

1 **BILL NO. S-16-03-17**

2 **SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. S-----**

3 **AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING A HISTORIC**
4 **PRESERVATION DISTRICT.**

5 **WHEREAS,** the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by
6 passage of Ordinance Number G-06-08 has established Chapter 151
7 of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of Ordinances entitled
8 "Historic Preservation and Protection Districts;" and

9
10 **WHEREAS,** Section 151.030 of Chapter 151 provides procedures by which
11 areas may be designated as "Historic Districts;" and

12 **WHEREAS,** pursuant to Section 151.030 of Chapter 151,
13 WILLIAM H. AND CLARA E. DUNN 521 DUNNWOOD DRIVE
14 HOUSE
15 is designated as a Historic District.

16
17 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON**
18 **COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA:**

19 **SECTION 1.** The property listed as :

20 WILLIAM H. AND CLARA E. DUNN 521 DUNNWOOD DRIVE
21 HOUSE

22 is hereby designated a Historic Preservation District, in compliance
23 with Section 151.030(E) of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of
24 Ordinances .

25
26 **SECTION 2.** The map submitted herewith as Exhibit "A" is approved and it
27 is noted that all legal steps have been taken by the Historic
28
29
30

1 Preservation Commission pursuant to Section 151.030 of Chapter
2 151 of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of Ordinances.

3
4 **SECTION 3.** That this Ordinance be in effect from and after its passage and
5 any and all necessary approval by the Mayor.

6
7
8 _____
Council Member

9
10 APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

11
12
13 _____
Carol Helton, City Attorney

Memo

To: Fort Wayne Common Council

From: Creager Smith, Historic Preservation Planner, Community Development

Date: March 8, 2016

Re: Local Historic District Designation : William H. and Clara E. Dunn House

Fort Wayne's Historic Preservation and Protection Ordinance was established to preserve and protect those historically or architecturally worthy structures, sites, and districts which impart a distinct aesthetic quality to the city and which serve as visible reminders of the historic heritage of the city. To assist in achieving this goal, criteria are set forth in the ordinance for the establishment of multiple and single property historic districts.

Pursuant to Chapter 151 of the municipal code, the HPC held a public hearing on February 22, 2016, and voted to recommend designation of the following property as a local historic district:

**William H. and Clara E. Dunn House
521 Dunnwood Drive**

The Dunn House is locally significant in the area of architecture. It is a notable and well-designed structure with Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman-style influences. The house and garage retain a high level of historic and architectural integrity. The Dunn House is also rare as a very early example of a home that was oriented to its natural environment and its scenic wooded site near the river, rather than an orientation to a platted lot. Although the house was built in the period between 1914 and 1923, it has never left the ownership of the Dunn family.

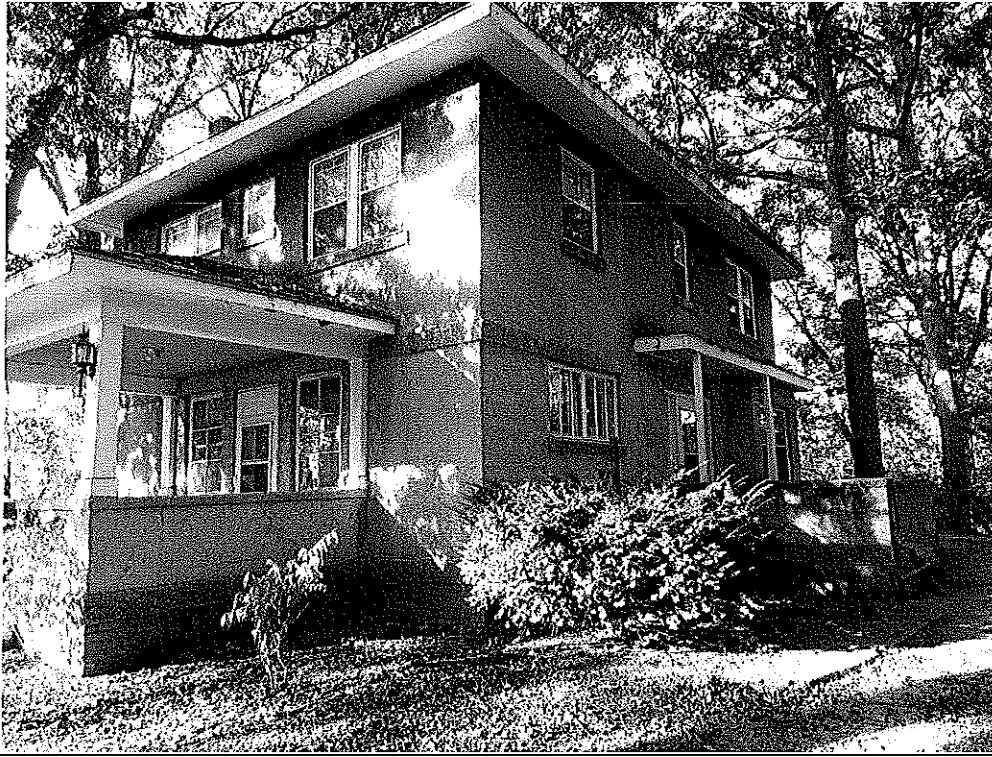
Recognizing the historical significance of the property, a "Petition for Historic Property or District Designation" was prepared by the owners, Suellen Spurgeon, Trustee, and Ronald Dunn, Trustee.

Local listing requires that the Fort Wayne Historic Preservation Commission review any future conspicuous exterior changes to the property. This does not affect regular repair and maintenance procedures that do not involve a conspicuous exterior change, nor does it mean that buildings/structures cannot be altered or demolished, or that new buildings cannot be constructed. Local designation also has no jurisdiction over use.

The Historic Preservation Commission recommends that the Council adopt the attached ordinance amendment in recognition of the historic value of the property and to afford its protection for future generations.

Attached, please find the required map of the proposed district as well as the full review detailing its significance. Please contact me at 427-2161, creager.smith@cityoffortwayne.org, or Don Orban at 427-2160, don.orban@cityoffortwayne.org if you have questions.

**STAFF REVIEW OF
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT PETITION**



William and Clara Dunn House; looking north. The primary façade (right) faces the St. Joseph River.

Petitioner: Suellen Spurgeon, Trustee, and Ronald Dunn, Trustee

Case No.: HPC 2-22-16-LHD-2

Subject Property: 521 Dunnwood Drive, Fort Wayne, IN 46805

Historic Name: William C. and Clara E. Dunn House

Legal Description: France Addition Lot 1 & PT 6 Alley

Date of Review: February 22, 2016

Cultural Resources Survey Information:

Rating:	Notable	Style:	Colonial Revival/Craftsman
Construction Date:	c.1914 (or c.1923)	Architect/Builder:	Unknown
Condition:	Fair	Integrity:	Altered (southeast porch)
Use:	Rental residential		

Reason for Application:

Recognizing the historical significance of this property to the Fort Wayne community, the owners, Suellen Spurgeon and Ronald Dunn, Co-Trustees, contracted with Jill Downs of The Story of Your House to prepare a "Petition for Historic Property or District Designation." The completed petition was signed by the trustees and submitted to the Historic Preservation Commission by Jill Downs on January 28, 2016. The petition requests local historic district designation of the William C. and Clara E. Dunn House at 521 Dunnwood Drive.

Staff Comments:

Criteria for Local Historic Designation:

Section 151.030 (titled Local Historic Districts) of the Fort Wayne Historic Preservation and Protection ordinance allows for the designation of historic districts. The ordinance provides that:

A local historic district shall not be established unless the proposed map includes a building, groups of buildings, structures, sites, objects, streetscapes, or neighborhoods which meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- (2) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- (3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- (4) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

The William H. and Clara Dunn House is significant under Criterion 3. Built no later than c.1923, it is a well-designed structure with Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman-style influences that retains a high level of integrity.

In applying the criteria set forth in the ordinance, historic preservation staff has determined that the William H. and Clara Dunn House meets one of the four possible criteria for Local Historic Designation. The building is significant under Criterion three (3) under the area of architecture. It is a notable and well-designed structure with Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman-style influences. The house and garage retain a high level of integrity.

Description:

Note: The following description is largely the work of Jill Downs, as submitted on the Petition for Historic Property or District Designation. HP staff has made only minor edits to this material.

The William H. and Clara E. Dunn House is located on nearly half an acre of land¹ encompassing lot 1 of the France Addition of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. When platted in 1923 by Joseph B. France, the addition incorporated several tracts of land already owned by people other than Mr. France which included William and Clara Dunn. However, lots 1 and 2 were nearly twice the size of most of the other lots. Located approximately 1.8 miles northeast from the town center, the Dunn House sits facing southeast on the northwest corner of Dunnwood Drive and Spy Run Avenue Extended, a northeast-southwest spur of Spy Run Avenue/US 27 that once paralleled the former Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal.² Spy Run Avenue Extended runs along the western edge of a segment of the St. Joseph River Parkway portion of the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places.³

A definitive date of construction for the house could not be determined. In the 1909 probate records for Charles H. Rossington, who had purchased the property on which the house is built with his wife, Louise, several years earlier, it was stated that "said land is unimproved" indicating that there were no structures

¹ Allen County, Indiana, property record card for 521 Dunnwood Drive, <http://www.acimap.us/website/prc/020736101001000074.pdf> (accessed October 23, 2015).

² Plat map of France Addition, 1923, Allen County, Indiana Recorder's Office.

³ "National Register of Historic Places, Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevard System, Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana," <http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/files/hp-FortWayneParks.pdf> (accessed October 23, 2015).

on the property at that time.⁴ Neither the Rossington's nor the next two property owners are known to have lived at an address that approximates the location of this property.⁵

In 1914, William H. Dunn purchased the property,⁶ but it was not until several years later that he would live at an address that clearly indicated the presence of a structure on the land. In 1915, William and Clara lived on North Clinton Street, and on Leo Road in 1916 and 1919.⁷ As Clinton Street was also known as Leo Road,⁸ it's possible that these addresses correlated with property on North Clinton Street that the Dunn's are known to have also owned.⁹ However, a 1915 map of Fort Wayne shows the only streets in the area to be North Clinton, Field, and Dalgren, so the possibility exists that North Clinton Street could have been used as an address for the current location as it was one of the nearest roads at the time.¹⁰ From 1920 to 1922, city directory addresses for the Dunn's placed them on Oak Knoll Place, described as the "Robison Park car line east of Spy Run rd."¹¹ This car line connected Fort Wayne to Robison Park, located seven miles north of the city, following along Spy Run Avenue to a point where Spy Run Avenue Extended begins, and then turned "east to the river...with the canal feeder on one side and the St. Joseph River on the other," indicating that the Dunn residence at the time was situated in an area that approximates its current location.¹² Seemingly, Oak Knoll Place might have been part of the Oak Knoll Addition to the City of Fort Wayne, platted in 1906 in an area near the southern border of the France Addition, but there is no street named "Oak Knoll Place" on the plat, so it is unclear where exactly the Dunn residence from 1920 to 1922 was located.¹³ Other residents known to have lived on Oak Knoll Place at the same time as the Dunn's had addresses firmly associated with the Oak Knoll Addition beginning in 1924. Furthermore, the Dunn address in 1923 was simply "h (2)." In 1924, the year following the platting of the France Addition, the Dunn's address was "Dunnwood Drive," and by 1927 as "521 Dunnwood Drive," the current address for the property. Comparing the addresses of Dunn neighbors in 1927 to their addresses in 1923 revealed that two also had addresses of "h (2)," a possible indication that the Dunn's moved from Oak Knoll Place after 1922.¹⁴ Although evidence suggests a construction date of the Dunn House could be c.1915, the 1924 Dunnwood Drive address is the only conclusive evidence of a structure on this property. Therefore, a circa date of 1923 seems to be the earliest definitive date. Also, while it would seem that Dunnwood Drive was named for William Dunn (and there is also a likelihood that his property was wooded), this has not been confirmed.

The Dunn House is a hipped-roof, two-story tall structure, with approximately 1,800 square feet of finished living space.¹⁵ It exhibits a high level of architectural integrity. The house has clear similarities to homes built by Wildwood Builders in the mid-1910s; however no connection has been found to connect the Dunn House to Wildwood Builders or architects Joel Ninde and Grace Crosby.

The main body of the structure, protected by wide, overhanging eaves, is brown-tinted stucco over structural clay tile with darker brown stucco accents used for the window sills, belt course, and water table. Wood architectural elements, consisting of wood clapboard siding, wood frieze board, wood beadboard, wood-framed primary windows, and wood-framed doors and screen doors, are painted white.

⁴ Abstract for 521 Dunnwood Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

⁵ *Fort Wayne and Allen County Directory*, (Fort Wayne, IN: R.L. Polk and Company, 1900 - 1914).

⁶ Abstract.

⁷ *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory*, (Fort Wayne, IN: R.L. Polk and Company, 1915, 1916, 1919).

⁸ Bruce W. Elliott, "Fort Wayne a City of Smaller Communities," *Fort Wayne(IN) Journal-Gazette*, 12 July 1914).

⁹ Abstract.

¹⁰ "The 'Progressive' Street Guide and Map of the City of Fort Wayne, Ind.," (Fort Wayne, IN: Progressive Advertising Company, 1915).

¹¹ *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory*, (Fort Wayne, IN: R.L. Polk and Company 1920-1922).

¹² Roy M. Bates, "Full Text of Robison Park, 1896-1919,"

http://www.archive.org/stream/robisonpark1896100bate/robisonpark1896100bate_djvu.txt (accessed October 23, 2015).

¹³ Plat map of Oak Knoll Addition, 1906, Allen County, Indiana Recorder's Office.

¹⁴ *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory*, 1920-1924; 1927.

¹⁵ Property record card.

Most of the windows are multi-paned-over-one, double-hung sash with some examples of casement and fixed windows. Other exterior building materials include an orange-colored, brick foundation; aluminum storm windows; and asphalt shingle roofing. Architecturally, the house features design elements of primarily the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles with minor Craftsman-style influences.

Sitting on a heavily-wooded hill overlooking Spy Run Avenue Extended and facing the St. Joseph River, the house is oriented diagonally on the lot from northeast to southwest. Centered on the southeast façade is a porch with a shallow, altered roof covering, while next to this toward the northeast is a squared bay. Beginning at about the midpoint of the northeast façade at the first floor level, an extension of the exterior wall spans the façade to the north corner. Located above this, a cantilevered sleeping porch extends from the north end, overhanging the first floor. This sleeping porch also projects from the north end of the northwest façade. Near the west end of this same façade is a chimney covered in stucco to the roofline, where it continues above the house as plain concrete. Centered on the southwest façade is a porch with hipped roof. Protruding through the center of the roof is a corbeled, brick chimney.

More specifically, the southeast façade features the main entry of the house. Three, wide concrete steps lead to the concrete porch floor flanked by stuccoed cheek walls with stone concrete caps. The entrance door, with decorative molding and beveled glass insert, is protected by a storm door and flanked by single-paned sidelights. Due to a falling tree, the original porch roof was destroyed in approximately 1967, and was replaced with the current shallow, wood structure supported by two wood posts sitting on a base of bricks stacked three courses high. This porch covering extends beyond the porch area to the northeast, projecting over the squared bay containing a pair of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. On the opposite side of the porch and placed just below the beltcourse is a pair of multi-paned casement windows. Above the main entrance on the second floor is a narrow, multi-paned-over-one, double-hung window. Toward the southwest of this is a slightly wider window of the same design, while toward the northeast is a paired set of windows also of the same design.

The northeast façade incorporates a variety of architectural features. On the first floor and just in from the east corner is a narrow, one-over-one window placed just below the beltcourse. Immediately on the north edge of this window, the wall juts out to about the same depth as the bay on the southeast facade. This extension continues for just a short distance before the wall juts out again, but at a much wider depth. Incorporating a small, two-over-two, double-hung window, this second extension, with a foundation of concrete rather than brick, continues to about the midpoint of the façade, and was likely added on to accommodate the construction of a first-floor bathroom. Immediately next to this extension, the wall continues at the same depth to the north corner. Within this section of wall is a one-over-one, double-hung window; and at the corner, a wide, three-over-three, double-hung window. On the second floor, a one-over-one, double-hung window is placed toward the east side. Cantilevered off the north corner is a wood-clapboard sleeping porch containing five, six-paned awning windows.

On the northwest façade, just below the cantilevered sleeping porch, is a narrow, one-over-one, double-hung window, and a paneled door, with multi-glass panes in the upper portion and protected by a screen door, accessed by two concrete steps. Continuing along this façade on the first floor are paired one-over-one, double-hung windows placed just below the beltcourse, and an entrance door similar to that under the cantilevered porch. Toward the west end is an external chimney flanked by multi-paned casement windows with multi-paned storm windows. Openings on the second floor include a one-over-one, double-hung window positioned over the paired set on the first floor; a small, multi-paned casement window set lower on the wall and positioned in about the middle of the facade; and a two-over-two, double-hung window to the west side of the chimney.

The southwest façade incorporates a symmetrical placement of architectural features. Centrally-placed, three concrete steps lead to a concrete-floored porch with stuccoed cheek walls capped with concrete. Protecting the porch is a hipped roof braced by two squared, wood columns and two wood pilasters supported by the cheek walls. Under the cover of the porch is an entrance door, similar in style to that of the main entrance, protected by a screen door and flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung window with multi-paned storm window. In the middle of the façade on the second floor, is a small, multi-paned,

fixed window set high on the wall. To either side of this are paired, multi-paned-over-one, double-hung windows.

Also on the property is a square, one-story garage with hipped roof located northwest of the house and oriented on the lot so the overhead garage door entrance faces southeast. The design of the garage echoes that of the house in form and materials. Constructed of brown-tinted stucco over structural clay tile extending all the way to the ground, it features wide, overhanging eaves, and a large multi-paned, fixed window on the northeast and southwest facades. Located in the middle of the northwest façade is a brick chimney covered in stucco. At ground level, surrounding the garage on the southwest, northwest, and part of the northeast sides, is a narrow, raised band of concrete that is the result of recent foundation work. Inside, the garage walls and ceiling are parged with concrete, although the brick of the chimney is exposed. Some areas of parging have fallen off, exposing the structural clay tile beneath. Access to the attic is through a wood-framed opening located on the ceiling near the center of the northwest wall.

The site is accessed at the southwest corner of the lot by a gravel drive that extends all the way around the property, and remnants of a concrete walkway that once surrounded the house still remain.¹⁶ A few small shrubs exist near the south corner of the house, and the lot contains many mature trees that are especially dense along the north and east property lines.

Original interior features throughout the home include wood baseboards, crown molding, door trim, window trim, five-paneled doors, built-in furniture, stair balustrades, and newel posts, all painted white. The walls and ceilings are plaster. Most of the flooring is covered with carpeting, although tile has been applied in some areas.

The rooms of the Dunn House are arranged around a central entrance hall and staircase to the second floor. The hall, accessed by the southeast door, is flanked on the southwest by the living room and on the northeast by the dining room, each area accessed through wide, squared openings ornamented with smooth wood columns set on rectangular, paneled bases. In the living room, the primary feature is the fireplace, with simple wood mantle and trim, and a short, wood bookcase placed to either side. The dining room features a built-in, wood-paneled window seat on the southeast wall, and a built-in buffet, consisting of a center portion with drawers and glass-doored shelving units on either side, on the northeast wall. Behind the buffet is a bathroom, likely added on sometime after the house was originally constructed. The dining room connects to the northwest to the kitchen, remodeled in 2010 to include new tile flooring and new cabinets. Off the kitchen to the northeast is a utility room and an enclosed back porch area. Access to the basement is by a set of stairs off the southwest kitchen wall.

The staircase leads to a large open space on the second floor around which all the rooms are arranged. On the southwest wall are entrances to two corner bedrooms with a linen closet in between. The bathroom is accessed by a door on the southeast wall. On the northeast wall are entrances to two more bedrooms. Off the bedroom in the north corner is the entrance to the sleeping porch, paneled with beadboard on the ceiling and the northwest, northeast and southeast walls, while the southwest wall is stucco. The wood floor is painted gray.

¹⁶ Greg Dunn, Dunn House property representative, in-person interview by Jill Downs, Fort Wayne, IN, August 28, 2015.

Architectural Significance:

Note: The following discussion of the architectural significance is largely the work of Jill Downs, as submitted on the Petition for Historic Property or District Designation. HP staff has made only minor edits to this material.

The William H. and Clara Dunn House is significant under Criteria 3 for its architecture. Built no later than c.1923, it is a well-designed structure with Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman-style influences that retain a high level of integrity. The building appears in the 1996 Fort Wayne historic resources inventory Interim Report with a rating of Notable.

Colonial Revival architecture emerged following America's celebration of its Centennial in 1876, and is in reference to the country's early Georgian and Federal architecture.¹⁷ From about 1880 to 1955, Colonial Revival architecture was commonly used for residential buildings in the United States,¹⁸ and generally on a larger scale than their predecessors.¹⁹ Characteristic features of the style include a symmetrical main façade with prominent center entrance often flanked by sidelights; and windows with double-hung sashes, frequently placed in pairs, and with multi-paned glazing in at least one sash. Subtypes may include both hipped roof and gabled forms.²⁰ Interior ornamentation often includes white trim and paneled wainscoting.²¹

Developed by a group of Chicago architects, most notable being Frank Lloyd Wright, the Prairie style was only popular in the United States from about 1900 to 1920. The most outstanding and architect-designed houses of this style are seen in the Midwest, while more vernacular versions proliferated across the country through the publication of pattern books. Architectural features common to the Prairie style include a hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves; two stories in height; square porch supports; and detailing that emphasizes horizontal lines. One subtype of the style, called the Prairie Box or American Foursquare, is built around a simple square or rectangular plan with a symmetrical façade and conspicuous main entrance.²² Typical construction consists of brick masonry or stucco, and built-in amenities are common.²³

The Craftsman style gained a following in the United States in the early 1900s after California-based brothers Charles and Henry Greene began designing homes based upon Asian-inspired architecture and the English Arts and Crafts movement, which emphasized the use of craftsmanship over machine-made objects.²⁴ The "Craftsman" terminology took hold after Gustav Stickley, an American furniture maker also inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, began publishing the magazine *The Craftsman* in 1901 to further the Arts and Crafts ideals, as well as his own house designs especially based upon the bungalow.²⁵ The Craftsman style of architecture was often seen in small houses and was widely popular for house design spanning only the years from about 1905 to 1930. Characteristic Craftsman style features include wide, overhanging eaves; primarily wood clapboard siding, although stone, brick and stucco are also seen; and wood windows consisting of a multi-paned upper sash over a single-paned lower sash.²⁶

¹⁷ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1994), 188.

¹⁸ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 321, 324.

¹⁹ Carley.

²⁰ McAlester and McAlester, 320-321.

²¹ Carley, 188-189.

²² McAlester and McAlester, 439-440.

²³ Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* (Boston; New York: The Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004), 342.

²⁴ Carley, 208.

²⁵ Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* (New York, NY: Penguin Group, 1995), 7 -8.

²⁶ McAlester and 442, 453-454.

Sleeping porches, typically screened in areas located on rear upper floors, may also be present.²⁷ Interior elements often include a use of built-in features.²⁸

From an architectural perspective, the design of the Dunn House combines features associated with all three of these architectural styles. Colonial Revival details of the house include the sidelights at the main entrance, white trim on the interior, and the paneled elements of the window seat and interior column bases, while the details typical of the Prairie style include the square porch supports, the beltcourse emphasizing horizontal lines, and simple rectangular plan. The second floor sleeping porch is a Craftsman-style feature. Several elements cross architectural styles such as the hipped roof, symmetrical southwest façade, and prominent porch entrances reflecting the Colonial Revival and Prairie styles; the double-hung windows with multi-pane sashes reflecting the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles; and the wide eaves, built-ins, and stucco exterior reflecting the Craftsman and Prairie styles.

The Dunn House is rather unique in design and setting when compared to nearby houses. As stated earlier, the lot where the house is located is much larger in size than most of the lots around it. Additionally, as the Dunn's also owned lot 2, next to lot 1 to the west, when the France Addition was platted,²⁹ the entire Dunn property was initially quite large and more typical of that of a suburban estate. A tour of the area shows that several homes on Dunnwood Drive are oriented to Dunnwood Drive, one-story in height, and built during a later time period, although there are examples across Dunnwood Drive and further west on the street that are two-story structures appearing to be contemporary to the Dunn House. However, no other stucco examples are evident as these homes are clad in either vinyl or wood siding.

The Dunn House property more closely relates in size and orientation to those along North Clinton Street in the Oak Knoll Addition, located a short distance to the south. Oak Knoll, part of the Brookview-Irvington Park National Register of Historic Places District, was designed as a suburban-type addition incorporating grand homes onto wooded, estate-sized lots near the St. Joseph River.³⁰ None of the Oak Knoll homes on North Clinton Street, built in the early 1900s, are oriented to face the river or are similar in form or materials to the Dunn House, however, making it even more unique for the area. It is apparent that the setting of the Dunn House on a large wooded lot, oriented to the river, and facing the Robison Park trolley line and Wabash and Erie feeder canal made for a sort of river retreat, and a rare situation in Fort Wayne during the historic time period in which it was built.

Born in Indiana³¹ in 1861,³² William Dunn worked in a variety of occupations throughout his lifetime including owning a lumber mill, a cider and vinegar mill,³³ and the Dunn Coal Company.³⁴ He married Clara E. Sunderland on November 1, 1888,³⁵ with whom he had two sons, Ralph C. and Lester. On December 11, 1945, William died at age 84 while still residing at 521 Dunnwood Drive. Clara and his children survived him.³⁶ Not long after this, Clara moved to a nursing home where she died at age 95 on February 4, 1962.³⁷ To date, the Dunn House remains in the Dunn family encompassing over 90 years of one-family ownership.³⁸

²⁷ Design Basics, LLC, "Design Elements of the Craftsman House," <http://www.designbasics.com/articles/the-craftsman-house.asp> (accessed October 30, 2015).

²⁸ Foster, 348.

²⁹ Plat map of France Addition.

³⁰ "Brookview-Irvington Park Historic District,"

https://secure.in.gov/apps/dnr/shaard/r/262ac/N/Brookview_Irvington_Park_HD_Allen_CO_Nom.pdf (accessed October 30, 2015).

³¹ 1930 United States Census records for William H. Dunn, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed October 2, 2015).

³² Lindenwood Cemetery burial records, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

³³ *Fort Wayne City and Allen County Directory*, 1900, 1905.

³⁴ "William H. Dunn," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 12 December 1945, 18.

³⁵ Indiana Marriage Collection 1800-1941, <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed October 2, 2015).

³⁶ "William H. Dunn."

³⁷ "Mrs. Clara S. Dunn," *Fort Wayne (IN) Journal-Gazette*, 6 February 1962, 20.

³⁸ Property record card.

Staff Recommendations:

For the reasons stated above, staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) should approve the petition, recommend the William H. and Clara E. Dunn House for Local Historic Designation, and submit a historic district map for City Council approval. Further, staff recommends that any motion to recommend Local Historic Designation by the Commission must refer to specific boundaries that are clearly identifiable or identified on a map (such as the legal description).

Staff further recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission should consider if the property is threatened and shall be declared to be under interim protection under the Historic Preservation and Protection Ordinance; however staff does not recommend interim protection for this property.

If the property is placed under Interim Protection, the Commission shall, by personal delivery or first class mail, provide the owner or occupant of the building, structure or site with a written notice of the declaration within two (2) working days. The written notice must:

- (1) Cite the authority of the Commission to put the building, structure, or site under interim protection under this section;
- (2) Explain the effect of putting the building, structure, or site under interim protection; and,
- (3) Indicate that the interim protection is temporary.

Procedural Notes:

If Local Historic District Designation is recommended for the William and Clara Dunn House by the HPC, the Commission's recommendation and a map of the recommended historic district is then forwarded to the Fort Wayne City Council. The City Council makes the final determination of whether to create a Local Historic District. If a new local historic district is subsequently approved by City Council and the Mayor, the map establishing boundaries of the local historic district will be recorded in the Office of the Allen County Recorder. In addition, the owner(s) of the property in the local historic district will be notified by mail of the designation within 60 days following approval by City Council. All designations shall also be recorded on a map and/or mapping system maintained by the organization(s) for land use management that serve(s) the City of Fort Wayne.

A building, structure, or site, placed under interim protection by the HPC, remains under interim protection until the historic district map is approved in an ordinance or rejected by the City Council. While a building, structure, or site is under interim protection under this section:

- (1) The building, structure, or site may not be demolished or moved; and,
- (2) The exterior appearance of the building, structure, or site may not be conspicuously changed by addition, reconstruction, or alteration.

Bibliography:

1930 United States Census information for William H. Dunn. <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed October 2, 2015).

Abstract for 521 Dunnwood Drive, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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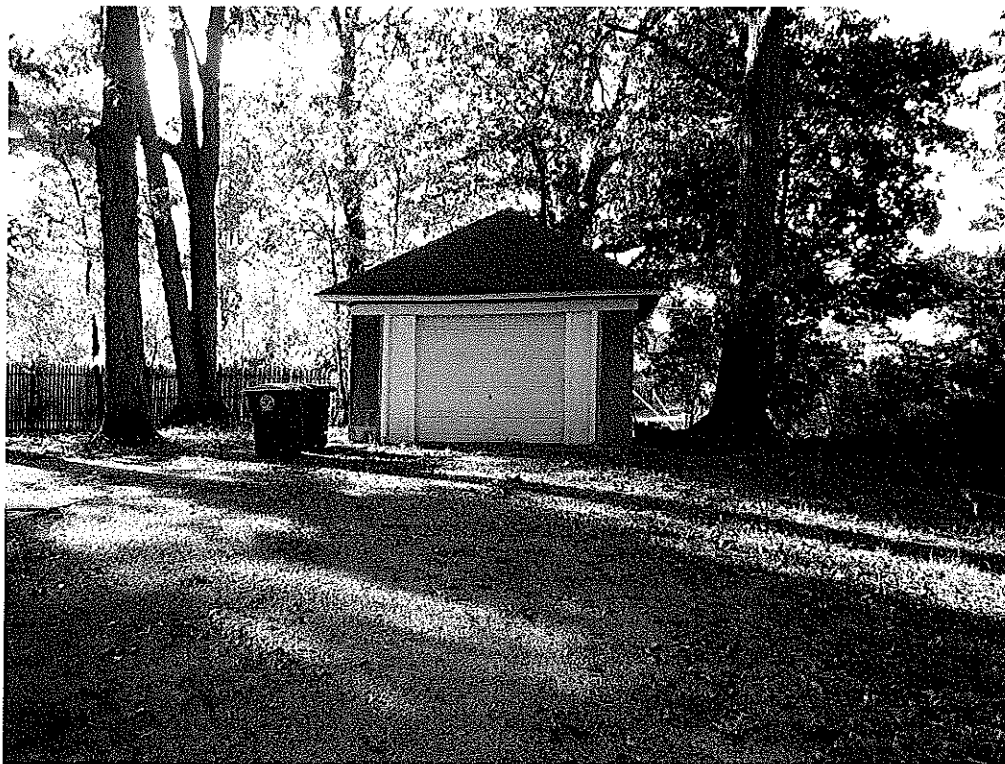
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William and Clara Dunn House, south (secondary) façade and mature trees; view from Dunnwood Drive.



Rear of the William and Clara Dunn House; looking southeast. Note the mature trees between the house and the slope to the St. Joseph River.

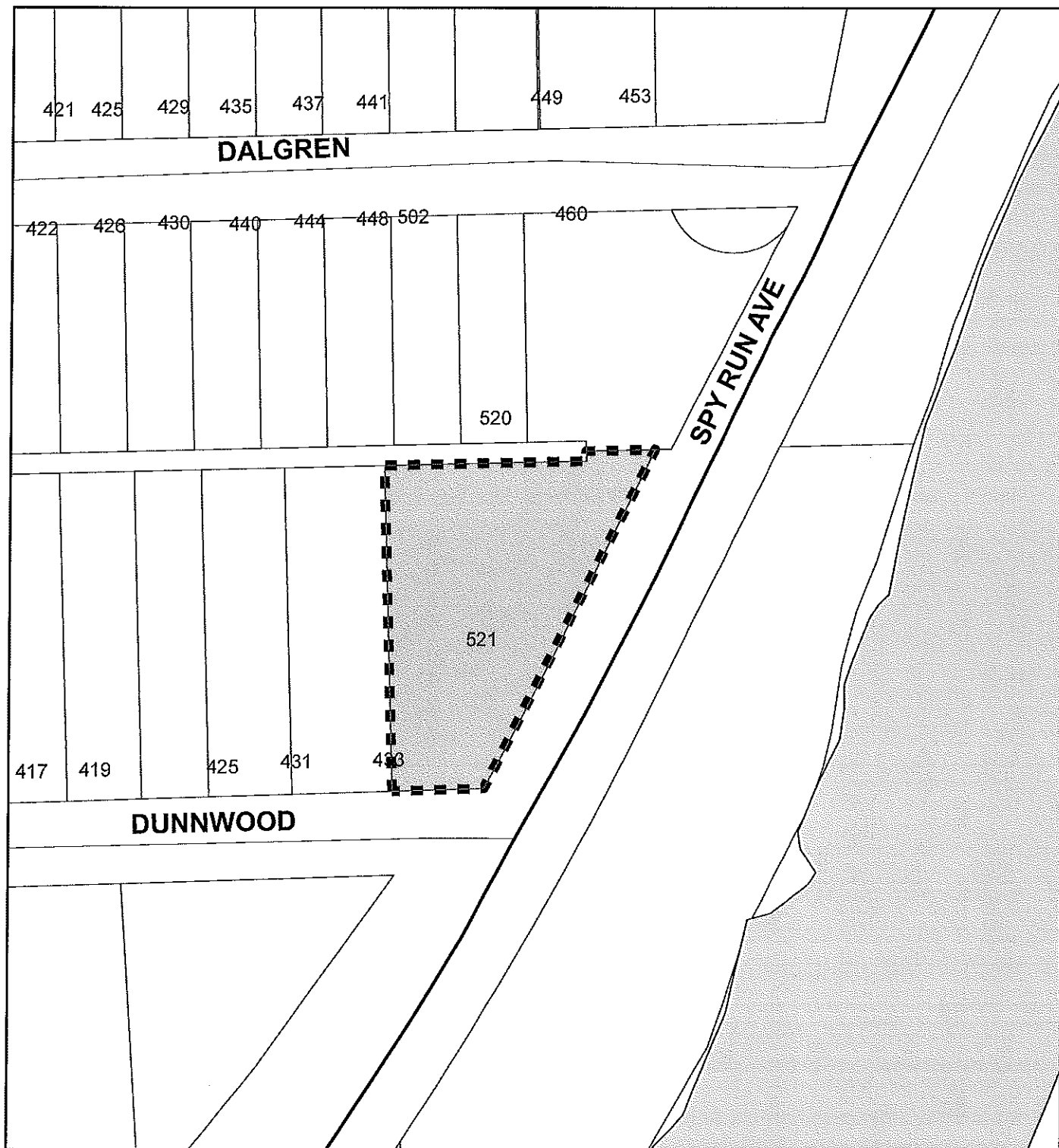


William and Clara Dunn House; garage and mature trees at Northwest corner of the parcel.

WILLIAM & CLARA DUNN HOUSE

521 Dunnwood

Proposed LHD District



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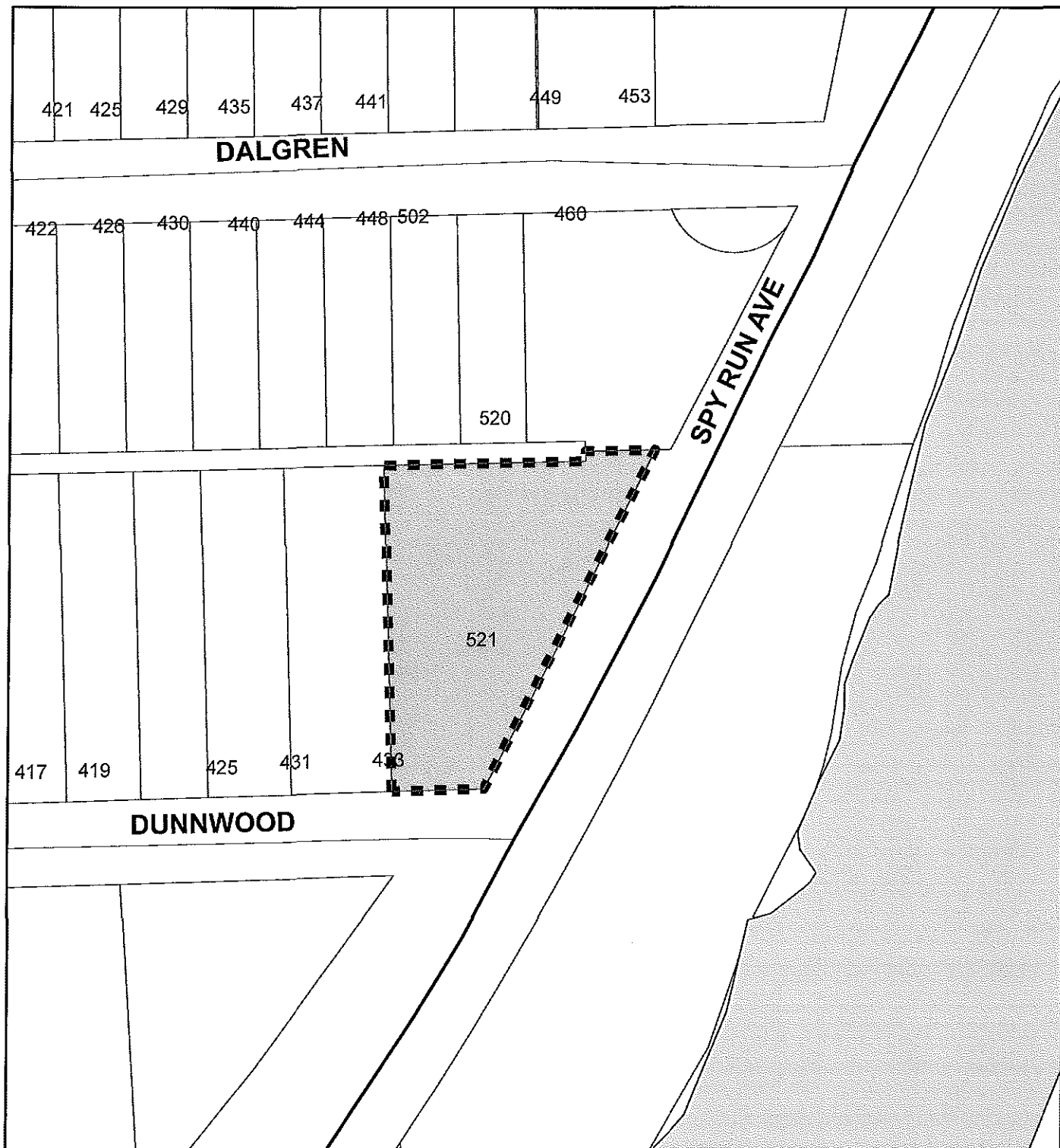


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WILLIAM & CLARA DUNN HOUSE

521 Dunnwood

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