

PRESERVATION
FOUNDATION
OF PALM BEACH



HERITAGE EDUCATION

Student's Workbook

NAME: _____

A Project of the Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach

Dear Parents,

The Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach is dedicated to preserving the historic, architectural and cultural heritage of Palm Beach. In cooperation with your child's school, we are presenting our Heritage Education program to all fourth-grade students. Your children will have classroom sessions comprised of presentations and hands-on activities such as model house building. They will also have a chance to apply what they are learning in the classroom during local walking tours and visits to landmarked buildings.

Our goal is to help your child understand their heritage through the study of the local community and how it grew. Instead of books, we will study the built environment; the buildings, streets and green spaces we interact with on a daily basis. Similar programs are offered in other cities throughout the United States and have proved to be engaging and impactful additions to school curriculums.

We hope that you, as well as your child, will enjoy this workbook and that you will share in some of the adventures on which they are about to embark. We are very pleased to have this opportunity to work with them and provide a new perspective to their studies on Florida history.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is Historic Preservation?.....	5
Parts of a House.....	10
Guide to Styles.....	15
Classroom Worksheets.....	27
House Kit Worksheets.....	34
Activity Sheets.....	36
Illustrated Glossary.....	49



WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

The **National Historic Preservation Act** was passed by Congress in 1966 in order to preserve and protect, buildings and sites important in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

The **National Register of Historic Places** was also created by this act and is the national list of protected properties. There are many different types of properties that can be listed on the National Register of Historic Places:



BUILDINGS: include your house, your school, your parents' office, and other places you visit like the movie theater or your family's church or synagogue.

SITES: include places like parks where you might walk your dog or play team sports. The park pictured here is named Bradley Park. Can you think of a park near your house?





STRUCTURES: include properties that help us travel safely by boat or car like bridges, lighthouses, roads and canals. The oldest structure in Palm Beach County is the Jupiter Lighthouse.

OBJECTS: include fountains or statues that you might find inside a park or town square. The fountain pictured here is named Memorial Fountain and was designed by the famous architect Addison Mizner.



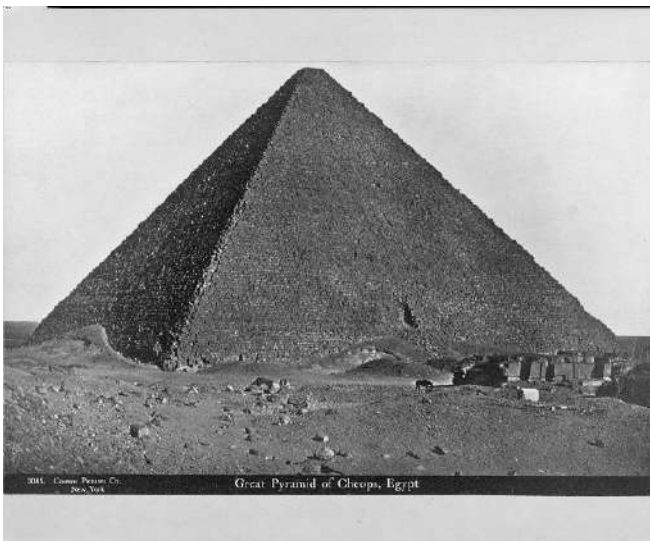
HISTORIC DISTRICTS: are combination of buildings, sites, structures and objects. Your house may be in a neighborhood that is a historic district so make sure to find out by asking a family member!

WHY DO WE PRESERVE OLD BUILDINGS?

Older buildings are part of the identity or character of a town or city. A

landmark is an old building or site that is related to a historical figure or event. We can learn many things by studying landmarks:

- How people lived and died
- How and where they worked and played
- Practiced spiritual beliefs
- Expressed their creativity
- Made decisions and governed themselves



For example, if we see a picture of the Great Pyramid it makes us think of ancient Egypt and the Pharaohs. Did you know the Great Pyramid was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu?

Big Ben makes us think of England and the Royal Family. Did you know that visitors have to climb 334 steps to reach the top of the clock tower?





The Eiffel Tower makes us think of France and the amazing structures that humans are able to engineer (create). Did you know that when Gustave Eiffel set out to build the tower in 1886 that everyone laughed at him and told him he wouldn't be able to finish it?

What does the Statue of Liberty make you think about? Did you know the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the United States?



Landmarks are symbols that tell us something about the past.

We can learn about the history or heritage of a people by looking at the buildings they built and how they lived. Not every old building is historically important enough to be considered a landmark. For that reason, not all old buildings are worth saving.

HOW DO WE PRESERVE OLD BUILDINGS?

There are four different treatments, or ways to care for, historic properties:

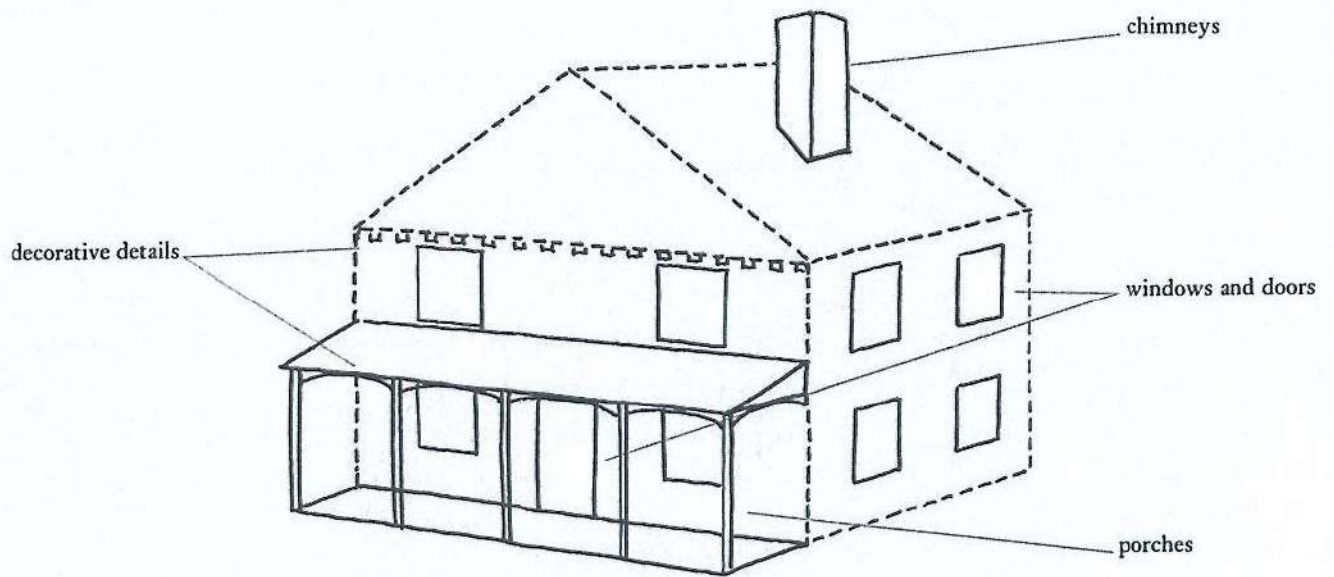
Preservation: focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and protecting a property's form as it has evolved, or changed, over time. Many of our national monuments, like the Washington Memorial and Lincoln Memorial, are protected using this method of treatment.

Rehabilitation: recognizes the need to change or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing needs while protecting the property's historic character. Many buildings begin their lives serving one purpose, or use, but then serve a different purpose later in life and need to be changed in order to serve that new purpose. An example could be a bank that is now a restaurant. A bank would not need a kitchen but a restaurant certainly would!

Restoration: presents a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing parts from other periods. Old buildings often have many different owners throughout their lifetime and each owner makes changes to a building based on his taste and needs. Sometimes a building is protected because someone important lived there and the building is made to look just as it did while that historical figure was living there.

Reconstruction: re-creates lost or missing portions of a property for educational purposes. An example would be if an important building burned down and was rebuilt using old photographs.

PARTS OF A HOUSE



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

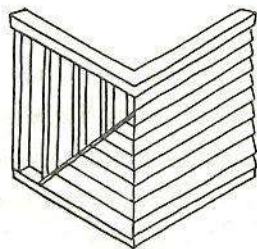
Architecture is the art of building.

Buildings are as individual and interesting as are people. Like people, some buildings are small and delicate, some are tall and thin, and others are large and heavy-looking. Buildings, like people, have different colors, shapes, and features. Although every building is different, all buildings share things in common, just like people. Similar to how every person has eyes, a nose, a mouth, and hair on his head, every building has walls, windows and doors, decorative details (ornamentation) and a roof.

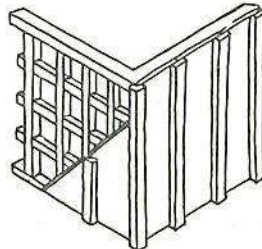
WALLS

The walls of a building serve two purposes: first, they help hold up the roof and any upper floors that may be present; second, they protect the interior of a building from weather and unwanted visitors. Most buildings have structural systems, or skeletons, made from either wood or masonry (stone, brick or concrete blocks cemented, or joined, together). These skeletons are then covered by a skin made of plain or patterned wood shingles, stone, or stucco. **In South Florida, most of our buildings are clad, or covered, in stucco over either a wood frame or masonry.**

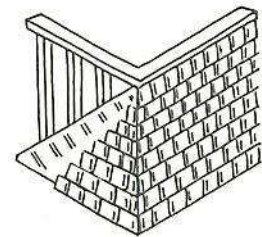
OVER WOOD-FRAME



boards
horizontal

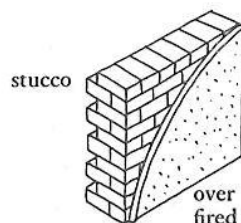


boards
vertical



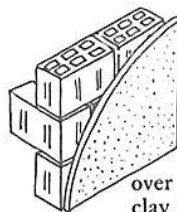
wood
shingles

OVER MASONRY

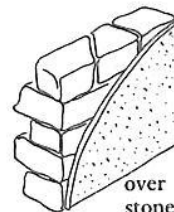


stucco

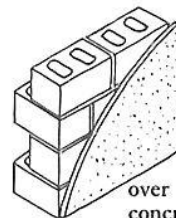
over
fired brick



over
clay tile



over
stone

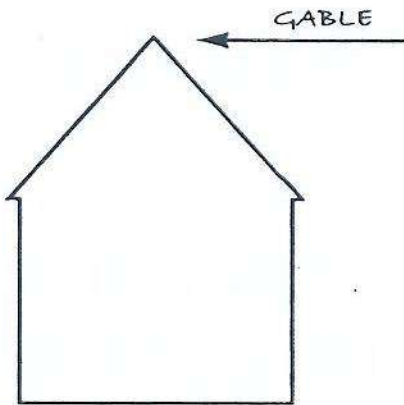


over
concrete block

ROOFS

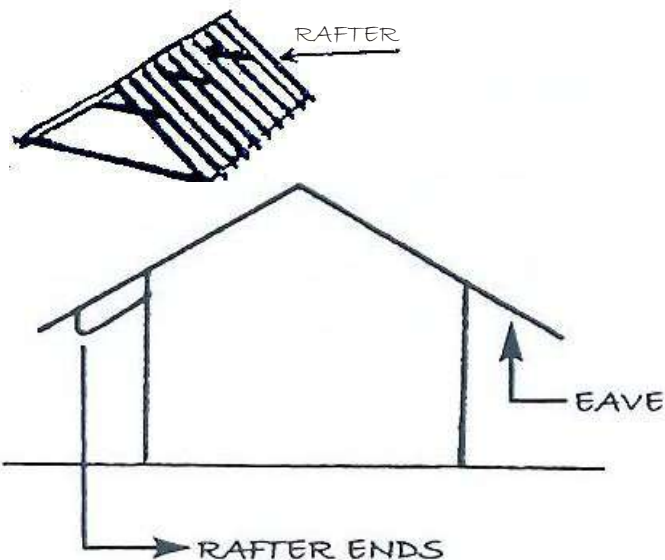
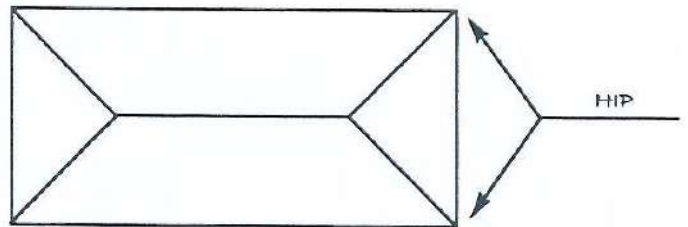
The roof is the uppermost part of a building and provides protection from weather and animals. There are many different types of roofs but most are either **flat** or sloped.

Roofs can be made of all sorts of materials: palm fronds, wood shingles, red- clay barrel tiles, flat white cement tiles, or tar and gravel



If a building has a roof with two sides that slope down towards the walls, it is called a gable roof. A **gable** is the triangular portion of a wall between the sloped sides of the roof. A building with a gable roof has a gable on each end.

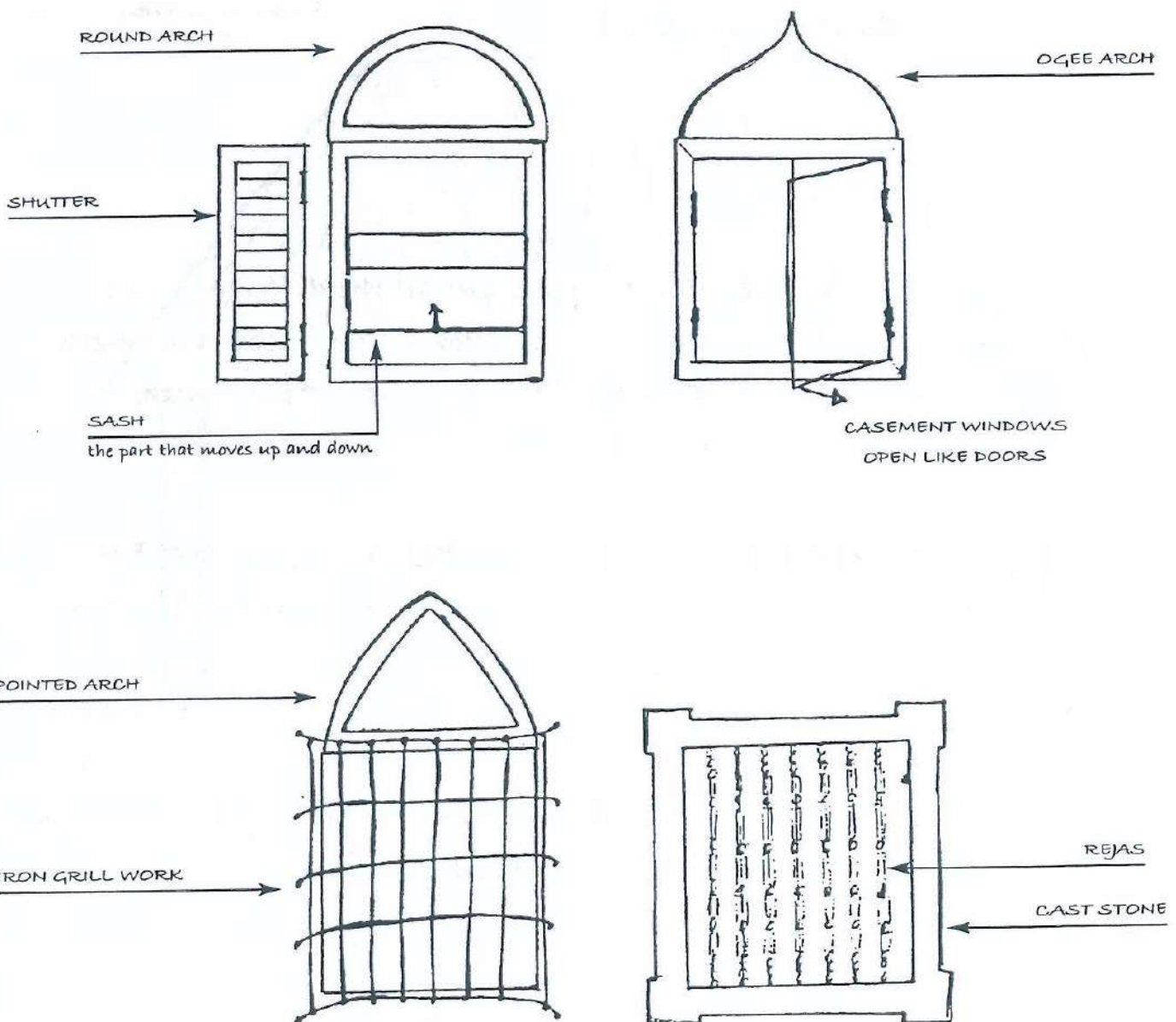
If a building has a roof that is sloped on all four sides, it is called a **hip** roof. Each end has a hip, instead of a gable. A hip roof looks like this from above:



The place where the roof and walls of a building meet is important because it provides additional protection from weather. This space, where the roof hangs over the wall, is called the **eave** of the roof. In some buildings, the ends of the **rafters**, the sloping wooden supports carrying the weight of the roofing material, are left showing. These are called **rafter tails**.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

Just as important as the walls that support the roof are the openings in the walls. Windows and doors are important from both the inside and outside. Doors allow us to enter and exit a building. The word “windows” comes from “wind-holes.” They allow light and air to enter while also protecting us from bad weather. In homes built before World War II, windows were especially important because most homes did not have air conditioning, like we do today. Most windows are rectangular in shape but the tops can have a rounded or pointed arch. There are many different types of windows. **Sash** and **casement** windows are the most common.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Architecture is a combination of art and construction. A building's **architectural style**, like the personality of an individual person, is its special look or design. A building's architectural style is a combination of its shape, age, building materials and ornamentation (decorative details). Style names, like Mediterranean Revival or Colonial Revival, are a way to explain a building's appearance. However, not every building can be described using a style name. Some buildings are a mixture of several styles (eclectic) and some are basic buildings with no particular style (vernacular).



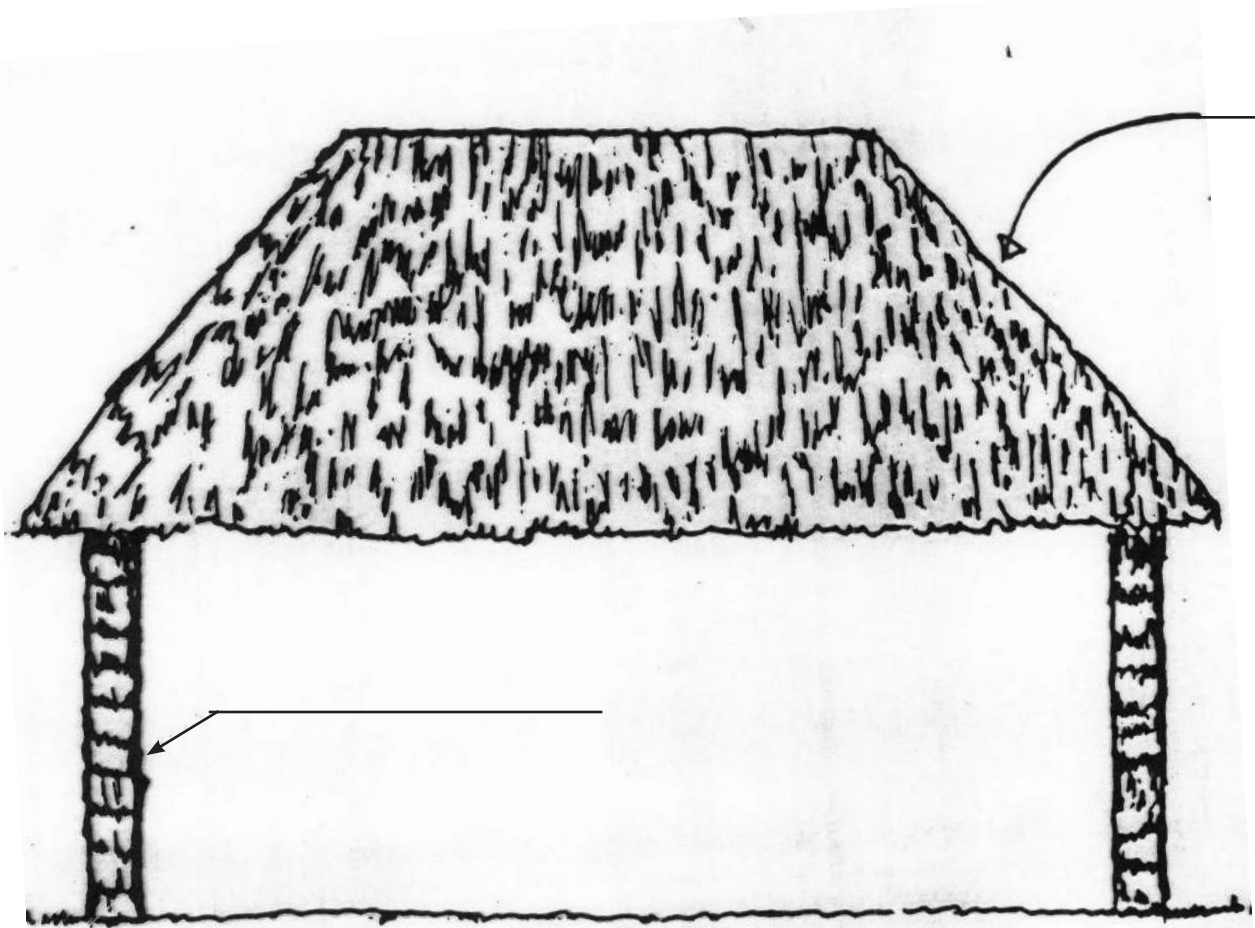
An **architect** is a person who designs buildings. He decides what types of windows, doors, roofs and method of construction to use. The way these parts, or elements, are put together determines the architectural style of the building.

A **builder** is a person or company that builds and repairs buildings. Usually, an architect and builder work together to construct a building. The architect prepares architectural plans, or drawings, that the builder uses for instructions on how to construct the building exactly the way the architect imagined it.



GUIDE TO STYLES

CHICKEE



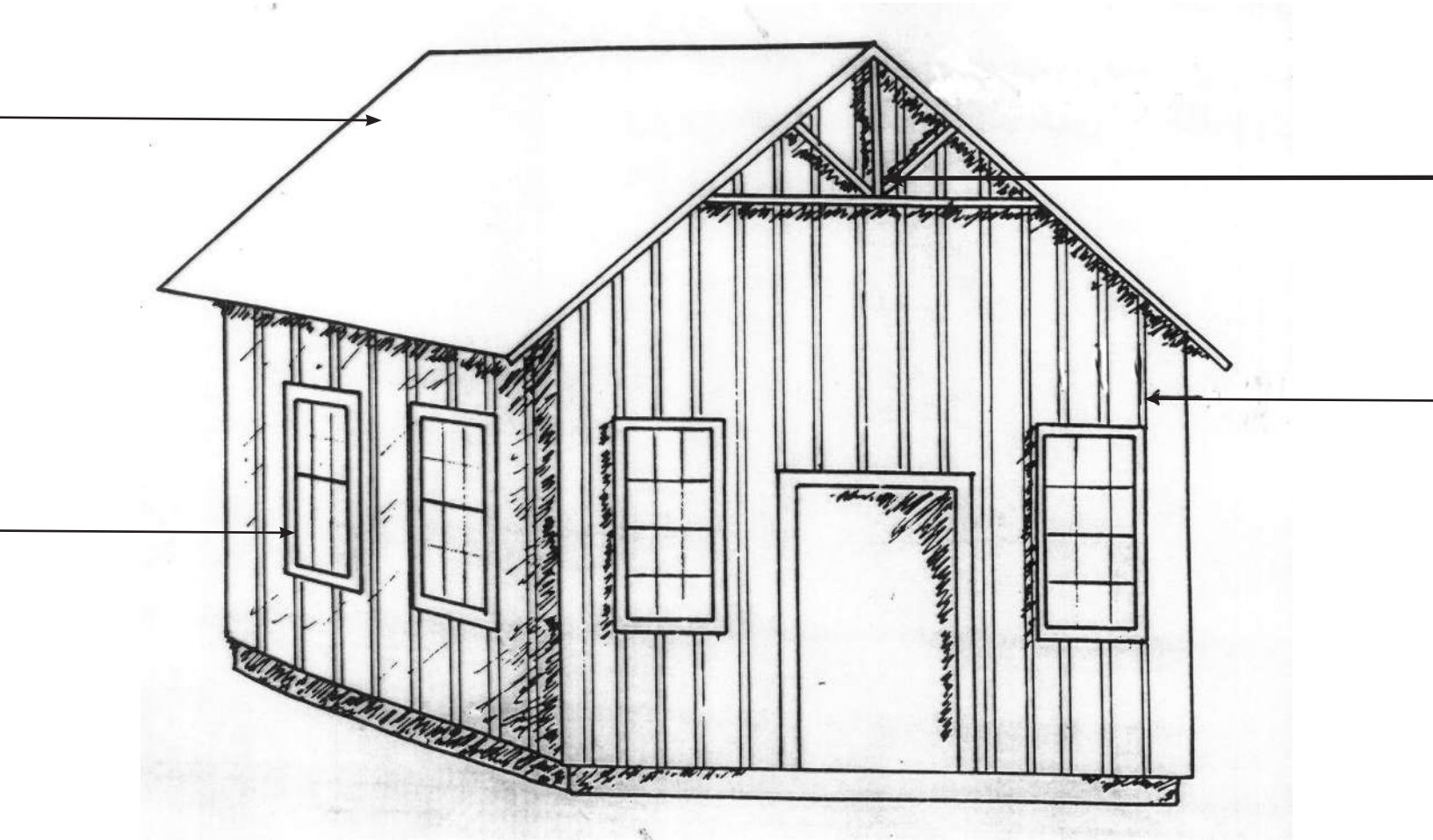
The chickee is the earliest type of Florida architecture. Native American tribes built separate chickees for cooking, eating and sleeping. They used local materials like palm fronds and included special features to make living in the Florida wilderness more comfortable. The floor was raised off of the ground to keep the interior dry during floods and the sides were left open to catch breezes.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Palm Frond Thatch

Wooden Posts

FRAME VERNACULAR

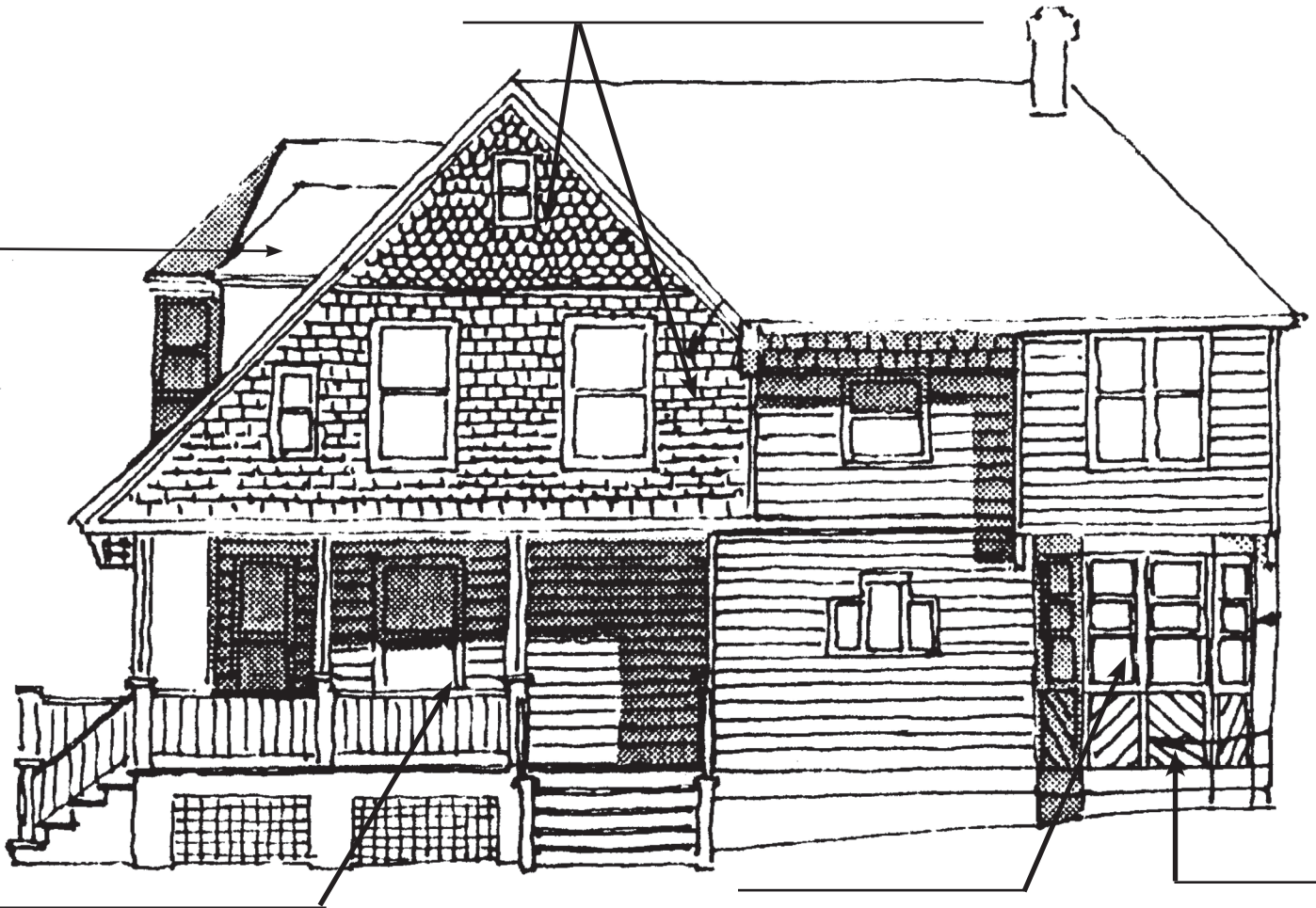


Frame vernacular buildings were simple wooden shelters built by South Florida's early settlers. These pioneers needed to erect shelters quickly and cheaply. The Florida wilderness provided lots of wood from Cypress and Cedar trees. Wood from ship wrecks was also used. The walls may have horizontal siding or vertical siding like the picture above. This type of siding is called board-and-batten. A batten is a narrow strip of wood that connects two wider boards. The steep gabled roof helped direct rain water away from the building. The Little Red Schoolhouse is a good example of this style.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Gabled Roof	Decorative Truss in Gable
Sash Windows	Battens

QUEEN ANNE/SHINGLE STYLE COTTAGE



Queen Anne style and Shingle style houses were built around 1900. The Shingle style has wood shingles that cover the roof and the outside walls. The Queen Anne style has many fancy architectural features. The asymmetrical shape may be two or three stories high with a combination of shingles, horizontal and diagonal siding. Windows may be a mixture of many different shapes and sizes such as sash, dormer and bay windows. There is a large front porch and a roof with several intersecting gables. Sea Gull Cottage is a combination of these two styles and a good example of a Queen Anne/Shingle style building.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Dormer Window

Two Different Shingle Patterns

Porch with Columns and Spindle Railings

Diagonal Siding

Bay Window

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL STYLE



This style of architecture uses decorative details (ornamentation) from very old buildings in countries located around the Mediterranean Sea, like Italy or Spain. The Mediterranean Revival style was very popular in South Florida during the 1920s and there are many good examples. These buildings usually have walls clad in stucco and roofs covered in red clay barrel tile. They also have casement windows that can have round or pointed arches, wrought iron grilles and cast stone decorations. Other materials include pecky cypress, colorful tiles, and a local rock called quarried keystone. Also look for balconies, loggias, towers and arcades.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Red Clay Barrel Tile	Balcony	Tower	Loggia
Cast Stone	Arched Windows	Pecky Cypress	Rafter Tails
Wrought Iron Grille and Railings		Casement Windows	

MISSION REVIVAL STYLE



The Mission Revival style began in California during the 1890s with features taken from early Spanish missions. Buildings in this style have stucco walls, red clay barrel tile roofs, exposed wooden rafters, and parapets along the roofline. They also may have a porch made from a series of arches called an arcaded porch. These features are similar to the Mediterranean Revival style but with less ornamentation (decorative details).

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Stucco Walls	Balconies	Parapet
Arcaded Porch		Exposed Rafters

BUNGALOW STYLE



The Bungalow style was popular in the early 1900s during a period in England called the Arts and Crafts Movement. Machines were playing a bigger part in people's lives and items produced by machine became popular. Some architects responded by designing buildings that used simple, natural materials made by hand. Bungalows are often 1 ½ stories tall. The ½ story is used for sleeping. They have dormer windows, gabled roofs, exposed beam ends and a front porch. The porch is supported by elephantine piers that are skinny at the top and wide at the bottom, just like an elephant's foot. The elephantine piers are often covered in a local stone called oolite.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Dormer Window

Oolite

Gabled Roof

Beam Ends

Elephantine Pier

COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE



The Colonial Revival style was most popular in South Florida during the 1930s. Buildings in this style are typically symmetrical (the same on both sides) with large sash windows and shutters. They have decorative details borrowed from the ancient Greeks. The entrance often has a porch called a portico that is supported by round columns. Sometimes the portico has a triangular roof called a pediment but many buildings feature only a pediment by itself. Colonial Revival buildings can also have stone-like block details, called quoins, where two walls meet. They also may have tiny blocks along the roofline, called dentils, that look like teeth.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Pediment	Dentils	Round Columns	
Quoins	Sash	Windows	Portico

MONTEREY STYLE

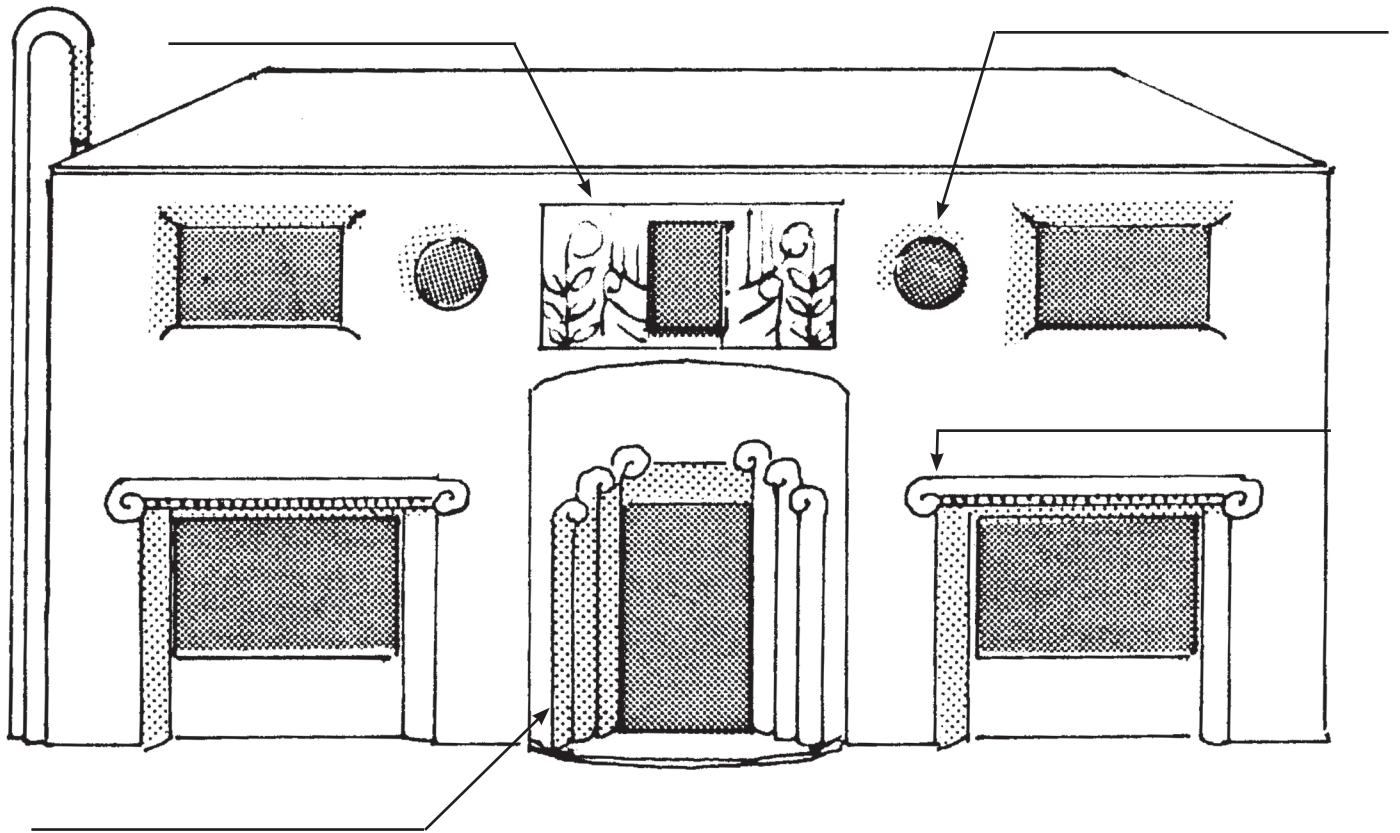


The Monterey style began in California in the 1800s when the state was a Spanish colony. The style became popular in Florida during the 1930s. Monterey buildings have large second story balconies covered by the main roof. Some have balcony railings made of wood and others have fancy metal railings like those seen in New Orleans. The sash windows on these buildings have shutters on each side.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Second Story Balcony	Shutters
Sash Windows	Gabled Roof

ART DECO STYLE

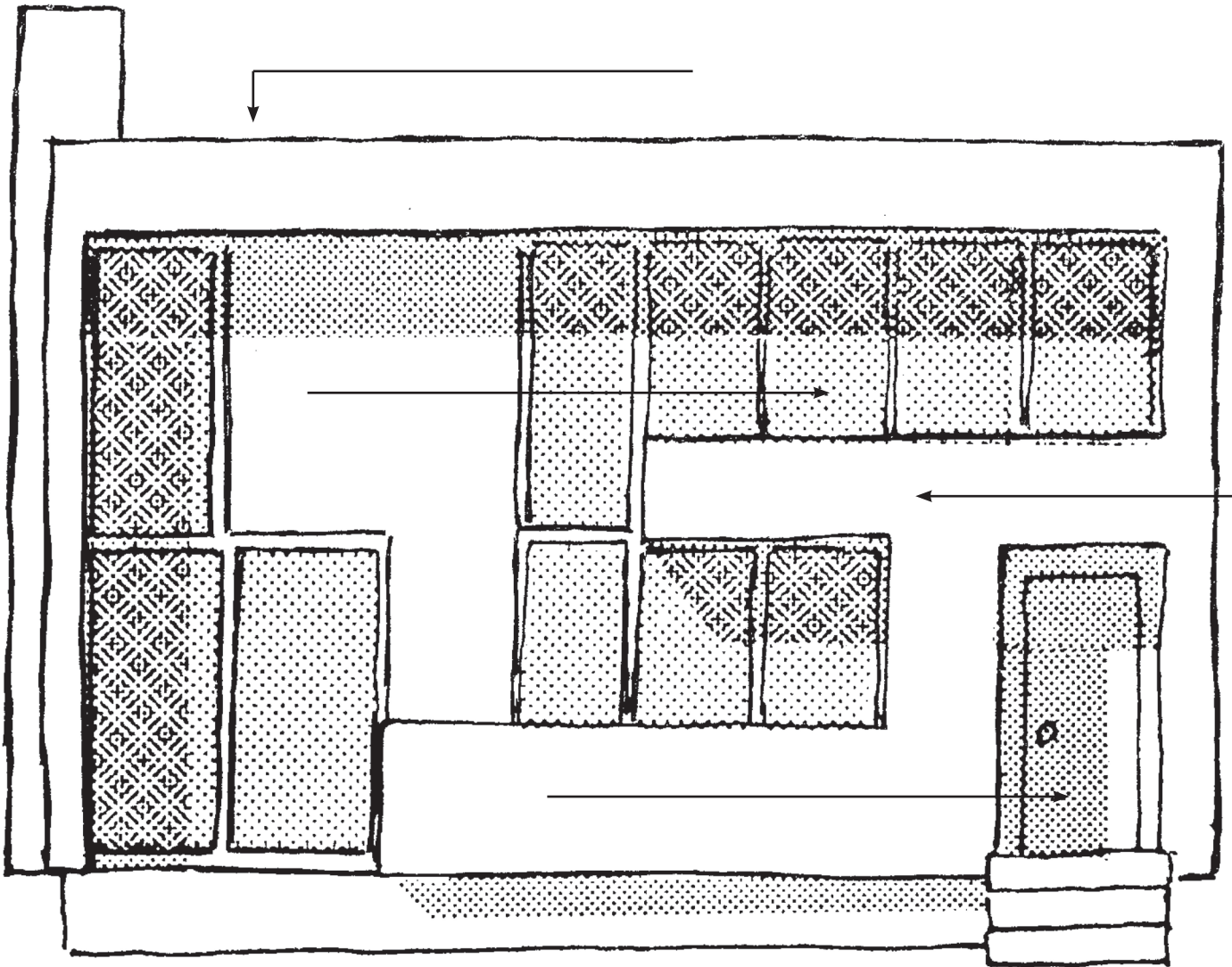


The Art Deco style was popular in South Florida during the 1930s and 1940s. The largest collection of buildings in this style is in Miami Beach. Architects who designed these buildings wanted to break away from traditional architectural styles and create something new. Art Deco buildings have smooth stucco walls and large plain windows topped by shades called eyebrows. Some have special round windows called porthole windows that look like those you see on cruise ships. Decorative details are often vertical or feature nature-inspired patterns called bas relief.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Porthole Windows	Vertical Fluting
Eyebrows	Bas Relief

INTERNATIONAL STYLE

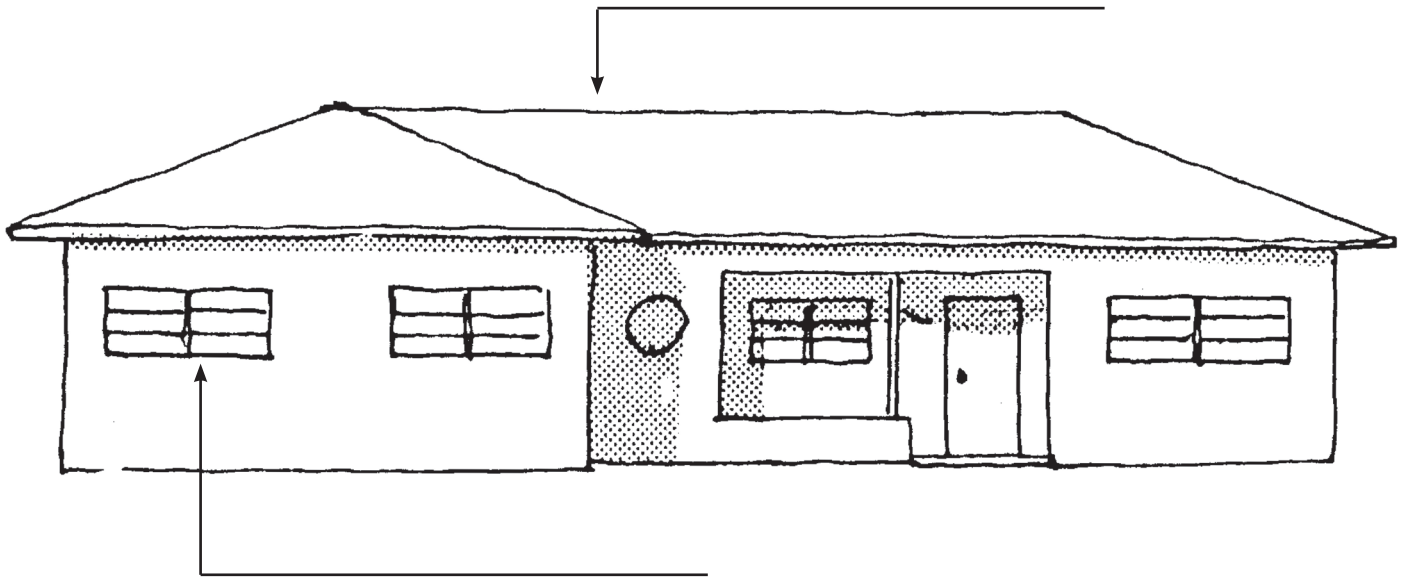


The International style is the opposite of Mediterranean Revival. It avoids decoration. The roof is flat. The windows are framed in plain metal rectangles and the doors are simple. The walls are covered in smooth white stucco. Many office buildings are built in this style and sometimes homes too.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.

Flat Roof	Metal Frame Windows
Smooth Walls	Simple Doors

RANCH STYLE



The Ranch style was the most popular architectural style in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. Many homes in South Florida are built in this style. These buildings are one story tall and often have an attached garage. They have hipped roofs covered in flat white cement tiles and modern metal awning windows that crank open. Most have large picture windows to bring in the Florida sunshine.

Use the words from the box below to label the architectural details.



Architectural Style Timeline

Jupiter Lighthouse Completed



1860

Henry Flagler Brings Railroad



1894

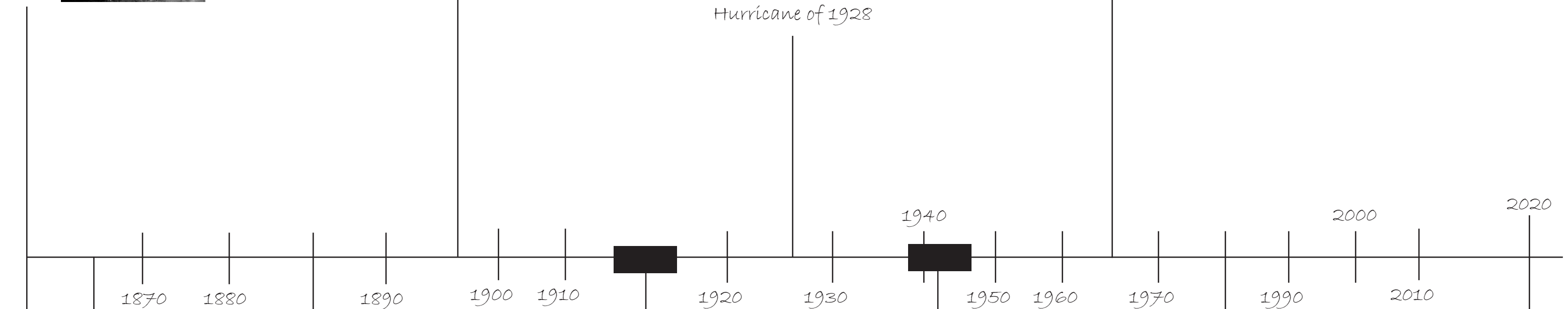


Hurricane of 1928



Civil Rights Act
1964

Find out what year your parents and grandparents were born. Add the years and their names to the timeline. Now write in the year you were born and label it with your name.



1864

Civil War Ends

1886

First School Opens

1914-1918

World War I

1939-1945

World War II

1980

Marjorie Boatlift

Architectural Style Key

Color in the Dates

Frame Vernacular:
1860 to 1894

Queen Anne Shingle:
1894 to 1913

Bungalow: 1905 to 1925

Mediterranean Revival:
1918 to 1928

Colonial Revival:
1925 to 1955

Art Deco:
1930 to 1945

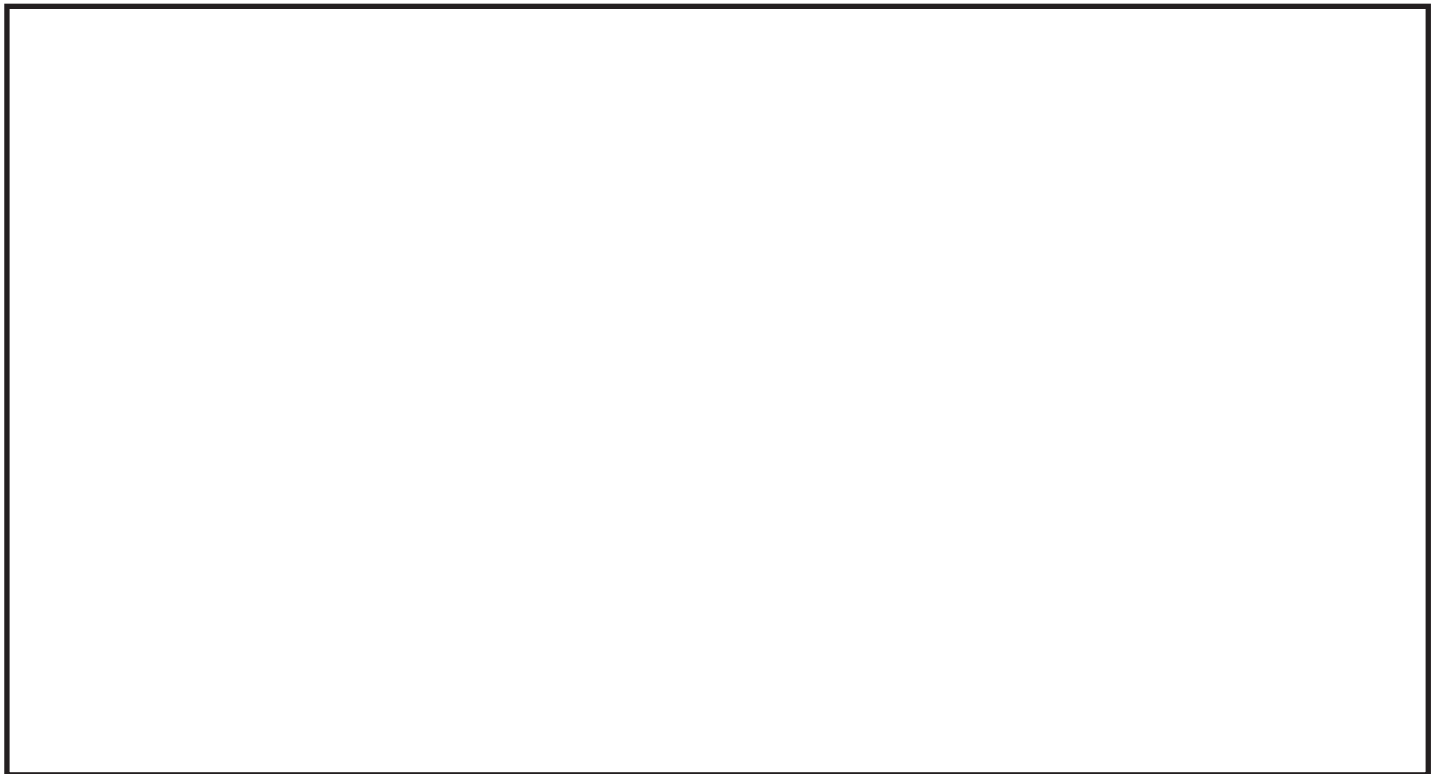
CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

HOW BIG IS YOUR BEDROOM?

The early pioneers lived in houses much smaller than the homes we live in today. Many houses were simply one big room inside. There were no bedrooms and all family members slept in the same room that they also used for cooking and eating. In order to understand how your home compares to a pioneer home, you are going to measure your bedroom.

Instructions:

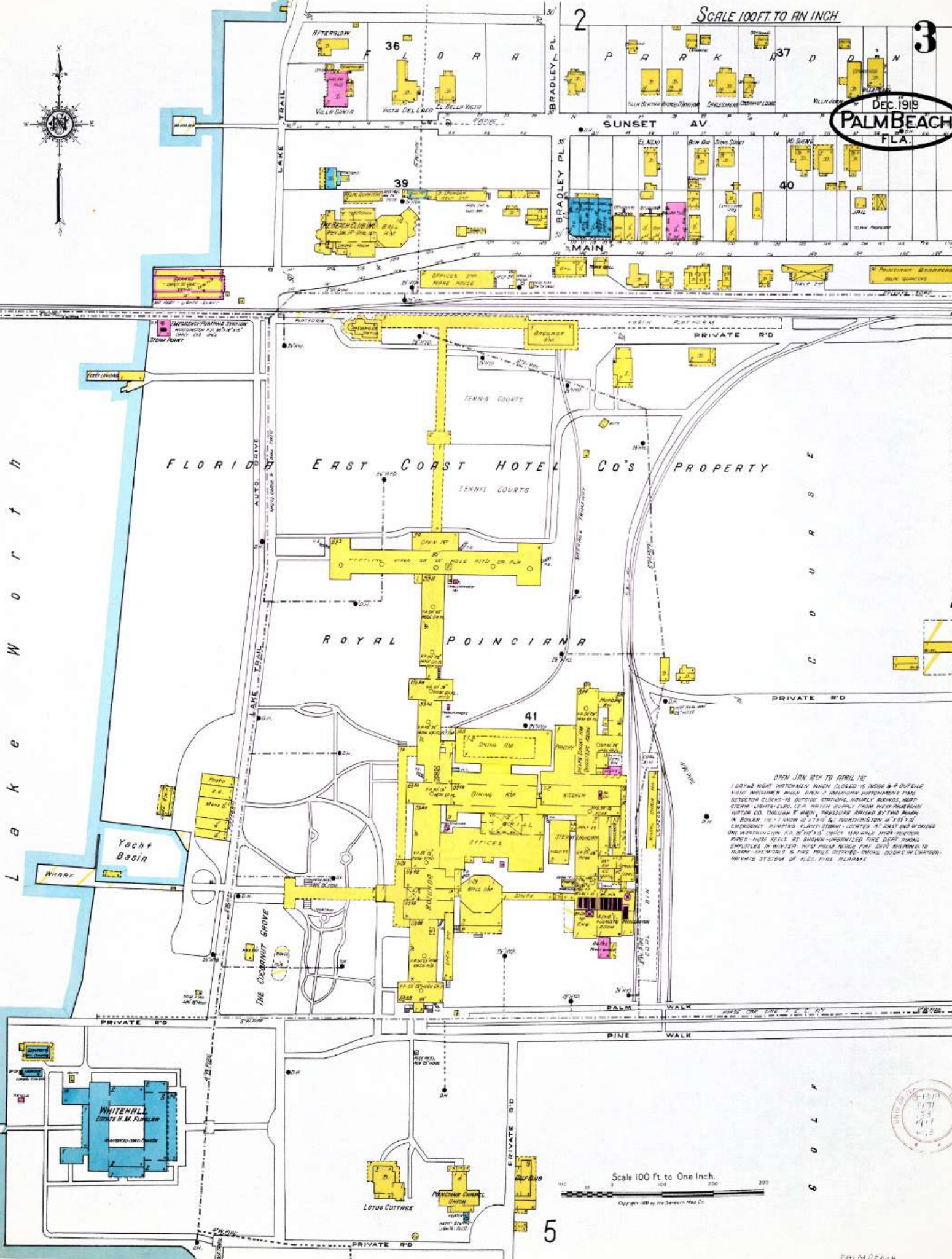
1. In the box below, draw a floor plan of your bedroom. A floor plan is a drawing of where the walls, windows, and doors are located in a building. Imagine you are a bird with x-ray vision flying over your house. What you are able to see from your bird's eye view you will draw as your floor plan.
2. After drawing your floor plan in the box below, use a measuring tape to measure the length of each wall in feet.
3. Using your measurements, calculate the overall size of your bedroom. Take the largest measurement (the length of the room) and multiply it by the second largest measurement (the width of the room). _____ feet X _____ feet = _____ square feet





SCALE 100 FT TO AN INCH

DEC. 1919
PALM BEACH
FLA.



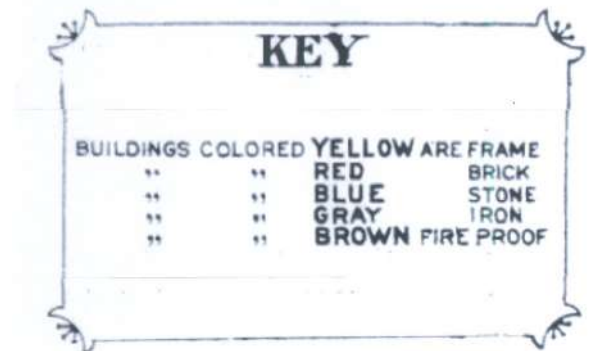
FROM JAN. 1ST TO APRIL 1ST
1. HOTEL NIGHT WATCHMEN WHICH CLOSED IS INSIDE & 4 OUTSIDE
NIGHT WATCHMEN WHICH GIVE 7 IMMEDIATE WATCHMEN FIRE
DETECTION SYSTEM IS OUTSIDE STATIONING HOURLY ROUNDS, WITH
STEAM LIGHTS, 12-12 WHICH SIGNAL FROM INSIDE-INSIDE
WATER CO. THROUGH 8" PIPE, PRESSURE MAINTAINED BY TWO PUMPS
IN BUNKER 10-11 AND 10-12 & 10-13 IN 10-14 & 10-15
2. EMERGENCY SIGNALS PLANS DRAWN - LOCATED AT 10-12 AND 10-13
3. THE WATCHMEN IN 10-14 ONLY 10-14 ONLY 10-14 ONLY
4. FIRE ALARMS ARE IN 10-14 ONLY 10-14 ONLY 10-14 ONLY
5. PRIVATE SYSTEM OF FIRE ALARMS

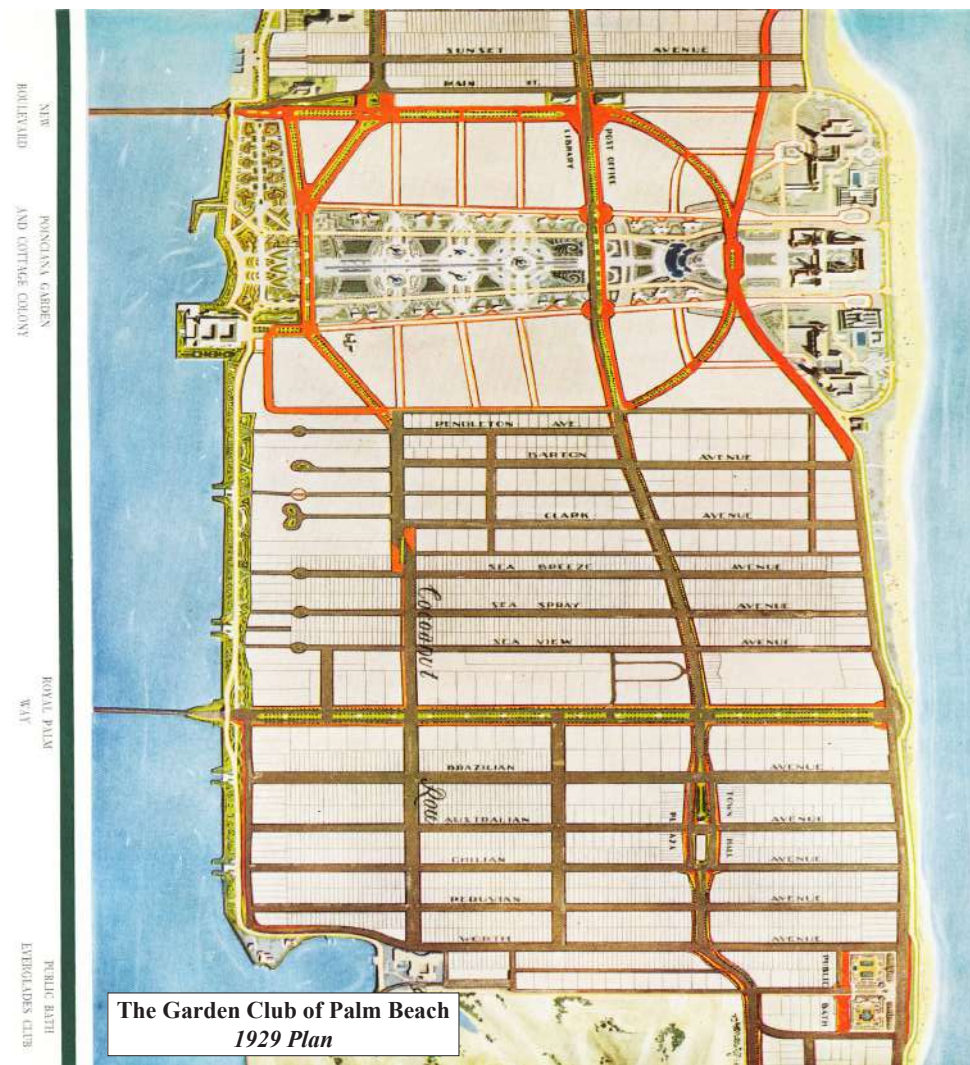
Scale 100 Ft. to One Inch.
Copyright 1919 by the Standard Map Co.



SANBORN MAP ACTIVITY

1. What is the scale of this map?
2. In what month and year was the map made?
3. Where is the compass rose located?
4. What direction is Whitehall from the Royal Poinciana Hotel?
5. What direction is Whitehall from Lotus Cottage?
6. Using the scale and a ruler, what is the distance from Whitehall to Lotus Cottage in feet?
7. Using the scale and a ruler, what is the distance between Lotus Cottage and Poinciana Chapel in feet?
8. What street is the farthest north on the map?
9. What street connects Sunset Avenue and Main Street?
10. Using the key to the right on this page, read the building colors to determine what construction material was used to build Whitehall.
11. What construction material was used to build the Royal Poinciana Hotel and Lotus Cottage?
12. Can you find a named building on the map that is a different color from Whitehall, the Royal Poinciana Hotel and Lotus Cottage? What is the name of that building?
13. What color is that building and what construction material does the color represent?





Palm Beach Landmarks

Find your way around Palm Beach by looking for the 12 landmarks below. Read the addresses in the captions, locate them on the modern town map and mark each landmark's number in the circle on the map.



1. Sea Gull Cottage
1886
Shingle
58 Coconut Row



2. Flagler Museum at Whitehall
Carrere & Hastings, 1901
Beaux Arts
52 Coconut Row



3. Bradley Park
1933
Park
100 Bradley Place



4. Paramount Theatre
Joseph Urban, 1927
Mediterranean Revival
139 North County Road



5. The Breakers
Schultze & Weaver, 1926
Renaissance Revival
1 South County Road



6. Palm Beach Day Academy
Marion Sims Wyeth, 1931
Art Moderne
241 Seaview Avenue



7. Palm Beach Public Junior High School
William Manly King, 1929
Mediterranean Revival
240 Coconut Row



8. Society of the Four Arts Building and Plaza
Addison Mizner, 1920
Mediterranean Revival
1 Four Arts Plaza



9. Everglades Club
Addison Mizner, 1918
Mediterranean Revival
350 Worth Avenue



10. Via Mizner and Via Parigi
Addison Mizner, 1924
Mediterranean Revival
337 Worth Avenue



11. Town Hall
Harvey & Clarke, 1925
Mediterranean Revival
360 South County Road



12. Memorial Fountain
Addison Mizner, 1929
Fountain
360 South County Road

PALM BEACH LANDMARKS DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Under the name of each landmark, there are one or two names listed. Who do you think those people were?
2. What landmarks do not have the name of the architect listed?
3. Why do you think there is no architect listed for Sea Gull Cottage?
4. Why do you think there is no architect listed for Bradley Park?
5. What is the name of the architect who designed the most landmarked buildings?
6. What do you think the year listed after the architect's name represents?
7. What is the oldest landmark in Palm Beach?
8. What is the second oldest landmark in Palm Beach?
9. What is the most recently built landmark in Palm Beach?
10. What is the second most recently built landmark in Palm Beach?
11. What is the most popular architectural style in Palm Beach?
12. During what decade, 1880s, 1910s, 1920s, or 1930s, were the most landmarks built?
13. What is the closest landmark to your school?
14. What direction is that from your school?
15. In what direction is Whitehall and Sea Gull Cottage located from your school?
16. In what direction is The Breakers located from your school?
17. What two landmarks are located just south of your school?
18. What direction is the Atlantic Ocean from your school?
19. What direction is Lake Worth, the body of water that separates West Palm Beach and Palm Beach, from your school?
20. What landmark is the furthest north?

BUNGALOW FLOOR PLANS

Floor Plan 3318A

1. What is the length and width of this rectangular house?

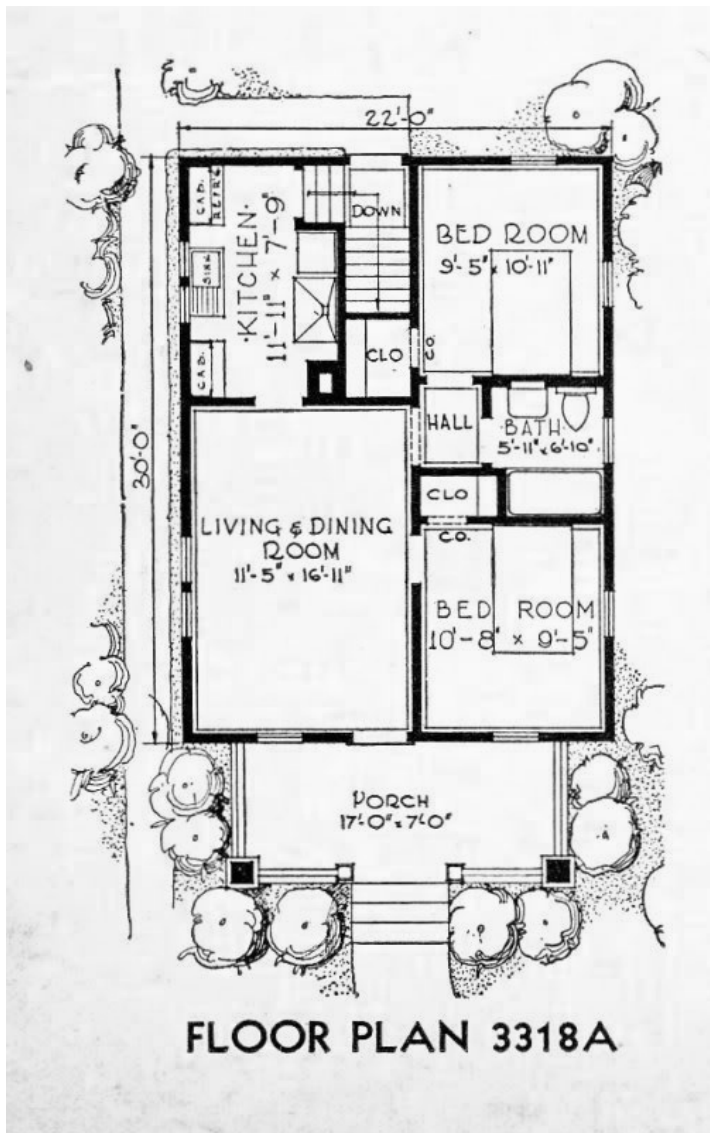
2. What is the perimeter of the house?

3. What is the total area?

4. If you combine the total area of the house with the porch, what would be the total area of these two rectangles combined?

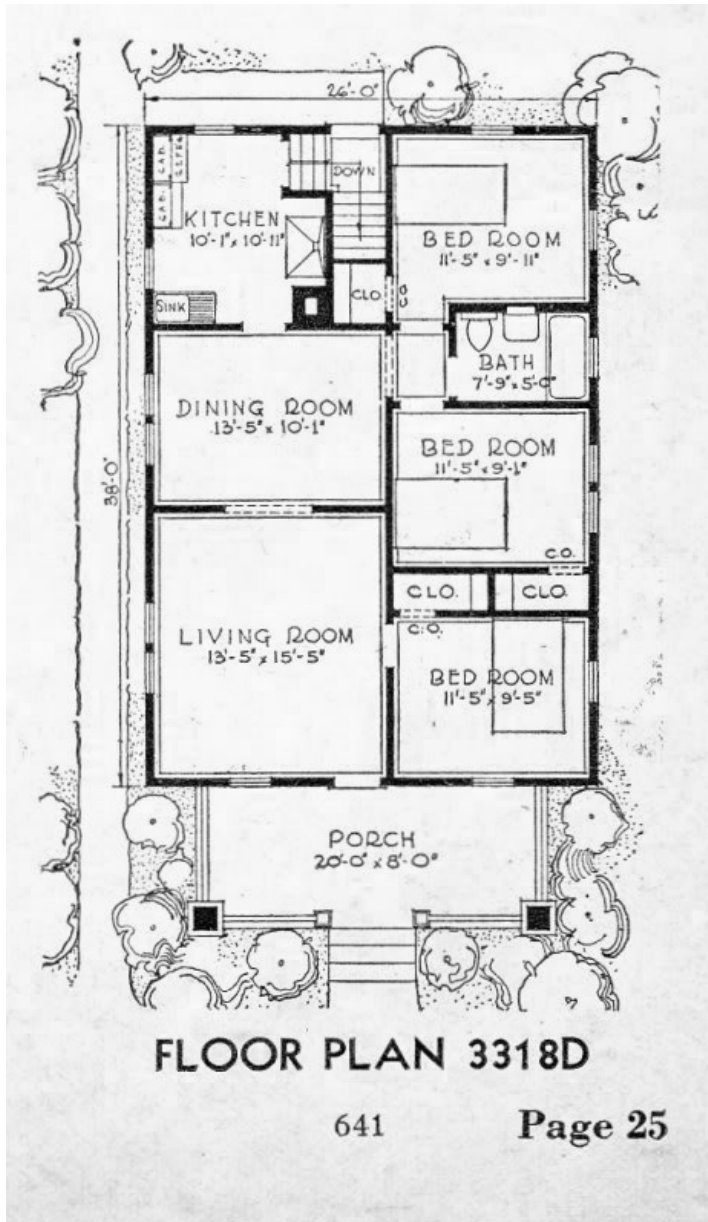
5. What is the largest room in this house?

6. What is the smallest room in this house?



BUNGALOW FLOOR PLANS

Floor Plan 3318D



1. What is the length and width of this rectangular house?

2. What is the perimeter of the house?

3. What is the total area?

4. If you combine the total area of the house with the porch, what would be the total area of these two rectangles combined?

5. What are the differences between the two floor plans?

6. What are the similarities between the two floor plans?

REVIEW

1. The Indians lived in houses called _____ that had roofs of palm fronds.
2. _____ built houses in the Mediterranean Revival Style.
3. _____ sometimes have elephantine piers or posts.
4. Heir to a sewing machine _____ fortune started the Everglades Club.
5. Oolite is a kind of _____.
6. A _____ window has a roof of its own.
7. A keystone is at the top of an _____ .
8. Red clay _____ tile is typical of Mediterranean Revival houses.
9. _____ buildings often have rounded corners.
10. _____ Cottage is the oldest landmark on Palm Beach.
11. Windows that stick out are called _____ windows.
12. A roof with all sides sloping is called a _____ roof.
13. Special buildings from our past are _____.
14. People who carried the mail between Palm Beach and Miami along the beach were _____.
15. _____ windows have frames that move up and down.
16. _____ was Flagler's favorite color.
17. The north bridge used to be a _____.
18. Hinged _____ windows open out like a door.
19. _____ protect windows during a hurricane.
20. A series of arches is called an _____.

lemon yellow	hipped	Paris Singer	Landmarks
arcade	Barefoot Mailmen	Addison Mizner	
native stone/limestone	chickees	Seagull	
Art Deco	railroad bridge	bay	
sash	shutters	arch	
barrel	bungalows	dormer	

HOUSE KIT WORKSHEETS

MODEL HOUSE PROJECT



Architectural Style of Your House: _____

What part of the world influenced your style? _____

What period of time influenced your style? _____

What are some architectural details of this style?

Draw and label four examples of some of the details you wrote about above.

How can you connect your new architecture knowledge and Palm Beach

REAL ESTATE LISTING

_____ 's International Realty

Address: _____

Price: \$ _____

Year built: _____

Bedrooms: _____

Bathrooms: _____

Interior size: _____ square feet (sq. ft.)

Cost per square foot:

\$ _____ ÷ _____ sq. ft = \$ _____ per sq. ft.

One Acre = 43,560 square feet
--

Lot size: _____ acres

Property Description: _____



ACTIVITY SHEETS

HOW DOES A BUILDING FEEL?

Architects have to think about many things and make many choices when they design a building. Try to imagine how life feels as a building. Pick a building you like and pretend it can talk. Write a poem or a story about yourself pretending that you are that building. Or you could pretend that you are a reporter and interview the building. The following questions will give you ideas of how the building might feel. What other questions can you think of?

- Do I get enough sunshine?
- Do I get enough fresh air?
- Do I look like the other buildings around me?
- Do I block people's view?
- Am I wrinkled and ready for retirement?
- Do I need a complete facelift or makeover?
- Am I muscular or frail?
- Are my colors bright or dull?
- What kind of personality do I have?
- What is my most interesting part or detail?



HOW DO BUILDINGS MAKE YOU FEEL?

1. Can you think of the names of buildings which make you feel:

Private_____ Exposed_____

Tense_____ Relaxed_____

Fearful_____ Safe_____

Happy_____ Sad_____

Excited_____ Calm_____

Lonely_____ Crowded_____

2. Can you think of places that are:

Frightening_____ Magical_____

Futuristic_____ Secretive_____

For Sitting and relaxing_____

3. Places I dislike:

4. Places I like:

5. On another piece of paper sketch or draw a building that would make you feel good.

HOUSE BIOGRAPHY

Buildings come in many different shapes, sizes and colors. Just like people, houses are dressed or decorated in different styles. These styles show the fashion of the time the house was built. In this workbook you will learn the names for many different house styles, but even without knowing names you can learn a lot about buildings just by looking carefully.

Your street or neighborhood has a wonderful mixture of buildings waiting for you to observe and read just like a biography. Pick a building that you would like to get to know better. It can be your own house or a friend's. Walk all around it and observe it carefully.

What size and shape is the house? (Circle the best descriptive words.)

Tall Short Wide Long Rectangular Square

What other shapes do you see? (Circle the best descriptive words.)

Circles Squares Triangles Cones Rectangles Cubes

Other (in your own words): _____

What is the main color? _____ What other colors do you see? _____

What do you think covers the outside of the house? (Circle the best answer.)

Wood Brick Stucco Shingles Stone

Other (in your own words): _____

Does the house have anything else on it? (Circle the best descriptive words.)

Columns Porches Towers Awnings Balconies Shutters

Other (in your own words): _____

What materials are on the roof? _____

What kind of roof does it have? (Circle the best answer.)

Wood shingle Red clay tile Flat white cement tile

Other (in your own words): _____

Look in the glossary. Does the roof look like a gable roof or a hipped roof? _____

How many doors are there? _____ Are they all the same? _____

How are they different: (Size, shape, color, frame)

How many windows are there? _____ Are they all the same? _____

How are they different: (Size, shape, color, frame)

Draw the front door

Draw one of the windows

Draw the front of the house (use another sheet of paper if needed).

PARTS OF A BUILDING

A building is made of many parts. An architect designs a building using these parts. The shape of each part and the way they are combined determines the style of the building.

Fill in the blanks. Use your House Book Illustrated Glossary for help.

A. Name 3 types of roofs

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

B. Name 3 types of windows

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

C. Name 3 types of wall materials

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

D. Name 3 types of roof materials

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

E. Name 3 parts of a building that might be added on to basic structure

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

F. Name 3 different shapes used for windows and doors

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

G. Look at your house and your neighbor's. Circle all the shapes you see:

1) Vertical line

2) Horizontal line

3) Diagonal line

4) Circle

5) Curve

6) Pyramid

7) Cone

8) Cylinder

9) Triangle

10) Square

11) Rectangle

12) Semi-circle

13) Sphere

14) Cube

H. What features are common to all types of buildings and houses?

I. Why do buildings have windows and doors?

SEAGULL COTTAGE CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1. The name for roofs that slope on four sides.
3. We say a building built out of wood is a building.
5. What is on top of the house and keeps out the rain?
7. The name for roofs that slope on two sides (plural).
11. The horizontal part of the house that carries weight.
12. Learning about special buildings and taking care of them is called? (2 long words)
14. See Gull is a Queen Anne _____ style house.

Down

2. Windows that have their own small roof.
4. Where the roof hangs over the walls.
6. What is the number for your grade?
8. Windows that project or stick out from the side of a house.
9. The kind of window that opens by sliding up and down.
10. The old school house is one; so is the Statue of Liberty (plural).
13. The up and down part of the house that carries weight.

WORD SEARCH I

H	I	P	S	T	U	R	L	X	B	D	T	J	A	C	T	U	R	O	L
A	I	R	T	E	N	X	A	P	E	O	C	N	O	R	E	X	E	A	O
L	T	P	E	C	K	Y	C	Y	P	R	E	S	S	A	Z	O	V	U	W
T	R	A	P	P	D	I	K	C	A	S	T	S	T	N	X	I	I	R	S
J	I	N	X	E	E	S	I	N	G	E	I	R	Z	K	V	Q	O	P	L
K	P	B	A	L	D	Z	N	T	E	D	H	E	R	E	N	U	R	E	O
Q	U	E	S	T	O	R	T	A	S	E	C	O	R	T	G	I	N	C	P
T	K	S	T	U	C	C	O	J	R	F	R	N	J	H	R	J	F	E	E
D	L	H	F	X	R	O	V	O	M	V	A	S	T	G	O	A	C	R	D
R	B	C	Z	M	A	G	T	M	F	E	H	I	Q	L	P	K	W	A	R
R	A	Q	U	E	Z	S	V	E	N	T	R	H	X	C	R	Q	U	G	O
A	R	C	H	I	V	O	N	A	F	O	H	C	L	S	T	U	E	N	O
B	R	A	I	D	Q	W	R	I	N	G	V	T	Z	V	R	N	E	R	F
P	E	R	T	P	A	R	C	H	E	D	W	I	N	D	O	W	S	A	Y
A	L	T	R	I	E	B	T	A	X	F	L	P	A	T	O	R	A	N	K
S	T	U	C	T	L	P	E	B	G	W	Q	U	S	O	L	O	F	H	C
X	I	G	I	B	V	Z	H	U	N	T	U	T	U	B	V	U	L	X	E
B	L	D	J	K	A	R	C	H	E	D	S	O	J	U	R	T	R	I	P
W	E	N	X	L	F	O	R	E	F	A	X	R	G	F	Q	L	E	N	T
M	S	O	L	S	Z	P	A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E	X

Arched Windows

Architect

Architecture

Barrel Tiles

Cast Stone

Hipped Roof

Low Soped Roof

Mediterranean Revival

Pecky Cypress

Pitch

Stucco

Wrought Iron

WORD SEARCH II

E	X	A	G	N	I	M	M	I	R	B	A	L	C	O	N	T	R	A	M
G	R	I	M	R	E	S	R	E	T	T	U	H	S	U	I	R	O	X	E
R	C	A	S	E	M	E	N	T	P	R	O	N	G	S	M	A	B	E	L
U	H	U	N	T	E	R	S	B	E	W	Z	R	G	F	T	P	W	B	A
T	R	E	F	M	S	T	P	F	O	X	H	E	I	A	F	E	R	U	V
Q	E	U	Z	C	O	O	O	D	E	F	U	R	Y	H	L	D	Y	A	I
F	S	O	M	D	R	O	P	T	O	A	S	T	U	C	C	O	D	O	V
O	P	T	H	T	X	L	W	E	L	N	D	E	M	N	E	O	W	Y	E
N	E	A	I	F	O	I	R	T	N	L	P	Q	U	M	I	R	N	E	R
R	C	C	R	A	F	T	E	B	M	I	X	R	A	C	S	O	O	A	L
I	O	N	I	N	R	E	L	N	Y	G	T	F	I	V	C	Y	C	L	A
M	O	O	M	Z	Y	A	Y	E	B	H	K	N	Q	L	S	U	R	T	I
Y	Z	C	H	A	N	T	T	R	G	T	D	O	A	N	M	Z	R	Y	N
G	Q	U	E	C	T	X	S	R	I	W	A	B	R	H	U	O	N	D	O
Z	T	H	C	D	E	C	H	A	R	I	P	E	F	O	P	M	R	S	L
S	A	U	R	K	T	O	C	U	S	N	R	Q	A	C	A	E	L	O	O
A	S	S	M	B	I	R	N	Q	M	K	U	M	N	R	S	B	L	U	C
W	I	N	T	E	R	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	S	T	Y	L	E	U
T	L	E	R	Z	E	F	R	M	R	W	E	N	I	B	E	A	Y	L	V
X	S	C	L	A	D	M	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	Y	D	F	M	R	O

Art Deco

Balcony

Bungalow

Casement

Colonial Revival

Elephantine Posts

Fanlight Windows

International Style

Oolite

Portico

Ranch Style

Shutters

Stucco

ADD THE DETAILS

Here is an opportunity for you to be the architect. On the next page you will find different doors and windows. Choose the ones you like. Then remove the tracing paper page with the house outline. Place it over the door or window that you like, in the place you want it and then trace it on to the house.

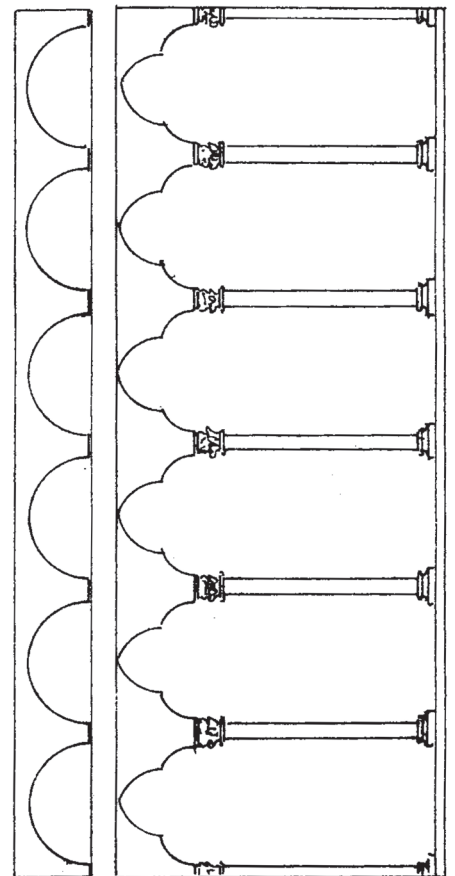
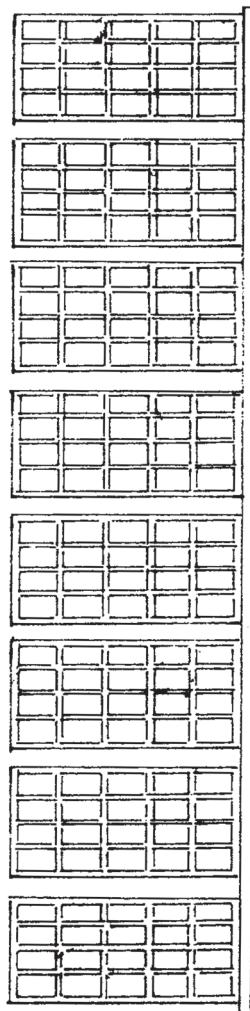
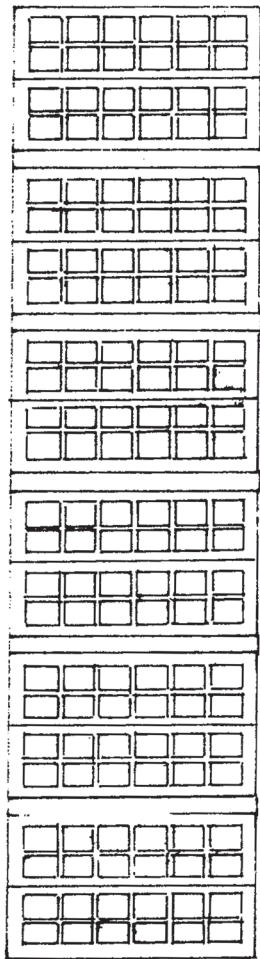
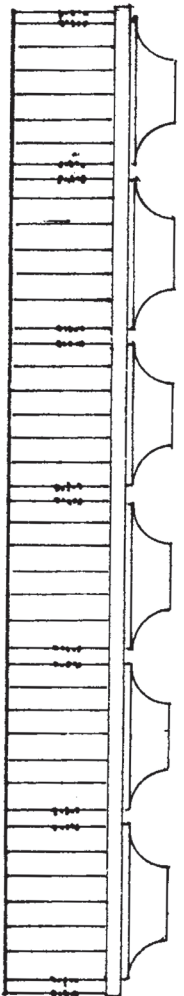
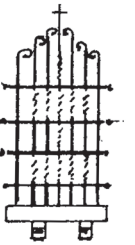
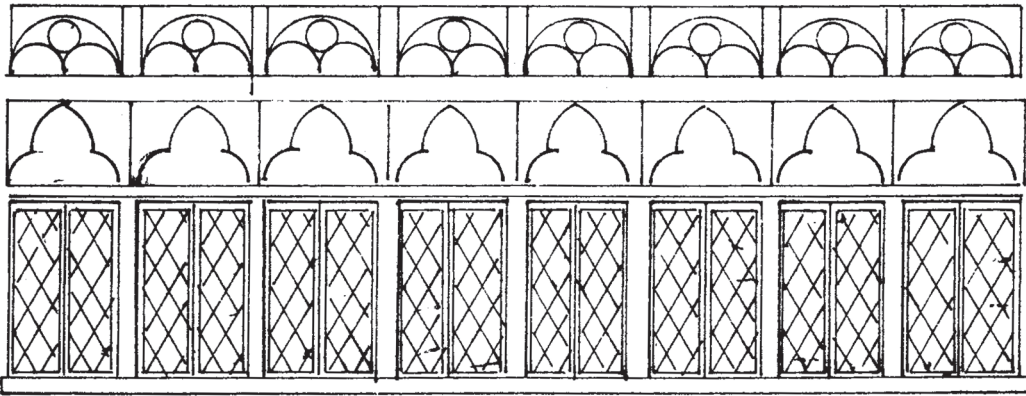
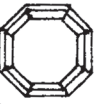
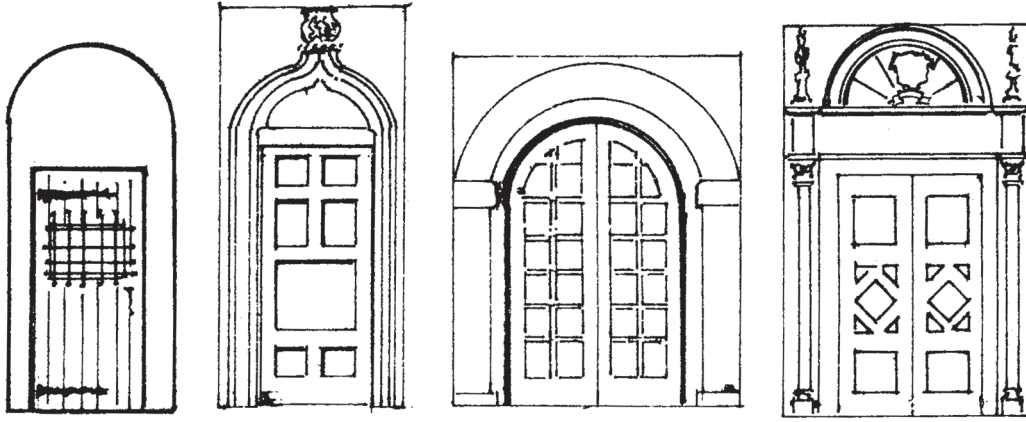
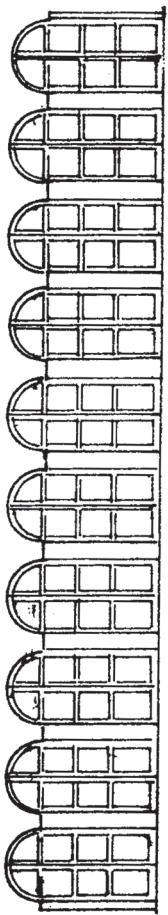
Before you know it, you'll have designed a house of your own.

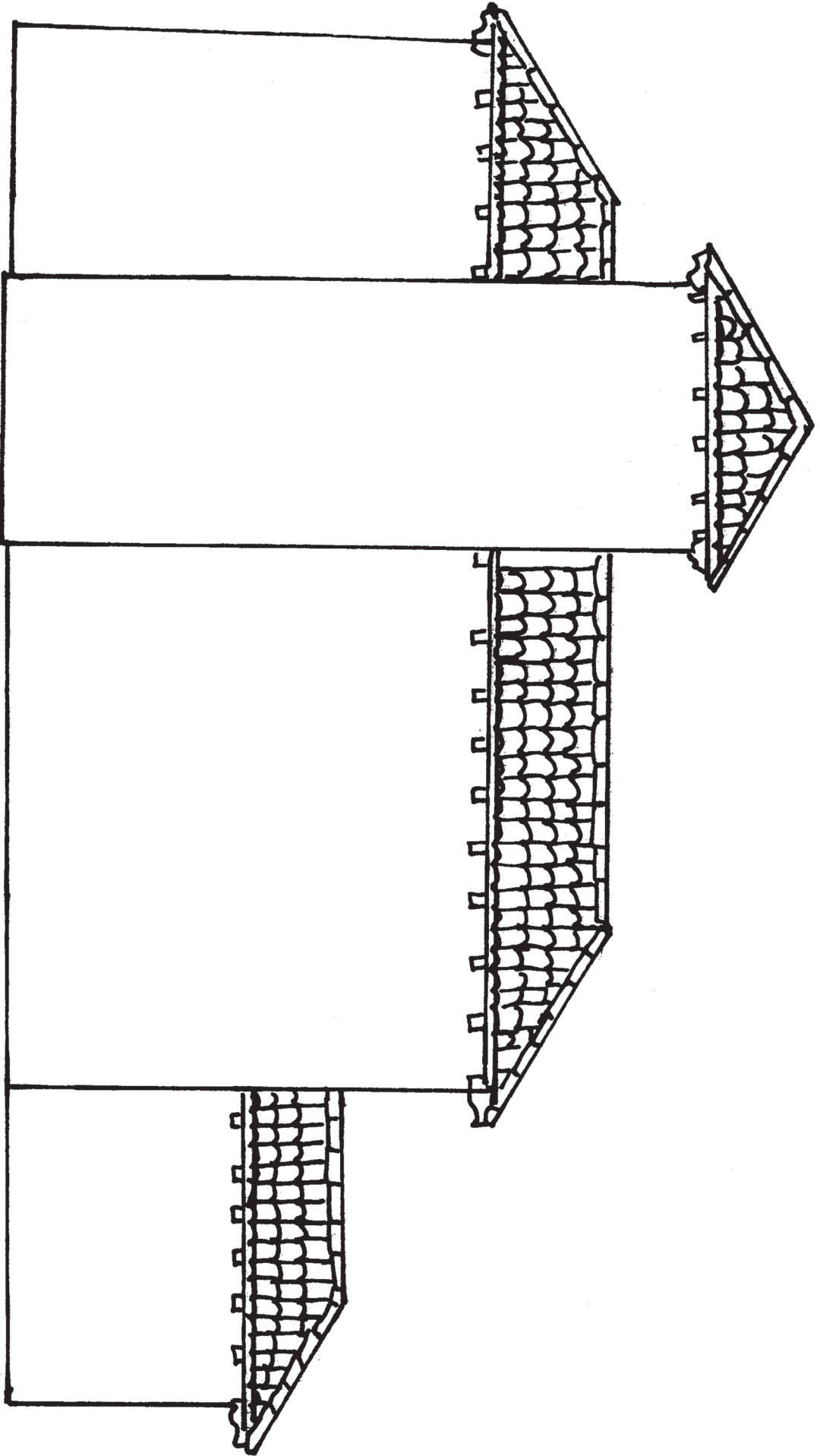
There are two tracing paper pages. You can make a second design with the other or let someone else try.

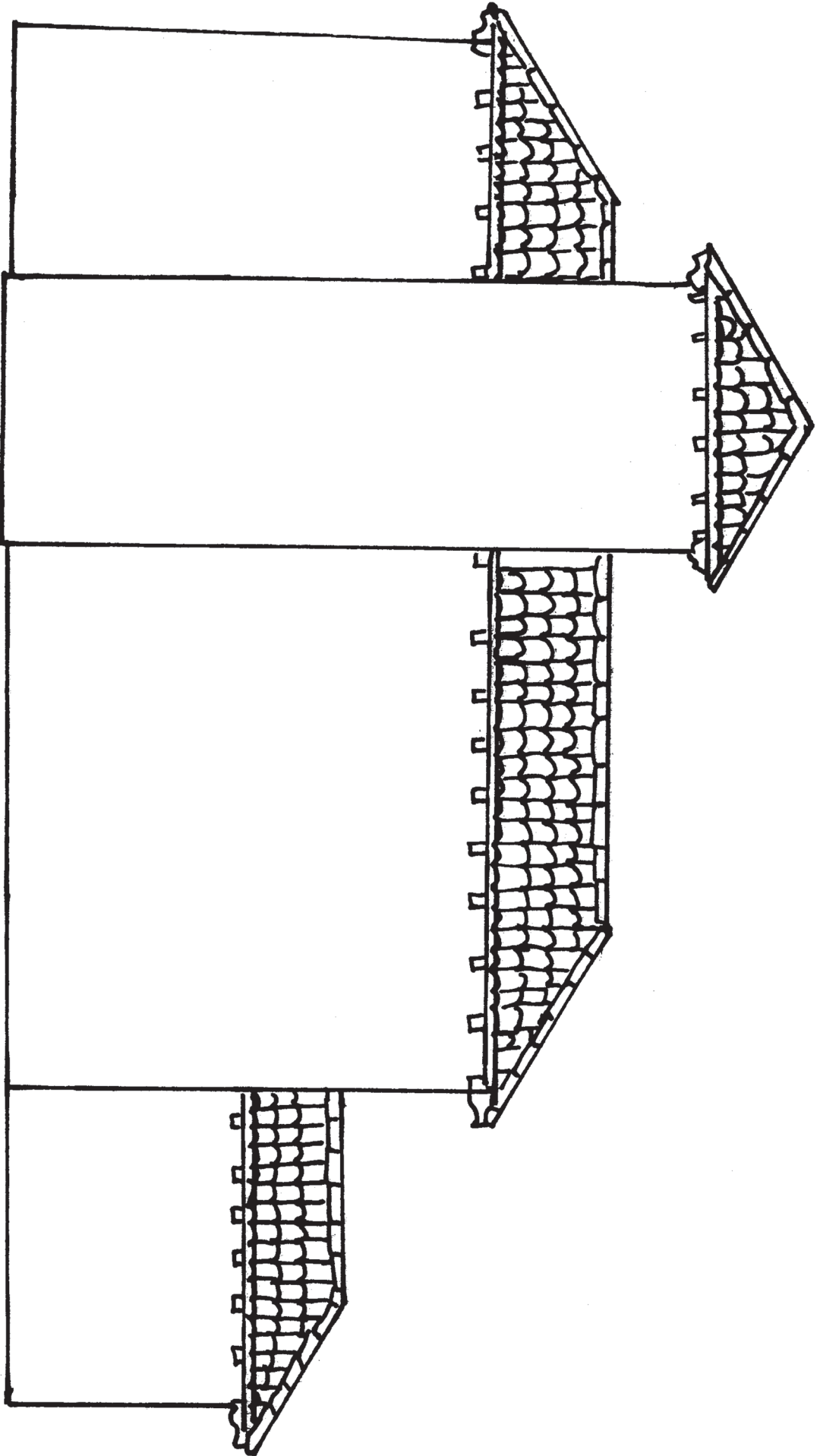
Have Fun!



6 June 1993 P.L. London







ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY

Arcade



A series of arches carried on piers or columns.

Arch



A curved opening.

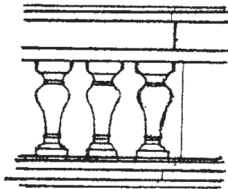
Architect

One who designs buildings.

Architecture

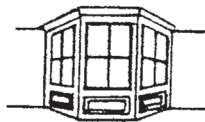
The art or practice of designing and building structures.

Baluster



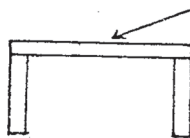
A short vertical post in a series supporting a railing and, therefore, forming a balustrade.

Bay Window



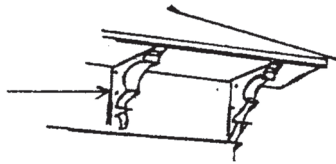
A window, usually three-sided, projecting from the outside wall of a house.

Beam



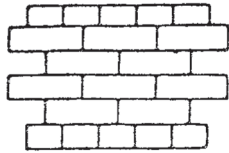
Main horizontal timber supporting floor, ceiling or roof.

Bracket



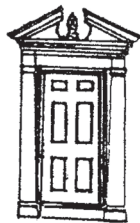
A plain or decorative brace supporting a projecting eave, hood or canopy.

Brickwork



The patterns created by the way bricks are laid.

Broken Pediment



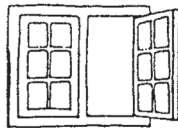
A classical pediment broken in a curved or sharp fashion at the peak. Also see swan's neck pediment.

Capital



The uppermost part or crowning feature of a column.

Casement Window



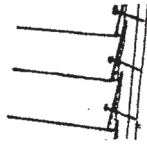
A hinged window that opens outwards or inwards like a door or book.

Chimney



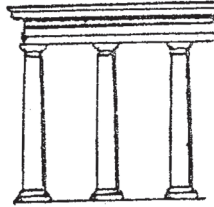
A passage for smoke, usually of brick or stone, rising above the roof of a building.

Clapboard



Overlapping horizontal boards
on an exterior surface

Colonnade



A row of columns carrying
a horizontal beam or arches.

Coquina

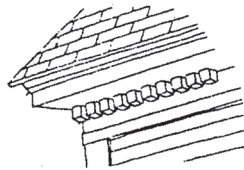
A coral rock, composed of shells
and shell fragments loosely cemented by calcite.

Cupola



A small dome with round or polygonal base
on top of a roof or tower, often with windows.

Dentil



One of a bank of small, square, toothlike blocks.

Dome

A curved roof structure.



Dormer Window

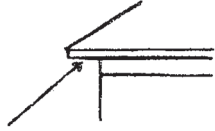
A window projecting from a roof
having a roof of its own.



Downspout

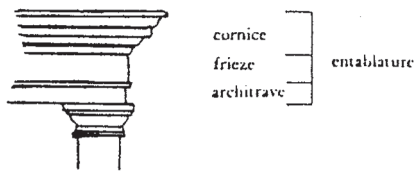
A vertical pipe, usually metal, to conduct water from a gutter or roof down to the ground.

Eave



The under part of a sloping roof that projects beyond and overhangs a wall.

Entablature



The upper, horizontal part of an order, supported by columns.

Facade

The front or face of a building.

Fanlight



A semi-circular window over a door with radiating panes resembling a fan.

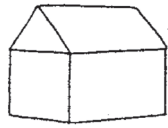
Frame House

A timber house of framed construction, usually covered with shingles or weatherboarding.

Framed Building

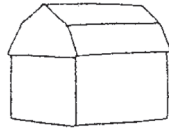
A building in which the weight of the roof, walls and floors are carried by a structural framework rather than load-bearing walls.

Gabled Roof



A roof with sloped sides.

Gambrel Roof

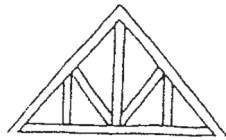


A roof with two slopes of different pitches on either side.

Grille

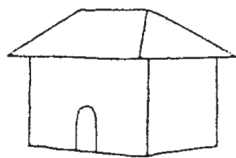
A grating or open barrier (usually metal) used to cover or decorate an opening in a wall or floor.

Half-Timbering



(also called timber-framing) A method of construction in which the wooden structural system is left exposed on a building's surface and the space between is filled with plaster or stucco.

Hipped Roof

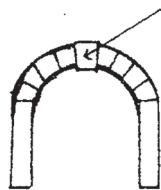


A roof with slopes on all four sides.

Historic Preservation

Saving an old building, site or structure.

Keystone



The central wedge shaped stone of an arch.

Loggia

A room open on one or more sides, the open sides often pillared.

Mansard Roof



A roof having a double slope on all four sides, the lower slope being much steeper

Minaret



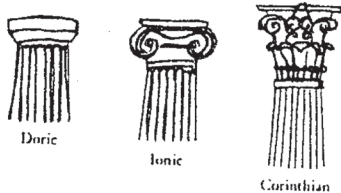
A tall, usually slender tower connected with a mosque, often having a balcony.

Oolite

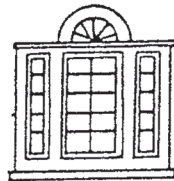
Native stone or limestone.

Order

Design system made up of columns and entablature based on Greek architecture.



Palladian Window



A window with three openings, the central one arched and higher and wider than the others.

Parapet

A low wall along the edge of a roof, an extension of the side wall of a building.

Patio

An open courtyard, sometimes enclosed.

Pediment

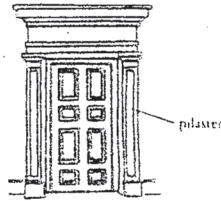


Triangular gable end of roof over a cornice, sometimes over doors or windows.

Pergola

A covered garden structure formed by connected double rows of posts and beams covered with climbing plants.

Pilaster



Flat ornamental column attached to a wall.

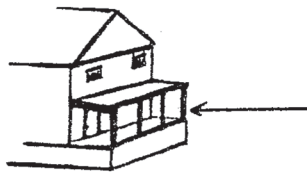
Pillar

An upright support.

Pitch

The angle of a roof.

Porch



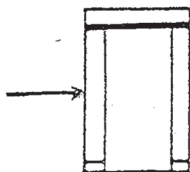
Covered entrance to a building, usually open-sided.

Portico



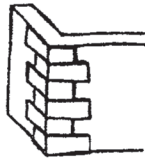
A covered entrance to a building, with columns and sometimes a pediment like a temple front.

Post



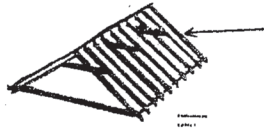
The vertical supports of a building which support beams, as in post- and-lintel construction.

Quoins



The stones or stone-like elements at the corner of a building.

Rafter



The sloping timbers in the frame of a roof.

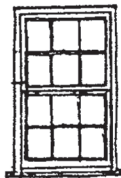
Restoration

“The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and setting as it appeared at a particular period of time...” (Secretary of the Interior’s standards for rehabilitation).

Ridge

The top edge of a roof. See gabled roof.

Sash Window



A window formed with frames that slide up and down.

Shingle



Tile, usually of wood, for covering roofs and walls.

Shutter

A hinged cover for a window.

Sidelight



Framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window opening.

Style

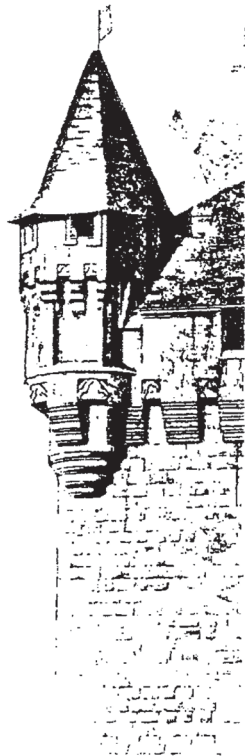
The combination of distinctive features that characterize a particular building.

Swan's Neck Pediment



A classical pediment broken in a curved manner at the peak.

Turret



A small and somewhat slender tower often located at the corner of a building.

Venetian Window

See Palladian window

Veranda



An open gallery or balcony along the side of a house sheltered by a roof supported by posts, columns or arches.

