ARCHITECTURAL STYLE GUIDE

Curriculum Developed By
Mississippi Heritage Trust

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Federal Style
ca. 1776 - 1830's

Typically symmetrical in elevation and plan, often with relatively simple brick or clapboard exterior walls and ornamentation at the entrance, such as a paneled door with fanlight and sidelights; interiors often have oval, circular or octagonal rooms, elaborate door, window and fireplace enframements and delicate classical motifs including pedimented architraves supported on pilasters decorated with urns, festoons, rosettes and oval patera. Seen in Mississippi in the earliest areas of settlement, mainly in the old Natchez district.

Dictionary of Building Preservation, edited by Ward Bucher

Mercer House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County

Rosalie
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County

The Briars
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County
Greek Revival Style
ca. 1830-1870

Identifying features include gable or hipped, low-pitch roof; dentil cornice emphasized with wide band of trim; cornice represents classical entablature (includes cornice, frieze, architrave); porches use square or rounded columns in the classical orders; first style to use gable-front floor plan (gable end facing the street, representing Greek temple); temple-front entryway with entry door surrounded by rectangular transom and sidelights (never rounded like federal). Very popular in Mississippi as it coincided with a period of great prosperity in the state. Style continued here after the Civil War and is even built today.

http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~twp/architecture

Deveraux
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County

Beauvoir
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Heritage Trust
Biloxi, MS • Harrison County

Melrose
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County

Porter House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Raymond, MS • Hinds County
Gothic Revival Style
1840-1880

Imitation of various medieval Gothic architectural styles; known by the Romantic movement’s proponents as the “only proper style”; common style for churches, colleges and rural houses; typical elements include symmetrical facades, gable dormers, steeply pitched roofs with cross gables, scrollwork bargeboards and hood molds over square-headed or pointed-arch windows.

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Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Port Gibson, MS • Claiborne County

Grace Episcopal Church
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Canton, MS • Madison County

Manship House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson, MS • Hinds County
Italianate Style
1830-1873

Architectural style loosely based on that of rural Renaissance farmhouses in northern Italy; varies from picturesque villas with ornate detailing and asymmetrical massing to restrained and rigidly symmetrical town houses and commercial buildings; typical elements include multiple stories, bracketed cornices, low-pitched pyramidal roof and narrow, hooded, framed or bracketed windows; often with a one-story front porch and occasionally with a square tower, bays, balustraded balconies and a square cupola; some commercial buildings constructed with cast-iron fronts.

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Second Empire Style
1855-1885

An eclectic architectural style loosely based on the French architecture common during the Second Empire of Napoleon (1852-70); typical elements include a mansard roof with molded cornices above and below the lower slope, and patterned slates, bracketed eaves, cresting, projecting front tower or bay, dormers, and hooded or bracketed windows. Not very popular in Mississippi, as the style coincided with the Civil War and the period of financial depression afterward.

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Christian-Schwartz House “Glen Auburn”
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS • Adams County

Lee-Dunbord House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Grenada, MS • Grenada County
Queen Anne Style
1880-1910

Identifying features include steeply pitched, irregular roof shapes; dominant, front-facing gable; patterned shingles; bay windows; picturesque massing; polychromatic and decorative ornamentation; partial or full-width porches of one story; multiple gables and dormers; occasional towers and turrets, rounded or square. Differing wall textures are a hallmark of this style. Very popular in Mississippi coinciding with a great building boom as railroads expanded into the state.

http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~twp/architecture

McLeod House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Hattiesburg, MS = Forrest County

Keyhole House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Natchez, MS = Adams County

Queen Anne Cottage
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Cleveland, MS = Bolivar County
Colonial Revival Style
1880-1955

The Colonial Revival style became popular in the late nineteenth century. It draws its inspiration from Colonial architecture including the formal Georgian and later Federal styles. Buildings in the Georgian tradition have strictly symmetrical facades and are usually rectangular in plan with no or minimum projections. But many Colonial Revival houses have much less formal massing and facades and have similarities with later Queen Anne houses. Eaves have classical detailing. Windows are usually double-hung sash except when Palladian windows are used for accent.

Neoclassical Style
1895-1950

This style became popular at the end of the 1800s and the beginning of the 1900s. It was inspired by the mammoth White City of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago and was a reaction against the sometimes chaotic extravagances of the Queen Anne style. Its most distinctive feature is the lavish use of columns, usually Corinthian. Often features a classical pedimented entry with an entablature above the cornice line. Many Neoclassical buildings have windows grouped in twos or threes, with the main floor having semicircular arched windows.

http://www.cmhpf.org/kids/Guidebox/OldHouseGuide.html

Mollie Clark House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Pickens, MS • Holmes County

Lewis-Mack House
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson, MS • Hinds County

Deposit Guaranty Bank
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Heritage Trust
Jackson, MS • Hinds County
Tudor Revival Style
1890-1940

House style loosely based on the domestic English architecture during the reign of monarchs of the House of Tudor, 1485-1558; typical elements include assymetrical massing steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof; decorative half-timbered patterns on upper exterior walls; tall, narrow, multipaned casement windows; massive chimney with chimney pots; tudor arch; used for small cottages to large mansions, and occasionally multi-story commercial and apartment buildings. Can be seen in early 20th century subdivisions in Mississippi such as Belhaven in Jackson and Highland Circle in Tupelo.

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Spanish Colonial Revival Style

1910-Present

An architectural style loosely based on stylistic elements of the adobe Spanish Colonial and Pueblo buildings: most common in the period 1905-1930; examples range from high style to vernacular; typical elements include smooth stucco walls imitating adobe, fractable parapet or parapeted dormer and irregular massing. Common in Mississippi, especially on the Gulf Coast, but also throughout early 20th century neighborhoods.

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Craftsman Style
1905-1930

A small house and furniture style popularized by Gustav Stickley’s magazine *The Craftsman*; and outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement; typical features include irregular massing, low-slope gable roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, projecting beam ends or knee braces supporting bargeboards, porches with square, tapered columns or piers and pergolas; common interior features include connected spaces separated by low-height walls, little or no applied ornament, straight lines, varnished wood (especially white oak), built-in benches and cabinets, and box beams on the ceilings; often used in conjunction with bungalow construction. Very popular in Mississippi and can be seen in all areas of the state in both simple and ornate varieties.

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Art Deco Style
1920-1930

Decorative design style intended to renounce all of the various revival styles practiced in the early twentieth century; characterized by vertical massing and surface ornamentation of angular geometric forms such as zigzags, chevrons and stylized floral motifs, sometimes combined with polychromy. Used mostly in commercial buildings, schools, and courthouses to project a progressive, American spirit.

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Bank of Morton
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Morton, MS • Scott County

Standard Life Building
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson, MS • Hinds County

Plaza Building
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Heritage Trust
Jackson, MS • Hinds County
Art Moderne Style
1925-1945

Design style characterized by horizontal elements, rounded corners, flat roofs, glass block, smooth walls and juxtaposed volumes, all intended to look streamlined; windows often continue around corners without interruption by a column.

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Walker’s Drive In
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson, MS • Hinds County

Columbia Waterworks
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Columbia, MS • Marion County

Greyhound Bus Station
Photo courtesy of Mississippi Heritage Trust
Jackson, MS • Hinds County
6 over 6 Sash Window

9 over 9 Sash Window

12 over 12 Sash Window

Ancanthus Leaf Decorative Work

Anthemion Mantle

Bead and Reel Decorative Work

Board and Batten Siding

Box Lock

Broken Pediment
Door

Doric Columns

Doric Columns

Dormer Window with a dormer head

Egg and Dart Molding

Elliptical Fanlights

Entablature

Fanlight

Faux Marble Mantle
Fence  Fluted Door Trim  Gable Roof

Gablerd Dormer  Gambrel Roof  Greek Key Detail

Hipped Roof  Ionic Columns  Ionic Column
Italianate Widely Overhanging Eaves with Brackets

Lancet Window

Mansard Roof

Mantle

Mantle

Mantle

Moulding

Oriel Window

Palladian Window
Pedimented Entry Way  Semicircular Arch  Shutter

Square Columns in Greek Revival Style  Stairway  Tongue and Leaf Decorative Work

Triglyphs and Metopes  Tudor Arched Opening  Verge Board