

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium --Physicians' Residences
other names/site number 003-286-17013 / 17014

2. Location

street & number 12371 and 12407 Lima Road N/A not for publication
city or town Fort Wayne N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Allen code 003 zip code 46818

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object
- landscape

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Institutional Housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof ASPHALT

other METAL

TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934-c.1935

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weatherhogg, Charles R.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Allen County Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.6 acres

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

1 16 653450 4561980
Zone Easting Northing

3 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

2 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

4 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lin Wilson, Grant Administrator
organization Allen County Government date 08-27-2004
street & number One Main Street, Room 102 telephone 260/ 449-3127
city or town Fort Wayne state IN zip code 46802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Commissioners of Allen County
street & number One Main Street, Room 200 telephone 260/ 449-7555
city or town Fort Wayne state IN zip code 46802

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1 Byron TB Sanatorium – Physicians’ Residences, Allen, IN

Description

The Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium Physicians’ Houses (Kidder and Draper-Sherwood Houses) are located at 12371 and 12407 Lima Road, about nine miles northwest of downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, in Allen County. The historical spelling of “sanatorium” will be used throughout this application. Throughout the time period of isolating patients with tuberculosis, this spelling was used. The sanatorium was designed in 1919 by Charles R. Weatherhogg, a prominent Fort Wayne architect. The sanatorium was one of several county facilities erected on an 800-acre parcel, including the poor farm, work farm, isolation hospital, infirmary and the sanatorium. The physicians’ houses and land do not have a separate legal description for this reason. Because most staff could not afford the commute from the city to the sanatorium, they lived on the campus. This included nurses, maintenance workers, farm workers, sanatorium aids, housekeepers and physicians. The physicians’ houses were constructed in 1934, also by Weatherhogg, to provide housing for the medical director and head staff physician. Original blueprints for both houses have been located. Three contributing resources are included in the site for this application: two dwellings and one formal landscape design, installed in 1935. A detached garage built in 1947 is a non-contributing resource. It was built when the attached garages of both houses were converted to living space. It is considered a non-contributing resource because it was built after the period of significance. A ranch house is located to the south of the houses, outside the boundaries for this nomination. It is not included because it is a much later development with a different architectural style. In recent decades, the sanatorium declined in use, and all buildings except a 1950’s unit, located about ¼ mile west of the houses, were razed.

The two historic dwellings are located on the former campus of the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium, just south of the location of the hospital buildings, most of which were demolished in the 1990s. They are approximately 280 feet west of Lima Road (photo 1). An oval drive surrounds the two houses, with a separate entrance drive leading from each house to Lima Road. Brick pillars mark the entrances to the driveways (photo 2). A sidewalk connects the houses with the rest of the sanatorium site. (See 1953 aerial photo and photo 32.)

The two houses each have about 2500 square feet of living area with an unfinished basement. They were used as residences for the sanatorium medical director and head staff physician from 1934 until approximately 1954. The floor plans for the houses are nearly the same, except for the addition of a fourth closet in the master bedroom, and deletion of a half-bath in the Colonial Revival house. Both houses are vacant at this time, with plans for restoration in progress. The two individual houses have been named for the three physicians who occupied the houses from 1934 to 1954.

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Dr. Orva Thurl Kidder House

The Kidder House is a Tudor Revival house (photo 3), named for Dr. Orva Thurl Kidder. His name appears on the original blueprints for this house. The Kidder House faces east/northeast toward State Road 3, also known as Lima Road. It is a two-story frame house with brick and stone cladding. The house has a steeply pitched multi-level roof with clipped gables and asphalt shingle. The house features stone decorative detailing on the south chimney. Clay pots cap both the north and south chimneys. There are additional wall dormers with clipped gables on the front and rear. Brick and stone are “rusticated” in random fashion by having groupings of brick project about ¼ inch from the wall. Limestone blocks are rock-face or split.

The Kidder House has a poured concrete foundation. All the walls of the house are decorative brick that projects slightly with randomly placed stone. The front elevation has double-hung 1/1 replacement windows. The overall massing includes a 2½ story steep gable-front section to the south balanced by a perpendicular-oriented gabled section with clipped gable wall dormer to the north. The original windows were 9/9 double-hung sash with 8x8 inch lights. The wider window immediately north of the door was 12/12. The adzed cypress lintels possibly remain, but they have been covered with aluminum. The brick sills are intact. The original wood shutters shown in the plans have been removed. Terra cotta clad steps and risers lead up to the projecting entrance with a clipped gable. There is significant deterioration in the terra cotta, especially on the second tier. An arched Tudor brick and stone porch shelters the similarly arched entrance door (photo 4). The round door arch has random stone and soldier brick voussiors. The batten cypress door is glazed with leaded glass and has ornamental iron strap hinges. In its original state it was natural wood. It has since been painted. A recently added aluminum storm door fills the archway. Two wings extend from either side of the main section of the house. The south wing is one-story and is protected by a catslide roof with overhang. This is the solarium for the house and faces south (photo 5). It has replacement casement windows, with 10 panes each. The original wood casement windows were six lights each, with two stationary lights above. In the original design, both wings had these windows on the first story. There is a shed dormer on the second level above the catslide, with recessed windows that flank the chimney. The north wing is one and one-half stories, with 1/1 aluminum replacement windows. The original wood casement windows have been removed. This wing was originally an attached garage (photo 6). It was enclosed for additional living space in 1947. Two great chimneys extend upward, with ornamental stonework on the south chimney. The roof is asphalt shingle, and this is in keeping with the original design.

The rear elevation has the same attention to detail that the front elevation displays (photo 7), and in massing is a mirror image of the front. The back door is almost as ornate as the front entrance, although it has been obscured by a wooden enclosure. Like the front door, it is batten cypress of

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random-width V-cut planks with ornamental wrought iron hinges and a small leaded glass window (photo 8). It has also been painted. Blueprints for the house show a transom window, but it appears it was never actually constructed. The original doorknob remains. The original treads and risers of the concrete steps leading to the door were covered with terra cotta tile, but none of this remains on the exterior. There is a single row of terra cotta tiles remaining at the threshold. The rear entrance is protected with an original copper roof supported by carved wooden brackets. The copper roof has been painted, and the entrance has been enclosed with wooden walls faced with random width planks. It is possible that the wood brackets remain within the enclosed walls. There is also an aluminum storm door and exterior lamps. The windows on the first level were 12/12 wooden double-hung sash with 8x8 inch lights, but are now 1/1 double-hung aluminum replacement windows. Second level windows were 9/9, but are now 1/1 replacement. A small window in the attic was a 4/4 wooden double-hung sash, but is now 1/1 replacement. The north wing is one and one-half stories high, and was initially an attached garage. The garage entrance on the rear was 18 feet high and had a wooden overhead door. There were three horizontal rows of ornamental panels. A long, adzed cypress lintel was over the garage door. In 1947, the door was removed, and the cypress lintel was replaced with a brick header. The garage was bricked in and a window was added. It was likely a double-hung sash, possibly 6/6. It is now a 1/1 double-hung aluminum replacement sash. The renovation plans for both houses have not been located, but are not attributable to Charles Weatherhogg, due to the late construction date. (Weatherhogg died in 1937.) The south wing was the solarium, and had 6 light casement windows under 2 light stationary windows. They have been replaced with 15 pane casement windows. The cypress fascia boards and windowsills have all been covered with aluminum. The brick sills are intact for all the windows. The north elevation has two windows on the first level that were 9/9 double-hung sash with 8x8 inch lights. They are now 1/1 double-hung sash. As with the other windows, the sills and lintels have been covered with aluminum.

The gable wall of the garage wing has a window with an interesting story. In Weatherhogg's February 1934 plans, the second floor window was supposed to be a 4/4 double-hung sash with 8x8 inch lights. By March, he had revised the plans. But rather than eliminate the window, it was drawn as bricked in, which is exactly as it is today. The cypress lintel is now covered with aluminum. The north gable has two small windows just beneath the eaves on opposite sides of the chimney. It has decorative corbelled brick at the top, crowned with two clay chimney pots.

The south elevation is the solarium, designed to gain the most southern exposure during winter months. Original windows were 6 light wooden casement windows with a 2 light stationary window above each casement. They are now 15 pane casement aluminum windows. The roof on the first level is an asphalt shingle catslide. The second level windows are separated by the elaborate brick and stone

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chimney that extends upward through the recessed shed dormer roof (photo 9). The two windows were originally wooden 9/9 double-hung sash, but have been replaced with 1/1 double-hung aluminum sash. The brick and stone chimney was designed to have a single rectangle of flat limestone that was to be engraved with a shield. However, the design was built instead with random sized pieces of stone arranged in a mosaic pattern on the face of the chimney, midway between the roof and the top of the chimney. A single clay chimney pot tops off the chimney.

The house has a West Dodd Lightning Protection system, which, from existing plans, appears to have been installed in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The Draper-Sherwood House also has this system. All original double-hung sash and casement windows were Andersen. However, none remain.

The interior of the Kidder House a floor plan similar to the Draper-Sherwood House. It has plaster walls throughout, painted a cream color. Exposed beams are on all the ceilings on the first level. The beams and the trim have been painted a taupe color. The only alteration to the original floor plan of the Kidder House was the deletion of a breakfast nook and hideaway ironing board that Weatherhogg had in the original plans for the kitchen. Apparently the Kidders preferred a more open floor plan. Considering the number of physicians' who trained at the sanatorium, convenience for entertaining would have been a priority. A pantry with adjustable shelves was built instead.

Upon entering the house from the front cypress door, one will find there is no foyer (photo 10). The floor design is open and sweeping in effect, yet there are four distinct living areas: solarium, living room, dining room and bedroom. The kitchen is accessible from the living room and the dining room. The stairway is open and extends into the living room/dining room area. There are no walls to separate the dining room from the living room. The solarium is separated from the living room by a large fireplace and chimney and partial wall with large, cased openings.

The stairway balustrade is made of balusters that are ½" by 6" vertical cypress planks with a cutout design on each plank (photo 10). The solid handrails extend to newel posts that rest on the first step. The first step actually wraps around each side of the staircase. The base and walls of the staircase are also cypress. All of the original wood has been painted, and the stairs have been carpeted. The original floors for the Kidder House are hardwood (oak), but a plywood subfloor and carpet were

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added in recent years. As of this application, the carpet has been removed from the first level, and the newer plywood sub-floor has been exposed. Plans are to restore the original hardwood floors, if feasible. All rooms on the first level (except the kitchen) have exposed timbers on the ceilings that have all been painted.

The solarium is the southernmost room of the first level (photo 11). It has exposed beams as described above, and is surrounded with casement windows that provide unlimited light for the room. The original interior wooden sills remain, but like all the wood elsewhere in the house, they have been painted. There is no overhead lighting in the solarium. This is in keeping with Weatherhogg's design for the room.

The next room is the living room, complete with built-in bookcases on either side of the west window, and a lovely brick and stone fireplace with cypress mantel (photo 12). Both are original, with no significant alterations. The chimney breast has ornamental brickwork (a flat arch of mousetoothed brick) just above the opening, with a keystone created from pieces of rough cut stone. The fireplace has been modernized with a glass fire screen, but the terra cotta tile hearth is intact. Two original ceiling light fixtures remain in the living room, with metal lampshades intact. The arched cypress front door opens into this room. A small, but deep, coat closet is located in the southeast corner.

The dining room is located on the north side of the stairway (photo 10). It has two windows on the east wall, a doorway (minus the door) leading to the kitchen on the west wall, and double cypress doors leading into the first floor bedroom on the north. There is a built-in cypress china cabinet in the northwest corner, complete with leaded glass. It appears that the doorknobs and pulls on the doors and drawers are original, and they are glass. This is a detail from the original Weatherhogg plans. As with the rest of the wood, the cabinet has been painted. The original light fixture remains, but fabric shades now replace the original metal shades in the dining room. There is also a small telephone box and shelf on the west wall.

The attached garage was converted to a bedroom and bath with shower in 1947. (The date was determined from the manufacture date inside the tank lid of the toilet.) The original window opening onto the garage from the kitchen was enclosed, or it is possible that it was never built. The window in the living room was converted to an entrance with double doors. A small double-hung sash was added on the west wall, and bookshelves were added on the south wall. A $\frac{3}{4}$ bath was installed with shower stall, sink and toilet. A small closet was built adjacent to the bathroom. Windows on the north wall were kept intact, although they were replaced with 1/1 double-hung sash in recent years.

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The kitchen has been extensively modernized, with only the original pantry remaining. The highly detailed cupboards that were designed for either side of the original window on the north wall do not remain. It is not known if they were ever constructed. The west window remains. As mentioned earlier, a breakfast nook and hideaway ironing board were planned but never constructed. The flooring is vinyl floor covering (original was linoleum). Oak cabinets and a stainless steel sink are on the north and east walls.

The rear entrance door opens into a narrow hallway that connects the kitchen and living rooms. Two doors in this hallway lead to a small half bath on the north, and the basement, respectively. The doors are unaltered (except for paint), and the half bath is intact, with original sink and toilet.

The basement has about 660 square feet of usable space. The areas under the solarium and garage/bedroom were never excavated, but are accessible through cypress doors to crawl spaces exactly as in the blueprints. The basement contains a laundry room, boiler room and another large room that could have been used for recreation or other multi-functional use. The floor is poured concrete. The walls are brick from floor to ceiling. The house was originally heated by steam heat that was provided for all the buildings on the 800 acre county parcel, including the sanatorium buildings, the isolation hospital, the infirmary, the poor house, the work farm and even the children's home across Carroll Road to the south (see 1938 aerial photo). Later, the physicians' houses were converted to individual heating systems that used fuel oil. The radiators have all been removed. The furnaces were located in the area designated as the boiler room. The Kidder House has undergone yet another conversion to heat the house. It now has gas forced air for heat and central air conditioning. The fuel oil tank has been excavated and removed.

The second level is reached by the staircase, with the balustrade extending around the landing to the master bedroom doorway (photo 13). The stairs and the landing were originally hardwood flooring, but they are now carpeted. The carpet will be removed and the hardwood floors restored if possible. The landing has a built-in linen closet with adjustable shelves, two roomy drawers below and extra storage above (photo 14). Doorknobs and drawer pulls are glass. The return air vent for the new heat/air conditioning has been installed just beneath the drawers. Two drawers were removed for the vent. The depth of the closet was reduced by about 5 inches to accommodate ductwork for the heat and air for the upstairs without compromising the design of the landing.

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There are three bedrooms on the second level. The two smaller ones are on either side of the built-in linen closet and are on the north side of the house. They each have hardwood floors and two windows. Each bedroom has a small clothes closet. Access to the attic is through the ceiling of the closet in the west bedroom. At the east end of the landing is a full bathroom, with black and white ceramic tile walls and floors. Original toilet and sink have been replaced, but the original tub remains. It appears the medicine cabinet is recent.

The master bedroom has three closets, one with a built-in dresser. The other two are narrow closets for hanging clothes and still have the mirrors on the exterior of the doors as designed. A double-hung sash separates the closets on the west end (photo 15). A double-hung sash is also on the east end of the room. Two windows are on the south wall in the recessed dormer; the windows straddle the chimney. The upstairs bedrooms remain intact according to the original design, with only the woodwork having been painted. The master bedroom is spacious, and the hardwood floors are beautiful yet.

Dr. M. H. Draper-Dr. J. Vincent Sherwood House

The house just north of the Tudor Revival house is a Colonial Revival house (photo 16). (Compare this photo to the similar 1938 historic photo in the attachments.) This is the Draper-Sherwood House, the second contributing resource. Located at 12407 Lima Road, it too faces east/northeast toward Lima Road. It is named for the two physicians who resided there for the longest periods of time. Dr. M. H. Draper's name appears on the original plans for the house. He resided in the house from 1934 until 1946, when he departed for a position at a Florida sanatorium. Dr. J. Vincent Sherwood had worked from 1941-45 at the sanatorium, but did not reside in the Colonial Revival until he returned in 1949. He served as staff physician and lived in the house until his retirement in 1964, according to newspaper accounts. He came out of retirement in 1972, and at the age of 74 returned to assume responsibilities of medical director and superintendent for the sanatorium. It is assumed that when he returned, he lived in a Ranch house that was constructed on the grounds in 1954. He replaced Dr. Kidder who retired after 46 years of service to the sanatorium.

The front elevation of the Draper-Sherwood house is textbook Colonial Revival (photo 17). It has the same basic floor plan as the Kidder House, but an entirely different elevation. The original plans called for Andersen casement windows throughout the house, both levels. An alternate elevation specified Andersen double-hung sash on the two-story section. The alternate elevation was constructed, with Andersen casement windows retained only on the wings. It is a two-story,

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three-bay, “double pile” gable roof house with one-story wings on each end. The wings have identical Andersen casement windows. The main roof has asphalt shingles. The wings have flat roofs topped with a simple balustrade. A narrow hip roof extends from the balustrade to the integrated galvanized iron gutters. The gutters and downspouts are intact, except for a missing section of downspout on the front. The flat roofs are asphalt, with various patching materials overlaid over time. The south wing is the solarium. The north wing was originally an attached garage, as was the Kidder House (photo 18). It was converted to a bedroom in 1947 at the same time the Kidder House garage was enclosed. The front elevation displays the symmetry typical of the style: one-story south wing, two-story main section, and one-story north wing. It has a brick foundation and brick walls. A watertable of soldiered brick delineates the basement from the rest of the house. It extends completely around the house, with the exception of the bricked-in garage. Windows on the first and second stories of the main portion of the house are in pairs, except for a single one over the portico. It is a single 8/8 double-hung sash.

A portico shelters the large, 6-panel wooden door (photo 19). Sidelights, extending upward from wood panels, and a transom window frame the door. The triangular pediment of the portico is supported by original sheet steel Roman Doric columns. There are matching sheet steel pilasters on either side of the door. The wooden tympanum is decorated with a raised wooden disc flanked by two small raised triangles that jut outward on either side. The pattern is repeated on the pediment of the rear portico. The portico, as with the rest of the house, has integrated galvanized iron gutters. The original downspouts for the portico are intact. The floor of the porch was originally concrete, clad with terra cotta tile. As evident in the photos, the tiles on the treads and risers are seriously deteriorated due to neglect, effects of weather and lack of use of the property. (The most recent use of the house was for training drug-sniffing dogs.) The concrete is also disintegrating. The 6-panel door has peeling paint, and the steel columns show wear and some shifting away from the pediment. The asphalt roof of the portico is badly worn and needs to be replaced. The portico, door and sidelights have not been altered nor restored. Original storm windows cover the sidelights and transom window. For the most part, all the 1934 architectural elements are intact, and the integrity has been maintained.

The four sets of paired windows on the front elevation are 9/9 double-hung wood sash. The windows have not been altered nor replaced. They are flanked by solid wood shutters that have a decorative evergreen cutout in the top panel (photo 20). These are the original shutters, as evidenced in the plans drawn by Weatherhogg (see sample blueprint). They are painted white. The shutters exist on the front elevation only. The sills are a plain course of brick headers. However, the lintels are composed of decorative brickwork flat arches. A keystone is created with bricks arranged accordingly. The brick

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is in good condition, although tuck-pointing may be needed. The shutters need to be painted, and the windows need to be restored. The wood trim around all the windows was seriously damaged when the storm windows were carelessly ripped off some time ago.

The north wing was built as an attached garage. The front elevation has 4 light stationary windows over 6 light casement windows, in a ribbon of four. These are the original windows, with aluminum muntins. According to the blueprints, these, and the double-hung, are Andersen windows. The flat roof is trimmed with a wooden balustrade, with turned balusters, that is painted white. Nothing has been altered on the exterior of this wing.

The south wing is the solarium (photo 21). The front elevation also has 4 light stationary windows over 6 light casement windows, in a ribbon of four. These also have not been altered. As with all the other windows, the wooden trim has been damaged due to rough removal of storm windows. When looking at the front elevation, there is perfect symmetry in the Draper-Sherwood House. The wings appear identical, although their functions are different. The windows on the main portion of the house are balanced, and the portico and door are centered. An extensive growth of poison ivy covers the northeast corner of the two-story section of the house.

The rear elevation of the Draper-Sherwood House does not have the symmetry of the front elevation, but it is formal just the same (photo 21). The two-story section has two wings that extend on either side. The two-story section has four pairs of windows that are 9/9 double-hung sash, with the exception of the kitchen windows that are two separate 8/8 double-hung sash. The rear portico is smaller, and the 6-panel door is protected by an aluminum storm door, added in recent years (photo 22). The sheet steel Roman Doric columns are the sole support for the pediment. There are no terra cotta tiles, and it appears they were never installed. The wooden tympanum is decorated in the same pattern as the front pediment. There are no pilasters. The south wing has 4 light stationary windows over 6 light casement windows, in a ribbon of four, exactly as the front. The north wing shows the evidence of change that occurred to the attached garage. It is obvious that the garage was bricked in, and two small 6 light casement windows were added. The windowsills have the same plain course of brick headers, but there are no lintels at all. The brick mason also did not continue the watertable when the garage was enclosed (photo 23).

The north elevation is the enclosed garage on the first level. The two 12/12 double-hung sash windows remain intact. The balustrade on the roof is weather worn, with the handrail sagging significantly (photo 23). The second story 12/12 double-hung sash windows remain. The brick chimney rises

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solidly up through the roof and shows no signs of deterioration. Two small, quarter-round lunette windows flank the chimney in the attic section of the north elevation. The chimney extends up through the roof ridge.

The south elevation is the solarium (photo 21). Original casement windows remain as designed, with 4 light stationary windows over 6 light casement windows in two ribbons of four. The wooden balustrade is the same as the north wing, and equally weatherworn. The windows on the second level are the same as the north elevation. Integrated gutters of galvanized iron are intact, as are the downspouts. Much of the wood trim around all the windows is damaged due to carelessness in removal of storm windows.

The interior floor plan of the Draper-Sherwood House is the same as the Kidder House, except that walls were constructed to formally separate rooms on the first level. The walls are plaster, but the foyer and dining room have recent vinyl wall covering. Old carpet covers the original hardwood floors, but the floors underneath appear in good condition, with the exception of the foyer. In the foyer, the floor is buckled, apparently from water damage. The solarium has no ceiling lighting, and is surrounded by casement windows on three sides, exactly as in the Kidder House (photo 24). The north wall is the backside of the fireplace. Arched plaster entrances connect the solarium to the living room. The living room design includes a simple fireplace with a recently added iron insert (photo 25). The fireplace is painted, except for the iron insert and surrounding ironwork. The paint was more than likely added later. The built-in bookcases of the Kidder House plan are omitted in the Draper-Sherwood House plan. Two original ceiling lamps are in place, with only one shade missing. A varnished wood door leads to the back foyer and kitchen. Both the solarium and living room are trimmed with 6-inch crown molding that is painted. According the blueprints, the handrail of the stairway balustrade and the doors are all red gum.

The Draper-Sherwood House has a foyer and walls that divide the dining room from the rest of the living area. The partial balustrade of the staircase is simple but elegant in design, with straight, smooth balusters painted white. The handrail is varnished to match the dark doors throughout the house, and ends with a sweeping curl at the end. The wall that separates the foyer from the living room extends from the east wall to the door leading to the kitchen. An arched opening connects the living room to the foyer, and another connects the foyer to the dining room. There is a phone nook in the dining room wall. Vinyl wall covering in a colonial design covers the walls in the foyer, dining room and bedroom of the first level.

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Instead of a single built-in china cabinet as in the Kidder House, the Draper-Sherwood House dining room has two built-in original china cabinets with arched glass doors, although they do not appear on the blueprints. The glass is not leaded nor beveled, as in the Kidder House. A swinging door designed for entry to the kitchen from the dining room is missing. The paired windows on the east wall are intact, with poison ivy on the outside obscuring the view from the northernmost window. An exquisite original hanging ceiling light fixture remains. It is pewter finish with dragon heads and cone-shaped hobnail glass shades, suspended above the bulbs by hooks (photo 26). The lamp is complete. There are two smaller versions in the living room. The dining room is trimmed with 6-inch crown molding. Double doors lead from the dining room to the converted bedroom.

The bedroom was created from the garage space in 1947, as in the Kidder House. A $\frac{3}{4}$ bath was added, as in the Kidder House, but the configuration for the bath is slightly different. The closet of the bedroom is smaller, but there is a double bookcase on the south wall, instead of a single one, with cabinets below. The windows are unaltered, but carpet covers the original hardwood floors, as it does throughout the Draper-Sherwood House.

The kitchen, like the Kidder House, has been modernized. The current cabinets were installed prior to 1976, but it is not known if the original floor to ceiling cabinets designed by Weatherhogg were ever built on the east wall. A breakfast nook was designed for the west wall by the window, but it is not known if it was constructed. There is no evidence of them now. A half-bath was planned, but appears not to have been constructed. There is an opening for a refrigerator on the blueprints, but it appears to have been converted to a pantry. The shelves are missing. There are wood cabinets and a sink on the east wall, though these are from the 1970s.

The balustrade leading up to the second story continues around the landing to the master bedroom, as it does in the Kidder House (photo 27). A built-in linen closet separates the two smaller bedrooms, as in the Kidder House. It is stained dark brown to match the doors and top rail of the balustrade, and has glass knobs and drawer pulls. It is badly scratched from police dogs training to locate drugs inside the drawers and cabinets (photo 28). Only one glass pull is damaged. The two smaller bedrooms are the same as the Kidder House, with hardwood floors exposed. The floor in one bedroom appears to have some water damage or other damage from a spill. Each has a single window on the north wall, and a pair on the west wall and east wall, respectively.

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The second story bathroom is reversed from the floor plan of the Kidder House, and it is about 4 feet narrower. Apparently Dr. Draper wanted a larger master bedroom with a fourth closet. The original pedestal sink was broken during removal of the radiator. The original toilet and tub remain. As in the Kidder House, the floors and walls are black and white ceramic tile. The arches of the first floor are repeated over the tub.

The master bedroom for the Draper-Sherwood House is more elegant in design than the Kidder House. Because of the extra space, there is more symmetry. Each corner has a closet, and the paired windows on the east and west ends are framed with an archway that extends from one closet to the other (photo 29). This gives the windows a recessed appearance. Both the east and west windows provide spectacular views. The east windows have a window seat with hinged lids that raise for interior storage. Original plans had window seats under both sets of windows. However, there is no window seat under the west windows. The Kidder House had no window seats because the windows were single 9/9 narrow double-hung sash. The hardwood floors are unchanged, but evidence of water damage is apparent. Most of the light fixtures appear original, but some look recent.

Radiators throughout the Draper-Sherwood House have been removed, as well as the fuel oil tank. There is no source of heat for the house at this time, and this is detrimental to the preservation of the house. Plans are being developed to replace the deteriorating roof as soon as possible to prevent further water damage to the ceilings and floors.

Formal Landscape Plan

The third contributing resource is a formal landscape plan. This is evidenced by aerial photos from 1938, 1953 and 1957 (see attachments). Remnants are visible in the iMap 2003 aerial orthophotos. Because the houses were associated with the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium, their landscape plan reflected the formal design of the grounds. A recent discovery of an original landscape plan by Adolf Jaenicke for one of the sanatorium buildings indicates he was possibly the landscape architect for the sanatorium and the physicians’ residences. Some similarities of the sunken garden and pergola are striking when compared to Lakeside Park in Fort Wayne, which Jaenicke also designed. When the houses were built in 1934, the only landscaping completed was at the base of the houses. However, at some point in the middle 1930s a formal landscape design was installed, with a sunken garden extending from the right of way at Lima Road up to the circular drive that surrounded the two houses (photo 30). Not only did the sunken garden provide a beautiful and simple vista. It was utilitarian in providing drainage for the entranceways and circular drive. (The pavement is in very good condition

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to this day.) The landscaping was very symmetrical in design (aerial photo, 1953). The sunken garden plan included three larger evergreens, possibly spruce, at the Lima Road right-of-way, with lower shrubs surrounding them. These no longer exist. There is no vegetation at this location now. Moving west, toward the middle of the sunken garden was a cluster of smaller conical evergreens with lower shrubs surrounding them in a circular pattern. It appears that the evergreens remain, but they have grown quite tall and are no longer pruned or similar in size or shape to each other (photo 31). The smaller (perhaps deciduous) shrubs are gone. At the west end of the sunken garden bordering the circular drive were two more smaller conical evergreens with six or seven smaller shrubs. The two evergreens remain and are quite tall. There is one low shrub, but it may not be original. The scooped outline of the sunken garden is still very evident. An ornamental wrought iron fence that was along Lima Road has been removed.

To the north and south of the entrance drives near the circular drive were two additional landscape features. There were three clusters, each having three evergreens, in a curved pattern facing southeast and northeast, respectively. Behind each curved grouping was a huge spruce tree. The two towering spruce trees remain, as well as several other evergreens (photo 33). However, the distinct curved design of the groupings is no longer apparent. A clump of shrubs nestled between the sidewalk leading to the sanatorium and the circular driveway behind the Draper-Sherwood House is in the original design. These are gone (photo 32). There are some deciduous shrubs not far from the right of way along Lima Road, but these are recent additions (photo 33).

One feature that is evident in the 1938 Irene Byron marketing photo and 1938, 1953 and 1957 aerial photos is a pergola placed midway between the two houses. It is oriented east/west. It also had formal evergreen landscaping but no obvious trailing vines or flowers. In fact, it appears from all the aerial photos that flowering plants were not a part of the landscape design at all. Behind the pergola was a row of shrubs that lined the east edge of the back circular driveway. The pergola and accompanying vegetation no longer remain.

Garage

There is one non-contributing resource for the application, and that is the three-car detached garage (photo 34). The building is unremarkable, and was constructed in 1947. It was built for vehicle storage after the attached garages were enclosed for additional living space. It is a wood frame building having three bays with overhead doors for vehicles. The garage has a flat roof with shingled overhang in front. It is clad with insulbrick, the only siding. The building is in very poor, unstable

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condition, with gaping holes in the north and west walls. It is included in within the boundary because it was built as a support building for the two houses, and it remains near the two houses.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium Physicians’ Houses are significant under Criterion C for their association with Charles R. Weatherhogg, a prominent architect in Fort Wayne. The Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium was located about nine miles northwest of Fort Wayne, in Allen County, Indiana. The earliest structures on the site were 8 canvas tents that were used to isolate eight persons who had tuberculosis. These tents did not hold up in rain, wind or snow, so wood structures, called Burr cottages, were designed in 1916 by Weatherhogg. At this point, the sanatorium, a county facility, was called Fort Recovery Camp. As the number of patients with tuberculosis increased, the sanatorium expanded. The first brick hospital building was designed by Weatherhogg and dedicated on August 10, 1919. The sanatorium was named for Irene Byron, a nurse and secretary for the local Anti-Tuberculosis League who died soon after enlisting in World War I. The sanatorium expanded even further, with each additional building designed by Weatherhogg, up until the construction of the two physicians’ houses in 1934. These were the last two buildings on the grounds built by him. Subsequent new structures, renovations and expansions were done by other local architects.

Historical Background

Charles R. Weatherhogg was first hired by the Allen County Commissioners in 1916 to design the 14 wooden cottages that replaced eight isolation tents for tubercular patients. This was a small project, considering he had already built Fort Wayne High School (1903), H. Rockhill House (1910), Lewis Curdes House (1911), Cathedral Boys School (1915), Noll Mansion and Carriage House (1915), James Haberly House (1915), and a spectacular mausoleum at Catholic Cemetery (1911). However, this initial small contract at the tuberculosis sanatorium led to bigger and more impressive buildings at the sanatorium. Weatherhogg was associated with the sanatorium from 1915 until 1934. The long tenure as architect and builder was typical of government owned facilities. His familiarity with the facility saved both time and money in the long run. On August 10, 1919, the first brick building designed by Weatherhogg officially opened. It had a capacity for 104 patients and was widely touted as the first “fire-proof” hospital in Allen County.

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As the sanatoria movement grew, the direction of public health regarding tuberculosis changed. In 1920, Indiana enacted a statute that permitted tuberculosis hospitals to operate semi-independently of counties, with their own board of managers. This gave Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium greater freedom in treatment modalities and the setting for those “taking the cure.” No expense was spared on design, and Weatherhogg designed all the six major buildings on the sanatorium grounds, in addition to the physicians’ houses and wooden cottages. Sadly, only the physicians’ residences remain of the original sanatorium buildings designed by Weatherhogg. Elegant landscaping dotted with pergolas and pavilions created an image of tranquility to aid in helping patients’ recovery. It is believed that Adolf Jaenicke may have been the landscape architect for the sanatorium. Jaenicke was a landscape architect and Superintendent and City Forester for the Fort Wayne Parks Department. As stated earlier, the physicians’ houses were built to provide both compensation and convenience for the doctors, as well as proximity in the event of medical emergencies.

Weatherhogg’s institutional buildings were both appealing to the eye and functional. Even though the physicians’ houses were constructed on the grounds of the sanatorium and were technically institutional, they could easily have been located on a fine boulevard in Fort Wayne. Until the discovery of the 1934 blueprints for the physicians’ houses, it was thought that Weatherhogg’s most recent work was in 1930. These two houses could well be the last residences he designed prior to his death in 1937.

Architectural Significance

Charles R. Weatherhogg’s significance as an architect has already been recognized by the National Parks Service. Some local examples of his work that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places include: H. Rockhill House, 1910 (NRHP 1984 – West End Historic District); The Masonic Temple, 1926 (NRHP 1991); The Blackstone Building, 1927 (NRHP 1988); The Journal Gazette Building, 1928 (NRHP 1982); and Fairfield Manor, 1928 (NRHP 1983). Designs outside Allen County include Jasper County Courthouse, 1898 (NRHP 1983); Rensselaer Carnegie Library, 1905 (NRHP 1994), also in Jasper County.

The two houses included in this application are conservative, yet impressive examples of the architectural styles they represent. They are authentic examples of the two most popular 20th century revival styles for residences, from about 1900 to 1945. The Tudor Revival, Kidder House, has no half-timbering nor stucco work on the exterior. Yet it includes a catslide roof, mixed brick and stone cladding, and an arched front entry porch and doorway. It also has terra cotta chimney pots. The open floor plan of the Tudor Revival typifies elements of modernism, while embracing the traditional Tudor

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appointments, such as the cutouts on the balusters, and use of natural cypress throughout the house.

The Colonial Revival House typifies this architectural style. It is simple, red brick with double-hung paired windows in the two-story section of the house. It has symmetrical, one-story wings on each side, with casement windows on each wing. It has cutouts on the shutters, and matching chimneys on each end of the main section. It has a simple portico, complete with pillars, pilasters and 6-panel door. The rear also has a portico, though somewhat reduced in scale.

Both houses are superb examples of the talent Weatherhogg had for blending institutional function with personal comfort. The houses have numerous built-in features, such as linen closets, dressers, china cabinets, bookcases, and clothes closets. This created additional floor space for furniture and movement. It is most likely that both the physicians’ houses would have been used for public relations and accommodations for visiting physicians who came to Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium to acquire skills in the latest treatment methods for tuberculosis. Because of the institutional setting of the houses, each has a nearly equal level of finish on all elevations and (originally) had no out-of-character garages to mar their strategic placement. This, and the use of more durable materials (sheet metal columns, metal muntins) sets the two houses aside from others of the style locally.

These are the last two buildings of the tuberculosis sanatorium that remain of those designed by Charles R. Weatherhogg. All the other buildings were demolished in the early 1990s. This application is submitted to recognize Weatherhogg’s value as an architect for a county facility, and to protect the evidence of his talent by preserving the Kidder House and the Draper-Sherwood House.

As mentioned earlier, the Irene Byron Tuberculosis Sanatorium Physicians’ Residences meet the requirements for listing on the National Register in accordance with Criterion C. In keeping with Criterion C, both houses are significant both for their architecture and the architect, Charles R. Weatherhogg, who designed them. Furthermore, the formal landscape design is atypical of institutions in general, but typical of the pastoral settings associated with elite tuberculosis sanatoria throughout the United States during this era. Most were modeled on the sanatoria that originated in Germany that emphasized “fresh air treatment.”

The period of significance is 1934-1935. This includes the year both houses were designed and constructed (1934) and the year the landscape plan was installed (1935). It is also quite likely the last year that Charles R. Weatherhogg designed any buildings.

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He died in 1937. He began his architectural career in Fort Wayne in 1893, having emigrated here from England. He had visited the 1893 World’s Columbia Exposition in Chicago, and decided to move to Fort Wayne soon after. He was prominent in the Fort Wayne community both as an architect and civic-minded resident. He was instrumental in the Lincoln Highway being constructed through Allen County, and was a member of the committee that drafted the city’s first building codes. Also, he was a conservationist and an active member of the Izaak Walton League.

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Charles R. Weatherhogg, “Doctor’s Residence to be Erected at Irene Byron Sanitorium, Fort Wayne, Indiana.” Feb. 10, 13, 14, 1934. (Dr. Draper’s name penciled on outside of plans) Archived in Allen County Commissioners’ Office.

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Charles R. Weatherhogg, “Residence to be Erected for Dr. Kidder at the Irene Byron Sanatorium, Fort Wayne, Indiana” Feb. 26, 28, Mar. 7, 1934. Archived in Allen County Commissioners’ Office.

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Verbal boundary description

Beginning approximately 180 feet southeasterly of the south edge of the south driveway at the right of way, proceed north/northwest along the right of way line approximately 500 feet. From this point proceed west/southwest approximately 170 feet. Then proceed southwest approximately 210 feet to a point approximately 90 feet from the circular driveway. The west boundary will commence at this point and proceed south/southeast for 230 feet, going just behind the back wall of the garage. At this point, proceed southeast in front of the ranch house approximately 240 feet. The south boundary continues from this point north/northeast for 200 feet, arriving at the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries selected for this application are NOT a legal description. There is no legal description available because they are located on a large tract of county-owned land. The boundaries were drawn to include the two physicians’ houses, the detached three-car garage, and as much as possible of the original landscape plan for the houses.

Additional Photography Information

Item 3.

Photographer for all exterior photos is Lin Wilson. Photographer for all interior photos is Creager Smith.

Item 4.

All photographs were taken on July 14, 2004

Item 5.

Location of original negatives is Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington Street, W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739.

Photo 1 Kidder House and Draper-Sherwood House with landscape, facing west across
Lima Road

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- Photo 2 Draper-Sherwood House, entrance drive with piers, facing northwest
- Photo 3 Kidder House, front elevation, facing west/northwest
- Photo 4 Kidder House, front elevation, close-up of porch and entry, facing west
- Photo 5 Kidder House, rear elevation with view of solarium, facing northeast
- Photo 6 Kidder House, front elevation, with view of garage/bedroom, facing southwest
- Photo 7 Kidder House, rear elevation, with view of garage/bedroom, facing southeast
- Photo 8 Kidder House, rear elevation, close-up of back door, facing east
- Photo 9 Kidder House, south elevation, recessed shed dormer roof and chimney, facing north
- Photo 10 Kidder House, view of entry way, balustrade and dining room, facing north
- Photo 11 Kidder House, view of solarium, facing west
- Photo 12 Kidder House, view of living room, fireplace and built-in bookshelves, facing southwest
- Photo 13 Kidder House, second level, landing with balustrade, facing east
- Photo 14 Kidder House, second level, landing with view of built-in linen closet, facing north
- Photo 15 Kidder House, second level, master bedroom, facing west
- Photo 16 Draper-Sherwood House and Kidder House, front elevation, facing southwest
- Photo 17 Draper-Sherwood House, front elevation, with view of solarium, facing northwest
- Photo 18 Draper-Sherwood House, front elevation, with view of garage/bedroom, facing southwest
- Photo 19 Draper-Sherwood House, front elevation, close-up of portico, facing west

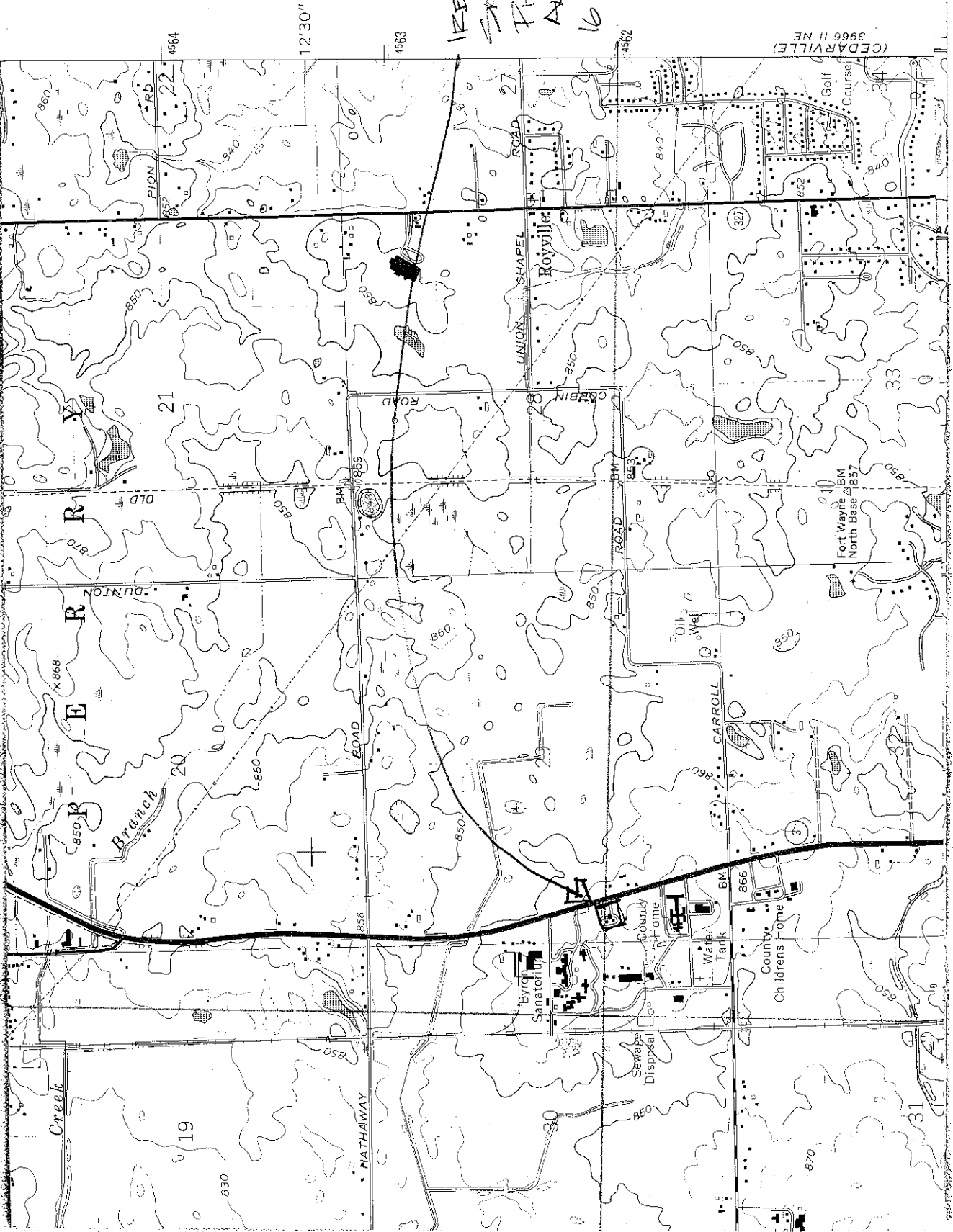
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| Photo 20 | Draper-Sherwood House, front elevation, close-up of windows/shutters, facing west |
| Photo 21 | Draper-Sherwood House, rear elevation, with view of solarium, facing northeast |
| Photo 22 | Draper-Sherwood House, rear elevation, close-up of portico, facing east |
| Photo 23 | Draper-Sherwood House, rear elevation, with view of garage/bedroom, facing southeast |
| Photo 24 | Draper-Sherwood House, view of solarium, original Andersen casement windows, with 4 light stationary above, facing west |
| Photo 25 | Draper-Sherwood House, view of living room, with fireplace, arched entryways, original Andersen double-hung sash, original ceiling lamp fixture, facing southwest |
| Photo 26 | Draper-Sherwood House, close-up of original dining room ceiling lamp fixture with pewter finish and hobnail shades |
| Photo 27 | Draper-Sherwood House, second level, landing with balustrade |
| Photo 28 | Draper-Sherwood House, landing with view of built-in linen closet, facing north |
| Photo 29 | Draper-Sherwood House, second level, master bedroom, with paired windows and arch, facing west |
| Photo 30 | Close-up of entry pier and precisely graded slopes of sunken garden with remaining evergreens, facing west from Lima Road |
| Photo 31 | View of sunken gardens landscape plan, proximity to Lima Road and Kidder House entrance drive, facing west |
| Photo 32 | Rear view of physicians’ houses showing sidewalk that connected the houses to the sanatorium campus, and detached garage, (glimpse of ranch house in background) facing southeast |
| Photo 33 | View of sunken garden landscape plan from Lima Road, facing west |
| Photo 34 | Detached garage with bays for three vehicles, facing northwest |

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