

CITY OF DALLAS

OREGON

LOCAL LANDMARKS REGISTER



REED LANE PHOTOGRAPHY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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*Members of City Council during period when Local Landmarks Register was produced.

Local Landmarks Register Properties Legend

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Williams House | 15. Abel Uglow Building |
| 2. Joseph Craven House | 16. Craven Brothers Hardware Building |
| 3. The Gerlinger House | 17. Blue Garden/Sanders Building |
| 4. The Old IOOF Lodge (East) | 18. New IOOF Lodge |
| 5. The Old IOOF Lodge (West.) | 19. Polk County Courthouse |
| 6. Former Dallas National Bank | 20. The Crider Building |
| 7. Carnegie Building | 21. The Brown Building |
| 8. Apostolic Faith Church ** | 22. 869 Main Street |
| 9. The Staats House | 23. 877/891 Main Street |
| 10. Walter Williams House | 24. Adam K. Wilson Building |
| 11. First Presbyterian Church | 25. Biddle-Soehren House |
| 12. The Tracy House | 26. Uglow Annex |
| 13. Bollman Funeral Home | 27. Dallas Theater |
| 14. Pressed/Adolf's Electric | 28. The Lovelady House |
| 8A. First Christian Church ** | |

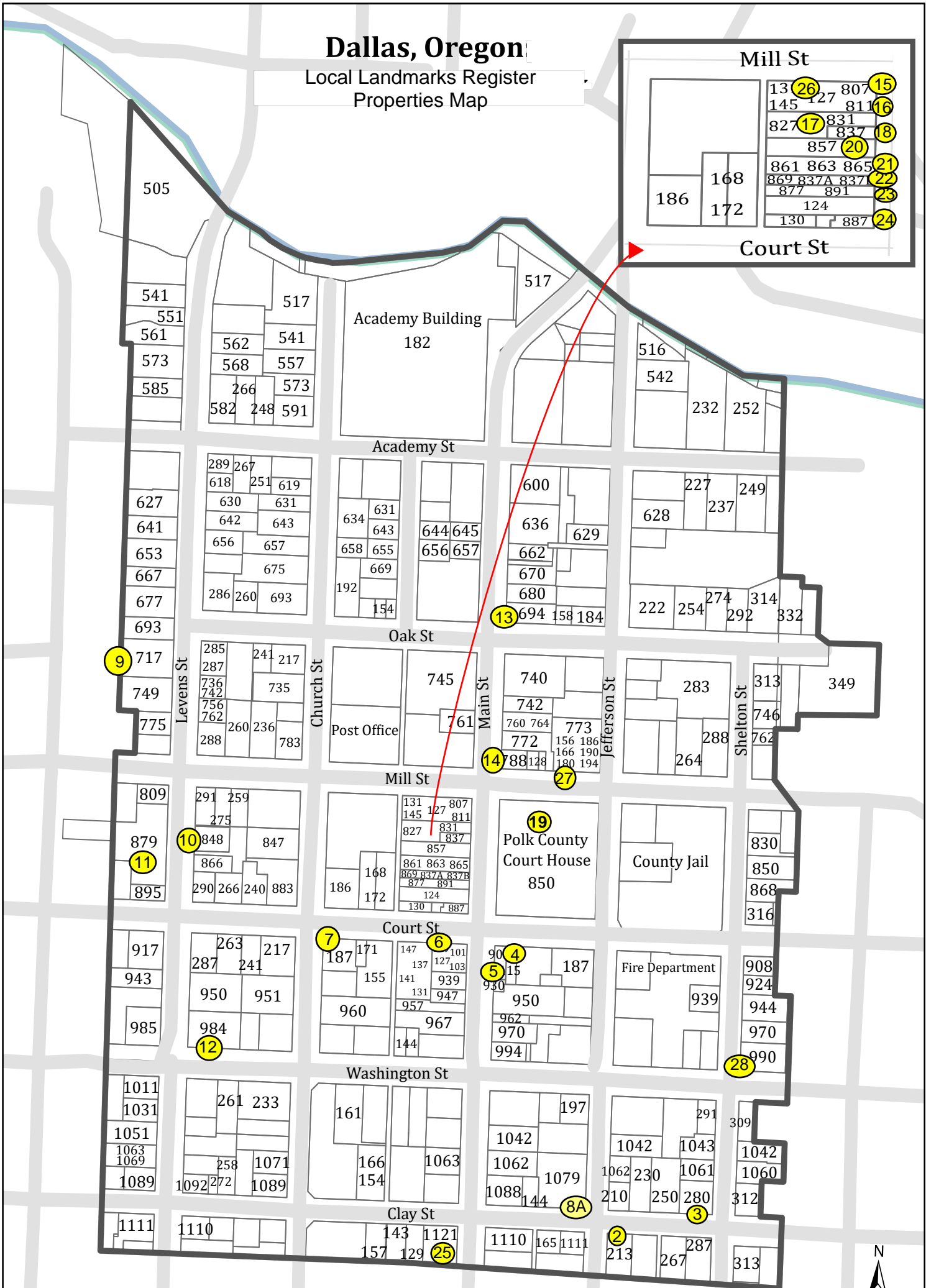
Dallas, Oregon

Local Landmarks Register Properties Map

Mill St

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|------|----|
| | | 13 | 26 | 807 | 15 |
| | | 145 | 127 | 811 | 16 |
| | | 827 | 17 | 831 | 18 |
| | | | | 837 | 18 |
| | | | | 857 | 20 |
| | | 861 | 863 | 865 | 21 |
| | | 869 | 837A | 837B | 22 |
| | | 877 | 891 | | 23 |
| | | | | 124 | |
| | | 130 | 887 | | 24 |

Court St



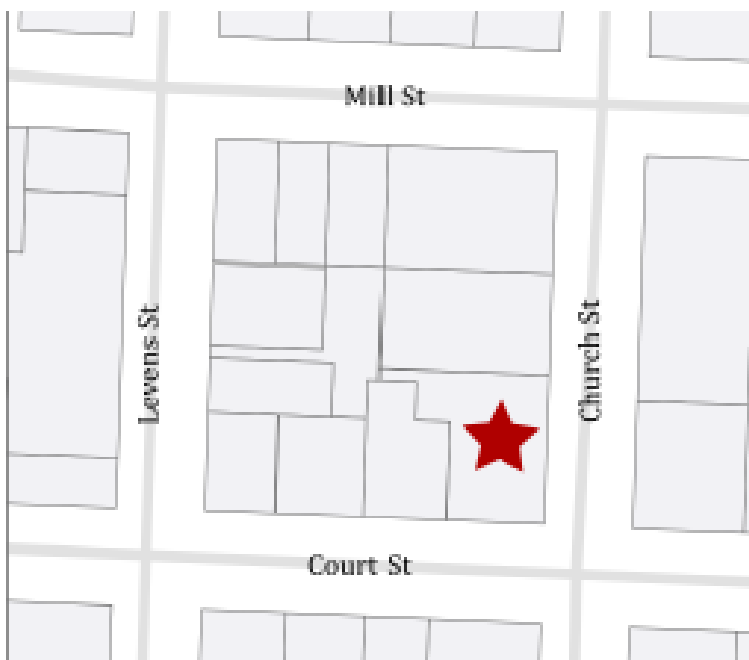
PROPERTY NAME WILLIAMS HOUSE (1)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
883 SW CHURCH STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1932



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This single-dwelling 1.5-story brick home, is said to be a gift to Walter Williams from his sister Hattie Williams Rhodes of the Seattle Rhodes Department Store. The house provides a good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, a substyle of the Colonial Revival, with a gambrel roof and detached garage at the rear. The house design remains as it was originally built with some window replacements.



**OWNER HAS
REQUESTED
PROPERTY BE
REMOVED FROM
REGISTER.**

PROPERTY NAME JOSEPH CRAVEN HOUSE (2)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
213 SE CLAY STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joseph Craven House was built c.1900 in the Queen Anne Cottage style. Featuring drop siding and a contributing garage at the rear, the original design remains largely intact except for an incompatible porch rail. Joseph Craven was a successful merchant with business interests throughout Polk County.



PROPERTY NAME

THE OLD IOOF LODGE (4) (EAST SIDE)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
115 SE COURT STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built by the Friendship Lodge c. 1890, the IOOF Building proved to be too much of a financial burden and was relinquished to Dr. B. H. McCallon. The two-story brick building later housed the LaCreole Aerie Eagles organization, known as the LaCreole Club, the Simonton and Scott Store, the Portland Gas and Coke Company, a tavern owned by Charles Bilyeu, Maurice Dalton's Furniture Store, and most recently the Platinum Salon and Spa. It also served occasionally as a dance hall. The original commercial design remains intact.



PROPERTY NAME THE OLD IOOF LODGE (5) (WEST SIDE)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
904 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Known as the old IOOF Lodge, this building was constructed in the Italianate style in 1890. In fact, "Dallas Foundry 1890" appears on the cast iron. In the past it housed P. A. Finseth's Beehive Store, Long's Grocery Store, and the Short Stop Inn, and more recently a restaurant, L'Attitude One.



PROPERTY NAME

FORMER DALLAS NATIONAL BANK (6)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
101-127 SW COURT STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1911



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1911 on the southwest corner of Main and Court, this building formerly housed the Dallas National Bank. It is a two-story, commercial style structure with brick cladding and through the decades has been home to several business, including the US Post Office. Living quarters are provided on the second story. Window openings on the East elevation have been changed. There have also been material changes to exterior walls on the lower half of the building.



PROPERTY NAME CARNEGIE BUILDING (7)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
191 SW COURT STREET
(FORMERLY 187 SW COURT ST)
YEAR BUILT: 1912



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carnegie Library was built in 1912 with the help of an endowment of \$10,000 obtained from the Carnegie Foundation by Irene Gerlinger. This two-story brick building is in the Renaissance Revival style and remained the Dallas Library until 1990. Other organizations, including the Polk County Historical Society have used the building since then. Original cornice of the building has changed. Also, the original front steps have been modified to current configuration.



PROPERTY NAME APOSTOLIC FAITH CHURCH (8)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
217 SW COURT STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1910



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Apostolic Faith Church was built c.1910 in a Renaissance Revival style. It is a one-story brick structure with a daylight basement. The original Apostolic Faith Church had been located on the upper floor of the Brown Building.



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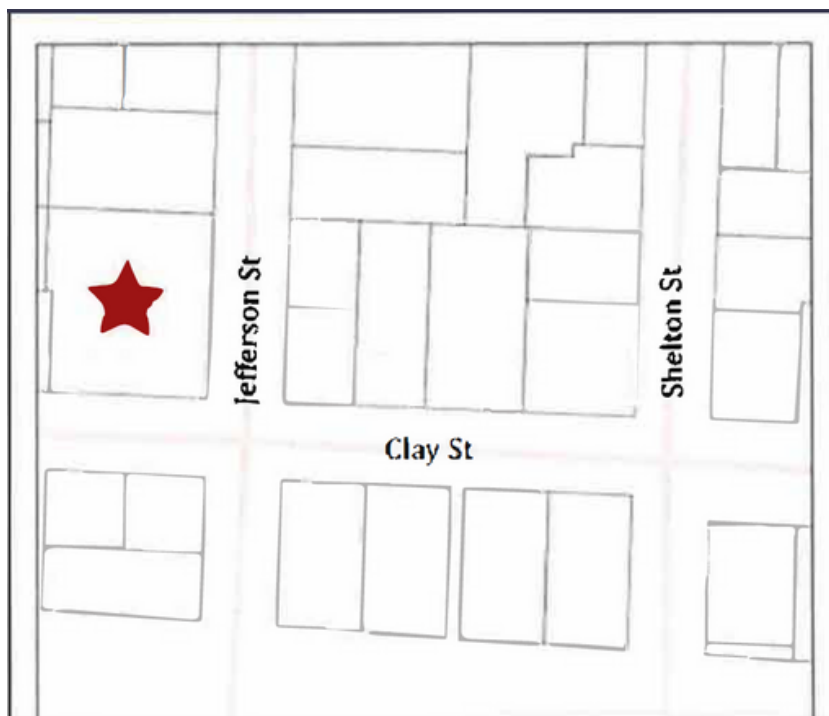
PROPERTY NAME FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH (8A)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
1079 SE JEFFERSON STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1932



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The present First Christian Church building was built in 1932 after the first two were destroyed by fire. It was constructed in the Tudor Revival style with horizontal boards and standard brick in 1932. The congregation dates back to 1856. Many prominent citizens such as Margaret Lovelady, Eugene Hayter and William Miller were members.



PROPERTY NAME THE STAATS HOUSE (9)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
717 SW LEVENS STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1888-1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Building started on what later became known as the Staats House in 1888. The Queen Anne style home was finished in 1890 by Frank Coad for his family. The original address was 302 Levens Street. Two major modifications to the property were later made: the removal of a tower and the relocation of the original garage next door to the south. Howard Staats purchased the property in 1947 for \$8,500. Staats's grandparents were among the early pioneers to come to Polk County in 1845.



PROPERTY NAME WALTER WILLIAMS HOUSE (10)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
848 SW LEVENS STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1879



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Walter Williams house was built originally on Church Street by John James Williams, an early pioneer of Polk County, in 1870. It was constructed in a Gothic Revival/Italianate style with drop horizontal board siding. It was moved to its present Levens Street location in 1925. The house has also been named at different times the Anderson House and the Banowetz House after two of its owners.



PROPERTY NAME

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (11)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
879 SW LEVENS STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1930



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Presbyterian Church was built c.1930 in the Gothic Revival style. The original design remains largely intact with the exceptions of a large addition and a reconfigured entry.



PROPERTY NAME THE TRACY HOUSE (12)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
984 SW LEVENS STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1939



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The two-story Tracy House was built in 1939 by the owner of J. C. Tracy & Company which packed Webfoot Brand Famous Oregon Prunes and shipped them worldwide. The house features an art deco design with brick siding. Today the home is being used as veteran housing. Volunteers remodeled the interior through assistance provided by Polk Community Development Corporation.



PROPERTY NAME

BOLLMAN FUNERAL HOME (13)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
694 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building was purpose-built c.1890 as a funeral home in a free classical style by C. H. Chapman and his son, Robert. It was remodeled into a bungalow style in 1910. In 1929, C. W. Henkle purchased the business while working with J. Paul Bollman, who took over the firm in 1934. The Bollman family has continued to operate the business as the Bollman Funeral Home to the present day.



PROPERTY NAME PRESSED COFFEE/ADOLF'S ELECTRIC (14)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
788 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1920



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Currently the site of Pressed Coffee on the northeast corner of Main and Mill Streets, this one-story, commercial style structure with stucco cladding was built c.1920. In 1928, it became the location of Mountain States Power, Dallas's first power company and was later converted to Adolf's Electric retail.



PROPERTY NAME ABEL UGLOW BUILDING (15)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
807 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story commercial structure was built by Abel Uglow, a local hop-buyer and owner of the Dallas Flouring Mill, c.1890 on the original site of the Dallas Hotel. Through the ensuing years the building housed a number of businesses: the Irish-Warner Grocery Store, Savery's Drug Store, Fuller's Drug Store, the Dallas City Bank, several of Abel Uglow's enterprises, and the First American Title Company (at present). The cast iron on the north side of the building denotes the former entrance.



PROPERTY NAME

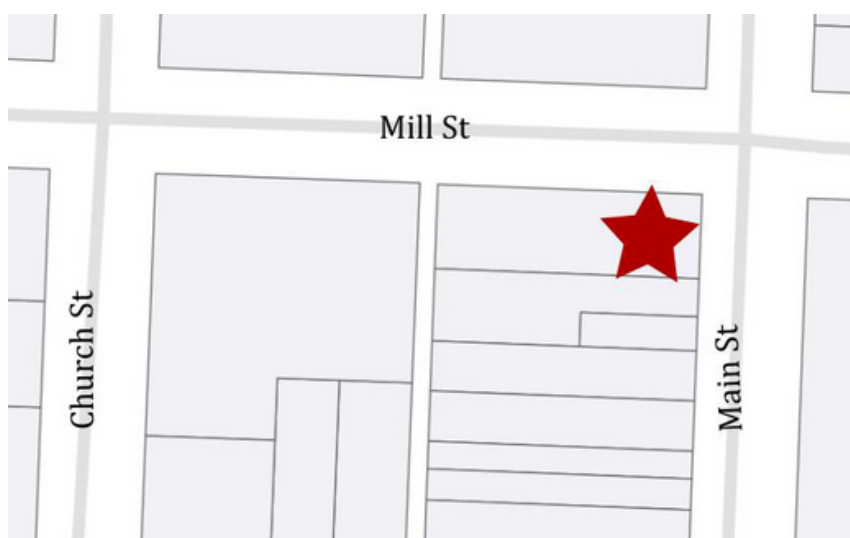
CRAVEN BROTHERS HARDWARE BUILDING (16)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
811 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C1890



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building, historically identified as Craven Brothers Hardware Store, is a two-story commercial building with a Queen Anne front built c.1890. It was purchased by Riley and Jasper Craven in 1908. Both Riley and his wife Emma were well-known participants in the civic and social life of Dallas. Riley served as mayor of the city, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and member of the board of directors of the association of Oregon and Washington Hardware Dealers. Emma served as a member of the schoolboard for 18 years and was active in the Dallas Women's Club. Jasper Craven sold his half-interest in the store to Tracy Staats in 1914 to become a farmer. Riley and Emma closed out the large hardware store on this site in 1928 and operated a smaller store from 1929 to 1950. In subsequent years the building housed the Ben Franklin Store and (at present) the Dallas Antique Mall. There has been some storefront alteration, though the original design remains fundamentally intact.



PROPERTY NAME

THE BLUE GARDEN (SANDERS BUILDING) (17)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
827/831 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1889



(ORIGINAL VERTICAL SIGN)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building that housed the Blue Garden Restaurant was another brick commercial-style structure constructed in 1889 after the original wooden building on the site was destroyed by fire. The earliest businesses to occupy the space include a grocery and crockery store followed by Price Brothers Clothes Shop on the bottom floor. The Masonic lodge hall was located on the top floor. A third story was added to the building c.1915. In 1921, the front part of the first floor was taken over by Charley N. Bilyeu and Wiley M. Gardner and became the Blue Garden Confectionery. In 1938, William Sanders purchased the property, and the Sanders family retained ownership of the building and the Blue Garden Restaurant for the next 52 years. The building in fact became known as the Sanders Building. Substantial renovations of both the interior and exterior took place just about every year during this period, including the installation of the blue art-deco facade and the straight-down neon sign in 1947 (removed sometime after 2015). In 1986, Dallas played a part in a movie starring James Garner and James Woods, called "Promise." The 800 block of Main Street in downtown Dallas, including the Polk County Courthouse, the Uglow Building, and the Blue Garden served as the back drop for several scenes of the movie about a man, Bob, (James Garner) who inherits the care of his schizophrenic younger brother (James Woods) after their mother dies. The Sanders family closed the Blue Garden in 1991, and the building went through a series of new owners and fell gradually into disrepair. The most recent renovations, including a restoration of the art-deco front facade, were undertaken by a new owner, Bob Collins, beginning in 2015. After Collins's death, the building was purchased by a new owner and at present houses an online auction house. This building is part of the downtown block, across from the Courthouse Square



PROPERTY NAME NEW IOOF LODGE (18)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
837 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Commonly known as the New IOOF Lodge, this structure was built c1900. At first a bank occupied this property. Then it was for a short while a tavern. The building (at present) houses Brixius Jewelers, the oldest independent jewelry store in Oregon in one continuous location since 1902.



PROPERTY NAME

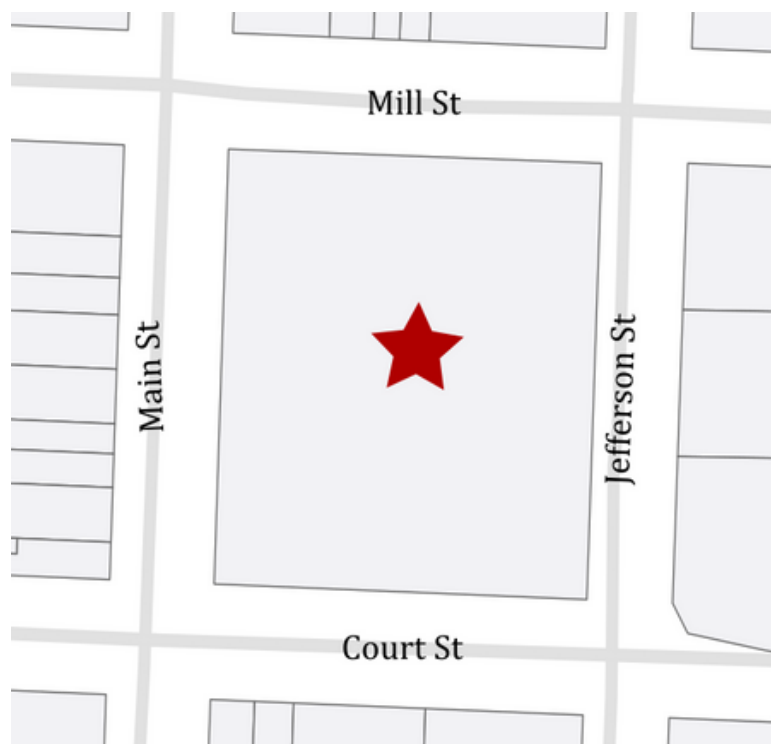
POLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE (19)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
850 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1898-1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is the location of the third courthouse for Polk County. The first, a wooden structure, was located on the north side of Rickreall Creek. It was torn down in 1856 when the town moved to the south side of the Creek. The second courthouse was built on this Main Street site and burned in 1898. The present courthouse has occupied this location since 1898. It was built in a Romanesque design using local sandstone and wood and continues to serve as one of our government buildings. Court rooms are still in use.



PROPERTY NAME THE CRIDER BUILDING (20)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
857 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1889



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Known as the Crider Building, this structure was built in 1889 at the same time as the Brown and Wilson buildings and is also in the the Italianate style. It is a two-story building with brick cladding. The Criders soon sold the building and purchased most of the next block north. The Criders were an enterprising family with department stores in Monmouth and Dallas. Their Dallas Department Store grew from a boot-making shop into a major downtown business. This building is part of the Downtown block across from the Courthouse Square.



PROPERTY NAME THE BROWN BUILDING (21)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
861-865 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1889



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brown Building was constructed after a downtown fire in 1889 in an Italianate style. W. C. Brown had established the first general store in Dallas and had a reputation among the local citizens for generosity. At one time, he held a nickel toss for the children of Dallas on the courthouse lawn, and he held large birthday parties for himself, inviting all of the local widows and widowers to attend. He spared no expense and had a reputation for serving only the finest food. He died in Dallas in 1909.



PROPERTY NAME UNKNOWN (22)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
869 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This two-story brick commercial structure, transom-covered, was built c.1900. It currently houses a locksmith shop. This building is part of the Downtown Block across from the Courthouse Square.



PROPERTY NAME UNKNOWN (23)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
877/891 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Abutting the A. K. Wilson Building, this two-story commercial style brick structure was built c.1900. The storefront has been altered. This building is part of the Downtown Block across from the Courthouse Square.



PROPERTY NAME ADAM K. WILSON BUILDING (24)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
887 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1889



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Adam K. Wilson Building was also built in 1889 following a fire that burned much of the block across from the County Courthouse. Like its neighbor, the Brown Building, it was constructed in an Italianate style. In the past it has housed Stafrin's Drugstore and the Greenwood Stationery Store. The A.K. Wilson Building is listed to the National Historic Register. The bottom floor houses The World Gym.



PROPERTY NAME

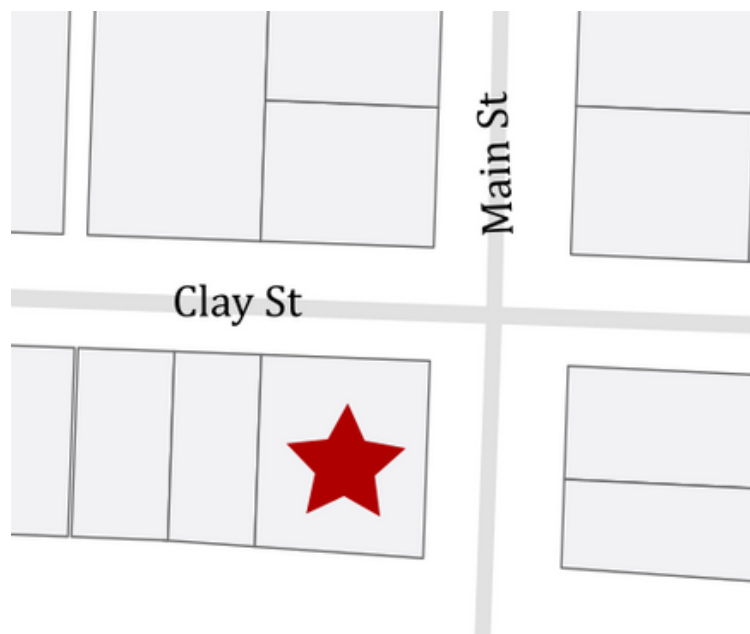
BIDDLE-SOEHREN HOUSE (25)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
1121 MAIN STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Known locally as the Biddle-Soehren House, this c.1900 Queen Anne with drop siding was built by Edward Biddle, the founder (in 1888) and proprietor of the Dallas Iron Works. William L. Soehren came to Dallas in 1903. He and his wife first lived in the house at the corner of Ash and Main and moved into the Biddle house in 1918. Soehren had a variety of jobs. He built a warehouse, sold building materials, ran a storage business, and farmed one prune orchard northwest of Dallas and one northeast of the town. He was very civic-minded, serving as president of the Polk County Air Association, and serving on the Dallas Hospital Board for 19 years and the local school board for 15 years. He was manager of the Dallas City Water Commission from 1931 to 1947 and was an active member of the local Kiwanis Club.



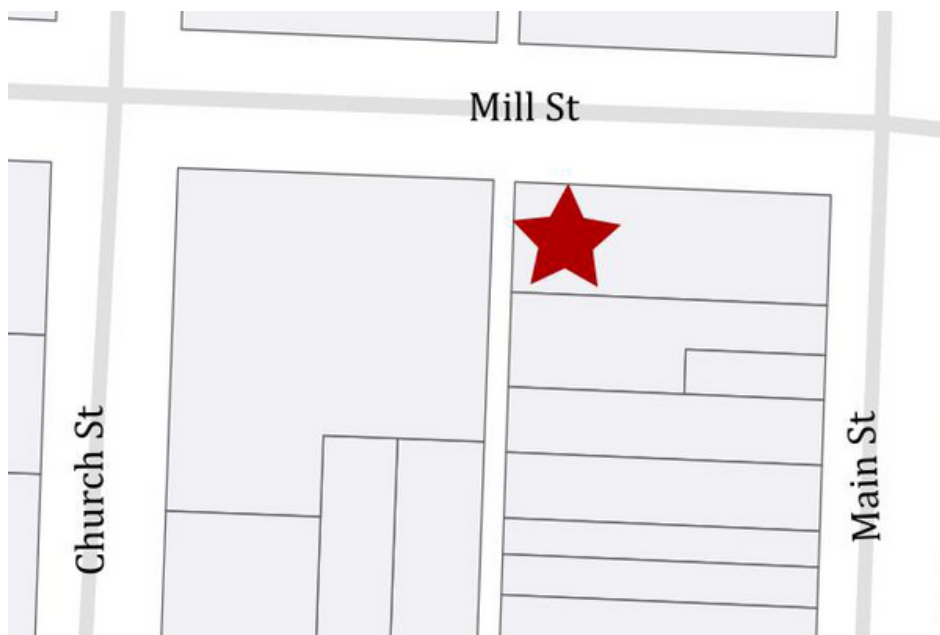
PROPERTY NAME UGLOW ANNEX (26)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
131-139 SW MILL STREET
YEAR BUILT: C.1900



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This string of one-story commercial structures was built by Abel Uglow c.1900 and has been called the Uglow Annex. The cladding is cast iron and stucco, and the original design is intact.



PROPERTY NAME

DALLAS THEATER (27)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
166 SE MILL STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1912



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This commercial style two-story brick structure was built in 1912. Until 1942 it housed the Sterling Furniture Co. In 1942, the Rio Theater opened on the first floor while the second floor consisted of apartments. The most important names associated with the building are Don and Jeri Wernli. The Wernlis moved to Dallas from, Iowa in 1945 and entered into a local partnership with Jessie Jones who ran the Rio and Majestic Theaters. The theaters were sold in 1950, and the Wernlis built the Motor-Vu Drive-in. In 1959, they bought back both theaters, but both were so run down that major renovations would be needed. The Majestic was a lost cause, so the Wernlis put all their efforts into reopening the Rio. Prior to 1959, the Majestic had run mostly "B" movies, but the Rio took over that function in the 1960s and 70s. The Saturday matinees and the Halloween screenings (where each child got a free bag of candy) were extremely popular. As the years passed the Rio offered more first-run films, but when the Wernlis sold the theater, renamed the Fox, to the Moyer theater chain it was in poor repair again. In 2007, the theater underwent another remodeling when Jeff Mexico purchased it. The business currently operates as the Dallas Cinema.



PROPERTY NAME THE LOVELADY HOUSE (28)

PROPERTY ADDRESS:
990 SE SHELTON STREET
YEAR BUILT: 1870



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Queen Anne style two-story house with drop siding was built and occupied by Thomas J. and Mary (also known as Polly) Lovelady in 1870. The Loveladys had arrived in the area in 1846 and began farming east of town. Polly was given the honor of naming the settlement when it was on the north side of Rickreall Creek. She named it Cynthia Ann after her hometown of Cynthiana, Kentucky. In 1866, Thomas quit farming and became the first hostler in Dallas, opening a hotel in the downtown area. After the hotel burned, the Loveladys built the house on Shelton Street to serve as a home, a private boarding house, and a hotel. The house contained thirteen rooms, including six bedrooms, and four porches. In 1893, the house was purchased by Robert Suitor, founder of the Thurston-Suitor Mill, and his wife Susan, but the structure has always been commonly referred to as the Lovelady House. All restorations to date have been compatible with the original design.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FEATURED IN THE DALLAS LOCAL LANDMARKS REGISTER

Italianate

The Italianate style was built in Oregon between around 1860 and 1890. Like Gothic Revival, it is also a style popularized by Downing and Davis meant to romanticize the villas found in Northern Italy. It is characterized by a very low pitch hipped roof, projecting eaves with brackets, tall windows, bay windows, and ornamentation that simulates stone. A good example of Commercial-Italianate style is **861 Main Street**.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, wrap-around porches, and a variety of decorative surfacing materials. Towers are a common feature, as are a variety of window types and turned decorative elements. The style dates back to the 1876 US Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where the British sought to re-create the era of Queen Anne in their pavilion buildings. The style was most popular in the Willamette Valley from 1880 to 1900 for wealthier families. A good example of this style is **990 SE Shelton Street**.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style is actually a series of revivals from the 1890s until the present. The first phase occurred after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 generated interest in America's past. The expression first came to Oregon as the application of colonial elements onto Queen Anne bodies. Greek Revival elements used in the late 18th century came back into vogue in the form of columns, dentil courses, modillions, Palladian windows, and pilasters. Queen Annes became simpler and more restrained after the turn of the century as the colonial elements were applied.

Colonial Revival houses started appearing at the turn of the century in Oregon. The full complement of classical decorative elements was applied to symmetrical forms. An excellent example is the Dutch Colonial Revival substyle at 883 SW Church Street with its gambrel roof and matching detached garage. The **Dutch Colonial Revival** is considered a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. It often shares a great many of the same characteristics in including symmetry, similar siding, windows, entries, and finishes both inside and out. Where the Dutch Revival is most obviously different is in its distinctive profile, it's not uncommon to hear it described as a "barn house." The gambrel roof allowed a complete second story to be built at minimal expense. Another advantage, as seen in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax records, was that gambrel-roofed houses were classified for tax purposes as one-story homes, which allowed them to be taxed at a lower rate than two-story houses. A good example of this style is **883 SW Church Street**.

Architectural features are:

- 1 1/2 to 2 stories Gambrel roof is distinguishing feature, sometimes seen with flared eaves.
- Siding may be wood clapboard or shingle, brick, or stone.
- Façade may be symmetrical, but it's common to see side entries and balanced asymmetry.

- Gable-end chimneys.
- Decorative windows in gable end
- Porch under overhanging eaves, occasionally running the full width of the house.
- Entry may have a decorative hood with brackets or portico with classically-styled columns.
- Windows are multi-light such as six-over-one, six-over-six, or eight-over eight.
- Shed, hipped, or gable dormers.

Mediterranean Revival

This style aims to emulate the feeling of being in a luxurious Mediterranean villa. It became popularized during the 1920s when a cultural obsession with wealth and leisure led to a boom in seaside resorts. Originally, the style was only used for public structures like hotels. However, eventually, architects like Addison Mizner of Florida and Bertram Goodhue of California saw that the style's breezy layout might be a good fit for their coastal climates. It still remains most popular in coastal areas today. Architectural features include sprawling, symmetrical façades; stucco exteriors; low-pitched, tile roofs; arched windows and doorways; and wrought-iron balconies and window grilles. A good example of this style is **280 SE Clay St.**

Gothic Revival

You can recognize a Gothic Revival structure by several elements, including high pitched roofs, windows with pointed arches, and houses that are cross-gables, with roof lines that intersect to form a cross. **Gothic Revival** structures also tend to have decorative tracery, delicate pieces of open woodwork. One of the most obvious, especially for residential structures, is a steep-pitched roof that ends in a high, narrow point. Tall windows with pointed arched tops echo the roof's thrust. They are often (but not always) **cross-gabled**, meaning that two roof sections of the building intersect to form the shape of a cross; this creates a more complicated floor plan. All of these elements emphasize a sense of the vertical. A good example of this style is **879 SW Levens Street.**

Renaissance Revival

Renaissance Revival style was characterized by low-pitched hipped roofs often covered with ceramic tiles and broadly overhanging eaves often supported by decorative brackets. Renaissance style places emphasis on **symmetry**, proportion, geometry and the regularity of parts, as they are demonstrated in the architecture of classical antiquity and in particular ancient Roman architecture, of which many **examples** remained. A good example of this style is **191 SW Court Street (formerly 187 SW Court Street.)**

Romanesque Revival

Buildings of this style are most easily identified by their pronounced round arches and heavy, massive stone or brick construction. Most have round towers, squat columns and decorative plaques with intricate or interlacing patterns. Since masonry buildings were more expensive to build than wooden ones. Romanesque Revival structures are less common than some of the other Victorian era styles executed in wood. With its strong sense of gravity and permanence, the Romanesque Revival style was especially suited to churches, university buildings, prisons and other public buildings. A good example of this style is **850 Main Street**.

Commercial Style

Single most common commercial building type. It's a combination street-level retail with rental office space above and are typically two to four stories tall with flat or gabled roofs. This style was common between the 1880s and 1930s and found in cities, towns, and even some crossroads communities. A good example of this style is **115 SE Court Street**.

Art Deco

Art Deco is a popular design style of the 1920s and '30s characterized especially by sleek geometric or stylized forms and by the use of man-made materials. The characteristic features of Art Deco reflect admiration for the modernity of the machine and for the inherent design qualities of machine-made objects—e.g., relative simplicity, planarity, symmetry, and unvaried repetition of elements. Art Deco objects often showcase simple, clean shapes, usually with a “streamlined” look; ornament that is geometric or stylized from representational forms such as florals, animals, and sunrays; and use of man-made substances, including plastics, vitreous glass, and reinforced concrete, often combined with such natural materials as jade, silver, ivory, and chrome. A good example of this style is **984 SW Levens Street**.

Bungalow

A bungalow is a style of house or cottage that is typically either a single story or has a second, half or partial story, that is built into a sloped roof. Bungalows are typically small in terms of size and square footage and often are distinguished by the presence of dormer windows and verandas. Characteristics of a bungalow home are balanced and well-proportioned, but not symmetrical, appearance from the front., a low, exposed roof, often with beams or rafters showing, a modest front porch or veranda, and square, tapered columns, sometimes called “bungalow columns”. A good example of this style is **694 Main Street**.