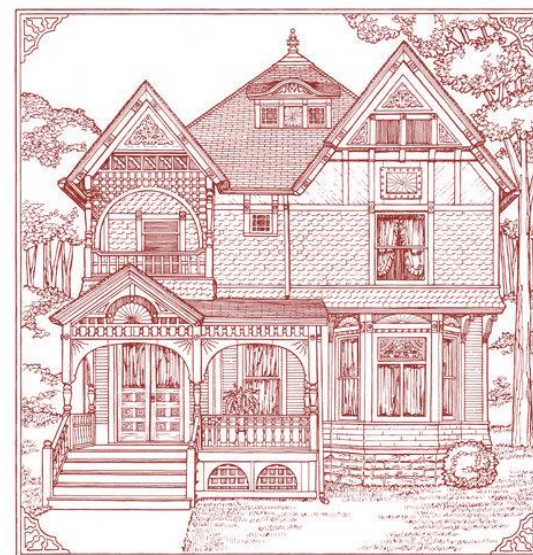
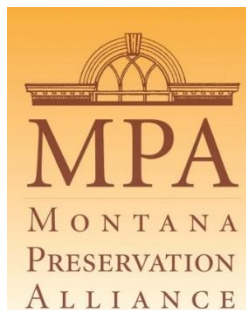




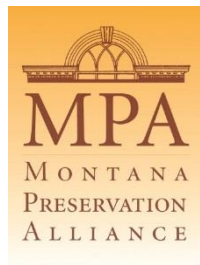
WHAT STYLE IS IT?

ARCHITECTURAL
HISTORY
COLORING PAGES



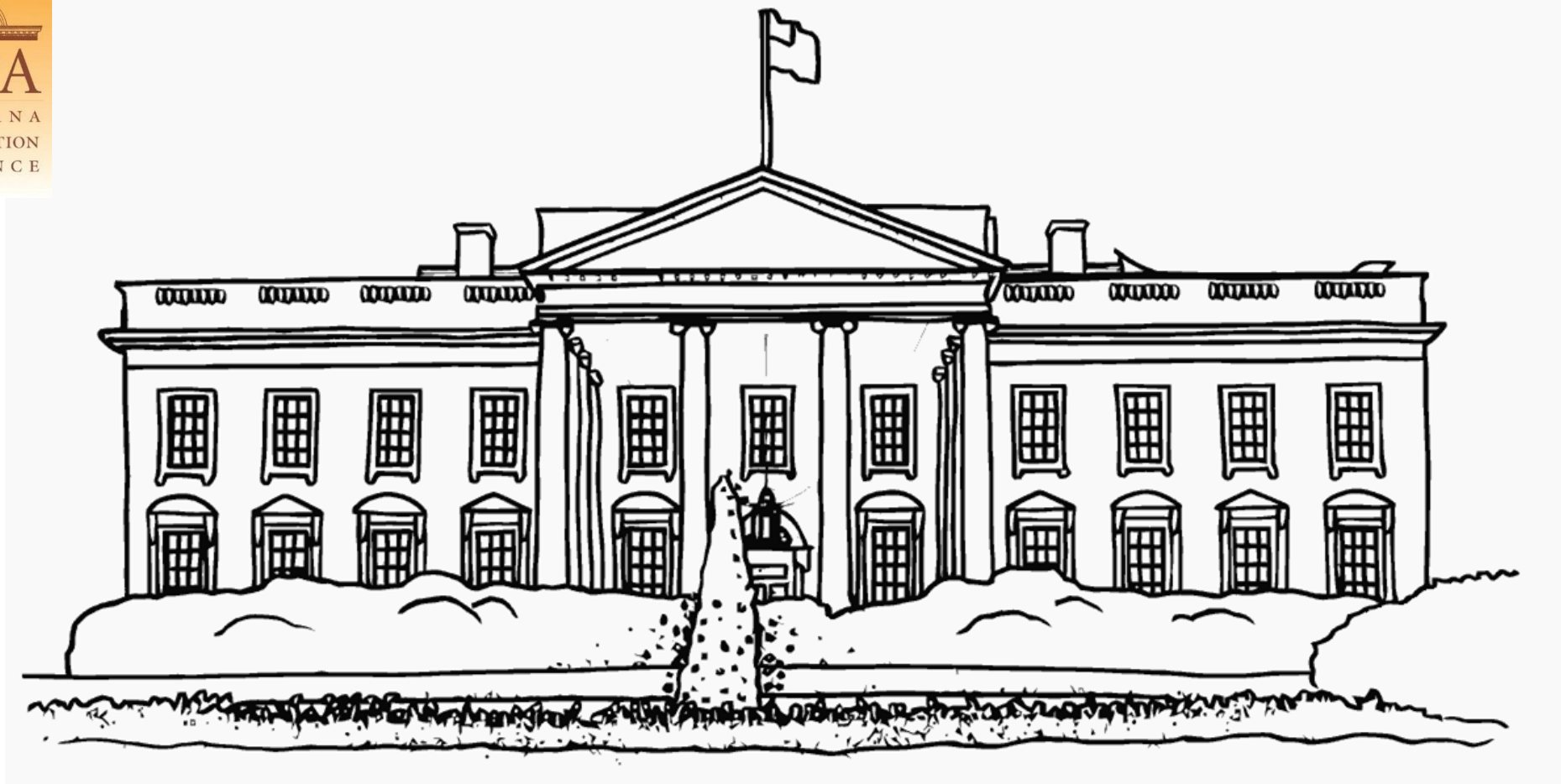


GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE – Became popular in the 1740s in England and then became popular in the United States in the 1840s through the mid-1860s. Important features include steep roof lines, pointed windows, “hood” mouldings atop the windows, and decorative scrollwork around the gable ends and porches.



QUEEN ANNE STYLE – This style became popular in the United States in 1880 and lasted until about 1910. Distinctive features of the American Queen Anne style may include dominant front-facing gables, overhanging eaves; round, square, or polygonal tower(s); a porch covering part or all of the front façade; a second-story porch; patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs such as fish scales, terra cotta tiles, relief panels, or wooden shingles over brickwork, etc.; dentils; classical columns; spindle work; oriel and bay windows; horizontal bands of leaded windows; monumental chimneys; painted balustrades; and wooden or slate roofs.

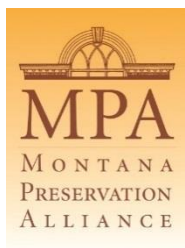




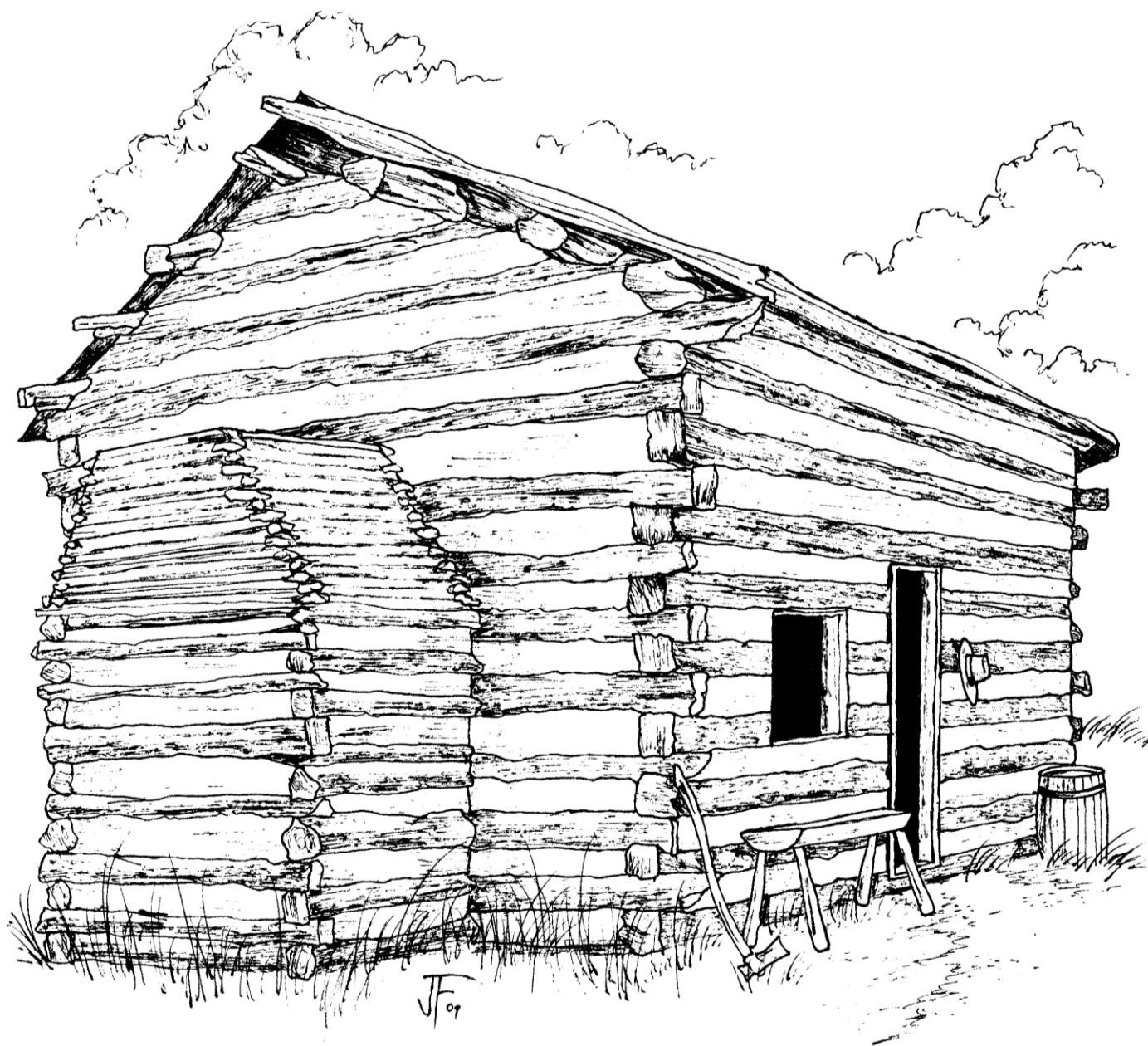
CLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE – 1895-1950. The Classical Revival or Neoclassical style is one of the most commonly seen across the state and the country. It was used commonly in commercial and public buildings, and less so in residences. This style was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago held in 1893 which promoted a renewed interest in ancient Greek architecture. Common features may include a full height columned front porch topped with a classical pediment (triangle); a rounded front portico with columns and a balustraded flat roof, or a flat-roofed, full or partial front porch with columns. The arrangement of windows and doors is formal and symmetrical, with the front door centered on the façade, and flanked by pilasters or side lights and capped with a flat entablature, broken pediment or rounded fanlight.

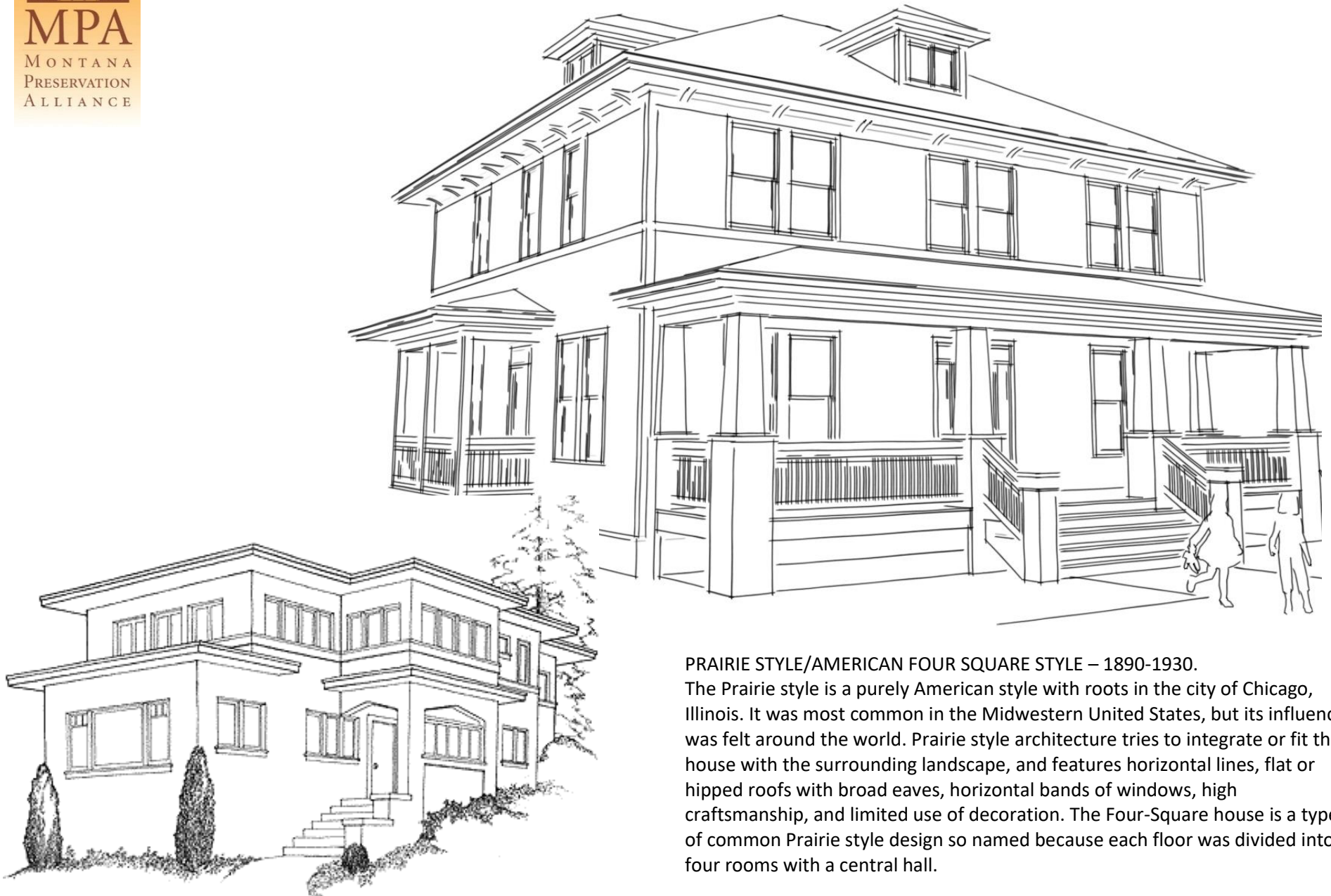
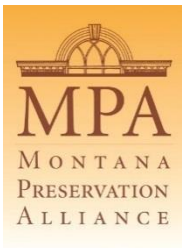


COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE – 1880-1960. The Colonial Revival style was an effort to look back to the Federal and Georgian architecture of America's founding period for design inspiration. In the early 1900s, mansions and country homes adopted this style, but later in the 1940s, a simplified Colonial Revival style became one of the most popular styles for average American houses. Key features included a symmetrical front façade; front entrance fanlights and sidelights, pedimented doorways, porches and dormers. Less common are examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival which are distinguished by a gambrel or barn roof, and sometimes a shallow pent roof over the first floor.



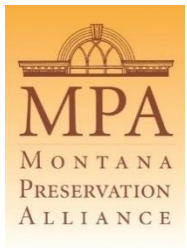
LOG CABIN – Log cabins have an ancient history in Europe, and in America are often associated with first generation home building by settlers. Log cabins were built from logs laid horizontally and interlocked on the ends with notches. Logs were often left round but were also hewn square to create a tighter wall. Any space between the logs was daubed or chinked with a mixture of mud, gravel, and plant material. The chinking helped keep out wind, rain, and dust from outside. The roof was often covered with wood planks in the early days, and later with wood shingles.





PRAIRIE STYLE/AMERICAN FOUR SQUARE STYLE – 1890-1930.

The Prairie style is a purely American style with roots in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It was most common in the Midwestern United States, but its influence was felt around the world. Prairie style architecture tries to integrate or fit the house with the surrounding landscape, and features horizontal lines, flat or hipped roofs with broad eaves, horizontal bands of windows, high craftsmanship, and limited use of decoration. The Four-Square house is a type of common Prairie style design so named because each floor was divided into four rooms with a central hall.



ARTS AND CRAFTS/CRAFTSMAN STYLE – 1880-1930. The term "**Arts and Crafts**" refers to the early 19th-century British and American movement to revive handicrafts. The movement was also the inspiration behind the **Craftsman** and bungalow **styles**. Common features include low side gable roofs, full or partial front porches with clapboard or stone siding supported by square or tapered columns, shingle siding in the gable ends, exposed rafter ends and wood brackets in the eaves, and distinctive windows.



RANCH STYLE – 1950-1970. The Ranch style originated in the United States as early as 1920. The ranch house is noted for its long, close-to-the-ground profile, simple trim, lack of decoration, and wide-open layout. The style was popular after World War II (1945) with the middle classes of the 1940s to 1970s. The style is often associated with tract housing or large subdivisions full of similar houses built in response to a population explosion during this period, with a corresponding demand for housing. The style was exported to other nations.