



10. Ida Bloomfield Hoffeditz House

Address	407 E. Washington Street
Legal address	Northeasterly 50 feet of Lot 11, Block 34, Day & Mustard Addition
Tax parcel number	1-030-34-011-0001
Built date	1934
Style	Tudor Revival Storybook
Architect/builder	Unknown

The Hoffeditz House was built in 1934 for Ida Bloomfield Hoffeditz, a local woman who had grown up on a farm along the Tucannon River. The house is a small 1,157 square-foot bungalow designed in the Tudor Revival Cottage style with strong Storybook influence, and holds the distinction as the only one of its type and style in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District. The house is sited on level grade, faces south onto East Washington Street, and has at the west property border a paved driveway which extends north to a double-car wood frame garage behind the house. The garage has a front-gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails, composition roof shingles, original wood shingle wall cladding, and was also built in 1934. The Hoffeditz House is a 1.5-story home with a pitched, clipped side-gable roof which is covered with composition shingles. The house is clad with original wood shingles, and the foundation is made of poured concrete. Windows are a combination of original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units and contemporary plate-glass picture windows. The south façade features a front-facing projecting cross-gable with a steeply pitched “catslide” roof, which is accentuated with an extended flared east eave. An arched entrance in the projecting cross-gable leads to a recessed front entry porch. Concrete steps ascend from grade to the concrete porch deck. Tudor Revival Cottage-style features include the home’s pitched roof with prominent steeply pitched front-facing cross-gable and wood shingle siding. Storybook influence is found in the home’s clipped side-gable roof which is reminiscent of thatched roof cottages, an almost-hidden arched recessed front entrance, and a prominent front-facing cross-gable with an extended catslide roof. The catslide roof with a flared eave extension resembles the look of a weighted-down roof that has endured years of heavy wear and is an architectural attempt at artificial age, an important tenet of the Storybook tradition. Modifications to the house include a 12x12-foot single-story addition at the rear north elevation, and contemporary window replacements. Even with the window replacements, the Hoffeditz House retains fair to good exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as an early 20th-century single-family residence built in Dayton, WA. The property is included as a historic contributing resource in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District.



11. *Ida Scott House*

<i>Address</i>	<i>409 E. Washington Street</i>
<i>Legal address</i>	<i>Lot 10, Block 34, Day & Mustard Addition</i>
<i>Tax parcel number</i>	<i>1-030-34-010-0000</i>
<i>Built date</i>	<i>1899</i>
<i>Style</i>	<i>Queen Anne with Dutch Colonial influence</i>
<i>Architect/builder</i>	<i>Unknown</i>

Built in 1899 for Ida M. Scott, a teacher at a Dayton primary school, the Scott House is a fine rendition of the Queen Anne style with Dutch Colonial-style influence. Identifying Queen Anne-style features include the home's 1899 built date, asymmetrical design, irregular cross-gable roof, tall vertical wood frame form, beveled and box bays, decorative shingle and fretwork patterns, corner tower with conical roof, and covered front porch with turned posts and fretwork spandrel. Dutch Colonial-style influence is prominently displayed in the home's gambrel roof and front-facing cross-gable with gambrel roof. The front of the house faces south along East Washington Street and has several prominent focal points which include a two-story front-facing cross-gable which projects out three feet from the planar wall surface, a beveled tower at the southeast corner of the house, and a partial-width covered front porch at the first floor. The front-facing cross-gable is embellished with a unique gambrel roof, a fan-shaped casement window, patterned wood shingles, a pent roof that encloses the gable field, and a box bay with a low mansard roof at the first floor. The front porch is covered with a low mansard roof, is supported by turned porch posts made of wood, and is embellished with a fretwork spandrel. The two-story tower at the southeast corner of the house has a hexagonal conical roof with copper rivets and features beveled bays at the first and second floors. Windows appear to be a combination of original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash units and contemporary plate-glass picture windows. The house has a total of 2,439 square feet of interior livable space. Modifications include interior alterations to the house in 1930 which changed the home's single-family use to a multi-family residence with three apartment units (one apartment on the first floor and two apartments on the second floor).⁶ Sometime during the 1950s-1960s, an inset dormer was constructed at the west end of the gambrel roof at the south façade. In the 1970s-1980s an original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash window next west of the front door was replaced with a plate-glass picture window, and the house was clad with a veneer of vinyl siding. Even with vinyl veneer siding, the Scott House retains fair to good exterior integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a late 19th-century single-family residence built in Dayton, WA. The property is a contributing historic resource in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District.

⁶ Columbia County Tax Assessor records. Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton, WA.



12. *Armstrong House*

<i>Address</i>	<i>303 N. First Street</i>
<i>Legal address</i>	<i>South ½ of Lot 8 and South ½ of Lot 9, Block 15, Original Town of Dayton Plat</i>
<i>Tax Parcel number</i>	<i>1-050-15-009-0001</i>
<i>Built date</i>	<i>1880</i>
<i>Style</i>	<i>Queen Anne</i>
<i>Architect/builder</i>	<i>Unknown</i>

In 1872, J. B. Armstrong, Dayton Town Marshall in 1879, bought a portion of Lots 8 and 9 in the Original Town of Dayton Addition and built the Armstrong House for himself and his family around 1880. In 1892, C. J. Thronson, president of Thronson Land Stock Company, purchased the home for \$1,100. In 1894, McDonald & Schwabacher general merchandise store employee Matthew Riggs bought the property. Subsequent property owners in succeeding years included E. L. Moffett (Portland Flour Mills), A. H. Boyer (carpenter), Washington Eply (farmer), J.M. McCauley (grocery store driver), Thelma Graham & Geraldine Nation in 1972, Frank Chichester in 1974, Eugene McCauley in 1975, Gary McLeod in 1981, and Oan Nimtzt in 2006.

The Armstrong House is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and is one of the oldest and first homes erected in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District. Identifying Queen Anne-style features include the home's 1880 built date, irregular steeply pitched cross-gable roof, multiple box bays, wood shingle and wood clapboard siding, wide cornerboards, tall narrow 1/1 double-hung windows, and a prominent covered front porch with turned-wood porch supports and fretwork brackets. The house is built on level grade at the northwest corner of North First and East Washington Streets, faces east along First Street, and has composition shingles on the roof, prominent bargeboards in gable peaks, horizontal wood clapboard siding, a concrete and rock foundation, a single-story perpendicular rear wing, and a covered front porch. The east façade features a front-facing center cross-gable which is embellished with patterned wood shingles that surround a tall 1/1 double-hung wood-sash window in the gable field, a wide frieze band, and a full-width covered front porch. The porch has a low mansard roof which forms a protected porch deck at the second floor. The south elevation is dominated by three symmetrically placed box bays with shed roofs. Each bay holds a pair of tall, narrow, 1/1, double-hung windows and is supported by decorative brackets. A single-story wing extends 12 feet out from the west, rear elevation of the house and includes an enclosed back porch at the southwest corner (enclosed after the house was built). The Armstrong House has an irregular footprint which measures approximately 27 feet wide and 36 feet deep with a total of 1,303 square feet of livable interior space. The Armstrong House is well-preserved and retains excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a late 19th-century single-family residence built in Dayton, WA. The property is included in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District as a historic contributing resource.



13. *George Baker House*

<i>Address</i>	<i>303 N. Third Street</i>
<i>Legal address</i>	<i>Northeast four feet of Lot 8 and all of Lot 7 except Tax 1 in Block 33 in Day & Mustard Addition</i>
<i>Tax parcel number</i>	<i>1-030-33-007-0002</i>
<i>Built date</i>	<i>1884</i>
<i>Style</i>	<i>Free Classic Queen Anne with Italianate influence</i>
<i>Architect/builder</i>	<i>John Carr, builder</i>
<i>Stone mason</i>	<i>Harry Buckhorn (rock retaining wall)</i>

Prominent pioneer Dayton cabinetmaker and building contractor, John Carr, built the George Baker House in 1884, and three years later in 1887, George Baker bought the house for \$2,650. In the late 1800s in Dayton, George Baker founded a successful abstract, title, real estate, loan, and insurance company which was later sold and operated at different times as the Weatherford-Wallace Agency and the Columbia County Title Company. Mary E. Stephenson, a lodging house matron, purchased the property in 1912, and sold it to F. W. Gilbert, a Dayton-area farmer. In 1915, George Wohlend, a German immigrant, sheep rancher and owner of the bungalow next door east at 317 E. Washington Street, purchased the Baker House. Wohlend's stepson, Bill Rennewanz, inherited the house in 1927. Rennewanz was a well-known civil leader and one-time Mayor of Dayton as well as a town stockbroker. He resided in the property for 25 years until 1952 when he sold it to A. J. Reinland. Orville Emory bought the house in 1972, Harold F. Watkins bought it in 1975, and Gale Manning & Tula Starck purchased the property in 1989.⁷

With a total of 2,929 interior square feet on the first and second floors, the Baker House is one of the largest properties in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District and is a high-style example of the Free Classic Queen Anne tradition with Italianate-style influence. Queen Anne-style features found on the Baker

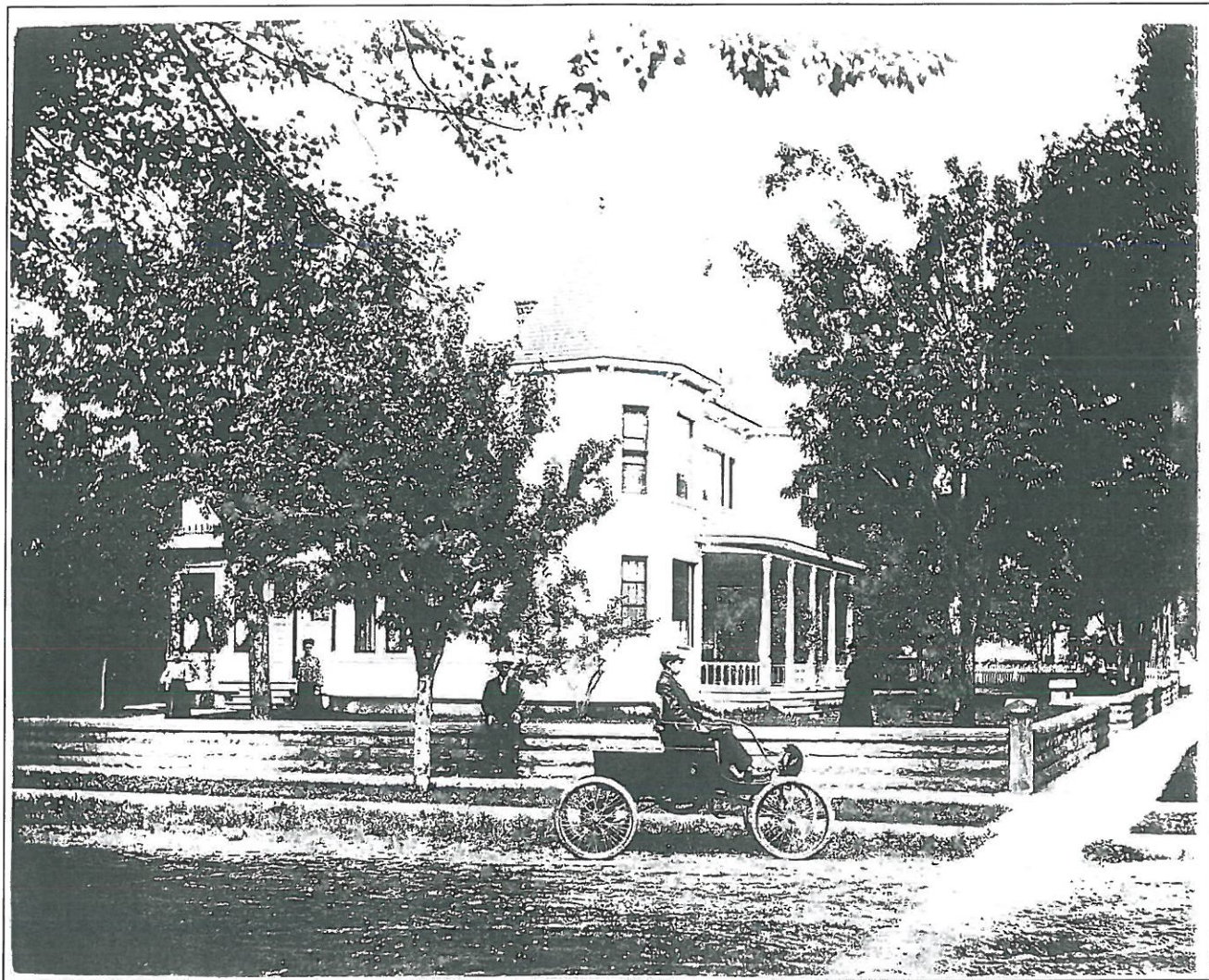
⁷ Columbia County public records. Columbia County Courthouse, Dayton, WA.

House include the home's 1880 built date, tall two-story vertical orientation and wood frame form, low-pitched irregular cross-gable roof, covered front porch, patterned wood shingles, round corner porch turret, and two-story corner hexagonal tower. Colonial Revival style-inspired Free Classic-style details include the home's symmetrical façade design, wide cornice, roof pediments with cornice returns, horizontal clapboard siding, and covered front porch with turned-post porch supports and acanthus leaf capitals. Italianate-style influence is illustrated in the home's widely overhanging eaves, decorative scroll-sawn brackets arranged in pairs, and original tall, narrow, 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows with wide trim and decorative plain and elaborate window crowns.

Sited on the northwest corner of North Third and East Washington Streets, the Baker House faces east at Third Street. It is built on level grade and is framed with mature deciduous and evergreen trees and a prominent well-preserved, three-foot-high, cut-stone retaining wall which fronts the property at Third and Washington Streets. Described as "Tenino limestone," the cut-stone retaining wall was built by Dayton stone mason, Harry Buckhorn, who, according to a Dayton newspaper in 1902, was busy "placing the cut stone wall along the border of George B. Baker and C. J. Broughton's residence lots."⁸ C. J. Broughton's house was built at the west end of the block at 303 E. Washington Street, while George Baker's House was built at the east end of the block. The retaining wall was built the length of the block between the two homes with entrance openings in the wall for homes at 303 (Broughton), 311, and 317 E. Washington. The entrance in the wall to the Baker House was located on North Third Street, around the corner from Washington Street.

The Baker House has a low-pitched hip roof, eight-inch-wide horizontal wood clapboard cladding, and a foundation made of brick and poured concrete. The roof is covered with composition shingles and supports two brick chimneys. The east face of the house is dominated by the home's strongest focal points: a second-story round porch turret and a two-story hexagonal tower (*turrets* are built on porches and at the second and third floors while *towers* extend from grade up to or past roof eaves). The home's round porch turret is located at the northeast corner of the house at the second floor and features decorative fishscale-shaped wood shingle cladding and a conical roof which is covered with composition shingles and a small spire. At the opposite end of the home's façade, a two-story tower is located at the southeast corner and extends upward from grade past the roof eaves. The tower has a hexagonal design with a composition shingle-clad conical roof which is articulated with a pointed spire/weather vane remnant, and is clad with a combination of horizontal wood clapboard siding and fishscale-shaped wood shingles. A covered front porch is located between the tower and turret at the first floor in the center of the east façade. The porch has a very low-pitched hip roof and is curved at the southeast corner where it meets the two-story corner tower. As pictured in a circa 1890 photograph of the property, the porch was originally designed with a curve at the south end of the porch and also at the north end of the porch, which wrapped around the northeast corner of the house. At the northeast corner of the house, the curved wrap-around porch supported the second-story round porch turret which was built above part of the porch. The photograph also pictured round tapered turned-wood porch supports with acanthus leaf capitals and a turned-post balustrade. The original porch posts with acanthus leaf capitals are still intact but the balustrade is missing, and the wrap-around portion of the curved porch at the northeast corner is partially enclosed with an architecturally inappropriate single-story wood frame garage/storage building with a low-pitched roof (built in 1975-80). The east façade of the house is clad with horizontal wood clapboard siding and is articulated with a wide cornice, a horizontal stringcourse which marks the separation between the first and second floors, and a horizontal watertable which marks the separation between the first floor and foundation. A third horizontal band covers part of the foundation wall below the watertable and is clad with wood shingles. The south elevation of the house is dominated by the two-story tower at the southeast corner and also features a large box bay with a low pent roof at the first floor, a gabled pediment at the roof eave, and a continuation of original horizontal wood clapboard siding, wide cornice, horizontal stringcourse, and foundation band with fishscale shingle cladding. The roof eave pediment is emphasized with cutout fretwork, pendant drop, pointed spire, and cornice returns. The footprint of the house is irregular and measures approximately 53 feet wide and 30 feet deep with a total livable space of 2,929 interior square feet. Even with some modifications to the primary east and south elevations, the Baker House is well-preserved and retains good exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a late 19th-century single-family home built in Dayton, WA. The house readily conveys its historic built date, original Free Classic Queen Anne and Italianate styling, historic building materials and workmanship, and is included in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District as a pivotal historic contributing resource.

⁸ *Columbia Chronicle*, 6 Sept 1902.



*Circa 1890 photograph
of the George Baker House at 303 N. Third Street, Dayton, WA.*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 as the National Register Washington Street Historic District, the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is eligible in 2008 for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places under Category C for its architectural significance achieved during a period of significance from 1880 to 1950. The local historic district boundaries are the same as the National Register district boundaries and include a three-block concentration of 12 houses and one commercial building erected along the north side of East Washington Street between Front and Third Streets. In contrast to other properties in the surrounding neighborhood, the 13 properties in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District stand out as a concentrated contiguous façade of 12 homes and one commercial building with significant architectural prominence which reflect both common and landmark examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Free Classic Queen Anne styles along with smaller Craftsman, Tudor Revival Storybook, Art Deco and mid-century Ranch traditions. The 12 homes and single commercial building were built during the late 19th and early to mid 20th centuries, spanning seven decades from 1880 to 1950. Four landmark properties in the district include the Morgan Baker-Charles Broughton House, the Grupe House, and the George Baker House—all built in the mid 1880s and all excellent examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne traditions, and the Brining Memorial Hospital, erected in 1934, one of the finest examples of the Art Deco style in Dayton. In addition to the aforementioned high-style landmark examples, the historic district boasts several renditions of speculative housing and smaller dwellings which illustrate an early 20th-century housing trend in Dayton that saw the reduction of scale, bulk and elaborate decoration in domestic architecture towards smaller, more modest, and more affordable homes. All 13 properties in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District are well-preserved and retain fair, good, and/or excellent architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and associations as single-family homes and commercial building built during the late 19th and early 20th century in Dayton, WA.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Dayton, WA

After a peace treaty with area Indian tribes in 1859, permanent settlers began moving into a fertile valley crossed by the Touchet and Patit Rivers in Columbia County in the southeastern corner of Washington State. Jesse Day, a pioneer from Oregon, settled in the valley in what is now called the Town of Dayton. Named in honor of Day, Dayton was registered in 1861, designated the Columbia County seat in 1875, and officially incorporated in 1881. After railway companies built railroad tracks through the town along with railway yards, depots, and storage facilities, Dayton began to flourish as one of southeastern Washington State's important transportation centers for agriculture, mining, and commerce.

By 1900, Dayton was a prosperous town with several mercantile and merchandise stores, harness shops, hardware & implement stores, banks, grocery markets, real estate/insurance/title companies, and two saloons. Before 1900, the Original Town of Dayton Addition was platted in 1871, and the Day & Mustard Addition was platted in 1872. The Dayton Plat spread from the town center along Main Street, north across the railroad tracks to Washington Street where it abutted the Day & Mustard Addition. In this area of Dayton, the two additions constituted the town's first high-end residential neighborhood and became home to some of Dayton's wealthiest and most significant businessmen, civic and legal leaders, and social elite. High-style homes and grand mansions embellished in elegant and popular styles of the day were built and maintained for more than a century. Today, the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is located in this area and includes 13 architecturally prominent properties, including 12 homes and one commercial building built between 1880 and 1950.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Because the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District spans a 70-year period of significance from 1880 to 1950, it provides a kaleidoscope of several different architectural traditions. These include such diverse styles as Italianate, Queen Anne, Free Classic Queen Anne, Craftsman, Tudor Revival Storybook, Art Deco, and mid-century modern Ranch. The 13 properties in the historic district represent a tight concentration of both common and hallmark examples of these styles, and reflect changing cultural attitudes over seven decades which resulted in a wide range of domestic architectural designs. The architectural significance of the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is associated with this seven-decade-long period of significance from 1880 to 1950, and is demonstrated through the diverse collection of styles that are concentrated in a small area along East Washington Street in Dayton, WA.

Italianate Style

The Italianate style was popular from about 1840 to 1885 in most of the United States, and a little later to about 1890 in more distant hinterland parts of the county like Dayton, WA. American architectural historians Lee & Virginia McAlester claim the Italianate style dominated American home construction during this time period and was “particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest” and other developing parts of the nation.⁹ Identifying features of the domestic Italianate style are characterized as homes with two or three stories; low-pitched hip roofs with widely overhanging eaves; prominent and decorative eave brackets (usually scroll-sawn); elaborate pedimented cornices; tall narrow windows arranged singly or in pairs with arches, crowns, and hoods embellished with plain and elaborate designs; one or two-story beveled or boxed bays with tall narrow windows; covered porches; and cupolas or square towers. Most Italianate-style homes have a simple hip roof but at least 20% of Italianate-style houses have an asymmetrical design with an L-shaped front-gable-and-side-wing plan.¹⁰ High-style Italianate-style examples in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District are the Baker-Broughton House and the Grupe House. Built in 1885 and 1890 respectively, the Baker-Broughton House and the Grupe House are very similar in design with an irregular footprint that corresponds to the style’s L-shaped front gable-and-side-wing plan. Both homes have low-pitched cross-gable hip roofs with widely overhanging eaves which are prominently embellished with decorative scroll-sawn brackets and pedimented cornices, and beveled bays, covered front porches, and tall narrow windows which are adorned with both plain and elaborate window crowns and hoods. Other Italianate-style details at the two homes include wide corner boards and wide trim around windows and doors. The Baker-Broughton House and the Grupe House are two of the district’s and Dayton finest historic homes.

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style dominated domestic building in Washington and the United States from about 1880 to 1910. It was an eclectic interpretation of domestic architecture which was based on 18th-century “country house and cottage Elizabethan architecture” in England and on a blend of 19th-century Tudor Gothic, English Renaissance, Flemish, and Colonial Revival styles in America.¹¹

The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name is rather inappropriate, for the historical precedents used by Shaw and his followers had little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance

⁹ McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 1989, p. 212.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 211.

¹¹ Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, Third Edition*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000, p. 736-37.

architecture that was dominant during her reign (1702-14). Instead, they borrowed most heavily from late Medieval models of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. The half-timbered and patterned masonry American subtypes are most closely related to this work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The Spindlework and Free Classic subtypes are indigenous interpretations...in the 1890s, the Free Classic adaptation became widespread. It was a short step from these to the early, asymmetrical Colonial Revival [style] houses which, along with other competing styles, fully supplanted the Queen Anne style after about 1910.¹²

Identifying features of the American Queen Anne style include a steeply pitched irregular roof, multiple cross-gables, sometimes dominant front-facing gable(s), an asymmetrical façade design, a conspicuous partial or full-width front porch (sometimes wrapping around corners and extending down sidewalls), and clapboards, patterned shingles, masonry, bays, horizontal courses, robust colors and other devices that were used to avoid a smooth-walled exterior appearance. Turrets and “towers are...common Queen Anne features...and towers placed at a front façade corner are most often Queen Anne.”¹³ The Queen Anne style uses anything and everything to avoid plain flat walls. This is achieved through box/bevel/round bays, towers and turrets, insets and overhangs, wall projections and cantilevered floors and gables, a variety of window shapes and sizes, and differing wall materials and textures aligned both vertically and horizontally. The Queen Anne style resulted in homes that are usually a mixture of two or more styles which in high-style examples, are most often depicted with robust, fanciful, and ebullient designs.

At least three houses in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District are fine examples of the Queen Anne style. In chronological order, they are:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| • Armstrong House | 303 N. First Street | Built in 1880 |
| • George Baker House | 303 N. Third Street | Built in 1884 |
| • Ida Scott House | 409 E. Washington Street | Built in 1899 |

The three homes reveal appropriate Queen Anne-style built dates and Queen Anne-style architectural details, some quite robust. They all have more than one story, irregular cross-gable roofs, irregular footprints, covered front porches, and a multitude of gables, dormers, bays, turrets, towers, and elaborate claddings and trim that serve to interrupt the planar wall surfaces of each house. For example, the Armstrong House has a pent roof, horizontal clapboard siding, a prominent frieze band and cornerboards, and not one but three box bays that interrupt the wall surface of the home's south elevation. Both the Scott and Baker homes have corner towers, the Baker House has an additional corner porch turret, and the Scott House has a prominent front-facing cross-gable with a unique gambrel roof. All three homes have a combination of clapboard and patterned shingle wall cladding, tall narrow double-hung windows, and covered front porches which are accented with typical Queen Anne-style turned-wood porch posts, porch brackets, and at the Scott House and Armstrong House, low mansard porch roofs.

¹² McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 1989, p. 268.

¹³ Ibid, p. 266.

Free Classic Queen Anne Style

The “Free Classic” subtype of the Queen Anne style occurs in about 35% of all Queen Anne-style homes across the country and was influenced by Classical architectural styles like Early Colonial Revival and Greek Revival.¹⁴ The Free Classic Queen Anne subtype incorporates classical columns (rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing) which are often grouped together in units of two or three. The columns are either full height or raised on a base to the level of the porch railing. Classic cornice-line details like pediments, pent roofs, cornice returns, dentils, and modillions along with plain horizontal clapboard siding, cornerboards, and frieze band embellishment are frequent along with tall narrow 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. Like the Queen Anne style, other Free Classic features include usually 1.5 or more stories, irregular steeply-pitched cross-gable roofs, front-facing gables (cross or dormer), irregular footprints, and covered front porches. The Free Classic Queen Anne subtype became common after about 1890 as a later interpretation of the Queen Anne style.

Free Classic Queen Anne-style homes in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District include the following houses in chronological order:

• Higgins-Gillis-Richardson House	115 E. Washington Street	Built in 1880
• Stevens-Gerken House	209 E. Washington Street	Built in 1900
• Torrance Family House	203 E. Washington Street	Built in 1905
• Torrance-Edwards House	205 E. Washington Street	Built in 1905

The four homes were built during the time period for the Free Classic subtype except for the Higgins-Gillis-Richardson House, which was erected a little earlier. All four homes have 1.5 stories, steeply pitched cross-gable roofs with front-facing gables, covered front porches, plain horizontal clapboard siding, and tall narrow 1/1 double-hung windows arranged singly or in pairs. The Stevens-Gerken House has a prominent front-facing center cross-gable which is embellished with Classic cornice returns and a Classic pedimented crown over a pair of tall, narrow 1/1 windows. The Torrance and Torrance-Edwards homes (duplicate plans of each other) feature enclosed front-facing gable peaks with prominent pent roofs, and the Higgins-Gillis-Richardson House is embellished with plain cornices, wide window and door trim with plain window crowns, wide cornerboards, and a gabled wall dormer.

Craftsman Style

The Craftsman style gained favor as early as 1900 in California as a direct result for more affordable housing. Instead of building tall, expensive multi-storied Italianate and Queen Anne-style homes with a plethora of elaborate details and embellishments, the Craftsman aesthetic called for horizontally oriented, small bungalows without expensive elaborations, plain homes that appeared to have been crafted by hand. The Craftsman tradition became one of America’s most popular styles from about 1905 to 1930, especially with published books and magazines and furniture made by Gustav Stickley and his family, the Roycroft Company, and others who esteemed a “back to nature” theme with the use of natural wood, stone, and metal products. Although many of these “natural” products like polished oak and fir woodwork, irregular clinker brick, coarse-grain stucco, wood shingles, mottled glazed ceramic tile, and wrought iron appeared to be handcrafted, they were actually mass-produced in factories or kilns, producing an aesthetic dichotomy.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 264.

Identifying features of the Craftsman style include a low, ground-hugging horizontal bungalow house form, one or more stories, irregular footprint, low-pitched roof, covered front porch, thick porch supports (wood, stone, brick, stucco) which are sometimes tapered, open or enclosed porch walls, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and wide bargeboards, horizontal stringcourses (bands) that separate floors or different wall claddings from one another, 1/1 or multi-paned windows, and the use of wood, stone, brick, stucco, iron, and other natural products. The Wohlend-Rennewanz House in the Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is the district's single example of the Craftsman style. With nearly no discernable slope, the home has a very, very low-pitched front-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, wide bargeboards, and knee-brace eave brackets. A lower hip roof extends forward at the front of the house to cover a front porch which is supported by square wood porch posts that are anchored to an enclosed porch wall. The house is currently clad with contemporary clapboard made of HardiBoard, which covers the home's original cladding (made of clapboard, shingle, or stucco). Because the property's original wall cladding is covered and exterior Craftsman embellishment is minimal, the house is regarded as a "vernacular" or less robust, more common expression of the Craftsman style.

Tudor Revival Storybook Style

The Tudor Revival style was especially popular in America during the 1920s-1930s after World War I when a revival of bucolic English and European cottage designs was fashionable. Identifying features of the Tudor Revival style include 1.5 to two stories, a steeply pitched roof with prominent projecting front-facing gables and cross-gables, false half-timbering in gable peaks, recessed front entrance, pairs or rows of tall narrow multi-paned windows, clipped (jerkinhead) gables that are reminiscent of thatch-roofed cottages, and wood shingle, stucco, stone, and brick masonry used alone or in combination as exterior cladding.

Storybook-style embellishment was established during Hollywood's heyday in the 1920s-1930s when small Hansel-and-Gretel-type cottages were built as set designs and also as temporary housing for film stars while they made movies. Storybook details are manifested in designs that artificially age the house, including flared "catslide" roofs with long swayed extended eaves, clipped gable peaks, recessed almost-hidden front entrances, textured cladding (clinker brick, stone, coarse grain stucco, wood shingles), and tall narrow windows (in gable peaks, these are sometimes called "Rapunzel windows").

The Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District contains one Tudor Revival Storybook-style property, the Bloomfield Hoffeditz House at 407 E. Washington Street. Built in 1934, the property was built during the style's popular period and is reminiscent of small cottages with its clipped gable roof (a reminder of thatch-roofed huts), wood shingle siding, deeply recessed arched front entrance, and the home's most prominent exterior architectural feature—a front-facing lower cross-gable with a flared extended catslide roof.

Art Deco Style

In America, the Art Deco style was in vogue from about the 1920s to the 1940s and marks the beginning of a "modern" way to streamline the design of a building. The style's Art Deco elements were used extensively in commercial and apartment buildings, rarely for houses, and were exploited in the world of advertising and commercial artwork. Identifying features of the style include usually flat roofs, plain and stepped parapets, smooth wall surface (usually stucco), towers and pilasters or other vertical projections above the roofline, and a prominent use of stylized geometric designs like chevrons, lozenges, zigzags, round discs, flutings, and other motifs. The Dayton Register historic

district contains one commercial building, the Brining Memorial Hospital, which is one of the finest examples of the Art Deco style in Dayton, WA. The building fits the style's identifying characteristics with a 1935 built date, flat roof, smooth stucco wall surface, plain and stepped parapet, vertical pilasters that rise above the parapet wall, and geometric articulation with lozenge, zigzag, chevron, and fluting motifs.

Ranch Style

After World War 2, the Ranch style dominated American domestic building in the 1950s and 1960s. It was built as residential housing which includes one-story homes with wide, rambling facades and low-pitched roofs. Windows are usually horizontal in shape with sliding, casement, or pivot units and large fixed plate-glass picture windows. Facades are often arranged in stepped back bays, sometimes with cross-gables or stepped down roofs, and usually feature a covered or partially covered front porch. Probably the most significant feature of the Ranch style is an attached garage which was designed to house automobiles, an important commodity and acquisition for American families after World War 2. Attached garages in turn changed landscape designs with the addition of a paved driveway, which was located at either the front or side of the house. The Dayton Register historic district contains one Ranch-style home, the Becker House which was built in 1950. It is a fine example of the style with a one-story wide rambling form and characteristic attached garage, three stepped back façade bays, a stepped down roof corresponding to the bays, a covered front porch, and plate-glass picture windows.

The Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is a small concentrated microcosm of seven different architectural styles that span 70 years of construction practices and building materials. All 13 properties are included as historic contributing resources in the historic district and demonstrate the district's prominent architectural significance. The Dayton Register Washington Street Historic District is eligible for listing on the Dayton Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance during a period of significance from 1880 to 1950.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Columbia Chronicle, 6 Sept 1902, 7 May 1904.

Compau, Nancy. *National Register Washington Street Historic District*, 1986. Dayton City Hall, Dayton, WA.

Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, Third Edition*. New York: McGraw- Hill Publishers, 2000.

Historic Property Inventory Summary Report for Dayton, WA. DAHP, Olympia, WA.

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