



INDIANA DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Travels in Time Indiana Medical History

The sites included in this itinerary are in some way recognized by programming that filters through the DHPA—the State or National Registers, the Historic Theater Initiative, the Cemetery Registry, the Underground Railroad Initiative, and others. The itinerary are by no means a comprehensive list of sites in Indiana related to each theme.

Indiana Medical History Museum (Marion County)

Built in 1895 and inaugurated in 1896 as part of Central State Hospital, the Old Pathology Building now houses the Indiana Medical History Museum. Constructed for psychiatric study and discovery, the Old Pathology Building exhibited the most modern building design and décor for the period, and came equipped with the best technology available. From 1896 to 1955 the building was used as an education center for medical students and during this time much of the equipment went unchanged.

Today, the building is the oldest pathology facility still standing in the nation, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Through their exhibits, the museum focuses on interpreting the building and educating visitors on the evolution of the science of medicine during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Their collection includes scientific and medical artifacts, many of which are original to the building. The museum's nineteen rooms function as exhibits and include various laboratories, an amphitheater, and an autopsy room, which maintain their original appearance and equipment.

For more information, contact:

Indiana Medical History Museum

317-635-7329

<http://www.imhm.org/>



Dr. George Sutton Medical Office Building (Dearborn County)

In 1819, George Sutton, a prominent figure in Indiana medical history, immigrated to the United States from England. After completing a vigorous education in Ohio, Dr. Sutton moved to the small port town of Aurora, Indiana and in 1836 began his practice. Coinciding with Dr. Sutton's arrival was a period of pronounced growth in Aurora and within two years he developed a thriving practice.

During Dr. Sutton's career, modern medicine was just beginning to emerge in the United States, enabling him to make ground-breaking discoveries about diseases and how they spread throughout populations. Because he mainly focused on diseases that were affecting the State of

Indiana, his efforts had a large impact on the health of the states' inhabitants.



Dr. Sutton constructed a small office building in 1870, which he and his sons used until eventually becoming apartment housing from the 1930s to 1992. By 1992, Dr. Sutton's great-grandson possessed ownership of the building and converted the structure back to a medical office. The building still stands today and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Located at:

Dr. George Sutton Medical Office Building
315 Third Street
Aurora, IN

Lake County Sanatorium Nurses' Home (Lake County)

In the early 20th century, tuberculosis took its toll on Indiana's population. As a result, tuberculosis sanatoriums were built throughout the state for those infected. In 1918, the Lake County Tuberculosis Association began the process of building a sanatorium in Lake County, which was completed in 1925. Because staff members of tuberculosis hospitals were to be readily available at all hours, on site housing was usually provided for nurses and doctors. At the time that the Lake County Sanatorium was built, it did not include a residence for nursing staff. Therefore, from 1925 to 1930 the female staff lived inside the sanatorium until the 1930s, when the three-story, Georgian Revival building was constructed and served as the living space for nurses, female laboratory technicians, dieticians, and other female employees.

Even though the need for tuberculosis hospitals diminished by the 1940s because of advances in the treatment of the disease, the Lake County Sanatorium remained open through 1971. Throughout the intervening years, many of the sanatorium's buildings were either demolished or altered to accommodate new uses. The Lake County Sanatorium Nurses' Home is the only building of the Lake County Sanatorium complex that has remained in its original state and is one of two remaining tuberculosis nurses' homes in the state.

The current owner of the Lake County Sanatorium Nurses' Home has begun the process of restoring and preserving the building while converting it into a regional cultural arts center. The Sanatorium Nurses' Home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.



Located at:

Lake County Sanatorium Nurses' Home
2323 North Main Street
Crown Point, IN

Luckey Hospital Museum (Noble County)

Founded in 1928 by Dr. James Edward Luckey, a physician working in the African-American resort Wolf Lake area since at least 1893, Luckey Hospital served the surrounding rural communities until 1961. Prior to 1928, Dr. Luckey operated his practice out of his home before both the practice and his family grew too large for their current space. So, in 1928, Dr. Luckey constructed a small wooden building behind his home, which he temporarily moved his practice into. The following year, Dr. Luckey demolished the building, replacing it with the hospital still standing today.



Luckey Hospital was created with the goal of being a state-of-the-art clinic that could provide services for a community out of reach of medical care because of long distances for residents from a hospital. It remained fully operational until 1959, when the construction of the Whitley County Hospital led to Luckey Hospital becoming obsolete. In 1961, the building was vacated and afterward utilized as a nursing home and various other commercial uses until 2000, when Dr. Luckey's

great nieces purchased the building. After collecting period correct medical artifacts from the era of the hospital's operation and furnishing the different rooms, the women reopened the building as a small museum.

Today, the building still operates as a museum, filling the first and third floors of the building. Exhibits are interpreted to their original functions and include a nurse's room, a surgery room, and a patient's room. The hospital was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013.

For more information:

<http://luckeyhospitalmuseum.org/>

Conrad and Catherine Bloch House (Porter County)

The historic residential dwelling of Conrad and Catherine Bloch, owners of a thriving shoe business, was built in 1873. In 1923, the home was leased to Dr. Harvey Cook, who transformed the building into the last privately owned hospital in Valparaiso, Indiana.

Harvey Samuel Cook was born in Illinois in 1888. He began his medical education at Valparaiso University and later attended the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. Shortly after



opening a practice in Illinois, Cook joined WWI as a medic. During his time in the war, he came to understand the need to quickly get anesthetic to wounded victims. From this knowledge, Cook invented the hypodermic syringe, a medical device that drastically changed the world of medicine.

Following the war, Cook established his own laboratory in Chicago to create the syringes. Later, he moved to Valparaiso and opened the Valparaiso Hospital and Sanitarium. Over twenty-five thousand dollars was spent furnishing the hospital with the most up-to-date and modern equipment. The fully functional hospital offered operations and x-rays, in addition to handling emergencies. Because of his failing health, Cook ceased working and the hospital shuttered its doors around 1934.

Today, the Conrad and Catherine Bloch House and Valparaiso Hospital and Sanitarium building remain standing and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Located at:

Conrad and Catherine Bloch House
608 Academy Street
Valparaiso, IN

Culver Union Hospital (Montgomery County)

In the second half of the 19th century, an organization of women in Montgomery County displayed a strong focus on bettering their community and helping those in need, mirroring a national trend. With virtuous intentions, the Women's Union in Crawfordsville, Indiana began raising funds for a new hospital in 1897, and, with help from other women, doctors, and local citizens, the L. L. Culver Union Hospital was opened in 1902.

Upon its opening, every doctor in Montgomery County was on the staff of the hospital. The hospital quickly outgrew its space, but expansion was delayed because of WWI. With a



continued need for more space and a more modern facility, the L. L. Culver Union Hospital was transferred over to the county in 1929. A new facility was added and the L. L. Culver Union Hospital became the Montgomery County Culver Union Hospital, considered to be completely updated and modern. In 1966, further additions were made to the hospital, and upgrading continued in 1971 and 1977.

By the early 1980s, new technology and medical procedures generated the need for an entirely new facility. As a result, Culver Union Hospital was sold to a for-profit hospital corporation and a new hospital replaced it, which opened in 1984. By 1988, Culver Union Hospital ceased operating because of a lack of funding and it was completely vacated by 1997. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The building now plays host to Historic Whitlock Place Apartments.

Located at:

Culver Union Hospital
306 Binford Street
Crawfordsville, IN

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Marion Branch, Historic District (Grant County)

On the heels of the Civil War, the federal government realized the need to provide care for soldiers who were disabled from injuries sustained during their service. Consequently, in 1865 the federal government established the National Asylum of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which created and ran homes where soldiers could live. In these homes, veterans were provided medical care, recreational activities, work, and employment opportunities, as well as food. One such home was built and opened in Marion, Indiana in 1890.



Within the first eight years of opening, the Marion Branch had eleven barracks style buildings, a hospital, a headquarters building, a dining hall, a kitchen, a chapel, and a memorial hall all on the over 200 acre campus. The Marion Branch was highly populated until the first decade and a half of the twentieth century, when the number of living Civil War veterans began rapidly decreasing. But, after the close of WWI, the need again rose for homes for veterans; however, veterans of WWI needed different types of care than their Civil War counterparts. Therefore, in 1920, the Marion Branch was converted to a neuropsychiatric institution, and (a year later) its name changed to the Marion National Sanitarium. After that point, the main focus of the Marion National Sanitarium was to treat and care for “nervous and mental patients,” many of whom were veterans of the First World War.

Over the next several decades, the complex continued to grow not only in patient numbers but also in the number of buildings on the campus. In 1930, the Marion Branch’s name was changed a second time to the Marion Veterans Administration Hospital. From the late 1940s onward, the Marion Veterans Administration Hospital continued to serve United States veterans. Today, it still runs under the Veterans Administration Northern Indiana Health Care System.

A number of original buildings, ranging widely in function and architectural style, still stand on the campus and date anywhere from 1889 to 1996. Listed on the National Register of Historic

Places as a historic district, the Marion Branch is open to the public. Visitors can walk or drive through the campus and onsite cemetery, but visits should be scheduled with the Public Affairs Officers of the facility. Visitors must check in with the police prior to entry.

For more information, contact:

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers Marion Branch, Historic District (VA Northern Indiana Health Care System Marion Campus)

765-674-3321

<http://www.northernindiana.va.gov/locations/Marion.asp>

Clay County Hospital (Clay County)



The three and a half story limestone-trimmed brick building of the Clay County Hospital was the hospital's original building, and it was constructed from 1927 to 1928. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the building retains many of its original features including: wood frame windows, dentilled cornice, and a gabled roof.

Although the original hospital building is no longer used for patients, the building maintains its octagonal lobby, and many of the original spaces remain mostly intact. Surrounding the original hospital building, additional buildings have been added.

For more information, contact:

Clay County Hospital

1206 East National Avenue, Brazil, IN

(812)-442-2500

<http://www.stvincent.org/St-Vincent-Clay/>

Martinsville Sanitarium (Morgan County)

Built from 1925 to 1926, the Martinsville Sanitarium's first residential unit is a lasting representation of the city of Martinsville's most substantial industry. Within several years of the discovery of mineral water in 1887, Martinsville, Indiana became a leading health resort town in the nation. Consequently, mineral water sanitariums began to pop up all over the area, bringing growth to the town as well as prominent individuals including businessman and entertainers. At one point, eleven sanitariums existed within a one-mile radius.

First created in 1892, the Martinsville Sanitarium was later sold and combined with two other sanitariums and their buildings. From 1897 to 1898, the two buildings were combined into one. Over the years, multiple additions and changes were made to the sanitarium including its first residential unit, which was built 1925-1926. However, as the twentieth century progressed, the country's fascination with mineral water declined, ultimately leading to a decline in the demand for mineral springs and resorts.



Nevertheless, the Martinsville Sanitarium remained open until 1957 when it was converted into a nursing home, which remained open until 2002. Throughout those years, the sanitarium's buildings and additions were demolished and remodeled for other uses. Unfortunately, all that remains today is the residential unit built from 1925 to 1926. At the closing of the nursing home, the property was gifted to the Community Service Center of Martinsville. By 2003, the remaining residential unit was abandoned.

In 2005, the residential unit of the Martinsville Sanitarium was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Morgan County Historic Preservation Society is optimistic the building can be rehabilitated and reused in the future.

Located at:

Martinsville Sanitarium
239 West Harrison Street, Martinsville, IN 46151

Dr. Hutchings Hospital and Office (Jefferson County)

Built between 1838 and 1848, Dr. William Hutchings' hospital and personal office currently functions as a small public museum. Born in 1825 in Kentucky, Hutchings would later complete his medical study in Kentucky and his medical training during the Asiatic Cholera Epidemic of 1849. He was awarded a medical diploma from Indiana Central Medical College Indianapolis of Ashbury University (now known as DePauw University).

Prior to Hutchings use of the building as an office and hospital, the previous tenants, used the building as an attorney's office. Following the doctor's death in 1903, his children closed the office, packing up the materials and items inside the house. The house and items inside remained in this state for sixty-six years until 1969, when the granddaughter of Hutchings donated the building and all its contents to the current owner, Historic Madison, Inc.

Dr. Hutchings' Hospital and Office is located within the Madison Historic District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as a National Historic Landmark) and maintains its historic look, along with some of the original equipment and furnishings of Dr. Hutchings and his family.

For more information:

<http://historicmadisoninc.com/properties/dr-hutchings-hospital-and-office/>

Dr. Samuel Harrell House (Hamilton County)



Dr. Samuel Harrell, a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century physician, played an important role in both Hamilton County and Indiana medical history. He first studied medicine in Michigan and later in both Vienna and Paris before he and his brother established their own hospital in Hamilton County in 1908.

Their hospital was the first in the county and became the Hamilton County Hospital in 1915 following its purchase. Dr. Harrell was known not only for his skills in bone and abdominal surgery but also as being the first in Indiana credited for performing a blood transfusion. In 1898, Dr. Harrell built a home for his family, and a place where his patients with emergency cases could be treated in his parlor.



The well-preserved home, which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1984, is in the Queen Ann style.

Located at:

Dr. Samuel Harrell House
399 North 10th Street
Noblesville, IN 46060

Longcliff Museum (Cass County)

Opened in 1888, the original Administration Building of the Logansport State Hospital only recently became home to the Longcliff Museum. The well-preserved Administration Building, symbolic to the Logansport State Hospital Building, has been continuously open since 1888. The 103 year old Pathology Building originally housed the museum until becoming too deteriorated to rehabilitate.

Through the use of artifacts, exhibits, and the historic hospital building itself, the museum tells the narrative of how medical care for the mentally ill has changed over the years. The museum's exhibits showcase patient life in the hospital through artifacts like patient artwork, photographs, medical instruments, and farming equipment. Some of the artifacts originate from the period of the hospital's opening and are original to the Logansport State Hospital. By educating their visitors, the museum also tries to extinguish the stigma that surrounds mental health diseases. Of note, the site is home to a registered cemetery as well.



To learn more about the National Register of Historic Places, preservation, or historic buildings or other program administered by the DNR-DHPA, visit us at www.in.gov/dnr/historic

