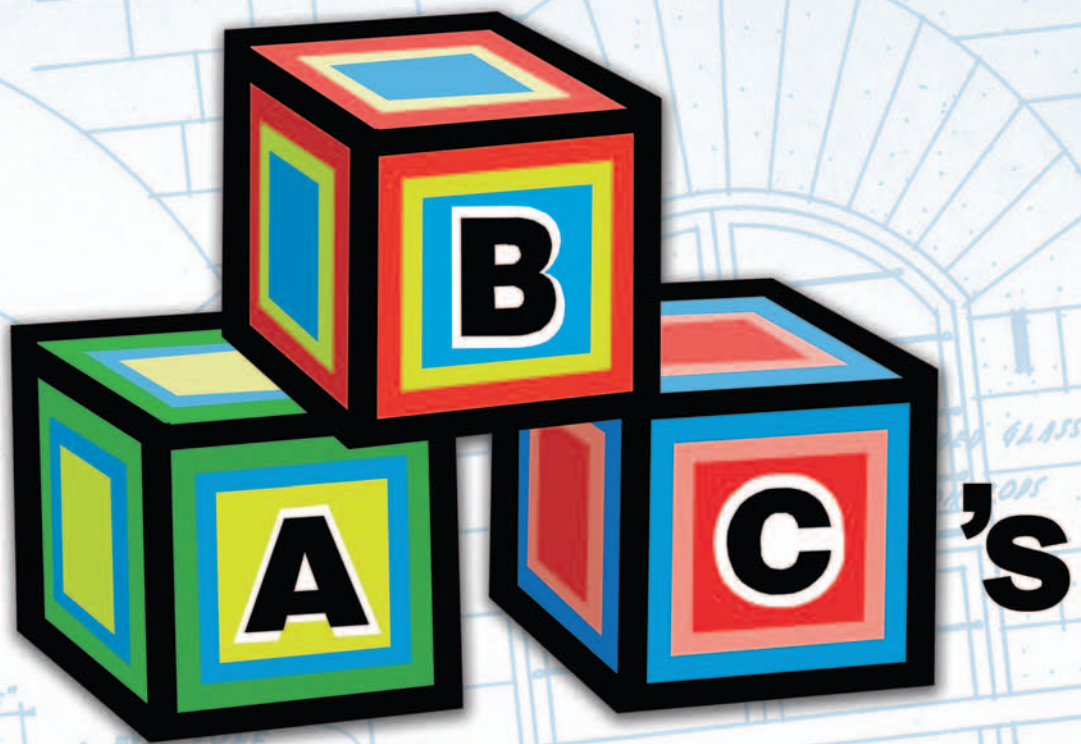


Louisiana Architectural



COLORING BOOK



Louisiana
Main Street

www.louisianahp.org

Produced By



The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) established the National Main Street Center in 1980 and selected six initial states to form the National Main Street Network. In 1984, Louisiana joined the National network and currently has twenty-five communities in the Main Street Program.

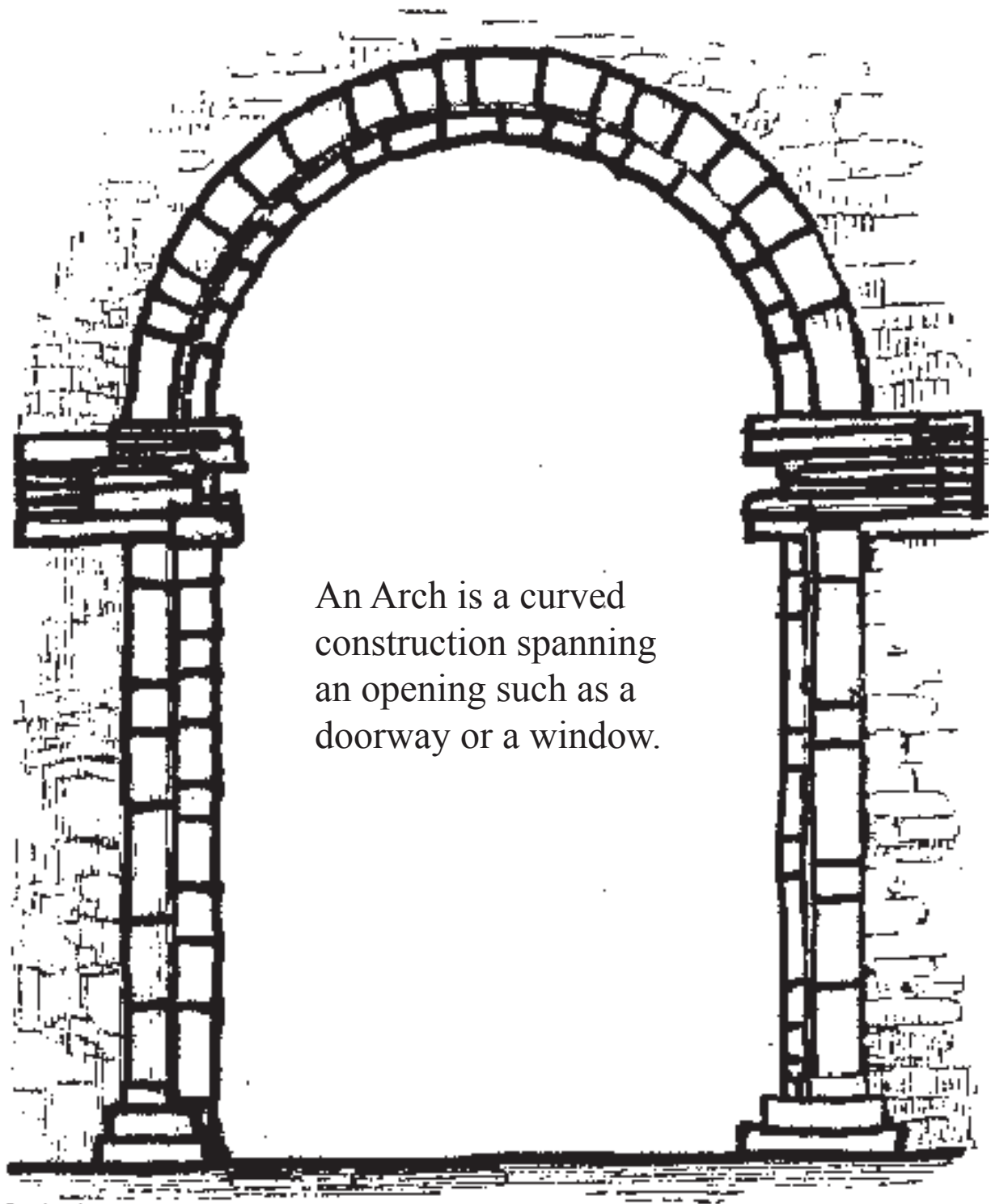
Louisiana Main Street is a comprehensive revitalization program designed to promote the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional commercial areas in rural Louisiana. There are four focus points for the program: Design, Promotion, Organization, and Economic Restructuring. By carefully integrating these four points into a practical downtown management strategy, the Main Street approach produces both tangible and intangible benefits. Improving downtown's economic base, strengthening public participation, and making downtown a fun place to visit are as crucial to Main Street's future as recruiting new businesses and rehabilitating buildings for productive use again.

This public document is published at a total cost of \$3,400. Ten thousand(10,000) copies of this public document were published in this first printing. This document was published by the Division of Historic Preservation, Main Street Section, by the Moran Printing to make available to citizens of Louisiana information concerning the Louisiana Main Street Program on a state and local level under special exception by the Division of Administration. This material was printed in accordance with the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31. Printing of this material was purchased in accordance with the provisions of Title 43 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

The Architectural Alphabet

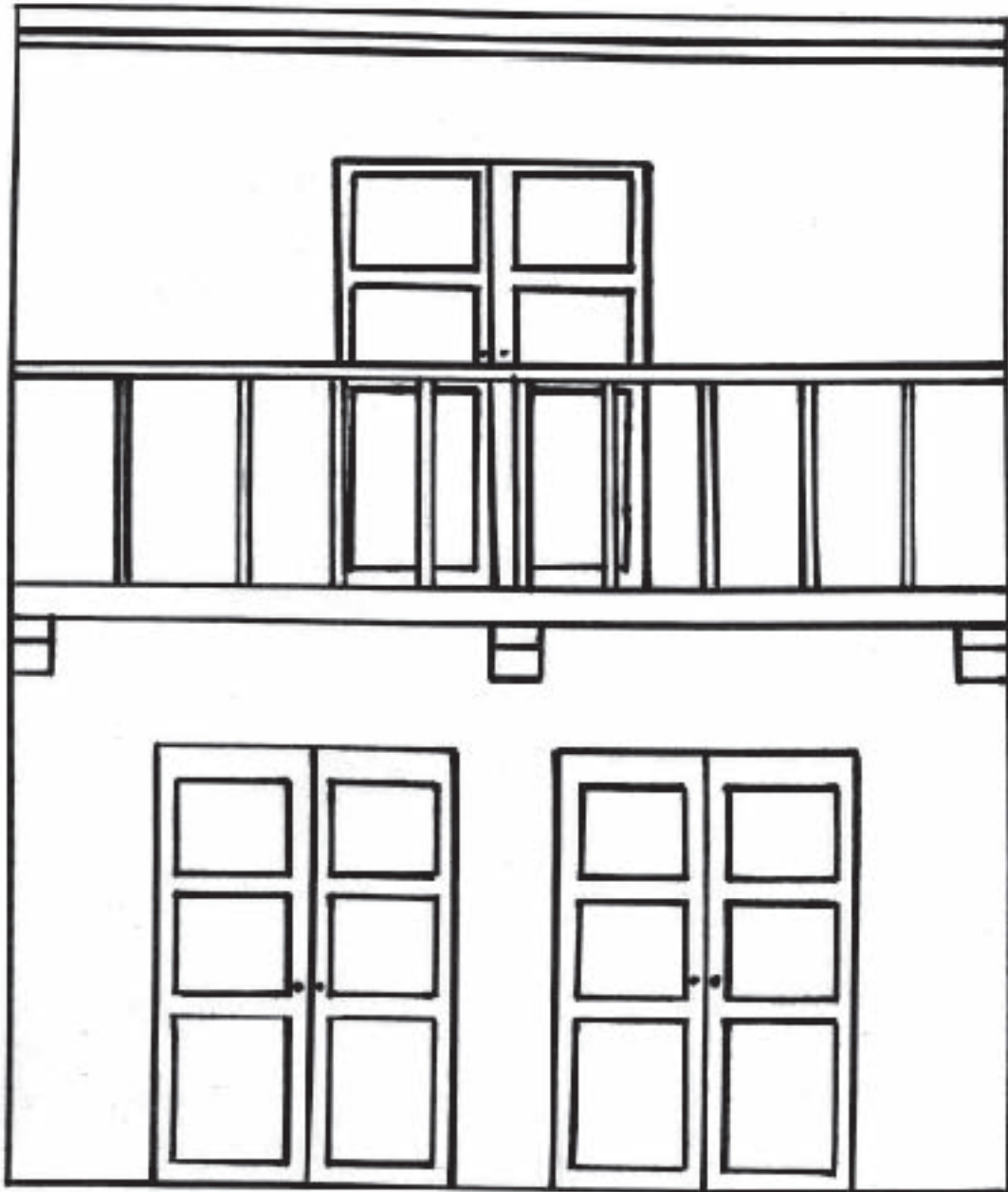
A coloring book

A IS FOR ARCH.



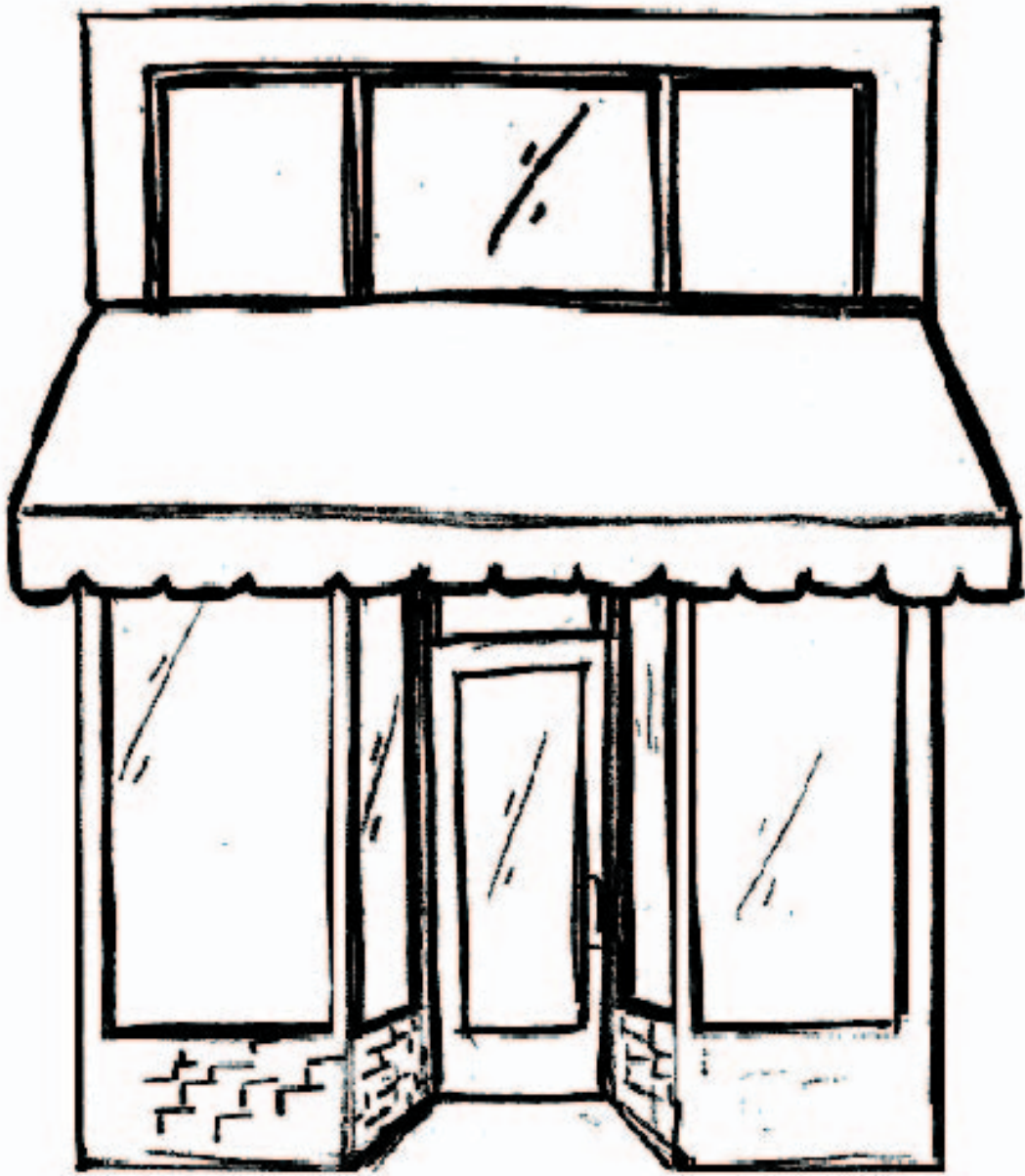
An Arch is a curved construction spanning an opening such as a doorway or a window.

B IS FOR BALCONY.



A Balcony is a platform projecting from the upper story of a building. Sometimes it is supported by posts or columns and sometimes it is supported from within.

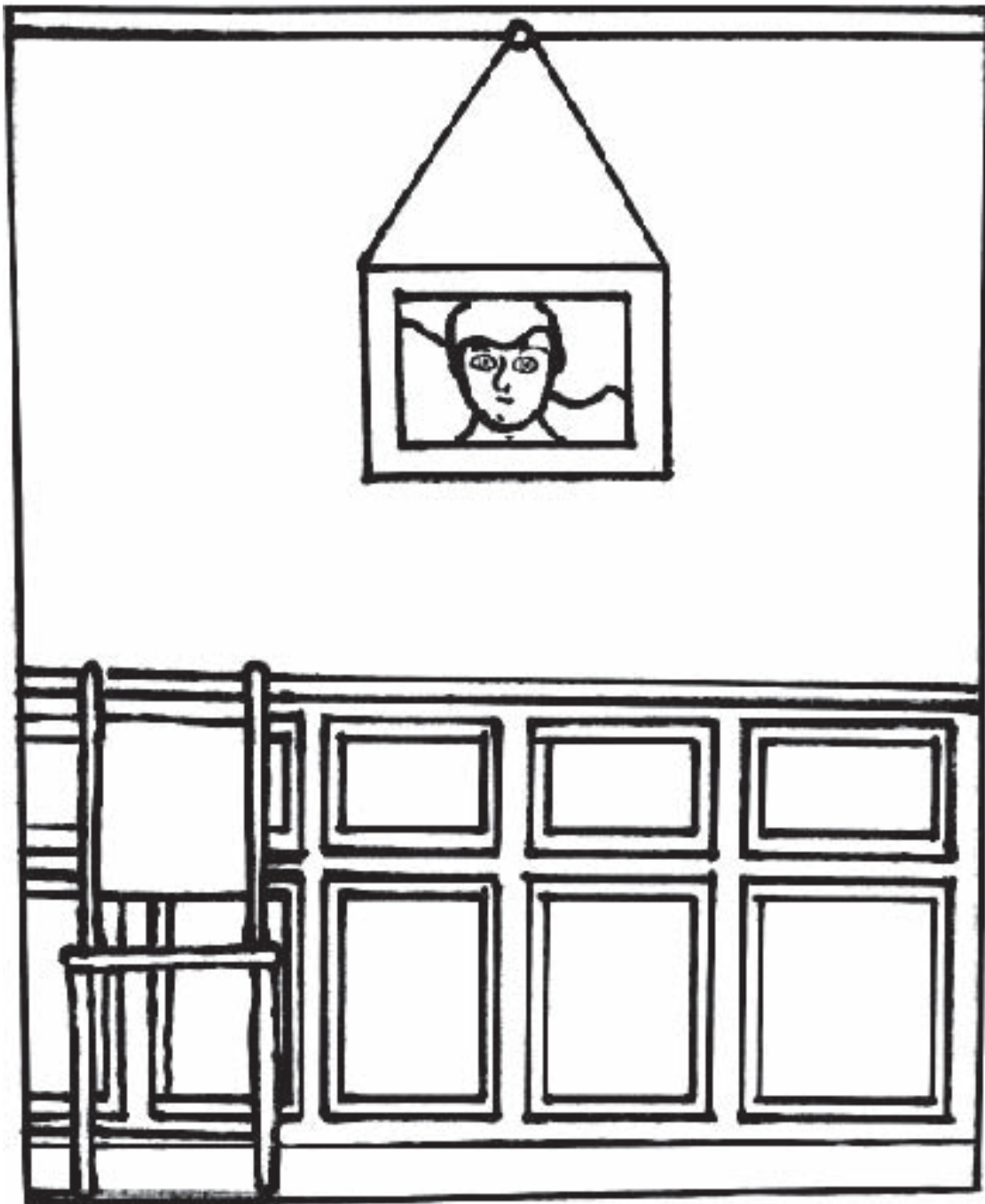
C IS FOR CANOPY.



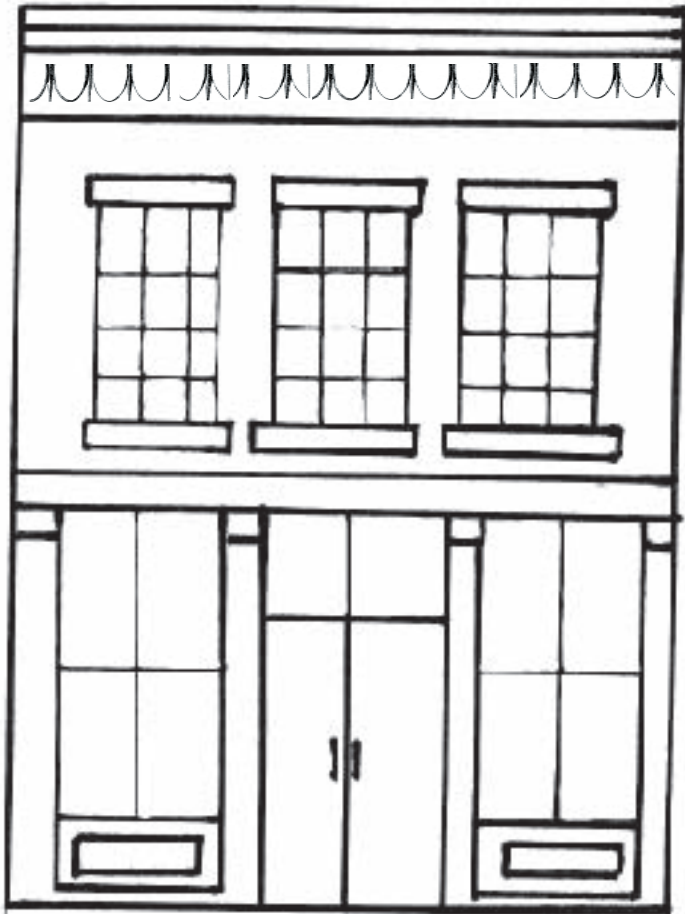
A Canopy is a covered hood, which extends from the wall of a building and protects an entrance.

D IS FOR DADO PANEL.

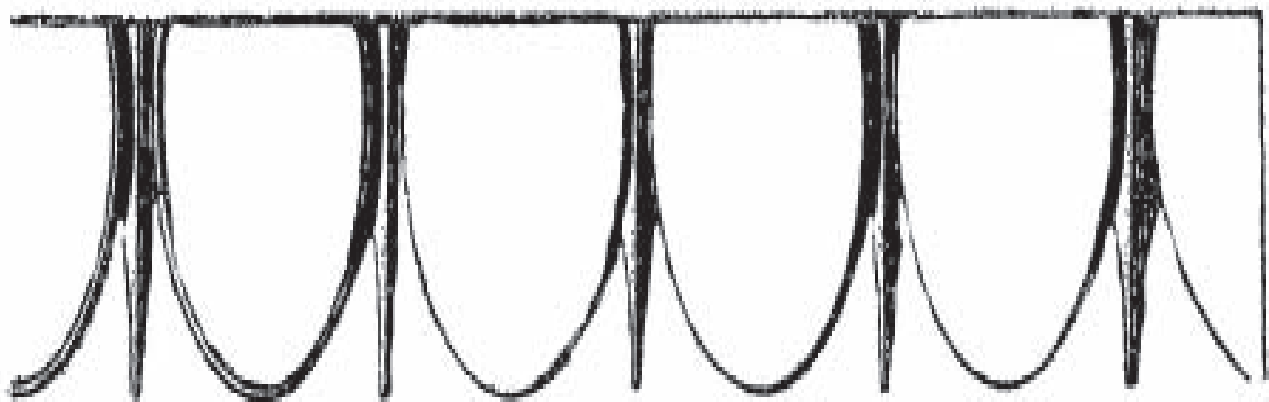
A Dado Panel is the part of an interior wall located below the chair rail and above the baseboard.



E IS FOR EGG AND DART.

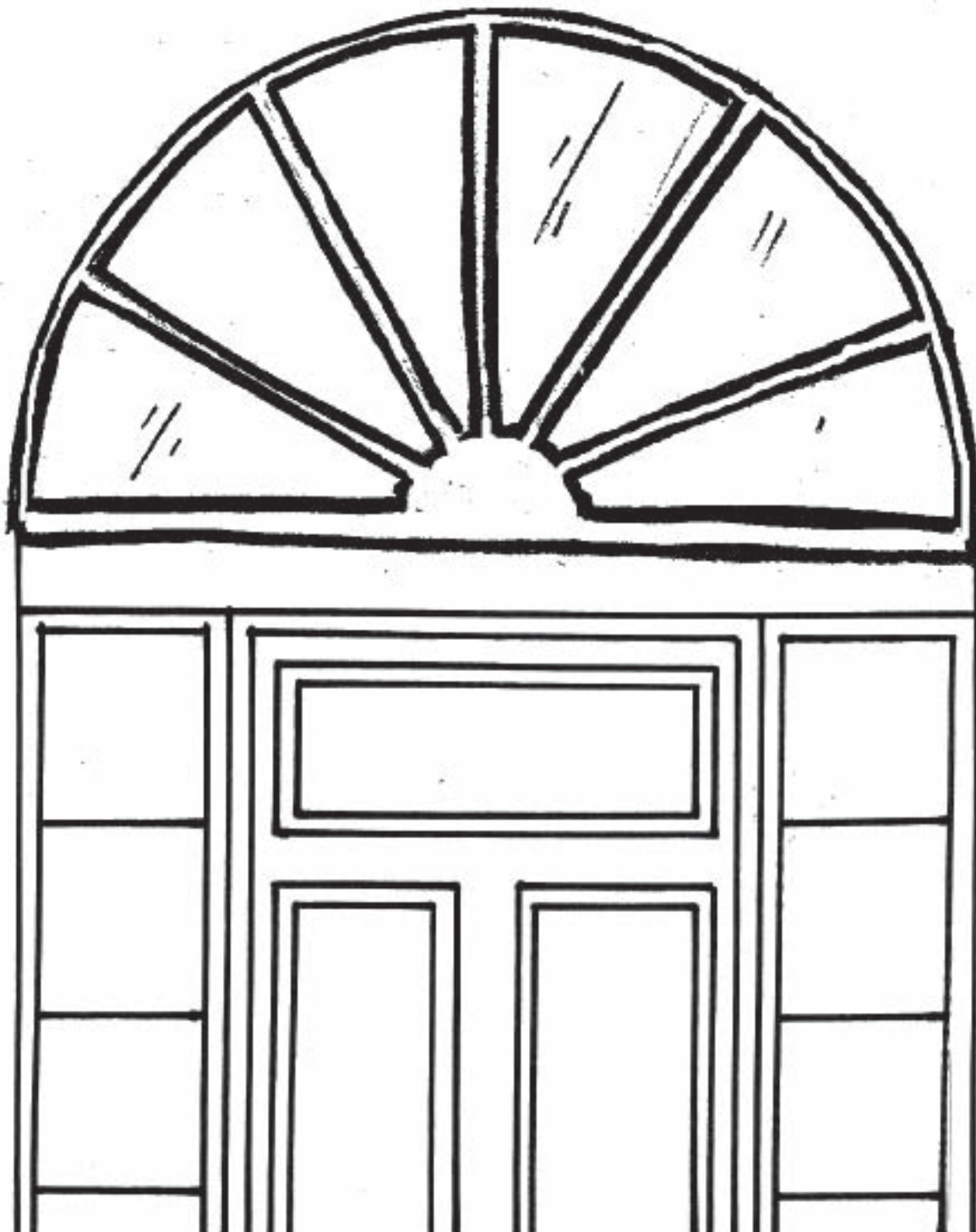


Egg and Dart is a type of moulding, used in bands, in which an egg shaped design is alternated with a dart shaped design.

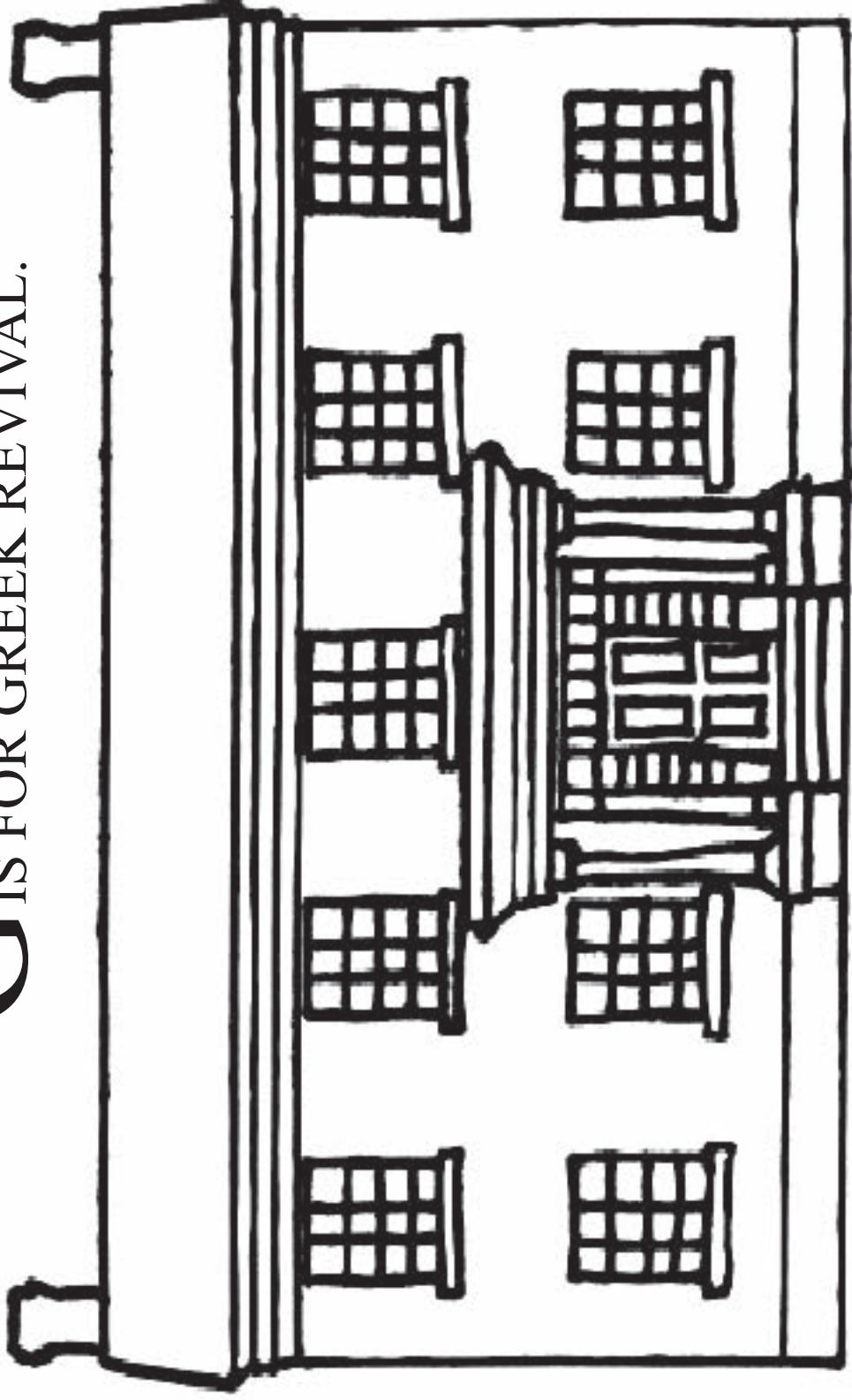


F IS FOR FANLIGHT.

A Fanlight is a semi-circular window over a door or window opening.

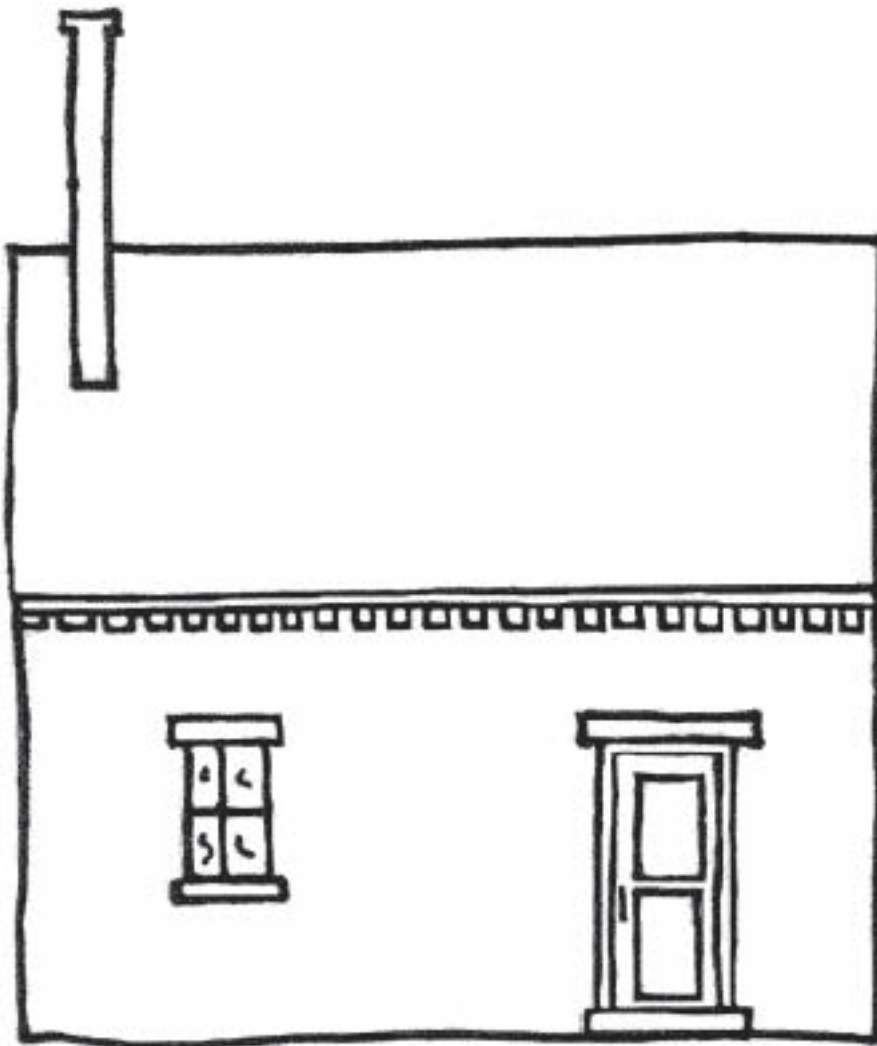


G IS FOR GREEK REVIVAL.

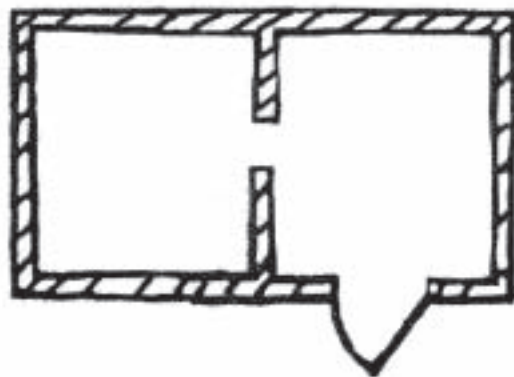


Greek Revival is a style of architecture that began in the early 19th Century. It is based on Greek elements and has features such as columns and lintels.

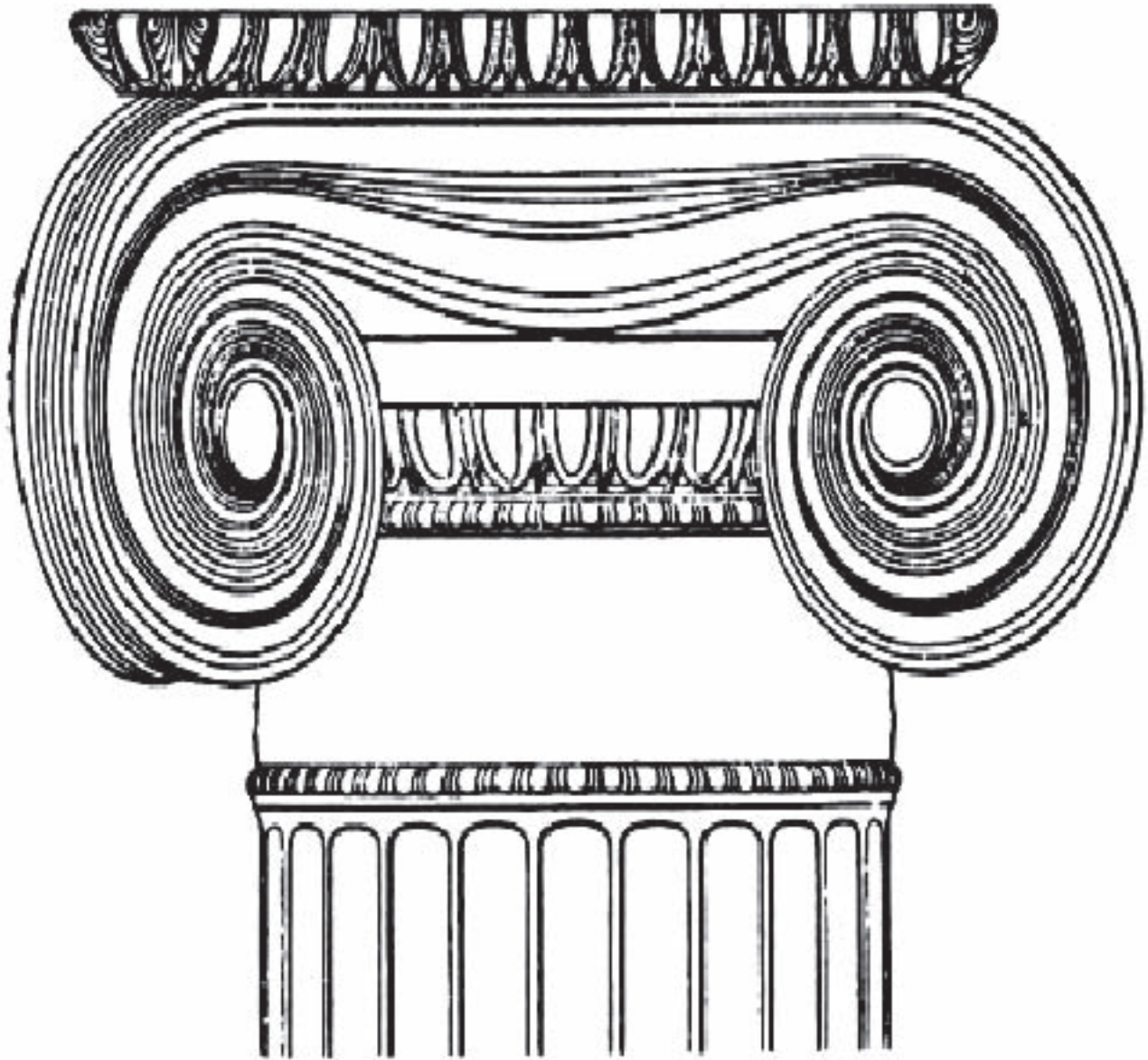
HIS FOR HALL AND PARLOR.



A Hall and Parlor is a house style in which the floor plan is divided into two rooms. One room, called a hall, has a door leading to the outside. The other room is called a parlor.

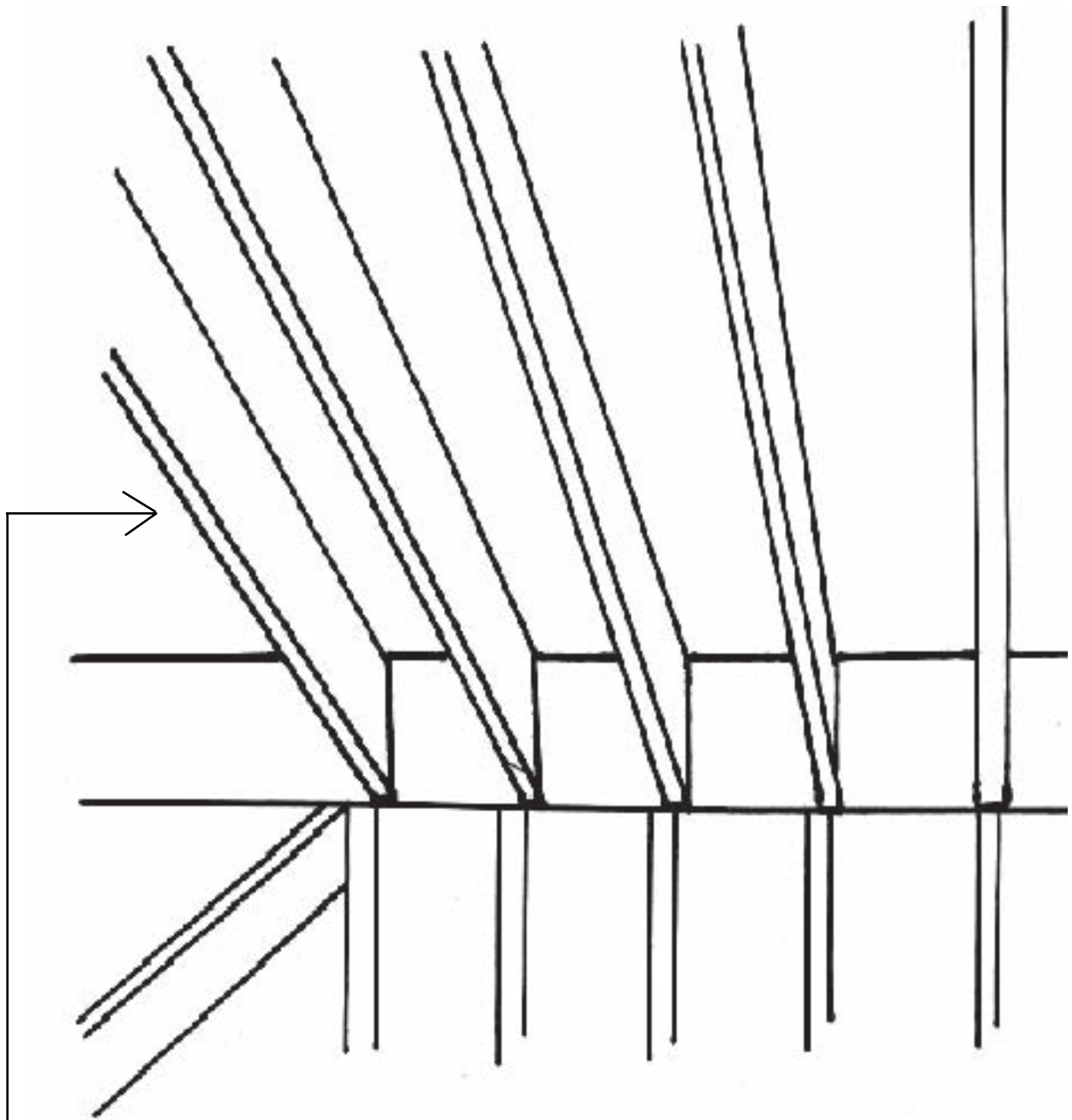


I IS FOR IONIC COLUMN.



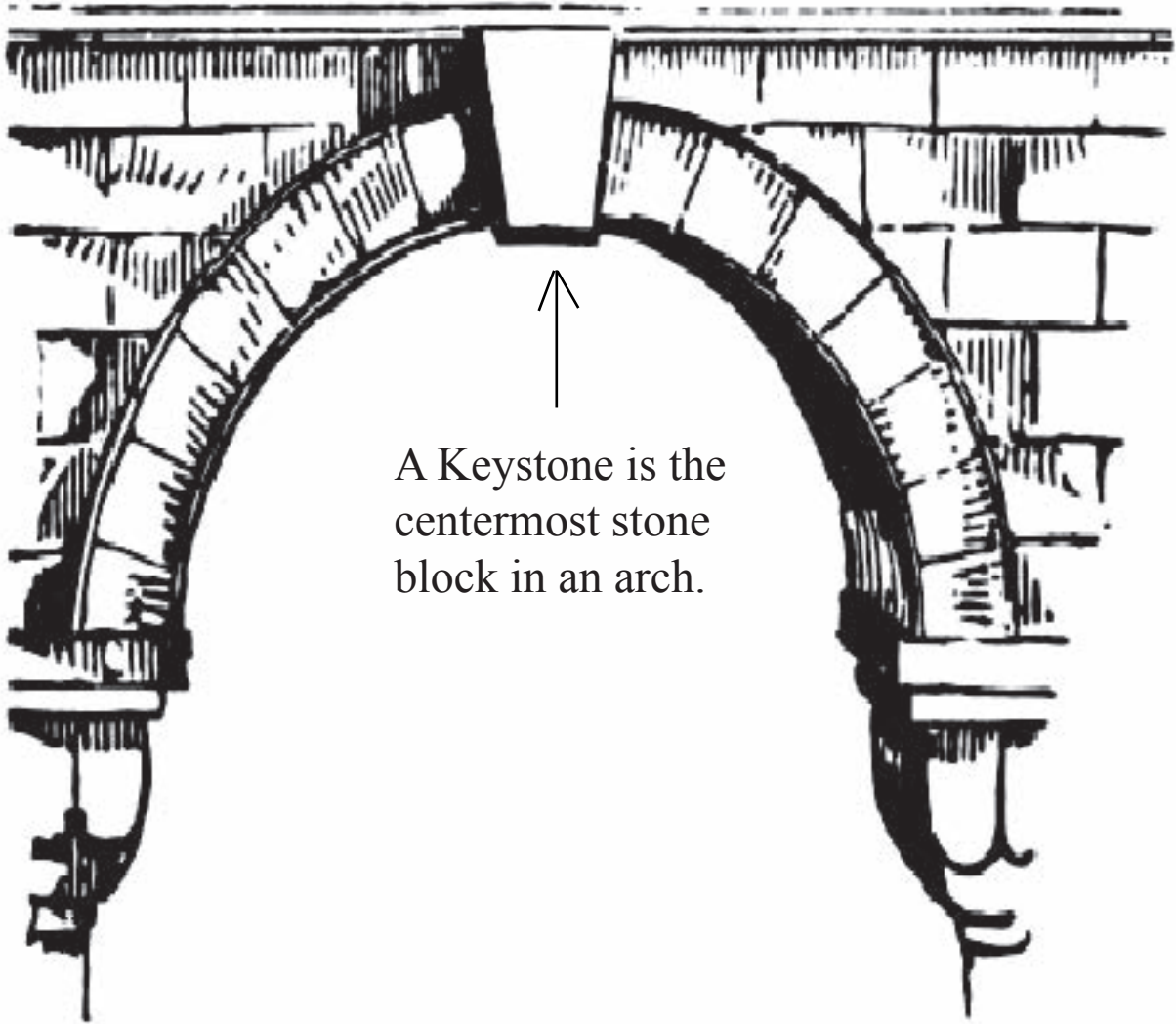
An Ionic Column is a column with its top characterized by spirals. It is not as plain as a Doric column, nor as decorated as a Corinthian one.

J IS FOR JOIST.



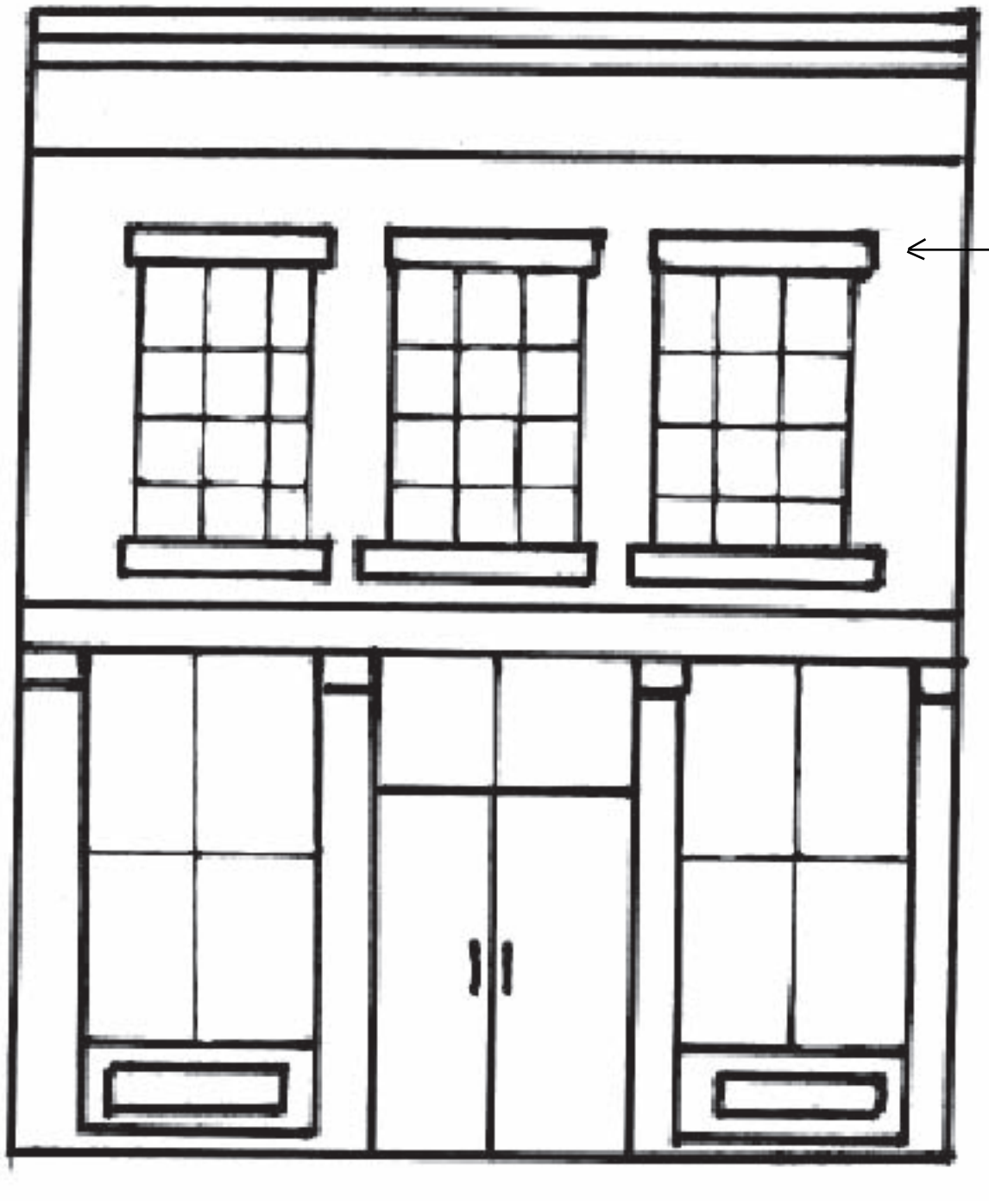
A Joist is a beam used to support the floor and ceiling of a building. Several are used in every room of a building.

K IS FOR KEYSTONE.



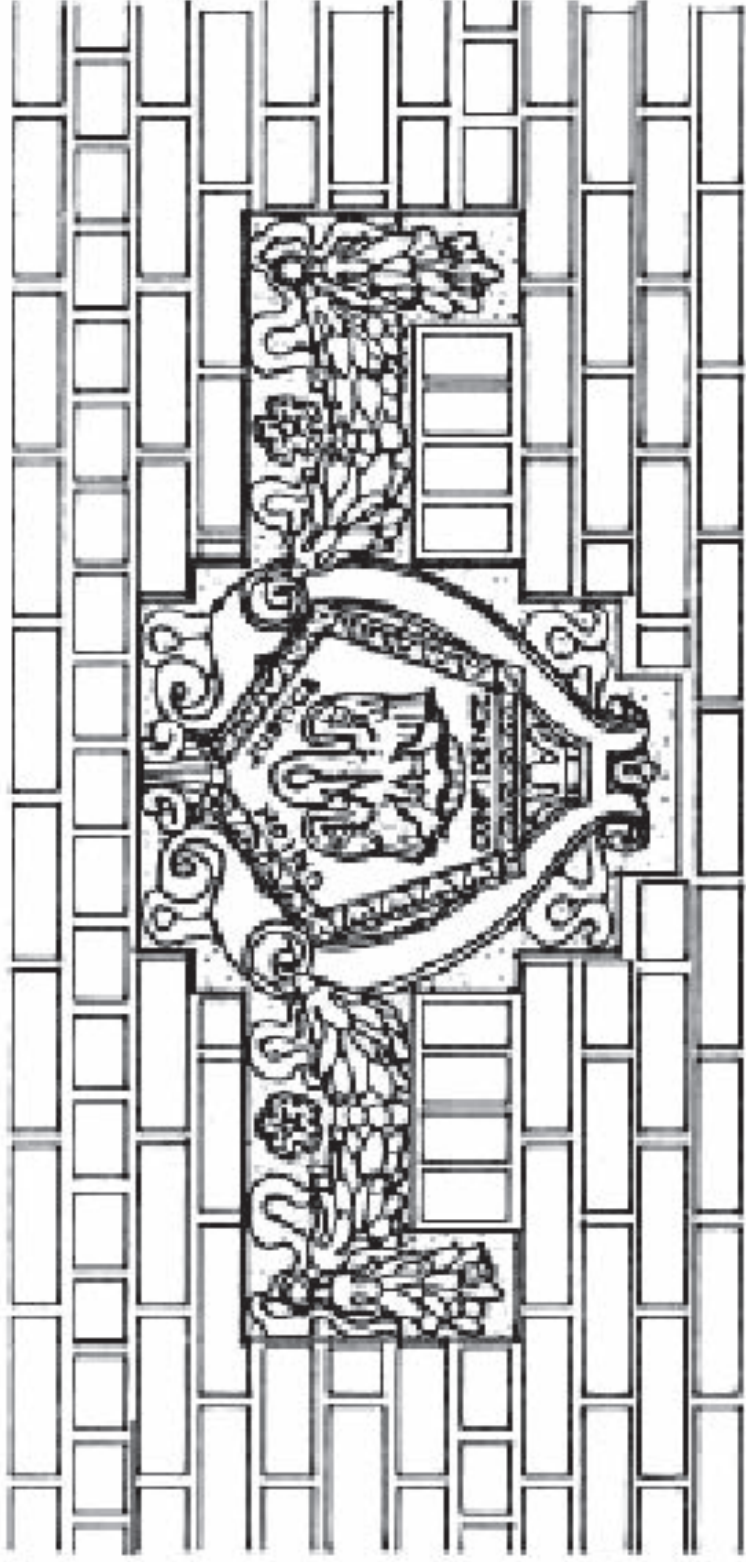
A Keystone is the
centermost stone
block in an arch.

L IS FOR LINTEL.



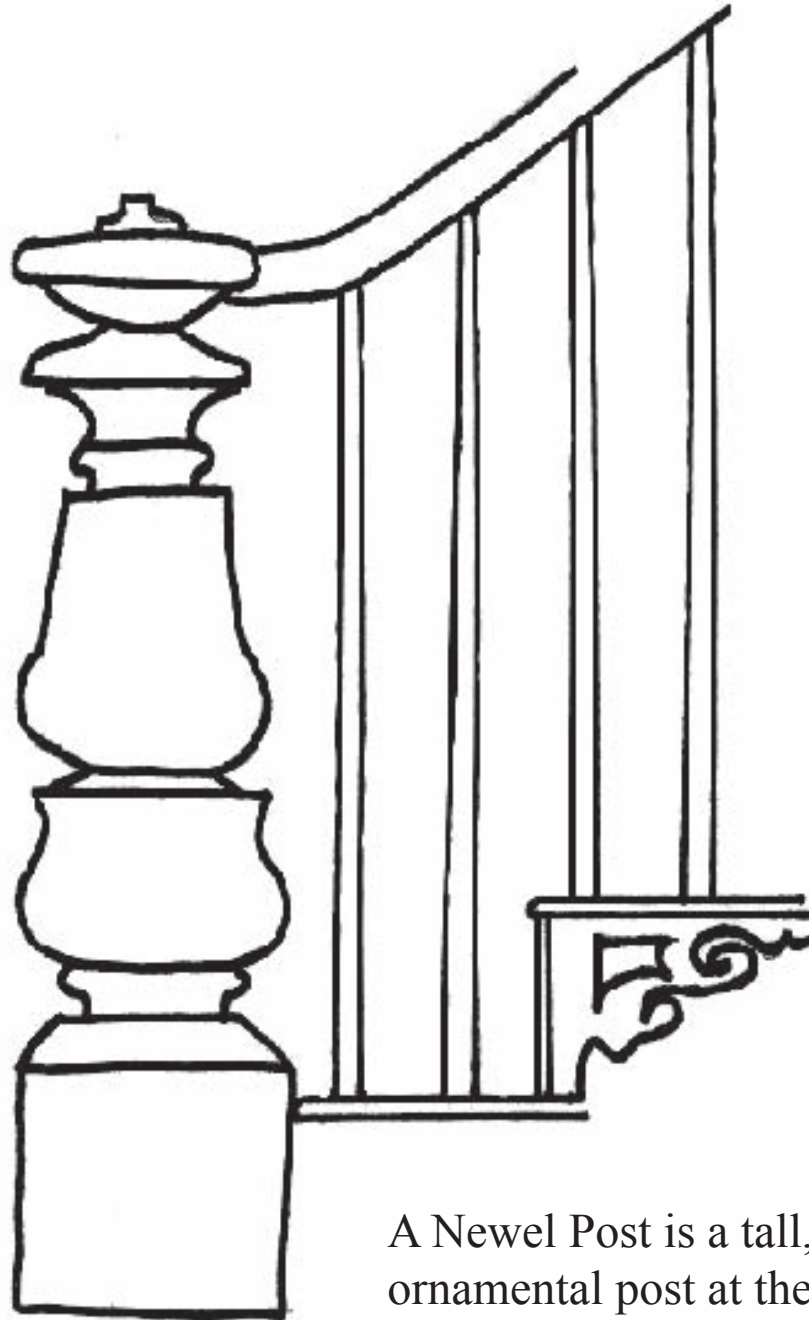
A Lintel is a horizontal structural member located above an opening such as a window.

M IS FOR MEDALLION.



A medallion is an ornamental plaque on which is carved a design, such as a head, a shield, or a flower, and mounted at the top of a building's outside wall.

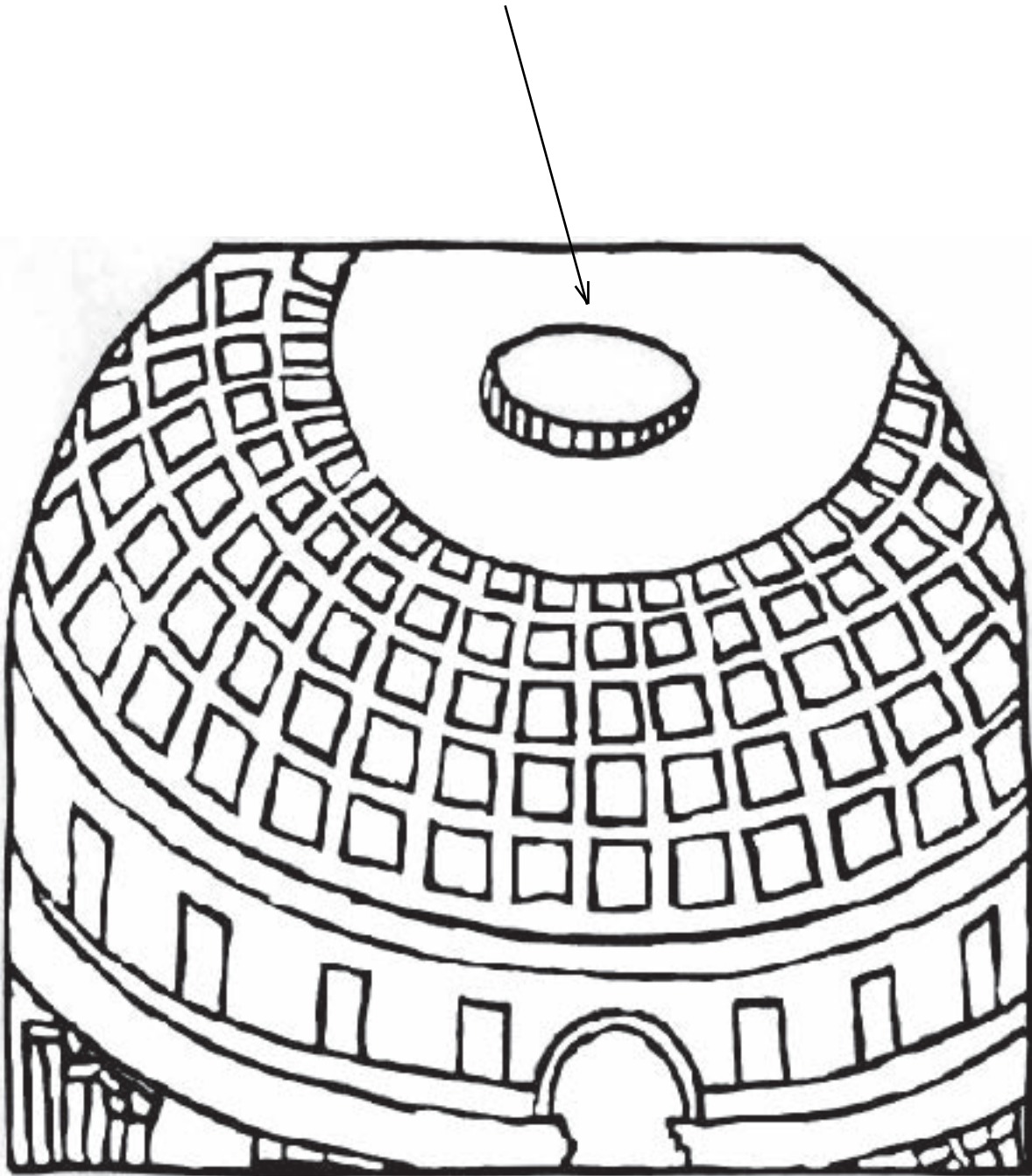
N IS FOR NEWEL POST.



A Newel Post is a tall, ornamental post at the head or foot of a stair. It is attached to the hand-rail.

O IS FOR OCULUS.

An Oculus is the round opening in the crown of a dome.



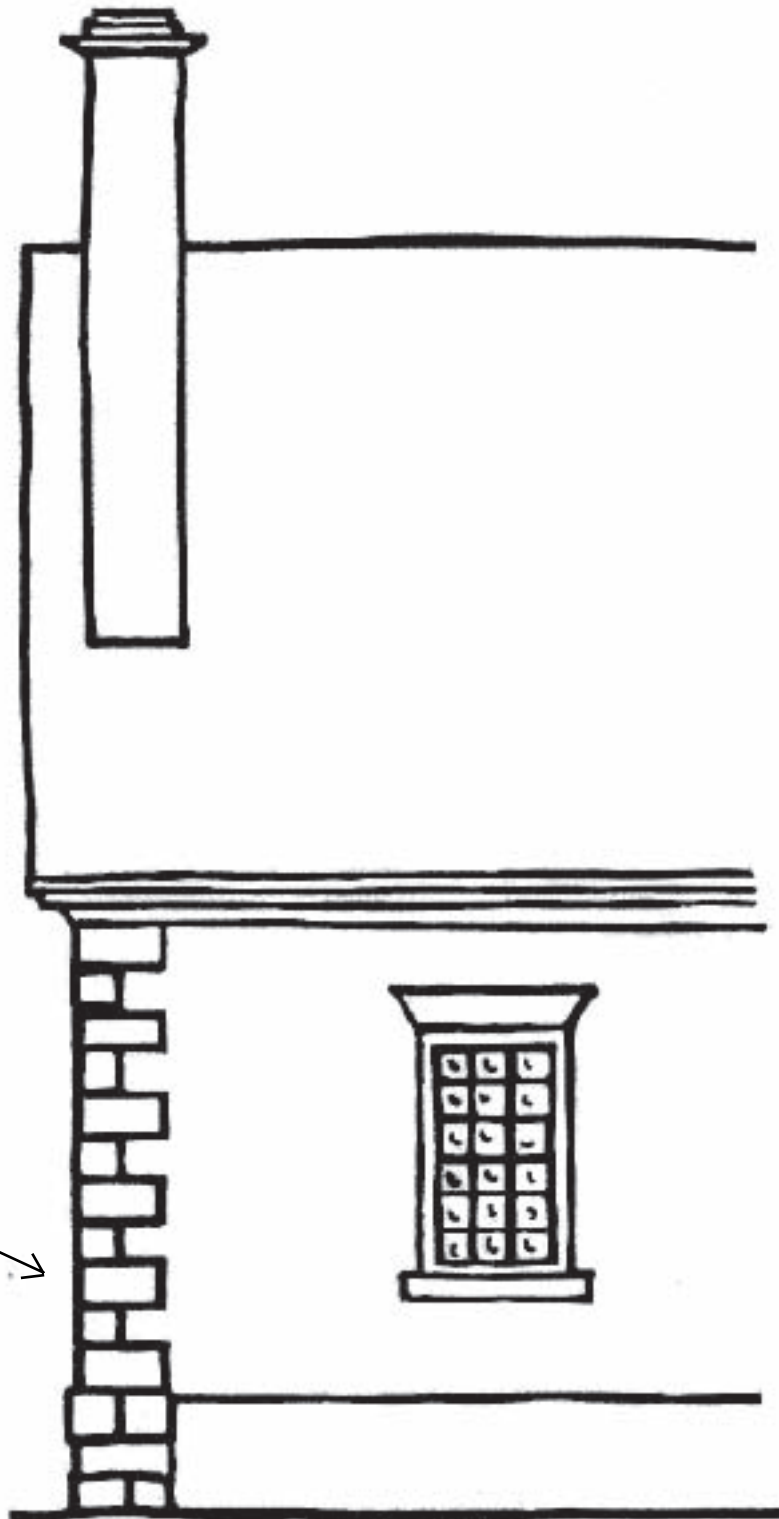
P IS FOR PLANTATION HOUSE.



A Plantation House is a large house usually associated with a family owned farmstead in the southern states.

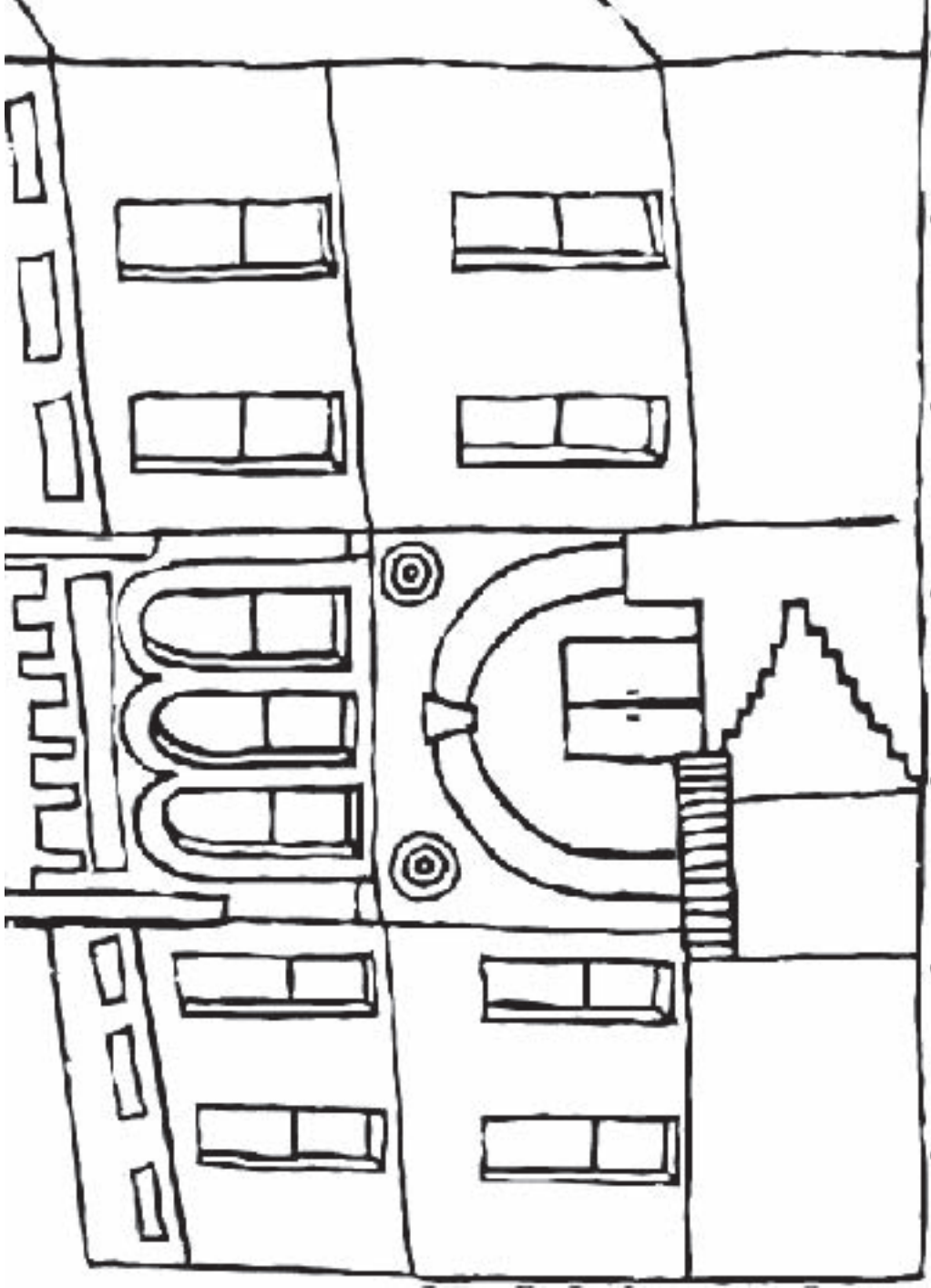
Q IS FOR QUOIN.

A Quoin (pronounced **coin**) is a hard stone or brick used decoratively to reinforce the external corner of a building.

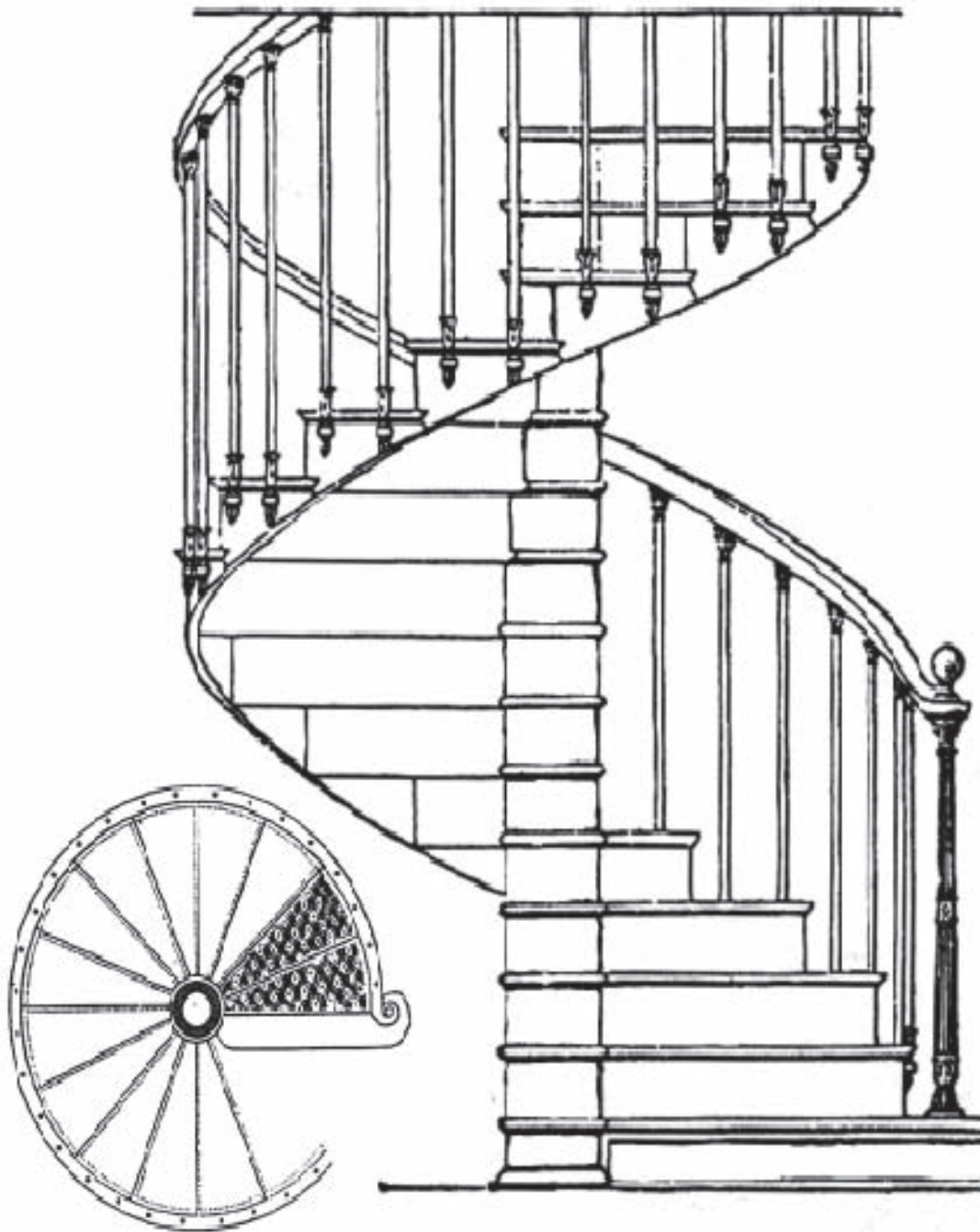


R IS FOR ROMANESQUE REVIVAL.

Romanesque Revival is a style of architecture based on Roman and Byzantine elements and is often characterized by round arches. It became popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



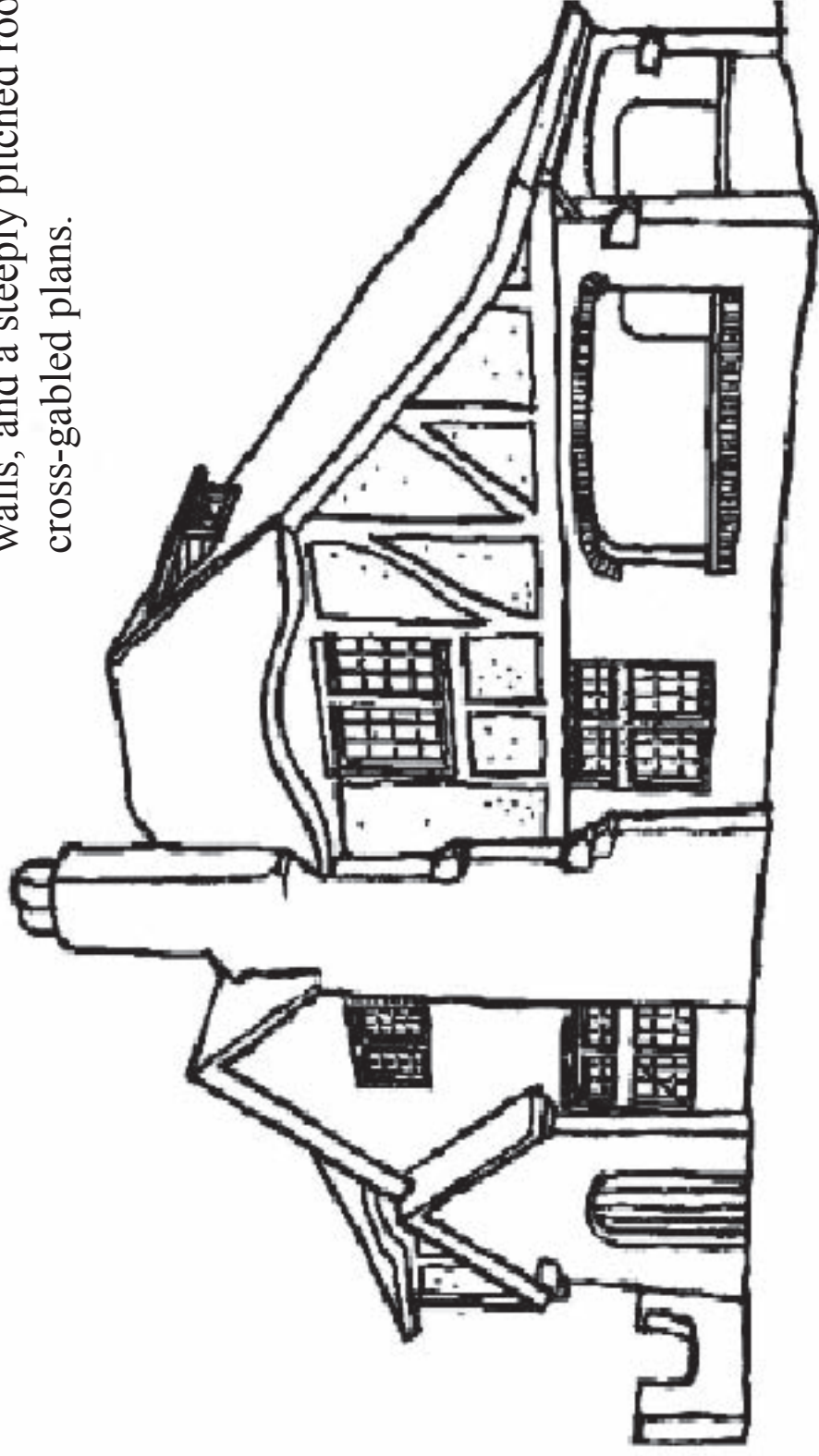
S IS FOR SPIRAL STAIR.



A Spiral Stair is a staircase, circular in design, whose steps wind around a central post.

T IS FOR TUDOR REVIVAL.

Tudor Revival Architecture was popular in the 1920s and is loosely based on late medieval English Architecture. Some common elements are ornamental half-timbering, stucco walls, and a steeply pitched roof with cross-gabled plans.



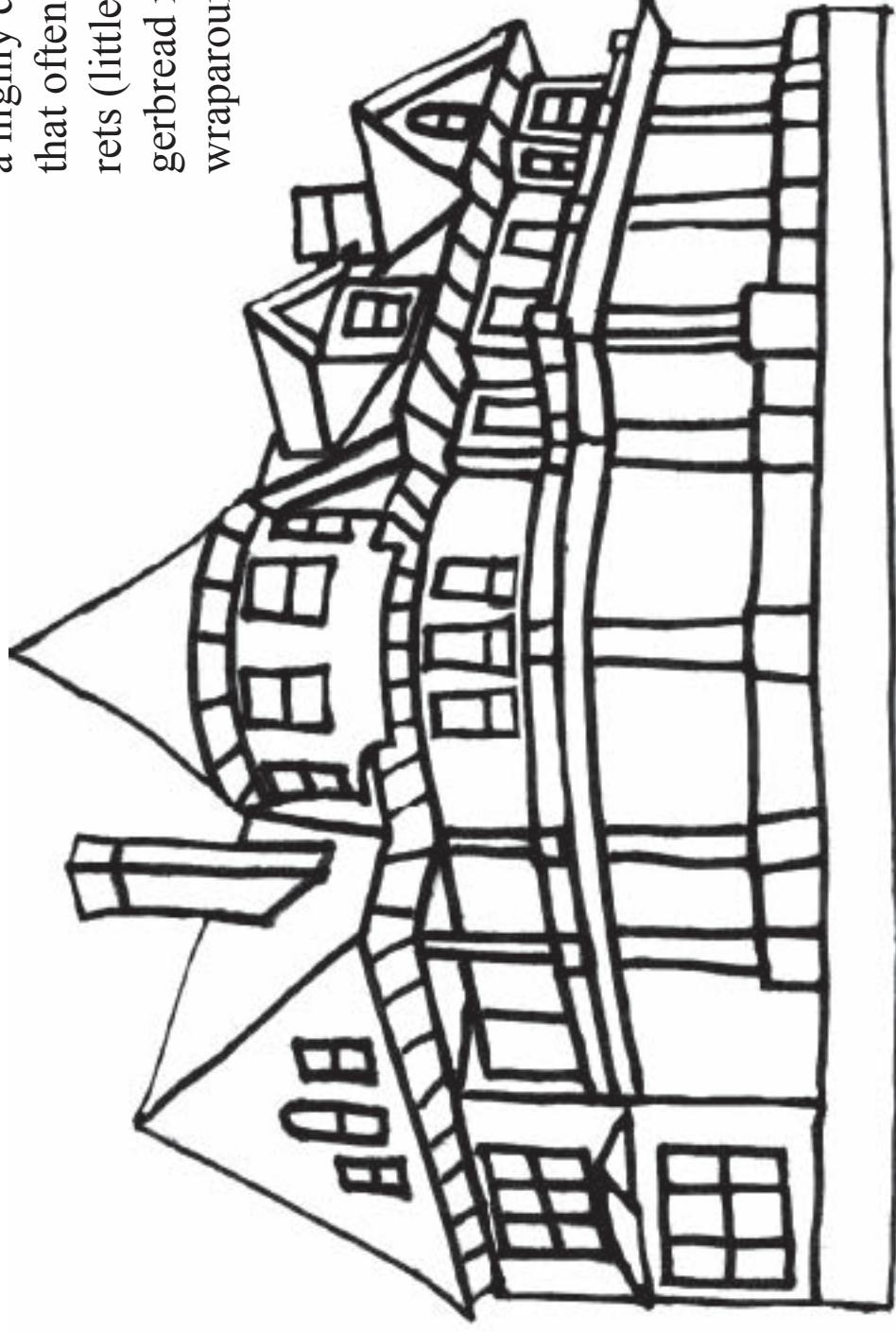
U IS FOR UPLAND APPALACHIAN ARCHITECTURE.



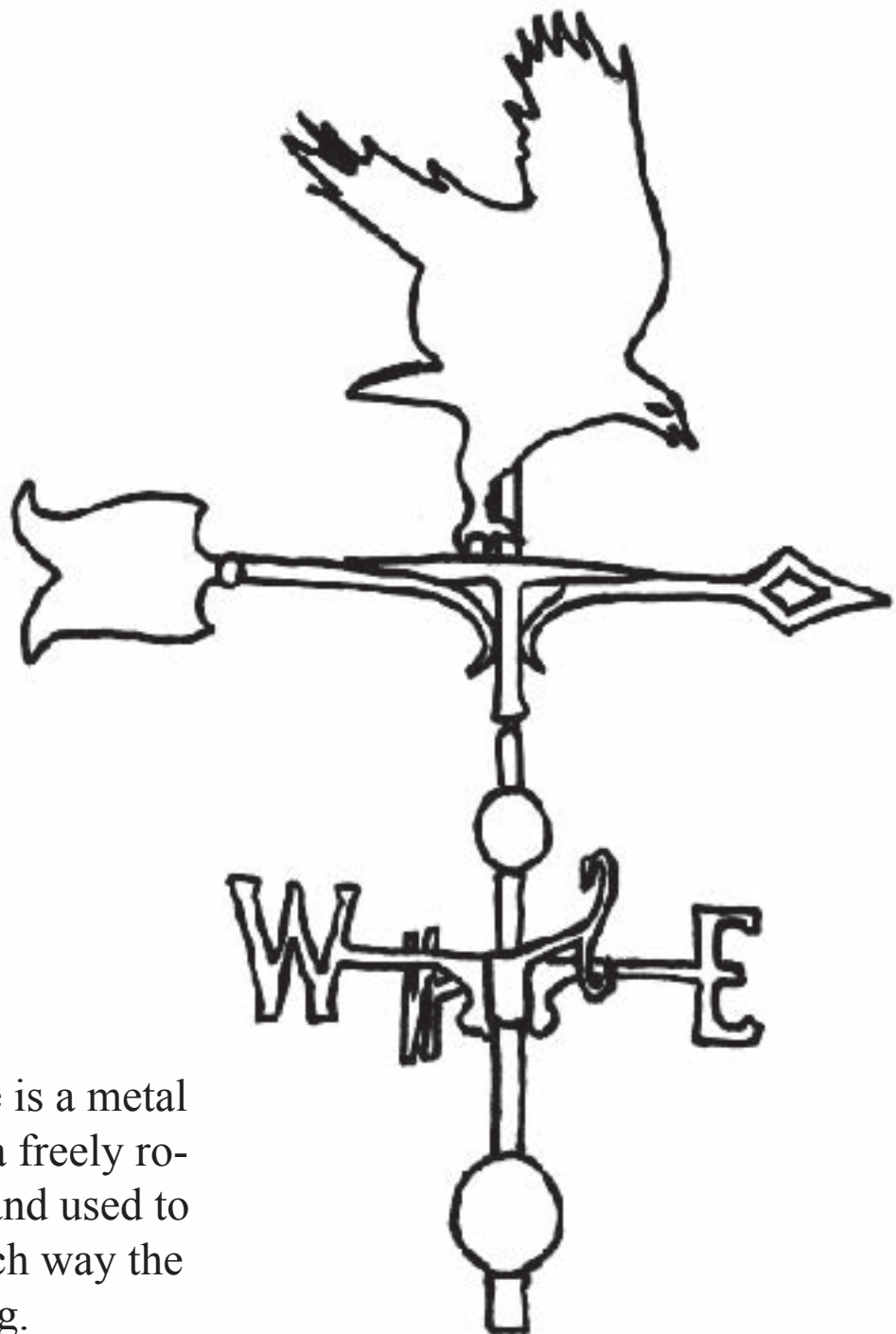
Upland Appalachian Architecture is a building style brought to Louisiana by settlers from the Upland South. Typically these buildings were built in rural areas and constructed of logs.

V IS FOR VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Victorian Architecture is a type of buildings designed during the time Queen Victoria was Queen of England. It is a highly decorative style that often features turrets (little towers), gingerbread moulding and wraparound porches.



W IS FOR WEATHERVANE.

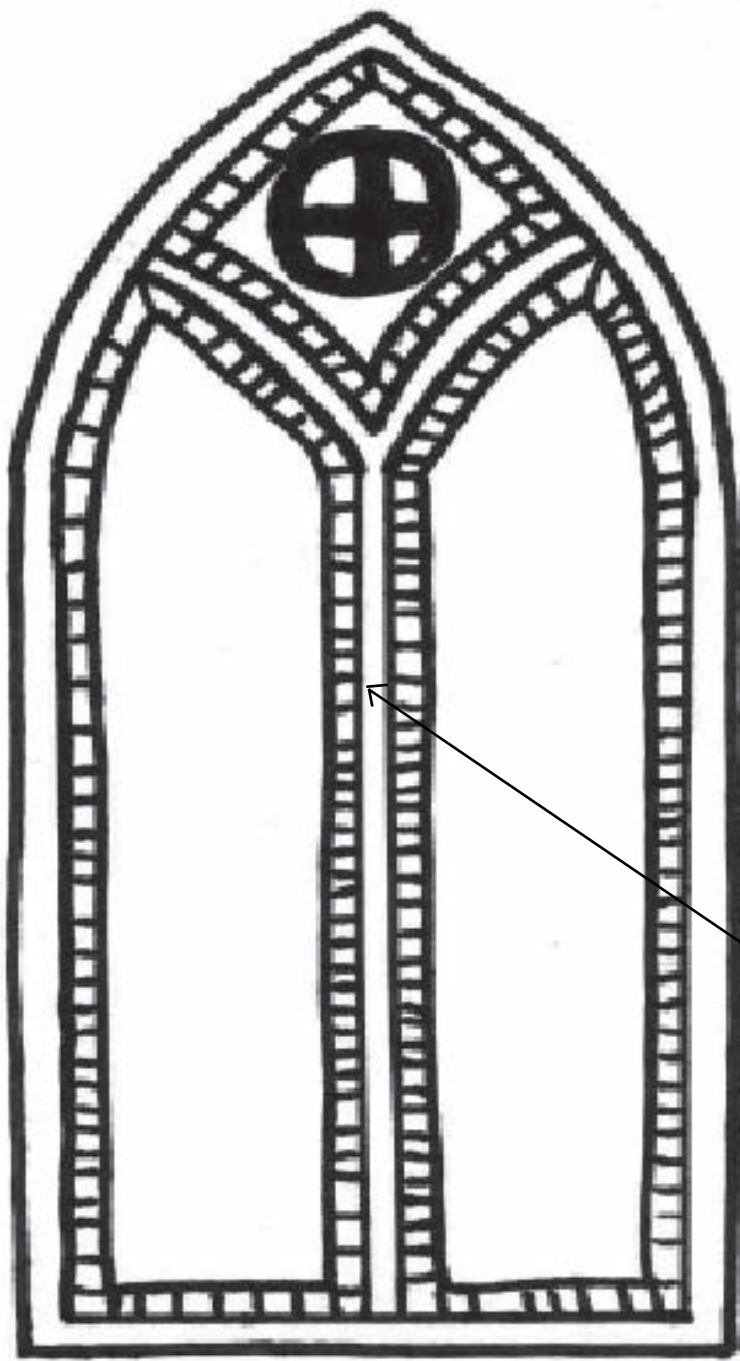


A Weathervane is a metal plate fixed on a freely rotating spindle and used to determine which way the wind is blowing.

X IS FOR XYST.

A Xyst (pronounced **zist**) is a tree lined walk.

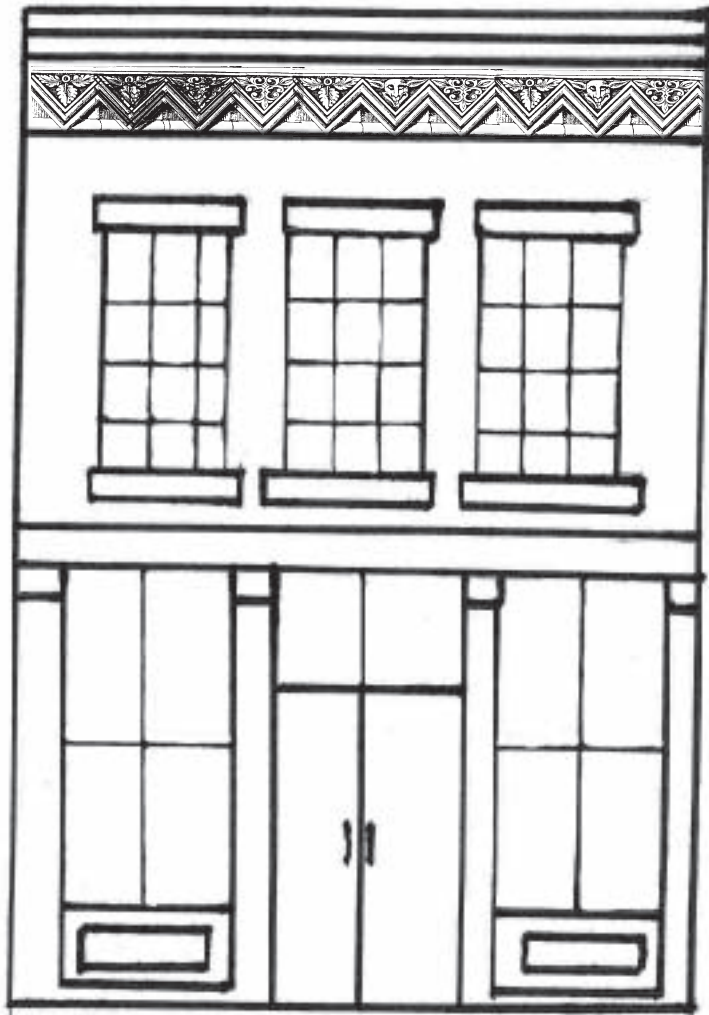




Y-Tracery is the design the mullions, or wooden slats dividing the pieces of glass in a window, form in a Gothic style window. It gets its name from the fact that the mullions are often shaped like the letter Y.

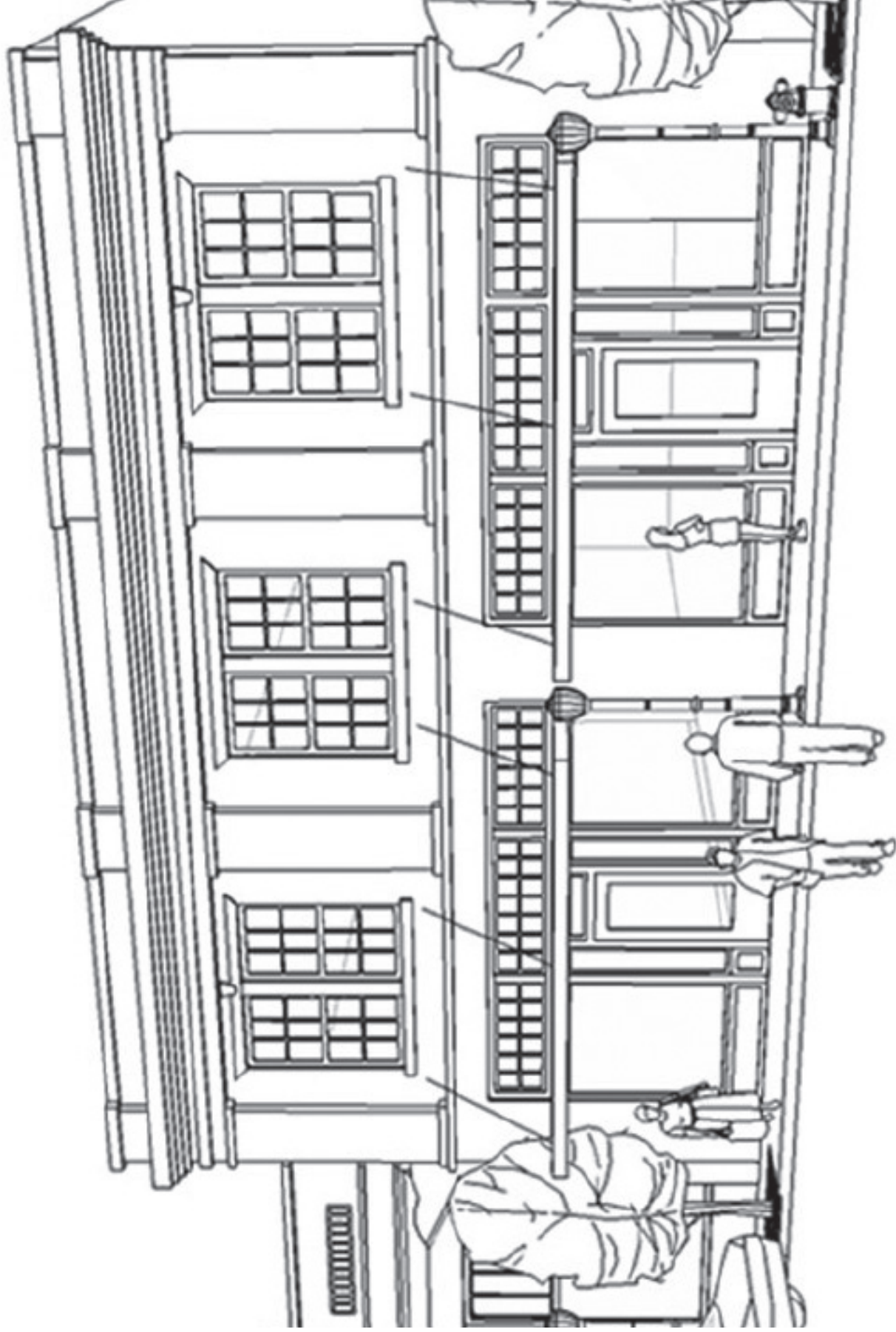
Y IS FOR Y-TRACERY.

Z IS FOR ZIG ZAG MOULDING.



A Zig Zag Moulding is an ornamental decoration at the top of a building made up of a series of continued V shapes called chevrons.





Name: _____

Hometown: _____

School: _____

Coloring Contest Sheet

Coloring Contest Rules

- 1) Contestants must live or attend school in one of Louisiana's twenty five designated Main Street Communities. These communities are: Abbeville, Bastrop, Bogalusa, Clinton, Crowley, Columbia, Denham Springs, Eunice, Franklin, Hammond, Houma, Minden, Morgan City, Natchitoches, New Iberia, New Roads, Opelousas, Plaquemine, Ponchatoula, Ruston, Springhill, St. Francisville, St. Martinville, Winnfield, and Winnsboro.
- 2) The contest is open to third graders only.
- 3) The image on the reverse of this form is the only eligible entry. It may be photocopied for submission to the contest.
- 4) The image may be colored using crayons, colored pencils, or markers.
- 5) Please remember to fill out your contact information at the bottom of the picture for notification purposes. Please make sure it is legible.
- 6) To be eligible for the coloring contest entries must be in our office no later than **October 7th, 2005**. Prizes will be given to the winning entries. Send entries to:

The Louisiana Main Street Office
1051 N. 3rd Street
PO Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804



Louisiana **Main Street** **Communities**

Abbeville
Bastrop
Bogalusa
Clinton
Columbia
Crowley
Denham Springs
Eunice
Franklin
Hammond
Houma
Minden
Morgan City

Natchitoches
New Iberia
New Roads
Opelousas
Plaquemine
Ponchatoula
Ruston
Springhill
St. Francisville
St. Martinville
Winnfield
Winnsboro

EXTERIOR DETAIL
FIRST STORY WINDOWS AND WROT IRON
HANGERS FOR AWNINGS