the lower panels instead of horizontal, as in the lower doors. Overhead is a fanlight transom, with muntins forming a fan shape at center and five wedge-shaped lights on the outside. An arch composed of rock-faced voussoirs encloses the fanlight. A continuous balustrade for the upper porch formed by stones laid in a checkerboard pattern composed of long horizontal stones, square vertical stones. The porch opening is covered by wire mesh screening with a wooden framework. At the corners are

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<sup>1</sup> A.M. Gibbons, "Success of the County Home," *The News-Gazette* [of Winchester, Indiana], January [?], 1972. In binder, "Randolph County Infirmary," Randolph County Historical Society, Winchester, Indiana.

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decorative wood lace pieces. The upper wood framework and wood lace appear to date to the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The sub-pavilion has its own pyramidal roof, which merges with the roof of the main pavilion behind.

The main pavilion continues, behind the turret walls, to the southeast and northwest. It has square corners and forms a rectangle that extends on the side elevations three bays, and turns inward to meet the southeast and northeast elevations of the residential wing. As noted above, the return on the northwest elevation is so slight, that the walls of the superintendent's residence and the residential wing appear to be a continuous plane. There is a narrow, rock-faced, stone stringcourse that links the sills of the second floor windows of the superintendent's pavilion. The fenestration of the side elevations of the superintendent's pavilion is different, relating to different functions in the interior. On the southeast side, there is a single, standard-sized rectangular window at the northeast end of the first story, followed by a short, narrow rectangular window elevated in the wall, and then finally a set of twin windows. On the second story, there is a single standard window, then a pair of shortened windows with a brick mullion in between, followed by a standard window. On the northwest side, on the first story, there is a single standard window at the northeast end, followed at the other end by a set of twin windows. On the second story there are two single, standard windows at either end. On the southeast side, the one-bay wide return to the residential wing originally contained a single, standard window on both the first and second stories. The first floor window at this location has been bricked up.

All of the remaining windows in the main pavilion except for the windows on the first story of the southeast elevation have been replaced by three-light aluminum sashes. On the southeast elevation, the original windows have been replaced by smaller aluminum windows with solid aluminum panels above.

#### *Residential Wing (Southeast Elevation) (Photos 01, 03, and 05)*

Originally, the southeast and northwest elevations of the residential wing of the infirmary, including the elevations of the southeast and northwest secondary pavilions at the rear, were mirror images of each other. The first section of the southeast elevation for the residential wing will be described first.

Beginning at the northeast end of the elevation, next to the rear of the superintendent's residence, there was originally on the first story an entrance, probably with double doors, which has been replaced with a smaller rectangular doorway. There is a post-1960 steel door with single window. The remainder of the original entryway has been bricked-in. Over the larger entry is a stone arch composed of rock-faced stone voussoirs. There is a rectangular porch in front of the entrance, composed of a concrete slab resting on the original limestone slab. The porch is supported by parallel, rock-faced limestone walls that extend out from the wall of the wing. A post-1960 concrete ramp for disabled access extends from the porch southwest along the wall, then turns at a right angle and continues along the southwest side of the nearby milk house to the gravel drive along the southeast of the infirmary. Between the limestone supporting walls is a



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stairway leading down below the porch slab to an entry to the basement. The steps are concrete. The door is also post-1960, but the doorway appears to be original. Set between the first and second stories, above the first floor entry, was initially a large, arched window, corresponding to a stairway inside. The original window has been replaced by a pair of aluminum windows in the lower portion, with an aluminum panel above. Over the opening is a stone arch with rock-faced voussoirs.

There are seven window bays in the first story for the rest of the southeast elevation until it meets the southeast pavilion. The first floor windows on this elevation, and on all other elevations of the residential wing, have rock-faced lintels and sills. On the second story, there were initially seven window bays, all with segmental brick arches, in this section of the southeast elevation. The fifth window was converted after World War II to a fire exit door, with a smaller rectangular doorway cut into the wall below the window sill, the door frame installed, and the void above bricked-in. A steel panel door with single window matching that on the first floor was installed also. A steel fire escape stairway extends northeast down two flights and a landing to the concrete disabled ramp running southwest from the first floor porch. The first floor windows have been replaced with smaller aluminum sashes and aluminum panels overhead. The second floor windows in this elevation retain their 1899 wood sash.

In the basement half-story, there are five window openings remaining, with their original double-hung wood sashes, each with two lights.

*Residential Wing (Northwest Elevation)*(Photos 04, 06):

The northwest elevation of the residential wing southwest of the superintendent's residence is nearly the same as the southeast elevation. At the northeast end, the first floor entry and the arched window above it have been modified in the same way as on the southeast elevation. There is an original stairway outside the first floor entrance; the entry opens to a square porch, then turns southwest down a one-flight stairway. The outside of the staircase is constructed of rock-faced limestone. Likewise, the fifth window on the second story has been converted to a fire exit door in the same way as in the opposite elevation. An identical steel fire escape stairway is attached to the brick exterior and descends to the northeast. The standard windows on both first and second stories have been treated in the same way as on the southeast: replacement aluminum sash on the first story and original wooden sash on the second. The basement windows on this elevation have all been covered with board panels or by smaller windows.

*Southeast Residential Pavilion (All Three Elevations)* (Photos 01, 03, 05, and 07):

The southeast residential pavilion begins with a diagonal elevation that runs north-south from the main southeast residential wing elevation and the northeast elevation of the southeast pavilion. This diagonal elevation is three bays wide. The remainder of the northeast elevation extends two bays to the southeast. The southeast elevation of the pavilion, three bays wide, continues the same pattern of fenestration and detailing. There is adjoining the elevation at its east corner a rectangular concrete structure, projecting about a half-story above ground. This structure was

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constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to serve as the coal room for the furnace in the basement. It has a flat concrete roof, and on its southeast side, there is a cast-iron panel that can be removed in order to shovel coal into the room, which continues below grade. Immediately southwest of the concrete structure, there is a sunken door leading into the former furnace room. The original doorway was larger, with a rock-faced stone lintel, but a smaller doorway has replaced it, and the remaining space filled with brick. There is a concrete stairway down to the entry.

The southwest elevation of this pavilion is three bays wide, but the three of the openings have been modified. There is on the first story from the southeast corner, two regular window openings, followed by what appears to have been a large entrance, perhaps twelve feet tall, with a large rock-faced stone lintel. A much smaller, rectangular doorway similar to the other replacement doors already noted has been installed at ground level, while the rest of the opening has been bricked up. On the second story, from the southeast corner, there is a single standard window opening, then a former window opening that has been converted to a fire exit door, followed by a large window opening about twice as wide as the standard size. The second opening above and along the sides of the fire exit door has been bricked in. The third opening has two, paired aluminum windows in its lower section and aluminum panels above. The fire exit leads to a steel platform that continues along the face of the building to the northwest and meets another fire escape door on the southeast elevation of the rear wing of the building (see below). Just before that second door, there is a fire escape stairway that descends to the southwest and meets a landing in front of a third fire escape door at the southwest end of the southeast elevation for the rear wing. A final flight descends to the ground. All of the fire exits and stairways, like those already noted elsewhere, appear to be post-World War II in age.

All of the standard sized windows that haven't been converted to exits follow the same pattern established in the southeast and northwest elevations of the residential wing: rock-faced stone lintels and sills for the first story, and segmental brick arches and stone sills for the second story. All of the standard windows also follow the same pattern in terms of modification: the first story windows have all been replaced with three-light aluminum windows, and the second story windows are original, although a couple have been covered with wooden boards. The basement windows of the southeast residential pavilion have all been either been replaced with smaller windows, removed altogether, or covered with boards.

*Northwest Residential Pavilion (All Three Elevations) (Photos 04, 06):*

The northeast and northwest elevations of this pavilion continue the composition established in the rest of the residential wing. The northeast elevation contains the same kind of diagonal elevation at the intersection of the pavilion with the northwest wing to the northeast. The only modifications have been replacement of the first story windows with aluminum sashes, and installation of small, rectangular windows in the upper portion of the basement window openings. In the southwest elevation, there was one difference originally between its composition and that of the southwest elevation in the southeast pavilion: instead of a wide, tall window in the bay at the southeast end of the second story, as in the southeast pavilion, there was a standard width segmental brick arch and large window opening located lower in the elevation. The same modifications have been made to the second level window and the large door opening

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below it. In this case, a single aluminum sash window has been installed in the second story window opening, and above it the rest of the opening bricked up. Below it, the upper portion of the original doorway opening has also been bricked up, with a rectangular wood frame vestibule added below, sheltering the replacement doorway. The middle windows in the southwest elevation have both been converted to fire exit doors in the same way as seen elsewhere. A fire escape steel platform runs southeast to a third fire exit on the northwest elevation of the rear wing, and then a first flight of the stairway descends to the northwest, down to a landing in front of the middle window-turned-exit, and then finally to the ground. The frame vestibule covering the exit door at ground level has a wooden outer door and side window and appears to date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The solid steel panel door within is post-1960.

*Southwest (Rear) Wing (All Three Elevations)* (Photos 03, 04, and 08):

Immediately southwest of the two residential pavilions extending southeast and northwest is a wing or pavilion extending three bays further to the rear. This wing is a continuation of the axis established by the main residential wing running northeast to southwest. The southwest wing has its own pyramidal roof with a ridge, on top of which is the octagonal cupola described earlier. The southeast elevation of the wing consists on its first story of two standard windows at the northeast end, followed by a window converted to a fire escape in the same way as elsewhere. On the second story, the first bay at the northeast end is a second fire escape door converted from a window. As noted above, a steel fire escape stairway serves both exits. On the opposite elevation, the same original composition and same modifications appear.

The southwest elevation is partially covered at its center by the one and a half-story kitchen wing to the infirmary. At the southeast end of the elevation, there is a standard sized window, followed by a window with a single fixed sash that is about half as tall. On the second story at this end, there is a standard window, followed further to northwest by a much smaller, narrow window. The northwest end of this elevation is a mirror image of the southeast. The treatment of the windows on all three stories is the same noted for the northwest residential pavilion. There is a brick chimney neck that emerges from the peak of the kitchen roof and continues up the wall of the southwest wing to the soffit. The stack appears to have been removed.

*Kitchen Wing* (Photos 04, 08):

The kitchen wing is one and a half stories, roughly rectangular in shape, and is a smaller extension of the main northeast-southwest axis unifying the whole infirmary building. It has a pyramidal, standing-seam metal roof that descends lower in its southeast and northwest slopes than in its southwest slope. The latter ends with a cornice about three feet above the head of the single window opening in the southwest elevation. The slopes on other two elevations descend about three feet lower, covering the heads of the windows. These latter two slopes extend as eaves over their elevations, and the eaves are supported by wooden brackets with concave shapes. The foundation for the wing is rock-faced limestone, rising about two feet above grade. On the southeast elevation, there were originally three windows of the same rectangular shape and size as on the main building. The openings had segmental brick arches and no sills; the lower frame rested on the top of the foundation. The middle window has been sealed with an

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aluminum panel, and the opening at the southwest end covered with a wood board and at the top with an aluminum panel. The final window, at the northeast end is a replacement with one over one, aluminum sash and aluminum panel overhead. On the southwest elevation, the single bay has been covered with an exhaust fan and wood panel. Overhead is a rock-faced stone lintel. In the northwest elevation, there is a wooden vestibule that projects from the center with a wooden door in its northwest face. Inside a stairway leads down to a door into the kitchen. The vestibule is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition. The window opening at the southwest side has been sealed with a board, while the opening at the northeast end has a replacement window matching that on the other side.

### Interior

#### *General:*

Like most other poor asylums or infirmaries built in Indiana between the Civil War and World War II, there are two designs on display in the interior of the Randolph County Infirmary. The superintendent's residence has the appearance of an upper class home, with double parlor, dining room, and four bedrooms, high grade hardwood trim and stairway with carved details, and elaborate fireplace mantels. Behind the superintendent's residence extends the lengthy wing for infirmary residents. Two completely separate layouts for men and for women exist on three levels, with a wall at the middle down the main axis keeping connection between the sexes at a minimum. The residential portion of the infirmary is one of the largest surviving in the state, and the quality of materials and accommodations for residents was among the best. The six main corridors are spacious, there were two large social rooms on each floor, and each floor had sizeable wards for treatment of sick or possibly for housing multiple residents. On the other hand, the quality of wood trim was lower than the superintendent's residence, and the resident rooms were small compared to those of the superintendent.

Throughout both sections of the infirmary, there are plastered walls and ceilings, and nearly every doorway retains its original wood door and transom window. A steel skeleton was used as the structural system for the infirmary, and the floors have the solidity of concrete, although 1899 would be an early date for use of structural concrete in Indiana buildings. There are steel radiators located throughout the building, with the capacity of providing steam heat.

#### *First Floor:*

**Superintendent's Residence** (Photos 09-012). The main entrance at the center of the façade for the superintendent's residence leads into a small rectangular vestibule. A second doorway, originally with double doors, affords access to a spacious stair hall. The inner doors have been removed. Above the doorway is a transom window. The stair hall (Photo 09) is rectangular, with its southern corner devoted to a hardwood staircase, which is slightly recessed into the southeast wall. On the northwest side of the hall is a double parlor; on the southeast side are located a dining room, butler pantry, and kitchen. Beyond the stairway, at the southwest end of the stair hall, there are two doorways—the one on the right leads into the women's department, and the one on the left into the men's department. The doors have been removed.

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The stairway and baseboards in the stair hall are unpainted and retain their original appearance. The baseboards in the hall and rest of the superintendent's residence are approximately six inches high. The doorway surrounds in the hall consist of single, flat boards, without details; there are quarter-blocks at the upper corners. The door surrounds are all painted lavender. Except for the kitchen, the first floor of the superintendent's residence is carpeted. In the last twenty years, a wooden chair molding has been added to the walls of the hall, and wood-grained contact paper applied between the moldings and baseboards.

The stairway consists of three flights and two landings. There are twin newel posts and balustrades flanking the first flight, and posts at each of the landings and at the top of the stairway. The newel posts each are rectangular and are styled with pedestals, shafts, and capitals. There are recessed panels in each face of the shafts, then a fillet, and finally a molded cap over the capital section. The rest of the posts have molded caps, but no recessed panels. The balusters all have turned moldings.

On the right, as one enters the stair hall, a doorway leads into the northeast parlor (Photo 010). The parlor is roughly rectangular. There is a single window on the northwest wall and one at the northwest side of the northeast wall. At its east corner, there is a rounded projection from the room corresponding to the northwest turret outside. There are two rounded windows within the projection and a wooden seat mounted on brackets along the wall of the projection. There is a closet with unpainted door and trim located on the southeast side of the parlor, between the doorway and projection.

A diagonal wall closes the west corner of the room, corresponding to a double-chimney between the two parlors. On the face of the diagonal, there is a mantel, which consists of four parts: a shelf supported by Ionic colonnettes resting on pedestals; a surround below the shelf and within the colonnettes, framing the firebox; an over-mantel with mirror; and a hearth. There are bas relief plaster details—a swag above the firebox and stylized spears flanking the mirror in the over mantel. Above the mirror is a molding with a cyma recta profile and bas relief sculpted leaves. The surround consists of an outer wooden face and a lower glazed tile frame for the fire box. The latter has a wrought iron perimeter with swags and leaf details. In front of the box is a wrought iron grate with filigree details. Finally, the hearth is made of terrazzo composed of an inner zone of white stone mixed with black and burgundy pieces and an outer border predominantly burgundy in color.

At the center of the southwest wall, there is a large rectangular opening connecting with the southwest parlor (Photo 010). Flanking each end of the opening are wooden Tuscan columns, in antis. The columns have been painted with multiple colors in more recent years. The southwest parlor is rectangular, except for the diagonal wall at its north corner. An identical mantel and fireplace is located on the face of the diagonal. A doorway in the southeast wall leads into the stair hall. There are twin windows at the center of the northwest wall. Brass chandeliers hang in both parlors, but they do not appear to be original. All of the trim in the two rooms has been painted lavender.

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Across the stair hall, in the east corner of the residence, is the former dining room (Photo 011). It has the same footprint as the northeast parlor, with the balancing rounded projection corresponding to the southeast turret at the northwest side of its northeast wall. There is a single window in the northeast wall and one in the southeast wall. A closet exists in the same location as the parlor. Roughly in the center of the southwest wall, there is a wooden buffet, built into the wall. Above there is a cupboard with glass doors; below there is a shelf and drawers for linens and silverware. At the northwest end of the southwest wall, there is a doorway with swinging wooden door leading into the former butler's pantry. All of the trim and doors in the dining room are unpainted.

The butler's pantry, a narrow room between the dining room and kitchen, has been remodeled in the last 15 years and its original cabinetry removed. Likewise, the kitchen, the next room to the southwest, has been substantially remodeled about the same time, with new cabinetry, appliances, and vinyl floor added. There is an auxiliary room at the southeast corner. At the northwest corner is a door leading to a stairway down into the basement. The trim for the double window at the southeast end and for the three doorways has been retained.

**Women's Department, First Floor** (Photos 013-015). The doorway on the right from the superintendent's stair hall leads into the long, main corridor of the women's department, located along the northwest side of the central wall dividing the department for the men's side. On the opposite side of the corridor, beginning at the northeast end, there is a stairway leading up to the second floor and a short corridor leading to a northwest exit. Next along the main corridor are a double room, then five single residential rooms, then a room that may have served as a clinic or medical treatment room, and finally a closet. The main corridor then intersects with a secondary corridor running from the northwest and southeast. Beyond the secondary corridor, at the end of the main corridor, is the former social room for the women's department. Along the northeast side of the secondary corridor are a utility closet, a bathroom, and a restroom. At the northwest end of the secondary corridor is a spacious room that may have been originally a residential ward or medical treatment room.

The main corridor retains its plaster walls and ceiling (Photo 013); its floors since World War II have been covered with linoleum tiles. The stairway at the northeast end of the corridor (Photo 014) consists of a single flight that goes up to a landing and accesses the second floor via a second flight. The stairway has a wooden newel post, balusters, and rails, all with almost no detailing. The rectangular newel post has beveled edges and recessed block cap. The balusters are rectangular. The risers and treads have been covered with linoleum and metal strips. The first flight is located against the northeast wall; on the southwest side of the small stair hall is a corridor that runs northwest to the exit, which emerges in the limestone stairway described on the exterior. A stairway beneath the first flight to the second floor leads down to the basement. On the southwest side of stair hall is a doorway leading into the double room, which now is a store room, but may have been a residential room for multiple residents originally.

Returning to the main corridor, each of the five rooms are identical—rectangular spaces with a single window in the wall, and a radiator (Photo 015). There are no closets. Each of the doorways retains its original door and hardware; there are glass transoms on hinges overhead, for

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increased ventilation. The rooms retain their plaster walls and ceilings and have linoleum floors. The doors have three vertical openings at their tops, also for ventilations. Below in each door are four recessed panels. The next room southwest of the fifth single residential room has three walls that are rectilinear. The northwest end is formed by two diagonal walls coming to a point, reflecting the diagonal wall between the northwest rear pavilion and the main block of the residential wing. There is a rectangular closet in the southwest wall that has a wooden partial door similar to what was sometimes used for toilet room stalls in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and was used for such in some of the other rooms having the same plan on other floors. The door hangs in a doorway set in tongued and groove board panels. Next to the outside door, there is a rectangular compartment with three shelves that extends to the corridor; there is a door on the exterior. This possibly suggests that the room was used for isolation care of patients, with the compartment perhaps used to convey medicines or food and water.

The women's social room at the end of the main corridor is a large room, roughly rectangular, with painted brick walls. There is a large steel I-beam exposed at the center of the ceiling, providing extra structural support for the room above. There are two windows at the southwest end of the northwest wall and two windows at the northwest end of the southwest wall. There is a fire exit door at the end of the northwest wall; originally it was a window, which was modified to serve as an exit after World War II. At the center of the opposite wall is a brick chimney stack, which projects into the roof. At its base, the firebox has been bricked in; there are no ornamental features of any kind to denote a fireplace around the firebox. The walls are painted brick, the ceiling is plastered, and the floor is covered with linoleum tiles. The double doors to the room have been removed; the three-light transom remains.

Moving to the northeast side of the secondary corridor, there is a utility closet with porcelain janitor's sink, followed by a rectangular bathroom with post-1950s tub and partial particle board partition between the bathroom and the shower and restroom to the northwest. The next room has a diagonal wall forming its north side and has been remodeled with post-1990 shower; toilet fixtures; vanities, etc. Across the secondary corridor from the shower and toilet room is a second stairway for the women's department. It has two flights—one running up to a landing and the second floor, and the other down to ground level and the c. 1960s exit created on the northwest side of the kitchen wing. A plaster wall divides the flights from each other; the risers and treads are covered with linoleum and metal strips, and there are simple wooden rails secured to the wall.

At the northwest end of the secondary corridor is an airy room that may have been intended originally to serve as a residential ward, sun room, or possibly medical care ward.<sup>2</sup> The rectangular room is entered through a wide doorway, without doors, but with a three-light transom overhead. There are three windows on the northwest side, two on the northeast side, and a window and former window, now converted to a fire exit, on the southwest side. The walls are brick, the ceiling is plastered, and the floor is covered with linoleum tiles.

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<sup>2</sup> All three types of rooms were included in a model poor asylum plan published in 1911 by social reformer Alexander Johnson who reflected the thinking of asylum improvement advocates over the previous twenty years. See attached Multiple Property Documentation Form on County Homes, p. 15.

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**Men's Department, First Floor.** A doorway in the wall dividing the women's department from the men's department, just southeast of the doorway to the women's social room, leads into the intersection of the main and secondary corridors in the men's side. The men's department on the first floor is almost exactly the reverse image of the women's department plan. The main difference lies in the lesser depth of the residential rooms along the southeast side of the principal corridor. The men's rooms are 3/5 the length of those on the women's side. Also different, there are seven identical sized rooms for single occupancy along the men's main corridor and not a double room at the northeast end, as on the women's side. At the southwest end of the corridor, there is another room with two diagonal walls coming to a point, but instead of closet in the southwest wall, there is a similarly-sized rectangular cavity, without a door or toilet. There also is no compartment in the corridor wall with three shelves, as on the women's side. There is a wooden laundry chute attached to the west corner of the room. On the northeast side of the secondary corridor on the men's side, there is a utility closet, but not a tub room. The last room, with two diagonal walls, is slightly larger than its counterpart on the women's side, but has been remodeled with more modern fixtures as a restroom and shower room.

The former ward or sun room for the men's department on the first floor is nearly identical to the ward on the opposite side of the building. All seven of the original window openings are present, although the windows, like most of those on the first floor of the entire building, have been replaced. The ward's original double doors leading into the room are present, with seven horizontal panels.

Along the southwest side of the secondary corridor from the former men's ward room is a stairway matching the design on the women's side, followed by the men's social room. The plan and arrangement of features for the latter is the reverse image of the women's social room next door.

#### *Second Floor:*

**Superintendent's Residence.** The second floor of the superintendent's residence is reached via the main stairway on the first floor. There is a rectangular stair hall at the center, with the stairway cavity at the southeast side. The stairway opening is lined with posts, rails, and balusters that replicate those below; the posts do not have beveled edges or recessed panels. At the northwest end of the hall, two diagonal walls create a triangular space. The doorways to the men's and women's departments are set in each of the diagonal walls. On the northeast side of the hall, a door at center opens into what may have been a second floor parlor or sitting room originally (Photo 012). On the northwest side of the stair hall, there is a doorway leading into a bedroom. At the northeast end of the hall, there is a cross corridor that runs southeast and northwest. The northwest end of the corridor is short and ends with a closet. Immediately to the right (northeast) is large bedroom in the north corner of the second floor. The southeast cross corridor is longer. On its northeast wall is a short corridor to another large bedroom, in the south corner of the floor. At the end of the cross corridor is a bathroom, and along the southwest side of the corridor is a smaller bedroom and a closet. In summary, there are four bedrooms and a possible parlor in the superintendent's residence.



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The largest bedroom, in the north corner, is longer than the bedroom on the other side of the parlor. At the southeast end of the northeast wall, there is a rounded projection corresponding to the northwest exterior turret. The room has a diagonal wall at its west corner, corresponding to the chimney from the first floor. There is a closet in the southwest wall. The other large bedroom, in the east corner, is largely a mirror image of the previous bedroom, except for its shorter length. The bathroom at the southeast end of the secondary corridor has been remodeled with replacement fixtures and bathtub. The smaller bedroom on the southwest side of the corridor is rectangular and has two windows and a closet. The bedroom on the northwest side of the stair hall is also rectangular, with a single window and a closet in the northeast wall. The presumed parlor is rectangular and notable for both the substantial glass windows flanking its inner doorway and for the very large fan light window over the double doors leading from the parlor out to the second floor porch.

Worth noting throughout the second floor of the superintendent's residence, are all of the doors, with their unusual pattern of four recessed horizontal panels and then two vertical panels in place of a second horizontal panel. All of the wood trim and doors are in place on the second floor of the residence and all is unpainted. The surrounds for the windows and doorways are the same as in the first floor below. There are transom windows on hinges over all of the corridor doors. The floors are carpeted.

**Women's Department, Second Floor** (Photos 016, 018). The doorway in the diagonal wall of the second floor superintendent's residence leads into the main corridor of the women's department, second floor. The trim of the doorway on the corridor side is slightly different, with the ends of the two vertical wooden side boards protruding slightly above the board along the head. The door is original, but is missing its second horizontal panel.

The plan and details of the women's department on the second floor is nearly identical to that of the women's department on the first floor, directly below it. The only substantial difference is that there is no double room at the northeast end of the main corridor; that space on the second floor is divided into two single residential rooms. There are therefore seven single rooms, with the same depth as the women's department rooms below. The stairway at the northeast end of the main corridor has a rectangular stair hall, with most of the former arched window over the landing covered over. The posts in the stair balustrade have pyramidal caps, and the balusters are square in plan. The eighth room along the main corridor on the northwest side corresponds to the unusually shaped room directly below it (Photo 016). It has the same plan, but the rectangular adjunct space retains its toilet, which may be original. The toilet has an unpainted wooden seat and porcelain tank. The tongued and groove wooden doorway with abbreviated stall door is of the same type as the room below. There is also the same rectangular compartment with three shelves in the outer wall, suggesting that this room, too, may have served as a clinic or isolation room. Above the compartment, in the upper wall, there is a rectangular opening that runs through to the corridor. Its function is not clear, unless for additional ventilation. All of the walls and ceilings in the women's department are plastered.

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The former ward or sun room at the northwest end of the cross corridor on the second floor appears nearly identical to the room below it. The same window on the southwest side has been modified to serve as a fire exit. On the northeast side of the secondary corridor, the bathroom next to the ward has been modified the same as the room below it, with a bathtub in a southeast segment, separated from the restroom by a partial partition; there has been no shower installed, as below. The stairway on the southwest side of the secondary corridor is located in a rectangular stair hall. The original arched window over the landing has been replaced with a smaller rectilinear set of aluminum windows. There is no balustrade; plastered walls with attached rails line the second flight, and wooden panels bound the stairway opening at its top.

The women's social room on the second floor (Photo 018) is largely the same in plan and details as the social room directly below it. There are two large windows at the northwest side of the southwest wall, and two of the same size immediate around the west corner. The next window on the northwest wall has been modified to create a fire exit. There is also a small window at the southeast end of the southwest wall. Otherwise, the steel I-beam across the center of the ceiling, the bricked-up firebox in the chimney on the southeast wall, the brick walls, plastered ceilings, and the linoleum floor are the same. The room retains its double wooden doors with single rectangular windows in each of the upper halves.

**Men's Department, Second Floor** (Photos 017, 019). A door leads in the same location from the southwest end of the women's main corridor into the intersection of main and secondary corridors on the men's side. The main corridor can also be accessed from the superintendent's residence through a doorway and door in the diagonal wall at the southwest end of the central hall in the residence. The surround and door of the men's side match those on the women's side.

The plan of the men's department on the second floor is virtually the same as the men's department on the first floor. There is a stairway, seven rectangular single residential rooms, a room with two diagonal walls coming to a point, and a closet lining the main corridor. The rooms are all shorter in depth than on the women's side. The window in the fifth room from the northeast has been converted into a fire exit door. The stairway at the northeast end has a flight going up to the attic. The final two flights to the attic are wooden, without the linoleum and steel strips applied to stairs below.

The most interesting feature along the corridor is the steel jail cell that was inserted into the eighth room, with the two diagonal walls, probably in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Photo 017). Presumably it was intended for the confinement of a mentally ill resident who required restraint. It is a complete rectangular steel cage, located just inside the door, with porcelain toilet stool mounted on a platform at the southwest end. The stool was manufactured by the McElwaine Richards Company of Indianapolis. There is space for a single cot on the opposite side. The plumbing for the stool is connected to pipes running into the rectangular closet seen in other rooms with this plan, and there remain the tongue and groove panels for a doorway. It's possible that this was originally a sick room or clinic. There is a laundry chute also in the corner of the room, just as the room below it.

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The men's social room can be entered both through the double doors at the end of the main corridor or through a doorway with a single door located at the northeast end of the wall separating the men's from the women's social room. The men's social room is very nearly a mirror image of the plan and details of the women's social room, and the same modification has been made to the third window from the southwest in converting it to a fire exit door. The double doors and surround of the main entrance are unpainted.

The rooms along the secondary corridor have the same plan. The bathroom at the southeast end of the corridor, but has been remodeled since 1990 with a different configuration, including toilets and stalls, shower, urinals, vanity sinks, and suspended ceiling. Most of the ceiling panels have been removed. One of the doors into the bathroom has been sealed with plaster or drywall.

The former ward or sun room for the men's department, second floor (Photo 019), has the same plan as the ward room below it, except the window at the northwest end of the southwest side has been converted to a fire exit door. The details and finishes are otherwise the same. Two of the original windows are missing glass panes. The double doors to the war room and surrounds are unpainted.

*Attic:*

The attic is accessed via two stairways—the southeast stairway at the northeast end of the men's department, second floor, and the stairway at the southeast end of the secondary corridor on the same floor. There are two parts to the attic: a section over the superintendent's residence, which is separated from the rest of the attic by a brick wall that rises to the roof, and a cross-shaped section that extends over the rest of the infirmary building (Photo 023). The roof structure is exposed throughout. There is a wooden floor in the whole attic, but the attic is not finished. There are four brick chimney stacks near the intersection of the main axis of the building and the cross axis of the building. Two stacks are clustered northwest of center and the other two are clustered southeast of it. Two of the four stacks have been capped within the attic. A fifth, small chimney is located southwest of the central intersection and has been capped. The interior structure of the surviving ventilation cupola is visible just southwest of the central intersection. Along the main axis of the attic above the men's and women's departments and in the separate section above the superintendent's residence, beams at the side support the rafters of the gable roof, supported in turn by wood columns and diagonal braces.

*Basement:*

**Superintendent's Residence.** A stairway from the kitchen of the superintendent's residence leads one flight down to the basement below the residence. The stairway comes down to a landing and then turns left into the main corridor of the residence's basement. The stairway also turns right into the room in the south corner of the residence basement. The main corridor is rectangular and runs from the northeast to southwest. The walls along the sides are load-bearing brick, and the wall at the northeast end is constructed of foundation stone. There are two rooms on either side of the main corridor. The doorways have segmental brick arches and wooden frames, and several retain their original doors. It is not clear how these rooms were used

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originally. Later all were used for storage. The room in the north corner of the superintendent's basement is rectangular, with stone exterior walls, plastered ceiling, concrete floor, and a rounded projection on its northeast side corresponding to the northwest turret outside. In the southeast wall, originally there was a large window, like the one in the exterior wall of the room next door (see below). Since World War II, the window has been removed, and a wooden frame containing shelving for storage installed in its place. There is a single window in the northeast wall and a window opening that has been closed up on the northwest side. In the west corner, there is a diagonal wall, which covers the base of the chimney in the parlors above. In the southwest wall, there is a rectangular opening with post-World War II wooden frame that leads into the west room in the basement. This room is also rectangular. It has a door from the main corridor at the center of its southeast wall and immediately to the northeast of that door is a large, rectangular window with four panes set in wooden muntins. The exterior wall is stone, and the two large original window openings have been partially blocked up and replaced with smaller windows.

On the other side of the main corridor, there is a single door leading into the east room of the residence basement. This room is largely a reverse image of the plan for the north room on the other side of the main corridor. Southwest of the north room, another rectangular room, slightly narrower, runs to the end of the basement for the superintendent's residence. There is a doorway between the north and south rooms, and there are two entries from the main corridor to the northwest—one from the stairway and a second at the southwest end of the northwest wall.

**Women's Department, Basement.** A very similar lay out is found in the basement below the women's and men's departments on the first and second floors. A central partition wall constructed of brick on the northwest side and stone on the southeast side divides the basement into women's and men's sections. It appears that originally the basement was planned to accommodate women and men residents, much as in the floors above.

Doorways on either side of the partition wall lead from the main corridor of the superintendent's basement into the women's and men's departments. On the women's side, the doorway leads into the main corridor. Immediately inside the doorway on the northwest side, the stairway from the upper floors descends via a single flight from the landing next to the northwest exit above. The rest of the basement stair hall has been recently partitioned off. Right after the stairway there is a large stone pier. Along the main corridor, with brick walls on both sides, there are two large rooms, then a single, then a room corresponding in plan to those above with the two diagonal walls. The first room is a double room with a single doorway. It has two walls of stone and two of brick. There is a small wooden door at the center of its southwest wall. The next room is a third larger than the double room and has two entries from the main corridor. Its southwest wall is stone. The next room, a small, rectangular room, has the same stone wall along its northeast side. The room with the two diagonal walls has the same plan as the similar rooms above. The rectangular closet is empty.

On the northeast side of the secondary corridor intersecting with the southwest end of the main corridor, there a room with two diagonal walls that contains the original water heater for at least part of the building and a modern water heater. The original heater was manufactured by the

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Lookout Boiler and Manufacturing Company. It is an upright cylinder made of cast-iron with rivets. The original windows on the exterior diagonal wall have been filled in partially with concrete block and replaced with smaller rectangular windows. At the northwest end of the secondary corridor is the laundry room, corresponding in plan to the residential wards or dormitory rooms above. Originally there were five large windows—two on each of the sides and three on the longer side of the room, but these have been replaced with smaller windows similar to those in the previous room.

On the southwest side of the secondary corridor is a short stairway leading up to the southwest exit northwest of the women's dining room. On the southeast side of the stair hall is a wooden partition and partial stall door for a toilet room; the toilet has been removed.

Directly below the women's social room on the first floor is the former women's dining room. It corresponds in plan to the room above it. There are three windows on the northwest side and two on the southwest side. Like the previous basement windows, those in the dining room have been much reduced in size. The double wooden doors have been retained at the northeast side. On the opposite wall, near the south corner of the room, there is an open doorway leading into the kitchen. Immediately to the southeast, in the southeast wall, there is a narrower doorway providing access to the men's dining room. The walls and ceilings appear to be plastered with a concrete floor. There is a chimney stack projecting at the center of the southeast wall, but no evidence of a firebox being bricked up.

**Kitchen.** The kitchen pavilion is attached to the southwest end of the main infirmary building. It is accessed from the women's and men's dining rooms through large doorways at the southwest ends of both. The pavilion contains a single rectangular room (Photo 021), two stories in height. The walls are brick, and the floor is covered with linoleum tiles. Originally, there were four, full-sized rectangular windows—three on the southeast, three on the northwest, and one on the southwest sides. Only two window openings still contain windows—one on the southeast and one on the northwest sides—and those have been modified by installation of smaller aluminum sashes. The window on the southwest side has been replaced by an exhaust fan, and two windows on the southeast side and one on the northwest side have been covered over. The central window on the northwest side was converted to a doorway to the outside, probably in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The current door was installed fairly recently. Otherwise, all of the cabinetry, plumbing, and remaining appliances date from the past 25 years. There is a chimney at the center of the northeast wall to exhaust fumes from a stove.

**Men's Department, Basement** (Photos 020, 022). Both walls of the men's department main corridor are constructed of stone. There is also a stone pier at the northeast end of the corridor. The stairway at the northeast end of the corridor leads up a landing. The other side of the stair hall leads to an exit to the outside at grade. The stairway posts and balustrade match those on the women's side. There are six rectangular rooms along the main corridor that match the dimensions of the rooms in the floors above. However, it is not known how much these rooms were used as resident rooms during the years the infirmary operated. The first two rooms are linked by a doorway in the wall between them; the original doorway to the second room has been sealed shut by stone masonry. The windows in the two rooms have been sealed close by

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concrete blocks. The next three rooms retain their original rectangular windows with four lights and wooden muntins. The fourth room along the corridor has vertical steel bars over the window from the inside, suggesting that in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the room may have been used to confine mentally ill residents (Photo 022). Most of the wooden doors along the corridor are original; the transom windows were narrower and more horizontal.

The eighth room is a double room, with one of the parts having two diagonal walls coming to a point. The two parts are connected with a large opening at the center of the wall that once divided them into two rooms. The northeastern portion of the room is rectangular; the second part corresponds in plan to the rooms above it with two diagonal walls and rectangular closet in the southwest wall. There is now a work bench along one of the diagonal walls and fairly recent wooden studs and electrical box in the rectangular closets. In the east corner of the room, there is a tongued and groove wooden box and chaise for the laundry chute above.

At the southwest end of the main corridor, there is the men's dining room (Photo 020). The latter is nearly a mirror image of the women's dining room on the other side. There are three windows on the southeast side and two on the southwest side. All five windows have been reduced in size. Like the women's dining room and the four social rooms above, there is a large steel I-beam providing extra structural support for the wide span of the room.

On the southeast side of the secondary corridor outside the men's dining room is a stairway leading to the southwest exit that is southeast of the kitchen. At the southeast end of the secondary corridor, there is a room conforming in dimensions and rectangular configuration to the dormitory wards in the floors above. It appears to have been the original furnace room for the infirmary. Adjacent to the northeast end of the southeast wall of the room is the large rectangular coal room described in the exterior description. The former door from the coal room into the former furnace room has been sealed with sheets of corrugated steel. Of the six original windows in the room, all but two on the sides have been sealed with concrete block or covered up otherwise. At one point it appears there was a doorway in the northwest wall that communicated with the current furnace room; that opening has been closed by a new concrete block wall. There are two steel fire doors at the entrance to the former furnace room from the secondary corridor. Opposite the fire doors is an exit to the outside; a 1950s or 1960s doorway set in a frame reduced in size from the original.

The current furnace room is located in a room with two diagonal walls corresponding to the bathroom plans in the floors above. This room has been converted in the last twenty years to the furnace room. The current furnace is capable to providing steam heat through the steel radiators that are located throughout the building. There are twin steel fire doors at the entrance to the furnace room.

### Outbuildings.

There are five contributing outbuildings standing on the property being nominated for the Randolph County Infirmary (see Site Plan). These include a tractor shed; a milk house; a slaughterhouse; a chicken house; and a garage. The U-shaped gravel drive that runs along the

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southeast side of the infirmary turns southeast several hundred feet and reaches tractor shed. The slaughter house is located immediately behind the kitchen pavilion of the infirmary. The chicken house is located several hundred feet west/northwest of the infirmary building. The milk house is located immediately southeast of the infirmary, and the garage is located on the opposite side of the entry drive from the façade of the superintendent's residence. The tractor shed and slaughter house appear to date about the same period—c. 1910-20.

**Tractor Shed.** The shed sits on the southwest leg of the gravel drive running through the setting of the infirmary. It is a rectangular building with a gable roof and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Then long side is parallel to the drive. The building is of balloon frame construction and dates probably to the 1920s. It was constructed with wooden siding, which has been covered in recent years with aluminum panels. The roof is covered with standing seam steel panels. There are no windows. There is an aluminum overhead door on rollers in the northeast elevation, facing US 27. Inside, there is a concrete floor. The building was used to store tractors for the farm when the infirmary was in operation.

**Slaughter House** (Photo 024). Immediately southwest of the infirmary building stands a building that served as a slaughter house for hogs from the 1950s through 1980s and may have been constructed for that purpose. The building consists of two parts: a rectangular frame section at the southeast end, with its gable ends facing northeast and northwest, and a concrete block wing adjoining the frame section at a right angle on the northwest side, forming a continuous façade. An examination of the walls inside suggests that the frame section was built first, but if so, the concrete block section was added soon afterward. The buildings appear to date to close to the time at which the infirmary was constructed; the concrete blocks are rock-faced, typical of the first and second decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both sections are constructed on concrete foundations. The frame portion has horizontal wooden siding and originally had rectangular windows on its southeast and southwest sides; those have been closed with boards. There also was a doorway, since sealed in the northwest side. There is a rectangular garage door opening at the center of the northeast elevation, and in that opening is an overhead door installed in the past twenty years. The concrete block wing has four window bays and an entrance door along its northeast elevation. One of the windows has been closed by a board, and the door has been recently replaced. The three surviving windows have double-hung wooden sashes. There are two window openings on the northwest elevation, and three on the southwest elevation. All of these have been closed with boards. The roofs of both sections of the slaughter house are standing seam steel.

Inside, the frame section has a structural system consisting of diagonal wooden braces supporting the plates around the perimeter of the roof. There is a concrete floor. At the southwest end, there is a wooden wheel and pulley system mounted on the wall below the gable, which was presumably used as part of the slaughtering and dressing process. The concrete block wing is accessed from the frame section through a rectangular opening cut in the wooden siding in the frame portion. The wing is open, with a concrete floor.

**Chicken House** (Photo 025). The chicken house is located west/northwest of the infirmary building, perhaps a hundred feet. It appears to date to the 1930s or possibly 1940s: it is

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constructed of hollow clay tile on a concrete foundation. The clay tile is more typical of structures constructed after 1930. The building is rectangular and one story; it has a roof composed of standing seam steel panels. Its long sides face northwest and southeast. The roof is shed, with the higher end along the southeast side. There are wooden doors and small, square window openings on the northeast and southwest sides. Those windows have been closed by fiberglass panels. In the southeast elevation, there are six windows regularly placed across the elevation. Each window consists of two fixed sashes on top of each other. The upper sashes have six panes; the lower sashes have been replaced with fiberglass panels. There are also two rectangular openings near ground level in the elevation to permit chickens to enter the house and leave. There are no windows in the northwest elevation.

Inside, a central longitudinal beam carries the rafters of the roof, and there are vertical boards forming a partition at the center. The floor is concrete.

**Milk House.** The milk house is a small, gable-roofed brick building standing a short distance southeast of the southeast entrances to the men's department in the infirmary building. It appears that the milk house was constructed the same time as the infirmary; an early postcard view shows both buildings. The milk house is constructed with same type of brick as the infirmary on a concrete foundation, which is not visible above grade. The bond used for the bricks is slightly different from the main building: seven courses of stretches, succeeded by a single course of headers. The milk house has a gable roof and a portico that extends about four feet beyond the northeast elevation. The portico is supported by two steel pipes, which may be original. There is a frieze board lining the perimeter of the portico, and clapboards the triangular portion within the frieze. There is a central door with its original wooden door in the northeast elevation, under the portico. The floor of the portico is concrete.

Inside, there is a sunken concrete basin, rectangular in shape, which runs along the southeast side of the room. The basin has an upraised concrete border. There is a window in the northwest and southeast sides. The walls and ceiling are plastered; some of the plaster is missing in the lower portion of the walls.

**Garage.** Across the entry drive to the infirmary property from the superintendent's residence, there is a garage built in the 1950s or early 1960s to house the personal vehicles of the superintendent and family and a truck belonging to the county. It is rectangular, with a hipped roof, and rests on a concrete foundation. The long sides of the building are parallel to US 27. The exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are two, double overhead doors in the northwest end of the garage. The aluminum, paneled doors may not be original. There is a single window in the northeast and southwest elevations. The window on the northeast retains its double-hung wood sash with six over six pane configuration. There is a pedestrian doorway on the northwest side with a replacement door. Inside, the walls are covered with horizontal boards and particle boards. There is a concrete floor.



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Integrity.

There have been minor modifications made in the infirmary building since 1899. On the exterior, the cresting, some ventilators, and dormer windows have been removed from the roof, and the first floor windows have been replaced. On the inside, there have been remodelings of bathrooms and of the infirmary and superintendent's kitchens and covering many floors with linoleum tiles. However, overall, there is an excellent degree of exterior and interior integrity. The plans of each floor, the woodwork and doors, the original ceiling heights, plaster finishes are all intact to an unusual degree.

The five contributing outbuildings for the infirmary and former farm enjoy very good integrity. The exterior materials and doors have been retained for the most part, the interior structures are exposed, and the original functions obvious for each building.

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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.)

- 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
-

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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

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**Period of Significance**

1899-1966

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**Significant Dates**

1899

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

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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

Kaufman, William S., Architect

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Shetterly, Joseph S., Contractor

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### **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1899, the year in which construction of the Randolph County Infirmary Building was completed and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The infirmary building and property were continuously used as the county infirmary and county home from 1899 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 Randolph County Infirmary is an excellent illustration of the principles favored by social reformers after the Civil War and by the Indiana Board of State Charities after 1889 for poor asylum and infirmary design. The Randolph County Infirmary is a well-preserved evocation of the Board of Charities' vision of modern, humane, and attractive poor asylums in society. The separation of departments for men and women, the differentiation of the superintendent's residence from the residential wing, and the provision of social rooms, wards for the sick, and spacious dining rooms were all integral to the Board's conception of how best to carry out its vision. The period of significance begins in 1899, the year in which construction of the Randolph County Infirmary was completed and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The infirmary building and property were continuously used as the county infirmary and county home from 1899 to 2006. The Randolph County Infirmary also qualifies for listing under Criterion C as an outstanding example of an architectural design that used the principles of Beaux Arts planning in clearly articulating

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functions and providing for the humane care of the indigent residents. In addition, the home is an excellent example of an institutional design of William S. Kaufman, a leading architect of both public buildings and residences in Richmond, eastern Indiana, and western Ohio between 1884 and 1915. The design is also notable for its use of Richardsonian Romanesque elements to create a monumental and aesthetically pleasing façade for the superintendent's residence.

The property meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: several primary sources show that the property was intended for public poor relief, the infirmary building and farm have good integrity, and the infirmary's design corresponds to a significant poor asylum/infirmary type.

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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 Randolph County Infirmary is one of the largest examples in the state of a poor asylum of the 1890s following the principles for the design of a poor asylum advocated by social reformers after the Board of State Charities was established in 1889. It provides a complete superintendent's residence at the front, differentiated from the wings providing rooms for residents; separation of the accommodations for men and women residents; social rooms; and wards for medical care or sun. The plan varies from the tripartite arrangement favored for most Indiana asylums in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Men and women residents lived in the same wing, separated by a central wall, rather than in men's and women's residential wings on either side of the superintendent's residence. The overall plan is roughly cruciform, another variation from the T or E shaped plans often used. The 1899 Randolph County Infirmary qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved example of 19<sup>th</sup> century reformers' vision of a design that would provide comfortable quarters to men and women residents, while keeping them separate. It also provided for a spacious residence for the superintendent and his family.

Beginning in 1820, overseers of the poor were appointed in Randolph County to provide financial assistance to the indigent poor. After the Indiana General Assembly passed a law in 1848 requiring counties to provide public places in which the indigent might have care, the Randolph County Commissioners appointed special commissioners to purchase a farm near Winchester, the county seat. In 1851, the farm began operation, and in 1852, two frame halls were constructed as residences for the paupers accepted at the farm. In 1854, fire destroyed the initial poor asylum buildings, and the commissioners proceeded over the next two years to build a more substantial brick building for accommodating the residents.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> John L. Smith and Lee L. Driver, *Past and Present of Randolph County Indiana* (Indianapolis: A.W. Bowen & Company, 1914), pp. 172-176.

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When Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the Board of State Charities visited the Randolph County Infirmary in 1890, he gave a glowing report on the asylum, stating that “it is hard to imagine a house more comfortable for the residents or which shows more clearly in every part the marks of good management.” He gave credit for the situation to the superintendent, Amos Hall, and his wife, who had been in charge for most of the previous 21 years. Johnson noted that the county had constructed recently a new building for the male residents. There were about 30 residents living at the asylum.<sup>4</sup>

The situation must have deteriorated swiftly, because in 1893, the Board of State Charities after another visit wrote to the county commissioners that the 1856 brick building inhabited by the superintendent and his family and the female residents was “in a dangerous and threatening condition.” The board stated that one wall was unstable structurally and crumbling, and the air was “dank and unwholesome.” There also was no water supply in the building. The cells in which mentally ill residents were confined were unhealthy. The board recommended that the building be replaced by a new structure. In 1898 the county grand jury reported that the main building of the county infirmary (as it was by then being called) was in bad condition and should be repaired or replaced.<sup>5</sup>

Faced with increasing public pressure to take action, the county commissioners in 1899 hired an architect, William S. Kaufman, to design one of the most substantial county poor asylums or infirmaries in the state and contracted with Joseph Shetterly to construct the building. The new Randolph County Infirmary was completed by the end of 1899 and cost approximately \$40,000. The new structure replaced the 1856 building, which was demolished. Evidently, several of the buildings constructed before 1899 were retained at the infirmary, because the county grand jury complained in 1904 that the new building was surrounded by “a lot of old, dilapidated buildings” needing repair. In 1916, the jury stated after a visit that new washers and dryers were needed and an up-to-date barn for the farm should be constructed.<sup>6</sup>

Sometime between 1900 and 1930, the present two barns, hog house, tractor shed, and slaughter house were constructed.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Alexander Johnson, “Secretary’s Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana,” in *County Poor Asylums* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890), p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> Letter from Ernest P. Bicknell, Secretary, Board of State Charities, to Board of Commissioners of Randolph County, September 4, 1893, reported in unidentified Winchester newspaper, September 20, 1893. In binder, “Randolph County Infirmary,” Randolph County Historical Society, Winchester, Indiana; James H. Edward, Foreman, Randolph County Grand Jury, report on visit to Randolph County Infirmary, quoted in unidentified Winchester newspaper, June 15, 1898, in binder, “Randolph County Infirmary,” Randolph County Historical Society.

<sup>6</sup> Smith and Driver, p. 177; “Report Findings: Grand Jury Closes Session for this Term,” unidentified Winchester newspaper, 1904, in binder, “Randolph County Infirmary;” “Care of Poor,” article in unidentified Winchester newspaper, April 28, 1911, in binder, “Randolph County Infirmary;” report of Randolph County Grand Jury, quoted in *Winchester Journal*, February 16, 1916, in binder, “Randolph County Infirmary.”

<sup>7</sup> The two barns and hog house are under separate ownership and not included in the nomination.

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In 1922, a representative of the Board of State Charities made a visit to the infirmary and provided a detailed report. The farm included 302 acres of good land, well drained. The Board's report found the farm buildings in "very dilapidated condition," due to lack of repairs. There was an orchard of apple and cherry trees and ten acres of vegetable gardens. Superintendent Henry C. Hull oversaw 39 head of cattle, 17 cows, five horses, 70 hogs, and many chickens. There were 22 men and 18 women residing at the infirmary. The superintendent's wife as the matron cared for the sick and the mentally ill residents confined in cells. She also, along with some residents, prepared three meals per day. The residents bathed weekly in interior bathrooms. The infirmary building was found in good repair, except for the roof and cornice. The interior ventilation was good, but the furniture was "old and worn." There was no fire protection. The representative advised for the corridors and all of the wood work in the building to be painted.<sup>8</sup>

In 1940, the Indiana Department of Public Welfare inspected the Randolph County Infirmary and reported that the main building had a capacity to provide beds for 34 female and fifty male residents, and it was at full capacity. There were two dormitories in the women's side and two dormitories in the men's side in addition to the one to two bedroom resident rooms. The first floor dormitory room on the women's side was being used as a sick ward. The second floor women's dormitory contained wooden cells for mentally ill residents requiring confinement and provide for their care and isolation. There was in 1940 no day (social) room for women residents. The board recommended replacement of the wooden cells by a separate isolation building divided for use by men and women mentally ill residents.<sup>9</sup>

In 1942 Superintendent Roy Thornburg stated in an interview that the number of residents ranged from 73 to 93, and the per capita cost to the county for housing each resident was \$113. Thornburg reported that with the help of his wife, he raised 60 acres of corn, 35 acres of wheat, 26 acres of oats, and 40 tons of hay. He also raised 52 head of cattle, 96 hogs, and five horses. He butchered hogs, raised 500 chickens, produced 500 bushels of potatoes, and canned 75 gallons of pickles. In the garden, the Thornburgs also grew tomatoes, rhubarb, beans, beets, peas, and corn.<sup>10</sup>

In 1952, the Thornburgs' daughter and son-in-law, Ann and Don Dwiggin, took over management of the infirmary (by then re-named the Randolph County Home) and continued until 1984. In 1952, there were 67 residents, and between 20 and 25 were capable of working on the farm. In the 1950s, the farm income as a result significantly contributed to the infirmary's operating expenses. In 1972, Don Dwiggin in an interview stated that he still farmed over 285 acres and oversaw 36 head of cattle, including fifteen milk cows, as well as maintaining a large garden. Ann Dwiggin, a registered nurse, cared for sick residents, planned menus, supervised

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<sup>8</sup> "Randolph County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 304.

<sup>9</sup> "Sick Ward and Outer Isolation Unit at County Infirmary Are Recommended by State Heads," *Winchester Journal*, September 4, 1940, in binder, "Randolph County Infirmary."

<sup>10</sup> "It Costs You, Mr. Taxpayer, \$8,855.52 to Operate County Infirmary in 1941," unidentified *Winchester* newspaper, January 8, 1942, in "Randolph County Infirmary" binder.

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cooking and serving of meals, and oversaw housekeeping. There was an average of 42 residents.<sup>11</sup>

The Randolph 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 Randolph County Infirmary qualifies for listing under Criterion C as a monumental design embodying the features advocated for poor asylums 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>12</sup> In addition, the home is an excellent example of a major institutional design by William S. Kaufman, a leading architect of both public buildings and residences in Richmond and the surrounding region between 1884 and 1915. Finally, the façade of the superintendent's residence is fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

William S. Kaufman (1848-1916) was born in Union County, Indiana and attended school in Brownsville, a town in that county. He learned the carpenter's and stair-builder's trade in Cambridge City and then went to Indianapolis, where he studied architectural drafting. After marriage, Kaufman moved to his wife's home town of New Castle. There he opened a shop. His career as an architect began in earnest when he was named in 1884 as the supervising architect of the new Richmond State Hospital, for the architect, E. H. Ketcham. He moved to Richmond that year and soon developed an extensive practice as architect for public buildings of all types, churches, and private residence. His main work extended from eastern Indiana into western Ohio. In Richmond, Kaufman designed the Richmond High School of 1888-89 and Lindley Hall at Earlham College in 1887-88. Between 1890 and 1893, he served as construction superintendent for the building of the Wayne County Courthouse in Richmond for Cincinnati architect James McLaughlin. In 1894-95 Kaufman served as architect for the Westcott Hotel in Richmond. Most of his designs for public buildings in the late 1880s and early 1890s were in the fashionable Richardsonian Romanesque style. In 1899 he won the commission to design the Randolph County Infirmary outside of nearby Winchester and used Romanesque detailing. Later he designed the Young Men's Christian Association building in Richmond and the Winchester Friends' Meeting House. During his career, which came to a close in 1915, Kaufman designed more than 100 school buildings in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois. He practiced with his son Thomas in his later years.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> "Randolph County Home One of Few Still Functioning Successfully, *The News-Gazette and Journal-Herald*, January 27, 1972; "Success of the County Home," *The News-Gazette and Journal-Herald*, January [?], 1972, both in binder, "Randolph County Infirmary;" "The County Home (from the News-Gazette, 1980)," *Randolph County, Indiana, 1818-1990* (Winchester: Randolph County Historical Society, 1990), p. 202.

<sup>12</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>13</sup> "W.S. Kaufman Dies; Architect in Richmond for 32 years," *Richmond Evening Item*, January 20, 1916, p. 1; Mary Raddant Tomlan and Michael A. Tomlan, *Richmond Indiana: Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to*



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In the Randolph County Infirmary, Kaufman designed an impressive façade for the superintendent’s residence, employing twin turrets with rounded walls and conical roofs, and pyramidal roofs to invoke the image of French Renaissance chateaux. The use of these features, the checkerboard upper balustrade made of stone, the corbel tables below the turret cornices, and the rock-faced stone lintels all recall the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, whose interpretation of French and Spanish Romanesque was at its height of popularity during the 1890s. Kaufman skillfully integrated the turrets and the central façade design, using a single wall surface to create both the cylinders of the turrets and the walls and balustrades in front of the two porches. In his planning of the superintendent’s residence and the residential wings, Kaufman used the principles of Beaux Arts design to articulate clearly the functions of each part of the building.

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

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

The Randolph County Infirmary continued in operation until 2006. In 2015, the county sold the infirmary building, the slaughter house, chicken house, milk house, garage, and 4.36 acres of land to Dann Allen of Hartford City, the current owner.<sup>14</sup> In recent years, a “haunted house” experience was offered at the main infirmary building during the Halloween season. The county commissioners retain ownership of the main barn, corn crib barn, hog house, and the field that extends from the southern portion of the gravel drive loop on the property southeast to County Road 200 South, outside of the nominated boundary.

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*1920* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2003), pp. 108-9, 131; *History of Henry County, Indiana* (Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1884), p. 497.

<sup>14</sup> Interview with Dann Allen, May 27, 2016.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Primary Sources

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Dwiggins, Mrs. Ann. Telephone Interview, October 27, 2016.

Edward, James H., Foreman, Randolph County Grand Jury. Report on visit to Randolph County Infirmary, quoted in unidentified Winchester newspaper, June 15, 1898, in binder, "Randolph County Infirmary," Randolph County Historical Society.

Floor plans, Randolph County Infirmary. Undated. Collection of Randolph County Auditor's Office, Winchester, Indiana.

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“Randolph County Home.” Floor Plans of Randolph County Home [Infirmary], undated.  
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“W.S. Kaufman Dies; Architect in Richmond for 32 years,” *Richmond Evening Item*, January 20, 1916, p. 1.

WTH Engineering. Map of Randolph County Infirmary Property, provided by Randolph County Auditor’s Office, Winchester, Indiana.

#### Secondary Sources

Allen, Dann. Interview with, May 27, 2016.

Tomlan, Mary Raddant and Michael A. Tomlan. *Richmond Indiana: Its Physical Development and Aesthetic Heritage to 1920*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2003.

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

Name of repository: Indiana State Library, Randolph County Historical Society,  
Randolph County Auditor's Office, Winchester Public Library

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 135-685-30090

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 4 acres

Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16

Easting: 673263

Northing: 4445000

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|          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of the gravel drive running along the southeast side of the infirmary building with US Highway 27, the boundary of the nominated property runs approximately 290 feet northwest along the west side of the right-of-way for US 27, then turns southwest in a straight line across a field 235 feet to a fence, then turns southwest slightly and continues in a straight line 195 feet to a tree due west of the chicken house for the infirmary. From that point, the boundary extends in a straight line 200 feet southeast to a fence running southwest from the southeast elevation of the slaughter house. From that point the boundary runs northeast approximately 30 feet along the fence and then turns southeast in a straight line approximately 185 feet to the gravel drive running between the main barn (not included) and the tractor shed. From that point, the boundary continues approximately 389 feet along the middle of the gravel drive to the right-of-way for US Highway 27, and then returns approximately 128 feet to the point of origin.

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

The proposed boundary includes the Randolph County Infirmary and five contributing buildings standing on the property containing the infirmary, including the immediate setting and part of a field to the northwest formerly used for farming. The county commissioners are currently not in favor of including the historically-related additional farm buildings across the gravel road, outside of the nominated boundary, which they still own.

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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

Randolph County Infirmary

Name of Property

e-mail jglass@hphconsulting.com

telephone: (317) 385-9115

date: December 8, 2016

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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: Randolph County Infirmary

City or Vicinity: Winchester

County: Randolph

State: Indiana

Photographer: James A. Glass

Dates Photographed: May 27, September 30, and October 7, 2016

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

1 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of northeast and southeast elevations, Randolph County Infirmary. Facing west.

2 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of façade, superintendent's residence. Facing southwest.

3 of 30. October 7, 2016—Oblique view of southwest and southeast elevations of infirmary. Facing north.

4 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of southwest and northwest elevations of infirmary. Facing east.

5 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of southeast elevation of infirmary. Facing north.

6 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of northwest elevation of infirmary. Facing south.

7 of 30. May 27, 2016—Detail of diagonal wall, juncture of main residential wing with southeast pavilion. Facing west.

8 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of southwest and southeast elevations, kitchen pavilion. Facing north.

9 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of central stair hall, superintendent's residence. Facing southwest.

10 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of southwest and northeast parlors from southwest parlor, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing east.

11 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of dining room, first floor, superintendent's residence. Facing south.

12 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of door and windows in southwest wall of parlor or sitting room, second floor, superintendent's residence. Facing southwest.

13 of 30. October 7, 2016---View down main corridor, second floor of women's department. Facing southwest.

14 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of stairway to second floor, northeast end of main corridor, first floor of women's department. Facing northwest.

15 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of northwest end of a single residential room along main corridor, first floor, women's department. Facing northwest.

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16 of 30. October 7, 2016—Doorway into possible clinic or isolation room and toilet stall in room, southwest end of main corridor, second floor, women's department. Facing southeast.

17 of 30. October 7, 2016—Jail cell and toilet stool for confining male mentally ill residents and surrounding room, southwest end, main corridor, second floor of men's department. Facing west/northwest.

18 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of northeast and southeast walls of social (sitting) room, second floor of women's department. Facing east.

19 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of southeast and southwest sides of ward or dormitory, second floor of men's department. Facing southeast/south.

20 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of southwest and northwest walls of former men's dining room, basement of men's department. Facing west/northwest.

21 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of northeast side of kitchen, in kitchen pavilion, basement level. Facing northeast.

22 of 30. May 27, 2016—View of residential room on the southeast side of main corridor, men's department, basement, showing bars on windows of a room possible used to confine an mentally ill resident. Facing southeast.

23 of 30. October 7, 2016—View of attic over main residential wing, southwest of superintendent's residence. Facing southeast.

24 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of southeast and northeast elevations of slaughter house. Facing west.

25 of 30. May 27, 2016—Oblique view of southeast and northeast elevations, chicken house. Facing west.

### **Historical Photograph**

Historical photograph of Randolph County Infirmary—Oblique view of southeast and northeast elevations. Source: Postcard from collection, Randolph County Historical Society, Winchester, Indiana.



Randolph County Infirmary  
Name of Property

Randolph 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.

County Infirmary.  
Winchester, Ind. 1864.





nty Home  
300

- Parcels
- Addresses
- Highways
- Roads
- ROW
- LEGAL DRAINS

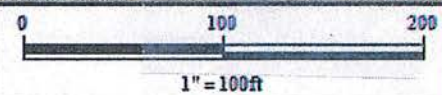


Allen, Dawn  
01101734483

U.S. HWY 27

Randolph County Home Countryside Care  
0110174400

RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
 WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA  
 Boundary for National Register Listing  
 (Not to Scale)

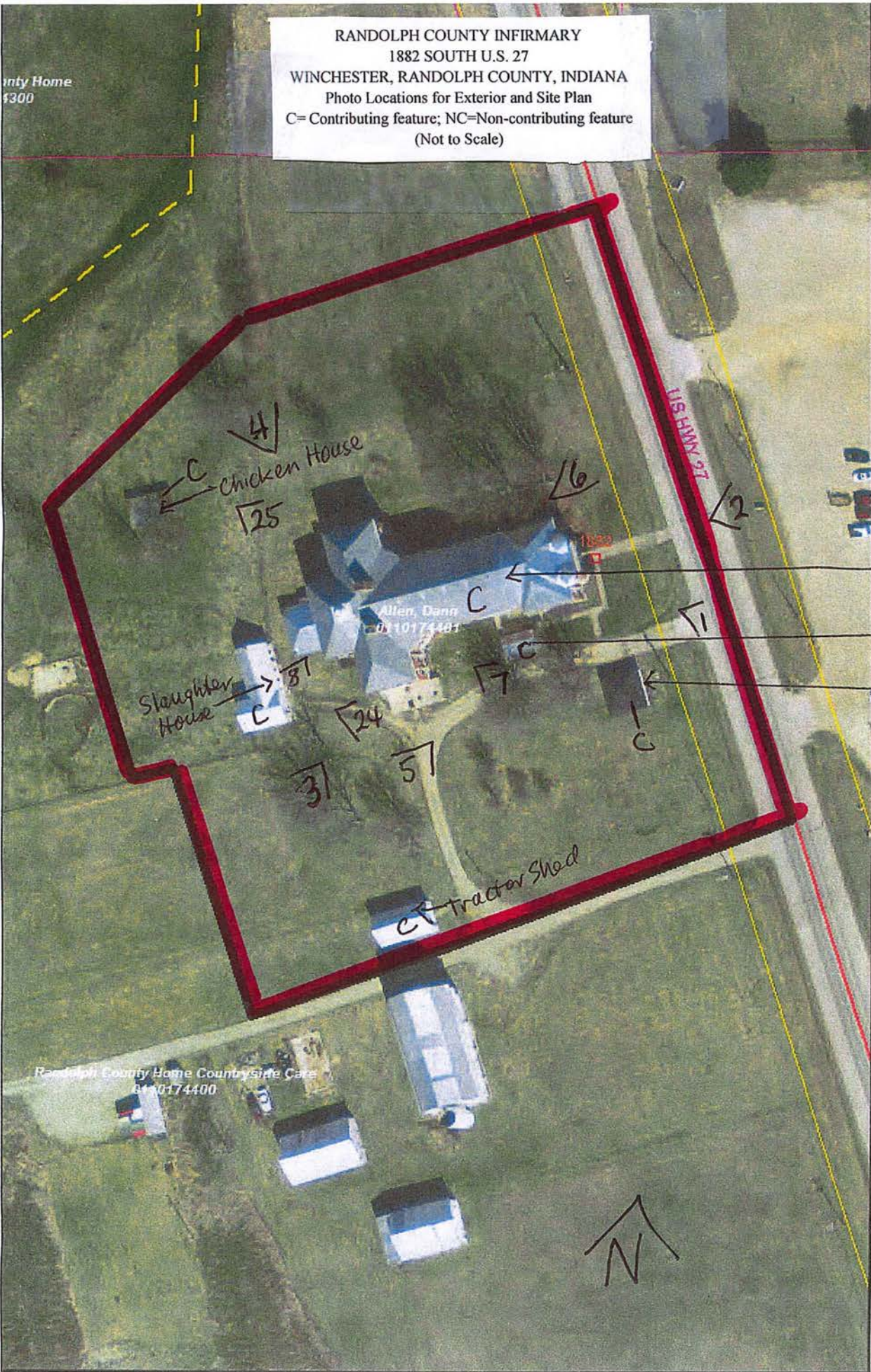


**WTH**  
ENGINEERING



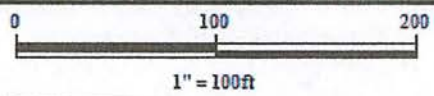
RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
 WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA  
 Photo Locations for Exterior and Site Plan  
 C= Contributing feature; NC=Non-contributing feature  
 (Not to Scale)

- Parcels
- Addresses
- Highways
- Roads
- ROW
- LEGAL DRAINS



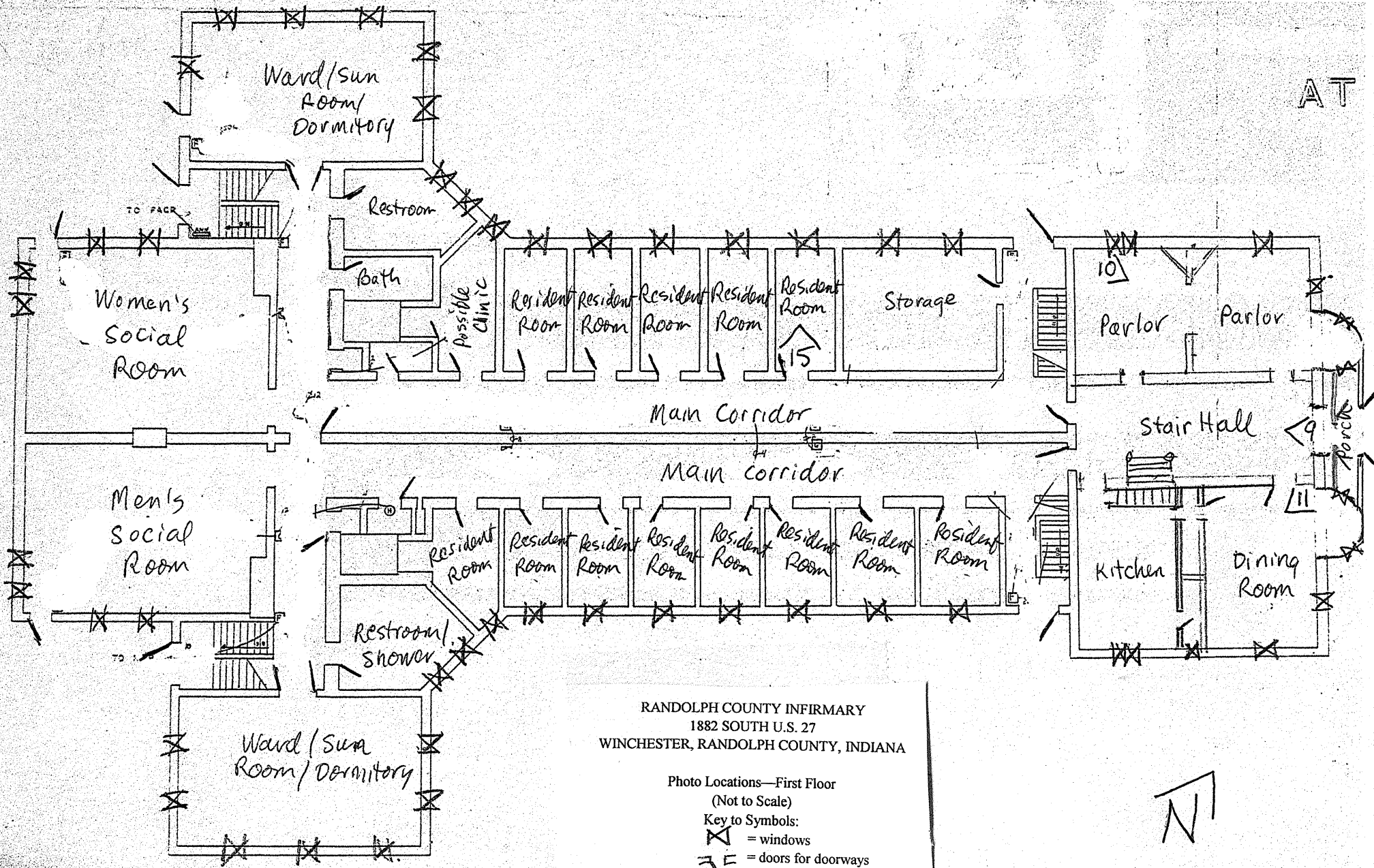
Infirmery Building  
 Milk house  
 Garage

Randolph County Home Countywide Care  
 81-10174400





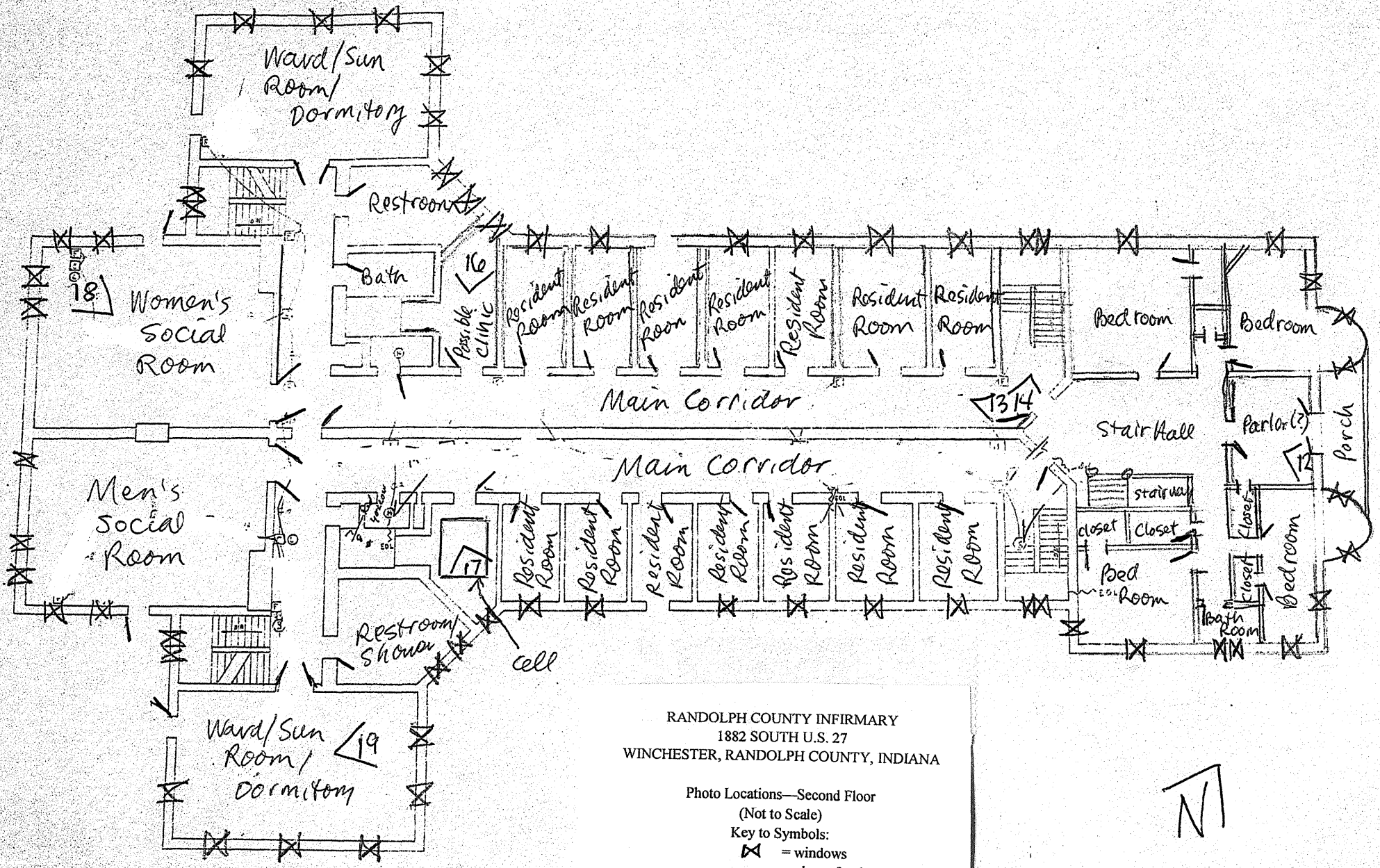
AT



RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
 WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—First Floor  
 (Not to Scale)  
 Key to Symbols:  
 ☒ = windows  
 ⊢ = doors for doorways





RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
 WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Second Floor  
 (Not to Scale)

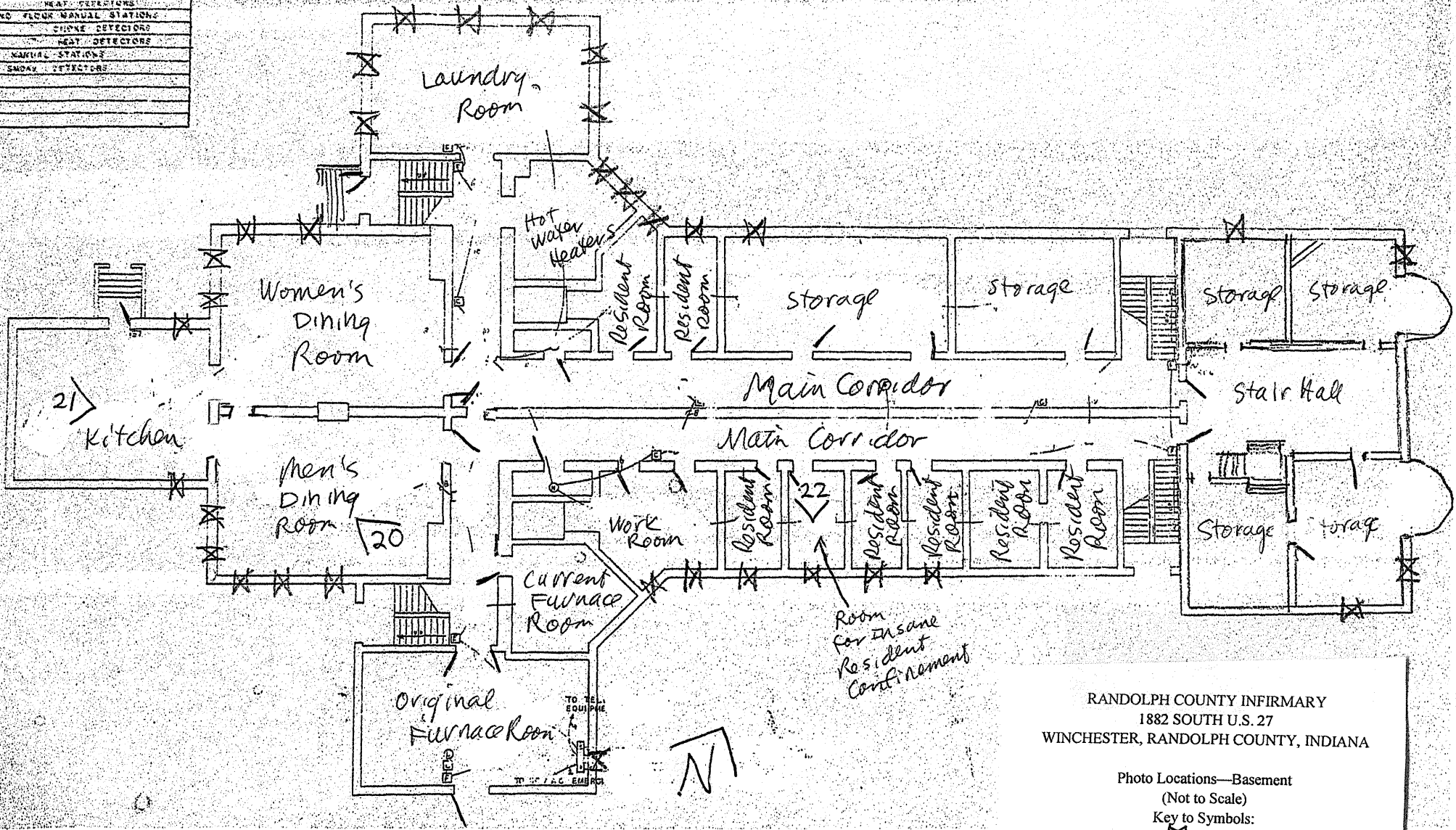
Key to Symbols:

X = windows

ZF = doors for doorways

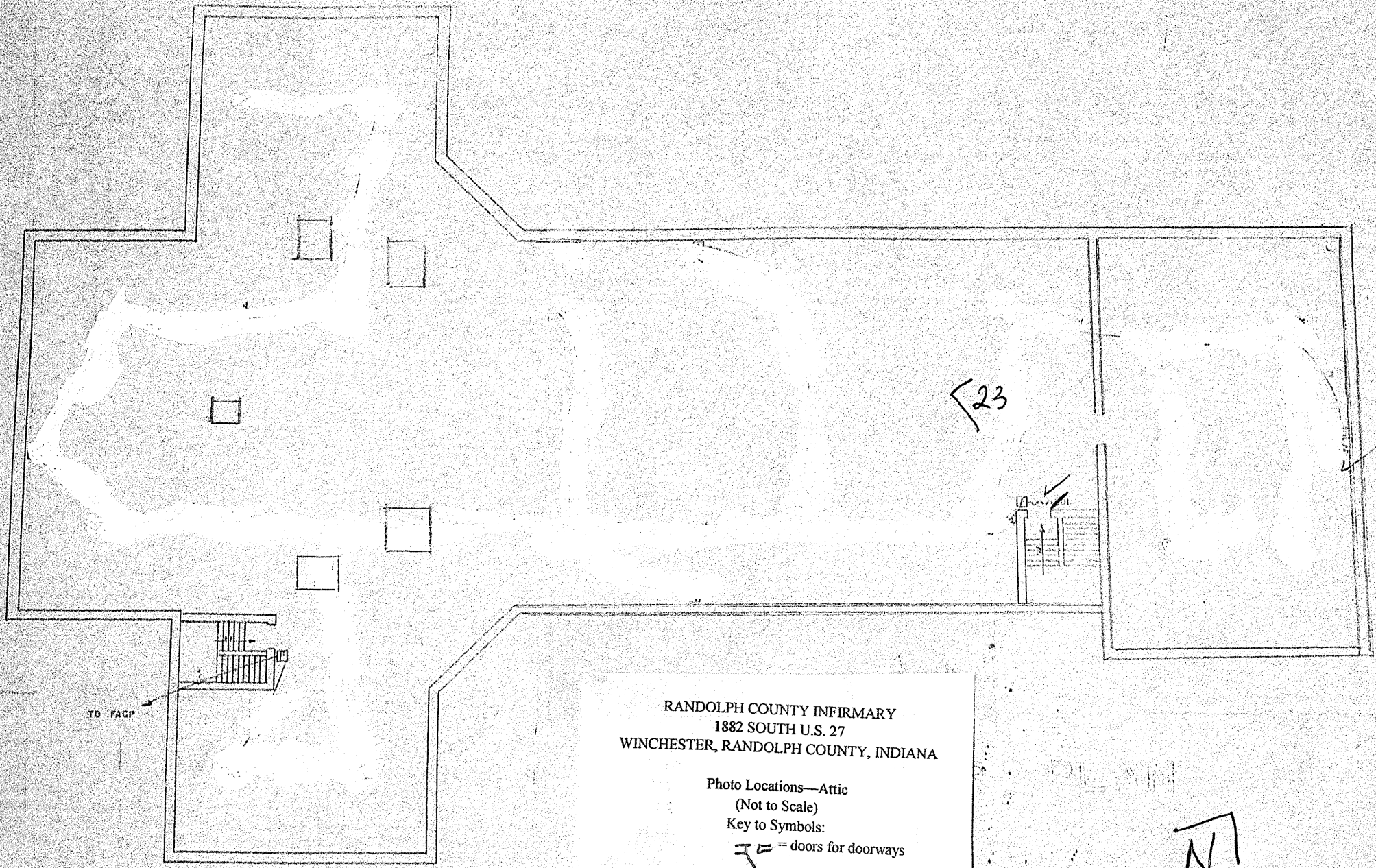


|                       |
|-----------------------|
| HEAT DETECTORS        |
| FLOOR MANUAL STATIONS |
| PHONE DETECTORS       |
| HEAT DETECTORS        |
| MANUAL STATIONS       |
| SMOKE DETECTORS       |
|                       |
|                       |
|                       |
|                       |



RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
 1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
 WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Basement  
 (Not to Scale)  
 Key to Symbols:  
 X = windows  
 — = doors for doorways

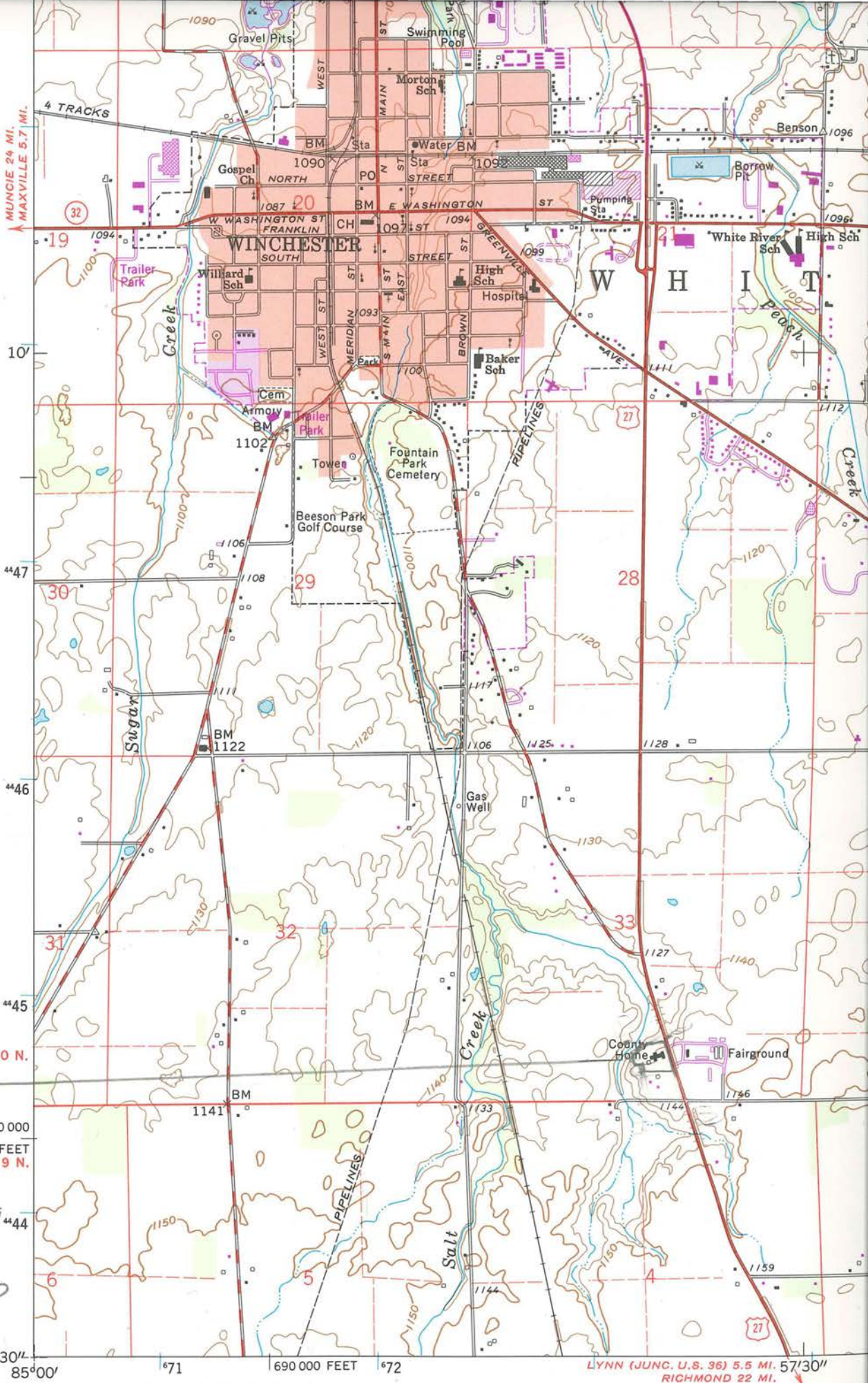


RANDOLPH COUNTY INFIRMARY  
1882 SOUTH U.S. 27  
WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

Photo Locations—Attic  
(Not to Scale)  
Key to Symbols:  
☐ = doors for doorways

N





Randolph County T. 20 N.  
 Infirmary  
 Winchester  
 Randolph County  
 Indiana  
 NAD 83 UTM  
 16 673263  
 4445000

40°07'30" 85°00' 671 690 000 FEET 672 LYNN (JUNC. U.S. 36) 5.5 MI. 57'30" RICHMOND 22 MI.

(CARLOS)  
 3964 II SE

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
 taken 1958 Field checked 1960

MN





RANDOLPH CO. TN. HIST. BLDG.





RANDOLPH CO. INFIRMARY









































































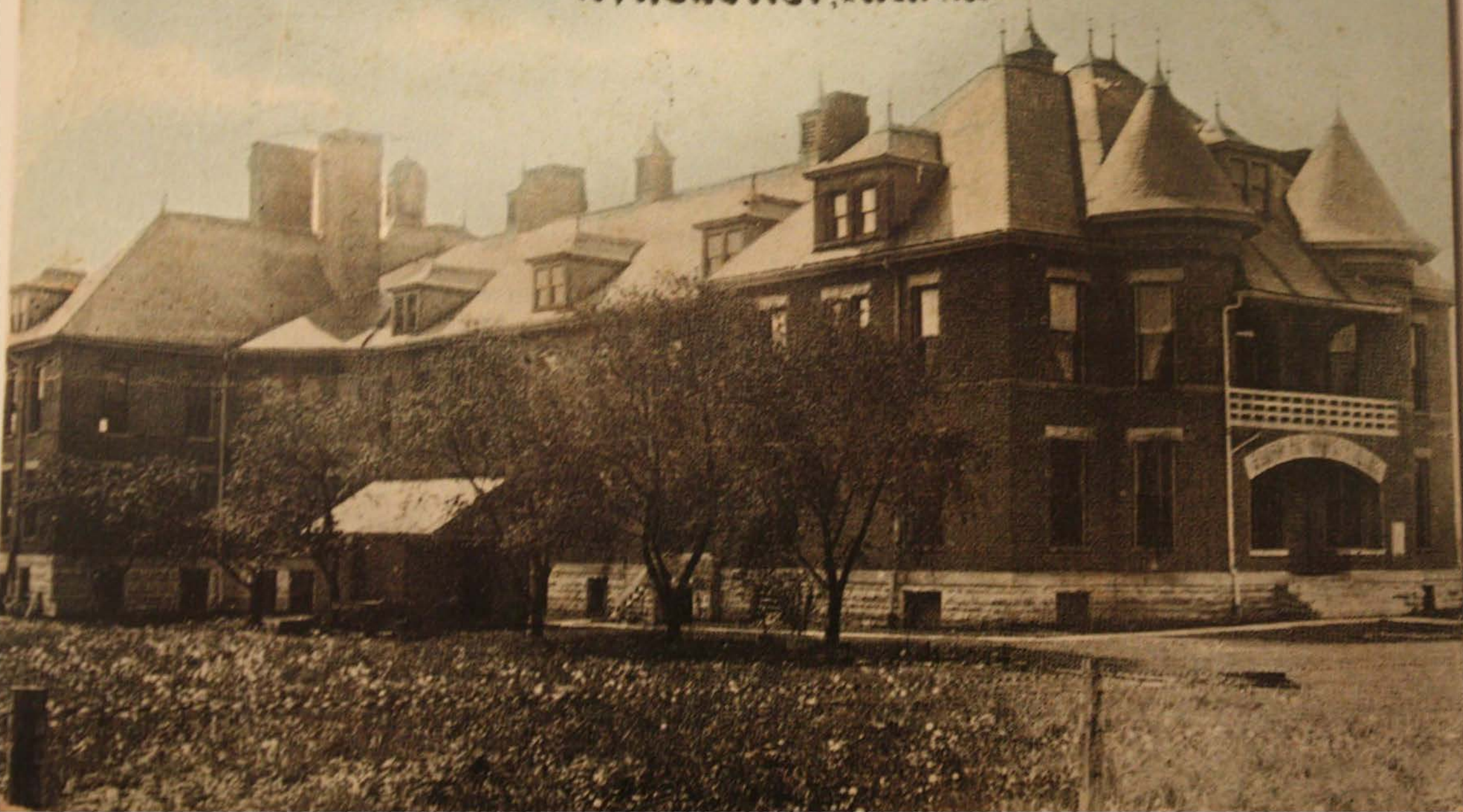








County Infirmary.  
Winchester, Ind. 1906



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Randolph County Infirmary

Multiple Name: County Homes of Indiana MPS

State & County: INDIANA, Randolph

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: MP100003188

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept  Return  Reject 12/3/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Meets the registration requirements of the MPS  
While including the associated historic barns would have been idea, political issues prevent inclusion of these resources. The nominated portion is sufficient to reflect the property's significance.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept / A 7 C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date

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

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



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739  
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • [dhpa@dnr.IN.gov](mailto:dhpa@dnr.IN.gov) • [www.IN.gov/dnr/historic](http://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: Randolph County Infirmary, Randolph County, Indiana (Note: related to County Homes of Indiana MPDF)

Dear Ms. Beasley,

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