Please respect the occupants’ privacy by viewing all listed homes from the street.

1 Henry & Opal Egly House
   1126 I11sley Drive
   Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1926
   Defined by its gabled, or hump-backed roof, this Dutch Colonial style home also features multi-pane windows and French doors. Built-in benches on the entry porch flank the doorway which is in turn, flanked by full-length sidelights and topped by a fanlight. Mr. Egly was vice-president of the McMillen Company, feed manufacturers.

2 Alfred & Minnie Welch House
   1137 I11sley Drive
   Craftsman Bungalow, c.1925
   This bungalow has numerous broad gables with deep eaves, exposed rafter ends and large brackets. A solution is located on the east side and a large chimney is on the west. The arched door and front flower boxes enhance the cottage-like image. Alfred Welch was an electrical engineer.

3 Theodore & Margaret Zollner House
   1140 I11sley Drive
   Tudor Revival, 1937
   Theodore Zollner moved his piston manufacturing company to Fort Wayne in 1931 to be near International Harvester. His home features classic Tudor elements such as stucco and half-timbering, a massive chimney, casement windows, and a Tudor-arched entry with limestone details.

4 Noah & Anna Smith House
   1201 I11sley Drive
   Colonial Revival/Craftsman, c.1924
   The front-gabled roof with returns and symmetrical facade of this house are Colonial features, while the porch with its arched roof, square supports and brackets is more Craftsman in style. A solarium with ribbon windows is on the east side. Mr. Smith operated a restaurant at 110 W. Main Street.

5 Michael & Katherine Gilmartin House
   1202 I11sley Drive
   Tudor Revival, c.1926
   It is appropriate that the president of the Gilmartin Lumber Company would choose to have his Tudor style house finished in wood shingles rather than the more typical brick and stucco. Note the steep gables, multi-pane windows, second floor balcony and the arched hood supported by large scrolls over the entry.

6 Roland Apfelbaum-A.M. Strauss House
   1220 I11sley Drive
   Spanish Eclectic, 1925
   Apfelbaum, a salesmen for the Kran & Apfelbaum seed company, led this house built for $101,819. The rectangular tile roof, reinforced stucco walls, arched openings, and wrought iron from all contributors to this home’s Spanish Eclectic style. A.M. and Madelyn Strauss purchased the house as their own residence in 1936.

7 Welch-Brown-Bond House
   1225 I11sley Drive
   Italianate, c.1887/1923
   The broad eaves with decorative brackets and tall, narrow windows topped by shell lintels are characteristic of the Italianate style. The screened porch on the west overlooks the gardens which are enclosed by a rubble stone wall. This home was originally part of the “I11sley” steets.

8 Howard & Helen Van Aman House
   1240 I11sley Drive
   Puhibmeyer & Pohlmeier Architects, Colonial Revival, c.1926
   The roof form, symmetry, and entry porches of this house are characteristics of the Colonial style. From above, the small single-slung, paired corner post, and raftered cornice windows with transom panels are distinctive features. Mr. Van Aman was secretary of Van Aman Manufacturing, makers of plumbing supplies.

9 James Newkirk House
   1245 I11sley Drive
   Colonial Revival, c.1935
   Symmetrically balanced, this classic Colonial features a slate roof and a central porch. The brickwork is wonderfully detailed, with decorative brick-lined arches with brick keystones and arched over the first floor windows, and a soldier course between the stories. Newkirk was a lawyer with Norris, Nordick, and Halsky.

10 Herbert & Helen Miller House
   1312 I11sley Drive
   Tudor Revival, c.1929
   Herbert Miller was the city editor for the News-Sentinel. The rectangular slate roof, change in roof height, small shed dormers, semicircular iron railing, and timber lintels over the first-floor windows help give his Tudor style house a cottage-like feeling. The entry is enhanced by the rame stone arch.

11 Roger & Virginia Fisher House
   (Herbert Willard Foltz, Architects)
   1314 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Tudor Revival, 1913
   The Fisher house features Flemish bond brick on the first floor, half-timbering on the second floor, and a tile roof. French doors flank the large chimney facing Rudisill Blvd. A circular drive leads to the front entry which is sheltered by the porte-cochere. A matching carriage house is located behind the home. Roger Fisher was vice-president of Fisher Brothers Paper Company.

12 Eugene M. & Adelaide Frank House
   (A.M. Strauss, Architects)
   1333 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Spanish Eclectic, c.1927
   This high-style Spanish Eclectic house features a cross-hipped tile roof, large chimney with scroll decorations and an arched niche, and an elaborate door surround. A recessed balcony with an arcade and iron railings and a porte-cochere complete the design. Frank was secretary-treasurer of the Frank Dry Goods Company.

13 Frank Taft-Adolph Foulkinger House
   (Joel Ninde, Architect)
   1250 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Colonial Revival, c.1934
   This home was designed by the highly influential female architect Joel Ninde, who was a principal in the Wildwood Builders Company. The beautifully patterned central windows, arched transoms and sidelights and arched portico are notable features. Taft was a manager for the S.M. Foster Company, makers of woman’s wear.

14 Kenneth & Iona McDonald House
   1245 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   French Eclectic, c.1915
   While the French Eclectic style shows great variety in form and detailing, the tall, steeply pitched hipped roof, which extends to cover the side porch, is a character defining feature. The deeply recessed front entry is set within a Tudor arch. Callahan was president and manager of Breckner Callahan Jewelry Company.

15 Jacob & Nora Callahan House
   1244 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   French Eclectic, c.1915
   While the French Eclectic style shows great variety in form and detailing, the tall, steeply pitched hipped roof, which extends to cover the side porch, is a character defining feature. The deeply recessed front entry is set within a Tudor arch. Callahan was president and manager of Breckner Callahan Jewelry Company.

16 Jack & Shirley Kimmins House
   (A.M. Strauss, Architects)
   1229 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Art Moderne, c.1937
   Jack Kimmins was a co-owner of the Boston Furniture Company. The house he hired A.M. Strauss to design is a unique example of the Art Moderne style. Streamlined in form, the house features horizontal bands of metal casement windows, recessed brick detailing, and a smoothly curved front porch with glass block.

17 Gertrude A. Muller House
   1126 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Colonial Revival, c.1930
   Gertrude Muller was one of Fort Wayne’s most successful business women. As president of juvenile wood products from 1924-44, she spent her life developing and marketing products for the safety and comfort of young children. Her home features panelled corner pilasters and a rounded entry flanked by bay windows.

18 Edward & Helen Morin House
   (A.M. Strauss, Architects)
   1133 W. Rudisill Boulevard
   Tudor Revival, c.1937
   The Tudor style of this large home is defined by its tall narrow casement windows, bay window, and slate roof gables. The architect placed the main entry on the side of the house beneath a spectacular bank of windows and a large window box. The original owner, Edward Morin, was president of Sherman White & Company, suppliers of wholesale produce.
Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District

Introduction

The Illsley Place-West Rudisill Historic District is primarily significant for the quality of its residential architecture. Mulford Robinson in 1909, and refined by landscape architect A.M. Strauss, Pohlmeyer and Pohlmeyer, and Joel Ninde.

The period between 1900 and 1930 was a time of unprecedented growth and progress for Fort Wayne. The cityplanning, setting standards in utilities, park development, street paving, and railroad overpasses. The City Beautiful movement, and for its outstanding collection of residential architecture, the Illsley Place-West Rudisill Boulevard development, street paving, and railroad overpasses. The City Beautiful movement, and for its outstanding collection of residential architecture, the Illsley Place-West Rudisill Boulevard development, street paving, and railroad overpasses.

Fort Wayne's most attractive residential district, Illsley Place is a linear layout with a tree-lined drive from Broadway to Beaver, a small roundabout at its center, brick entry markers at each end, and sidewalks.

Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

The City Beautiful Movement inspired urban beautification in architecture, landscaping and city planning, setting standards in utilities, park development, street paving, and railroad overpasses. The City Beautiful movement, and for its outstanding collection of residential architecture, the Illsley Place-West Rudisill Boulevard development, street paving, and railroad overpasses.

The National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service, is the official list of properties considered worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides a degree of protection from federal and state agencies, and financial incentives for appropriate rehabilitation.

The National Register is the nation's official list of historic properties considered worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides a degree of protection from federal and state agencies, and financial incentives for appropriate rehabilitation.

Acknowledgements

City of Fort Wayne
Graham Richard, Mayor

Community Development
Mark Becker, Director
Donald Orban, Preservation Planner
Creager Smith, Preservation Planner
Rick Kunkel, GIS-Maps

Chris Baas, Historical Consultant

For more information about historic preservation in Fort Wayne, call (260) 427-1140.

www.cityoffortwayne.org

This project has been funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

However, the contents and opinions contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: