

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 Forest Park Boulevard Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Dodge Avenue, the alley between Forest Park

street & number Boulevard and Anthony Boulevard, Lake Avenue, and the alley N/A not for publication

city or town Fort Wayne N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Allen code 003 zip code 46805

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/8/2007
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

Forest Park Boulevard Historic District
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
93	17	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
15	0	objects
109	17	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
LANDSCAPE: Street
LANDSCAPE: Plaza

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
LANDSCAPE: Street Furniture/Object
LANDSCAPE: Plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman
19th & 20th c. AMER.: Prairie School
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE
METAL

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING &
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910-1954

Significant Dates

1910

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weatherhogg, Charles R.

Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Planning Dept/ Div. of Community Planning Dev., Fort

Forest Park Boulevard Historic District
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48 acres

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

1	16	658010	4551260	3	16	658210	4551810
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	658160	4551260	4	16	658020	4551790

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 Carol Ann Schweikert, for
organization City of Fort Wayne date 06-26-2006
street & number 307 N. 10th St. telephone 317/776-1239
city or town Noblesville state IN zip code 46060

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 Don Orban
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town Fort Wayne state IN 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
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Section 2&7 Page 1 Forest Park Boulevard Historic District
name of property
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Section 2

Location

Roughly bounded by Dodge Avenue, the alley between Forest Park Boulevard and Anthony Boulevard, Lake Avenue, and the alley between Forest Park Boulevard and Florida Drive.

Section 7

Architectural Classification:

Italian Renaissance
Prairie School
Other: American Foursquare

Materials:

Foundation: Brick
 Stone

Roof: STONE: Slate
 WOOD: Shake
 CERAMIC TILE

Walls: STUCCO
 STONE

Other: GLASS
 TERRA COTTA

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The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is located in Fort Wayne, a city of approximately 250,000 people in northeast Indiana. The district is located about 1.5 miles northeast of downtown Fort Wayne, in a residential area that was largely developed from c. 1890-1955.

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is located along Forest Park Boulevard in two additions to the city of Ft. Wayne, Forest Park Place and the Driving Park Addition. The district is composed of spacious lots along a wide boulevard with north and south traffic separated by a broad, grassy median with numerous mature trees. The house lots also have numerous mature trees. Deed restrictions specified minimum setbacks, resulting in a fairly uniform appearance to the district. Garages are almost exclusively found behind the houses, either as a separate building or attached to the rear facades.

The District in its entirety represents one contributing site, with numerous public realm features such as the general boulevard layout, the median, walks, and the streets. There are also many significant private landscape and recreational features of the site such as gardens, pools, fountains, garden walls, walks, and other amenities.

Both the Forest Park Place and the Driving Park additions encompassed areas much larger than this district that abut the boulevard on the north, east and west sides. Lots in these adjacent areas are much smaller and were developed with smaller, less elaborate homes. The areas around the boulevard, including Anthony and East State Boulevards, have more vernacular plan homes without the high percentage of architect-designed houses seen along the boulevard. The resulting neighborhoods (while historic) have a significantly different historic character than the boulevard.

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District includes a range of high-style homes with a high-degree of architectural detail. These homes are high quality; most of them are unique, architect designed homes. A number of houses in the district have detached garages that were built to match the house in both style and material. Many houses in the district also have attached garages or garages that were integral to the original design of the home. Early attached garages remained as subordinate "behind the house" structures, with the doors facing to the side or toward the alley. A third group of properties in the district may have new additions that incorporate attached garages, or may have had the original garage replaced with a newer structure. Garages and substantial accessory structures were rated as a contributing structure if they are detached from the main house,

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and if they also retain integrity from the period of significance of 1910 to 1954.

In addition to the one contributing site and 91 contributing buildings, there are also eleven original street lamps in the area of the district within the Driving Park Addition (Photo #23). There are also three distinct sets of stone entry markers (Photo #22) in the district. This adds 14 contributing objects to the resource count, for a total of 106 contributing resources. There are 15 non-contributing buildings.

ORNAMENTAL LIGHT POSTS/STREETLIGHTS

Eleven ornamental light posts/streetlights remain in the Driving Park portion of the district, located north of East State Boulevard. Each of these posts is 12 feet in height and formed of concrete with an exposed aggregate finish of rose colored granite chips. The posts are square, with chamfered corners that flare out at the base similar to buttresses. The top two feet of the posts are ornamented by a Craftsman style detail consisting of three evenly-spaced, narrow, raised, horizontal bands. These bands are connected by a single vertical strip on each side of the post. There is a diamond shape medallion at the intersection of the top band and the vertical strip. This raised ornamentation is in a lighter color than the body of the post. The fixtures at the top of the posts have been replaced and consist of a simple white, unbreakable globe. Electrical wiring no longer runs through the posts, but instead it runs through exposed conduit mounted to the exterior of one side of each pole. The locations of these eleven streetlights are noted on the sketch map.

STONE ENTRY MARKERS

There are three distinct sets of entry markers along the length of Forest Park Boulevard. One set is located at the entrance at Lake Avenue, and the other two sets are located at the East State Boulevard entrances. These markers are constructed of rough-cut or split rubble stone laid randomly, with wide, flush mortar joints. Each set is composed of two mirrored sections beginning with a large, hexagonal pier approximately 5 feet in diameter, located right on the edge of Forest Park Boulevard, and recessed several feet in from the intersection. Each pier is approximately 9.5 feet in height and topped with a 3 feet tall conical cap. A 2 feet wide section of wall topped by projecting stones begins approximately three-quarters of

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the way up this main pier, and extends forward in a gentle curve, quickly dropping in height, until it is roughly 4 feet in height and running parallel to the intersecting street (either Lake or State). At this point each marker has an intermediate pier that is 3 feet square, 3.5 feet tall and topped by a 20 inch tall pyramidal rubble stone cap. A straight section of wall continues parallel to the intersecting street until it joins with a pier that is 4 feet square, 6.5 feet tall and topped with a 2.5 feet tall pyramidal cap, located at the edge of the sidewalk which runs the length of Forest Park Boulevard. Each marker has a freestanding duplicate pier that is located on the opposite side of the sidewalk.

The hexagonal piers flanking the Boulevard, and the sets of square piers flanking the Boulevard sidewalks, originally were topped by electric lights with ornamental globes. Only the hexagonal piers are currently topped by replacement fixtures; these fixtures resemble large coach lanterns. Wiring is contained in exposed conduit running down the side of the pier. Each half of the Lake Avenue entry markers is approximately 46 feet long. The East State Boulevard entry markers have a longer section of straight wall, creating an overall length of approximately 62 feet. A section of the stone marker, near the sidewalk opening, at the southeast corner of Forest Park Boulevard and East State Boulevard was struck by an auto and was damaged. It has not yet been repaired.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD - EAST SIDE

1506 (Photo #6) **Robert L. Romy House; c. 1920**
Two-story brick Prairie/American Foursquare style home with a clay tile roof. The façade includes a variety of decorative designs in the brickwork, including vertical brick panels of herringbone brick with geometric stonework between the second floor windows. A brick stringcourse accents the second floor at the window header height. The windows are comprised of 10, 8 and 4 panes over one, each with a stone sill, soldier-course header, and a square keystone. A large terrace spans the entire width of the front of the house, with a clay tile hipped porch roof over the middle third, sheltering the front entry. The porch roof is supported by square brick columns topped by concrete caps and accented with decorative brickwork. Short brick piers define the corners of the terrace and are connected by a concrete cap across the top. The south façade has a secondary entry with a small portico using the same design and materials as the front. A hipped roof garage with dormers facing north and south sits near the rear of the home.
Contributing with contributing garage.

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1512 (Photo #24) **Conrad "Coony" Bayer House; 1927**
Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer, Architects
This two-story Prairie style home is brick with a one-story sunroom on the south side. Decorative wire-cut brick was used, with a surface texture that simulates the Flemish bond pattern. The clay tile roof is hipped with a secondary hipped roof on the front extension of the plan. The elaborate door surround has side lights and a transom (Photo #24). The front portico (with a small balcony above) is centered on the main façade. The porch roof is supported by square brick columns at the corners and pilasters at the main façade. The deep cornice around the roofline on the house and porch is accented by dentil molding and brackets. The Prairie style windows are 9 over 1 with a large central pane in the upper sash. Window accents include simple stone sills and decorative brickwork headers. The garage with red roof and north and south side dormers matches the house in style and materials.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1520 **R. Earl Peters House; c. 1936**
Two-story simple Colonial Revival home constructed of brick. The hipped roof is slate with a steep pitch. The symmetrical front façade has bay windows flanking the central doorway. The front entry is protected by an elliptical awning. The windows are 8 over 8. The 2-story rear addition is brick on the first floor and vinyl sided on the 2nd. Brick stringcourses accent the façade at the window sill level and at the cornice. A modern, 2+-car garage is located on the rear of the lot near the alley.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

1528 **Dick M. Vesey House; c. 1911**
Two-story American Foursquare with raised brick basement. The first and second floors are stuccoed. The pyramidal roof has deep, open eaves and a front dormer with a matching hip roof. Though now infilled with tall, narrow, 3-pane windows, the original design of the brick porch remains intact. The porch wraps around to the south façade. The cast iron columns resting on the brick piers have sculptured vines in relief spiraling around the column. The double door entry is located at the original entrance onto the porch. A modern, 3-car garage is located behind the house with access from Vermont Avenue.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

1606 **House; 1941**
Two-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival garrison house with a jetty and decorative pendants. The plan includes a two-story wing on the south side,

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a one-story brick addition on the north and a central brick chimney. The windows are six over six. The entry is centered in the main façade. A 2-car garage is attached on the rear.

Contributing.

1614 **Aurentz/Foohy House; c. 1912**

Two-story brick, Prairie/American Foursquare style home with hipped clay tile roof. Small dormers on the north and south sides have hipped roofs. The large front dormer is stuccoed with four windows and a gable roof. Centered on the 2nd floor is a stuccoed 3-sided bay. The brick porch spans the front of the house with a hipped roof and a solid brick balustrade. Centered in the middle, and projecting out from the porch, is a large pediment supported by two pairs of square brick columns. The matching 2-car garage has a side gable clay tile roof.

Contributing with contributing garage.

1618 **House; c. 1951**

Two-story wood frame house with hipped roof and attached, one-story garage. The asymmetrical front façade has a 1-story hipped roof porch off-center around the main entry. The porch foundation and part of the first floor are brick. The windows are one-over-one.

Contributing.

1620 **Snyder/Baltes House; c. 1911**

Two-and-a-half story brick Craftsman-style home with an oriental influence in the pagoda-like terra cotta tile rooflines. The gable-on-hip roof has a large gable-on-hip front dormer. The entry porch is centered on the façade. It has a low gable roof of terra cotta tile that rests on square brick piers. The porch is enclosed by a single, centered door and multi-pane windows. The exterior has brick on the 1st floor and stucco on the 2nd floor. The house has a raised basement and central chimney. The stuccoed garage, located in the rear, has a single dormer and hipped roof. An apartment is located on the 2nd floor of the garage.

Contributing with contributing garage.

1710 **Blasé/Fitch House; c. 1916**

City & Suburban Building Company, Architect/Builder
Two-story brick Colonial Revival with porte-cochere and 2-story wing on the south side. The exterior includes decorative brickwork on the porch columns and corner pilasters. The side gable roof has an arched roof dormer. The gable roof portico has square brick columns and a broken pediment. Windows are found in groups of two or three, with 2, 3, or 4

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panes over one. The tripled windows flanking the portico have segmental arches with stone keystones. Brick, 1½-story garage with three-over-one windows and segmented arches.

Contributing with contributing garage.

1720

McMullan/Brewer House; c. 1914

Two-story brick Prairie/Colonial Revival home with hipped roof. The house incorporates elements from two architectural styles. The front façade features a simple porch centered on the main entry. The porch roof is supported by round classical columns and extends north over a seven-sided bay. The low front dormers have six-pane windows. Predominantly, the windows are double hung sashes with six or nine panes over one. However, the north façade has multi-pane casement windows. The north side chimney mass has a window opening on the first floor. The rear façade includes an attached one-story, 2-car garage with a flat roof. The garage is accessed from Nevada Avenue.

Contributing.

1806

Bernard Schele House; c.1925

A.M. Strauss, Architect

Two-story, Tudor Revival house, brick construction with cross gables, creating front, back and side gables. The main roof extends over the partial front porch. The porch has a rounded brick wall curving into the yard and Tudor arches over the entry and sitting areas. The front façade has two dormers; one large dormer on the north side has a gable roof and ribbon of four windows topped by a segmented arch. A small dormer in the middle of the roof has a shed roof and one small window opening. The front gable has a small round arch window at the attic level, a pair of windows with flat soldier course lintels on the 2nd floor and a bay window on the 1st. The bay window has a slate roof and tall narrow casement windows. The south side gable is sharply pitched and flows down to the first floor.

The first floor windows on the south facade are arched. A 1½-story 3-car garage matches the house in design and materials. The garage has two dormers with decorative pane windows and a slate roof (Photo #20). The east end of the lot is bounded by a decorative brick wall topped with slate accents. The north and south ends of the wall are curved toward the west.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1816 (Photo #9)

Robert Koerber House; c. 1912

Two-story, stuccoed, Mediterranean Revival style house with a hipped clay tile roof. The front and side dormers are wood sided with hipped roofs. The front façade is symmetrical in window openings, however the south end of the full-width porch is covered by a flat roof with a parapet and pent

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tile roof while the north end is an open terrace. The porch is accessible from both the north and south ends. The covered portion is supported by square piers at the corners. Tudor arches span the openings between round wood columns sitting on the balustrade. The entry is centered on the first floor. Above the door on the 2nd floor are three round arch windows. Flanking the center openings on both floors are sets of three windows. The north side has a 2-story shallow square bay. The south side has a deeper one-story bay with clay tile roof. A 2-car garage was added later, but within the period of significance. It is located at the rear of the lot, down a long drive. The garage matches the house in materials and style.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1830 (Photo #10)

Henry C. Paul House; c. 1922

Marshall Mahurin, Architect

This two-story Tudor Revival house is sited in the middle of two lots. The home features a green tile, side gable roof and two front gables. The façade is accented with stone insets in the brickwork and stone stringcourses. Brick walls, except for the vertical bays, are of Flemish bond. Elaborate stonework spans the entire 2-stories around and above the main entry. A semi-elliptical arch frames the door; it is in turn framed by English Renaissance style Ionic pilasters and an entablature. Simpler pilasters surround the windows above. The window openings vary widely in size and groupings, but all have decorative stonework around the openings. The north and south gables have elaborate chimney masses in decorative shapes with stone accents. The front corners of the house are accented by brick pilasters and stone capitals. Original copper downspouts and gutters are still in use. The rear façade has a porch on the first floor with a balcony above. The 2-story, 3-car garage matches the house in style and materials, with living quarters above.

Contributing with contributing garage

1848

Edward M. Wilson House; c. 1924

Guy Mahurin, Architect

Two-story Tudor Revival house with a 2-story wing on the south side. The exterior is primarily brick on the first floor and stucco with half-timbering on the second. The side gable house has two gables on the west side. The primary gable is larger with more elaborate Tudor designs. The gable is jettied above the 1st floor, and it has arched timbering and a band of diagonal cross panels. The smaller gable caps a 3-sided bay. The primary entry is on the north façade beneath an archway. The window groupings have both flat and segmented arches formed with rowlock bricks. The 1½-story 3-car garage has a side gable roof with a large dormer with stucco and half-timbering. A brick wall curves through the yard connecting

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the house and garage. This house is located on two lots with most of the house on the northern lot and various landscape features on the southern lot.

Contributing with contributing garage.

1902

House; c.1940

Two-story French Eclectic brick house with three sections; each section has a hipped roof. The primary entry is located on the south façade facing Delaware Avenue. The small porch has a copper roof with cast iron supports. The windows have six over six panes. The bay windows on the south and west facades have copper roofs. Several second floor windows extend into the roofline, becoming arched wall dormers. A small, inset porch on the west is screened, and it has a decorative roof balustrade. The plan includes a 2-story wing on the east (rear) façade with an attached 2-car garage.

Contributing.

1912 (Photo #11)

Berghoff House; c. 1920

Wood-frame Craftsman house with multiple gable roofs. The plan of the house forms a rough U-shape with a 2-story center and one-story wings. A small porch is located in the middle of the "U". The porch has its own gable roof and is defined by solid brick balustrades. The front corners of the porch roof are supported by square wood columns that taper from the bottom to the top. The original entry, centered in front of the porch steps, has been converted to a window. The door was moved to the north wall of the porch. The siding was installed in an irregular spaced pattern creating varying widths in the siding. The gable roofs extend into wide eaves supported by knee braces. All four gables on the front are stuccoed, with wood half-timbering. The windows are a mix of casement and double hung sash windows, all with 9 irregular size panes. The house has a porte-cochere on the south side. The 1-story garage matches the house in style and materials.

Contributing with contributing garage.

1922

Carl J. Suedhoff House; c. 1925

Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer, Architects

Two-story brick Colonial Revival with one-story sunroom on the south side and an open terrace at the southwest corner. The 2-story façade has three bays. The first floor has an off-center door with two tall, multi-pane casement windows. The door has a round brick arch with a stone keystone, sidelights and a transom. The windows have flat rowlock arches. The second floor has tall narrow casement windows with headers formed by the deep, dentiled cornice. Each 2nd floor window has a small cast-iron

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balcony. The 1½-story garage matches the house in style and materials.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2016 **Hutner-Baker House; c. 1928**
Two-story Tudor Revival house with a sharply pitched, hipped roof and two sharply pitched front gables. The walls are brick with stucco and half-timbering on the 2nd floor (at the front). The primary entry is centered in the shorter gable beneath a Tudor arch (Photo #26). The second, taller gable has a ribbon of three windows with a flat, elongated arch. Both arches are made of stone. South of the entry is a ribbon of four windows with a flat arch. The plan includes a large, decorative chimney and a sunroom, both on the south side. 1½-story brick, Tudor-style garage.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2020 **Neil A. McKay House; c. 1911**
Joel Ninde, Architect
Two-story, wood-sided, Colonial Revival home. The primary façade is symmetrical with three bays. The centered entry has an arched-roof portico with a deep entablature, square wood columns at the front corners, and pilasters on the facade. The single door has multi-pane sidelights and a fanlight. A 2-car garage has been added on the east facade (rear) of the house.
Contributing.

2102 **c. 1917/1990**
Brick, 2-story, side-gable home, significantly altered from its original appearance. Modern pool house.
Non-contributing with non-contributing pool house.

2110 **James F. Keenan House; c. 1919**
Two-story brick house with a mix of Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance elements. The plan includes a 1-story sunroom on the south side and a shallow bay on the north side. The wide eaves are accented with pairs of brackets at the corners. The main façade is dominated by the central entry with elaborate portico. The flat roof portico is accented by a decorative railing along the roofline and a deep cornice. Two round columns support the portico at the corners, and there are pilasters on the façade. The single front door has multi-pane sidelights. The windows are a variety of sizes and pane configurations including diamond pane windows over the entry. The hipped roof includes two front dormers with round arch rooflines. The brickwork includes a stringcourse at the 2nd floor window sills and flat arches over the first floor windows. A brick, 1-story

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hipped roof garage matches the house.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2120 **Benjamin F. Heaton House; c. 1922**
Two-story brick side gable Colonial Revival with a symmetrical front façade and a one-story sunroom on the south side. The arched portico in the center of the front façade has round, smooth columns. The entry has multi-pane sidelights and an arched fanlight over the door (Photo #27). The first floor windows are accented by blind-arched brickwork. A brick rowlock stringcourse accents the façade, incorporating the window headers on the 2nd floor. Modern 1-story garage.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

2130 (Photo #14) **Victor Miller House; c. 1912**
Two-story brick side gable Colonial Revival with sharply pitched roof and gable returns. The house has end chimneys and gable parapets. The entry is centered on the main façade with a gable roof supported by thin round columns. The single door has multi-pane sidelights. The three gable roof dormers have six over one sash windows and unbroken pediments. All the windows in the main façade are six over one double hung sash windows except for the casement windows centered over the entry. A large 2-story wood-sided addition is located on the east (rear) façade. 1½-story, 3-car garage has wide wood siding. A small brick, gable roof building is located on the southeast corner of the lot. While its use is unknown, it dates to the early- to mid-1910s.
Contributing with contributing garage and contributing outbuilding.

2204 **Emmanuel M. Popp House; c. 1923**
Two-story brick Craftsman with a side gable roof, wide, bracketed eaves, and a deep cornice. The front porch covers the north 1/3 of the façade and wraps to the main entry in the 1-story wing on the north side. The porch roof has wide bracketed eaves and is supported by square brick columns with decorative stone capitals. The brick balustrade on the porch is punctuated by decorative vertical openings. The plan includes a 1-story sunroom on the south side. The end gables have ¼ fan lights and cornice returns. There are a variety of multi-pane double hung windows in a variety of sizes. All the window openings have stone sills. A pair of smaller windows is centered on the second floor; a set of three windows on the first floor have been replaced with three single pane casement windows. There is a 1-story, 2-car garage.
Contributing with contributing garage.

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2214 **Peter C. Dooley House; c. 1926**
Two-story brick Colonial Revival house with deep cornice and dentiled eaves. The roof has three gable-roof dormers and parapets on the gable ends. The primary façade is symmetrical with a centered portico around the entry. The gable roof portico is supported by round columns and accented with dentil trim. The first floor window openings have flat arches with stone keystones. A chimney is located on the north gable.
Contributing.

2218 **Enno Rolf House; c. 1927**
Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer, Architects
Two-story Tudor Revival house with hipped roof. The exterior is primarily brick and stucco with half-timbering. The front façade has two sharply pitched gables over shallow projections. The main entry is recessed under a round stone arch in the primary gable. The brick secondary gable is recessed slightly from the primary gable. A large two-flue decorative chimney is located on the front façade; its walls are stone below the roofline and brick above. Along the alley on the east end of the lot is a stone wall with an arched gate (Photo #29). Closer to the house is a similar style garden wall.
Contributing.

2232 **House; c.1951**
Stone ranch-style house with hipped roof and off-center entry. The main façade has three picture windows. An attached garage on the rear faces East State Boulevard.
Contributing.

2302 **Hon. Charles J. Ryan House; c. 1932**
Two-story brick Tudor Revival house with side gable roof and two front gables. The large primary gable has wavy siding. The entry with a segmented arch is located within the smaller, secondary gable. The house has a chimney on the south side. The 1½-story, 2-car garage matches the house in materials. A low brick wall connects the house and garage. (Photo #21)
Contributing with contributing garage.

2312 **Harry C. Schlatter House; c. 1913**
American Foursquare with stucco exterior, hipped roof and front dormer. The plan includes chimneys on the north and south facades and an off-center entry. The front porch covers approximately 1/3 of the façade and wraps around to the north. The thin square columns on the porch are connected by

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a simple square railing. The windows are a mix of one over one and six over one. An attached garage at the southeast corner of the house is part of a larger addition on the rear of the house.
Contributing.

2320 (Photo #16) Luie H. Moore House; c. 1915

Arnold G. W. Curdes, Builder
Two-story brick American Foursquare with hipped roof and front dormer. The brick front porch spans the entire width of the front façade. The porch roof is supported by brick piers that run to the foundation without a break at the porch level. The brick porch walls have stone caps. The north façade has a shallow window bay and the south a brick chimney. The windows are multi-pane over one with concrete sills. The house has a stuccoed addition on the east (rear) façade. There is a 2-car square, hipped roof garage with a dormer.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2322 Wilding/Warner House; c. 1914

Stuccoed 2½-story Colonial Revival with symmetrical main façade and a 2-story sunroom on the south side. The side-gable roof has three gable-roof dormers, with full pediments, over pairs of small windows. The gable ends have cornice returns. The north façade has a shallow bay. Concrete steps from the drive lead up to the French doors in the sunroom. The first floor windows are found in pairs on each side of the centered entry. A simple stringcourse runs around the façade through the pediment-shaped headers of the 1st floor windows. A gabled roof on knee braces, over short brick walls, defines the entry. An attached garage is located on the rear of the house.
Contributing.

2404 Kroeff/Scheiman House; c. 1914

Two-story brick Colonial Revival house with side gable roof and 3 front gabled dormers. The gable roof over the round arched entry has a deep entablature that sits on fluted columns. The plan includes a 2-story sunroom on the south side. The window openings have six- and one-over-one windows on the 2nd floor and 12-over-1 on the first floor; most openings also have soldier course brick lintels and stone sills. The property also contains a concrete block wall with tile cap, and a non-contributing shed, both near the rear of the lot.
Contributing with non-contributing shed.

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2412 **House; c. 1937**
Two-story variegated brick French Eclectic with a sharply pitched hipped roof. Four wall dormers on the front façade each have brick walls and segmental arched roofs. The asymmetrical façade has three separate planes, with quoins in the brickwork accenting the corners. The off-center entry has a stone surround, and the first floor windows have flat stone lintels. The plan includes a large chimney mass on the south side and an attached 2-car garage on the rear. Additional detached, modern, 1-car garage in rear. *Contributing with non-contributing garage.*

2418 **Emmanuel M. Fuldheim House; c. 1916**
Federal Security & Investment Company, Designer/Builder
Two-story brick Craftsman and Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, very low shed roof front dormer, and 2-story solarium on the south side. The first floor windows are 18 over one and the 2nd floor 9 over one. The symmetrical main façade has a centered entry with a large portico. The single door has multi-pane sidelights. The low hipped portico roof is supported by square, tapered, columns resting on solid brick balustrades. The wide eaves of the portico are accented with brackets at the corners. The 2-story solarium has a cornice and pent roof on each floor. Each has exposed rafter tails. The roof of the solarium has a low brick parapet with a stone cap. The 2-story, rear addition has living space and an attached 2-car garage. A small, detached 1-car garage is frame with a gable roof. *Contributing with contributing garage.*

2424 **Eugene Hattersley House; c. 1924**
Brick, 1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival house with sharply pitched Tudor gable over the front entry and two shed-roof dormers. The brickwork is laid irregularly, creating a rough brick surface. The windows are multi-pane with a wide ribbon of windows on the north façade, accented by pairs of pilasters at either end. The front façade has a small terrace defined by a low brick balustrade. The main entry is off-center, with a simple classical pediment and pilasters defining the opening. The roof is cedar shake shingles. The chimney is located on the north end. There is an attached 2-car garage on the rear with a drive from Dodge Avenue. *Contributing.*

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FOREST PARK BOULEVARD - WEST SIDE

1601 (Photo #7) Vordermark/Zollner House; c. 1928

A. M. Strauss, Architect

Two-story Tudor Revival style home with a sharply pitched, clipped gable, randomly polychromed slate roof. The first floor is brick; the 2nd floor, stucco and half-timbering. The entry is recessed beneath a stone entry porch with an archway. A bay window with copper roof is positioned on the north side of the entry. A hipped dormer is located over the entry, and a shed roof dormer is high on the roof above the bay window. The windows vary in size with multi-pane sashes. The south gable has a large decorative chimney mass. The 3-car, 1½-story garage was built in the same style and materials as the house (Photo #19).

Contributing with contributing garage.

1609 House; c. 1936

Two-story brick Colonial Revival style house with side gable roof and 1-story attached garage on the north side. A cross gable on the front façade projects forward with a full pediment. The windows across the front façade are all the same size, with eight over eight panes. The first floor windows have flat brick arches. The deep cornice at the roofline forms the header for the 2nd floor windows. The entry and first floor windows in the projecting gable are surmounted by tall, blind, round-arch panels that are filled with decorative header stack bond brick. (Photo #25).

Contributing.

1619 George W. Fishing House; c. 1915/2006

A 2-story side gable house with vinyl shingle siding. Stone veneer covers the foundation. It was historically a stuccoed Craftsman style house with wide eaves and a gable roof entry porch. The main façade is symmetrical with a central doorway. The windows, recently replaced, retain their original configuration of ten over one on the 1st floor and eight over one on the second. The plan includes 2-story additions on the south side and rear, part of a 2006 remodel that is currently a work-in-progress. The 1½-story garage is wood-frame with a gabled roof.

Non-Contributing with contributing garage.

1719 Gottlieb H. Heine House; c. 1912

2-story side gable brick Craftsman with symmetrical front façade. The porch spans the width of the façade with a gable roof centered over the middle third. The porch is defined by solid brick balustrades with stone caps. Square brick piers rest on the balustrade, supporting the gable

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roof. The main entry is located in the narrow, slightly recessed section in the middle of the front façade. Four of the five windows in the main façade are equal size, with stone headers and sills. The middle window on the 2nd floor is smaller and centered in the recessed section. The wide eaves of the house have exposed rafters. The north side has a shallow window bay. Each of the two dormers have gable roofs, exposed rafter tails, and a set of three windows. The 1½-story, 2-car garage has front and rear dormers, and it matches the house in style and materials.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1721 (Photo #8) **Louis F. Curdes House; c. 1911**
Two-story American Foursquare/Renaissance Revival house with a stuccoed exterior and clay tile hipped roof. The wide eaves have exposed rafter tails. A wall dormer, extending up from the main façade, dominates the roofline. The wall dormer and additional dormers on the north, south, and west facades have hipped roofs. The main façade is dominated by the wide first floor porch, with a 2nd floor balcony centered over the main entry. The balcony is defined by a wood railing with a Roman fretwork design. This railing is duplicated between the large square columns on the first floor porch. The elaborate arched entry includes a large door, wide sidelights and fanlight, all in dark-stained wood. Large picture windows flank the doorway. The second floor has large bow windows on each side of a central picture window. A narrow porte-cochere on the north side has railing matching the front porch along the roofline. The plan includes a second arched entry with dark stained wood under the porte-cochere, and chimneys on the north and south facades. The modern garage matches the house in style and materials. It is connected to the house by an arbor. This home has a large side yard on the south side, since the adjacent lot has remained unimproved.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

1803 **Fred C. Heine House; c. 1911**
Two-story American Foursquare with front and side dormers. The house and dormers have hipped roofs. The south façade has a chimney mass, the north a small 1-story bay. The symmetrical front façade has a one-story porch spanning the entire width of the façade. The porch roof is supported by square brick piers resting on a brick wall balustrade. The wide entry with sidelights is stained natural wood. The windows are one over one with limestone sills and lintels. The center section of the 2nd floor façade is slightly recessed with a set of three narrow windows. The garage is located at the rear of the lot on the alley. Originally, it was built as a

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square, 2-car building with a hipped roof. An addition with a 3rd garage door was built on the east side of the garage to match the original design.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1811 **Charles W. Aumann House; c. 1915**
Two-story brick American Foursquare with hipped roof and front and rear dormers. The plan includes a large one-story sunroom on the south side. The front porch spans nearly the entire width of the façade. The brick porch columns have decorative wood capitals. This design is mimicked in the house and sunroom with pilasters at the corners and matching wood capitals. The entry into the house is centered in the main façade while the entry to the porch is on the north end. Windows in the house are one over one sashes, and in the sunroom, multi-pane casement. There is a detached 1-story brick garage with a hipped roof.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1819 **Dr. J. Milton Rosenthal House; c. 1923**
Two-story brick American Foursquare with hipped roof; dormers on the south and east sides. The plan includes a one-story sunroom on the south side and a small square porch on the south third of the front façade. The windows are four over four. The porch columns are brick with stone accents at the top. A 2-car garage is located at the basement level, beneath the sunroom. A shed roof addition with a screened porch has been added to the sunroom.
Contributing.

1827 **James H. Haberley House; c. 1913**
Charles R. Weatherhogg, Architect
Two-story brick Colonial Revival with symmetrical front façade consisting of five bays. The side gable roof is slate. The elaborate entry has an arched pediment, deep entablature, and two pairs of round columns. The ends of the pediment are supported by two square pilasters. The doorway has sidelights and a ribbon of openings across the top of the entry. A brick stringcourse of soldier bricks delineates the 1st and 2nd floors. The windows have flat arches with keystones and six over one panes. The three dormers have gable roofs with arched window openings. The roofline has modillions and a deep, stepped entablature. A side gable garage is located in the rear; it matches the house in style and materials.
Contributing with contributing garage.

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1835 (Photo #18) Marshall McKay House; c. 1912/1995
Brick and vinyl sided 2-story house with projecting front gable over a one-story porch. The original side gable Craftsman-style house was significantly altered. Side gable garage with dormers.
Non-contributing with non-contributing garage.

1845 Seidel House; c. 1913
Two-story Italian Renaissance/Craftsman house with hipped clay tile roof with open eaves, exposed rafters, and front dormer. The large gable roof portico is supported by round classical columns. The symmetrical front façade has a centered entry. The windows are one over one, with a set of three windows centered above the portico. Two vertical lines run the full height of the façade accenting the slight central projection. The plan includes a one-story sunroom on the north side with a balcony above. A simple stringcourse accents the façade at the first floor window sill height. A large rear addition closely matches the original house in both style and materials. It combines additional living space with an attached two-car garage.
Contributing.

1901 Edward Roethele House; c. 1945
Two-story irregular plan French Eclectic house with varying hipped rooflines. The exterior façade is covered with stone and wood siding. A 2-story engaged tower with a conical roof is recessed in a front corner. The primary entrance is located in the tower. The original garage, attached to the rear of the house, was enlarged to the current 4-car size.
Contributing.

1913 House; c. 1916
Two-story hipped roof American Foursquare with chimneys on the north and south facades. The hipped roof dormer is centered in the front façade. A small porch with wrought-iron columns is centered over the entry. A small set of three windows is centered over the entry. The remaining windows are larger, and found in sets of three, with the middle window wider than the two on each side. A porte-cochere is located on the south side. The 2-car garage matches the house in style and materials.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1919 House; c. 1974
Brick 2-story house with cross gable roof and large attached garage in the rear.
Non-Contributing.

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2007 (Photo #12)

Perry J. Archer House; c. 1913

City & Suburban Building Company, Architect/Builder

One-and-a-half-story wood shingle and stone bungalow with porte-cochere on the south side. The gable roof on the porte-cochere is supported by large square piers that are half stone and half covered in wood shingles. The one-story porch spans the front façade and is supported by battered piers that are sided with wood singles. The piers rest on the stone wall balustrade surrounding the porch and steps. The front façade is dominated by a large double gable dormer. The windows are a mix of sizes, with multi-pane sashes over one; in addition, there are some leaded glass sashes. The north façade has a large stone chimney mass. The side gable roof has wide eaves with knee braces. The gable roofs on the dormer and porte-cochere have exposed rafter tails. A non-contributing gable-roof shed is located behind the house.

Contributing with non-contributing shed.

2009 (Photo #13)

Dr. Raymond Berghoff House; c. 1936

A. M. Strauss, Architect

Two-story French Eclectic brick home with elaborate stonework and irregular hipped and gabled roof. The main façade is asymmetrical with an elaborate entry. This façade is dominated by a sharply pitched gable with carved stonework forming a vertical span around and above the doorway, nearly to the roofline. Carved limestone accents this large area, which is pierced by the door on the first floor and four windows (in two sizes) on the second. These windows have diamond-shaped panes. The brick wall (around the stonework) is accented with header bricks that project slightly beyond the surface of the façade. South of the door are five windows with diamond-shaped panes within a single brick arch. Above this window group is a single oriel window, with carved stone around the opening. On the north side of the entry is a set of five narrow casement windows, each topped by a stationary diamond-pane window. The second floor above this window group has three windows, each with twelve panes. The second floor, on each side of the front gable, has multiple brick stringcourses. An attached garage in the rear has a drive from the boulevard.

Contributing.

2021

House; c. 1937

Two-story Colonial Revival home with a mix of brick and wood siding. Both the east and north walls each have a jetty with oversized decorative pendants. The roof has a variety of gables with varying pitches. There are two bay windows; one on the 2nd floor front façade, and one on the 1st floor, south facade. The front porch, with segmental arches, is enclosed with screens. A massive rubble stone chimney dominates the north façade.

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There is also a recessed entry on the north wall with a Colonial door surround. A modern detached 2-story garage closely matches the house.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

2103 **Max Irmscher House; c. 1913**
Two-story Craftsman/American Foursquare home with variegated brick walls and a hipped clay tile roof. The roof has one hipped roof dormer centered in the front façade. The plan includes a gable roof sunroom on the southwest corner. The front porch spans the entire width of the façade. Over the porch steps is a gable roof extending beyond the plan of the porch to form a cover over the steps. The porch is supported by square brick piers at the corners, and by a pair of columns on each side of the steps. The piers run unbroken to the foundation. A stone stringcourse accents the façade at the 2nd floor window sill height. The windows are a mix of sizes and configurations. The wide eaves have exposed rafter tails on the main roof, porch roof, and sunroom roof. A 1½-car garage, with hipped roof and dormers, matches the house in materials and style. It is located at the rear of the lot on the alley.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2111 **House; c. 1951**
One-story stone and wood-sided ranch-style house; both materials are painted. The attached 2-car garage faces the street. The primary façade has two gables at differing heights and a screened front porch. A low wall delineates a front patio.
Contributing

2121 **House; c. 1954**
One-story brick ranch-style house with a side gable roof. Two prominent front gables with wood siding are located at opposite ends of the house. A large picture window is located near the northeast corner. The primary entrance is in the middle of the front façade, beneath a slightly recessed entry. The plan includes an attached garage in the rear of the house.
Contributing.

2131 (Photo #15) **John B. and Amelia Franke House; 1914**
Barry Byrne/Walter Burley Griffin, Architects
This is Fort Wayne's premiere example of a Prairie style home, with strong ties to Frank Lloyd Wright's influence. It is comprised of a central 3-story section with 1-story wings. The various rooflines are low-pitched, hipped roofs with very wide eaves. The north façade has a porte-cochere. The window openings emphasize the straight lines of the house and are

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elongated either vertically or horizontally. The front façade is dominated by a 2-story rectangular bay window with three tall narrow art glass windows. South of this bay is a long ribbon of short windows accented with dark wood trim. The main entry is recessed and concealed behind the porte-cochere. An open terrace with a stucco wall balustrade wraps around the south and west sides of the 1-story south wing. The rear façade has an original attached garage. The walls are stucco. The house is sited on two full lots, plus most of a third. The interior features a mural and color scheme designed by Alfonso Iannelli, an artist who consulted with Barry Byrne on many projects. The interior also features a built-in pipe organ, with the tower on the rear of the house.
Contributing.

2219 **William P. Beck House; c. 1914**
Two-story, Colonial Revival/Craftsman home with side gable roof. The roof has wide eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a single dormer. The window openings vary in size and configuration, with unequal size sashes. The 2nd floor has two pairs of windows flanking a set of three in the center. The first floor has a set of three windows on the south side of the entry, with a bay window on the north side. The flat-roof portico is centered over the main entry with a decorative wrought-iron railing around the roofline. The portico roof is supported by round, smooth columns resting on a brick and concrete floor. The single doorway is flanked by multi-pane sidelights. The plan includes a 2-story addition on the rear that includes a 3-car garage.
Contributing.

2225 **Arnold G. W. Curdes House; c. 1928**
Two-story Tudor Revival house with complex, steep hipped roof and cross gables. The façade has brick on the first floor and stucco and half-timbering on the second floor. The main entry is located in one of two front gables, with a small brick and concrete stoop. The plan includes a 2-car attached garage with a driveway from the alley in the rear.
Contributing.

2301 (Photo #17) **Fox/Van Sweringen House; c. 1914**
Two-story brick Colonial Revival with side gable roof. The end gables have short parapets and ¼ fan lights. Chimney masses are centered in the north and south facades. The roof has three dormers in two sizes. The middle dormer is wider, with a pair of windows. The two smaller dormers have single windows. Each dormer has an unbroken pediment and pilasters in the brickwork at the corners. The second story primary façade has five window openings. The middle window is shorter and narrower than the remaining

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four. All have-one-over one sashes and flat brick arches that alternate brick with stone to form the arch. The first floor is dominated by an off-center porch spanning the north third of the façade. The flat-roof porch is brick with square wood columns supporting the roof. The columns are found in pairs at the façade and in triplets at the front corners. The roofline of the porch has a deep entablature. South of the porch, the primary façade has a large group of three casement windows. This window group has flat arches over the two outside windows and a round arch over the middle. The north side of the house has a flat roof porte-cochere with a deep entablature that matches the porch. A side entrance is located beneath the porte-cochere. The 2-story garage to the rear of the lot matches the house in style and materials. The garage doors have functional cast iron tire deflection bumpers on each side of the openings.
Contributing with contributing garage.

2307 **Alexander Birkmeier House; c. 1937**
Two-story stone Regency Colonial Revival house. The 2-car garage is semi-attached to the house by a stone archway. The flat plane of the main façade curves in the center where the entry is located. The entry is covered by a concave shaped copper roof, supported by cast-iron supports. The primary façade is symmetrical, with eight over eight windows. The flat roof has a parapet on three sides (Photo #28). The parapet has carved stones evenly spaced around the façade. The primary entry is centered with sidelights. The stone appears to be a mix of limestone and sandstone with a variety of colors present; tans, orange, and browns, with typical gray limestone forming quoins at the corners and along the edges of the curved façade.
Contributing.

2313 **House; c. 1930**
Two-story Tudor Revival home with multi-hipped cedar shake roof. The irregular plan creates a front façade that varies in depth, with a variety of exterior materials including brick, stucco, stone and wood siding. The plan has chimneys on both the north and south facades. The windows are a variety of sizes with multi-panes.
Contributing.

2401 **Harry J. Andrews House; c. 1918**
Two-story stuccoed Craftsman/Mission style house with side gable roof and a wall dormer centered in the main façade. The porch has a shed roof, and it covers the north 2/3 of the main façade. Porch access is off-center in the porch, leading to a centered entry into the house. The porch's side walls have broad segmental arches. The windows are a mix of sizes, with four and

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six panes over one. The gable ends of the house, and both ends of the porch, have stepped parapets. A flat stringcourse runs around the facades of the house at the 2nd floor window sill height.
Contributing.

2411 **Ralph J. Thieme House; c. 1925**
Two-story Colonial Revival with one-story sunroom on the south side and shallow bay on the north side. The first floor windows have flat arches with carved keystones. The entry is centered in the front façade with a half-round portico. The portico is supported by round, fluted columns and has a flat roof with balustrade. Above the sunroom is a modern two-level deck added above the original flat roof. It has an upper deck and railings at the attic level of the house, and a door has been added in the south gable to access that deck. A stairs descends from the upper deck to the lower deck at the original sunroom roof level. An additional stairs at the rear of the house descends to ground level. Other recent alterations include the demolition of the three original, narrow dormers. These dormers were replaced by three new, enlarged front dormers. The middle dormer has a pair of windows under a half-round sash. The two flanking dormers are wider, with three windows under a half-round sash. The north and south gable ends of the house have cornice returns and half-round sashes. The modern, 1½-story garage contains an apartment.
Contributing with non-contributing garage.

2415 **c. 1918**
Two-story Tudor Revival style house with "false thatched roof" rolled roof edges and sharply pitched front gable. The house is covered with aluminum siding. The front façade has a 1-story bay window. The entry is recessed under an archway. The windows are six over six. A 2-car gable-roof garage and a gabled-roof shed are located in the rear.
Contributing with contributing garage and non-contributing shed.

2423 **c. 1940**
Two-story side gable Colonial Revival house with protruding front gable. The house is constructed of irregular blocks of rough-cut stone. The entry is centered with a shallow stoop. The first floor windows have 10 over 10 sashes. The pair of windows over the entry has eight over eight panes. The same stone used on the façade is found in the window sills. Wood siding is used in the gable ends. A stone chimney is centered in the south façade. There is an attached, 2-car garage on the rear.
Contributing.

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DODGE AVENUE - NORTH SIDE

1607 **House; c. 1940**
Two-story, side gable, brick Colonial Revival house with an off-center entry. The doorway is recessed within the façade, with a decorative surround and fanlight. A secondary entry is recessed under a small inset porch at the southeast corner of the house. The first floor picture windows have multi-panes and decorative headers with fluted pilasters. The doorway has similar trim, with a deeper header and wider pilasters. The detached, 1-story garage is located at the northeast corner of the property.
Contributing with contributing garage.

1615 **House; c. 1939**
Aluminum-sided Colonial Revival with side gable roof and stone front gable. The windows are eight over eight. The entry is located in the stone gable. This gable projects slightly out from the aluminum-sided façade, with cornice returns and a half-elliptical window. The off-center entry has a decorative door surround with classical elements including fluted pilasters and a decorative header. The door has multi-pane sidelights. There is an attached 2-car garage in the rear of the house.
Contributing.

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Architect/Builder

Alvin M. Strauss
Guy Mahurin
Marshall Mahurin
Joel Ninde
Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer
Arnold G. W. Curdes
Louis. F. Curdes
City and Suburban Building Company
Federal Securities and Investment Company

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A as it relates to Fort Wayne's planning and development in the early 1900s. The homes in the Historic District also exhibit distinct characteristics of early twentieth century architectural styles, making the Forest Park Boulevard Historic District significant under Criterion C. The district meets registration requirements established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "The Civilizing of a Midwestern City: The Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne Indiana--A Plan for the Ideal Development of Transportation, Parks, and Residential Subdivisions."

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is centered on a wide north/south boulevard with vehicular traffic separated by an expansive median. The street is wooded, creating a park-like setting, with numerous trees in the median and along both sides of the boulevard. The existing boulevard is part of two early subdivisions located in the northeast quadrant of Fort Wayne. As late as 1902 this area was outside the city limits. While the boundaries of this District include only the largest lots, that are oriented toward Forest Park Boulevard, both additions were platted with a mix of lot sizes and prices. This indicates that the developer intended to draw a range of people from Fort Wayne into the newly developing suburbs.

The primary developer of the area was the Forest Park Company, led by the creative talent of Louis F. Curdes. Curdes was President of both the L.F. Curdes Realty Company and the Boulevard Realty Company, secretary of the Forest Park Company, and secretary and manager of the Driving Park Improvement Company. Louis F. Curdes was the creative mind behind his many real estate ventures; he excelled at creating innovative plats and neighborhoods in previously undeveloped areas of Fort Wayne.

The Forest Park area was originally part of the 160-acre Taber estate purchased by the Fort Wayne Forest Park Company/Tri-State Loan and Trust Company in November, 1905. The area was platted into residential lots called the Forest Park Addition the same year, with the Tri-State Loan and Trust Company as trustee. William J. Vesey and Louis Curdes were officers with the Fort Wayne Forest Park Company; Charles A. Wilding and Fred C. Heine were officers in the Tri-State Loan and Trust Company.

The Forest Park Addition was laid out in a grid pattern along six north-south streets and four east-west streets. The lots were uniform in both

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size and shape. While the layout was typical for contemporary Fort Wayne additions, the Forest Park Addition was one of the first in the city to incorporate conditions and limitations on the buyers. (These included minimum building setbacks and prohibition of liquor sales.) A 1906 newspaper article applauded the name "Forest Park," since approximately one-third of the plat was covered with "forest trees." In March, 1906, streets were being cut through the forest, preparing for the sale of lots to begin in May. Other improvements included graded streets, cement sidewalks, and shade trees planted in open areas. Louis Curdes, always the salesman, had multiple advertisements selling firewood from the trees that were cleared for the streets and sidewalks.

The Forest Park Addition was highly publicized in Fort Wayne newspapers in 1906 and 1907. Numerous advertisements appeared, extolling the virtues of the new addition and the many amenities living there afforded. An August, 1906 advertisement by the Forest Park Company urged residents to buy a lot soon because prices would be going up. In June, 1907, Forest Park was described as "the addition where things are being done." In November, 1907, Louis Curdes touted the addition as having "free cement walks, free shade trees, and fine public schools." He also boasted the area as the best in Fort Wayne, and he urged residents to make their purchases quickly. After some early success with the Forest Park Addition, however, sales waned. By November, 1907, only 250 of the 756 lots had been sold. Even though the area was on two streetcar lines, it was perceived as too far outside the city, and Fort Wayne residents were reluctant to move here.

During a visit to Detroit with his wife, Louis Curdes was inspired by the success of boulevard developments there. After returning to Fort Wayne, he had an artist prepare a rendering of a boulevard development in part of his slow-selling Forest Park Addition. A plat of the proposed boulevard, owned by the Forest Park Improvement Company, was submitted to the Fort Wayne Board of Works in January, 1910. Subsequently, with support from Charles Worden and Colonel David Foster, Louis Curdes re-platted one-third of the original Forest Park Addition into Forest Park Place. Forest Park Place included two sections. Lots along Florida Drive were laid out with slightly larger lots than the original Forest Park Addition. Forest Park Boulevard was platted to the east of Florida Drive with significantly larger lots, including an expansive boulevard and median. An advertisement in 1911 by Louis F. Curdes and the Forest Park Company described it as the "Grand Boulevard", 130 feet wide. In the first two years, nine houses were constructed along Forest Park Boulevard.

Louis Curdes' success with Forest Park Place led to another subdivision,

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Driving Park Addition, in 1913. This addition extended Forest Park Boulevard one block north from East State Boulevard to Dodge Avenue. Like Forest Park Place, this plat also included narrower streets and smaller lots. Unlike his previous developments, however, Driving Park Addition included curvilinear layouts with winding streets and lots varying in size and shape.

In 1913, Louis F. Curdes, secretary for the Driving Park Improvement Company, stated that the company expected to spend \$50,000 over three months on improvements in the Driving Park Addition. These improvements included paving, sewers and lighting. A newspaper ad in October, 1913, announced the beginning of the sale of the lots in Driving Park Addition. Lot prices ranged from \$350 up to \$900 along Florida Drive, Anthony Boulevard, and the side streets. Forest Park Boulevard lots started at \$800. Deeds from the 1910s show values much higher for lots along the boulevard, ranging from \$2,000-\$3,000. (At that time the price for a lot was similar to the value of a middle-class bungalow in an average neighborhood, with the value of the lot included.) By the 1920s, the astonishing prices rose to more than \$4,000 for vacant lots on the boulevard.

In the newspaper advertisements, the boulevard was described as having double asphalted concrete paving, five and six foot cement walks, ornamental lamp posts, sewers, water, and shade trees. Curdes described the Driving Park Addition in 1915 as "the latest and most highly improved addition in the City of Fort Wayne."

Louis Curdes placed conditions and restrictions on the lots in Forest Park Place that were recorded in the deeds. According to abstracts for lots 47 and 48 (now the property at 1830 Forest Park Boulevard), those conditions included the following:

- 1) Only one dwelling house could be built on any lot.
- 2) Each house would be built at least 140 feet from the center line of the boulevard, or at least 12 feet from the north or south lot lines.
- 3) Each house would not cost less than \$3,500.
- 4) The structure would not be "unsightly," and building plans had to be submitted to a committee chosen by the first 40 purchasers.
- 5) The conditions established grades for lots throughout the addition.
- 6) The lots were specifically for residential purposes only.
- 7) Fences or hedges had to be at least 140 feet from the center of the boulevard, matching the required setback for houses.

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- 8) The purchaser had to keep the lot in "presentable condition, free from weeds," and had to keep all vegetation reasonably cut.

While the homes of Forest Park Boulevard vary in size, shape, and style, these conditions resulted in a uniform appearance of the area in terms of setbacks and character. The building materials are primarily brick with limited use of wood siding. The setbacks are consistent, giving a neat appearance to the neighborhood with large front yards. The neighborhood remains entirely residential with only single-family dwellings.

As Curdes planned his grand scheme for this area of the city, Fort Wayne was an active, growing city with more than 45,000 residents. It had 144 factories manufacturing a wide assortment of products including bread, household appliances, rolling mill products, paint, railroad car wheels, cigars, candies, and beer. The city was an important railroad center; it was served by several railroads and was home to railroad repair shops employing 4,000 men. Before 1909, Fort Wayne was described as a city without a "mushroom growth," gradually increasing in population. From 1850 through 1910, population increased steadily, rising anywhere from 6,000 to 9,000 in each census. However, between 1910 and 1920 the population increased more than 32,000, and it increased again by more than 28,000 between 1920 and 1930.

The growth of Fort Wayne in the 1900s was beneficial because it signaled a growth in jobs and in the local economy, and it provided a market for additional housing, however growth also had some undesirable drawbacks. Traffic on the roads increased, particularly with growing use of the automobile. The rivers became dirty with pollution from dumping. Living in the city was hot and dirty, with decreased air quality. Poor sanitation and hygiene also attributed to the decline. Traditional city neighborhoods gradually lost their appeal due to industrialization and crowded conditions. The significant increases in population, and the city's decline in appeal, may help explain Curdes' success, after 1910, in promoting subdivisions outside the perceived city limits. Between Curdes' Forest Park Addition in 1906, and his 1913 Driving Park Addition, a great deal of emphasis was placed on beautifying the city, enhancing its natural amenities, and decreasing the negative effects of progress.

The City Beautiful movement occurred almost simultaneously with Curdes' Forest Park and Driving Park additions. In 1909 Charles Mulford Robinson submitted a report on the condition of the City of Fort Wayne, including rivers, parks, commercial, and residential areas. In 1911, George Kessler provided a plan to improve the city and make it a more beautiful, enjoyable

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city using its natural amenities.

Kessler recommended connecting the various park lands with boulevards, and linking parks and river fronts with residential and business districts. His boulevards were to be 100 feet wide with curbs; sidewalks were to be 6-8 feet wide. His plans also included suggestions on improvements to the residential areas. The City Beautiful recommendations included having entry gates and/or posts into each planned subdivision as a transition point into and out of residential areas. Light fixtures along the sidewalks would allow residents to take evening strolls in the city. Utilities should be buried or placed along the alleys to clean up the street fronts and make the streets through residential areas more attractive. Subdivisions situated along parkways or boulevards linked these residential areas with parkways or other green spaces. The plan recommended eliminating alleys because they were often unkempt areas.

While it is unclear how the Fort Wayne work of Robinson, Kessler, and the City Beautiful movement affected Curdes' plans for the subdivisions, his efforts coincided with the plan and incorporated some of the expert's recommendations. Curdes advertised the benefits of mature trees, utilities, the paved boulevard, and concrete sidewalks. His boulevard was 130 feet wide with paved sidewalks. The area was set apart from the traffic of Lake Avenue and East State Boulevard with large stone entry markers; for vehicles at the roadways, and for pedestrians at the sidewalks. These markers were installed at both ends of the original section and at the south end of the extension. Alleys were retained in this addition, but no utility poles are found along the boulevard. Many mature trees were retained within the neighborhood, and additional shade trees were planted in open areas. Deed restrictions specified minimum setbacks for a more attractive streetscape. An article in May of 1914 announced that nearly all the lot owners on the boulevard had given \$5 each toward a "beautification fund" that the Boulevard Realty Company would use to keep the grass cut.

Curdes made one significant improvement in the Driving Park Addition that is not found in Forest Park Place; street lamps. The City Beautiful movement advocated decorative lighting in residential areas. Street lamps would allow people to take nightly strolls in the neighborhoods. Curdes included street lamps in the Driving Park addition in 1913, including the extension of Forest Park Boulevard, but street lamps were not extended south into the existing section of Forest Park Boulevard. In 1914, officials from Purdue University visited Fort Wayne to get advice on the artificial lights found in several additions in Fort Wayne. The officials

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toured the Forest Park Addition to see how the lights were placed and how they operated. They also met with Louis F. Curdes personally since he was one of the first to install street lights within a subdivision. Several original street lamps remain intact and operable along the boulevard north of East State Boulevard.

Emphasis on open space, landscaping, flowers, and natural areas prompted many subdivisions to incorporate green spaces into their layouts. Forest Park Boulevard's was the wide, expansive median extending the entire length of the boulevard, broken only by the east/west cross streets.

Recreation in the form of playgrounds was also part of the Progressive Era movement in the early 1900s. In 1917, the owners of Forest Park Boulevard voted to take part of one of the 80 x 300 foot lots and construct tennis courts and a wading pool for recreation for its residents. Even though subsequent maps and existing improvements show no evidence that these plans were carried out, their vote in 1917 shows their intentions to improve life for their residents and to meet the changing "requirements" of buyers. In a newspaper article in 1917, Louis Curdes is credited for persuading Nicholas Klug to donate land adjacent to the Driving Park Addition to the city of Fort Wayne for use as a park. The park was described as having many "stately trees" and with "little work" could be made into one of the most beautiful of the city's parks. Again, these efforts by Curdes allude to his intention to improve the life of the residents of his subdivisions with recreational space.

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is unique to Fort Wayne with its size and scale, combination of features, and incorporation of grand elements of the City Beautiful era plans to beautify Fort Wayne. A large portion of the Williams Woodland Park Historic District was Louis Curdes' first addition in 1903. The lots are laid out on a grid pattern, but are smaller in size, with smaller houses than Forest Park Boulevard. Parts of the historic district were developed prior to Curdes' involvement, so the architecture includes late Victorian styles. The Shawnee Place Local Historic District is contemporary with Forest Park Boulevard, and while the homes are high quality, most of them architect designed, they are smaller, comfortable, middle-class houses in scale. The Oakdale Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2000, is somewhat contemporary with Forest Park; however it is composed of several small, yet high-quality additions platted between 1900 and 1925. The houses of Oakdale vary from modest to architect-designed. Oakdale has several sets of entry markers in the neighborhood, but it only has one small-scale boulevard on Arcadia Court. Harrison Hill, a 1915 addition to Fort Wayne, is comparable to

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Forest Park Boulevard in the amenities it provided, including sidewalks, paved streets, a wide boulevard, and entry gates. Harrison Hill also had deed restrictions, including minimum setbacks for residences and set grading. However, Harrison Hill's lots were smaller; lots along the boulevard in Harrison Hill measure 65-75 feet wide and 200 feet deep. Lots along Forest Park Boulevard measure 75-82 feet wide and 285-300 feet deep. It appears that Forest Park Boulevard had become the "standard" for comparison of other neighborhoods. An August, 1915 advertisement for the opening of Harrison Hill described its boulevard as 10 feet wider than Forest Park Boulevard.

Once laid out, Forest Park Boulevard quickly developed as an area for the wealthy and successful families of Fort Wayne to reside. The boulevard was home to many key figures in Fort Wayne's growth and development, as influential businessmen, realtors, politicians, and entrepreneurs chose to build houses in the district. The residents of Forest Park Boulevard made contributions to Fort Wayne in growth and development, manufacturing, the judicial system, business, real estate, banking, and politics. In this neighborhood lived men whose family names are permanently etched in Fort Wayne's history, and who left a lasting impact through their chosen professions and activities in civic organizations, churches, and professional organizations. This boulevard is a strong reflection of their lives and successes.

Louis F. Curdes (1863-1934) was the key figure in the platting and promotion of both additions that make up this boulevard. Curdes was born in 1863 in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1879. He spent twelve years as a tuner for the Packard Organ Company in Fort Wayne. When the company experienced a period of financial difficulties, Curdes left and pursued what would become his legacy, real estate. After two years working on commission, he bought and successfully sold twelve lots in the Ewing's Grove Addition. Twice more he purchased lots in platted subdivisions and sold them, in greater numbers and with continued financial success. During this time, he also practiced typical real estate transactions, representing private owners in the sale of individual properties. Fort Wayne newspapers had weekly and sometimes daily advertisements by Curdes. The ads are a mix of listings of specific properties and general advertisements for his real estate business.

The confidence gained in these early transactions propelled Curdes to larger projects; the purchase of land and platting additions. His first major project was the Williams Park Addition (within the Williams Woodland Park Historic District-listed on the National Register in 1991) which he

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purchased as a group of 66 platted but undeveloped lots, re-packaged, and then sold in one day. Curdes resided in this neighborhood in a Queen Anne home, built c. 1895, at 227 W. Creighton Avenue. Unlike the boulevard, however, most of the original buyers in the Williams Park Addition were investors, not residents. Curdes spent 11 years in Williams Woodland Park before he developed and moved to Forest Park Boulevard.

Curdes' next major development project was the Forest Park Addition in 1906. The Forest Park Company was formed in 1905, with Curdes as secretary and general manager, to develop 160 acres bounded by Kentucky Avenue, East State Boulevard, North Anthony Boulevard, Lake Avenue, and Tennessee Avenue. Early sales of lots were good, but soon fell as many residents felt this area was too far out of the city. After seeing boulevard developments in Detroit, Curdes envisioned a similar scenario for the eastern portion of his newest addition. The Boulevard Realty Company was formed, with Curdes as president, to develop Forest Park Boulevard. He replatted approximately one-third of the lots in the Forest Park Addition in 1910. This new addition, called Forest Park Place, included lots along Florida Drive that were a little larger than the original lots in Forest Park Addition. Spacious lots were designed along Forest Park Boulevard, a wide expansive boulevard with a broad center median. This was the first boulevard in Fort Wayne, and predecessor to other similar Fort Wayne boulevards.

Curdes' success with Forest Park Place led to the development of Driving Park Addition in 1913. This addition extended Forest Park Boulevard one block north, with larger sections of smaller lots on narrower streets in adjacent areas. Curdes was strongly supported by other prominent members of Fort Wayne, Charles H. Worden and Judge W.J. Vesey. Always trying something new, in 1923 Curdes platted an addition to Fort Wayne called "baby farms," containing lots 3 to 4 times the size of city lots. This addition was called West-Gate Place.

Curdes was also active in other areas of community life. He was a promoter and driving force behind the movement for Ft. Wayne's first modern hotel, The Anthony. He was an active member of the Real Estate, Insurance and Housing Bureau, and of the Civic and Municipal Bureau. In 1916, he helped form the Fort Wayne Real Estate Board and served two terms as its first president. He was a member of the board of governors of the Indiana Real Estate Association, and a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

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Arnold G.W. Curdes (1887-1962) was son of Louis F. Curdes. He was president of the Curdes Lumber Company, and was also a home builder and realtor in Fort Wayne. Arnold Curdes was active in the business of real estate, construction, and building supplies his entire career. He constructed two homes on Forest Park Boulevard for his family. The house at 1835 Forest Park was built c.1912, and 2225 Forest Park was built around 1929. Arnold was a charter member of the Fort Wayne Real Estate Board, and during World War One he served with the United States Housing Corporation, of the Department of Labor, in Washington, DC.

Conrad Bayer (1871-1958), or "Coony" Bayer as he was known, came to the United States from Germany in 1881. He began work at age 13 in a cigar factory and went to business school at night. The Coony Bayer Cigar Company, which began in 1891 and was later incorporated in 1902, became one of the largest cigar manufacturers in northern Indiana. The company had an annual output in the late 1920s of more than 4 million cigars. Bayer's other activities included serving as director of the Lincoln National Bank, President of the Bayer Realty Company, and a member of the directorate of the German-American Bank of Fort Wayne. He constructed 1512 Forest Park Boulevard in 1925.

Henry C. Paul (1851-1933) was a leading banker and industrialist in Fort Wayne for more than fifty years. He was president of the Old National Bank for 25 years. He was chair of the bank's board of directors from the time the position was created until the bank was merged with Tri-State National Bank and Trust Company in 1931. He then served as chair of the Tri-State. Paul and J.C. Peters organized the Horton Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of washing machines and ironing machines. Paul helped re-organize the Perfection Biscuit Company, S.F. Bowser Company, and Berghoff Brewing Corporation. In 1900, he purchased the majority interest in the Fort Wayne Gas Light Company. Henry Paul also organized and was President of the Fort Wayne Gas Works. He was active in transportation interests, serving as president of the Fort Wayne and Lima Railroad and the Fort Wayne & Decatur Traction Company and other successive traction companies. Paul was one of the organizers of the Wayne Knitting Mills in 1891 and served as its first president. He was also president of Fort Wayne Engineering and Manufacturing Company, Hoosier Paint Company, Fort Wayne Paper Box Company, National Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Fort Wayne Electric Works of the General Electric Company. Paul served as trustee of Concordia College for 26 years, and was President of Hope Hospital for six years. Henry C. Paul built 1830 Forest Park Boulevard in 1923, and he lived there until his death.

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Fred Zollner (1901-1982) was owner of the Zollner Piston Corporation, and was the owner and organizer of the Zollner Pistons basketball and softball teams in Fort Wayne. Zollner invented and improved piston designs for gasoline and diesel engines. While Zollner led the piston company, his passion was sports. He founded the Zollner Pistons basketball team in 1941 by recruiting high school and college players. Zollner was a key figure in the formation of the National Basketball Association (NBA) in 1949, and his Fort Wayne Pistons were one of the original NBA teams. Zollner was the first NBA owner to buy a Douglas DC-3 airplane to transport his team, and he was also one of the first owners to sign an African-American player. In 1957 Zollner moved part of his factory and his basketball team to Detroit, where they became the Detroit Pistons. He owned the team until 1974. Zollner was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame in 1999, and the NBA Western Conference Trophy is named for him. He lived at 1601 Forest Park Boulevard.

John B. Franke (1866-1927) was president and general manager of the Perfection Biscuit Company, the first bakery in Indiana to offer wrapped bread. In 1921 Franke donated 80 acres to the city of Fort Wayne that became Franke Park. Franke constructed his Prairie-style house in 1914 at 2131 Forest Park Boulevard. He owned five lots in this block, allowing him to also construct tennis courts and a goldfish pond. Two of the lots, with the tennis courts and goldfish pond, were later sold and improved with single-family homes. After Franke was killed in a car accident in 1927, leadership of the Perfection Biscuit Company (and ownership of the Forest Park Boulevard home) passed to his son-in-law H. Leslie Popp. Under Popp, sliced bread was introduced to customers and the business expanded across state lines.

Edward M. Wilson (1867-1940) was sole owner of one of the oldest insurance agencies in Fort Wayne. He continued to grow the business until it was one of the largest general insurance companies in Indiana. Wilson was also known for his service to the Indiana School for Feebleminded Children at Fort Wayne from 1901-1927. Wilson's other activities included serving as director of the Old National Bank, Ft. Wayne District Telegraph Company, and Home Telephone and Telegraph Company. Wilson lived at 1848 Forest Park Boulevard, built c.1924.

These are only a few examples of the prominent men who called Forest Park Boulevard home. In addition to their occupations, the biographies and obituaries of the men of this neighborhood show consistent, active involvement in numerous civic and not-for-profit organizations in Fort Wayne. Numerous mention is made of Forest Park residents in accounts of

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the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce re-organization from the Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce Building Campaign, the YMCA building fund drive of 1916, the YMCA enlargement campaign of 1925, Red Cross drives, local World War One efforts, church building projects, etc.

The men of Forest Park Boulevard worked hard in their chosen professions and then gave back to the community in their work through various civic organizations. Their obituaries made front page news and were full of details of their extensive careers. An interesting observation from their obituaries is the frequency with which they served as pallbearers and honorary pallbearers for one another. Forest Park Boulevard was not simply a collection of large houses occupied by upper class families with little interaction with one another. This was a true neighborhood, where neighbors worked together, even if competitors in business, to make Fort Wayne an enjoyable place to live and work.

Several Forest Park Boulevard residents took an active role in promoting this neighborhood as members of the development, real estate and loan companies that were part of the development of the boulevard. They had a personal interest in seeing this new boulevard layout succeed. Arnold G.W. Curdes, and his father Louis F., strongly promoted this area. Arnold designed and built 2320 Forest Park in 1915 for Louie H. Moore, and Arnold Curdes likely designed and built both homes he occupied on the boulevard.

Tri-State Loan Company made many of the original sales of the lots along the boulevard, prior to the formation of the Boulevard Realty Company. Officers of Tri-State included Robert L. Romy and Fred C. Heine, residents of the district.

City and Suburban Building Company constructed several homes in the district. Perry J. Archer, president, and William Scheiman, vice-president and general manager, both lived here. Archer's bungalow at 2007 Forest Park Boulevard was constructed by City and Suburban. Drawings and photographs of an almost identical bungalow were used in advertisements in the Fort Wayne City Directories in 1916 and 1917. A 1915 advertisement in the City Directory for City and Suburban Building Company features a twin of 2404 Forest Park Boulevard.

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is an excellent example of an early 1900s subdivision in Fort Wayne. It encompasses many of the features touted by prominent experts in their plans to improve Fort Wayne, and it represents changes in layout and design of these additions to reflect changing technology and beautification efforts. This neighborhood offered

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elements and amenities not available in the typical nineteenth-century additions of Fort Wayne, and soon became a popular area to reside. As an upper class, high-style neighborhood, Forest Park Boulevard is unequalled in Fort Wayne. As home to many prominent men in Fort Wayne's history, it is also a reflection of their lives and the successes and contributions to Fort Wayne's growth and development.

Criterion C: Architecture

Styles

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is also significant for its architecture. The neighborhood includes a range of high-style homes with a high-degree of architectural detail. These homes are high quality; most of them are unique, architect designed homes. A number have matching detached garages built using the same style and materials. Section 7 of this nomination describes each of the homes in detail, so this narrative will highlight the outstanding properties and the significant details of the district, including several documented architects and builders.

The primary period of construction on Forest Park Boulevard spanned a period of nearly 30 years. Of the sixty-three contributing homes in the district, forty-six were constructed in the first seventeen years. As a result of the Great Depression, only two houses were built between 1929 and 1935.

Colonial Revival is the primary style used in this neighborhood, with Prairie and Craftsman styles a close second. In Forest Park, Colonial Revival homes are characterized by side gable roofs, accentuated front entries, and they often have one-story sunrooms on the south side of the house. Prominent Colonial Revival homes include the Carl J. Suedhoff House at 1922, the Peter C. Dooley House at 2214, and the James Haberly House at 1827 Forest Park Boulevard.

The Franke House at 2131 Forest Park Boulevard has strong characteristics of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie School designs. This style emphasizes horizontal lines with very low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, and elongated window openings. Dark wood trim, massive, square porch supports, and the one-story wings found on this home are also typical elements for the Prairie style. This home, the premier example of the style in Fort Wayne, was designed by Barry Byrne (1883-1967). The house also features artwork by Alfonso Iannelli, a sculptor and artist who often collaborated with Byrne.

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From 1902-1908, with only an 8th grade education, Barry Byrne worked under the tutelage of Frank Lloyd Wright in the architect's Oak Park, Illinois studio. In 1913, Byrne took over Walter Burley Griffin's Chicago practice when Griffin temporarily re-located to Australia. Since the Franke House was designed during this transitional time, Griffin may have also been involved in the initial design of the house. In 1915 Byrne established his own practice; first in Chicago, then New York, and eventually he returned to Chicago. The stock market crash of 1929, and the effects of World War Two, hindered Byrne's architectural practice, forcing Byrne to supplement his income working as a building inspector. His body of work includes many churches (Church of St. Thomas the Apostle in Chicago), several schools (Immaculata High School, Chicago), and a hospital. Byrne's final project in 1962 was a college library in Illinois.

Other examples of the Prairie style on Forest Park Boulevard are located at 1506, 1512, 1721, and 2401. These homes have low-pitched roofs, wide eaves (sometimes with brackets), square porch piers or columns, and wide front porches. Another six houses, 1912, 2204, 2418, 1619, 1719, and 1835 Forest Park Boulevard are characterized as Craftsman, incorporating many of the same features. There are six American Foursquare houses; these houses also utilize many of the same architectural features of the Prairie style in their 2-story box-like form.

The Tudor Revival style is another popular style of the boulevard, and it is most often seen with brick on the first floor and stucco and half-timbering on the second floor. 1601, 1830, and 2218 are outstanding examples of Tudor style homes, and all are architect-designed.

Other early twentieth-century styles are only sparsely represented on Forest Park Boulevard. The house at 1845 Forest Park is an architect-designed Italian Renaissance home, built c.1913. Elements of the Renaissance Revival style are seen at both 1721 and 2110 Forest Park; 1721 also incorporates Craftsman elements in its design. The house at 2110 combines the Colonial Revival style with Renaissance Revival. The house at 1620 Forest Park has a strong sense of the Craftsman style, while it also incorporates Oriental design elements in its roofline. This combination of elements is common enough to be discussed briefly in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia & Lee McAlester.

Architects

In addition to Barry Byrne, several other prominent Fort Wayne architects designed at least one home in this district, as noted in the descriptions in Section 7 of the nomination.

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Alvin M. Strauss (1895-1958) was a leading Indiana architect in the twentieth century. He designed significant public, commercial, and residential structures throughout Indiana and northwest Ohio. A range of surviving Fort Wayne examples of his work includes the Clyde Meyers House, Robert M. Pollak House, and the Embassy Theatre and Indiana Hotel.

Guy Mahurin (1877-1941) worked extensively for the U.S. government in a variety of positions before opening his own practice in Fort Wayne. He also worked for a period of time in the 1910s with his uncle under the firm name of Mahurin & Mahurin. A few of Guy Mahurin's local projects include the Byron Hattersley House, the Forest Park School, and the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce Building.

Pohlmeyer & Pohlmeyer was an architectural firm owned by brothers; Fred W. Pohlmeyer (1885-1953) and Marvin W. "Mox" Pohlmeyer (1896-1981). A few local projects of the firm include the Robert Hattersley House, the Coca Cola Bottling Works, and the John S. Irwin School.

Joel Roberts Ninde (1874-1916) was a self-taught female architect who designed over 300 houses during her career. With her design partner, Grace Crosby, these women most often utilized the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles in their house designs. Examples of Ninde's work can be found in several areas of Fort Wayne, but are particularly concentrated in the South Wayne Historic District (National Register, 1992) and the Shawnee Place Local Historic District.

Charles R. Weatherhogg (1872-1937), a native of England, settled in Fort Wayne in 1892. He became one of Fort Wayne's leading architects of the early twentieth century. Among his most prominent local designs are the Neizer-McMillen House, North Side High School, the Anthony Hotel (demolished), and the Journal-Gazette Building.

Garages

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is an area that developed as the automobile became commonplace. Society columns in the Fort Wayne newspapers had references to various families along the boulevard taking "motor trips" to various locations in Indiana and outside the state. The affluent residents here took full advantage of the newest mode of transportation. Unlike earlier neighborhoods in the city, Forest Park Boulevard had curb cuts with driveways from the main street to garages in the rear. Rather than relying on garages that were oriented toward the alley, many of the garage doors for the early detached garages in the area

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faced the street, indicating a drive from the boulevard was the primary
access.

Along with the development of the automobile, there was also a significant
change in residences in terms of garages. These supporting domestic
buildings provided shelter for the automobiles, sometimes referred to as
"machines" in real estate advertisements. Garages were different from
earlier carriage houses in that they had larger garage doors and concrete
floors, and did not require stalls or interior partitions for horses or
smaller doors for ventilation and cleaning. While the degree of detail
varies, many garages were built in the same style and material as the home.
Several of these garages (1601, 1830, and 1848) also incorporated living
space above the garage. This space may have been used for live-in
servants, including maids and chauffeurs. Census records sometimes record
residents living in the "rear" of an address.

The houses at 1720, 2131, and 2401 Forest Park Boulevard were constructed
prior to the year 1918 with attached garages. Other early attached garages
include 1520, 1901, 2220, and 2214 Forest Park. This was a trend that took
root in the 1910s and 1920s. Since cars did not have the same issues with
odor and sanitation as horses for carriages, residents quickly saw the
benefits of having their transportation in an attached structure. These
early attached garages remained as subordinate "behind the house"
structures, with the doors facing to the side or toward the alley.

Summary

The Forest Park Boulevard Historic District is an upper class neighborhood
with large high-style homes. These are high-quality structures, many of
them unique and architect-designed. The neighborhood is representative of
early Fort Wayne subdivisions, its wealthy, prominent residents, and early
twentieth-century architectural styles. While other neighborhoods in Fort
Wayne may have similarities with Forest Park Boulevard, either in layout
time period, or prominent residents, none combine all these elements and
represent this period of development in Fort Wayne as well as Forest Park
Boulevard.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Forest Park Boulevard Historic District begins at the north curb of Vermont Avenue at the northeast corner of its intersection with the north-south alley between Forest Park Boulevard and Florida Drive. The boundary of the district extends in a northerly direction along the east edge of this alley. The boundary continues along this line, crossing Nevada Avenue, Delaware Avenue, Forest Avenue, and East State Boulevard. Further, it continues along the east edge of this alley until the alley meets the south curb of Dodge Avenue.

The boundary then proceeds east along the north curb of Dodge Ave. to a point that is directly south of a point on the east curb of West Drive that corresponds with the north property line of Lot 95 of Driving Park Addition. The boundary then extends north, across Dodge Ave. and its intersection with West Dr., to meet the point on the east curb of West Drive that corresponds with the north property line of Lot 95 of Driving Park Addition. The boundary then proceeds east across the park strip and public sidewalk to meet the north property line of Lot 95 of Driving Park Addition, it then extends along the north line of Lot 95 to the north-south alley between West Drive and East Drive. The boundary crosses the alley and continues east along the north property line of Lot 142 of Driving Park Addition, extending across the public sidewalk and park strip to meet the west curb of East Drive. The boundary then turns directly south to extend across the intersection of East Dr. and Dodge Ave. to meet a point that is directly south on the south curb line of Dodge Ave. The boundary then proceeds easterly from that point to meet the west edge of the north-south alley between Forest Park Boulevard and North Anthony Boulevard.

The historic district boundary then turns in a southerly direction and extends along the west edge of this alley. The boundary continues south along this line, crossing East State Boulevard, Forest Avenue, Delaware Avenue, Nevada Avenue, and Vermont Avenue. Further, it continues along the west edge of this alley until the alley meets the north curb of Lake Avenue. The boundary then turns in a westerly direction and proceeds along the north curb of Lake Avenue to the intersection of Lake Ave. and Forest Park Blvd. The boundary angles in a southwesterly direction across this intersection to continue along the north curb of Lake Ave. to extend to a point that is directly south of the western edge of the right-of-way of Forest Park Boulevard.

At that point, the boundary proceeds in a northerly direction 39 feet,

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extending along the western edge of the right-of-way of Forest Park Blvd., to a point that is near (but just south of) the westernmost free-standing pier that is part of the stone entry marker at Lake and Forest Park Blvd. The boundary then extends west 6 feet, then proceeds north 6 feet, and then continues east 6 feet back to meet the west right-of-way line of Forest Park Blvd. (This allows for the inclusion of the entire free-standing stone pier.)

The district boundary then proceeds in a northerly direction, along the west right-of-way line of Forest Park Blvd., crossing Vermont Avenue, to meet the north curb of Vermont Ave. At that point, the boundary then proceeds in a westerly direction to meet the point of beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Vermont Ave. and the north-south alley between Forest Park Boulevard and Florida Drive.

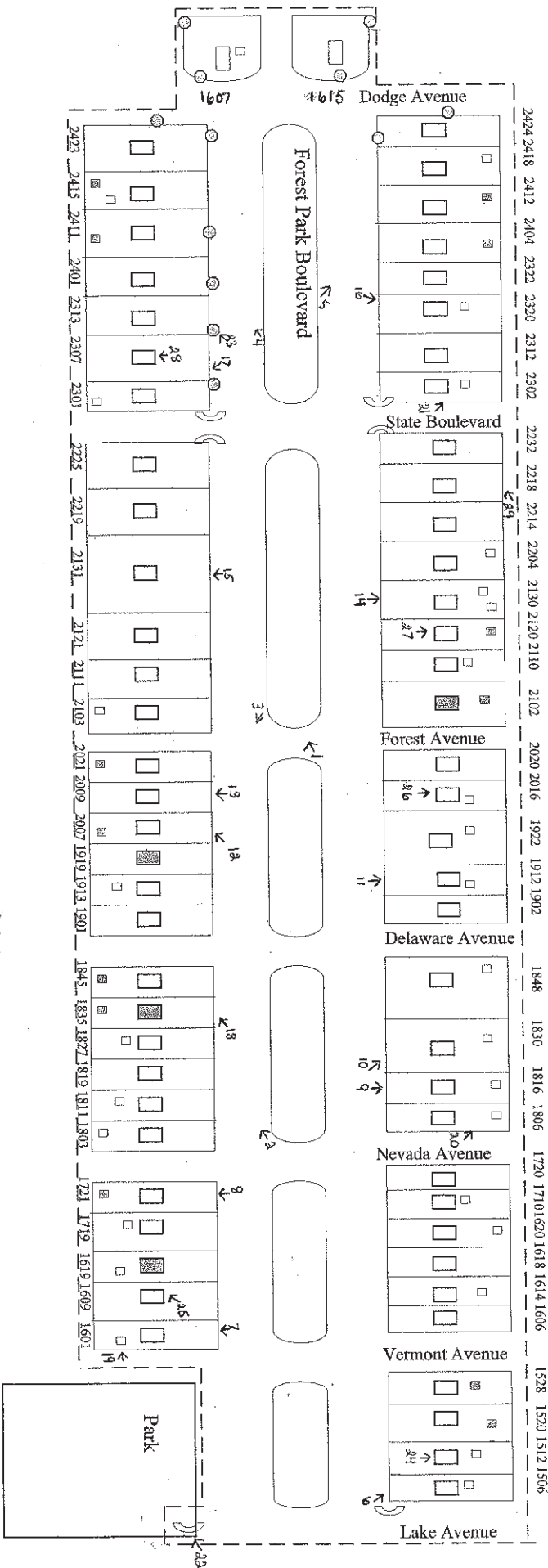
Boundary Justification

The specified boundaries in this nomination include the entire length of Forest Park Boulevard from Dodge Avenue to Lake Avenue. This area encompasses a specific layout of public spaces and amenities that Curdes included as part of two plats to the city of Fort Wayne in 1910 and 1913, comprised of large residential lots on a wide boulevard. This area varies distinctly in layout, lot size and home size from the residential neighborhoods surrounding it.

Within the described area the district includes the boulevard right of way and median, including any right of way or city of Fort Wayne owned land. This area also includes the entire entry marker structures at the intersections of Lake Avenue and Forest Park Boulevard, and East State Boulevard and Forest Park Boulevard.

Forest Park Boulevard Historic District Allen County, Indiana

Map is representative of the district and is not to scale. Actual layout includes some curvatures to lots in blocks 2100-2300 that were not reproducible here.



(TOWN)

DEPARTMENT OF THE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

85°07'30" R. 12 E. 658 659000m. E. CEDARVILLE 7 MI.
41°07'30" F. 32 E.

4554000m. N.

COLUMBIA CITY 19 MI.
3 MI. TO U.S. 33

4552

4551

4550

5'

HUNTINGTON 26 MI.
0.4 MI. TO U.S. 27 & 33

4548



FOREST PARK
BLVD. HISTORIC
DISTRICT

ALLEN CO., IN
UTMS

- ① 16 658010 4551260
- ② 16 658160 4551260
- ③ 16 658210 4551810
- ④ 16 658020 4551790