

The Village of North Clayton  
Ohio

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Architectural Styles  
Notebook

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North Clayton Development LLC  
weaver design group

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## **Architectural Plan Review:**

The Architectural Review Committee will review plans on a specific, determined day each week. Deadline for plan submission is two days prior to that day each week.

## **Preliminary Review Requirements:**

( 2 copies of plans required)

## **Conceptual Building Plans**

Freehand or Hardline, min. 1/8" = 1'-0" scale.

## **Conceptual Building Elevations**

Freehand or Hardline, min. 1/8" = 1'-0" scale.

Exterior Building Materials to be identified

## **Conceptual Site Plan**

Freehand or Hardline, min. 1" = 20'-0" scale.

## **Final Review Requirements:**

(2 copies of plans required)

APPROVAL REQUIRED PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION

## **Final Building Plans**

Min. 1/8" = 1'-0" scale.

## **Final Building Elevations**

Min. 1/8" = 1'-0" scale.

## **Final Engineered Site Plan**

Min. 1" = 20'-0" scale.

## **Pre-Construction Meeting**

With Developer prior to start of construction

## **Final Landscaping Plan**

Min. 1" = 20'-0" scale.

To show all plant materials and landscape structures.

To be submitted and approved prior to start of landscaping.



# Introduction

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The Architectural Styles Notebook is designed to serve as a guideline for builders in the North Clayton Neighborhood. While the notebook is not meant to be written law, the hope is that it will encourage cohesive and beautiful architecture with recognizable style. Furthermore, the architectural styles represented within are not a comprehensive collection of historical American home styles but rather, an overview of the most commonly found designs in the Midwest.

Details and proportions tend to be the conclusive elements that characterize a style. The styles found within have been broken down into subcategories to further clarify the details of a home. Attention to these details and correct use of them can create a home that looks comfortable and pleasing to the eye.

The first section of this notebook, 'Lot Design' is dedicated to the arrangement of the house on the lot. The creation of an "outdoor room" in the property expands the feeling of the house beyond the exterior walls. One's home fluidly transitions from outdoors to indoors and a greater sense of community can be appreciated. The diagrams in the 'Lot Design' section serve as an aid to create this atmosphere. Essentially, the front yard becomes a semi-public space and by placing the houses close to the street, the front porches open up to the neighborhood. Thus, a neighborhood "feeling" becomes more evident as all the yards and the streetscape converge into a cohesive space. On the other hand, the rear yard becomes a far more private space as the design and structure of the home create an outdoor room. For more specific lot standards, please refer to the 'North Clayton Development Standards.'

The second section describes each architectural style and the details that make it such. A drawing of a typical building can be found on the first page of each style. The drawing is only a partial facade so as to allow a great deal of flexibility; it represents only a single example, yet the number of options are infinite. The photographs on the opposing page provide a larger variety of details and examples. Again, the Architectural Styles Notebook is meant to encourage variety, not restrict creativity.

Six main categories are discussed in each house style:

1. Roof Style,
2. Eave and Rake,
3. Building Materials,
4. Windows,
5. Front Door, and
6. Porch.

While the importance of each category varies from house to house, the attention to the details of the dormers, windows and entry are invariably important and more information and photographs can be found on the right-hand page of each style.

The final section of the notebook consists of a short glossary to clarify any architectural terms used while describing the buildings. The correct proportions for classical columns and entablature are also explained in this section. Correct classical proportion will help builders avoid the awkward look of skinny columns or an oversized entablature.

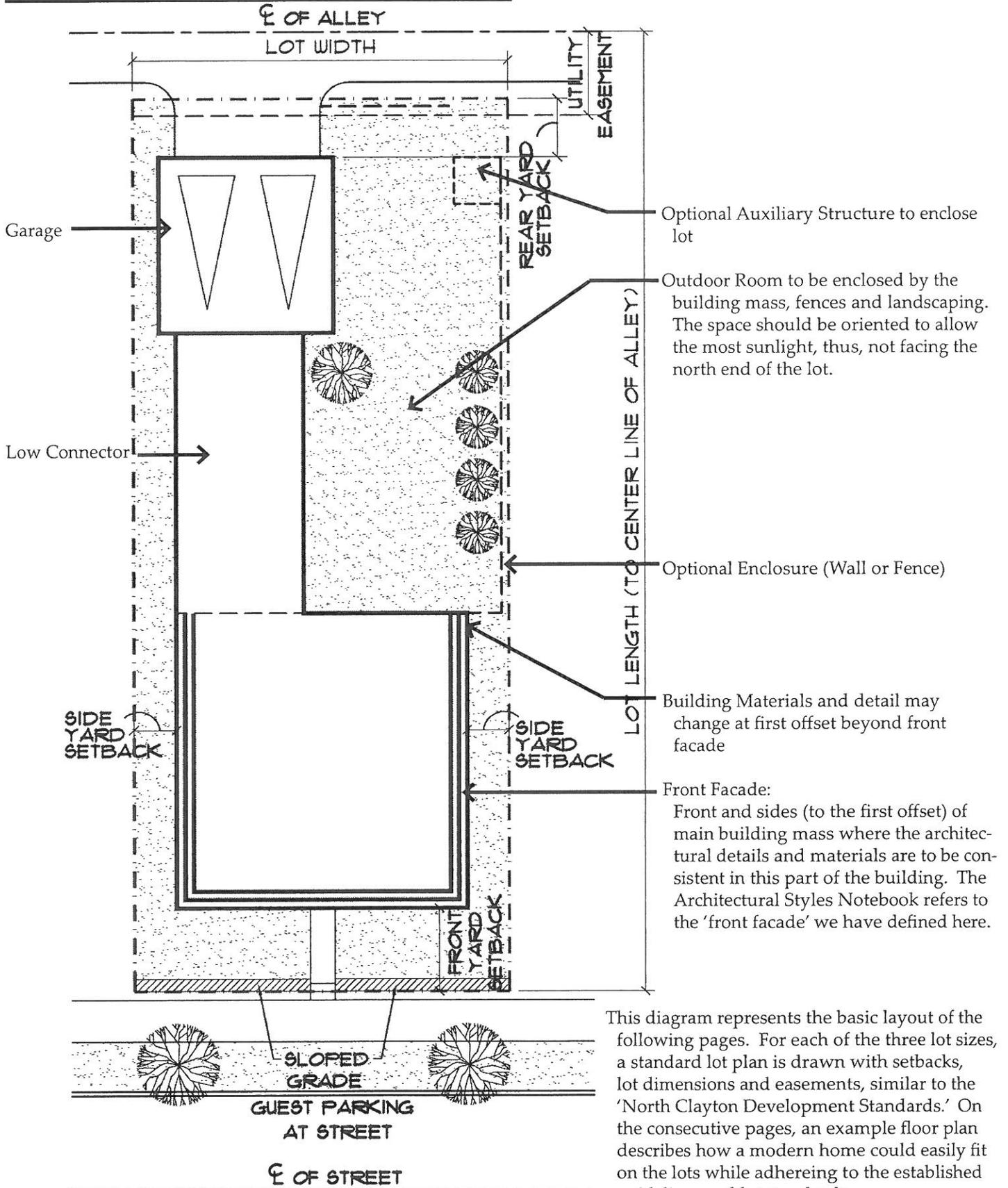
Several design items remain consistent despite the style of home in order to uphold the design standards desired by the North Clayton Neighborhood. First, all homes and lots must conform to the guidelines established by the 'North Clayton Development Standards.' Second, any fireplace on the front facade of the building must be constructed of masonry or with a masonry veneer. Third, the Styles Notebook refers to the front facade of the building, which in this case includes the most forefront parts of the building that will be seen from the street.

All designs must be presented before the Clayton Design Review Board and then approved by the Board before construction can commence.

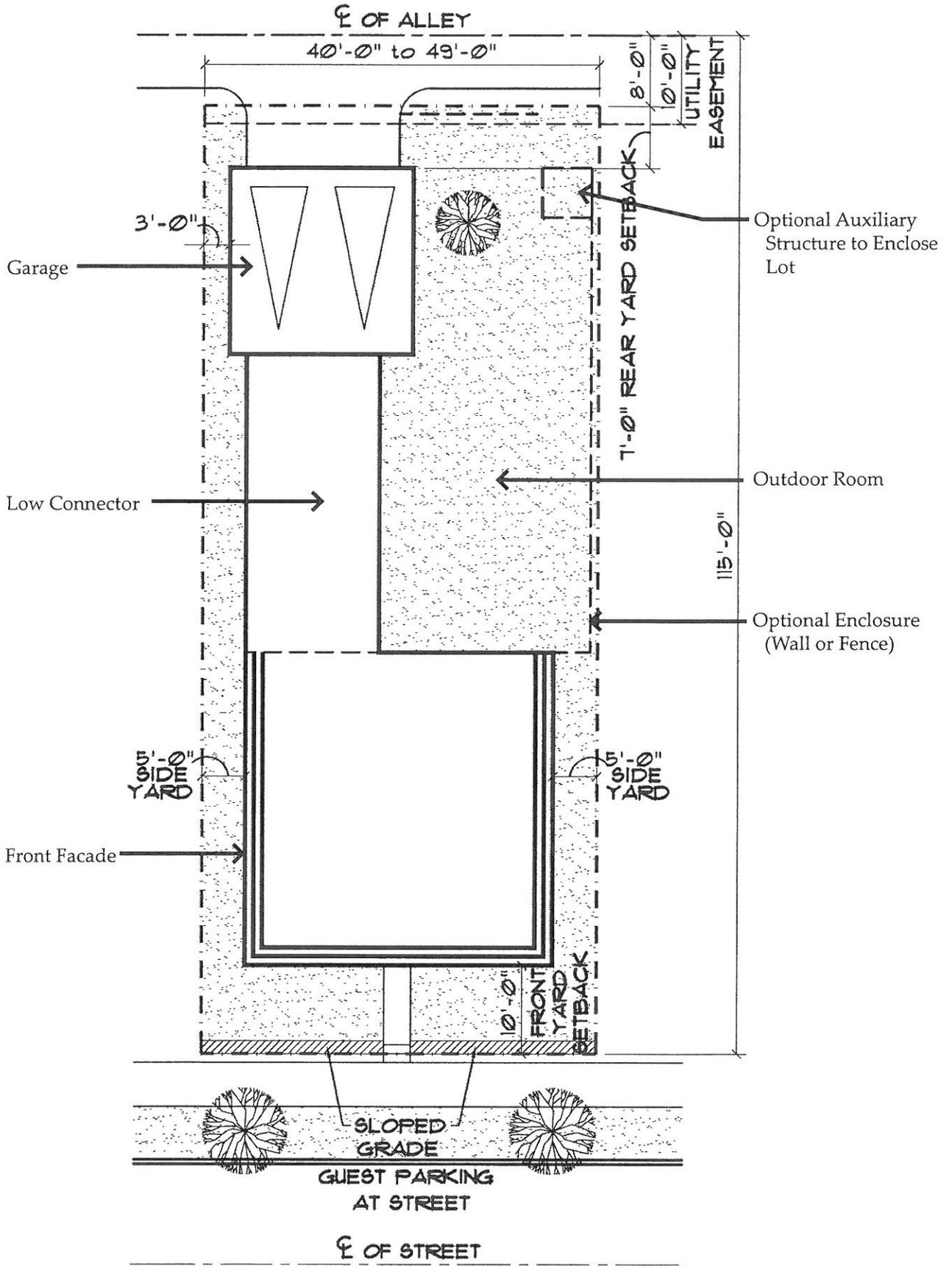
By adhering to these standards, a large variety of quality architecture will be found in the North Clayton neighborhood, a characteristic that, in addition to the creation of a true neighborhood infrastructure will promote greater real estate values as time continues.



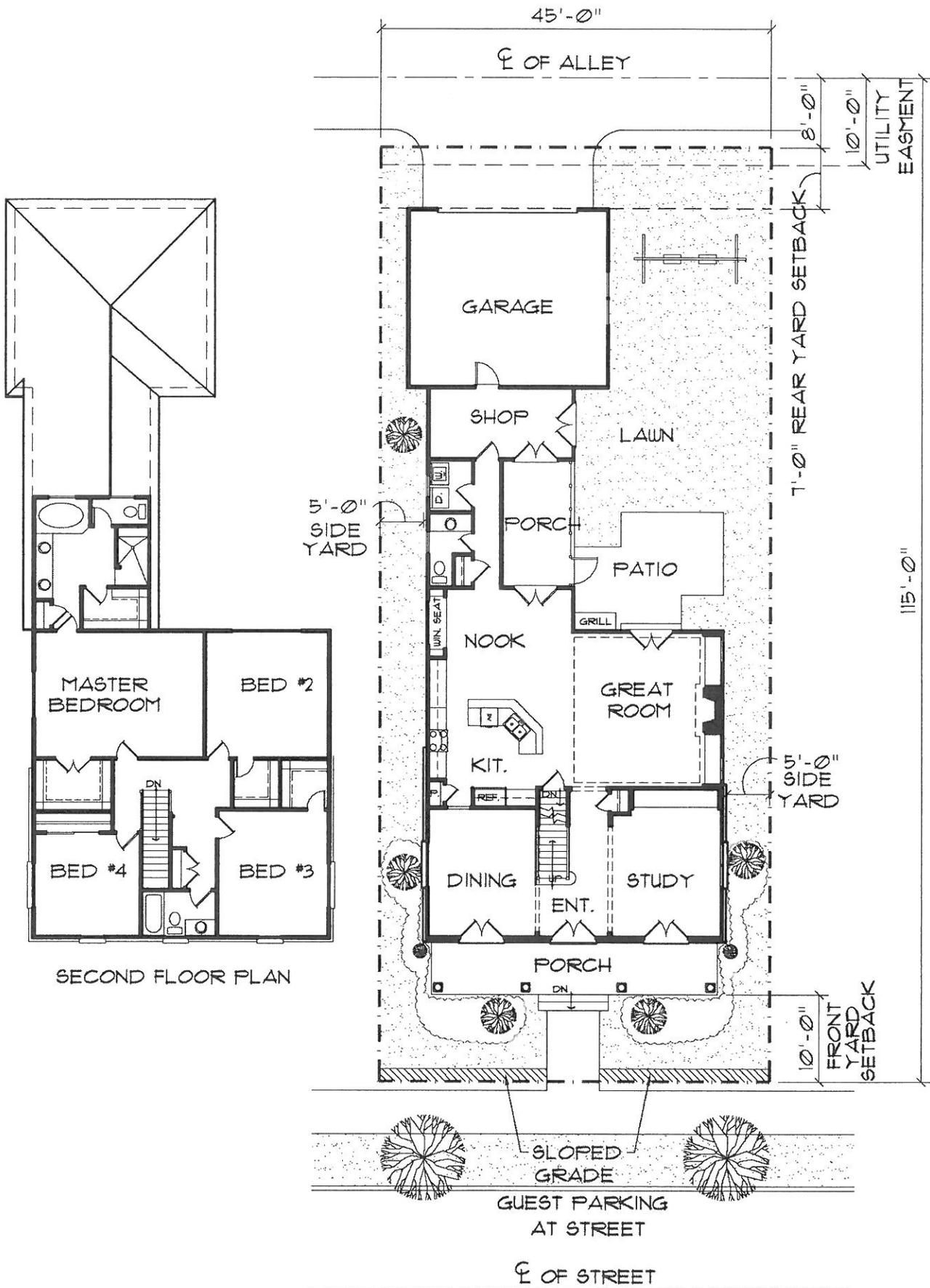
# Lot Standards & Zoning



This diagram represents the basic layout of the following pages. For each of the three lot sizes, a standard lot plan is drawn with setbacks, lot dimensions and easements, similar to the 'North Clayton Development Standards.' On the consecutive pages, an example floor plan describes how a modern home could easily fit on the lots while adhering to the established guidelines and lot standards.

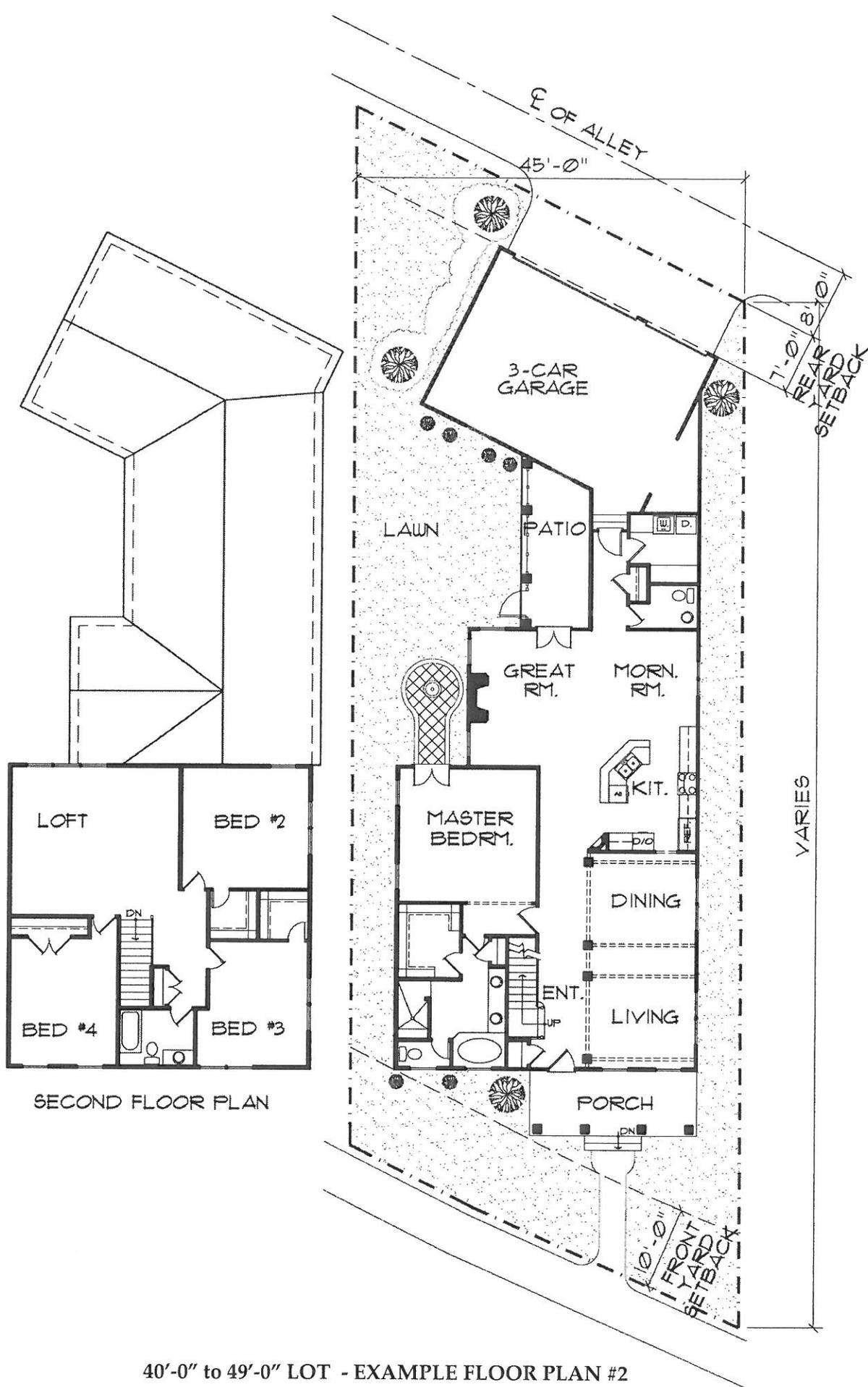


40'-0" to 49'-0" LOT STANDARD

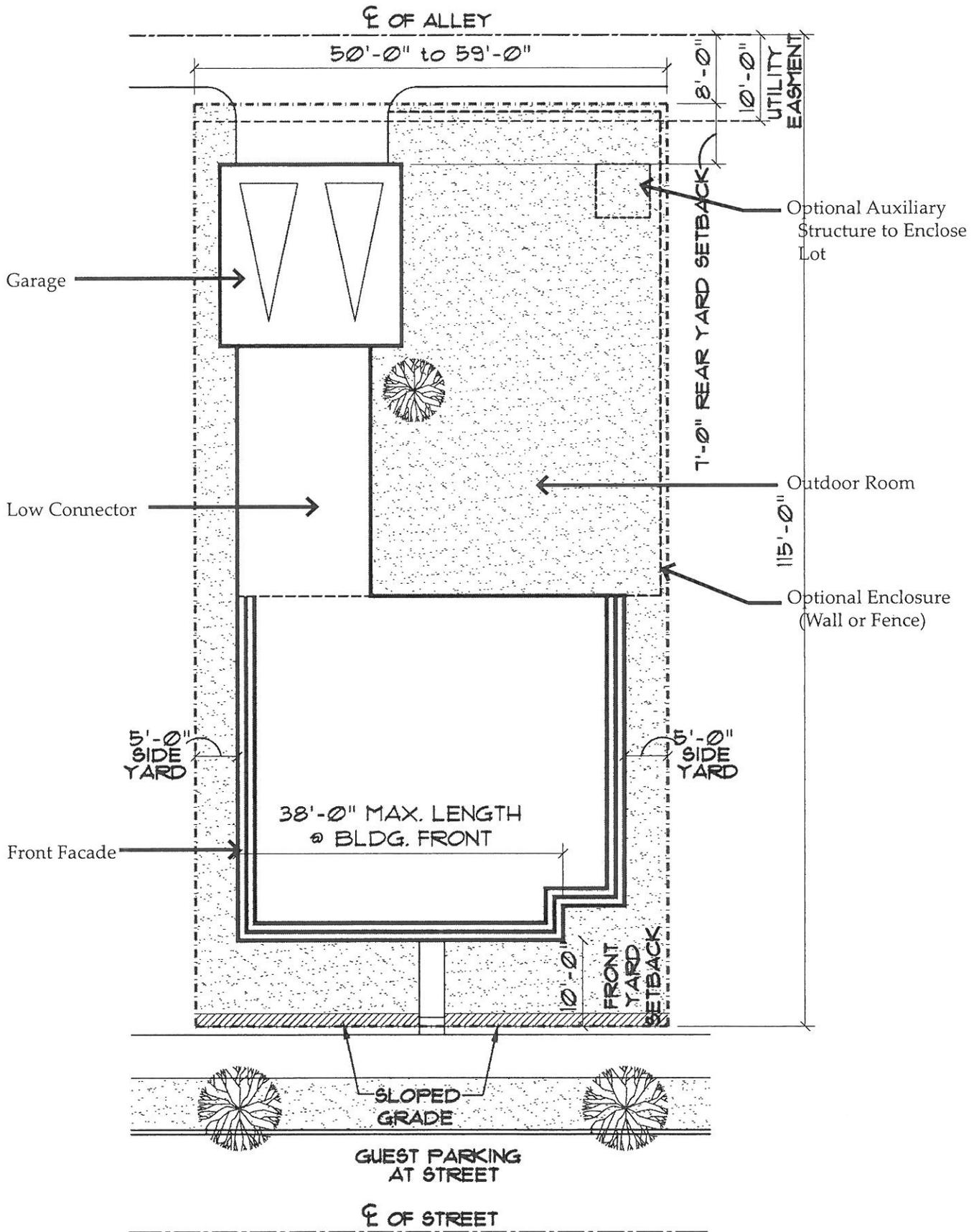


40'-0" to 49'-0" LOT - EXAMPLE FLOOR PLAN #1

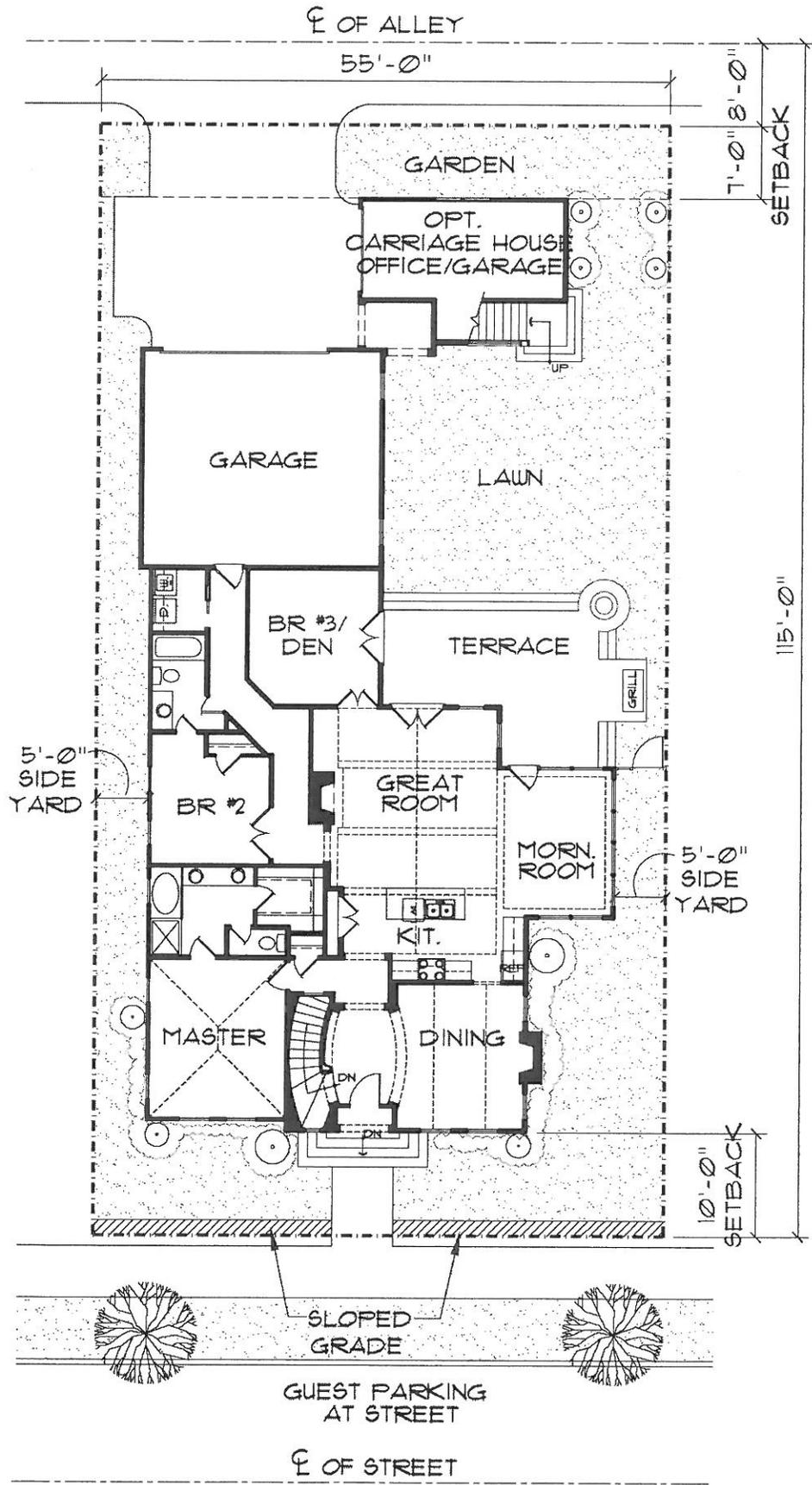




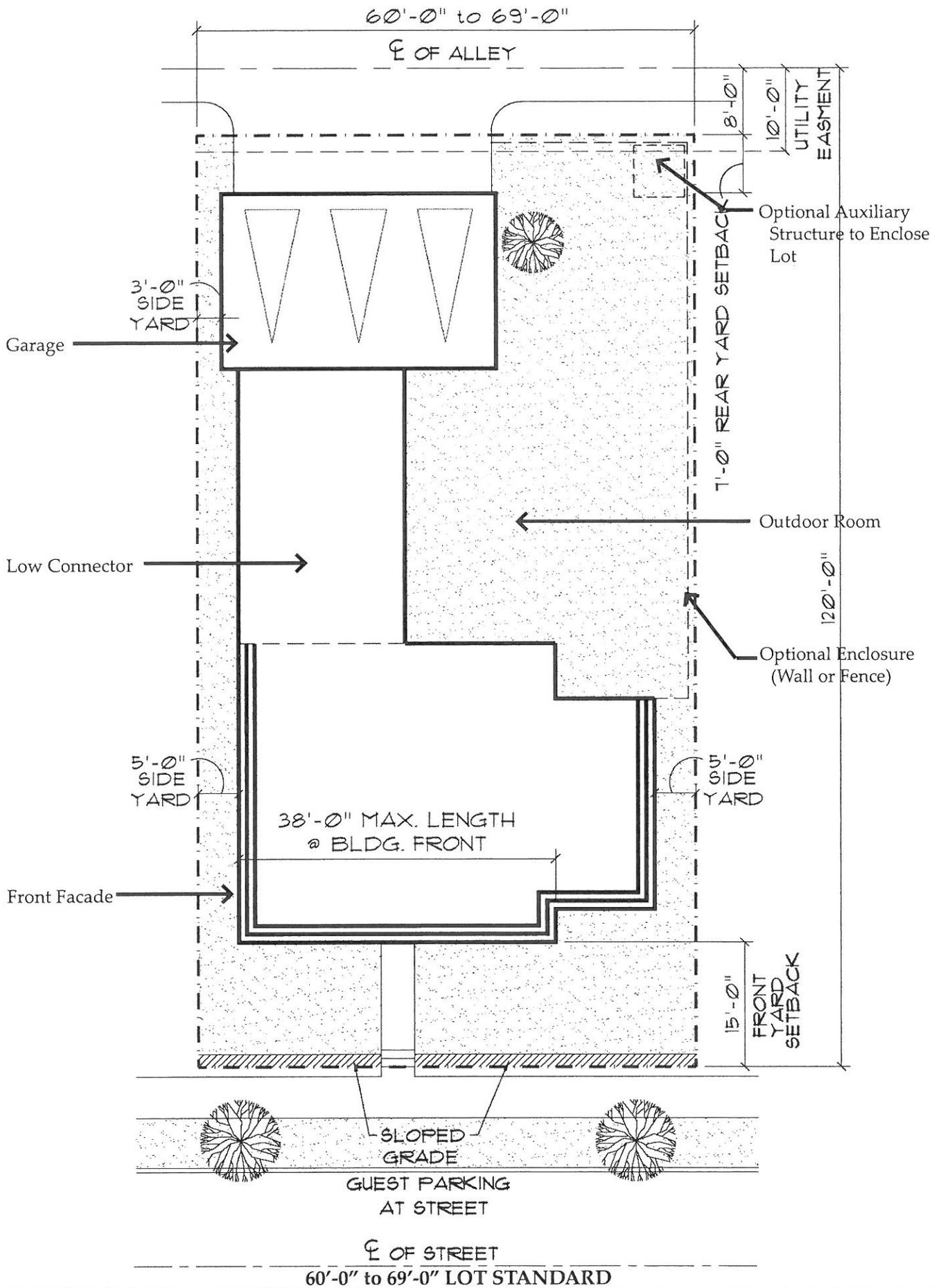
40'-0" to 49'-0" LOT - EXAMPLE FLOOR PLAN #2

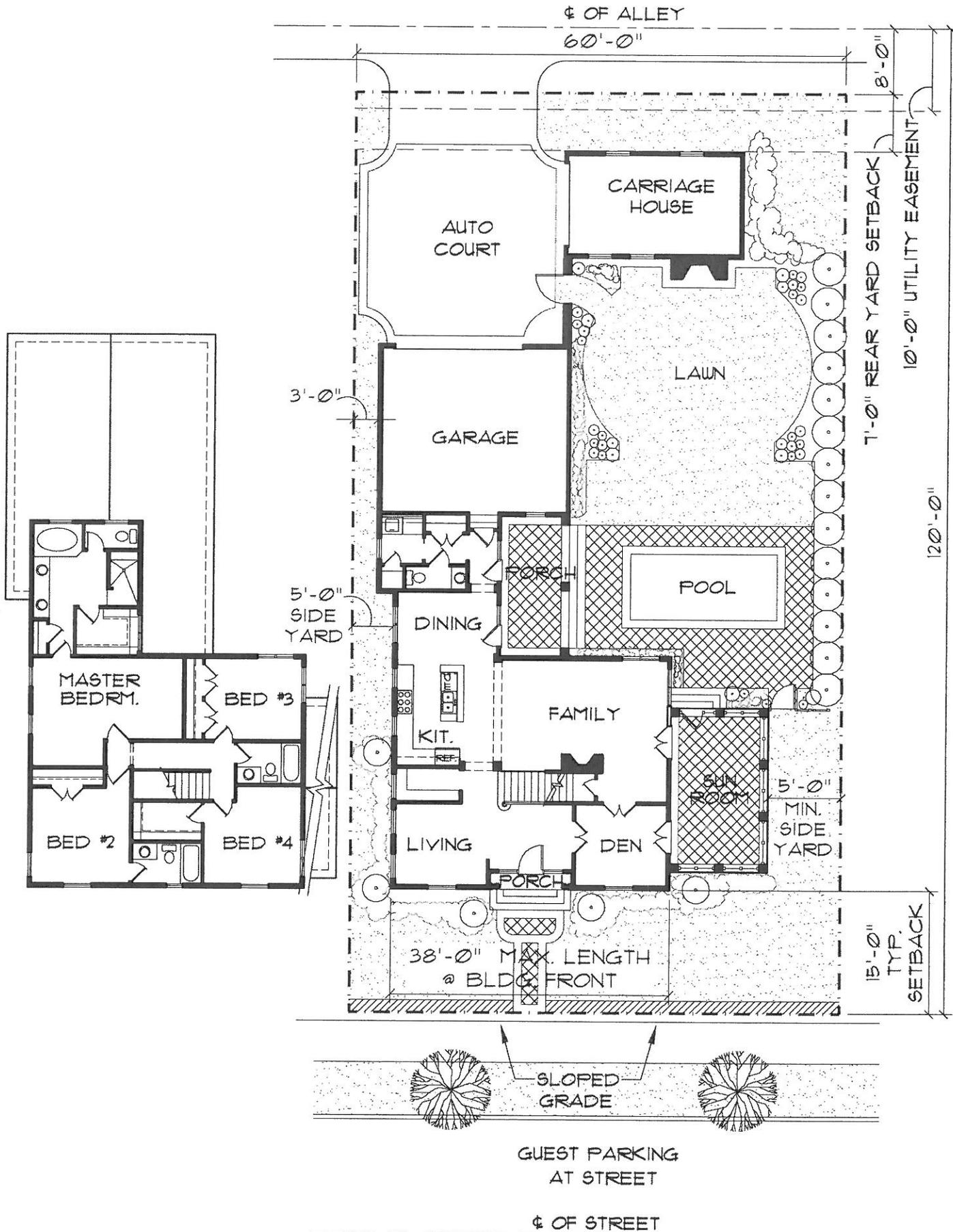


50'-0" to 59'-0" LOT STANDARD



50'-0" to 59'-0" LOT - EXAMPLE FLOOR PLAN





60'-0" to 69'-0" LOT - EXAMPLE FLOOR PLAN #1

# Cape Cod Style



## ROOF STYLE:

- Steeply pitched roof
- Side-gabled or gambrel
- Dormers: Gabled with double-hung windows; Detailed with trim moulding

## EAVE AND RAKE:

- Eave: Minimal overhang 8"-10"
- Rake: Zero overhang (Built-up moulding flush on facade)
- Small, decorative moulding at eave and rakes

## BUILDING MATERIALS:

- Wood shingles or clapboard, brick or stone
- Simple exterior ornamentation organized around openings and corners

## WINDOWS:

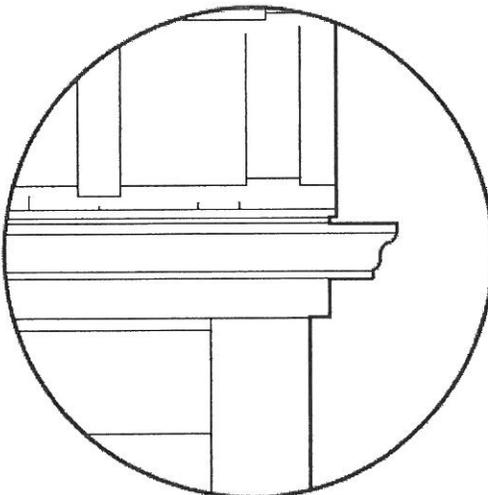
- Double-hung
- 6 over 6, 9 over 6, 9 over 9, or 12 over 12 panes
- Placed close under the eaves
- Single (not paired)
- Operable shutters often used
- Trim: Wide, simple trim with window pediments

## FRONT DOOR:

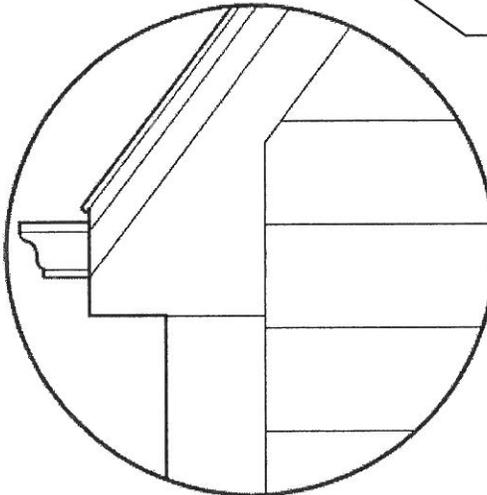
- Paneled doors
- Often rectangular or half-circle transom above door
- Pediments above door to match those of windows
- Could have decorative pilasters and/or sidelights to the sides of the door and an entablature above

## PORCH:

- Rarely ever seen, stoop leads to well detailed door



EAVE DETAIL



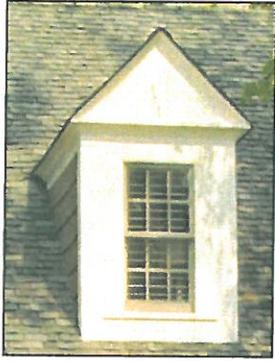
RAKE DETAIL

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## DORMERS



Gabled dormer with eave returns.



Moulding forms pediment.



Simple dormer with simple moulding.

## WINDOWS

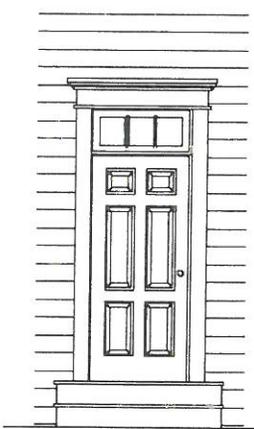


Wide, wooden trim and operable shutters.

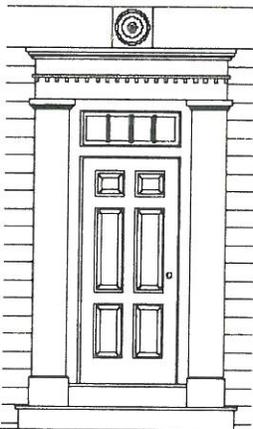


Masonry accents surrounding window.

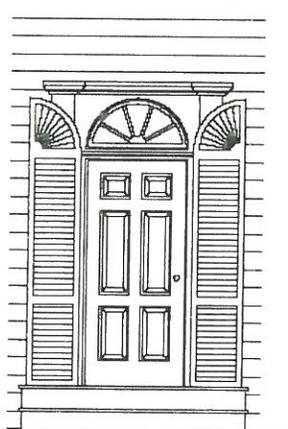
## TYPICAL CAPE COD DOORS



Transom window above door, simple casing and pediment.

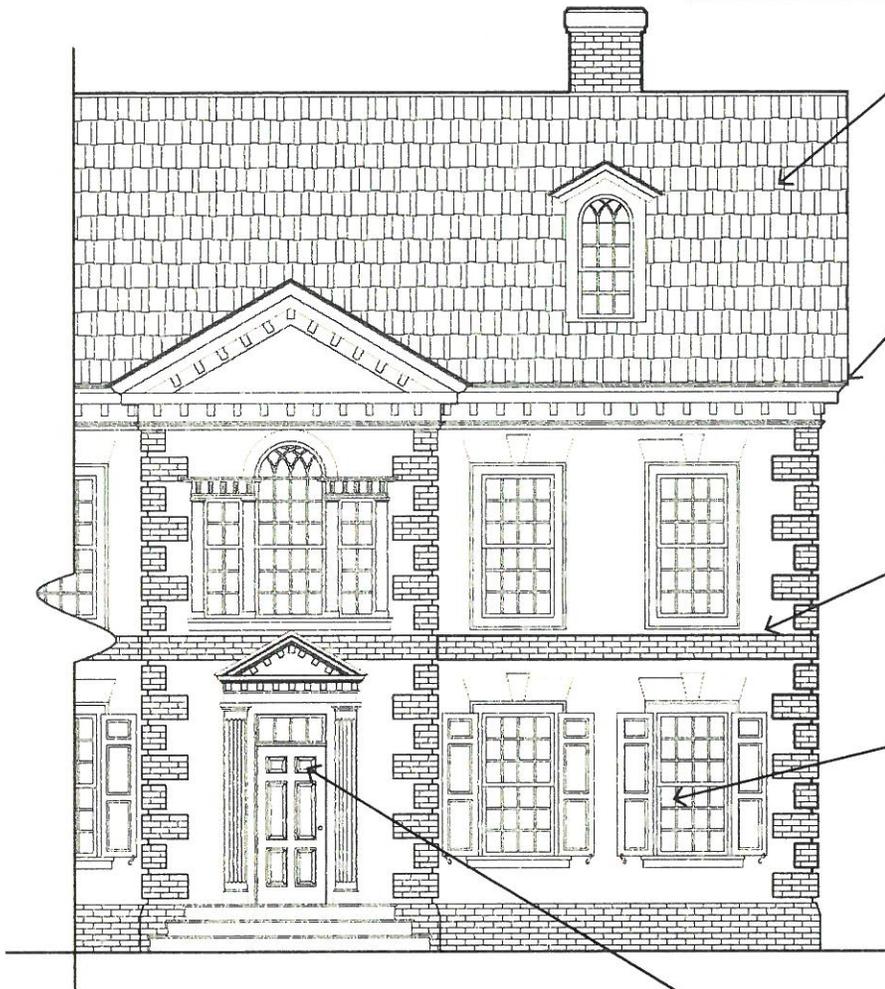


Pilasters and entablature surrounding door. Wide, plain frieze adorned with medallions at ends & center.



Half-circle transom above door. Louvered shutters to match those of windows.

# Georgian Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Medium pitch roof
  - Gambrel, gabled, hipped or side-gabled
  - Dormers: Usually gabled; Centered between windows below

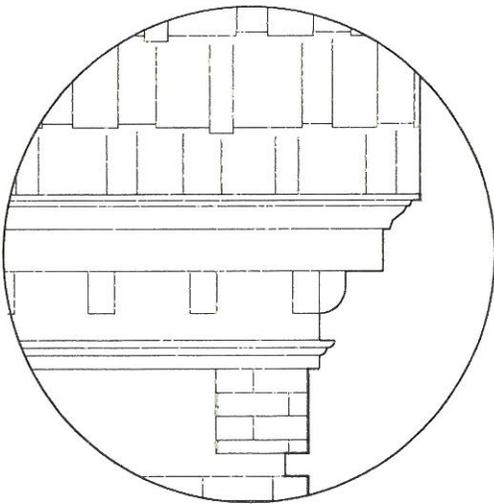
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eave overhang: 12"-20"
  - Eave decorated with heavy moulding & dentils in a highly decorated cornice
  - Rake: Detailed like eave; Protruding portion of building emphasized with pediment

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Stone, brick or wood siding
  - Masonry quoins to accent wall corners and belt course may wrap building

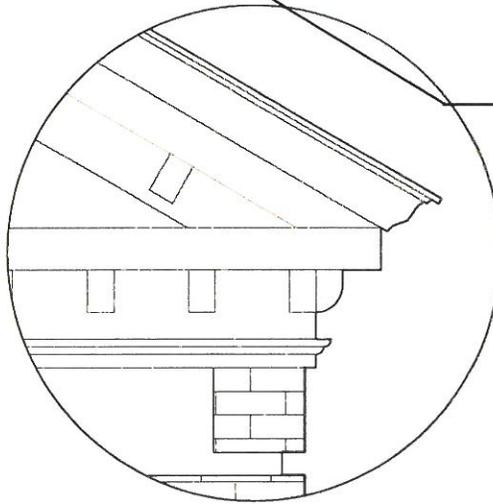
- WINDOWS:**
- Double hung
  - Panes: 6 over 6, 6 over 9 or 6 over 12
  - Shutters occasionally
  - Aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, never adjacent pairs
  - Often 5 bays across the front
  - Upper story windows usually smaller than first floor
  - Trim: Classical moulding or masonry surrounds and heads

- FRONT DOOR:**
- Paneled front door
  - Classical pilasters, pediments and entablature
  - Transom window under entablature, often half-circle or rounded shape
  - Treatment of front door important piece of Georgian style

- PORCH:**
- Portico (not much wider than entryway) may be found or door could be inset into building to create a recess
  - Always conforms to classical detailing

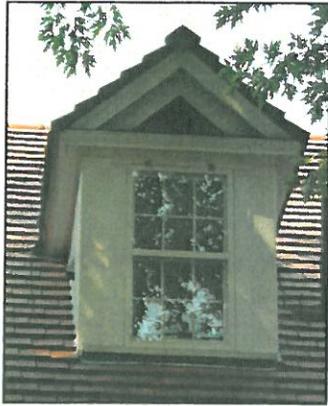


EAVE DETAIL

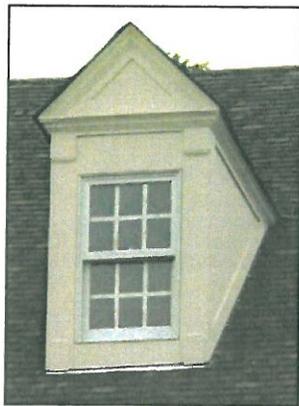


RAKE DETAIL

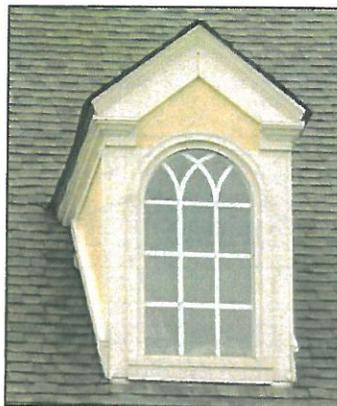
DORMERS



Pedimented dormer with wide trim.

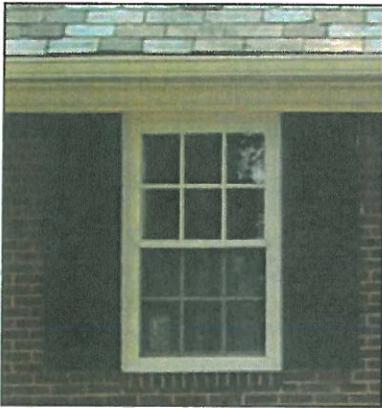


Pedimented dormer with decorative accents on sides.

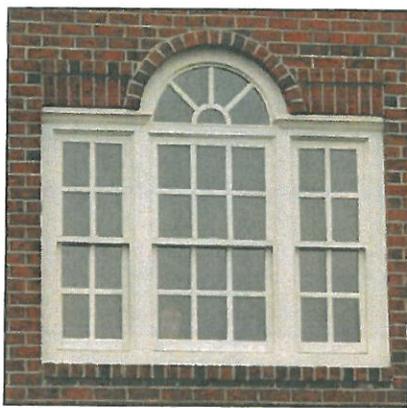


Arched window; eaves return.

WINDOWS



Masonry sill, window sits just under eave.

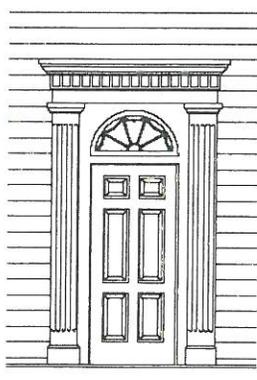


Palladian window (see General Information for more detail).

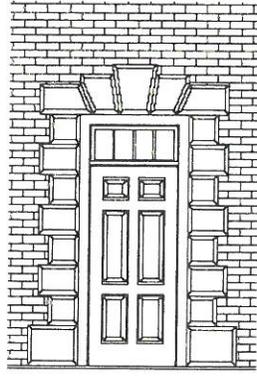


Masonry surrounds, no shutters.

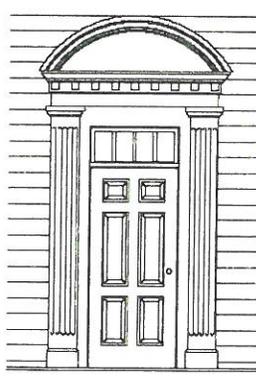
TYPICAL GEORGIAN DOOR STYLES



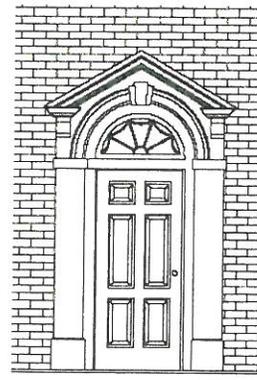
Classical pilasters and entablature paired with half-round transom.



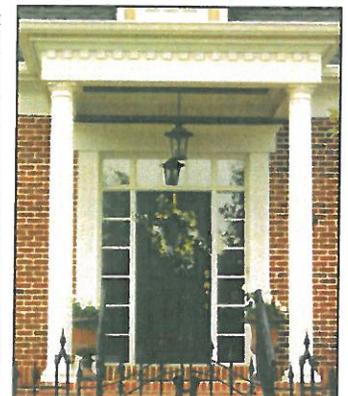
Masonry quoins can be used in brick, stone or stucco buildings.



Arch above classical entablature.

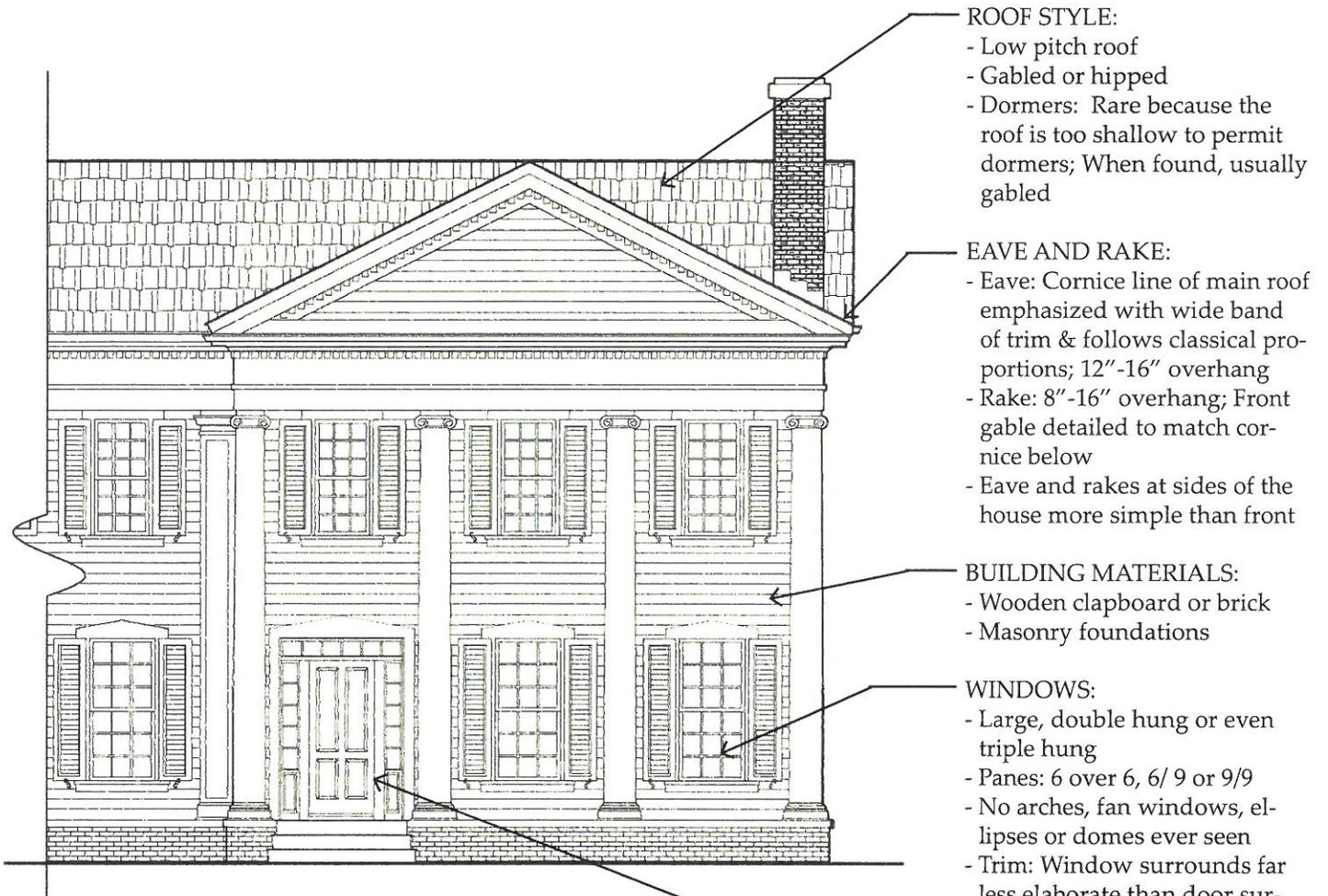


Masonry door surround. Arched transom window breaks into the pediment.



Entrance portico with entablature and Classical columns.

# Greek Revival Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Low pitch roof
  - Gabled or hipped
  - Dormers: Rare because the roof is too shallow to permit dormers; When found, usually gabled

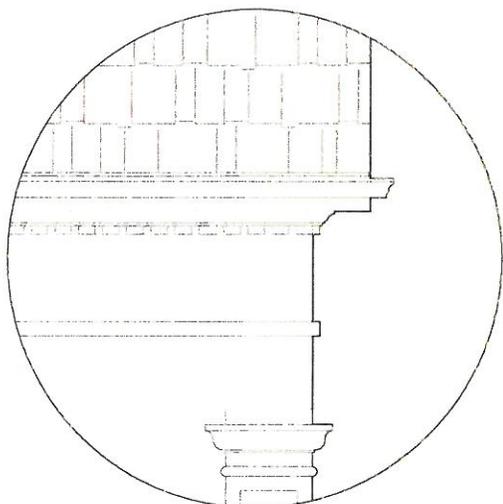
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eave: Cornice line of main roof emphasized with wide band of trim & follows classical proportions; 12"-16" overhang
  - Rake: 8"-16" overhang; Front gable detailed to match cornice below
  - Eave and rakes at sides of the house more simple than front

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Wooden clapboard or brick
  - Masonry foundations

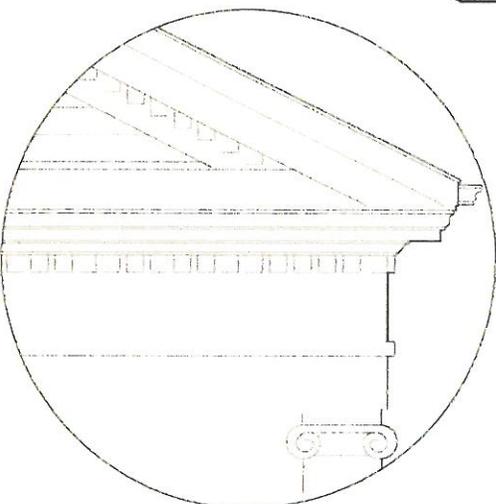
- WINDOWS:**
- Large, double hung or even triple hung
  - Panes: 6 over 6, 6/9 or 9/9
  - No arches, fan windows, ellipses or domes ever seen
  - Trim: Window surrounds far less elaborate than door surrounds

- FRONT DOOR:**
- One, two or four paneled door
  - Surrounded by narrow sidelights and rectangular transom
  - Elaborate door trim surrounds
  - Often recessed beyond front wall, accompanied by columns
  - Sometimes set to one side of the facade

- PORCH:**
- Porches supported with prominent square or rounded Classical columns
  - Full or partial facade coverage
  - Could be one or two stories
  - Most important features: columns, entablature and correct proportions (see general information for correct proportions)



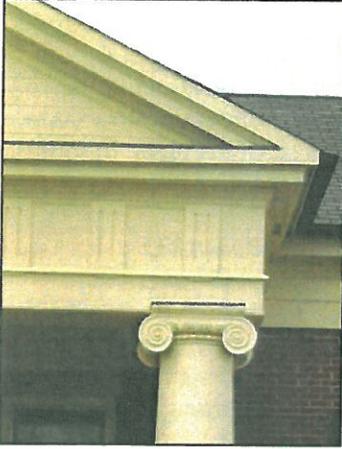
EAVE DETAIL



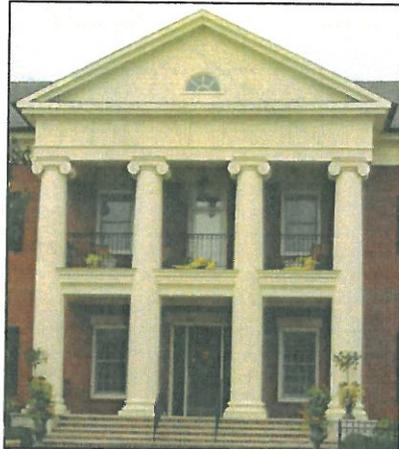
RAKE DETAIL

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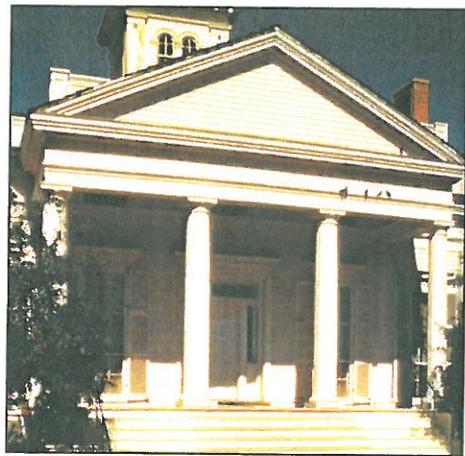
ENTRY PORCH



Entablature detail.

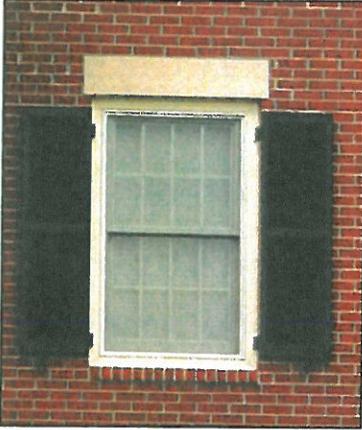


Two-story columns paired with two level porch.



One story porch, Classical columns, entablature and pediment.

WINDOWS



Masonry head and sill. 8 over 8 panes.

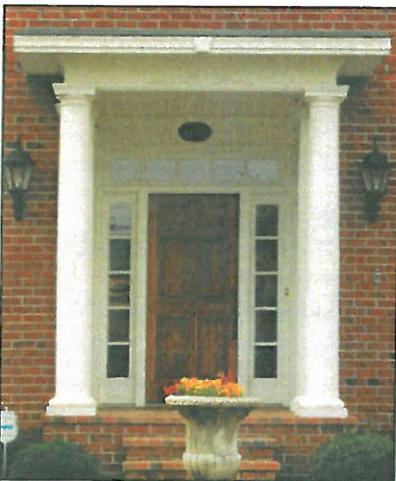


Wooden window trim.

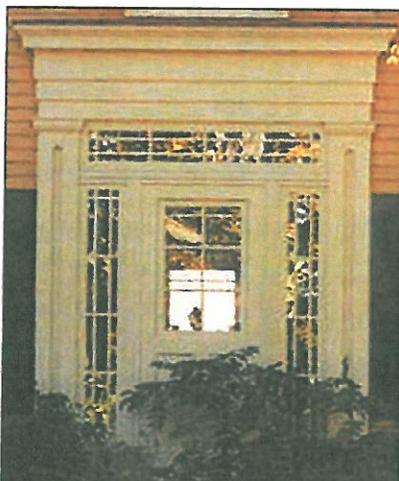


Mixture of shuttered and non-shuttered windows on one facade.

TYPICAL GREEK REVIVAL DOORS



Door recessed into home and flanked by Classical columns.



Rectangular transom and sidelights. Flat pilasters and entablature.



Projecting portico with Classical columns.

# Italianate Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Low pitched roof
  - L-shaped plans: Gabled roofs
  - Square plans: Hipped roofs
  - Cupola: Houses could be capped with cupola or lantern instead of dormers; In some cases, a tower is used

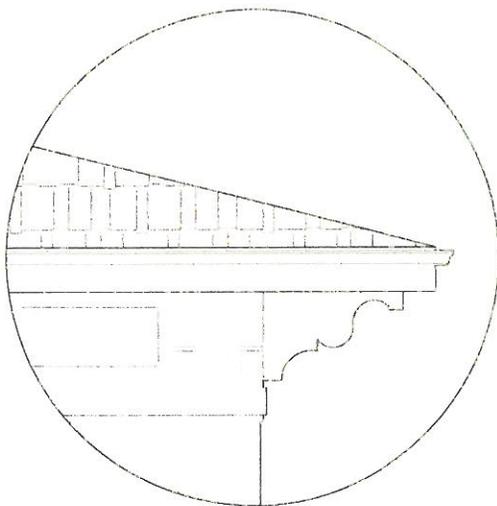
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eave: 24"-48" overhangs
  - Tall fascia with decorative brackets (often paired) and punctuated with windows
  - Rake: Overhang matches eave

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Stucco, clapboard, brick or stone

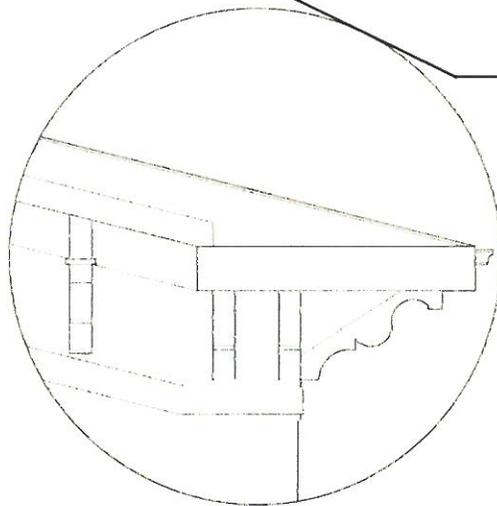
- WINDOWS:**
- Double-hung
  - Tall, narrow windows
  - One or two panes per sash
  - Often arched or semi-circular, capped with ornamental window heads
  - Sometimes set in pairs or triples
  - Bay windows common
  - Trim: Simple trim with decorative accents adjacently applied; brackets (flat or protruding) can be found below window sill or head

- FRONT DOOR:**
- Two panel entrance doors fit into portico or arched opening
  - Elaborate moldings surrounding door
  - No sidelights

- PORCH:**
- Long one-story porches or smaller porticos
  - Elaborate detailing



EAVE DETAIL



RAKE DETAIL

DORMERS



Lantern atop home.

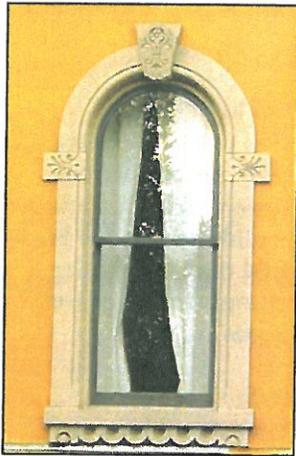


Arch-top dormer.

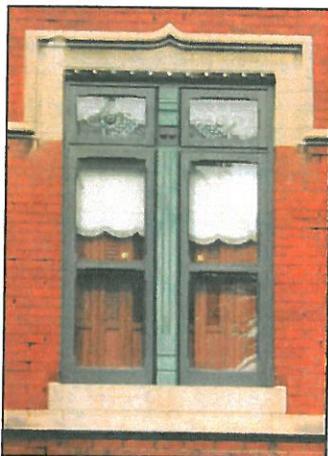


Tower breaks through roof from ground level.

WINDOWS



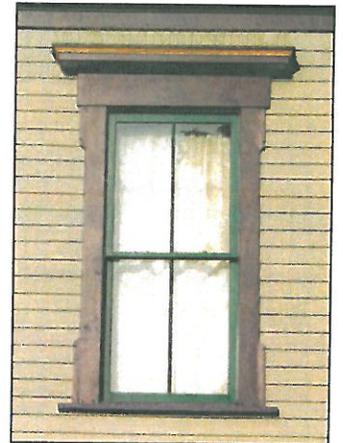
Beautiful, carved window surrounds.



Masonry head and sill continues across facade.

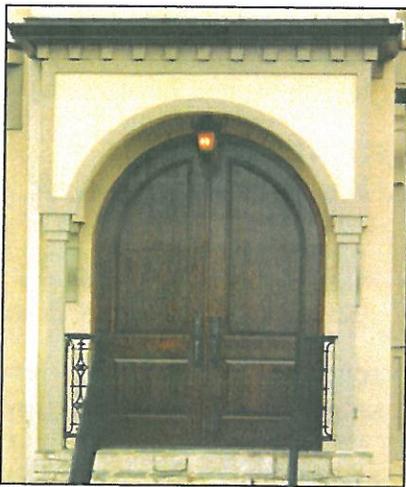


Top: Arched windows under heavy gabled frieze and brackets. Bottom: Small window punctuates frieze.

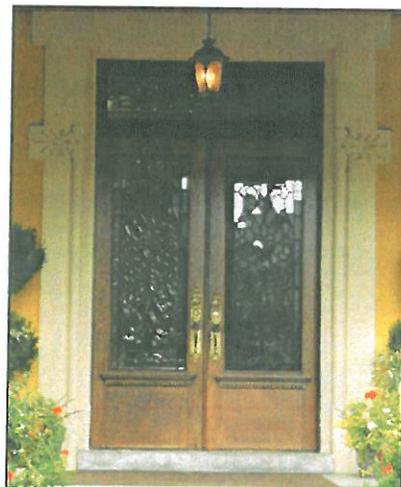


Well detailed wooden trim moulding.

TYPICAL ITALIANATE DOORS



Arched door set into portico.

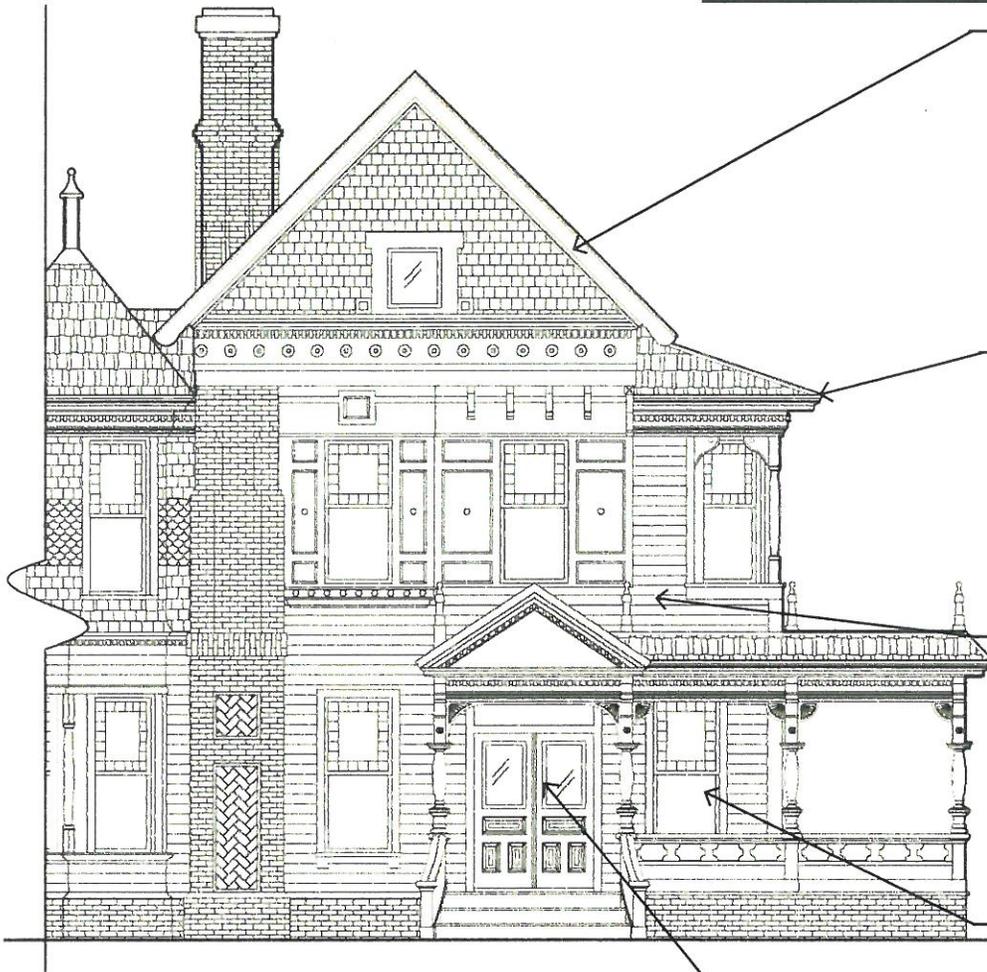


Substantial masonry door surround matches windows.



Simple door in highly detailed portico.

# Queen Anne Style



## ROOF STYLE:

- Steeply pitched roof
- Gabled or hipped; Usually has dominant front-facing gable
- Irregular shape
- Dormers: Commonly front-facing gables detailed with patterned shingles or more elaborate motifs

## EAVE AND RAKE:

- Eave: 12"-24" overhang; Highly ornamented with moulding, dentils and brackets where appropriate
- Rake: 12"-18" overhang; Wide and detailed with trim; Could have bargeboard

## BUILDING MATERIALS:

- Most often wood clapboard and shingles; Brick foundation
- Could have various materials on one building: stone or brick on the first floor; wood clapboard, shingles or stucco on upper floors

## WINDOWS:

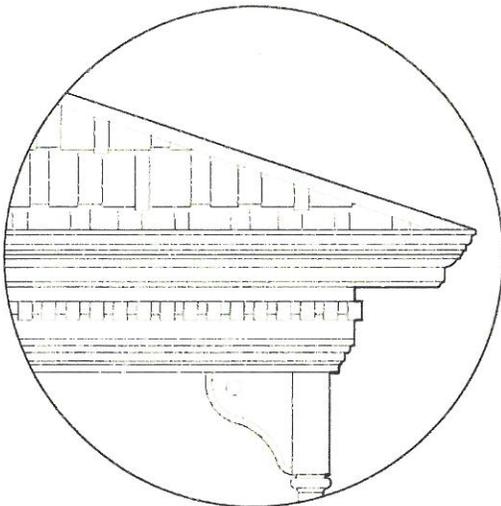
- Casement or double hung
- Single large pane surrounded by smaller panes on one or more sides
- Emphasis placed on grouping of windows
- Trim: Plain window surrounds with decorative accents applied
- Variety of glass (clear, etched, leaded, stained, huge panels)

## FRONT DOOR:

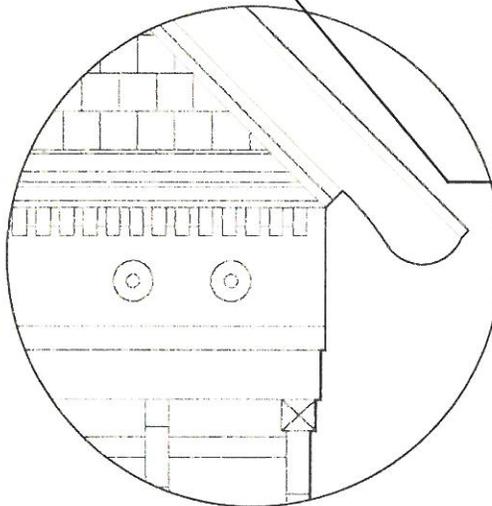
- Single large pane of glass set into upper portion of door, wood panels below
- Trim is simple like that of windows, emphasis on porch detail

## PORCH:

- Asymmetrical facade with partial to full-width porch
- Porch decorated with lacy Victorian detailing and even some Classical elements at the cornice



EAVE DETAIL



RAKE DETAIL

## DORMERS

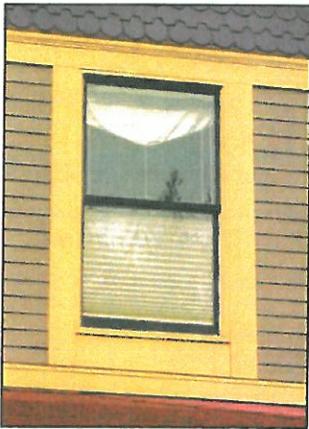


Front gable with grouped windows. Built-up trim on rake. Rounded shingles on gable contrast clapboard on main facade.



Shingled front gable decorated with bargeboard and medallions.

## WINDOWS



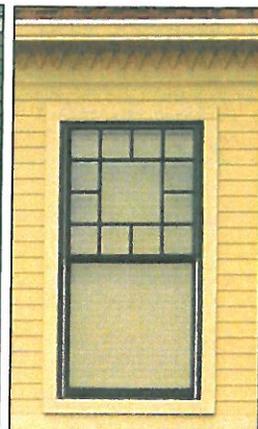
Simple trim, head continues across all windows.



Multi-paned top sash above single pane.



Slightly curved window head add detail.



Typical Queen Anne window - small panes surrounding a larger pane.

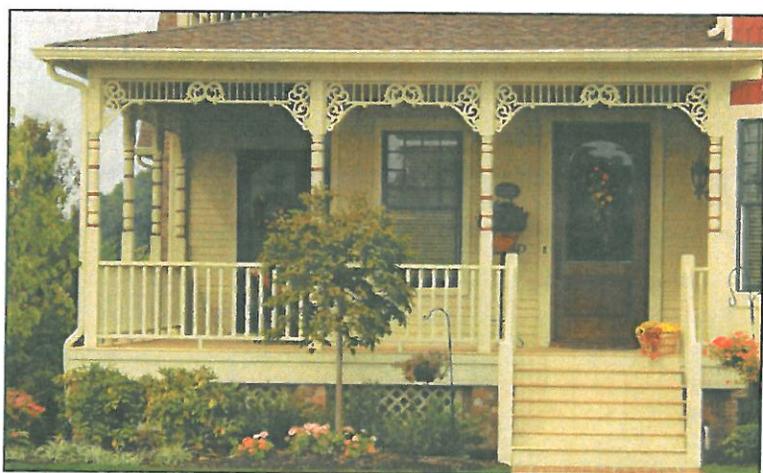
## TYPICAL QUEEN ANNE DOORS



Single pane glass top and paneled bottom.

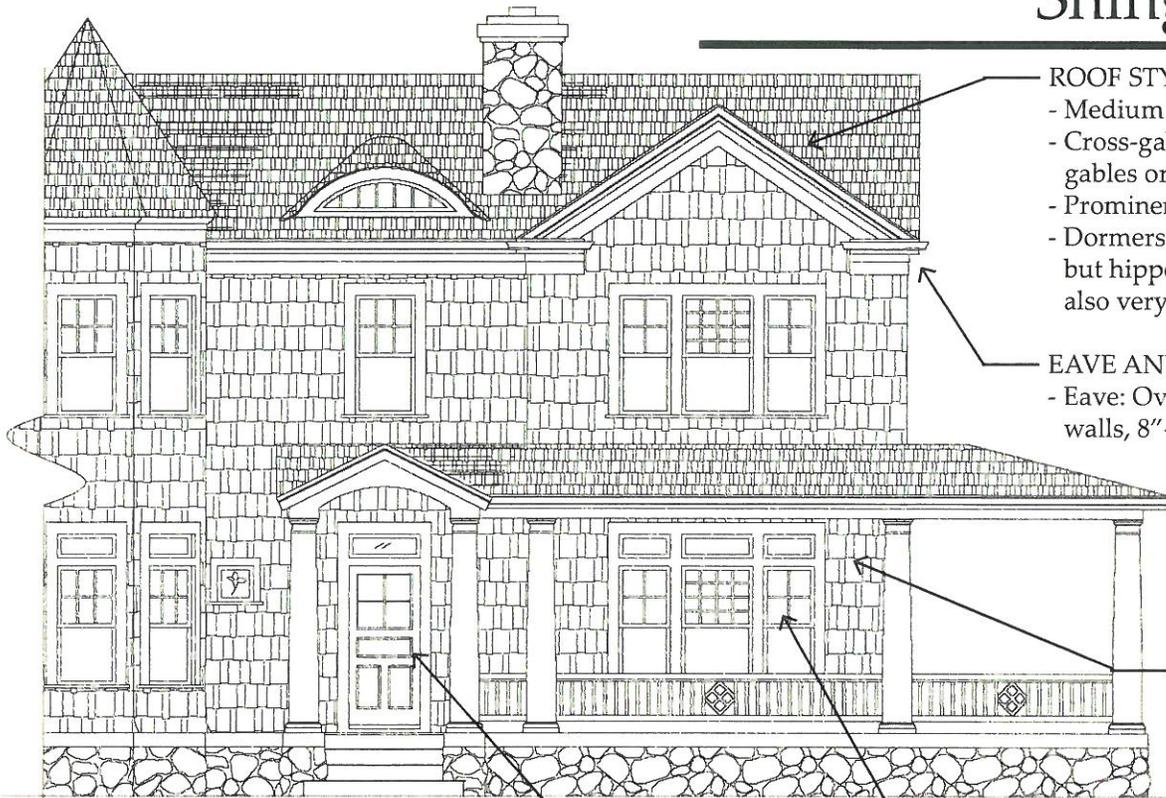


Arched glass in flat-top door.



Typical Queen Anne porch - Victorian columns, wooden handrails, lace-like brackets and spindlework frieze.

# Shingle Style



## ROOF STYLE:

- Medium pitched roof
- Cross-gables, side or front gables or gambrel roof
- Prominent feature of building
- Dormers: Gable most common but hipped, eyebrow or shed also very typical

## EAVE AND RAKE:

- Eave: Overhangs kept close to walls, 8"-12"
  - Plate heights vary
- Rake: Tall, multi-piece frieze; Overhang and detailing similar to eave

## BUILDING MATERIALS:

- Wood shingles, stone or brick
- Foundation:

rough-surface stone, fieldstone or brick

- Entire first floor may be masonry

## WINDOWS:

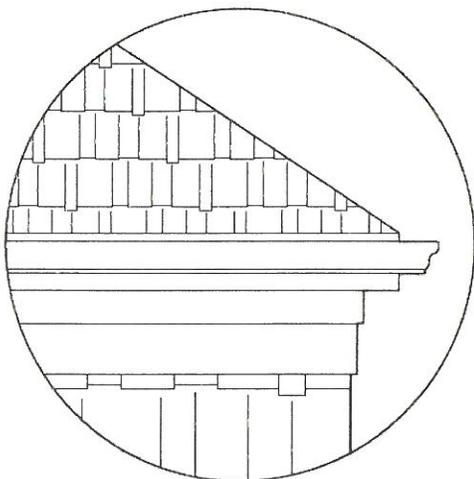
- Casement or double hung
- Large windows with small panes: multi-pane above, single pane below
- May be combined in bands
- 1 or 2-story bay windows
- Palladian windows used
- Trim: Simple but wide

## FRONT DOOR:

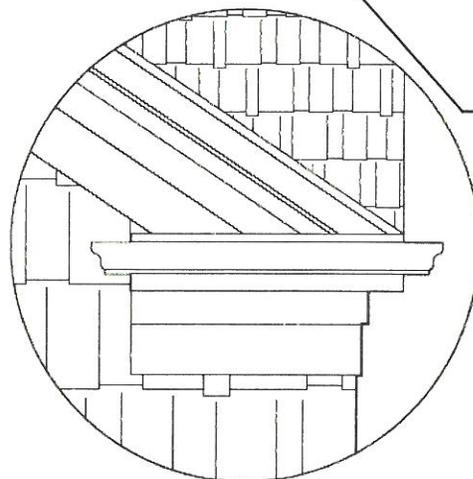
- Large doors, plain and finished naturally
- Decorative detailing not emphasized
- Could have transom and sidelights

## PORCH:

- Single-story porch may nearly surround house, main feature of home
- Classical columns and arched entries
- Handrails often detailed; geometric patterns

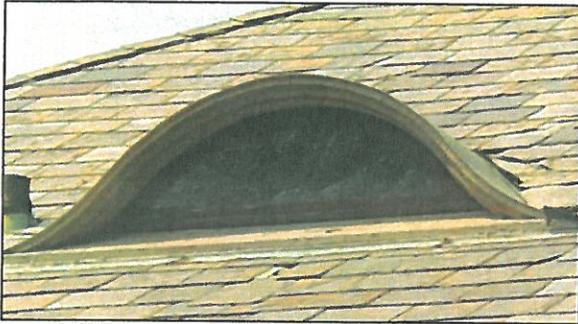


EAVE DETAIL



RAKE DETAIL

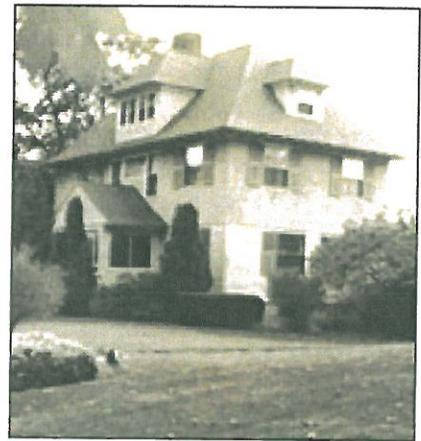
## DORMERS



Eyebrow dormers very typical.

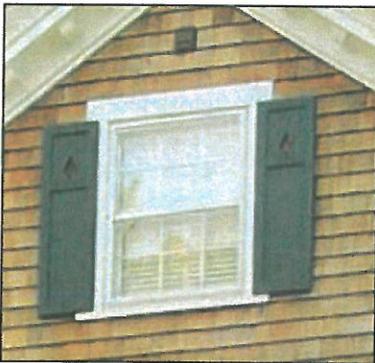


Shed dormer, no corner boards, shingles lace corners.



Several hipped dormers top this Shingle style home.

## WINDOWS



Wood trimmed window with operable shutters.

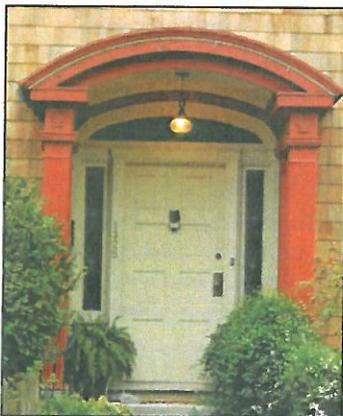


Wood trimmed windows absent of shutters.



Band of three windows on second floor, bay window on first floor. Simple wood trim.

## TYPICAL SHINGLE STYLE DOORS



Curved top entry way supported with Classical columns. Fanlight above door.

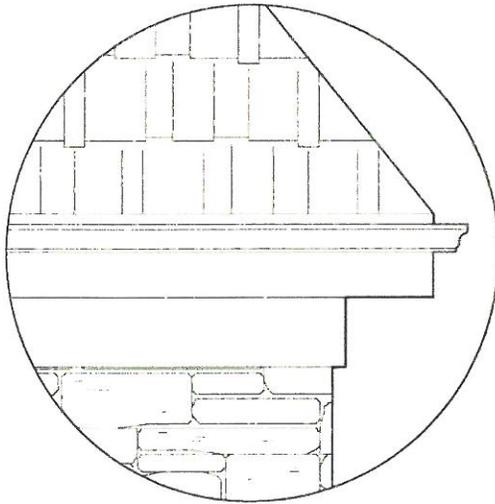
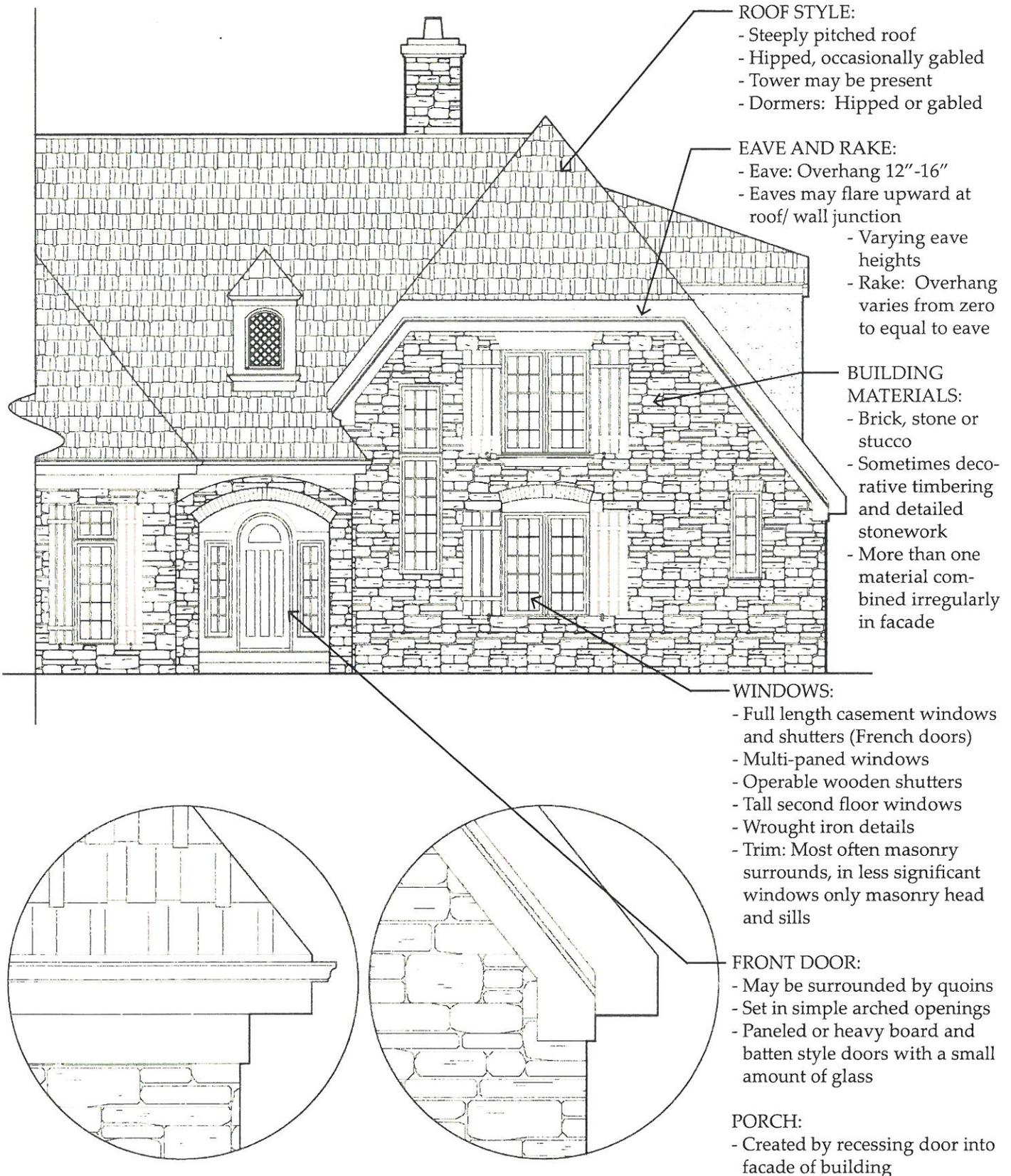


Glass door with sidelights tucked beyond classically detailed front porch.

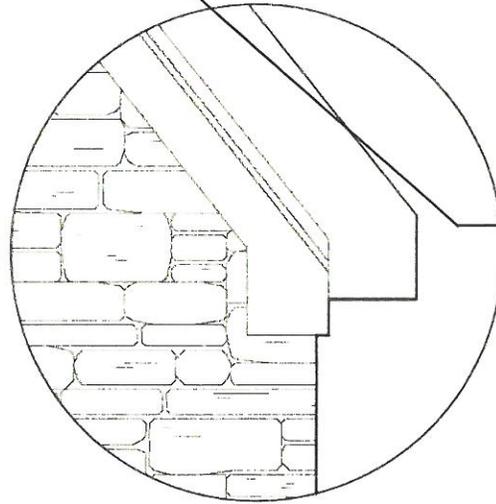


Huge front porch wraps around facade. Masonry foundation.

# French Country Style



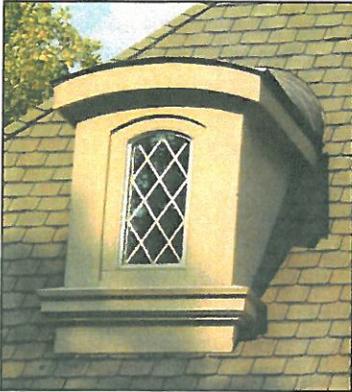
EAVE DETAIL



RAKE DETAIL

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## DORMERS



Arch top dormer with diamond patterned glass.



Dormer breaks through cornice of building.



Simple, arch top dormer.

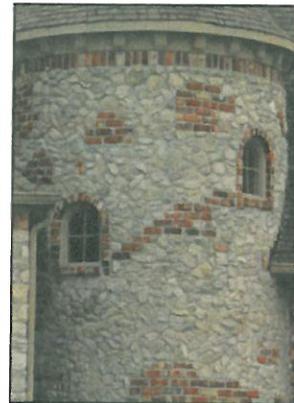
## WINDOWS



Casement windows of multi-paned glass with operable shutters.

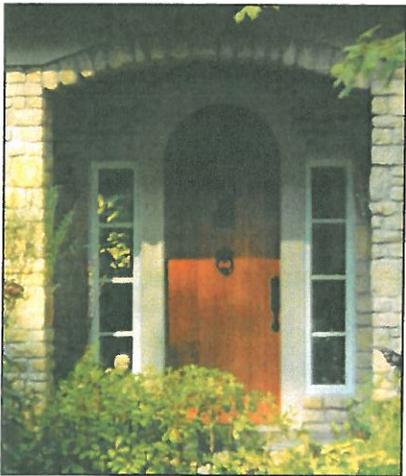


Typical shutters constructed of individual vertical boards held together with horizontal members.



Small, seemingly randomly placed windows common.

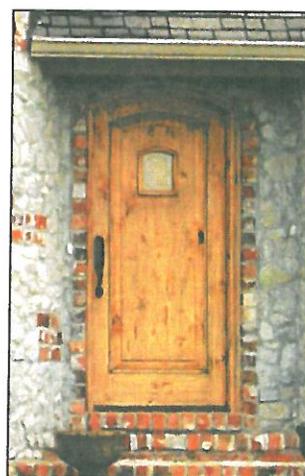
## TYPICAL FRENCH COUNTRY DOORS



Recessed arch-top door with sidelights.

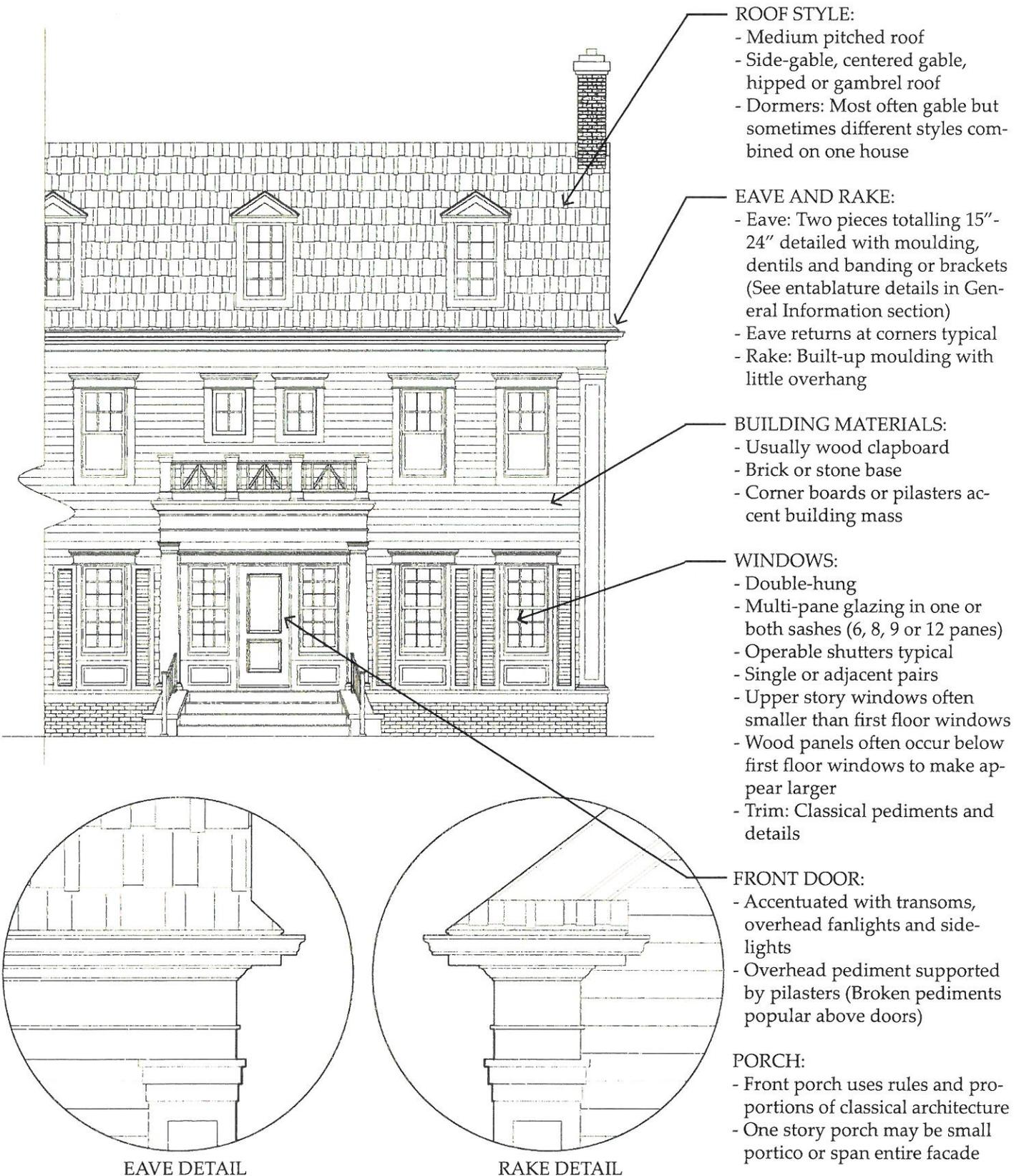


Board and batten door with small peek hole.



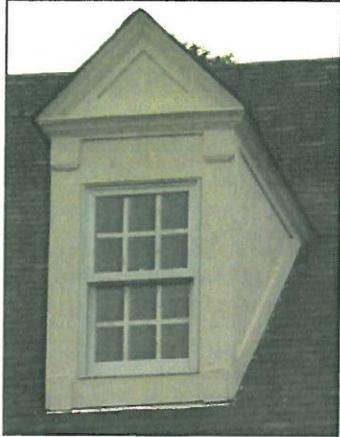
Curved top, heavy wooden door under a small roof overhang.

# Colonial Revival Style

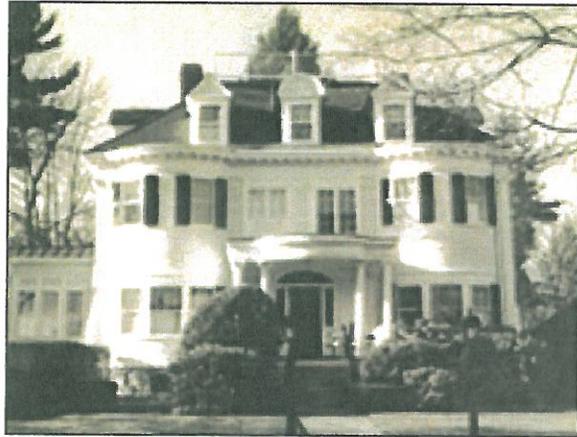


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DORMERS

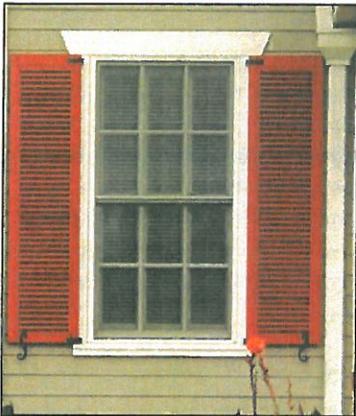


Pedimented dormer.



Mixed dormers styles on one house, alternating gable and arched top.

WINDOWS



Wood trimmed window with operable shutters.



Simple masonry window head.



Panels below first floor windows to elongate appearance.

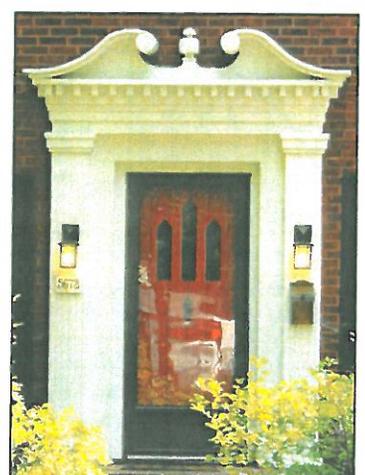
TYPICAL COLONIAL DOORS



Front porch complete with classical columns and entablature.

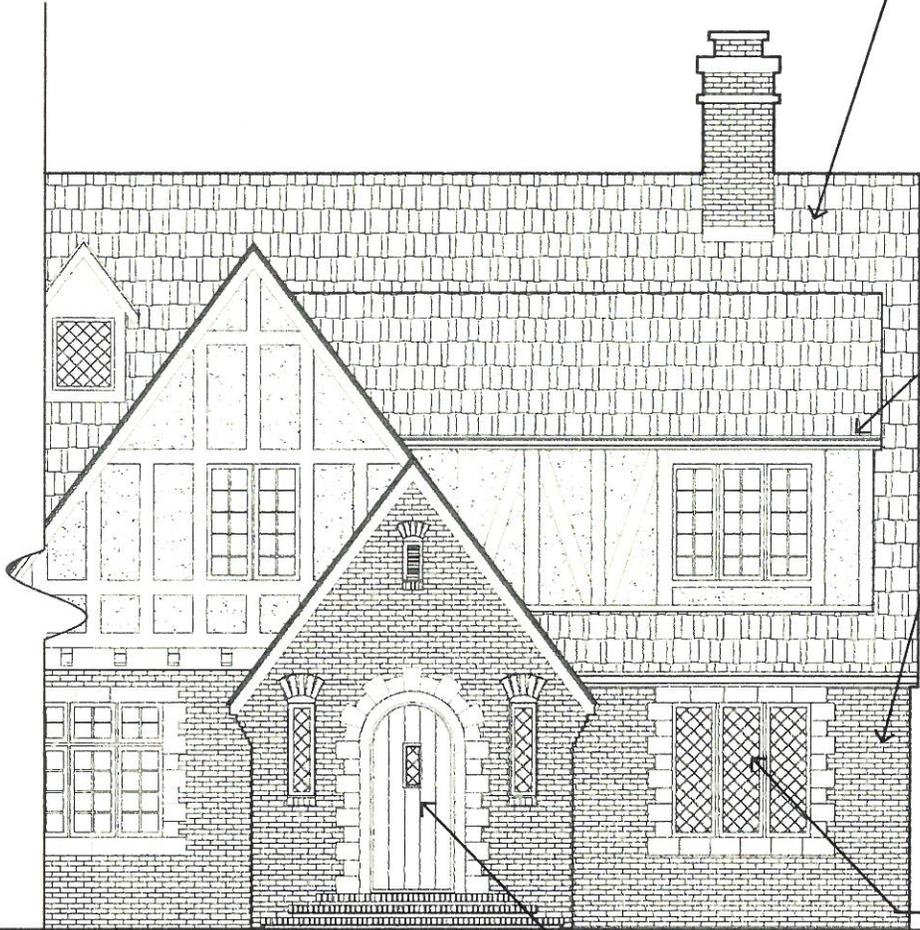


No porch but a detailed entry with pilasters and entablature.



Broken pediment above door.

# English Tudor Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Steeply pitched roof
  - Side-gabled (less common hipped or front gabled)
  - Side gables extend to first floor
  - One or more prominent cross-gables highly detailed and show off architecture
  - Shed dormer and front gables create second floor space
  - Dormers: Gables, small and typically decorative

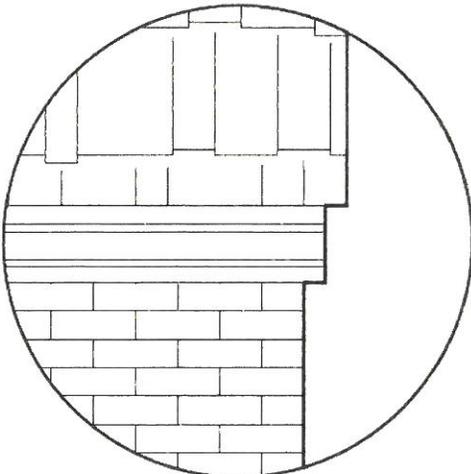
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eave: 8"-12" overhang; Simple detail; Corbelled masonry at gabled eave
  - Rake: Zero overhang; Not emphasized in detailing

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Stone, brick, wood siding or stucco
  - Ground floors often brick or stone masonry exterior
  - Decorative half-timbering present on many second floors; stucco or patterned brick infill between timbers

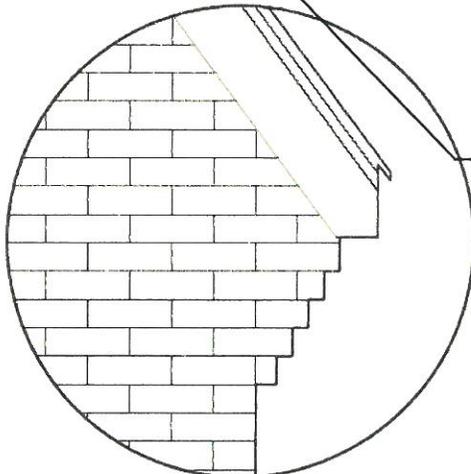
- WINDOWS:**
- Tall and narrow
  - Typically casement, sometimes double-hung
  - Multi-paned
  - Often leaded glass in diamond pattern
  - One or two-story bays
  - Grouped into strings of three or more
  - Trim: Brick and stone detailing

- FRONT DOOR:**
- Cut stone quoins in surrounding brickwork
  - Heavy, paneled doors with small amount of glass

- PORCH:**
- Inset round or Tudor arched entry ways common
  - Built-out porch supported with heavy timbers
  - Emphasis on masonry detail at front door

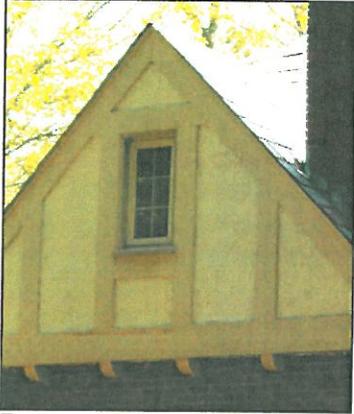


EAVE DETAIL

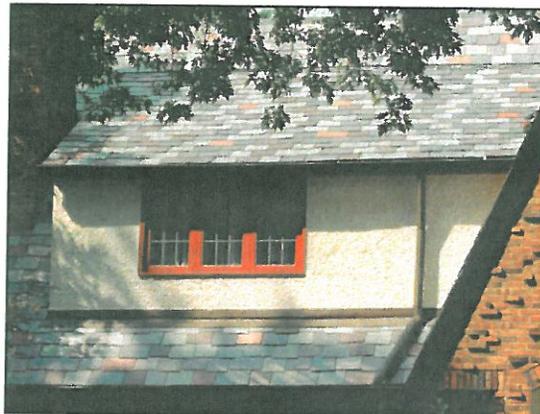


RAKE DETAIL

## DORMERS

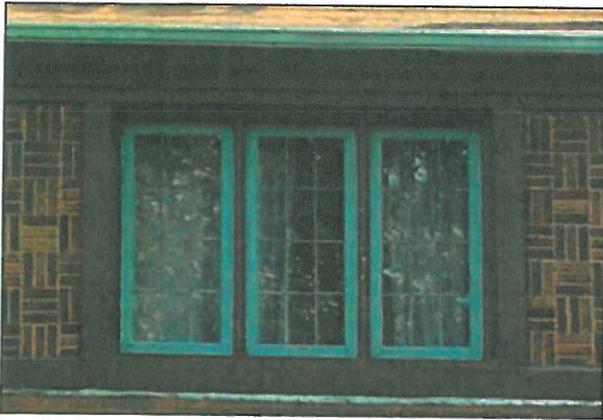


Front cross-gable decorate with half timbers and brackets.

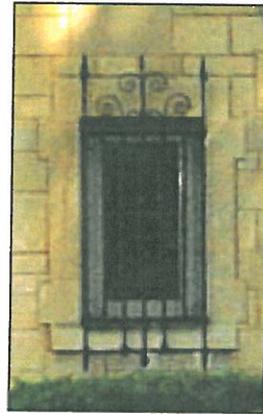


Main shed dormer across front of house creates second floor.

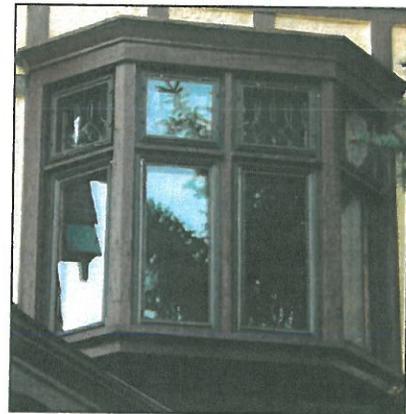
## WINDOWS



Band of casement windows surrounded by plain wood trim and patterned brick.



Wrought iron details covering small window.



Leaded glass in upper sash of bay window.

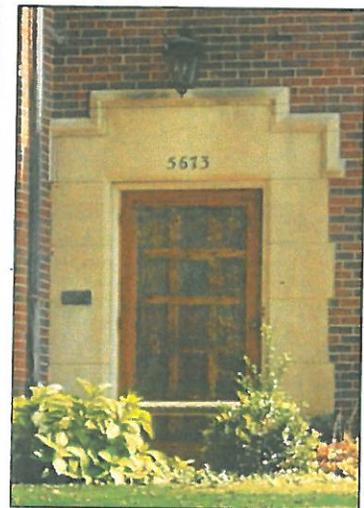
## TYPICAL ENGLISH TUDOR DOORS



Recessed arch door in masonry surround.

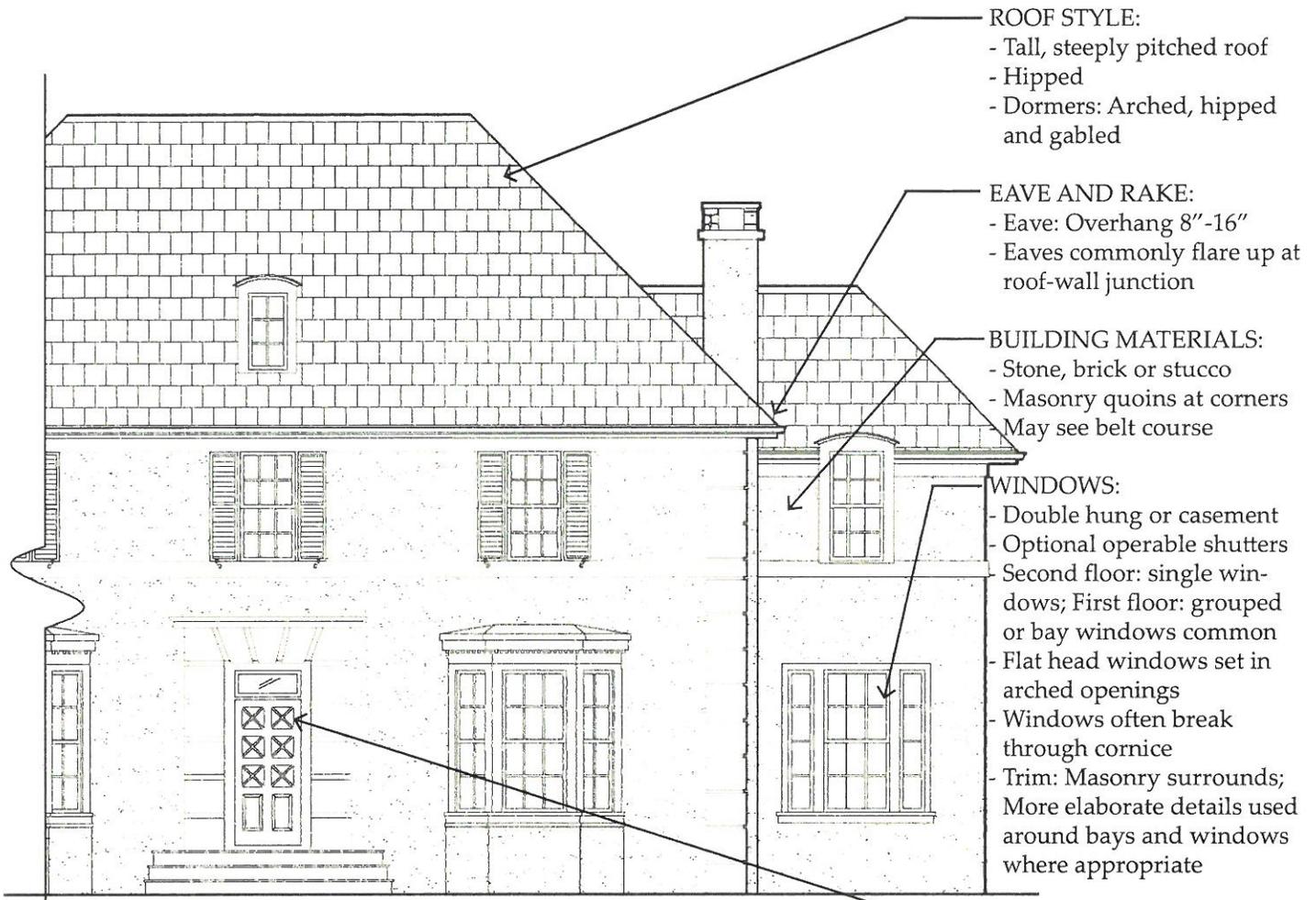


Timbered front porch, not all English Tudor entryways are this elaborate. A simplified version can often be found.



Flat-top door with wide but simple masonry quoins and head.

# French Colonial Style



**ROOF STYLE:**

- Tall, steeply pitched roof
- Hipped
- Dormers: Arched, hipped and gabled

**EAVE AND RAKE:**

- Eave: Overhang 8"-16"
- Eaves commonly flare up at roof-wall junction

**BUILDING MATERIALS:**

- Stone, brick or stucco
- Masonry quoins at corners
- May see belt course

**WINDOWS:**

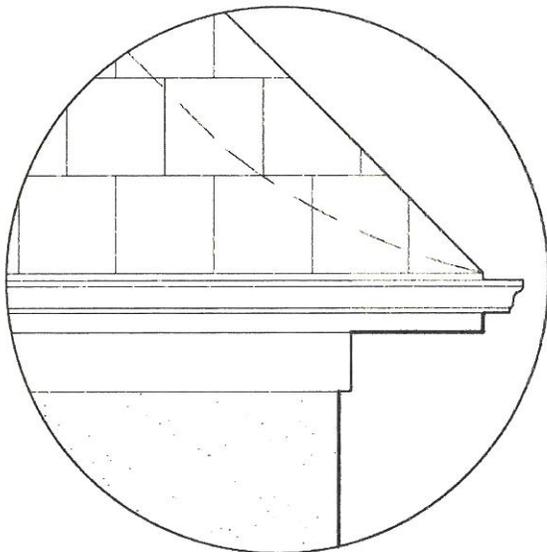
- Double hung or casement
- Optional operable shutters
- Second floor: single windows; First floor: grouped or bay windows common
- Flat head windows set in arched openings
- Windows often break through cornice
- Trim: Masonry surrounds; More elaborate details used around bays and windows where appropriate

**FRONT DOOR:**

- Large doors with detailed glass insets could be set in arched openings
- Masonry quoin surrounds or classical columns and pediments
- Full length (French) doors used in first floor or on second floor with balustrades

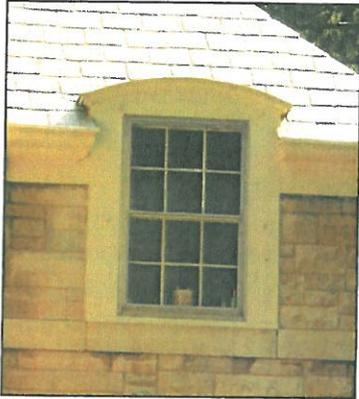
**PORCH:**

- No porches, emphasis placed on door and surrounds

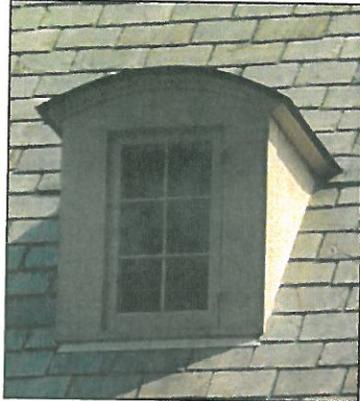


EAVE DETAIL

## DORMERS



Flat-top window in arched opening. Window breaks through cornice.

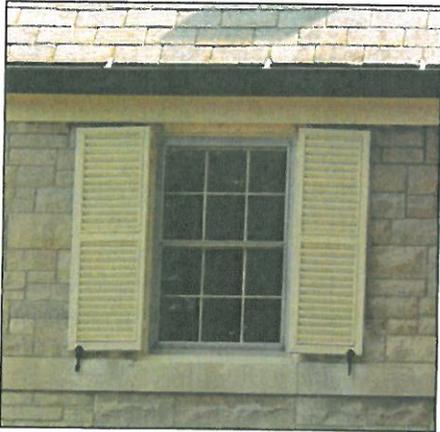


Arched top dormer with flat-top window sits on top of roof.

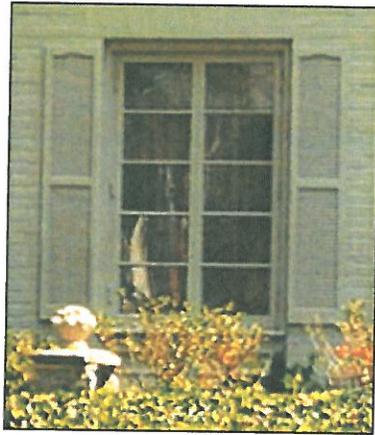


Arched dormer and casement window breakthrough cornice.

## WINDOWS



Window with operable shutters and belt course as sill.

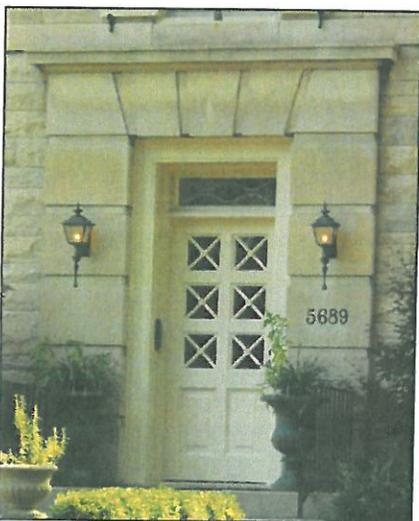


Tall, first floor windows with operable shutters.



First floor French doors with transom above.

## TYPICAL FRENCH COLONIAL DOORS



Huge masonry quoin surround delicate door with glass insets.

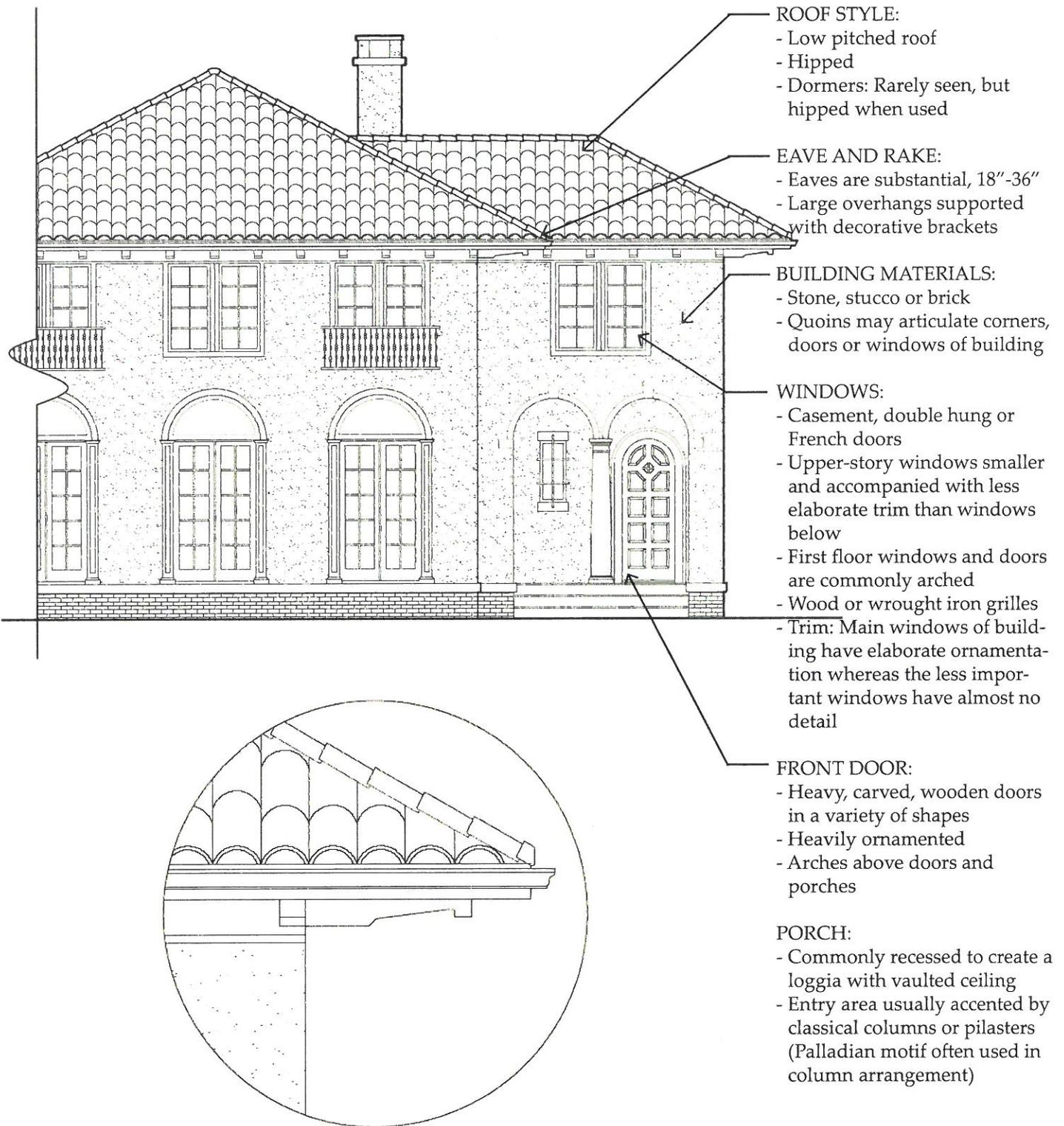


Simple, wide masonry surround.



Brackets support wrought iron balcony above.

# Mediterranean Style



**ROOF STYLE:**

- Low pitched roof
- Hipped
- Dormers: Rarely seen, but hipped when used

**EAVE AND RAKE:**

- Eaves are substantial, 18"-36"
- Large overhangs supported with decorative brackets

**BUILDING MATERIALS:**

- Stone, stucco or brick
- Quoins may articulate corners, doors or windows of building

**WINDOWS:**

- Casement, double hung or French doors
- Upper-story windows smaller and accompanied with less elaborate trim than windows below
- First floor windows and doors are commonly arched
- Wood or wrought iron grilles
- Trim: Main windows of building have elaborate ornamentation whereas the less important windows have almost no detail

**FRONT DOOR:**

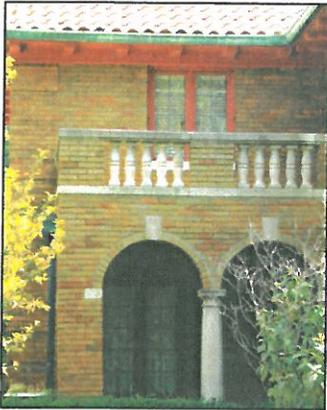
- Heavy, carved, wooden doors in a variety of shapes
- Heavily ornamented
- Arches above doors and porches

**PORCH:**

- Commonly recessed to create a loggia with vaulted ceiling
- Entry area usually accented by classical columns or pilasters (Palladian motif often used in column arrangement)

EAVE DETAIL

## LOGGIA

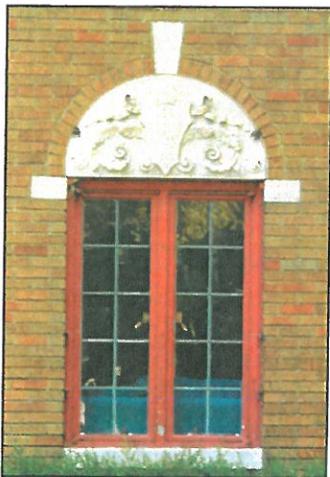


Doors recessed into building.

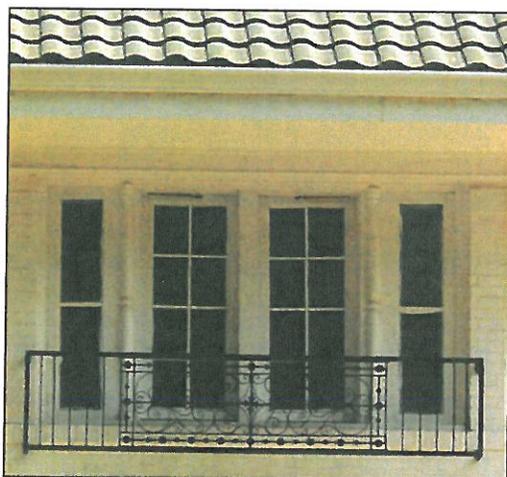


Columns create loggia while entry is tucked in beyond columns.

## WINDOWS



First floor window with delicate window head and quoins.

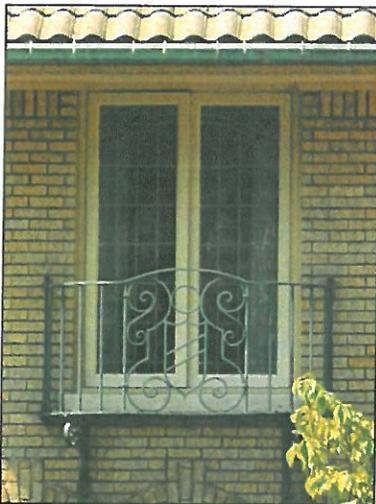


Second floor window lacks trim but faced with wrought iron grille.



First floor windows separated with twisted columns.

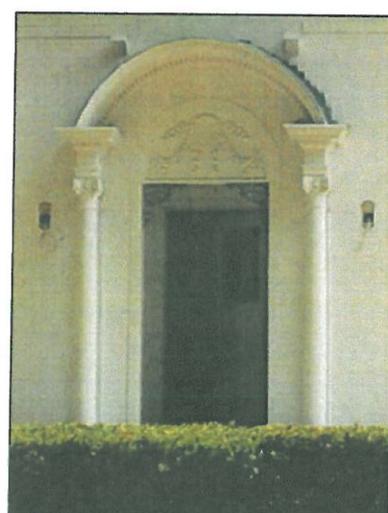
## TYPICAL MEDITERRANEAN DOORS



Second floor French doors with flower balcony.

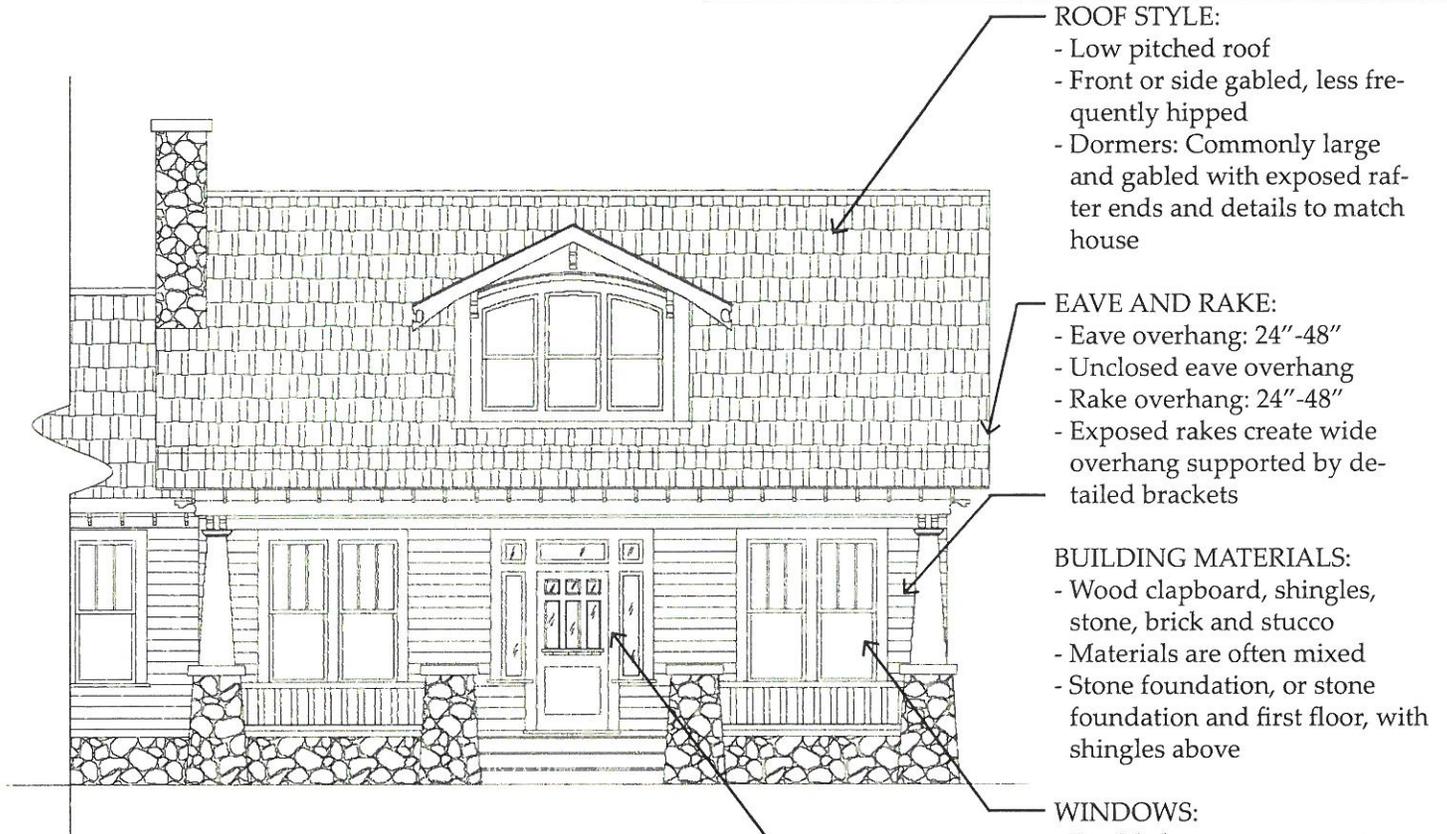


Elaborate stone carvings and columns around front door. Pilasters support wrought iron grille above.



Round pilasters support arched moulding above door. Decorative carvings above door match windows.

# Bungalow Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Low pitched roof
  - Front or side gabled, less frequently hipped
  - Dormers: Commonly large and gabled with exposed rafter ends and details to match house

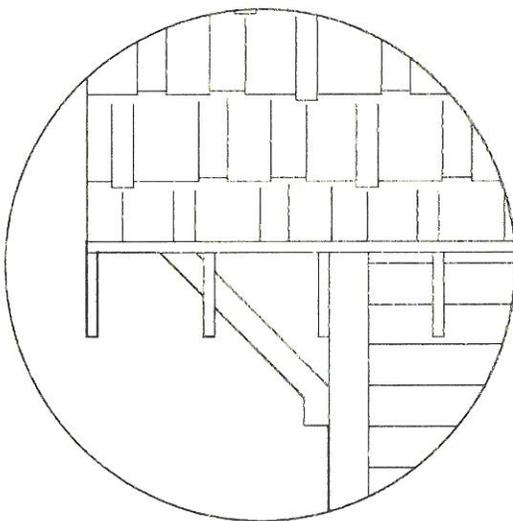
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eave overhang: 24"-48"
  - Unclosed eave overhang
  - Rake overhang: 24"-48"
  - Exposed rakes create wide overhang supported by detailed brackets

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Wood clapboard, shingles, stone, brick and stucco
  - Materials are often mixed
  - Stone foundation, or stone foundation and first floor, with shingles above

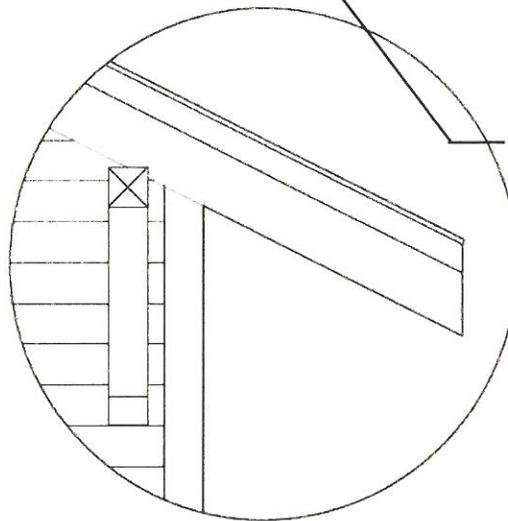
- WINDOWS:**
- Double hung or casement
  - May be grouped in rows
  - Upper sash patterned glass
  - Multi-panes over single sash
  - Stained glass windows
  - Trim: Very wide, interest created by shaping trim (see window photographs)

- FRONT DOOR:**
- Heavy wooden doors with glass patterns, sometimes colored glass
  - Large and prominent door but not highly ornamented, rather, entrance marked with massive trim

- PORCH:**
- Full-width porches are main entry element
  - Porch roof supported by square, tapered columns on heavy masonry supports
  - Raised off sidewalk
  - Handrails heavily scaled but simple shapes



EAVE DETAIL



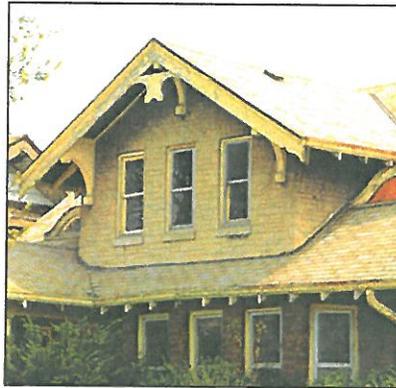
RAKE DETAIL

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## DORMERS



Shed dormer with massive brackets.



Gabled dormer, open end eaves and large brackets.

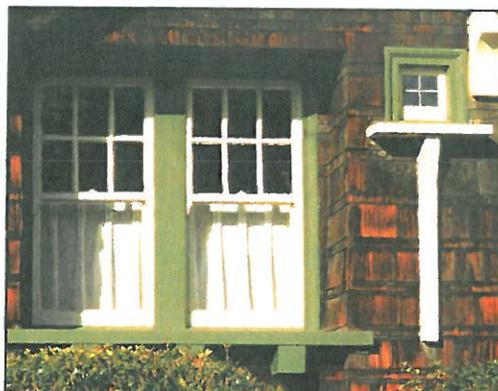


Hipped dormer with brackets.

## WINDOWS



Patterned stained glass window.



Simple trim made interesting by using different shapes, sizes and brackets.

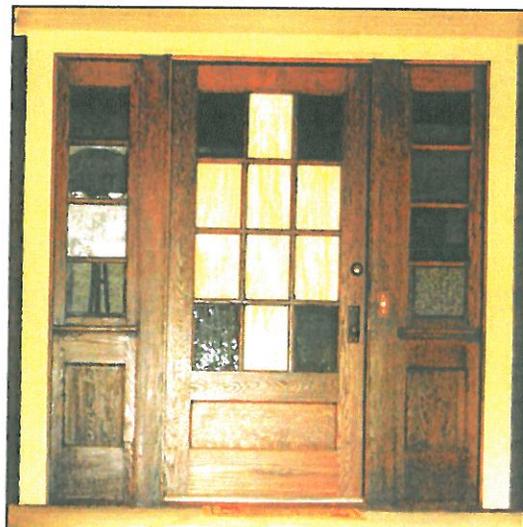


Multi-pane sash over single pane. Trim flares to create interest.

## TYPICAL ARTS & CRAFTS DOORS



Glass set high in door. Trim flares slightly at base.



Patterned, colored glass in door and sidelights.



Multi-paned door with vertical wood panels below.

# Cottage Style



- ROOF STYLE:**
- Medium/ Steeplly pitched roof
  - Gabled front or side gables
  - Large and prominent
  - Dormers: Eyebrow, shed or gabled; Kept small and never break through cornice; Different styles on one house

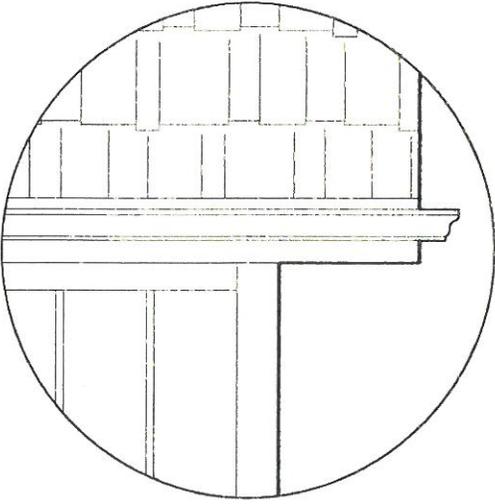
- EAVE AND RAKE:**
- Eaves: Overhang 12"-24"
  - May have exposed roof rafters
  - Wide cornice line brackets and ornamental moulding
  - Rake: Overhang 0"-12"; Bargeboards popular

- BUILDING MATERIALS:**
- Board and batten siding, clapboard, shingles, fieldstone or brick
  - Materials indigenous to landscape and area
  - Mix of materials and trim elements on gable end wall

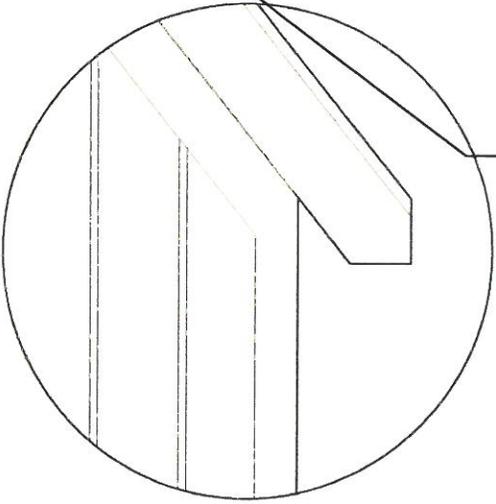
- WINDOWS:**
- Double-hung or casement
  - Small, numerous panes of glass often in diamond pattern
  - Bay windows very popular
  - Stained glass, tiny windows and flower boxes used as accents
  - Give sense of verticality, should not be wider than tall
  - Trim: Ornamental trim is an important factor, usually thick and built-out

- FRONT DOOR:**
- Well-crafted and detailed door
  - Door surrounds embellished with trim or masonry
  - Could have some amount of glass in door
  - Sidelights are rare

- PORCH:**
- Generally have wide porches
  - Human-scaled entry to create an intimate feeling
  - Door tucked inside of more prominent porch entry

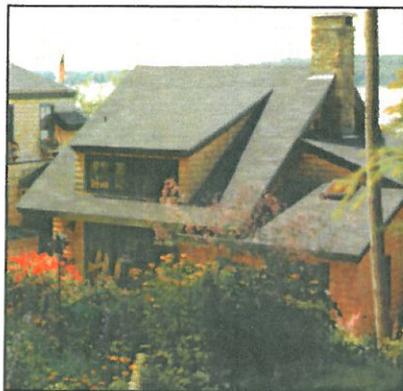


EAVE DETAIL



RAKE DETAIL

## DORMERS

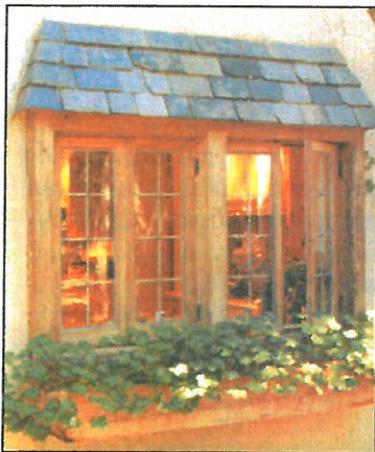


Shed dormer atop cottage roof.

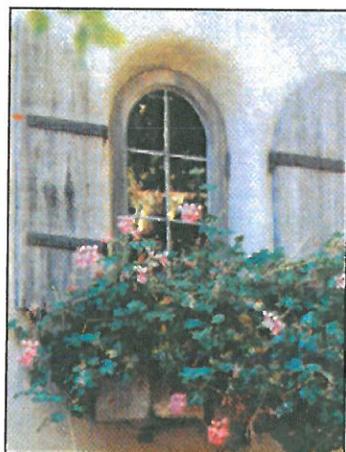


Gabled end with bargeboard and mixed materials.

## WINDOWS



Heavy trim, tiny roof covering and flower box surround set of casement windows.



Archtop window with operable shutters and flower box.

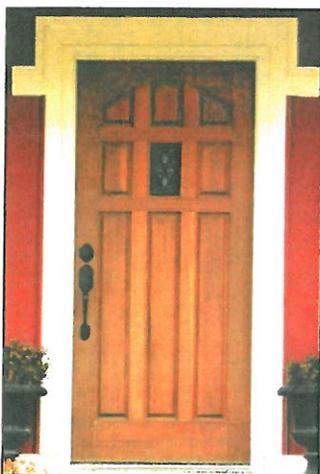


Diamond patterned casement windows.

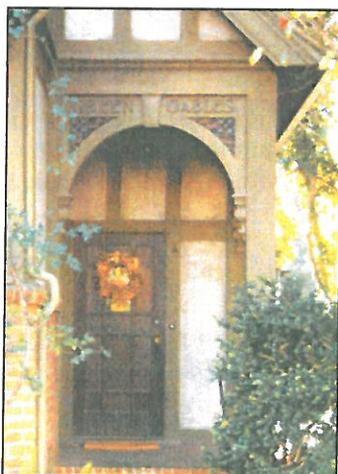


Uniquely trimmed cottage window.

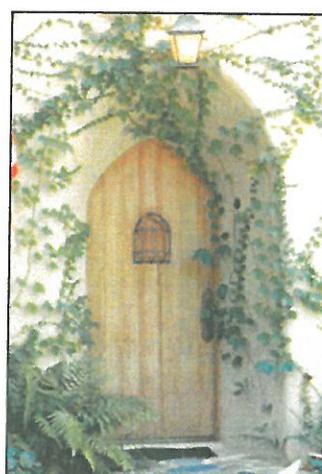
## TYPICAL COTTAGE DOORS



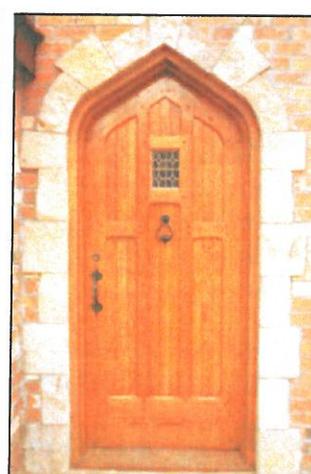
Interesting trim detail around appropriate door.



Small entry with decorative accents attached to column posts.



Scaled-down entry creates intimate feeling.



Masonry quoins around Tudor arched door.

# General Information

**Architrave:** Lowest band of entablature (in Classical architecture) which rests directly on columns.

**Belt Course:** A slightly projecting horizontal band on the facade of a building, usually between floor levels; sometimes placed just below the second story windows.

**Board and Batten:** Alternating wide boards and narrow wooden strips, called battens which are placed over the seams between the boards. When used for exterior siding, the boards are usually 12" wide and the battens are usually about 1/2" wide. A smaller combination is used for doors.

**Bargeboard:** A sometimes richly ornamented board placed along the incline of the gable to conceal the ends of the rafters. Seen in Queen Anne and Cottage style homes.

**Broken Pediment:** A pediment where the two sloping sides do not meet at the top of the pediment.

**Capital:** In classical architecture, the decorated or moulded top part of a column or pilaster.

**Clapboard:** Pieces of overlapping horizontal boards used as siding.

**Cornice:** The exterior trim found at the top of a building or porch or between the eaves and the wall, usually decorated with mouldings and dentils. In classical architecture, it is the top piece of the entablature.

**Cupola:** Small tower raised above the roof, usually decorative but can allow light and ventilation into building.

**Dentils:** Small, oblong blocks spaced in a band to decorate the cornice in classically detailed architecture.

**Eave:** The part of the roof which overhangs the exterior wall of a building.

**Entablature:** In classical orders, the arrangement of mould-

ings and ornament in the horizontal member joining the tops of columns and is composed of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice.

**Eyebrow Dormer:** A low, wide, curved-headed dormer window.

**Fanlight:** A semi-circular or arched window with a radiating mullion system. Usually found over entrance doors in Georgian, Shingle or Colonial Revival style homes.

**Fascia:** A finished horizontal board which covers the end of the roof rafters or overhang.

**Frieze:** Any long horizontal board at the top of an exterior wall or eave line. In Classical architecture, the frieze is the middle section of an entablature located between the architrave below, and the cornice above.

**Classical Column:** There are three basic column orders: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian and a common variation: Tuscan. These orders are composed of a column, capital and entablature. The proportions of these elements are defined in the drawing to the right and should be used to create well-proportioned facades. The details of each order are slightly different but should be adhered to as well.

**Half-timbering:** Vertical structural or decorative timbers in which the spaces between members are infilled with brick or stucco.

**Loggia:** An opened, roofed arcade supported by pillars or columns open at least on one side. An integral part of the building, rather than an appended porch. Common in Mediterranean homes.

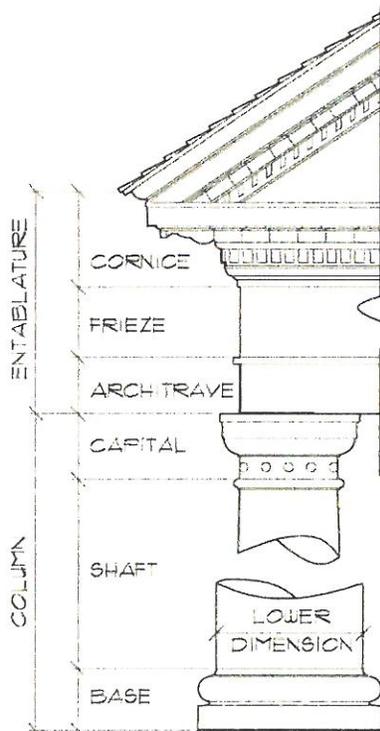


**Palladian Motif:** Three part opening of vertically-oriented spaces. In the center, an arch tops the opening, the spring line of which rests on the flat tops of the two adjacent openings.



**Palladian Window:** A window composed of a central, arched sash, flanked on both sides with smaller, flat-topped windows. Seen in Georgian, Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival homes.

**Pediment:** A triangular section which is enclosed by two



sloping mouldings on each side and a horizontal moulding at the base, forming a triangle. Usually found above doors, windows, porches, and gabled ends of a building.

Pergola: An open grid of wood beams supported by posts. Serves as a framework for growing vines. Common in Arts and Crafts homes

Pilaster: A flat, rectangular column attached to a wall or the exterior of a building, either at corners of structure or next to a door.

Portico: A formal covered walk or porch supported with columns or pillars.

Quoins: Large units of stone or brick set at the corners of a building, around windows or doors to accentuate an element. Usually laid in a vertical series with an alternating system of smaller and larger pieces.

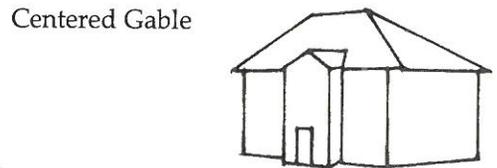
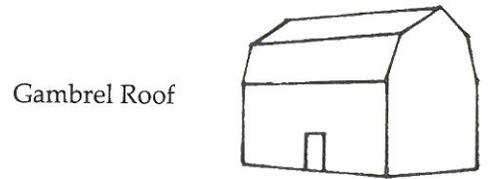
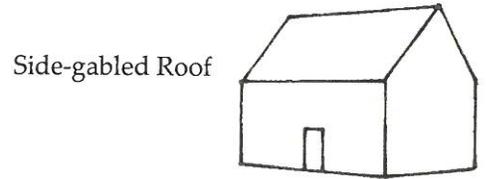


Rake: The end of a roof or rafter which slopes back.

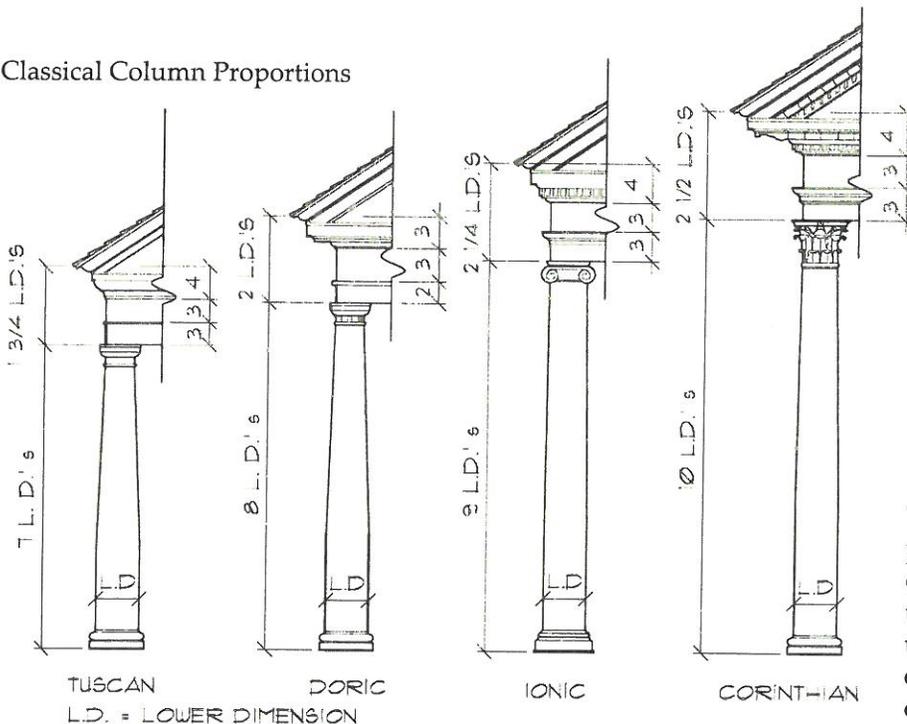


Tudor Arch: A low, pointed arch with curved sides. Common in English Tudor homes.

TYPICAL BUILDING MASS EXAMPLES:



Classical Column Proportions



The components of classical columns are all proportioned based on the lower dimension of the column. Columns curve inward for the upper two-thirds of their height. Columns vary from 7 to 10 L.D.'s in height. The entablature is one-quarter the height of the column.



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