

Welcome to a self-guided walking tour of the Oregon Historic District in Dayton, Ohio.

This walking tour will highlight a few of the architectural and historical features of the Oregon Historic District. The area we know as the Oregon District was designated an historic district by the City of Dayton in 1972 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

This walking tour is intended to provide a leisurely walk through the Oregon neighborhood, allowing ample time to pause and appreciate the architecture, the streetscape, and the amenities of the area. We recommend that you allow 90 minutes to complete the tour, and we ask that you walk carefully, as streets and sidewalks can be uneven, and it's important to observe the terrain while you appreciate the historical and architectural features of the area.

The Oregon Historic District is an area that features homes and businesses originating from the earliest days of Dayton's history, and the District builds on that legacy today. It's located on the eastern edge of Downtown Dayton, and it includes a combination of commercial and residential architecture. The District is significant for both its early settlement and for its prominence as a neighborhood of largely German-speaking immigrants who arrived by canal boat once the local section of the Miami and Erie Canal opened in 1829. The Canal was located on what is now Patterson Boulevard on the east side of Downtown Dayton.

The area now known as the Oregon District was laid out in 1815 by Daniel C. Cooper, Proprietor of Dayton, and the first plat for the area was recorded in 1829, when Dayton opened its section of the Canal. The Canal formed the west side of today's Oregon District and brought a rapid increase in the area's population.

Oregon remained prestigious and prosperous through the Civil War period and into the Twentieth Century. The disaster of Dayton's 1913 Flood was keenly felt in the district, however, after most of the area was submerged in 10 feet of water. In the years following the Flood, area residents began to move to higher, safer ground, and the two World Wars saw an accelerated increase in absentee ownership. By the 1960s, deterioration was evident, and the City of Dayton began to consider clearing and redeveloping the neighborhood. In reaction to this plan, a preservation group successfully convinced the City to designate the neighborhood as the Oregon Historic District, and that began a period of major reinvestment and revitalization that ultimately created the area you see today.

Oregon displays a variety of housing types, from simple artisan dwellings to more elaborate, high-style residences of various architectural styles. Many prominent Daytonians lived here, including Thomas Brown, owner of a brickyard and contracting business, for whom Brown Street was named; John Rouzer, a builder; David L. Rike, founder of a department store; Salvatore Schaeffer, tobacco dealer; Wesley Boren, brick contractor; William McHose, founder of an architectural iron-works firm; Jacob

Sortman, a brick contractor; John Gates Doren, a newspaper editor; Dr. Alfred Iddings, a surgeon; and Daniel McSherry, inventor. Today the Oregon Historic District has reclaimed its role as one of Dayton's most prestigious addresses.

As you follow the tour, you will notice not only the homes highlighted, but you are also sure to be intrigued by the many significant structures not featured in the tour. Note the intricate details in the architecture of porches, windows, wrought-iron fencing, chimney pots, roof lines, shingling, limestone foundations, and ongoing restoration projects. These present a sample of the many rewards to be found when sightseeing in our historic district.

We begin this walking tour at the corner of East Fifth and Brown Streets. As you follow the audio tour you can also refer to the tour on our website preservation.dayton.com



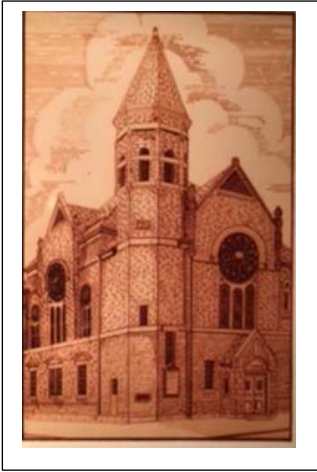
From the intersection of Fifth and Brown Streets, follow Brown Street south to the home at 22 Brown Street. This is a beautiful Victorian structure with Eastlake detailing. Eastlake architectural detail is often referred to as "gingerbread." The style originated in the furniture designed by Charles Eastlake, and it was quickly translated to architectural ornamentation. Eastlake ornamentation is very intricate and detailed, and it gives a somewhat fanciful appearance to the building where it's applied. This home at 22 Brown Street was built in 1877 by John Rouzer who was a builder

the first wood-molding machine in the U.S. to turn out the decorative woodwork that was so prized in Victorian times. Rouzer was a builder by trade. The home has hipped roof with its four sides sloping downward to the walls, and a cornice which adds decoration to the building just below the roof. Also note the Eastlake ornamentation at the windows and side porch, the second-story balcony, and around the front door.



Next we turn our attention to the home at 26 Brown Street.

It was constructed around 1846 by Jacob Doll, in the Federal style, which is also sometimes called the Adam style. This style was popular from about 1800 to 1840. The Federal style is rather formal, with windows arranged in rows that line up horizontally and vertically; the windows are usually composed of multiple small panes of glass. In 1863 the home was acquired by Elias Heathman, a carriage builder and cabinet maker. The home was constructed in a rectangular plan with regular proportions, and includes six-over-six windows and a side-gabled roof. A gable is generally a triangular portion of a wall between the edges of intersecting roof pitches.



The vacant lot at 29 Brown Street was once the site of the Church of Christ built in the Romanesque Revival style. The style was made popular by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson and is sometimes called "Richardson Romanesque." It was popular from 1880-1900. The Romanesque Revival style is characteristically heavy and massive-looking. Buildings in this style display round arches and asymmetrical facades, and most often are made of masonry. Towers and stained-glass windows are common. In a photo of the church on our website, you can observe the decorative horizontal banding and the heavy horizontal shape which ended abruptly at the corner tower. Windows were topped with arches and were complemented by a blind arcade that consisted of a series of arches filled in with masonry rather than windows. Two other notable features of the building were its tall foundation of fieldstone and stained glass. The building was neglected for a number of years by an irresponsible owner. When the neighborhood eventually gained title through a tax foreclosure sale and support from the city, the property was determined to be structurally unsound and had to be demolished for safety reasons.

Please turn right on Sixth Street and pause at 299-301 East Sixth Street. This brick double was built in 1864 by Joseph Kratochwill, owner of the Oregon Mill which was located just down the street. Kratochwill also served as a Dayton city councilman and Fire Commissioner. The double has a squared, formal, symmetrical shape. Its side-gabled roof displays brackets below. Two prominent features of the exterior are the tall foundation and the ornamented porch at the centered entry.



225 East Sixth Street is our next focus. Constructed around 1870 as Joseph Kratochwill's Dayton Corn and Grist Mill on the Miami-Erie Canal, it now holds Jay's Seafood Restaurant. Note that the building has doors on all three levels, and includes six-over-six arch-topped windows.

Please turn south on Tecumseh Street. The austere houses on Tecumseh Street reflect the simple lifestyles of the merchants who built them. This street contains the most complete assemblage of early Dayton buildings remaining in the City.

Our next stop is 8 Tecumseh Street. Jacob Morrison built this home in 1845. During the Civil War the occupants included a bricklayer, a wheelmaker, a miller and a Union army soldier. The simple plan includes a regular window arrangement with a bay on Sixth Street side. Windows feature shallow brick arches at the top instead of horizontal lintels. The foundation is made of long limestone blocks. A new brick and iron fence complement the original architecture.



12 Tecumseh Street, is our next featured home. This is a classic Federal style home with a simple, symmetrical design. The home includes matching moldings above doors and windows and brick windowsills. Recent stained glass in doors and some windows are other notable features of the home.



Next pause at 24 Tecumseh. This Greek Revival home was built in 1842. The Greek Revival style gets its name from the use of columns and moldings from classical Greek architecture. Greek Revival was most popular between 1825 until 1860. Salvatore Schaeffer, a tobacco dealer, built his home with a side-gabled roof, and long, narrow windows with stone lintels and sills.

Typical of Greek Revival, the home features a wide cornice which caps the structure just under the low-pitched roof. The elaborate recessed doorway has classical pilasters and entablature, and is topped with a small art-glass transom.

28 Tecumseh Street is our next featured residence.

This Victorian Eclectic was built in 1850. Eclectic buildings don't follow the rules of any one architectural style, but combine details from a number of different styles. The plans and decorations of eclectic structures often reflect the personal preferences of their builders. This Electric Victorian was the home of Anthony C. Brown, his wife Delia and their five daughters. Brown was a hatter and ran a hat, cap and fur business opposite the Courthouse on Main Street. The home includes a side wing with a bay.



Note that the windows don't line up with the roof. Molding emphasizes the front pediment and the doorway is highlighted with stone brackets and a shelf.



Next we pause at 35 Tecumseh Street. This home was built in 1852, with an addition in 1868. The homeowner, Dennis Ensey, was a brick contractor involved in the construction of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum which is now the retirement community at 10 Wilmington Place. When Ensey died in 1907 at the age of 95, he was the oldest man in Dayton. The round plan is shaped like an L. Long windows match the doors on the first level, with shorter windows above. Large limestone blocks form the steps and foundation.

This brings us to the corner of Tecumseh and Green Streets where we turn right on Green Street where four homes are featured. Note how these homes display more elaborate architectural styles than the Greek Revival and Federal architecture of the older homes featured on Tecumseh Street.

First we focus on 59 Green Street. This home was built in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style was popular from 1880 to 1910, and features a sprawling ground plan with wall planes moving in and out, and a variety of wall surface treatments. It is a romantic style, not formal, and often contains fanciful elements such as towers, second-level porches, and elaborate decorative passages.



This home was constructed as the residence of the Jacob Sortman family. Sortman was one of Dayton's leading brick contractors. Built of pressed brick, Dayton limestone, Berea stone and pressed ornamental tile, the home has an irregular ground plan, with multiple projections. Dormers are included in the roof with brackets, dentils and inset decoration; dentils are used to create a row of raised blocks or "teeth" to add visual interest in the decorative trim on buildings. Note the large ornamented chimneys, the dentils in the cornice, and windows with incised lintels. The front entrance features sidelights, which are a vertical window on each side of the door, and a transom above the door. In later years, the home became a retirement center for the Jewish community. It is now a three-unit apartment.



Next pause at 53 Green Street. This Italianate structure was built in 1873 by William McHose. McHose was the founder and senior partner of McHose and Lyon Dayton Architectural Iron Works. The firm produced much of the iron fencing and cresting visible in this and other historic districts.

Iron fencing adorns the top story widow's walk. The front bay is decorated with iron cresting. The roofline features elaborate, wide, bracketed cornices and a gable ornament. The windows are trimmed with stone hoods and each stone arch is high lighted with an ornamented keystone.

52 Green Street is our next stop. This home is an example of the Folk Victorian architecture style. The term describes a simple house adorned with an elaborate porch utilizing spindles or other cut wooden trim. On this home, we can appreciate the painted banding in the front gable, painted window lintels and sills, the Eastlake porch, brick-and-iron fence, and its large empty lot featuring a lovely garden.



Please pause at 68 Green Street. The home was built in 1882 by Edward Buvinger, a proprietor of Dayton Cornice Works. This firm specialized in sheet-metal building cornices, window caps, chimney caps and tin-and-slate roofing. Henry Buvinger, a shoemaker and father of Edward, lived next door at 74 Green Street.



The home is a Free Classic Queen Anne. This style is a variant of the Queen Anne style which utilizes classical architectural detail such as the Doric columns found here. These classical architectural features are usually found on the porch. The remainder of this architectural style follows the Queen Anne norm with various types of wall surfaces, odd projections and asymmetry. Take note of

the tower with fish-scale shingles, curved glass windows and roof peak metal ornament. The projecting front bay dominates the two stories on the right. The porch features paired Doric columns on high bases and an entablature with dentils and balustrade. Doric columns are the simplest of the Greek column tops. An entablature is a horizontal decorative element above a column or pilaster.

Before its renovation in the late 1970's, the home was divided into 22-unit rooming house. This was a common fate of many of the homes in the Oregon Historic District after Dayton's Great Flood of 1913 and the severe housing shortage in Dayton during World War II. A special historic artifact associated with the home is a postcard written by Emily F. Buvinger. Her card is postmarked December 24, 1913. Emily sends her Christmas wishes and shared gratitude for surviving the Great Flood to Mrs. M.S. Heathman at 26 South Brown Street.

Now continue on Green Street until you reach Brown Street. Turn right on Brown Street where two homes are featured.

The home at 201 Brown Street was originally built as a commercial store by James McDaniel in 1860. The store was first used by Bernard Eilerman, a cooper. Over the years, seven bakeries operated in the building. The last neighborhood grocery in the building closed in 1974. Like 200 Brown Street across the street, these structures are good examples of the storefronts which were intermingled with residences when the Oregon District was founded. These small businesses, often grocery stores, would cater to neighborhood residents who could walk to them. The proprietor would live above the business.



This basic rectangular plan has an angle cut out facing the street corner for entry, and various lower additions that accumulated over time. The unusual angled entrance is thought to have been a result of the reconstruction following the 1913 flood. Older maps show the building with a square corner. Second level windows feature arched tops, decorative stonework and sills. The structure was originally purchased and saved by a group of Oregon residents in the early 1980s. After being renovated for office space for a construction company owned by the Hibner brothers, the structure was again renovated as a single-family home in 1974.



200 Brown Street is our next stop. This Italianate building like 201 Brown Street across the street was built as a commercial storefront. The roofline is emphasized by brackets and small attic windows in the cornice on the Brown Street side. The arched Queen Anne windows feature lintels with keystones and large panes surrounded by smaller panes.

Continue on Brown Street, south, and turn left on Jones Street where three homes are featured.

Please pause at 119 Jones Street. The home was built in 1851 by Marcus Bossler, a prominent Dayton builder. He eventually left the Oregon district and built the imposing mansion on Dutoit Street, which graces the St. Anne's Hill historic district. This simple, symmetrical brick structure has an unusual flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves with brackets, and a recessed entry. The prominent cornice features brick dentils and brick banding,



Next pause at 123 Jones Street. The Queen Anne home was built in 1885 by Fred Cappel. A businessman, Cappel worked at the Barney & Smith Car Works before opening his own business, the Cappel Furniture Company. Notice the porch with brackets and bead ornamentation. The advancing and retreating wall surfaces and ornamented gable are typical of the Queen Anne style. Other architectural features include the decorated dormers, detailed cornice, stone banding, window sills, and lintels.

Please stop at 127 Jones Street. The home of Theobald Eichelberger, the proprietor of a building supplies company. His home was built in 1852. The original simple rectangle shape was extended with a brick addition built on the right at a later date. Ornamental, galvanized iron window lintels once decorated the windows, but were removed from the structure. Stained glass in the entry doors and the brick and iron fence were added in the 1980s.



Now turn left on Jackson Street and go one block where you will turn left on Green Street. Four homes are featured on this block of Green.



Pause at 248 Green Street. Joseph W. Clayton, paid \$50 for this corner lot where he built his home with a simple ground plan. Carved stone surrounds the entry door. Recent stained glass windows and brick and iron fence enhance the original design.



Next please stop at 243 Green Street. This home was built in 1855 by Jacob Brenner, a carpenter. The front porch was added to the simple brick structure in 1911. Note the classical design of porch, with Doric pillars and dentils in the classical entablature, and the curved stone lintels over the windows.



Our next stop is 235 Green Street. This Greek Revival home was built in 1850 by R.A. Kerfoot. Perhaps this home originally had a triangular pediment shape in its gable. The marks of attachments are still visible. Please note the stone windowsills, ornamental brackets and lintels. The elaborate door is surrounded with pilasters and sidelights.



228 Green Street is featured next. This Queen Anne style home was built in two phases. The original simple brick was built in 1856 by James Tingle. In 1893 the third owner, Dr. Dagobert Scheibenzuber, began to alter the house. He added by the new wing with the curved turreted tower and the front porch.



Continue on Green Street to Newcom Park at the intersection of Brown, Hess and Green Streets. The park is maintained by the Oregon District Historic Society. The gazebo was designed and built by neighborhood residents. The park is a focus for neighborhood activities such as picnics, parades, and the neighborhoods holiday tour of homes.

Continue right on Brown Street and turn left onto Hess Street.

Please stop at 30 Hess Street. This vernacular brick was built in 1849 by Lewis B. Weikel. It features a two-story porch with neoclassical pillars and coffered ceiling. The ground plan is a Gabled Ell design. Homes of this type have an L shape made up of two wings of approximately equal mass, and are roofed with a front-facing gable.



37 Hess Street is featured next. This Victorian Gothic was built in 1850 and is one of the few remaining “boards and batten” homes in the city. Board and batten wooden siding is a type of vertical siding often used to add to the vertical emphasis of the building. The Victorian Gothic style was popular from 1840 until 1880. These buildings had tall, thin proportions, and lots of decoration along the roof line, on porches and over windows. Note the sawn ornament at roof edge and on the porches and the ornament around six-over-six windows.

Please pause at 46 Hess Street. This Greek Revival home was built in 1852. The owner, Allen Fauver, was a stone cutter and dealer in Dayton and Delphos stone. The rectangular plan is highlighted with four sets of double chimneys. The double-decker rear porch includes Doric pilasters. The recessed entry door with stone posts and lintels is capped by a decorative stone cornice. The yard is surrounded by an ornate wrought iron fence.



The home was one of the first to be renovated during the initial revival of the Oregon

District in the mid-1970s by Bill and Joanne Henkel. The side yard, once a former car repair business, was covered in gravel when the Henkels bought the home. On one of their first evenings gazing out from the second story porch, Bill saw “Oregon Diamonds” glistening in the moonlight. The Henkels will forever be our Oregon diamonds.

Now turn right on Jackson Street and stop at the corner of Cass Street.



You are now at 5 Cass Street. This Italianate home was built for Daniel McSherry home in 1877. McSherry was one of the founders of Dayton Grain Drill Works, a farm implement manufacturing firm. He was also a noted inventor. Between 1864 and 1891 McSherry patented seventeen separate agricultural machines. The side porch along Jackson Street is defined with decorative wrought iron. The side bay includes a finial which is a distinctive ornament at the top of a roof, canopy, or similar structure. The home features a hipped slate roof with large chimneys and iron ridges. The ornate bracketed cornice further emphasizes the roof. The recessed front door facing Cass

Street includes stone pilasters, a flattened arch, and pediment. Windows are emphasized with decorative hoods and sills.

Continue on Cass and stop at the corner of Clay Street.

You are now 123 Clay Street, the Urban Krag Climbing Center. This former church was built in 1888. It features Romanesque rounded arches and a brick tower. The church was abandoned for 25 years, declared a nuisance, and threatened with demolition by the city. That is until the current owner, with support from Oregon residents, had the vision and passion to transform it into one of the district’s most successful businesses and one of the premier climbing centers in the nation. The owner also lovingly restored the remarkable original stained glass on the south side of the church. You can learn more about the renovation of this remarkable business and residence on the Urban Krag website.



<https://www.urbankrag.com/history/>

<https://savingplaces.org/stories/how-a-rock-climbing-business-saved-a-historic-church#.XnACLJNKhhE>

Next continue down Cass to Van Buren Street where eight structures are featured.



110 Van Buren to your right is your first stop. This Italianate home was built in 1854 by Samuel Fauver. Fauver was a stonecutter and the brother and partner of Allen Fauver. Allen F also built his home in the Oregon neighborhood and lived at 46 Hess Street. The roof on this structure was altered by William Nauman, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, who bought the house in 1866. Nauman added the mansard roof to the tower and wide roof overhang with ornate decorations. The ornate door surround, stonework on the front stoop, sills, lintels, and trim are also common Italianate features.

Now return to the intersection of Van Buren and Clay and pause on the corner near the two church structures.

104 Van Buren Street was built as the First German Methodist Church in 1866. It was later covered in stucco after the 1913 flood. The structure is now a single-family residence. Large brackets highlight the roof. The Palladian window with architectural motifs in stained glass is another outstanding feature. Palladian windows are constructed in three parts, a tall, arched center section, and two shorter side windows.



30 Van Buren Street is your next stop. This former Central Baptist Church was transformed into four stunning condominiums by Oregon residents and business owners, Tim Patterson and Barry Buckman. The church was built between 1881 and 1882 in the Romanesque Revival. The irregular plan features heavy, multi-color stone construction, a tower with buttresses, and arch-topped windows.

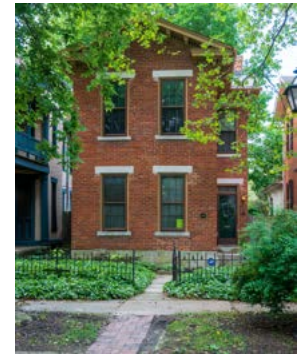
Next pause at 27 Van Buren Street. This home was built in 1850 for Beniah Tharp, the first man in Dayton to manufacture bricks. Note the symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors and the long, narrow windows with stone hoods. The fanlight about the door, ornate Eastlake side porch, and historically compatible summer kitchen are other outstanding features.



Stop next door at 23 Van Buren Street. This is the only Flemish style residence in the neighborhood. Flemish style residences were popular from about 1893-1900 due to the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. They have steep roofs, curved outlines to the gables, balconies, multi-colored decorative stone or brickwork and two-story bays. This home was built in 1899 by William P. Eckert, founder of Eckert Brothers Meat and Grocery. The home features a slate roof with a curving parapet which is a low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony.

Also note the banded brickwork, projecting bays, porches and parapet.

Now turn your attention to 12 Van Buren across the street. This 1845 home was owned by Jacob Wolff, a carpenter. Its simple rectangular brick plan features an especially elegant cornice with brackets and dentils. Stone lintels and sills highlight the six-over-six windows.



2 Van Buren Street is your next stop.

This home was designed and built by Lou Prinz who lived on Jackson Street. He designed the house for Pearl N. Sigler. Sigler was, at one time, the chief legal counsel for John H. Patterson and the National Cash Register Company. Sigler later entered private practice. This 1904 home features a hipped roof and dormers with neoclassical ornament and leaded glass. The neoclassical cornice includes dentils, brackets and other moldings. The porch is supported with Corinthian columns and the

entablature repeats neoclassical elements of cornice. Ornamental brick highlights the corners of the house and windows.

Turn towards 1 Van Buren across the street. The historic plaque on this home indicates that it was built in 1850. However, according to the National Register listing, this Italianate home was built in 1841 by Thomas Brown, a brickmaker. Like many Oregon homes it was once a boarding house. The flat roof with a deep overhang is decorated with a wide, cornice. The simple Neoclassical porch utilizes elements of classical Greek and Roman architecture. Hoods highlight the windows. And the very and ornate wrought iron fence is original to the home.

Please turn right on Jackson Street. This block of Jackson could be dubbed Italianate row. Five of the six homes exemplify Italianate architecture.



Please stop at 139-141 Jackson Street. This brick double has been renovated into a single family home. The Italianate home was built in 1876 by Dr. Alfred Iddings. Iddings was a surgeon, who lived and maintained an office at this address. Note the symmetrical structure with matching porches. Use of decorative brackets in the wide cornices on the roofs of the front bays, and on the porches are typical of Italianate architecture. Ornate window hoods with incised decoration are also Italianate features.

Please pause next door at 135 Jackson Street, another Italianate home. Carpenters William Crume and Andrew Slentz, built the home in 1874. The blocky, balanced plan features a deep wooden cornice. The Eastlake porch repeats brackets from the cornice and stone window hoods decorate the long windows.





Now turn to 132 Jackson across the street. This 1881 Italianate was built by another doctor, Julius Maetke. Dr. Maetke was a German-born physician who came to America to do research on the yellow fever. After contracting the disease, the doctor moved to St. Louis to recover and then to Cincinnati, where he met his wife. He served as a medical officer during the Civil War, and afterwards moved to Dayton. The very narrow lot and house features a two-story bay on the left side and a single-story bay in the front. The decorative cornice under roof and decorative stone banding are notable Italianate features. The recessed entry is surrounded with pilasters and a pediment. The unique wrought iron on the side porch is

original to the home.

Next pause at 126 Jackson Street. This 1854 Italianate was built by a contractor, John Butt. Butt was a partner in the firm of Beaver and Butt. Mr. Butt was also a city councilman for many years. The home features a very broad façade with an ornate cornice, windowsills, and hoods. Decorative wrought iron trims the long windows on the first floor. The recessed front door is decorated with a surround.



Now stop at 124 Jackson Street. This was the original home of John Doren, editor of the Dayton Democrat, and his daughter Electra, who was head librarian of the Dayton Public Library. Electra Doren rebuilt the library's collection after the 1913 flood and established a system of book wagons and branch libraries. The 1860 home is built on a simple plan with ornate scroll work on roof line. Window hoods and sills highlight the home.

Now turn left on Sixth Street.



We pause first at 443 East Sixth Street This 1854 structure was the home of the Eichelberger family, owners of a building supplies business. The simple frame structure features bay window with a cornice. The porch with turned posts and the limestone block foundation are other notable features of the home.

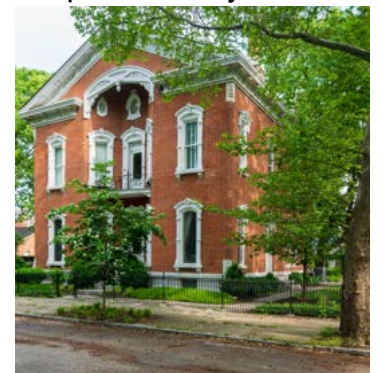
Next we view 430 East Sixth across the street. This Folk Victorian was built in 1850. A constable named E. Henderson was the building's first resident. Simple window arrangements with two short windows above and longer windows on the first floor adorn the front. The Eastlake side porch is built with brackets, spindles, and turned posts.



Now turn your attention to 425 East Sixth. Built in 1836, the original frame home on this site was one of the earliest in the district. Unfortunately, it deteriorated and had to be removed. It was replaced by a similar clapboard addition. The brick Federal at the front was added later. Brick dentil molding adorns this simple architectural style.

Next door is 419 East Sixth Street. This 1877 Eastlake is one of the most notable homes in the neighborhood. It was built by John H. Balsley, who became quite wealthy after inventing a practical wooden stepladder. Early visionaries, Tim and Sharon Patterson first renovated this residence in the mid-70s and lovingly restored it as their home over many years. Tim was also instrumental in saving the two churches on Van Buren and Cass and his craftsmanship has enhanced almost every home in the neighborhood.

The home is built of soft brick and limestone with galvanized metal trim. Chimneys with decorative banding and an ornate cornice with an unusual design are notable features. The corners of the home



are cut with ornamentation at top and bottom. The large number of very ornate windows are outstanding architectural features as well as the reverse bay inset around the front door and upper balcony.

As you leave Sixth Street, turn right on Brown and return to East Fifth Street.



First pause at 400 East Fifth Street, the Heathman Block. This 1850 early Victorian storefront was built by Elias Heathman as his grocery store and cracker-making business. The flat roof features a cornice supported by large brackets. The brackets could be used for support under a roof overhang, but

more often they were used for decoration rather than function. Windows in row are trimmed with simple sills and lintels. The entrance maintains its original diagonal angle. Large display windows are the dominant ground-level feature.

Next turn to 411 East Fifth Street across the street.

This 1869 Italianate structure was built by Dr. Dennis McCarthy to house two businesses with apartments above. The pattern of the ornate cornice reflects but doesn't exactly copy the arrangement of the window hoods, the decorative element at the top of each window. Note that the window-hood design differs from story to story. The center axis is emphasized by a change in window pattern. Limestone arches surround the entrance doors.



Now stop at 419 East Fifth Street, the Pfanner's Block. Philip and Adam Pfanner built this block as an investment property. It was occupied by the Rike, Hassler and Company dry goods business. Later that business was absorbed into the Rike Dry Goods store that stood at Fourth and Main for decades where the Schuster Center is located. Built in 1877, 419 East Fifth features ornate window caps, and a large, pedimented cornice, which is the decorated triangular area at the roof line.

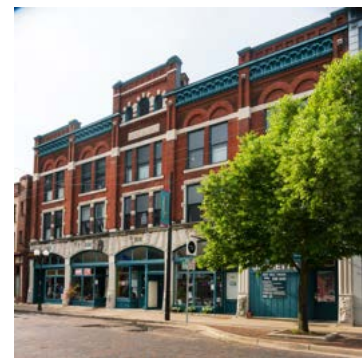
Next turn toward 424 East Fifth Street, the Balsley Block. This High Victorian Eclectic structure was built in 1878. It was once the home and carpenter shop of John H. Balsley. It also housed Newsalt's Jewelry shop and meetings of the Murphy Movement, a temperance organization. Your walk just took you to another of Balsleys remarkable homes on East Sixth Street. The Bals'ey building in front of us features four rows of bay windows which project outward from the main body of a building. The overall design emphasizes the center of the building with varying types of ornamentation in the cornice, around windows, and dividing the floors. The building was originally painted with a Victorian paint scheme.



Next stop at 500 East Fifth Street, the Moses Glas Building. This Italianate structure dates back to 1878. It was built for Moses Glas, a cigar maker and dealer. The ground floor functioned as a sales room and factory for making cigars, while the upper floors were living quarters. Tall proportions, detailing at every corner, and the elaborate cornice with special features also at each corner are the outstanding feature of this building. The center axis is emphasized by differing window treatments. There's a clear exterior division between levels along with different window hood designs. Corinthian Pilasters, the most elaborate type of Greek column, divide the store display windows. The pilasters are the rectangular columns projecting from the wall.

Our final stop on Fifth Street is the Ware Block at 502 East Fifth.

This Romanesque Revival building dates back to 1891. Built by Charles F. Ware, a tea and coffee wholesale dealer. It contained five separate storerooms with living space above. The front façade is made of pressed brick and limestone with decorative patterns in the masonry. The central bay is emphasized at roofline cornice. Rounded arches top each window.



This concludes your walking tour of Dayton's oldest residential and business area. If you have any questions about our close-knit and fun residential neighborhood, please contact the Oregon Historic District Society online at www.oregondistrict.org/

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

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