

TYPE: BUNGALOW

1910s–1930s

The bungalow is a twentieth-century residential type that arrived in New Orleans in the 1910s via California and the Arts and Crafts movement. It is typically a one or one-and-a-half-story modest frame structure that is two rooms wide and roughly square in shape. Larger bungalows may have a central hall separating the two rooms. Other defining features can include a substantial partial-front porch reached via a wide set of stairs, extended eaves, and an asymmetrical floor plan. Roofs are often cross gable or hip with a gabled porch. Projecting gabled bays are also common. Dormer roofs are gable, hip, or shed. Bungalows are either built on short brick or concrete piers or raised above a finished ground-floor “basement.”

The majority of Gretna’s bungalows are in the Craftsman style, with a few examples detailed in the Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival styles.



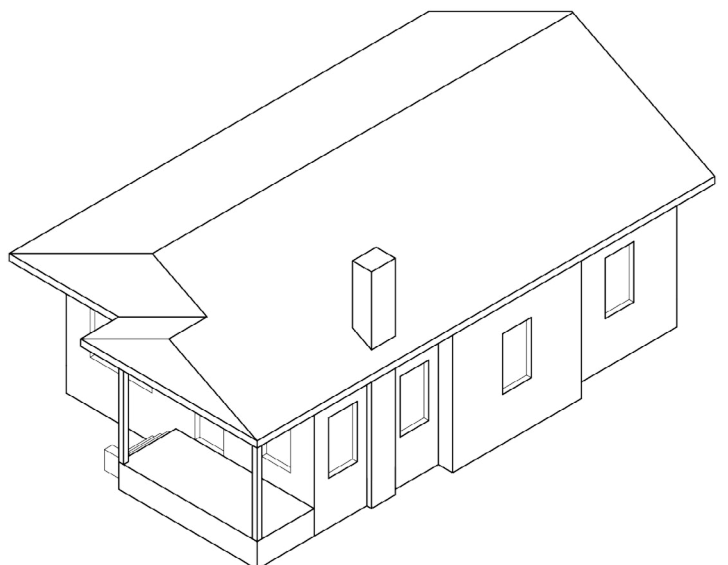
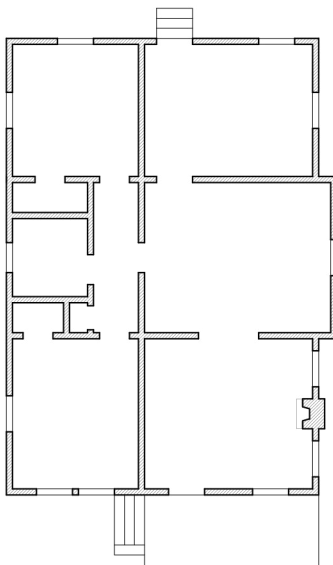
Classic Craftsman bungalow



Bungalow with a central hall in the Craftsman style



Raised Craftsman bungalow



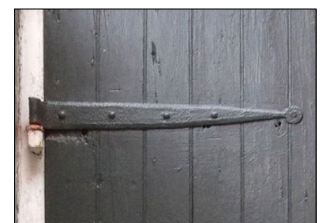
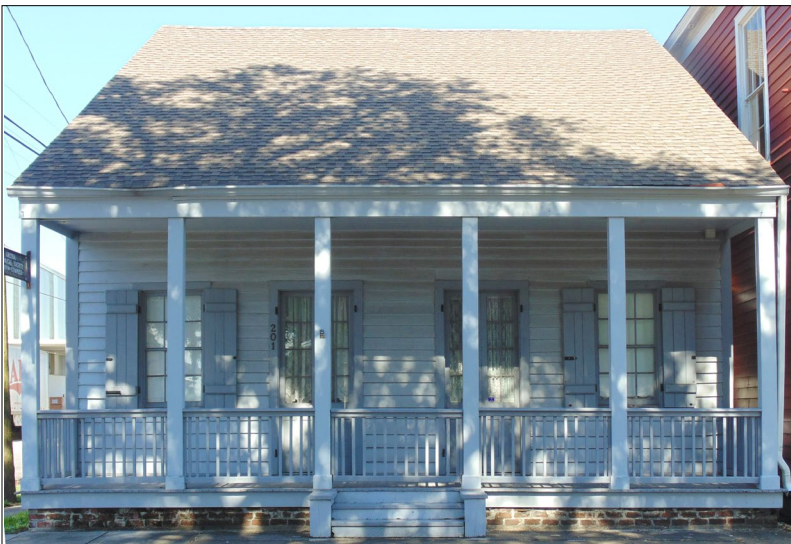
STYLE: CREOLE

1800s–1840s

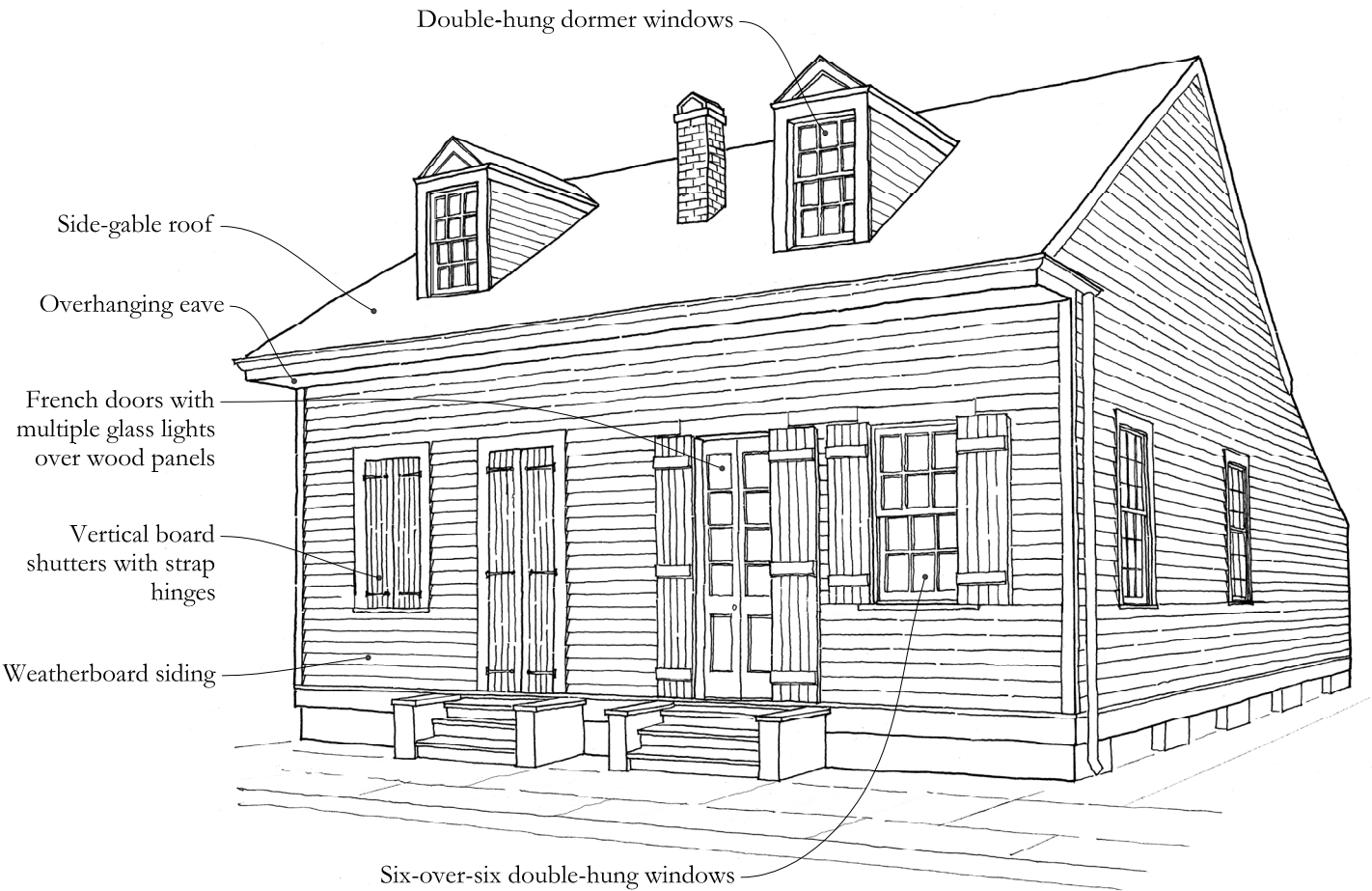
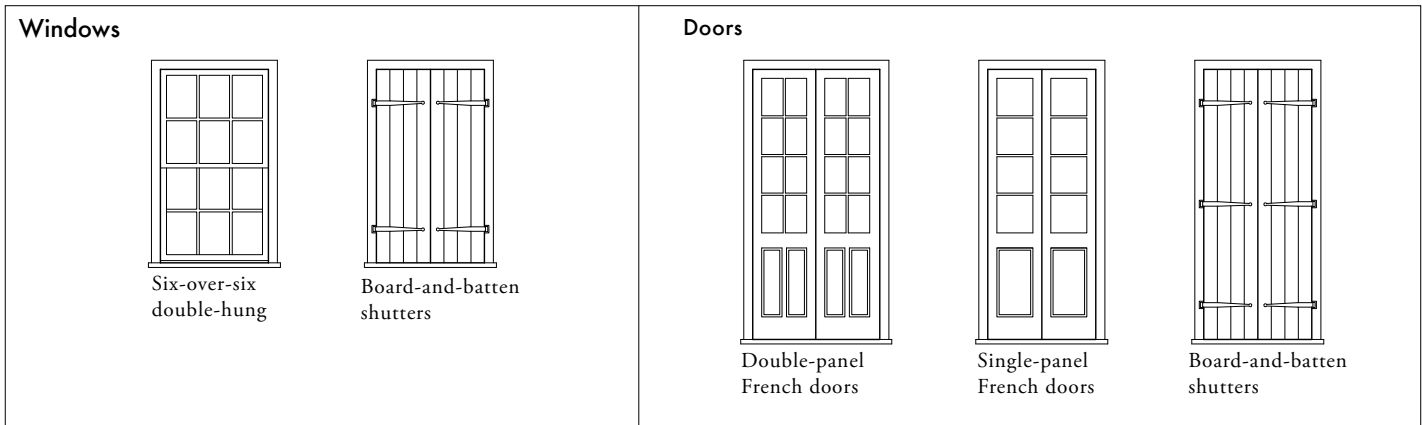
Many of Gretna's earliest structures, like those in New Orleans, were built in the French- and Spanish-influenced Creole style, which is defined by its simplicity, symmetry, and its colonial adaptation of European forms to suit local materials and conditions. In Gretna, the style is limited to Creole cottages. Although few of Gretna's examples remain intact, the style is typically characterized by French doors, six-over-six double-hung windows, board-and-batten shutters, weatherboard siding, a central chimney, gable dormers on cottages with a finished attic story, and an unadorned, shallow roof overhang at the facade. Toward the end of the Creole period, facades were sometimes embellished with Greek Revival door surrounds and rectangular posts, which supported a deeper roof overhang to create a front gallery.

COMMON FEATURES

- Simplicity
- Symmetry
- Board-and-batten shutters on windows and doors
- French doors
- Six-over-six double-hung windows
- Lack of dominant front entrance
- Shallow, unadorned roof overhang at facade
- Weatherboard siding
- Central chimney
- Gable dormers with double-hung windows



CREOLE: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS



CREOLE COTTAGE

STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL

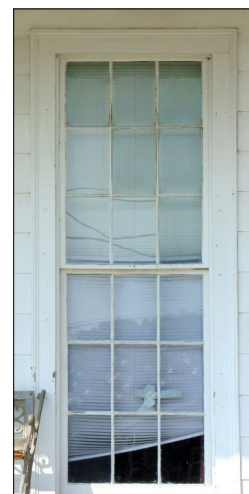
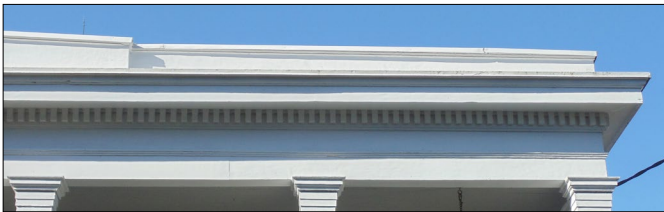
1830s–1860s

The stately Greek Revival style, inspired by the architecture of the ancient Greeks, evolved as a symbol of democracy for the young United States. Popular nationwide for institutional and commercial buildings such as schools and banks, which often took the form of Greek temples, the style was also frequently interpreted for a variety of residential types, from modest cottages to grand Southern plantation homes. In Gretna and New Orleans, this classical style appeared on a number of local building types, including Creole cottages, raised center-hall cottages, and shotguns.

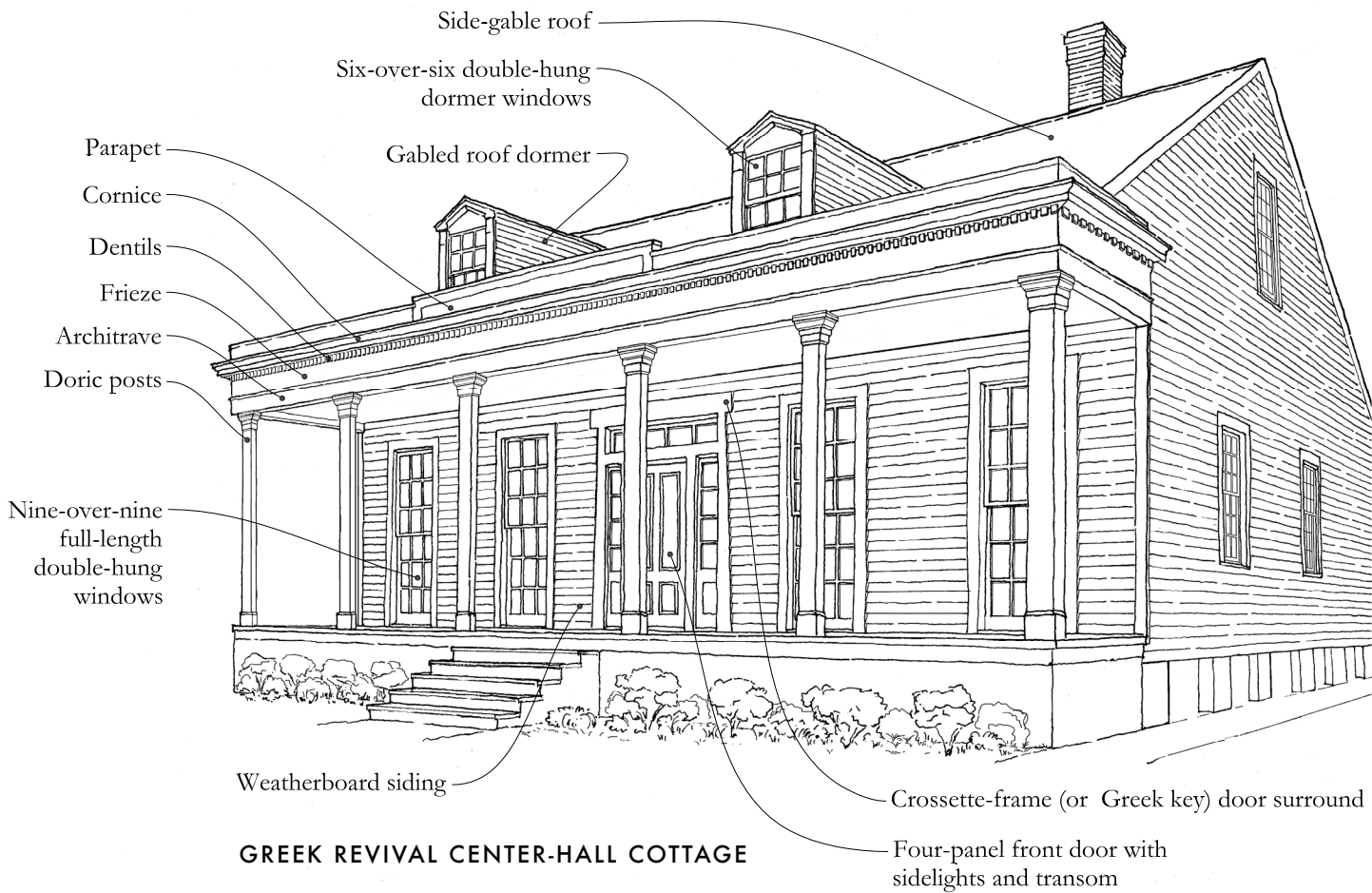
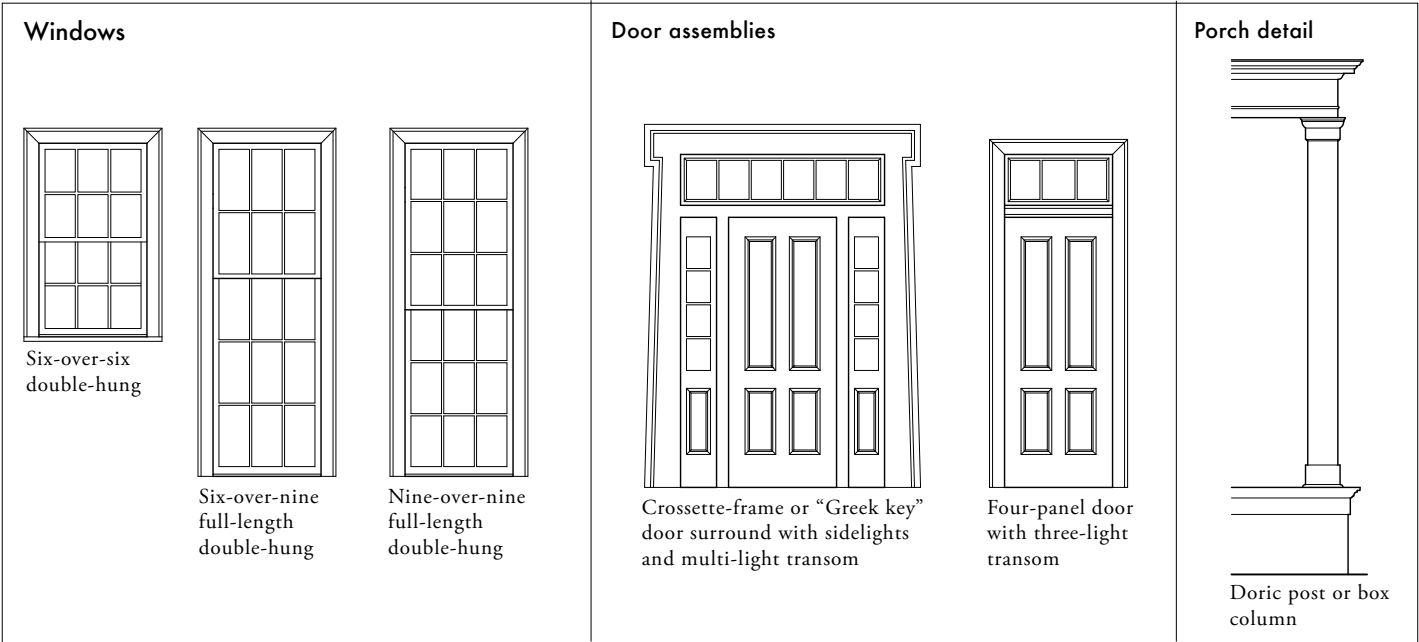
Common features include the use of Greek Doric or Ionic columns, or simpler rectangular Doric posts, to support a front gallery. Entrances may feature a crossette-frame door surround (sometimes called “Greek key”) or may be recessed and flanked by pilasters and rectangular sidelights. Other identifying elements are rectangular openings (the Greeks did not use the arch, a Roman invention), double-hung windows, paneling, dentil molding, and parapets. Foundations are brick piers. Cladding may be weatherboards or, on high-style examples, the structure may have a stucco exterior that has been scored to mimic stone blocks.

COMMON FEATURES

- Crossette-frame (or “Greek key”) door surround
- Doric posts or box columns
- Louvered shutters
- Paneled doors
- Double-hung windows
- Dentil molding, especially at the cornice (which is known as a denticulated cornice)
- Parapets
- Rectangular openings
- Pilasters at entrance or dormers
- Multi-light transoms and sidelights
- Gable dormers



GREEK REVIVAL: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS



STYLE: ITALIANATE AND BRACKETED

1860s–1900s

The Italianate style, a Victorian interpretation of Italian Renaissance architecture, was introduced to the New Orleans area around 1850 but became a dominant residential style in the 1860s and 70s. It combines classical elements such as arches and quoins with the mass-production capabilities of the late nineteenth century to create an ornate style that mimicked the stone construction of Italy. It persisted in New Orleans until the turn of the twentieth century in the form of “bracketed” shotguns. Defining elements include segmental-arch openings with decorative window and door cornices, modillions, small paired brackets, quoins (placed at corners to mimic stone blocks), drop siding on the facade (also known as droplap siding), classical columns or Doric posts, keystones, curved parapets, and double-hung windows. Foundations are brick piers.

In Gretna, the style is most commonly expressed in the city’s numerous bracketed shotguns, which are defined by the large milled brackets that support the roof overhang on the facade, where quoins and drop siding are also common. Bracketed shotguns often also include Queen Anne details, such as shingled gables and pigmented-glass attic lights, as well as Eastlake millwork. Ornamentation is generally limited to the facade. The Bracketed style persisted in the area until about 1910.

COMMON FEATURES

- Curved parapets
- Brackets (large milled or small paired)
- Four-over-four or four-over-six double-hung windows
- Drop siding (facade only)
- Quoins
- Louvered shutters
- Segmental-arch openings
- Classical columns or rectangular posts
- Full-width porches or stoops



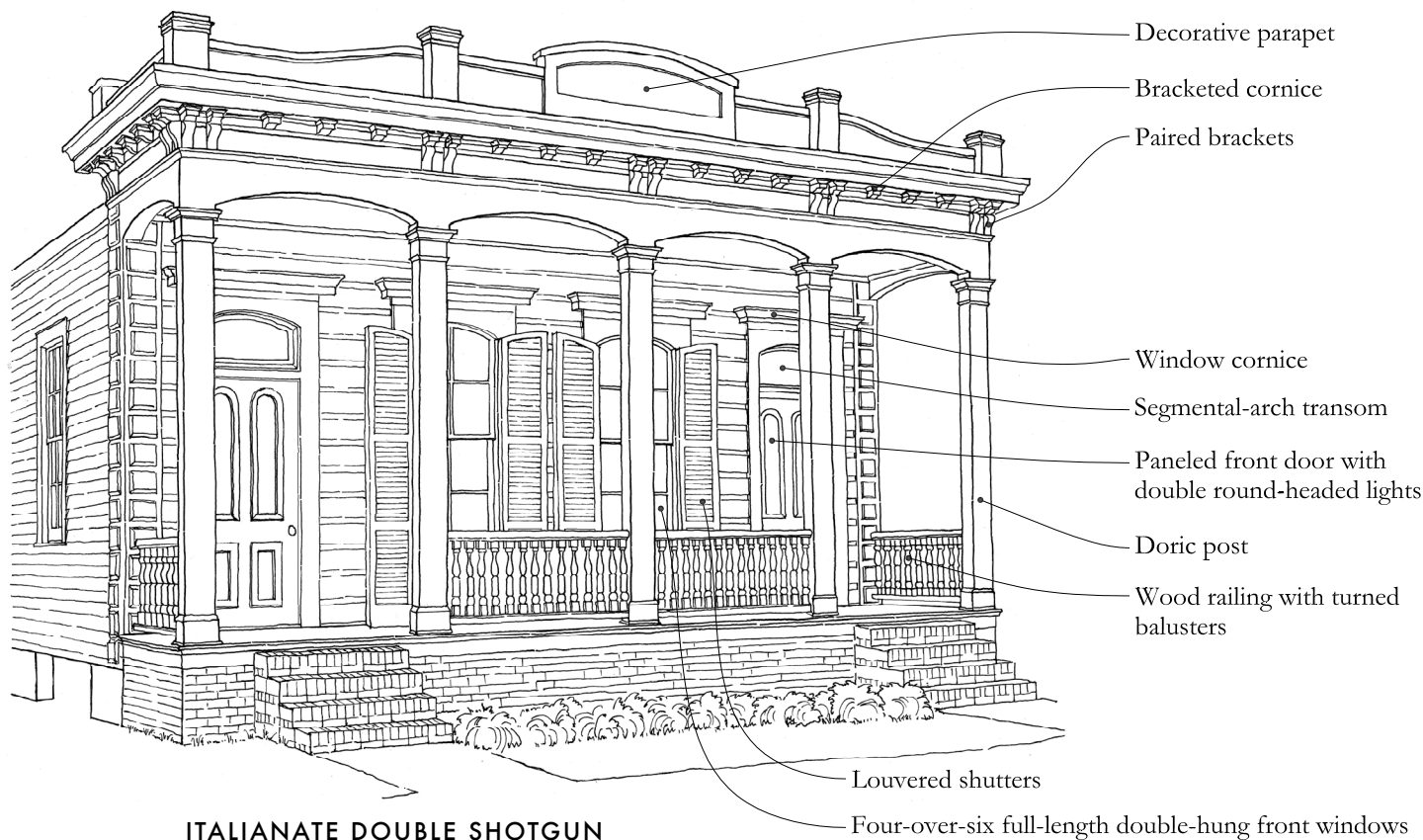
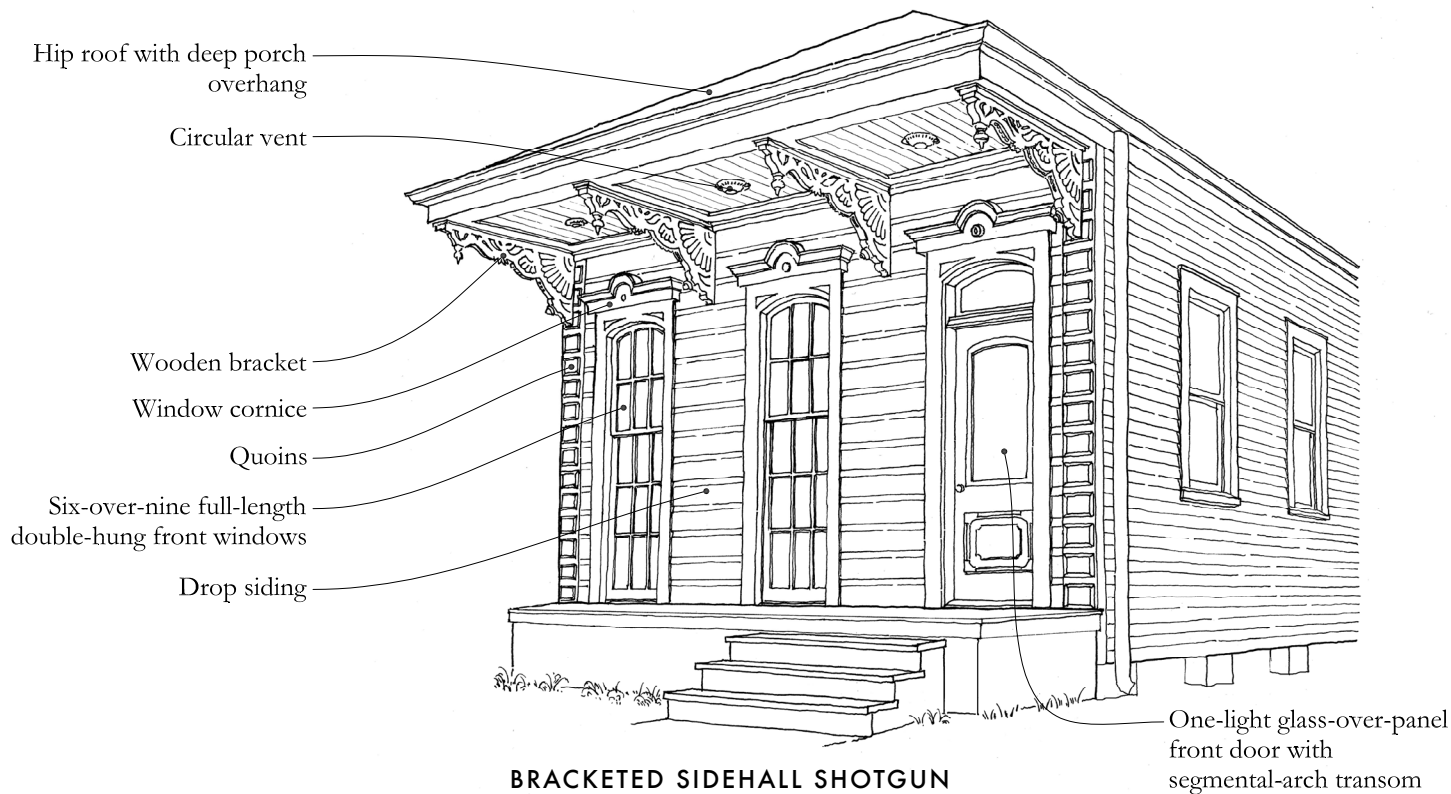
Bracketed double shotgun



Bracketed single shotgun

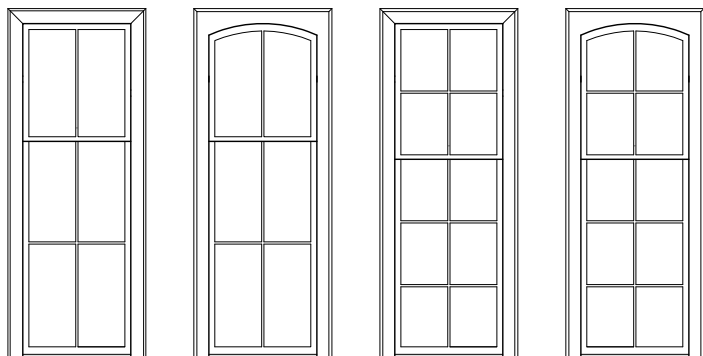


Double shotgun with parapet

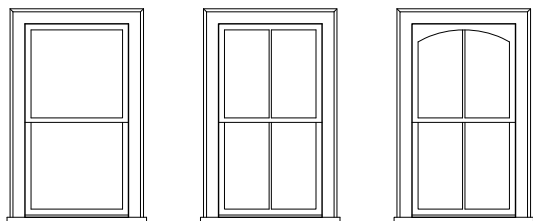


ITALIANATE: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Windows

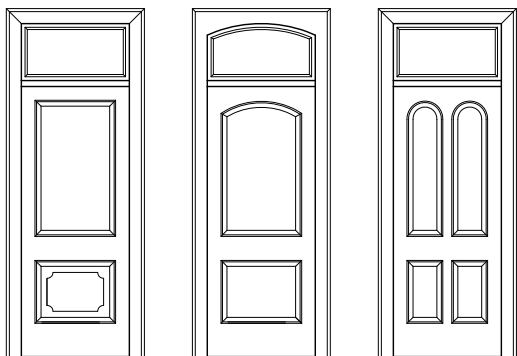


Full-length double-hung windows

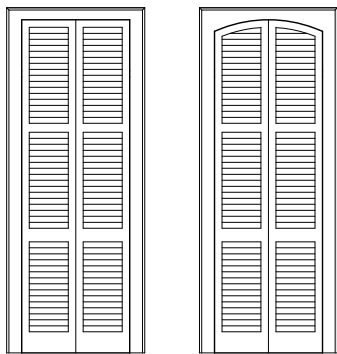


Double-hung windows

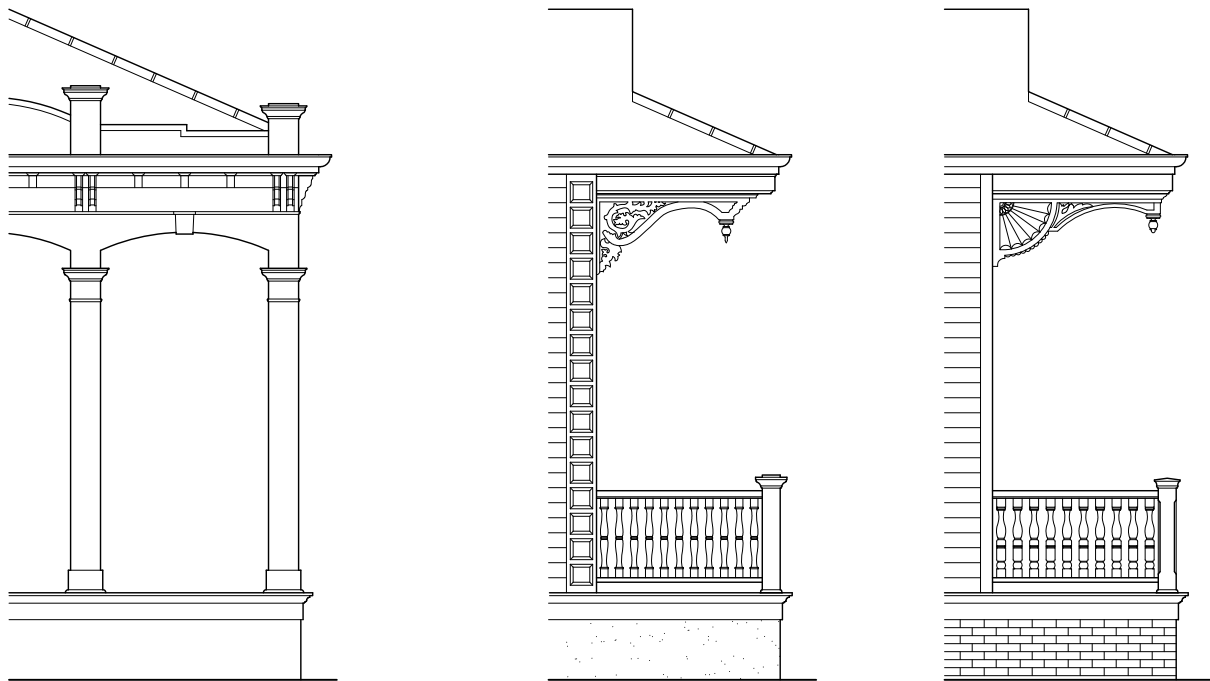
Doors



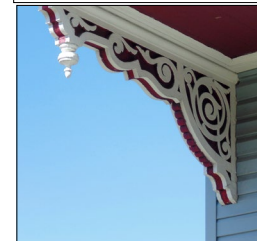
Louvered shutters



Porch details



ITALIANATE: DETAILS GALLERY



STYLE: QUEEN ANNE AND EASTLAKE

1870s–1900s

The highly decorative Queen Anne and Eastlake styles swept the nation in the late 19th century. Their hallmark abundance of architectural ornamentation was made possible by the new mass production capabilities of the period's sawmills and the country's fast-growing system of railroads, which transported the affordable building materials from coast to coast. The Queen Anne style originated in England, where architects were striving to capture a quaintness associated with their country's past. It is characterized by asymmetry, vertical massing, shingles, textured surfaces, ornamental woodwork, steep roof pitches, bay windows, towers, stained glass, and wraparound porches. The Eastlake style, which is named for British furniture designer Charles Locke Eastlake, is defined by its ornate woodwork, including spindles, piercework, brackets, turned posts, and carved sunburst panels.

In Gretna, Queen Anne and Eastlake elements were most often combined to create a hybrid style for many of the city's single and double shotguns, where the ornamentation is concentrated on the facade. This hybrid frequently features elements of the contemporaneous Italianate style as well, particularly drop siding, segmental-arch openings, and quoins. Foundations are typically brick piers. Chimneys may be finished with decorative brick trim and rooflines with terra cotta. This style is not to be confused with the Italianate "bracketed" style, which often includes a few Queen Anne and Eastlake elements but is defined by the large milled brackets that support the roof overhang.

COMMON FEATURES

- Ornamental woodwork
- Pigmented or slag glass (Queen Anne)
- Double-hung windows
- Bay windows (Queen Anne)
- Textured surfaces, often with shingles (Queen Anne)
- Full-width porches with decorative friezes, turned balusters, and posts
- Louvered shutters
- Decorative brick chimneys
- Terra-cotta roof details, such as cresting and rooster-comb finials



Eastlake single shotgun



Queen Anne cottage



Side-gallery shotgun with rear wing and Queen Anne and Eastlake details