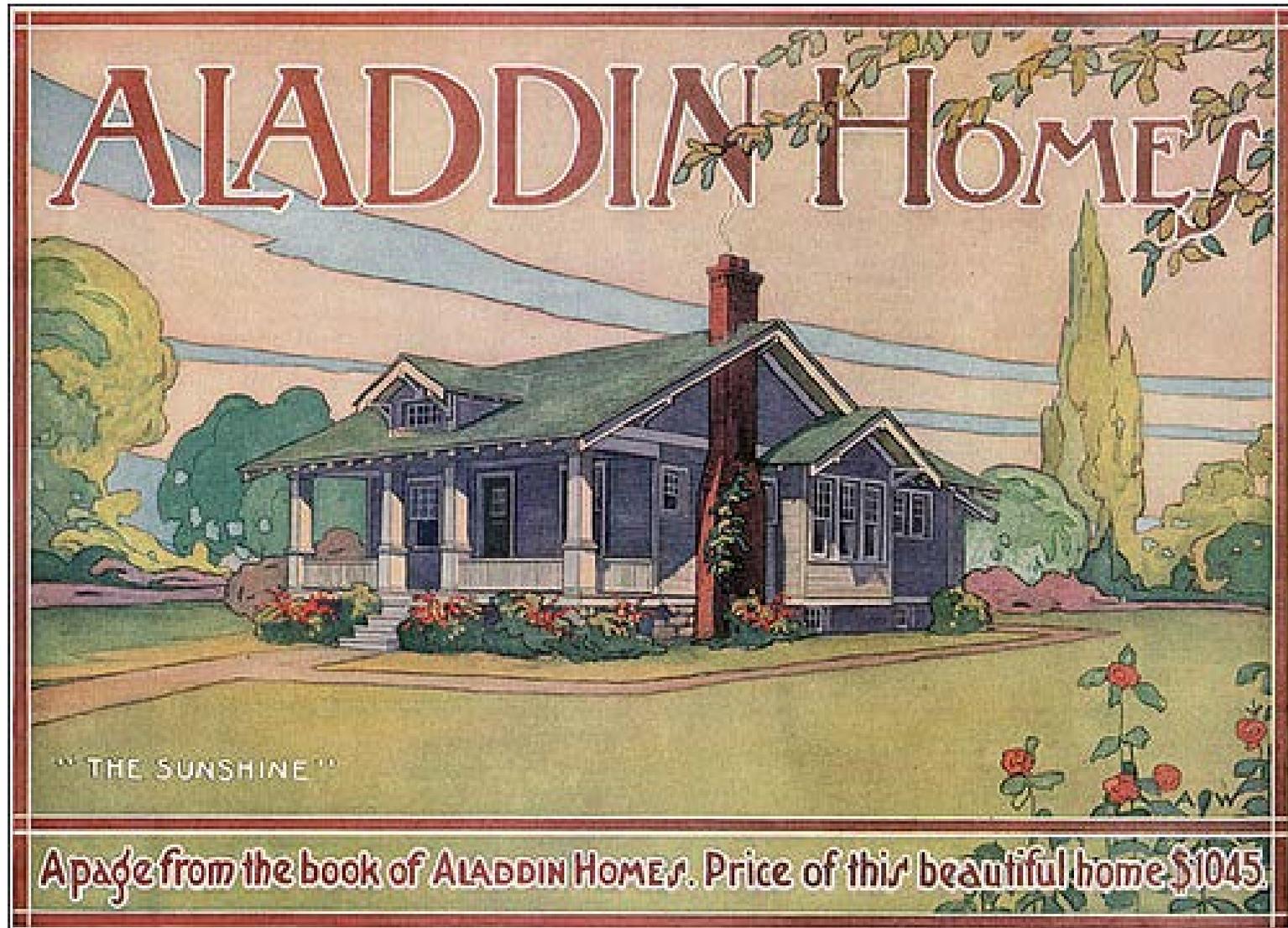


SECTION B

HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 3:
Marietta's Church-Cherokee
Neighborhood

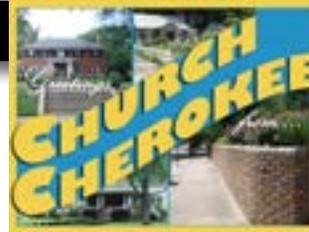
Chapter 4:
Basics of Traditional Residential
Buildings



B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 3 MARIETTA'S CHURCH CHEROKEE NEIGHBORHOOD

3.1. History and Development

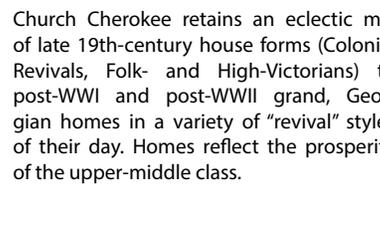


The Church Cherokee Neighborhood area is not the oldest neighborhood to serve the city, by any means. It reflects the lifestyles of working families at a time when it could be considered a “first generation” suburb to the city. With the exception of a few farm houses and estates, most of these homes were built in the early days of electrification, with at least half built after the automobile had become a common household item.

Due to the growth and “modernization” of almost every element of Marietta in the 1920s, there are significant details unique to the Church Cherokee planned residential environment. Wide residential streets are planted with shade trees spaced evenly between the sidewalk and street. Most homes (including the oldest) have original driveways leading to rear-sited auto-garages. The built environment of Church Cherokee and integrated features (public and private) tell us much about the caliber of Marietta’s residents as the City limits and residents expanded to the north of town.

The residential district contains a few examples of modest mill housing that would have served the working families and superintendents of near-neighborhood industry that developed during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, such as the Brumby Mill and others along the rail lines. The majority of homes in the area, with the exception of a few large estates, were made up of smaller homes and workers’ housing until around 1890, when the subdivision and development of land for larger homes began. There remains a small neighborhood commercial district on the west side along Sessions Street at Campbell Hill Street.

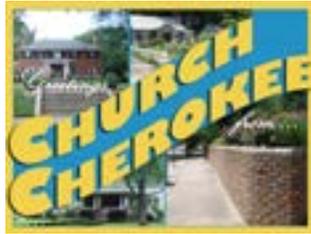
Fig. 2.1: Features of the Environment in Church Cherokee



All images, Marietta, 2009

Church Cherokee retains an eclectic mix of late 19th-century house forms (Colonial Revivals, Folk- and High-Victorians) to post-WWI and post-WWII grand, Georgian homes in a variety of “revival” styles of their day. Homes reflect the prosperity of the upper-middle class.

3.2. Development Maps of Church & Cherokee Streets



The Church Cherokee Neighborhood was recorded in early 20th-century fire insurance maps.

Libraries, historical societies and city archives are good places to find old maps of your neighborhood and do “primary source” visual information searches. These tell a lot about the development of the established area. Intown, urban environments were often recorded by companies for insurance policy underwriting. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company provided these maps and field studies.

Note how many open lots there were (although sub-divided) the farther north one traveled from Sessions Street up both Church and Cherokee Streets. The area around the Brumby Mill was already fairly dense and developed.

Fig. 2.2: Example fire insurance map from early 20th century

Streets and building footprints of the homes that existed c. 1920 were recorded and hand-drawn on site by a company surveyor. Although this recreation is black and white, originals were color-coded to represent building materials.



B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 3 MARIETTA'S CHURCH-CHEROKEE NEIGHBORHOOD

3.3. Church Cherokee National Register Historic District

The "Church Street - Cherokee Street National Register Historic District" (NRHD) was listed to the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service) in 1985. The boundary shown below (left) is the current (2012) National Register Historic District boundary. An adjacent National Register district, "Northwest Marietta NRHD" overlaps with the southwest corner of the Church Cherokee NRHD; its boundary is seen in the lower left of the map below.

Church and Cherokee Streets run north/south through the heart of the neighborhood. At some point near the end of the 20th century, they were converted to "one-way pairs" to move a greater amount of traffic to/from Marietta's central business district to the south.

The period of historic significance for the Church Cherokee NRHD includes examples of significant architecture from the late 1800s through the mid 1900s. This is the period when contextually grand homes were infilled on large lots along Church St. and the gridded, "planned" 20th-century middle-class bungalow and ranch home communities were extended east of Cherokee Street.

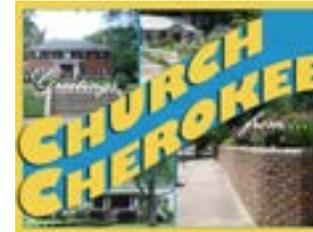


Fig. 2.3: Church St - Cherokee St. NRHD Boundary (map & aerial image)



(Outline represents the designated boundary of the National Historic Register District)

4.1. Residential Form vs. Style

While these guidelines are intended to guide the physical elements of each residential structure, two major definitions of how to “read” a building and determine its original intent must be made. Building form and the style of its architectural details are two separate subjects, and each determines how buildings would be rehabilitated, restored, or reconstructed today.

FORM:

A residential house form is largely defined in plan, arrangement of its functional spaces, and sometimes its social connotation (i.e. mill village, custom built or planned neighborhood). The form of a traditional residential single family home differs from that of a multi-family duplex, apartment or town home. When defining form, it may simply be the overall shape or could include the number and sizes of its openings, whether it is (or intended to be) single or multi-family, or its room layout (i.e. shotgun, central or side hall plans, as opposed to an “open” floor plan). Residential, as opposed to commercial, forms could include roof forms, yards, porches, and possibly even attached or out-buildings. An example form description of a residential building might read:

“A single-story, gabled wing ‘L,’ cottage raised on a 4 foot high crawl-space foundation has a central hall, front parlor, 2 bedroom, 1 bath layout. Home is set on a 1/2 acre corner parcel lot with 5 foot side set back from sidewalk, 4 foot side set back with 14 foot separation from neighboring structure, and 16 foot front yard set back from the sidewalk; remaining land comprising a back yard. The front facade of the gabled ‘L’ contains a shallow 3 part bay window with mansard roof and a covered front porch runs the remaining length of the front even with the ‘L’ facade projection.”

Predominant Residential Building Forms: In-Town Marietta

- Shotgun House (1-Story)
- Double Shotgun (Duplex 1-Story)
- Side Gabled Cottage (1 Story)
- Gabled Wing Cottage (“L” or “T”)
- Pyramid Cottage (1-Story)
- New South Cottage (1-Story)
- I-House (2-Story)
- American Four Square (2-Story)
- “Saltbox” (1 & 2 Story)
- Bungalow (1 & 1-1/2 Story)
- English Cottage
- American Small House
- Post WWII Ranch
- Multi-family, Multi-story Apartment (contemporary)

STYLE:

Building or architectural style is a matter of the intended choice of decorative embellishments and adornments that were socially driven by the fashions, pattern books, and physical properties of materials and technologies of the period in which they were built. Different styles can overlap within the same time period and different styles may be applied to the same basic residential forms listed to the left. Architects and home owners selected the style that best defined their personality or the character of the neighborhood at that particular time.

Often, the style is built into the fabric of the building through the choice of exterior cladding, foundation material, proportions of the arrangement of elements, and the shape and arrangement of openings corresponding to interior living space. Styles may be dictated by an overall, intrinsic neighborhood character especially seen in “early suburban” housing (the “revival styles” applied to Georgian and American Foursquare homes of the 1920s), or thematic housing of the 20th century and post-World War II (such as English Tudor cottages), or Williamsburg-Colonial styles of the 1970s. Style is also portrayed in the choice or necessity of certain window sash and glass divisions, door styles, applied artistic details and original intended amenities such as awnings, railings, light fixtures or hardware.

Significant Historic Building Styles: In-Town Marietta

- Italianate Victorian
- Queen Anne Victorian
- Dutch Colonial
- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Georgian Revival
- Folk Victorian
- Neoclassical Revival
- Arts and Crafts (Craftsman)
- Tudor Revival
- Prairie
- Minimal Traditional
- International
- Contemporary

B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

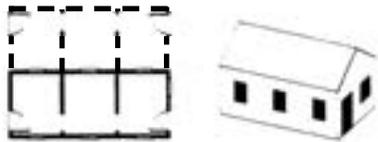
Chapter 4 BASICS OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

4.2. Common Historic Residential Building Forms

Historic homes relate to the social conditions during their development, aesthetically and functionally. The primary residential forms found in the Marietta district are highlighted here. For this document residential building forms are grouped by their scale and identified primarily by their roof forms, stories, and house extensions. The following forms do not constitute every building type and historic basis found in the district.

"Shotguns" & Gable-end House Forms

The Shotgun form is a simple one-story residential structure, one room wide with a side hall. Rooms are lined up in front of each other. This form can be individual with a gable-end or hipped roof and also a duplex with a mirrored plan, called a Double Shotgun. A one-room deep, two-story gable-end home, called an "I-House," does not exist in the Church Cherokee neighborhood.



*Gable-end Shotgun Single (or Double) Plan (1850 - 1920s)

Pyramid Roofs & Pyramid Cottage Forms

The pyramid cottage is one of the basic housing types used in the late 19th and early 20th century. The pyramid roof form is prevalent on homes built in Georgia between 1910 and 1930 and is able to support a greater amount of roof using a lesser amount of material than a gable-end roof.

Plans began as a square main mass, typically with four principal rooms. Church Cherokee has larger, finer examples of the pyramid cottage for the upper-middle class worker, some with six rooms, being built to the later-end of the period of this home. With expanded plans, some pyramid roof forms have a common flat area or small hip at the top of the pyramid. Full length porches extended from the house mass are common.

Fig. 2.4: "Shotguns" and Gable Form, Plans (below left) & Examples (below)



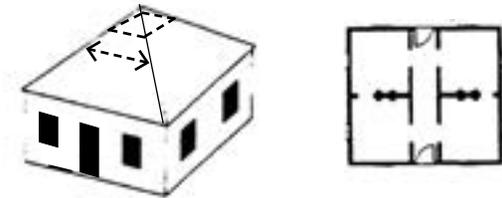
All Images Marietta, 2011

(Above-left) Single shotgun forms are rare in Church St.-Cherokee St. NRHD although this one currently used as a business on N. Sessions St. is a good example. A one-room deep, central hall, side gable-end home with rear "salt-box" addition (above-right) is also found on N. Sessions St.

Fig. 2.5: "Georgian Cottage" Form, Plans & Examples (below)

Marietta's examples have central halls and extended plans. Many require a larger hipped roof.

Note: Late-period (early 20th century) may include baths, pantries, or added bedrooms having 3 rooms off ea. side of central hall.



* The basic Pyramid-roof, Georgian Cottage - one story (1890 - 1930)



Marietta, 2010 & 2011

(Both right) Pure "pyramid cottage" forms, without extensions and wings (next page), are rare in the district. Shown here, only a full front porch and small rear extensions are part of these modest and mid-sized homes (with simple to lavish details that range across a variety of architectural styles).

* Images, regional dating, and basis for descriptions (pgs.B.4-B.7) from Georgia State Historic Preservation Office publication, *House Types in Georgia*, with permission.

Progression of Gable-end House Forms

Gable-end forms have been used since Marietta's settlement. Two room wide and only one room deep, Hall Parlor or Central Hallway homes may still be found within the Church Cherokee area. This most basic house form has two gable ends to the roof. When a perpendicular wing is set from one side or centered to one of the ends, the form can become a Gable-Winged Cottage in an "L" or a "T-plan." Interior rooms may be arranged in many ways. With the advent of balloon framing over timber frames, more open floorplans could be achieved and two-story plans grew from I-houses, Georgians, and two-story Gable Wing homes (much like the vernacular farmhouse). Gable-end homes have multiple styles applied through the 19th and 20th centuries and continue to be built today.

Fig. 2.6: Gable-End House Forms, Plans & Examples (right)



A one-story gable-end home (top left), located along Sessions St., is a rare urban example of some of the last remaining mill housing. A Gable-wing Cottage from the turn of the 20th century is located on Cherokee St. (top-right). A few one-story (ca.1940) "Minimal Traditional" styled mid-20th Century Gable-Winged Cottages (bottom-right) are found in the neighborhood.

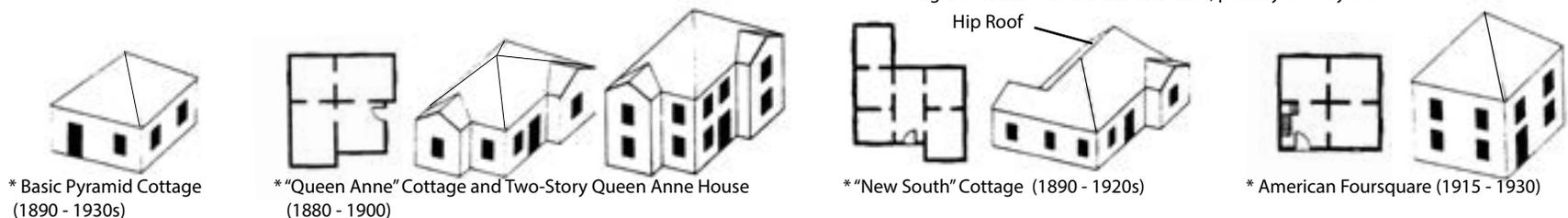


All images, Marietta, 2010

Progression of Pyramid Roof House Forms

The basic mass of the home under the pyramid roof expanded with a variety of hall and room configurations well into the 20th century. As the middle class grew, building technology refined and home goods were made more available. Formal rooms for parlors, dining rooms, and attached kitchens in one-story homes became prevalent. Gabled wings added or extended rooms to form the Queen Anne Cottage, while rooms arranged around a central hall with a variety of gabled wings (even flanking pairs) form the New South Cottage. Shallow pyramid roof forms with a ridge cap, known as a "hipped" roof, allow the basic pyramid form to become extended. The American Foursquare is a two-story pyramid house form.

Fig. 2.7: Pyramid House Forms, Plans (below) & Examples



A number of Queen Anne Houses (left) and American Foursquare (right) home forms can be found with a variety of added wings. American Foursquares are rare in Marietta in-town neighborhoods, with this example (right) possibly the only one.

All images, Marietta, 2010

B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 4 BASICS OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Georgian Cottage & Raised Cottage House Forms

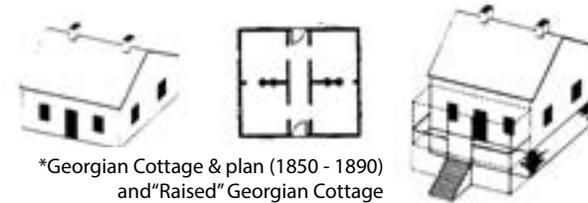
A popular residential house form in Georgia is the Georgian Cottage. Not named for the state of Georgia, its single-level floor plan consists of a central hallway with two symmetrical rooms on either side and is associated with 18th century English Georgian architecture. Symmetry of the house plan and exterior elements are key. Roofs can be hipped or gabled. Chimneys are often in the interior of the house, between each pair of rooms. The same home set on a high foundation was often a more urban form. In the early 20th century a high percentage of Georgian Revival houses were constructed throughout the Church Cherokee National Register Historic District and the city, with many displaying a variety of styles through porch additions, porch wings and house extensions.

Fig. 2.8: Bungalow House Forms, Plans (below) & Examples



All images, Marietta, 2009

1-story Georgian Cottage (left). 2-story Georgian Houses are common and have many styles associated with them (right a Georgian House with Folk Victorian styling).



*Georgian Cottage & plan (1850 - 1890) and "Raised" Georgian Cottage

2-Story Georgian House Forms

The Georgian House is a two-story version of the Georgian Cottage (see above) - two rooms wide and two rooms deep with central hallways. Church Cherokee has a high percentage of these house forms, which was popular in the early-to-mid 20th Century, and also Georgia Revival house forms in the 1940s-50s. Both full brick and clapboard-sided construction display a variety of styles (see Pgs. B.14 through B.16) through architectural adornments, porch additions, porch wings, house extensions, upper sun porches or lower terraces.

Fig. 2.9: 2-Story Georgian House Form (below left) & Examples



All images, Marietta, 2009

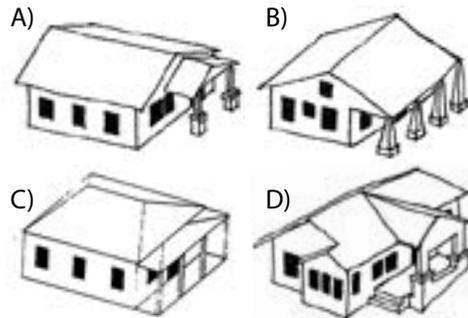
2-story Georgian House forms and "Georgian Revival" house forms (essentially extended 20th-century versions) are located throughout the northern section of Marietta's Church-Cherokee area. (These are all from different years, but each a custom built, lot specific in design and siting).

* Two-story Georgian House (1850-1860s, 1900-1930s)



Bungalow

Bungalows are not the most prevalent as an original house form in the Church Cherokee neighborhood. Many examples are in other areas of Marietta's in-town neighborhoods to the east and south. Often mistaken as a "style," bungalows are a house form that have wide, low gable ends running the majority of the width across the front or depth of the side of the house. Based on these roof forms and variations, there are four sub-types that the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office lists: A) front gable, B) side gable, C) hip, and D) cross gable. A true bungalow includes a wide front porch integrated under the roof eave or extended porch, with evenly spaced, wide (often battered), or grouped square pillars. Bungalows are usually one or one-and-1/2 stories and did not exist until the 1910s.



* Bungalow Sub-Types: A) Front Gable, B) Side Gable, C) Hip, D) Cross-Gable (1900 - 1930s)

English Cottages

A "picturesque" house type, the English Cottage is its own house form because of its distinctive cross-gabled massing and front chimney. Unlike the gabled-wing house form, the massing is held in a compact square or rectangular block so the front gable projects only slightly, if at all. A secondary gable-front entry or recessed opening may mark the entry. Occasionally one of the front corners contains a recessed porch and a new "picture window" may be a feature created with grouped sash windows. Upper sash windows often had diamond panes. Rooms usually cluster around a small entry vestibule, which may contain a small stair to an upper half-story of bedrooms. The English Cottage was very popular among middle-class Georgians in the 1930s and 1940s in all the suburbs of larger cities like Marietta.

Fig. 2.10: Bungalow House Forms, Plans (left) & Examples



(above left) A prominent Church Cherokee bungalow with a full front porch, front-gable, shingle-styled home, and (above right) a full porch, side-gable bungalow. (Left) A front gable bungalow with a half-width, deep, integrated porch.



(Above left) A cross-gable (possibly Sears Roebuck) Craftsman-style bungalow with a half-length integrated porch and (above right) a 2-story, side-gable bungalow with a full integrated front porch (2009 new-construction).



Fig. 2.11: English Cottage Form



* English Cottage (1930s - 1940s)



(Right) A pristine example of a mid-20th century English Cottage in Church-Cherokee (note appropriately screened-in side porch built under the roof construction).

B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 4 BASICS OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Post-WWII American Small House

Begun as what some call a “depression-era cottage or bungalow” in response to the need for smaller, affordable houses during the 1930s, this house form was re-captured with newer, mass-produced materials for returning WWII veterans and their families. Details became known as “Minimal Traditional” in style. Homes were about efficiency as much as they were about quick-build construction and the new concept of tract housing neighborhoods. This was a middle-class working family home and many were in-filled between larger homes in established, in-town neighborhoods where often homes had not been built for 40 years. Today this style home stands as a social construct of the American dream and is now one of the more threatened forms for demolition because of their small size and often tightly-sited locations. Those still containing their original aluminum siding, awnings, and sometimes side porches (which were also sold to be converted or expanded into bedrooms) can still be very attractive to first time families in established, desirable neighborhoods.

Mid-20th Century Ranch & Split-Levels

Early suburban planned neighborhoods make use of mass produced materials and repeated efficient floorplans, clustering bedrooms to one end of a single or split-level home. The ranch form is elongated by horizontal composition and low-hipped or shallow, gable-ended roofs. Early styles are refined traditional forms and later have contemporary geometric or flat roofs. The picture window is introduced. Controlled landscaping, built-in planters, and refined “less-is-more” detail are common. In the early 2000s these forms were just reaching 50 years old and can be the most threatened historic resource of many districts.



* 20th Century Ranch Forms can come in an endless variety of floorplans. However, these homes are usually built with multiple neighbors in the “tract-housing” production of a full neighborhood. (left to right) Hipped-roof ranch with a carport (1940s-50s); Contemporary ranch with geometric roof (1960s). The assemblage of plans, levels, and wing additions is endless and varies with topography.



All Images Marietta, 2010

Fig. 2.12: American Small House Forms (below left) & Examples (above)



A typical American Small House (1930-40s) began as a “depression-era cottage” prior to WWII and was recaptured as a form desired by builders and returning veterans starting families. The number of gables or cross-gables are endless; however the home is generally one singular mass with limited wings. Floorplans are extremely efficient with generally small rooms. Non-open floorplans, low ceilings, small window openings, and the lack of any front porch were a symbol of modernity. A formal dining area may be a separate, small room or combined as an area to the end of a living room. Single chimneys vent furnaces rather than fireplaces.

Fig. 2.13: Mid 20th Century House Forms (below left) & Examples



All Images Marietta, 2010

(above) Further east of the Church-Cherokee Neighborhood the gridded streets tie into post-1950s ranch and split-level homes with contemporary styling (note carports).

(right) Ranch homes are found on subdivided lots. Note the bands of windows, picture windows, attached garage, and minimal landscaping.



20th - 21st Century Contemporary & Multi-Family

The Church Cherokee District in Marietta has a few major commercial streets bordering the neighborhood. These streets contain contemporary forms of neighborhood-based (mostly auto-oriented), small scale, professional businesses, as well as examples of late 20th century multi-family apartment structures. These businesses are found in mid-20th century, International-styled commercial buildings which may be important to preserve in upcoming years. Other businesses have adapted former homes for commercial use.

Sometimes a vacant lot can be developed with a commercial structure built to mimic a residential form. However, there are pros and cons to this approach. These buildings may fit in best as long as the architecture, according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (Pg. A.13), does not falsify history or attempt to "fool" the viewer that what they are seeing is a historic structure. The scale, form, sidewalk, setback, lawns, landscaping, and parking to the rear or to the side of the structure(s) should match the context of the surrounding neighborhood.

When using a residential lot for a public business the placement of ADA accessibility features, new signage, and parking needs creative solutions. See also Section C, Chapter 5.6 "Residential Yards, Walks & Drives" Pg. C.15 for more about the attachment of ADA ramps and Section C, Chapter 6.3 "Residential Adaptive Use & Sign Placement" Pg. C.22 for contextual suggestions for home modifications.

Fig. 4.10: Commercial/Residential Forms & Examples

Conway, SC (2009) N. Main St. Historic Dist. - new office



Marietta, 2011

Commercial structures need parking. (Left) A good example of how a new, residential-form professional buildings (ca. 2005) in another historic district located parking to rear and between buildings, retained trees, and sited buildings with yards in context to the residential block. (above right) Just west of the intersection of Sessions St. & Campbell Hill St., this home was converted to neighborhood commercial decades ago. It utilizes on-street parking and its street facade was converted to a traditional Italianate-Victorian style storefront.

(right) An example of a large, historic Queen Anne house being used for public/business purposes. An ADA-access ramp along the side accesses a small, rear parking area for handicapped patrons. Hedges soften the visual impact of the ramps. The visual character from as seen from the front and front yard are saved.



JB+ Photo Archives

B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 4 BASICS OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

4.3. Common Historic Residential Styles

Common Residential Styles					
Design Element	Style				
	Folk Victorian (1870 - 1910)	Queen Anne (1880 - 1900)	Tudor Revival (1890 - 1940)	Colonial Revival (1880 - 1950)	Neoclassical Revival (1890 - 1940)
Plan Shape	Irregular	Irregular	Irregular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Height	One or two stories	Generally two stories	One or two stories	Generally two stories	Generally two stories
Facade Symmetry	Asymmetrical	Asymmetrical	Asymmetrical	Usually symmetrical	Usually symmetrical
Roof Type	Gabled-El, pyramid (with gable extensions), hipped pyramid.	Steeply-pitched; often central hip with gabled extensions	Steeply-pitched; often central hip with gabled extensions	Gabled or hipped (Colonial Revival) or gambrel (Dutch Colonial)	Gabled or hipped
Windows	Double hung sash, commonly 1-over-1 or 2-over-2, some mix of decorative top sash	Double hung sash, commonly 1-over-1	Double hung sash, commonly multi-pane-over-1. Also tall, narrow (metal) casements	Double hung sash, commonly 6-over-6 or 9-over-9 and often paired	Double hung sash, commonly 1-over-1 and often paired
Exterior Materials	Weatherboard	Commonly weatherboard with a variety of other materials	Commonly stucco, brick, or stone cladding with a mix of natural materials	Weatherboard, brick, or stucco	Weatherboard, brick, or stucco
Porch(es)	Partial or full facade	Asymmetrical, often wrapping around two or more facades	Asymmetrical, often wrapping around two or more facades	Typically a central entry type	Often a prominent, full-height portico with classical columns and a one-story porch
Details	Decorative scalloped or scaled shingles in upper gable ends. Operational window shutters common. Variety of porch columns.	Decorative brackets; spindlework and turned porch supports	Decorative half-timbering (generally non-structural) timber porch supports	Prominent central entrance; fanlight and sidelights at entrance. Emphasis placed on cornice.	Classical cornice; fanlight and sidelights at entrance. Mixed classical detailing & column styles, emphasis often on columns
Examples					

Common Residential Styles					
Design Element	Style				
	Dutch Colonial Revival (1880 - 1920)	Craftsman (1905 - 1930)	Georgian Revival (1920 - 1950s)	Eclectic Revival Styles (1900 - 1940s)	English Vernacular Revival (1920s - 1940s)
Plan Shape	Irregular	Rectangular or irregular	Rectangular	Irregular	Rectangular or irregular
Height	Generally two stories	Generally one story	Generally two stories	Generally two stories	One or two stories
Facade Symmetry	Usually asymmetrical	Usually asymmetrical	Symmetrical central mass with balanced wings and side porches	Symmetrical or asymmetrical with "theme" of style	Usually asymmetrical
Roof Type	Gabled with gambrel roof	Gabled or hipped (low pitched)	Gabled or hipped (low pitched)	Gabled or hipped (specific roofing to "theme" of style: tile, slate, shakes but generally not composite shingle)	Gabled (steeply pitched)
Windows	Double hung sash, commonly 6-over-6, 6-over-1, or 1-over-1	Double hung sash, often 3-over-1 or 4-over-1	Double hung sash, multi-pane or 1-over-1 and often paired. Transoms common on 1st level.	Usually double hung sash, multi-pane, sometimes leaded glass. Arched openings common.	Casements; double hung sash
Exterior Materials	Commonly weatherboard or shingle style	Weatherboard, brick, shingles, or stone veneer	Clapboard or full brick (over conventional frame construction)	Usually masonry, brick, or modelled stucco (on mission revival styles). Use of details like quoining.	Brick veneer; stone detailing
Porch(es)	Full width or off-set, often small central porch inset into gambrel eaves coming down to first level	Partial or full facade, usually with short square or tapered supports	Prominent central entry covering. Full porch (often enclosed) set into one-story side wing.	Entries vary on stylized detail; generally asymmetrical or open floorplans	Typically a recessed entry with small porch or stoop
Details	Dentil cornice (sometimes); dormers common in gambrel; colonial revival style entry with straight transoms over door.	Overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; decorative bracketing	Dentil cornice (sometimes); prominent central entry door (color) with fan and/or sidelights. Detailed, functional shutters common.	Mission, Mediterranean, Spanish, Italian, or French-Eclectic applied details; faux finishes, rusticated or aged materials to appear as if older or artisan-crafted.	Prominent chimneys; round-arched entryways
Example					

B HISTORY & ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

Chapter 4 BASICS OF TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Common Residential Styles					
Design Element	Style				
	Craftsman Prairie (1900 - 1960)	Cape Cod (1940 - 1960)	California Style (1945 - 1965)	Minimal Traditional (1930 - 1980)	Neo-Georgian Style (1950 - 1990)
Plan Shape	Rectangular or irregular	Rectangular or irregular	Long, rectangular	Irregular	Rectangle
Height	Generally one story	One or 1-1/2 stories	Generally one story	Generally one story	One or two stories
Facade Symmetry	Asymmetrical	Symmetrical with door in center	Asymmetrical	Asymmetrical	Symmetrical
Roof Type	Low pitched with wide eaves	Steeply pitched gable roof	Very low pitched hip roof (shares Prairie style), wide chimney to internal built-in fireplace	Gabled with gambrel roof (very refined, usually central, chimney and cap)	Gabled or hipped roof (very refined, usually central, chimney and cap)
Windows	Rectangular or squared, some with multi-paned picture windows	Window dormers and bay windows common	Rectangular or ribbon windows, plate glass. Picture windows common. Use of casement windows.	Double hung sash, 6-over-6 or 1-over-1, (2-over-2 horizontal mullions), picture windows and banded windows	Window dormers, double hung with multiple panes
Exterior Materials	Natural materials - predominately wood with brick on later models	Wide (originally) wood siding	Natural materials: wood, stone, or brick	Commonly synthetic or asbestos shingle siding or brick	Brick or wood
Porch(es)	Extensive porches	Side porches typical	Patios or courtyards at the rear	Side sunporch; open auto park or attached garage, often enclosed for added room; small front entry cover	Not typically on the front
Details	Exposed rafters; decorative braces	Decorative trim; central fireplace; brick or stone foundation typical	Indoor-outdoor living concept; built-in planters to emphasize horizontality; sliding glass doors as walls; often garage or carport included with side entry	Intended minimalization of traditional details expressed as flat banding or brick courses; cast concrete details; gutters outline plain eaves; built-in planters; wrought iron columns; often fixed decorative shutters	Elaborate front doors; decorative brick quoins; crown molding; pediments over doors and windows; masonry belt-courses; 2-story pilasters
Example					