

Welcome to the Huffman Historic Area. This walking tour will explore the architectural and historical features of buildings in this neighborhood. Your tour begins near the corner of Linden Avenue and East Third Street. Huffman was designated an historic district by the city of Dayton in 1981 and is on the National Register of Historic Places. If you have any questions about the neighborhood, please contact us by email at historic Huffman at g mail dot com

The Huffman Historic Area is a small neighborhood of restored and well-maintained homes built primarily from the 1860s to the 1890s located between Third and Fifth Streets in East Dayton. The architecture includes excellent examples of buildings constructed for blue-collar workers, artisans, merchants, and managers within the structure of an old-fashioned neighborhood.

William P. Huffman was a prominent banker, real-estate developer, and businessman of his time. In the late 1860s, Huffman founded the neighborhood known today as the Huffman Historic Area. Huffman built the community on 1200 acres of rural land he owned just outside the city of Dayton.

His vision was to build an economically diverse, tightly knit community of beautiful, well-crafted homes in which the socially prominent would live among blue-collar workers and artisans. Huffman lived from 1813-1888.

He made the area socially desirable by building elaborate mansions on Linden Avenue for his children as wedding presents. He also donated the land for the Linden Avenue Baptist Church and for Huffman School, further contributing to the settlement of the neighborhood. By the end of the nineteenth century, Linden Avenue was referred to as Millionaire's Row.

Huffman knew the neighborhood needed to be accessible in order to prosper and expand. He created the Dayton Street Railroad Company in 1869 for that purpose. The line ran from the Huffman area to the Soldiers Home at the western city limits.

The neighborhood further grew when William's son, George, purchased the east coast Davis Sewing Machine Company and moved it, along with approximately fifty employees, to Dayton. These workers were encouraged to build homes in the neighborhood. The district flourished, and so did the sewing machine business, which eventually became the Dayton Bicycle Company and later the Huffy Bicycle Company.

The district provides one of the strongest representative samplings within the city

of the architecture of the late 19th century from ornate residences of the wealthy to simple workingman's cottages. The homes in the Huffman Historic Area are mostly vernacular with Victorian detailing. The high styles in evidence--Queen Anne, Victorian Italianate, and Victorian Gothic--are primarily concentrated on Linden Avenue.

The current residents of this delightful neighborhood reflect the same variety as the architecture. Huffman today enjoys the same advantages that made it an attractive neighborhood in William P. Huffman's day. Residents are friendly and willing to work together. The elegant architecture provides a beautiful setting that complements neighbors' interactions, and the district is convenient to downtown Dayton and business districts.

As you follow the tour, be sure to notice the many interesting buildings not discussed in the text. Please look for features in the architecture such as rooflines, shingle patterns, chimney pots, wrought iron fences, details of porch and window decoration and ongoing renovations. You'll be able to develop an educated and subtle eye and enhance your understanding of Dayton's architectural treasures.



Our first stop is 38 Linden Avenue. This Free Classic Queen Anne home was built in 1885 for Frederick Withoft. Withoft was President of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard and later the Postmaster for Dayton.

The small room off the left side of the porch housed the first suburban post office. This home was also once the home of former Dayton Mayor and Congressman, Mike Turner.

The home features irregular shapes and massing of Queen Anne style combined with neoclassical porch columns. Please also notice the wide eaves with brackets on the porch and upper levels. Other unique features include the ribbon windows under the open tower and the high fieldstone foundation.

Please notice the two-story carriage house at rear of property. The carriage house was the precursor to the modern garage. Usually sited at the back of the lot, this building provided a stable for horses and storage space for the family carriage. Many had second stories used for storage. Most of them have been converted to homes for the horseless carriage.

Next pause at 42 Linden Avenue. This Colonial Revival home hosted the 1998 Dayton Philharmonic Volunteer Association Designers' Show House. Colonial Revival homes have a central, accented front door and a symmetrical facade. The style utilized the details of classical architecture within a carefully structured, somewhat formal plan. Buildings of this type were built from 1880 to 1955, peaking in popularity in the 1920s.



This home features a symmetrical facade with center emphasis. Notice also the dentil decoration on the cornice and dormers, the Palladian window on second level, and the portico on left side of house. A huge carriage house stands at rear of property.



Please now turn your attention to 54 Linden Avenue. This home is one of Dayton's finest examples of Queen Architecture. John Kirby, general manager of Dayton Manufacturing Company built his home in 1886.

There is no single wall plane. Instead the home is made of irregular shapes clustered together including an intricate roofline with multiple pinnacles. The home also features variously shaped gable windows and shingles and large chimneys. Notice also the wrap-around porch with spindles and dentils, pierced panel decoration, the balustrade, and shingled wall. A tower with different window styles and ornaments tops the home.

Our next stop is 58 Linden Avenue. This Queen Anne home was built in 1886 by Charles U. and Maria Raymond. Raymond was the secretary of the Dayton Manufacturing Company which made brass, bronze, nickel and iron railroad car hardware.

The massive chimney with triple chimneypots dominate the roof. A half-circle window with a keystone dominate the front roof peak with a peak-top ornament above. The windows feature stone lintels and window hoods.



Also notice the metal string courses between second and third stories. The stick-

style porch features the characteristic vertical, horizontal, diagonal and curved wooden decoration including sunburst in porch pediment.



Please turn your attention to 60 Linden Avenue.
This Victorian Italianate was built in the late 1880s.

It was once the residence of Charles W. Raymond, president of the C.W. Raymond Company that manufactured machinery for the clay industry. Raymond invented a machine that increased production of terra cotta and ornamental brick, and later a machine which sped up the manufacture of brick pavers.

The Victorian Italianate architecture is generally regular and rectangular in plan. It features wide eaves ornamented with brackets and windows with both lintels and hoods. The porch supports and other decoration are generally based on the architectural language of ancient Rome.

The home before us features a bracketed cornice and side bay and ornate window hoods. The wrap-around porch with classical Corinthian columns and balustrade is decorated with unusual carpenter's lace above the columns. The stone façade was added over the original brick home sometime in the 1900's.

Please stop next at 64-68 Linden Avenue.

This home was once the residence of Edwin Payne, operator of the Dayton Flax Corn and food mills. It was built in 1882 in the Queen Anne style with a typical sprawling, asymmetrical ground plan, tower, and wrap around porch.



Notice the curved leaded glass in tower and the ornament at top and the cornice with brackets at roof. The large porch with two different kinds of columns and the unusual pattern on wrought iron fence are also notable features of the home.



Now please pause at 78-80 Linden Avenue. This is an Italianate brick row house. The left side is a multi-family apartment with four units. The right side is a two-story home attached only at the front of the building.

Notice the pleasing regular rhythm of the projecting three-part bay. The rhythm is created by the flat section near the entrance, the entrance itself, and the front bay.

The upper level features a deep cornice with classical ornament and flat roof. Also notice the neoclassical porches, the stone keystones and brick ornaments over the windows, and the prominent stone foundation.

Our next stop is 84 Linden Avenue. It took three years to build this Queen Anne home from 1891 to 1894. It was built on land owned by Samuel Craighead, an attorney, banker, rail road and land investor.

Notice the slate roof with its different shapes of shingles. The upper level feature fish-scale shingles in the dormer, along with an ornamented triple window. The tower includes differently-sized windows and stone banding. The porch is placed asymmetrically and decorated with dentil moldings.



Please walk to the Linden Avenue Baptist Church at the corner of 4th and Linden. This Victorian Gothic style church was built in 1873 on land originally donated by William P. Huffman, the founder of the neighborhood.

The towers and spires, windows with pointed arches, and stained glass are typical of the Victorian Gothic style. Notice the raised brick ornament. It is believed that the sanctuary was located on the second floor to lessen sound of hoof beats from horses and to avoid dust from the road.

Now pause at 124 Linden Avenue. This building is a good example of the hidden treasures of historic districts. A sensitive restoration could return this home to its former style.



The home features Gothic shapes including pointed windows and a high, steeply pitched roof. Ornaments top the ends of roof and tall thin columns decorate either side of door. The original exterior surface is covered by siding. A patch of the original slate roof is still visible.



Next we walk to 144 Linden Avenue, a Free Classic Queen Anne home.

The Free Classic Queen Anne is a subtype of the Queen Anne style that became popular after 1890. Homes built in this style often use classical details such as columns or Palladian windows rather than the spindle decoration common on buildings constructed in the pure Queen Anne style.

This home features a Neoclassical porch with a projecting element and ornament in the pediment.

There is a Palladian window in gable and leaded glass windows in second story. Also notice the side bay.

We now leave Linden Avenue and turn right on East Fifth Street.

Please stop at 2301 East Fifth Street at the corner of Fifth and Linden. This Neoclassical structure was built around 1920 and was originally a gas station. Notice the Greek style columns with its supporting a portico, both typical of the Neoclassical style.



This structure reminds us that at one time Fifth Street was one of the main arteries into the city, and was lined with thriving businesses. This is one of the city's few remaining examples of once common neoclassical facades.



Proceed one block west on Fifth to focus your attention to 2160 East Fifth Street.

This structure was built in 1912 as one of the nation's Carnegie Libraries. It is an example of the Renaissance Revival style.

The Renaissance Revival style was popular from about 1890 until 1935. The style features a low-pitched tile roof, a symmetrical facade with an emphasized doorway, and the use of Italian columns, moldings, and other decorative details.

Please notice the projecting central pavilion with its elaborate doorway, side panels, and stone cornice above. The second story features brick columns with scrolled column. The two bays on either side are marked with brick pilasters. The hipped tile roof is topped with massive chimneys.

The structure was vacated as library in 1968, then became the Southeast Priority Board Site Office. It now houses the St. Mary Development Corporation.

Next proceed west on Fifth Street and turn right on Huffman Avenue.

Please turn your attention to 119 Huffman Avenue.

This home was built in 1871 by J.C. Keifaber and his wife. Mr. Keifaber was manager of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company. Mrs. Keifaber was also President of the Board of Trustees for the Children's Home at 116 Ringgold Street.



The home is an example of the Queen Anne/Italianate architectural style. It features a bay window with a projecting shingled gable above. The sills and basement blocks are made of limestone. The porch pediment features classical ornamentation. Perhaps the wrought iron porch columns replaced classical-style supports. This would be in keeping with the porch decoration and the high limestone column bases.



Our next stop is 131 Huffman Avenue. This Free Classic Queen Anne home was built in 1875. Notice the cross gables, elegant window-top trim, and Craftsman-style door. The porch features high porch column bases with classical supports above.

Now turn attention to the former Huffman School at 100 Huffman

Huffman

The school was built in 1875. This is oldest elementary building in Dayton and was built donated by William P. Huffman. Development Corporation spearheaded a \$7.4 million dollar conversion structure that is now a senior facility.



Avenue. The school was built on land donated by St. Mary's Development Corporation spearheaded of the housing

The school is an example of the High Victorian Gothic style. Victorian Gothic buildings emphasize a vertical design with pointed forms and decorative details near the roof line. Tall, thin proportions are common, and the entrances are emphasized. The style was popular from 1840 to 1880.

The slate roof on this structure is topped with large, numerous chimneys with stone caps. Other notable features include ornamental brickwork in roof peaks and elaborate cornices.

The design also emphasizes the central pavilion and entry area. They include a decorative door treatment and tall, thin windows on either side of main entrance that are now boarded up. The opening over the main entrance consists of three windows with pointed arches, separated with columns and united by curved arch above.

The third story above the door has a double window with pointed stonework above. This gives whole entrance projection an irregular rhythm. The stone stringcourses tie the windows together. A high stone foundation grounds the structure.



Now please stop at St. Paul's United Methodist Church at 101 Huffman Avenue. This High Victorian Gothic church was built in 1883.

The Gothic style is more suited to a church than it is to the school across the street. European Gothic architecture is very common for church structures. Because schools had to be so large in plan, it was

difficult to maintain the vertical emphasis of a pure Gothic style.

Notice the church's steeply pitched roof. There is three-dimensional brickwork throughout and very few flat plain wall surfaces. The brickwork uses contrasting colors of brick and stone ornament and banding. The stone detailing in keystones of the arches call attention to the pointed shapes. Pointed arches also top the tall thin windows. Please also notice the stained glass and stone tracery in large window over central door.

Please walk to 48 Huffman Avenue. This home was built in 1900 originally as a single home. It was combined with 54 Huffman likely in the late 1940's or early 1950's. It was painted dark green and an eyesore. The neighborhood referred to the property as "The Green Monster."



In the early 1990's, the area's Neighborhood Development Corporation split the structures and renovated the eyesore into a single-family home that was featured in the 1995 Huffman Rehabarama of Homes.

Notice the elaborate window hoods. The porch with its mansard roof and scroll-work were added during renovation.

Neighborhood Development Corporations or N D Cs are key factors in the success of the historic districts. These non-profit organizations staffed by neighborhood volunteers work to reclaim abandoned or condemned structures that would be too expensive for private individuals to rehab. Once renovated the houses are sold to homeowners and help to stabilize the neighborhood.



Please turn your attention to 49-47-45 and 43 Huffman Avenue. This is a classic example of homes subdivided after WWII to accommodate the need for additional housing. It was likely a double or possibly even a single-family home. The neighborhood hopes it can soon be restored to its original beauty.

This Colonial Revival structure features a plain, symmetrical façade with long windows on first floor. Neoclassical details enhance the house proper and include pediments over doors and classical pilasters.

Notice the interesting mismatched porches. The left porch has tall, thin proportions with flat roof and some Eastlake ornamentation. The right porch is Neoclassical in style with plump columns, a balustrade, and a triangular shape on the roof.

35 Huffman Avenue is our next stop. This Folk Victorian home was once the residence of J. Frank Kiefaber. Kiefaber was secretary-treasurer of the Barney and Smith Company. He bought the house in 1887 and lived there with his brother, J.C. The Kiefaber family owned the house until 1926.



Notice the ornament in the gable and the semi-circular attic window. The one-story brick addition was added to the original home on left front side. This addition probably replaced the original wooden porch.

This is an example of a home that has been added to over the years, not always with historical sympathy. Notice how the squat brick addition on the front of the house contains windows that do not match the proportions of the windows in the original section of the house. The closed, blocky nature of the addition makes the home look off balance compared to other nearby residences with more open porches instead of additions.

Now we leave Huffman Avenue and turn right, heading east on East Third

Street.



Please stop at 1916-1918 East Third Street.

This Queen Anne home was 1870 by William P. Huffman for his daughter Lydia Huffman Hedges. Notice the picturesque tower with curved windows and the large limestone block porch foundation. The second story features a central bay and inset screened porch on the upper level. Wide eaves and bracketed cornices also decorate the second level and top. There is a diagonal

corner at the left side and a side porch over the lower-level garage.

Your tour continues by turning around and heading west on East Third St, past Huffman Avenue.

Please turn your attention to 1802 East Third Street. This an example of Romanesque Revival architecture. Unfortunately this property has suffered serious decay.



The Romanesque Revival style was made popular by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson and flourished in the 1880s and 1890s. It is characterized by the use of rough stone or brick walls, heavy proportions, round arches, and decorative stone or terra cotta ornament.

Here you see a series of round arches along the side, now filled in with rounded shapes around the front door. Also notice the tile roof with a wide overhang and ornament in contrasting color near roofline.



Our next stop is 1720 East Third Street, the Veterans of Foreign Wars facility. This Georgian Revival/Queen Anne structure was built in 1870.

It features a symmetrical façade and hipped roof with cross gables. Notice the large, ornate brick chimneys and brackets in the front gable and at the roofline. The porch was originally much deeper. It was filled in with brick to wall off the entryway. The porch includes paired classical porch columns on high stone supports

Semi-circular bays are on the first story with faceted bays on the second story.

A Palladian window emphasizes the third level. And leaded glass windows are featured throughout.

Now leave East Third Street and turn left on Ringgold Street.

Plases stop at 21 Ringgold Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne features a wrap-around porch with neoclassical columns on high bases. Curved shapes and dentils decorate the cornice. The wooden addition includes different types of shingling.



Be sure to notice the elaborate fence, with columns decorated with petal forms, spirals, finial tops, and spears.



Walk next to 34 Ringgold Street. This Queen Anne home was built in 1870 and features multiple gables and changes in the roof line. The boxed eaves are decorated with brackets and friezes.

Decorative shingles and other carving enhance the front gable. Also notice the unusual triangular attic window and decorated verge boards. Different types of siding create a variety of wall surfaces. Other features include the advancing, ornamented front bay is and the Eastlake bull's eyes which decorate the second level windows.

The front porch consists of carved and molded pillars, brackets, scroll-sawn ornamentation, and panels decorated with incisions. Also notice the inset porch on the side. The repeated triangle shapes in gables, pediments, and the porch unite different areas of house.

Next we pause at 37 Ringgold Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne was built in 1880 in an asymmetrical design.

The home was once covered in siding and turned into three apartments. It has been restored to a single-family residence. During the 1950s and 60s siding was frequently added to the exterior of many historic homes. When the siding was removed during renovation, the original wooden cladding underneath was in surprisingly good shape. This is often the case. The original wood cladding can be restored and repainted, bringing the building back to its original appearance.



Notice the beautiful wrap around porch, with the curving section on the left side balanced by projecting temple front on the right. The porch also features paired supports on high pedestals and detailing on the balustrade and dentils in the cornice.



Please turn your attention to 49 Ringgold Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne home was built in 1870.

This home is an example of a gabled-ell or cross-gabled design. It has an L-shaped plan with two gables in the roof, one facing the front and one facing the side. Buildings of this type are usually clapboard.

Notice the fish scale shingle in the gables, with four-over-four paned inset windows. The cornice under the roof is interrupted. It doesn't continue under front gable. The molding is also interrupted under the porch pediment.

The wrap-around porch includes a decorative balustrade and neoclassical columns. There is also an asymmetrical temple-front to side of the porch. Other notable features are the long windows in the front of the first floor.

Our next stop is 116 Ringgold Street.

Records show that approximately in 1895 this property was listed as The Children's Home. Mrs. J.C. Keifaber, who lived at 119 Huffman Avenue, served as president of the Board of Trustees from 1895-1898.



The tall, narrow facade is capped by an elaborate cornice with brackets. The windows have the typical Italianate decorated lintels and sills. In this case they are made of limestone.

The elaborate front porch is embellished with ornate posts on high pedestals. It features brackets, teeth, scrolls, arches and other details in a "painted lady" color scheme. The simple side porch is part of later addition.



Please walk next to 129 Ringgold Street.

John Smith, a housing tradesman, built this home for his wife and five children in 1870.

The house was originally a duplex built in the Federal style and later converted to an American Four Square. It is one of a handful of American Four Square homes in the Huffman Historic area.

The American Four Square is an American house style popular from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s. Simple in style, it was the antithesis of the ornate elements of the Victorian styles. American Foursquare homes were plain, and consisted of elements of Prairie and Craftsman style homes.

Fire nearly destroyed the home in the late 1980's or early 1990's. It was rescued and renovated by Urbeita Construction Company for the 1995 Huffman Rehabarama. Urbeita received a national award for this restoration project.

Proceed west to S. June St. by going through the parking lot behind 129 Ringgold St. or by returning west on E. Fourth Street.

Now we turn our attention to 25 S. June Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne was built in 1875. Notice the shingled gables, with differently shaped and decorated windows. The curved porch wraps around whole front projection of the house. It features classical columns, table leg decoration in the balustrade, and a frieze with brackets.



The brick entrance room was added on left side. Please notice the mismatched windows. The inset porch continues around it with same balustrade as the front porch but with different columns and decoration.

The wooden window hoods with their small bracket design repeat the porch detail. The large limestone block foundation is another outstanding feature of the home.



24 South June Street is our next stop. This is an outstanding example of a Queen Anne style home. Queen Anne buildings are usually asymmetrical in plan and include bays, towers, shifts in the roof level, and other irregular shapes. Varying wall surface treatments are common, as are different kinds of elaborate architectural ornament. It is a fanciful, rather than predictable style. It was very popular in the period from 1880 to 1910.

In this Queen Anne home, we see tower with an ornamental frieze at the eaves, brackets on the side, and shingling.

The upper level also features variously shaped dormer windows and second story porches. One of the porches is inaccessible. Stone course unites the windows on second level. The two porches in front are similar in some details. Also notice the combination of rounded and rectangular windows.

Now please pause at 21 S. June Street. This Victorian Italianate was built in 1879. Notice the prominent cornice with brackets and medallions and wide eaves. The porch features classical pillars on high bases. The stone window hoods are decorated with keystones and scrolls.



The ornate door is surrounded with pilasters. Also notice the long first-story windows and the detailed wrought iron fence.



Our next stop is 36 South June Street. Here we see another Free Classic Queen Anne home. This home was built in 1890 by Joseph Wortman, an attorney and candidate for Mayor of Dayton in 1891. He was originally declared the winner by 2 votes, but upon a recount, lost by 2 votes.

Wortman became a tax commissioner and one of the organizers of the Teutonia National Bank. He was also involved in the development of the northern end of the city of Dayton.

Here we see numerous Queen Anne architectural elements. The decorative gables include small windows. Other features include the stone trim, relief decoration, and molded raking cornice. Please also notice the elaborate chimneys and decorative brickwork and stone banding.

The bay on left includes rounded windows and there is an advancing rectangular bay on the right. The Neoclassical porch features brick piers and pillars as well as wooden columns, and a wrought iron porch railing. Before leaving also notice the triangular third story porch on side and the main doorway with stone lintel and glass sidelights.

Now we turn right and walk back to East Fourth Street.

Please turn your attention to 1633 East Fourth Street.

This High Victorian Italianate was built by Dr. A.E. Jenner. Dr. Jenner was a surgeon for the Fifth Ohio Regiment during the Civil War and a state senator.

Notable architectural features include the cross-gabled roof and Neoclassical entrance door with elaborate detailing. Notice also the window-top ornament and the high limestone retaining wall. On the June Street side, the original metal street sign is still affixed to the side of house.





Turn and head back east on Fourth Street.

Please stop at 1701 East Fourth Street. This Victorian Italianate home was built in 1855. E.H. Brownell lived in this house from 1884-1886. Brownell was owner of E.H. Brownell and Company and of Dayton Steam Boiler Works.

The mother-in-law house to rear of property was built 1897.

The house is set up on hill, with large stone retaining wall running over half a block. It features a Classic Revival porch with Doric columns and incised ornament in the pediment. Notice the wide eaves with brackets and the deeply recessed doorway with elaborately decorated door.

Our next stop is 1933 East Fourth Street, a Cottage-style Folk Vernacular home. The home was built in 1881 by Frederick Seeger on land purchased from William P. Huffman. This cottage style is a frame, stick-style structure and was originally built with three rooms.



Cottages are interspersed throughout the Huffman Neighborhood. Some are stick style frame structures such as this one. These were usually small homes for the working class. Others are brick and more ornate.



Proceed to 1952 and 1956 East Fourth Street.

Both homes were once boarded and have been restored. 1952 East Fourth was built in 1886 by George Tobias, a machinist. The home at 1954 East Fourth was likely built in the same time period.

The houses are similar in size, shape, and style. They are both gabled-ell Folk Victorians that were built for the average workingman. One porch is Classical in its detailing and the other is Eastlake. Can you identify each style?

Please pause next at 1960 Fourth Street. Here we see a Folk Victorian home.

Folk Victorian or Victorian Vernacular are terms used to designate buildings which do not follow any one particular style, but combine elements from a number of periods.

Notice the patterned brickwork surrounding the windows and at building corners.

The chimney features ornamental brickwork. Its structure is suggested on exterior of house and keeps the wall from looking flat.

The gable-ornament matching porch includes tall bases for classically inspired columns. Notice the unusual shape of attic windows with six-over-two window panes.



Return North on Linden Avenue and focus on 83 Linden Avenue. This Free Classic Queen Anne home was built in 1899.

It features characteristic irregular massing, odd window shapes, and different types of shingles. Also notice the Palladian window in dormer, the Neoclassical detailing on porch, and front door with sidelight.

Please walk to 77 Linden Avenue where we see another Victorian Italianate home.

The upper level includes brackets at the roof and ornament at the roof peak. Other notable Victorian Italianate features include the front bay and Eastlake style porch. Eastlake details are taken from a variety of sources including classical architecture and furniture decoration.





Our next stop is 55-61 Linden Avenue. This Queen Anne home was built in 1884 by Benjamin N. Beaver.

Beaver was co-founder of Beaver and Butt, a large firm that specialized in general construction, planning, millwork and the manufacture of building materials. The firm rebuilt the Turner Opera House (now the Victoria Theater) after a fire in 1869.

The sprawling plan of the home was originally deeded separately as 55-61 Linden. The upper level features differing roof pitches and large chimneys with caps. The ornamental window hoods and iron lintels and the terra cotta inset ornament add interest to the exterior design.

Please focus next on 49 Linden Avenue. This 1869 Victorian Italianate was built for Charles Huffman. The carriage house in rear was also built in 1869.

Known as the Dyer home, it features large double chimneys with chimney pots.

The hipped roof with cupola contains arched windows and is capped with a repetition of the cornice pattern. Notice the finial at peak of cupola and the deep, bracketed cornice which includes narrow attic windows.



The three-part façade includes an advancing central bay and overall boxy shape. The two-story porch, with Corinthian columns and classical ornament is decorated with a wrought iron porch balustrade. Don't miss the elaborate recessed entry door and brick wall with stone cap that surrounds the property.



Next please focus on 35 Linden Avenue. This Victorian Italianate was built for William P. Huffman's son William. It was originally very similar to 49 Linden in style. The original multiple-paned windows were removed during a “remodeling”.

This is an example of what can happen to historic homes prior to historic district zoning protections being put in place.

The Neoclassical porch probably extended across façade. The porch marks are still visible on the brick. The porch may also have had second level, as indicated by the column bases above existing portico. The porch includes two classical column types, Doric in front and Corinthian behind.

Other typical Victorian Italianate features include the deep-bracketed cornice, with small, inset attic windows, and the semi-circular pediment at top of the central bay.

Our next stop is 25 Linden Avenue. Notable features of this home include the symmetrical facade with protruding second story bays and brackets under the eaves.

Notice the small entry porch with pediment, brackets and wrought iron supports. The door features leaded glass and sidelights. The Craftsman-style windows including the dormer window also include leaded glass panes. Also notice the excellent example of very ornate wrought iron fencing.





Now we pause at 19 Linden Avenue. This High Victorian Italianate home was built in 1874 for Mrs. Ella Weldy as an investment. Owning property was a way for women to earn income during this era.

Dr. Frank Thomson purchased the home in 1902 for use as his office and residence. The formal parlor in the front of the house was used as the examination room.

Notice the cruciform shape and a polygonal front bay with three elongated windows.

We end our tour at the Third and Linden Market at 1938 East Third Street.

This Victorian Italianate structure functioned as neighborhood store until the early 2000's. Murals by local artist depict market scenes. As of 2020, the property is undergoing renovation.



The upper level features a hipped roof and tall chimneys with ornate stonework. Classical detailing surrounds the store windows that are topped with ornate window hoods.

This concludes your walking tour of The Huffman Historic District. If you have any questions about our close-knit and fun residential neighborhood, please contact the Huffman Historic Neighborhood Association (HHNA) online at www.HistoricHuffman.org/community.

Please also join us and explore Dayton's other exciting National Register neighborhoods. This walking tour is a project of Preservation Dayton, Inc. Preservation Dayton 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

Preservation Dayton gratefully acknowledges the initial support received for creation of the tour from the Montgomery County

Regional Arts and Cultural District, and recent funding from a City of Dayton Mini Grant. This walking tour was copyrighted in 2020 by Preservation Dayton, Inc.