

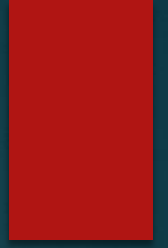


MSNHA Architecture Education Packet

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Introduction

- What is architecture?
 - **Architecture** is the style or design of a building
 - **Vernacular Architecture:** architecture created by and for the use of local people that responds to local methods of building construction, local climates, and local living needs and traditions
- Why should we study architecture?
 - It is a part of our cultural history

Architectural Terms

Architectural Terms: Basic

□ **Gable:** the triangular part of an exterior wall



□ **Pediment:** a triangular piece situated over a door or window



Architectural Terms: Windows

- **Bay Window:** located within a curved projection of a building



- **Dormer Window:** located in a sloping roof



Architectural Terms: Windows

- **Gabled Window:** located in a gable (triangular part of wall)



- **Palladian Window:** flanked by two smaller, non-arched windows



Architectural Terms: Windows

- **Fanlight:** a semi-circular window found over entrance doors



- **Sidelight:** a fixed window positioned to the side of a doorway



Architectural Terms: Roofs

□ **Flat Roof:** a roof without slopes



□ **Hipped Roof:** a roof with four sloped sides



Architectural Terms: Roofs

□ **Gabled Roof:** a roof with two pitched slopes; ends in a gable



□ **Shed Roof:** a roof with one slope



Architectural Terms: Supportive

□ **Buttress:** an exterior support which strengthens a wall



□ **Cantilevered:** supported at only one end



Architectural Terms: Exterior

- **Cupola:** a small dome, or hexagonal or octagonal tower, located at the top of a building
- **Turret:** a small tower
- **Veranda:** a large porch, usually roofed and partly enclosed



Architectural Terms: Decoration

□ **Battlement:** a designed wall that looks like upside down teeth used for protection and decoration



□ **Quoin:** the finished stones or brick accentuating the corners of a building



Architectural Styles

Log Construction: Dog Trot

1700s-1860s

History

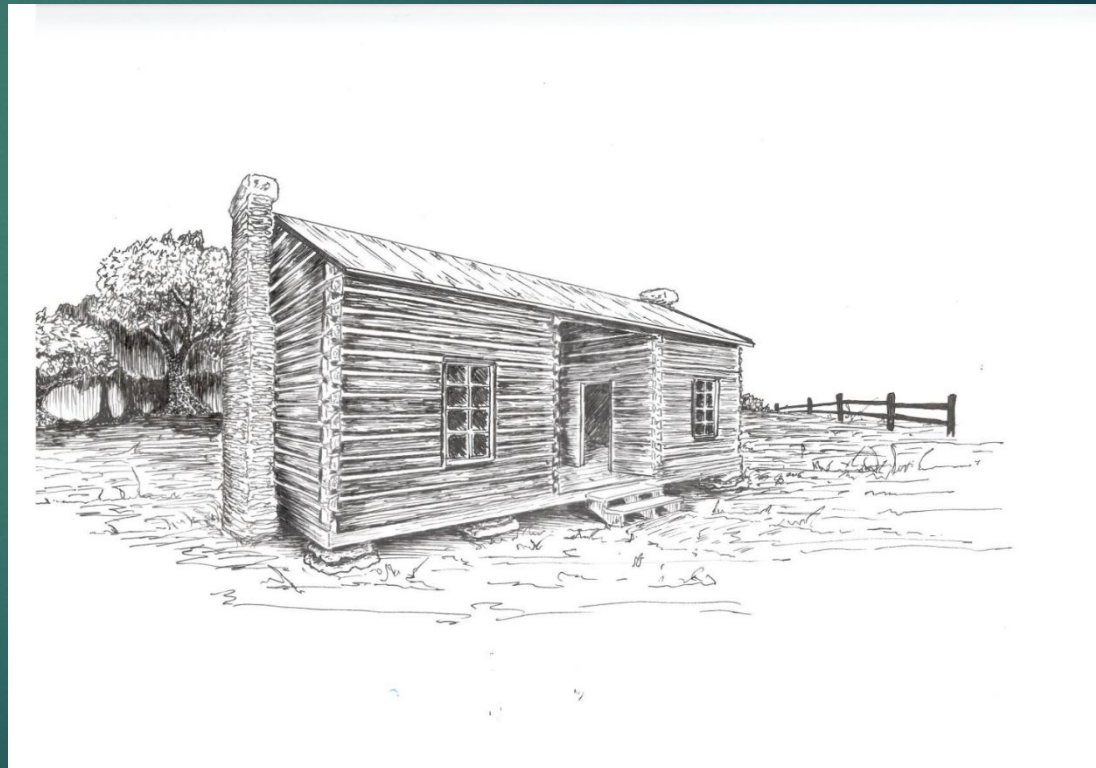
- - Log construction was all but universal during the days of settlement in the Shoals. The most popular log structure was the dogtrot-style house. The open-passage dogtrot house was the dwelling of the common man in antebellum Alabama.
- - Dogtrot homes were also located on large plantations and often used as slave-quarters.

Characteristics

- - Open-ended central hall
- - One to one-and-a-half stories
- - Exterior chimneys at each gable end

Examples

- The Joe Wheeler Plantation, Courtland
- The Beaty House Slave Quarters, Athens



Tidewater Cottage

1800-1860s

History

- - Many wealthy settlers from Virginia and North Carolina built houses in Alabama similar to the architectural styles they left behind. The Tidewater-type cottage was one of the more distinctive of these.

Characteristics

- - Large gable chimneys
- - Steep gable roof
- - Often punctuated by dormer windows
- - Center-hall plan and hall-and-parlor arrangements

Examples

- Bride's Hill, Lawrence County
- Peter Armistead House, Lauderdale County
- Ivy Green, Tuscumbia



“T” House

1810-1860s

History

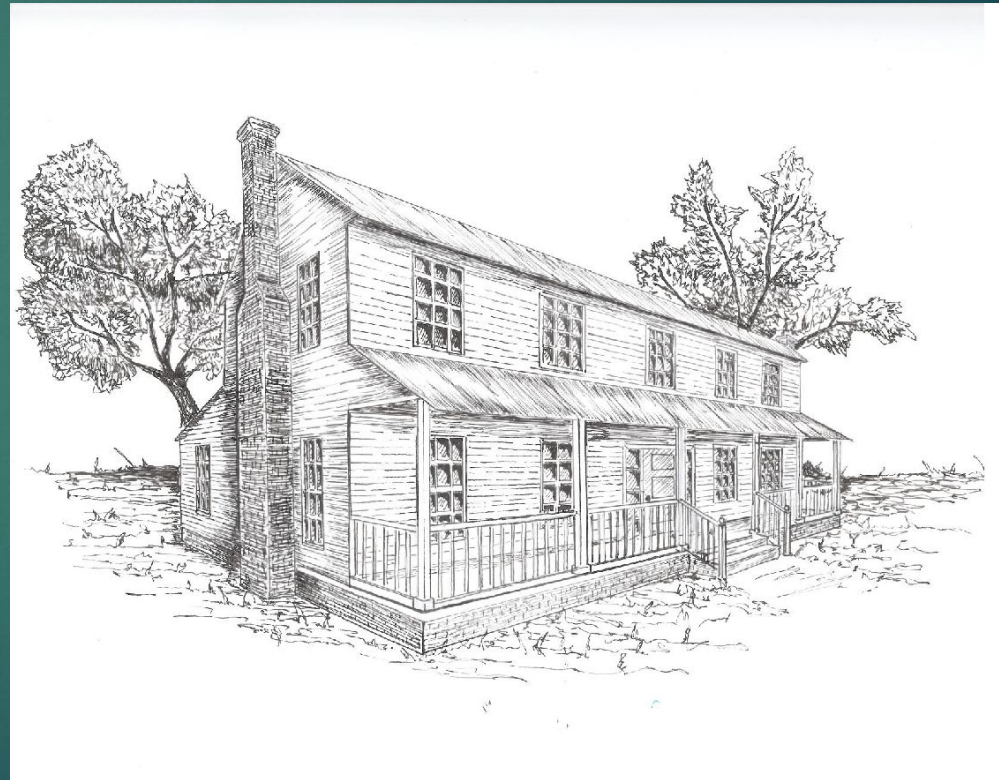
- - The “T” house evolved from seventeenth-century English vernacular architecture and versions of this type which were brought over to America.

Characteristics

- - One room deep, two stories tall
- - Hipped roof
- - Gabled chimneys
- - Columned front porch
- - Pediment entrance

Examples

- Trotter-McMahon House, Lawrence County
- Locust Hill, Tuscumbia
- Wheeler Home, Courtland



Federal

1810s-1850s

History

- -The cotton boom enjoyed by the Shoals region at this period fueled the construction of Federal style homes in the area.
- - Refers to a blend of contemporary English and Continental influences with elements of Georgian Colonial architecture

Characteristics

- - Symmetrical façade
- - Low-hipped roofs
- - Palladian and dormer windows
- - Fanlight above entrance
- - Small portico
- - Gabled chimneys

Examples

- Mapleton, Florence
- The Sherrod House, Hillsboro
- Somerville Courthouse, Somerville



Greek Revival

1830s-1860s

History

- - Greek Revival architecture sought to establish a lineage between the democracy of America and that of its founders in ancient Greece.
- - Linked with large plantation homes.

Characteristics

- - Symmetrical façade
- - Greek columned portico
- - Gabled or hipped roof
- - Paneled doors with sidelights
- - Pediment gable ends

Examples

- Founders Hall at Athens State University, Limestone County
- Barton Hall, Colbert County
- The Beaty-Mason House, Athens



Gothic Revival

1840s-1880s

History

- - A romantic attempt to rediscover the English Middle Ages.
- - Gothic Revival broke the trend of rigid geometric nature of classicism.

Characteristics

- - Pointed arches above windows
- - Hipped roof
- - Battlements
- - Buttresses
- - Towers and turrets

Examples

- Wesleyan Hall on the campus of the University of North Alabama, Florence
- The Oaks, Tusculumbia
- Masonic Lodge, Athens



Italianate

1840-1890s

History

- - The Italianate style first appeared in Alabama around 1850.
- - It was thought that the Italy's architecture would be especially suited for the hot Alabama summers.

Characteristics

- - Symmetrical façade
- - Low pitched hipped roofs
- - Rectangular cupolas
- - Tall, narrow eye-browed windows
- - Overhanging eaves
- - Two or three stories tall
- - Bay windows

Examples

- Lackey House, Leighton
- Southall Drugs, Florence
- Sheffield Downtown Commercial District, Sheffield



Queen Anne

1880-1910s

History

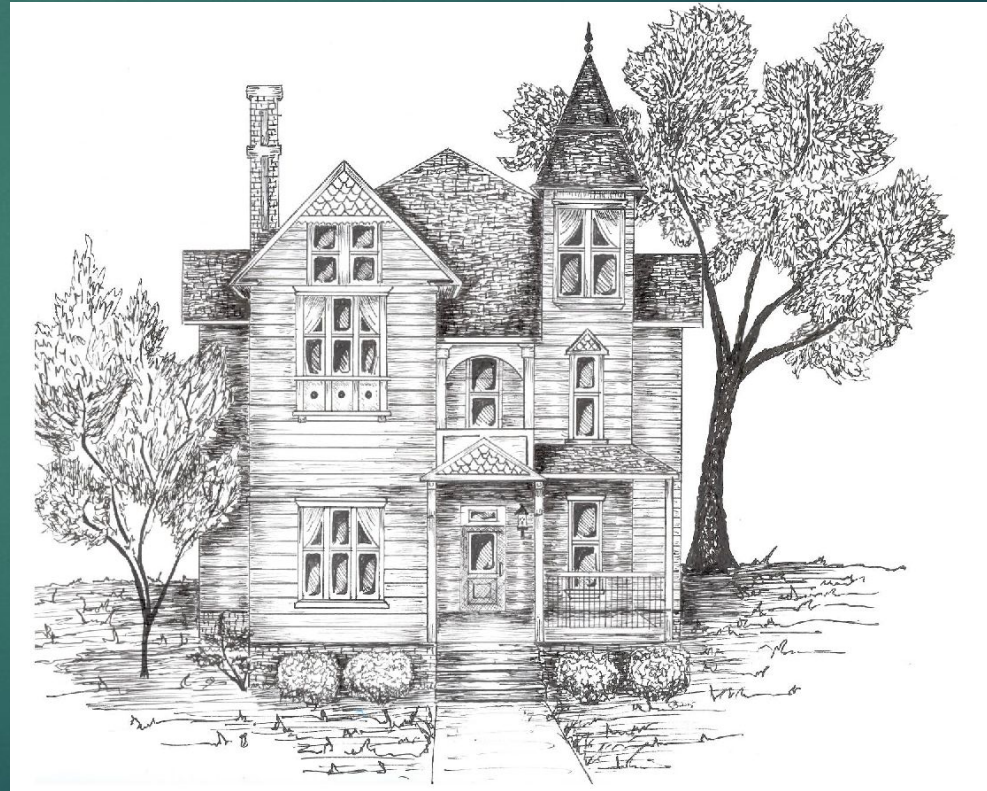
- - The Queen Anne style was originally conceived as the American response to the Old English or Queen Anne revival that began in Great Britain around 1860.
- - The popularity of the style coincided with the 1880's-1890's economic boom in Alabama.

Characteristics

- - Asymmetrical façade
- - Hipped roof
- - Tall chimney
- - Bay and dormer windows
- - A circular tower
- - Pediment entrance
- - Gable-end porches and balconies
- - Decorative shingles, stained glass, and bold colors

Examples

- The Chambers-Robison House, Sheffield
- Cherry Street Historic District, Florence
- Wood Avenue Historic District, Florence



Colonial Revival

1880s-1950s

History

- - Colonial Revival architecture was a nationalistic design movement in the United States that sought to revive elements of the architectural style, garden design, and interior design of Neoclassical colonial architecture.

Characteristics

- - Hipped roof
- - Dormer windows
- - Palladian windows
- - Columned entrance porch
- - Entrance door with sidelights
- - Tall gabled chimneys

Examples

- Wilson Park Houses, Florence
- Wood Avenue Historic District, Florence
- Courtland Historic District, Lawrence County



Arts & Craft Movement

1890s-1950s

History

- - The movement was an approach to architectural design as a counter reaction against the excessiveness of Victorian architecture and the plain designs that emerged during the Industrial Revolution.
- - Emphasized the value of the craftsman and stressed directness, simplicity, and harmony.

Characteristics

- - Gabled roofs
- - Overhanging eaves
- - Materials of wood, stucco, stone
- - Columned front porches
- - Cantilevers

Examples

- Rosenbaum House, Florence
- E.L. Newman Lustron House, Sheffield
- Albany Heritage Neighborhood Historic District, Decatur



Class Discussion Questions

- ▶ What are factors that caused architecture to change over time?
- ▶ Does your current home fit in any of the styles mentioned?
 - ▶ Which one?
- ▶ What is your favorite architectural style?
 - ▶ Why?