



QA – Queen Anne Victorian (1880 – 1900)

- Irregular house plan
- High pitched roof
- Gables have decorative elements such as cut shingles
- Elaborate detailing, trims, barge boards, turned porch columns



FV – Folk Victorian (1870 – 1910)

- Gabled, L-plan homes
- Influences of Queen Anne, Italianate, and/or Gothic Revival detailing
- Turned porch posts



CR – Classic Revival (1880 – 1920)

- Symmetrical Design
- Greek/Roman temple type trim and column details
- Moderate roof pitch sometimes with small gable on façade creating a temple front motif



AC – Arts & Crafts (1900 – 1930)

- Moderate roof pitch with brackets and beams under roof eaves
- Exposed rafter tails
- Prominent gable on façade
- Columns with pedestals or large square columns support the porch roof



TR – Tudor Revival (1920 – 1935)

- Usually brick with stone accents
- Half timbering
- Tall, multi-pane narrow windows
- Chimneys with decorative chimney pots



MT – Minimal Traditional (1935 – 1949)

- Successor to the Tudor Revival
- Moderate to low pitch roof without eaves
- One to two prominent gables on the front elevation
- Multi-lite windows
- Small porch
- Often small circular vent in gables



RA – Ranch (1945 – Present)

- Low pitched hipped roof
- Single story typical
- Appears to be long and low
- Very asymmetrical
- Small porch covered by main roof
- Early versions uses multi-pane windows often steel or aluminum



IT – Italianate (1840 – 1885)

- Low pitched roof
- Deep overhanging eaves with decorative brackets or corbels
- Two or more stories
- Often there is a hierarchy in the fenestration pattern and windows are tall and narrow with elaborate pediments above the windows



NF – National Folk (1850 – Present)

- Roof shapes include both gable and hipped roofs with small to no eaves
- Includes gable-front houses, gable front & wing, hall and parlor, I-house, massed plan side gabled, and pyramidal shapes



COR – Colonial Revival (1881 - 1955)

- Usually two story, side gabled home
- Centrally located front door with sidelights possible transoms surrounded by a pediment supported by pilasters or columns
- Double-hung multi-pane windows common
- Gabled dormers common on front elevation



Modern (1970 – Present)

- An eclectic mix of housing types that include a variety of styles that that may be expressed individually or as a group in one home.
- Extra gables
- Combination of a variety of external cladding materials



Commercial (1880 – Present)

- An eclectic mix of commercial building types that include a variety of styles that that may be expressed individually or as a group
- Mostly brick masonry construction
- Tripartite two-story construction, flat roofs, cornices
- Store fronts with bulkheads, Display windows with transoms



Church (1880 – Present)

- An eclectic mix of building types that include a variety of styles that that may be expressed individually or as a group In some of the older styles religious architecture incorporated Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, and Romanesque styles
- Brick masonry construction or wood frame



Mediterranean (1920's – 1930's)

- A revival style which included Mediterranean styles such as Spanish Renaissance, Spanish Colonial, and Italian Renaissance styles
- Curves and arches common surrounding door entries and doors
- White stucco or brick
- Tile roofs
- Ornamental iron work
- Multi-pane doors and windows typically casement



IT – Italianate (1840 – Present)

- Typically two to three stories
- Low pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets common
- Tall narrow windows with elaborate crowns



Industrial (1900 – Present)

- Rectangular plan building with gable roof
- Walls and roof covered in corrugated sheet metal



Art Deco (1920 – 1940)

- Smooth wall surfaces often using terra cotta glazed tiles typical
- Motif is rarely used in domestic architecture
- Geometric motifs are used as decorative elements
- Use of art glass on facades



PR – Prairie (1900 – 1920)

- Moderate to low pitched, hipped roof
- Single dormer in center of roof
- Large enclosed eaves
- 2 stories typical
- Porch across front and down sides is common
- Door usually off-center



NV – Neo-Victorian (1940 – Present)

- Neo-eclectic style that attributes its detailing and massing to the variety of Victorian styles
- Gabled, L-plan homes, irregular plans possible, turrets
- Influences of Queen Anne, Italianate, and/or Gothic Revival detailing, turned or square porch posts



GR – Gothic Revival (1840 – 1930)

- Steeply pitched roof with cross gables, roof eaves decorated with verge boards
- Pointed arch windows
- Buttressed corners



Beaux-arts (1880 – 1920)

- Beaux-Arts architecture depends on sculptural decoration employing French, Italian Baroque and Rococo formulaic influences
- Detailing is typically over scaled Classical architectural details

Materials

- WS** - Wood siding
- B** - Brick
- S** - Stone
- SS** - Synthetic siding, (Examples: Cement fiber siding, vinyl, aluminum, asbestos, etc.)
- St** - Stucco