



13. ***Dr. W. W. & Lucy Pringle Day Barn/House***

Address	403 S. First Street
Built date	1872
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lots 1&2, block 22
Tax parcel number	1-030-22-002-0000
Style	Craftsman
Architect-builder	Unknown

In the spring of 1872, Dr. W. W. Day and his son, Charles H. Day, arrived in Dayton from Wisconsin and built a large barn on the corner of First & Tremont Streets. Part of the barn was designed to be used as dwelling quarters to accommodate residence of the doctor, his wife, Lucy Pringle Day, their daughter, Harriet (Hattie) Day, their son, Charles Day, and Lucy's father, Grandpa Pringle. A 1986 Washington State Historic Property Inventory Report recalled a story which said the barn became a popular turn-of-the-century site in Dayton due to the fact that at least five leading pioneer couples were married there. These included C. J. Broughton & Ina McCleary (at the time of their wedding, Ina's mother was operating the barn/house as a boarding house), Henry Day (brother of Jesse Day, founder of Dayton) & Anna Alley, Dennis Guernsey & Harriet Day (daughter of Dr. W. W. Day), and F. C. Miller & Lora Amanda Rees. It is sometimes referred to locally as the "Wedding Barn" or the "Old Barn." Resident owners of the property from 1903 include such prominent Dayton pioneers as Dennis C. Guernsey (1903), Henry H. Wolfe (1903-1904), Charles H. Day, Francis M. Weatherford (1904-1911), Andrew & Clara Johnson (1911-1955), and Edward & Wilma Hill (1955-1970). Michael & Linda Howell bought the property in 1970 and sold it to Adolph Posicka in 1971 for \$16,750. Albert Loveland purchased the property for \$18,000 in 1974 and sold it in 1976 for \$21,300 to Tony & Tamara Jonas. Michael Haight & Cathy Lee-Haight bought the house in 2001 and remain the current owners in 2009.

A fine example of the Craftsman style, the Day Barn/House is a 1.5-story building with a symmetrical design and a low to medium-pitched front gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails at the sides, and large knee-brace brackets in the gable ends. Prominent wood bargeboards with tapered ends accentuate the gable peaks. Four

large gabled dormers, two on each roof slope (north and south), project from the roof and, like the house, are defined with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The dormers are clad with double-course square-cut wood shingles while the house is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding. Fenestration is symmetrical and includes a combination of original multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows, casement windows, and fixed-pane windows. The foundation of the home is made of basalt rock and concrete. The Day Barn/House faces west along South First Street and features a tall front-facing gable roof with a prominent gable peak, and a full-width covered front porch at the first floor. The gable field has a row of three double-hung windows which are located in the center of the wall at the second floor. A 12-inch-deep horizontal wood stringcourse caps the row of windows and separates the gable field at the second floor from the gable peak in a third-floor attic. The gable peak is clad with vertical board-and-batten and contains a center louvered attic vent. A large horizontal wood strut with a center diamond-shaped keystone design is attached to the bargeboard along both sides of the gable peak, adding structural support to the roof. The front porch extends the full width of the house and is covered with a very low-pitched hip roof. Large square porch piers upon which are anchored tapered wood porch pillars support the porch roof. A porch wall clad with double-course wood shingles partially encloses the porch deck. The shingles that clad the porch wall extend around the perimeter of the house, forming a two-to-three-foot deep horizontal band that separates the foundation from the first floor of the house. The interior of the house is spacious, well-preserved and reveals the east wall of the original 1872 barn along with its square nails. Character-defining Craftsman-style elements associated with the Day Barn/House include circa 1904-1916 modifications, a front-facing moderately-pitched gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, deep bargeboards, horizontal emphasis found in rows of windows, a full-width covered front porch, and a combination of horizontal clapboard cladding and a horizontal band of shingle cladding.

Built in 1872, the Day Barn/House was originally designed as a barn to house livestock and farm implements as well as people. An 1884 fire insurance map reveals a footprint that pictures a two-story barn (the west half of the current house) and a single-story addition which was attached to the back east wall of the barn (the east half of the current house). Perhaps this small addition was used as living quarters by the Day family in the 1870s. By 1916, the entire barn had been remodeled in the Craftsman tradition to serve as a single-family home with a full-width covered front porch at the west façade. In 1959, the southwest corner of the covered front porch was enclosed and in 2002, the porch enclosure modification was reversed, restoring the covered porch back to its 1916 design. At the same time, the back porch at the northeast corner of the house was enclosed to provide for a sunroom. Between 1985 and 1993, a previous garage and shop were removed and a new garage and shop were built in 2001-2002. To summarize, modifications to the Day Barn/House began just after the building was built as a dual barn/house and continued throughout the 'teens, through the 1950s, and into the early 2000s. Most of these alterations occurred more than 50 years ago and have gained historic significance along with the original property's use as a barn and house. The Day Barn/House is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a late 19th-century home built in the South Side neighborhood of Dayton, WA. The property is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic resource in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.



14. Johnson-Dieringer House

Address	406 S. First Street
Built date	1930s
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 144, 129
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-144-0029
Style	Vernacular
Architect-builder	Unknown

Built in the 1930s, this house was first owned by Mr. & Mrs. Cloyce Johnson, a Dayton postmaster. Jack & Nadine Dieringer purchased the home in 1949. Jack and Nadine are locally popular musicians who play at the Weinhard Hotel in downtown Dayton and currently own the property in 2009.

The Johnson-Dieringer House is a small single-story bungalow with a very low-pitched hip roof. The roof has widely overhanging eaves and a prominent cornice. The house is clad with wide horizontal wood clapboard siding, and the foundation is made of concrete block construction. The footprint for the house reveals an irregular rectangular shape which is 29 feet wide and 82 feet deep with 1,974 finished square feet on the first floor. A carport, garage, and storage shed are located behind the house at the rear west boundary of the property. The exterior of the home is very plain except for the north elevation, which is dominated by a small beveled bay, and the east façade, which has a covered recessed front porch at the northeast corner of the house. The porch is supported by one thick square corner pillar made of wood, and the porch deck is made of concrete. The home is in excellent condition and is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic resource.



15. J. J. Edwards House

Address	411 S. First Street
Built date	1909
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lots 11 & 12, Block 22
Tax parcel number	1-030-22-012-0000
Style	Craftsman
Architect-builder	Unknown

The J. J. Edwards House is a landmark example of the Craftsman style in Dayton, WA. It is a large home at 1.5 stories with a total of 2,307 square feet of interior space, and reveals an irregular square footprint which measures 39 feet wide and 38 feet deep. The house is located on the northeast corner of South First and Park Streets and is framed by mature deciduous trees, flowering shrubs, and a manicured lawn. Craftsman-style details are prominently displayed at the exterior of the Edwards House and are demonstrated by the home's wide, horizontal "ground hugging" form; low-pitched cross-gable hip roof; exceptionally wide overhanging eaves; exposed scroll-sawn rafter tails; wide bargeboards with scalloped ends; a combination of stucco, false half-timbering, and wood clapboard wall cladding; river rock (smooth round stone) foundation; and a full-width covered front porch. The home retains original windows which are a combination of multi-paned double-hung wood-sash units and fixed-sash tripartite windows. The west face of the house features a prominent center gabled dormer with a low-pitched gable roof, wide bargeboards with scalloped ends, and a ribbon of three 8/1 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows. The dormer is clad with smooth stucco, and the dormer's gable peak is articulated with a panel of false half-timbering and stucco infill which overhangs the windows. A course of small wood brackets support the overhang. Another focal point of the home's west façade is a full-width front porch. The porch is covered with a very shallow-pitched hip roof which is embellished with widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. A shallow-pitched gabled pediment is located at the north end of the porch and shades concrete steps which rise from a concrete walkway to the front porch deck. Like the gable dormer, the gabled pediment has prominent bargeboards with scalloped ends. The porch is supported by thick, square, tapered wood porch pillars which are anchored to large square porch piers made of river rock. The porch deck is protected by plain wood balusters. The architect responsible for the house is unknown but the design for the home is similar to plans featured in *The Modern Bungalow*, a 1910 house plan

book produced and published by the Ballard Plannary, a prominent architectural firm with offices in Spokane, WA during the early 1900s.

The house was built in 1909 for prominent businessman, J. J. Edwards, president and manager of the Edwards-Hindle Company department store in downtown Dayton. Charles Halling purchased the property in 1972 and sold it in 1983 to Ervin Auten for \$55,000. One year later in 1984, Mark & Carolyn Schuck bought the house and remain the current owners in 2009. Mark Schuck works as fish biologist for the State of Washington, and Carolyn Schuck is a registered dietician. Well-preserved in excellent condition with a high degree of exterior architectural integrity, the Edwards House is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic resource of the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.



2006 photograph of the Edwards House at 411 S. First Street in Dayton, WA



16. Hatfield House

Address	412 S. First Street
Built date	1962
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 87 & 145
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-145-0087
Style	Ranch
Architect-builder	Donald Hatfield, builder/owner

The Hatfield House was built in 1962 by Donald Hatfield who owned a lumber yard in the Dayton area and was a Seneca Hill land developer. Nancy G. Hatfield is the current owner of record for the property in 2009.

In excellent condition, the Hatfield House is a good example of the Ranch style and one of few in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District. The dwelling has an irregular L-shaped footprint which measures 45 feet wide and 53 feet deep, and a composition shingle-clad low-pitched cross-gable roof with a prominent front-facing gable that projects forward 34 feet. The roof has wide eaves and prominent bargeboards. Cross-gable ends are clad with scalloped wood clapboard siding while the first floor of the house is clad with a combination of vinyl siding and Permatone veneer. At the east façade, widely overhanging eaves of the principal roof extend outward to form a covered front porch in the ell made by the cross-gables. At the north elevation, a double-car garage is attached to the house and is covered by an extension of the principal roof. Fenestration includes original wood sash picture, pivot, and sliding windows. The interior of the house is spacious with 2,023 square feet of finished space. A covered patio is located at the rear southwest corner of the home, and a storage shed is located behind the house towards the west property boundary.

The Ranch style originated in California during the 1930s, grew in popularity in the 1940s, and won a wide American audience during the 1950s and 1960s when it enjoyed its heyday. The style came about partially as a response to America's need to cover and protect one of their most expensive investments: the private automobile. With that need came designs for attached garages (and a plethora of new fire codes and fire resistant-building materials), a strong tenet of the Ranch style. The Hatfield House is eligible for listing in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing "non-historic" resource due to the fact that it is not quite 50 years old.



17. **Babe Ryerson House**

Address	414 S. First Street
Built date	1941
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 130 & 132
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-132-0130
Style	Cape Cod Colonial Revival
Architect-builder	Walter Roderick, builder

The Ryerson House was built by Dayton building contractor, Walter Roderick for Babe Ryerson, owner/proprietor of Babe's Place in downtown Dayton. Babe Ryerson and her father lived in the house until 1972 when they sold it to Mabel Rinker. In 1983, Dayton Postmaster Curtis bought the property for \$62,500 and sold it a year later to Rod & Marie Howley, current owners.

The Ryerson House is a good example of the Cape Cod Colonial Revival style. The home is a 1.5-story building with a steeply pitched side gable roof which is covered with composition shingles. A brick chimney projects through the center of the roof on the east-facing slope. The house is clad with vertical wood boards, the foundation is made of poured concrete, and fenestration is original with multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows. The home's facade faces east onto South First Street and is symmetrical in design with symmetrically placed wood-shuttered windows that flank a center front door. The center front door is accentuated with a wide wood surround and small overhang at the top of the entrance. A wide horizontal frieze band highlights the roof eaves at the upper edge of the east elevation. The north elevation is dominated by an attached wing which is set back 12 feet from the front of the house and is 11 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The wing forms a lower cross-gable with a side gable roof like the house. The wing's roof is covered with composition shingles, exterior walls are clad with vertical boards, and the foundation is made of poured concrete. The wing was designed to serve as a single-car garage and has an overhanging garage door at the east façade. The gable fields of the house and garage are clad with stucco and have a pair of double-hung windows. The house has an irregular T-shaped footprint and measures 40 feet wide and 33 feet deep with a total of 2,129 square feet of finished interior space. In 1985, a den/library (15x13 feet) was added onto the back west elevation of the house and was finished with knotty pine paneling. The house is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic resource.



18. Claud Beckett House

Address	500 S. First Street
Built date	1908
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 139
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-139-0000
Style	Queen Anne
Architect-builder	Unknown

An excellent example of Queen Anne architecture, this two-story, turreted home was built for Mr. & Mrs. Claud Beckett in 1908. Claud Beckett was Columbia County Treasurer from 1908 to 1912, and Columbia County Tax Assessor from 1912 to 1914. After 1914, the home was owned by the Knight family with Mr. Knight employed at the Green Giant Cannery, and Mrs. Knight as an elementary grade school teacher. After the Knights, the home was owned by George B. Baker, an abstractor for the Baker Insurance & Title Company, the oldest in Dayton. In 1972, R. J. Lindesmith bought the property and sold it to B. W. Casseday for \$10,000 in 1975. Ioma Holmes purchased the home in 1976 for \$11,500 and sold it to George Ras for \$24,500 in 1978, who sold it in 1981 to Michael Wild for \$59,500. Marcia Donnell bought the house in 1992 for \$72,500 and sold it to Randall Tewalt in 2000. Current owner Lauren Loper bought the home in 2003.

Built in 1908, the Beckett House is a fine rendition of the Queen Anne style. Character-defining elements of the style illustrated at the Beckett House include the home's two-story irregular house form, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, horizontal wood drop siding, original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, stone foundation, and most importantly, a covered front porch with an octagonal porch turret. Facing diagonally northeast, the home has an L-shaped plan with the porch turret embraced at the second floor above a covered front porch in the ell formed by the cross-gables. The porch is supported by turned-post wood pillars, and the porch deck is protected by a turned-post balustrade. A single-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear northwest corner of the house. In excellent condition, the Beckett House retains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity and is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic resource.



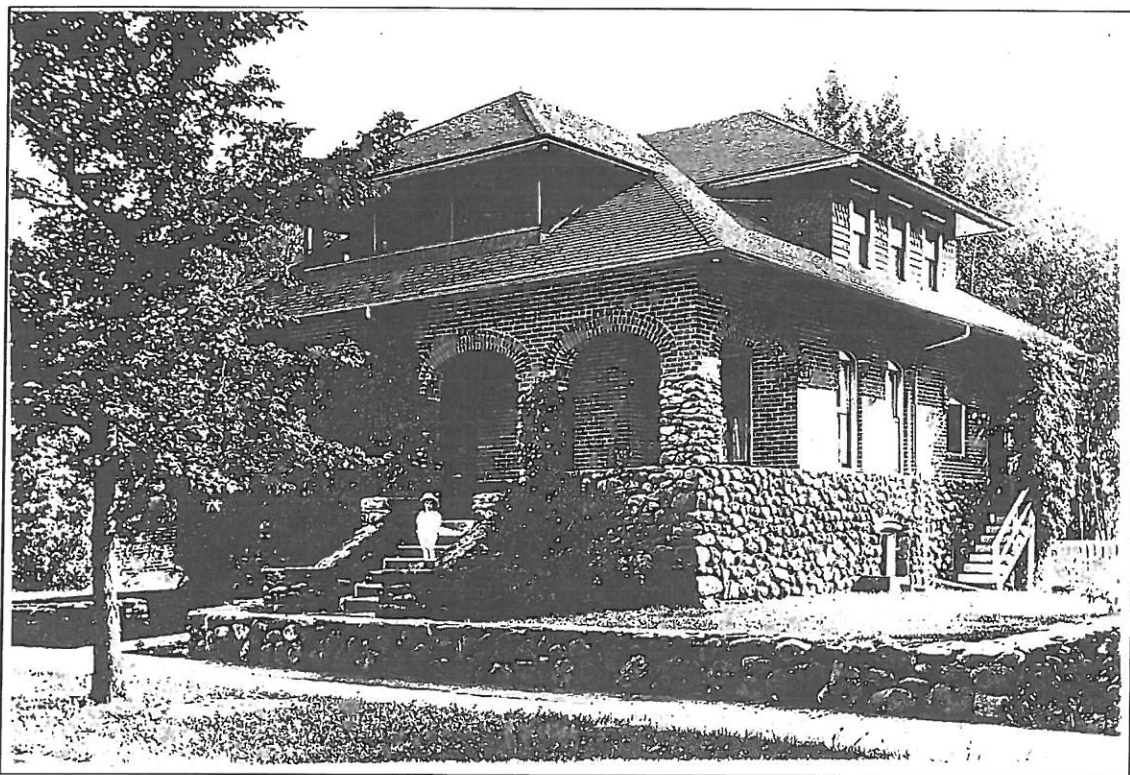
19. **Dexter/Monnett House**

Address	506 S. First Street
Built date	1907
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 125, Block 21
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-140-0125
Style	Craftsman
Architect-builder	Dexter Brick Company, builder/mason

The Dexter family, owners of the Dexter Brick Company in Dayton, WA, built this house in 1907 as an investment rather than for use as their personal residence. Preferring to build fireplaces instead of brick structures, it is told that a Dexter family brick mason erected this home as the last residence in Dayton to be clad with Dexter bricks. After it was leased as rental property for a few years, the home was purchased in 1916 by A. A. Monnett, owner/manager of the Monnett & Hamilton Hardware & Implement store in Dayton. In 1928, Leo Henry bought the property. Wayne Casseday, owner/proprietor of Shell Chemicals in Dayton, and his wife, Roberta Casseday, purchased the property in 1962. In 1992, current owner, Theodore Paterson, bought the Dexter/Monnett House along with his wife, Verna Paterson, who is now deceased.

Individually listed on the Dayton Register of Historic Places, the Dexter/Monnett House is a fine example of the Craftsman style with some unique detailing. Illustrating the strong horizontal orientation and “back to nature” mantra so integral to the Craftsman aesthetic, the low-slung Dexter/Monnett House seems to hug the ground as an organic expression of its building site. Natural building materials were prominently used at the exterior of the house, including red Dexter brick, wood shingles, and a rubblemix of basalt and river rock for the foundation, porch step walls, and porch piers. The Dexter/Monnett House is a 1.5-story home with a shallow-pitched hip roof. Two prominent dormers with shallow-pitched hip roofs project from the east façade and north roof slopes of the home. The dormers are clad with patterned wood shingles and support rows of 1/1 double-hung windows. The roof of the house and dormers have widely overhanging eaves which cast strong horizontal shadows along the planar wall surface of the house, accentuating the horizontal orientation of the home. The exterior walls of the house are made of red brick which was manufactured by the Dexter Brick Company. Windows appear to be original 1/1 double-hung and wood casement units except for windows in a small addition which was built at the rear northwest corner of the home. The house faces

east onto South First Street and is dominated by a porch design unique to the Dexter/Monnett House. The principal roof of the house extends forward to form a covering over a full-width front porch which is supported by massive stone piers anchored to a stone porch wall. The stone porch wall wraps around the front northeast and southeast corners of the house and extends around the perimeter of the house as a prominent foundation wall. A total of six arched openings made of brick with curved brick voissoirs are supported by the rock porch piers. The arches extend across the east façade of the house and wrap around the northeast and southeast corners of the porch. The brick arch design is repeated with brick voissoirs above windows at the first floor. As listed in Columbia County tax records, the interior of the 1.5-story house has 1,235 finished square feet on the first floor and 595 finished square feet on the second floor. As revealed in a circa 1917 black & white photograph of the house, the east façade dormer located above the front porch was originally designed as open-air sleeping porch with window screens; the dormer was enclosed with wood-sash casement windows sometime after it was built. The photograph also reveals that the exterior brick cladding was originally left unpainted; sometime during the 1960s-1980s, the brick was painted. Fortunately the brick chimney at the south elevation of the house was left unpainted and well illustrates bricks made by the Dexter family and their masonry skills. Even with the aforementioned exterior modifications, the Dexter/Monnett House retains good exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family home built in the early 1900s in Dayton, WA, and is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic resource of the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.



Circa 1917 photograph of the Dexter/Monnett House at 506 S. First Street, Dayton, WA



20. **Cloyce Johnson House**

Address	514 S. First Street
Built date	1936-1939
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 146, Block 21
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-146-0000
Style	Tudor Revival Cottage
Architect-builder	Judy Sandstrum, builder

This small Tudor Revival Cottage-style home was built in 1936-1939⁵ by building contractor, Judy Sandstrum, for United States Postmaster, Cloyce Johnson. In addition to her postmaster duties, Cloyce Johnson is remembered in Dayton as a talented musician who played various venues across the country. In 1996 the property was purchased by Nadie Dieringer who rents it and remains the current owner in 2009.

The Johnson House is a small single-story dwelling which was designed as an example of the Tudor Revival Cottage style. A defining element of the Tudor Revival Cottage style is found in the home's form which has a pitched front gable roof with two prominent lower front-facing, forward-projecting cross-gables. The smallest front-facing cross-gable projects forward three feet and forms a recessed front entrance at the east façade of the house. Typical of many Tudor Revival Cottage-style homes across the country, the front door is arched. The Johnson House is clad with narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard and has a poured concrete foundation. Some windows appear to be original 1/1 and 3/1 double-hung units with wood sashes. The east façade windows are flanked with decorative shutters. A small corrugated metal awning is suspended over the front door. Black wrought iron balustrades flank the front steps which are made of poured concrete. A carport with a shed roof is attached to the north elevation of the house. The house is 27 feet wide and 47 feet deep for a total of 1,205 square feet of finished space on the first floor. The home retains fair exterior architectural integrity and is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic resource of the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.

⁵ Columbia County tax records list a 1936 built date while a 1985 Washington State Historic Property Inventory Report lists 1939 as the built date for the property.



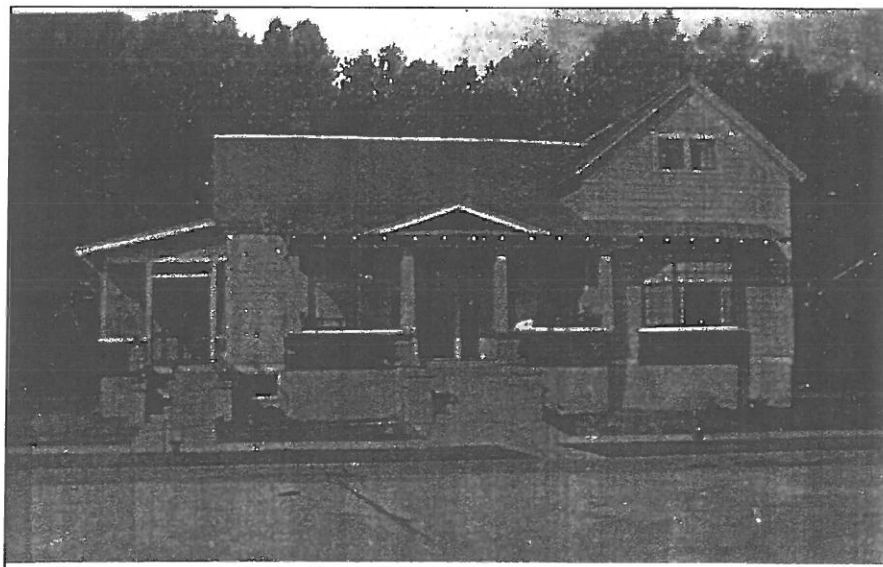
21. **Alcorn-Newton House**

Address	518 S. First Street
Built date	1870
Legal address	Railroad Addition, Tax 138 & 141
Tax parcel number	1-150-21-141-0138
Style	Folk Victorian
Architect/builder	Unknown

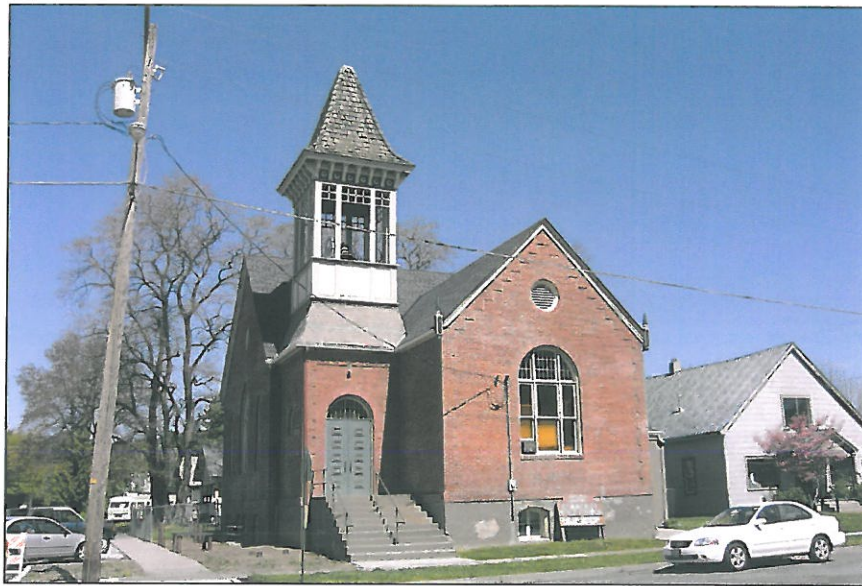
According to current 2009 owner, Becky Leventis, whose grandmother, Lulu Cahill Beckett Newton, owned and resided in the home for more than 50 years, the Alcorn House, built in 1870, is one of the oldest single-family residences in Dayton, WA. The home was erected for Sadie & Edward Alcorn, a nurseryman who owned a large tract of land in Dayton, most of which is now a city park. In 1917 Lulu Cahill Beckett Newton purchased the home and had it moved diagonally across South First Street to the building site on which it currently sits. In order to move the house at that time, the building was jacked up and put on logs, and then pulled by mule and horse teams. During the time the house was moved, the building site included three lots instead of two which extended north to the house at 506 S. First Street (the lot between the Alcorn-Newton House and the home at 506 S. First Street was sold and developed with a single-family house in the 1930s). Lulu Newton planted trees around the Alcorn-Newton House and cultivated the northern-most lot in the row of three lots for a vegetable garden. At the west rear border of the Alcorn-Newton House was a flume which was filled with river water that flowed to the flour mill on Main Street in downtown Dayton. After Lulu Newton's death in 1971, William & Louise Weatherford purchased the property in 1972 for \$20,000 and in 1994, quit-claimed the property to their son and daughter-in-law, William & Dianne Weatherford. In 1999, Alexander Leventis and his wife, Becky Jean Leventis (granddaughter of the home's second owner, Lulu Newton), purchased the property. It is historically significant that the Alcorn-Newton House has been owned, lived in, and cared for at different times by the extended Newton family (Lulu Newton followed by her granddaughter, Becky Jean Leventis) for more than 64 years, almost half the life of the property. Becky Leventis and her husband, Alexander Leventis, continue their careful stewardship of the property in 2009.

The Alcorn-Newton House was built in 1870 as a Folk Victorian-style gable-front and wing dwelling with 1.5 stories, and may have originally included a small porch at the first floor built in the ell formed by the front-gable and wing plan. When the house was moved to its current location in 1917, the c. 1870 front porch, an ancillary structure, was probably removed to facilitate the move, and then rebuilt after the house was secured at its present site. A 1916 fire insurance map, which was corrected in 1943, pictured a footprint of the Alcorn-Newton House with the home's current front porch and sunroom/side porch at the south elevation.

The Alcorn-Newton House has a steeply pitched roof which is covered with composition shingles. Roof eaves are accented by a prominent cornice, especially seen in gable ends, and the house is clad with original horizontal wood drop siding which was popular at the turn of the century. The foundation is made of poured concrete, and windows are original multi-paned wood-sash units. Facing east onto South First Street, the house has a prominent east façade design which is dominated by a front-facing, two-story wing (projects forward four feet) and a covered front porch which is located in the ell formed by the gable-front and wing plan. The porch is covered with a shed roof which extends north to cover a first-floor beveled bay window in the front-facing wing. A small gabled pediment on the porch roof is located over steps that rise to the level of the porch deck. The porch is supported by an enclosed porch wall upon which are anchored tapered square wood porch pillars. Like the house, the porch wall is clad with horizontal wood drop siding. Craftsman-style influence is found in the porch roof's wide overhang, exposed rafter tails, and enclosed porch wall. Free Classic Queen Anne-style influence is illustrated by the home's prominent cornice, drop siding, bay window, porch pediment, and tapered square porch pillars. Columbia County tax records lists 1,684 square feet of finished space on the first floor and 384 square feet on the second floor. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity in its 1917 location and original design, workmanship, materials, and association as a single-family residence. A fine eclectic example of a front-gable and wing house plan designed in the Folk Victorian style, the property is currently individually listed on the Dayton Register and is further eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource of the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.



A 1917 photograph of the historic Alcorn-Newton House at 518 S. First Street, Dayton, WA.



22. First Baptist Church of Dayton

Address	203 S. Second Street
Built date	1892-1893
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Fraction Lot 1&2, Block 29
Tax parcel number	1-030-29-002-0001
Style	Queen Anne
Architect/builder	Unknown

Built in 1892-93, the First Baptist Church of Dayton is one of the first Baptist churches built in Washington State. A fine example of the Queen Anne style, the property was planned and erected under the leadership of then-officiating church minister, Dr. C. P. Bailey, along with a church building committee. The church is currently used by the Community Bible Church and retains good exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as an ecclesiastical building built in Dayton, WA during the early 1890s. It is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic resource of the district.

The First Baptist Church of Dayton is a fine rendition of the Queen Anne style applied to an ecclesiastical structure. Sited at a prominent intersection on the southeast corner of Second & Clay Streets, the First Baptist Church faces west onto Second Street and is made of brick masonry construction with 14-inch-thick walls. The building has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof which is covered with composition shingles and features brick quoins at cornice and corners, spire-like crockets at roof eave corners, and a concrete covered stone foundation. Fenestration is symmetrical with round and gothic-arched multi-paned windows (existing doors and window glass are not original). A strong focal point of the property, a square tower is located in the northwest corner of the building and is clad with red brick at the first floor, then soars upward to include a belfry which is covered with a pointed square roof with flared eaves. The belfry eaves are wide and are embellished with scroll-sawn modillions interspersed with wood roundels. The base of the belfry is articulated with false half-timbering and stucco infill. The church tower, pointed roof, and spire-like roof crockets were all designed to point upward to Heaven as is the case with most all ecclesiastical church buildings. The building is well-preserved and in excellent condition.