

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic McPherson Town Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number North of the Great Miami River, west of Main Street, and south and east of I-75 Interstate Highway not for publication

city, town Dayton N/A vicinity of

state Ohio code 113 county 039 code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple private and public

street & number See continuation sheet

city, town Dayton _____ vicinity of state Ohio

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Recorder's Office

street & number 451 West Third Street

city, town Dayton state Ohio 45402

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ohio Historic Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1985 Velma Avenue

city, town Columbus state Ohio 43211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>See Continuation Sheet</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> varied		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

McPherson Town is a residential enclave of 95 buildings situated on the north bank of the Great Miami River directly across the Main Street Bridge from Dayton's commercial core. Sparcely settled in the mid-nineteenth century, development matured in the last quarter. There are solid street-scapes Eastlake and Queen Anne in character. The most prominent buildings are Queen Anne with high hip and gable roofs. A number of houses are Victorian Vernacular, deep rectangles in plan with narrow facade and Eastlake porches. Hawthorne School (1886) is a notable Victorian Romanesque contributor to the district. The Floral Apartments (c.1912) and El-Morado Apartments (1924) add an early twentieth century element. There are only six intrusions to disrupt the historic sense of place and these are on the margins, mainly out of the site lines.

The Miller-Leedom House (c.1886) at 43-45 West Babbitt Street (Photo #6) is Dayton's most noted example of Eastlake/Queen Anne style. This corner house has an irregular plan, sitting on a rock face ashlar foundation. The main entrance is in the withdrawn left (west) bay. A porch with table-leg pillars, spindle rail in two ranges and jig sawn brackets fills the reentrant angle. The center bay is a highly decorated pavilion with polygonal bay overhung by a pent roof and box bay. Decoration includes pierced brackets, sunbursts and a checkerboard panel of rondels. The right bay has a doorway with sidelights, bracketed hood and a mullion window. Walls have panels of varigated horizontal, diagonal and vertical novelty siding. The composition shingle roof is high hipped with gable pavilions. The gable walls are patterned shingles, there are decorated verge boards and the front gable has a diocletian window. There is a prominent interior chimney with corbelled brickwork.

The Gilbert-Bates House (c.1886) at 39-41 McDaniel Street (Photo #22) is Stick Style with Eastlake influence. The southwest corner site plan has the structure along the south lot line with a short wing on the north (McPherson Street) side. The three bays of the facade are a gable pavilion left with mullion 1/1 double hung sash windows and a center pointed gable window, a center bay with paired doorways (currently a double house) a window and a withdrawn bay with doorway and a window. The walls are novelty siding with end boards. A veranda envelops the facade with turned table-leg pillars, pierced structural brackets, stick lattice balustrade with shaped rail, a mansard roof with stairway gable, shaped rafter ends and purlins and a hood on sunburst brackets. A pavilion on the right wing is polygonal on the first floor with a box bay overhanging on the second. It has Stick Style framing, mullion windows and a bullseye gable window. There is an elaborate porch on the left rear with bowed brackets and stick work. The roof is complex hip, with gable paneling.

The Kelley-Dumas House (c.1887) at 26 McPherson (Photo #19) is an attractive variant on Stick and Shingle Style. It sits on a quarry cut stone foundation. There is a one-bay pavilion right with a steep shed roof porch in the reentrant angle. Doors enter front and side off the porch. Windows are 2/2 double hung sash. The very decorative porch has table-leg pillars, pierced panel and balustrade rail, brackets, stick latticework

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and an aileron with plank strapwork and alternating butt shingles. The walls are paneled at sill and lintel using novelty siding and shingle strips. There is a multiple light gable window. The roof is a steep hip with gable pavilion and chimney with imposing corbel.

The McGrath House (c.1889) at 16 McDaniel Street (Photo #1) exemplifies the brick Victorian Vernacular house common in the District. The plan is a deep rectangle with shallow wing on the short axis (south side). It sits on a rock face ashlar foundation with water table and two windows to the street. Both front and rear reentrant angles have porches. The front porch has table-leg pillars, balustrade, brackets, latticework and decorated panels. Doors enter the side and end walls off the porch. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash with stone lintels and sills. There is a small gable louver. The eaves verge wide. There is an inside wall chimney in the wing. The house next door, No. 18, was identical when constructed and No. 20 is a variant on the same plan.

The Brubaker House (1894) at 102-104 Floral Avenue (Photo #11) is a Queen Anne frame double sitting on a quarry face limestone foundation. The plan has an irregular cruciform plan with pavilion advancing in the center, right and left sides. The entrances are on asymmetrical neoclassic porches. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash. The walls have panels of novelty siding. Clipped shingles are used in the gable and in a skirt between the stories. Gable windows are an oval in front and two multiple light windows in half timbering on the side. The chimney is corbelled. The roof is a hip with gabled pavilions.

The VanPelt-Runyan Houses (c.1895) at 121, 123 and 127 Babbitt Street (Photo #28) are brick Queen Anne, three almost identical structures. They are rectangular in plan with polygonal bay on the left front (the corner house, No. 127, has a polygonal bay to the rear on the west side). Construction is pressed brick on a quarry faced ashlar foundation. A shallow veranda with Doric columns on a masonry base wraps around the right corner. A wide doorway in the right bay has a panel on the right with a window having small panes of colored lights on the border. The door has three horizontal panels and one light. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash with quarry faced stone lintel and sill. Windows on the side are segmental with rowlock arch. The stairway window above the door is square with multiple lights. Eaves verge wide with an overhang over the polygonal bay. The roof is hip with a pedimental pavilion gable that has a multiple light window. There is an inside wall chimney with corbelled cap on the left (west).

The Ulrich-Boone House (1897) is a Queen Anne cottage (Photo #25). Rectangular in plan of frame shiplap construction, it sits deep into the lot on a rock face stone foundation. The facade has a two-bay Doric Neoclassic porch in a reentrant angle to the left. The right bay advances with a pedimental gable. Cornice trim is dented. Windows are large

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1/1 double hung sash with exterior blinds. The gable has a small mullioned window with 9/1 sash. The roof is a complex hip. There is a large hip dormer above the center door. The left side roof is elaborated with gable, hip and shed dormers. The right side has a large shed dormer. There is a large early addition in the rear.

The James C. Davis double house (c.1899) at 31-33 Riverdale Avenue (Photo #16) is an American Foursquare. It is a frame weatherboard structure in mirror image rectangular plan sitting on a quarry cut rock faced stone foundation. There is a hip roof Prairie Style influence porch across the facade. Each unit has a door to the outside and a parlor window to the center. The 1/1 double hung sash second story windows are out of bay. The hip dormer has a mullion window. Eaves verge wide with beaded soffit. The sides have a long shallow suspended bay with a stair bay and a small recessed rear porch.

Hawthorne School (1886) at 226 McDaniel Street (Photo #8) is a very large two-story Victorian Romanesque building with irregular plan. A massive compatible addition was added before 1911. The foundation is coursed rock faced ashlar with water table and windows. The four bay facade has from left to right: A two-story gable bay with triple round-headed windows with stone impost blocks and keystone; an entrance bay with a semicircular embrasured doorway, arched with stone extrados and keystone, a window, date plate and gable; a tower bay with double arched windows, a louvered belfry, corbel table and a stair tower addition to the front; and the right bay has 4/4 double hung sash mullion windows with stone lintels and sills. The brickwork shows exceptional craftsmanship, including basketwork in gable ends, panels and dentils all set off by a restrained but decorative use of stone. This is a remarkably fine Victorian school building in its own right.

The Floral Terrace Apartments (c.1912) at 118-124 McPherson Street (Photo #23) has five townhouse units. It is an L-shaped corner building of pressed brick sitting on a high rough surfaced concrete foundation. The end units are in pavilions. Each unit has an entrance porch with brick pedestal, balustrade, fluted pillars, pilasters, entablature and hip roof. Doorways are segmental embrasures with five-light doors and sidelights. Windows are segmental with gauged brick arch. Each unit has a bay of mullioned windows with 6/1 double hung sash. The corner unit has two shallow oriel bays supported on brackets. The eaves verge wide. Each pavilion has a parapet wall dormer with 6/1 double hung sash window and coping. The hip roof has three shed dormers. There is a straight chimney for each unit.

The Spanish Colonial Revival El-Morado Apartments (1924) (Photo #15) is U-shaped around a landscaped entrance court. Brick walls are textured by shaped bricks. Entrances are in pavilions. The two central pavilions are two-story with monitors and an arcaded balcony with dentiled brick coping in between. Several apartments have French doors onto wrought iron balconies.

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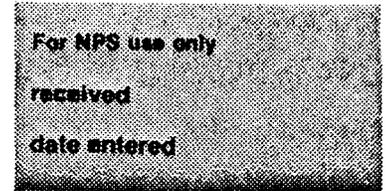
Page 4

Over three of the entrances are decorated terra cotta entablatures. The left (north) wing has an embrasured entrance porch, double arched blind arcade with sash windows and a ribbon of mullioned windows on the second story. The right leg has a rustic porch with brick pillars. Windows are wood casement and double hung sash all with multiple lights. There is a tall central heating chimney to the center rear. The visible roof is mainly pents and sheds of Spanish tile. Composition shingle has been used in replacement on main roof elements that are gable and gable on hip.

The six intrusions in the area are the Roth Office Equipment Warehouse and Ed Smith's Florist on Riverview (Photo #17), (the founding florist was at this site by 1890), Rosset Construction Company Office (Photo #2) set back out of the site lines on McDaniel and the Asbury Apartments Senior Citizens Highrise (Photo #5) next to Interstate 75 on the north edge of the District. Two brick houses of later date than the significance period are at 229 McPherson Street (Photo #30) and 241 Riverview (Photo #29), both next to I-75.

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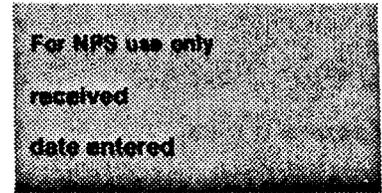
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Building List

<u>McDaniel Street</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Notes</u>
14 Outbuilding converted	1890		
•16 Victorian Vernacular	1899	McGrath House	3 sisters-Seamstresses
17 Victorian Vernacular	c.1890		
18 Victorian Vernacular	1889		
19 Victorian Vernacular	c.1903	Sheller House	Samuel (Minnie) Real Estate
20 Victorian Vernacular	1889		
21-25 Dutch Colonial Renovation	1882	Caufield House	John - a Plant Supt.
22 Modern Office	Intrusion	Rosset Construction Co.	
28 Victorian Vernacular	1875		
33 Victorian Vernacular	1887	Davidson House	Wm.-Carpenter
35-37 Queen Anne influence	1890	Hook House	Joseph-Blacksmith
• 39-41 Stick Style-Eastlake	1886	Gilbert-Bates House	Gilbert - 1886 Bates - 1902 Business Proprietor Co.
101 Georgian Revival infl.	c.1890	Dodgson House	Wm.-Store proprietor
107 Queen Anne	c.1890	Hall House	C. R.-Bank teller
113 Victorian Vernacular Cottage	1873		
120 Queen Anne influence	1900		
121 Eastlake Cottage	c.1886		
125 Victorian Vernacular	1890	Garrett House	Margarett-widow-3 child
127 Victorian Vernacular	1890		
128 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Clarkson House	O.G.-Store clerk
130 Queen Anne	1896	Lanes House	Earl-Machine Shop Foreman
131 Victorian Vernacular	1887	Marden House	George (Anna) Bleacher & Presser
201-203 Queen Anne	1890	Britton House	William
209 Queen Anne influence	1890	Werthner House	Wm.-A teacher
213 Modern High Rise Apartment intrusion		Asbury Apts. (1971)	
•226 Victorian Romanesque	1886	Hawthorne Center (school)	
<u>Floral Avenue (ex-hydraulic)</u>			
14 Queen Anne influence	c.1880		
15 Eastlake influence	1890		
16 Queen Anne influence	1890		
19 Queen Anne influence	1890		
22 Queen Anne influence	1890		
23-25 Queen Anne influence	1890	Ellsworth House	G. M. - a bookkeeper
28 Queen Anne influence	1890	Shillito House	Henry - Publisher
30-32 Eclectic (faces on McPherson)	c.1912	Floral Terrace Apartments	
31 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Logan House	Family of tailors
102-104 Queen Anne double	c.1894	Brubaker House	John (Lizzie)-bookkeeper
105 Delapidated	c.1890	Haschke House	Charles (Lucia)-bookkeeper

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Building List
Floral Avenue (ex-Hydraulic) - continued

	Date	Name	Notes
106-108 Victorian Vernacular	1883	Birchett House	John (Ellen)-a plumber
107 Queen Anne influence	1895	Miller House	Warren
112 Victorian Vernacular	c.1890	Daugherty House	Joseph - a salesman
114-116 Queen Anne influence	c.1890		
115-117 Nondescript	1917		
208 Victorian Vernacular	c.1890		
212 Shotgun	1875	Spirk House	Charles (1890)-machinist

El Morado #1

Spanish Colonial Revival 1924 El Morado Apartments

Riverview Avenue (ex-Lahman)

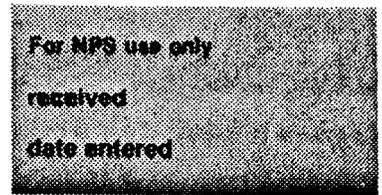
*31-33 American Foursquare	c.1913	Davis, James	Income property
35-37 Eastlake influence	1884	Schwartz House	George (Lulu)
39 Victorian Vernacular	1887		
45-47 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Elson House	Charles - a dentist
115 Commercial industrial	Intrusion	Roth Riverview Warehouse	
209 Modern commercial	Intrusion	Ed Smith Flowers (1962)	Historic Business site before 189
223 Bungaloid	c.1900		
229 Victorian Vernacular	1890	Plummer House	Samuel - a liveryman
233 Queen Anne influence	c.1890		
237 Queen Anne influence	1890		
241 Cottage	Intrusion (1941)		

McPherson Street

21 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Walker House	George - salesman
*26 Stick-Shingle Style infl.	1887	Kelly-Dumas House	Kelly - saloonkeeper Dumas - plasterer
27-29 Queen Anne influence	1885	Brewer House	R. C.
30 Queen Anne influence	1880	Tizzard House (1890)	W. E. - dentist
31 Queen Anne influence	1881		
34 Queen Anne influence	c.1885	O'Connor House	John (Rebecca) - canal superintendent
35-37 Queen Anne influence	1886	Hamilton House	James R. - printer
36-38 Queen Anne influence	c.1890		
39 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Knecht-Kincaid House	
40 Queen Anne	1885	McKenney House	Edward - engineer
41 Queen Anne	c.1885	Hurtley House	James (Amanda) - plant manager
112 Queen Anne influence	c.1885		
114-116 Nondescript	1900		
115 Eastlake influence	1891		
*118-124 Eclectic	c.1912	Floral Terrace	
205-207 Nondescript	1898	Beaty House	George (Mary) - carpenter
211 Victorian Vernacular	1890	Wampler House	Bernard-traveling salesman

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<u>Building List</u>		<u>Name</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>McPherson Street (continued)</u>	<u>Date</u>		
213-215 American Foursquare	1895		
217-221 Queen Anne influence	1900		
• 220 Queen Anne cottage	1897	Ulrich-Boone House	
222-224 Queen Anne influence	1890		
225 Queen Anne influence	1900		
227 Queen Anne influence	c.1890	Wymer House	Architectural draftsman
231 Modern house		Intrusion	
<u>Babbitt Street</u>			
30 Victorian Vernacular	1895		
31 Victorian Vernacular	1890	Walter House	Albert - Patternmaker
33-37 Nondescript	1900	33	Derby (Lottie)-office clerk
		35 Foose House	John (Rose)-Merchant tailor
34-36 Queen Anne	1910		
39 Victorian Vernacular	1890	Harlan House (1900)	Benjamin (Margeretta)-teach
42 Queen Anne	c.1886	Theobald House	Henry - sec. N.C.R.
• 43-45 Eastlake	c.1886	Miller-Leedom House	
115 Queen Anne influence	1898	Hessler House	C.M.-president, publishing
119 Queen Anne	c.1895		
• 123 Queen Anne	c.1895	VanPelt-Runyan House	Family income to 1982
• 127 Queen Anne	c.1895		
202-204 Neighborhood commercial	1917	Chester Anderson's store	
203 Queen Anne influence	1888	Cummings House	Alice
206-208 Queen Anne influence	1910		
210-212 Queen Anne	1910	Ulene-Williamson House	Ulene, Herbert & Harriet - grocery clerk Williamson, Samuel & May - grocery clerk
214-216 American Foursquare	1902		

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Dayton History

Specific dates 1868 - 1924

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

McPherson Town is a neighborhood of unusually well preserved residential buildings in styles predominantly from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It fills a significant place in the progression of architectural history in Dayton (Criterion C). This historic district is the City's only substantial residential collection which relates directly to the Great Miami River. It best represents the great flood of 1913 (Criterion A).

The architectural character of McPherson Town is Victorian Italianate, Queen Anne and Eastlake Influence. There are notable examples of Queen Anne Style, mainly at intersections. Hawthorne School (1886) is especially significant for its workmanship and Romanesque styling. Floral Terrace Apartments (1909) admirably represents the Craftsman era. The Spanish Colonial Revival El Morado Apartments (1924) is the last historic building constructed in the district and its most distinctive. A low level of demolition and limited intrusions have given this neighborhood solid streetscapes of buildings that convey a sense of history through related features, scale and use. No other collection of structures so well represents the City's rapid expansion at the turn of the century.

Dayton's core, in the river bend, had reached the practical limit of population by the end of the Civil War. Rapid outward expansion accompanied the post-war Industrial Revolution. A large area north of the river known overall as Riverdale was annexed by the City in 1868. The other part of Riverdale has lost its historic significance by extensive renovation and demolition. "McPherson" west of Main Street had been platted by Samuel McPherson in 1845. It continued to be identified by his name.

Historically, the neighborhood was economically mixed. A study was made for this report using a substantial representative sample (Data Base - The existing buildings). Deca annual samples were taken from the U. S. Census and Williams' City Directories. Analysis started at 1890 as the neighborhood was reaching maturity, and ended with 1920 after the great flood. There were a few executive and professional class families, more middle management households and a large component of craftsmen and tradesmen. Overall, the character is upwardly mobile (high rate of turnover) middle class living in single family residences and double houses. In 1920, the composition shifts. The percentage of multiple residences sharply increases and the heads of households are more commonly "blue collar". This adjustment is attributed to middle class flight to high ground after the great floor of 1913.

No event in the historic memory of Dayton is as vivid as the great flood of 1913. No part of the City represents it so well as McPherson Town.

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Little historic architecture adjacent to the Great Miami River has survived urban renewal. McPherson Town was slow to develop because it was on low swampy ground between the river and the Dayton hydraulic. The hydraulic cut across the river bend at the northwest margin of the district (now Great Miami Boulevard and the interstate highway). It was the expansion of the core City, the building of a permanent iron Main Street bridge in 1870 and a perceived limiting of the threat of spring freshets that encouraged development of McPherson Town. A levee was constructed in the 1870's and the hydraulic was filled in 1906 giving McPherson Town a sense of security. It was the deluge of 1913 overpowering the flood controls that seems to have unsettled its middle class character. McPherson did continue to be a substantial neighborhood until after World War II when it rapidly declined. Recent years have seen growing revitalization.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cellarius, C. E. Atlas of the City of Dayton 1907 Combination Atlas Map of Montgomery County, Ohio L. H. Evers Co., 1875
 Conover, Charlotte Reeve. Dayton and Montgomery County, Resources and People, 2 vol. Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1932

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 67

Quadrangle name Dayton North

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	6
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

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7	3	9	9	5	0
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4	4	0	5	6	6	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

McPherson Town boundaries are unusually clearly defined by the Great Miami River corridor, the I-75 Interstate Highway and the rear of the commercial strip along North Main Street. These lines tightly enclose the historic

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Loren S. Gannon, Jr., Historian

organization Landmarks Renaissance Corporation date 10 December 1986

street & number 10,001 Lebanon Pike telephone 513/885-4912

city or town Centerville state Ohio 45459

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

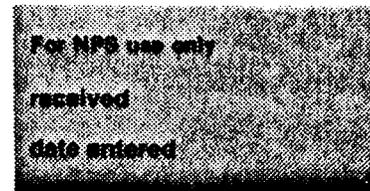
Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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Deed and Mortgage Books, Dayton: Recorder's Office of Montgomery County
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Harper, Glenn "McPherson Town: A Survivor has Taken a Turn for the Better." Dayton
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1920
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History Master's Thesis, Wright State University, 1980

Item No. 10 - Verbal Boundary Description - Continued

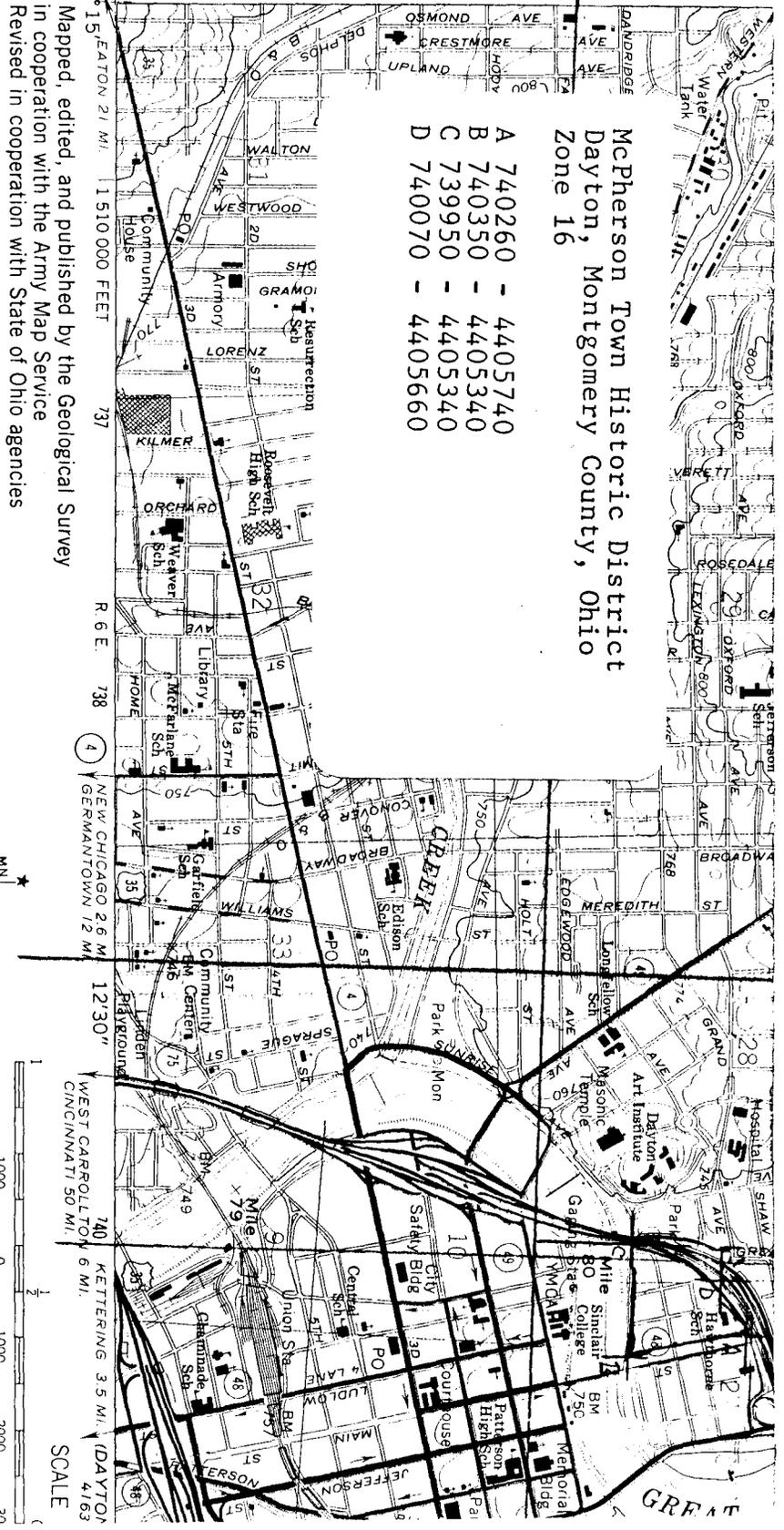
structures. Some peripheral intrusions are included to avoid an awkward boundary. The boundary closely approximates the locally designated historic district.

The easterly boundary follows old Wilbe Street starting at Grand Avenue, thence south along the west side of Wilbe (partly vacated) to the east-west alley between McPherson and Riverview, then jogging west to the back lot line of the buildings facing McDaniel Street and along the easterly lot line at 31-33 Riverview to the north curb of Riverview, thence west along the north curb of Riverview to the I-75 Interstate Highway right-of-way to Grand Avenue and along the southerly curb of Grand Avenue to the start point.

(MAMBSBURG)
4163 111 NE

McPherson Town Historic District Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio Zone 16

A	740260	-	4405740
B	740350	-	4405340
C	739950	-	4405340
D	740070	-	4405660



Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

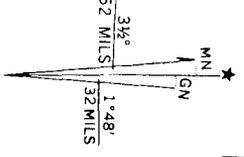
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965

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 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 6 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

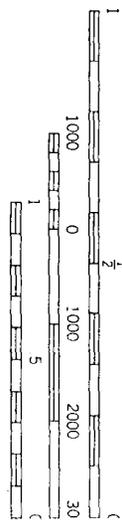
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern is subject to controlled inundation to 818 feet

Area west of the Great Miami River lies within the Miami River Survey Area east of the Great Miami River lies within the Between the Miamis Land Lines based on the Great Miami River Base

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VERTICAL SCALE

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAPS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS