NPS Form 10-900
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OHPO Copy

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

ENTERED 10-15-92
Ref#92001374

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Fire Blocks Historic District

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: roughly bounded by Jefferson & Fourth — N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town: Dayton — St. Clair & Second — N/A ☐ vicinity

state: Ohio — code: OH — county: Montgomery — code: 113 — zip code: 45402

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
☒ private	☐ building(s)	23	1	buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district			sites
☐ public-State	☐ site			structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure			objects
	☐ object	23	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Barbara Power — 9-8-92

Signature of certifying official — Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility	COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/specialty store	COMMERCE/specialty store
INDUSTRY/energy facility	INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
SOCIAL/civic	
SOCIAL/meeting hall	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Commercial style	foundation concrete
Classical Revival	walls brick
	concrete
	roof asphalt
	other terra cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fire Blocks Historic District is located in the Central Business District of Dayton, Ohio, one block east of the city's Main Street. Dayton, the seat of Montgomery County, is a mid-sized industrial city with a population of approximately 182,044. Located at the confluence of three rivers, the Mad River, the Stillwater, and the Great Miami, it had an excellent source of water power for the early development of industry. Its location has the past also made the city extremely prone to heavy flooding.

The district includes East Third and East Fourth streets between Jefferson and St. Clair and most of Jefferson and St. Clair streets between East Second and East Fourth streets. One block west of the district is Dayton's Main Street with its tall office buildings and department stores. Just across from the North St. Clair Street blockface is Cooper Park, one square block area which contains the main branch of the Montgomery County public library. One block east is the city's eastern industrial area, which until the middle of the twentieth century was the core of Dayton's industrial scene. Forming the western border of this industrial area is Patterson Boulevard, which follows the route of the Miami-Erie Canal.

The district is composed primarily of three to six story brick and concrete buildings that were constructed to provide space to minor retail and light industrial operations. Although the Fire Blocks contain several Classically-styled and finely detailed buildings, its main architectural theme is the functional-looking Commercial style buildings constructed to give utilitarian space to a variety of small enterprises. The following pages will describe the streetscapes and the buildings that compose them beginning with the principal streetscape of the district, East Third Street.

EAST THIRD STREET

East Third Street (between Jefferson and St. Clair) includes the city's best examples of these simple Commercial style buildings and contains the city's only example of the Gothic Commercial style. Dayton is a city that has been subjected to massive demolition of its cultural resources (especially in recent years), but the East Third Street streetscape has retained much of its architectural integrity. The block also contains the city's best example of the Italianate style commercial buildings which, at one time, were a dominant element of the downtown streetscape. It also includes the classically styled Elks Building.

[X] See continuation sheet

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EAST THIRD STREET: South Side

The ELKS BUILDINGS (Brunner Building), located on the southeast corner of East Third and South Jefferson street, forms the gateway for the district. Constructed in 1915-1916 in the Georgian Revival style, it was designed by Dayton architect, Albert Pretzinger. The building was rehabilitated in 1986. This five-story building features tripartite divisio red brick street facades, and classical details. Although the storefronts have been replaced, the simple square classical columns and the first-story cornice and belt course are still the primary visual element of the ground floor facade. Second-story windows ha concrete surrounds and keystones. Third-story windows have brick arches with keystones a concrete sills. A belt course divides the fourth story from a band of small rectangular windows which are covered with decorative iron grillwork. The fifth story is composed of French doors, with round-arched transoms and keystones, that open onto shallow iron balconies. The building is capped with a heavy frieze and cornice with finialed iron wor A metal-sided penthouse, which was home for many years to Dayton mayor Dave Hall was plac on top of the building in the 1960s.

Just to the east of the Elks Building is the DICKEY BUILDING (106-130 East Third Street) constructed in ca.1917. This five-story, buff brick veneer, Commercial style building ha replacement storefronts divided by massive concrete classical pilasters. A heavily molde cornice divides the first and second and fourth and fifth stories. Upper story windows a replacement single sashes. The first and last bays are single windows: other windows are grouped in threes and are located in brick panels divided by brick piers. Fifth-story ba are divided by paneled piers. A modest entablature and shaped parapet tops the building.

The building located to the east of the Dickey Building at 132 East Third Street is a small, two-story building with glazed white brick facade. It was constructed in ca.1916. The first-story storefront has a recessed beveled entry flanked by large plate glass windows with a multi-light transom above. The building is topped by a bracketed cornice and shaped parapet with finial.

The three-story brick buildings located at 134, 136, and 138 East Third Street were constructed ca.1865 in the Italianate style. The building at 136 East Third features a bevelled central entrance with flanking display windows, the bays being divided by slender round columns that support a frieze and cornice. The storefront at 134 East Third also ha retained its round columns, frieze, and cornice. Second-story windows on the buildings at 134 and 136 East Third are round-arched, 4/4 double-hung-sash with arcading stone arches with keystones. Third-story windows are also 4/4 lights with segmental brick arches with corbel stops. The storefront at 138 East Third has been very altered, but the upper stories have retained their integrity. Second-story bays are 2/2 double-hung-sash round-arched windows with stone hood molds and keystones. Third-story windows are segmentally arched with hood molds and keystones. The buildings are capped with a heavy entablature with brackets, paneled frieze, and dentilled cornice.

On the southwest corner of East Third Street is the KIMMEL BUILDING (140-146 East Third Street). This classically-styled, four-story, buff brick veneer building was constructed in 1913-1914. The architect was Robert Dexter. All four storefronts face East Third Street. The third bay storefront has been very altered, but the first, second, and fourth

storefronts feature original center-bevelled entries flanked by display windows. A cornic divides the first story from the upper stories. Second and third-story windows on the mai facade are triple commercial windows with multi-light upper sash set over a single light lower sash. The second and third story bays are divided by stuccoed spandrels. Third story windows are topped by molded cornice caps. Fourth-story windows are triple windows with continuous sills. Windows are set into brick panels which are divided by full-height brick pilasters with classical capitals. The building is topped by a dentilled cornice with modillions.

EAST THIRD STREET: North Side

The LEBENSBURGER BUILDING, located at 107-109 East Third Street, was constructed in ca.1914. This narrow, four-story, buff-colored brick and concrete building topped with a cornice and shaped parapet has been altered. The original bays have been replaced with alternating rows of green metal panels and tinted single pane windows.

On the east side of the Lebensburger Building is the HUFFMAN BLOCK (111-129 East Third Street). Constructed in 1914, it is an excellent example of the conservative Commercial style buildings common to many urban streetscapes in this period. This wide brick veneer building is ten-bays-wide. The high concrete foundation is faced with polished granite. Bays 1-4 and 7-10 are commercial storefronts. Bays 5 and 6 have been altered into a drive-through service for the First National Bank. Above the first-story retail bays, the Chicago Commercial style windows are divided by brick piers. A bracketed cornice is located just below the parapet. The parapet is shaped above the first, last, and center bays. The rear facade is red brick and is banded with 2/2 light windows.

On the east side of the Huffman Block is the JOHNSON AND WATSON COMMERCIAL BUILDING (131-133 East Third Street) which was constructed in 1914. The only Gothic Commercial style building in the city of Dayton, it features a uniquely detailed, glazed, yellow terr cotta facade. This narrow six-story building is two-bays-wide. The first-story is a modern storefront. It is divided from the upper stories by a paneled belt course. Window are commercial style windows with 1/1 light windows flanking a large single light with multi-light transoms above. Window sashes are divided vertically by Gothic column-like mullions and horizontally by paneled spandrels. These panels have Gothic arches. Bays ar divided vertically by full-height Gothic columns. The fifth story is divided from the top story by an entablature with Gothic ornamentation. This top story also has Chicago style windows, but the transom panels have Gothic arches. These windows are divided from the shaped paneled parapet by a dentilled cornice. The side and rear facades are brick.

Similar in stylistic detailing to the building at 132 East Third Street (south side) is th two-story building located at 135-137 East Third Street (north side). Both were constructed ca.1916. This glazed brick building has a double storefront which has been modernized in recent years. The upper stories, however, have retained their integrity. Second-story windows are 1/1 lights and are divided from the first story by a brick panele spandrel. The twin facades are divided by paneled brick pilasters. A frieze and bracketed cornice divide the second story from the twin shaped parapets.

JEFFERSON STREET:

Located 12-24 North Jefferson Street is the SIMMS ADVERTISING BUILDING constructed in 1915-1916. This five-story, four-bay-wide building with buff brick facade has an altered storefront and steel frame replacement windows. The windows are arranged in groups of threes and have continuous sills. The cornice divides the fourth from the top story. The building is topped with a dentilled cornice and simple brick parapet.

To the north is the RUBICON BUILDING (32-40 North Jefferson Street) which is very similar to its southern neighbor, the Simms Advertising Building. This five-story building with buff brick facade was constructed in ca.1926. Main facade windows (except for the left bays which are narrow, rectangular windows with 4/1 lights) are grouped in threes. Bays are separated by simple brick pilasters, and the windows have 8/1 lights. A dentilled cornice separates the first story storefront from the upper stories. Above the fifth stor is a simple paneled frieze, cornice, and shaped parapet.

Abutting the northern side of the Rubicon Building is the three-story, seven-bay-wide bric Italianate style building located at 42-44 North Jefferson Street (ca.1870). The first story has been completely altered, but the upper stories have retained most of their integrity. The round-arched windows have been boarded over but have retained their hood molds, keystones, and stone sills. The building has a paneled molded frieze and bracketec cornice.

Located on the south side of the Elks Building is the DAYTON POWER & LIGHTING BUILDING (18-20 South Jefferson Street) which was constructed in 1915-1916. This classically style commercial building features a distinctive polychromatic terra cotta main facade. The first story has replacement plate glass windows. Upper story bays are replacement paired 1/1 light sashes. They are divided horizontally and vertically by decorated polychromatic terra cotta mullions and spandrels. The building is topped by a cornice and decorated terra cotta balustrade.

SAINT CLAIR STREET:

Located at 11 North St. Clair Street is the PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (First Church of Religious Science). Constructed in 1914-1915, this Gothic Revival style church features a gable-front with large colored glass Gothic window and large square corner tower with crenellation. The street facade is wire-cut brick, but the side and rear facades are concrete "brick." Recessed double door entrances with Tudor arches are located on the front of the towers.

On the north side of the church is the HOOVER LIVERY STABLE (15-23 North St. Clair Street) Although this one-story building has been altered, it still retains a large brick-arched opening into the north side of the building and a 2/2 light segmentally arched window. Other windows are large multi-light industrial windows.

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Just south of the Kimmel Building is the four-story, three-bay-wide Commercial style building with buff brick facade located at 13-15 South St. Clair Street (ca.1916). Entrances are on the left and right sides of the first-story storefront. A simple cornice divides the first story from the upper stories. Windows are triple 1/1 lights. The building is topped by a simply decorated shaped parapet. Very similar is its southern neighbor, the three-story, three-bay-wide, brick veneer building located at 17-19 South St Clair (also ca.1916). The center entrance is flanked by replacement display windows. The triple 1/1 light windows have been replaced with single pane windows. A cornice and shape parapet with concrete panel top the building.

On the northwest corner of South St. Clair and East Fourth Street is the U-shaped BEAVER POWER BUILDING. This early reinforced concrete building was constructed in ca.1910. The building is five-stories-high and has large, multi-paned, rolled steel windows. A few of these windows, especially on the upper stories, have been altered. Bays are divided by plain concrete spandrels and piers. Corner bays are accented by full-height paneled piers and are topped with taller parapets giving the corners a tower-like appearance.

EAST FOURTH STREET

Just west of the Beaver Power Building at 111-119 East Fourth Street is the JOURNAL HERALD BUILDING. Constructed in the Second Renaissance Revival style ca.1924, the concrete main facade has been smoothly dressed giving the facade the appearance of having been constructed of stone. The building is four-stories high and is five-bays wide. The main entrance is located on the left side of the main facade. The double door entry is classically detailed with decorated frieze, dentilled cornice, and a large transom. Storefronts have retained their bevelled entrances, but have replacement display windows. The original windows on the upper stories were also replaced when the building was rehabilitated in the 1980s.

The frieze dividing the first story from the upper stories feature four medallions with th names of four persons prominent in the printing trade: Caxton (William, the first English printer), Guttenberg, Hoe (origin undetermined), and Benjamin Franklin. Upper bays are divided horizontally by wide spandrels decorated with medallions. Paired pilasters accent the corners and divide the first and second bays and the fourth and fifth bays. The decorated frieze has "Journal Herald Building" incised at center. The building is capped by a simple cornice and parapet.

FIRE BLOCKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio
LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

East Third Street

100-104	Elks Bldg. (Brunner Bldg.)	contributing
105	105 East Third Street	noncontributing
106-130	Dickey Building	contributing
107-109	Lebensburger Building	contributing
111-129	Huffman Block	contributing
131-133	Johnson & Watson Building	contributing
132	132 East Third Street	contributing
134	134 East Third Street	contributing
135-137	135-137 East Third Street	contributing
136	136 East Third Street	contributing
138	138 East Third Street	contributing
140-146	Kimmel Building	contributing

North Jefferson Street

18-24	Simms Advertising Building	contributing
32-40	Rubicon Building	contributing
42-44	Stage Door	contributing

South Jefferson Street

2-10	Elks Building (Brunner Bldg.)	contributing
18-20	Dayton Power & Light Building	contributing

North Saint Clair Street

11	Park Presbyterian Church	contributing
15-23	Hoover Livery Stable	contributing

South Saint Clair Street

13-15	13-15 South St. Clair St.	contributing
17-19	17-19 South St. Clair St.	contributing
23-47	Beaver Power Building	contributing

East Fourth Street

111-119	Journal Herald Building	contributing
127-141	Beaver Power Building	contributing

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
INDUSTRY	1865-1926	1913
ARCHITECTURE		
SOCIAL HISTORY		

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
Schantz, Adam Jr.

Architect/Builder
Pretzinger, Albert
Dexter, Robert E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Fire Blocks Historic District is significant under Criteria A, B, and C in the areas c Industry, Social History, and Architecture. With construction dates spanning from 1865 tc 1926, the district represents the rapid changes in industry experienced in Dayton between the 19th and 20th centuries as well as the role that the city played in the industrial development of the region. It is also the product of a massive rebuilding program following the disasterous flood and fire of 1913. As such it is the best reminder of that episode's impact on the downtown cityscape and illustrates the energetic entrepreneurial spirit of a city at its zenith as a mid-sized industrial model of progressive thought. A number of the extant historic buildings in the district are associated with Adam Schantz, Jr., who did much to promote the community's pivotal position in regional industry and commerce. Architecturally, the district contains the city's best examples of late 19th ar early 20th century Commercial Style Buildings.

DAYTON: 1865-1930

The years following the Civil War were a period of rapid industrial development for Daytor and other cities in southwest Ohio:

> Within a decade of the war, Dayton, one of two major cities in the region, had emergec as a center in the Midwest for the production of agricultural implements and lumber products. Dozens of factories made iron plows, flour-milling machinery, hay rakes, wooden boxes, pails, and wagons. One company, the Barney and Smith Car Company, became by 1880 one of the five most important manufacturers of wooden railroad cars in the country, using more than ten million feet of lumber each year (Sealander 1988: 18).

Changes in technology and the growth of large corporations, however, brought a second period of development and change to Dayton's industrial scene. By the early twentieth century, the agricultural implement factories had been eclipsed by giant corporations such as International Harvester. Even the city's premier industry, Barney and Smith, was on th wane, doomed to disappear completely by 1921. As stated by historian Judith Sealander industrial institutions were replaced by "plants making fare registers for streetcars,

☒ See continuation sheet

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germproof water filters, electric generators, gasoline engines, automobiles, and, by 1909 the Wright aeroplane. In few other places had the transformation been so complete" (Sealander 1988: 18-19).

The increase in size and number of manufacturers was matched by a corresponding increase population. In 1870, Dayton's population was 30,473. By 1890 it was 61,220, and by 1900 it had reached 85,333. Certainly, Dayton had many characteristics that made it attractiv to those wishing to enter urban life. The city was known for its desirable living condition. According to the Dayton Daily News it had "a greater percentage of home owner in proportion to her population, than was found in any other city of equal size in the United States" (1909 or 1904). In 1914, Dayton was said to have the best housing conditions in the country, with the lowest record of 1.06 families per house (DDN: 5/12/1914).

Industrialists were also attracted by conditions favorable for small manufacturing operations. Dayton's power buildings, necessary in the period when electricity could be transmitted only short distances, rented at the price of eighteen to twenty-two cents per square foot, the cheapest rates in the country (DDN: 5/12/1914). And with its wide range of manufacturers, Dayton was not as hard hit by the intermittent business depressions that plagued the American economy.

Furthermore, its business community provided the city with a small, but key group of leaders whose energetic entrepreneurship combined their personal business ambitions with plans for the city's economic development and projects designed for the public good. During this time - known as the progressive period (1890-1929) - Dayton was known for its innovative business leadership and was looked to by other cities as a model of progressive thought. Summarizing the progressive accomplishments of Dayton, Sealander states (1988: 1 & 17):

> The Ohio Miami Valley between 1890 and 1929 led the nation with startling organizational and scientific transformations. Its progressive businessmen reorganized their companies in dramatic and widely copied ways. The region's inventions - from a significantly improved automobile with an electric starter, to th cash register, the airplane, and numerous breakthroughs in hydraulic machinery - accelerated the process of change in twentieth century America.
>
> Perhaps in no other area of the country did so many pioneering features of business progressivism emerge so quickly and receive so much attention. Between 1890 and 1929 readers of Outlook, Literary Digest, Municipal Affairs, and dozens of other national publications found articles extolling the 'Dayton model.' The articles discussed 'practical education,' free vocational training for workers, company gardens and lunchrooms, commission-manager city government, 'scientific' dam-building or 'progressive workercamps'.

This mood of enthusiasm, the innovative systems of organization and management, and its healthy diversified industrial base would make it possible for Dayton to quickly recover after the 1913 flood and would allow for the rapid reconstruction of a city devastated by

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the terrible flood waters.

THE 1913 FLOOD:

The period of optimism and growth was interrupted by the flood of 1913, which did millions of dollars of damage and did much to change the face of the city forever. The flood itsel did considerable damage but also disastrous were the fires that occurred during the flood. The worst of these fires destroyed most of the area that comprises the district and gives the district its name.

On March 22, the Middle West was drenched by a downpour that continued unabated for two days and nights. Dayton, sitting at the confluence of three rivers, was hard hit by flooding. Sealander describes the situation as follows:

> Early Tuesday morning, the Mad River levee collapsed. A cascade of water poured into the unused Miami and Erie Canal. The old canal bed, now swollen with flood waters, suddenly sent a wall of water over twenty-five feet high rushing into every downtown street which the canal intersected. Within ten minutes, the center of the business district stood under five feet of water. By noon Tuesday, streets not just in the business district but also in much of North Dayton and West Dayton had become roaring rivers over fourteen feet deep. (Sealander 1988: 44).

On Wednesday, March 26, a gas explosion occurred in the Burkhardt and Rotterman Drug Store which stood on the northwest corner of East Third and St. Clair streets. The resulting fire spread rapidly. When the flood waters receded, most of the area bounded by East Third, South Jefferson, East Fourth, and South St. Clair street stood in ruins.

While the mayor and other elected officials seemed unable to meet the need for massive rescue and public assistance operations, Dayton businessmen quickly organized efforts to meet public needs. Instead of waiting for government assistance, which they considered slow and restrictive, Dayton's leading businessmen set up committees and raised funds to provide assistance to businesses and homeowners who needed help in repairing and rebuildin their flood and fire-damaged properties.

The 1913 flood, which certainly discouraged potential entrepreneurs from making new investments in the area, could have easily ended Dayton's economic progress. Business leaders, however, took unprecedented steps to ensure that Dayton's future would not be thwarted by its geographical difficulties and the inability of its city government to provide effective crisis management. Their creation of the Miami Conservancy District, with its innovative legal and engineering system of flood control, and their introduction of the commission-manager form of government provided the city with a safe and well-governed backdrop for its rapid and healthy economic development.

Perhaps the hardest hit area of downtown was the section referred to in a 1913 issue of the Dayton Daily News as "the fire zone." The only buildings remaining on East Third Street between Jefferson and St. Clair were the three Italianate style buildings located at 134, 136, and 138 East Third Street. These buildings still stand today and are the best

examples of their style in downtown Dayton. Other survivors include the Italianate style building located at 42 North Jefferson Street, the Hoover Livery stable at 25 North St. Clair, and the Beaver Power Building on the northwest corner of East Fourth and St. Clair streets.

In the months (and years) after the flood, Daytonians watched with avid interest the rebuilding and restoration of the downtown. This atmosphere of excitement and anticipati is most clearly documented in the Dayton Daily News, which praised and described in detai the extensive building operations taking place in the city. The flood seemed only to increase the "grand plans" and ambitions of city merchants and industrialists as they worked to transform Dayton from a nineteenth century town into a model urban community. The Dayton Daily News (12/1/1913) in an article discussing the city's need for the development of a building code and the hiring of a building inspector expressed its belie that:

> The city of Dayton is just now in what might be termed a period of adolescence, a period in which it is springing by leaps and bounds from the small country town into great metropolis.

Despite "tight money" and the uncertainty posed by litigation over the flood prevention plans of the Miami Conservancy District (not settled until late in 1916), the "Fire Block were largely rebuilt between 1913-1916. The first building to be rebuilt was the Kimmel Building located on the southwest corner of East Third and St. Clair streets. The four-story building was projected to cost $50,000 and was designed by architect, Robert E. Dexter. The Dayton Daily News in an article entitled "The Restoration of Third Street" announced the beginning of its construction in mid-August of 1913 stating that:

> ...when the structure is completed, besides Kimmel's store, Long, the auctioneer, anc Shroyer, the pawnbroker, will have modern and model storerooms. The property that is involved is owned by C. L. Kimmel, Mrs. Mathiot, Colonel F. T. Huffman, and Mr. Graves....The construction is being done by Bentley and Son of Toledo. Mr. Kimmel wa as hard hit as possible by the flood, but he will come back stronger than ever before in the erection and occupancy of a portion of the new building that will soon begin t grow in this section, the first to spring up in the fire-swept district.

The Kimmel Building was not completed until 1914.

On May 14, 1914 the Dayton Daily News announced that the Huffman heirs had taken out a permit for the construction of a $125,000 building on the north side of East Third between Jefferson and St. Clair streets. The heirs included William H. Simms, Charles H. Simms, Miss Lizzie Harries, Mrs. L. H. Mumma, Mrs. Mary L. Aull, and Miss Anna M. Huffman, all members of well-known business families in Dayton. Construction of the Huffman Block (111-129 East Third Street) began in June, 1914 and was completed by late December of that year.

On February 7, 1915, the newspaper published an article praising the building and extollin its many modern features. Entitled "New Huffman Block Credit to City: Modern New Business Block Rises from Ruins of Building Lot by Fire," it clearly illustrates the city's fascination with the ultra-modern, "fireproof" buildings quickly becoming an important par

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of the city streetscape:

> The Huffman Block, ..., which replaces the old stone front building that went down in the flood and fire of March, 1913, is one of the handsomest and most complete structures of its kind in the city. The building is four stories high and as near fireproof as modern construction can make it possible.
>
> The building covers a tract of land 200 feet long by 120 feet deep and contains 120,000 square feet of floor space. It is divided into ten store rooms, each being four stories in height and having basement facilities. Each store has its own heating and ventilating system and elevators and is complete in itself.
>
> The building is of reinforced concrete of cantilever design, a design calculated to give maximum amount of light and ventilation at the lowest possible expense. All the requirements of the underwriters and of the state building inspection department were met in the construction of the building....All the doors, even including the elevator doors, are fireproof and are arranged to close automatically in case of fire, thus preventing the spread of flames from floor to floor.

The building housed a variety of small retail and light industrial concerns including The Patterson Tool and Supply Company, the Dayton Iron and Steel Company, the Dayton Boiler Compound Company, the Burnett-Larsh Manufacturing Company, and office supply and furniture stores.

In the same article, William Simms, one of the Huffman heirs, expressed his intention to construct a second building on North Jefferson Street which would form an "L" with the Third Street building. Like other Dayton businessmen, however, he was deterred by the uncertain future of the Miami Conservancy's flood prevention plans, which were being vigorously opposed by counties north of Dayton. Despite his concerns, he must have moved ahead with his development plan for the Simms Advertising Building (12-24 North Jefferson Street) was constructed in 1915-1916 at the cost of $50,000. While its street front is quite different from that of the Huffman Block, the red brick rear facades of the building (which do indeed form an "L") are identical. The Simms Building, like the Huffman Block, housed numerous small enterprises including two printing companies, a camera factory, an engraving company, and a novelties wholesaler.

Very closely resembling the simple buff brick exterior of the Simms Advertising Block is the building located at 32-40 North Jefferson Street. The Rubicon Building, constructed ca.1926, provided space to several printing firms as well as to the F. H. Bickford Company a small industrial concern which manufactured screw machine products.

Located on the southeast corner of East Third and Jefferson streets and at 18-20 South Jefferson Street are two of the district's most architecturally distinguished buildings. The Elks Building, located on the southeast corner, forms the gateway for the district. I was constructed in 1915-1916 in the Georgian Revival style. The Dayton Power & Light

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National Park Service

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Building (18-20 South Jefferson Street) features an extremely fine, classically detailed, polychromatic terra cotta facade. Both buildings were designed by noted Dayton architect, Albert Pretzinger, for Adam Schantz, Jr.

One of Dayton's most prominent businessmen, Adam Schantz was a key member of that small group of progressive civic leaders who were responsible for the city's rapid recovery from the flood. As a member of the Citizen's Relief Committee, he appealed to Daytonians for contributions of two million dollars, pledging $120,000 of his own money to encourage generous giving on the part of his fellow Daytonians. In addition, he disposed of large outside interests reinvesting his capital into real estate development projects designed t hasten the restoration of downtown Dayton.

According to historian, Charlotte Reeve Conover, Adam Schantz was recognized by his contemporaries as "having done more to change the sky-line of Dayton than any other man" (1932: Vol. III, 25). It was he who developed Ludlow Street, which at the time was "considered merely a good dirt road to the railway station" into "one of Dayton's most thriving commercial thoroughfares." Many of these buildings are part of the Dayton Terra Cotta Historic District which was listed on the National Register in 1984. He also developed Schantz Park, a carefully restricted, model Oakwood subdivision, which is presently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

On December 13, 1913, the Dayton Daily News announced that Adam Schantz was preparing to build in the "burned district:"

> A real estate deal of greatest importance was closed Saturday when Adam Schantz took over the property formerly owned by Wilbur C. Kennedy, and which, before the fire-flood, was occupied by the Huber Furniture Company located at 14, 16, and 18 South Jefferson Street....
>
> ...the property owners...can congratulate themselves upon the fact that Adam Schantz is now the owner of this property, as this means that this unsightly remains of the flood and fire will soon begin to disappear, and a splendid building will take the place of what is now but a pile of brick and mass of ruins. It is said in connection with the transfer that options have also been secured on the adjoining property (southeast corner of Jefferson and Third Streets) and that the plan of the buyer may include some building of even more importance that this one plan indicates....

Adams Schantz did indeed secure the property at Third and Jefferson for he constructed buildings on both of these sites in 1915-1916. The Elks Building became not only the home of the Elks, but also housed many of the progressive organizations promoted by Adam Schantz. These included the Dayton Federation for Charity and Philanthropy and the Greate Dayton Association, an organization which did much to promote Dayton business and industry locally, nationally, and even internationally.

The Dayton Power and Light (DP&L) Building was first occupied in 1916-1917 when the Holida Electric Company relocated to 18 South Jefferson Street. The other store front remained vacant until 1919-1920 when Brunswick-Balke-Callender Billiards occupied it. In 1923, DP& took over the entire building, using it as a fixture store and offices until they vacated

the building in the 1940s.

Just east of the Huffman Block is the Johnson and Watson Commercial Building (131-133 Eas Third Street). Constructed in 1914 by Joseph R. Gebhart, who owned the previous Johnson & Watson Building destroyed in the fire, the building features a uniquely detailed terra cotta facade. It is Dayton's only example of a Gothic Commercial Style building. The hor of Johnson and Watson, "bookbinders, stationers, legal blank publishers and blank book manufacturers," the building also housed Famous Factories of the World, a motion picture production company, and two other printing concerns.

The last building to be rebuilt on East Third Street was the Dickey Building. Although Robert Dickey announced plans to rebuild on the site in April 1913, construction was delayed until ca.1917. A large building designed for light industry and retail space, it was constructed in the Commercial style with emphasis on classical detailing. Its wide variety of tenants included the Lowe Brothers Paint Store, the C. S. Ball Candy Company, the Delco Light Products store, the Buckeye Engineering Company (tool designers), the Siebert Manufacturing Company (spark plug manufacturers), Giele and Pflaum Printing Company, and the Young Catholic Messenger.

On St. Clair Street, the eastern boundary of the fire blocks, property owners also moved ahead with plans to rebuild their burned-out buildings. The only non-commercial building in the district was the Park Presbyterian Church located just to the north of the Burkharc and Rotterman Drug Store where the conflagration began. In June 1914, the congregation began demolition of what remained of the old building. The new church was completed in 1915 at the cost of $40,000. With its wirecut brick street facade and concrete "brick" sides and back, it represents the rather functional-looking Gothic Revival style popular i this period as well as the intense preoccupation of Daytonians with "fireproof construction."

On South Saint Clair Street are two modest Commercial Style buildings which were constructed ca.1916 to replace buildings lost in the fire. Simply detailed, small-scale commercial resources, they provided space to wholesalers and light industries including th Dayton Welding Company (13 South Saint Clair) and G. S. Catalano and Company, a wholesale fruit dealer (17-19 South St. Clair).

Just to the south of these buildings was the Beaver Power Building, one of the very few buildings to survive the fire. Constructed in circa 1910 by Dayton businessman Frederick Phillip Beaver, it provided factory and shop space to a variety of small enterprises. An early example of a reinforced concrete building, it is also significant as the first home of Charles Kettering and Edward A. Deeds' Dayton Engineering Laboratory. Ohio preservatio historian Glenn Harper has stated:

> In 1911, the two young entrepreneurs rented the fourth floor of the building to produce their revolutionary electric-starting systems for installation on the 1912 Cadillac. The Dayton Engineering Laboratory was the city's first and eventually its largest automobile-related company. The firm later achieved national prominence as DELCO (Harper: typed script: n.d.).

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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National Park Service

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Other occupants of the building included several automobile sales and service businesses, printing shops, produce wholesalers, and numerous manufacturers such as the Dayton Fare Recorder Company, the Recording and Computing Machines Company, the Sheffield Machine and Tool Company, the S. H. Thomson Manufacturing Company (ornamental iron), and the Foote Manufacturing Company (hardware specialty manufacturers).

Located at 111-119 East Fourth Street, the Journal Herald Building was designed by the architectural firm of Pretzinger and Pretzinger and was constructed in circa 1924. An appropriate addition to the district since printers abounded in the area, it housed two newspapers as well as the Associated Press, the United Press Association, and the International News Service. Designed in the classical style with restrained detailing, i- blended with the general streetscape composed of three to six story buildings practically designed to fit the needs of the clientele they were built to serve.

The Fire Blocks Historic District is a standing record of the energetic rebuilding of Dayton after it was devastated by the flood of 1913. Constructed mostly between 1913-1926 the district is a time capsule of the early twentieth century, when rapid growth and progressive thought made Dayton a nationally noted example of a model urban center.

The district also includes Dayton's best examples of a significant building type which has played an important role in the functioning of the American industrial city. These secondary business districts adjacent to Main Street offered space at reasonable rates to the less glamorous retail operations (paint, office fixtures, and hardware) as well as to wholesale merchants and small manufacturing operations. Overshadowed by the tall, and often richly ornamented, office buildings and retail stores of Main Street (which became the symbol of the Central Business District after 1890), these buildings have been a frequently overlooked part of the historic city streetscape. Often modest in appearance and subdued in ornamentation (although several are richly ornamented), they are nevertheless significant contributors to our understanding of American urban history.

The period of significance extends from 1865 to 1926, the respective dates of construction of the oldest and newest contributing resources. Park Presbyterian Church is significant for its architectural merit and satisfies Criteria Consideration A.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Specify repository:
Montgomery Co. Historical Society
Dayton & Mont. Co. Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5.76 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	740700	4404620
B	16	740890	4404650
C	16	740950	4404400
D	16	740780	4403400

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district includes the area referred to as the "fire zone" or "fire blocks" in primary and secondary sources describing the 1913 flood.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia Watson, Director of Preservation Services (Mary Lou Lubinski, researcher)
organization Montgomery County Historical Society date April 30, 1992
street & number 7 North Main Street telephone (513) 228-6271
city or town Dayton state OH zip code 45402

FIRE BLOCKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barno, David. "The Dayton Power & Light Building." Typed script, ca.1990.

Beers, W. H. The History of Montgomery County, Ohio. Chicago, 1882.

Conover, Charlotte Reeve. Dayton, Ohio: An Intimate History. New York, 1932.

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Eshelman, Brent. "Sixteen Views of the World's Greatest Flood, Dayton, Ohio, March 25, 1913." Dayton, ca.1913.

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Sealander, Judith. Grand Plans: Social Change in Ohio's Miami Valley, 1890-1929. Lexington, Kentucky: 1988.

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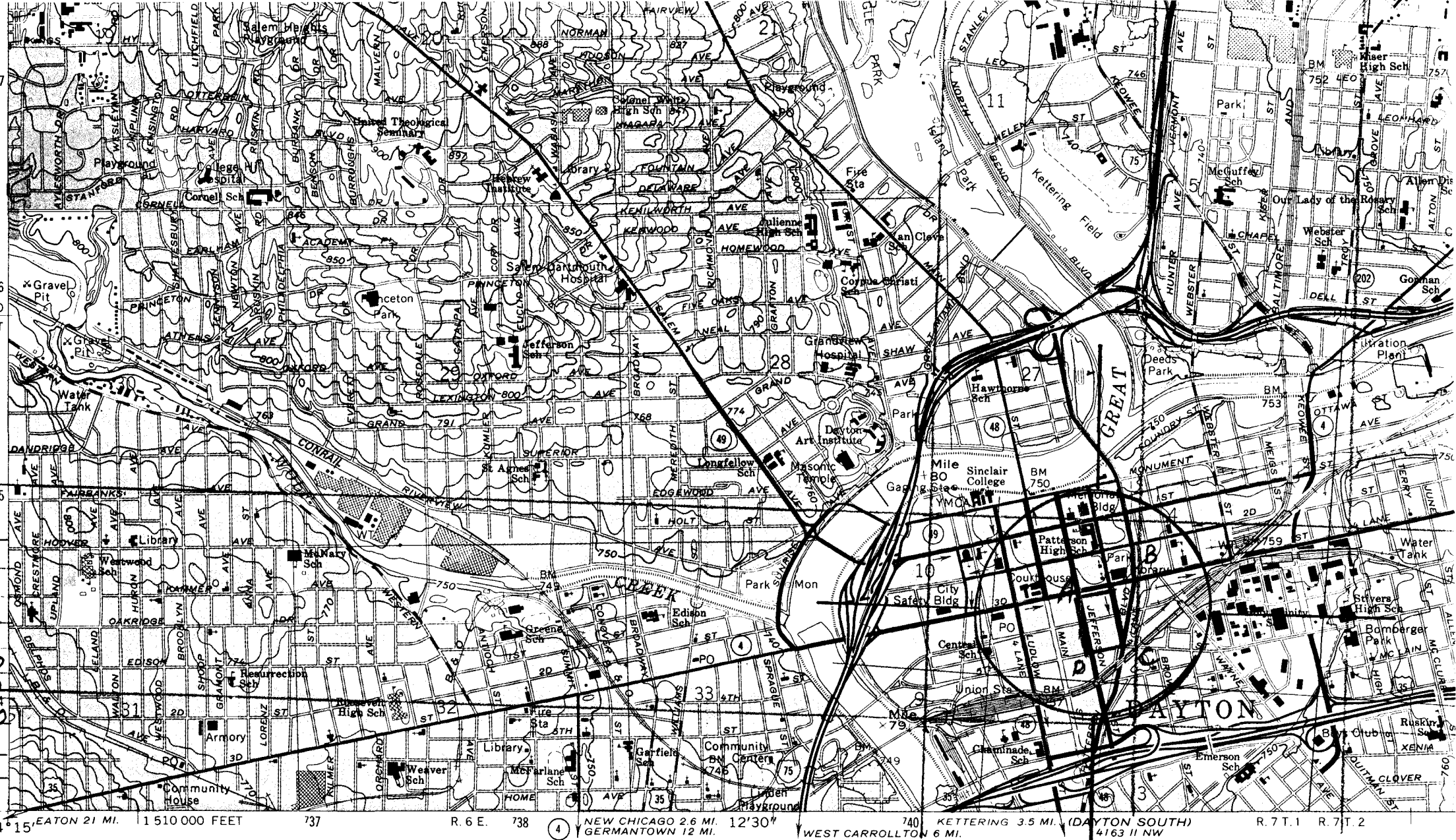
Williams City Directories, 1913-1940.

FIRE BLOCKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point located 99 feet south of a point on the southeast corner of North Jefferson and East Second streets; proceeding south along the east curbline of North Jefferson Street, crossing East Third Street to South Jefferson street, and then proceeding south along the east curbline of South Jefferson Street to a point located 165 feet south of a point on the southeast corner of East Third and South Jefferson streets. Then proceeding east 119 feet, then south 288 feet to a point on the north curbline of East Fourth Street. Then proceeding east 320 feet to a point on the northwest corner of East Third and South St. Clair streets; then proceeding north along the west curbline of South St. Clair Street, crossing East Third Street, then proceeding north along the west curbline of North St. Clair Street to a point on the alley which is located 245 feet north of a point on the northwest corner of East Third and North St. Clair streets. Then proceeding west along the alley 318 feet; then proceeding north 130 feet; then proceeding west 122 feet to the point of beginning.

The following data is the same for all photographs:

Property: Fire Blocks Historic District
Location: Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio
Photographer: Claudia Watson
Negative Location: Montgomery County Historical Society
7 North Main Street
Dayton, OH 45402
Date: May 1992



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the Army Map Service
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum

MN GN
3½°
62 MILS
1°48'
32 MILS

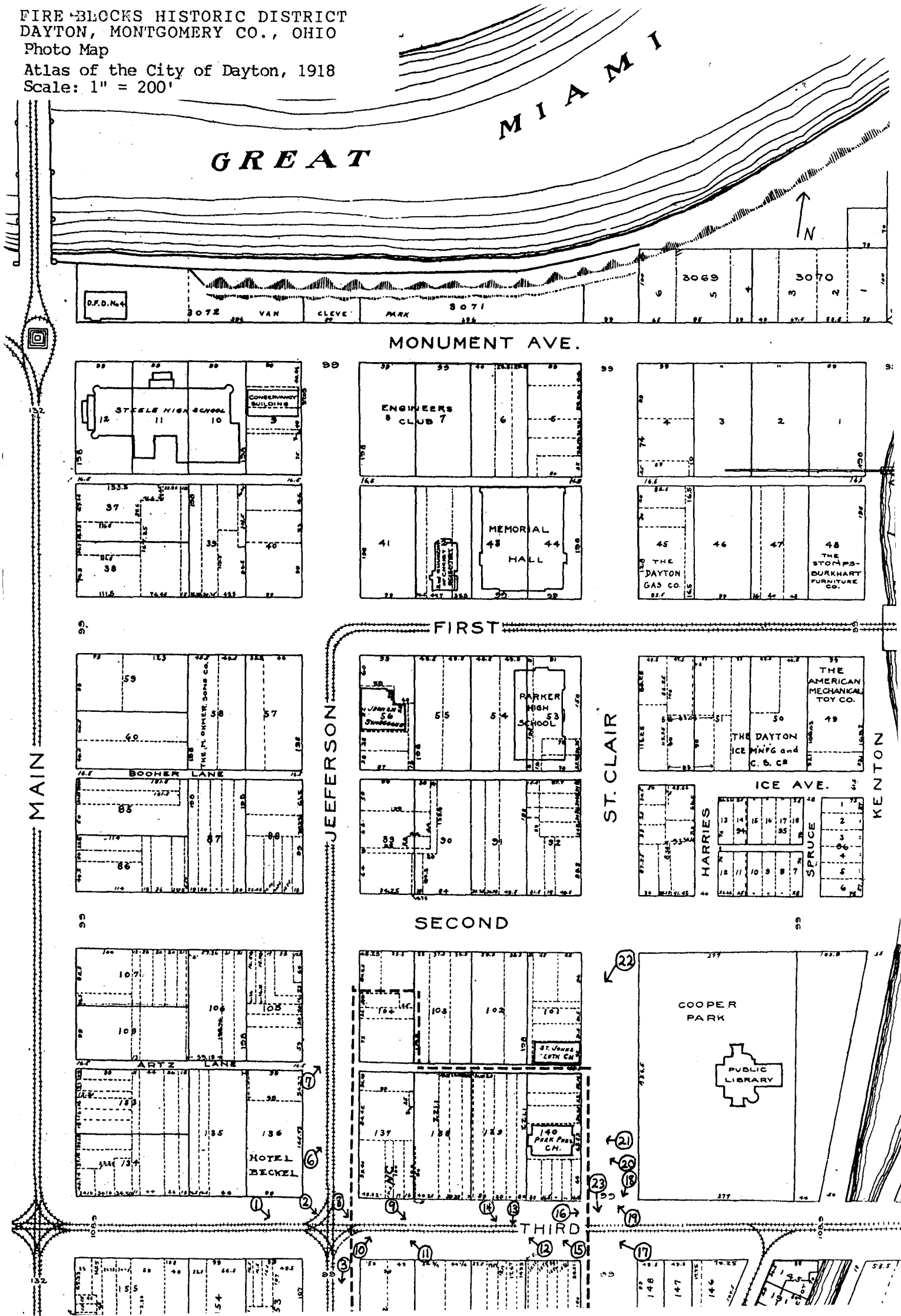
SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

FOURTH
Journal Herald Bldg.
Beaver Power Bldg.
23 - 47
KENTON
Elks Bldg.
Dickey Bldg.
100-104
106-130
140-142
THIRD
Kimmel
Hoffman Block
111 - 129
Vacant
Sims Bldg.
137
Hoyer Livery
Vacant
Public Bldg.
COOPER PARK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
Miami - Erie Canal
(now Patterson Blvd.)
SECOND
N. MARKET
CITY BUILDING & MARKET HOUSE
S. MARKET
HOTEL DECKEL
ARTZ LANE
JEFFERSON
BOOHER LANE
THE M. BOOHER SHOE CO.
ST. CLAIR
PARKER HIGH SCHOOL
HARRIES
SPRUCE
ICE AVE.
KENTON
THE AMERICAN MECHANICAL TOY CO.
THE DAYTON ICE MFG. and C. & C. Co.
FIRST
MEMORIAL HALL
ENGINEERS & CLUB
STEELE HIGH SCHOOL
MONUMENT AVE.
THE DAYTON GAS Co.
THE STOMPS-BURKHART FURNITURE Co.
B & O
N

FIRE BLOCKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
DAYTON, MONTGOMERY CO., OHIO
Photo Map
Atlas of the City of Dayton, 1918
Scale: 1" = 200'



Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Honorable Dlay Dixon
City of Dayton
City Hall
101 W. Third St.
P.O. Box 22
Dayton, OH 45401

Dear Mayor Dixon:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

xc: Glenn Harper, Regional Coordinator, OHPO
MVRPC
Claudia Watson, Nomination Preparer
State Senator Neal F. Zimmers, Jr.
State Representative Tom Roberts

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Arthur Timmins
5170 Pebble Brk.
Englewood, OH 45322

Dear Mr. Timmins:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 105 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

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614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Leon and Ann Lehrner
5869 Overhill
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear M/M Lehrner:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 107-109 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

R. A. Investment Corporation
c/o L. Keith Brunner
124 East Third Street
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Mr. Brunner:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 100-104 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Loretta Fohrman Co.
c/o Benjamin Tannen
6108 Singletree
Centerville, OH 45459

Dear Ms. Fohrman:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, Dayton Power and Light Building, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

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State Historic Preservation Officer

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Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
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Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Joseph and Betty Mattis
1958 Forest Dell
Xenia, OH 45385

Dear M/M Mattis:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 131-133 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

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Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Max Lewis and Ann Chesman
4109 Corinth
Dayton, OH 45410

Dear Mr. Lewis & Ms. Chesman:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 132-135 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Anthony Cboins
58 Laura
Dayton, OH 45405

Dear Mr. Cboins:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 137 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

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1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Edgar C. Grove-Merritt
134 East Third
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Mr. Grove-Merritt:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 134 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

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Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Cornelia Tegenkamp
136 East Third
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Mr. Tegenkamp:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 136 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

M & W Investments, Inc.
138 East Third
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 138 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

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Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

John F. Gagle
230 Fidelity Medical Building
Dayton, OH 45402

Dear Mr. Gagle:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 140-143 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

144 East Third Inc.
460 Fidelity Bldg.
Dayton, OH 45402

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 144-146 East Third Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Arthur F. Millonig, Jr.
124 East Third Street
Dayton, OH 45429

Dear Mr. Millonig:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 106-130 East Third Street and 13 South St. Clair St., Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Officer

WRL/JER:tls

Enclosure

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Walter Schaney
969 Kayler
Eaton, OH 45320

Dear Mr. Schaney:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 13-15 South St. Clair Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

Enclosed is information about the programs and services offered by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

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SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Megacity Inc.
1 P.O. Box 127 Wright Brothers
Dayton, OH 45409

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 17-19 South St. Clair Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

C/O The Chelsea Moore Co.
40 West Fourth Street
Suite 710
Dayton, OH 45402

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, Beaver Power Building, South St. Clair and E. Fourth Sts., Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

35 S. St. Clair Associates
199 Middle-Neck
Great Neck, NY 11021

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, Beaver Power Building, 23 South St. Clair St., Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Arthur Millonig
The L. A. Company
10001A Lebanon Pike
Dayton, OH 45458

Dear Mr. Millonig:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 111-119 East Fourth Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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1982 Velma Avenue
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614/297-2470
Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

David Felman
18 North Jefferson St.
Dayton, OH 45409

Dear Mr. Felman:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 32-40 N. Jefferson Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Grove and Watern Inc.
2832 Crescent
Dayton, OH 45409

Dear Madam/Sir:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 44 N. Jefferson Street, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. All nominations are approved by the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board.

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Ohio Historical Center
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Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
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Fax:297-2411

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

November 16, 1992

Marvin Felman
18 N. Jefferson St.
Dayton, OH 45402

Dear Mr. Felman:

Re: Fire Blocks Historic District, 105, 111-129 & 137 East Third St., 11 & 25 N. St. Clair St., 12-24 N. Jefferson St., Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio

This is to inform you that the above has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (NR listed 10/15/92).

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THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places File Checklist

The following materials are contained in this file of the National Register form for:

Name: Fire Blocks Historic District

County: Montgomery

_____ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

__X__ Multiple Property Nomination form

__X__ Photographs

__X__ Photographs (copies)

_____ USGS maps

__X__ USGS maps (copies)

__X__ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

__X__ Correspondence

_____ Other _____

_____

_____

CES: 7/01