

Building Styles

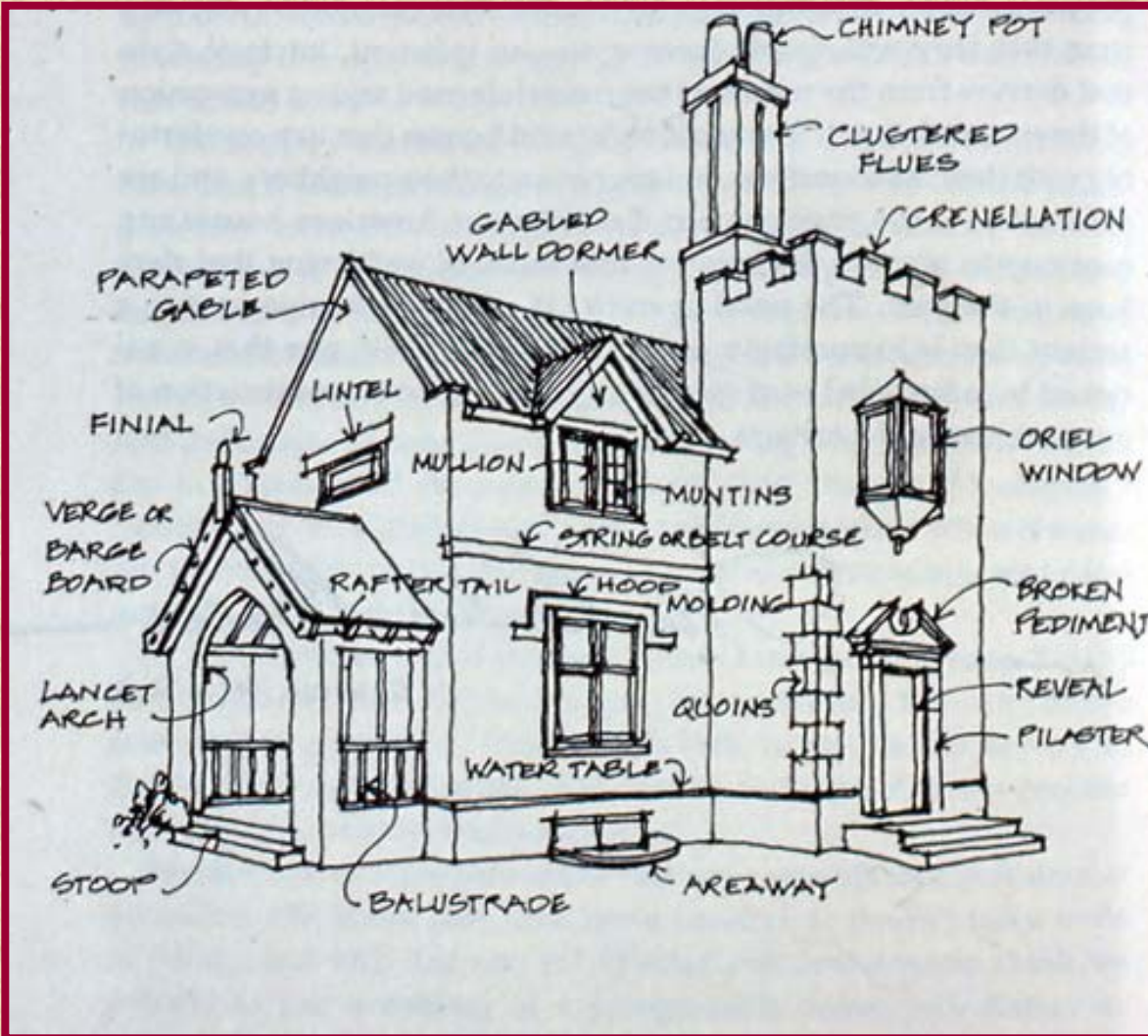
How do they help us read the landscape?



Building Styles









- Humans are fickle
- Architectural styles: fad & fashion
- Rural
- Towns and cities
- Streetcar suburbs
- Automobile suburbs
- Important styles in the South Carolina landscape:
Carolina I-House, Single House, Greek Revival,
Shotgun, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Craftsman, Art
Deco, Ranch, Contemporary

Terms

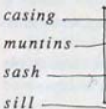


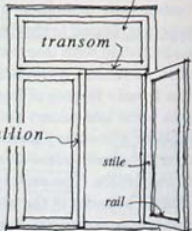


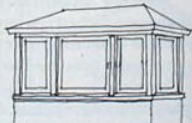


ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

ROOF TYPES

			
gable	gambrel	hip (ped)	mansard
			
parapeted gable	Flemish or Dutch gable	cross gable	shed

WINDOWS

			
double-hung	awning	hopper	casements with transom
			
Palladian or Venetian window	oriel	bay window	

Georgian

1700 - 1820



Drayton Hall (1742) near Charleston is an excellent example of the Georgian style. It was dominant in the English colonies during the 18th century. Unfortunately, few survive in South Carolina.

Carolina I-House

1750 - 1850



This two story, two room wide, one room deep style was popular when cotton transformed the Piedmont.

Newberry County



Fairfield County



Spartanburg County



Laurens County



Colleton County

Row House

1780 - 1840



Charleston



Savannah

Single House - Federal Style

1780 - 1830









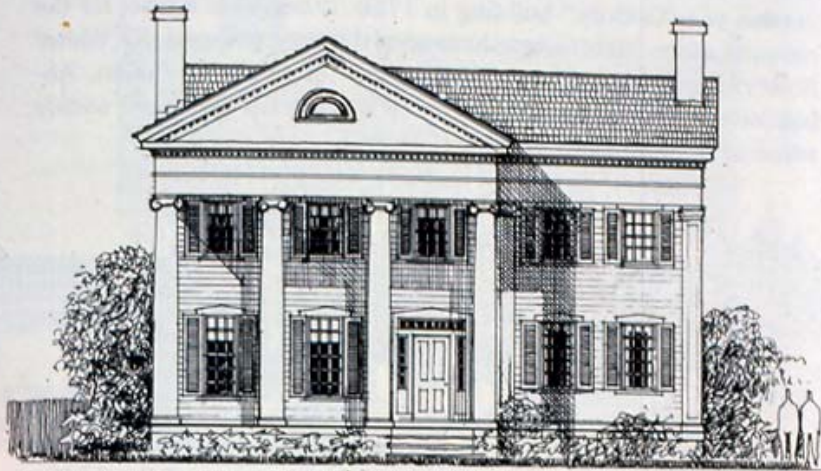
While we think of the single house as characteristic of "The Battery." It also was constructed in lower income areas.

As the process of gentrification has taken place, single houses have become very attractive residences to young urban professionals and retirees.

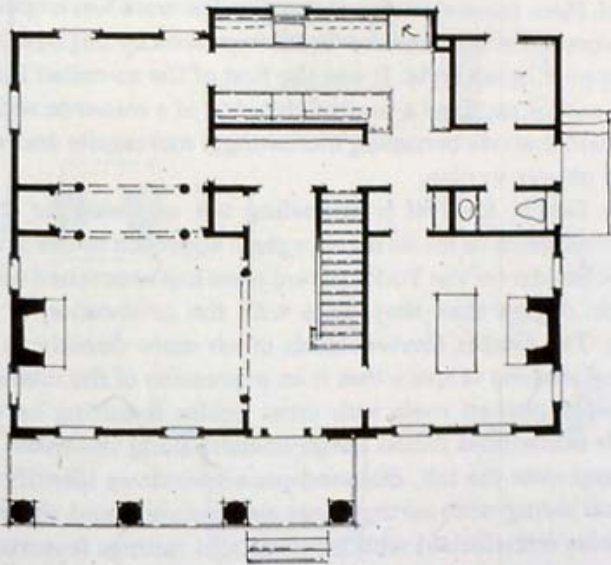


Greek Revival

1820 -1850



GREEK REVIVAL 1820-1850



While often stereotyped as the southern mansion, Greek Revival was the dominant style of architecture between 1820 and 1850. It occurs in all areas of the United States that were settled by 1860.

Robert Mills was an important architect in the Greek Revival movement.



Mills House: Columbia, South Carolina



The Columns,
Florence County

Bishopville, S.C.



Jasper County



Laurens, S.C.



Market Hall
Cheraw, S.C.
1836



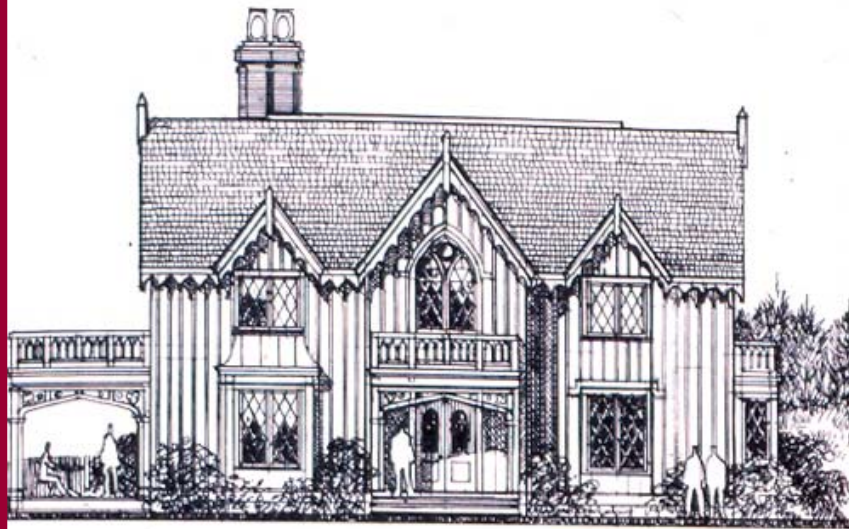
Hibernian Hall
Charleston, S.C.
1841

Market Hall
Charleston, S.C.
1841

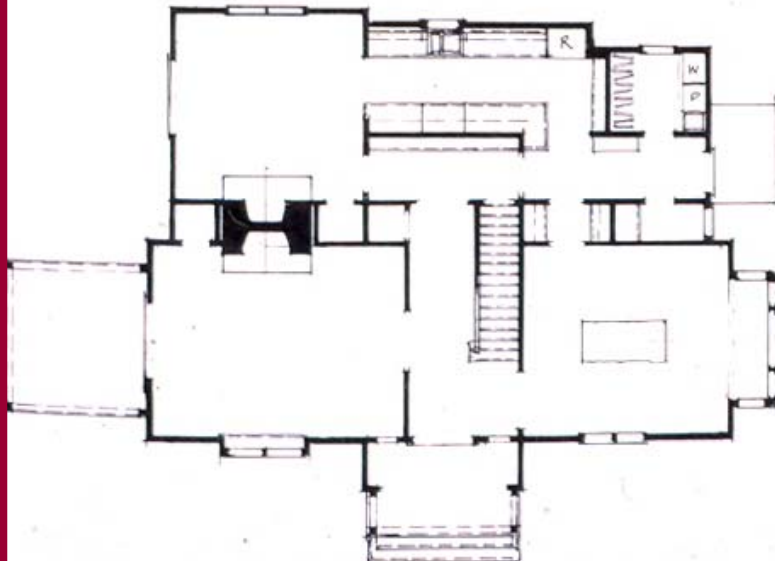


Gothic Revival

1840 - 1880

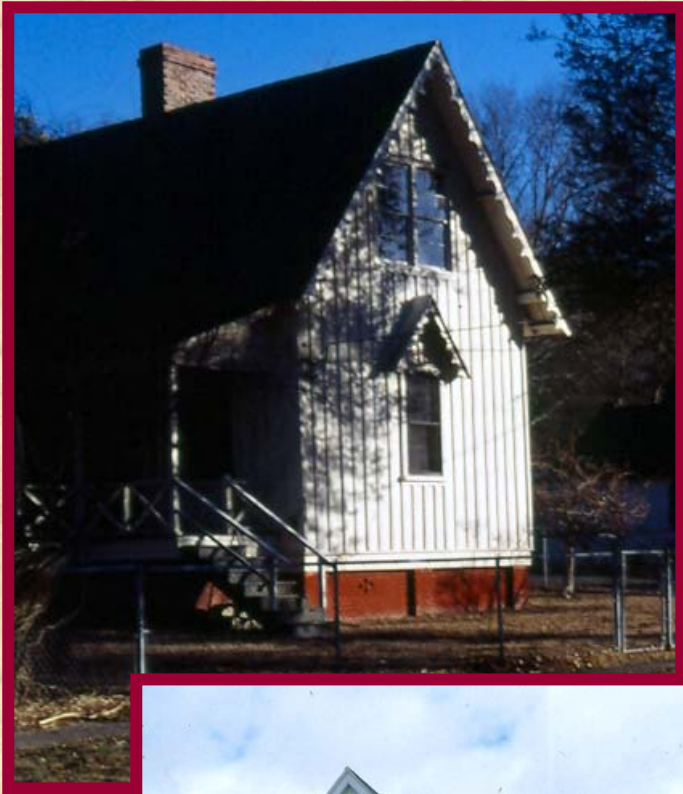


GOTHIC REVIVAL 1840-1860



Houses of this style are most abundant in northeastern states and are less common in the South. In South Carolina, this style is most common in church buildings. William Gregg built many Gothic Revival buildings in Graniteville.

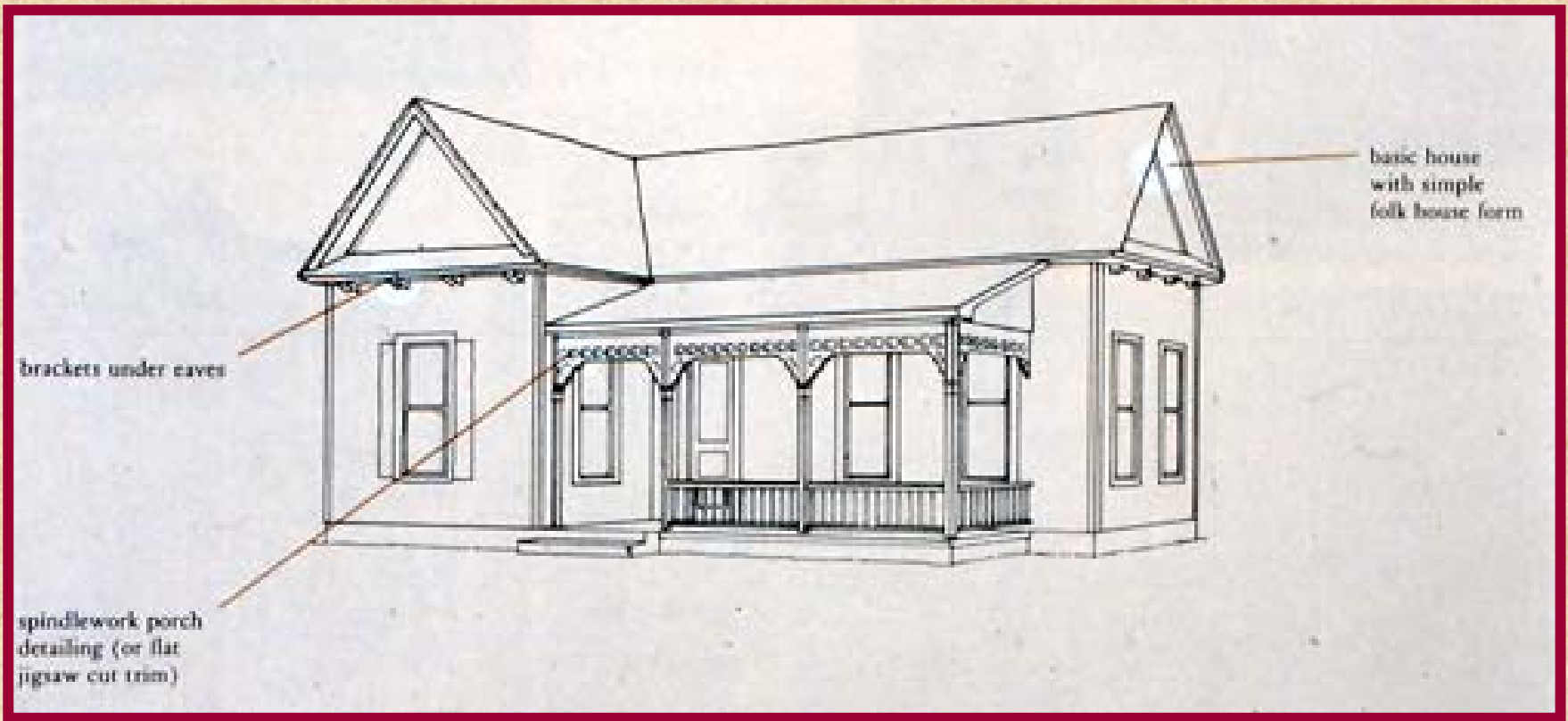
Graniteville



Victorian

1870 -1910

- There are many styles of Victorian Houses
- Most are based on Medieval prototypes
- The growth of railroads, which made materials widely available, led to dramatic changes in design and construction
- The balloon frame, made of thin boards and wire nails, replaced heavy timber framing
- Industrialization made mass-produced doors, windows, roofing, siding, and detailing available and less expensive
- Folk Victorian and Queen Anne styles are widespread throughout South Carolina towns and cities



Folk Victorian: 1870 - 1910

This style is very common in railroad towns. It was fashionable at the same time of railroad expansion in South Carolina. The expanded rail system also made pre-cut "gingerbread" detailing easily available from distant milling factories.

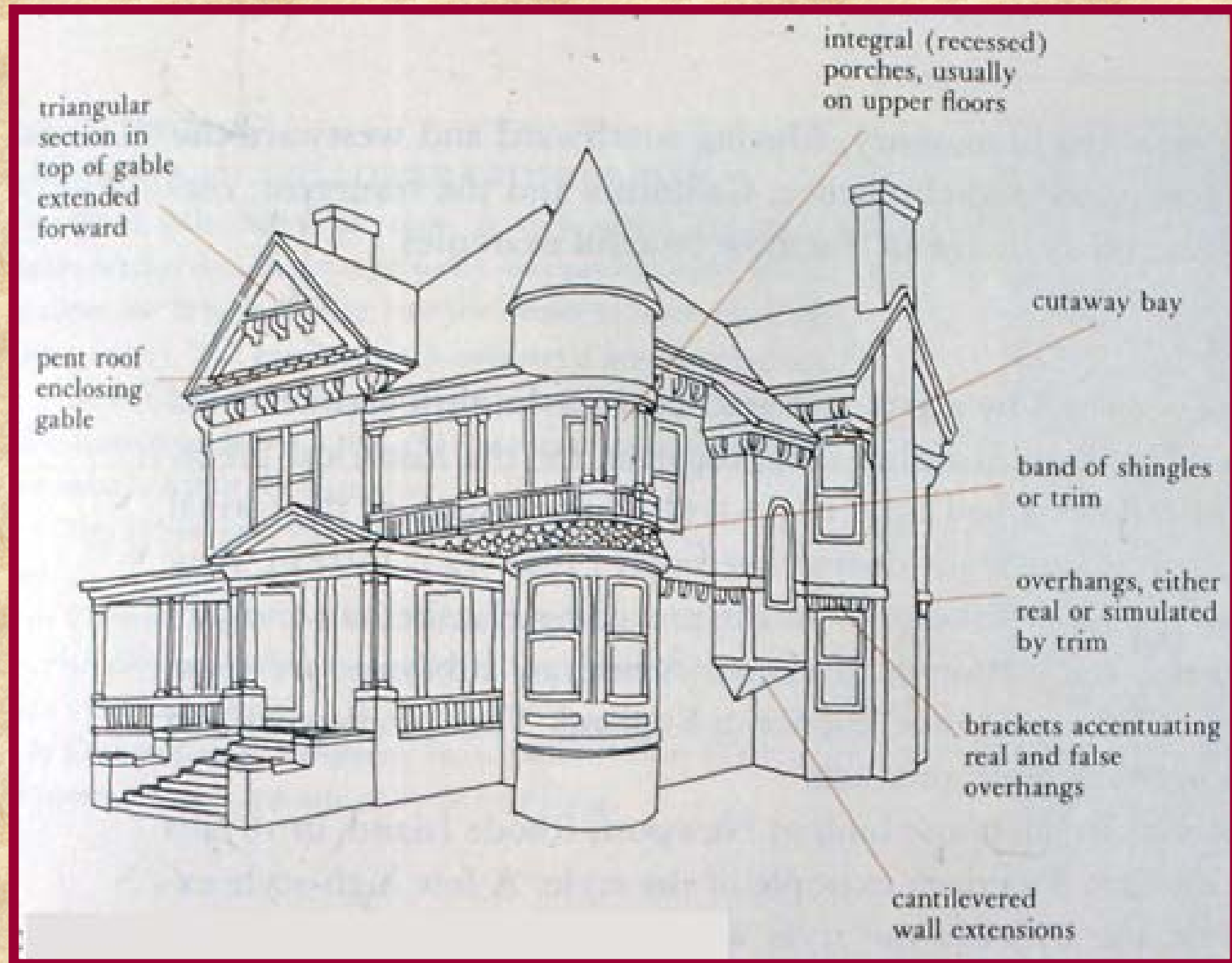






West Main Street
Laurens, S.C.

Queen Anne: 1870 - 1910





West Main Street, Laurens, S.C.



West Main Street, Laurens, S.C.



West Main Street, Laurens, S.C.

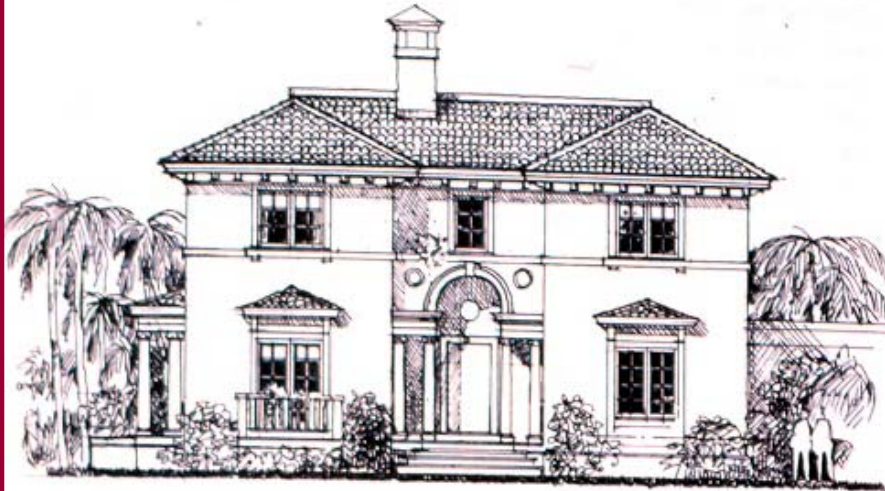


Adaptive Reuse

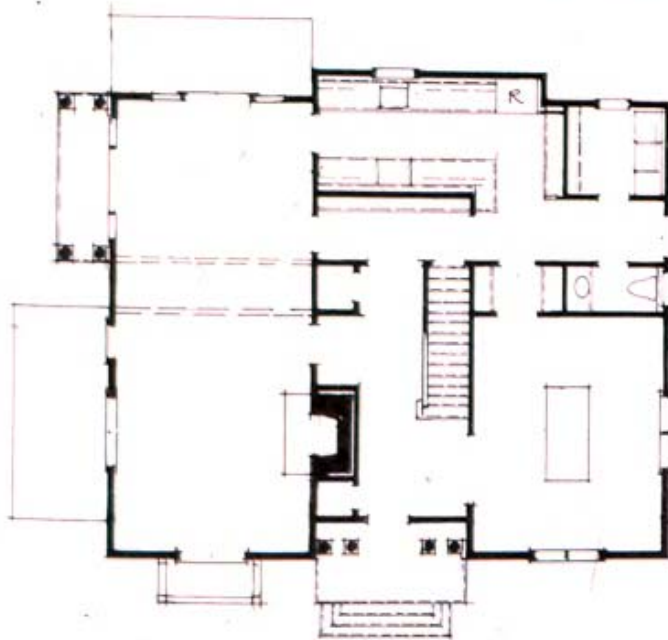
Many former large residences have been converted to other uses such as offices and funeral homes. This is the Queen Anne style at the corner of Pickens and Gervais Streets in Columbia, S.C. is now Dunbar Funeral Home.

Italian Renaissance

1890 - 1930



SECOND ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL 1890-1930



This style is often incorrectly referred to Italianate which was an earlier style. This style is not widespread in South Carolina but is easily recognized by its tile and low pitched roof, recessed porch, and brackets or dentil work under the eaves.



Office building in Spartanburg, S.C.

Colonial Revival ?

1880 - 1960



Near Horatio, South Carolina

Spanish Colonial Revival ?
1920s



West Main Street, Laurens, S.C.



Shotgun

1880 -1930

- One story
- Narrow
- Gable facing the front
- One room wide
- Hall the length of the house
- Common in low income urban and rural areas of the South

Origin of the shotgun house is controversial. Some feel the form moved from Africa to the West Indies and from Haiti to New Orleans.



Georgetown, S.C.



Extended Shotgun
Cainhoy, S.C.



Shotgun, Columbia, S.C.



Typical of pre-1970
housing in Camp
Fornace (Black Bottom)
area



Craftsman

1905 - 1930



- Originated in California and often is called the California Bungalow
- The dominant style for smaller urban houses from 1905 -1920
- Spread quickly through pattern books and popular magazines
- Few were built after 1930
- Sometimes referred to as "the streetcar suburb house"
- Common style in gentrified neighborhoods

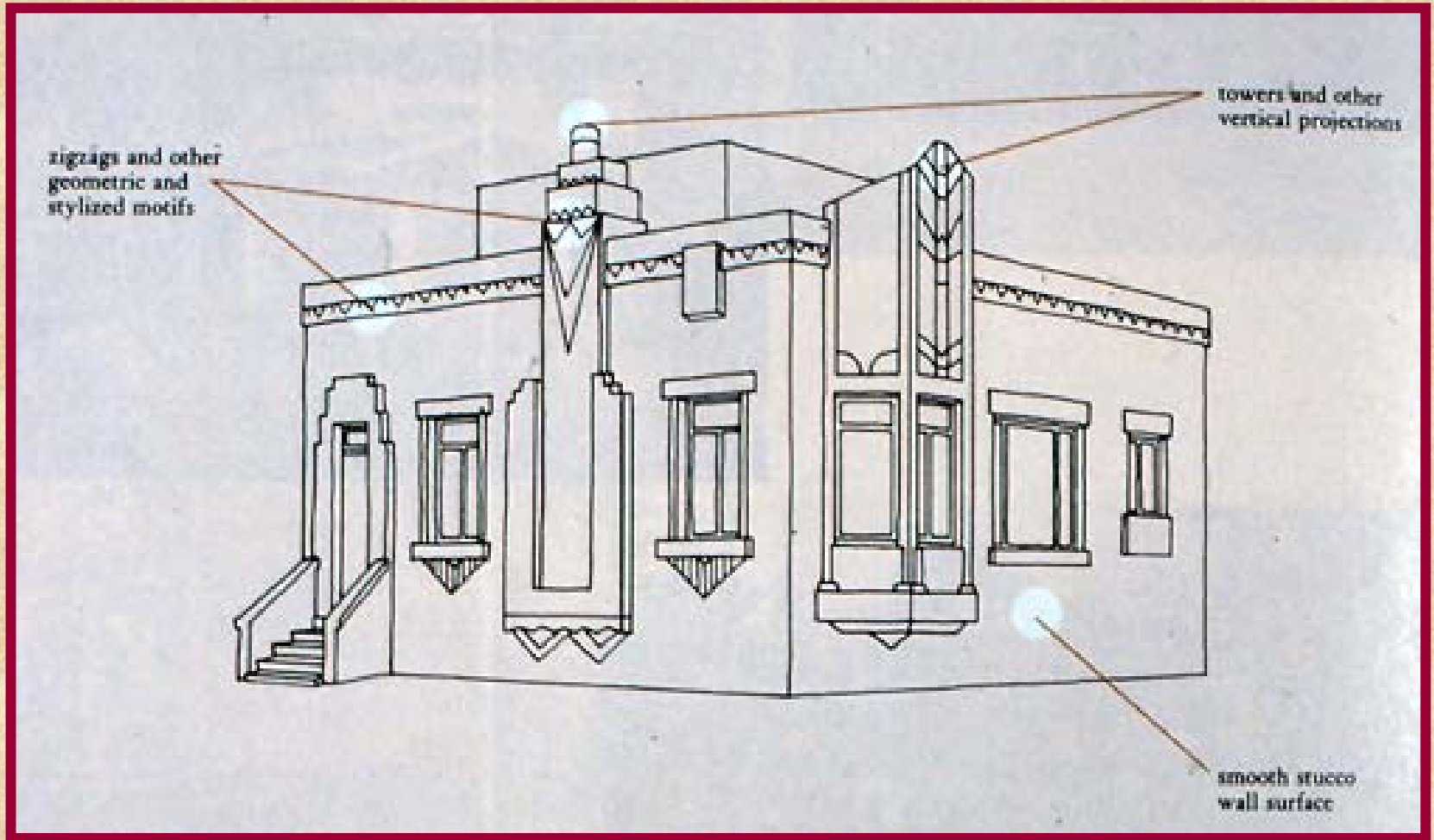






Art Deco

1920 -1940





Spartanburg, South Carolina



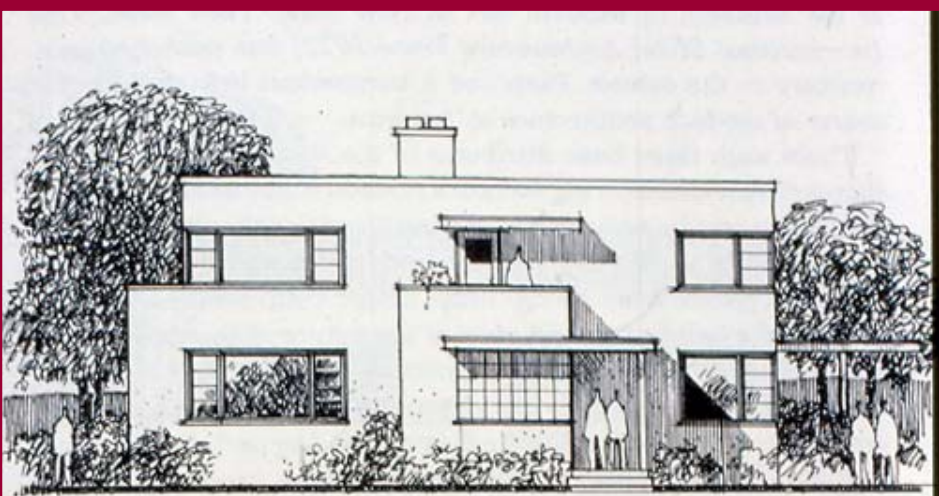


Charleston, S.C.

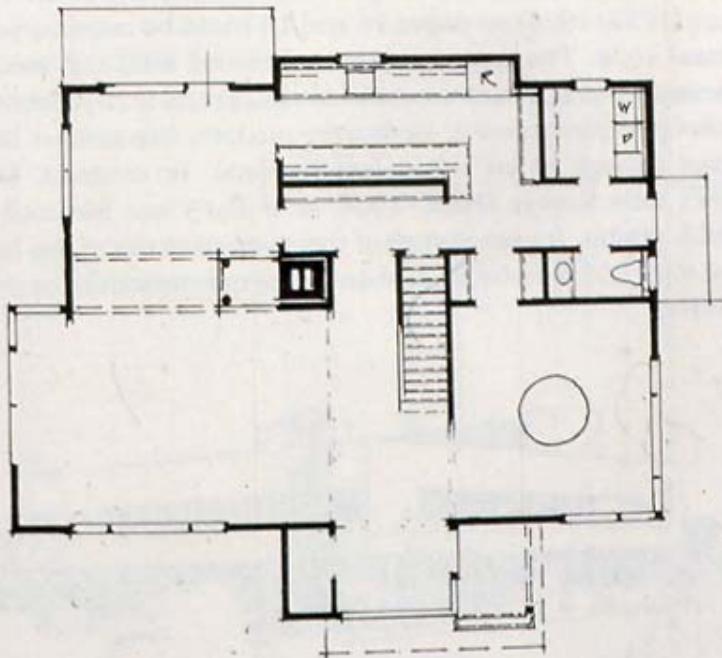


Columbia, S.C.

Moderne 1920-1940



MODERNE 1920-1940



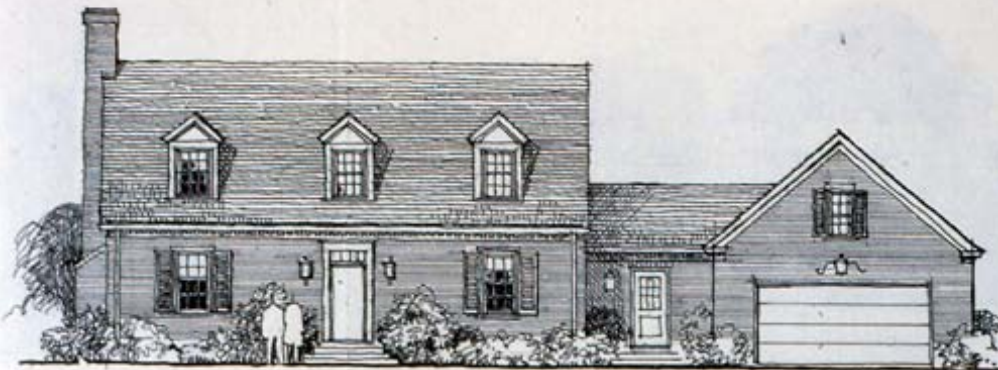


Contemporary Styles

Variations on a Theme



Automobile suburb styles



WILLIAMSBURG COLONIAL 1950-1990s



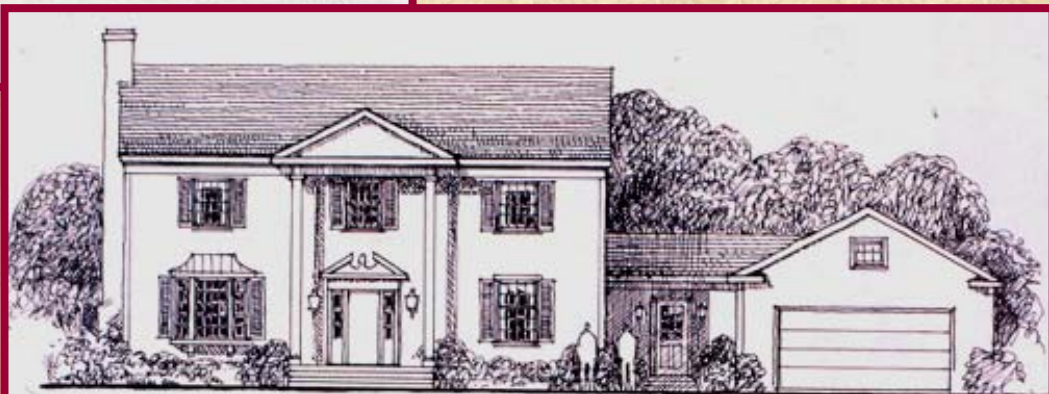
NEO-COLONIAL REVIVAL 1950-1970s



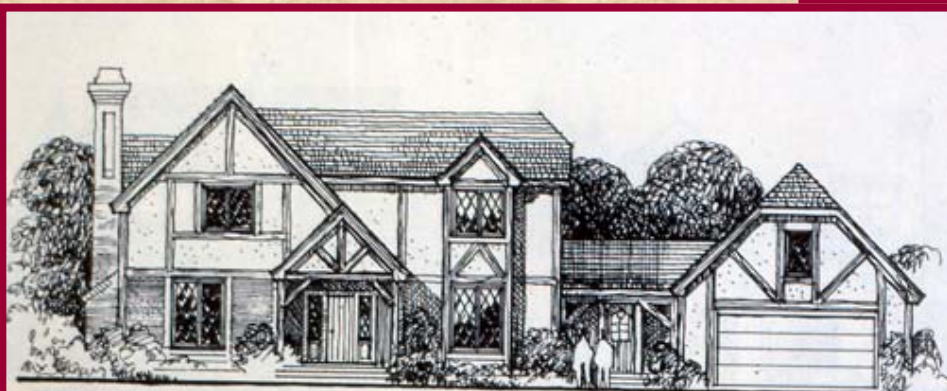
BUILDER'S CONTEMPORARY 1960-1985



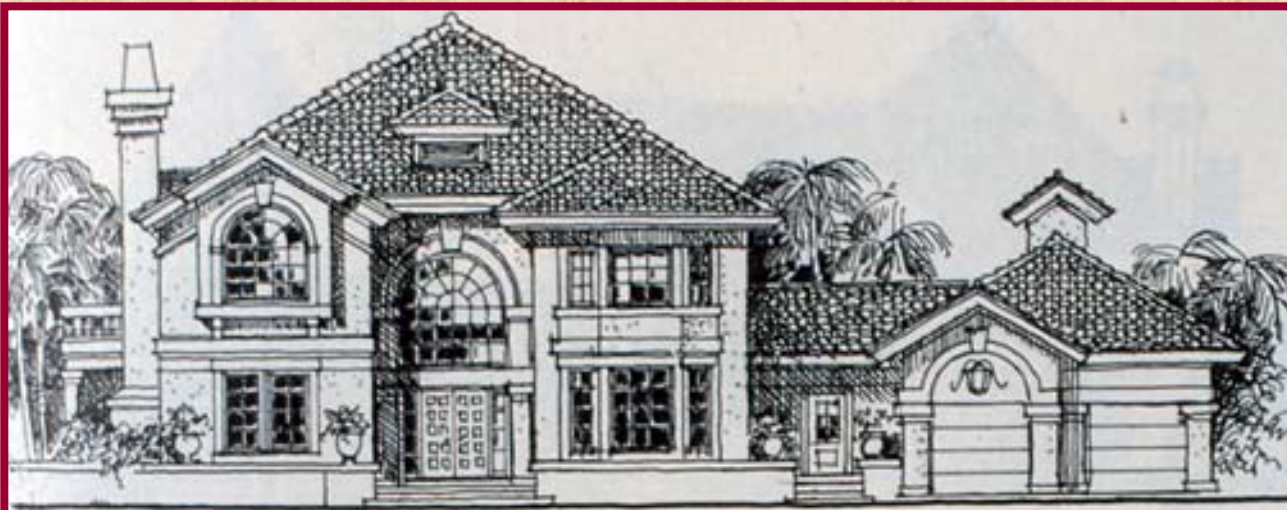
MANSARD 1960-1990s



NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL 1965-1990s



NEO-TUDOR 1965-1990s



NEO-MEDITERRANEAN 1970-1990s



NEO-VICTORIAN 1980-1990s

Rural Residential Ribbons

Manufactured Housing



One of a Kind



Folly Beach, S.C.