

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-2183

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kneipp Springs Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2725 & 2730 E. Northport Road

City or town: Rome City State: IN County: Noble

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


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

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

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

XA ___B XC ___D

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
|  <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | <u>1.18.2018</u> <hr/> Date |
|---|---------------------------------------|

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

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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 Anderson

Signature of the Keeper

3/6/2018

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>19</u> | <u>4</u> | buildings |
| <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> | objects |
| <u>31</u> | <u>5</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

RELIGION: religious facility

LANDSCAPE: park

HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rundbogenstil

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

OTHER: Cape Cod

OTHER: Gothic-arch barn

OTHER: Threshing barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: CONCRETE

STONE: granite

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Kneipp Springs Historic District is an approximately 80 acre area that straddles Northport Road on the west side of State Highway 9 north of Rome City. The district is centered on a large sanitarium constructed by a Catholic order, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, during the early 1900s on land rich with natural springs in the vicinity of Sylvan Lake. The district includes the large sanitarium building with supporting buildings that include a chapel and Queen Anne style house. A large farmstead area north of the sanitarium was developed to support the facility and includes a Gothic-arched dairy barn and an early threshing barn. The district also includes buildings that were part of the facilities utility plant and landscaped grounds around the springs, ponds, and "Holy Hill" that lie in the valley south of the sanitarium.

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Narrative Description

The Kneipp Springs Historic District is a complex developed mostly in the first decades of the 20th century on a hillside overlooking a valley rich in mineral springs that were believed to have healing qualities. The approximately 80 acre district includes four primary areas that straddle Northport Road on the west side of State Road 9. The areas include the hillside development of the sanitarium grounds, landscaped valley area, facilities plant, and farmstead. Each of these areas are further defined later in this section.

The district includes just over twenty buildings, several structures and objects, and a few individually identified sites. There are only four non-contributing buildings, which are small apartment buildings constructed after the period of significance, and one non-contributing object, a statue that was also installed after the period of significance. The complex's largest building is the sanitarium, which is the most prominent landmark in the district. There is also a chapel attached to the sanitarium and a Queen Anne style house east of the sanitarium. Brick buildings in the complex are late examples of Rundbogenstil. German builders and architects imported the style, which combined elements of Romanesque and Classicism. The remaining buildings, particularly those that are part of the farmstead and facilities plant, are vernacular 20th century functional buildings and structures.

The buildings generally are arranged perpendicularly or parallel with Northport Road, which extends northwest to southeast, at nearly a forty-five degree angle from true north, through the district. For purposes of this document, southwest shall be described as south, northeast as north, etc. The following is a complete list of resources in the district divided into their general areas and use classifications. The resources are described with the most significant resources having both exterior and interior descriptions provided.

Kneipp Springs Sanitarium Grounds

The Kneipp Springs Sanitarium grounds are defined as the area on which the sanitarium building and its immediate supporting buildings were constructed on a hillside bluff on the south side of Northport Road on the west side of State Road 9. The area has large mature shade trees, sidewalks, landscaping and lawns around the buildings. Asphalt drives connect a main gate off State Road 9 to Northport Road and the buildings located south of Northport Road. The main building in this area is the large three-and-a-half story brick sanitarium building. All of the other buildings are either attached to, or are in very near proximity to the sanitarium. The only exceptions to this are a large brick house built in the Queen Anne style, and garage, east of the sanitarium, and a complex of four small apartment buildings built on the west side of the grounds and sanitarium. The apartment buildings are considered non-contributing and were built after the period of significance.

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*Physician's House, Queen Anne, 1902. Contributing
Photo 0001*

The two-and-a-half story brick building is located on the east edge of the sanitarium grounds near State Road 9. The building faces south and has several large mature shade trees in its lawn. The building has a limestone foundation and 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels. The steep hipped roof is covered with slate. The front façade has a two-and-a-half story front gable that projects forward on its east half and an octagonal two story tower with a hipped roof on its southwest corner. The front gable has a wide window on its first floor, two windows on its second floor, and one window centered in the top of its gable wall. The tower has a window in four of its six exterior walls on each floor. A porch with four wide wood columns and a stone base is between the tower and front gable. The porch has a flat roof and steps on its east half. A wide wood door with a window in its top half and side-lites is on the east half of the porch's back wall and a window is in its west half. A dormer with a gabled roof and a window is centered on the front façade.

The west façade has one window in its south half and two windows in its north half on both floors. The east façade has one window in its south half and one window in its north end on both floors. A three-sided, one-story bay with cut-away corners is located just north of center on the east façade. A window is located in the second floor above the bay. A one-story ell is on the east half of the north (back) façade. It has a hipped roof covered with slate. The ell has a wood door with a window in its top half in its east end and a window in its west end. The north façade has a window in its first floor and two windows in its second floor west of the ell. The north façade has two gabled dormers with windows centered in its roof.

The interior of the house is arranged with rooms off a central foyer and landing on the first and second floors. The house has three large rooms in the east half of the first floor and two large rooms in its west half. The foyer has an open wood staircase with an impressive balustrade and newel post in its north end. A small butler pantry is between the middle and north room in the east half; the north room is a kitchen. A small bathroom is in the middle, back part of the first floor. The second floor has an open landing with balustrade down its center. Four bedrooms are located off the landing, two on each side of the house. A bathroom is at the back between the bedrooms. An enclosed staircase continues to the attic above the open staircase. The most impressive rooms are those in the southwest corner of the house which have the corner tower. The house has unpainted six-panel wood doors and wide trim. A pair of pocket doors is between the middle and south room on the east side of the first floor. The house has wood floors and tall baseboards throughout, though some carpets are over the floors.

Garage, c. 1910. Contributing

The brick garage building has 1/1 wood windows with brick sills and lintels and is located behind (north of) the Queen Anne house. It has two wood garage doors with rows of windows in their tops. The garage has side gables with a jerkin-head roof covered with asphalt shingles.

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Sanitarium, Rundbogenstil, 1897-1925. Contributing Exterior, photos 0002-0003, 0006

The three-and-a-half story brick building has three south-facing tall projecting front gables with two-story porches between, and a long two-and-a-half story west wing (known as Victory Hall) constructed in 1916 to connect the sanitarium with the chapel. The building was constructed in several phases. The original part was built in 1897 and its design is attributed to architects **Wing & Mahurin**. This section is the easternmost gable-front section where the main entry was originally located and a large foyer and grand staircase remain inside (photo 0002, 0024). When the sisters purchased the complex in 1902, an addition and alterations were made to the original sanitarium building. In 1906, the middle gable-front section was built, followed by the westernmost gable-front section in 1913 (right side of photo 0006). The west wing was built in 1916 (left side of photo 0006) and a small north wing was added to the building in 1925. The entry was relocated from the east façade to the south façade with a one-story addition in 1964 (see in the right side of photo 0006). Refer to floor plans for dates of various wings.

The sanitarium's material palette is consistent, despite the age of the wings. The building has a cut fieldstone foundation with a stone water table on the 1902-1913 sections and a limestone foundation on the west wing. Walls are red brick. The building has 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels in its original part and 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and lintels in its west wing. The original part of the building has a metal cornice with modillions that continues across the bottom of the gable to enclose the gable walls. Roofing varies from terra-cotta tile to asphalt shingle on sections.

The south-facing elevation of the sanitarium differs slightly from section to section, but presents a consistent appearance, with its red brick walls and limestone sills and lintels. Each projecting gabled section is three bays wide, while the connecting side-gabled portions are each five bays across. Despite subtle variations in detail, the three-five bay spacing remains constant across the whole elevation, regardless of the date of the sections. The bay sequence is obscured on the 1902-1913 section, where first and second floor porches shade the building. The gabled sections are significantly deeper than the side-gabled connectors (each is about ten bays deep). From above, the massing of the building reads roughly as an "E." The middle section of two story porch was more fully enclosed into a family room in 1964, featuring brick piers, brick knee walls, and large windows. A flat-roofed porte-cochere extends from the building at the gable marking the middle of the 1902-1913 section, also an addition from 1964. Under the porte-cochere is a main entrance to the building. There is another entrance centered in the shallow-projecting cross-gable of the 1916 wing, housed within a shallow pilaster/pediment surround that frames a multi-coursed brick round arched doorway. The easternmost gable-front section has three windows on each of its three floors and a Palladian-like window in its gable wall with a shelf in its center to form an apse. The second floor between the gable-front sections has an open porch on the east half and a modern (1964) enclosed porch on the west half. Rows of six 2/2 wood windows are in the third floor between the gable-front sections.

The east façade of the sanitarium is the flank of the 1897 original section of the building. On this side, the 1897 section is ten bays across on each of its three full stories. A two story brick porch spans from the second to the seventh bays from the south (right side of photo 0002). The first

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level is arcaded. Brick piers with stone imposts carry broad round, multi-course brick arches with stone keystones. A doorway, the former main entrance to the complex, is centered under the porch. The second level has brick piers with generic stone capitals, a Roman fret metal railing, and a flat roof that caps the porch. The east side of the 1897 section has three roughly symmetrically-placed pedimented dormers with paired sashes. There are nine windows on the first floor and a pair of steel doors with a wood transom located near the center of the porch's back wall. There are nine windows on the second and third floors with a steel porch door centered on the porch's back wall and roof. There are three gabled dormers on the east façade. The west façade is mostly covered by the west wing and chapel and the north façade is utilitarian in nature with rows of 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick (photo 0003).

The front façade of the west wing (1916, left side of photo 0006) has a central gabled wall dormer with an entry with stone steps. The entry has a surround composed of brick pilasters with stone capitals that supports a pediment trimmed with stone. The first floor has six windows to each side of the entry and the second floor has nine windows. A full-round arched window is centered in the gabled wall dormer. A gabled dormer with a full-round arched window is to each side of the wall dormer. An enclosed courtyard is on the north side of the west wing.

The rear (north) side of the sanitarium shows the various construction campaigns, by virtue of its less formal arrangement and spacing of bays (photos 0003 and 0012). Since this was the back of the building, openings on the north side are typically double-header-coursed segmental arches with stone sills; a wood header allows rectangular sashes to fit the openings.

The roofline of the entire complex has a sheet metal cornice with modillions; this encloses the projecting gable ends as well. Each side gable portion of the 1902-1913 section has two symmetrically-placed gabled dormers with single double-hung windows. The roofline of the 1916 section differs; it has a centered cross gable that is not enclosed with moldings, and it projects only slightly from the main mass, and one gabled dormer is symmetrically placed on either side of it. Also marking the roofline of the 1902-1916 section is a square brick tower, positioned behind the center gable of this section. This is an elevator tower, and it is detailed with brick corner piers and corbel arcade, as well as a railing enclosing the flat roof (photo 0003, center). There is a later elevator tower closer to the third gable from the east (with cupola). Each gable end has a single window in its tympanum, except the easternmost gable end. The eastern gable end of the south elevation has a Palladian window filling the tympanum. Multi-coursed brick lintels and a central round arch with projecting outer brick course link to form the opening's top. Roofing differs from section to section on the sanitarium. The eastern portions (1897 and the 1902-1913 sections) have red terra-cotta barrel tiles, while the rest of the sanitarium has asphalt shingle roofing. Lastly, the prominent centrally-located gabled projection on the south elevation has an octagonal wooden cupola with round arched openings on each face, surmounted by a cornice and gold-finished dome.

Interior photos 0018-0021, 0024-0026

The interior of the sanitarium is arranged around central hallways on each floor. The building is configured largely like a capital E with the gable-front sections being the short legs of the E.

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The easternmost section has a large lounge in its south end (photo 0020) and a chapel (photo 0021) and offices off the hallway on its first floor. These two spaces have pressed metal ceilings. A grand staircase with ornate metal balustrade and newel posts is at the intersection of the north/south hallway and main east/west hallway in the easternmost section showing where the original entry was located (photo 0024-second story). The remaining first floor includes a large dining hall and nuns' dining room in the westernmost gable-front section. A wide foyer and reception area is in the front part of the first floor. Both the dining rooms and foyer area were modernized with the introduction of the 1964 addition (photo 0019). A wood staircase with turned balusters and handrail is in the westernmost part of the E (photo 0026-second story).

The rooms in the upper floors of the easternmost section served as treatment rooms with pressed metal ceilings and small closets (photo 0025). Additional treatment, and later guest rooms, lined the main east/west hallways. These rooms had their own closets and bathrooms. Most of the guestrooms, including bathrooms and closets, retain their historic finishes. The bathroom finishes date to c. 1964. The building has wood floors in the guestrooms and mosaic tiled floors in the hallways. There are two and four-panel wood doors, wood baseboards and trim throughout the building. The building has plaster walls and ceilings, except where pressed metal is located in the east end or where acoustic tiles have covered the original ceiling. The west wing (1916) is similarly arranged with larger guestrooms and a priest's room (photo 0018) off the central east/west hallway on both floors. The west wing also has similar finishes.

*Maintenance Garage, c. 1930. Contributing
Right side of photo 0003*

The one-story brick building has a tall concrete base and a flat roof with tile coping on its parapet walls. The building has steel windows divided into 15 panes of glass, soldier brick lintels and stone sills. A large wood garage door and personnel door is on its north (front) façade. The east wall is four bays wide with windows only. The building is located behind the sanitarium building and east of the Services Building.

*Services Building, c. 1910. Contributing
Seen in the left background of photo 0016*

The three-story brick building is located behind the sanitarium building. The building has a long, three-story ell on the west half of its back wall. The building has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and segmental brick arches. Doors are wooden, with windows in their upper half and transoms. Most doorways are set within double-header-coursed segmental arched openings, as are windows. An entry door is located near the center of its south façade and on the south end of its east façade. Doors are located on each floor, connected by a fire escape, in the east half of the north façade. Rows of windows are located on each floor of the west façade and usually one or two windows are located on each floor of the remaining facades. The building has a low-pitched hipped roof covered with slate. A dormer with a hipped roof and a pair of small 1/1 windows is located on the south end of the roof on the east and west facades. A second floor enclosed catwalk connects the services building to the sanitarium.

The services building is divided by a central, enclosed staircase that runs north/south. One room is located on the east side of the staircase on each floor and one long room that continues into the

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ell is located on the west side of the staircase. The building has simple wood trim, doors, and the floors are mostly covered with linoleum. Some built-in casework is located in the southeast room. The rooms were used for services that included laundry and canning for the sanitarium.

*Convent Building, 1916. Contributing
Exterior photos 0004 and left side of photo 0005*

The three-and-a-half story brick building is connected to the back (north side) of the chapel by a two-story wing. It is fifteen bays long and three bays wide. The building has side gables (facing north and south) and a wide central gabled-front projection on its east and west facades. The building has corner pilasters and a corbelled cornice at the top of its walls. The convent has rows of 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and lintels on its first and second floors and rows of 1/1 metal windows with stone sills and full-round arches composed of two courses of header brick on its third floor. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has copper gutters and downspouts.

The east façade has a full-width two-story enclosed sunporch with square brick columns with stone capitals (photo 0004). The sunporch has rows of wood windows divided into four large sashes and a low-pitched hipped roof. The large window groupings rest on stone sills that are part of a brick knee wall on each level. The south three and north two window openings on the third floor are filled with brick. A full-round arched window is centered in the top of the central gable wall. A short triangular-shaped gablet with a triangular-shaped wood window is centered in the roof north and south of the gable wall. The west façade is nearly identical to the east façade, but without the sunporches and with 15 windows on each floor. The centered, cross-gabled section projects several feet more on the west façade. The north façade has a metal door centered in the first floor and pairs of narrow windows centered in the second and third floors. One window is located in the east and west ends of each floor and a full-round arched window is centered in the gable wall. The south façade is mostly covered by the two-story wing connecting the convent to the chapel. The exposed section of the façade has one window on the west end of the second and third floors and a pair of windows centered in the third floor. A full-round arched window is centered in the gable wall. The wing has a modern (1964) entry addition on its west façade and two full-round arched windows in its east and west facades of its second floor.

Interior, photos 0022-0023

A central hallway extends north and south through the middle of the building on each floor (photo 0023). Communal rooms such as living rooms, libraries, and offices line the hallway on the first floor. Small resident rooms line the hallway on the second and third floors (photo 0022). Staircases and bathrooms are located in the north and south ends of the building. The building has wood floors and simple wood baseboards and trim. The doors are two-panel wood doors. Several rooms have built-in wood cabinetry and each room has a closet with a wood door and cabinet above. The north staircase is wood with a simple balustrade. The south staircase has marble steps and wraps around an elevator.

*Chapel of Our Lady, Mother of Mercy, Rundbogenstil, 1916. Contributing
Exterior photos 0005, left side of 0006*

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The tall, narrow brick chapel is attached to the west end of the sanitarium building and has a tall front gable (facing south). It is three bays wide and six bays deep. The building has a tall limestone base and buttressed corner pilasters with stone caps. Windows are full-round arched and filled with art glass. The windows have stone sills and arches composed of three courses of brick with a keystone. The building's roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front façade is symmetrically arranged around a tall, central entry/bell tower with a tall hipped roof. The front façade has a tall gabled parapet wall with a raked corbel table and is capped with stone. A pair of windows is located on the first floor to each side of the tower and a large window is centered in the second floor wall to each side of the tower. A narrow section of wall on the east and west ends of the first floor has stone trim defining the outside corners of a full pediment. The main corner pilaster/buttress divides the half-gables from the rest of the church. A narrow window is centered in this section. The tower's front wall has a pair of steel doors and a tall set of steps. The doors have a full-round arched transom inset with a roundel composed of art glass. A full pediment trimmed in stone with a stone cross is above the transom. Pilasters flank the doorway and a corbel table runs under the stone pediment molding. A pair of windows is in the second story of the tower and a large round six-foil rosette window composed of art glass is in the third story. A narrow window is in each wall of the fourth story. A stone belt course forms the base of the belfry which is framed by pilasters with stone caps on each of its four walls. The belfry has full-round four-coursed arched openings with wood louvers and a row of corbels at the top of its walls.

The west façade has a one-story aisle with a shed roof that projects forward. The aisle's wall has a row of full-round arched windows composed of art glass. A large one-story gabled ell is located on the north half of the façade (left center, photo 0005). The west façade of the ell has two groups of three narrow full-round arched windows composed of art glass. The middle window is taller than the two that flank it, reminiscent of a Palladian window grouping. The gable wall of the ell has a copper cornice with slight cornice returns. On the main part of the chapel, the upper part of the west façade is divided into six bays by brick pilasters. Each bay has a large full-round arched window composed of art glass. The west façade has three small gabled dormers on the main roof with full-round arched windows composed of art glass. The north and east facades are mostly covered by the west wing of the sanitarium and two-story wing of the convent.

The chapel has a tall central nave with an enclosed aisle way on its west side and a vestibule in the base of the entry tower on its south side. A side room that is separated from the altar area by wide columns supporting arches is in the northwest corner of the chapel. A balcony with a wood front wall and stepped seating is against the south wall. The chapel has a tall apse centered behind the altar area with two smaller niches that flank it (photo 0017). The nave walls have a two-part elevation, paired arched openings on the first floor and single large window above. Bays toward the apse have an arcaded first stage, with aisles or openings to rooms behind them. Generic Doric pilasters mark each bay; these support heavy ribs spanning the nave. Groin vaults rise above each large window. The apse and much of the ceiling has highly decorative painting and stenciling. The floors are composed of ceramic mosaics and the walls and barrel-vaulted ceiling are plaster. Openings have only simple splayed jambs with no moldings.

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Cast metal fence (behind dormitory), c. 1916. Contributing (object)

Foreground of photo 0004

A decorative cast metal picket fence with ornamented corner and gate posts is located behind the convent building enclosing a rear yard north to Northport Road.

Apartment Buildings (four free-standing buildings), c. 1980. Non-contributing

Seen on the right side of photo 0013

The two-story apartment buildings have brick over their first floors and metal siding on their second floors. They have 1/1 metal windows and metal doors. The buildings have side-gabled and roofs covered with asphalt shingles. The four buildings are constructed near each other and share a parking lot on the west edge of the sanitarium grounds.

Kneipp Springs Landscaped Area

The Kneipp Springs Landscaped area is defined as the broad valley and hill south of the sanitarium which overlooks this landscaped area. The area includes several manmade landscape features as well as natural geographic features bordered by State Road 9 on the east, farmland and wooded areas to the south and west, and the sanitarium grounds to the north. The Elkhart River, which flows from Sylvan Lake, was diverted during the 1800s south from this area. The area has paved walks, pedestrian bridges over small channels, springs, ponds, and a small hill referred to as "Holy Hill" among other objects and structures. One object, a statue of Mother Mary placed on a walkway that leads from a terraced area on the hillside south of the sanitarium, is considered non-contributing because it was recently erected. The grounds at one time had considerably more statuary, but these were removed by the owner that followed the Sisters during the 1970s.

Kneipp Springs Landscape, c. 1920. Contributing (site)

Photo 0007

The area south of the Kneipp Springs sanitarium grounds contains a number of manmade landscape features that include a paved walkway that extends through the center of the site, beginning at a terraced walk and stone steps leading down from the hillside, south across two bridges and around small ponds and springs to Holy Hill. The walkway then leads northeast from Holy Hill and wraps back around to the hillside. The hillside has cut-stone terrace walls and springs near its top and metal handrails. There are three small ponds connected by narrow channels or streams. The walkways are lined with trees and modern lights (c. 1980). The area between the hillside and Holy Hill is lawn with several mature trees. The landscape and associated objects were part of the treatment regimen offered at Kneipp Springs. Peaceful relaxation and the water of the area's springs were the main reason people came to the facility.

Statue of Mother Mary, c. 2010. Non-contributing (object)

Stone Spring Fountain, c. 1920. Contributing (object)

Seen on the left side of photo 0007

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An arched-top fountain composed of fieldstone is at a platform area of a walkway that descends the bluff from the sanitarium grounds to the landscaped area of the springs and pond. The fountain has three apse-like niches in its front wall where springs are located in a carved limestone table/base.

Log Cabin Chapel, c. 1950. Contributing

Photo 0008

A small gable-front cabin with walls composed of round logs is located near the base of the hillside in a grove of evergreens. The cabin has a wood door and two small windows centered in its front wall. The front gable is open with three small logs positioned vertically to carry log rafters. The roof is covered with wood shingles.

Pedestrian Bridges (two free-standing bridges), c. 1920. Contributing (structures)

Seen in the center of photo 0007

The asphalt walkway connects two concrete pedestrian bridges that have slight arches over small streams and sidewalls composed of concrete. The sidewalls have concrete caps and a paneled design composed of two panels in their inside and outside surfaces. The bridges are approximately twelve feet long.

Spring Well, c. 1920. Contributing (object)

A round concrete basin and a steel pipe are located on the east side of the walkway near the base of Holy Hill. The pipe is connected to a natural spring.

Holy Hill, c. 1920. Contributing (site)

Photo 0009

Holy Hill is a small hill in the south end of the landscaped area. It is wooded with both native and evergreen trees and has a wide winding path with steps that lead from the spring and pond area to the top of the hill. The path has concrete steps and low fieldstone walls. An open amphitheater in the round with wood benches is at the top of the hill. Holy Hill provides a picturesque view back to the hillside and sanitarium grounds.

Holy Hill Grotto, c. 1920. Contributing (structure)

Photo 0010

A small enclosed grotto composed of fieldstone is located in the northwest hillside of Holy Hill. The grotto has a tall arched opening in its front (north) façade's west end. Tapered retaining walls composed of fieldstone flank the entry. The grotto has a concrete floor and flat concrete roof. A stone and concrete table is built into the east end of the grotto. The table's front wall has three circular patterns composed of cut-stone in its cut-stone wall.

Statue of the Holy Family, c. 1950. Contributing (object)

Seen near the top, right side of photo 0009

A formed metal sculpture of the Holy Family is located on a concrete base on top of Holy Hill. It forms a centerpiece to the outdoor amphitheater in the round.

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Kneipp Springs Facilities Plant

The Kneipp Springs Facilities Plant area is defined as the area on which buildings and structures that provided utilities to the broader complex were constructed. These include the power plant and water tower on the north side of Northport Road, and the water plant on the bluff south of Northport Road. All of the buildings and structures in this area are considered contributing and are vernacular 20th century functional buildings.

Power Plant, c. 1915. Contributing

Photo 0016

The tall one-story building has a concrete foundation and brown-colored brick walls. The building is near the north side of Northport Road and faces south. The building has gabled parapet walls on its east and west facades. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a row of three metal ventilators are on its ridge. The front façade has a large square chimney east of center. The tapered chimney has a corbelled table near the top of the building's roofline, but extends significantly higher and is capped by concrete. The front façade has two wood doors west of the chimney. Each has windows in the top half and has a transom above it. Three 1/1 wood windows with stone sills are between the two doors and a 4/4 wood window is west of the west door. Five large square metal windows with an awning sash in their center are located across the top of the front façade. The windows are divided into multiple panes of glass and have stone sills.

The east and west facades have parapet coping tiles. The east façade has a large wood door on its north end and one metal window that matches those on the front façade on its south end. A tall metal window divided into 24 panes of glass with an awning sash in its center is centered in the gabled wall. The west façade has a wood door divided into five panels on its north end and a 6/6 wood window in its south end. Two large metal windows divided into 28 panes of glass are centered in the gable wall. They have awning sashes in their center. A large metal window composed of multiple panes of glass is in the north and south ends of the gabled wall. The north façade is almost entirely covered with a one-story concrete embankment with a flat roof and a concrete ramp off its east end (seen on the left side of photo 0016). The top of the north façade has a row of six metal windows that match those on the front façade. The building pumped hot steam under Northport Road to the sanitarium complex on the south side of the road.

Garage, c. 1915. Contributing

The brick building has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and two wood garage doors in its east façade. A 2/2 wood window with a stone sill is centered in its other facades. The building is west of the power plant.

Utility Building, c. 1915. Contributing

Right side of photo 0016

The small brick building has a shed roof and metal windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The windows have brick sills. A metal door is in the south façade. The building is north of the power plant.

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Water Tower, c. 1935. Contributing (structure)

A 100-plus foot water tower is located west of the garage. It is steel with four legs and a tall cylindrical tank (center of photo 0013).

Water Plant, c. 1935. Contributing

The small one-story concrete block building is situated in the bluff off the southwest corner of the sanitarium grounds on the south side of Northport Road. A metal handrail and masonry steps lead down the bluff to the building site. The building has a metal awning style window centered in each wall except for the front (east) wall which has a steel door centered in the façade with a window north of the door. The building has a flat roof. The building has a basement with a steel spiral staircase that leads down to that level.

Kneipp Springs Farm

The Kneipp Springs Farm area is defined as the area on the north side of Northport Road that was historically developed to sustain the sanitarium with agricultural and livestock production. All of the buildings are located on the north side of the road with the exception of the farm manager's house, a Cape Cod style house, c. 1940, on the south side of Northport Road west of the sanitarium grounds. The area includes a large threshing barn built before the time of the development of the sanitarium, c. 1874, but continued to be used by the sanitarium for its intended agricultural purpose. The farm area also includes a large arched-roof dairy barn, silo, poultry house, and other buildings constructed during the first decades of the 20th century to support the sanitarium population. All of the buildings and structures in this area are considered contributing. Remnant orchards once used by the sisters are around the farmstead; the 1941 WPA Indiana guide to the Hoosier state states that at that time, portions of plum and apple orchards planted by John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed) existed at the complex.

Farm Manager's House, Cape Cod, c. 1940. Contributing

Photo 0011

A one-and-a-half story house with a concrete foundation and side gables is located on the south side of Northport Road west of the sanitarium grounds. The house faces Northport Road. The house has weatherboard siding and multi-paned double-hung wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a concrete stoop centered on the house with a gabled entry vestibule. The modern metal door has a wood surround with pilasters and an entablature. An 8/8 window is in the front façade to each side of the vestibule. The roof has two gabled dormers with 6/6 windows on its front. A recently-added wing extends to the west and has a gable-front attached garage on the front façade. It has a metal garage door and a window covered with wood in the gable wall.

Arched-Roof Dairy Barn, c. 1930. Contributing

Left side of photos 0013, 0015

A large dairy barn with a concrete floor and light brown-colored brick walls on its first floor, and weatherboard siding on its gable walls, is located near the front of the farm area just north of Northport Road. The barn has a shorter wing that extends from its west-facing gable. A longer

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wing with a slightly shorter roof extends to the north from the north wall of the main barn. The barn has wood doors and steel windows divided into multiple panes of glass. The windows have brick sills and lintels. The barn has a steeply-pitched arched roof with flared eaves. The main gables face east and west and have 6/6 wood windows and hay hatch doors. Hay hoods extend from the ridge to cover the gable walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and large metal ventilators line the ridges. The interior walls are composed of glazed block on the first floor.

Milk House, c. 1930. Contributing

A small one-story brown-colored brick building is centered off the south façade of the dairy barn. The building has a wood door centered in its south façade and metal windows divided into six panes of glass. The building has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles.

Threshing Barn, c. 1874. Contributing

Photo 0014

A large barn with a concrete floor and vertical board siding is in the northwest corner of the farm area. The barn has side gables that face north and south and large doors in its east and west sides. The barn has wood doors and windows on its first floor and rows of small louvered openings in the upper levels of its gabled walls. The louvered openings are paired with arched tops and wood louvers. There are three pairs in the lowest row, two in the middle row, and one in the top of the gable. The barn roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Implement Shed, c. 1910. Contributing

A long one-story building with side gables is located northeast of the dairy barn. It has vertical board siding with several large wood rolling doors. Rows of small square wood windows divided into four panes of glass are in each of the four facades. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Livestock Barn, c. 1910. Contributing

Middle of photo 0015

The building is located south of the implement shed and is covered with Dutch-lap and other weatherboard siding. The building has a front gable that faces west. It has a wood door in its north end and a 4/4 wood window in its south end. The building has a pair of hay hatch doors near the top of its front façade's south end. A small 4/4 wood window is centered in its gable. The south façade has three 4/4 wood windows and one smaller 1/1 wood window. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Poultry House, c. 1930. Contributing

Right side of photo 0015

A long one-story brown-colored brick building with short walls and a gabled roof is attached to the east side of the livestock barn. The building has twelve tall 1/1 wood windows on its north and south facades. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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Corn Crib, c. 1930. Contributing (structure)

A drive-thru corn crib with slated, tapered bins that form the north and south walls is north of the livestock barn. The building is set on concrete piers poured into drainage tiles. The building has a front gable and shaped opening and small louvered openings in the bottom of its north and south facades. The building has asphalt shingles on its roof.

Silo, c. 1930. Contributing (structure)

A tall stave silo is west of the dairy barn. It is approximately fifty feet tall and has a metal domed roof (right side of photo 0013).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

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HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

C. 1874-1967

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the threshing barn, c. 1874, on the north side of Northport Road. Though the primary significance of the property is associated with the development of the area into a health sanitarium, the threshing barn is the oldest extant

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resource and continued to be used by the sanitarium for its agricultural purpose. The first record of the mineral springs having curative properties also occurred in an 1874 county history. The period ends in 1967, even though it was used by the Sisters of the Precious Blood until 1976 when it was sold to an organization from Ohio.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria consideration A is marked due to the original development of the site by a religious institution, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, as well as its current ownership by the Mother of Mercy Foundation, also a religious organization. The architectural significance of the district, as well as its association with health and medicine during the first half of the 20th century raises the level of importance for the district above its religious association.

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

The district is eligible under criterion A for its association with the history of health/medicine. Kneipp Springs was part of a long-running trend in western health - hydrotherapy. Developed from 1874-c. 1930, Kneipp Springs offered thousands of patients a cold-water curative regimen known as the Kneipp Method, utilizing the site's natural mineral springs. Bavarian priest Sabastian Kneipp developed his system of water-cures in the 1820s; the Sisters of the Precious Blood took control of the Noble County, Indiana site in 1901-1902 and re-named the place in Kneipp's honor. Mainly, the Kneipp Method was aimed at tuberculosis, but the treatments and diet were intended to promote general health as well. So ardent have been the system's followers over past 150 years that one can still receive Kneipp treatments, by name, today. Due to the reach of the complex, which was regional, this nomination recognizes a statewide level of significance.

The complex grew to include a large sanitarium, chapel, and convent, all built of brick in a distinctive German Rundbogenstil mode from 1897-1916. The Sisters of the Precious Blood operated the complex from 1901-1976. The Sisters were affiliated with the Society of the Precious Blood, a Catholic institution that became deeply-rooted in a broad swath across Northern Ohio and Northeastern Indiana starting in the mid-19th century. The Sisters acquired and developed an impressive agricultural complex north of the sanitarium to support their activities. These buildings helped in the processing of foodstuffs for the Sisters and for patients; a fairly specific diet of fresh products was part of one's treatment at Kneipp Springs. To the south, the Sisters augmented the terrain with landscape elements to create a restful, meditative environment both for the administration of Kneipp treatments and for general use.

The district meets criterion C at a local level for its brick German Rundbogenstil architecture. The complex also includes a fine brick Queen Anne house, for the resident doctor and family. The farm area has well-preserved functional buildings ranging from a timber-frame threshing barn, to arched-roof, state-of-the-art dairy barn, to small, special-purpose farm buildings. Kneipp

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Springs in Indiana survives largely intact, as still do many of its German namesake's teachings and holistic health concepts.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Most of the buildings in the district are simple vernacular buildings related more to their uses, such as the simple forms of the early 20th century facilities plant buildings and agricultural buildings of the farmstead area. However, there are a few exceptional, large buildings in the district that were constructed in styles popular during the first decades of the 20th century. A large physician's house was built in 1902 at the east edge of the sanitarium grounds in the Queen Anne style, though restrained in its features. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Asymmetrical facades with corner towers and cross-gables were typical features, as were steeply-pitched hipped roofs with dormers. The physician's house in the district exemplifies all of these standard arrangements of plan and façade treatment (photo 0001). The house has simple window patterns, a simple porch, and its most impressive feature is the octagonal tower on its southwest corner. This translates to an impressive feature in the rooms positioned in the southwest corner of the house. The house also has a nicely-preserved wood staircase and doors and has had no changes to its floor plan or room division.

Possibly due to the German heritage of the Sisters and/or Dr. Geierman, the main buildings on the campus directly related to the resort were constructed in a style that developed in Germany during the 1800s known as Rundbogenstil, or round-arched style. Rundbogenstil combined elements of Renaissance, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture in a formal way that was a departure from neo-Gothic design and embraced more formal classicism. As early as the 1950s, Architectural Historian Carroll Meeks noted that many American and English buildings that predated H.H. Richardson's iterations of French and Spanish Romanesque were clearly Romanesque-inspired. His important work "Romanesque Before Richardson" was published in The Art Bulletin in March 1953. Meeks and others have noted the role of architects trained in the German states in the early 19th century in the spread of the style to the U.S. In most of the German states, round-arched masonry architecture was all but the official style for churches and civic buildings in the early to mid-19th century. The sanitarium building was constructed in a simple form of the style during 1897-1913; its most pronounced features include a two-story porch on its east façade and a tall cupola. An article in April 4, 1899 edition of the Fort Wayne

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Journal noted that local architects Wing & Mahurin were preparing plans for “a new sanitarium” on Dr. Geirman’s property. Wing & Mahurin were well-known in the area by the 1890s, and had already designed an impressive foray into Richardsonian Romanesque, the Fort Wayne City Hall (1893, NR). It is unknown how much of the earliest wing of the sanitarium was complete by the time the Sisters of the Precious Blood took over the property. Therefore, the extent to which the earliest wing of the sanitarium reflects Wing & Mahurin’s efforts is unknown. Likewise, the role of any particular architect for the rest of the complex, after the Sisters bought the property, is unknown. It is worthwhile to compare the convent, sanitarium, and chapel at Kneipp Springs to numerous other Society of Precious Blood-built churches and schools throughout parts of Indiana and adjacent Ohio (Land of the Cross-Tipped Churches Thematic Grouping, NR, 1979). Very many were designed and built by the DeCurtin family for the Society of the Precious Blood, the “brother order” of the Sisters at Kneipp Springs. The similarities are remarkable, though no link between Kneipp Springs and the DeCurtins is known to exist at this time.

In 1916, a new chapel was constructed at the west end of the sanitarium as well as a convent to the north of the chapel and a west wing addition to the sanitarium that connected it with the chapel. The chapel is of course, more formal, and has more embellishments of the style, while the convent and west wing were built with features similar to the sanitarium, combined with simple features of the new chapel. The complex of red-brick buildings, being mostly connected and positioned together on the hill, provides an overall uniformity despite multiple construction phases.

Common Rundbogenstil attributes seen on the sanitarium, convent, and chapel buildings include masonry construction, use of round arches, corbel tables, implied Classical elements, and an overall air of “severity.” The Palladian window-like arrangement seen in several locations on the complex, pedimented doorways, and simple cornices with returns are examples of generic Classical features. Symmetry, a basic hallmark of all things Classical in art, was not consistently possible at Kneipp Springs, due to the ongoing nature of the project. However, individual wings, such as the chapel and convent, strongly imply Classical balance and symmetry in of themselves.

Distribution of the style in the U.S. followed settlement lines. German-trained practitioners of the style aided in its dissemination. For example, D.A. Bohlen, patriarch of the Bohlen family firm which lasted three generations, came from Germany in the 1850s as a practicing architect and settled in Indianapolis. D.A. Bohlen and Bohlen & Son designed all the buildings at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College in Terre Haute for the Sisters of Providence; several of the early buildings in the Rundbogenstil mode still survive. St. Mary-of-the-Woods and Kneipp Springs have some similarities in style, scale, and of course, their ties to Catholic orders. Bohlen designed many buildings with Rundbogenstil characteristics, however, only a handful survive. The limited scope of the style (suited to churches and civic buildings from c.1850-c.1910) has likely served a role in its rate of attrition. Nonetheless, Rundbogenstil was and is a distinctive part of the U.S. built environment, especially in the upper Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions.

The sanitarium has a simple, but formal appearance with its arrangement of windows on the façade complemented with its three tall gable-front sections. The base of the gable walls are enclosed with a cornice with modillions that continues across the top of the building’s walls.

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This simple feature adds to the formality of the building and is the only ornamentation found on the building. The building also has a tall octagonal cupola positioned on the ridge of the westernmost gable-front section (right side of photo 0006). The cupola has arched openings in its walls and a metal domed roof. A Palladian-like window with the center window forming a niche-like shelf, is located in the gable wall of the easternmost gable-front section. The east façade has a two-story porch with its first floor wall composed of full-round arched openings of stone and brick (photo 0002). The second floor porch has square brick columns with stone capitals that supports a roof. This is an impressive feature when viewed from the main entry off of the state highway. The building also has gabled dormers on its roof. While the interior is fairly simple, the level of intact wood trim and doors and room layout is exceptional. The building also has an impressive metal staircase and pressed metal ceilings throughout much of its eastern section (photos 0021, 0024).

The chapel has a soaring appearance on its front façade with a tall bell tower and a steeply-pitched front gable (photos 0005-0006). Use of the Rundbogenstil style results in a stately appearance to the building with full-round arched windows composed of art glass. The interior also has a soaring feel with its high, barrel-vaulted ceiling and groin vaulted sections that form over its east and west windows (photo 0017). Much of the ceiling and the center apse is hand-painted with brilliant colors.

As stated previously, when the convent and west wing of the sanitarium were built simultaneously with the chapel, the designer combined features of both the chapel and sanitarium. The convent features a simple formality to its composition of windows, but includes rows of full-round arched windows on its third floor relating the building to the chapel attached to its south wall. The convent also has central gables on its east and west facades and a two-story porch on its east façade, which relate it more to the front and east facades of the sanitarium (photo 0004). The west wing continues the simple front façade composition of the sanitarium, but includes a central gabled wall dormer and entry (photo 0006). The entry has a brick and stone surround with a full pediment and a full-round arched window in the top of the gable wall and in the gabled dormers to each side, which relates back to the chapel. The convent has an impressive amount of intact built-in cabinetry and wood doors, as does the west wing's resident rooms (photo 0022).

The barns and other agricultural buildings located at the Kneipp Springs farm are important to note for their architectural significance. They also relate to the Criterion A – Health/Medicine context for Kneipp Springs. Diet was an important part of the curative regimens offered at the complex; having a diet of fresh vegetables, whole grains, and dairy products was essential. As part of the development of the overall complex, the Sisters of the Precious Blood constructed the farm buildings in response to the scientific development of agriculture and husbandry that came during the golden age of farming in Indiana. Subsistence farms had largely been expanded and developed into profitable farms by the middle part of the 1800s. Development of technology and dissemination of information regarding agricultural education and best farming practices grew rapidly between 1860 and 1900. During the 1850s Indiana established the State Board of Agriculture and the first state fair was held. County agricultural fairs also began to be established throughout the state. In 1874, about the time the threshing building was constructed

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on the original farm, the Indiana State Board of Agriculture began to publish the *Indiana Farmer*, a publication which touted the latest trends in farming practices.

In 1862, the Morrill Act was passed by Congress which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges in each state. Purdue University was founded in 1874 in response to the Morrill Act. Agricultural experiment stations were developed from these colleges in order to carry out research in connection to agricultural practices. The Grange was a fraternal organization that was founded in 1869 in Vigo County. It promoted the social, cultural, educational, and economic advancement of its farmer-members. Combined these organizations contributed to the advancement of farming practices in Indiana. Between 1900 and 1920, known as the "Golden Age" of agriculture, the value of farm property grew rapidly due to progress in farming technology. Horse-drawn equipment was replaced with power-driven machinery and larger amounts of land could be more easily and efficiently cultivated.

It was during this time of agricultural advancement that the development of larger barns that incorporated a wide variety of operations on the farm began. Barn designs that were developed to allow for a more efficient use of labor, storage, and general operations appeared frequently in farm journals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Round and polygonal barns, gambrel and round-roofed barns, and other designs encouraged farmers to rethink traditional barn-building practices. During the late 1800s the University of Wisconsin responded to its state's growing dairy industry by developing a sanitary and efficient dairy barn design that reflected its origin the "Wisconsin Dairy Barn". The barn became popular for large-scale dairy operations during the first decades of the 20th century throughout the Midwest and the dairy barn design at Kneipp Springs follows these concepts.

The Kneipp Springs farm demonstrates the movement toward innovation and large-scale agricultural production in the first half of the 20th century. Large-scale production was developed to sustain the operations of the sanitarium, feeding its residents, patients, staff, and the Sisters of the Precious Blood. The Sisters seemed intent on using the latest technology developed for agricultural buildings when they began construction on several new buildings and structures beginning in about 1920. Having their own farm permitted the sisters to grow herbs and medicinal plants necessary for treatments, as well as their own vegetables and dairy products that formed the basis of prescribed diets.

The original farmstead on the north side of Northport Road was likely typical of most 19th century family farms of the second half of the century. The only extant building of the original farm is the c. 1874 threshing barn constructed near the northwest corner of the farmstead (photo 0014). The farm was under the ownership of John Fry in 1893, a few years before the Sisters of the Precious Blood purchased the property, but it was likely originally developed by Adam McCormick. McCormick moved to the area during the early 1870s and was shown as the owner of the farm and property in the 1874 atlas, though he maintained a house in nearby Wolcottville. The threshing barn is the only building on the farm constructed of hand-hewn timbers with mortise and tenon pegged joinery. Large doors on its east and west facades could be opened to expose the threshing floor to prevailing winds from the west to assist with naturally removing the chaff. The barn was constructed with wood louvers, mostly in pairs, to aid in the natural

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ventilation of the grain and hay stored inside the building. The paired louvers have full-round arched tops.

The Sisters turned their attention to improving the farm buildings during the late 1910s into the 1920s by replacing outdated structures with new ones. They used the finest technology available for housing livestock and storing grain when new buildings were constructed on the farm during this time. A new farm manager's house was also constructed in about 1930 on the south side of Northport Road, across from the farm (photo 0011). It was built in a Cape Cod style. The most impressive building constructed for the farm was the large arched-roof dairy barn that generally followed the model of Wisconsin dairy barns that had gained popularity during the late 1890s into the 1900s (left side of photo 0015). Concurrent with the construction of the dairy barn was the construction of an attached milk house south of the barn and a large stave silo west of the barn (see left side of photo 0013). The modern silo traces its roots to experiments in Illinois during the 1870s-1880s in which corn silage was kept. By the late 1880s silos were being promoted in agricultural publications. Generally concrete stave silos replaced wooden stave silos after World War I. Typically the staves are held together by large metal bands with turn-buckles, as is the case with the Kneipp Springs silo.

The Kneipp Springs dairy barn type has several different names all related to its roof form. It is referred to as a round roof barn, Gothic arch or pointed arch barn, or rainbow roof barn. Typically the classification for a barn with a rounded roof that has a point in the top of the roof is termed "Gothic arch" because it has the appearance of Gothic-styled arch design. The barn type is a late development on the American Midwestern farm. The first may have been constructed in 1878 for a lumber baron in Iowa; however, most of these barns were constructed between the World Wars. They were most popular in the upper Midwest.

Similar to the innovation of the Wisconsin dairy barn's gambrel roof, the Gothic arch opened the loft space to maximize storage for hay with limited interior framing. The original fabrication of the rafters occurred by sawing large timbers into the desired shape. Later development of the type led to bent rafters and truss incorporation. Because this was expensive, often the roof construction used a blend of the techniques. During the 1930s, the development of strong glues led to the creation of the glue-laminated rafter/truss. The innovation of these laminated framing members found popularity not only in barn construction, but often was used in new church, gymnasium, and assembly hall construction.

World War II disrupted agricultural building development, but by the late 1940s and early 1950s the Gothic arch barns began to see moderate popularity on expanding dairy operations. Sears and Roebuck offered sizes of Gothic arch barns in their catalogue ranging from 40' x 24' to 140' x 40'. The popularity was short lived because of the development of pole barn construction.

The Kneipp Springs dairy barn has some particularly interesting features with a shorter wing constructed on its west gable end and a long wing constructed off of its north wall. The barn's walls are composed of brick exterior first floor walls and interior walls composed of glazed tile for sanitary concerns and the ability to easily clean the area used for milk production.

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Four other resources on the farm are important features of a working farm operation and date to the time of general improvements. These include a long, side-gabled implement shed for storing farm machinery, a drive-thru corn crib with slatted storage banks on either side of the portal opening, a front-gabled livestock barn/brooder house, and a long poultry house immediately east of the livestock barn (right side of photo 0015). The implement shed, corn crib, and small livestock barn are constructed with wood framing and weatherboards. The corn crib is built with its floor raised on concrete piers. The poultry house is built out of the same type of brick that was used to build the dairy barn, leading to the conclusion the poultry house and dairy barn were likely built at about the same time, but after the other buildings.

HEALTH/MEDICINE

The use of water and mineral springs as a curative or restorative treatment is nearly universal in human history. The district's springs have a long history of being used for physical health, dating back as early as the Native American inhabitants who were said to have used the springs for healing and rejuvenation. The first mention of the springs' healing qualities is made in an 1874 history of Noble County which states that in the Rome City area are a large number of mineral springs that have curative properties. The earliest recorded accounts of people who visited the springs for their rejuvenating effects came shortly after the establishment of the railroad through nearby Rome City in 1871. A large excursion of people came by the railroad from Fort Wayne on a Sunday in June, 1876 to enjoy amenities Sylvan Lake offered including fresh air and fishing, and to visit the nearby mineral springs. An analysis of the mineral qualities of the springs were made in 1876 which revealed levels of iron bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium, sodium chloride, calcium phosphate and sulphate, sulphur, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbonic gas. Over the next few decades the lake became a place for weekend vacationers, the Island Park Assembly (Chautauqua, est. 1879), and others seeking respite, giving the Rome City area the feeling of a small resort community with hotels and cottages.

A Catholic priest by the name of Reverend Dominick Duehmig, a native of Germany, was placed in charge of the parish in nearby Avilla in 1867 where he made substantial improvements during the 1870s and further established churches from Angola westward to Bremen in northern Indiana. These included a church in Rome City where he had been visiting parishioners as early as about 1871. Recognizing the potential for a health resort centered on the springs north of Rome City, he first sought to bring refugee sisters of the order of St. Francis of the Sacred Heart to the area to establish a sanitarium. But, being few in number and with limited resources, the sisters instead were established at Avilla. Father Duehmig did not abandon the idea of creating the resort and in 1894, three years after the establishment of a Catholic church in Rome City, he met Dr. W. G. Geierman, a young physician from St. Joseph, Michigan. Duehmig convinced Geierman to purchase the land then owned by E. M. Buker and known as Hillside Cold Springs on the south side of Northport Road. Geierman developed the Rome City Sanitarium, also called Silver Springs Sanitarium, which opened in 1895 using the Kneipp Water-Cure method of physical healing. Duehmig himself found the need for rest and became a patient of the sanitarium in 1905, but died at the facility in the same year.

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Name of Property

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Sabastian Kneipp, born in 1821 in Bavaria, was a Catholic priest who contracted tuberculosis and claimed to be healed from it by a cold water cure he read about. Kneipp followed the teachings of Vincent Priessnitz, who created a resurgence of interest in the practice of hydrotherapy. Kneipp practiced his methods, including cold water therapy baths, botanical treatments, and regimented diet and exercise, with the inhabitants of the German village of Worishofen where he lived at the monastery. The community became known as a center for spiritual and physical healing and Kneipp went on to publish several books on his therapeutic treatments. People who visited the community returned to their own countries and carried the practices with them, including America, where Kneipp Societies were founded and later called the Naturopatic Society of America. It was this therapeutic treatment system that Dr. Geierman, a graduate of Toledo Medical College, and other subsequent doctors and sisters who administered the sanitarium, would use to treat patients, residents, and vacationers. A diet of less meats, and simple, pure foods was part of the treatment patients received. Having a farm as part of the complex, therefore, was both economically and philosophically a sound idea. Groups still promote Kneipp's ideas and treatments today.

Dr. Geierman's purchase included several old buildings that the previous owner, E. M. Buker, had constructed on the bluff and hillside. Geierman constructed a hollow-block and brick building in 1897, which is attributed to the Ft. Wayne architectural firm of Wing & Mahurin. The 1897 building is thought to be the easternmost gable-front section of the sanitarium. Geierman saw over 2,500 patients in his first year, but financially, he was struggling. In 1901, Duehmig assisted in the purchase of the Rome City Sanitarium by the Sisters of the Precious Blood, who were based out of Ohio. Mother Mary Emma Nunlist, Superior General of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood in Ohio, was a patient in 1901 and upon her return to Ohio, she and her council obtained permission from Archbishop Elder to purchase the land and facility for \$25,000. By 1902, the sisters began to make substantial improvements which included an addition to the sanitarium building (photo 0002) and a physician's house (photo 0001); they renamed the facility Kneipp Springs Sanitarium. Due to the increase of patients and visitors, it became necessary to build an addition in 1906, followed by a large north wing addition in 1913 to accommodate a kitchen, pantries, dining rooms, and guest rooms on the upper floors (this is the area referred to as the westernmost gable-front section of the building, right side of photo 0006).

To accommodate the spiritual needs of the staff, sisters, patients, and visitors, a chapel was constructed in 1916 with a wing to accommodate more guests between the chapel and sanitarium building (west wing, see photo 0006). The chapel, known as Our Lady, Mother of Mercy, soon took the place of the small Catholic church located in Rome City, and served the needs of parishioners in the surrounding area. A convent was also constructed in 1916 on the north side of the chapel to house the increasing number of sisters who located in Rome City to help run the sanitarium (photo 0004). Another addition was made to the sanitarium's north wall in 1925 for a separate dining hall and additional guest rooms for the sisters.

Between 1901 and 1951, the sanitarium administered Kneipp treatments to a yearly average of two thousand guests. In 1942, Kneipp Springs affiliated with the Catholic Hospital Association, Indiana Hospital Association, and American Hospital Association, becoming a 125 bed

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sanitarium. The last significant change to the building occurred in 1964 when the entry area was moved from the east end of the building to the south and was expanded with a new foyer, entry, and enlarged dining hall. Declining interest in the facility led the sisters to close the sanitarium and sell the property to another religious-based organization from Ohio in 1976.

Kneipp Springs sanitarium has several features that would be commonly found in resort hospitals of this era including individual patient and guestrooms throughout the second and third floors of the building. Treatment rooms, dining halls and lounges are also located throughout the main level of the building. Because the facility was under ownership by a religious order of Catholic sisters, the complex also included several features that would not typically be part of a hospital including the large chapel, convent, and a working farm that supported the operation of the sanitarium and convent. The sanitarium buildings and grounds represent the movement of the late 19th and early 20th century to have a place for respite where both spiritual and physical healing could occur. The facility featured several late 19th and early 20th century treatments that included cold, warm, and hot mineral baths directed toward several chronic diseases as well as functional disorders of major organs. Patients were instructed to bring calico wrappers, several towels, sheets, and woolen blankets to be used for taking various kinds of baths.

Developed as a place of respite and physical healing, the sanitarium's most valuable resource was the extensive network of natural springs that flowed from the hillside south of the sanitarium through the lowlands between the hillside and the foot of Holy Hill. By the 1920s, the Sisters of the Precious Blood turned their attention on improving these grounds to provide recreational access to residents of the facility. The hillside immediately south of the sanitarium features natural springs that were worked into manmade stone terrace walls, fountains, and pools that cascaded down the hillside. Paved walkways and steps lead from the sanitarium down the hillside to the lowlands where paths were placed to permit strolling and physical exercise by the residents (photo 0007). The area was developed with mud baths fed by hot springs, and separated by gender with evergreens planted to screen the women's bath.

In order to make the lowlands accessible, the area's water had to be channeled and pooled into a few streams and small ponds. Two simple concrete pedestrian bridges were built over the streams as part of the network of paved pathways (center of photo 0007). Religious statuary once graced the grounds, but most were removed by previous owners. The landscaped area includes a log chapel, c. 1950 (photo 0008), and a small stone grotto with an enclosed room at the base of Holy Hill (photo 0010). Holy Hill is a large mound at the south edge of the district on top of which an open amphitheater in the round was located. The hill has gravel and stone steps that lead to the top where a statue of the holy family is located (photo 0009).

The lowlands are nicely planted with shade trees that line the paths, and other ornamental trees. An evergreen grove surrounds the small cabin and native trees form a woods on Holy Hill and on the hillside by the sanitarium. The grounds, where natural springs are still located, are the most-used area of the district by the public.

Hydrotherapy is rooted in ancient civilizations, including Native American sweat lodges, Greek and Roman baths, and was found in some fashion in Japanese, Chinese and Egyptian cultures.

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By the mid-1800s, forms of hydrotherapy were developed as part of a movement toward natural cleansing, relaxation, and as a defense against communicable diseases, particularly Tuberculosis. Sanitariums developed that took advantage of regional access to hot or cold water springs. They promoted ingestion of, or soaking in, waters from these springs and often gave mineral analysis of why their springs were of best curative qualities. Indiana had other facilities like Kneipp Springs that offered physical healing by use of mineral springs during the 19th and early 20th century. These were mostly located in southern Indiana. The Highland Sanitarium in Martinsville, Cartersburg or Magnetic Springs in Hendricks County, Mudlavia in Warren County, and Trinity Springs in Martin County were all popular spas. Orange County's springs were possibly some of the best-known and included French Lick Resort, West Baden Springs Hotel, and Paoli Mineral Springs Hotel. The latter bottled and sold their water to markets across the Midwest through shipments to Chicago. Many of these facilities used hydrotherapy similar to the treatments at Kneipp Springs, while some treatments involved ingestion of mineral waters.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The Kneipp Springs Historic District is located in Orange Township, Noble County, immediately north of the small village of Rome City. Prior to the establishment of Rome City, a small town was platted immediately east of the intersection of Northport Road and State Road 9. The town was laid out by Francois Comparet in 1838 and was named Northport for its general location on the north side of the south branch of the Elkhart River.

During the 1830s, surveyors had determined that the area would make a good reservoir for feeding a canal that was projected to be built between Fort Wayne, Elkhart, and Michigan City. Substantial earthworks resulted in a feeder dam built between 1837 and 1839 at the west edge of the reservoir that was renamed Sylvan Lake, in view of the sanitarium. County commissioners then platted the small village of Rome on the west side of the lake in 1844. While a post office had already been established at Northport, it was later moved to Rome and the postal service renamed it Rome City. All that essentially remains of Northport is a small cemetery and the road that bears the town's name. The idea for the canal was soon abandoned and the wide dam top proved valuable for the enticement of a railroad through the area in 1871.

The property on which the sanitarium was developed was owned by J. C. Geisendorff from about 1870 through the 1880s. Geisendorff built a woolen factory utilizing the significant fall from the dam to the south branch of the Elkhart River that flowed through the property. The area is identified largely as marsh ground in the south part (landscaped area) of the property in the 1874 atlas. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1874.

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Atlas of Noble County, Indiana. Madison, WI: Western Publishing Co., 1893.

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McDougle, Robert A., M.D., *One Century of German Influence on Indiana Medicine 1816-1916*. Indianapolis: Indiana University School of Medicine, 2011. Pages 42-44.

McEwen, William, History of Northeast Indiana: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb Counties. Volume I. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1968 edition.

Meeks, Carroll V. "Romanesque Before Richardson in the United States," The Art Bulletin, vol. 35, no. 1, March 1953, pp. 17-33.

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Untitled Article ("New Sanitarium at Rome City, Wing & Mahurin preparing plans"), Fort Wayne Journal, April 4, 1899, p. 8.

White, Joseph M. *Worthy of the Gospel of Christ: A History of the Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend*. Ft. Wayne: Catholic Diocese of Ft. Wayne, 2007.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 113-690-10006

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 80 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 635483 | Northing: 4596456 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 636140 | Northing: 4596361 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 635761 | Northing: 4595544 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting : 635392 | Northing: 4595533 |

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

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

Beginning at a point on the west side of State Road 9, approximately 756' north of the crossing of Northport Road with State Road 9, face south and continue in a line with the west State Road 9 right-of-way 293', then turning slightly southwest, follow the west State Road 9 Runabout right-of-way approximately 500', to the south Northport Road right-of-way. Then turn slightly southeast and follow a line approximately 200' with the south Northport Road right-of-way to the west State Road 9 right-of-way. Turn south and follow a slight curve in the right-of-way of State Road 9 to the southwest, approximately 1,200 feet to the southeast corner of the property at 2730 Northport Road. Face northwest and continue in a line following the property line and dissecting Spring Lake, approximately 486' then turn west and continue with the property line 250' to a point approximately in the center of the south branch of the Elkhart River. Turn north and continue approximately 790' with the west property line of 2730 Northport Road, then turn slightly northeast and continue approximately 208' with the property line. Turn north and continue along the west property line approximately 1,400' to the south Northport Road right-of-way.

Turn east and continue in a line with the south edge of Northport Road approximately 420', then turn slightly southwest and follow a line 180' with the west edge of the property known as St. Gaspar's Cemetery. Then turn slightly southeast and follow a line with the south edge of the cemetery 230' to a line extended southwest from the west property line of 2725 E. Northport Road. Turn northeast and continue in a line approximately 700' with the east edge of the cemetery and west property line of 2725 E. Northport Road to the northwest property corner, then turn southeast and follow a line approximately 980' to the west State Road 9 right-of-way, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries encompass the sanitarium and grounds area originally purchased by the Sisters of the Precious Blood in 1902, plus the farmstead property used by the sisters on the north side of Northport Road that was added to support the operations of the sanitarium. The boundaries include the landscape area and springs, sanitarium grounds, facilities plant, and farmstead established by the sisters in 1914. All of these areas contribute to the district because of their association to the operation of the sanitarium. The land held by the Sisters included farm fields to the north, however, the boundary presented in this nomination

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

includes only land adjacent to the farm buildings, as well as landscaped areas south of the sanitarium. The National Register boundary corresponds to the current property boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner, KW Garner Consulting
organization: Indiana Landmarks/Partners in Preservation
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: January 21, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Physician's Residence, looking north at the front facade

1 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

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

2 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Sanitarium, looking south at the back of the building's east half

3 of 26.

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Convent, looking west at the east facade

4 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

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

5 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Sanitarium and church, looking northwest at front facade

6 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Landscaped park area south of the sanitarium, looking south from bluff

7 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Log chapel, looking west at front facade

8 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Holy Hill, looking south and up from north side

9 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Grotto, looking southeast on the north side of Holy Hill

10 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farm manager's house, looking south at front façade from Northport Road

11 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: North side or rear of sanitarium, Services Building to left, looking south/southeast 12 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of sanitarium and farm from St. Gaspar's Cemetery, looking east

13 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Threshing barn at farmstead, looking north

14 of 26.

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farmstead buildings, looking west toward dairy barn

15 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: November 3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Power house, looking south toward north façade and back of sanitarium

16 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Chapel interior, looking north

17 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Priest's suite in Victory Hall, looking east

18 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Entry lobby of sanitarium, 1964, looking west

19 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

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

20 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

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

21 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Convent resident's room on second floor, looking west

22 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Convent second floor hallway, looking north

23 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Grand staircase, sanitarium's second floor, looking northwest

24 of 26.

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Sanitarium treatment room on second floor, looking east

25 of 26.

Kneipp Springs Historic District
Name of Property

Noble County, IN
County and State

Name of Property: Kneipp Springs Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rome City

County: Noble State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: January 14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Sanitarium west stairway, second floor, looking southwest

26 of 26.

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

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

KNEIPP SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 2725 & 2730 E. NORTHPORT RD.
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 ROME CITY, ORANGE TWP., NOBLE COUNTY, IN
 APPROX. 80 ACRES

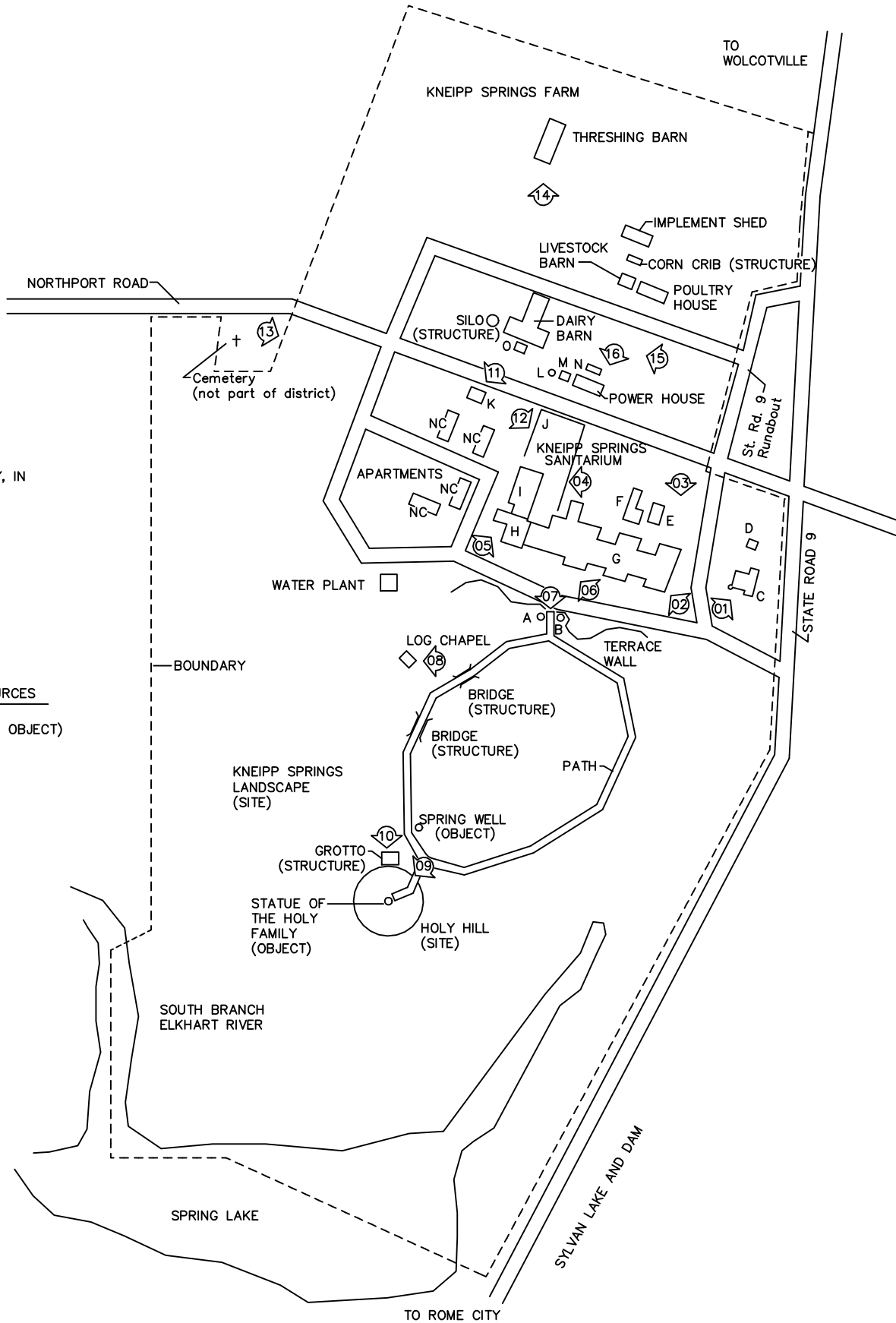
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING

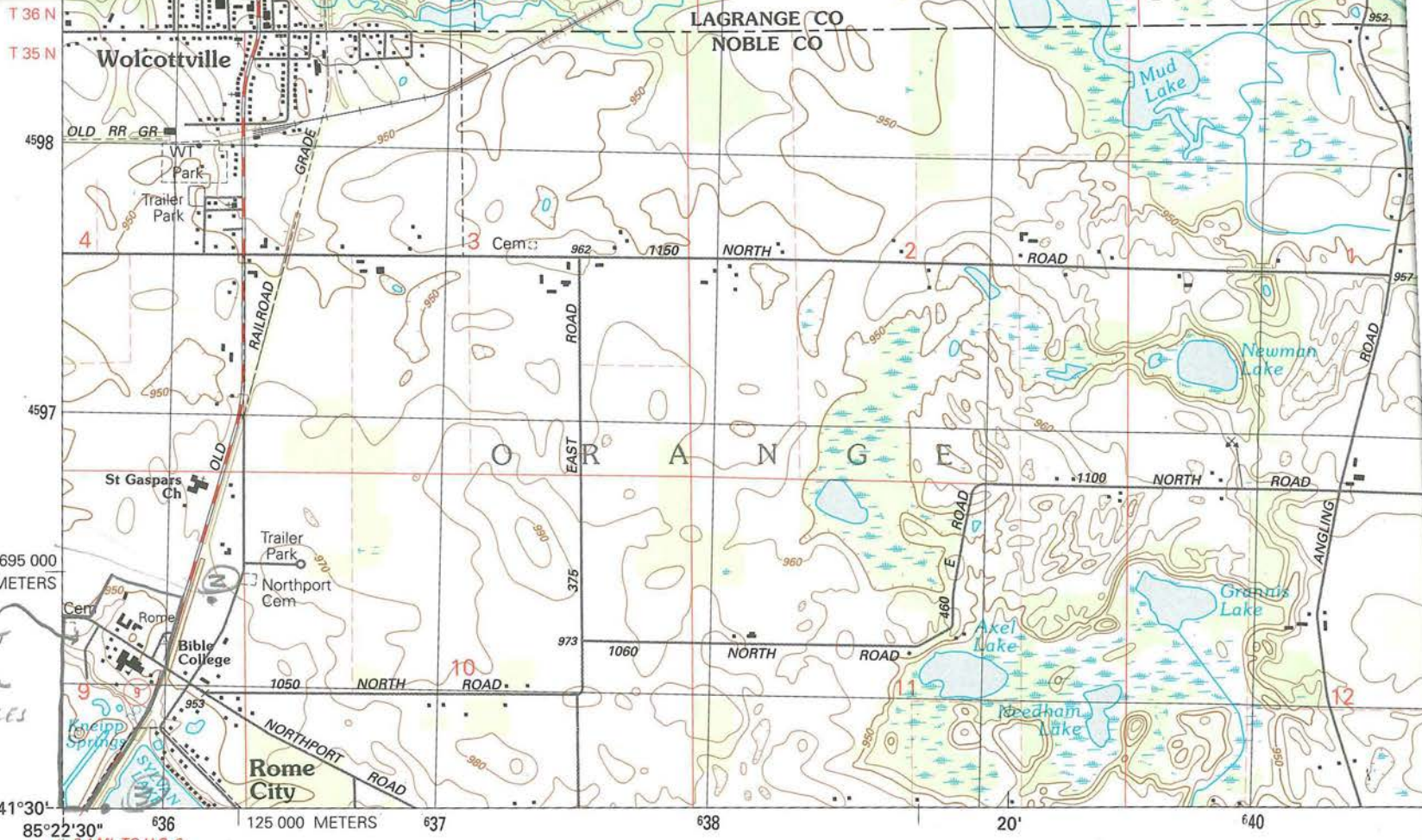
⓪ = PHOTOGRAPHS



RESOURCE KEY FOR NON-LABELED RESOURCES

- A STATUE, MOTHER MARY, NC (C. 2012, OBJECT)
- B STONE SPRING FOUNTAIN (OBJECT)
- C PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE
- D GARAGE
- E MAINTENANCE GARAGE
- F SERVICES BUILDING
- G SANITARIUM
- H CHURCH
- I CONVENT
- J METAL FENCE (OBJECT)
- K FARMER MANAGER'S HOUSE
- L WATER TOWER (STRUCTURE)
- M GARAGE
- N UTILITY BUILDING
- O MILK HOUSE





KNEIPP SPRINGS
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 OF HISTORIC PLACES
 NOBLE Co. IN
 WOLCOTTVILLE &
 OLIVER LAKE
 QUADS
 ① 16 635 483
 4596456
 ② 16 636 140
 4596361
 ③ 16 635 761
 4595544
 ④ 16 635 392
 4595533

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

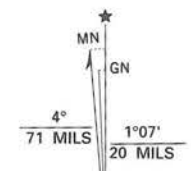
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1990
 Field checked 1991. Map edited 1992

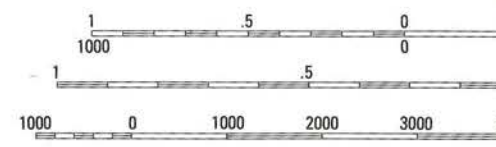
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16
 2 500-meter ticks: Indiana Coordinate System of 1983
 east zone

1927 North American Datum (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks
 The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute
 intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

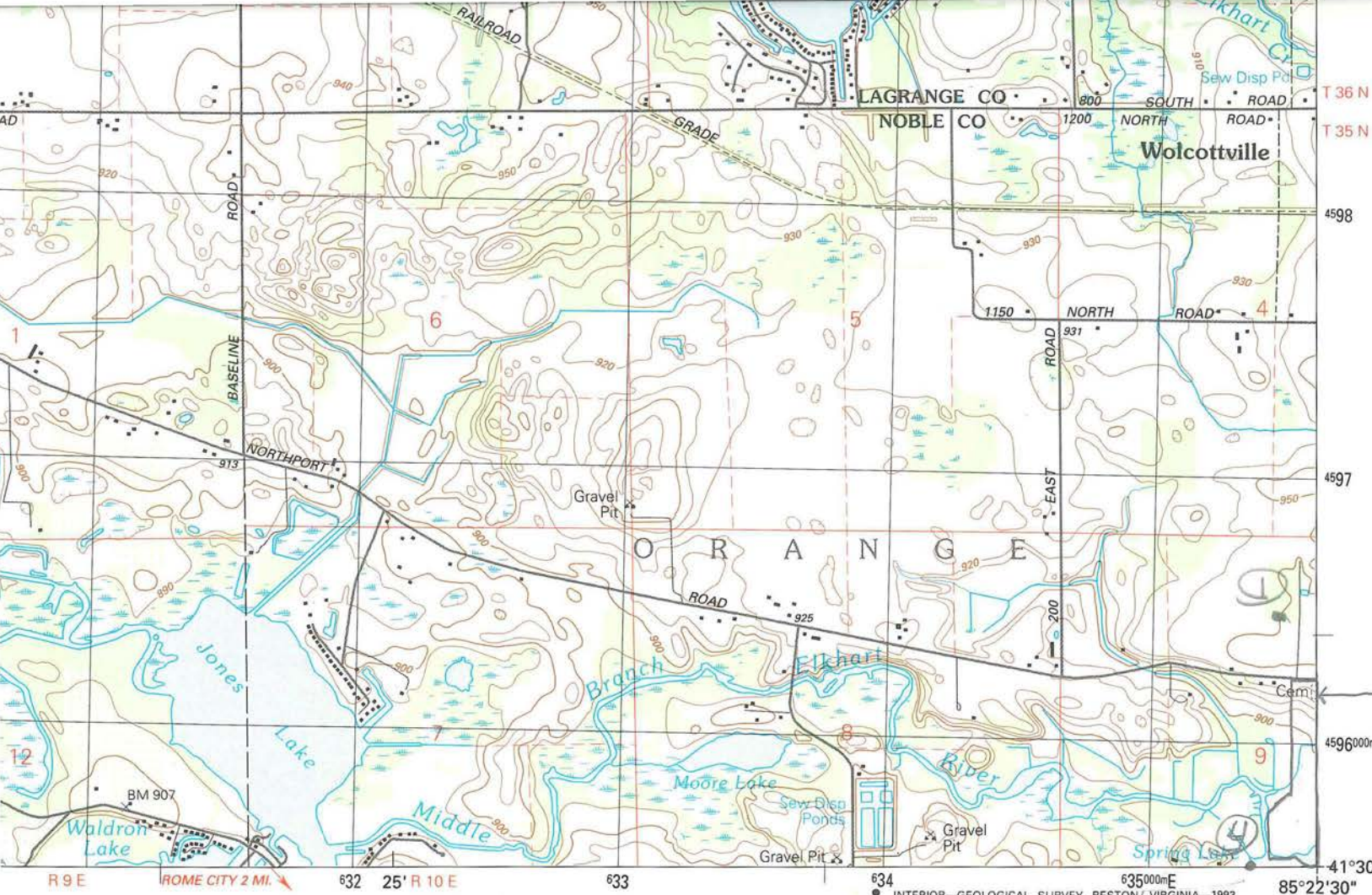


UTM GRID AND 1992 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC



KNEIPP SPRINGS
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF
 HISTORIC PLACES
 NOBLE CO. IN
 WOLCOTTVILLE &
 OLIVER LAKE

QUADS
 ① 16 635483
 4596456
 ② 16 636140
 4596361
 ③ 16 635761
 4595544
 ④ 16 635392
 4595533

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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



| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 Shipshewana |
| | | | 2 Lagrange |
| | | | 3 Mongo |
| 4 | | 5 | 4 Topeka |
| | | | 5 Wolcottville |
| | | | 6 Ligonier |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 Albion |
| | | | 8 Kendallville |

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

OLIVER LAKE, IND.
 41085-E4-TF-024
 1992

DMA 3967 III SW-SERIES V851

0 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929

ACCURACY STANDARDS
 NAD 80 225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 ES, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



























SLINGER













EXIT

EXIT















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Kneipp Springs Historic District
Multiple Name: _____
State & County: INDIANA, Noble

Date Received: 1/24/2018 Date of Pending List: 2/26/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/12/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002183
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 3/6/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 3/6/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

HIST. PRES. & ARCH.
JAN 16
RECEIVED



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Noble County, Indiana
ROOM 200, COURTHOUSE
101 N. Orange Street
Albion, Indiana 46701
Phone (260) 636-7877

Gary Leatherman: President
Dave Dolezal: Vice President
Dave Abbott: Member

Cameron F. Clark, State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739

Dear Review Board Members;

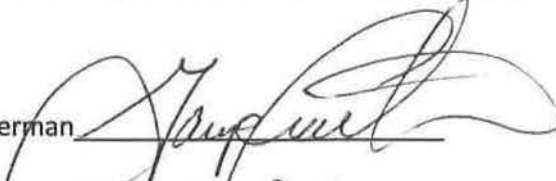
Re: Kneipp Springs Historic District

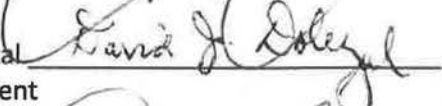
The Board of Commissioners of Noble County Indiana would like to offer our full support and positive recommendation to designate Kneipp Springs to be named into the National Register of Historic Places.

Kneipp Springs has been a landmark in our county for over 100 years. Originally built as a sanitarium by The Sisters of the Precious Blood, it sits in an area rich in heritage, adjacent to the Sylvan Lake dam (designated as an historical landmark) and nearby to the Gene Stratton Porter State Memorial site. The 80-acre site contains natural springs that were widely known for their therapeutic qualities, attracting people from around the United States. Kneipp Springs also includes many buildings including the main sanitarium, chapel and main house that represent various periods of historic architecture.

We, as Commissioners of Noble County, believe it is crucial to Noble County and the State of Indiana to preserve places of historic importance for future generations to enjoy. By designating Kneipp Springs into the National Register of Historic Places, it's beauty and historic value will be preserved.

Sincerely,

Gary Leatherman
President 

Dave Dolezal
Vice President 

Dave Abbott
Member 



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

January 18, 2018

J. Paul Loether
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Kneipp Springs Historic District, Noble County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Kneipp Springs Historic District, Noble County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Kneipp Springs Historic District, Noble County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package