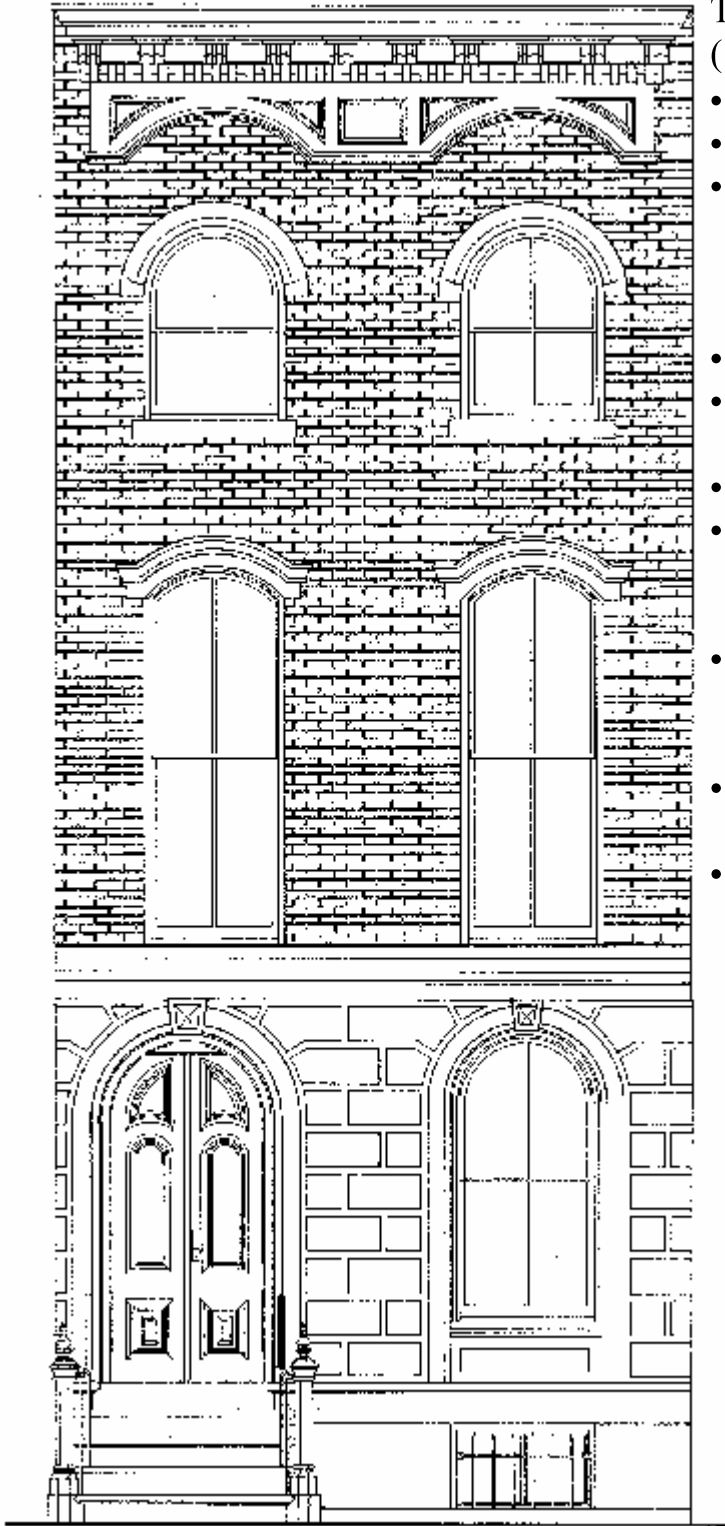


Rowhouse Styles



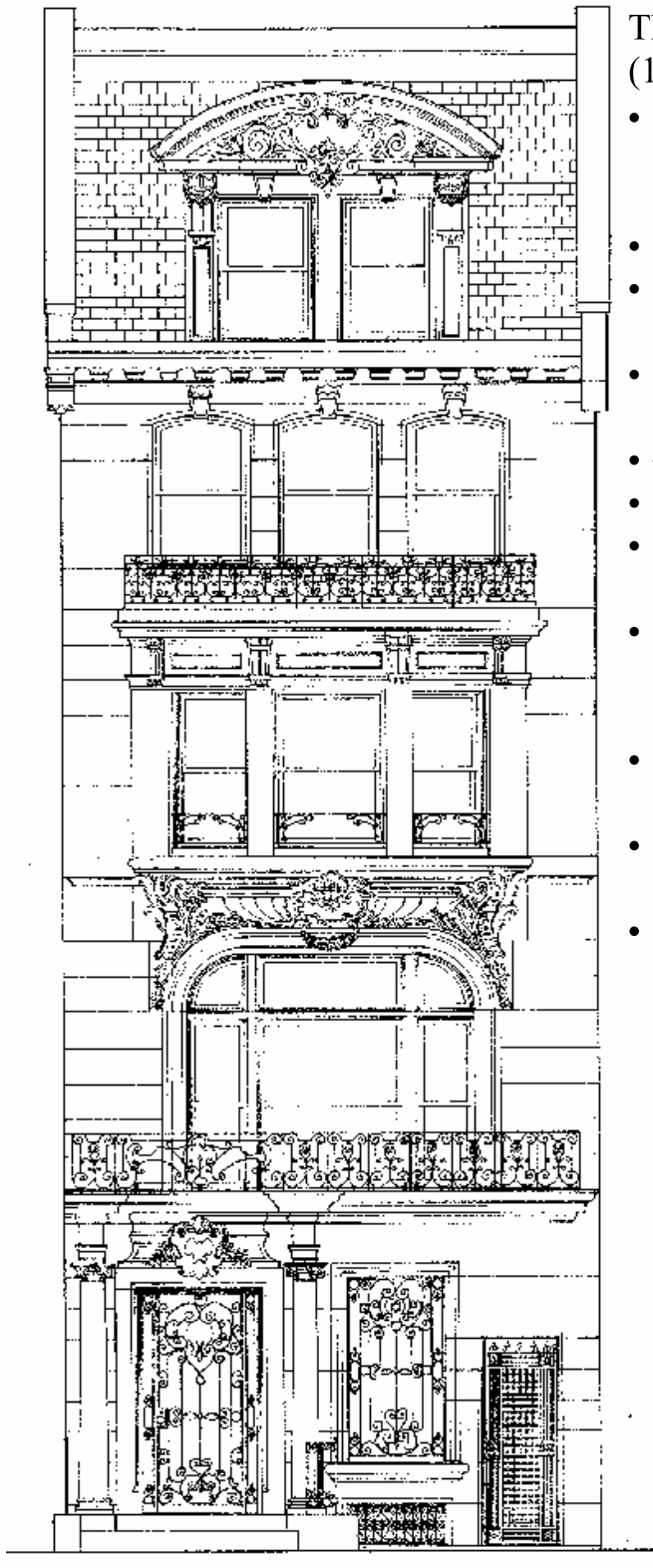
Anglo-Italianate Style



The Anglo-Italianate Style
(1840-1860)

- Three to five stories high;
- Narrow width;
- Rusticated brownstone basement and first story with smooth brownstone or brick upper facade;
- Low stoop;
- Round-headed, double leaf wood door with arched panels;
- Round-arched door surround;
- Square-headed, round-arch, or segmental-headed window openings;
- Two-over-two, one-over one, or multi-paned wood windows;
- Simple brownstone window lintels and sills; and
- Bracketed cornice with recessed panels and an arched fascia.

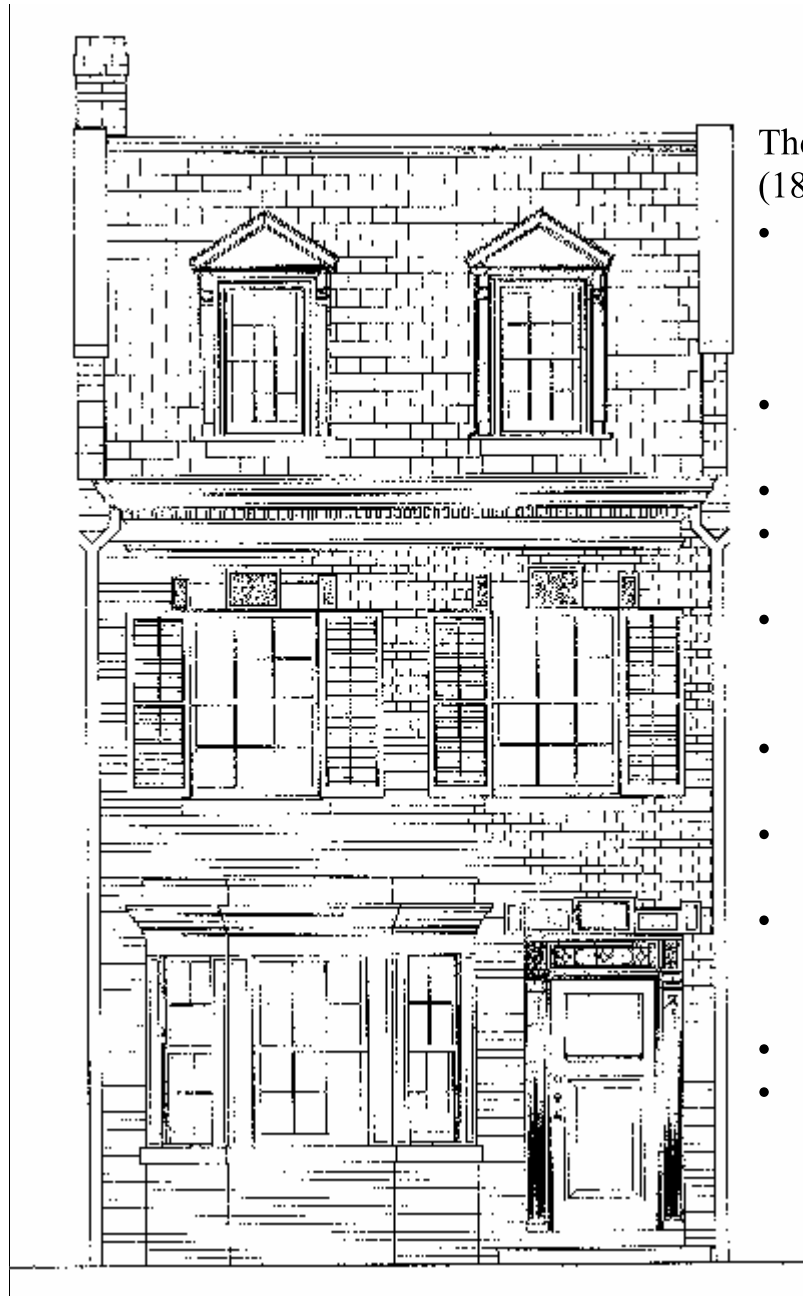
Beaux-Arts Style



The Beaux-Arts Style (1890-1920)

- Characterized by an academic classicism, symmetry of design, and an ordered, uniform appearance;
- Five stories high;
- Steep mansard roof with ornate dormers, or flat or low-pitched roof;
- White marble, limestone, or a light color brick facade;
- Bold, three-dimensional stone carving;
- Use of cartouches as ornament;
- Lacks high stoop, entrance door is one or two steps above the sidewalk;
- Main floor is often one floor above the entrance and usually has large windows with balconies;
- Double-hung and casement wood windows;
- Curved or three-sided projecting bay windows; and
- Sheet metal cornice with console brackets embellished with friezes.

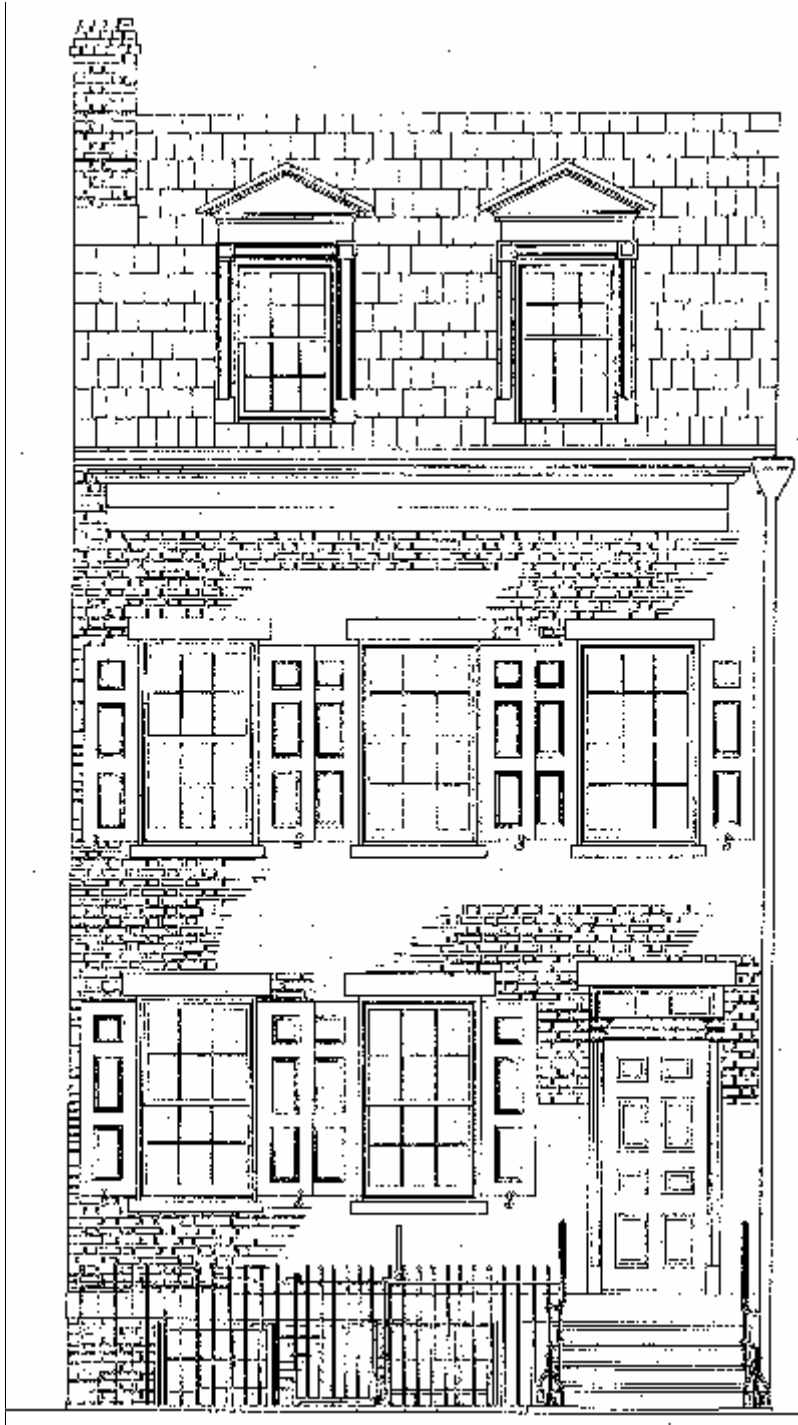
Colonial Revival Style



The Colonial Revival Style (1880-1930)

- Characterized by the use of colonial design motifs, a combination of elements from the Federal and Greek Revival styles;
- Symmetrical red brick facade laid in Flemish bond;
- High stoop or simple steps;
- Stone trim around doorway and windows;
- Six or eight paneled wood door with leaded fanlight or rectangular sidelights and transom;
- Simple iron handrails and fences;
- Multi-pane, double-hung wood windows;
- Classical details often include urns, festoons, and broken pediments;
- Delicate, slender moldings; and
- Simple cornice.

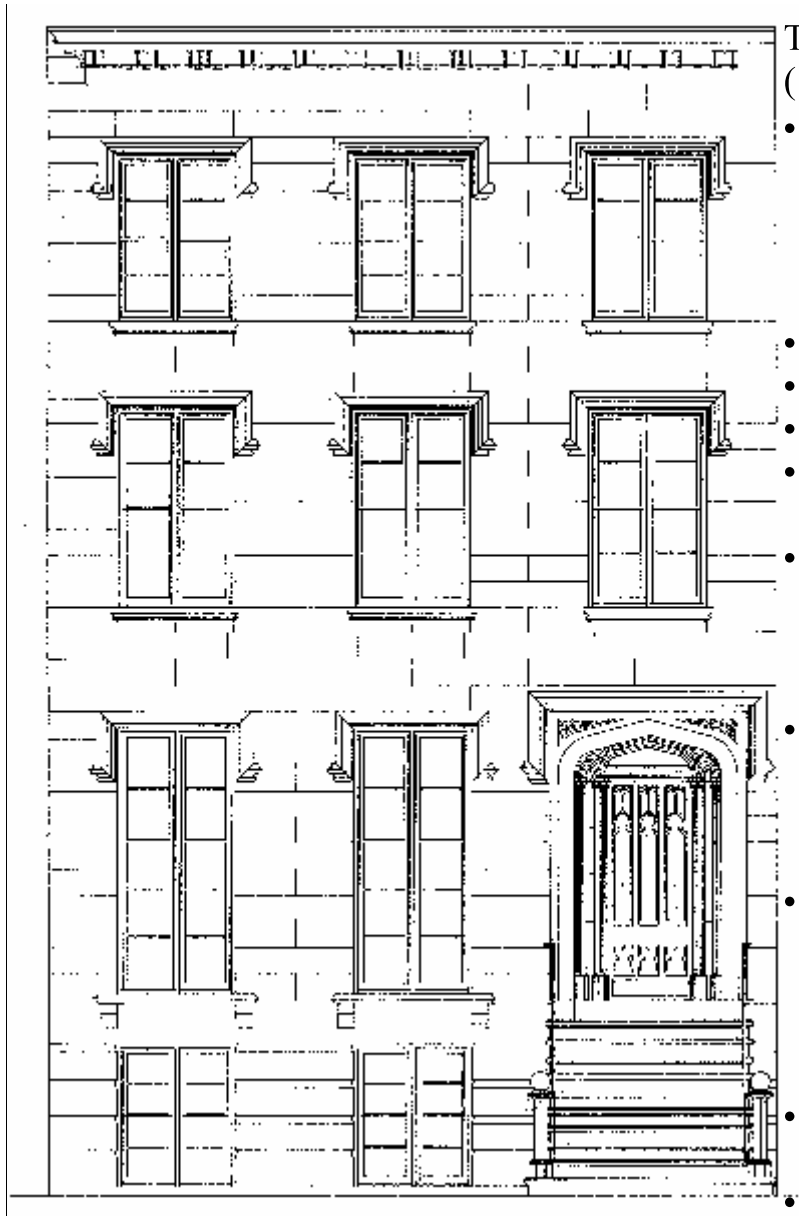
Federal Style



The Federal Style (1800-1835)

- Characterized by modest scale and simple architectural ornament inspired by ancient Greek and Roman architecture;
- Two to three stories high with basement and attic half-story with dormer windows;
- -Metal or slate peaked roof;
- -Brownstone base with red brick upper facade (laid in Flemish bond);
- Low stoop with wrought-iron handrails, fence, and newels;
- Six or eight-panelled wood entrance door, sometimes with a leaded transom, side-lights, and colonettes;
- Six-over-six double-hung wood windows (often flanked by paneled shutters);
- Stone window sills and paneled stone window lintels; and
- Classical wood cornice with dentils, modillions, and moldings.

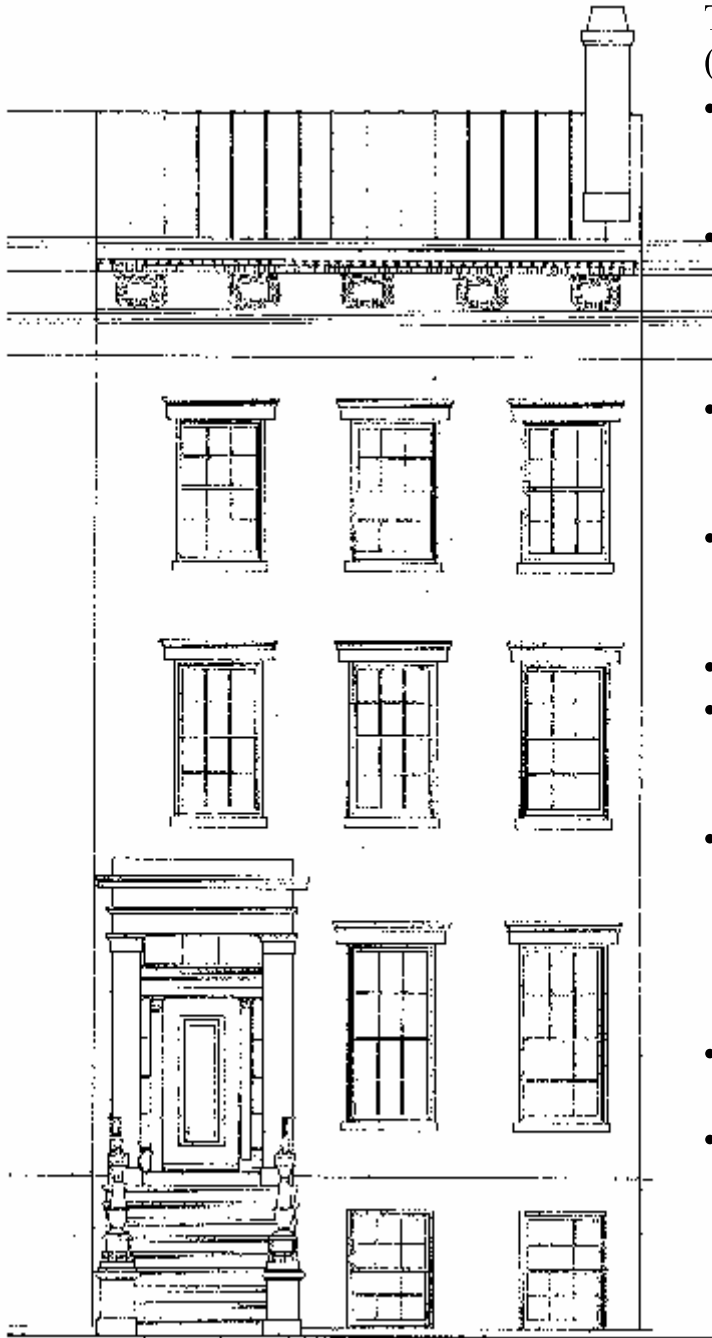
Gothic Revival Style



The Gothic Revival Style (1840-1860)

- Characterized by architectural elements inspired by organic and natural forms, medievalism, and the picturesque;
- Bold, projecting ornament;
- Three stories plus basement;
- Flat roof;
- Brick with brownstone trim or full brownstone facade;
- -Stoop of medium height with cast-iron handrails, fence, and newels with elaborate gothic motifs;
- Recessed doorway with paneled wood door with pointed arches and occasional trefoils or quatrefoils;
- Door surmounted by horizontal hood molding or low Tudor arch or combination of the two with foliated spandrel carving;
- Picturesque hood stone window lintels;
- Multi-paned double-hung wood windows or multi-paned wood cadement windows; and
- Plain Greek Revival style or boldly projecting Italianate

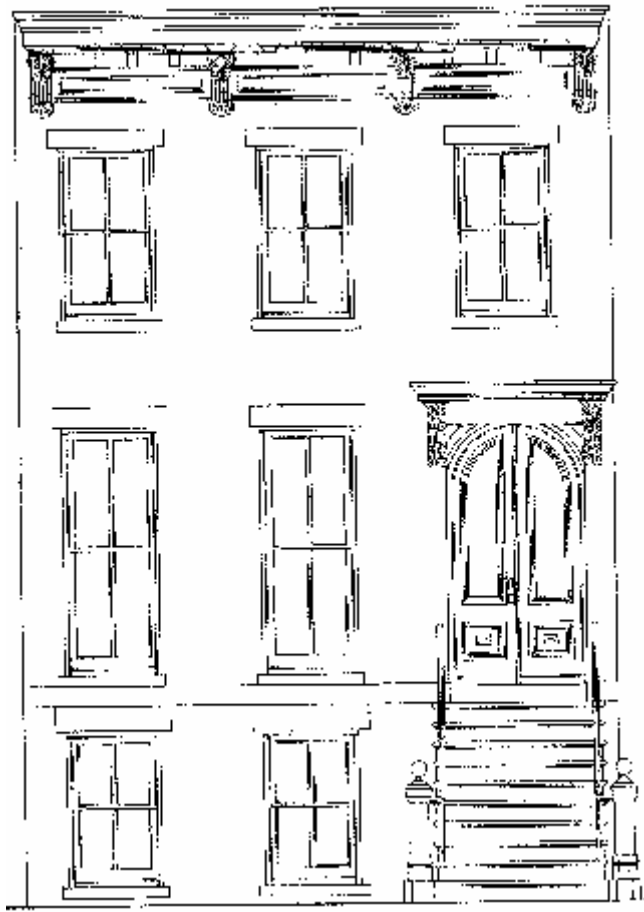
Greek Revival Style



The Greek Revival Style (1830-1850)

- Characterized by simple and bold architectural elements, imitating Greek motifs;
- Three to three and one-half stories high with basement, sometimes an attic story below the cornice;
- Brownstone base with brick upper facade (laid in English bond);
- Stoop of medium height with wrought- or cast-iron handrails, fence, and newels;
- Vertical paneled wood door;
- Grand entrance pilasters, side-lights, and stone enframements;
- Six-over-six-double-hung wood windows, six-over-nine often on the parlor floor, and sometimes small attic windows;
- Modest molded stone window lintels and sill; and
- Wood dentiled cornice.

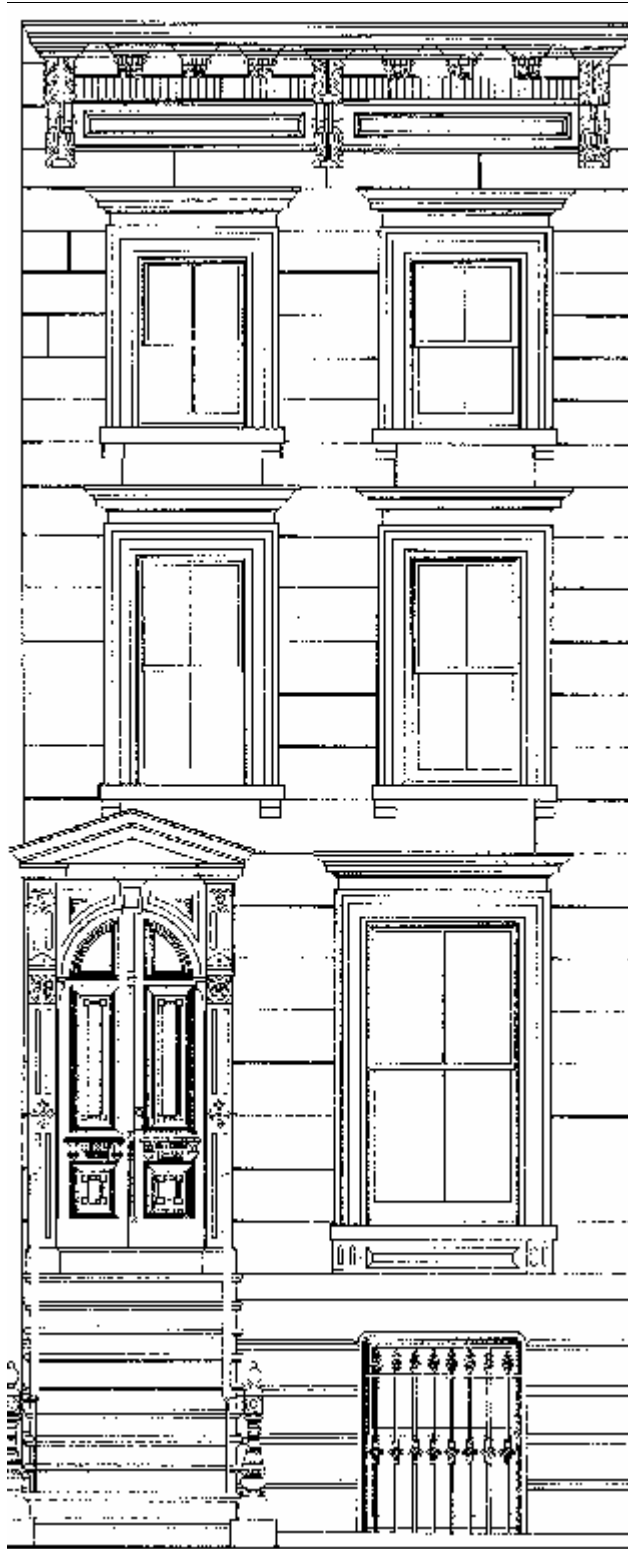
Italianate Style



The Italianate Style (1840-1870)

- Characterized by elaborate, bold, projecting ornament with an emphasis on repetitive forms;
- Two to four stories high with brownstone basement;
- Usually a full brownstone facade;
- -High and wide stoop with elaborate cast-iron handrails, balusters, fence and newels;
- Deeply recessed doorway with heavy protruding door hood and console brackets;
- Round-headed double-leaf doors with heavily molded arched panels;
- Large double-hung two-over-two or one-over-one wood windows, sometimes with heavy mutins to imitate casement windows;
- Heavy, projecting stone window lintels and sills (sometimes resting on brackets) or full window enframements; and
- Heavy, imposing, projecting cornice, embellished with moldings and supported by rectangular or scroll-shaped brackets.

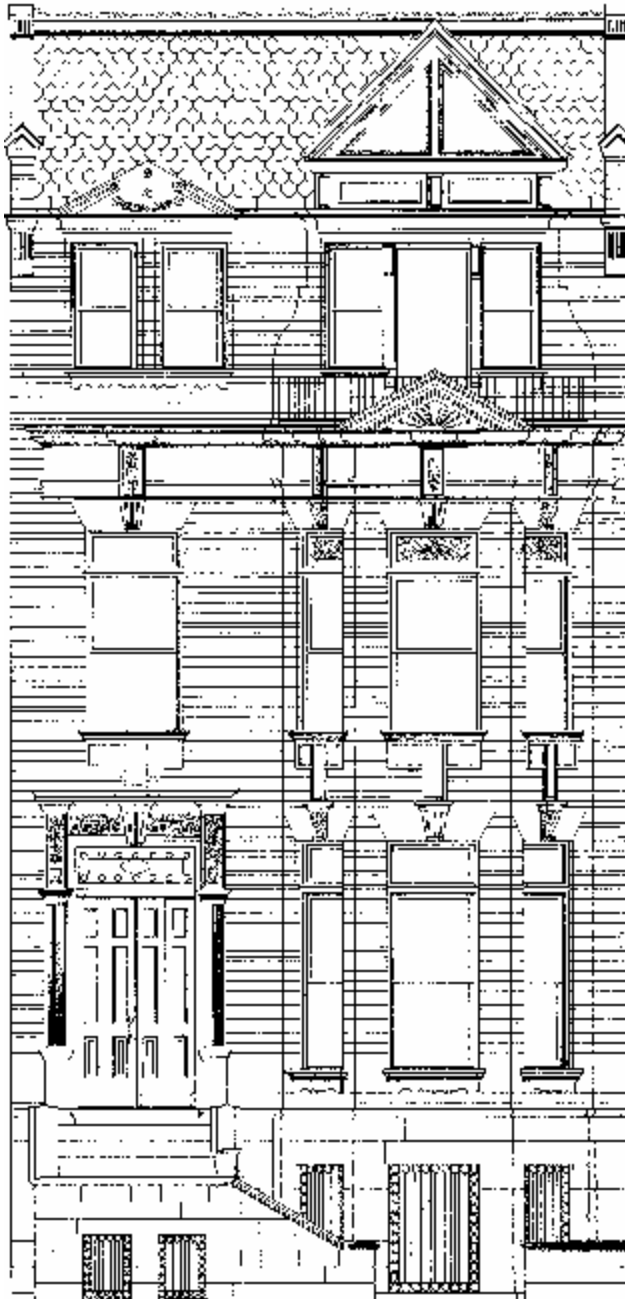
Neo-Grec Style



The Neo-Grec Style (1865-1985)

- Characterized by extremely stylized, classical details, angular forms, and incised detailing formed by mechanical stone cutting;
- Three to five stories high with basement;
- Brownstone and/or brick facade with simplified ornament, including single-line incised cuttings in the stone;
- High stoop with massive, heavy, angular, cast-iron handrails, fence, and newels;
- Massive door hood and enframingent with angular decorative elements resting on stylized brackets;
- Double-leaf wood entrance door with angular ornament;
- Stylized, angular incised window surrounds;
- Two-over-two or one-over-one double-hung windows;
- Projecting angular bays; and
- Projecting wood or metal cornice resting on angular brackets

Queen Anne Style



The Queen Anne Style (1870-1890)

- Characterized by asymmetric massing of forms and details;
- Contrasts of varied materials, colors, and textures;
- Eccentric details, often with Classical or Renaissance precedents and often mixed with Romanesque Revival style forms;
- Use of terra cotta;
- Three-sided projecting bay windows;
- Whimsical juxtaposition of window pane size, usually double-hung windows with small paned upper sash;
- Wrought iron used at doorways and railings;
- L-shaped stoops or straight stoops;
- Multi-paneled wood doors; and
- Gable roofs covered with tiles or slate and featuring dormers and chimneys.

Renaissance Revival Style

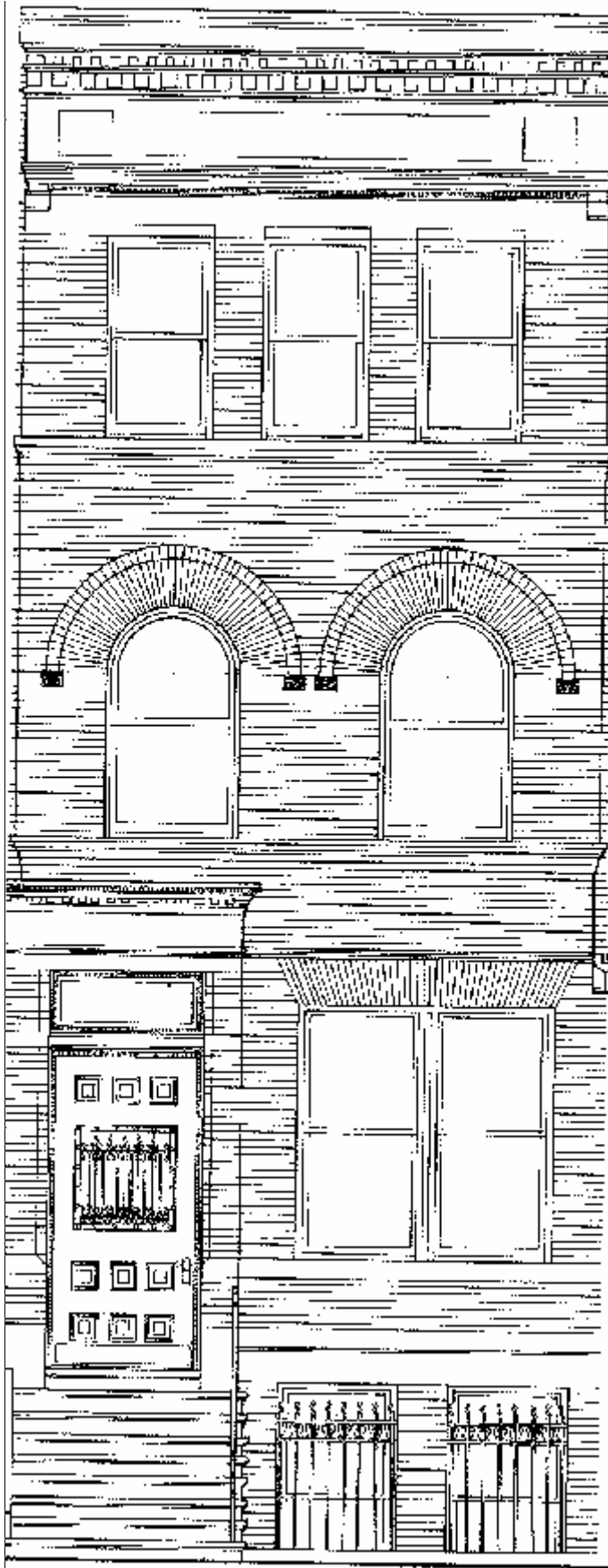


The Renaissance Revival Style (1880-1920)

- Characterized by simple, restrained Renaissance design forms, and an interest in classicism;
- Two to three stories high;
- Brownstone, limestone or light colored brick facade;
- Subdued Classical ornament concentrated around door and window openings;
- Applied detail includes motifs or wreaths, baskets of fruit, and garlands of flowers;
- L-shaped stoop, often with two landings;
- Entrance surround features a full stone enframingent;
- Wood double-leaf doors with glazed openings, sometimes with iron grilles; and
- Simple iron cornice with Renaissance-inspired ornament;

The Neo-Renaissance style (1890-1920) was an outgrowth of the Renaissance Revival style. Neo-Renaissance style rowhouses are similar to Renaissance Revival style rowhouses but are more academic in their use and expression of classical ornament.

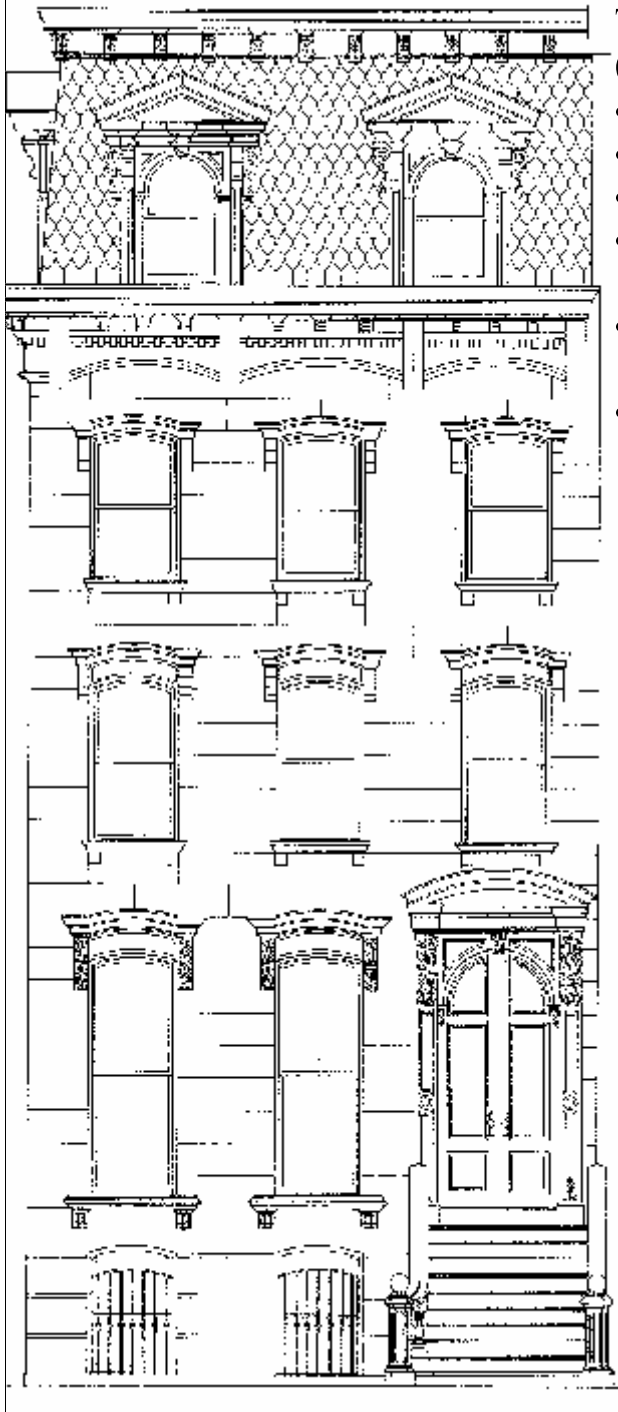
Romanesque Revival Style



The Romanesque Revival Style (1880-1890s)

- Characterized by heavy forms, asymmetry, and polychromatic materials, and a straightforward use of materials and expression of structure;
- Tonal and textural juxtaposition of material: rock0faced brownstone, granite, limestone, elongated red, yellow, and brown brick, and terra cotta;
- Use of permanence of stone to evoke sense of solidity;
- Byzantine-style carved ornament;
- Spiny, interlaced vegetal forms, abstract patterns, and grotesque human and animal heads;
- Massive arches;
- Deeply recessed round-arched door and window openings;
- Multi-paneled wood double doors;
- Elaborate stained-glass transom lights; and
- Spanish tile roofs.

Second Empire Style



The Second Empire Style
(1860-1975)

- Similar to Italianate style;
- Three to five stories high;
- Brownstone facade;
- Wide stoop with classically inspired handrails, fence and newels;
- Mansard roof (usually slate with iron crestings); and
- Doorway with stone pilasters, consoles, and segmental arched pediment.