

# YOUR OLD HOUSE

## Historic Preservation Resource and Design Guide



◆ Alteration ◆◆ Repair ◆◆ Addition ◆◆ Restoration ◆



Department of Planning & Community Development

DYKEMAN



INSPIRING EVERYDAY SPACES



# YOUR OLD HOUSE

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## Historic Preservation Resource and Design Guide

**Prepared By:**

Dykeman Architects

**For:**

Everett Historical Commission and the  
City of Everett Department of Planning and Community Development

**Everett Historical Commission (2006)**

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*Whether embarking on a complicated restoration project or simply replacing a front porch railing, it is important to maintain the integrity and historical significance of a precious older home ... especially Your Old House.*

# Forward

The homes and neighborhoods in the City of Everett have a rich heritage of architectural styles. Historic homes, streetscapes and neighborhoods reflect the roots of the community and contribute significantly to Everett's sense of place and identity. This guide is meant to assist those who wish to continue the preservation of these historic resources as they work on their historic homes or build new structures in historic neighborhoods.

This guide focuses on three architectural style types that are commonly found in Everett. It includes information on design details for entries including porches, doors and windows. It also offers guidance on the appropriate proportion of design details. Since many homes are not one pure style, but include details from a variety of styles, this information will apply widely to Everett's homes and neighborhoods.

Preservation of historic homes and neighborhoods is an ongoing endeavor that depends on the investment of time and resources. Appropriate design is vital to preservation of historic buildings and applies to all projects large and small. The cumulative effect of appropriate design on individual properties is preservation of the character of the neighborhood. We hope this guide will encourage and assist the reader along the path of appropriate design.

Everett Historical Commission and  
City of Everett Department of Planning and Community Development

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MODERN HOME No. 145

**\$1,294<sup>00</sup>**

For \$1,294.00 we will furnish all of the material to build this Eight-Room House, consisting of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mill Work, Ceiling, Flooring, Finishing Lumber, Brick Mantel, Building Paper, Pipe, Gutter, Sash Weights, Hardware and Painting Material. NO EXTRAS, as we guarantee enough material at the above price to build this house according to our plans.

By allowing a fair price for labor, cement, brick and plaster, which we do not furnish, this house can be built complete for about \$3,050.00, including all material and labor.

For Our Offer of Free Plans See Page 3.

**M**ODERN HOME No. 145 is a Colonial house with bungalow effect. Note the arrangement by which the monotony of the long sloping roof is broken, permitting four Colonial windows, providing the two front bedrooms of the second floor with an abundance of light. The cobblestones outside chimney and the clusters of columns on the front porch with a bay window in the dining room, are features that will be sure to please. The porch extends across the entire width of the house and along the right side past the exposed cobblestone chimney. We recommend applying the shingles on the sides in alternate rows 2 inches and 6 inches to the weather, as shown in the illustration.

**First Floor.**

The front door opens into a large reception hall, 12 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, in which there is an open stairway leading to the second floor. A brick mantel is specified for the living room and a beamed ceiling for the dining room. Floors and Craftsman trim in the living room, dining room and hall are of clear oak; maple floor in the kitchen, pantry and maid's room, with yellow pine Craftsman trim. A rear porch, 6 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, is approached from the dining room. By this arrangement the dining room is lighted from the rear, as well as by means of the bay window on the right.

**Second Floor.**

Floors and trim for the three bedrooms and bathroom are No. 1 grade yellow pine. All three bedrooms are of good size, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. A feature of the second floor which will commend itself to the housewife is the linen closet, 7 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

For size of rooms see floor plans.

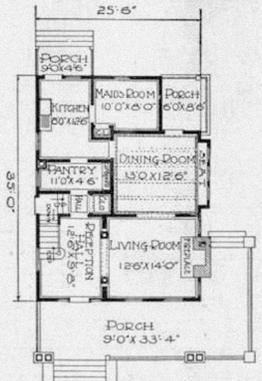
Built on a concrete foundation and excavated under the entire house. We furnish \*A\* cedar shingles for roof and shingle siding; framing timbers of the best quality yellow pine. All windows glazed with "A" quality glass.

**Height of Ceilings.**

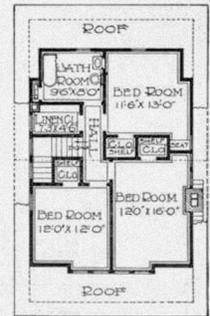
Basement, 7 feet from floor to joists, with cement floor.  
 First floor, 9 feet from floor to ceiling.  
 Second floor, 8 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling.  
 Painted with two coats of best paint outside; one coat of shingle stain for shingle siding; varnish and wood filler for interior finish. Cost of paint, varnish, wood filler and shingle stain is included in above price. If you have a house of this size that needs repainting, we will sell the outside paint (two coats) and shingle stain in the color combination shown for only \$40.82.

This house can be built on a lot 37 feet wide.

Complete Warm Air Heating Plant, for soft coal, extra.....	\$ 88.33
Complete Warm Air Heating Plant, for hard coal, extra.....	90.49
Complete Steam Heating Plant, extra.....	210.70
Complete Hot Water Heating Plant, extra.....	251.13
Complete Plumbing Outfit, extra.....	137.07
Acetylene Lighting Plant, extra.....	49.50



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.  CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Copy of page from Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalogue of standard home designs, 1916  
 Good example of an "upscale" Craftsman

# Introduction

When it comes to your home, the notion of “street appeal” is every bit as important today as it was 100 years ago. Research shows that a majority of historic restoration and remodeling efforts spent on the American home are focused on elements that are seen from the street and sidewalk. It is further shown that architectural elements located at the ground level such as entry steps and handrails, porches along with their rails and roof structure, doors and windows receive the greatest percentage of attention. With this knowledge, this handbook will focus primarily on the restoration of the “entryway” or “front entrance.”

This guide focuses on three architectural styles commonly found in Everett: Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and American Foursquare. Basic information is provided to guide homeowners, designers, builders and developers as they work on historic homes or new developments in Everett’s historic neighborhoods. There is a wealth of information available on each style presented here, and we encourage readers to utilize the Appendix to assist in further research.

Whether you are embarking on a complicated restoration project or simply replacing a front porch railing, it is important to maintain the architectural integrity and historical significance of a precious older home ... especially *your old house*. Success and satisfaction with your project will most often be assured when the restoration, addition or repair strategy involves consulting professional resources and guides such as this.

Enjoy the journey.



# PART I COLONIAL REVIVAL

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1900 thru 1941



Sears, Roebuck and Co. – The “*Lexington*”, circa 1925



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*Even today, new homes and subdivisions promote the  
Colonial Revival style.*

# Overview of Style

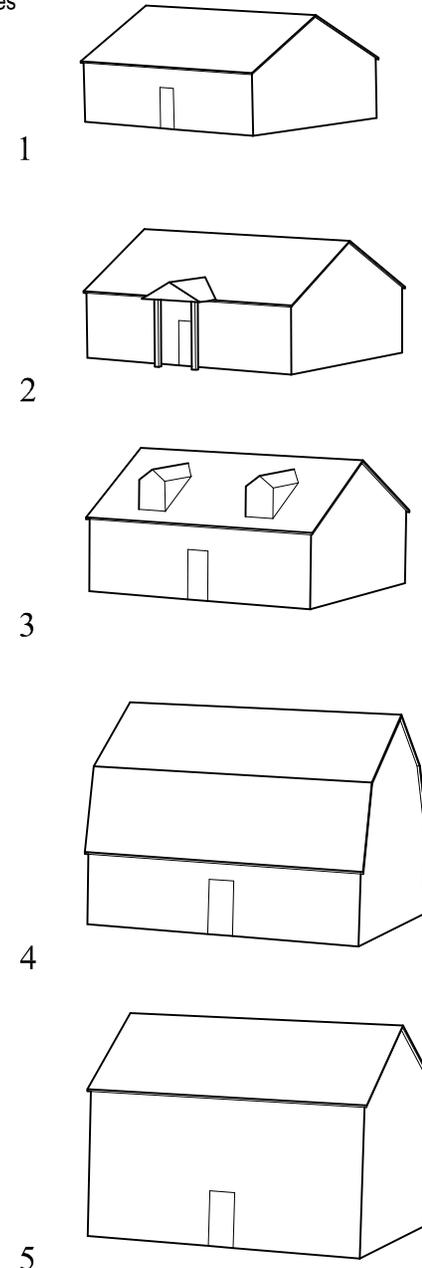
Based on earlier pure European styles and Colonial American examples made popular during the 17th and 18th centuries, the Colonial Revival style home saw a rebirth beginning in the late 19th century and lasting through the better half of the 20th century in America, with many adaptations found today in Everett. This style was particularly popular among Everett's early successful business owners. Inspired by America's Centennial and a nostalgic interest in national heritage, the Colonial Revival sought to closely replicate and embellish the early English and Dutch houses found along the Atlantic Coast. Companies such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. widely sold not only plans for Colonial Revival style homes, but also materials for entire houses to be shipped to the desired location and built by the homeowner. Even today new homes and subdivisions promote the Colonial Revival style.

Common popular Colonial Revival subtypes found in the Everett urban areas include (1) the Cape Cod (one story with a gable roof), (2) the Colonial Bungalow (one story with an entrance portico), (3) the Williamsburg (one and a half story with dormers), (4) the Dutch Colonial (one and a half stories with a side or front gambrel roof) and (5) variants of the earlier Georgian and Adam prototypes (two stories with a gable or hip roof). Generally Colonial Revival homes have few exterior protrusions with the exception of the front portico and dormers. Dormers tend to consist of gable roofs, although the Dutch Colonial dormers may have shed roofs. Many Colonial Revival variations exaggerate specific architectural details or increase the overall proportions of the house, but it is the adherence to symmetry, simplicity and formality that characterize this style.

With few exceptions, ornate porticos give prominence to the front entryway thus creating a desirable focal point for the home. The entrance is most often on the centerline of the street-facing front facade, flanked by windows on both sides of equal size and shape. One acceptable variation is for one side window to be replaced with a "bay" or "bow" window.

A good landscaping design should complement the style's symmetry with an emphasis on balance and formality often highlighted with a white picket fence enclosing the front yard.

## Typical Subtypes





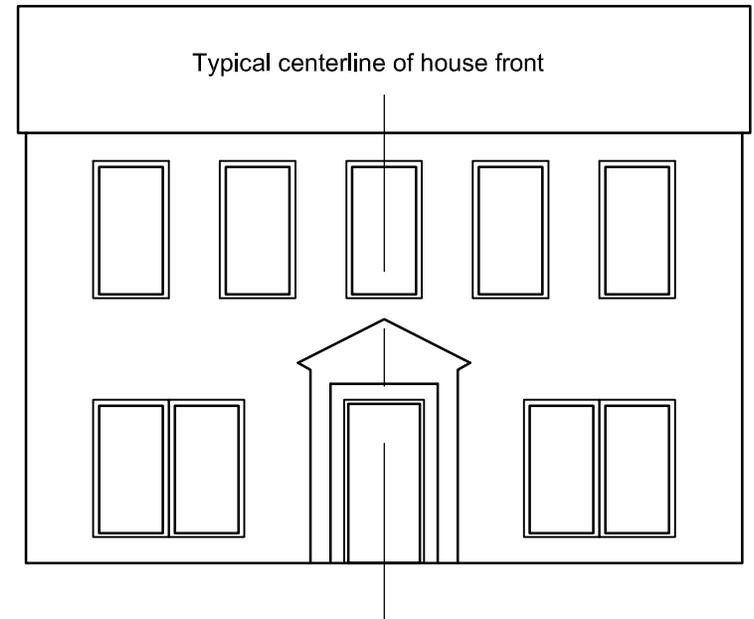
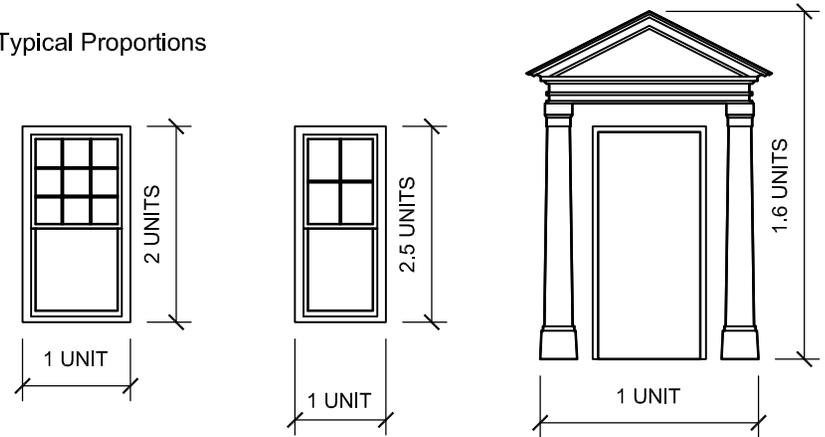
Sears, Roebuck and Co. One-Story Colonial Revival Kit Home, Circa 1916

# Essential Characteristics

The next few pages identify Essential Characteristics consisting of shapes, materials, detailing, and proportions that typically make up the Colonial Revival style and include:

- ♦ Symmetry - the door is central with pairs of windows on either side. On a two-story home, the second story shall have five windows with the middle window directly above the doorway or two window units equal spaced on each side of the entry.
- ♦ Emphasis is on the front entryway with an intricate portico. The entrance should remain proportionate (see Typical Proportions) and visible from the street.
- ♦ Accurate examples of this style typically utilize no more than three steps leading up to the entryway landing.
- ♦ Windows should either have shutters or cornices. If shutters are used, they should be proportionate to the windows and resemble functioning shutters. Windows are typically double-hung and their height either twice or two and a half times their width (see Typical Proportions).

Typical Proportions



Typical Front Facade

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This example of a Colonial Revival Bungalow exemplifies a highly detailed portico supported by two pilasters and is approached by three steps. Within the portico the solid entry door is flanked by sidelights while outside of the portico on either side are two pairs of double hung windows with shutters.

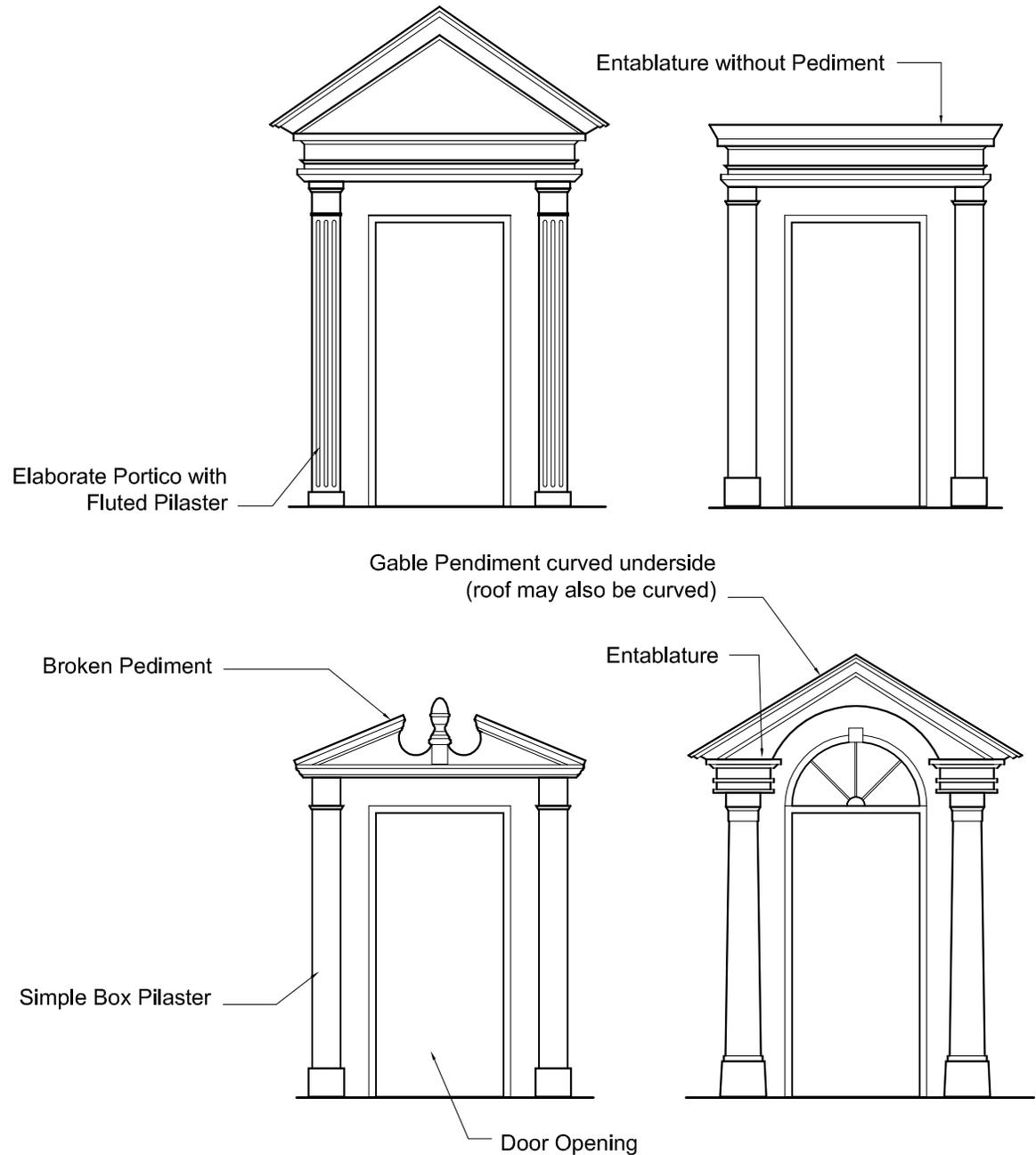


# Essential Characteristics

## Porticos

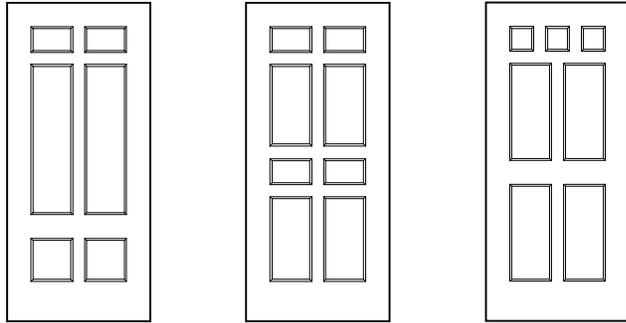
The Colonial Revival style emphasizes the front entrance primarily through the use of a highly detailed *portico*. A portico consists of several elements including a pediment of various configurations and is most often supported on either side by columns or pilasters which are integrated into the wall. A variant may utilize brackets projecting from the face of the wall on either side of the door to support the pediment or roof.

The portico should be clearly seen from the street and proportionate to the size of the house.



# Essential Characteristics

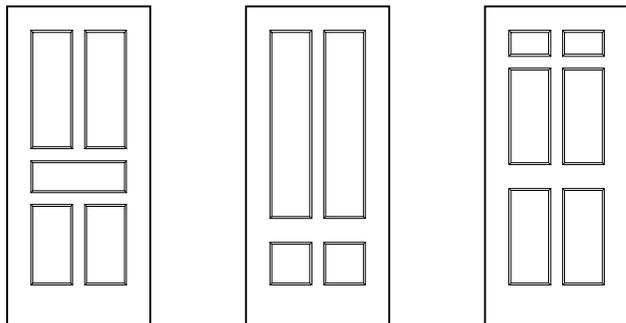
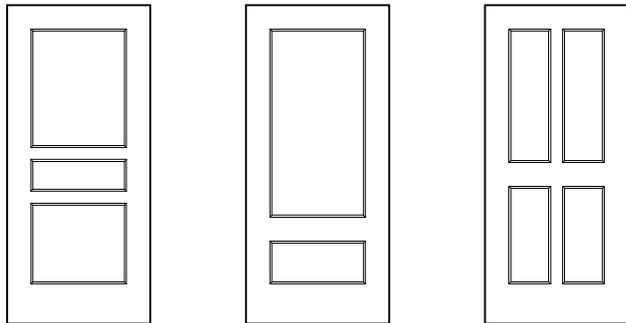
## Doors



Front entry doors appropriate for the Colonial Revival entryway come in a variety of simple configurations consisting of solid wood stiles with accentuated recessed panels.

In original versions of this style, the door panels would not include panes of glass. The sidelights and transoms (see page 9) are typically used to let daylight into the entry hall.

The door is commonly painted a different color than the rest of the house deliberately calling attention to itself.

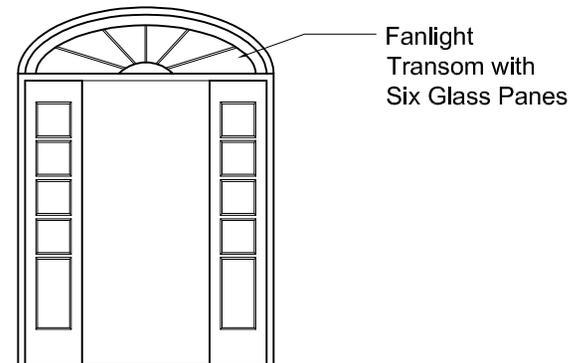
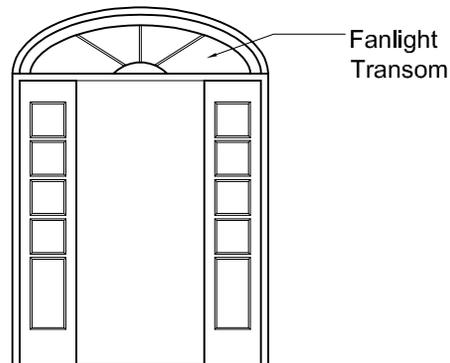
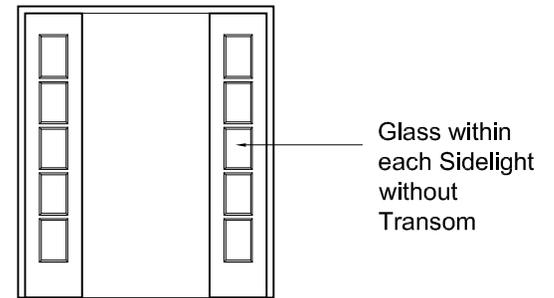
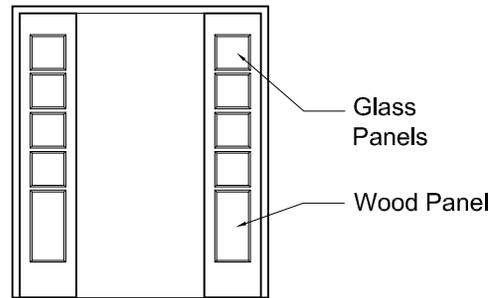
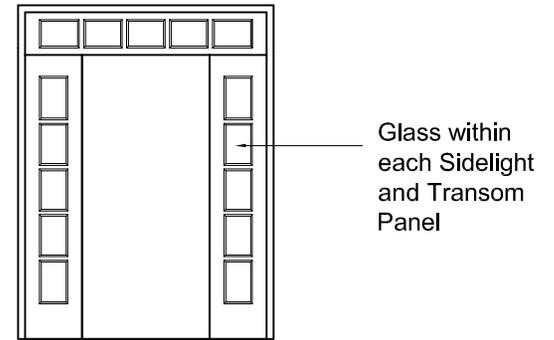
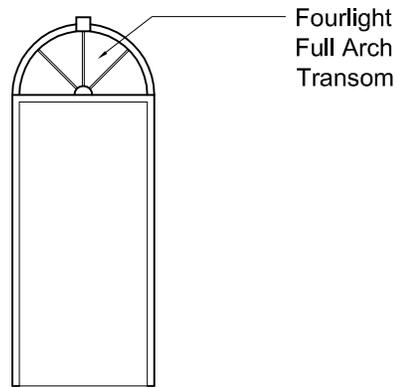


# Essential Characteristics

## Sidelights and Transoms

Since most front entry doors are solid on the Colonial Revival, the sidelights and transoms provide two functions. They allow for light to enter the foyer area and add emphasis and "sparkle" to the main entrance area.

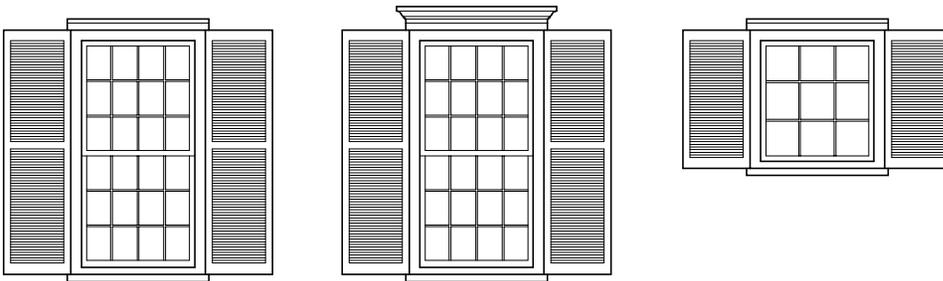
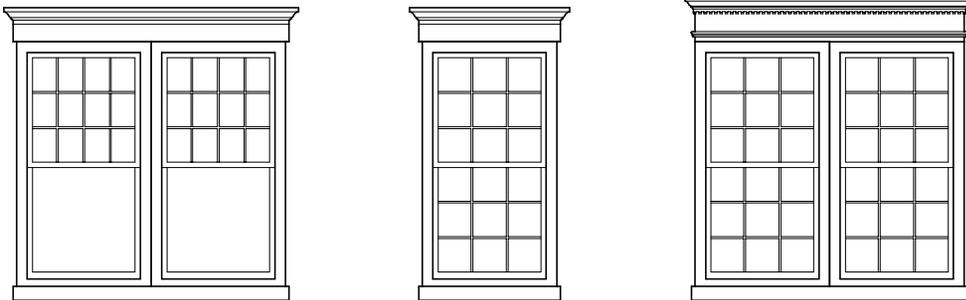
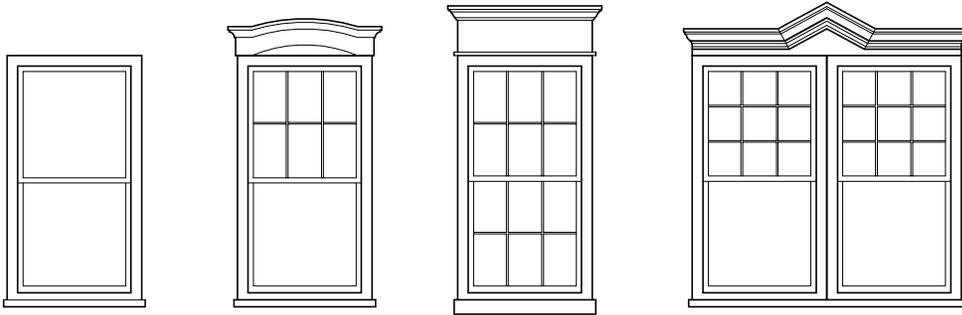
In most instances, the basic configuration of the panels, whether glass or wood, should closely imitate panels found within the door.



# Essential Characteristics

## Window Treatment

Windows on Colonial Revival homes are encased with mouldings, with either cornices atop the windows or shutters on their sides. Shutters should resemble functioning shutters and should be proportionate to the window.



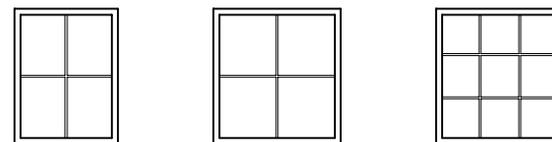
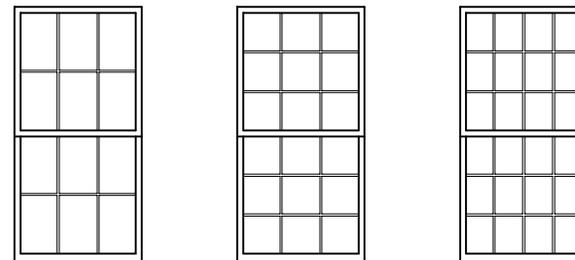
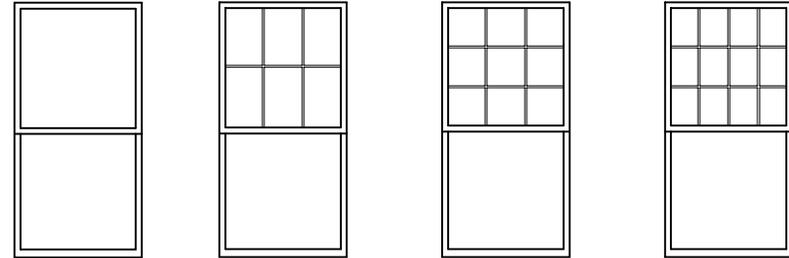
# Essential Characteristics

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## Windows

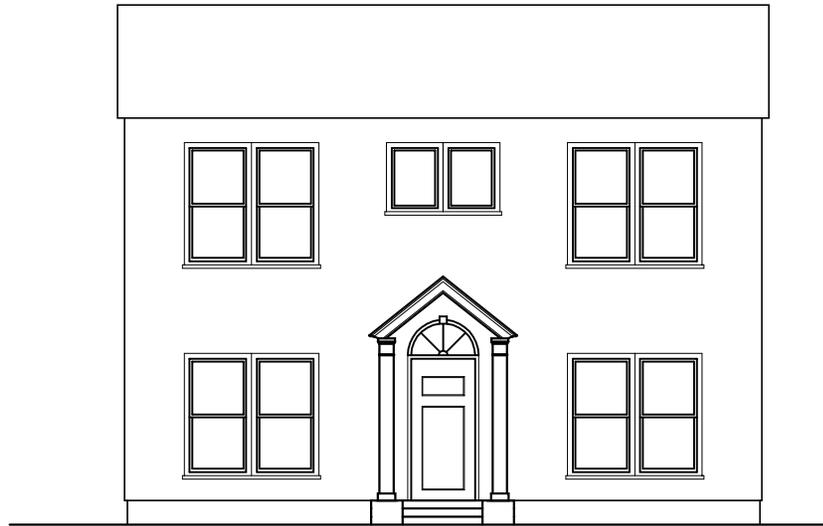
Colonial Revival homes typically use double-hung windows with various configurations of the glass panes. Panes are created by dividing up the window sash area with intermediate mullions. Typical configurations are one, six, nine or twelve-over-one, or six, nine and twelve panes above and can equal number below.

Windows directly above porticos on two-story homes are often a small square or rectangular single window with a variety of pane configurations.



# Variations

## Main Entrance Facade



The following variations of the Colonial Revival style were created by combining architectural elements illustrated under the "Essential Characteristics" heading on pages 5 - 11.

The appropriate use of elements in various combinations has provided each example with its own unique look and feel yet it is possible to distinguish this style from others.

These examples illustrate two story Colonial Revival homes. The architectural elements shown on the first story are appropriate for one story sub-types such as a one story bungalow shown on page 6.



# Variations

## Main Entrance Facade





# PART II

# CRAFTSMAN

1905 thru 1930



Sears, Roebuck and Co. – Craftsman, circa 1913



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*Unlike many of the styles of the time, the Craftsman style home did not recall a previous historical period or style.*

# Overview of Style

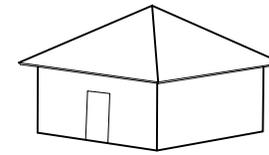
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## Typical Subtypes

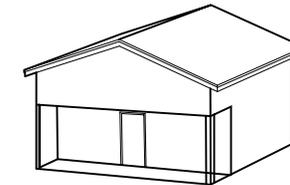
The Craftsman style evolved from the Arts and Crafts Movement that originated in England at the turn of the 20th century and was made popular with the writings of John Ruskin and in response to social upheaval against the Industrial Revolution and Victorian ideals of the time. Promoting craftsmanship, the Arts and Crafts Movement celebrated the individual artisan in all fields of the arts and crafts. Through famous decorative art work by William Morris and other European artisans, the movement quickly spread throughout the United States. American furniture designer Gustav Stickley published "Craftsman" magazine of house plans as did the California architectural firm of Greene & Greene, who integrated their "American" interpretation of the Arts and Crafts movement into designs that became synonymous with the Craftsman style.

Unlike many styles of the time, the Craftsman style home did not recall any historical associations with earlier European periods. Emphasizing simplicity, informality and efficiency, the Craftsman home is typically asymmetric and entrance is through a large and deep porch. Porch supports are typically exaggerated in size as if they were supporting more than the roof above. Roofs are typically low-pitched with large overhangs and exposed rafters at the eaves. Natural and local materials are used throughout the house, likewise the color echoes the soft colors found in nature.

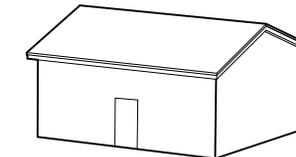
Many variations occur on the Craftsman style house, although the basic types are simple structures with either (1) a hipped or pyramidal roof, (2) a front gable roof, or (3) a side gable roof. More complex structures have either (4) a double front gable roof or (5) a cross gable roof. All types include a front porch that either stands alone or is a part of the main body of the house.



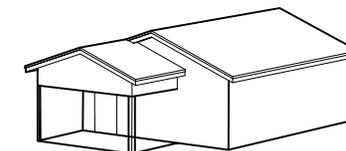
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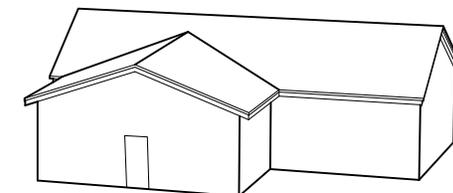
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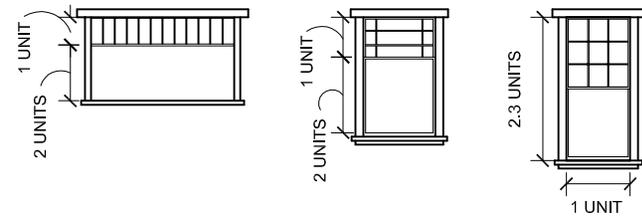


Everett Craftsman appropriately restored and preserved.

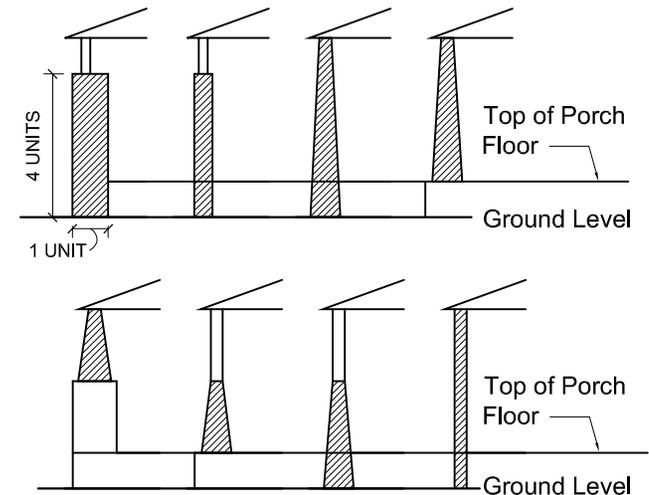
# Essential Characteristics

The next few pages identify Essential Characteristics consisting of shapes, materials, detailing, and proportions that typically make up the Craftsman style and include:

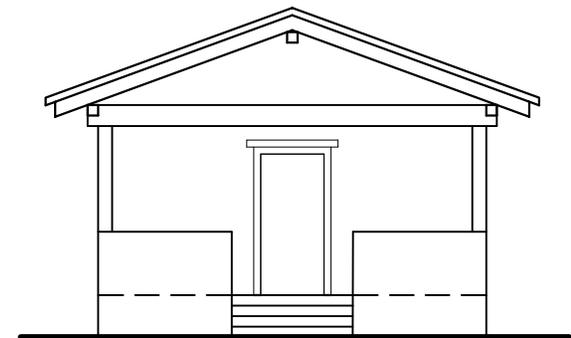
- Use of angular and 90 degree angles for trim and walls with emphasis on the horizontal. Very limited use of curved surfaces and edges.
- Lack of excessive ornamentation, particularly Victorian adornments.
- Emphasis on craftsmanship - expressing the joining of materials.
- Use of natural and local materials.
- Trim normally lighter in shade than the overall house color.
- Wide painted wood trim around windows and doors.
- Double-hung windows most often with smaller panes of glass of various configurations top sash unit (see Window Proportions).
- Windows typically arranged in groups of two or three.
- Simple door design with a glass opening.
- Sidelights sometimes found at single doors but rarely around double doors.
- "Mission or Prairie Style" exterior pathway and porch lighting fixtures.
- Large and deep entry porch with roof structure supported by various stylistic columns mounted on stylistic support base structure (see Porch Support Proportions).



Common Window Proportions



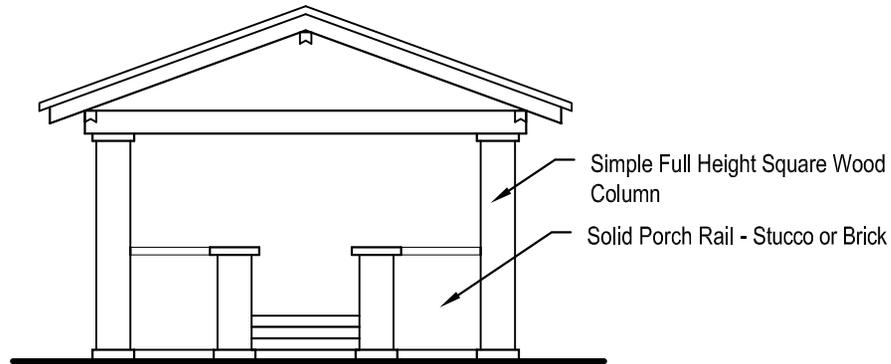
Cross-Section View showing Porch Support Proportions



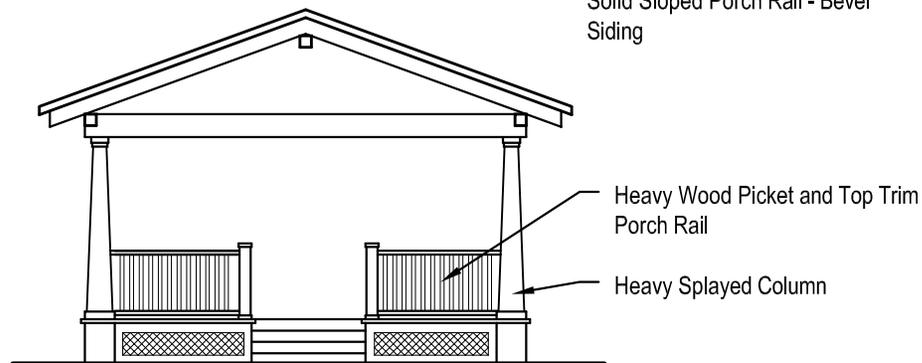
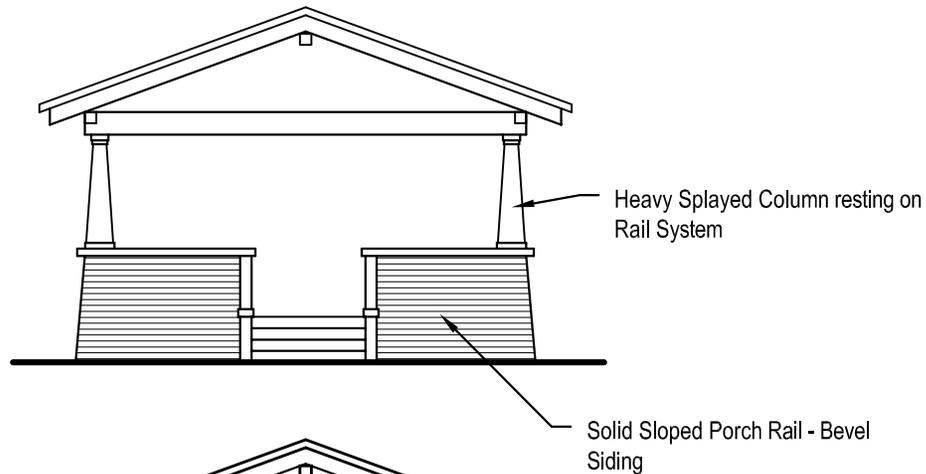
Typical Front Entry

# Essential Characteristics

## Porches



Front porches are a fundamental element of the Craftsman style home. Typical materials used on front porches are brick, stone, stucco and wood siding, using natural materials as much as possible.



# Essential Characteristics

## Porches

Columns are angular, either square or pyramidal in shape (see page 18, Porch Support Proportions), and can be either full length or half the height of the porch and rest on a square oversized base.

Porch columns should be massive and overscaled, appearing to support more than the weight of the roof structure.

Wood ballisters and railings should impart a heavy look with an exaggerated scale of details. Solid porch railing constructed of wood, stone, brick or stucco helps to convey the "grounded" look that is consistent with the Craftsman style.

Similar to the main house roof, the porch roof should utilize exposed rafters and wide overhangs at the eaves.

Architectural cross-section of a porch. It features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and wide eaves. The porch is supported by four massive, tapered columns filled with a stone pattern. A solid railing runs across the front of the porch.

Washed River Rock Supports infilled with boxed-in Stucco Rail.

Architectural cross-section of a porch. It features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and wide eaves. The porch is supported by two brick bases, each with a single splayed wood column. The railing consists of heavy wood pickets and a solid brick base.

Brick Base Supporting Single Splayed Wood Columns with Heavy Wood Picket Rail.

Center entrance and steps.

Architectural cross-section of a porch. It features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and wide eaves. The porch is supported by two brick bases, each with a cluster of four square wood columns. The railing consists of heavy wood pickets and a solid brick base with lattice underneath.

Brick Base Supporting a Cluster of 4 Square Wood Columns with Heavy Wood Picket Rail and lattice enclosing the porch underside.

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Craftsman 20

# Essential Characteristics

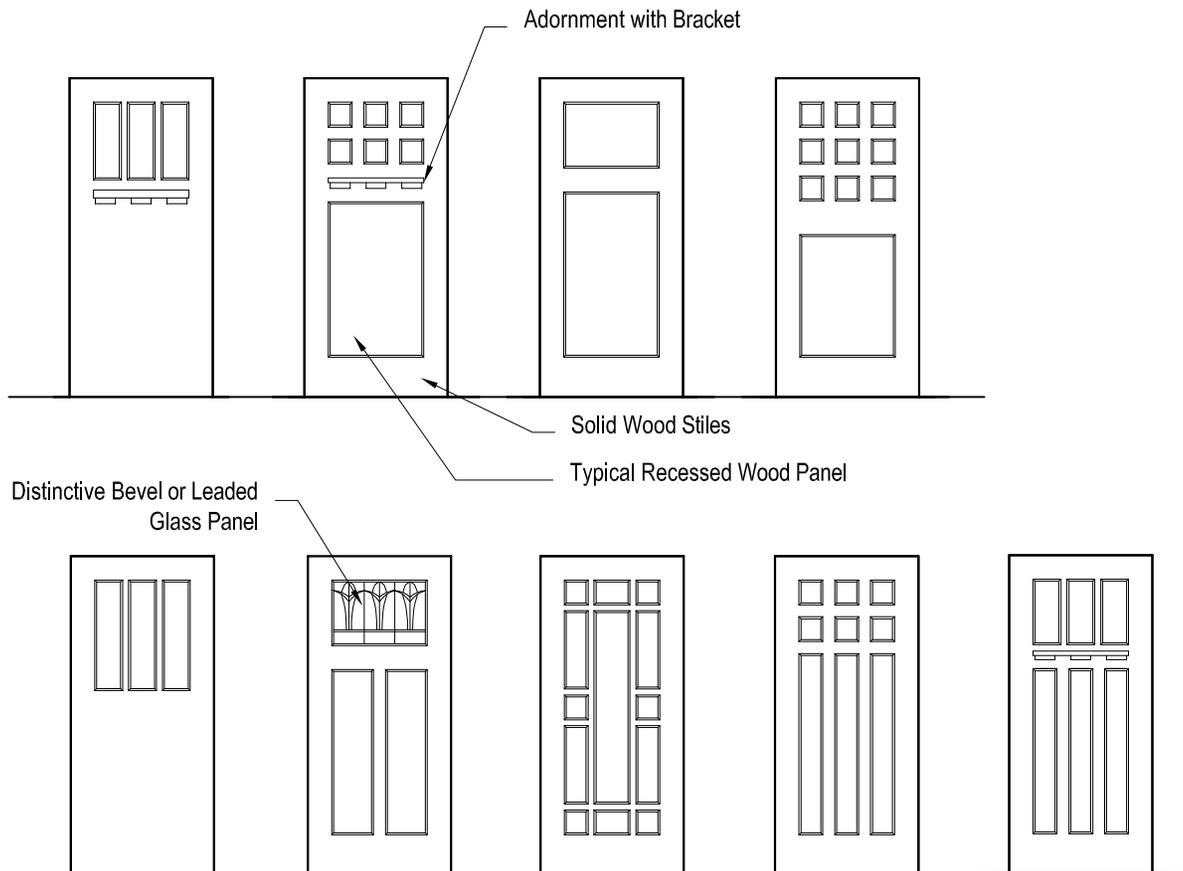
## Doors

The Craftsman style front entry door is commonly constructed of solid wood stiles with unadorned rectilinear recessed panels using hardwoods such as maple, oak, ash or mahogany. A true rendition of a Craftsman door is left natural with the wood tone and grain expressed.

Incorporation of glass panels is common and usually located in the upper panels only. Distinct glass patterns using bevel glass designs borrowed from the Prairie style are common and distinguish the Craftsman door from other styles.

Another distinguishing feature common to this style is the addition of a bracket that spans the width of the upper panels.

Craftsman style doors are now available in fiberglass versions with natural appearing wood grain and accept stain and tend to be highly weather resistant.



# Essential Characteristics

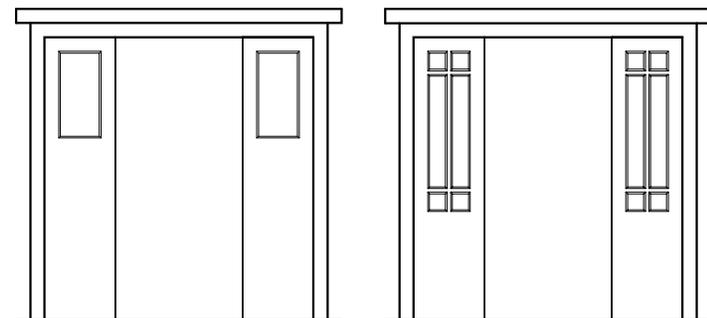
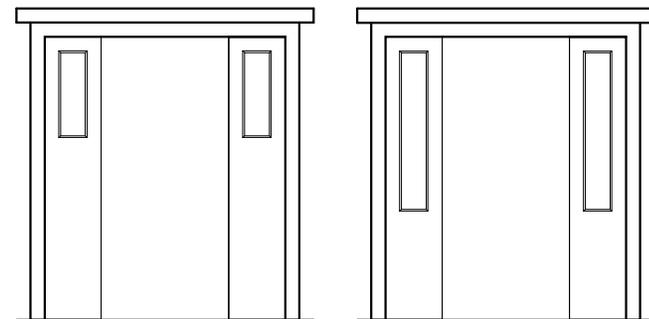
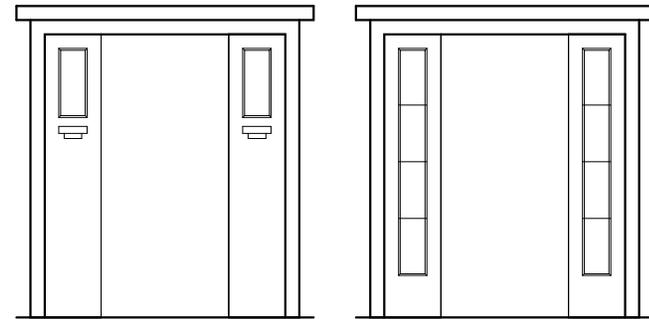
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## Sidelights

Similar to the doors they surround, Craftsman style sidelights are simple and rectilinear in design. Sidelights with this style are common with single doors and rarely with double doors.

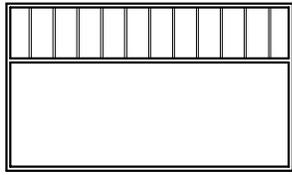
Material, finish and layout of the stiles, wood and glass panels should mimic that of the door.

Wide painted trim with distinctive head trim is commonly found around doors and sidelights.

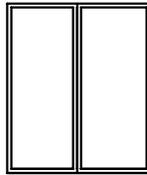


# Essential Characteristics

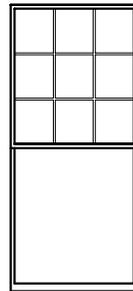
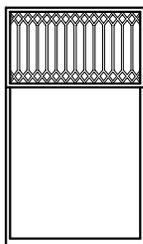
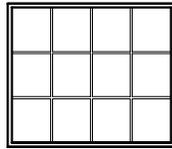
## Windows



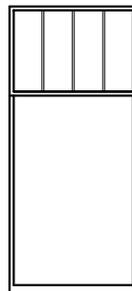
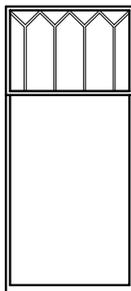
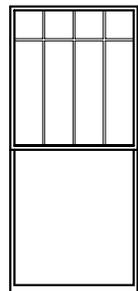
Rectangular picture unit with one third of the upper portion devoted to small panes



Casement configuration



Basic double-hung units found in venacular types



Double-hung windows are the most common window type found on a Craftsman style house. The upper sash is treated with a variety of glass pane configurations that utilize simple geometric patterns repeated to form a more complex overall design. Many window designs originated with the Mission or Prairie styles.

To best honor this style, window sash should be constructed of wood. Many custom order and standard off-the-shelf wood windows are produced today with configurations that replicate Craftsman detailing. In addition, new or replacement vinyl, fiberglass or vinyl coated aluminum windows are available but tend to offer fewer style variations that replicate historic window configurations.

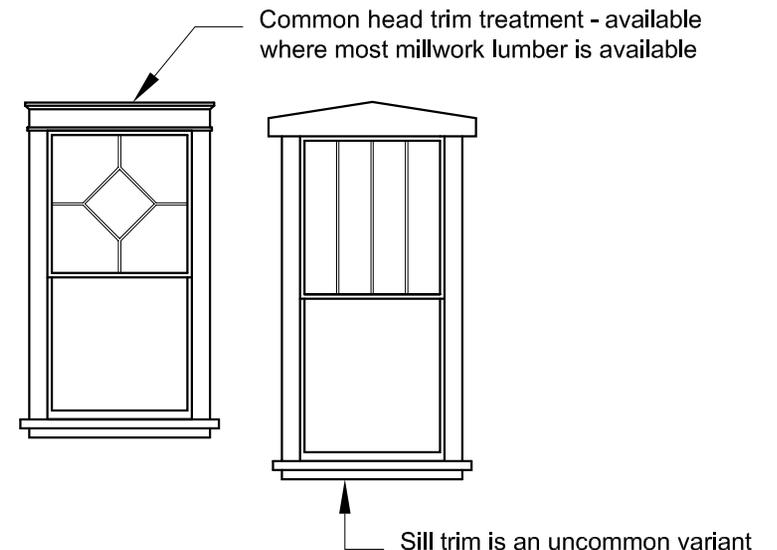
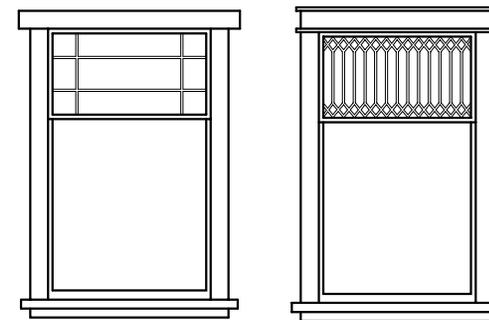
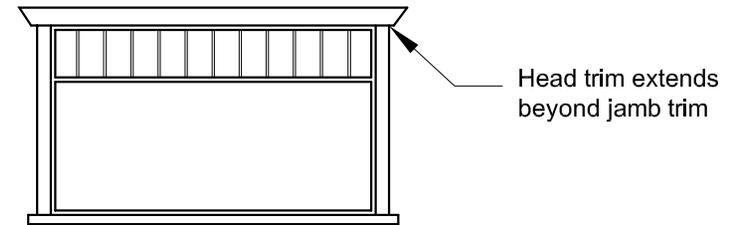
Prairie style casement windows using vertical rectilinear glass panes are also commonly found with the Craftsman style. Casement window units are commonly placed side-by-side in groups of two or three.

# Essential Characteristics

## Window Treatment

Craftsman style emphasizes the window unit by surrounding it with wide wood trim that is typically about three and a half inches wide at the either side (jamb). The head trim is wider and extends up to two inches beyond the jamb trim. The window stool or sill is most often left untrimmed, using the sill built into the window unit.

Similar to the rest of the house trim, the window trim is typically a lighter tone than the main body of the house.



# Variations

## Main Entrance Facade

The following variations of the Craftsman style were created by combining architectural elements illustrated under the "Essential Characteristics" heading on pages 18 - 24.

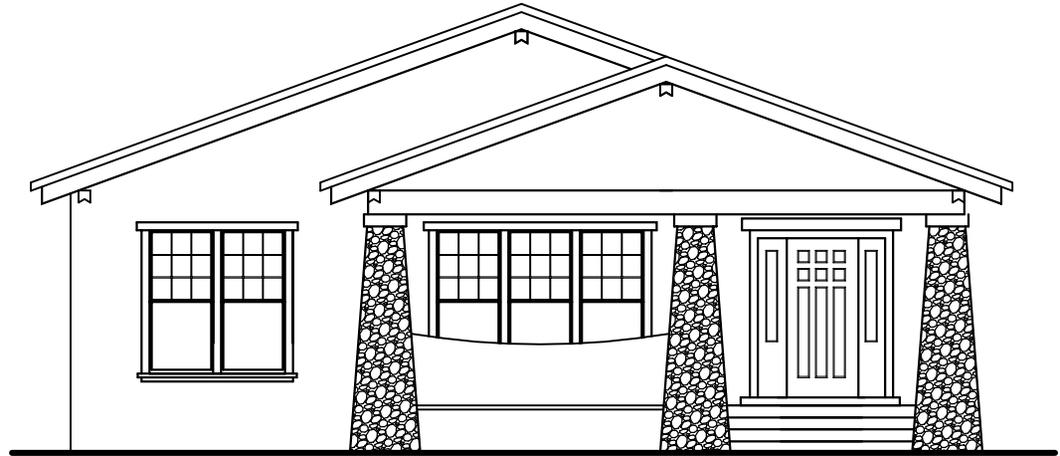
The appropriate use of elements in various combinations has provided each example with its own unique look and feel yet it is possible to distinguish this style from others.



# Variations

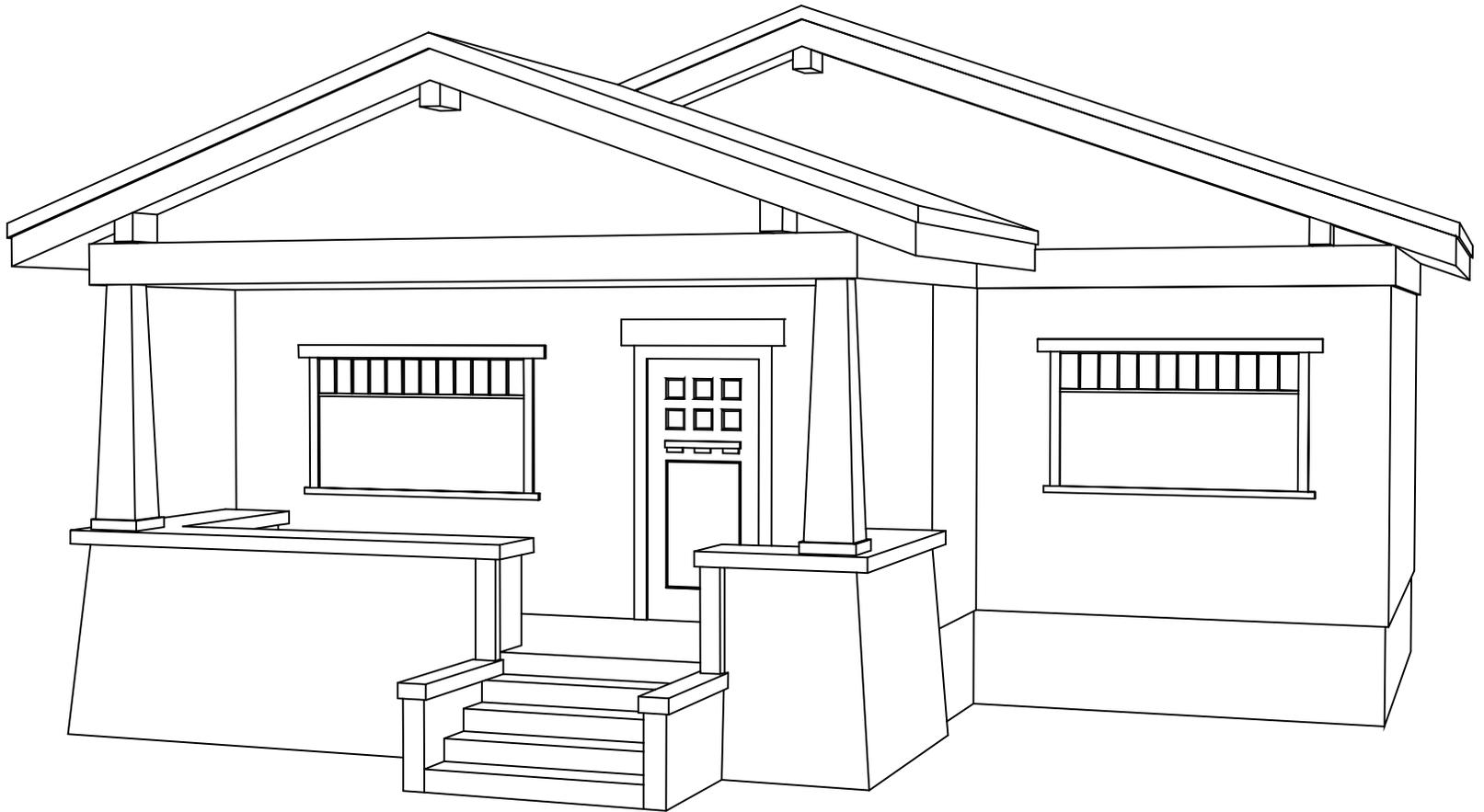
## Main Entrance Facade

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Craftsman Bungalow Subtype



Craftsman Bungalow Subtype

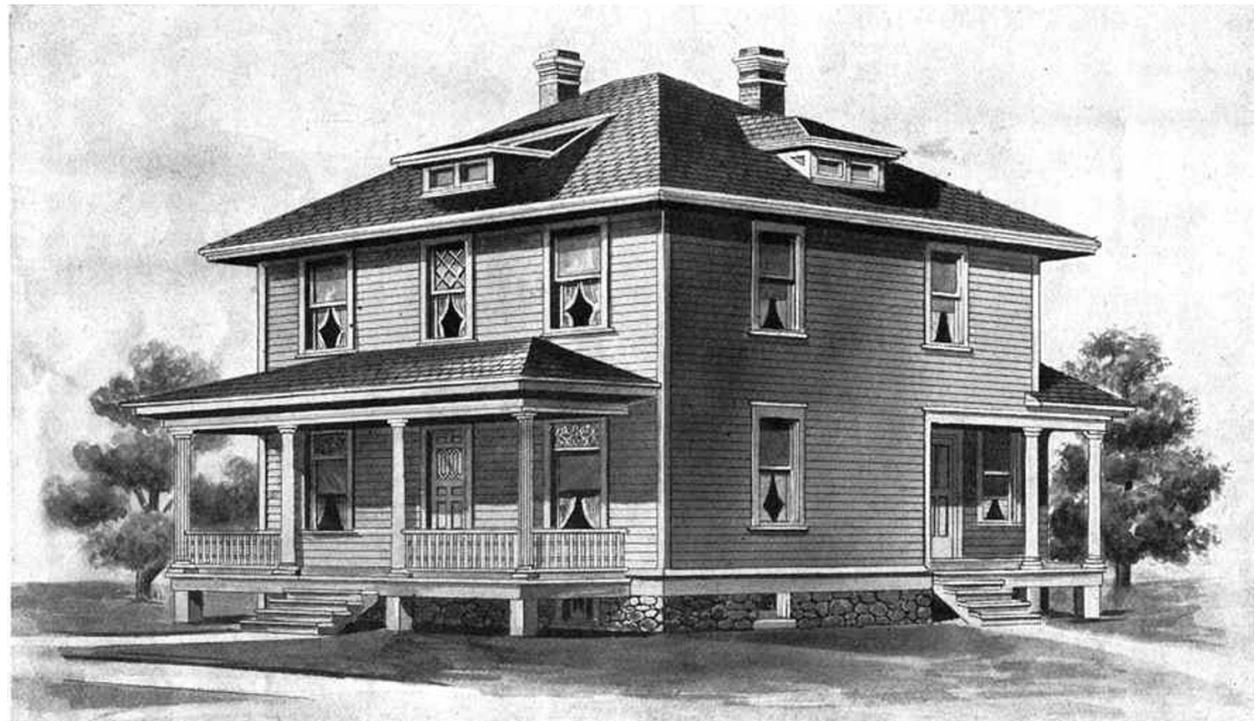


# PART III

# AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

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1895 thru 1930s



Sears, Roebuck and Co. – American Foursquare, circa 1916



Department of Planning & Community Development



*The compact American Foursquare plan was simple and efficient, creating a two to two-and-a-half story home resembling a cube that took advantage of small building lots sprouting up in the expanding urban landscape.*

# Overview of Style

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One of the more popular styles at the turn of the 20th century and into the 1930s, the American Foursquare exemplified American ingenuity. The compact plan was simple and efficient, creating a two to two-and-a-half story home resembling a cube that took advantage of small building lots sprouting up in the expanding urban landscape.

American Foursquare homes either (1) have all exterior sides equal in length, or (2) the side facade slightly longer in length than the front, yet all American Foursquare homes have hip or pyramidal roofs and a large entrance porch along the front facade. The one-story American Foursquare, often referred to as the "Workingman's Foursquare," is not as common as their two-story counterpart but share the same square plan and roof configurations.

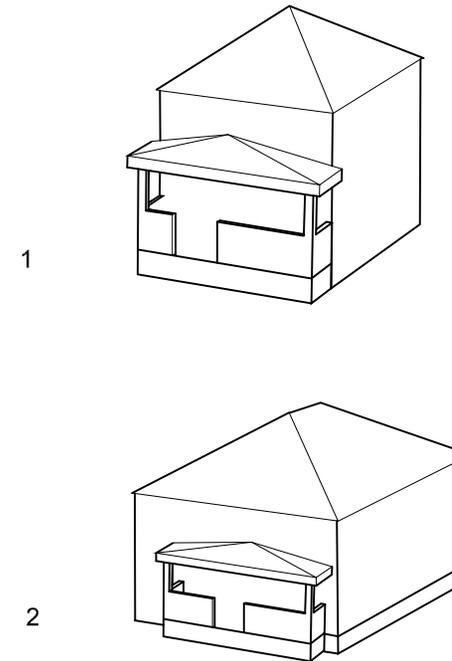
The American Foursquare is sometimes categorized as a "form" rather than a "style". This form serves as a "box" onto which a variety of architectural styling is applied. In the Pacific Northwest, the most typical styles used to adorn American Foursquare houses are Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Craftsman and Prairie. Stylistic architectural detailing is most often reserved for the entry doors, adjacent windows, outdoor lighting fixtures and front porch configuration. Unadorned variations of the Foursquare echo to the earlier "farmhouse" vernacular found across America

The American Foursquare home most often have a raised basement requiring several stairs leading to a deep covered front porch that spans most of the width of the main front facade. The main roof and porch have deep overhanging eaves with a hipped dormer frequently found on the main roof facing the street. Dormers are appropriate on all four sides but are most common on larger versions of the style.

Windows are almost always double-hung and placement of doors and window is typically asymmetrical placed on the main ground floor and symmetrical on the top. Additions are often found, either as rear wings, side porches or other single rooms, breaking the rectangular footprint of the house.

This style was finished with common building materials found within the geographic area, and may include: brick, stone, stucco, wood siding and shingle siding.

## Typical Subtypes





American Foursquare showing solid rail, entry door with sidelights and stylistic square windows each side of door.

# Essential Characteristics

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The next few pages identify Essential Characteristics consisting of shapes, materials, detailing, and proportions that are common to the American Foursquare main front entryway facade and include:

## General

- ♦Prominent front porch usually extending full width of home.
- ♦Low-pitched hip or pyramidal roof.
- ♦Dormers may be topped with either a hip, gable or shed roof.
- ♦Double-hung windows with wide painted wood trim (see window proportions).
- ♦Box like shape two to two-and-a-half stories in height with front and side walls equal in length forming a square plan.
- ♦The porch rails, like the stair rail, are most commonly "boxed in" and paneled to match the home overall siding material and paint scheme.

## Colonial

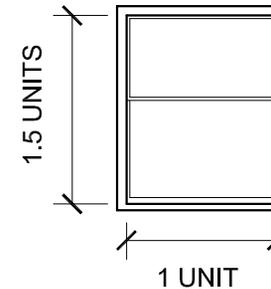
- ♦Subdued Colonial architectural detailing.
- ♦Symmetry, especially on second floor.

## Craftsman

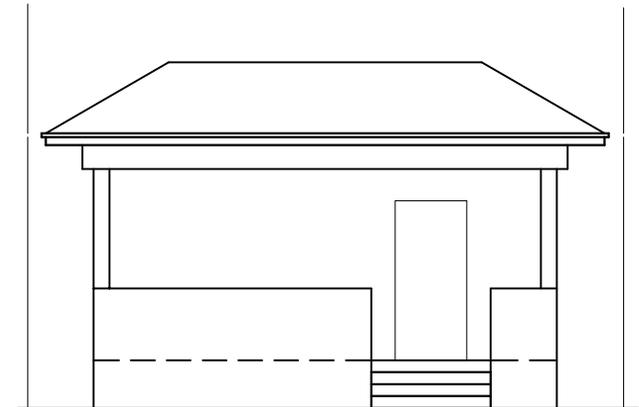
- ♦Subdued Craftsman architectural detailing.
- ♦Exposed rafters.

## Prairie

- ♦Subdued Prairie architectural detailing with sparse use of trim.
- ♦Large porch roof support columns.
- ♦Broad overhanging roof with horizontal enclosed eaves.



Window Proportions



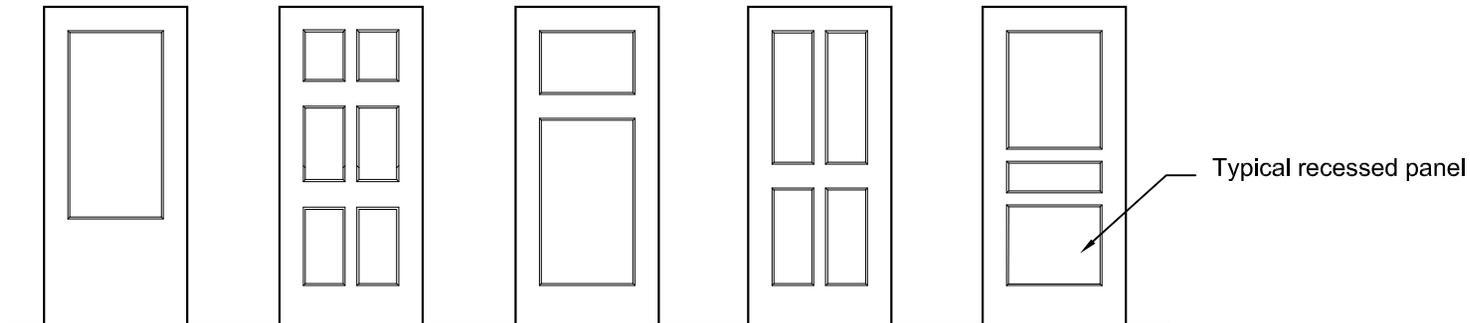
Basic Foursquare Front Entry with door and steps set off-center

# Essential Characteristics

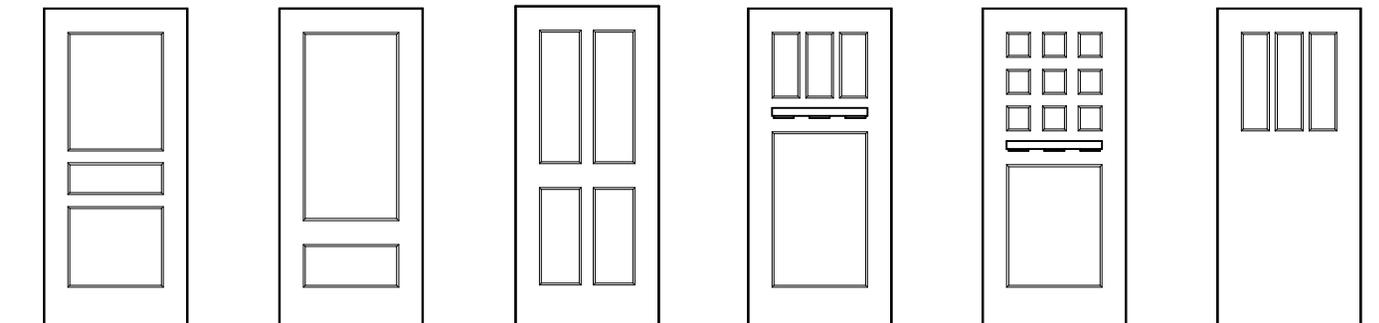
## Doors

The design and configuration of American Foursquare entry doors imitates the style of the house. The top row refers to examples of doors appropriate for a Colonial style Foursquare, while the bottom row refers to doors that may be used for a Craftsman or Prairie style Foursquare.

Doors found on most American Foursquare homes tend to be less elaborate than the pure style they are imitating.



Colonial Revival variants - painted to make door a focus



Craftsman and Prairie variants - solid wood with clear finish to express grain

# Essential Characteristics

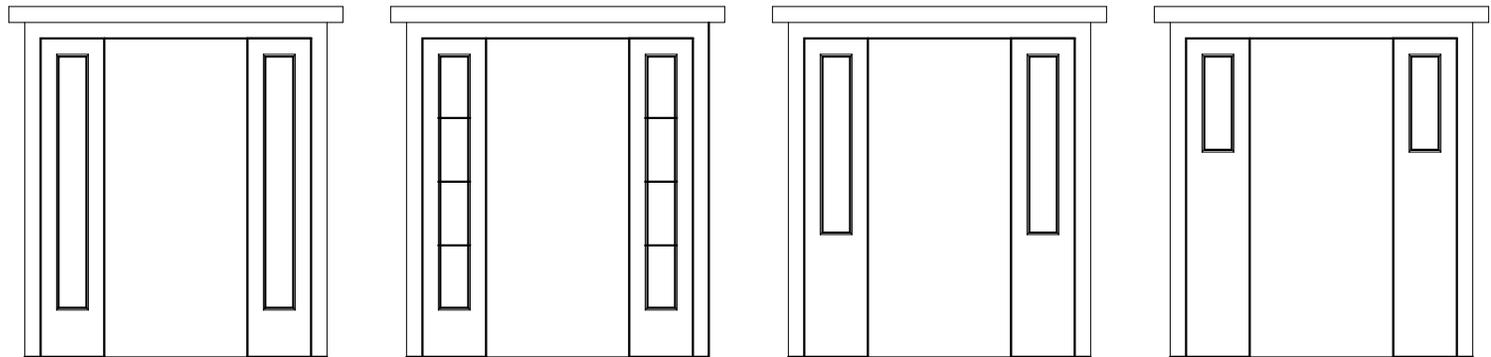
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## Sidelights

Sidelights are commonly found when the classical, neoclassical and revival style variations are applied to the basic American Foursquare "box."

The illustrated examples below show sidelights on each side of the door opening which emphasizes the symmetry of the entrance but a single sidelight on either side is an appropriate application with simplified variations of the style.

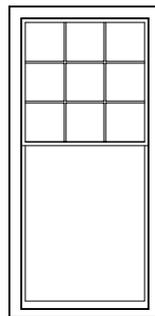
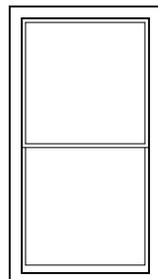
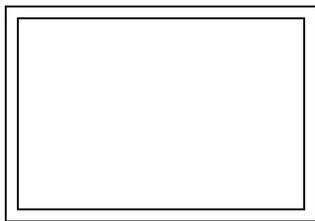
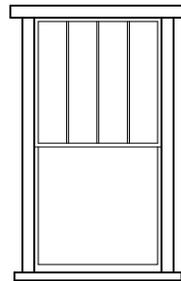
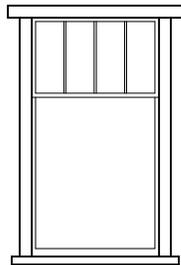
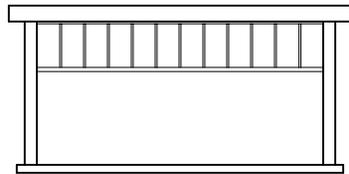
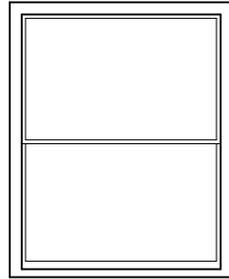
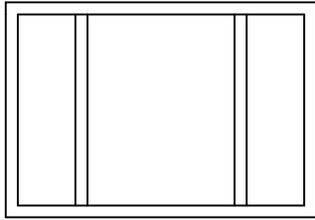
Glass panel configuration should closely match the panel configuration of the door.



Common sidelight configurations associated with classical, neoclassical and revival style variations..

# Essential Characteristics

## Windows



Similar to entry doors, windows found on American Foursquare homes also follow the overall style of the house. Double-hung windows, especially one-over-one, are common on all styles. Variations on pane configuration should be determined by the subtype and style chosen for the American Foursquare "box". Regardless of style, windows are encased by wide wood trim.

Windows are typically symmetrically placed on the front facade as single units or side-by-side in groups of two or three.

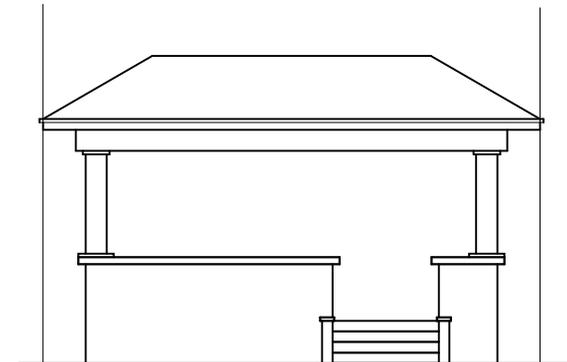
# Essential Characteristics

## Porches

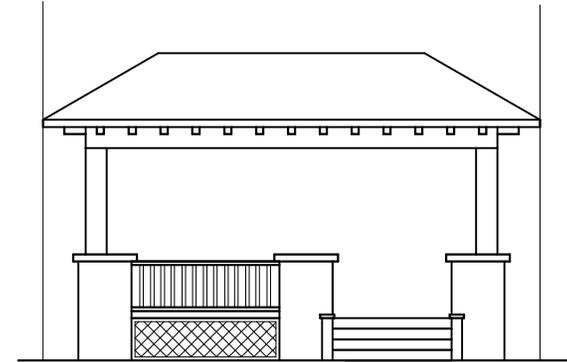
Although stylistically determined by the theme of the house, nearly all American Foursquare homes incorporate a large deep sheltered front porch, commonly spanning the entire width of front facade.

Architectural details on a Foursquare porch tend to be the defining embellishment in contrast to the otherwise relatively subdued overall facade treatment.

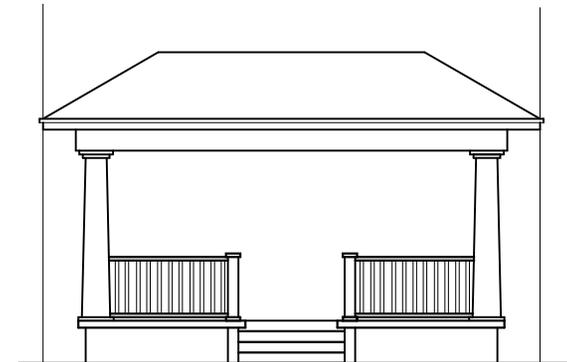
Whether Colonial Revival or Craftsman in style, the porch roof is commonly a hip configuration with a lower pitch than the main roof.



Simple Farmhouse Detailing



Craftsman Detailing



Colonial Revival Detailing

# Variations

## Main Entrance Facade



Simple "Farmhouse" detailing



Colonial Revival detailing. Note shutters, 9-over-1 windows, round doric columns, and door sidelights.

The following variations of the American Foursquare style were created by combining architectural elements illustrated under the "Essential Characteristics" heading on pages 32 -38.

The appropriate use of elements in various combinations has provided each example with its own unique look and feel yet it is possible to distinguish this style from others.

# Variations

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## Main Entrance Facade

This Foursquare adheres to a simple Craftsman vernacular with exposed rafters and solid porch enclosure rail.



This American Foursquare illustrates a "high" style variation that incorporates both Italianate and Craftsman style architectural detailing. Upper floor corners are enhanced with projecting bays.





American Foursquare with simplistic "farmhouse" features at porch and entryway.

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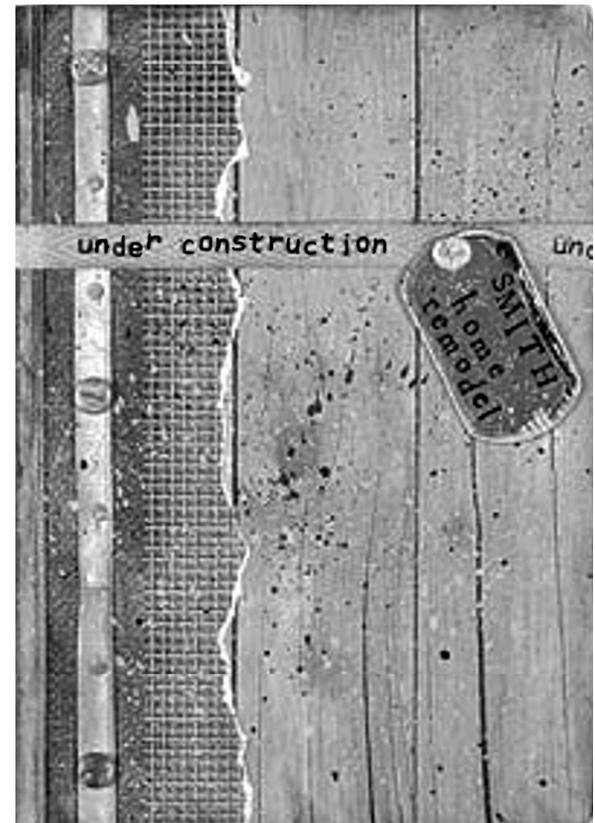
American Foursquare with simplistic  
Craftsman style porch detailing.





# APPENDIX

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Department of Planning & Community Development

DYKEMAN   
INSPIRING EVERYDAY SPACES

# Public Resources

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>

City of Everett Historical Commission  
<http://www.everettwa.org/>

Everett Public Library  
Northwest History Room  
425-257-8005  
<http://www.epls.org/>

City of Everett  
City Planning and Community Development Department  
Historic Preservation  
425-257-7164  
<http://www.everettwa.org>

Snohomish County Assessor  
<http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Assessor/>  
425-388-3433

City of Everett Building Department  
425-259-8810  
<http://www.ci.everett.ma.us/>

City of Everett Utility Department  
Many records of pre - 1908 were destroyed by fire. Records of water hook-up and supply may list early homeowners and approximate date of construction.

# Manufacturers and Suppliers

Door and Window Suppliers, Pacific Northwest Directory  
<http://www.nwbuildnet.com/nwbn/suppliers/doorwin.html#wa>

The Old House Web Guide to Suppliers  
<http://www.oldhouseweb.com/links/pages/>

Period Home: The Professional's Resource for Residential Architecture – Links to Suppliers  
<http://www.period-homes.com/f111.htm>

Producers of Millwork – Directory for Idaho, Washington, and Montana  
<http://www.mmis.umt.edu/WA/ProductFacil.asp?productname=Millwork>

Arvid's Woods – Architectural & Hisotric Mouldings and Millwork  
<http://www.arvidswoods.com/index.html>

Millwork Supply Company  
<http://www.millworksupply.com/>

O. B. Williams Company Custom Woodwork  
<http://obwilliams.com/>

Dunbar Doors and Millwork  
<http://www.dunbardoors.com/>

Loewen Wood Windows and Doors for the Luxury Home  
<http://www.loewen.com/home.nsf/index>

Quantum Windows and Doors  
[http://www.quantumwindows.com/index\\_b.htm](http://www.quantumwindows.com/index_b.htm)

Marvin Windows and Doors  
<http://www.marvin.com/>

CraftsmanDoors.com

<http://www.craftsmandoors.com/>

Plastpro Doors  
<http://www.plastproinc.com/>

Reproduction Doors  
<http://www.architecturalantiques.com/reproductionDOORS.htm>

Perma Porch Products  
<http://www.hbgcolumns.com/index.html>

Craftsman Home Connection  
<http://www.crafthome.com/products.htm>

## Restoration References

National Park Service, Department of the Interior  
[http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standards\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm)

The Complete Guide to Residential Remodeling. REED

Finding and Fixing the Older Home, Joseph Schram.

This Old House Journal, various years

Renovating Old Houses, George Nash

Rehab Right, Prentice.

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
<http://www.nationaltrust.org/>

## Historical Style References

American Architecture since 1780: A Guide to Styles, Marcus Whiffen

The American Bungalow, 1880 to 1920s, Clay Lancaster

American Shelter – An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home,  
Lester Walker, Charles Moore

A Pattern Language, Christopher Alexander

Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts  
and Crafts Movement, Gustov Stickley

A Guide to Architecture in Washington State, Sally Woodbridge

A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia & Lee McAlester

The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture, Rachel Carley

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<http://www.nwrenovation.com/>.

Fine Homebuilding: Great Houses. Craftsman-Style Houses. Newtown, CT: The Taunton Press, 1991.

Kitchen, Judith L. Respectful Rehabilitation: Caring for Your Old House: A Guide for Owners and Residents. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1991.

Kreisman, Lawrence. Made to Last: Historic Preservation in Seattle and King County. Seattle, Wa: Historic Seattle Preservation Foundation in association with the University of Washington Press, 1999.

MAKERS Architects and Urban Designers. Hands On! The Rehabilitation Handbook for Everett's Historic Homes. Everett, WA: MAKERS Architects and Urban Designers, 1992.

MAKERS Architects and Urban Designers. Neighborhood Conservation Guidelines and Historic Overlay Zone Standards. Everett, WA: MAKERS Architects and Urban Designers, 2001.

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National Park Service: Technical Preservation Services. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards. April 26, 2006  
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/>.

National Trust For Historic Preservation. Rehabilitating a Historic Home. April 26, 2006  
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Northwest Crossing. Home Page. 2006 West Bend Property Co. LLC. June 26, 2006  
<http://www.northwestcrossing.com/>.

Swope, Caroline T. Classic Houses of Seattle: High Style to Vernacular, 1870-1950. Portland, Or: Timber Press, 2005.

Wilson, Richard Guy. The Colonial Revival House. New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, 2004.

Winter, Robert and Alexander Vertikoff. Craftsman Style. New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, 2004.

