

Welcome to St. Anne's Hill Historic District.

This walking tour will explore the architectural and historical features of buildings in the St. Anne's Hill Historic District. The tour begins at the Victorian Park at the corner of Henry and McLain Streets. The park is owned and maintained by the neighborhood association, The St. Anne's Hill Historic Society.

St. Anne's Hill was designated an historic district by the city of Dayton in 1974 and is on the National Register of Historic Places. If you have any questions about this lovely historic neighborhood, please contact the neighborhood society online at www.stanneshill.org/

St. Anne's Hill is a small, approximately 12-block area of restored homes. The homes date from the nineteenth and early twentieth century and retain the feel of a turn-of-the-century community. St. Anne's Hill is significant for both the quality and diversity of its architecture and for its position as the best and most intact example of an ethnic German neighborhood. The neighborhood is within walking distance to downtown Dayton, and is mainly residential in character, with the commercial area on East Fifth Street bisecting the area.

One of the original lots in St. Anne's Hill was platted in 1802. By 1838, Eugene Dutoit had built his farmhouse, still standing at 222 Dutoit Street. Settlement of the area began in earnest in 1845. Early residents included T.J. Smith, a noted teacher, lawyer and businessman; Ephraim Broadwell, Dayton's first town marshal; and Albert McClure, a real estate developer.

The Miami-Erie Canal which ran along what is now Patterson Boulevard was completed in 1845. The canal brought many settlers to the neighborhood because it was so close to the new waterway. Many of these pioneers were German immigrants, and St. Anne's soon developed many churches, clubs, societies and schools reflecting the residents' Germanic roots. The population increased during the 1860s and 1870s, and larger, more ornate residences began to be mixed in among the workingmen's cottages.

St. Anne's Hill displays a large collection of one and two story brick or frame vernacular houses showing the influence of popular nineteenth century styles such as Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne. Several architecturally more prominent homes, several churches, and meeting halls are scattered among the vernacular homes. St. Anne's preserves this sense of a friendly, family-focused nineteenth century neighborhood while offering 21st Century amenities and the convenience of a location close to downtown Dayton and major highways.

As you follow the tour, be sure to take note of the many significant structures that are not specifically highlighted. Please watch for fascinating details in the architecture of porches, windows, fencing, chimney pots, roof lines, landscaping,

and limestone foundation work. You'll also see ongoing restoration projects. Discover for yourself some of the reasons why so many residents enjoy their evening walks around the Hill. There's always something new to see in this old neighborhood.

Also please walk carefully and be aware of the uneven surfaces in the sidewalks, curbs, and street surfaces.



From the corner of Henry and McClain, please walk to our first stop, 209 Henry Street.

This home was built in 1888 for Jacob Fike, a tailor. Notice the influence of the Queen Anne style in ornament, massing, and scale. The side bay window is topped with an ornate cap. The Queen Anne style was very popular in America after the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. Irregular plans and a variety of colors and textures used to decorate wall surfaces help create the picturesque appearance of homes in this style. Queen Anne architecture is a sharp contrast with the more symmetrical features of contemporary buildings.

Now please pause at 211 Henry Street. Enjoy the large Victorian garden of this 1882 home built for John Garner. Notice the gingerbread ornament on the porches and at roof peaks.

Focus next on 219 Henry Street. This Victorian Vernacular cottage was built by a local carpentry and building firm.



Victorian Vernacular Cottages were often the homes of working men and are also called "workingman's cottages." They frequently display architectural ornament borrowed from other Victorian styles usually on the elaborate porch. These surprisingly spacious cottages often have windows of various shapes in the front gables.



Notice the ornate porch. The double entry doors are of special interest with one leading to a formal front parlor and other into the house proper.

One of St. Anne's holiday home tours focused exclusively on the lovely Victorian Vernacular Cottages in the neighborhood. These homes offer the many benefits of

easy and efficient single-floor living.

Now please proceed to 216 Henry. This Vernacular brick was built in the late 1880s. Notice the Neoclassical porch posts. The porch also features a walkthrough design with stairs in the front and back. The bay holds the entry door.



The term Neoclassical refers to the common practice of utilizing the design of columns and other decorative details from ancient Greek or Roman architecture. In this case, the columns with their simple tops and slightly bulging shafts are a variation on the Greek Doric column type.

You will hear the term Vernacular to describe many homes on our tour. Any style termed Vernacular means that the style exhibits local variations to a widespread architecture style or trend.



Now stop at 224 Henry Street, the August Wille Home. This High Victorian Italianate was built in 1883.

High Victorian Italianate was an architectural style in fashion during the 1860s to 1880s. These homes were elegant, symmetrical and quite vertical. Their most recognizable feature is ornamentation around the windows and near the roof.

Notice the turned brick decorative detail and the gingerbread ornament on the porch and window tops. The pitched porch roof has an unusual ornament in an angle-shape with matching treatments under the roof.

Please focus on 228 Henry Street. This home was built in 1891 in a full-cross ground plan with projecting wings on either side of a central block. Notice the stained glass window in attic.



Now we turn right Josie onto La Belle Street.



144-146 La Belle Street is our next stop. This Queen Anne double home was built sometime between 1870 to 1889. Notice the limestone banding and fish scale shingling on the porch roof and second story addition.

A side view of this home illustrates how many structures in the district were expanded over time. Wooden additions were simply built onto the rear. In many cases these additions replaced the original summer kitchens.

Next pause at 140 La Belle Street. This is a Queen Anne home with an irregular plan and various types of wall surfaces. Notable features are the triple window in the front and an angled entry at the side addition. Don't miss the original limestone foundation blocks and sills.



Please turn your attention to 136 La Belle Street.



This Vernacular Federal brick home was built in 1886. It was owned by E.E. Barney, who designed and manufactured the luxurious Pullman train cars in use in the 1880s. The home features a plain face and a porch at side which leads into the addition. Notice the unusual brick path with the visible brick maker's marks.

Most of the homes in the neighborhood retain their historic character because they have been well cared for since they were built. However, there are some properties that were allowed to deteriorate to the point that they were condemned. 136 LaBelle was once one of those condemned buildings. Fortunately, it has been purchased by homeowners who lovingly restored this home.

Next we stop at 133 La Belle Street. This Vernacular brick home was built for Simon Sauder in 1855. Notice the copper gutters, stained glass in the door, and the brick and iron fence.

This is an example of a particularly caring and sensitive restoration. The fine quality of the detail work is visible in such features as the gingerbread



on the porch, screen doors, and window peaks in the addition. The work was done by a St. Anne's Hill craftsman in consultation with the owners.



Please turn your attention to 129 La Belle Street. This Vernacular Federal Style brick was built in 1861. Captain Henry Dornbusch built this residence as an investment. He lived at 53 High Street.

The Federal Style is predominantly an American type of architecture which became fashionable in Dayton about 1835. It is plain and substantial in appearance, with symmetrical window placement and a rectangular shape. The window glass is usually arranged in six-over-six

panes. That's because during the heyday of the Federal style, glass could not yet be manufactured in large sheets.

Our next stop is 123 La Belle Street. Adam Weber, a shoemaker, built the home in 1870. The porch features fish scale shingles on the roof and turned posts. Notice the ornate iron grate over basement windows.



Turn your attention to 110 and 112 La Belle Street. This imposing Italianate structure was built in 1887. It includes typical stressed window ornamentation with keystones over each window and ornamentation below. The multiple gables include cross detailing on the front gable and create a sense of vertical emphasis.

Now please pause at 108 La Belle. This home was built by John Robert, a German immigrant tailor. It features a plain block plan with the addition of bay window and ornate porches in the front and rear. There is also an upper level frame addition in rear. Roberts resided at 104 La Belle and he also built homes at 105 and 109 LaBelle Street for his children.





Our next stop is Robert's home at 104 La Belle Street. This Vernacular Federal style home was built in 1868. As we mentioned earlier on the tour, any style termed "Vernacular" means that the style exhibits local variations to a widespread trend in architecture.

This home was constructed after the Federal style period between 1780 and 1820 and after most of the other Federal style homes were built in Dayton. The Roberts home is built on the typical simple, rectangular plan. It is made of soft brick construction with limestone sills and lintels. Notice the 6 over 6 double-hung sash windows with shutters and the limestone posted fence.

101 La Belle Street is our next stop. This Queen Anne home was built in 1905 by the Muth Brothers, owners of a moving and rigging company. Several Queen Anne characteristics are visible. Notice the stained glass in door, ornamented dormers, and patterned slate roof.



Please walk now to 716 McLain Street. This is an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, popular from 1895 until 1915. The style is identified by the gambrel roof and porch tucked under the second story.

Notice the different shapes and proportions this house exhibits compared to its neighbors. The space between the windows is greater; the house looks top-heavy; and the pitches of the roof change. The house also features matching front and rear porches under the second story. Also notice the twelve over one window panes and unusual gate posts.

Next please walk to 104 High Street. Conrad Hermann, a stonecutter, built this Victorian Italianate in 1881. It features a two-story bay with unusual window placement. The front porch is built on two large slabs of limestone with Eastlake woodwork.



Eastlake is a term used to designate a specific kind of elaborate architectural ornament. Utilizes forms such as spindles, donuts, finials, and scrolls to decorate buildings. Don't miss the ornamental limestone fence posts. Their pattern reflects details of woodwork inside the house.



Our next stop is 630 McLain Street. This storefront was converted to a residence with a modern two-story rear porch. Notice the front porch made of iron and its interesting iron posts.

This is a good example of the kind of small storefront often intermingled with residences in Victorian neighborhoods. The proprietor would live above or beside the business.

These storefronts often housed grocery stores. In the days before refrigerators, long-term storage of perishables was difficult and households purchased food each day at their neighborhood shops.

Now turn your attention to St. Luke's Church at 14 Potomac Street. This Romanesque Revival church was built in 1912. The original congregation was organized under the name German Evangelical-Lutheran Saint Lukas Congregation. Notice the prominent tower and high limestone foundation built out of rough-surfaced blocks. The thick porch columns and slate roof are also remarkable features.



Romanesque Revival became popular through the work of Henry Hobson Richardson, an American architect. Richardson revived the principles of medieval pre-Gothic architecture which became very popular in the 1880s. The basic features of the style include a weighty appearance, rounded arches, and stained glass windows. The largely horizontal massing is broken by ornate towers with

high foundations. The rustic-looking stonework is sometimes built in more than one color or texture. Romanesque Revival roofs are typically very large and heavy looking.



605 McLain Street is our next stop. This Vernacular Queen Anne, was built in 1887 by Ezra Kimmel. Kimmel was one of Dayton's most prominent businessmen. He was president of Mutual Home and Savings Association, treasurer of Miami Valley Hospital, and a director of Winters Bank and the YMCA. The home features ornate window detailing and windows set at odd angles.

Please turn your attention to 601 McLain Street.

This is another Vernacular home. Thomas H. Cridland House built the house in 1887.

He was the son of Thomas W. Cridland, an English immigrant and photographer. Thomas H. worked in his father's studio before becoming a machinist. He married Cora Adelaide Joyce in 1873. Thomas H. went into business with his father-in-law, Jacob Joyce, owner of the nearby Steamboat House on High Street.



This home features a new wrap-around porch which was built by a local carpenter who followed the design of the original historic porch. Also notice the dormer with two rounded windows and the ornament in pediment.



Pause next at the Dragon House at 529 McLain Street. Adam Bretch, proprietor of an ornamental metal business, built this Vernacular Queen Anne home in 1887.

It's nicknamed the Dragon House because of the dragon ornamentation on roof. Notice the various types of decorative detail in dormers and window peaks. The unusual front windows include multiple small panes of glass and pressed metal window lintels. Don't miss the large and elaborate chimney.

516 McLain Street is our next featured home. Frank I. Joyce built this Queen Anne home in 1892. Frank was the son of Jacob Joyce who owned the Steamboat House at 6 Josie.



This is a fine example of the Queen Anne style with its typical asymmetry, complex massing of diverse architectural forms, and elaborate detailing. Here we notice the tower and varied chimney line with a widow's walk. The home features stained glass, different window shapes, in and out wall planes. Also notice the rare two-story brick carriage house with decorative roof tiles and detailing.

Now we come to one of the most remarkable historic homes in our region, the Steamboat House at 6 Josie Street. This home was built in 1852 and is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. The wrap-around porches give the building its nickname, The Steamboat House.



Albert McClure, a real estate tycoon and early platter of St. Anne's Hill, built the home. McClure had financial problems, and lost the home to creditors who made it into a rooming house. One of the roomers was Jacob O. Joyce, who bought the building in 1889. Joyce added many Victorian features to the home including additional rooms, stairways, dormers, bays, and the porches. He even added a higher roof which was put up using the hydraulic jack Joyce invented.

The home was a haven for victims of the 1913 flood, which crested just below the top of the front limestone retaining wall. It was once almost condemned, saved and lovingly restored by Alice Woodward (1915-2000), a resident of St. Anne's Hill and preservation leader in our region. Alice renovated more than 40 homes in the Dayton area and was instrumental in saving the Dayton mental health hospital which is now 10 Wilmington Place. After renovating and living in the Steamboat House, Alice "downsized" and renovated the Dohner House at 53-55 LaBelle. She later moved to a small cottage in St. Anne's and passed away peacefully in her garden. She is honored in The Dayton Walk of Fame in Wright Dunbar.

Please stop next at 519 McLain Street.

This Georgian Revival style residence is unique in the area. It was built in 1899 by Theodore Meuche. Meuche was successful in the insurance, real estate, and loan business. He first lived on a large estate fronting on all of the north side of McLain Street. He later demolished his early Stick Style home to make way for more residences.



Georgian Revival style homes are characteristically rectangular in shape and symmetrical in plan. The detailing utilizes the language of classical Greece and Rome, and the central axis of the facade is emphasized. Special features of this home include the triple gables and the central spider-web window.



Now turn your attention to 507 McLain Street.

Here we see a Queen Anne home built in the 1880s. Notice how the placement of porches and doors at angles project out from the central core to take advantage of the hilltop location for this remarkably large home.

The result is that it seems to lack a real façade. Other notable features are the

Neoclassical porch details, wide cornices, and the limestone wall and basement.

Now we come to the Josie Street Greenway. The Josie Street Greenway is a band of trees, shrubs and flowers designed to screen the neighborhood from the highway. Area residents maintain the Greenway, often contributing cuttings or plants from their gardens.

Continue following the Josie Street curve until you reach High Street.

Please turn your attention to 148 High Street. Albert E. McClure, an early settler of the area, built this Vernacular Queen Anne home in 1850. He also built the house at 6 Josie St.

Notice that the two halves of the facade do not match. This creates the impression of organic irregularity. The Queen Anne windows feature small panes of glass surrounding the larger pane.





Now please walk to 144 High Street. Here we see a Free Classic Queen Anne built in 1890. Free Classic Queen Anne architecture utilizes classical details rather than the gingerbread ornamentation found on other subtypes of the Queen Anne style.

This home has a brick lower story with a frame upper story. Ornamental fish scales divide the two levels. The porch features high pedestals on the Neoclassical columns.

Our next home at 130 High Street is an entirely different style. This craftsman home features deep eaves with brackets on the porch. Notice also the limestone chimney. The Craftsman style is associated with geometric, right-angled ornament. Craftsman structures typically have low lines and wide



eaves. Squared porch supports and rustic chimneys are also typical.



Please walk to 112 High Street. Here we enjoy an 1875 Vernacular Federal style home. Notice that the shutters around the door integrate the door with long windows. This helps to create the sense of a symmetrical façade.

70 High Street, the First United Presbyterian Church, is our next stop.

This 1895 Romanesque Revival church was worked on by a local stonecutter and builder, Conrad Hermann, who lived at 104 High. Notice the rare local red sandstone in the heavy stone blocks. The turrets, irregular massing, and rounded windows are also typical of Romanesque architecture.



Now please pause at 48 High Street. The Wesley Boren home has been home to the Dayton Society of Painters and Sculptors since 1967. The society was founded in 1938 and now manages the High Street Gallery for their more than 300 member-artists.



Wesley Boren built this Renaissance Revival home in 1896. Boren was a successful brick maker, builder and contractor who was very active in the neighborhood. He operated a brick-making yard east of Smithville on Xenia Pike. His company built many buildings in Dayton including the Old Market House, Ropers Methodist Church at Fifth Street and Jackson, and the Saint Elizabeth Hospital.

The Pritz family moved into 48 High Street house after the Borens. The flood waters didn't reach their home but the Pritzs feared for their safety and temporarily moved to higher ground. After the Pritzs, successive owners used 48 High Street as a rooming house. One owner lost the house during the Great Depression to Federal Savings and Loan.

Much later, the City of Dayton bought the house for \$35,000 as part of the East Dayton Urban Renewal Project. It was put up for a silent bid auction in 1967. Martha Bittner learned about this and told David Smith, Chairman of the Board of the Dayton Society of Painters. The Society made a bid of \$6,525, in July 1967 with the understanding that the building would be used as a general headquarters and as an office for Society.

The Renaissance Revival style utilized the architectural detail from Italian sixteenth century architectural treatises. The style typically features an elaborated entry way and a different window treatment from floor to floor. The overall shape of the building was usually square and solid looking and balanced between the vertical and horizontal lines of the structure.

Here the High Street Gallery features a symmetrical façade and recessed doorway. Also notice the arched windows with tubular ornament above alternating with rectangular windows.

Our next stop is 26 High Street. This Queen Anne was built in 1880. It features a front and side bay. The triangular projecting gable is decorated with elaborated architectural detailing. Notice the garland in pediment and the paneled door with beveled glass sidelight.



Now we pause at the Liederkrantz-Turner Society, located at 1400 East Fifth Street. This German Heritage Club dates back to the Dayton Turnian Society in 1853, if not before. The society was a German health and exercise club with the motto, “Strong bodies, strong minds”.



The current club is a merger of this exercise group and the Liederkrantz Society of German Folk singers which is dedicated to German heritage, culture, tradition, and music. Its presence in the neighborhood reflects the important role played by German immigrants in the early stages of our region’s history.

The style of the building reflects its German theme, as do the murals painted on the Fifth Street fence and the maypole in the parking lot. Notice the sculpture of a stork on roof.

Please now walk the short jog to the right to 230 Dutoit Street.

Please pause at 230 Dutoit Street, the Charles Durst House. This free Classic Queen Anne was built in 1889. Charles was the son of Jost Durst who built the Durst grain mill along the Miami-Erie Canal. The home features a fish scale gable with an unusual design. The Neoclassical porch includes features dentil ornamentation in the cornice.





Now proceed to 222 Dutoit Street. This home is Eugene Dutoit's farmhouse. It was built in 1838 and later Victorianized by Charles Underwood.

Dutoit was an important early Dayton settler who owned a one-hundred-and-eleven acre farm along what is now Dutoit Street. He had a degree in botanical studies from the University of Geneva, and experimented with new varieties of plants at his farmhouse. His apple orchards caused the hill along Dutoit Street to be nicknamed "Vinegar Hill" in the late 1830s. Dutoit sold off portions of his land but retained a sizable chunk until his death.

Notice the home's unusual applied ornamentation and the large, floor-to-ceiling windows.

Please turn your attention to 208 and 204 Dutoit Street. These are the Sister Houses built in 1865 and 1868 respectively.



Captain Henry Sortman built both houses. He lived in 208 Dutoit and built 204 Dutoit in collaboration with Marcus Bossler. Sortman was a moderately successful builder who served with distinction during the Civil War. He is credited with the original idea for a Soldiers Monument. Sortman was the vice-president of the Montgomery County committee which raised funds for the Private Fair statue standing at Main and Monument streets. Sortman tragically committed suicide by hanging himself in his carriage house after leaving a note under his wife's breakfast plate

These two homes are excellent examples of Gothic Revival architecture. This style is known for its very vertical feel, triple windows with tall thin proportions like the windows on Gothic churches, and steeply pitched roofs.

Both homes exhibit many of these features. Notice their high, steeply pitched roofs and vertical emphasis. Each include brick decoration and exhibit slight variations between the homes. For example, the exterior of 204 Dutoit is pickling. This means the brick is being allowed to return to its natural color.



Now please walk to 154 Dutoit Street, the Adam Cappel Home. This Free Classic Queen Anne was built in 1895.

Cappel was a manufacturer of umbrellas, leather goods, and luggage. He founded a company which later became E.F. McDonald. Cappel's company built the structure on S. Ludlow Street between East Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Here we see a large wrap-around porch with brackets in the cornice. The porch with its Neoclassical columns on high bases dominates the front of the home. Notice the curved glass and leaded glass on windows and the various window styles, including Palladian window in the gable. The upper stories feature interesting brackets just under the roof lines and a tower with a slate roof. Don't miss the original brick carriage house at the back of the house.

Our next stop is 148 Dutoit Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne was first mentioned in 1880 and there's documentation of a major renovation in 1896. The home was once the home for the pastor of Second German Baptist Church. The structure once housed 7 apartments that all shared one bathroom.

Notable features include the side tower and the two-story porch on the front, and the side porch with its Classical detailing. The bay and ornate attic windows include shingling underneath and other eclectic details.





Now you've arrived 136 Dutoit Street, the Bossler Mansion. This is one of the most remarkable historic homes in Dayton and all of Ohio. The Bossler Mansion was built in 1869 and is listed separately on the National Register of Historic places. It is the best example of Second Empire style in Dayton.

Marcus Bossler grew wealthy in the limestone and building business. His company provided stone for the city's jail, courthouse and buildings at the Veteran's Administration. Bossler became bankrupt after overextending himself putting up the Ohio Building at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and lost his home to creditors.

During 1913 flood, the mansion was used as a refuge for downtown residents. In the 1970s the home was converted into 13 apartments. It is now returned to a single family home and has hosted the owner's fabulous bread pudding dessert for countless St. Anne's guests at the *Dickens of a Christmas* holiday tour.

Second Empire is very elegant, based on the style prominent in France during the reign of Napoleon III between 1852 and 1870. The windows are long and elaborated. The facade typically has a projecting central portion and is divided into units by variations in the stone treatment.

The Mansard roof usually displays a stressed texture. Mansard roofs are named after the Frenchman who designed this type of roof shaped like a rectangle with curved sides. A large portion of the facade which is given over to a roof area creates room for a third story without making the building look unusually tall.

The Bossler Mansion is built of Delphos stone from the Bossler family quarries plus soft brick and limestone. It sits majestically on a large landscaped lot. Notice the Mansard roof and the roof over the central pavilion. This roof changes shape from concave to convex. The floor-to-ceiling windows are decorated with unique window-hood molds. Incised stone decorates the door surrounds.

The Jesus Church at 1420 East Fourth Street is our next stop. Marcus Bossler donated the property for this church which was built in 1880.

The church was originally the Second German Baptist Church, where services were conducted in German until World War II. The structure is built in a Vernacular brick style with Romanesque detailing.

Notice the arched window tops with keystones and the pointed lancet shapes in the stained glass windows. Other notable features are brackets at the roof line and the elaborate stairway. In 2020, a local family purchased this long-abandoned church and started renovating it into condominiums.



Now we walk back to East Fifth Street.

Our first stop is 1500 East Fifth Street, the home of St. Anne the Tart bakery and coffee shop.



This is a good example of the small businesses which once lined Fifth Street. Fifth Street was one of the main streets in Daniel Cooper's original 1802 city plan, and became the first paved street in Dayton. It was surfaced first with wood and then later with granite blocks. Fifth Street functioned then, as it still does today, as a main artery leading into downtown Dayton.

This High Victorian Italianate structure was built in 1878 by Philip Stockert. Stockert was a wholesaler, retailer, and bottler of beer. The storefront was originally a saloon. Notice the large triple window on the second story and the limestone porch posts.

For many years the store was the home of a business specializing in the restoring, manufacturing, selling and renting of musical instruments in the violin family. Now St. Anne the Tart makes music with their amazing pastries, savories, and coffees.

Pause at Fifth Street and La Belle. The former home of the IOOF Hall located at 8 La Belle Street. This site was once the home of the IOOF Hall. Sadly, the structure was demolished due to neglect. The building that once stood

here was built in 1911 in the Classical style. Imagine its strong horizontal detailing, and elaborate boxed cornice with the dentiled frieze. It had projecting end pavilions which created an in-and-out rhythm to the façade. Other features included a high rusticated foundation, ornamental panels set into brick, and use of tin ornament. The elongated windows varied in shape and size from floor to floor.

Next turn down La Belle Street and notice 28 La Belle.

This Victorian Vernacular Cottage has an elaborate Eastlake style porch and the original tin roof.



Now pause at 53-55 La Belle Street, the Dohner Brothers House. This home is unique to the neighborhood. It dates back to 1860 and was perhaps originally built as a Greek Revival home. Notice the Corinthian columns and elaborate cornice. It was revamped into a Mission Revival home with the use of stucco and a new treatment to the facade top.



Mission Revival was popular from about 1890 until 1920. Its most obvious feature is a large shaped parapet on the roof which gives the building a southwestern look. The wall surface is usually smooth stucco. In pure Mission revival homes the porch supports are typically square piers. This lends credence to the theory that this house is a later adaption of a Greek Revival home.

This concludes your walking tour of the St. Anne's Hill Historic District.

We welcome you back to our neighborhood anytime to enjoy the many homes and streets not featured on this tour. We hope you'll frequent our unique businesses along Fifth Street like The CatFe, St. Anne the Tart, and one of the nation's first cooperatively-owned brew pubs, The Fifth Street Brew Pub. A new arts supply shop, the Hue House, has just opened in a historically sensitive renovated structure. Watch for more new businesses opening soon. If you have any questions about our close-knit and fun residential neighborhood, please contact the St. Anne's Hill Historic Society online www.stanneshill.org/

This walking tour is a project of Preservation Dayton, Inc. PDI is a grassroots historic-preservation alliance of neighborhoods and individuals who actively promote preservation and historically sympathetic revitalization of the Dayton community. For more information, visit www.preservationdayton.com

We hope you'll join Preservation Dayton and explore Dayton's other exciting, locally designated National Register neighborhoods.

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