



## Survey Reference Packet

## House Styles

**Queen Anne (1870-1910)**



**Folk Victorian (1870-1910)**



**Classical Revival (1890-1920)**



**Colonial Revival (1880-1955)**



**Tudor Revival (1900-1940)**



**Mission Revival (1890-1940)**



**Spanish Eclectic (1915-1940)**



**Art Deco/Art Moderne (1920-1940)**



**Bungalow (1905-1945)**



**Craftsman (1905-1930)**



**Prairie (1900 – 1920)**



**Minimal Traditional (1935-1950)**



**Ranch (1940-1975)**



**Contemporary (1940-1980)**



**Shotgun (1880-1930)**



## Commercial Styles

**For Commercial Styles**, please indicate whether signage exists, even if for a business that no longer exists. Please photograph the sign. Include any names of the business on the form where it indicates “Resource Name.” Please indicate whether vacant or not.

### One Part Block 1850-1950 (One Story, Simple Box, Decorated Façade, Window Expanse)



### Two Part Block 1850-1950 (Two to Four Stories, Horizontal Division in two distinct zones)



**Strip Center 1925 to today** (Long horizontal building divided into retail space, Large windows, flat roof with protruding canopy).



**False Front 1900-1940** (Parapet wall located on front façade, 1 or 2 story, Often frame construction)



**Wing Wall 1940-1955** (Wall attached to store front that extends beyond the canopy, Large storefront window, Often has single row of parking in front, Often flat roof)



**Quonset Hut 1940-present** (Prefabricated metal, structure of corrugated sheet metal with steel ribs, Barrel vault configuration, Named for Quonset, RI where it was developed.)



**Warehouses 1880-present** (Box – flat roof, Gable roof, Monitor gable roof (low gable at roof ridge running length of building with small windows on each side))



**Roof Styles**

**Side Gable**



**Front Gable**



**Cross Gable**



**Hipped**



**Mansard**



**Gambrel**



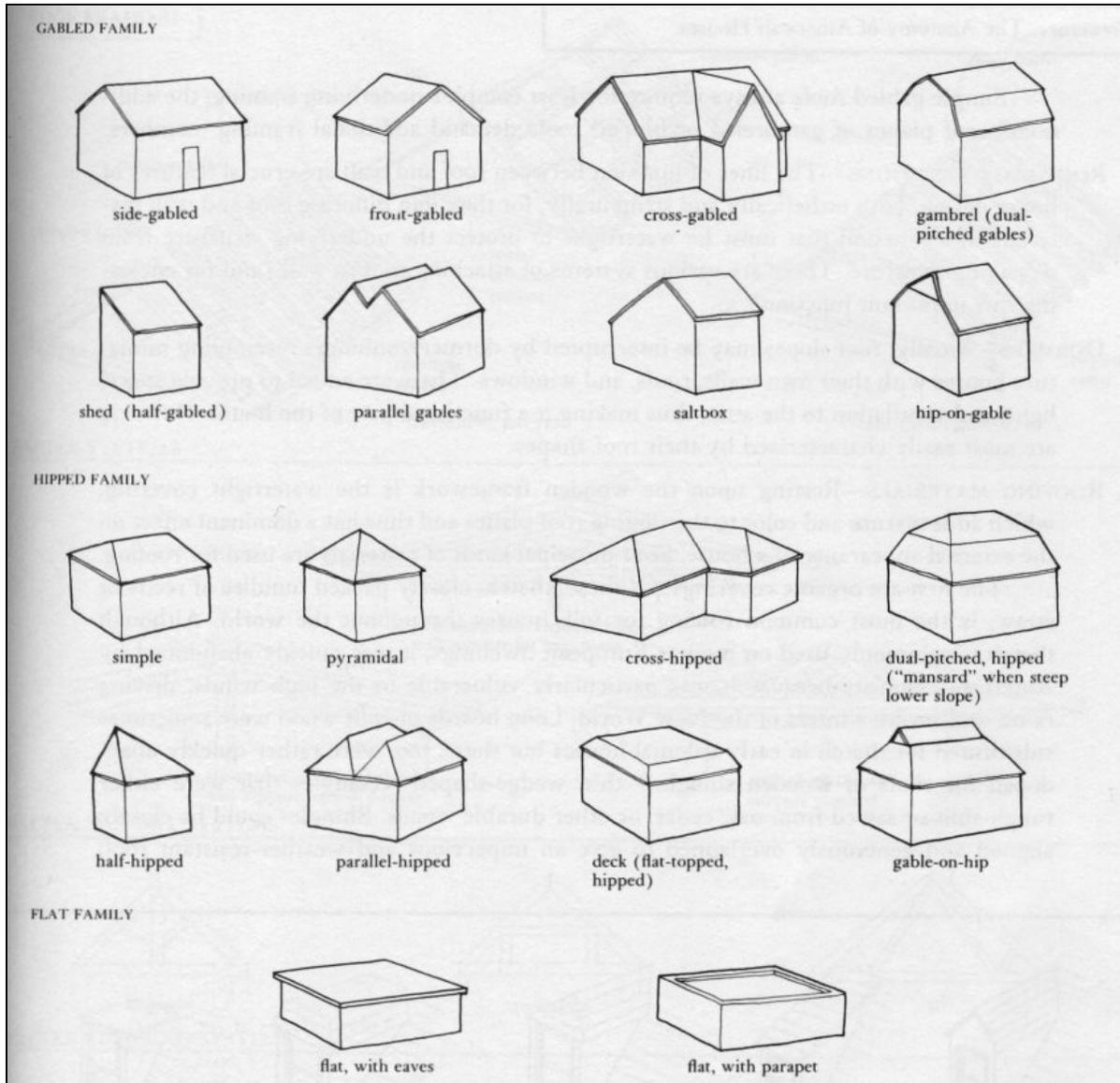
**Shed**



**Parapet**



**Roof Types:** (Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, NY, 2002.)



## Field Survey Terms Reference Sheet

**Influence** - refers to stylistic influences that may be present

**Primary Plan Shape:** - the "footprint" of the building (square, rectangle, L-shaped, etc.)

**Structural System** - refers to the interior structure of the building (most historic houses are wood framed)

**Primary Roof Structure** - see roof shapes below

**Foundation Type** - not always visible (most historic houses will be pier and beam)

**CMU** – concrete masonry unit, concrete block, cinder block

**Hardiplank** - a type of siding composed of fiber cement (combination of cellulose fibers and cement like materials) that resembles wood clapboard siding

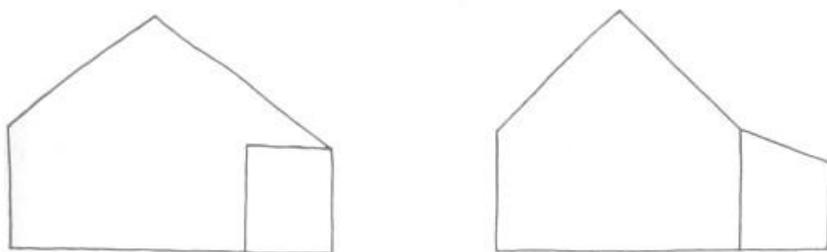
**Permastone** – simulated stone/masonry siding material (cementitious materials applied to exterior walls and scored to look like stone)

**Perimeter Wall Foundation** – a foundation wall supporting the perimeter edges of a building (as opposed to interspersed piers or a continuous slab foundation)

**POS** – outside of the Period of Significance for a particular area

**Concrete or Brick Screen Wall** - decorative brick or concrete "walls" that usually have some type of geometric pattern and are a definitive feature of many mid-century homes

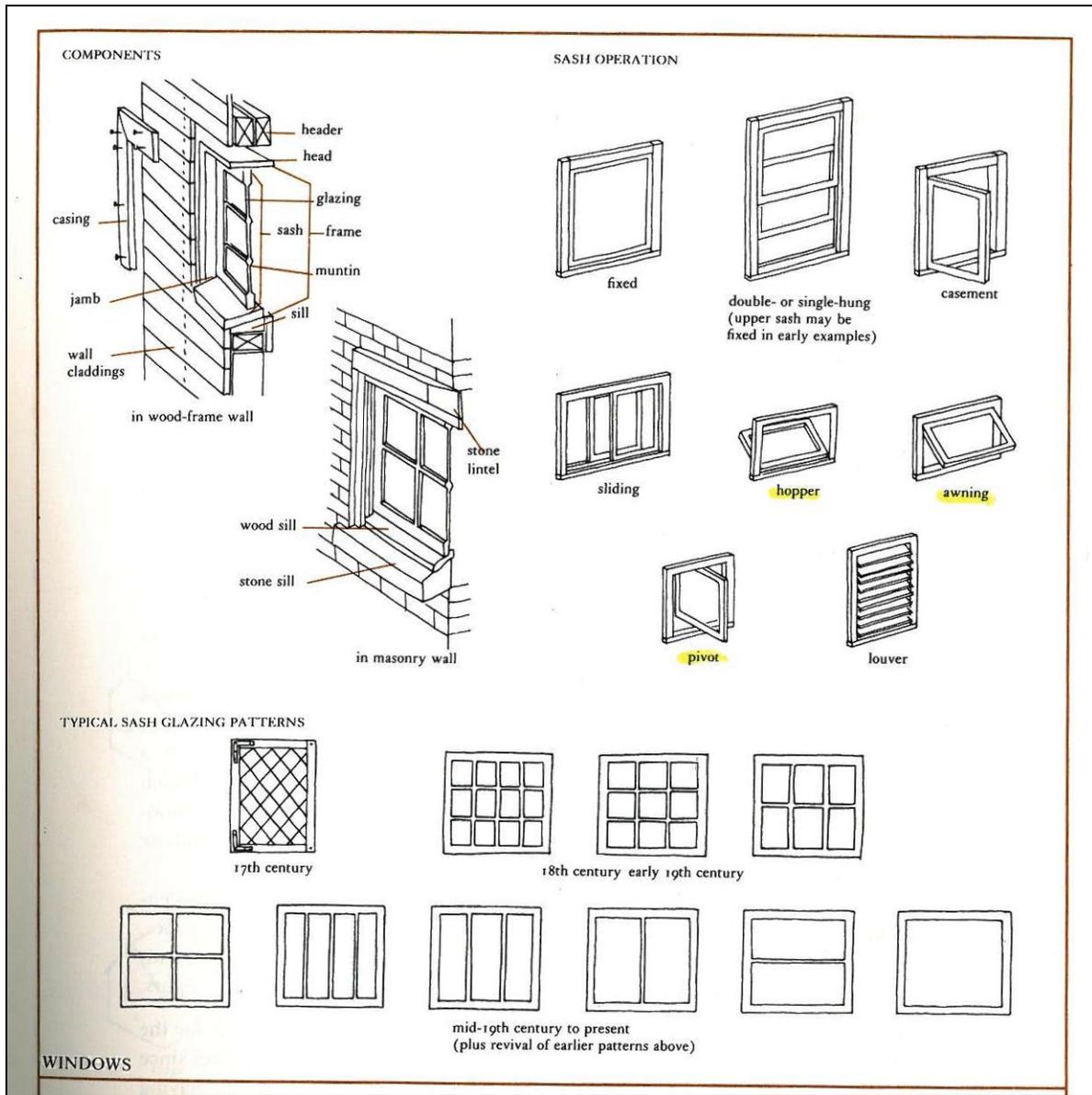
**Porch Types:** (Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf. NY, 2002.)



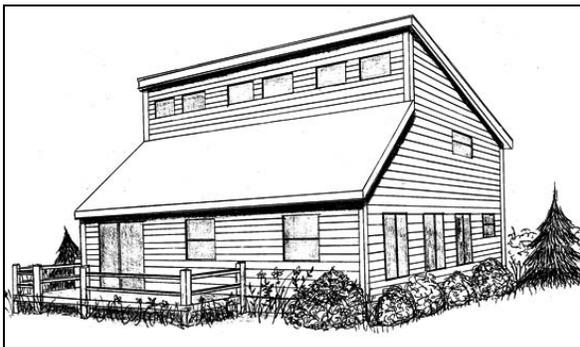
**Inset Porch** – a porch recessed below the main roofline of a structure

**Attached Porch** – a porch that is an extension beyond the main roofline of a structure

**Window Types:** (Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf. NY, 2002.)



**Clerestory Window** – an upper row of windows designed to let more light into a building



**Louvered Window:** a window opening made up of overlapping slats/panes that open outward



