

# Frame Vernacular Style

The term “vernacular” refers to a structure that is not pure in its design style, but loosely based on the design features of a single or multiple styles. Frame Vernacular uses wood as the dominant structural and façade elements. Balloon framing was the common construction technique. This technique used corner posts and horizontal members consisting of two-by-four posts nailed together. Floors were hung on the wall studs and on multi-story buildings the wall studs rose continuously from the floor to the roof.

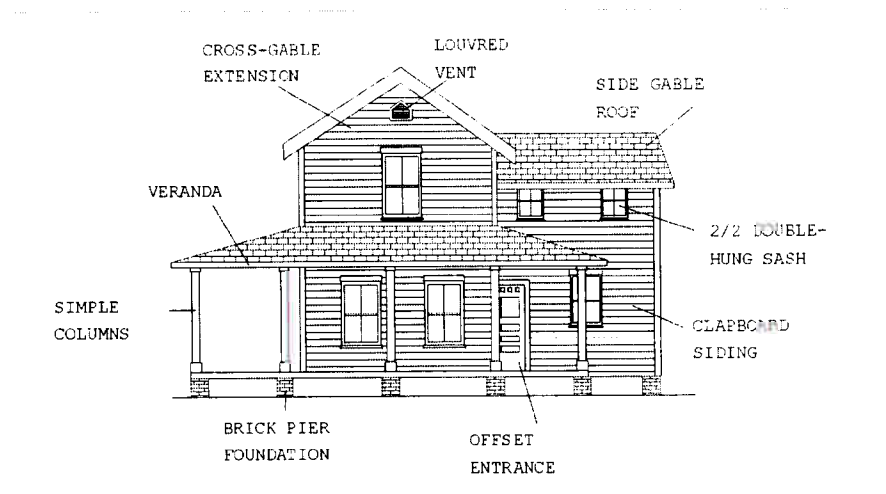
Common architectural features include wood siding, columns, and border trim. Frame Vernacular construction was very common from the late eighteenth hundreds through to the 1940’s. Vernacular style structures have square, rectangular and “L” shape floor plans and are one or two-stories in height. Frame Vernacular is the most common style in the District and in the City of Tarpon Springs.

## Common Characteristics (key features):

- The structural framing usually rests on pier foundations, commonly of brick or concrete block.
- *Exterior of the building sheathed with horizontal wood siding either weatherboard, clapboard or drop type siding. The siding usually has prominent corner boards and trim.*
- *Roofs were typically steep pitched gable or hipped and sheathed with sheet metal, copper; or composition or asbestos shingles.*

- *Porches are common and usually are full façade or wrapped around to one or two sides with simple column supports. Stairs lead up to the porch.*
- *Window types are vertically oriented double-hung sash with one over one or two over two lights (windowpanes).*
- Common paint colors used on Frame Vernacular buildings are white, light yellow, tan, or medium gray with white or cream trim.
- Other possible features include roof dormers and chimneys.

## Common Features



**Common Examples within the District.**

