EXTERIOR DESIGN STYLES

RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURAL
TRADITIONAL

• Reflect the experiences and traditions of the past eras

• Two categories of traditional styles are:
  • Folk- originates from the common experiences of a group of people, such as values and concerns.
  • Classic- refers to the use of formal architectural elements that have been recognized over time for their enduring design excellence
• Traits from Native American and Spanish Colonial styles

• Chunky looking Pueblos emerged around 1900 in California, but proved most popular in Arizona and New Mexico, where many original designs still survive
PUEBLO-FEATURES

• Flat roofs
• Parapet walls with round edges
• Earth-colored stucco or adobe-brick walls
• Straight-edge window frames
• Roof beams that project through the wall
• Interior typically features corner fireplaces, unpainted wood columns, and tile or brick floors
THATCHED ROOF ENGLISH HOME

- First successful home structure that was permanent.
- Wood beans, mud, clay, and straw for the roof.
TIDEWATER SOUTH

- Low lying coastal lands in “Tidewater” areas.
- This would be an extravagant home.
- Most were one story one room homes.
- Southern Coastal regions like Virginia and The Carolinas
CAPE COD

- Some of the first houses built in the United States
- Original colonial Cape Cod homes were shingle-sided, one-story cottages with no dormers
- During the mid-20th century, the small, uncomplicated Cape Cod shape became popular in suburban developments.
CAPE COD FEATURES

- 1.5 stories
- Small, rectangular volumes
- Gable roofs
- Several small dormers
- Wide wooden clapboard, often later covered by aluminum siding
- Brick covering
- Garages are detached or attached to the houses
SALT BOX

• Got its name because the sharply sloping gable roof that resembled the boxes used for storing salt

• In the South this style is known as a "cat's slide" and was a popular in the 1800s
SALT BOX FEATURES

• The roofline plunges from two and one-half stories in front to a single story in the rear
• Square or rectangular homes
• Usually have a large central chimney
• Large, double-hung windows with shutters
• Exterior walls are made of clapboard or shingles
GARRISON

- Like old forts, overhanging second story.
- Like the saltbox, but with the overhang to the front always.
- Wood siding
- Larger second story helps with less sagging in the middle upstairs.
SPANISH ECLECTIC

• Most popular in the Southwest and in Florida
• Takes its cues from the missions of the early Spanish missionaries
SPANISH ECLECTIC FEATURES

- Low-pitched tiled roofs
- White stucco walls
- Rounded windows and doors
- Scalloped dormers
- Balconies with elaborate grillwork
- Decorative tiles around doorways and windows
- Bell tower
SCANDINAVIAN

• Style from Sweden, Finland, and Denmark.
• Brought the log cabin to the states
• Introduced the Gable Roof
• Clean lines come from the Scandinavians
GERMAN

- Primarily in Pennsylvania
- Came in late 17th century to the states.
- Number of small bedrooms
- Pent Roof - a small ledge between the first and second floors with the gable point.
DUTCH COLONIAL

- American style originated in homes built by German, or "Deutsch" settlers in Pennsylvania as early as the 1600s.
- Early homes were a single room, and additions were added to each end, creating a distinctive linear floor plan.
- End walls are generally of stone, and the chimney is usually located on one or both ends.
DUTCH COLONIAL FEATURES

- Gambrel roofs
- Flaring Eaves
- Single or shed dormers
- Central doorways
- Double-hung sash windows
FRENCH PROVINCIAL

• The design had its origins in the style of rural manor homes built by the French nobles during the reign of Louis XIV in the mid-1600s.

• The French Provincial design was a popular Revival style in the 1920s and again in the 1960s.
FRENCH PROVINCIAL FEATURES

- Balance and symmetry
- French windows or shutters
- High, steep hipped or gable roofs
- Balanced appearance windows
- Second-story windows break through the cornice
- Expensive materials used: copper, slate, and/or brick.
GEORGIAN

- Modeled after the more elaborate homes of England, the Georgian style dominated the British colonies in the 1700s.
- Modern-day builders often combine features of the refined Georgian style with decorative flourishes from the more formal Federal style.
GEORGIAN-FEATURES

• Refined and symmetrical
• Paired chimneys
• Decorative crown over the front door
• Side-gabled roofs
• Two to three stories high
• Constructed in brick
• Usually always feature an orderly row of five windows across the second story
FEDERAL

- Used up and down the East Coast, architecture dates from the late 1700s and coincided with a reawakening of interest in classical Greek and Roman culture.
- Resembles Georgian, but is more delicate and more formal
- Called "Adam" after the English brothers who popularized the style.
FEDERAL-FEATURES

- Swags
- Garlands
- Elliptical windows
- Other decorative ornaments
- Arched Palladian window on the second story above the front door
- The front door usually has sidelights and a semicircular fanlight
GREEK REVIVAL

- Predominantly found in the Midwest, South, New England, and Midatlantic regions and subtypes in parts of California
- Its popularity in the 1800s stemmed from archeological findings of the time
- American architects also favored the style for political reasons: the War of 1812 cast England in an unfavorable light; and public sentiment favored the Greeks in their war for independence in the 1820s
GREEK REVIVAL - FEATURES

- Entry, full-height, or full-building width porches
- Entryway columns sized in scale to the porch type
- Front door surrounded by narrow rectangular windows
- Roofs are generally gabled or hipped
- Roof cornices sport a wide trim
- Townhouse variation is made up of narrow, urban homes that don't always feature porches
  - Found in Boston, Galveston, Mobile, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Savannah,
SOUTHERN COLONIAL

- Similar to the Greek Revival
- Large 2 or 3 story brick or frame home with symmetrical design
- Two story columns are a style indicator
- Hip or gable roof
- Known for the “Belvedere”- small room on the roof used as a lookout.
- Large central hallway with a grand staircase.
VICTORIAN

• Incorporate mass-produced ornamentation such as brackets, spindles, and patterned shingles

• Last true Victorians were constructed in the early 1900s
VICTORIAN FEATURES

- 2-3 stories tall
- Asymmetrical
- Curved towers
- Spindled porches.
PRAIRIE

- Suburban Chicago (1893) Frank Lloyd Wright designed the first Prairie-style house
- The true American style of architecture
- Common style throughout the Midwest
- Two styles
  - Boxy and symmetrical
  - Low-slung and asymmetrical
PRAIRIE-FEATURES

- Roofs are low-pitched, with wide eaves
- Brick and clapboard are the most common building materials
- Rows of casement windows
- One-story porches with massive square supports
- Stylized floral and circular geometric terra-cotta or masonry ornamentation around doors, windows, and cornices
CRAFTSMAN ARTS & CRAFTS
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

• Popularized at the turn of the 20th century by architect and furniture designer Gustav Stickley in his magazine, The Craftsman

• The Craftsman-style bungalow reflected, said Stickley, "a house reduced to its simplest form... its low, broad proportions and absolute lack of ornamentation gives it a character so natural and unaffected that it seems to... blend with any landscape."

• The style, which was also widely billed as the "California bungalow"
CRAFTSMAN ARTS & CRAFTS CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

- Overhanging eaves
- Low-slung gabled roof
- Wide front porches framed by pedestal-like tapered columns
- Material often included stone, rough-hewn wood, and stucco.
- Many homes have wide front porches across part of the front, supported by columns.
CRAFTSMAN ARTS & CRAFTS
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

• Most popular between 1900 and 1920

• Evolved into the Craftsman movement.

• These narrow rectangular houses have low-pitched gable or hipped roofs and small front porches, usually enclosed by screens.

• Mail-order catalogs, such as Sears and Roebuck, sold floor plans and materials for bungalows throughout the U.S.
CRAFTSMAN ARTS & CRAFTS
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

- 1-1.5 stories
- Long, rectangular volumes
- Ridgepole perpendicular to the street
- Hipped roofs
- Small front porches
TUDOR

• Popular in the 1920s and 1930s and today.
• Influenced by medieval shapes and decorations
• Heavy timber with stucco
• High pitched ceilings
• Big fireplaces
• Also used brick, stone, and glass
TUDOR FEATURES

• Half-timbering on bay windows and upper floors
• One or more steeply pitched cross gables
• Patterned brick or stone walls are common
• Rounded doorways
• Multi-paned casement windows
• Large stone chimneys
INTERNATIONAL

• Started by European architects in the early 20th century

• Most Dramatic style of the modern movement.

• Introduced the idea of exposed functional building elements, such as elevator shafts, ground-to-ceiling plate glass windows, and smooth facades.

• With its avant-garde elements, naturally the style appeared primarily in the East and in California.

• Began in 1900’s- influence from Bauhaus (German design school)
INTERNATIONAL FEATURES

- Molded from modern materials--concrete, glass, and steel
- Characterized by an absence of decoration
- Eliminated unnecessary elements
- A steel skeleton typically supports these homes
- Interior and exterior walls merely act as design and layout elements
  - often feature dramatic, but nonsupporting projecting beams and columns
INTERNATIONAL- KNOWN DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS

• Frank Lloyd Wright; American architect
• Walter Gropius - German architect/designer; founder of the Bauhaus School
• Ludwig Mies van der Rohe - German architect; director of Bauhaus School
• Le Corbusier; French architect
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

• Falling Waters home is in the international style

• Pennsylvania

• House built in and around creek and waterfall
ART DECO

• Launched in 1925 at the Paris Exhibition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs
• Echoed the Machine Age with geometric decorative elements and a vertically oriented design
• Never widely used in residential buildings
• Widespread in public and commercial buildings of the period.
ART DECO FEATURES

- Two stories
- Stucco walls, painted white or light pastels
- Glass Blocks
- Steel casement windows
- Small round window
- Curved corner walls
- Concrete basement walls
During the late 1800s and throughout the 20th century, builders borrowed Colonial ideas to create refined Colonial Revival homes with elegant central hallways and elaborate cornices.
COLONIAL-FEATURES

• Rectangular, symmetrical home with bedrooms on the second floor

• Double-Hung windows usually have many small, equally sized square panes.

• Unlike the original Colonials, Colonial Revival homes are often sided in white clapboard and trimmed with black or green shutters.
Architects designed Contemporary-style homes (in the Modern family) between 1950 and 1970,

**Two versions:**
- Flat-roof
- Gabled types
  - Both breeds tend to be one-story tall and were designed to incorporate the surrounding landscape into their overall look.
CONTEMPORARY FEATURES

• Odd-sized and often tall windows
• Lack of ornamentation
• Unusual mixtures of wall materials--stone, brick, and wood
• Exposed beams
• Brady Bunch House
CREOLE

- The Creole Cottage, which is mostly found in the South, originated in New Orleans in the 1700s.
- "Creole French," a variation of the basic Creole design, came into vogue in southern states in the 1940s and 1950s.
CREOLE-FEATURES

• Front wall that recedes to form a first-story porch and second-story balcony that stretch across the entire front of the structure
• Full-length windows open into the balconies
• Lacy ironwork characteristically runs across the second-story level
• Two- and Three-story homes are symmetrical in design with front entrances placed at the center
GOTHIC REVIVAL

- Influenced by English romanticism and the mass production of elaborate wooden millwork
- Mid-1800s.
- Most Gothic Revival homes were constructed between 1840 and 1870 in the Northeast.
GOTHIC REVIVAL - FEATURES

- "Gothic" windows with distinctive pointed arches
- Exposed framing timbers
- Steep, vaulted roofs with cross-gables
- Extravagant features may include towers and verandas
- Ornate wooden detailing is generously applied as gable, window, and door trim
ITALIANATE

• Appeared in the Midwest, on the East Coast, and in the San Francisco areas between 1850 and 1880

• Can be quite ornate despite their solid square shape
ITALIANATE FEATURES

- Symmetrical bay windows in front
- Small chimneys set in irregular locations
- Tall, narrow, windows
- Towers, in some cases
- The elaborate window designs reappear in the supports, columns, and door frames.
MONTEREY

- Emerged in 1853 when Boston merchant Thomas Larkin relocated to Monterey, California
- Updates Larkin's vision of a New England Colonial with an Adobe brick exterior
- The Adobe reflected an element of Spanish Colonial houses common in the Monterey area at the time
- Later Monterey versions merged Spanish Eclectic with Colonial Revival styles
MONTEREY-FEATURES

• In today's Monterey’s
  • Balcony railings are typically styled in iron or wood
  • Roofs are low pitched or gabled and covered with shingles--variants sometimes feature tiles
  • Exterior walls are constructed in stucco, brick, or wood.
NATIONAL

• Started out of the fundamental need for shelter

• National-style homes, whose roots are set in Native American and pre-railroad dwellings, remain unadorned and utilitarian

• Two subsets of the National style
  • “hall-and-parlor family"
  • "I-house“
    are two rooms wide and one room deep

• Massed plan styles, recognized by a layout more than one room deep, often sport side gables and shed-roofed porches

• National homes are throughout the country.
NATIONAL-FEATURES

- Rectangular shapes
- Side-gabled roofs or square layouts with pyramidal roofs
- Gabled-front-and-wing style pictured here is the most prevalent type with a side-gabled wing attached at a right angle to the gabled front
NEOCLASSICAL

- Appeared in the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago
- Showcased cutting-edge classical buildings that architects around the country emulated in their own residential and commercial designs
- Remained popular through the 1950s
  - incarnations from one-story cottages to multilevel manses
NEOCLASSICAL FEATURES

- Ionic or Corinthian columned porches that often extend the full height of the house
- Symmetrical facades
- Elaborate, decorative designs above and around doorways
- Roof-line balustrades (low parapet walls).
QUEEN ANNE

- A sub-style of the late Victorian era, Queen Anne is a collection of coquettish detailing and eclectic materials.
- Created by English architect Richard Norman Shaw
- Popularized after the Civil War
- Spread rapidly, especially in the South and West.
QUEEN ANNE - FEATURES

- Steep cross-gabled roofs,
- Towers
- Vertical windows
- Inventive, multistory floor plans often include:
  - projecting wings
  - several porches & balconies
  - multiple chimneys with decorative chimney pots
- Wooden "gingerbread" trim in scrolled and rounded "fish-scale" patterns frequently graces gables and porches
- Massive cut stone foundations are typical of period houses.
RANCH

• Sometimes called the California ranch style, this home in the Modern family, originated there in 1930s

• It emerged as one of the most popular American styles in the 1950s and 60s, when the automobile had replaced early 20th-century forms of transportation, such as streetcars
RANCH-FEATURES

• The style takes its cues from Spanish Colonial and Prairie and Craftsman homes

• One-story

• Pitched-roof construction, built-in garage, wood or brick exterior walls, sliding and picture windows, and sliding doors leading to patios.
REGENCY

- They borrow from the Georgian's classic lines
- They have been built in the United States since the early 1800s
REGENCY FEATURES

- No ornamentation.
- Symmetrical
- Two or three stories
- Usually built in brick.
- Typically, they feature an octagonal window over the front door
- One chimney at the side of the house
SECOND EMPIRE

- Popular in the Midwest and Northeast
- Type of Victorian style that was fashionable for public buildings during Ulysses S. Grant's presidency
- The style fell out of favor in the late 1800s for economic reasons
SECOND EMPIRE FEATURES

• Mansard roofs
• Dormer windows
• Molded cornices
• Decorative brackets under the eaves
• One subtype sports a rectangular tower at the front and center of the structure.
SHED

- subset of the Modern style
- particular favorites of architects in the 1960s and 1970s
- no symmetry to the style
SHED-FEATURES

• Multiple roofs sloping in different directions
• Wood shingle, board, or brick exterior cladding
• Recessed and downplayed front doorways
• Small windows
SHINGLE

• American style
• Originated in cottages in Cape Cod, Long Island, and Newport
• Late 19th century
• Never as popular around the country as the Queen Anne
SHINGLE-FEATURES

- Wide porches,
- Asymmetrical forms
- Unadorned doors, windows, porches, and cornices;
- Continuous wood shingles
- Steeply pitched roof line
SHOTGUN

• Mail-order plans and parts for shotgun homes were widely available at the turn-of-the-century, making it a popular, low-cost structure to build in both urban and suburban settings.
SHOTGUN-FEATURES

- Long, narrow home
- Single story with a gabled roof
- One room wide, with each room leading directly into the next
- Vent on the front gable and a full front porch
SPLIT LEVEL

• Modern style that architects created to divide certain living activities--such as sleeping or socializing

• Found mostly in the East and Midwest
SPLIT LEVEL-FEATURES

- Bottom level
  - garage and TV room
- Middle level
  - usually jutted out from the two-story section
  - living and dining rooms
- Upper level
  - bedrooms
STICK

• Member of the Victorian family
• A lot of detailing
• Found in the Northeast
STICK-FEATURES

- Gabled, steeply pitched roofs with overhangs
- Wooden shingles covering the exterior walls and roof
- Horizontal, vertical, or diagonal boards that decorate the cladding
- Porches
STYLES 1-11

- Art Deco
- California Bungalow
- Cape Cod
- Colonial
- Contemporary
- Craftsman
- Creole
- Dutch Colonial
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- French Provincial
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