

Exhibit A

Powell, Lisa. "Great Dayton Flood of 1913: Dispatches Describe Ruin and Destruction." Dayton Daily News, March 3, 2023. <https://www.daytondailynews.com/news/dispatches-describe-ruin-the-1913-flood/V5bD8HQ1MGFED3UQGG1SM/>.

'I saw houses go down the river': Postcards and letters describe ruin of the Flood of 1913

By Lisa Powell

Updated March 24, 2023

A bitter wind stormed into Dayton on March 21, 1913 as a harbinger of the disaster to come.

Then on March 23, on Easter Sunday, the rain began and didn't let up for five days. The rivers began to rise – at first, six inches each hour, and then two feet an hour. By the morning of March 25, water breached the levees and thousands began to flee for their lives.

The Great Dayton Flood of 1913 devastated the city.

A Dayton Sanitation Department report from the era listed the destruction: 1,420 dead horses and 2,000 other dead animals were removed; 133,600 wagon loads of debris were cleared and 13,991 houses and cellars were cleaned and disinfected. The National Weather Service estimates that between 98 and 123 people lost their lives.



A view horses neck deep in flood waters in Fourth and Ludlow Streets in Dayton. On the back is written, "Horses swimming like this could be seen every where. Often getting tangled in trees or brushwood and drowning before our very eyes." DAYTON METRO LIBRARY

Scenes from the flood, printed on one-cent picture post cards, were mailed across the country as testimony of the catastrophe. Correspondence assured friends and families that the letter writer was safe.



"Life line rescuers" is printed on the front of this picture postcard of Dayton's 1913 flood. On the back "Riverdale before the water got very high. It was 22 ft. at this point," has been handwritten. DAYTON METRO LIBRARY

Amos Crow, who operated a restaurant and wholesale store in downtown Dayton during the flood, wrote a letter on April 5, 1913, to his parents in Van Wert. Excerpts from the letter were printed in a 1993 Dayton Daily News column written by Roz Young.

This is the most awful sight I ever saw and do not care to see another soon. We have been living very slim since the flood but are glad to get anything.

We look around and see people in worse shape than we are. We saved everything at home but lost the wholesale place and the restaurant. The walls all washed away from the building we are in.

Our horses have drowned. We had them in a livery barn close to the wholesale house. There were about 100 horses in the barn . . .

People climbed up trees and stayed there for 48 hours in all that rain and sleet without shelter or drink. The water was 13 feet deep on my restaurant floor.



A view of Third and Main Street on a postcard taken in Dayton during the 1913 flood. DAYTON METRO LIBRARY

I saw houses go down the river and people on top of them.

It is now 10:00 p.m. I am on police duty. I have charge of a large department store from 6 at night until 6 tomorrow morning. I have five floors to look after and I made a round all over the store every hour. There are no stores closed up as all the windows are broken and a great amount of goods washed away.

The floor is covered with about 6 inches of sticky and oily mud. You cannot imagine the conditions. We read about floods in the paper but do not realize what it is until we see some of the real thing.

I do not think the dead will reach over 400. There were about 1,400 horses drowned. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of damage done here. The fire burned about one and a half blocks in the business parts besides a great many in the residential parts. Three paint stores burned, Barrets, where I used to work, Lowe Brothers and Irvins, all were swept by fire when the water was 12 to 14 feet on the street.

I had two families in my house for several days. There were 20 of us in all.

Amos

Exhibit B

Henry, Alfred J. Rep. The Floods of 1913 in the Rivers of the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

There were over 100 municipalities in Ohio affected by the flood. The total population of the cities and towns most affected by the flood was 1,388,000. The total number of lives lost in the flood as near as can be determined was 467. The approximate number of residences flooded was 40,637, and the approximate number of houses destroyed was 2,220.

Total estimated money loss in Ohio.

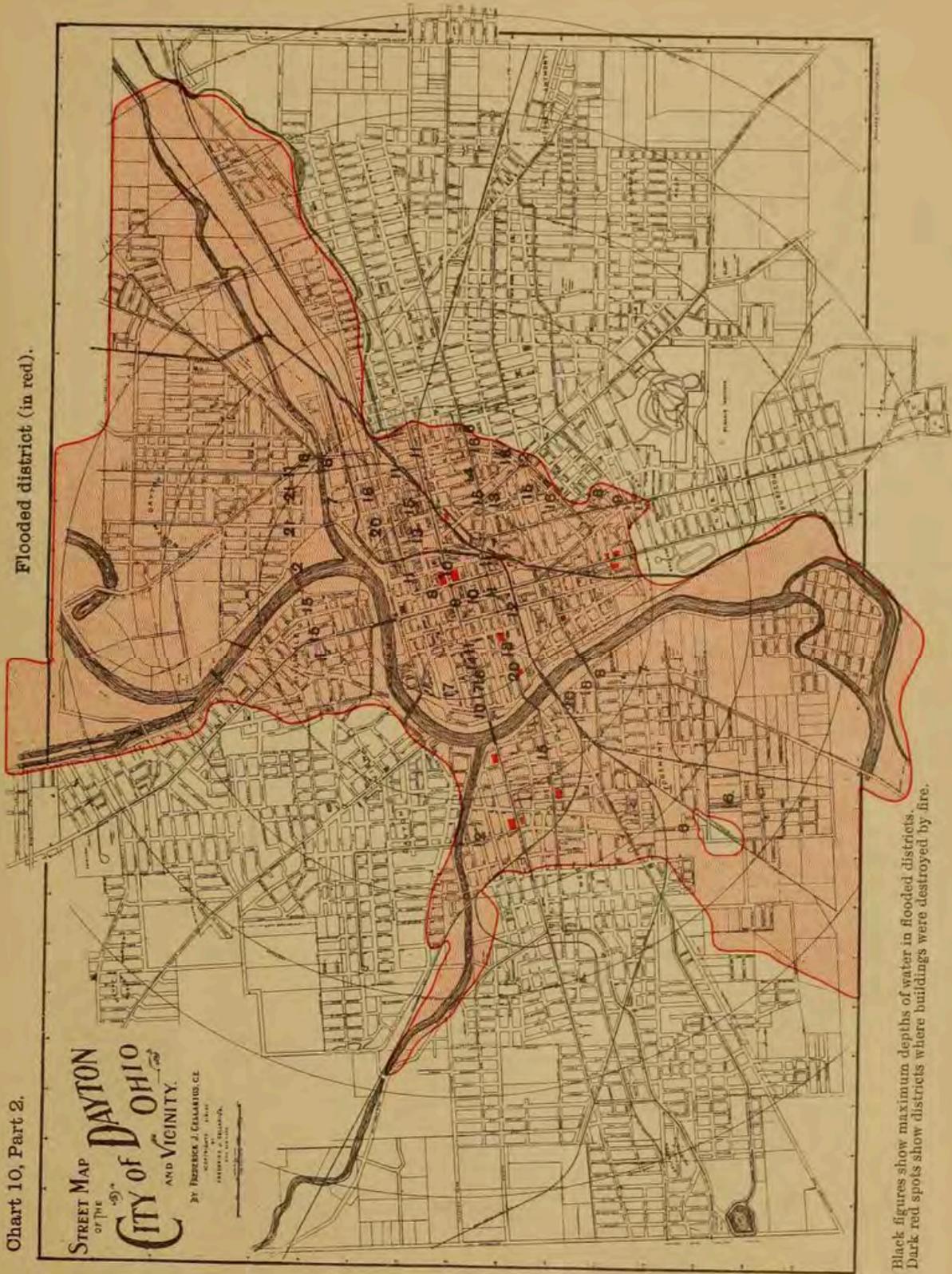
Damage to public highways and bridges (see Chart No. 9)-----	\$12,031,039
Damage to buildings and personal property-----	78,072,387
Damage to farm buildings and fences-----	1,352,000
Damage to farms by soil washing-----	3,300,000
Damage to farms by driftwood and debris-----	350,000
Crops destroyed or damaged-----	1,412,800
Loss of live stock-----	234,953
Cost of cleaning and repairs to machinery, etc-----	3,762,100
Damage to railroads, physical plants-----	6,051,300
Loss to railroads, enforced suspension of business-----	6,000,000
Damage to interurban electric roads-----	220,872
Loss to same by suspension of business-----	173,965
Damage to street and suburban lines-----	221,383
Loss to same by suspension of business-----	200,000
Damage to physical plants of telephone lines-----	110,006
Loss to same by enforced suspension of business-----	20,113
Damage to lines of Western Union Telegraph Co-----	150,000
Total-----	113,662,918

Chart 10, Part 2.

STREET MAP
OF THE
CITY OF OHIO
AND VICINITY.

By FREDERICK J. CLEMENS, C.E.

Published by the
FREDERICK J. CLEMENS CO.,
100 N. 3rd St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



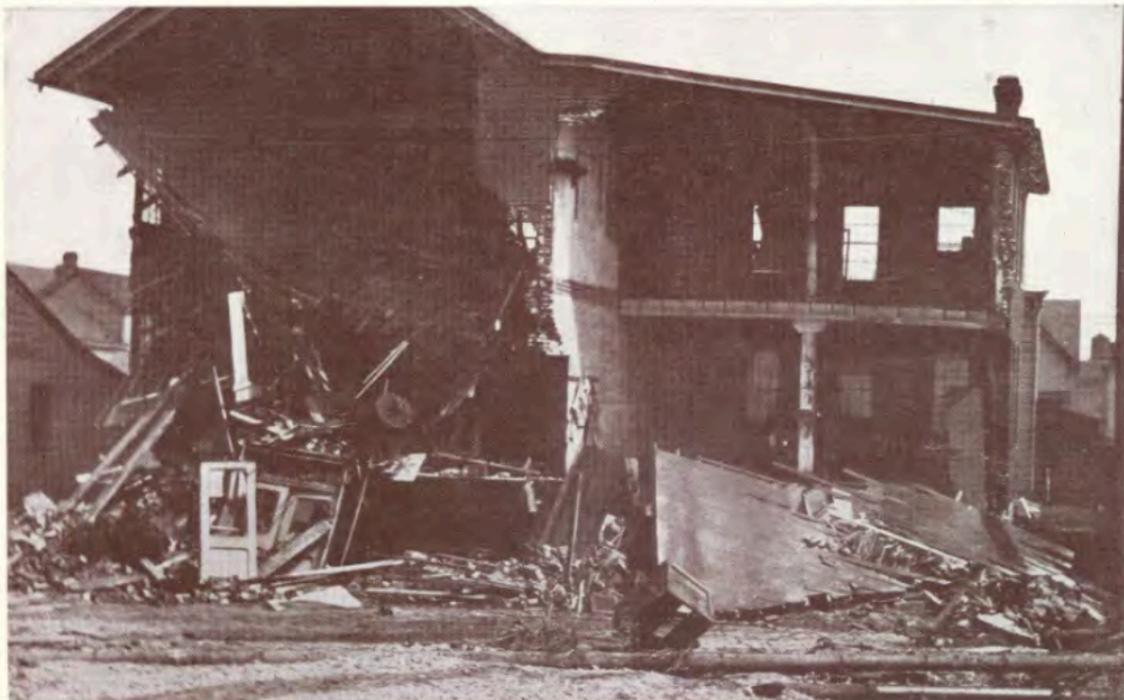
Black figures show maximum depths of water in flooded districts.
Dark red spots show districts where buildings were destroyed by fire.

A number of families moved from low places on the evening of the 24th, and others were keeping watch on the river. About 2.30 a. m. of the 25th, when the rise in the river was increasing and the rainfall was alarmingly heavy, whistles were blown and bells were rung to warn the people of the danger. About 3 a. m. messengers started through the lower residence sections asking the people to leave their homes, and this was continued until the water flooded the streets. The loss of life was exceedingly small when compared with the severity of the flood.

Portable structures and the lighter frame houses were swept away, and many foundations of substantial buildings were undermined. Several miles of asphalt pavement were ripped from the streets and broken to pieces. It would be difficult to describe with any degree of accuracy the enormous financial losses resulting from the flood. The most authentic data as to the losses sustained were secured by the Dayton citizens' relief committee after a careful investigation of all interests and personal inspection of 2,164 residences in the flooded zone. This report is as follows:

Loss to public property.....	\$2,068,100
Loss to public utilities, steam, street, and interurban, gas and electric lighting companies, telephone and telegraph companies.....	5,884,573
Loss to public utilities, account of loss of business.....	838,631
Fire loss over insurance.....	975,236
Damage to buildings.....	15,200,000
Damage to household furniture and furnishings.....	9,440,000
Loss to merchants on stock and fixtures.....	18,000,000
Loss on live stock, automobiles, and vehicles.....	1,000,000
Factory losses:	
Wages.....	4,045,000
Stock and machinery.....	8,747,500
Business loss.....	1,900,000
Loss on contracts, rents, etc.....	3,450,000
Pianos in homes.....	800,000
Leaf tobacco in warehouses.....	900,000
Total.....	73,249,040

Exhibit C



Hamilton Ohio

*Wreckage of
house in South
Hamilton.*

*Last house to
be wrecked in
in city*



Hamilton Ohio

*Water tore up
streets to a
depth of
twelve feet.*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*A freak of the
flood.*

*A hole
twenty feet
cut in the
street and
four houses
washed into it*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*Home of
Geo. Kraft
President of
Local 43.*

*One-half of
house and
back lot gone.*

*Brother Kraft
standing in
door*



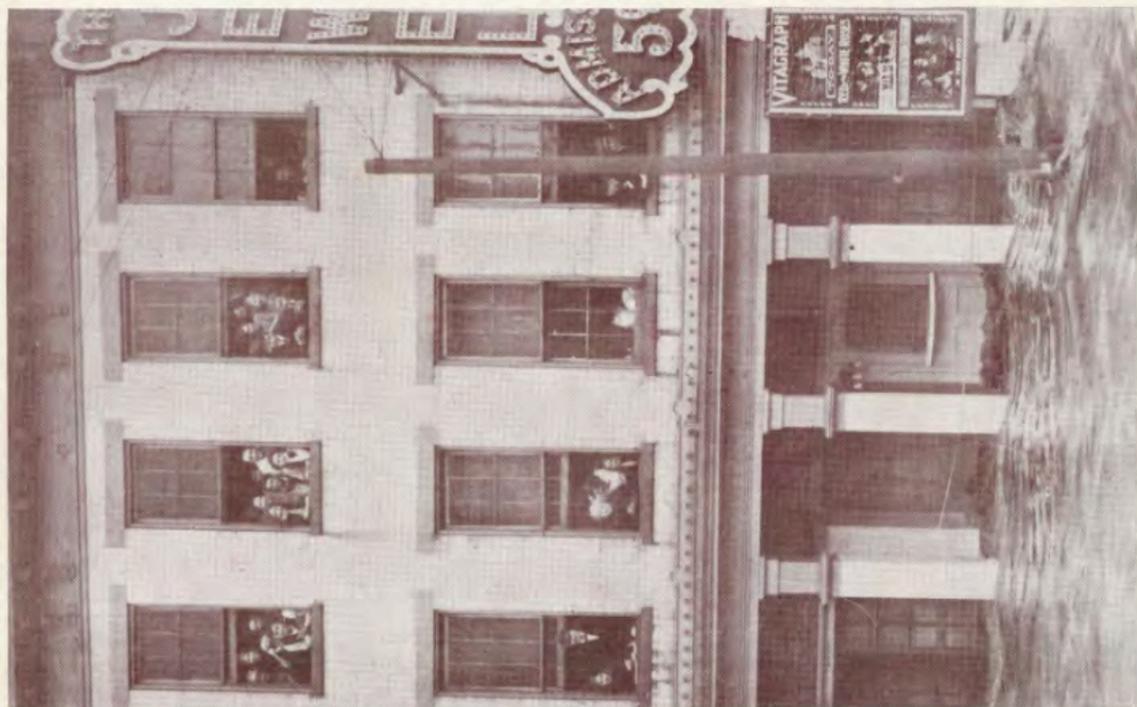
**Hamilton
Ohio**

*A most
remarkable
photograph
of the finest
single span
bridge in the
state just as
it collapsed*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*C. H. & D.
railway bridge,
one span
gone, later
the remainder
was washed
away*



Hamilton Ohio

*Meeting hall
of Local 43.*

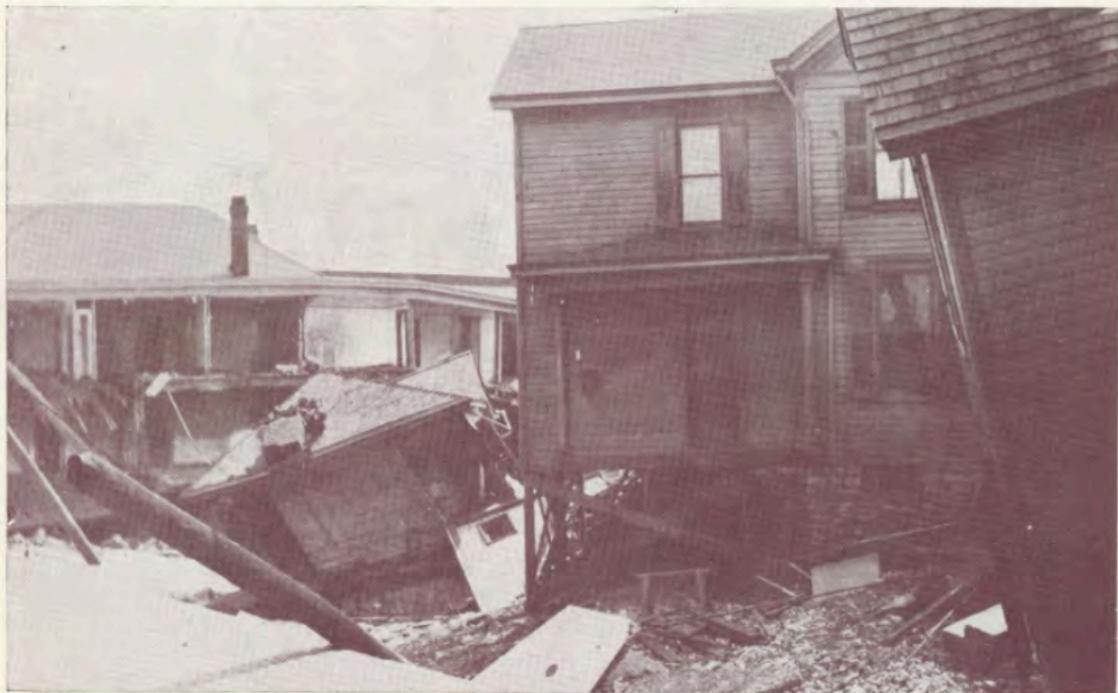
*Third floor
where sixty
people were
marooned for
three days*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*(x) indicates
meeting hall
of Local No.
43.*

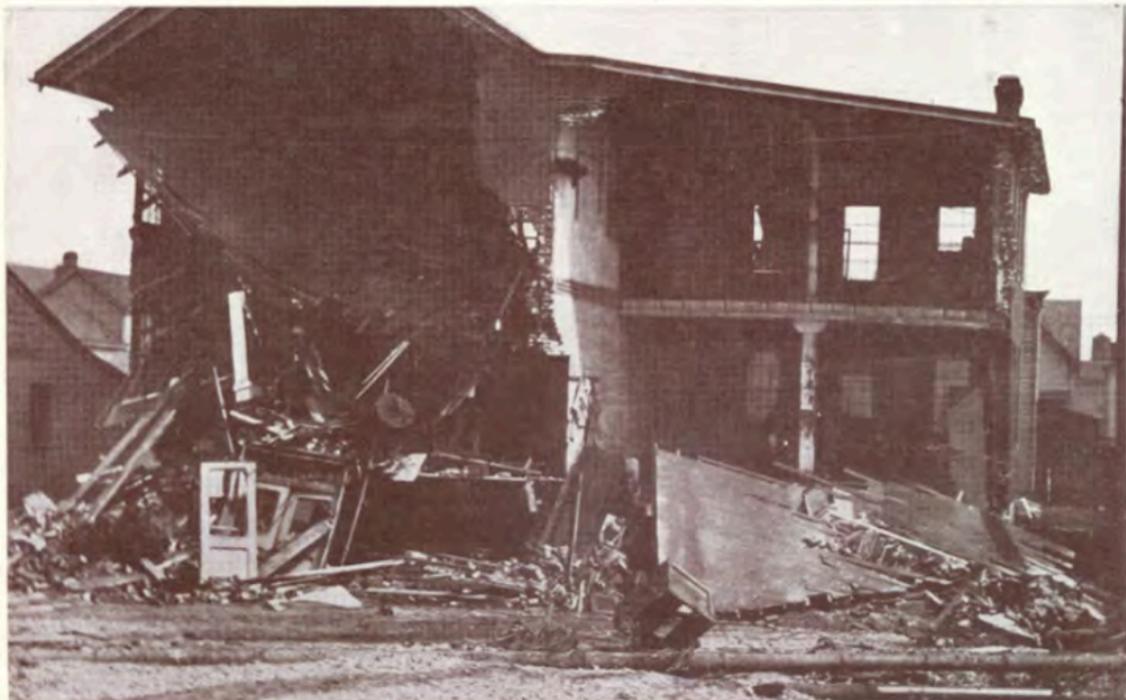
*Court House
Square*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

Central Ave.

*Three women
were drowned
here*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*Wreckage of
house in South
Hamilton.*

*Last house to
be wrecked in
in city*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

*An example
of the force
of the flood*



**Hamilton
Ohio**

High Street.

*This horse
was blind and
stood in this
one spot for
three days.*

Was saved



**Piqua
Ohio**

*This entire
city became a
lake.*

*The loss was
enormous*



**Piqua
Ohio**

*Oatmeal
bridge.*

*Washed off
its foundation
and turned
over*



**Piqua
Ohio**

*Wood Street
showing
wrecked
homes after
water had
gone*



**Piqua
Ohio**

*Where the
water entered
the city*



**Cincinnati
Ohio**

*Walnut Street
corner Second
Street looking
South.*

*The wholesale
district*



**Cincinnati
Ohio**

Vine Street.

*Looking
North from
Front Street*



**Cincinnati
Ohio**

*Vine Street
looking
towards the
Ohio River*



**Cincinnati
Ohio**

*Sky-line
showing water
up in the city.*

*The largest
boats pass
under this
bridge*



**Springfield
Ohio**

*Many houses
collapsed,
mostly those
where the
workers lived*



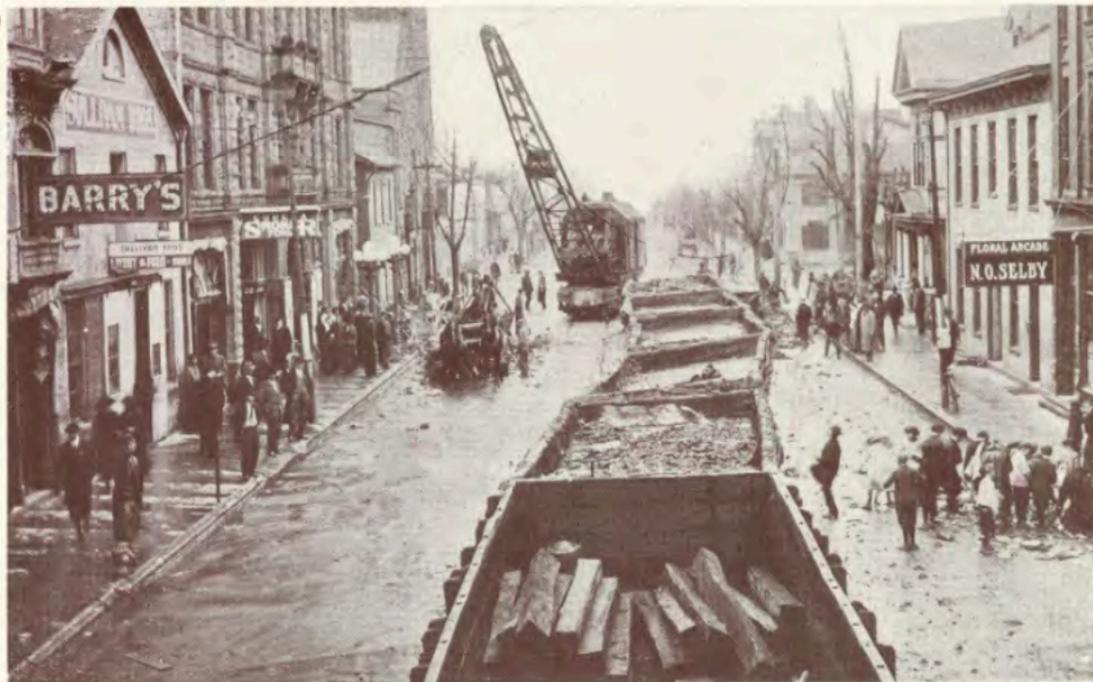
**Springfield
Ohio**

*Rescuing flood
sufferers from
their homes*

**Middletown
Ohio**

*Cleaning up
after the flood.*

*Steam shovel
and railroad
cars on street
car tracks*





**Middletown
Ohio**

Rescue work.

*Two bridges
washed away
in this city*



**Middletown
Ohio**

*The edge of
the flood one
mile from
river*

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. *Miami and Ohio Valleys Flood Account*. 1913. Audiovisual material; F497 M64P5 ORR, Ohio Memory. <https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p16007coll67/id/4021/rec/58> (accessed Feb.19, 2025).

Exhibit D

Lewis, Thomas W. "Communication Cut Off." Essay. In Zanesville in the Flood of 1913, 29–32. Zanesville, OH: A.E. Starr, 1913. <https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p267401coll32/id/5458/rec/172>.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

All but the draw and Putnam spans of the Sixth street bridge went down on the morning of the 26th, carried away by the old Muskingum woolen mill, as it floated down stream, and the Putnam span was sent to the bottom by the Third street bridge when



Pennsylvania Railroad and Third Street bridge piers. Mighty current bent two great bridge trusses around lower piers and lifted another truss clear over a pier. Foot bridge, on cables, hung to Third Street piers soon after flood, was used daily by thousands.

it left piers and abutments at 12:10 p. m. By the middle of the afternoon the rising flood had pushed the Pennsylvania railroad bridge into the river. Not long afterwards the Y, save its lampposts, went out of sight, appearing to have defied the demon of destruction to the last, although unable to keep its head above

29

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Caption: Pennsylvania Railroad and Third Street bridge piers. Mighty current bent two great bridge trusses around lower piers and lifted another truss clear over a pier. Foot bridge, on cables, hung to Third Street piers soon after flood, was used daily by thousands.

water. The B. & O. bridge had fallen into the river early in the morning, except one span at the west end, which stood fast through the flood.

Meanwhile, the west approach to the Monroe street bridge had been knocked into the stream, while the two approaches to the Fifth street structure had disappeared under fast-rising torrents. And thus it was that submergence and destruction put every telephone and telegraph line crossing the river out of commission.

A DAY OF DREAD AND ANGUISH.

On that tragic Wednesday, then, all ordinary means of inter-communication ceased to exist and thousands of residents went through the day and night harrowed with the fear that relatives and friends on the other side might have perished or lost their all in the flood. Under this strain men and women aged perceptibly in a day. Many a gray hair was added to many a Zanesville head during those hours of torturing anxiety.

Few of Zanesville's families were wholly exempt from this form of mental anguish. The city was cut into four separated and greatly imperiled sections. Many families were represented in each of these. The dread and solicitude which marked this separation cannot be expressed in words.

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COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

And even when falling stages began it was felt that many hours must elapse before tidings could be exchanged across the river. But here human ingenuity found a way to reassure.

The credit for the first exchange of information belongs to



Main, west of Fifth. Flood at its crest. Four inches of water stood in Main Street doorway of Clarendon Hotel (on left). Bags of sand inside of door kept water out of lobby. Hack in street was carried there by current from North Fourth Street. Almost 2 feet of water on floor of the A. E. Starr store.

Joseph E. Brown, the Putnam hill contractor, whose son was on the east side of the river and concerning whose fate the father was intensely anxious. Early Thursday morning Mr. Brown nailed two blackboards to a post, took the outfit to the brow of Putnam hill, planted it there and wrote a message on it.

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Caption: Main, west of Fifth. Flood at its crest. Four inches of water stood in Main Street doorway of Clarendon Hotel (on left). Bags of sand inside the door kept water out of the lobby. Hack in street was carried there by current from North Fourth Street. Almost 2 feet of water on floor of A.E. Starr store.

In the endeavor to signal to flood-viewers standing on the roofs across the river he tried the old plan of sending up a column of smoke by igniting loose powder. This failed to attract attention and he borrowed a pony cannon and shot it off.

Among those on the east side who heard the report was Parcel Post Clerk Charles V. Paul, who was standing on the roof of the federal building. Divining the signaler's purpose Mr. Paul secured a field glass and a blackboard. Leveling the glass he read on the Putnam hill signal-board the words:

"We are all well on this side. No deaths reported."

Then Mr. Paul wrote the word "Good," which was read by Mr. Brown with the aid of his glass and who wrote again, "Have you any dead?" The reply was "No deaths reported!"

When this was announced to the Putnam hill gathering, then numbering several hundred, there was a shout of joy. Those people had heard that hundreds of east-side residents had perished in the flood.

The next Post office signal was, "Have you enough food?" and the answer came, "Two carloads." Later, Mayor Schofield messaged to the hilltop a request that E. F. O'Neal take care of a carload of provisions then in Putnam and to order the saloons to close their doors.

Other exchanges succeeded in this way and later in the day these were supplemented by messages sent by the wig-wag method, with Commodore W. W. Buchanan operating on the hill and the signal corps of Company A, Ohio National Guard, on the town side, the U. S. Army and Navy code being put into use.

WIRELESS WORKED WELL.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th the two-boat rescue party whose feats of daring are elsewhere referred to succeeded in crossing to the Terrace, 7th ward and Putnam, carrying information concerning the East Side situation and returning next morning with tidings as to the sections they had visited.

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TWO PANIC-BREEDING FIRES.

Apprehensions never come singly in hours of catastrophe. Wednesday's rising tide had filled all minds with intense solicitude as to the fate of flood-affected friends and relatives, and with the night came a new dread when the blackness of the unlighted town was illuminated by flames issuing from the Adams Bros. plant, located at the Putnam end of the Third street bridge.

Was fire about to reinforce water in an effort to destroy Zanesville? This was the question men and women asked one another with blanched faces when those flames mounted skyward Wednesday night. Putnam chiefly was concerned in the answer. The wind was blowing from the north. Water surrounded all the houses there, but the flames might spread from roof to roof, even as far as the Tube mill, and burn all Putnam to the water's edge, for no firemen could reach the houses.

The fire started when water slacked the line in Adams Bros.' plant. The establishment was consumed and so was the Whittaker residence on the east. How far destruction might have gone no one can tell, but it was stopped by William Lorrimer, the contractor, Benjamin Ziesloft, civil engineer, a Mr. Magnus, John Howard and his son, and Andrew Quinn, who were refugees in cars standing on the Pennsylvania tracks and who formed a bucket brigade and by a tremendous exercise of speed and vigor prevented the flames from reaching the adjoining structure and passing thence to the Shaw-Welty shirt factory and surrounding residences.

LOWER-MAIN REFUGEES THREATENED.

At 5 o'clock Thursday evening fire started in the old Burt mule barn, on the canal bank at Second street, when Wednesday night's panic was repeated in thousands of minds, for it was re-

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Lower-Main Refugees Threatened

At 5 o'clock Thursday evening fire started in the old Burt mule barn, on the canal bank at Second street, when Wednesday night's panic was repeated in thousands of minds, for it was re-

remembered that the flood, then about at its crest, was raging down Second, Third and Main streets, making it impossible for firefighters to reach the flames.

The 75 or more persons who had clung to their homes on lower Main watched those flames with deep concern and only recovered from their terror on finding that the wind was blowing toward the wide river, away from the business district. The fire consumed the Burt building and died out.

Mr. Rufus C. Burton, president of the chamber of commerce, publicly stated after the flood that quantities of dynamite were made ready for use during the mule-barn fire and that it was the intention to blow up buildings in the business district and thereby prevent a general east side conflagration had so drastic a course been found necessary.



From Fifth Street bridge, looking west. Houses on right faced on Fourth Street. Some of them stood in 20 feet of water. Current here was dangerously swift. Flood-bound residents rescued with great difficulty.

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Caption: From Fifth Street bridge, looking west. Houses on right faced Fourth Street. Some of them stood in 20 feet of water. Current here was dangerously swift. Flood-bound residents rescued with great difficulty.

Exhibit E

Chillicothe News Co. Flood Views of Chillicothe, Ohio. Chillicothe, Ohio: Emmel Publishing Company, 1913.

The Scioto Gazette. Special
The Chillicothe News-Advertiser.

VOL. 41, NO. 72. CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1913. DAILY EDITION

THE FLOOD SITUATION IN CHILLICOTHE

WARNING!

Chillicothe is over its worst difficulty, except from fire. Every reliable sober citizen of Chillicothe is appointed a committee of one to patrol his section of the city to guard against fire. There will be no water power for several days, for fire purposes. If you see anything suspicious telephone in, do not rely on the fire alarm system, it will not be used, the bell will not ring. Do not allow any one to smoke about your business house or home, if there is inflammable material. By order of Chief Brockmeyer.

The destruction in Chillicothe owing to the flood of the Scioto river and Paint creek will amount to over a million dollars. At ten o'clock this morning eleven hundred and thirty-one persons were being brought out of the city. These were the Baxter family in the east end and others who lived in that section and Si Pyle who was swept down in the torrent on Hickory Street.

The flood broke through the levy of the B. & O. S. W. at ten o'clock Wednesday morning and by half past six o'clock had covered all of Chillicothe except the high points here and there, the west end west of High Street and the center of the city on Paint Street south of the courthouse.

Park street furnished a thoroughfare for the water. Paint street was flooded up to the court house. Hickory street was a raging torrent and in front of Willard Street's house south the street was washed out to the depth of 20 feet in many places while the fronts of the houses on the west side of the street to Fifth were sheered off. At Fifth about the current took a different turn and sheered off the fronts of the houses on the east side of Hickory street.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning a fierce storming was at the Mayor's office by Mayor Caldwell and a mob of water.

The central committee was organized by Col. Richard Knicker who was chosen chairman of the committee. The members were: Mayor Caldwell, Col. Knicker, St. Pyle, Alvin Smith, Dr. C. M. Moore, and others.

The committee is organized to patrol the city to guard against fire. There will be no water power for several days, for fire purposes. If you see anything suspicious telephone in, do not rely on the fire alarm system, it will not be used, the bell will not ring. Do not allow any one to smoke about your business house or home, if there is inflammable material. By order of Chief Brockmeyer.

To prevent spread of fire always keep on hand Two Buckets filled with Water

THE DEATH LIST

The list of known dead is as follows:

- J. C. Baxter, Mrs. Jennie Baxter of 117 Poplar street and Cordele Leary, of Poplar street, drowned when the boat in which they were being rescued capsized.
- Chas. Little, of North High street, probably a New Water street.
- Chas. Carney, drowned 50 yrs. old, drowned on Logan street.
- Mrs. Margaret Conigan, aged 75, of Columbus street, died from exposure.
- David Nitz, an employe of the Standard Coal Co., found in a tree on Sycamore street.
- Mrs. Charles Carney, of Carney bar one. Fire of the Carney family were drowned, two daughters, Minnie crippled aged 17 and Etta aged 11, have not yet been recovered.
- Sam Yanczy found at the bend of the river below the city.
- Si Pyle, who drowned on Hickory st., and whose body has not yet been recovered.

Gas in Four Days

Superintendent Dodge said that the gas supply in Chillicothe has been almost exhausted. The gas supply is expected to last for four days.

RELIEF COMING

Relief is expected to come from the state and federal governments.

IMPORTANT

It is important that all citizens keep their homes and businesses safe from fire.

LET US ALL KEEP GOOD ORDER

Transcript: Warning! Chillicothe is over its worst difficulty, except from fire. Every reliable sober citizen of Chillicothe is appointed a committee of one to patrol his section of the city to guard against fire. There will be no water power for several days, for fire purposes. If you see anything suspicious telephone in, do not rely on the fire alarm system, it will not be used the bell will not ring. Do not allow anyone to smoke about your business house or home, if there is inflammable material. By order of Chief Brockmeyer.

The destruction in Chillicothe owing to the flood of the Scioto River and Paint creek will amount to over a million dollars. The known dead up to eight o'clock this morning numbered: 11 but more were being brought each hour.

These were the Baxter family in the east end and others who lived in that section and Si Pyle who was swept down in the torrent on Hickory Street.

The flood broke through the levy of the B. & O.S. W. at two o'clock Wednesday morning and by half past six o'clock had covered all of Chillicothe except the high points here and there the west end west of High Street and the center of the city on Paint Street south of the courthouse.

Park street furnished a throughfare for the water, Paint street was flooded up to the court house, Hickory Street was a raging torrent and from in front of Willard Story's house south the street to Fifth were sheered off. At Fifth Street the current took a different turn and sheered off the fronts of the houses on the east side of Hickory street.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning a citizens' meeting was called at the mayor's office by Mayor Cahill and a relief committee organized.

The central committee was appointed by Col. Richard Enderlin who was chosen chairman of the meeting as follows: F.A. Stacey, Alexander Renick, C.W. Story Allen Scott, Dr. G. E. Robbins, and Rev. R. C. Noland who was added on motion of A.P. Minshall, H.W. Chapman was made secretary and Allen Scott assistant secretary. The committee was empowered to appoint such auxiliary committees as it thought necessary and reported as follows:

At two o'clock in accordance with the mayor's proclamation issued by Mayor James A. Cahill another citizens' meeting was held at the mayor's office and the announcement of these appointments made. The subscription list was opened after a statement by Fath-Heintz who started in with \$100. The subscription in a short time amounted to \$9,00. A special meeting of council was called for seven o'clock in the evening Thursday and a request was made for \$10,000 for emergency purposes but the general fund only contained \$5,000 and this was transferred to the emergency fund and council will meet later to donate more if needed.

Exhibit F

Sandusky County

A Photographic Story Of

FREMONT FLOOD

MARCH 25-26, 1913.

Best Flood Pictures

Published By
K. & C. Co., Fremont, O.

Price 15 cents

Most Disastrous Flood in the History of Fremont

Illustrated By the Best Photographs

MARCH, 1913

The most destructive flood in Fremont has passed into history. It is here pictured from photographs selected from more than one hundred and fifty prints gathered for this purpose. The Sandusky Valley has never been visited by such an enormous amount of water, entailing such disastrous results with such enormous loss of property and a few lives. Extraordinary heavy rains had swelled the Sandusky river, which is usually very small, to a raging torrent. Buildings of all kinds were swept from their foundations and the main business part and large portion of the resident district was covered with water for a depth of from four to fourteen feet. A call for assistance was necessary and life-saving crews from Pt. Clinton, Sandusky and Toledo were rushed to the inundated districts. The City Hall, Elks hall and other places were turned into houses of refuge and hundreds of homeless were cared for and feed.

Unlike the record flood of '83 its sister of 1913 was the result of an unusually large precipitation of rain. This rainfall began Eastermorning, Mar. 23, and reports indicated heavy rains. Small streams began to pour volumes of water into the Sandusky River and on March 25, early in the morning, began flooding the main business street of the city at 9:05 the water was over a foot deep on Front St. and slowly but surely climbed higher and higher. Work of moving merchandise to places of apparent safety

(Continued on Next to Last Page)



View near Ballville dam, great wash-out caused by break in the wall. Traction engine turned over several times showing Dr. Thomas' buggy where his horse was drowned and he himself had narrow escape.



First view taken of the flood Mar. 25, as the water started down Front St. See clock in picture 9:05 A. M.



View of Front st, showing the awful current,



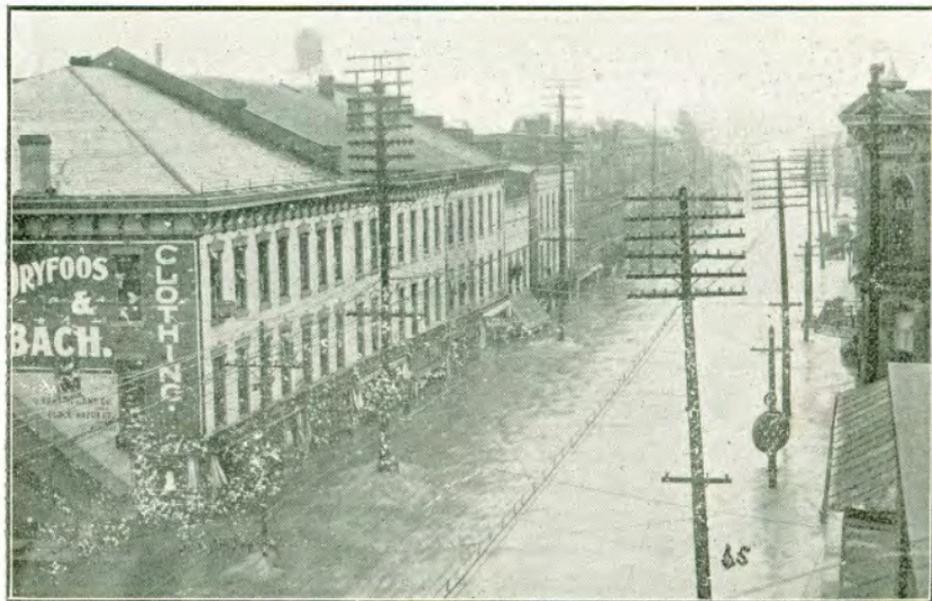
South end of Bidwell Ave. where many homes were completely destroyed, showing rear of Front St. in background.



Showing three houses on Front St. just north of dry bridge that were completely wrecked and taken away by the flood a short time after this picture was taken, third house where Mr. Homan was drowned.



State street bridge with over 2 ft. of water running over it, only wagon bridge in Fremont crossing the river, also used by the Lake Shore Electric R. R.



View of Front street, with mad rush of water about 8 ft. deep, the principal business street of Fremont.



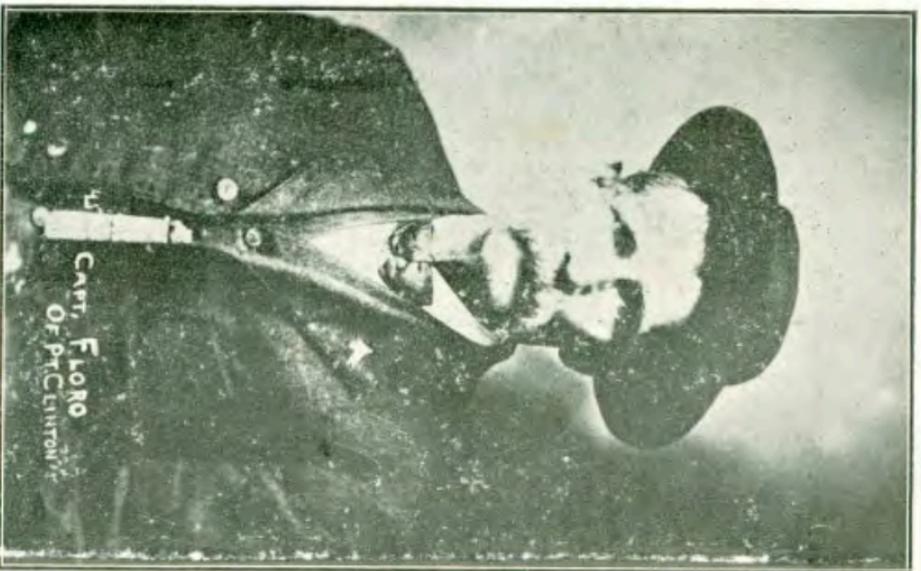
Wheeling and Lake Erie and Lake Shore Electric Station more than half submerged in water, corner of Front and State streets.



Hotel Fremont corner of Front and State streets looking North, showing cars and Wheeling & Lake Erie freight house, L. E. & W. Trestle in distance.



View of South end of Front St. showing high water. Cooley and Heyman homes.



Capt. Isaac Floro of Pt. Clinton,
Ohio, Capt. of the Pt. Clinton life
saving crew, who lost his life in
rescue work at Fremont after saving
many.



View of the flood wrecked, beautiful little cottage of Mrs. Wicks, on Front St. next to dry bridge, one of the worst flooded sections of the city.



Views showing where the water came through the dry bridge on Front St. causing great damage.



Showing three badly wrecked homes on Bidwell Ave.



View showing the course of the current of high water through the resident district of the South end where destruction was complete.



View of East State St. after the flood showing wrecked homes and house in center of street (Commercial Hotel).



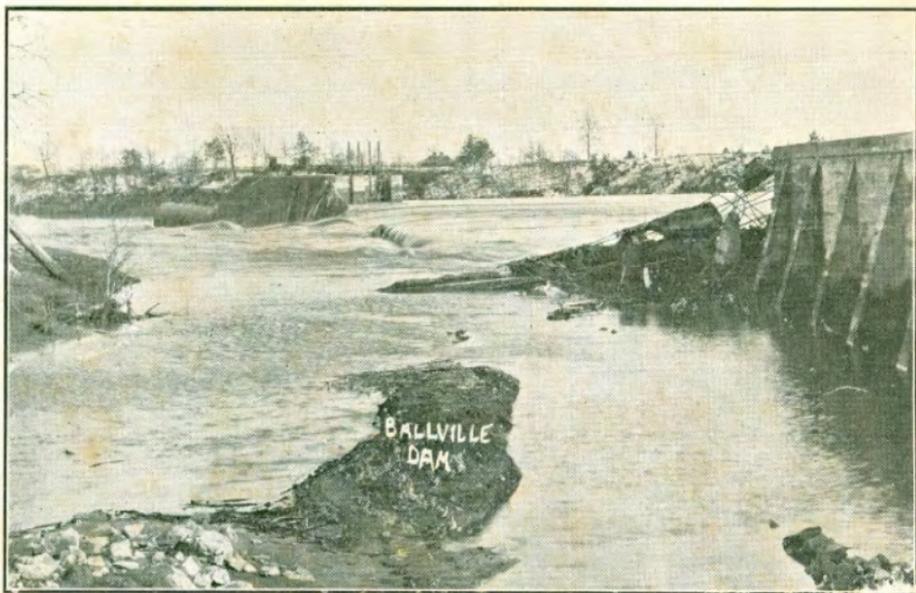
View looking south on Wheeling R. R. showing Mr. Fangboner's hay and feed barns piled high on tracks, where much damage was done.



Showing ruined contents of a store on Front street after the flood.



Water going over the dam at Ballville taken a short time before the retaining wall gave way.



Showing the break in the retaining wall at Ballville dam, caused by the wonderful pressure of high water.

began among merchants on Front street; residents in the lowlands were equally busy moving household effects to higher quarters but many did not have time to finish their work. The water rose steady inch by inch, foot by foot, the murky stream broadened its domain and crowded out business firms and railroads. The water still encroached and on Mar. 26 reached the unusual stage of 22 ft. on the Government Gauge, flooding 570 acres of land within city limits, making it the greatest flood that had visited Fremont.

The flood is over, and like all American people, the citizens of Fremont have arisen to emergency and every one is doing their share to clean up the city and push the work of rebuilding.

The people of Fremont are very grateful to the neighboring cities and towns and all who so liberally contributed to the flood sufferers in the way of money, food and clothing.

Estimated Loss in Fremont

Resident Loss	\$ 184,604.00
Contents.. . . .	162,176.00
Other Buildings.. . . .	19,400.00
Factory.....	247,500.00
Merchant Stock	242,375.00
Municipal	30,000.00
County Bridges...	65,000.00
County Roads...	30,000.00
Ballville Dam	85,000.00
L. S. E. Power Plant...	25,000.00
Total	
	\$1,091,555.00

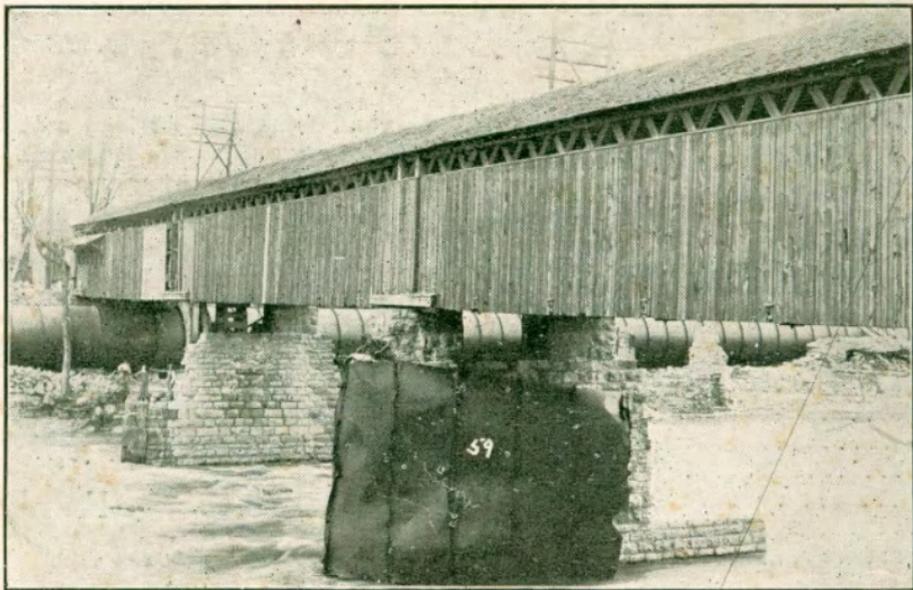
Over 600 families suffered more or less from the flood. An average of over 2500 people in flood district.

Three Lives Lost

Capt. Isaac Floro

Henry Homan

Frank Saller



Ballville bridge showing section of the big steel tube, which is 14 ft. in diameter lapped around one of the piers of bridge.

FREMONT, OHIO

Population 12000

3 Steam Roads

4 Interurban Lines

3000 Employes

85 Industries

\$150,000 Payroll

Unlimited Elec. Power

Central Heating Plant

NATURAL GAS

Good Factory Sites

7 Financial Industries

10 Public Parks

Fremont Flood Booklet 1913. Fremont: K. & C. Co., March, 1913. Ohio Memory.

<https://ohiomemory.org/digital/collection/p15005coll19/id/811/rec/1> (accessed Feb. 19, 2025).

Exhibit G

University of Dayton, "Brother Andy Weber's account of the 1913 Dayton Flood" (1958). Voices from the Flood. 3.

https://ecommons.udayton.edu/archives_flood/3

Brother Andy Weber's account of the 1913 Dayton, Ohio flood from his dormitory window of St. Mary's Hall at the University of Dayton. Recorded in Alumni Hall, room 105, on Feb. 25, 1958. Part of the History of the Cincinnati Province on tape collection. University Archives and Special Collections, University of Dayton.

Transcript: From our dormitory windows we could see some of the havoc that was caused by the rising waters, particularly by the fires that occurred during the flood. The college side was used as a shelter for flood refugees since the boarders were home on their Easter recess, and the space there for use by the flood victims. Brother Louis Garavano did a magnificent job helping out the sisters at St. Elizabeth Hospital. He at times would have some narrow escapes, but he did manage to get to the hospital to bring them relief and whatnot during the time of the flood

Photograph courtesy of the Marianist Archives.

Listen Here:



<http://bit.ly/46eG4lC>