United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

916

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 10892 North State Road 140 N/A not for publication

city or town Knightstown N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Rush code 139 zip code 46148

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 _X_ statewide __local

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 10/27/2011

Indiana DNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Patrick Andrus — 12/20/2011
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home
Name of Property

Rush, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [X] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	20	buildings
2	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
33	21	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/institutional home

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/military facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/limestone
walls: BRICK
STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT
other: TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home occupies a hilltop site several miles south of Knightstown, Indiana, in rural northern Rush County. As State Route 140 weaves southward out of Knightstown, the road enters gently rolling terrain marked by cornfields and farmsteads. State Road 140 bisects the campus, with service and support buildings lining the road to the west, and the main campus, set well back from the road, at the top of a hill on the east side of the road. The west side service and support area is lower and more broken by a hollow that runs diagonally through the site. The east side main campus appears to be on a hill top, however, once on the campus, visitors realize that in fact the campus site is relatively level as it extends to the east. The one exception is the lake, which was created from a hollow, to serve as a water source for the campus. Site plans of the campus from the late 19th century (c.1892) show the lake as it now exists.

A private effort established a home for Civil War veterans on this site in 1865. In 1867, the State of Indiana took over control of the Home in 1867 as a Home for veterans and children orphaned by the Civil War. Through several purchases, the Home came to own hundreds of acres in the vicinity, much of which was farmed to support the residents and staff. In recent decades, the need for farming subsistence declined and farmland was sold off, left fallow, or rented out to area farmers. This nomination includes 76 acres of the campus and its historic buildings. The district includes 31 contributing buildings and 2 contributing sites (the ISSCH Cemetery and the site of the district itself including the artificial lake and tunnel system). The district includes 20 non-contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing structure (the water tower). The Home has lost some of its historic buildings through the years, especially in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Losses include the former School/Town Hall building of 1892 and a run of three Boy's Cottages from 1892. Despite these losses and construction of additional of non-contributing buildings, the campus retains much historic character. Only six of the twenty of the non-contributing buildings are large-scale, permanent buildings. The rest are small storage buildings. Most telling, enough buildings, including administrative, dormitory, educational, staff housing, and support buildings, remain so that one is left with a strong feeling of how the Home functioned and performed its critical social role for over 120 years. The building numbers given below are those used by the Children's Home as an inventory and building labeling system.

Narrative Description

1. Administration Building, contributing (photos 0001-0004)

The massive Administration Building stands atop a gentle hill facing west, overlooking State Road 140. At three and half stories high and nineteen bays across its main elevation, the Administration Building dominates the campus as the visitor approaches.

Following a fire, the state funded construction of a new building on this site in 1877. Another fire destroyed portions of the building in 1886. Architect John Hasecoster reused portions of exterior walls, redesigned and rebuilt the building once again. Work was completed on the building as it exists today in 1888.

The building is Romanesque Revival in style. Its overall footprint is U-shaped, with the open end of the "U" facing east, and each wing consisting of brick masonry bearing walls with wood floor structure, forming double loaded corridors internally. Exterior walls are brick with a parge coat. The parging may have been an attempt to shore the walls up and match new work to old following the 1886 fire. The front or west elevation can be divided into three main sections: a central entrance section flanked by symmetrical wings. The wings on either side are seven bays wide and three stories high. Openings on the first two levels are tall wood one-over-one double hung sash, the rectangular-headed sash are set

within segmental arched openings. Each arch is formed from molded brick or terra cotta voussoirs, molded to create a bead along the intrados of the arch and a scrolled, projecting architrave on the extrados. The bays are symmetrically placed across the elevation, and each window is connected by two belts. One runs across the elevation at sill level, and consists of a low-relief, geometric foliate pattern, probably in terra cotta. At each sill interval, a molded deeply beveled sill piece locks into the belt. At the midpoint of the upper window sash, another belt unites the windows. This belt is also three-dimensional, forming interlocking Gothic arch motifs. Both belts have been painted, as have the arches. The second floor of each flanking wing is identical in bay placement and treatment. The third floor retains the window spacing and sill/sill belt treatment, but the window sash are semi-circular arched and the similarly detailed masonry arch hoods match their curve; the mid-level belt now forms an impost belt course across the elevation. Each wing has a corbelled cornice assembly, formed of terra-cotta work. The lower course of the assembly is another narrow belt of the same interlocking Gothic arch units, atop this are large units forming a frieze, massive corbels, and molded, beaded cornice. The corbels span the width of the entire assembly above the Gothic belt, interrupting the frieze and beaded cornice. Atop the masonry assembly, sheet metal work forms a built in cornice/gutter. This entire cornice assembly itself is interrupted at several points: toward the center of the building, it stops abruptly at the last bay from center. At this point, the walls rise an additional ½ story, and a rectangular foliate panel of terra-cotta is above the final window. The cornice assembly then resumes and terminates against the center gabled section. The third bay in from each corner is similarly disrupted. Here, a large, flush wall dormer rises an additional ½ story. The dormers have smaller round arched window sash in a linked triple group, their arched hoods meeting above the springing point. The gable field above is filled with a textured surface that appears to be a veneer of small glacial fieldstone set into cement, surrounded by smooth terra-cotta blocks forming a frieze. Eaves are minimal. The corners of the gable are supported on terra-cotta corbel blocks. The flanks of the dormer appear to be covered in aluminum siding. The roof is asphalt shingle, from reports, it was originally slate. The main roof is hipped, with gabled dormers and cross gables on each face. Several chimneys break the roof line. On this face, between the second and third bays from the center, each wing has perpendicular-oriented tall brick chimney stack. Roughly in the center of the roof, behind the large central gabled section, a massive, square corbelled brick chimney stack rises.

The center section houses the main entrance. On the first floor, a Romanesque Revival styled parged brick portico shelters the main doorway and spans the width of the center section. One story in height with a flat roof, it is carried on four massive, stout brick columns linked by an arcade of archivolt arches formed of terra-cotta or molded brick masonry units. The columns have Corinthianesque capitals. The cornice is similar to the cornice treatment on the wings, however, it is formed of brick. A simple balustrade railing encloses the flat roof. Under the portico, the main entrance has paired doors and transom. One standard size window stands on either side of the doorway. Above the portico, a slightly recessed tripled window group with flat lintel is centered. Beside the group, single windows on each side fill the rest of the space. The single windows match the treatment of others on the flanking wing sections. The third floor of the center section has a central panel. Though apparently painted in a bronze-like finish, this panel appears to be of terra-cotta. The bas-relief panel depicts a spread-winged eagle at top center, resting on crossed cannon barrels, with a wreath encircling the cannon. Flags and implements of war radiate from the wreath, which has a star at its base. This panel is set into recessed wall area. The bays beside the panel each have a single, two part casement window (a replacement unit) of shorter dimensions than standard openings. The sill/sill belt treatment, however, is identical to windows on the flanking wings. Atop the panel and acting as the lintel, a narrow, projecting string course runs across the center section of the building. Centered over the panel, a massive round arch springs atop the string course. The arch has a molded archivolt like the portico arcade arches, of terra-cotta blocks. The window infilling the arch has vertical muntins, and at the base of the arch are three square operable windows. The center bay extends vertically an additional full story over the arch. At this level, seven linked semi-circular arched windows with molded hoods filled the gable wall. The arches, impost belt, sills, and sill belt are treated like those on the flanking wings. The gable has corbelled corners like the dormers, and similarly, there is a field of glacial stone veneer, and a short belt of the Gothic arch motif terra-cotta units at the base of stone veneer field. Eaves are narrow.

The south elevation is a principal face of the building and has a secondary entrance. This side of the building is also fully detailed and has thirteen bays of fenestration. From the west, the first section of the building, counted as one bay, has paired openings of linked, semi-circular arched windows divided by a narrow brick pier on each floor. Sills, sill belts, window arch treatments, impost belts and the complex corbelled cornice continue across this side of the building. The next section of the building is a slightly projection entrance pavilion (photo 0003), treated similarly to the main entrance

gabled section on the front, but, lacking its greater width. The brick portico here has one arch on each face and paired stout Corinthianesque columns at each outside corner, but otherwise is detailed like the main arcade. This entrance section has paired windows like the section to the west, on its second and third levels. The upper gable end is filled with only five linked round arched windows rather than the seven of the front gable, but otherwise is finished in similar fashion.

Beside the entrance portico, another vertical section has a slightly different treatment. Here, the architect created a corbel table at the junction of the second and third stories, jettying the third floor outward. Yet the first, second and third levels have paired windows like the westernmost section of this elevation, and the top cornice assembly continues uninterrupted. It is unknown whether this intermediate corbelled feature was to resolve a quirk of reusing the 1877 building's walls, or, simply for additional visual interest. The rest of this wing, extending to the east, repeats four bays of the same formula as the wings on the front elevation: segmental arched windows on the first and second floors, round arched windows on the third. The roof line above these sections has two smaller gabled dormers.

To the east of this stands another gabled section, three bays wide, which disrupts the over scaled cornice assembly. Here the gable also has the linked arcade of round arched windows filling the attic level, and the same field of pebble stone. Another section of standard bay design carries this wing to its easternmost corner.

The north elevation also has an entrance, but it lacks the portico. This side of the building was clearly not intended as a public face of the building, especially judging from the boiler addition placed on this elevation at some point. The first two sections of this elevation mirror the design of the south elevation, featuring paired round arched windows. The slightly projecting entrance pavilion, however, lacks the grand treatment of the south side, instead housing simply a double leaf doorway surmounted by round arched transom. At the attic level, the gable has a similar five-arch arcade, however, this gable field is plain stucco or parge work, the glacial stone veneer was not installed, and a full belt of the Gothic arch units closes off the gable. The wing continues eastward, where another slightly projecting gabled wing interrupts the cornice. From this point back to the east, the building has two tall stories rather than three. At its first story, this gabled pavilion has been totally obscured by a one story, painted brick kitchen room with hip roof. The room extends northward three bays. The brick kitchen room has wood two-over-two windows set into segmental arches. There are no decorative belts or finishes on the kitchen room, however, its roofline does include scroll-cut exposed rafter tails. A two story high, brick, square chimney stack rises from the exterior north wall of the room (photo 0002). The kitchen room appears to date from the late 19th century. The second story of the gabled projection rises above the kitchen room and has three windows. Two windows placed to the east are of the common round headed sash, but the westernmost unit is atypical. It is smaller and set higher on the wall, another window like it just below reveals this vertical bay houses a staircase internally. The attic level gable has a five-bay arcade and is finished out like its neighboring gable on this elevation. To the east, three more bays of fenestration carry to the east corner. The main difference from other wings of the building is that there are two tall stories rather than three. Window openings are correspondingly taller, and window sash in this section have been replaced with anodized windows or boarded partially shut. There are two small gabled dormers on the roofline, flanking the easternmost gable.

The east elevation includes the four-bay wide ends of the north and south wings, and the rear wall of the front section of the building. These walls and elevation lack any decorative treatment. The parged exterior walls have plain openings. The north wing's east end wall has two tall stories, carrying around from the north elevation. Openings are plain round arches. A single small gabled dormer is centered on the hip roof. The south wing's east end wall has three stories of openings, all plain segmental arch openings. Most openings are boarded shut on this side of the building. This end also has a centered dormer window. The inner courtyard of the "U" shape has three stories of openings on most walls, except at the north end, where the building has tall two stories spaces. Each wing has gabled dormer windows facing into the courtyard.

The interior of the Administration Building retains a good measure of its 19th century fabric. As might be expected, the main entrance area houses a central corridor (photo 0004) and main wooden staircase. The ground floor was either reinforced or rebuilt at some point since it is terrazzo, likely an early 20th century alteration. Ceilings are tall, probably at least eleven feet high. Walls and ceilings are plaster. Woodwork appears to be consistent with the 1888 reconstruction of the building. Moldings are stained and varnished wood, simple casings with outer lip and plain corner blocks. Doorways

are transomed. The main staircase has a large newel styled with simple incised lines, a stickwork frame banister rail holds small stout column-balusters recalling the exterior portico columns, all in stained wood.

The aforementioned south portico and north entrance align on a north-south corridor that bisects the central main hall/stairhall axis of the building. Rooms open off of either side of these corridors. At the north and south ends, corridors run lengthwise down these wings, accessing rooms. To provide light into the inner corridor, some hallway walls of rooms have windows that pass light and potentially, air, through to the core of the building. The floor plan is similar on all main levels of the building, however, the upper floors of the Administration Building have been sealed off from use for decades.

2. Lowder Hall, non-contributing (photo 0023)
Lowder Hall is a non-contributing building that dates to 1968. It is a one story, flat roofed building faced with dark red brick. The building was a food service center, with seating for over 400 people.

3. Service/Bakery/Storeroom, contributing (left side, photo 0006)
Completed in 1938 to the designs of Indianapolis architects McGuire & Shook, this two-story "U" shaped building housed staff on the second floor and bakery and service areas on the first floor. The foundation is poured concrete and the walls are brick. The exterior has modest Craftsman elements, such as a brick soldier course belt along the eaves line, wood car-sided eaves, and terra-cotta tile roof. Gutters are copper. Windows are steel casement sash, some windows are steel double-hung multi-paned units. While first floor areas have been altered to accommodate changes in food service over the years, the upper floor dormitory rooms retain stained woodwork, closets, and simple finishes.

4. Laundry, contributing (center, photo 0006)
The one story, gable-roofed laundry building dates to 1930. McGuire & Shook designed the facility. Poured concrete forms the foundation, exterior walls are red brick. Its steep gable roof covered in asphalt shingle and a north-south ridge line punctured by three industrial metal ventilators. The gable ends are formally designed with a central bank of three closely grouped steel sash windows, with paired door openings on either side. Shed roof hoods resting on heavy wood knee braces shelter the double doors. Above the central window group stands a triple grouping of segmental arched windows, two shorter openings flanking a larger, taller opening. The gable ends are parapeted and detailed with dressed limestone. Additionally, the gable apex has a chimney-like parapet wall feature capped in stone. The flanks of the building are divided into bays by pilaster strips separating large banks of steel sash fenestration. This building remained the laundry until the closing of the home.

5. Carpenter Shop/Garage/Sewing Room, contributing (left, photo 0005)
The main north-south wing of this building dates to 1903, while the west garage wing was added in 1931. Originally, this building served as a power plant. The construction of the 1930 power plant opened it to other uses. Due to the sloping of the grade, which falls away to the northeast of the building, a substantial part of the roughly coursed limestone foundation of the building is exposed along its east wall. The rest of the exterior is load-bearing common bond red brick. Ghost markings on the walls show that openings have been changed over time. Perhaps the most curious feature of the building is its two story parapeted square tower at the south end of the north-south wing. Paneled wood double doors lead to the tower, which likely functioned as a hoist elevator for moving goods between the lower and upper (main) levels. Large gabled dormer windows stand on the east and west sides of the gable roof, also, modern ventilators stand atop the roof ridge. The west wing has multiple overhead garage doors on its lower grade north face.

6. Maintenance / Industrial Arts Building, contributing (photo 0005)
This long, narrow brick building, 1903, has a limestone foundation with dressed stone water table and walls of common bond red brick (photos 0014, 0016). It originally housed vocational industrial training shops for the education of the children and was designed by John A. Hasecoster. The west and west ends of the building have a small, two bay-by-two bay, one-story sections. Windows are rectangular six-over-six wood double hung sash set into triple-coursed segmental arched openings with stone sills. There is a stone stringcourse at the top of the exterior walls and the hip roof overhangs slightly. The building has a one bay, projecting cross-gabled section toward the west end, providing some additional design interest. On its south face, the gabled bay houses a transomed doorway. The north elevation has a similar gable that

aligns with the south gable, the north projection houses one window on each floor. Both gabled bays have a simple oculus window in the gable end. The long south elevation has several doorways and a cargo door on both floors roughly in the center of the south elevation. A beam projecting above the second floor cargo doors would have provided a convenient point for attaching pulleys and block and tackle to move heavy goods. These openings have original or early paneled wooden doors.

7. Maintenance Supervisor's Office/Electric Shop, contributing (left, photo 0014)
Built in 1905 – 1906, this support building is also of common bond red brick resting on a limestone foundation with dressed water table. It served as the Print Shop in its first decades of use and was part of the early efforts of the Children's Home at vocational education for its children. Long and narrow in plan, with intersecting cross gabled roofs, the building stands one and one-half stories high. The east end has an early 20th century addition (the wing first appears on a 1930 according to a lighting diagram for the campus). Perhaps at the same time (c.1930), most ground floor windows were reworked, probably expanded in size, and fitted with industrial steel double hung windows with rowlock sills and soldier course headers. The west end gable attic level retains an original window opening, with stone sill and triple coursed segmental arch. A similar window, also blocked, fills the cross gable on the south elevation. Eaves are narrow, nearly flush.

8. Cortner Cottage, non-contributing
Built in 1974, this Modern style gabled building has a gymnasium wing on the east elevation. The two are counted as one building. The building is named after Leslie A. Cortner and his wife Dorothy R. Cortner, Superintendent of the Home from 1923 to 1962.

9. American Legion Residence Hall, non-contributing
In the 1988, the American Legion funded construction of this massive dormitory. Post Modern in style, the exterior is red brick and its footprint is in a complex letter "E" format, with multiple gabled wings. Though non-contributing, its style complements the architecture of the Children's Home campus.

10. Boy's Cottage, Divisions 27 and 28 (one building, Building 10), contributing (photo 0007)
This is one of several similar residence halls designed by architects McGuire & Shook in the 1928-1932 time period. The older 19th century cottages continued to be used by the Home into the 1950s and '60s. The McGuire & Shook cottages of the 1930s were a response to the dramatic increase in population at the Home during that time period. The dual numbers for each cottage refer to living units used by the campus administration as family-like groupings called "divisions." This cottage has two mirrored living units. McGuire & Shook designed this particular cottage in 1930. The exterior is Craftsman in style and resembles an expanded version of the popular American Four Square house type. The foundation is limestone-veneered, exterior walls are a variation of common bond, with five stretcher bond courses between a course that alternates header-stretcher. The center section of the cottage has, on either side of an imagined centerline of symmetry, tripled windows on the first floor. Sash are replacement units, one-over-one with shorter upper sash. Windows typically have continuous stone sills and soldier course lintels. The second floor has two smaller six-over-six windows flanked by larger single windows. Next, either end section has a projecting, one story brick porch/sunroom with hip roof. A single square brick pier supports the open porch. Under the porch, the entries have wood multi-pane doors with large multi-paned sidelights. The sunroom extending away toward either outside corner is enclosed by a brick knee wall supporting a bank of narrow double hung windows. There is a multi-pane window above the doorway on the second floor. The wall section above the sunroom projects forward and has a tripled window group centered in each resulting wing. A wood frieze abuts to boxed eaves, the frieze board continues around the entire building. The hip roofs were once covered with terra-cotta tile, but now they are asphalt shingle. The main roof has a north-south ridge with separate hip roofs covering the forward projections at either end. Near the point where the inside wall of the projecting end sections would form a plane into the building, a tall brick chimney with corbelled cap rises at either end of the building. Toward the center, in from the chimneys, each half of the building has small shed dormer aligned over a second floor window. The north and south ends of the building have an additional one story projection, a sunroom, with tripled windows on each face. The interior retains its historic floor plan. First floor spaces are common areas: the entry opens into a stairhall, with living room extending perpendicular fashion away from the hall. Dining and kitchen areas are to the rear. The second floor

includes private dormitory rooms for the children, as well as gang bathrooms. Finishes are simple yet homey: wood wainscoting in some areas, plaster walls, simple cased openings with backbanding, all recalling the Craftsman style.

11. Boy's Cottage, Divisions 29 and 30, contributing
McGuire & Shook were the architects for this cottage, built by the Children's Home in 1932. It is virtually identical to Building 10, except that it lacks the additional sunroom extensions on the north and south end walls.

12. Eder Vocational Building, non-contributing
Built in 1976, Eder Vocational Building is a one story, flat roofed Modern style building. Its plan is polygonal, with a projecting, beveled wall section to the north and a long rectangular wing extending eastward. Exterior walls are stretcher bond brick veneer, a decorative soldier course belt runs above window header height around the exterior of the building. It housed various vocational programs for the Children's Home, including their own radio station.

13. Morton School, contributing (photo 0008)
The Children's Home always met the educational needs of its residents on-site, since the home operated as a self-contained community. In 1927, the home finally received funding for a modern school that was equivalent to those in cities and towns, when the state funded construction of this two story brick school. In keeping with the Civil War roots of the Children's Home, officials named the school for Governor Oliver Morton, Indiana's governor during the Civil War. Indianapolis architects McGuire & Shook designed the school. The building has a "U" shaped plan (photo 0009).

Resting on a raised, functional basement level, the foundation is veneered in Indiana limestone. Walls are dark red brick laid in stretcher bond, with limestone ornamentation. The flat roof is masked by a parapet.

The basement level brick walls are lined with pilaster strips between paired short double-hung windows. The pilaster strips are channeled. Above this, a dressed stone belt demarcates the basement level as a base for the upper stories. The first and second stories are articulated by brick pilaster strips that rise to the parapet level. Recessed spandrel walls and window units form six bays of fenestration on each level. Windows are replacement units, but probably approximate the original windows. They are paired one-over-one windows with transom; the lower sashes are shorter. Metal vents are below each window group. At the top, each pilaster strip has a "capital," a limestone block with bas-relief cartouche and shield and the Roman letter "M" inscribed on each shield. A dressed limestone cornice belt runs across the parapet above the capitals. On either end of the six central window bays, the building has entrance/stairway pavilions that project forward several feet. While the doors themselves are modern aluminum doors, the ornate stone surround is original. Standing one and one-half stories high, the deep stone surround is an architrave molding, with frieze of paternae. The inner jamb is carved with a rope molding, the deep entablature is capped by a water leaf cornice. The frieze is inscribed "OLIVER P. MORTON / MEMORIAL SCHOOL." Extending above the entrance surround, a stone architrave mold with bas-relief running classical vine and flower motif surrounds a tall window group. The replacement units filling the opening are paired double-hung sash, with transom, with additional fixed unit above each window. This pavilion has similar capitals to those of the pilasters, styled slightly differently, these bearing a shield-and-open book design. The parapet is plain brick with stone coping, but above the pavilion, an ornamental limestone relief tablet marks the roofline. Each tablet has classical swags flanking a cartouche with open book. Stepping back from the pavilions, each end of the building has a blank wall section.

The building has a long elevations on the east and west sides. On the west elevation, one can see a subtle jog in the wall between the fourth bay from the front wall and fifth bay. Here, the exterior wall projects forward about two feet and continues southward. This marks the point of a major addition to each flank of the building. The same pilaster strips with capitals line the original four bays of the 1928 building. In 1936, the Children's Home received a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works grant to more than double the size of the school by adding wings to the east and west sides. McGuire & Shook were also the architects of the additions, with Kotz Engineering serving as the contractors. The architects continued the same basic articulation of the building on the additions, however, the capitals were eliminated from the design. In 1981, a one story section was added, infilling the "U" with a swimming pool and locker rooms.

The interior of Morton School has corridors running parallel within each wing, with classrooms opening off it. A historic gymnasium space is on the first floor, in the center of the "U." Historic finishes include terrazzo floors in corridors and glazed brick wainscoting in corridors. Openings to classrooms are trimmed in stained wood moldings, corridors include original wood and glass trophy and display cases. Modernizations in hallways include suspended acoustical tile ceilings, and steel fire doors. Doors to classrooms are original paneled stained wood. Classrooms retain their basic plan, few have been enlarged or completely remodeled. Floors are carpeted, walls are plaster, ceilings are suspended acoustical tile. Windows, as stated previously, were replaced in recent years, but window openings retain their simple radius plaster reveal and wood sill with apron board. Many classrooms retain other historic features, such as original chalkboard trimmed in stained wood, or stained wood bead board storage cupboards. The gymnasium, original to the 1928 school, has wood court floor, painted masonry walls, and exposed steel trusswork. The 1936 west wing has a library room on the first floor, it has original stained wood bookcases lining its walls. Finishes in the 1936 wing are similar to those in the 1928 wing, corridors have glazed brick wainscoting of a slightly different type and door casings are even simpler.

14. Lincoln Hall, contributing (photos 0009-0011)
Lincoln Hall (photo 0005) was constructed to replace the chapel space originally contained within the Administration Building. In 1891, the Indiana General Assembly appropriated $18,000 for an assembly building, named Lincoln Hall. John A. Hasecoster of Richmond, Indiana was the architect and the contract was let on August 1, 1891 to O.L. Pulse of Greensburg, Indiana for $12,769. Additional cost was allowed for furnishings and the two large stained glass window, each costing $600. Pecsok, Randall, Nice and Associates planned the 1994 rehabilitation of the building.

Lincoln Hall is in the form a Greek cross, with an asymmetrically placed three story tower at the northwest corner. Standing two stories high, the Romanesque Revival building has a foundation of rock-faced limestone ashlar and walls of stretcher bond red brick. Each face of the building has a steep, massive gable. The front projecting gable is symmetrical, with stone steps leading up into a recessed, central entrance. A massive round arch of rock-faced voussoirs forms the entrance opening; it is carried on stout engaged columns of polished gray granite with limestone basket capitals. Round arch windows, one each, flank the entranceway. The windows are paired wood casements with semi-circular transom; a heavy arch of limestone rock-faced voussoirs and dressed stone sill define the opening. The entrance doors are original oak double leaf doors with transom. Aligned over the entranceway, a Palladianesque composition of two windows flanking a wider center window marks the second floor. The windows are linked by continuous dressed stone sill and rock-faced lintel, over the lintel and centered over the middle window, a round arch transom with arch of rock-faced stone completes the grouping. Smaller single window are placed toward each corner, flanking the Palladian group. These are wood one-over-one double hung sash with dressed limestone sill and heavy rock-faced lintel. The attic level is defined by a dressed stone belt. In the gable end, the attic has a single, tall, narrow wood-louvered vent opening with rock-faced arch and stone sill. The gable forms a parapet with stone coping and it is corbelled out at each outside corner. A sheet metal crocket finial stands atop the gable.

The east flank of the front gabled projection has a single window. The three-story tower fits into the corner between the front wing and west wing. Octagonal in plan, the tower houses a wooden staircase internally. The base is rock-faced stone. Each facet has windows to light the staircase. The third floor of the tower is the belfry, and features a large round arch of rock-faced limestone voussoirs on each facet. An octagonal spire caps the tower. The east and west gables are identical, each has a one and one-half story tall large round arched opening centered on it, each with rock-faced stone units forming the arch and a dressed stone sill. Each of these openings has wood mullions/tracery dividing them into smaller forms – flanking lancet arches and a large quatre-foil at the top. Each opening is also filled with stained glass (see interior description). Beside the central arched windows on each east and west gable, there are rectangular windows; paired narrow double-hung units with transom above. These too are filled with stained glass. A rock-faced heavy lintel and dressed stone sill define these openings. A triple opening marks the attic level at the apex of each gable; these groups include a taller central one-over-one window flanked by lower louvered vents. The group has a continuous rock-faced sill and a rock-faced belt carries across the wall at header level, except that the central taller opening has its own small lintel. Each gable also has an asymmetrically placed chimneystack, north of the center ridgeline, built flush into the exterior wall but projecting upward from its parapet. Narrow pilaster strips, formed by recessed panels, articulate the chimneystacks.

The rear or south wall of Lincoln Hall has a gable set on a hip roof, and small one-story sections that infill the corners of the Greek cross plan. These small one-story rooms have secondary entrances.

The interior of Lincoln Hall features a dramatic two-story high auditorium space that is largely intact and in excellent condition. The entrance lobby leads to the staircase, in the tower at the northwest corner of the building. From the lobby, wood double doors lead to the clear span auditorium. The floor is raked downward from the lobby, and the upper floor expressed on the front elevation is expressed internally as a large wooden balcony seating level. In plan, the balcony level has two bowed curves on either side of the centerline of the building (photo 0008). Slender cast iron columns support the outer edge of the balcony, which has a paneled, stained wood knee wall and brass tubular railing. Seating was originally wooden pews. In the early 1900s, the pews were replaced with theater-style upholstered folding seats. Each row has a Neoclassical styled cast iron end piece/leg with bas-relief portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The main ceiling is "vaulted" – follows the slope of the roof. Two massive transverse (north-south) wood hammer beam trusses support the clear span. Beautifully detailed in stained wood, these trusses are a modified queen post design, with diagonal braces at each end. The center portion of the truss has a run of turned balusters, and the upper corners of the truss are ornamented with quatre-foil tracery set into open roundels. The south wall of the auditorium has a large proscenium opening and raised wooden stage (photo 0007). The plaster architrave molding around the proscenium is remarkable in its detail. The outer cornice is a richly sculpted classical wreath-like molding, inside of this are water leaf and egg-and-dart moldings, and the frieze has a Sullivanesque band of raised snowflake-like motifs. At the top center of the proscenium is a plaster ornament of a wreath encircling a shield; the design is a Union Shield, painted with a blue field of white stars above a field of vertical red and white stripes.

The iconography of the large stained glass windows also carries forward the Union theme. The west window represents a soldier (photo 0024), the east window a sailor (photo 0006), both figures are well over life size and in full Civil War dress uniform. Other than the figure panels, each window is identical. The figures are set into the center panels and are depicted as though set into a naturalistic landscape, the soldier with artillery piece behind him, the sailor with anchor behind him. A pinkish-red geometric border surrounds each figure; a large abstract symmetrical floral pattern is below each figure. The narrow, tall windows beside each figure are abstract floral patterns, based on the classical anthemion form, using turquoise blue for the floral patterns and amber and pink panes for the borders. A horizontal window over each figural panel has crossed American flags. The large quatre-foils have roundels painted (stained) with symbols of various branches of the military – the lower one, crossed sabres for cavalry; the top, crossed cannon barrels for artillery; the right, crossed rifles for infantry; the left, an anchor for Navy. The center roundel of the quatre-foil is painted (stained) with the words "GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC / VETERAN." These are executed in deep amber with brilliant blue border. The stained glass windows beside the main arched windows on each side are floral geometric patterned, executed in pinks and yellows. Many other windows throughout the building are stained glass. Secondary windows are leaded into lozenge and diamond shapes and patterned with simple floral and geometric patterns in amber, light pink, and pale yellows.

15. Jackson Hall, Girls Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4, non-contributing
In 1978, the Children's Home built this dormitory. It replaced the original hospital building for the Home that stood on this site. Once the Health Center / Hospital (Building 19) was completed in 1952, the old hospital that stood here was converted into a girl's dormitory; then, it was in turn demolished to make way for Jackson Hall.

Post-Modern in style, Jackson Hall is red brick and its footprint is roughly an inverted "L" shape. Though its roof is flat, gabled parapets and various metal half-roof structures give the building a saw tooth gable roof appearance. Windows are rectangular and are grouped vertically by raised brick moldings that form arches at the second story.

16. Girl's Cottage, Divisions 20 and 21, contributing (photos 0012 and 0013)
North of the lake, the girl's cottages form an arc looking southward (photo 0012). The home undertook a rebuilding program for the boy's and girl's cottages in the late 1920s; Building 16 is the oldest remaining of the series, built in 1928 to plans drafted by McGuire & Shook, architects. The building has two family spaces divided by a central wall, each with its own circulation pattern and formal rooms (photo 0013). In style, each recalls the American Four Square house type popular at the time, expanded to fit the needs of an institutional setting. The plan is rectangular and the foundation is limestone, the building is two and one-half stories tall, plus raised basement. Walls are of common bond red brick. There

is a dressed limestone water table that encircles the building, where basement windows interrupt it, the table jogs up slightly and become a window lintel. The first and second floors of the center section have single windows; each one-over-one window has stone sills and soldier course lintel. Paired windows are located toward the east and west ends of the center section. Next, the building has two porches symmetrically placed toward the outside ends of the building. Each porch is one story high, has a foundation with stone water table and low brick knee walls set between square brick piers. A wood beam runs across between the columns, supporting the hip roof. Each porch has a concrete floor and wood bead board ceiling. The entire wall section behind each porch projects forward about one foot. Single windows are above each porch and the hip roof above this portion jogs forward to shelter the projecting section. The outer bays of each end of the building have tripled windows with continuous sill and lintel. The entire building has a frieze board at the roof/wall junction and deep wood eaves. The building is four bays deep on its short sides. The rear more functionally arranged, with iron fire escapes leading from the second floor at the center and toward each end. The level of detail continues, including the water table, as well as windowsill and header treatment. This side of the building has large exterior chimneys, and three shed dormer windows.

The interior retains much of the original plan, finishes, and overall character. Simple stained wood moldings, stair rails, and fireplace mantels remain intact.

17. Scholfield Hall, contributing (photo 0012)
McGuire & Shook planned this building in 1930. Steinkemp Construction was the contractor. Similar in style to the other dorms from this period, Scholfield Hall is a two and one-half story brick building with full raised basement. Scholfield Hall is slightly smaller in footprint than Buildings 16 or 18, and it differs in that it has a sizable rear wing, giving it a "T" plan. Its front porches are also larger. The two, one story front porches nearly touch at the center of the building. Each has square brick piers and is enclosed by a brick knee wall with stone coping. A further distinction is that the porch walls are notched. The east porch is partly enclosed with windows. The interior of Scholfield Hall also retains its historic plan and stained woodwork. This structure was originally built as a nursery, and later converted to use as a girl's dormitory. It retains more of its interior plan and details than other historic cottages on the campus. Bathroom fixtures were scaled and placed lower to accommodate the diminutive residents of this nursery hall; nearly all the original plumbing fixtures still remain intact.

18. Girl's Cottage, Divisions 22 and 23, contributing (photo 0012)
McGuire & Shook also designed this cottage and it was completed in 1930. Their design is very similar to Building 17, except that the building is slightly larger – it has two shed dormers on the front center of the roof rather than one, and it has a larger "T" extension at the center rear elevation. The window units are replacements, but are detailed to resemble to original wood double-hung units.The interior retains original room plans, woodwork and mantelpieces.

19. Health Center (Memorial Hospital), contributing (photo 0015)
After the austerity of World War II, the State of Indiana appropriated funds to update the medical facilities at the Children's Home. This state-of-the-art facility was completed in 1952. Joe Wildermuth, of Gary, Indiana, was architect and V.H. Juerling & Sons were the contractors. The exterior plan is a complex "V" shape. It appears the design concept was to allow for centralized observation of patients from a central administrative core. The building recalls Wrightian/Usonian design concepts, and is Modern in style. The building is one story high at the south end and along most wings. However the polygonal core to the north is two stories high. Walls are stretcher bond red brick; foundation is poured concrete. The building has deep eaves that are finished with stucco, and a copper cornice/gutter. Windows are paired and tripled and have stone sills. Windows are set high on the wall so that the header is flush with the eaves. Most windows appear to be original two-over-two (horizontal pane) units. Roofing is asphalt.

The south elevation has two diagonal projecting wings on either side of the main entrance (photo 0011). The long wings extending outward from the core and terminate with short wings that extend southward from the end of each wing. Tucked into the roofline at the east and west sides of the south end of the central core are deeply recessed balconies. The main roof extends to shelter them and a slightly projecting parapet wall encloses them. These served as additional common living space for the nurses and doctors, who had dormitories on the second floor. Around to the north, the core's

mass is revealed to be two stories high, with upper windows resting a stone sill/belt course. A formal entrance faces north, probably for staff and visitors. The entrance is on the front facet of the polygonal core and has a beaded stone surround.

On the interior, the building retains almost all of its original plan, materials and finishes. The lobby is faced in polished gray marble. Double loaded corridors have a high wainscot of yellow glazed block. Original light blonde stained and varnished doors remain throughout. Patient rooms remain largely intact. At the end of main corridors, the hallway terminates into a common area, a sunroom with original built in bookcases. Glazing and doors have been updated with brushed aluminum units in these areas. The building has a basement, not discernable from the exterior, but used for storage and maintenance. Stairways lead up to the living quarters. Due to the nature of children's home, the hospital needed to offer on-site living for staff. Original aluminum railings enclose the upper stair hall area. The dormitory spaces also retain simple plaster walls, light stained wood hollow core doors, and common areas including the previously mentioned balconies. Segmental arches connect the private sleeping rooms to the common areas.

20. Superintendent's Residence, contributing (photo 0016)
The Superintendent's Residence is located in the northwest corner of the main campus, where it would have been closest to the arc-shaped run of Girl's Cottages on the north side of the lake. The Children's Home had it built in 1930. It is similar to many such houses in interwar neighborhoods in larger towns and cities throughout the state. McGuire & Shook also designed this building. It is a brick, two story cubical house, its format recalls the American Four Square type, but its details are Colonial Revival in style. Walls are veneered in a variegated face brick in shades of red, cherry red, and tan, laid in stretcher bond. The roof is terra-cotta color tile, similar to if not Ludowici-Celadon's "French Imperial" tile type. Gutters and downspouts are copper.

The front elevation faces south/southwest. The two story main block is symmetrical on this face, with a central entryway flanked by paired six-over-one wood double hung sash. Window openings are defined by header brick along the sides, soldier brick lintels, and rowlock sills. A small portico shelters the front door, slender square "Doric" columns with matching pilasters against the front wall support it, all of wood. A short run of entablature molding connects the columns to the house and raises the portico roof. The doorway consists of a wood paneled "Bible" door with multi-paned full-length sidelights, surmounted by a semi-elliptical blind fanlight of recessed, radiating wood panels. The gabled portico roof has an elliptical arched ceiling. The portico's roof is clad in the same terra-cotta tile as the main roof. The second floor also has three bays, but with single six-over-one windows centered in the flanking bays. The center section has two short windows with an original wooden planter box underneath them, centered over the portico. The plain wood frieze board obscures the window headers. The deep eaves were panned over with aluminum soffits at some point. The west end of the house has a one story, flat roofed, brick sunroom. A wood French door with high-set sidelights is on the south face of the sunroom. An original wood rail with plain vertical wood balusters and panels of diagonal "Chinoiserie" work encloses the top of the sunroom. A matching brick garage, contemporary to the construction of the house and detailed to match it, stands just east of the house (Building 41).

21. Senior Living Residence, contributing (photo 0017)
Built to house staff of the Children's Home, this c. 1920s, two story, wood frame cottage has been part of the campus since its construction. It is a gable front house, covered in aluminum siding. The south elevation has an enclosed porch with shed roof, and the rear has a one story, hip roofed section.

22. Physical Plant Director's Residence, contributing
This two story, wood frame, "T" plan house also served on-campus staff. It dates to c.1920 and is covered in aluminum siding. The south corner of the house has an enclosed, hip roofed porch. Various one-story additions extend off of the rear of the house. Building 42, just behind this house, is the associated garage.

23. Grounds Building, contributing
The Grounds Building, 1931, is a rectangular, one story brick building with hip roof. It has a wooden overhead door on its north face for vehicular access. The east side has a personnel door. The Quonset-like storage shed immediately to the east is not counted as a resource.

24. Grounds Storage, contributing
This one story, gabled brick building dates from 1928 – 1933.

25. Power House, contributing (photo 0018)
The small boiler house next to the Administration Building (in Building 5) was inadequate to the needs of the Children's Home by the late 1920s. Additionally, with the massive building campaign of new Boy's and Girl's Cottages, the home needed a modern central heating plant. Once again, the State of Indiana and the Children's Home turned to McGuire & Shook to plan the new power plant, and Milo Cutshall was the contractor. Granted the early history of fires on the campus, officials may have placed the building across State Road 140 for safety reasons. The building was completed in 1931.

The Art Deco style building is set into a swale on the west side of State Road 140, across from the Administration Building (photo 0017). Because of changes in grade on the site, part of the south wall of the basement is exposed below the first floor, however, as one moves to the north, the northernmost section is at grade. The Power House is composed of one story, flat roofed, rectangular wings grouped around a two-story center/rear core, giving the building a raised clerestory. Exterior walls are of pale orange brick laid in common bond, portions of the foundation are veneered in dressed limestone. Buttress or pilaster strips articulate the walls and shorter buttress strips divide the industrial steel sash awning type windows along the front (east) elevation. The main buttresses terminate with beveled stone caps, at a level below the beveled stone parapet cap, these larger buttresses are paired at either face of main corners. Above window bays, the spandrel brickwork is horizontally channeled, connecting the buttresses. The main entrance is located slightly off-center on the east elevation, accessed by a raised concrete platform and steps. Metal double doors have large single panes of glass. These are set into a slightly projecting bay. A flat aluminum marquee-type awning shelters the doorway. Above it, stone belt of chevrons in relief with beveled cap tops the bay. The two-story high center section is similarly detailed and its mass extends westward beyond the one story north section. Multiple cylindrical metal vent pipes extend through the flat roof of the taller center section. The north one story section has a secondary entrance on its east elevation, a single door with Craftsman style shed roof hood resting on wood knee braces above it.

26. Steam Plant Supervisor's Residence, contributing (photo 0019)
The plant manager's house is a one story, wood frame, side gabled center-passage cottage dating from 1898. It is sheathed in white vinyl siding. The front (east) elevation is three bays across, with a doorway in the center bay. A shed roof porch covers most of this side of the house and is centered. Four plain square wood posts support it and a railing of plain square balusters encloses the porch. The entire rear of the house has a lean-to addition, continuing the roof pitch. A one story, gable roof addition with ridgeline running east-west extends from the southwest corner of the house. Building 43, just to the northwest, is a c.1920 frame garage with hinged vehicular doors that served the Steam Plant Supervisor's Residence.

27. Water Tower, non-contributing (photo 0019)
In recent years, the old metal water tower for the campus that stood at this location was demolished and officials built this modern globe-type water tower to replace it.

28. Paint Shop, contributing
In 1931, the Children's Home constructed this one story brick service building, for use as a cannery. It has a stone foundation and walls of painted brick supporting a broad gable roof with ridge running north-south. Windows are wood four-over-four double hung sash with stone lintels and sills. There are entrances, doors with glazed upper halves, on the north and east sides. A wooden shed roof hood with diagonal wood braces shelters the east door. The roof has deep, open eaves and roofing is asphalt shingle.

29. Paint Storage Building, contributing
This one story, gabled building has walls of rock-faced concrete block. It dates to c.1930. At one point, this building was attached to one of the larger greenhouses at the Home.

30. Gas Pump Building, contributing

Built sometime between 1940 and 1955, this building sheltered equipment and personnel for refueling the home's vehicles. It is a one story, wood frame, clapboard-sided building with gable roof running north-south. On the east elevation of the building, heavy wood knee braces uphold a near-full-width shed roof awning. Under the awning, two wood doors lead to the interior and wood double-hung windows flank either end of the building. The building is narrow, with only one window centered on each short sidewall. Roofing is asphalt shingle.

31. Romero Hall Storage Area, non-contributing
This building is a post-1960 storage structure.

32. Tramp Shed, contributing
A tramp shed is a barn for housing dairy cattle, where they can be loosely confined in periods of inclement weather, when they do not need to be in milking stalls. The animals can "tramp" around the one-level open structure, hence the name. This shed dates to 1952, and housed the home's dairy cattle. Walls are of painted concrete block and a broad gable roof with east-west ridge covers the one story building. Its north and south flanks are lined with high-set four pane square windows. Five original cylindrical metal ventilators are on the ridgeline. The east gable end has a large wood board sliding cattle door.

33. Buyer 4-H Center, non-contributing
Buyer Center is a modern metal pole barn and does not contribute to the character of Children's Home.

34. West Well House, contributing
This one story brick service building with flat roof dates to 1932.

35. Chlorine House, non-contributing
Built in 1976, this small square brick structure housed chemicals related to water treatment for the home.

36. East Well House, contributing
Built in 1932, East Well House is a small, flat roofed, one story, brick building.

37. Track Storage, non-contributing
Building 37 is a gabled storage building built in 1970.

38. Grounds and Bus Garage, Outside of district boundary.
This one story metal pole barn is too recent to contribute to the heritage of the campus.

39. Brewer Activity Center, non-contributing (photo 0023)
Originally, a building known as the Town Hall or Schoolhouse stood on this site. The Town Hall was an 1888 Romanesque Revival building with a 1919 gymnasium addition. In about 1990, the Children's Home petitioned the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board for a certificate of approval for its removal due its deteriorated state. In its place, the state built a multi-purpose, one story assembly building. The entrance arch from the old Town Hall building was rebuilt on the front of the Brewer Activity Center. Brewer Center is Post Modern in style. Its complex, polygonal plan includes flat roofed masses with steeply pitched asphalt shingle-clad hip roof pavilions. Walls are of red brick with textured concrete block banding and detailing.

40. Salt/Sand Storage, Outside of district boundary.
This functional structure was built after the period of significance and so does not contribute to the historic character of the campus.

41. Superintendent's Garage, contributing (photo 0016, right)
Built concurrently with the 1930 Superintendent's Residence, this one story brick garage matches the Colonial Revival architecture of the house.

42. Physical Plant Director's Garage, contributing
This one story, wood frame garage dates from about c. 1950.

43. Steam Plant Supervisor's Garage, contributing
This wood frame garage dates to about 1930 and has hinged wood board doors on its east wall.

Non-contributing Shed
Immediately north of the Steam Plant Supervisor's Garage (#43), a wood frame shed of uncertain date stands. The shed is in unsound condition and had no defined role in contributing to the significance of the Home.

44. Six Bay Garage, contributing (photo 0019)
Built between 1933 and 1936, this one story, wood frame garage building has six wood overhead vehicular doors on its south face.

45. Pavilion at Goodrich Valley, non-contributing (photo 0022)
A natural spring existed here before any improvements were made, and outdoor meetings were held here before, but this outdoor amphitheater dates to about 1971. The concrete pads, stage area, and bench seating were installed at that time and the whole facility is counted as one resource. Since the facility post-dates the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing item.

46. Electrical Hut, non-contributing
This building houses electric service equipment for the track and football field.

47. Beehive, non-contributing
This is an open picnic shelter built in 1971.

48. and 49. Outside of district boundary.
Buildings 48 and 49 are outside of the district boundaries and additionally, are too recent to be contributing.

50. Press Box, non-contributing
This structure was built in 1997.

51. Ticket/Concession Booth, non-contributing
This structure was built 1990.

52. Shirley Clements Shelter House, non-contributing
Built in 1990, This wood picnic shelter overlooks the lake.

53. Sally Wilhelm Shelter House, non-contributing
Built in c. 1990, This wood picnic shelter overlooks the lake.

Additional counted resources:

Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home Cemetery, contributing site
West of State Road 140, about 200 yards west of Steam Plant Supervisor's Residence, the Children's Home established a burial ground in its first year of operation here, in 1865. It was an unfortunate fact of life that over its 120+ year history, disease and accidents claimed the lives of some of the students. A standard marble arch-topped tablet was issued for each burial. A tall chain link fence surrounds the site and an arched sign of open metal work reading "ISSCH MEMORIAL CEMETERY" spans the double gates (photos 0019, 0020).

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Site, contributing site

The campus, its layout, the siting of its buildings and its mature plantings contribute to the character of the facility. The front lawn (in front of the Administration Building) creates an impressive entrance to the main campus area. Additionally, the lake was planned a water source for fire prevention early in the history of the campus (it appears on a c.1892 campus plan). The lake adds a scenic feeling to the campus and in the 1930s, architects McGuire & Shook clearly sited the Girl's Cottages to take advantage of the view. Other uses, such as the football and track field, have occupied the same traditional location on campus for decades, at least since the 1950s. In 1992, the track surface was replaced and repaired, and in the 1990s, other small support buildings for the track and field were replaced, but the track and field maintain their traditional location and basic configuration. An additional site feature of the campus is the tunnel system. The campus also includes a vast network of tunnels that connect a majority of the buildings. The original tunnels date from very early (1880s) and are barrel vaulted with brick. Later tunnels date from the 1930s (constructed at the same time as the Power House) and are concrete. Early on, the tunnels provided a place for children to play in the winter. Many alumni alive today still remember playing in the tunnels; in addition, the underground passages served as functional walkways between existing buildings. Tunnels remain for buildings that have been razed (1890s cottages). The tunnel system is a very unique feature that is well-remembered by alumni.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1878 - 1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hasecoster, John Adam
McGuire and Shook
Wildermuth, Joe

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1878 when the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Youth began its ten-year association with the Home. From 1878 onward, the Home operated as a refuge solely for orphaned and indigent children in need of care. The year 1878 also marks the completion of the Administration Building, the first structure built on campus by the Home. The period of significance concluding date is 1952, the date of completion of the Health Center. The year 1952 marks the cut-off date of buildings that are counted as contributing resources. Though new buildings exist on the property, none constructed after 1952 are listed as contributing.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None.

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

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home derives its significance from its critical social role as a home for orphaned children of military veterans for nearly 144 years. The Home provided an opportunity for schooling, socialization, and most importantly, total care for children who otherwise would be without. As such, the Home is significant under National Register Criterion A, in the categories of Social History and Education. The Home's association with an important social welfare effort by the State of Indiana, its complete education system, its operation by the Indiana legislature, and its unique connection with servicemen contribute to the importance of the institution. Additionally, the Home finds significance under National Register Criterion C in the category of Architecture, for its association with the works several prominent Indiana architects who designed both locally and statewide, as well as for its vast collection of historic buildings of diverse architectural styles.

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

Spurred by a proposal submitted by prominent Indianapolis philanthropist and businessman George Merritt, in 1865 the office of Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton hosted a meeting to discuss the establishment of a home for disabled Civil War soldiers and sailors. Merritt was a senior partner in the wool-manufacturing firm of Merritt and Coughlin, a firm that supplied equipment to Union Army hospital. Through this relationship Merritt came in direct contact with wounded soldiers and became genuinely concerned for their wellbeing. His concern also extended to orphans of Civil War veterans when dying soldiers expressed anxiety for their children's future welfare.[1] As such, Merritt's proposal to the Governor included adding a children's home to the home for disabled soldiers. Unfortunately, Governor Morton dismissed the idea as being too expensive, claiming that combining the two would jeopardize the success of the veterans' home.

Out of this initial meeting, a board of directors was appointed and they began working towards the establishment of a veterans' home, seeking private donations for the endeavor. At first the City Hospital Building in Indianapolis housed the veterans, but in 1866, Knightstown Springs in northern Rush County, forty miles east of Indianapolis, was purchased for $8,500 for the permanent location of the veterans' home. The 54-acre Knightstown Springs was a health resort well known by many who came to reap the benefit of the springs traversing the land. Visitors spent their time drinking the water and bathing in it, "believing themselves greatly benefited." In the Springs beginning, tents dotted the landscape, but when bathhouses were erected the Springs became so popular that Mr. Aaron Aldrich built a hotel on the west side of the road and directly above the spring. The hotel became an instant success, and the place generated much media attention when "its healthful location and its springs of pure water were wanted for a higher and nobler purpose;" a veteran's home.[2]

Not deterred by the Governor's dismissal of the orphan's home, Merritt himself offered up $5,000 for care of orphans, driven by his promise to dying soldiers that their children would be taken care of. Merritt established the Soldiers' Orphan's Home in the Military Hospital in Indianapolis, with four children and a caretaker. Almost certainly Merritt was inspired by Annie Wittenmyer's pioneering "Cottage Plan" in Iowa in 1863, in which children of the same gender and

[1] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home," *Indiana Commission of Public Records,* <http://www.in.gov/icpr/2550.htm> (accessed 30 June 2011).
[2] George Hazzard, *Hazzard's History of Henry County, Indiana, 1822 – 1906*, Vol. I., (New Castle, Indiana: George Hazzard, 1906), 60.

roughly the same age were housed in separate cottages designed to approximate life in a typical family setting. Each cottage was presided over by a matron or single woman. Variations of this plan were instituted in several states and Indiana is no exception.[3] Merritt determined that the orphanage would be organized into Divisions, with each Division housing ten children. One woman would be assigned to each division and responsible for the children care in her Division. He believed that he could find these "foster mothers" among the widows of soldiers and maiden ladies whom the war left alone, and in Miss Susan Fussell, Merritt found the first foster mother. Miss Fussell and four orphans, who were taken from the Orphan's Asylum of Indianapolis, began their new life together on November 24, 1865 in two rooms of the Military Hospital. Soon, Miss Fussell had Merritt's ideal ten children in her care. In April 1866, Merritt moved Miss Fussell and the children to Knightstown Springs and they occupied a little cottage on the hill on the east side of the road opposite the hotel that was housing the veterans' home.[4]

After moving to Knightstown Springs, the directors of the veteran's home soon discovered that private donations alone were not sufficient to support the operating costs of the Home. On March 1, 1867, the veteran's home and Knightstown Springs came under the control of the State of Indiana and its Legislature. The Indiana Soldier's and Seamen's Home formally opened June 15, 1867 for the maintenance of not only sick and disabled soldiers and seamen, but also of their widows and orphans, thanks to the perseverance of Merritt.[5] Indiana Code 16-33-4-5, which establishes the Home reads, "The Indiana Soldier' Sailors' Children's Home is established as a state residential school and home for the care of Indiana children who are in need of residential care and would qualify for educational service. Preference shall be given to the admission of children of members of the armed forces and children of families of veterans who meet these admission criteria." Indiana Code 16-33-4-6 appoints the state department as administer the Home and the state health commissioner given administrative control and responsibility for the Home.[6] Under the state's leadership, it was determined that admission to the home would be limited to the following individuals:

- Totally disabled soldiers and seamen
- Partially disabled soldiers and seamen
- Orphans, under fifteen years of age, of deceased soldiers (neither father nor mother living)
- Orphans of the same class whose mothers are living
- Widows of deceased soldiers.

The first legislature-appointed Trustees of the Indiana Soldier's and Seamen's Home were Henry B. Hill, Charles S. Hubbard, and William Hannaman, appointed in March 1867. The Trustee's elected Dr. M. M. Wishard the first Superintendent of the Home.[7]

Though Knightstown Springs was purchased for housing Civil War soldiers, the veterans had a limited presence at the site. On December 25, 1871, the hotel burnt to the ground and soon after, the veterans were removed to the National Military Home in Dayton, Ohio. A separate facility, the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, was established for disabled veterans and their widows in Lafayette, Indiana in 1896. This move gave the Orphans' Home full possession of the Home, until 1879, when an asylum for feeble-minded youth was attached to the Home. In 1887, the Legislature moved the feeble-minded youth to Richmond, leaving the Orphans Home the sole possessor of the site once again; a title they would retain for the rest of the Home's existence.[8]

From 1887 to its closing in 2009, the Home operated as a refuge for orphan and indigent children, ages three to eighteen. During the 1890s when the Home's supporters grew concerned for the Home's future because the number of Civil War veterans' orphans was dwindling, the Indiana legislature was persuaded to amend the law to extend admission to children of servicemen who served on active duty in any of the authorized campaigns or declared emergencies of the United States.

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[3] Marlys A. Svendsen, *Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home*, National Register Nomination Form, Listed 1982, revised 2005. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, Iowa.
[4] Hazzard, 61.
[5] Hazzard, 60.
[6] "Indiana Code 16-33-4," *Office of Code Revision, Indiana Legislative Services Agency,* <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title16/ar33/ch4.html> (accessed 27 September 2010).
[7] Hazzard, 61.
[8] Hazzard, 62.

Veterans were required to submit as evidenced of their service an award of authorized decorations for service, an honorable discharge, or a letter of mourning or death certificate prior to their children's admittance. Since the passage of this law, veterans' children from all subsequent wars have been eligible for admission, and it was this law that allowed the Home to prosper in the twentieth century as a home for children of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and Gulf War veterans.[9]

The length of a child's placement at the Home has varied as society's views of institutions and childcare have altered. Traditionally, children spent several years at the Home and to promote adaptation to the group environment, any living parents and relatives were allowed few visits. In 1903, the Indiana legislature passed an Act allowing the Home's superintendent to hire an agent for the purpose of securing foster homes for some of the children. The purpose was to place children who were unable to adjust to group living in a traditional family environment.[10] In 1933, a bill passed in the legislature that permitted adoption of children from the Home under certain favorable conditions. Under the new law, the Board of Trustees authorized the placement of 26 children in family homes during 1934. These children were eligible for adoption after one year of probation by the host family. This project and procedure proved to be highly successful in providing loving homes for the children and thus the program continued for the rest of the Home's existence.[11] By the 1950s, changing views of groups homes meant that state and federal government aid were now focused on resolving the problems which created the need for institutionalizing the child, so that children may return to their families as quickly as possible."[12] Additionally, the favorable employment conditions and general economic prosperity that followed World War II and lasted throughout much of the twentieth century did much to keep populations in the Home low, and needy children in their own homes.[13]

The population of the Home fluctuated constantly over the years as new children were admitted, older children graduated out of the program, and military conflict orphaned more children and left families unable to support their offspring. When Merritt opened the home at the Military Hospital, four children were in the care of Miss Fussell. In 1867, when the Home came under the purveyance of the State, the Home proved to be so successful that children soon outnumbered the veterans. By 1889 there were 343 children at the home, and by the turn of the twentieth century, there were over 600 children in residence.[14] When the Legislature changed the graduation age of children in the Home from age 16 to age 18, the number of living in the home increased as children now spent an additional two years at the Home.[15] In 1922, four years upon the completion of World War I, 341 children were enrolled in the Home. This number began to rise dramatically in the beginning of the 1930s with the stock market collapse of 1929 and the ensuing great depression. By 1935, the Home reached an all time high of 1,010 children. Populations at the Home slowly fell until the closing of World War II saw a spike in admission back to approximately 500 children.[16] In 1965, the year of the Home's centennial celebration, 512 children were residents of the Home. By 1970, attendance dropped to 241 but rose again to 350 children in 1980. When the Home was closed in 2009, 111 children were still residents.

Like its fluctuating population, the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home has gone by several names in its 144 year existence. Under Merritt's leadership in its formative days, the Home was simply the "Soldier's Orphan's Home." Upon merging with the veterans home in 1867, the two together were called the "Indiana Soldier's and Seamen's Home." After the veterans were moved to Ohio in 1872, the Home was known as the "Indian Soldiers' Orphans' Home." In 1887, the name was changed once again upon the removal of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, to the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home." Finally, in 1929 the home's name was changed to the "Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors'

[9] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."
[10] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."
[11] Leslie A. and Dorothy R. Cortner, *Our Home 1923 – 1962*, (Knightstown, IN: Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, 1978), 24.
[12] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."
[13] Cortner, 83.
[14] "Knightstown Soldier's and Sailor's Orphans' Home," *Henry County Genealogical Services,"* <http://www.hcgs.net/kssoh.html> (accessed 27 September 2010).
[15] Cortner, 1.
[16] Ibid.

Children's Home," the name it retained until its closing in 2009. Through it all, those familiar with and residents of the place have referred to it as simply, "the Home."[17]

Funding for the Home was appropriated each year by the Indiana legislature. As with most state funded endeavors, funding never was adequate to support the students and staff in the ways the board deemed ideal. Staff continually received low salaries and increasing populations of children presented a strain on budgets. In 1947, the legislature passed legislation enabling the institution to receive funds in aid from parents whose children were in the home and who could contribute financially to their children's wellbeing, but could not provide a home. The allegiance of the Home's alumni association and the American Legion to the Home proved valuable in influencing the legislature to support the home, especially in time of financial stress.[18] The 1970 Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Annual Report to the Governor stated that $1,797,216 was spent annually to operate the Home.[19] By 1947 that figure had risen to over $2 million. By 2008, the State of Indiana was spending more than $10.2 million annually to operate the Home, which at that time served 185 students with an average cost per child per day of $249.88.[20]

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home was founded out of the genuine concern for the welfare of the children of Civil War soldiers. Over the course of its existence, the Home grew to be a safe refuge and prosperous community for needy children whose families were otherwise unable to provide for their support. Graduates of the Home reflect fondly on their years on campus and many lifelong friendships and relationships were forged at the Home. Several famous Hoosiers spent much of their childhood at the Home, and include the likes of U.S. Army General Paul Mayo, entertainer Monte Blue, journalist Frederick McCormick, and pro football player Tim Brown. Graduates of the Home have gone on to notable careers as professors, doctors, business owners, judges and military servicemen and women.

In 2009, Indiana Governor Mitch Daniels closed and removed all funding for the Home despite support for sparing the school. State Health Commissioner Judy Monroe, M.D. commented on the closing of the Home saying, "The assessment of the Home showed this is not a personnel problem, but instead, good people trying to work with a broken system. We believe the best option for these young people is to keep them close to their families and in schools and communities that are better equipped to address their needs through community-based resources."[21] When the school closed, the remaining students were enrolled in public schools and the grounds were turned over to the Youth ChalleNGe Program. Youth ChalleNGe, a program of the National Guard, is a voluntary, preventive program designed to give at-risk youth and high school drop outs a second chance by helping them improve their life skills, education levels and employment potential.[22]

Daily Life at the Home

Due to the number of children in the care of the Home, daily life was fairly structured with set times for meals, schooling, studying, activities, and sleeping. Regimentation was necessary for maintaining organization and structure on campus, especially in the 1930s when populations at the Home reached an all time high. Rules, the Home's leaders believed, were necessary for everyone's convenience and happiness, and as one observed noted in 1889, the Home ran "like clockwork."

Merritt's idea of Divisions for the living arrangements of the students held strong throughout the schools existence. The boys and girls lived in separate Divisions, with the girls living in cottages on the north side of Lake Graham and the boys on the south side. The Divisions were housed in cottages that were large enough to accommodate several Divisions in each. The governess of each Division lived in the cottages with the children. On February 1, 1930, the Home integrated with the opening of the first Division for Negro children.[23]

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[17] "Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home," *Friends of the Indiana State Archives*, <http://www.fisa-in.org/news/articles/sns_children/html> (accessed 27 September 2010).
[18] Cortner, 73, 76.
[19] *Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Annual Report, 1970*, Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Clippings File, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[20] "Indiana Soldiers' & Sailors' Children's Home: State to Transition Students at Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home to Public Schools," *Indiana State Department of Health*, <http://www.in.gov/isdh/23517.htm> (accessed 27 July 2011).
[21] "Indiana Soldiers' & Sailors' Children's Home: State to Transition Students at Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home to Public Schools."
[22] "Hoosier Youth ChalleNGe Academy," *National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program*, <http://www.ngycp.org/site/state/in/node/2262> (accessed 11 July 2011).
[23] Cortner, 17.

As part of the Home's need for uniformity, and for nearly 100 years, the children were to adhere to a strict dress code while at the Home. In the beginning, the children wore clothing representative of their time period, with girls in long dresses and boys in pants and shirts. In keeping with changing fashions, in 1928 the uniform was changed so that girls wore "Peter Thompson style dresses" for Sunday, copied from exclusive Tudor Hall in Indianapolis, with red lined blue capes. Boys wore regular suits made with long trousers instead of "below the knee type" pants that they had been wearing. Blue chambray gingham dresses replaced the polka-dot calico for girls everyday wear."[24] In the 1940s a change was made to allow personal clothing to be worn on Sundays, but the rest of the week required the girls to wear dresses and the boys to wear blue shirts and corduroy trousers. When students graduated or participated in industrial classes, they were allowed to purchase one outfit at stores in Indianapolis. Students were also given a complete outfit of clothing including a trunk when they graduated or were discharged. With the graduating seniors as the exception, clothing for the children was homemade. Senior girls even made their formals for Prom as a home economics project.[25] By the 1960s the strict dress code had been removed and children were allowed to wear their own clothing, a firm step towards the school's policy of encouraging the development of individuality in the children.[26]

Though not a religiously affiliated institution, the staff at the Home gave much attention to the religious training of the children. Each Division had devotionals, prayers were said before all meals, and nighttime prayers and devotionals were said before bedtime for children of all ages. The children attended church each Sunday at the Chapel on campus, and bible contests and Sunday school were held to encourage Biblical knowledge. As Juniors and Seniors, students were allow to select a church of their own choice and attend services in Knightstown on Sunday mornings. The school officially observed the holidays of Christmas and Easter and celebrated accordingly on campus.[27] There was a constant effort by the staff to continually improve the student's religious training.

Because of the Home's remote location, the Home was largely self-sufficient. A large garden and canning operation provided tomatoes, beans, and apples to supplement the children's diets throughout the year; by 1923, over 1,700 gallons were canned annually. An onsite dairy and herd provided milk and cheeses for the children.[28] Hogs were also raised on the surrounding acreage, and the children of the Home were employed in maintaining the garden, feeding the animals, and milking the cows. These activities were part of the Home's trade curriculum at school.

The children at the Home have always been required to attend school and a large focus of the school from its founding to the mid-twentieth century was the teaching of trades so that the children could find gainful employment after graduation from the Home. Beginning for students at the age of 13, the trades taught at the Home paralleled the economic and technological traditions of the day. In the beginning trades focused on careers such as farming and homemaking, but as time progressed, the trades became more diversified, especially after 1926 when the state ruled that high school credits could be awarded for manual training. These trades followed strict gender divisions: the boys had options of more physical, hands-on work while the girls had trades dedicated to homemaking.[29] The variety of trades offered to the children were numerous, and include but are not limited to, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, farming, meat cutting, dress making, gardening, floristry, engineering, carpentry, bakery, laundry, telegraphing, shorthand, beauty shops, cooking, and sewing. The trades were not compulsory, however most children did opt into one program. If a child had some other inclination, classes in drawing, painting, dramatics, or dancing were offered, as well as band, orchestra, and organ classes.

Changing views of education meant that as time went on, less emphasis was given on teaching trades as was promoting a well-rounded education. Despite its location on the Home's campus, the Morton school was the equivalent of a public school and the students had the same opportunities for schooling and sports that other public schoolchildren had. In fact, the Morton School had a first-class commission, the highest classification of a school granted in Indiana. In 1925, the

[24] Cortner, 12.
[25] Cortner, 46.
[26] "Children's Home is Indiana Asset," *Indianapolis News,* 6 May, 1965, p. 68.
[27] Cortner, 87.
[28] Cortner, 4.
[29] Cortner, 3.

Home's school was admitted to the Indiana High School Athletic Association for all sports, giving the children the opportunity to compete against other schools.[30]

Vast arrays of extracurricular school activities were offered for the children of the Home. Growth and development in education and recreational departments during the twentieth century allowed extra curricular activities to open avenues of contact and competition for the Home's children. Band, orchestra, cadet corps, girls' glee club, girls' 4-H club, girls' scout troops, three boys' scout troops and dancing classes furnished both education and recreational activities. Private lessons on piano for boys and girls, and lessons on violin and vibraphone encouraged musical talents. Girls enjoyed physical education classes while the boys participated in baseball and basketball. Student participation in typing, bookkeeping, oratory, Latin, archery, art, and music presented the opportunity for outside competition with other students. Leadership was encouraged through the creation of a student council at Morton High School and the Elite Club, an older student social group. The extensive assortment of activities and organizations available for the children helped to combat the monotony of institution life.[31]

The Home sought to alleviate monotony by providing the children with many recreational opportunities. By the mid twentieth century, the campus contained a skating rink, swimming pool, movie theater, a recreation building. The school also owned a nearby campground and allowed the children one-week visits during summer vacations.[32] Life at the Home was not nearly as self-contained as one might imagine and encouraging the orphan's contact with the world beyond the campus boundaries has always been a priority for the leadership of the Home.

During its heyday, the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was the first organization to fund special events for the children. The G.A.R. and its women's auxiliary provided private funds for Christmas presents, parties and special events such as parties with presents for the graduating High School Seniors.[33] After World War I, in 1924, a long and prosperous partnership with the American Legion began. Each September a "Legion Day" was hosted at the Home and members of the American Legion and their families would provide a day of entertainment, food, games, and presents for the children. The children in return would put on plays, recitals, and exhibits for the Legionnaires. The American Legion was instrumental in providing Christmas gifts for all the children, as a Legion Post, Auxiliary Unit or District sponsored each housing division. The Legion sponsors also orchestrated the recreational summer program that provided picnics, camping, and outings for the children.

Not all activities for the children were in association with military organizations. In the 1930s, a relationship with the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home, in Xenia, Ohio was forged and subsequent visits between the children of the homes would occur throughout the years. As transportation methods improved, older students were allowed day trips to Indianapolis for shopping, site seeing, and entertainment.[34] An Alumni Association, founded in 1892 remains active in the affairs of the Home. They sponsor activities for the children and meet once a year at the Home for a reunion. In 1906 the *Home Journal*, the school's monthly magazine, began the "Alumni Column" as an avenue for ex-pupils to exchange general interest and personal information."[35] Relationships with these groups did much to ensure that the children of the Home had opportunities for connections beyond the Home's boundaries.

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home played a singular role in Indiana social history as a large scale institution dedicated to serving children of servicemen. The Home provided more than a shelter for the children; it was a place that strove to indoctrinate its residents with life skills and a strong work ethics to prepare for a prosperous future outside the Home. This mission is still visible in the strong collection of buildings that remain on the campus and testify to the success of the Home in accomplishing its goals.

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[30] Cortner, 6.
[31] Cortner, 22.
[32] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."
[33] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."
[34] Cortner, 4, 14 – 25.
[35] "Introduction to Indiana Soldier's and Sailor's Children's Home."

Building Campaigns

In present day, the campus of the Home is a large 417-acre site that contains a diverse collection of buildings and architectural styles. This has not always been the case. By locating in an established complex, the veterans' and orphans' homes had little need for an initial building campaign. However, as the number of children in the home greatly increased and the Home's services expanded, several building initiatives occurred over the Home's 144 year existence, bringing the total number of structures on the site to over 50. Additionally, because the home was largely self-sufficient, land acquisitions were required to accommodate the pastures and fields needed for cattle and gardens. At the Home's closing, the site had a total acreage of 417.

When Knightstown Springs was originally purchased, a Hotel and several cottage buildings already existed on the site. After two fires, one of which claimed the Hotel, the first major building to be built on campus was the Administration Building. Originally built in 1877, it was significantly remodeled after a fire in 1888. The cornerstone for the remodeled Administration Building was laid on November 17, 1886 and by June 1887 the south wing was ready for occupancy. The remaining parts of the Administration building were occupied as soon as they became finished.[36] The Romanesque Revival Administration Building was the core of campus, housing offices, classrooms, recreational rooms, the dining room, and a host of other services.

Richmond, Indiana architect John Hasecoster was the architect of the Administration Building remodel. Hasecoster was born in Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany in 1844. His father was a master builder and John followed in his footsteps, choosing to study draftsmanship in Nienburg. After three years of study, he interrupted his studies and emigrated to America in 1867 to avoid conscription. John's two brother, George and Friederich were already living in Richmond, Indiana, a popular settling location for Osnabrükers, and he joined them there, though his stay was short-lived as he decided to finish his studies. He went to school in Saint Louis, then to Chicago where he completed an apprenticeship. By 1872, John had returned to Richmond and worked in the office George Hoover, who was probably the best known architect in town. When Hoover decided to retire to Florida in 1875, he turned his clientele over to Hasecoster.[37]

Hasecoster is considered to be one of Indiana's premier architects, and Jean Sizemore, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of Arkansas, wrote:

> neither in conception nor in execution does John Hasecoster's work exhibit any of the limitations one might expect of an architect practicing in a somewhat insular, small Midwestern city. On the contrary, he was both a talented and sophisticated architect, conversant with the current American architectural trends and able to employ with finesse the wide variety of historical revival styles favored in the Victorian era and the early decades of the twentieth century.[38]

Hasecoster's architectural contributions to Richmond are a visual testament to Sizemore's acclaim of his work. While his primary focus was predominantly public buildings and private residences, such as the Richardsonian Romanesque public library for Richmond (demolished), the Knightstown Academy (1877, NR), and the Colonial Revival / Neoclassical Gennett Residence on East Main Street (1897, NR), he did design a couple of churches, including the notable Saint John's Lutheran Church (1907).[39]

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[36] Hazzard, 62.
[37] Donald Royer, "John A. Hasecoster: Premier Architect, Richmond, Indiana," n.d. Indiana Architects Binder No. 1, Department of Historic Preservation and Architecture, Department of Natural Resources, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana. This article reprints a section of Donald Royer, *The German-American Contribution to Richmond's Development, 1833-1933.* Vols. I and II. Richmond, IN: The Richmond German Heritage Society, 1993.
[38] Ibid.
[39] Royer, "John A. Hasecoster: Premier Architect."

Soon after the completion of the Administration Building Hasecoster was retained by the Home for the construction of Lincoln Hall in 1891.[40] Lincoln Hall, also in Romanesque Revival style, contains a chapel and large auditorium were numerous Home functions, including plays and graduation ceremonies, were held. Construction began in October 1891, the cornerstone was laid on November 3rd, and the building was dedicated on June 23, 1892.[41] The total cost of the building was $12,769. Lincoln Hall's most notable feature is the two large stained glass windows depicting a soldier and a sailor as a tribute to the school's charter. Hasecoster also designed all six 1890s cottages and a dining room/kitchen structure that was razed in the 1960s/1970s.

The first Hospital, located where Jackson Hall (Building 15) now stands, had a different character from most buildings of the campus. Built in brick in a Victorian style, it was completed in November 1889 by O.L. Pulse & Co. The Hospital featured brick walls, slate roof, and a stone foundation, designed with a cross plan. A two story veranda, with elaborate spindlework porch detailing, was added in 1895.

By 1892, the Home's campus looked much like a central mall that one would find on a college campus. The Administration Building formed the focal point of the campus and behind it the other buildings were arranged to create a square with newly built children's cottages on the east and south sides, industrial and maintenance buildings along the north edge and a park in the center. The cottages, of which there were six, were Victorian Revival in style and were linked together by a long breezeway. Later building initiatives would obscure the uniformity of the square with the replacement of several buildings with new and the expansion of others. The Victorian cottages were standing as late as the 1970s and 1980s, but the three eastern cottages were demolished and ultimately replaced by the dormitory known as Cortner Cottage, which was built in 1974. The southern three cottages were demolished in the 1980s.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s the Home undertook several building projects to expand the campus. At a board of trustees meeting on September 8, 1927 a contract was let for the construction of a school building on the Home's campus to the architectural firm of McGuire and Shook. The cornerstone was laid on December 8, 1927 and the new school was ready for the new school year beginning September 1, 1928. It was christened Morton Memorial School after Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's Civil War Governor and the Tiger was chosen as the school's mascot.[42] Other construction projects at that time also included the construction of a girl's cottage in 1928, another girl's cottage in 1930, and two boy's cottages in 1932. In 1930, a nursery for young children, the Superintendent's House and garage, and the Laundry were built. The Art Deco style Power House was constructed in 1931, as were several maintenance and storage buildings on the west side of State Road 140.

The architecture firm of McGuire and Shook is responsible for the design of several buildings on the Home's campus during in the 1920s and 30s. While most notable is the Morton School, the firm is also responsible for the Power House, and the new boys and girls cottages. Architect Wilbur Shook and engineer William McGuire founded the firm of McGuire and Shook in 1916. The company, headquartered in Indianapolis, built a reputation for innovative designs and buildings inspired by European architecture. They are best known for their designs of churches, schools and large institutions. Prior to World War II, the firm worked on several WPA projects, including numerous projects at the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home. In 1989, the Odle Group merged with McGuire and Shook to form Odle McGuire and Shook Corporation. Today, the firm has offices in Indiana and Florida and is known throughout the Midwest for their architecture and engineering services.

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) played a small role in the campus' expansion in the 1930s. The largest and most ambitious of the New Deal programs, the WPA was created with the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, on April 8, 1935. Through its eight-year existence, the WPA employed millions of unskilled workers to carry out public works projects, which included the construction of public buildings and roads, the operation of large arts

[40] The Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture & Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana includes drawings for the 1994 rehabilitation, which include a copy of Hasecoster's original 1891 plans for the building.
[41] Hazzard, 62.
[42] Cortner, 12.

and literacy projects, and the distribution of food, clothing and shelter. The use of PWA laborers was attractive to many governments and municipalities because grants from the PWA paid a large portion of project costs, leaving governments to fund only 20% or 30% of the cost. Only the 1936 addition to Morton School that included a pool, a service building, and the repair of the retaining wall around Lake Graham are reported to have used PWA labor for their construction.

After World War II, the State of Indiana provided the funds necessary for the construction of a new 50-bed hospital on campus. Modern in style and completed in 1952, this then state-of-the-art facility was designed by architect Joe Wildermuth of Gary, Indiana. Born on July 6, 1897, Wildermuth is a well-known Gary architect who is best remembered for his school designs. As the school district architect for Gary from 1920 to 1930, Wildermuth is responsible for several schools in the city. He also operated his owned his own architectural firm, known as Joe H. Wildermuth & Co. from 1920 – 1952. From 1953 to 1960 the firm went by the name Wildermuth & Wildermuth, as Joe joined forces with his son Richard. In addition to the schools, Wildermuth is also known as the architect of Memorial Auditorium in Lake County, Indiana. Wildermuth's unusual plan had a central core of administrative offices, with clear views down hallways that radiated from the core for easy monitoring of patients. He also had to house a nursing and medical staff within the hospital since the facility was in use at all times; for this purpose Wildermuth incorporated housing segregated vertically from the patient wings, in a second floor that is largely hidden from view and accessible only by private stairways. The housing areas even included recessed balconies, private bathrooms and shared common areas for the staff. With its sprawling wings, brick exterior with simple stone detailing, and overhanging hip roof, the hospital shares many traits with Wrightian/Usonian architecture.

The architectural significance of the Home ends with the construction of the Hospital in 1952, however since then several additional buildings have been built on campus. The majority of the new buildings are service and mechanical buildings that are located on the west side of State Road 140 and away from the main campus. A couple of large dormitory-type residence halls that replaced the Victorian cottages, a recreation center, and a vocational center comprise some of the newer additions to the Home.

As it stands today, the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home contains a large collection of buildings in varying architectural styles and influences, from Romanesque Revival, to Craftsman, American Four Square, Usonian, Colonial Revival and Modern. While the local Indiana architects who designed the buildings and the styles they are clad in contribute to the unique sense of character of the Home, the buildings on the Home's campus find their significance predominantly as a collection of structures whose importance derives from their specialized functionality and form that best suited the institutional needs of the Home.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

National Orphanage Movement

In antebellum America, orphan homes (also known as asylums) were commonplace institutions that provided care for children whose parents were unable to support them. Contrary to popular belief most orphans were not children with two deceased parents. While some were certainly completely orphaned, the majority of children in orphan asylums had one living parent who was temporarily or permanently unable to care for their child, due to illness, lengthy unemployment, or other problems. Most children who entered asylum care were reunited with their families when the reason for their institutionalization was resolved. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century, demand for orphan asylums grew as decreasing mortality rates and devastating epidemics lead to an increase in children needing care. These asylums were typically privately funded institutions and were often associated with a religious organization.[43]

The American Civil War produced a change in child welfare systems in many states. Government involvement in such institutions, which had previously been limited to occasional donations of land or money, grew rapidly, especially in the northern states. States like Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, New

[43] Timothy A. Hacsi, *Second Home: Orphan Asylums and Poor Families in America*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press: 1997), 1, 11-12.

Jersey and Pennsylvania founded homes for soldiers' orphans, where children of dead or disabled Union veterans could be cared for. With soldier casualties high, the main concern of many soldiers was the care of their wives and children after their passing. The change in orphan asylum management from the private to the public was a reflection of the deep empathy most of the nation felt for the innocent children of deceased veterans.[44]

Iowan Annie Turner Wittenmyer was one of the first in the nation to take heart with the issue and lobbied congress to support these children. Under Wittenmyer's direction, three private orphanages in Iowa opened in 1863 for the care of orphaned children. On March 2, 1865, Ms. Wittenmyer visited President Abraham Lincoln to discuss the needs of Civil War veterans and their orphans. It may have been her visit that prompted Lincoln to encourage the nation to "… to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan…" in his second inaugural address on March 4, 1865. In 1865, thanks to Whittenmyer's lobbying, the three privately funded orphans homes were consolidated into the Iowa Soldiers' Orphan's Home in Davenport, becoming the financial responsibility of the State of Iowa and the first publically funded orphanage in the nation. Wittenmyer's work in Iowa inspired the creation of similar homes in states throughout the nation. The Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home operated as a refuge for needy children until its closing in 1974. Today, the site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[45]

The care of orphans was not limited to Wittenmyer's work in Iowa; rather, a wave of sympathy was spreading over the nation thanks in large part to the event known as "Children of the Battlefield." Amos Humiston was Union sergeant in New York's 154th "Hardtack" regiment and was killed on the first day of fighting in Gettysburg. Historians believe that Humiston was able to drag himself to a secluded patch of ground, pulled out an ambrotype of his three children: 8-year-old Frank, 6-year-old Alice and 4-year-old Freddie, and while staring at his beloved children, died. The photograph somehow ended up in the possession of Dr. John Francis Bourns a 49-year-old Philadelphia physician who helped care for the wounded at Gettysburg. Dr. Bourns decided to try to find out the identity of the children's father and on October 19, 1863, he had an article published in the Philadelphia Inquirer under the headline: "Whose Father Was He?" The article states "a Union soldier was found in a secluded spot on the battlefield, where, wounded, he had laid himself down to die. In his hands, tightly clasped, was an ambrotype containing the portraits of three small children ... and as he silently gazed upon them his soul passed away. How touching! How solemn." The article was republished in newspapers across the country and eventually reached Philinda Humiston, living in Portville, New York. Fearing the worst, she wrote to Dr. Bourns and in November, her fears were confirmed, the photo described in the article was that of her children. Humiston's children were dubbed "Children of the Battlefield" and today, Amos Humiston is the only enlisted man at Gettysburg who has his own monument on the battlefield.[46]

Wishing to do more to help the orphans of the Civil War, Dr. Bourns capitalized on the outpouring of sympathy for the Humistons and raised funds for an orphanage in Gettysburg for the children of fallen Union soldiers. The orphanage became a reality in October 1866 and opened with 22 soldiers' children. At its peak, the Homestead, as it was known, had just fewer than 100 children. Dr. Bourns had asked Philinda Humiston to move there with her children and help supervise the home, which gave her a means of support. Unfortunately, the orphanage would have a short, unhappy history. It closed just 12 years after it opened, crippled by two scandals.[47]

In a similar story of passion, Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin was so concerned for orphaned children's welfare that in 1864 he raised over $4 million for their care, and persuaded the State of Pennsylvania to fund an Orphans' School so that these children had every means necessary to a proper education.[48]

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[44] Hacsi, 12.
[45] Marlys A. Svendsen, *Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home*, National Register Nomination Form, Listed 1982, revised 2005. Iowa State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, Iowa.
[46] Mark Roth, "Gettysburg: Profiles in Courage / Amos Humiston" *Pittsburg Post Gazette*, 6 July 2003 <http://www.post-gazette.com/lifestyle/20030706get_amosl3.asp> (accessed 7 July 2011).
[47] Roth, "Gettysburg: Profiles in Courage / Amos Humiston."
[48] Svendsen, *Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home*.

War orphans became "patriotic symbols of the war and potent reminders of the deaths of hundreds of thousands of good men on both sides" and Americans rallied to provide adequate support for these innocent children.[49] From 1860 to 1890, the population of the nation rose from 31 million to 63 million. During this same period, the number of orphans' homes grew from just under two hundred to nearly six hundred, in large part because of the Civil War and public sympathy. Orphans' homes played a critical role in the nation's child welfare system by raising children, educating them, providing religious training, and sending them into the world prepared to support themselves. The need for these homes paralleled the growth in population. By 1933, 1,321 orphan homes nationwide served a population topping 125 million people.[50]

Public support for soldiers' orphans' homes facilitated their operation well into the twentieth century, though they were not without their detractors as new ideas of child welfare arose with changing times. Despite concerns of reformers who believed that asylums should be used only temporarily or as a last resort, and beliefs that viewed orphan homes as poorly run, regimented, harsh institutions that cared little for a child's individuality, rapid population growth, depression, and war meant that in the first decades of the twentieth century, orphan homes cared for more children than ever before. This growth continued until the 1940s when orphan asylums declined as institutional care took a back seat to other forms of care, such as the foster care system, mother's pension laws, and state government aid that allowed children to remain in their homes. Asylums began to shift their focus to specialized care for specific groups of troubled children and those with illnesses and diseases. Though it would be several more decades before orphan homes were nearly completely phased out of existence, the sentiments of the 1940s set into motion the end of the institutional home for children.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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[49] James Marten, *"Civil War America: Voices from the Home Front,"* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO: 2003), 280.
[50] Hacsi, 49 – 51.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
__X__Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Indiana State Library; Indiana State Archives**

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home | Rush, Indiana
Name of Property | County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 139-319-06000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 76.079
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	626712	4403450	3	16	627206	4403468
2	16	627220	4402829	4	16	626821	4402813

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

All land described below is located in Center Township, Rush County, Indiana. Starting at a point where the south right-of-way line of County Road 1100 North and the east right-of-way line of State Road 140 meet, follow the south right-of-way line of County Road 1100 North eastward to a point on a north-south line that is one hundred (100) feet east of the easternmost point of Building 10 on the ISSCH campus. Follow said line south southward to a point on an east-west line that is parallel to the south edge of the football field and track, but is offset twenty (20) feet south of the south wall of the press box. Follow said east-west line westward to a point five hundred (500) feet west of the west shoulder of State Route 140 (hereafter referred to as point "A"). Proceed northwesterly along a line formed by connecting point "A" to northwest corner of Section 10, Range 9 East, Township 15 North. Follow said line northwest until its intersection with a line parallel to but twenty (20) feet south of the south edge of the ISSCH Memorial Cemetery's south fence line. Turn west and proceed along said line until its intersection with a line parallel to but twenty (20) feet west of the west fence line of the ISSCH Memorial Cemetery. Follow said line northward to its intersection with a line parallel to but twenty (20) feet north of the north fence line of the ISSCH Memorial Cemetery. Proceed eastward along said parallel line until a line connecting point "A" with the northwest corner of Section 10, Range 9 East, Township 15 North is intersected. Turn and proceed northwesterly along said line until its intersection with an east-west line that touches a point twenty (20) feet north of the northernmost point of the grounds building (#23 on the map). Follow said east-west line eastward to the east right-of-way of State Route 140. Proceed northwesterly along the east right-of-way of State Route 140 to the south right-of-way of County Road 1100 North (point of origin).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above-described boundary was chosen because it represents the area that is most applicable to the Home's significance. Though the Home owned several hundred acres that were used for farming and pastures, those acres extend outside the concentration of buildings on the campus and are not necessary to the significance of the Home. Additionally, the land, aside from the cemetery, does not demonstrate integrity. Therefore, additional farm acreage is not included in the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Diebold, Holly Tate, Raina Regan, Kelli Andre Kellerhals

organization Department of Historic Preservation and Archeology date

street & number 402 West Washington Street, W274 telephone 317.232.3493

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code 46204

e-mail PDiebold@dnr.in.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

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

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0001.tiff
1. Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home
2. Rush County, Indiana
3. Paul Diebold
4. Date
5. Location of Photo CD: DHPA
6. Administration Building, west elevation, camera facing east
7. Photo 1 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0002.tiff
1. Administration Building, north and portion of east elevation, camera facing southwest
2. Photo 2 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0003.tiff
1. Administration Building, south entry portico, camera facing north
2. Photo 3 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0004.tiff
1. Administration Building, interior hallway, camera facing north
2. Photo 4 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0005.tiff
1. Maintenance and Industrial Arts Building, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest
2. Photo 5 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0006.tiff
1. Laundry Building (Building 4) to right, Service / Bakery Building (Building 3) to left, camera facing northwest
2. Photo 6 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0007.tiff
1. Boys Cottage, Building 10, west elevation, camera facing east
2. Photo 7 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0008.tiff
1. Morton Memorial High School, north elevation, camera facing south
2. Photo 8 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0009.tiff
1. Lincoln Hall, Building 14, north and east elevations, camera facing southwest
2. Photo 9 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0010.tiff
1. Lincoln Hall, Building 14, interior, stained glass window (sailor figure), east interior wall, camera facing northeast
2. Photo 10 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0011.tiff
1. Lincoln Hall, Building 14, interior of auditorium space, soldier / artillery figure in stained glass window, camera facing northwest
2. Photo 11 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0012.tiff
1. Girls Cottages, Buildings 16, 17, 18, south facades, camera facing northeast
2. Photo 12 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0013.tiff
1. Girls Cottage, Building 16, south elevation, camera facing north
2. Photo 13 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_00014.tiff
1. Campus Lake, camera facing east
2. Photo 14 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_00015.tiff
1. Health Center (Hospital), Building 19, south elevation, camera facing north
2. Photo 15 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0016.tiff
1. Superintendent's House, Building 20, south elevation, camera facing northeast
2. Photo 16 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0017.tiff
1. Senior Living Residence (former staff housing), Building 21, south elevation, camera facing northwest
2. Photo 17 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0018.tiff
1. Power Plant, Building 25, camera facing southwest
2. Photo 18 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0019.tiff
1. View on west side of State Road 140, showing mechanical, storage and maintenance buildings (Buildings 43, 26, 44), camera facing southwest
2. Photo 19 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0020.tiff
1. Cemetery Sign, ISSCH Cememtery, camera facing west.
2. Photo 20 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0021.tiff
1. ISSCH Cemetery, camera facing west
2. Photo 21 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0022.tiff
1. Alumni Gazebo, camera facing south
2. Photo 22 of 23

IN_Rush_IndianaSolidersandSailorsChildrensHome_0023.tiff
1. Brewer Activity Center (Building 39) and Lowder Hall (Building 2), Administration Building visible behind, camera facing northwest
2. Photo 23 of 23

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home
Name of Property

Rush, Indiana
County and State

Property Owner:

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

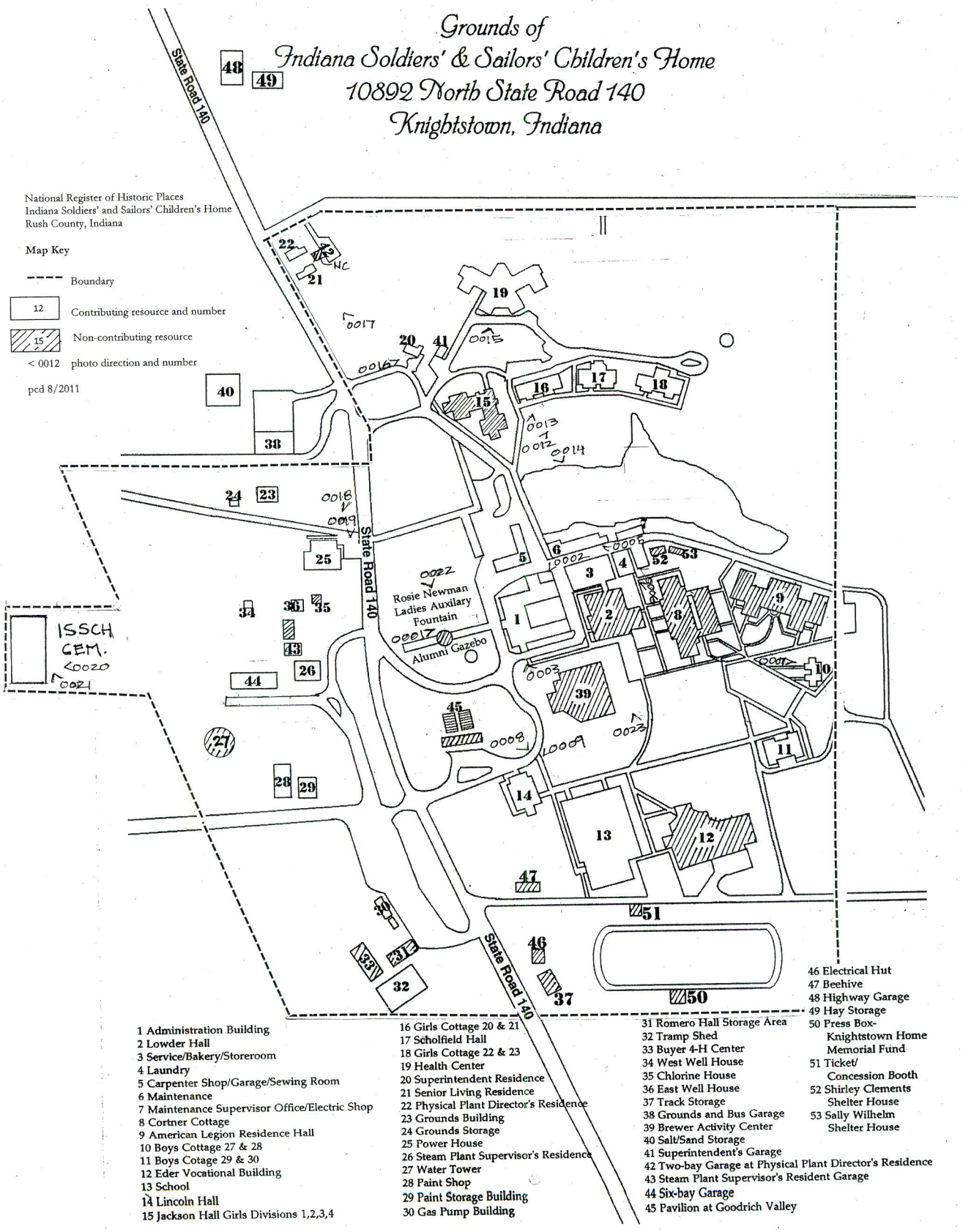
name Indiana Army National Guard

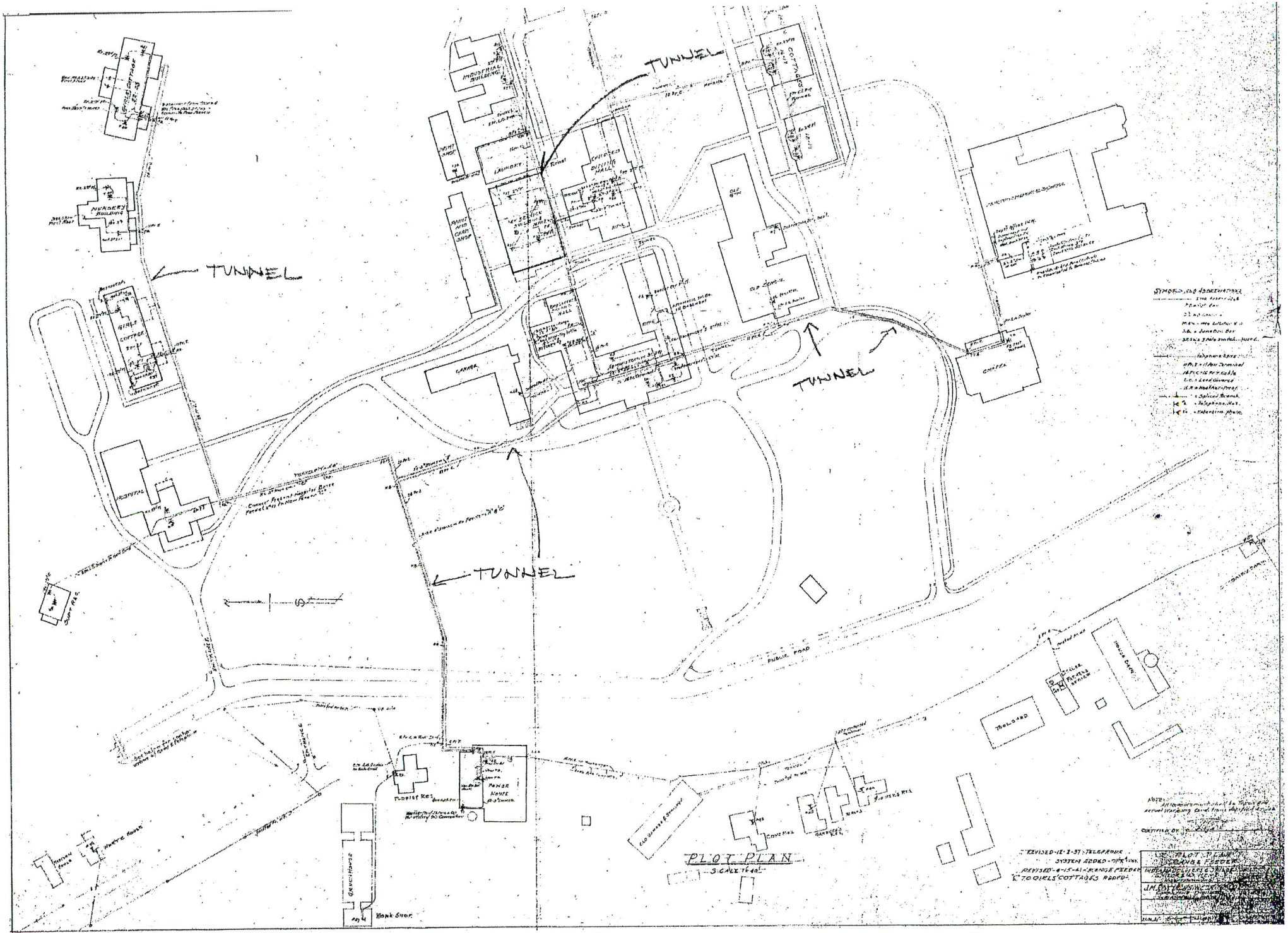
street & number 3764 W. Morris St. telephone

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code 46241

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Grounds of
Indiana Soldiers' & Sailors' Children's Home
10892 North State Road 140
Knightstown, Indiana





ISSCH TUNNEL SYSTEM, c. 1940

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0001

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0002

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0003

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0004

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0005

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0006

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Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0011

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0012

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0013

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0014

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0015

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0016

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0017

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0018

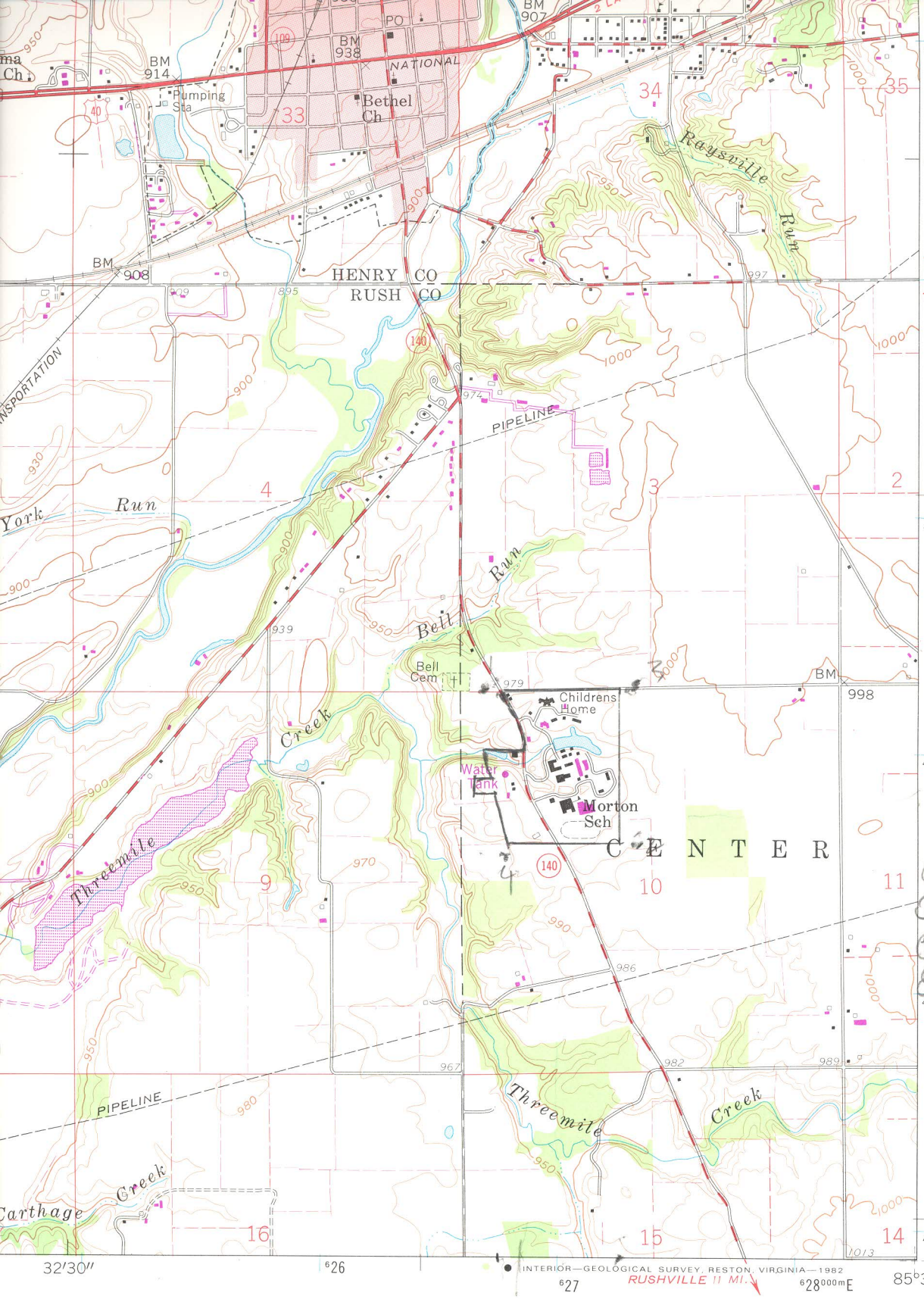
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0019

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0020

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0021

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0022

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, Rush Co., IN #0023



INTIANA SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CHILDREN'S HOME
RUSH Co., IN
ALL UTMS ARE NAD 83
DATA
① 16 626712 4403450
② 16 627220 4402829
③ 16 627206 4403468
④ 16 626821 4402813

KNIGHTSTOWN QUAD

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

INDIANA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Indiana agencies from aerial photographs taken 1980 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1982

(MAYS) 3963 III NW

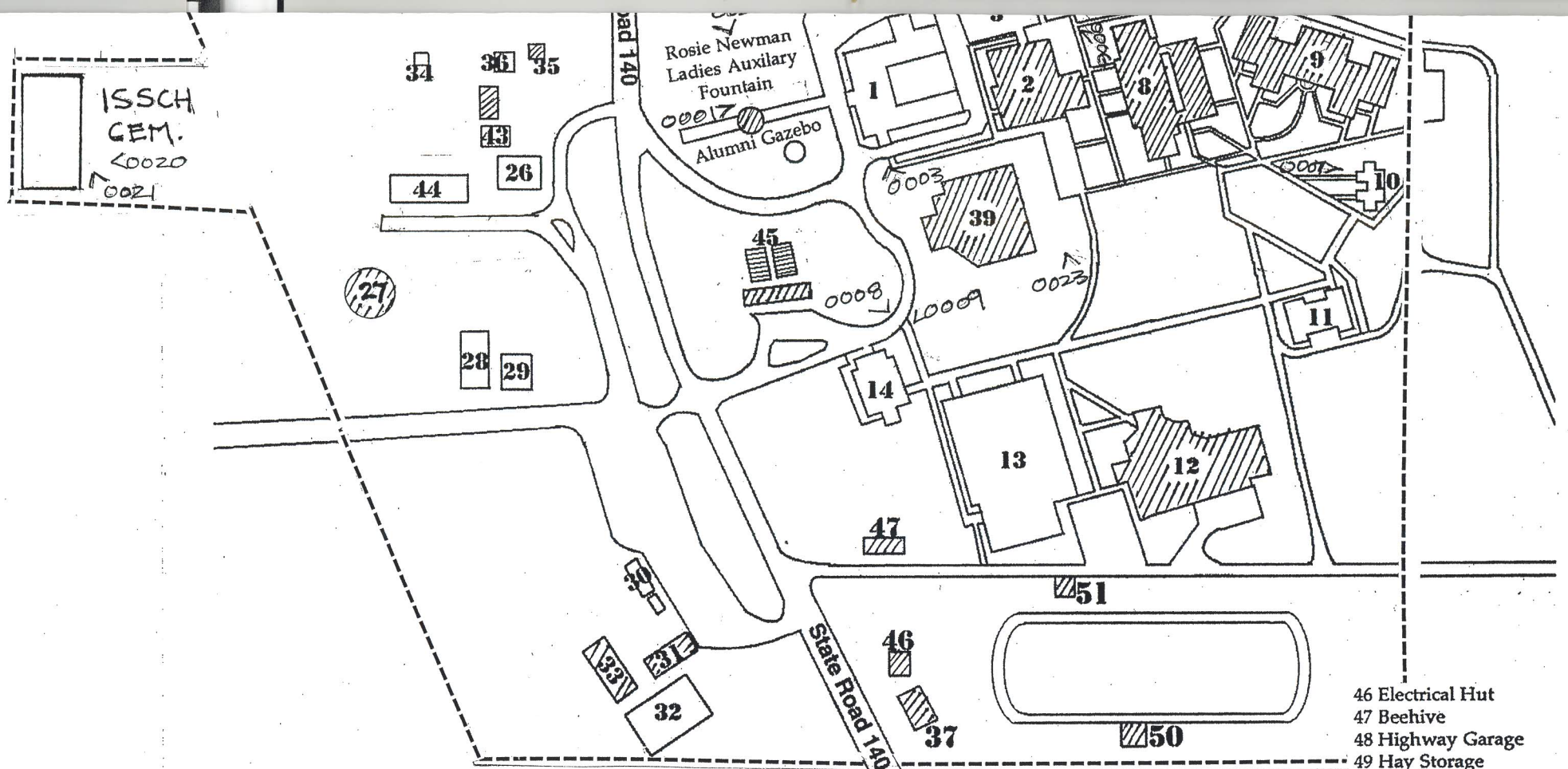
KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

N3945—W8530/7.5

1960

PHOTOREVISED 1981

DMA 3863 I SE—SERIES V851



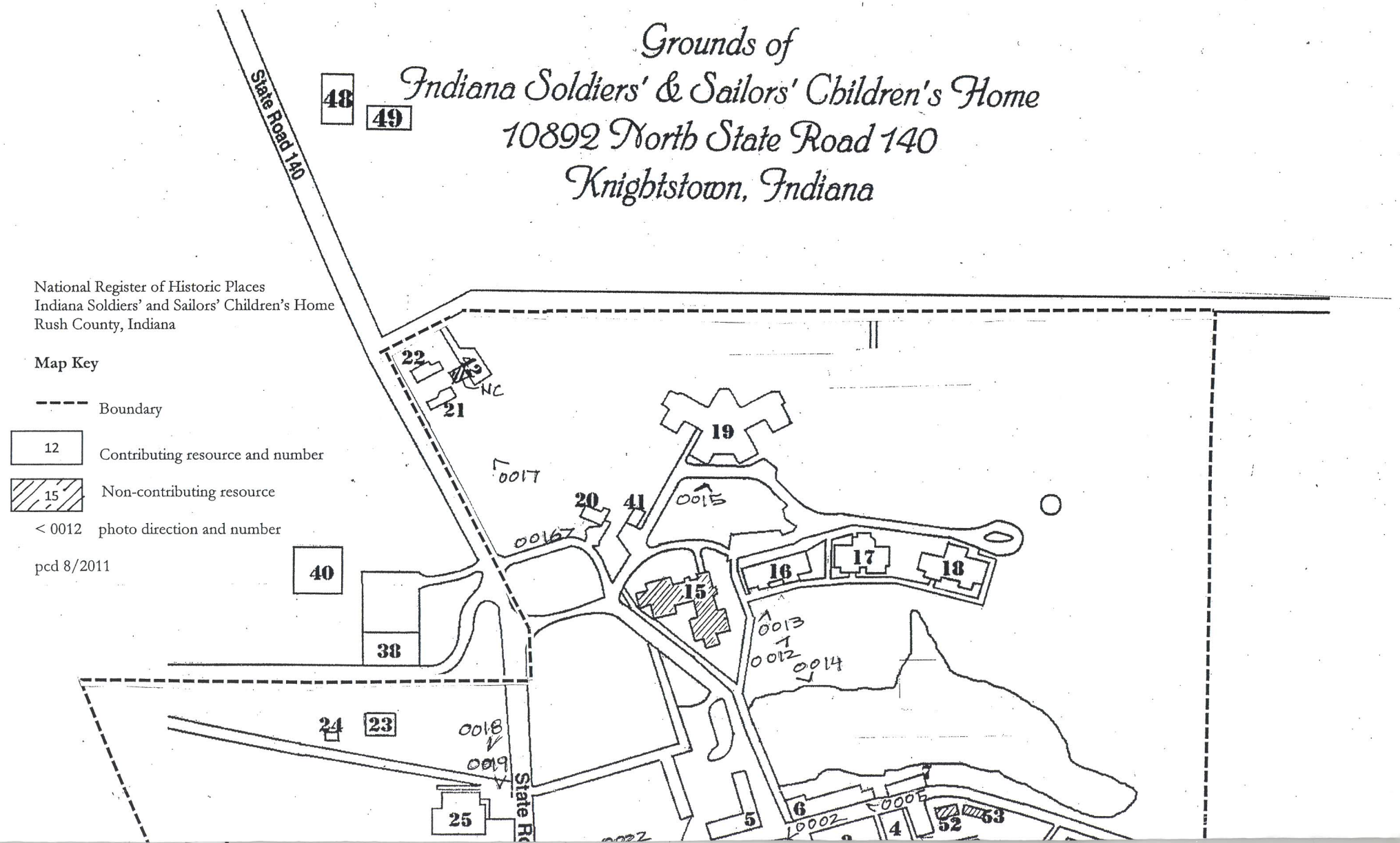
1 Administration Building
2 Lowder Hall
3 Service/Bakery/Storeroom
4 Laundry
5 Carpenter Shop/Garage/Sewing Room
6 Maintenance
7 Maintenance Supervisor Office/Electric Shop
8 Cortner Cottage
9 American Legion Residence Hall
10 Boys Cottage 27 & 28
11 Boys Cotage 29 & 30
12 Eder Vocational Building
13 School
14 Lincoln Hall
15 Jackson Hall Girls Divisions 1,2,3,4

16 Girls Cottage 20 & 21
17 Scholfield Hall
18 Girls Cottage 22 & 23
19 Health Center
20 Superintendent Residence
21 Senior Living Residence
22 Physical Plant Director's Residence
23 Grounds Building
24 Grounds Storage
25 Power House
26 Steam Plant Supervisor's Residence
27 Water Tower
28 Paint Shop
29 Paint Storage Building
30 Gas Pump Building

31 Romero Hall Storage Area
32 Tramp Shed
33 Buyer 4-H Center
34 West Well House
35 Chlorine House
36 East Well House
37 Track Storage
38 Grounds and Bus Garage
39 Brewer Activity Center
40 Salt/Sand Storage
41 Superintendent's Garage
42 Two-bay Garage at Physical Plant Director's Residence
43 Steam Plant Supervisor's Resident Garage
44 Six-bay Garage
45 Pavilion at Goodrich Valley

46 Electrical Hut
47 Beehive
48 Highway Garage
49 Hay Storage
50 Press Box-
Knightstown Home
Memorial Fund
51 Ticket/
Concession Booth
52 Shirley Clements
Shelter House
53 Sally Wilhelm
Shelter House

Grounds of
Indiana Soldiers' & Sailors' Children's Home
10892 North State Road 140
Knightstown, Indiana



National Register of Historic Places
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home
Rush County, Indiana

Map Key

Boundary

12 Contributing resource and number

15 Non-contributing resource

< 0012 photo direction and number

pcd 8/2011