

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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Maple Place Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: Maple Place Addition

City or town: Fort Wayne State: IN County: Allen

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A \_\_\_ B x C \_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register  
☐ removed from the National Register  
☐ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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



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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

STUCCO

roof: ASPHALT

other:

### Narrative Description

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

#### Summary Paragraph

The Maple Place Historic District, the boundaries of which are composed entirely of the 1912 Maple Place Addition to the City of Fort Wayne, is a small residential area located approximately two miles southwest of downtown Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. Its location also lies about midway between two north/south streets; Thompson Avenue on the west and Broadway, a former trolley line, on the east. Maple Place was infill development within an area that initially developed as the Town of South Wayne which was characterized in the nineteenth century by large lot, country estate development. South Wayne was annexed by the City in 1894. Maple Place, containing only 14 lots, was platted and developed by the City & Suburban Building Company of Fort Wayne. It represents an early and intact example of the company's work and is the only true bungalow court in Fort Wayne.

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Defining characteristics of the district include rustic stone gate posts that mark the entrance to the development, Craftsman-style light posts along the sidewalk that stretches the length of Maple Place from Maple Avenue, and a small, landscaped cul-de-sac island at its north end. Overall, the district remains largely intact and retains its original character. It contains 38 buildings, sites, and structures 34 of which are contributing and four are non-contributing.

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### **Narrative Description**

Developed in 1912, the Maple Place Historic District is located two miles south of downtown Fort Wayne, Indiana, and about midway between two north/south streets; Thompson Avenue on the west and Broadway on the east. Its boundaries are composed entirely of the Maple Place Addition to the City of Fort Wayne, platted in 1912, and contains 14 lots evenly divided along the east and west sides of the street, also called Maple Place, which extends approximately 332 feet north from Maple Avenue. Flanking the entrance of Maple Place are two battered, cut stone gate posts, spaced some distance apart, topped with a square of limestone that slightly overhangs the post. The innermost posts sit flush with the curbline, are about one-third taller than the outermost posts, flare out toward the top, and contain a limestone plaque on their south face that reads "MAPLE PLACE". On their north face is a globe light (photos 1-3). The asphalt street, lined on both sides by a curb-faced sidewalk, terminates in a cul-de-sac on the north end. In the middle of the cul-de-sac is a large circular, cut stone planter. Along the northern boundary of the district is a red brick wall, with brick columns at its east and west ends, that extends approximately from the northwest corner of 2521 Maple Place to the northeast corner of 2520 Maple Place (photo 7). Lighting the street are six lampposts, three evenly spaced on each side, atop square, cut stone piers (photos 4, 6, 9 & 11).

Architecturally, the district is a small residential area defined by bungalow-type, Craftsman-style houses built of frame construction and clad in wood, stucco, aluminum, or vinyl. The common theme is that each house is a comfortable home for the era, built with modern features and materials. Many of the houses have garages accessed directly by Maple Place or by an adjacent alley. Some garages were built at the same time as the house or shortly thereafter and typically feature the same style or architectural elements of the house.

To determine a resource's contribution to the significance of the district, several factors were considered. Close attention was paid to changes in window sizes and arrangements that changed the overall original character of a building. Most changes to exterior wall coverings, such as vinyl or aluminum siding, were not determined to have such a detrimental effect as to render a building non-contributing. Changes to porches, such as enclosures or those that clearly did not bear any resemblance to what may have been original to the structure in terms of material or style, reflected negatively on a building's contribution. Additions made to an original structure were not considered to have a negative effect provided the general footprint and massing of the original structure was still apparent. Also, resources constructed after the end of the period of significance are considered to be non-contributing.

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Dating primarily from about 1912 to 1922, the district contains 38 buildings, sites, and structures 34 of which are contributing and four are non-contributing. The district remains intact and largely retains its original character.

The following are architectural descriptions of other resources in the district:

MAPLE PLACE, east side (south to north)

1. 2551 Maple Place

c. 1913, Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 3, far right

Contributing

When this two-story house was built, it was reported to be the most expensive bungalow in Fort Wayne at the time at a cost of "at least" \$8,000.<sup>1</sup> Sitting on a red brick foundation, it is side-gabled in form, and features exposed rafter tails, and wide, open eaves with knee braces. The first story of the house is clad in wood siding while the upper story is clad in wood shingles. The integrated front porch, accessed in the center by three, wide concrete steps, spans the width of the front façade and extends beyond the south façade of the house structure with a matching side gable. It is constructed of red brick balustrades, topped with concrete slabs, and short brick piers, also topped with concrete slabs, at the front and southeast corners. Similar piers flank the porch entrance. Sitting on top of the corner piers and that on the north of the porch entrance are battered wood columns that support the porch roof detailed with wide arched openings and modillions. The south end of the porch has been enclosed with wood-framed screens.

Immediately north of the enclosure on the front façade is a large, sixteen-over-one, wood-framed window, and next to this, approximately in line with the porch steps, is the main entrance.

Another window like that next to the door is approximately centered between the door and the north end of the porch. Above the porch, and centered on the main house, is a wide, shed-roof dormer containing a row of five double-hung windows. The three windows on the north are eight-over-one replacement units while the two on the south are the original six-over-one wood-framed units. In the south gable-end of the porch is a pair of six-light replacement windows.

Below this is a wood window box constructed of horizontal wood boards with notched ends and supported by four, evenly spaced knee braces.

Centered on the south façade of the house is a red brick chimney that extends through the eave at the roof peak. To the east of this, on the first story is a ten-over-one, double-hung replacement window. Further east, near the southeast corner, is a pair of eight-over-one, double-hung replacement windows. On the west side of the chimney on the second story is a twelve-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window. To the east side is a narrower and shorter, eight-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window. The first story of the north façade features a shallow box bay with shed roof near the northeast corner. Within the bay is a twelve-over-one, double-hung replacement window. East of the bay is a ten-over-one, double-hung replacement window, and east of this is another red brick chimney that extends through the eave. Placed evenly along the

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<sup>1</sup> "A Splendid Bungalow," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 20 April 1913, 45.

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second story are three, double-hung replacement windows. The middle window is eight-over-one and the outer two are ten-over-one in design.

Approximately centered on the first story of the rear façade is a doorway with a wood-framed storm door containing an eight-light glass window with wood panel below. Centered between the door and the southeast corner of the house is a ten-over-one, double-hung replacement window. Placed toward the south side of the upper story is a one-over-one double-hung window, and in the center is a ten-over-one, double-hung replacement window. To the north of this is a grouping of three, four-light, wood-framed, fixed windows.

On the rear of the house and facing Maple Avenue is a large one-story, wood-clad garage built circa 1930. It echoes the architectural features of the house in its gable form, wide, open eaves, and knee braces under the eaves. The garage door opening is accented to make it appear as though it has an arched opening like on the front porch. The overhead garage door consists of three rows of four, elongated wood panels, topped with a row of four, elongated window panes which are then topped with another row of four, elongated wood panels. On the east façade is a twelve-light, wood-framed, fixed window.

The house was built for Charles E. Niebergall, a pharmacist at D & N drugstore,<sup>2</sup> who lived here with his wife, Ethel, and their children, Jack and Dorothy.<sup>3</sup>

2. 2545 Maple Place

c. 1913,<sup>4</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 4, second from left

Contributing

Side-gabled in form and on a foundation of brown brick, this two-story house is clad in wood shingle siding and displays hallmark Craftsman details of exposed rafter tails, wide, open eaves, and knee braces under the eaves. Integrated within the front façade is a full-width porch accessed slightly off-center to the south by three wood steps flanked by short, brown brick cheek walls topped with a concrete slab. Along each side of the steps is a simple wood balustrade consisting of round, narrow top and bottom rails, and widely spaced, round, narrow balusters. The porch features a short, brown brick pier topped with a concrete slab on either side of the porch entrance, and full-height square, brown brick columns at the southwest and northwest corners that support the porch roof. The columns flare out slightly toward the top where they are accented on each side by three short pieces of wood resembling the notched ends of rafter tails. The porch balustrades are constructed of brown brick where six rows of bricks, spaced apart within the rows and staggered between rows, create square openings. On top of the six rows are two solid rows of brick which are then topped with a slab of concrete. Spanning the opening between the columns, and below the porch roof header, is a wood beam shaped to form a wide,

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> "Indiana, United States records," images, FamilySearch  
(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9R68-H6Y?view=index> : Mar 29, 2025), image 72 of 1139; United States. National Archives and Records Administration. 004964847.

<sup>4</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 12 November 1913, 17.

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shallow arch. The front door is covered by a wood-framed screen door, and flanking the door are two large window openings containing slider replacement units. Over the porch on the second story are two, gable-front dormers clad in stucco and detailed with subtle half-timbering. Each dormer contains a pair of double-hung windows, three of which are five-over-one, wood-framed units while the fourth is a one-over-one replacement unit.

The south elevation is bisected by a brown brick chimney that extends through the eave at the roof peak. On either side of the chimney, at basement level, is a fixed, three-light, wood-framed window. To the west of the chimney on the first story is a four-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window with wood-framed storm window. Next to the chimney to the east is a two-light slider replacement, and east of that is another four-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window with wood-framed storm window. Flanking the chimney on the second story is a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window. Toward the west side on the second story is a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window, and toward the east, is a smaller, three-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window.

At basement level on the north elevation are two, square window openings filled in with wood panels. Centered over the west basement window, and just east of the porch is a narrow box bay topped with a shed roof. Within the bay is a four-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window with wood-framed storm window. East of the bay and near the northeast corner of the house is a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window.

Positioned just off the southeast corner of the house is a small, one-car garage that was likely built at the same time as the house. It is clad in wood siding and contains an overhead garage door constructed of four rows of square, wood panels.

Early residents of the house were Charles and Eva Shuler.<sup>5</sup> Charles was a landscape architect who came to be “mentioned favorably in landscape architectural circles all over the country.” With Eva’s assistance, he also designed gardens in Fort Wayne for prominent Fort Wayne residents including at the Forest Park Boulevard home of Perry Archer of the City and Suburban Building Company. He also designed the arrangement of trees in the Pontiac Place addition in Fort Wayne.<sup>6</sup>

### 3. 2537 Maple Place

c. 1913,<sup>7</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 4, far left

Contributing

Clad in wide, white aluminum siding, this house is one of only two, one-story houses on Maple Place. It exhibits wide, overhanging eaves with exposed beams, though they are covered in

<sup>5</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1914* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1914), 1122.

<sup>6</sup> “Fort Wayne Landscape Gardener Gains Enviably Reputation in Indiana – Has Designed Several Local Gardens,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 8 March 1913, 11.

<sup>7</sup> “Building Permits,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 26 June 1913, 7.



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aluminum, and is characterized by a roofline with multiple gables and an asymmetrical front façade. On the southern two-thirds is a wide sweeping, side-gable roof under which the front porch, on a foundation of reddish-brown brick, is incorporated. Access to the porch is by a set of concrete steps placed near the north side. Flanking the steps is a square, reddish-brown brick pier topped with concrete which has been painted dark gray. A similar pier exists at the southwest corner of the porch. Slightly recessed and in the middle of the exterior sides of each pier is a square of white-painted stucco, positioned about a quarter of the way down the pier from the top. Inset from the square and spanning from it to almost the bottom of the pier is a vertical section of white-painted stucco. On top of each pier are two, widely spaced posts that connect to a short horizontal beam, thus forming a t-shape that connect to the porch roof for support. The porch walls are clad in wide, white aluminum siding. To the north of the porch is a front-gable that slightly overlaps with the porch roof. It projects from the main house, but is recessed from the front porch, and contains a pair of six-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung windows with window box below. The front door is centrally placed on the front façade and in line with the porch steps. South of the front door is a grouping of three wood-framed double-hung windows with upper sashes like those to the north, but with a longer lower sash which is divided vertically by a wood muntin. At attic level and placed slightly off-center to the north is another front gable that is set back from the first gable. It contains a pair of small, square, wood-framed windows.

The south elevation features a gable-front section in the middle of the façade divided in the middle by a reddish-brown brick chimney the spans the height on the house and punches through and above the roof at the gable peak. The chimney is embellished with the stucco design like that on the porch piers, and is flanked by two windows like those on the first story front gable. East of this is a box bay containing a grouping of three double-hung windows. Approximately evenly spaced along the north elevation are five, a one-over-one, double-hung windows. From east to west, they are a single unit, a pair of units, a shorter and narrower unit, and a single unit like that near the east side. All visible windows of the house are protected by aluminum-framed storm windows.

Also on the property is a side-gabled, one-car garage built circa 1930. It is clad in white vinyl siding and the west elevation is almost entirely composed of a vinyl-clad overhead garage door with simulated raised panels.

Early residents of the house were Philip and Iola Gloeckner.<sup>8</sup> Born in Chicago,<sup>9</sup> Philip was a traveling salesman<sup>10</sup> and the president of the Phil Gloeckner Coal Company in Fort Wayne. He died suddenly in 1922 while traveling in Richmond, Indiana.<sup>11</sup> By 1920, Guy and Myrtle Mahurin lived here.<sup>12</sup> Born in Fort Wayne in 1877,<sup>13</sup> Mahurin was an architect who designed

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<sup>8</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1915* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1915), 447.

<sup>9</sup> "Prominent Lodgeman Dies While Visiting Richmond," *Fort Wayne (IN) News-Sentinel*, 10 October 1922, 11.

<sup>10</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1915*, 447.

<sup>11</sup> "Prominent Lodgeman Dies While Visiting Richmond."

<sup>12</sup> "United States, Census, 1920", *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MFQX-G4W> : Thu Jan 16 09:43:10 UTC 2025), Entry for Guy Mahurin and Myrtle Mahurin, 1920.

<sup>13</sup> Bert J. Griswold, *Builders of Greater Fort Wayne* (Bert J. Griswold, 1926), 723.

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many outstanding commercial and institutional buildings in Fort Wayne<sup>14</sup> including Plymouth Congregational Church, Forest Park school, and the Chamber of Commerce (now University of St. Francis Business Center). He was in the early years of his architectural career in Fort Wayne while living for only a short time on Maple Place.<sup>15</sup> He died in 1942 at age 64.<sup>16</sup>

4. 2533 Maple Place

c. 1914,<sup>17</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 5

Contributing

Virtually unchanged since it was built, this wood clad, side-gabled house sits on a foundation of brown brick. Characteristic Craftsman details include its wide, projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails and exposed double beams under the gables. Its large front porch, incorporated under the gable roof, spans the width of the house, and is accessed by five concrete steps in the center of the façade. Immediately north of the steps is a square brick pier topped with a square concrete slab painted orange. Supporting the porch roof are three square brick columns topped with orange-painted concrete slabs on the southwest and northwest corners and immediately south of the porch steps. The wood balustrades are constructed of square top and bottom rails and square balusters. A wood-shingled, front gable roof projects from the north two-thirds of the porch. The front door is directly in line with the porch steps, and to either side is a pair of tall, twelve-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung windows with the upper sash being one-third the height of the lower sash. Toward the south side of the second story is a gabled wall dormer containing a recessed grouping of three, wood-framed, double-hung windows. The wide, center window contains a fourteen-over-one upper sash that is one-third the height of the lower single light sash. Flanking it is a narrower window containing a six-light sash that is slightly smaller in height than the lower single light sash. North of the dormer is another grouping of three, wood-framed, double-hung windows. They are equal in size and have an eight-light upper sash and a single light lower sash. This section of the dormer has a shed roof.

To the east of the porch on the south elevation is a ten-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window with a matching window in about the center of the elevation. East of this is a box bay with shed roof containing a wood-framed, fixed window. Equally spaced on the second story are two windows like those on the first story except narrower in width. To the east of the porch on the north elevation is a wide, sixteen-light, wood-framed fixed window, and approximately in the middle of the elevation is a side entrance door. Above the door is a wide stained-glass window. East of this is a brown brick chimney that pierces the eave just east of the roof peak. Between the chimney and the northeast corner of the house is a pair of three-light, steel casement windows. Toward the west side of the second story is a eight-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window, and east of the chimney is a pair of eight-light, wood-framed casement windows.

<sup>14</sup> "Former Ft. Wayne Architect is Dead," *Indianapolis (IN) News*, 3 Sept 1942, 15.

<sup>15</sup> Bert J. Griswold, *Builders of Greater Fort Wayne*, 368, 723.

<sup>16</sup> "Former Ft. Wayne Architect is Dead."

<sup>17</sup> "New Bungalow," *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 18 July 1914, 10.

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Just off the southeast corner of the house is a one car garage that was built at approximately the same time as the house,<sup>18</sup> and that echoes its architectural characteristics. Gable front in form, it is clad in wood siding and has a pair of wood-framed, paneled doors on the west elevation that feature an eight-light window in the upper third portion.

Early residents were Isaac and Frances<sup>19</sup> Cleaver who moved from Muncie, Indiana, into the house in the summer of 1914. Isaac was the secretary and treasurer of Gates & Co. which sold ladies' merchandise.<sup>20</sup> Their residency was short-lived, however, when they moved away to Cleveland the following year.<sup>21</sup>

5. 2527 Maple Place

c. 1913,<sup>22</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 6, second from left

Contributing

Side-gable in form, this house is clad in wood and sits on a concrete block foundation and exhibits characteristic Craftsman elements of tapered columns, knee braces under the gables, and wide, projecting eaves with exposed rafter tails. The front porch is integrated under an extension of the sloping roof that is inset slightly from the north and south elevations. It is accessed toward the north side by a set of brick steps framed with wood and with a simple wood handrail on each side. Flanking the steps, and also at the southwest corner of the porch, is a concrete block pier topped with a square, slightly tapered, wood column supporting the porch roof. Matching the house, the porch walls are clad in wood siding. Sometime after it was built, the porch has been enclosed by two, single-light windows on the north and south elevations. Between the middle and southwest porch columns are three, single-light windows, with the middle window being slightly narrower than the other two. The space between the north and middle columns is now occupied by a door and paneling to fully enclose the opening. On the front elevation, north of the porch, is a large, square, fixed replacement window, and directly in line with the porch door is the door into the house. South of the door is a wood-framed window with a 14-light transom over a single light. On the second story is a gable-front dormer containing two double-hung, replacement windows with a simulated six-light upper sash over a single-light lower sash.

On the south elevation is a chimney of yellow brick that pierces the roof eave just east of the gable peak. West of the chimney on the first story is a shed-roofed box bay containing a grouping of three double-hung, replacement windows with a simulated six-light upper sash over a single-light lower sash. East of the chimney is a pair of one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows. On the second story, west of the chimney, is a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window. Centered on the first story of the north elevation is a grouping of three double-hung,

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<sup>18</sup> *Insurance Maps of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1918*, vol. 2 (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1919), 225.

<sup>19</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1915*, 268.

<sup>20</sup> "New Bungalow."

<sup>21</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Sentinel*, 24 May 1915, 6.

<sup>22</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 4 May 1913, 45.

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replacement windows with a simulated six-light upper sash over a single-light lower sash. Over this on the second story are two one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows.

A one-and-a-half car garage, built at approximately the same time as the house and with similar architectural details,<sup>23</sup> sits off the southeast corner of the house. It is gable front in form, clad in wood siding, and contains a vinyl-paneled, overhead garage door on the west elevation.

The first residents of the house were Francis Kaufman, his wife, Della, and their daughter, Bess.<sup>24</sup> Francis worked as a stockbuyer.<sup>25</sup>

#### 6. 2525 Maple Place

c. 1915,<sup>26</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 6, far left

Contributing

Craftsman details seen on this house include its side-gabled form, wood-clapboard siding, and wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and beams. A prominent feature is its porch that spans the width of the front elevation and wraps around approximately the western third of the south elevation. Toward the north side of the front elevation are three concrete steps, flanked by reddish-brown brick cheek walls topped with a concrete slab, up to the porch that is defined by walls of the same type of brick and also topped with concrete slabs. Protecting the north half of the porch is a gable-front roof supported on its northwest and southwest corners by a square, wood column. When the house was originally built, the remaining porch area was covered by a wood pergola, but that has been replaced by a metal hipped roof supported at the southwest and southeast corners by square, wood posts. Directly in-line with the porch steps is the main entrance around which the clapboard siding has been replaced with board and batten siding. South of the entrance is a pair of eight-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung windows. On the north half of the second story, over the gabled porch roof, is a large gable containing a pair of one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows. To the south is gable-front dormer, though much smaller in size and containing only a three-light, wood-framed, fixed window.

On the first story of the south elevation, under the porch roof, is a large opening with two, single-light, slider replacement windows. Near the east side of this elevation is a short, shallow, box bay that is topped with a shed roof and contains a grouping of three, one-over-one, wood-framed replacement windows. Centered on the second story is a pair of one-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung windows. East of these is a vertical, single-light, fixed window. At attic level is a three-light, wood-framed, fixed window.

Toward the west side of the first story of the north elevation is a horizontal opening, high on the wall, that is infilled with plywood, and just east of the center of the elevation is a side entrance

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<sup>23</sup> *Insurance Maps of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1918*, vol. 2, 225.

<sup>24</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1913* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1913), 644.

<sup>25</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 4 May 1913, 45.

<sup>26</sup> "Building Permits," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 21 Nov 1915, 2.

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with a steel-paneled door. East of this is a one-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window with a lower sash infilled with plywood. Approximately in the center of the elevation and midway between the first and second stories is a horizontal, single-light, wood-framed window. Toward the west and east sides of the second story is an infilled window opening.

On the northeast corner of the property is a non-contributing shed constructed circa 2020. With a gable roof, it is clad in white vinyl siding and has an entrance door on its west elevation.

First to live in this house were Walter E. Gordon<sup>27</sup> and his wife, Ruby.<sup>28</sup> Walter was the director of Fort Wayne's vocational school, established in 1913 and the first in the state to offer free agriculture, trade, and homemaking courses for those who were less likely to attend or complete high school.<sup>29</sup> He was educated at Goshen College, Harvard, and Iowa State, and was an assistant professor of biology and chemistry at Texas Wesleyan College (now University) in Fort Worth, Texas, when he passed away in 1955 at age 69.<sup>30</sup>

7. 2521 Maple Place  
c. 1915,<sup>31</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman  
Photo 7, right  
Contributing

Sitting on a foundation of brown brick, this side-gabled house features a first story clad in wood shingles up to a wood belt course. The wall surfaces above this are covered in stucco. Other Craftsman details utilized on the house include wide, overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails. Nearly all of the window openings contain six-over-six, double-hung replacement windows. Positioned off the south side of the front elevation is a gable-front porch with brown brick lower walls topped with a concrete slab on the north and west sides. Sitting atop the walls on the northwest and southwest corners is a short, square, tapered column supporting the porch roof. Aluminum-framed storm windows enclose the porch openings on the north and west sides. Three concrete steps lead to the south side of the porch that has been enclosed to contain a vinyl-clad storm door flanked by a one-over-one storm window with wood-paneled area below. Protected by the porch and positioned near the south side of the front house elevation is a large, single-light, fixed replacement window. To the north of this is the front door. Also on this elevation, north of the porch, is a short, shallow, box bay with shed roof containing two double-hung windows. Under the bay at each end and in the middle is a small modillion. Over the porch on the second story, and positioned above the belt course, is a pair of double-hung windows, and centered approximately over the first story box bay is a single double-hung window. At attic level is a shed-roof dormer with two openings. In the north opening is a two-light, wood-framed, fixed window while the south opening contains a louvered vent.

<sup>27</sup> "Home of Prof. and Mrs. Walter E. Gordon," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 22 October 1916, 39.

<sup>28</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1917* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1917), 481.

<sup>29</sup> B.J. Griswold, *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne Indiana: A Review of Two Centuries of Occupation of the Region About the Head of the Maumee River*, (Robert O. Law Company, 1917), 566-567

<sup>30</sup> "Dr. Walter E. Gordon's Funeral Being Planned," *Fort Worth (TX) Star-Telegram*, 31 May 1955, 13.

<sup>31</sup> "Building Permits," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 21 Nov 1915, 2.

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Evenly spaced on the first story of the south elevation are two double-hung windows. Toward the west side of the second story is a single double-hung window, and toward the east side is a grouping of three double-hung windows. Toward the west side of the first story on the north elevation is a single light, fixed window protected by an aluminum-framed storm window. East of this is a double-hung window. On the second story, centered over the rectangular window below, is a double-hung window. To the east is another window of the same design, but smaller in size. The first story of the east elevation features a small porch near the north side accessed on its south side by three wood steps. Simple 4 x 4 posts support the roof and the balustrades are constructed of 2 x 4 balusters. Protected by the porch roof is the steel, paneled back door topped with a transom. At grade level, approximately in the center of the elevation, is another entrance to the house. Positioned high on the wall near the south side of the house is a rectangular, fixed window. Over the porch on the second story is a double-hung window. In the center of the elevation is another rectangular, fixed window, and near the south side are two double-hung windows.

Behind the house, and accessed by car by an east-west alley running along the north property line, is a gable-front garage built circa 1920.<sup>32</sup> Clad in white aluminum siding, the south gable end contains a vinyl-clad, paneled, overhead garage door. Near the north side of the west elevation is a steel paneled door, and to the south is a six-light, fixed window.

The house was built for John F. Wertz who worked for the International Harvester company,<sup>33</sup> as a traveling salesman. He lived here with his wife, Carrie, and their son, Tide.<sup>34</sup>

#### MAPLE PLACE, west side (south to north)

#### 8. 2550 Maple Place

c. 1945,<sup>35</sup> Colonial Revival

Photo 8, left

Non-Contributing

Built significantly later than the other houses on Maple Place, this vinyl-siding clad Colonial Revival-style house is side-gabled in form and features a second story overhang on the symmetrical front elevation. Centered on the first story of the front elevation is the main entrance accessed by two concrete steps with black metal railing on the south side, that lead to a small concrete stoop. North of the entrance is an eight-over-eight, double-hung replacement window, and south of the entrance is a six-over-six, double-hung replacement window, a style found on the remainder of the house. Evenly spaced across the second story are three double-hung

<sup>32</sup> "Building Permits," *Fort Wayne (IN) News and Sentinel*, 7 June 1920, 2.

<sup>33</sup> "Home of Mr. John F. Wertz, 2521 Maple Place," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 18 February 1917, 10.

<sup>34</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1918* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1918), 1246.

<sup>35</sup> This date is based on the style of the house and that the address does not appear in Fort Wayne city directories until 1946. No evidence was uncovered during this research to suggest that another house had previously occupied the property.

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windows with the middle window being narrower in width than the other two. On the first story of the north elevation are two double hung windows with that on the west being smaller in height and width than the east window. Between these windows on the second story is another double-hung window.

Centered on the south elevation is a red brick chimney that starts at ground level with a wide base then narrows between the first and second stories. A double-hung window flanks the chimney on both stories. On the west elevation, a double-hung window is positioned toward the south side. On the second story are three, evenly placed, double-hung windows. Off the first story of the west elevation is an enclosed breezeway that connects to a gable-front, one-car garage sided in vinyl to match the house. On the south elevation is a vinyl-clad, paneled, overhead garage door. A short fence of widely spaced wood pickets surrounds the front yard, and a wood privacy fence surrounds the entire south yard.

The earliest known residents of this house were Jack and Wilma DeWitt.<sup>36</sup> A native of Dunkirk, Ohio, Jack worked as a policeman for the Fort Wayne Police Department for 32 years, retiring in 1976. He died in 1993 at the age of 75. Wilma died in 1982.<sup>37</sup>

#### 9. 2544 Maple Place

c. 1913,<sup>38</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 9, far right

Contributing

This side-gabled house sits on a foundation of reddish-brown brick, is clad in wood siding, retains its wood-framed windows, and in some cases, its wood-framed storm windows. Its hallmark Craftsman features include wide, overhanging eaves with exposed beams and rafters. On the front elevation is a full-width porch integrated under the sloping roofline and accessed slightly off-center to the north by a set of wide, concrete steps. Reddish-brown brick forms the brick walls which are topped with a concrete slab. On the northeast and southeast porch corners are two square piers of the same brick and concrete slab detail. Topping each pier is a short, square, tapered wood column supporting the porch roof. The front door is in line with the porch steps. North of the door is a square, nine-light, fixed window, and south of the door is a large sixteen-over-one, double-hung window. Centered on the second story of the front elevation is a large, gable-front dormer containing two pairs of six-over-one, double-hung windows. Across the tops of the windows, and spanning the width of the dormer, is a dentil molding detail. The gable end is further accented by half-timbering.

Centered on the first story of the north elevation is a side entrance. To the east is a pair of eight-over-one, double-hung windows, and west of the entrance is a matching pair of windows. West of this pair, near the northwest corner, is a four-light fixed window. Over the side entrance, but

<sup>36</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1946* (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1946), 148.

<sup>37</sup> Find a Grave, "Jack DeWitt," <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/120158894/jack-dewitt> (accessed 24 May 2025).

<sup>38</sup> "Building Permits," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 19 March 1913, 9.

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set higher on the wall than the other first story windows, is single-light fixed window. To the east side on the second story is a nine-over one, double-hung window, and to the west side is a shorter, one-over-one, double-hung window.

Slightly off-center to the east on the south elevation is a reddish-brown brick chimney with a wide base that narrows in width between the first and second stories and that pierces through the eave. Immediately flanking the chimney on the first story is a six-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window. Near the west side of the elevation is a shallow box bay with shed roof and stained-glass window. On the second story, east of the chimney, is a nine-over-one, wood-framed, double-hung window, and near the west side of the elevation is a twelve-over-one, framed, double-hung window.

Off the southwest corner of the house is a gable-front, one-car garage built circa 1913<sup>39</sup> clad in wood siding. The front elevation contains a sliding wood garage door and, toward the south side, a nine-light fixed window.

Early residents of the house were C. Paul and Madge Millikin.<sup>40</sup> Born in North Bloomfield, Ohio, Mr. Millikin moved to Fort Wayne in about 1911 where he was the president of the Capital Cooperage company. In 1920, while still residing in this house, he died at the age of 35 following a long illness. He was survived by Madge and their young sons Jack and Robert.<sup>41</sup>

10. 2536 Maple Place  
c. 1914, Bungalow/Craftsman  
Photo 9, second from right  
Contributing

This house is side-gabled with a pressed concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding, and wood-framed, double-hung windows, most of which retain their wood-framed storm windows. It exhibits the characteristic wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Like its neighbor to the south, a primary feature of the front elevation is a full-width porch integrated under the sloping roofline. Access to the porch is by a centrally placed set of three, wide concrete steps with short, pressed concrete block cheek walls topped with a concrete slab. Supporting the roof are four, square, tapered wood columns - one on either side of the porch entrance and one to the north and south of the entrance at the middle of the east foundation. The balustrades are composed of evenly spaced, square balusters. On the first story, the main entrance is placed slightly off-center in line with the south side of the porch entrance. North of the entrance is a wide window featuring a diamond-patterned, leaded glass transom window over a single-light lower sash. South of the entrance is another window of the same design. Centered on the second story is a shed roof dormer containing three, fifteen-over-one windows.

<sup>39</sup> *Insurance Maps of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1918*, vol. 2, 225.

<sup>40</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1914*, 860.

<sup>41</sup> "Millikin," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 2 February 1920, 2.



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Approximately centered on the first story of the north elevation is a box bay with shed roof and triangular support braces. Within the bay is a pair of one-over-one windows. West of the bay is a single, one-over-one window. Centered on the second story is a pair of one-over-one windows, and near the west side of the elevation is a one-over-one window.

Centered on the south elevation is a red brick chimney with a wide base that narrows in width between the first and second stories and that pierces through the eave at the roof peak. Flanking the chimney on the first story is a window with a diamond-patterned, leaded glass upper sash over a single-light lower sash. Flanking the chimney on the second story is a one-over-one window. Off the southwest corner of the house is a gable-front, one-car garage, built circa 1921,<sup>42</sup> clad in wood siding. Making up nearly the entire front elevation is a series of three, wood-framed door panels.

Early residents of the house were Charles and Florence Fredericks. Charles worked in the executive department of the S.F. Bowser company.<sup>43</sup>

11. 2534 Maple Place  
c. 1919, Bungalow/Craftsman  
Photo 10, second from right  
Contributing

The second-to-last house built on Maple Place<sup>44</sup> is side-gabled, has mostly wood-framed windows, and is clad in stucco on the first story and wood shingles on the second story. Positioned toward the south side of the front elevation is partial-width porch with stuccoed walls and square, stuccoed columns on the northeast and southeast corners supporting the sloping porch roof. Stucco parapet walls appear as an extension through the porch roof of the porch columns below. Access to the porch is by three concrete steps on the north side of the porch that lead to the front door on the east elevation. Further south on this elevation is a large, six-over-one, double-hung window.

North of the porch is a short, shallow box bay, with shed roof, containing three, three-over-one, double-hung windows. Centered on the second story is a pair of windows like those in the box bay. Flanking these is a larger, four-over-one, double-hung window. At attic level is a small gable-front dormer with three, three-light fixed windows.

On the first story of the north elevation, there is a shallow box bay with shed roof near the east side. Centered within the bay is a pair of multi-light, double-hung windows. Near the west side of the elevation is a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window. On the second story, and in line with the windows on the first story, are two, one-over-one, double-hung windows with that on the west side being smaller in height and width than that on the east side.

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<sup>42</sup> "Building Permits," *Fort Wayne (IN) News and Sentinel*, 2 April 1921, 17.

<sup>43</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1914*, 446.

<sup>44</sup> *Insurance Maps of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1918*, vol. 2, 225.

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Paul F. Schroeder and his wife, Amber, were the first known residents of the house<sup>45</sup> along with their young son, Paul, Jr., and brother-in-law Wedge Grosjean.<sup>46</sup> Paul, Sr. was a US Army lieutenant in World War I, serving in France. He worked as the advertising manager for the Fort Wayne Printing Company before moving to Prescott, Arizona, in about 1923, where he passed away in 1926.<sup>47</sup>

12. 2530 Maple Place  
c. 1913,<sup>48</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman  
Photo 10, far right  
Contributing

Although this house has seen some modifications since it was first built, it retains many of its wood-framed, double-hung windows and still exhibits identifiable bungalow/Craftsman characteristics. With a foundation of reddish-brown brick, it is side-gabled with a long, sweeping roofline on the front elevation. Under the wide eaves, now enclosed by aluminum cladding, are triangular knee braces that have also been covered in aluminum. Aluminum siding covers the wall surfaces of the house as well. The north half of the front elevation retains part of what was once a full-width front porch integrated under the roof. Still present are the east and north brick walls topped with a concrete slab, and brick piers in the center of the elevation and on the northeast corner, also topped with a concrete slab. On top of the piers is a square, wood, tapered column supporting the porch roof. The north and east porch openings are now enclosed by a series of four-light, wood-framed casement windows. The south half of the front elevation is now enclosed by the front entrance, just off-center to the south, and a twelve-over-one window. For accessing the front door, a short sidewalk off the north side of the driveway, on the south side of the house, leads to a set of concrete steps and small porch area with concrete foundation. On the east side of the steps is a black metal railing that continues along the east and north sides of the porch. Centered on the second story is a large, hipped-roof dormer with a grouping of three, twelve-over-one windows.

Approximately centered on the first story of the north elevation is side entrance. To the east is a shallow box bay with shed roof and a pair of multi-light, leaded-glass upper sash over single light lower sash windows. On the second story are two pairs of one-over-one windows. Off-center to the east on the south elevation is a reddish-brown brick chimney with a wide base that narrows in width between the first and second stories and then pierces through the eave. Flanking the chimney on the first story is a large, square, single-light, fixed replacement window. Near the west side of the elevation is a pair of small one-over-one windows. East of the chimney on the second story is a one-over-one window. West of the chimney is another one-over-one window and a smaller one-over-one window. Extending south off the southwest corner of the first story is

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<sup>45</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1919* (R.L. Polk & Co., 1919), 1090.

<sup>46</sup> "Indiana, United States records," images, FamilySearch  
(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9R68-H2F?view=index> : May 12, 2025), image 73 of 1139; United States. National Archives and Records Administration.

<sup>47</sup> "World War Officer Dies," *Fort Wayne (IN) News-Sentinel*, 17 August 1926, 23.

<sup>48</sup> "Move Into New Bungalow," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 21 Dec 1913, 43.

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a small, side-gabled, enclosed porch with an entrance on the east elevation. It is accessed by a set of concrete steps off the north side of the driveway.

Also present on the property is a gable-front, one-car garage, built circa 1922,<sup>49</sup> that is clad in wood and has exposed rafters under the eaves. The front elevation contains a paneled, aluminum-clad, overhead garage door.

The first residents were Catherine Buchanan,<sup>50</sup> a widow and native of Ohio, and her adult children Isabelle, Eugenie, Lillian, and Jack.<sup>51</sup>

13. 2522 Maple Place  
c. 1913,<sup>52</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman  
Photo 11, left  
Contributing

This is the second of only two, one-story houses on Maple Place. On a foundation of brown brick, it is front-gabled and clad in aluminum siding, and retains the characteristic Craftsman features of wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Extending from the south side of the front elevation is a gable-front porch accessed by three concrete steps. Flanking the steps is a brown brick cheek wall topped with a concrete slab, and the same reddish-brown brick composes the porch walls and tapered columns on the southeast and northeast corners. The porch has been enclosed on the north and south by a series of three, single-light, casement windows. The front elevation has also been enclosed with a main entrance at the top of the concrete steps. South of the entrance is a series of three, single-light, casement windows, and to the north is a tall, narrow, single-light, fixed window. Accenting the porch gable end are five exposed beams. When the house was built, the front porch extended across the entire front elevation, but all that remains to the north of the existing porch is a low brick wall along the east and north sides forming a planter area. Overlooking this on the first story is a row of five, wood-framed, multi-light-over-one, double-hung, windows. At attic level, just below the gable peak, is a six-over-one, double-hung replacement window.

Toward the east side of the north elevation is a wide, shallow box bay with two stained-glass, wood-framed, double-hung windows with wood-framed storm windows. An exposed beam supports the bay on each side. Extending from the middle of the elevation is a small, enclosed side porch with square, tapered, wood columns on the northeast and northwest corners and a pair of one-over-one replacement windows on the north elevation. The porch is accessed on its west side by a set of four wood steps that lead to a door. West of the side porch is a one-over-one, double-hung window.

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<sup>49</sup> "Building Permits," *The Fort Wayne (IN) News and Sentinel*, 15 March 1922, 18.

<sup>50</sup> "Move Into New Bungalow."

<sup>51</sup> "United States, Census, 1920", *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MFQX-G4B> : Mon Jan 20 18:30:28 UTC 2025), Entry for Katherine Buchanan and Isabelle Buchanan, 1920.

<sup>52</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 31 July 1913, 2.

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Approximately in the middle of the south elevation is a wide chimney of brown brick that stair-steps to a narrower width before it pierces through the eave. There is a one-over-one, double-hung window east of the chimney. West of the chimney are three, one-over-one, double-hung windows with the middle window being smaller in size and retaining its wood-framed storm window. Along the first story of the west elevation are three double-hung windows with the upper sashes obscured by aluminum awnings. At attic level is a six-over-six, double-hung window.

Off the southwest corner of the house is a gable-front, single-car garage, built circa 1930, with exposed rafter tails and clad in white vinyl siding. Toward the south side of the east gable end is a steel paneled door. Toward the west side of the north elevation is an opening containing a five-panel, wood door, and to the east is a horizontal eight-light, wood-framed, awning window. On the west gable end is a wood-paneled, overhead garage door with a row of windows along the top.

The earliest known residents of this house were Roland and Frances Hofmann. Roland was an assistant at the Western Engineering and Construction Company.<sup>53</sup>

14. 2520 Maple Place

c. 1917,<sup>54</sup> Bungalow/Craftsman

Photo 7, left

Photo 11, right

Contributing

Craftsman details seen on this house include its side-gabled form, stucco foundation, wood-clapboard siding, and wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and beams. Still intact are its wood-framed, double-hung windows. Spanning from about the middle of the front elevation to beyond the south elevation is a prominent side-gabled porch with stucco walls and stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends. Four slim, tapered wood columns support the roof. Access to the porch is by four wood steps flanked by stuccoed cheek walls topped with a concrete slab. The front entrance is directly in line with the steps, and south of this is a large, sixteen-over-one window. North of the porch is a grouping of three, six-over-one windows. Toward the south side of the front elevation is a shallow cross gable containing a pair of eight-over-one windows. The gable end is detailed with stucco and half-timbering. North of the dormer is another eight-over-one window.

Toward the east side of the first story of the north elevation is a horizontal, leaded-glass, fixed window and toward the west side is a one-over-one window. On the second story are two, one-over-one windows with that on the west being the smaller of the two in height. On each story of the south elevation are two, one-over-one windows. On the west elevation, toward the south side, is a pair of six-light casement windows, and just off-center to the north is a rear entrance. On the north side of the elevation is an enclosed back porch with steps and door on its south elevation.

<sup>53</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1914*, 592.

<sup>54</sup> "Home Built for Mr. and Mrs. Warren V. Sweet," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 2 Dec 1917, 7A.

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A balustrade of narrow wood balusters surrounds the porch roof perimeter, and a door on the second story opens onto the porch roof. South of the door is a rectangular, stained-glass, fixed window, and toward the south side of the elevation is a one-over-one window.

This house was built for Warren and Alice Sweet.<sup>55, 56</sup> Warren was a purchasing agent and vice-president of the Dudlo Manufacturing Company for seventeen years before becoming a salesman for an auto light company in Toledo. Tragically, he died in 1934 on his forty-sixth birthday in a car accident near Anderson, Indiana.<sup>57</sup>

RESOURCE NUMBER	ADDRESS	STREET	CONSTRUCTION DATE	RESOURCE RATING	RESOURCE TYPE
1	2520	Maple Place	c. 1917	C	Building (h)
2	2521	Maple Place	c. 1915	C	Building (h)
3	2521	Maple Place	c. 1920	NC	Building (g)
4	2522	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
5	2522	Maple Place	c. 1930	C	Building (g)
6	2525	Maple Place	c. 1915	C	Building (h)
7	2525	Maple Place	c. 2020	NC	Building (s)
8	2527	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
9	2527	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (g)
10	2530	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
11	2530	Maple Place	c. 1922	C	Building (g)
12	2533	Maple Place	c. 1914	C	Building (h)
13	2533	Maple Place	c. 1914	C	Building (g)
14	2534	Maple Place	c. 1919	C	Building (h)
15	2536	Maple Place	c. 1914	C	Building (h)
16	2536	Maple Place	c. 1921	C	Building (g)
17	2537	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
18	2537	Maple Place	c. 1930	NC	Building (g)

h = house; g = garage; s = shed

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1918*, 1159.

<sup>57</sup> "Salesman Dies in Auto Crash," *Muncie (IN) Evening Press*, 20 July 1934, 1.

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RESOURCE NUMBER	ADDRESS	STREET	CONSTRUCTION DATE	RESOURCE RATING	RESOURCE TYPE
19	2544	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
20	2544	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (g)
21	2545	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
22	2545	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (g)
23	2550	Maple Place	c. 1945	NC	Building (h)
24	2551	Maple Place	c. 1913	C	Building (h)
25	2551	Maple Place	c. 1930	C	Building (g)
26		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (gp)
27		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (gp)
28		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (gp)
29		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (gp)
30		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
31		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
32		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
33		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
34		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
35		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (l)
36		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (pl)
37		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Structure (w)
38		Maple Place	c. 1912	C	Site

h = house; g = garage; gp = gate post; l = light post; pl = planter; w = wall

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## 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.)

- ☐ 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING  
ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1912-1922

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1912

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

City and Suburban Building Company

Fortney, Franklin G.

\_\_\_\_\_



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### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance of the Maple Place Historic District begins in 1912, when Maple Place was platted and approved as part of the City of Fort Wayne, and ends in 1922, a span of time that encompasses the district's greatest period of development. The architectural style within the district is representative of this time frame.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Maple Place Historic District is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as it is a distinctive locally significant example of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential development. It is also significant under Criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Developed by the City and Suburban Building Company, it is a cohesive collection of early 20th-century bungalow and Craftsman architecture with good integrity. Maple Place is also representative of City Beautiful planning in Fort Wayne. Taken together, the planning and architecture of Maple Place is a complete and harmonious Arts & Crafts environment. While Fort Wayne has many houses in the Craftsman style or closely allied modes, few if any neighborhoods are so thoroughly of that style and time.

The district also qualifies under the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S., 1830-1960." Its development south of the city center with accessibility by streetcar and automobile places it into the subtypes of "Early Streetcar Suburbs, 1888-1928" and "Early Automobile Suburbs, 1908 to 1945."

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

***Community Development and Planning***

The Maple Place Historic District is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Community Development and Planning, as it is a distinctive example of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential development. Composed entirely of the 1912 Maple Place Addition to the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, it is a small residential area located approximately two miles southwest of downtown.

First settled by the Native American Miami tribe and known as “Kekionga,” Fort Wayne, Indiana, was established in 1794 at the confluence of the St. Marys, the St. Joseph, and the Maumee Rivers in the northeastern part of the state. Named for a fort built here by General Anthony Wayne, the site was chosen for the three rivers and proximity to the Wabash River which provided access to both the Great Lakes and Ohio River. In 1820, a post office was established in Fort Wayne as the national government recognized the town’s growing importance. It was around this time that early settlers began arriving, and in 1824, Allen County, for which Fort Wayne is the county seat, was created.<sup>58</sup> In the 1830s, the highest point of the Wabash & Erie Canal was in Fort Wayne, thus resulting in the town’s nickname of the “Summit City.” Naturally, residential and commercial buildings sprang up around this new source of commerce for Fort Wayne.<sup>59</sup> In the 1850s, Fort Wayne saw its first railroads being constructed.<sup>60</sup>

At about this same time, the introduction of horse-drawn streetcars that ran on rails allowed people to travel faster and for greater distances prompting many cities such as New York, Chicago, and Boston, to begin expanding their boundaries into outlying areas. When the electric streetcar first arrived in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887, travel was even faster, and city expansion into the suburbs accelerated across the United States.<sup>61</sup>

Fort Wayne was among the cities to follow this trend. In 1871, a group of prominent Fort Wayne businessmen with an eye toward furthering the growth of the city formed the Citizens’ Street Railroad Company, the first of several ventures focused on a transit system for the public. With the blessing of the City Council, work began on laying rails for horsecars originating in the city center at Main and Calhoun Streets. From Main Street, lines radiated east and west, and a south line went along Calhoun Street to Creighton Avenue, a distance of about one-and-a-half miles.

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<sup>58</sup> B.J. Griswold, 21, 22, 36, 140, 147, 253-265.

<sup>59</sup> City of Fort Wayne, “Fort Wayne History,” <http://www.fwcommunitydevelopment.org/fort-wayne-history> (accessed 21 July 2023).

<sup>60</sup> B.J. Griswold, 408-411.

<sup>61</sup> David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, National Register Bulletin (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 16-18.

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The first horsecar was driven on Calhoun Street in early 1872, and over the next several years, more lines were built and extended into areas further from downtown. In 1892, the system was electrified and trolleys replaced the horsecars. Line expansions occurred again in the early 1900s, including the South Calhoun line, and a new line, called the South Wayne, was built. Both lines reached south of Creighton Avenue, with the South Wayne extending half a mile to Organ Avenue (now Kinsmoor Avenue).<sup>62</sup> Another south line ran on Broadway.

The development of areas south of downtown Fort Wayne began in the 1850s, particularly by industries associated with railroad activities. Much like with the construction and operation of the canal, the railroad attracted new residents. Near the tracks were neighborhoods characterized by narrow streets and houses built closely together on small plats of land while further south, and between the St. Marys River and Hoagland Avenue, consisted of country estates where prominent Fort Wayne leaders and their families lived. Small farms and woodlands existed south of Creighton Avenue. By the early 1870s, the area had become known as “South Wayne” and was eventually incorporated as a town in 1888. It was annexed by the City of Fort Wayne in 1894. With the streetcar line expansions of the early 1900s, more residential development came to the area.<sup>63</sup>

At about this same time, the City Beautiful movement took hold across the United States, and is described by author William H. Wilson as a time when:

...middle- and upper-middle-class Americans attempt to refashion their cities into beautiful, functional entities. Their effort involved a cultural agenda, a middle-class environmentalism, and aesthetics expressed as beauty, order, system, and harmony. The ideal found physical realization in urban design. Public and semipublic buildings, civic centers, park and boulevard systems, or extensions and embellishments of them, were the tokens of the improved environment. So were ordinary street improvements, including good paving, attractive furniture such as lampposts, and carefully selected and maintained trees. The goal beyond the tangibles was the influence the heart, mind, and purse of the citizen. Physical change and institutional reformation would persuade urban dwellers to become more imbued with civic patriotism and better disposed toward community needs. Beautiful surroundings would enhance worker productivity and urban economics.<sup>64</sup>

In April 1909, Fort Wayne formally enlisted in “civic revival” at an initial meeting of nearly 300 people who were interested in civic improvements and city beautification.<sup>65</sup> The following June, Charles Mulford Robinson, a noted landscape gardener from Rochester, New York, was hired “to prepare a report advising the city how to develop its physical possibilities so as to transform them into the city beautiful.”<sup>66</sup> Mulford was considered to be “the most eminent American

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<sup>62</sup> George K. Bradley, *Fort Wayne's Trolleys* (Owen Davies, Publisher, 1963), 9, 11, 17, 45.

<sup>63</sup> City of Fort Wayne and Packard Area Planning Alliance, “Packard 2030,” <https://engage.cityoffortwayne.org/packard-2030> (accessed 8 June 2025), 8-9.

<sup>64</sup> William H. Wilson, *The City Beautiful Movement* (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989), 1.

<sup>65</sup> “The City Beautiful,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 16 April 1909, 1.

<sup>66</sup> “Noted Landscape Gardener Engaged,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 5 June 1909, 2.

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authority on such matters.”<sup>67</sup> To carry out what Mulford would advise, the Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association (Association) was organized and incorporated as an outgrowth of the civic revival.<sup>68</sup> The treasurer of the Association was William Scheiman.

Scheiman, born in Fort Wayne in 1873, began his working career in a real estate office, and eventually moved onto being a bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house and as “credit man” for a local hardware company. After that, he was the assistant Allen County treasurer and then elected Allen County treasurer in 1906 and 1908. He served until 1911. In 1912, he got back into the real estate business when he was named as the president and general manager of the City and Suburban Building Company in Fort Wayne.<sup>69</sup>

The roots of the company had begun in 1905 when the City and Suburban Realty Company, headed by Perry J. Archer, Ralph L. MaGee, and W.E. (Wallace) Doud, was incorporated for the purpose “to deal in city and suburban realty and improvement” within the vicinity of Fort Wayne and Allen County.<sup>70</sup> By the end of 1911, the company was hailed as being a pioneer in Fort Wayne’s building business. In its six years in existence, it had built and sold over 200 residences in various parts of the city.<sup>71</sup> In 1912, the company announced that it was changing its name to the “City and Suburban Building Company” to better reflect that it built houses as opposed to just selling them.<sup>72</sup>

Between 1900 and 1910, Fort Wayne’s population grew from 45,115 to 63,933,<sup>73</sup> and the city was expanding in all directions “by neighborhoods – developing entire tracts as a harmonious, symmetrical whole – with paved streets, pretty parkways, charming walks, inviting drives and homes that make an irresistible appeal to the man who longs for a cozy home...”.<sup>74</sup> The City and Suburban Building Company took part in just this kind of development.

In October of 1912, the company formally platted the 14-lot Maple Place development<sup>75</sup> just west of Broadway. The area had largely been developed with houses and commercial buildings on narrow lots except for the north side of Maple Avenue where some empty land remained.<sup>76</sup> The Maple Place plat had previously been a garden and fruit orchard, and was being developed

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<sup>67</sup> “For Real Civic Beauty,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 27 May 1909, 9.

<sup>68</sup> “Subject of Article,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 18 August 1909, 9.

<sup>69</sup> Bert J. Griswold, *Builders of Greater Fort Wayne*, 510.

<sup>70</sup> “New Corporation,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 27 February 1905, 6.

<sup>71</sup> “W.H. Scheiman to Manage City Realty Company,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal Gazette*, 28 December 1911, 1.

<sup>72</sup> “Will Change Its Name,” *Fort Wayne (IN) News and Sentinel*, 26 February 1912, 13.

<sup>73</sup> STATS Indiana, “Indiana City/Town Census Counts, 1900 to 2010,” [https://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic\\_counts\\_cities.asp](https://www.stats.indiana.edu/population/PopTotals/historic_counts_cities.asp) (accessed 21 September 2023).

<sup>74</sup> “Building the Newer Ft. Wayne by Neighborhoods,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Sentinel*, 28 October 1911, 9.

<sup>75</sup> Allen County (IN) Recorder, Plat map, “Maple Place,” 1912, <https://inallen.fidlar.com/INAllen/CovenantSearch/#/search> (accessed 8 June 2025).

<sup>76</sup> Library of Congress, “Griswold’s birdseye view of the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana indexed for ready reference,” 1907, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4094f.pm001950/?r=0.226.0.454.0.127.0.047.0> (accessed 30 May 2025).

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as a court.<sup>77</sup> Construction work had already begun that April.<sup>78</sup> A newspaper article stated that Maple Place “was planned and built up under the guidance of one controlling hand...is an excellent example of harmony in the planning of neighboring homes.”<sup>79</sup> Another newspaper account called Maple Place “exclusive and attractive,” further noting “A large cut stone gate entrance separates it in a way from the avenue. Asphalt pavement, curbing, sidewalks, cut stone ornamental lamp posts, conduit for lighting and telephone wires and sunken garbage receptacles complete its equipment. Trellis work, backed with a high brick wall extends across the north end of the court and a return to Maple avenue is formed by a circular drive around a centrally located flower bed.”<sup>80</sup> An advertisement for Maple Place said “HOME in every sense of the word. Refinement, comfort and delightful privacy. Bungalows exclusively---no two alike. Get out into the sunshine and clear air of Maple Place.” The ad also noted that Maple Place was “just one block from Broadway car line.”<sup>81</sup> By May of 1913, three houses had been built in Maple Place described as “unique” and “devoted exclusively to bungalows.”<sup>82</sup> Six more had been completed by that December,<sup>83</sup> and three more would follow by 1918, leaving only two of the 14 lots undeveloped.<sup>84</sup>

By 1917, the City and Suburban Building Company reportedly had built between 550 and 600 homes in the city.<sup>85</sup> The company continued to build houses in the city and began developing the Indian Village addition in 1927,<sup>86</sup> which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. After 1931, the company no longer appears in Fort Wayne city directories and is presumed to have gone defunct.

## Architecture

The Maple Place Historic District is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion C in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is a cohesive collection of early 20th-century bungalow/Craftsman houses with good integrity. Some garages were built at the same time as the house or shortly thereafter and typically feature the same style and architectural elements of the house.

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<sup>77</sup> “Maple Place as it Looks Today,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 14 June 1914, 44.

<sup>78</sup> “Work Begins on Two More Beauty Spots for Fort Wayne,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 22 April 1912, 4.

<sup>79</sup> “Homes That Harmonize,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 23 November 1913, 46.

<sup>80</sup> “Maple Place – A Miniature City of Bungalows,” *The Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 21 December 1913, 43.

<sup>81</sup> *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory 1914*, 280.

<sup>82</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 4 May 1913, 45.

<sup>83</sup> “Maple Place – A Miniature City of Bungalows.”

<sup>84</sup> *Insurance Maps of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1918*, vol. 2, 225.

<sup>85</sup> “Building Company Takes Large Office,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 17 June 1917, 8.

<sup>86</sup> Allen County (IN) Recorder, Plat map, “Indian Village Section A, An Addition to the City of Fort Wayne,” 1927, <https://inallen.fidlar.com/INAllen/CovenantSearch/#/search> (accessed 8 June 2025).

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“Bungalow” as a word originated in India from the noun “bāṅglā” to describe “a low house with galleries or porches all around” with references to the English and Dutch using a similar building type and terminology in the 1600s and 1700s.<sup>87</sup> In the United States, a bungalow is generally described as a house with one or one-and-a-half stories with some bedrooms, or all of them, on the first floor. When built, the average bungalow was moderately-sized and usually constructed with mass-produced parts resulting in an affordably priced home. Los Angeles, California, is said to be “the cradle” of the bungalow with other large concentrations throughout the state due to heavy promotion of the building type,<sup>88</sup> thus the term “California bungalow.” When bungalows were massed into a single planned development, often including outdoor gathering spaces, entrance posts, lighting fixtures, and the exclusion of through traffic, it became known as a “bungalow court.”<sup>89</sup> With its planned development characteristics and massing of bungalows, Maple Place exemplifies a bungalow court, and is the only example in Fort Wayne.

In the early 1900s, the Craftsman style of architecture gained a following in the United States after California-based brothers Charles and Henry Greene began designing homes based upon Asian-inspired architecture and the English Arts and Crafts Movement, which emphasized the use of craftsmanship over machine-made objects. The “Craftsman” terminology took hold after Gustav Stickley, an American furniture maker also inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement, began publishing the magazine *The Craftsman* in 1901 to further the Arts and Crafts ideals, as well as his own house designs based upon them. Eventually, the Craftsman style of architecture was more typically seen in bungalow-type houses,<sup>90</sup> and had a limited popularity for house design spanning only the years from about 1905 to 1930.<sup>91</sup>

Characteristic Craftsman style features include a low-pitched gable roof, and sometimes hipped roof, with wide, unenclosed, overhanging eaves; exposed roof rafter tails; the use of triangular braces or beams, usually decorative rather than structural, under gables; full or partial-width porches supported by tapered, square columns; and a frequent use of gabled or shed roof dormers. Additional commonly seen exterior elements include wood clapboard siding, though stucco, stone, concrete block, and brick can be found in northern and midwestern states. Tudor false half-timbering is sometimes used as well. Windows are typically double-hung with a multi-light upper sash over a single-light lower sash.<sup>92</sup>

The City and Suburban Building Company built and sold its own houses, and would build as small or large a house as someone wanted. In 1908, as the City and Suburban Realty Company, it employed contractor S.D. Roush to oversee all the building as well as more than 50 carpenters, plumbers, masons, and other workmen. They sold “from plans prepared by one of the best

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<sup>87</sup> Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow 1880-1930* (Abbeville Press, Inc., 1985), 19.

<sup>88</sup> Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* (Penguin Studio, 1995), 1, 10, 16.

<sup>89</sup> Lancaster, 146-147.

<sup>90</sup> Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1994), 208.

<sup>91</sup> Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 453-454.

<sup>92</sup> McAlester and McAlester, 452-454.

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architects in the city” as one newspaper advertisement read.<sup>93</sup> It was this same year they first marketed one of their houses as a “California Bungalow.”<sup>94</sup> In 1909, another California bungalow they built in the city attracted one thousand visitors in one day to view the “new style of architecture.”<sup>95</sup> That same year, an article about bungalows in a Fort Wayne newspaper was entitled “The Bungalow: A Sensible Fad Which Has Spread To All Parts of The Globe.”<sup>96</sup> The following year, it was reported that the bungalow had “added to the popularity of the City & Suburban Realty company.”<sup>97</sup> As the company chose to build bungalows in Maple Place, they clearly intended to further the fad. In 1914, a marketing ad for two of the recently built houses in Maple Place said they were “real California style.”<sup>98</sup> The same year, a newspaper article about Maple Place referenced the houses as being “modern California bungalows.”<sup>99</sup>

Across Fort Wayne, many bungalow/Craftsman houses exist with fine examples in National Register districts including South Wayne, Oakdale, Driving Park-Seven States, Shawnee Place, Lafayette Place, and others. Maple Place, though, stands apart for its uniformity of style combined with its bungalow court planning.

From about 1913 to 1919, architect Frank Fortney worked as the head of the architectural department for the City and Suburban Building Company<sup>100</sup> which is the same time period that Maple Place largely developed. In a 1913 publication about Fort Wayne, his name appears on a rendering of Maple Place.<sup>101</sup> Born in Ohio in about 1874, Fortney was a school teacher<sup>102</sup> before becoming an architect sometime between 1900 and 1910.<sup>103</sup> By 1923, he was self-employed, but was said to have designed “five of the finest houses on Forest Park Boulevard, besides many other residences and buildings about the city.” In addition to being an architect, he was also an engineer.<sup>104</sup> In 1924, Fortney moved to Florida, and then worked in Detroit, Michigan, for the architectural firm Smith, Hinchman and Grylls. In 1930, he was back in Fort Wayne working for the architectural firm of Larimore and Parkinson, and was appointed by Fort Wayne mayor

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<sup>93</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 12 April 1908, 8.

<sup>94</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 5 June 1908, 16.

<sup>95</sup> “Thousand Visit New Bungalow,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 15 Nov 1909, 2.

<sup>96</sup> “The Bungalow: A Sensible Fad Which Has Spread To All Parts of The Globe,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 18 July 1909, 6.

<sup>97</sup> “Bungalow Opening Tomorrow,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Daily News*, 29 Oct 1910, 15.

<sup>98</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 8 March 1914, 25.

<sup>99</sup> “Maple Place as it Looks Today.”

<sup>100</sup> “Well Known Architect Affiliates With City & Suburban Sales Force,” *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 4 May 1919.

<sup>101</sup> H.W. Gardner, *Fort Wayne: A Presentation of Her Resources, Achievements and Possibilities* (Fort Wayne News, 1913), 3.

<sup>102</sup> “United States, Census, 1900”, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMB4-SLF> : Sat Jan 18 02:03:17 UTC 2025), Entry for Frank G Fortney and Nellie Fortney, 1900.

<sup>103</sup> “United States, Census, 1910”, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MKLY-M2N> : Fri Mar 08 12:10:41 UTC 2024), Entry for Frank G Fortney and Nettie Fortney, 1910.

<sup>104</sup> *Fort Wayne (IN) News and Sentinel*, 27 January 1923, 19.

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William Hosey as city commissioner of the building inspection department.<sup>105</sup> Fortney passed away in 1961 and is buried in Lindenwood Cemetery in Fort Wayne.<sup>106</sup>

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### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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<sup>105</sup> "New Mayor Consults Architects and Contractors Before Making Appointment," *Indiana Construction Recorder* 11, no. 44 (1930): 6, <https://archive.org/details/isl-ind-const-rec-1930/page/n77/mode/2up> (accessed 8 June 2025).

<sup>106</sup> Find a Grave, "Franklin George 'Frank' Fortney," <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/90898857/franklin-george-fortney> (accessed 8 June 2025).



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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.6 acres

Maple Place Historic District  
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Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 655076	Northing: 4547280
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 655132	Northing: 4547282
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 655147	Northing: 4547166
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 655082	Northing: 4547165

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

The boundaries of the Maple Place Historic District are the Maple Place plat, a sub-division of Thompson's Partition Addition of lots 2 and 3 in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary description encompasses the contributing and non-contributing resources of the Maple Place Addition of this nomination. This is the property associated with the resources during the period of significance.

Maple Place Historic District  
Name of Property

Allen County, IN  
County and State

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jill D. Downs  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 1202 Elmwood Ave.  
city or town: Fort Wayne state: IN zip code: 46805  
e-mail: jdowns1908@gmail.com  
telephone: (260) 437-1192  
date: November 23, 2025

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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



Maple Place Historic District

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Allen County, IN

County and State

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Maple Place Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fort Wayne

County: Allen

State: IN

Photographer: Jill Downs

Date Photographed: February 25, 2025

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

- 1 of 11. Maple Place looking north from Maple Avenue.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0001)
- 2 of 11. Maple Place looking south toward Maple Avenue.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0002)
- 3 of 11. 2533-2551 Maple Place (l-r), looking northeast.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0003)
- 4 of 11. 2537-2551 Maple Place (l-r), looking southeast.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0004)
- 5 of 11. 2533 Maple Place, looking northeast.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0005)
- 6 of 11. 2525-2551 Maple Place, looking southeast.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0006)
- 7 of 11. 2520 Maple Place, brick wall, planter, and 2521 Maple Place (l-r), looking north.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0007)
- 8 of 11. 2550 Maple Place, looking southwest.

Maple Place Historic District

Name of Property

Allen County, IN

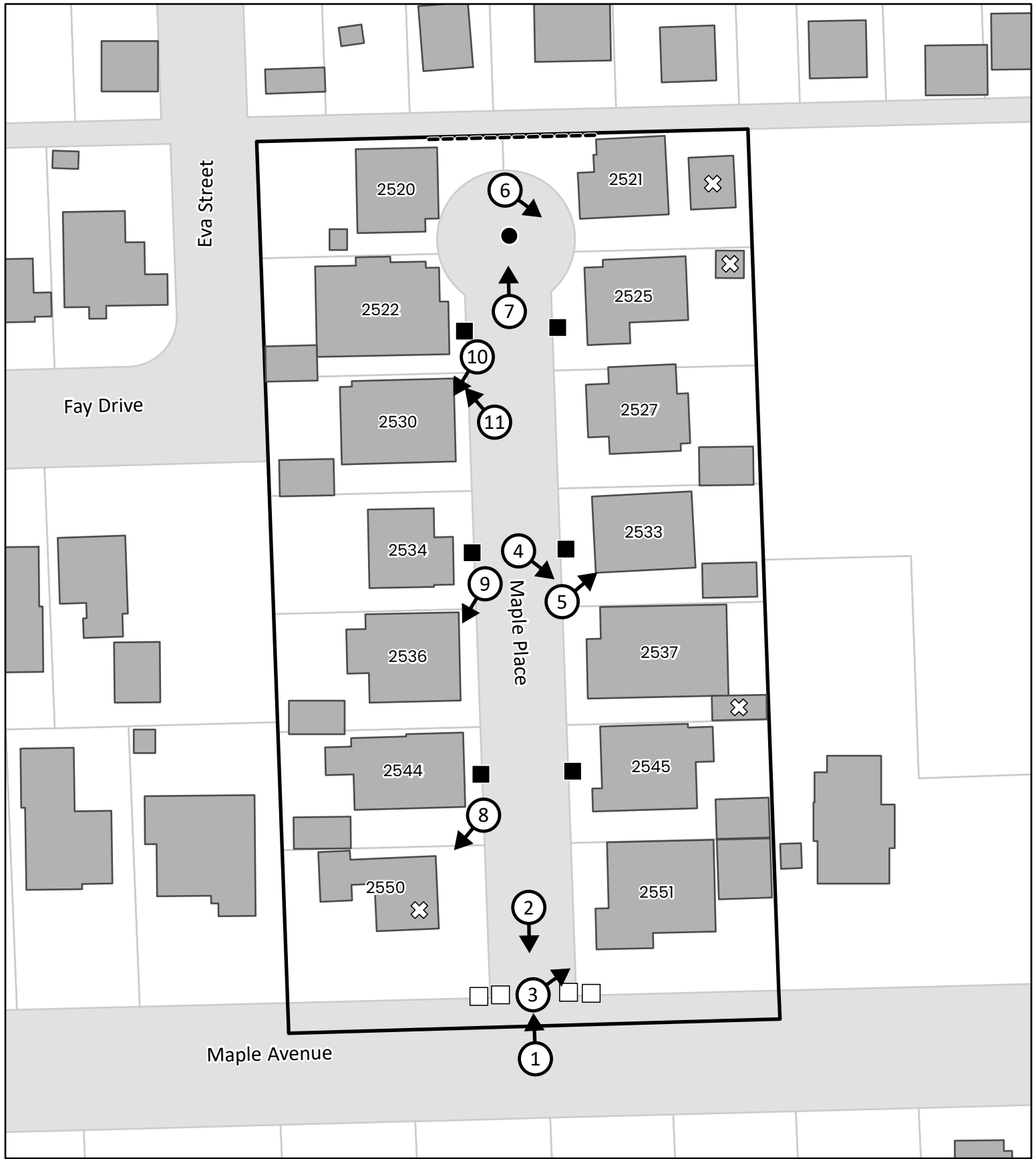
County and State

(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0008)

- 9 of 11. 2544 (l) and 2536 (r) Maple Place, looking southwest.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0009)
- 10 of 11. 2536-2530 Maple Place (l-r), looking southwest.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0010)
- 11 of 11. 2522 (l) and 2520 (r) Maple Place, looking northwest.  
(IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0011)

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

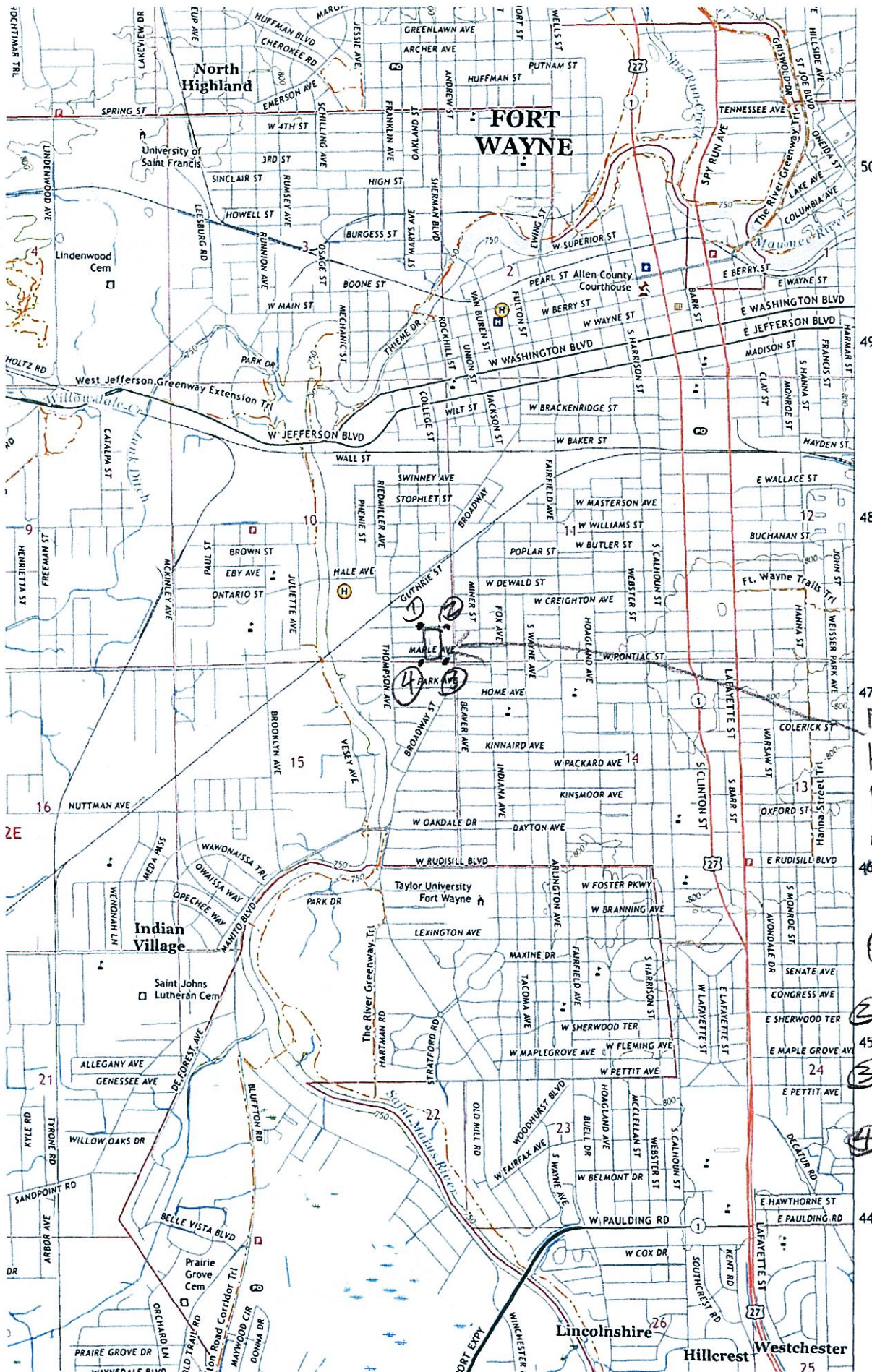
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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



Maple Place Historic District  
Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana



	District Boundary		Gate Post
	Structure Footprints		Light Post
	Wall		Planter
	Picture Location & Direction		Non-Contributing



Maple Place  
Historic District  
Fort Wayne  
Allen County  
Indiana

- NAD 83 UTM
- ① 16 655076  
4547280
  - ② 16 655132  
4547282
  - ③ 16 655147  
4547166
  - ④ 16 655082  
4547165





IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0001



IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0003





IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0005



IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0006





IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0008



IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0010





IN\_AllenCounty\_MaplePlaceHistoricDistrict\_0011