

**Federal: 1815—1840**



**Detail features:**

Federal houses are square or rectangular in plan, two to three stories high, and constructed of brick or wood. Semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over front door (with or without sidelights). Most commonly a simple box, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. However, the box may be modified by projecting wings or attached dependencies.

***National Folk: 1850—1890***



**Detail features:**

The National folk/farmhouse style home consists of a rectangular shape with side-gabled roofs or square layouts with pyramidal roofs. Simple and minimal detailing, minimal to medium eave overhang. There are typically six house shapes: Gable-front, Gable-front and wing, Hall and parlor, I-house, Massed plan/side gabled, and Pyramidal.

***Folk Victorian: 1870—1910***



**Detail Features:**

Folk Victorian have medium pitched gabled roofs with decorative shingles in gable ends, often with pent roofs. It is often identified by basic or simpler details with asymmetrical floor plans, with Carpenter Gothic detailing. Some of the features include cypress siding, a bay window, cross gabled roof, and an asymmetrical floor plan.

***Queen Anne & Shingle: 1880—1900 (Brown House)***



**Detail Features:**

Queen Anne houses are brick with wood shingled or stuccoed upper floors, or wood with surfaces variously sided with clapboards and an assortment of shingle patterns. Steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, may have hip or multi-gabled roofs, or a combination of both. Towers, dormer windows, stained glass windows, bay windows, turrets, encircling porches, and tall chimneys with decorative brick patterns are typical.

## ***Colonial Revival: 1880—1955***



### **Detail features:**

Colonial Revival is used to describe houses based on designs from the Colonial period in American history. Typical characteristics include windows with sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes and frequently in adjacent pairs, accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown supported by pilasters or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porch, sidelights and transom windows may be present, facade is typically symmetrically balanced.

***Prairie: 1900—1920***



**Detail Features:**

Houses of the Prairie style are characterized by hipped low-pitched or flat roofs with wide overhangs, banded casement windows, and low, massive chimneys. The eaves, cornices, and facade detailing emphasize the horizontal lines; often with massive, square porch supports.

## ***Craftsman: 1905—1930***



### **Detail features:**

Most Craftsman style homes have low-pitched, gable roof (occasionally hipped) with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs; roof rafters are usually exposed and have decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under gables; full or partial-width porches are typically covered by a lower gable, with roof supported by tapered square column; column or piers frequently extend to ground level (without a break at level of porch floor); commonly one or one-half stories high, although two-story examples occur in every subtype.

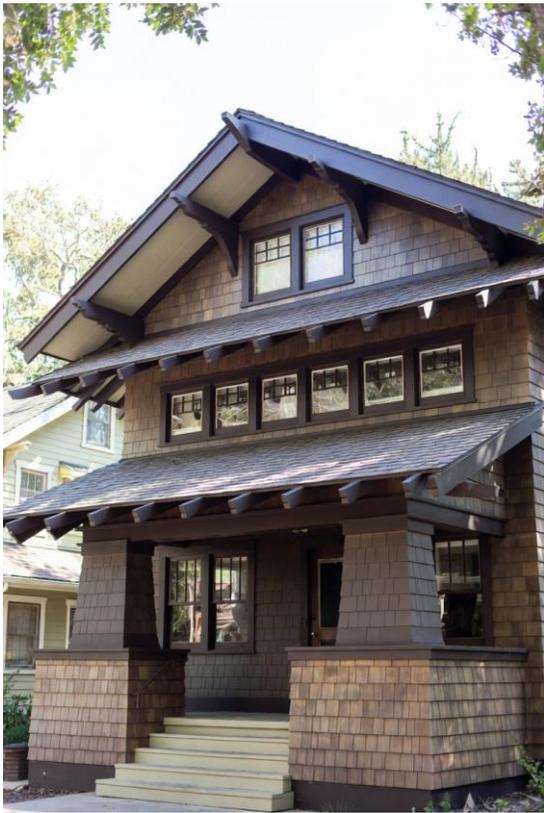
## ***Bungalow: 1910—1940***



### **Detail Features:**

The Bungalow is a more simple Craftsman style square or rectangular plan. Simple design, sparse decoration, and natural materials are the essential components of the bungalow style. Low-sloping gable roof, open floor plans, large front windows, and broad front porches. Typically either a single story or has a second, half, or partial story, that is built into a sloped roof. Bungalows are typically small in terms of size and square footage and often are distinguished by the presence of dormer windows and verandas.

## ***Airplane Bungalow: 1910—1925***



### **Detail features:**

The Airplane Bungalow style home is a subtype of the Craftsman style home, but has low-pitched, gabled roofs with oversized eaves and exposed rafters that create a canopy effect, and bands of windows, with a much smaller "pop-up" single room on the second floor.

***Minimal Traditional: 1935—1950***



**Detail Features:**

Low to medium pitched roof, little or no eave overhang, more often gabled roof with a front door entrance under the front cross gable, double-hung windows, typically multi-pane or 1 over 1, generally small one-story residences with minimal added architectural detail.

**Ranch: 1935—1975**



**Detail Features:**

Broad one-story shape; low-pitched roof typically with carport or garage incorporated under main roof; asymmetrical facade with front entry usually located off-center. Variations: no carport/garage, with carport or garage (1 car or 2 car).