

Colonial Revival

Built between 1880-1955, Colonial Revival homes have accentuated front doors, normally with decorative crowns supported by pilasters or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porches. Windows, frequently occurring in adjacent pairs, have double-hung sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes.

Craftsman

Built between 1905-1930, Craftsman structures have low pitched gable roofs, with wide unenclosed eave overhangs. Roof rafters are usually exposed, with decorative beams or braces commonly added under gables. Porches are either full or partial-width; columns or pedestal frequently extend to ground level. Craftsman houses were inspired primarily by two California brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene.

Dutch Colonial

Dutch Colonial is a broad term describing the architecture prevalent in the Dutch-settled parts of America during the early part of the 17th century. A revival of the style occurred from the late 19th century onward. Dutch Colonials are characterized by gambrel roofs, flared eaves, and multi-paned double hung windows.

Eastlake Style

Eastlake is a style of ornamentation, not a style of architecture. Occurring between 1836 and 1906, it is associated with the English designer Charles Locke Eastlake. Decorative elements include spindle work (balustrades and posts), perforated barge boards and pediments, carved panels, large ornamental fanlike brackets, highly ornamental moldings, and decorative hardware fittings such as door knobs and locks.

Federal

Federal architecture, covering the period of about 1780 to 1820 and beyond, is noted for its clarity of form, subtle use of color, and symmetrical façades, often with large porticos constructed of brick. Classical decorative elements such as garlands, dentils, and egg-and-dart moldings and centrally located chimneys (in northern states) mark Federal style structures.

Georgian

Georgian is a period of architecture developed in America from about 1700 to the Revolution, during the reigns of Kings George I, II, and III. Rooted in the classical design principals of Ancient Rome, it is characterized by paneled front doors, usually centered and capped by elaborate and decorative crowns that are supported by decorative pilasters. Cornices are usually emphasized by decorative moldings, most

commonly tooth-like dentils and windows have double hung sashes with many small panes. Windows are usually aligned vertically and horizontally in symmetrical rows.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival is a movement that originated in the 18th century. It is marked by steeply pitched roofs, usually with steep cross gables with decorated vergeboard and windows extending into the gables. One-story entry or full width porches are supported by flattened Gothic arches.

Greek Revival

Greek Revival is a style based on the reuse of Ancient Greek forms. Greek Revival homes, primarily built between 1825 and 1860, have gabled or hip roofs of low pitch with the cornice line of main and porch roofs emphasized with wide band trim. Most have porches supported by prominent square or rounded columns, front doors surrounded by narrow sidelights, and a rectangular line of transom light above.

Mission Style

Mission Style was popular in the southwestern United States and Florida from about 1890 to 1930. It is characterized by stucco-finished exterior walls, occasionally with terra-cotta ornamentation, balconies, semi-circular arches, and roofs supported by massive piers with broad arches between them forming arcaded walkways. Hipped roofs have open eaves, exposed rafters, and significant overhangs.

Queen Anne

Built from 1880 to 1910, Queen Ann homes have steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front facing gable, cutaway bay windows, asymmetrical façades with a partial or full-width porches one story high along one or both side walls and patterned shingles.

Romanesque Revival

Romanesque is an architectural style occurring from 1880 to 1900 and beyond. It was practiced by Henry Hobson (H.H.) Richardson, chiefly in the design of public buildings such as churches, railroad terminals, and universities. Characteristics include rough-cut free masonry of different colors and textures, massive semi-circular stone arches, thick columns, and double hung windows, often arched or rectangular.

Shingle Style

Shingle Style homes are recognizable by wall cladding and roofing of continuous wood shingle, steeply pitched roof lines, shingled walls without interruption at corners, multi-level eaves and, often, extensive porches. H.H. Richardson had great influence on this style of architecture, built primarily between 1880 and 1900.

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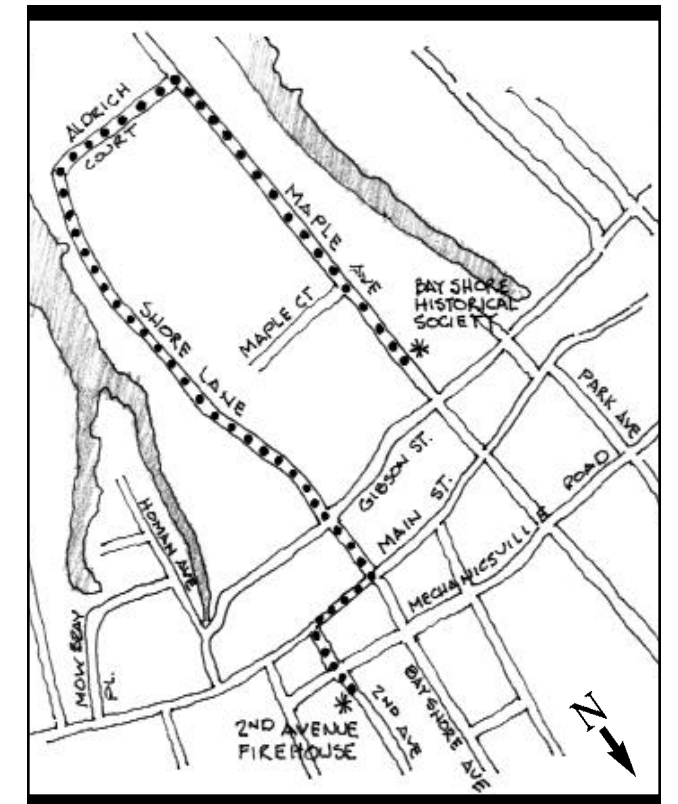


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An Historical Walk for Health

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE

Featuring Architectural
Details from
**BAY SHORE'S
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The "Historical Walk for Health"
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