

Purpose of Conformance to Styles

The section describes historical architectural movements, which yielded certain architectural styles. The sections that follow describe typical characteristics of architectural styles found in Kirkwood. The Landmarks Commission will refer to these characteristics when making determinations during design review. They are looking for general conformance, not exact replication.

Historical Architectural Movements

Neoclassical Styles

(1780-1860) Inspired by classical architectural of ancient Greece and Rome. *Includes Federal Style & Greek Revival.*

Victorian Styles

(1840-1900) Constructed during Victorian era, a time when industrialization brought new building materials and techniques, resulting in rapid changes in architecture. While there are a variety of Victorian Styles, perhaps the style most associated with the term "Victorian" is Queen Anne, the most elaborate of the Victorian Styles. *Includes Gothic Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, Stick Style, Shingle Style, Queen Anne.*

National Styles

Originated in the U.S.A. in parallel to the Victorian movement.

Vernacular

(19th Century) includes Farmhouse, Gable Front House, Gabled "L", Fireproof House, Mountain Lodge, Log Cabin or Homestead.

Revival Styles

(1876-1929). The tendency toward stylistic revivals reflects the American nostalgia or romanticism of a particular society, era, or culture of the past. After the Victorian era, there was growing interest in America's Colonial past as well as a renewed interest in historical European design. *Includes Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Tudor Revival.*

Early 20th Century House Styles

(1901-1945). The first thirty years of the 1900s were a building boom for small single-family homes. This boom was spurred by a social movement to improve housing and the birth of the American "suburb." Purchasing pattern plans and ready-to-build homes became popular at this time as well. *Includes Prairie, Craftsman/Bungalow, American Foursquare, Sears Catalog Home.*

Post-War.

Following World War II, there was an enormous need for housing, and developers turned to simple, economical house styles. During this time, "open floor plans" were employed for the first time. *Includes Ranch, Raised Ranch, Split-level, Cape Cod Revival, A-Frame.*

Neo-traditional

(1965-present). Neo-traditional, meaning "New Traditional", is contemporary architecture that borrows from the past. Neo-traditional buildings are inspired by historic styles but do not copy historic architecture. They, instead, merely suggest the past, through the use of decorative details to add a nostalgic aura to an otherwise modern-day structure. *Includes French Country, English Country, Tuscan, Mediterranean.*

Eclecticism

Many places are built in a combination of elements from different historical styles. This is referred to as eclecticism, loosely applied to a variety of 19th century architecture. It has resurgence since the 1970s where elements are copied from historic styles but nonetheless an attempt to “choose the best” from otherwise pure styles.

PREFERRED

- Balanced design that utilizes and compliments existing historic styles found in the district.

DISCOURAGED

- Garish design that detracts from historic and otherwise well-defined styles.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

American Foursquare

(Early 20th Century Movement., 1895-1930) Sometimes called the Prairie Box, this style shared many features with the Prairie style.

Identifying features: Typically two-and-a-half stories with a large, central dormer, boxy shape, often include a full-width front porch and four-room over four-room floor plan.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR



Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Bungalow

(Early 20th Century Movement., 1905-1930.) These homes were based upon ideas of the Arts and Crafts Movement, which encouraged the use of simple forms and natural materials. A bungalow is typically a snug one-and-a-half-story home with a wide overhanging roof, deep porch, and simple interior. California bungalows and Chicago Bungalows are two of the most prolific types that have their own distinct qualities.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Small and long, square design

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

One or one and one half story, usually with a prominent full or partial-width projecting or recessed porch.

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Low pitched: usually side or front gables, side gambrels and low pyramidal with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, decorative elbow brackets and dormers. Composition shingles of asphalt in variety of patterns most common.

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Chimneys are generally on outside walls and of brick.

FENESTRATION

Windows are mostly double hung with glass light sash patterns of 3 over 1, 6 over 1 or 6 over 6. Other examples are casement with prairie style muntin pattern or ganged casements with casings.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Front doors were an important feature and were thoughtfully conceived and constructed to demonstrate the skill of the carpenter craftsmen. Wood stile and rail frames with slightly recessed flat panels and some glass is most important. Front porches.

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Natural building materials of brick, stucco or wood.

COLOR

Natural brick, stucco natural or in tan, ochre or gray, wood stained dark or allowed to weather.



Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Cape Cod Revival

Post War architectural movement. With its historical roots in the Colonial era, the Cape Cod is a late 17th century architectural style. It is the most common form of the one-story Colonial Revival house.

Original style is characterized by a solid design, built low and boxy, steep roofs with side gables and small roof overhang, dormers and decorative shutters, and a symmetrical appearance with the front door in the center. Cape Cod homes typically have exteriors of wood and wide clapboard or shingles. On the interior, hardwood floors are typical.



Revival style is characterized by a low, broad frame building, generally a story and a half high; steep perfectly pitched roof with end gables, very little ornamentation, often has dormers, and a chimney at one end of the living room side of the house.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

1 or 1½ stories

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

One and one-half room deep plan; Formal center-hall floor plan

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steep roof with side gables; Small roof overhang; Dormers for space, light, and ventilation

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Original style has large central chimney linked to fireplace in each room. Revival style often has dormers and a chimney at one end of the living room side of the house.

FENESTRATION

Multi-paned, double-hung windows with shutters.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Symmetrical appearance with door in center

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Made of wood and covered in wide clapboard or shingles
Little exterior ornamentation

COLOR

Generally you will find that American Colonial style homes are often painted top to bottom with one color, there is frequently no difference between trim and body. Colonial colors range the entire gamut from white to deep reds and browns. The roof of a Cape Cod home is often a major field of color. Consider contrasting that dark gray, green or black roof with white for a classic look, or soft grays or neutral sand tones for a more blended feel. Cape Cods, along with Bungalows, and Arts and Crafts style homes sometimes overlap in their choice of colors. The Arts and Crafts style had a reverence for the natural and craft of the hand hence many of the buildings celebrated the material they were made of. Cape Cods and Bungalows can also share the Arts and Crafts color palette but you may find that they are generally lighter and brighter.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Colonial Revival

Revival movement (1876-1955). Initially inspired by the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial, due to new interest in American colonial past. Colonial Revival styles emerged in the late 1800s and emphasized order and simplicity and was introduced in response to the excessive decoration of Victorian architecture. This became a dominant style for domestic buildings nationwide 1900-1940s.

The Colonial Revival style is based loosely on Federal and Georgian house styles with the incorporation of modern details, eventually, the simple, symmetrical Colonial Revival style became incorporated



into the Foursquare and Bungalow house styles of the early 20th century, along with the subtype, Dutch Colonial.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Classical façade symmetry and massing; 2 to 2-1/2 stories, in some cases, the second story slightly protrudes over the lower floor.

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular form; Center entry-hall floor plan; Living areas on the first floor and bedrooms on the upper floors

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Gable roof, generally with a low-slung pitch and gable ends; Narrow eaves; Lean-to addition with saltbox roof or shed type roof.

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Large chimney at center of floor plan

FENESTRATION

Multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters; Windows frequently in adjacent pairs; Dormers; Smaller casement windows, some with diamond-shaped panes.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Prominent, temple-like framed entrance: portico topped by pediment; Decorative crown supported by pilasters; Pillars and slender columns; Paneled doors with sidelights and topped with rectangular transoms or fanlights.

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wood frame with brick or wood siding; clapboard or shingles; Simple, classical detailing.

COLOR

A wide range of paint colors work well with Colonial, from traditional whites and bright yellows to richer, darker colors. Distinguish your home with a bold door in a contrasting color to your siding and shutters. Entranceways in this style are often prominent-the bold door helps draw attention to that architectural detail.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Cottage

Also known as Mountain Lodge. Inspired by the rustic homes from the Old West. Identifying features: Rely heavily on the use of natural materials, such as heavy timbers, wood siding, stone, gable end braces, and cedar shakes, to promote a rustic feel that will blend with verdant landscapes and mountain vernacular. The floor plans promote outdoor views, making them ideal for sites with mountain vistas, cityscape scenes, and lakeside access.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR



Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Craftsman

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Low-slung, one to one and a half story, cottage like



ROOF TYPES AND FEATURES

Often low-pitched, usually gabled (with the gable end perpendicular to the street), and with prominent, overhanging eaves. In bungalow variants, the roof may be of steeper pitch, sometimes double-pitched, but always with roof forming protective front porch. Second story often consists of a single dormer.

FENESTRATION

Double-hung sash, sometimes with smaller multi-paned upper half. Dormer windows may be arranged in groups.

STRUCTURAL AND FACEWORK MATERIALS

Built on fieldstone bases (and with fieldstone chimneys), classic examples are wood, while bungalow variants are frame and often brick. Common are heavy porches supported by chunky square columns and extended eaves with prominent and decorative rafter details. There can be an overemphasis on structural details, such as hinges, pegs and joints.

SPATIAL DESIGNATION AND FLOOR PLAN

Elaborate examples exist, but the basic bungalow, the most common type exhibiting the style, is usually rectangular (with the short side to the street) and rarely have hallways, as the rooms line up one behind the other. A front porch is ubiquitous.

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Single chimneystacks, which only rarely are important design elements.

ENTRANCEWAY

Central doorways feature glass in upper third and often there are wide sidelights

COLOR

Reflecting the Arts and Crafts movement's emphasis on natural materials, colors tend toward ochres, browns and muted earth tones, as well as William Morris's favorites of olive and muted terra-cotta red.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Dutch Colonial Revival

A secondary influence into the Colonial Revival style. This American style originated in homes built by German or "Deutsch" settlers in Pennsylvania as early as the 1600s.

The gambrel roof is the distinguishing feature of the Dutch Colonial Revival. Other characteristic elements included wide overhangs, dormers, small oval windows in the gable ends, and a porch under the overhanging eaves of the gambrel roof, supported by columns. The building may be side-gabled, front-gabled, or form intersecting gables. A steep, stepped gable, reminiscent of Flemish architecture, is also seen on occasion.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

2 to 3 stories with symmetrical façade; Barn-like style

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Rectangular; Side or center entry-hall floor plan; Living areas on the first floor and bedrooms on the upper floors

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Gambrel and Gable roof; Steep stepped gable; Flared eaves; Wide overhangs

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Brick gable end chimney, located on one or both end facades

FENESTRATION

Multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters; Shed style dormers; Round windows in gable end; 8-over-8 windows



ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Side or center entry; Porch under overhanging eaves

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Brick or wood siding, clapboard or shingles; Pillars and columns; Simple, classical detailing

English Country

(Neo-traditional, 1965-present.) Sharing many features with the Tudor Revival, the resurgence of the English Country style illustrates continued interest in traditional English design principles.

Identifying features: Front-facing gables capping high walls of brick or stone, asymmetrical plan, dormers, massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney pots, exposed wood structural elements, high pitched roofs.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Federal

(Neoclassical movement, 1780-1955) – Similar to Georgian Colonial, but Federal architecture is more likely to have curved lines and more graceful decorative flourishes.

Features: Fanlight over door (almost always rounded, rarely squared), sidelights, Classical / Greek detailing of entryway, Palladian windows, balustrades, symmetrical. Windows: double-hung sash windows for first time.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Fireproof House

(Vernacular movement.) The 1900s brick and cement house with asbestos shingles were marked as economical "fireproof" choices for suburban homes.

Identifying features: Cast (molded) cement block exterior, grooved terra-cotta (fire clay) tile block backing to masonry veneer, hipped roof, hipped porch, diamond pattern asbestos shingles, dormers, widely projecting eaves.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Folk

Also known as Farmhouse. Often defined more by its location and purpose than its style, which is typically a hybrid of varying styles brought to life by regional craftsmen.

Identifying features: Use of classic forms and details from the Greek Revival, Georgian and Victorian architectural eras, functional covered porches, formal areas in the front of the house, and a large kitchen and staircase to bedrooms were in the back, often 1-1/2 or 2 stories, wing-like additions are common.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Square symmetrical shape.

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

No single characteristic. Usually a box shape, but can vary with extensions, porches.

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Roofs have low pitch with brackets under the eaves. Usually a front gable with side wings. Roofs in district are asphalt.

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Chimneys primarily on exterior wall.



FENESTRATION

Windows are typically one over one, some 2 over 2.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Doorways placed asymmetrically under porch cover. Doors are wood with single or multi-pane glazing. Transoms above doors.

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Porches with spindlework or flat, jigsaw cut trim

COLOR

Single color with contrasting trim.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Gable

The Gable front house coincided with the popularity of the Greek Revival style, which placed emphasis on the gable-end of the house in the form of a pediment; often associated with Greek temples. Also known as Front Gable House, they were working-class dwellings built in large numbers throughout the United States, primarily between the early 1800s and 1920.

As urban land became more valuable, and city lots became smaller and narrower, the narrower gable-front house allowed the largest house possible on these small lots. Whereas the origins of the gable-front house are not purely folk, nevertheless the gable-front house became an American folk house type. It was built nationwide for generations and was adapted to many different materials and styles.

A variation of the Gable Front House is the Gable Ell or "L." This style incorporates a side gable, which is typically added on to the house to obtain addition space, light and/or cross ventilation.

Another variation of this house form is the T-plan house. The T-plan house consists of gable-ends on either side of the front-facing main gable.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Typically a story-and-a-half to two-story, or one story (often called a gable-front cottage)

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Narrow and rectangular. The floor plan sometimes included an entrance hall, with stairway, which ran to the rear of the house. First floor rooms were often parallel with the hall, with parlor at the front, dining room, and the kitchen at the rear.

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steep pitch

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not a prominent feature, generally placed internally

FENESTRATION

Narrow, double-hung windows

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Low-pitch shed roof porches; gable-end entrance facing the street; some have full-width front porches

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Simple, plain design. May be decorated with popular architectural styles from Greek Revival to Craftsman, containing some ornamentation such as brackets around the doorways or roof line

Georgian Revival

Identifying features: Square, symmetrical shape, paneled front door at center, decorative crown over front door, flattened columns on each side of door, five windows across front, paired chimneys, medium pitched roof, minimal roof overhang.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Gothic Revival

Originating from the Victorian movement; Romantic adaptations of medieval architecture.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Vertical with tall vertical tower

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Story and a half. When inside it is open to roof

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steeply pitched gable roof. Materials appear to be dark asphalt. Beam ceiling style

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not visible from front

FENESTRATION

Tall and narrow windows on both front and sides. Windows are recessed



ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

The wooden double door is recessed beneath a stone archway

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS



Rough natural stone blocks

COLOR

Stones are light almost white

Greek Revival

(Neoclassical movement, 1825-1860) – Gained popularity as Americans associated ancient Greece with the spirit of democracy. Colonnaded Greek revival mansions are sometimes referred to as Southern Colonial houses.

Identifying features: Gable or hipped, low-pitch roof, dentil cornice emphasized with wide band of trim (cornice represents classical entablature—cornice, frieze, architrave), porches (square or rounded columns—usually Doric), first style to use gable-front floor plan (gable end facing the street, representing Greek temple), temple-front entryway with entry door surrounded by rectangular transom and sidelights (never rounded like federal).

COLOR

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Homestead

(Vernacular movement.) Also known as Log Cabin. Associated with rustic and rural North America although log structures were built in Northern Europe for hundreds of years prior to their introduction in the New World.

Identifying features: Early log cabins were usually a simple one, or one-and-one-half story structure and constructed with round rather than hewn, or hand-worked, logs; Modern log homes are usually built from milled logs, often mass manufactured as a "kit" home.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Italianate

One of the most popular styles from the Victorian movement, also known as Tuscan or the “bracketed” style. (1840-1885)

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Cubic masses, often asymmetrical. Square towers. See 549 E Argonne for tower example.

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Blocky, rectangular units with wings creating L-shaped plans. Freestanding Italianate villas offer both a sense of verticality with its centrally placed or offset tower, and that of horizontality with its two story blocks wrapped by verandas. First floor bays/porches with second floor access.

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Very low sloped roof supported by bracketed, prominently projecting eaves; brackets usually in pairs. Most roof material in district is asphalt.

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Tall, smooth, massive chimneys, asymmetrically placed.

FENESTRATION

Some round arched windows -see tower on 549 E Argonne and 419 E Argonne. Ground floor windows (and some upper floor windows) reach to floor level. See 235 E Jefferson & 549 E Argonne. Window divisions typically 2 over 2.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

The main entrance door is paneled and can be double type - see 419 E Argonne. Flat lintel above a transom which may be rounded. Doorway is in the tower block, especially if tower is in the center of the composition.

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors wood, most cut to mimic stone. Corners wrapped with quoins.



COLOR

Painted wood to approximate the colors of stone: tans, browns, grays with contrasting color trim.

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Mid-Century Modern "Craig Woods"

(1950's) California ranch-style house, is a domestic architectural style originating in the United States and extremely popular amongst the booming post-war middle class of the 1940s to 1970s. In North America, the suburban population exploded during the post-World War II economic expansion. In answer to this demand, the Atomic Neighborhood was introduced. In 1953, Burton W. Duenke, a known developer, introduced such a mid-century modern neighborhood to the city of Kirkwood. Craig Woods was carved from a previously rural, sloping, heavily wooded tract of land into a multiple-home development.

Duenke believed that a house should fit the land, thus the "Craig Woods style" consists of one, two and three (or split) levels, depending on the topography of a particular home site.



Most of the homes were framed with California Redwood exteriors, while some were done in brick. Some have basements, while others are concrete slabs on grade. There is also an emphasis on indoor-outdoor living through the use of large glass panes, patios, and screening fences. As many trees as possible were maintained.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

One level - designed for sites that slope down from the street, with a walk-out basement in the rear

Two levels - designed for sites that slope up from the street, with grade access from both levels

Three, (or split) levels - Duenke Burton Split-level uses a 2/3-1/3 separation between entry level, upper level and lower level (eight steps up, four steps down, with the narrow facade of structure facing the street). This style was designed for the steeper sloped sites in the subdivision

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical rectangular or H-shaped design

Second level projection

Simple, open floor plans that maximize views and privacy

Carports - placement off either the entry level, the lower level, or in an adjoining rectangular arrangement

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Long, low gabled roofline

Conventional framing, no attics

Flat roofs

Large overhanging eaves

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Generally exterior ally placed

Fieldstone or brick

FENESTRATION

Sliding glass doors opening onto a patio

Large single pane windows

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Non-descript, almost hidden

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors of redwood and/or brick

(Burton Duenke designed prefab standard 6'-4" wood and glass panels)

Post and beam structural framing

Simple and/or rustic interior and exterior trim, minimal use of exterior and interior decoration

COLOR

Natural material colors

Natural, neutral paint/stain colors

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Minimal Traditional

During the 1930s, home styles evolved to include what is now called the Minimal Traditional style. This style is the Plain Jane of 20th century American residential architecture. It remained a prevalent style until about 1950, when it was replaced by the popular Ranch.

The Minimal Traditional incorporates Colonial and Tudor forms with the Modern and International preference for as little ornamentation as possible.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Fairly small cottage-size single- to two story homes with practical floor plans. Simple floor plan, rectangular shape, often with small ell

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical. Garages may be either detached or part of the main house but if attached the garage is usually a subordinate element unlike later homes where the garage became more prominent

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Shallow to medium pitched, gabled or hipped roof usually with no eaves

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Not prominent, generally placed internally

FENESTRATION

Occasional corner-wrapped windows



ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Forward facing gable. Generally asymmetrical with the front entrance off center. Small covered entry porch with simple pillars or columns

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Minimal ornamentation. Lapped wood siding of wood as well as shake, brick, or stone facing

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Queen Anne

A romantic style from the Victorian movement often lavishly decorated with newly obtainable, mass-produced pre-cut trim work. When painted with brilliant colors, these homes are sometimes called “Painted Ladies”. (1880-1910).

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Verticality and complex, picturesque silhouettes.

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical plans reflective of very busy exterior compositions; can have four quite different sides.

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

One of the most complicated, composed of all sorts of steep slopes, turrets, chimneys and decorated cornices and barge boards. Dominantly facing gable. Roofs in district are asphalt.



CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Chimneys are tall and brick and placed on outside walls.

FENESTRATION

Some variances in window sizes with smaller windows placed in gables and turrets. Remaining windows similar in size. Panes 1 over 1 or 2 over 2. Some pairing of windows.

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Doors can be as varied as the windows. Entrance is usually beneath a broad veranda. Transoms above the doors. Doors can be paneled, multi-pane glassed or have incised decoration.

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Wood exteriors with stone foundations. Wooden porches with turned newel posts and fret work. Partial or full width porch which is one story. Wall surface decoration with scalloped shingles, scroll-sawn devices. Each floor may have varying siding treatments.

COLOR

The variety of materials can produce its own color range. Colors range greatly with much variety on individual structures. Trim is painted in contrasting color. Use of multiple contrasting colors.



Ranch

(1945-1970s) Ranch-style houses (also American ranch, California ranch, rambler or rancher) is a domestic architectural style originating in the United States. First built in the 1920s, the ranch style was extremely popular amongst the booming post-war middle class of the 1940s to 1970s.

The ranch house is noted for its long, close-to-the-ground profile, and minimal use of exterior and interior decoration. The houses fuse modernist ideas and styles with notions of the American Western period working ranches to create a very informal and casual living style.

A variation is Raised Ranch. Identifying features: Two story version of the ranch where a furnished basement is mostly or completely above ground, serving as an additional floor, with the door at or nearly at grade.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Single story

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped design. Simple, open floor plans. Attached garage

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Long, low roofline; Large overhanging eaves; Cross-gabled, side-gabled or hip roof

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Generally internally placed



FENESTRATION

Sliding glass doors opening onto a patio; Large windows, often decorated with shutters

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

[pending]

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Exteriors of stucco, brick and wood; Simple and/or rustic interior and exterior trim

COLOR

[pending]

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Romanesque Revival

Revival movement, 1880-1900. Early Romanesque structures from the 1840s-50s resembled Gothic predecessors with Roman forms, while the later style of Henry Hobson Richardson from 1870s-1890 was a truly American adaptation of the style.

Identifying features: Constructed of rough-faced, square stones, round towers with cone-shaped roofs, columns and pilasters with spirals and leaf designs, low, broad “Roman” arches over arcades and doorways, patterned masonry arches over windows.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR



Shingle Style

(Victorian movement, 1874-1910) – These picturesque homes with rambling, informal floor plans are most identifiable by their shingle siding, but this complicated style also borrow details from Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor, Gothic, and Stick style.

Identifying features: Continuous wood shingles on siding and roof, irregular roof line, cross gables, eaves on several levels, porches, symmetrical floor plan. May also have wavy wall surface, patterned shingles, squat half-towers, Palladian windows, rough hewn stone on lower stories, stone arches or window and porches.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Spanish Revival

Identifying features: One story, flat roof or flat roof with a low pitch, earth, thatch or clay tile roof covering, thick walls made with rocks, coquina, or adobe brick coated with stucco, several exterior doors, small windows, originally without glass, wooden or wrought iron bars across the windows, interior shutters

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

Vertical with tall vertical tower

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Red tiled roof

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Chimney is on the side



City of Kirkwood, Missouri – Landmarks Commission Design Guidelines

FENESTRATION

Lower windows framed with arch. Upper windows with false balcony



ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

Door is centered and recessed with tile roof

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Smooth stucco siding

COLOR

Stucco is tan or earth tones

Stick Style

(Victorian movement, 1860-1890) - A short-lived fashion with an emphasis on patterns and lines on the exterior wall surfaces. This austere style could not compete with the more ornate Queen Anne homes that became wildly popular.

Identifying features: Rectangular shape, wood siding, steep, gabled roof, overhanging eaves, ornamental trusses (gable braces), decorative braces and brackets, decorative half-timbering.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

FENESTRATION

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

COLOR

Architectural Styles found in Kirkwood

Tudor Revival

Revival movement, 1890-present. The Tudor Revival became especially popular with 1920s suburban homes, loosely based on late medieval prototypes. These are sometimes referred to as the Picturesque Cottage, English Cottage, or simply Tudor.

Identifying features: Many are identified with false(ornamental) half-timbering, a medieval English building tradition, often with stucco or masonry veneered walls, steeply pitched roof, cross-gabled plan, massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney pots.

The emphasis was on the simple, rustic and the less impressive aspects of Tudor architecture, imitating in this way medieval cottages or country houses. Though the style follows these more modest characteristics, items such as steeply pitched roofs, half-timbering often infilled with herringbone brickwork, tall mullioned windows, high chimneys, jettied(overhanging) first floors above pillared porches, dormer windows supported by consoles, and even at times thatched roofs, gave Tudor Revival its more striking effects.

GENERAL PROPORTIONS

[pending]

SPATIAL DESIGNATION & FLOOR PLAN

Asymmetrical

ROOF TYPES & FEATURES

Steeply pitched roof; Prominent cross gables

CHIMNEY PLACEMENT

Massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney pots



FENESTRATION

Tall, narrow windows; Small window panes

ENTRANCE ATTRIBUTES

[pending]

STRUCTURAL & FACEWORK MATERIALS

Decorative half-timbering. Many are identified with false (ornamental) half-timbering, a medieval English building tradition, often with stucco or masonry veneered walls. Their modern counterparts consist more likely of bricks or blocks of various materials, stucco, or even simple stud wall framing, with a look-alike "frame" of thin boards added on the outside to mimic the earlier functional and structural weight-bearing heavy timbers.

COLOR

[pending]