

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 Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District
other names/site number 003-215-42225-42287

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Broadway, W. Rudisill Blvd, Beaver Ave., & the N/A not for publication
city or town Fort Wayne N/A vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Allen code 003 zip code 46807

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] 1-30-06
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:
 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
63	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
6	0	objects
70	2	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: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsma

MODERN: Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

STUCCO

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A-G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING &

Period of Significance

c1887-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Strauss, Alvin M
Ninde, Joel Roberts
Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, determined eligible, designated landmark, recorded by survey, recorded by engineering.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Fort Wayne Public Library; Indiana State Library

Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District
Name of Property

Allen IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25 acres

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

1	16	654880	4546130	3	16	655320	4545880
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	655320	4546140	4	16	654840	4545860

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 Christopher Baas
organization _____ date 08-01-2005
street & number 21116 N. Banbury Rd telephone 317/877-7799
city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46062

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 _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 2 Page 1

Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

Location

Roughly bounded by Broadway, West Rudisill Boulevard, Beaver Avenue, and the alley north of Illsley Drive.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

Architectural Description

The Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District is comprised of two parallel, east-west oriented streets a city block in length. Illsley Place is its own independent development defined by entry gates at both the Broadway and Beaver Avenue entries. The district's section of West Rudisill Boulevard is the western terminus of a primary east-west transportation artery south of the downtown. The St. Mary's River and Foster Park lie to the west of the district, and residential developments on the north, south, and east. Taylor University borders the district's east end on the south side of West Rudisill.

The district has 65 single-family residences (63 contributing) constructed between c.1887 and c.1982. Except for a few of the later houses, all have detached garages. Most of the houses are designed in a revival style, with the Colonial Revival style accounting for 28 examples, or 43% of the district. The fourteen Tudor Revival and the seven Ranch examples follow the Colonial Revival in popularity. There are six contributing objects: two sets of brick entry markers (a set located at each end of Illsley Drive), two gate posts located on the northwest corner of 1330 Illsley Drive, a fence post located on the northwest corner of 1334 West Rudisill Boulevard, and a single lamppost located in the roundabout. The Illsley Drive Roundabout is the lone contributing structure. The district's topography is mostly level, however there is a gentle slope to the river. Both streets have sidewalks and are lined with street trees. Several trees along West Rudisill are likely remnants of the city's early Twentieth Century beautification efforts. The two non-contributing houses are Minimal Traditional examples constructed well after the period of significance.

The circa construction dates for the individual houses were established from, and are keyed to, the following sources: Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory (P), Sanborn Insurance Maps for Allen County (S), and Phyllis Brockmeyer's research of architect Alvin M. Strauss (B). Polk's started listing individual street addresses and their owners in 1927, however several houses were constructed prior to this date. The directory was typically issued annually, so it was assumed a house was constructed the year prior to its first year listed in the directory. Several houses, primarily on the north side of Rudisill, were dated with Sanborn Maps. The dates available and most relative to this application were 1918, 1936, and 1951. The Brockmeyer research provided dates for the Strauss designed houses. Dates for various other houses were provided by scattered resources, and are identified in the footnotes.

Illsley Place Entrance Markers, c.1923, Contributing, (Photo #1 and #6)

Brick entry columns flank Illsley Drive at both the Beaver and Broadway Avenue entries. They are comprised of square, eight-foot tall columns and four-foot high wing walls laid in a Flemish bond. An opening in the wing wall accommodates the sidewalk. The columns have square bronze plaques with "Illsley Place," and the columns and the walls have slate covered gable tops. The wall of the northern Broadway Avenue marker was damaged by a vehicular accident, and has been reconstructed.

Illsley Place Roundabout, c.1923, Contributing, (Photo #10)

A small circular roundabout is located on Illsley Drive at the center of the block. It has a concrete curb, turf grass, and an electric street lamp with a planter base.

Gate and Fence Posts, c.1905, Contributing

Two gate posts are located on the northwest corner of 1330 Illsley, and a single fence post is located on the northwest corner of 1334 West Rudisill. They are remnants of the Illsley Estate that was subdivided to create Illsley Place. All three posts are 24" square at the base, approximately 5'-6" in height, and the tops are tapered. They are mostly constructed of shaped and natural fieldstone set in mortar. The gate posts are approximately 4' apart, and include the remains of hinge and latch hardware.

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Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

Illsley Drive-North Side

1104 Edwin & Betty Maier House, c.1948 Minimal Traditional, Contributing, (Photo #6)

Single story Minimal Traditional with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof and concrete foundation. The house is comprised of a north to south oriented rectangular block with a small wing on the south facade, and a breezeway and garage on the north. The main, or east, facade is brick and the remainder of the house has clapboard siding. The small, recessed entry porch has a flat roof, frieze with dentils, and round columns. Eight-over-twelve windows flank the entry. Eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows are located north of the entry. The breezeway has six six-light casement windows. The garage has a gable roof oriented perpendicular to the house. The wing has a chimney flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows on its south facade, and an entry door on its west facade. The original address of this house was 3710 Beaver Avenue.

Maier was a sales manager for the Northwest Cone Company, manufacturer of ice cream cones and wafers (P-1952-53)

1108 Joseph B. Darnell House, c.1936, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #6)

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival with clapboard siding, asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, and brick foundation. The lower story has a central entry with a surround comprised of a broken pediment with dentils, an urn, and a frieze supported by fluted corner pilasters. The entry door has sidelights over panels, and is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows over panels, and with shutters. The upper story has three six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters.

Darnell was divisional manager for Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (P-1937).

1114 Gordon & Genevieve Banks House, c.1937, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #6)

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, clapboard siding, end chimney, and brick foundation. The lower story has a central entry with a surround comprised of an entablature supported by fluted classical pilasters. It is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters, and the upper story has three six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. The window's lintels are comprised of a frieze and molding. A single story attached garage, which is accessed from the rear, is located on the east facade and has a shingle covered side-gabled roof with flared eaves, and a gabled dormer with a six-over-six double-hung window with shutters. A screened porch, shaded by a cloth awning, is located along the street side of the garage.

Banks was a local realtor (P-1938).

1126 Henry & Opal Egly House, c.1926, Dutch Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #5)

Two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival with asphalt shingle side-gambrel roof, end chimney, clapboard siding, and brick foundation. The roof has three shed dormers with eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The lower story has an entry porch comprised of a gabled roof supported by paired columns. Its gable end resembles a broken pediment with an arched base, and the porch's sides are enclosed with benches. The entry has an elliptical arch fanlight and ten-light sidelights. Eighteen-light French doors with metal balustrades, and arched trellises flank the entry. A single-

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Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

story addition is located on the east facade. It has a mansard roof topped by a wood balustrade, and an eight-over-eight double-hung window with shutters and a flowerbox.

Egly was the Secretary for the McMillen Company, feed manufacturers (P-1928).

**1134 Charles F. & May Johnson House, Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier Architects, c.1926,
Tudor Revival, Contributing**

Two-story, brick, Tudor Revival with a steep, multiple pitched asphalt shingle hipped roof, and brick foundation. A towering chimney with stone weatherings, corbelled top, and a metal support bracket is located on the west facade. The front façade is comprised of a core rectangular block with shallow two-story cross-gabled extensions overlapped by a central single-story gabled entry. The entry's walls have corbelling at the top. The arched opening has a raised brick edge, and raised brick "rays" that radiate from the arch. The entry door has a limestone Tudor arch. The western-most cross-gable's lower story has a ribbon of four casement windows below transoms, and the upper has a ribbon of three casement windows. The eastern-most cross-gable's lower story has a metal casement window, and the upper story has French doors below nine-light transoms with colored glass, a limestone lintel with tabs, and a balcony with a metal balustrade. The east end of the main block has a ribbon of three single-light casements with single-light transoms on the lower story, and paired single-light casements on the upper. An upper-story twelve-light casement window is located on the main block between the cross-gables. The brick garage has a hipped roof with a cross-gable entry.

Johnson was employed as a traveling salesman (P-1927).

**1140 Theodore & Margaret Zollner House, O. C. Brunswick Architect, 1937, Tudor Revival,
Contributing, (Photo #4)**

Two-story Tudor Revival with a steep asphalt shingle roof, and brick foundation. The house is comprised of a side-gabled main block with a prominent front chimney with stone weathering and clay chimney pots. A second chimney is located on the rear. The main block's upper story has two gable wall dormers with paired six-light metal casement windows, and the lower has two sets of paired ten-light casement windows. The lower story is brick with stone sills, and the upper is half-timber with stucco in-fill. A two-story wing is located on the east end of the main block and features a large front facing gable with wide vergeboards and a decorative gable truss. The upper story projects over the lower, is supported by brackets, and has a ribbon of three eight-light metal casement windows. The lower story has a ribbon of four, eight-light metal casement windows. A single-story brick entry vestibule, located in the ell of the wing and the main block, has a flat roof and stone battlements. The entry door has a Tudor arch edged in stone of alternating sizes.

Zollner was president of Zollner Machine Works (P-1940), a family-owned company that produced pistons for cars and trucks. He moved the business from Minnesota to Fort Wayne in 1931 to be closer to other manufacturing companies. He was succeeded by his son Fred, founder of the Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons basketball team, which became the Detroit Pistons in 1957.¹

¹ From: www.indianatech.edu/AlumniAndDonors/Trends/trends_2003_winter.pdf

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Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

1150 Clement & Sylvia Miller House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #4)

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, clapboard siding, and brick foundation. The lower story has a central opening with a semi-circular portico that has a flat roof topped with a metal balustrade. It is supported by metal grillwork and rounded pilasters. The entry is flanked with paired six-over-one double-hung windows with flower boxes. The upper story has a central, arched window flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows. A two-story wing is located on the west facade, and has a flat roof with a metal balustrade, paired four-over-four windows on the lower story, and a four-over-one window on the upper.

Miller was a superintendent for the Anti Borax Company, manufacturers of welding compound (P-1927).

1202 Michael & Katherine Gilmartin House, c.1926, Tudor Revival, Contributing, (Photo #4)

Two-story Tudor Revival with a steeply pitched, shingle covered gabled roof, wood shingle siding, brick foundation, and end chimney. The house consists of a main block with a two-story cross-gable that dominates the front facade. The cross-gable has a shallow, layered gable with a ribbon of three four-over-four double-hung windows on the lower story, and paired four-over-four on the upper. The main cross-gable has the entry and a six-light casement on the lower story, a small iron balcony with ten-light French doors below two-light transoms on the second story, and paired six-light casements in the gable's peak. The entry has an arched hood supported by large scrolls. The main block's upper story has a gabled wall dormer with paired four-over-four double-hung windows, and the lower has a ribbon of three four-over-four double-hung windows.

Gilmartin was president of the Gilmartin Lumber Company (P-1927).

1212 Herbert & Stella Storck House c.1939, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival with a slate covered side-gabled roof, gable returns, prominent frieze, brick foundation, and end chimney. The central entry door has a surround comprised of a broken pediment over a paneled frieze, and supported by fluted pilasters. The entry is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with a brick lintel laid in a basket weave. The upper story has central, paired six-light casement windows with shutters flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters. The east façade has a recessed side entry.

Storck was employed as a sales manager (P-1940).

1216 George & Margaret Dinnen House, c.1937, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival with a shingle covered side-gabled roof, end chimney, and brick foundation. The lower story has a central, arched entry with a wood fan design in the arch. The entry is flanked by flat-roofed bay windows. The upper story has a central nine-light fixed sash window with shutters over a decorative wood detail, and is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters.

Dinnen was the owner of Circle Supply Company, manufacturer's agents (P-1938).

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Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

1220 Roland Apfelbaum-A.M. & Madelyn Strauss House, A.M. Strauss Architect, c.1925, Spanish Eclectic, Contributing, (Photo #3)

Two-story, stucco Spanish Eclectic with a tile covered cross-gabled roof, and towering chimney. The house is comprised of a core rectangular block with a dominant front wing. The wing's lower story has two sets of arched French doors with shutters. The upper story has a contemporary multi-light window in an arched opening (that replaced original French doors), and a balcony with a metal balustrade. The peak has two arched louvers. The central block's east end has a small arched window. The west end was originally a porch, but has been enclosed. It has round columns, and an arched fan design over a ribbon of three windows. A gabled dormer with an arched six-light window is over it. The house's entry is on the east façade of the main block and features an arched door flanked by small windows. A Palladian window is located over the entry.

Apfelbaum was a salesman for The Kraus & Apfelbaum grain company (B-1925, P-1927). In 1936 Strauss purchased the property he had earlier designed.

1226 Benjamin & Laura Levy House, A.M. Strauss Architect, c.1925, Tudor Revival, Contributing

Two-story, shingle sided, Tudor Revival with a steep cross-gabled roof. A front wing dominates the main façade and has a central brick chimney flanked by French doors with shutters on the lower story, six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters on the second-story, and quarter-circle windows at the peak. The west end of the wing's roof extends out to cover a single-story porch that has an arched entry. Shed dormers are on the roof's east and west slopes. An extended gable with a shed roof and a six-light window is located over the porch on the main block. The entry is on the east facade of the main block and features a classical door surround consisting of a broken pediment over an arched fanlight. It is flanked by small windows. A Palladian window is located over the entry, and a round window is in the gable peak. This house is very similar to its neighbor 1220, also designed by Strauss. Although they express different eclectic styles, both have a central rectangular core with a dominant front-gabled wing, a side entrance and a Palladian window on the east façade, and a porch located on the northwest corner.

Levy was employed at Stiefel & Levy, grain brokers (P-1927, B-1925).

1232 John & Anna Spatz House, Lloyd Larimore Architect, c.1935, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #2)

Two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with a slate covered side-gabled roof, two end chimneys with stone caps and weatherings, stone windowsills, and a brick foundation. The central entry porch has a flat roof topped by a wood balustrade, and supported by round fluted columns and square fluted pilasters. The entry door has an elliptical arch fanlight, and sidelights over panels. Ribbons of four six-light metal casement windows below two-light transoms flank the entry, and have brick lintels with stone keystones. The upper story has central, paired six-light metal casement windows below two-light transoms that are flanked by ribbons of three six-light metal casement windows below two-light transoms.

Spatz was the president of Perfection Biscuit Company (P-1936).

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1240 Howard & Helen Van Arnam House, Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier Architects, c.1926 Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #2)

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival with wood shingle siding, a steeply pitched shingle covered gable roof, gable returns, end chimney, and brick foundation. The roof has three hipped dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows. Paired pilasters at each end of the main façade support a large frieze, and rest on a plain base. The central entry has a small portico comprised of fluted columns and square fluted pilasters supporting an entablature, flat roof, and metal balustrade. Ribbons of three nine-light metal casement windows with three-light transoms flank it. The upper story has central, paired six-light metal casement windows flanked by paired twelve-light metal casement windows.

Van Arnam was employed by Van Arnam Manufacturing, manufacturers of plumbing supplies (P-1927).

1244 Arthur & Vera Grieger House, c.1926, Dutch Colonial Revival/Craftsman, Contributing

Two-story, three-bay Dutch Colonial Revival with Craftsman style details, a shingle covered side-gambrel roof, end chimney, gable end pent roofs, clapboard siding, and brick foundation. The central entry has a small gable roof supported by Craftsman Style brackets. Its gable end resembles a broken pediment with an arched base. Paired six-over-one windows with shutters and flower boxes flank the entry. The upper story has a central ribbon of three four-light windows with a flower box, and is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. A one-story solarium with a flat roof and ribbon windows is located at the east end of the house.

Grieger was President of the T. M. Connell Company that sold Frigidaire refrigerators, as well as Vice President of Grieger Brothers Incorporated, a Chevrolet dealership (P-1927).

1250 John & Mary Abercrombie House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival with a shingle covered, side-gabled roof with returns and broad eaves, end chimney, stone lintels, and a brick foundation. The central entry door has a surround comprised of pilasters supporting an entablature. It is flanked by paired four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters. The upper story has paired four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters flanked by single four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters. There is a contemporary addition on the rear.

The 1927 directory did not list Abercrombie's place of employment (P-1927).

1302 James & Manetta Newkirk House, Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier Architects, c.1935, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick, three-bay Colonial Revival with a slate covered side-gabled roof, plain frieze, end chimney, and brick foundation. A brick soldier course separates the stories. The central entry door has a small portico with a gable roof supported by round columns and square pilasters. Its gable end resembles a classical pediment, and has a pent roof and dentil molding. The recessed entry door is flanked by eight-light sidelights over panels. Eight-over-eight double-hung windows flank the entry.

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Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

They are set over panels and below brick-lined arches with brick keystones and brick infill. The upper story has three eight-over-eight double-hung windows.

Newkirk was a lawyer with Morris, Newkirk, and Hasley (P-1936).

1308 Willard & Mervyn Shambaugh House, c.1925, Tudor Revival, Contributing

Two-story, three-bay Tudor Revival with clapboard siding, a steep, shingle covered double-gabled roof, brick foundation, and rear chimney. The small entry portico has an arched entry, and leaded glass windows on its sides. Small windows flank the arched entry door. The portico is flanked by single-story shed-roofed extensions that resemble a bay window, and have a ribbon of three nine-over-nine double-hung windows. The upper story has central, paired six-over-six double-hung windows flanked by ribbons of three nine-over-nine double-hung windows. The roof's slope extends down over a single-story wing with a ribbon of three single-light casements on the west, and over a porte-cochere on the east.

Shambaugh was a local attorney employed by Shambaugh & Shambaugh (P-1927).

1330 Cecil & Leta Cross House, c.1939, Tudor Revival, Contributing (Photo #1)

Two-story Tudor Revival comprised of a central side-gabled rectangular block with a cross gable. The shingle covered roof has a large, half-timbered gabled dormer with two sets of paired six-over-six double-hung windows. The main block is brick. The entry porch is stone and has a gabled roof. Its opening is framed in timber, and is flanked by openings with turned spindles. A diamond pane casement window and a six-over-six double-hung window with shutters are located west of the porch. The cross-gable's upper story is half-timber and has two six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. The lower is brick and has a flat roofed bay window with stone detailing on its sides. The house is on a corner lot with the main façade facing Illsley, and the west façade and driveway facing Broadway.

Cross was second vice-president and agency manager for Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (P-1940).

Illsley Drive-South Side

1101 Ernest & Lydia Roembke House, c.1925, Tudor Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick, Tudor Revival with a brick foundation and an asphalt shingle roof. The gable-end main façade has a central chimney, and an entry covered by a gable roof supported by wood brackets. The entry gable has half-timbered details and an arched base. Paired six-over-one windows are located east of the chimney on the lower story, and six-over-six double-hung windows flank the chimney on the upper story. Long shed dormers have been added to the roof's east and west slopes, and the roof's east slope extends to cover a one-story side entry.

Roembke was the Treasurer for The Mossman-Yarnelle Co., manufacturer of wholesale hardware (P-1927).

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1111 John & Mayme Gividen House, c.1941, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, asymmetrical, four-bay Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, central chimney, clapboard siding, and concrete foundation. The entry is located in the second bay from the east, and has a surround with a pediment supported by fluted columns. The lower story of the eastern-most bay is recessed and has decorative brackets supporting the upper story. The lower story has eight-over-twelve double-hung windows, and the upper has eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters.

Gividen was listed as a superintendent in the 1942 directory (P-1942).

1115 Mahlon & Loa Miller House, c.1949, Minimal Traditional, Contributing

Minimal Traditional comprised of a rectangular, two-story side-gabled core block with a single-story gable-front wing, and a single-story side-gabled attached garage. It has an asphalt shingle roof, and concrete foundation. The lower story is covered with random ashlar limestone, and the upper has clapboards. The wing has a one and one-half story chimney in the gable end, and its west façade has a large single-light window. The recessed entry is on the core block, and adjacent to a small porch with a low, random ashlar limestone wall. The main block's upper story has three one-over-one double-hung windows with shutters, and the lower story has a large single-light window flanked by single-light side windows. The attached garage is located on the east facade.

Miller was a local physician (P-1950).

1119 George & Effie Koons House, c.1939, Minimal Traditional, Contributing

Single-story Minimal Traditional cottage with multiple intersecting hipped roofs, cement plank siding, and a concrete foundation. The main façade is dominated by a shallow cross-gabled wing with a bay window that has a six-over-nine double-hung window flanked by two-over-three double-hung windows. The entry door is located east of the front wing on the core block. The original flat-roof porch located on the house's northwest corner has been enclosed. It now has a gabled roof, and a ribbon of three one-over-one windows below a plain frieze supported by a square corner column.

Koons was employed as a draftsman (P-1940).

1125 Carl & Etha Boyd House, c.1929, Tudor Revival, Contributing,

Two-story brick Tudor Revival with a steep cross-gabled roof, end chimney, and brick foundation. The house is comprised of a side-gabled core block with a cross-gable. The main block's brick lower story is corbeled at the top and bottom, and small brick wing walls extend from each side of the house. The roof extends to cover a porch that is supported by three sets of square, paired columns across the front, and a single column at the house. The porch roof has a gabled dormer with paired, diamond paned casement windows and shutters. The entry door has diamond pane windows over panels, and is flanked by side diamond pane windows over panels. Paired nine-over-nine windows are located west of the entry. The cross-gable's upper story projects over the lower, is supported by wood brackets, has clapboard siding, and a diamond pane casement window with chamfered top corners and shutters. The cross-gable's lower story has a ribbon of three twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with shutters over small panels. There is a contemporary addition on the rear of the house.

Boyd was president of Continental Radio Corporation (P-1930).

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1133 Edith Eastlick House, c.1953, Colonial Revival Cape Cod, Contributing

Three-bay, symmetrical, single-story Cape Cod with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, clapboard siding, and a concrete foundation. The entry door surround has fluted pilasters that support an entablature. It is flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters.

The 1954 directory listed this address as "No Return." Edith Eastlick was listed as the 1956 resident (P-1954, P-1956).

1137 Alfred & Minnie Welch House, c.1925, Craftsman, Contributing, (Photo #8)

Craftsman style bungalow comprised of a one and one-half story core block with two, single-story wings on its east facade. The shingle covered side-gabled roof has broad eaves with brackets, wide vergeboards, and a gabled dormer with broad eaves, brackets, and a large twelve-over-twelve double-hung window with shutters. The entry is covered by a pedimented gable roof that has a broken base with returns, and is supported by massive brackets and square posts. The arched entry door has a round multi-light window, and a surround with a wood keystone. It is flanked by paired six-over-one windows with shutters and flower boxes. The northernmost wing is a side porch that has a gable roof and ribbons of six-over-one windows. The southernmost wing appears to be an addition. The west facade has a chimney with a limestone cap.

Welch was employed as an electrical engineer (P-1927).

1151 Ronald & Janet Hester House, c.1935, Tudor Revival, Contributing

Two-story, brick Tudor Revival with a steeply pitched, shingle covered side-gabled roof, brick foundation, and end chimney. The house is comprised of a two-story core block with a cross-gable at the west end, and a one and one-half story side-gabled wing on its east facade. The cross-gable's lower story has a ribbon of three six-over-six double-hung windows, the upper story has a single diamond pane window, and the gable's peak has decorative half-timbering. The main block has an arched entry lined with limestone blocks of alternating sizes. The upper story has a wall dormer with a shed roof, a six-over-six double-hung window, and a metal balustrade that simulates a balcony. The wing has a ribbon of four six-over-six casement windows.

Hester was president of Main Cleaners & Hatters (P-1936). This house is nearly identical to 1321 Illsley.

**1201 Noah & Anna Smith House, c.1924,
Colonial Revival/Craftsman, Contributing, (Photo #11)**

Two-story, symmetrical, Colonial Revival with Craftsman Style details. The house has an asphalt shingled front-gabled roof with returns, clapboard siding, brick foundation, and side chimney. The single-story entry porch is nearly the width of the lower story, has a flat roof with a central arch and brackets, and is supported by square columns. The entry door has side lights, and is flanked by eight-over-one double-hung windows. The upper story has paired six-light fixed sash windows with a window box flanked by eight-over-one double-hung windows. A single-story solarium with a flat roof, brackets, ribbons of six-over-one windows, and square corner columns is located on the east facade. It is topped with a wood balustrade.

Smith was the owner of a restaurant located at 310 West Main (P-1927).

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1209 Donald & Melba Sincroft House, c.1951, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay Garrison Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, and concrete foundation. The vinyl sided upper story projects over the lower brick, and has decorative brackets. The entry door has a surround comprised of a plain frieze and shutters, and it is flanked by eight-over-eight windows with shutters. The upper story has three eight-over-eight windows with shutters.

Sincroft was sales manager for Central Soya, processors of soybeans (P1952-53).

1215 Wayne & Eileen Smitley House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three bay, brick Colonial Revival with a side-gabled roof that has flared eaves, and two low, gabled dormers with pent roofs and eight-light fixed sash windows. The lower story has a central entry comprised of a series of recessed arches, and a door with sidelights. Arched French doors with metal balustrades flank it. The upper story has a central three-over-three double-hung window with a flower box and shutters that is flanked by paired four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters. A flat roofed porch is on the rear of the house.

Smitley was employed at Allen Realty Company (P-1927).

1225 Marion Webb Farmstead-Frank Illsley Brown Estate-Stephan Bond House, c.1887/1923, Italianate, Contributing, (Photo #9)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay Italianate with an asphalt shingle cross-hipped roof, broad frieze, brackets, gable dormer with paired single light windows, brick foundation, and clapboard siding. The house is comprised of a core block flanked by two-story wings. The windows have shutters, and are topped with shelf lintels with dentils and brackets. The front façade has a single-story, flat-roofed entry porch topped with a wood balustrade, and supported by square columns and pilasters. It is flanked by tall one-over-one double-hung windows, and the upper story has three one-over-one double-hung windows. The west wing has a flat roof and a first-floor porch with cloth awnings. A cornice supported by a round column separates the floors. A second-story sleeping porch has been added to the rear. A large garden bordered by a low rubble-stone wall is located west of the house

This house is a remnant of the Marion Webb farmstead that became the Illsley Estate that was subdivided in 1923 to create Illsley Place. It originally faced west towards the river, and had a tree-lined lane to Broadway. The 1918 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the unplatted property sandwiched by the Bellevue Terrace Addition on the south (north side of Rudisill Boulevard) and the Oakdale Drive neighborhood on the north. When Illsley Place was platted the house was moved to the southeast and rotated to the north to face Illsley Drive. The original garage still remains. A 1916 *Wildwood Magazine* article described the house's extensive gardens, a remnant of which still exists west of the house.² Bond was the treasurer for Fort Wayne Corrugated Paper Company (P-1927, S-1918).

1239 Paul & Virginia Miller House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1937, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, central and end chimneys, and a brick foundation. The house is comprised of a rectangular block with a shallow, two-story cross-gabled wing on the east end. The block's upper story projects over the lower. The cross-gabled wing and the lower story of the main block are brick, and the upper story of the main block has

² Letter and research supplied to City of Fort Wayne by Linda K. Sheets, 1999.

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clapboards. The cross-gable has a wide frieze and returns. The wing's lower story has a bay window with a six-over-six double-hung window flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows. The upper story has a single six-over-six double-hung window with shutters. A single-story projection is located on the wing's west wall and has a flat roof topped by a metal balustrade, large frieze, and a round window. The main block's lower story has the entry, and a bay window comprised of a thirty-light fixed sash window flanked by twelve-light fixed sash windows. The door surround has plain pilasters supporting an entablature, and the door has sidelights. The main block's upper story has a small six-over-six double-hung window with shutters adjacent to two larger six-over-six double-hung window with shutters.

Miller was secretary treasurer of Anti-Borax Compound Company (B, P-1938).

1249 Nestor & Nannie Fries House, c.1939, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with a slate covered side-gabled roof, brick foundation, and end chimney. The lower story has a central entry comprised of a flat roof with a metal balustrade supported by round columns. It is flanked by two bay windows that have a central six-over-one double-hung window between four-over-one double-hung windows. The upper story has a central six-over-one double-hung window with shutters flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters.

Friese was owner of Nester Frieze Machine & Tool Works (P-1940).

1303 John & Theresa Bothner House, c.1927, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, stone windowsills, and a brick foundation. The lower story has a central, recessed entry flanked by ribbons of three three-over-one double-hung windows. The recessed entry has sidelights over panels. The upper story has a single six-over-one double-hung window flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows.

Bothner was employed by K. J. Bauer & Company, a realty and insurance company (P-1928).

1309 Eric & Pauline Nauman House, c.1941, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay aluminum-sided Colonial Revival with a concrete foundation, asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, and end chimney. The lower story has a central entry flanked by two eight-over-twelve double-hung windows with shutters. The entry surround has a broken pediment and frieze supported by fluted pilasters. The upper story has three eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters.

Nauman was a local osteopathologist (P-1942).

1317 Roland & Dorothy Mackwitz House, c.1941, Cape Cod, Contributing

One and one-half story Cape Cod with asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, concrete foundation, and lower story garage. The house's roof has two gabled dormers and a gabled wall dormer. The east dormer has paired six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters. The west and wall dormers have six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters. The lower story has a central, recessed entry covered by a trellis. Two eight-over-one double-hung windows with shutters are east of the entry, and the garage door is located west of the entry.

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Mackwitz was a salesman for the News Publishing Company, publishers of the News-Sentinel (P-1942).

1321 Herbert & Helen Miller House, c.1929, Tudor Revival, Contributing, (Photo #12)

Two-story brick Tudor Revival with a slate covered side-gabled roof, two chimneys with stone caps, and a brick foundation. The house is comprised of a rectangular block with a shallow, two-story cross-gabled wing at the east end and a one and one-half story side-gabled wing at the west end. The lower story windows have timber lintels. The west wing has paired six-light casements with two-light transoms flanked by single six-light casements with two-light transoms. Its roof has a shed dormer with a six-light casement window. The block has an arched entry door lined with stones of alternating sizes. A six-light casement window with two-light transoms, and a metal baluster that simulates a balcony is located over the entry. It is set in a wall dormer with a shed roof. The cross-gabled wing's lower story has a ribbon of three six-light casements with two-light transoms, the upper has a single six-light casement with a two-light transom, and the peak has half-timber detailing.

Miller was city editor for the News-Sentinel (P-1930). This house is very similar to 1151 Illsley.

Broadway-East Side

3725 Enoch & Alam Heckman House, c.1953, Ranch, Contributing

Single-story Ranch with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, concrete foundation, and end chimney. The central entry is recessed and has a small porch and a random ashlar limestone planter. The lower half of the wall north of the entry and the chimney are also clad in random ashlar limestone. The remainder of the house has vinyl siding. A picture window, flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows, is located north of the entry. Two one-over-one double-hung windows are located south. A second entry is located on the house's southwest corner, and an attached garage is at the south end.

Heckman was a local realtor (P-1954).

Old Mill Road Road-East Side

3909 Cecelia Braun House, c.1955, Ranch, Contributing

One story ranch with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, front chimney, and concrete foundation. The house is comprised of a long rectangular core block with a cross-gable on the north end and a garage on the south. The core block and the chimney are faced with random ashlar limestone, while the garage and the rear of the house have aluminum siding. The cross-gable has returns, and covers a large single-light picture window flanked by four-light casements. A recessed entry is located under its southernmost eave. The chimney is flanked by four-light casements over limestone planters. A large single-light window flanked by four-light casements is located between the entry and the chimney, and a door is located between the chimney and the garage.

Braun is listed as the widow of Charles (P-1956).

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Rudisill Boulevard-North Side

1114 John & Gertrude Amstutz House, c.1955 Ranch, Contributing, (Photo #21)

One-story ranch with an asphalt shingle cross-gabled roof, concrete foundation, random ashlar limestone walls and central four-stack chimney, and stone windowsills. The house is comprised of a long rectangular block with clapboard clad cross-gables at each end. The west cross-gable is over the garage door, and the east cross-gable is over a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows with a metal awning. The core block between the cross-gables has an entry door, a single-light fixed sash window, and a large single-light window flanked by three-light sidelights.

Amstutz was president of Amstutz Insurance Agency (P-1956).

1120 Marion Lochner House, c.1940, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #20 and #21)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and end chimney. The lower story has a central entry with a surround comprised of fluted pilasters supporting a plain frieze and pediment. It is flanked by six-over-nine double-hung windows with shutters. The upper story has a small, central single-light fixed sash window with diamond shaped panes and shutters. It is flanked by gabled wall dormers with six-over-nine double-hung windows. A single-story garage with a side-gabled roof that has a gabled dormer with a six-light fixed sash window is located on the west façade.

Lochner was vice president of the Bursley Company, wholesale grocers and coffee roasters (P-1941).

1126 Gertrude A. Muller, c.1939, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #20 and #21)

Two-story, symmetrical, five-bay Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, brick foundation, clapboard siding, and end chimney. The house's corners have paneled pilasters that support a frieze. The lower story has a recessed, central entry with a surround comprised of square fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with dentils. The recessed entry has paneled reveals, and the door has an elliptical arch fanlight and sidelights over panels. It is flanked by bay windows. The upper story has five six-over-six double-hung windows. Except for the middle bay, the upper story windows have shutters.

Muller was the president and manager of Juvenile Wood Products, later named the Toidey Company, from 1924-1954 (P-1940). The enterprise produced one of the earliest child's toilet seats that used its own base, or an adult toilet with an adjustable footrest. She also authored a book on toilet training, developed a child's car seat, and attended President Eisenhower's 1954 White House Conference on Highway Safety.³

³ Catherine Miller, *Hidden Heroines: Biographical Sketches of Local Women* (Fort Wayne Public Library, 1976) 73.

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1130 Edward & Margaret Cox House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #20)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, and brick foundation. A row of brick headers, over a soldier course separates the stories. The lower story has a central entry porch comprised of a pedimented gable roof supported by square columns. Its gable has returns, and the porch's sides are enclosed with decorative wood balustrades. The entry door has an arched transom and side panels. Ribbons of three six-over-one double-hung windows flank the porch. The upper story has a central, paired six-over-one double hung windows flanked by larger, paired six-over-one double hung windows. A two-story gabled roof solarium is located on the east façade. Stone capitals located on its corners separate the stories, brick detailing simulates panels, and its gable has a pent roof. Its south façade has paired eight-over-one double-hung windows on both stories, and the gable end has ribbons of four eight-over-one double-hung windows on both stories.

Cox was secretary-treasurer for F.H. George and Company, a local creamery (P-1927).

1142 Fred & Ellen Brewer House, c.1940, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #18 and #20)

Two-story, symmetrical, Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle cross-gabled roof, central chimney, vinyl siding, rock-face block foundation, and a front façade dominated by a cross-gable. The central entry has sidelights over panels, and is flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung windows with flower boxes and shutters. The upper story has paired four-over-four double-hung windows with shutters.

This house was constructed about 1940, and replaced a house shown on the 1918 Sanborn Insurance Map. The 1941 resident was Fred Brewer, a major in the Salvation Army (P-1941).

1210 c.1982, Minimal Traditional, Non-contributing

One and one-half story, brick Minimal Traditional with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof and concrete foundation. The front façade has a steep cross-gable that has the entry and a wall of large glass panels. A pair of diamond light casement windows and a diamond light bay window are located east of the cross-gable, and a pair of diamond light casement windows is located west of the cross-gable.

1222 c.1964, Minimal Traditional, Non-contributing

Two-story brick and clapboard Minimal Traditional with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, concrete foundation, and one story wing on a raised basement. A prominent interior chimney is located between the wing and the main block. The central, recessed entry has sidelights, and is located below a second-story balcony. The main block has two sets of paired windows on the lower story, and two sets of four paired windows on the upper story.

The wing has an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof and ribbons of upper-story and basement windows.

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1236 Edward & Marjorie Kreimer House, c.1951, Ranch, Contributing

One-story ranch with asphalt shingle cross-hipped roof and concrete foundation. The house consists of a clapboard sided rectangular block with a lower cross-hipped central entry, and a cross-hipped garage bay on its west end. The garage and entry are clad in random ashlar limestone. The entry door is flanked on the east by a limestone chimney, and on the west by paired six-over-six double-hung windows with stone sills. A large single-light fixed sash window is located on the main block east of the entry gable, and paired three-light windows are located between the entry and garage.

Kreimer was a construction superintendent for Indiana & Michigan Electric Company (P-1952-53).

1240 Dr. Carl & Nina Eberly House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #17)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, and brick foundation. The roof has three arched dormers with eight-light fixed sash windows. The central pedimented entry porch is comprised of a gabled roof with an arched base supported by round columns. The entry door has an elliptical arch fanlight and sidelights over panels. Six-over-six double-hung windows flank the entry porch. The upper story has central, paired six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters, flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. A single-story solarium with a flat roof is located on the west façade. It has paired windows flanked by paneled pilasters on brick sills.

Eberly was a local physician and Community Health Officer (P-1927).

1244 Jacob & Nora Calhoun House, c.1915, French Eclectic, Contributing, (Photo #15 and #16)

Two-story, three-bay, brick French Eclectic with an asphalt shingle hipped roof, rear chimney, and brick foundation. The roof has a central shed dormer with exposed rafters and two pairs of four-light casement windows. The entry has a Tudor arch set in a recessed rectangle. The door has a Tudor arch with a transom, and sidelights over panels. It is flanked by a ribbon of four, four-over-four double-hung windows with three-light transoms on the west, and a ribbon of three, six-over-one windows with three-light transoms on the east. The upper story has a central window with a single three-light casement surrounded by glass block. It is flanked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows. The roof's eastern slope extends down to cover an enclosed side porch.

Calhoun was president and manager of Bruder-Calhoun Jewelry Company (S-1918, P-1927)

1250 Frank & Josephine Taft-Adolph & Clara Foellinger House, Joel Ninde architect, c.1914, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #15)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, clapboard siding, and brick foundation. The central entry porch has an arched roof supported by paired columns and pilasters. The entry door has an arched fanlight, sidelights over panels, and a wood surround with a keystone. The porch is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters. The upper story has a central ribbon of three one-over-one windows with decorative muntins and shutters. It is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters.

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Taft was a manager for the S. M. Foster Company, manufacturer of dresses and women's wear.⁴ The directory listed Foellinger, a salesman for the Fort Wayne Drug Company, as the 1927 resident (S-1918, P-1927).

**1302 Jules & Emily Simon House, Joel Ninde architect, c.1914,
Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #14 and #15)**

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, frieze, end chimney, and brick foundation. The central entry porch has a gable roof with an open base, and is supported by round columns and square pilasters. The entry has a keystone, and stone imposts. The entry door has an elliptical arch fanlight, and sidelights over panels. The porch is flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters. The upper story has a central eight-over-eight double-hung window with shutters, flanked by larger eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters. A one-story solarium with a flat roof, balustrade, paneled corner columns, and ribbon windows is located on the east end of the house.

Simon was secretary-manager of the S.M. Foster Company, manufacturer of dresses and women's wear (S-1918, P-1927)⁵.

1314 Hal & Evelyn Rehrer House, c.1915, Tudor Revival, Contributing

Two-story Tudor Revival with a tile covered side-gabled roof, exposed rafters, end chimney, and brick foundation. The house is comprised of a central rectangular core with an entry porch on the west façade, and a cross-gable on the east end of the south façade. The house's upper story is half-timbered, and the bottom is brick. The entry porch has a shed roof supported by square brick columns. The cross-gable's lower story is a porch that has a shed roof, a ribbon of six eight-light windows, and a door on the west façade. The upper story has a ribbon of three six-over-one double-hung windows. The south façade of the core block has two eight-over-one windows with shutters on the lower story, and paired six-over-one windows on the upper.

Rehrer was treasurer of Fisher Brothers Paper Company (S-1918, P-1927).

**1334 Roger & Virginia Fisher House, Herbert Willard Foltz architect, 1913,
Tudor Revival, Contributing, (Photo #13)**

Two-story Tudor Revival comprised of a north-south oriented rectangular block with its gable end facing onto Rudisill Boulevard, a cross-gabled porte-cochere on the east façade, and a single-story side porch on the west façade that faces onto Broadway. The house has a tile covered roof, end and center chimneys, and a brick foundation. The upper story is half-timbered and the lower is Flemish-bond brick. The block's gable end has a prominent, central chimney with brick stretcher weatherings. It is flanked by twelve-light French doors on the lower story, and paired eight-light casements above. The porte-cochere is supported by square brick columns with stone capitals, has arched openings on the first floor, and paired casement windows on its upper story. It covers the house's east entry. The side porch has a flat roof and ribbons of four-over-four windows. The brick carriage house has a clay tile roof, half-timbered gables, and a shed dormer with three, three-over-one windows.

⁴ Research provided by local historian Harold W. Lopshire.

⁵ Research provided by local historian Harold W. Lopshire.

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Fisher was vice president and secretary of Fisher Brothers Paper Company (Architects plans dated 1913, S-1918, P-1927). The house was constructed on fill to raise it above the 1913 Flood's high water mark. A bedroom was added over the porte-cochere and a balcony enclosed for additional servant's lodgings in 1923.⁶

Rudisill Boulevard-South Side

- 1133 Edward & Helen Morris House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1927, Tudor Revival, Contributing**
Two-story Tudor Revival with a steep, asphalt shingle, cross-gabled roof, end chimney, and concrete foundation. The house is comprised of a long, rectangular, aluminum-sided block with a two-story brick-faced wing on the east end, a single-story side-gabled porch on the west end, and a two-story wing on the rear. A bay window with a ribbon of five-light casements below single light transoms is on the front wing's lower story, paired eight-light casements are on the second story, and smaller paired eight-light casements are in the gable's peak. An eyebrow dormer is located on the gable's eastern slope. The house's core block is divided into three bays. The lower story has tall, paired five-light windows with single-light transoms and shutters. The upper story has paired eight-light casements with shutters. The house's entry is located on the east façade and is flanked by small three-light windows. The second story has a ribbon of four five-light casements with a long window box, and there is a twelve-light casement in the gable's peak.

Morris was president of Sherman White & Company, suppliers of wholesale produce (P-1927).

- 1143 Dr. Marshall B. & Ethel Catlett House, c.1928, Tudor Revival, Contributing**
Two-story, brick Tudor Revival with a steep, slate covered cross-gabled roof, front and end chimneys with stone weatherings, a brick foundation, and windows with wood lintels and stone sills. The house is comprised of a central rectangular core with cross-gables located in the center and on the west end of the main façade. The roof's slope extends to cover an entry located between the cross-gables. It has a timber plank door that is flanked by wood posts topped with brackets and brick in-fill reminiscent of half-timbering. The west cross-gabled wing has a ribbon of four eight-light windows below two-light transoms on the lower story, and a ribbon of three eight-light windows on the upper. The central cross-gable has a ribbon of three eight-light windows below two-light transoms on the lower story, and an oriel with paired casement windows on the upper. The east end of the core block has a ribbon of three eight-light windows on the lower story, and a pair of eight-light casement windows on the upper.

Catlett was a local surgeon (P-1929).

⁶ Interview with present owner, review of architect's plans and historic photos, and ARCH 1998 South Side Home Tour.

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1147 A. F. Zumbrink House, c.1953, Ranch, Contributing

One story brick ranch with an asphalt shingle cross-gabled roof, central chimney, and concrete foundation. The house is comprised of a long rectangular block with cross-gabled wings at each end. The east wing has a garage door and vertical siding in the gable. The west wing has a nine-over-nine double-hung window with shutters, frieze, and a broad gable with vertical siding and a circular louver. A recessed porch with the entry into the main block is located on its northeast corner. A twenty-light, bow window over a stone planter, and a nine-light window over louvers are located on the main block between the wings.

Zumbrink's occupation was not listed in the 1954 directory (P-1954).

1215 Tom & Kathleen Gaskins House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1953, Ranch, Contributing

L-shaped, single-story, random ashlar limestone clad ranch with an asphalt shingle hip and gable roof, end chimney, windows with stone sills, and concrete foundation. The north-south oriented section has a garage door, entry door, a ribbon of ten single-light casements, and the main entry on its west façade. A ribbon of three single-light casements is located on its north façade. The north façade of the east-west oriented section has a large single-light window flanked by paired single-light casements.

Gaskins was the president of Gaskins Realty Group (P-1954).

1221 Harry & Virginia Hogan House, c.1925, Colonial Revival, Contributing, (Photo #23)

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof, end chimney, brick foundation, stone sills and brick lintels, gable returns, and a frieze with dentils. The roof has three gabled dormers with corner pilasters and arched six-over-six windows. The central entry porch has a flat roof supported by round columns and square pilasters, and an arched frieze with dentils. The door has an elliptical arch fanlight and five-light sidelights over panels. Ribbons of three six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters flank the porch. The upper story has central, paired six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters flanked by larger, paired six-over-one double-hung windows with shutters. A two-story solarium with a flat roof is located on the west façade. Both the upper and lower stories have a ribbon of three six-over-one windows with shutters.

Hogan was a lawyer and president of Hogan & Hogan, a partnership with his brother (P-1927).

1229 Jack & Shirley Komito House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1937, Art Moderne, Contributing, (Photo #24)

Two-story, asymmetrical, brick Art Moderne with a low-pitched, asphalt shingle covered hipped roof, end and central chimneys, brick foundation, and metal casement windows. The house is comprised of a rectangular block with a curved, single-story, flat-roof section on the west end of the main façade. The tops of the walls have an alternating course of recessed bricks. The single-story section has ribbons of three four-light casement windows below two-light transoms that alternate with banks of glass block. The entry is located east of this section and is covered by a flat roof with a metal cornice that has a stamped imprint design. The entry has bands of recessed bricks. The main block's lower story has a ribbon of five six-light casement windows with four-light transoms. The upper story has four paired four-light casement windows set in a band of recessed and darker colored bricks.

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A ribbon of six-light casements is located above the single-story section and wraps around the corner to the west façade. A single-story solarium is located on the east façade and has a ribbon of five four-light casements below single-light transoms. A flat-roof garage topped with a metal balustrade and porch is located on the rear of the house.

Komito was co-owner of the Boston Furniture Company (P-1938).

- 1239 Benjamin & Edith Hutner House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1929, French Eclectic, Contributing**
Two-story, brick, symmetrical, five-bay French Eclectic with a steeply pitched flat tile covered hipped roof, end chimney, and brick foundation. The roof has a central shed dormer with a four-light window, and is flanked by arched dormers with six-light windows. The middle bay projects out from the core block and has brick quoins. It is topped by a pedimented gable with a round window. Its lower story entry has a stone surround comprised of an arched opening with a scrolled keystone and a relief with an eagle. The upper story has a ribbon of three twelve-light windows, and a small balcony with a metal balustrade and supported by large ancones. The central bay is flanked by two sets of paired eight-light casement windows with shutters and eight-light transoms on the lower story, and flanked by two sets of paired eight-light casements with shutters on the upper.

Hutner was president of Hutner Brothers Inc., which operated the Hutner Company - clothing and men's furnishings, and The Paris - ladies clothing. (P-1928).

- 1245 Kenneth McDonald House, c.1937, Colonial Revival, Contributing**
Two-story, asymmetrical Colonial Revival with multiple asphalt shingle covered hip roofs, a front chimney, and a concrete foundation. The house is comprised of a square central core with a two-story wing on the east end that is recessed from the main block, and a two-story cross-hipped wing on the west that projects forward. The central core and the chimney are clad in brownish random ashlar limestone, and the wings are clad in clapboards. The entry is located on the central core and has a surround comprised of fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. An oval window is located west of the door, and a six-over-six double-hung window with a stone flat arch and sill is located east. The core's second-story has two wall dormers with arched tops and six-over-six double-hung windows. The east wing is two stories in height, but its roof is lower than the central core. Each of its stories has a six-over-six double-hung window. The west wing is two stories in height, and its upper story projects over the lower. The lower story has two six-over-six double-hung windows, and the upper has a single six-over-six double-hung window.

McDonald was owner of Fairfield Supply Company, suppliers of building materials, as well as a local filling station (P-1938).

- 1253 Earl & Amelia Wightman House, c.1935, Colonial Revival, Contributing**
Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay Colonial Revival with an asphalt shingle covered side-gabled roof, end chimney, and concrete foundation. The house is clad in brownish random ashlar limestone, and has stone window sills and quoins. The central entry porch has a flat roof supported by round columns. The entry door has an elliptical arch transom, and sidelights over panels. Paired casement windows with diamond panes are located over the porch. Each story of the outer bays have paired one-over-one double-hung casement windows.

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Wightman was vice president for the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (P-1936).

1305 Nelson & Ethel Pollak House, c.1951, Ranch, Contributing, (Photo #25)

Single-story, L-shaped plan, ranch with shed and flat roofs, and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in random ashlar limestone with red mortar. The north-south oriented section has a shed roof that slopes to the east. Its north façade has a single-light window flanked by four-light double-hung windows. The upper half of its east wall batters out as it approaches the cornice. Its west wall has a single-light window flanked by four-light double-hung windows. The east-west section has a shed roof that slopes to the south, and a flat roof that covers a garage on its west end. The entry door and a large single-light window are located between the garage and the north-south section. The garage's flat roof cornice extends along the length of the east-west section.

Pollak was the secretary-assistant treasurer of Pollak Brothers Inc, manufacturer of cotton dresses and smocks (P-1949).

1325 Alex & Norma Azar House, c.1950, Colonial Revival, Contributing

Two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival with a shingle covered side-gabled roof, end chimney, brick lintel and windowsills, and concrete foundation. The central entry has a surround comprised of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment. It is flanked by eight-over-twelve double-hung windows with shutters. The upper story has a central six-over-six double-hung window with shutters flanked by larger six-over-six double-hung window with shutters.

Azar was owner of the Calhoun Lounge (P-1950), and later founded the Azar's chain of restaurants.

1333 Eugene & Adelaide Frank House, A.M. Strauss architect, c.1925, Spanish Eclectic, Contributing, (Photo #26)

Two-story, asymmetrical, stucco covered Spanish Eclectic with a cross-hipped tile roof, front chimney, and brick foundation. The house is comprised of a rectangular central core with a projecting wing located on its west end, and a single-story porte-cochere on its west façade. The arched entry is located on the central core adjacent to the front wing. Its surround is comprised of Spanish detailed pilasters supporting an entablature. Paired five-light casement windows with a Spanish inspired surround are located over the door. The chimney is located east of the entry and features curved weatherings and an arched panel on its lower story. The chimney is flanked by arched French doors with metal balustrades on the lower story, and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with metal balustrades on the upper. The west wing's lower story has three large multi-light arched windows. The upper has a recessed balcony with three fifteen-light arched windows. The windows open onto a three-arch arcade supported by two round columns. Metal balustrades are placed between the columns.

Frank was secretary-treasurer of Franks Dry Goods Company (P-1927).

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Statement of Significance

The Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an example of the historic trends in the development and growth of Fort Wayne, and its connection to the city's planning and beautification. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of outstanding examples of architecture, and reflects design principles important in the history of community planning. The district is a small example of Fort Wayne's city beautification movement, and displays homes designed by the city's notable architects. The district was first identified in the city's 1996 interim report, and the houses maintain a high level of integrity.⁷ Interest in the preservation and recognition of the district is evident in the activities of the owner's associations, and in the restoration efforts of its residents.

CRITERION A – COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT – Patterns of Growth

The City of Fort Wayne was established on the location of a series of trading posts and defensive forts. These structures were located at the portage connecting Lake Erie to the Mississippi River, a significant position the French, British, and ultimately the Americans occupied to establish and defend boundaries, and control trade and settlement. The town of Fort Wayne was platted in 1824, and was incorporated in 1840. Early growth was bolstered by the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal beginning in 1832, and, like many Indiana towns and cities, the introduction of the Railroad in the 1850s. The railroad generated new industry based on railroad construction and repair. Bass Foundry was formed in the late 1850s and became a leader in the production of locomotive wheels. The Pennsy Shops were known for their design, construction, testing, and maintenance of steam engines and Pullman cars. At the turn of the century no less than 200 trains a day arrived and departed from Fort Wayne. Railroad activity was so great that the city's population doubled to 10,000 between 1850 and 1860. Other industries that relied on the shipping capabilities the city provided included the S.F. Bowser company that made oil storage and pumping equipment, Wayne Knitting Mills producers of hosiery and "Wayne Knit" goods, the Berghoff and Centilivre Breweries, and General Electric. The growth in industry and commercial opportunities resulted in a steady population growth to 45,000 in 1900, and almost 80,000 by 1920.

Industrial and commercial success resulted in the increased number of wealthy and middle class residents, and their desire and ability to express this success through the development of homes and private property. Simultaneously, Nineteenth Century progressives often played the unhealthy aspects of the industrialized city against the healthful benefits of the country, encouraging movement to the edges of town. Ebenezer Howard promoted garden cities where town and country were equals, and even the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette declared "out beyond the bounds of the city limits... acres and acres lie fallow awaiting the coming of the city dweller."⁸ Landscape historian David Schuyler pointed out that it was originally the rich that could afford the transportation costs of living apart from the city core. However, mass transportation in the form of horse-drawn streetcars "made possible the development of middle-class residential neighborhoods some distance from centers of business." He also concluded, citing Lewis Mumford, the railroad's centralizing effect "causing the concentration of population and industry in urban areas," also decentralized the upper and middle-classes to the suburbs.⁹ Fort Wayne's first streetcars appeared about 1872, and were horse-drawn. An electrified system appeared about 1892, and the system lasted until 1947 when it was replaced by bus service. Streetcars promoted the gradual infill of land, based on the city grid, between the primary streets that

⁷ City of Fort Wayne, *Fort Wayne Interim Report*, 1996.

⁸ The Fort Wayne Journal Gazette, "Fort Wayne, City of Homes, City of Progress, And What the Future Has In Store For It," September 19, 1909.

⁹ David Schuyler, *The New Urban Landscape*, (1986) 152.

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radiated out from the city's center. The streetcar system was privately run. It reacted to the city's growth when profitable, and dictated residential growth based on its availability.

Fort Wayne: The Beautiful City

The industrialization of American cities resulted in crowded and unhealthy living conditions. Streets were congested, land and housing crowded, and air and water polluted. Late nineteenth century reformers began promoting the planning of cities and city growth on principals established on mostly English and German examples.¹⁰ At its most basic, planning principles centered on bettering living conditions by improving water and air pollution, sanitation, traffic flow, and housing densities. Recreation opportunities, especially for children, were as important. On a more grand level, city planning and design was intended to celebrate history and promote nationalistic spirit by surrounding inhabitants with grand boulevards, public buildings, and monuments.

In America the 1893 Colombian Exposition became the model for "beautiful" American cities. Set on the Lake Michigan shoreline of Chicago, the exposition displayed idealized, monumental neo-classical buildings set in a utopian urban setting. Thousands in attendance experienced what a "perfect" city should be. Proponents of city reform used the exposition to promote their reformist ideas. Charles Mulford Robinson (1869-1917), a planner from Rochester, New York, authored several books and articles describing the features of a "beautiful city," thus creating the term to describe this era of planning and design as the City Beautiful Era (from 1893 into the 1920s). His book *Improvement of Towns and Cities* was more technical than philosophical, focusing on standard street widths, parks, views, monuments, and architecture.¹¹ Chicago sociologist Charles Zueblin also authored books describing the technical aspects of civic improvement. He explained that the Columbian Exposition was "the epoch-making achievement in the execution of a comprehensive plan," and that it was a "prophecy of what we could do, if we were content with nothing but the best."¹²

The City of Fort Wayne jumped headlong into the City Beautiful movement. Industrialization had polluted the air and rivers, and the railroads created congested streets. Civic pride took hold with city leaders, likely bolstered by the experience of visiting the Colombian Exposition, and witnessing other city's beautification plans such as Chicago, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. The Civic Improvement Association headed Fort Wayne's efforts, and in 1909 commissioned Robinson to complete an improvement plan for the city. Robinson pointed out that Fort Wayne's slow but steady population growth might have presented opportunities for civic improvement, but the lack of "spectacular booms to shock the civic consciousness" had resulted in "lethargy and procrastination." The city's narrow streets were congested, buildings were constructed on sites that "might have been civic wisdom to keep open," the rivers were "dumping grounds," and children lacked places for play. The report tended to follow and apply the principles presented in his books.¹³ Also in 1910 the association invited Zueblin to present a series of speeches on the virtues of planning and beautification. In 1912 they invited Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association, who punctuated a presentation promoting clean air, parks, and playgrounds with "Fort Wayne is a city of hospitals. Why not start at the other end and keep the people out of them?"¹⁴

¹⁰ See Ebenezer Howard's *Garden Cities of To-Morrow*, and John Repts' collection of edited web documents of early English, German, and American Planning articles (www.library.cornell.edu).

¹¹ Charles Mulford Robinson, *Improvement of towns and cities, or, the practical basis of civic aesthetics*, 1902.

¹² Charles Zueblin, *A Decade of Civic Development*, (1905), 59-82.

¹³ Charles Mulford Robinson, *Improvement of Fort Wayne, Indiana; report of for Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association*, 1909.

¹⁴ *The Fort Wayne News*, February 8, 1912.

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Robinson's recommendations of improving parks and streets resulted in the hiring of Landscape Architect George Kessler who provided a plan to improve transportation by constructing a network of boulevards that radiated out from the city center. The new system made use of the riverbanks to provide a scenic and "healthy" experience. Additionally, the city's perimeter had boulevards to facilitate major north to south, and east to west traffic. A 1913 promotional booklet about the city touted "The streets of Fort Wayne in the residence district are lined with elms and maples. Beautiful drives reach to every section of the city and touch all the parks. Nowhere can there be found a city of this size where the streets present more attractions for driving, for automobiling, cycling, or for the ordinary uses of traffic."¹⁵ Substantial portions of the plan were implemented, including Rudisill Boulevard that ended at Foster Park on the west, and McMillen Park on the east.

The boulevards and park improvement spurred several offshoot private improvements in the form of "beautiful" subdivisions. These developments, between about 1910 and 1930, were developed within the framework of the city grid. David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland have categorized this subdivision type as Planned Rectilinear Suburbs. Examples in Fort Wayne were typically north-south or east-west oriented streets a block to several blocks in length. They had entry "gate" structures typically consisting of brick or stone pillars and walls, sidewalk and tree-lined streets, and in many cases esplanades- park-like landscaped islands that separated traffic lanes.

One such development, Forest Park, was pitched as "the First Realization of Charles Mulford Robinson's dream of beautifying Fort Wayne."¹⁶ It is located adjacent to Lakeside Park, and extends several blocks north to State Street. It displays a broad esplanade, tree-lined streets, and some of the finest architectural examples in the city. Forest Park inspired similar developments throughout the city, for example Kensington Boulevard, Pemberton Drive, and Pontiac Place on the east, Lafayette Place on the south, and the series of east-to-west oriented developments mostly located between Broadway and Fairfield, including Illsley Place.

Illsley Place was platted in 1923 from the remnants of an earlier farmstead that had, more recently, been the residence of Frank Illsley Brown and Anna Bond Brown who lived in the property's stately Italianate surrounded by extensive gardens. The residence was referred to as "Illsley," and with the city's growth patterns, was a sizeable, wooded, and unplatted property sandwiched between the Oakdale addition to the north and the Rudisill Boulevard development on the south. The 1918 Sanborn Map presents an interesting illustration of this block-long ten-acre property stretching from Broadway Avenue to Beaver Avenue, and containing the west-facing Italianate and several outbuildings. The property was platted and sold to local land developer W.E. Doud in 1923. If not the mindset of the developer, for Illsley Place is a typical example of residential developments at this time and in this quarter of the city, the nature of the linear property seems to have dictated the drive fit into the existing city grid. The property was divided in half, with a tree-lined drive from Broadway to Beaver. It had a small roundabout at its center, brick entry markers at each end, and sidewalks. Twenty-two lots were placed north of the drive, and twenty-three south. They were roughly 60x140, or about two-tenths of an acre in size. The Brown residence was relocated southeast to 1225, and rotated north to face the new drive. Local newspaper promotions declared it "Fort Wayne's Most Exclusive District," and described it as located "on the highest elevation in Fort Wayne's most attractive residential district, Illsley Place offers to the man who is now planning his future home, every advantage he may desire. Nature has provided every element necessary to make it the chosen spot as an abiding place of man." Nature, "assisted by the hand of man," included "Graceful maples, sturdy oaks, and beautiful shrubbery," and

¹⁵ Commercial Club of Fort Wayne, *Fort Wayne Indiana 1913*, 4.

¹⁶ *The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, April 29, 1910.

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its location provided "peaceful quietude." The development quickly filled, with all but three houses constructed prior to World War II.

Rudisill Boulevard is a product of Fort Wayne's beautification plan initiated by the Civic Improvement Association's hiring of Charles Mulford Robinson in 1909 and refined by George Kessler in 1912. Rudisill was an existing road, but in the plan became the east-west corridor south of the city linking Anthony Boulevard to the St. Mary's Parkway, two north-south corridors on the east and west "sides" of the city. Rudisill's west end, included in this district, terminates at Foster Park and the St. Mary's River, and its east end continues four blocks past Anthony Boulevard and terminates into McMillen Park (beyond the city limits when the plan was developed). The boulevard was designed to efficiently move traffic in a scenic, pleasurable, and healthy environment. The right-of-way was one hundred feet wide and contained a forty-foot wide road flanked by parallel tree lawns and sidewalks. Improvements started in 1912, Oriental Planetrees (*Platanus orientalis*) were planted on both the street and owner's sides of the walk beginning in 1915, and the boulevard received macadam paving in 1916.¹⁷

Although West Rudisill was not part of a gated community, the scale of its lots and significance of its architecture is evidence that it was a prominent location for the city's elite. It was located on the scenic boulevard, and easily accessed Foster Park and the river. The section within the district boundaries is comprised of the Thompson Partition Lot No. 5 (c.1880) and the Bellevue Terrace Addition (c.1912) on the north, and Wiebkes Homestead Addition (c.1924) on the south. In the district are seventeen properties on the north averaging about one-third of an acre in size (75x80), and fourteen properties on the south about four-tenths an acre in size (75x225). Twenty-six houses were constructed beginning in 1913, and, unlike Illsley Place, as much as one-third of the houses, seven Ranches and two non-contributing Minimal Traditionals, were constructed after World War II. Two Ranches were constructed in the early 1950s "outside" the defined developments on Broadway/Old Mill Road on lots that would appear to be favorable housing locations, but which remained vacant for nearly thirty years.

The trolley car line that ran north along Broadway served the district. However, the affordability of mass-produced automobiles, especially to the financially comfortable Illsley Place and West Rudisill residents, is evident in that all houses have garages. The overwhelming majority of these houses have detached garages accessed from the street by driveways.

A study of the district's residents and their professions show that, for the most part, these houses were constructed for members of Fort Wayne's upper and upper-middle class that could afford an architect designed home. Many residents were upper management for the city's more prominent institutions such as S. M. Foster Company and Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. Several were doctors, realtors, and bankers. Quite a few owned their own businesses, including restaurants, a jewelry store, manufacturing companies, cleaners, and clothing and furniture stores. Entrepreneur Gertrude Muller (1126 West Rudisill) was the president and manager of an enterprise that produced one of the earliest child's toilet seats, authored a book on toilet training, developed a child's car seat, and attended President Eisenhower's 1954 White House Conference on Highway Safety.¹⁸ As mentioned above, architect A.M. Strauss lived at 1220 Illsley Drive. Theodore Zollner, founder of Zollner Machine Works, lived at 1140 Illsley Drive. His ingenuity and success provided his son Fred, who succeeded him, the monetary ability to promote professional sports.

¹⁷ Malcolm Cairns, *Historic Designed Landscape of Indiana Survey: Phase I*, June 1995.

¹⁸ Catherine Miller, *Hidden Heroines: Biographical Sketches of Local Women* (Fort Wayne Public Library, 1976) 73.

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Fred founded the Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons basketball team, which became the Detroit Pistons in 1957, and is in the NBA Hall of Fame.¹⁹

CRITERION C - ARCHITECTURE – Patterns of Architecture²⁰

Aside from the Italianate Brown House, the district's architectural styles are representative of Early Twentieth Century and post-World War II housing trends. They represent a mixture of both professionally designed and carpenter-built examples.

The Italianate Style (c.1850-c.1900) was first promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing as a romantic alternative to classical Greek and Roman models. Loosely based on informal Italian farmhouses and domestic architecture of the Italian Renaissance, Italianate houses normally have two stories with a low-pitched roof and widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. Towers, cupolas, and porches with square, chamfered posts and scroll-cut trim were common features. Windows are tall and narrow with shutters, and often have arched tops and decorative hoods. The district's sole Italianate example is the Brown House, a sizeable vernacular example that was existing when Illsley Place was platted and constructed (Photo #9).

The Colonial Revival Style (c.1890-present) has appeared in various forms, the earliest resembling Queen Anne homes with design elements and details based on Colonial models. By about 1910, the typical rectangular form with a hipped or gable roof became the most common. Houses more closely copied actual Colonial models through the peak years of popularity in the 1920s and early 1930s, but after World War II became simplified. Common identifying features include: a symmetrically balanced facade with a central door and entry porch; classically inspired features such as pilasters, columns, pediments, fanlights, and sidelights; double-hung windows with multiple panes of glass; and prominent cornices decorated with dentils or modillions. The style is the district's most prevalent, displaying 28 examples, or 43% of the district. Most examples reflect the earlier versions of the style: symmetry, three bays in width, and a central entrance and entry porch. Joel Ninde's two Colonials at 1250 and 1302 Rudisill are classic examples. Later, post-war examples, for instance 1111 and 1239 Illsley display upper story overhangs, asymmetrical facades, and round windows (Photos #14 and #15).

Styles such as the Cape Cod carried the Colonial Revival movement into the 1950s. Cape Cods are typically one story, or one and one-half story, blockish homes with steeply pitched roofs. The lower stories often simulate the symmetry of the Revival, as in 1133 Illsley, but asymmetrical examples like 1317 Illsley were just as common.

The Dutch Colonial Revival Style (c.1890-c.1940) was a widely popular variant within the larger Colonial Revival movement. The unique gambrel roofs of Dutch Colonial architecture provided an interesting focal point for houses of medium or small size, allowed for more headroom in the second story, and allowed the use of shorter lumber for roofing rafters. Front-facing gambrel roofs or cross gambrels were dominant in the style to about 1915. Side gambrel roofs, often with full shed dormers, are most common on later examples, and are representative of the examples in the district. Decorative details are similar to the Colonial Revival style. The district has two examples located at 1126 (Photo #5) and 1244 Illsley.

¹⁹ From: www.indianatech.edu/AlumniAndDonors/Trends/trends_2003_winter.pdf

²⁰ Architectural style descriptions from City of Fort Wayne (<http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/planning/historic/histresource.htm>, viewed December 2004), Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field guide to American Houses*, and Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology's *Historic Indiana*.

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French and Spanish Eclectic (c.1895-c.1950) styles first appeared near the end of the 19th century when architects began designing romantic houses in faithful period styles for wealthy clients. Making use of a broad spectrum of historical architectural examples, architects used historically accurate details and features, but did not strictly adhere to the earlier architectural models. Asymmetrical facades, a red tile roof, stucco walls, and Spanish details such as carved doors and surrounds, spiral columns, and iron balustrades characterize the Spanish Eclectic style. The district has two examples located at 1333 West Rudisill (Photo #26), and at 1220 Illsley (Photo #3), both designed by A.M. Strauss. The French Eclectic style, as represented in the district, is similar in form to the symmetrical, bay-divided Colonial Revival style, but with steeply pitched hipped roofs, flared eaves, and brick construction. The two examples of the French Eclectic style are located across West Rudisill from each other at 1239 and 1244, but were constructed about fifteen years apart.

The Tudor Revival Style (c.1915-c.1950) became increasingly popular after World War I. The perfection of affordable masonry veneering techniques led to its overwhelming popularity in the 1920s and 1930s. Based on a variety of late Medieval English influences, Tudor houses typically have steeply-pitched gable roofs with at least one prominent front gable and large, decorative chimneys. Their most characteristic feature is decorative half-timbering with stucco or brick infill, which may be commonly found in gables or on second story walls. Brick, stucco, and stone wall surfaces were common, and windows were typically casements with multiple panes of glass. The district's twelve examples of the style are second in popularity only to the Colonial Revival. The houses range from the more simple and stately examples evident in 1143 Rudisill and 1151 and 1321 Illsley (Photo #12), to the more complex layered cross-gable and multiple material examples evident in 1334 Rudisill, and 1134 and 1330 Illsley (Photo #1).

The Craftsman Style (c.1905-c.1935) was a reaction to the industrial revolution and the excesses of the Victorian era. Emphasis was placed on simple design, honesty in construction, and fine craftsmanship. The Arts and Crafts movement in America was led by furniture maker Gustav Stickley who began promoting the style in 1903 through his magazine, *The Craftsman*. By 1912 he had published two books of Craftsman home plans which emphasized hearth, home, and family. The most common expression of the Craftsman style is the "bungalow." This term refers to a low house surrounded by porches or galleries. Bungalows are one or one and one-half story houses of modest size with low-gabled roofs, and wide porches that are often integrated into the structure. Because of their affordable size, yet fashionable appeal, Craftsman Bungalows were widely popular in America's growing middle class neighborhoods. Craftsman houses and buildings are simple in detail and massing and feature a broad, low-pitched, gable roof with wide, open eaves, exposed structural elements such as rafters, roof beams, vergeboards, and knee braces, and square or battered porch piers. Brick, stone, stucco, wood siding, and shingles were all common exterior materials. The district's lone example is the bungalow at 1137 Illsley (Photo #8), although Craftsman details are evident on 1201 and 1244 Illsley.

The Art Moderne Style (c.1935-c.1950) arose from a growing awareness of industrial design and the sleek shapes of airplanes, ships, and automobiles in the early 1930s. Though often confused with Art Deco, Art Moderne is quite different in its emphasis on streamlined, horizontal forms, and smooth, curved surfaces. Decoration is minimal, with simple horizontal bands, glass blocks, and porthole windows. There are a few isolated examples in the city, one being the Strauss designed Komito House at 1229 Rudisill (Photo #24) considered to be the highest quality example of the style in Fort Wayne.

Minimal Traditional Style (1935 to present) houses are, for the most part, designs that were published in architectural plan books. These houses were designed by architects for homeowners who desired traditional

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houses, yet also wanted fully modern homes with all of the latest features such as an integral or attached garage. The architectural detailing of the Minimal Traditional style borrowed from the popular Colonial and Tudor Revival styles, yet mixed and simplified features greatly. 1104, 1115, and 1119, Illsley display the range in variations.

The district displays seven Ranch Style (1935-present) houses, the dominant house construction form from the post-war 1950s well into the 1970s. Ranches are typically single-story houses with long facades, low-pitched gable roofs, and attached garages. Their minimal detailing is usually Colonial-based, consisting of multi-paned windows with shutters. The district's examples are mostly on the cusp of the 1955 Period of Significance, but are well designed and constructed examples filling in the vacant lots remaining from the Depression and wartime housing lull. Two front Old Mill and Broadway on lots somewhat "outside" addition boundaries. All but 1215 and 1305 Rudisill display moderate to elongated facades. The earlier examples have L-shaped plans, with 1305 showing the interesting details of battered walls, shed roofs, and a Modern flat-roofed, curvilinear entry porch covering (Photo #25).

The district has eight examples of houses designed by Alvin M. Strauss (1895-1958), perhaps the city's most prolific and significant architect from about 1925 until his death. Strauss was born in nearby Kendallville and received his training as an apprentice in Chicago. After serving as a draftsman in the army, he started his own business in Fort Wayne about 1918. Small houses and commercial buildings, mostly in communities surrounding the city, characterize his early work. His commission of more notable projects boomed in the Twenties with the design of several houses, schools, and commercial structures. He is generally recognized for his design of Fort Wayne's Lincoln Tower, the Embassy Theatre, and buildings for Indiana University's Bloomington campus.

The abundance of homes Strauss constructed in the district between 1925 and 1953 is evidence of his popularity and productivity. The variation in his design styles- a total of six are displayed in the district- is illustrative of his versatility. The earliest examples display the Tudor, Colonial, Spanish, and French influenced revival styles (1133, 1333, and 1239 West Rudisill, and 1220 and 1226 Illsley Drive). Strauss designed the Spanish Eclectic house at 1220 Illsley for Roland Apfelbaum about 1925, and purchased the residence for himself in 1936. The Art Moderne house at 1229 West Rudisill perhaps represents the district's most architecturally significant house. His only post-war example is the Ranch at 1215 Rudisill constructed about 1953.²¹

Joel Ninde (1873-1916) designed the Colonial Revivals at 1250 and 1302 West Rudisill. Ninde had no formal architectural training, but was "recognized as a genius in home design and decorating." The design of a house for her husband Lee, as well as subsequent house designs, were a local success for their size and affordability. In 1910 Lee formed Wildwood Builders, a real estate and construction company, with Joel and partner Grace Crosby as designers and construction supervisors. Wildwood produced several hundred houses throughout the city, promoted residential planning, and constructed several subdivisions. They published articles on house design and decorating in the local newspaper and in their self-published *Wildwood Magazine*. The company embraced City Beautiful concepts evident in the layout for Wildwood Park and Lafayette Place designed by landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff. Ninde's designs were typically "artistic" and "moderately priced" Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Four-square residences. The Rudisill Colonials

²¹ See Phyllis G. Brockmeyer's report *A. M. Strauss and Strauss Associates, Inc.* for Ball State University College of Architecture and Planning, 1989.

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were constructed about 1914, represent the typical, and well executed two-story house with a gable roof, three-bays, and a central entry porch.²²

Indianapolis architect Herbert Willard Foltz (1867-1946) designed a Tudor Revival residence for Roger and Virginia Fisher at 1334 West Rudisill Boulevard. Designed and constructed on the newly built boulevard in 1913, it is the second oldest house in the district. Foltz attended Terre Haute's Rose Polytechnic Institute, and then Chicago's Art Institute. After an apprenticeship with the Illinois Steel Company he returned to Indianapolis in 1891 to start his own business, completing such noted projects as the Madison State Hospital, Indiana Masonic Home, Irvington United Methodist Church, and Shortridge High School.²³

Lloyd W. Larimore (c.1893-1959) designed the Colonial Revival at 1232 Illsley Drive for John Spatz about 1935. Larimore worked in the local offices of John F. Wing and Mahurin & Mahurin before he opened his own practice in both Fort Wayne and Marion. Additional local works include the Birkmeier and Sons Monument Co.²⁴

The architectural firm of Pohlmeier & Pohlmeier designed the two Colonial Revivals at 1240 and 1302 Illsley Drive in 1926 & 1935, and the Tudor Revival style home at 1134 Illsley Drive c.1926. Fort Wayne natives Fred W. Pohlmeier (1885-1953) and Martin W. "Mox" Pohlmeier (1896-1981) were sons of a local building contractor. Fred obtained his architectural training in the offices of both Chicago and Fort Wayne architects. Younger brother Mox was a graduate of Carnegie Tech, and gained experience working with noted eastern architects. The firm also designed Fort Wayne's Coca-Cola Bottling Works and John S. Irwin School, and was noted for designing gas-heated structures rather than coal or oil.²⁵

²² *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, March 8, 1916; *The City Beautiful: Arthur Shurcliff and the Birth of the Modern Neighborhood*, ARCH home tour brochure May 17, 2003; and <http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/planning/historic/shawnee.htm> viewed January 2005.

²³ Jacob Platt Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans Vol. 4*, (1919) 1589; and Bodenhamer and Borrows, *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, (1994) 587.

²⁴ Source for architect from Illsley Place homeowners association. See <http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/planning/historic/archit.htm> viewed January 2005.

²⁵ Source for architect from Illsley Place homeowners association. See Bert J. Griswold, *Builders of Greater Fort Wayne*, (1926) 458, <http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/planning/historic/archit.htm> viewed January 2005.

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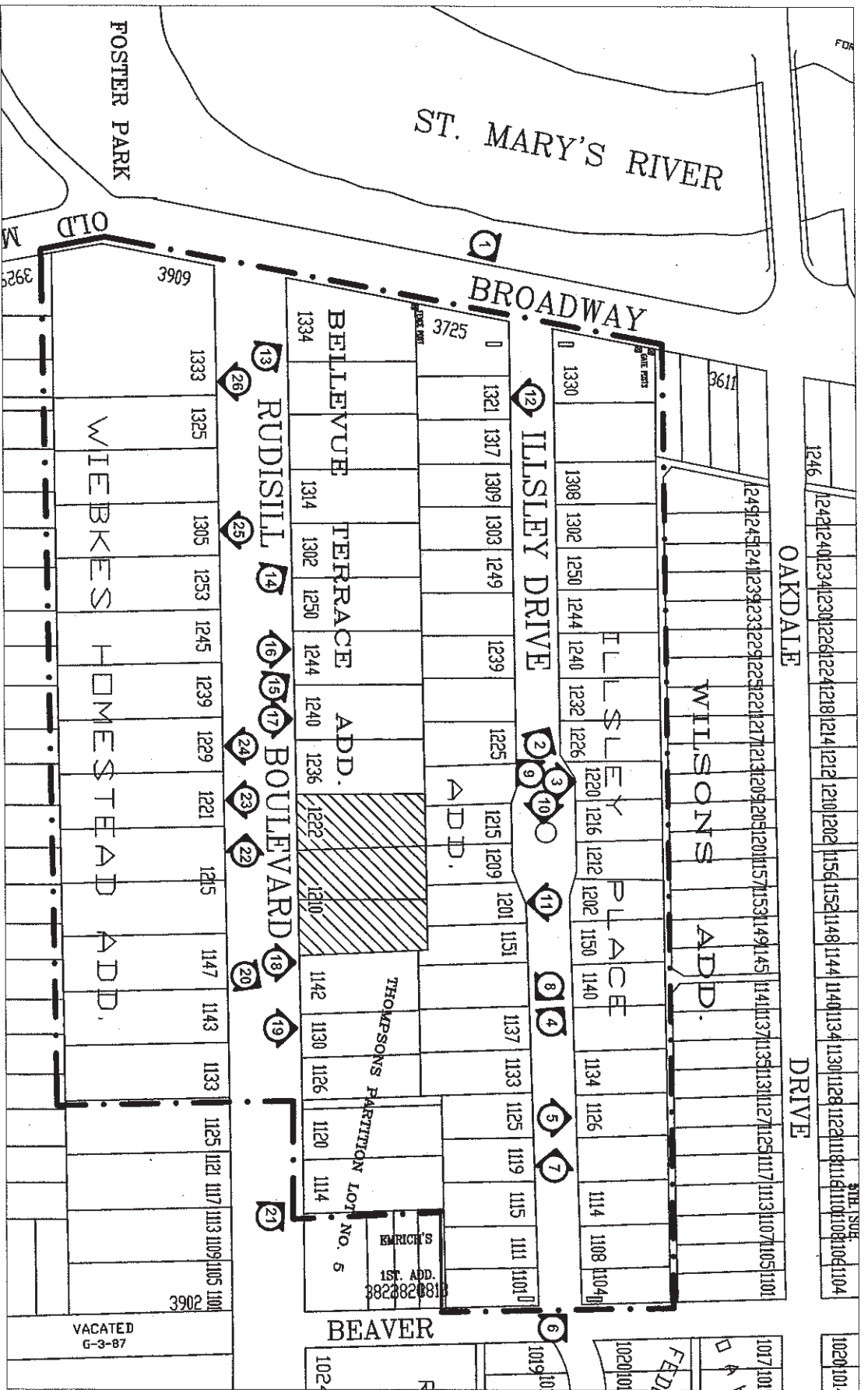
Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

Description

The boundary of the Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District begins at a point on the northwest property corner of 1330 Illsley Drive, then east to a point on the northeast corner of 1104 Illsley Drive. The boundary then proceeds south to a point on the southeast corner of 1101 Illsley Drive, then west to the northeast corner of 1114 West Rudisill, then south to the southeast corner of 1114 West Rudisill, then west to the southeast corner of 1126 West Rudisill, then south to the southeast corner of 1133 West Rudisill. The boundary then proceeds west to the southwest corner of 3909 Old Mill Road, follows the west property line of 3909 Old Mill Road to its northwest corner, and ends on the northwest corner of 1330 Illsley Drive.

Justification

The boundary includes the entire Illsley Place Addition, and the West Rudisill properties located west of Taylor University. The houses along the west side of Beaver Avenue are Late Nineteenth Century vernacular examples, and appear to have been relocated to these lots. The college is located on the south side of West Rudisill where it intersects with Beaver Avenue. It is a visible change in architecture and land use on the district's southeast edge. Foster Park and the St. Mary's River are the western border, and the north and south are bordered by independent and separate residential additions. The Oakdale Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000, is located north and east of the district.



Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District Fort Wayne, Indiana

Scale: 1"=200'-0"



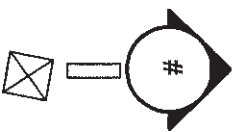
District Boundary

Non-contributing Properties

Photo Number and Location

Illsley Place Entrance Markers

c. 1905 Gate and Fence Posts



Irlsley Place - West
 Rudisil Historic District
 Fort Wayne, Allen County, IN
 1. 16 654660 4546130
 2. 16 655320 4546140
 3. 16 655320 4545860
 4. 16 654640 4545860



2'30" 45

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