

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Santa Fe Craftsman Style

Territorial Style

Pueblo Revival Style

Passive Solar Design

Including:

History,

Description


Essential Elements

Windows, Doors, Portals, Entries

Details

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

ZONE/STYLE COMPATIBILITY CHART

STYLE	Craftsman	Pueblo	Territorial
ZONE			
P-1 Patio House	X	X	X
T-1 Townhouse		X	X
			
L/W-1 Live /Work		X	X
L/W-2 Live /Work		X	X
H-1 House	X	X	X
E-1 Estate House	X	X	X



SANTA FE CRAFTSMAN STYLE





SANTA FE CRAFTSMAN STYLE

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF CRAFTSMAN STYLE

Craftsman style originated in California in the early 1900's as a statement of Arts and Crafts values, including principles of simplicity, durability, fitness for life, and harmony with nature. It was a very popular style in the U. S. between 1905 and the mid 1920's, and many American towns ended up with Craftsman bungalow neighborhoods from that era, largely as a result of pattern books and house "kits" that were then broadly available. Santa Fe has its own variety of craftsman style homes, best illustrated in the South Capital Historic District on Don Gaspar Ave.





ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF SANTA FE CRAFTSMAN STYLE

Massing & Composition– The basic massing of the building should have a low and broad overall form. Craftsman style houses are generally single story or 1 ½ story, usually with a square or rectangular footprint, and always with a low sloped pitched roof. They usually have a large gabled front porch or a wide roof gable facing the street, with symmetrical or asymmetrical gabled or hipped roof forms.

Roof – The roof is a definitive element of the style, and it is always either gabled or hipped, with a low pitch, wide overhangs, and exposed wood brackets with painted wood trim. The roof material shall be either architectural grade asphalt shingles, metal shingles or standing seam metal.

Porches – Porches are another definitive element of the style. In Craftsman style, porches are always either gabled or hipped, often with painted wood columns, beams and brackets. The porch columns or piers often have distinctive tapered stone or masonry bases.

Windows – Multi-paned casements or double hung windows (or fixed glass) are the window styles allowed in Craftsman style homes in Oshara. Windows can either have wood face trim or be recessed with bullnosed stucco. All windows should have square or vertical (not horizontal) traditional proportions. Windows are often ganged together to make bands of glazing.

Walls – Wall materials are typically stucco, but can also be brick. Wood shingle accents are allowed at the gable ends.

Details – Essential details for the Craftsman style include simple painted wood roof support brackets, painted wood window and door trim, painted wood porch columns and beams.

PORCHES

The front of Craftsman style homes almost always have broad porches, and are a key element that defines the style. These porches provide shelter for the main entry, as well as a comfortable sheltered place to watch life on the street. Craftsman style porches have either hipped or gabled roofs, and often have painted and sometimes tapered wood columns, beams and brackets. The porch columns or piers often have distinctive tapered stone or masonry bases.

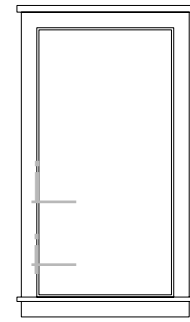
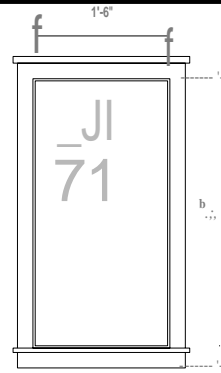
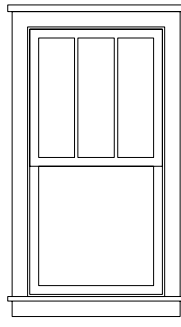
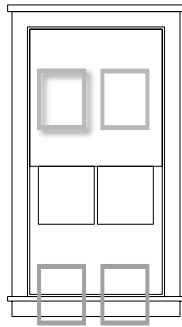
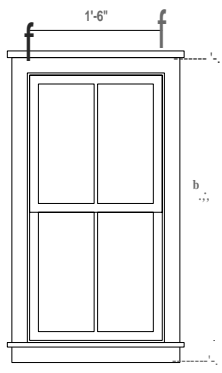




WINDOWS

Craftsman style homes typically have either casements or double hung windows, and often a combination of both in the same house. Several windows are often ganged together. The glazing is always divided with traditionally proportioned mullions. Windows can be either trimmed with simple wood casing, or recessed several inches back from the wall face with bullnosed stucco returns.





DOUBLE HUNG

CASEMENT



ENTRIES

Entry doors always face the street, and create a sense of pride and welcome for the house. They are always sheltered either by a porch or a significant overhang. Entries often include side lites or transom lites tied together with painted wood trim. Entries often also include a gate at the street and a walkway from the street to the front door.







DETAILS

Exterior details are crucial to the character of Craftsman homes. Simple painted wood roof support brackets, painted wood window and door trim, painted wood porch columns and beams all contribute to the essential character.





TERRITORIAL STYLE





TERRITORIAL STYLE

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Roof– Territorial style roofs are always flat with brick capped parapets that approximates a classical dentil detail.

Massing & Composition – Territorial buildings have regular and symmetrical compositions, usually with a broad front massing with a flat roofed portal, and minimal stepping of the parapets.

Portals– Territorial style portals usually have a flat roof but can also have a hipped standing seam roof. Posts, beams and rafters are milled and white painted wood, simply but carefully detailed.

Windows – Territorial buildings have vertically (not horizontal) traditionally proportioned casements, double hung windows, or fixed glazing with distinctive painted wood trim including pediment caps over windows and doors.

Walls – Territorial style buildings always have stucco as a wall finish material.

Details – Territorial style buildings are usually very minimally detailed, except for the distinctive trim around doors and windows, and the distinctive brick parapet caps.

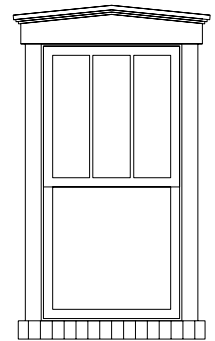
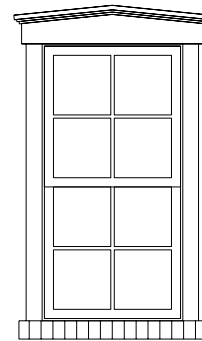
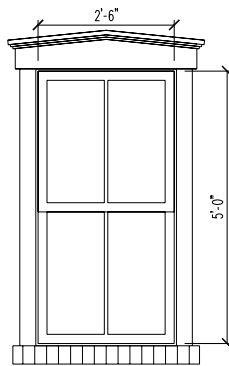
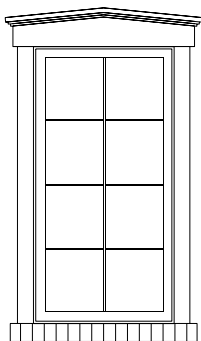
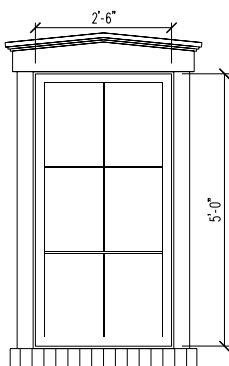


PORTALS

Territorial style portals usually have parapets with brick caps but can also have a hipped standing seam roof. Portal posts, beams and rafters are usually milled and painted lumber, simply detailed.

WINDOWS

Territorial style homes typically have either vertically (not horizontal) traditionally proportioned casements or double hung windows. Windows are always surrounded by painted wood trim including pedimented caps and other simplified Classical details.



CASEMENT

DOUBLE HUNG





PUEBLO REVIVAL STYLE





PUEBLO REVIVAL STYLE

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Roof – The main roofs of Pueblo revival buildings are flat with rolled stucco parapets, often with irregular stepped parapets.

Massing & Composition – Pueblo buildings usually have an irregular and or asymmetrical composition with stepped parapets, and usually with a flat roofed portal.

Portals – Portals usually have parapets and a flat roof but can also have a pitched shed or hipped roof. Posts, beams and rafters are usually exposed vigas (un-milled round logs) that are simply detailed, except for elaborate corbels between the posts and beams.

Windows – Pueblo style windows are always vertically (not horizontal) traditionally proportioned casements, double hung, or fixed glass, always recessed with bullnosed stucco returns.

Walls – Pueblo style buildings are always finished with stucco.

Details – Pueblo style details can include stucco covered sculpted masses including buttressed or battered walls, exposed viga ends, and canales to drain the roofs. Pueblo style buildings usually do not have trim around doors and windows, which are recessed back from the face of the stucco.



PORTALS

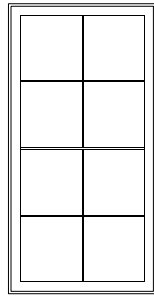
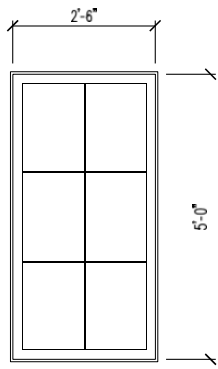
Pueblo Revival style portals almost always have flat roofs with parapets. Posts, beams and rafters are usually exposed unmilled wood vigas, simply detailed, except for ornate corbels.



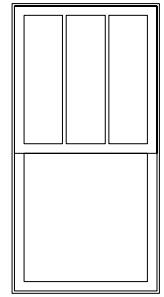
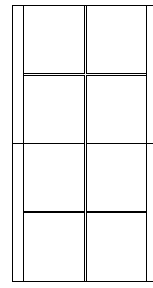
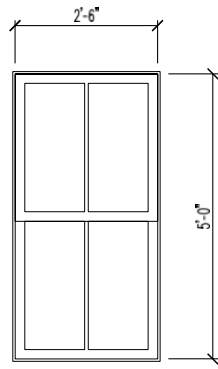
WINDOWS, DOORS & ENTRIES

Pueblo Revival style windows are usually vertically (not horizontal) traditionally proportioned casements, double hung, or fixed glass. Windows are always recessed with bullnosed stucco returns. Doors are usually carved wood, sometimes with a small vision lite or ornamental iron work. Entries often also include a gate at the street and a walkway from the street to the front door.





CASEMENT



DOUBLE HUNG



PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGNS

PASSIVE SOLAR & TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Oshara encourages energy conservation, including passive solar design. The main elements of common sense passive solar design are (in order of importance) very good insulation, generous south facing windows (with an overhang to shade from summer sun), minimal north facing windows, and distributed interior mass (concrete slab, interior adobe or other masonry walls). Passive solar design integrates very well with traditional architecture, and can contribute to significantly lower heating costs without increasing the overall cost of construction if done well.

