

CHAPTER 6

The Evolution of Exteriors

Objectives

- Summarize the development of exterior architectural styles throughout history, including Traditional, Modern, Contemporary.
- Compare and contrast historical architectural and housing styles.

Exterior Evolution

- The exteriors have evolved over time
- Settlers brought with them their ideas of what houses should look like
- The homes usually grouped by style and time period

Traditional Houses

- Traditional homes are grouped into two major categories, including
 - folk houses
 - classic houses

Traditional Folk Houses

- Affected by
 - climate
 - geographical area
 - ethnic experiences
 - lifestyle of the occupants
 - available natural resources

continued

Traditional Folk Houses

- Traditional folk houses included
 - Native American
 - Early English
 - Spanish
 - Scandinavian
 - German
 - Dutch
 - French

Native American

- Native American housing
 - Pueblo in New Mexico, which was copied by settlers
- Box-like construction, flat roofs, and projecting roof beams



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Early English

- Began in the early 1600s
- Many used **half-timbered** design because
 - colonies had much available wood
- Early English styles also include
 - Tidewater South
 - New England style



continued

Early English

- The **Tidewater South** style was
 - built along coastal regions
 - raised to keep the water (tide) from coming in
- Had fireplaces on each end of the house and porch to one side



continued

Early English

- **New England** styles include
 - **Cape Cod** which features a **symmetrical** design and a dormer (or two) on top
 - **Saltbox** which features a slanted back roof following the shape of salt boxes of the time



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Early English

- Another New England style included the **Garrison**, featuring
 - a second floor that juts out over the main entrance for protection against thieves



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Spanish

- The **Spanish** style uses
 - adobe brick and stone covered with **stucco**
 - an **asymmetrical** style



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Scandinavian

- The **Scandinavians** include people from Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark
- In the 1700s, the Scandinavians brought
 - the **log cabin** design to North America
- **Gable roof** is very steep so that snow will fall off the roof



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German

- The **Germans** arrived in the late 1600s
- German homes were
 - large and durable
 - made of wood and fieldstone
 - two stories
- Some homes had a **pent roof**, or
 - a small ledge between the first and second floor



Dutch

- The Dutch brought the **Dutch Colonial** style to North America
 - A main feature is the **gambrel roof**



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French



- The French settled in the 1700s and brought the styles of
 - **French Normandy**
 - **French Plantation**
 - **French Manor**
- The French Manor has a characteristic Mansard roof (a gambrel variation)
- The French also brought the **French Provincial style**



Classic Traditional Houses

- Prosperity in the colonies brought refinement to the housing styles and thus began these styles
- The Classic traditional housing includes
 - Georgian
 - Federal
 - Greek Revival
 - Southern Colonial
 - Victorian

Georgian

- The **Georgian** style (1690–1800) was influenced by English architecture
- A feature of Georgian style is the
 - **hip roof**
 - dentil molding ornamentation under the eaves



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Federal

- The **Federal** style grew out of patriotism after the American Revolution
 - The home features are symmetrical and include a box-like shape and two or more stories
 - Two styles emerged during this period
 - Adam Style
 - Early Classical Revival



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Federal

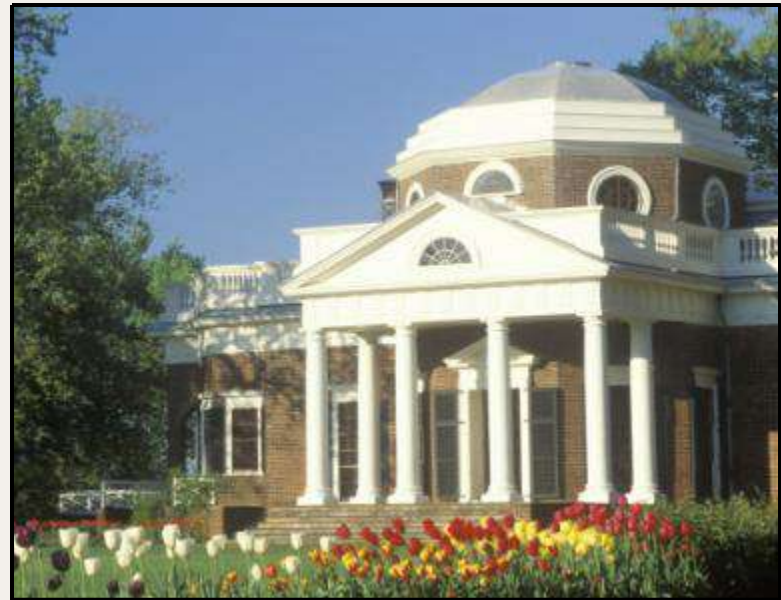
- The **Adam style** included a Palladian window over the door that looks like a fan
- **Early Classical Revival** used Greek and Italian details



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Greek Revival

- The **Greek Revival** style duplicated design elements of ancient Greek architecture, including columns around doorways
 - A famous example is Monticello, the home of former president Thomas Jefferson



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Southern Colonial

- The **Southern Colonial** is an offshoot of the Greek Revival style with such characteristics as
 - two or three stories
 - symmetrical design
 - hip or gable roof
 - dormers and shutters
 - a belvedere



Victorian

- The **Victorian** style followed the American Civil War
- Industrial Revolution brought machines and mass production to make fine wood cutting designs which showed up in designs

continued

Victorian

- A good example of one type of Victorian home is the Queen Anne design
 - The turret is a feature of the Queen Anne style



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Modern Houses

- **Modern style** houses were developed in the U.S. between the 1900s and 1980s
- Modern styles include
 - Prairie Style
 - Arts and Crafts
 - Bungalow
 - International Style
 - Ranch and Split-Level

Prairie Style

- The **Prairie style** house was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, considered one of the greatest architects in America
- Prairie style features include
 - strong horizontal lines
 - low-pitched roofs
 - overhanging eaves



continued

Prairie Style

- Other features of the Prairie style include
 - an open floor plan
 - visual interaction with the outdoors



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Arts and Crafts

- The **Arts and Crafts** style house is also called a Craftsman house
- As a reaction against the ornate Victorian houses that preceded them, Arts and Crafts homes featured
 - simple and natural lines
 - low-pitched roof with wide eaves
 - wood, stone, or stucco siding



Bungalow

- The **Bungalow** is an example of the Arts and Craft movement, and its typical features include
 - a porch along the front
 - an open floor plan
 - one and a half stories
 - horizontal shape
 - exterior made of wood or brick



International Style

- The **International style** is the most dramatic of the modern style houses
- International houses feature
 - simplicity in design
 - geometric lines
 - large expanses of glass windows
 - flat rooftops with rooftop gardens



Ranch

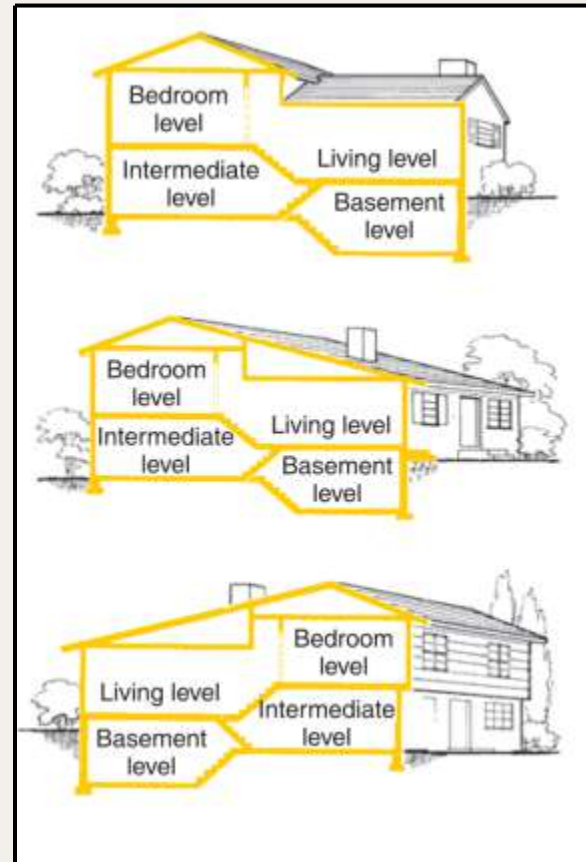
- A **ranch** house is a one-story home that may have a basement and includes
 - low-pitched roof with an overhang
- The style began on ranches where land was abundant



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Split-Level

- A split-level home has 3 or 4 levels
- Quiet social areas
- Service areas that are easily separated



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Contemporary Houses

- **Contemporary style** houses are those that are constructed today
- The variety of styles is not easily categorized, however, contemporary houses include
 - solar houses
 - earth-sheltered houses



Solar Houses

- Solar houses use systems and techniques that utilize energy from the sun
- Active solar heating systems use special equipment, such as motors and fans to attract and use solar energy
- Passive solar heating systems have no working parts and rely on direct sunlight on materials to attract and store solar energy, such as large windows and dark walls

Discuss

- Solar homes use the sun to generate electricity, to heat the hot water, and to heat the space



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What features of this solar home make it energy efficient?

Earth-Sheltered Houses

- **Earth-sheltered** houses are partially covered with soil
- The soil helps
 - insulate the house
 - protect the house from the elements (wind, low temperatures)

Postmodern Houses

- Postmodern houses began in the 1970s and continue today
- The features
 - are diverse with a sense of “less is more”
 - have a “wit” and can be bizarre or shocking
 - include unexpected and playful elements

Discuss

- Postmodern homes are unique and diverse



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What features are unusual about this house?

Recap

- Many exterior housing styles exist in the United States, including styles that
 - evolved from Native Americans
 - settlers brought from their homelands
- Traditional folk styles include
 - Native American, Spanish, Scandinavian, Dutch, German, French, and English
 - Early English styles also included the Cape Cod, Saltbox, and Garrison styles

continued

Recap

- Classic Traditional styles evolved during Colonial times, including such styles as
 - Georgian
 - Federal and Adam
 - Early Classical Revival
 - Greek Revival
 - Southern Colonial
 - Victorian

continued

Recap

- Modern and contemporary housing appeared in the 20th century
- These houses were designed to
 - take advantage of the environment
 - fit changing lifestyles
- Modern houses include
 - Prairie style
 - Arts and Crafts, bungalow
 - International

continued

Recap

- Styles of contemporary housing built today vary greatly, but may include
 - earth-sheltered and solar houses
- Contemporary homes may use traditional features in a unique, distinctive way
- Postmodernism combines
 - features of past housing with a new look that is sometimes jarring to the viewer

continued