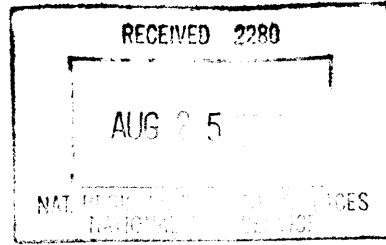


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1139

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Marshall County Infirmary
other names/site number Shady Rest Home 099-516-20037

2. Location

street & number 10924 Lincoln Highway N/A not for publication
city or town Plymouth N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Marshall code 099 zip code 46563

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J. C. St
Signature of certifying official/Title

8-9-00
Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

10/1/00
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, district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing and 4 rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Institutional Housing, AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Animal Facility, AGRICULTURE/SUBSIST Agricultural Outbuilding

DOMESTIC: Institutional Housing, AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTE Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque, OTHER: basement barn

foundation, walls, roof, other, STONE: Limestone, BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1892- 1920

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wing & Mahurin

J.D. Wilson & Son, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Marshall County Infirmary
Name of Property

Marshall IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.8 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	561780	4575120	3	16	561630	4575320
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	561780	4575320	4	16	561690	4575140

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mr. Kurt West Garner

organization private individual date 02/11/00

street & number 308 S. Michigan St. telephone 219-936-7517

city or town Plymouth state Ind. zip code 46563

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Marshall County Infirmary site is situated on the historic Lincoln Highway (old U.S. Hwy. 30), directly four miles east of the Marshall County Courthouse in Plymouth, IN. The surrounding terrain is mostly flat farmland with some farmsteads still dotting the landscape. The infirmary grounds contain 160 of the original 196 acres and most of it is still farmed. The county infirmary site contains three contributing buildings constructed between 1893 and approximately 1920; one non-contributing building, a garage, also is included on the site. Several mature shade trees create a park-like setting for the home with the outbuildings scattered around the site, connected by a U-shape drive enveloping the main building. With the exception of an addition and partial demolition to the infirmary building in 1978, the complex appears mostly as it did at the turn of the century. The infirmary building will be described in three parts: Superintendent's Quarters, Addition, and Rear Wing.

Marshall County Infirmary

Description

Superintendent's Quarters (O) 1895:

The primary building of importance is the 1895 brick Superintendent's Quarters. It was used for living quarters for the director and administration area. The Romanesque Revival Style building is two stories in height with a full basement and large attic area. The structure gives an impressive presence on the landscape as it fronts on the Lincoln Highway. The brick masonry bearing walls rest on a rusticated limestone base, the height of which relates to the height the basement is exposed above grade. The top of the limestone base steps back to the brick facade to form a water table on the building. The pale red brick facades are broken by a wide band of (painted) buff brick at a point between the first and second floors. Window openings have limestone sills and mostly half-round buff brick arches. The windows themselves are aluminum replacements; original wood windows appeared to range from four over four to nine over nine double-hung. The buff brick is also used to accent the corbelling pattern at the top of the brick facades wrapping around the entire building at the eave line, creating various patterns when mixed with the common brick. The high pyramidal roof was originally slate with metal trimmings but is now asphalt shingled.

The general massing of the front facade has an integral large tower element on the left (west) side of the building and an equally massive front facing gable on the right side of the

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facade. The front facade has three basement windows aligned with windows on the first and second floors. A single basement window is located in the base of the front facing tower facade. Two basement windows are positioned symmetrically at the base of the front facing gable facade. Two half-round arched windows on the first floor align with the basement windows in the gable facade. Two half-round arched windows are positioned centrally over the single basement window in the tower facade. The brick arches over the first floor windows lie within the buff brick horizontal band. Directly in the center of the facade is the building's most distinctive element. The raised, recessed front entry is centrally located under a heavy rounded limestone arch with dentil detailing at the circumference. The arch rests on limestone piers slightly raised from the facade surface; the building cornerstone is located in the piers naming the builder and architect. The large wood front doors are original as well as the wood paneling in the recessed entry forming a simple "X" to each side of the doorway. Between the two first and second floor window openings in the front facing gable are recessed brick panels. Second floor windows align perfectly with the first floor window openings. Two windows openings lie directly above the massive arch. The second floor window openings on the front facade have full-round arches; however the windows themselves are flat-topped. The exception is the two windows above the entry, which have full-round top lites. The large pyramidal roof is interrupted by the tower and gable on the front facade. A circular window trimmed with buff brick lies centrally in the brick gable on the front facade. The tower roof itself is multi-sided conical in form.

The West facade is the narrower end of the building and contains the tower as it wraps around from the front facade. There are two basement window openings; one located in the tower base and one located left of the center of the facade. On the first floor, two window openings lie centrally above the basement window in the tower facade. Two windows are located left of center of the facade. These windows also have limestone sills and their brick half-round arches are located within the buff brick horizontal band. On the second floor, two windows align with the first floor windows in the tower and are topped with full-round arches. One window aligns with a first floor window left of center and has a half-round arch. The narrower angled wall facade of the tower facing south-west has a single window opening with half-round arches on each the first and second floors. The East facade first level has a raised entry door and single window right of center and two window openings left of center. The second level has four equally spaced windows. The massive chimneys, once centrally located on each the West and East facades, no longer exist.

The interior layout has two rooms flanking each side of the central entry hall and staircase. The room immediately on the left (containing the tower) was and still is the office for the facility. It has an ornate marble fireplace set at an angle to the room in the far right corner. Opposite the office, to the right of the entry hall, is the parlor with another marble fireplace set at an angle in the far left corner. These two rooms and the central hall contain their original plaster, ceiling height, unpainted wood moldings, and large pocket doors separating them from the hall. The remaining two rooms on the first level retain most of their historic character, including another fireplace in the room directly behind the office.

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These other rooms were a private dining room and kitchen. The centrally located main staircase has a simple balustrade and handrail to the second floor. The stairs come to a landing mid-way up before they turn back and reach the second floor.

The second floor has a number of rooms off a central hallway. The rooms on the second level have intact doors, transoms, moldings, and base boards. The plaster walls are intact, but the ceilings have been lowered. Rooms at each end of the central hallway running east to west have doorways angled toward each other. Another enclosed staircase leads to the massive attic area with large wood truss construction. The basement has an interesting herringbone brick paver pattern for floors.

Addition (NC) 1978:

During an unfortunate 1978 renovation of the building, the original 1895 dormitory structure directly attached behind the superintendent's quarters was razed and a new addition was made with living quarters in "pods" to the east and west of a central connecting hall. This addition is a single story brick structure with banding and materials sympathetic to the front building. The original dormitory section was two stories in height with high pyramidal roofs and verandah porches toward the east and west (see historic photos enclosed). The original dormitory was divided into two wings: the west wing for men and the east wing for women. Inmate cells were located on the second floor. The architectural detail echoed that of the Superintendent's Quarters.

Rear Wing (N) 1893-1895:

As part of the original infirmary structure, a rear wing was included to the layout. This section contained facility services and is centrally connected to the 1978 addition. This wing has a story and a half front section (directly connected behind the addition) with gabled roof running east to west. A short, central connecting piece is a single story with gable roof running north to south. This connects centrally to a full two-story gabled section, the gable running east to west again. This two story section may have been constructed as early as 1893. The materials are consistent with those of the superintendent's quarters. The limestone base continues at the same line, but drops at the two story section to a level just above grade. The horizontal buff brick banding forms a consistent line with the front building and is used to accent window arches. There is no brick corbelling near the eaves of this rear wing. The roofs are gabled versus pyramidal but are also asphalt shingled.

The East and West facades are nearly identical. On the west facade of the one and a half story section, two basement window openings are located in the limestone base, just right of center. An entry door on the first floor lies at the direct center with half-round transom window above. Two window openings on the first floor align with the basement openings, right of center. A single window opening is located in the center of the gable

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end, above the entry door. Three window openings are located on the first floor of the single story connecting piece. The two-story section of the rear wing has two symmetrically placed window openings aligned on the first and second floors. The east facade is identical minus the entry door in the one and one half story section. The rear (North) facade of the two story section has a central entry door and single windows flanking the door on the first floor. The second floor has four equally spaced window openings with half-round brick arches and limestone sills. Again, all windows are aluminum replacements. The east facade of the one and a half story section is a mirror image of the west facade. A door is in place of one of the three window openings in the connecting piece (far left). The east facade of the two story section has a raised entry door with half round transom in the center and flanking window openings; on the second level, three window openings align with the door and window openings on the first level.

A tall, tapered, massive chimney still exists between the middle addition and this rear wing. Visible from nearly all directions, it has some buff brick detailing at a height equal to the mid-point of the second floor.

The general layout of rooms in this area have a dining hall in the one and one half story section with kitchen directly behind. The single story section is a ramped hallway. The two story section is divided by a central hall and has a large laundry facility on the west side and a storage area on the east side. The second floor of this area was at one time apartments. The interior of this rear wing has some historic plaster walls and wood moldings. A stamped metal ceiling is located in the first floor ceiling of the two-story section. The second floor retains some historic wood moldings in the east half, but none in the west half of the building. The basement again has some brick pavers in a herringbone pattern.

Outbuildings

Well House (C) c.1920:

A small, roughly 6'-0" x 6'-0" well house exists behind the infirmary near the edge of the infirmary site. The outbuilding was probably constructed around 1920 replacing another structure and large windmill seen in some historic photos. The building has horizontal wood dutch-lap siding. A door opening exists on the left of the front facade facing the infirmary. A single window opening exists on the west side. The building has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, the high side facing the front.

Garage (NC) c. 1960:

A two-stall garage is also located behind the infirmary building. Its construction dates to about 1960. It has been covered with vinyl siding and has a low gabled asphalt shingle roof.

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Basement Barn (C) 1893:

A large four portal basement style barn is located at the eastern edge of the infirmary site, back slightly from the front of the main infirmary building. The barn's long side faces Lincoln Highway, the gable ends facing east and west. The building rests on a high base of cut fieldstone; its walls covered with vertical wood plank siding in approximately six inch widths. Window openings remain intact with wood louvers still in place. The gabled roof has asphalt shingles and a large aluminum ventilation cupola sets centered on the ridge of the roof. It replaced a very large square wood cupola with two louvered full round arched openings on each side and a low pyramidal roof with gables facing each side.

The front facade of the building has an earth ramp embankment to the main level centered on the building. At the main level, two large doors on sliding rails cover the two central ports. A single window opening lies in each of the two outer ports. On the second level, window openings align with those on the first level. A square window opening broken into four lites is centered above each of the sliding doors.

The east and west facades are identical. Two horizontal rows of three equally spaced window openings are located on each level. A single, centered window opening with full round arched top is located in the gable ends. The rear facade has two openings in the stone base of the building near each end. The walls contain two horizontal rows of four equally spaced windows (one per port).

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Marshall County Infirmary is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. It derives its historic significance from the social history it represents as a county welfare institution and by the fine architectural example it portrays. At one time all county governments constructed infirmaries or "county farms" to house its poor or infirmed. The farm approach allowed residents of the county home to off-set their cost of living with the crops produced and livestock raised from land they worked. Few examples of county homes with outbuildings intact exist in Indiana. Even fewer carry on the intended use by county governments today. The Marshall County Infirmary is one.

Narrative Statement

History of the "County Home" in Indiana

In a paper published by the Indiana Department of Public Welfare in 1985, The Evolution of Indiana's Public Welfare System, a clear history of public welfare in Indiana is recorded. The following is an extract from that document:

A 1795 law was beginning of outdoor relief in Indiana. Two township agents in each township could raise funds through taxation for the relief of poor persons "who had legal settlement and to establish workhouses for those poor persons who were able to work." A 1799 law allowed the overseers to farm out poor persons who were unable to support themselves to the lowest bidder, who was entitled to employ them "at moderate labor". Township trustees became ex-officio overseers of the poor in 1852 as they became responsible for rendering assistance to the poor in their own homes, giving assistance as they deemed necessary. Their expenses were paid by the county without question.

As the result of an 1821 Indiana statute allowing for the provision of indoor relief, the first county poor asylum opened in 1824 in Knox County. Revised statutes of 1831 authorized boards of county commissioners of all counties to buy land and erect buildings to house the poor. Similar to Knox County, asylums were opened until each county in Indiana had one. Indiana's county homes were built on farms that ranged from nine to 500 acres. Many of the early county homes were crude buildings lacking running water, indoor plumbing, adequate light, ventilation, and heat; management was normally untrained. Indiana's county homes were known by various names throughout their history - poor asylums, almshouses, poorhouses, poor farms, infirm asylums, infirmaries, and houses of employment. They were never referred to as "workhouses" in Indiana. In 1947 a state law

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was adopted requiring the names of poor houses to be changed to the name of the county followed by "County Home" in an effort to soften the image of the facilities.

Poor asylums, although administered by the county commissioners, were the responsibility of superintendents who were appointed by the commissioners. The goal of the county asylums was to serve primarily as homes for the aged and infirm; however, this was not the normally the case. "The poor asylum was, in reality, an unlikely combination of mental institution, nursing home, hospital, agricultural enterprise, retirement village, orphanage, and refugee for the blind, deaf, retarded, or physically handicapped-or any combination of these. In fact, any man, woman, or child in the county who was helpless, homeless, or disabled, for whatever reason, was swept away out of sight and out of mind "over the hill to the poorhouse." Most God-fearing, self-respecting Hoosiers found death and disfigurement only a little less preferable to the shame and misery of being sent to the poor asylum."(*The Evolution of Indiana's Public Welfare System*, 1985.)

By the 1880's a trend for some kind of national reform became evident in Indiana. Indoor and outdoor relief were beginning to be viewed as expensive, inadequate, and unsatisfactory. Politics began to play into positions such as superintendencies of state hospitals, asylums, etc.; and therefore management often lacked and scandals were frequent. No provision had been made for the regular inspection of these facilities and at the local level expenditures for outdoor relief were enormous and deplorable conditions existed in many of the county homes.

In an effort to ease public concern an 1889 state law created a six member committee called the Board of State Charities in Indiana. The group, comprised of three members from each of the political parties, was authorized to investigate the whole system of public welfare including management and conditions of the county homes. Some stability developed in the early part of the 20th century but in 1939, the first of Indiana's county homes closed in Martin County. Recognizing a possible trend toward private care, a state law in 1947 allowed county commissioners, with approval of the county council, to close county homes. In 1985 only 44 counties still maintained a county home.

Marshall County Infirmary History

The original Marshall County Asylum was constructed in 1849 on property purchased from John Murphy, located three miles west of Plymouth on the LaPorte Road. At this time the county was only a little over a decade old, having been formed in 1836. In 1853 the farm was sold to Joseph Evans and the "poor of the county were let out to the lowest bidder and did not always receive the care and attention that humanity would demand." This continued until 1862 when the "Poor Farm" was constructed on a farm one mile north of Tyner in the northwest portion of the county. This second farm had a large two story wood frame house building and a few other barn structures, the latest being built in 1887. In a report to the county in 1891, it was recommended that the house structure be replaced by a brick

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building and the frame structure be used for storage. The county government apparently agreed the facility needed replacement, but chose to do so at a new location. The second location served the county until 1893 when the residents were relocated to the third county farm location. The second farm was sold to Andrew Campbell for \$6,000; none of these structures exist today. (McDonald, Daniel, History of Marshall County, Indiana 1836 to 1880, Chicago: Kingman Bros., 1881)

The Current Facility

The current infirmary site is located nearer Plymouth, the county seat. It was located on a main traveled road connecting three Marshall County communities: from the east: Bourbon, Inwood, the county farm, and Plymouth two miles to the west. This road became part of the Lincoln Highway when this first east to west coast national highway took a more southerly route in Indiana in 1928. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs parallel to the road and allows a view of the infirmary to passing trains. When it was determined a new facility should be constructed nearer the county seat, 195 acres of undeveloped farm land were purchased for \$19,547.50 from Henry Humrichouser in September of 1891. Mr. Humrichouser, a German immigrant, was a wealthy drygoods dealer in Plymouth during the mid and late 1800's. Contracts were let for erection of the asylum and barn in 1893. Although the Superintendents Quarter's were completed in 1895, the rear wing of the building may have been constructed in 1893 because newspaper accounts state the inmates were moved to the new facility in 1893 (possibly the two story section). We know from newspaper accounts the barn was constructed in 1893 by Charles Leepert and Robert McCance for the amount of \$2,763. (Plymouth Republican, February 10, 1898) A Mr. Bunch and his wife served as Superintendents during the transition and construction period. Mr. Mickey and his wife assumed the position in 1896. In 1898 Mr. Kruyer became superintendent and the infirmary housed 39 residents. The total cost for the Infirmary was \$79,547.50. (Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railway, Vol. IV No. 3 81 Fifth Ave. Chicago, IL)

A burial ground was established on the grounds (not part of the application). A County Home archive lists about thirty names of individuals interred at this location. According to verbal accounts, the burial ground is located in the northeast portion of the farm, in a wooded area where some stones were visible a number of years ago. An orchard was planted on the west side of the infirmary site. The many shade and fruit trees planted over one hundred years ago on the site gives the home its current name "Shady Rest". Today the facility has 40 residents with a capacity for 44; Mr. Lynn Reynolds is the in-house director.

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Architecture

Given an "outstanding" rating in the Marshall County Historic Sites and Structures Interim Report, the Marshall County Infirmary is an impressive example of Romanesque Revival style architecture executed by one of Indiana's most prominent architectural firms. Wing and Mahurin of Ft. Wayne was established in 1886 and a number of prominent Indiana public building commissions followed including courthouses and schools. Within Marshall County another Wing and Mahurin design once existed. The city of Plymouth commissioned Wing and Mahurin to design Webster School in the late 1880's; unfortunately it was demolished in the early 1980's. The Marshall County Infirmary bears remarkable resemblance to the Sullivan County Home, Sullivan County, Indiana-also a Wing and Mahurin design-particularly the Superintendent's Quarter's front facade and general use of material including the buff brick detailing. (*Sullivan County Poor Home National Register Application* October 6, 1999 by Fife, Camille)

Very few examples of the Romanesque Revival style exist in Marshall County, this being by far the largest and most impressive. The building's corner tower, accentuated arched windows, the large pyramidal hip roof, and the heavy arched entry is distinctive to the style. Although the loss of the original middle dormitory section is unfortunate, the remaining Superintendent's Quarters and Rear Wing provide architectural significance enough for National Register Listing. Included with intact examples of the vernacular architecture of the agricultural buildings, the Marshall County Infirmary provides an excellent setting for historic recognition.

The Politics of Now

County homes, one by one, are disappearing from the landscape; both physical and social. In 1976 the Marshall County government requested a study of the county home, its residents, and possible alternatives for housing. It was determined the need continued for housing county residents; however the existing dormitory structures should be replaced. They were in 1978, financed by a county bond. The county justified financing the project for 32 residents paying about \$314.00 per month. (*Report to the County Commissioners on Shady Rest, 1976*)

The county home issue was raised again in 1998 when Marshall County Commissioners debated the continued operation of the facility due to repairs needed on the structure. Public sentiment seemed to persuade the commissioners to allocate funding for necessary repairs to the facility. At the beginning of 2000, the county council decided to post-pone repairs with already allocated funds until a task force was formed and gave their report expected in late 2000. Public sentiment again seems to be in favor of the continued use of the county home, even though repair figures seem inflated. Today there are 40 residents paying about \$1600.00 per month, eight more than in 1978, and one more than in 1898. The debate to close the county home will continue at least one more year.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Evolution of Indiana's Public Welfare System, 1985; published by the Indiana Department of Public Welfare

McDonald, Daniel, History of Marshall County, Indiana 1836 to 1880, Chicago: Kingman Bros. , 1881

Plymouth Republican, February 10, 1898

Headlight, Sights and Scenes along the Pennsylvania Railway, Vol. IV No. 3 81 Fifth Ave. Chicago, IL

Sullivan County Poor Home National Register Application October 6, 1999 by Fife, Camille

Report to the Marshall County Commissioners on Shady Rest, 1976

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Marshall County Infirmary site is as follows: At a point on the southwest corner of the infirmary site, on the north side of the Lincoln Highway, a line drawn approximately 600' due north between lawn and field to a point at the northwest corner of the site. From this point, a line drawn approximately 500' due west between lawn and field to a point at the northeast corner of the site. From this point, a line drawn approximately 750' due south mostly between lawn and field to a point at the southeast corner of the site, on the north side of the Lincoln Highway. From this point, a line drawn approximately 550' northwest-along the north side of the highway-to a point at the southwest corner of the site where the description began. The non-rectangular shape of the site is due to the constructed route of the Lincoln Highway. The site is basically centered in the southern end of the original 196 acre farm bordering the highway.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries described above incorporate the original non-farmed grounds of the Marshall County Infirmary. The boundary encloses the contributing outbuildings such as the barn and wellhouse with the main infirmary building. The landscaped grounds are also drawn into the boundary, as they have historically been maintained and manicured as the infirmary grounds; i.e.: lawns, orchard, and tree groves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MARSHALL COUNTY INFIRMARY
MARSHALL COUNTY, IN

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS. Page 1

Date of construction for Superintendent's Quarters should be ammended to **1892**.

AMMENDED PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following is information common to photographs 1-10 :

3. Photographer: Kurt West Garner
4. Date of photograph: January 31, 2000
5. Location of negative: possession of photographer

The following are views keyed to photographs and sketch map:

- #1 View of south facade of Superintendent's Quarters; facing north/northwest
- #2 View of main entry of Superintendent's Quarters; facing north/northeast
- #3 View of tower, Superintendent's Quarters; facing west/northwest
- #4 View of Superintendent's Quarters; facing east/northeast
- #5 View of east facade of Rear Wing; facing west
- #6 View of Superintendent's Quarters and 1978 Addition; facing north/northwest
- #7 Interior view of main staircase in Superintendent's Quarters; facing north
- #8 Interior view of parlor fireplace in Superintendent's Quarters; facing east
- #9 View of south facade of Well House; facing north
- #10 View of south & west facades of basement barn; facing north/northeast

The following is information common to photographs 11-25 :

3. Photographer: Kurt West Garner
 4. Date of photograph: March 17, 2000
 5. Location of negative: possession of photographer
- #11 View of east facade of Superintendent's Quarters
 - #12 View of north and partial west facade of Rear Wing
 - #13 View of typical side elevation of new pod additions
 - #14 View of north and west facade of Basement Barn
 - #15 Northeast corner of Superintendent's office area (first floor) note pocket doors
 - #16 Northwest corner of Superintendent's office area (first floor) note fireplace
 - #17 View of entry hall of Superintendent's Quarters facing northwest
 - #18 View of corner fireplace in parlor of Superintendent's Quarters facing northeast
 - #19 View of staircase mid-landing area of Superintendent's Quarters facing north
 - #20 View of Superintendent's living quarters (second floor) south-west room
 - #21 View of west end of living quarters main hallway (second floor)
 - #22 Food storage area of Rear Wing, facing south (first floor)
 - #23 Southeast corner of food prep area in Rear Wing (first floor)
 - #24 Northwest corner of food prep area in Rear Wing (first floor)
 - #25 View of second floor area of Rear Wing, facing west

81
5 pictures

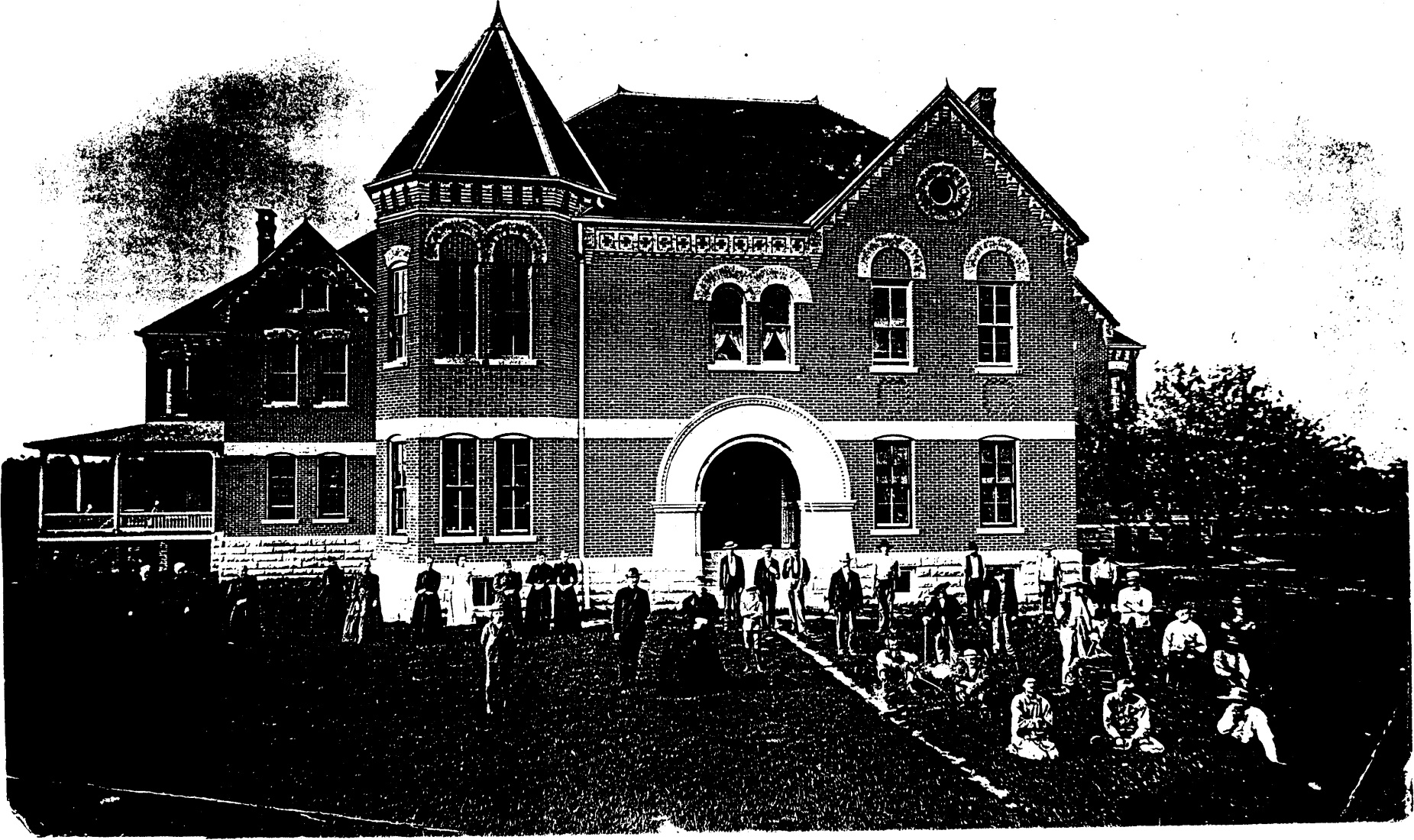
MARSHALL COUNTY INFIRMARY
Marshall County, IN
Current infirmiry facility-west facade
Photograph taken c. 1900



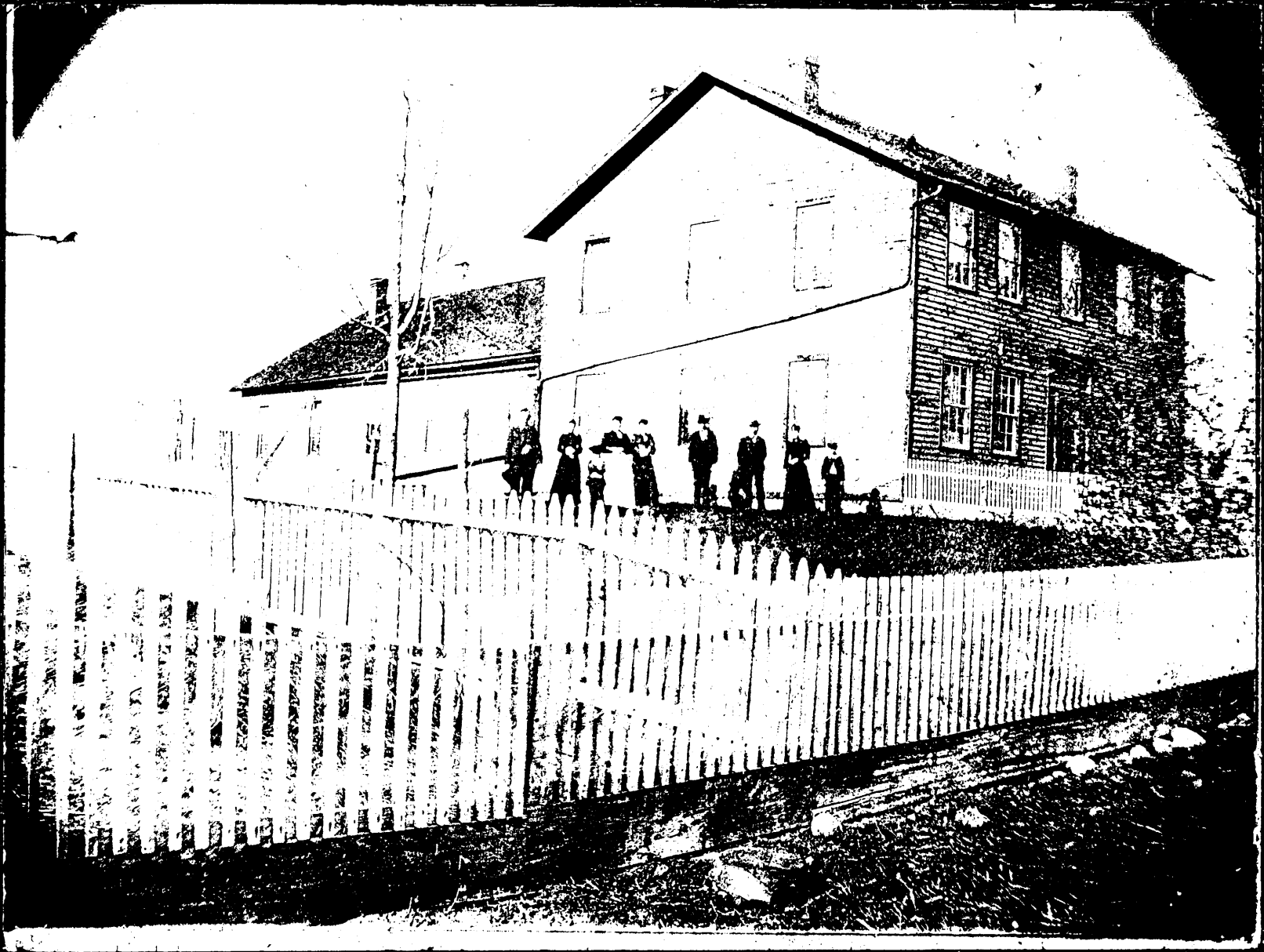
New County Infirmiry
East of Weymouth

Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Bunch
Supt. & Matron.

MARSHALL COUNTY INFIRMARY
Marshall County, IN
Current infirmiry facility
Photograph taken c. 1900



81-1
pictures



MARSHALL COUNTY INFIRMARY
Marshall County, IN

Second infirmary (1862-1893)