

Welcome to the South Park Historic District. This walking tour will highlight a few of the architectural and historical features of the South Park Historic District. Your tour begins at the corner of Park Drive Boulevard and Wayne Avenue.

The tour is intended to provide a leisurely walk through the neighborhood, allowing ample time to pause and appreciate the architecture, the streetscape, and the amenities of the area. 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 beauty and the architectural features of the area. We recommend that you allow 90 minutes to complete the tour.

If you have any questions about one of Dayton's most vibrant historic districts, please contact Historic South Park Inc. online at www.historicsouthpark.org

South Park was designated an historic district by the city of Dayton in 1981 and is on the National Register of Historic Places. The district encompasses a 24-block area with more than 700 structures dating from the 1880s to the early twentieth century. The area is mainly residential in character with thriving commercial areas along the district's perimeter. South Park is historically significant because of the variety of its architecture, which includes vernacular, cottage, and high style examples.

Park Street, as it was then known, was created in 1853 as a scenic boulevard in the countryside well outside of Dayton's city center. Significant settlement of South Park waited nearly two more decades until the city spread southward around land held by merchant brothers, James and Johnson Perrine. Their heirs divided this land, roughly bounded by Hickory, Wayne, Oak and Morton, into housing lots in 1870. They named the development's streets James, Johnson, Perrine, and Garrett, for a third brother. Lots in the Perrine plat were quickly purchased and houses built.

In 1884, John H. Patterson purchased James Ritty's patents and created the National Cash Register Company. His factories flanked Main Street west of the University of Dayton. Patterson was said to have coined the term "South Park" which included the areas south of his manufacturing plants. This encompassed a large area including today's Fairgrounds and Rubicon neighborhoods, and University of Dayton student housing.

Patterson's concept of "corporate welfare" addressed the appearance of the neighborhoods that surrounded his company. He sponsored contests for the best home landscaping, and gardening clubs for neighborhood children who supposedly were vandalizing Patterson's factories. He started with "Slidertown", the area of shacks and shanties closet to his factories (beyond South Park's current boundaries).

Patterson also hired the New York firm of Olmstead Brothers to design or redesign public spaces. It was the Olmstead Brothers who designed Park Drive's lovely curving sidewalks and carefully placed focal points. Eventually South Park developed into a pleasant, garden-filled community where factory workers lived side-by-side with supervisors and Patterson's right-hand men. Until the automobile enabled NCR workers to move further afield, the neighborhood continued to be associated with Patterson's

firm. Many company picnics and other functions took place on Park Drive Boulevard in the heart of the district.

The architecture of South Park includes examples of Second Empire, High Victorian Italianate, Queen Anne, Federal and Romanesque Revival in one and two story structures of brick and frame. South Park still preserves a sense of a close-knit neighborhood whose residents cooperate to maintain the many neighborhood parks which give the district its special flavor.

As you follow the tour, be sure to notice the many significant structures not especially highlighted in the text. Watch for details in the architecture of porches, windows, wrought iron fences, chimney pots, roof lines, shingling, limestone foundation work, and ongoing restoration work. You'll discover for yourself some of the delights of historic district living.



Our first stop is 1113 Wayne Avenue. This Second Empire structure features a typical high mansard roof highlighted with decorative slate shingles.

The windows are a mix of styles, both rectangular and arched. Notice the unusual placement of the long windows starting in the mansard roof and extending down through the cornice. Also notice the detailed cornice with brackets under roof and the high limestone foundation.

Now pause at 1111 Wayne Avenue. This Queen Anne structure is built in a sprawling, irregular plan with varied wall surfaces.

The **Queen Anne** style was prominent from about 1880 until 1910, the period of greatest growth in South Park architecture. The Queen Anne style is characterized by a roof with a steep pitch and irregular shape. A rambling, asymmetrical ground plan and an ornate one-story porch are typical of this style. Queen Anne structures frequently use shingles, stucco or other decorative wall surfaces.

Notice the patterned slate roof and double dormer windows on this structure. The brick porch features eaves decorated with brackets. Don't miss the oval spiderweb window on the side.





825 Wayne Avenue is our next stop. This Italianate storefront features a deeply overhanging cornice and rectangular ground plan. Classical pilasters separate the display windows on street level. The windows are capped with keystone arches.

Now turn your attention to 809 Wayne Avenue. This Second Empire structure is dominated by a Mansard roof with patterned slate and copper flashing. The dormer windows are highlighted with pediments, finials, and the use of decorative dentils.

Notice the wrap around porch which is perhaps a later addition. Don't miss the stained glass window in the side door.



Please walk to the Victorian Italianate building at 801 Wayne Avenue. Victorian Italianate buildings are tall and square. They have low-pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves and decorative brackets near the roof. Their tall windows are usually highlighted with ornamentation at the top.

This Victorian Italianate storefront is similar in detailing to the storefront at the other end of the block. The high store windows are separated with Doric pilasters. Notice also the ornate cornice and window caps with keystones.

Now turn onto Hickory Street.

Please turn your attention to three cottages on Hickory Street 616, 612 and 604. These Victorian Vernacular cottages were built in the 1880s.

Victorian Vernacular cottages are one story dwellings, fairly small in scale. They typically have ornamented porches, which can be in any number of styles. This is not a high architectural style. It is often influenced by regional or personal variations.

These cottages are similar in size, shape, plan, window placement, but with different porches and attic windows shapes.

The porch on 612 Hickory is built in stick style, without any rounded ornament. The porches on 616 and 604 Hickory Street are more Eastlake in detailing. They feature furniture-like spindle shapes typical of the Eastlake style.



Now we arrive at South Park Green. This is one of the many parks which were purchased through a city grant, and planted by the neighborhood association. The elevation and view of the city from South Park Green make it the perfect spot for neighbors to watch the city's fireworks display on the Fourth of July. In recent years, the park has been the scene of "Shakespeare in South Park", an annual, all-volunteer production, produced, directed, and staged by South Park residents and supporters.



Our next stop is 521 Hickory Street. This Folk Victorian was built in 1864 by Martin Schneble, a machinist who made railroad cars at Barney, Parker and Company, which was located in the Old North Dayton neighborhood in northeast Dayton.

Folk Victorian structures, like the vernacular cottages we just saw, have some detailing typical of high style Victorian architecture but do not follow the rules for a particular style. These structures are divided into categories based on the shape of the roof and basic ground plan of the house.

This home is set on a large landscaped lot. Its gable front and wing designation is based on its L-shaped ground plan. The triangle front or gable of the roof faces the street and the wing to the rear completes the L-shape.

Also notice the L-shaped porch with turned spindle decoration and the stained glass windows.

Next we arrive at 500 Hickory Street, Hope Lutheran Church. The church was built in stages between 1881 and 1902 in the Gothic Revival style with some Romanesque detail.

Gothic Revival buildings are most easily recognized by the pointed arches and sense of verticality given by the steeply pitched roof and towers.

Here we see most of these features. Notice the pointed arches, towers with buttresses, and the peaked roof. The foundation is constructed with the typical heavy Romanesque blocks. Decorative banding highlights the brickwork. Also notice the stained glass windows with their intricately shaped supports.



Now we arrive at Perrine Street.



Please pause at 45 Perrine. This Queen Anne structure features a typical in-and-out wall plane and differing wall surface treatments. Notice the projecting attic gable window and brackets at corners of building. The oddly shaped porch features Eastlake porch spindles.

Now turn your attention to 51 Perrine Street. This Queen Anne house features a prominent front gable with varied window shapes. The long, low Craftsman or Foursquare-style front porch appears to be a later addition.



Next, please walk to 108 Perrine Street. This Queen Anne house was built in 1889 by Louise Fries, the manager of the pattern department at a wholesale milliner. The following year she married John Q. Slater, a traveling salesman for the same company.

The home features a stick style gable ornament and porch with an arched entry. The elaborate wooden front door is offset with sidelights. Also notice the projecting bay window on second level.

Now turn your attention to the Jacob Unger home at 122 Perrine Street.

This Second Empire home was built in 1880 by Joseph Unger. It presents a formal-looking style with attic dormer windows and brackets under the eaves. The Second Empire style tends to place most of its architectural emphasis towards the top of the building.

Here we see a patterned slate Mansard roof with molded cornices at the top and bottom. The roof is also offset with decorative brackets under the overhang.

Notice the Italianate ornament on dormer windows with pediments, brackets and pilasters made of metal. The limestone window surrounds have curved tops and keystones. The shape of the shutter tops also follow the window curves. Also note the bay window on the side.



Next we stop at 206 Perrine Street. This Queen Anne home was built in 1895 by Frederick Peters. His occupation was listed in the *Dayton City Directory* as “fruit trees”. The gable features scale shingles. Classically inspired posts support the porch. Notice the Eastlake scroll and spindle work at the corners of front bay. The stained glass windows are another notable feature of this home.

Now please focus on 225 Perrine Street. This is a Free Classic Queen Anne home.

Free Classic is a subtype of Queen Anne. This style utilizes the vocabulary of classical architecture in the decoration while retaining the irregular ground plan and varied wall surfaces of Queen Anne.

Here the porch includes Classical columns, turned spindles, and side brackets. Notice the different wall treatments and wall levels. There is a change of plane in the gable which is offset



with brackets and dentil moldings. The windows are decorated with stained glass. A Palladian-style window, another typical Classical feature, is located on the side.



Our next stop is 229 Perrine Street. This is another fine example of the Free Classic Queen Anne home.

The porch includes classical porch columns, with brackets and moldings, and decoration in the pediment. Shingling offsets the gables along with dentil molding and changes in the levels.

Notice the asymmetrical façade with different window shapes in the gables. The ornament over front window is reflected in the porch pediment.

Now turn left onto Oak Street to see 604 and 612 Oak Street.

604 Oak is another fine example of Free Classic Queen Anne architecture. The home was built in 1901 by house decorator Walter Rost. Rost was the son of the family who built 269 Park.

Can you identify the three dominate features of the Classical Queen Anne style? Notice the Neoclassical porch, side bay, and Palladian window in front.



Now for an entirely different style, please stop at 612 Oak Street. This Dutch Colonial Revival home is typical of the style during the period from about 1890 to 1920. It is marked by the gambrel roof which is a roof with a pointed top and flared sides. This is characteristic of the original Dutch Colonial style of New York and New Jersey.

Here the front-facing gambrel roof features a cross gambrel. The porch is built in the Neoclassical style. Notice the dagger-shaped window in the attic. The recessed front door is emphasized with one sidelight.

Our next stop is the former United Methodist Church at 433 Oak Street. This Romanesque Revival church was dedicated in 1886. Notice the heavy looking façade with large limestone blocks in the foundation. The multiple towers are built in various shapes, heights, and with different roof types. Notice also the different varieties of brick and stone and stained glass.



Romanesque Revival or Richardson Romanesque buildings were made popular in the U.S. through the work of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson. These buildings, popular from about 1880 to 1900, looked for inspiration to the medieval European Romanesque style. This style was marked by semicircular arches in windows and doors, the use of irregular ground plans, and towers and turrets. Romanesque and Romanesque Revival structures are always made of masonry and look very solid, almost forbidding.

Now head to Perrine and turn right onto Bonner Street.



Our first stop is 224-226 Bonner Street. This Queen Anne double has two related but not matching sections. Notice the steep pitch of the hipped roof with the weather vane at the pinnacle of roof. Slate shingling is on the left front gable and wooden shingles are in the side bay gable. Notice the design of inset brick near the slate gable and the ornate window top decoration.

Please walk to 220 Bonner Street. This Folk Victorian features a projecting center front section with stone decoration. Notice the ornate attic window on the front and the ornament near roof of side bay. The windows include limestone sills and tops. Eastlake-style porches highlight the front and side of the home.





Our next stop is 201 Bonner Street.

This home is a good example of the common practice of adding a frame addition to a brick house. The style of the home is Folk Victorian built as simple brick with shutters, two porches, and an addition.

The addition replaces the original summer kitchen. Summer kitchens were accessory structures typically located

away from the main home to prevent fires and also keep homes cooler in summer. In this case, the addition provided an opportunity to create a new porch with a sympathetic relationship to the front entry porch.

The front porch is very ornate with dentils, brackets, balls, spindles, cutouts, scrollwork, posts, and a balustrade. The rear, inset porch features scroll work, turned spindles, and a balustrade.

Please turn your attention to 114 Bonner Street. This Free Classic Queen Anne home features a porch with classical detailing. Notice the porch columns on high brick bases, a later addition.



The front bay window includes ornamented window tops and brackets at the cornice. Notice the cornice detail at the side gable.



108 Bonner Street is our next stop. This Queen Anne home is built with various wall structures. The clapboard of the walls is divided by areas of shingling. The Stick Style pattern in the front gable surrounds three multiple-pane attic windows.

Stick Style refers to decorative elements made primarily in straight lines, with a stick-like appearance, hence the name. These elements included vertical, horizontal and diagonal boards placed over the siding, as well as structural elements like corner posts, exposed roof rafters and porch railings. In contrast, the Eastlake

style has more curved and shaped carving.

Notice the side gable with a different pattern and three arched windows. The porch also includes classical dentil molding. The side bay and the stained glass in the doors are also notable features.



Please pause next on 100 Bonner Street. This 1878 structure was built as a corner grocery store. 100 Bonner represents a once-common neighborhood structure: a small business at street level, originally with housing for the proprietor above. In horse-and-buggy days, when most of the homes in the neighborhood were built, such neighborhood businesses supplied the daily needs of the residents.

This structure has a varied history. It was once a Kroger Grocery and Baking Company. Later it became the Central Church of the Nazarene. It was also the location of three apartments. It has been returned to its original function as a neighborhood small business. The main door is one of few original exterior features.

Our next stop is 44 Bonner Street. This Queen Anne home is built with various wall treatments and planes typical of this style. The cross-gabled porch features a sunburst over the entrance and neoclassical supports. Notice the unusual shape and three-part design and ornament below.



Now please continue on Bonner back to Hickory Street, and turn left.



Please pause at 333-323 Hickory Street. These row house have two projecting end units. The design creates careful rhythms utilizing the porches and windows. Notice also the high limestone block foundation.

This is an example of a common solution to the problem of designing homes for narrow urban lots, the row house or town house. The long, connected blocks of masonry with their industrial entrances provide a strong street presence.

Please walk to 612 Hickory Street This natural red brick cottage was built in the late 19th century by a German man for his wife and three daughters. The house features three chimneys, original exterior shutters, multiple crown moldings and a unique front porch.

Please walk to 317 Hickory Street. This apartment house is an example of the Spanish or Mission style. Notice the tile roof with its flattened pitch. The squared brick piers feature decorative brickwork. The two-level porches offset the entire structure.



Styles derivative of the Spanish architecture of the Southwest include the Mission, Spanish Colonial, and Spanish Eclectic. These buildings commonly have tile roofs, are built of stone or stucco, and repeat rounded shapes in the design. They occur mostly in the California area, but there are examples throughout the country.

Dayton has lost several examples of the Spanish Colonial including the commercial structures which once stood at the corners of Wayne and Wyoming and Jefferson and East Second Streets.



Now turn your attention to 301 Hickory Street. This Italianate storefront on the corner has a house wing attached.

Typical Italianate features include the prominent bracket decoration at the roof line and the Classical pilasters dividing the store windows. The storefront entrance is angled at the corner. Notice the Eastlake porch at rear entrance.

Wrought iron decoration highlights the first and second levels. The windows are decorated with limestone arches with keystones above.

Please walk to Morton Street and turn left.

Our next stop is 137 Morton Street. The first mention of a house on this lot was in 1852. Some elements of the house were built later around 1885. The house is prominently positioned at the end of the street with a high limestone wall.

The home is built in the Federal style with a rectangular footprint, and façade on the long side of the rectangle. The symmetrically placed and aligned windows and door are in the original façade. The elaborate two-story porch with prominent triangular pediment and decorative brackets was added later. The altered front window and second-level balcony were also added later. This balcony is attached only to the wall, rather than to the porch posts, which is a rare feature.





Now turn we turn our attention to 243 Morton Street. This Folk Victorian house was built in 1886 by Ludwig Severien, a carpenter. The house appears low and cozy. This is because the visual weight of the gable ornament and long proportions of windows bring the windows close to the ground.

Notice this very elaborate Eastlake ornament on the gable. The double attic windows are decorated with limestone ornamentation. Don't miss the two Eastlake side porches.

Our next stop is 245 Morton Street. This home is also a Folk Victorian with Eastlake ornamentation. It was built in 1885-1886 by a contractor J. Albert Berry, who lived there one year. He then sold it to Anthony Kempert, a brick manufacturer.

Eastlake ornament is named after Charles Eastlake, an English furniture designer who produced furniture with turned spindles and other decorative devices. His furniture became the basis for a style of elaborate architectural ornament also referred to as gingerbread. Eastlake himself deplored the architectural use of his ornament that he designed for furniture. However, Eastlake features became a popular way to add some visual interest to otherwise plain domestic architecture.



Here we see an Eastlake porch built with elaborate spindle work and arches. It is decorated with brackets, beads, dentils, curves, and balustrades. The front bay is enhanced by corner brickwork. The cornice features brackets and dentils. Hoods and spindles emphasize the side windows. The Queen Anne style windows feature large central panes surrounded by smaller panes, often in stained glass. Notice the shingling in attic gable and the unusually elaborate wrought iron fence.

Now we continue on Morton to Oak Street.



Please stop at 336 Oak. This house takes a prominent position at the end of the street.

It is nicknamed the "Witch's Cottage" because of the turreted porch with finial on top, shaped like a witch's hat.

This Victorian Vernacular cottage also features an Eastlake porch. Notice the repeated use of architectural beadwork on porch and in gables. The porch combines turned spindles, beads, and brackets in an undulating shape.



Next focus on 312 Oak Street. This Folk Victorian is built in an L-shaped plan with an elaborate entry porch. The brackets, spindles, fans, and a balustrade all call your attention to the densely decorated front porch.

Also notice the subtle ornament over the windows. There is a less elaborate porch in the rear.

Our next stop, 258 Oak Street, was built in 1860.

This Italianate storefront once housed the Hirsch Brothers grocery store. The rear wing still functions as residence, as it was meant to do when the original business was built

Decoration above windows and brackets at the roof line are characteristic of the Italianate style. Neoclassical supports surround the original store windows. Don't miss the porthole windows on side.



Please walk to 242 Oak Street. This structure was built in the 1860s and was

once the Julius Reichmann Wine and Beer Saloon. The structure was condemned in 1986. It was rehabbed by South Park Preservation works, a non-profit Neighborhood Development Coalition. It has recently been repurposed as guest house.

This is an example of the work of a Neighborhood Development Corporation, or NDC. These non-profit organizations rehabilitate structures which would otherwise continue to deteriorate. The South Park NDC was the first in the city.

Next pause at 228 Oak Street. This structure was built in the 1880's in the Free Classic Queen Anne style. Notice the Neoclassical porch supports. The front bay is highlighted with corner brickwork and a prominent gable on top.



Continue on Oak to Nathan Place, turn left and walk until you see the stone wall on your left that marks the west end of Park Drive.



Please turn your attention to 44 Park Drive. Built in the 1850's, this home is constructed with board-and-batten cedar siding. This Victorian Vernacular cottage also retains its original carriage house in rear.

Keep to the right as you continue down Park Drive.

126 Park Drive is our next stop. This home was built between 1885 and 1886 by John S. Stoecklin, a saloon owner and purveyor of fine cigars. This Victorian Italianate features a Mansard roof and a prominent cornice with brackets. Notice the paired classical porch posts. The window crowns resemble limestone, but are made of pressed tin. Limestone banding offsets also add interest to the exterior.



Please walk to 222 Park Drive. This American Four Square was built in 1906.

The American Foursquare was popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century. This style is so named because of the four-room structure. The structure consists of a formal entry, usually with an elaborate staircase, a living room, dining room, and a kitchen. This style also features a shallow hipped roof, often with dormers, and a front porch across the entire façade, and a prominent front door.

Palladian windows adorn the gables. The Neoclassical porch is offset from the center of the house and includes a high flight of steps. Notice the brickwork which emphasizes the corners and the small side bay.

Pause next at 228 Park Drive. This Queen Anne home was built in 1902 by William Francis Connoly for Charles Haines and his wife. Hanes was a Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agent. It was renovated by Dayton Power and Light as a service to acquaint the public with energy efficient ideas for older homes.

The in-and-out walls have varied surfaces. The Neoclassical porch is supported by paired posts on high bases. The second-level inset porch is located off the master bedroom. Notice the handmade gazebo in back.



236 Park Drive is our next stop. This Queen Anne home is dominated by multiple roof shapes including a tower-like arrangement in front and Dutch gambrels at the sides. It also features varied wall textures and planes.

The clustered porch supports are on high bases and the oddly shaped porch columns get narrower at bottom. The home is also highlighted with brackets at the roof line of the porch and the second level. Notice the leaded glass and the spider web oval window.

Now please pause at 269 Park Drive. This Italianate home features a shallow roof pitch, which may be a later modification. The wrap-around front porch is supported with Neoclassical posts on high bases and turned spindle balustrades.

Notice the turret on the corner porch. The rear porch is decorated with Eastlake style scrolls and other ornament. Brackets emphasize the cornices. Ornamental panels above the windows are also notable features of the house.





Our next stop is 309 Park Drive. This Queen Anne home features staggered wall planes. Limestone segmented arches over the second story front windows dominate the home.

Notice the Palladian attic window with leaded glass and keystone above center arch. The second story front bay has a large bracket near the corner and revealed beams over the bay. The porch is built with a projecting pavilion and clustered Doric columns.

The Poock House at 320 Park Drive is our next stop. This Queen Anne home was built in 1889 by Louis D. Poock as his family residence. Louis D. Poock was a traveling salesman and one of several other Louis Poocks who lived in Dayton at the time. The elaborate front porch dominates the home. Also notice the Queen Anne windows and patterned shingles and sunburst in the front gable.



The adjacent house, 314 Park Drive, owned by attorney Walter Jones, was built at the same time and perhaps by the same builder, as the houses are variations on a similar theme.



Next please walk to 329-331 Park Drive. This Free Classic Queen Anne has no single prominent wall plane. Notice the patterned wall surfaces.

The Neoclassical porch columns are clustered in groups on the two-level porch. Sidelights emphasize the large, front entry door. The windows are in various shapes and sizes, including newer, out of scale windows in the front gable.

Now we pause at 334 Park Drive. This Craftsman home was built in 1915 by Eugene Aman, a tailor. The long slope of the roof gives the house an unusual and characteristic silhouette. The pattern of siding on home echoes its predominant horizontal emphasis.

The porch supports are squared, paired, and on very high bases. Notice the elaborate front door and door surround. Other notable features include the Art Deco stained glass and windows. And don't miss the ribbon window in the attic dormer.





Please walk to 348 Park Drive. John Oehlschlager, a brewer, built this home as a duplex in the mid-1890s.

The Queen Anne style home features various wall surfaces and shingles in the gable. Notice the unusually shaped and decorated attic window. The wrap around porch on lower level includes a balustrade and emphasized half-height porch posts. The inset porch on the second story is another notable feature of the home.

Now please pause and enjoy Park Drive. When “Park Street” was created in 1853, it was laid out as a boulevard with large 50 x 100 foot lots. The developers imaged a bucolic escape from urban life. They specified that Park Street must have the following features: a “150 feet width 10 feet sidewalk and 25 feet driving way each side of 80 feet to be enclosed and planted with Ornamental trees. No part of said Street will be used for Market or other public uses.”

At the turn of the Twentieth Century, Park Drive was enhanced by the design of the Olmsteads discussed earlier. After the neighborhood became a historic district in 1981, city grants and neighborhood investment of money and labor restored period lighting, benches, iron fencing and flower gardens, and built the gazebo that graces the entrance at Wayne Avenue.

Next please turn to 350 Park Drive. This home built around 1900 is perhaps the earliest example of Colonial Revival architecture in the city.

The Colonial Revival style was popular all over America from roughly 1880 until 1955, peaking in popularity in the 1920's. It is a formal and balanced style. It emphasizes the doorway and uses many features of Classical architecture.



This home was built for Louis B. Keyer and his wife Clara. Keyer sold intricately designed, inlaid wooden cigar boxes from his factory on Xenia Avenue. This house was later used as a nursing home.

The roof line includes Classical ornamentation and an ornamented dormer window enhances the hipped roof. The Neoclassical porch extends nearly the whole length of the façade. The corners are emphasized by brick work. The curved shape of the top

door and center second story window lines up with dormer and emphasizes the center axis.



Now please focus on 358 Park Drive. This home was built in sometime after 1853 when Park Drive was created as it aligns with the street.

The original home was built in the Federal style with additions and changes. Notice the simple front section, with accented entry, six-over-six windows and the thick cornice which is typical of the Federal style.

The original structure was slightly “Victorianized” with a wooden shingled gable. The gable holds an ornamented three-part window. The lower wooden frame addition with an inset porch was followed by second addition in brick.

This concludes your walking tour of South Park Historic District. If you have any questions about our close-knit and fun residential neighborhood, please contact Historic South Park Inc. online at www.historicsouthpark.org

<https://www.historicsouthpark.org/>

Please also join us and explore Dayton’s other vibrant National Register and locally designated historic districts.

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.preservation Dayton dot com](http://www.preservationdayton.com)

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