

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Norfolk Avenue to the north; Lima Road, Spy Run Avenue Extended, and North Clinton Street to the east; Jacobs Street to the south; and the former Penn Central Right-of-Way to the west. not for publication

city of town Fort Wayne 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 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

James A. [Signature]
Signature of certifying official

1/31/2011
Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

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

	Contributing	Noncontributing	
	423	72	buildings
	1	0	sites
	0	0	structures
	0	0	Objects
			buildings
	424	72	Total

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

HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL SUBURBS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1830—1960 and THE CIVILIZING OF A MIDWESTERN CITY: THE PARK AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Vesey Park, State Boulevard, State Boulevard Bridge, Grove Street Bridge, Westbrook Ford/Bridge, Brookview Pedestrian Bridge, Vesey Park Pedestrian Bridge, and Brookview Parkway

8

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store _____
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/park _____
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular) _____
- TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store _____
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/park _____
- TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular) _____
- TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman; Prairie

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival; Tudor Revival; Neoclassical

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch; Minimal

Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

BRICK, STUCCO

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is located north of the central business district in downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, in an area shaped by glacial moraines and prehistoric rivers, rising dramatically from south to north. Three historic residential suburban developments make up the district, each maximizing vistas and topography along the Spy Run (a tributary of the St. Mary's River) and the St. Joseph River. The district covers approximately 140 acres. Oak Knoll Place was platted in 1906. Irvington Park was platted soon after, designed in part by landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary. In 1911 George E. Kessler proposed a system of parks, parkways, and boulevards for the city, and in 1917 landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff (with engineering assistance from Metcalfe & Eddy) utilized Kessler's proposal to design Brookview for his client, the Wildwood Builders. In addition to the historic suburban plats, the district has 314 homes (many with detached garages), built for a range of owners with incomes ranging from middle-class to wealthy, and reflecting this diversity in size and scale. Architectural styles include Craftsman, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional and Ranch.

Narrative Description

Located in an area shaped by glacial moraines and prehistoric rivers, the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is located less than half a mile north of the central business district of downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, a city of 250, 000. The district follows two natural waterways, Spy Run (a tributary of the St. Marys River) and the St. Joseph River. North Clinton Street spans much of the eastern border of the district from north to south. North Clinton also carries US 27 and serves as the primary south-bound arterial roadway of the city. The district is divided from east to west by State Boulevard--an important roadway first envisioned by landscape architect George E. Kessler in a proposed park and boulevard system for the city. This section was realized in its present form by landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff within a few years of Kessler's proposal.

The district's southern boundary is Jacobs Avenue adjoining the St. Vincent Villa Historic District (listed June 10, 1994). From Jacobs Avenue, the district extends north along North Clinton Street to a point just north of the intersection with Spy Run Avenue Extended. The eastern boundary of the Historic District roughly parallels the route of the historic Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal, and includes the historic Oak Knoll residential subdivision, before returning to north North Clinton Street, to the north boundary of the Irvington Park residential subdivision along Norfolk Avenue. Irvington Park extends west to the Spy Run and Vesey Park. The district continues to follow Spy Run as it flows downstream into the Brookview residential subdivision. The Brookview subdivision follows Spy Run south to Jacobs Avenue, with the railroad right-of-way as its western boundary. The district also includes the older, grid-style John Jacobs 3rd Addition which includes lots on the west side of North Clinton Street from Eastbrook almost to Terrace. The district also includes a small residential area with eight house lots--Centlivre Park Addition--which connects the Brookview and Irvington Park plats.

North and west of the district are retail and industrial businesses, while east of the district, across the St. Joseph River, are residential areas. To the south, the St. Vincent Villa Historic District, originally built as an orphanage, is used as an

elementary school campus and there are several light industrial businesses. To the southeast is located a main campus of Indiana Michigan Power, an electric utility continuing to use a historic interurban railroad electricity generating site. An interurban line—the Toledo and Chicago—ran along the entire western edge of the district, as did tracks for the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railroad. On the east side of the district, an excursion trolley line that served a rural amusement park north of town ran along the west and north side of the Oak Knoll Addition.

During the period of 1906-1965, the district was primarily developed as three residential suburbs adjoining each other, each a representative example of the emerging field of community planning. Two of the developments were designed, at least in part, by landscape architects working with the developer, while the third—Oak Knoll—followed a railroad era suburban model, with upper class homes overlooking the St. Joseph River. (photo 1) The Oak Knoll subdivision was platted in 1906 on a wooded former country estate, with several grand homes built on large lots with views of the river and smaller lots along the north edge of the development with more modest homes. In 1910 the hilly, wooded area to the northwest of Oak Knoll was designed as Irvington Park Addition and platted by John H. Vesey and Tri-State Loan and Trust with Vesey serving as the real estate agent. Irvington Park included a private park along its southern edge. (photo 2) This park area was donated to the city by the widow of John Vesey after his death in 1912, and named Vesey Park. At some point during the period 1910 to 1925 the landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary was hired to develop a landscape plan for the park, and further refine the roadway plan for the Irvington Park addition. Vesey Park adjoined Centlivre Park—a twenty-eight acre beer garden and amusement park owned and operated by a local brewing company. In 1917 the Wildwood Builders development company hired landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff to design a residential suburb on the south side of Centlivre Park, along Spy Run, on the former Jacobs estate.

The three suburban tracts are similar in character-defining features and present a cohesive and attractive residential district. Dominant features include the preservation of tall oak and hickory trees, orientation to the Spy Run or the St. Joseph River, and wide areas of park spaces between creek and roadway and areas between residences and roadways. (photo 3) While the earliest parts of the district follow more traditional grid-style circulation patterns, the area south of the former Centlivre Park displays a curvilinear pattern, particularly the large, nearly semi-circular loop of State Boulevard, repeated at the north end of Terrace Road. Both curves are accentuated by wedge shaped lots that conform to the shape of the roadways. These curves echo the semi-circle parking along North Clinton separating four of the earliest houses in the district (2704, 2714, 2724, and 2734 North Clinton) from the roadway. Other park areas are triangular and are found at the intersections of Edgehill and Westbrook and at the intersection of Northway and Westbrook. (photo 4) The largest park in the district is Vesey Park, 15 acres, and designed by Hillary. The longest park area in the district is the narrow public park found on both sides of Spy Run as it travels through the district, called Brookview Parkway. Throughout the district the plats were designed with pedestrian sidewalks and paved streets. Public alleys are present in approximately 40% of the district.

The private Centlivre Park continued to operate during almost the entire period of significance, providing forested vistas and recreation opportunities to the neighboring residents. Horse riding, horse and automobile races, baseball diamonds, and use as the community circus grounds all were available to the public. After the park's closure in 1961 much of the acreage was used for a large apartment complex with sixteen buildings and 636 units. A small portion of the park between Eastbrook and Clinton had been divided into residential lots in 1917, and included homes for officers and family members of the Centlivre Brewery, who owned the park. These homes are included in the district, while the apartment complex and grounds are not included due to their construction and occupation after the period of significance. (photo 5)

Together, the connected suburban plats have good integrity. Little or no changes to the plat have been made to the Oak Knoll area. The area of Irvington Park developed more slowly than other portions of the district, and the planned sidewalks along Norfolk were not completely installed. Some of the Irvington Park streets were renamed shortly after the platting of Brookview to its south, reflecting the connection of the streets through both areas. Maplewood Avenue became Garland, Sycamore Avenue became Eastbrook Drive. Park Way was renamed as a continuation of Irvington Avenue to the east as was Oakwood Avenue on the west. Because of their development history and in large part the work of known landscape architects, the Brookview plat, Oak Knoll plat and Irvington Park plat are together counted as one contributing site in the district, and are further described below.

A recent alteration occurred when the southernmost portion of Westbrook Drive was removed as part of a flood-control project, and the right-of way was redesigned to hold a series of rain gardens. Although this project affected several homes (all homes located on the west side of Westbrook between Edgehill and North Clinton were demolished), and removed the road pavement, but have retained the curb, sidewalk and streetlight portions of the historic circulation system, efforts have been made to mitigate the adverse affect of the project on the historic district. (photo 6) As such, the cumulative effect of the project has not substantially affected the overall integrity of the district. During the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration completed several bridge and retaining wall installations in Vesey Park and along the Spy Run.

The district developed between 1906-1965 as a middle and upper-middle class neighborhood with a variety of architectural styles. Larger, architect-designed homes are concentrated in the center of the district, primarily along North Clinton, Field, Terrace, and Eastbrook Drive. (photo 7) Architectural styles include 19th and early 20th Century American Movement styles such as Prairie and Craftsman and late 19th and 20th Century Revivals including Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Modern Movement styles are also found, including Ranch, and Contemporary. A Lustron house with a Lustron garage is also located in the district.

The building resources in the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District retain a high level of integrity for the most part. Many houses have been sided with aluminum or vinyl. A number of houses have had windows replaced, while others have had enclosed or modified front porches or entrance areas that have altered the overall rhythm or massing of the building. In determining whether buildings were contributing resources in the district, siding, windows and entrance porches were reviewed. Buildings which have been altered with one or two of these items were considered contributing, while buildings with all three alterations were determined to be non-contributing. As an example, a Craftsman house with replacement windows and vinyl siding was counted as contributing if it retained its original open porch, as long as other alterations had not changed the character of the structure. Photo 20 shows (from the right, and moving left) 2402 Terrace Road, a contributing house with few alterations other than the application of metal awnings. To its left, 2406 Terrace has vinyl siding and some replacement windows, and its porch has been enclosed. It is counted as non-contributing. To its left, the home at 2414 Terrace Road is also non-contributing, due to the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows, and the enclosure of the open porch that has damaged the rhythm of the façade, particularly with the installation of a three-part casement window.

Garages were also reviewed for integrity. Those determined to be contributing in the district were evaluated as to whether they were built during the period of significance and had their original number of openings, original siding, and original doors or windows. Garages with original openings and doors were considered to be contributing, even if siding was not original. Garages with aluminum or vinyl siding, and/or replacement doors, were considered to be contributing if they retained their original configuration of openings, and had no other alterations.

Some representative examples of buildings in the district are described below.¹

1. 2704 North Clinton Street: Herbert and Daisy Lang House, c. 1908 Colonial Revival C
Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby, architects

Herbert and Charles Lang were owners and officers of the Fort Wayne Iron Store, which specialized in heavy hardware, automobile supplies and radios. The home at 2704 North Clinton is a side-gable, vinyl sided 1 ½ story house. The entrance is centered on the façade, and the door is flanked by sidelights and a fanlight. Pairs of square pilasters with fluted capitals support a flat hood with exposed pegs over the entrance. A ribbon of windows is located on either side of the entrance on the façade. Above, three dormer windows have paired single-light windows, except the center dormer, which has a single window.

2. 2734 North Clinton Street: Charles Lang House, c. 1909 Colonial Revival C
Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby, architects

The home at 2734 North Clinton is a side-gable wood-sided house, similar to the 2704 North Clinton home of Herbert Lang. The entrance is centered on the façade, recessed under the roof which is supported by tapered round columns and pilasters. The doorway has sidelights. On either side of the entrance is a ribbon of windows. Above the main block of the house are three shed roof dormers, with paired windows in each dormer. The roof is asphalt shingle. (partially visible in photo 8)

3. 2714 North Clinton Street: Frederick B. and Alice D. Shoaff House, c. 1907 Colonial Revival C
Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby, architects

Fred B. Shoaff was one of the earliest and strongest supporters of the work of the women architects Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace Crosby, and was an organizer and officer of the Wildwood Builders development company. Shortly after his

Endnotes:

¹ All architectural descriptions in this nomination were prepared using McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Albert A. Knopf. 1990.

1904 wedding to Alice Dryer (daughter of noted Indiana geologist Dr. Charles R. Dryer) they organized the Oak Knoll Addition with the neighbors at 2724 North Clinton—the Seaveys—and had this home built.²

This side-gable brick two story house contrasts with the wood-framed homes at 2704 and 2734 North Clinton, and complements the brick Georgian Revival home to the north at 2424 North Clinton, creating a pleasing rhythm. The entrance is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a front gable porch supported by slim square columns with simple capitals. The porch gable has decorative dentil details. The doorway is recessed, with a fanlight and sidelights. A pair of windows is located on either side of the entrance. The windows have been replaced. A two-story section extends to the south of the main body, with a first floor solarium that has ribbons of windows on all three sides. On the second floor, the main block of the house has a pair of windows centered over the entrance, with a larger pair of windows to the south and a single window to the north. The second floor of the extension also has ribbons of windows on all three sides. There is also a smaller, one-story brick addition on the north side of the house. The roof is asphalt shingle. A one-story brick extension is located on the east wall. (photo 8)

4. 2724 North Clinton Street: Walter R. and Lelia Seavey House, c.1907 Georgian Revival C
Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby, architects

Walter R. Seavey took over the operations of the family owned Seavey Hardware following the death of his father. The Seaveys built this home shortly after their platting of Oak Knoll with the Shoaffs. This brick side-gabled house has a prominent front gable, creating the effect of a cross gable roof. The central entrance is sheltered by a large front-gable roof with corbels, and is supported by tapered round columns. The doorway has a fanlight supported by square pilasters with fluted capitals, and has sidelights. An open terrace area, with a short brick wall is located on either side of the doorway. Two windows are located in each bay to the sides of the entrance, each with a stone keystone. On the second floor, windows with keystones are located above the first floor windows. A three-part window is located over the entrance, with decorative muntins. In the front gable dormer above, a round window has decorative stone detail. (photo 8)

5. 344 Field Street: Edward C. Miller House, c. 1909 Prairie/Neoclassical C

Edward C. Miller purchased one of the larger lots in Oak Knoll, and oriented his home to take full advantage of the view of the St. Joseph River, and the convenience of the site to his company—the Fort Wayne Brick and Tile Works, located just north of the district on the Lima Road. This brick, hipped roof two-story home has a three bay façade. The entrance is centered on the façade, sheltered by a shallow-pitched front gable roof, with extremely wide eaves and exposed extended joists. The entrance is flanked by one-story bay windows, also sheltered under the eaves of the porch roof. The porch is supported by rounded, neoclassical columns above brick piers. Beyond the porch roof, the porch area extends across the façade with a wood balustrade, and brick piers. Stone finials are located at the end piers. On the second floor are three windows evenly spaced above the openings of the first floor. The hipped roof has wide eaves with exposed extended rafters. A hipped roof dormer is centered, with a three part window, and the eaves also have exposed extended joists. The home located next door at 342 Field Avenue is a one-story concrete block home with similar massing, porch construction, and prairie details, sharing the same large lot of Oak Knoll, and was likely built at the same time as 344 with the lots divided later. (photo 1) (photo 9)

6. 307 Field Street: Russell Brenneman House, c. 1945 Minimal Traditional/Colonial Revival C

The lots on the north side of Field Avenue did not sell as quickly as other parts of the Oak Knoll Place subdivision, possibly due to the interurban railroad tracks that were located along their north lot lines. During World War II nine small houses with colonial/traditional details were built. This home at 307 Field Avenue is a one-story, side-gabled vinyl-sided house with an attached garage. The entrance is located under an extension of the roofline, supported by two decorative turned posts. A multi-pane double-hung window is located to the west of the entrance, and a pair of multi-pane windows is located between the larger window and the garage. The windows have been replaced, and are flanked with decorative shutters. (307 Field Street is the house on the far left in photo 10)

² Robertson, Robert S. *History of the Maumee River Basin: Allen County Indiana*, Vol. III of Slocum, Charles Elihu, *History of the Maumee River Basin from the Earliest Account to its Organization into Counties*. Indianapolis, Bowen & Slocum. 1905, page 99.

7. 3322 Irvington Drive: Howard Rohrbach House, c. 1940 French Eclectic C

Howard and Gladys Rohrbach lived at 2406 Oakridge and 2602 Terrace in the Brookview Addition before constructing this home c. 1940 in the Irvington Park Addition. Howard Rohrbach was a newspaper advertising executive. This house has a rough limestone veneer-faced 1st floor façade, with vinyl siding above, and a single story vinyl-sided extension on the west portion of the façade. The entrance is located on the west half of the two-story portion of the façade, and consists of a low, shallow doorway, with a castellated lintel trim board. A small porch area has wrought iron decorative railings. A single craftsman style "gnome light" fixture is centered above the door. Lancet windows with castellated trim flank the doorway. A bay window is located to the east of the entrance doorway. The one-story west extension has a centered three-part window that mimics the fenestration of the bay window to the east. Two hipped wall dormers have windows that extend through the cornice to the second floor. (3322 Irvington Drive is the house to the left in photo 2)

8. 3318 Garland Avenue: John Kerr House, c. 1941 Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival C
The Lewiston, Sears Roebuck Company

John and Gertrude Kerr moved into their newly built one-story side-gable house just as the United States entered World War II. Somewhat smaller and more simple in design than the period revival homes of the 1920s, this home still displays many of the features popular during the 1920s. The wood-sided house has a prominent gable centered on the façade, with a ribbon of windows under a semi-circle segmented window in the gable above. The entrance is located to the south of the gable, and has a brick and stone veneer that continues to the prominent chimney located to the south of the entrance. The entrance door is arched, but otherwise unadorned. A single-light window is located to the south of the chimney, and a multi-pane window is found to the north of the gable. All of the windows, with the exception of the segmented semi-circle window, have decorative wood shutters. (photo 11)

9. 3302 Garland Avenue: Robert Brosius House, c. 1956 Ranch C

Dr. Robert and Pauline Brosius built this one-story, stone-veneered Ranch style home in this popular suburban area that was also very close to Dr. Brosius' office on Wells Street, just a few blocks away. This home displays many of the characteristic Ranch features, such as a low-pitched hipped roof over the elongated house and connected garage, the use of a stone veneer, and decorative metal work. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped roof extension of the main roof, supported by decorative metal posts. The doorway is flanked by nearly full-length diamond-pane sidelights. A three-part window is to the south of the doorway, under the porch roof. The porch roof also extends over a hipped roof extension of the main block of the house located to the south of the entrance area. A window is located in the center of this extension, flanked by decorative metal shutters. To the north of the entrance is a three-part window flanked with decorative metal shutters. A decorative metal art piece is hung on the wall space between this window and the entrance. The garage is located at the north end of the house.

10. 3207 Eastbrook Drive: Henry Korn House, c. 1919 Craftsman/Shingle C

Henry and Nora Korn may have been the first to build in the new Irvington Park addition, and they occupied this home prior to 1920. Henry had been a grocer for many years with his brothers at a store on Fairfield Avenue, and the couple had lived near the Williams Woodland Park addition on the south side of downtown. By 1920, Henry had opened his own grocery at 1321 Spy Run Avenue, and had built this home nearby. At the time the home was built, this portion of Eastbrook was called Sycamore Avenue, and was on a rural delivery route. The house is a two-story hipped-roof home with stucco on the first floor. Wood shingles are on the second floor that extends over the first with flared corners. Built to take advantage of the rising topography, the home has a daylight entrance to its basement and a car port that accesses the home through this basement entrance, and the garage is in the basement level. A hipped roof shelters the entrance area and a solarium, which extend across the first floor façade. A square wood pilaster on a pier supports the porch roof where it meets the solarium. A metal post—a later replacement—supports the porch roof on the north side of the porch. The solarium has three pairs of multi-pane horizontally divided windows extending across the façade. Above, the second floor windows have been replaced with sliding windows. The hipped roof dormer retains its multi-pane window. (Photo 12)

11. 3221 Eastbrook Drive: Marie Rolf House, c.1950 Park Rustic/side-gable log house C

Marie Rolf was a career woman when she built this home in the Irvington Park portion of the district, working as a clerk for the News Publishing Company. Her home is a side-gable, one-story log house in the Park Rustic style. The house is sided with round logs, overlapping at the corners. The entrance is centered on the façade and has a small, open porch area with a decorative metal railing. A pair of multi-pane windows is located on both sides of the entrance. A cobblestone chimney is located on the south side of the house.

12. 2510 Oakridge Road: Russell and Corene Ayres House c. 1950 Lustron House with attached Garage C
Lustron Corporation, Columbus, Ohio

Eight Lustron homes were built in Fort Wayne during the company's brief history. This two-bedroom model also has a Lustron Garage. Russell and Corene Ayres lived at 2515 Terrace Road while their new Lustron home was being built on a lot with a very sharp slope, rising over 30 feet from the road below. Russell was a vice-president of the Fort Wayne National Bank. This home is a one-story, side-gable house with enameled metal panel wall cladding and metal roof shingles. The entrance is located on the north wall of the house, within an enclosed porch that is not an original feature of Lustron homes. On the north half of the façade is a bay with two double-hung replacement windows. A second pair of double-hung replacement windows is located on the south half of the bay. The attached Lustron garage is also clad in enameled metal panels and is connected to the house with an enclosed breezeway that has been sided with vinyl. The breezeway/garage combination was offered by the company c. 1950.³ (photo 13)

13. 3118 Eastbrook Drive: Wayne and Joanne Lantz House c. 1965 Contemporary C

Wayne Lantz was the superintendent of Irmscher and Sons, building contractors, when he and his wife Joanne built their home on one of the last available lots in the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District. The front-gable brick house has a shallow-pitched roof with exposed beams. The entrance is in a shed wing on the north side of the house, sheltered by an extension of the main roof, with exposed beams. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable of the façade and entrance wing. A ribbon of large, single pane windows are centered on the first floor of the façade, and a pair of single-pane patio sliding doors are located above them on the second floor. These doors access a cantilevered balcony with decorative metal railing. The balcony has visible support beams below and as it acts as a hood over the first floor windows, it echoes the exposed roof beams above. (photo 14)

14. 210 Grove Street: Herbert and Mary Bieberstein House, c. 1959 Contemporary C

Herbert Bieberstein was a general contractor, and most likely built this home for himself and his wife, Mary, which is oriented toward Eastbrook Drive. The house is a large and exceptional example of a one-story front gable contemporary house, clad in long, narrow brick and vertical wood siding. A cantilevered pergola shelters a ribbon of large, single-pane windows centered on the façade, and is supported by square wood beams. The attached garage is located within the main block of the house, and has a single wide garage door, with a large 1950-1960s starburst decoration. (210 Grove is the house to the left in photo 5)

15. 2732 Eastbrook Drive: Austin and Velma Centlivre House, 1951 Ranch C

Austin Centlivre grew up in the family home near the district at 2417 Spy Run, and he was an officer of the Centlivre Brewery. He and his wife, Velma, built this home in 1951. They had lived briefly on the same block, at 2703 North Clinton, while the home was being built. The home is a one-story, wood-sided side-gable Ranch style house with an attached garage. A projecting front gable shelters the front entrance and is supported by a decorative wood trellis, and a second projecting gable extends from the first. Windows are primarily paired single-pane windows, and a ribbon of single-pane windows is located to the north of the entrance. The attached side-gable garage is set back from the façade. (photo 15)

³ *Garage and Breezeway Variations with Lustron Homes*, brochure, nd. Found online at members.tripod/~Strandlund/index-2.html, 9/28/2001, and referenced in Schumacher, Steve, "Fort Wayne Lustron Homes." completed in fulfillment of class requirements, Architectural Engineering Technology, Indiana-Purdue University at Fort Wayne.

16. 2727 North Clinton Street: Richard Hoffman House, c. 1983 Modern NC

Richard Hoffman built this two-family residential building in 1983. The unique structure is composed of three equally sized hexagonal sections, adjoining each other, with a hexagonal concrete patio centered at the rear of the structure. Each side of the hexagons (and also the concrete patio) is 19 feet long. The entrance is centered in the middle hexagon, and a minimal number of single-pane windows are located in each section.

17. 2708 Eastbrook Drive: Herman and Mae Centlivre House, c. 1936 Colonial Revival C

Herman Centlivre was a vice-president of the Centlivre Brewery when he and his wife, Mae, built this home overlooking the family's private park area. The home is a two-story, wood-sided, side-gable house with a projecting front gable, in the Colonial Revival style. The entrance is centered in the projecting front gable, and is sheltered by a front gable porch roof, supported by square columns. Multi-pane windows are found on both sides of the entrance, and three multi-pane windows are located on the second floor above the first floor openings. A round, multi-pane window is located in the gable above. To the south of the projecting gable, the façade has two multi-pane windows on each floor. To the north of the projecting gable, a side-gable single-story wing has three pairs of single-pane windows, and each pair is topped with a narrow, arched window. An attached side-gable garage is set back from the main block of the house, and has a decorative belvedere, and two garage doors. (2708 Eastbrook is to the left, at the top of the hill in photo 16)

18. 2536 Eastbrook Drive: Edwin Ross and Marion Adair House, c. 1938 Prairie NC and NC garage

E. Ross and Marion Adair lived next door at 2530 Eastbrook Drive for a year while their home was being built. Ross Adair was a young attorney and was beginning his law practice in Fort Wayne at the time the couple built this home. Ross Adair served as a lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corp Reserve during World War II, and was elected to Congress in 1950. He served as a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1951 to 1971. The Adairs lived in this home through the late 1940s, and moved to the Foster Park area of Fort Wayne just prior to his election to Congress. The Adair House is a hipped-roof, vinyl-sided Prairie style house in terms of its massing and roofline, however, many of the Prairie features have been covered or removed. The entrance is sheltered under a hipped porch roof, and the porch has been enclosed. To the north of the front porch a pair of windows is located on the first floor. These, like all the windows on the home, are double-hung, single-pane replacement windows. Documentary photos on Google Earth and the Allen County GIS system show that the home formerly had double-hung windows with decorative divided muntins in the upper sashes. On the second floor are two windows, spaced evenly on the façade. To the south of the entrance porch, a hipped-roof wing extends from the south wall, and has a pair of windows. A detached single-car garage also has a hipped roof. Due to the removal of original windows, enclosure of the front porch, and installation of vinyl siding on home and garage, both the house and the garage are non-contributing buildings in the district.⁴ (2536 Eastbrook Drive is the house to the far right in photo 16)

19. 2615 Terrace Road: Edward and Geraldine Roethele House, c. 1935 French Eclectic C

The Roetheles built this home to be close to the family lumber business, located west of the district, across the railroad tracks and the Spy Run, on Wells Street. The house is a two-story, brick, limestone, stucco, and vertical wood clad house in the Tudor Revival/French Eclectic style. The asymmetrical house has a steep, cross-hipped roof line, with a projecting wing on its east side that has a subterranean garage below. There is a round tower located in the ell. The entrance is located in the round tower, and the doorway area has a Tudor arch in the wood trim that is repeated in the stonework. Stone brackets support the spherical tower roof that is topped with a bronze finial. A flat-roof dormer is located where the tower and side-gable roof meet. A massive, ornate stone chimney is located on the façade, to the west of the entrance. It has a decorative wrought-iron turnbuckle decoration. A pair of multi-pane windows are located on the first floor between the entrance and the chimney, but have been partially obscured by a small satellite dish. To the west of the chimney, a section of brick cladding ties together pairs of multi-pane windows on the first and second floor and gives the impression of a secondary tower as the second-floor windows extend through the cornice as a wall dormer with a hipped roof. To the west of this faux-tower, the roof extends further over a formerly open side porch that has been enclosed with vertical wood

⁴Edwin Ross Adair, *Congressional Biography*, accessed online February 25, 2010, at <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=A000024>.

siding, with a centered single-pane window. On the east side of the entrance and tower, a ribbon of multi-pane windows is located in the center of the hipped wing. On the second floor, a pair of multi-pane windows extends through the cornice as a wall dormer with a hipped roof. (photo 17)(photo 18)

20. 2602 Terrace Road: Howard and Gladys Rohrbach House, 1935-1936 French Eclectic C
A.M. Strauss, Architect

Designed by A.M. Strauss, as a model home for the News-Sentinel newspaper, Gladys and Howard Rohrbach moved into this home in 1936, leaving their earlier home in the neighborhood at 2406 Oakridge.⁵ Howard Rohrbach was an employee of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel and worked to promote the neighborhood and the newspaper. In 1940, the couple built a home in the Irvington Park section of the district, 3322 Irvington Drive, described above. In the late 1930s Howard Rohrbach began a second career in real-estate, and continued to promote lot sales and residential construction in the area surrounding the Centlivre Park. This 1 1/2 -story home has an asymmetrical hipped roof, stucco walls and an asbestos shingle roof. All windows are multi-pane metal casement windows. The entrance is located on the east wall of the house, centered in a tower with a polygonal roof and finial. A projecting front gable extends north from the tower. Two diamond pane windows are located on the front gable, on either side of an interior chimney that extends above the roofline, with stucco cladding that continues from the façade. At both corners of the gable projection are quoins made of the stucco material, with a smooth surface. The east side of the projecting gable has two windows which extend through the cornice and are sheltered with front gable dormer roofs. The gable face is of stucco and continues from the 1st floor wall surface. Each of these gables has a long, thin decorative inset in the stucco—echoing lancet openings found on the European antecedents of the style. The west wall of the projecting gable has a single window with a similar treatment as those on the east wall. Hipped roof dormers are located to the south of the entrance tower on the east side of the house, and above a one-car garage door on the west side of the house. The garage is part of the main body of the house.

21. 2302 Oakridge Road: Howard Benninghoff House, c. 1919 Craftsman C

When Howard and Ellen Benninghoff built one of the first houses in the Brookview part of the district along the curvilinear State Boulevard on two lots, they oriented the entrance to Oakridge Road, creating a large back yard that connected to the attractive curve of State Boulevard. Howard was an attorney, and a partner in the firm of Benninghoff and Schlatter. The 1 1/2-story, side-gable, brick and wood-sided Craftsman house has an early attached garage on the north side of the house. The entrance is centered on the façade, and is sheltered by a cantilevered flat porch hood, with decorative wrought-iron support chains that extend from the façade. Square brick pilasters support the porch roof on either side of the doorway, and complement the square brick piers and solid brick balustrade of the porch. All the windows are double-hung, 1/1 windows. A ribbon of three windows is located on both sides of the entrance porch, each sheltered by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. Under these windows, brick cladding continues from the porch area, and extends across the façade. At window level and above, the walls are wood siding. A front-gable dormer is located above the entrance porch and has a ribbon of four windows and decorative knee braces. A flat-roof projecting wing extends from the south wall and has brick cladding and ribbons of windows. A second flat-roof projecting wing extends from the north wall and has wood siding. A secondary doorway with minimal detail, and painted the color of the wood siding is located to the north of the entrance porch, near the wing. To its north, the wood-sided wing has a single, narrow window near the basement door, and a pair of windows to its north. At the north end of the wing, a recessed porch has been altered with a recent, square support column, and builder-supply type balusters. The garage door is at the east end of the north wing.

22. 2401 Oakridge Road: Howard and Ruby Houston House, c. 1926 Dutch Colonial Revival C

Howard and Ruby Houston, both with careers outside of the home, built this home in 1926. Howard was an electrician and Ruby was the secretary for Dr. G. W. McCaskey. The side-gable, wood-sided Dutch Colonial house has a gambrel roof. The entrance is centered on the façade and is sheltered by an arched hood, supported by knee braces. On both sides of the entrance on the first floor are pairs of double-hung windows with decorative muntins and each pair has a wooden flower box. Two single windows with decorative muntins are located over the entrance on the second floor, and a double-hung window with decorative muntins is located on either side of these.

⁵ "Stucco is Applied to Model Home," *Fort Wayne News Sentinel*, August 17, 1935.

23. 2521 Northway Avenue: Michael Hosler House, c. 1925 Craftsman Cottage C

Michael and Flora Hosler built their home in 1925 at the northwest corner of the Brookview development. The railroad and interurban line ran past the back of their lot, and the racetrack at Centlivre Park was only one lot to the north. Michael Hosler worked as a machinist for both the Dudlo Wire Company and General Electric during the 1920s while the couple planned and built their home. The one-story house is a wood-sided, front-gable Craftsman cottage. The entrance is slightly south of center on the façade, and is sheltered by a hipped roof porch that is supported by a trio of slender square posts resting on the balustrade at each corner of the porch. The porch balustrade is wood-sided, and the stairs have decorative metal rails. Double hung windows are found on either side of the entrance, and there is a small, multi-pane window centered near the clipped gable peak, above the entrance porch. The roof has decorative knee braces. There is a one-car, wood sided, front gable garage at the rear of that lot. (photo 19)

24. 146 East State Boulevard: Arthur and Eleonora Didier, c. 1926 American Foursquare C

Arthur Didier was a cigar manufacturer with Clement Didier at 1418 Spy Run Avenue when he and wife Eleonora built their home here on the curving parkway of State Boulevard. This two-story, vinyl-sided American Foursquare style house has a hipped roof. A full width porch has a hipped roof, and is supported by square columns. The entrance is located on the east half of the first floor façade, sheltered by the porch roof. There is a large, multi-pane window in the west half of the first floor façade. Two windows on the second floor are spaced over the first floor openings. A shed roof dormer is centered above in the hipped roof, with a multi-pane window. A one-car, front-gable garage is located at the rear of the lot.

25. 2326 Eastbrook Drive: Harry Jenkins House, c. 1925 Colonial Revival C House, NC garage

Harry Jenkins was a barber when he and his wife, Flossie, built their home overlooking the Spy Run. Within a few years of building their home, the Jenkins family moved, and this became the home of Leon and Virginia LaFollette. Their grandniece and family now occupy the home. The house is a side-gable, wood-sided Colonial Revival style home. The entrance is located within an enclosed, front-gable front porch, with pilasters at the corners, supporting the porch roof. A pair of windows are located on either side of the front porch. Windows on the second floor are located over the first floor openings. All windows, except those on the front porch, are one/one replacement windows. A large, two-story garage has been built recently on the adjoining lot, following a fire that destroyed the home on that site. (photo 22)

26. 2101 Edgehill Avenue: Otto and Edith Marks/Frank Huth House, c. 1928 Colonial Revival C

Otto Marks was a railroad conductor when he and his wife, Edith, built this modest Colonial Revival home at the south entrance to the Brookview Addition. Within a few years, the Great Depression would increase the need for more simple, less detailed homes in the Colonial Revival style, which has been termed Minimal Traditional.⁶ In 1940 Raymond and Pauline Huth moved into the home, to be closer to Ray's work at the family-owned Huth Tools, located just outside of the district at 2112 North Clinton Street. This house is a side-gable, vinyl-sided Colonial Revival house with a front-gable entrance vestibule centered on the façade. A pedimented hood shelters the front entrance, centered on the front-gable projection and there are small, multi-pane windows located on either side of the door. The entry stoop is made of brick, and a vinyl balustrade has been added. The balustrade connects to vinyl railing along the long concrete staircase from the street to the porch, about twenty feet below the location of the house. To the north and south of the vestibule are multi-pane replacement windows. A one-car, front-gable garage is located at the rear of the lot, along the alley that extends parallel with the old railroad right-of-way. (photo 23)

27. 2145 Edgehill Avenue: Soule-Davis House, c. 1922 Craftsman Bungalow C

Raymond and Beulah Soule lived at 2404 North Clinton while their home on Edgehill was being built. Raymond was a truck driver when the home was built, but worked in a variety of positions during the time they lived in the home. By 1928, they had built another home for themselves at 2163 Westbrook, and the family of Russell and Nina Davis had moved into 2145 Edgehill. Russell Davis worked as a helper at the Wayne Pump Company. This unusual wood shake-sided 1 ½ -story Craftsman home has a front-gable roof, and has a prominent front-gable projection. A flat-roof porch is supported by square columns resting on brick piers, and extends from the front-gable projection, south, across half of the façade, and

⁶ See McAlester for more details about the development of the Minimal Traditional style after 1931, page 478.

beyond the façade. Below the front-gable projection is an attached, basement level garage, built into the hill. The front entrance is located near the center of the façade and a pair of multi-pane windows is located to its south. Another pair of multi-pane windows is located to the north of the entrance, centered in the front-gable projection. A, multi-pane window is located in the gable above the entrance, and a small multi-pane window is located above the first-floor window pair in the gable of the extension. (photo 24)

28. 2239 Westbrook Drive: Ernest and Frieda Witte House, c. 1927 American Foursquare C

Ernest and Frieda Witte moved into their new home in 1927, while Ernest worked as a clerk for a local company. This two-story American Foursquare style house has a hipped roof, vinyl siding and a full porch. The hipped porch roof is supported by original, square wood columns, with original square balusters between the columns. Windows are double hung replacements with single panes on the 2nd floor. The entrance, with its original, multi-light door, is on the north half of the façade, and a large, original window with decorative muntins is located in the south half of the façade. Both are sheltered under the porch roof. Two windows are on the second floor, placed above the openings on the first floor. A two-car, hipped roof garage is located behind the house. (photo 25)

29. 2516 Greenway Road: Frank B. Wilson House, c. 1925 Craftsman Cottage C

Frank Wilson and his wife, Minnie, moved into their modest, yet well detailed new home in 1926, during a period when Frank worked as a driver for a local company. Their front-gable, wood clapboard-sided, one-story Craftsman cottage has a front-gable porch that has been screened. The porch roof is supported by battered wood columns on brick piers. The entrance is located to the west of center on the façade, under the porch roof. A double-hung window is located to the west of the door, under the porch roof, and another is located to the east of the doorway outside of the porch area. The windows are placed above a thin horizontal trim piece that separates clapboard siding of different sizes. Below the windows the siding is relatively wide, and much narrower wood siding is located above the trim board. An attic vent is located in the gable above, and both roofs have decorative knee braces and exposed rafters.

30. 2551 Westbrook Drive: John D. Shoaff House, c. 1942 Contemporary/Colonial Revival C

This Colonial Revival style home was built for John D. and Agnes T. Shoaff. John was a son of Frederick B. and Alice D. Shoaff, 2714 N. Clinton Street, and was an attorney with his father in the firm of Vesey and Shoaff. John's wife, Agnes, was the daughter of Fort Wayne city planning proponent Robert B. Hanna, and was the grandniece of William Rockhill Nelson—a major supporter of the work of George E. Kessler and city planning in Kansas City. The Shoaffs hired John's brother, T. Richard Shoaff, to design the home, on land that adjoined the Centlivre Park and the race track. The rear lot line retains an earth embankment that was part of the 4th turn of the race track. The house has a contemporary massing, with both Contemporary and Colonial Revival details. The entrance is located in the ell between the two-story side gable main body of the house, and the one-story wing extending from the north wall. A pent roof shelters the entrance. To the north of the door, are two double-hung windows with horizontal divided muntins. Above the entrance and pent roof is a knee window, located just below a wide fascia board, which extends to the gable with returns. A pair of multi-pane double-hung windows is located in the center of the gable end on the first floor, while a pair of double-hung, horizontal muntin windows is located above on the second floor. A thin trim board extends from the second floor window sills, and wraps around to the north and south walls. Wood siding is narrow above the trim board, and wider on the first floor, below. The one-story south wing of the house was added c. 1948, and was also designed by T. Richard Shoaff. It extends at an angle from the two-story portion of the house, and includes additional living space and an attached garage. A belvedere is centered on the roof of the south wing. All roofs have wood shingles. Agnes Shoaff lived in the home until her death in 2002, and it is still owned and occupied by a family member. Other family members recall playing near and around the bridge, located over the Spy Run, near their home. (photo 36)

Other Resources in the District:

Sites:

Connecting suburban plats and residential areas make up the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District and the district as a whole is counted as one site. The site includes the plats of Oak Knoll, Irvington Park and Brookview. Oak Knoll is approximately 20 acres in size. Oak Knoll includes 27 lots with an average size of 40' x 117' as well as several larger lots intended for summer homes or suburban estates, ranging from 117'x 110' to 382'x 100'. The four large lots that face North

Clinton Street share a curvilinear private drive that creates a semi-circle park area that separates the homes from North Clinton Street. The eastern and southern lots in the plat have large, mature woodland trees.

Irvington Park is approximately 40 acres, and is heavily wooded throughout the plat area. Irvington Park was divided into six distinct blocks, each having from 7 to 36 lots, with varying sizes closer to the park, and consistent sizes along the northern portion of the plat. Many of the homes were built on two or more lots, resulting in less density than other sections of the district.

Brookview Plat is approximately 60 acres, and includes the Brookview Parkway described below. Much of the southern portion of the plat and areas immediately adjoining the Brookview Parkway are low in elevation and are somewhat prone to flooding from the Spy Run. The northern section of the plat rises dramatically 60-80 feet over the Spy Run, and is rolling terrain. Mature, woodland trees are found in the elevated sections of the plat, primarily along Eastbrook, Oakridge, and Terrace, and along a rise along Edgehill. A triangular public park area is located where Northway diverges from Westbrook Drive. A second, triangular island was originally platted where Edgehill and Westbrook meet, but has been incorporated into a continuation of the Brookview Parkway open park land as the result of recent flood control changes that removed the homes and asphalt surface of Westbrook, south of State Boulevard.

Vesey Park is also included in the site. It is approximately 15 acres and includes wooded park area, open picnicking areas and playing fields, and the Spy Run. Enhancements to the park include stone retaining walls and some trails. Sometime after 1912 the landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary proposed a plan for Vesey Park, which included a system of walkways and a drive that extended through several forested areas, with two bridges to cross Spy Run on the park's east and west sides. It also included a picnic grove along Irvington Drive, baseball diamond, and a play area for children. Modern aerial maps show that portions of Hillary's system of walkways remain as trails, as do the open play area where the baseball diamond was located. The picnic grove continues to exist as an open wooded area along Irvington Drive. Westbrook Drive currently ends near the site of Hillary's proposed west bridge, while the east bridge is described further below. Early aerial photos from 1938 also show the baseball diamond, and network of walking trails. The retaining walls on Spy Run were built during the 1930s by the Civil Works Administration and possibly by the Works Progress Administration as well. Vesey Park also has a modern pedestrian bridge and the remnants of the road ford/bridge mentioned above. Other New Deal construction projects included a shelter house for WPA workers, built in 1937, but no longer extant, and a second footbridge, location unknown.⁷

The Brookview Parkway acts as the spine for the district, and is approximately 12 acres, mostly located in the Brookview Plat. It extends from Vesey Park to North Clinton Street. Designed by Arthur Shurcliff in 1917, the Parkway includes a wooded river bank and areas of open park that extend to the curb of Westbrook and Eastbrook Drives. Curbing, parking, and a public sidewalk are located along the parkway adjoining the residential lots. The Brookview Parkway was donated to the city in 1917 as a public park. Some sections of the stream bank were improved with stone retaining walls during the 1930s, by the Works Progress Administration. Three vehicular bridges and one pedestrian bridge in the Parkway are described below as structures.

Structures: (all previously listed in the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard Historic District nomination)

State Boulevard Bridge: The State Boulevard Bridge crosses Spy Run and is a concrete T-Beam road bridge with solid panel concrete railings. It was built in 1926-1927 and was designed by A. W. Grosvenor and O. Darling. Decorative light fixtures were originally installed, but have been removed. (photo 27)

Grove Street Bridge: The Grove Street Bridge crosses Spy Run near the old Centlivre Park grounds, and was installed in 1968. It is a single concrete span, with a metal railing. (photo 29)

⁷ Cairns, Malcom, "Fort Wayne Parks Chronology," created for the completion of the *Indiana Historic Designed Landscape Survey*. Cairns notes that the Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners mention CWA work on Vesey Park connections to Eastbrook and Westbrook Drives. Indiana public historian Glory-June Greiff compiled a list of New Deal era building projects in Fort Wayne during research for . She notes that government records show that work was done in Vesey Park as follows: Retaining walls (possibly by WPA); Shelter House in 1937 for WPA workers by WPA; A bridge in 1935 (agency not identified); a footbridge in 1935 (agency not identified); and streetwork on Eastbrook Drive by CWA in 1934. The City of Fort Wayne Preservation Office's list of New Deal projects, compiled from several sources, lists a bridge on Westbrook over the Spy Run, built by CWA in 1934.

Westbrook Ford/bridge: This bridge, built by the Civil Works Administration in early 1934, was built of poured concrete, with decorative stone facing, and acted as a ford for vehicular traffic. During high water, the ford acted as a decorative waterfall feature. Stone for the ford/bridge and the retaining wall came from the old Fort Wayne post office building which had been replaced in 1933 by the new US Post Office and Courthouse (listed March 15, 2006). The ford/bridge was not maintained and fell into disuse. In 1964 it was condemned for vehicular use, but continued to be used as a pedestrian bridge for several years. A new pedestrian bridge was built near the ford/bridge c. 1990, described below. (photo 28)

Brookview Pedestrian Bridge, c. 1917: The Brookview Addition included ornate street lights, sidewalks and other desired items installed as the addition was developed. This bridge, located between Oakridge and Brook Street, was included on the plat map in 1917, and was likely built soon after. The bridge is a single span of concrete, with a slight arch, and simple, wrought-iron railings.(photo 30)

Vesey Park Pedestrian Bridge, c. 1990: When the Vesey Park ford/bridge was closed to pedestrians in the 1980s, this bridge was installed nearby. This wood, single span bridge has a wood railing, and is located about 30 feet downstream from the ford. It uses the stone retaining wall as part of its abutments.

Narrative Description Summary: The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District includes 496 total resources. There are 423 contributing buildings, most of which are houses, and many have garages. There are 72 non-contributing buildings in the district. There is one contributing sites in the district, which includes the entire area of the district boundaries, and includes the plats for Brookview, Oak Knoll and Irvington Park, and also the Brookview Parkway and Vesey Park that are counted with the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard Historic District. There are also six structures in the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District that are counted with the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard Historic District, including the Westbrook Ford/Bridge, Brookview Pedestrian Bridge, State Boulevard Bridge, Grove Street Bridge, and Vesey Park Pedestrian Bridge.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1965

Significant Dates

1906, 1910, 1917

1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Arthur A. Shurcliff, Walter Hoxie Hillary

Joel Roberts Ninde, Grace E. Crosby, T. Richard

Shoaff, A. M. Strauss, Francis H. Bulot,

Metcalfe & Eddy

Period of Significance (justification)

1906-1965: Development occurred during this period and all but four buildings in the district were constructed during this period. It also coincides with the use of Centlivre Park as a resort, beer garden, horse track, automobile race track, and circus grounds—an enhancement that benefited the residents of the district.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, as an outstanding local example of a suburban development that reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and development. The district is an excellent example of a residential suburban development that combined a naturalistic landscape design with curvilinear circulation design, park areas, and convenient access to roads, trolleys, and interurban railroads. The district is also eligible under Criterion C, for Landscape Architecture and Architecture. Landscape Architect Walter Hoxie Hillary laid out a naturalistic suburban development, further expanded and refined by Arthur A. Shurcliff, and is outstanding at the local level. Women architects Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby designed several houses in the district, and the district has an outstanding collection of homes with a variety of architectural styles, which has local significance. The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District has an outstanding collection of residential architecture from the early to mid 20th century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, as an outstanding local example of a suburban development that reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning and development. The district is an excellent example of a residential suburban development that combined a naturalistic landscape design with curvilinear circulation design, park areas, and convenient access to roads, trolleys, and interurban railroads. The combination of residential subdivision plats and parks (both public and private) provided the ideal conditions for the development of the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District as an outstanding residential suburb of the early automobile era. Careful planning and attention to details by the developers and the designers also provided continuity in the area. Sidewalks, paved roads, ornamental lighting, and wooded lots, are consistent throughout the district, with large areas of parking between roads and sidewalks. Each area was also oriented so that many lots maximized the enjoyment of the vistas provided by the creek, river, or rolling terrain.

In August, 1906 a country estate at the north edge of Fort Wayne, overlooking both the St. Joseph River on the east, and the Spy Run and Centlivre Park on the west was sold to two local businessmen. Walter R. Seavey and Fred B. Shoaff laid out and platted the estate as the Oak Knoll Addition to the City of Fort Wayne. It was located conveniently at the end of the regular trolley line, and along a primary road leading to the downtown area (Leo Road—now Clinton Street). Between 1906-1920 the larger lots were sold, and large architect-designed homes erected. The early homes were oriented so that they had views of the St. Joseph River and/or the rolling Spy Run valley. A few grand homes in the Colonial Revival style were built during the 1920s, but sales on the smaller lots without views of either waterway were slow until after World War II, when their convenient location on the main road to an expanding northside shopping area and suburban areas made them attractive for builders of smaller, minimal traditional homes.

Following closely on the success of this development, during the period 1910-1911 local realtor John Vesey and the Tri-State Loan and Trust Company acquired the area immediately to the northwest of Oak Knoll, along the Spy Run, and began to develop it as the Irvington Park Addition. Following Vesey's death in 1912, his widow donated the platted park area to the city for a public park, which was named John H. Vesey Park. Following initially slow sales, the landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary was hired to refine the plat and design for the public park. Marketing efforts highlighted its location next to the private Centlivre Park resort and beer garden, as well as its convenience to trolley and interurban lines. Advertisements also touted the natural, wooded beauty of the site, stating: "It is naturally one of the most beautiful spots around Fort Wayne. It lends itself perfectly to the platting of lots in a circular shape around the central part, which is a beautiful, natural park...no trees or shrubs will be removed,except in streets."⁸ Another advertisement noted:"Fort Wayne's most beautiful subdivision: A real park. Not Just a Name. Beautiful Trees with Running Brook. Come and See it...A superb landscape where natural beauties are unsurpassed. Can you imagine anything more enjoyable than a beautiful home among the trees and flowers, overlooking the beautiful city park, with rippling brook and birds singing in the trees? Away from the smoke and dirt of city life...and only a few minutes [trolley] ride from the heart of the city take the Spy Run [trolley] car to end of car line and you are at the addition."⁹

⁸ "Irvington Park Addition: Sale Started this Morning and Will Continue Until All are Sold," *Fort Wayne News*, April 23, 1910.

⁹ "Irvington Park Addition," *Fort Wayne Daily News*, May 5, 1911.

Lots sold steadily but slowly during the first decades, but became more popular during the 1930s and 1940s. Automobile access improved with the paving of Leo and Lima Roads. Lot sales had been held up for several years during the 1930s due to financial and legal problems by the seller—Tri-State Savings and Loan (which had gone into receivership)—were resolved. Earlier Craftsman and American Foursquare homes are located next to Colonial and Tudor Revival homes that were popular during the period before World War II.

Centlivre Park was a private resort and beer garden, owned and operated by the Centlivre Brewing Company. It was located to the west of the Oak Knoll Addition, and south of the Irvington Park addition and Vesey Park, adding an additional asset to the suburban location, and creating a continuity to the residential development. A popular area for picnicking, boat excursions, and horse races, Centlivre Park also provided a location for circus performances, baseball games, and automobile races, and was a busy, vibrant destination for many Fort Wayne residents on weekends. Fort Wayne's professional Negro league baseball team, the Fort Wayne Colored Giants, played their home games on a ballfield located in either Vesey Park or Centlivre Park (historical accounts are unclear), attracting many of Fort Wayne's African American population to the park as well, to watch the ball games, picnic, and recreate with their families and friends. Charles Centlivre, owner of the land, platted a small residential area of eight house lots between Spy Run and Clinton Street, to adjoin with Irvington Park and Oak Knoll. This small subdivision—Centlivre Park Addition—provided a continuous section of residential lots from Irvington Park to the area south of Centlivre Park.

In 1917, one of Fort Wayne's largest suburban developers, Wildwood Builders, worked with several investors to create the Brookview Improvement Company to develop the area just south of Centlivre Park and adjoining the Oak Knoll Addition, and the tiny Centlivre Park Addition. With the leadership of Lee Ninde and Fred Shoaff, they hired Boston landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff, to design a plan for the area. Shurcliff had worked for Wildwood Builders previously on the Wildwood Park and Lafayette Place suburban developments, and had completed some work for the Fort Wayne Parks Department as well. Shurcliff worked with Ninde and the Wildwood Builders engineer, Francis H. Bulot, as well as a Boston firm that specialized in storm and sanitary sewer engineering—Metcalf & Eddy—to develop the plat for Brookview. Shurcliff successfully highlighted the natural beauty of the Spy Run and the rolling topography, while creating two parallel automobile parkways that provided convenient and pleasant automobile travel to and from the development. Shurcliff also successfully completed the proposed section of State Boulevard that had been proposed but not completely defined by George Kessler's citywide plan for parks and boulevards. Lots sold quickly, and many homes were built before 1940, primarily in the period revival styles of the era.

The Brookview-Irvington Park District is eligible under Criterion C, for landscape architecture. Under the heading of landscape architecture the district is significant for its design, completed in part by Walter Hoxie Hillary and Arthur A. Shurcliff. The resulting district combines naturalistic design and use of native plant materials emphasized by Frank A. Waugh (through his student, Walter Hoxie Hillary) and the more formal landscape approach of the Olmsted firm (through their colleague, Arthur A. Shurcliff). The combined approaches applied to the challenging geography of the Spy Run valley and the St. Joseph glacial moraine resulted in a carefully designed residential area that mixes the best aspects of suburban residential and parkway planning with the retention and enhancement of scenic vistas, wooded lots, and natural park areas. Engineers Francis H. Bulot and Metcalf & Eddy assisted with flood control and sanitary sewer design for the district also.

Walter Hoxie Hillary was a student of American landscape architecture pioneer Frank A. Waugh. "Hoxie" Hillary was born in Baltimore in the early 1880s, and graduated from Penn State University in 1913.¹⁰ He lived in Fort Wayne briefly while a student at Penn State, appearing in the Fort Wayne City Directory in 1911. It is possible that Hillary assisted with the initial plat of Irvington Park. At some point after 1912, Hillary was hired to enhance the plat of the Irvington Park Addition and design the adjoining Vesey public park. Walter Hoxie Hillary had moved to Amherst, Massachusetts in 1914 and worked as a graduate assistant under Frank A. Waugh in the landscape architecture program at Massachusetts Agricultural College and then attended the graduate program when it was organized in 1915. Waugh had established an undergraduate curriculum in landscape gardening at the college in 1902, following closely the establishment of a similar program at Harvard by Arthur A. Shurcliff and Frederick Law Olmsted. Waugh was a pioneer in using the native natural materials of the site in landscape design, and he maintained close ties to Jens Jenson and other midwestern landscape architects with similar practices. A recent biographer noted, "Waugh became interested in the emerging field of ecology

¹⁰ *Graduate Students: List of Post Graduates of M.A.C. 1915*, Massachusetts Agricultural College Class Index. University of Massachusetts Alumni Association.

and began exploring the practical applications of planting native species in association with other commonly occurring plants and under natural conditions of soil, climate and moisture.”¹¹

By 1920 Hoxie Hillary was a member of the office staff of Albert Davis Taylor, a landscape architect in Cleveland. Another pioneer in landscape architecture in the United States, Taylor wrote *The Complete Garden* in 1920, which “contributed to the public’s understanding of landscape architecture.”¹² Walter Hoxie Hillary assisted with this publication, and Taylor mentioned him in the book’s acknowledgments.¹³ Hillary family history indicates that Walter Hoxie Hillary left landscape architecture in the mid 1920s to work in the field of banking.¹⁴ Little is known of Hillary’s other landscape architecture work, except during the time he was with the firm of A.D. Taylor, when the firm worked on several important projects in the midwest, including Avondale, in Akron, Ohio, and the Cincinnati subdivision of Rookwood in 1922.¹⁵

Between 1914 and 1917 Arthur A. Shurcliff worked with the Wildwood Builders on several suburban residential developments in Fort Wayne. In 1917 Shurcliff designed the Brookview Addition with two designed primary roadways—State Boulevard and the Brookview Parkway—as the central organizing theme. Shurcliff emphasized a continuum from residential lot to wilderness in his carefully crafted design that began with varied front yard setbacks, uniform sidewalks, ornamental lighting and curbing, and wide expanses of open park areas extending to the wilder edges of the stream, Spy Run, that flowed from north to south through the plat. Shurcliff also utilized the expertise of the Boston firm of Metcalfe & Eddy, to assist with the plan for storm and sanitary sewers, due to the complicated nature of the site—particularly the flood-prone area at the southern edge near Jacobs Avenue.

Arthur Asahel (Shurtleff) Shurcliff was born in Boston in 1870. He attended local schools and was admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he planned to follow in his father’s footsteps as a mechanical engineer. His interests soon changed, and he enrolled at Harvard—his attendance overlapping with that of Lee Ninde. In 1899, Arthur Shurcliff and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. founded the country’s first four-year landscape architecture program at Harvard University. He resigned his teaching position after establishing his own practice. Shurcliff was named a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1905.

When Shurcliff established his own practice, he focused on town planning, highway studies for the Boston Metropolitan Improvement Commission, and also designed industrial communities, most notably in Bemis, Tennessee (Bemis Historic District listed December 16, 1991) and Hopedale, Massachusetts (Hopedale Village Historic District listed June 12, 2002). Bemis was platted in 1900 by Albert Bemis as a model industrial town and cotton-bag manufacturing factory. Albert Bemis enlisted the assistance of fellow MIT graduates, including Arthur Shurcliff and Andrew Hepburn (Hepburn and Shurcliff later collaborated in Bridgeport, Connecticut and at Colonial Williamsburg), in designing the town plan and buildings. Shurcliff designed the Lake Point area in 1904, arranging duplex houses built for workers around the Hopedale Pond. While earlier development in Hopedale had turned its back to the pond, Shurcliff positioned the road between houses and pond, so that residences would face the scenic water feature, while clotheslines and household ephemera would be hidden from the public view of those enjoying the pond. Other industrial towns designed by Shurcliff included Kendall Mills, South Carolina; Bemiston, Alabama (also for the Bemis Company); Adirondack Power and Light Company, Amsterdam, New York; and General Asbestos & Electric Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

Following these projects, Shurcliff designed two suburban subdivisions for Wildwood Builders; Wildwood Park in the curvilinear style in 1914, and Lafayette Place with an esplanade, modified grid and formal pattern in 1915. Unlike his plans for industrial and mill towns, Shurcliff was able to fully utilize these Fort Wayne sites’ features and aesthetic qualities, without being tied to a factory-site sensibility. In 1917, Shurcliff returned to Fort Wayne, and designed Brookview (he

¹¹ McLelland, Linda Flint. “Frank Albert Waugh,” in Birnbaum, Charles, FASLA, and Robin Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Architecture*. McGraw-Hill, 2000. pp. 434-436

¹² Carpenter, Jot D. “Albert Davis Taylor,” in Birnbaum, Charles, FASLA, and Robin Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Architecture*. McGraw-Hill, 2000. pp. 390-395.

¹³ Taylor, Albert Davis. *The Complete Garden*, “For unselfish devotion to the oftentimes uninteresting work of copy reading, checking, and indexing, without which this work would never have been completed, much credit is due to the following members of the author’s office staff: Gordon D. Cooper, W. Hoxie Hillary, Lucie L. French.....” accessed online February 22, 2010 at http://books.google.com/books?id=GruEAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=complete+garden+albert+davis+taylor&source=bl&ots=e1Ypv1bl8&sig=aSEgLG4zQceblEYwpWiGap47dRo&hl=en&ei=xKCCS_SRJle8nge1d3DBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnu m=1&ved=0CAkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false. pp. viii.

¹⁴ Email correspondence with Marie Hillary, November 9, 2009

¹⁵ Carpenter, *ibid.*

initially called it Brook View) in Fort Wayne for Wildwood Builders. Brookview was designed around the Spy Run, a creek which fed into the St. Mary's River, and utilized the associated upland and riverine topography. The plan included a winding parkway along both sides of the creek, and drives that conformed to the natural contours of the land. A newspaper article noted:

The Wildwood companies have been the recipients of many expressions of appreciation that the place is to be made into one of the most handsome and modern of residence districts. The art of the landscape architect is here displayed...Arthur A. Shurtleff¹⁶ of Boston, the famous landscape architect [unreadable text on microfilm] the laying out of Brook View and the problems of drainage and sewage were solved by William A. Barnes of the firm of Metcalfe & Eddy, the sanitary engineers. Thus the Wildwood people have spared neither expense and energy in securing the ... experts in the creating of the best of communities for Fort Wayne.

Shurcliff worked for the United States Housing Corporation during World War I, and laid out the "Crane Lot" in Bridgeport, Connecticut. A recent biographer writes: "His landscape design for a World War I housing project in Bridgeport, Connecticut, is cited repeatedly in planning histories as a model [for subsequent subdivision planning]"¹⁷

Arthur Shurcliff completed planning work for the city of Newton, Massachusetts for several years, and during the 1920s worked with Newton developer Arnold Hartmann on sections of the Oak Hill Village residential subdivision. Hartmann had purchased several tracts along the Charles River beginning in 1918, and ultimately acquired more than was needed for his development of the Charles River Country Club. He hired Arthur Shurcliff in November, 1924 to develop a comprehensive design lay-out for Cedar Grove, the first of the sections to be developed. Shurcliff also worked on the Bald Pate Hill section in 1931, and may have assisted with other sections as well. Although his career spanned over 50 years, the only known residential suburban developments designed by Shurcliff are the three Fort Wayne subdivisions planned for Wildwood Builders, during the period 1914-1917; and his work with Arnold Hartmann on the Oak Hill Village development from 1924-1931.

From 1928-1932 Shurcliff served as president of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He also changed the spelling of his name. Cornell University notes: "Probably to avoid confusion with Flavel Shurtleff, a prominent Massachusetts city planning attorney (but adding to a modern bibliographer's dilemma), he changed his last name in 1930 to Shurcliff. Under one name or the other he wrote many articles on planning." Also in 1930 Shurcliff was joined by his son, Sidney Shurcliff in the firm, which became known after 1933 as Shurcliff, Merrill, and Footit Landscape Architects.

For several decades Arthur Shurcliff was a consultant to the Boston Parks Department and chief landscape architect to the Metropolitan District Commission. He designed the Paul Revere Mall in Boston's North End, the Charles River Basin project in the 1930s, the restorations of Sturbridge Village and Plymouth Rock, and assisted the architectural firm Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn in the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia—perhaps the most well-known project of his career. His work is summarized on the Colonial Williamsburg website: "...Of primary importance during the early days of the restoration was the work of the Foundation's first landscape architect, Arthur A. Shurcliff, a pivotal figure in the development of the discipline of landscape architecture in America. Shurcliff was an internationally known landscape architect, uniquely qualified to play a leading role in the restoration."¹⁸

Francis H. Bulot also assisted with the Brookview project. As the civil and sanitary engineer for Wildwood Builders, Bulot played a significant part in the practical tasks of surveying the suburban plats, and ensuring the success of the sanitary and storm sewer plans. Bulot wrote about city and suburban planning, and the efforts of Wildwood Builders, in several publications. In 1916 his article "Developing a Restricted Home Community" was published in the *American City* magazine. The article focused on Shawnee Place, another development by Wildwood Builders in Fort Wayne, and described such restrictions as setbacks, use of lots, number of residences per lot, and some oversight by the developer of the architecture of each residence. Later historians of suburban development in the United States have identified the article for its importance in popularizing restrictive covenants.¹⁹ Bulot left Fort Wayne in 1918 to work as the civil and sanitary engineer on the Hilton Village public housing project in Newport News, Virginia (listed June 23, 1969), with Francis Y. Joannes and Henry Vincent Hubbard. He later established an engineering firm in Chicago.

¹⁶ Shurcliff changed the spelling of his name from Shurtleff in 1930. Pre-1930 references use the Shurtleff spelling.

¹⁷ Cushing, *ibid*.

¹⁸ <http://www.history.org/Almanack/life/garden/garintro.cfm> Visited May 27, 2007

¹⁹ Stilgoe, John R. *Borderland: Origins of the American Suburb, 1820 to 1939*. Yale University, 1988.

Francis Bulot surveyed and most likely designed the Centlivre Park Addition in August 1917. This small plan consisted of eight lots along Eastbrook and Clinton Street connecting the Irvington Park and Brookview additions. Charles Centlivre—the land owner—retained the remaining portion of the land as Centlivre Park, which continued to function as a park, racetrack, circus site, and riding school until 1961.

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District has an outstanding collection of residential architecture from the early to mid 20th century, with a wide variety of styles, sizes, and building costs as it developed between 1906-1965. Large homes and architect-designed homes are concentrated in the center of the district, primarily along North Clinton, Field Terrace, and Eastbrook Drive. Women architects Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby—perhaps the earliest to work professionally in Indiana—designed four of these large homes. Architectural styles in the district include 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement styles such as Prairie and Craftsman and Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals including Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. Modern Movement styles are also found, including Ranch. A Lustron house with a Lustron garage is also located in the district.

The earliest homes in the district were built along Clinton Street primarily in the Oak Knoll Addition. By 1914, four homes had been built on the four largest lots, and were identified as having been designed and built by Wildwood Builders in a full-page advertisement in the *News Sentinel*, implying their design by Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace Crosby.

Joel Roberts Ninde (1874-1916) and Grace Crosby (c.1872-1962) Joel Roberts Ninde and Grace E. Crosby were the architecture department of the Wildwood Builders Company and almost three hundred homes designed by them were built prior to 1916. Ninde and Crosby were among the earliest women to work as architects in Indiana, beginning their careers at a time when few women in the United States had entered the field.

The apprentice or atelier system for training architects was still common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and many architects in the United States entered the profession by training in the firm of established architects, and not through a college program. Grace E. Crosby, a native of Fort Wayne and an 1891 graduate of Fort Wayne High School, received her training as an architect by apprenticing with several firms in Fort Wayne. As early as 1894 she was listed in city directories as a “tracer” of architectural plans, and by 1900 she was associated with the architectural firm of Alfred Grindle, serving as a “draughtswoman.” Alfred Grindle had himself been trained through the apprentice system, learning his profession as a draftsman in the offices of Wing and Mahurin. Grace Crosby worked for Grindle’s firm until 1910.²⁰

Joel (pronounced Jo-ELL, and called “Jo” by her husband) Roberts Ninde, a native of Alabama, moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana in 1900 after her marriage to city native Lee J. Ninde. Shortly after her arrival she designed a home for herself and her husband in the Craftsman style. Joel did not have formal training in architecture through apprenticeship or schooling, but carefully studied the popular styles of the day as she developed her own unique perspective. Her first design was widely admired, and the home was purchased, prompting her to design another house for herself and her husband. By 1909 she had designed several homes, and the Nindes formally organized the Wildwood Builders Company to design and build houses and residential developments. Grace E. Crosby joined the company, and worked in partnership with Joel Roberts Ninde as the architecture department for the firm. A third local woman, Louise Josephine Pellens, joined the team briefly in 1911-1912, following her graduation from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, with a degree in architecture.²¹ Several of the house designs of Ninde and Crosby were published in the nationally distributed *Wildwood Magazine*. Wildwood Builders published a book of house plans by Ninde and Crosby, *Wildwood Homes: Being a Collection of Houses and Details with Suggestions for the Home Builder*, in 1912.

By 1914 the success of Wildwood Builders was due, in large part, to the designs by the pair. A newspaper article in August, 1914 noted that Ninde and Crosby were opening their own firm, which would include architecture and interior design, in addition to their continuing work at Wildwood Builders.²² The *Indianapolis Star* reported on the success of Joel Roberts Ninde’s designs later that year.²³

²⁰ *Grace E. Crosby House, 413 West DeWald Street*, City of Fort Wayne Historic Preservation Commission Staff Review, July 23, 2007.

²¹ Pellens left Fort Wayne to work for the firm of Walter Burley Griffin in 1912, before becoming a Mechanical Drawing teacher for many years, according to alumni records of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

²² *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, “Ft. Wayne Women Form New Architect Firm.” August 30, 1914.

²³ *Indianapolis Star*, “Mrs. Joel Roberts Ninde of Ft. Wayne Broadened Her Womanly Sphere By Becoming an Architect and the Creator of Fair ‘Honeymoon Row’.” November 7, 1914.

During this period Marion Mahony Griffin and Isabel Roberts worked in the offices of Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago. During their time with Wright they worked on many projects in Chicago and several in northwestern Indiana, and may have assisted with the designs for the Gerald Mahony House in Elkhart, 1907 (for Griffin's brother), and the DeRhodes House, 1906, in South Bend (for Roberts' friend Laura DeRhodes).²⁴ No other women architects are known in Indiana during the era.

Ninde and Crosby may have been among the earliest women architects in partnership in the country. The firm of Mary Gannon and Alice Hands organized a partnership in New York City 1894, and has been documented to be the country's first partnership of women architects. A New York City firm was highlighted (incorrectly) as the first woman-owned architectural firm on the eastern seaboard when in March 1914, the *New York Times* reported that "Enthusiasm for the rights of women had led two young feminists to establish the first firm of its kind in existence."²⁵ Anna Pendleton Schenck and Marcia Mead established Schenck & Mead in New York City. Schenck died unexpectedly in 1915, and the firm closed.

In Indiana, the partnership of Grace Crosby and Joel Roberts Ninde also ended abruptly when Joel Roberts Ninde died from a stroke in 1916 at age 42. Grace Crosby continued to work as the architect for Wildwood Builders, and then briefly had her own firm in 1917. During the next decade she continued to work as a designer in Fort Wayne, including brief stints as a draftsman for the S.F. Bowser Company designing gasoline pumps and filling stations, and as an architect for Griffith and Goodrich. Her final employer was Leroy Bradley, and the firm Bradley and Babcock, where she worked as an architect until her retirement in 1930. Crosby lived until 1962, and her obituary noted that she had worked over 35 years in the architectural field.²⁶ Indiana began to license architects following enactment of legislation in 1929, just as Grace Crosby was retiring from her 35-year career. It would be a decade before Juliet Peddle became the first woman in Indiana to be licensed as an architect in 1939.

In the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District, Ninde and Crosby designed four houses on North Clinton Street in Colonial and Georgian Colonial Revival style: 2704 North Clinton Street—the Herbert and Daisy Lang House; 2714 North Clinton Street—the Fred B. and Alice D. Shoaff House; 2724 North Clinton Street—the Walter Seavey House; and 2734 North Clinton Street—the Charles Lang House. (photo 8)

Thomas Richard Shoaff was the son of Frederick B. and Alice D. Shoaff and grew up in Oak Knoll. He attended Williams College, and Princeton's school of Architecture, graduating in 1934. Shoaff's practice included residential dwellings and public buildings. One of his earliest projects was the John D. and Agnes Shoaff House at 2551 Westbrook Drive. (photo 36) He also designed 3322 North Washington Road in Wildwood Park, built in 1950. Shoaff designed the Park Rustic/Contemporary style Conklin Pavilion at Shoaff Park in Fort Wayne in 1958, working with the Shurcliff's firm who designed the park. Shoaff served as associate architect for the Performing Arts Building in Fort Wayne with Louis A. Kahn, and the First Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne with Alpha Hensel Fink.

Alvin M. Strauss—This prominent Indiana architect, originally from Kendallville, established his own practice in Fort Wayne in 1918. He was one of Indiana's leading architects of the twentieth century, working in many popular styles. Many of his works are major commercial or public works, such as the Lincoln Bank Tower and Embassy Theater in Fort Wayne, and several campus buildings at Indiana University in Bloomington. Strauss designed the Tudor Revival style News-Sentinel Model Home at 2602 Terrace Road, which was purchased by Howard and Gladys Rohrbach. (photo 7).²⁷

In addition to the homes designed by Ninde and Crosby, Shoaff and Strauss, there are a wide variety of 19th and 20th century Period Revival style homes, including Colonial Revival—the most frequent in the district. Many of these were built utilizing the house plan books that had become popular by the early 1920s. Character-defining features of the style include multi-pane, double-hung windows, front or side gable massing, and porches with columns or without porches and with pedimented hoods. 2324 Eastbrook Drive is an example of the Garrison Colonial Revival style popular in the 1930s,

²⁴ Allaback, Sarah. *The First American Women Architects*. University of Illinois Press, 2008. 204-205.

²⁵ *New York Times*, "Girl Architects Organize a Firm." March 8, 1914. Allaback, *ibid*, page 219.

²⁶ *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*, "Grace E. Crosby." May 18, 1962.

²⁷ *Fort Wayne Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Interim Report*, pages 22-23. *Selections From the Recent Work of A.M. Strauss, Architect*, 1939; Strauss Collection, Drawing and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, IN, verified March 2, 2010. "Stucco is Applied to Model Home," *Fort Wayne News Sentinel*, August 17, 1935.

with overhanging jetty and a front entrance without a sheltering porch roof or hood. Next door, 2326 Eastbrook has a flush façade, with a centered front porch with a front gable roof, supported by round columns, while both homes share a side-gable shape and orientation. In the same block, 2320 Eastbrook has a front gable roof, and a metal awning sheltering the entrance. (photo 22) The style became more restrained in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Examples of the Cape Cod type are found as well, primarily from the 1930s and 1940s, such as the example at 2330 Terrace Road, with its side-gable 1 ½ stories, front gable dormers, and entrance centered on the façade, sheltered by a metal awning. Dutch Colonial Revival homes are not as common in the district as Colonial Revival, and include 145 East State Boulevard, 2335 Oakridge and 2221 North Clinton. The first two of these have c.1920s side-gable gambrel roofs, and centered entrances. The home at 2221 North Clinton is c.1915, and has a front gable gambrel roof, and an entrance located off center.

Tudor Revival homes are located in the Brookview and Irvington Park portions of the district. Tudor Revival is distinct from Colonial Revival style with generally steeply pitched roofs, cross-gables, groups of multi-pane windows, and often has decorative half-timbering. A Tudor Revival home with front-gable configuration is at 2334 Eastbrook and a hipped-roof version of the style with prominent front gable projection is found at 2342 Eastbrook.. While Tudor Revival homes are common in the district, there are only a handful of examples of French Eclectic style. These are concentrated on Terrace Road near Brook Street. French Eclectic style also includes steeply pitched roofs, towers, and occasionally decorative half-timbering, but not the dominant front-facing cross gable of Tudor Revival. The Roethle House, described in section 7., is a large-scale example of French Eclectic style, while its neighbor, the Rohrbach House, at 2602 Terrace, is a more modest example. Interestingly, the Rohrbachs soon moved from their new home, into another French Eclectic house at 3322 Irvington Drive.

Styles of the 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement such as American Foursquare, Prairie and Craftsman are also very common in the district, particularly in the Brookview portion. American Foursquare is as much a massing type as a style, and many homes with the Foursquare massing have sufficient additional detail to identify them as Prairie or Colonial Revival. Prairie style, with its hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and porches with square pillars lends itself well to the Foursquare shape. Examples of Prairie are found throughout the district. A distinct example of American Foursquare is located at 342 Field Street. A one-story Prairie/Neoclassical cottage has similar features, without the massing, next door at 344 Field Street. Both have a square shape, with wide eaves, and shallow porch roof. Unusual features for both are the Neoclassical columns on piers that support the roofs. The Korn house on Garland shares the Foursquare shape, with Prairie, Craftman and Shingle details, with its stucco and wood shingles, overhanging second floor with flared corners, and its square wood pilaster on a pier that supports the porch roof.

Modern Movement styles are also found throughout the district, scattered on lots still available after World War II. Ranch and Contemporary style homes are primarily located in Irvington Park, and in the Centlivre Park transition between Irvington Park and Brookview. There are several Minimal Traditional homes, with lower-pitched roofs and less elaborate details than the Tudor and Colonial Revival homes they succeeded. In the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District most have Colonial Revival details, which blend well with the older Colonial style homes in the district. (photo 10) A Lustron house with an attached Lustron garage is also located in the district. (photo 13, photo 33)

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is distinct from Fort Wayne's Southwood Park Historic District (listed December 22, 2009) in its distinct orientation toward the Spy Run and Saint Joseph Rivers. While both districts are early automobile era suburban developments on hilly terrain, Southwood Park does not have a water-orientation. The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District includes two curving parkways, as well as smaller, curvilinear drives. The Southwood Park District featured boulevard style large roadways, with smaller, curvilinear drives, and also a larger area of grid-type straight roads and lots. Southwood Park has a larger concentration of architect-designed homes, and larger, upper-class residences, while the Brookview-Irvington Park District has predominantly smaller, middle class homes, built from catalog plans.

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is also distinct from Fort Wayne's Indian Village Historic District (listed December 22, 2009) in its concentration of pre-1945 homes. While both districts suffered from the housing construction slow-down of the 1930s, Brookview continued to be a popular building location, and many homes were built during the period from 1930-1945. The Indian Village Historic District has a smaller proportion of pre-1945 homes, and a larger number of Contemporary and Ranch homes. Indian Village Historic District was designed around a grand boulevard with roads radiating from a central point.

The Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is also distinct from Fort Wayne's Wildwood Park Historic District in several important ways. Also designed by Arthur Shurcliff, Wildwood Park represents a more truly suburban automobile development, and is important for its immediate and direct connection to the collaboration that local community builder Lee Ninde and Arthur Shurcliff had embarked on as leaders of the nascent City Planning movement. The plat is the distinct

design of Arthur Shurcliff. With Brookview-Irvington Park, Shurcliff used his earlier experience with the Wildwood plat to inform his design decisions, while at the same time working to integrate his Brookview plat with other existing developments, while working with a difficult terrain and existing transportation routes. Shurcliff's treatment of Willowdale Creek in the Wildwood Park Historic District is similar to the Brookview Parkway, but it is not a primary circulation route in the way that the Brookview Parkway is. The Brookview Parkway is the spine of the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historic Residential Subdivisions: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places, by David Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, provides a classification for suburban development, based on transportation, noting:

The chronological periods ... should be viewed as a general organizing framework, rather than a fixed set of dates, thereby allowing for overlapping trends, regional influences, and variations in local economic or social conditions. Within each period, a distinctive type of residential suburb emerged as a result of the transportation system that served it, advances in community planning and building practices, and popular trends in design.²⁸

Located north of Fort Wayne City Limits, and along an excursion electric trolley line, Oak Knoll Place was platted in 1906, but suggests a late example of a railroad era suburban development, as described by John Stilgoe in his study, *Borderland*. In 1909 City Beautiful proponent Charles Mulford Robinson proposed improvements to the City of Fort Wayne, and Irvington Park was platted soon after, reached by the trolley, and designed in part by landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary. In 1911 George E. Kessler proposed a system of parks, parkways, and boulevards for the city, and in 1917 landscape architect Arthur A. Shurcliff (with engineering assistance from Metcalf & Eddy) utilized Kessler's proposal to design the Brookview Addition for his client, the Wildwood Builders.

Thus, the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District is an example of a cohesive blending of a late railroad-era small suburban area (Oak Knoll), with a streetcar suburb (Irvington Park), and an early automobile suburb (Brookview), with public park areas, automobile parkways, wooded lots, and pleasant views of two waterways.

McClelland and Ames note that suburban developments often show great variation in styles and periods of construction, "Historic residential suburbs exhibit diverse physical characteristics and reflect national trends in various ways. For example, a subdivision platted in the 1920s, but developed over a period of many years due to local economic conditions, availability of mortgage financing, or the relationship between developers and builders, may exhibit a broad range of architectural styles and housing types."²⁸ In Fort Wayne, it can be seen that the early success of several early automobile suburbs halted or slowed substantially during the 1930s, and new home construction did not increase until after World War II. This created situations where a c.1925 Tudor Revival house is located next door to a 1952 Ranch house, both well constructed and substantial.

The Civilizing of a Midwestern City: The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System, Multiple Property Document was completed by Christina Jones and Christopher Baas in 2006. It includes an analysis of the connection between transportation improvements and suburban developments in Fort Wayne. The document describes the 1909 lecture in Fort Wayne, by the national proponent for civic beautification, Charles Mulford Robinson, and his published "Fort Wayne Plan," with specific recommendations for improving the city. The nationally prominent landscape architect George Kessler was hired in 1911 to design a system of interconnected parks and boulevards. This plan was followed to great extent, and many of the city's wide, tree-lined boulevards originated with the Kessler plan. The Multiple Property Document noted:

The city's real estate developers provided the best illustration between the application of Robinson's and Kessler's City Beautiful ideals and the development of Fort Wayne's new residential neighborhoods... Developers promoted escape from the unhealthy 'smoke and dirt of city life,' and amenities like 'Country Surroundings' and 'Hygienic Sewerage' that would result in 'Vigorous Health.'... The developers used the proposed parks, boulevards, and parkways to promote their additions.²⁹

²⁸ <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/intro.htm>. Accessed March 12, 2009.

²⁹ *The Civilizing of a Midwestern City: The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System*, Multiple Property Document, pp. 75-84.

Development History of the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District

Oak Knoll Addition, August, 1906: Young businessmen Walter Seavey and Frederick Shoaff purchased a rural estate north of Spy Run Avenue and the Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal from the widow of Warren H. Withers, and platted Oak Knoll as a suburban retreat with a resort-like setting, offering hill-top views of the St. Joseph River from several large lots, and smaller, more modest lots that did not have the view. Seavey and Shoaff and their families built large, architect designed homes, as did several other well-to-do Fort Wayne families.³⁰

Irvington Park Addition April, 1910: John H. Vesey, the son of prominent local attorney Allen Vesey, entered the real estate profession. He worked with The Tri-State Loan and Trust Company to plat and sell the Irvington Park Addition. Vesey marketed the development, while Tri-State served as the "Trustee" and owned and sold the lots in the district. Sales were slow initially. John H. Vesey died before 1912, and his widow donated the large park area that was part of the addition to the city of Fort Wayne. It was named John H. Vesey Park. At some point between 1910 and about 1925 landscape architect Walter Hoxie Hillary designed improvements for Vesey Park and the Irvington Park Addition.³¹

Brookview Addition 1917: Prior to the platting of any part of the district, John H. Jacobs had a large landholding along the Spy Run in the late 19th Century. Jacobs began dividing and platting portions of his land, beginning in 1901 with a small grid addition along Jacobs Avenue, extending from the Interurban tracks at the west boundary of the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District to Wells Street to the west. In 1905 Jacobs platted the east side of North Clinton Street, from the Spy Run (creek), north to Spy Run Avenue, and east to the Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal. In 1906, Jacobs platted the west side of North Clinton—as Jacobs 3rd Addition—from the Spy Run (creek) north to what is now an alley between Neva and Terrace Road.³² On June 6, 1917, John H. and Sarah E. Jacobs sold their remaining farm land along the Spy Run to the Brookview Improvement Company. The Brookview Improvement Company was organized in May, 1917, as a subsidiary of the Wildwood Builders. Company directors included Fred B. Shoaff, Lee J. Ninde, Frank K. Safford, Ralph Magee, E. J. Little, Abe Ackerman, and Nathan Rothschild. Lee Ninde was contracted by the Brookview Improvement Company to develop and sell the lots in the addition, and hired Arthur Shurcliff to design and layout the suburban development. Ninde and the Wildwood Builders had worked with Shurcliff previously on the Lafayette Place and Wildwood Park additions in Fort Wayne.³³

Centlivre Park Addition August, 1917: Charles F. Centlivre, the treasurer of the Centlivre Brewery, and an owner of the Centlivre Park property, platted a portion of the park east of Eastbrook Drive, as a residential addition. Francis H. Bulot, an engineer with Wildwood Builders, surveyed and drew the plat for the addition. Several Centlivre family members built homes in the addition, including Herman Centlivre and Austin Centlivre.³⁴

³⁰ Recorded plats, Allen County Recorders Office. Accessed online March 9, 2010 at <http://www.allencountyrecorder.us/neighborhoods/index.htm>. Abstract for 303 Grove Street. *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*, February 4, 1914, a full page advertisement by Wildwood Builders, which includes a list of "Owners of Wildwood Homes." Walter Seavey and Charles Lang had already moved by this time from Oak Knoll, but the families of Fred. B. Shoaff and Fred. Lang are included.

³¹ Recorded plats, Allen County Recorders Office. Accessed online March 9, 2010 at <http://www.allencountyrecorder.us/neighborhoods/index.htm>. *Irvington Park Addition Story: Historical Passages in Celebration of Fort Wayne's Bicentennial 1994*. Irvington Park Community Association.

³² Recorded plats, Allen County Recorders Office. Accessed online March 9, 2010 at <http://www.allencountyrecorder.us/neighborhoods/index.htm>

³³ Recorded plats, Allen County Recorders Office. Accessed online March 9, 2010 at <http://www.allencountyrecorder.us/neighborhoods/index.htm>. Abstract of 2326 Eastbrook Drive.

³⁴ Recorded plats, Allen County Recorders Office. Accessed online March 9, 2010 at <http://www.allencountyrecorder.us/neighborhoods/index.htm>.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Shurcliff, Arthur A. *Autobiography of Arthur A. Shurcliff: Written Winter of 1943-1944 with additions summer of 1946, summer of 1947*. Massachusetts Historical Society. Unpublished

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http://books.google.com/books?id=GruEAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=complete+garden+albert+davis+taylor&source=bl&ots=e1_Ypv1bl8&sig=aSEgLG4zQcebLEyWpWiGap47dRo&hl=en&ei=xKCCS_SRJle8ngeL1d3DBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false

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Stilgoe, John R. *Borderland: Origins of the American Suburb, 1820 to 1939*. Yale University, 1988.

Strauss Collection, Drawing and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, IN

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 160
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>855780</u>	<u>4552400</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>856660</u>	<u>4551820</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>856040</u>	<u>4552420</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>856200</u>	<u>4550860</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>16</u>	<u>855920</u>	<u>4550880</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the northwest corner of the lot at 101 Norfolk Avenue, proceed east along the north lines of the properties on the north side of Norfolk Avenue. Proceed southeast along the east lot line of 215 Norfolk Avenue, cross Norfolk Avenue

and continue along the rear lot lines of the properties on the east side of Eastbrook Drive; cross Edgewood Avenue and continue to the south curb line of Irvington Drive. Follow the south curb of Irvington Drive northeast to the southwest corner of Irvington Drive and Lima Road (State Road 3).

Proceed southeast along the west right-of-way of Lima Road and continue along the east lot line of 222 Irvington Drive to the southeast corner of the lot. Proceed southwest along the south lot line to its intersection with the northeast corner of the lot of 3112 Eastbrook Drive. Proceed south along the east lot line of 3112 Eastbrook Drive to the southeast corner of that lot. Proceed west along the south lot line of 3112 Eastbrook Drive to the southwest corner of that lot, at a point where it meets the eastern right-of-way line of Eastbrook Drive. Proceed south, following the eastern right-of-way line of Eastbrook Drive and including any parcels owned by the City Of Fort Wayne as part of the Brookview Parkway. Proceed south, and cross Grove Street, and continue to the curb at the southeast corner of the intersection of Eastbrook Drive and Grove Street. Turn southeast, and follow the south curb of Grove Street to the southwest corner of its intersection with North Clinton Street (also known as U.S. 27).

Proceed east across North Clinton Street to the curb at the southeast corner of North Clinton and Grove Street. Turn north and cross Grove Street; continue north along the east curb of North Clinton Street (U.S. 27), crossing Field Street. Continue north along the curb of North Clinton. Continue north along the curb of North Clinton to the northwest corner of the lot at 2910 North Clinton Street. Turn east, and follow the north lot line of 2910 North Clinton, and continue east along the north lot lines of the properties in the 300 block of Field Street. Proceed to the west right-of-way line of Spy Run Avenue Extended. Turn southwest and follow the western right-of-way line of Spy Run Avenue Extended, crossing the inactive right-of-way of Grove Street, to the southeast corner of the lot at 2704 North Clinton Street. Turn west, and proceed along the south lot line of 2704 North Clinton Street to the southwest corner of this lot.

Continue directly west across North Clinton Street to the west curb of Clinton. At this point turn south on North Clinton, and continue south along the west curb, crossing Terrace Road. Continue along the west curb of North Clinton and proceed southwest, crossing Neva Avenue and East State Boulevard. Continue to proceed southwest along the west curb of North Clinton Street until it reaches the northwest corner of North Clinton Street and Eastbrook Drive. Proceed southwest crossing the Spy Run (a natural waterway). After crossing the Spy Run, follow the curb line and continue south to 2119 North Clinton Street. From this point continue south to the north curb of Jacobs Avenue. From this point on the north curb of Jacobs Avenue turn west and proceed along the north curb line of Jacobs Avenue, crossing Edgehill Avenue. Continue west along the north curb of Jacobs Avenue, to the east right-of-way of the alley. Turn northwest and proceed along the east side of the alley right-of-way, along the rear lot line of the 2100 block of Edgehill Avenue. North of 2189 Edgehill Avenue the street addresses change to Westbrook Drive. Proceed along the alley, crossing West State Boulevard and proceed along the rear (west) lot lines of the homes in the 2200 and 2300 blocks of Westbrook Drive to the property at 2333 Westbrook. Continue north along the same line of rear (west) lot lines as the street addresses become Northway Avenue (beginning with 2337 Northway), to the northwest corner of the lot at 2525 Northway Avenue.

Turn east, and proceed along the north lot line of 2525 Northway and continue across the northern terminus of Northway Avenue to the northwest corner of the lot of 2524 Northway Avenue. Proceed east along the north lot line of 2524 Northway, and across the northern terminus of Greenway Road to meet the north lot line of 2530 Greenway Road. Proceed northeast along the eastern curb of vacated Greenway Road, crossing vacated Oakridge Road, to the northwest corner of 2545 Westbrook Drive. Continue along the vacated Greenway Road to the northwest corner of the lot at 2601 Westbrook Drive. Turn in an easterly direction and follow the north lot line of 2601 Westbrook Drive to a point where it meets the eastern right-of-way line of Westbrook Drive.

Turn north, and follow the east right-of-way line of Westbrook Drive, crossing Grove Street and Young Drive. Continue along the east right-of-way of Westbrook Drive to the point where it meets the southern property line of Vesey Park. Turn west and proceed along the south property line of Vesey Park, crossing vacated Oakridge Road. West of Oakridge Road the property line turns north and then back to the west around a private tennis court and swimming pool. Continue west along the south property line of the park to a point where it meets the former railroad right-of-way. At this southwest corner of Vesey Park turn north and proceed north along the west property line of Vesey Park, crossing the Spy Run (a natural waterway). Continue north along the west property line of Vesey Park to the point where it meets the western right-of-way line of Irvington Drive. Proceed north along the western right-of-way line of Irvington Drive and cross the western terminus of Norfolk Avenue to the point where it meets the southwest corner of the lot at 101 Norfolk Avenue. Continue north along the west lot line of 101 Norfolk Avenue to the northwest corner of the lot, thus returning to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries follow the historic plats of Irvington Park, Oak Knoll and Brookview Additions, and includes the earlier John Jacobs 3rd Addition which has homes of similar style and size of homes in the district. It does not include a large commercial area on the west side of North Clinton, north of Grove Street, nor does it include Lima Road which has small homes, of altered vernacular construction. The district also does not include the Centlivre Park Apartments property, which has been significantly altered since the period of significance, and no longer retains its integrity as a park, racetrack, or beer garden.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Angie Quinn, ARCH Inc. for City of Fort Wayne Community Development
organization ARCH, Inc. date May 23, 2010
street & number 437 E. Berry Street, Suite 204 telephone (260) 426-5117
city or town Fort Wayne state In zip code 46802
e-mail quinnagy@msn.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

IN_AllenCounty_Brookview-IrvingtonParkHistoricDistrict
Photography Log

Name of Property: Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Fort Wayne
County: Allen State: Indiana
Photographer: Angie Quinn

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the porch at 344 Field Street looking east towards St. Joseph River.
1 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing in Vesey Park along Garland Street, looking northwest to Irvington Drive.
2 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Westbrook Drive, looking northeast, with the Brookview Parkway to the east.
3 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Westbrook at Northway, looking north across park area.
4 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Eastbrook at Grove Street, looking south to houses in the Centlivre Addition.
210 Grove is to the left.
5 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Edgehill, looking east across vacated Westbrook Drive and the
Spy Run, towards houses on Eastbrook Drive. Remnants of the street curb are visible in foreground.
6 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Terrace Road, looking northwest towards Brook Street.
7 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Grove Street, looking southeast towards 2734, 2724, 2714, and 2704 North
Clinton Street. 2734 is on the left. 2704 is at the far right.
8 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking southwest towards 342 and 344 Field Street.
9 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking southeast at the north side of Field Street, with 307 Field to the left.
10 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Garland, looking east to 3318 Garland.
11 of 36.

Date Photographed: May 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 3207 and 3215 Eastbrook Drive.
12 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: In alley between Oakridge and Terrace, looking north to the garage and
breezeway of the Lustron house at 2510 Oakridge.
13 of 36.

Date Photographed: May 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing outside district, looking north at the 3100 Block of Eastbrook, including
3118.
14 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 15, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 2732 and 2720 Eastbrook Drive.
15 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing at the Brookview Pedestrian Bridge on Eastbrook, looking northeast at houses on Eastbrook. The house on the right is 2536 Eastbrook, 2542 is to its left, on the hill, and 2708 Eastbrook is to the left, at the top of the hill
16 of 36.

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Terrace in front of 2615 Terrace, looking north.
17 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing at the intersection of Brook and Terrace, looking east toward 2615 Terrace.
18 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Northway, looking northwest at the 2500 block of Northway. 2521 is the second to last house on the left, going away from the camera.
19 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Neva, looking northeast toward 2402 and 2406 Terrace.
20 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the north side of State Boulevard, near the sideyard of 2402 Oakridge, looking east to the 100 block of East State Boulevard, toward the landscaped curve of the road, with 138, 142, and 146 East State Boulevard visible. 146 is the furthest east, away from the camera, and is obscured by the trees.
21 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the East side of Eastbrook, looking north toward 2324 and 2326 Eastbrook.
22 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Edgehill Street, looking west at 2101 Edgehill, and areas outside the district on Jacobs Avenue. The visible smokestack is from the St. Vincent Villa Historic District.
23 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing at 2149 Edgehill, looking southwest at homes on Edgehill. 2145 is the blue house, second from the right.
24 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the west side of Westbrook, looking northwest towards 2239 Westbrook.
25 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Eastbrook Drive, looking west across the creek. Houses visible are (from right to left) 2545, 2535, and 2533 Westbrook Drive.
26 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the south side of West State Boulevard, looking northwest at the State Boulevard Bridge, with houses on Westbrook visible in the background.
27 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the north bank of the Spy Run in Vesey Park, looking southwest at the Westbrook Ford/Bridge, abutments, and closed roadway.
28 of 36.

Date Photographed: May 4, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Wesbrook Drive, looking southwest to the Grove Street Bridge.
29 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the west side of Eastbrook Drive, looking southwest towards the Brookview Pedestrian Bridge.
30 of 36.

Date Photographed: April 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on the east side of North Clinton, looking northwest towards the vacated right-of-way of Westbrook Drive, which has been converted to park space due to repeated floods. Rain gardens have been installed in the former paved area. Public sidewalk, curb and ornamental lighting remain.
31 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Eastbrook Drive, looking east towards houses in the 2300 block of Eastbrook Drive.
32 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Oakridge, looking southeast the homes on the hill, including the Lustron House at 2510 Oakridge.
33 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Northern edge of the district. Standing at the corner of Norfolk and Irvington Drive, looking east at the homes on Norfolk.
34 of 36.

Date Photographed: March 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing at the intersection of Neva and Terrace, looking southeast at the homes on Terrace.
35 of 36.

Date Photographed: February 19, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Standing on Westbrook, looking north toward the John and Agnes Shoaff House, 2551 Westbrook Drive.
36 of 36.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Brookview-Irvington Park Resources List:

	Number	Street	C/NC Primary Resource	C/NC Secondary Resource	Resource Type
1.	111	East State Boulevard	C		Building
2.	112	East State Boulevard	C		Building
3-4.	128	East State Boulevard	C	C	Building
5.	134	East State Boulevard	C		Building
6.	137	East State Boulevard	C		Building
7-8.	138	East State Boulevard	C	C	Building
9-10.	141	East State Boulevard	C	C	Building
11-12.	142	East State Boulevard	C	C	Building
13.	145	East State Boulevard	C		Building
14-15.	146	East State Boulevard	C	C	Building
16.	154	East State Boulevard	C		Building
17.	158	East State Boulevard	C		Building
18.	162	East State Boulevard	C		Building
19-20.	2236	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
21-22.	2240	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
23-24.	2244	Eastbrook Drive	NC	NC	Building
25-26.	2248	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
27-28.	2252	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
29.	2302	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
30-31.	2308	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
32-33.	2314	Eastbrook Drive	NC	C	Building
34.	2320	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
35-36.	2324	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
37-38.	2326	Eastbrook Drive	C	NC	Building
39-40.	2334	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
41-42.	2342	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
43-44.	2402	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
45.	2406	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
46-47.	2410	Eastbrook Drive	NC	C	Building
48.	2414	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
49.	2418	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
50-51.	2506	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
52-53.	2516	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
54-55.	2518	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
56-57.	2526	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
58-59.	2530	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
60-61.	2536	Eastbrook Drive	NC	NC	Building
62-63-64.	2540	Eastbrook Drive	C	C C	Building
65-66.	2560	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building

67.	2602	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
68.	2708	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
69.	2720	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
70.	2732	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
71.	2740	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
72.	3112	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
73-74.	3118	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
75.	3207	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
76.	3208	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
77.	3212	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
78.	3215	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
79.	3218	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
80.	3221	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
81.	3223	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
82.	3226	Eastbrook Drive	NC		Building
83.	3232	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
84-85.	3306	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
86-87.	3311	Eastbrook Drive	C	NC	Building
88-89.	3321	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
90.	3322	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
91.	3324	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
92.	3327	Eastbrook Drive	NC		Building
93-94.	3330	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
95-96.	3335	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
97-98.	3338	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
99.	3344	Eastbrook Drive	NC		Building
100-101.	3345	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
102-103.	3350	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
104-105.	3355	Eastbrook Drive	C	C	Building
106.	3360	Eastbrook Drive	NC		Building
107.	3361	Eastbrook Drive	C		Building
108-109.	2101	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
110-111.	2102	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
112.	2106	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
113-114.	2110	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
115.	2115	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
116-117.	2118	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
118.	2121	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
119-120.	2122	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
121.	2125	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
122-123.	2126	Edgehill Avenue	C	C	Building
124.	2128	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
125.	2133	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building

126-127.	2137	Edgehill Avenue	NC	NC	Building
128.	2138	Edgehill Avenue	NC		Building
129.	2141	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
130.	2144	Edgehill Avenue	NC		Building
131.	2145	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
132.	2149	Edgehill Avenue	NC		Building
133.	2150	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
134.	2157	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
135.	2162	Edgehill Avenue	C		Building
136.	123	Edgewood Avenue	C		Building
137.	301	Field Street	C		Building
138.	307	Field Street	C		Building
139-140.	311	Field Street	C	C	Building
141.	315	Field Street	C		Building
142-143.	318	Field Street	C	C	Building
144.	319	Field Street	C		Building
145.	323	Field Street	C		Building
146-147.	324	Field Street	C	C	Building
148.	327	Field Street	C		Building
149.	330	Field Street	C		Building
150.	331	Field Street	C		Building
151.	335	Field Street	C		Building
152-153.	336	Field Street	C	C	Building
154-155.	342	Field Street	C	C	Building
156-157.	343	Field Street	C	C	Building
158.	344	Field Street	C		Building
159.	3302	Garland Avenue	C		Building
160-161	3318	Garland Avenue	C	NC	Building
162.	3322	Garland Avenue	NC		Building
163-164.	3330	Garland Avenue	C	C	Building
165.	3333	Garland Avenue	NC		Building
166-167.	3336	Garland Avenue	C	C	Building
168-169.	3339	Garland Avenue	C	C	Building
170.	3344	Garland Avenue	C		Building
171.	3353	Garland Avenue	NC		Building
172.	3354	Garland Avenue	C		Building
173-174.	3355	Garland Avenue	C	NC	Building
175.	3360	Garland Avenue	C		Building
176-177.	3365	Garland Avenue	C	NC	Building
178-179.	3375	Garland Avenue	C	C	Building
180.	3380	Garland Avenue	C		Building
181-182.	2510	Greenway Road	C	C	Building
183-184.	2512	Greenway Road	C	C	Building

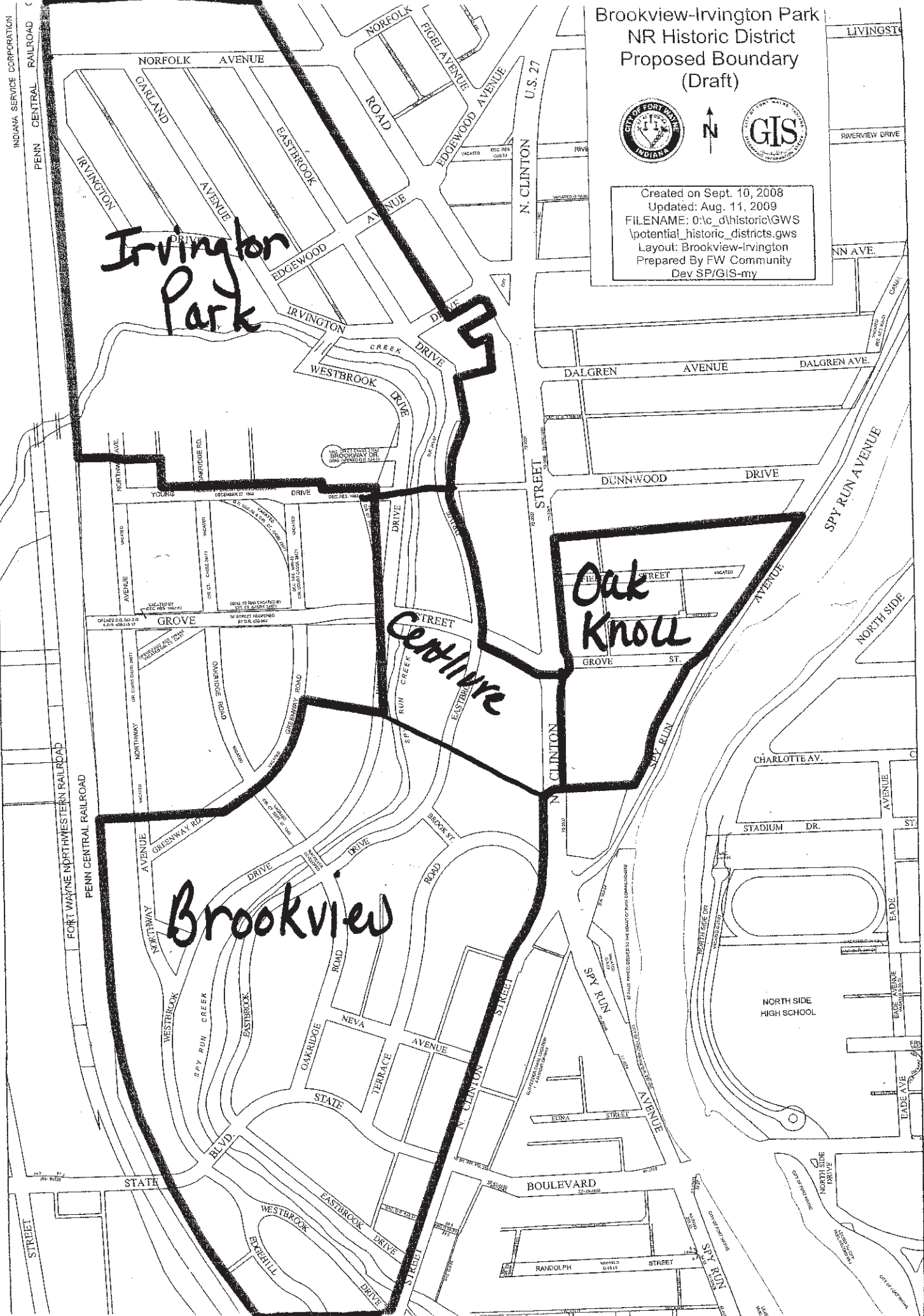
185.	2516	Greenway Road	C		Building
186.	2520	Greenway Road	C		Building
187-188.	2524	Greenway Road	C	C	Building
189-190.	2530	Greenway Road	C	C	Building
191.	210	Grove Street	C		Building
192-193.	303	Grove Street	C	NC	Building
194-195.	325	Grove Street	C	C	Building
196-197.	333	Grove Street	C	C	Building
198.	335	Grove Street	C		Building
199.	222	Irvington Drive	C		Building
200-201.	226	Irvington Drive	C	C	Building
202.	3200	Irvington Drive	C		Building
203.	3314	Irvington Drive	C		Building
204.	3322	Irvington Drive	C		Building
205.	3330	Irvington Drive	C		Building
206.	3354	Irvington Drive	C		Building
207-208.	3360	Irvington Drive	C	NC	Building
209.	101	Norfolk Avenue	C		Building
210.	111	Norfolk Avenue	NC		Building
211.	115	Norfolk Avenue	C		Building
212.	117	Norfolk Avenue	NC		Building
213-214.	125	Norfolk Avenue	C	C	Building
215-216.	139	Norfolk Avenue	C	C	Building
217.	141	Norfolk Avenue	C		Building
218-219.	145	Norfolk Avenue	C	C	Building
220.	150	Norfolk Avenue	C		Building
221.	155	Norfolk Avenue	C		Building
222-223.	215	Norfolk Avenue	C	C	Building
224.	2119	North Clinton Street	C		Building
225.	2129	North Clinton Street	C		Building
226.	2221	North Clinton Street	C		Building
227-228.	2227	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
229.	2239	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
230-231.	2305	North Clinton Street	NC	NC	Building
232.	2307	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
233.	2311	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
234-235.	2315	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
236-237.	2317	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
238.	2323	North Clinton Street	C		Building
239.	2329	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
240-241.	2331	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
242-243.	2333	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
244-245.	2403	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building

246.	2407	North Clinton Street	C		Building
247.	2411	North Clinton Street	C		Building
248.	2505	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
249-250.	2509	North Clinton Street	NC	NC	Building
251-252.	2519	North Clinton Street	NC	NC	Building
253-254.	2531	North Clinton Street	NC	NC	Building
255-256.	2627	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
257-258.	2633	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
259-260.	2703	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
261.	2704	North Clinton Street	C		Building
262-263.	2707	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
264-265-266.	2713	North Clinton Street	C	C NC	Building
267.	2714	North Clinton Street	C		Building
268-269.	2724	North Clinton Street	C	NC	Building
270.	2727	North Clinton Street	NC		Building
271- 272-273	2734	North Clinton Street	C	NC NC	Building
274-275.	2816	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
276-277.	2910	North Clinton Street	C	C	Building
278-279.	2337	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
280-281	2341	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
282-283.	2405	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
284-285.	2409	Northway Avenue	NC	C	Building
286-287.	2413	Northway Avenue	NC	C	Building
288-289.	2416	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
290-291.	2417	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
292-293.	2421	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
294-295.	2501	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
296-297.	2505	Northway Avenue	NC	NC	Building
298-299.	2506	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
300.	2508	Northway Avenue	C		Building
301-302.	2509	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
303.	2513	Northway Avenue	C		Building
304-305.	2514	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
306-307.	2517	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
308-309.	2521	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
310-311.	2524	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
312-313.	2525	Northway Avenue	C	C	Building
314.	2302	Oakridge Road	C		Building
315-316.	2305	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
317-318.	2309	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
319.	2312	Oakridge Road	C		Building
320-321.	2313	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building

322-323.	2316	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
324.	2319	Oakridge Road	C		Building
325.	2320	Oakridge Road	C		Building
326-327.	2323	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
328-329.	2324	Oakridge Road	C	NC	Building
330-331.	2327	Oakridge Road	NC	C	Building
332.	2331	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
333-334.	2335	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
335.	2401	Oakridge Road	C		Building
336.	2402	Oakridge Road	C		Building
337.	2405	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
338.	2406	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
339.	2409	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
340.	2410	Oakridge Road	C		Building
341-342.	2414	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
343-344.	2415	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
345.	2417	Oakridge Road	C		Building
346.	2420	Oakridge Road	C		Building
347-348.	2501	Oakridge Road	NC	NC	Building
349.	2502	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
350-351.	2505	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
352.	2506	Oakridge Road	C		Building
353.	2510	Oakridge Road	C		Building
354.	2514	Oakridge Road	C		Building
355.	2515	Oakridge Road	NC		Building
356-357.	2518	Oakridge Road	C	C	Building
358.	2525	Oakridge Road	C		Building
359-360.	2302	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
361-362.	2310	Terrace Road	C	NC	Building
363.	2312	Terrace Road	C		Building
364-365.	2315	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
367-368.	2316	Terrace Road	NC	NC	Building
368-369.	2317	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
370-371.	2320	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
372-373.	2321	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
374-375.	2324	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
376-377.	2325	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
378-379.	2330	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
380-381.	2332	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
382-383.	2401	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
384-385.	2402	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
386-387	2405	Terrace Road	NC	NC	Building
388-389.	2406	Terrace Road	NC	C	Building

390.	2409	Terrace Road	C		Building
391-392.	2414	Terrace Road	NC	C	Building
393-394.	2415	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
395-396.	2416	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
397-398.	2418	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
399-400.	2419	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
401-402.	2502	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
403-404.	2503	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
405-406	2506	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
407-408.	2507	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
409-410.	2509	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
411.	2510	Terrace Road	C		Building
412-413.	2514	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
414-415.	2515	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
416-417.	2517	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
418-419.	2518	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
420-421.	2521	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
422-423.	2522	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
424.	2525	Terrace Road	C		Building
425-426.	2526	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
427-428.	2530	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
429-430.	2531	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
431	2534	Terrace Road	C		Building
432-433.	2540	Terrace Road	C	C	Building
434.	2551	Terrace Road	C		Building
435.	2601	Terrace Road	C		Building
436.	2602	Terrace Road	C		Building
437.	2611	Terrace Road	C		Building
438.	2615	Terrace Road	C		Building
439.	2616	Terrace Road	C		Building
440.	2620	Terrace Road	C		Building
441.	2626	Terrace Road	C		Building
442.	2189	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
443-444.	2221	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
445-446.	2227	Westbrook Drive	C	NC	Building
447-448.	2233	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
449-450.	2235	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
451-452.	2239	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
453-454.	2243	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
455.	2247	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
456-457.	2251	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
458-459.	2301	Westbrook Drive	NC	NC	Building
460.	2305	Westbrook Drive	C		Building

461-462.	2309	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
463-464.	2315	Westbrook Drive	C	NC	Building
465-466.	2317	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
467.	2321	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
468.	2327	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
469-470.	2329	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
471-472.	2333	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
473-474.	2415	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
475	2503	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
476-477.	2509	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
478-479.	2511	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
480-481.	2515	Westbrook Drive	NC	C	Building
482-483.	2519	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
484-485.	2525	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
486-487.	2527	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
488-489.	2533	Westbrook Drive	NC	C	Building
490-491.	2535	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
492-493.	2545	Westbrook Drive	C	C	Building
494.	2551	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
495.	2601	Westbrook Drive	C		Building
496.		Combined plats of the Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District	C		Site



Brookview-Irvington Park
 NR Historic District
 Proposed Boundary
 (Draft)



Created on Sept. 10, 2008
 Updated: Aug. 11, 2009
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 Layout: Brookview-Irvington
 Prepared By FW Community
 Dev SP/GIS-my

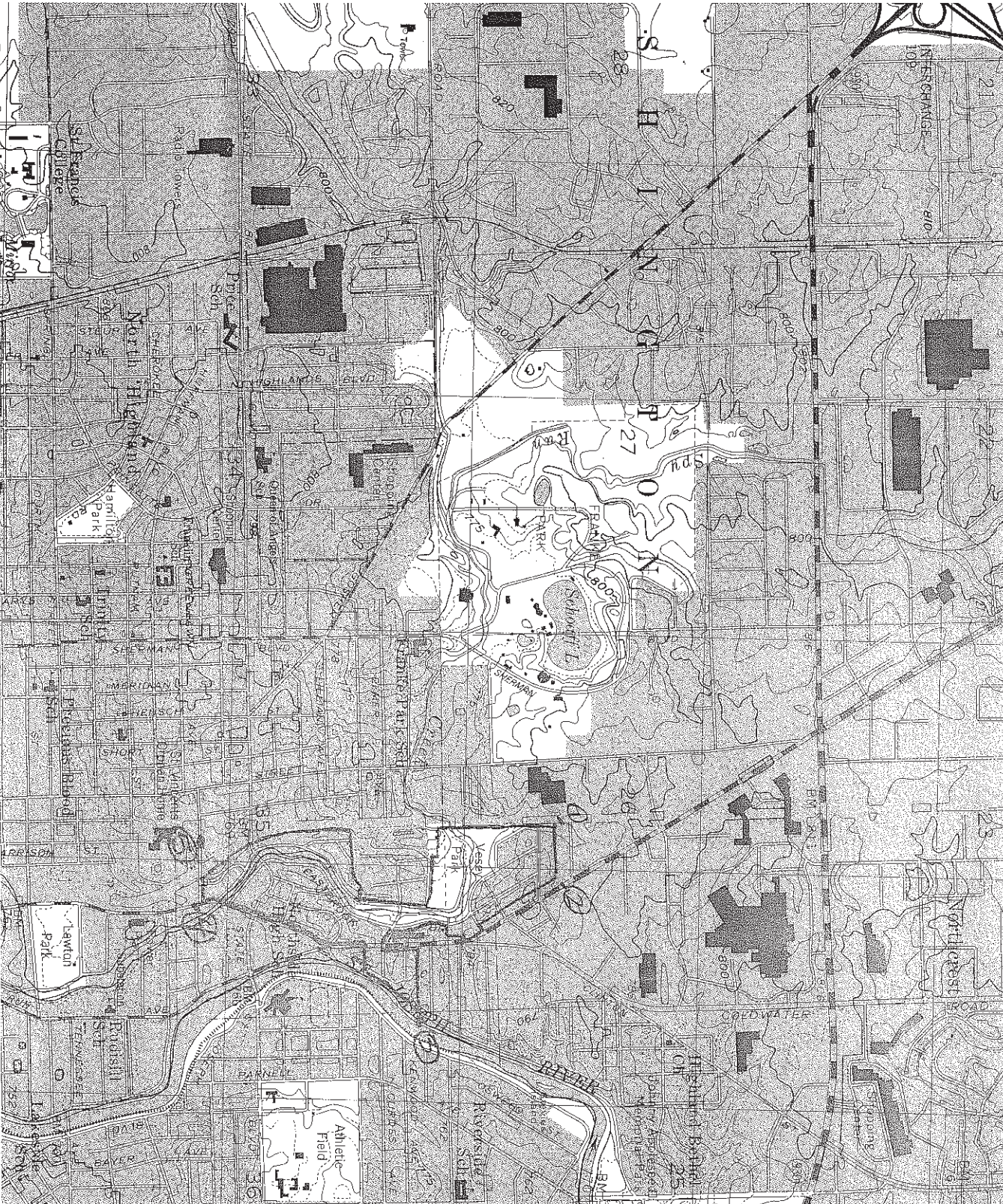
*Irvington
 Park*

*Oak
 Knoll*

Centlivre

Brookview

Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District, Allen County, Indiana



FORT WAYNE WEST QUADRANGLE

INDIANA-ALLEN CO.

7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

145 000 METERS | 457

85°07'30" 41°07'30"

Brookview-Triverton
Part Historic District
Fort Wayne, Allen
County, Indiana

650 000
METERS

- ① 6 855 780 4552 400
- ② 6 856 040 4552 420
- ③ 6 856 660 4551 820
- ④ 6 856 200 4550 860
- ⑤ 6 855 920 4550 880

T 30N
T 31N
T 30N