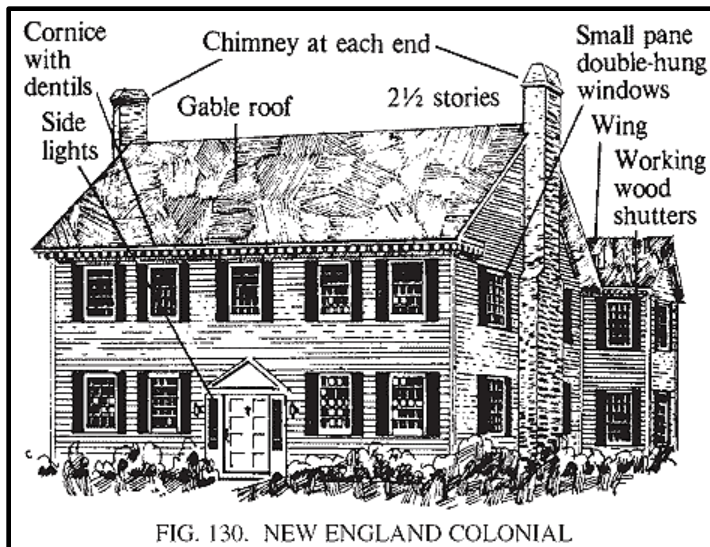


HOUSE STYLES

A guide to house styles in North America and beyond

New England Colonial [1600s-1740]



History:

- In the late 1500s and 1600s English homes had steep roofs, massive chimneys, and details from the medieval times. When settlers came to North America they continued these architectural traditions.

Characteristics:

- Steep roof with side gables
- Two stories
- Chimney
- Little exterior ornamentation
- Small casement windows
- Wood framed with clapboard or shingles
- Narrow eaves

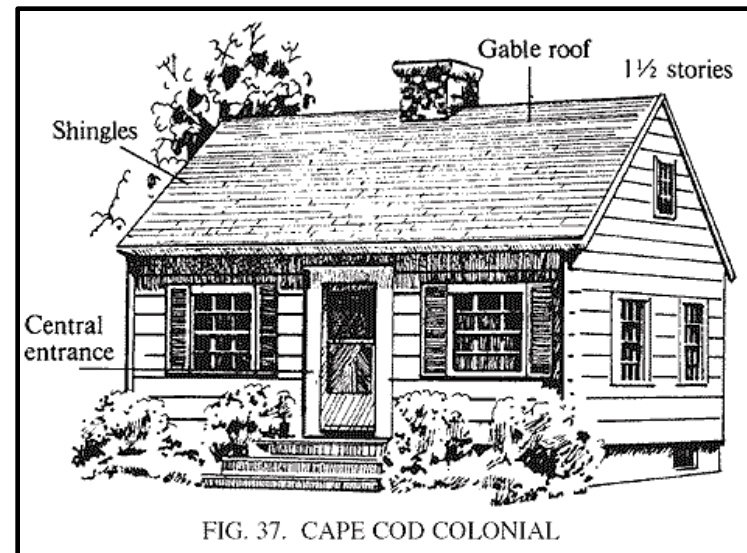
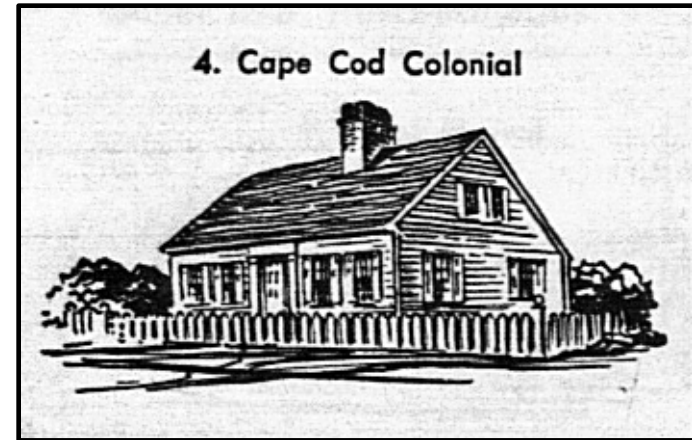
Colonial Cape Cod [1600s-1950s]

History:

- First built in the late 17th century by English colonists that came to America. They based their houses after the houses in England but adapted them to the New England weather.

Characteristics:

- Steep roof with side gables
- Small roof overhang
- 1 or 1½ stories
- Made of wood covered in wide clapboard or shingles
- Large central chimney linked to fireplace in each room
- Symmetrical appearance
- Little exterior ornamentation
- Multi-paned, double hung windows



Georgian Colonial [1690s-1830]

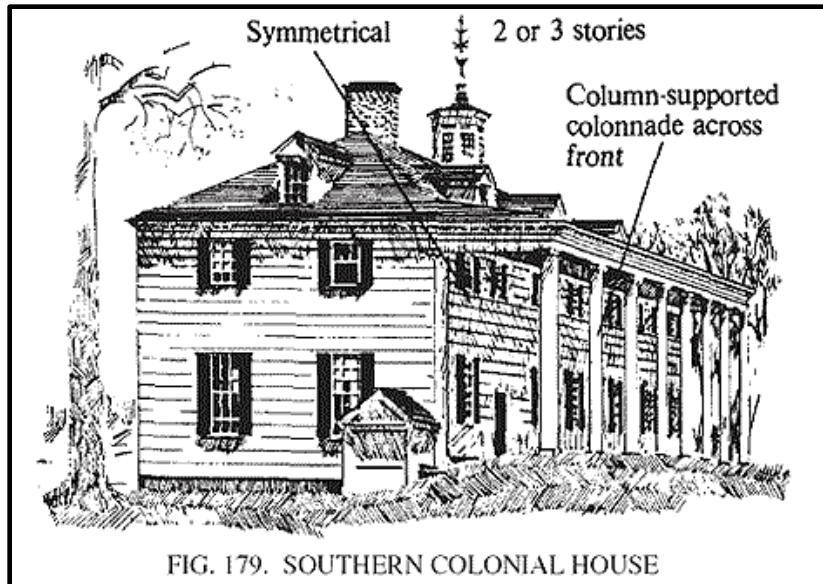
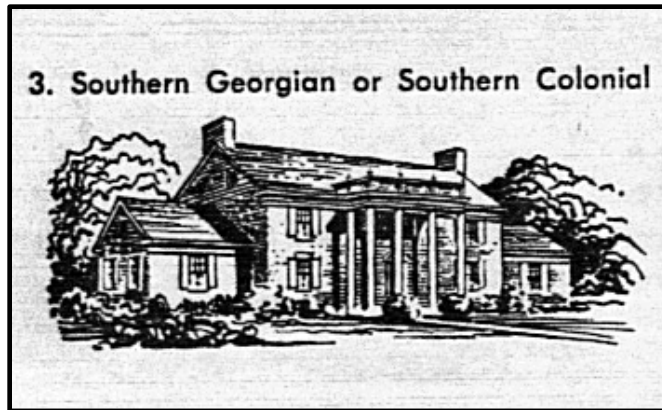


FIG. 179. SOUTHERN COLONIAL HOUSE

History:

- Became popular in New England and Southern colonies in the 1700s. These houses imitated the houses in England which were more elaborate.

Characteristics:

- Square, symmetrical shape
- Paneled front door at center
- Decorative crown over front door
- Flattened columns on each side of door
- Five windows across front
- Paired chimneys
- Medium pitched roof
- Minimal roof overhang

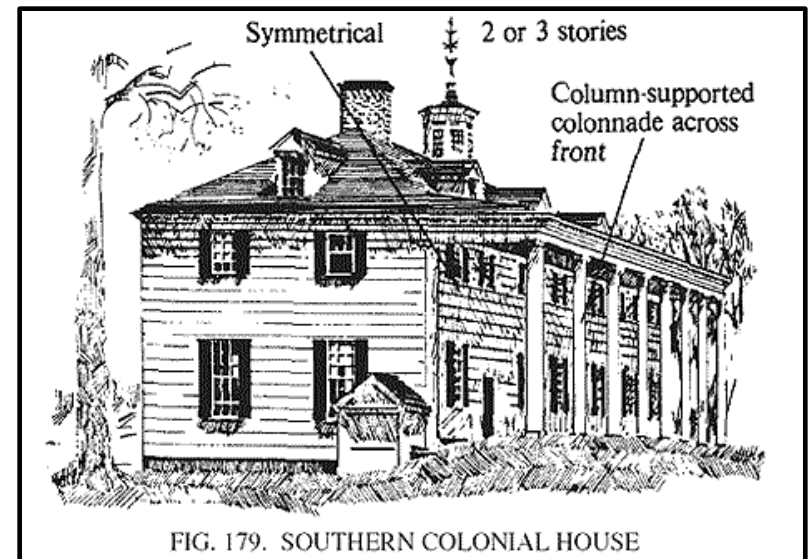
Greek Revival [1825-1860]

History:

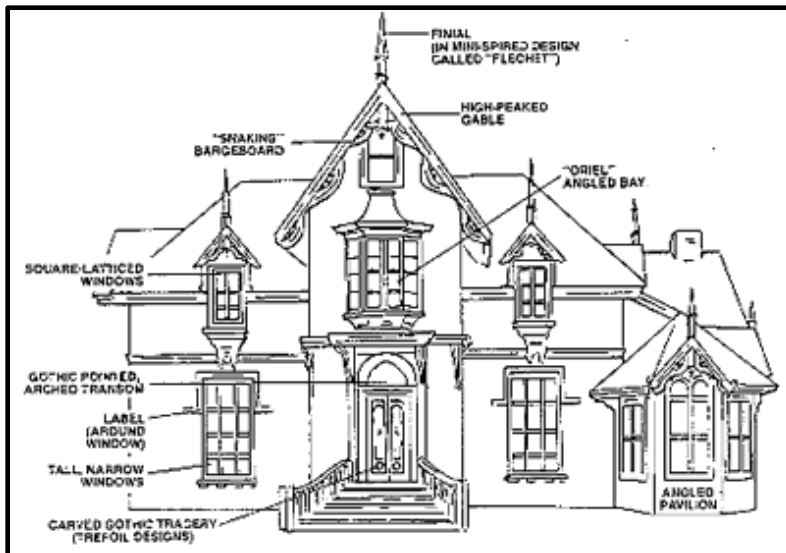
- Public buildings in Philadelphia started the Greek Revival architecture. Also called Southern Colonial, these houses began appearing all over the South because prosperous Americans believed ancient Greece symbolized democracy.

Characteristics:

- Pedimented gable
- Symmetrical shape
- Heavy cornice
- Bold, simple moldings
- Entry porch with columns
- Narrow windows around front door
- Decorative pilasters



Gothic Revival (Masonry) [1840-1880]



History:

- A Victorian style that borrowed characteristics from gothic cathedrals as well as other medieval architecture. Most frequently constructed of masonry which makes it uncommon due to the cost.

Characteristics:

- Pointed windows with decorative tracery
- Grouped chimneys
- Pinnacles
- Leaded glass
- Flat roofs with battlements, or gable roofs with parapets
- Oriel windows

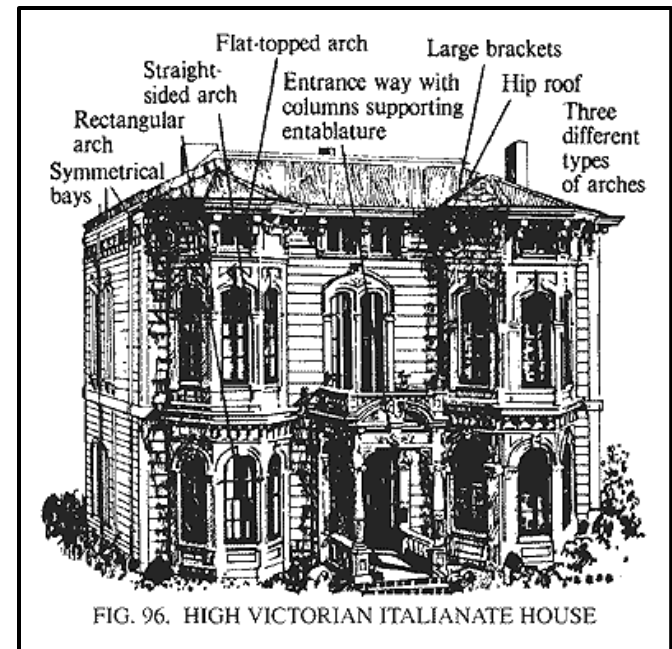
Italianate [1840-1885]

History:

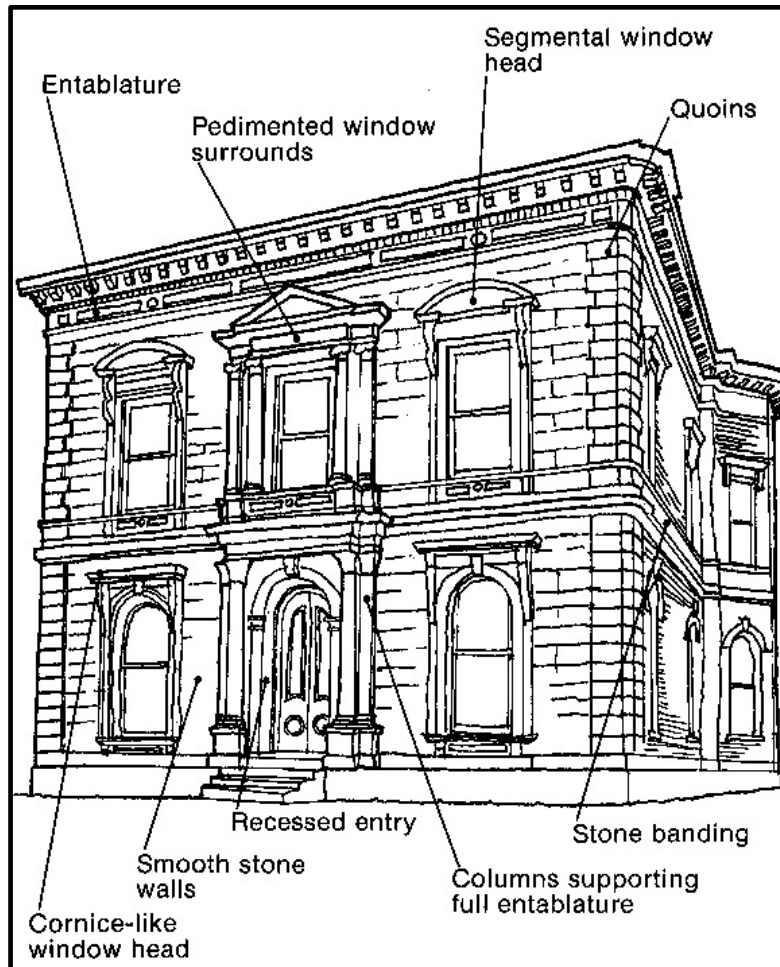
- In the 1840s, a movement called “the picturesque” started the Italianate style as builders began to design recreations of Italian Renaissance villas in England. It soon became one of the most popular house styles in the USA.

Characteristics:

- Low pitched or flat roof
- Balanced, symmetrical rectangular shape
- Tall appearance with 2-4 stories
- Wide, overhanging eaves
- Heavily molded double doors
- Side bay window



Renaissance Revival Style [1840-1915]



History:

- Based on the architecture of 16th century Renaissance Italy and France with elements barrowed from Greek and Roman architecture. Best suited for commercial buildings, public buildings, or homes for the wealthy due to how expensive they are.

Characteristics:

- Cube-shaped
- Balanced, symmetrical façade
- Smooth stone walls
- Low pitched hip or mansard roof
- Wide eaves with large brackets
- Horizontal banding between floors
- Segmental pediments
- Smaller square windows on top floor
- Columns
- Arched, recessed openings

Second Empire (Mansard) [1855-1885]

History:

- Modeled after the “opulent architecture” in Paris during Napoleon III’s reign. This style was sometimes used for government buildings in the United States.

Characteristics:

- Mansard roof
- Dormer windows
- Rounded cornices
- Brackets beneath eaves, balconies, and bay windows
- Patterned slate on roof
- Small entry porch
- Tall windows on first story

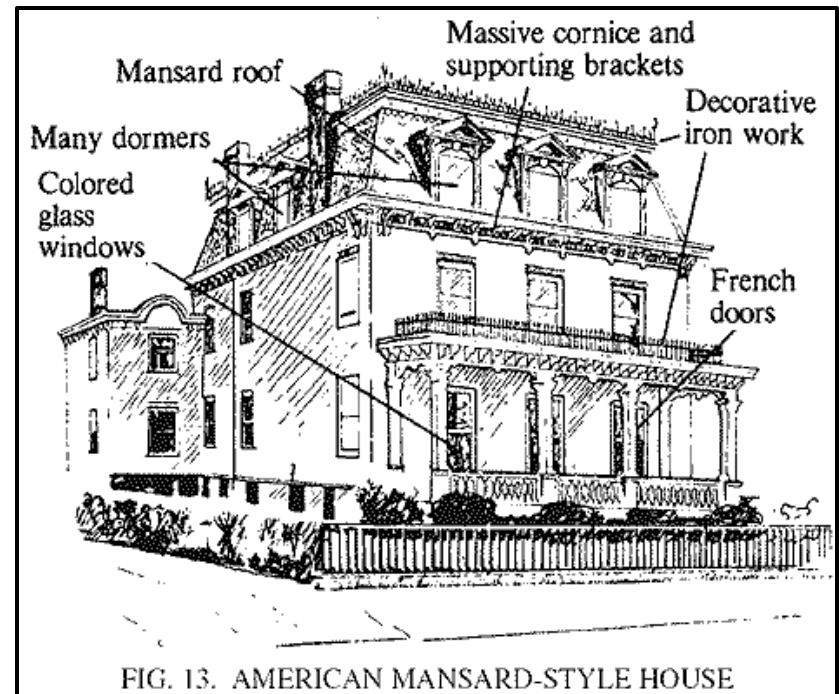
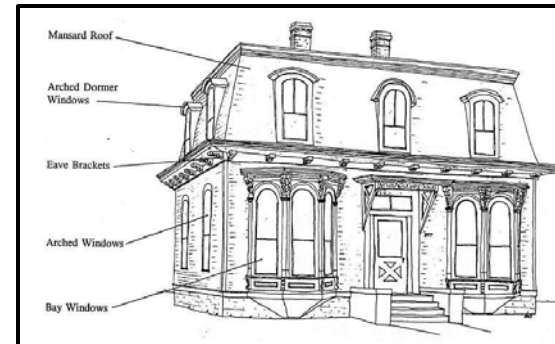
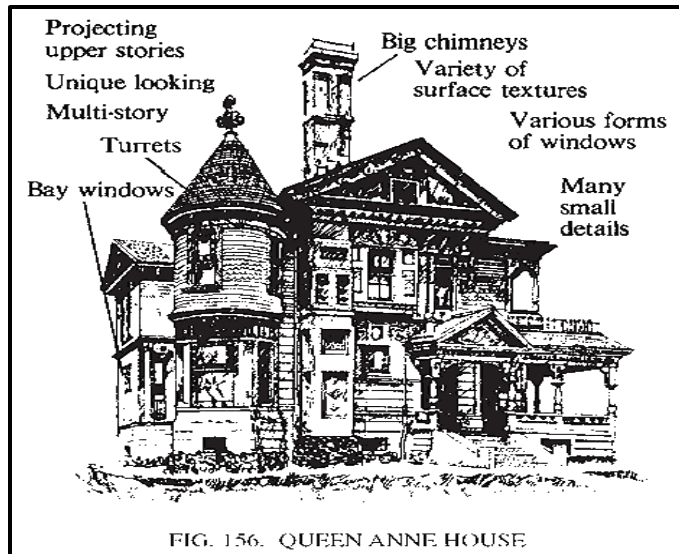


FIG. 13. AMERICAN MANSARD-STYLE HOUSE

Queen Anne [1880-1910]



History:

- Became popular in the United States during the industrial revolution. Not all houses in the Queen Anne style are lavishly decorated.

Characteristics:

- Steep roof
- Complicated, asymmetrical sides
- Front facing gable
- One story porch that extends to one or two sides of the house
- Round or square towers
- Bay windows
- Ornamental spindles and brackets
- Wall surfaces textured with decorative shingles, patterned masonry, or half-timbering

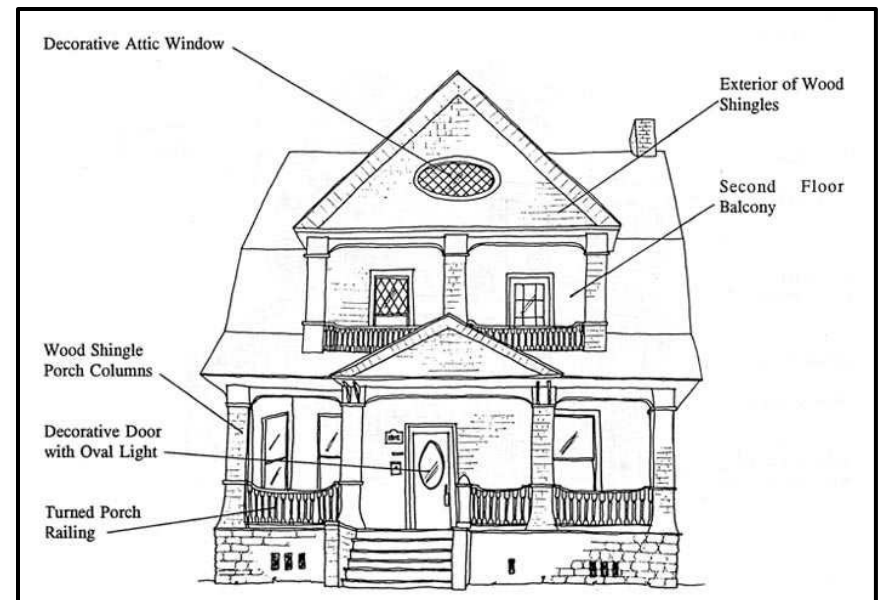
Shingle Style [1874-1910]

□ History:

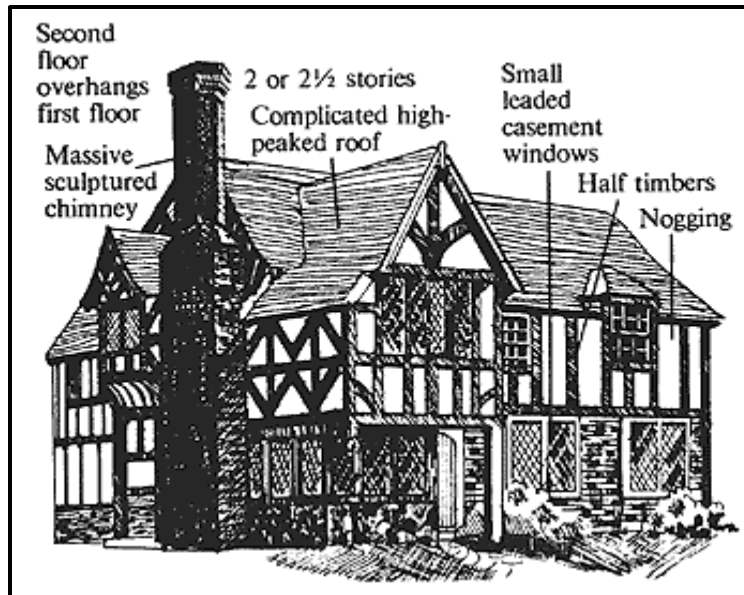
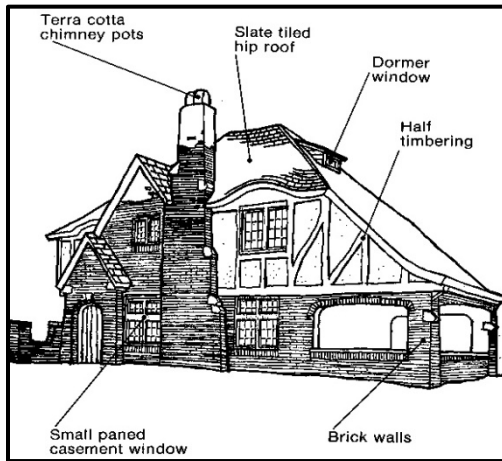
- Popular during the victorian era, shingle style houses borrow characteristics from other house styles such as Tudor, Gothic, Stick, and Queen Anne.

□ Characteristics:

- Continuous wood shingles on siding and roof
- Irregular roof line
- Cross gables
- Eaves on several levels
- Porches
- Asymmetrical floor plan
- Palladian windows



Tudor Revival [1890-Present]



History:

- Originally built in the 1500's in England, but in the United States they are designed to look more modern. They sometimes resemble the Queen Anne style, and are also sometimes referred to as the Medieval Revival style.

Characteristics:

- Decorative half timbering
- Steeply pitched roof
- Prominent gable ends
- Tall, narrow windows
- Small window panes
- Massive chimneys, often topped with decorative chimney tops

Art Modern [1930-1950]

□ History:

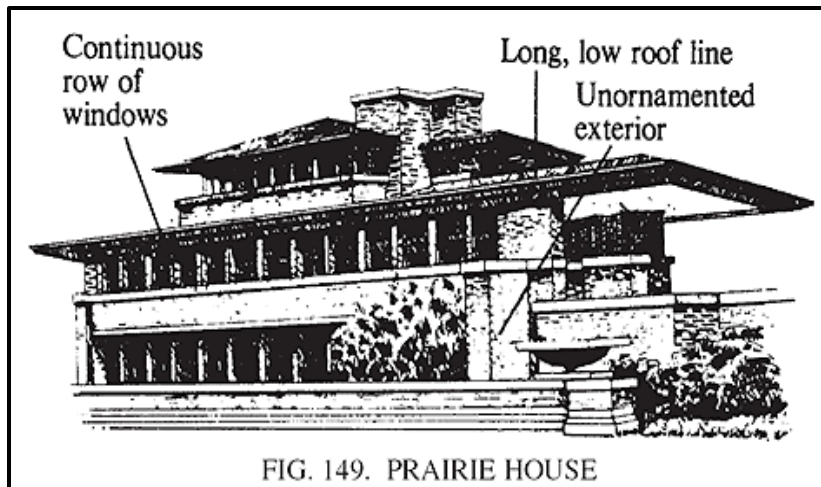
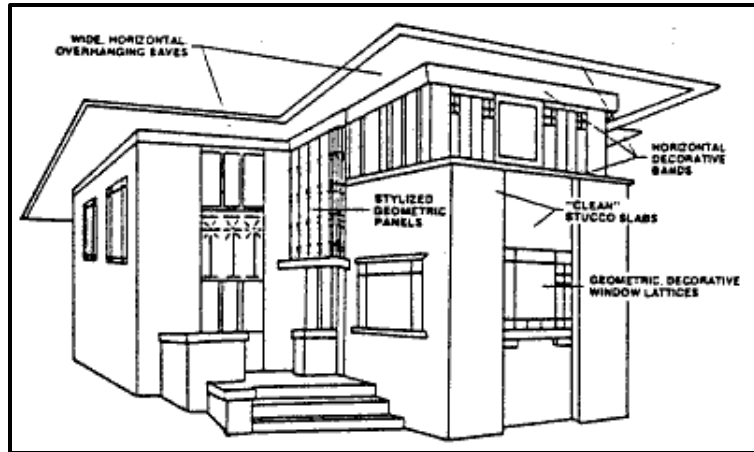
- Originated from the Bauhaus movement that began in Germany. The Bauhaus style ideas spread across the world and inspired the International Style in the United States.

□ Characteristics:

- Asymmetrical
- Low, horizontal shape
- Flat roof
- No cornices or eaves
- Smooth, white walls
- Streamlined appearance
- Rounded corners
- Mirrored panels
- Open floor plans
- Windows in horizontal rows
- Aluminum and steel window and door trim
- Steel blustrades



Prairie Style [1893-1920]



History:

- Frank Lloyd Wright began to design this style housing, and they were named after his house of this style which he titled, *A Home in a Prairie Town*.

Characteristics:

- Low pitched roof
- Overhanging eaves
- Horizontal lines
- Central chimney
- Open floor plan
- Celestory windows

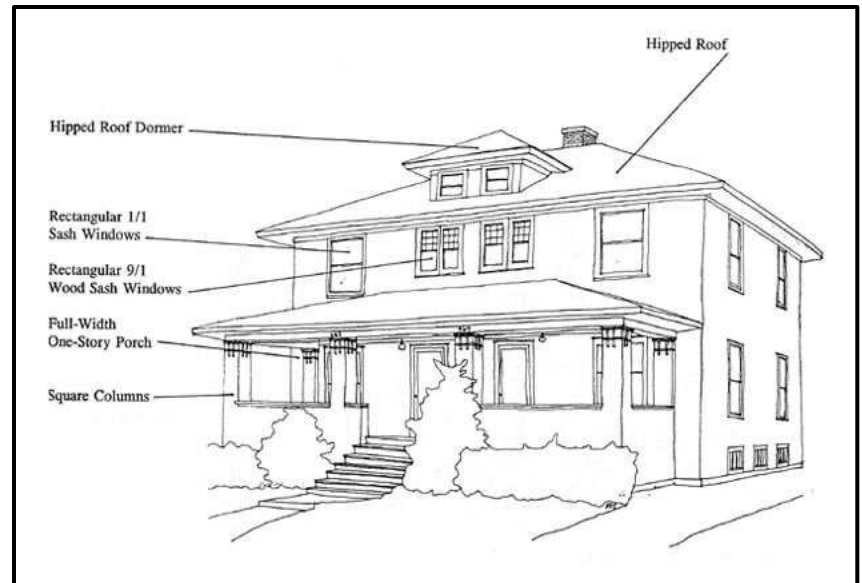
American Foursquare [1895-1930]

□ History:

- Became popular after the Victorian era and was originally designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

□ Characteristics:

- Simple box shape
- 2 ½ stories high
- Low hipped roof with deep overhang
- Large central dormer
- Full width porch with wide stairs
- Brink, stone, stucco, concrete block, or wood siding



Arts & Crafts (Craftsman) [1905-1930]



History:

- John Ruskin, William Morris, and Philip Wed launched the Arts and Crafts movement in the 1880's. This movement pushed the houses to be made of simple forms and natural materials.

Characteristics:

- Wood, stone, or stucco siding
- Low pitched roof
- Wide eaves with triangular brackets
- Exposed roof rafters
- Porch with thick stone columns
- Beamed ceilings
- Numerous windows
- Dark wood wainscoting and moldings

Bungalow [1905-1930]

History:

- First one in American was designed by William Biggins Preston. The style has roots from India, as it was the British who adopted Indian single-family homes called *bangala* or *bangla* as their summer homes.

Characteristics:

- 1 ½ stories
- Most of the living space is on the ground floor
- Low pitched roof and horizontal shape
- Living room at center
- Connecting rooms without hallways
- Efficient floor plan
- Built in cabinets, shelves, and seats.



Pueblo Revival [1912-Present]

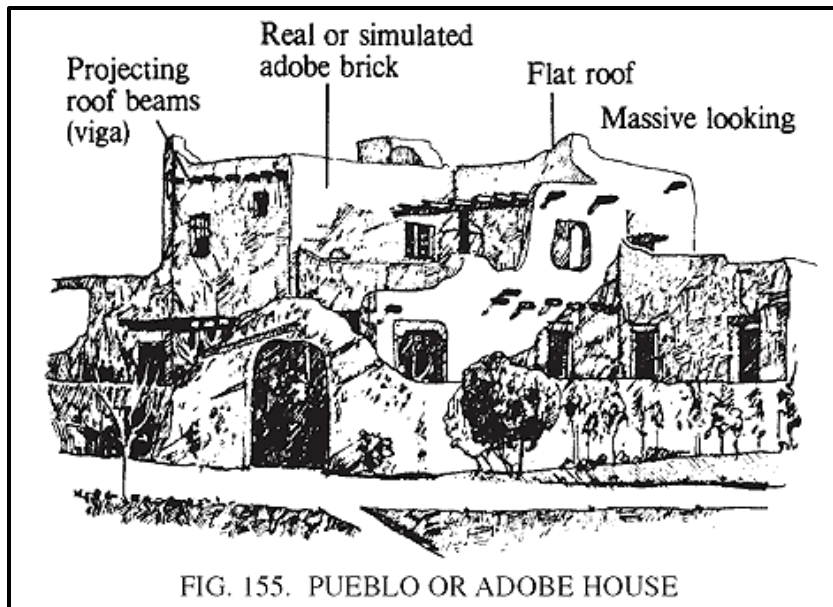
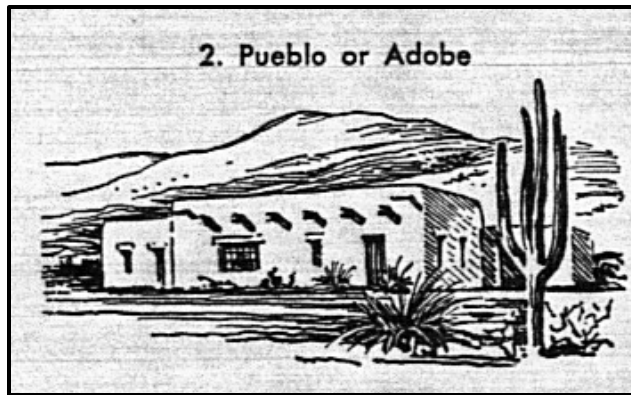


FIG. 155. PUEBLO OR ADOBE HOUSE

- History:
 - ▣ Inspired by adobe structures of ancient tribes that were eco-friendly and practical in dry climates.
- Characteristics:
 - ▣ Massive, round edged walls made with adobe
 - ▣ Flat roof with no overhang
 - ▣ Stepped levels
 - ▣ Deep windows and door openings
 - ▣ Simple windows
 - ▣ Brick, wood, or flagstone floors
 - ▣ Spouts in the parapet to direct rainwater
 - ▣ Heavy timbers extending through the walls to support the roof

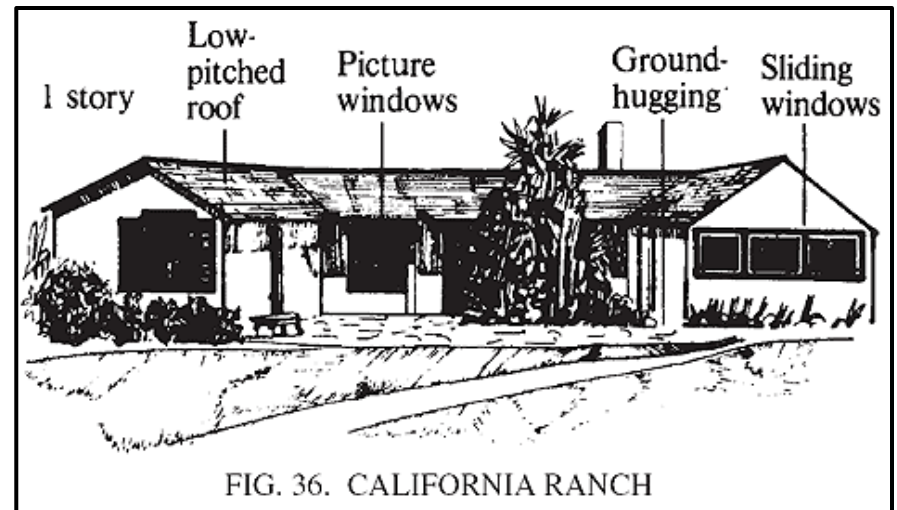
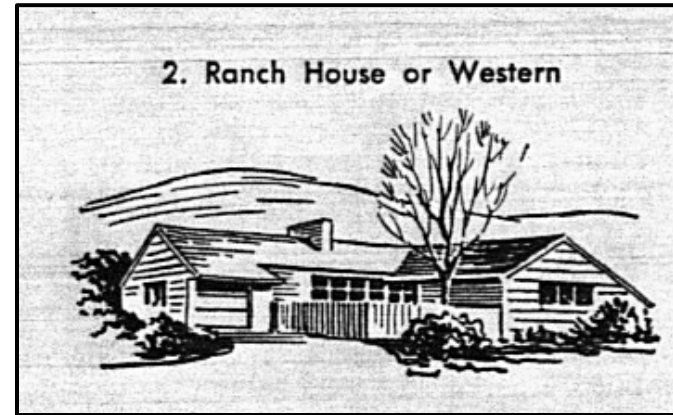
Ranch Style [1945-1980]

History:

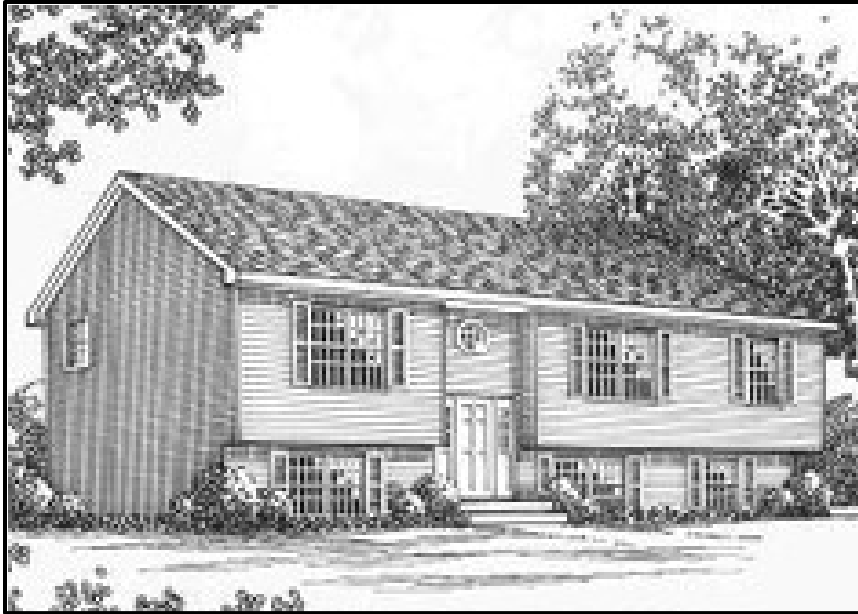
- Inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's bungalow and prairie styled houses. The first ranch style house in America was built in San Diego, California in 1932.

Characteristics:

- Single story
- Low pitched gable roof
- Deep set eaves
- Horizontal, rambling layout
- Large windows
- Attached garage
- Simple floor plans
- Built from natural materials
- Lack of decorative detailing



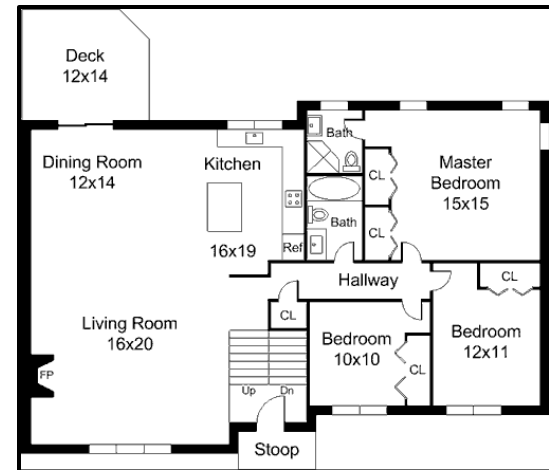
Raised Ranch Style [1945-1980]



- History:
 - This style has taken on many different forms as time continues to pass. Neo-Mediterranean, and Neo-Colonial styles are applied to raised ranch styles as well as other contemporary styles.
- Characteristics:
 - Two stories
 - Attached garage
 - Low pitched gable roof
 - Asymmetrical
 - Large windows
 - Sliding glass doors leading to back yard patio
 - Little decorative detailing

Split-Level Raised Ranch [1945-1980's]

- History:
 - Popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright who believed in half floors that he thought would bend naturally with the landscape.
- Characteristics:
 - The front door opens to a landing. Facing the door, one short flight of stairs leads down. A parallel flight leads up.
 - The front door opens into an entry wing or foyer apart from the main house
 - The front door opens directly to the main living area
 - The front door opens on the lowest level, entering a garage or a mudroom



Eichler Houses [1949-1974]

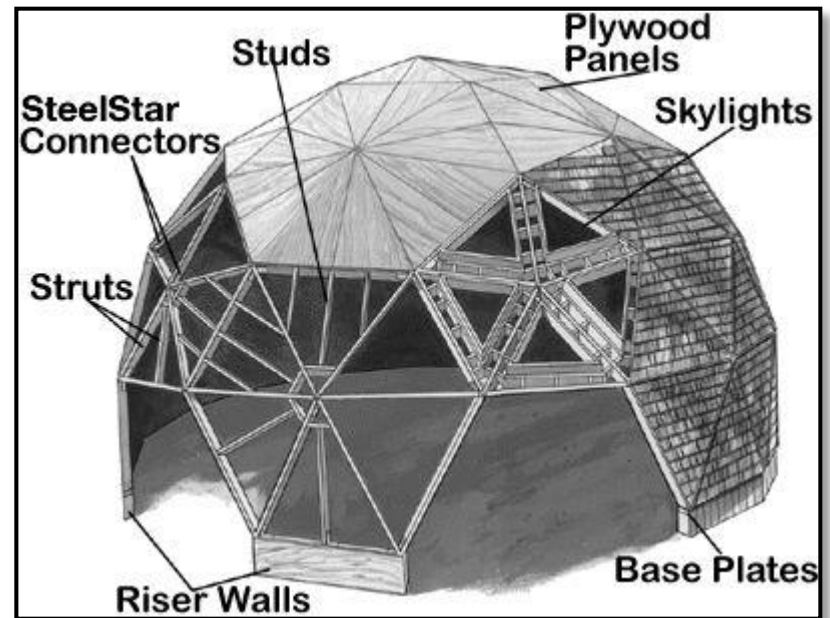


- History;
 - Designed by Joseph eichler. Over 11,000 houses of this style were constructed from 1949-1974 in the united states.
- Characteristics:
 - Post and beam construction
 - Concrete slab foundation
 - Long front façade with attached carport
 - An open-air courtyard at the entrance
 - Floor-to-ceiling windows
 - Sliding glass doors
 - Radiant heat in the floors
 - Exposed ceiling beams

Geodesic Dome [1954-Present]

□ History:

- Considered the world's strongest, most economical, lightweight structure, the Geodesic dome was designed by Buckminster Fuller in 1954.
- The design was patented in 1965.
- They are ideal for:
 - Emergency housing
 - Mobile shelters
 - Military camps
 - Also adopted as upscale housing



Neo-Eclectic [1965-Present]



□ History:

- The design was inspired by a rebellion against modernism in the late 1960's. They are sometimes called “postmodern” houses as well.

□ Characteristics:

- Historic style imitates using modern materials like vinyl or imitation stone
- Details from several historic styles combined
- Details from several cultures combined
- Brick, stone, vinyl, and composite materials combined

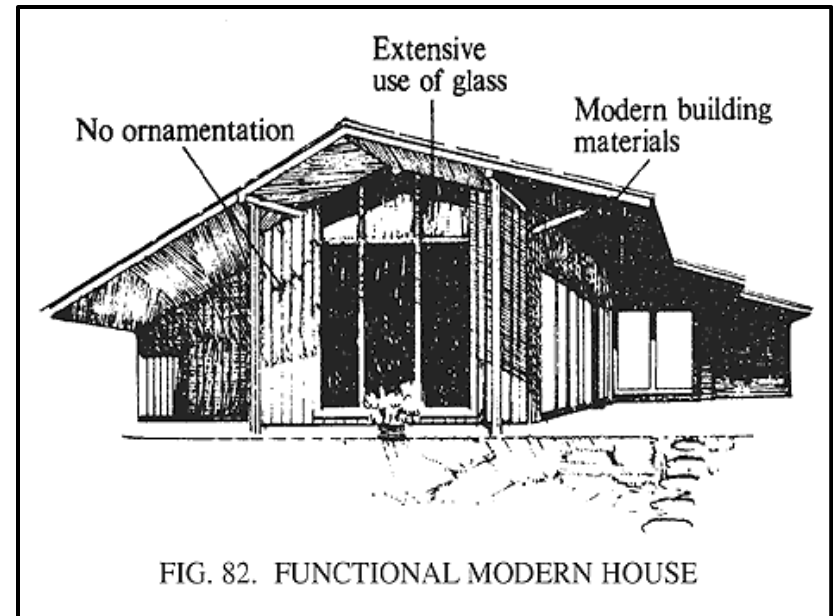
Contemporary [1965-Present]

□ History:

- Also referred to as a “neoeclectic” style home.

□ Characteristics:

- Odd, irregular shape
- Lack of ornamentation
- Tall, oversized windows, some with trapezoid shapes
- Open floor plan
- Natural materials such as cedar or stone
- Harmony with the surrounding landscape



Postmodern (Pomo) [1965-Present]



- History:
 - ▣ The style evolved from modernism, and is unique in that it is hard to find two postmodern houses that are the same because they are so irregular.
- Characteristics:
 - ▣ Sense of “anything goes” : forms filled with humor, irony, ambiguity, contradiction
 - ▣ Juxtaposition of styles
 - ▣ Exaggerated or abstract traditional detailing
 - ▣ Materials or decorations drawn from far away sources

Monolithic Dome [1975-Present]

- History:

- ❑ The style of a dome dates back to prehistoric times. The modern steel and concrete domes were created by designer David B. South.

□ **Characteristics:**

- Use have as much steel or concrete as traditional buildings
- Resistant to wind and storm damage
- Move with the ground during an earthquake,
 - Would not collapse
- Cant be damaged by fire, rot, or insects
- Energy efficient due to the thermal mass

