

## **SECTION 2**

### **Village History and Architecture**

#### **Historic Overview**

The Palmyra Village Historic District is a remarkably intact collection of early nineteenth to early twentieth century commercial, civic, religious, and domestic properties in Palmyra, New York. Located in the southwest section of Wayne County, the Village of Palmyra was, and is becoming again, a thriving center of commercial, religious, and civic activity in the predominantly rural Town of Palmyra in the northern Finger Lakes Region of the state. Once a bustling transportation node on the Erie (later Barge) Canal, Palmyra today has profited from its proximity to the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, which is one of 37 federally designated National Heritage Areas recognized by the National Park Service. Palmyra possesses an incredibly large collection of intact, contiguous historic resources. In fact, nearly the entire historic core of the village, which radiates outward from the intersection of NY Route 31 (East and West Main Streets) and Canandaigua Street (NY Route 21, which runs north-south between the Thruway and the village), is included in the historic district. Nearly 200 historically and architecturally significant properties embody the distinctive characteristics of a broad range of types, periods and styles that were popular in the Finger Lakes region of the state between the early nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Together, the resources chronicle virtually every phase of the community's development from its late 1790s settlement period, through its heyday during the 1820s – 1850s as a bustling canal town, to its continued prosperity well into the twentieth century as a home of the Garlock Packing Company, manufacturer of mechanical sealing devices. What follows is excerpted from *Palmyra Village Historic District Cultural Resource Survey*, Clinton Brown Company Architecture, P.C., 2009.

#### *1700s*

Although the area which is now western New York was once an area of Algonquin and Native American settlement, the first purchase of the land for settlement by American residents dates to 1788. At the time when Massachusetts natives Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham first sought to purchase land in Western New York during the late eighteenth-century they found a confusion of conflicting claims. New York, Massachusetts and the Native Americans all laid claim to the territory; sometimes all three claimed ownership of the same parcel. Eventually this confusion was sorted out. By April of 1788 Phelps and Gorham had purchased six million acres of land in the area at a cost of approximately 2 ½ cents per acre. This was recorded as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and the area they purchased included all land in Western New York west of Seneca Lake between Lake Ontario and the Pennsylvania border. This area included what is now Wayne County and the Village of Palmyra.

During this same period, a group of former Connecticut residents who had some years before settled in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania were being harassed by the Native Americans and other groups and consequently decided to leave the valley. John Swift and John Jenkins were chosen to seek out a new location. John Swift had been a private in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Finger Lakes Region in 1779. John

Jenkins had been a surveyor for Phelps and Gorham. As a result of their familiarity with central New York, it is no surprise that they recommended locating in the District of Tolland in the Phelps-Gorham purchase.

Settlement of the area began in 1789 with the 1790 Federal census listing four (4) families. John Swift moved his family into what is now Palmyra in September 1790.

Following the general trend of westward migration which occurred in the US following the Revolutionary War period, immigration into the area of present-day Wayne County began to grow rapidly. The census of 1800 records 986 inhabitants in the Town of Palmyra. At the time of the first official governmental meeting, the town was known as "Tolland". As this name was generally disliked by many residents, in 1797 it was changed to Palmyra after the ancient Syrian city.

### *1800s*

While the village itself was founded following the Revolutionary War, several residents had served in various militias during this war. Palmyra's early military record really began with the War of 1812, in which 57 of our inhabitants participated. Josiah J. White was the only resident from Palmyra who served in the Mexican War; however Palmyra cemeteries contain the graves of soldiers and sailors from every war from the Revolution to the present.

Two major events which greatly affected Palmyra took place in 1817. From a cultural standpoint, the printing of the first issue of the "Palmyra Register" on November 26, 1817 allowed local people, businesses, municipalities, organizations, etc., and inexpensive means of communication. The "Register" was the first newspaper printed in Wayne County. Perhaps the more significant event to affect the Village of Palmyra was the decision to build the Erie Canal. Although the Erie Canal was not completed until 1825, a substantial portion was available for use by Palmyra as early as 1822. According to the Palmyra Herald of June 19, 1822, "our village has assumed an appearance which may be justly considered characteristic of the elevated rack to which it is destined. The canal crosses Main Street at the eastern end where there is a large and commodious basin (Jessup) and nearly opposite the center of the village, another basin (Rogers) is now nearly completed plus at the west end of the Village is a third basin (Aldrich) directly opposite to which there is an elegant dry dock." A basin was similar to a bay which was constructed to allow boats to leave the main channel of the canal for the purpose of loading or unloading.

The canal toll collector's office was originally at Jessup's basin but was moved to Rogers and remained there for most of the life of the canal. Some idea of the volume of canal business done at Palmyra may be determined by the Canal Commission report of 1827 which showed that the toll collected in Palmyra for that year was \$84,009.96. In comparison, the toll collector's salary was \$1,000.00 annually.

Completed in Palmyra in 1822, the canal immediately spurred the growth of business, commerce and industry in the village. Like numerous other small villages and towns, Palmyra also rapidly grew as a result of the official opening of the Erie Canal in 1825.

Numerous shops, hotels and stores opened up along Canal and Market Streets to capitalize on the goods and products being shipped between Buffalo and New York City.

The impact that the Erie Canal had on population growth in Palmyra is evident. In 1820 (before the canal) the village had approximately 3,000 residents and by 1825 the number of residents had swelled to 4,613. This number remained fairly consistent throughout the village's history; as of 2007 Palmyra contained 3,475 residents. By 1860, Palmyra was noted as being "an important canal village" which contained 5 churches, the Palmyra Union School, a bank, 2 printing offices, a number of manufactories which included a machine shop, agricultural implements manufacturing, distillery, tobacco manufactory, a gas works and a variety of other trades and industries. Palmyra had transitioned from being a small, agricultural area of a few hundred settlers into a thriving village of several thousand residents. This shift is nearly a complete product of the opening and success of the Erie Canal.

By a special act of the New York State Legislature, Wayne County was set off from Ontario County on January 28, 1823. At the same time, the Town of Macedon, 23,105 acres, was set off from the Town of Palmyra, 19,410 acres. Because Ontario County wanted an outlet on the Erie Canal, the south border of Palmyra was moved northward to allow for Port Gibson, Town of Manchester, Ontario County. An act to incorporate the Village of Palmyra was passed by the legislature on March 29, 1827. The charter was later amended in January 1828.

Palmyra has been home to several notable companies which are prominent around the world. Perhaps the most recognizable company in Palmyra is the Garlock Packing Company which was founded by Olin J. Garlock in 1887, specializing in rubber packing. Other companies of note in Palmyra included the Crandall Packing Company, the Peerless Printing Press Company and the Drake Box Factory. The growth and success of numerous industries, manufactories and other business is an indication that although Palmyra retained much of its early agricultural roots, by the late nineteenth-century the Village had embraced the new technologies and industrialization of the era.

At the end of the century, Palmyra was a busy, thriving town with a strong economy and growing population. It was noted in 1895 that Palmyra was home to three dry goods stores, 10 grocers, three hardware stores, three printing offices and a weekly newspaper, three millinery shops, three furniture stores, four drug stores, two jewelers, two shoe stores, two banks among others. Businesses and life in general were thriving in Palmyra.

### *1900s*

New developments in travel technologies reached Palmyra. In March of 1900, O.J. Garlock and W.W. Williamson took delivery of a new machine called a "locomobile" at a cost of \$760.00 each. In a time when a majority of residents relied on the horse and buggy, the automobile age had reached Palmyra. In March 1905, the Syracuse and Eastern Trolley began construction of a trolley line through Palmyra. On Monday, July 2, 1906 passengers were first carried. The trolley served the communities of Wayne County until the last car left Palmyra on October 20, 1931.

Palmyra also took advantage of the new developments in communication and in entertainment. At the Village Board Meeting of December 22, 1903, the Wayne-Monroe Telephone Company was authorized to construct, operate and maintain a telephone system in the Village of Palmyra. On May 24, 1907 an application presented to the Village Board by James H. Robinson to operate a moving picture theater on Main Street was approved. The license was renewable annually for a fee of \$2.00. The Strand Theater was built for a movie house and opened May 21, 1927 and remained in operation until October 1, 1966.

Although the Great Depression devastated the lives of millions of Americans during the late 1920s and in the 1930s, in general, the residents of Palmyra fared well. For example, the area's main employer, the Garlock Packaging Company reduced hours but never shut down and showed a profit in each of the years. Other activities and events occurred in much the same fashion as they did prior to the depression.

With the advent of the war in Europe in 1935, the United States began to prepare. When the United States became an active participant, production increased at many major companies involved in manufacturing and machinery. In Palmyra, the Garlock Company saw an increase in the demand for their products, which also created more jobs.

It was during the war in 1944, that Samuel Hopkins Adams wrote his book titled, "Canal Town". The book told a tale of Palmyra which began in the 1820s prior to the development of the Erie Canal, depicting life in Palmyra and the many changes and benefits which the canal brought to the area. Adams' story helped to crystallize the identity of both the village and its residents as being connected to the Erie Canal. Palmyra had always considered itself to be a canal town, but this book suggested that Palmyra was *the* canal town.

Palmyra continued during World War II to be a place with great opportunities for community involvement and activities. Shortly before the end of World War II, the Palmyra Community Center was opened on the second floor of the Village Hall on June 2, 1945. Outdoor sport programs were held in the Village Park across Main Street from the Center, dancing, pool, boxing, basketball, etc. were held inside. In 1977, a fund drive was originated to build a new Community Center building on land leased from the Fair Association. The facility was built through fund raising and opened in 1979. The facility remains today a haven for kids of all ages (including senior citizens) who want a well-managed place for recreation.

As early as 1915, Fresh Air kids had been coming to Palmyra under sponsorship of the New York City Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund. The goal was to bring children who lived in the dark, dirty city environment into the "fresh air" of the country, and Palmyra was viewed as an idyllic location. The 1953 project sponsored by the local Rotary Club brought 10 children (boys and girls) to spend two weeks with families in Palmyra. Many of the children had had limited opportunity to see lawns, trees, farm animals, and swimming holes. Many of the children who took part in the program said that their experiences in places like Palmyra helped them to gain a new perspective and outlook on life.

At the Village Board meeting of March 3, 1959, the Sexton Hydrant Hose and the Hook and Ladder Companies advised that they were combining to form one unit to be known as the Palmyra Fire Company. Prior to this period, the fire apparatus was housed in bays located in the Village Hall on Main Street. As the fire engines grew larger and larger in size, they no longer fit into the bays in the Village Hall and a new location was needed. A plan was proposed in 1976 to build a modern seven-bay Fire Hall on a site near the intersection of Routes 21 and 31 on the east side of the Village. Voters approved a \$275,000 proposition to build such a structure in March 1977. On Saturday, September 30, 1978 the new fire hall was dedicated.

Consideration of an urban renewal plan for Palmyra began with the Village Board meeting of November 17, 1964. By October 1966, Palmyra was designated to receive \$150, 771 for the first phase of the project with a reserve allowance for completion of the project. Palmyra thus became the first village in Wayne County to launch a federally approved and backed Urban Renewal Program. After many changes, heated discussions and effort, Palmyra's experience with Urban Renewal ended with Main Street left largely intact, Towpath Manor was built, and several new parking areas established. The agency closed its doors on September 3, 1976.

Palmyra has shared with other American towns and village many of the same ups and downs during the past two hundred years. Palmyra's population and local economy boomed as a result of the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the village also took advantage of new ideas and technologies during the Industrial Revolution during the later nineteenth-century. Palmyra continued on a steady course through the twentieth-century, acting as a center for religious tourism, Canal heritage trails and tourism, and as a home for companies both large and small. Overall, Palmyra has retained much of its original architectural character and its sense of a small, intimate community from its peak during the nineteenth-century.

### *2000s*

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has seen a renewed emphasis on both on both our historic buildings – commercial, residential, civic and sacred, and the Erie Canal, the assets which make Palmyra unique and very special and which will serve as the economic engine to reinvent Palmyra as the Queen of Canal Town.

The material which follows illustrates the variety of architectural styles found within the Village of Palmyra. Photos are used with the permission of Dr. Tom Paradis, Northern Arizona University.

### **Architectural Styles**

Historic American architectural styles vary greatly by region. The brief style discussion below addresses only the characteristics of vernacular examples of each that exist. More sophisticated, architect designed houses and other buildings will vary from the typical elements described below. An excellent reference, containing a comprehensive description of each style referred, is *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester.

Many buildings incorporate elements of different periods and different styles. These changes occurred as buildings were adapted and enlarged, and reflect the history of the building, its inhabitants, and the village. In most cases, changes that are over fifty years old have historic significance and should be preserved.

In the village, most early Federal buildings have rear wings that were added about 1840, when woodstoves became available and kitchens were moved from the cellar up to the first floor. In the mid nineteenth century, many early buildings were updated with the addition of Italianate broad overhanging eaves and bracketed porches. After 1900, nineteenth-century buildings were updated with Colonial Revival details and the application of stucco.

Many historic village buildings contain a mix of several styles or no discernable style at all. These buildings are often referred to as “vernacular” structures or are identified by their shape and form. These buildings reflect the period in which they were built through their design, materials, and details. Vernacular buildings make up much of the village and are an important component of its character. In fact, one of the key characteristics that distinguishes Palmyra from other villages today is the fact that most of the village’s modest vernacular buildings have survived with their charm and character intact.

### **Federal** 1800-1835

Post Revolutionary War Federal architecture was inspired by the British Adam style that incorporated delicate decorative motifs from ancient Roman architecture. Thin cornices and moldings, slender columns, and the use of swags and elliptical shapes were common.

After the supply of clay was exhausted, brick construction remained rare until the end of the nineteenth century. Most remaining Federal-style buildings in Palmyra have been altered by later additions and alterations. Many of the changes possess historic and architectural significance and contribute to the value of these buildings.



- **Form:** One and one half or two-story front or side gable block, usually symmetrical. Three-bay façade with side entrance is most common, although more elaborate buildings had a five-bay center entrance format. Federal buildings are generally symmetrical; the most common version of the form is a three-bay, two-story, side-entrance house. Most buildings have newer rear wings, often added when the kitchen was moved from the cellar to the ground floor.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard or brick.
- **Roof:** Moderate pitch, cornice returns, full pediment gable, or stepped gable. On most buildings, original eaves were extended in the mid nineteenth century.
- **Porch:** Usually a single bay porch at the entrance, supported by slender Tuscan columns.
- **Windows:** Double-hung with 12-over-12 sash. In most cases, the original sash has been replaced with 6-over-6 sash. Windows are uniform size and regularly spaced.
- **Door:** Six-panel doors, often with leaded sidelights and transom lights. Simpler homes may have a projecting transom cornice over the door.

- **Details:** Elliptical and semi-elliptical fanlights and windows are distinctive features of the style. Many homes have four chimneys or one central chimney. The recessed elliptical-arch arcade found on the Phoenix Building is another distinctive element of the style.

## **Greek Revival** 1835-1855

The Greek Revival style was promoted as an architectural style that better represented the democratic ideals of the new American Republic. The early nineteenth-century struggle of Greece against the domination of the Ottoman Empire and contemporary archaeological discoveries helped popularize the style. American Greek Revival was inspired by ancient Greek temples. Heavy, massive cornices and stout columns distinguish Greek Revival details from their similar Federal siblings.



- **Form:** One-and one half or two-story front gable block, usually symmetrical. In Palmyra, a three-bay façade with side entrance is most common, although more elaborate buildings had a five-bay center entrance format. Greek Revival buildings are generally symmetrical; the most common version of the form is a three-bay, two-story, side-entrance house.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, flush board, or cobblestone.
- **Roof:** Moderate pitch, cornice returns, or full pediment gable.
- **Porch:** Usually a single-bay porch at the entrance, supported by slender Tuscan columns.
- **Windows:** Double-hung with 6-over-6 sash. Windows are of uniform size and regularly spaced.
- **Door:** One or two-panel doors, often with leaded sidelights and transom lights. Doors are often framed by pilasters and wide cornices.
- **Details:** Porches are more common than on Federal houses. Square columns and piers with abstracted Doric capitals. Some buildings have wide corner pilasters.

## **Gothic Revival** 1845-1865

In the mid nineteenth century, architectural theorists, such as Andrew Jackson Downing, promoted a new design philosophy in America. Rejecting the older, formal, classically inspired styles, they introduced a series of exotic, romantic styles thought to be more compatible with the American rural landscape. Gothic Revival was inspired by European stone Gothic buildings and was the first popular American Romantic Period style. In the United States, Gothic elements, such as pointed arches, steep gables, and label moldings, were translated into American wood-frame construction. The style was aided by the invention of the scroll saw and mass-produced wood moldings. In most cases, American "Carpenter Gothic" buildings were relatively unadorned, retaining only the basic elements of pointed-arch windows and steep gables.



- **Form:** One-and-one half or two-story front gable or side gable block with a prominent cross gable. Gothic Revival buildings are usually symmetrical.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, or board-and-batten.
- **Roof:** Steep pitch, large overhangs often embellished with raking bargeboards and finials.
- **Porch:** Chamfered or turned posts with brackets.
- **Windows:** Elongated, double-hung, with 6-over-6 sash. Windows are of uniform size and regularly spaced, with tall, narrow proportions. Pointed-arch, circular, and trefoil windows may occur at gables. Shutters are common.

### Italianate

1855-1880

The Italianate style was based on the farmhouses found in the Tuscan countryside of northern Italy. The style was very popular in western New York.

- **Form:** Two-story, early examples incorporate two-story, front-gable, three-bay façade with side entrance. Later examples incorporate a cross-plan with gables projecting in four directions and a porch found on the side.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, flush board sometimes found below a porch.
- **Roof:** Moderate pitch, broad, overhanging eaves, often embellished with brackets.
- **Porch:** Single-bay entrance porches, full façade, and wraparound porches are common. Square, chamfered columns, with capitals and brackets.
- **Windows:** Double-hung, with six-over-six, two-over-two, or one-over-one sash. Windows are tall and narrow and regularly spaced. First-floor, floor-to-ceiling windows, opening to a porch are a common feature. The tops of windows often have elaborate molded hoods.
- **Door:** Often tall, narrow, double-entrance doors with 3/4-height glass lights.
- **Details:** Paired, half-round windows at the gable, bay windows, circular windows, and prominent chimneys



### Second Empire

1855-1885

The reign of Napoleon III inspired the Second Empire architectural style in France, and in the United States. The mansard roof was a hallmark of the style.

- **Form:** The style can be found in varied shapes, including symmetrical square or rectangle houses, centered wing or gable, asymmetrical, towered, or as a townhouse.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, brick, stuccoed brick, occasionally with quoins (corner blocks) and belt course.
- **Roof:** steep angled roof pitch, sometimes with a curve to the





silhouette, sometimes with a pattern in the shingles, sometimes cresting along roof line.

- **Windows:** paired windows, windows with brackets, hooded windows, one or two story bay windows, dormer windows.
- **Doors:** paired entry doors, sometimes with window in upper part.
- **Details:** the mansard roof is the key identifying trait of this style.

### Folk Victorian

1870-1910

Folk Victorian houses are buildings with simple forms with Victorian decorative gingerbread or spindlework. The expansion of the railway system made heavy woodworking machinery more common, making the wood ornamentation more abundant.

- **Form:** typified by simple shapes, they include front-gabled roof, gable front and wing, side-gabled roof, one-story, side-gabled roof, two-story, and pyramidal.

- **Cladding:** wood clapboard, brick.
- **Roof:** simple roof silhouettes, including pyramidal, front and side gabled, gable front with wing
- **Porch:** Porch supports are usually Queen Anne style spindles or square, with chamfered corners, as Italianate porch supports are. Turned balusters are common.
- **Windows:** simple, or with a pediment above it.
- **Details:** Folk Victorian architecture borrows heavily from the Queen Anne and Italianate styles, and sometimes from the Gothic Revival style as well.

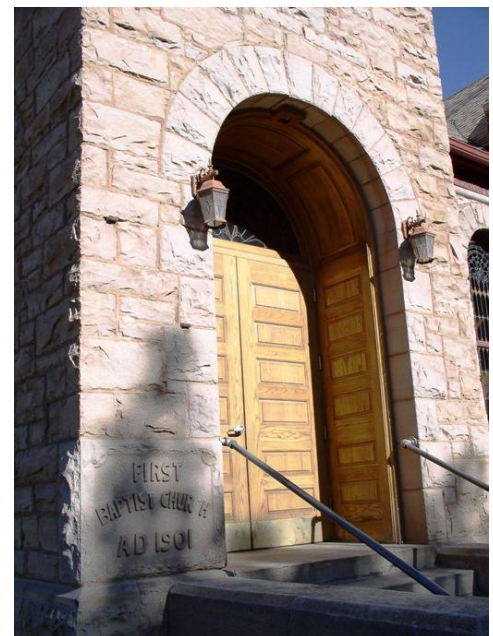


### Richardsonian Romanesque

1880-1900

This style was originated by Henry Hobson Richardson, who was only the second American to attend the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. The style is characterized by round-topped arches over windows, entrances and porch supports. The buildings are masonry, usually rough-faced stonework.

- **Form:** hipped roof with cross-gables, townhouse, side-gabled, cross gabled, mansard, and basic hipped roof.
- **Cladding:** Masonry, often with rough-faced, squared stonework, sometimes with polychrome stonework, decorative masonry plaques.
- **Roof:** Towers are frequently found on this style, as are dormers.
- **Porch:** Masonry arches are a frequent element of porches on this style house, as are heavy post and lintel structure
- **Windows:** Round topped arches over windows, often deeply recessed windows, rectangular windows frequently have stone transoms.



- **Details:** Always masonry, usually at least some ashlar masonry. Arches are an identifying feature

### **Queen Anne**

1880-1905

Inspired by the medieval manor houses of England, the American version of the style encompassed a great variety of features, including complex asymmetrical forms, bay windows, and porches featuring turned posts and spindles.

- **Form:** Two-story, cross-plan with projecting gables or varied asymmetrical form, sometimes incorporating a combination of gables and hips.

- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, wood shingles, brick, and slate.

- **Roof:** Steep pitch, broad overhanging eaves, complex form.

- **Porch:** Wraparound porches with turned posts and common.

- **Windows:** Double-hung, with six-over-one, or one-over-one sash. Windows are tall and narrow or wide and varied in their spacing and size. Molded window hoods are common.

- **Door:** Double or single doors, usually with glass lights.

- **Details:** Special surface detailing in the gable, belt courses, use of stained shingles in combination with clapboard. Two-story bays filling the entire area below a gable are another common feature.



### **Colonial Revival**

1895- 1945

The Colonial Revival style was introduced in the 1890s as an architectural style that recalled the nation's beginnings. Early examples freely applied Colonial Revival details to rambling asymmetrical Queen Anne homes. In the twentieth century, the style became more academically correct, so later homes are more boxlike and symmetrical. Colonial Revival remained popular for a long period, and its elements were often used on Foursquare, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival homes.



- **Form:** Two story, front-gable or side-gable block, usually symmetrical. A three-bay façade with center entrance is the most common design, although more elaborate buildings had a five-bay center entrance front.

- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, wood shingles, stucco, and brick.

- **Roof:** Moderate pitch, usually with cornice returns; variations of style incorporate gambrel and hip roofs. Dormers are common.

- **Porch:** Usually a single bay porch at the entrance, supported by slender Tuscan columns. Wide room-like side porches are common.

- **Windows:** Double hung, with six-over-six sash or six-over-one sash are most common. Windows are of uniform size and regularly spaced. Operating hinged shutters are common.
- **Door:** Six panel doors, sometimes with sidelights.
- **Details:** Often incorporates Georgian-inspired details such as Palladian and Bull's eye windows. Three-sided bay windows are common.

### **Foursquare** 1905-1920

After 1900, the pendulum of American taste favored simpler forms with less ornamentation. Architectural theorists of the time promoted improvements in home efficiency and construction. The Foursquare grew out of this moment. Simple in design and detail, the Foursquare house was intended to provide a comfortable, functional, moderately priced home for the typical family. The name is derived from the square plan incorporating four rooms on each floor.



- **Form:** Two-story square block.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, wood shingles, stucco, brick, or rock-face concrete block.
- **Roof:** Forty-five degree slope front gable or hip roof usually with dormers on each side.
- **Porch:** Usually a two-bay porch across the front façade. Three-quarter-height Tuscan columns set on brick or concrete block piers or square battered posts are common.
- **Windows:** Double-hung, with one-over-one sash. Windows are wide, of uniform size, and regularly spaced. Bays are common.
- **Door:** Usually has glass light
- **Details:** Often a belt course occurs at the second floor and attic levels. Contrasting cladding materials may distinguish second and first-floor levels.

### **Craftsman** 1900-1925

The Craftsman style rejected machine made ornament and decorative excess. The style was closely associated with Gustav Stickley, Ron Hubbard, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the Greene brothers, and combined Colonial Revival, European, and Japanese influences to produce a simple rustic look. Craftsman homes often incorporate stucco, heavy supporting piers, and broad overhangs with exposed rafter tails.



- **Form:** One-and-one-half or two-story front gable or side gable block. Hip roofs and jerkin head gables are also common. Porches are often covered by an extension of the main roof.
- **Cladding:** Wood clapboard, wood shingles, stucco, and brick.
- **Roof:** Moderate pitch, wide overhangs with exposed rafter tails. Knee braces often beneath raking eaves. Use of gabled and shed dormers.
- **Porch:** Gabled entrance canopies and porches are common. Usually supported by stout round, square, or battered posts set on masonry piers. Side sun porches are common.

- **Windows:** Double-hung, with six-over-six or six-over-one sash or casements. Windows vary in size and spacing. Paired, grouped windows and bays are typical.
- **Door:** Heavy, naturally finished doors are common.
- **Bungalow:** A common 1-1/2-story variation of the Craftsman style, often incorporating a low-slung roof extending over a full façade porch.

## **Tudor Revival**

1900-1945

One of a wave of eclectic revival styles that remained popular through the first part of the twentieth century. Tudor Revival homes were inspired by both English cottages and manor houses.

- **Form:** One-and-one-half or two-story and usually asymmetrical.
- **Cladding:** Stucco, stone, brick, or wood shingles. A mixture of cladding materials is common.
- **Roof:** Steep pitch, minimal overhangs, sometimes clad with slate. Complex roof forms, often with multiple gables and shed dormers.
- **Porch:** Small entrance porch and usually a side porch supported by simple square posts with timber brackets.
- **Windows:** Usually multi-pane casement windows. Paired, grouped windows and bays are typical.
- **Door:** Heavy, naturally finished plank doors are common.

