

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Dayton Historic District**

other names/site number **157-332 / 612 - 46000**

2. Location

street & number **Roughly bounded by Walnut, Harrison, and Pennsylvania Streets** N/A not for publication

city or town **Dayton** N/A vicinity

state **Indiana** code **IN** county **Tippecanoe** code **157** zip code **47941**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Date

1.30.03

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Edson W. Beall

Date of Action

3/26/03

Dayton Historic District
Name of Property

Tippecanoe IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
82	14	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
83	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: Organizational

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

FUNERARY: Mortuary

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: Organizational

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

FUNERARY: Mortuary

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th c.: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsma

OTHER:

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1830-1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Arnold Preservation Library, Lafayette, IN; Tipp. Co.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 Zone 16 Easting 519640 Northing 4469630

3 Zone 16 Easting 519840 Northing 4469050

2 Zone 16 Easting 519940 Northing 4469620

4 Zone 16 Easting 519550 Northing 4469050

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Angela Bowen, Executive Director

organization Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation date 04-08-2001

street & number P.O. Box 1354 telephone 765/ 420-0268

city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Various

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

The Dayton Historic District is located in Sheffield Township in southeastern Tippecanoe County, along Indiana St Road 38 (Walnut Street) near United States Interstate 65. The historic district encompasses much of the historic city of Dayton. The district has a long period of development, with significant contributions from the 1830s to the 1940s. While the district is largely residential in character, there are significant commercial buildings; particularly transportation related buildings, as well as community buildings. The town was platted in 1827. The town witnessed early development, during the ante-bellum period, with homes clustered along Walnut Street. A number of these homes remain, though many were replaced during the boom period in the 1860s-1870s. The early frame houses were replaced with larger brick homes. There are a number of fine examples of Second Empire, Italianate and Greek Revival influenced buildings from this later development period. The town did not expand greatly in the late nineteenth century, but the early twentieth century witnessed new additions to the town, and more building along Main Street, and new commercial buildings along Walnut Street. There are significant examples of frame gable front and related plans and craftsman bungalows from this period. Many of the earlier structures had additions, remodeling or enclosed porches during this most recent period of growth. The town continued to thrive into the 1940s, as an important community along State Road #38.

The district is comprised of much of the 1827-1830 plats of the town of Dayton, excluding areas of later in-fill development or areas of poor maintenance. The entire platted area would include two square blocks to the north, to the current school and four square blocks to the west. The southern boundary of the district runs along the southern property line of the buildings along the South Side of Walnut Street, from 759 to 693 Walnut Street. The northern boundary is Jefferson Street from Washington to Market Streets and the northern property line of Walnut Street from Republican to Market Street. The eastern property line is Washington Street with a small number of properties to the east. The western boundary is Market Street, except along Walnut Street that which extends four blocks further to the west. To the east of the district are modular homes and homes and trailers filling in the areas west of the cemetery. To the south are railroad tracks and some limited late twentieth century commercial buildings. To the north are infill development, poorly maintained homes and a modern school. To the west is farmland and late twentieth century suburban developments.

The district is defined by the historical development trends of the town. Due to the long period of development of the town, there is a relatively low sense of cohesion in terms of scale, massing, setback and materials. The lots are uneven in size due to the multiple plats, construction prior to platting and the long period of development. Most lots face the east-west streets, with a limited number of buildings facing the north-south streets. The buildings along Walnut Street are generally larger; mostly two story buildings with Main and Jefferson Streets and the north-south generally one story in height. There are Second Empire and Queen Anne one story cottages on these secondary streets that illustrate this general pattern. The buildings along Main Street have somewhat even setback, being relatively close to the streets. Some of the earlier homes have more of a setback. The commercial buildings are irregular in the setback. Due to clearance of a number of large buildings along Main Street, there is a large green space between Market and Conjunction Street that serves as a type of public square, and is the only break in the relative density of the streetscape. There are a number of fine brick houses along Main Street, but the majority of the buildings are frame with clapboard siding. The clapboard on a number of the buildings has been covered with aluminum, asbestos or vinyl siding. With a local brick works in town, there are a number of brick foundations and chimneys as well. There are significant examples of concrete block buildings, including 736 Walnut Street and several outbuildings, and

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

18. 733 Main Street

C

Photo # 6

This is a one and half story Second Empire cottage, that has been modified, though retains significant historic fabric to contribute to the district. It was built by the Hershey family, c 1875. It has a generally rectilinear plan, with additions. The foundation has a concrete parge coat over an indeterminate material, though the chimney section has rough coursed limestone, which may be the foundation material on the remainder of the building. The exterior of the building has wood clapboard. The front façade has two 1/1 double hung windows with vinyl surrounds, they retain the tall narrow form. The door is in the porch that has been enclosed. The porch has two fixed vinyl windows with 10 panes and fixed panel shutters. The enclosed porch retains the historic footprint and historic shed roof lines, though the remainder of the historic fabric is obscured. It has a shallow overhanging eave with a double scroll bracketed cornice and a paneled frieze. There concave mansard roof has composition shingles imbricates in a fishscale pattern with contrasting color along upper roof line. There are gable dormers on the front and side facades. The dormers have arched top windows with replacement sashes. There is a decorative inset in the gable peak. The overhanging eaves are supported with modillions. There is a large central brick chimney.

19. 733 Main Street-- outbuilding

C

This is a small gable front rectilinear craftsman influenced garage with 6/6 windows.

25. 710 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 7

The Lantz Building was built in 1941 and is an intact example of a twentieth century commercial building. It has a rectilinear plan, with the longest axis perpendicular to the road. The exterior is of large dimension glazed brick, with contrasting color glazed brick accents. On the front facade there are four bays. To the east, are two overhead doors that have been replaced. The modern wood sign covers the earlier/historic sign, but maintains the historic proportions. On the west side is a full glazed door and a large window that has been modified from an earlier divided pane smaller window or an overhead door. The side facades have 16 paned fixed windows with metal sash and muttons. There are two additional small doors and an additional overhead door on the west facade. The rear facade continues the 16 paned fixed windows. It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet with concrete accents.

26. 718 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 8

This is a one story rectilinear building with craftsman influences built c. 1930. This building was built as a filling station. Though the building has been adaptively re-used it retains sufficient historic fabric to contribute to the district. The building has a concrete block foundation. It is frame construction with brick cladding on the exterior, with concrete belt course at the window sills. The northwest side of the front façade has a pair of 1/1 double hung windows. The other windows and the site of the garage doors have replacement window sash. The door is a metal modern replacement. There is a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, wood soffit. There is a small brick side chimney. The building also retains the site placement, at angle to the street.

30. 728 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 9

This structure is the Reincke-Hawkins House a two story vernacular I-house with three bays, built c. 1860. It was later owned by Izra Frankenfield, who operated the general store and catered to the German clientele. It is of brick construction with a brick foundation. The 4/4 windows have early twentieth century replacement

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

sash. The windows have plain wood surrounds with stone sills and round topped arched brick hoods. On the Walnut Street façade there are two windows on the first floor, with three doors on the west side of the façade, and three windows on the third floor. The c. 1900 replacement of the original door that would have lined up with the second floor dates to the conversion of the building to an apartment. The sill extensions and shutter pegs suggest the historic presence of shutters, though there are some modern louvered shutters. On the Market Street façade, there are two windows on the first and second floors. The southern window was at one time a door, and has been converted to a window. It has a soldier course brick sill, as opposed to the stone sills on the remainder of the windows. The brick below the window has been replaced. On the Market Street façade, there is a c. 1900 shed porch. It has a cement floor with a concrete block foundation and cement brick railing. There are block piers with is broken topped by tapered wood columns. The roof is a side gable with shallow eaves on the sides and a brick chimney. There are concrete block and frame additions on the north side of the property, dating to the adaptation of the building to multiple units. The building has gone through a number of conversions, but reflects the adaptation of early buildings in the community. The building was no doubt built as an early home, lived in by the owner of the general store. This structure was listed as a general store on the 187- town atlas. During the early twentieth century it was altered to house multiple units and block and frame additions were made to the sides and rear of the building. In the large yard in front of the house there was a general store that has been demolished. This accounts for the different setback and orientation.

32. 732 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 10

This building is a frame one and a half story frame gable front Brand House, built c. 1865. It has a concrete block foundation. The exterior has narrow vinyl siding. There are two double hung vinyl windows that retain their tall narrow form on the first floor on either side of the door. The second floor has a small double hung vinyl surround window centered in the gable peak on the second level. The house has a small portico with a broken pediment, having cornice details on its sides and wood turned columns. The door is a modern metal partially glazed door. The gable front roof has small plain brackets, resembling purlins, applied directly to the soffit. There are gable dormers on both sides of the main gable which have plain face boards and exposed side rafter tails.

34. 736 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 11

Castle Hall, built in 1894, is a two story nineteenth century commercial building with limited traditional detailing. The concrete block is an unusual exterior treatment, and enhances the Romanesque influences of the building. It has a concrete block foundation and exterior cladding. The front façade is divided into three bays with two full stories, and a false story in the parapet. On the first story, the storefront, there are full windows, with a central recessed entry. The storefront has a lower recessed panel, a central glazed section, and a narrower top glazed fixed transom sections. The mullions have a Greek Key design. The entry is raised above street level and recessed. There is a large half glazed door. To the east of the first façade, the second floor entrance has concrete block side piers, forming the surround the door is a wood ladders style door, with a glazed transom. There is a plain first floor cornice line with a metal sign holder, extending over the second floor entrance. The second floor has three tall narrow windows. The windows have concrete sills. The lintels are formed by a concrete stringcourse. There is a large central name stone above the string course. There are window openings above the. On the side facades, there are two windows near the rear of the first floor. There are two secondary doors on the east façade. The flat shed roof has a front parapet and two large side chimneys. There is a carriage block on the east side of the building, with a date of 1894.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

37. 740 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 12

The Baker-Yost House is a double pile house with Greek Revival influences. It was built c. 1847 by early settler Robert Baker. It went through a substantial addition in the 1940s by the Yost family to its current configuration. Care was taken to preserve significant historic fabric on the interior and exterior. The house was originally an I-house with a side gable roof and a rear kitchen building. It was also much closer to the street. The house was moved back from the street, though the location of the brick sidewalk shows where the house once stood. The house once had a recessed entry. When the door was open, however, it blocked entry to the dining room. As part of the changes, the door was brought flush with the house. The original side gable roof was changed to the current hip with dormer configuration as part of the project. There is a brick foundation, believed to be from the local brick yard. It has a simple symmetrical design, and is clapboard sided. The first story has four 6/8 windows which are slightly taller than the five 6/6 windows on the second story. All of the windows have full aluminum storm window and operational louvered shutters. The front door is a divided wood panel door with a divided three-paned side lights with lower wood panels. The entrance portico has a gable roof with a broken arched pediment sitting atop open three part columns in the front. It also has a bead board ceiling and brick steps. The windows on the side facades are similar to the front façade. A small side portico was built c. 1940 over the central wood side entrance door on the Conjunction Street façade. The hip roof has narrow overhanging eaves and a central gable dormer added c. 1940. The dormer has a half round window with keystone. The garage on the rear of the property was once a kitchen building. It contains an early c.1840 staircase, with a unique pull out step at the bottom. The home contains a number of other early features including the woodwork and siding.

38. 740 Walnut Street—Outbuilding

C

This is a three door garage with a concrete block foundation and frame construction. It has a side gable roof a plain cornice and sloping eaves with exposed rafter tails, as well as a center gable dormer with six paned windows. There are three wood panel garage doors, each with one horizontal row of six glass panels, and a single wood panel door.

39. 742 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 13

The Melba House is a three bays single story central passage house with Greek Revival influences, built c. 1860. The building has been covered asphalt shingles and the porch has been enclosed but illustrates the adaptation of the housing stock over time. There is a high brick foundation that has been parged over with concrete. The building has wood post and beam construction. The wood clapboard is covered with asphalt shingles. The large Doric pilasters at the front corners of the house have not been covered with shingles. The front façade is dominated by the c. 1900 glassed in porch. It has a concrete block foundation an asphalt covered railing, narrow square columns, 1/1 window and an eight paned front door with plain glazed side lights. The porch has a hipped roof with wide eaves and a plain wide cornice. It also has. The house front has a large 1/1 historic windows, which repeat on the sides but are covered with a replacement four paned storm windows. The front three quarters glazed door has a small glazed transom. The side gable roof has narrow eaves and a gable front extension above the door. The building was significantly altered in the early 20th Century, but remains a good example of an early form.

40. 744 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 14

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

This is an example of a two thirds double pile house with Italianate influences. It has a brick foundation and brick construction. This example has less ornamentation than some of the contemporary Italianate influenced homes. On the front façade, there are two 4/4 double hung tall narrow windows on the first floor and three on the second floor. The windows have arched tops with arched brick hoods and stone lintels. The windows have square wood storm windows. The partially glazed door has a hood identical to the windows. There is a large craftsman influenced twentieth century open porch on the front with a brick foundation, brick railings topped with concrete, large square brick columns, a plain wood frieze, and a hipped roof. There is a frame rear addition, clapboard siding with a shed roof. The hipped roof has narrow eaves and replacement soffits.

41. 693 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 15

This is a one story central passage frame house. The house is post and beam construction, reflecting its early period of construction. It has a brick foundation. The clapboard siding has been covered with vinyl, though portions are visible around the door. The wood pilasters at the corners are also visible. There are two windows on each side of the door. The windows are covered by historic solid panel shutters. There is a solid panel door. The door surround has a Greek Revival influences a narrow divided glazed transom and partial side lights. There is a rear shed additions. The house has a side gable roof with partial entablature returns. There is a plain wood frieze and narrow overhanging eaves. A railroad car was pulled perpendicular to the house and added on to the rear to form an L wing.

49. 705 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 16

This is an Italianate two thirds double pile brick house. The house has a brick foundation and brick construction. The front façade has 2/2 double hung arched top windows, with two on the first floor and three on the second. The windows have arched brick hoods and stone sills. They have louvered shutters. The front door is metal replacement, but the transom has historic leaded glass. These windows are continued onto the side facades. The east façade has a two story three sided bay extension. There is a two story rear frame kitchen addition. The cornice has small double scroll brackets with dentil molding. There is asphalt hip roof and a large side exposed chimney.

50. 709 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 16

This is a two story 2/3 double pile brick house built c.1865 with Italianate influences. It has a brick foundation and brick construction in a common bond pattern. As is consentient with the plan, there are two evenly placed windows and a door on the first floor, aligned with three windows on the second floor. The windows are tall narrow 1/1 double hung windows. They have plain stone sills and rectilinear stone hoods with a recessed panel design. This design of hoods is quite unusual in the county. The windows have louvered shutters. The door is a two leafed half glazed wood door with lower decorative panels. There are half glazed historic wood storm doors. The door has a stone sill and lintel. The front portico has a concrete floor, round wood columns, dentil molding on the cornice, overhanging eaves, and a hipped roof. On the east side of the house there is a large two story four part cant bay extension. There is a half glazed door with lower molded panels on the first floor on the north side of the bay, with a window matching the front façade aligned above. The bay windows continue from the front façade, thus creating a significant façade. On the rear of the property there is a kitchen extension. The first floor is a historic brick extension, but a second floor frame addition has been added. The cornice has dentil molding and double scroll brackets that placed at the bay divisions, extended on

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

the north and east facades. The shallow asphalt hipped roof has flat eaves. There is an iron fence surrounding the property and a portion of a limestone carriage block.

57. 721 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 20

This is a two story brick flat roofed commercial building. It was built for the Oddfellows Lodge, and historically substantially remodeled from an earlier structure. It has a brick foundation and brick cladding. Portions of the building have brick construction, and portions are frame construction with brick cladding. The brick on the front facade is brown, with older red brick on the side facades. The first floor has two store fronts on either side of a recessed entry. The storefronts are large windows with six fixed panes, with plain stone sills and lintels. There is a stone stringcourse marking the story division. The recessed entry has been modified with two modern metal doors on each side. On the second floor there are two large 1/1 double hung windows set in the recessed panels. They have brick hoods and sills. In the center panel over the entry, there is a small window opening that has been filled with wood. This central section also has a metal flag pole stand. On the third false story there is a centered stone "IOOF" crest. The side facades have a number of arched top windows with replacement sash and brick sills and lintels. There is a stepped parapet capped with stone.

58. First Presbyterian Church

C

Photos 27, 28

The unknown architect of this 1899 church drew influences from Romanesque Revival and Shingle Style sources in the design of this two story brick and stone house of worship. The main façade faces Walnut Street and is organized into a gabled mass of the main sanctuary to the east countered by the four story corner tower to the west.

The church rests on a raised foundation with stone water table, providing a useful lower level inside. The main façade has a one story narthex, projecting slightly forward, lined with a series of small rectangular stained glass windows, with continuous sills and lintels. Above this rises the bulk of the sanctuary, with a large round arched stained glass window centered in the wall. The top of the window has a cusped rose window area, with paired Gothic lancets below. The window breaks the cornice line with the head rising into the coursed wood shingle-clad gable end. Bellcast returns resting on modillions flank the window at arch springing height. The gable eaves are close. Beside this composition rises the four story tower. Each tower level is divided by stringcourses. Its corners are buttressed, projecting from the mass of the tower, and adding to its visual strength. The main entry is on the ground floor, with double leaf doors reached by way of a short flight of stairs. A semi-circular fanlight transom surmounts the doors, framed by a multi-coursed round arch with stone archivolt and spike-like keystone. The second level has three slit lancets with triple coursed round arches; the center lancet is spiked by a tall, stylized keystone. The next level has a centered diminutive oculus with triple course brick surround; the same stone keystones now marking each quarter of the circle, the whole forming the impression of a Greek cross. The final stage has five round arched vent-lancets with double coursed arches and a continuous sill. The corners of the tower break the roof plane with steeple-capped tops and the main tower roof is hipped, with modillion lined eaves.

The west elevation of the church faces Ricks Street and is the other public side of the building. This side echoes many of the elements of the main elevation. The tower as described before stands north of the sanctuary section. Another gable, similar to but not identical the front one, is just south of the tower, and its roof intersects with the front gable and gable of the east elevation to form a cross gabled roof over the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

sanctuary. This gable composition differs from the front in that the massive round arched window extends close to the water table, since there is no narthex on this elevation. The window has a cusp-edged rose window at the top, over two large quatre-foil sections, in turn over four lancets. The gable end is detailed the same as the front gable, but, the shingle material is imbricated rather than coursed. There is an additional, smaller stained glass window between the large window and tower. This window is round arched, with a quatre-foil head over two lancet panels. Just south of this gabled section is a projecting block with a steeply pitched gable. The center of this section features another large round arched stained glass window, with large quatre-foil top panel, and two broad lancet panels below. This window, unlike the others, does not puncture into the gable end. Its structural arch is multi-coursed in brick with a stone extrados course. The steep gable end has a single lancet window centered in it. The bellcast returns are scaled the same size as main gable ones, despite the lesser scale of the gable itself. Flanking this window section are flat roofed sections with one rectangular window on each level, each window with stone sills and lintels; the upper floor windows are shorter in proportion. Facing to the front elevation, a one story side entrance projects north of this section. The east elevation also has a large gabled section, similar to the west side, with the ridge of the two gables aligning. A more recent addition extends off of the rear of the church.

21. 737 Walnut Street

C

Photo #21

This is a two and a half story David and Susannah Paden House gable front brick house, built c. 1860. It has a brick foundation and is of brick construction. On the front facade there are two 6/6 double hung windows on the first floor and three on the second floor. There is a Gothic arched top vent centered in the gable peak, which appear to have been a window at one time. The windows have flush stone lintels and stone sills and plain trim. The door is half glazed wood panel door with half glazed side lights and a leaded transom. There are engaged pilasters surrounding the door. There is a wood portico with two round wood columns, plain frieze and a flat roof. The windows on the secondary facades are identical to those on the front facade, and consistent with the overall gable front plan.

61. 741 Walnut Street

C

Photo# 22

This is a two and a half story gable front Crouse House, built 1860. It shows the adaptation of housing stock in the early twentieth century. It has a brick foundation with brick construction. There is a rear brick extension and a frame kitchen addition. The three bays on the first floor have a door and two windows, with three windows on the second floor. The windows on the first floor are large double hung 1/1 early twentieth century windows, with plain trim and shutters. On the second floor, the windows are tall narrow 1/1 windows with limestone sills and lintels. These have small wood louvered shutters. On the third floor there is a small 1/1 double hung window with limestone sill and lintels and shutters centered in the gable peak. The entry also marks a turn of the century remodeling, with a half glazed beveled glass door, large patterned beveled galls side lights, a leaded glass transom, surrounded by wood pilasters. Theses is a large early twentieth century brick porch on the front and side facades. The porch has a brick foundation, brick railing and large square columns, concrete accents. The porch ahs hipped roof, with a pedimented gable at the entrance on the corner of the house, with large plain frieze, wide overhanging eaves. The secondary facades have 1/1/ windows with stone lintels and sills. There is a brick corbelled cornice with the corbelling extending to the side facades. There is a large exposed brick chimney on the side facade. The front gable roof has wide overhanging eaves, with small plain brackets.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

62. 747 Walnut Street

C

Photo #23

This is a two story Crouse- Renwick House, a frame house with Second Empire and Gothic Revival influences. The house has an unusual plan with a central two story hipped roof rectilinear section. The front portion of this section has an enclosed porch with a hipped roof, creating a tower effect. There are two hipped roof one story section on either side of the central portion, and several rear frame additions on the back. Based on the design, it is possible that the house was changed from an earlier gable front or two thirds double pile plan to the current configuration. It has a brick foundation is frame with wood clapboard on the exterior. There are wood stepped corner boards giving the appearance of quoins on the corners of the building. On the first floor, from east to west, there is a three part cant bay window with 1/1 tall narrow windows. The bay has a hipped roof and small brackets at the corners. They have plain wood trim. In the center tower section, there is a pair of tall narrow double hung 1/1 windows on the side, a large double hung window on either side of the door on the front, and another pair of windows on the side of the tower section. These windows date to the enclosure of the porch. The door is a modern metal glazed door. On the west bay, there is a similar three part jettied bay to the east side. On the second floor, on both sides of the tower section there is round top double hung window with a triangular hood on either side of the tower. On the front, there is a double lancet window with triangular tops a diamond in the center. It has a triangular hood and wide wood trim. The secondary facades have a number of different styles and sizes of the windows. The cornice surrounds the house at the first floor level, and again at the second floor level. The paneled frieze is divided by small double brackets at the bay divisions. The central tower section hipped roof with a small cornice line at crest with small scroll brackets. There is a gable dormer in the roof a plain entablature. The window has been filled with wood. The house has an asphalt roof. There is centered corbelled brick chimney.

67. 755 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 24

This is a one story frame Queen Anne Cottage, and an example of some of the limited late nineteenth century frame architecture in the district. The porch enclosure and other revisions have changed the appearance of the house, but it retains sufficient historic fabric to convey the historic appearance. It has a brick foundation. The exterior is clad with asphalt siding over the historic clapboard. The windows are tall 1/1 double hung windows with plain trim. There is a large four paned window on the front façade. On the rear extension, the windows have more elaborate classical wood surrounds. The window has a modern replacement glazed metal door. The porch has a concrete floor, wood railing, square columns and pilasters, plain cornice and a flat metal roof. The porch at one time was more of a wrap around style but the eastern portion was enclosed for additional space.

68. 759 Walnut Street

C

Photo # 25

This is two and half story Gladden-Goldsbury House, a gable-ell balloon frame house with a distinctive fieldstone porch and chimney, built c. 1878. The foundation of the house is covered with asbestos siding, as well as the clapboard on the exterior. The front facade has large one over one picture windows with the historic wood trim, centered under the gable peak there is a flat-linteled Palladian style window. In the ell, there are 1/1 windows with on the second floor and a door and a window on the first floor. The windows have louvered shutters. There is a three-quarter glazed door with two glazed sidelights. There is a large wraparound porch, with an opening centered on the ell. It has a stone foundation, which forms more of a railing. It has a concrete railing, topped by large square wood columns. On the east facade, one the portion of the porch that is not on the ell, the porch has been enclosed with one over one window. The porch has a hipped roof, with metal ridge

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

caps. There is a rear kitchen extension with a gable roof, and a modern shed extension. The kitchen extension has large 4/4 windows with 12 paned fixed windows. There is a cross gable roof with overhanging eaves. The vergeboard is distinctive with geometric Eastlake incised decoration. There is a concrete block garage with the historic windows and a hipped roof.

88. 297 Conjunction

C

Photo # 26

This structure is a single story hall and parlor house, built c. 1830. It is believed that this is the brick building mentioned in early accounts of Rev. Carnahan preaching before the construction of the Methodist church. The historical accounts said that the people sat on the sills and sleepers of a brick building that was being constructed. This was also the early site of Robert Baker's early undertaking activities in the 1860s. There are two 6/6 double hung window with arched tops and soldiers course brick hoods. The windows have limestone sills. There were three 3-paned fixed pane basement windows, with the middle window having been filled with brick. The building has a side gable roof with a side chimney and narrow overhanging eaves.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 11 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

The Dayton Historic District meets Criteria C in the area of architecture for its broad array of domestic and commercial architectural styles and types of the mid 19th century to the 1940s. The district includes locally significant examples of early vernacular, Italianate and Craftsman architecture, as well as good examples of most major American architectural styles from the early 1800s on. The district has a long period of significance. Over this long period of construction, there are several distinctive periods of development. The settlement period, from 1827-1865 saw the growth and development of the town. During the late period from 1865-1880, the town prospered, with many of its largest and finest houses being built. The third significant period of growth was during the early twentieth century from 1900-1930, when a number of fine residential and commercial buildings were built.

Dayton, located in Sheffield Township, is located in southeastern Tippecanoe County. The Wyandotte Indians were the earliest settlers to the area, with the important Wyandotte village several miles to the south, in the center of the Richardville Treaty Reserve. European settlers were attracted to the vicinity in the early 1820s because of the Wyandotte village. An early settlement developed, that was also called Wyandotte, around a local spring. The first settlers to the Dayton area settled the area in 1825, coming from the Indianapolis area. The town of Dayton was platted from 1827 to 1830. William Bush divided the land he had settled on, and named the town Fairfield. In 1829, Bush added onto the town the same day as Timothy Horam added additional plats, at this time the town was named Marquis. In 1830, the land to the north of Walnut Street was platted, completing the early platting of the town. At this time, the town was named Dayton, and the land set aside for the early school. Dayton had an early transportation advantage, a plank road that was an important access route to Lafayette, and was served by a covered bridge that spanned the Wildcat Creek east of town. County officials graveled the road, called Walnut Street in the district, in the 1840s. Dayton was also situated close to the road between Indianapolis and Lafayette, present-day U.S. 52. The next addition to the town was not until 1902 when J.L. Kingsly add more lots to the north.

Dayton developed as a local market center. There were a number of storekeepers among the first settlers. Other businessmen served the local farmers including, a saw mill, grist mill, coopers, bookmakers and chair makers. One of the first undertakers in the state of Indiana operated in Dayton, around 1850. The transportation industry was important to the town, with a wagon maker and later a carriage factory being the towns' largest employer. There were hotels, livery stable and several restaurants to serve people traveling along the transportation routes. Railroads built lines to Lafayette early on, by the 1850s. What would become the Monon Railroad ran several miles west of Dayton. Finally, in the 1869, promoters of a Lafayette, Muncie, & Bloomington Railroad had plans for a connector line between Lafayette and Muncie running through Dayton. The line would extend westward through Illinois. The railroad began construction in 1871, but due to legal problems, the line east of Lafayette was not ready for use until February of 1876. This line eventually became part of the Nickel Plate system and is still in use today. Rail access provided bigger markets for the factories and mills of Dayton. But the coming of the automobile would be a boon to Dayton, providing a steady source of outside cash for at least a few merchants. Certainly, the two auto-related buildings in the district show the influence of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 12 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

transportation on the district. The former plank, then gravel road became State Route 38, part of the state-sponsored road system in the early 1900s, with a new Pratt truss metal bridge to cross the Wildcat.

Education and religion were important to the community. The active churches were Presbyterian, Methodist, United Brethren and Universalist Churches. The brick Presbyterian Church on Walnut Street is the last remaining church within the district. Education was important in the early development of the town. Early settlers operated schools in their houses. In the 1820s and 1830s there were one room districts schools. The Dayton Union Seminary operated from 1859-1872. The township high school operated until 1966, when it was consolidated. The site of early educational actives, and now the current elementary school is just outside the boundaries of the district.

ARCHITECTURE

The district is significant for its early vernacular architecture and Craftsman Architecture. The ante-bellum central passage, gable front and I-houses are rare examples in the township, and generally in the county as a whole of these early forms. There are a number of good examples of bungalows and American Four-Squares that reflect Craftsman-style influences. One design trend is the five houses with rubblestone built during the period. These examples are consistent with township-wide development trends. Beyond significant township-wide development patterns, Dayton is significant from a Tippecanoe County perspective as a relatively intact small town that served the local farm community. Many of the other community similar to Dayton have lost their integrity, commercial areas, or have vanished altogether. Hallmarks of this pattern including a blending or residential, commercial and institutional resources a long period of development. Of the 59 primary contributing buildings in the district (not including garages, barns or non-contributing structures), an analysis of construction date shows the development trends in the community. Few of the early frame buildings from settlement period, 1830-1860, survive, as they were replaced by later structures. There are six (10%) of the buildings from this period. There are 12 buildings, 20%, including the high style and largest, from the mid nineteenth century period 1861-1879. There are a number, 13 (22%), of buildings in the late nineteenth century period, but these are largely more modest frame buildings and include the church. By far the largest period is from 1900-1930 with 23 buildings (38%) of the total.

An analysis of the architecture of the township shows that the Dayton District reflects the general architectural patterns in the county as a whole. Using the data from the Sheffield Township in the Tippecanoe County Interim Report, there are five surviving early vernacular houses in the district, or 15% of the residential structures listed in the Interim Report. These include log construction double pen, hall and parlor, gable front and gable front plans. The largest farm houses were built in the period from 1860-1880, and brick gable front and double pile forms, with Italianate influences were preferred. Of the 33 residential structures, 14 (42%) were constructed during this period, with 11 (33%) listed with Italianate influences. The township as whole has fewer significant contributing resources from the late nineteenth century, with the listing of only five

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 13 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

structures. Reflecting the patterns in Dayton, the township has a number of contributing bungalows with nine properties listed in the interim report in the period from 1930-1950.

Dayton is different from the majority of the historic districts in the county due its long period of development and the mixture of residential and commercial structures. The majority of the historic districts in Tippecanoe County have a shorter primary development period. While the Main Street and Upper Main Historic Districts, Lafayette's primary commercial historic districts, have long periods of developments, they are primarily commercial and institutional in character. Lafayette primary residential districts (Centennial, Ellsworth, Jefferson, Park Mary, St. Mary and Ninth Street Hill Districts) have relatively short periods of development, with primary development in the mid-nineteenth century although the Centennial and Ellsworth have significant later in-fill development and have large collections of Italianate architecture with smaller amounts of other Late Victorian styles. The Perrin and Highland Park Districts, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, suburban residential districts had more Queen Anne, Stick, and Period Revival architecture. In West Lafayette, the Stadium and Chauncey Avenues Historic Districts saw development in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, with high concentration of frame gable front and related L- and T- Plan frame balloon frame houses, bungalows and period revival houses. The Hills and Dales District is an early-to-mid twentieth century garden suburb with high concentrations of Period Revival architecture. Outside of the cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, there were only two Tippecanoe County Interim Report identified Historic Districts, Battle Ground and Dayton. The Battle Ground Historic District, also has a long period of development. For this district, the primary period of development was in the late nineteenth century, with far more Queen Anne and related architecture. In addition, the nearby Battlefield and Methodist camps had strong development impacts on the town, separating it from the gradual "small town" development around in Dayton, and resulting in a larger community, with nearly twice as many houses as in Dayton. The relatively small number of other significant structures for the township (11 residential structures) makes a comparison of the connections between the town's architecture and the surrounding township difficult.

The ante-bellum vernacular architecture in the district reflects the major forms common to the area during the period. There are examples of central passage, gable front and I-house forms in the district. There are two examples of early central passage house. A **central passage** house is typified by a central hallway with one or two rooms on either side. They are usual symmetrical with center door, often with a Greek Revival door surround. It was common in the mid-nineteenth century, but there are few surviving examples. 693 Walnut Street, built c. 1840, (Photo 15) is a classic example of the central passage form. The house is beam and post construction. The original clapboards have been covered with vinyl siding. While the house has limited ornamentation here are limited Greek Revival influences in the surviving ornamentation. The door surround retains the narrow divided transom and side lights, and a portion of the original clapboard reflect the period of construction. The pilasters at the corners of the house and the large windows with plain trim are also representative of the period. 742 Walnut Street, built c. 1860, (Photo 39) is another example of the central passage form. Though the building has been covered asphalt shingles and the porch has been enclosed but illustrates the adaptation of the housing stock over

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 14 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

time. The large pilasters at the front corners of the house have not been covered with asphalt. This house also represents the town's adaptation of early housing stock. In the twentieth century when the town went through a period of prosperity, a number of the smaller houses were altered, including the creation of enclosed porches to, to help update and expand the space in the houses. The front façade is of 742 Walnut (Photo 39) is dominated by the c. 1900 glassed in porch.

The **I-House** is a common rural form in Tippecanoe County, but is less common in towns and urban areas. This is due to lot size, which encouraged the orientation of the longest axis of the house perpendicular, not horizontal to the street. In the earliest history of the district, however, this was outside the primary residential area of the city and I-houses were built. Over the course of the nineteenth century, these houses were often remodeled heavily, with rear addition, changing the house to a more square double pile form. 738 Maple Street (Photo 11) is an early brick I-house. The brick for the early houses was made in town. In addition to being an early house, the building also served a general store. Though there have been alternations and additions to the building, the I-House form is clear. The early construction date is suggested in the large 4/4 windows, with stone sills and round topped arched brick hoods. This building went through an early twentieth century expansion and alteration, with the door replaced to cover the buildings into multiple units, with frame and concrete block extensions to the rear. The Baker-Yost House at 740 Walnut Street (Photo 12) was an early I-House that was modified to a double pile form with Colonial Revival influences in the mid-nineteenth century.

The ante-bellum **gable front** architecture in the district has strong Greek Revival influences. The gable front style was adapted well to the classical ideals of the Greek Revival style, with strong emphasis placed on the gable ends of the house. This triangular form of the gable ends echoes the pediments of the ancient temple. The gable front form is common in urban area, as the gable end design was well adapted to narrow city lots. They are typical found in one and half story and two story styles, with side or central stair halls. 737 Walnut Street (Photo 20) is a classical example of the two story form. It is a story house with brick construction. The windows have the shorter 6/6 appearance common on the earlier houses. There is an arched top window in the gable peak. There is a Greek Revival door surround and a traditional pediment on the front porch, dating from the early twentieth century, but continuing the traditional lines. Other examples include 741 Walnut Street, 749 Johnson Street, 732 Walnut Street.

While examples of Italianate, Second Empire and Queen Anne influenced architecture are not numerous in Dayton, there are fine examples from the mid to late nineteenth century. These homes reflect the continued development of the town and contribute to the overall architectural history of the entire period of significance for the community. Some of the largest and most high style houses date from the Late Victorian period. The district has two buildings with Second Empire influences, including an unusual Second Empire Cottage. Though 733 Main Street has lost some of its historic materials, including the Italianate porch, the distinctive Mansard roof and overall appearance and window placement convey its Second Empire features. 747 Walnut Street is more high style, and includes an unusual combination of Second Empire and Gothic Revival decorative elements, with an unusual plan. It takes the form of cross plan, extending the central section with a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 15 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

tower over a recessed porch (now enclosed) and adding one story hipped roof pavilions on each side of the central section. The elaborate wood window trim is also unusual for the community. 709 and 711 Walnut Streets (Photo 16 & 17) are two examples of the Italianate Style. The stone windowsills and elaborate cornice designs are typical of the style, and represent some of the finest houses in the district. There are more modest examples of the style as well, including 744 Walnut Street (Photo 14). The majority of the houses surviving from the late nineteenth century are more modest balloon frame T-plan and balloon frame houses. 717 Walnut Street (Photo 18) is an example of the more modest residential architecture built during the later part of the nineteenth century, continuing the gable front form from the earlier period but modifying it to the late nineteenth century styles.

The **Craftsman Architecture** in the neighborhood for its examples of bungalows and American Four Square architecture. The architecture represents a trend in the township of significant craftsman architecture, with the early twentieth century being a particularly prosperous time in the community. County wide, the Highland Park Historic District in Lafayette and the Chauncey-Stadium Avenues Historic District and West Lafayette with scattered examples in other districts. The Highland Park District has a number of bungalows and American Four Square houses, with significant examples of rubblestone porches and foundations as well. This neighborhood has a full range of the Classical Revival Houses from this period as well, with notable collections of Tudor, Colonial, Mission Revival as well as Neoclassical buildings. This is also the pattern found in the Chauncey-Stadium Avenues District, with a large collection of bungalows, particular "kit houses" with collections of Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival architecture. There is a smaller collection of the larger American Four Squares, though significant examples can be found in this large district. The Craftsman influenced bungalow and American Four Square forms were particularly popular for twentieth century building. Speaking to this popularity, a large number of earlier houses had porches added in the craftsman style further demonstrating the significance of the trend in the community in the early twentieth century.

There are a number of fine bungalows in the district, particularly along Main Street. One of the characteristic differences between the houses are the porch materials. The most high style houses have rubble stone porches, such as 740 Main Street, or brick such as 715 Walnut Street. Concrete block was a common porch material on many houses during the period, particularly bungalows, including 734 and 736 Main Street. A number of the houses, including 746 Main Street have wood column front porches, with combination of materials also a possibility. Perhaps the finest bungalow is the 740 Main Street (Photo 2). This is a quintessential example of the form with the wide overhanging eaves, open porch, oak woodwork and attention to detail in the stonework and woodwork. Just down the street is the 746 Main Street (Photo 3) that shares many of the same characteristics, including the wide eaves, open porch, multi-paned windows. It has an unusual large dormer recessed in the side gable roof. Some of the bungalows have not been maintained as well, such as 752 Main Street, with vinyl siding and replacement windows, but still continue the form and add to the overall streetscape. Some of the houses are not true bungalows in plan, but contain a number of the features of the bungalow and were built during the same period. An example is 748 Walnut Street. This is a one and half three bay house built c. 1920 with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 16 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

a jerkin-head gable front roof, with knee braces on shallow eaves, much less wide than on a true bungalow. It has a hipped roof open porch with aluminum wrapped wood columns, that lack the detailing found on the bungalows. The house lacks the multi-paned windows and other decorative trim found on the bungalows.

The American Four Square design is somewhat less common, but there are a number of examples in the district. 734 Walnut Street is perhaps the best maintained example. Though it has been vinyl sided, it retain the large golden brick exposed chimney, wide overhanging eaves, 4/1 windows, and $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed beveled glass wood door. 743 Main Street, with a concrete block railing and piers with wood column porch, 738 Walnut Street, with its screened in block and wood porch and 754 Walnut with its distinctive round fluted concrete columns are also examples of the form. In general, the Four Square houses have not been maintained as well as the bungalows.

Speaking to the significance of the craftsman architecture in the district, a number of the earlier houses received craftsman style porch upgrades in the first decades of the twentieth century. Examples of the pattern include the Italianate 744 Walnut Street (Photo 14), the pyramid roof late nineteenth century 695 Walnut Street, the gable-ell 1890s 711 Walnut Street.

While the district is primarily significant for its residential architecture, the commercial, social and religious buildings help contribute to the overall architectural character of the entire period of significance, and the combination of resources helps identify the small town development patterns. A number of the commercial, educational, and industrial resources have been lots, but sufficient non-residential resources remain to convey the theme and overall development pattern. Castle Hall at 736 Walnut Street (Photo 11) and the Odd Fellow Lodge at 721 Walnut Street (Photo 20) are early twentieth century traditional commercial buildings. Castle Hall's Neo-classical details and concrete block façade mark it as somewhat unusual for this type. The craftsman influenced filling station at 718 Walnut Street continues the commercial buildings into the significant craftsman period. The glazed brick mid-century Lantz Building, 710 Walnut Street (Photo 7) continues the commercial buildings to the end of the period of significance. The Dayton Presbyterian Church, built in 1899, is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival and is central to the social life of the community. Modern additions to the rear continue to allow this building to serve the community. Since the period of significance, the town has continued to evolve. New development has primarily been concentrated to the north and east of the historic area.

Dayton continues to be a viable community today. The expansion of the Greater Lafayette area has brought city services and jobs closer to home for its residents but also threatens to disrupt the quiet ways of this typical Indiana small town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 17 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Bibliography

1878 Historical Atlas of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1878. Reprinted 1978 by Tippecanoe County Historical Association.

Clawson, Susan Yost. Oral Interview and personal archives.

Dilden, Ruth. Sesqui'77: A History of Dayton, IN 1827-1927. 1977. Tippecanoe County Historical Association. Tippecanoe County, IN.

Tax and Deed Records. Tippecanoe County Assessors Office. Tippecanoe County, IN.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Tippecanoe County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1990.

Jackle, John A, Robert W. Bastian and Douglas K. Meyer. Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alford A. Knopf, 2000.

Photo Files. Alameda McCollough Library, Genealogical and Historical Research Division, Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

Vertical Files. Alameda McCollough Library, Genealogical and Historical Research Division, Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 18 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Boundary Description

Starting at the northwest property line of the 280 Conjunction Street, the boundary travels east along north property line to the right of way to Conjunction Street. The boundary travels east across Conjunction Street to the south curb line of Jefferson Street. The line travels along the southern curb line of Jefferson Street to the insertion with Washington Street. The boundary travels south along the western curb line of Washington Street to the northern property line of 748 Main Street. The boundary travels across Washington Street, to the northwest corner of the property line of 289 Washington Street. The boundary travels east along the northern property lines of 289 Washington, 752 Main Street, and 754 Main Street. The boundary turns south at the northeast corner of 754 Main Street, and runs along the eastern property line to the northern curblines of Main Street. The boundary travels south and crosses Main Street. The boundary travels west along Main Street to the western side of the alley midway between Washington and Pennsylvania Streets. The boundary runs south along the alley to the intersection with Walnut Street. The boundary crosses Walnut Street to the southern curblines. The boundary runs west along the curblines to the northeast corner of the property line of 759 Walnut Street. The boundary turns south and runs along the eastern property line to the southeast corner of the property line. The boundary turns west, and runs along the southern property lines of the 757, 755, 753, 749, 747, 741, 737, 735, 731 Walnut Streets. The boundary crosses Ricks Street, and travels across the southern boundary of the public square to the southwest corner. The boundary travels north to the southeast corner 721 Walnut Street. The boundary travels west across Dayton Road, to the southeast property line of 719 Walnut Street. The boundary travels west along the southern property lines of 719, 717, 715, 713, 711, 709, 705, 703, 699, 695, 693 Walnut Streets. At the southwest corner of the property line of 693 Walnut Street, the boundary turns north, running along the western property line to the intersection with southern curb line of Walnut Street. The boundary turns east, running along the southern curb line of Walnut Street, to a point perpendicular to the eastern side of the alley midway between Harrison and Republican Streets. The boundary travels north across Walnut Street. The boundary runs along the eastern curb line of the alley to the intersection of the 706 Walnut Street. It travels east along the northern property line of 706 and 708 Walnut Streets. At the northeast corner of 708 Walnut Street the boundary crosses Republican Street to the northwest corner of the property line of 710 Walnut Street. The boundary line travels east along on the northern property line of 710 Walnut Street and across the alley following the northern property line of 296 Dayton Street to the curblines of Dayton Street. The boundary crosses Dayton Street and travels east along the northern property line of 722 Walnut Street. The boundary crosses the alley and travels east along the northern property line 724, 726, 728 Walnut Streets to the eastern curblines of Market Street. The boundary crosses Market Street and turns north along the eastern curblines of Market Street to the northwest corner of the property line of 730 Main Street. The boundary runs east along the northern property line of 730, 734, 736 Walnut Street. At the northeast corner of the property, the boundary turns north, running along the western property line of 284, 282 and 280 Conjunction Streets to the northwest corner of 280 Conjunction Street.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 19 Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been selected based upon the plat and subsequent development of the town of Dayton, and the overall historic maintenance of the housing stock. The boundaries have been modified slightly from those in the Tippecanoe County Interim Report, due to the loss of a small number of historic structures on the edges of the district. Due to the long period of development, the lots do not share a common setback, massing or other characteristics that unite the areas. The area to the south of the district is generally more commercial and modern in character, due to the historic presence of the railroad tracks. This boundary follows the Tippecanoe County Interim Report. To the east of the district, there is a modern in fill development, and a small number of historic structures that have not been well maintained. There were two additional blocks included in the original plat, as well as the cemetery at that have been excluded from the district. This boundary follows the Tippecanoe County Interim Report. To the north of the district there is the new Dayton Elementary School that replaces the historic school, with two square blocks of residential area removed for the new school facility. On the irregular northwest boundary of the district, over 20 properties have been excluded from the boundaries that were listed in the Tippecanoe County Interim Report. While a number of these properties were built during the period of significance, they most lacked sufficient historic character to contribute to the district. Overall, the housing stock northwest of the district is less dense and contains a mixture of new and historic properties, and has thus been excluded from the district. This is the largest area of the historic plat of the town that has been excluded.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photographs Page ²⁰~~18~~ Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

Photo Captions

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date	Photographer	Location of Negative
1	Streetscape, Main Street	W	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
2	740 Main Street	NE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
3	746 Main Street	NE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
4	748 Main Street	W	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
5	Streetscape, Main Street	W	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
6	733 Main Street	S	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
7	710 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
8	718 Walnut Street	NE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
9	728 Walnut Street	NW	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
10	732 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
11	736 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
12	740 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
13	742 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
14	744 Walnut Street	N	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
15	693 Walnut Street	S	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
16	709 Walnut Street	SE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
17	711 Walnut Street	SW	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
18	Streetscape, Walnut Street and Dayton	SW	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
19	Streetscape, Walnut Street	W	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
20	721 Walnut Street	SE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
21	737 Walnut Street	S	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
22	741 Walnut Street	S	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
23	747 Walnut Street	S	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
24	755 Walnut Street	SE	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
25	759 Walnut Street	SE	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photographs Page ²¹~~19~~ Dayton Historic District, Tippecanoe County, Indiana

25	759 Walnut Street	SE	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
26	297 Conjunction Street	E	April 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
27	First Presbyterian Church, east façade	E	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
28	First Presbyterian Church, north façade	S	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
29	281 Conjunction Street	E	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN
30	284 Conjunction Street	W	October 2002	Angela Bowen	Arnold Preservation Library Lafayette IN

