

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

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 *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 White County Asylum

other names/site number Lakeview Home

2. Location

street & number 5271 Norway Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Monticello

vicinity

state Indiana code IN county White

code 181 zip code 47960

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James A. Moran
Signature of certifying official/Title

8/3/2010
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

White County Asylum
Name of Property

White County, IN
County and State

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	
2	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	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)

HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Richardsonian Romanesque

foundation	STONE: Granite
walls	BRICK
	CONCRETE
	WOOD: Weatherboard
	SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
roof	SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other	_____

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

White County Asylum
Name of Property

White County, IN
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the 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, 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 significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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 if 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
- # _____

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1908-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Young, Samuel A.
Strate & Jones

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 7.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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5	1	9	4	5	0
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4	5	1	4	5	0	0
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Zone

Easting

Northing

3

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Zone

Easting

Northing

2

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4

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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 Kurt West Garner

organization _____ date January 25, 2010

street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN 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 White County Commissioners

street & number 110 N. Main St. telephone 574-583-4879

city or town Monticello state IN zip code 47960

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this 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 the 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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White County Asylum, White County, IN

Section 7

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The White County Asylum, more recently known as Lakeview Home, sets on a large tract of land stretching between Norway Road, north of the City of Monticello, north to Lake Shafer. The land is largely flat except for a gradual slope at the north end of the property behind the main building and more severe slopes, or banks, near the lake edge and along two drainage inlets or "gullies" from the lake extending south along the east and west boundaries of the property. This area nearer the lake is sparsely wooded and the remaining property is lawn. The land to the east is residential subdivision and to the west is agricultural tilled ground and further west is the headquarters of the county highway department. Land to the south is used for a golf course.

The main building sets well off the road and is accessed by a long, paved drive on axis with the center of the building. The drive is lined with large shade trees planted about the time the building was constructed. A second row of shade trees roughly twenty years old were planted in a row to the outside of the mature trees. Additional buildings are to the rear of the main building and include a garage, small utility building and a barn. These are accessed by a drive that continues from the front around back and circles the building. A smaller garage was once located on the east side of the main building, to the outside of the drive; its concrete foundation still exists. It appears to have been approximately 20' square. Other buildings once part of the farming operation are no longer existing, but were in the same vicinity as the barn.

There are three contributing resources and two non-contributing resources to the property. The main building and barn, either constructed in (or about) 1908 and the site are considered contributing. The garage and utility building, both constructed about 1965, are considered non-contributing. The buildings and site are all in good condition with the exception of the barn, which is in fair condition. The buildings have recently been vacated, although the barn is still used for storage by the county highway department.

Lakeview Site, Contributing. 1908. See photograph 0007

While there are not many existing features, or structures, on the site, a few vistas and features warrant the site to be listed separately as a contributing resource. The site has an impressive tree-lined drive that extends from Norway Road to the building. The shade canopy of the drive frames the long view of the main building in the distance. This feature shows deliberate site planning for the resulting viewing aesthetic. There are nine total trees with five on the west side of the drive and four on the east side. There appear to be some locations where trees are missing from

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the original planting plan. The trees are in varying stages of health and are a variety of hardwoods. Rows of trees were planted to the outside of the original rows about twenty years ago to take the place of the aging trees. The wide single lane drive is asphalt paved and continues encircling the building with areas for parking in locations around the building. A few other mature trees are located to the outside of the drive around the building and newer landscaping is installed near the base of the building. A tall metal flagpole that is painted white was installed in 1941. It is located on the lawn to the southeast of the center/front of the building to the inside of the drive. The remnants of a gravel drive installed by the county in 1950 exist from the home to the lakeshore.

Vistas from Norway Road across the mown fields to each side of the entry drive provide an impressive foreground to the building, as does views from the rear of the property near the lakeshore through the mature trees. This openness provides some visual reminder of the property's estate qualities and former agricultural purposes.

White County Asylum, Contributing. 1908. Samuel Young, architect. Richardsonian Romanesque.

Exterior (see photographs 0001-0006)

The large brick building has a central administrative core and residential wings to each side, and a rear wing with more utilitarian functions off the back. The building's front (south) façade and the east and west facades of the residential wings are symmetrical. The building is a total of four levels that include a basement level with window openings at grade, the first and second levels, and an attic level with window openings below a high-pitched hipped roof. A cornerstone, dated 1907, is located in the southeast corner of the core's front façade and includes the names of the White County commissioners, council, auditor and building architect and contractor.

The architect of the building was Samuel A. Young of Monticello. Young modified plans made available to him by the Indiana State Board of Charities. The origin of the plans appears to be from the Adams County Home in Decatur, Indiana. The building style is loosely Richardsonian Romanesque, but has Free-Classic traits in the design of its porches. The building is primarily constructed with reddish-orange brick with limestone and buff-colored brick trim. It has molded rock-face concrete block for porch bases and piers with simple Doric columns supporting flat porch roofs. The porch roofs have a low balustrade with posts and pickets constructed of tin or tin-wrapped wood. A stone water table extends around the entire building, just above the basement window openings. Window openings have stone sills and lintels; sills are smooth-faced while window lintels are rock-faced. Window openings have 1/1 replacement units and are nearly all a

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uniform size. A belt course of buff colored brick is continuous around the perimeter of the building three brick courses below the eaves. The building's hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has aluminum soffit, fascia and gutters. The roof splays out slightly near its eaves.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged and divided into three parts: the center core and a wing on each side. The core extends furthest forward, with the front façades of the residential wings also stepping forward, but set back slightly from the core. The core façade is slightly wider than the wings' front façades, but is similarly detailed. The core has an open front porch, a single story in height, extending across most of its face. The porch has four block piers with Doric columns with the inside two set slightly further apart from the outside piers to accommodate a center set of concrete entry steps. The porch floor is concrete and its ceiling is aluminum soffit. Between the porch piers are metal railings that date to about 1970. The porch roof is essentially flat and is supported by a continuous beam wrapped in aluminum, supported by the columns below. The porch roof has a simple decorative low railing around its perimeter with square balusters divided into three sections by taller posts with raised molding panels on their faces, and decorative caps.

The core's front façade has a wide center entry opening with an aluminum and glass entry door and narrow side-lites and transom window. Plywood infill is located between the side-lites and transom and the edge of the brick opening and stone lintel. A single, slightly wider than typical window is located in the remaining halves of the core's front façade, between the entry and the outside corners. These are located under the cover of the porch roof. Directly above these windows are located matching windows on the second floor and a pair of slightly narrower windows in the same opening in the center. A wide steeply pitched gabled wall dormer is located in the center of the core's front façade and is flanked by brick bartizans with corbelled bases and tops; the tops being buff colored brick. The gabled wall dormer is parapeted with a band of buff colored corbelled brick. A buff colored brick pinnacle is at the top of the dormer wall. Centered in the dormer wall is a Palladian window configuration with narrow outside windows and a wider center arched window separated by brick pilasters. The grouping of windows is set on a continuous stone sill with rough-cut stone voussoirs forming an arch over the arched topped center window. A tall, narrow keystone is located in the center of the stone arch. Three chimneys are located in the core's hipped roof. One extends from the west side of the roof near the front of the building and two extend from near the junction of the core with the wings, one being wider than the others. These have buff colored brick belt courses about midway and stone caps.

The residential wings are mirrored in their design. The forward, front façade of the wings have four small 1/1 windows below the water table in the building's base with the inside two being separated by narrow brick pilasters. Aligned with the basement level windows are windows on the first and

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second levels. The outside windows are the more typical width found on the building while the inside two are slightly narrower and are set together in the same openings. Gabled dormers with parapeted tops are centered on the wings' front facades. These dormers are similarly detailed as the core's wall dormer but are much smaller with single, small 1/1 windows centered in their faces with stone sills and lintels. The buff brick parapet on the west rake of the east wing's dormer is missing. A narrow chimney is located on the inside face of the wings' hipped roofs; they have buff colored brick belt courses midway and have stone caps. On the narrow inset walls of the wings, connecting the wings to the core, are single windows in each the basement, first and second levels. The west wing's windows are centered in the inset's façade. The east wing's basement and first level windows are located in the east half of the inset's façade to accommodate an entry door and concrete steps in its west half. The entry door is a non-historic steel door with window in its upper half and vinyl siding covering the location of a former transom window.

The east and west facades of the residential wings are perfectly mirrored with porches matching in detail the front (core's) porch except that the piers/columns are equally spaced and concrete entry steps are located on the north and south sides rather than centered in their fronts. The decorative porch roof railings were removed within the last 10 years. The facades closely resemble the core's front façade including identical gabled wall dormers. However the perceived centers of the facades (including entries and wall dormers) are located slightly north of center to provide larger interior spaces to the south side of the residential wings' central corridors. The entry doors and their transoms are aluminum and glass. South of the entries are located three windows on the main level with two beneath the cover of the porch roofs. North of the entries are located two windows on the main level with one below the cover of the porch roofs. Second level windows align with the first level windows except that the center windows of the three south of the entries do not repeat themselves on the second level.

The north (rear) façade of the building is less formally organized than its front façade and includes a one-story wing projecting from the center of the core of the building that covers much of the core's north façade. The core's exposed first level has no window openings; its second level has a single window on each side near its outside corners, and a very small square window to the inside of the east window. The core's north façade has a gabled dormer wall matching the core's front façade, except that it has a single window in its center. The north facades of the residential wings step forward slightly and are very similar but are not perfectly mirrored. The east wing has no basement level windows, but three windows on each the first and second levels, aligned vertically. The eastern two windows (first and second levels) are typical of the primary window size on the building. The middle and west windows of the first level are slightly shorter than the eastern two. The middle and west windows of the second level are slightly shorter than those directly below them on the first

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level. A tubular metal fire escape is installed at the base of the second level west window. The west wing also has no basement windows, but three windows on each the first and second levels, aligned vertically. The western two windows (first and second levels) and the east window of the second level are typical of the primary window size on the building. The middle and east windows of the first level are slightly shorter than the west window and the center window of the second level is slightly shorter than the window directly below it. A tubular metal fire escape is installed at the base of the second level west window. The fire escapes were installed on the building in 1950.

The narrow inset areas of the residential wings are mirrored with aluminum and glass entry doors and short transoms to the inside (toward the core) and single narrow windows at grade. Typical windows are located to the outside of the inset faces at approximately half level (from the stairway inside) with basement windows directly below them. Pairs of narrower windows set in the same openings are located directly above the entries again at mid-level due to the stairways on the inside. Windows matching those below them, to the outsides of the inset faces, are located on the second level.

The rear wing of the building is essentially constructed in two parts (kitchen & laundry) with an enclosed porch connecting them. The porch enclosure appears to date to about 1945. The part immediately attached to the core is the kitchen area. It has a high pitched hipped roof and an integral metal guttering system, likely original to the building. A chimney is located in the center of the kitchen's north façade and has a buff-colored brick cap. A narrow roof extension forms a dormer from the hipped roof to the face of the chimney and has wood frame windows on each side; this appears to date to about the time the porch was enclosed. There is no apparent access to the kitchen's attic area where these windows would provide natural light.

The east façade of the kitchen area has three basement windows and three first level windows align vertically. The first level windows are slightly shorter than the typical window found on the building. The enclosed porch area connecting the two parts has a single metal entry door with multi-paned window accessed by a wood ramp; the remaining wall area of the enclosure has aluminum siding infill. The west façade of the kitchen has a brick extension that encloses a stairway to the basement with a steel entry door at grade with vinyl covered transom opening and a shorter than typical window to the door's north. The remaining part of the kitchen's west façade steps back and is now behind the enclosed porch. A wide set of concrete steps leads to the enclosed porch. A molded concrete block pier and Doric column supports the north corner of the porch roof and molded concrete block porch base north of the steps. Between the block pier and the laundry part of the rear wing is a staggered, open smooth face concrete block porch wall with stone cap that

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is the original design of the other porches on the building. A metal entry door with multi-paned window and a metal storm door are accessed by the concrete steps in a frame wall set in from the porch pier. To the north of the door are six narrow 1/1 windows used to enclose the porch area. Above the windows and door is framing completing the enclosure with vinyl siding finish.

The laundry part of the rear wing is a small L plan with equal length legs. It has a low stone foundation and hipped roof with integral metal guttering system. A small square brick extension is located in the northwest (inside) corner of the L and has a flat roof below the eaves of the main hipped roof. The east façade of this part has four equally spaced short windows high on its first level. Centered between the outside two windows on each half are basement windows set just below the water table. The north façade of this part has a single short window just east of center. The west façade has three windows that are slightly shorter than the typical building windows, set near to each other and centered on the first level.

Interior (see photographs 0009-0029)

The interior of the building is divided into four basic parts: the core (administrative) area, the east and west residential wings, and the service areas in the rear wing. There are four levels that include the basement level, first and second floors and the attic level. The attic level is essentially unused; it has wood floor decking and exposed roof rafters. A wood staircase leads to the attic from the second level and the opening at the attic level has simple wood railings around it with four newel posts at each corner. The building has historic radiators for steam heating. Very few historic light fixtures remain in the building; most notably are the jelly-jar style lights mounted to the undersides of newel posts at the grade level vestibules of the residential wings' stairs. A considerable amount of electrical devices are surface mounted to the walls due to brick wall construction.

Basement level walls are primarily brick with field stone to grade at exterior walls with concrete floors. Doors are mostly recessed four-panel wood doors; floor joists above are exposed. The basement has a large storage area below the core that extends north to the main east/west corridor repeated on each floor above. A wood staircase is located in this storage area to the main level. Under the residential wings, which are mirrored, the basement has storage and gathering spaces under the southern part of the wing (forward projecting area) and small storage rooms below the inset areas to the south of the main corridor. The area to the north of the main corridor is mostly excavated only as crawl spaces accessed by small wood hatch doors. Brick arches are located in these areas supporting the building structure over in-ground cisterns in the northwest and northeast corners of the residential wings. Stairways leading to grade, then to the first level, are located at the

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intersection of the residential wings and rear of the core on the north side of the main corridor, with small storage rooms immediately to the outside of the stairways. The stairways are wood with square balusters and decorative newel posts leading from grade to the first level. The rear of the core's basement, north of the corridor, is divided by a north/south wall into two equal size rooms acting as the boiler room (west room) and former coal storage room (east room). The boiler room steps down in floor elevation from the corridor and remaining basement areas. The basement below the kitchen is accessed through the boiler room and by a set of stairs leading to grade with entry door & transom, and to the first level, on its west wall. The stairs are wood with square balusters and decorative newel post leading from grade to the first level. The kitchen basement has a large, four-tub slate sink on metal legs built into its northeast corner.

The living areas of the building range in finishes. The core area has a combination of non-historic paneling and plaster for wall surfaces. The paneling is primarily located in its central hallways on both first and second levels. Wood casings around doors and windows are fairly simple, straight profile with base blocks (at doors) and narrow cornice molding with egg and dart trim and beaded base trim for both door and window hoods, although these features are largely missing in the second level hallway. Windows have wood stools. Wood baseboards are fairly tall with simple ogee trim at their tops. Most doors throughout the building are pine recessed five-panel doors with two-panel doors with windows in their upper halves between the main corridor and its intersection with the core. Most wood doors and trim are painted throughout the building. Transom awning windows are located over doors between rooms and the main hallway in the core area on both levels, although the hallway side of the second level has been covered over. Floor finishes throughout the core is mostly carpeting or vinyl flooring; one upstairs room has its original wood flooring still exposed. Ceilings throughout the core are mostly small square acoustic ceiling tiles, particularly in the first level, with plaster ceilings remaining in some rooms. Original wood cabinetry exists in the kitchen pantry area of the core with recessed paneled doors and original hardware. Most doors have original brass hardware.

The residential wings have painted brick walls with wood jambs at doorways. Contrary to standard building practice of the time, unplastered brick was specified for these areas of the building. Doorways leading from hallways to rooms have transom windows. No window or door casings exist in the wings; windows have stone stools with a wide rolled outside edge. Floor finishes are primarily vinyl flooring except in the lounge areas where carpeting is used. Ceiling finishes are mostly plaster except in the lounge areas where acoustic tile is used. Brick fireplaces are located in each of the wings' lounges, to the inside walls. The fireplaces have corbelled tops flanked by pilasters; they have faux-granite painted hearths and mantels. Bathrooms have older plumbing fixtures and wood panels dividing individual water closets.

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The front part of the first level of the core, also part of the former living space for the superintendent, has a wide center hallway leading from the front entry to the main east/west corridor. A large room is located on each side of the south half followed by closet spaces on the west side and a former kitchen/pantry on the east side. The southwest corner room appears to have had an angled fireplace in its northeast corner at one time but has been walled over. North of these spaces are large rooms acting as an office (west side) and kitchen (east side); the kitchen has a small hall off its northeast corner with exterior access. The core's second floor open staircase is located between the west side of the hallway and office, leading up to the north with the basement stairs below. Small storage rooms are located just off the main corridor's south side within the core area. North of the main corridor in the remaining part of the core's first level, are two large rooms divided by a north/south wall; the west room is slightly narrower than the east room. The east room is the dining room with doorway directly into the kitchen. The west room is a lounge/coffee room also having a doorway into the kitchen.

The front part of the second level of the core, also part of the former superintendent's living space, has a wide hallway aligned with that below. Two rooms are located to each side of the center hallway with closets separating the two west side rooms and a bathroom separating the two east side rooms. Enclosed attic access stairs are located over the stairway leading from the first to second levels. Small storage rooms are located off the south side of the main east/west corridor of the building's second floor. The second level of the core on the north side of the main corridor has a large lounge in its west half and a bedroom with large closet and bathroom in its east half.

The residential wings' first level floor plans are mirrored with the exception of a small beauty shop of the east wing main corridor versus a bedroom in the same location in the west wing (see plans). The main corridor connecting the two wings through the core is slightly off-centered to the north. The southern projecting (forward) parts of the residential wings are divided into two rooms by a north/south wall. Large lounge areas are located to the outside corners and narrow bedrooms are located to the inside corners. These rooms are accessed from the south side of the main corridor. The north side of the main corridor has stairways leading to grade and to the second level at the intersection of the core with the wings. Bedrooms are immediately to the outside of the stairways. Small hallways extending north connect the main corridor to two additional bedrooms in each outside corner of the wings and bathrooms in each inside corner of the wings.

The same basic plan is followed on the second level of the residential wings with the exception of small hallways extending south from the main corridor to access three bedrooms over the

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lounge/bedroom area below. There is also an additional bedroom over the beauty shop.

The rear wing is composed of the kitchen, enclosed porch area and the rear L part divided into two main rooms for laundry and former confinement cells. The kitchen is directly north of the lounge/coffee room and dining room. The enclosed porch extends around the west and north sides of the kitchen. Former window openings from the kitchen to the exterior are located in the brick walls that separate the enclosed porch from the kitchen. The L part is directly north of the enclosed porch north of the kitchen. It has entrances into the laundry room which occupies the west part of the L and to the former confinement area, now storage, which occupies the east part of the L. The laundry has a door to a small storage room in its northeast corner. The former confinement area has two metal cage style cells with cell doors in its east half (to the outside wall). The cell construction is woven steel bands riveted together.

The kitchen, laundry and confinement areas have painted brick walls. The kitchen and confinement area have vinyl tile flooring; the laundry and enclosed porch have painted concrete floors. The ceilings in these areas are plastered except for the enclosed porch which has a wood ceiling. Doorways leading into the enclosed porch have transom windows. Doors are recessed five-panel pine doors in wood jambs.

Barn, Contributing. 1908/c. 1930. See photograph 0008

The building is a simple two bay gabled roof meadow barn, with its long side facing east. It is located northwest of the main building near the gully along the west property line. The building has a concrete block base five blocks in height, heavy timber frame, and tongue-in-groove vertical wood siding. The building has had some modification, primarily to its roof. At some time in the past 30 years the original roof and gable faces were removed and wood trusses and a metal roof installed over the structure. Metal siding was also installed over the gable faces. The only other modification is to the interior loft where the loft was removed over the southern and northern bays and the concrete block base has been mostly removed from the south side. The interior has some white-washing evidence from its use as a cattle barn in the past.

Historic openings and their doors all appear to remain intact. The front (east) side of the building has two large rolling bay doors on a single track over its south bay, with its north bay opening is without doors. A single man door is located between the south bay door and the south corner of the building with its top and bottom halves hinged separately like a Dutch door. The north side has

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a Dutch door in its center and a side-hinged loft door above it. Two small window openings are located in the west half of this side, but the windows are no longer present. The south side matches the north side except that the Dutch door, slightly west of center has been removed and there are two windows to the west of the door opening and three windows to the east of the opening. These openings have simple wood casings and four-paned wood windows. The west side of the barn has four cattle doors constructed as Dutch doors, equally spaced across the façade with the outside two being near the corners. The southernmost door is missing. Between the middle two doors on this side is a small side-hinged opening about 30" above the concrete block base.

With the exception of a few missing doors and windows, and the concrete block base missing on the south side, the barn appears to be in fair condition. Despite the roof modification the building is considered contributing because it is the only farm-sustenance related building or structure remaining on the property. While it is indeterminable if this is the earlier or later barn on the farm (see state reports in Section 8) its ties to the original purpose of county farm living makes the building important to the general integrity of the property as a whole.

Garage, Non-Contributing. C. 1965.

A wood frame garage on a concrete pad is directly behind the main building. The garage has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingled roof. A wide garage door faces the south, followed by a recessed four-panel door with a window in its upper half, near the east end of the building.

Utility shed, Non-Contributing. C. 1965.

A small concrete block building, approximately 8' square, is west of the garage. It has a single door centered in its east façade and a poured concrete roof that pitches slightly to the north and south with a short overhang for eaves.

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Section 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The White County Asylum is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with society's care and welfare for its citizenry and under Criterion C for its architectural distinctiveness in both its type and qualities. Existing former county asylums are becoming increasingly endangered and rare due to the buildings' age and size. The White County Asylum is largely intact and represents one of White County's oldest and most important public landmarks.

The period of significance is 1908 through 1960, marking the year the building was finished and in use until 1960, the mandatory 50 year mark. The building remained in use as a county home until late in 2009. Typically the most historically significant buildings of any county are its courthouse followed by county home. Since White County's historic courthouse in Monticello was destroyed by a tornado in 1974, the White County Asylum holds the distinction of the most historically and architecturally significant structure in the county.

PUBLIC CARE

History of county asylums in Indiana

The county asylum system dates to Indiana's first constitution in 1816 when it became incumbent on the State to provide care and housing for individuals who were either too aged or infirmed to care for themselves and therefore could "claim upon the aid and beneficence of society".¹ The first county institution in Indiana was opened in 1821 in Knox County. In 1831 the State authorized counties to fund asylums as each county found justifiable. The State of Indiana also began to build homes for the care of its "feeble minded" and other dependents that included state hospitals for the insane, blind, deaf & dumb, the Soldiers and Sailors Home, and orphans' home. In 1875 the State authorized county governments subsidize private orphanages, then later in 1881 authorized counties to construct local orphanages. The State Board of Charities was formed in 1890 to oversee all state and county institutions developed for residential care.

County charities were defined by the State Board of Charities as jails, asylums, and orphanages. Jails and asylums were under the direct oversight by the county boards of commissioners, however in some counties orphanages were overseen by private or other charitable organizations.² By 1903 all

¹ Board of State Charities of Indiana

² Ibid

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Indiana counties had developed county asylums. The State Legislature passed a law in 1899 requiring all counties to adopt a six member Board of County Charities to inspect facilities for the general welfare of their residents.

A report by the State Board of Charities describes the situation of county homes in 1903 as such:

In times past there were to be found among its inmates the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the deaf, the blind, the crippled, the shiftless, the vicious, the respectable, the homeless poor and bright young children. To a certain, though far less extent, these conditions prevail at current time, but the awakening of public sentiment to a realization of society's duty not only to society's unfortunates but to itself, has resulted in a gradual sifting out of special classes.³

This references the movement by the State to develop needs-specific institutions that enabled counties to segregate populations from the asylums deemed inadvisable to combine. And in many cases, but certainly not all, references counties that had developed orphanages. Between 1891 and 1904 the percentage of individuals under 16 years of age residing at county homes dropped from over 13% to just over 1%. Also by 1904 the asylum population in Indiana was generally divided in half between residents over and under 60 years of age.⁴

The county poor asylum law of 1899 required all able-bodied inmates to work, and therefore popularized the "poor farm" model of male residents working primarily in farming and livestock care and female residents engaged in gardening, laundry, cooking and other housekeeping chores.

History of the asylum in White County

Early in White County's history the poor were cared for by being placed with "reliable families". Expenses such as board and clothing were paid for by county government. This cost varied from \$39, May 1, 1839 to \$817.36 for the year ending June 1, 1856.⁵ The first county home was constructed in 1857 on a 200 acre tract formerly owned by John Reynolds five miles northwest of Monticello, White County's county seat. "Uncle" Charlie Rider was employed in 1858 to care for the poor of this first house. The building was described as old with various additions, and as a reproach to the good people of White County.⁶ A second frame building was constructed in 1875 by Harbolt & Tilton of Monticello at a cost of \$3,000, but by 1907 it was deemed unsanitary and the

³ Board of State Charities of Indiana

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Hamelle

⁶ Hamelle

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county began to look for acceptable sites to build a new asylum. Given the creation of the State Board of Charities, their oversight and call for updated facilities since 1890, and the use of their model plans by White County, likely there was encouragement from this Board for a new facility. One county history states that the building was built “after many years of urging by grand juries, press and public and only after the old buildings had become almost scandalous in their unfitness.”⁷

The “White County Asylum”

Two sites for a new county home were considered by White County officials in 1907. The first site purchased, the Arrick farmstead west of Monticello, was not well received by county residents so officials chose the second site.⁸ It was three miles north of the courthouse square and was owned by Daniel McCuaig, containing 150 acres on the Tippecanoe River. It was formerly known as the Breckenridge Farm and was located on Norway Road, named for a small village to the farm’s east. The site was called both picturesque due to the river, but also useful since it offered drainage to the river. The current county home property has been reduced to about 80 acres, but maintains Norway Road frontage with the Tippecanoe River (now Lake Shafer) as its rear boundary. The property was purchased for \$16,500 and the White County Council appropriated \$31,000 for building construction.⁹ The former home site, about two miles west of the new site, and initial site selected and purchased were sold to the highest bidders.¹⁰

Construction began on the home in 1907. By its completion and opening on June 16, 1908, local officials were being criticized for the location, construction and cost of the new facility which warranted a paper written by the county attorney charging Democrats with making political hay to defeat Republican office holders. An extended description of the facility appeared in the White County Democrat on October 9, 1908. This attempted to dispel myths regarding cost and the selection of the location. The paper stated that the total cost of the farm and building was \$50,871.12. It also concluded that “no better spot could have been found in the county” for beauty of view, facilities, and sanitation. The description of the building indicates the use of spaces as follows for the superintendent’s quarters: on the first floor a sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bath and toilet; on the second floor five bedrooms. Regarding the remaining building the article describes the kitchen as the only common place between genders of population and individual men’s and women’s dining halls immediately off the kitchen. The paper states that above the first level dining rooms were two large rooms that could be used as wards or chapels and in the southeast and southwest corners were day rooms for the inmates (current lounges with fireplaces). Each wing had

⁷ Hamelle

⁸ *Monticello Herald Journal*, February 10, 1998

⁹ Hamelle

¹⁰ *White County Democrat*, March 28, 1907

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rooms 20' by 9'-6" to be used as hospital wards that could contain five patients each (likely the bedrooms sharing a wall with the lounges). Both the laundry and confinement areas are described as the engine room/laundry and "jail or place of retention for unmanageable inmates." The interior walls of the wings are also described, outside of the day rooms, as sand lime brick and unplastered as recommended by the State Board of Charities. Only metal lath was used in places to receive plaster finish. The roof is described as a good slate roof. At the time the article was written there were 15 men and 10 women housed in the facility.¹¹ Women were housed in the east wing and men in the west wing of the building. Allen McClintick was the superintendent.

In 1911 McClintick turned over the superintendent's position to A. A. Mikesell. At that time there were 27 inmates with 15 being over 60 years of age. The oldest inmate was 88 and the youngest was 27. A woman by the name of Rosetta Swipes had been at the home the longest, since she was 16 and had been a resident for 38 years, which means she would have been a resident at each of the previous two county homes. 16 of the residents had come since the opening of the new home in 1908.¹² In 1916 there were 15 men and 6 women housed in the facility, with inmates preparing the food. In an article in the Evening Journal on October 31, 1916, the health of the inmates was lacking due to the lack of employment of a physician. The report also described outbuildings and fencing in fair condition and the property having a garden and orchard, four cows, four horses, 44 swine. In 1919 there were 31 inmates, 7 of whom were women, and three milk cows; a report recommended the farm add cows.

The state report on the White County Asylum for 1927 appeared in the Monticello Evening Journal on June 22 and described the property. Mr. & Mrs. Bert Jackson were listed as the superintendents. 148 acres were listed as 90 tilled and 3 in timber, 10 head of cattle (6 cows and 4 horses), 17 sows and 15 spring pigs, 150 old chickens and 300 spring fries. A late garden is listed and apple and cherry trees in an orchard with "all products used on the farm." The barn is described as in bad repair with the recommendation of a new barn at once and the construction of a silo. The fences were listed as "in good order" and the "dooryards very attractively kept with flowers and shrubbery." Again there was concern that there was no provision for the care of the insane or residents with contagious disease.¹³ In 1938 an infirmary unit was established with 10 beds on the second floor, apparently addressing concerns in prior reports.

The war-era of the 1940's resulted in a few items of note at the county home. In the Monticello Herald Journal, on October 9, 1941, the state report on the home listed 35 male and 7 female

¹¹ *White County Democrat*, October, 9, 1908

¹² *White County Democrat*, September 15, 1911

¹³ *Monticello Evening Journal*, June 22, 1927

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residents and that there was room for six residents in detention housing or "segregated cages" in the one story annex at the rear of the building. Allen North was listed as the superintendent. The building was described as still lacking individual locks and fire escapes. The farm is described as a 143 acres farm with 80 acres in cultivation, 8 acres in vegetables, 2 acres in fruit and the rest as pasture. The report also recalls a recent flag presentation and pole installation by the American Legion on August 4, 1941 with 200 in attendance. As publicity to sell war bonds actress Shirley Ross and Mrs. Pat O'Brien accompanied Governor Schricker to Monticello in 1942, and visited the county home.¹⁴ The home life of residents is also displayed in one newspaper article stating that Superintendent North arranged a Christmas Eve party with a "beautiful tree secured by the men from the bank of the lake & prettily decorated by the women" as Christmas carols were sung.

The 1950 state report on the White County home, as published in the *White County Democrat* on June 8, 1950¹⁵, probably marks the beginning of the end of the period the property was used for agricultural sustenance purposes. It also had shown a number of improvements had been made, or were underway, at the home. There were 18 men and 6 women residing at the home in 1950; Ralph and Bessie Douglas were superintendents. There was one paid employee, a cook. Seventeen of the residents were 65 years of age or older; residents were charged \$17.50 weekly by the county for services three of which could pay from their own resources.

The report states that the custodial unit was in a one story brick building north of the home (laundry/confinement areas) and is attached with a screened porch to the kitchen. It mentions that plans were underway to enclose this porch. The roof is described as slate in the report and two tubular fire escapes were installed in recent months of the report (evidently in response to earlier investigations). Two cisterns are identified on each side of the building; water from Lake Shafer was used for baths, dishwashing and toilets. Garbage was given to livestock. Religious services were held in the women's day room on the 1st and 3rd Sundays by various White County Churches. Special programs were planned for holidays.

The 1950 report included that there were five men and four women who were able to work. The men helped at the barn caring for the poultry and assisting with cleaning. One man helped milk cows. The women cleaned, did dishes and mended clothing. Of the 153 acres reported in the article, 80 acres were used for crops, rented out on a "share basis" and two acres were used for a garden. Livestock on the county farm included five milch cows, seven other head of cattle, 32 hogs, a horse, 300 young chickens and 190 hens. The farm buildings were all listed as frame and in good condition and included two barns. A second barn had been added since the 1927 report

¹⁴ *White County Democrat*, June 26, 1942

¹⁵ *White County Democrat*, June 8, 1950

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that described the existing barn as being in poor condition. Likely the older barn was repaired and another barn was added. Two poultry houses and a smoke house also stood on the farm, according to the 1950 report. Fences were reported in fair condition.

A few recent improvements were listed in the 1950 report. These included septic improvements north of the garage (likely garage foundation remains east of building) that had a tile drain to the gully; this water was collected from the building's roof. A gravel drive had also been installed from the home to Lake Shafer. Also listed was a new cabinet sink in the superintendent's kitchen.

In later years the facility's name was changed to "Lakeview Home". In 1998 the home had 15 residents, with a capacity of 32. Half of the residents were paying a monthly fee for services while the other half received welfare disbursements for services. The facility had a full time supervisor, cook, housekeeper and two full time night attendants.¹⁶ The facility closed in December, 2009.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architect

The architect of the White County Asylum was Samuel A. Young. Young modified plans received from the Indiana State Board of Charities, but followed their model plan very closely. It is unclear how much architectural styling was borrowed also from the standardized plans, or if the building's architectural details were designed by Young; the general placement of design features was certainly driven by the model plan. Young was also considered the Superintendent of Construction for the project.¹⁷ Young was born in 1864 in Monticello, married Minnie Roberts in 1886 and the two had 11 children together. His son, R. Wright Young, became a contractor and worked with his father. It does not appear that Young received any formal training, but appears to have learned his trade through model plan books. Young died in 1943 and is buried in White County.

From family documents housed at the White County Historical Society, Samuel Young's recollection of his work included residences, barns, granaries, scale houses, garages, commercial buildings, offices and filling stations. In Monticello Young was responsible for the design of the post office and city hall. His work also includes seven churches and thirty-four schools including Monticello High School. Young worked primarily in White and Carroll counties, but also in Cass, Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton and Wayne counties in Indiana. His home designs are some of Monticello's finest residential architecture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, they range from bungalow and American Four-

¹⁶ *Monticello Herald Journal*, February 10, 1998

¹⁷ *White County Democrat*, October 9, 1908

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Square designs to earlier Queen Anne examples that often featured corner towers with multi-sided or rounded roofs. He also incorporated the use of rock-face molded concrete block once it began to emerge as an innovative building material. Young chose rock-face molded concrete block to accentuate the porch bases, balustrades and piers at the White County Asylum.

Building Type

As a building type the White County Asylum is becoming increasingly rare in Indiana for a number of reasons. The buildings were often constructed some distance from county seats to provide adequate farm acreage to support the home and its residents. However, most county homes today are feeling development pressure as the county seats have expanded their boundaries and populations. The buildings, mostly constructed between 1890 and 1920, are either beyond or approaching 100 years in age and due to their sheer size offer challenges for upkeep and use. Fewer and fewer counties in Indiana continue to operate county homes, most phasing out services as White County did in 2009.

The county home building model is easily recognizable across the State due to required oversight by the State Board of Charities for plan conformity. As part of the State Board of Charities creation in 1890, state law required the Board to examine poor asylum plans prior to their adoption by county commissioners. The Board considered earlier construction of asylums to be inferior in plan and arrangement.¹⁸ The Board established a standard for plan configuration and in their report of 1904 stated that since 1890 nearly all county asylums had conformed to the standard plan. The plans, while they may have ranged in size and architectural detail, consistently had a central core with administration and superintendents' living quarters on the first and second levels to the front of a long, linear central corridor connecting men's and women's dormitory wings to each side of the cores and service areas (laundry and kitchen) in the core behind the main corridor, with a boiler heat system located in this basement. In some cases a separate building, or additional rear wing, was created for confinement cells. The Board's 1904 report describes the general plan as four "departments" with administration in front, domestic in the rear, with quarters for men and women to either side.¹⁹ It also states that in some larger counties asylums have "a custodial department for noisy and untidy inmates" i.e.: confinement cells. Two model plans were printed in the report, one from Orange County housing 38 residents and the other from Adams County housing 60.

The White County Asylum was constructed between 1907 and 1908 from plans received from the Indiana State Board of Charities and almost perfectly follows the Adams County model plan. The White County Home was constructed with a capacity of 48 residents. A few variations occur

¹⁸ Indiana State Board of Charities

¹⁹ Ibid

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between the Adams County plan and White County's. First, the plan is mirrored with White County's core staircase and office fireplace on the left side (from entry) of the core's main hallway versus Adams County, being on the right side. The inset areas between the forward parts of the residential wings are larger in the Adams County plan providing additional bedrooms. The fireplaces in the residential wing's lounges are also located against the corridor wall in the Adams County plan versus against a common wall with a bedroom. The kitchen footprint is slightly different and the hallway connecting the core directly to the kitchen was either never constructed or removed in the White County plan. White County also placed their confinement and laundry area directly behind the kitchen attached with an open porch (now enclosed); however Adams County's plan created a separate, freestanding, more isolated building for this purpose, but still is nearly identical in its floor plan to White County's. Adams County's cost for construction in about 1903 was \$35,000; White County's construction cost in 1908 was \$34,371.21²⁰. (Another source indicates the cost to have been \$33,364.91)²¹

Also mentionable is the existing barn on the property. Given the importance of work and agricultural sustenance to the county poor farm ideal, the barn is a reminder of this part of the property's past. These structures are often removed from county farm landscapes due to the movement away from agricultural sustenance for residents.

Architectural Style

Stylistically the building is driven in appearance by the model plan provided by the State Board of Charities in terms of general layout, volumes and window and door arrangements. Even porch design was followed in the design from the model plans. The building has a simplified Richardsonian Romanesque appearance with high hipped roofs, rusticated stone lintels over windows, parapeted wall dormers and generally a heavy massing to its facades. The arched window with rusticated arched stone hood with keystone in each of the parapeted wall dormers, and their corbelled buff-colored parapets with pinnacles are important identifying features of the style on this building.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style was named for Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson who developed the massive, rough cut stone building style in the 1860's through 1870's.²² The style often featured decorative stone panels, arch window surrounds, squat columns, high hipped roofs, parapeted wall dormers and corner towers. Richardson drew freely from Spanish and French churches and buildings of the Romanesque era (roughly 900-1100 A.D.) for inspiration. As other

²⁰ *White County Democrat*, October 9, 1908

²¹ Hamelle

²² McAlester

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architects copied features of his style, it gained in popularity. Many of Indiana's public buildings constructed from the late 1880's through the very beginning years of the 20th Century used this style, most notably were county government buildings such as courthouses and county asylums. At the time the White County Asylum was constructed, Richardsonian Romanesque was losing appeal and Classical and Colonial Revivals were beginning to emerge; the building typifies examples of buildings in stylistic transition.

The design of the porches does not follow the general style of the building. The porches would generally be considered a Free Classic approach to design as seen in the Doric columns set on stone piers, flat roofs and the square baluster balustrade. The interior features of the building are not pronouncedly any style. Casings are simple, with egg and dart detailing the only stylistic features, indicative of the period of construction; fireplaces are fairly utilitarian. No doubt stylistic restraints were both a function of economy and conformity to the model plan.

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10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Begin at the southwest corner of the property known as the White County Asylum, 5271 Norway Road, and continue in a line west parallel with Norway Road approximately 360 feet. Turn north and continue in a line north to the gully from the south bank of Lake Shafer, a distance of approximately 850 feet. Turn northeast and follow the top bank of the gully approximately 260 feet to the south bank of Lake Shafer. Turn southeast and follow the bank of Lake Shafer approximately 440 feet to the northeast corner of the property. Turn south and continue in a line south to the point of beginning at the southeast corner of the property at Norway Road, a distance of approximately 750 feet.

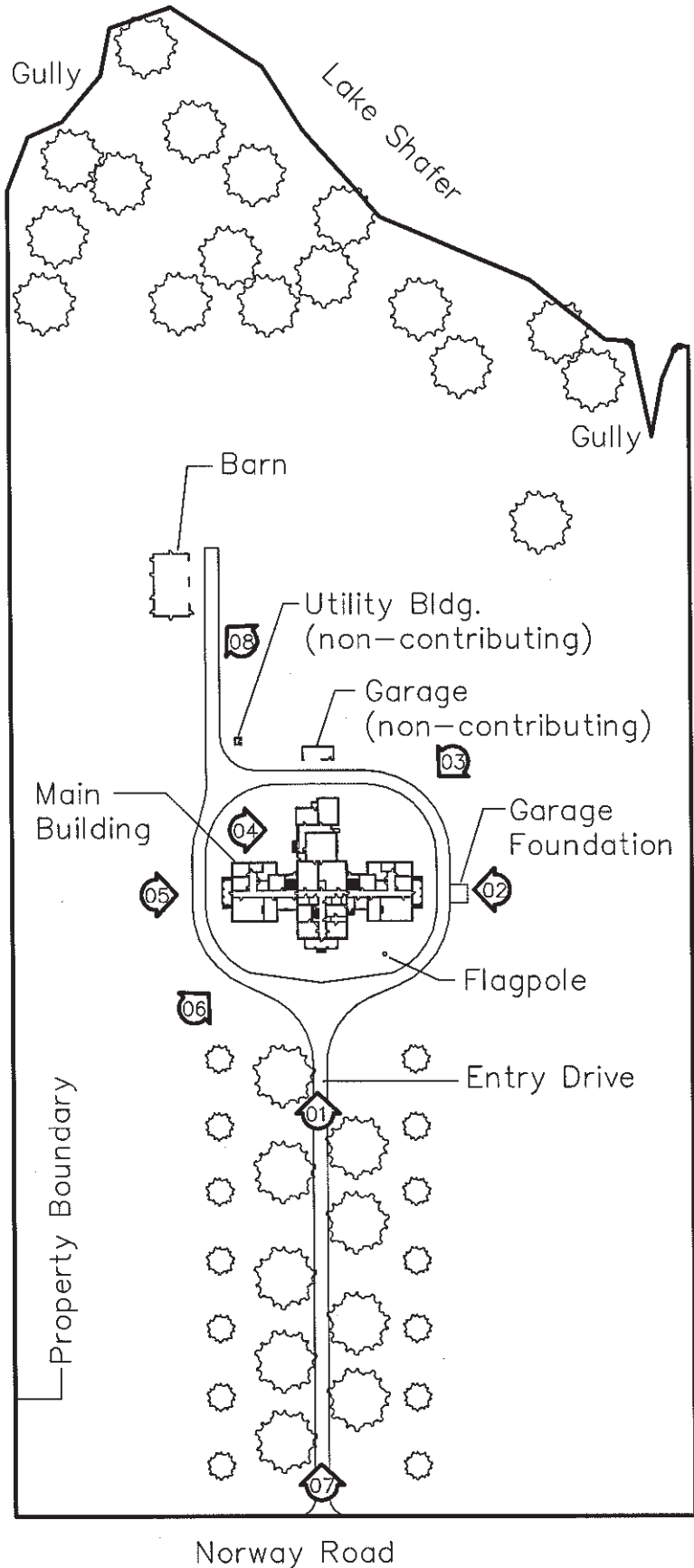
Boundary Justification

Within the described boundaries above is located the subject property of the White County Asylum, formerly the White County Asylum, and all contributing resources associated with the White County Asylum including its planned grounds, main building, and barn.

White County Asylum
White County, IN
Site Sketch Map



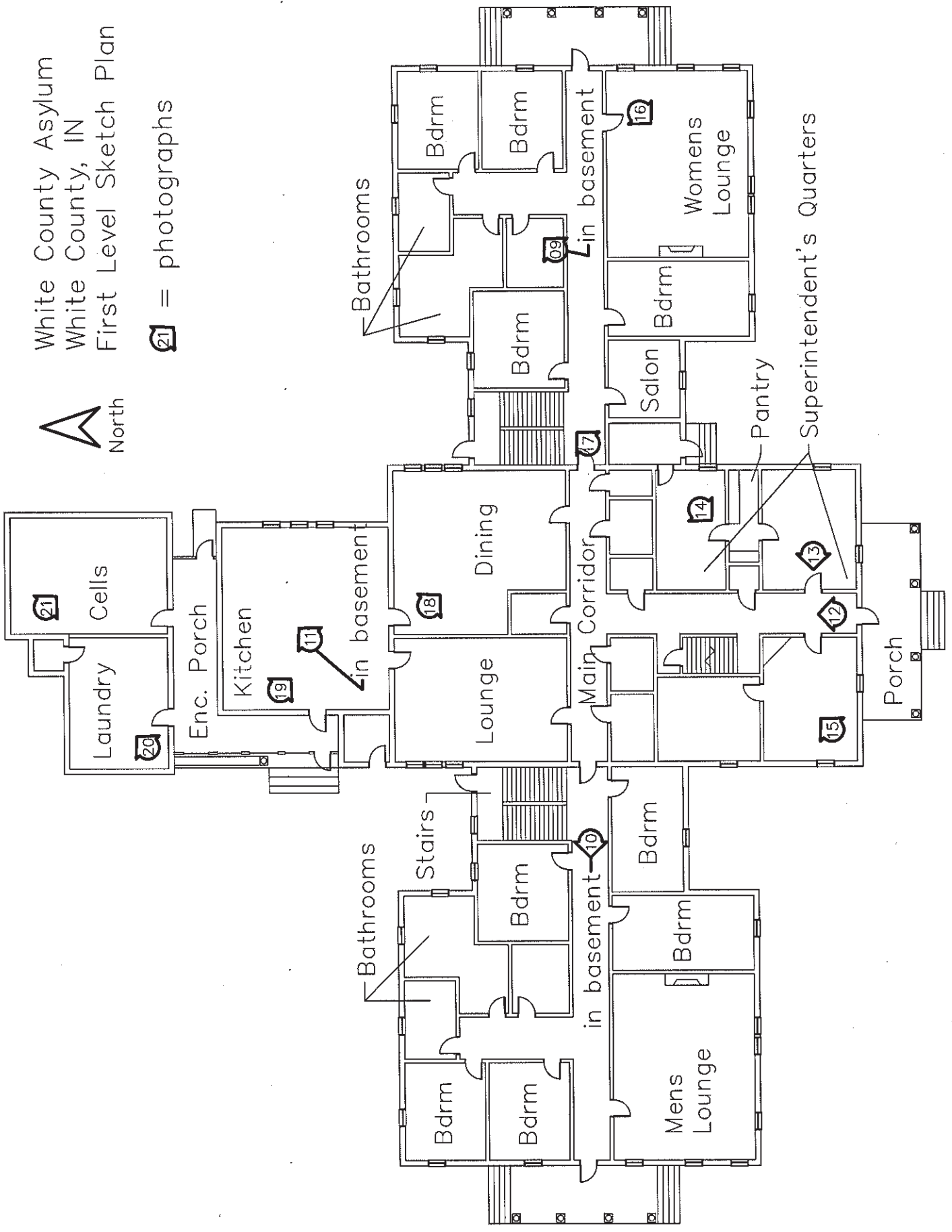
21 = photographs



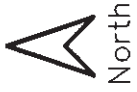
White County Asylum
 White County, IN
 First Level Sketch Plan



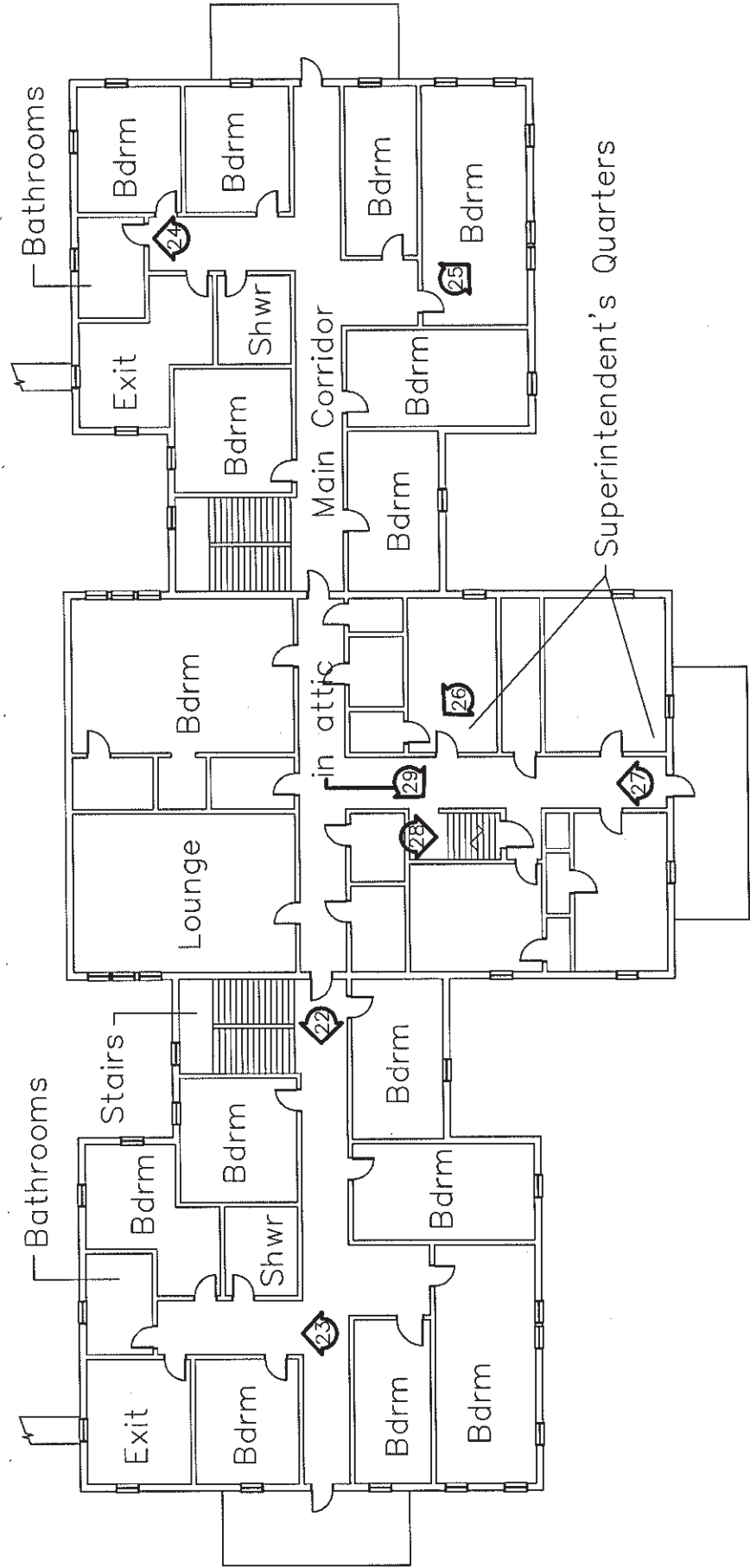
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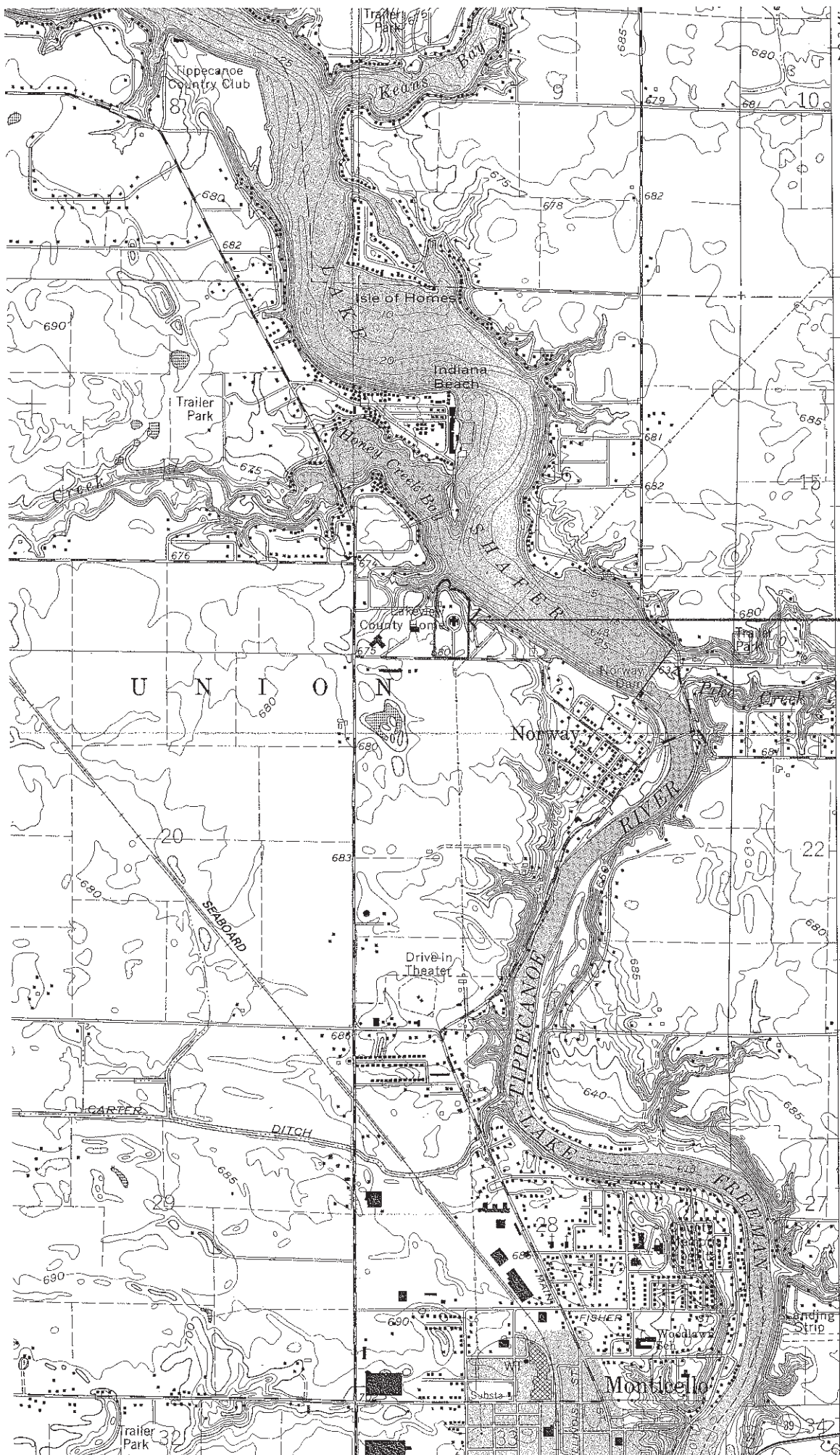


White County Asylum
White County, IN
Second Level Sketch Plan



21 = photographs





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4518
519000m E.
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