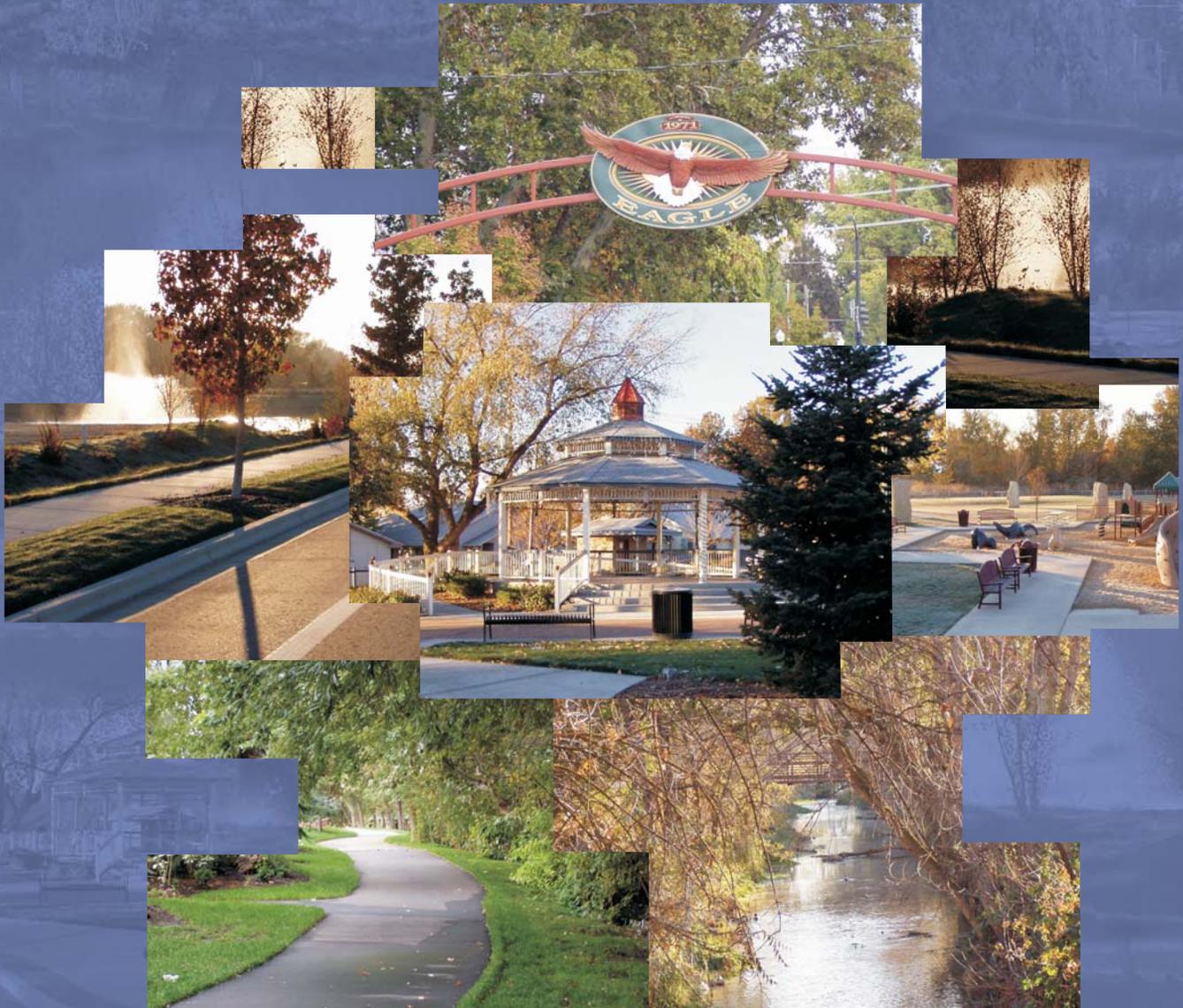




ARCHITECTURE *Eagle* SITE DESIGN BOOK



Adopted by City Council on March 16, 2004

Resolution No. 04-05

Acknowledgments

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PREFACE

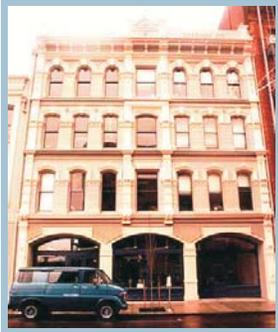
THIS BOOK IS THE RESULT OF A QUEST BY THE CITY OF EAGLE AND THE EAGLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STANDARDS AND VISIONARY COMMITTEE TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CITY OF EAGLE AND ANYONE DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY; TO PROMOTE A USER FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE WITH CLEAR AND CONCISE DIRECTIONS, TO EMPOWER THE 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.

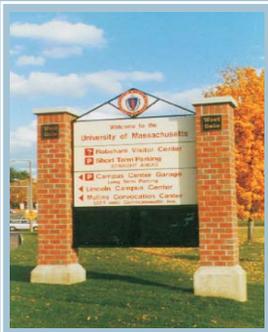
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ARCHITECTURE STYLES

- ITALIANATE 1880-1900
- QUEEN ANNE 1880-1910
- ROMANESQUE REVIVAL 1890-1900
- CRAFTSMAN 1890-1920
- COLONIAL REVIVAL 1905-1915
- PRAIRIE SCHOOL 1910-1925
- TUDOR 1910-1930
- ENGLISH COTTAGE 1910-1930
- MEDITERRANEAN 1925-1935



NOTES

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Over

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 TRIPLED
- TALL AND NARROW
- TRADITIONAL RECTANGULAR TOP
- ARCHED (SEGMENTALLY-ARCHED) OR CURVED ABOVE IN U-SHAPE
- WINDOW SASHES COMMONLY WITH ONE OR TWO PANE GLAZING
- ENFRAMENTS 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 ENFRAMENTS TYPICALLY ABOVE DOORS, WINDOWS, IN SUPPORTS, AND COLUMNS
- DECORATIVE BRACKETS BENEATH EAVES (SINGLE OR IN PAIRS)

OTHER

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over



ITALIANATE



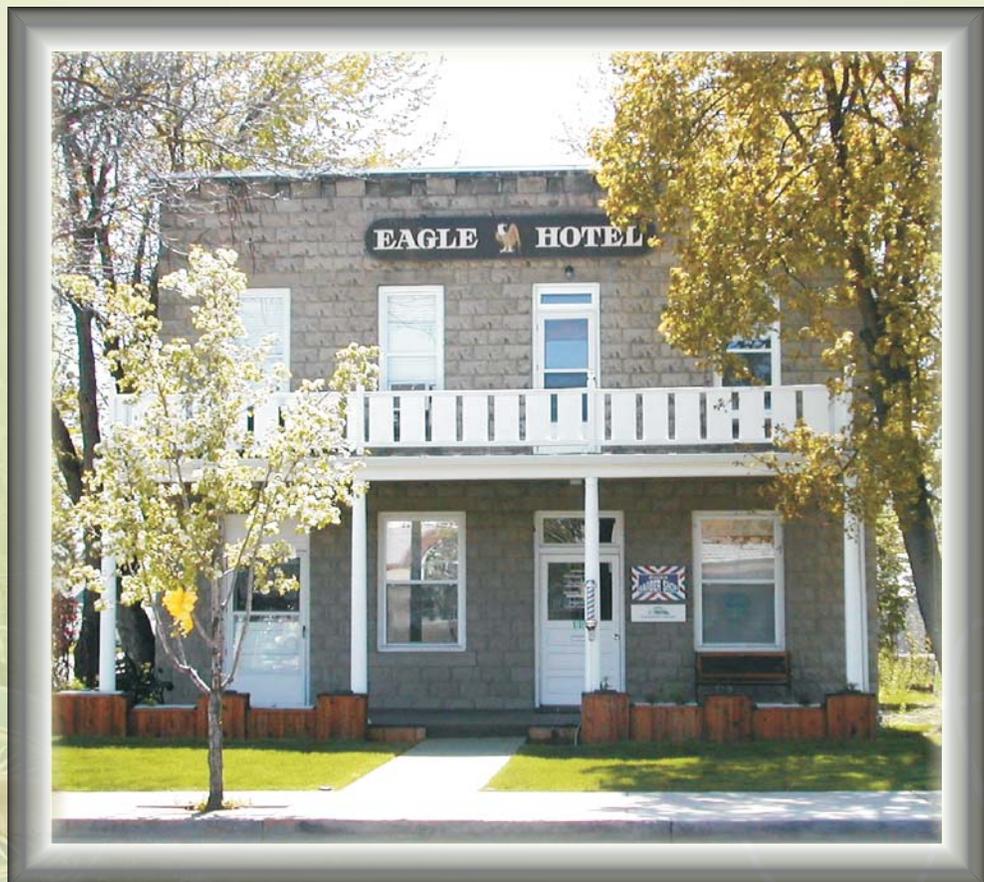
ITALIANATE



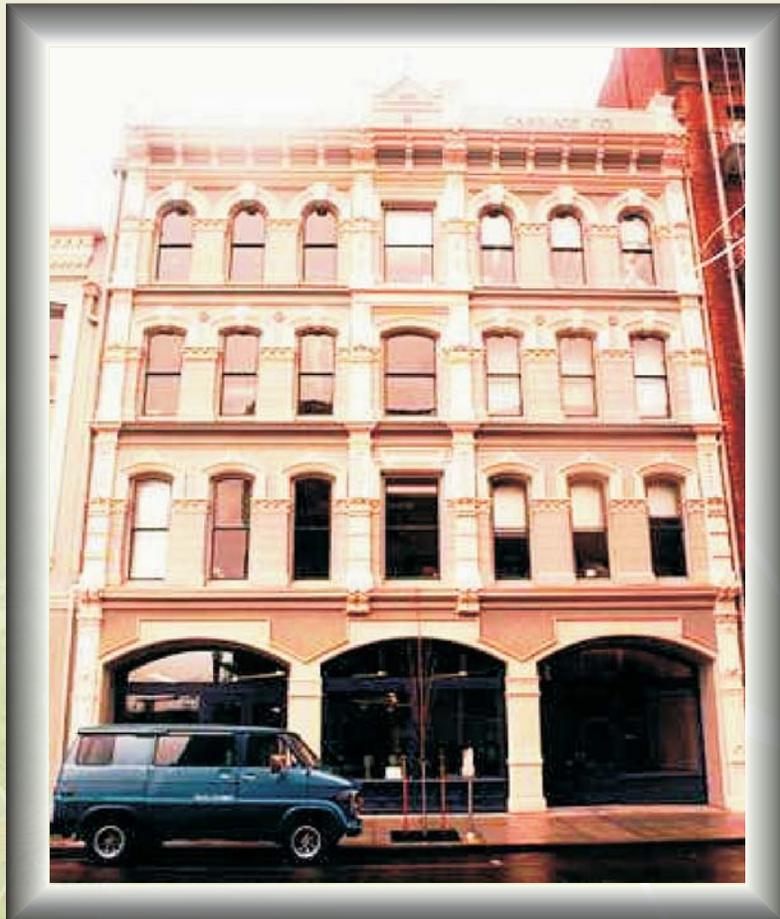
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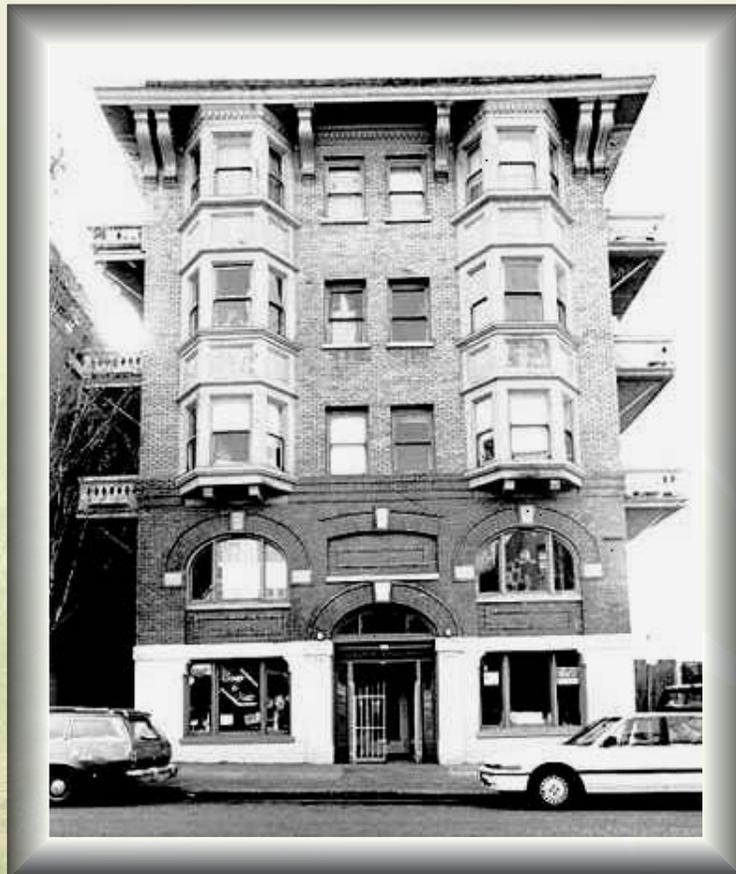
ITALIANATE



ITALIANATE



ITALIANATE



QUEEN ANNE

(1880-1910)

FACADE

- 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

- COQUETTISH DETAILING AND ECLECTIC MATERIALS
- 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

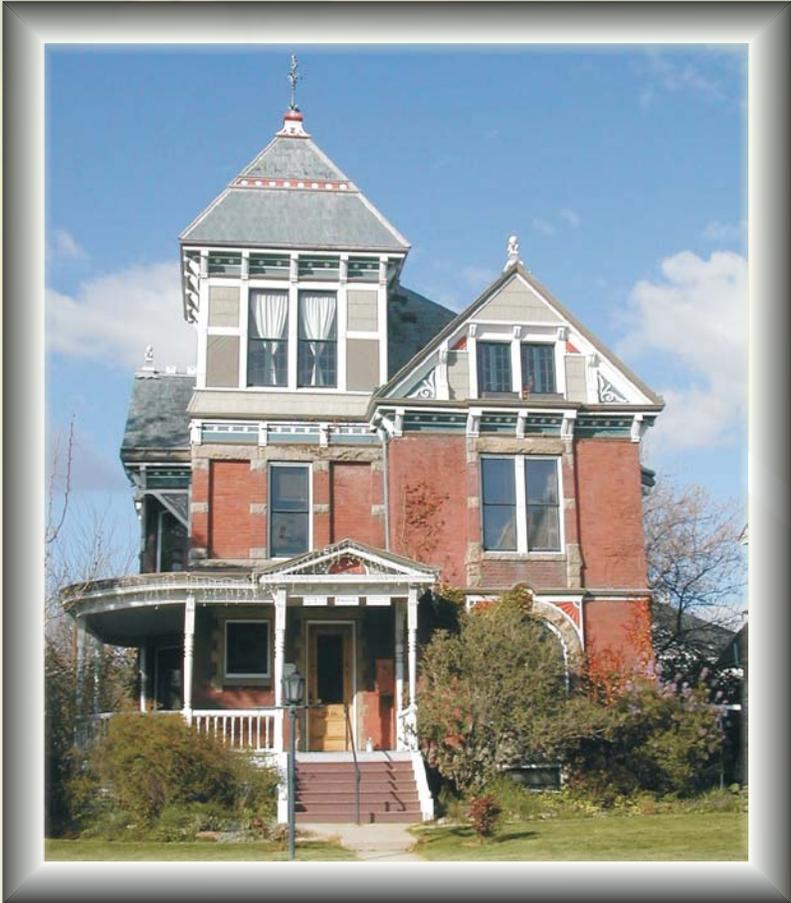
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Queen Anne

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

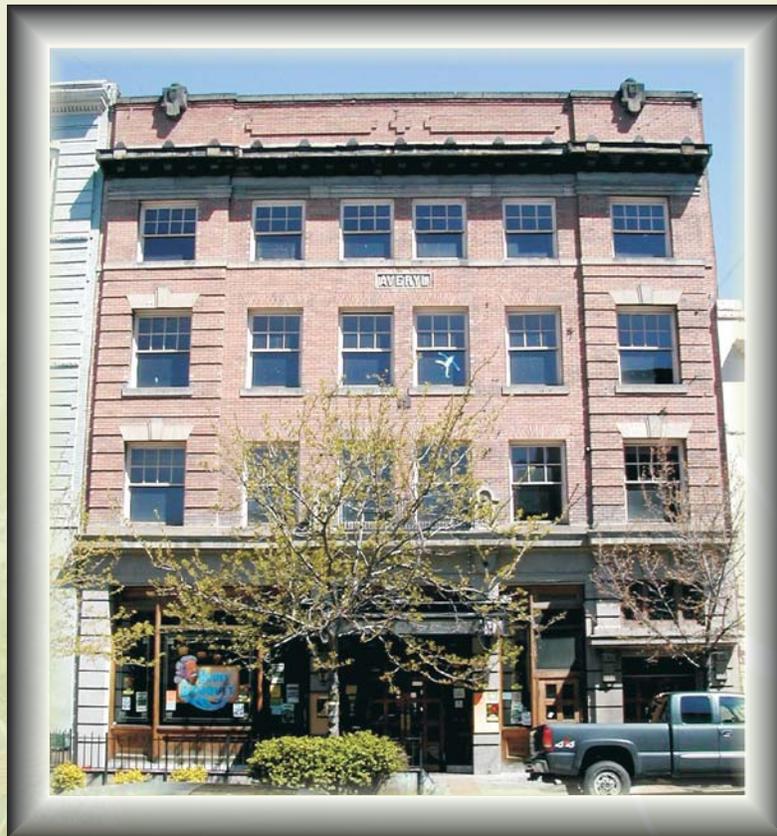
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Orville

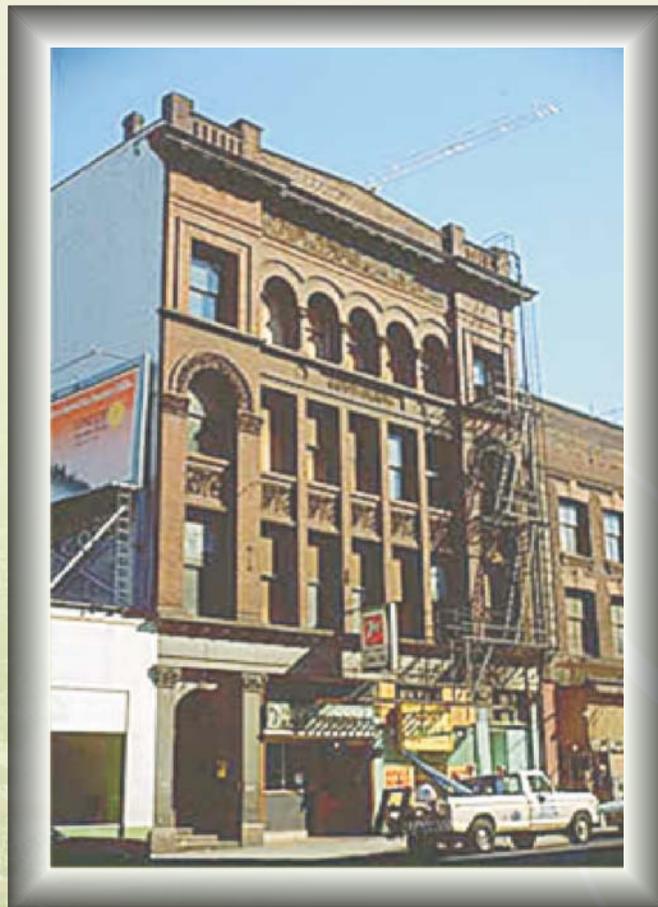
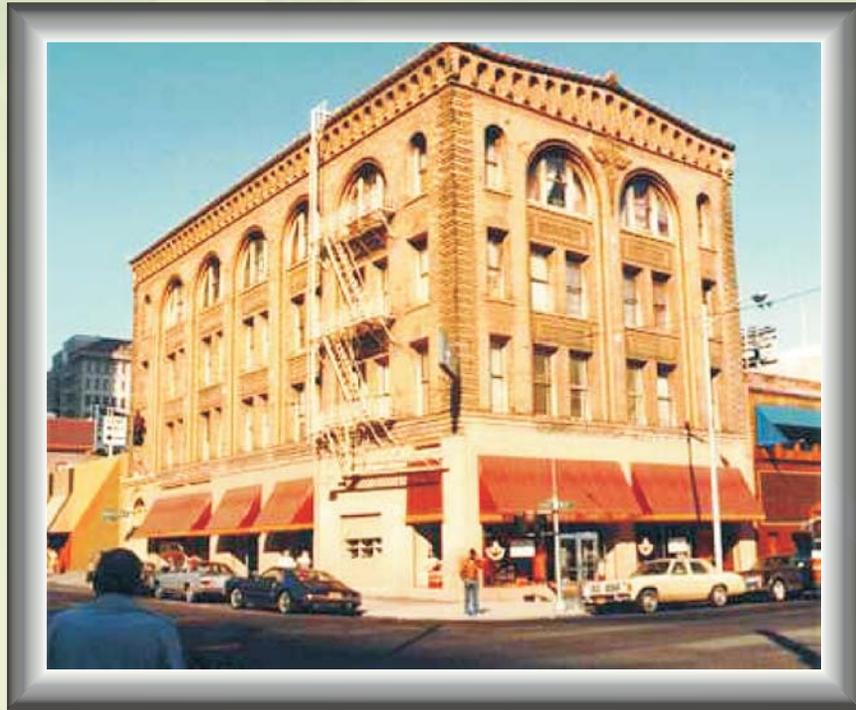
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL



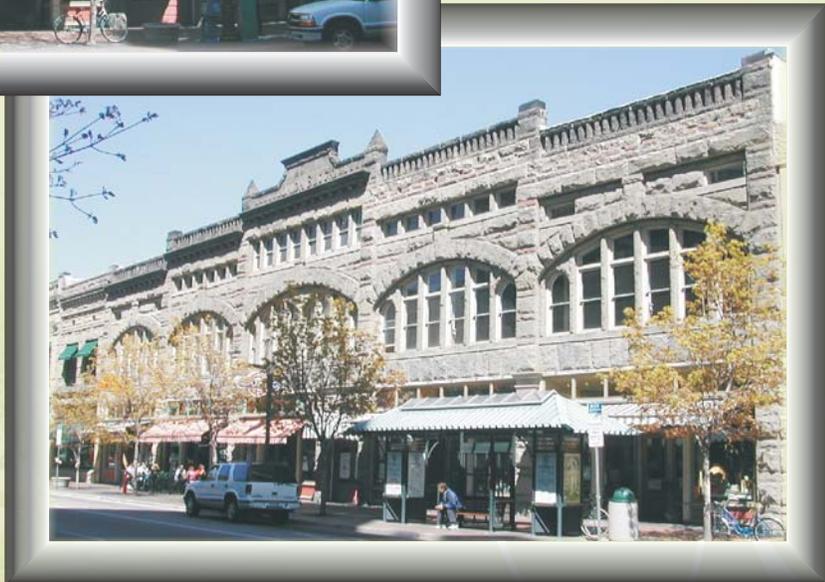
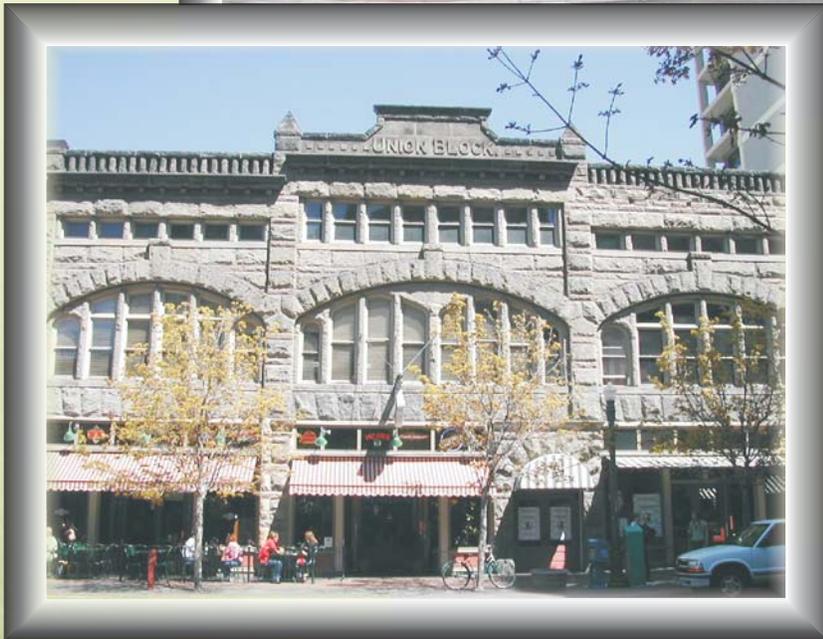
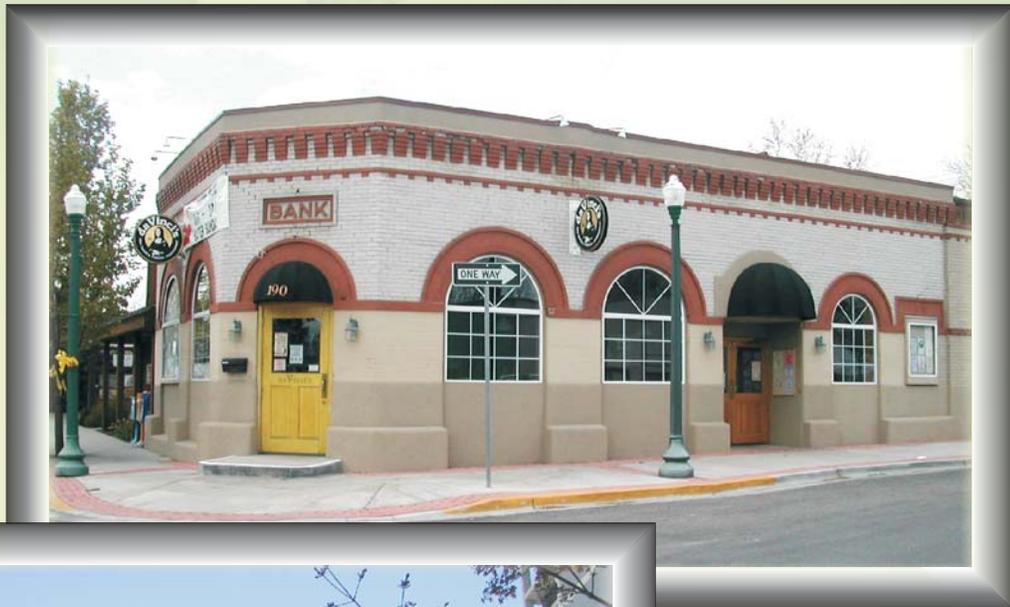
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL



ROMANESQUE REVIVAL



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

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Over

CRAFTSMAN



CRAFTSMAN



CRAFTSMAN



CRAFTSMAN



over



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

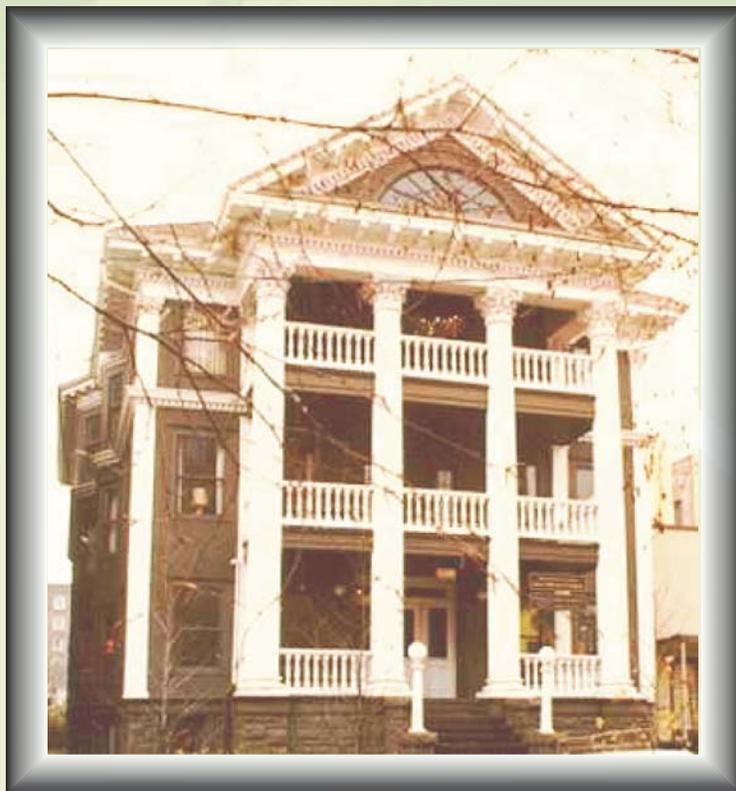
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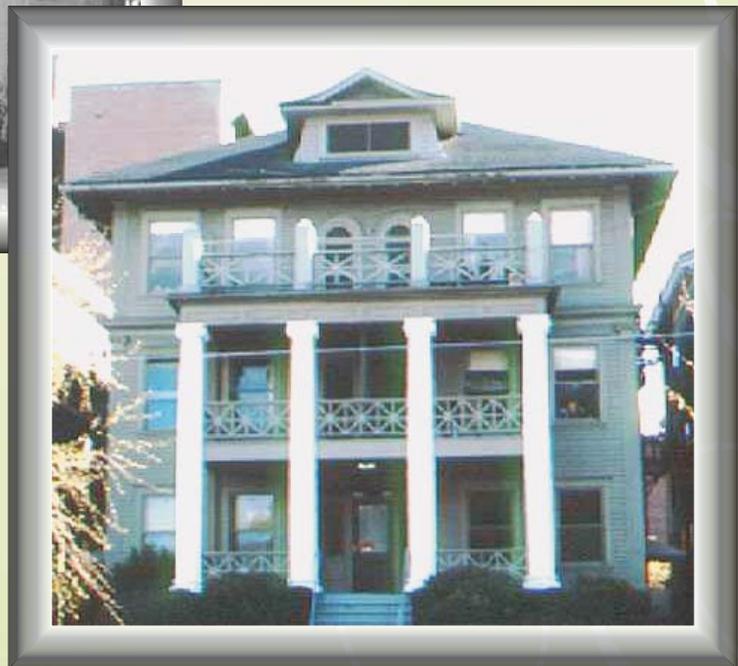


Colonial

COLONIAL REVIVAL



COLONIAL REVIVAL



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

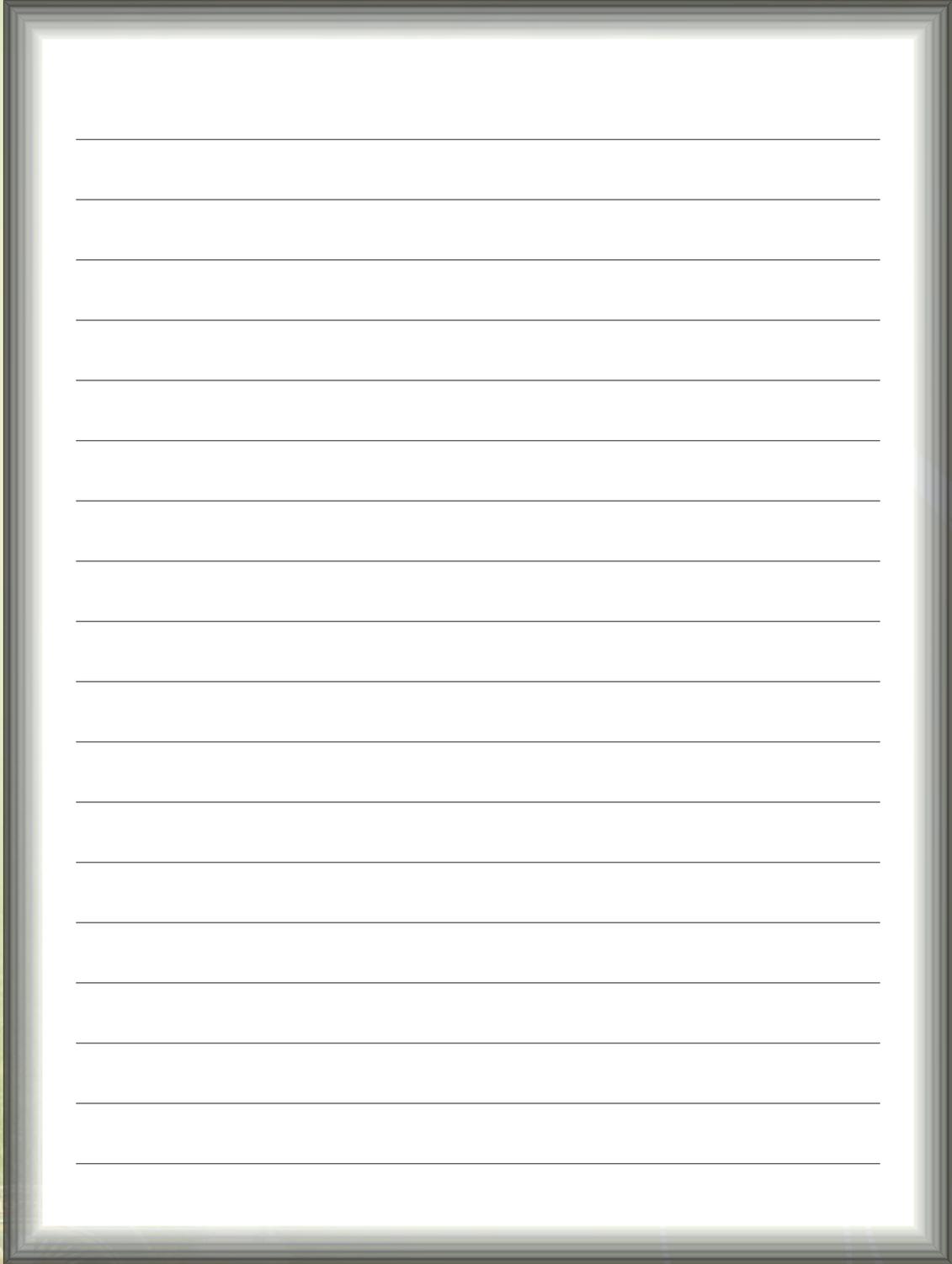
DETAIL

- 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

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Prairie

PRAIRIE SCHOOL



PRAIRIE SCHOOL



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

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Over

TUDOR



TUDOR



TUDOR



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Over

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



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over

ENGLISH COTTAGE



ENGLISH COTTAGE



ENGLISH COTTAGE



ENGLISH COTTAGE



MEDITERRANEAN

(1925-1935)

FACADE

- ASYMMETRICAL

WALLS

- MASONRY
- STUCCO FINISH (AS ACCENT)

PORCHES

- ARCADED PORCH/ENTRANCE
- DETAILED AS LOGGIA

BALCONIES

- TYPICALLY SMALL IF USED

ROOF TYPE

- HEAVY TILT ROOF
- LOW-PITCHED HIPPED OR GABLE ROOFS

TOWERS

- USED OCCASIONALLY

COLUMNS/PILLARS

- SPIRAL COLUMNS

WINDOWS

- CASEMENT
- PICTURESQUE FENESTRATION WITH WINDOWS OF VARYING SIZES AND SHAPES
- TYPICALLY ARCHED AT ENTRANCE

CHIMNEYS

- TALL CHIMNEY WITH HOUSE-FORM CHIMNEY CAPS

DOORS

- VARYING MATERIALS

STORIES

- STORIES VARY

DETAIL

- DECORATIVE IRON RAILINGS
- DECORATIVE EAVE BRACKETS
- ROUND ARCHES ABOVE DOORS, WINDOWS, AND PORCHES
- WROUGHT IRON GRILLE WORK

OTHER

- IRREGULAR FLOOR PLAN

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.

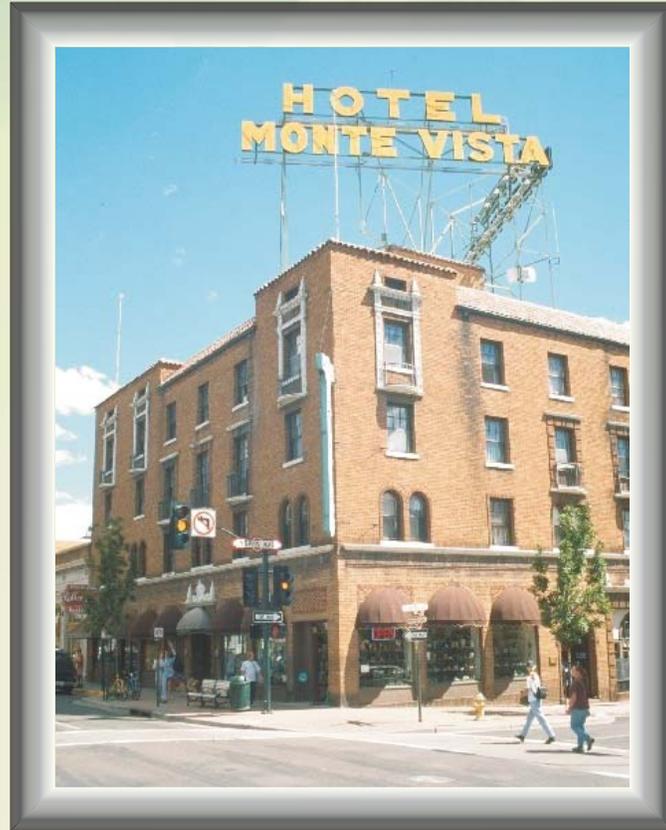
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Course



MEDITERRANEAN



MEDITERRANEAN



SIGNAGE

- MONUMENT SIGNS
- WALL SIGNS
- HANGING SIGNS
- MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS

NOTES

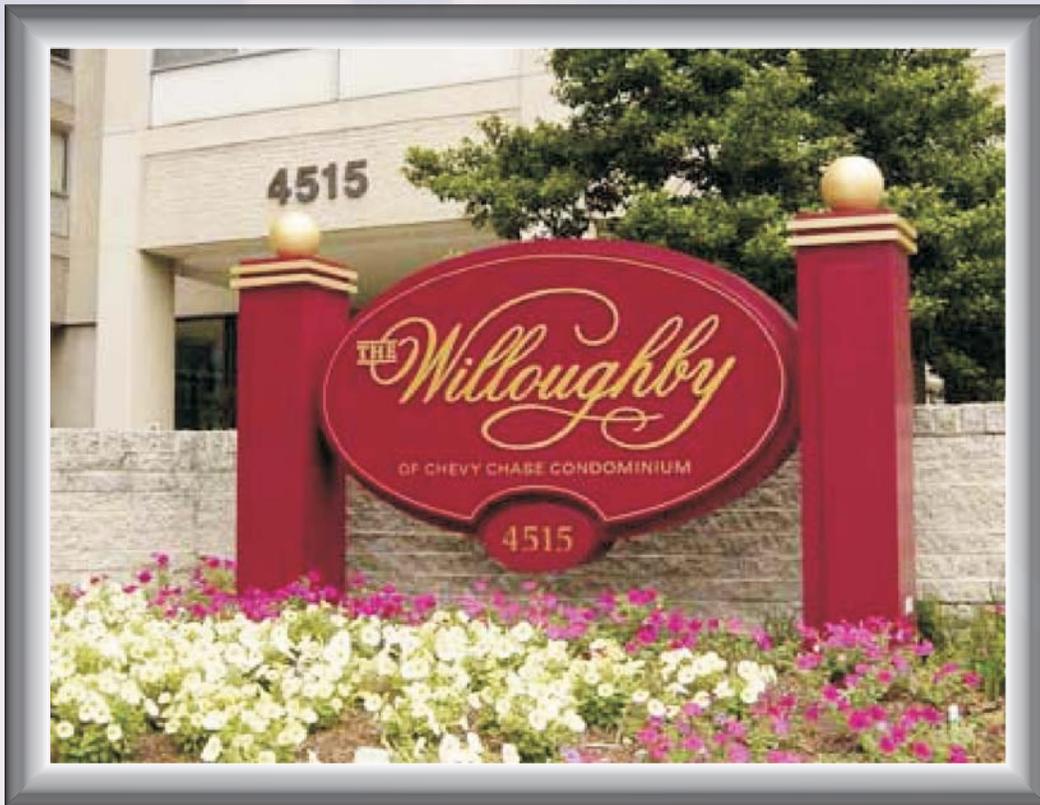
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Circle

MONUMENT SIGNS



MONUMENT SIGNS



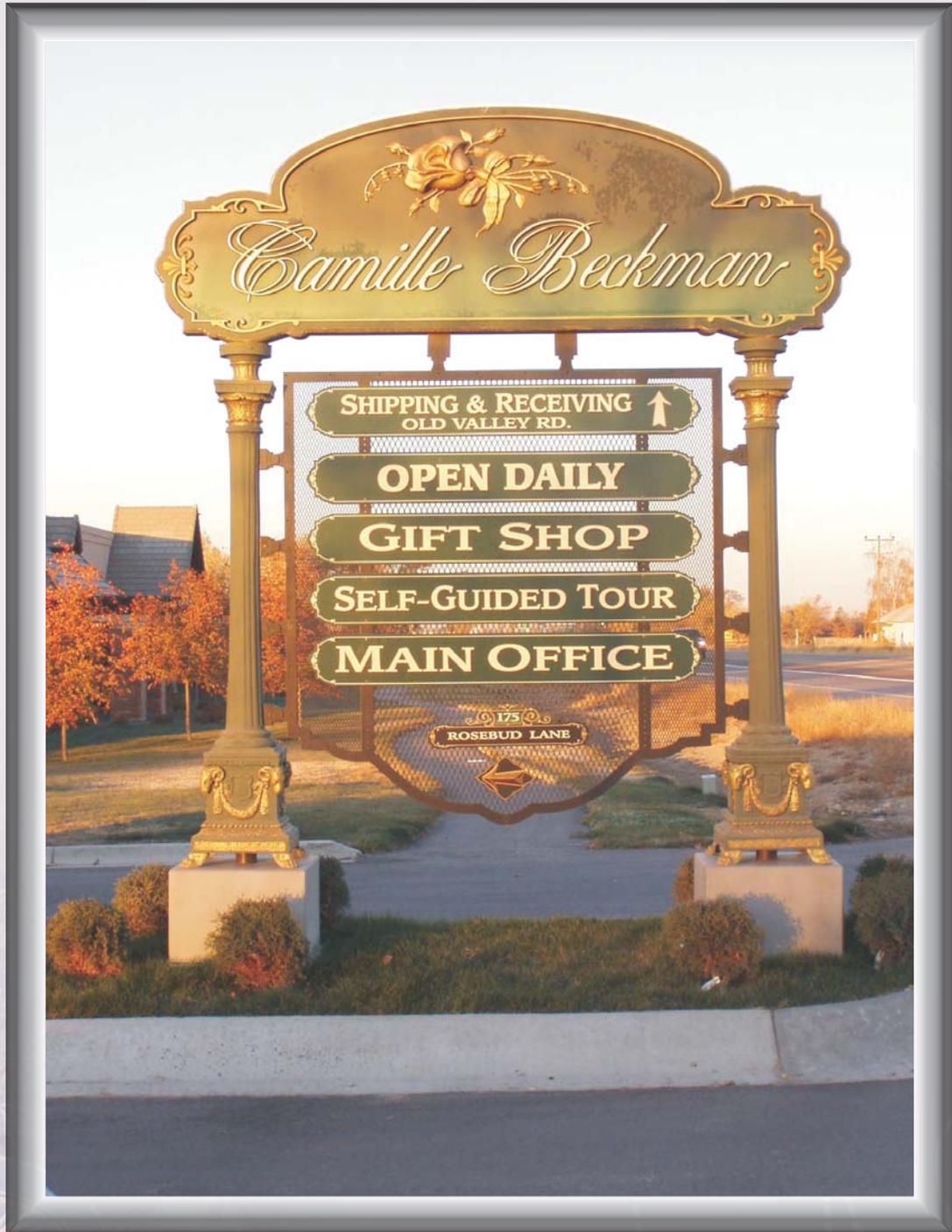
MONUMENT SIGNS



SIGNAGE
MONUMENT SIGNS



MONUMENT SIGNS



WALL SIGNS



SIGNAGE
WALL SIGNS

WALL SIGNS

SIGNAGE
WALL SIGNS



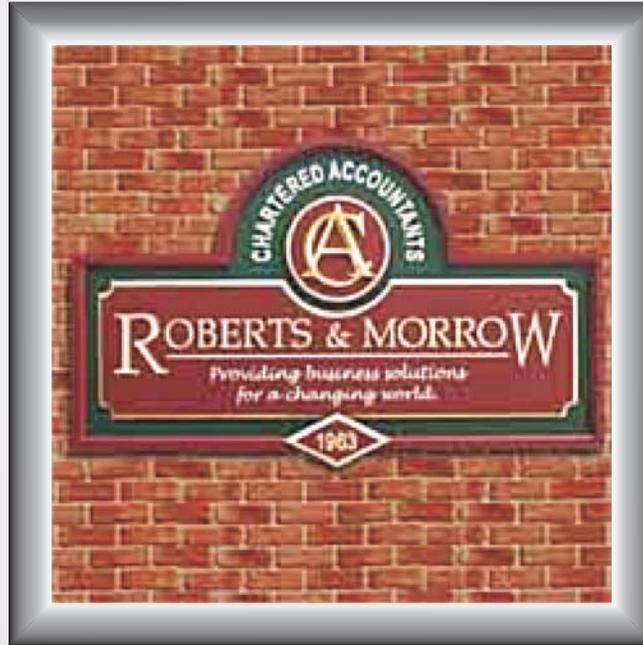
WALL SIGNS



SIGNAGE
WALL SIGNS



WALL SIGNS



HANGING SIGNS



MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS



EXHIBITS

- **SIDEWALK DESIGN**
- **STREET TREE GRATE**
- **STREET LIGHT DESIGN**
- **FENCE STYLES**
- **LIGHT POLE BASE DESIGNS**



NOTES

A large rectangular box with a double-line border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing notes.



Circle

SIDEWALK DESIGN



SIDEWALK DESIGN



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.

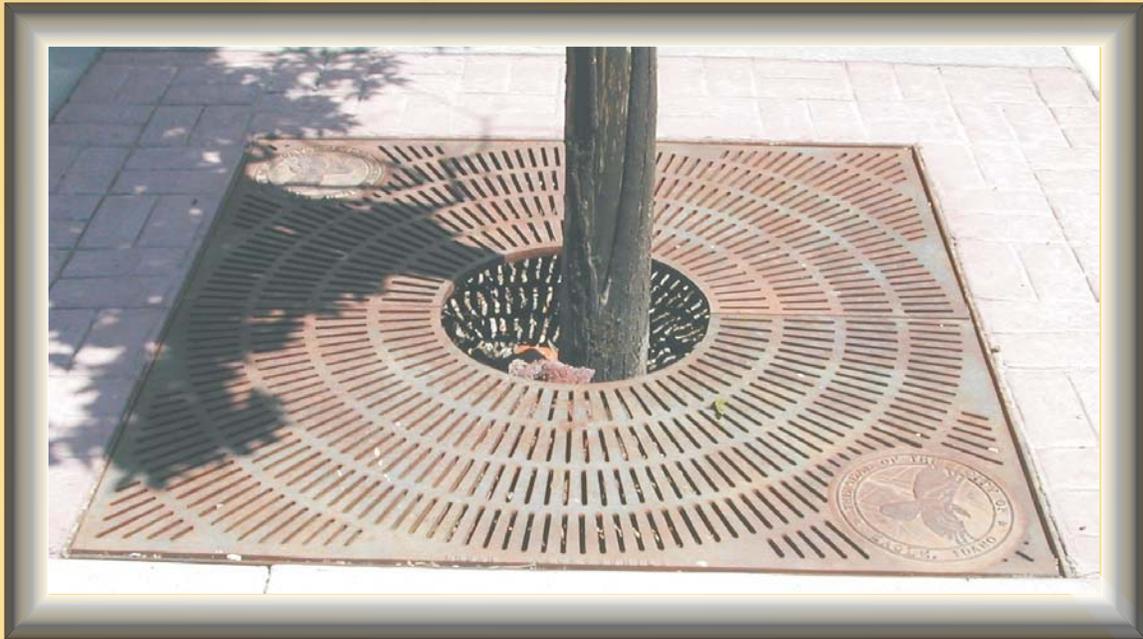
SEE PHOTO HEREIN FOR TREE PLACEMENT EXAMPLE AND LABELED DIMENSIONS.

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

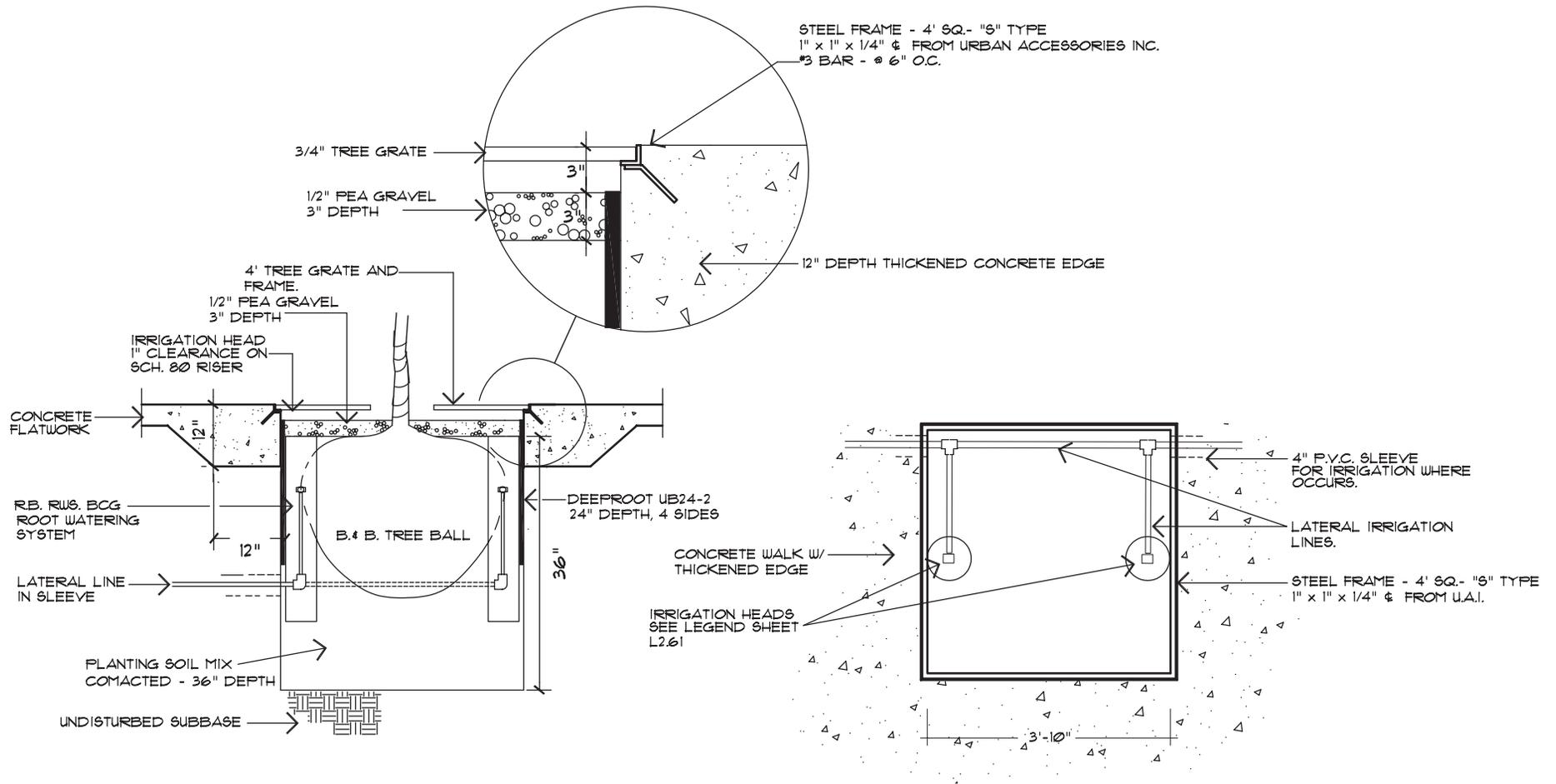


STREET TREE GRATE W/ CITY EMBLEMS



CITY EMBLEM - CLOSE-UP

TREE WELL SECTION



STREET LIGHT DESIGN

EXHIBITS
STREET LIGHT DESIGN



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



Circle

LIGHT POLE BASE DESIGNS

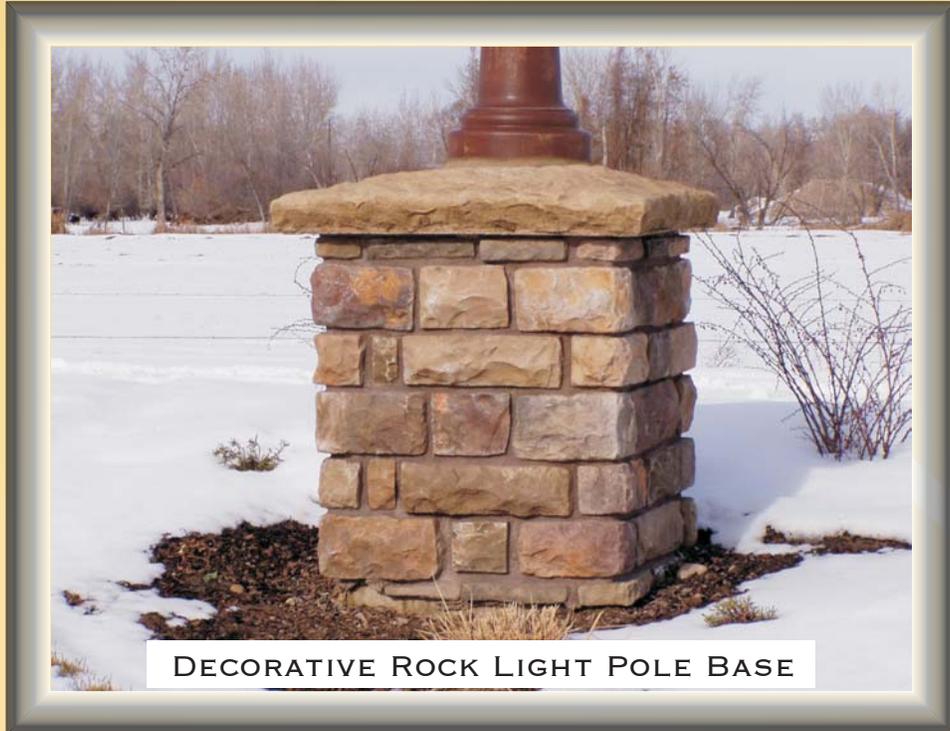


COBBLE STONE LIGHT POLE BASE



DECORATIVE CONCRETE LIGHT POLE BASE

LIGHT POLE BASE DESIGNS



URBAN ACCESSORIES

- BOLLARDS
- WALL LAMPS
- BENCHES
- TABLES
- BIKE RACKS
- PLANTERS
- RECEPTACLES
- ASH-URNS
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS
- STREET CLOCKS
- BRICK PATTERNS

NOTES

A large rectangular box with a double-line border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing notes. The box is centered on the page and occupies most of the middle section.



Circle

BOLLARDS

1890 STYLE BOLLARD:

- CAST IRON OR ALUMINUM
- CHAIN LINK ATTACHMENT
AND/OR REMOVAL OPTION
- HEIGHT: 42"
- BASE: 16" DIAMETER



WALL LAMPS



WALL LAMPS



URBAN ACCESSORIES
WALL LAMPS

BENCHES



URBAN ACCESSORIES
BENCHES



BENCHES



TABLES



URBAN ACCESSORIES
TABLES

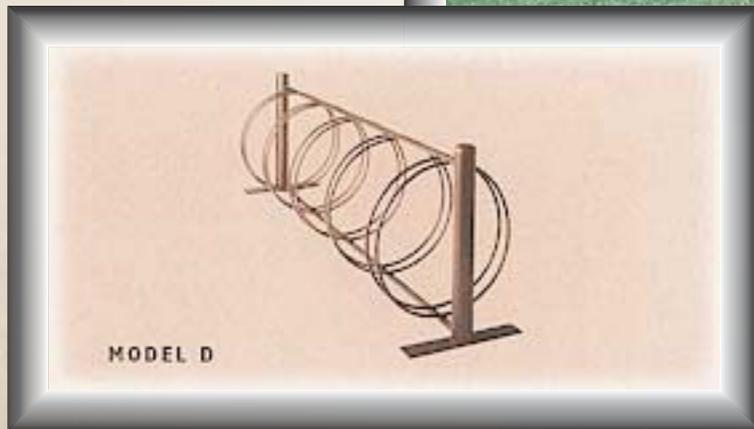


Circle

TABLES



BIKE RACK



PLANTERS



URBAN ACCESSORIES
PLANTERS



PLANTERS



RECEPTACLES



RECEPTACLES



URBAN ACCESSORIES
RECEPTACLES



ASH-URNS



URBAN ACCESSORIES
ASH-URNS



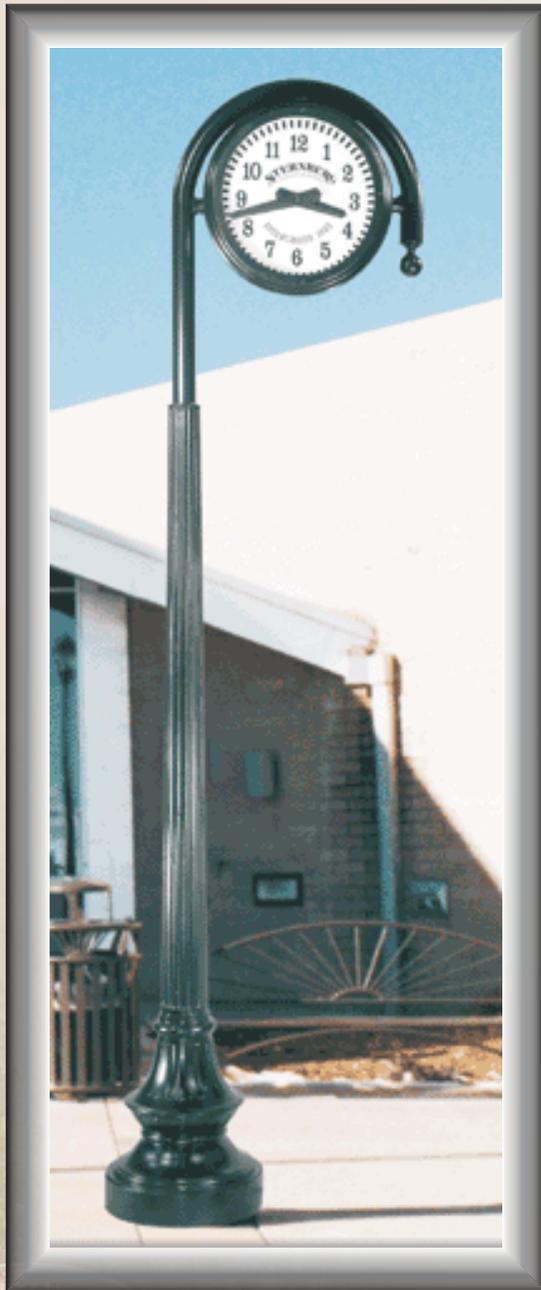
DRINKING FOUNTAINS



URBAN ACCESSORIES
DRINKING FOUNTAINS



STREET CLOCKS



URBAN ACCESSORIES
STREET CLOCKS



STREET CLOCKS



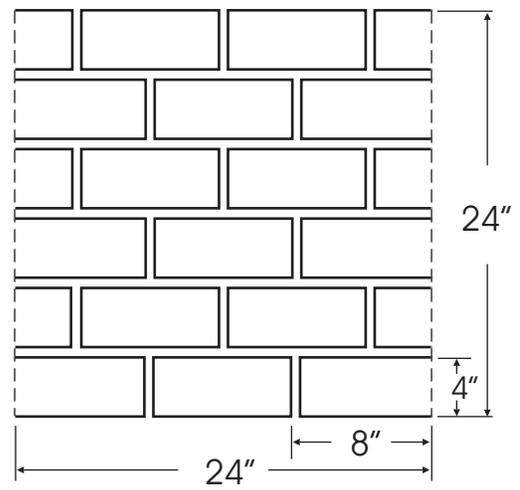
URBAN ACCESSORIES
STREET CLOCKS



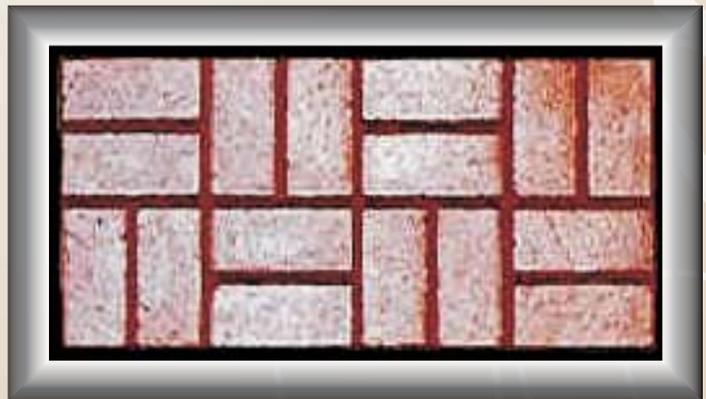
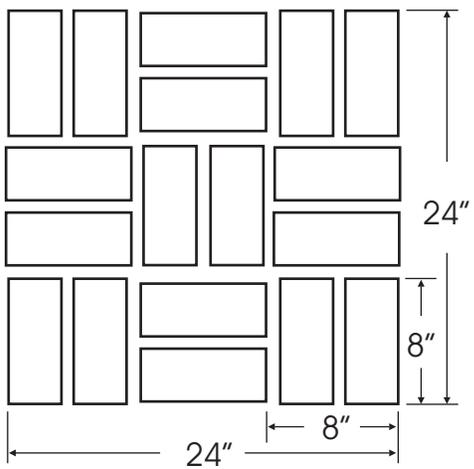
BRICK PATTERNS



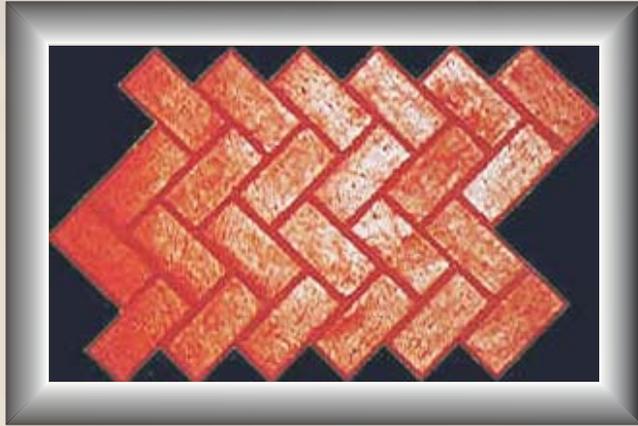
RUNNING BOND BRICK



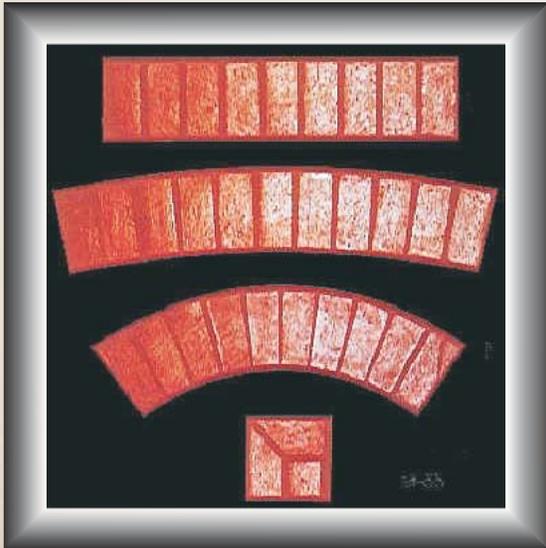
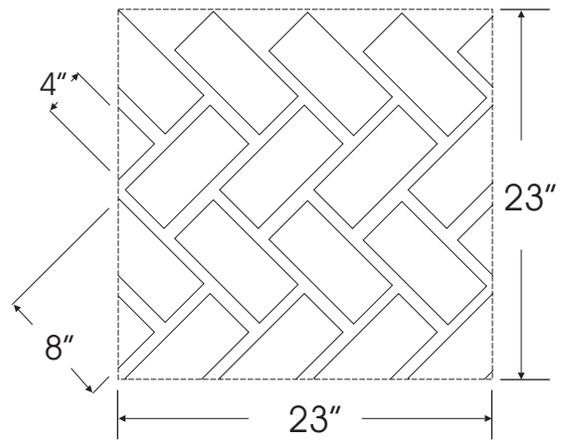
BASKETWEAVE BRICK



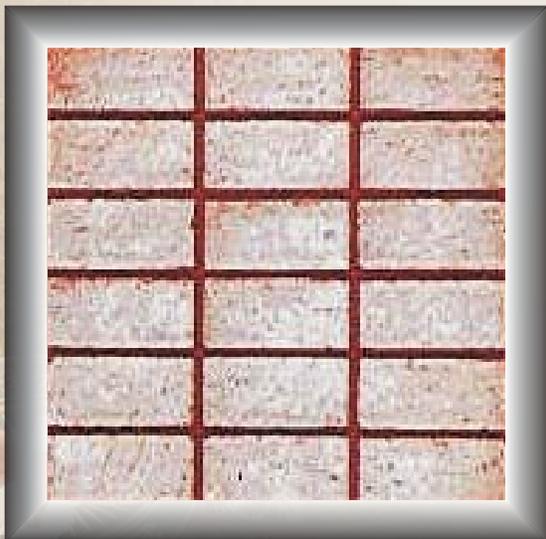
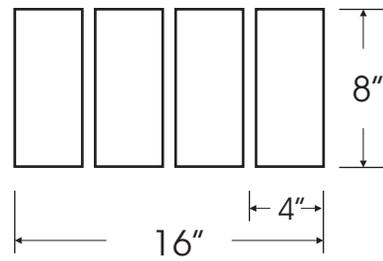
BRICK PATTERNS



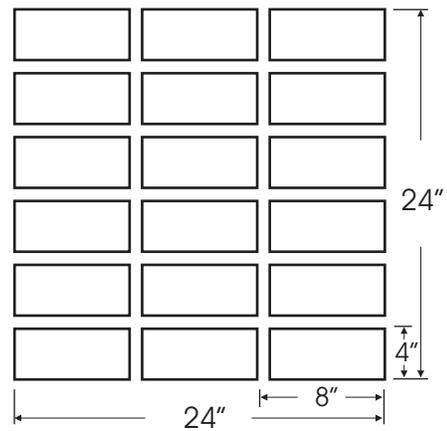
HERRINGBONE BRICK



SOLDIER COURSE BRICK



STACKED BOND BRICK



GLOSSARY

- ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIONS
- ARCH TYPES
- COLUMN STYLES
- DORMER TYPES
- ROOF TYPES
- WINDOW TYPES
- ARCHITECTURE STYLES



NOTES

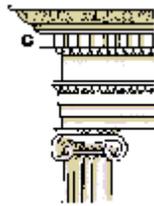
A large rectangular box with a grey border, containing 20 horizontal lines for writing notes. The box is centered on the page and occupies most of the page's width and height.



over

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**: 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

ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIONS

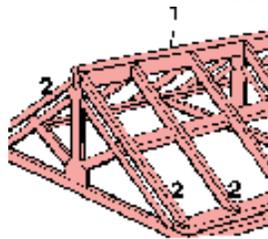
- **Dentils:** one of a series of small projecting rectangular blocks forming a molding especially under a cornice
- **Diaper pattern:** an all over pattern with motifs placed in a repeated design, esp. on a rectangular or diagonal grid
- **Dormer:** a window set vertically in a structure projecting 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

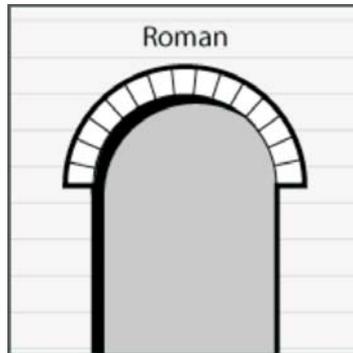
ARCHITECTURE DEFINITIONS

- 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

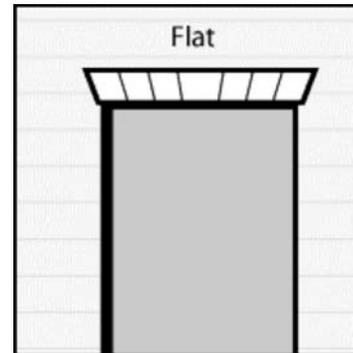


- Rinceau: an ornamental band of undulant and curving plant motifs, found mostly in classical architecture
- Segmental: of, relating to, or having the form of a segment and especially the sector of a circle "Segmental fanlight"
- Shed: **a**: a slight structure built for shelter or storage; *especially*: 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

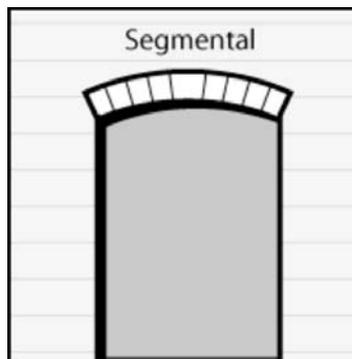
ARCH TYPES



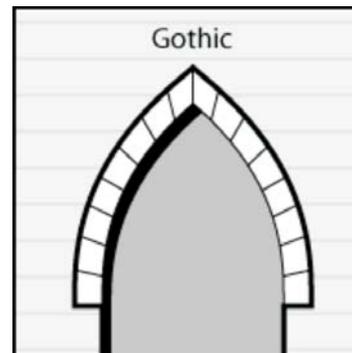
A **Roman** arch is a strong, rounded arch that forms a semi-circle. Often made of masonry, Roman arches still stand in the Coliseum.



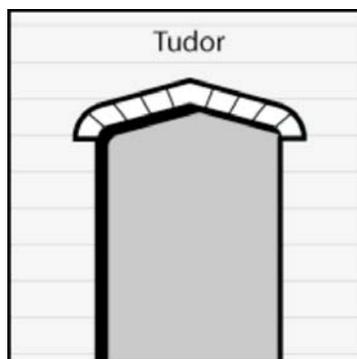
A **Flat** arch, also known as jack or straight arch, extends straight across an opening with no curvature, creating a horizontal emphasis.



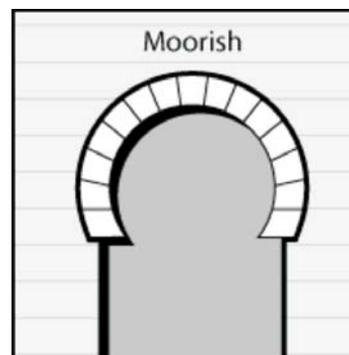
A **Syrian, or segmental**, arch forms a partial curve, or eyebrow, over a door or window. This arch has a slight rise and is semi-elliptical across the top.



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.

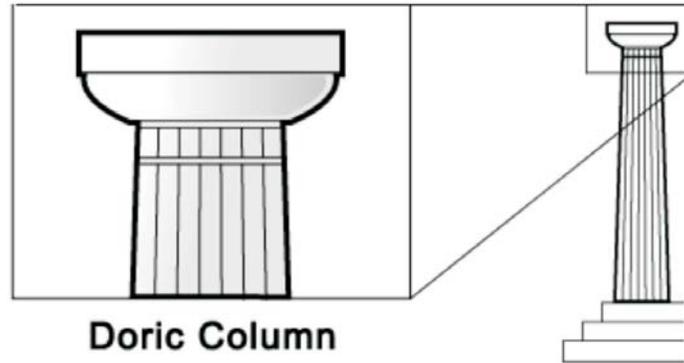


Tudor arches are often described as "flattened" Gothic arches. They feature a point at the crown, but the span is much wider than the Gothic style.

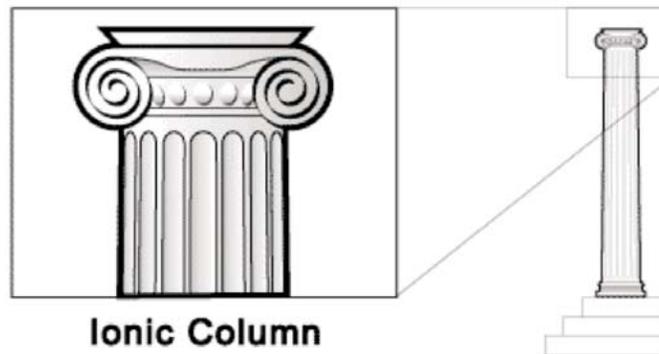


A **Moorish, or horseshoe** arch, extends beyond a semi-circle. The top of the arch is rounded and then curves in slightly before descending.

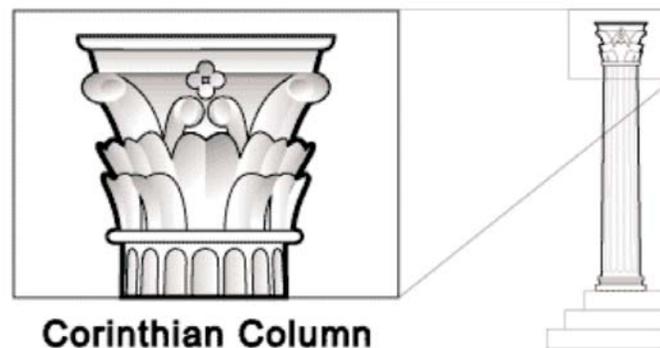
COLUMN STYLES



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.

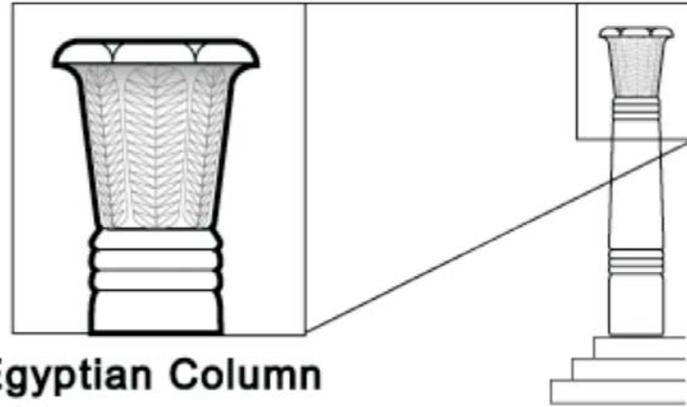


Ionic columns are identified by the scroll-shaped ornaments at the capital, which resemble a ram's horns. The Ionic column rests on a rounded base.



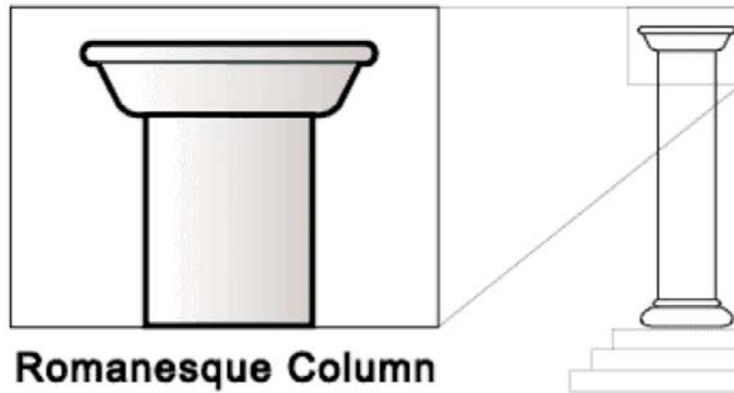
Corinthian columns are the latest of the three Greek styles and show the influence of Egyptian columns in their capitals, which are shaped like inverted bells. Capitals are also decorated with olive, laurel, or acanthus leaves. Corinthian columns rest on a base similar to that of the Ionic style.

COLUMN STYLES



Egyptian Column

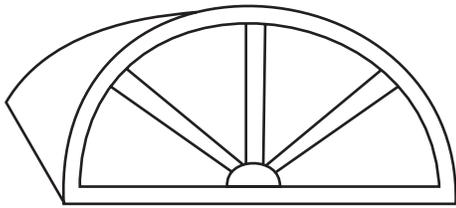
Egyptian columns are thought to be modeled after the shape of the lotus flower indigenous to the Nile. These columns taper out at the top and are often ornamented with palm-like leaves near the capital. Other features include horizontal rings about one-quarter and three-quarters of the way up the shaft.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



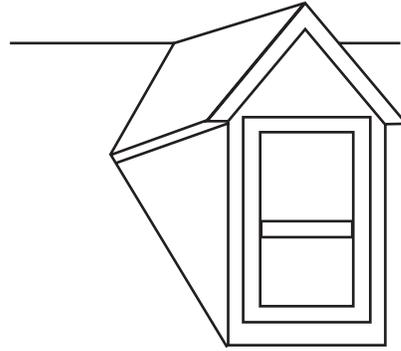
Romanesque Column

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.

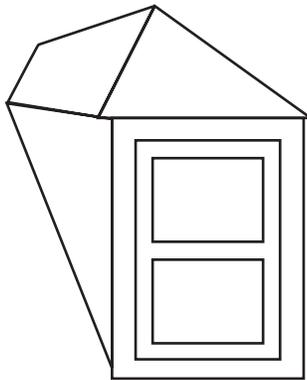
DORMER TYPES



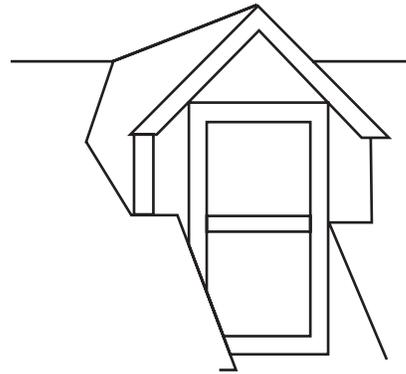
Eyebrow



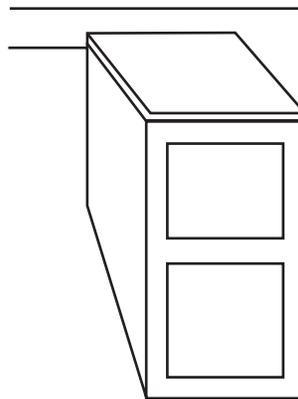
Gabled



Hipped

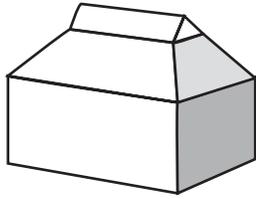


Inset

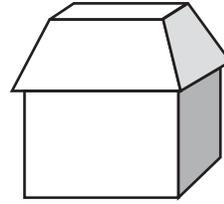


Shed

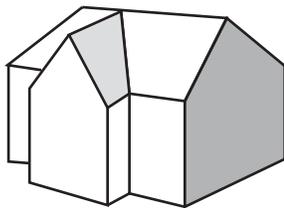
ROOF TYPES



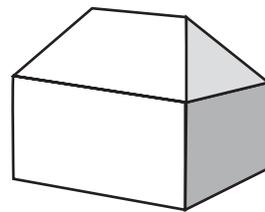
Bonnet:



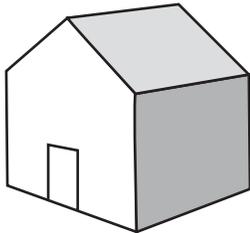
Mansard: Often found in French colonial and Ranch styles



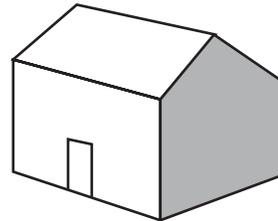
Cross gabled: often used for Tudors and Cape Cods



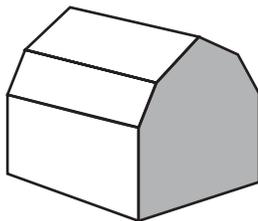
Pavilion-hipped: Featured in Cape Cod, Colonial, and Ranch styles



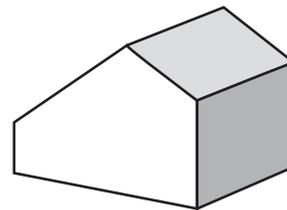
Front gabled: Used for Cape Cods and Colonials



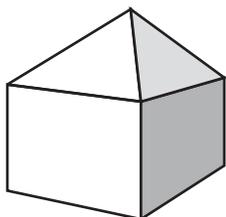
Side-gabled:



Gambrel: Either front- or side-faced; used in Dutch Colonials

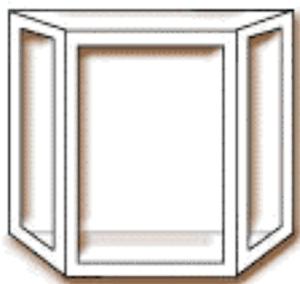


Salt Box: Featured in two-story colonials; common in the eastern United States

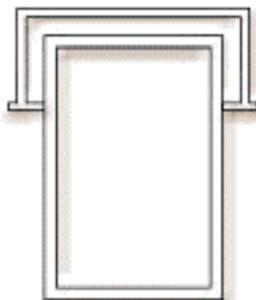


Hipped: Used in 1 and 2- stories and four square bungalows

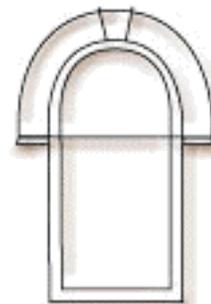
WINDOW TYPES



Bay



Label Mold



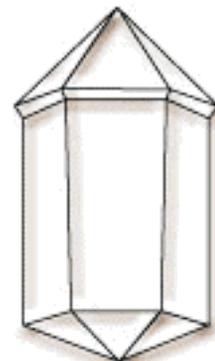
Hood Mold



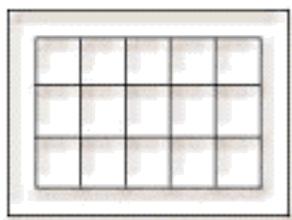
Box Bay



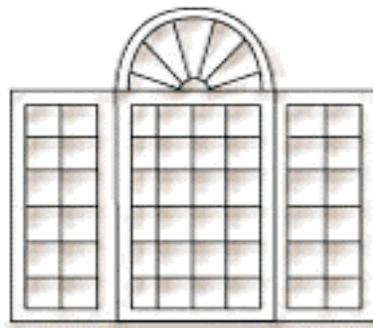
Paired Windows



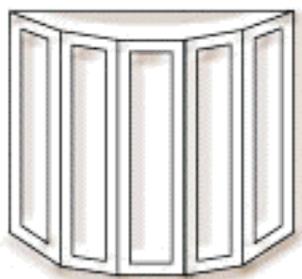
Oriel



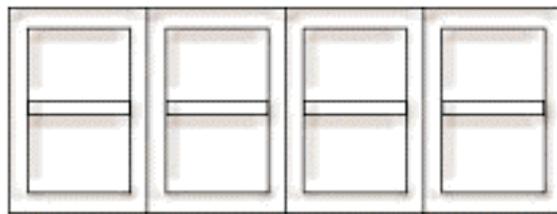
Casement



Palladian



Circle Bay



Ribbon Windows

ARCHITECTURE STYLES



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. look.

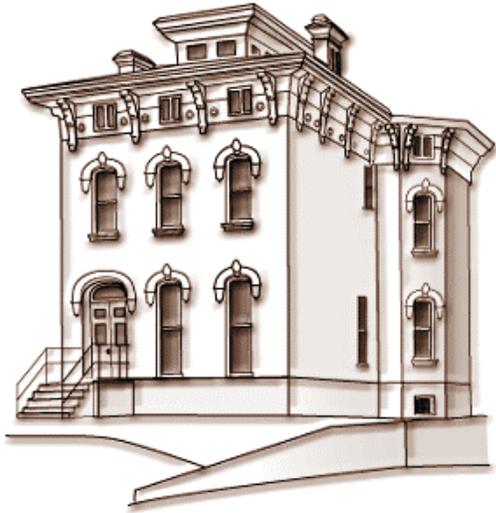


Colonial--A rectangular, symmetrical home with bedrooms on the second floor, the Colonial American is an offshoot of the Cape Cod style and a cousin to the Southern Colonial. Double-hung windows feature small, equally sized panes and are framed by shutters. Clapboard siding and gabled roofs covered in 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.

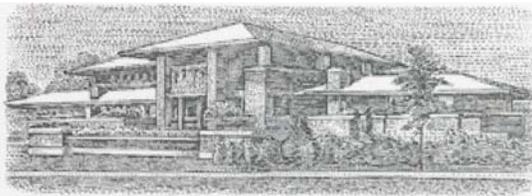
ARCHITECTURE STYLES



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 terra-cotta or masonry ornamentation around doors, windows, and cornices.

ARCHITECTURE STYLES



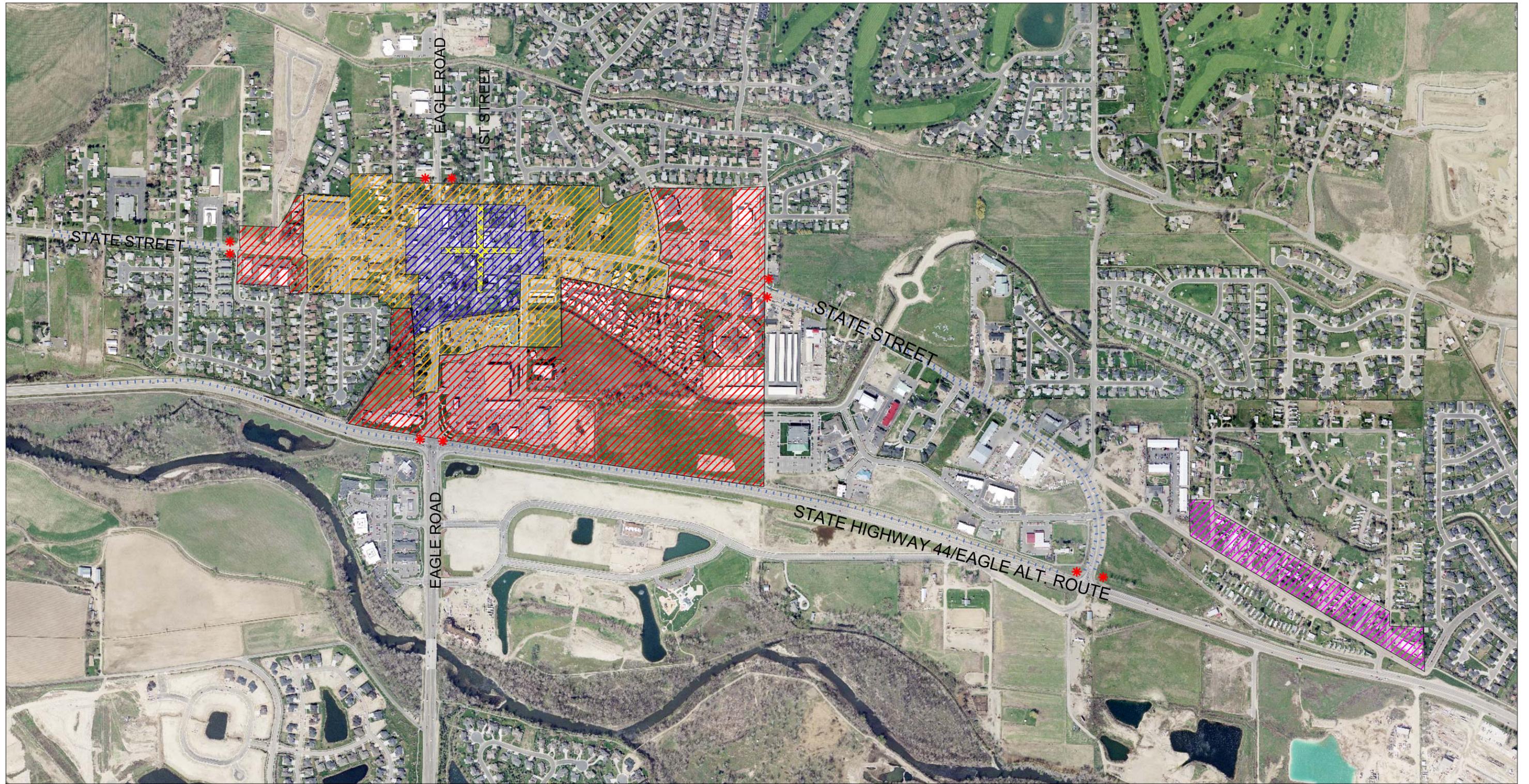
Queen Anne--A sub-style of the late Victorian era, Queen Anne is a collection of coquettish detailing and eclectic materials. Steep cross-gabled roofs, towers, and vertical windows are all typical of a Queen Anne home. Inventive, multistory floor plans often include projecting wings, several porches 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.



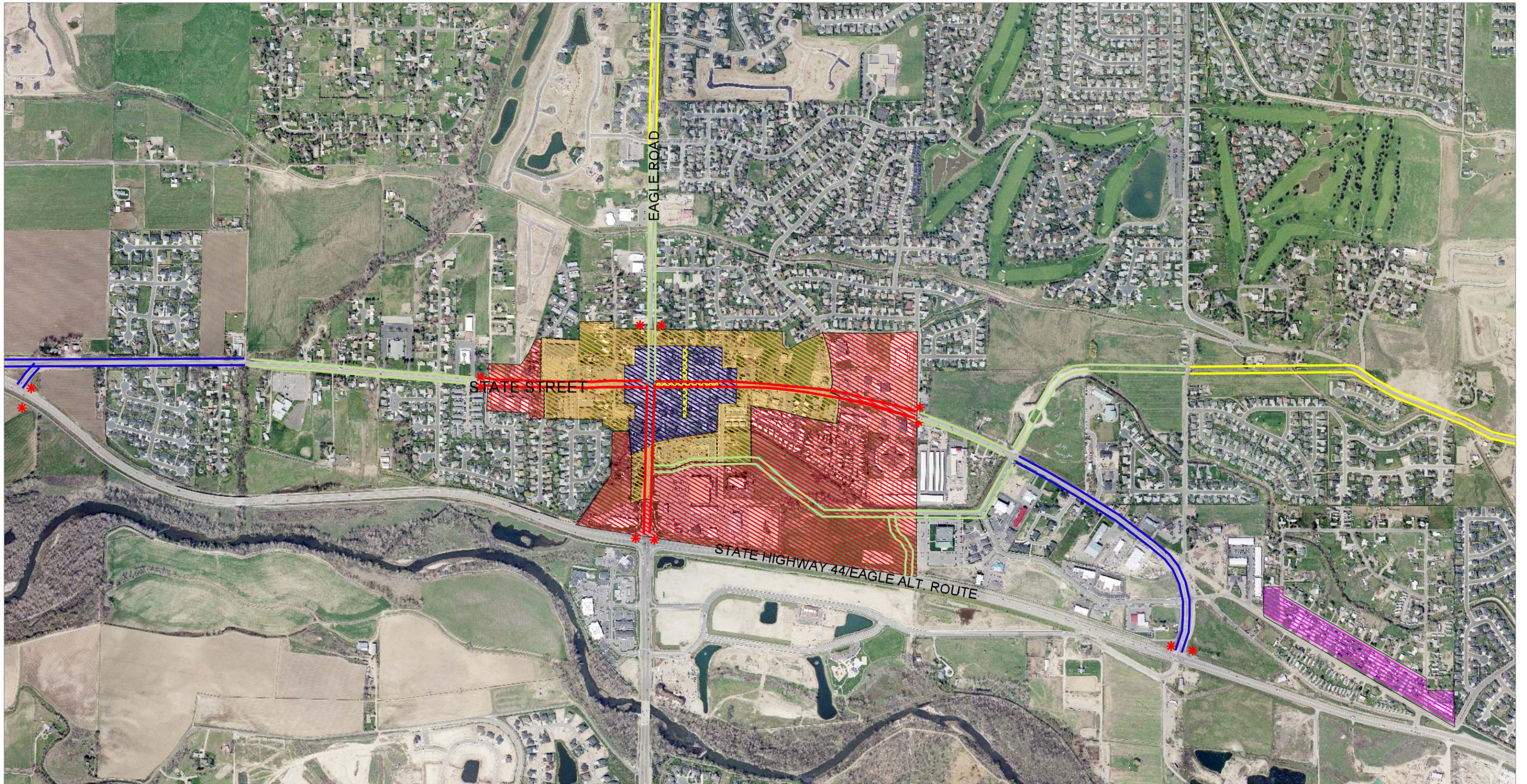
Tudor--This architecture was popular in the 1920s and 1930s and continues to be a mainstay in suburbs across the nation. The defining characteristics are half-timbering on bay windows and upper floors, and facades that are dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables. Patterned brick or stone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



Legend

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Downtown Development Area (DDA) |  | Community Entry Development Area (CEDA) |  | Dunyon/State Development Area (DSDA) |  | Entry Statement |
|  | Transitional Development Area (TDA) |  | Conceptual Location of Public Gathering Places |  | Entry Corridors |  | N |

EXHIBIT A-1



Legend

STREET LIGHT MAP EXHIBIT A-2

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
|  Downtown Development Area (DDA) |  Community Entry Development Area (CEDA) |  Dunion/State Development Area (DSDA) | Street Light Spacing |
|  Transitional Development Area (TDA) |  Conceptual Location of Public Gathering Places |  Entry Statement |  Historic Street Lights at 75' each side/ Aligned |
| | | |  Historic Street Lights at 150' each side/ Aligned |
| | | |  Historic Street Lights at 300' each side/ Aligned |
| | | |  Historic Street Lights at 300' each side/ Staggered |

