

Answers to the Architectural Styles Questions

Q. 1. Which house on West Street has frieze band windows with grills or iron grates?

A. 25 West Street - the home was built circa 1835 and moved to this location in the 1880's from Church Street. The frieze band windows are original to the house. You may also notice 42 West Street. It too, is a Greek Revival home, which was designated a landmark in 2009.

The example at **106 Hulburt Road** - the Reed-Hulburt home was built between 1853 and 1857. It was designated a village landmark in 2009.

Q. 2. How many homes on South Main Street have cupolas?

A. 3 homes; they are **70 S. Main Street** - this circa 1840's home was a physician's office for 84 years. In 2010 it was designated a village landmark. **155 S. Main Street** - this home was built circa 1860 by William M. Newman. It has a hipped roof, a cupola and a one story columned front porch. It was designated a landmark in 2014. **200 S. Main Street** - Martin Sperbeck bought 100 acres in 1817 and built a house. In the 1860's the Italianate section was added. It was designated in 2009.

The example is **83 West Avenue** - the residence of George L. Seeley. Built in the mid 1870's and designated in 2010.

Q. 3. What is the one feature of this style that no other style has?

A. Mansard Roof - The home at **1 E. Church Street** was built for Henry Deland in 1874. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it was locally designated in 2008. Two other homes have mansard roofs; **172 N. Main** was built in the 1870's, **187 S. Main Street**, which is on the National Register and was locally designated in 2008.

Q. 4. What feature does **11 W. Church Street** have that the example does not?

A. Tower or turret - **11 W. Church Street** was built in 1893. It has a large turret or tower above the wrap-around porch. It was designated in 2011.

The example at **48 W. Church Street** was built circa 1880, for Irving Eldridge and his wife. In 2014, it was designated a village landmark.

Q. 5. Which houses on W. Church Street have a gambrel roof?

A. 88 W. Church Street - This home was built for Edward Snow c. 1898. It has a gambrel roof, large second story gabled dormer with a grouping of three windows. Also, **53 W. Church**, Potter Memorial which was designated in 2010, has a gambrel roof.

The example given at **36 Potter Place** was one of the later homes built in the Potter Subdivision (1927). An early owner was Edgar and Eva Jewell.

Q. 6. Which house on Clifford Street is a Craftsman?

A. 2 Clifford Street - The home was built in 1927 by James Cornish, owner of Fairport Lumber. The family owned this home for over 60 years.

The example shown as a Craftsman home, **41 Nelson Street**, was also built in 1927 for Harry & Gertrude Bartels. Both homes are a part of the Faircroft Subdivision.

** Image is from the Addis Adams Postcard Collection of the Perinton Historical Society.*

For more information on architectural styles visit

<http://www.perintonhistoricalsociety.org/index.php/history/architectural-styles.html>

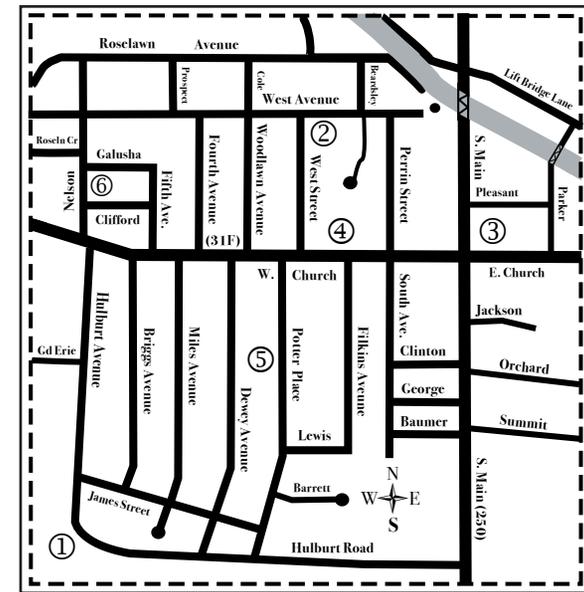
Fairport Historic Preservation Commission (FHPC) - May 2015.

For more information about the FHPC and visit the Fairport Village web site at

<http://www.village.fairport.ny.us/> or call 585 223 0313. v-July 2015

Introduction to Architectural Styles in the Village of Fairport

Take a Tour...& the Quiz



Have fun learning about some of the many architecture styles found in our community. Take a tour of the village and find the examples of the six that are described and the terms that identify their main features.

See if you can answer the questions. Refer to the back page for answers and some history about the houses on the tour.

This *Introduction to Architectural Styles* guide was prepared by the Fairport Historic Preservation Commission using *A Field Guide to American Houses*, by Virginia & Lee McAllester as a reference.

Enjoy your tour!



VILLAGE OF FAIRPORT

Introduction to Architectural Styles - Village of Fairport

1. Greek Revival 1825 to 1860

Inspired by the ancient Greek temple, the style features symmetrical shapes, low rooflines, columns and pediments. This example is located at 106 Hulburt Road.

Question #1: Which house on West Street has frieze band windows with the grill or iron grates?

Frieze Band Window: Window with iron grates, located in the horizontal board beneath the roof.



Column: Round or square pillars that support the roof. Capitals (tops) are plain, scroll like, or inverted bells with leaves.

Pilaster: A flat column that projects slightly from the wall.

Doorway: Paneled door often has multi-paned panels on the side (sidelights) and above the door (transom). Door frames have pilasters and frieze bands.

2. Italianate 1840 to 1880

A two or three story low-pitched hip roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, tall narrow arched and crowned windows and double doors. Many have cupolas or towers. This example is located at 83 West Avenue.

Question #2: How many homes on South Main Street have cupolas?

Cupola: A small, square or dome-like structure on the top of a building. Used to provide a lookout or for fresh air.

Window: Tall and narrow double hung windows often with arched tops. The frame has decorative crowns or hoods.

Porch & Entry: Single story small porches have pillars with beveled columns. It has wide eaves, cornice and brackets. Entry doors are tall and narrow and often have large glass panes.

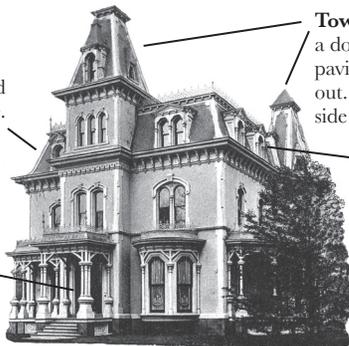


3. Second Empire 1855 - 1885

This style is basically an Italianate with a Mansard roof. Like that style, it has hooded round top and arched windows, and decorative brackets under the eaves. Towers, centered pavilions, and bay windows are common. This is 1 East Church Street.

Question #3: What is the one feature of this style that no other style has?

Mansard Roof: This roof has a steep straight slope, which allowed the upper story to be usable space.



Towers: The front tower has a dormer and windows atop a pavilion; a section that projects out. The two-story bay on the side also has a tower.

Dormer Windows: Round tops, pediment with details like brackets and columns.

Front Entry: It has a double paneled door with arched tops and glass panes. Look for the "green lantern" here.

* Image circa 1900.

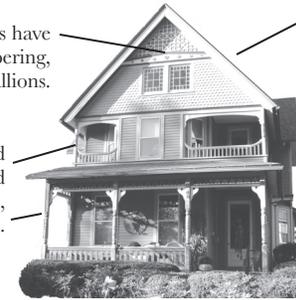
4. Queen Anne 1880 - 1910

The most recognized of this style has turned posts, spindles, surface details like shingles and timbering. Another type has classic Greek porch pillars on pedestals. Both can have towers and turrets, bays, upper story and wrap-around porches. This is 48 West Church Street.

Question #4: What feature does 11 West Church Street have that this house does not.

Decorative Surfaces: Gables have patterned shingles, crisscross timbering, and raised medallions.

Porch: Upper story and wrap-around porch with turned posts, brackets, cut patterns, spindles, and quatrefoil fretwork.



Roof: This example has a front facing gable and side gables. Many buildings of this style have hipped roofs.

Bay Windows: This cut-away-bay has a side porch roof over it. There is a one-story bay on the opposite side of the house.

5. Colonial Revival 1880 - 1955

This era incorporates many features of earlier styles. The structures take many forms and can have a side gable, hip or gambrel roof. Side gabled, one and a half story homes of the period are called a Cape Cod. This Dutch Colonial Revival is located at 36 Potter Place.

Question #5: Which houses on West Church Street has a gambrel roof?

Roof: Gambrel roof with front shed roof dormer. The roof extends out; creating a pent roof that is carried to the sides. Eaves have exposed rafters.



Windows: Paired or triple window groupings. Multi-pane upper sash and single pane lower sash are common.

Entry: A front gable porch roof with a curved underside and round classical pillars. The door has a fanlight and two sidelights.

6. Craftsman 1905 - 1930

One and a half story homes with low-pitched front or sided gable roof, wide eave overhang. Exposed rafters with triangular knee braces. Porch columns are tapered and often grouped. Clapboard, shingle and stone are common surfaces. Shown here is 41 Nelson Street.

Question #6: Which house on Clifford Street is a Craftsman?

Dormer: Front gable with triangle knee braces, exposed beams and carved vergeboards.

Porch: Full porch under the house roof with three tapered pillars set on a closed porch clapboard railing.



Eaves: Open eaves with triangle knee braces, and exposed rafters; this gable side entrance has the same details.

Siding: Shingles on top with clapboard on first level. Other common materials used are stucco, stone and brick.