James & Helen Keenan House
2100 Forest Park Boulevard
Colonial/Renaissance Revival, c.1919
The low hipped roof and deep caves supported by paired brackets give the Keenan home a bit of renaissance style. The balanced façade features a portico with round columns and a decorative roof balustrade sheltering the entry with sidelights. The house also features multi-pane windows, arched dormers, and a sunroom on the south side. James Keenan was president of the Koman Hotel System.

Emmanuel & Katherine Popp House
2204 Forest Park Boulevard
Craftsmen, c.1923
This 2-story brick house has a side-gabled roof with deep caves and brackets. The entry porch features large, square posts with detailed brickwork and stone capitals, and a decorative brick balustrade. A screened porch is located at the south end of the house. Mr. Popp was Secretary-Treasurer of the Proximate Electrical Supply Co.

Judge Charles J. & Veronica Ryan House
2102 Forest Park Boulevard
Tudor Revival, c.1932
This home is one of the few built on the Boulevard during the Great Depression. The steep gables, casement windows, decorative brick and stone detailing, and clipped front gable with wavy siding are classic Tudor Revival features. In 1932 Charles J. Ryan was elected Superior Court judge for Allen County, a position he held until his death.

Walter & Wilma Helmsley House
2412 Forest Park Boulevard
French Eclectic, c.1937
The steep hipped roof with furred caves, and brick walls with stone detailing at the corners and around the entry are hallmarks of the French Eclectic style. The arched wall dormers and tall first floor windows with shutters are also characteristic of this uncommon style. Walter Helmsley was a lawyer.

Eugene Hattersley House
2424 Forest Park Boulevard
Colonial Revival/Eclectic, c.1924
During the 1920s, styles were often combined to create “storybook” homes. The broad gambrel roof has shed dormers and a steep gable at the entry. Other picturesque features include the long bank of narrow windows to the north of the entry, small arched window and balcony over the entry, plank shutters, and roccoco ornament in the brick work. Hattersley & Sons were plumbing, heating, & electrical contractors.

Harry & Margaret Andrews House
2401 Forest Park Boulevard
Mission/Craftsmen, c.1918
The second floor and the front porch with its decorative balustrades, cut rafter tails, and square piers add to the eclectic charm. Andrews was president of Gohy-Unilex Engineering Co., manufacturers of paper mill machinery.

Alex & Cecilia Berkmester House
2107 Forest Park Boulevard
Regency Colonial Revival, c.1937
Popular in the 1930s, the Regency variation of the Colonial Revival style was based on English, rather than American, precedents. The house features variegated stone walls with smooth stone quoins at the corners, a parapet at the roofline, and a copper canopy over the front entry with decorative wrought iron. Alex Berkmester was president of Berkmester Monuments.

John & Amelia Franks House
2103 Forest Park Boulevard
Prairie Style, 1914
The home combines both the Prairie and Colonial Revival styles in a single structure. The prominent slate roof, stylized brick and stone work, and unique oriel sash on the second floor are all outstanding features. The steep front gable, diamond pane windows, and band of narrow casements with transom panels are typical Tudor features. Mr. Berghoff was a physician and surgeon.

Louis Cordes House
2105 Forest Park Boulevard
Colonial Revival/Foursquare, c.1913
The low hipped roof with its deep caves and shallow brackets, tower-like wall dormer, and stone wall give this large American Colonial Revival house an English feel. The variegated brick walls, stone trim, and arched windows combine classic English and American styles. The front porch is supported by paired brick columns and a copper canopy over the front entry.

Frank Zollner House
2007 Forest Park Boulevard
Renaissance/Four Square, c.1915
This low hipped roof with its deep caves and shallow brackets, tower-like wall dormer, and stone wall give this large American Colonial Revival house an English feel. The variegated brick walls, stone trim, and arched windows combine classic English and American styles. The front porch is supported by paired brick columns and a copper canopy over the front entry.

John & Amelia Berghoff House
2009 Forest Park Boulevard
French Eclectic/Tudor Revival, 1936
This house combines both French Eclectic and Tudor Revival style elements as a single structure. The prominent slate roof, stylized brick and stone work, and unique oriel sash on the second floor are all outstanding features. The steep front gable, diamond pane windows, and band of narrow casements with transom panels are typical Tudor features. Mr. Berghoff was a physician and surgeon.

James & Alma Haberly House
2007 Forest Park Boulevard
Prairie/Italian Renaissance, c.1925
The arched dormer windows, decorative brick and stone detailing, and clipped front gable are characteristic of this uncommon style. Mr. Haberly was vice president and general manager of Fort Wayne Engineering, producers of pumps, water systems, and water softeners. His home exhibits the characteristic symmetry, side-gabled roof and classical detailing of the style. The arched dormer windows, cornice with modillions and a stepped brick cornice, and arched entry porch are superb.

Louis Zollner House
2009 Forest Park Boulevard
Colonial Revival/Foursquare, c.1913
The low hipped roof with its deep caves and shallow brackets, tower-like wall dormer, and stone wall give this large American Colonial Revival house an English feel. The variegated brick walls, stone trim, and arched windows combine classic English and American styles. The front porch is supported by paired brick columns and a copper canopy over the front entry.

Fred Zollner owned Zollner Piston Corp. and was a sports promoter who owned the Fort Wayne (later Detroit) Pistons basketball team and was a founder of the NBA.
Boulevard was platted with significantly larger lots facing onto an expansive boulevard with a broad median and large, stone entry gates at each end. An advertisement in 1911 by Curdes and the Forest Park Boulevard, "130 feet wide. This novel development houses were constructed in the first two years. Following the success of Forest Park Place, Curdes obtained land formerly operated as a driving track by the Fort Wayne Driving Club and developed the Driving Park Addition in 1913. This addition extended Forest Park Boulevard one block north to Dodge Avenue. In 1915, Curdes described the Driving Park Addition as "the latest and most highly improved addition in the City of Fort Wayne." The boulevard was described as having double asphalted ornamentallamp posts, sewers, water, and shade trees. As part of the development, Curdes placed conditions and restrictions on the lots in Forest Park Place that were recorded in the deeds. These conditions included only one house per lot; minimum setbacks; building plans; and a commitment to keep plots in vegetation reasonably cut. While the resulting homes varied in size, shape, and style, the initial deed restrictions have given the neighborhood a cohesive character.

As a favored location for many of the city’s prominent architects – Walter Burley Griffin, Marshall Mahurin, Guy Mahurin, Joel Ninde, A.M. Strauss, and Charles Revival, Tudor, Craftsman, Prairie, and early 20th century eclectic styles. Due to the careful planning and high quality of the initial development, Forest Park Boulevard remains a prominent neighborhood to this day.

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