

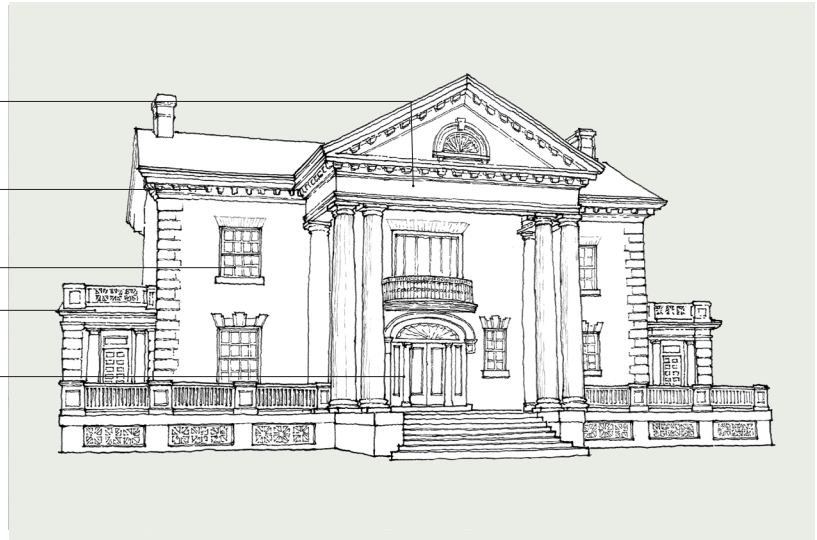
Accentuated entry porch with decorative pediment supported by slender columns

Roofs with boxed cornices decorated with dentils

Rectangular windows with double-hung sashes, with eight panes per sash

One-story side wings with flat roof

Door with overhead fanlights or sidelights



The label “Colonial Revival” refers to the rebirth of interest in the early-English and Dutch-style architecture along the Atlantic Coast of the United States. The Georgian and Adam styles were the foundation of the Revival, with other influences coming from post-medieval English or Dutch Colonial architecture. Early examples tended to be free interpretations, with details inspired by Colonial-era precedents, rather than historically correct copies of these examples. While Colonial Revival was a dominant style for domestic buildings during the first half of the 20th century, different variations were not equally common throughout this period and tended to shift with the changing fashions of the day.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE

- » Accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or entry porch supported by slender columns; broken pediments are rare on Colonial originals
- » One-story side wings, either open or enclosed, usually with flat roof, which is probably an addition if found on Colonial originals
- » Doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights; details are much flatter than those were on Colonial originals
- » Roofs with boxed cornices and minimal overhang at the eaves, frequently decorated with dentils or modillions
- » Dormers, never found in Colonial originals
- » Rectangular windows with double-hung sashes, typically with six, eight, nine, or twelve panes per sash; equally common are multi-pane upper sashes hung above lower single pane sashes, never seen on Colonial originals
- » Windows frequently in adjacent pairs, sometimes triple, or bay windows, never found in Colonial originals



ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Beaux Arts



Symmetrical façade

Façade with quoins (subtle brick quoins for this building)

Masonry walls

Cornice lines accented by modillions

Wall surfaces with ornaments

Elaborated window crown and surrounds

Paired pilasters

The term “Beaux Arts” (approximate French translation of “Fine Arts”) has two meanings for architectural historians. Some use it to describe the entire period from 1885 to 1920, which encompassed various eclectic styles advocated by Americans who studied at France’s École de Beaux-Arts. A more limited meaning, however, refers to a single eclectic tradition based on classical precedents elaborated by lavish decorative detailing – perhaps most typical of the many styles inspired by study at the École.

Houses of this style are usually architect-designed landmarks built principally in the prosperous urban centers where wealth was concentrated at the turn of the 20th century. Most domestic examples were constructed before 1915, but the style persisted until the Great Depression of the 1930s.



IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE

- » Symmetrical façade
- » Façade with quoins
- » Paired pilasters or columns – usually Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- » Wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- » Masonry walls – usually smooth, light-colored stone
- » Rusticated first story
- » Roof-line balustrade (found on flat or low-pitched hipped roof designs) and balustraded window balconies
- » Elaborate window crown and surrounds
- » Cornice lines accented with elaborate moldings, dentils, and modillions

Symmetrical façade with balanced windows and center door

Parapets with unadorned roof line and unenriched entablature

A series of colossal pilasters

Windows are large single-light sashes

Smooth or polished stone surface



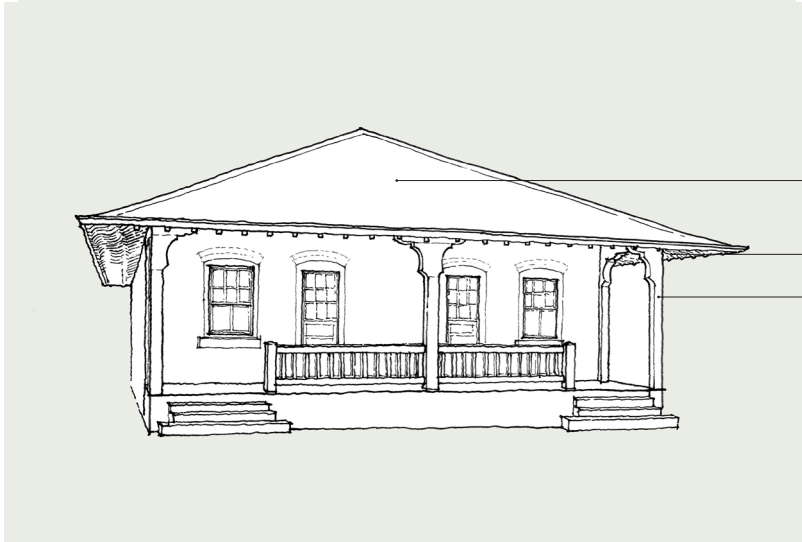
Neoclassical is the last phase of the classical revival in the United States influenced by the later, more refined stage of the Beaux-Arts tradition. Federal government buildings of the first half of the 20th century owed much to the Beaux-Arts interpretation of classical design. This style is distinguished by symmetrically arranged buildings of monumental proportions finished with smooth or polished stone surfaces.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE

- » Symmetrical façade with balanced windows and center door
- » Façade dominated by full-height porch with roof supported by classical columns
- » A series of colossal pilasters
- » Windows are large single-light sashes
- » Attic story and parapets, with unadorned roofline and unenriched entablature
- » Smooth or polished stone surface

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Craftsman



Low pitch hipped roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang

Exposed decorative roof rafters

Full-width porch supported by square columns

Craftsman-style houses were developed primarily from the work of California brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, who practiced together in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914. About 1903, they began to design simple bungalow-style homes, and by 1909 they had executed several landmark examples that came to be called “the ultimate bungalows.” As a result of extensive publicity in magazines, such as *Good Housekeeping*, *Ladies’ Home Journal*, and *Architectural Record*, which familiarized the public with the style, a flood of pattern books appeared. Some of these even offered pre-cut kits, which could be assembled by local labor, quickly allowing the one-story Craftsman to become one of the most popular residential styles in America. High-style interpretations are rare outside of California, where they have been called Western Stick-style.

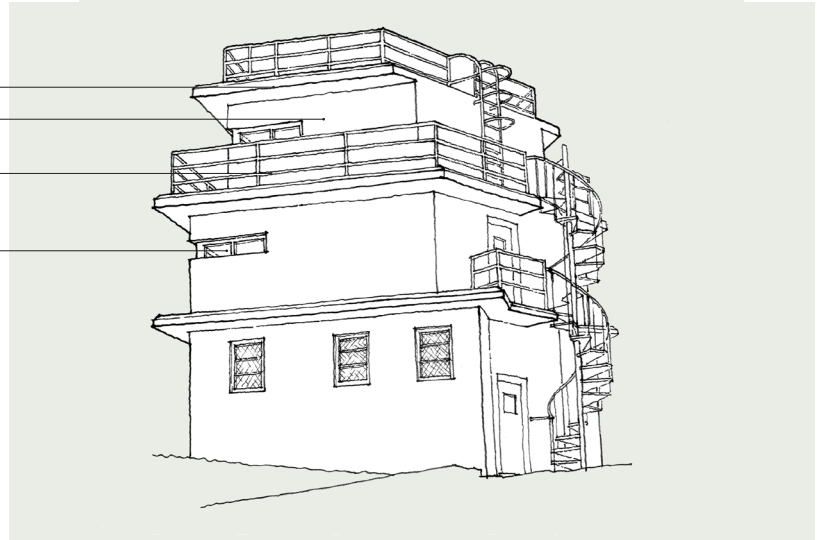


IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE

- » Usually single-story, though one-and-one-half and two-story examples exist
- » Low-pitched, gabled roofs (occasionally hipped) with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- » Roof rafters, usually exposed and decorative
- » Decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under gables
- » Porches, either full or partial-width, typically supported by short, square upper columns resting on more massive piers or a solid porch balustrade
- » Doors and windows similar to vernacular Prairie houses



- Flat roof, usually with coping at roof line
- Smooth wall surface of stucco
- Horizontal balustrade elements
- Corner windows



The modernistic styles were built from about 1920 to 1940. The earlier form was the Art Deco, which was common in public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and early 1930s. It was, however, extremely rare in domestic architecture; we know of only a few surviving houses, although it was frequently used for apartment buildings. After about 1930, Art Moderne became the prevalent Modernistic form. Although never common, many houses were built in the style and scattered examples can be found throughout the United States.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE

Art Moderne

- » Smooth wall surface, usually of stucco
- » Flat roof, usually with coping at roof line
- » Horizontal grooves or lines in walls
- » Horizontal balustrade elements
- » Asymmetrical façade
- » Typical elaborations: curved corners, corner windows, round windows, glass-brick windows or wall sections, etc.

Art Deco

- » Smooth wall surface, usually of stucco
- » Zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric motifs occurring as decorative elements
- » Towers and other vertical projections above the roof line for vertical emphasis

Vernacular

- » Vernacular style refers to a building that was not designed by an architect or someone with formal training. These buildings were often based on traditional or regional forms



