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Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property



Lake County, Indiana
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's Home and Superintendent's Residence (Boundary Increase and Name Change)
other names/site number Parramore Hospital Superintendent's Residence

2. Location

street & number 425 W. 93rd Avenue not for publication
city or town Crown Point vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Lake code 089 zip code 46307

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

James C. Hagan
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO
Indiana DNR-Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

10/26/2012
Date

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

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
 Home and Superintendent's Residence
 (Boundary Increase and Name Change)
 Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

For Edison H. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

1.9.13
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

STONE/Limestone

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The purpose of this nomination is for a boundary increase of the Lake County Sanatorium Nurses Home (NRN # 05000608) to include the only other intact structure that was once part of the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Superintendent's Residence.

The Superintendent's Residence was built during the second addition to the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium in 1930. The two and a half story Colonial Revival brick structure faces south and is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Street (Indiana State Route 55) and 93rd Avenue in what is now part of the Lake County Sheriff's Work Release campus. This was open farmland when selected and though urban development is encroaching the site retains much of its rural pastoral appearance. The house is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture and though formal in its layout the architect's design is reflective of the trends in house design that was part of the Small House Movement that began to influence house design after the Depression of 1893. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of its historic integrity. The overall condition of the structure and its setting is highly reflective of its original appearance and the structure would be easily recognized today by any who had a relationship with the structure during its era of significance, 1930-1961.

Narrative Description

The land on which the house sits was chosen in 1919 for its isolation. It is located on a sloping plain that drops in elevation towards the city of Crown Point two miles to the south. Originally this was open farmland with intermittent out crops of woods. Today the lands immediately to the south contains the modern Lake County court complex and to the north and northeast is urban growth and the areas to the west are still open land. The residence was constructed in the southeast corner of a 38.19 acre site that was chosen and purchased for the construction of the sanatorium complex in 1919. Historically the land around the sanatorium, which is located about a hundred yards to the northwest of the house, was landscaped and park like. Today, though several of the sanatorium's structures have been removed and the landscape altered some to do this, the property still retains its manicured, landscaped appearance.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Exterior Description

The Superintendent's Residence is a two and a half story Colonial Revival style, side gabled, double pile, structure with a one story flat roof wing attached to its east elevation. The house has a full, poured concrete, basement foundation. Originally the residence consisted of the house and the adjacent, stand alone, two car, brick garage that is located just off the northwest corner of the house. The garage was connected to the house c.1990 when the garage was converted into a meeting hall for the Sheriff's department. The original garage is still easily identifiable from the modern connecting hall and the space the connecting hall now covers between the house and garage was once open yard.

Main Façade (photo 1)

The first floor has four openings and the second floor has three windows across the main, or south, façade of the house. The west bay of the first floor is the main entry into the house and two bays, east of the door, and all bays on the second floor are 1/1 windows. Centered on the wall between the threshold and the western edge of the façade is a small oval window that illuminates the interior first floor bathroom. The house is constructed of red brick laid in a Flemish bond on top of a row of soldier bricks that are set at ground level to cover the foundation.¹

The door is accessed by three concrete steps that lead to a small concrete entry stoop; both sides of the steps are protected by a curving wrought iron hand rail. The Colonial door surround has a broken segmental pediment with a cartouche set in the gap between the interrupted cornices. The pediment and entablature above the door is supported on each side by a flat Doric pilaster; a short pilaster extends above the main pilaster into the frieze. The doorway is recessed under the pediment. The original wood door has twelve panels (3X4); the upper half of the door has a row of three square panels across the top of the door and a second row of panels that are of the same width as the top row but four times their length forming elongated rectangles; this pattern is repeated again in the lower half of the door. The three rectangular panels in the upper half have a single light of glass filling each while the others are filled with recessed wood panels. A large single light transom, the full width of the door, is located directly above it. The two lower locks on the door, the dead-bolt and door knob, are the original. The four sided, bronze entry lantern, hanging by a chain directly above the entrance within the recess of the door, is original to construction.

The wood framed oval window to the left, or west, of the main door is original to construction. It has ten lights of frosted glass set in a geometric pattern resembling a four petal flower. The window is framed by a row of header bricks that outline the opening. Placed every ninety degrees around the opening is a limestone key.

¹ The complete Architect's general specifications for the "Superintendent's Home, Lake County Sanatorium" can be found starting on page 400 in the Lake County Commission Records Book 46, Auditor's Office, Lake County, Indiana. No Blueprints or plans were located.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

The other windows of the house, unless specifically mentioned, are not original to construction.² All window openings have carved limestone sills and a splayed flat arch constructed of soldier bricks with a centered limestone key.

The replacement windows are modern metal, double hung, 1/1 in their construction. The two first floor windows, east of the door opening, are identical in size. Their openings in the façade are longer than the windows and the bottom third of the opening is filled with a solid wood panel; behind these panels in the interior is where the historic heating vents for the living room are located. The east window on the second story is wider than the other two west of it. The center window opening is narrow in width but the same length as the widow to its east; it is not the same length as the opening and its lower third is paneled the same manner as those on the first floor. The west window on the second floor is as wide as the windows on the first floor but is shorter in height due to restrictions created by the height of the entry pediment. The eaves of the moderately pitched roof create a slight overhang at the roofline while a fascia board lined with dentils runs the width of the façade directly beneath the eave. Modern metal gutters line the eave with two downspouts spaced evenly on the façade. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.³ A brick chimney, rising along the east elevation, pierces the roof ridge at its apex and is capped with a limestone coping and two square ceramic flues.

A one story, one room, flat roof wing is attached to the west elevation of the house; this houses the study/library and office. It is constructed of the same brick as the main section of the house. A single window, constructed the same as the windows on the main façade, is centered in the south elevation of this wing. The flat roof is poured asphalt.

The garage is original to the construction of the residence, c. 1930; however it has been altered over the years.⁴ Originally it stood alone about fifteen feet off the northwest corner of the house and was a one story side gable structure built for two automobiles. During the 1990s it was attached to the house by the construction of an enclosed hall that filled the void created by the north wall of the one story wing, the west wall of the house and the east wall of the garage. During this alteration they enclosed several of the structure's

² The general specifications for the construction of the Superintendent's House calls for the same window details as used in the concurrent construction of the Nurses' Home located about one hundred yards due north of the Superintendent's Residence; it is already on the National Register. The original windows were wood, double hung, with multiple lights in each sash, in the Colonial Revival fashion. One of these windows remains in the north elevation of the wing attached to the west side of the house. This window is now enclosed in the hall that was constructed in 1990 when the garage was attached to the house. It is a 6/6 and will be described later in the interior narrative.

³ Note: The original construction specifications called for the original roof to be covered in Washington blue-black slate; the pent area on the step-in of the fireplace chimney on the east elevation still has this slate cover.

⁴ Lake County Commission Record Book 45, p. 433. Agreement with architect Karl D. Norris to construct Superintendent's residence. Auditor's Office, Lake County, Indiana. Note: This construction date is not supported by the 1921/48 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map which shows the residence but not the garage. If the garage mentioned in the contract is for the construction of a different garage, other than the one located at the residence, that structure is also not evident on the Sanborn. The county tax assessment record for the property only gives the date that the garage was attached to the house, 1990. A review of the *Lake County Commission Records* it was made evident that the county had been supplying the superintendent with an automobile since his employment four years prior to the date of the house's construction. It makes sense that the county would have included a garage as part of the residential complex to house this automobile. (hereafter referred to as *Commission Records*)

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

historic openings including the garage door to create a meeting hall for the Lake County Sheriff. At the same time the driveway that provided access to the garage from 93rd Street was removed. The location and size of the structure's historic openings are still visible due to the mismatch of new and old bricks used to fill in the open spaces. The historic form of the garage is easily identifiable from the modern addition.

East Elevation (photo 2)

This elevation contains four modern 1/1, double hung windows, two on each floor. An exterior, brick, step back chimney divides the elevation in half. The sloped area of the chimney where it steps in has pent roof covered with black slate tiles. The widow openings are evenly spaced on the elevation with the second floor openings directly above those on the first floor; all four windows are the same size. The historic window openings on the first floor are longer than those on the second and the lower third of the opening has been filled with a solid panel as described on the main façade. In the gable, at attic level, are two, fixed, quarter round, wood framed windows, one on each side of and immediately adjacent to the chimney; these are original to construction. These have a header brick sill and a row of header bricks lining the radius of the quarter round. The lintel and sills of the other four windows are the same as those on the main façade. A decorative reversed scroll, wrought iron ornament is mounted flush on the chimney shaft just above the level of the quarter round windows. The chimney rises above the roof line at the gables peak. The roof has a moderate slope and a wide molded, wood, returned cornice.

South Elevation (photo 3)

This elevation has three bays. A three sided bay window occupies the eastern opening on the first floor and extends outward from the elevation. Each facet of the bay has a modern 1/1 window identical in construction to the others in the house. This bay has a header brick sill with a limestone insert at each angled turn of the facet. Wide wood muntins separate each window opening. A three sided hipped roof covers the bay. The center bay on the first floor of the elevation is a modern 1/1, double hung window; identical to those on the other elevations. The third bay is the rear doorway. This opening is covered a modern metal door with two raised panels in the lower half and two louvered windows in the upper.

There are three modern double hung, 1/1 windows on the second floor of the elevation. The center window is shorter and narrower than the outer two. All of these 1/1 windows have limestone sills and a header brick lintel with a limestone key. A steel fire ladder attached to the elevation exits from the center second story window; it was placed during the c.1990 renovation. The roof line on this elevation is finished identical as that on the main façade. The photo also demonstrates the size and construction of the hall built connecting the house to the garage. It is wood framed with a modern siding. Its asphalt shingled roof is side gabled lining up with the roof ridge of the historic garage. The south elevation of the hall addition extends north about three feet from the brick elevation of the garage. The garage and the addition have no windows on their north elevations.

West Elevation (photo 4)

This elevation has had the most changes made to it. The garage originally stood separate from the house. Originally the one story wing extended west off the south end of the elevation covering about one half the width of the first floor of the elevation; a change in the color of the brick used during the c.1990 addition that connected the house to the garage helps identify the original structure from the new. This modern connecting hall fills the space that was once open yard between the garage and the house. In the gable of the two and a half story elevation are a pair of quarter round window identical in construction to those described on the east elevation. On the second floor of the elevation are three windows. The outer two are identical in size and

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

construction but the middle window, offset slightly to the north of center, is of the same construction only smaller. This window illuminates the stair landing on the interior of the house. The flat roof of the wing and the hall addition attaches to the elevation immediately below this line of windows. The paired window opening located at the south end of the one story elevation is original to construction; the 1/1 windows are modern replacements. Another window, a single 1/1, is located near the north end of the elevation; this was placed there during the c.1990 addition. A door is centered between these two sets of windows; it is covered by a modern steel door with a single light in the upper half.

The gabled west elevation of the garage has three openings. The plain steel fire door near the south end of the elevation on the first floor level is not original to construction. The first floor window opening near the north end of the elevation is original; the 1/1 window is a modern replacement. This window has a soldier brick lintel and header brick sill. The wood, louvered ventilation opening in the gable is original; this opening has a frame of trimmed bricks and a header brick lintel. The security light above it is not original.

Interior Description

Basement (photo 5)

The basement is the full size of the two and a half section of the house and is constructed of poured Portland concrete.⁵ Poured as one large rectangular room, it has been divided into smaller rooms at different periods. One wall appears to be concurrent with, or near, to the original construction date, this is the wall of hollow ceramic blocks that divides the basement into a north and south half.

Ten, open riser, wood stairs lead down into the basement from the south side of the landing that is adjacent to the historic exterior side entry door located on the structure's west elevation. Coming off the east side of this landing are four steps that lead up to the first floor of the house. The stairs are set parallel to the west wall in the south half of the basement, terminating in its southwest corner. They open into a small room constructed in the southwest corner of the basement. In the east wall of this room, opposite the stairway, is a door that opens into two rooms, one directly behind the other, that occupy the remaining south half of the basement. These rooms are from the 1990 renovation to the house. They have sheet rock walls and drop ceilings with acoustic tiles. A storage room, that appears to be original to construction, is located in the northeast corner of this hall. A door (see photo) is located in the north wall of the room set between the storage room and the staircase. The north half of the basement has been divided into two rooms, the east room is also from the 1990 renovation. The room in the northwest corner of the basement is the most original remaining in the basement. There are several built in storage cabinets in the southwest corner of the room that appear to be original to construction. In the southwest corner of this room is a heavy wood door that opens into a small room; the original purpose of this room is not known.⁶

⁵ *Commission Records*. Described in the general specifications under "foundations".

⁶ This door could not be opened. It is probable that this was an entry into the basement from the exterior of the house. If this is so it would have placed the exterior exit next to the original west elevation door that has now been incorporated into the connecting hall between the house and the garage. However, there is no visible evidence in that room that indicate where, if it did exist, that a bulkhead might have been placed.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

First Floor

As with the basement this floor can be divided into a north and south half, each half containing two rooms; the entry/stair hall and living room, in the south half and kitchen and dining room in the north half. All walls in the house, unless otherwise noted, retain their original plaster wall covering.

The entry/stair hall(photo 6) occupies the western quarter of the south half of the floor plan. The stairs rise toward the second story level along the west wall of this room, which is directly above the stairs that lead into the basement. The room has been partitioned at its south end creating a space for two small rooms; the entry vestibule is the east room, and the first floor toilet is the west room. Both of these rooms have their original six panel hardwood doors, each retaining their original hardware. In the entry vestibule the original exterior, multi-paneled, wood door (see the description of the main façade) provides access to the exterior of the house. The floor of this room is covered in slate tiles of mixed red, black and gray colorations. The restroom (photo 7) is to the west of, and immediately adjacent to, the entry vestibule. Its door is located on the south side of the first landing of the stairs leading to the second story; this places the restroom two steps higher than the floor level of the entry hall. This room is illuminated from the exterior by the oval window described on the main façade. The original toilet fixtures, a pedestal ceramic sink and commode, are still in use and the floor retains its original four inch square black and white ceramic tile flooring. A door on the west side of the stair landing opens into an office/den that is located in the one room wing on the west elevation of the house; the floor of this room is the same level as the stair hall and two steps lead from the landing down into it. Directly opposite of the bathroom door, running along the west wall of the entry hall, are the open-string stairs leading up to the second story. There are three narrow, square cross-section, balusters per step which are connected with a molded hardwood banister that terminates at its lower end with a carved volute; these attributes are reflective of the Adamesque Colonial Revival style. Each step has an applied scroll ornament under it along the open side of the stairs. The wall along the west side of the stairs, leading to the second floor, is covered with a fielded panel wainscot, as are the sides of the stairwell where it is exposed in the hall. In the north wall of the entry hall are two doors; the east door is a coat closet and the west door leads into a small hall that leads to the basement stairwell and kitchen. Both of these doors are wood with six panels each and are original to construction; they also retain their historic hardware. A large, double wide, segmental arch opening is located in the east wall of the entry hall opening into the living room. The historic floor and door moldings in the hall have been retained; the arched opening into the living room is not trimmed. The floor of the hall is covered with a modern vinyl tile squares and the stair steps and landings are covered with modern carpeting.

To the east of the entry hall, filling the remaining three quarters of the south half of the floor plan is the living room (photos 8 and 9). This room is highly detailed. The original wood floors are covered with modern carpeting. Centered in the west wall of the room is the segmental arch opening into the entry hall. Located in this wall (see photo7), one on each side of the arched opening, is a round arch cabinet or hutch that is recessed set into the wall. Each arched opening has a set of enclosed cabinets covering the lower third of the opening; these are enclosed by a pair of wood doors with fielded panels. Above these in the recess are a set of four evenly spaced shelves. Other than the cabinet doors this recess opening is not trimmed. There are three windows in the room; two in the south wall and one centered in the east wall. They all retain their original wood window sills. Below each of these windows, mounted in the wall, is the original heating vent grate. Set at a diagonal in the northeast corner of the room is a fireplace (photo 9). The hearth of the fireplace is constructed of four inch square red terra cotta tile and the firebox is set with red brick laid in a herring bone pattern and a facing of black marble surrounds the firebox opening. The mantel is constructed of wood and finished in a Colonial Revival pattern with flat, fluted Ionic pilasters supporting an entablature on top of which is set the wood mantel. One large decorative ellipse, set horizontally, is centered on the entablature with two smaller ellipses, vertically set on the entablature setting directly above each pilaster. Centered in the north wall

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Name of Property

of the room is another door that leads into the original dining room. Today this opening has a single wide door covering the opening, originally this opening was another wide arch identical in size to the one on the room's west wall coming in from the entry hall; the modern door was set and the void filled during the 1990 renovation when the dining room was converted to office space. The historic living room retains its original wide, molded, floor board and crown molding. The hanging light fixtures in the living room are not original and the original wood floor is covered with modern carpeting.

The room directly north of the living room is the original dining room; it is finished in the same high degree of detail as was the living room (photo 10). This room occupies about one quarter of the first floor plan and is located in the east end of the north half of the house. The original wood floor is covered with modern carpeting. The room retains its historic molded floor and crown molding; it is the same as described in the living room. A fielded panel wainscot surrounds the entire room rising to the level of the window sills. A single window is centered in the room's east wall. Centered on the south wall is the three sided bay described on the rear elevation. The ceiling of the bay window has been finished in a concave shape adding to the room's high detailing. Set at a diagonal in both the northeast and northwest corners of the room is a set of built-in, china cabinets. The lower one third of these cabinets is an enclosed and covered with a pair of fielded panel doors. The upper two thirds of each cabinet have a round arch opening that is enclosed with a pair of round arch doors; each with eight lights (2X4). The upper lights have been radius cut to fit the arched opening. The area around the cabinet opening, rising to within a foot of ceiling, is covered with fielded panels identical to the wainscot. In the west wall of the room is a single wide passage that leads into the modern kitchen; this passage way has its original six panel wood door.

The kitchen presently takes up about one quarter of the first floor plan and is located in the northwest corner of the structure. Originally this large room was divided into two rooms with the east end being the pantry and the west end the kitchen.⁷ (photo 11) The general specifications for construction called for a dining nook which is now gone. The dining nook originally sat within the pantry room in front of the window where the table is now shown on the left side of the photo. These alterations were done during the c.1990 renovation when the dining nook was removed and the door opening was enlarged by removing the separating curtain wall that originally separated the kitchen and the pantry. During this alteration the kitchen was modernized. The only historic attributes remaining in this room are the original wood cupboard cabinets with its built in ironing board, these are located along the south wall in the east end of the modern kitchen; these historically would have been in the pantry. (photo 12) These cabinets are original to construction and are described in the "General Specifications" for the construction of the Superintendent's Home and include the ironing board seen in the photo.⁸ The floor of the kitchen is covered in modern vinyl tile with a black vinyl floor molding protecting the lower part of the wall. There are three doors entering into the modern kitchen. One is centered in the room's east wall and opens into the dining room. A rear entry into the house is located in the south wall just to the west of the center of the room. The third door is located in the south wall of the kitchen, about four feet from the room's west wall, opening into a short connecting hall that leads to the front entry hall and the basement stairs and side entry into the house. Two windows open into the kitchen. One is located in the north wall near its east end; this is where the dining nook was located. The other is near the south end of the west wall. This three section casement window is original to the house. It is a wood framed casement window with three lights of equal size; the center light is fixed. This window will be described in the narration of the c.1990 addition that connected the house to the garage; this addition enclosed two of the original exterior windows making them interior components.

⁷ Note: The general specifications separately discuss the kitchen and the pantry supporting this separation of the two rooms.

⁸ *Commission Records*. Described in general specifications under "ironing board."

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

The small hallway between the kitchen and the front entry hall has three doors, all covered by their original six panel wood door. The south door leads into the entry hall, the west door opens to the basement stairwell and side entry door, and the north one leads into the kitchen. The doors in the hall retain their original hardware and the room has its original trim in place.

Library/Den wing

This room is accessed through a door that is located on the west side of the stair landing at the base of the stairs that lead to the second floor; this is the same landing that the downstairs washroom door opens onto. The original door, centered in the east wall of the room, is still in place, but at some time it has been cut in two creating a Dutch door. (photo 13) The bronze hardware on the lower half of the door is the original. A pair of wood, built in recessed book cases fills the balance of the room's east wall both north and south of the door. There are five evenly spaced shelves in the upper two-thirds of these cases and an enclosed cabinet occupies the lower third; the two cabinet doors have raised, or fielded, panels. There are three window openings in the room; one each centered in each the south, west and north walls. The south window is not original; the west opening is a paired set of modern windows set into the historic opening. The wood, double hung, 6/6 window centered on the north wall is original to construction. A fielded panel wainscot, approximately five feet in height (except under the windows), and covers the lower half of these walls. The wall area above the wainscot is covered with the historic plaster. Centered in this plastered area, one on each side of the windows in the north and south walls, of the room are four original bronze, electric light sconces that resemble a double candle holder (see upper right of photo 13). The ceiling has six beams that cross the room from east to west. (photo 14) All wood in the room has been stained and varnished. The original wood floors have been covered with modern carpeting.

Second Floor

The stairs from the first floor lead up to a small landing where they turn right and proceeding up to the second story hall. A window opening is located in the west wall of this landing. The hall of the second floor transverses the center of the house on an east/west axis; its original wood floor is covered by modern carpeting. There are five doors located along the hall; two on the north side and three on the south. Four of these doors lead into bedrooms. The two north bedroom doors sit directly opposite of the two south bedroom doors. The third door on the south side of the hall is narrower than the other four doors and is located immediately adjacent to the bedroom door at the east end of the hall; this door leads up to the attic. Built into the south wall, between the attic door and the west bedroom door is a linen cabinet that is original to construction. (photo 15) The cabinet has four drawers set in three rows (two small drawers in the top row) filling the lower one-third of the cabinet and four plain wood doors cover the upper two-thirds of the cabinet; the two upper doors are shorter in height than the two lower doors. These have been lined with red cedar as per the general specifications.⁹ Directly opposite this set of cabinets is a small recessed alcove; this is not original to construction.¹⁰

The second floor plan is divided in half by the central hall. The layout of the rooms on the north side of the hall is identical to that on the south side. There four bedrooms and two bathrooms on the second floor. Each of the

⁹ *Commission Records*. Described in general specifications under "weatherstripping."

¹⁰ Note: This area was created to be a place to put office equipment, i.e: copy machines, for the offices that occupied the second floor during the c1990 renovation. To create this space they removed the bathtub that was originally in the bathroom directly to the north of this space.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

bed rooms are the same size. The only exception is in the southwest bedroom where the northwest corner of the room has been indented to allow for the placement of the stairwell that leads down to the first floor. The original wood floors of this bedroom are covered with modern carpeting. In the room there are two windows; one each centered on the south and west walls of the room. The room contains three doors. Two are set in the room's east wall; the north door opens into a closet and the south one opens into a pass through toilet that is shared with the bedroom located to the east of it in the southeast corner of the floor plan. The bedroom's third door is located near the east end of the north wall of the room opening into the hall. This room retains its original door trim and floor molding as do all other bedrooms on the second floor; there is no crown molding. The room's door openings are covered with their original six panel, wood doors; this is true in all other rooms on the floor.

The connecting bathroom retains most its historic components (photo 16). The floor and walls are covered with the original ceramic tiles. The general specifications describe these as needing to be, "3 ¾ inches square, matt finished...to have wainscoting caps and bull nose to corners to window stops; also a freeze [frieze] course."¹¹ The pedestal sink is original as is the mirrored medicine cabinet and ceramic towel and toilet tissue holders. This is all visible in photo 16. The commode, located in the northeast corner of the room is a later replacement. The room has a small window centered on the south wall and two doors, one opening into each of the bedrooms on the south side of the hall. The west door of the bathroom is located at the north end of the wall and the door on the east wall is located near the south end of the wall.

The bedroom in the southeast corner of the floor plan is finished the same as the bedroom previously described. There are three doors in the room and two windows. The windows are centered on the south and east walls of the room. There is one door, leading into the bathroom, is located near the south end of the room's west wall. Two other doors are set into the north wall one near the east end of the wall and one near the west end; the east one accesses a closet and the west one opens into the central hall.

The layout of the rooms on the north side of the hall is a mirror image of those on the south side. The bedroom in the northeast corner of the floor plan is the original master bedroom. There is a slight difference in this room from the one previously described to the south of it. The closet door on the south wall of this room is set in the wall adjacent to the door at the west end of the wall that opens into the hallway. This is so that the space could be provided for the closet in the opposing room. The door in the north end of the west wall of the master bedroom opens into a connecting bath that is shared with the bedroom located in the northwest corner of the floor plan.

This bath retains most of its original attributes; the 3 ¾" ceramic tile walls and floor covering, the ceramic soap and tile holders, and mirrored medicine cabinet (photo 17). The sink and fixtures do not appear to be the historic components. The south wall of this bathroom is not covered in the ceramic tile as are the other three walls. This further supports the theory that the bathtub was removed to make room for the alcove located in the north wall of the hallway, just behind this wall. The room's door openings are again staggered so as to not be directly opposite of one another. The door in the east wall leads to the master bedroom and the door in the west wall into the bedroom located in the northwest corner of the second floor plan. A small double hung 1/1 window is centered in the upper half of the bathroom's north wall.

The northwest bedroom has windows centered in its north and west walls. To create a closet for the room the southwest corner of the room has been filled with a diagonally set wall creating an enclosed space in the corner. The opening is covered by its original paneled, wood door; it is centered in the diagonally set wall. A

¹¹ *Commission Records*. Described in general specifications under "tile work."

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

second door is placed near the center of the room's east wall and leads into the pass through bath just described. A third door located near the east end of the room's south opens out onto the central hallway.

Attic

The attic stairs open into the center of the large one room, unfinished attic. The stairs that lead up to the attic are narrow and steep. The attic floor is covered with unfinished wood planking. Today the attic contains the modern components of the air conditioning system and its ductwork. The two paired sets of quarter round windows are visible; one set in each the east and west gable; the gable ends of the attic are exposed brick.

Connecting Hall Addition and Garage

The connecting hall room is attached to the west elevation of the historic house. It was built in c.1990 when the Sheriff was using the structure as part of the women's work release program in order to connect the garage to the house so that the garage could be turned into a large assembly room. This construction and addition altered the interior of the garage so that its historic use is not evident from the inside. This connecting addition fills the area that is between the house and the garage that was once open yard. The room created by the addition is accessed from the interior of the historic house through the old exterior west side entrance into the house. This entrance retains its original wood six panel door. In the enclosed area of the hall, set, between the house and the garage is one large room. The north half of the room has two modern toilets that are accessed by an "L" shaped hall that parallels the east wall of the garage before turning ninety degrees to the east going along the north wall of the room; one rest room opens onto the north/south hall and the other onto the east/west hall.

During the construction of this addition the builder left the only two original wood windows that remain in the first two stories of the house. In the south wall of the room is a wood, double hung, 8/8 window; this is the window described in the north wall of the library/den. It has the same limestone sill and soldier brick lintel with a limestone key as dot the other window openings in the house. In the east wall of the house just to the south of the side entry door is a large, three light, wood frame, casement window; the center light is fixed and the outer two open. The window has the same sill and lintel as the other window openings on the house.

Summary

The Superintendents House retains the majority of its historic integrity. The structure has been altered in recent years, 1990, to facilitate modern use by the Sheriff's Office. These alterations did not affect the structures original foot print and the addition placed on the structure's west elevation is easily identifiable from the historic sections of the residential complex (house and garage). Most of the structure's historic windows have been replaced but the replacement windows have been constructed to fit into their unaltered historic openings. Otherwise, the exterior fabric and the interior of the house have had little, or no, changes made to them over the years. The interior floor plan is unaltered with the exception of the modernizing of the kitchen. The house as it stands today, with these minor alterations, would be easily recognized by any who were familiar with it during its era of its significance. It is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and its key decorative elements are still primarily intact. The house is in very good structural condition and has been maintained well over its eighty years of existence.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1930-1962

Significant Dates

1930, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Norris, Karl D.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

Both the Nurse's Home and Superintendent's Residence were completed in 1930 and served their historic role well past the fifty year mark, until 1976. Therefore, this document amends the period of significance to 1930 – 1962.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

This document amends the National Register Nomination for the *Lake County Sanatorium Nurse's Home*; changing the name to *Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium Nurse's Home and Superintendent's Residence*. This document also amends the previous application by adding the only other intact building on the former campus, the former Superintendent's house and the acreage connecting the two. The distant placement of the buildings from one another and the former hospital on the campus was intentional. The contagious nature of tuberculosis was well understood and keeping the living quarters of the Superintendent and the nurses apart from the other protected the employees. Unfortunately, the sanatorium hospital itself has been altered, first to serve as a hospital, more recently, interior and exterior alterations were made to convert the hospital structure into a rehabilitation center. Therefore, it has been omitted from the boundary.

The Superintendent's Residence at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium adds to the significance of the property under Criterion A for its local significance for its association with the health and welfare of Lake County in an era when the number one killer of American citizens was tuberculosis. It also qualifies under Criterion C for the structure's high architectural qualities. It is an excellent example of the dignified and classic Colonial Revival style and is highly representative of the concepts of the Small House Movement. It is also the work of a local architectural master, Karl D. Norris of East Chicago, who was the designing architect for the entire Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The Superintendent's Residence era of significance from 1930, its construction date, until 1962 the fifty year cutoff date of the era of significance. During the entirety of this period the building was associated with the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. During this period the home was occupied by Doctor James Parramore and his family and then his successor Joseph N. Becker and family.

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

The Superintendent's Residence sits on the northwest corner of the intersection of Taft Street, or Indiana Route 53, and 93rd Avenue. This is in central Lake County approximately two miles north of downtown Crown Point, the county seat of Lake County, Indiana. The area when the sanatorium was built was open farmland interspersed with trees; the site was selected for its isolation. The open areas that once surrounded the sanatorium are still visible to the west of the complex however, the areas to the north and east have modern residential development and to the south, across 97th Avenue, is the modern Lake County Court House complex.

Lake County, Indiana is located in the northwest corner of the state and was created in 1837. Crown Point, located near the center of the county, was chosen as the location for the county seat in 1839. This section of the state did not open up for European settlement until after the Native American population was removed to lands in the west in the 1830s. The Calumet Region is situated along the south shore of Lake Michigan. The topography of the northern half of Lake County is defined by a series of sand ridges that were each, at alternate periods, the ancient shorelines of Lake Michigan. The topography of the central part of the county, around Crown Point, has low rolling hills and is interspersed with many small pothole lakes that were formed

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

by a glaciers between thirteen and fourteen thousand years ago.¹² It is near where the Tinley Moraine joins the Valparaiso Moraine, just north of Crown Point, that the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium is situated.

Criterion A

At the turn of the twentieth century the south half of Lake County was an agricultural area and the northern half, along the south shore of Lake Michigan, was becoming one of the great industrial areas of the world. As the industrial complex grew so did Lake County's population. By the 1920s the northern half of the county had two of Indiana's largest cities, Hammond and Gary, and the urban northern half of the county, unlike the southern rural half, was densely populated. The industrial areas drew thousands of people who sought to make a living from the industry of the region. Along with their ability to work this influx brought along with it an increase in communicable diseases. Among one of the most feared and contagious was tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis, often referred to as the White Death or consumption, is a communicable disease and was the second leading cause of death in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century, just behind pneumonia.¹³ Before 1882, when German scientist Robert Koch identified the tubercle bacillus, it was thought to be a non-contagious disease and was acquired either through environmental conditions or as a result of a heredity predisposition.¹⁴ Because of this presumption the disease often was associated as an illness of the poor and was considered to be a social problem not a medical one. This was not true, but the poor suffered the disease in greater numbers than did the better off. It was the residential density of the poor that allowed the disease to be easily transmitted. Population density in urban areas had been on the increase since the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution when people migrated from the small villages and farms toward the industrial centers to find work. In these compact urban areas tuberculosis thrived.

Sanatoria

The term sanatorium stems from the Latin verb sanare, to heal, not from the Latin noun sanitas, meaning healthy place, from which the word sanitarium is formed.¹⁵ A sanatorium was definitely not a healthy place. The sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis had its beginnings in Europe in the early 19th century. It had been noted by many that rest and fresh air had often improved the sufferer's condition and many who could afford it went to the mountains or warmer, drier climes to gain relief from the ravages of the illness. In 1840 English physician, George Bodington, described a treatment of consumption where he emphasized that patients should be in the open air, partake in exercise, and receive good nutrition. He believed the application of cold pure air was the most powerful sedative that could be applied to aid in the patient's recovery.¹⁶ This form of treatment became known as the fresh air therapy; the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was an open air

¹² Kenneth Schoon, Calumet Beginnings, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2003), p.145-146.

¹³ "The First Public Sanatorium," Health and Healing in North Carolina: an interactive timeline, website. Accessed at: <http://ncmuseumofhistory.org/exhibits/healthandhealing/topic/13/>, last accessed 15 April 2011. (hereafter referred to as North Carolina website)

¹⁴ Barron H. Lerner, Contagion and Confinement, (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1998), p. 1-2.

¹⁵ Lawrason Brown, Story of Clinical Pulmonary Tuberculosis, (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1941), p. 98-99.

¹⁶ Peter Warren, "The Evolution of the Sanatorium: The First Half-Century, 1854-1904," Canadian Bulletin of Medical History, vol.23:2, 2006, p.461. (hereafter referred to as Warren)

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

facility. This therapy emphasized a regimented daily schedule that included long periods of bed rest and exposure to fresh air. Fresh air was considered the key element of the process and the patient was exposed to fresh air spending much of their time outside, sleeping with their windows wide open or on screened in porches even when the weather was inclement. Koch's discovery of the bacteria that caused tuberculosis in 1882 made early diagnosis of the disease easier giving hope to many patients that they could be treated and cured. Many private sanatoriums developed. The first private fresh air sanatorium was opened in the United States in 1885 by Dr. Edward Trudeau at Saranac in the Adirondack Mountains in upstate New York.¹⁷ However, those who could not afford this expensive treatment still suffered and died. These sufferers, though often quarantined within their home, received little or no rehabilitative treatment and helped spread the disease amongst the population. In the United States the depression of 1893 created a great shake up of the social structure of the United States. Out of this troublesome era would arise a political movement that would make the treatment of tuberculosis a social concern; this was the Progressive Movement of the early twentieth century.

Progressivism was a reform movement whose goals were for a greater democracy and social justice. One of their beliefs was that the complex social ills and tensions generated by the urban industrial revolution required expanding the scope of the local, state, and federal authority to insure the "progress" of American society. Or, as one progressive reformer put it, "the real heart of the movement is to use the government as an agency of human welfare."¹⁸ The movement attracted many urban business and professional leaders who brought a more businesslike approach to reform. Their priority for the treatment of tuberculosis was to catch the disease at its latent, or incipient, stage before it became fully active. Therefore to treat tuberculosis, or better still to prevent it, it was important to identify those at risk and ensure that they received proper treatment. This was not always accomplished with the patient's cooperation.¹⁹

Progressives believed that the state [in this sense meaning government, both at the local and state levels] knew what was best to do to provide for the health and safety of society. They believed they had a duty to intervene in people's lives if the welfare of the community as a whole was in jeopardy. Progressive physician, J. H. Landis, explained that,

Self-preservation demands a radical revision of the definition of personal liberty in order that future generations shall not come into the world chained to a corpse; it demands a radical change, giving the state the power to correct an environment that has left its wrecks though a series of generations.²⁰

To do this the Progressives promoted the establishment of public supported sanatoriums and between 1903 and 1905 the State of Indiana enacted legislation that gave authority to the local board of county commissioners to construct local public hospitals, including sanatoriums, with local funds. In 1911 the Indiana State Legislature established the State Hospital for Treatment of Tuberculosis in Rockville in Parke County.²¹

¹⁷ Warren, p.464.

¹⁸ George Brown Tindall and David Shi, America: a Narrative History, 4th edition, (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1996), p. 104.

¹⁹ Warren, p. 460.

²⁰ Katherine Ott, Fevered Lives: tuberculosis in American culture since 1870, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1996), p. 121. (hereafter referred to as Ott)

²¹ Clifton J. Phillips, Indiana in Transition: the emergence of an industrial commonwealth, 1880-1920, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1968), p. 477 and 481.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

By the 1920s, the decade that the Lake County Sanatorium was built, tuberculosis was one of the major concerns involving public health in the State of Indiana.²² Several counties in Indiana established and operated county tuberculosis sanatoriums.

The Progressives sought to protect society through public cooperation and self control. But, in accomplishing the civil rights of the individual were often disregarded. Many communities passed removal laws, which gave health officials the right to use force in removing those believed to be a serious health risk to society. This was a concept the Progressives referred to as "just force" and their justification for its use was provided through the use of the local policing power provided in the United States Constitution.²³ The treatment might require a quarantined confinement of from a few weeks or up to five, ten, twenty years or in some instances for the remainder of their lives.²⁴ When you consider the undetermined length of time that a patient might be required to stay in the sanatorium, it is easy to understand that there were many patients who resisted the confinement and just walked away. To prevent this many of the early public sanatoriums had much in common with prisons and insane asylums.²⁵ To maintain the constant rehabilitative regimen and to insure that the patients remained at the sanatorium many provided living quarters for the staff. This was the case at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

In 1918 the Lake County Board of Commissioners voted to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium in the county authorizing a bond drive to create the funds.²⁶ In 1919 the Board purchased 38.5 acres of land from Fred and Anna Struebig for the site of the sanatorium.²⁷ The site chosen for the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was remote and sits near the center of the county. The remoteness appears to provide a solution for three concerns. One is that the location provided the fresh air required in the treatment regimen. Second, is the public fear of the disease and to ease this selecting an isolated location for their quarantine salved the fear. Thirdly, the remoteness made it more difficult for the patient to leave, better described as escape, the institution. The public was concerned enough to find a way to treat the illness as long as they were secure in the knowledge that they were protected from infection.

The Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium was constructed in four phases.²⁸ The entire complex employed the Colonial Revival style in its design.²⁹ The first construction was the central portion of the facility completed and opened in 1925.³⁰ This included rooms for the patients as well as for the doctors and nurses.³¹ The first

²² James H. Madison, Indiana through Tradition and change: a history of the Hoosier State and its People, 1920-1945, (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1982), p. 316.

²³ Ott, p.120-121.

²⁴ North Carolina website.

²⁵ Ott, p.148.

²⁶ John O. Bowers, ed. History of Lake County, vol. 10, (Gary, IN: Calumet Press, 1929), p.113.

²⁷ Warranty Deed 194935-Lake County Deed Book 259. p. 43 and County Commission Record Book 29, order #35, p.373.

²⁸ Bronze Dedication Plaque in lobby of Sanatorium.

²⁹ Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, The Calumet Region Historical Guide, (East Chicago, IN: Garman Printing Company, 1939), p.129.

³⁰ "First Patient Accepted Yesterday" The Hammond Times, 10-01-1925, p. 1, col. 7.

³¹ "Erection of Lake County Sanatarium

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

addition, the west wing, was constructed in 1927 to accommodate an increase in the patient population enlarging the patient quarters and provided areas of large open air porches.³² The second addition to the complex included the Nurses Quarters, placed on the National Register in 2005 (#05000608), and the Superintendent's residence, the subject of this nomination. The final phase of construction was the east wing in 1939 which completed the sanatorium complex.³³

During the era of significance for the Superintendent's Residence, 1930-1962, two superintendents served; the first Dr. James Parramore served from 1924 until his death in 1939, and his successor, John N. Becker, took over after Parramore's death, serving until the sanatorium's closure in 1974. In 1940, in honor of Dr. Parramore, the county renamed the facility the Parramore Hospital.³⁴ Not only did the house provide a home for the doctors and their families but it served as the doctor's business office. The Superintendent's Residence is an integral part of what was once the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium complex, its location on the grounds provided easy access to the hospital when required and allowed the doctor/superintendent to keep a constant watchful eye on the strict discipline and regimens then required for the treatment of tuberculosis. The residence is representative of an era in the history of public health and medicine within Lake County when providing for public safety from a highly contagious disease was often placed above the individual civil rights of the infected.

Criterion C

Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson writes that the rising Nationalism of the 19th century is the basis for the popularity of Colonial Revival architecture. With the evolution of the modern nation-state in the eighteenth century loyalties were realigning from church and king towards the nation and its citizens. To enhance and strengthen this bond there was a need to identify and celebrate certain cultural aspects individually specific to the nation so as to create and stir the national conscience, or patriotism. National holidays honoring important nationally significant dates (i.e.: Bastille Day, Guy Fawkes Day), was one tool used to do this.³⁵ Europe had architectural styles that were uniquely identifiable to their various cultures and they embraced them to help identify and solidify the national bond. The United States, being one of the youngest nations, found itself needing an identity as well as a history for its citizens to embrace. The Colonial Revival style, popular from the 1880s to the 1950s, is a rebirth of early American architecture and supported this connection. The Philadelphia Centennial Celebration in 1876 is credited with starting the resurrection of an interest in our nation's early architecture. Though not a truly American style its association with the homes of the fathers of our independence made it easily adopted by the nation. Architects such as Robert Peabody and Charles McKim began studying and experimenting with the style around the time of the nation's centennial.³⁶ The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 provided another showcase for Colonial Revival architecture. The planners of the exposition requested that the thirteen states that comprised the original colonies to build pavilions in the style. The style was readily embraced and in 1905, architectural critic, A. C. David expressed in the *Architectural Record* that the historic colonial Georgian homes of the eighteenth century had represented the "rising importance of the businessman...and the well-to-do English Bourgeois" and that the Colonial

³² Lake County Commission Book 41, order #28, p. 471.

³³ Bronze Dedication Plaque in lobby of Sanatorium.

³⁴ Journal of American Medical Association, October 25, 1941, vol. 117, number 17, p. 1453.

³⁵ Richard Guy Wilson, The Colonial Revival House, (New York: Abrams, 2004), p.14-15. (hereafter referred to as Wilson)

³⁶ Wilson, p. 36.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Revival style was entirely appropriate for American adaptations.³⁷ A study of styles published in architectural magazines between 1922 and 1925 revealed that nearly fifty percent of the houses shown in them were in the Colonial Revival style demonstrating it to be the nation's most popular style.³⁸

Architectural historian, Dell Upton, states that the Colonial Revival style was an, "evocation of a mythicized pre-industrial past used to unify a fragmenting industrial and commercial society," and the use of the style, "was to counter the sectional division, political corruption, ethnic cacophony, and cultural erosion," that the adherents to the Colonial Revival style, as did the Progressives, saw around them.³⁹ This understanding of why the Colonial Revival style was widely accepted coincides strongly with the views of the Progressives who were convinced that the complex social ills and tensions that were then being experienced in the United States were generated by the urban industrial revolution. In the book *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Buildings*, Lois Craig and the staff of the Federal Architecture Project, describe the use of the Colonial Revival style as one of the most popular styles used in the construction of Veterans Administration Hospitals.⁴⁰ With this understanding the choice made by the architect, Karl D. Norris, for choosing the style in which he designed the sanatorium seems evident. There are two periods in this revival, 1880-1915 and from 1915 into the 1950s. The earlier period did not concentrate on being an exact replication of the earlier forms and were often entirely incorrect in their interpretation of the historic styling.⁴¹ Architectural studies in the early decades of the twentieth century began to reveal the form and style with the later products offering better interpretations of the historic architecture. The later period of the Colonial Revival style is well represented within the Superintendent's Residence at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Colonial Revival styling encompasses several national variations; such as the English Georgian and Adam (often interchanged with Federalist) style and the gambrel roofed Dutch style. In the southwest "colonial" architecture related to the era of Spanish rule. Each of these had distinctions. Architects often combined design sources creating an eclectic combination. The Superintendent's Residence is primarily Adamesque in its detail. It shows the balance of Palladian architecture common to both the Georgian and Adam styles some interior elements reflect the delicacy and lightness found in the Adam style.⁴²

The Colonial Revival style can include entries flanked by Doric pilasters supporting a pediment. The wood doors are constructed with multiple panels and the door surround may include sidelights or be capped with a fanlight. Covered porches, supported by slender columns often cover the entry. The style incorporates rectangular glazed, double hung windows, often with six to twelve lights per sash; the windows are sometimes set in pairs and often flanked by shutters. The roofs can be hipped, side gable or gambrel in construction, often with dormers. Decorative molding, dentils or modillions often accent the cornice. Colonial Revival homes

³⁷ Wilson, p. 40.

³⁸ Wilson, p. 89.

³⁹ Dell Upton, *Architecture in the United States*, (New York: Oxford Press, 1998), p.81.

⁴⁰ Lois Craig, *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Buildings*, (Cambridge MA: The MIT Press, 1978), p. 308.

⁴¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1984), p. 326. (hereafter referred to as McAlester)

⁴² McAlester, p. 154.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

often have one story wings on one and sometimes both sides of the structure.⁴³ The Adams style, often interchanged in American architecture with the Federalist style, follows the Georgian style in its Palladian form and balance. The primary differences in the two styles are in the application of decorative elements. The Georgian style featured robust decorative elements where the Adams style is characterized by its clarity of form, elegance and lightness.⁴⁴

Another movement that had an effect upon the design of the Superintendent's Residence was the Small House Movement. The movement had its beginnings in the Depression of 1893 and the massive social dislocation that occurred as a result of it and this was further fueled by the new social concepts that developed during the Progressive Era of the early 1900s.⁴⁵ The homes of the Victorian Era are described by architectural historian Clifford Clark as the house of artistic expression. These homes, such as the Queen Anne, emphasized visual pleasure inside and out and these big homes reflected order in society and most importantly the owner's position within it. They were large, highly textured and elaborately painted. They had a variety of rooms that served very specific functions creating a need for a large house that contained many rooms constructed to specifically handle these functions.⁴⁶ These large homes required a considerable amount of care and maintenance to live and function within and though beautiful they were costly to operate. Most had servants to help run them and often grounds keepers to maintain them.

The economic depression of 1893 made many of those that had become affluent in the years prior to the panic less so and the American society began to look at ways to balance this. One of the results of the depression was a re-thinking of the Victorian general social order.⁴⁷ The Progressive Movement in the United States, from around 1900 into the 1930s, was a political reaction to the problems created from the 1893 depression and many of its concepts, such as simplicity and efficiency, were embraced in the re-addressing of the Victorian social values.⁴⁸ One was the trend towards a smaller more economically efficient house that could be operated and maintained with a minimum effort by the occupant/owner and still be aesthetically pleasing enough to reflect the owner's position within society. Modern consumerism was also on the rise and many technological innovations had become available that would help make the operation of a smaller house as comfortable and prestigious as the large fully staffed Victorian home had been for the previous generation while not requiring a staff to do so.

Many late nineteenth century architects had also come to feel that Victorian architecture, with its elaborate detail and complex plans, was too extravagant in its artistic detail and too formal in its layout.⁴⁹ All this combined to create a search for the ideal economic modern home. The functionality and aesthetics of the new

⁴³ Ibid. p. 324-326.

⁴⁴ Cyril M. Harris, American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia, (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1998), p.2.

⁴⁵ Clifford Edward Clark, jr., The American Home, 1800-1960, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 142-153. (hereafter referred to as Clark)

⁴⁶ Clark, p.143.

⁴⁷ Clark, p.142

⁴⁸ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places, (U.S. Department of the Interior Publication, 2002), p.56.

⁴⁹ Clark, p. 135, 143-144.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

home design would stress practicality, simplicity, efficiency and craftsmanship.⁵⁰ These influences were not initiated as they had been in the past by the upper middle class but came from the bottom up brought to national attention by a rising working middle class.⁵¹ With the rise of the bungalow, the trend toward efficient, modern housing began shortly after 1900. The combination of rapid population growth, industrialization, and consumption of materials by the World War I effort compounded the need for affordable housing. Numerous private and quasi-non-profit groups attempted to solve the problem. By the 1920s, a number of groups involved in efficient house design existed, many with the term "small house" as part of their name. The simplicity of these smaller homes seemed to be more American than did the older Victorian buildings that seemed too European.⁵² These concepts would be championed, not only by the public and private sectors, but would also be endorsed by the United States government making the trend towards the smaller home seem very American and democratic. The design of the Superintendent's Residence reflects these concepts, with its free flowing floor plan and special considerations given to the advancement in modern technology. The design, though semi-formal with its entry hall and classic lines is typical of architect designed upper middle class American housing of the era.

The Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium architect, Karl D. Norris, (1887-1943) was born in LaGrange, Indiana. He studied architecture in his spare time and started practicing in East Chicago in 1913. He was a member and president of the Indiana Society of Architects as well as a member of the American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.). During his career he designed many public buildings in the Calumet Region including the East Chicago Roosevelt High School Auditorium, the East Chicago Elks Club, and the Minas furniture building in Hammond as well as the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Of these structures the Sanatorium is the only one remaining.

By the mid-1950s medicine had made many advances in the treatment of tuberculosis and sanatoriums began to close.⁵³ This was the case for the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium in 1976 when it closed its doors.⁵⁴ The Superintendent's Residence was then occupied as a residence by Sheriff Pruitt until his term in office expired. It was renovated in the early 1990s and in 1994 it was occupied for use by the Lake County Woman's Release Center.⁵⁵ It was occupied by the Sheriff's department until the winter of 2010. It now sits vacant.

The hospital facility has been greatly altered over the years. Sometime between September of 1958 and July 1965, all of the open air pavilions for the patient's fresh air rehabilitative process had been removed from the property.⁵⁶ In 1974 there were additional alterations to convert the facility from a tuberculosis treatment center

⁵⁰ Clark, p. 132.

⁵¹ Joseph C. Bigott, From Cottage to Bungalow, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001), p. 1-4.

⁵² Clark, p. 147.

⁵³ Julius L. Wilson, editorial. "The Rise and Decline of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium," American Review of Respiratory Disease, vol 98, 1968, p. 515.

⁵⁴ "Parramore Will Bar Patients," The Hammond Times, March 1976. Copy of clipping in vertical file, *Lake County Hospitals: Parramore Hospital* in Indiana Room at Lake County Public Library.

⁵⁵ The Crown Point Legacy project, vol. 2. 2001, p. 89. Copy located in vertical file at Crown Point Public Library under, Crown Point-Buildings_Parramore Hospital.

⁵⁶ This information was revealed in a review of aerial photographs taken for the Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District, located in their office in Crown Point, Indiana. The 1958 file number is 2V3 and the 1965 file number is 1f-187.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

into a general hospital and nursing home.⁵⁷ In 1994 additional changes were made when the facility became the Lake County Work Release Facility. The changes made over the years to the facility have enclosed the exterior open air verandas in front of each patients room in the 1927 west wing, removed the cupola from the original 1924 structure and removed the old water tower as well as outer support buildings used to maintain the complex.

The Superintendents Residence, however, retains its high artistic values. The exterior has few alterations to its historic exterior fabric, the primary being the replacement of the original wood windows, the addition of the connecting hall between the house and the garage and the replacement of the slate tile roof with modern asphalt shingles; all done during the 1990s when the house was being adapted to modern use by the Lake County Sheriff's department. The interior of the house retains its historic fabric, with the exception of the modern kitchen remodeling also done in the 1990s. The landscape around the home retains its historic perspective that includes the adjacent Nurses Residence and the main building of the sanatorium.

Summary

The Superintendent's Residence together with the Nurses Home at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium represent an important era in health and medicine in Lake County, Indiana. It was an approach that the Lake County government took, as did many other communities around the state and nation, to protect the greater public from a devastating and contagious disease. In Indiana during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century several counties, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh, Knox, Madison, Marion, Floyd and Wayne, established sanatoriums for the care of those infected with tuberculosis. How many of them included a residence for the supervising doctor is not known. But, a review of the Indiana Survey of Historic Sites and Structures Interim Reports shows only two other sites with a remaining superintendent's residences, they are in Knox and Vanderburgh Counties. The Superintendent's Residence at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium is the only one found that remains in the northern half of the state. Superintendent's Residence with its high degree of artistic value, visible in its application of the Colonial Revival style, and architectural integrity the structure demonstrates the high degree of professional capabilities of master architect, Karl D. Norris. For these reasons the Superintendent's Residence at the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium should be added to the boundary of the already listed Nurses Home, and the two together should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

⁵⁷ Kelly Sapita and Joe Anello, "Parramore Hospital from Inception to Inmates," Crown Point Legacy Project 2001, volume 2. Copy available in vertical files at Crown Point Public Library; Crown Point, Buildings, Parramore Sanatorium.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Published Sources

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Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Public Records

Lake County Commission Record Book

Lake County Deed Records

Journals

Warren, Peter Warren, "The Evolution of the Sanatorium: The First Half-Century, 1854-1904," Canadian Bulletin of Medical History, vol.23:2, 2006.

Wilson, Julius L. "The Rise and Decline of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium," American Review of Respiratory Disease, vol 98, 1968.

Journal of American Medical Association, October 25, 1941, vol. 117, number 17.

Electronic Sources

Health and Healing in North Carolina: an interactive timeline, website. Accessed at:
<http://ncmuseumofhistory.org/exhibits/healthandhealing/topic/13/> , last accessed 15 April 2011.

Lake County Indiana GIS Property Identification Map. Available online at
<http://lakein.mygisonline.com/?REP=Accept>. Last accessed 25 July 2012.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A-not listed in survey

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.86 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>469517</u>	<u>4588719</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>469445</u>	<u>4588926</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>469440</u>	<u>4588717</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>469516</u>	<u>4588927</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

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

NOTE: This new boundary supersedes the boundary set for the Lake County Sanatorium Nurses Home (NRN # 05000608) to include the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium Superintendent's Residence, the only other intact structure that was once part of the Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium campus.

The legal description for the property on which the structure is located is as follows: PT SE1/4 SW1/4 S.29 T.35 R.8 38.191ac. This description is for the 2.41 acres located in the southeast corner of the described property. Starting at a point on the northwest corner of the intersection of the W. 93rd Avenue right-of-way and the public sidewalk that parallels Main Street, a.k.a. State Route 55, proceed along the west side of the sidewalk seven hundred (700) feet north to the intersection of the east entry drive into the county complex (this is just north of the Lake County Sanatorium Nurses Home). Turn west and proceed along the south curb of the entry drive to a point one hundred eighty (180) feet west. At this point turn south and proceed along this line seven hundred (700) feet, to where you intersect the W. 93rd Avenue right-of-way. At this point turn east and proceed along this line one hundred and eighty (180) feet to the point of origin. (See Appendix A for map of proposed boundary)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the land between the two most intact buildings of the complex. The positioning of the buildings, hundreds of feet from one another and in opposite corners of the tract, was purposeful due to disease being treated on the property. Including the land and the landscape between the two structures adds to the historic physical context of the buildings. The former hospital has been altered for several uses since its closure as a tuberculosis facility in 1976. Therefore, it was not included within the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregg Abell
organization Partners in Preservation, Inc. date May 9, 2011
street & number 8167 Patterson Street telephone 813-312-3483
city or town Dyer state IN zip code 46311
e-mail gabell@bsugmail.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium Superintendent's Residence

City or Vicinity: Crown Point

County: Lake State: Indiana

Photographer: Gregg Abell

Date Photographed: November 29, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. Main façade or south elevation. View to the north.
2. East elevation. View to the west.
3. Northeast perspective. View to southwest.
4. West elevation. View to east.
5. Perspective of northwest room in basement. View to the southwest.
6. Entry hall and stairs. View to west towards library/den.
7. First floor toilet. View to south.
8. Living room looking towards entry hall. View to west.
9. East view of living room. View to east.
10. View of dining room from living room. View to north.
11. View of kitchen looking towards dining room. View to east.
12. Northwest perspective of kitchen showing historic cabinets and ironing board. View to southeast.
13. Northwest perspective of library /den. View to southeast.
14. Northeast perspective of ceiling beams in library/den. View to southwest.
15. View of central hall of second floor showing original linen press and cedar cabinets. View to east.
16. Second floor toilet. Located between the two south bedrooms. View to the west.
17. Northwest perspective of master bedroom. View to the southeast.
18. Second floor toilet. Located between the two north bedrooms. View to the west.

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's
Home and Superintendent's Residence
(Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property

Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Board of County Commissioners (Contact name: Patti Van Tyl of Sheriff's Department)
street & number 2293 N. Main Street telephone 219-808-9625
city or town Crown Point state IN zip code 46307

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 18 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.

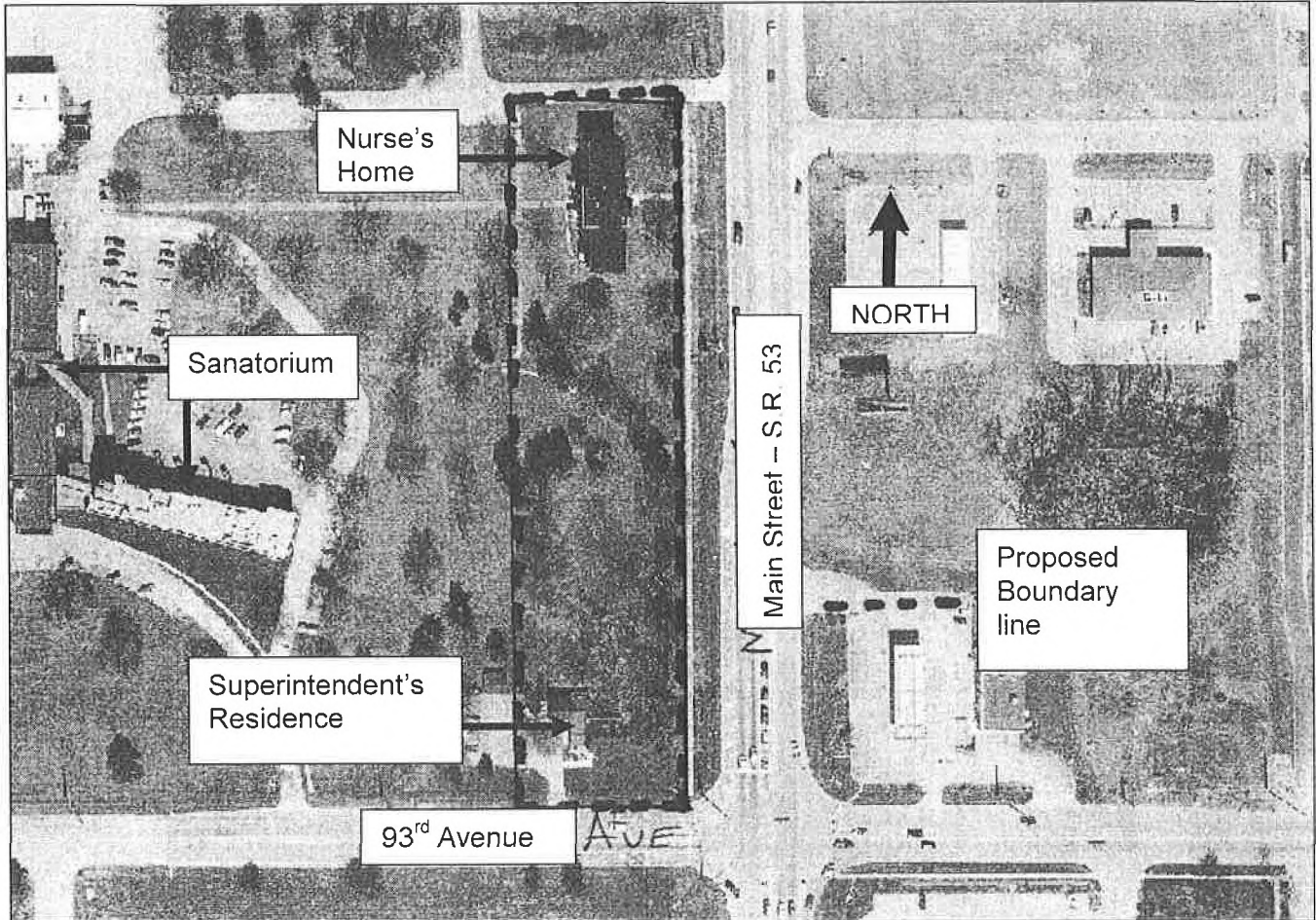
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Appendix

Section number A Page 28

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurse's Home and Superintendent's Residence (Boundary Increase and Name Change)
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Approximate Area of Proposed Boundary Change. Map modified from Lake County GIS Map by Gregg Abell. Available online at <http://lakein.mygisonline.com/?REP=Accept>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photo location

Section number Map Page 29

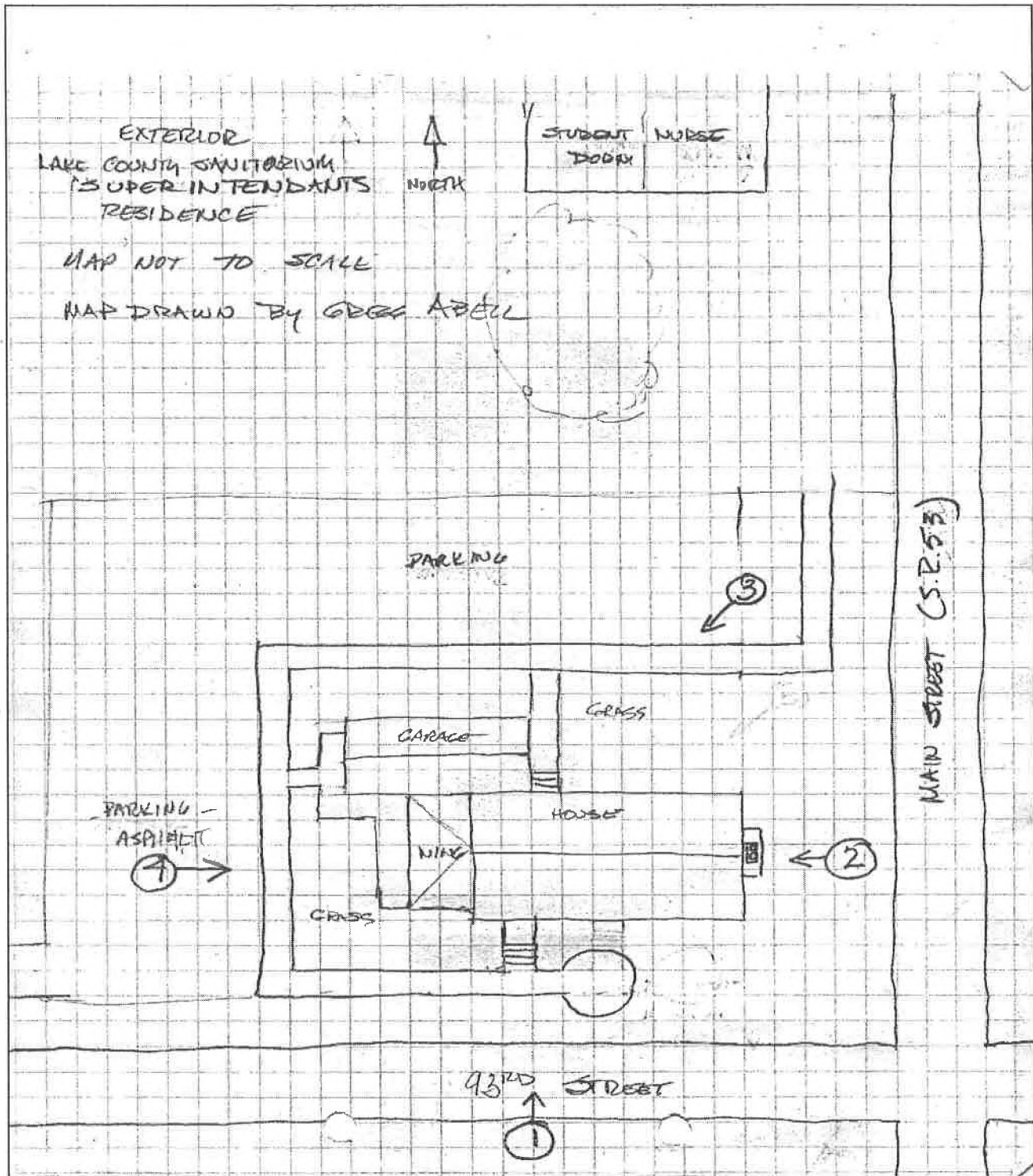
Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Superintendent's Residence

Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Exterior



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photo location

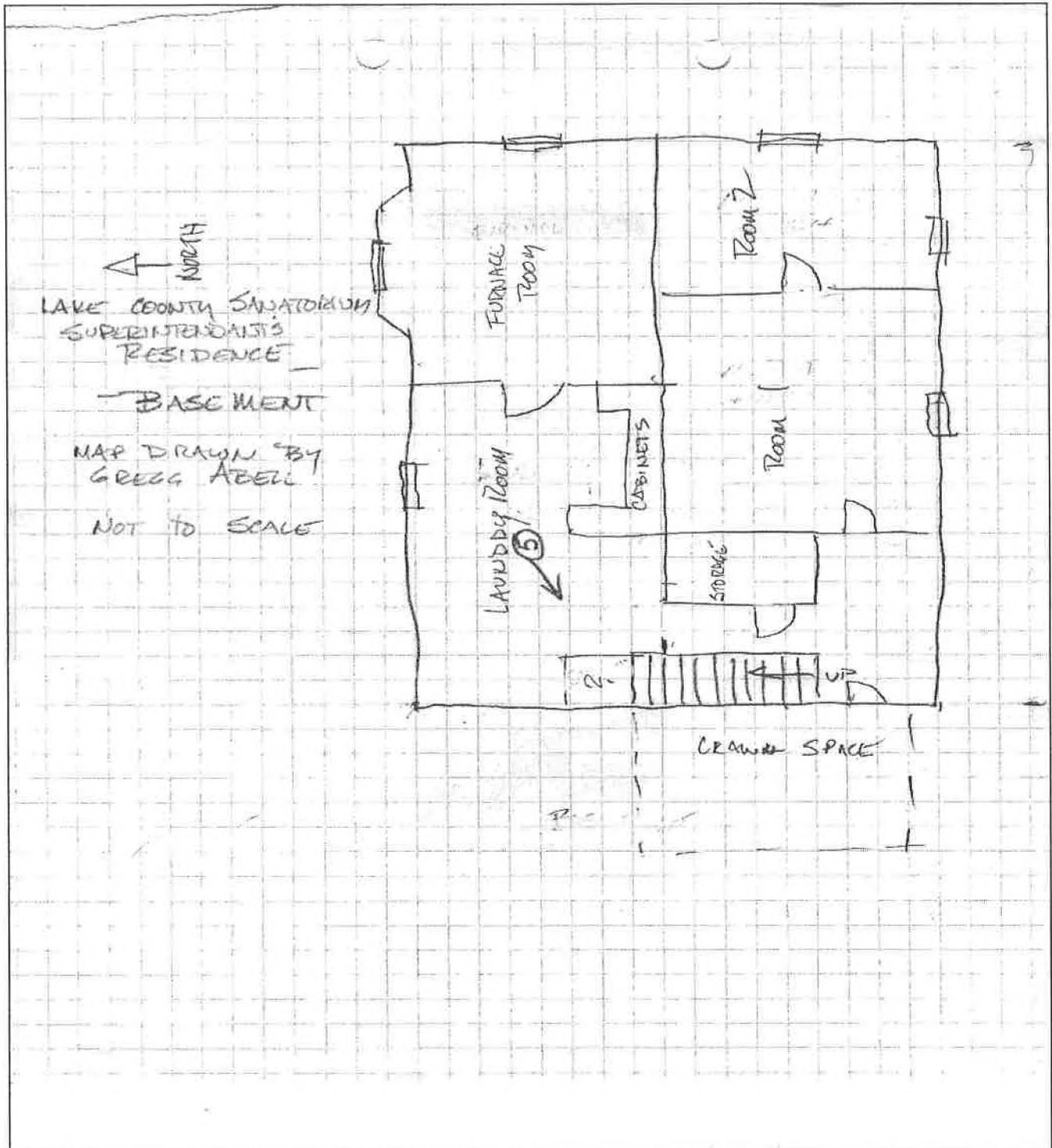
Section number Map Page 30

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Superintendent's Residence

Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Basement



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

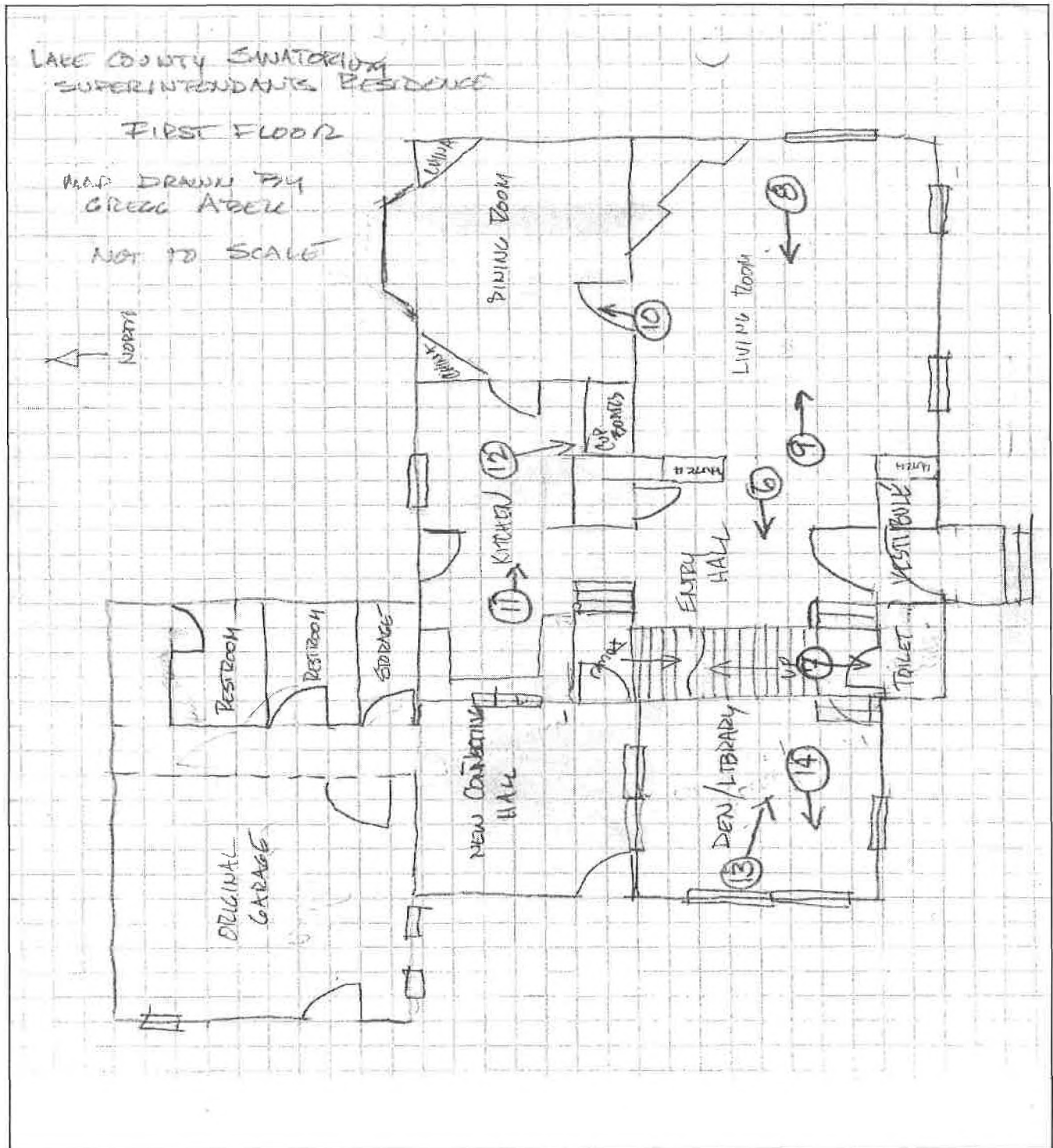
Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium Superintendent's Residence
Name of Property Lake County, Indiana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo location

Section number Map Page 31

First floor



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photo location

Section number Map Page 32

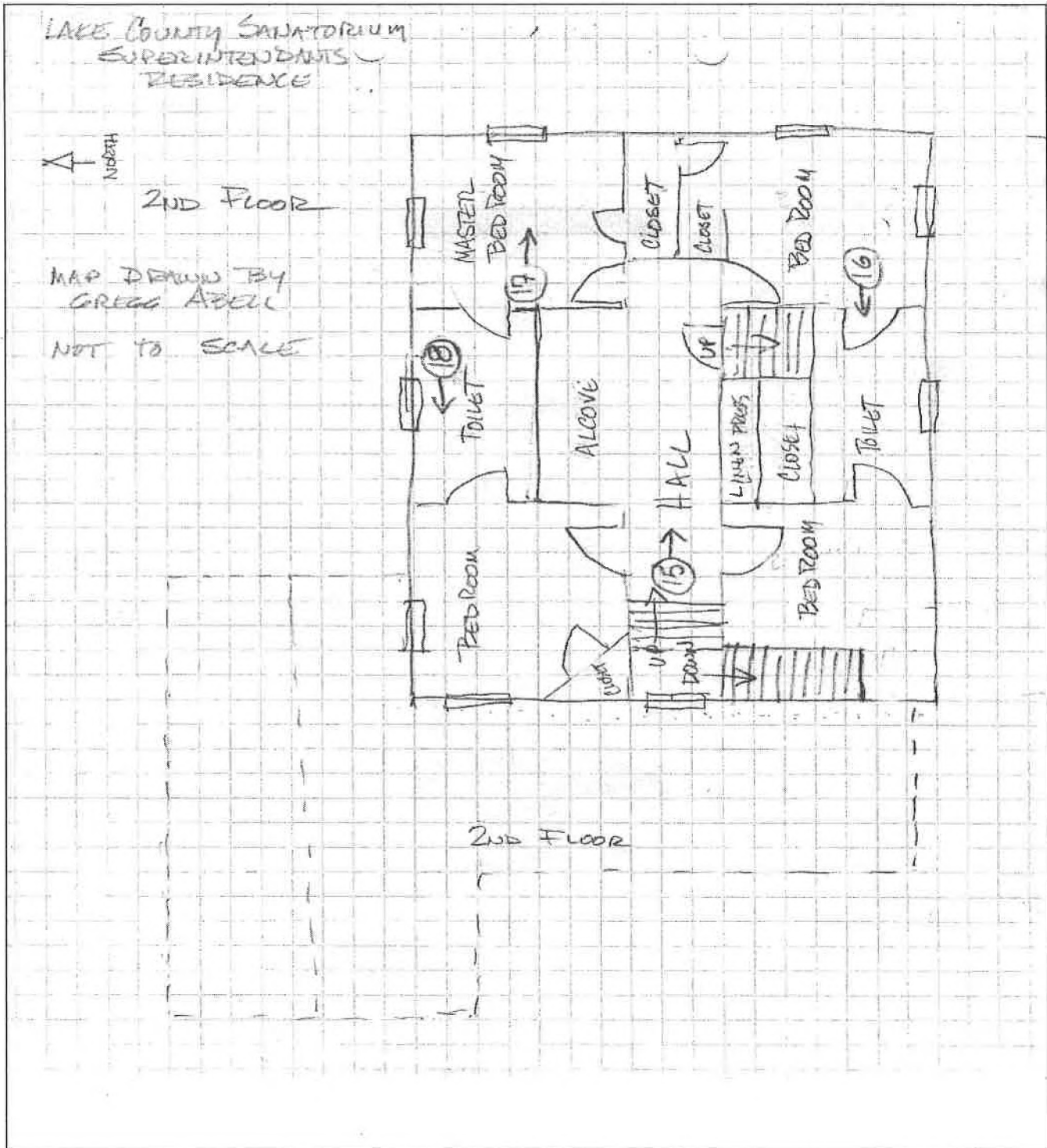
Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Superintendent's Residence

Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Second Floor



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photo location

Section number Map Page 33

Lake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium
Superintendent's Residence

Name of Property
Lake County, Indiana

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Attic

