SG100009023
Listed 6/5/2023

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: _DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building_____
Other names/site number: _I-75 Business Center_____
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: _300 Phillips Avenue_____
City or town: _Toledo_____ State: _OH_____ County: _Lucas_____
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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 ___C ___D

Barbara Tower
DSHPO/Dept. Head for Inventory & Registration **April 20, 2023**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

_State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection_____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building | Lucas, Ohio
Name of Property | County and State

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY / manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY / industrial storage

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY / Chicago

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _Brick, sandstone, aluminum _____

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 nominated DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building, at 300 Phillips Avenue, is located on the north side of Phillips Avenue, between Detroit Avenue to the west, Lagrange Street to the east, and bound by Gradolph Street to the North. The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building is a three-story rectangular, brick and stone, flat roof structure with six brick and metal siding, one-story, flat roof additions. The total area of the building, with its additions, is 385,000 square feet. The original building is symmetrical in layout, in Chicago style architecture. The building was constructed, starting in 1923 and finished in 1924. It received additions in 1945, 1946, 1947, 1963, 1969, and 1980. Interior renovations occurred in the 1960s and 1990s. The original structure is three stories with a garden-level basement with a height of sixty feet from grade to the top of the parapet wall. The building maintains historic integrity and continues to reflect the original functions. The overall condition of the property is in average condition on the exterior and interior. The three buildings included with the boundary are the 1924-1980 Office and Manufacturing building, the 1971 Guard Post, and the non-contributing 1980 paint storage building.

Narrative Description

Setting
The nominated DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building, at 300 Phillips Avenue, is located on the north side of Phillips Avenue between Detroit Avenue to the west, Lagrange Street to east, and Gradolph Street to the north. Phillips Avenue runs along the property in the southwest and the southeast is bound by the Ottawa River. The building is surrounded by other industrial buildings as well as some residential neighborhood to the north. The terrain is relatively flat, with a minor topography change near Gradolph Street. The section of the city is a mixture of industrial and residential.

Railroad lines run just west of Detroit Avenue and north of Sylvania Avenue, one block from Gradolph Street. DeVilbiss Company lines spurred off the railroads for easy access to the freight cars. To the south of the Ottawa River runs Interstate-75. When the interstate was built, the river was rerouted and the DeVilbiss Pond was lost (Figure 5).

A large parking lot is situated in front of the 1923 building and the east and north sides are paved for truck access. A landscape buffer, filled with mature trees, is situated between the building and the parking lot to the south. Landscaped lawn is present on the west side with sidewalks to the door access.

Exterior

The building, with its additions, measures 670 feet wide (east/west) and 476 feet long (north/south). The building features the 1923 Chicago Style three-story brick and stone building which spans the south elevation width. The Chicago Style characteristics include the rectangular plan with flat, corniced roof, brick masonry facades, the large window openings, and vertical pilasters. The building is symmetrical, in the east/west composition. It features slightly projecting bays at the ends and center of the south and north elevations. Between the bays, noted with pilasters, are window openings with the original steel windows. On all elevations, each bay is separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals. There are stone belt courses at the first floor sill line and floor line, and third floor ceiling line.

All six additions reside on the north side of the original building, with only the 1980 addition wrapping to the east and having a portion visible from the south elevation.

Modifications outside the period of significance include new door systems in the exterior masonry openings, the interior 1990s office renovation on the second floor, and the 1980 addition.

There are six warehouse additions, four of which are visible from the exterior. The additions are one-story metal and brick sided additions. The 1945, ’46, and ’47 additions created a cove, which allowed for the freight train boxes, along DeVilbiss’s line, access to the center of the additions for easy loading and unloading of supplies and product (Figure 5). The 1963 and 1980 additions infilled the cove. The 1969 addition is located on the west side of the 1940s additions (Figure 6). The 1923 building and its additions feature flat, membrane roofs.

1923

The building consists of its original footprint with the symmetrical plan. The facades feature red brick in running bond pattern with average-size mortar joints. There is stone detailing throughout the building. A large painted concrete base is featured across the entire building, to the first floor line. Stone bands are featured at the first floor line, at the sill line of the first floor windows, at the head line of the third floor windows, across the pilasters at the third floor, and along the parapet top.

The front façade is southwest facing, on Phillips Avenue (photo 01). It features projecting bays on the ends and the center (photo 02, 03). Each bay along the façade is denoted with a brick and stone pilaster with flat stone capitals below the top stone banding. Between each pilaster, window openings at each level are featured. The at-grade basement window openings in each bay have been infilled with concrete block, which has been painted to match the painted concrete base. On the first and second floors the window openings feature stone sills and rowlock headers.

On the third floor the window openings feature stone sills and headers. Below the stone sills on the second and third floors are one row of rowlock brick. The window openings are filled with the original steel industrial divided-lite windows with center operable hoppers. The center projected bays features the original entrance locations. Additional detailing signifies this area as the entrance. There are stone headers which feature dentil cornices at the first floor windows and entrance openings, three stone bands at the first floor between the sill band and headers, diamond insets directly below the parapet and dentil detailing within the stone parapet (photo 04). The entrances feature aluminum entrance systems from the 1960s (photo 05) and the windows feature the original steel divided lite windows. A deep concrete stoop at the entrances features exposed aggregate concrete and steps with steel bar handrails. Near the west projected bay an entrance system provides ingress/egress. The opening has a modern aluminum storefront system and a domed awning.

The west elevation faces Detroit Avenue (photo 06). It features a taller stair tower bay at the north end. Each bay along the elevation is denoted with a brick and stone pilaster with flat stone capitals below the top stone banding. Between each pilaster, window openings at each level are featured. The at-grade basement window openings are infilled with concrete block, painted to match the painted concrete base. On the first and second floors the window openings feature stone sills and rowlock headers. On the third floor the window openings feature stone sills and headers. Below the stone sills on the second and third floors are one row of rowlock brick. The window openings are filled with the original steel industrial divided-lite windows with center operable hoppers. The stair tower bay at the north features an additional fourth level with an additional set of window openings between the bays, which also feature stone sills and headers, rowlock below the sills, and steel divided-lite windows. At the first floor of the stair tower is an entrance into the building with modern aluminum storefront and domed awning.

The north elevation, facing Gradolph Street, is covered by the warehouse additions. The 1945-1969 additions cover the first floor of the 1923 building and the 1980 addition covers the first and second floors. The north elevation features projecting bays on the ends and the center. Each bay along the façade is denoted with a brick and stone pilaster with flat stone capitals below the top stone banding. Between each pilaster, window openings are featured. On the second floor the window openings feature stone sills and rowlock headers. On the third floor the window openings feature stone sills and headers. Below the stone sills on the second and third floors are one row of rowlock brick. The window openings are filled with the original steel industrial divided-lite windows with center operable hoppers. Stair towers at each projected set of bays feature an additional fourth level with an additional set of window openings, which also feature stone sills and headers, rowlock below the sills, and steel divided-lite windows.

The east elevation, facing Lagrange Street, is covered by the 1980 warehouse addition, which covers the first and second floors. It features taller stair tower bays at the north end. Each bay along the elevation is denoted with a brick and stone pilaster with flat stone capitals below the top stone banding. Between each pilaster, window openings are featured. On the third floor the window openings feature stone sills and headers. Below the stone sills on the third floor are one row of rowlock brick. The window openings are filled with the original steel industrial divided-

lite windows with center operable hoppers. The stair tower bay at the north features an additional fourth level with an additional set of window openings between the bays, which also feature stone sills and headers, rowlock below the sills, and steel divided-lite windows.

1945

Only the north elevation of the 1945 addition is visible from the exterior (photo 07). The elevation features red brick in running bond pattern, which spans from grade to top of wall. The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall, and a gutter system is in place at the top of the wall. There are six solid panel steel overhead door openings with bumpers and shelters. The elevation also features a modern steel pedestrian door with a half-lite and two window openings with corrugated fiberglass infill.

1947

A portion of the west elevation, the north elevation, and the east elevation of the 1947 addition is visible from the exterior. The west elevation features red brick in running bond pattern, which spans from grade to the top of the wall. The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall. There is a solid panel steel overhead door opening. The elevation also features a modern steel pedestrian door with a half-lite and three window openings with corrugated fiberglass infill. The north elevation features red brick in running bond pattern, which spans from grade to top of wall (photo 08). The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall, and a gutter system is in place at the top of the wall. There are four modern steel pedestrian doors. Window openings are featured across the elevation. Seventy percent of the window openings have corrugated fiberglass infill and the remainder feature steel divided-lite windows. The east elevation features painted brick, which spans from grade to top of wall. The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall. A truck dock appendage is featured on the east elevation, which has standing seam metal siding and flat membrane roof. The truck dock features a depressed apron with ten solid panel steel overhead door openings with bumpers and shelters. There is an additional overhead door at grade and a modern steel pedestrian door with a half-lite. Within the painted brick elevation there are two window openings with corrugated fiberglass infill. There are two pop-up projections at the roofline, which provide clerestory windows on either side for additional daylight into the warehouse (photo 09). The clerestories are steel divided-lite awning windows.

1969

The west and north elevations of the 1969 addition are visible from the exterior. The west elevation features red brick in running bond pattern, which spans from grade to the top of the wall (photo 06). The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall, and a gutter system is in place at the top of the wall. The grade shifts with the topography rising at the north end of the elevation. Two small window openings are located near the south and feature single-lite windows. The north elevation jogs with a forty-five degree angle to feature loading docks with access to the north paving. The north elevation features red brick in running bond pattern, which spans from grade to the top of the wall (photo 07). The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall. The grade shifts with the topography rising at the west end of the elevation. Four steel panel overhead doors with bumpers and shelters are featured in the loading dock. One steel half-lite pedestrian door provides ingress/egress from on the north elevation.

1980

The east elevation and a small portion of the south elevation of the 1980 addition are visible from the exterior. The 1980 addition is enclosed with standing seam metal siding, and a flat, membrane roof which wraps the top of the wall. The south elevation features an entrance area which is denoted by an aluminum framed storefront wall, four sections wide by three sections tall, spanning from grade to roof structure. Concrete block base is featured on the remainder of the south elevation. A wide vertical band breaks the standing seam siding with red brick in running bond pattern. A gutter system is in place at the top of the wall. The west elevation features standing seam metal siding, which spans from grade to top of wall. The membrane roof wraps the top of the wall (photo 10). There are nineteen loading dock openings with steel panel overhead doors, bumpers and shelters. Two modern steel pedestrian doors are located on this elevation and feature concrete steps to grade with steel pipe handrails.

Interior

1923

Basement

The basement features an open plan with concrete columns, floor, ceiling, and exterior walls. The concrete floor is exposed with paint striped to delineate pallet storage and walkways. The ceiling features painted concrete structure. The painted cylindrical concrete columns are large, about four feet in diameter, and feature tapered mushroom tops. The exterior walls are painted concrete with the steel windows still in place behind the concrete block infill (photo 11).

1st Floor

The first floor features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The ceilings feature painted concrete structure. The painted cylindrical concrete columns are about two feet in diameter and feature tapered mushroom tops (photo 12, 13). The exterior walls are painted brick with the steel windows visible. A small section in the northwest corner is walled off for restrooms and a file storage room which have exposed concrete floors, ceilings, and painted brick walls.

2nd Floor

The second floor features a finished office portion on the west side and the remainder remains an open plan. The offices, built out in the 1990s, feature carpet flooring, dropped acoustical ceiling tile, and drywall walls, painted (photo 14). The columns in the office area have been boxed out with drywall. The majority of the office area is open office with cubicles, perimeter enclosed offices, and conference rooms (photo 15). The open area east of the offices features exposed structure. The concrete floor is exposed, and the concrete ceiling is painted. The painted cylindrical concrete columns are about two feet in diameter and feature tapered mushroom tops (photo 16). The exterior walls are painted brick with the steel windows visible.

3rd Floor

The third floor features the offices used by DeVilbiss in the center and open plan on the west and east ends. The offices, appearing to be from the 1960s, feature carpeted flooring, dropped acoustical ceiling tile (below window head height), and drywall walls (photo 17, 18). The corridors feature windows into the offices to provide light into the corridor. The steel columns

have been incorporated into the walls of the offices. The lobby area, off the pedestrian elevator, features wood paneled partitions (photo 19). The open plan areas feature vinyl tile over the concrete flooring and acoustical ceiling tile above the window head height. The steel columns are not covered and are painted (photo 20). Throughout the third floor the exterior steel windows have received an interior aluminum storm window system.

Vertical circulation
In each north corner and at the center south projection are stair towers which feature steel stairs with steel risers and treads and pipe handrails attached to the brick walls (photo 21). The walls into the stair towers feature heavy-duty steel doors (photo 22). A pedestrian elevator is also located in the south center projection and services the first through third floors. A large freight elevator is located in the north center projection and services the basement to the roof.

1945
The 1945 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted. The perimeter walls are painted brick (photo 23).

1946
The 1946 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted. The once brick exterior walls of the 1923 building are now painted (photo 24). Many of the 1923 north steel windows are still intact and visible though a few have been changed to openings for access between the original building and addition.

1947
The 1947 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted (photo 25). The perimeter walls are painted brick. There are two pop-up projections at the roofline, which provide clerestory windows on either side for additional daylight into the warehouse. The clerestories are steel divided-lite awning windows.

1963
The 1963 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted. The once brick exterior walls of the 1923 building are now painted. The 1923 north steel windows are still intact and visible.

1969
The 1969 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof

structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted (photo 26). The perimeter walls are painted brick.

1980

The 1980 warehouse addition features an open plan. The open plan features exposed concrete floors with painting striped to delineated pallet storage areas and walkways. The steel roof structure is exposed. The steel columns are painted. The once brick exterior walls of the 1923 building are now painted. The 1923 north steel windows are infilled with concrete block, unpainted (photo 27).

Guard House

The Guard House, built in 1971, provided the access security into the DeVilbiss complex. The building is a square brick building. The brick is red, in running bond pattern, to match the 1923 building. It features a flat roof with a large overhang (photo 28). Aluminum windows are located on each wall to provide visibility to the entire grounds. A recessed entrance on the north side is accessible from stairs and a stoop within the square footprint. A door on the west elevation is accessed from the stoop and an additional door on the south elevation provides egress. The Guard House is a contributing resource.

Paint Storage Building (non-contributing)

The Paint Storage Building was built in 1980. The storage building is located east of the building, along the Phillips Ave drive, which leads to Lagrange Street. It is a rectangular concrete block building with a shallow gable roof with corrugated metal finish (photo 29). There are two overhead doors and two pedestrian doors, one each on the north and south elevations. Built outside the Period of Significance, it is being counted as noncontributing.

Alterations

The exterior entrances have been replaced with modern aluminum or steel systems. The 1980 addition, which infilled the cove provided for freight train access to the center of the warehouse, has only covered portions of the historic building and does not detract from the original building and additions within the period of significance.

The interior renovation of the second floor office space, with the drywall, carpet, and dropped acoustical ceiling only cover one quarter of the original second floor.

Historic Integrity

Association:

The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building is associated with the DeVilbiss Company, the inventor of medicinal atomizers and paint spray equipment. The company was integral in the advancement of aerosol engineering from their inception in 1888 until their incorporation into holding companies in 1990, beyond the period of significance, retaining its integrity as a whole.

Additionally, the building's historic use of manufacturing remains tangible. Though the building is now mostly used for warehousing, many of the tenants are still associated with manufacturing or are local manufacturers using the building for their supply chain logistics. The building

continues to reflect a manufacturing building through its extant features – looking very much like it did during its operation as the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building.

Location and Setting:
Its location provides the physical context for manufacturing in the Midwest, with easy access to the railroads, and later highways. And its setting along the Ottawa River provided the context for the park-like feel of the complex DeVilbiss was trying to accomplish. The location of this building remains intact, and the overall setting of a large manufacturing building and setting is still reflective of the company during its years of operation.

Design, Material, Workmanship, Feeling:
The 1923 building's original footprint, structure, floor plates, and spatial volume have been minimally altered. The historic materials and structure on the façade, including the brick, stone, and windows, remain intact. The interior floor plates, material, and concrete structure also remain. A large, modern building, the structure provided the company with physical evidence of its prosperity, expansion, and community culture.

The additions also remain intact with their exterior and interior materials, structure, floor plates, and volume having been minimally altered. Five of the six additions were built within the Period of Significance and add to the historical integrity as they exemplify the expanding success of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company.

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.)

- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY
INVENTION

Period of Significance
1923-1971

Significant Dates
1924

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, Architects
Henry J. Spieker Company

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 DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the property's significant role in the early twentieth century development of the DeVilbiss product lines, which greatly affected the medical equipment, perfume, and paint industries in Toledo and the nation. The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company illustrates the diverse range of industries and manufactured products defining Toledo as one of the country's major industrial centers during much of the twentieth century. The nominated property is the best representation of the company's contribution to Toledo's industrial economy, serving as the last location to represent the full extent and culmination of the innovations and product development of the company through its history. The Period of Significance for the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building is 1923-1971. This period reflects the period of construction of the facility used as the headquarters for the DeVilbiss Company through the last historic phase of construction associated with the company in 1971. Additionally, during the late 1960s-70s the DeVilbiss family began relinquishing control of the company and major mergers started taking place. The building remained the DeVilbiss headquarters until 1990 when the DeVilbiss product lines were fully incorporated under their holding companies.

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

Toledo's Twentieth Century Industrial Context

From the end of the Civil War to the mid-twentieth century, Ohio was one of the most powerful and diverse economic centers in the United States. The key factors placing Ohio in the forefront of the nation's industrial growth included its location, natural resources, major transportation routes, and a plentiful labor supply. Throughout the early to mid-century there were few growing industries in which Ohio did not have a major interest.[1]

Toledo played an important role in Ohio's industrial prominence throughout this period. Because of its transportation and unrivalled natural features Toledo was one of the foremost industrial centers in the United States. Toledo boosted one of the best natural harbors on the Great Lakes. The city's location placed Toledo half-way between Cleveland and Chicago and sixty-five miles south of Detroit. During most of the early to mid-20th century Toledo identified as the third largest city in Ohio, the third largest railroad center in the United States and the third city in the United States for production of automobiles and related industries. Additionally, Toledo was the world's center for the glass industry and home to major oil refineries.[2]

[1] George Knepper, *Ohio and Its People*, Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 2003, pp. 300-301
[2] Toledo City Directory, Southfield, MI: R. L. Polk & Company, 1923, 1930, 1943, 1953, 1963.

While DeVilbiss Manufacturing did not represent one of Toledo's major industries of glass, automotive, or oil refineries, the inventor and manufacturer of medical and perfumery atomizers and spray equipment significantly factored into the diverse range of Toledo manufacturers and products that were widely known on a national scale. Toledo's highly diversified industries produced atomizers, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, oil-well equipment and supplies, laundry machinery, scales, spark plugs, electrical apparatus, paints and varnishes. During World War II Toledo not only converted many local manufacturers into producing items to support the war effort, but its factories still made over 3,000 peace-time products for the home front, many of them nationally advertised. During the 1960s as Toledo experienced similar loss of industries as other Ohio's urban centers, DeVilbiss remained one of Toledo's sixteen employers to employee 1,000 or more workers, ranking along with other industries including Kaiser-Jeep, Libbey-Owens-Ford, Owens Illinois, Chevrolet, Champion Spark Plug, and Toledo Scale.[3]

The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company building at 300 Phillips Avenue was built by the DeVilbiss Company in 1923. The building was built due to the increased demand and product line being produced by the DeVilbiss Company. Prior to the location at 300 Phillips, the DeVilbiss Company was located at the DeVilbiss family home at 1941 Warren Street (1888-1890), then 1218 Jackson Street (1890-1906), and 1310 Dorr Street (1907-1918). All three addresses are now vacant plots of land. The DeVilbiss Company moved to Lenk Winery on Phillips Avenue in 1919 and operated out of their buildings until the DeVilbiss headquarters was complete in 1924. No Lenk Winery buildings remain on site.

The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company started as a medical equipment company, producing atomizers for nose and throat medicines, the first of which was invented by Dr. Allen DeVilbiss in 1888. The company expanded its products, using the same technology as the atomizer, to devise and produce perfumizers, paint and stain sprayers, and air compressors. About one hundred patents were taken out to protect the DeVilbiss atomizer, perfumizer, and paint sprayer.[4]

Dr. Allen DeVilbiss, President 1888-1917

Dr. Allen DeVilbiss, born on December 5, 1841, in St. Albans, Ohio, was raised in Auburn, Indiana. At twenty years old he served in the Northern Army during the Civil War, enlisting on August 10, 1861, as a corporal with Company A of the 100th Indiana Infantry. He served in the Medical Corps under General Logan and took part in the siege of Vicksburg and battles in Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Following an illness in 1862 he was honorably discharged. Three years after the war, Allen DeVilbiss decided to study at the Department of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Michigan, where he attended for one year. He then continued his studies at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, where he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1868.[5]

[3] Toledo City Directories
[4] Philip O'Neill, Warren Howell, and Barbara Spayd, "The History of DeVilbiss from DeVilbiss High School"
[5] Ibid

Dr. DeVilbiss started his medical practice in Williamsport, Indiana, in 1868, with the help of mentor Dr. Clark of Middletown, Indiana. The same year Dr. DeVilbiss marred Lydia Lipes. When Dr. Clark passed, Dr. DeVilbiss took over his practice in Middletown where he made frequent visits to the Fort Wayne Medical School to lecture on anatomy. With the expansion of the rail system just north of Middletown, Dr. DeVilbiss moved his family and his practice to Hoagland, Indiana, near the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroads. In 1883, the DeVilbiss family moved to Fort Wayne where Dr. DeVilbiss opened a practice with a partner and a short four years later, in 1887, Dr. DeVilbiss sold his share to his partner and the family moved to Toledo, Ohio. The DeVilbiss family was interested in the advantages Toledo had to offer, including a YMCA, public library, public grammar school and high school, Toledo University, a city fire and police department, and growing population.[6]

Dr. [1841-1917] and Mrs. [1850-1935] DeVilbiss had five children: Frank [1869-1873], Lida [1870-1955] (mother of Allen Gutchess [1893-1960], DeVilbiss's Third President), Allen Junior [1873-1911] (inventor of Toledo Scale), Mary [1876-1951], and Thomas [1878-1928] (DeVilbiss's Second President).[7]

Dr. DeVilbiss grew his practice as a doctor and although he was a general practitioner, he specialized in diseases of the nose and throat.[8] Dr. DeVilbiss organized a nose and throat association for medical doctors when he learned the American Medical Association did not have a distinguished specialty group of its own. This led to the establishment of the laryngeal section in the American Medical Association.[9]

Dr. DeVilbiss treated many patients using greases, like petroleum jellies, for nose and throat illnesses. The greases were applied using a cotton swab, which was unpleasant for the patient and an ineffective application process. Being mechanically inclined, Dr. DeVilbiss understood that a tube bent at a right angle with a break at the corner and a current of air blown through the open end would produce spray from a fluid. Through some tinkering in his woodshed, he constructed his first atomizer under these principles. After many hours of work, in 1888, his atomizer took form; he put together a rubber bulb, a short piece of metal tubing, and a small metal can. This design allowed the atomizer to be warmed over a flame, to convert the grease into liquid, and then be sprayed through atomization into the patient's throat. He also invented an adjustable tip to be able to regulate the spray.[10]

Through the successful experimentation with the atomizer, the DeVilbiss Company was founded, with its headquarters in the rear of the DeVilbiss residence. By the early 1890s, Dr. DeVilbiss had perfected the atomizer and orders increased rapidly. At this time, an addition was built on their property at 1220 Jackson Street to house the factory. The basement housed the punch press, lathe, and all necessary machinery; the first floor contained the office, assembly, and packaging;

[6] O'Neill, et al.
[7] "Find A Grave", findagrave.com
[8] O'Neill, et al.
[9] Ibid
[10] Ibid

and the second floor was the family's living quarters.[11] The success can be attributed to Dr. DeVilbiss carrying his atomizer to every meeting, medical school, home, and hospital.

Allen DeVilbiss, Toledo Scale

Allen Junior was born on March 15, 1873. Allen Junior inherited the inventor spirit from his father, Dr. DeVilbiss. He spent many hours in his youth, with his brother, Tom, together in their father's workshop honing a skill for all things mechanical.[12]

In 1898, Allen Junior invented a springless automatic computing scale. The scales were produced alongside the atomizers in the original manufacturing facility on Jackson Street until 1901 when Allen Junior sold his patents to the Toledo Scale and Cash Register Company. The product was so successful that by 1910 the springless Toledo Scale had sold more than 75,000 units and had opened branch sales offices in fifty cities across the United States.[13] Allen served as director of Toledo Scale and Cash Register Company until his death in 1911.

Thomas DeVilbiss, President of DeVilbiss Manufacturing Co. 1917-1928

Tom DeVilbiss was born on July 28, 1878. It is noted Tom did not care much for school and spent study periods inventing things instead of working on his studies. One of his favorite pastimes was spending time in his father's workshop. When the DeVilbiss Company was first formed in 1888, Tom and his brother Allen were often assisting their father, printing labels, and assembling atomizers.[14]

Tom, trying to please his father's wishes of one of his sons becoming a doctor, enrolled in medical school in 1897. Due to displeasure from studying surgery, and his general dislike of medicine, he withdrew from medical school one year later. With a need for a job when medical school was no longer his desire, Tom worked for his brother's business, the Toledo Computing Scale Company. By 1903, the DeVilbiss Company was rapidly expanding and Dr. DeVilbiss asked Tom to work in the DeVilbiss factory with him, which Tom agreed to as he bought half interest in the business and became a partner.[15]

In 1905, Tom DeVilbiss discussed perfumizers with a friend and pharmacist in New York City when he learned French manufacturers were sending their perfumizers to the United States, but many arrived broken and unrepairable, leaving the pharmacists with a loss in profit. With an agreement from his friend, Tom returned to Toledo with an order for American-made perfume atomizers. Using the medical atomizer technology developed by Dr. DeVilbiss, Tom affixed the atomizer to a cut-glass salt-shaker in lieu of the metal can used for the medicinal product, and the

[11] Ibid
[12] O'Neill, et al
[13] Tana Mosier Porter, "Toledo Profile: A Sesquicentennial History"
[14] O'Neill, et al
[15] Ibid

first American perfume atomizer was born. Perfumizers were now sold under the "Made by DeVilbiss" trademark.[16]

In the same year, 1905, the DeVilbiss Company was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Dr. DeVilbiss became the first president and Tom DeVilbiss became Vice President and General Manager.[17]

The perfumizers attained fast success and were quickly out-selling the medical atomizers. Tom brought in artists and craftsmen who provided art classes for his employees, investing in his own organization's talent, to add new beauty and charm to the DeVilbiss perfumizers. The DeVilbiss Company would purchase the glass bottles, muddle them, and then spray the interior or exterior of the bottle with a gold luster. Hand-painted decorations and engravings were added by DeVilbiss employees before the bottles were fully assembled with atomizers, packaged, and shipped.[18]

With the inventor spirit of the DeVilbiss family, the company was rooted in research. Continuously looking forward to new ideas and constantly expanding their group of scientists, engineers, and technicians. The DeVilbiss Company housed their own research teams, which invented, enforced quality and material standards, and carried out performance testing. All this work was imperative to the expansion of company's knowledge, engineering, and product line.[19]

With the efficient and successful production of the atomizer and perfumizer, Tom DeVilbiss and his teams could focus their attention on new endeavors. As early as 1907, Tom was experimenting with a new product and in 1910 the paint spray gun was introduced to the DeVilbiss product line. First introduced for commercial needs, the spray guns were used for stains and paints. The Toledo Scale Company was the first to use the new invention to paint their scales. The spray guns were a revolution for the entire painting industry. They provided a fast and economical method of applying paint to automobiles, houses, furniture, structures, and any other large items made of a variety of materials.[20]

The new product line created a need for more employees, which meant a newer, bigger factory was needed. In 1910 the DeVilbiss Company moved to a two-story building on Dorr Street.[21]

Quickly a new product was clearly necessary; it was evident during the development of the paint spray gun that a compartment was needed to contain the paint-laden air. Tom and the DeVilbiss Company experimented with designs and first started manufacturing paint booths in 1911. The original design was constructed of small wooden cabinets, but they swiftly grew into large containers of steel. The design featured standardized forms and sizes, shipped in pieces to be

[16] Ibid
[17] O'Neill, et al
[18] Ibid
[19] DeVilbiss Company, "DeV Leadership"
[20] O'Neill, et al
[21] Ibid

assembled in place.[22] These paint booths evolved over time as the engineering and research grew and eventually began to include ventilation systems to remove the spray vapors, fumes, and air-suspended products.[23]

The paint guns were an immediate success, with profits reaching thirty-thousand dollars in 1911, only one year after the addition of the product line. Additionally, by 1911 employment increased to about one hundred and fifty workers. During World War I, the DeVilbiss company is credited with being the first to spray the inside of shells to prevent them from exploding prematurely. Additionally, large quantities of medical atomizers were used during the influenza epidemic of 1918, the demand increasing production from ten thousand to one hundred thousand in one week.[24]

Tom DeVilbiss married Edna Parker in 1906. In 1908, Howard DeVilbiss (DeVilbiss's fourth president) was born and in 1914 they welcomed a daughter, Virginia.

To honor Tom DeVilbiss, in 1931 the City of Toledo erected the Thomas A. DeVilbiss High School as part of the Toledo Public School District. The high school closed in 1991 and is now used as the Toledo Technology Academy, a magnet school with specialized curriculum for the district. The city also built the DeVilbiss Memorial Bridge, after Tom DeVilbiss. It was on Central Avenue, over Tenmile Creek. The bridge was dedicated in September of 1929.[25]

DeVilbiss Family Philanthropy

Aside from being responsible for providing many job opportunities to the residents of Toledo through the development and growth of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, the family was locally significant as philanthropists – represented in the city of Toledo and other locations that they lived. Dr. Allen DeVilbiss was a community-oriented man. He donated a plot of land to the community of Hoagland for a community house of worship and additional land for a brick schoolhouse in Hoagland.[26]

Following in his father's footsteps, Tom DeVilbiss was also a community-oriented man. Tom took an active role in the War Chest and Liberty Loan drives for World War I in 1917. He served as an elected member on the Board of Education for the City of Toledo, from 1915 until his death in 1928. Tom also served as a trustee for the Toledo Museum of Art for many years.

In addition to his civic engagement, Tom was a philanthropist. He donated to the Archeological Expeditions to Mesopotamia and left a donation to the Museum in his will. In 1938 the purchase of Eugene Delacroix's "The Return of Columbus" was made possible by DeVilbiss's bequest. He also paid the mortgage debt on the local Boy Scout campgrounds in 1924, a gift of $25,000 and left an additional $25,000 for construction of a swimming pool and landscaping in his will.

[22] Ibid
[23] DeVilbiss Company, "DeV Leadership"
[24] O'Neill, et al
[25] "DeVilbiss Span Open to Traffic"
[26] O'Neill, et al

Tom DeVilbiss also left $120,000 to seven hospitals in the city, and $25,000 to the Toledo District Nurse Association. He also bequeathed $10,000 to the Frederick Douglass Community Association, used to help construct the Fredrick Douglass Center on Pinewood and Thirteenth Street in 1938, and $1,000 to the Colored Working Girls' Home. $25,000 was left to the Toledo Board of Education. The Florence Crittenden Home, Luella Cummings Home, and the Social Service Federation each received $5,000. Gifts were also made to the Audubon Society of America, Old Ladies' Home, and Toledo League for the Hard of Hearing.

For other civic generosity, Tom DeVilbiss served as Commodore of the Toledo Yacht Club and the Interlake Yachting Association; President of the Rotary Club in Toledo; Chairman of the Community Chest Campaign, an organization which raised funds for Toledo's blind, sick, disabled, and unfortunate; President of the Toledo Plant, Fruit, and Flower Guild; and was active in organizations which helped the city's disabled children. Tom also served as President of the Toledo Industrial Exposition in 1921. Tom was also active in the Blue Lodge, Toledo Chamber of Commerce, Inverness Country Club, and Toledo Club.[27]

Construction of 300 Phillips and Further Evolution of DeVilbiss Company

By 1919, the business had grown so large that, again, it was necessary to expand. The company bought the Lenk Winery plant, at 300 Phillips, after the adoption of the eighteenth amendment caused the Lenk Winery owners to decide to sell the property. Because the property was expansive, having included buildings and the vineyard, it was a perfect location for Tom DeVilbiss's vision of a large, modern building to house all departments of the DeVilbiss Company under one roof. Additionally, it was important to Tom that the new DeVilbiss Company location was not only a place of business, but an enjoyable environment. The Lenk Winery property, along the bank of the Ottawa River, offered scenic views and park-like settings for picnics in the summer and ice-skating on DeVilbiss Pond in the winter.

For four years, the newly acquired Lenk Winery plant was used to make the spray painting equipment while the Dorr Street factory was used for the atomizers and perfumizers. However, by 1923, business had soared and the company decided to build the new factory (the subject of this nomination), adjacent to the Lenk Winery plant to accommodate the growing business.[28]

In addition to the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, the DeVilbiss Company had formed subsidiary operations: the DeVilbiss Surgical Instrument Manufacturing Company, which made syringes and bone saws, and the Howard Rubber Company, which made the rubber tubing for DeVilbiss products.[29] The two subsidiaries were, at this point, located in other manufacturing buildings in Toledo.

By 1923 the expansion of the products was so prosperous that it was necessary to build a much larger manufacturing and headquarters building, the now standing DeVilbiss Manufacturing

[27] O'Neill, et al
[28] Ibid
[29] Al Goldberg, "DeVilbiss Co. Healthy, Growing at 90"

Company Building at 300 Phillips Ave. The new building was almost seven times larger than their Dorr Street plant, allowing all departments of the DeVilbiss Company to be moved into the new building, under one roof. The Dorr Street building was abandoned, and the Lenk Winery Building was converted into warehouse space. The three-story building was a modern design, large brick building, in keeping with the current designs of the time. The building was simple and efficient in design. Although it was mostly manufacturing, the company surrounded the building with landscaped grounds, a park-like setting, and a pond off of Ottawa River, known as DeVilbiss Pond. The setting was designed because it was important to Tom DeVilbiss that those working in the building had a place to gather and relax.

In 1927 another product was added to the DeVilbiss line: the air compressor. The sales of the air compressors boomed in 1928 and 1929 when gas stations were emerging all over the country and were buying the new air compressor equipment.[30]

As product demand expanded, DeVilbiss was outgrowing their new headquarters. By 1937 the rubber tubing production was moved, again, to another location and by 1941 the spray booth and other sheet metal activities were also moved to another building location to accommodate the sheer growth of the company.[31]

In December 1942, the DeVilbiss Company was awarded the Army and Navy Production Award for Excellence in War Production by the War Department. The Army-Navy "E" Award was presented to industrial companies during WWII who continued to produce quality products in quantities large enough to help with war efforts, while maintaining fair labor standards. After the award, the companies were offered pennants which were flown at the factories.[32] DeVilbiss was given the "E" Award three times between 1942 and 1945. DeVilbiss products were used for rapid assembly and application of paints for bombs, submarines, jeeps, boats, and planes.[33] They also provided equipment for quick application of paint to protect the "ash cans" anti-submarine weapons from salt-water deterioration, and paint on the soldier's helmets, which contained granular cork used to kill light reflection.[34]

The DeVilbiss Company did not lose sight of its initial inventor spirit and continued to research during WWII. The company worked on a new type of hose designed to withstand high temperatures. This was essential for the Navy ships, which received a new plastic coating on the hulls to retard barnacle growth, which needed to be applied at a high heat.[35]

This advancement and higher production in the paint spray product lines during WWII was the cause of the first three additions in 1945, 1946, and 1947. As the knowledge of the product spread after the war, production continued to escalate, and even more space was needed.

[30] O'Neill, et al
[31] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"
[32] "Army-Navy E Award", Naval History and Heritage Command
[33] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"
[34] DeVilbiss Company, "DeV Leadership"
[35] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"

In 1951, the atomizer division was moved to Somerset, Pennsylvania, to be located closer to the basic raw materials and near the eastern medicinal markets. Here the atomizer division was able to grow its production, which included nebulizers, vaporizers, and air compressors for medical use. At this point, the Medical Products Division of DeVilbiss was created and split from the DeVilbiss Company. In the same year, DeVilbiss purchased Globe Products Company, out of Cleveland, who supplied spray gun fluid tips.[36]

In 1957, DeVilbiss purchased the Newcomb-Detroit Company, a design/manufacture/installation business for custom-built industrial finishing equipment.[37] Newcomb-Detroit Company provided the opportunity for DeVilbiss to broaden their base of operations and continue to grow. The acquisition allowed DeVilbiss to become the only company in the finishing industry to offer manufacturing, engineering, sales, and service all under one umbrella.[38]

By the mid-1950s the DeVilbiss Company, and its subsidiaries, had grown internationally. DeVilbiss Ltd, in Ontario, Canada, had more than 150,000 square feet of floor space and the Aerograph Company of London, England, had a plant that was 50,000 square feet. Sales and service branches were in every major city of the United States and Canada and there were sales representatives in each state and province. Additionally, there were licensed companies in France, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, South Africa, Argentina, Norway, Australia, West Germany, and Brazil manufacturing and selling DeVilbiss products.[39]

Not only did the international markets grow in the 1950s and 1960s, but so did the domestic market. The DeVilbiss production lines continued to expand as their demand continued to rise and more additions were added in 1963 and 1969.

By 1969, the DeVilbiss family was willing to sell their shares of the business, not having it run by a family member after Howard DeVilbiss's tenure ended in 1962.[40] Through some discussions and offers, the DeVilbiss Company merged with Champion Spark Plug, who negotiated the purchase of over 50% of the shares.[41] At this time, in 1969, the focus was on the spray guns and air compressors and the manufacturing of the perfumizer stopped production.[42]

DeVilbiss, following in their root core of invention, also tried their hands at manufacturing and using robotics for their production.[43] This led to the 1980 addition to house the new product lines. Though DeVilbiss was an initial industry driver in the robotics industry, by 1982 over 25% of the market share went to new companies who were equipped to create and use the microprocessors, which moved the robotics industry forward.[44] Additionally, it is rumored

[36] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"
[37] "The DeVilbiss Company" Archive Collection, BGSU
[38] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"
[39] The DeVilbiss Company, "DeVilbiss Through the Years"
[40] "Champion Says No DeVilbiss Change Set if Bid for Control is Successful"
[41] "Champion Seeks Control of DeVilbiss"
[42] Philip Goutell, "DeVilbiss Model 15 Medical Atomizer"
[43] Bob Wallace, "Robust Robots"
[44] Bruce Hoard, "Analyst Predicts 'Shakeout' in Robotics Industry"

through oral history, that the DeVilbiss employees were weary of the robotics, fearing they would take over their work, and continuously sabotaged the robotic research, equipment, and products.[45] Robotics, thusly, was not a strong market for DeVilbiss and the products removed from their production line in 1986.

In 1987, Champion Spark Plug Co. received new upper management who wanted to change the focus of the business.[46] Champion decided to focus on their core automotive and aviation businesses[47] and sold DeVilbiss Company to Eagle Industries in 1988.[48] Eagle Industries sold DeVilbiss to Illinois Tool Works in 1990 where the business was fully incorporated into the holding company. In 1999, the DeVilbiss Company was acquired by Pentair then sold to Black & Decker in 2004 and MAT Holdings in 2011. Today the DeVilbiss paint sprayers are sold by Carlisle Fluid Technologies, and they still carry the DeVilbiss name in the product line.

The Medical Products Division of DeVilbiss was acquired by Robertson, Stephen, & Company in 1990 and in 1993 by Sunrise Medical. In 1997, DeVilbiss medical was merged with Home Healthcare Group and renamed Respiratory Products Division. In 2008 it was renamed DeVilbiss Healthcare LLC.[49] The DeVilbiss medical product line still includes atomizers and aerosol therapy equipment (nebulizers), oxygen therapy, and CPAP machines.

Conclusion

The DeVilbiss Manufacturing's innovation and growth proved successful, with the company prospering while in the building at 300 Phillips Avenue. The location and size of the building provided ease of access and room to grow which was a factor in the company's success. The Period of Significance for the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building is 1923-1971. This period reflects the period of construction of the facility through its final historic phase in 1971. The end date roughly coincides with the period in the company's history when the DeVilbiss family begin to relinquish control through mergers and stock sales. DeVilbiss Manufacturing, even as a subsidiary, remained in the building at 300 Phillips Avenue until their sale to Illinois Tool Works in 1990. The DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building is now used as a multi-tenant building. The tenants include various small and large companies utilizing the building for warehousing and office space.

While the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company had competitors, due to the patents by Dr. Allen DeVilbiss and his son, Tom - the company held strong in their respective market and was extremely successful. However, some competitor's worth mentioning include Dr. Dobell's for its atomizers, which was only sold by People's Drug Store, a chain in Washington, DC area[50], and Joe Binks' Paint & Whitewash Spray Machine for its paint sprayers. Dr. Horace Dobell was a British Doctor to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. After creating the Dobell's

[45] Gary Marck, "2022 Oral History"
[46] Bruce Vernyi, "DeVilbiss Frees Up Cash For New Products"
[47] Homer Brickey, "Champion Plans to Sell DeVilbiss"
[48] Michael D. Towle, "DeVilbiss Turns 100"
[49] "DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company", My Companies Fandom
[50] AntiqueRX.com/medtalks, Atomizers, 1920-1940

Solution, an aqueous solution used as a spray for the nose and throat[51], he started selling atomizers in the early 1900s. He found success selling to People's Drug, a chain based in Alexandra Virginia. The chain of stores, at its peak, had 110 stores operating under People's Drugs Day Drug, and Shearer Drug all in the Washington D.C. area[52]. Joseph Binks invented a mechanism to paint the basement walls in Marshall Field's Department store in Chicago and gained recognition during the Columbian Expo in 1893 when days before opening ninety-percent of the buildings were still unpainted. Joe Binks's invention was quite similar to Tom DeVilbiss's paint sprayer. However, the Bink's product could not handle the heavy paint that the DeVilbiss product could. Because of this, it was only used for whitewashing and spraying disinfectants and insecticides in agricultural operations – resulting in the DeVilbiss products continued domination in the field. This is represented through the nearly 100 hundred patents from the company. The family was a leader in the field of atomizers, perfumizers, and paint sprayers, represented through the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building. The relocation of this company multiple times until the construction of the subject of the nomination and its subsequent additions is a testament to their success, filling the demand for the revolutionary products invented and produced by the DeVillbiss family. Additionally, their war efforts, philanthropy, and economic prosperity played a significant role to not only Toledo but expanded nationally and internationally.

DeVilbiss Presidents After Tom DeVilbiss

Allen Gutchess, President 1928-1944

Howard DeVilbiss, President 1944-1962

John Robinson, President 1962-1963

Henry Kidd, President 1967-1974

George Haigh, President 1974-1976

Gerald Williams, President 1976-1983

Timothy Keating, President 1983-1983

Thomas Field, President 1984 -1990

[51] "Dobell's Solution." Academic.com

[52] "Dr. Dobell's Atomizer" SuperNovaAntiques.com

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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:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36.1962

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.690604 Longitude: -83.553422
2. Latitude: 41.691102 Longitude: -83.545631
3. Latitude: 41.688232 Longitude: -83.544613
4. Latitude: 41.687313 Longitude: -83.553245

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The nominated boundary located at 300 Phillips Avenue includes the building and its additions, two outbuildings, and the surrounding land on the property. The boundary encompasses two Lucas County Auditor's parcels: 0960178 and 0743446, excluding the portion that spans across the interstate. See Figure 3 for Auditor parcel map, parcels noted in a red outline with yellow fill, the boundary is marked by a blue dashed line. Auditor site accessed June 10, 2022.

The parcels are bounded by I-75 to the south, Gradolph Street to the north, Lagrange Street to the east, and the adjacent property to the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary for the nominated property is based upon the property historically associated with the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company during the Period of Significance and that retains historic integrity. The three buildings included with the boundary are the 1924-1980 Office and Manufacturing building, the 1971 Guard Post, and the non-contributing 1980 paint storage building. The interstate, though part of the parcel, is not included in the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Chris Mowen
organization: Thomas Porter Architects
street & number: 8 N. St. Clair Street
city or town: Toledo state: OH zip code: 43604
e-mail chris.mowen@porterarch.com
telephone: 419-243-2400
date: 06/24/2022

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: DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building

City or Vicinity: Toledo

County: Lucas State: OH

Photographer: Chris Mowen, Thomas Porter Architects

Date Photographed: June 1, 3, and 23, 2022

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

1 of 29.

PHOTOS

1. Front exterior façade center. Camera looking northeast
2. Front exterior façade west. Camera looking north
3. Front exterior façade east. Camera looking east-northeast
4. Front exterior center entrance bays. Camera looking northwest
5. Front exterior entrances. Camera looking north
6. West exterior elevation. Camera looking northeast
7. North exterior elevation of 1945 and 1969 additions. Camera looking southwest
8. North exterior elevation of 1947 addition. Camera looking northwest
9. East exterior elevation of 1947 and 1980 additions. Camera looking southwest
10. South and west exterior elevation of 1980 addition. Camera looking northwest
11. 1923 basement. Camera looking southwest
12. 1923 first floor center bays. Camera looking southeast
13. 1923 first floor south bays. Camera looking southeast
14. 1923 second floor office corridor. Camera looking southeast
15. 1923 second floor offices. Camera looking southwest
16. 1923 second floor open warehouse. Camera looking southeast
17. 1923 third floor office corridor. Camera looking northwest
18. 1923 third floor office. Camera looking west
19. 1923 third floor office lobby. Camera looking northeast
20. 1923 third floor open office. Camera looking north
21. 1923 center stair. Camera looking northwest
22. 1923 west stair. Camera looking south
23. 1945 addition interior. Camera looking northeast
24. 1946 addition interior. Camera looking northeast
25. 1947 addition interior. Camera looking northeast
26. 1969 addition interior. Camera looking northwest
27. 1980 addition interior. Camera looking southwest
28. Guard house building. Camera looking west
29. Paint storage building. Camera looking northeast

FIGURES

1. Figure 1 – Location Map
2. Figure 2 – Location Map Detail
3. Figure 3 – Auditor's Parcel Map
4. Figure 4 – 1900 Map of Toledo

5. Figure 5 – 1948 Civil Engineering Drawing
6. Figure 6 – Key Plan showing dates of building and additions
7. Figure 7 – 1955 Aerial Photograph
8. Figure 8 – Building Sketch by Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff
9. Figure 9 – Building Photo, 1920s
10. Figure 10 – Block Card Photo, 1937
11. Figure 11 – Historic Photo of Engineering Department
12. Figure 12 – Historic Photo of Manufacturing
13. Figure 13 – Atomizer Patent
14. Figure 14 – Spray Gun Patent
15. Figure 15 – Advertisement
16. Figure 16 – Advertisement
17. Figure 17 - Advertisements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property Lucas, Ohio
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 1

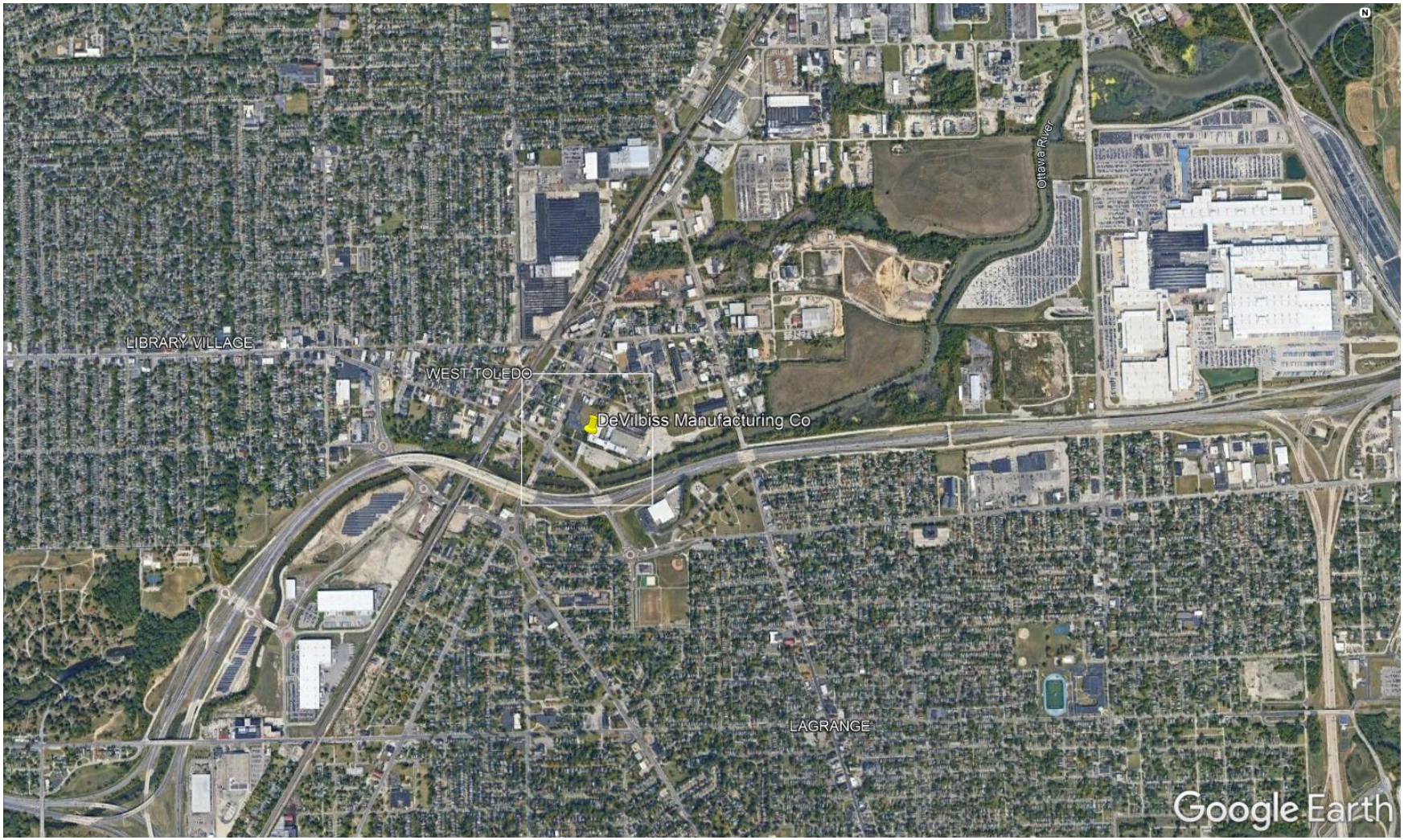

Figure 1 - Location Map – 300 Phillips Ave. Toledo, Ohio Google Earth Pro

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property
Lucas, Ohio
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Section number ___ Page 2

Figure 2 - Location Map Detail – 300 Phillips Ave. Toledo, Ohio Google Earth Pro

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DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property Lucas, Ohio
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Section number ___ Page 3

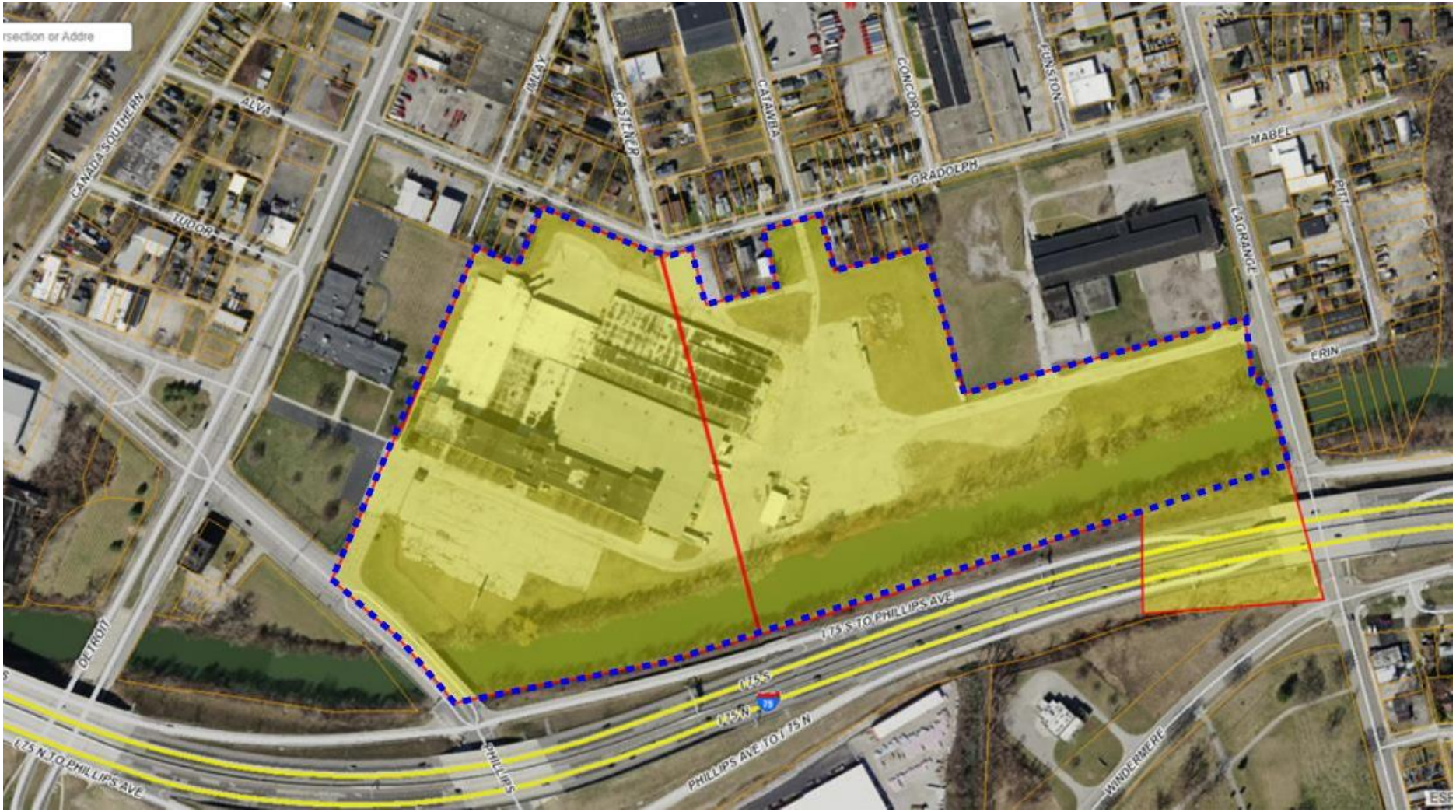

Figure 3 - Auditor's Parcel Map – 213 Gradolph St. Toledo, Ohio Lucas County Auditor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property Lucas, Ohio
County and State
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Section number ___ Page 4

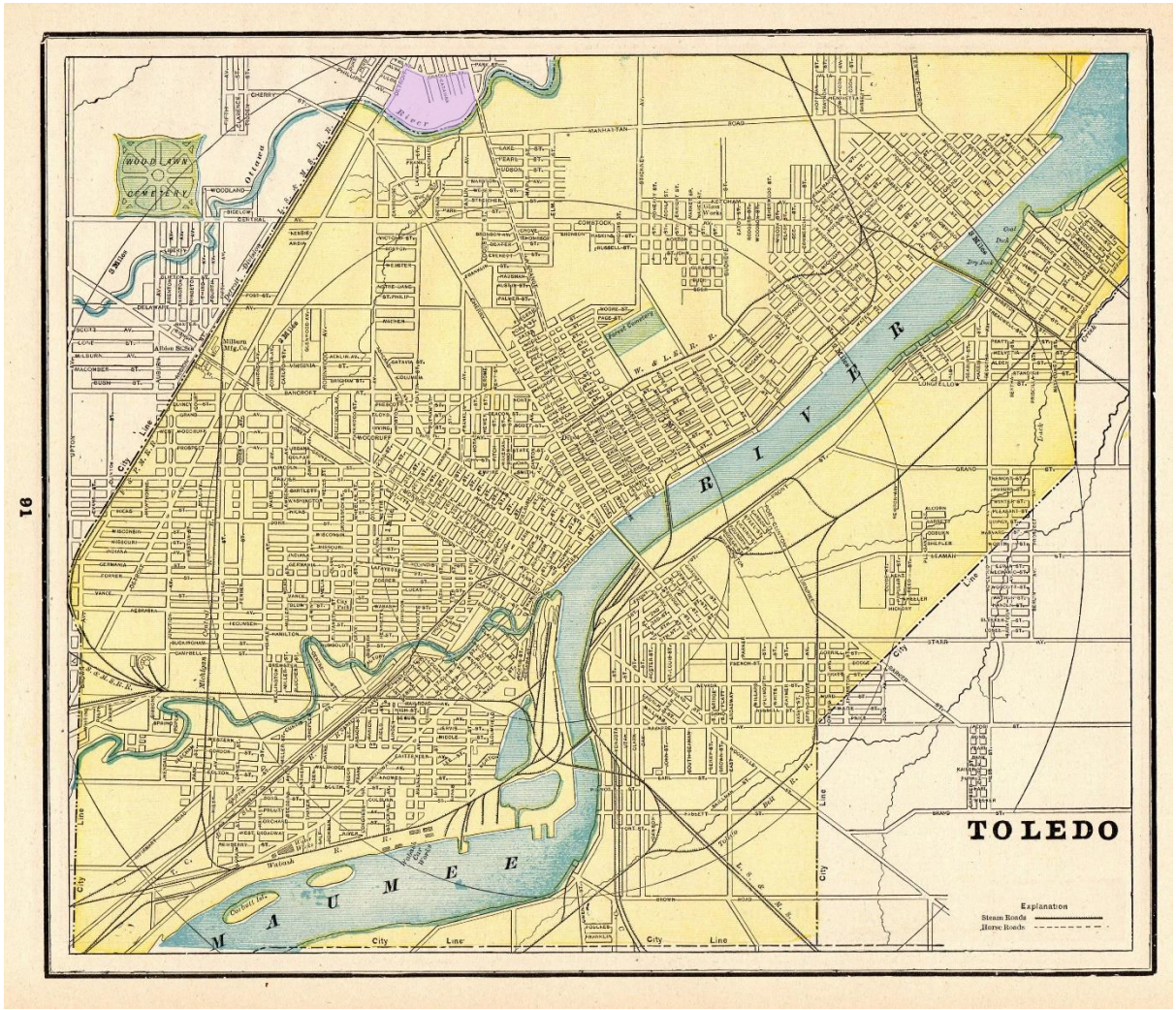

Figure 4 - 1900 Map of Toledo George Cram Atlas

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DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
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Lucas, Ohio
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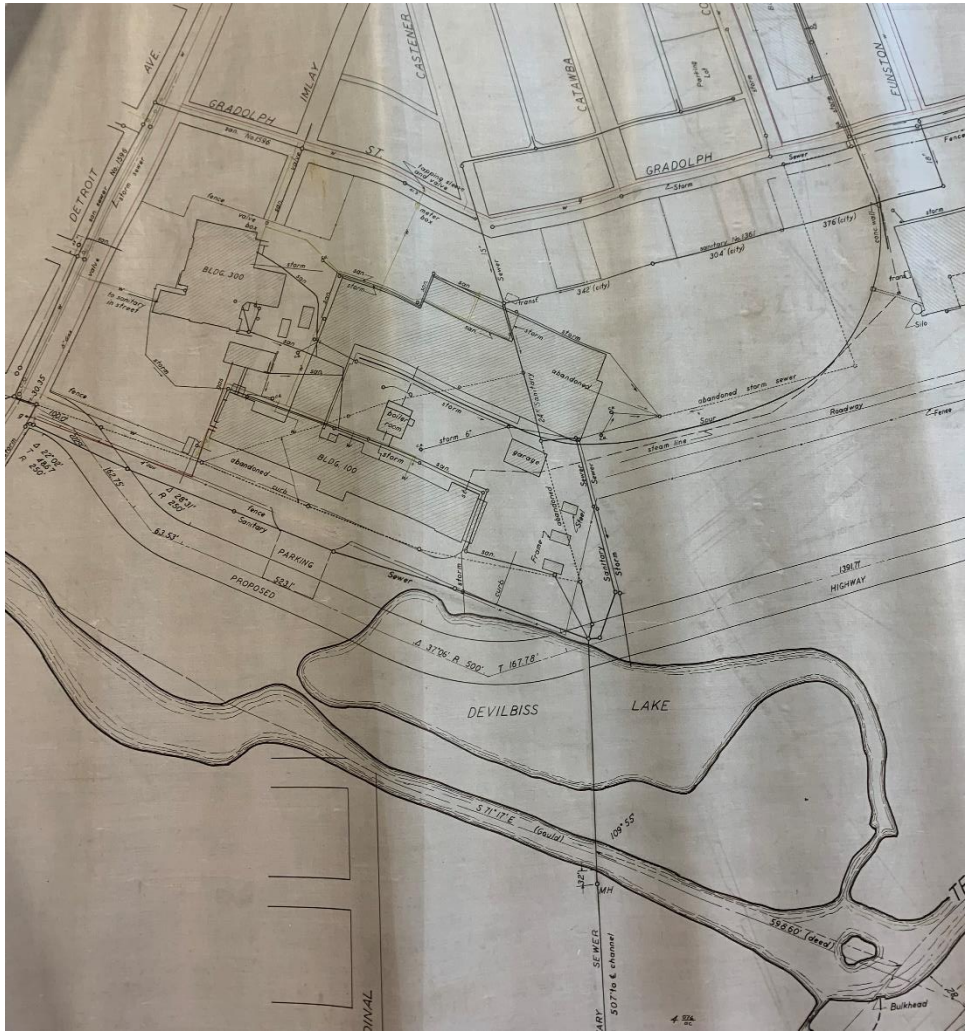

Figure 5 - 1948 Civil Engineering Drawings, Lewandowski Engineers BGSU Library Archive

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National Park Service

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

Section number ___ Page 6

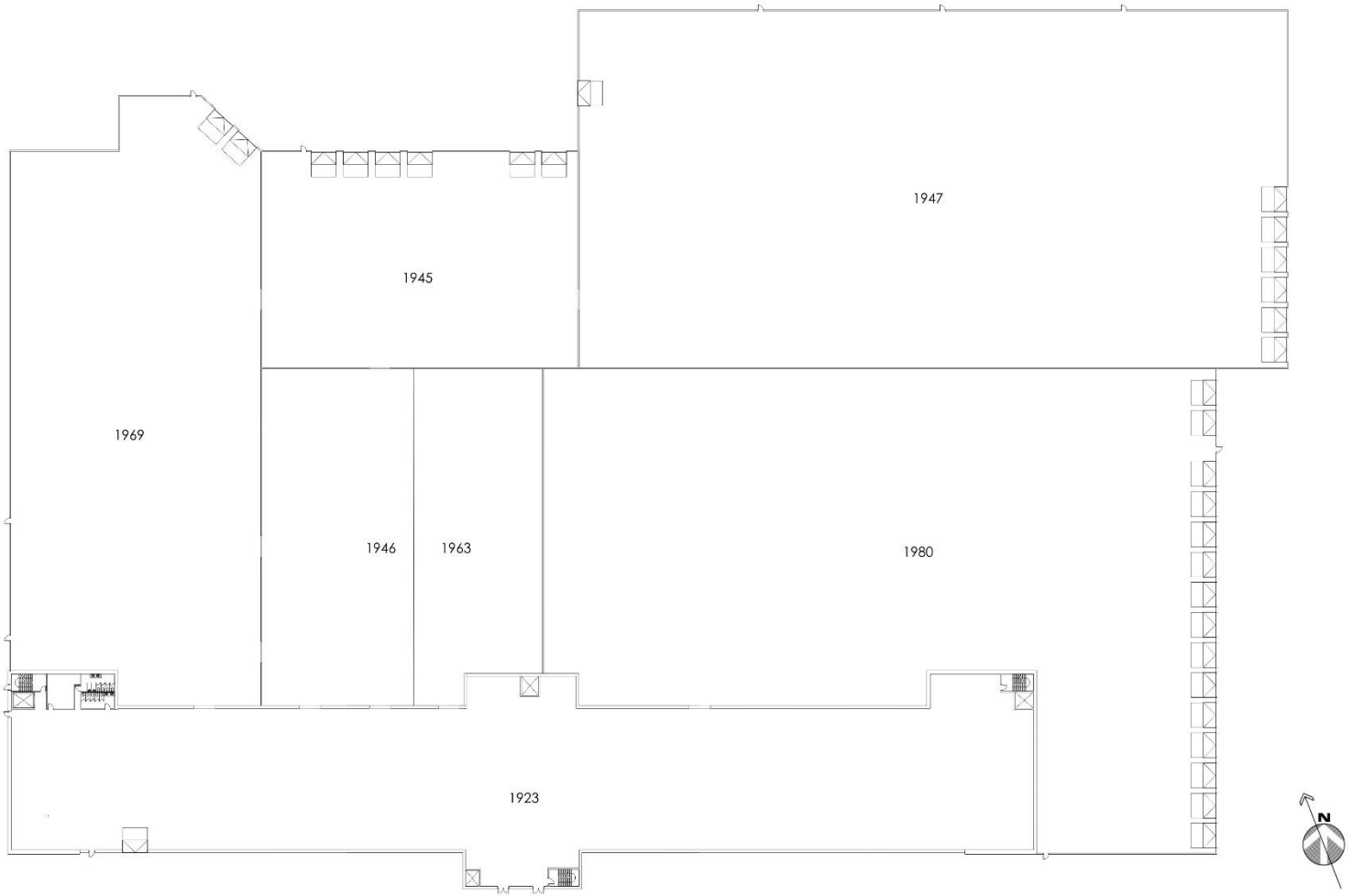

Figure 6 - Existing Floor Plan with Build Dates Thomas Porter Architects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property
Lucas, Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 7 - 1955 Aerial Photograph BGSU Library Archive

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National Park Service

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Name of Property
Lucas, Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 8

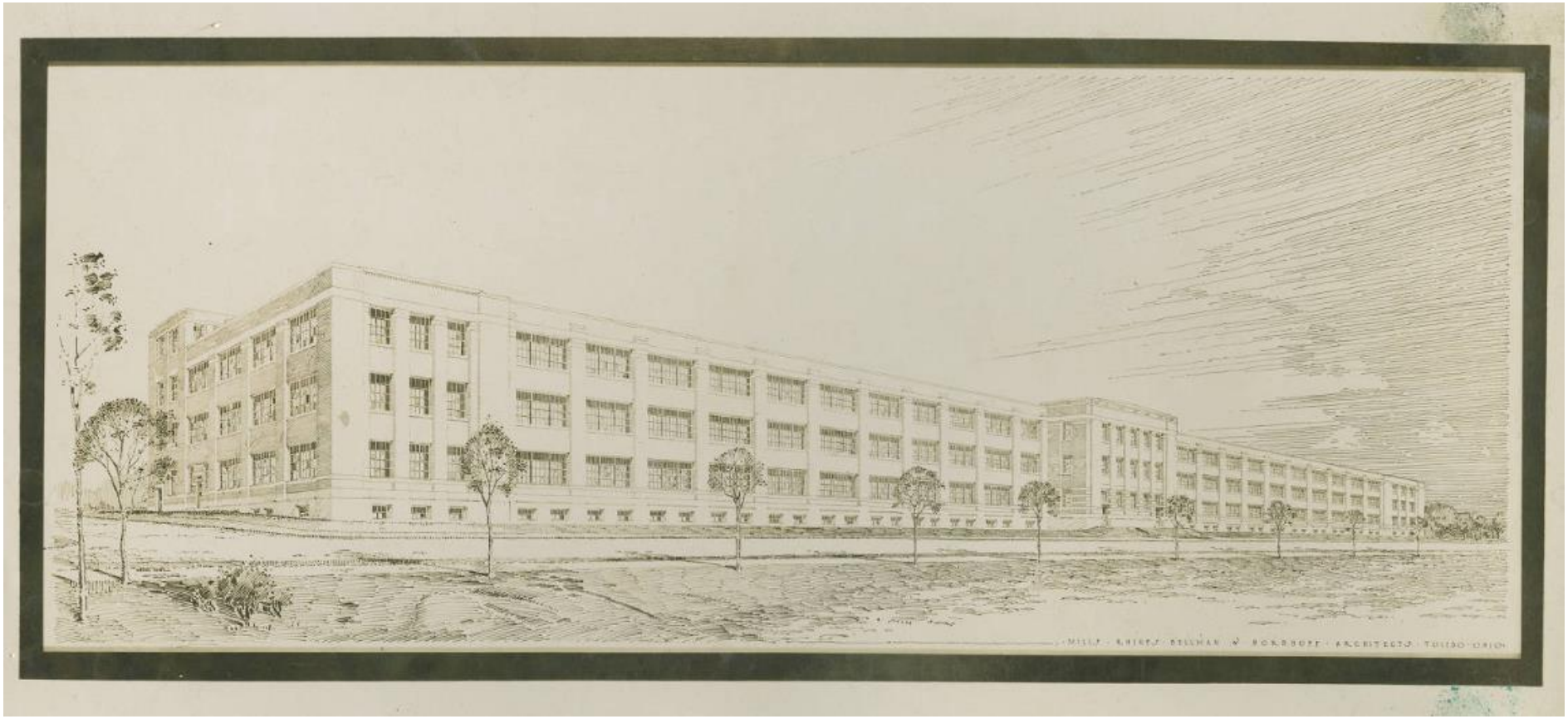

Figure 8 - DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building Sketch by Mills, Rhines, Bellman, & Nordhoff Toledo Lucas County Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property
Lucas, Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 9 - DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company Building, circa 1920s Spieker Company

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
Name of Property
Lucas, Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

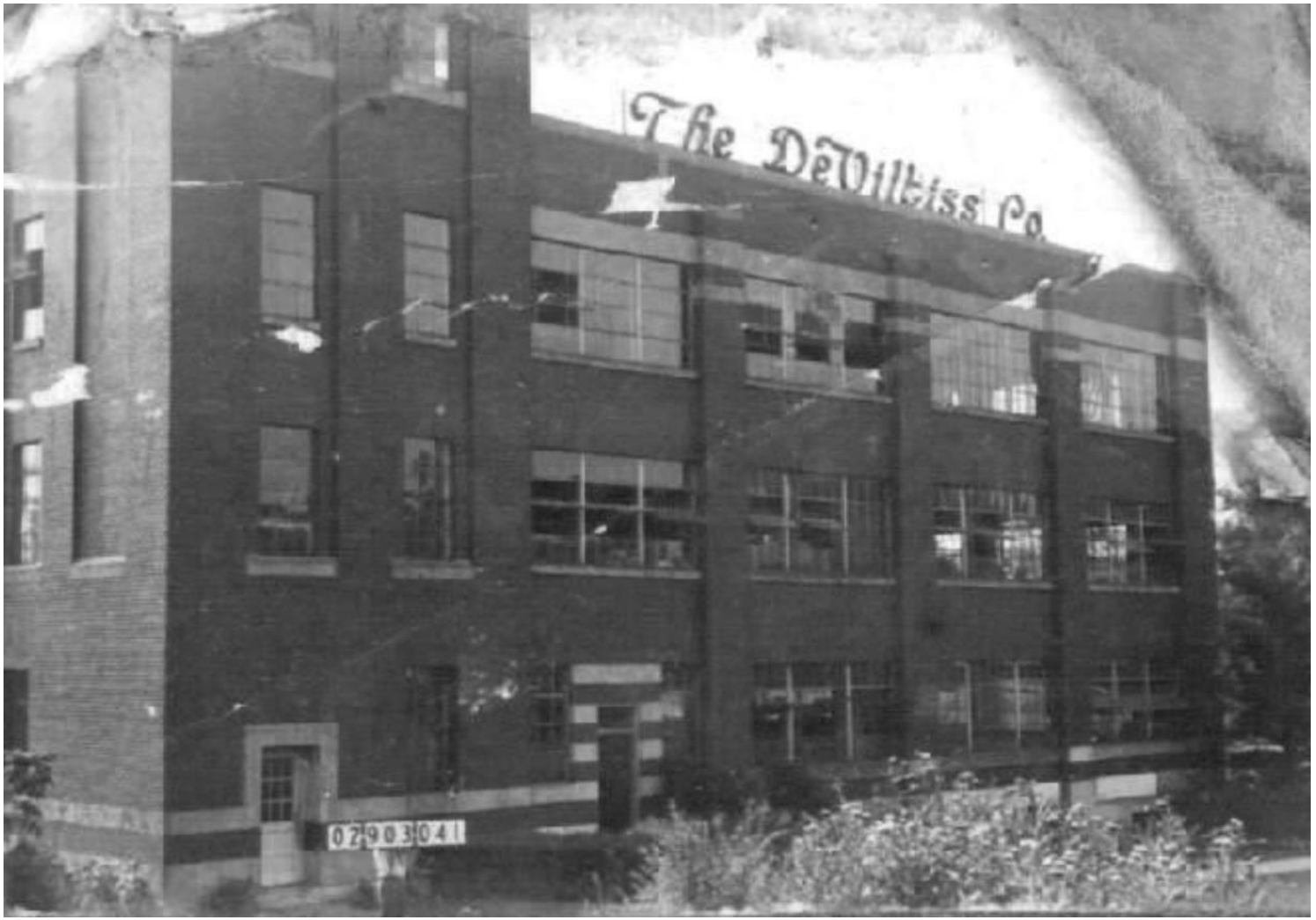

Figure 10 - 300 Phillips Ave, Block Card Photo. 1937 Toledo Lucas County Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company
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County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 11- Historic Photo - engineering office area, 3rd floor BGSU Library Archives

Figure 12 - Historic Photo – manufacturing, 2nd floor BGSU Library Archives

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County and State
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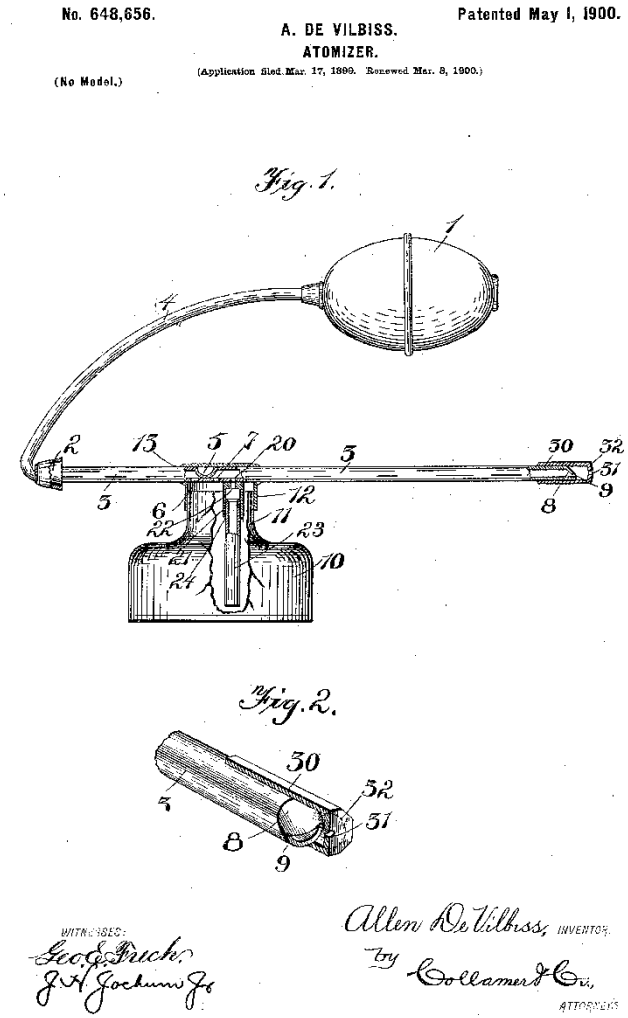

Figure 13 - Atomizer Patent, 1900

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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T. A. DE VILBISS.
ATOMIZER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1909.

932,604. Patented Aug. 31, 1909.

Fig. 1.

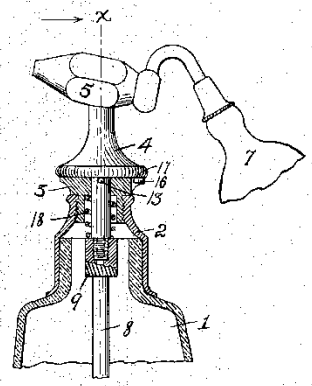


Fig. 2.

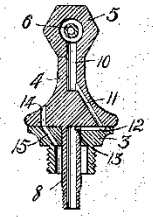


Fig. 3.

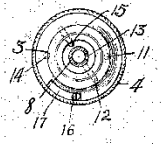
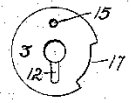


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
E. C. Walter
Hazel B. Hutt

INVENTOR.
Thomas A. DeVilbiss,
By Owen & Owen,
His attys

Figure 14 - Paint Gun Patent, 1909

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 15 - Advertisement

Figure 16 - Advertisement

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Section number ___ Page 17

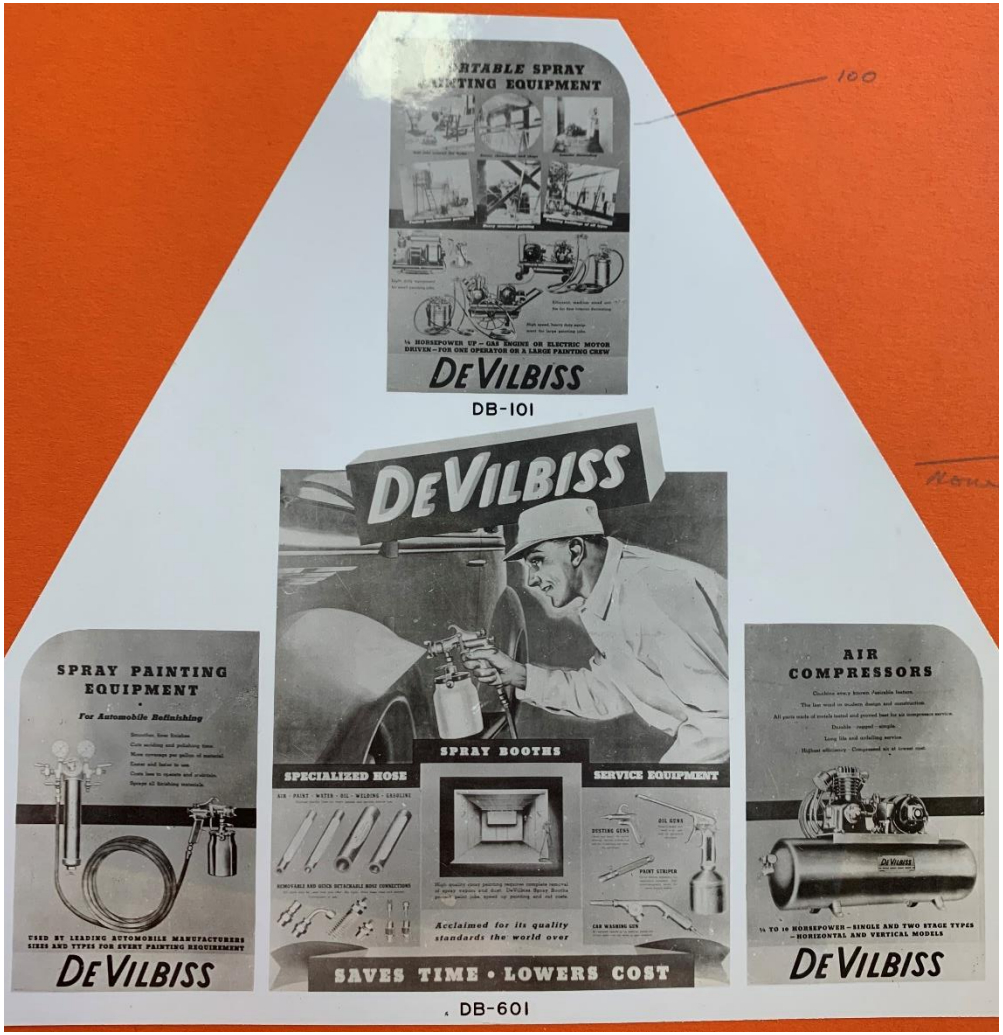
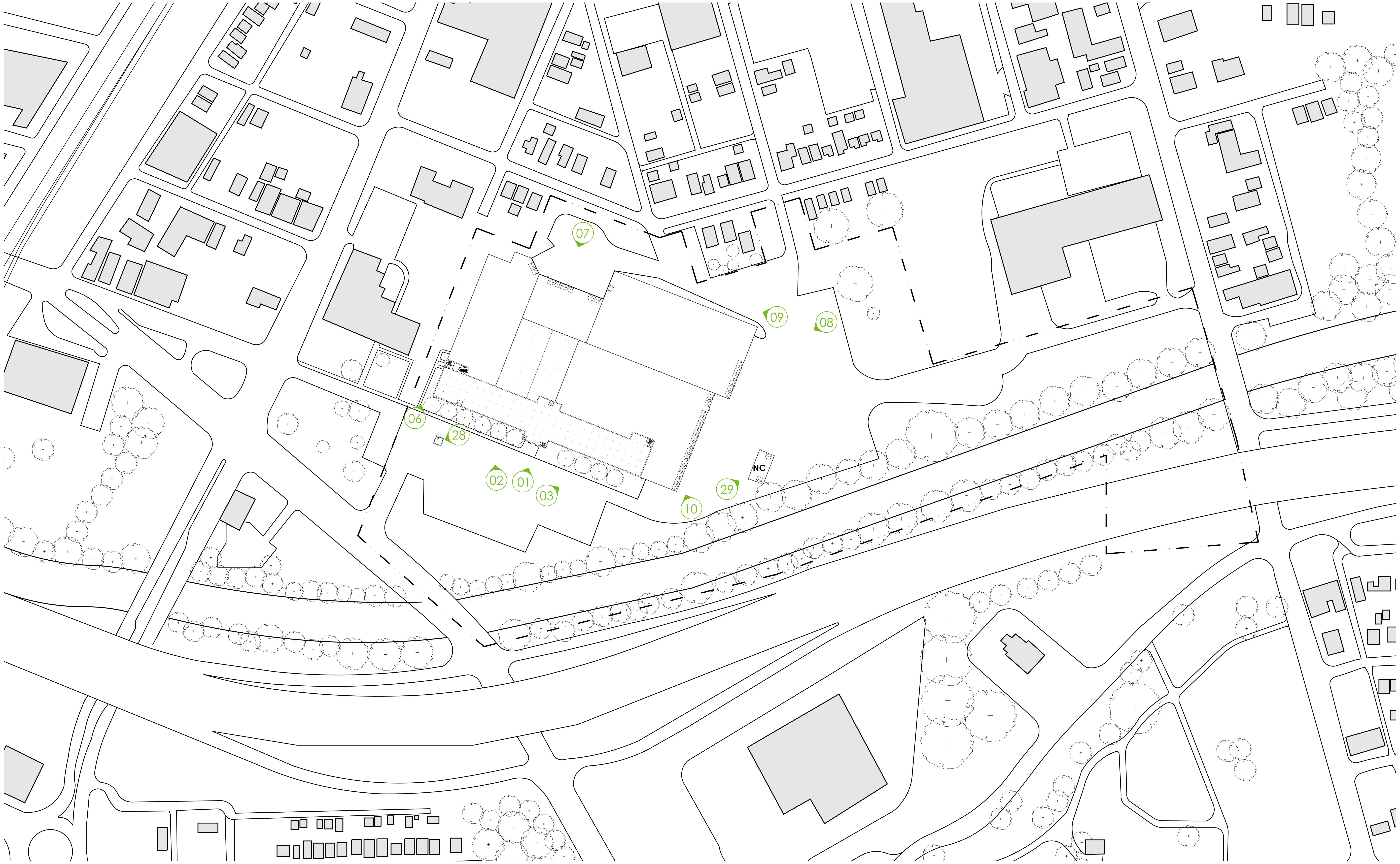


Figure 17 - Advertisements



OVERALL SITE PLAN
1" = 30'

N

THOMAS PORTER ARCHITECTS
8 North St. Clair - Toledo, Ohio 43604-1028
T 419.243.2400
www.thomasporterarchitects.com

CONSULTANTS:

SEAL:

PRELIMINARY

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS SIGNED & SEALED

PROJECT TITLE:

DEVILBISS COMPLES
HISTORIC NOMINATION

300 PHILLIPS AVE
TOLEDO, OHIO 43612

ISSUE OR REVISION:

DATE	ISSUE / REVISION
X.XX.XXXX	BID DOCUMENTS

DESIGNED: INITIALS
DRAWN: INITIALS
CHECKED: INITIALS

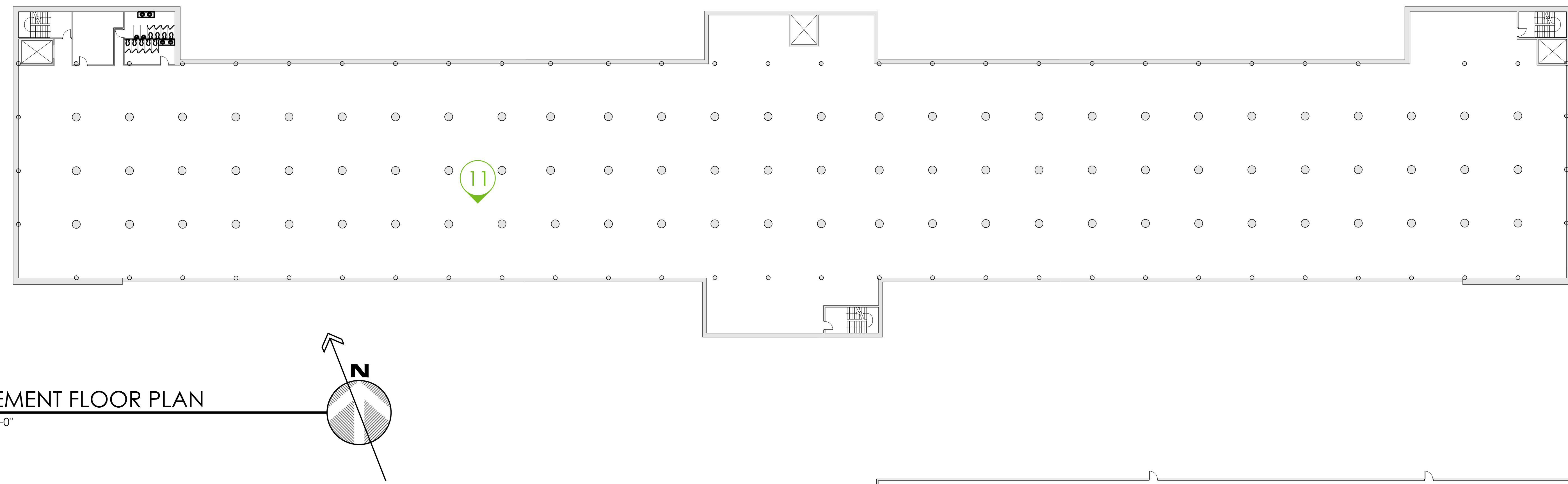
TPA COMMISSION NUMBER: 21010

DRAWING TITLE:

OVERALL
SITE PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER:

G1.0



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"

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DATE	ISSUE / REVISION

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DRAWN: INITIALS
CHECKED: INITIALS

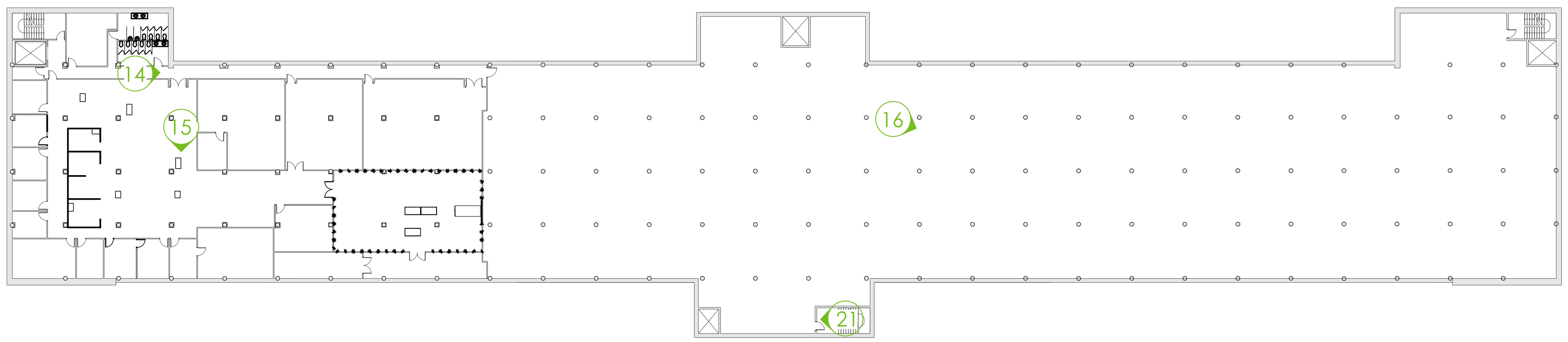
TPA COMMISSION NUMBER: 21010

DRAWING TITLE:

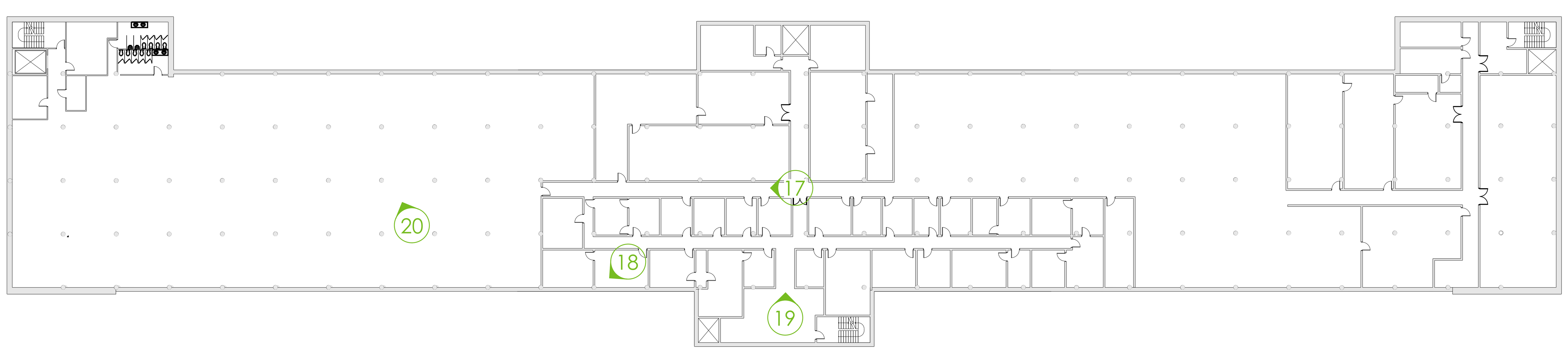
BASEMENT & FIRST FLOOR PHOTO PLANS
-

DRAWING NUMBER:

G2.0



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"

THOMAS PORTER ARCHITECTS
8 North St. Clair - Toledo, Ohio 43604-1028
T 419.243.2400
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DEVILBISS COMPLES
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ISSUE OR REVISION:

X.XX.XXXX	BID DOCUMENTS
DATE	ISSUE / REVISION

DESIGNED: INITIALS
DRAWN: INITIALS
CHECKED: INITIALS

TPA COMMISSION NUMBER: 21010

DRAWING TITLE:

SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PHOTO PLANS
-

DRAWING NUMBER:

G2.1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TOLEDO QUADRANGLE
OHIO–MICHIGAN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Building, Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio

A. Lat 41.690604
Long -83.553422
B. Lat 41.691102
Long -83.545631
C. Lat 41.688232
Long -83.544613
D. Lat 41.687313
Long -83.553245

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

MN
GN
3½°
62 MILS
1°42'
30 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS LOW WATER 568.6 FEET

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	▬	Light-duty	═
Medium-duty	▬	Unimproved dirt	╌

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

OHIO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

TOLEDO, OHIO–MICH.
N4137.5—W8330/7.5

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 4267 II NE–SERIES V852