

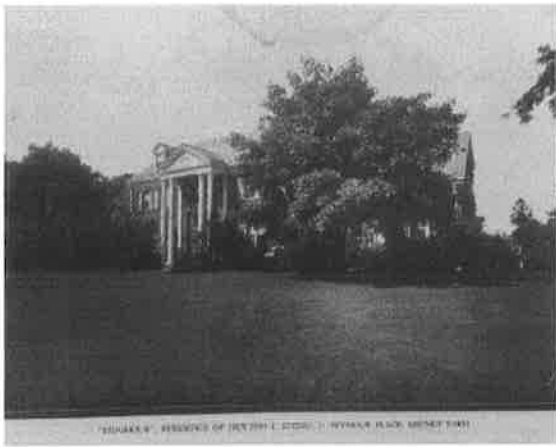
** Indicates a Woman's Club member lived here

CV Rich Mansion Italianate Revival Style built 1910



20 Seymour California mission style, built c1905, one of the oldest homes in Gedney Farms

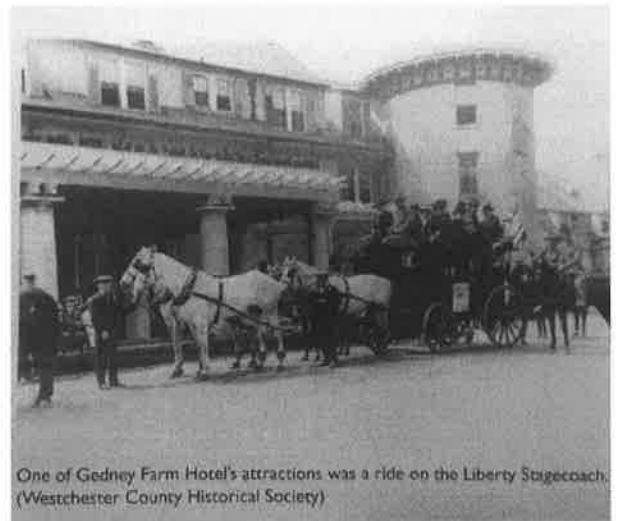
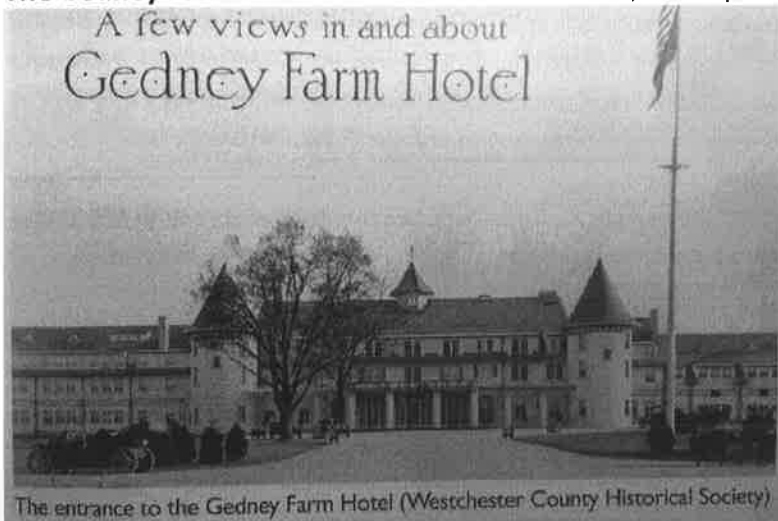
21 Seymour** "Ridgmour" Colonial Revival Style built c1922



30 Gedney Park Drive Italianate Revival built 1922, architect Randall Henderson



The Gedney Farm Hotel French Chateau built 1914, destroyed by fire 1924 Architect Kenneth Murchison



15 Hotel Drive "Stockbroker Tudor" built 1920



16 Hotel "Justholme" Tudor built 1928



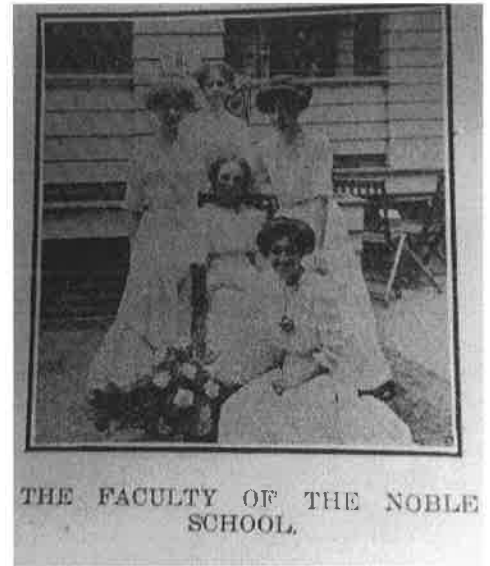
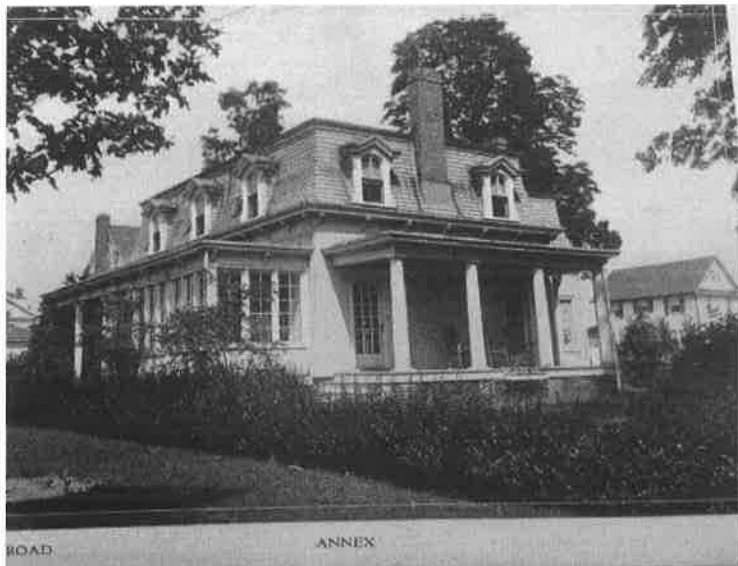
30 Burling Gedney homestead Greek Revival
Built c1854



Howard Willets Mansion**
Elements of Greek and Gothic Revival built c1899



44 Old Mamaroneck The Noble School French Second Empire date unknown



151 Longview Victorian built c 1914. Thomas Bernie is 1st seated man, Emily Bernie 3rd woman from the right in 2nd picture



90 Greenridge Classic Victorian built c1897

110 Greenridge** Colonial built c1925



62 Bryant Avenue Dutch Colonial



100 Greenridge Sears "The Gladstone" built 1928

55 Bryant Avenue built prior to 1924



16 Stratford/68 Smith** home of Dorothy Olney, president of WC 1936-38, built c 1924

34 Howard Avenue Sears The Bedford



66 Prospect Street** built 1910



21 Vermont** Victorian built 1903.



22 New York Ave** Italianate villa built c1908



19 New York Avenue S "Pine Oaks" Italianate Revival built c1898



14 Winslow** "Mon Plaisir" built c1906



15 Winslow built c 1905



3 Vermont** Colonial built c1914 home of Belle Knight

6 Vermont** built c1901 home of Linda Houston

11 Vermont Victorian built 1902 home of Mabel Nathan Moore Clapp

11 Pin Oak Tudor built 1927 Architect Randall Henderson

10 Pin Oak built c1898, Carriage house or caretakers cottage for the Cushman estate

25 Earlwoode carriage house for the original Earle estate, **#10 Earlwoode** built c 1905

20 Earlwoode** Tudor built 1928

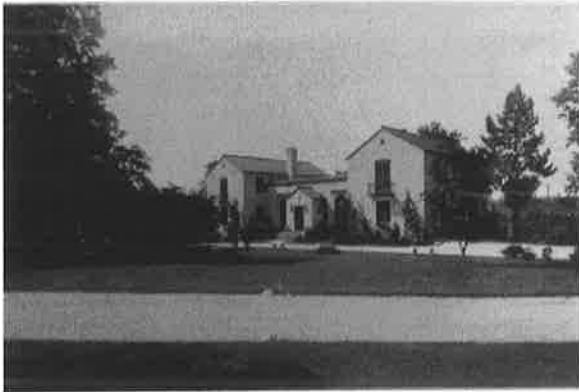


12 Earlwoode AIA prize winning design built 1928



Oct 7 1929, weeks before Black Monday!

258 Soundview Spanish Mission built c1922



283 Soundview "Soundview Manor" Classical Revival built 1920

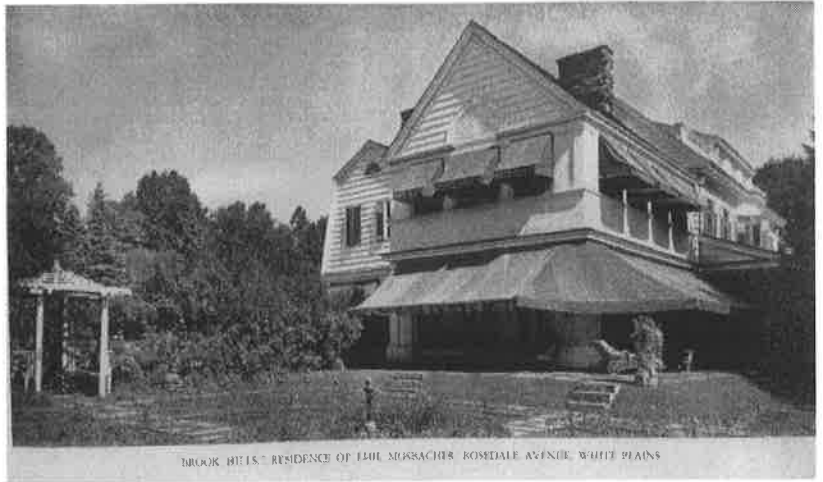
293 Soundview ** "Clovelly" Tudor built c1926



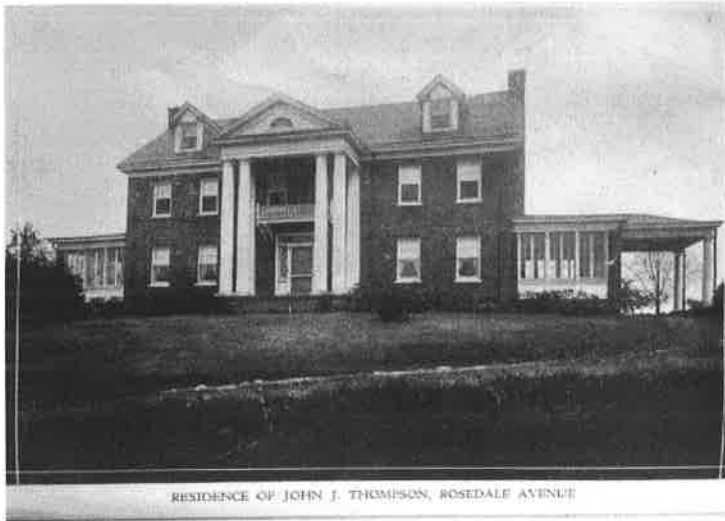
Fire Damage 2003



384 Rosedale "Brook Hills" Colonial Revival built 1913



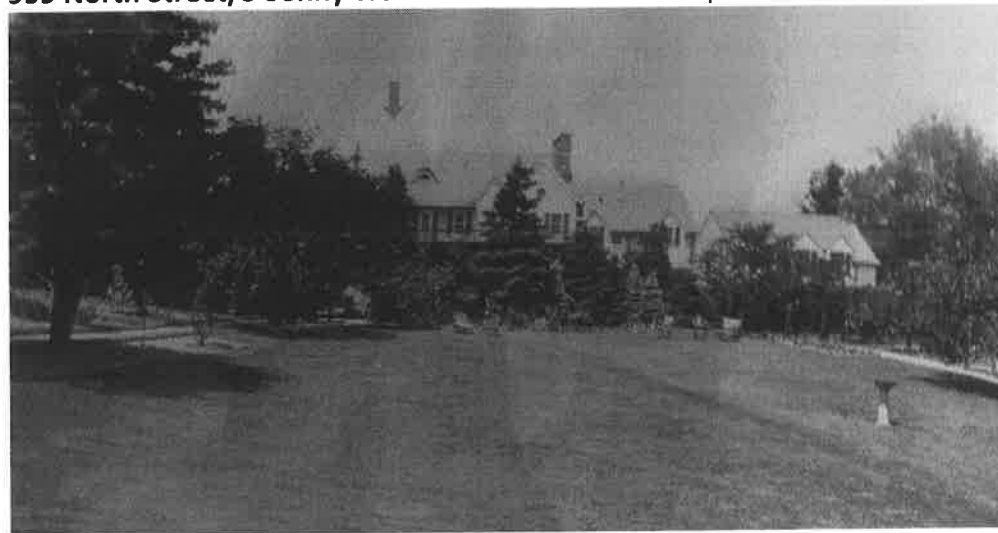
400 Rosedale** Colonial Revival built c1920



1131 North Street, Griffen farm, boyhood home of Chauncey Griffen, center section early 1700's



959 North Street/3 Sonny Trail "Homeside" Tudor built prior to 1903



Note the distinctive
dormered window

5 Homside Lane (previously 901 North) "Hillandale" built 1920



22 Homside originally an accessory garage and chauffeurs quarter for the Smithers estate, built 1925

880 North Street Gibson farm "Bonnie View" Old style colonial farmhouse built 1860's



797 North Colonial Revival built prior to 1919



791 North dates from 1895

408 Ridgeway, Ridgeway schoolhouse built 1847



Special thanks to Ben Himmelfarb from the WP Library, Dorothy Schere, Fran Graessle, Connie Brown, Elaine Massena, Mary D'Amico, Howard Waldman, the staff of the Westchester County Archives who all contributed to the information contained here. Many of the pictures were taken from Renoda Hoffman's books as well as from the Westchester County Archives and White Plains Library files.

ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

ROOF TERMS

Eave - The projecting edge of a roof that overhangs an exterior wall to protect it from the rain

Gabled – simple roof design shaped like an inverted V

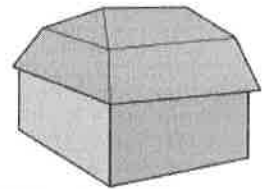
Gable – triangle formed by sloping roof

Gambrel - symmetrical two-sided roof with two slopes on each side. The upper slope is positioned at a shallow angle, while the lower slope is steep. This design provides the advantages of a sloped roof while maximizing headroom inside the building's upper level and shortening what would otherwise be a tall roof e.g. barn roof

Hipped – all sides slope downwards to walls

Mansard - four-sided gambrel-style hip roof characterized by two slopes on each of its sides with the lower slope, punctured by dormer windows, at a steeper angle than the upper. The steep roof with windows creates an additional floor of habitable space

Shed – flat, angled front to back or back to front



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Architrave – lintel or beam that rests on top of capitals of a column

Baluster – upright support for railing, often vase shaped, Balustrade – a series of balusters

Clapboard – long thin boards used to cover walls, usually thicker on one edge and laid horizontally

Cornice - any horizontal decorative molding that crowns a building or furniture element, on a roof, would be considered a decorative or ornate eave.

Entablature - upper portion of a building, above the columns and below the roof. Comprising architrave, frieze and cornice

Half timbering - exposed wood framework with the spaces between the timbers filled with masonry or stucco.

Lintel – horizontal supporting beam above window or door supporting the wall above it

Massing – general shape and size of a building.

Mullion – vertical element that forms a division between units of windows, frames or doors

Pediment - element in classical, neoclassical and baroque architecture, consisting of a gable, originally of a triangular shape, placed above the horizontal structure of the entablature, typically supported by columns.

Pilaster – shallow pier attached to a wall, often to resemble column

Sash – frame in which panels of a window are set. Panels are moveable

Transom – piece of wood separating door from window or fanlight above

HOUSE STYLES

Colonial Revival - Combined the classical and Renaissance forms and details of the Georgian and federal styles. Generally wood or brick. Wood buildings generally sheathed in clapboard. Brick was red to contrast with white wood or trim. On larger houses, two story pedimented porticos were popular. Buildings were rectangular and symmetric with exception of a porch. Roofs were gabled, gambrel or hipped with dormers and prominent chimneys.

Saltbox - 1 ½ - 2 story front and one story rear

Gable roof house - recessed porch created by extension of main roof supported by columns. Chimneys grouped together in center or outside walls

Federal – Symmetrical facades, shuttered windows, entrance door transom, porch or piazza across front of building or occasionally smaller entrance porch. Distinct from Georgian porches because these were a separate structure added to main house usually one story high with simple shed roof, columns supporting roof simple without embellishment. Tripartite windows typical, often flat lintel across all three parts. Entrance doors 6 or 8 panels, flanked by sidelights or topped by semi-circular or elliptical fanlights.

Greek Revival - Buildings white since they thought Greek buildings were white (marble white). Wood was used except on public buildings and painted white. Two types, full height with pedimented porticos and those without. Shallow hipped roof, attic windows, pilastered door, full entablature, columns and pilaster, bold simple moldings, NO arches

Italianate Revival – flat roofs with eaves supported on carved brackets, windows with exterior shutters, often arched with bold enframements, verandas supported by arcaded walls or columns. Square tower on the front elevation distinguishes it as a villa. Felt not to be good for northeastern US due to snows which favored steep pitched roof for snow to melt off of. Advancing and receding planes, arched windowheads, shallow gable roof. Bracketed cornice, arcaded porches and balustrade balconies. Could be brick, wood or stone and roof usually tile or metal.

French Second Empire – Italianate with the mansard roof its most distinguishable feature, dormered windows for light and additional living space, classic pediments, balustrade and columns/pilaster, central and end pavilions, rounded cornices and brackets beneath the eaves.

Victorian - generally narrow but tall buildings, often three stories. Elaborate stairs or front entrance often leading to wraparound porch. Ornate iron railings. Turrets and towers common. Variable roof lines. Bay windows. Asymmetric. Often tiny balconies or crow's nest on upper floors. Extravagance was the rule. Porte cochere at main or side entrance. Steep gabled or hipped roof. Often mix of complementary colors on house and trim.

California/Spanish Mission – large areas of smooth-surfaced stucco walls, shaped parapet walls, semicircular arches and low hipped roofs sheathed in clay tiles, occ low towers with pyradimal roofs

Tudor – half timbering, oversized fireplaces, and the use of brick and stucco siding. Roofs are steeply pitched, intersecting gables and dormers and overhangs are common. Doors may be half-round or arched with decorative hardware. High chimneys, mullioned windows and pillared porches.