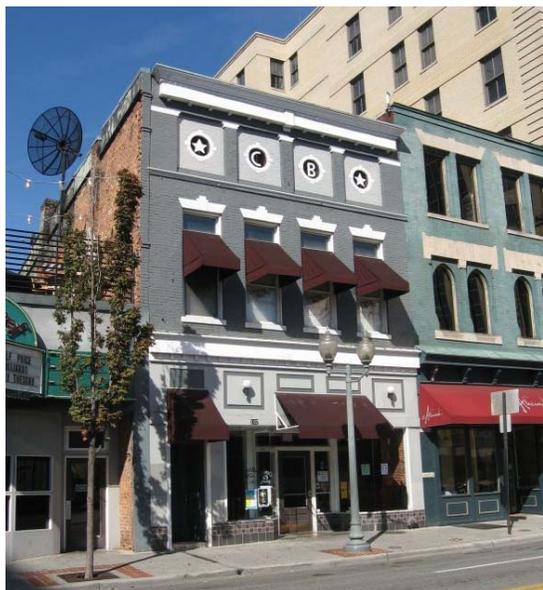


# Building Forms and Styles

## ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE H-1 DISTRICT

### TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

The two-part commercial block is the predominant commercial building type in the City Market Historic District. Developed during the first half of the 19th century, this building type is still the major building type in most downtown commercial areas of small- and medium-sized cities.



*This building's construction uses the two-part commercial block form.*

Characteristic features include:

- two to four stories in height,
- abuts sidewalk and adjacent buildings to fill lot,
- building front is dominant,
- horizontal division between first and second stories creating two zones,
- public ground floor,
- private upper floors (offices, hotel rooms, residences), and
- conspicuous parapet and cornice.

### ONE PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

The one part commercial building type is similar to the ground floor of the two-part commercial block. With the growth and increased development of urban centers, many

one-part commercial buildings were demolished to make way for larger buildings. Consequently, surviving examples of this type are increasingly rare.



*This one-part commercial building has an original Art Moderne storefront.*

Characteristic features include:

- one story in height,
- abuts sidewalk and adjacent buildings to fill lot,
- dominant façade, and
- façade consists of storefront with parapet or cornice.

### COMMERCIAL STYLES

Various architectural styles are represented in the one-part and two-part commercial blocks of the historic district. Most buildings can be classified as **Romanesque Revival** with Italianate or Neoclassical influences. Round-headed windows, hood moldings, quoins, and heavily decorated cornices are features common to the Italianate style. Strong cornice lines, pilasters, straight lintels, dentils and egg-and-dart detailing are features of the Neoclassical style.

### DEFINITIONS

**Carrara glass.** An opaque, structural glass popular in the early 20th century for the facing of storefronts.

**Corbel.** A projection from a masonry wall, either to support a load or for decorative effect.

**Cornice.** Decorated trim work placed along the top of a wall or over an opening.

**Dentil.** One of a series of small, rectangular blocks, similar in appearance to teeth, which are sometimes part of a cornice.

**Façade.** The front or principal exterior face of a building.

**Hood molding.** Decorative trim, usually metal, located over a door or window.

**Lintel.** A horizontal beam over an opening which carries the weight of the structure above.

**Parapet.** The portion of an exterior wall that extends above the roofline.

**Pilaster.** A partial column or post engaged with a wall.

**Pitch.** The slope of a roof, usually expressed as a ratio of rise (height) to run (width), such as 6:12.

**Quoin.** A hard stone or brick used to reinforce or decorate the corners of a building.

**Setback.** The distance between a structure and a property line, street, sidewalk, or other line of reference.

**Storefront.** The ground-floor portion of a commercial building that contains the entrance and large display windows.



*These two-part commercial blocks are consistent in design, with regular windows and sheet-metal cornices at the roofline.*

The **Georgian Revival** style of the City Market Building is characterized by :

- symmetrical composition
- classical detailing,
- strong cornice line,
- steady rhythm of windows,
- horizontal emphasis, and
- prominent central bay where entrance is located.



*The Georgian Revival style City Market Building.*

The **Art Deco** style is also represented in the district. Metal panels, Carrara glass, and glazed ceramic tiles are commonly-used materials of the style, and decoration tends to be simple geometric designs.



*A strong vertical emphasis and geometric elements are characteristic of Art Deco buildings.*

Two of the five warehouses in the historic district are reminiscent of **Dutch** architecture. Characteristic architectural features include:

- steeply pitched roofs,
- stepped parapet walls, and
- brick corbelling.

#### FREESTANDING BUILDINGS

Civic and institutional buildings are often designed to be freestanding, with surrounding open space. Their architectural form and setting usually emphasize their community importance. Characteristic features include:

- two or more stories in height,
- surrounded by open space or generous setbacks,
- occasionally occupies an entire block,
- three-dimensional form; all facades important, and
- elaborate detail, superior workmanship, and construction materials.

Warehouses and other industrial buildings often have a utilitarian appearance. Examples within the H-1 District date from the period 1889–1902. Characteristic features include:

- usually two or more stories in height,
- may be freestanding or abut other similar buildings,
- uniform treatment of ground floor and upper stories, and
- less elaborate detailing.