

## **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

### **IDENTIFYING FEATURES GUIDELINES**

The Wylie City Council and Historic Review Commission has deemed the architectural character of Wylie as a valuable resource worthy of preservation. Wylie's historic style varies across the district and throughout the city.

The photos and descriptions listed in the below design guidelines are not intended to be all inclusive, but to give a small example of the various historical architectural styles that exist throughout Wylie.

First, to determine the style of your house, note the characteristics of the exterior facade.

1. What shape is the roof:
  - a. Side-gabled
  - b. Front-gabled
  - c. Cross-gabled
  - d. Gabled front and wing
  - e. Hipped
  - f. Steep pitch
  - g. Moderate or varied pitch
  - h. Low pitch
  - i. Minimal to medium eave overhang
2. What are the window arrangements:
  - a. Paired windows
  - b. horizontal panes
  - c. Large panes surrounded by smaller panes
  - d. Round windows in pediment
  - e. 2 over 2 double hung windows
  - f. Large single pane below smaller upper pane
3. What type of door
  - a. Transom lights
  - b. Round fanlight or elliptical fan light with sidelights
  - c. Rectangular transom and sidelights
  - d. Six to eight panel door
  - e. Pilasters to side of door
  - f. Curved panels on door (French Provincial)
4. What is the basic shape of the building
  - a. Broad, low one story
  - b. American four-square
  - c. bi-level split
  - d. Asymmetrical
5. What are the primary materials

- a. Wood
- b. Brick
- c. Stone

It is possible that alterations were made from its original design. It may have a different type of siding, ornaments may have been removed or added, or windows may have been changed. It is often possible to determine the style of an altered house by its shape and roof type.

Although your house will probably not be exactly like any of the examples shown, you should look for similar shapes, materials, and details. Then read the description of that style to find out more about its history and specific characteristics.



## **Folk Victorian: 1870-1910**

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.



101 S. JACKSON

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

Queen Anne houses are brick with wood shingled or stucco-ed 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.



301 N. BALLARD



### **Colonial Revival: 1880-1955**

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.



201 E. JEFFERSON

### **Craftsman: 1905-1930**

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.



211 N. KEEFER

## **Airplane Bungalow: 1910 To 1925**

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.



900 S. BIRMINGHAM

## **Minimal Traditional: 1935 To 1950**

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**

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).



