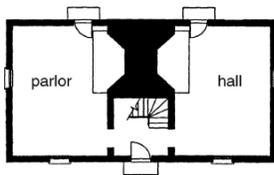


APPENDIX E
GLOSSARY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE TYPES



hall-and-parlor plan

Hall and Parlor: The Hall and Parlor house is composed of two rooms arranged side by side with only one exterior door. Door placement is usually off-center. The hall is not a passageway, but a multi-purpose room while the parlor is the more private of the two rooms and can be smaller. In the earlier examples, chimneys were placed at one or both gable ends; later examples have interior chimneys. The hall and parlor house usually had an extension, or ell, that was located on the rear of the building. These extensions were commonly built contemporaneous to the core of the house. The Hall and Parlor residence is one of the earlier house types in New Hampshire. Many have been altered through time with multiple additions and extensions, making the original Hall and Parlor core difficult to discern.



Center Hall: Sometimes called a Double House, the floor plan of a Center Hall house usually has two rooms symmetrically situated on each side of a centrally located hallway and a stair in the hallway leading to the loft space or second floor above. Center Hall plan houses were usually expressed in symmetrical facades with applied Georgian, Federal, or Greek Revival detail. Center Hall plans can be found throughout New Hampshire and are concentrated in the southeastern part of the state.



Side-Hall: From 1.5 to 2 stories high, these gable-front houses were popular during the mid-nineteenth century. Commonly constructed of wood frame, they were frequently ornamented in period style with molding in the gable end that gave them a temple-like appearance, or with corner pilasters, columns, porches, or sidelights.

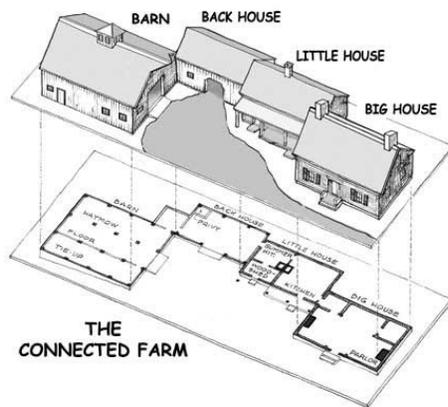


Cape: Among the earliest and most common building types in New Hampshire, this house is characterized by its 1.5 story height and front five-bay central entry plan. Typically these houses are two rooms deep, sometimes with a series of smaller rooms along the back. Some capes still retain massive central chimneys. Roofs are usually low to moderately pitched, beginning just above windows. Dormers are commonly added to increase space. A variation of the traditional cape is the high-posted cape. It has a slightly higher eaves-front wall that can accommodate small windows in the upstairs knee wall. Roofs are proportionately shallower. Chimneys may appear in the middle or at either end. Windows are usually multi-paned double-hung sash, while the main entry is centrally located. Traditional capes and high-posted capes are common throughout all of New Hampshire.



I-House: Despite the diversity of floor plans utilized in the I-house, its basic form is constant. The house is 2-stories, one room deep, and at least two rooms wide. Typically, the façade is symmetrical with a central entry in a three- or a five-bay configuration. Sometimes, a four-bay I-house will feature two center entries. Placement of chimneys varies. They might be found at each gable end, flush with the wall, on the house's exterior, on the rear, or paired at the center of the structure. Demands for additional space usually resulted in the construction of rear ells (either at

the time of construction or at a later date) and front porches. Because of its simplicity of form, decorative details representing diverse architectural styles could be freely applied to the exterior of the structure.



Connected Farm: The typical connected farm complex consists of the "big house", which acts as the standard family living quarters, connected to the Big House is the "little house", which contains the kitchen area. Next to it is the "back house", which was traditionally either or craftshop or a carriage or wagon house. Connected to the back house is a standard livestock barn. Originally, all four buildings would have parallel rooflines. In later years (post-1800), when kitchens became more of a room of the house, the Little House became an ell of the Big House. Architectural styles were often applied to the Big House and varied from Greek to Gothic Revival to Italianate. Connected Farms are more commonly found in Southwestern New Hampshire.



Gable Front and Wing: The Gable Front and Wing is a gable-front house with a side extension that forms an L-shaped plan. These can be found in varying heights (1, 1.5 or 2-stories). The ell is an integral part of the house. New Hampshire examples of Gable Front and Wing houses are typically wood-frame with wood-clapboard siding and double-hung sash windows. A porch located on the ell is a common feature. Entrances can either be in the gable end or the wing. Gable

Front and Wing houses were most commonly constructed during the mid-nineteenth century and can exhibit any one of the architectural styles popular during that period.



Double-decker/Triple-decker: Typical of New Hampshire industrial cities and working class neighborhoods is the double-decker and triple-decker tenement house. These houses are divided into single or paired horizontal flats, or occasionally, expanded to multiples of vertically divided rows. The triple-decker is a 3-story building under a nearly flat roof, with a front elevation divided between entry and stair bay to one side and projecting bay windows on the other, and marked by rear (and sometimes front) porches at each floor. The deep interior plans are normally two rooms wide, opening onto a short narrow center corridor and extending to two or three rooms from front to back. Many contain front-paired parlors and rear kitchens, with bedrooms located in the center and rear of the plan.



Duplex: Duplexes are two-family houses. The two-family units could be divided horizontally as well as vertically. Most often, the facades are symmetrical with a clear demarcation for each family entrance. Duplexes are most commonly found in industrial communities that housed a large number of working-class families.



Cottage: Typically 1-story tall, these simple houses can have gable-front, side-gable or pyramidal rooflines. The cottage usually has a three-bay wide façade with a central entrance accessed by a porch that spans the entire façade. Minimal in detail, stylistic elements may be applied including Queen Anne or Italianate porch brackets, spindles and supports. Often, the original open porch has been enclosed with a band of windows. This house type was common during the turn of the twentieth century well into the 1940s-50s.



Bungalow: Shortly after the turn of the twentieth century, the bungalow type emerged. Bungalows are typically small houses, 1 or 1.5 stories tall with either a side-gable or gable-front orientation. The bungalow type features simplicity of detail and massing. Porches, normally under an extension of the main roof, were integral parts of this type. Bungalows that exhibit more decorative features, including exposed rafters and knee braces, ribbon windows, overhanging eaves, and façade surfaces of stucco, wood, or rubble stone might be classified under style as a

Bungalow/Craftsman. Some bungalows were prefabricated and marketed through catalogue sales and a direct link to one of the manufacturers may make a particular bungalow more significant. Bungalows are more common in urbanized parts of New Hampshire.



Foursquare: The foursquare type is characterized by its 2 or 2.5-story height and box-like massing. This type has a low-pitch hipped roof with hipped attic dormers; wide, enclosed eaves; and 1-story porch spanning the width of the façade. The American Foursquare is more stylized and may retain such elements as tile roofs, knee braces and ribbon windows. Many American Foursquares have either Craftsman detailing or Colonial Revival style elements. Some foursquares were prefabricated and marketed through catalogue sales and a direct link to one of the manufacturers may make a

particular foursquare more significant. Foursquares are more common in urbanized parts of New Hampshire.

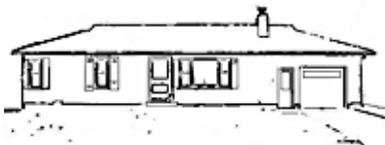


Twentieth-century cape: The 20th century cape has an exterior similar to the traditional cape, with its side-gable exposure, symmetrical façade, and its 1.5-story height. Modern capes apply more liberal interpretation of the period and often include dormers and a porch along the façade. One or two-bay garages are attached to the 20th century cape. The interior of the modern cape can include a variety of room types not typical to the traditional cape form.



Twentieth-century colonial: The genealogy of the center-hall-plan continues in the present generation in the work of many builders who are constructing houses that resemble historical precedent. The 20th century colonial is reminiscent of the traditional center hall plan. Here the living room is separated from the hall by a row of square columns, with the kitchen and dining room/library on the opposite side

beyond the stair. In this plan, the living room and center hall together become the center of the house. The regularly shaped and proportioned rooms related by axial views result in a feeling of spaciousness not often afforded by the historical examples. As with the 20th century cape, 1 or 2-bay garages are typically attached at one of the gable ends. 20th century colonials are usually sparse in exterior detail and rely on form to convey their historical precedents.



Ranch: These homes are characteristically 1 story with a low, pitched gable or hipped roof with limited detailing. Many of these modest-yet-efficient homes had either double-hung sash or the newly engineered metal casement, awning, or slide windows. Picture windows were a popular central feature of the 1950s ranch, as was the integral garage. The ranch

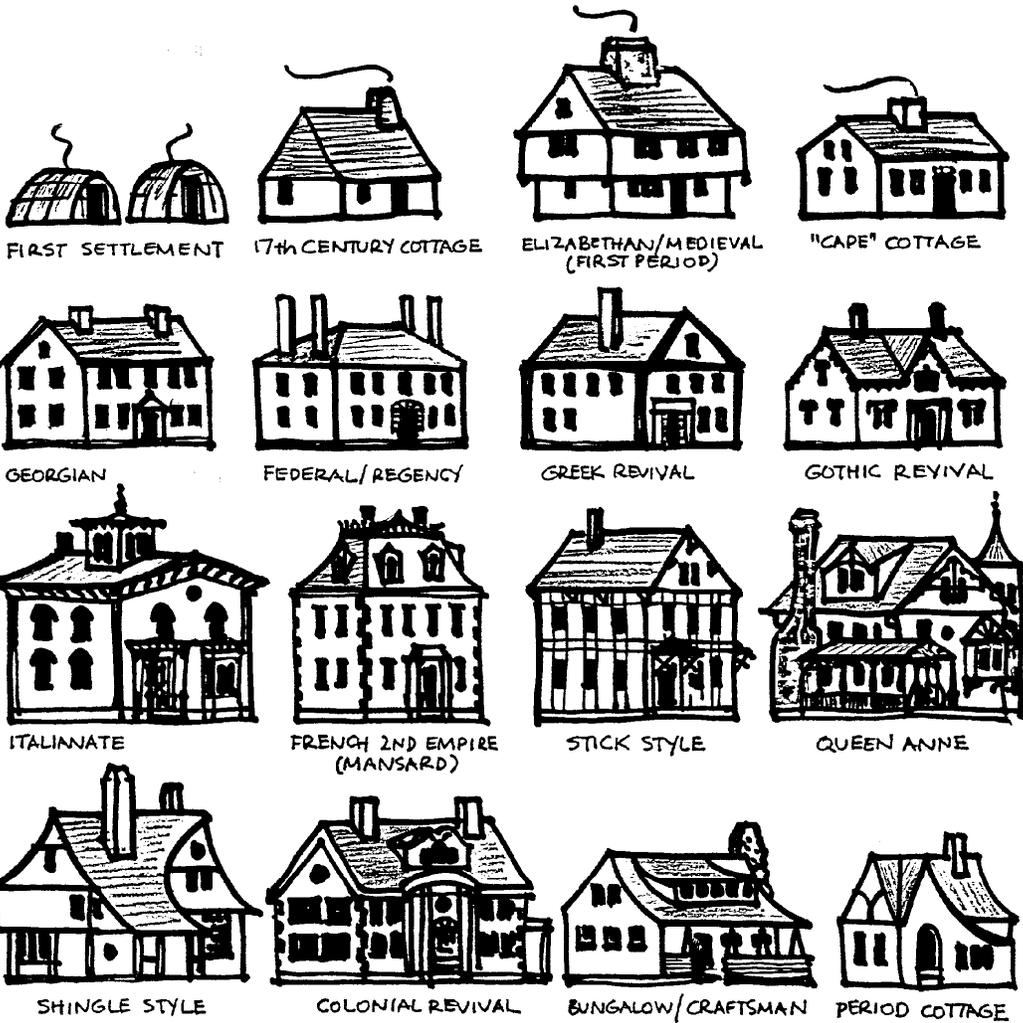
form is most prevalent as large groupings in suburban neighborhoods and as individual homes in rural areas.



Raised ranch: A stylistic variation of the ranch described above. The elevation of the upper floor over a raised foundation characterizes the raised ranch. This gave the advantage of full-size windows and additional finished living space in the lower level. The adaptation saw its greatest popularity during the 1970s.



Split-level: Part of a modern design movement, split-levels were intended to separate living activities within a home by removing them to different planes. Sleeping quarters are separate and raised from dining and communing areas, which are themselves separate from other levels, which might include vehicle storage.



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