

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

SIZE

The basic shape of the building (including wings and additions) as seen from above. List the closest one - don't worry about minor projections such as bay windows or small porches.

		1. UNKNOWN	2. 1 STORY	3. 1 1/2 STORIES	4. SPLIT LEVEL	5. 1 FRONT 2 REAR	6. 2 FRONT 1 REAR	7. 2 STORIES
8. 2 1/2 STORIES	9. 3 STORIES	10. 3 1/2 STORIES	11. 4 STORIES	12. 5 OR MORE	13. IRREGULAR			
						14. OTHER		

SHAPE

The number of floors in a building above the basement (floors above or within the roof line count as half stories). Some buildings have a major portion of the basement above ground level - do not confuse this with the first story.

1. SQUARE	2. RECTANGULAR	3. CENTER SPACE	4. L SHAPE	5. T SHAPE	6. U SHAPE	7. H SHAPE	8. CROSS-AXIAL	9. IRREGULAR	10. POLYGONAL

ROOF SHAPES

31. SAWTOOTH	32. A-FRAME	33. MONITOR	34. DOME	35. CONICAL	36. VAULTED OR ARCHED	37. QUONSET	38. STEEPLE SET BACK FROM EDGE ALONG ROOF PEAK	39. STEEPLE TOWER SET PLUSH WITH FRONT	40. STEEPLE ON TOWER SET OUT FROM FRONT
41. STEEPLE WITH TOWER AT SIDE									
		3. LOW GABLE	4. MEDIUM GABLE	5. HIGH GABLE	6. CENTER GABLE	7. OFFSET GABLE	8. CROSS GABLE	9. HIPPED GABLE	10. BELLCAST GABLE
11. PYRAMIDAL	12. LOW HIP	13. MEDIUM HIP	14. HIGH HIP	15. TRUNCATED HIP	16. BELLCAST HIP	17. GABLET	18. GAMBREL	19. HIPPED GAMBREL	20. BELLCAST GAMBREL
21. MANSARD (SEVERAL SIDES)	22. BELLCAST MANSARD (SEVERAL SIDES)	23. MANSARD (FRONT)	24. BELLCAST MANSARD (FRONT ONLY)	25. GAMBREL (FRONT)	26. SHED	27. SALTBOX	28. FALSE FRONT	29. ESPADAÑA	30. FLAT

ROOF- DORMER DETAILS

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. GABLE, NO OVERHANG	4. GABLE WITH OVERHANG	5. GABLE WITH RETURN	6. GABLE WITH PEDIMENT	7. CURVED PEDIMENT	8. STEPPED GABLE	9. MISSION STYLE GABLE	10. DECORATED GABLE
11. SWEEP	12. HOODED	13. HIPPED	14. HIPPED GABLE	15. GABLET	16. SHED	17. BAY	18. TRIANGULAR	19. GAMBREL	20. MANSARD
								21. VICTORIAN SEGMENTAL	22. VICTORIAN ROUND

ROOF TRIM- SPECIAL FEATURES

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. EDGE OF ROOF CLOSE TO WALL	4. EDGE OF ROOF PROJECTING, NO DECORATION	5. EDGE OF ROOF PROJECTING WITH BOARDS ATTACHED AT ROOF EDGE	6. PLAIN BOXED CORNICE	7. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE	8. ROOF EDGES PROJECTING, WITH FRIEZE	
9. ROOF EDGES PROJECTING WITH ENDBOARDS (AS IN NO. 5) WITH FRIEZE	10. PLAIN BOXED CORNICE WITH FRIEZE	11. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE WITH FRIEZE	12. BOXED CORNICE WITH BRACKETS (WITH OR WITHOUT FRIEZE)	13. PLAIN BOXED CORNICE WITH EAVES EXTENDING PARTLY AROUND CORNER (WITH OR WITHOUT FRIEZE)	14. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE WITH EAVES EXTENDING PARTLY AROUND CORNER (WITH OR WITHOUT FRIEZE)			
15. PEDIMENTED BOXED CORNICE (PLAIN OR DECORATED)	16. BARGEBOARD (CARVED OR SAWN END BOARDS)	17. GABLED PARAPET	18. STEPPED PARAPET	19. DECORATED PARAPET	20. ESPADAÑA (MISSION STYLE)	21. OTHER		

ROOF TRIM -- SPECIAL FEATURES *Multiple Choice* Choose as many of the following features which are found on or near the roof.






1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. CUPOLA (OPEN OR CLOSED)	4. WIDOW'S WALK	5. FINIAL	6. CRESTING (METAL OR WOOD)	7. PENDANT	8. MONUMENTAL PEDIMENT (USUALLY OVER MAIN ENTRANCE)	9. ROOF FLAGPOLE
10. STICKWORK IN THE GABLE (ATTACHED TO ROOF EDGE, NOT WALL)	11. ADDITIONAL GABLES (PLAIN OR DECORATED)	12. WEATHER VANE	13. OTHER					

EXTERIOR BUILDING MATERIALS

Record both primary and secondary exterior building materials where applicable. Primary materials refer to the major siding found on a structure such as wood, stucco, etc. Secondary materials apply to the wood trim, brick chimney, wood porch, etc. if they are different from the primary material. Otherwise, write "the same."

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL -- WOOD							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. ROUGH LOG	4. SHAPED (SMOOTH) LOG	5. HALF-TIMBER (WOOD & PLASTER)	6. SMOOTH, FLUSH BOARDS OR PLANKS	7. SHIPLAP	8. VERTICAL BOARD AND BATTEN
9. OVERLAP-PING BOARDS (CLAPBOARDS, ETC.)	10. STICK STYLE	11. PANEL OR PLYWOOD	12. PLAIN SHINGLE	13. PATTERNED SHINGLE (FISH SCALE)	14. PATTERNED SHINGLE (OTHER DESIGN)	15. OTHER	
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL -- STONE							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. FIELDSTONE (LARGE IRREGULAR ROCKS)	4. COBBLE (SMOOTH ROUNDED ROCKS FROM STREAM BEDS)	5. SHALE OR SLATE	6. RUBBLE (IRREGULAR ROCK BROKEN TO FIT ROUGHLY)	7. CUT STONE (MAY BE SMOOTH OR ROUGH SURFACE -- DON'T CONFUSE WITH BRICK)	
8. COMPOSITION STONE (MANUFACTURED IMITATION)	9. OTHER						
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL -- BRICK, TILE, OR COMPOSITION							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. COMPOSITION (ASPHALT) SHINGLE OR SHEET (INCLUDES TARPAPER & IMITATION BRICK PAPER)	4. PLASTER OR STUCCO	5. ASBESTOS SIDING	6. TILE	7. BRICK	8. OTHER
EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL -- BRICK OR ADOBE COURSING <i>Multiple Choice</i> Match the pattern of the bricks or adobe block rows to those shown in the illustration							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. HEADER BOND	4. STRETCHER BOND (ALL WIDE)	5. ENGLISH BOND (ALTERNATING ROWS OF NARROW AND WIDE)	6. FLEMISH BOND (NARROW & WIDE ALTERNATE WITHIN THE SAME ROW)	7. COMMON BOND (WIDE ROWS SEPARATED BY OCCASIONAL NARROW ROW)	







BASEMENT

				
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. BASEMENT PRESENT	4. GROUND LEVEL BASEMENT (UNDER ELEVATED MAIN FLOOR)	5. OTHER






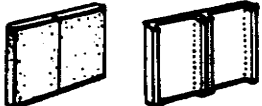

FOUNDATION MATERIAL

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. WOOD	4. STONE	5. CONCRETE BLOCK	6. POURED CONCRETE	7. BRICK	8. OTHER
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PLACEMENT WITH OTHER BUILDINGS (as seen from directly above)

					
1. BUILDING STANDS ALONE	2. ONE SIDE AGAINST BUILDING	3. ON END OF A ROW OF BUILDINGS (OF SAME OR DIFFERENT STYLES)	4. BETWEEN OTHER BUILDINGS IN A ROW	5. WITHIN A GROUP OR COMPLEX SURROUNDED OR ATTACHED ON SEVERAL SIDES (EXAMPLE: FACTORY)	6. OTHER

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - CONCRETE











						
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. POURED (SMOOTH OR WITH EXPOSED PEBBLES)	4. PLAIN BLOCK	5. SIMULATED STONE BLOCK (CAST STONE)	6. PRECAST PANEL (PLAIN OR SHAPED)	7. OTHER

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - METAL OR GLASS

								
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. METAL SHEET (CORRUGATED, RIBBED OR FLAT)	4. METAL PANEL (FRAMING VISIBLE)	5. ALUMINUM SIDING	6. CAST IRON	7. GLASS BLOCKS	8. GLASS WALL	9. OTHER











EXTERIOR SHEATHING

Original wall material covered with a different type of material (sheathing). Examples: plaster over brick wall, aluminum siding over wooden clapboard wall.

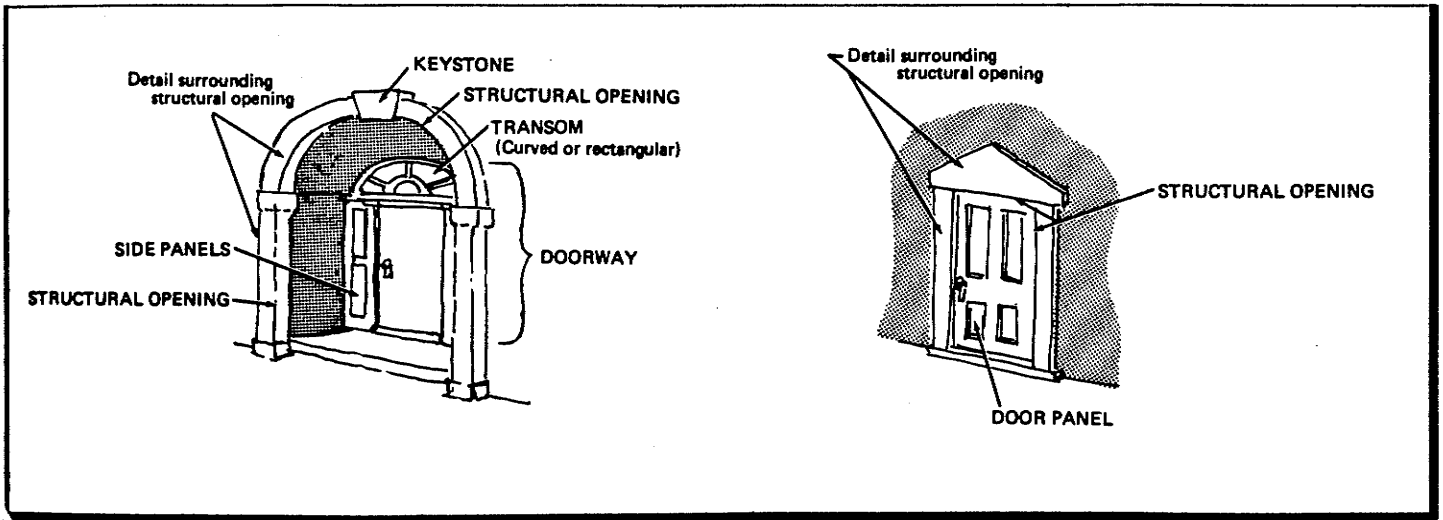
									
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. WOOD	4. TILE OR TERRACOTTA	5. PLASTER OR STUCCO	6. STONE	7. BRICK	8. METAL	9. COMPOSITION (ASPHALT SHINGLE, TARPAPER)	10. COMPOSITION (IMITATION STONE)
11. OTHER									

WALL DESIGN AND DETAIL

Design of major parts of the building's walls. Sections 3-5 show elements that cover more than one story, or may be repeated from floor to floor as in a multi-storied building.

					
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. RECESSED PANEL (WITH OR WITHOUT WINDOWS; TOP FLAT OR ARCHED)	4. WALL SECTIONS SEPARATED BY EMBEDDED ROUND COLUMNS OR SQUARE PILLARS	5. SQUARE VERTICAL PILLARS CONNECTED BY HORIZONTAL CROSS PANELS	6. QUOINS - STONE-LIKE BLOCKS ARRANGED VERTICALLY AT BUILDING CORNERS
				11. OTHERS	
7. END BOARD AT BUILDING CORNERS	8. HORIZONTAL ORNAMENTED OR PLAIN BAND; OFTEN WITH SHELF & BRACKETS AT OR NEAR THE ROOF LINE	9. PLAIN OR DECORATED HORIZONTAL BAND BETWEEN FLOOR LEVELS	10. ARCHED OR STEPPED CORBELING (SUPPORTS PROJECTING BAND ABOVE WINDOWS OR NEAR ROOF LINE)	11. OTHERS	

DOORS

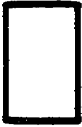

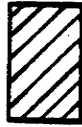

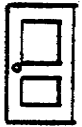































Record the structural opening and surrounding detail of the front door especially if it is unusual. Mention other doors if they are important.

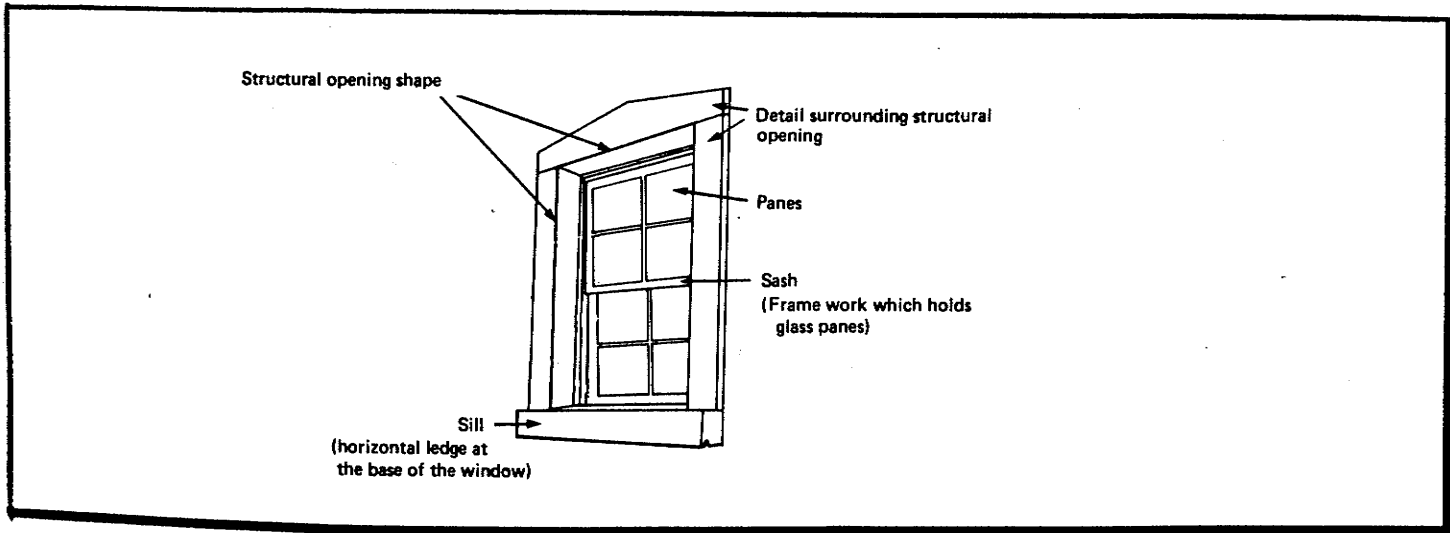
MAIN DOOR - STRUCTURAL OPENING SHAPE Deals with the shape of the opening in the wall in which the door is placed. May contain more than one door.									
WINDOWS - SURROUNDING DETAIL OF TOP OF STRUCTURAL OPENING									
1. NONE	11. TRIANGULAR	3. FLAT	4. FLAT WITH ROUND CORNERS	5. SEGMENTAL	6. SEMI-ELLIPTICAL	7. SEMI-CIRCULAR	8. 4-CENTER OGEE	9. 2-CENTER POINTED	10. PARABOLIC

MAIN DOOR - SURROUNDING DETAIL OF TOP OF STRUCTURAL OPENING There are many variations - select the one which is most similar to the main door of the building.									
WINDOWS - " " " " " "									
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. PLAIN MOLDING	4. VICTORIAN DECORATED TRIM (MANY VARIATIONS)	5. MOLDED TRIM	6. CONTINUOUS TRIM ABOVE	7. PLAIN LINTEL	8. DECORATED LINTEL	9. SHAPED LINTEL	10. LABEL
11. FLAT WITH BRICKS OR STONES SET VERTICALLY	12. FLAT OR ARCHED WITH RADIATING BRICKS OR STONES	13. FLAT OR ARCHED WITH RADIATING BRICKS OR STONES AND CENTER KEYSTONE	14. FLAT OR ARCHED WITH ALTERNATING RADIATING BRICKS OR STONES	15. FLAT OR ARCHED WITH STEPPED RADIATING BRICKS OR STONES	16. PLAIN OR MOLDED ARCH TRIM	17. PLAIN OR MOLDED ARCH TRIM WITH CENTER KEYSTONE			
							5. OTHER		
18. SHELF	19. TRIANGULAR PEDIMENT	20. SEGMENTAL PEDIMENT	21. DOUBLE CURVED PEDIMENT	22. BROKEN PEDIMENT	23. HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS	24. CURVED HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS	5. OTHER		

MAIN DOOR - SURROUNDING DETAIL OF SIDES OF STRUCTURAL OPENING									
WINDOWS - " " " " " "									
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. PLAIN	4. MOLDED TRIM	5. TILED TRIM	6. QUOINS	7. ROUND OR FLAT COLUMNS ATTACHED TO WALL SURFACE	8. OTHER DECORATED TRIM	9. OTHER	

DOOR TYPE						Indicates the number of doors within the main doorway opening.																	
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. SINGLE	4. DOUBLE	5. MULTIPLE	6. OTHER																		
DOOR TYPE												Indicates the type of door or doors within the main doorway opening. The panels in the illustration may be blind (no glass) or may be glass panels. Do not be limited by the drawings; panels can be many shapes and can be used in a variety of arrangements. Select the example which is most similar to the main door of the building.											
																							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. PLAIN	4. PLAIN, DIVIDED VERTICALLY	5. PLAIN DIVIDED DIAGONALLY	6. SINGLE PANEL	7. TWO PANEL		8. THREE PANEL															
																							
9. FOUR PANEL		10. FIVE PANEL	11. SIX OR MORE PANELS	12. LOWER WOOD PANELS AND RECTANGULAR GLASS ABOVE	13. DOOR WITH GLASS OVAL OR CIRCLE		14. DOOR WITH FAN PANEL	15. DECORATED DOOR															
																							
16. DUTCH DOOR	17. FRENCH DOOR	18. REVOLVING DOOR	19. IRON DOOR WITH OR WITHOUT PANELS	20. OTHER																			
DOOR MATERIAL												You may choose more than one if several materials are present.											
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. WOOD	4. METAL	5. GLASS	6. OTHER																		
DOOR GLAZING												Which of the following best describes the glass in the door?											
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. GLASS PRESENT IN PART OF DOOR	4. ALL GLASS, WITH OR WITHOUT FRAME	5. ETCHED OR FROSTED GLASS PANEL(S) WITH DESIGN	6. STAINED GLASS PRESENT IN DOOR	7. OTHER																	
DOORWAY - SIDE PANELS												This item describes the wood (blind) or glass panels which are adjacent to the door within the structural opening. Choose the illustration which most closely resembles the side panels of the building's main doorway.											
																							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. BLIND (NO GLASS)	4. SOME OR ALL SIDE PANELS HAVE GLASS	5. PANEL ON ONE SIDE ONLY, EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT GLASS	6. OTHER																		
DOORWAY - TRANSOM PANELS												A transom is an opening over the door, usually for ventilation. It may be a blind (no glass) panel or may have glass.											
																							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. BLIND (NO GLASS)	4. SINGLE RECTANGULAR PIECE OF GLASS	5. GLASS, WITH PANELS DIVIDED BY SMALL UPRIGHT BARS	6. FANLIGHT WITH GLASS OR BLIND (NO GLASS) (MAY BE SINGLE OR DIVIDED BY SPOKES)	7. OTHER																	
DOOR - DOORWAY TYPE												Doorway is the area inside the structural opening in the wall, between the door itself and the edge of the material surrounding the structural opening. The doorway may be flush with the exterior wall, or may be set back from the surface of the wall.											
																							
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. PLAIN (FLUSH OR RECESSED WITH WALL)	4. DECORATED (FLUSH WITH WALL OR RECESSED)	5. FLAT COLUMNS ATTACHED FLUSH WITH WALL	6. FLAT COLUMNS ATTACHED, RECESSED BACK FROM OUTSIDE WALL	7. ROUND COLUMNS ATTACHED FLUSH WITH WALL	8. ROUND COLUMNS ATTACHED, RECESSED BACK FROM OUTSIDE WALL																

WINDOWS



Record unusual window types such as square or slanted bays, diamond pane, leaded or stained glass, Palladian, arched, etc. and their location. Primary window openings should be recorded - double-hung, casement, fixed, sliding, and their location.

7. 2 SASH DIVIDED VERTICALLY	8. 2 SASH DIVIDED VERTICALLY SEPARATED BY AN UPRIGHT BAR	3. DOUBLE HUNG (SLIDES UP AND DOWN)	4. CASEMENT (OPENS OUTWARD FROM SIDES)	5. HINGED AT TOP OR BOTTOM	6. PIVOTED	7. HORIZONTAL SLIDING	8. FIXED (DOES NOT OPEN)
9. 3 OR MORE SASHES DIVIDED VERTICALLY (WITH OR WITHOUT UPRIGHT DIVIDING BARS)	10. ONE OR MORE SASHES WITH GLASS SIDEPANELS	6. STAINED GLASS, GEOMETRIC (COLORED SQUARES & RECTANGLES)	3. QUATREFOIL & VARIATIONS	4. QUATREFOIL (STAR)	5. BULLS EYE		
3. ONE SASH	4. 2 SASH	5. 1 SASH & TRANSOM	6. 2 SASH & TRANSOM	8. STAINED GLASS SCENE (PERSONS, BIRDS, SHIPS, LANDSCAPE, ETC.)	9. LEADED GLASS, LATTICE (DIAMOND SHAPED PANES SEPARATED BY LEAD STRIPS)	10. ROSE WINDOW (ROUND CHURCH WINDOW)	

SPECIAL WINDOW SHAPES — Multiple Choice The illustrations outline the shapes of any special or ornamental windows. They may be located anywhere on the building.

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. ROUND	4. HALF-ROUND	5. QUARTER-ROUND	6. POLYGONAL	7. ELLIPTICAL	8. HALF-ELLIPTICAL	9. EYEBROW	10. GOTHIC
11. TRIANGULAR TOP	12. SEMI-CIRCULAR TOP	13. OVAL	14. PALLADIAN	15. OTHER					

STAIRS - LOCATION AND DESIGN Shows the type and extent of the stairway

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. GROUND OR FIRST FLOOR, PLAIN	4. GROUND OR FIRST FLOOR WITH OPEN RAILING	5. GROUND OR FIRST FLOOR WITH SOLID RAILING	6. UPPER FLOORS WITH OPEN RAILING	7. UPPER FLOORS WITH SOLID RAILING	8. UPPER FLOOR WITH HAND-RAIL SUPPORTED BY ROW OF COLUMNS

STAIRS - SHAPE This shows the shape of the stairway as it approaches the entrance.

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. STRAIGHT	4. STRAIGHT, APPROACH FROM SIDE	5. STRAIGHT, REVERSED	6. STRAIGHT, DOUBLE	7. CURVED	8. DOUBLE CURVE
9. COMBINATION OF DOUBLE CURVE AND STRAIGHT	10. SPIRAL	11. LARGE PLATFORM, CURVED OR STRAIGHT			12. OTHER		

PORCH May cover one or more stories in height.

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. STOOP	4. RECESSED INTO WALL OR INTO CORNER	5. OPEN PORCH WITH SQUARE POSTS OR ROUND COLUMNS	6. PORCH WITH STICKWORK	7. CLOSED PORCH (MAY BE ENCLOSED WITH WOOD, GLASS, OR SCREEN.)
8. OPEN VERANDA (EXTENDS ACROSS FRONT, SOMETIMES AROUND SIDES)	9. CLOSED VERANDA	10. GUYED (SUPPORTED BY CABLES FROM ABOVE)	11. MARQUEE OR OTHER PORCH WITHOUT SUPPORTS	12. OTHER		

PORCH SUPPORTS Indicate the type of supporting structures that hold up the roof of the porch.

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. POSTS, SQUARED OR TURNED	4. OPEN DECORATIVE LACY METAL SUPPORTS	5. LARGE SQUARE POSTS OR PILLARS	6. COLUMNS	7. ARCADE (ROW OF ARCHES)	8. WALL	9. SUPPORTS ON PIERS OR BLOCKS	10. CABLES, RODS OR WIRE
11. OTHER									

PORCH SUPPORTS - MATERIAL

1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. WOOD	4. ADOBE	5. STONE	6. BRICK	7. TILE OR TERRACOTTA	8. CONCRETE OR SIMULATED STONE BLOCKS	9. PLASTER OR STUCCO	10. METAL
11. OTHER									

PORCH - HEIGHT Indicate the height covered by the porch.

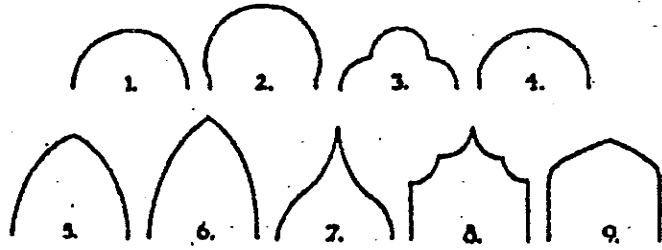
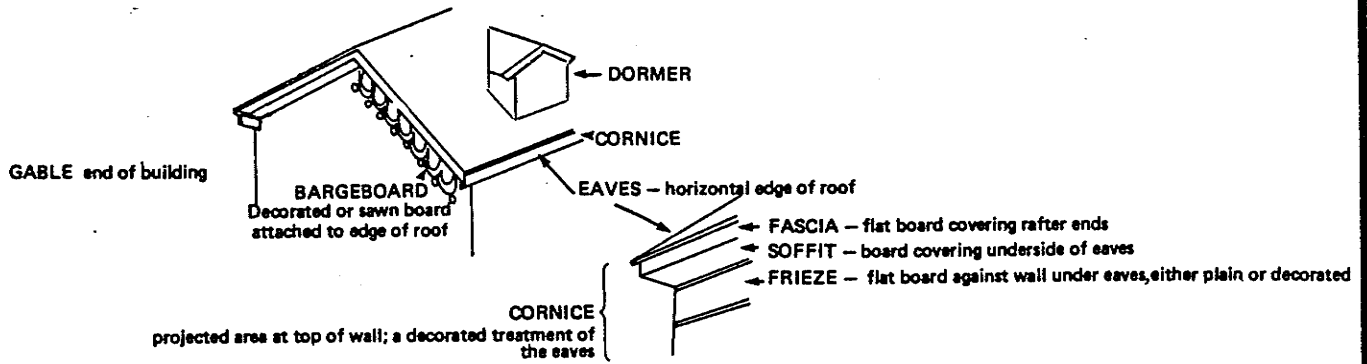
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. FIRST STORY	4. FIRST AND SECOND STORIES	5. THREE OR MORE STORIES	6. OTHER
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ADDITIONAL FEATURES

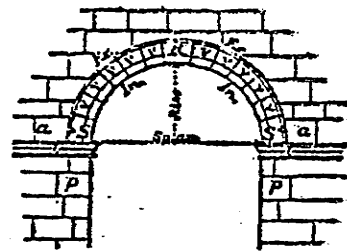
Additional features such as decorative detail, towers, finials, etc. add interest to the structure and contribute to its significance. Be sure to record as much detail as possible.

ADDITIONAL BUILDING FEATURES									
1. NONE									
2. UNKNOWN	3. EXTERIOR CHIMNEY AGAINST WALL	4. TOWER OR TURRET	5. SPIRE OR STEEPLE (MOSTLY WITH CHURCHES)	6. EXTERIOR MASSIVE WALL SUPPORTS OR BUTTRESS, USUALLY BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE	7. ADDITIONAL ROW OF ARCHES OR COLUMNS NOT DESCRIBED EARLIER	8. BALCONY			
9. ADDITIONAL PORCH	10. GARAGE AS PART OF THE BUILDING	11. BAY WITH WINDOWS	12. ROUNDED BUILDING CORNERS	13. SHUTTERS (WOOD OR IRON COVERS THAT CLOSE ACROSS WINDOWS OR DOORS)					
14. STATUES ON THE BUILDING	15. DECORATED PEDIMENT (ABOVE WINDOWS OR ON ROOF)	16. OTHER	7. STONE OR PANEL WITH DATE OR INSCRIPTION	8. DECORATIVE BRICK, TILE OR TERRACOTTA	9. URNS OR OTHER SCULPTURED ORNAMENTS				
ORNAMENTATION									
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. DECORATIVE PATTERNS ATTACHED TO SURFACE	4. SPECIAL PATTERNS OF FLOWERS AND LEAVES	5. SPINDLE AND SPOOL	6. DECORATIVE PANELS, SQUARE, TRIANGULAR OR ROUND ON WALLS & PORCHES				

ROOF TRIM — EAVES									
This deals with the area where the edge of the roof meets the top of the walls. There are many variations of the basic types; choose the example which most closely resembles the eaves of the building									
1. NONE	2. UNKNOWN	3. CLOSE EAVES	4. EAVES PROJECTING, NO RAFTERS EXPOSED	5. EAVES PROJECTING, RAFTERS EXPOSED	6. CORNICE FASCIA ALONE	7. FRIEZE ALONE	8. PROJECTING EAVES AND FRIEZE	9. FASCIA AND FRIEZE	10. CORNICE WITH FASCIA AND BRACKETS
11. PLAIN BOXED CORNICE (EAVES BOXED IN, RAFTER ENDS ENCLOSED)	12. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE	13. BOXED CORNICE SLOPED SOFFIT	14. BOXED CORNICE, SLOPED SOFFIT & FRIEZE	15. BOXED CORNICE, WITH BRACKETS	16. BOXED CORNICE, WITH FRIEZE & BRACKETS	17. BOXED CORNICE, PLAIN, FRIEZE PLAIN			
18. BOXED CORNICE, FRIEZE DECORATED	19. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE FRIEZE PLAIN	20. DECORATED BOXED CORNICE FRIEZE DECORATED	21. BARGEBOARD	22. PLAIN PARAPET (WALL AROUND EDGE OF ROOF)	23. CRENELLATED (CASTELLATED) PARAPET	24. PARAPET WITH ENTABLATURE	25. PARAPET WITH BALLUSTRADE	26. OTHER PARAPET	27. OTHER EAVES



The principal arch forms: 1) Round; 2) Horseshoe; 3) Trefoil; 4) Segmental; 5) Pointed, equilateral; 6) Pointed, lancet; 7) Ogee; 8) Curtain; 9) Tudor.



Arch.
a, abutments; v, voussoirs; S, springers; I, impost; Ia, intrados; p, pier; A, keystone; Ia, extrados.

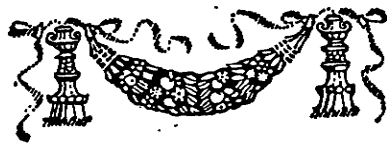


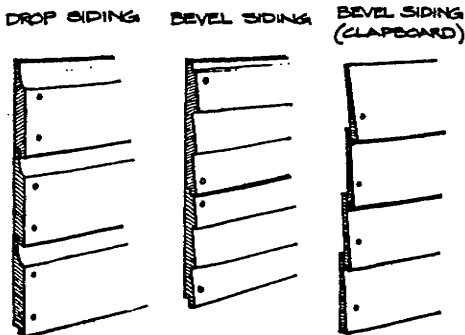
Fig. 43. Festoon



battlements: A, merlons; B, crenels; C, machicolations

TYPES OF WOOD SIDING

HORIZONTAL SIDINGS

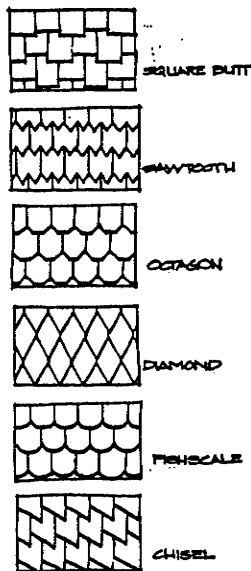


VERTICAL SIDING (BOARD & BATTEN)



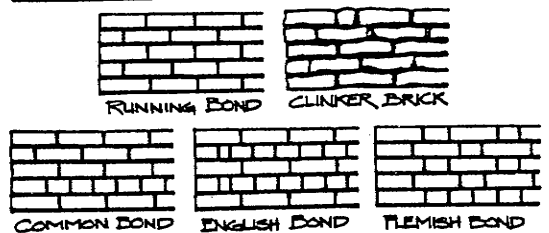
LONGER NAILS ATTACH THE BATTENS TO THE SHEATHING THROUGH THE 1/2" GAP BETWEEN THE BOARDS.

SHINGLE PATTERNS



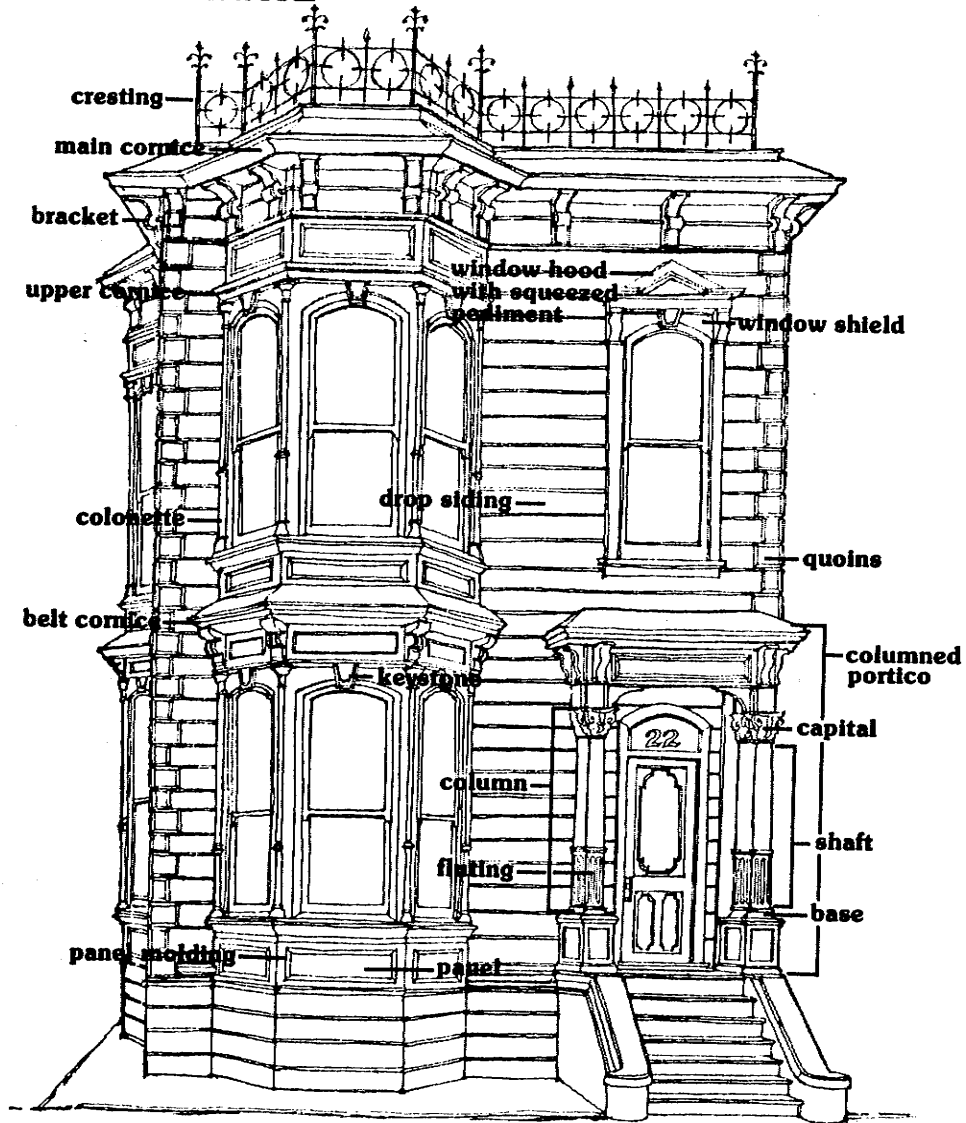
EGG-AND-DART MOLDING

BRICK PATTERNS



ARCHITECTURAL VOCABULARY

ITALIANATE



SINGLE-STORY ITALIANATE

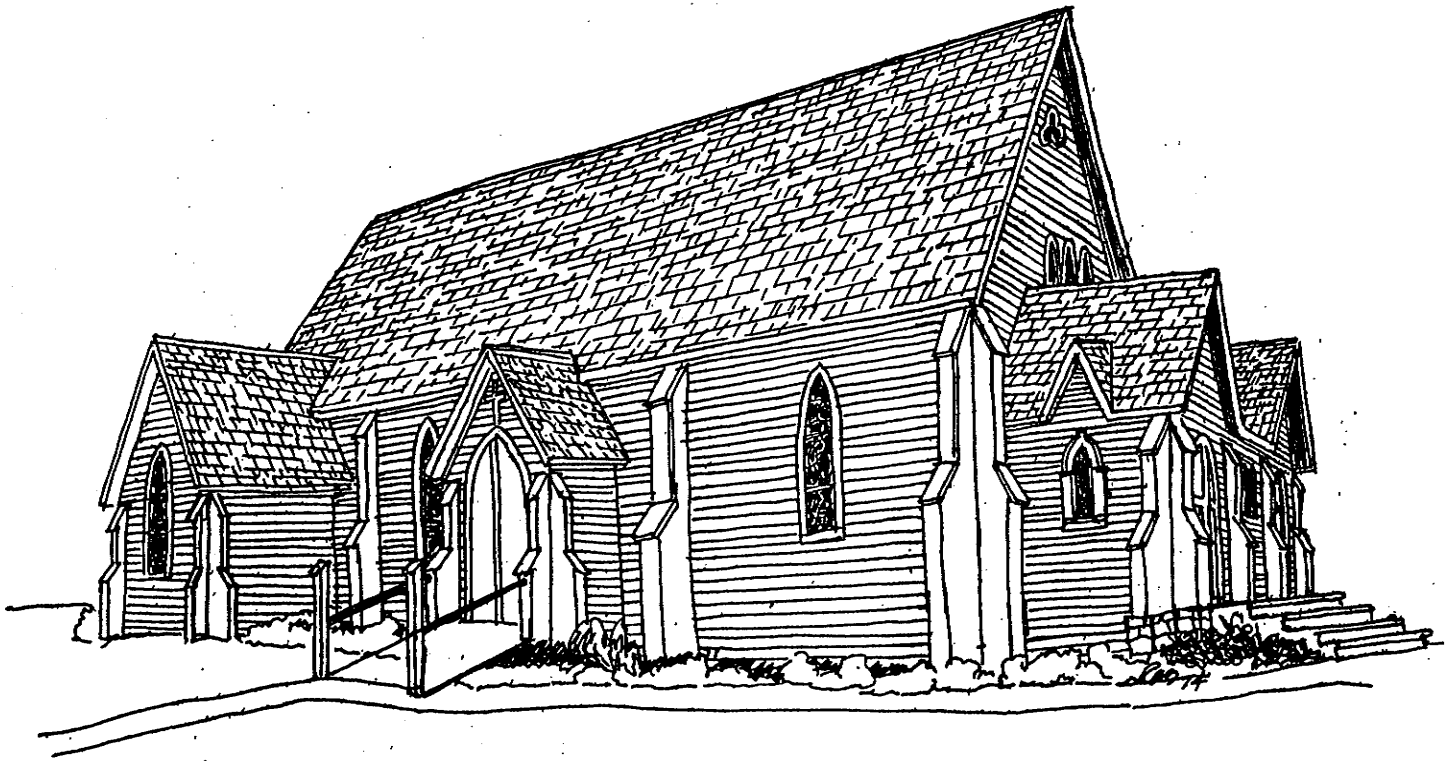
(c. 1860-1880)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * low pitched hip roof sometimes topped with cupola or tower
- * wide eaves supported by large sometimes carved brackets
- * formal plan, symmetrical, compact and squarish in shape
- * tall, thin windows sometimes arched or rounded with slanted bays
- * heavy use of detail over windows and doors
- * may have quoined edges around doors or corners of buildings

GOTHIC REVIVAL
(c.1860-1880's)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * high pitched roofs
- * steeply pitched cross gables in center of facade oftentimes decorated by a bargeboard
- * bargeboards sometimes with wood trim carved in curvilinear pattern reminiscent of Gothic tracery
- * windows and doors of the lancet (pointed) type
- * board and batten walls often used in early examples

EASTLAKE

(Stick Style)

(c.1875-1895)

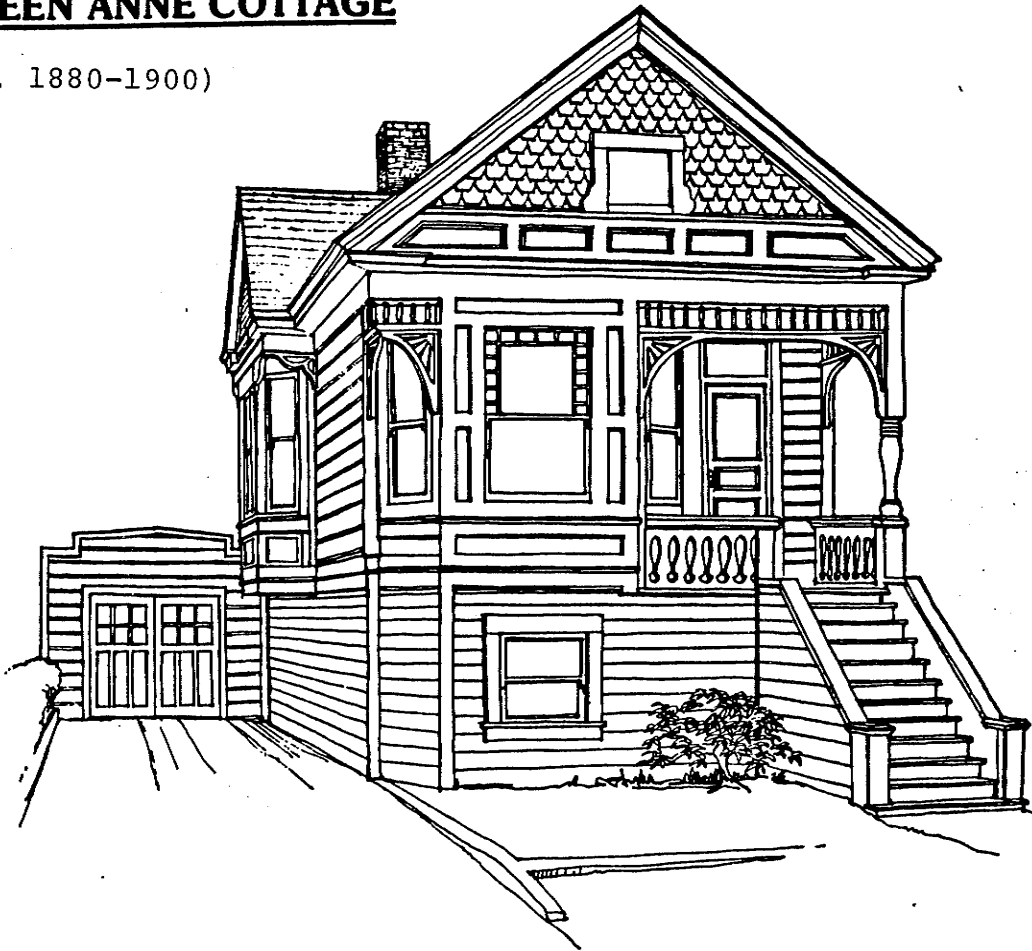


CHARACTERISTICS

- * tall proportions with high steep roofs
- * gable ornament composed of turned wood pieces joined to resemble a brace
- * exposure of structural members -- posts, dentils, corner bracing, etc.
- * profusion of jigsaw and lathe work in wood, seen in perforated gables and pediments and porch posts, railings and balusters that resemble table legs.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

(c. 1880-1900)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * one-story rowhouse version
- * emphasis on large front gable
- * decorative elements include shingles, spindle and scroll detail, sunburst designs, classical detailing seen in columns, scrolls
- * porch detail includes cut out stickwork or carved ballustrades

QUEEN ANNE

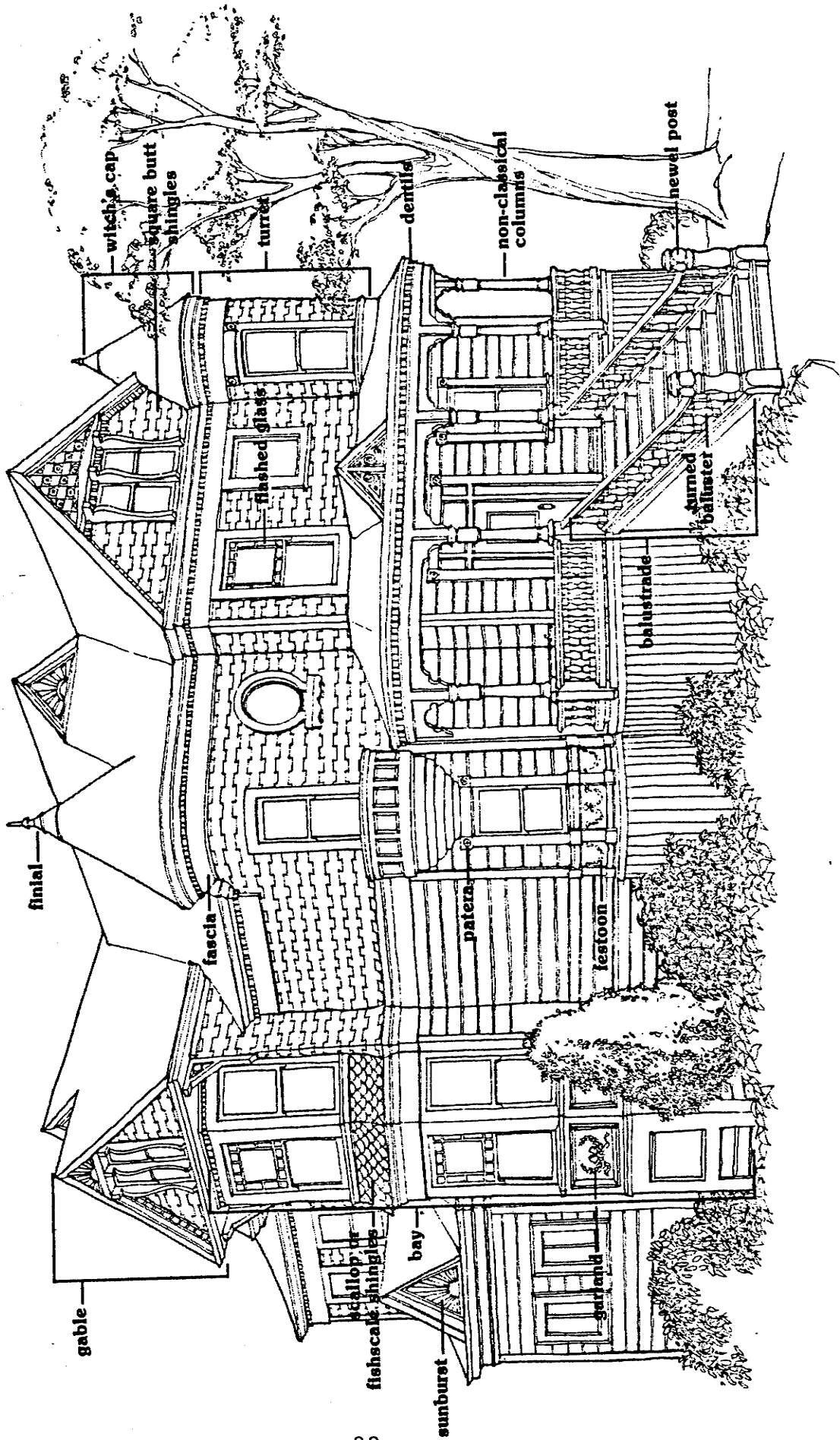
(c.1885-1900)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * irregular in plan and elevation, multi-gabled roof
- * round corner towers or turrets
- * heavy use of shingles in variety of patterns
- * wrap-around porches on first floor
- * intricate detailing seen in spindle and spool ornaments
- * turned porch columns
- * decorative elements may include grouped chimneys, Palladian windows and classical detailing
- * textured wall surfaces and stained glass windows

QUEEN ANNE



CLASSIC BOX

(c. 1890-1910)

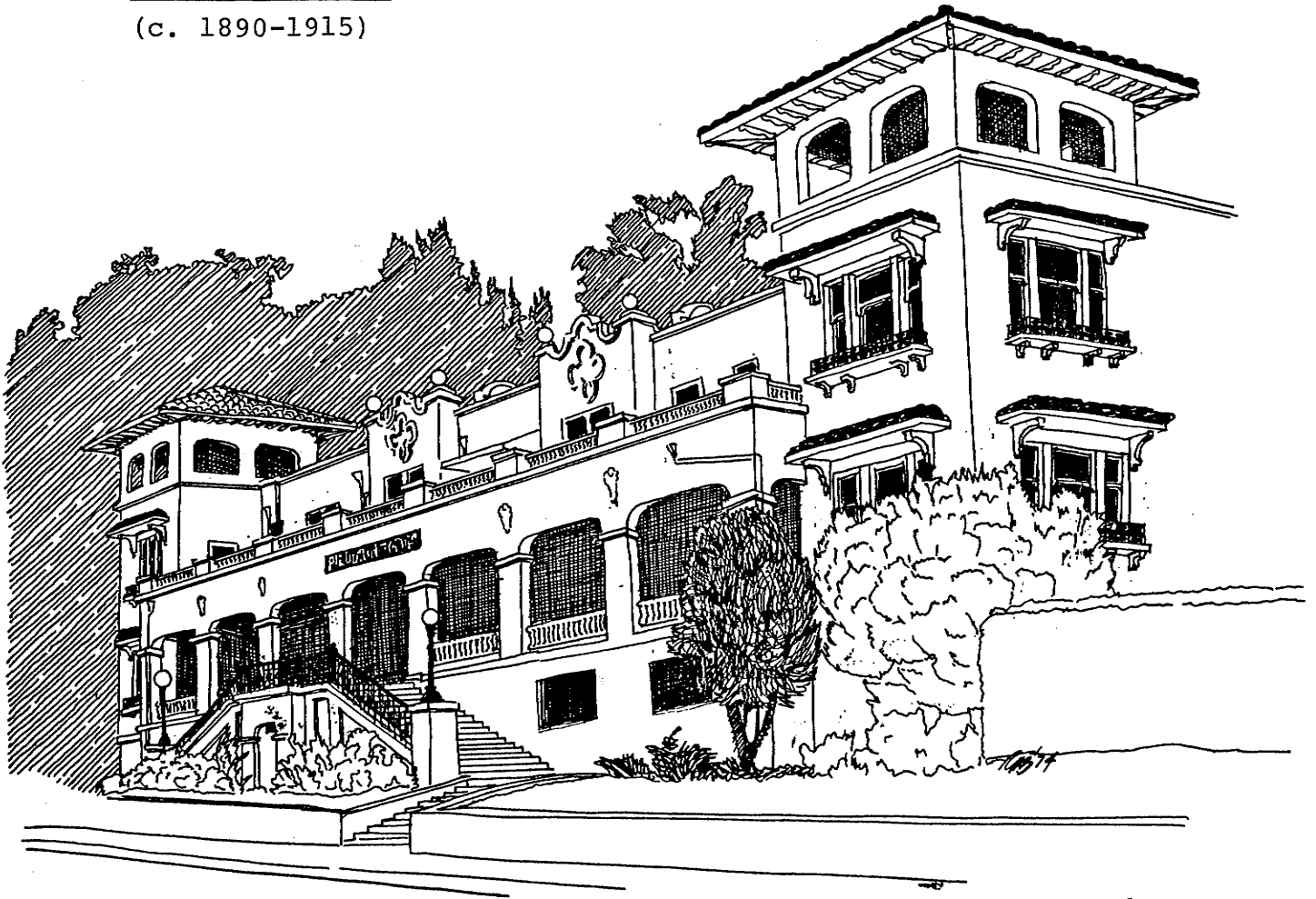


CHARACTERISTICS

- * low hipped roof with dormer windows and square shape
- * symmetrical lines seen in window and door placement
- * prominent porticoes
- * classical features may be seen in columns, Palladian windows and fanlights, engaged piers and pilasters
- * narrow clapboard siding usually painted white
- * classical details seen in swag garlands, dentils, egg and dart, classical entablature

MISSION REVIVAL

(c. 1890-1915)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * white, plain stucco walls
- * mission facade
- * arched openings
- * red tile, low pitched roofs
- * balconies and towers on large buildings

NEOCLASSIC ROWHOUSE

(c. 1895-1915)

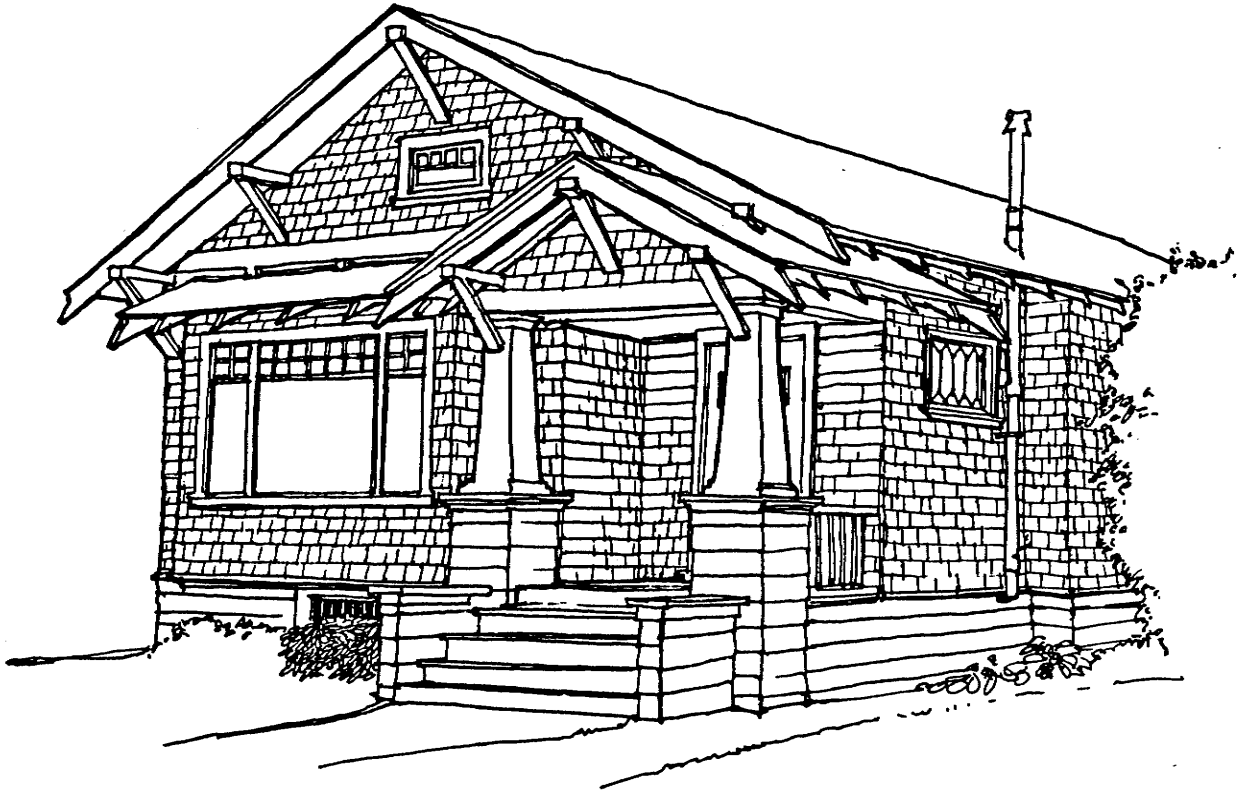


CHARACTERISTICS

- * one-story house on a raised foundation
- * hipped roof with dormer window
- * front and side bays either slanted or square
- * narrow white clapboard siding

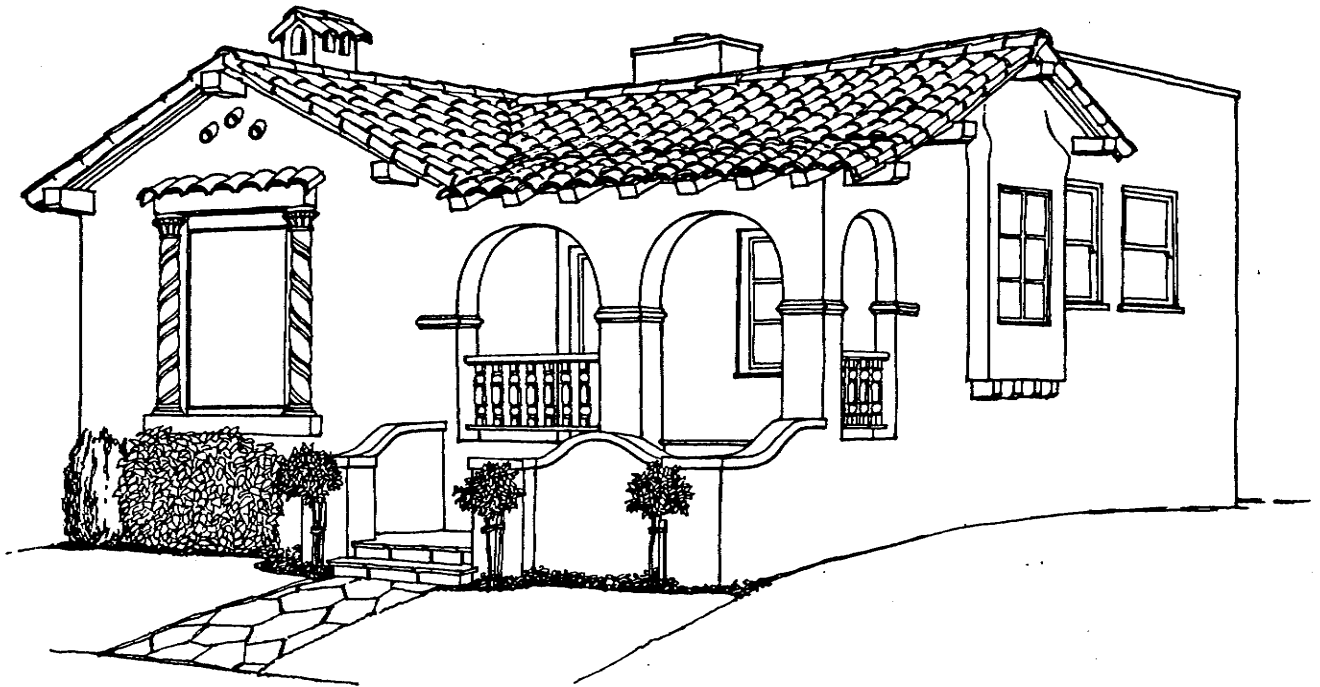
CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW

(c. 1905-1925)

**CHARACTERISTICS**

- * typically a single-story house with one or more broadly pitched overhanging gables
- * small gable caps entry porch with larger gable behind and to one side
- * another version shows broadside of gable to the street with a dormer window
- * use of natural materials - shingles, shakes, cobblestone and redwood in earth tones
- * exposed beams beneath overhanging eaves, projected brackets
- * cobblestones or rough clinker brick sometimes used in chimneys, tapered porch columns, foundations and walls

Spanish Colonial Revival
(c. 1915-1941)

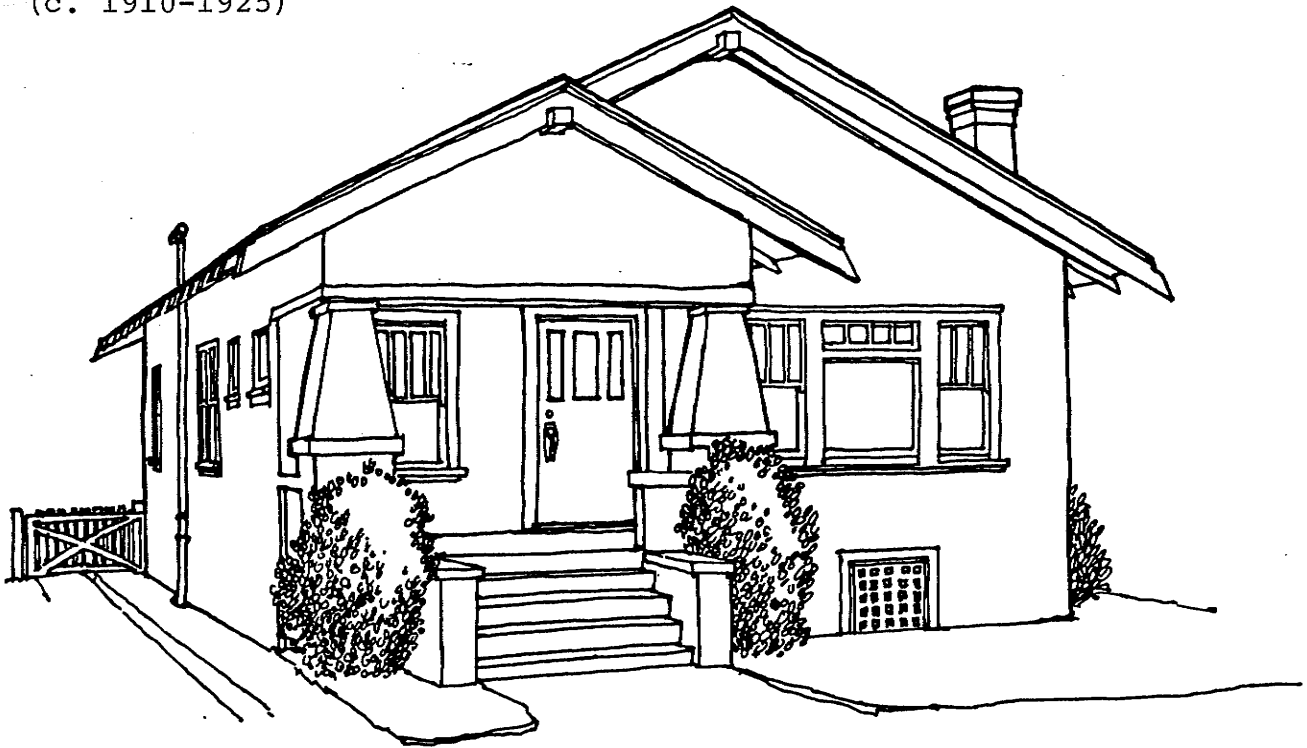


CHARACTERISTICS

- * red tile roof - low pitch with variety of shapes
- * white stucco walls
- * arches found on porches, front doors or windows -- may be pointed, rounded, flatened or a circle with a peak in Islamic manner
- * additional features may include wrought iron or wood used for balcony railings or window trim
- * may have stucco wing wall with arched opening as background entrance or a ceremonial garage entrance

CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

(c. 1910-1925)



CHARACTERISTICS

- * more modest scale than craftsman bungalow but same lines
- * single story house with low-pitched roofs
- * extremely plain exterior, simple box-like shapes
- * cast concrete block foundations and porch supports
- * porch with overhanging gables supported by elephantine columns
- * casement or double hung windows with pronounced wood frames with upper frame sometimes cut into smaller panes with wood partitions.
- * stucco or wood siding

PROVINCIAL STYLE

(English Tudor)

(c. 1919-1935)

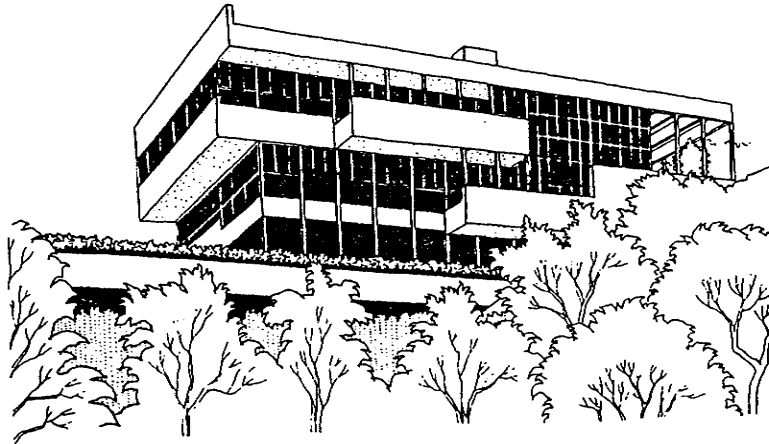


CHARACTERISTICS

- * steep roof - cross gables
- * slate or shingle roof that may resemble thatching
- * cylindrical tower
- * Tudor arched picture window, use of small panes as well
- * stucco walls with stone, brick and wood used for decorative effects
- * wood used in half-timbering manner to produce geometric patterns of dark timbers and white spaces

The International Style

(1935-1942)



CHARACTERISTICS:

- * light, horizontal volumes often cantilevered out over the landscape
- * horizontality strongly emphasized
- * walls and glass surfaces kept in same plane
- * stucco walls conveying lightness
- * flat roofs, usually without parapets
- * extensive use of glass
- * machine, hospital-like image cultivated

A SELECTED GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL
TERMS

- Arches: A curved structure made of shaped stone blocks or bricks that support themselves over a void through mutual pressure. The round arch was used in Roman, Romanesque, Renaissance, and other Neo-Classic revival structures. The pointed arch was extensively used on Gothic style buildings. An arch may be non-functional and merely ornamental.
- Balustrade: A series of balusters, small pillar-like supports, supporting a railing.
- Bargeboard: A board often ornamented that conceals roof timbers projecting over gables. The gingerbread trim on the eaves of a gable.
- Bay: The internal compartments of a building, also projecting windows such as slanted bays, square bays, or round bays.
- Bracket: A projecting support.
- Clapboard: Overlapping horizontal boards forming an outside wall.
- Capital: The head or crowning feature of a column
- Column: An upright supporting member, circular in plan and usually slightly tapering; in classical architecture it consists of base, shaft and capital.
- Cornice: Any projecting molding along the top of a building, finishing or crowning it.
- Crenalated Parapet: The portion of a wall that was battlemented and rose above the roof of a fortress or above the gutter height of a house; the low walls surrounding or edging balconies, platforms or bridges.
- Cresting: An ornamental ridge on a wall or roof, generally of iron or copper and often decorated with finials.
- Corinthian: One of the Greek and Roman Orders having a fluted shaft, a capital decorated with acanthus leaves and spirals on the upper corners.
- Cupola: A small structure built on top of a roof for a lookout or to complete a design and usually with a domed top.

- Dentil:** A small projecting decorative block used in a series to form a dentil course or row. These are generally found at the cornice of a wall or under the cornice of a pediment.
- Dormer:** An extension projecting vertically from a sloping roof and incorporating a window; its function is to admit light into a room or space under a roof.
- Eave:** The lower edge of a roof, overhanging the top of a wall.
- Entablature:** The upper part of an order, consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice.
- Facade:** The front or face of a building
- Fanlight:** The window, usually semicircular in shape, that is placed above a door.
- Festoon:** A carved, molded or painted ornamental garland of foliage, flowers, and sometimes fruit suspended in a loop between two points.
- Finial:** The carved or molded ornament crowning a gable or spire and usually of metal, wood or stone.
- Frieze:** A horizontal band, usually decorated with sculpture, between the architrave and cornice of a building.
- French Window:** A long window reaching to floor level and opening in two leaves like a pair of doors.
- Gable:** The triangle of wall surface formed by the meeting of two sloping roof lines at the end of a ridged roof; a braced gable contains decorative structural members in the V of the gable that form a "brace".
- Half Timbering:** A type of building construction in which the structural elements (posts, nails and struts) are made of timber and left visible while the spaces between them are filled in with brick or other material.
- Hipped-Roof:** A roof whose external angle is formed by the meeting of two sloping surfaces.
- Horseshoe arch:** Often found in Islamic buildings; it can be either a pointed or round horseshoe.
- Keystone:** The central stone of an arch or rib vault, sometimes carved.

ARCHITECTURE: HISTORY AND STYLE IDENTIFICATION

Learning to identify a building by its architectural style can be fun, but sometimes confusing. Most structures found within the survey area of Fillmore is not of any one pure style, but generally contain elements of several styles. The Victorian Era (1837-1901) refers to the period of Queen Victoria's reign in England. Many styles flourished during this time in Ventura County including the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

The earliest style to be found in the County is the Gothic Revival Style. Originating in England, it was a very romantic and picturesque style. It became popular in America in the 1830's and its influences have been traced in the County to the 1870's. More familiar to the County was the "Carpenter Gothic" which was found mostly in churches designed by local builders from late 19th century pattern books.

Italianate is one of the earliest Victorian Era styles found in the County from the mid 1860's to 1880's. Typical of the Italianate are features such as carved brackets, round-arched, long, narrow or pedimented windows or bay windows. The Italianate is a variant of the Gothic style, which became popular in America, around 1845 and in the 1870's in Ventura County. One of the most popular varieties of Ventura County Italianate structures is the two-story cubehouse with projecting eaves supported by brackets, often with a cupola atop the center.

The Eastlake craze that swept the county in the 1880's was also found in Ventura County. Charles Eastlake, a popular English furniture designer and architect was never pleased that his name was being used for a style of architecture in America. The Eastlake style (c. 1875-1895) was seen more as applied decoration -- the product of the chisel, gouge and lathe. Typical of the ornamentation are porch posts and rows of spindles and spool-like ballusters that resemble table legs. This decoration is more three dimensional than the later Queen Anne detailing.

The Queen Anne style, prevalent from 1880 to 1900, is quite irregular in plan. It is characterized by intersecting gables, towers and turrets, combinations of building materials and elaborately tall and decorative chimneys. Details are classical in nature with the use of columns, dentils, and scrolls all of which contribute to its "picturesqueness". The Queen Anne style was sometimes referred to as eclectic and hodge-podge because of its curious irregular combinations.

The frivolity that characterized the High Victorian style culminating in the Queen Anne came to an end in the 1890's. A return to a more symmetrical style, the Colonial Revival occurred in the last decade of the 19th century as a result of the nostalgia generated by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial and 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago which favored the neo-classic style. Houses and commercial buildings took on straighter lines and flattened ornamentation. The classic box and the neo classic row house

came into existence. Holdovers from the Queen Anne are seen in the raised basement, recessed porch, bay window and overall penchant for classically inspired detailing.

California architects, searching for a regionalized version of the Colonial Revival Style, looked to the Missions for their inspiration. The Mission Revival style became popular from 1890 to 1915. One of the few examples of this style found in the County is the Bard Hospital on Poli Street in Ventura built in 1902 by local architect Selwyn Shaw. The restoration of the missions during this period give rise to the acceptance of this style which was seen all across the United States in railroad stations, resort hotels, single family dwellings and even service stations.

The Arts and Crafts movement (1876-1916) originated in England under William Morris as a reaction to the industrial age. In America the foremost proponent of this movement was writer and designer Gustav Stickley. His publication of The Craftsman from 1901 to 1916 had a far reaching effect on architecture particularly the Craftsman and California Bungalow Style from 1900 to 1925. The Craftsman Period was a reaction to the machine age and mass produced detail of the Victorian Era. Part of the philosophy of Morris and Stickley was "to teach that beauty does not imply elaboration or ornament". The Craftsman style, centered in Southern California, reflected simplicity of form and materials with an emphasis found on the "natural" such as the heavy use of wood, native stone and earth tones. Proportions were low to blend with the site.

The term 'bungalow' was derived from the Hindustani word meaning "belonging to Bengal". The British anglicized it and applied it to resthouses along the main road which were low in profile and surrounded by verandas.

Bungalow houses became extremely popular in California from 1900 to 1925. People liked the informal plans and builders had a variety of "bungalow" plan books from which to build something everyone could afford. The similarities between the Craftsman and the California Style were the small size and low pitched roof. The differences are seen in the Craftsman's use of the natural materials such as cobblestones, brick and shingle siding all done in earth tones versus the California Bungalow's plainer exterior using stucco or wood siding.

The 1920's in California was a period of prosperity as a result of the oil boom, the citrus industry and the movie industries. Many new houses as well as commercial buildings were constructed in Period Revival Styles which became very popular during this time.

The Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Style (1915-1935) was among the most popular, receiving its impetus from the Panama Exposition at San Diego in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. This style includes elements from Spain, Italy and the Islamic world of North Africa.

Appearing at the same time were Provincial Styles such as English Tudor and Hansel and Gretel Cottages. Houses, in particular, were designed to reflect another period of history - English Tudor and Hansel and Gretel designs "conjured up romantic times and far away places."

The Moderne Style (Art Deco) 1925-1940 is also found in the Ventura County. Art Deco derived its name from the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs held in Paris in 1925. The Moderne Style can be divided into two distinct periods: The Zig Zag Moderne of the 1920's and the Streamlined Moderne of the 1930's. The Zig Zag Moderne was found mainly in commercial buildings which used decorative zig zag detail as well as other designs such as chevrons, stylized plants and spirals. The emphasis was on vertical forms.

The Streamlined Moderne of the 1930's was an outgrowth of the machine aesthetic. This style, with its emphasis on the horizontal forms, is seen in both residential and commercial architecture. The rounded corners and smooth surfaces were reminiscent of the curved streamlined form of the automobile, train and airplane. The movement had a fascination with speed and travel and was oriented toward futurism.