through a more efficient and attractive transportation system, these boulevards were designed to be a “skeleton” that would not only guide future development in an orderly manner, but anticipated a future automobiles-dominated transportation system. The development of the boulevard system was an undertaking by the park board, and featured landscape architecture and urban planning elements that conformed with Kessler’s 1911 plan. Adopted shortly after the 1911 Report was received, the Board of Park Commissioners voted on December 7, 1912 to adopt the widening of the streets to meet the requirements of Kessler’s plan. Designed as a 100-foot wide boulevard, North Anthony Boulevard is the largest surviving residential example of Kessler’s plan in Fort Wayne. The 40-foot wide roadway was, and remains, flanked on each side by a 30-foot wide green space, in which a row of trees lines both sides of the sidewalk. Using rows of trees that effectively frame both the roadway and the sidewalk, rather than just the roadway, is a distinctive Kessler characteristic.

Unique to the boulevard was a scheme of species-specific planting that the park board began in 1912, again in conformance with Kessler’s plan. Using a single species of tree, reserved exclusively for use on the boulevards of the city, established a unique feel and design element, and is one characteristic that sets the North Anthony Boulevard Historic District apart from surrounding development. For the boulevards, Kessler specified the use of the London Plane tree. City Forester Carl J. Getz, appointed to a newly-created city post in April 1912, wrote in his year-end report that the first planting of the plane trees on the boulevard system was begun in 1912, and noted that the species “has been exclusively reserved for boulevard planting, and the beauty and dignity of this tree, as well as its hardiness and longevity commends it for this purpose.” Surviving examples of this species remain prevalent on North Anthony.

Initially conceived to end at the intersection with State Boulevard, Anthony Boulevard was extended northward in a continuation of Kessler’s concepts in a mutual collaboration between private developers and the park board. Extended as part of the plat for Driving Park in 1913, North Anthony was further extended to intersect with Crocenst Avenue in 1918. As noted in a 1918 article, “These improvements will complete the boulevard system in that part of the city.”

The North Anthony Boulevard right-of-way was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a portion of the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District, listed in 2010. The North Anthony Boulevard Historic District includes the historic homes that line North Anthony Boulevard and a few houses that face onto adjacent streets.

The historic district combines several plans that share a common relationship to the George Kessler–designed North Anthony Boulevard. Using the boulevard as an organizing element, local developers planted a variety of housing additions along both sides of the roadway. However, all dealt with lots along Anthony Boulevard in the same fashion and in a manner often different from the main body of their respective plans. By utilizing similar setbacks, deed restrictions and site grading conforming to Kessler’s plan for the boulevard, the developers created a nearly mile-long seamless linear processional with architectural integrity, and a stylistically similar inventory of homes from the 1910th through the 1940s. Buildings in the district are modest-sized, generally in the neighborhood of 45 feet wide and 110 feet deep, with a deed restriction and building setback that creates a 30-foot wide green belt between houses and North Anthony Boulevard. This is the largest such residential implementation of Kessler’s design in Fort Wayne. Unlike surrounding neighborhoods built upon the “skeleton” of Kessler’s plan, the North Anthony Boulevard Historic District is one of the few in Fort Wayne that actively embraced the grand residential boulevard design.

Most of the residences in the North Anthony Boulevard Historic District were built within a relatively brief window of time. From the initial planting and development in the late 1910s, some 86% of the houses were complete by 1930. The remaining 14% represent infill development within a mature neighborhood. The most prevalent styles are representative of this early time period. These include Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and American Foursquare. Later houses appear in the Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and American Small House styles. Due to the use of deed restrictions by the developers, homes throughout the district show consistency in building sizes, styles, setbacks, materials, and initial building cost.
North Anthony Boulevard Historic District

Please respect the area by viewing all listed homes from the street.

John A. & Elizabeth Pfleiderer House
1902 North Anthony Blvd.
Craftsmen, c.1925
The symmetrical façade of this house has a corner entry with sidelights, flanked by large three-part windows. The gabled entry porch is supported by square columns and, like the house, has open eaves with exposed rafters. At the southwest end of the house is an arched sun porch with a garage below. Architrave panels and wood window hood are added to the cottage feeling. John Pfleiderer was a carpenter.

Gustav & Faith Ziegler House
2105 North Anthony Blvd.
Tudor Revival, c.1910
The steep roof, prominent chimney and sharp double gables on the front are all characteristic of the Tudor style. The plain brick forms stone details at the chimney and main entry. A small arch window in the front gable echoes the arch of the door. These operable window sashes, a wholesale distributor. Note the large Z on the chimney.

Harry & Emma Lauer House
3602 North Anthony Blvd.
American Foursquare, c.1915
Easy to recognize by the classic box shape and roof form, this frame example of the American Foursquare features a wide front porch supported by corner columns. The windows have an unusual muntin pattern in the windows and are also notable.

Solly K. & Julia Frankenstein House
2828 North Anthony Blvd.
Tudor Revival, c.1915
While most Tudor Revival homes use stone for trim and details, very few have stone at the roof wall material. The sharply angled floor-to-ceiling window in the front gable is unique. Another interesting detail is found at the base of the front gable where the wall stones overhang to meet the eaves. Mr. Frankenstein was an attorney and developer of the Paramount Boulevard Addition which is partially included in the North Anthony Boulevard Historic District.

Dr. Arnold & Hertha Dornning House
3012 North Anthony Blvd.
Garrison Colonial Revival, c.1915
Popular from the 1910s through the 1930s, Garrison Colonial is built with the front wall of the second floor projecting slightly beyond the first floor. This house has paired modillions supporting the overhang. There are three gabled wall dormers on the second floor, and the front entry features a classical surround with fluted pilasters.

George & Blanche Pou House
3025 North Anthony Blvd.
Tudor Revival, c.1913
This Tudor Revival home has all the halls and whirls of the style: steep roof, pointed gables, large chimney, success with half-timbering, brick walls with stone detail, maid's window, and decorative strap hinges. The flared ridges on the roof are very unusual. Mr. Poulson is the President of the George A. Pou Development Company, which developed the Paramount Place Addition that includes these houses on the east side of Anthony Boulevard between Glenwood and Vance avenues.

Howard & Geraldine Hageman House
3001 North Anthony Blvd.
Colonial Revival, c.1915
While the very shallow second-floor overhang identifies this home as a Garrison Colonial, the asymmetric façade is not typical of the style. Also unusual are the three tiny gables which break the roofline over the second-floor window, and the weeping mortar of the brick walls. Fluted column support the entry portico. Mr. Hageman was the president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

Brown & Stibb Art House
2619 &
2623 North Anthony Blvd.
Craftsmen
Bungalows, c.1926
This two homes illustrate the wide variety among bungalow design. 2619 has two stories, wood shingle siding, a side-gable roof with a large dormer, and a symmetrical façade. 2623 has one story, stucco siding, a low-gable roof almost flat in the gable, and a front wall that is asymmetrically. Both have verge boards and louver braces in the gables, exposed rafters, and porches tucked under the main roof.

Joseph & Helen Weigand House
2805 North Anthony Blvd.
American Foursquare, c.1925
A classic American Foursquare, this house has the box-like shape, hipped roof front-facing dormer, and a decorative pediment over the porch characteristic of the style. The red brick walls are enhanced with various details and a decorated porch over the porch. The windows have an unusual muntin pattern in the upper sashes. Joseph Weigand was a contractor who built Weigand & Sons into a regionally significant construction company.

August & Margaret Steidlmeyer House
2407 North Anthony Blvd.
Craftsmen Bungalow, c.1924
This bungalow features a side-gable roof that overhangs the front porch and has a low shed dormer extending across the front. The deep eaves have exposed rafters, knee braces and verge boards on the gable ends. Wood shingles cover the walls and square latticed wood columns atop brick piers support the porch roof. Mr. Steidlmeyer was a secretary-treasurer at the Baker Cigar Co.

Mrs. Julia Myers House
2201 North Anthony Blvd.
Regency Colonial Revival, c.1930
This house utilizes common elements associated with the Regency style in its design but does not look like a larger scale. The side-gable roof has a projecting front gable and wide eaves with exposed rafters and triangular dormers are classic characteristics, as is the use of fieldstone on the chimney and porch. The use of a contrasting darker brick for details is distinctive. William was an officer of the Husenier Corporation. The company became Hageman Construction.

Paul & Mae Dahn House
2115 North Anthony Blvd.
Tudor Cottage, c.1927
Developed to mimic the picturesque thatch roofs of rural England, this house has a shingled roof with its rolled edge add a storybook quality to the house. The small dormer, multi-pane windows, brick walls with weeping mortar, and exposed rafters with knee braces enhance the cottage-like appearance. It should be no surprise that Mr. Dahn was a manager of the department store at Fort Wayne Builders Supply Company.

William C. & Clara Hageman House
2105 North Anthony Blvd.
Craftsmen, c.1923
This house utilizes common elements associated with the Craftsman style in its design but does not look like a larger scale. The side-gable roof supports are connected by beam-like trim at the top. The gables have decorative trusses in the pediments and the clustered porch supports have an additional trim piece between the columns.

Harry & Grace Phillips House
1812 Vernon Avenue
Craftsman Bungalow, c.1925
The front-gabled form of this little bungalow is fairly common, but changing the architectural details offers great variety. The home features distinctive wood shingle siding applied in an alternating wide and narrow rows and there is a square muntin pattern in the front gable large windows. The low gables have decorative trusses in the pediments and the clustered porch supports have an additional trim piece between the columns.

Théo & Beatrice Borders House
1802 Nevada Avenue
Ranch, 1934
Easily identified by their rambling one-story form and low-pitched roof, Ranch style homes were extremely popular from the 1920s through the 1970s. This home features an interesting hipped roof with modest eaves, and walls of randomly coursed cut stone. The height of this lot allowed for the garage to be placed beneath the house rather than attached to the end.

John A. & Elizabeth Pfleiderer House
1840 North Anthony Blvd.
Italian Renaissance, c. 1895
This house features a low, hipped roof with matching dormer, and broad eaves supported at the ends by scrollback brackets. A low-arched hood covers the front entry which is flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight. A band of smaller brick encircles the house and separate bands top the first-floor windows. The raked brick gives the look of the walls a chalet-style pattern. Mr. Thompson was vice-president at V.M. Nelson Co, electrical contractors.