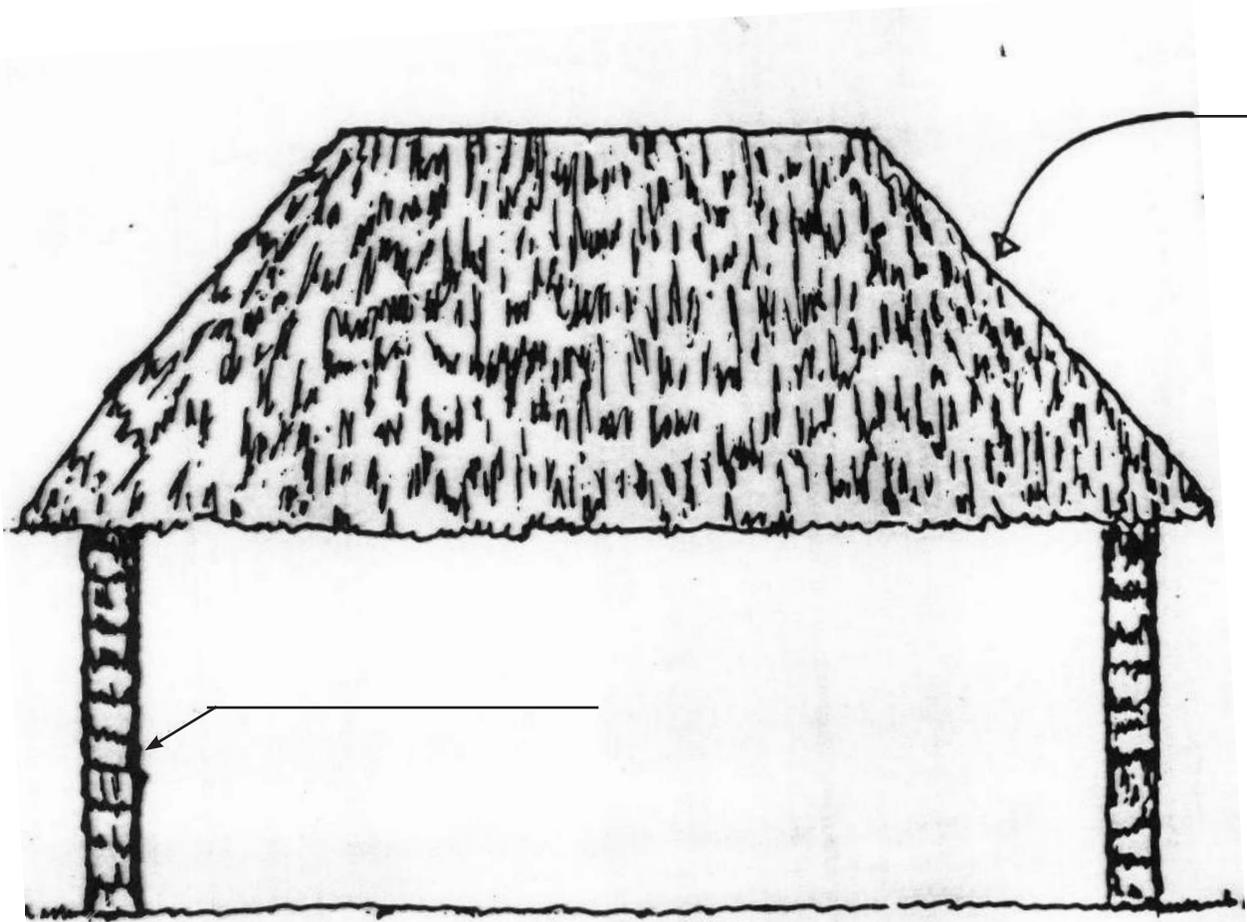


GUIDE TO STYLES

CHICKEE



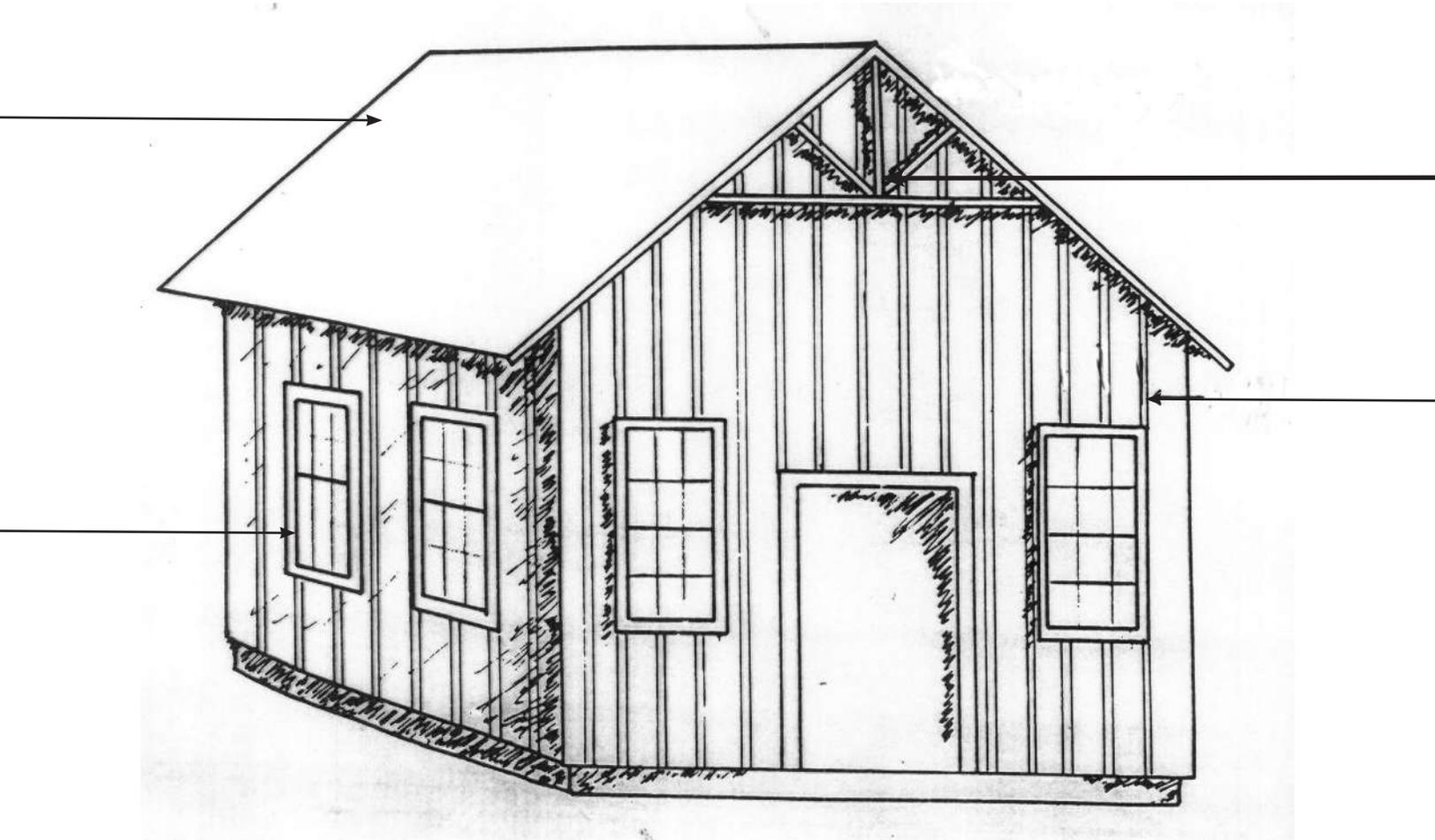
The chickee is the earliest type of Florida architecture. Native American tribes built separate chickees for cooking, eating and sleeping. They used local materials like palm fronds and included special features to make living in the Florida wilderness more comfortable. The floor was raised off of the 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

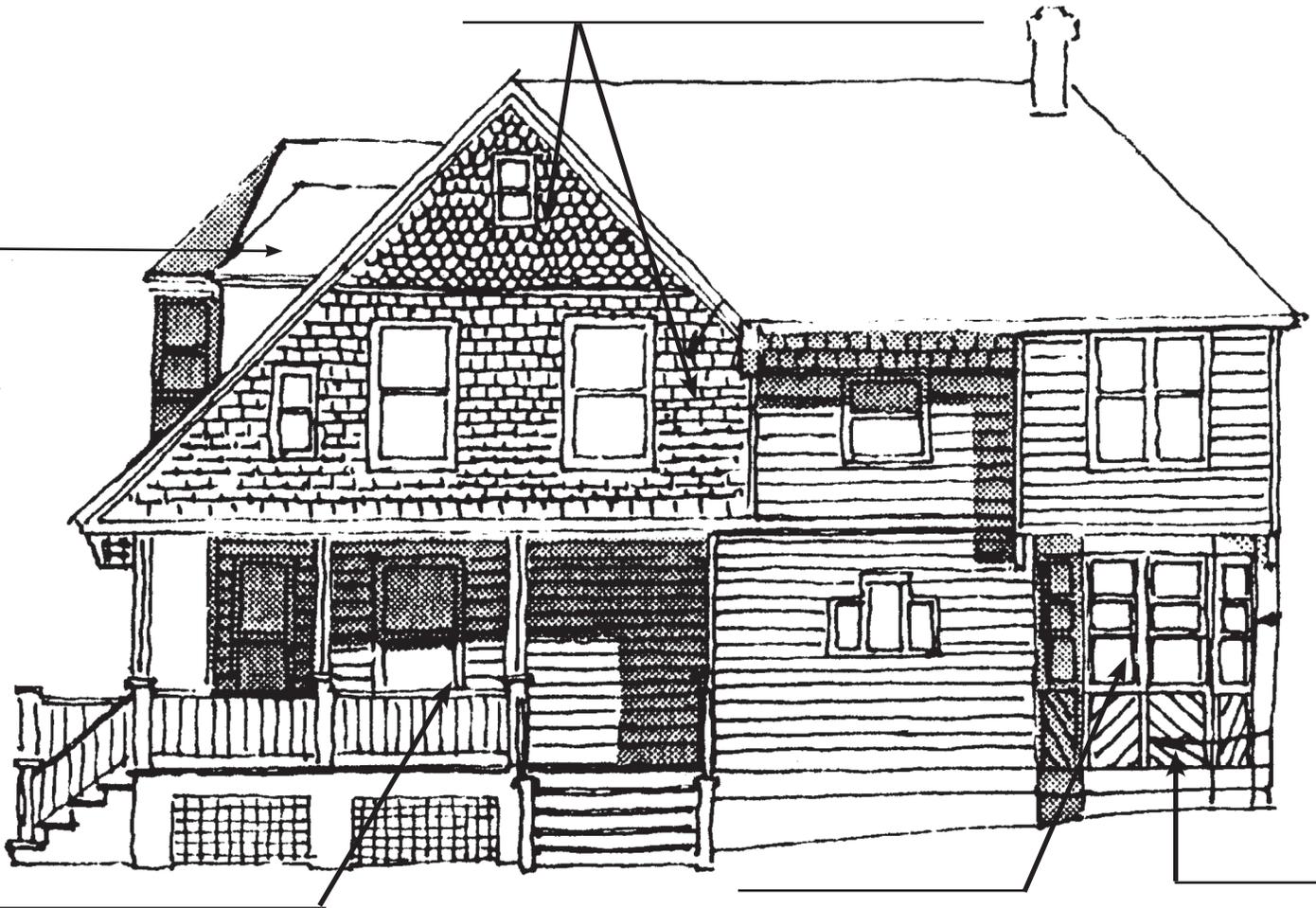


Frame vernacular buildings were simple wooden shelters built by South Florida's early settlers. These pioneers needed to erect shelters quickly and cheaply. The Florida wilderness provided lots of wood from Cypress and Cedar trees. Wood from ship wrecks was also used. The walls may have horizontal siding 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

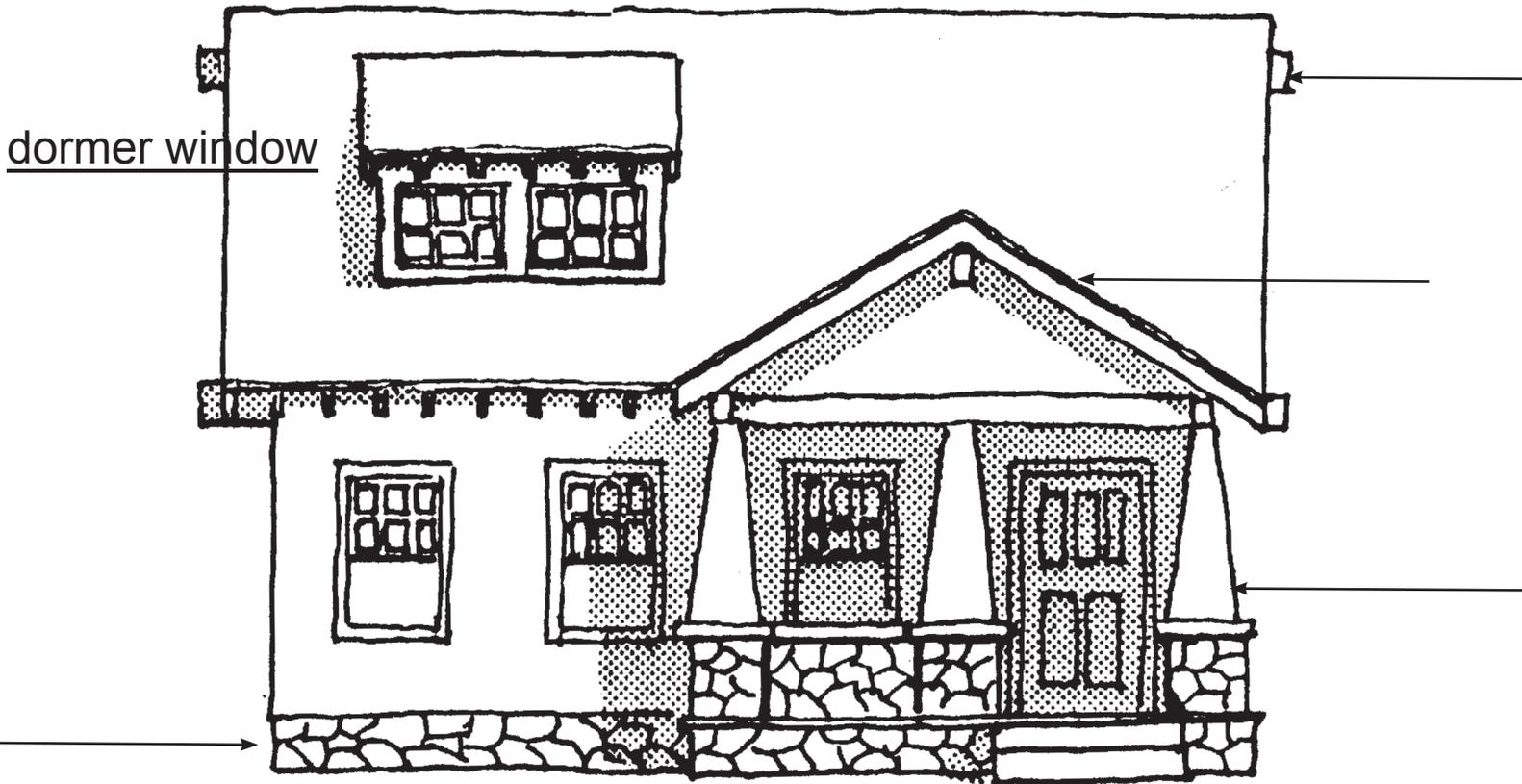


The Mission Revival style began in California during the 1890s with features taken from early Spanish missions. Buildings in this style have stucco walls, red clay barrel tile roofs, exposed wooden rafters, and parapets along the roofline. They also may have a porch made from a series of arches called 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

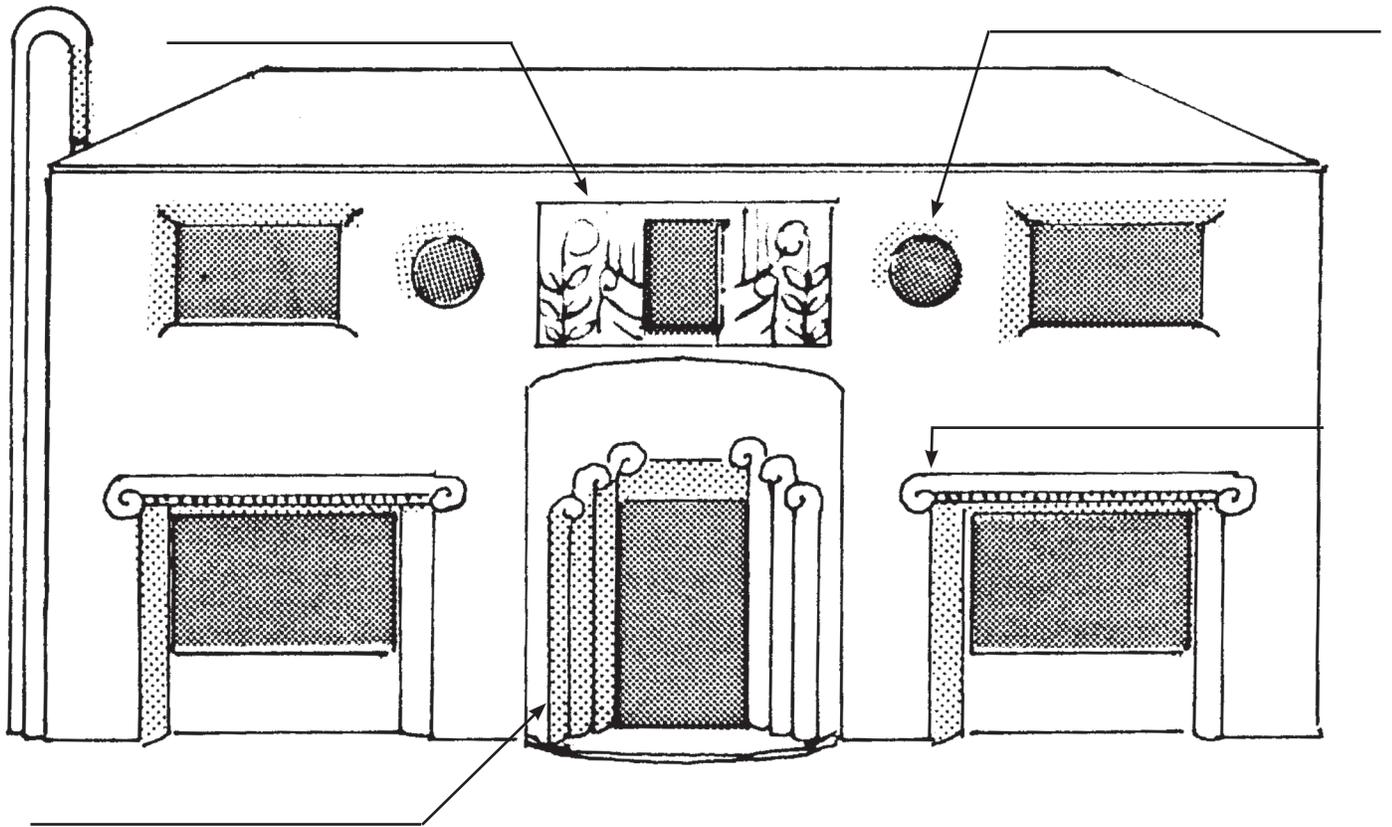


The Monterey style began in California in the 1800s when the state was a Spanish colony. The style became popular in Florida during the 1930s. Monterey buildings have large second story balconies covered by the main roof. Some have balcony railings made of wood and others have fancy metal railings like 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



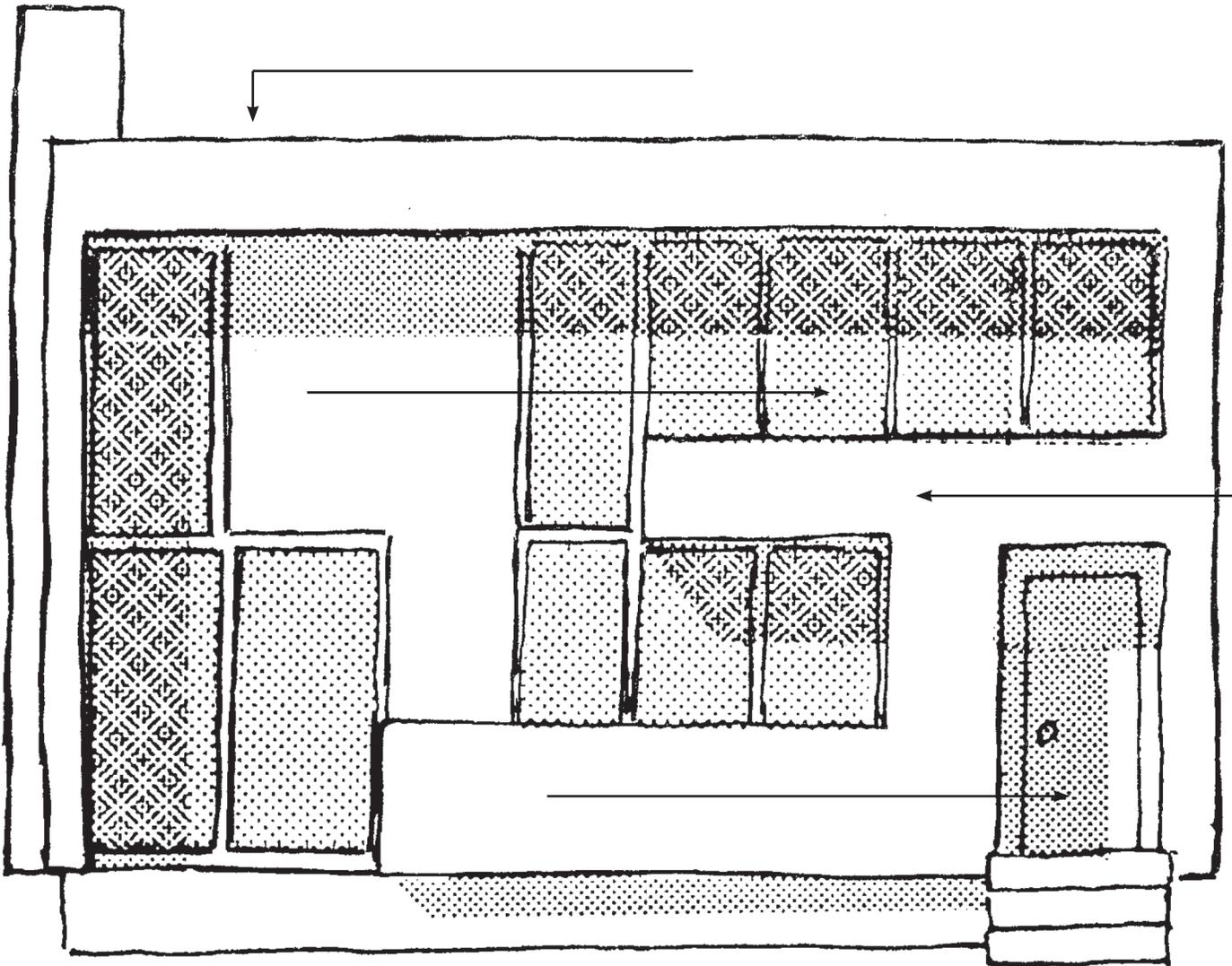
The Art Deco style was popular in South Florida during the 1930s and 1940s. The largest collection of buildings in this style is in Miami Beach. Architects who designed these buildings wanted to break away from traditional architectural styles and create something new. Art Deco buildings have smooth 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
Eyebrows

Vertical Fluting
Bas Relief

INTERNATIONAL STYLE

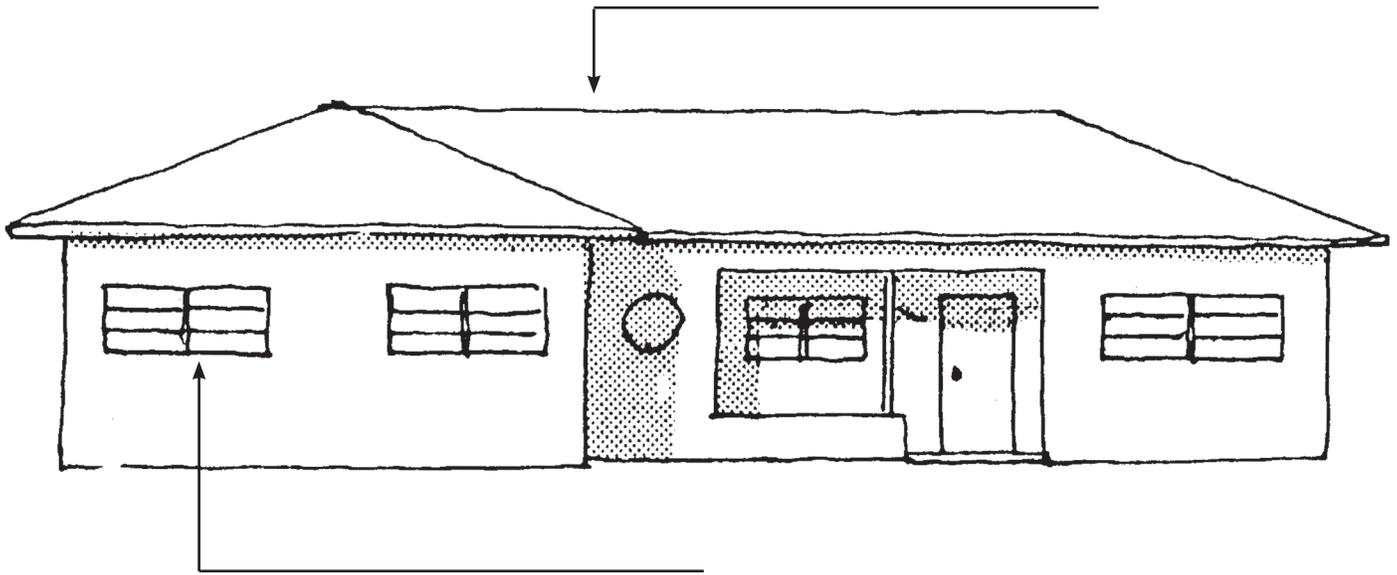


The International style is the opposite of Mediterranean Revival. It avoids decoration. The roof is flat. The windows are framed in plain metal rectangles and the doors are simple. The walls are covered in smooth white stucco. Many office buildings are built in this style and sometimes homes too.

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

Flat Roof	Metal Frame Windows
Smooth Walls	Simple Doors

RANCH STYLE



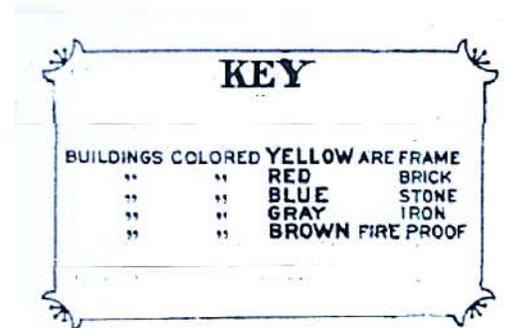
The Ranch style was the most popular architectural style in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. Many homes in South Florida are built in this style. These buildings are one story tall and often have an attached garage. They have hipped roofs covered in flat white cement tiles and modern metal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



Reading a Sanborn Map

1. What is the scale of this map? (Hint: the scale is located in two places on the map)
100 ft to One Inch
2. In what month and year was this map made?
December 1919
3. Where is the compass rose located on this map?
Top, left-hand corner
4. What direction is Whitehall from the Royal Poinciana Hotel?
Southwest
5. What direction is Whitehall from Lotus Cottage?
West
6. Using the scale and a ruler, what is the distance from Whitehall to Lotus Cottage in feet?
300 feet
7. Using the scale and a ruler, what is the distance between Lotus Cottage and Poinciana Chapel in feet?
50 feet
8. What street is the farthest north on the map?
Sunset Avenue
9. What street connects Sunset Avenue and Main Street?
Bradley Place
10. Using the key (also called a legend) to the right on this page, read the building colors to determine what construction material was used to build Whitehall.
Stone



11. What construction material was used to build the Royal Poinciana Hotel and Lotus Cottage?
Frame (as in wood frame)
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?
Villa Sonia
13. What color is that building and what construction material does the color represent?
Red or Pink; Brick

Palm Beach Landmarks Discussion Questions

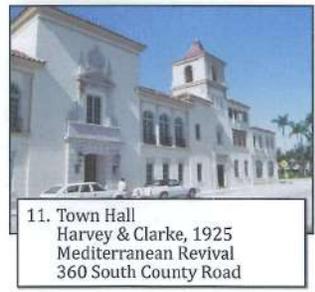
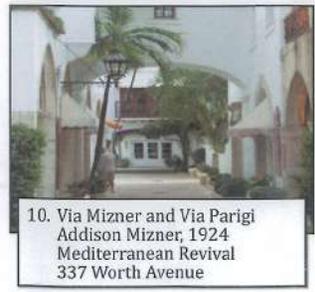
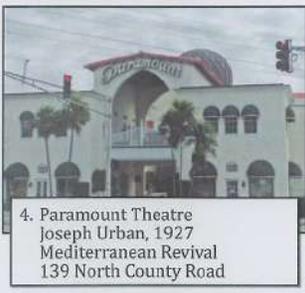
1. Under the name of each landmark, there are one or two names listed. Who do you think those people were?
 - a. The architects that designed the building.
2. What landmarks do not have the name of the architect listed?
 - a. Sea Gull Cottage and Bradley Park
3. Why do you think there is no architect listed for Sea Gull Cottage?
 - a. The house was not designed by an architect but by a builder. This was very common in pioneer times because there were no trained architects living here yet.
4. Why do you think there is no architect listed for Bradley Park?
 - a. We don't know who designed it because it was not recorded. That's why record-keeping is so important because the person who designed is no longer alive.
5. What is the name of the architect who designed the most landmarked buildings?
 - a. Addison Mizner
6. What do you think the year listed after the architect's name represents?
 - a. The year the building was built.
7. What is the oldest landmark in Palm Beach?
 - a. Sea Gull Cottage
8. What is the second oldest landmark in Palm Beach?
 - a. Whitehall
9. What is the most recently built landmark in Palm Beach?
 - a. Bradley Park
10. What is the second most recently built landmark in Palm Beach?
 - a. Palm Beach Day Academy
11. What is the most popular architectural style in Palm Beach?
 - a. Mediterranean Revival
12. During what decade, 1880s, 1920s, or 1930s, were the most landmarks built?
 - a. 1920s, this period of time is referred to as the Florida Land Boom. The railroad made it possible for people in Northern states to travel here easily and invest in real estate. Many purchased land and built homes in the Mediterranean Revival style. The second land boom was in the 1950s after WWII ended and many of the soldiers who trained here decided to move here.
13. What is the closest landmark to your school?
 - a. Society of the Four Arts
14. What direction is that from your school?
 - a. West
15. In what direction is Whitehall and Sea Gull Cottage located from your school?
 - a. Northwest
16. In what direction is The Breakers located from your school?
 - a. Northeast
17. What two landmarks are located just south of your school?
 - a. Everglades Club and Vias
18. What direction is the Atlantic Ocean from your school?
 - a. East
19. What direction is Lake Worth, the body of water that separates West Palm Beach and Palm Beach, from your school?
 - a. West
20. What landmark is the furthest north?
 - a. Paramount Theatre




 PRESERVATION FOUNDATION
 OF PALM BEACH

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.



Reading Bungalow Floor Plans

Floor Plan 3318A

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

30 feet long
22 feet wide

2. What is the perimeter of the house?

104 feet

3. What is the total area?

660 square feet

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

779 square feet

5. What is the largest room in this house?

Living and Dining Room

6. What is the smallest room in this house?

Bath

Floor Plan 3318D

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

38 feet long
26 feet wide

2. What is the perimeter of the house?

128 feet

3. What is the total area?

988 square feet

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

1148 square feet

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

- Floor plan 3318D is larger
- One more bedroom
- Separate living and dining rooms

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

- Both have a porch, kitchen and one bath
- Both have stairs going to a basement

REVIEW ANSWERS

1. Chickees
2. Addison Mizner
3. Bungalows
4. Paris Singer
5. Native stone/limestone
6. Dormer
7. Arch
8. Barrel
9. Art Deco
10. Sea Gull
11. Bay
12. Hipped
13. Landmarks
14. Barefoot Mailmen
15. Sash
16. Lemon yellow
17. Railroad bridge
18. Casement
19. Shutters
20. Arcade

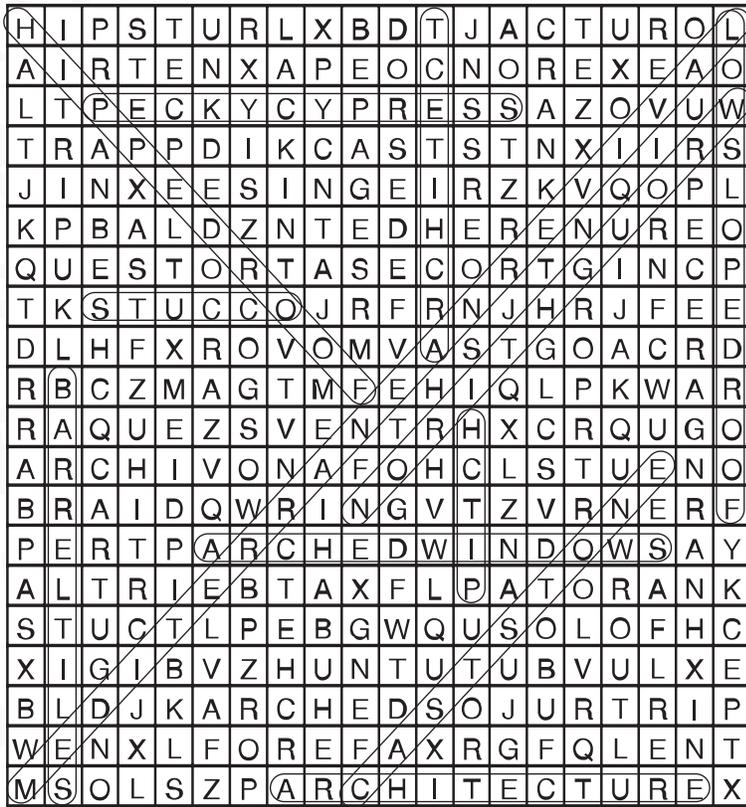
Sea Gull Cottage Answers

ACROSS

1. Hipped
3. Frame
5. Roof
7. Gables
11. Beam
12. Historic Preservation
14. Shingle

DOWN

2. Dormer
4. Eave
6. Four
8. Bay
9. Sash
10. Landmark
13. Post



ANSWERS
WORD SEARCH 1

ANSWERS
WORD SEARCH 2

