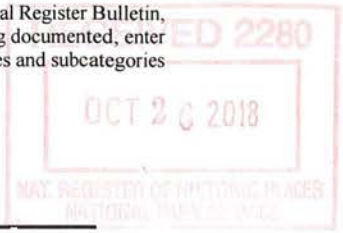


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Ontario Building

Other names/site number: McManus Troup Building

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 713-717 Jefferson Ave.

City or town: Toledo State: OH County: 095

Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Barbara Power</u>	DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	<u>Oct. 23, 2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

12/10/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility – apparel production, cigar manufacture
INDUSTRY/communications facility – printer
COMMERCE/Professional – photographer’s studio
COMMERCE/business – office wholesaler
RECREATION AND CULTURE/pool hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revival/American Movement: Commercial Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ontario Building is a 5 story Commercial Style building also referred to as the McManus Troup Building on Jefferson Avenue in downtown Toledo. The brick building includes historic character-defining features such as windows and metal ornamentation. The building is in its original location and exhibits no additions, demolitions or major alterations. The building responds to the typical platting of downtown being built to the front property line and adjoining alley running along the east side of the building. The structure's location on the south side of Toledo's central business district allowed for ease of access from and to transportation systems. Constructed during a transition of the downtown's buildings from smaller wood frame to brick and steel, the building is located next to Burt's Theater (NR77001874) constructed in 1897-1898. Together with the 1890 Pythian Castle at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Ontario, Burt's Theater, and the Ontario Building are the remaining representatives of the late nineteenth - early twentieth century urban character and growth along Jefferson Avenue, a predominant street within the downtown. Across Jefferson Avenue are newer buildings and across the alley to the east of the Ontario Building is a 2-story mid-century modern building. Within the immediate surrounding blocks are numerous vacant lots and surface parking.

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Narrative Description

The Ontario Building, located at 713-717 Jefferson Avenue in Toledo's central business district, was constructed circa 1898-1900. It displays characteristics of the Commercial Style and is five stories tall and three bays wide. (Photos 1, 2, 3) The building is rectangular in plan with a small rectangular projection at the western-most third of the rear, south elevation. (Photo 4) It is constructed of brick which is currently painted white. The lower two floors of the front, north elevation have been painted more recently and appear a faded yellow/ white, while the upper floors of the front elevation and all other exposed elevations, once white as well, are weathered to a gray appearance with the rear elevation weathered free of paint in places. Historical photographs indicate the building was first painted sometime in the latter half of the twentieth century. The façade is ornamented by elaborate galvanized sheet metal moldings exhibiting egg and dart patterning accenting the transition from first to second, (Photos 1,2,5) second to third, and fourth to fifth stories. The three bays of the façade are flanked by four piers which project at the first and second floors. At the first floor the molding is mitered around the projections giving an effect reminiscent of capitals, and the piers the feeling of classical columns. (Photos 2,3,5) A modern glassed storefront with a single centered, recessed pedestrian entrance sits below a now-boarded row of transom windows. Windows are arranged in threes within each bay at all floors including within the first-floor storefront. Second floor windows are one over one, with the upper panes approximately one-third the height of the lower. They are trimmed out with decorative metal muntins. One sash within each bay at the second floors appears to be operable while the others are fixed. (Photos 3, 5) Third, fourth and fifth story windows at the front elevation have equally proportioned one over one sashes. The fifth floor windows are arched. The structure is crowned by a very large galvanized sheet metal bracketed cornice.

The building shares a zero lot line at the west elevation with the Burt's Theatre, constructed circa 1897-1898, roughly contemporaneously. Decorative cornices on each building overlap the façade of the other. (Photo 5)

The Ontario Building's east elevation is situated along an alley. At the second through fifth floors, it features four sets of two windows and one single smaller window at the southern-most end of the elevation. Windows are a combination of four over four and one over one, all are arched. The northern-most window opening at each floor at this elevation has been infilled with brick. Otherwise, windows appear to be largely original. (Photos 3, 4) Four hinge attachments consisting of brackets and pins are present, two to either side of each window. These were likely for shutters, however no shutters are present now. Window openings at the first floor of this elevation are shorter, begin higher off the "ground" than other floors and feature bars. They correspond precisely with placement of windows at the upper floors save for below the southern-most set of two windows and single window. Here at the first floor rather than windows are two doorways, one very tall and the other shorter with a high concrete dock below for use as a loading entrance (Photos 3, 4). Every window at this elevation has an exterior sprinkler head centered directly above the window. These heads do not appear to be modern and the 1936 Sanborn Fire Map mentions sprinkler heads in these locations. A metal fire escape is present in front of the second set of windows from the north, front elevation with a counterweight mounted near the northeast, front corner of the building. Two painted "ghost signs" one oriented

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horizontally above first two northern-most pairs of fifth floor windows and the other vertically near the northeast corner of the building spanning third to fifth floors are present at this elevation, both saying "McManus Troup". (Photo 3)

The small rectangular projection at the western-most third of the rear, south elevation shares a zero lot line with a one story structure. The space between the remaining eastern-most two-thirds and the one story building is covered and several doorways into the structure appear to exist in this vicinity. Windows at the upper floors of the south elevation are a combination of glass block and original four over four sash and possibly replacement one over one sash. (Photo 4) Portions of the building possess an original ceramic coping atop the parapet.

The interior framing consists of wood joists running east /west between steel beams supported by built up steel columns. The fifth floor has wood columns and beams. A utilitarian wood stair is located in the southeast corner. The stair is adjacent to a freight elevator. A small passenger elevator is located in the northwest corner of the building. The first and second floor have been altered as office space. (Photos 6, 7, 10, 12) The third, fourth and fifth floors are open and used for storage. (Photos 13, 15, 18)

The Ontario Building retains historic integrity to convey its significance as a mid-size commercial/light industrial building dating to the turn-of-the-century in downtown Toledo. The building is at its original location at Jefferson and Ontario at the southern edge of downtown and its historic setting remains with its original neighboring building, the historic Burt's Theater still in the block. The Ontario's architectural design is conveyed through the historic configuration and materials of the exterior facade and the interior floor plans, stairs and circulation patterns, and materials including the steel structural members evident on the upper floors.

The building exhibits the massing and fenestration characteristics that help define the Commercial Style. To that end the brick and masonry openings define the base and express the 3-bay structural system. (Photos 1, 2). The metal trim which helps distinguish the masonry openings and define the base (classic bottom, middle, top) remains intact (Photo 5). The metal cornice provides a proportional top to the building.

The first and second floor have been extensively remodeled. (Photos 7, 9, 11) The storefront on the first floor has been modified however the original openings remain. The large full opening windows at the second floor front of the building remain (Photo 11). A wood stair remains at the south east corner (Photo 17). The third, fourth, and fifth floors retain the open space of the former light industrial uses. (Photos 13-16 and 18-20) These floors have the steel columns exposed showing the three bays across the front and the five bays running north /south. Steel beams support wood joists and floors. At the fifth floor the columns and beams are wood. The fifth floor also incorporates a skylight that appears to be original (Photos 20, 22).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1898-1900

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Ontario Building is nominated under Criterion C for its architectural significance reflecting the transition of commercial/light industrial buildings at the turn-of-the-last-century in downtown Toledo. The Ontario Building was built by the Toledo real estate developer Thomas H. Walbridge and a long-term tenant and later owner of the building was the printing and office supply company, McManus Troup. The period of significance is 1898-1900 reflecting the completion and initial occupancy of the building.

The Ontario Building retains historic integrity conveying its significance as a turn-of-the-century mid-size commercial/light industrial building in downtown Toledo. The building is at its original location at the southern edge of downtown and its architectural design is conveyed through the historic configuration and materials of the exterior facade and the interior floor plans, stairs and circulation patterns, and materials including the steel structural members evident on the upper floors.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architectural Context and Significance

The Ontario Building represents the transition between small-scale brick bearing or wood frame buildings to the early phase of mid-size masonry load-bearing construction with the use of steel columns and beams. The building's location in the southern edge of Toledo's central business district places it between remnants of early commercial development near the riverfront and later rail lines to the east; the warehouse district just south; and the financial, commercial, governmental center of downtown to the north along Madison, Superior, and Monroe streets. The Ontario Building's commercial/light industrial use is representative of many of the building types constructed in this southern edge during the late nineteenth century into the first decades of the twentieth century.

Toledo's first period of economic prosperity and commercial/industrial development came during the canal era of the 1830s and 1840s concentrated along the mouth of the Maumee River. Businesses flourished due to the canal trade; mills, factories, and foundries were attracted to the shipping facilities. Little remains in Toledo of this period.

The decades following the Civil War saw Toledo emerge as an important railroad terminus, by 1870 the expansion of railroads made Toledo the third largest rail centers in the nation. The discovery of a major gas field near Toledo in the 1880s brought even more industry due to the attraction of cheap fuel and major transportation routes. By 1890 Toledo's dock area extends for 18 miles along the riverfront. Remaining concentrations of this period of commercial growth are reflected by the St. Clair Street Commercial District (NR74001471/14000546), located two blocks from the Maumee River, the district represents the only group of commercial buildings remaining near the once thriving dock area of Toledo. The buildings in the district are

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predominantly 2-3 story brick buildings dating from 1855-1880s. Located near the location of Toledo's first harbor site of 1820, Fort Industry Square (NR73001501) is a collection of mid-nineteenth century Italianate style commercial buildings dating from 1862-1890s. The Monroe Street Commercial Buildings (NR76001474) is a city block of 3-story commercial buildings built beginning in 1877.

Through the late nineteenth century and into the first decades of the twentieth century Toledo prospered. Libbey-Owen Glass Company, Ford Plate Glass Company, iron and steel industries opened. By 1890 there were 750 manufacturing firms in the city. During this period several larger scale masonry warehouses are constructed in the Warehouse District just south of the Ontario Building's location. These late nineteenth century warehouses include the 5-story Sam Okum Produce Company on N. Huron Street, built in 1897 and the 5-story Berdan Building constructed in 1902. (Huron-Superior Streets Warehouse/Produce Historic District, NR93000153) These large brick bearing warehouses are distinguished by their round arched fenestration pattern and brick corbelling, with the most impressive being the Berdan Building (NR75001468). Designed by Toledo architect George Mills the massive building shows the influence of H. H. Richardson's Marshal Field's Warehouse in Chicago through its arcade-like rows of inset arched windows at the second through fourth floors separated by smooth brick piers and topped along the fifth floor by smaller arched windows. The Berdan Building contributes to the early expressions of modernism in downtown Toledo.

Broad patterns of architectural change and technology influenced Toledo's architecture beginning in the 1890s. The development of the modern Commercial Style of architecture, in part expressed by the three-part delineation of the building's exterior design, vertical emphasis and use of tripartite windows can be seen in several Toledo buildings. Technological innovations such as the elevator and the use of steel frame construction lead to early developments in skyscraper designs. The Ontario Building displays this three-part division on its primary elevation. The first two stories are defined by street-level storefronts with large display windows and recessed central entrance and large second story windows with a tripartite configuration (slightly larger center fixed sash flanked by narrower fixed side sashes all topped by transoms). The two story center portion has three bays separated by wide brick piers with each bay comprised of 3 sets of windows separated by narrower mullions and recessed spandrels. The top floor has three sets of round arched windows separated by the piers and topped by a wide overhanging cornice. Each of the three sections of the façade are separated by projecting metal cornices. The overall effect of the groups of windows separated by the wide brick piers and large expanses of glass at the lower two floors provides a vertical emphasis to the Ontario Building façade.

Roughly contemporary Commercial Style buildings with the Ontario Building are the six-story 1903 Manhattan Building at 518 Jefferson (NR75001470) and the six-story Snowflake Laundry Building at 607-611 Jefferson and seven-story Standart-Simmons Hardware Company (NR75001472), a few blocks south of Jefferson on S. Erie, both built in 1906. Of these four buildings the Manhattan Building and the Snowflake Laundry building have been demolished.

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Toledo's early skyscrapers began with the ten-story Spitzer Building (NR83002004) in 1896 followed in 1906 by the twelve-story Ohio Building and seventeen story Nicholas Building. All of these early high rise buildings, along with the technologically-advanced 1893 Gardner Building utilizing an early form of reinforced concrete for its interior floors, are located along Madison Avenue in the heart of the central business district. (Madison Avenue Historic District, NR86003829). The 1893 nine-story Nasby Building¹ built by the H. S. Walbridge Building Company reflected the Beaux Arts style of high rise with a tower and elaborate Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired architectural details. The building's exterior was covered by a modern glass curtain wall in the 1960s.

Expansion of the glass and automobile industry continued through the 1920s. The Great Depression and World War II stopped most downtown building activity for nearly two decades.

Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century Toledo Development and Ontario Building Business History

Proximity to the Miami and Erie Canal and Maumee River first gave rise to the southeasterly end of Toledo's central business district as a warehousing and manufacturing center. The canal contributed to the placement and growth of rail facilities nearby in the second half of the nineteenth century. Toledo's population grew 400% from 1870 to 1900. At the turn of the century Toledo experienced major growth and development with the arrival of glass companies and other automotive manufacturing. Libbey-Owen Glass and Willys Overland were two of the significant industrial companies that contributed to this growth and along with the extensive rail distribution, Toledo became a major economic force. The period from the turn of the century represents a time of growth that continued until the Great Depression.

The name Walbridge, beginning with Horace S. Walbridge, can be associated with many business endeavors and transportation advancements connected to growth and development of Toledo during the mid-late nineteenth century. "It may with justice be said that few citizens of Toledo have accomplished more for the development of resources of the city than did Mr. [Horace S.] Walbridge."² Born in 1828 in Syracuse, NY Horace Walbridge came to Toledo in 1831 with his mother and father, Chester and Mary Walbridge. Beginning the 1840s Horace was involved in grain commissions, banking, insurance, and real estate ventures. In 1868 he was a founder of the Northwestern Savings Depository, later becoming the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company. Through his banking interests he was a financier for the Toledo & Woodville Railroad and the Columbus & Toledo Railroad (later known as the Toledo & Ohio Central). He was at one time vice president of the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company; President of the Western Electric Light and Power Company, helped to establish the Maumee Rolling Mills, and was a founder of Woodlawn Cemetery in Toledo in the 1870s.

¹ The 1893 Nasby Building was built as an impressive Beaux Arts style high rise building with tower displaying Spanish Colonial Revival architectural details. During the 1960s the exterior of the building was completely covered by a modern curtain wall. Recent investigations of removing the curtain wall are underway, however, the historic integrity of the building is underdetermined.

² *Portrait & Bibliographical Record of City of Toledo and Lucas and Wood Counties*, Toledo, OH: Chapman Publishing Co., 1894, p. 171.

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In 1877 Horace S. Walbridge established the H.S. Walbridge Company with his son, Thomas H. Walbridge. The firm was involved with real estate, insurance, stocks and bonds. After Horace's death in 1893 Thomas took over the company and relocated the offices to the newly finished Nasby Building at 601 Madison Ave. The nine story Nasby Building, designed by Toledo architect H. O. Fallis, was built and owned by the H. S. Walbridge Company. Examples of the Walbridge Company real estate ventures include the acquisition of large tracts of undeveloped land and development of many subdivisions including: Walbridge 1st, 2nd, 3rd Additions, Englewood, Stickney Avenue, Parkland, Baker and Braun Additions. Thomas directed most of his attention to the real estate portion of the company, developing it as a separate division and adding his son, Stanley R. Walbridge into the company. In 1901 an additional partner is added to the firm, Clemont F. Souder, who developed the insurance end of the company. Thomas H. Walbridge dies in 1934.

The buildings comprising the southern edge of the central business district originally served as locations for various warehouse, wholesaling and light manufacturing/industrial operations. The function of these buildings was made easier by their proximity to transportation. Access to the rail links and the river (4 blocks east) made the receipt of raw materials and distribution of products feasible. The receipt of paper for printing, or tin and copper for forming, were all made easier by the nearness of shipping ports and railroads. The construction of a brick multi story manufacturing building exemplified Toledo's growth and prosperity as a significant population center and transportation hub due to its strategic location on Lake Erie between Buffalo and Chicago.

The 1890s saw a series of cities expand and develop in the Midwest nearly simultaneously. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, all developed as part of the "North coast" along the Great Lakes. So too, Toledo as evidenced by the development of a number of significant structures within downtown.

The urbanization of America was based on the industrial expansion and ability to start and grow businesses. The Ontario Building provided a base of operations for a variety of retail and small-scale manufacturing. As the urban core, central business district, relinquished its more labor intensive role it embraced the business, office, and government niches that began to take over downtown.

The adjacent Burt's theater constructed in 1897-1898 was indicative of the move of downtown's CBD to the south. The Ontario Building site was listed as a junk yard on the 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. In 1896 the Ontario Building Company was listed as an incorporated company in the Polk's City Directory for Toledo with Thomas H. Walbridge of the H. S. Walbridge Building Company as president and Harry E. King, Toledo attorney, as secretary-treasurer. John Nagly with a cigar manufacturing business moved into the building in 1900. A year later Toledo Overall moved in and would be a long term tenant. Two confectionary businesses were based there from 1903-1918. In keeping with its light manufacturing origins, the 1905 Sanborn listed a Tin shop at this location.

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In 1906 Hadley Printing and Paper Co. moved into the Ontario Building from several locations on St. Clair and Superior streets. Guide Publishing Co. first existed here in 1906 as well. In 1913 city directories list Ohio Lithograph along with Hadley Printing and Paper Co., and the Official Guide to Toledo was published in the building. A series of printing, paper and bindery businesses are all within a block of the Ontario Building. The 1905 Sanborn map with 1926 updates shows The Central Paper Co. at 130 Ontario, Wholesale Paper Warehouse at 118 Ontario, Pressing Prints and Embroidery at 135 Erie, a bindery at 126 Erie, Vrooman Printing, 38 N. Ontario, and Bindery and Printing, 33 N. Erie. This paper and printing grouping in the area certainly took advantage of the similarities of wants and needs.

The early twentieth century still showed a mix of uses with commercial business occupying the storefronts and light industrial the upper floors. To that end three barbers with businesses located in the building between 1908 and 1922. In keeping with the times, recreation becomes popular and Alspach and Alspach locate a billiard hall there in 1914. Lemuel Gentry Photography was in the building in 1919 until 1923 when Northland Studios, a photography business moved into the Ontario Building.

In 1926 the McManus Troup Company moves to the Ontario building and would remain in the building into the 1990s. The company is a local leader in printing, binding, and the office supply and furniture business. The McManus Troup Company was incorporated in 1912 with W. H. Troup, president; A. E. Sinks, vice president; and James F. McManus, secretary/treasurer. In 1925 James F. McManus became president and general manager of the company. The building briefly returned to a manufacturing role during World War II. Advance Glove located in part of the building in 1934. During World War II the company made gloves and other uniform parts. However, from the mid-1930s forward McManus Troup primarily utilizes the building, purchasing the entire building in 1954. In the late 1980s with the advent of movable office walls, cubicles, the Company forms Interspec a representative for the Steelcase office furniture system. The McManus Troup Company was largely responsible for the renovations still evident on the first and second floor.

The building was sold to a group who put their internet company in there during the early twenty-first century. The company was then bought by a Boston company that doesn't take possession of the building. The building has been vacant since approximately 2008.

Conclusion

Development by the local real estate developer Thomas H. Walbridge the Ontario Building is a significant building showing the architectural transition in downtown Toledo commercial/light industrial buildings at the turn-of-the-century and for its association with several printing companies, most notably the long-term occupancy of the building by the McManus-Troup Company, a locally important printing and office supply business.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ancestry.com research and records

Glowacki, Mary, Interview (4/23/18) - former McManus Troup employee 1984-1987

Johannesen & Dickes. *Look Again: Landmark Architecture in Downtown Toledo and the Old West End*. Ober Park Associates, 1973

Local History Department of the Toledo Lucas County Public Library

National Register of Historic Places-previous nominations

Ohio Historic Inventory

Polk City directories

Porter, Tana. *Toledo Profile A Sesquicentennial History*. Buettner/Toledo Sesquicentennial Commission, 1987

Portrait and Biographical Record of City of Toledo and Lucas and Wood Counties. Chapman Publishing Company, 1894.

Reichle/Klein Group Commercial Property Brokers, One Seagate Toledo, OH 43604

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps

Scribner, Harvey. *Memoirs of Lucas County and the City of Toledo: From Earliest Historic Times to the Present, Vol. I*. Western Historical Association, 1910.

Speck, William. *Images of America, Toledo, A history in Architecture*. Arcadia Publishing, 2001

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Toledo Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): LUC0034308

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .17 (less than one _____)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.651579 | Longitude: -83.539714 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 288523 | Northing: 4613986 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is situated in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas and State of Ohio: and being known as Parcel, Lucas County parcel number 1216141.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary consists of the property historically associated with the Ontario Building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Paul R. Sullivan Jr. AIA LLC
organization: Architect
street & number: 23 S. St. Clair- Lower
city or town: Toledo state: Ohio zip code: 43604
e-mail psullivan@bex.net
telephone: 419-266-2733
date: April 27, 2018

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Ontario Building

City or Vicinity: Toledo

County: Lucas

State: Ohio

Photographer: Paul R. Sullivan Jr. AIA LLC

Date Photographed: April 25, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Ontario Building, camera direction SE
2. Ontario Building, front elevation, camera direction SW
3. Ontario Building, alley view, camera direction SW

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4. Ontario Building, rear of building, camera direction NW
5. Ontario Building, storefront, camera direction S
6. Ontario Building, entry, camera direction SW
7. Ontario Building, camera direction S
8. Ontario Building, rear wall, camera direction SW
9. Ontario Building, stair, camera direction SW
10. Ontario Building, second floor, camera direction S
11. Ontario Building, front window, camera direction N
12. Ontario Building, typical cabling, camera direction W
13. Ontario Building, third floor, camera direction N
14. Ontario Building, third floor, camera direction S
15. Ontario Building, fourth floor, camera direction N
16. Ontario Building, fourth floor, camera direction SW
17. Ontario Building, typical stair, camera direction SE
18. Ontario Building, fifth floor, camera direction NE
19. Ontario Building, fifth floor, camera direction SE
20. Ontario Building, fifth floor, camera direction SW
21. Ontario Building, fifth floor, camera direction N
22. Ontario Building, sky light, camera direction N

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ontario Building

Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 1



Jefferson street storefronts circa 1950's (est)
Toledo Lucas County Public Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ontario Building

Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 2



View looking west on Jefferson Ontario Building (McManus Troupe) left mid block
Toledo Lucas County Public Library

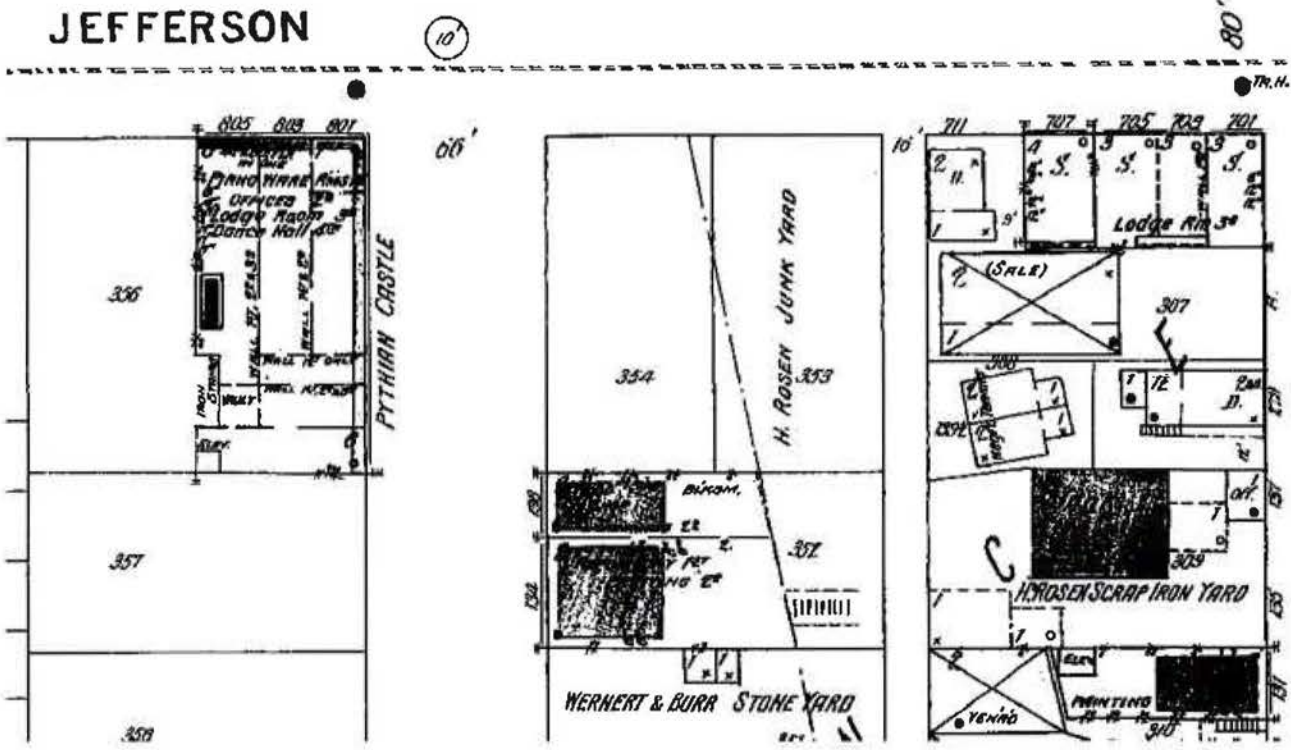
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ontario Building
Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 3

JEFFERSON



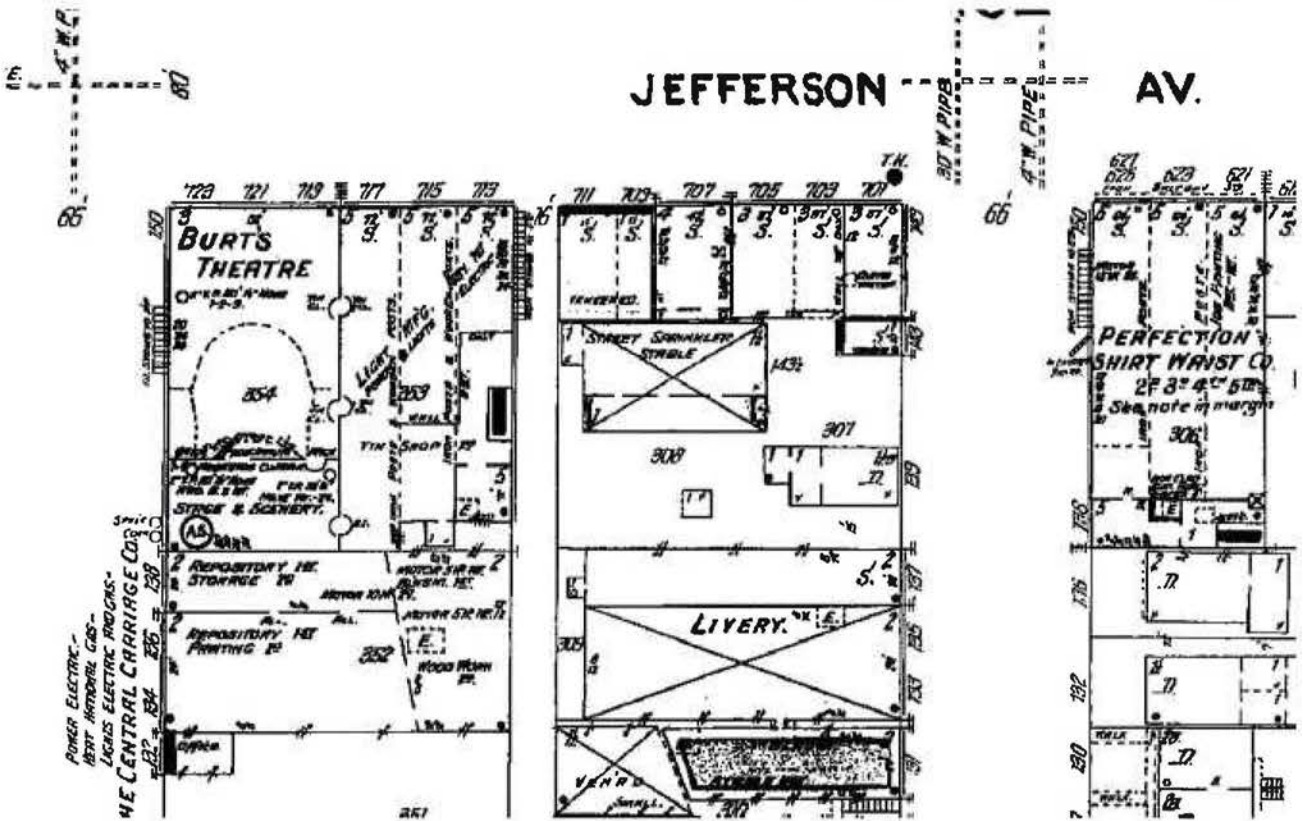
1895 Sanborn Showing Junk Yard

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ontario Building
Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 4



1905 Sanborn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

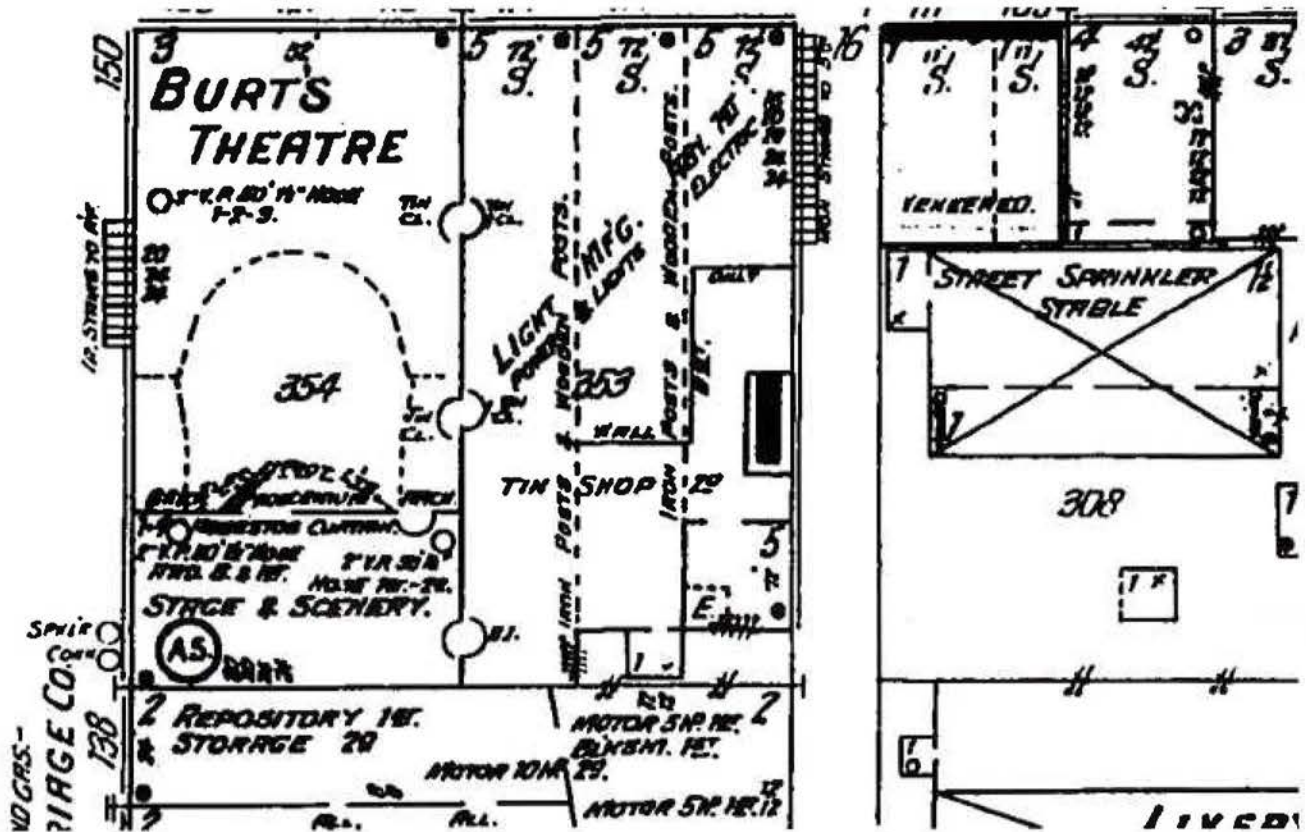
Ontario Building

Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 5



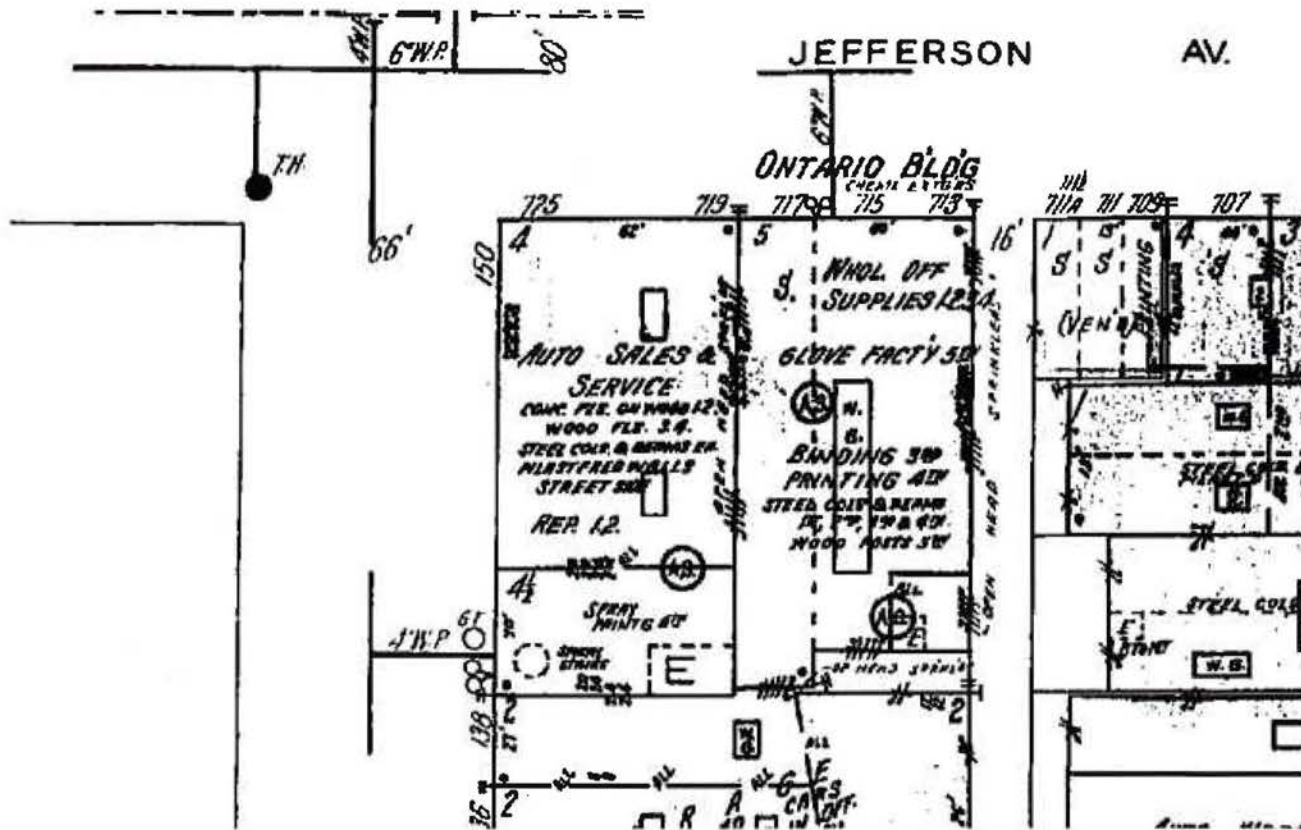
1905 Sanborn showing electrical manufacturing and tin shop

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Ontario Building
Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 6



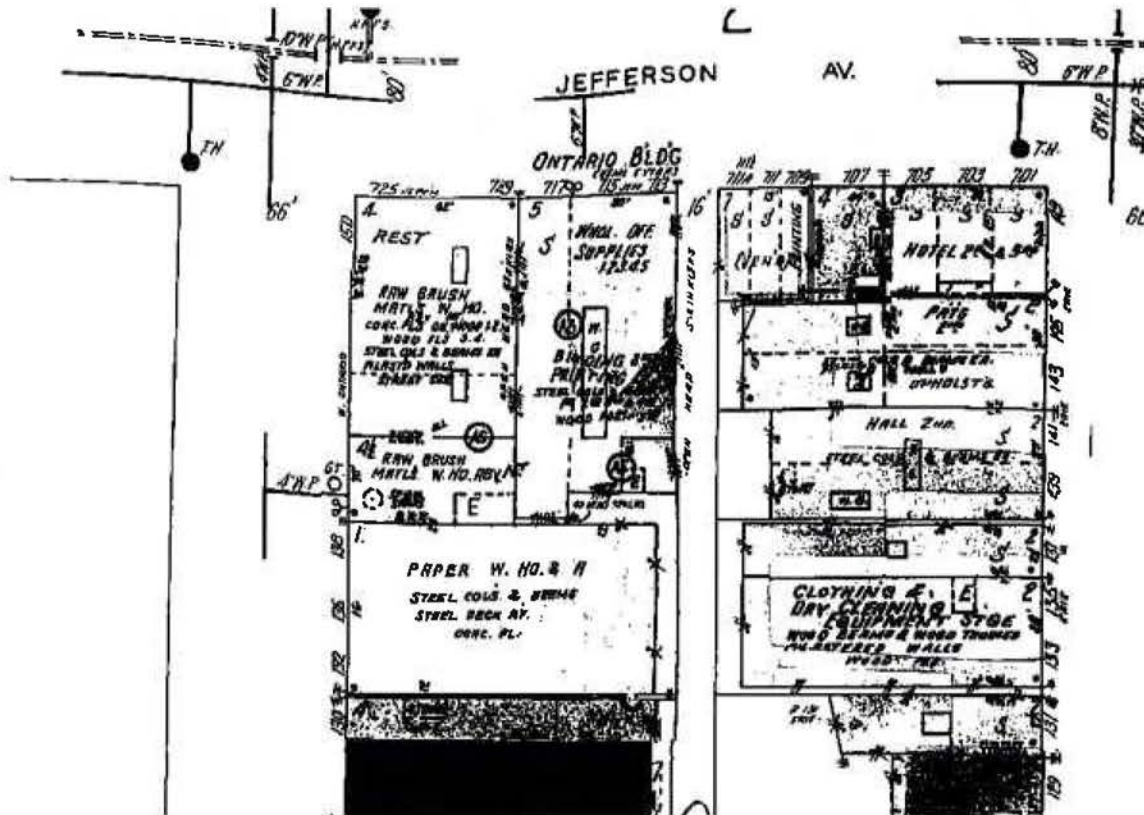
1936 Sanborn showing wholesale Office Supplies and Glove Factory

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

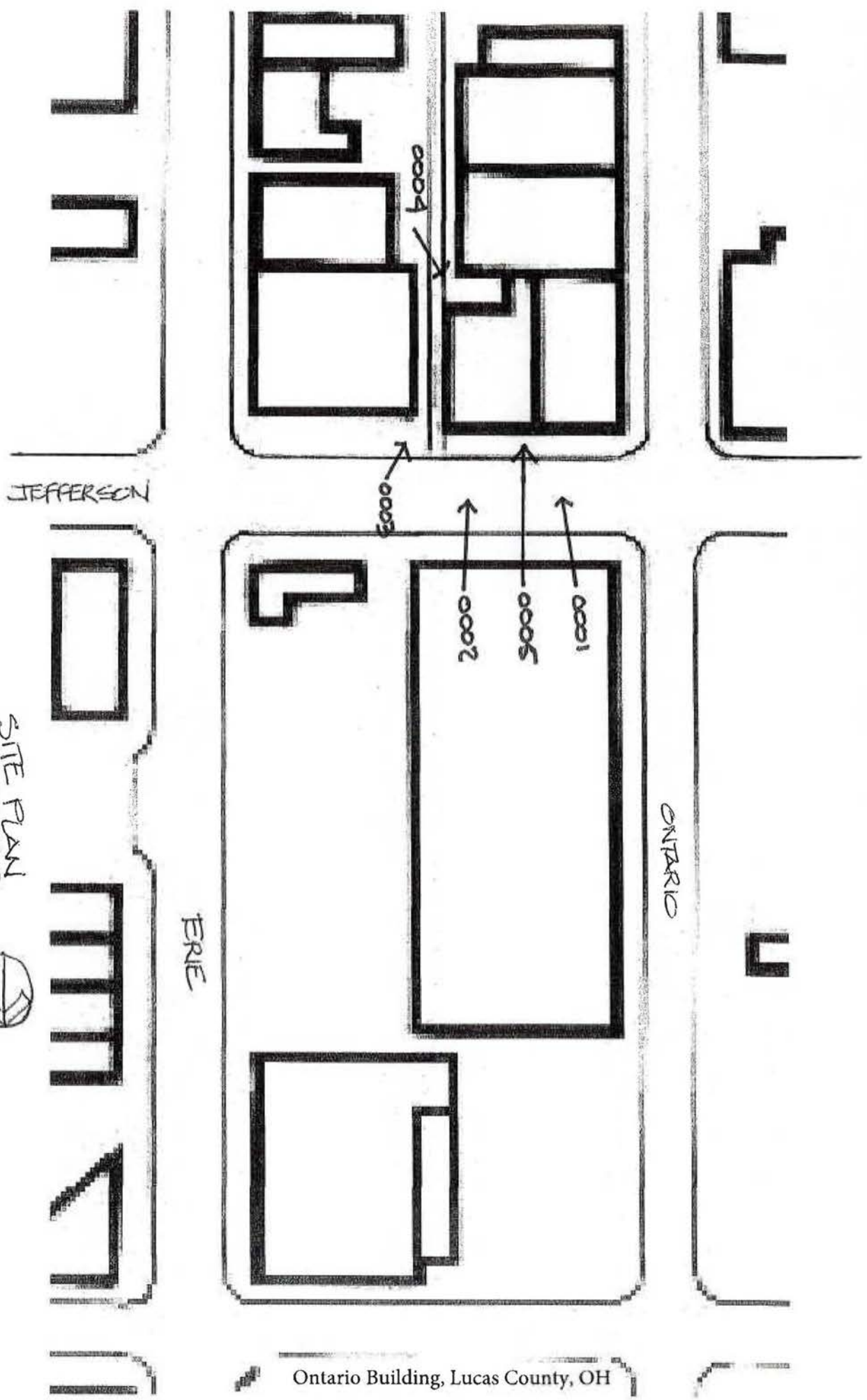
Ontario Building
Name of Property
Lucas County Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section Historic Photographs Page 7



1951 Sanborn showing wholesale Office Supplies and Printing

PHOTO KEY



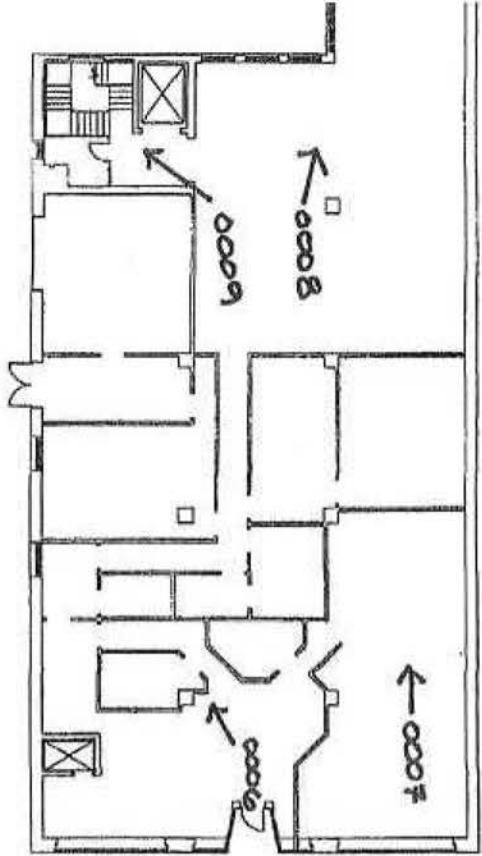
SITE PLAN
1" = 100'



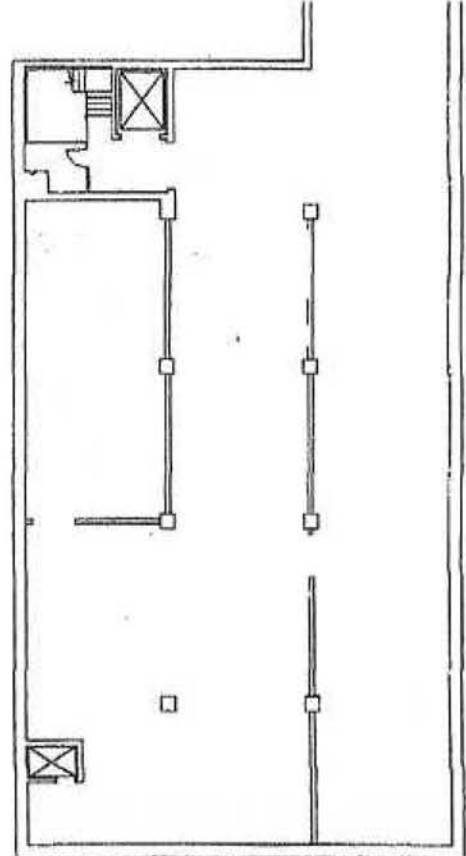
Ontario Building, Lucas County, OH

PHOTO KEY

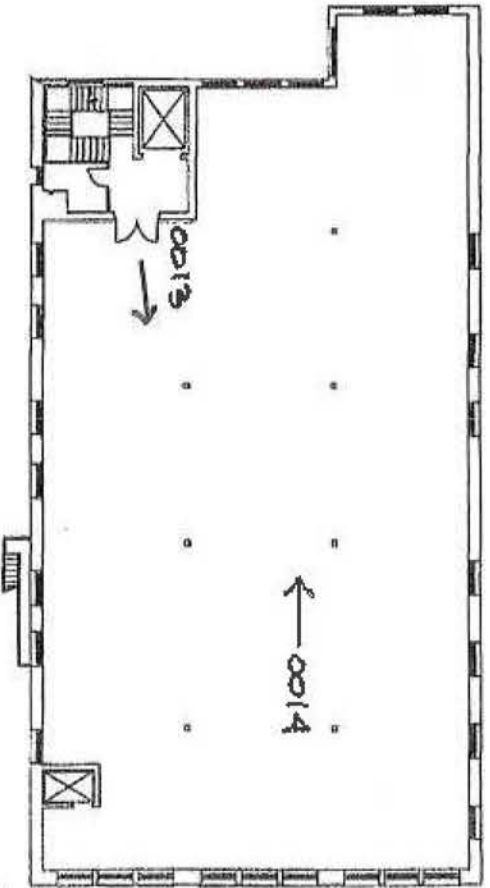
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING THIRD FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN

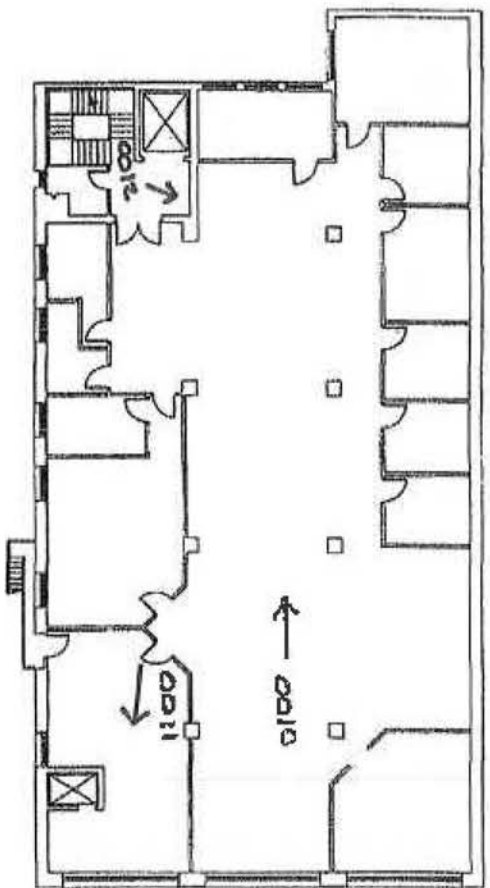
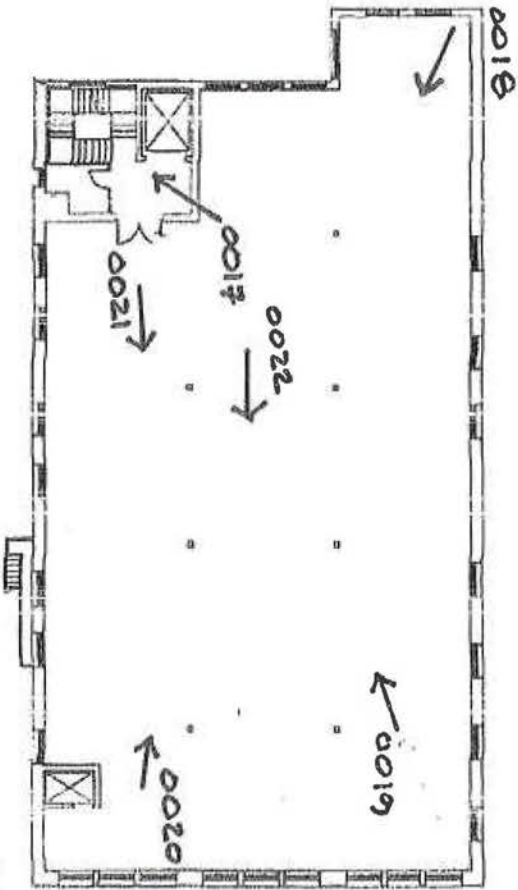
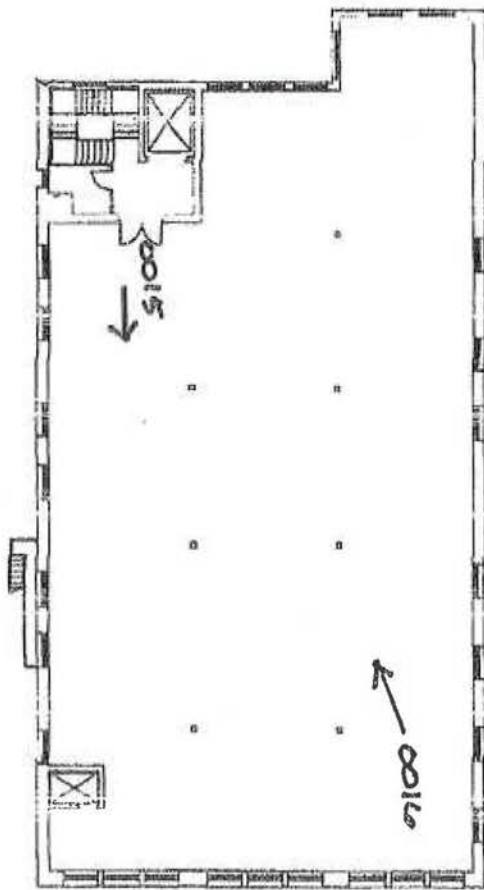


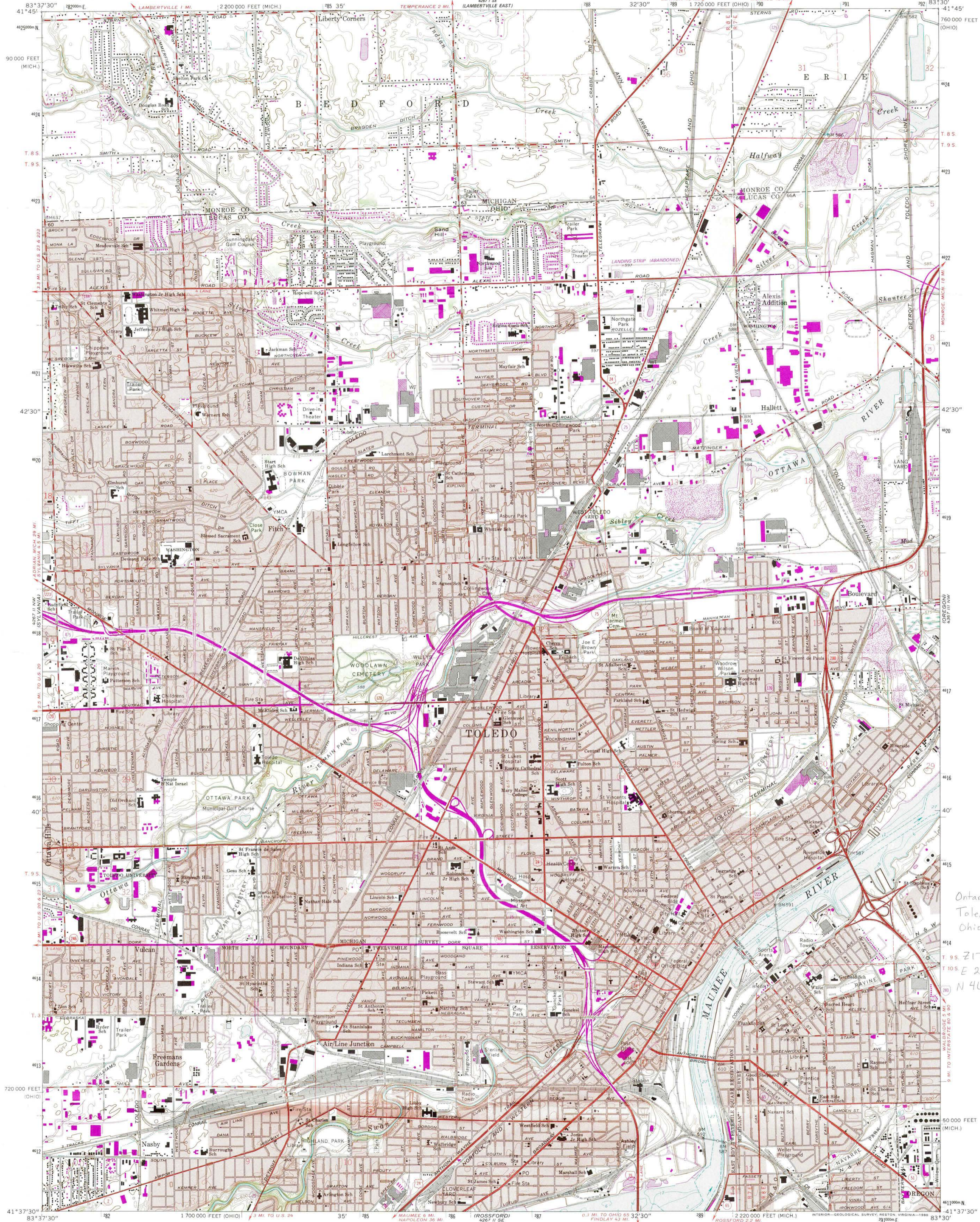
PHOTO KEY

FIFTH FLOOR



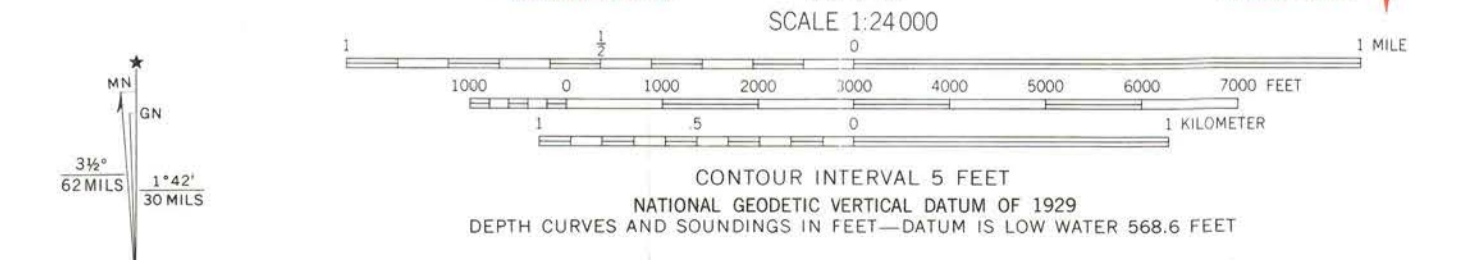
FOURTH FLOOR





Ontario Building,
Toledo, Lucas Co.,
Ohio
T 9S Z17
T 10S E 288523
N 4613986

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by planetable surveys 1934. Revised 1965
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U. S. Lake Survey chart 374
(1965). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate
system, north zone, and Michigan coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 1 meter south and
6 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information not checked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Land lines within the Michigan Survey based on the Michigan meridian



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

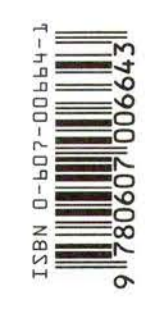


TOLEDO, OHIO-MICH.
N4137.5-W8307.5

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 4267 II NE-SERIES V852

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980





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419

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Glass
Centre**

JobfUSA
Lucas County TASC, Inc.
Volunteers of America
Family Service of NW Ohio
Rumpf Development Corp.
Premier Parking

McManus Group



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Leichte Klein
an Miller
n Xurgem
9.867.10



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For Information Call:
419-





EXIT



















تصویر

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Ontario Building

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: OHIO, Lucas

Date Received: 10/26/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/10/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100003209

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/10/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: AOS: Architecture; POS: 1898-1900; LOS: local.

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/10/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 22, 2018
For nomination of the Ontario Building to the National Register of
Historic Places: Lucas County, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not
- Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____



October 22, 2018

Julie Ernstein, Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Ernstein:

Enclosed please find 4 new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Wickersham House
Ontario Building
Glenn, John, Boyhood Home
Timken Vocational High School

COUNTY

Greene
Lucas
Muskingum
Stark

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Wickersham House; Glenn, John, Boyhood Home; and Timken Vocational High School.

The John Glenn Boyhood Home is nominated at the National level of significance under Criterion B. The property also meets Criterion Consideration B for a moved property.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Power".

for Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures