

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 PropertyHistoric name: Maple-Park Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Residential Suburbs in the U.S.

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

2. LocationStreet & number: roughly bound by Park Avenue on the south, Broadway on the East,
Maple Avenue on the north, Thompson Avenue on the west and 1201-1245 Huestis Avenue.City or town: Fort Wayne State: Indiana County: AllenNot 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

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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

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

☐

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Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

122

Noncontributing

57

buildings

0

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

122

57

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

OTHER: American Foursquare

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN:

OTHER: American Small House

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: weatherboard

BRICK

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-Park Historic District is comprised of 109 homes and businesses primarily along Maple, Park and Huestis avenues between Broadway and Thompson Avenue in Fort Wayne. The district is approximately 1.8 miles southwest of downtown Fort Wayne. Broadway, forming the easternmost border of the district is currently, and was historically, a busy thoroughfare, connecting the area to downtown. From the earliest horse-drawn traffic, through the period highlighted by Fort Wayne's extensive streetcar system to mid-Twentieth Century automobile, Broadway has served as a commercial arterial connecting this District, as well as other

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neighborhoods to the center of the city. Neighborhoods fill the area east of Broadway, including the Beechwood NRHP district and South Wayne NRHP district. West of the Maple-Park Historic District is the floodplain and main channel of the St. Marys River, which is subject to periodic flooding. North, south, and southwest of the district are additional neighborhoods. Immediately abutting the north edge of the neighborhood is the Maple Place Addition, a bungalow court that was just listed on the National Register of Historic Places and represents a unique and separate resource.

Homes within the Maple-Park Historic district were built in three major waves of development; Italianate and Greek Revival from 1860 through 1880, Queen Anne homes were constructed from 1890 through 1910, and the American Foursquare, Revival styles, and Craftsman style homes in the district from the turn of the century through c. 1930.

A concentration of the larger Queen Anne style homes are found along the south side of Maple Avenue. These homes are irregularly arranged with deep setbacks and large, mature trees, altogether setting them apart from other homes in the district and exemplifying a residential collection of Victorian homes related to the early town of South Wayne. Large homes that were the residences of Fort Wayne's early financial elites are similarly found along the south side of Maple. The oldest house in the district is the John and Theresa Farr-Morris House at 1333 Maple Avenue. It is a two-story, Italianate style brick home, constructed c.1860s. The next wave of development in this area began at the turn of the century. In 1901, one of the longest-tenured land holders in the district, William and Maggie Vesey, whose property was located on the corner of Maple Avenue and Thompson Avenue, subdivided their land which included the south side of Park Avenue. The 1901 plat laid out forty feet wide lots and included an alleyway. This re-platting similarly occurred on the north side of Maple Avenue. Further, the houses built during this period were arranged in regularly spaced, narrow lots with moderate setbacks, a clear contrast from the earlier homes in the district. Houses built during this second wave of development were stylized primarily in the Craftsman style and the popular Revival movements of the period. Notably, a significant number of the homes in the district are American Foursquares which exhibit influences from the Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Prairie styles. The history of development in this district satisfies Criterion A, specifically that the "Neighborhood reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of a locality or metropolitan area" while retaining a high degree of historic and architectural integrity.¹

Evaluating the integrity of historic resources in the district took into account significant alterations to the cladding, fenestration, ornamentation, form, porches and roof material. Where a preponderance of those elements had been altered the resource was counted as Non-Contributing. Where the resource remained unaltered or minimally altered, it was then counted as Contributing. In addition to the physical form of the resource, the age of a resource was also considered and resources falling outside the Period of Significance were considered non-Contributing.

¹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002. p.93

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1201-1203 Huestis Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Non-Contributing garage.

1204 Huestis Avenue – The Christian E. and Matilda Blomberg House. American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1915. (right side of Photo 0001) Contributing garage. Christian E. and Matilda Blomberg (also listed as Blumenberg) lived in this house from 1923 through 1948, succeeded by Melvin Blomberg and then Camille Blomberg through 1960. Christian Blomberg was listed as a foreman at the GE Company, and later as a carpenter. This Contributing c. 1915 American Foursquare style house features rectangular massing, wood clapboard cladding, and symmetrical fenestration. The roof is hipped with a centrally placed hipped roof dormer. The flat-roofed front porch has had the western half infilled with a wood clapboard sunroom with metal one-over-one windows. A Contributing garage is located behind the house, opening onto the alley that parallels Huestis Avenue.

1207 Huestis Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1900-1910. The houses at 1201-1203 and 1207 Huestis were once nearly identical. 1207 has lost its corner tower, has a later porch, and a few windows were resized. However, it has the complex massing and pattern of openings. Both houses have a basic degree of integrity.

1208 Huestis Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Contributing garage. (center of Photo 0001)

1212 Huestis Avenue – T-plan. Contributing, c. 1900-1910. (right side of Photo 0002)

1215 Huestis Avenue – Craftsman/Bungalow (Dormer-front Bungalow). Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Contributing garage. Once an L-plan/gabled ell type house, at some point around 1910, the house was altered into a bungalow design with a sweeping gable roof. The original T-plan is evident on the west elevation.

1216 Huestis Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Contributing garage. (left side of Photo 0002)

1219 Huestis Avenue – L-plan. Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Contributing garage.

1220 Huestis Avenue – T-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Contributing garage. (see Photo 0036 for garage) This house has a compilation of changes over time

1222 Huestis Avenue – The John E. and Emma Krieger House. Arts and Crafts/Airplane Bungalow. Contributing, c. 1910 (center of Photo 0005) Contributing Garage. (See Photo 0037) City Directories show John E. and Emma Krieger as residents in this house from 1923 through 1959. John was a carpenter and contractor. Wilfred G. Heidenreich followed, beginning in 1960

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and continuing through 1974. The Krieger House is a c.1910, Outstanding example of an Arts and Crafts/Airplane-style Bungalow despite the replacement of windows on the secondary elevations. The house features open eaves and a complex porch structure with Japanesque trusses and three large brick piers. It has irregular massing, wood shake cladding and a full-length open porch. Original front windows are Craftsman-style casements. A Contributing Craftsman-style garage, with wood shake cladding and exposed rafter tails is located behind the house, opening onto the alley that parallels Huestis Avenue. (see Photo 0037 for garage)

1225 Huestis Avenue – The Hageman – Owens House. Arts and Crafts/Gable front. Contributing, c. 1915 (see Photo 0003) Contributing Garage, Non-Contributing shed. William F. and Sophia Hageman were resident here from 1923 through 1930, with Mrs. Bertha Owens appearing in city directories at this address from 1931 through 1963. This is a Contributing, c. 1915 Arts & Crafts cross-gabled house with stucco cladding, and rock-faced block foundation. The full-length front porch, recessed under the main roof has three arched openings between the four support piers. The porch is enclosed with wood eight-light casement windows.

1228 Huestis Avenue – Gable front. Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Contributing garage

1232 Huestis Avenue – T-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1890-1910. Non-Contributing garage

1235 Huestis Avenue – L-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Non-Contributing garage

1236 Huestis Avenue – Arts & Crafts/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1895-1905. (center of Photo 0005)

1239 Huestis Avenue – Queen Anne/L-plan cottage. Contributing, c. 1895-1905. Two Non-Contributing outbuildings (see Photo 0004)

1240 Huestis Avenue – T-plan. Contributing, c. 1890-1900. Contributing garage.

1243 Huestis Avenue – L-plan cottage. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Non-Contributing garage

1244 Huestis Avenue - Contemporary. Non-Contributing, c. 2020.

1245 Huestis Avenue – T-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1900-1910. Non-Contributing garage

2536 Thompson Avenue – Greek Revival/Italianate. Contributing, c. 1865. (See Photo 0007)

2540 Thompson Avenue – David Studebaker Vesey House. Queen Anne/Gabled Ell. Non-Contributing, c. 1885-1910.

2625 Thompson Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920 (left side of Photo 0008)

2626 Thompson Avenue – Queen Anne/Gabled Ell. Contributing, c. 1895-1898. Contributing garage (see Photo 0007)

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2701 Thompson Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920. Non-Contributing garage (right side of Photo 0008)

2705 Thompson Avenue – Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1915. Contributing garage

2711 Thompson Avenue – Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1920.

2715 Thompson Avenue – Bungalow/Craftsman (Dormer-front Bungalow). Contributing, c. 1920.

2719 Thompson Avenue – Arts & Crafts/Gable front. Contributing, c. 1910. Non-Contributing garage.

2815 Thompson Avenue – Dutch Colonial. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. (See Photo 0009)

2520 Broadway – The Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie #248. Modern. Contributing, c.1959 (see Photos 0015 and 0016)

Fraternal organizations like the Eagles played a large part of everyday life through the 1960s, particularly in Midwestern cities like Fort Wayne. This “Aerie” first appears in the City Directory in 1959. A Notable example of a Modern style building with a ribbon of windows along the facade and a simple, flat roofline. The façade is clad in large cast concrete square blocks over the brick substructure. South, west and north elevations are brick, laid in a running bond pattern with large glass block windows. Prominent, flat-roofed porte-cocheres are a defining part of the north and south elevations.

2610 Broadway – American Foursquare. Contributing, c.1920 (see Photo 0013)

2612-2614 Broadway – Queen Anne. Contributing, c.1920

2628 Broadway – The Gale-Schaeffer-Basil House. Queen Anne/Free Classic. Contributing, c. 1903 (see Photo 0012) Non-Contributing Garage.

City Directories show this as the residence of Charles and Mary Gale from 1904 through 1919. The Gales were followed as owners by Howard and Addie Schaeffer from 1923 through 1939, with Frank and Florence Basil succeeding in residence from 1940 through 1959. Robert Duff was the next owner, beginning in 1964 and continuing through 1974. The house is an Outstanding example of a two-story Queen Anne/Free Classic style residence with irregular massing, wood siding and windows, complex roofline and pressed concrete block foundation. The porch has a brick foundation. The offset original door has sidelights with transom and is flanked by a chamfered bay of 1/1 double hung windows to the south and a round wood column with entablature to the north. The 3/4 wrap-around hip roof porch features pedimented entry and is supported by paired round wood columns with brackets, entablature and decorative swag frieze. The second floor of the gable front has a pair of 1/1 double hung windows and a small arched 1/1 window in the attic. To the north of it is a small 8/1 double hung window. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from awning and arched windows to 1/1 double

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hung. The chamfered bay of the north cross-gable wing has one 1/1 double hung window on each floor. The slate-clad roof features wide eaves with cornice returns, brackets, narrow frieze boards with accented trim and an interior brick chimney.

2710 Broadway – Bungalow/Craftsman (Dormer-front Bungalow). Contributing, c.1920

2732 Broadway – The Anthony Wayne Electrical Supply Store. Craftsman. Contributing, c. 1920 (see Photo 010)

This Contributing Craftsman style commercial building has rectangular massing, a flat roof, and three-part commercial storefront of wood and glass. The commercial façade features decorative buff brickwork and stone parapet coping. The façade is set at a sharp bias to the rest of the structure to align with the right-of-way of Broadway, which generally runs southwest to northeast, intersecting the mainly east-west residential streets of the Maple-Place district. The recessed entry area has two doors to the left and an angled fixed window with wood kick panel to the right. Located along the busy Broadway commercial corridor, this store has hosted a number of businesses from groceries like the Limecooly (1925), Piggly Wiggly (1927) and Robert Litot (1940), to the Honeydips Bakery (1931). The longest tenured was the Anthony Wayne Electrical Supply Company, beginning in 1945 as the Anthony Wayne Lamp Company, and continuing in this location from 1949 until 1969.

2740 Broadway – Contemporary. Non-Contributing, c. 1985 (see Photo 011)

2832 Broadway – T-plan. Contributing, c.1920. Original slate roof remains.

1110 Maple Avenue – Boverra Garden Apartments. Modern. Contributing, c. 1948 (see Photo 014)

1111 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1915. This house had a covered porch until recently. It has been removed, but the house still has a substantial degree of integrity.

1115 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1915.

1119 Maple Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1900. Non-Contributing garage. (left side of Photo 0017)

1120 Maple Avenue – Bungalow/Craftsman (Dormer-front Bungalow). Contributing, c. 1910-1915.

1125 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1924. Non-Contributing garage. (right side of Photo 0017)

1129 Maple Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1890-1900. Contributing garage. Vinyl siding now covers this house. Despite the siding, the house maintains a basic degree of integrity.

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1204 Maple Avenue – The Randall-McCracken-Hauck House, c. 1890. Queen Anne.
Contributing, c. 1890

1205 Maple Avenue – T-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1890-1900. Contributing garage. Enclosure of the porch and installation of a wide, multi-pane picture window make this house non-contributing.

1209 Maple Avenue – T-plan. Contributing, c. 1890-1900.

1213 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare/Colonial Revival. Contributing, c. 1905. (see Photo 0018) Contributing Garage.

1219 Maple Avenue – Queen Anne/Gabled Ell. Contributing, c. 1894-1925.

1225 Maple Avenue – Queen Anne/Tudor Revival. Non-Contributing, c. 1890/1935/1996

1302 Maple Avenue – The Frank Filus House. American Small House, Contributing, c. 1948, (right side of Photo 0020)

First appearing in the 1949 City Directory, this was the home of Frank Filus from 1949 through 1963. The house is a good example of an American Small House residence with Tudor Revival details. Although it has a rear addition and metal replacement windows, the overall massing and fenestration have not been severely altered. The house is a one-and-a-half-story residence with Tudor Revival details, asymmetrical massing and irregular fenestration. The asymmetrical gable-front entry bay is overlapped by another gable-front to the east and the prominent stone chimney directly to the west. The window openings have stone sills and flat arch headers with keystone. The offset round-arched door is flanked by a slider window to the east and a fixed bay window to the west. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from slider to 1/1 double hung. The upper gable of the side gables has vertical wood siding. There is a small side-gable, vinyl-clad addition on the north/rear elevation. The roof features a stepped stone chimney with stone weatherings and multiple cross-gables.

1303 Maple Avenue – The George and Mary Jacobs – Denzil V. Webster House. Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1895, (see Photo 0019) Contributing Garage.

Research in City Directories reveal that this was the home of George and Mary Jacobs from 1923 through 1939. George was the proprietor of the Jacobs Music House at 1021-1023 Calhoun, advertised as the sole Agent for Steinway Pianos in Fort Wayne. After 1940, the house passed to Denzil V. Webster who resided here through 1974. The house is a Notable example of a two-story Queen Anne residence with vinyl siding, brick foundation, asymmetrical massing and fenestration. The central bay window is flanked by a chamfered bay with original wood 1/1 window to the east and a pair of original double doors with leaded glass transom to the west. The recessed east side of the facade has a single replacement door in original opening with transom. The full-width, wrap-around flat roof porch projection is supported by Craftsman style battered wood columns on brick piers, with a wood balustrade in between. The porch, c.1918, has a vinyl frieze and vinyl sided columns. The second-floor gable-front bay has two evenly spaced 1/1 vinyl windows, while the square tower to the west of it has a single original 1/1 wood window

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with leaded glass round-arched transom. The upper gables have original wood fish scale shingle siding. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from single and paired original wood 1/1 double hung to multi-light vinyl bay windows. The east side of the central cross-gable has chamfered walls while the west side is a standard projection with straight walls. The west elevation appears to be missing some windows, which were likely sided over when the vinyl was added. Gable ends have louvered vents in the attic. There is a partial-width flat projection on the rear/south elevation. The roof features a steeply pitched, central hip from which the cross-gable wings project. Part of the roof is the original slate shingle with metal ridge caps while the rear and side wings have asphalt shingle roofing. There is also an interior brick chimney with corbeled top and a metal finial on the crest of the central hip.

1309 Maple Avenue – The Chester T. and Caroline Lane House. Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1900. Contributing garage.

1310 Maple Avenue – The Charles F. McLeish House. American Small House. Contributing, c. 1940, (left side of Photo 0020)

This address first appears in the 1945 City Directory as the residence of Charles F. McLeish. He lived here through 1963. The house is an example of a Contributing one-story American Small House residence with asymmetrical massing and irregular fenestration. It has original wood siding and windows. The door is flanked by irregularly spaced pairs of 4/1 double hung windows on either side. The east elevation has a central, smaller 3/1 double hung window flanked by 4/1 windows to the north and south. The upper gable has a 3/1 window above the other 3/1 window in the center bay. The west elevation has irregular fenestration ranging from 3/1 to 4/1 double hung windows. It is partially obscured by bushes. The roof features a large central brick chimney with stone coping.

1316 Maple Avenue – Ranch/Modern. Non-Contributing, c. 1955-1960. This house falls outside of the period of significance.

1317 Maple Avenue – The Allen J. Vesey - Carl H. Hettmansperger House. Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1895 (see Photo 0026)

This was the home of Carl H. Hettmansperger from 1940 through 1964 according to City Directories. The house is a Contributing example of a Queen Anne residence with original wood siding, stone foundation, irregular massing and fenestration. The gable-front cross-wing has a hip roof window bay projection with vinyl replacement windows on the first floor, and two evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows on the second floor. The door is original and features transom with "1317" and pediment. The partial-width shed-roofed porch projection is enclosed with wood siding and 1/1 double hung windows. The upper gable has original wood fish scale shingle siding and a central, small, 1/1 double hung window flanked on either side by wood windows. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from single and paired original 1/1 double hung to vinyl replacement 1/1 windows of varying size. Gable ends have small 1/1 double hung windows in the attic. There is a partial-width flat projection on the rear/southwest corner. The roof features cornice molding enclosing the front gable and cornice returns on the side gables, and brick chimney.

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1321 Maple Avenue – The Homer Hartman-Allen J. Vesey-Kenneth Cole House.

Italianate/Gabled Ell. Contributing, c. 1860. Contributing Garage.

1324 Maple Avenue – Small House/Colonial Revival. Contributing, c. 1955-1960. Contributing garage. (see Photo 0021)

1326 Maple Avenue – Colonial Revival/Garrison. Contributing, c. 1940. Contributing garage

1332 Maple Avenue – Colonial Revival. Contributing, c. 1940. Contributing garage

1333 Maple Avenue – The John and Theresa Farr – Morris House. Italianate, Contributing, c. 1865-1876, (see Photo 0025) Contributing Garage.

This was originally the home of Judge John Morris and his wife Theresa Jane Farr. Judge Morris was an early and notable settler of Fort Wayne, moving initially from New Lisbon, Ohio to Auburn, Indiana in 1844. ² Judge Morris prospered in the legal trade and relocated to Fort Wayne in 1857. He was instrumental in the efforts to establish the Town of South Wayne. He and his wife had six children, three sons and three daughters. Theresa Farr Morris passed away in 1902 and Judge Morris in 1905. The house passed to their unmarried daughter Mary upon the death of Judge Morris, and then to his son John, Jr. City Directories indicate that this was the home of John, Jr. and Theresa Morris from 1923 through 1940. The Morris Olds family made their home here from 1949 through 1963. One of the earlier surviving Italianate houses in town, also one of the earliest in district and this part of Fort Wayne, the John and Theresa Farr-Morris House is an example of an Outstanding two-story Italianate residence with irregular massing, symmetrical fenestration, and multiple rear additions. The walls are common bond brick. The windows are original wood double hung with decorative stone scrolled pedimented hoods, stone sills and louvered wood shutters. To the west of the offset entrance are two evenly spaced 4/4 double hung windows. The second floor has three evenly spaced 4/4 double hung windows. The north face of the recessed cross-wing has a secondary entrance off the porch- identical to the door on the projecting wing- and a 4/4 double hung window on the second floor of each side of the adjoining walls of the ell. The partial-width, flat roof side porch is supported by narrow square wood columns with wood balustrade. The east elevation has a full height polygonal window bay on the first floor and a pair of 4/4 double hung windows on the second floor. The west elevation has two evenly spaced 4/4 double hung windows on each floor. The brick rear addition has a single 4/4 double hung window on each floor. The window openings on the west elevation have stone sills and bonded arch headers. There is a rear, ell-shaped, single-story addition behind the brick one. It has wood clapboard siding, a cross-gable roof and 6/6 double hung windows. The roof features wide eaves supported by decorative wood brackets, dentil frieze and multiple corbeled brick chimneys. The garage has a side-gable roof, vinyl siding and new doors.

1336 Maple Avenue – Colonial Revival/Garrison. Contributing, c. 1940. Contributing garage

1340 Maple Avenue – Colonial Revival. Contributing, c. 1925. (see Photo 0022)

² Robertson. *History of the Maumee River Basin-Allen County, Volume III*. 56-61

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1345 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare/Classical Revival. Contributing, c. 1915-1920. Non-Contributing garage. (right side of Photo 0024)

1344-1346 Maple Avenue – Small House/Ranch. Non-Contributing, c. 1955-1960. Non-Contributing garage.

1348 Maple Avenue – Colonial Revival. Non-Contributing, c. 1955-1960. Non-Contributing garage.

1351 Maple Avenue – American Foursquare/Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1920. Contributing garage. (left side of Photo 0024)

1356 Maple Avenue – Ranch. Non-Contributing, c. 1955-1960. Non-Contributing garage. (see Photo 0023) Much of the simple character of this house has been lost to remodeling.

1109 Park Avenue – The Alvin L. and Bertha Kienzle House. American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920-1923 (see Photo 0035) Non-Contributing shed. City Directories indicate that this was the residence of Alvin L. and Bertha Kienzle from 1925 through 1974. Alvin was a teller at the First National Bank. The house is an example of a Contributing American Foursquare with rectangular massing, symmetrical fenestration and brick foundation. The full-width hip roof front porch is supported by battered wood columns on brick piers with a low brick wall in between. Porch beams have shallow arched underside. The main entry has original 3/4-glazed door flanked by sconces on either side. To the west of the entry is a rectangular 2/2 bay window. The second floor has two evenly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. The hip dormer has a pair of original wood windows. The side elevations have irregular fenestration. Windows range from single and triple 1/1 double hung windows of varying size to original wood awning windows. The west elevation has a shed roof window bay projection with three small 1/1 double hung windows. There is a partial-width, flat roof addition on the rear/southeast corner. The roof features wide eaves, brick chimney with stone coping and hip roof dormers. There is a gambrel-roofed shed at the rear of the property.

1114 Park Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1910-1920

1115 Park Avenue – T-plan cottage. Contributing, c. 1900 (center-left of Photo 0033). This simple cottage has a basic degree of integrity.

1118 Park Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Non-Contributing garage.

1204 Park Avenue – Gabled ell. Non-Contributing. C. 1900.

1205 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/pyramid-roof cottage. Contributing, c. 1910-1920 (center-right of Photo 0033)

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1207 Park Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1900. Non-Contributing garage. (right side of Photo 0033)

1208 Park Avenue – Gable front. Contributing, c. 1890-1910. Two Non-Contributing outbuildings.

1211 Park Avenue – Gable front. Non-Contributing, c. 1910. Non-Contributing garage.

1214 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/gabled ell. Contributing, c. 1900

1218 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1915. Contributing garage.

1219 Park Avenue – Arts & Crafts. T-plan. Contributing, c. 1910

1223 Park Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920-1930. Non-Contributing garage. (left of Photo 0034)

1224 Park Avenue – The Henry C. Kohlmeyer House. Queen Anne/Craftsman. Contributing, c. 1910 (right side of Photo 0032) Contributing garage.

City Directories document that this was the home of Henry C. and Lena Kohlmeyer from 1925 through 1951, then passing to John E. Kohlmeyer. Henry Kohlmeyer owned a drug store at 702 E. Lewis. The Henry Kohlmeyer House is a good example of a Contributing cottage with original siding and multiple rear additions. Although it has some replacement windows, the overall fenestration has not been severely changed. It remains relatively unaltered and is in good condition. The Henry Kohlmeyer House is a one-and-a-half-story residence with Queen Anne and Craftsman influences. The house has original wood siding, brick and pressed concrete block foundation and asymmetrical fenestration. The gable-front wing has a central pair of 1/1 vinyl replacement windows on the upper half-story and a louvered vent in the upper gable. Unless otherwise mentioned, the windows are original wood sash type. The entrance is on the southeast corner and features original door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. To the west of the offset entrance is an original wood 22/1 bay window. The east and west sides of the gabled projection have awning windows. The porch was reconstructed c.1930. The extended flat roof projection is supported by heavy square brick columns with a brick foundation and wood balustrade. The east cross-gable wing has two evenly spaced 1/1 vinyl windows on the upper half-story and a polygonal window bay projection with hip roof and original windows on the first floor. To the north of it is a partial-width side porch with original door, plain frieze, brick columns and flat roof. The west elevation has irregular fenestration ranging from original wood awning and 1/1 double hung to vinyl replacement 1/1 double hung windows of varying size. There is a partial-width cross-gable addition with multiple alterations (NW corner) visible on the north elevation. The roof features wide eaves, narrow verge board and plain frieze. The garage has a gable-front roof, vinyl siding and original door.

1225 Park Avenue – American Small House. Non-Contributing, c. 1950. Contributing garage. (right side of Photo 0034)

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1230 Park Avenue – The Schullen-Hogan House. American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920 (center of Photo 0032) Contributing Garage.

City Directories indicate that this was the residence of Frank J. Schullen, a carpenter at the Fort Wayne Lumber Company from 1925 through 1939, and the home of the Hogan family, Mrs. Rose Hogan and then Arthur M. Hogan from 1956 through 1974. The house is a Contributing example of an American Foursquare residence. It has original doors, some original windows, and the porch has only slightly been altered. Although it has synthetic siding and some replacement windows, the overall siding profile and fenestration have not been severely changed. The house has rectangular massing, symmetrical fenestration and stone foundation. It has synthetic siding and multiple hip roof projections. The full-width hip roof front porch is supported by square wood columns with a wood balustrade. The main entry has original double doors and is located on the southwest corner. To the east of the offset entry is a 1/1 metal replacement window. The second floor has two evenly spaced 1/1 metal windows. The hip roof dormer has an original wood 2-light window. The side elevations have irregular fenestration. Windows range from single, paired and triple 1/1 double hung of varying size to original wood awning windows. The east elevation features a hip roof window bay with three narrow 1/1 double hung windows, while the west elevation hip roof window bay has only two narrow 1/1 double hung windows. There is a partial-width, gabled projection on the rear/north elevation. The roof features wide eaves, hip dormer and a central brick chimney. The garage has vinyl siding, side-gable roof and exposed rafters. The door is not visible from the public right-of-way.

1231 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/Free Classic. Non-Contributing, c. 1890. Contributing Garage.

1301 Park Avenue – American Foursquare/Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1920.

1302 Park Avenue – The William H. and Anna Koldewey House. American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1920 (left side of Photo 0032) Contributing Garage.

City Directories indicate that this was the home of the William H. and Anna Koldewey family from 1923 through 1960. William was a carpenter and contractor. The house is a Contributing example of an American Foursquare residence. Although it has a screened-in front porch and some replacement windows, the overall massing and fenestration have not been severely changed. It has been altered but remains in good condition. The house is an American Foursquare residence with enclosed (screened) wood frame porch, rectangular massing and symmetrical fenestration. The house has aluminum siding, brick foundation and mostly vinyl windows. The central door is flanked by an original wood bay window on each side inside the enclosed porch. The full-width flat roof porch is supported by battered brick columns on brick piers with a wood balustrade and screen walls in between. Above the porch are two evenly spaced 1/1 double hung vinyl windows. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from 1/1 double hung windows of varying size and material to original wood awning windows. The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney. There is a partial-width rectangular projection on the northeast corner. The roof features wide eaves, hip dormers and dual brick chimneys. The side dormer window opening has been sided over. The garage has a side-gable roof and wood siding.

1304 Park Avenue – Dutch Colonial. Contributing, c. 1910. Located at the rear of the lot.

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1306 Park Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1890. Non-Contributing garage.

1308 Park Avenue – T-plan. Contributing, c. 1915-1920. Two Non-Contributing outbuildings.

1309 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan. Contributing, c. 1905. Contributing garage.

1312 Park Avenue – T-plan. Contributing, c. 1910/1960. Non-Contributing garage.

1313 Park Avenue – T-plan. Non-Contributing, c. 1915. Contributing garage. Siding, combined with window reconfiguration, make this house non-contributing.

1318 Park Avenue – American Foursquare/Craftsman. Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Contributing garage. (see Photo 0031)

1319 Park Avenue – The Morris G. and Henrietta Boyce House. California Bungalow. Contributing, c. 1925 (left side of Photo 0030)

City Directories indicate that this was the residence of Morris (or Maurice) G. and Henrietta Boyce from 1925 through 1953. After that period, it was home to a number of other families including the Dezembers, Sangs, Gemmers, and Templetons. The house is a Contributing one-story California Bungalow with original wood shingle siding, brick foundation and symmetrical fenestration. The central entrance is flanked by 6/1 double hung windows on each side. The partial-width gabled porch is supported by battered columns on brick piers with a wood balustrade in between. The upper gable of the front porch projection has a pair of 6-light wood casement windows. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from single and paired 6/1, to single 3/1 double hung and awning windows. The west elevation has a partial-width cross-gable wing and two shed roof window bay projections. The roof features an interior brick chimney, wide eaves supported by wood brackets and exposed rafters.

1322 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/T-plan cottage. Non-Contributing, c. 1910. Non-Contributing garage. Changes to the massing of the house including an extended porch, make the house non-contributing.

1323 Park Avenue – American Foursquare/Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1925-1930. Non-Contributing garage. (center-left of Photo 0029, and right side of Photo 0030)

1327 Park Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1905-1910. (right side of Photo 0029)

1331 Park Avenue – Dutch Colonial. Contributing, c. 1910-1915. Non-Contributing garage.

1335-1337 Park Avenue – Queen Anne/Arts & Crafts. Contributing, c. 1890/c.1915. This Queen Anne style house was converted to a duplex later, using Arts & Crafts porches and windows.

1336 Park Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1900/c. 1915. Contributing garage.

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1339 Park Avenue – American Foursquare. Contributing, c. 1930. Three Non-Contributing outbuildings.

1340 Park Avenue – Queen Anne. Contributing, c. 1890. (left side of Photo 0028) This small cottage has a basic degree of integrity.

1343 Park Avenue – Craftsman/Bungalow (Dormer-front Bungalow). Contributing, c. 1910-1920. Non-Contributing garage.

1344 Park Avenue – Gable front. Non-Contributing, c. 1910. (right side of Photo 0028) The porch has been replaced, along with siding and windows.

1345 Park Avenue – Gable front. Contributing, c. 1905-1915. Non-Contributing garage.

1348 Park Avenue – American Foursquare. Non-Contributing, c. 1920. The porch has been enclosed on this Foursquare house, adding a permanent room to the front.

1350 Park Avenue – Dormer-front Bungalow/Craftsman. Contributing, c. 1920, (See Photo 0027)

City Directories indicate that this, unlike many other houses in the district, was not occupied by a single family for decades, instead it served as residence to a succession of families for shorter periods. This included Verne A. Huffman (1927), Milo C. Spencer (1931), Bryce M. Lambert (1936), Edw. Heffelfinger (1940 – 1948), Charles W. Ploughe (1949 – 1963), Mrs. Margaret B. Brown (1964), Donald F. Poland (1969), and Dallas McDiffit (1974). The house is a good example of a Dormer Front Bungalow with Craftsman details, original windows and doors. The porch has not been modified and siding profile remains similar to the original wood clapboard siding. Although the rear addition(s) are not visible from the public view, the attached garage wing is. It looks like a separate structure and has been set back as not to detract from the house itself. The house remains relatively unaltered and is in good condition. The House is a Contributing example of a one-and-a-half-story Dormer Front Bungalow with Craftsman details. The house has vinyl siding, a pressed concrete block foundation and symmetrical fenestration. The central door is flanked on each side by 6/1 wood bay windows. The inset porch is supported by battered wood columns on concrete block piers with wood balustrade in between. The front and back shed dormers feature wide eaves with knee braces, exposed rafters and notched rafter tails. Each has two pairs of 4/1 double hung windows. The side elevations have irregular fenestration ranging from single and paired 4/1, and single 6/1 double hung to awning windows. The west elevation features a partial width shed window bay projection supported by brackets, with a band of three 4/1 windows. Some of the windows on either side have metal awnings. There is a partial width projection/addition on the northeast corner and an attached garage offset from the main block of the house to the northeast. The garage wing has vinyl siding, flat roof and a new door.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1860 - 1950

c. 1959

Significant Dates

1894

c.1959

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Period of Significance (justification)

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The Period of Significance begins with the approximate construction date of the Farr-Morris House at 1333 Maple, continues through the first, second and third waves of construction of historic residences with good integrity in the 1890s, 1910s, and 1930s-1940s and continues until 1950, by which time the neighborhood had been developed. The Eagles Aerie #248 Lodge, c.1959 is individually of merit. This comprises the vast majority of the historic resources in the district, and although historic resources that retain good integrity that were constructed after the Period of Significance appear within the district, they are largely infill of empty lots and do not substantially alter the feel of the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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-Park Historic District is eligible for the National Register as a locally significant collection of high style homes constructed from 1860-1959, most of which retain a high level of original material integrity. Under Criterion C of the *Historic Residential Suburbs* bulletin, these houses represent a “collection of residential architecture” that, “is an important example of a distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work of one or more notable architects”.³ The district has a body of locally significant housing, including gabled-ell frame houses, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and a few American Small House cottages, along with a one-story neighborhood shop, c.1920. One building is later, but is architecturally significant on its own merits, the Eagles Lodge at 2520 Broadway. It is a locally exceptional Modern style building, designed with limestone veneer, a curtain wall system for the center bay, and cantilevered porte-cochere at the north end. Despite being too late for the period of significance, the lodge meets Criterion C. The Maple-Park Historic District is additionally eligible under Criterion A as an example of the broad pattern of city and suburban expansion in Fort Wayne. The National Register Bulletin and Multiple Property Document “Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States” sets forth registration criteria that best describe Maple-Park district as an example of Subtype II: Streetcar Suburbs, 1888-1928.⁴ The district is a locally significant suburb that documents the flourishing of Fort Wayne’s southern suburbs, a trend that shaped the city.

³ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002., p.93

⁴ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002. p.17

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

The Maple-Park Historic district has a distinct history related to the broad pattern of the growth and suburbanization of Fort Wayne. Like many cities, Fort Wayne's growth history was uneven, alternating between rapid and slower growth. Uniquely, the Maple-Park Historic district's growth was related not only to Fort Wayne, but also the short-lived Town of South Wayne.

Fort Wayne's development history is based on the physical location of the city at the confluence of the three rivers. Founded on the south bank of the St. Mary's River, development and expansion was easier on the higher ground south without crossing rivers prone to devastating springtime floods (1913 and 1982 being particularly noteworthy).⁵ Fort Wayne also serves as a Continental Divide with western areas of the city draining to the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, and eastern areas to the Maumee River, Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence seaway. This creates a topographical area of low land subject to water damage. Man-made developments also slowed expansion of the city to the north. The Wabash and Erie canal, and later the Nickel Plate Railroad ran through the north side of downtown with at-grade crossings that caused long delays for pedestrian, trolley and later automobile traffic. In contrast, the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way through the south side of downtown was elevated, allowing pedestrians, streetcars, and autos to pass.

As Fort Wayne grew in the middle of the 19th Century, many of the prominent families of the town built large "country" homes south and southwest of the city limits.⁶ These families, alarmed by the growing encroachment of platted additions to the City of Fort Wayne, and the accompanying taxation for city services, resisted this trend by petitioning to incorporate an independent Town of South Wayne. Appealing to the Allen County Commissioners in 1872, the petitioners were opposed by the City of Fort Wayne. After initial success for the City of Fort Wayne, the legal battle continued to the Indiana Supreme Court, which held for the Town of South Wayne. The case, *Taylor v. City of Fort Wayne* (47 Ind. 274) became an early precedent in Indiana annexation law.⁷ The matter rested until 1888, when the Town of South Wayne was incorporated, and the City of Fort Wayne sued in Circuit Court to block the incorporation. Ultimately, the matter was decided for the City of Fort Wayne, when in 1894 a petition from residents in the Town of South Wayne to join the city was decided in court, in favor of annexation to the city.⁸

As a result of this litigious underpinning, the Maple-Place has an unconventional history, both of urban development and expansion, and of an unusually long history of residential and

⁵ <https://www.fortwayne.com/alongtheheritagetrail/floods-punctuate-fort-waynes-history/>

⁶ "A Brief History of 1321 Maple Avenue" Michael Hawfield, ARCH files.

⁷ [https://fastcase.vlex.com/search/jurisdiction:US+content_type:2+country_jurisdiction:IN/"South+Wayne"/vid/1080421195](https://fastcase.vlex.com/search/jurisdiction:US+content_type:2+country_jurisdiction:IN/)

⁸ Beatty and Robb. *History of Fort Wayne and Allen County*, 400; Griswold. *The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana*, 518-519

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commercial buildout. This results in a long period of significance, as the historic resources in the district were constructed sequentially rather than simultaneously. As some of the large-lot country houses were demolished or changed ownership, those large lots would be subdivided and re-platted, allowing for the construction of new streets, alleys and residences. There are a total of fifteen separate plats and subdivisions of plats within the Maple-Park HD, ranging in time from 1854 to 1937. Owners of these large lots were prominent, often wealthy, early Fort Wayne leaders and businessmen that frequently passed the house(s) down to children and younger siblings.

The Maple-Park district is a good example of Subtype II: Streetcar Suburbs, 1888-1928 in the "Historic Residential Suburbs" bulletin.⁹ Fort Wayne, like many U.S. cities, had streetcars that served the growing city, extending outward from downtown Fort Wayne. Fort Wayne's first streetcar company, the Citizen's Street Railroad Company, was founded in 1871.¹⁰ It operated multiple horsedrawn trolleys in the downtown area. By 1887, the company had emerged from an earlier receivership and changed corporate identity to the Fort Wayne Street Railroad Company. In 1888, the same year that the Town of South Wayne was incorporated, a trolley route was extended in the proximity of the Maple-Park district. This allowed streetcars to travel south down Broadway and then turn east along Creighton Avenue, approximately 1.5 blocks north of Huestis Avenue at the north end of the district. This route returned to the downtown area by turning north at the intersection of Creighton and Calhoun, forming a circular route that became known as the "Belt Line" route.¹¹ In 1892, the system was electrified ending the horse-drawn trolleys.¹²

The Broadway Line streetcar route was created in 1903, adding to the system, now known as the Fort Wayne Traction Company. Traveling down Broadway, past the Maple-Park district, the line extended streetcar service before terminating at the Bluffton Road bridge.¹³ This serviced the growing suburbs of southern Fort Wayne and encouraged growth of retail and apartment blocks adjacent to the route. This also connected the Fort Wayne streetcar system to growing Interurban system that connected Fort Wayne to Bluffton and other Indiana destinations. The Maple-Place district was served by electric streetcars until 1947 when they were supplanted by gasoline-powered city buses.¹⁴ A 1930 map in the George K. Bradley book *Fort Wayne's Trolleys*, shows the much larger and more frequent trolley service south of the St. Mary and Maumee Rivers, with only four shorter lines running north of the rivers, and nine much longer lines running to the south.¹⁵

In the Multiple Property Document *The Civilizing of a Midwestern City: The Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, Indiana – A Plan for the Ideal Development of Transportation*,

⁹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002., p.93

¹⁰ George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. pp. 9-11

¹¹ George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. p.12

¹² George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. p.16

¹³ George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. p.45

¹⁴ George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. p.89

¹⁵ George K. Bradley. *Fort Wayne Trolleys*. Map inserted in back cover.

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Parks, and Residential Subdivisions, authors Chris Baas and Tina Jones demonstrate that the City Beautiful plan for Fort Wayne by George Kessler, rested upon a series of boulevards and parkways. There were two types; parkways that took best advantage of the city's location at the intersection of three rivers and a boulevards that formed a "box" around and defined the city. This second type had three prominent boulevards (Anthony, State and Rudisill) that defined the north, east and south edges of the box. The fourth boulevard was to have been Lindenwood defining the western edge of the city. This boulevard was never fully realized, and in its place, Broadway came to be the primary route on the west side of the city handling north-south traffic. This connected downtown to Rudisill Boulevard and the neighborhoods clustered along that transportation spine. So, although not envisioned in the City Beautiful plans, Broadway became, and remains, a primary arterial transportation route. This encouraged the suburban development that characterizes the entire length of Broadway.

Like other NRHP-listed neighborhoods that arose around the boulevards of the City Beautiful plans (South Wayne, Lakeside, Southwood Park, North Anthony, Northwood, Forest Park Boulevard, etc.) the Maple-Park district has a concentration of houses built during Fort Wayne's explosive growth of the 1910s through the 1940s. These are often built in the predominant styles of the time (Bungalows, Foursquares, Revival styles). Unlike many of those developments, the Maple-Park district was not platted by a single developer, although builders that were active in Fort Wayne built outside of their proprietary platted developments. Similarly, although the setbacks of the houses are relatively uniform in other City Beautiful-era developments, the setbacks in Maple-Park vary greatly with the oldest houses set back much further from the street.

The lots of the district also have a significant variation in size, with some of the lots, particularly those on the southern side of Maple, northern side of Park, and west side of Thompson being double (and sometimes more) the acreage of a "standard" city lot. The largest lot once held the 175,000 square feet Vesey Greenhouse, started in 1892 and in operation through 1938, was once located at the now empty lot at 2602 Thompson. The empty lot now serves as flood mitigation area and is owned by the City of Fort Wayne.¹⁶ This variation in acreage and setback of lots in the Maple-Park district is a consequence of the sequential platting of the district, reflecting the different ages and standards of community development through the decades. This has affected house size, with some grand, large-lot houses intermixed with smaller houses more typical in size for Midwestern cities like Fort Wayne.

The architectural history of the Maple-Place Historic District spans the gamut of residential styles common in the United States. This, like lot size, can also be attributed to the long period of building activity related to the sequential platting of the district. From Greek Revival through Modern, the district has examples of the following architectural styles:

¹⁶ <https://www.acgsi.org/genweb/fort-wayne/vesey-greenhouses-fort-wayne-indiana.html>

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Greek Revival

The house at 2536 Thompson, although so heavily altered as to have lost architectural integrity, still retains enough clues to hint at its Greek Revival underpinnings, particularly the prominent pedimented porch and roof gable. (see Photo 0006)

Italianate

The Farr-Morris House at 1333 Maple, was altered at a later date to incorporate elements of Italianate architecture, particularly the exaggerated cornice with ornamental brackets (see Photo 0025). The c.1860 house is the earliest building in the district.

Queen Anne

This is one of the more prominent architectural stylistic typologies in the district. Fort Wayne as a city grew extensively during the heyday of the Queen Anne period, adding nearly 10,000 residents every decade from 1880 (26,880) to 1890 (35,393) to 1900 (45,115).¹⁷ There are 27 houses in the Maple-Place District with Queen Anne details, hallmarks of which are: asymmetrical facades, complex, steeply pitched hipped and gabled roofs, and elaborate porches. Prominent examples in the district are the Schaeffer-Basil House at 2628 Broadway (see Photo 0012), the Jacobs-Webster House at 1303 Maple (see Photo 0019), the house at 1309 Maple, and the Hettmansperger House 1317 Maple (see Photo 0026). Families of more average means settled in the district, building or creating demand for simple houses with modest Queen Anne details but vernacular plans. Huestis and Park Avenues have several examples (See Photos 002, 004, 029 and 033).

Arts & Crafts

This is a common stylistic influence in the district, often seen in porch or small additions to earlier vernacular plan houses, like a T-plan or L-plan residence, or a single-story cottage form. Details like decoratively cut wood cladding, evident on the façade of 1239 Huestis (see Photo 0004) or multipaned upper sashes help delineate the style. Arts and Crafts housing took on two broad types: the Bungalow and the American Foursquare. Since these types correlate to the years shortly after annexation, they are both numerous and a reflection of the growth of Fort Wayne.

American Foursquare

This is the most common architectural style in the district, with 22 examples. Both a style and a form, the American Foursquare was adaptable to stylistic interpretation beyond its Prairie style roots. In the Maple-Place District, American Foursquares are present with Prairie, Arts & Crafts, Classical Revival, Craftsman and Colonial Revival stylistic influence. Good examples can be seen in the Kienzle House at 1109 Park (see Photo 0035), 1345 Maple (see Photo 0024) and 1351 Maple (see Photo 0024).

Bungalow/Craftsman

This is another common style in the Maple-Park Historic District, with nine examples. This was a dominant style for smaller houses from 1905-1920.¹⁸ Details like exposed rafter tails, knee

¹⁷ Allen County Genealogical Society website, www.acgsi.org, accessed 8/1/2025.

¹⁸ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 454

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braces and battered porch columns are hallmarks of the style. Several sub-variants are present in the District including common Dormer-front bungalow (1350 Park Avenue – see Photo 0027), uncommon California Bungalow (Boyce House, 1319 Park Avenue – see Photo 0030) and the locally rare Airplane Bungalow (1222 Huestis – see Photo 0006).

Colonial Revival

The houses in the Maple-Place District that are constructed in the Colonial Revival style are exclusively on the north side of Maple Avenue, largely in the western half of that avenue. This is the Fay Place Addition plat of 1922, and the Fay Place Extended Addition of 1937. Good examples of the style are found at 1920s-era 1340 Maple (see Photo 0022) and the 1940s-era Small House/Colonial Revival 1324 Maple (see Photo 0021).

Dutch Colonial

This is a sub-variant of the larger Colonial Revival style. There are three examples of the Dutch Colonial style in the district, all featuring the gambrel roof that serves as the stylistic identifier. An example is 285 Thompson Avenue (see Photo 0009)

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style is based on English architectural heritage and was primarily popular in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁹ A 1940s example can be found at 1302 Maple Avenue, the Frank Filus House (see Photo 0020). This features multiple front gables, stone façade cladding, large elaborate chimney and round arched entry door that are typical of the Tudor Revival style. There are only two examples of this style in the Maple-Park District

Modern

The most prominent example of the Modern style in the district is the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie #248 at 2520 Broadway (see Photos 0015 and 0016). The building meets Criterion C. Constructed in 1959, this Modern social organization building features clear references to Modernism in its design: decorative limestone square cladding on the windowless “bookends” of the facade, a glass and spandrel panel curtain wall in the center, and glass brick windows in the secondary elevations. It retains a high degree of its Modern style and materials. The building has character-defining Modern elements and is locally significant. Fort Wayne’s social lodges were established early in the city’s history and are typically traditional style buildings that predate World War II. The closest comparisons, though they are “institutional” only in the broadest sense, are two synagogues: The former B’nai Jacob synagogue at 2340 Fairfield (now Emmanuel Baptist Church, Alvin Strauss, architect, 1956, in the Beechwood Historic District) and Congregation Achduth Vesholom at 5200 Old Mill Road (1961, Edwin Gibson of A.V. Strauss, in the pending Woodhurst Historic District). The interior includes bowling alleys in the basement.

American Small House

The American Small House is represented in the district by five residences in the district. Popular both in the period pre- and post-World War II, this style is marked by the use of

¹⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 356

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traditional forms and minimal ornamentation. The housing shortages caused by a slowdown of building in the Depression and World War II years caused a demand for rapidly built houses, both in new suburbs and as infill on empty lots like in the Maple-Park area. This form referenced earlier architectural styles, particularly the Revival (Colonial, Tudor) styles of the 1920s. Examples in the district are found at 1302 Maple (see Photo 0020), 1310 Maple (see Photo 0020), and 1324 Maple (see Photo 0021).

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

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Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1923. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1923

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1925. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1925

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1927. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1927

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1931. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1931

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1936. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1936

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1940. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1940

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Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1945. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1945

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1949. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1949

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1952-1953. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1953

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1956. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1956

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Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1964. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1964

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1969. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1969

Polk's Fort Wayne City Directory Vol. 1974. Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1974

Robertson, Col. Robert S. *History of the Maumee River Basin – Allen County, Volume III.* No City: Bowen and Slocum, no year.

Maple-Park Historic District
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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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 31.3 Acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

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☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 654742	Northing: 4547347
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 655260	Northing: 4547430
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 655290	Northing: 4546910
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 665793	Northing: 4546867

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

Beginning at a point on the southwest property line of 2815 Thompson Avenue that forms the northernmost right-of-way for the alley between Park Avenue and Home Avenue, proceed easterly along that northernmost boundary until the alley right-of-way intersects Broadway. From that point, which is also the southeasternmost point of the property at 2832 Broadway, proceed northeasterly and then north along the western edge of the right-of-way of Broadway until reaching a point that is the southernmost edge of the alley between 2514 and 2520 Broadway. Proceed west along this southernmost edge of the right-of-way until reaching a point directly south of the southeasternmost property line of 1201 Huestis Avenue, also described as the East 33' of Lot 4 Huestis Addition. Proceed across the alley right of way, intersecting the property line between 1201 Huestis and 1117 Huestis, proceeding northerly along that property line, crossing the southern edge of the right-of-way of Huestis Avenue until reaching a point on the northernmost right-of-way of Huestis Avenue. Make a slight jog east to the southeastern corner of 1204 Huestis. From this point proceed northerly along the eastern boundary of 1204 Huestis until a point where the right-of-way intersects the southernmost right-of-way of the alley between Huestis Avenue and Scott Avenue. Proceed westerly along that southernmost edge of the alley right-of-way until reaching the easternmost edge of the alley right-of-way of the alley directly west of 1244-1246 Huestis Avenue. Proceed southerly along that easternmost edge until reaching the northernmost right-of-way of Huestis Avenue. Before crossing the street, make a slight jog east to be in line with the western boundary of 1245 Huestis. Proceed south along the western boundary of 1245 Huestis until reaching the southwestern corner of 1245 Huestis. Make a slight jog east to a line extended north from the west property line of 2520 Maple Place. Proceed south to the northeastern corner of 2520 Maple Place. From that point proceed easterly along that southernmost right-of-way of the alley until reaching the easternmost property line of the Maple Place Addition, also known as the northeasternmost point of the property line of 2521 Maple Place. Proceed southerly along the property line dividing the Maple Place Addition from 1204 Maple Avenue until reaching the northernmost right-of-way of Maple Avenue. From that point proceed westerly along that northernmost right-of-way of Maple Avenue until reaching the property line between the Maple Place Addition and 1302 Maple Avenue. Proceed north along this property line until reaching the northeasternmost point of the 1302

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Maple property. Proceed westerly along this property line that forms the northernmost edge of 1302 Maple Avenue passing through the northernmost property lines of 1310, 1316, 1324, 1326, 1332, 1336, 1340, 1344-46, 1348, and 1356 Maple Avenues until intersecting the right-of-way of Thompson Avenue, to the eastern property line of 2540 Thompson. From that point proceed north until reaching the northeastern corner of 2536 Thompson Avenue. From that point proceed westerly to the northwesternmost edge of the property. From that point proceed south along the westernmost edge of the property until intersecting the northern property 2542 Thompson Avenue. From that intersection point, proceed westerly until reaching the westernmost edge of the property line of 2542 Thompson Avenue. Proceed south along that property line until reaching the southwesternmost point of that property. From that point proceed easterly along the southern property line until reaching the intersection of that property line with the western property line of 2626 Thompson Avenue. From that intersection point, proceed southerly along the westernmost property line of 2626 Thompson Avenue until reaching the property line dividing 2626 Thompson from 1420 Park Avenue. From that point proceed east along the southernmost property line of 2626 Thompson, crossing the westernmost edge of the right-of-way of Thompson Avenue until intersecting the easternmost edge of the right-of-way of Thompson Avenue. From that point proceed southerly along the easternmost edge of the Thompson Avenue right-of-way until reaching the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the resources of all three waves of construction in the neighborhood while excluding areas with a different build history or quality in areas to the south, southwest, east and north. The area of the Maple Place addition was excluded as an area already listed in the National Register with a separate history and distinct architectural style.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Galbraith, Executive Director
organization: ARCH, Inc.
street & number: 818 Lafayette Street
city or town: Fort Wayne state: Indiana zip code: 46802
e-mail: mgalbraith@archfw.org
telephone: 260.426.5117
date: August 13, 2025

Additional Documentation

Maple-Park Historic District

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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.)

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-Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Fort Wayne

County: Allen

State: Indiana

Photographer: Michael Galbraith

Date Photographed: July 15, 2025

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

1 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0001

View of Huestis Avenue streetscape. 1204 Huestis on right and 1208 Huestis on left. Camera facing northwest.

2 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0002

View of Huestis Avenue streetscape. 1212 Huestis on right and 1216 Huestis on left. Camera facing north.

3 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0003

View of 1225 Huestis. Camera facing southwest.

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- 4 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0004**
View of 1239 Huestis. Camera facing southwest.
- 5 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0005**
View of Huestis Avenue streetscape. 1228 Huestis on left, 1222 Huestis in center and 1220 Huestis on right. Camera facing north.
- 6 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0006**
View of 2536 Thompson. Camera facing West.
- 7 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0007**
View of 2540 Thompson. Camera facing West.
- 8 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0008**
View of Thompson Avenue streetscape. 2625 Thompson on left, 2701 Thompson on right. Camera facing East.
- 9 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0009**
View of 2815 Thompson. Camera facing East.
- 10 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0010**
View of 2732 Broadway. Camera facing Northwest.
- 11 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0011**
View of 2740 Broadway. Camera facing Northwest.
- 12 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0012**
View of 2628 Broadway. Camera facing Northwest.
- 13 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0013**
View of 2610 Broadway. Camera facing Southwest.
- 14 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0014**
View of 1110 Maple. Camera facing Northwest.
- 15 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0015**
View of 2520 Broadway. Camera facing Northwest.
- 16 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0016**
View of 2520 Broadway. Camera facing Southwest.
- 17 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0017**
View of Maple Avenue streetscape. 1119 on left and 1125 in center. Camera facing Southwest.

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- 18 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0018**
View of 1213 Maple. Camera facing Southwest.
- 19 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0019**
View of 1303 Maple. Camera facing Southwest.
- 20 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0020**
View of Maple Avenue streetscape. 1302 on left and 1310 in center. Camera facing Northwest.
- 21 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0021**
View of 1326 Maple. Camera facing North.
- 22 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0022**
View of 1340 Maple. Camera facing Northwest.
- 23 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0023**
View of 1356 Maple. Camera facing Northwest.
- 24 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0024**
View of Maple Avenue streetscape. 1351 on right and 1345 on left. Camera facing Southeast.
- 25 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0025**
View of 1333 Maple. Camera facing Southeast.
- 26 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0026**
View of 1317 Maple. Camera facing Southeast.
- 27 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0027**
View of 1350 Park. Camera facing North.
- 28 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0028**
View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1340 on left and 1336 on right. Camera facing Northeast.
- 29 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0029**
View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1327 on right, 1323 in center and 1319 on left. Camera facing Southeast.
- 30 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0030**
View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1323 on right and 1319 in center. Camera facing Southeast.
- 31 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0031**

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View of 1318 Park. Camera facing North.

32 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0032

View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1302 on left, 1230 in center, and 1224 on right.
Camera facing Northwest.

33 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0033

View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1217 on right, 1207 in center-right, 1205 in
center-left and 1115 on left. Camera facing Southeast.

34 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0034

View of Park Avenue streetscape. 1223 on left and 1225 on right. Camera facing
Southwest.

35 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0035

View of 1109 Park. Camera facing Southeast.

36 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0036

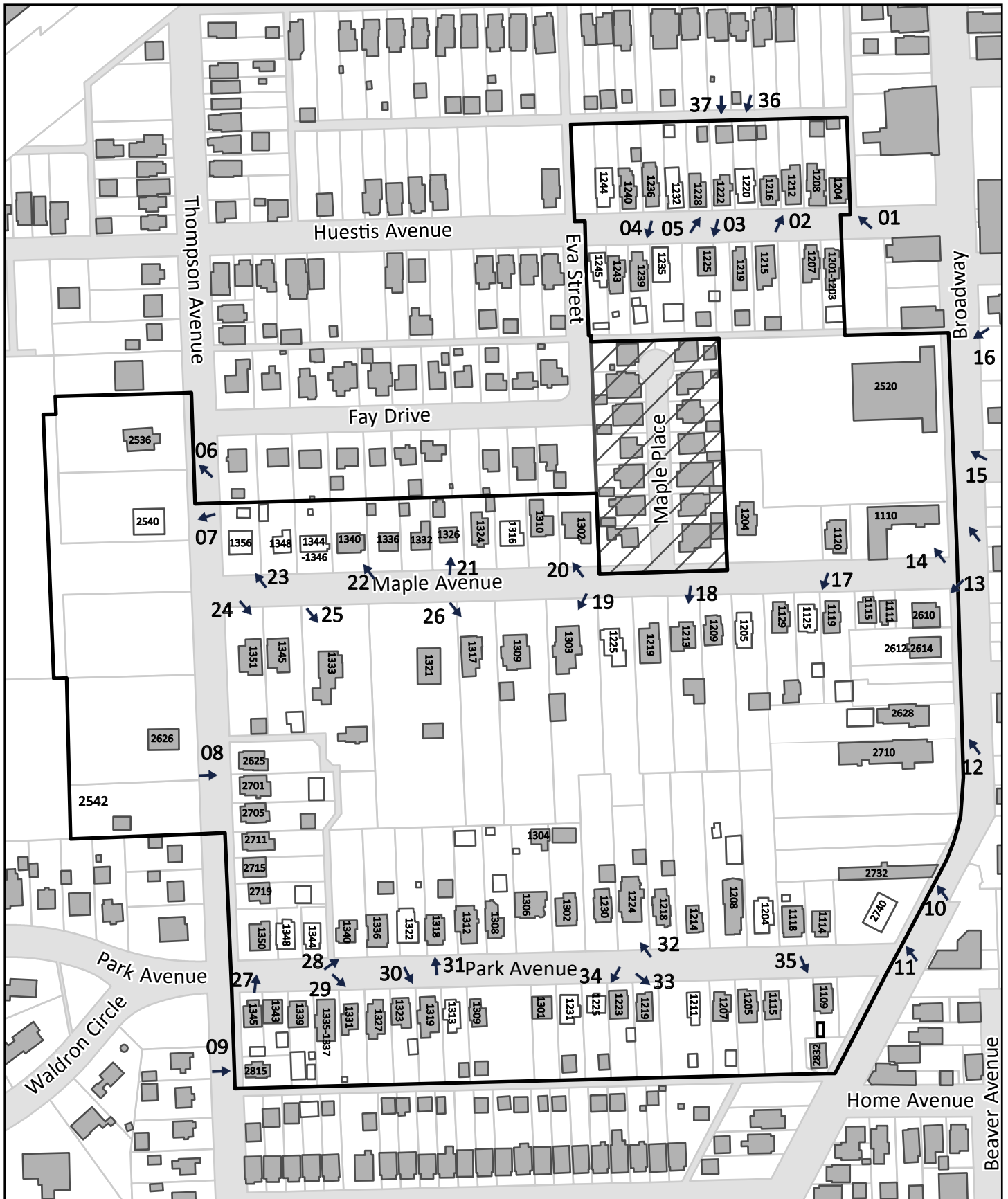
View of garage behind 1220 Huestis. Camera facing Southwest.

37 of 37. IN_AllenCounty_Maple-Park Historic District_0037

View of garage behind 1222 Huestis. Camera facing Southwest.

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.

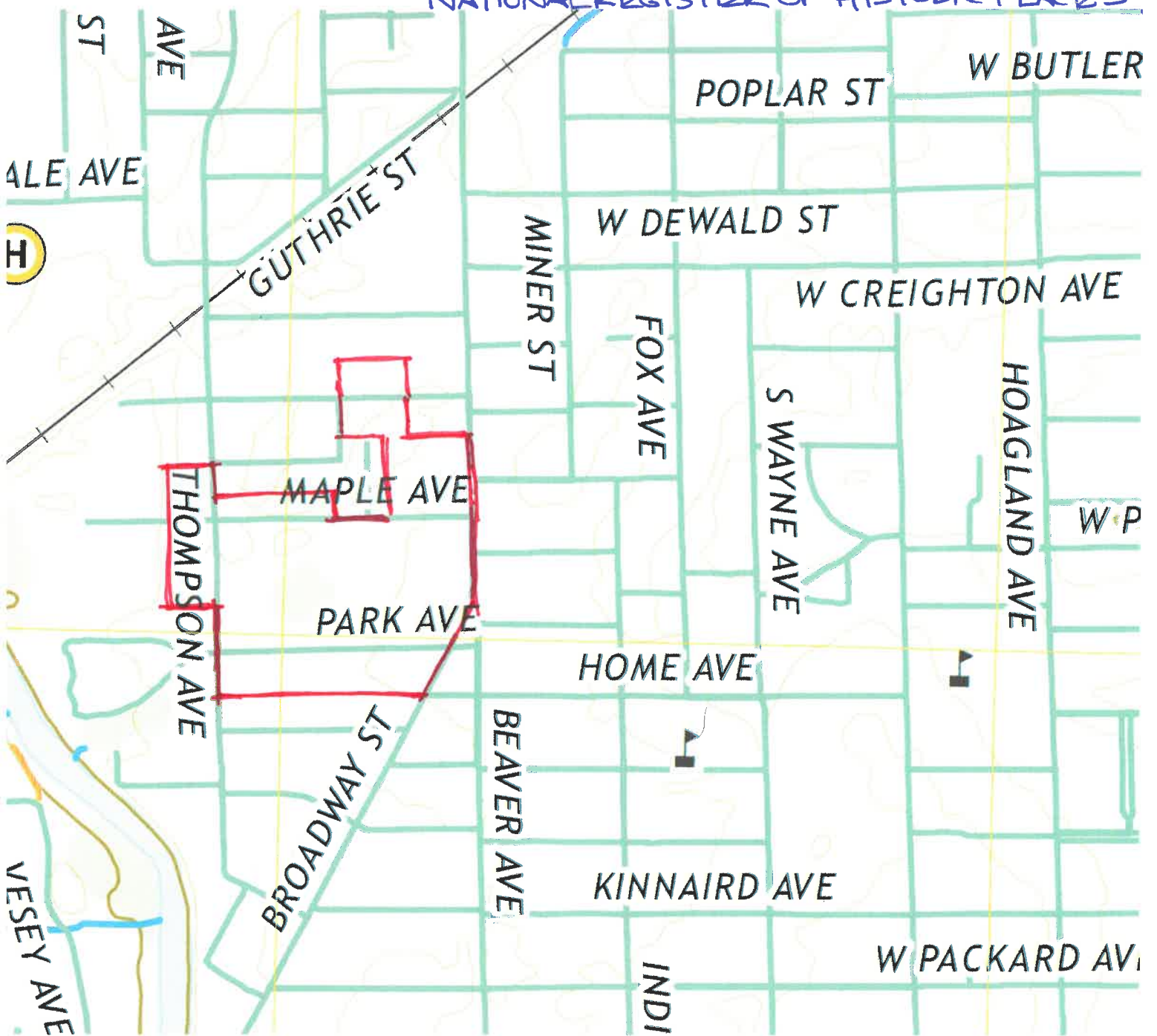


Maple-Park Historic District Fort
Wayne, Allen County, Indiana
Camera Direction = 
Photo Number = ##

-  District Boundary
-  Maple Place Historic District
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing

ST 2022

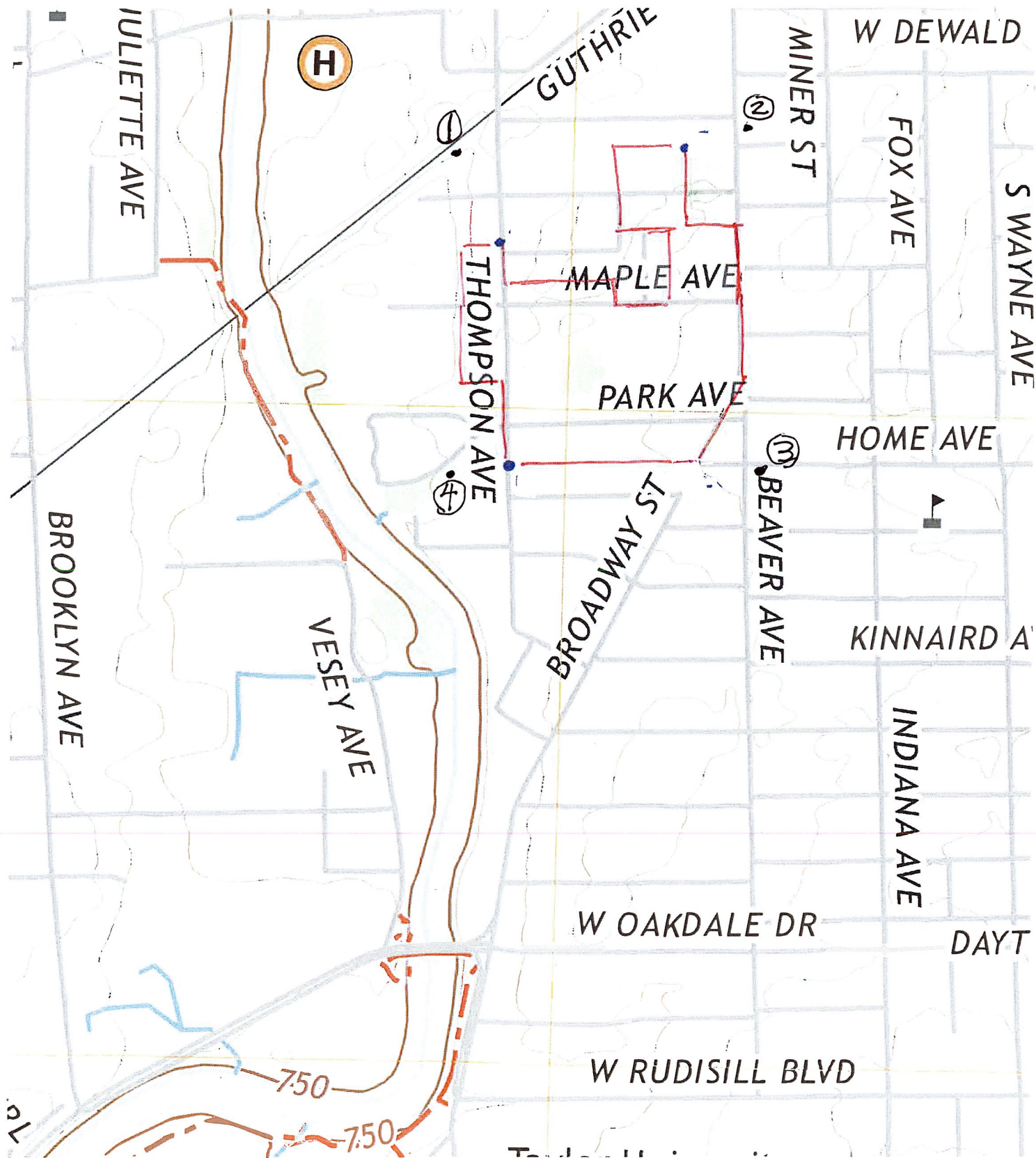
MAPLE-PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
ALLEN COUNTY, IN
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



— = DISTRICT BOUNDARY

USGS
FORT WAYNE WEST
2022

MAPLE-PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ALLEN COUNTY IN



— = DISTRICT BOUNDARY

- 1) 16 654742 4547347 NAD 83 UTM
- 2) 16 655260 4547430
- 3) 16655290 4546910
- 4) 16 654793 4546867



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0001



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0004



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0005



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0007



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0010



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0016



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0018



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0020



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0023



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0025



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0028



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0030



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0032



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0034



IN_AllenCounty_Maple-ParkHistoricDistrict_0035