

RECEIVED

OCT 8 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph Paris House
other names/site number Airplane House; Peace House

2. Location

street & number 101 East Fifth Street not for publication
city, town Port Angeles vicinity
state Washington code 053 county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | | <u> </u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *David E. Sh...* Date 9/29/87
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Melvin Byrum Entered in the National Register 11-5-87

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls wood shingle

roof asphalt shingleother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Joseph Paris House is a well-preserved wood frame bungalow constructed in 1920 and located in a residential neighborhood south of the Port Angeles business district. Characterized by multiple peaked gables with decorative rafters, purlins, and eaves-beams, the house reflects the Oriental motifs popular in the period. Although essentially a one-story structure, an upper sleeping room with ribbon windows and gable roof rises from the center of the main roof, thereby forming the "airplane" configuration that provided extra living space and a panoramic view. The house is set on a large corner lot landscaped with ornamental shrubs, coniferous trees, a rock garden, and a concrete fish pond. The surrounding residential neighborhood includes other modest houses from the period but none as faithful to the Craftsman bungalow style.

The Paris house is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 50 by 30 feet, and rests on a concrete foundation. The bungalow is dominated by a series of intersecting low-pitched gable roofs with overhanging eaves and an upward flare at the gable peaks. The main roof runs from north to south and shelters the principal longitudinal axis of the house. The roof is intersected by slightly lower cross gables at the front (south) and rear (north) gable ends. The cross gables reflect the same low pitch and flared profile as the main roof. The upper sleeping room rests atop the main roof between the cross gables. An entry porch projects from the front gable end. Both the gable roof of the sleeping room (hovering above the main gable) and the gable roof of the porch (which projects just below it) echo the form and features of the main roof.

The multiple roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and are uniformly characterized by a gentle pitch and broadly extended eaves, reinforcing the low scale and horizontal emphasis of the design. The eaves are open with exposed rafter tails and purlins, and are trimmed along the raking edges by vergeboards with rounded ends. Exposed rounded purlins penetrate the vergeboards and knee braces support the eaves of the sleeping room roof. The most dramatic and decorative ornament is in the gable end of the porch where a Chinese-like tier of four diminishing eaves-beams with rounded ends supports the purlins of the porch roof and rests on the porch piers. (Instead of a rigid triangular frame, the traditional Chinese roof was supported on a tier system of beams directing the thrust vertically downward through the piers. Each beam carried a pair of short vertical members supporting the beam above as well as the purlins on which the rafters rested. The cross beams in the gable end of the Paris porch reflect that structural system.)

The exterior walls of the house are sheathed in regularly coursed cedar shingles without cornerboards. Tripartite windows (with a large fixed central light flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom) punctuate the front and central side bays. Other windows include single light casements with transoms and, in the sleeping room, ribbon windows. Transom windows feature bevelled glass and lead comes set in geometric patterns.

 See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

The front porch, which shelters the entry and spans the east half of the facade, is supported by battered piers which rise from the ground level to the eaves. A closed railing borders the porch deck. Both the piers and railing are covered with shingles. An exterior brick chimney rises against the west wall of the front cross gable, penetrates the eaves, and terminates well above the ridge. A second brick chimney rises from the center of the sleeping room.

Except for the sleeping room (208 square feet) and a below grade basement (960 square feet), the entire living space of the house is contained on the ground floor which includes 1,319 square feet. The interior features an open plan with a minimum of internal partitions. The front porch leads directly to the living room, which spans the front. A brick fireplace with tile surround and oak mantelpiece is built against the west living room wall. Large openings lead to the dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms on the floor. Plain baseboard and cornice moldings and simple window and door surrounds are featured throughout the house as are hardwood floors. The walls and ceiling are surfaced in plaster. The original hanging light fixtures in the living room have been removed.

The house sits on the south half of the 160 by 70 foot parcel and is surrounded by a variety of shrubs and bushes--including rhododendron, holly, and rose bushes--and lawn and is shaded by several varieties of trees, including cedar, juniper, and flowering cherry. The rear yard includes an ornamental rock garden and a concrete fish pool. In the north-west corner of the lot is a wood frame, two car garage with shingle siding. The garage is contemporary with the house but the original garage door has been replaced with a nonhistoric upward-sliding door.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1920

Significant Dates
1920

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Not Known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. The Joseph Paris House is the finest example of a Craftsman style bungalow in Port Angeles and is distinguished by the hallmark features of the style including intersecting, low-pitched gable roofs with Oriental peaks; widely overhanging eaves with decorative rafter tails, purlins, and beams; and an upper level sleeping porch in the "airplane bungalow" mode. Built in 1920 in a modest residential neighborhood south of downtown, the house combines the low scale, natural materials, and structural expressiveness of the idiom with an evocation of the exotic and ornamental. This combination of informal comfort and stylish design makes the Paris House an outstanding local example of the type.

Historical Background: Port Angeles, Washington, developed rapidly in the first years of the 20th century, reflecting the growth of local industries and the city's role as the commercial and governmental center of the Olympic peninsula. With increased population, the city's housing stock expanded south of the downtown district and numerous modest homes were constructed in the area for the city's growing middle class. Surveys of the community indicate that most of those new homes reflected variations on the bungalow idiom.

In this regard, Port Angeles mirrored a national trend. By 1920, the bungalow had become the predominate new housing type in the country. But the antecedents of the style were much older. The Anglicized term "bungalow" was first used in the early 19th century by British colonists in India to describe a one story, hipped roof cottage with an open veranda. By the late 19th century, the term was being used by British and American architects to describe informal, rustic seaside cottages.

The concept of a rural, small-scale house, with its allusions to a pre-industrial society, held great appeal in the early 20th century. In the United States, the idea was given a philosophical foundation by Gustav Stickley, who published The Craftsman magazine from 1901 to 1916, in which he praised structural honesty, natural materials, and an integration of the house with its environment. About 1903, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement as well as by their interest in Oriental wooden architecture, began to design simple Craftsman style bungalows in Southern California. By 1910, vernacular versions of the Greene brothers' work were being widely published in pattern books and magazines. Soon, the prototypical one story, gable roof California bungalow was built nationwide. The west coast was a stronghold of the style and numerous house plans were published by firms in California, Oregon, and Washington, including those of Judd Yoho, who established The Bungalow Magazine in Seattle in 1910.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

For information on Joseph Paris see Jervis Russell, ed., Jimmy Come Lately: History of Clallam County (Port Angeles: Clallam County Historical Society, 1971), pp. 263,576.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

UTM References

A

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |
|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Zone Easting Northing

C

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

B

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Zone Easting Northing

D

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 10, Block 168, Townsite of Port Angeles.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the house.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leonard Garfield, from information provided by Brian Paul Coughenour
organization Office of Archaeology and Historic Pres. date June 1, 1987
street & number 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11 telephone (206) 586-2901
city or town Olympia state Washington zip code 98504

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Although many bungalows in Port Angeles are characterized by extreme simplicity, the Joseph Paris House, constructed in 1920, is a classic California style bungalow similar to the prototypes promoted by the bungalow advocates. The multiple gable roofs, with their low pitch and extended eaves, emphasize the horizontality of the design and help to integrate the house with the outdoors. The exposed rafters, purlins, and beams express the wooden structural system and evoke Oriental motifs that influenced bungalow design. And the glazed sleeping porch combines extra living space with a bird's eye view of the surrounding landscape.

Both the original and subsequent owners of the house were prominent Port Angeles citizens, a fact that underscores the stylishness of the design. Joseph Paris was the owner of the Paris Motor Company, a Chevrolet and Buick dealership in the city. In 1923, he sold the house to Petrus Pearson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Crescent Logging Company and the Port Angeles Western Railroad Company, who lived in the house until the 1940s. From the 1940s until 1969, the house was owned by the Schlager family, who operated a florist shop and greenhouse in Port Angeles. In 1969, the house was sold to Donald and Norma Darling and in 1975 the house was converted into a rental property during which time it was a center for local peace activists (hence the "peace house"). Currently, the present owner is completing rehabilitation of the house for use as a law office.