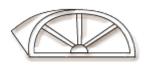
Architectural Details

DORMER TYPES Eyebrow:



Gabled:



Hipped:





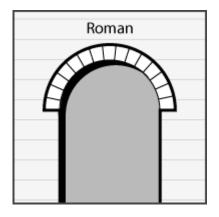


Shed:

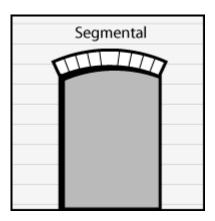


ARCH TYPES

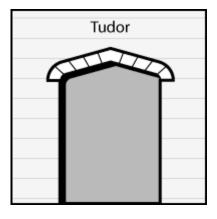
There are six basic arch styles that frame and support doors, windows, porches, and other wall openings in homes.



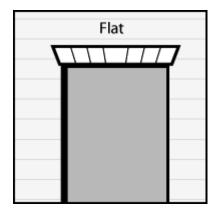
A **Roman** arch is a strong, rounded arch that forms a semi-circle. Often made of masonry, Roman arches still stand in the Coliseum.



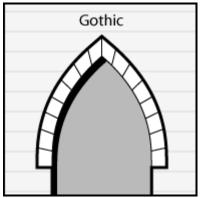
A **Syrian, or segmental**, arch forms a partial curve, or eyebrow, over a door or window. This arch has a slight rise and is semi-elliptical across the top.



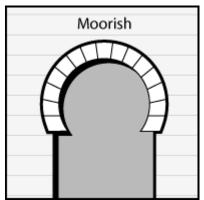
Tudor arches are often described as "flattened" Gothic arches. They feature a point at the crown, but the span is much wider than the Gothic style.



A **Flat** arch, also known as jack or straight arch, extends straight across an opening with no curvature, creating a horizontal emphasis.



A narrow, pointed opening is the hallmark of a **Gothic** arch. The Gothic arch developed as a more sinuous and elegant successor to the Roman arch and was widely used in cathedrals of the Middle Ages such as Notre Dame in Paris.



A **Moorish, or horseshoe** arch, extends beyond a semi-circle. The top of the arch is rounded and then curves in slightly before descending.

ROOF TYPES

Bonnet:



Cross gabled: often used for Tudors and Cape Cods



Front gabled: Used for Cape Cods and Colonials



Gambrel: Either front- or side-faced; used in Dutch Colonials



Hipped: Used in 1 and 2- stories and four square bungalows



Mansard: Often found in French colonial and Ranch styles



Salt Box: Featured in two-story colonials; common in the eastern United States



WINDOW TYPES

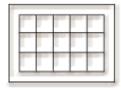
Bay



Box bay



Casement



Pavilion-hipped: Featured in Cape Cod, Colonial, and Ranch styles



Side-gabled:



Circle Bay



Label Mold



Ribbon Windows

|--|

Oriel



Paired windows



Hood Mold

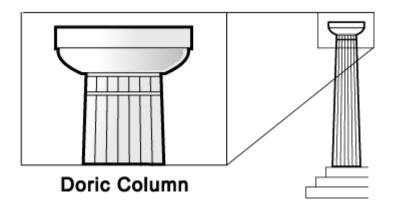


Palladian

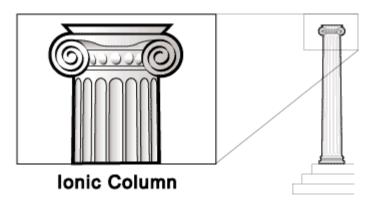


COLUMN TYPES

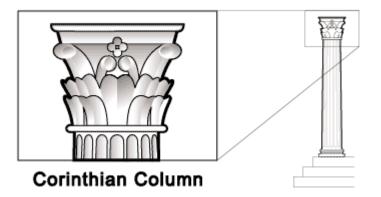
There are three basic column styles for single-family homes, derived from ancient Greek architecture.



The **Doric** column is the oldest and simplest Greek style--its found on the Parthenon in Athens. This column features fluted sides, a smooth rounded top, or capital, and no separate base.



Ionic columns are identified by the scroll-shaped ornaments at the capital, which resemble a ram's horns. The Ionic column rests on a rounded base.

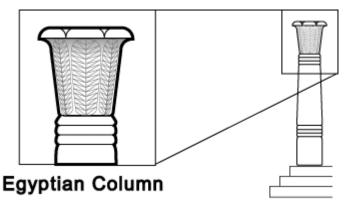


Corinthian columns are the latest of the three Greek styles and show the influence of Egyptian columns in their capitals, which are shaped like inverted bells. Capitals are also decorated with olive, laurel, or acanthus leaves. Corinthian columns rest on a base similar to that of the Ionic style.

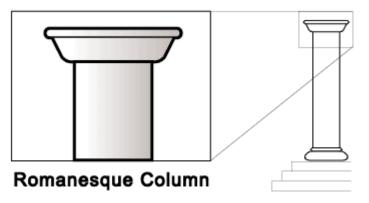
In modern times, features of the three styles were mixed. Greek-influenced columns are frequently found in <u>Greek Revival</u>, <u>Neoclassic</u>, and Southern <u>Colonial</u> homes. Later Neoclassic versions (beginning in late

1800s and early 1900s) of these columns were often thinner and didn't have fluting.

Although Greek-influenced columns are by the far the most widely used in modern architecture, other column styles also occur.



Egyptian columns are thought to be modeled after the shape of the lotus flower indigenous to the Nile. These columns taper out at the top and are often ornamented with palm-like leaves near the capital. Other features include horizontal rings about one-quarter and three-quarters of the way up the shaft. Variations on these columns appeared in Egyptian Revival homes built during the mid-1800s.



Romanesque columns were used by American architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the mid-1800s to support the massive Roman arches in his Romanesque Revival homes. These squat, square columns often rest on massive, trapezoid-shaped bases, or piers, and often have floral or other decorations on their capitals. Simpler pier columns, often with wider bottoms than tops, are also common in Mission and Craftsman homes.