

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pulaski County Home

Other names/site number:

 Pleasant View Rest Home

Name of related multiple property listing:

 N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 700 W 60 S

City or town: Winamac State: Indiana County: Pulaski

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B C D

	<u> 1-23-2015 </u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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Name of Property

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: institutional housing
- AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian/ Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK
STONE: limestone

roof: ASPHALT

other: SYNTHETICS: fiberglass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The County Home, sometimes called Pleasant View Rest Home, sits on an approximate six (6) acre plot of the original county farm. The six acres is a park-like setting covered with grass and a variety of trees and shrubs. These six acres are framed by County Road 60 on the south and County Road 75 on the east. A row of mature evergreens along the north and west sides helps to frame the property. Further north is farmland and a manufacturing company along State Highway 14. On the east side of County Road 75 is the county transfer station and recycling center. Further east is a residential area of the town of Winamac. To the south and the west of the county home property tract is tillable farm ground and farmsteads.

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The county home itself sits on the north side of, and faces County Road 60 south. Along County Road 60 is a pull-off area for one or two vehicles. From the pull-off area sidewalks lead to the front (south façade) of the county home. A low rubble stone embankment delineates the pull-off area from the front yard of the county home. The building is also accessed by a blacktop drive entering the property from County Road 60 and curves north and then west to form a circle drive to the back (northeast side) of the building. The circle drive widens to form a parking lot for residents and employees.

This property consists of the main building (county home), plus three other buildings; the milk house, a rubble stone building and the barn. The county home is the product of two separate building projects. The west section was built in 1881 and the two wings (south and north) were built in 1897. The milk house sets just to the east of the main house and is connected by a sidewalk. The rubble-stone building built in 1882 (Pest House) is now used for storage. It sits a short distance northeast of the main building and is connected to the back parking area by a sidewalk. The barn, constructed in 1929, is located some distance to the east of the main building. The barn has no connecting walk way or drive way to the main building or the circle driveway. On the southeast corner of the property is a county owned metal storage building. A non-contributing metal building also sets on this plot. The rubble stone embankment /retaining wall is counted as a contributing structure.

Narrative Description

SETTING

The Pulaski County Farm is just west of the incorporated town of Winamac, Indiana. The farm ground consists of about 134 acres. It is roughly bounded by County Road 75 on the east side and County Road 100 on the west side. To the south and west of the county is mostly agricultural land. The Winamac industrial park is just to the north of the county farm. The land is generally flat. The county commissioners purchased this farm to use as a poor farm in 1865. At that time it was a working farm which contributed to the upkeep and maintenance of the residents of the county home. The farm had a house and the usual out buildings. The farm grew grain, and an orchard and large garden for fruits and vegetables, plus various livestock. All contributed to the county home. A superintendent was installed to take care of the farm and the county home. Since about 1952 the farm ground has been leased to an independent farmer. A percentage of the revenue from the farm ground still goes back to the county.

EXTERIOR:

The Pulaski County home is a large four story red brick building. Although it gives the impression of being a one large rambling building; it was actually constructed in two separate efforts. The west side was built in 1881. The two additions were attached in 1897, one at each end (north and south) of the 1881 building. The building has individual basements under the two 1897 additions. The north addition has abasement under it and the south addition has a root cellar. There is no basement under the 1881 building or wing. The attics were all combined at the time of the 1897 building and remodeling effort. The combined first and second floors contain about 8,500 square feet of living space. There are multiple porches, stoops, and access points around the entire building. A cornerstone, dated 1897, located on the south façade notes the Pulaski County Commissioners, the architect and the builder. The building has two outside fire escapes; one on the west side and one on the north side. The attic cannot be seen under the low pitched multiple hip and valley roof.

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The 1881 wing of the building is oriented north-south. It is of brick construction, from foundation to eaves. It has segmental arched openings. The 1897 additions were constructed of red brick to match the 1881 building. This gives the false impression that the entire building was constructed at the same time. The foundations of the 1897 additions are constructed of rock faced concrete blocks painted white. Just above the basement on the two additions is a water table. There are basement windows set at ground level on the south and north additions or wings. The wood trim on the entire building is painted white. The building features the usual Italianate segmental arched window openings and doors. The windows are recessed sash 1/1 and have limestone sills. Some of the window openings on the 1897 wings have been refitted to accept storm and screen windows by using plywood. Windows are replacement units from recent times (1990s-2000s) and window casings are wrapped in aluminum sheet metal. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles with aluminum soffits and gutters. The usual Italianate ornamental brackets under the wide overhanging eaves are not present.

The 1881 west side or wing was built by Andrew P. Wall. It is an unadorned 60' X 25' two story brick rectangle. An old frame farm house had previously been attached to the east side of this brick building. The old farm house was removed when the two 1897 additions were built. Joseph E. Crain of Logansport, Indiana, was the architect of the overall building and remodeling project in 1897. W. O. Hathaway of Winamac was the builder. The building is Italianate in style although utilitarian in function.

The south facade fronts, and is set back about 70 feet from, County Road 60 south (photo #1). There is a porch on both the east and west ends of the south facade. This gives the impression of symmetry. The porch on the east end is for the superintendent's residence in the 1897 wing. The porch on the west end is attached to the south end of the 1881 structure. The south elevation is the "public front" of the building.

The south elevation includes three bays, the "short" end, of the 1881 building, recessed to the west side. The west porch extends forward to just beyond the front of the 1897 sections to the east. The west porch on the south facade is a little larger than the east porch, being twenty five feet east to west and nine feet deep. Both porches probably had wooden floors, but now both have poured concrete floors. Each porch has three concrete steps down to ground level with metal hand railings painted black. The foundations of the porches are rectangular limestone blocks. Both the west and east porch are covered with an asphalt shingled roof supported by wooden pillars and pilasters. These porches also have decorative wooden balustrades on their roofs. The balustrades, pilasters, pillars, windows and doors trim are all painted white. Under the west porch, the center bay is doorway with transom. It is flanked by two windows, and the arches of the door and window are at the same height. The west porch has a door into the residential area (center, facing south) and a door into the superintendent's office (facing west). The doors from the porches into the building are modern white aluminum storm and screen doors. On the second floor above the west porch, three windows align vertically with the first floor openings. The hip roof has deep eaves, but no decorative brackets.

The rest of the south elevation, to the east, is part of the 1897 additions. The attachment of the 1897 wing to the 1881 structure created complex massing that projects forward. The most forward-standing portion is the parlor of the superintendent's residence. From the edge of the west porch, the next section to the east is a single bay of windows on each floor. Next to the east, the parlor room of the Superintendent's Residence section of the building steps forward. The windows on this section are also segmental arched with stone sills but are wider than the other windows on the rest of the south elevation. Next to the east, the brick walls step back and a porch, similar to the one on the west side, fills the corner. The east porch on the south façade is approximately seventeen feet east to west and six feet deep.

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There is one window on each floor facing south and a doorway facing east under the porch, leading into the superintendent's parlor or sitting room. The window on the east porch is also segmental arched although they are wider than the west porch windows.

Looking at the west side of the building one can see the front porch on the south end. Also seen is the northwest corner where the 1881 building and the 1897 addition connect (see photo #8). Since there is no basement under the 1881 wing, the bricks were painted white to resemble the foundations under the 1897 additions. Also, a horizontal row of bricks have been painted white to give the appearance of a water table on the west side of the 1881 building.

The west side of the 1881 portion of the building is six bays long, and all the openings on the first and second floor align vertically. The bays are symmetrically placed but are not evenly spaced. The two center openings are closely spaced on both floors; the space between these two openings marks the center of the elevation. The widely spaced windows light bedrooms, while the closely spaced center windows light sitting rooms on each floor, as stated earlier, an upper window of the two center bays was modified to create a fire exit. The fire exit is wooden, and is covered in fiberglass panels to protect it from the elements. Moving northward to the west wall of the 1897 north wing, this set-back wing has three symmetrically-placed window openings on each floor.

The two 1897 wings were attached to the east side of the 1881 building in such a manner that it appears to be all one structure (photos #3, #4 and #5). The east side the open area between the two wings forms a courtyard. There are multiple windows and doors on the inside of this area. There is also a visitor's entrance on this inside court yard. It has been ADA adapted with a wooden ramp (left in photo #4). There is a spacious back porch (20' x 8') on the north side of the south wing. Although the foundation matches the rest of this wing's foundation; the porch itself does not match the rest of the structure. It has more modern aluminum storm and screen windows, an aluminum entrance door and is white clapboard sided.

The "end cap" east walls of the forward-projecting arms of the 1897 wings vary. The east ends of the 1897 additions have bulkhead entrances to the basement. The south wing end wall has two widely spaced, symmetrically-placed windows on each floor, with a flush chimney between them. The brick chimney is unornamented and rises to above the roof ridge height. The north end cap wall has three openings per floor, one placed toward the south corner, the other two, set to the north as a pair. The northernmost first floor opening is a doorway with transom leading to the kitchen. It has a corrugated metal awning painted red to match the building (photo 5). The inside faces of the courtyard have functionally placed openings to light the back of the Superintendent's Residence (to the left side of the courtyard in photo #3), various bedrooms and sitting rooms (center and right section in photo #3), and intermediate landing windows for stairways. Most of the windows on the inside of the walls surrounding the courtyard are 1:1 sash with rounded arches. Some of the windows have been modified with white aluminum insets to accept replacement windows.

The north side of the building is made up of the 1897 addition and the north end of the 1881 addition (photos #5, #6, and #7). The 1881 structure is set back (south) from the 1897 addition where the two are attached. The north side appears a bit cluttered. The fire escape is attached at the upper level on this side. It transitions east and downward to the ground level. The fire escape is constructed of wood for the stairs and hand rails and has heavy duty corrugated fiberglass on the sides for protection against the weather. It is stabilized with multiple 4x4 posts set into the ground at various levels. Also under the fire escape is a covered bulkhead to the basement.

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Almost hidden under the wooden fire escape stairway is the visitor's entrance. A sidewalk leads from the public parking area to this entrance. The approach into the building is several concrete steps with hand rails. The doorway has been refitted for a white aluminum storm and screen door.

The windows under the fire escape have been closed up completely. The north elevation has five openings on the ground floor (not counting the single opening on the 1881 wing (see photo #7, to the right, beside the west fire escape). One window is placed toward the west corner, the next opening is the visitor entrance. Between the two is a projecting brick chimney stack that rises up above the roof ridge in height. Closely spaced to the east of the visitor entrance are two covered windows. Toward the east corner, a single window with window sash still visible is placed. The second floor openings align with those of the first floor. The windows on this side of the building are segmental arched openings fit with replacement 1/1 sash style windows. The basement windows under this 1897 north wing are clearly visible from this viewpoint. A tall chimney from the basement is set into this north side and extends through the roof.

The Pulaski County home is a rather large rambling building in design, but it stands out in this community as a one of a kind historical building.

INTERIOR:

The west wing is the 1881 structure and it is divided down the middle by a north/south hallway on both the first and second floor. The residential sleeping rooms are arranged on either side of this hallway on both floors. Midway in this central hallway on both floors is the resident's sitting room. The floors are connected by an L shaped stairway from the first floor hallway to the second floor sitting room

The south end of the central hallway on the first floor leads to the resident's front porch. A short hallway on the south end also leads to the superintendent's residence. The north end of the hallway on the first floor opens on to the dining/lounge area. It appears that one of the sleeping rooms along the hallway on the first floor has been converted into a shower room and another has been made into a bathroom. The second floor also has a bathroom off of the sitting room. The hallway on the second floor going north and south also has right angle hallways leading into each of the 1897 additions.

Many of the doors have transom windows above them. Some of the transom windows have been either painted over or covered with wallpaper. The ceilings on both floors in the hallways and sitting rooms have been lowered to just above the transoms. The walls are plaster and are nicely decorated with either paint, wallpaper or paneling. The woodwork is all in good shape and has been painted white.

The south wing of the county home is part of the 1897 building project. The superintendent's residence and office is located in this wing. This residence is spacious with rooms on both the first and second floors. The first floor of the residence is the kitchen, pantry, dining room, sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Additionally there is a stairway leading to a cellar under this addition. The cellar is not used. The second floor of the residence contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. A U shaped stairway leads from the first floor sitting room to the second floor. Additionally there is access to the attic via the upstairs hallway.

The superintendent's office in this wing can be reached from both the superintendent's residence and the west side front porch. There is also a hallway from the office that leads to the first floor resident's hallway in the 1881 wing. The superintendent's residence has a door from the dining room to the east side

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front porch. There is also an enclosed utility porch on the north side of the superintendent's kitchen. A sidewalk from this enclosed porch leads to the back door to the north wing.

Fortunately the wood trim in the superintendent's residence appears to be original. The first floor oak trim of the transoms, door casings and crossheads and window casing are of varnished oak. Baseboards are tall, with a simple top molding, doorways have plinth blocks and pilaster-like vertical casings, and headers have moldings that form a simple entablature (photo #14). In the superintendent's sitting room decorative wood picture rail encircles the room at crosshead level. The second floor also has varnished wood trim. The ceilings are plaster and have not been lowered. The walls are plaster covered with either paint or wallpaper. The floors in this wing are a combination of linoleums and carpet. There are multiple doors allowing access in and out of this wing to the front porch, to the residential west wing and to the out-of-doors.

The first floor of the north wing is where the kitchen and dining/lounge for the county home is located. The large kitchen is on the east end of this wing and the equally large dining/lounge area is on the west end. Both the kitchen and the dining/lounge have multiple doors. The kitchen has a service door leading to the sidewalk and the parking lot. There are also doors leading to a large pantry, an employee's bathroom, and the stairway to the basement. There are openings in the dining/lounge area to another bathroom area and to a stairway leading to the second floor. From the dining/lounge area is a door leading to the hallway of the 1881 structure which is the resident's sleeping rooms. The visitor and resident's entrance leading to and from the parking lot is on the north side of the dining/lounge area.

The floors in both the kitchen and dining rooms are linoleum and the walls in the dining/lounge area are covered with dark wood paneling. Additionally the ceiling has been lowered in the dining/lounge area and the transoms on the door leading to the residential area and between the dining/lounge and the kitchen have both been covered over with paneling and painted.

The second floor of this wing is living quarters for women with the standard east/west hallway and can be reached via L shaped stairway off of the dining/lounge area. There is also a linen storage room and a bathroom on the second floor residential area of this wing. Along the east/west hallway is an anteroom that leads to the fire escape. The walls are plaster and painted. The wood trim is painted white. The floors are a variety of linoleum and serviceable carpet. The second floor hallway in the north wing connects to the second floor hallway of the 1881 structure.

The basement below this wing is accessed by a double wide U shaped stairway from the kitchen. Under the kitchen is a spacious laundry room. Under the dining/lounge area is the furnace room, water heater, and additional storage.

The interior of this combined 1881 building and the two 1897 additions give the visitor the impression of a maze of floors, hallways and doors, windows, and stairways in this multiple storied county home.

PEST HOUSE: Contributing 1882.

The rubble stone building was erected as a "pest house" in 1882. It is a unique, one of a kind building. It made of various sizes and shapes of glacial field stones and is in remarkable condition considering its age. One can only surmise that the name came from its use by residents with contagious diseases who were housed in this building. The building is 30' long by 14' wide. This small rubble stone building is enhanced by wood shingles on the hip roof with a small cupola centered on the roof ridge. The

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only entrance is by way of a wooden door on the front (south) side. The inside walls of the building are coated with mortar and smoothed. The inside is one open room. The space is now used for storage. The building is electrified by a line run from the main building to allow for lighting. There is no plumbing. In August of 2001 a local citizen volunteered his time to repair the loose mortar and painted the wood and concrete trim thus giving this rare old rubble stone building a much needed face lift.

BARN: Contributing, 1929.

This post and beam barn is located on the county home property east of the county home building. The front side of the barn faces south. The north side of the barn appears to have been built into a slight sand ridge that runs east and west along the north side of the property. This gives the barn the deceptive appearance of being a bank barn. The barn was erected in the summer of 1929. The barn measures 54' by 34' with the long sides being the north and south sides and the short sides being the east and west ends. The hip roof is corrugated metal with evidence of rust and replaced metal panels. The vertical tongue and groove wood siding sits atop the concrete base. The barn is used for storage. The inside shows use by livestock. Stanchions are evidence of former use by milk cows. Wooden pegs were probably used to hang horse harness and gear. There is a driveway running north and south through the middle of the barn. The barn has two separate hay lofts, one over each side bay. There is no electricity or plumbing in the barn.

In 2011, with the consent of the Pulaski County Commissioners, a volunteer organization called "The Friends of Pleasant View" gathered funds and made repairs to the old barn. The sliding doors were repaired and made workable, siding was repaired, and 1"x4" wood trim was added and painted white. The decorative "Pleasant View Rest Home" wood letters were added and also painted white. The barn siding received a fresh coat of red paint.

MILK HOUSE: Contributing.

This building is about 14' by 14' square and sits along the sidewalk between the east ends of the north and south 1897 wings. There is no information as to when the milk house was built. The concrete cold water storage tank inside the building leads me to believe it was a milk house. It is constructed of unusual concrete block. The ornamental concrete blocks were probably made by hand. The building has a hip roof with asphalt shingles. Entrance is via a door on the south side. The building is supplied with electricity run from the south wing via the superintendent's porch. This small concrete block building is now used for storage.

POLE BUILDING: Non-contributing 1982.

In 1982, a pole building was erected on the east side of the county home property close to county road 75 west. It is a 40' by 30' corrugated metal sided building used for storage. The roof is also corrugated metal. There is no electricity. This building does not contribute to the history of the county farm.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1881- 1964

Significant Dates

1881

1897

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Crain, Joseph E.

Hathaway, Owen W.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the 1881 building, and continues with the addition of the two wings in 1897. Since the property continued to serve, and still serves, as the county home, the period of significance extends to the fifty-year cut off, 1964.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Pulaski County's county home qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because this county home is associated with Pulaski County's continual care and concern for the welfare of its less fortunate citizens.

Pulaski County Commissioners purchased the county farm in 1865. It was a working farm with a frame house, outbuildings and farm ground. The old farm house deteriorated to such a degree that it was decided in 1881 to erect a new building to house the paupers. This two story brick building and the two brick wings that were added in a general overall and remodeling effort in 1897 constitute the present County Home. The Pulaski County Home has changed little and remains intact since 1897. The building has been used continuously since 1881 to the present time: 2013. It is one of Indiana's few county homes still in active service.

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

The Pulaski County Commissioners purchased what would become the county farm in 1865. Several farms had been considered, but they decided on a farm just to the west of the town of Winamac, Indiana. (Deed Record K p591) The farm was within a mile of the county seat and covered 165 acres of farm ground. This was a working farm with a house, barn and other out buildings. The grain, livestock and produce from the farm maintained the county home residents. A superintendent was installed to oversee the farm and care for the residents. Although the county farm is now only about 134 acres, and is leased to an independent farmer; a percentage of the county farm income still goes back to the county. The Pulaski County home sets on about six acres of the original county farm.

Previous to the purchase of the county farm, the poor or paupers of Pulaski County were housed in private homes with the county paying the householder for the care and upkeep of the pauper. Many times the householder bid for the privilege of keeping the pauper, the lower the bid, the less the county had to pay for the pauper's care. This payment to the householder in no way reflected what the paupers had to do to earn his or her keep. Some paupers were treated as members of the household while others became unpaid servants.

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Although some county paupers were being housed at the poor farm, there were still others sprinkled about the county in private homes under the care and control of the various township trustees. Hence, the county commissioners decided that instead of paying out sums of money to keep paupers in various homes throughout the county, it would house all of the paupers at the county farm. "It is ordered by the Board of Commissioners that hereafter all persons who need relief from the County shall be removed to the County Asylum, if practicable to remove them." (Commissioner Record G: 275)

Since the beginning of the county home experience; medical and surgical attendance of the poor was awarded to physicians of the county who bid for the contract on a yearly basis. Within a year of purchase of the county home, physicians were hired by the commissioners to provide medical services for those who lived at the county asylum. (Commissioner Record F: 39) The practice of awarding physicians the contract to care for the county's residents at the poor house continued into modern times.

Additionally, then as now, a superintendent and matron or caretaker lived on site at the county farm. The superintendent lived in the farm house and was paid a stipend for managing the county's farm acreage and livestock. If the Superintendent was not doing his best at the county farm, he was replaced. "The Board intends no wrong to the unfortunate inmates of the County Poor House, and they will see that no person placed over them does them any wrong." (*Winamac Democrat* 22 Mar 1877)

Within a few years it was decided by the commissioners that additional room was needed for the paupers. To this end in 1881, A. P. Wall was awarded the contract to build an addition to the old frame house. (Commissioner Record J: 45) The two story brick addition cost the county \$3,250. The addition was sixty (60) feet long and twenty-five (25) feet wide with rooms on both levels for inmates. Now all the county's poor could be housed in the warm and safe environment of the new brick building.

Not all citizens were in agreement with this new county home building. In a newspaper in August of 1881 the press called this an expenditure of thousands of dollars for a "Pauper's Palace" an outrage upon the tax payers. (*Winamac Journal* 20 Aug 1881)

Later in the *White & Pulaski County History* p 463 & 464: pub. 1883 it was noted; "In 1881, the fine two storied brick poor house was built at a cost of \$3,300.00. This building and the farm upon which it stands is a credit to the humanity of Pulaski County." At the time of the writing of the above article there were thirteen inmates at the county home.

Only a few years passed before the Pulaski county grand jury was unhappy about the condition of the brick building and the old frame house used by the superintendent. In March of 1887 the Board of Visitors reported to the Board of Commissioners that the general condition of the frame house on the poor farm was bad; part on the account of the Superintendent and part on account of the Commissioners. It was a scathing report in which it was noted that the beds and bedding were in bad condition, and there was not enough of it to keep the paupers warm in cold weather. Doors and windows on the brick building needed repair and plaster was falling off on account of leakage into the brick part. The frame house needed repair all over. (Commissioner Record L: 282-3)

This report created a clamor for a new superintendent over the poor farm. The Superintendent was removed and a new Superintendent took possession over the poor farm inmates and the management of the county farm. (*Democrat Journal* 26 Mar 1887) Within a year the county farm presented a new appearance. The inmates were well taken care of; the house and yard was clean; and everything on the farm was in good repair. (*Winamac Prefect* 11 Apr 1888)

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In the *Winamac Democrat Journal* issue of 21 Jul 1894 it was reported that there were eleven inmates at the county asylum who are treated kindly by the superintendent and his most excellent wife. The *Democrat Journal* was sure that the tax-payers of Pulaski County would be pleased to hear so good a report from the management of the county farm.

Another report in 1897 by a grand jury reported there were twelve inmates at the county farm and all of them seemed to be well cared for and contented. Everything appeared to be kept in a neat, clean and healthy condition, and the jurors reported their entire satisfaction with the general management and condition of affairs at Pulaski County's poor farm. It was also reported that the buildings were in good repair, except for the superintendent's residence (the old frame house). (*Winamac Democrat Journal* 26 Feb 1897)

Just a month later in March of 1897, the county newspaper reported a different story about the county home. The superintendent's residence on the county poor farm was in terrible repair and the part used by the inmates was like a barn in winter. It went on to say that the "aged people who have been forced to abide there in their declining years should be provided with continuous and steady heat against the cold that freezes the marrow in their old bones". (*Pulaski County Democrat* 12 Mar 1897) The article went on to say that the commissioners had come up with the idea to move the old frame residence out of the way and build a new part adjoining the present two-story brick building. Additionally, a wind pump was to be utilized to put water through out the building and a heating apparatus of some kind would be put in.

In a Special Session of the Pulaski County Board of Commissioners the contract was awarded to Joseph E. Crain, Architect, of the City of Logansport, Indiana, to build two brick wings to the existing brick building and remodel the same. The cost was \$7,535. (Commissioner Record Book P: 347-9)

The plans called for a wing to be attached to the north end of the 1881 building to accommodate a new kitchen, dining room and pantry on the first floor. The second floor of this wing would be divided into rooms for the women inmates. Bathrooms and storage would be included on both floors. The 1881 structure would be remodeled with resident's quarters on both floors. The old kitchen on the first floor would become a sitting room. The new wing attached to the south end of the 1881 structure would include an area for a residential hospital. A commodious superintendent's apartment would also be included in south wing.

Basement spaces would be put to good use also. The basement under the north addition would have room for laundry facilities and an area for fuel storage and the boiler room. The basement under the south wing would contain storage for vegetables. Plumbing lines would be run through.

The resulting new building would be pleasing to the eye. The color and form of the brick used would match the existing 1881 building. The windows in the 1881 structure and the new wings would be symmetrical. On the south facade there would be two matching porches, one for the residents and one for the superintendent's residence. When completed the Pulaski County Home would be the largest stand-alone building in the county.

The County Commissioners, Messrs R. B. Minton, Fred Haschel and Elbert Clary, met on Friday last and accepted the new county building from Contactor Hathaway. The board found everything furnished nicely and according to contract. The county now has an infirmary second to none in all its first class appointments for comfort, convenience and finish throughout. Mr. Hathaway may well be

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complimented on the excellence of his work in its entirety and care in carrying out to perfection every detail in the plan of construction. (*Winamac Democrat Journal* 10 Dec 1897)

In a December issue of the *Pulaski County Democrat* a grand jury's report of the county farm says that there was a thorough inspection of the entire premises and of all the buildings, from the barn to the parlor and from cellar to garret and it was found that everything was in most desirable condition. It goes on to say that all the buildings and their contents appear to be kept clean, comfortable and cheerful, and the general conditions are certainly conducive to the health and contentment of the county's poor people. (*Pulaski County Democrat* 23 Dec 1898)

A 1908 report of the State Board of Charities gives a clear picture of the operation and management of the Pulaski County Home after the turn of the century. At that time the farm consisted of 160 acres of tillable land. The report went on to say that there were about 100 trees in the orchard and the livestock consisted of 4 head of cattle, 4 cows, 3 horses and 12 head of swine. It was noted that there were sixteen residents and the men and women were housed in different parts of the building. There were three bath tubs, with hot and cold water and the inmates bathed once a week. They had plenty of clothing in fairly good condition. The iron beds had straw mattresses, with sheets, blankets and some quilts. The furniture consisted of some cheap wooden chairs. Oil lamps were used and the building was heated by hot water. The windows furnished ventilation. The report goes on to say that the superintendent's wife does the cooking and meat is served twice a day. Other foods consist of wheat and corn bread, milk, butter, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season. Other supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$200.00 per year. There are no religious services but reading material is furnished for the inmates. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The poor asylum is an old remodeled building. The walls are brick and plastered inside. It is well arranged for the separation of the sexes. The walls need redecorating and the wood work needs painting. The farm buildings and fences are fairly good, but the door yards are not well kept. New walks are needed about the building and better facilities in the kitchen and laundry. (26 Aug 1908 Inspection: *Winamac Republican* 4 Mar 1909)

A boon to the county home residents was the electrification of the county home. This was a joint effort by the town of Winamac and the county commissioners. The town provided the electric current and the commissioners furnished the wiring to run the electricity from town to the county home. By December of 1913 bids were being awarded the wiring and electrical fixtures in the county home building. (Commissioner Record X: 258)

In July of 1914, the Board of Charities requested of the commissioners a place at the county asylum for those poor and needy who were sick. To this end a suite of rooms was thoroughly cleaned in a manner suitable for this purpose. The rooms were fitted up with an indoor toilet, and a wash basin. (Commissioner Record X: 426)

In 1942 the county home received another good report. The State Department of Public Welfare reported that the institution was being efficiently administered by the Superintendent and matron. The report went on to say that not only did the general sanitary conditions appear satisfactory, but cleanliness was apparent in matters of care of person and personal clothing among inmates. The inmates present at the time included seven males and five females. Among them were one male and two females who might be classed as mental cases. Two males and two females were aiding the superintendent in performing the simple daily tasks. From the physical point of view, improvements made in recent years placed this

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county home in fairly good structural and equipment condition. All medical care has continued for many years as the responsibility of Dr. Halleck, whose service are reported as very satisfactory. (*Winamac Republican* 16 Jul 1942)

Again in 1950, the State Department of Public Welfare gave the Pulaski County Home a good report. The report stated...“the residents and patients in the county home appear to be receiving good care. The sleeping rooms are well kept and the toilets and bathrooms are clean.” (*Pulaski County Democrat* 15 Jun 1950) Compliance with most recommendations by the state fire marshal’s office and the state board of health was also noted.

Over the next 50 years there was little change in the care and upkeep of the county home and the residents. Residents came and went and the county home was hardly ever mentioned in the newspapers or in the commissioner’s records.

In the mid 1980’s the commissioner’s records began referring to the county home as the Pleasant View Rest Home. I could find no formal change of name in the records.

In 1984 it was decided that the old tube style fire escapes that had been installed in 1940 needed updated or replaced. The old escapes were torn out and more modern wooded stairs were built with wide steps and hand rails. The stairs were enclosed with heavy duty corrugated clear fiberglass for protection against the weather. (Commissioner Record E-1:361)

In 2007 a firestorm of controversy erupted when a rumor began circulating that the county executives would close the county home instead of investing large sums of taxpayer’s money to repair and maintain the buildings. It was decided to form an advisory board for the Pleasant View Rest Home. The advisory board would consist of a group of county taxpayers who were given the authority to make educated decisions regarding the county home and the home’s residents. (*Pulaski County Journal* 3 Jan 2007)

Then in 2008 it was mentioned in a county council meeting that residents of the county home do not qualify for nursing homes and simply cannot afford assisted living therefore they needed the county home as a place of residence. (*Pulaski County Journal* 27 Aug 2008) The debate continued. Finally in 2009 the Pulaski County building inspector was asked to submit a report on the county home building. He said that the building could be used for many years to come with a few updates here and there. He went on the say that the staff was doing a great job maintaining the building and it was kept clean. (*Pulaski County Journal* 4 Feb 2009) In November of that same year, during a work session of both branches of county government, some of the major issues of the county home were discussed. Among those were the need to make the home ADA (American Disabilities Act) compliant, put a new roof on the building and a few other repairs. (*Pulaski County Journal* 30 Nov 2009)

As a result of the whole county home controversy, two organizations were formed: Pleasant View Advisory Board and the Friends of Pleasant View. Grant funds and public donations allowed for the general overhaul and upgrading of the facility. The county home continues to be a safe and secure home for some of Pulaski County’s less fortunate residents.

The present building was erected in two stages; the west side was built in 1881, and the two wings (north and south) were erected in a general overall remodeling and construction effort in 1897. The Pulaski County home has remained generally unchanged and intact since that time. It stands out as a

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historical building familiar to everyone in the community. For almost 150 years, since the purchase of the county farm, the citizenry of Pulaski County have continued in their efforts to care for the residents of the county home.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The County Home as an Institution in Indiana

The practice of taking care of helpless old people by gathering them together on a county owned farm did not originate with Indiana county government. In fact, the thought that citizens should, as a group, take care of others who were less fortunate came long before Indiana or even the United States was founded. Like many other ideas of how society governs itself; this too came with the early settlers from England.

The concept of taking care of impoverished and needy persons as a social responsibility is as old as Elizabethan England. Prior to the reign of King Henry VIII, the poor and needy were taken care of by the churches and monasteries. In Henry's effort to pull away from the Catholic Church he closed the churches and dissolved the monasteries all across England. Those who were poor through no circumstance of their own, such as the blind, the lame, elderly and needy poor as well as other citizens were thrown into despair. With no resources to take care of themselves or their families, hunger and poverty became widespread. Poverty stricken citizens resorted to using any means to put food on the table, including begging and stealing. This atmosphere of people thrown upon their own means to feed and care for themselves went on for many years. It wasn't until the reign of Elizabeth I, Henry's daughter, that it was realized something had to be done to bring order to the widespread hunger and poverty in England.

Improvements in English society; including what to do with the poor, infirm, and needy, was first addressed during the reign of this Queen Elizabeth. The Elizabethan Poor Law or "The 43rd Elizabeth," its official title, established the principle of local responsibility for the care of those in need (McGrath 1). One of the components of this new law was the passage of the first public tax to pay for the necessities of life for the poor and needy. Along with the gathering of these funds were rules and regulations for dispensing the same. Persons were appointed to overseer who would, and who would not, have the use of these funds. People who were able to work were expected to do just that; and help themselves. People who could not work because of infirmities such as being blind, lame, too young, or the elderly would have the benefit of public funds.

Some of the families, individuals and groups who lived under these laws in England were the same people who later immigrated to America. The Poor Law of 1601 (established by Queen Elizabeth) was adopted by the English colonies in America and is the basis for our present-day program of public welfare; one of the oldest parts of which is our system of county homes (McGrath 120).

The first examples of county homes, poor houses, almshouse, or place of residence for housing the poor and needy were understandably in the New England states. Rensselaerswyck, New York was the first city to establish a poor house or almshouse. The cities of Plymouth and Boston, Massachusetts and later Philadelphia, Pennsylvania all established poor houses. The poor relief laws that came from England became part of the New England states' social order. As settlers moved from the original

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colonies into the new territories; which would later become states, they took their laws, beliefs and institutions with them.

Even though some poor houses or asylums had been erected around the country, it wasn't the only way territories and states dealt with the many cases of poverty. Government officials at the local level were responsible for deciding who did; and who did not deserve the poor relief. Some groups of people who were deemed to be able to have public relief were widowed mothers and children, those who were unable to work because of infirmities, and the elderly poor. If the poor person's family could not take them into their own homes, the county home was the answer. In some instances; poor individuals who were thought to be able to take care of themselves physically but in need of financial assistance were "farmed out" to farmers and other individuals. Able-bodied adult males could help with farming and taking care of livestock while adult women could be tasked with household chores such as ironing and garden tending. The caregiver, so to speak, was paid to take the poor person, to house and feed them in exchange for his or her labor. Any additional expense by the caregiver farmer or individual on behalf of the poor was turned into the county as a claim for re-imbursement. If the able bodied resident of the asylum wasn't working outside of the county home they were expected to do chores around the county home or farm to help defray the cost of keeping them.

Poor homes or farms were suggested in Indiana's constitution in 1816, but it wasn't until 1821 that the state approved the establishment of a poorhouse, in Knox County (Hassett 2). Eventually, as counties were formed from the Indiana territories, all 92 counties would have a county home, county farm, or some type of poor asylum. These asylum buildings could either be already owned by the county or purchased by the county for the specific purpose of keeping the county's poor. The county board of commissioners was the governing body over the county asylums. The commissioners, in turn, hired superintendents or directors to oversee the day-to-day operation of the house or farm. It was not uncommon for the superintendent; and perhaps his wife as matron, to have living quarters at the asylum.

Basically anyone who was a legal resident of a county and could not take care of him or herself; and who did not have family to take them in, could request assistance from the county. Keep in mind; county asylums predate by decades the idea of social security and retirement homes. Hence, the county asylum quickly became a collective of not only the old and infirm, but also orphans, those who were blind and or deaf, and individuals who were mentally and or physically handicapped or physically handicapped.

In 1852 township trustees were entrusted with the responsibilities of overseeing the poor and needy. There were to render assistance to the poor in their own homes and if that was not possible; get them admitted to the county home. The amount and kind of assistance was usually left to the discretion of the trustee. People in county homes did not live in the lap of luxury. Remember, the taxpayers were footing the bill and the county home might be the last item to be considered in the county budget. Additionally county home superintendents may have known how to run a livestock and grain farm, but did they know how to operate a home filled with poor needy men, women, and children as residents? The living conditions of the county homes were as varied as the homes themselves. Cold in the winter, stifling in the summer, not enough food or clothing, and scant attention to the needs of those who were mentally or physically handicapped were just some of the problems. The mixing together of all types of people: women and girls, men and boys and a wide variety of mental and physical problems could not be good for any of them. Not to mention the unsavory and unscrupulous thrown into the mix.

In the mid 1840's in Indiana the social consciousness began to question the living conditions in the county homes. The welfare of the deaf, the blind, and children living in questionable conditions began to weigh on the minds of social reformers. In order to take care of some of the people, the Indiana

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Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was opened in Indianapolis in 1844. Three years later, the Indiana Institute for the Blind was in operation, also at Indianapolis. Hospitals specializing in the care of the mentally ill were opened. Shortly thereafter, children regardless of whether they lived with their mother in the county home, were no longer housed at the poor asylums, but were sent to the orphanages.

Continuing with the reforms, State Boards of Charities was organized to investigate the condition of various charitable institutions, including county homes. Another investigative organization was the county grand jury. Grand juries were a group of county citizens whose mission was to go into the jail and county home and report on the conditions found therein. Even though the Board of Charities and the grand juries had no authority to act on the situations they found, their reports were of public record and as such could be found in commissioner's books and paraphrased in local newspapers. This in turn, helped to sway public opinion about how county homes were operated.

The state no longer has the Board of Charities and counties do not use Grand Juries to investigate the county home. But what does remain constant in Pulaski County is that the county commissioners still are the governing body over the county home and public opinion greatly influences the commissioners.

Pulaski County's poor farm opened in 1865. Thus begins the story of Pulaski County's own county home & farm.

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Name of Property

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County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Articles from Pulaski County, Indiana newspapers:

Article (untitled). *Democratic Journal* [Winamac, IN] 26 Mar 1887: 1

Article. *Pulaski County Democrat* [IN] 12 Mar 1897: 5

Article. *Pulaski County Democrat* [IN] 23 Dec 1898: 1

Article. *Winamac Democrat Journal* [IN] 10 Dec 1897: 4

Article. *Winamac Democrat Journal* [IN] 26 Feb 1897: 3

Article. *Winamac Journal* [IN] 20 Aug 1881: 3

Article. *Winamac Prefect* [IN] 11 Apr 1888: 1

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“County Infirmary has Good Rating.” *Winamac Republican* [IN] 16 Jul 1942: 1

“Future of Pleasant View Back on the Table with New Players.” *Pulaski County Journal* 30 Nov 2009: 1-2

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“The Poor Farm.” *Winamac Democrat* [IN] 22 Mar 1877: n.p.

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Counties of White & Pulaski, Indiana, 1883. F.A. Battey & Co. Publisher

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County and State

Hassett, Kayla. "The County Home in Indiana: A Forgotten Response to Poverty and Disability." MSHP Thesis, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, 2013

McGrath, Julie A. "The Evolution of Indiana's Public Welfare System." Indianapolis, IN Dept. of Public Welfare (paper produced for internal use), 1985.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Pulaski County Public Library, Winamac, Indiana

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 131-684-30039

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 6 acres +/-

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 532223 | Northing: 4543946 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Pulaski County Home
Name of Property

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the property known as the Pulaski County Home (Pleasant View Rest Home) at 75W and 60S, then go north along the west edge of County Road 75W approximately 337 feet, then west following the tree line parallel with County Road 60S approximately 1,126 feet, then south following the tree line parallel with County Road 75W approximately 337 feet, then east following the north edge of County Road 60S to the place of beginning, approximately 1,126 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Within the above boundaries of this approximately 6 acres is the Pulaski County Home (Pleasant View Rest Home) and all contributing resources and one non-contributing resource. This includes the county home itself, a rubble stone building, the barn, a milk house, and the pole building. The boundary includes the immediate environment of the farm.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Janet Onken, Secretary

organization: Pulaski County Historical Society

street & number: 213 N Riverside Drive

city or town: Winamac state: IN zip code: 46996

e-mail: pulaskigenie@yahoo.com

telephone: 1-574-946-6014

date: 10 May 2014

Pulaski County Home
Name of Property

Pulaski County, Indiana
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pulaski County Home
City or Vicinity: Winamac
County: Pulaski State: Indiana
Photographer: Janet Onken
Date Photographed: 2013

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

- 1 of 20 South façade of county home, camera facing north
- 2 of 20 Cornerstone on south façade, camera facing north
- 3 of 20 East side of county home, camera facing west
- 4 of 20 Courtyard inside 1897 addition, camera facing west
- 5 of 20 Northeast corner, camera facing southwest
- 6 of 20 North end of county home, camera facing south
- 7 of 20 Northwest corner, camera facing southeast
- 8 of 20 West side of county home, camera facing east
- 9 of 20 Circle drive, camera facing southwest
- 10 of 20 View of property from northeast corner, camera facing southwest
- 11 of 20 Sitting room, 1st floor interior, camera facing north
- 12 of 20 Hallway, 1st floor interior, camera facing north
- 13 of 20 Stairway in 1881 wing, 1st floor interior camera facing upward and east
- 14 of 20 Doors & transoms in Superintendent's apartment, camera facing north
- 15 of 20 Doors and transoms in Kitchen, 1st floor interior, camera facing south

Pulaski County Home

Pulaski County, Indiana

Name of Property

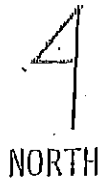
County and State

- 16 of 20 Hallway, 2nd floor interior, camera facing west
- 17 of 20 Stairway in 1881 wing, 2nd floor interior, camera facing downward and south
- 18 of 20 Pest House, camera facing north
- 19 of 20 Barn, camera facing north
- 20 of 20 Milk House, camera facing north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

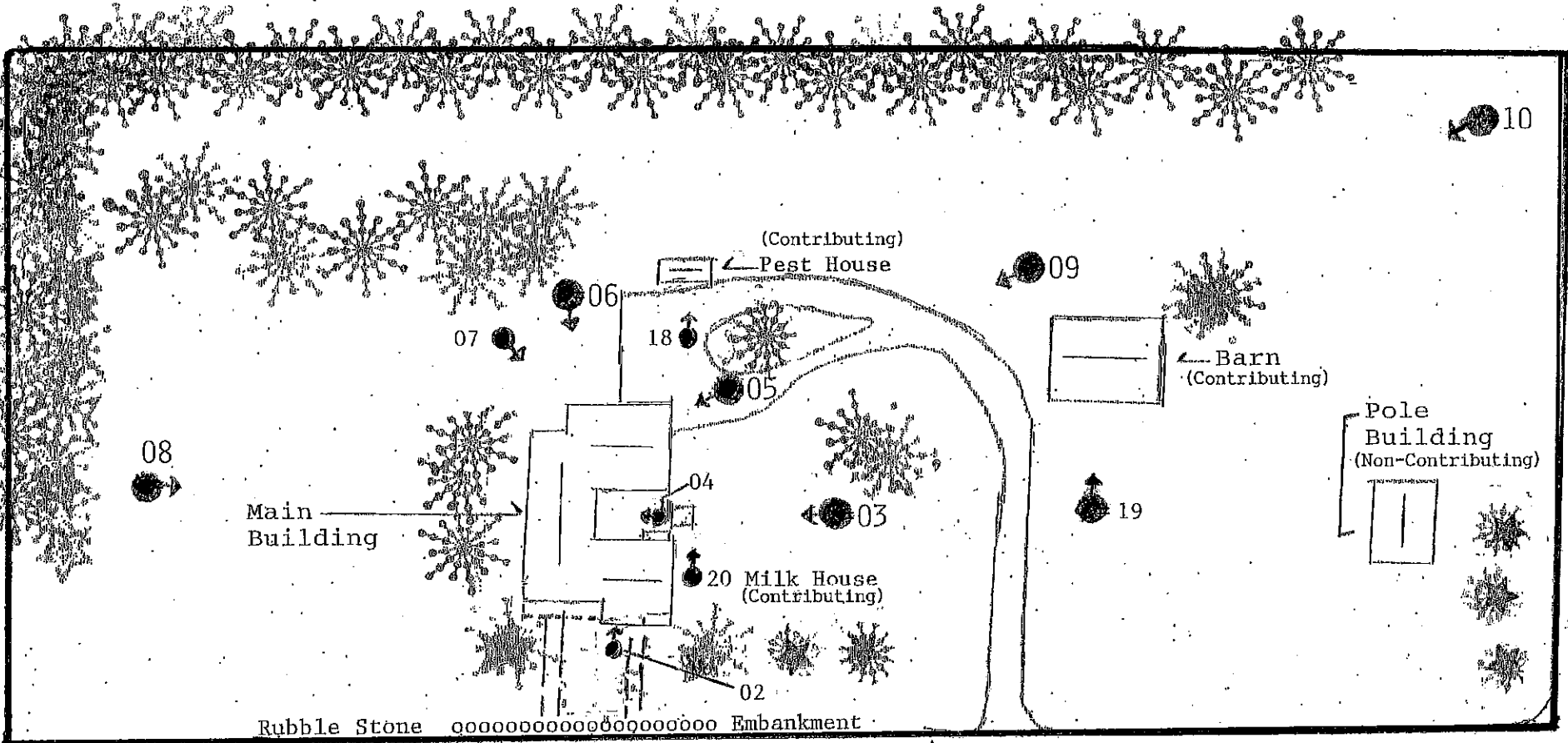
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

NOT TO SCALE



Solid black line indicates property boundary

Camera Direction Symbol Key



COUNTY ROAD 60S

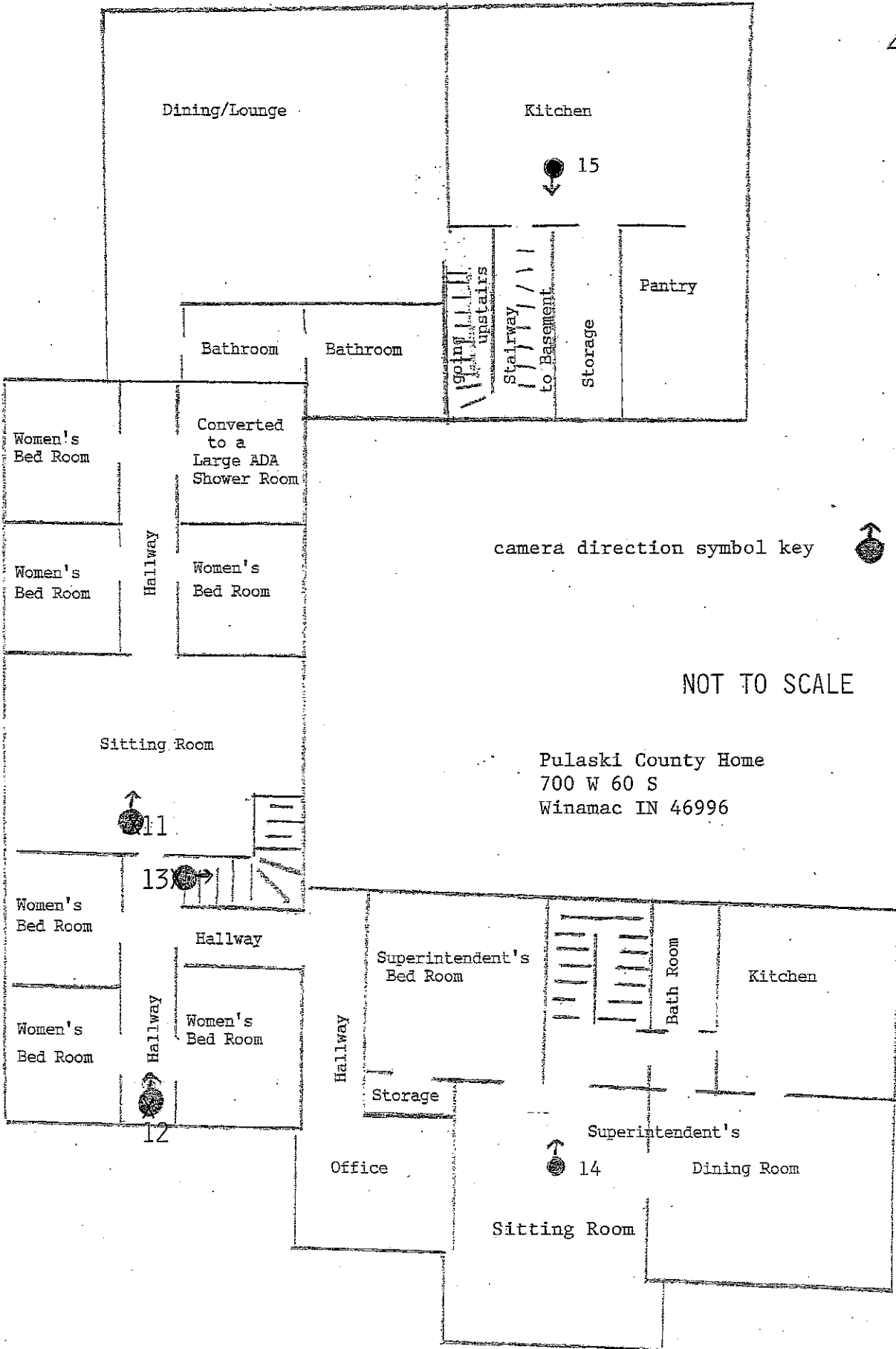
COUNTY ROAD 75W

01 PULASKI COUNTY HOME
"PLEASANT VIEW REST HOME"

700 W 60 S
WINAMAC IN 46996

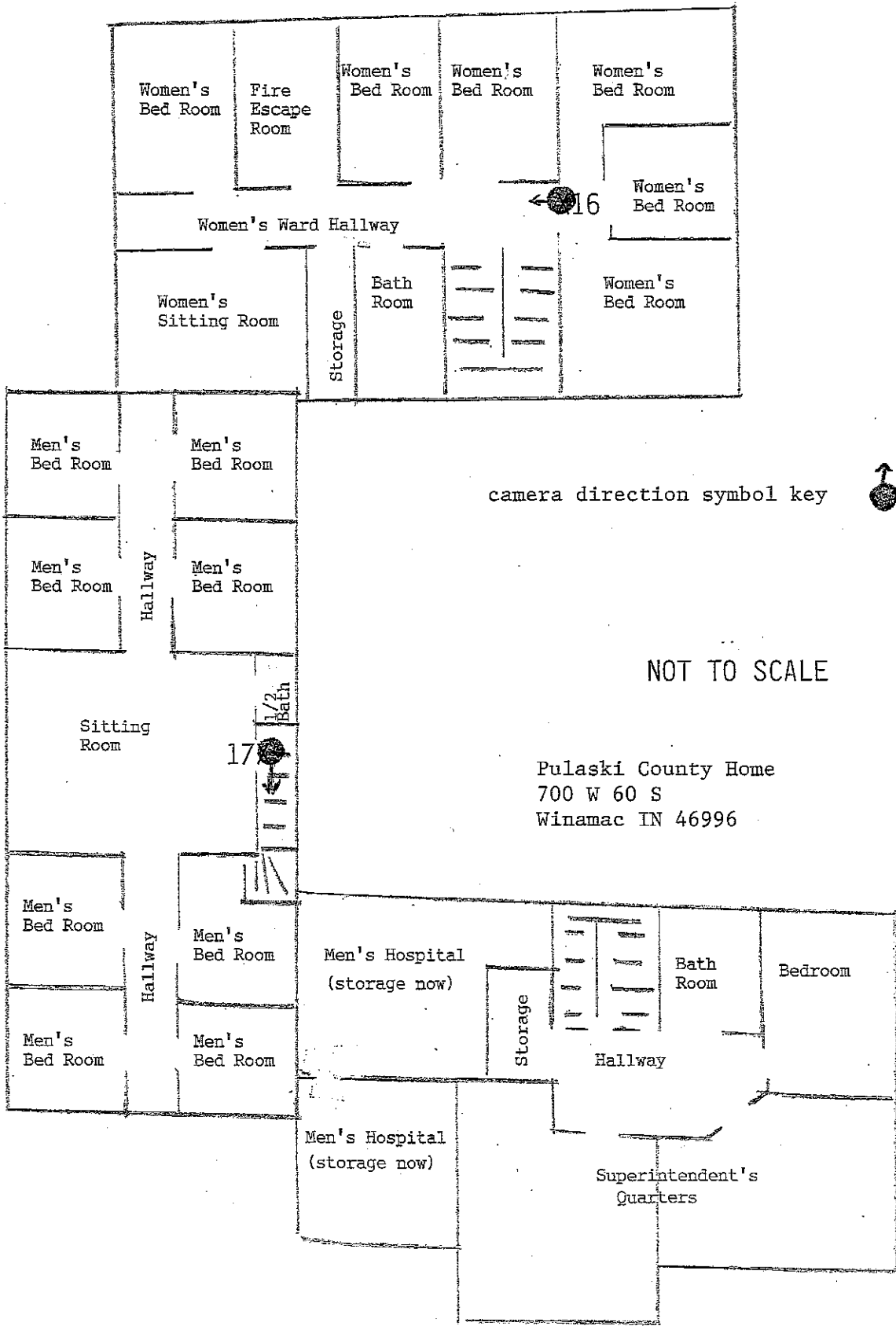
FIRST FLOOR SKETCH

NORTH



SECOND FLOOR SKETCH

NORTH



camera direction symbol key



NOT TO SCALE

Pulaski County Home
700 W 60 S
Winamac IN 46996

T. 31 N.
RIPLEY 3 MI.
5'
T. 30 N.
4547
4546
3666 11 SW
(RIPLEY)
4545
8 MI. TO IND. 39
4544
15
4543

RULASKI COUNTY
HOME
RULASKI CO., IN
NAD 83 UTM:
16 532223 4543946
WINAMAC QUAD
2/30"

