

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MP 3179

# 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: Parkview Home of Clinton County  
Other names/site number: Clinton County Home  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
County Homes of Indiana  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 1501 Burlington Avenue  
City or town: Frankfort State: Indiana County: Clinton  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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

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

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

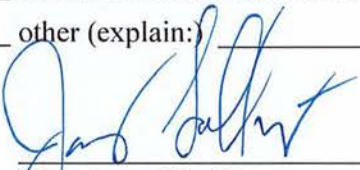
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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



Signature of the Keeper

12.3.2018

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing  
GOVERNMENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Institutional Housing  
GOVERNMENT  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, Georgian  
Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

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

foundation: BRICK  
walls: BRICK  
STONE: Limestone  
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl  
roof: TERRA COTTA  
other: CONCRETE  
WOOD: WEATHERBOARD

### 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 Parkview Home of Clinton County is located on Burlington Avenue, in the northeast section of the city of Frankfort, Indiana. The home illustrates the tripartite type of county poor asylum design recommended by the Indiana State Board of Charities and Corrections from the 1890s to the 1930s: a central pavilion containing the superintendent's residence and men's and women's wings to either side containing separate quarters, dining, and social areas for the two genders. The façade design is a harmonious mixture of American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival architectural styles. The Beaux Arts principles of planning for buildings are seen in the clearly articulated functions of each portion of the structure, together with a symmetrical composition for the façade. The exterior is constructed of

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rough, red brick with limestone trim; the whole is covered by red, clay-tile, hipped roofs. Inside, there is spare ornamentation and detailing, but quality materials can be seen in the multi-colored terrazzo floors and dark-stained wooden doors and trim. The interior design stresses fire-proof construction, with brick walls, exposed, reinforced concrete ceilings, and terrazzo floors. There are also simply-detailed brick fireplaces in the superintendent's office and in the four sitting rooms, now lounges.

The focal point of the site is the main home building, sitting on a ridge about 380 feet from Burlington Avenue, which it faces. The property nominated includes the setting proper for the homes and several adjacent cattle pastures. At the north edge of the setting, a bank barn, cattle barn, former tractor garage, and granary are grouped around a quadrangle. Further to east and south east are a former hog house and a former corn crib, now joined by a connecting structure. To the east of the Parkview Home building, immediately behind it, stands the former cell building for mentally ill resident confinement (now an automobile garage), and a small shed that may date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. To the south, east, and north of the setting are pastures for the cattle.

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

### Site:

The nominated property, consisting of 15.22 acres, encompasses the setting proper of the Parkview County Home and five cattle pastures that surround the immediate setting. The setting, located in the northeast section of the city of Frankfort, Indiana, is defined by the main building, which faces Burlington Avenue and is set back approximately 380 feet from the street.<sup>2</sup> The intervening area is a lawn, which gradually rises to a ridge on which the home is situated. The home is accessed by a drive that enters the home setting at the southwest and proceeds up the slope to the south side of the main building, continues along its east side, and then returns along the north side and down the slope to exit the setting at its northwest corner. There is a

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<sup>1</sup> The Description is partially based on a description prepared by Sam Burgess in a determination of eligibility summary he prepared for Indiana Landmarks in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Beacon Clinton County Property Parcel Map, Clinton County website:  
<https://beacon.schneidercorp.com/Application.aspx?AppID=91&LayerID=915&PageTypeID=1&PageID=919&KeyValue=12-10-02-100-005.000->, accessed 7-31-2016.

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north south drive that runs in front of the home façade and connects the entrance and exit drives. To the south, east, and north of the setting are five pastures for cattle grazing. Several related resources are found on the site, including a bank barn to the northwest of the main building; a cattle barn, a tractor garage, and a granary to the north of the main building; a hog house and corn crib to the northeast; and a former cell building and former automobile garage to the east. The nominated property is bounded to the west by Burlington Avenue, on the south by a fence running along the south side of the south pasture, on the east by fences bounding the ell-shaped east pasture parcel and a pasture immediately east of the granary, and on the north by a fence running along the north side of the north pasture.

There are deciduous trees west, north, and south of the Parkview Home. A concrete walk runs from the cross drive in front up to the main, west entrance. The site of Parkview Home contributes to the significance of the property. The lawn is part of the architectural statement of the main facility. The zoned arrangement of the farm buildings creates a working barn yard and meadow areas that contribute to the property's historic role as a farm.

### Exterior of Main Building

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

The exterior design of the two-story main building of the Parkview Home of Clinton County is a mixture of the American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival styles, together with Beaux Arts planning. The Beaux Arts element is seen in the symmetrical composition of the façade, with central pavilion, wings, and terminating side pavilions. The Four Square residential type can be seen in the rectangular massing and hipped roofs with central dormer of the two side pavilions. The Arts and Crafts can be seen in elongated, exposed, scroll-cut rafter tails supporting the projecting eaves on all elevations. Neo-Classical Revival elements include the Classically-detailed front porch. Georgian Revival can be seen in the stone keystones appearing over the windows of the central pavilion.

The overall plan follows the tripartite model favored by the Indiana Board of Charities and Correction after 1890, in which a central pavilion containing the superintendent's residence and office was flanked symmetrically by wings for men and women residents. To the rear of the front central pavilion, as in the model, is a rear pavilion containing dining rooms, kitchen, and resident rooms. In plan, the home has a north-south axis, interrupted at right angles by three "transepts," or pavilions.

The exterior walls are constructed of rough-textured brick, which has an earthen red color. About four feet above the foundation, a beveled, limestone water table appears on all elevations. All of the original basement windows have been removed and a majority of the openings replaced with concrete block. In a second group, the openings have been reduced in size and filled with small, replacement windows, within settings of concrete block. The replacement basement windows are single-light, casement assemblies. At the level of the first floor, typical windows are replacement one-over-one, with aluminum sash and vertical proportions. These windows are either single or paired, with wide limestone sills. All the windows have an unusual

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brick enframement consisting of an inner surround of headers and an outer surround of stretchers. At the level of the second floor, typical windows and window pairs are the same as on the first floor, but a continuous limestone stringcourse serves as a sill for most window openings. The second floor is capped by a hipped roof with Spanish terra cotta tiles. Piercing the attic on the façade are dormers with their own pyramidal hipped roofs and paired casement windows (each approximately square with nine lights). Rising from the very center of the central transept roof is an octagonal wood cupola with a single louvered vent on each side. The cupola is capped by a steep, gazebo-style tiled roof with a finial at its crest.

There are three chimneys of matching height and design emerging from roof of the central pavilion, all corresponding to fireplaces within. At the juncture of the central transept, or pavilion, with the north wing, an 80-foot high brick chimney rises from the boiler room in the basement. All chimneys are brick, rectangular in shape, with limestone caps.

*Façade (West Elevation):*

As mentioned previously, the building's façade is symmetrical and faces west (Photos 01-04, 07). It is long and divided into nine major parts, with an alternation between projecting pavilions and recessed subsidiary sections. In the center pavilion, the water table is interrupted in the center by a short flight of stairs (flanked by brick wing walls) leading to a covered front porch at the level of the first floor. The porch has three bays and is anchored on its corners by heavy brick piers. The center bay is marked by two Tuscan columns, the shafts of which are covered with synthetic sheets. The columns are balanced in the outer bays by Tuscan engaged columns attached to the sides of the piers. A wood architrave with dentils above the frieze spans the capitals of the columns and the half columns, while a wood rail incorporating a Greek clathri motif connects the columns. A projecting cornice caps the architrave and piers of the porch. The center bay frames the front entrance, which consists of a 1990s glass and aluminum entry consisting of central door, side lights, and transom. On either side of the entry is a pair of typical windows.

The two brick piers at the corner of the front porch extend upward through the porch roof and originally formed part of a balustrade lining a second level balcony. The limestone caps culminate in rounded spheres. Prior to the removal of the balustrade, the balcony was divided into three bays by posts, rails, and clathri-type motifs corresponding to the vertical supports and bays of the porch below. Opening onto the balcony from the middle bay of the center pavilion is a pair of slender floor-to-ceiling windows, separated by a brick mullion and capped by a lunette-shaped stone, adorned with bas relief sculpture. The sculptural motif consists of a shield and swags. Above the stone panel is a wedge-shaped keystone. On either side of the central windows is a single, typical window, with a keystone echoing that at center. On this section of the second floor, the windows have their own sills, as the second-story stringcourse is absent from the central pavilion of the main façade. This section of the façade is covered by a typical hipped roof (its ridge running east-west) with a standard dormer in its center. It is from the very middle of this roof that the aforementioned cupola emerges.

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The wings of the façade begin at the rear of the central pavilion and extend to the north and south. They are mirror images of each other and each contains three bays of paired windows on the first and second stories. At the level of the water table, each of these sections has a single basement window in its center bay. A continuous stringcourse replaces individual window sills on the second story. Each of these segments of the façade is capped with a typical hipped roof with a standard dormer in the center and a north-south ridge that intersects the roofs over the three transepts of the building at right angles.

At the north and south ends of the two wings are pavilions that project forward the same distance as the central pavilion. The end pavilions are less detailed than the central section and each have four bays across their west elevations. The side elevations have paired windows on the first and second stories. Below the water table, in the facades of both outer pavilions, are two outer, typical basement windows and two blocked openings at center. At the level of the first floor, there is a single typical window in each bay, and this condition is repeated at the level of the second floor, albeit with the substitution of the continuous stringcourse for individual sills, as seen in the previous pair of sections. As with the center pavilion, these portions of the façade are covered by a typical hipped roof with a central dormer and a ridge running east-west.

At the extreme ends of the façade are two final ancillary sections. Originally, there were open porches with brick piers on the first and second stories that terminated the north and south ends of the building. In 1998, the porches were enclosed, and brick additions matching the materials and detailing of the 1918-19 building were constructed at the ends. The porches were enclosed with frame walls with small one over one sash windows. The exteriors of the frame walls were covered with vinyl siding. There are no basement windows on either the porch segments or the additions. These two outermost portions of the façade are covered by separate hipped roofs adjoining the slope of the roofs on the end, projecting pavilions.

*Side (North and South) Elevations (Photos 05, 06):*

The side (north and south) elevations of the two end transepts/pavilions of this building are mirror images of each other. Both are subdivided into three major sections. The center section of the south elevation corresponds to the 1998 addition constructed as a stair hall. It projects from the original south elevation. The addition continues the limestone stringcourse and water table of the 1918-19 building and has a single typical window on each of the two major floors. These two windows are aligned along their vertical center axes and are placed off-center, near the east side of the section. A cornice and hipped roof matching the design of the 1918-19 building cap the center section. A ramp for disabled access was added in 1998. It is constructed of concrete, with a brick veneer and a steel railing, and runs east from an entry on the east side of the addition.

Immediately to the north of the 1998 addition is the second major section of the south elevation: the brick south wall of the 1918-19 porch. The porch and its outer wall project from the center of the south elevation for the south “transept.” Except for a continuation of the limestone water table, there is no fenestration or ornamentation on this south wall of the porch.



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There are five bays visible of the third section of the elevation: the original south elevation of the southern “transept” running across the main, north-south axis of the building. The section to the west has a one-car garage door at the basement level, accessed by a graded, asphalt driveway with concrete retaining walls on its east and west sides. Above the basement, each floor has a pair of typical windows wherein the windows are separated by a wood mullion, but are joined by a shared sill and lintel. These windows are placed slightly off-center, toward the east end of the section. The section to the east is divided into three bays – each with one typical window per floor, including the basement (though some of the basement window openings have been filled with concrete block). This section is likewise crowned with a typical cornice and hipped roof.

As already mentioned, the north elevation of the building is a mirror image of the south, except that there is no automobile garage in the basement. Instead, there is a below-grade doorway to the basement, in the east segment of the elevation. The north porch of the 1918-19 structure has also been enclosed in the same fashion as the south porch, and a matching addition constructed for a stair hall.

*The Rear (East) Elevation (Photos 05, 06, 08, 09, 010):*

As with the facade, the rear elevation is divided into nine principal sections, with three pavilions and four recessed segments, corresponding to the three “transepts,” two intervening wings, the two enclosed porches, and the two 1998 stair hall additions. The whole is arranged in a symmetrical pattern with a pavilion at the center.

At the level of the first floor, the central pavilion section of the elevation is dominated at its center by a one story porch, originally open at the sides and now enclosed by stud walls clad in vinyl siding. Despite the alterations, the original brick piers, parapet walls, entablature, and roof remain intact. A single door is centered on the main (east) side of the portico, accessed by a short flight of steps flanked with brick side walls. The rectangular, single pane windows in the east, south, and north sides of the porch date to the post-1990 enclosure of the porch.

In the first floor of the central pavilion, to the south of the porch, there is a pair of typical windows. As in other places, the pair is separated by a wood mullion but united by a shared sill and lintel. There is no fenestration to the north of the porch at the first floor level. At the second floor, the central pavilion includes two typical windows, symmetrically arranged on either side of the porch. The central pavilion is covered with the same, east-west hipped roof that caps the central pavilion on the main elevation. At the center of the roof on the eastern extension of the central pavilion is the hexagonal frame belfry already described in the west elevation.

Flanking the central pavilion are the east elevations of the two recessed wings leading to the end transepts. The main north-south hipped roof and projecting eaves covers the two wings. The northern of the two wings has a composition consisting of five bays on the first and second stories. There are two paired windows occupying the northern four-fifths of the wing and a single window on each level occupying the southern fifth. The elevation of the south wing differs, in that there is a hipped roof, elevator addition, built in 1998 or later, that projects from

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its south face at center. The addition has a brick veneer with cast-stone belt courses that harmonizes with the materials of the original exterior, as does the hipped clay tile roof. There are two paired windows on the first and second floors from the original wing on either side of the addition.

The next sections of the east elevation of the building correspond to the north and south transepts, which form projecting pavilions. Each of the end, east pavilions is divided into three bays, with three single typical windows on each floor. Each of the pavilions has the same water table and stringcourse as the rest of the building. The same cornice and hipped roof continues from the south and west elevations.

The rear elevation terminates on either end with the 1918-19 porch section and the 1998 additions. As on the facade, the original porches have been enclosed with wood and vinyl siding and small windows. The east sides of the two stair hall additions continue the belt and string courses, but have no fenestration. There is a steel door at the level of the first floor, accessed by the ADA-compliant ramp already mentioned.

*Subordinate Elevations (Photos 07, 09, and 10):*

The side elevations of the central transepts and the inner side elevations of the north and south transept pavilions will now be described. The north and south elevations of the west, central pavilion are largely mirror images of each other. The sides of the front porch continue the treatment of the façade, with half Tuscan columns linked by a balustrade with the clathri motif. To the east of the porch, the south elevation of the central pavilion has a trio of narrow, double-hung windows, followed by a wood frame exit porch (Photo 7). The latter projects from the elevation with a shed roof, doorway and concrete stairway with brick side parapets on its west side, and wooden, 8-paned lights on its south side. On the second story of the pavilion, there are two, single, typical windows in the west half of the story, followed by a pair of narrow windows corresponding in width to the trio on the first story.

The north elevation of the west, central pavilion differs from the south (Photo 4). The focal point east of the front porch is one of the three regular brick chimneys, which runs, slightly projected from the wall, slightly off-center. The second story stringcourse is interrupted and terminates at an angle on either side in the chimney face. There are single window bays west of the chimney and two bays to the west.

The side elevations of the rear pavilion of the central transept also are different. On the first story of the south elevation of that pavilion, there is a pair of small, double-hung windows at the east end, corresponding to the kitchen inside. Next to the west are five, full-sized, typical windows, corresponding to the original women's dining room inside. At center of this grouping is a trio of windows, separated by wooden mullions. Outside of the trio, separated from it by two narrow brick sections, are two individual windows of the same size. On the second story of this elevation are four individual windows of the standard size, corresponding to resident rooms. Three of these windows are grouped above the dining room windows below, and the fourth above the kitchen windows. Below the water table, there is a single basement window at the

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east end, and a bulkhead beneath the dining room windows. The same projecting eaves and tiled, hipped room appear at the top of the elevation.

In the north elevation, there is a single, typical window in the easternmost bay of the first story, corresponding to the kitchen storeroom inside. To the west is a grouping of four windows, consisting of a trio, separated by a brick strip from a single window. In the second story, there are five, regularly-spaced, single windows. At the west end of the elevation, below the water table, is a doorway to the kitchen and a storeroom in the basement. The doorway is accessed by a concrete stairway with a pipe rail. The limestone water table breaks and is molded above the entry. The original door has been replaced.

The south elevation of the northwest pavilion of the northernmost transept continues the detailing of the west elevation with respect to water table and stringcourse. There are paired, typical windows at the center of the first and second stories. Above the elevation is a continuation of the projecting eaves and hipped roof of the northwest pavilion. The north elevation of the southeast pavilion of the southernmost transept is a mirror image of the elevation just described.

The south elevation of the northeast pavilion of the northernmost transept contains four, regularly-spaced bays on its first and second stories (Photo 9). Each consists of an individual, typical window corresponding to resident rooms within. The north elevation of the southwest pavilion is a mirror image of the elevation just described.

### Interior of Infirmary Building

#### *General:*

Typical of early 20<sup>th</sup> century county homes and infirmaries, the main building is laid out on an institutional plan with a central “transept” devoted to administrative, service, and community activities, and side wings containing lounges, restrooms and baths, and private rooms for the residents. The interior of the Parkview Home is generally sparsely detailed, but has occasional points of decorative refinement and quality materials. It retains a large proportion of its original character-defining features.

In addition to its floor plan, which is largely intact, the building boasts many remaining original finishes and fixtures, including terrazzo floors in most rooms; wood doors and trim; painted masonry walls; and brick fireplaces with wood mantelpieces and inlaid terracotta hearths. Together, these elements faithfully preserve the historic character of the interior. One of the main characteristics of the structure and interior materials is an overwhelming concern for fireproof construction. The brick interior partition walls, concrete stairways, exposed concrete ceiling structure, and terrazzo floors all provide an impression of solidity and resistance to fire.

*First Floor (Photos 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016):*

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The central pavilion of the façade originally housed the superintendent's residence and office. The main entrance to the building, from the exterior porch, opens into a rectangular vestibule, which communicates with the stair hall of the former residence. The original wooden door and side lights of the exterior entrance have been replaced with a 1990s glass and aluminum entryway. The entryway communicates with a narrow rectangular vestibule, on the inner side of which is a second entry comprised of a central wooden door with fifteen central lights; side light with four panes; a three-pane transom directly over the doorway; and side transoms composed of single panes.

The stair hall is sparsely finished, with brick walls, terrazzo floors, and a narrow, reinforced concrete stairway along its south side, leading up to the second story. The reinforced concrete structure of the floor above is exposed overhead. The stairway balustrade is unusually austere and may be original. It consists of a steel pipe rail and steel pipe balusters, with a wire mesh screen covering the spaces between the balusters. One of the few decorative elements is the use of different zones of stone sizes and color in the terrazzo. A lavender-colored zone covers the strip comprising the baseboards and section immediately next to the walls and the stairway, followed by a smaller strip composed of mixed, small white stones, succeeded by a narrow band consisting of orange, yellow, and white stones together with dark gray pulverized aggregate. At the center of the corridor is a zone composed of larger white stone pieces. The walls are plastered.

To the north of the stair hall, accessed by two entrances, is the superintendent's office, which appears to have originally been the superintendent's living room.<sup>3</sup> French doors open into the superintendent's office from the west end of the north side of the stair hall. Each of the doors, matching the wood trim in the office, contains 18 lights, with large central panes and narrow lights on either side. The rectangular office is austere finished, with the main focal point a brick fireplace along the north wall. The fireplace is very simply detailed, with brick flat arch and a single recessed panel above the firebox, pilasters without capitals, and a wooden shelf. In front is a rectangular tile hearth. A lavender-colored terrazzo strip matching that in the stair hall lines the perimeter of the room and the hearth. At the center of the room is terrazzo composed of larger white and black stone pieces. A dark-stained wood trim frames the windows, and a narrow crown molding is composed of the same wood. At the east end of the office, a partial dry wall partition with panel door has been added to the southeast corner to create a vestibule between the outside corridor and the office.

South of the entry stair hall are what appear to have been originally the superintendent's dining room and kitchen. The former dining room, which may have also served for a time as the superintendent's office, was later a visitation room for families of deceased residents. It is accessed through French wooden doors matching those into the superintendent's current office from the southwest corner of the stair hall. The visitation room is rectangular with plastered walls and ceiling and trim matching that in the current superintendent's office. The floor is

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<sup>3</sup> An undated floor plan from before 1998 at Parkview Home shows this room as the living room; the room directly across the entry corridor, in the southwest corner of the superintendent's residence as an office; and the room directly east of that room as a kitchen for the superintendent's residence. A framed first floor plan at Parkview Home, also undated, shows the southwest room as a dining room.

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carpeted. At center, hanging from the ceiling is a Georgian-style metal chandelier with electrified candles. The former kitchen, now an office, is accessed from an original wood serving door in the east wall of the visitation room and from a door behind the entry staircase. The room is ell-shaped, with a store room in the southeast corner. On the south wall of the former kitchen is a wooden doorway with sidelights and transom similar to the main entrance that leads onto an enclosed porch with outside door on its west side.

At the rear of the entry stair hall, behind the stairway, are two doorways that lead into the two dining rooms, where originally the men and women residents ate separately. The two rooms are largely mirror images of each other. On the left (north), is the former men's dining room. It is a rectangular room with spare detail. The walls are brick, the floors continue the terrazzo patterns of the entry stair hall, and the 10-foot high ceilings are plaster. There is original heating ductwork hanging from the ceiling. There are double wooden doors at the east end leading into the kitchen. In the eastern section of the north wall, is a trio of windows, followed by a single window. The trim is simple and matches the stained wood found elsewhere in the men's and women's wings and other resident areas. A door leads from the western section of the north wall into the men's lounge, or social room. A wide, rectangular doorway in the south wall with an eared surround composed of c. 1970s wood paneling leads into former women's dining room. This doorway appears to have been constructed since 1970, after segregation of the genders for dining ceased. At the east end of the men's dining room, double wooden serving doors with solid panels lead into the kitchen. The women's dining room plan and details are nearly a mirror image of those of the men's dining room, except there is an extra single window west of the trio of windows in the women's dining room.

East of the dining rooms is the kitchen, accessed by double serving doors from each dining room. It is a rectangular room running north and south. The walls are brick, the original ceiling is exposed, and the floor is terrazzo, matching the patterns in the dining rooms. The window trim is the standard trim seen elsewhere. The appliances appear to be all post-1970. There are post-1960 florescent lights hanging from the ceiling. At the north end on the west side is a doorway communicating with a stairway leading down to a basement storeroom and the exterior stairway noted in the exterior description, on the north side of the east central pavilion. On the east side of the north wall is a doorway leading into a rectangular storeroom. The storeroom is lined with original, built-in wooden cabinets with glass windows, counters, and cupboards, presumably used initially for china and silverware. At the center of the east side of the kitchen, a door leads into what originally was an open porch with brick piers. This room has been enclosed since 1998 with wood frame panels and single pane windows and is used for refrigerators and freezers.

Proceeding north from the former women's dining room, one enters the first floor women's lounge, originally a sitting room, or social room for female residents. The rectangular room has the standard brick walls, 10-foot ceiling, and terrazzo floors as other rooms in the residential sections of the building. Its focal point is a brick fireplace centered in its north wall. The brickwork of the face is simple, with a segmental arch over the firebox and stretchers forming a vertical pattern on either side, below wood brackets supporting the shelf above. The brackets, stylized triglyphs fashioned from wooden blocks from which pyramidal shaped guttae are suspended, are one of the few overt Classical/Arts and Crafts details in the interior. The hearth is

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red tile matching that of the fireplace in the superintendent's office. Along the east wall, the central section was rebuilt possibly in 1998 to accommodate construction of an elevator tower on the exterior (see description of east exterior elevation). Access to the elevator is from this lounge.

At the south end of the first floor women's lounge, a door leads into a north-south stair hall, which runs south to the exit for what is now a sun room and one of the two stair halls added to the north and south ends of the building in 1998. At the center of the north-south stair hall, secondary corridors lead east to provide access to individual resident rooms and west to the former first floor women's ward. At the north end of the stair hall, a concrete stairway very similar to that in the entry stair hall for the superintendent's section runs along the east wall. The stairway is wider than that in the entry stair hall, but otherwise matches it in materials and balustrade treatment. The floor is the standard terrazzo pattern, with the lavender bands crossing and forming borders for the intersection of the main and secondary corridors. The ceiling consists of the exposed reinforced concrete structure of the floor above. There is a transom over the north doorway which has been sealed.

Along the narrow north corridor are six original resident rooms on either side of the brick walls of the corridor. There is a restroom on the north side of the corridor and a shower room on the south side, immediately to the west of the resident rooms. The restroom has original porcelain sinks, but toilets and stalls have been replaced since c. 1970. The shower room fixtures have been also replaced since 1970. Each resident room is a rectangle. The walls are brick, floors terrazzo, and the window surrounds a continuation of the recessed wood trim typical of the resident sections of the home. At the end of the brick corridor is a single window. Each door to a resident room is of standard wood design, with transoms overhead, all of which have been blocked. Post-1970 ducts run into each room through boards that replaced the glass panes in the transoms.

The corridor west of the stair hall runs a short distance and provides access to what originally was an open hospital or dormitory ward. There is a janitor's room and a storage rooms on either side of the west corridor before it reaches the ward area. The doorway to the former ward is standard wood design, dark-stained. There is a transom over head, which has been blocked. The ward originally was a rectangular space filling the west end of the southwest façade pavilion. The space was subdivided, probably after 1960, into four additional resident rooms, with a T-shaped corridor at center. The walls of the rooms are dry wall, and the maple doors are hollow panel.

The first floor of the men's wing, north of the men's dining room, is a mirror image of the plan in the first floor of the women's wing. The only exceptions are that in the men's lounge, a dry wall enclosure for the basement stairway was added to the east wall after 1970 and in the former hospital or dormitory ward space, in the west end of the northwest façade pavilion, the room entrances are configured differently along the new central corridor.

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*Second Floor (Photos 018-022):*

In the second floor of the central west pavilion, above the superintendent's office, former dining room, and kitchen, are a stair hall and rooms originally assigned for use of the superintendent and his family and possibly some staff members. The entry stairway leads up to a second floor corridor, rectangular in plan, which provides access to four bedrooms and a bathroom. The corridor has approximately ten-foot high ceilings, which show the exposed concrete structure. The balustrade for the stairway opening continues the unusual pipe and chain-link materials found below. The terrazzo floor continues the pattern of the superintendent's office below. Each bedroom is square or rectangular in shape, has a small closet in its corner, and has a terrazzo floor and simple stained wood trim around its windows and doors. The doors, hardware, and trim are the same dark-stained wood found on the first floor of the superintendent's section. The bathroom, located next to the stairway balustrade, on the south side of the corridor, has been remodeled since c. 1970, and all fixtures have been replaced.

At the east end of the second floor corridor of the former superintendent's residence, two doorways originally led into what were originally sun rooms for men and women. The doorway into the men's room (now an exercise room) has been sealed. Both rooms are large, rectangular spaces, with multiple, single windows along the long, exterior side, a single window in the east wall, and a solid brick partition wall in between the two rooms. The women's room (now the library) has four windows on its south side, while the men's has five on its north side.

The women's room communicates through a door at the west end of its south wall with the second floor women's lounge, directly above that on the first floor and having the same plan. The men's social or sun room communicates with the second floor men's lounge. In all respects, the second floor plans of the women's and men's wings are mirror images of each other and replicate the plan of the first floor, with the minor exceptions already noted between women's and men's wings on the first floor. The 1998 enclosure of the original south and north porches on the first and second floors and the interiors of the north and south stair halls all match in design and materials.

*Basement (Photos 023, 024):*

There is a full, finished basement in the Parkview Home. In general the corridors and rooms have brick, load-bearing walls and concrete floors. Most areas have hollow clay tile ceilings, with some concrete framing. Immediately below the entry stair hall on the first floor is a corridor with similar plan. A concrete stairway along the south wall of the lower corridor runs from a door at the rear of the first floor stairway down to the basement. To the south and north of the basement corridor are rectangular store rooms corresponding to the visitation room and former kitchen on one side and the superintendent's office on the other.

At the east end of the south storage room, a doorway leads down into a sunken boiler and furnace room, which is excavated perhaps a half-story lower than the rest of the basement. The boiler room is ell-shaped in plan and is located below the former women's dining room and part

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of the men's dining room and the kitchen. The original steam boilers have been removed and replaced with gas furnaces.

A doorway at the east end of the south wall of the south storage room leads into a long corridor extending to the south end of the south transept of the 1918-19 building. About half way to the south, along the east wall, a concrete stairway leads up to the first floor women's lounge. Across from the stairway, a doorway in the west wall of the corridor leads into a garage, which is located below the former first floor women's ward. The rectangular garage, which is original, has an overhead door set in the south wall. Across from the garage, on the east side of the main corridor, there is a door leading into the laundry room of Parkview Home. It is a rectangular room running east and west and is located below the north half of the southeast pavilion above. A storeroom is located below the south half of the pavilion.

From the north storage room, below the superintendent's office, a doorway at the east end of the north side leads into a long corridor, which is largely a mirror image of the plan for the south main corridor. Below the northwest pavilion of the façade, corresponding to the garage at the south end, is a rectangular room now used as a workshop. Directly across from the doorway into the workshop, a door in the east wall leads into a small rectangular room along the north exterior wall. From that room, a door leads into a storage room below the northeast pavilion. The first room contains on its north side to a doorway leads out of the building up a stairway. A second storage room is located below the south half of the northeast pavilion.

### Farm and Out Buildings

There are seven contributing farm buildings and two contributing farm structures located in the setting of the Parkview Home of Clinton County (see Site Plan). The farm buildings, located to the north and northeast of the home, consist of a large, three-story bank barn, a two-story cattle barn, a tractor garage, and a granary. East and southeast of the granary are the former hog house and corn crib. Immediately east of the home are the former cell building for confining mentally ill residents and the former automobile garage (originally a shed; now an employee smoking lounge). All of the farm buildings are grouped around a level quadrangle, affording vehicular access from the Parkview Home and from Burlington Avenue.

The bank barn (Photos 025, 026), situated southwest of the home, appears to date to at least 1899, when *The Frankfort Crescent* referred to a "large bank barn and other good out buildings" on the county poor farm.<sup>4</sup> Although part of the foundation was replaced in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with concrete block, an older, limestone and brick foundation survives along the north and east sides, suggesting an earlier date, easily before 1900. The barn has a traditional heavy timber interior structure of posts, beams, and braces secured by wooden pegs. The exterior walls are covered with wooden boards on the east side, probably original, and by later, corrugated metal siding on the south, west, and north sides. The roof is gable. At the top of the north gable, there is a hay hood and hatch.

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<sup>4</sup> "Over the Hill, Etc.," *The Frankfort Crescent*, April 21, 1899, p. 6.



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There are rectangular window openings in the four elevations of the barn, and they are original.<sup>5</sup> All have painted boards acting as surrounds. On the west elevation, there are three small openings in a row at the basement level, and three larger openings on the gable. On the east elevation, there are three small openings about two-thirds the way up, irregularly spaced. On the north elevation there are two large openings on the gable, but placed differently than the south elevation. Finally, there are four smaller openings on the west elevation, with three in a row about two-thirds the way up, and a fourth placed at a lower level than the others. There are green, synthetic panels covering all of the window openings in the south and north elevations and three of the four openings in the west elevation. On the east elevation, an earthen bank leads up to the entrance for the main level; at the south end of the bank is a stone retaining wall.

In the exposed stone and brick foundation of the north elevation, there are three openings that were originally windows. Two have been partially filled in with brick and concrete block and given smaller steel windows. One is covered with a board.

Inside the barn, the principal space on the main floor is two stories, with a hay loft along the northwest corner. There is a basement level, which is fully exposed on the west elevation and is accessed through three openings dating to the replacement of the original foundation with concrete block. Two have doors on roller tracks, and at the south end is a post-World War II opening. A fourth entry to the basement is found at the south end of the east elevation.

Due east of the bank barn is the cattle barn (Photo 028), dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, possibly about the time that the Parkview Home was built in 1918-19. It is wood frame, with the lower portion of the ground level constructed of concrete block. The blocks rest on a poured concrete foundation. The barn is rectangular in plan and has two sections: a two-story section with a gable roof and an adjoining section to the east with a shed roof gradually reducing to one-story in height. The ridge of the main roof has a hay hood that projects sharply from the south elevation. The metal pulley for the hay trolley survives under the hood. The exterior is covered with original wooden siding of vertical boards. There are two sets of sliding wooden doors on tracks along the south elevation, and two similar sets on the north elevation. There is an opening without door at the south end of the east elevation. On the west elevation, there are three original rectangular windows with board surrounds and projecting shelves. Two have been covered with green synthetic panels. The southernmost has its original four-pane, fixed wood sash. In the east elevation, there are original fixed sash windows matching the design of the unaltered one on the west side. In the north elevation, there is a larger rectangular window within the gable with a four-pane upper sash and missing lower sash.

Inside the cattle barn, on the main level, there is a central rectangular pen for sheltering and feeding the cattle, running from the west doors of the south elevation north to the west doors on the north side. To the west of the corridor are small pens for cattle. To the east is a rectangular pen for feeding the cattle, filling the rest of the main level. Along the west side of this eastern cattle pen and the east side of the center pen are feeding troughs, above which are the diagonal

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<sup>5</sup> A pre-1918 photograph at the Clinton County Historical Society, Frankfort, shows the bank barn prior to the reconstruction of its foundation, with all of the current window openings in place.

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wooden slats of the hay feeders, funneling hay from the hay loft above into the troughs. On the second level, within the gable section, is the hay and straw loft with board flooring. On the main level, all floors are dirt. The structural system is an adaptation of the traditional timber framing, with nails, rather than pegs used.

Immediately east of the cattle barn is small, rectangular building (Photo 028), probably constructed at the same time as the cattle barn. It appears to have been intended for storage of farm machinery or equipment. After the 1920s, it was used as a tractor garage. It is of wood frame construction, with a gable roof running north and south. Its foundation, like that of the cattle barn, is composed of a poured concrete base level, on top of which are several courses of concrete block. The exterior walls all retain their original vertical board siding. The south elevation contains the entrance, covered by a single sliding door on a track. There are single windows in the east and north elevations, and two in the west elevation. The windows are identical to those in the cattle barn. There is a post-1970, standing-seam metal roof on the shed, with metal encasements of the fascia and ridge boards.

About twice as large as the tractor garage is the granary (Photo 028), standing southeast of the shed. The granary faces the bank barn, at the north end of the level quadrangle around which most of the farm buildings are grouped. The granary appears to be close in age to the cattle barn and shed. It is a rectangular, wood frame building with a gable roof. Its foundation is poured concrete. The exterior walls originally were covered with horizontal wooden siding, which still can be seen on the main sections of the west and east elevations. Corrugated metal siding of the same type as that covering part of the bank barn is found on all of the north elevation and in the two end gables. Recently-added, standing seam metal siding covers the south elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are original double wooden doors opening on hinges in both the west and east elevations, providing access for grain wagons to be pulled into the center of the granary. Both entrances have concrete ramps. Inside the granary are wooden bins on the north and south sides in which soybeans were stored and dispensed into the grain wagons.

A gravel lane runs along the south side of the farm garage and proceeds east to a gate. Beyond the gate, on the east side of a rectilinear field for cattle grazing, stand what were originally a hog house and a corn crib, both dating probably to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Photo 029). The two structures are of approximately the same dimensions, both rectangular in shape with gable roofs. The crib retains the original wooden siding, original double wood doors on hinges on both the north and south elevations, and a concrete foundation. Inside, the two crib walls, with wooden slats, are located on the east and west sides, with a passage at center for removing the stored corn. The floor is concrete, and the roof is covered with corrugated metal.

Post-2000 standing seam metal siding now covers the exterior of the hog house, and the original doors have been replaced. The original wooden frame, siding, and windows are still visible inside the structure. A section of its initial wood shingle roof is visible beneath the current, corrugated metal roof, which matches that on the corn crib. Surrounding the structure on its south, west, and north sides is a concrete apron, where the hogs could be washed down.

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A roofed structure connecting the hog house and crib was added some time after 1990. It has a concrete foundation, horizontal metal siding on its north side, and a flat roof.

Immediately east of the tractor garage stands a non-contributing combine shed, constructed probably in the 1970s, with a corrugated metal siding exterior.

The former cell house for confining mentally ill residents, located immediately east of the men's wing, was considered to be an essential structure for Parkview Home during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Photo 030). The building appears to date to the 1920s. It was not yet constructed when the State Board of Charities visited Parkview Home in 1922.<sup>6</sup> A rectangular, two-story building with a hipped roof, the former cell building, now an automobile garage, is of brick construction. The bond of the smooth-faced brick involves seven stretcher courses followed by a header course. The south elevation contains the automobile entrance, constructed in the 1990s after conversion of the building to a garage. There is an overhead garage door on tracks. In the west elevation, at the south end, there are two large, rectangular windows with segmental brick arches composed of two courses of headers. Each window has a projecting limestone sill. There is also a pedestrian entrance with segmental arch and original, multi-paneled, wood door.

Above, there are two shorter windows not aligned with the locations of the first floor openings. The second floor windows have segmental arches, stone sills, and fixed sashes with four panes. In the east elevation, there are two window openings on the first story matching those on the west elevation, and two second story openings copying those on the opposite side. On the east elevation, the second story openings are aligned directly above those on the first level. In the south elevation, the single second story window matches those in the west elevation, while in the north elevation, there is a single window opening on the first story, situated off-center, with a second story window with larger muntins for the window panes. All of the windows on the first story have been replaced with single pane windows since c. 1980. The second story windows on the east elevation are covered with boards. The second story lacks a stairway and may have been intended for storage.

Originally, there was a partition wall at the center of the first floor. There were shackles and chains attached to the wall for restraining mentally ill residents with violent tendencies. A stairway led to the attic above. The wall, shackles, and stairway have been removed since 1987.<sup>7</sup>

The final contributing outbuilding stands southeast of the present automobile garage and faces the kitchen and east elevation of the women's wing of the Parkview Home. It is a rectangular shed with a gable roof that has what appears to be a rubble foundation that may suggest a date in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. During much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was used as an automobile garage.<sup>8</sup> Otherwise, the shed has been extensively remodeled since 1990. It has vinyl siding on the exterior walls, an entrance that has been re-built to form a large rectangular opening, which

<sup>6</sup> "Clinton County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 246.

<sup>7</sup> Interview with Kent Spaulding, Parkview Home staff, August 2, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

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has been recently partially filled with plywood and a smaller entry door. In the rear elevation, there is a single pane window. The roof is covered with asphalt. Inside is a single room, now used as a staff lounge, with wooden boards covering the walls and a concrete floor.

### Objects

To the south of the bank barn, there is a fenced pasture, for which there is a gate at the south end of its west side. On either side of the gate is a post constructed of field stones and mortar. In the north post, a flat stone bears the year "1916," crudely engraved.

### Integrity

There have been minor alterations to the building since the 1950s, such as subdividing the former hospital and dormitory wards into additional individual rooms on each floor; enclosing the north and south porches and adding additional stair halls; and inserting a doorway between the former men's and women's dining rooms. In all other respects, the integrity of the 1918-19 Parkview Home is very good.

Most of the farm buildings and the non-farm outbuildings are extant and in use. The nine contributing farm buildings, farm structures, and outbuildings also have good integrity of design and materials.

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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**

c. 1890-1966

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**Significant Dates**

1918-19

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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)**

Nicol, Charles W.

Paden, John

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

The period of significance begins in c. 1890, the believed date of construction for the bank barn, which is the earliest known building on the property and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The county home main building was completed in 1919. After completion of the Parkview Home building, the property was continuously used as the county infirmary and county home until 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 Parkview Home of Clinton County is an excellent illustration of the tripartite type of poor asylum plan found in the poor asylums of Indiana built between 1868 and 1945. This type was favored by poor asylum advocates in the state after the Civil War and especially after the establishment of the Indiana State Board of Charities in 1889. The 1918-19 Parkview Home qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved evocation of the Board of Charities' vision of modern, humane, and attractive poor asylums in society. The tripartite plan was integral to the Board's conception of how best to carry out its vision. The property's intact collection of farm and ancillary buildings strongly evoke the "poor farm" concept of social aid. The period of significance begins in 1890, the date of the oldest building on the property, continues through the year in which construction of the present Parkview Home of Clinton County Building was complete (1919) and continues until 1966, which marks the 50-year benchmark for evaluating significance. The Parkview Home also qualifies for listing under Criterion C as an outstanding and elaborate example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century poor asylum design that followed the model plans advocated by both the State Board of Charities and national state

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and local government charity proponents, such as Alexander Johnson, author of the 1911 handbook, *The Almshouse: Construction and Management*. In addition, the home is an excellent example of an institutional design of Charles W. Nicol, a leading architect of both public buildings and residences in Lafayette and the surrounding region during the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The design is also notable for its harmonious combination of American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival styles on the façade and for its use of Beaux Arts principles of planning.

Parkview Home meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: records indicate the farm buildings and main residential building were built to provide a home and work for indigent persons in the county, the main building has ample integrity, and the main building's design corresponds to a significant building type.

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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 Parkview County Home of Clinton County is an excellent illustration of the tripartite type of poor asylum plan found in the poor asylums of Indiana built between 1868 and 1945. This type was favored by poor asylum advocates in the state after the Civil War and especially after the establishment of the Indiana State Board of Charities in 1889. The 1918-19 Parkview Home qualifies for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved evocation of the Board of Charities' vision of modern, humane, and attractive poor asylums in society. The tripartite plan was integral to the Board's conception of how best to carry out its vision.

There was a county poor asylum in Clinton County at an early date. Soon after organization of the county, the county commissioners purchased a tract of land and constructed a one-story frame house with a long porch. That house housed indigent residents admitted by township trustees until 1862, when the commissioners acquired from Joseph Baum a 303-acre farm about one mile northeast of the then-limits of Frankfort.<sup>9</sup> The commissioners constructed a two and a half story brick poor asylum building with a central pavilion and two symmetrical wings. On one side of the pavilion was a tower.<sup>10</sup> The design reflected the tripartite formula for almshouse

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<sup>9</sup>“Over the Hill: Lights and Shadows of Life at ‘The Clinton County Poor Asylum,’” *Frankfort Weekly Times*, August 8, 1911, p. 6, c. 1.

<sup>10</sup> See engraving of 1863-64 asylum building on cover of Helen E. Grove, “Indiana Clinton County Poor Farm Register, 1878-1915” (Kokomo: Selby Publishing and Printing, 1990) [copy available at Frankfort Public Library] and photograph in article, “Public Invited to Attend Open House at Parkview Home on Sunday Afternoon,” *Frankfort Morning Times*, May 19, 1955, p. 6.



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and asylum buildings that was gaining support nationally. Presumably, male residents lived in one wing, and female in the other, with separation of the sexes.

When Alexander Johnson, then the secretary of the new State Board of Charities, visited the Clinton County Poor Asylum in December, 1889, he reported that the asylum farm included 240 acres of "good land," of which 150 acres was tillable. He noted an "excellent" garden and an orchard with new trees planted. There was also an "excellent" barn, which may have been the current bank barn. Johnson found the number of residents to average about 36. Heating was by wood or coal-burning stoves and was insufficient in severe weather, and there was "a good bath and wash-room" in the home "used by the better class of residents." There were an ample supply of "home-made comforts," and the home was clean. He warned of the danger of fire, because of the number of stoves being crowded into the building to provide sufficient heat. The secretary also noted that no children were being kept in the asylum, and he found no "serious cases" of insanity when he visited. The superintendent employed one farm hand and one domestic to assist him in operating the farm and home.<sup>11</sup>

By 1899, there were 42 residents, consisting of approximately 30 men and 12 women. The residents ranged in age from 23 to 97. Nine were mentally ill or mentally disabled, six were physically disabled, and three were epileptic. Seventeen residents were 65 years or older. The remaining sixteen were less than 65 and at least some presumably were capable of some work on the farm, garden, or in the home.<sup>12</sup> In 1911, under the superintendency of William J. Reese, there were 45 residents, fourteen of which were women. The women who were able performed house work, especially cooking; the elderly women darned and patched clothes. The farm operation in 1911 included cultivating 75 acres of corn, 35 acres of wheat, and 30 acres of oats. The livestock included eight work horses; 45 head of cattle, including 17 milk cows; 100 head of hogs; and a large number of chickens.<sup>13</sup>

The former hog house and corn crib appear to have been built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A wood frame cattle barn was constructed possibly at the same time as the bank barn; the cattle barn was replaced probably in the late teens or early 1920s.

In April, 1918, a fire in the attic arising from a spark in a chimney flue destroyed the 1864 poor asylum building. The two barns and other outbuildings then in use were not damaged. The county commissioners decided to rebuild on the same site. By May, they solicited designs from several architects and selected the one submitted by architect Charles W. Nicol of Lafayette. Nicol initially based his plans on the Delaware County Infirmary, which included a two-story building with tile roof, a custodial building for mentally ill residents, and a laundry building. Nicol's main building was to be constructed of red brick with a green, clay tile roof. It was to be two stories with a basement and irregular in shape. Its overall dimensions were to be 299 feet by

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<sup>11</sup> Alexander Johnson, "Secretary's Visits to the Poor Asylums of Indiana," in *County Poor Asylums* (Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1890), pp. 20-21.

<sup>12</sup> "Over the Hill, Etc.," *The Frankfort Crescent*, April 21, 1899, p. 6.

<sup>13</sup> Over the Hill: Lights and Shadows of Life at "The Clinton County Poor Asylum," *Frankfort Weekly Times*, August 8, 1911, p. 6, c. 1.

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Name of Property

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90 feet. At center would be a ten-room apartment for the superintendent and his family, and on either side would be wings for the men and for the women. According to the preliminary plans announced in May, there were to be “lounging rooms,” hospital wards, sleeping wards, and single sleeping rooms on both of the two main floors. At the ends of the building and at the center, there were to be porches. There were to be separate dining rooms for the men and women residents, and a single kitchen. The minimum capacity was estimated at 75 residents, with a maximum capacity of 90. The architect also planned a building for a boiler room and power plant, a cell house for 12 mentally ill residents, a laundry building, and a building for handling dairy and meat products of the farm.<sup>14</sup>

In August, 1918, after the initial contractor bids came in at considerably more than the \$100,000 appropriated by the Clinton County Council, the boiler-power plant building, cell house, and laundry building were eliminated from the project. Nicol revised the plans to incorporate the boiler room and laundry into the basement of the main building. When completed in August, 1919 by local contractor John Paden, the main building was completely fireproof. The *Frankfort Crescent-News* considered the new edifice to be like a “palace,” compared to the building it replaced. The finished structure was substantially as envisioned in the preliminary plans. There were 70 large rooms on the first and second floors with plenty of light and ventilation. The superintendent’s residence was at center. In both the women’s wing to the south, and the men’s wing to the north, there were sitting rooms, hospital rooms, and sun parlors provided in addition to dormitories and single resident rooms. The basement was finished and heated and could be used for resident rooms in an emergency.<sup>15</sup>

Upon completion, the county commissioners decided to name the new facility the Parkview Home. Previous terms used, such as poor farm, poor house, asylum, and county infirmary, were judged to carry a stigma for residents. Initially, there were 35 residents.<sup>16</sup>

In 1922, when a representative of the State Board of Charities visited the Parkview Home, that person reported that the new home was clean, lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and ventilated through doors (transoms) and windows. City water was used, and a sewerage system was in use. Fire protection was satisfactory. There were bathtubs for the men and the women, and residents had beds and chairs for furniture. There were hospital wards in each wing to carry for the sick. The report noted that there were 29 men and 13 women residents, plus one epileptic boy. There was no provision for confining “custodial cases.” Three meals per day were prepared for the resident by an employee of the home. The farm buildings were in good

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<sup>14</sup> “Fire Levels Main Structure at the County Poor Farm,” *Frankfort Weekly Times*, April 13, 1918, p. 8; “New Infirmary to Be a Model,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*, May 18, 1918, p. 1.

<sup>15</sup> “John Paden of this City, Gets Contract for the Infirmary,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*, August 13, 1918, p. 1; “New County Infirmary Will Cost the Taxpayers \$99,605,” *Frankfort Weekly Times*, August 17, 1918, p. 3; “Palace Like Home on Site of the Old Infirmary Building,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*, April 9, 1919, p. 1.

<sup>16</sup> “Palace Like Home on Site of Old Infirmary Building”; “Parkview Home Is Name of Infirmary that Is Completed,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*, August 6, 1919, p. 3.

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condition, and there were 30 head of cattle (including nine cows), seven horses, 72 hogs, and chickens. The products of the farm were used in the home.<sup>17</sup>

In the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century or in the 1920s, a shed for agricultural machinery (later a tractor garage) and a granary were built east of the cattle barn. After construction of the new Parkview Home, a brick cell house for constraining violent mentally ill residents was built behind the home.<sup>18</sup>

The pattern of care and use of the home and farm continued with little change over the next 30 years, despite the upheavals happening to poor farms and almshouses nationally and elsewhere in Indiana. A 1955 article in *The Frankfort Morning Times* described life at Parkview Home. The farm now consisted of 287 acres and all but seven acres were under cultivation. The home was adjudged to be self-supporting through its farm operation. The county provided funds only for repair and maintenance of the buildings. Nearly all of the food consumed by residents was grown on the farm, and the newspaper reported that male residents able to work grew most of the food. There were 25 men and ten women residents living at the home, and Superintendent Russell Williams and his wife provided modern amenities, such as radio and television sets, as well as the traditional activities.<sup>19</sup>

In 2016, the Parkview Home continues in operation with a very similar mission to that of 1955, providing a residence for indigent citizens of Clinton County who lack the means to live independently elsewhere. Currently, 25 residents live in the home, and it has a capacity of 44 persons.<sup>20</sup> The county has not operated any of the farm as part of the Parkview Home operation for approximately five years.<sup>21</sup>

The Parkview Home main building and property 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 Parkview Home of Clinton County also qualifies for listing under Criterion C as an outstanding and elaborate example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century poor asylum design that followed the model plans advocated by both the State Board of Charities and national state and local government charity proponents, such as Alexander Johnson, author of the 1911 handbook, *The Almshouse: Construction and Management*. In addition, the home is an excellent example of an institutional design of Charles W. Nicol, a leading architect of both public buildings and

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<sup>17</sup> "Clinton County," in [report on] "County Jails and Poor Asylums," *The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Corrections*, No.131 (December, 1922), p. 246.

<sup>18</sup> Interview with Kent Spaulding, Parkview Home, August 2, 2016.

<sup>19</sup> "Public Invited to Attend Open House at Parkview Home on Sunday Afternoon," *Frankfort Morning Times*, May 19, 1955, p. 6.

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Chris Overman, May 5, 2016.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

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residences in Lafayette and the surrounding region during the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The exterior design combines elements of the American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival styles, together with Beaux Arts planning principles.

Nicol (1888-1959) began the study of architecture at fifteen in the office of Herman J. Stroeh of Kansas City, Missouri. After six years of apprenticeship with Stroeh, Nicol entered Purdue University, where he took a four-year degree in structural and civil engineering. He then studied architecture at the University of Illinois. In 1913, he opened an independent architectural office in Lafayette, Indiana and soon developed a large and varied practice. In less than a year, at age 25, he had executed forty-five commissions, including residential bungalows, large residences, bank buildings, schools, commercial buildings, and agricultural buildings. His chief draftsman in 1913-14 was Wilbur B. Shook, later co-principal of the large Indianapolis architectural firm of McGuire and Shook. Of particular note, Nicol designed several agricultural buildings in his first year of practice, such as the dairy barn of the Indiana State Tuberculosis Hospital in Rockville, Indiana and new hog and stock barns at Purdue. He also had designed William C. Smith Memorial School in Judyville, Indiana and the Combined High School in Warren County. The largest share of his 1913-14 practice involved residences, especially those in the Four Square style. He employed Arts and Crafts motifs in terms of materials and decorative themes in both the exteriors and interiors of many of his residences. His early residences were concentrated in Lafayette and the surrounding region. In 1919, about the same time that he designed Parkview Home, Nicol served as architect for the Family Home and Arts Building at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis.<sup>22</sup>

After he designed the Parkview Home in Clinton County, Nicol formed a larger partnership in Lafayette. Nicol, Scholer, and Hoffman developed an even more extensive practice. Sometime in the 1920s, Nicol re-located to Chicago, where he formed an independent office with his son and ended his career there.<sup>23</sup>

Nicol had obviously studied the tripartite formula favored by the State Board of Charities for new county poor asylums before he submitted his proposed design in Clinton County. Apparently he had visited the Delaware County Poor Asylum and used it as a particular model for his initial plans involving a main building and three other structures.<sup>24</sup>

The building is an outstanding example of the work of Nicol for an institutional building, in which all of the functions are clearly and logically articulated and provided for, reflecting the architect's Beaux Arts training at the University of Illinois. The superintendent's residence can easily be discerned at center in the façade, and the women's and men's wings are obvious at the sides. Symmetry in the façade composition is also a Beaux Arts feature. The design is also notable for its harmonious combination of American Four Square, Arts and Crafts, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival styles on the façade. The three west pavilions embody the massing and many of the details of an American Four Square residence, the center porch exhibits

<sup>22</sup>"Mr. Charles W. Nicol," *The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder* (January, 1914), pp. 16-46.

<sup>23</sup> Benjamin L. Ross, Article about Charles Nicol, History Wiki, [http://rpwrhs.org/w/index.php?title=Nicol,\\_Charles\\_Wheeler](http://rpwrhs.org/w/index.php?title=Nicol,_Charles_Wheeler), accessed July 14, 2016.

<sup>24</sup> "New Infirmary to Be a Model," *The Frankfort Crescent-News*, May 18, 1918, p. 1.

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Neo-Classical Revival details in the Tuscan columns and balustrade, and Georgian Revival can be seen in the keystones used over the second story windows, above the center porch. The elongated, carved brackets below the eaves are an Arts and Crafts detail.

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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 Parkview Home has continued to be owned and operated by the Clinton County commissioners as a county home, continuing its traditional mission, to date. There are currently 25 residents, both men and women. Part of the first floor in the superintendent's residence is used for offices by the superintendent and his staff. The second floor rooms of the superintendent's residence are now used as sleeping rooms by residents. Otherwise, the building is used as it was before 1966.

The barns and agricultural outbuildings are still owned by the county, but used by tenant farmers.

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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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"Over the Hill, Etc.," *The Frankfort Crescent*, April 21, 1899, p. 6.

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“Over the Hill: Lights and Shadows of Life at ‘The Clinton County Poor Asylum,’”  
*Frankfort Weekly Times*, August 8, 1911, p. 6, c. 1.

“Palace Like Home on Site of the Old Infirmary Building,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*,  
April 9, 1919, p. 1.

“Parkview Home Is Name of Infirmary that Is Completed,” *The Frankfort Crescent-News*,  
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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:**

Parkview Home of Clinton County  
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- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Indiana Landmarks, Parkview Home of Clinton County,  
Frankfort Public Library, Clinton County Historical Society, and Indiana State  
Library

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 023-221-40004

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 15.22 acres

Use the UTM system

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542353 | Northing: 4460715 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542725 | Northing: 4460754 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542756 | Northing: 4460427 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 542355 | Northing: 4460443 |



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

The nominated property is part of Parcel 12-10-02-100-005.000-001. Beginning at the southwest corner of Parcel 12-10-02-100-005.000-001, the west boundary proceeds north along the east right-of-way line for Burlington Avenue 958.3 feet and then turns east and continues 554.4 feet, along the south border of Parcel 12-10-02-100-004.000-001. Thence the boundary continues south 91.67 feet and then east 25.31 feet. Next, the boundary proceeds south 122.9 feet and then turns east and runs 218.8 feet. From that point, the boundary continues south 112.5 feet and then turns west and proceeds 120.9 feet. It continues south 546 feet and then turns west 23 feet. From there, the boundary continues south 48.1 feet and then turns west and continues 679.2 feet along the north border of Parcel 12-10-02-326-001.000-021 to the point of beginning.

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

The boundary includes the 15.22 acres included in the property owned and managed by the Park View Home of Clinton County, plus agricultural buildings and pastures closely associated with the history of the home.

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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: IN zip code: 46201  
e-mail jglass@hphconsulting.com  
telephone: (317) 385-9115  
date: September 30, 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: Parkview Home of Clinton County

City or Vicinity: Frankfort

County: Clinton State: Indiana

Photographer: James A. Glass

Dates Photographed: May 5, July 21, and August 2, 2016

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

1 of 30: August 2, 2016—View of entire façade, Parkview Home. Facing east

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- 2 of 30: August 2, 2016—Detail of central pavilion, façade of Parkview Home. Facing east
- 3 of 30: August 2, 2016—Oblique view of façade and south elevation. Facing northwest
- 4 of 30: August 2, 2016—Oblique view of façade and north elevation. Facing southeast
- 5 of 30: May 5, 2016—Oblique view of rear (east) and south elevations. Facing northwest
- 6 of 30: August 2, 2016—Oblique view of rear (east) and north elevations. Facing southwest
- 7 of 30: July 21, 2016—Detail of south elevation of central pavilion, façade. Facing northeast
- 8 of 30: August 2, 2016—Detail of central pavilion, east elevation. Facing west
- 9 of 30: July 21, 2016—Detail of south and east elevations, northeast pavilion. Facing northwest
- 10 of 30: July 21, 2016—Detail of elevator tower added to center of wing between central and southeast pavilions, east elevation. Facing west
- 11 of 30: May 5, 2016—Entry stair hall, former superintendent's residence. Facing west
- 12 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of superintendent's current office. Facing west
- 13 of 30: July 21, 2016—View into former superintendent's dining room from entry stair hall. Facing south
- 14 of 30: July 21, 2016—View of former men's dining room. Facing east
- 15 of 30: July 21, 2016—View of north end of kitchen. Facing north
- 16 of 30: May 5, 2016—Women's lounge, first floor. Facing north
- 17 of 30: May 5, 2016—Detail of fireplace in men's lounge, second floor. Facing southeast
- 18 of 30: July 21, 2016—Former women's sun room, second floor. Facing west
- 19 of 30: July 21, 2016—View down central corridor with original single resident rooms, women's wing, second floor. Facing west
- 20 of 30: July 21, 2016—View of original, single resident room, men's wing, second floor. Facing south

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- 21 of 30: July 21, 2016—View along corridor of resident rooms created from former women's hospital or dormitory ward, second floor. Facing west
- 22 of 30: July 21, 2016—View into restroom, women's wing, second floor. Facing north
- 23 of 30: July 21, 2016—View down basement corridor below women's wing. Facing north
- 24 of 30: July 21, 2016—View of former boiler room in basement. Facing east.
- 25 of 30: July 21, 2016—Oblique view of south and east elevations of bank barn. Facing northwest
- 26 of 30: July 21, 2016—Interior of bank barn main level. Facing south
- 27 of 30: May 5, 2016—Oblique view of west and south elevations of cattle barn. Facing northeast
- 28 of 30: May 5, 2016—View of (from left) cattle barn, tractor shed, non-contributing combine shed, and granary. Facing northeast
- 29 of 30: July 21, 2016—View of north and west elevations of (from left) corn crib and hog house. Facing southeast
- 30 of 30: May 5, 2016—Oblique view of west and south elevations, former cell house. Facing northeast

**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.







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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Parkview Home of Clinton County

Multiple Name: County Homes of Indiana MPS

State & County: INDIANA, Clinton

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: MP100003179

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept       Return       Reject      12/3/2018 Date

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

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A & C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



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

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Parkview Home of Clinton County, Clinton 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 Parkview Home of Clinton County, Clinton 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