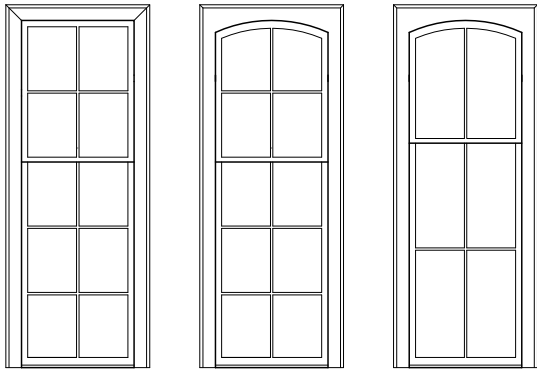
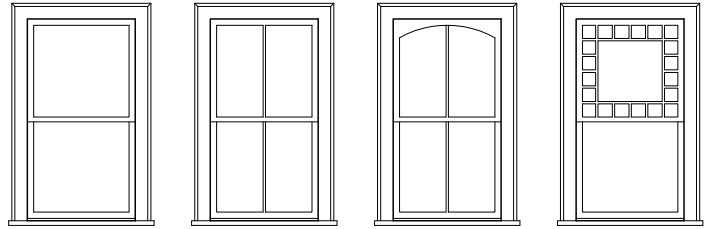


## QUEEN ANNE AND EASTLAKE: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

### Windows

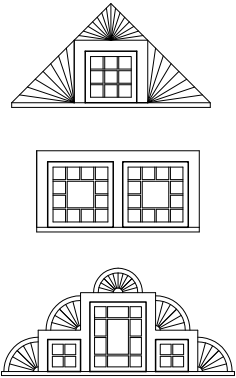


Full-length double-hung windows

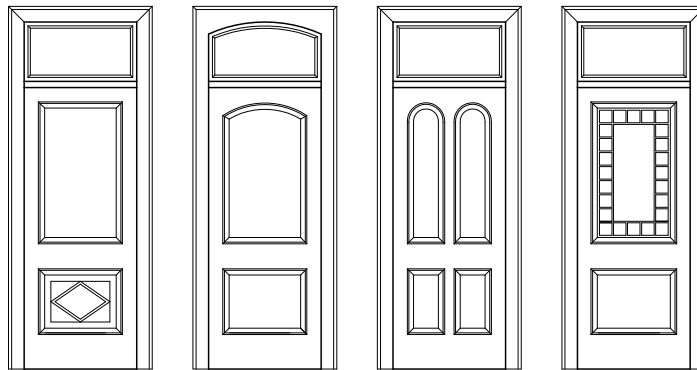


Double-hung windows

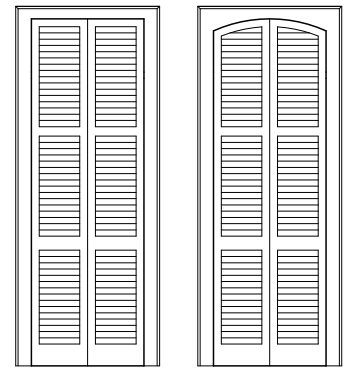
### Gable details



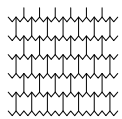
### Doors



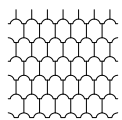
### Louvered shutters



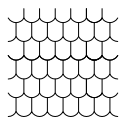
### Shingles



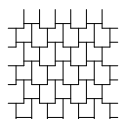
Sawtooth



Half cove

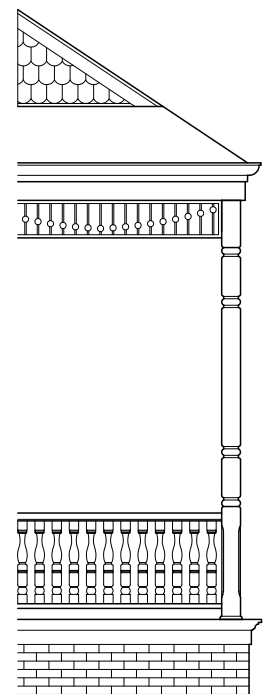
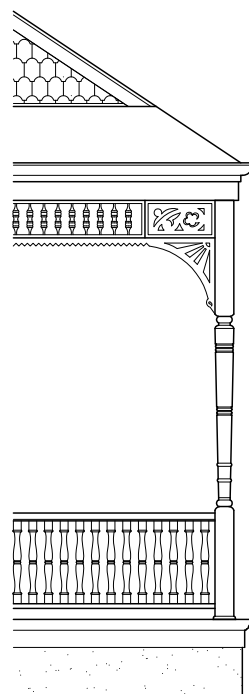
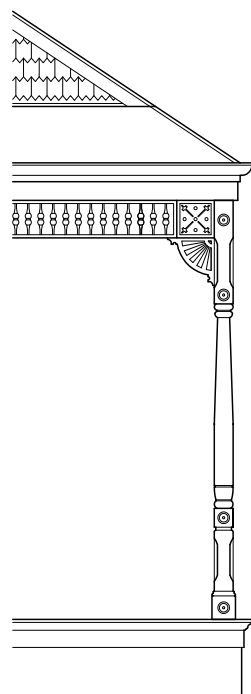


Fishscale



Staggered

### Porch details





## QUEEN ANNE AND EASTLAKE: DETAILS GALLERY





## STYLE: NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL AND COLONIAL REVIVAL

1870s–1940s

The Neoclassical Revival style became popular in the years after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where the symmetrical and orderly White City reignited America's desire for classical architecture. Rather than looking entirely to the past, however, the style incorporated modern, turn-of-the-century materials such as pressed concrete block and large panes of glass. Other identifying features include a symmetrical facade, massive porticoes topped with pediments, modified-diamond-pattern windows and transoms, one-over-one double-hung windows, Ionic or Tuscan Doric porch columns, classical ornamentation such as dentils, laurels, and modillions, and fanlights. Porches and foundations are either brick or pressed concrete block. Windows generally lack shutters. In Gretna, the style is seen on two-story residences but is most common for shotguns and cottages, several of which have a front-gable roof supported by columns to mimic a temple form. Most of Gretna's examples were built between 1900 and 1920.

The 1876 Centennial celebration inspired the related Colonial Revival style, which is far less common in Gretna but can be seen in some of the details on Neoclassical Revival and Craftsman residences. This style combines the classically inspired Georgian and Federal styles of the Revolutionary era with early American colonial forms. Identifying details include six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung windows or diamond-pattern casements, Palladian windows, pediments over doors and windows, urn details, and classical balustrades. More delicate in its ornamentation and massing than Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival was popular through the 1940s.

### COMMON FEATURES

#### *Neoclassical Revival*

- Tuscan Doric or Ionic columns
- Modified-diamond-pattern windows and transoms
- Massive porticoes
- Narrow weatherboard siding
- Swag and laurel friezes
- Dentils or modillions

- Fanlights
- No shutters
- One-over-one double-hung windows

#### *Colonial Revival*

- Six-over-six and nine-over-nine double-hung windows
- Diamond-pattern casements
- Pediments over doors and windows
- Palladian windows
- Classical balustrades
- Urn details



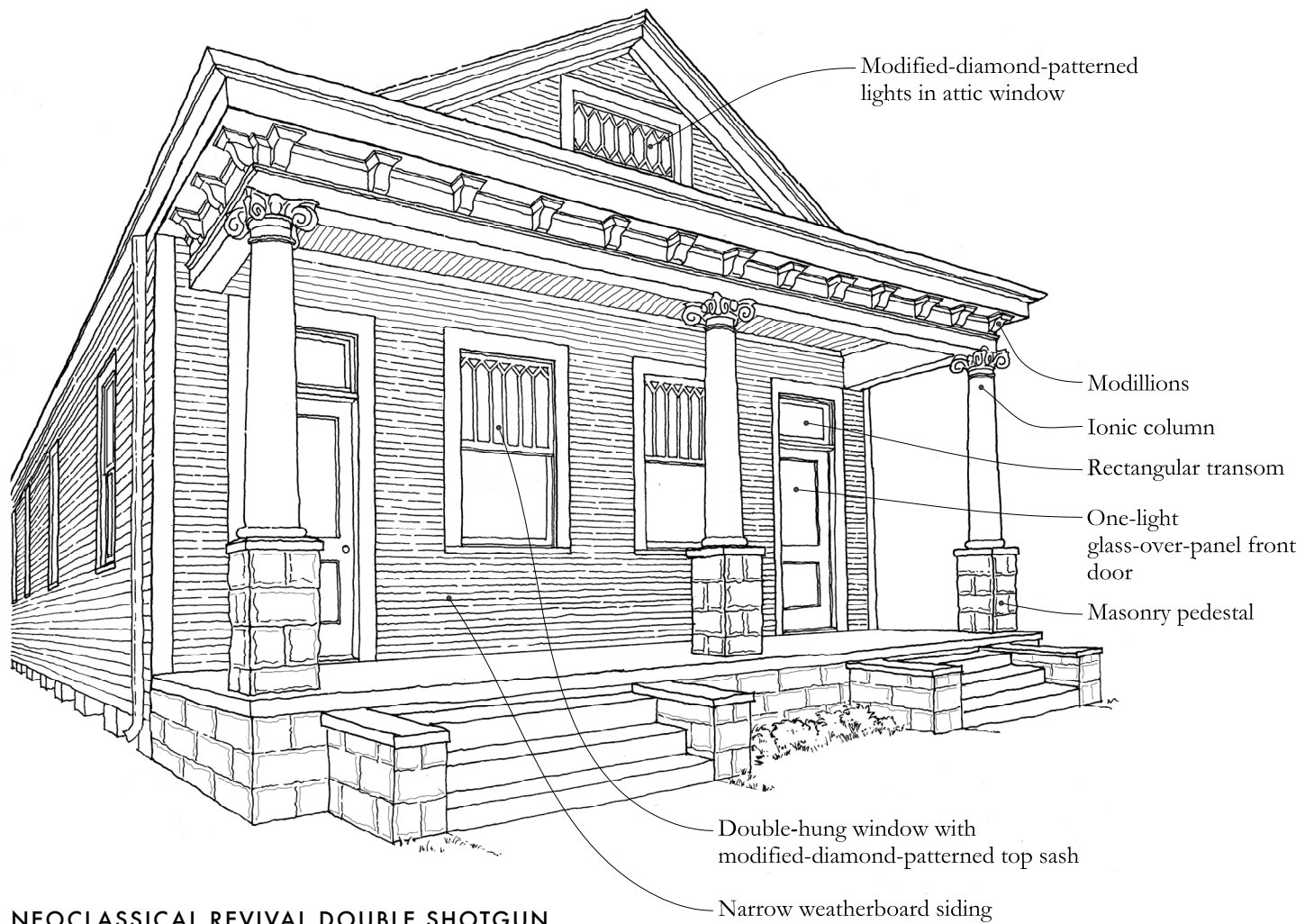
Neoclassical Revival shotguns



Neoclassical Revival cottages



Two-story Neoclassical Revival with Colonial Revival windows

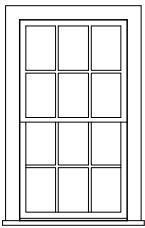
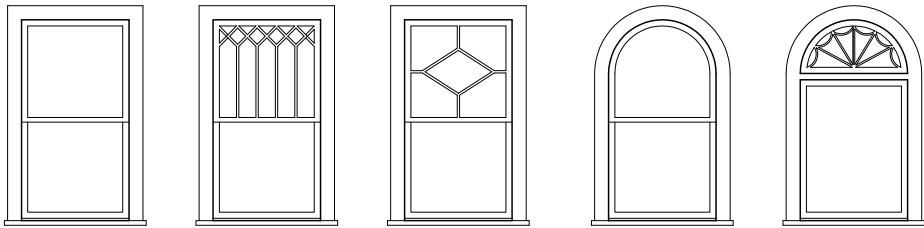
**NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL DOUBLE SHOTGUN**

NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL AND COLONIAL REVIVAL: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

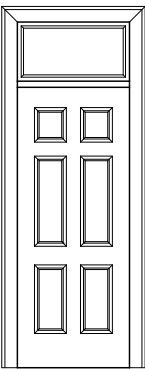
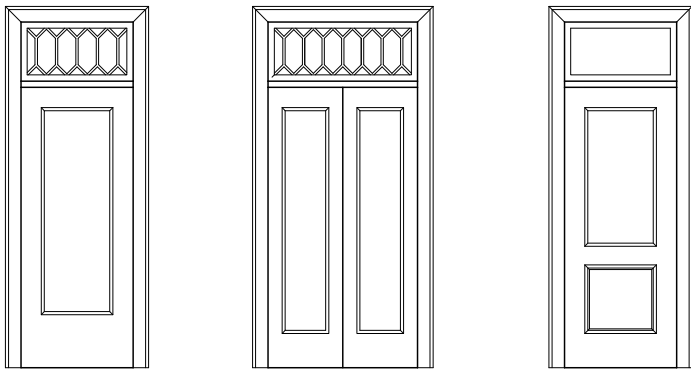
Neoclassical Revival

Colonial Revival

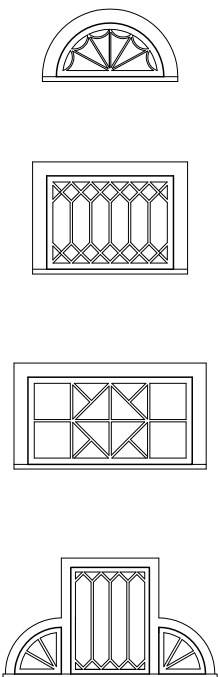
Windows



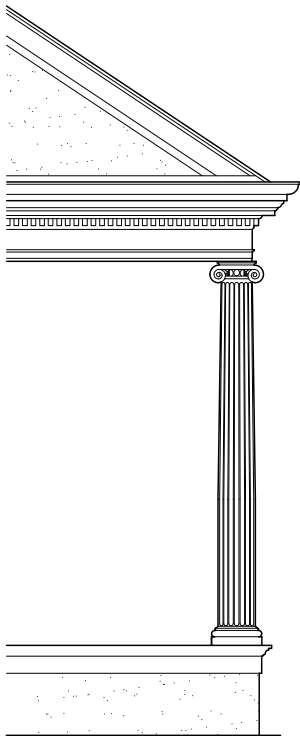
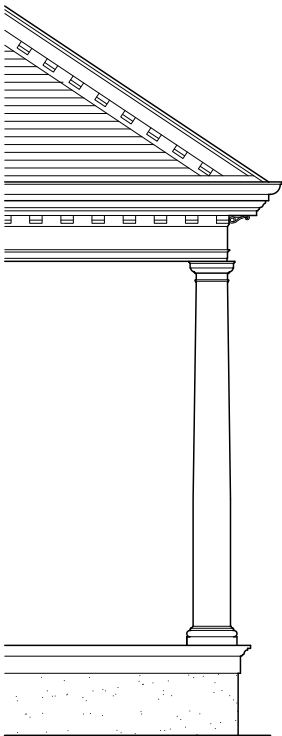
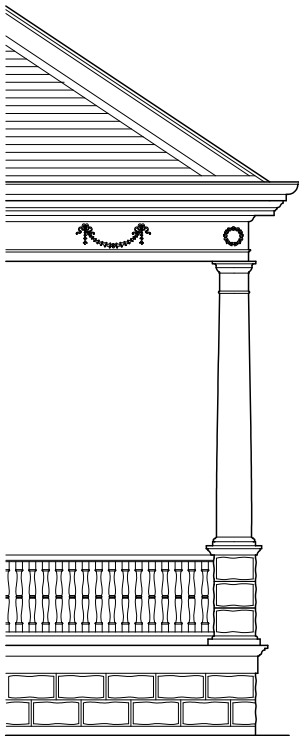
Doors



Attic lights

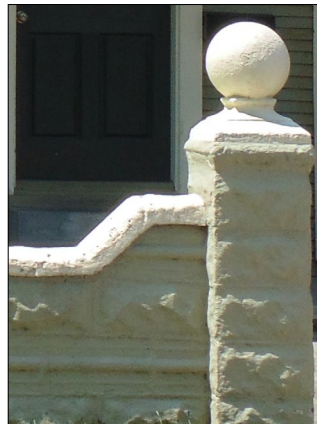


Porch details





## NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL AND COLONIAL REVIVAL: DETAILS GALLERY





## STYLE: 20th-CENTURY ECLECTIC REVIVALS

1900s–1940s

From the start of the 20th century through World War II, residential architecture was frequently inspired by historical revival styles adapted for modern American life. In Gretna, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor Revival, and, to a lesser extent, Spanish Colonial Revival, are most common. Many of the city's examples make subtle reference to these styles with only a handful of defining features. Others are stylistic hybrids, often blending with the popular Craftsman style.

**Mediterranean Revival** is a wide-ranging style that took inspiration from the residential architecture of the Mediterranean Coast, including Italian villas. Gretna examples, generally two-story single-family homes or bungalows, feature hip or flat-on-hip barrel-tile roofs, arcaded porches, casement windows, stucco exteriors, and classical detailing and symmetry.

**Tudor Revival references** the picturesque residences of sixteenth-century England. Gretna examples are typically modest cottages with steeply pitched gabled entrances or cross-gabled facades, semicircular openings, half-timbering, and prominent exterior chimneys.

**Spanish Colonial Revival** takes its cues from the architecture of the Spanish colonies, particularly present-day Central and South America, Florida, and the Southwest. While similar to Mediterranean Revival in its roof treatments, arcades, and use of stucco, Spanish Colonial Revival homes are usually asymmetrical one-story, single-family residences or bungalows with cast ornament concentrated at the entrance, decorative ironwork, exterior chimneys, ogee parapets, and Baroque Solomonian or twisted columns. A notable non-residential example of the style is Gretna's St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

### COMMON FEATURES

#### *Mediterranean Revival*

- Symmetry
- Classical detailing
- Arcades and arched openings
- Barrel-tile flat-on-hip or hip roofs
- Double-hung and casement windows
- Stucco

#### *Tudor Revival*

- Steep gables
- Semicircular openings, particularly entrances
- Prominent exterior chimney
- Decorative half-timbering
- Grouped windows
- Stone detailing

#### *Spanish Colonial Revival*

- Asymmetry
- Arcades and arched openings
- Cast ornament
- Decorative ironwork
- Solomonian (twisted) columns
- Ogee parapets
- Stucco
- Heavy paneled doors



Mediterranean Revival two-story single family

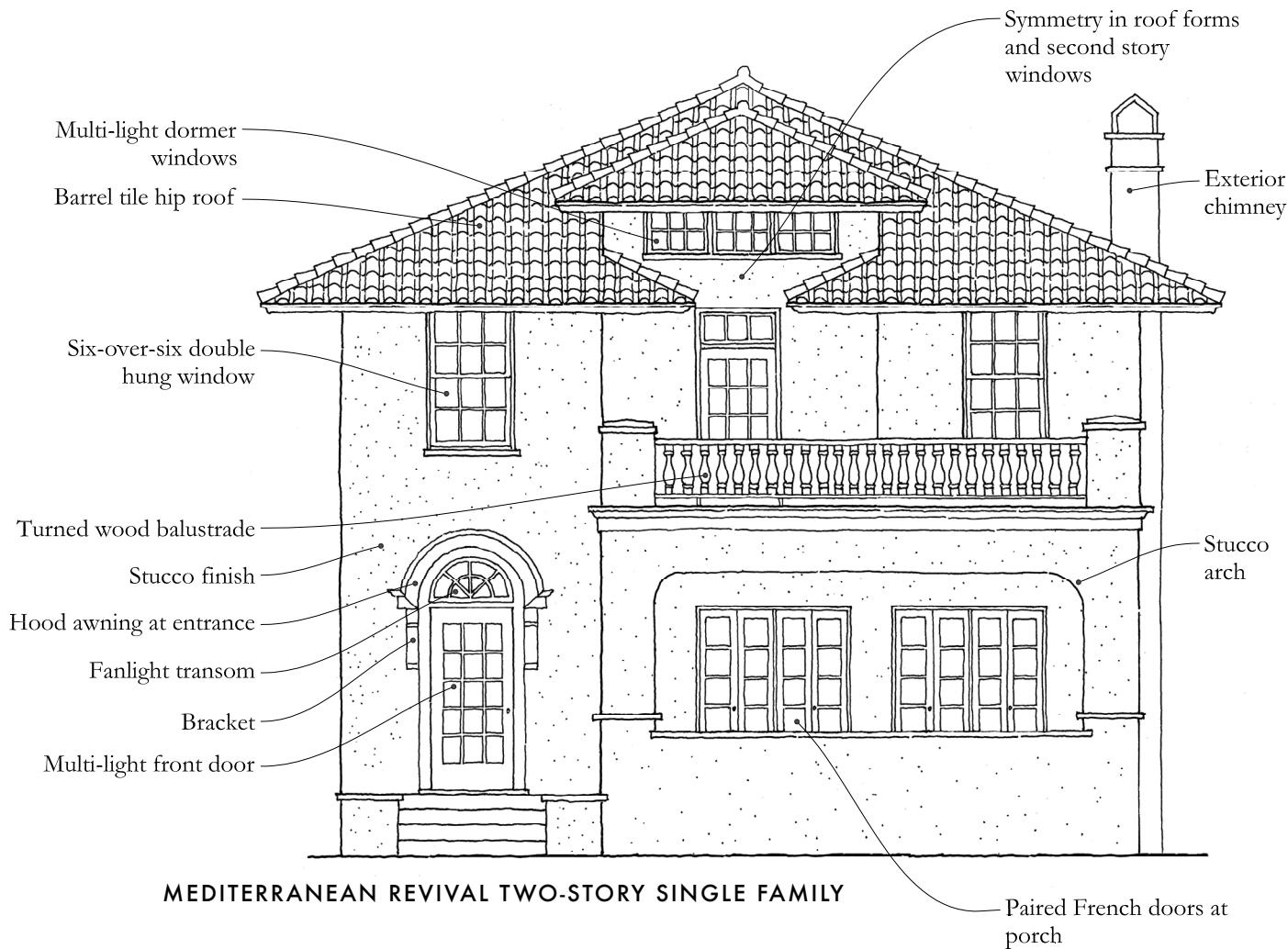
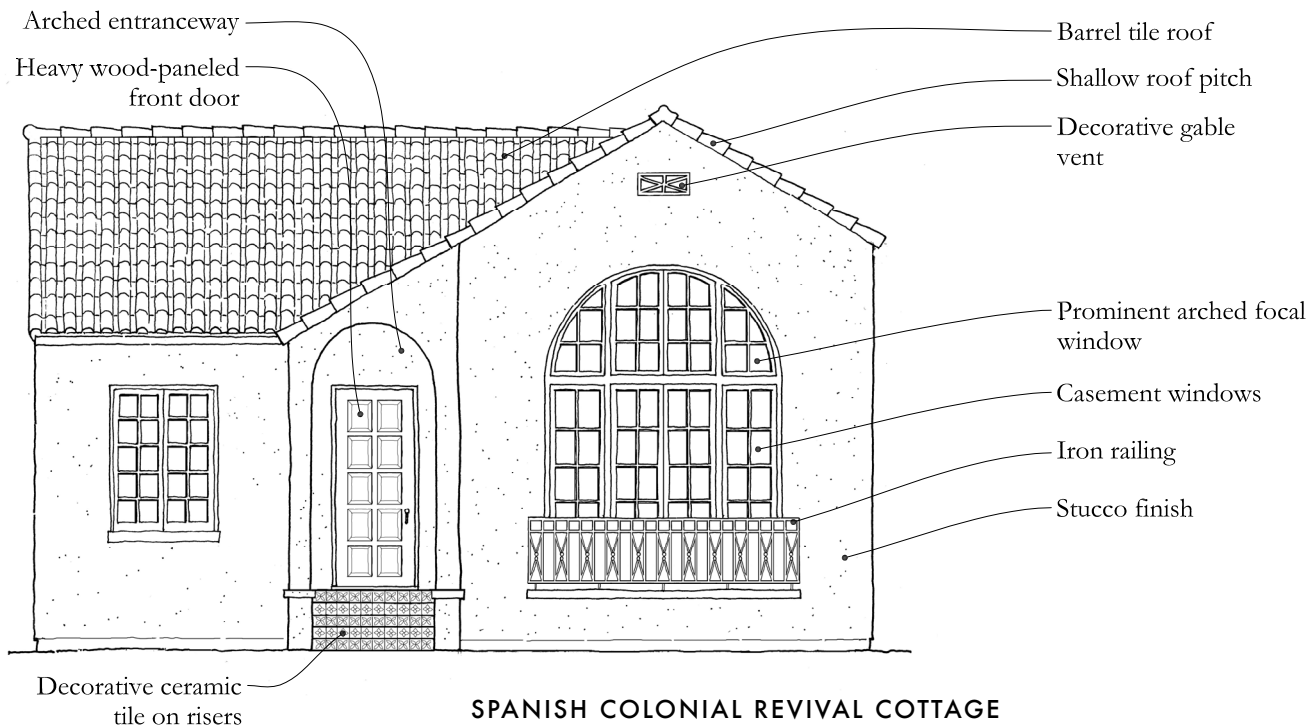


Tudor Revival double cottage



Spanish Colonial Revival raised bungalow with Craftsman elements





## 20th-CENTURY ECLECTIC REVIVALS: TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

