



50. Katie Pryor House

Address	208 E. Park Street
Built date	1911
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lot 3, Block 23
Tax parcel number	1-030-23-003-0000
Style	Craftsman
Architect/builder	Unknown

A very fine example of the Craftsman style, the Pryor House was built in 1911 for Katie Pryor. The home was later owned by Mr. Butler in 1935 followed by Mr. Pool, a car dealer. In 1971, Charles Amling bought the house for \$16,500 and sold it a few years later in 1979 to Ralph Smith for \$20,600. Dennis Lockard purchased the property in 1982 and sold it to Olive Smith in 1984. Joan Lockard bought the house in 1999, and sold it to current owners Shane & Beth Aimee McGuire in 2004.

The Pryor House is an excellent rendition of the Craftsman style and the bungalow house form. The home has an irregular rectangular footprint which measures 26 feet wide and 48 feet deep with a total of 1,780 finished square feet of interior space. The house is 1.5 stories in height and has a low-pitched front-facing gable roof with widely accentuated overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. Prominent bargeboards define gable ends along with large knee-brace brackets in gable peaks. The house is clad with narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding and the basement is poured concrete. Fenestration patterns are asymmetrical and include fixed-sash and 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. The strong focal point of the house is the north façade and a covered front porch. The front porch is seven feet deep and 26 feet wide, and extends the full width of the house. The porch is covered with a very low-pitched hip roof and is supported by thick tapered square pillars which are anchored to thick square porch piers. An enclosed porch wall rings the porch deck between the porch piers and is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding that matches that used on the house. A low-pitched gabled pediment is located at the west end of the porch and covers part of a staircase with six steps that ascends to the porch deck from a front walkway in the front yard. The house is framed by mature trees and a manicured lawn. It retains excellent exterior architectural integrity and is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing property of district.



51. **Marion & Eleanor Miller House**

Address	211 E. Park Street
Built date	1947
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lot 10, Block 22
Tax parcel number	1-030-22-010-0002
Style	Minimal Traditional
Architect/builder	Unknown

Built in 1947, the Miller House is a good example of the mid-century Minimal Traditional style, a precursor to the Ranch style. The home was erected for Marion & Eleanor Miller and remained in the immediate Miller family for 50 years before it was quit-claimed to current owner, Robert A. Hutchens, in 1997.

American architectural historians, Lee & Virginia McAlester, wrote in their book, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, that after World War II in 1946, “houses based on historical precedent were largely abandoned in favor of new variations of the modern styles that had only begun to flourish in the pre-war years. The earliest of these, the Minimal Traditional style, was a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and ‘30s. Like Tudor houses, these generally have a dominant front gable and massive chimneys, but the steep Tudor roof pitch is lowered and the façade is simplified by omitting most of the traditional detailing. These houses first became popular in the late 1930s and were the dominant style of the post-war ‘40s and early ‘50s.”¹⁷

The Miller House illustrates the Minimal Traditional style with stylistic elements such as the home’s one-story form, low-pitched side gable roof, and lower front-facing cross-gable. The roof is covered with composition shingles, the exterior is clad with aluminum siding, the basement is made of poured concrete, and windows are a combination of original and contemporary wood and aluminum-sash sliders and fixed-sash picture windows. A corrugated metal awning is attached to the south façade of the house over a front concrete porch and stoop. A detached single-car garage is located behind the house. The house and garage are eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as contributing historic resources of the district.

¹⁷ McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, p. 477.



52. *N. O. Anderson House*

Address	214 E. Park Street
Built date	1909
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lot 4, Block 23
Tax parcel number	1-030-23-004-0000
Style	Vernacular
Architect/builder	Unknown

N. O. Anderson purchased Lot 4 in Block 23 of Day & Mustard Addition for \$450 and built a single-family home. David Albright bought the house in 1910 for \$1,600. He sold it to Katie Thronson in 1932. Katie Thronson was part of the prominent Thronson family who were stockmen and owners of large land holdings around Dayton. The property was owned by several homeowners throughout the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. George & Christine Young bought the property in 2006 and remain the current owners.

The Anderson House was built during the early 1900s when the Craftsman tradition was the most popular style being built across the country. Although the Anderson House is a vernacular expression, it does retain some Craftsman-style influence. This includes the home's single-story low-slung appearance and bungalow form, low-pitched roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, horizontal clapboard siding, cornerboards, and a low-pitched center, hip roof dormer at the south façade. A small shed roof projects forward from the home's south façade to cover a front porch stoop which is not original to the house; it appears that the home's original porch and windows have been altered and/or lost. A brick and concrete foundation supports the home. The house has a rectangular footprint which measures 24 feet wide and 38 feet deep for a total of 912 square feet of finished interior space. Although the Anderson House retains minimal exterior architectural integrity, it is still eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic property.



53. *Historic House*

Address	309 E. Park Street
Built date	circa 1900
Legal address	Day & Mustard Addition, Lots 9-10, Block 27
Tax parcel number	1-030-27-010-0000
Style	Vernacular
Architect/builder	Unknown

Not much is known about the historic home built at 309 E. Park Street. The house was probably built in the late 1890s or early 1900s and is a simple vernacular single-story home with a side-gable roof which is covered with composition shingles. The house is clad with asbestos shingles which were probably installed during the 1950s-1970s when they were popular, and cover the home's original exterior cladding. Fenestration appears to include contemporary vinyl and/or aluminum sliders and at least one 1/1 double-hung wood-sash window. The house has an almost square footprint with a width of 36 feet and depth of 35 feet. A 16-foot-wide and 39-foot-deep carport is located at the rear northwest corner of the house. In 2009 the home's shed-roof, full-width front porch was removed.

Bertram Dingle owned the property in 1973 and sold it to Christopher Dingle in 1979 for \$13,000. Eric & Jennifer Villaro bought the house in 2002 and remain the property's current owners.¹⁸ The home is in fair condition with fair exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family home built in Dayton, WA during the turn of the century, and is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing resource of the district.

¹⁸ Columbia County Public Tax Assessor Records. Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton, WA.



54. Frank & Lydia Maxwell House

Address	200 E. Spring Street
Built date	1920
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lots 1-2, Block 21
Tax parcel number	1-050-21-002-0000
Style	Craftsman
Architect/builder	Unknown

A well-preserved example of the Craftsman style, the Maxwell House was built in 1920 for Frank & Lydia Maxell, farmers who owned land in the Thorn Hollow area around Dayton. The house was sold in 1936 to Dr. W. W. Day, a third-generation member of the Day family to practice medicine in Dayton. The same year he bought the Maxell House, Dr. Day married Dayton school teacher, Jessie Allen. In 1978, the property was purchased by Lulu M. Tuttle for \$55,000. In 1999, Charles Mead III and his wife, Dorothy Mead, bought the house, and remain the current owners in 2009.

The Maxwell House is a good rendition of the Craftsman style. It is a single-story wood-frame house with a low-pitched roof of multiple cross-gables. The roof is covered with composition shingles and is embellished with widely overhanging eaves, large knee-brace wood brackets in gable ends, and prominent bargeboards with scalloped ends. The house is clad with very narrow-width horizontal clapboard siding at the first floor and wood shingles in gable peaks. The principal roof of the house extends forward at the north façade to form a covered front porch. The porch is supported by thick square porch piers upon which are anchored thick tapered porch pillars with small brackets. Molded concrete coping covers the porch piers. Fenestration patterns are asymmetrical and include mostly original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. The house is built on a prominent intersection on the southeast corner of Spring and First Streets. It faces north and along East Spring Street and is surrounded by mature shrubs, evergreen trees, and a manicured lawn. A back porch was enclosed in order to enlarge the kitchen, and a carport is attached to the back of the house as the south elevation. A garage is located behind the carport. The Maxell House is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic property of the district.



55. **Kennedy-Andrus House**

Address	205 E. Spring Street
Built date	1885
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lots 10-11, Block 20
Tax parcel number	1-050-20-011-0001
Style	Queen Anne
Architect/builder	Unknown

The Kennedy-Andrus House was built in 1885 for B. F. Kennedy, proprietor of the Lyric Theatre in downtown Dayton. After Kennedy, Dr. Lord Nelson Andrus and his wife, Nancy Andrus, owned the home (B. F. Kennedy was listed as a resident of the home in 1909 so the Andrus family would have lived in the house after that time). The property was owned by several families over the years, including Harold & Florence Boeger (1960s-1977), Shirley Jackson III (1977-1982), Karen Thronson (1982-2002), Sharon Welch-Lundgren (2002-2006, and Claude & Dora Wilson who bought the house in 2006.¹⁹ The Wilsons are current owners in 2009 and lease the home as a rental.

The Kennedy-Andrus House is a large 1.5-story dwelling with a steeply pitched irregular cross-gable roof, an irregular rectangular footprint, composition roof shingles, vinyl or aluminum veneer at the first floor (veneer covers original wood patterned "fishscale" shingles along bottom course), original narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding at the second floor, and original patterned wood shingles in a second-floor window inset and in gable peaks. The house faces south along East Spring Street and has a clipped (jerkinhead) front-facing gable roof at the south façade. Scalloped fretwork decorates the clipped gable, and a prominent bargeboard accentuates the gable field. The gable peak is embellished with a square louvered attic vent which is flanked by carved sunburst designs. A pair of second-floor, 1/1, double-hung windows are inset in the center of the south façade with curved, shingled walls framing the windows (all windows in house have been replaced). At the first floor, a covered front porch wraps around the southwest corner of the house, and a pediment accentuates the roof eave above steps which ascend to the front porch deck (porch pillars replaced). Other Queen

¹⁹ Columbia County Public Tax Assessor Records. Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton, WA.

Anne-style elements at the house include original cutaway corners with scroll-sawn corner brackets and pendant drops, beveled and box bays, and horizontal stringcourses (bands) that help break up the planar wall surface of the house. The Kennedy-Andrus House is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic resource.



A 1906 photograph of the Kennedy-Andrus House at 205 E. Spring Street in Dayton, WA.

*Left to right are daughter Mabel Andrus, Nancy Andrus,
and her husband, Dr. Lord Nelson Andrus.*



56. *Historic House*

Address	206 E. Spring Street
Built date	1900
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lots 3-4, Block 21
Tax parcel number	1-050-21-004-0001
Style	Vernacular
Architect/builder	Unknown

The single-story bungalow at 206 E. Spring Street was built in 1900 originally as a two-story dwelling. The second story was destroyed in the 1960s by fire and was never rebuilt. It is not known who the first owners of the home were. In 1975 Leslie Reinland sold the house to Terry & Judith Smith. The property was sold in 2009.

A vernacular example of domestic architecture, the historic home at 206 E. Spring Street is a single story with an almost-flat hip roof of composition shingles. Eaves are widely overhanging and boxed, and the house is clad with eight-inch-deep asbestos shingle siding. The principal roof of the house extends forward at the north façade to form a covered front porch. The front porch extends the full width of the house and is supported by massive square wood porch pillars. Fenestration is contemporary aluminum-sash sliders with no original windows or doors. A handicap ramp is located at the front porch deck. The home is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing historic property of the district.



57. *Historic House*

Address	210 E. Spring Street
Built date	1933
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lot 4, Block 21
Tax parcel number	1-050-21-004-0002
Style	Vernacular
Architect/builder	Unknown

The historic home built at 210 E. Spring Street was erected in 1933. It is a small, single-story bungalow with a front-facing gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has a very small eave overhang. The gable front roof has a prominent bargeboard with scalloped ends. The house is clad with stucco and the foundation is made of poured concrete. The north façade of the house is distinguished with a small gabled pediment porch roof which is suspended in the center of the north elevation above a concrete porch. The porch pediment is supported by massive scroll-sawn brackets and has a prominent bargeboard with scalloped ends that match the bargeboard on the gable end roof of the house. A front door is located under the pediment and is flanked by two plate-glass windows with wood frames. An original wrought-iron porch lantern hangs on the wall next to the front door. A horizontal window is located above the front door in the gable peak of the house and is covered with an unknown material (perhaps this rectangular space was originally a louvered attic vent). The house has a rectangular footprint and measures 25 feet wide and 37 feet deep for a total of 925 square feet of finished interior space. A 20x20-foot-square garage is located behind the house. The property has been owned by Lawrence Turner since before 1972. The house is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing resource of the district.



58. Merle Rogg House

Address	211 E. Spring Street
Built date	1972
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lots 9-10, Block 20
Tax parcel number	1-050-20-010-0001
Style	Ranch
Architect/builder	Unknown

A typical example of the Ranch style, the Rogg House was built in 1972 for Columbia County Grain Growers manager, Merle Rogg, and his wife, Clarice Rogg. Sarah Lyman bought the property in 1992 and remains the current owner in 2009.

In response to America's need for more land, larger lots, expansive homes, and attached garages to house their private automobiles, the Ranch style evolved from small Minimal Traditional-style homes to longer, broader, and more sprawling proportions by the 1960s. The style first originated in the mid-1930s by several architects who lived and worked in California. The style gained popularity and by the end of World War II, returning servicemen and women were ready for something new, and readily adopted the "rambling" Ranch style. Compact homes on smaller lots were replaced by sprawling homes on larger lots. Each house had an attached garage, an integral part of most all Ranch-style homes. Defining features of the style can be found on the Rogg House as depicted in the home's low-slung rambling horizontal house form, very low-pitched side-gable roof with prominent front-facing cross-gable, widely overhanging eaves, and very wide clapboard wood siding in combination with vertical board siding and white-washed red brick veneer. Windows are aluminum sliders with louvered shutters. A prominent front-facing cross-gable extends forward 24 feet to form an attached two-car garage with an overhead door at the south façade, and an ell formed by the cross-gable forms a small recessed covered front porch by the garage. The Rogg House is eligible for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District as a contributing "non-historic" resource due the fact that it is not yet 50 years old.



59. **Clarence & Ollie Rogg House**

Address	215 E. Spring Street
Built date	1937
Legal address	Original Town of Dayton, Lots 8-9, Block 20
Tax parcel number	1-050-20-009-0001
Style	Tudor Revival Storybook Cottage
Architect/builder	Unknown

The first owners of this home were Clarence & Ollie Rogg after it was built in 1937. In 1947, The Rogg's son, Merle Rogg, and his wife, Clarice Rogg, bought the house and lived in it until 1964. Martin Ottem bought the house in 1973 for \$17,000. Ray Arevalo purchased the property in 1976, and sold it to Mary Talbott in 1986 for \$18,500. John & Donna O'Shana bought the house in 1991, and sold it in 2000 to Cheryl Ann Trainer. Current owner Linda Mobely bought the property in 2004.

The Clarence & Ollie Rogg House is an excellent illustration of the "Storybook" Tudor Revival Cottage style. The 1.5-story house has an irregular rectangular footprint and measures 28 feet wide and 39 feet deep with a total of 1,154 square feet of interior space. A small storage shed is located behind the house to the north. The home faces south onto East Spring Street and is distinguished with a steeply pitched side-gable roof with lower front-facing cross-gables, composition roof shingles, a tall east elevation brick chimney, wood shingle siding at the first floor, false half-timbering with stucco infill in gable fields, a poured concrete foundation, and many original 4/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. With strong Storybook influence, the Clarence & Ollie Rogg House is reminiscent of storybook characters and their whimsical cottages. This influence is especially demonstrated at the home's south façade where two very steeply pitched lower cross-gables project forward from the side-gable roof. The cross-gables have steeply pointed roof peaks and swooping flared eaves, called "catslide" eaves (the lower cross-gable was originally designed as a garage but was enclosed and remodeled as a family room in the 1940s). A small front entrance is located in the ell formed where the lower, smaller cross-gable projects forward from the larger, taller cross-gable behind it. Unfortunately original windows at the center south facade were replaced with contemporary units. Even though the windows were replaced, the property retains enough architectural integrity to be eligible as a contributing historic resource for inclusion in the Dayton Register South Side Historic District.