

EXTERIOR DESIGN STYLES

RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURAL



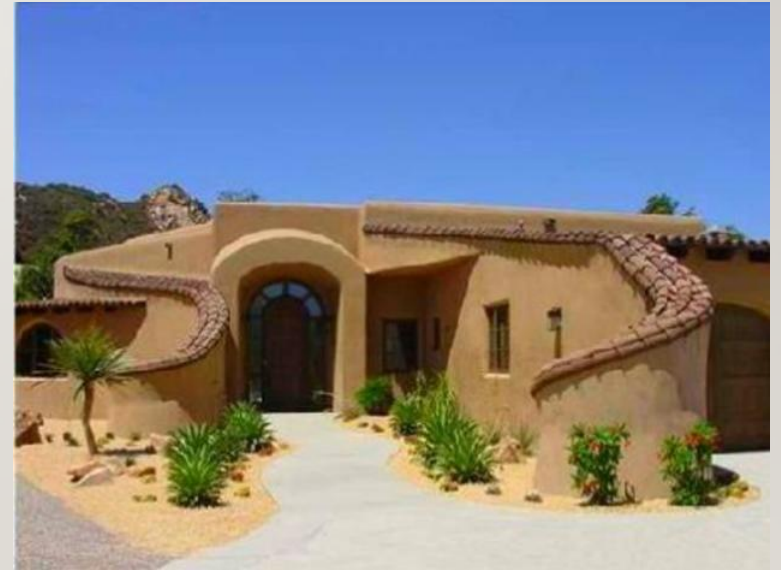
TRADITIONAL

- 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



PUEBLO

- 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 cover 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



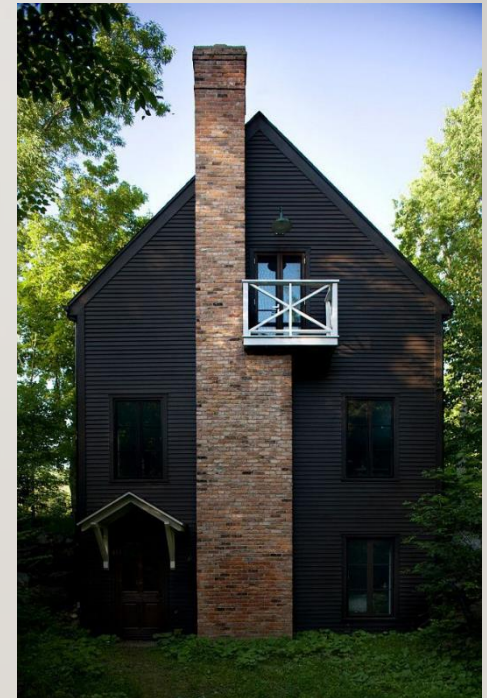
SPANISH ECLECTIC-FEATURES



- 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.



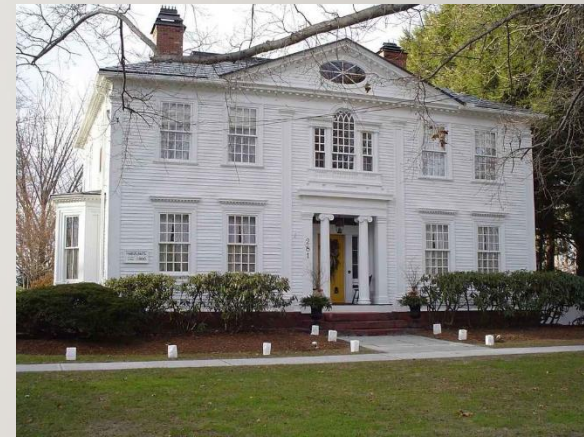
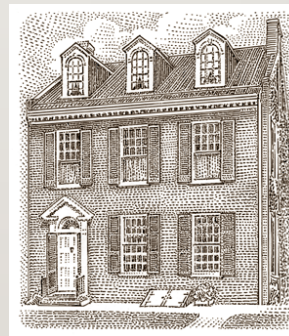
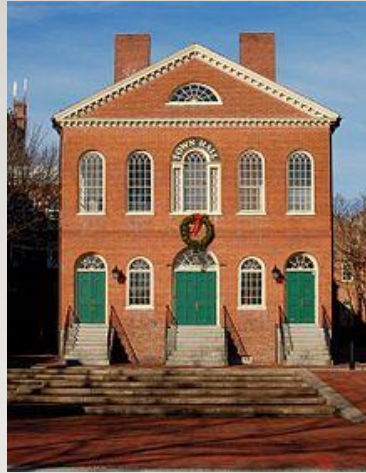
GEORGIAN-FEATURES



- 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
- Assymmetrical
- 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 it's 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

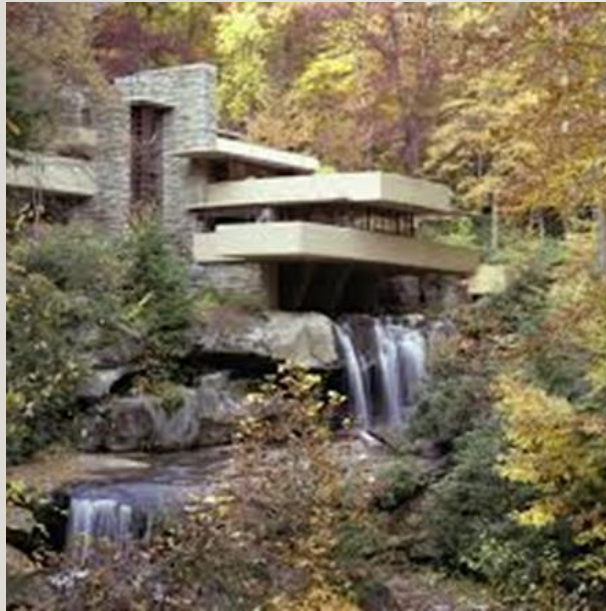
INTERNATIONAL- KNOWN DESIGNERS AND ARCHITECTS

- 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



COLONIAL

- 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.



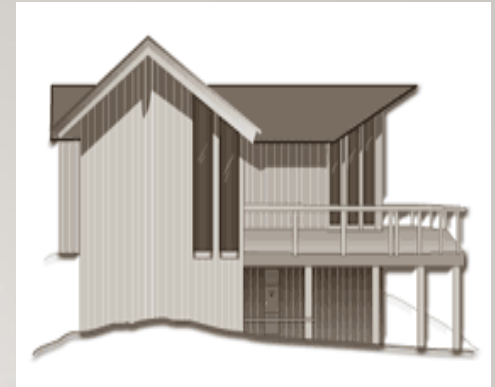
COLONIAL-FEATURES



- 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.

CONTEMPORARY

- 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

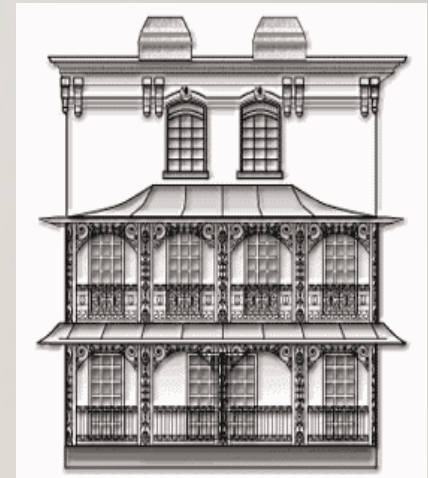


- Odd-sized and often tall windows
- Lack of ornamentation
- Unusual mixtures of wall materials--stone, brick, and wood
- Exposed beams
- Brady Bunch House



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

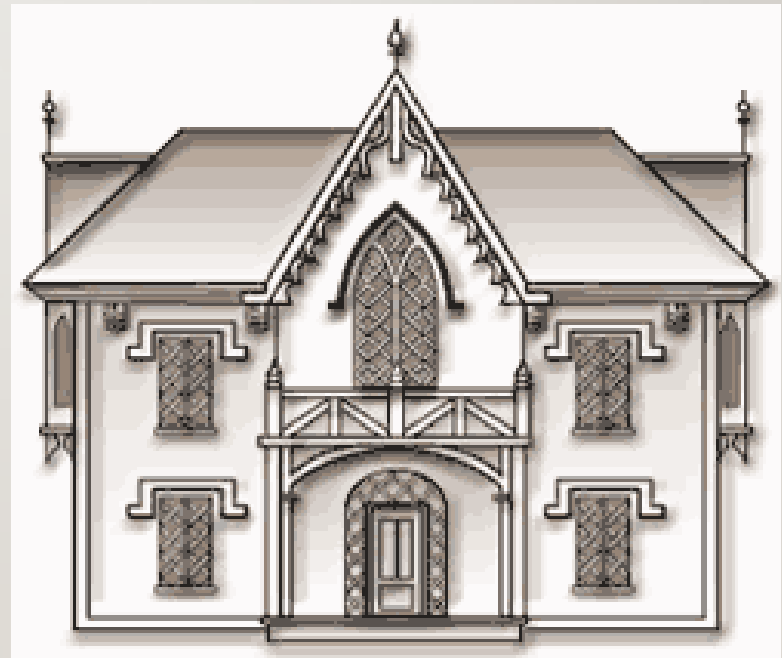


- Front wall that recedes to form a first-story porch and second-story balcony that stretch across the entire front of the structure
- Full-length windows open into the balconies
- Lacy ironwork characteristically runs across the second-story level
- Two- and Three-story homes are symmetrical in design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

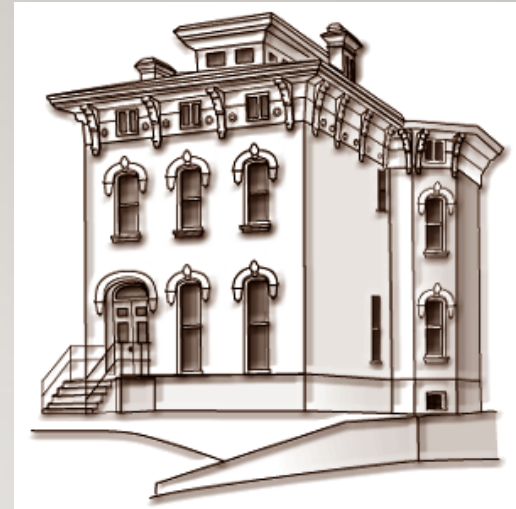


- "Gothic" windows with distinctive pointed arches
- Exposed framing timbers
- Steep, vaulted roofs with cross-gables
- Extravagant features may include towers and verandas
- Ornate wooden detailing is generously applied as gable, window, and door trim



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



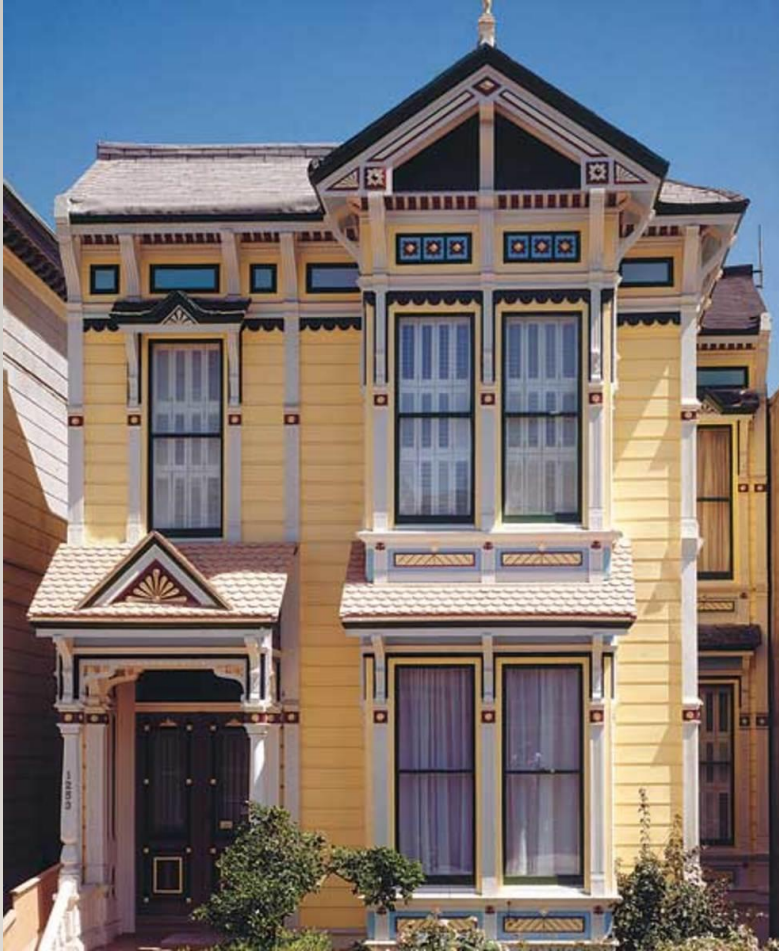
- Bottom level
 - garage and TV room
- Middle level
 - usually juttet out from the two-story section
 - living and dining rooms
- Upper level
 - bedrooms

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 I-III

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

STYLES 12-22

- Gothic Revival
- Greek Revival
- International
- Italianate
- Monterey
- National
- Neoclassical
- Prairie
- Pueblo
- Queen Anne
- Ranch

STYLES 23-33

- Regency
- Salt Box
- Second Empire
- Shed
- Shingle
- Shotgun
- Spanish Eclectic
- Split Level
- Stick
- Tudor
- Victorian

REVIEW I-II

- Art Deco



- California Bungalow



- Cape Cod



REVIEW

- Colonial



Contemporary

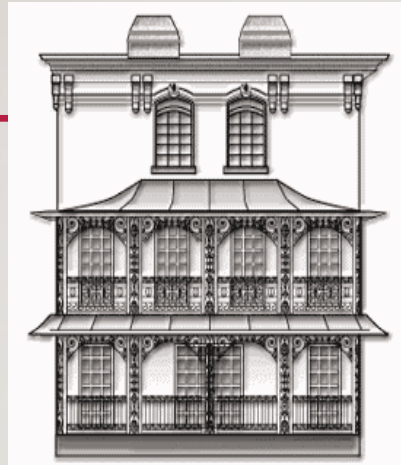


Craftsman



REVIEW

- Creole



Dutch Colonial



Federal



REVIEW

- French Provincial

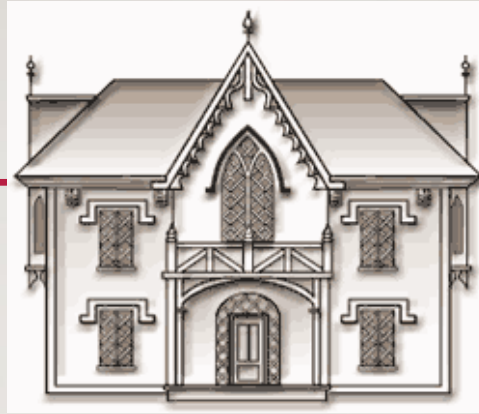


- Georgian



REVIEW

Gothic Revival



Greek Revival



International



REVIEW

- Monterey



Nation

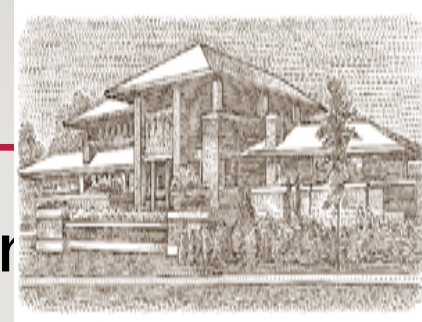


Neoclassical



REVIEW

Prairie



- Pueblo



Queen Anne



Ranch

