

Craftsman Bungalow, 1905-1930: Low pitched hip or gable roof, wide enclosed overhang with roof rafters exposed and brackets at gable ends, one or one and one-half story (with forward gabled dormer), small and charming, porches with square or tapered columns, double hung windows with three paned upper sashes, wide trim work around windows.



Art Deco, 1930-1950: flat roof with low parapets, smooth walled surface usually stucco, zigzags, chevrons, or geometric motifs as decorative elements, large paned divided lite sash or glass block windows, details on house give a vertical appearance.



Art Moderne (Streamline Moderne), 1925-1950: Low horizontal shape, flat roof with low parapet, smooth white walls usually stucco, concrete or brick, asymmetrical, horizontal bands, rounded corners, steel sash casement or glass block windows

International, 1930-Present: Flat roof, either no parapet or coping or wide cantilevered overhangs, smooth materials, asymmetrical, metal casement windows with minimal lites set flush with wall, no decorative ornamentation.

Ranch, 1945-1980: Low pitched hip or gable roofs, eave side is typically the front, moderate overhang, lap siding, brick or stucco, attached garage, minimal front entry with a stoop and sometimes a porch roof, double hung, casement or awning windows, large front "picture" window. Later: Bi-level and Split Level.

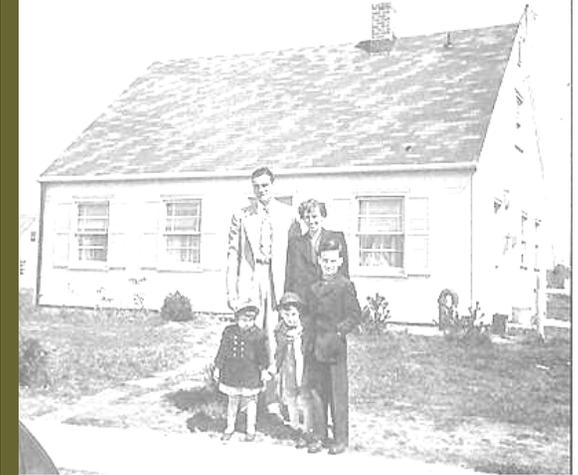
Cape Cod 1920's-1950's: Neo-Colonial style, one of the most popular house styles in the country. Single gable, eave side facing street. Most often with gabled dormers. Clapboard or brick siding. Central chimney. Shuttered and multi-paned windows. Easily expandable.



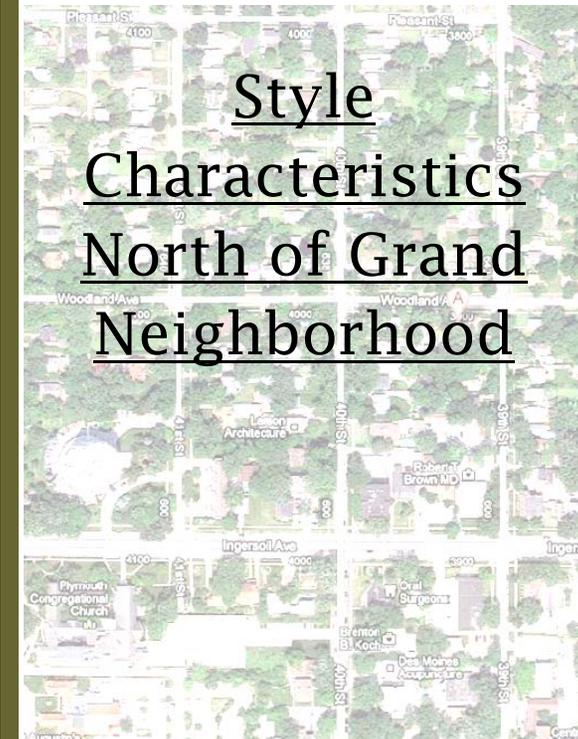
Builder's Neo-eclectic, 1975-Present: Low to medium pitched hip and gable roofs, medium overhangs-typically 18", stylized neoclassical, neo-colonial, neo-Spanish, or neo-craftsman – rarely Art Deco, International, or Ranch, One and one-half or two story, attached garages, emphasized front entry, back deck.



What Style Is Your House?



Neighborhood Walking Tour, August 2012



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Victorian – Queen Anne, 1880-1910: Steeply pitched gable roof, ornamented gables, very asymmetrical with dominant front facing gable, cutaway bay windows, vertical and horizontal banding, lap and wood shingle siding, turrets and tower (all to avoid a smooth-walled appearance), multiple brick chimneys, wrap one story porches with decorate spindle and trimwork



Victorian – Folk, 1870-1910: Medium gabled roof, decorate brackets at gable ends and under eaves, one story wrapped porch with spindle work and jigsaw cut trim, most symmetrical of Victorian styles, lap wood siding, double hung divided light windows-often with shutters

Richardson Romanesque, 1880-1900: Steeply pitched “Norman” style slate or clay tile roofs, heavy masonry construction-rough faced, round topped arches over windows and entrances, towers and turrets, deep set windows with few lites.

Vernacular, 1875-1930: Non descript house style, not many defining characteristics. Clapboard siding, usually white. Flat, shed, or gabled roof. Often a small porch or portico. Plain and utilitarian. No detailing (unlike a bungalow)



Colonial Revival (Colonial revisited), 1876-1955: Medium pitched gable roof, eave side is front, dentils along eaves, rectangular and symmetrical, typically brick, simple classic detailing, front porch portico, narrow side lites at front door, front hall entry, double hung divided lite windows.



Neoclassical, 1895-1950: Low sloped gable or hipped roof, dentil work at boxed eave, minimal roof overhang, full height front porch supported by classical columns, symmetrical, double hung divided lite windows (6 or 9 panes per sash), narrow side lites at front door.

Tudor Revival, 1890 - Present: Steeply pitched gable roof – often slate, prominent cross gable, half timbering over stucco, often includes decorative stone work, narrow windows in groupings, multiple panes-casement, massive chimneys crowned by decorate chimney pots.



Cotswald Cottage, 1890-1940: Very steeply pitched gable roof, multiple dormers, asymmetrical



“storybook” style, stone, brick or stucco, multiple paned casement windows, low-arched doors.

Mission, 1890-1920: Low sloped hipped clay tile roof, mission shaped dormers and parapets, wide overhanging eaves, one story broad porches supported by large columns, stucco, double hung and casement windows with divided lites, solid base planting house into ground.

Prairie, 1893-1920: Broad very low sloped hipped roofs with wide overhangs, horizontal lines, brick or stucco, casement windows arranged in bands, wide porches with square supports, integrated with landscape.

Foursquare, 1895-1930: Low pitched hip roofs with front dormer, large overhanging eaves, simple box shape, corner moldings and belly bands, lap wood siding, double hung windows with two or three paned upper sashes-two across the front, full width one story front porch .



Craftsman (Arts and Crafts), 1905-1930: Low pitched hip or gable roof, wide unenclosed overhang with roof rafters exposed and brackets at gable ends, one or two stories with belly bands, corner molding, and brackets and braces, lap and shake wood siding is typical, porches with square or tapered columns, double hung windows with three pane upper sash windows, windows in groupings, wide trim work around windows, small square accent windows

