

STYLE GUIDE: Public & Commercial



Federal (1800-1840)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Flat, unadorned wall surfaces
- ◆ Side-gabled or hipped roof
- ◆ Multi-pane windows



Gothic Revival (1850-1920)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Vertical emphasis
- ◆ Steeply pitched gable roof
- ◆ Pointed arches over windows



Greek Revival (1840-1860)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Simple, symmetrical form
- ◆ Three-part design – base, columns and pediment
- ◆ Sidelights and transom at entry



Italianate (1850-1890)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Vertical orientation – multi-story
- ◆ Tall, narrow windows, often arched and with ornamental window hoods
- ◆ Decorative cornice with brackets



Second Empire (1860-1885)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Mansard roof
- ◆ Dormer windows
- ◆ Rich ornamentation, often including decorative window hoods and elaborate entry



Neoclassical (1895-1930)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Classical elements – columns, round arches, heavy entablature
- ◆ Elaborately detailed, often with sculptural elements
- ◆ Symmetrical



Queen Anne (1885-1905)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Variety of forms, textures and materials
- ◆ May include towers, turrets or oriel windows
- ◆ Lots of ornamental detail
- ◆ Often asymmetrical



19th century functional (1850-1900)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Open storefront with lots of glass
- ◆ Vertical emphasis – typically two or more stories
- ◆ Simplified ornament



Art Deco (1925-1940)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Simple building form with vertical emphasis
- ◆ Flat roof
- ◆ Geometric details, stylized floral motifs



20th century functional (1900-1940)

Character-defining features:

- ◆ Open storefront with lots of glass
- ◆ Horizontal emphasis – typically one story
- ◆ Minimal ornament