

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Arts & Crafts style: 1880 - 1920

This style maintains a steep-pitched roof and minimal eaves. These houses often have multiple gables, as well as possible telescoping or pairing. Some houses have conical roofs on a circular tower. Roofs often include dormers. Overall, they are typically rambling, complex, and asymmetrical. They are often composed of a stucco, brick, or stucco and brick combination with wood or board-and-batten siding. The windows are multi-light, casement with little or no trim and often exist in a series. These houses also typically have massive chimneys.



Prairie School style: 1910 - 1925

This style of house typically exhibits flat, gable, or hip roofs that sometimes have brackets and generally have wide overhangs and closed soffits. These houses often have massive rectangular piers. Bands of casement windows are most predominant in this style, but double-hung windows are also very common as well. These types of houses sometimes have a balcony at the second story. The main entrance is typically a glass door entry with sidelights.



Colonial Revival Style: 1880 - 1945

This style typically exhibits a symmetrical façade. These houses often have Palladian feature windows, especially centered on gable ends, that are half-ellipsed (semi-circular) or circular. Windows are often paired and 6/6 or 6/9 double-hung. Sometimes there are bay or oriel window features. Roofs are commonly hipped. These houses also have closed soffits, and sometimes an enclosed side porch.



Georgian Revival style is a sub-style of Colonial Revival. These houses are rectangular, symmetrical, and typically composed of brick with stone, stucco, or wood decoration. The main entrance exhibits a portico with classical motifs. Windows are almost always double-hung.



Dutch Colonial style houses are also a sub-style of Colonial Revival and are easily identified by their gambrel roofs.



Craftsman style: 1890 - 1945

This style often exhibits a side-gable roof, widely extended eaves, knee braces or brackets, and an open soffit with rafter tails. Windows are double-hung or casement and often found in a series. Cantilevered bays are common at the upper level. These homes often exhibit a Four-square (2-stories) or Bungalow (1 to 1.5) typology. Some have Chalet or Tudor influences. "Chalet" Craftsman homes are typically 2 stories and rectangular with a balcony cut-out pattern and a "decorated" bargeboard. A combination Craftsman/Colonial style exhibits gable or gambrel roofs but no wide overhang, and normally has a porch within the roof volume. Doric columns or piers are common, with double-hung windows.



Neo-Classical style: 1895 - 1950

These properties are typically two stories in height, but a one-story variant typically has columns up to the main roof. The main façade exhibits a full-height colonnaded porch and either a broken or unbroken pediment at the entry.

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Tudor Revival style: 1910 - 1940

This style is asymmetrical, and can have an overhanging upper floor. It exhibits a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, sometimes with a jerkin head or rolled edges. It has a wide decorated bargeboard. Its windows are typically tall and narrow double-hung or casement.



Mediterranean Revival style: 1910 - 1930

This style exhibits a hipped roof that is most typically tile. Its exterior walls are predominantly stucco or concrete. Windows are casement, double-hung, and often have arched fanlights. A portico at the main entry and terraces are very common. (Italian Renaissance Revival and French Renaissance Revival styles are sub-styles of Mediterranean according to the SHPO).



Spanish Revival style: 1910 - 1930

This style has a low-pitched hip or gabled tile roof, exterior stucco walls, and is typically 2 stories in height. A bell tower and balconies with wrought iron are often common in these types of houses.



English Cottage style: 1920 - 1940

This style has a steep or medium-pitch gabled roof, or sometimes hip-roofed, and can have rounded "thatch" edges and/or jerkin heads (or clipped gables) at its gables or dormers. These houses are typically asymmetrical and 1 to 2 stories in height. They have narrow, multilight casement windows in bands, often a round-head arch door, and large chimneys on end-walls. They are usually composed of a stucco exterior and clinker brick.



Minimal Traditional style: 1930 - 1950

This style is characterized by small, often symmetrical houses with medium-pitched gabled roofs with little to no overhang. Cladding is generally wood clapboards or shingles, and windows are typically wood double-hung, sometimes with multi-pane divisions on the front. Garages are sometimes detached and set back, or in many cases attached but completely set back from the front plane of the house. It is not yet horizontal in form.



World War II Era Cottage style: 1935 - 1950

This style is primarily identified by their one-story compact size, with low-pitched hipped roof. Cladding is limited to one or two materials, often wood clapboard or cedar rake shingles, and brick veneer. A short, projecting wing is common at the front, with the entrance on the side or next to it, within a recessed porch. Windows are typically wood multi-pane fixed and double-hung, often with corner windows. Garages were mostly detached and fully set back from the house.



Ranch style: 1940 - 1970

This style is more a form than a style, having a very simple rectangular footprint and shallowly pitched hipped or gable roof. Garages are always attached and face the street. Entrances feature a large multi-pane fixed wood window close to the main entrance. Many houses include up to four different types of cladding that varies from wood clapboards, vertical boards, vertically-grooved plywood, and brick and stone veneer that usually extends to chimneys and integrated planters.