## VI ROOF DESIGNS

- A. GABLE with triangular attic ends of a two-sided, sloped roof
  - 1. 19th century gable roofs sloped to the front and rear with a pitch of 7/12 (seven foot rise for every twelve feet of run) or 8/12.
  - 2. A few rare examples of front/rear sloping gable roofs can be found with roof pitches up to 10/12.
  - 3. Late 19th century (1880-1900) structures had side sloping gable roofs with a pitch of 4/12 to 6/12 and a sloped apron across the front creating a half gable on the front of the building which was treated in a decorative manner.
  - 4. Early 20th century structures had side sloping gable roofs with a pitch of 4/12 to 6/12 with a full front gable.

- B. HIPPED four sided, sloped roof, eaves all at the same height
  - 1. Early examples (18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century) usually had rather steep pitches of 12/12 or 11/12 and sometimes canted out (double pitch on each slope) in a West Indies style.
  - 2. Most 19<sup>th</sup> century examples usually had pitches of 3/12 to 6/12 and were often hidden from view from the street by a parapet wall.
  - 3. Some examples exist of hipped roofs with one side having a gable end, usually occurring at corners or when a shorter building butted up directly

to an adjacent taller structure.

- C. SHED single slope away from party wall or property line
  - 1. Pitch usually ranged from 5/12 to 7/12.
  - 2. Examples rarely found on main buildings but used extensively on service buildings and other dependencies.