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PREFACE

This book is the result of a quest by the City of Eagle and The Eagle Chamber of Commerce Standards And Visionary Committee to improve communication between the City of Eagle and anyone doing business in the City; to promote a user friendly atmosphere with clear and concise directions, to empower the applicant with the proper tools that will help them proceed with a project from start to finish in the shortest possible amount of time feeling they have been treated fairly and equitable.

The general theme of the design review overlay district is to specify desirable building and landscape architectural styles and materials to create a sustainable and pleasing environment for residents and visitors alike. The architectural designs, materials, and graphics set forth in this article are compiled to create a theme unique to the area called “Eagle Architecture.”

The purpose of this Book is to show, through the use of pictures and text, specific period architectural styles, and elements envisioned for the “Eagle Architecture” theme.
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• **Prairie School** 1910-1925
• **Tudor** 1910-1930
• **English Cottage** 1910-1930
• **Mediterranean** 1925-1935
ITALIANATE
(1880-1900)

Facade
• Symmetrical

Walls
• Varying materials, typically brick or wood

Porches
• Single story entry porch with supporting square posts

Balconies
• Typically centered on structure

Roof Type
• Low-pitched
• Widely overhanging eaves

Towers
• Square cupola or towers typical

Columns/Pillars
• Typical; varying sizes

Windows
• Bay windows in front facade
• Placed on front facade symmetrically
• Paired and tripped
• Tall and narrow
• Traditional rectangular top
• Arched (segmentally-arched) or curved above in U-shape
• Window sashes commonly with one or two pane glazing
• Enframements often with bracket or pediment crowns

Chimneys
• Small
• Typically square
• Villa Style

Doors
• Rectangular, arched, or segmentally-arched
• Front doors are single or paired

Stories
• Two or three stories (rarely one)

Detail
• Ornate despite solid square shape
• Elaborate enframements typically above doors, windows, in supports, and columns
• Decorative brackets beneath eaves (single or in pairs)

Other
ITALIANATE
Italianate Architecture Styles
Italianate Architecture Styles
ITALIANATE
Italianate Architecture Styles
Italianate Architecture Styles
**Façade**
- Asymmetrical

**Walls**
- Variety of materials used on different stories (e.g. shingle over brick)
- Masonry with terra-cotta panels
- Band of shingles
- Patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs

**Porches**
- A porch always covers part of all of front façade
- A porch always includes front entrance area
- Pedimented porches are typical

**Balconies**
- Several are typical
- Second story balconies/porches typical

**Roof Type**
- Steep cross-gabled
- Irregular roof shape
- Multiple gables and dormers
- Dominant front facing gable
- Gable is cantilevered out beyond plane of wall below
- Gables decorated with terra-cotta panels
- Gables decorated with patterned shingles

**Towers**
- Round, square, or polygonal
- Cantilevered out at second floor and rise from ground level
- Typically wooden
- Placed at front facade corner

**Columns/Pillars**
- Classic column style

**Windows**
- Bay windows

**Chimneys**
- Multiple chimneys are typical
- Decorated with chimney pots

**Doors**
- Typically wood

**Stories**
- Multiple stories

**Detail**
- Queen Anne
- Design of the late Victorian era
- Gingerbread and fish-scale patterns typical on porches and gables
- Brackets accentuate real and false overhanging
- Dentils
- Spindle work

**Other**
- Projecting wings are typical
- Cut-stone foundation
Notes
Queen Anne

Architecture Styles

Queen Anne

Queen Anne

Queen Anne

Queen Anne
Queen Anne
Romanesque Revival (1890-1900)

**Facade**
- Asymmetrical
- Variable stone and brick facade

**Walls**
- Thick masonry walls
- Monochromatic brick or stone
- Heavy, rough-cut stone

**Porches**
- Occasionally used

**Balconies**
- Occasionally used

**Roof Type**
- Flat roof
- Groined roof
- Semicircular arches to enrich corbel tables along the eaves

**Towers**
- Rounded towers with conical roof

**Columns/Pillars**
- Several

**Windows**
- Round arch transom windows with colored glass
- Deeply Recessed

**Chimneys**
- Small or absent

**Doors**
- Varying materials

**Stories**
- Varying materials

**Detail**
- Arcades along one or both sides, supported by pillars or columns (freestanding or attached)
- Round arcs over windows, entryways
- Compound arches
- Barrel Vault supported by parallel walls or arcades
- Beltcourse (usually coinciding with edge of an interior wall)
- Diaper pattern
- Cushion Capital
- Geometric medieval moldings carved on capitals
- Rinceau
- Domed corner buttress

**Other**
- Entry is thick and cavernous
Romanesque Revival
Romanesque Revival Architecture Styles
Romanesque Revival
Romanesque Revival

Architecture Styles

Romanesque Revival
Craftsman
(1890-1900)

**Facade**
- Bungalow style

**Walls**
- Wood
- Woodwork is heavy and dark
- Woodwork is built up in layers

**Porches**
- Incised porch (beneath main roof)
- Full or partial width porches
- Framed by pedestal-like tapered columns
- Wide, giving an outside room feel
- Foundation and porch pillars broaden at base

**Balconies**
- In back of house or absent

**Roof Type**
- Low-pitched, gabled roof
- Wide, overhanging eaves
- Long-sloping, wide roof line
- Sheltering overhang
- Decorative (false) beams/braces under gables
- Exposed roof rafters

**Towers**
- Absent

**Columns/Pillars**
- Tapered, square columns supporting roof

**Windows**
- 4-over-1 or 6-over-1 sash windows

**Chimneys**
- Small in varying locations

**Doors**
- Wood

**Stories**
- Emphasizes horizontal rather than multiple stories; 1-1½ stories

**Detail**
- Square and simple design rather than ornate
- Frank Lloyd Wright design motifs
- Hand-crafted stone or woodwork, often mixed materials throughout structure

**Other**
- Interior: beamed ceilings, oak wainscoting dining room, built-in buffets
- Lanterns hang as sconces on porch or hallway walls from ceiling woodwork
Craftsman
Craftsman
Craftsman Architecture Styles
Colonial Revival
(1905-1915)

Facade
- Symmetrical
- Rectangular

Walls
- Brick or wood
- Clapboard siding

Porches
- Typical
- Varying sizes

Balconies
- Typical

Roof Type
- Gable roofs
- Covered in shingles

Towers
- Typically frame entryways

Columns/Pillars
- Ionic
- Fluted
- Doric
- Corinthian

Windows
- 8-over-8 sash windows
- Double-hung windows
- Multi pane windows
- Framed by shutters
- Dormer (especially eyebrow dormer)
- Fanlight and sidelight windows

Chimneys
- Single, in central location

Doors
- Paneled doors with sidelights and topped with rectangular transoms or fanlights

Stories
- 2 to 3

Detail
- Simple, classic detailing
- Porticos topped by pediment

Other
- Protruding stone entry with columns and a fanlight
- Overhanging upper story
Colonial Revival Architecture Styles
PRAIRIE SCHOOL
(1910-1925)

**Facade**
- Boxy and symmetrical or low-slung and asymmetrical
- Rectangular

**Walls**
- Use of natural materials: brick, wood, stucco, etc.

**Porches**
- One story porches with massive square supports
- Enclosed

**Balconies**
- Occasionally used

**Roof Type**
- Gabled
- Broad hipped
- Low pitched
- Wide, overhanging eaves

**Towers**
- Absent

**Columns/Pillars**
- Absent

**Windows**
- Casement (typically in rows)
- Typically art glass used

**Chimneys**
- Central chimney

**Doors**
- Varying materials

**Stories**
- 2
  - 1st story projection
  - Compressed upper story

**Detail**
- Horizontal lines and emphasis
- Stylized floral and circular geometric terra cotta or masonry ornamentation around doors, windows, and cornices
- Earth tone colors both interior and exterior
- Integrated artwork: terra-cotta
- Exterior ornament: stencils and art glass
- Exterior ornament: sawed wood

**Other**
- Asymmetrical entry
Notes
Prairie School
Prairie School

[Images of two buildings]
Tudor (1910-1930)

**Facade**
- Asymmetrical

**Walls**
- Patterned brick wall cladding
- Stone walls
- Decorative half-timbering with stucco inset into exposed wood framing (upper floors)
  - Half-timbering: Bargeboard (vergeboard, gableboard)

**Porches**
- Front facade porches are small or entirely absent
- Side porches are typical

**Balconies**
- Typically inback of house or absent

**Roof Type**
- Cross gabled
- Dominant front facing gable(s)
- Steep gabled roofs
- Overlapping gables
- Steeply pitched gabled dormers

**Towers**
- Occasionally used

**Columns/Pillars**
- Occasionally used

**Windows**
- Bay windows with half-timbering
- Multi-paned casement windows
- Tall and narrow
- Small leaded glass
- Diamond pane casement
- Rows of three or more casement commonly located on or below main gable
- Transom windows
- Label mold windows
- Oriel windows

**Chimneys**
- Massive
- Typically stone
- Typically placed in prominent locations on front or side of house

**Doors**
- Rounded doorways
- Vertical plank doors

**Stories**
- 2½ (1½ common also)

**Detail**
- Doors and windows are ornately decorated

**Other**
- Entry:
  - Tudor or flattened pointed arches in door and door surrounds
  - Small tabs of cut stone may project into surrounding brickwork, giving quoin-like effect
Tudor Architecture Styles
Tudor Architecture Styles

[Image of Tudor style houses]
Tudor Architecture Styles

Tudor architectural style is characterized by its distinctive and historic design elements, which often include steeply pitched roofs, large mullioned windows, and half-timbered walls. The style originated in medieval England and was later adopted and developed in various parts of the world, particularly in the United States. Examples of Tudor architecture can be found in various forms, such as cottages, mansions, and commercial buildings, each with its own unique flair and charm. The style has become increasingly popular as a nod to classic and timeless design elements.
English Cottage
(1910-1930)

Facade
- Asymmetrical

Walls
- Patterned brick wall cladding
- Stone walls
- Half-timbering with stucco inset into exposed wood framing (upper floors)
  - Half-timbering: Bargeboard (vergeboard, gableboard)

Porches
- Front facade porches are small or entirely absent
- Side porches are typical

Balconies
- Not typically

Roof Type
- Cross gabled
- Dominant front facing gable(s)
- Steep gabled roofs
- Overlapping gables
- Steeply pitched gabled dormers

Towers
- Absent

Columns/Pillars
- Absent

Windows
- Bay windows with half-timbering
- Multi-paned casement windows
- Tall and narrow
- Small leaded glass
- Diamond pane casement
- Rows of three or more casement commonly located on or below main gable
- Transom windows
- Label mold windows
- Oriel windows

Chimneys
- Massive
- Typically stone
- Typically placed in prominent locations on front or side of house

Doors
- Rounded doorways
- Vertical plank doors

Stories
- 2½ (1½ common also)

Detail
- Simple design

Other
- Entry:
  - Tudor or flattened pointed arches in door and door surrounds
  - Small tabs of cut stone may project into surrounding brickwork, giving quoin-like effect
Notes
English Cottage Architectural Styles
English Cottage
English Cottage Architecture Styles English Cottage
English Cottage

[Image of traditional English cottage]

[Image of a modern-style English cottage]
Mediterranean Building Styles Include a Dominant Stucco Exterior, Which for Purposes of Eagle Architecture Shall Be Prohibited. Stucco Exteriors Are Permitted If Combined With Other Materials, Such as Masonry or Wood.
Notes
Mediterranean Architecture Styles
Mediterranean Architecture Styles
Signage

- Monument Signs
- Wall Signs
- Hanging Signs
- Miscellaneous Signs
Monument Signs

The Willoughby
OF CHEVY CHASE CONDOMINIUM

South Riding
Monument Signs

“a collection of fine shops”
Monument Signs

Signage

Monument Signs
Wall Signs

58
Wall Signs

The images show examples of wall signs with different designs.

1. A sign with the text "Copper Moon Gallery" featuring a moon logo.
2. A sign with the text "The Cascone’s Bay Haven."
Wall Signs
Hanging Signs

Signage

Hanging Signs
Miscellaneous Signs

Park Avenue

Rudolph's Christmas House

La Hacienda de San Francisco Galería
Exhibits

- Sidewalk Design
- Street Tree Grate
- Street Light Design
- Fence Styles
- Light Pole Base Designs
Sidewalk Design

Sidewalk Design - Bulb-Out

Sidewalk Design - Bench in Sidewalk
Sidewalk Design

10-Foot-Wide Downtown Sidewalk Design
Sidewalk Design Specifications

Pigment specification for the red stamped section of the sidewalk (integrally colored concrete):

Davis Colors, Color Group: Premium, Brick Red, 4 LBS 160 (dose rate to mix with each 94 lbs. of cement).

Or approved equal

Width dimensions of stamped concrete - "Running Bond" pattern

All bands of red, stamped brick pattern: 16-inches (4-bricks wide).
1 brick = 4-inches x 8-inches

Dimensions of smooth (not stamped), gray concrete area

7-feet, 4-inches (measured from back of stamped brick band adjacent to curb to back of stamped brick band adjacent to site) by 10-feet, 4-inches (measured from inside edge of one horizontal interior stamped brick band to inside edge of next horizontal interior stamped brick band).

Other

Sidewalk width: the 7-foot, 4-inch length of the smooth, gray concrete area added to the 16-inches of the outside stamped brick pattern (next to curb) added to the 16-inches of the inside stamped brick pattern (next to site) equals the required width of the sidewalk - 10-feet.

Tree placement within the sidewalk should occur in-line with one of the existing horizontal interior stamped brick bands. However, where this is impractical due to constraints based upon the overall length of the sidewalk being constructed (for example), it is more important to have consistent distances between the horizontal interior stamped brick bands than to have the trees placed exactly at any given horizontal interior stamped brick band. Variations must be reviewed and approved with each application.

See photo herein for tree placement example and labeled dimensions.

Concrete shall be constructed in accordance with Division 700 of the ISPWC; light broom finish.

Concrete approaches shall be traffic rated with a HS-20 load rating.

Stamped pattern is to continue through approaches.
Street Tree Grate

Street Tree Grate w/ City Emblems

City Emblem - Close-up
Aluminum Historic Street Light Pole With Glass Luminaire

*Contact Eagle City Hall - Planning and Zoning Department for manufacturer info, pole and luminaire specifications and detailed cut sheets for approved fixtures.*
Fence Styles

Exhibits

Fence Styles
Fence Styles

Exhibits

Fence Styles
Light Pole Base Designs

Cobble Stone Light Pole Base

Decorative Concrete Light Pole Base
Light Pole Base Designs

Decorative Rock Light Pole Base

“Bagged” Finish Light Pole Base
Urban Accessories

- Bollards
- Wall Lamps
- Benches
- Tables
- Bike Racks
- Planters
- Receptacles
- Ash-Urns
- Drinking Fountains
- Street Clocks
- Brick Patterns
Bollards

1890 Style Bollard:

- Cast iron or aluminum
- Chain link attachment and/or removal option
- Height: 42”
- Base: 16” diameter
Wall Lamps
Urban Accessories
Wall Lamps
Tables

Urban Accessories

Tables
Bike Rack

MODEL D

Bike Rack
Planters
Receptacles
Receptacles
Ash-Urns
Drinking Fountains
Street Clocks

Urban Accessories Street Clocks
Street Clocks
Brick Patterns

Running Bond Brick

Standard

Variation

Basketweave Brick
Brick Patterns

Herringbone Brick

Soldier Course Brick

Stacked Bond Brick
Glossary

- Architecture Definitions
- Arch Types
- Column Styles
- Dormer Types
- Roof Types
- Window Types
- Architecture Styles
Architecture Definitions

- Accent: a building material used to compliment the main structure; not the dominant material of a building
- Arcade: a line of arches
- Bargeboard: an often ornamented board that conceals roof timbers projecting over gables
- Barrel Vault: a masonry vault of plain semicircular cross section
- Beltcourse: a projecting horizontal course of masonry, of the same or dissimilar material used to throw off water from the wall
- Bracket: a projection from the face of a wall
- Buffet: sideboard
- Buttress: Vertical mass of masonry built against a wall to strengthen it and to resist the outward pressure of a vault.
- Bungalow: a usually one-storied house with a low-pitched roof
- Cantilevered: to support by a cantilever. "A cantilevered shelf"
- Capital: Crowning feature of a column, usually carved.
- Casement: a window sash that opens on hinges at the side; also: a window with such a sash
- Clerestory: an outside wall of a room or building that rises above an adjoining roof and contains windows
- Conical: resembling a cone especially in shape
- Corbel: an architectural member that projects from within a wall and supports a weight; especially: one that is stepped upward and outward from a vertical surface
- Cornice: Projecting upper part of the entablature in classical architecture.
- Cupola: a rounded vault resting on a usually circular base and forming a roof or a ceiling; b: a small structure built on top of a roof
- Cushion Capital: a capital resembling a cushion that is pressed down because of the weight on it
Dentils: one of a series of small projecting rectangular blocks forming a molding especially under a cornice

Diaper pattern: an all over pattern with motifs placed in a repeated design, esp. on a rectangular or diagonal grid

Dormer: a window set vertically in a structure projecting through a sloping roof; also: the roofed structure containing such a window

Eaves: the lower border of a roof that overhangs the wall

Enframements: frames

Entablature: In classical architecture, the beam-like division above the columns, comprising architrave, frieze and cornice.

Facade: the front of a building; also: any face of a building given special architectural treatment. "A museum's east facade"

Fanlight: a semicircular window with radiating bars like the ribs of a fan that is placed over a door or window

Fenestration: the arrangement, proportioning, and design of windows and doors in a building

Fieldstone: stone (as in building) in usually unaltered form as taken from the field.

Frontispiece: a: the principal front of a building b: a decorated pediment over a portico or window

Gable: a: the vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge b: the similar end of a gambrel roof c: the end wall of a building

Groined: to build or equip with groins (a: the projecting curved line along which two intersecting vaults meet b: a rib that covers this edge)

Lintel: a horizontal architectural member spanning and usually carrying the load above an opening

Loggia: a roofed open gallery especially at an upper story overlooking an open court

Masonry: stone or brick

Monochromatic: having or consisting of one color or hue
Architecture Definitions

- Motif: a single or repeated design or color
- Oriel: a bay window on an upper floor, supported by projecting stonework.
- Pane: a piece, section, or side of something: as a: a framed sheet of glass in a window or door
- Parapet: a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth or stone to protect soldiers
- Pediment: in classical architecture, the low-pitched gable above the entablature usually filled with sculpture.
- Pillar: a: a firm upright support for a superstructure: post b: a usually ornamental column or shaft; especially: one standing alone for a monument
- Portico: a colonnade or covered ambulatory especially in classical architecture and often at the entrance of a building
- Rafter: any of the parallel beams that support a roof
- Rinceau: an ornamental band of undulant and curving plant motifs, found mostly in classical architecture
- Segmental: of, relating to, or having the form of a segment and especially the sector of a circle "Segmental fanlight"
- Shed: a: a slight structure built for shelter or storage; especially: a single-storied building with one or more sides unenclosed b: a building that resembles a shed
- Shed-dormer: a dormer with a roof sloping in the same direction as the roof from which the dormer projects
- Shingle: a small thin piece of building material often with one end thicker than the other for laying in overlapping rows as a covering for the roof or sides of a building
- Transom: a. window segment above a window b. a transverse piece in a structure
- Transverse: made at right angles to the anterior-posterior axis of the body "a transverse section"
- Wainscot: to line with or as if with boards or paneling
- Volute: Spiral scroll at each corner of an Ionic or Corinthian capital
A **Roman** arch is a strong, rounded arch that forms a semi-circle. Often made of masonry, Roman arches still stand in the Coliseum.

A **Flat** arch, also known as jack or straight arch, extends straight across an opening with no curvature, creating a horizontal emphasis.

A **Syrian, or segmental**, arch forms a partial curve, or eyebrow, over a door or window. This arch has a slight rise and is semi-elliptical across the top.

A narrow, pointed opening is the hallmark of a **Gothic** arch. The Gothic arch developed as a more sinuous and elegant successor to the Roman arch and was widely used in cathedrals of the Middle Ages such as Notre Dame in Paris.

**Tudor** arches are often described as "flattened" Gothic arches. They feature a point at the crown, but the span is much wider than the Gothic style.

A **Moorish, or horseshoe** arch, extends beyond a semi-circle. The top of the arch is rounded and then curves in slightly before descending.
The Doric column is the oldest and simplest Greek style--its found on the Parthenon in Athens. This column features fluted sides, a smooth rounded top, or capital, and no separate base.

Ionic columns are identified by the scroll-shaped ornaments at the capital, which resemble a ram's horns. The Ionic column rests on a rounded base.

Corinthian columns are the latest of the three Greek styles and show the influence of Egyptian columns in their capitals, which are shaped like inverted bells. Capitals are also decorated with olive, laurel, or acanthus leaves. Corinthian columns rest on a base similar to that of the Ionic style.
**Column Styles**

**Egyptian** columns are thought to be modeled after the shape of the lotus flower indigenous to the Nile. These columns taper out at the top and are often ornamented with palm-like leaves near the capital. Other features include horizontal rings about one-quarter and three-quarters of the way up the shaft. Variations on these columns appeared in Egyptian Revival homes built during the mid-1800s.

**Romanesque** columns were used by American architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the mid-1800s to support the massive Roman arches in his Romanesque Revival homes. These squat, square columns often rest on massive, trapezoid-shaped bases, or piers, and often have floral or other decorations on their capitals. Simpler pier columns, often with wider bottoms than tops, are also common in Mission and Craftsman homes.
Dormer Types

Eyebrow

Gabled

Hipped

Inset

Shed
**Roof Types**

- **Bonnet**: Often used for Tudors and Cape Cods
- **Cross gabled**: Used for Cape Cods and Colonials
- **Front gabled**: Used for Cape Cods and Colonials
- **Gambrel**: Either front- or side-faced; used in Dutch Colonials
- **Hipped**: Used in 1 and 2- stories and four square bungalows
- **Mansard**: Often found in French colonial and Ranch styles
- **Pavilion-hipped**: Featured in Cape Cod, Colonial, and Ranch styles
- **Side-gabled**:
- **Salt Box**: Featured in two-story colonials; common in the eastern United States
Window Types

Bay
Label Mold
Hood Mold
Box Bay
Paired Windows
Oriel
Casement
Palladian
Circle Bay
Ribbon Windows
Craftsman--Trendy from 1905 to the mid-1920s, the Pasadena, Calif., born Craftsman home customarily resembles a one-story, bungalow style created by two brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. Played up in architectural and home decorating magazines of the time, the style quickly spread around the country. Some homeowners even purchased ready-made packages of materials that could be assembled by local builders. Identify the style by its low-pitched gabled roof, overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, and full- or partial-width porches framed by pedestal-like, tapered columns.

Colonial--A rectangular, symmetrical home with bedrooms on the second floor, the Colonial American is an offshoot of the Cape Cod style and a cousin to the Southern Colonial. Double-hung windows feature small, equally sized panes and are framed by shutters. Clapboard siding and gabled roofs covered in shingles are additional hallmarks of this style. A protruding stone entry with columns and a fanlight is also common. Modern versions tend to have a single, central chimney; traditional models built in the 1700s and 1800s have a chimney at each end. The New England Colonial is marked by an elaborate cornice and features a central hallway that runs from the front to the rear of the home.

English Cottage--The popular English Cottage style has many variations, but it always has a steep-pitched roof with two or more gable ends. The exterior is usually stucco, but shingles and clapboard are also used. Windows are a significant feature; usually they are leaded glass, and some have small or diamond-shaped panes. Large chimneys, arched front porches and doorways add to this romantic design popular in the 1920s and 1930s.
Architecture Styles

Italianate--Italianate homes, which appeared in Midwest, East Coast, and San Francisco areas between 1850 and 1880, can be quite ornate despite their solid square shape. Features include symmetrical bay windows in front; small chimneys set in irregular locations; tall, narrow, windows; and towers, in some cases. The elaborate window designs reappear in the supports, columns, and door frames.

Mediterranean--The Mediterranean, like the Spanish Colonial, first gained popularity in the Southwest and in Florida. Originating in Spain and France, it was very popular in the 1920's in Hollywood as the favored architectural style of many movie stars. Although it shares the use of stucco, tile roofs, and arches with the Spanish Colonial, it differs in that there is usually less exterior ornamentation, simpler lines, and less wrought iron used.

Prairie School--In suburban Chicago in 1893, Frank Lloyd Wright, America's most famous architect, designed the first Prairie-style house, and it's still a common style throughout the Midwest. Prairie houses come in two styles--boxy and symmetrical or low-slung and asymmetrical. Roofs are low-pitched, with wide eaves. Brick and clapboard are the most common building materials. Other details: rows of casement windows; one-story porches with massive square supports; and stylized floral and circular geometric terracotta or masonry ornamentation around doors, windows, and cornices.
Queen Anne--A sub-style of the late Victorian era, Queen Anne is a collection of coquettish detailing and eclectic materials. Steep cross-gabled roofs, towers, and vertical windows are all typical of a Queen Anne home. Inventive, multistory floor plans often include projecting wings, several porches and balconies, and multiple chimneys with decorative chimney pots. Wooden "gingerbread" trim in scrolled and rounded "fish-scale" patterns frequently graces gables and porches. Massive cut stone foundations are typical of period houses.

Romanesque Revival--The term "Romanesque" was first applied by critics in the early nineteenth century to describe the architecture of the later eleventh and the twelfth centuries, because certain architectural elements, principally the round arch, resembled those of ancient Roman architecture. Thus, the word served to distinguish Romanesque from Gothic buildings. Romanesque Revival (circa 1880) borrowed several elements from the earlier Romanesque style. The most noted is the round arch. Arches are used decoratively to highlight important parts of the building such as entrances. Arches are also used to unite one or more stories or to pull a large area of a building together visually. It also features thick masonry walls, cavernous entryways and window openings, rounded towers with conical roofs, variable stone, tile and brick facades.

Tudor--This architecture was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and continues to be a mainstay in suburbs across the nation. The defining characteristics are half-timbering on bay windows and upper floors, and facades that are dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables. Patterned brick or stone walls are common, as are rounded doorways, multipaned casement windows, and large stone chimneys.