1986 Grafton Hill Historic Boundaries: Period of Significance 1880's - 1925

N°S a 10-900					,	OHB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service					REFNUM 8 6 0 01 2 37 4	
						For NPS use only
Nationa	ıl Regis	ter of	f Histo	ric Pl	laces r	eceived
Invento	ry—No:	minat	ion Fo	rm		ate entered
See instruction Type all entries	s in How to Co —complete ap	mplete Nat plicable se	ional Regist	er Forms	Z15.	ted 06/05/8
1. Nam	e					
historic S	teele's Hill	or Belmo	onte Park		1 1	
and or common Grafton Hill Historic District						24.24
2. Loca	ition	1				
street & number		s bounded		by Grand,	, Plymouth,	not for publication
		est and i		In the		
	ayton			inity of		
	hio	code	039	county	Montgomery	code 113
3. Clas	sificati	on				1-
Category	Ownership		Status	_	Present Use	
X district building(s)	public _X_ private		_X_ occupie		agriculture _X_ commercial	museum park
structure	both		work in	progress	X educational	_X private residenc
site	Public Acquis		Accessible		entertainment	_X_ religious
object	in process		_X_ yes: re: _X_ yes: un		government industrial	scientific transportation
	N/A		no		military	other:
4. Own	er of P	oper	ty			
name Mul	tiple Owners	hip				
street & number						
city, town			vic	inity of	state	
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	l Desc	riptio	n	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc	. Monts	gomery Cou	nty Recor	ders Office	
courthouse, regis		Monts		nty Recor	ders Office	
street & number	451 Dayt	West Thir	rd Street		state	Ohio 45402
street & number	451	West Thir	rd Street		state	Ohio 45402
street & number city, town 6. Rep	451 Dayt	West Thir	n Exis	ting S	state	
street & number city, town 6. Rep	Dayt resenta	West Thir	n Exis	ting S	state Surveys	eligible?yes <u>X</u>
street & number city, town 6. Repi	Dayt resenta istoric Inve	west Thir	n Exis	sting S	state Surveys perty been determined	etigible?yes <u>;;</u> tate county lo
street & number city, town 6. Repi title Ohio H date 1978-	Dayt resenta istoric Inve	west Thir	n Exis	sting S	state Surveys perty been determinedfederals	eligible?yesX. tale county loo Avenue

Boundary

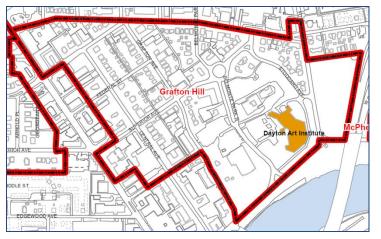
Proposed NR boundaries
Cartral Rvs. (nr) District (NR)

Intrusions

F.R.O.C. Priority Board

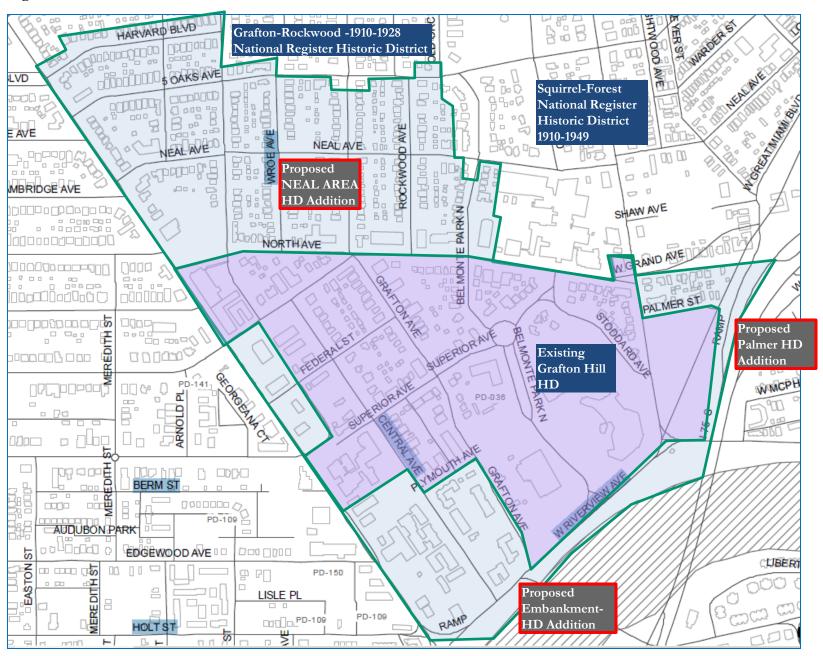
29A

1986 map with structures

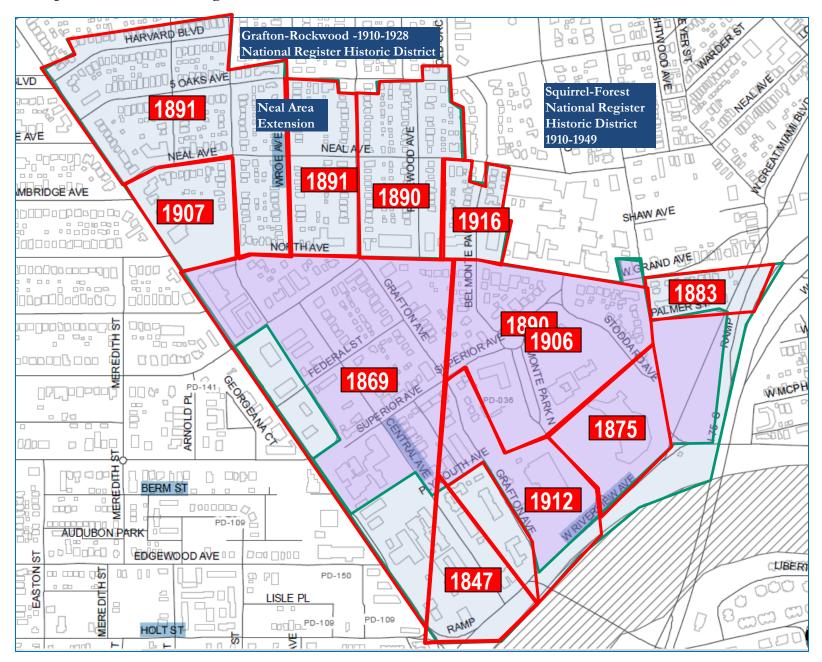


2006 National Register map with structures

6. Maps: Proposed Amended Boundaries of the Grafton Hill -National Register Historic District, Period of Significance 1847-1970



6. Maps: Grafton Hill Platting Dates



Amendment Boundary Considerations: Palmer Area-East

- 1. The Palmer Area was part of the "Greater Dayton View" historic area, as was Grafton Hill, as historically bounded by the Dayton View Hydraulic (Now in McKinley Park) (See page 4) and is appropriate for inclusion in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District
- 2. The 1883 development timeframe of the Palmer Area is concurrent with Grafton Hill and is appropriate for inclusion in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District
- 3. Finding: Inclusion of the Palmer Area is appropriate in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District

Amendment Boundary Considerations: South Central Avenue Embankement Area

- 1. The Central Avenue (South) Area of 1847 was the first part of the "Greater Dayton View" historic area and contains historically significant assets (See page xxxxxxxx) and is appropriate for inclusion in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District
- Finding: Inclusion of the South Central Area is appropriate in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District

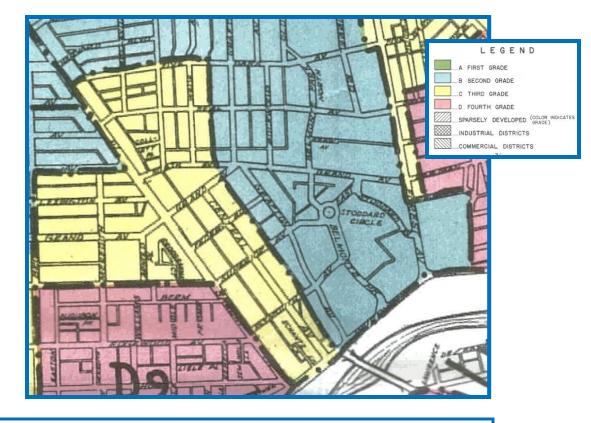
Amendment Boundary Considerations: Neal Area

- 1. The Neal Area was part of the "Greater Dayton View" historic area as was Grafton Hill (See page 2)
- 2. The development timeframe of the Neal Area is concurrent with Grafton Hill (See pages 3-4)
- 3. The history of the community development in the Neal Area is completely consistent and concurrent with the development of the Grafton Hill area of "Greater Dayton View". All the historic trends which impacted Grafton Hill were fully present in the Neal Area, such as the **extraordinarily devastating effect of 3rd and 4th Grade Neighborhood Redlining in Neal and Grafton areas,** and increasingly dense residential development. (See pages 5-6 for Redlining maps and impacts) There is no "Neal Area" history which would diverge from the Grafton Hill narrative.
- 4. The Neal Area is significantly earlier (1890-1906) than the adjacent Historic Districts to the North (Squirrel-Forest, and Grafton-Rockwood -Wroe Districts) The Neal Area development timeframe is completely consistent with the development of Historic Dayton View and Grafton Hill.
- 5. The historic Fabric of the Neal Area is completely stylistically and historically consistent with Grafton Hill area (See pages 7-29)
- 6. The greater Dayton View Area historic neighborhoods have been poorly "balkanized" by the planning departments use of planning districts as NR boundaries, instead of following the Sec of Interior directives in "Standards for Rehabilitaition and Guidelines..." Including Neal Area into the Grafton Hill Area NR repairs some of those inappropriate boundaries
- 7. Finding: Inclusion of the Neal Area is appropriate in the amended Grafton Hill National Register District

D: Grafton Hill Amendment: Red-Lining Impacts-1937-1971

6. Maps: 1937 Redlining Map of Dayton View/Grafton Hill

The 1937 Redlining Map of Dayton began a process which was to profoundly impact the development of Dayton View-Grafton Hill neighborhood. Formerly prestigious residential addresses began to experience declining valuations due to the "Second Grade" and "Third Grade" residential rankings. Other exclusively white neighborhoods achieved First Grade rankings, and attracted the upper income populations away from Dayton View-Grafton Hill towards racially exclusive First Grade Oakwood and University Row in Dayton. Concurrent with this change, the expansion of the clerical workforce in Downtown increased demand for inexpensive housing in nearby streetcar neighborhoods. Grafton Hill's large lots and increasingly subdivided houses became opportunities for investors looking to build large apartments to begin displacing the original historic housing stock. The largest lots with the nowold fashioned Gothic and Third Empire mansions were the first to succumb. This trend continued steadily through 1971, when the decline of the downtown employment population trend became apparent.



"From 1935 to 1939, government surveyors interviewed local officials and bankers in 239 cities to document what local lenders considered credit risks in different neighborhoods. The surveyors considered a variety of factors, including access to transportation and the quality of the housing. But a primary driver of the grading system was the racial and ethnic makeup of the neighborhood's residents.

The agency marked entire communities in red ink where they deemed the influx of racial and ethnic minorities as credit risks. The maps are still known for those red lines and "redlining" is now a modern term for discrimination in housing and lending.

The HOLC maps show how local banks defined credit risks based on neighborhoods rather than on an individual's ability to repay a loan. In short, they documented institutionalized discrimination. Today, they graphically display how racism was embedded into the structure of American cities from at least the 1930s until 1968, when the Fair Housing Act abolished redlining and banned racial discrimination in housing."

https://ncrc.org/how-1930s-discrimination-shaped-inequality-in-todays-cities/

1937 Redlining Map of Grafton Hill/Neal Area/Dayton View

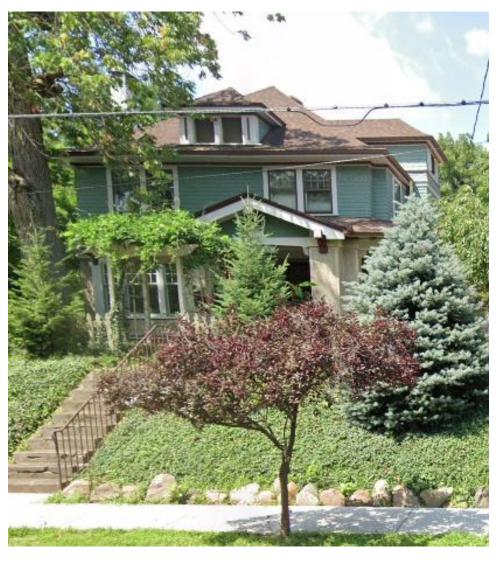
FHA Redlining starting in 1932 devastated historically tolerant neighborhoods like Grafton-Belmonte, the Neal Area, and Dayton View. 3rd Grade status was applied to any neighborhood with Jews, Hispanics, Greeks, Italians, and other dark skinned residents. 3rd Grade was also applied when the neighborhood lacked legally enforceable deed restrictions to completely ban African Americans from all ownership. 3rd rank status also was determined by proximity to 4th Grade African American neighborhoods.

- •4th Grade status was applied to all areas with observable African American residents. 4th Grade (Red) areas received the lowest possible ratings for lender risk assessment.
- •FHA racial discrimination becomes imbedded into all Federal Housing Policy driven by Southern segregationists in the Congress
- •Financial loans unavailable (to minorities) and more expensive to others considering an area
- •Insurability reduced for all buyers. More expensive if available at all
- •Private financing impacted negatively by insurability
- •Federal Building Codes begin to require 100% compliance updates for older areas
- •GI bill Loans made off-limits in areas Redlining classes 3-4
- •Realtors steered prospects away from 3^{rd} and 4^{th} neighborhoods
- •City planners developed high-density low income "project" housing to redevelop declining 3rd and 4th grade neighborhoods in a slum-clearance strategy



Items of Note: Redlining Maps were used by FHA, Financial Institutions, City Planners, Housing Insurers, Health Insurers, Developers, Realtors

Grafton Housing ExamplesRiverview

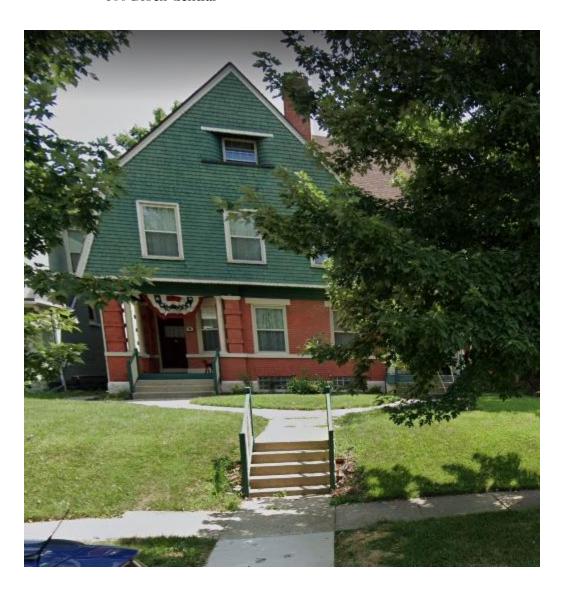


Neal Area Housing Examples 708 North Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Extended Foursquare influenced Houses exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 100 Block Central



Neal Area Housing Examples 19 Richmond Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Dutch Colonial influenced Houses exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

323 Superior Avenue



Neal Area Housing Examples

47 Richmond Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced 1.5 Story structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

212 Central Avenue

Neal Area Housing Examples

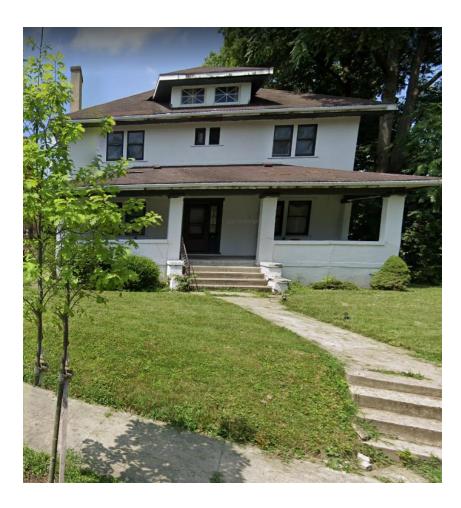
53 Richmond Ave





Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Extended Foursquare influenced Houses exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 100 Block of Grafton Avenue

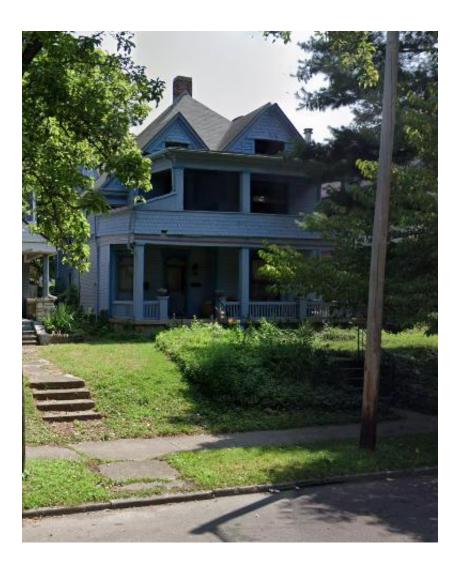


Neal Area Housing Examples 48 Richmond Ave

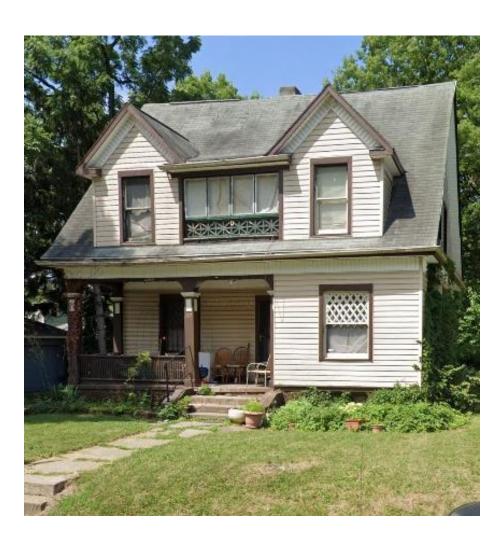


Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Extended Foursquare influenced Houses exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 200 Block Grafton



Neal Area Housing Examples 116 Richmond Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

Neal Area Housing Examples 120 Richmond Ave





Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples615 West Grand,
Belmonte Park East, Belmonte Park North







Neal Area Housing Examples 650 Neal Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 232 Grafton Avenue



Neal Area Housing Examples 650 Grafton Ave



Items of Note: Initiation of Street Car service corresponded within two years of Barnett and Arnolds successful Dayton View plat.

Grafton Housing Examples

Belmonte Park East



Neal Area Housing Examples 420 Grafton Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts/Prairie influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

Forest Avenue

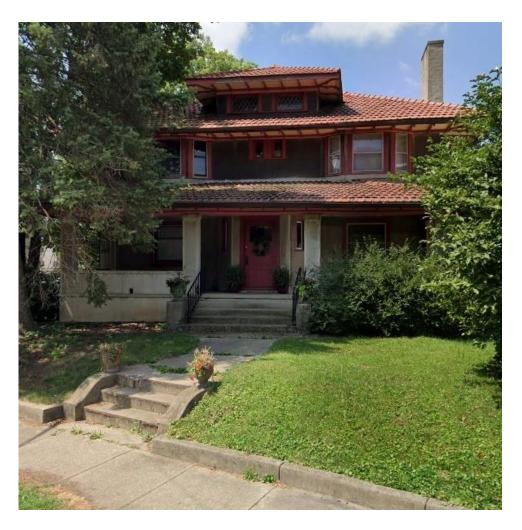


Neal Area Housing Examples

518 5 Oaks Ave



Grafton Housing Examples 100 Block Grafton



Neal Area Housing Examples 141 Rockwood Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Extended Foursquare/Duplerx structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples Superior Avenue

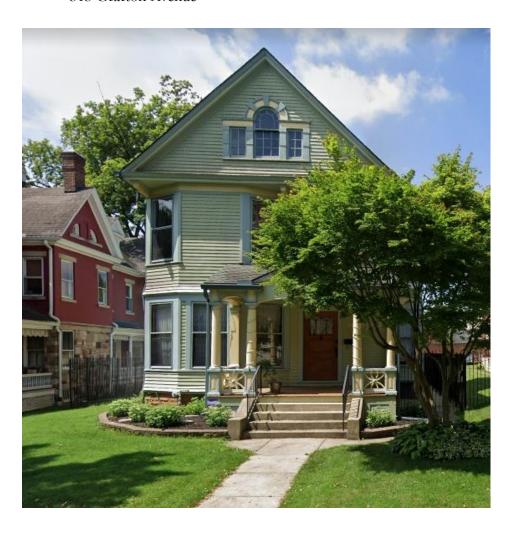


Neal Area Housing Examples 38 Rockwood Ave

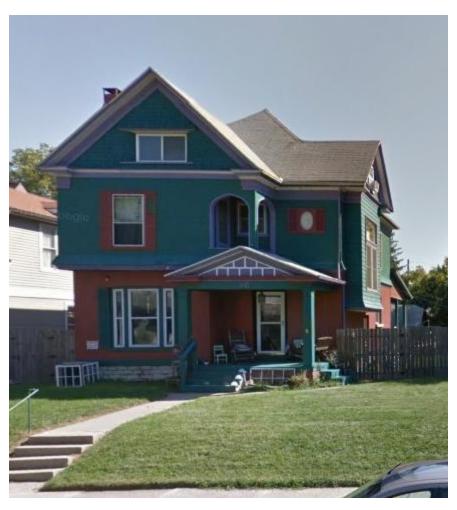


Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced 1.5 Story structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 313 Grafton Avenue



Neal Area Housing Examples 23 Rockwood Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Queen Ann influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

103 Grafton Avenue



Neal Area Housing Examples 962 Harvard Blvd



Grafton Housing Examples



Neal Area Housing Examples 699 Salem Ave at Neal Avenue



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced designed Churches exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 604 West Grand

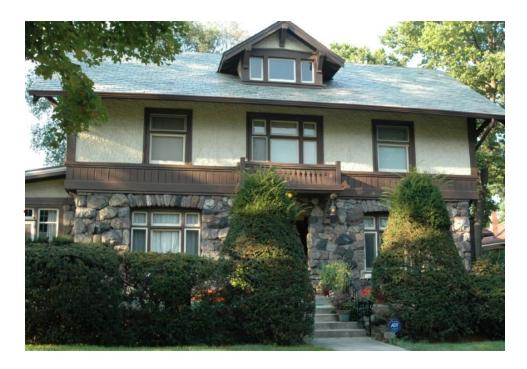
Neal Area Housing Examples 908 Neal Ave





Items of Note: 1960's era 2.5 Story Apartment Structures exist in Both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 65 Stoddard



Neal Area Housing Examples 337 Neal Ave



Items of Note: 1900-1910 era Arts and Crafts influenced designed structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

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Grafton Housing Examples 36 Plymouth



Neal Area Housing Examples 752 Neal Ave



Items of Note: 1910-1920 era Colonial Revival structures exist in both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples 51 Grafton Avenue

Neal Area Housing Examples 522 West Grand Ave





Grafton Housing Examples 523 Belmonte Park North

Neal Area Housing Examples 470 West Grand Ave





Items of Note: 1960's era 9+ Story Apartment Structures exist in Both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing Examples

315 Grafton Avenue



Neal Area Housing Examples



Items of Note: 1960's era 2.5 Story Apartment Structures exist in Both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD

Grafton Housing ExamplesMasonic Center-Riverside

Neal Area Housing Examples 470 West Grand Ave





Items of Note: 1920's era Greek Revival Structures exist in Both the Neal Area and the Grafton HD