

BILL NO. S-16-11-01

SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. S-----

**AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING A HISTORIC
PRESERVATION DISTRICT – RAHE-FOSTER-
SACK HOUSE**

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by passage of Ordinance Number G-06-08 has established Chapter 151 of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of Ordinances entitled “Historic Preservation and Protection Districts;” and

WHEREAS, Section 151.030 of Chapter 151 provides procedures by which areas may be designated as “Historic Districts;” and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 151.030 of Chapter 151,
RAHE-FOSTER-SACK HOUSE 902 W. RUDISILL BOULEVARD
is designated as a Historic District.

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

SECTION 1. The property listed as :

RAHE-FOSTER-SACK HOUSE 902 W. RUDISILL BOULEVARD
is hereby designated a Historic Preservation District, in compliance with Section 151.030(E) of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of Ordinances .

SECTION 2. The map submitted herewith as Exhibit “A” is approved and it is noted that all legal steps have been taken by the Historic Preservation Commission pursuant to Section 151.030 of Chapter 151 of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Code of Ordinances.

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

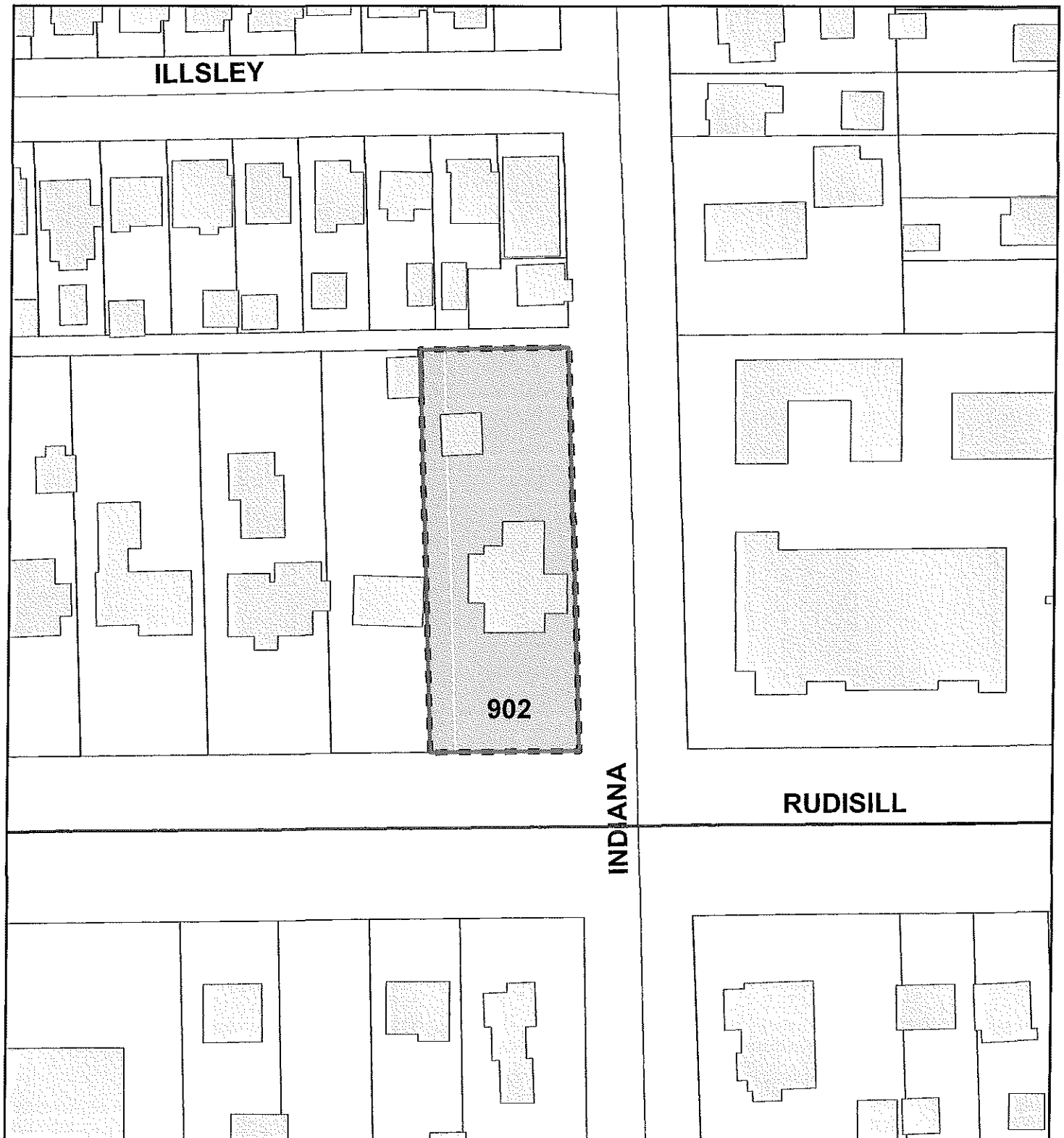
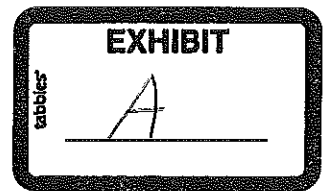
Council Member

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

Carol Helton, City Attorney

RAHE-FOSTER-SACK HOUSE

902 W. Rudisill Blvd
Proposed LHD District



Although strict accuracy standards have been employed in the compilation of this map, Fort Wayne City CDD GIS does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy of the information contained herein and disclaims any and all liability resulting from any error or omission in this map.

North American Datum 1983
State Plane Coordinate System, Indiana East



0 40 80 160 Feet



Created June 21 2016
FW CDD GIS-my

**STAFF REVIEW OF
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT PETITION**



Petitioner: James McDonald Sack, Jr., owner of property

Case No.: HPC 6-27-16-LHD-1

Subject Property: 902 W. Rudisill Boulevard

Historic Name: Rahe-Foster-Sack House
(Frank J. Rahe & C. Pearl Rahe, with David N. Foster, House)

Legal Description: LOT 1 & E 15 LOT 2 ROBINWOOD ADD

Date of Review: June 27, 2016

Cultural Resources Survey Information:

Rating:	Outstanding	Style:	Tudor Revival
Construction Date:	1919	Architect/Builder:	Guy Mahurin, architect
Condition:	Good	Integrity:	Unaltered
Use:	Residential		

Reason for Application:

Recognizing the historical and architectural significance of this property to the Fort Wayne community, the owner, James McDonald Sack, Jr., prepared a "Petition for Historic Property or District Designation." The completed petition was signed on April 15, 2016 and submitted to the Historic Preservation Commission by Mr. Sack on April 19, 2016. The petition requests local historic district designation of the Rahe-Foster-Sack House at 902 W. Rudisill Boulevard.

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.

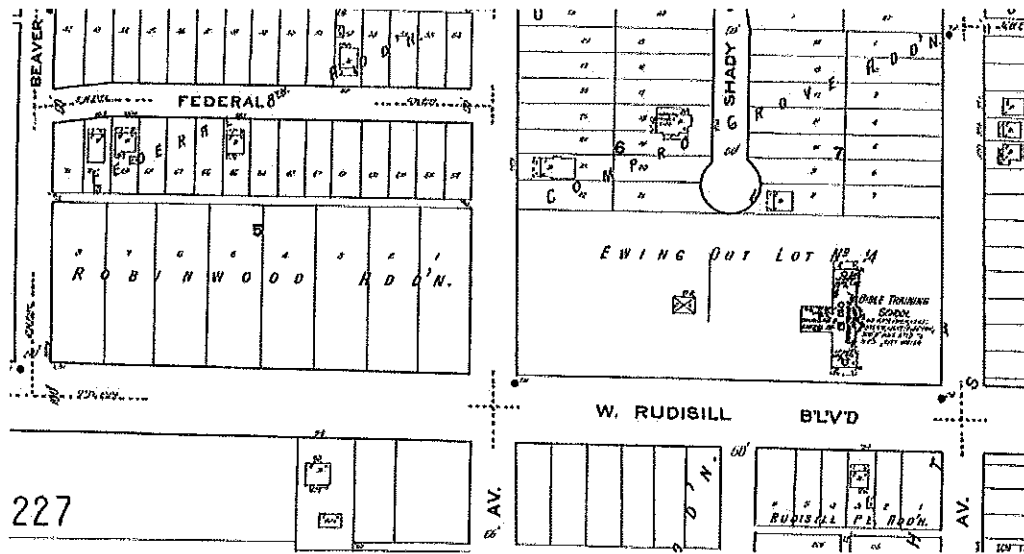
In applying the criteria set forth in the ordinance, historic preservation staff has determined that the Rahe-Foster-Sack House meets two of the four possible criteria for Local Historic Designation. The building is significant under Criterion two (2) for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The building is associated with both Frank J. Rahe and David N. Foster. Foster was a merchant, selling both dry goods and furniture. Colonel Foster was also an active investor and businessman, as well as a community builder with roles in many projects that improved the state and the city. Foster was particularly significant for his role in the early development of the Fort Wayne Park system. Frank J. Rahe was Foster's son-in-law; they were in business together as owners of the Foster-Rahe Furniture Company in downtown Fort Wayne. Rahe was also significant in promoting downtown and community improvement programs. The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is also significant under Criterion three (3) under the area of architecture. It is an outstanding example of the early expression of the Tudor Revival architectural style in Fort Wayne. The Rahe-Foster-Sack House was designed by Fort Wayne architect Guy Mahurin, and it was built in 1919, immediately after the conclusion of World War One.

Description:

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House was built in 1919 by Frank J. Rahe and his wife Pearl Foster Rahe. Pearl was the oldest daughter of David N. Foster, and it is likely that the house was designed to also accommodate his needs for living with his daughter, son-in-law, and their two children Maxine Foster Rahe and David Foster Rahe. The house was designed by prominent local architect Guy Mahurin.

The house is located on the north side of Rudisill Boulevard at the northwest corner of Rudisill and Indiana Avenue. The address is 902 West Rudisill; however historic city directories periodically showed the Rahe family at 902, with David N. Foster as a resident at 904 W. Rudisill. The large lot has mature trees and a lawn, with garden space in the rear. There is a two-car brick garage immediately northwest of the rear of the house; the garage matches the house in style and materials. An asphalt drive enters from Rudisill and passes along the west side of the house beneath a porte cochere to reach the garage. The drive continues east to Indiana Avenue.

The Fort Wayne Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (please see the 1918 map below) shows the house was not yet built in 1918, but it also shows the area was fully platted and that houses were built or under construction in the neighborhood. The map also shows that the Fort Wayne Bible Training School campus was directly east of the Rahe-Foster-Sack House.



1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol. 2, sheet 228

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style. There are many examples of Tudor Revival in Fort Wayne neighborhoods, however relatively few are in this early form of the Tudor Revival. This house has generous Tudor details; however the massing does not reflect the later, more academic, Tudor Revival houses. The front door of the house is not prominent but is located on the west side of the house beneath a low ceiling. The relatively small porch and its brick piers are integral with the structure of the porte cochere.

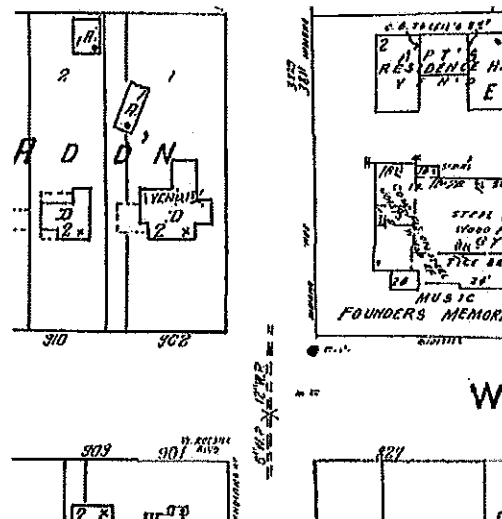
The house has a large cross gable form; the main block of the house has a gable that runs north-south and faces Rudisill. Cross gables of equal size are offset; on the east side of the house a projecting gable is located toward the front, facing Indiana Avenue. Another cross gable faces west toward the rear of the house. At the rear of the house the plane of the primary gable is continuous on the east side, but a lower ridge allows for the house to narrow at the rear and create an ell at the northwest corner. There is a shed roof dormer on the main gable, facing east. The dormer has open eaves and decorative wood shingle siding. The house has open eaves with large decorative vergeboards and large brackets at the corners. The house originally had a wood shingle roof; but it has been replaced by a decorative roof with shaped asphalt shingles. The house has a large decorative brick chimney that is expressed on the west exterior wall near the front door. A second functional brick chimney is located near the rear of the house.

The exterior walls of the Rahe-Foster-Sack House are brick, with decorative bands and panels. The Sanborn Map notes that the house is brick veneer. The brick walls extend to grade without expression of a foundation. Each of the gable walls are stucco and half-timber, with a heavy beam beneath each gable. The house also has wall areas that are jettied on the second floor; these walls are also decorative stucco and half-timbering. The jettys are also visually supported by heavy beams. The jetty at the front of the house is supported by heavy corbels. The jettied walls on three sides of the second floor of the eastern pavilion are supported by a heavy crown molding. A second floor box bay on the east side of the house has half-timbered walls that are supported by a heavy beam and two large decorative corbels.

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House has wood windows, with a combination of multi-pane casement windows and six-over-one double-hung sash. Windows typically have soldiered-brick lintels; the window sills are a mix of limestone, soldiered-brick, or wood. The casement windows are primarily used in the front gable, and in both floors of the east pavilion. This eastern extension of the house has a very open character due to the amount of glazing. The visible doors are typical for a house of the period; HP staff did not investigate the character of the front door because it is not subject to public view.

The primary porch is the west side porch that is combined with the porte cochere structure. The roof of the main block of the house extends over the porte cochere, but it becomes concave as the slope extends and sweeps west over square brick piers. The roof has open eaves and vergeboards, supported by decorative corbels. The front wall of the porte cochere is covered with decorative stucco and half-timbering, and it rests on a large box beam. The box beam extends from the west wall of the house across a total of four square brick piers. The top of each pier has decorative limestone details. The two inner piers separate the driveway from a low brick porch floor. Between the drive and the porch there is a wall balustrade with decorative limestone. There is an additional rear porch that is quite small. It has a flat roof that is topped by a balustrade that is similar to an original balustrade, but taller to meet modern building codes. (There is a door from the second floor onto this flat roof.) Boxed eaves and a wood box beam are supported by two square brick piers with limestone caps. Steps with brick and limestone walls lead to grade.

The property also has a two-car brick garage immediately northwest of the rear of the house; the garage matches the house in style and materials. It has a steep gabled roof with open eaves. The north and south gable walls are stucco and half-timbering; the remainder of the walls are brick. The garage has an overhead door and a single service door on the south wall. The 1958 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a garage in approximately the same location, but with different proportions. The garage shown in 1958 also is placed on an angle on the lot. HP staff would speculate that the existing garage may have been built c.1940; however its style of construction and its materials are completely in character with the house.



1958 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol. 2, sheet 228

Historical Significance:

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is eligible for local historic designation for its association with both Frank J. Rahe and his father-in-law Colonel David N. Foster. Both men were significant business leaders, but more importantly they were community leaders that worked for improvements at local, state, and national levels. **The house was the final home of Colonel David N. Foster until his death in 1934. The house was also the home of Foster's daughter Pearl and her husband Frank J. Rahe from its construction in 1919.** At this time, this house is the only surviving structure known to be associated with Foster and Rahe.

Colonel David N. Foster

David N. Foster was born in Coldenham, Orange County, New York, April 24, 1841. At the age of fourteen, he left the family farm and traveled to New York City to begin a career in business as a "bundle boy" in the dry goods store of W. E. Lawrence. In 1859, at the age of eighteen, he and his brother Scott Foster formed the retail dry goods firm of Foster Brothers in New York City. The Foster Brothers opened their first branch establishments in the west in 1868.

Despite his business interests, in 1861 David N. Foster enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York State Militia. With this regiment he saw three years of service in the Union army during the Civil War. He resigned c.1863 due to disability from wounds received in combat. Foster was the first volunteer from Orange County, New York, for the Union Army. He ended his service as captain of the company in which he enlisted as a private.

David N. Foster had three wives; the first two died after relatively short marriages, and without any surviving children from the marriage. In 1878 Colonel Foster married Sara J. Pyne, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They had two children; Claire Pearl Foster (later wife of Frank J. Rahe) and Florence Foster (later wife of Harvey Hall of Charleston, West Virginia) Sara J. (Pyne) Foster died c.1913, and David N. Foster died in 1934. Both are buried in Fort Wayne's Lindenwood Cemetery.

Colonel Foster first came to Indiana in 1871. He opened the Foster Brothers store at Terre Haute, which was still in operation in 1917. In 1873 Foster left Terre Haute and moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He established the Saturday Evening Post, a successful literary and newspaper. (However; this was not THE well-known Saturday Evening Post.) In 1877 Foster sold the newspaper and moved from Grand Rapids to Fort Wayne. He resumed his role as a merchant with the Foster Brothers firm; Foster Brothers had established a large Fort Wayne store in 1868.

Colonel Foster built a very successful business in Fort Wayne selling both dry goods and also furniture. Foster was an active investor and businessman. Examples of his business activity are: organization of the Fort Wayne Land and Improvement Company in 1891, and development of what would become the Lakeside neighborhood, organization of the Tri-State Loan and Trust Company, early investment in Theodore F. Thieme's Wayne Knitting Mills, Foster was one of the organizers of the German-American National bank and the German American Trust Company, Foster was one of the original stockholders of the Huntington Trust Company, he organized the People's Trust Company of Muncie, Indiana, Foster assisted in the organization of the Indiana Road Machine Company and the Fort Wayne Furniture Company.

Colonel Foster was also active in development of downtown business and industry. He was an investor in the Fort Wayne Hotel Company which built the Anthony hotel, Foster was also one of the organizers of the Commercial Improvement Company, which developed the large industrial district immediately west of the city, known as Westfield. The object of this company was not to create financial gain but to add greatly to the city's manufacturing interests. Colonel Foster was instrumental in building a new bridge to link downtown to the Lakeside Addition.

By the 1880s David Foster was successful enough that he began giving back to Fort Wayne and the state of Indiana. He and his wife Sara worked to persuade the Indiana legislature to approve the 1882 Public Library Act. This allowed libraries to be under direct control of the boards of public school trustees, and established the levy of a special tax for libraries by the city council. In 1885, Colonel Foster was chosen Department Commander of the Indiana Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). Foster worked for many years as a GAR leader to improve life for Civil War veterans. In his role with the GAR Foster was involved in establishment of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. He was a member of the commission which selected the site and purchased the grounds. Foster also helped prepare the bill which established the home and succeeded in securing its passage by the Indiana legislature. Foster served two terms as a member of the board of trustees of the Soldier's Home, appointed by two governors.

Colonel Foster was a community builder in Fort Wayne, with roles in many projects that improved the state and the city. He assisted on the Building Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association on West Wayne Street. Foster was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and was a member of that building committee which built a new church building. He was the long-time president of Hope Hospital association. He served as president of the Fort Wayne-Allen County Historical Society, and he coordinated the use of the Swinney House as the home of the historical society in cooperation with the park department.

Foster was a progressive and a staunch Republican, but in 1912, believing that the management of the Republican party had fallen into the hands of scheming politicians, he joined the movement for the organization of the Progressive or "Bull Moose" Party. He was chosen as a delegate to the Chicago convention, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency.

Although Foster was obviously a significant local leader in many areas, he is particularly significant for his legacy in the early development of the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard system. His long connection with the Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners began with his appointment to the new board in 1905. He immediately became President, and he served as its president from 1905 into the mid-1920s. Foster served as President again in the late 1920s. Foster is often called the "father" of the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard system. In 1909, David Foster partnered with his brother, Samuel M. Foster, also a Fort Wayne merchant, to donate Foster Park to the City of Fort Wayne.

Colonel David N. Foster lived with his daughter and son-in-law for approximately 15 years to the end of his life. As late as 1928 he is listed in the Fort Wayne City Directory as, "Pres Board of Park Commissioners." Foster passed away on September 13, 1934 at the age of 93. He is buried next to his wife, Sara, in the Lindenwood Cemetery (Section G, Lot 178) in Fort Wayne.

Frank J. Rahe

Frank J. Rahe does not have the widely known significance of Colonel David N. Foster, yet he is also a significant person in Fort Wayne history. Rahe was born March 3, 1881 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Rahe moved with his family to Fort Wayne as a child, but at the age of 13 he went to work for the D. N. Foster Furniture Company. Rahe gained the confidence of Colonel Foster, and he married the Foster's older daughter Pearl in 1905. Within ten years Rahe was treasurer and manager of the furniture store.

In support of the community Rahe served as president of the Fort Wayne Merchants' association, and he was president of the Indiana Retail Furniture Association in 1912-1913. In the 1910s and 1920s Rahe was a local leader in downtown improvement. In 1911 he joined a committee to improve Calhoun Street; this was successful in beautification of the street, but it also led to a committee that Rahe chaired to work with City Council to create an ordinance to regulate the size, shape, and location of signs.

Also in the 1910s and 1920s, Rahe had a key role in starting the Fort Wayne "Better Yards" movement. This was a City Beautiful program that provided education, tools, and incentives for improvement of household lawns and the landscape of Fort Wayne neighborhoods. He was an early and active supporter of the creation of Irene Byron Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. He was also a leader in the American Red Cross.

During World War One Frank Rahe left his business in Fort Wayne and moved his family to Los Angeles, California. Rahe was part of a Red Cross program that relocated 300 business men from around the country to locations where their skills were needed to organize drives and programs sponsored by the Red Cross for the war effort. In Los Angeles, Rahe was in charge of a project to sort the trash and waste of the city in order to remove material of value that could be salvaged to support the war. The effort, along with wartime prices for scrap, produced \$200,000 per year. Near the end of the war Frank Rahe was assigned by the Red Cross to travel to Switzerland to take charge of Red Cross warehouses; he never left the U.S. because the armistice was signed the day before he was to sail to Europe.

After World War One, Rahe and his family returned to Fort Wayne. They immediately planned and built the Rahe-Foster-Sack House at 902 West Rudisill Boulevard. Rahe resumed his management of the furniture store, and he took full control of the business c.1926. He remained involved in the community and with the Red Cross. (Rahe declined an offer from the American Red Cross to become the Membership Director of the Pacific Division in 1921.) Frank Rahe continued to serve on the boards of many local organizations and charities.

Later History of the House

It is unknown how long the Rahe family remained in the house after Colonel Foster's death, but the house passed later to the Miller family. The Miller's sold the house in March 1954 to the Fort Wayne Bible College. The house was renamed "Leightner Hall," and it was used as a women's dormitory for 19 years. In 1973 Leightner Hall became the student union building; it served that role until the house was decommissioned by Taylor University-Fort Wayne in 2001. The house was purchased by James M. Sack in 2001, and he converted the house back to a single-family home.

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is also locally significant for its architecture. The building is rated in the Fort Wayne historic resources inventory as an Outstanding example of the Tudor Revival style. The house was designed by prominent local architect Guy M. Mahurin.

The Tudor style first appeared in America near the end of the 19th century when architects began designing romantic houses in faithful period styles for wealthy clients. These turn-of-the-century houses were never common because of the cost involved in their construction, which was nearly always solid masonry. After World War I, however, the perfection of affordable masonry veneering techniques led to the overwhelming popularity of the Tudor style in the 1920s and 1930s. Based on a variety of late Medieval English influences, Tudor houses usually have steeply-pitched side gable roofs with at least one prominent front gable and large, decorative chimneys. Their most characteristic feature is decorative half-timbering with stucco or brick infill, which may be commonly found in gables or on second story walls. Brick, stucco, and stone wall surfaces were common, and windows were typically casements of wood or metal, in groups, with multiple panes of glass.

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House reflects many of the key elements of the Tudor Revival style and it retains excellent historic integrity. The steeply pitched multi-gable roofs, the stucco and half-timbered walls, the decorative brick and stone work, the decorative chimney, and the many multi-light casement windows and six-over-one windows are all typical elements of the style. In addition the house has brick veneer walls that are typical of Tudor-style houses that were built after World War One.

Architect Guy M. Mahurin (1877-1941) was a nephew of Fort Wayne architect Marshall S. Mahurin. Guy was born in Fort Wayne. Early in his career, shortly after the Spanish-American War, he served as chief draftsman in the U.S. Bureau of Architecture in the Philippine Islands. In that role, he designed the Philippine buildings at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. From 1907 to 1918 Guy Mahurin worked in partnership with Marshall Mahurin in Fort Wayne.

Guy Mahurin and Frank Rahe had much in common as Fort Wayne professionals that left the city to support the war effort during World War One. For two years during and immediately after World War One, Guy Mahurin was Assistant Chief of the Requisitioning Division of the U.S. Housing Corporation in Washington, D.C.

Mahurin returned to Fort Wayne and opened his own architectural practice, designing many homes for prominent citizens and prominent buildings such as the Forest Park School, the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce, and the Federal Building.

Staff Recommendations:

For the reasons stated above, staff recommends that the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) should approve the petition, recommend the Rahe-Foster-Sack 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 Rahe-Foster-Sack 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.

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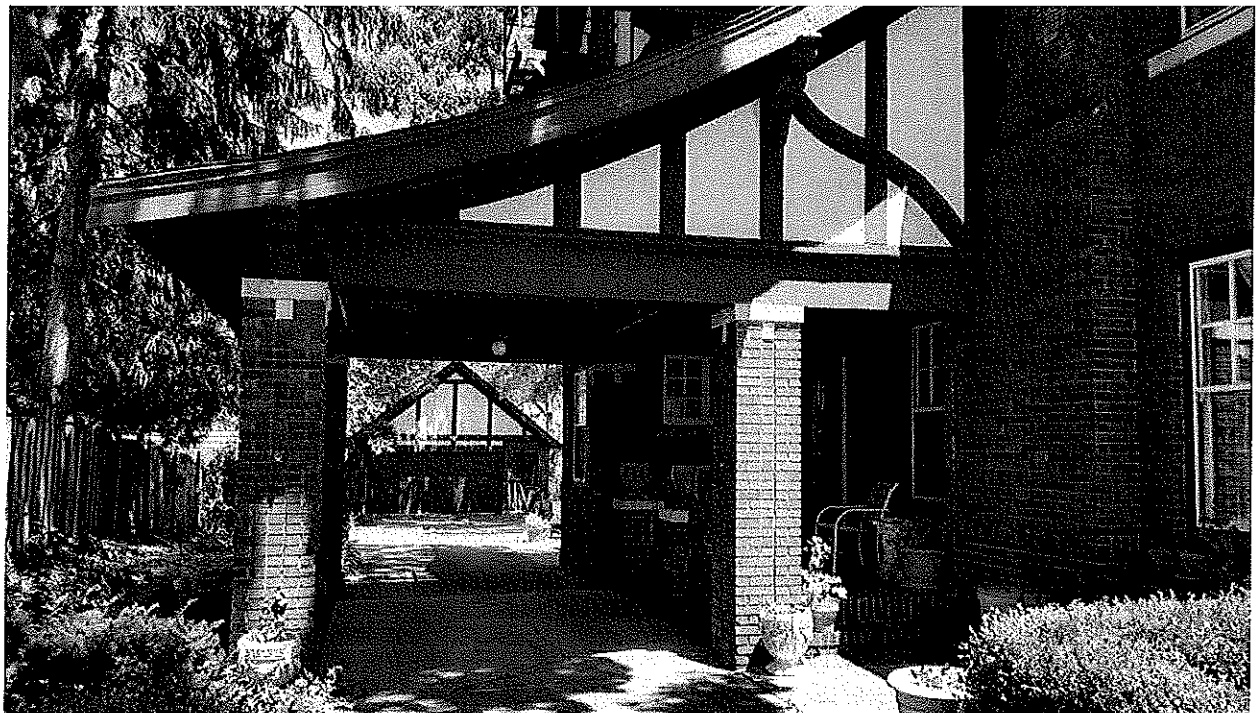
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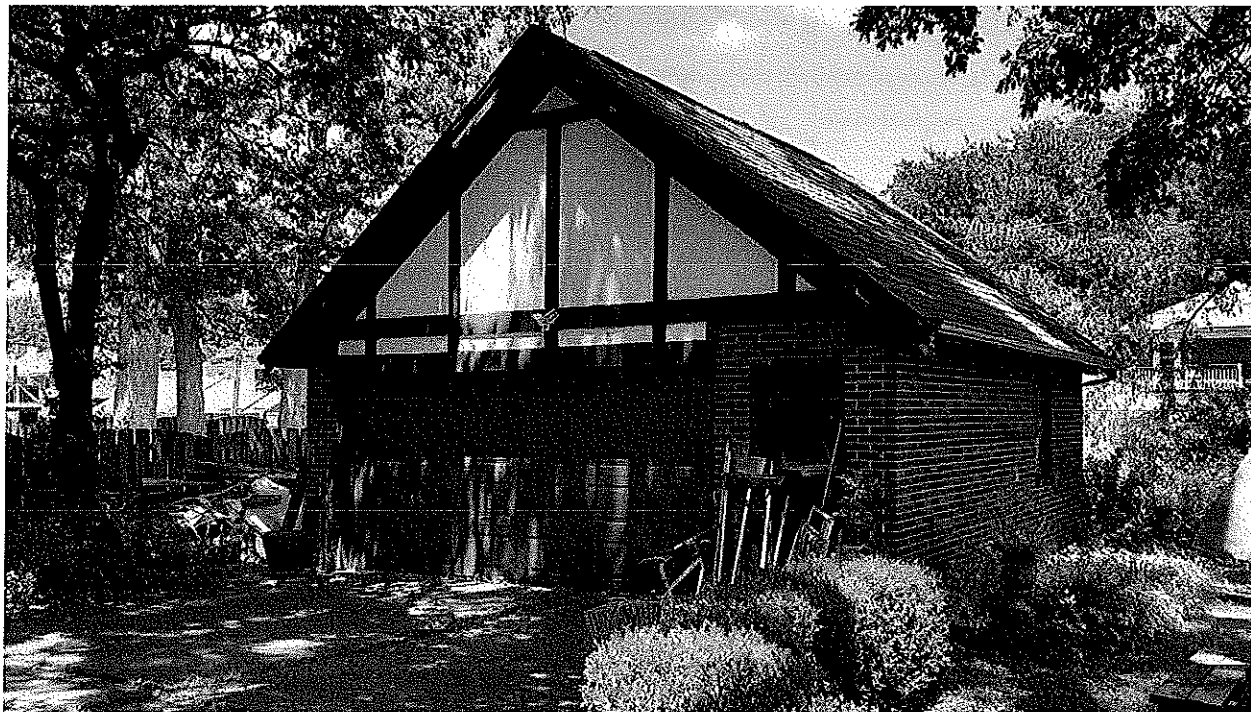
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW); Department of Indiana.
<http://suvchw.org/in/dnfoster.htm>



Rahe-Foster-Sack House, south and east façades, looking Northwest.



Rahe-Foster-Sack House; Porte Cochere and primary entrance, with garage and drive, looking North.



Rahe-Foster-Sack House; Garage, looking Northwest.

Memo

To: Fort Wayne Common Council
From: Creager Smith, Historic Preservation Planner; Community Development
Date: October 24, 2016
Re: Local Historic District Designation: Rahe-Foster-Sack 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 June 25, 2016, and voted to recommend designation of the following property as a local historic district:

**Rahe-Foster-Sack House
902 W. Rudisill Boulevard**

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is historically associated with both Frank J. Rahe and David N. Foster. Colonel David Foster was a merchant, selling both dry goods and furniture. Foster was also an active investor and businessman, as well as a community builder with roles in many projects that improved the state and the city. Foster was particularly significant for his leadership role in the development of the Fort Wayne Park system. Frank J. Rahe was Foster's son-in-law; they were in business together as owners of the Foster-Rahe Furniture Company in downtown Fort Wayne. Rahe was also significant in promoting downtown and community improvement programs.

The Rahe-Foster-Sack House is also significant as an outstanding example of the Tudor Revival architectural style in Fort Wayne. The Rahe-Foster-Sack House was designed by Fort Wayne architect Guy Mahurin, and it was built in 1919, immediately after the conclusion of World War One.

Recognizing the historical significance of the property, a "Petition for Historic Property or District Designation" was prepared by the owner, James McDonald Sack, Jr.

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.