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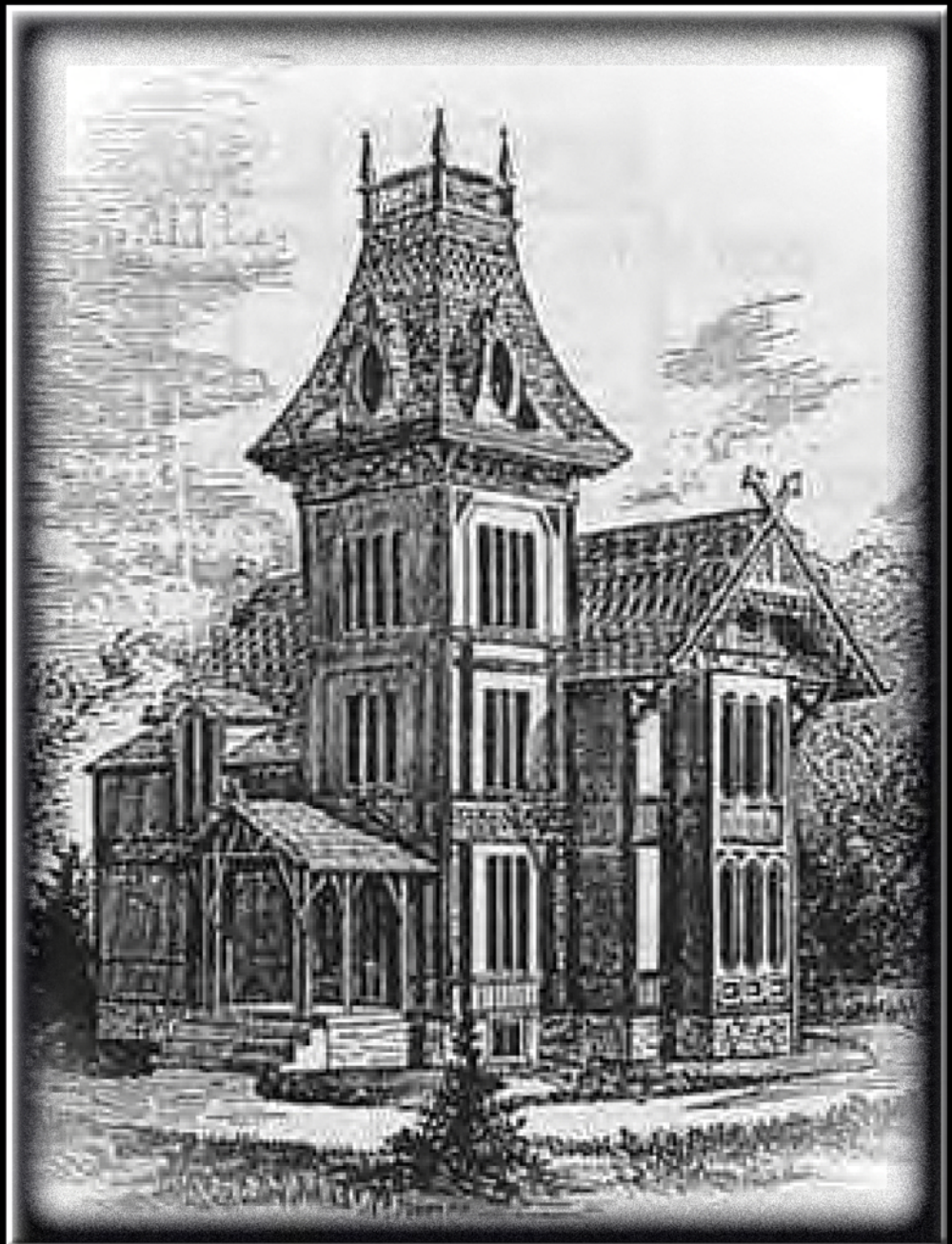
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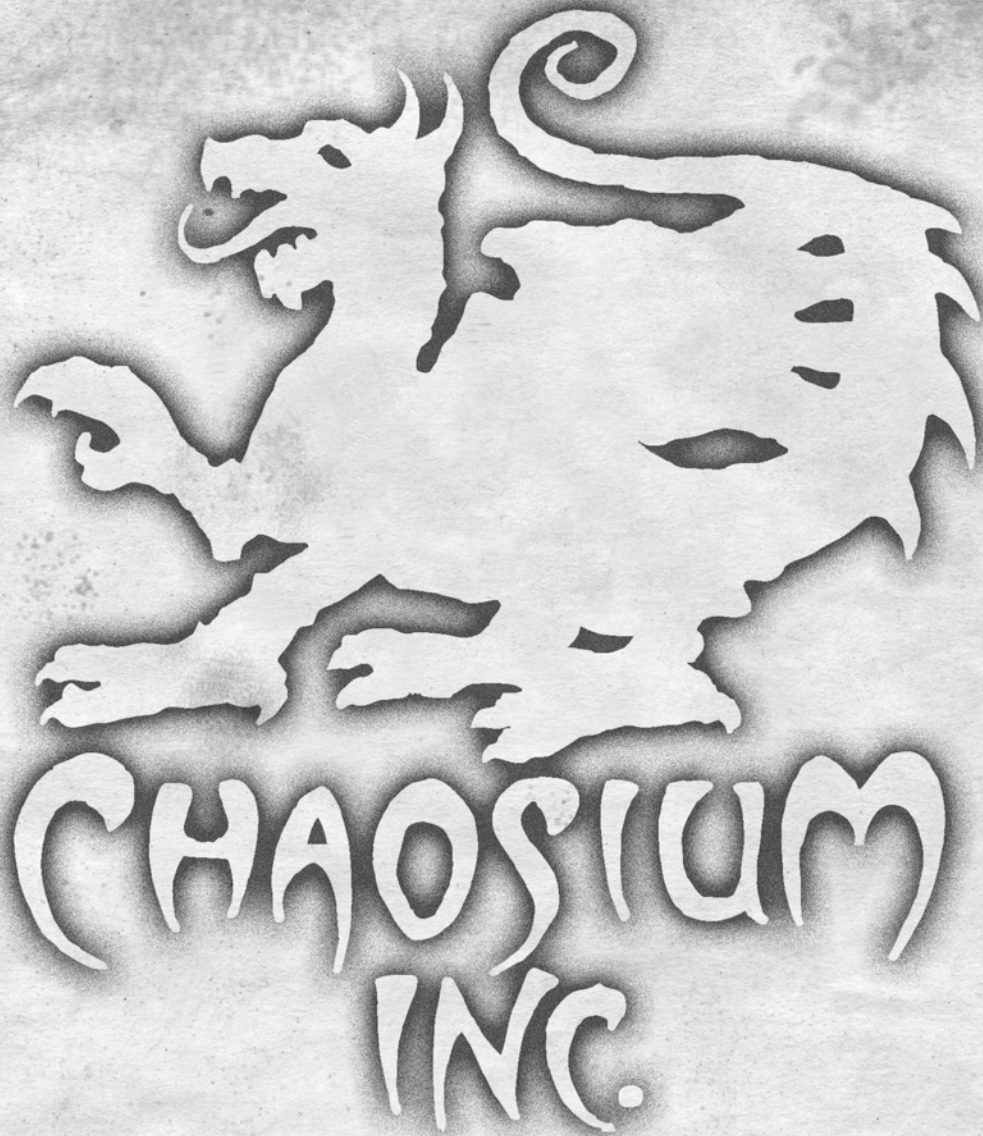


# This Old Haunted House



**A Collection of 25 Creepy Classic  
Home Plans for the Discriminating  
Keeper of Things Best Left Alone...**





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# THIS OLD HAUNTED HOUSE

By R.J. Christensen

A Collection of 18th and 19th century House Plans  
for use in Chaosium's *Call of Cthulhu* and *Basic Roleplaying*,  
and any other history-based roleplaying games.

## Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Introduction.....                           | 1  |
| Colonial Era Houses (1640-1770)             |    |
| Cape Cod Style .....                        | 2  |
| Dutch Colonial.....                         | 4  |
| Georgian Style Mansion.....                 | 6  |
| New Republic Era Houses (1770-1850)         |    |
| Exotic Tower Home.....                      | 9  |
| Gothic Mansion.....                         | 10 |
| Greek Revival Mansion.....                  | 12 |
| Greek Revival Farmhouse.....                | 14 |
| Italianate Mansion.....                     | 15 |
| Swiss Ornee.....                            | 17 |
| Victorian Houses (1850-1900)                |    |
| Doctor's Stick style Home.....              | 21 |
| Eastern Victorian.....                      | 23 |
| Gothic Revival Mansion.....                 | 25 |
| Mansard/Second Empire.....                  | 27 |
| Queen Anne.....                             | 28 |
| San Francisco "Painted Lady" Victorian..... | 31 |
| Shingle Style Seaside Cottage.....          | 33 |
| Stick style farmhouse.....                  | 34 |
| Suburban Romanesque.....                    | 35 |
| Urban Romanesque.....                       | 38 |
| Western Victorian.....                      | 40 |
| Victorian Stick Style.....                  | 43 |
| Early 20th Century (1900-1930)              |    |
| Californian Craftsman.....                  | 45 |
| Midwest Craftsman.....                      | 46 |
| Late Queen Anne.....                        | 47 |
| Architectural Styles in America.....        | 49 |



Ask anyone to describe what a “haunted House” looks like, and typically, a 1960s Ranch or a modern split level home will not be mentioned. A decaying old mansion from the mid 1800s or an oddly constructed Victorian brimming with spires, turrets, and intricate grill work will, however, be the definitive answer. Is it the great age of those old houses with their rotting facades or long-lost, eldritch secrets hidden inside underneath decades of cobwebs and dust? Their spine-chilling drafts and creaking wood that causes stalwart Investigators to crank their necks in nervous anxiety? Or perhaps because these houses were hand-built by skilled craftsmen who didn't mind an eccentric owner's request for a secret passageway or hidden room?

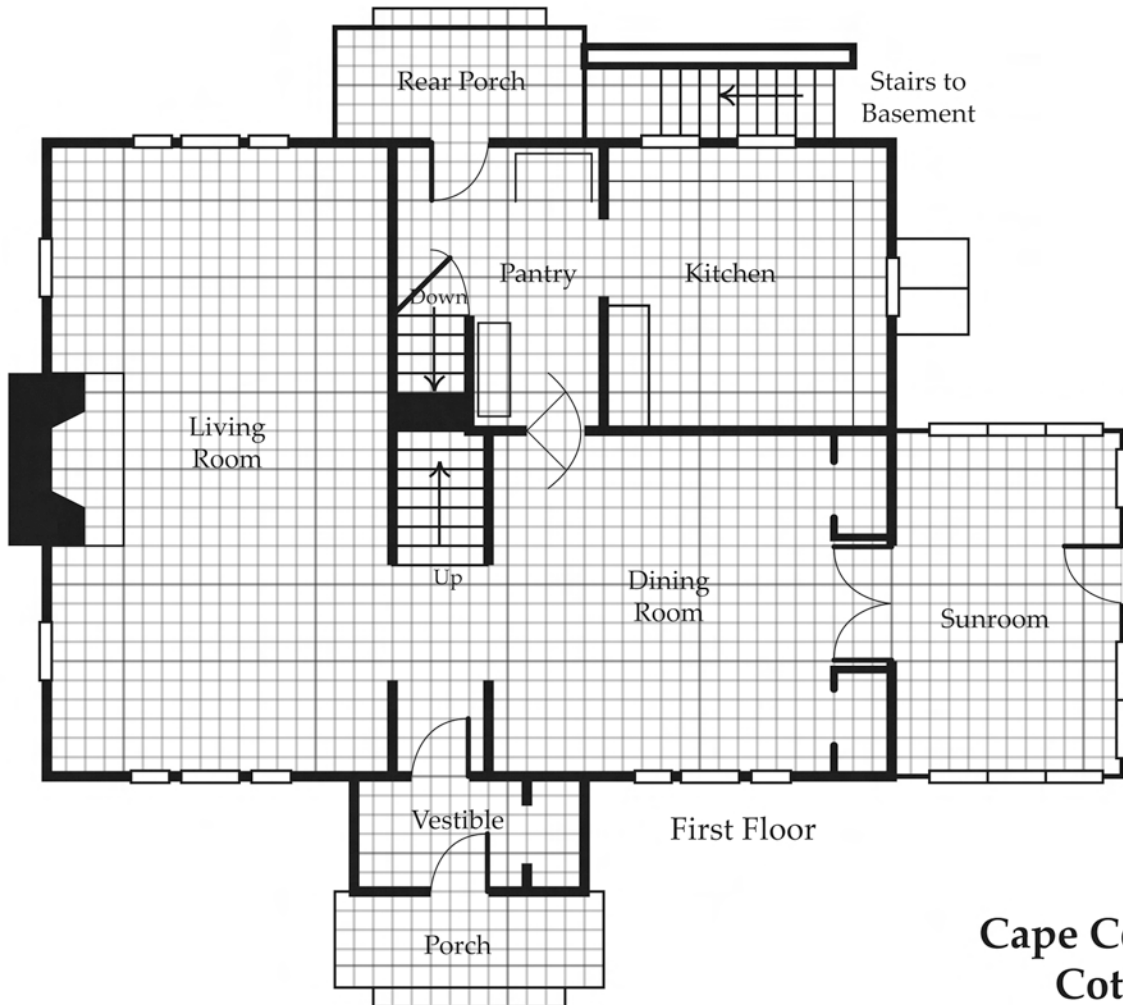
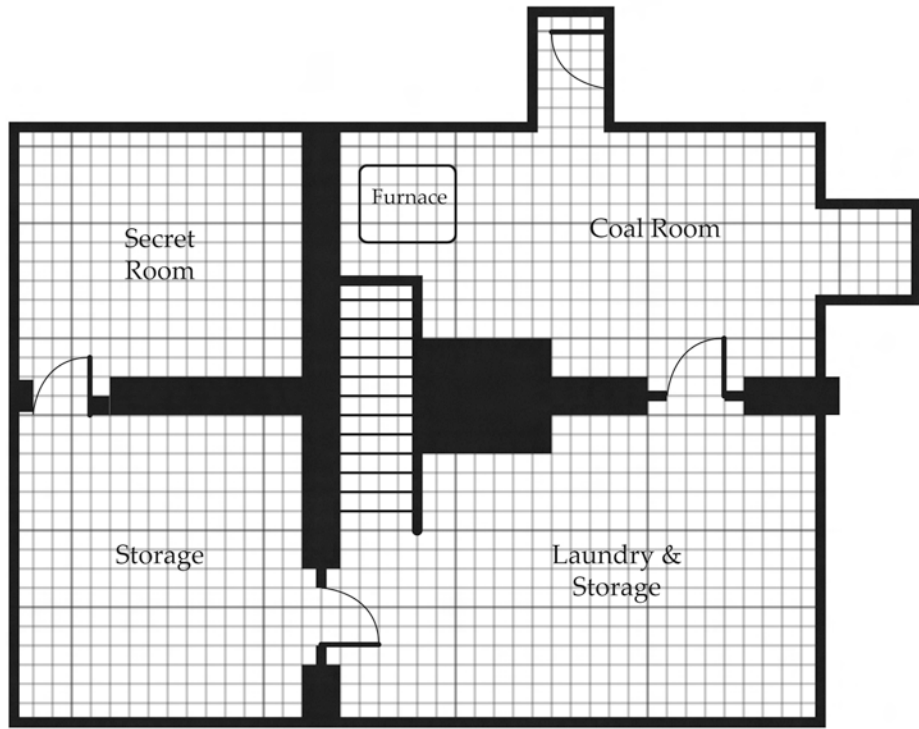
No matter the reasons for why the ideal haunted house is from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century, nothing adds to a supernatural mystery then that of an old abandoned house, whether standing on some lonely country back road or in the middle of the big city. Where once a stately manor stood on a rural estate may now be rotting amidst a sprawling new suburb. Almost every small town has such an old abandoned house that inspired local folklore of its spooky and mysterious past and its supposed horrors still lurking inside. The elderly neighbors will whisper hushed rumors about who owned them and what horrors occurred inside them, youngsters will be daring each other to enter them, teenagers will want to use them for reckless (or romantic) adventures, unknowing and long-lost distant relative will inherit them, and sinister persons (or things) will use them for nefarious deeds and plans.

Keepers of Unknown Lore are welcome to tweak the designs presented here, adding more secret doors and passages, and strange landscaping to whatever neighborhood they wish to place their own haunted house. Does your scenario need an organ loft where mysterious music flows forth at midnight? A Victorian-era tower turret is perfect. A hidden basement room where once Revolutionaries, Criminals, or Cults secretly met? A Decaying Colonial cellar is just the place.

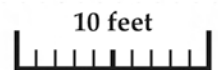
So go on and thumb through this collection and find yourself the “House of your Nightmares” .....

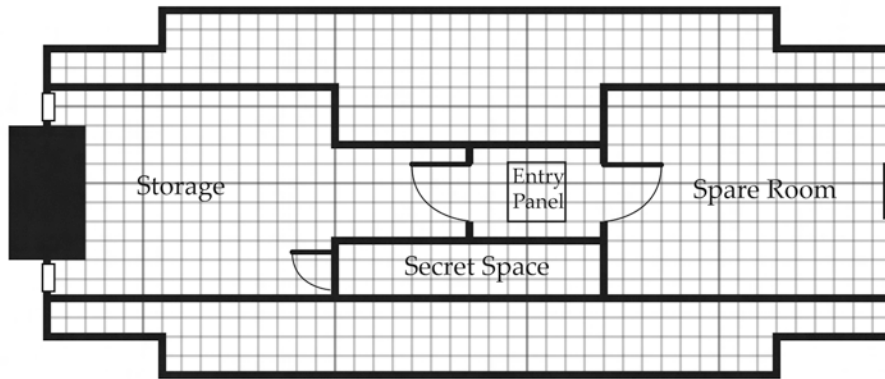
*Happy Hauntings!*

R.J. Christensen



Cape Cod Style  
Cottage  
1700s-1900s



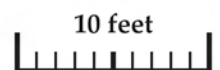


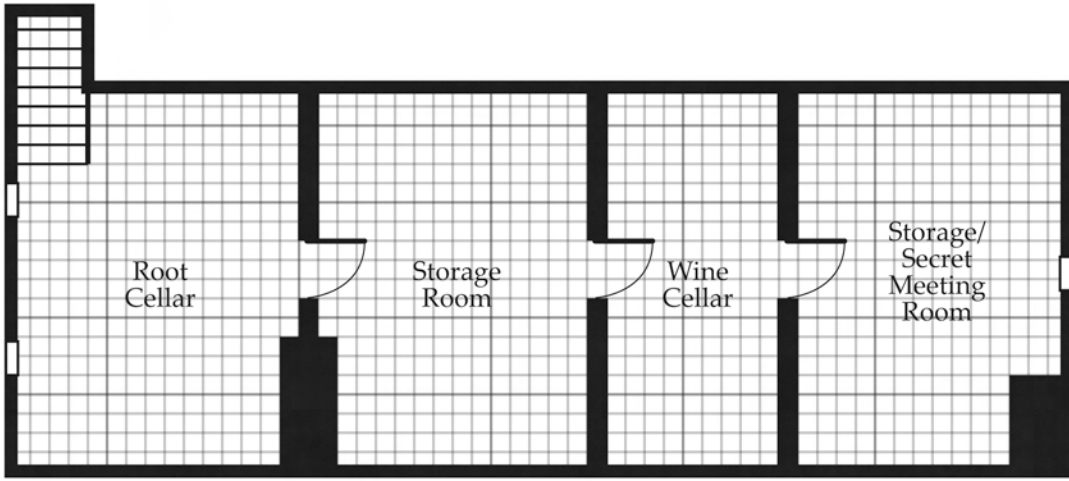
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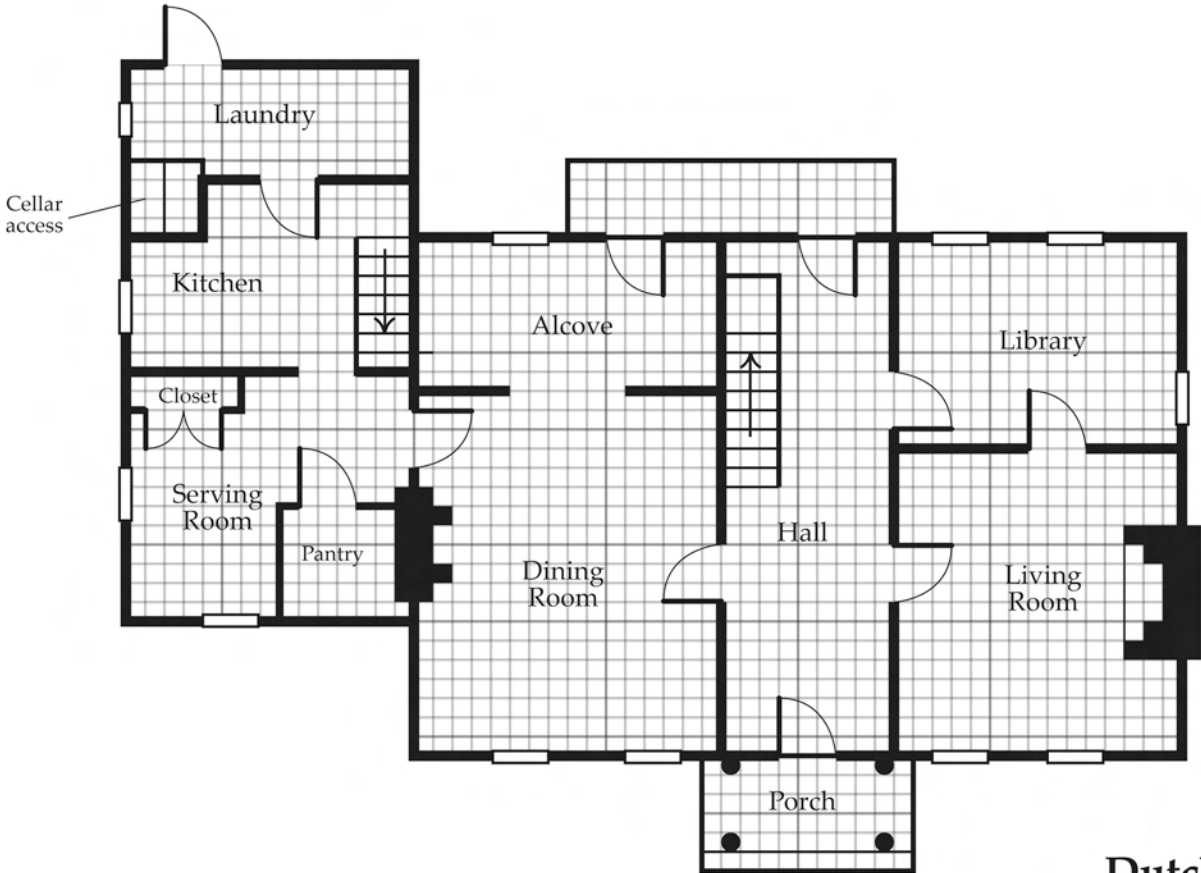
Second Floor

**Cape Cod Style  
Cottage  
1700s-1900s**



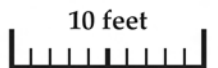


Basement



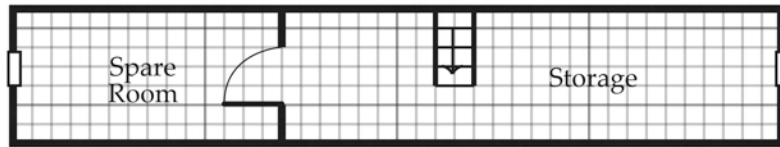
First Floor

**Dutch Colonial House**  
1640-1720

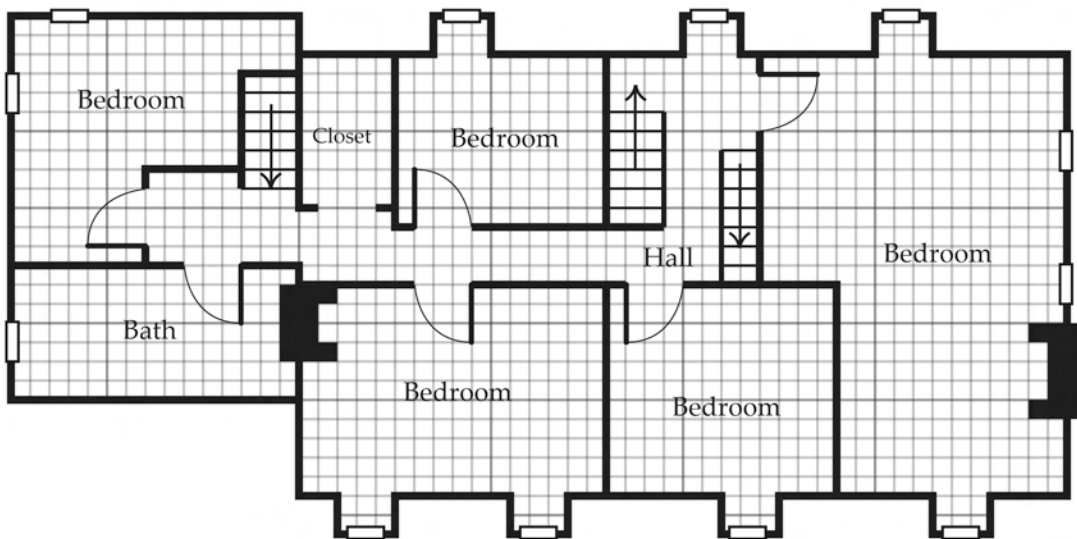




Front View

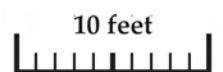


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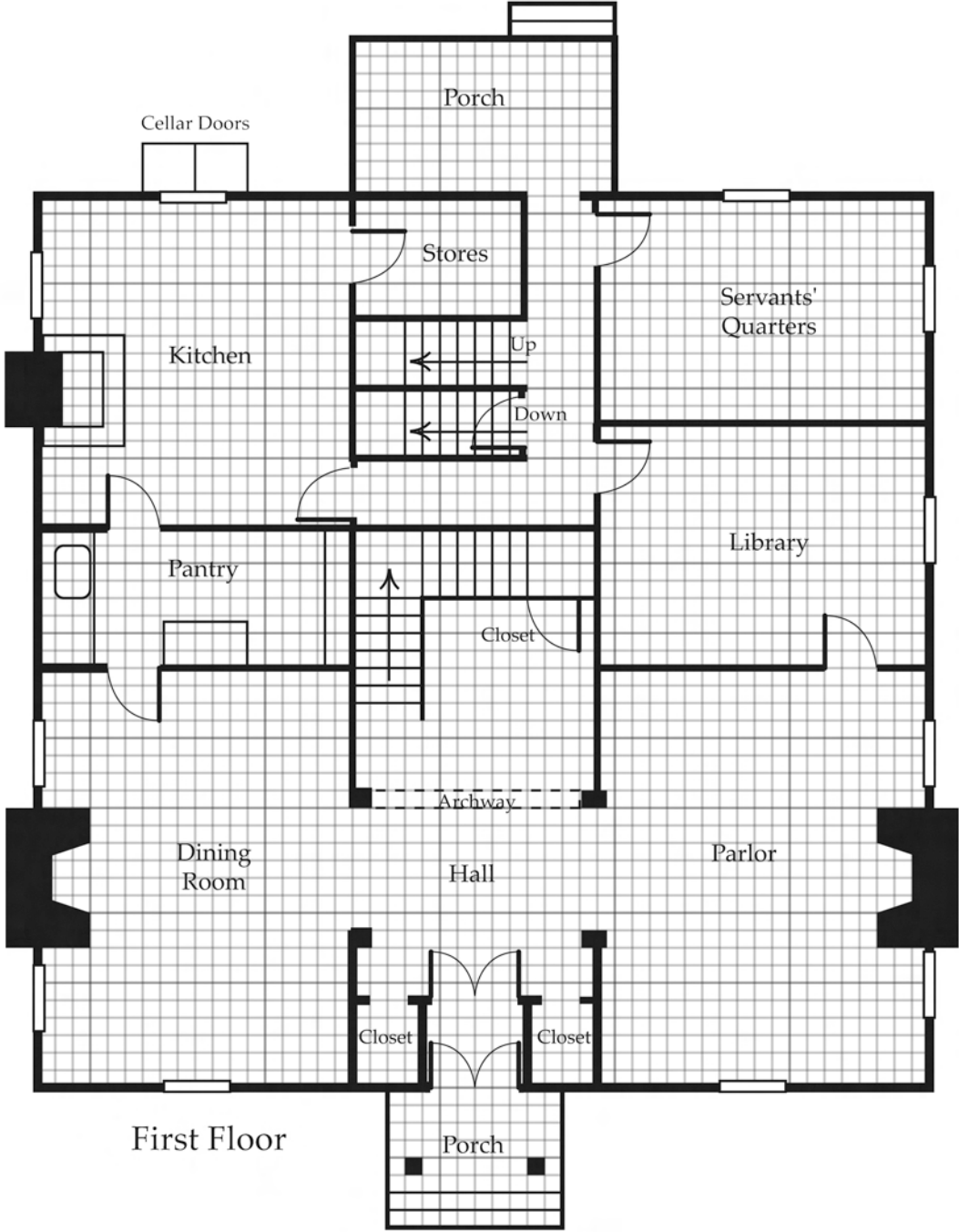


Second Floor

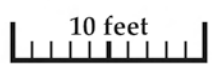
Dutch Colonial  
House  
1640-1720

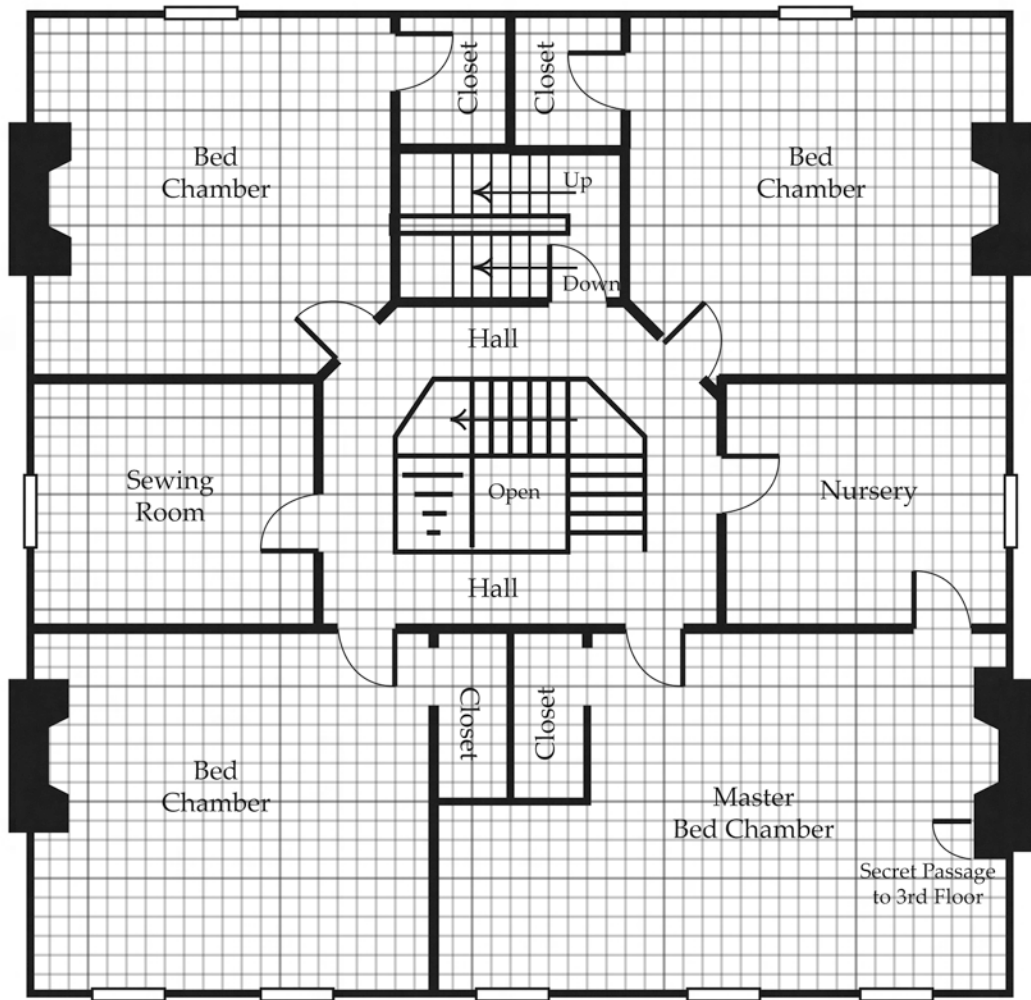




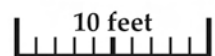


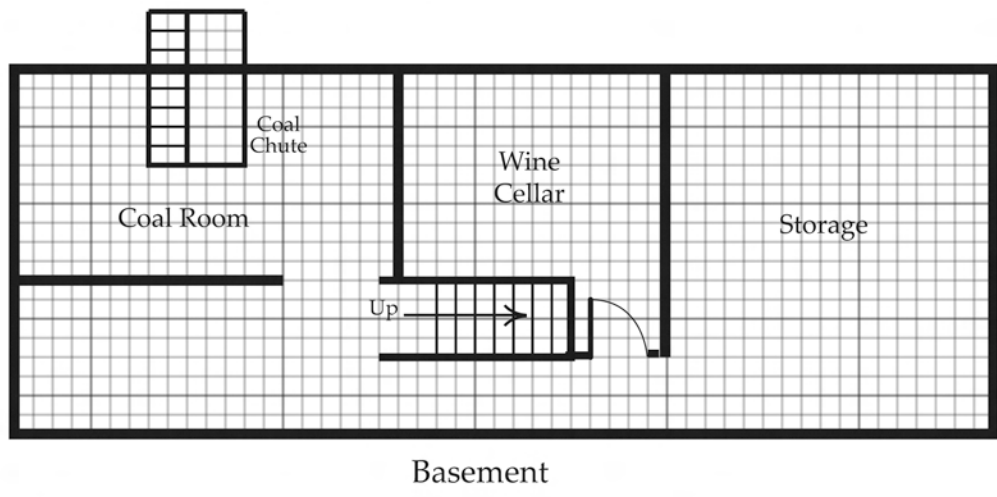
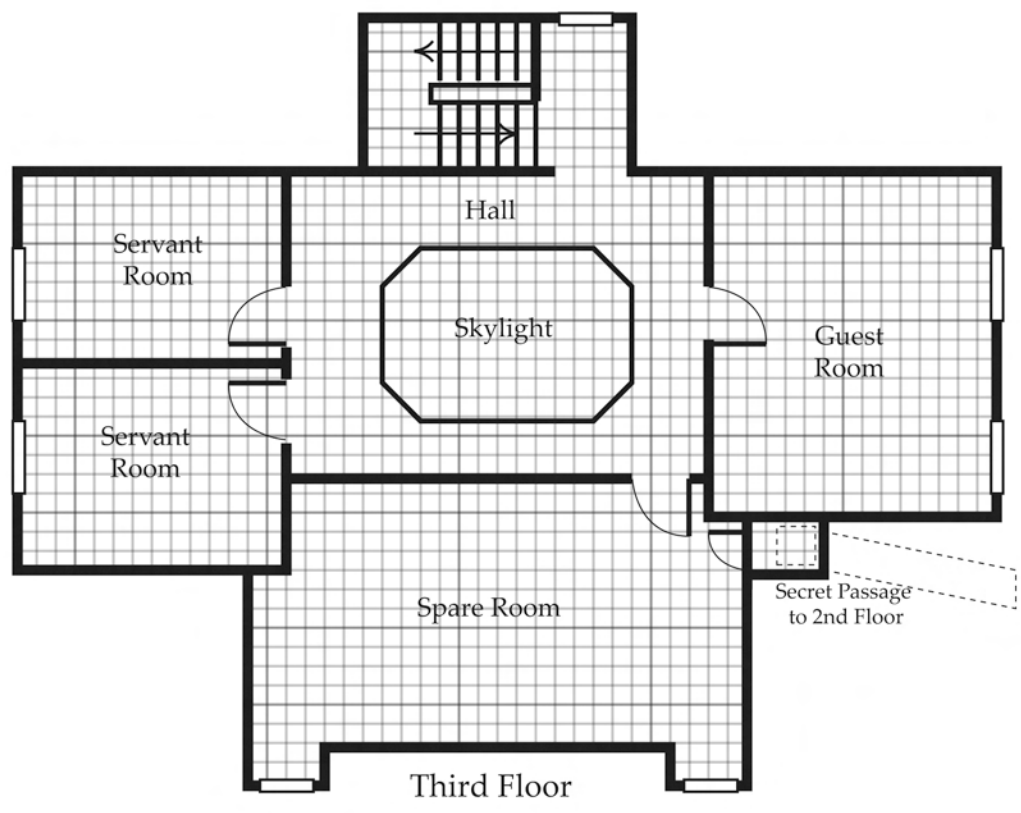
Georgia Colonial  
1715-1780



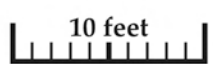


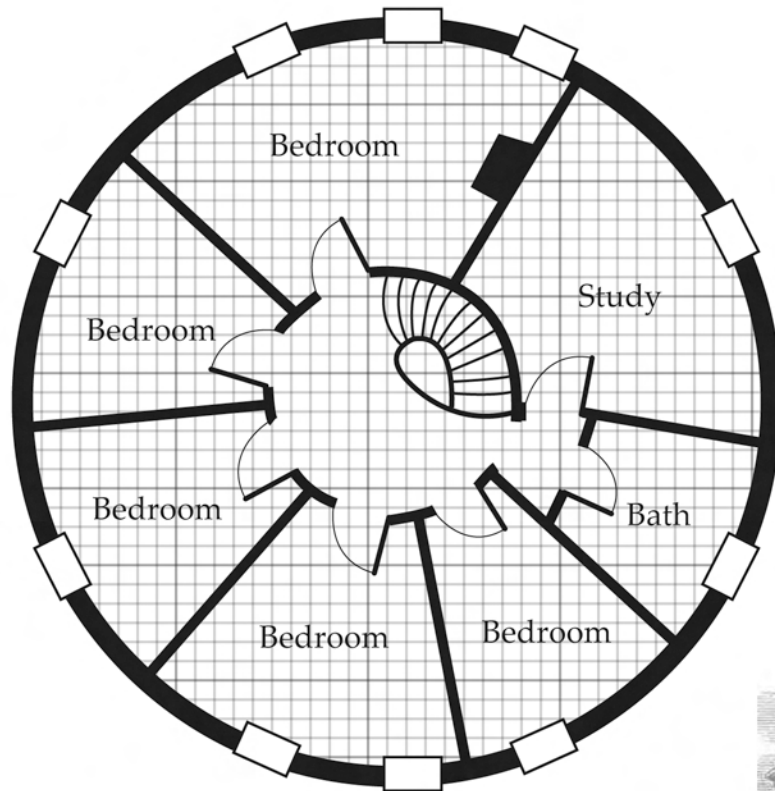
**Georgia Colonial**  
1715-1780



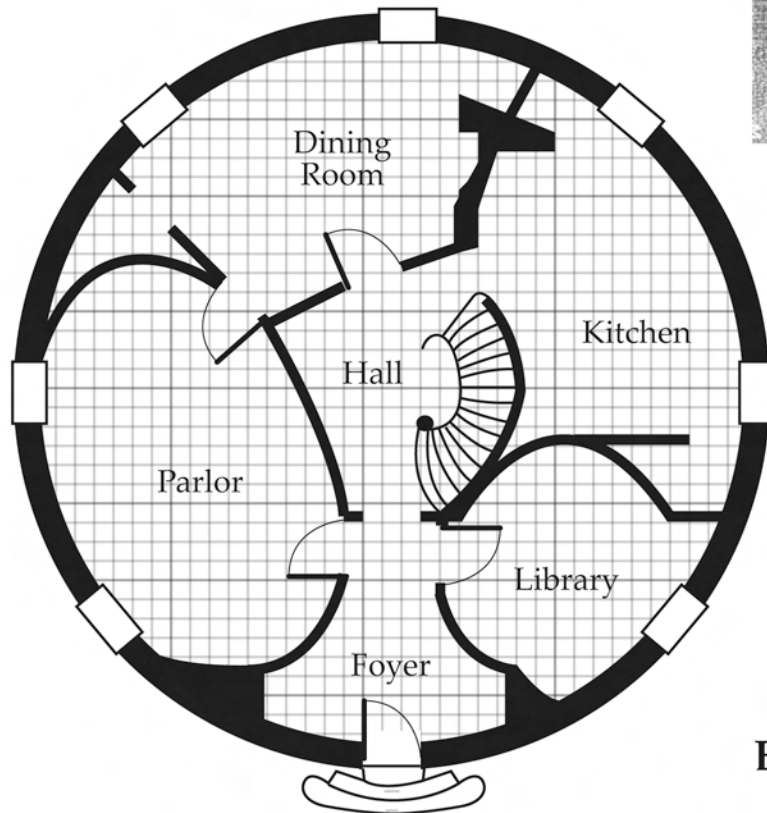


# Georgia Colonial 1715-1780

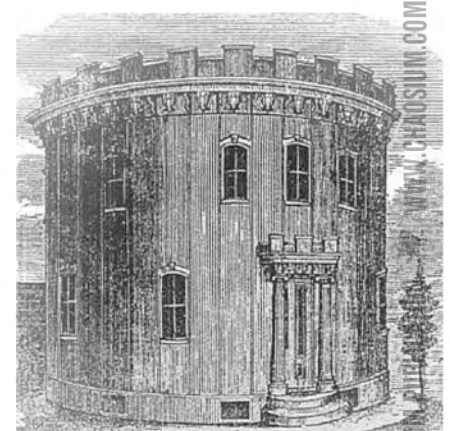




Second Floor

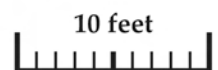


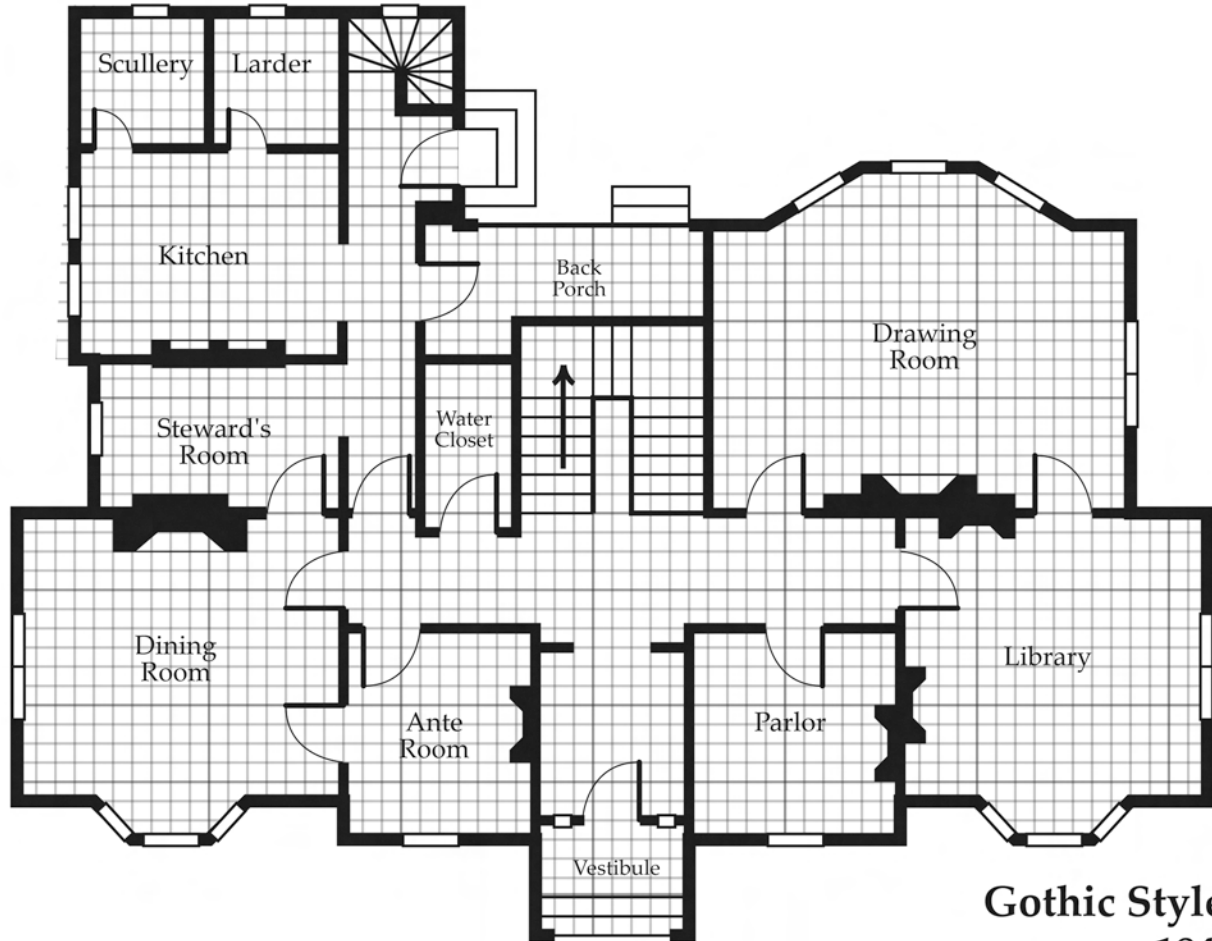
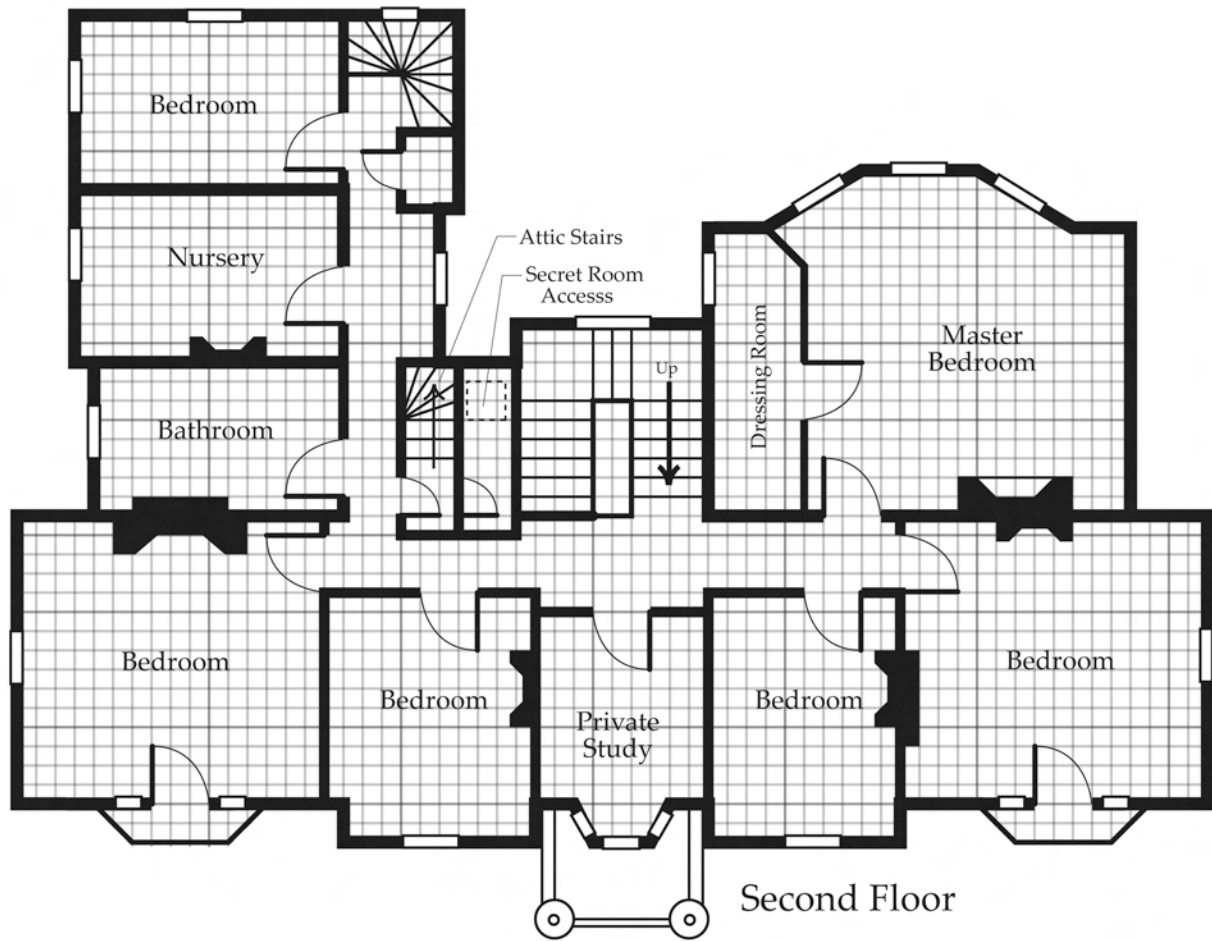
First Floor



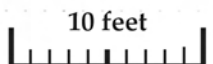
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**Exotic Eccentric Style  
Tower  
1850s-1875**



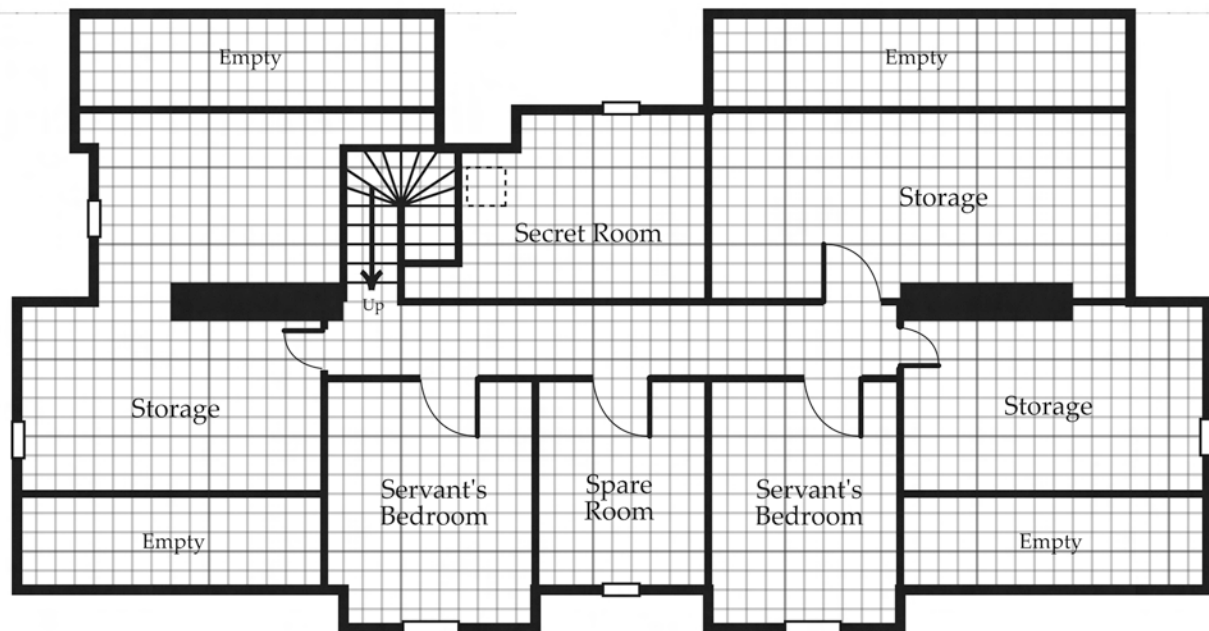


### Gothic Style Mansion 1845



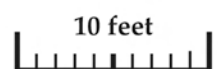


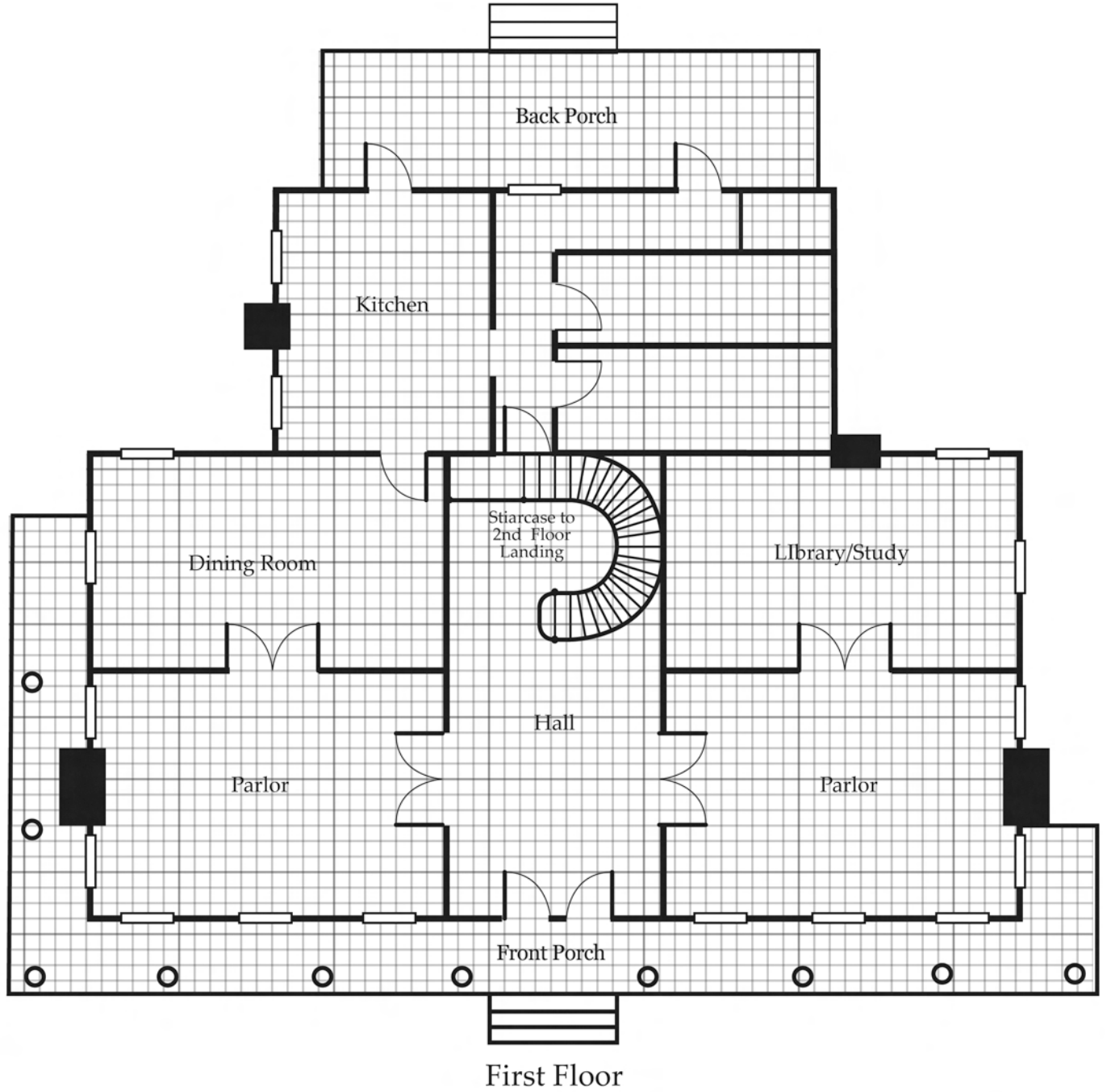
Front View



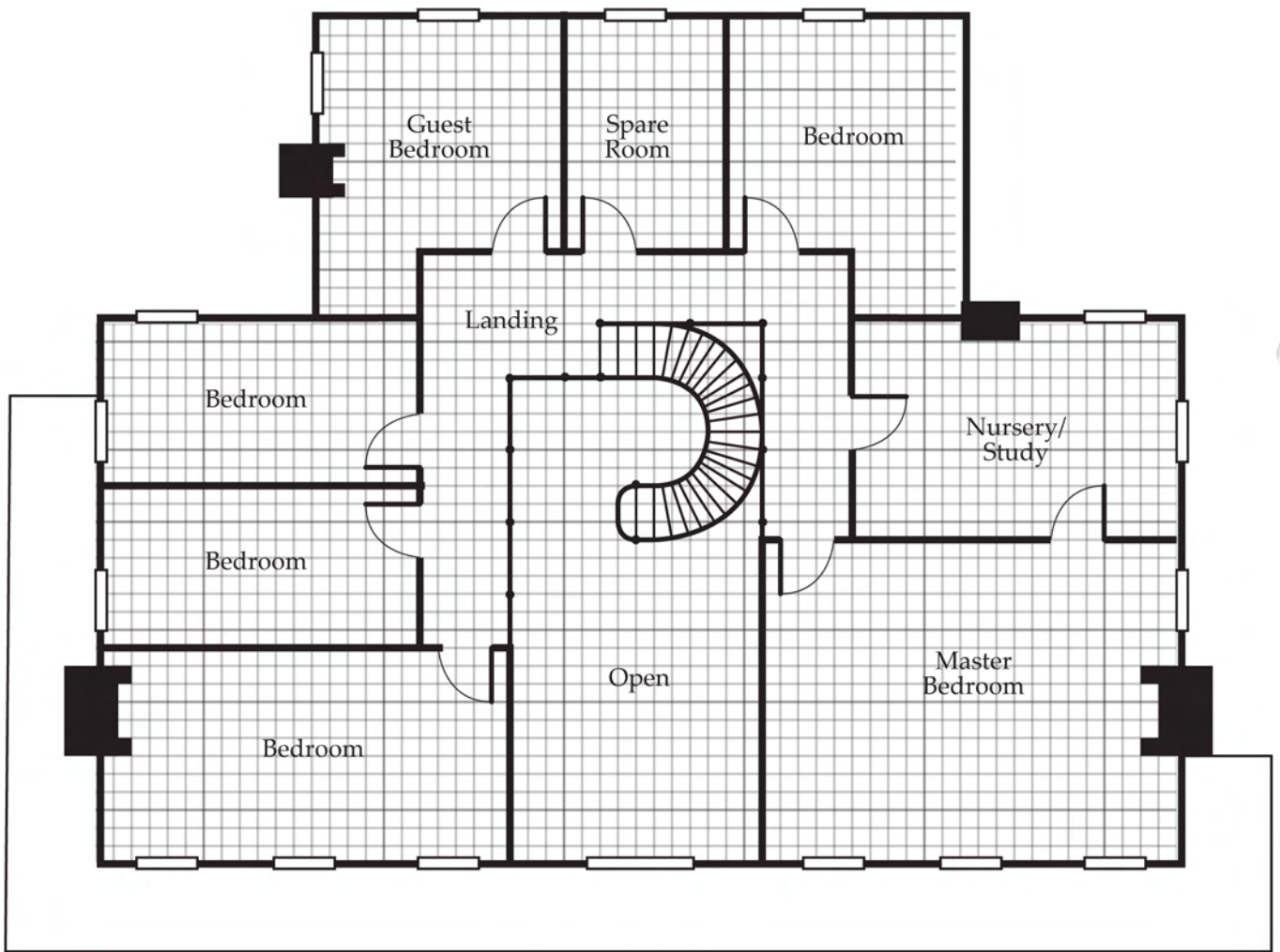
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**Gothic Style Mansion  
1845**



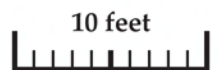


**Greek Revival  
Mansion  
1820-1850**  
10 feet

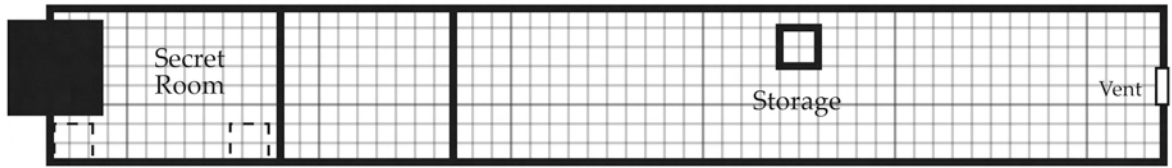


Second Floor

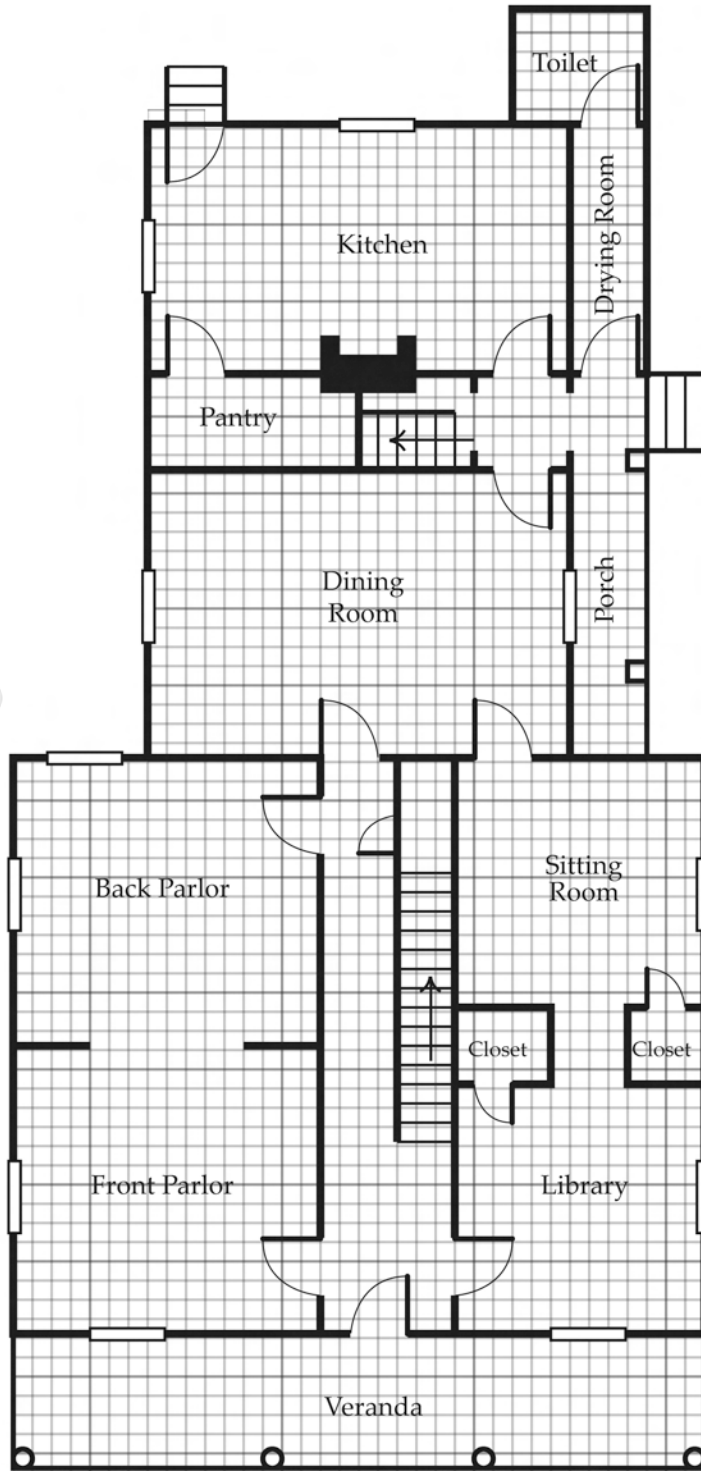
**Greek Revival  
Mansion  
1820-1850**



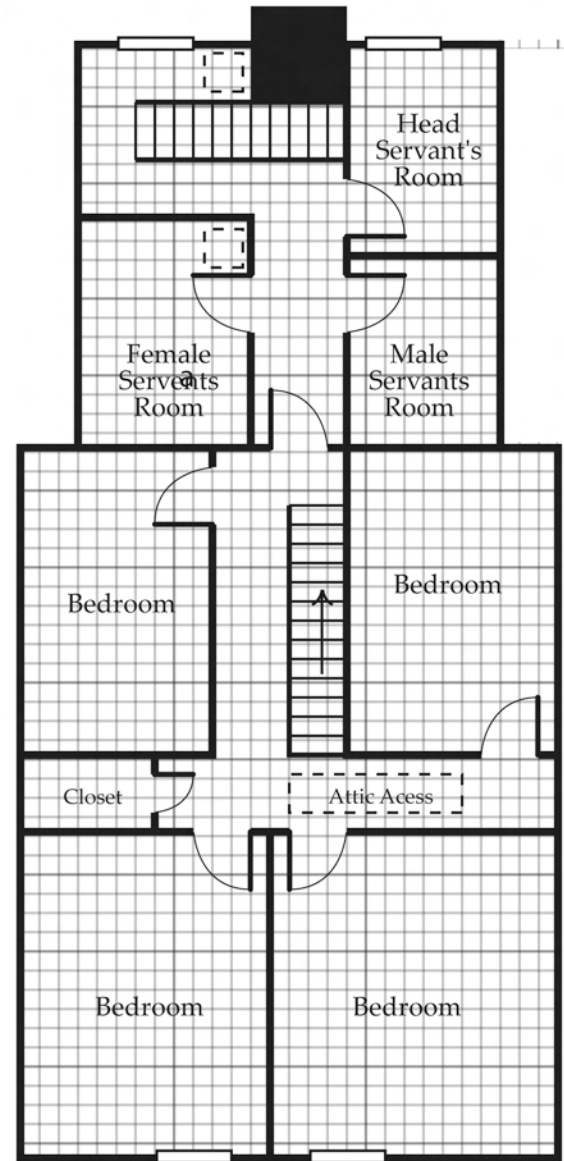




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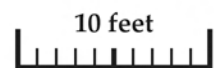


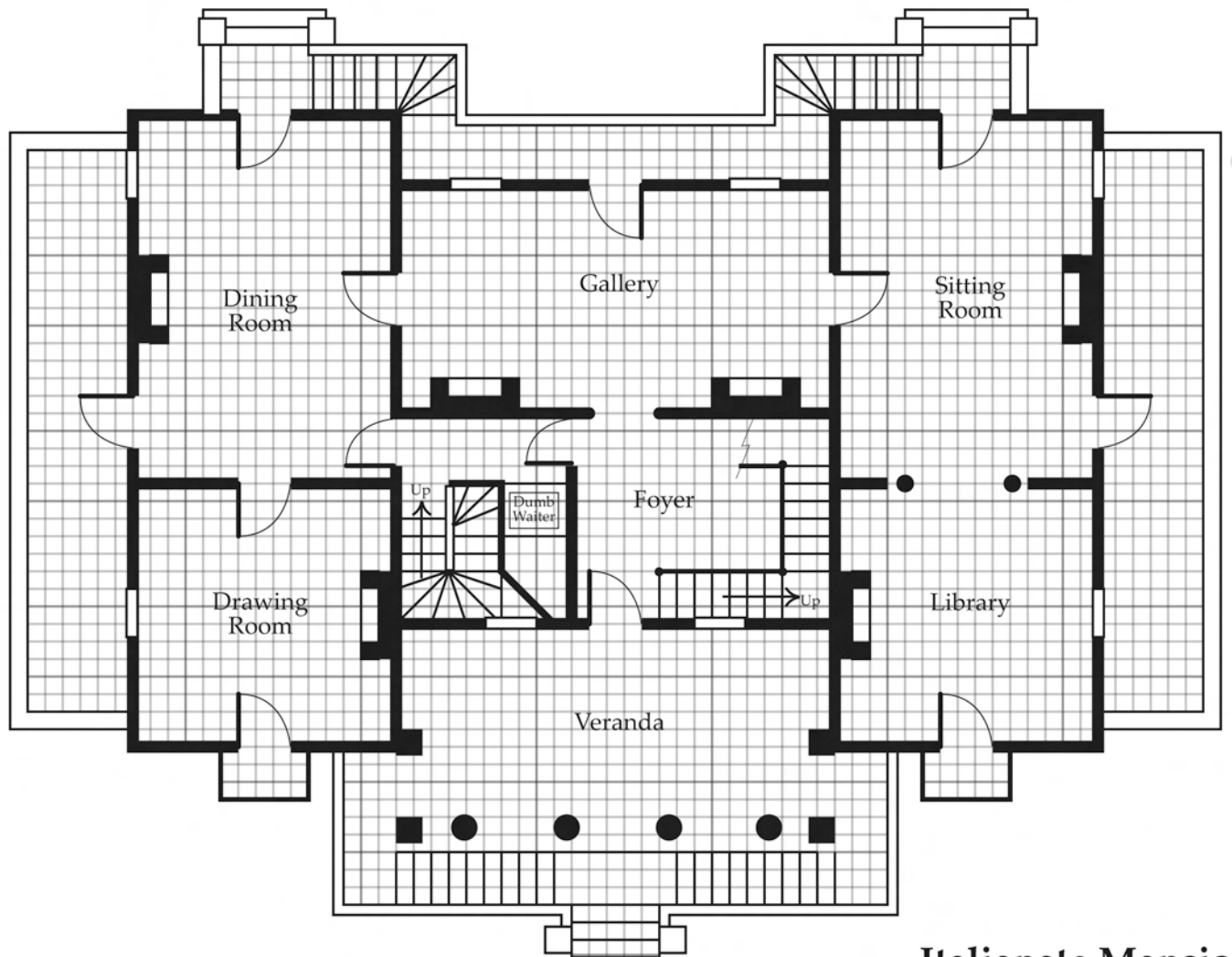
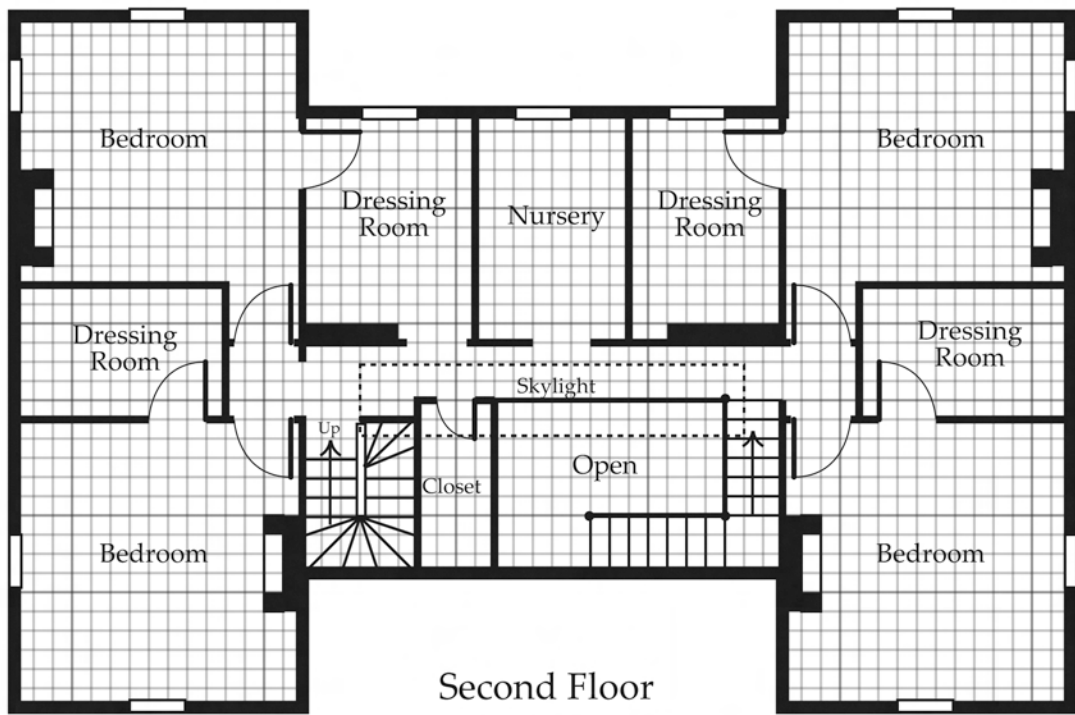
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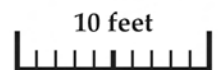
Second Floor

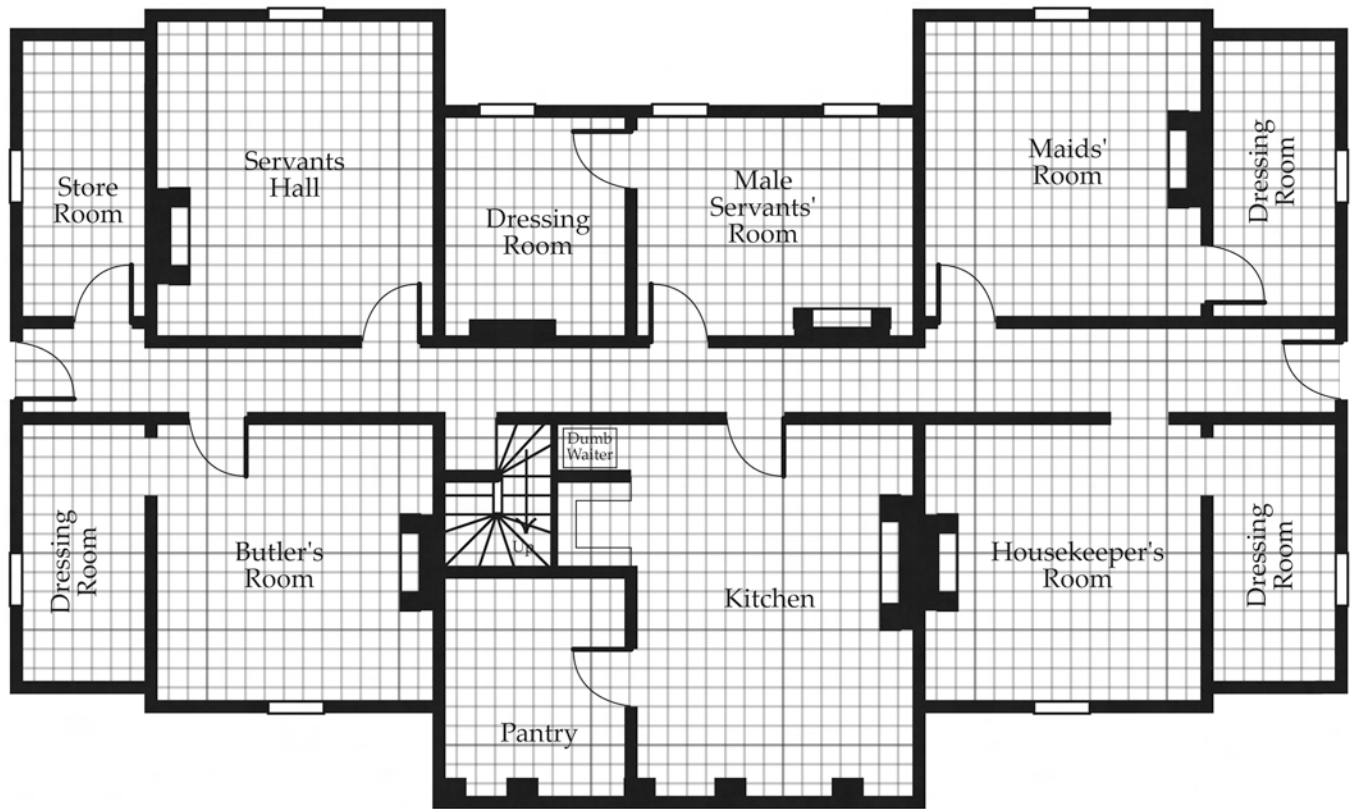
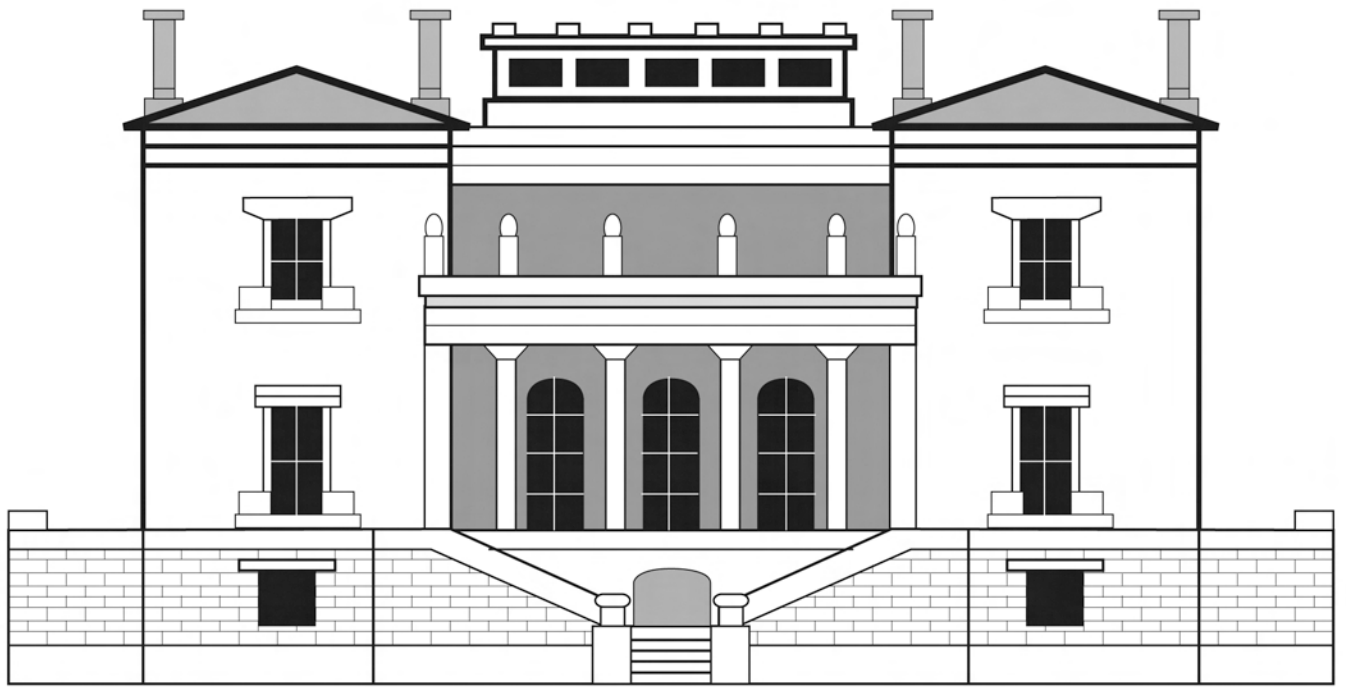
**Greek Revival Farmhouse  
1820s-1850**





**Italianate Mansion**  
1840s-1875

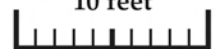


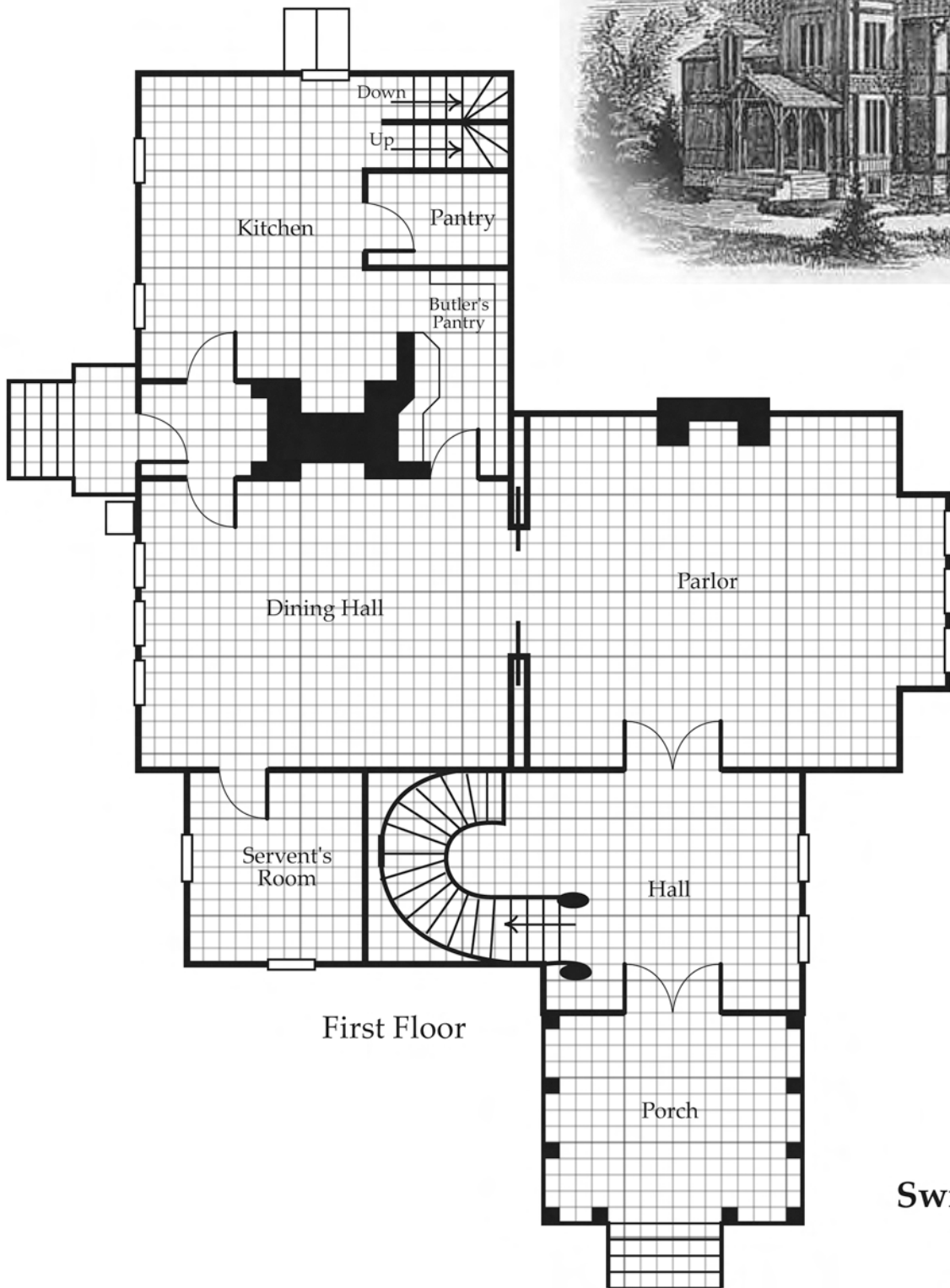


Ground Floor

**Italianate Mansion  
1840s-1875**

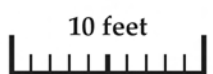
10 feet

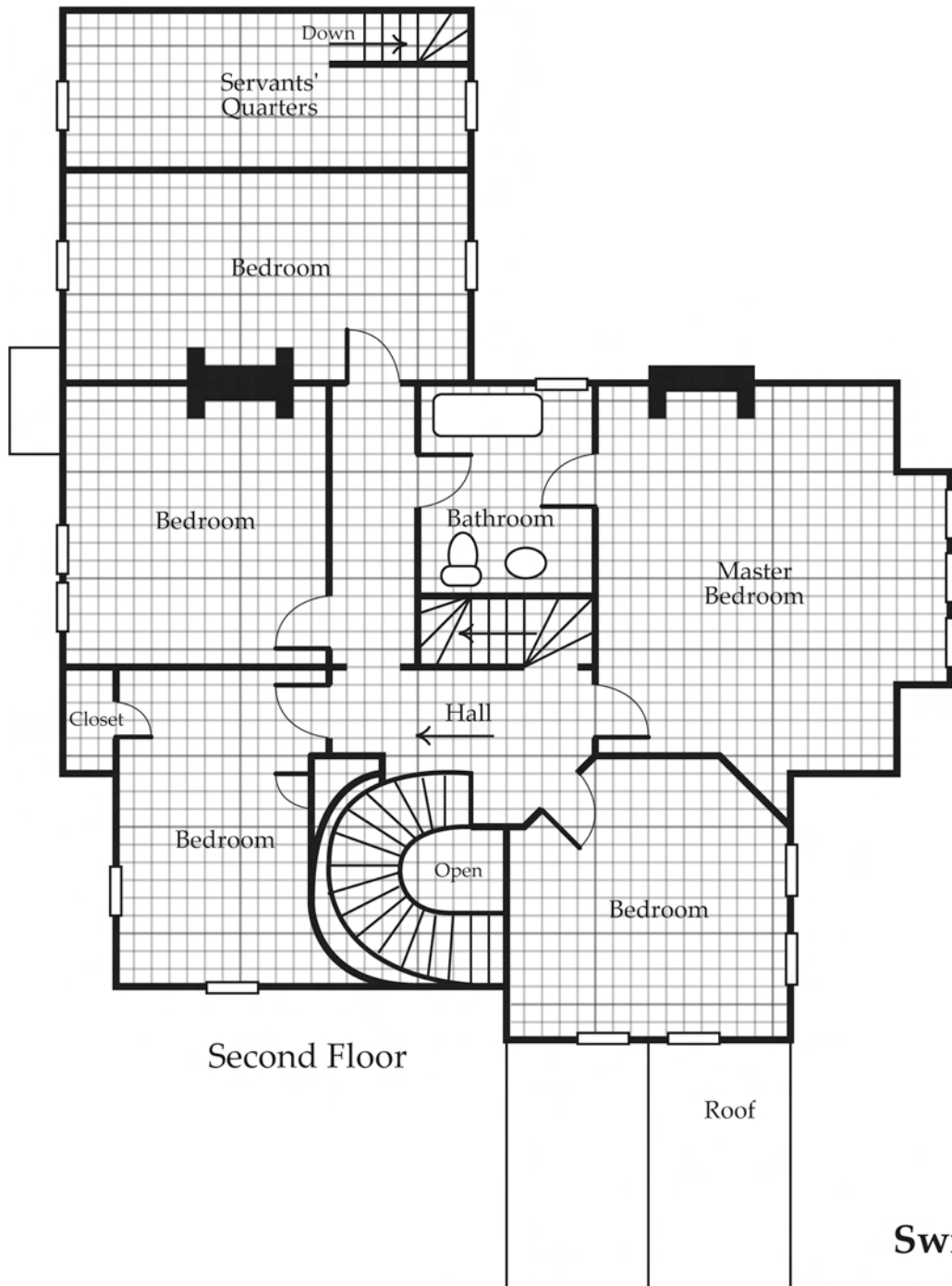




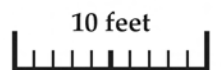
First Floor

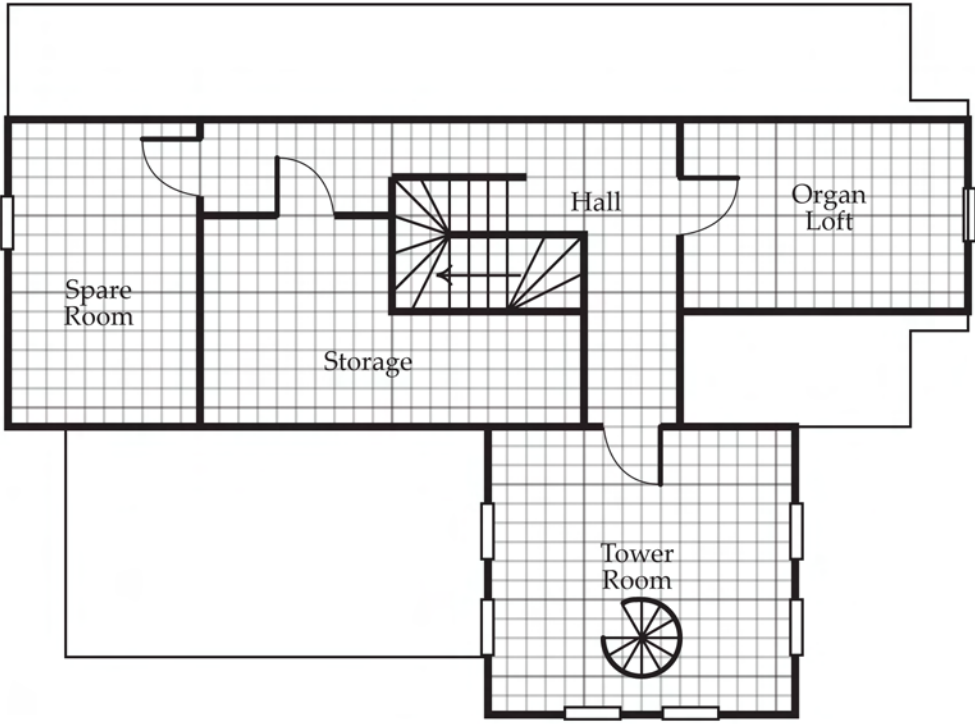
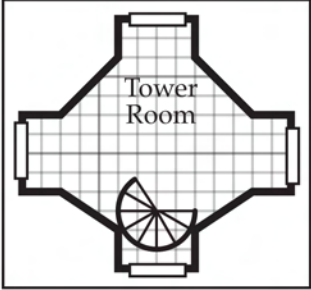
Swiss Ornee  
Style  
1850





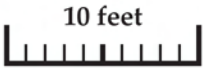
Swiss Ornee  
Style  
1850





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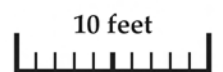
Swiss Ornee  
Style  
1850

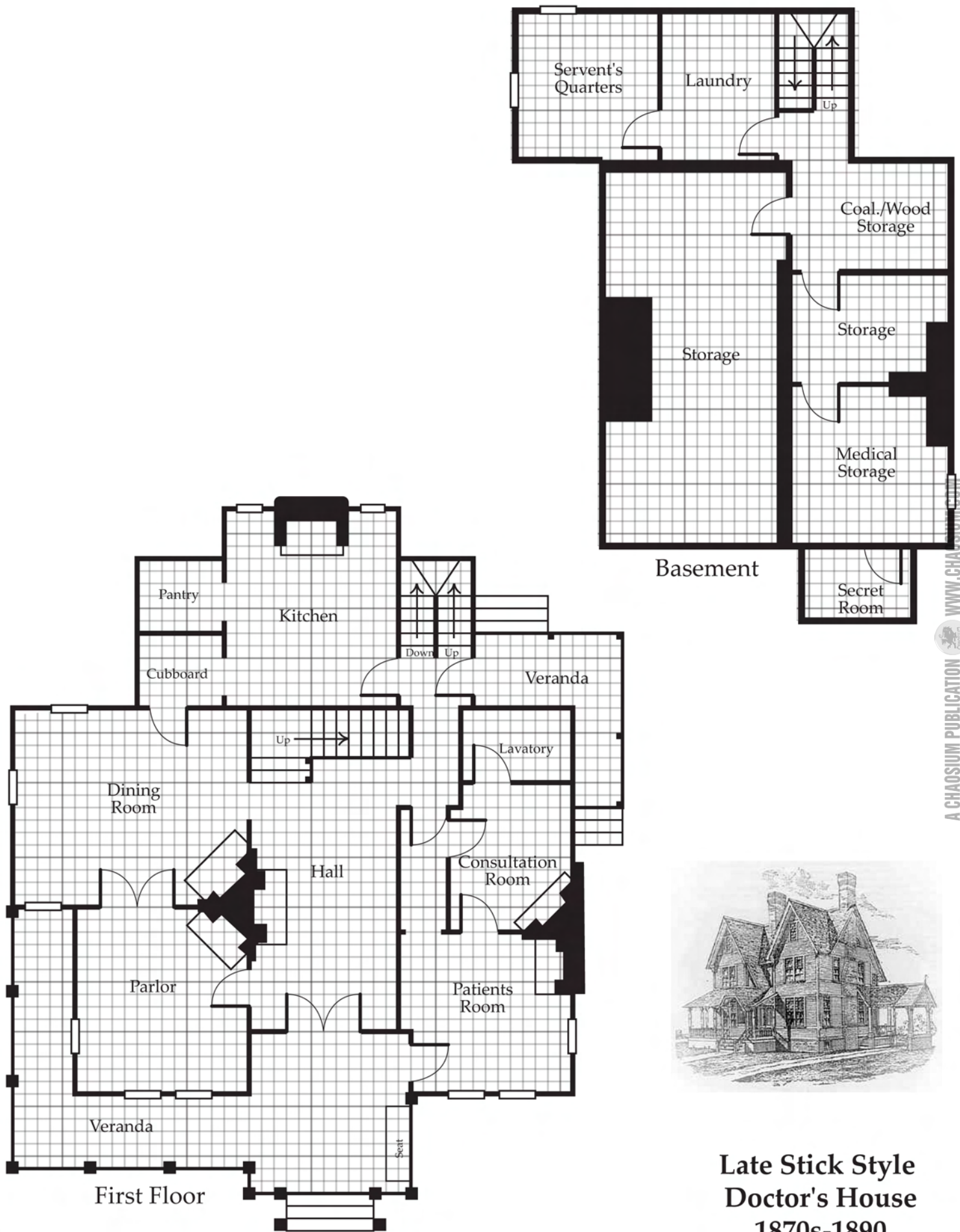




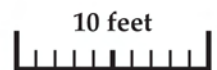
Basement

Swiss Ornee  
Style  
1850

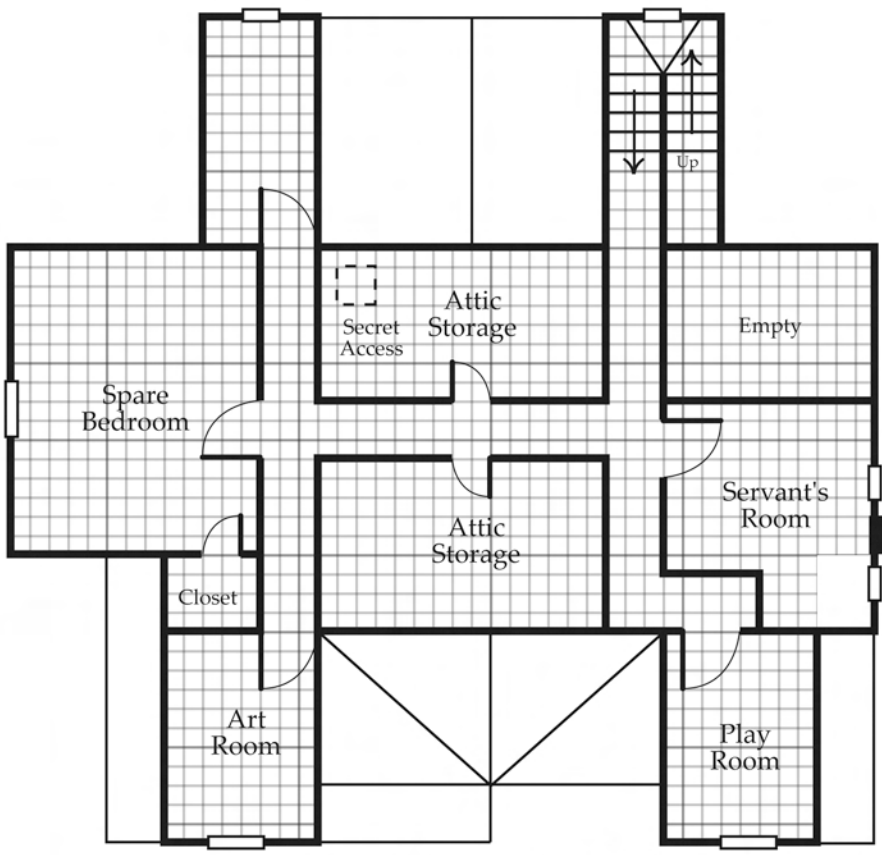




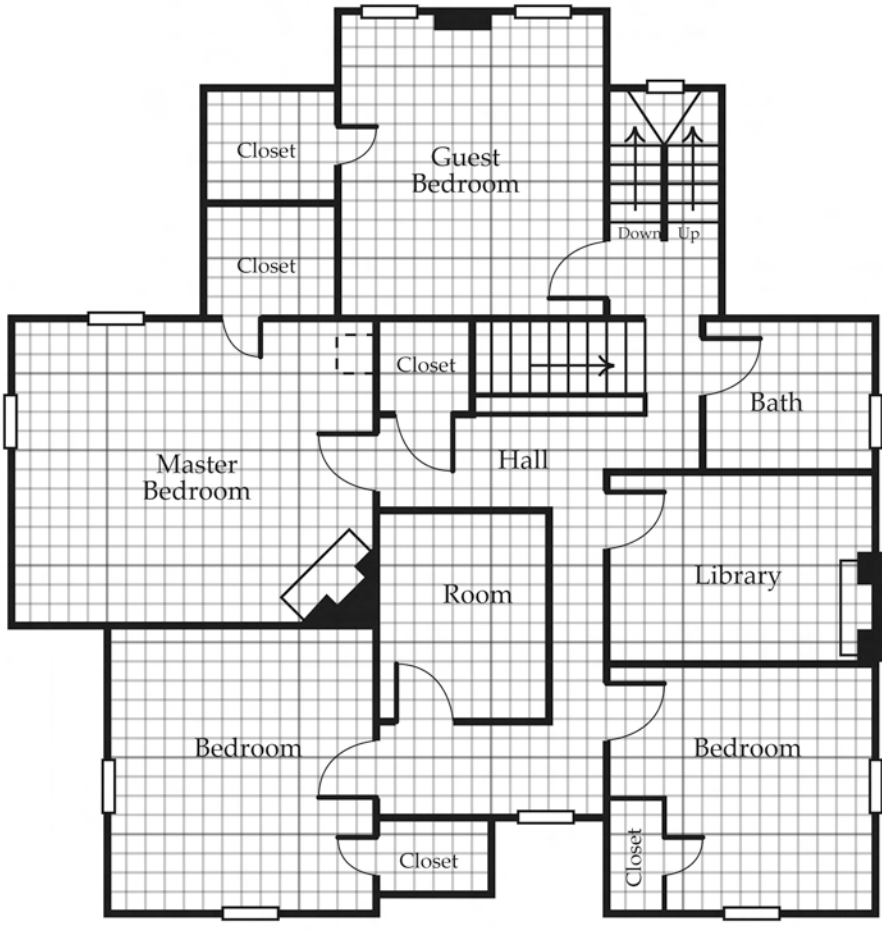
Late Stick Style  
 Doctor's House  
 1870s-1890





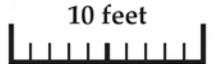


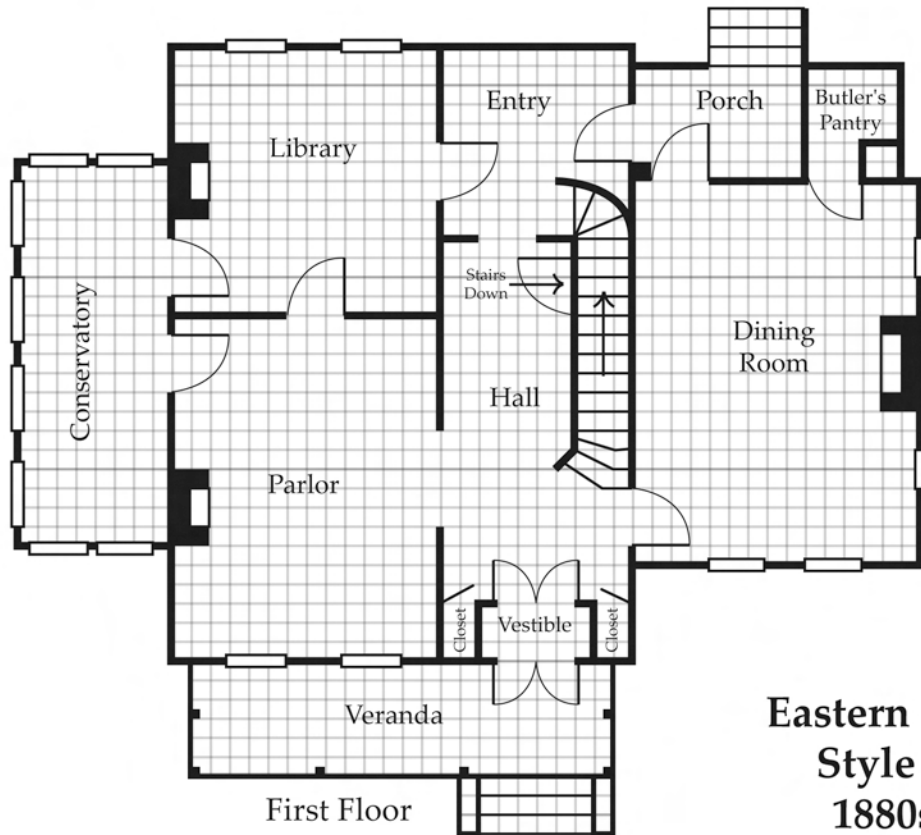
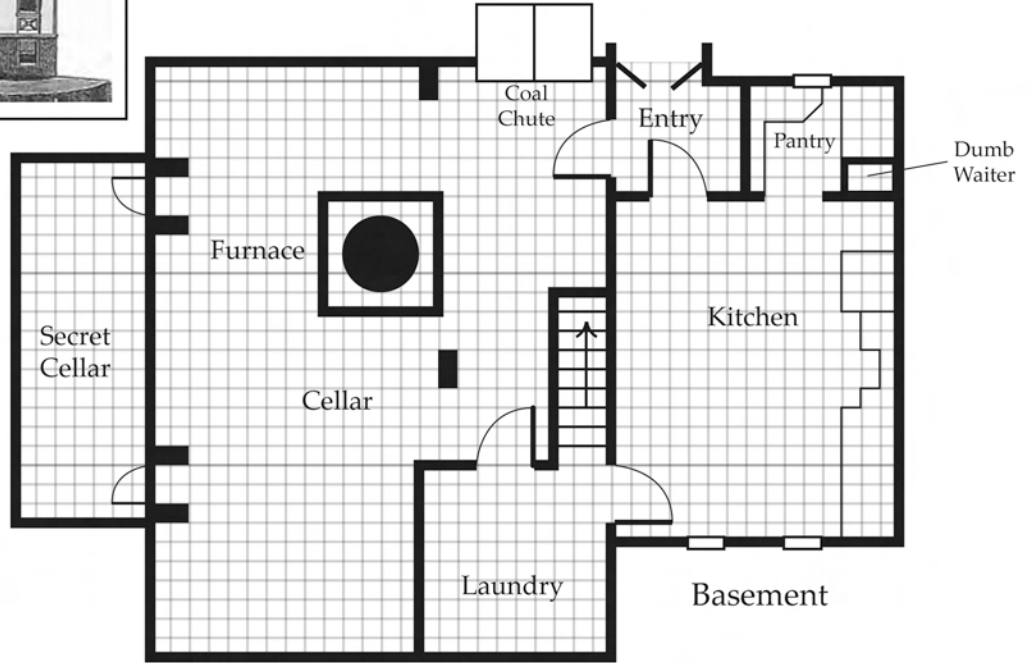
Third Floor/Attic



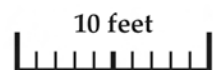
Second Floor

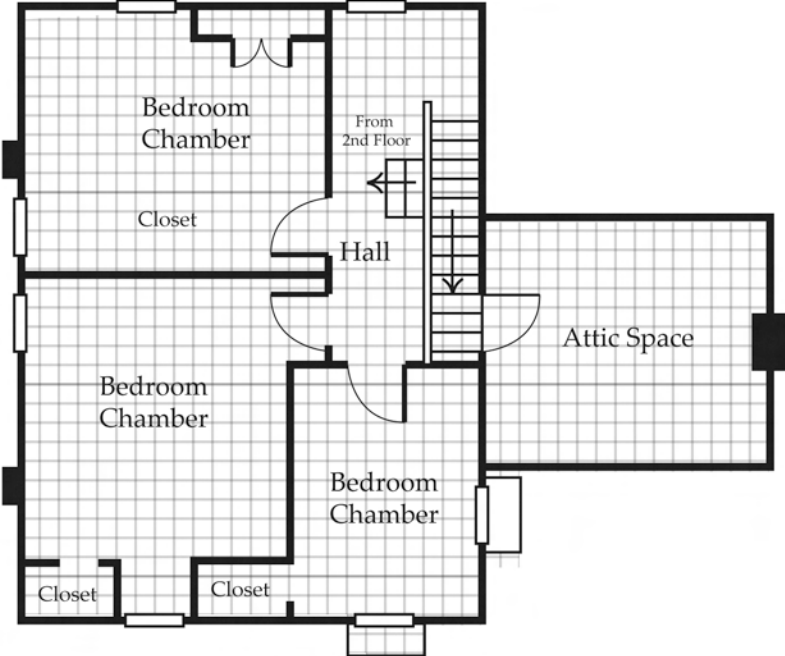
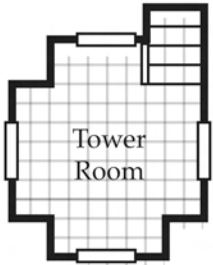
Late Stick Style  
Doctor's House  
1870s-1890





**Eastern Victorian  
Style House  
1880s-1890**



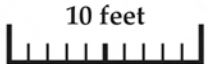


Third Floor



Second Floor

**Eastern Victorian  
Style House  
1880s-1890**

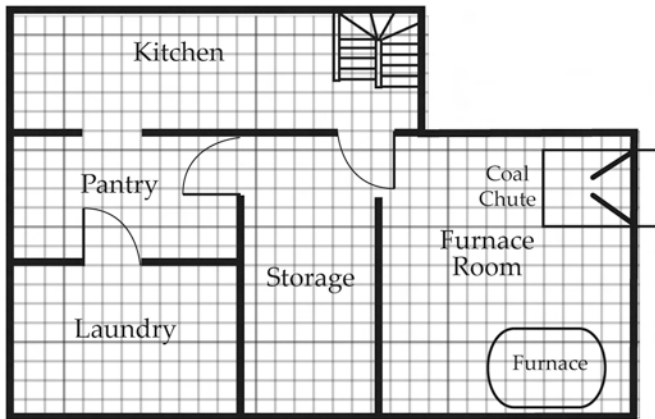




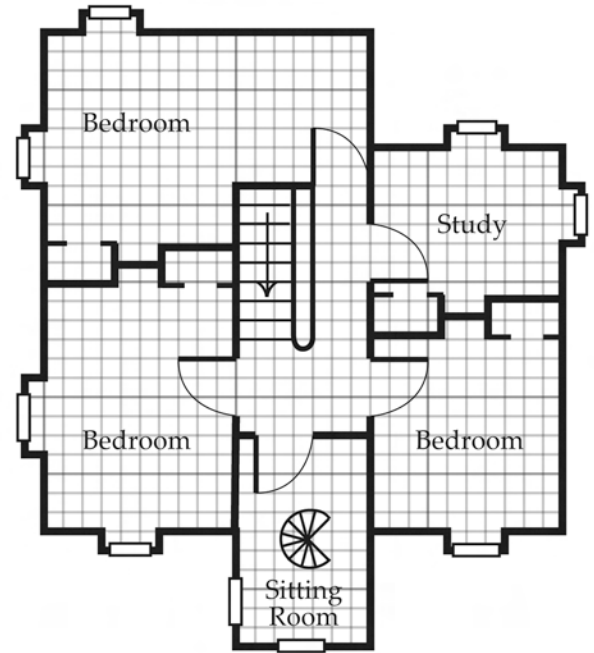
Orange Judd House, Flushing, New York, *American Agriculturist* (1866).



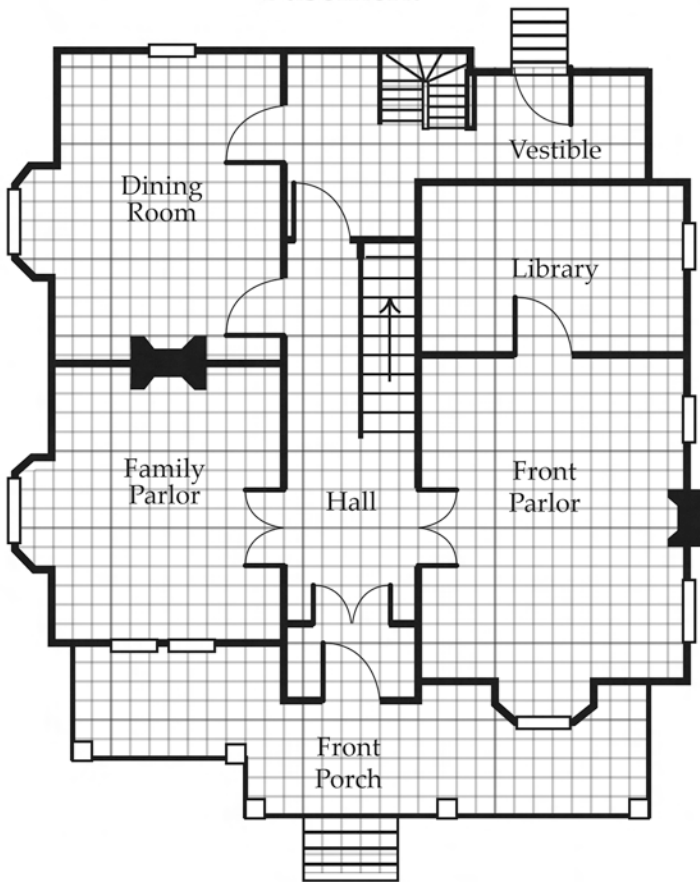
Copula



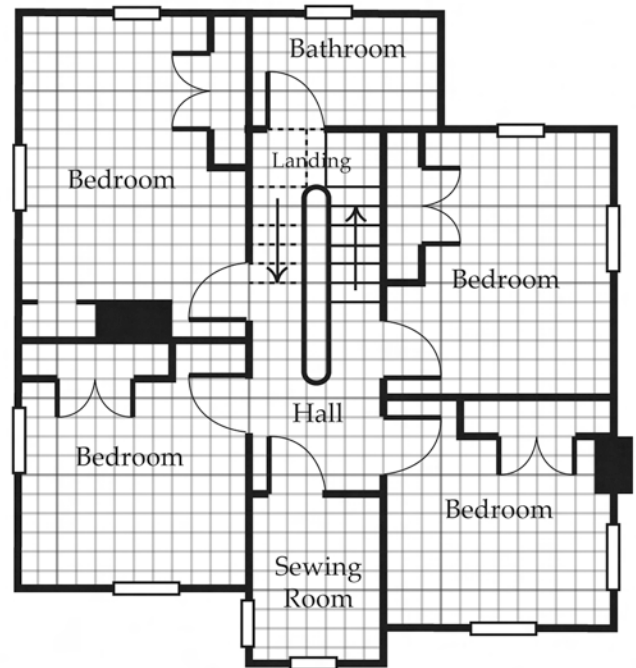
Basement



Third Floor



First Floor

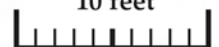


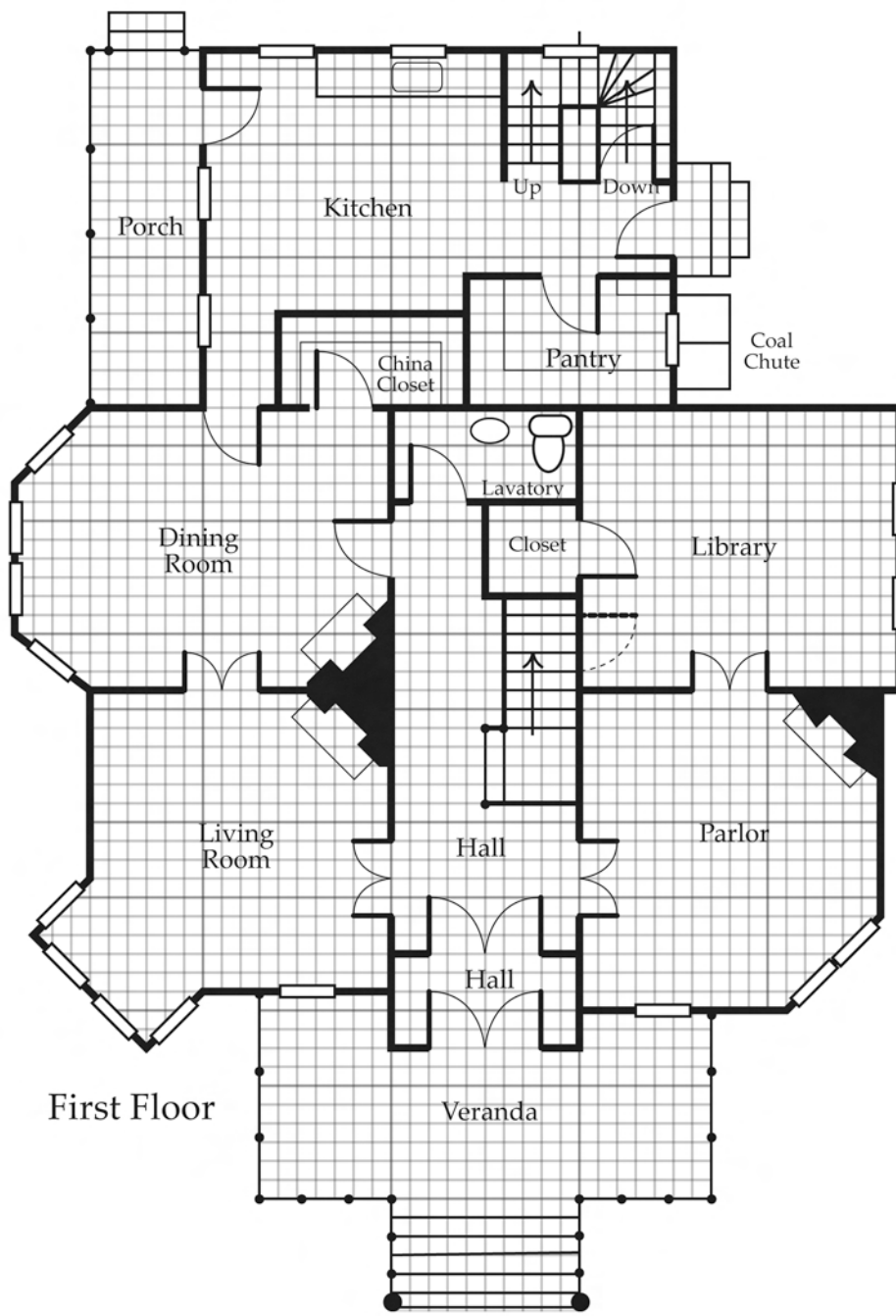
Second Floor

### Mansard Style House

1860s-1890

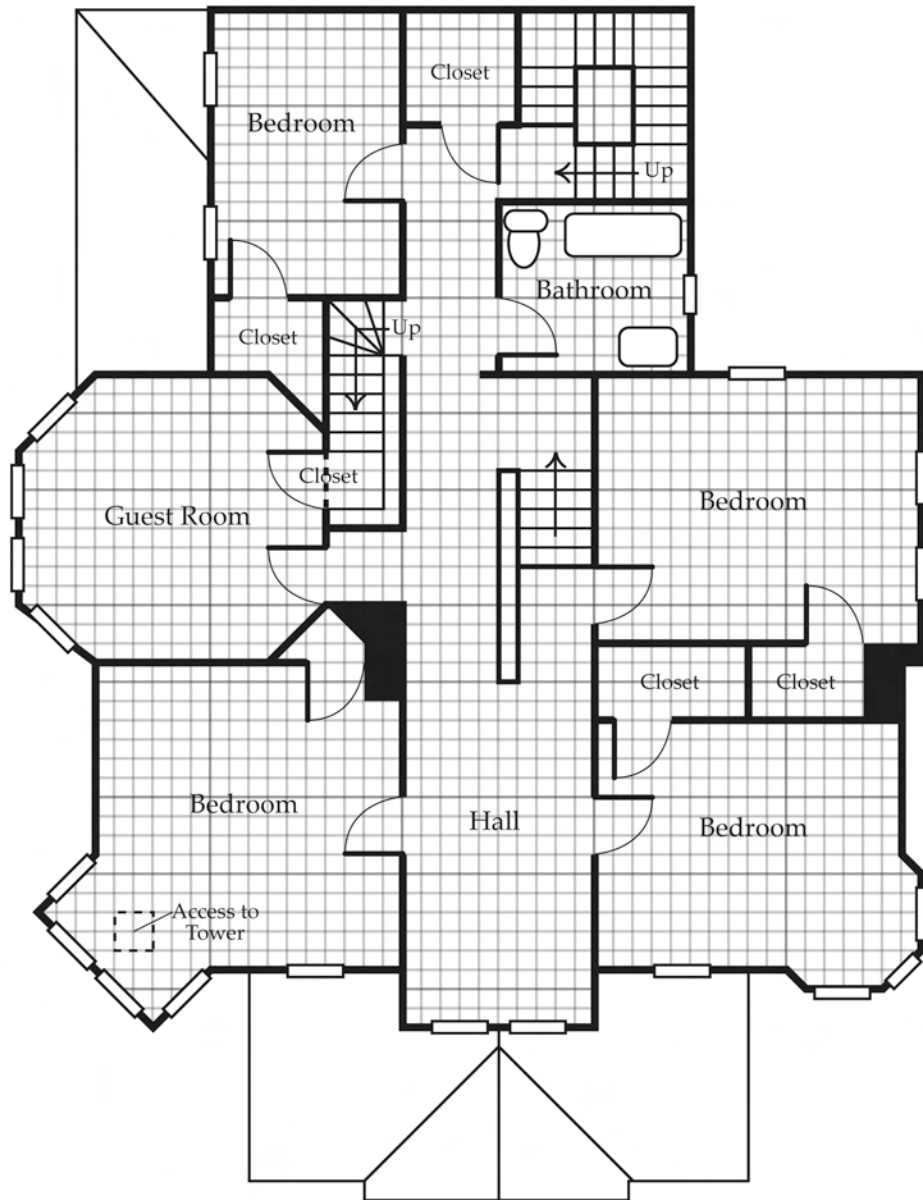
10 feet





Queen Anne  
Style House  
1899  
10 feet



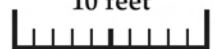


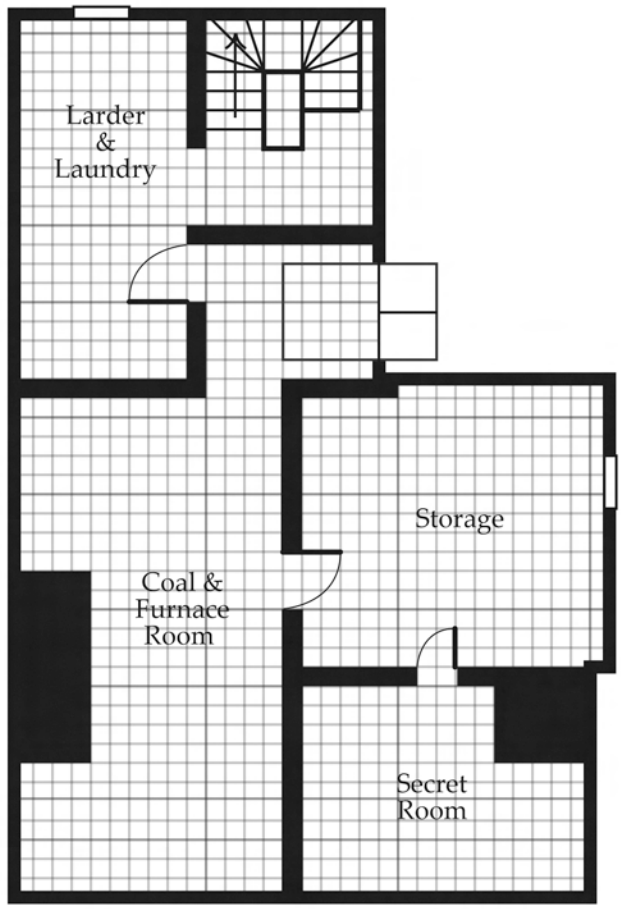
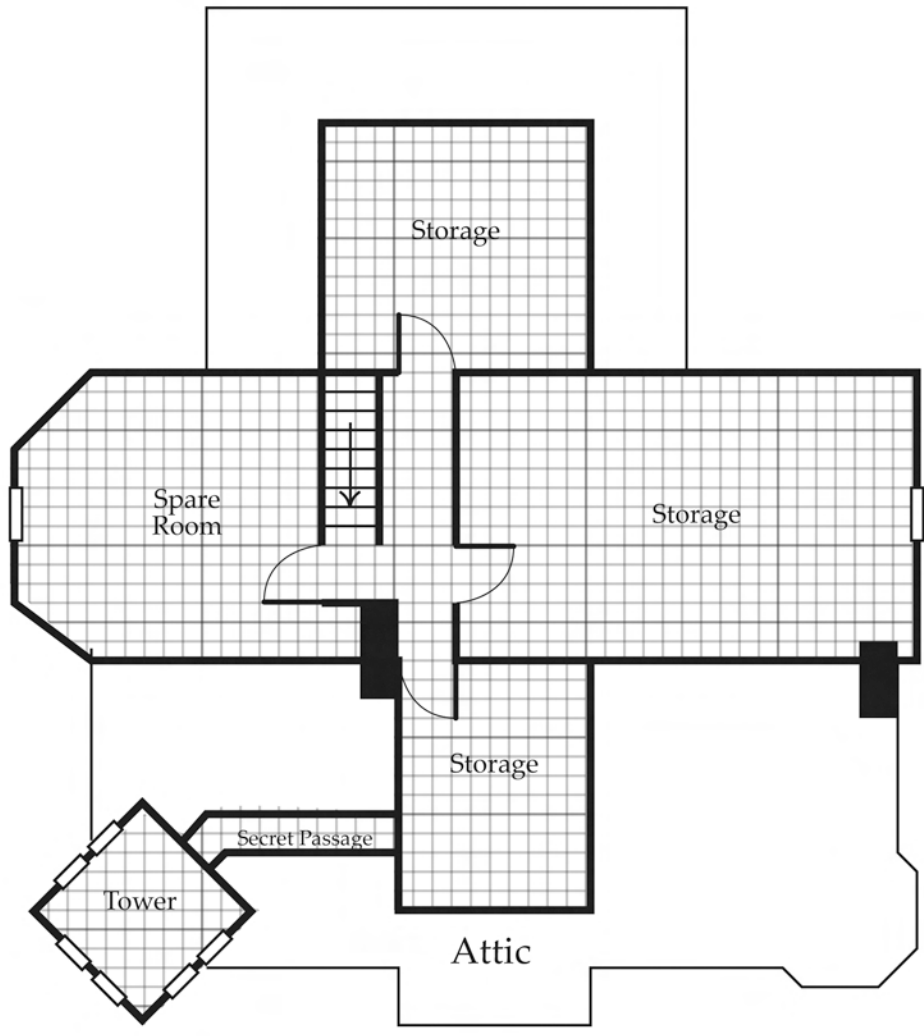
Second Floor

Queen Anne  
Style House

1899

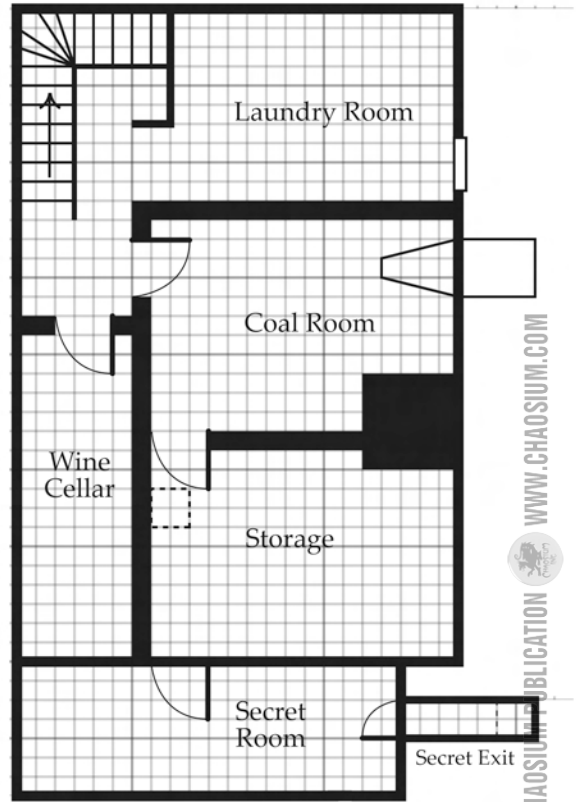
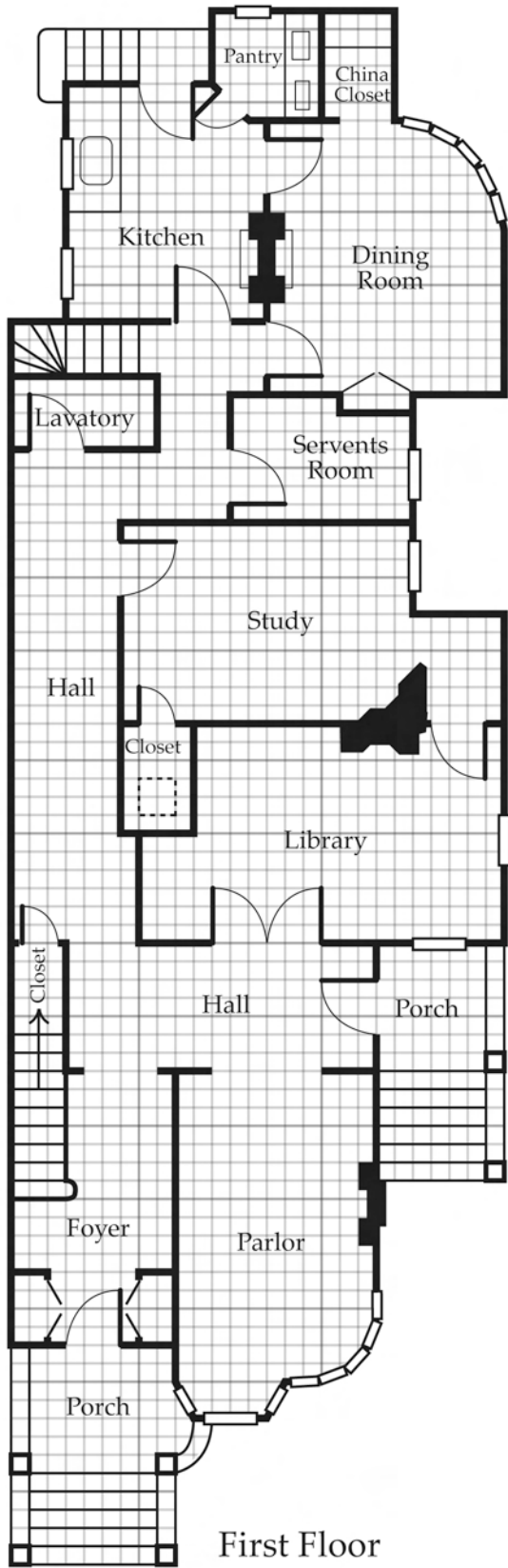
10 feet



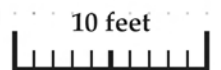


Basement

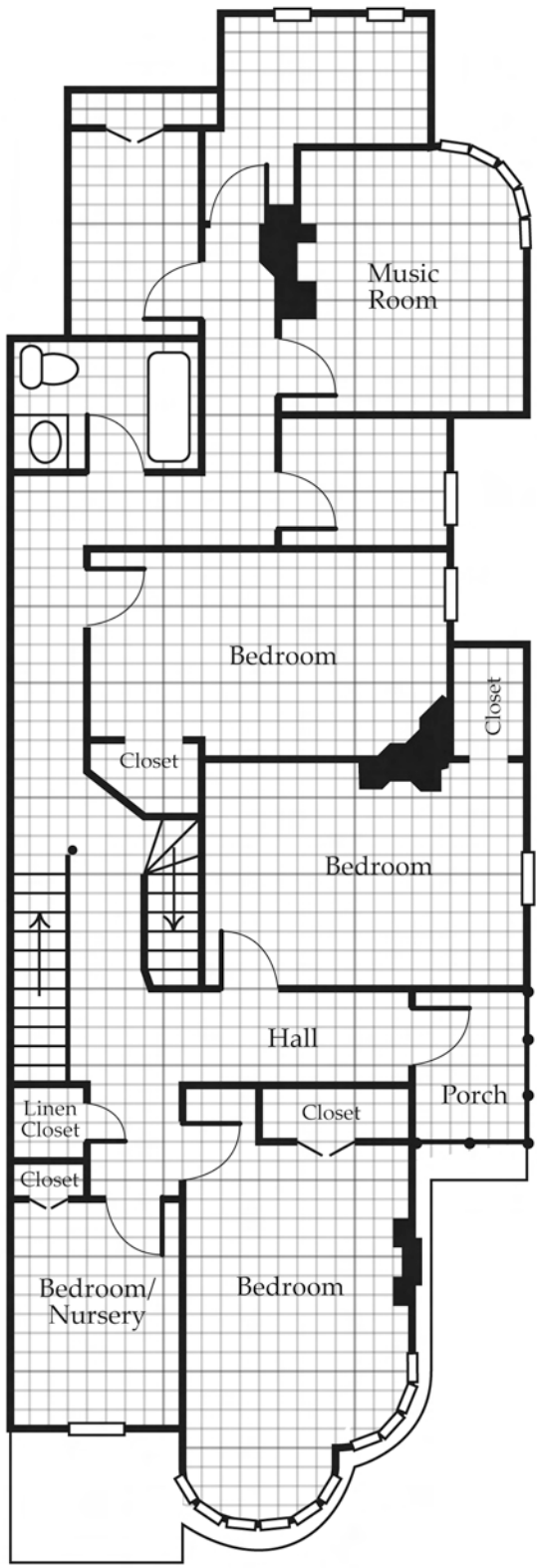
Queen Anne  
Style House  
1899  
10 feet  

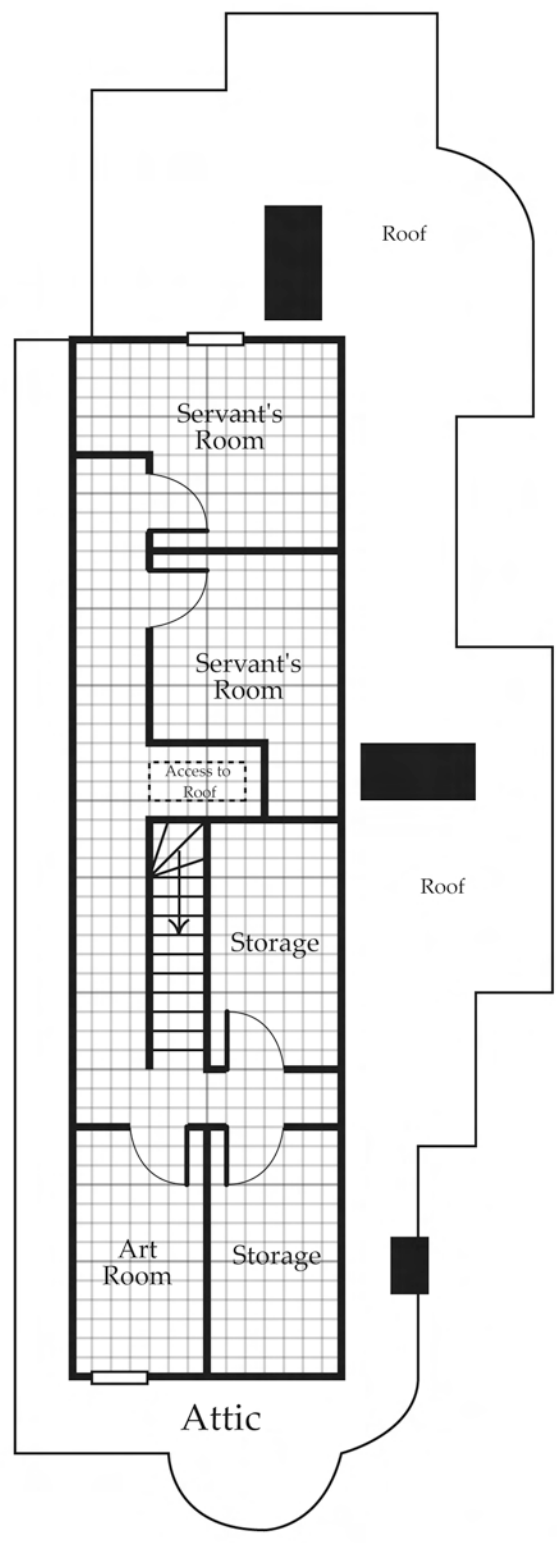
**Victorian Era  
 San Francisco  
 "Painted Lady"  
 Style House  
 1893**





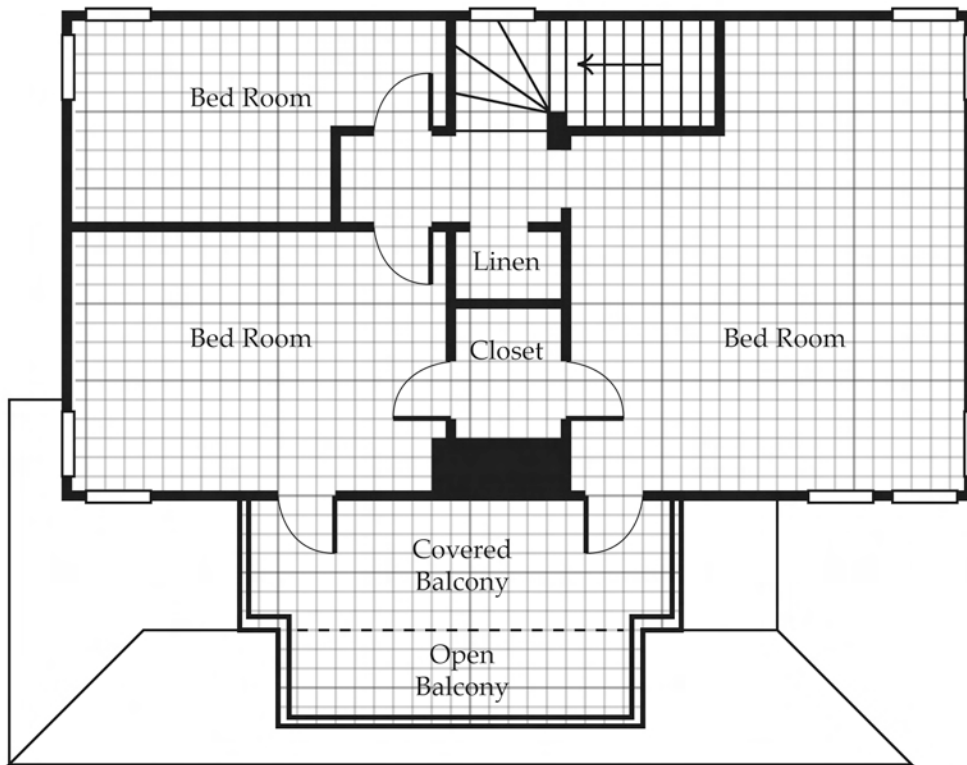


Second Floor

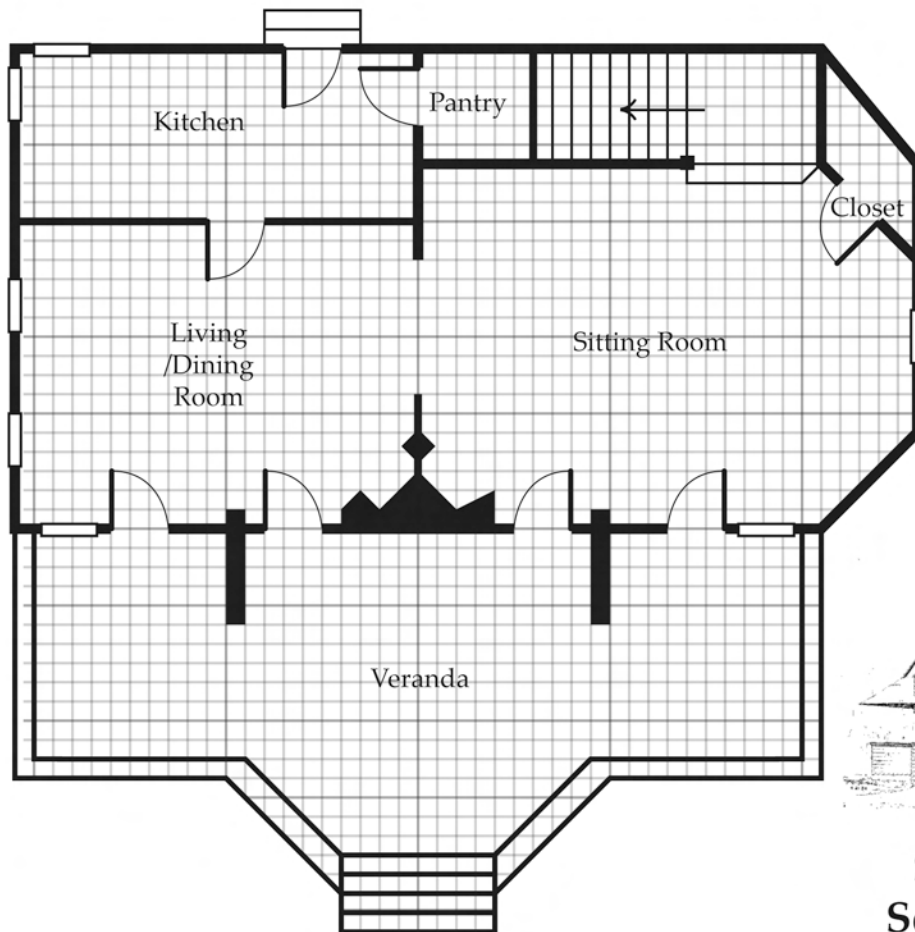


Victorian Era  
San Francisco  
"Painted Lady"  
Style House  
1893





Second Floor



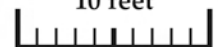
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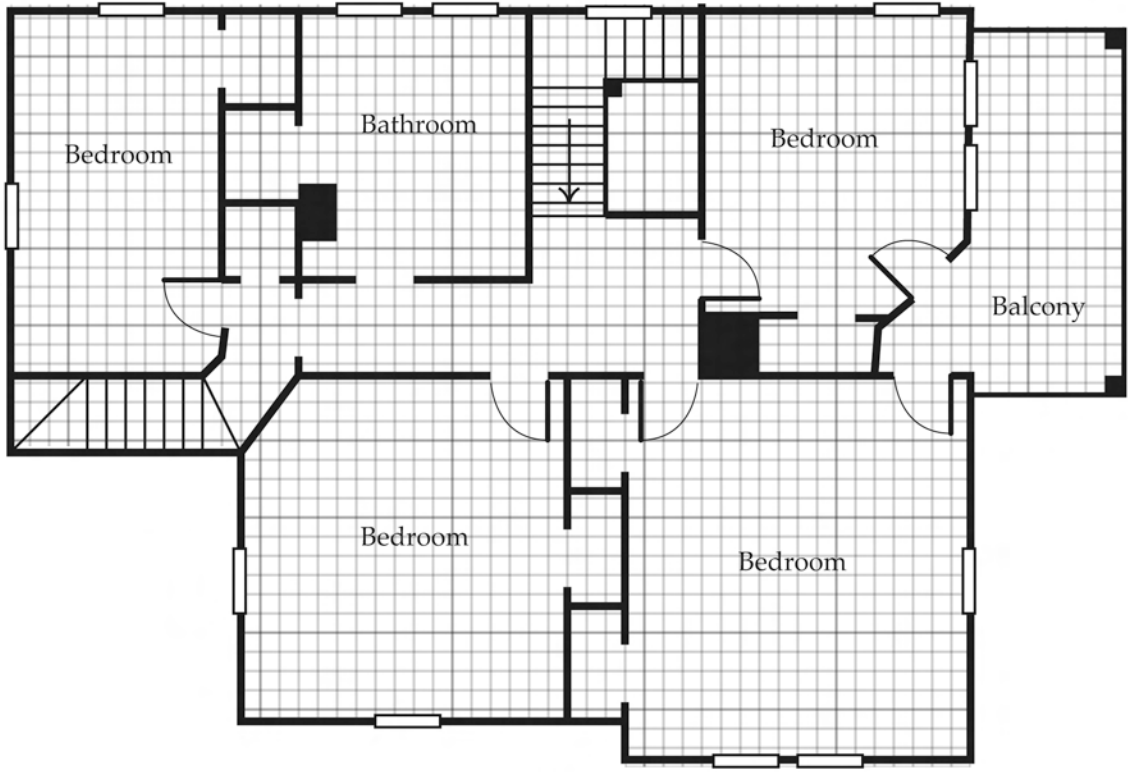


**Shingle style  
Seaside Cottage**

1884

10 feet

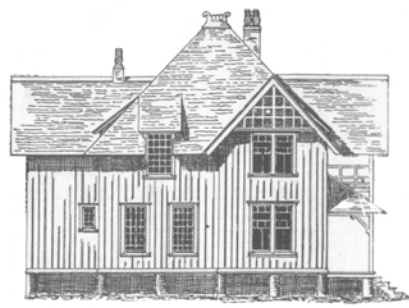




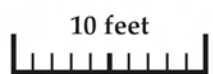
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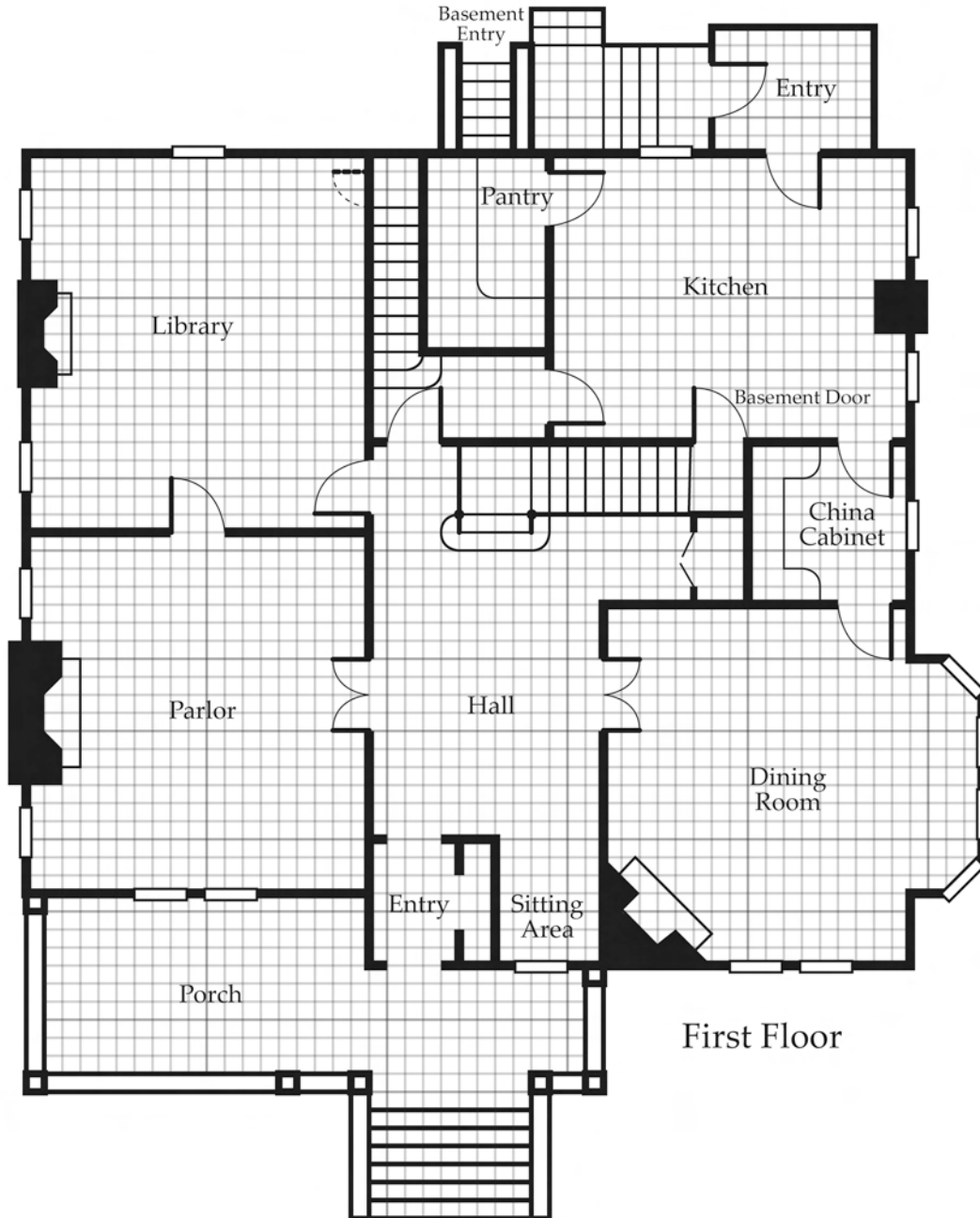


First Floor



**"Stick" Style  
Farmhouse  
1850-1890**

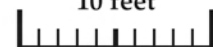




**Suburban  
Romanesque House**

1889

10 feet

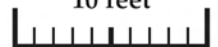


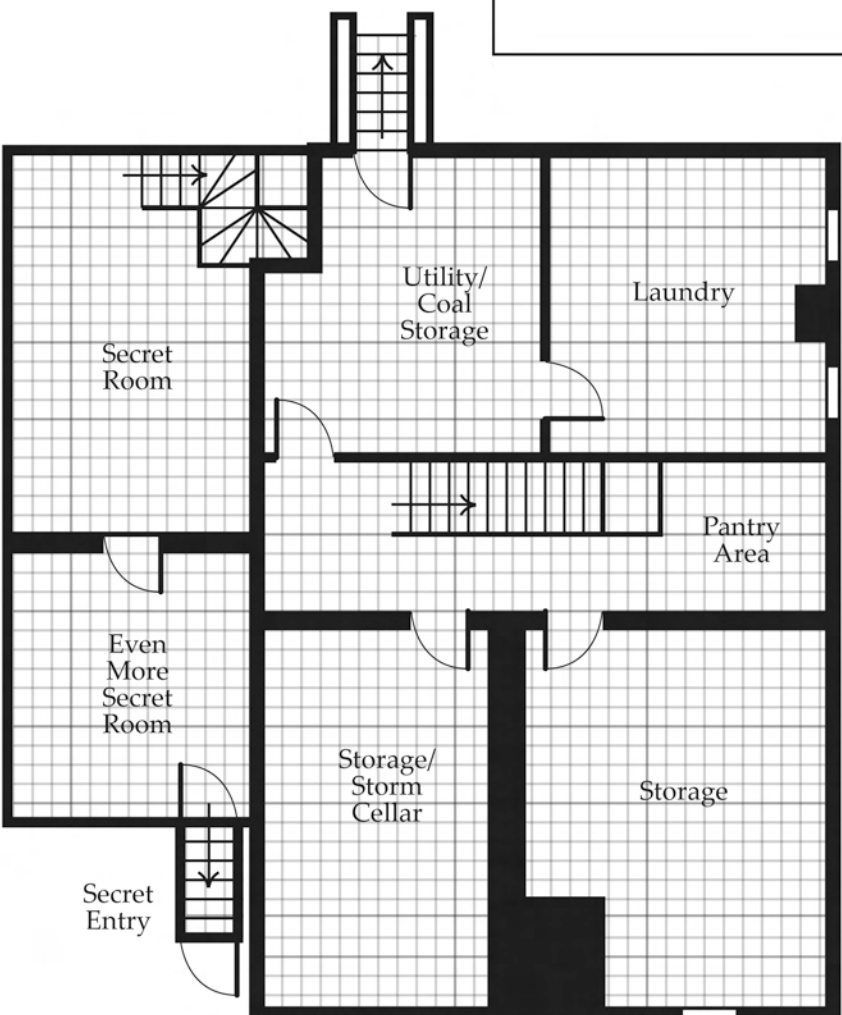
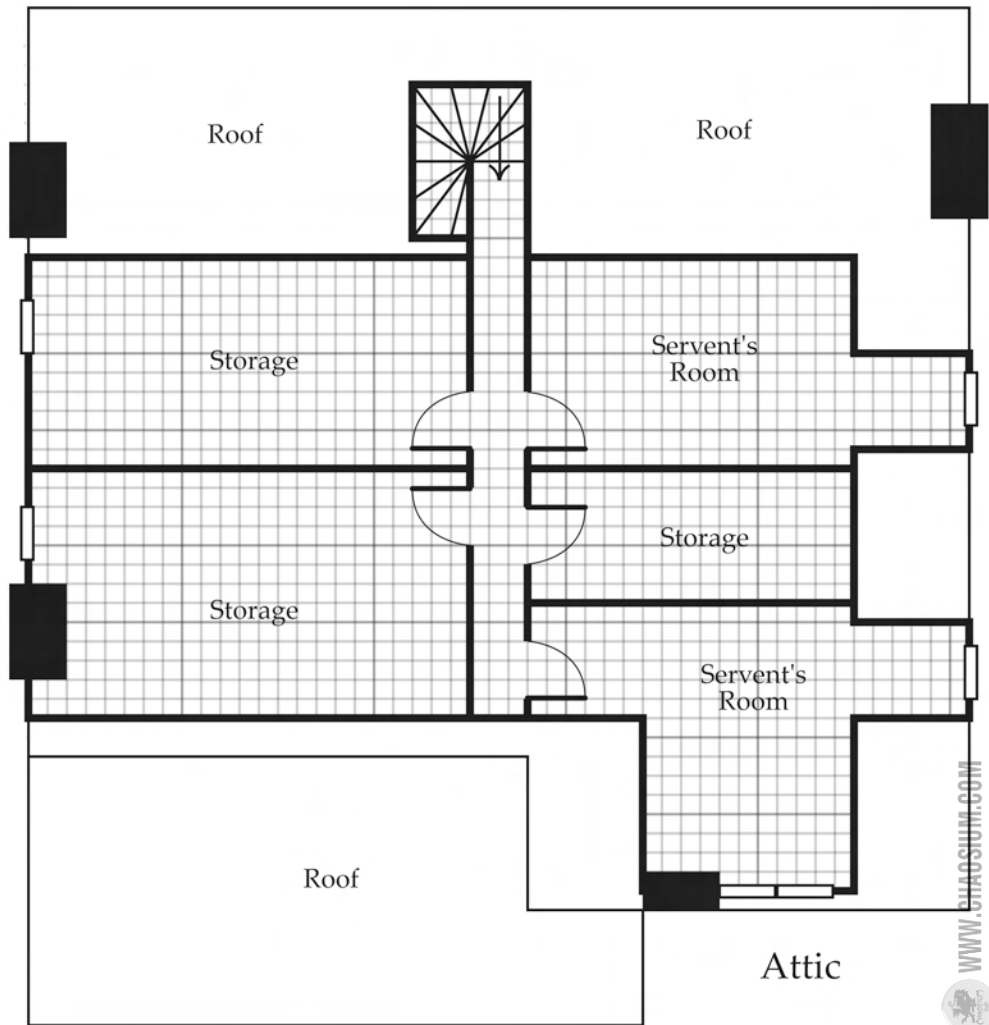


**Suburban  
Romanesque House**

**1889**

10 feet



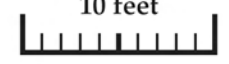


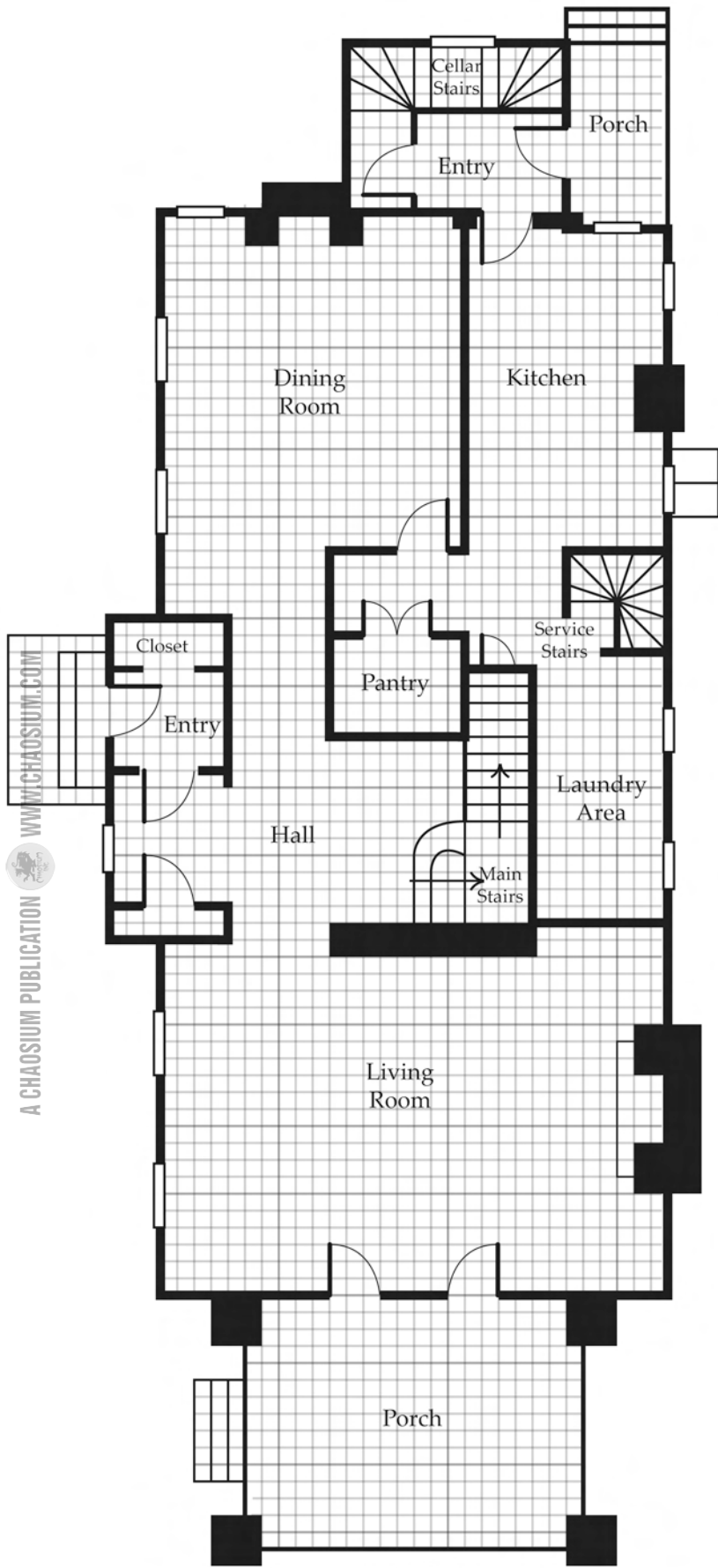
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**Suburban  
Romanesque House**

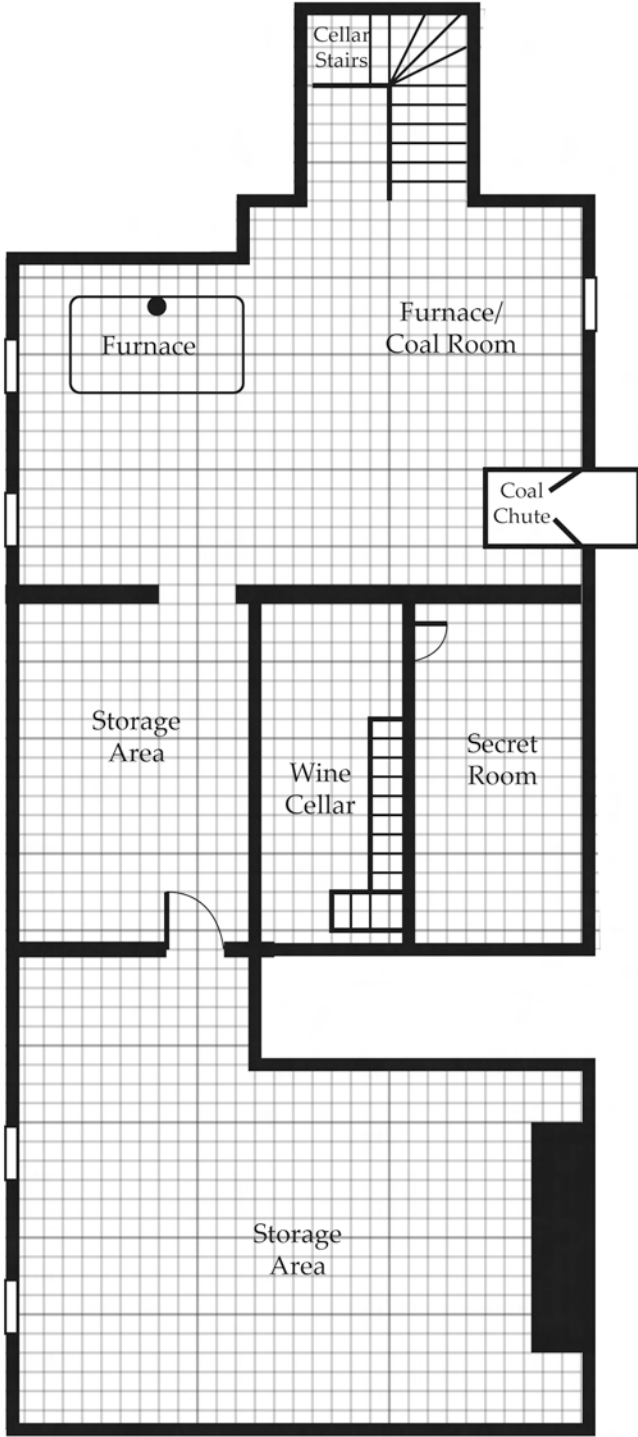
**1889**

10 feet





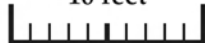
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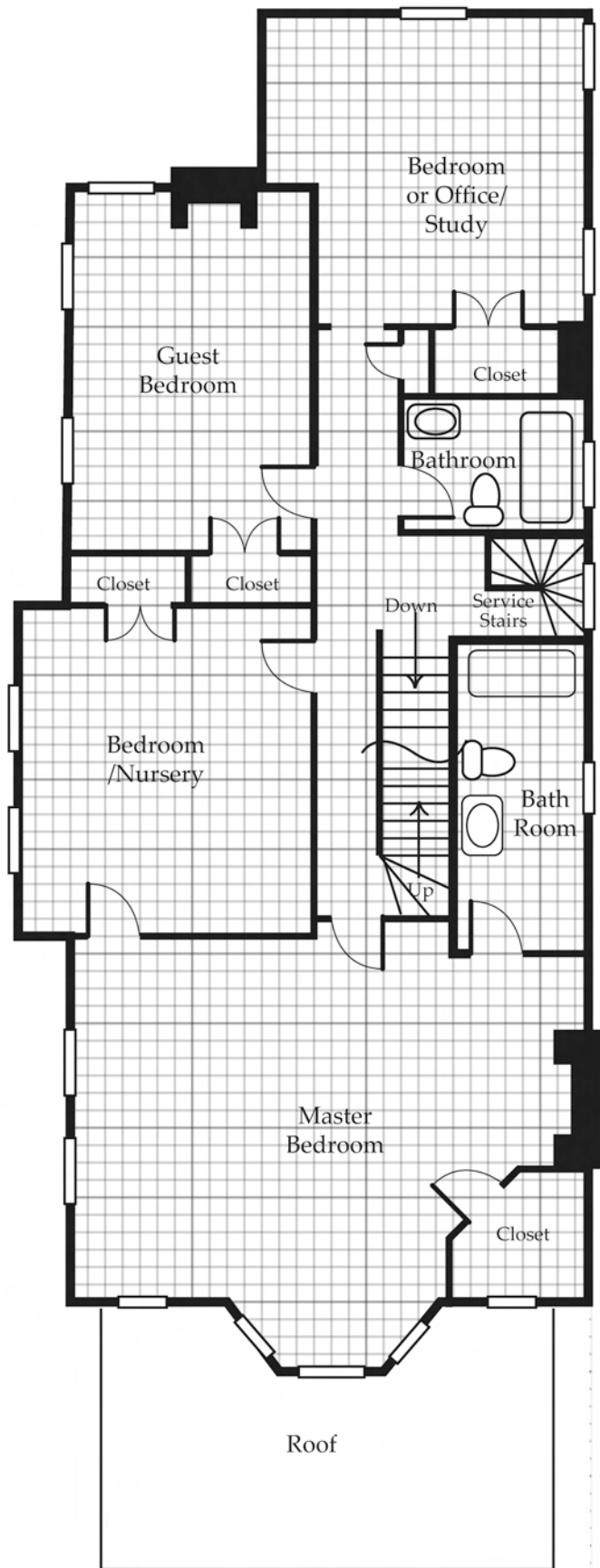
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**Urban  
Romanesque  
1893**

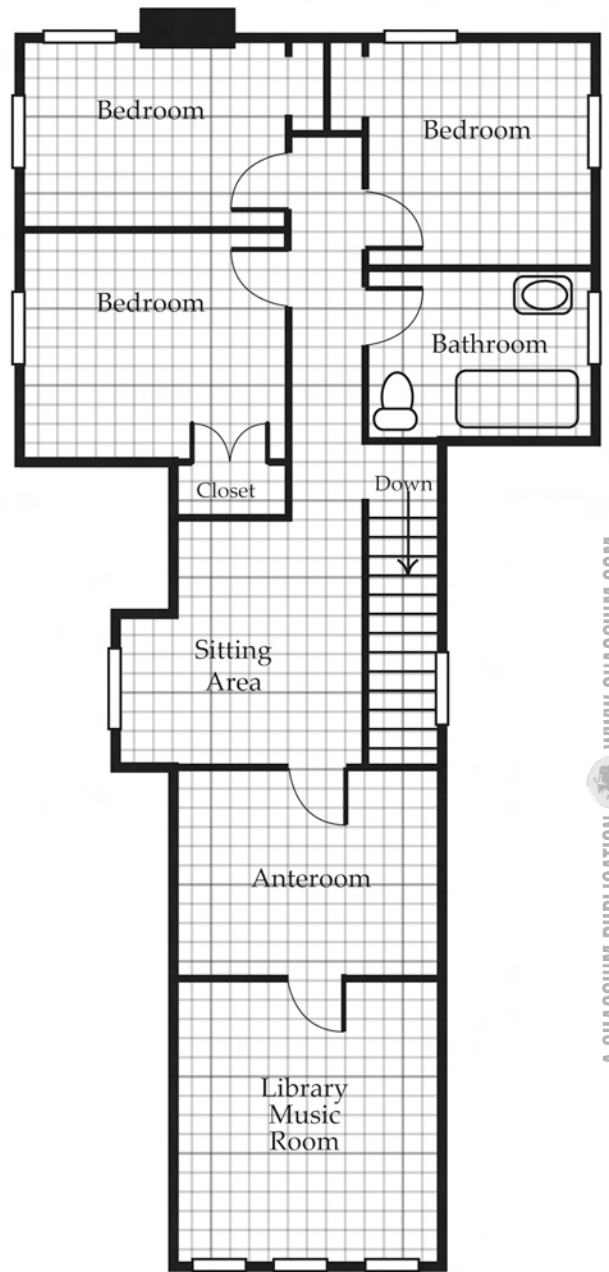
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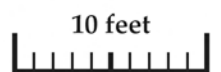


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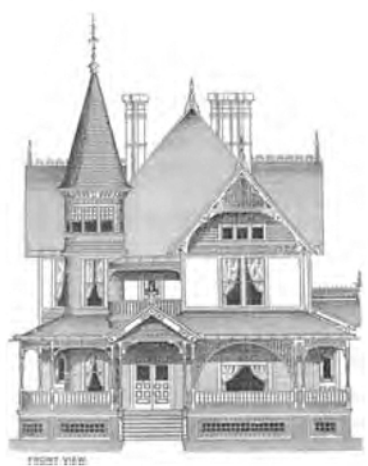
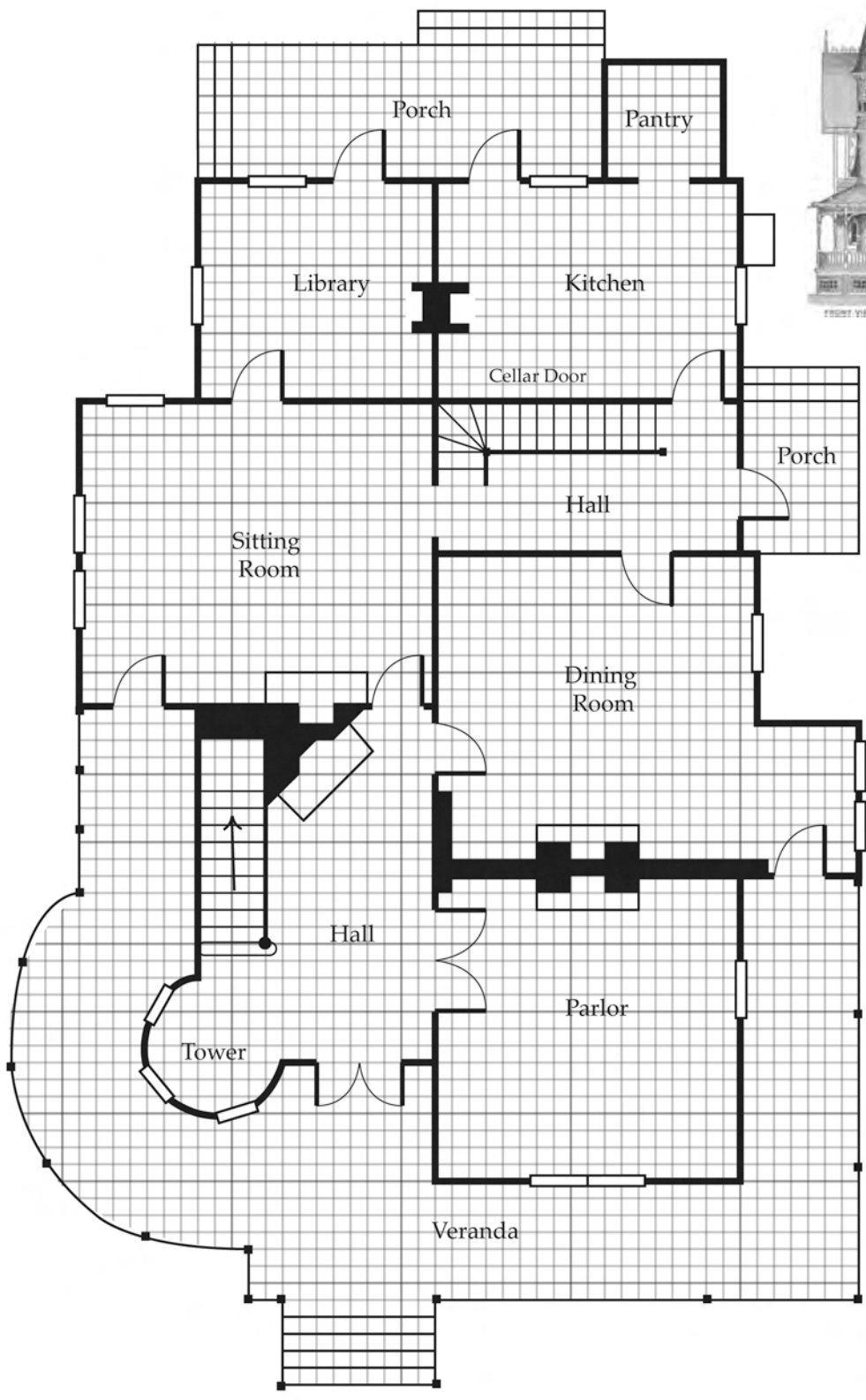


Third Floor

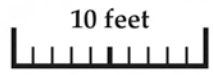
Urban  
Romanesque  
1893

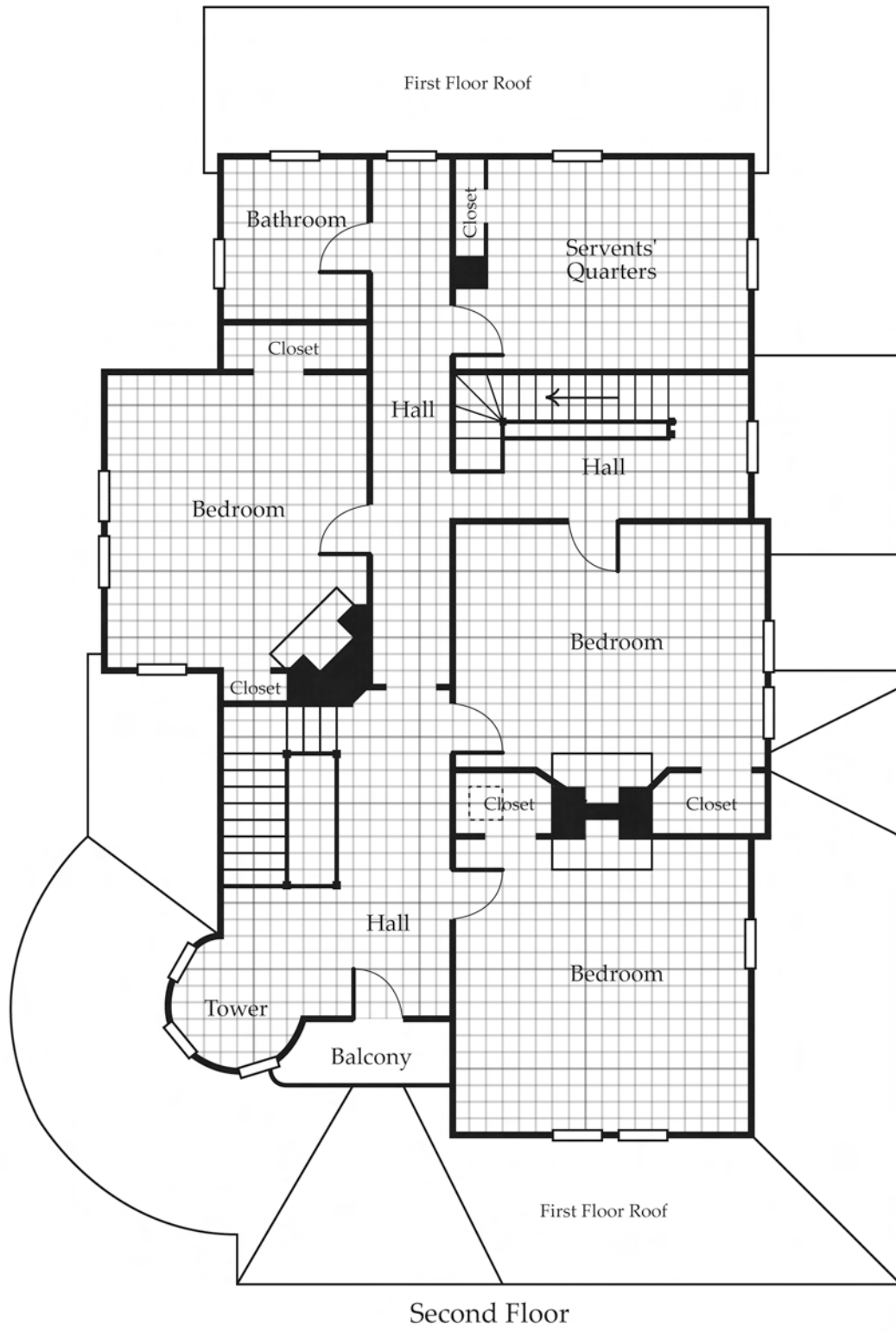




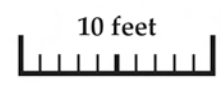


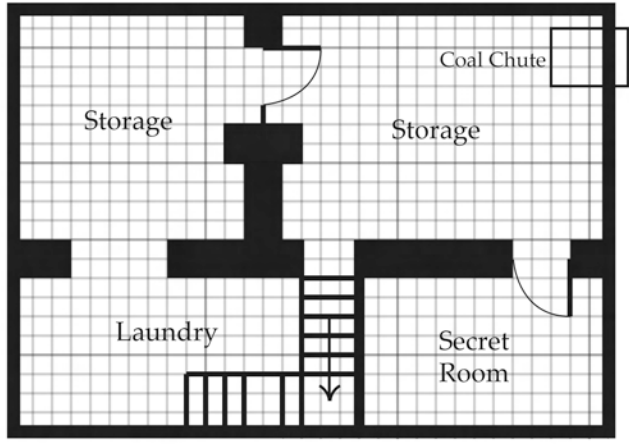
**Victorian House**  
1880s-1890



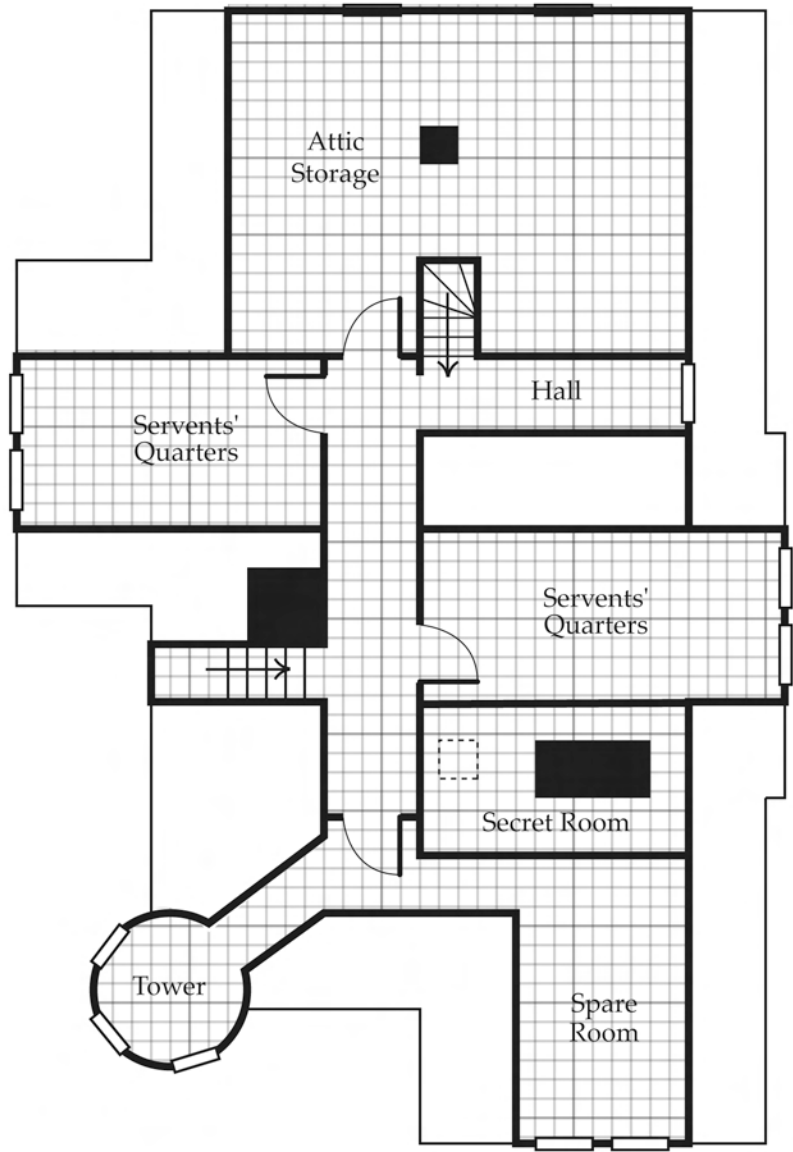


**Victorian House**  
**1880s-1890**



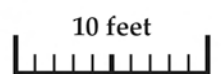


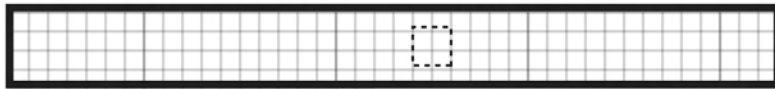
Cellar



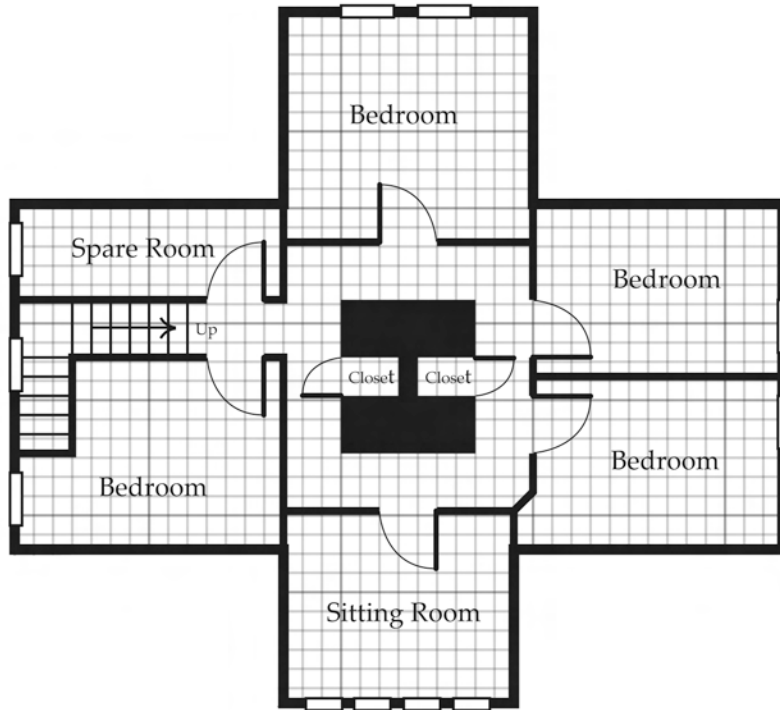
Third Floor

**Victorian House**  
**1880s-1890**

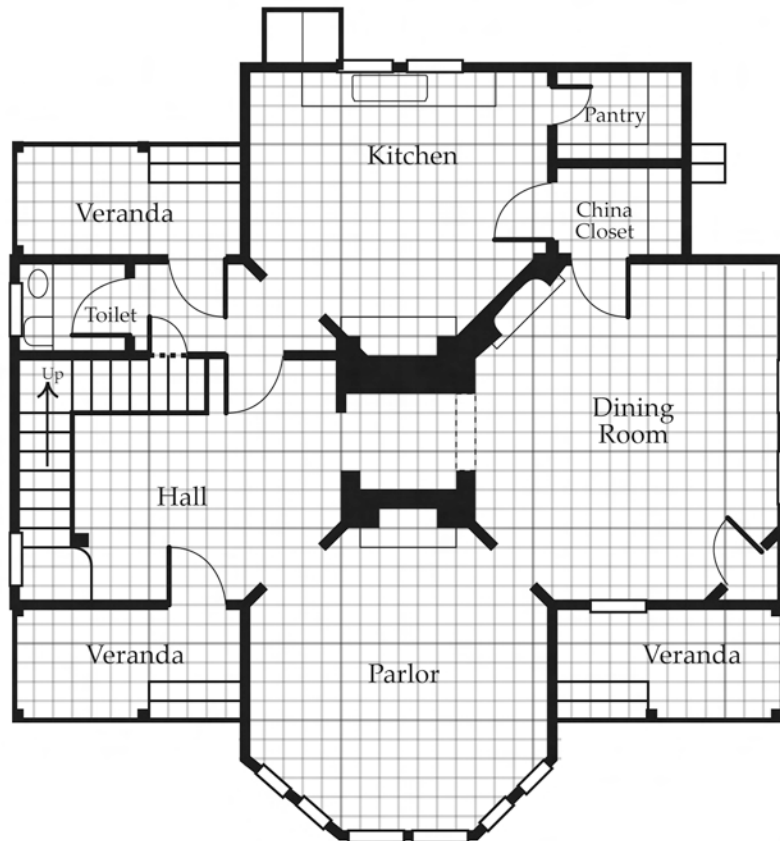




Attic

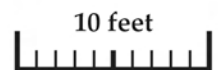


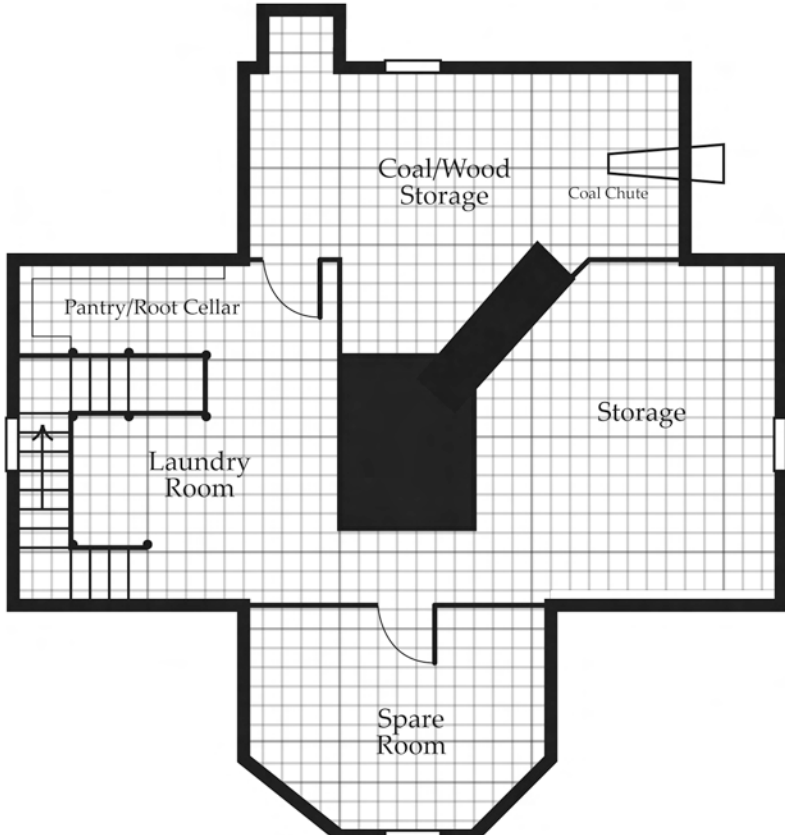
Second Floor



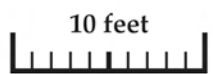
First Floor

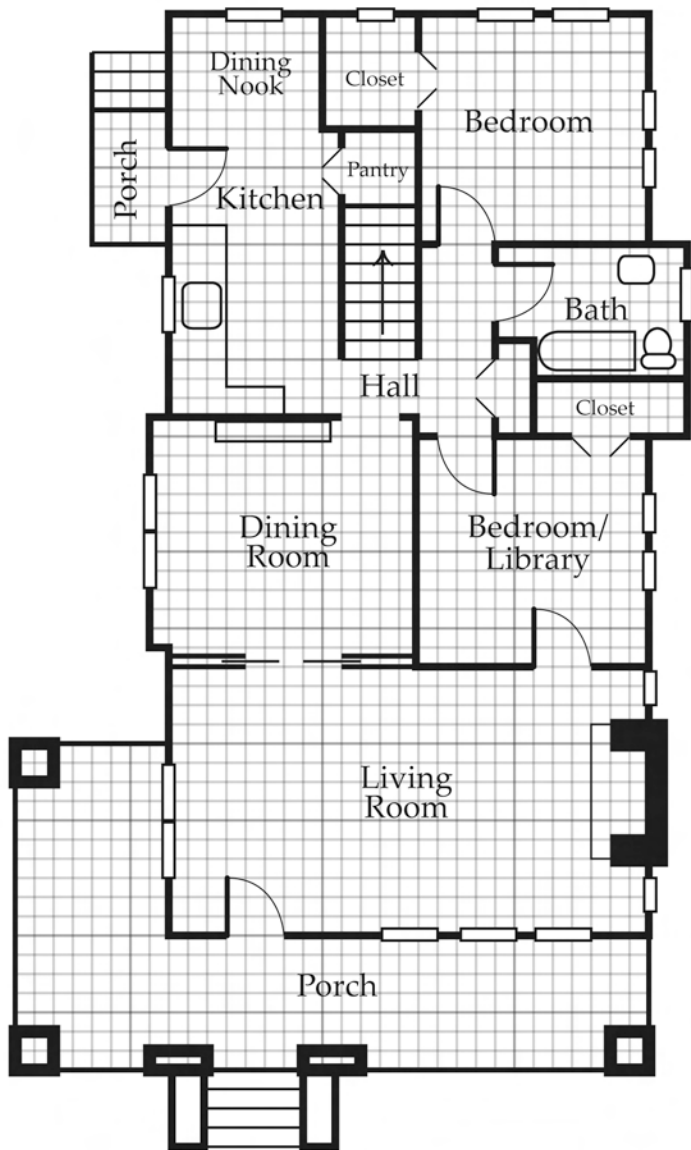
**Victorian Stick  
Style House  
1878**



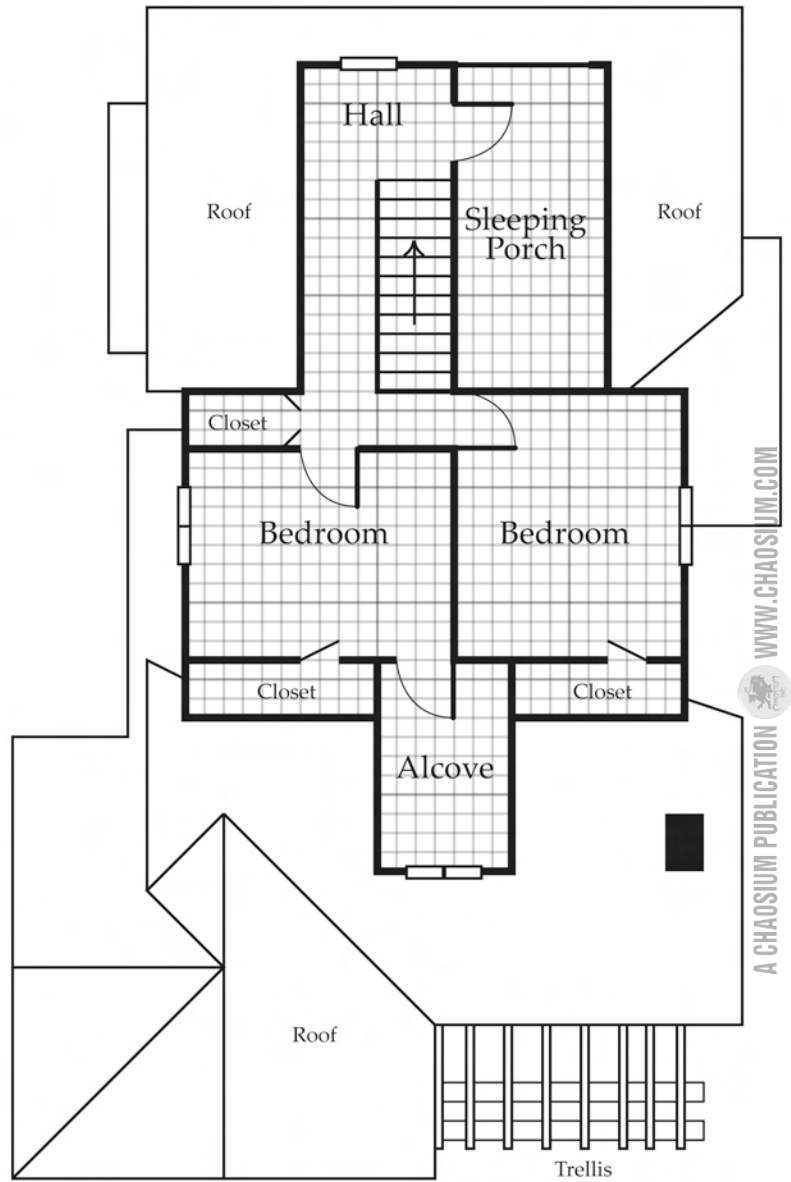


**Victorian Stick  
Style House  
1878**





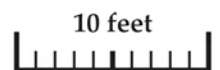
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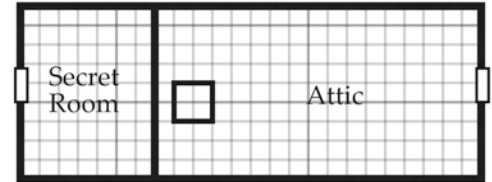
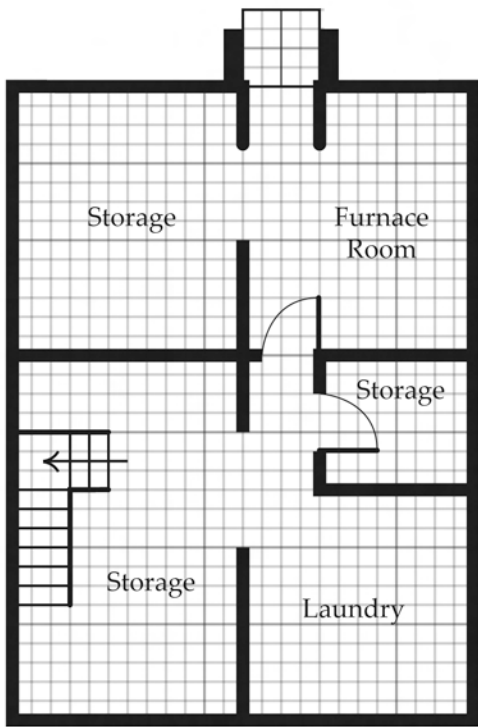


Second Floor

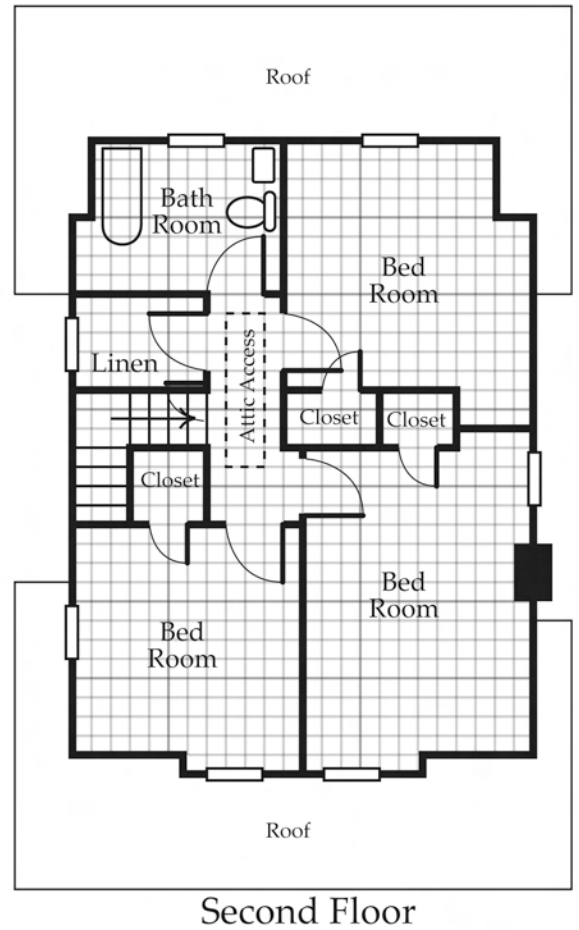
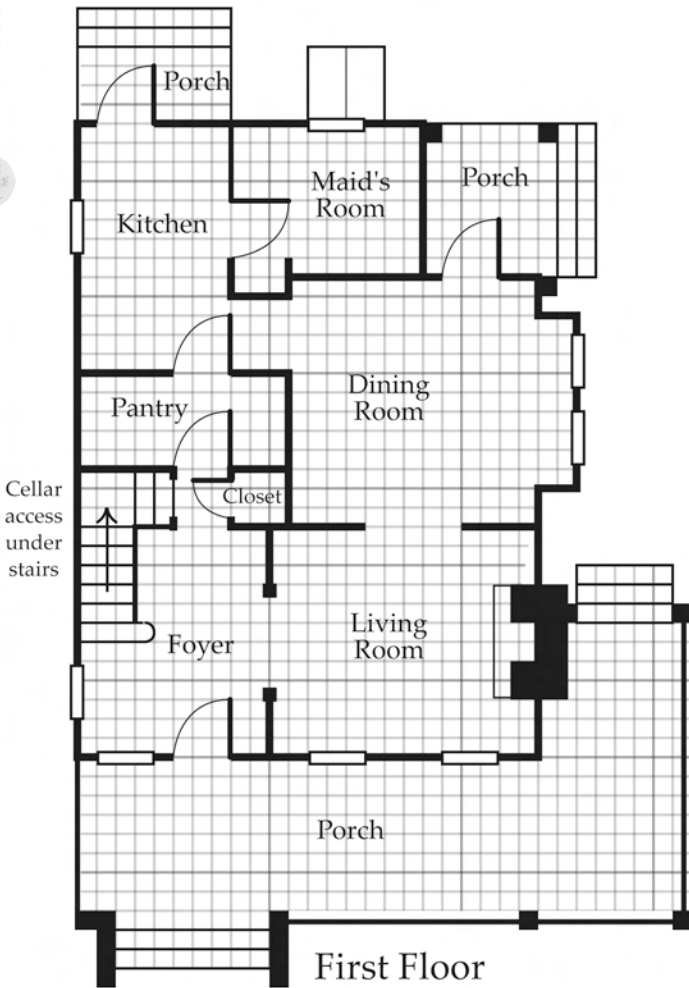


California Craftsman  
1900s-1930s

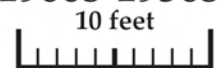


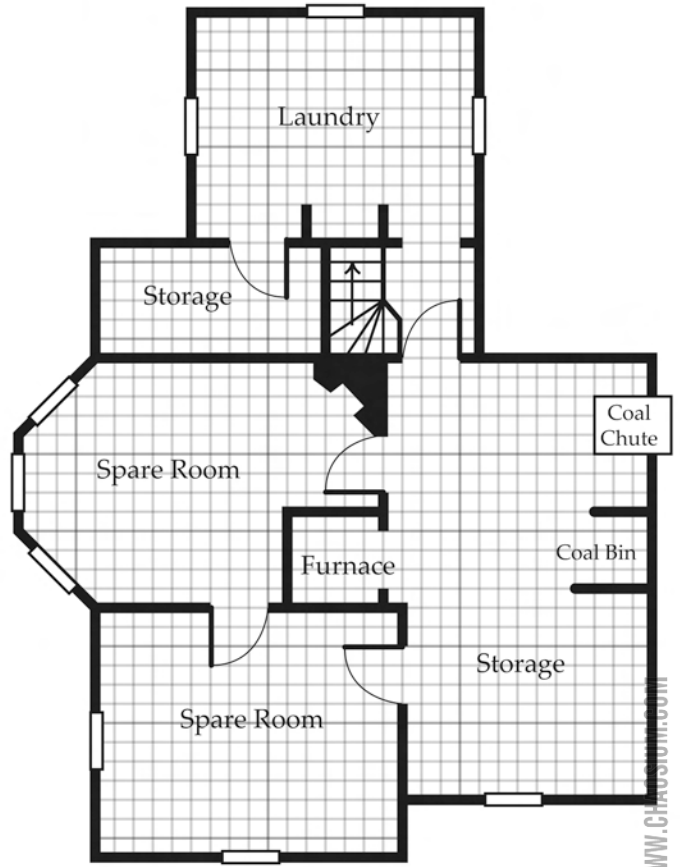
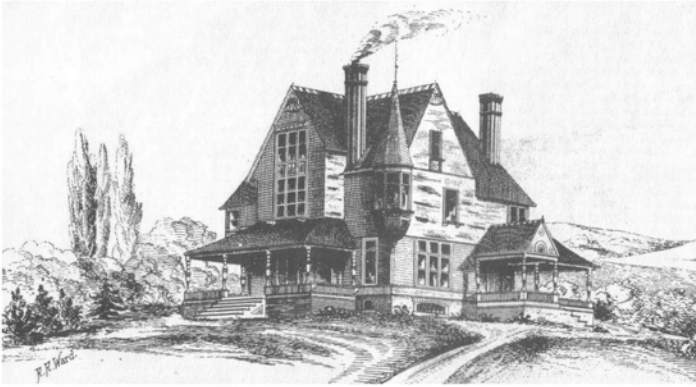


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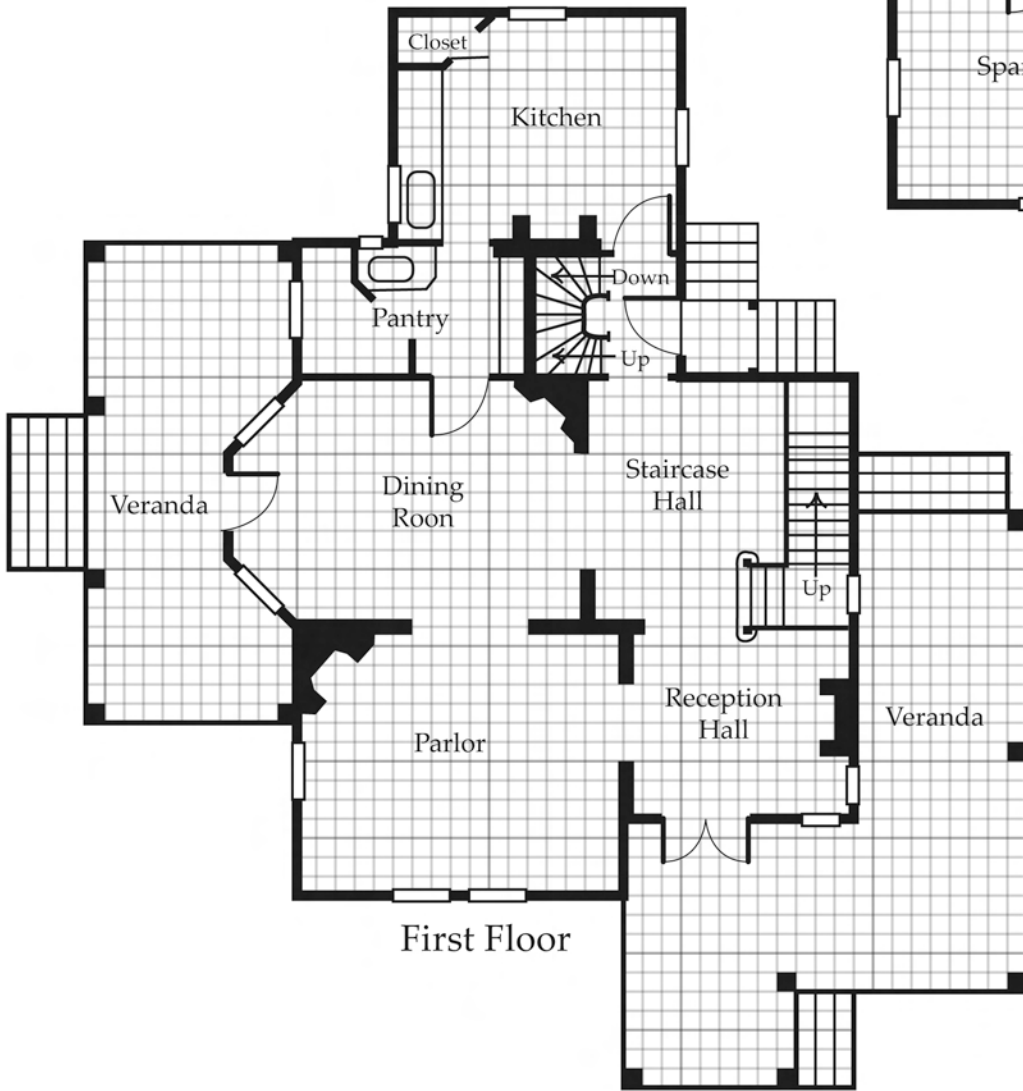


**Midwest Craftsman**  
**1900s-1930s**





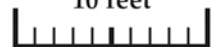
Basement



First Floor

Late Queen Anne  
1890-1910

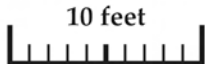
10 feet







Late Queen Anne  
1890-1910



# ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN AMERICA

The following is a brief description of the varied American Architecture up to the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Due to the multitude of choices a builder might have had through the years, this listing is by no means complete, but does present a solid showcase of the most predominate styles of old houses....the ones most likely to be haunted or used for unnatural purposes....

## COLONIAL STYLES 1640-1770s

### EARLY NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL 1640-1715:

Basically, the first Americanized version of houses found in England, but modified to handle the new climate and availability of building materials.

- 1) Steep pitched roofs like those of English houses of the time, but with shingles instead of thatch.
- 2) Beveled, wooden sideboards.
- 3) Slight overhang of the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.
- 4) Massive central chimneys.
- 5) Window glass set in diamond-shaped lead panes
- 6) Very little embellishment, and subtle at that.
- 7) Rarely painted, usually just coated with light oil for "protection".

### EARLY SOUTHERN COLONIAL 1640-1715:

A modification of mother country architecture due to available local materials, expensive imports and warmer weather then experienced back home.

- 1) Like New England style, they had steep pitched roofs with shingles instead of thatch, and window glass set in diamond-shaped lead panes
- 2) Constructed of clay bricks instead of wood.
- 3) Chimneys on side of house.
- 4) Sometimes features a gabled front entrance.
- 5) NOT related to stereotypical "Southern Colonial Mansions".

### ENGLISH COLONIAL 1700-1780

Due to the burgeoning population of the northern colonies, a smaller, yet still efficient architectural style was needed. Examples include the "New England Saltbox" and "Cape Cod"

- 1) Less steep pitched roofs then previous style
- 2) Lean-to shed attached to the back
- 3) No dormers yet.
- 4) Central chimney less massive
- 5) Shingle siding and/or clapboard
- 6) Double Hung windows.
- 7) Oiled instead of painted.

### DUTCH 1600-1800:

The second-most prevalent colonial power in America was Holland, and it's colonists brought a more urban sense of architecture to housing.

- 1) Less steep pitched roofs then English style
- 2) Gable roofs often placed on the street/road side for storage access.

- 3) Typical made of brick (often ship ballast)
- 4) Introduction of the flared gambrel roof.
- 5) More embellishments than on English styles, but still subtle in nature.

#### GEORGIAN NEW ENGLAND 1715-1780

The northernmost variant of the Georgian Colonial style, made more suitable to the harsh winters of New England.

- 1) As Symmetrical as possible.
- 2) Typically a Gambrel roof in northern areas
- 3) Window tops and sides feature crown molding.
- 4) Distinguished paneled door with side pilasters and topped with a crafted entablature.
- 5) No covered front porch.

#### GEORGIAN MIDDLE ATLANTIC 1715-1780

The variant of the Georgian Colonial style for areas between Industrial North and agrarian South, designed for both material and weather-related needs .

- 1) Again, highly symmetrical design.
- 2) Stone block construction
- 3) Heavier moldings and details to offset stone blocks.
- 4) Double Hung windows with paneled shutters or leucers, no window crown molding.
- 5) Often, a small roof hanging over entire front of house (called a "pent")

#### SOUTHERN GEORGIAN

The southernmost variant of the Georgian Colonial style, made more suitable to the demanding summers and availability of locally-produced red brick.

- 1) Even more symmetrical design
- 2) Brick construction. (Red due to iron-rich clay)
- 3) Hip Roof with detailed cornices on the eaves
- 4) Smaller window casings and panes.
- 5) Pediment doorways with either semi-circular or rectangular transoms

#### EARLY REPUBLIC 1780-1850

##### FEDERAL 1780-1820

A rich and elegant refinement of the Georgian Colonial style, embellished by the larger availability of window glass and building supplies in the new republic, whose new style of governments gave it's name.

- 1) Symmetrical Brick construction, 3 floors not uncommon.
- 2) Roof pitches nearly flat, only 4-12"
- 3) Ground floor windows nearly floor to ceiling, upper windows decreasing in size
- 4) Front doors with elliptical transom windows, along with a small covered front porch.
- 5) Interiors featuring curved bay windows, oval rooms, and sweeping staircases.

##### NEOCLASSICAL 1780-1825

Influenced by the Athenian ideals of democracy, architects turned to Ancient Greek & Roman ideals of symmetry and numerical order. The best example is Thomas Jefferson's "Monticello".



- 1) Articulated, symmetrical Floor Plans
- 2) Two sets of thin, Greek-style columns on front of the first and second floor.
- 3) Angled bays and tall windows, 5-7 feet high.
- 4) Little or no exterior embellishments.
- 5) Color choice: white.

#### GREEK REVIVAL 1820-1850

Example is "Tara" from Margret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind"

- 1) One set of massive frontal columns covering most of the front.
- 2) Lower roof pitch than in Colonial-era buildings with eave line raised a few feet about attic floor
- 3) Gable end typically faces the road.
- 4) Symmetrical floor plan for main section of building, rear facing add-on common.
- 5) Universally painted white. (Green-painted louvered blinds as only other color)

#### GOTHIC REVIVAL 1840-1860

An architectural attempt to create the feelings of medieval romance, organic design, and a celebration of craftsmanship, Gothic Revival would give rise to more "picturesque" houses and buildings.

- 1) Steeply pitched roof with cross gables.
- 2) Eaves embellished with turret or scalloped embellishments
- 3) Tall windows with diamond-shaped panes.
- 4) Verandas and balconies with detailed railing and bracket embellishments
- 5) Painted in muted earth tones

#### SWISS COTTAGE 1840-1860

To the English, Switzerland meant "Protestant & Purity", and its quaint rural cottage style rich with embellishments seemed more naturalistic when compared with more classical and utilitarian styles.

- 1) Shallow pitched roofs with gabled overhangs.
- 2) An abundance of highly detailed "cuckoo clock" embellishments.
- 3) Smaller, rectangular windows adorned with shutters and flowerboxes.
- 4) "Fenced-in" verandas and 2<sup>nd</sup> floor balconies with detailed and cut-out motifs.
- 5) Universally painted brown or simply stained.

#### ITALIAN VILLA 1840-1870

An interest in Italian culture led to building craze for persons wishing to recreate the feel of a Northern Italian farming villa, even if for a small plot of suburban land.

- 1) Main feature is a connected tower.
- 2) Shallow pitched roofs with wide overhangs decorated with brackets.
- 3) Tall windows often with rounded tops.
- 4) Numerous verandas, balconies, and patios.
- 5) Wall features are smooth, often stucco or plaster with pale pastel colors.

#### ITALIANATE 1840-1880

A simpler version of the Italian Villa style of architecture, yet more popular. So popular in fact, it is sometimes referred to as "The American Bracketed Style".

- 1) Universally square floor plan with high ceilings and with NO Italian Villa-style tower.
- 2) Shallow pitched roofs with a copula on top for cooling & lighting.
- 3) Tall windows, rectangular on the first floor.

- 4) Attic often features small windows under the eaves for ventilation and additional head room.
- 5) Like the Italian villa, walls are smooth plaster or stucco in pale pastel colors

## VICTORIAN STYLES 1850-1900

### EXOTIC ECLECTIC 1850-1875

America, being a social melting pot, also provided a fertile ground for a slew of oddball architecture, sometimes mixing styles and sometimes creating completely obtuse designs for the willing (or perhaps insane) homeowner with enough money. Influences ranged from Arabia to India, the Far East to the Far West. Some features include: Onion domes, rounded doorways and windows, towers, minarets, and exotic building materials.

### SECOND EMPIRE or MANSARD 1860-1880

A heavy French influence came about in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century with the rise to power of Napoleon III.

- 1) Mansard Roof (double pitched roof) in variety of edge sloping.
- 2) Attic now a third floor, with large dormer windows on lower slope side.
- 3) Eave features Italianate style brackets & moldings.
- 4) Often featured copulas for interior light & ventilation.
- 5) Painted in earth tones from dark brown to yellow ochre with variety of color trim.

### STICK 1855-1875

The first truly American style of architecture came about from Midwestern towns and farms. It spread rapidly coast to coast, often sold in retail catalogs as simple floor plans for local carpenters or even some enterprising homeowner to build.

- 1) Almost entirely constructed of vertical, horizontal and diagonal wood boards over a wood frame interior.
- 2) High pitched roofs, sometimes featuring an attic dormer.
- 3) Simple rectangular doors and windows, but more slightly more elaborate detailing.
- 4) Front and side porches merged into a "wrap-around" covered veranda, with a utilitarian back porch opening to the kitchen.
- 5) Typically left stained or whitewashed at first, later painted a variety of colors.

### QUEEN ANNE 1880- 1910

The quintessential "Victorian Style" of building, it is based on the "Stick" style, but with more elaborate features as homeowners sought increased status in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. As with the "Stick" style, it was wildly popular across the nation due to only to catalog plans but also as a pre-cut mail order "home kit".

- 1) Features a myriad of roof and wall surfaces, including turrets, towers, dormers, gazebos, and covered verandas.
- 2) Floor plans more open and free-flowing than previous styles.
- 3) Features industrially produced mill & scroll work on brackets, posts, railing, and bracing.
- 4) Features a varied mix of shingling and clapboards on wall surfaces.
- 5) Painted in a wider (perhaps wilder) variety of colors due to increase in paint availability.



## ROMANESQUE 1880-1900

As opposed to the mass appeal of Stick and Queen Anne styles, the very wealthy demanded even more prestige in housing, and their architects returned to cut stone for chief building material with this Pre-Gothic style.

- 1) Massive stonework for walls with a high pitched roof.
- 2) Slightly simpler and cleaner layout than with Stick or Queen Anne styles.
- 3) Half-round arches are prominent for entries and windows.
- 4) Verandas replaced by stone patios in the rear, covered entryways in front.
- 5) Aside from rural and suburban estates, also used in urban townhouse design.

## SHINGLE 1880- 1910

Another "all-American" style, the Shingle style (so named in 1955) evolved from the practicality of the Cape Cod, the open layout of the Queen Anne, and the dignity of Colonial Revival to create an ordered, comfortable, and quietly distinguished architectural plan.

- 1) Siding was made up of wood shingles instead of clapboards
- 2) Brick or stone foundation or sometimes even the entire first floor.
- 3) Lower pitched roof.
- 4) Little or no elaborate details like the Queen Anne.
- 5) Shingled left unpainted to create a natural weathered look with dark painted trim.

## CHATEAUESQUE 1885-1910

The second major influx of French design, this catered mainly to the extreme upper class looking for Old World elegance and prestige in the Americanized style of the classic French Chateau, the most famous being the Vanderbilt's Biltmore Estates.

- 1) Built of high quality brick with narrow mortar lines or quarried limestone.
- 2) Incredibly steep pitched roof with castle-sized turret towers and dormers and numerous large chimneys.
- 3) Large, hood molds above window casements and a shallow arch over exterior doors.
- 4) Details included carved stone or ornamental wrought iron pilasters, railings, etc.
- 5) Typical colors are natural stone with blue slate shingles and dark trim.

## EARLY COLONIAL REVIVAL 1885-1915

In the midst of the Victorian era, architects took a look back in American heritage for inspiration and began to incorporate Colonial details into simplified Queen Anne and Stick housing designs.

- 1) Higher pitched roof than on Colonial houses.
- 2) Doubled windows instead of singles.
- 3) Columned entry ways
- 4) Side porches replacing wrap around verandas.
- 5) Painted stark white with red, green, or black trim ala Greek Revival style.

## TURN OF THE CENTURY 1890-1930s

### BEAUX-ARTS 1890-1930

Another French-inspired design from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts school in Paris, this design favored a mix of grand formality and extravaganza. This appealed greatly to the wealthy looking for both European sophistication and excessive consumerism.

- 1) Often just 2 floors with no attic in the flat pitched roof.

- 2) Heavy stone construction.
- 3) Coupled, square columns and upper floor balconies at all windows
- 4) Interiors featuring sweeping staircases, wide open rooms, and freestanding statuary.
- 5) Singularly painted in brilliant white or pastel colors.

#### TUDOR 1890-1930

Again, status seeking clients looked back into the far past for inspiration and found in the romantic 1500s English period. Featuring heavy stonework or brick masonry, it also became popular for college campus buildings. Later, it evolved into the half-timbered Elizabethan style (1920-1950).

- 1) Single, steep pitched roof with massive chimneys
- 2) Parapeted gables and oriel window bays along with stone arch entry ways.
- 3) Windows made with heavy lead for panes, and stone mullions and transoms.
- 4) Smaller, dark paneled interiors.
- 5) Natural stone/brick color with either dark or white accenting trim.

#### NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL 1895-1950

If a prospective homeowner felt the Beaux-Arts or Tudor styles were just too fancy for their tastes, going even further in time was a solution, and the Neo-Classical style became popular. If correctly proportioned, a design worked. However, often times it did not and simply became a pompous expression of excess.

- 1) Two story, columned portico in front topped with Greco-Roman pediment
- 2) Large Hip-style roof with no dormers.
- 3) Symmetrical layout on exterior and interior
- 4) "Broken" style pediment over door, simple rectangular ones over the windows
- 5) Smooth, white wall surfaces

#### CRAFTSMAN 1900-1930

This style originated in the Mediterranean climate of California, being found in middle class suburbs and rural country sides. It spread eastward through numerous catalog plans and kits due to its simplicity, low-cost, and utilitarian design. It is often confused with the TYPE of building called a "Bungalow" (which is not a style).

- 1) Typically, only a one story building with a small attic space for a second floor.
- 2) Low pitched roof going from front to back with a single dormer in front.
- 3) Has a width sized veranda in front and a smaller one on the rear or rear side with an area of exposed rafters for an arbor effect.
- 4) Features a "rustic" texture, often with a randomly arranged stone foundation and veranda pillar supports (the pillars are usually tapered).
- 5) Finished with earth tone stain and or paint.



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**THE RAVENAR SAGAS (CHA0348):** a collection of three *Cthulhu Dark Ages* scenarios spanning a thirteen-year period between 989 AD and 1002 AD. The Sagas take place across Scandinavia and what will later be known as Nova Scotia. Players take the roles of the crew of a small knorr (a Viking longship), facing many adventures during the Sagas, honing their skills as they conquer countless challenges.

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**THE GASLIGHT EQUIPMENT CATALOGUE (CHA0319) — *Being a Compendium of Various Useful Articles and Sundries for the Victorian Era, Together With Information Pertaining to Their Use.*** This volume is more than just a price list: its aim is to provide both keeper and player with as much information as is possible within these few pages about the way people over a century past lived and worked -- the sorts of items that were available (and when they were invented), how they were used, even at times what people knew. This is particularly important because the 19th century is perhaps the single most remarkable period in the history of the west: no other century, not even our own 20th century, saw such amazing change and development.

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