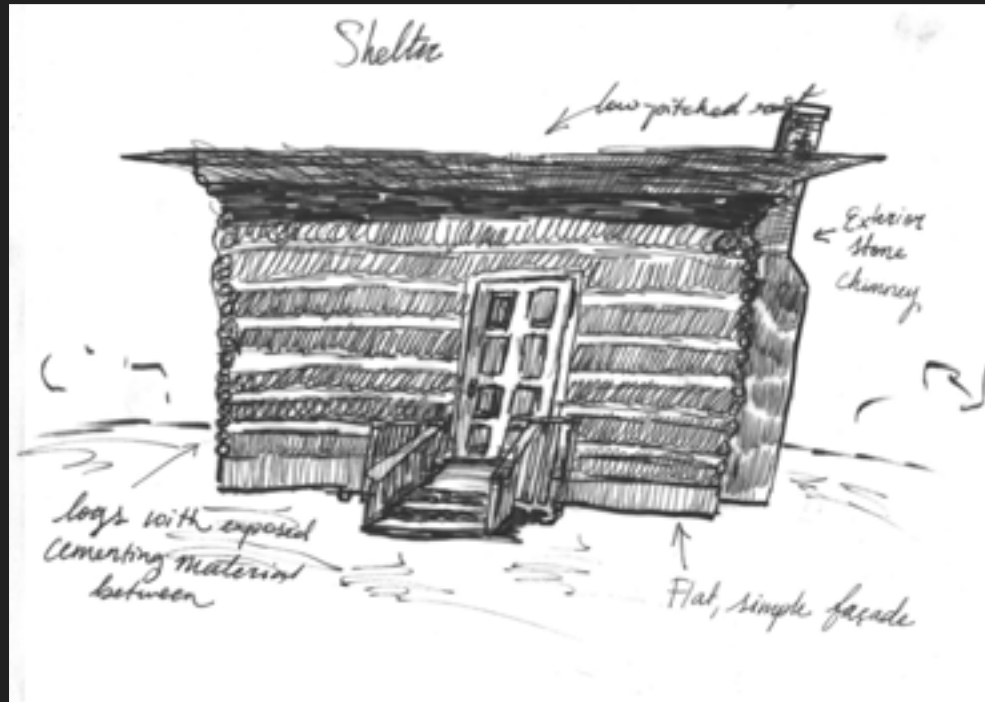


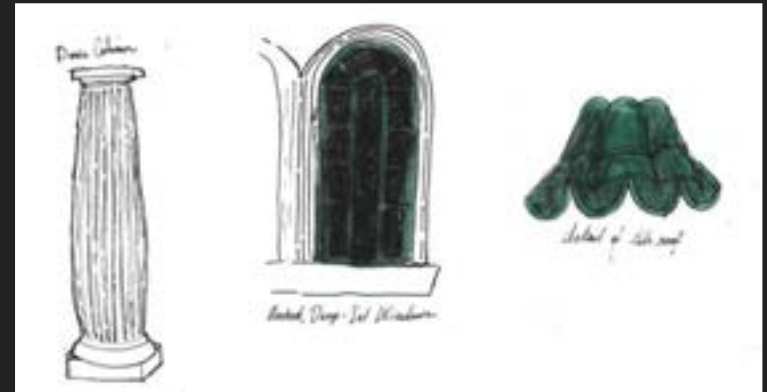
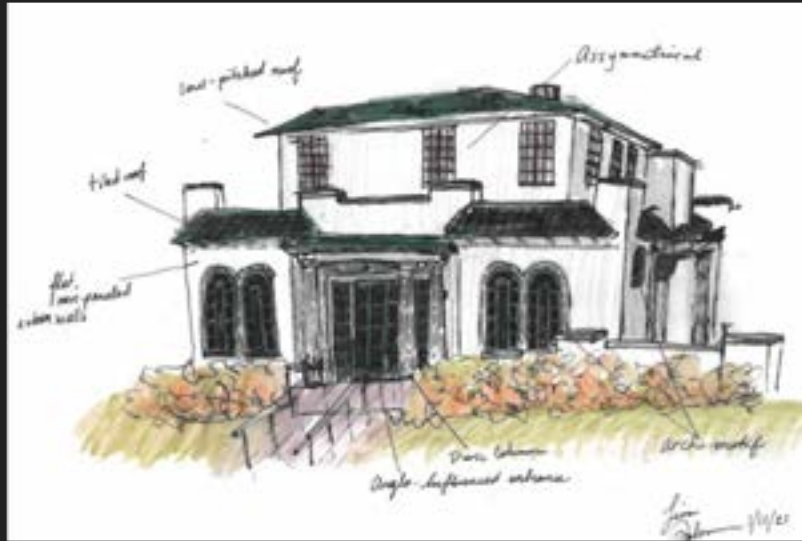
# ***Final Timeline***

Leia Johnson

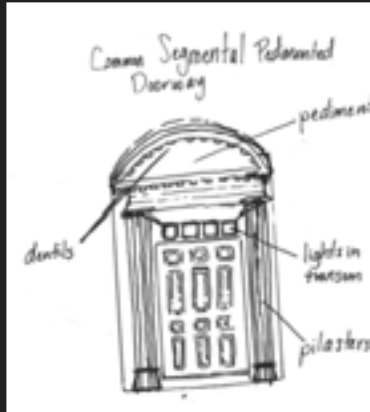
# Shelter



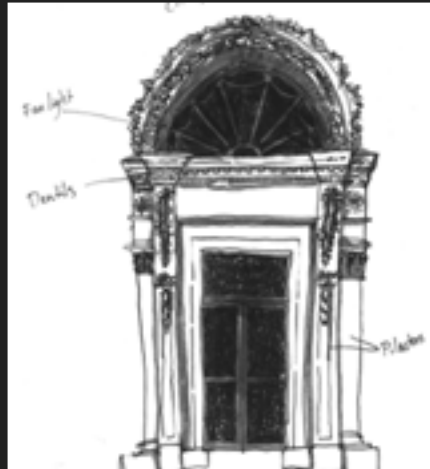
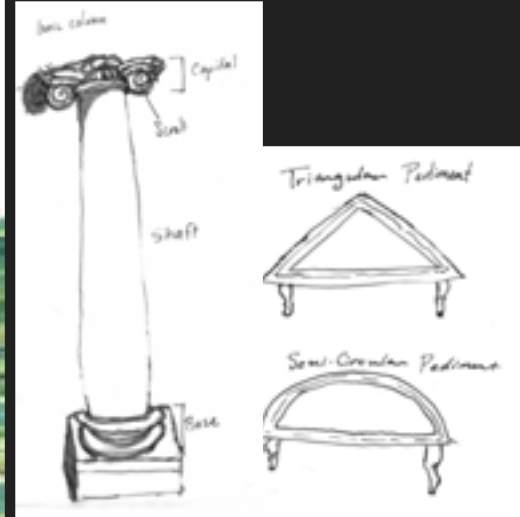
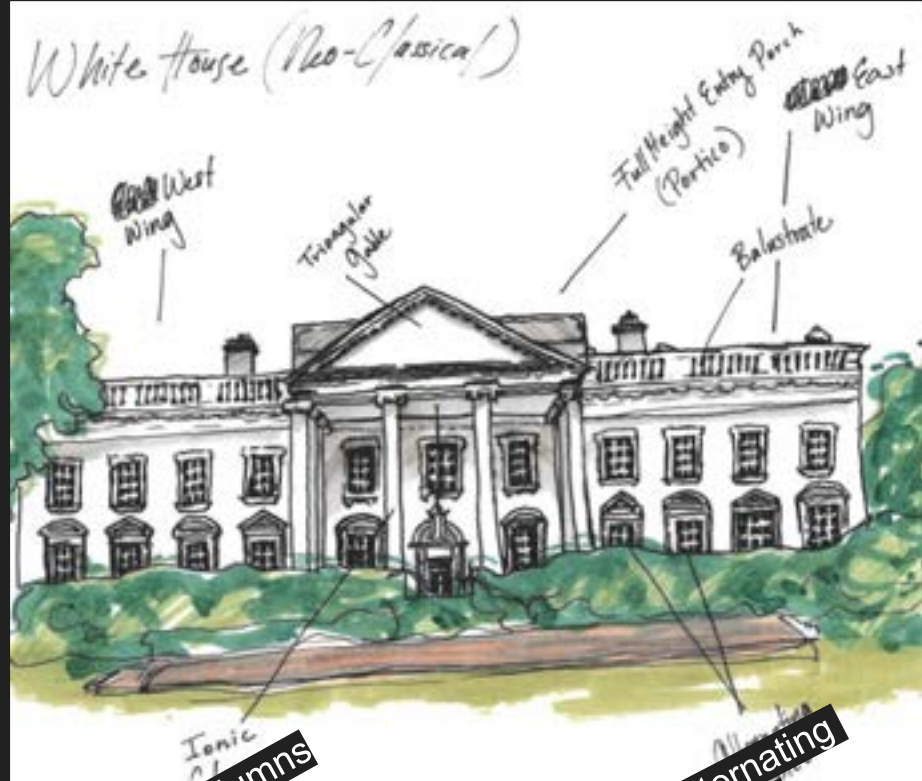
# Spanish Colonial (17-19th C)



# Georgian (1714 - 1830)



# Neoclassic (First Half of 19th C)

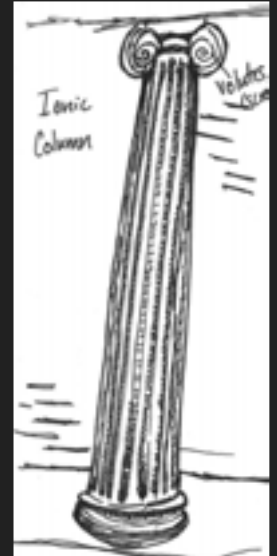
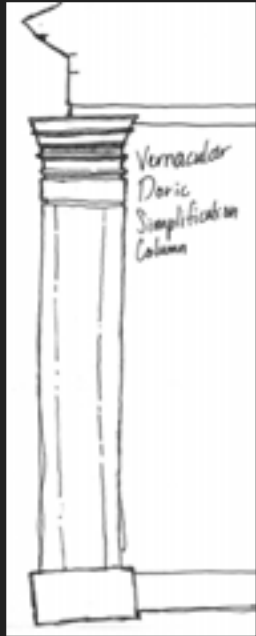


## Charleston Neoclassic Furniture

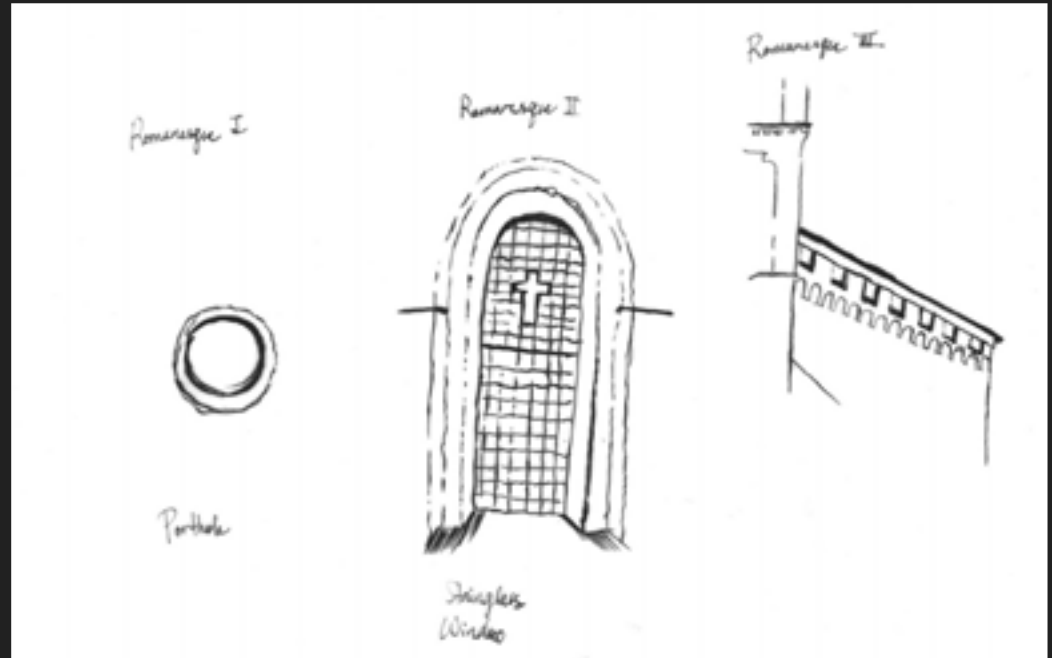


- Stiff and linear
- The furniture is replenished to its original form

# Greek Revival (1830s-1860s)



# Romanesque (1840-1900)



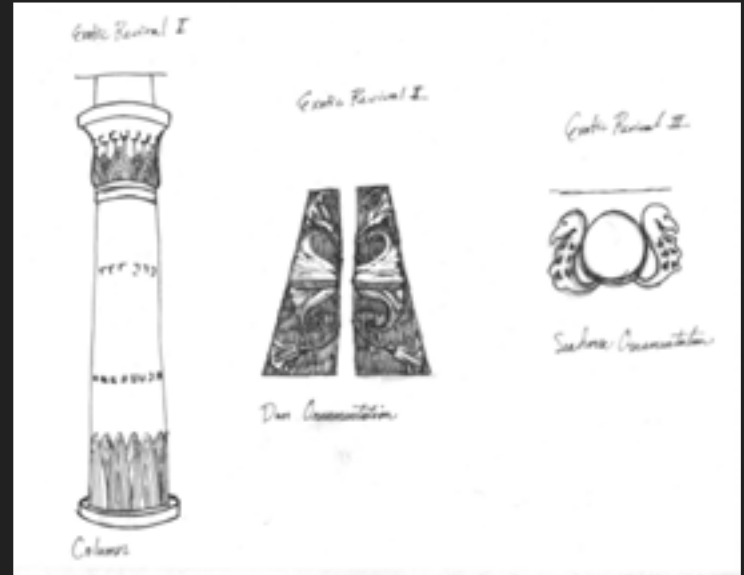


# Charleston Pre-Romanesque, Roman Inspired

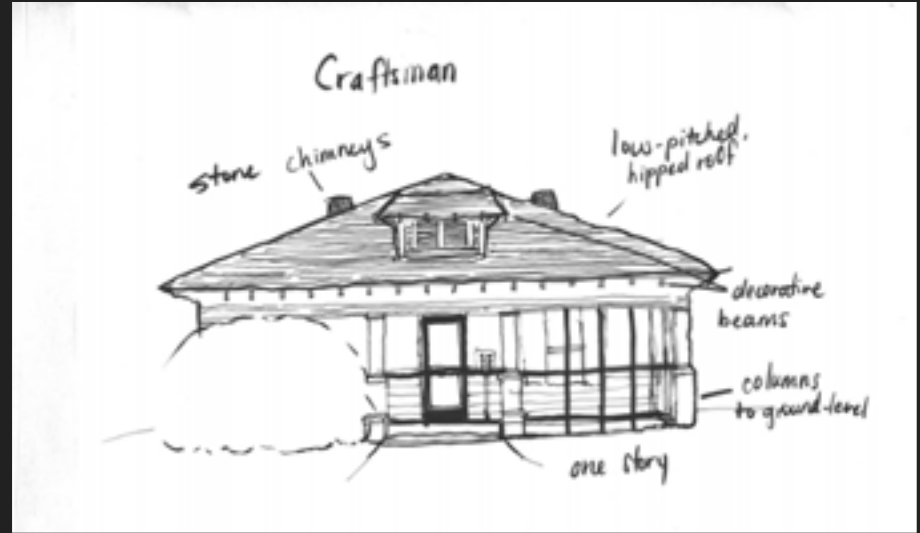
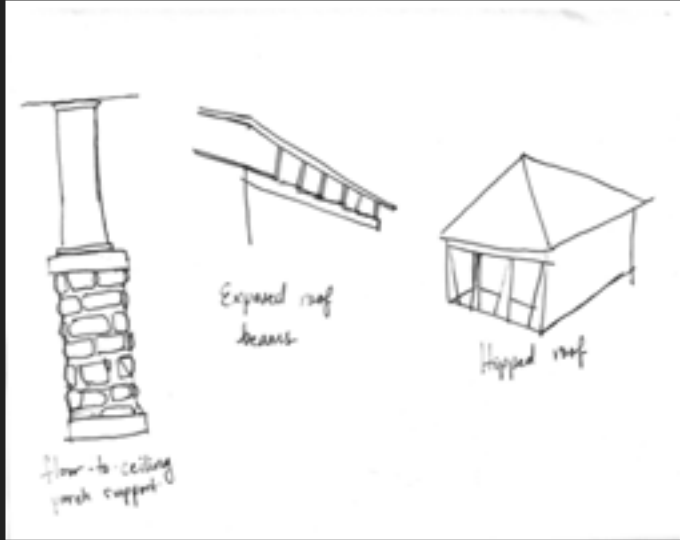


- Roman mythological scene in relief plaques
- Corinthian false columns
- Dentils

# Exotic Revival (late 18 - early 19th C)



# Craftsman (Mid 19th C)



Jimmy Carter's Boyhood Home

## *What Is Gothic Revival?*

- 19th C revival of Gothic style
- Contains **asymmetry, symmetry, and picturesque**
- Typically characterized by **high ornamentation, pointed arches, balustrades, porches, vergeboards, rose-windows, clove-shapes, and steeply-pitched roofs**
- Commonly takes form in houses, churches, and schools
- Gothic style was originally an elaboration of Romanesque style
- Before revival, Gothic architecture sought to represent interior through facade and display grandeur for a religious function

## ***Gothic Revival*** ***(Approximately 1830-1860)***



*Who were the main contributors?*



**Hugues Libergier**

- Original architect of Gothic style.
- Designed Abbey church of St Nicaise in Reims, France (1231).



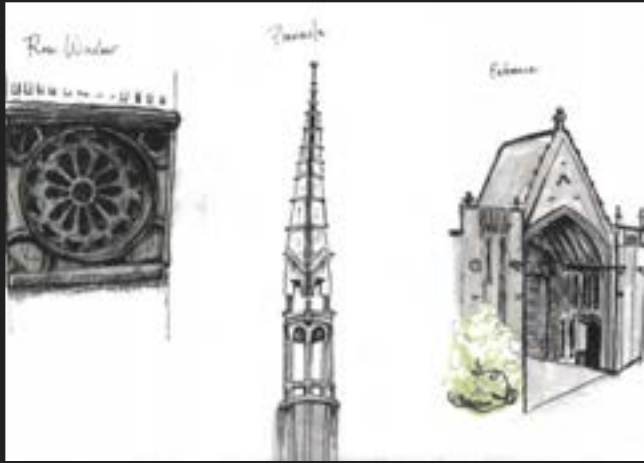
**Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1892)**

- New York architect who introduced Gothic Revival style to the American house.



Lyndhurst Mansion

# Gothic Revival (Mid to Late 19th C)



## Charleston Gothic Style (Pre-Revival)



- Ornate crowning
- Gilded elements
- Visually dense
- Clover motif

# *Second Empire*

*Leia Johnson*





## *What Is Second Empire?*

- Late 19th C **revival** of First Empire style
- Reminiscent of **Napoleon Bonaparte's Empire** style
- Contains **asymmetry** and **picturesqueness** that was previously introduced by Gothic Revival and Italianate styles in America
- Typically characterized by **double-pitched roofs, many elaborate dormers, balustrades**, and rich **ornamentation**

## *Who are the main contributors?*

- **Napoleon Bonaparte** - Elaborated the Directoire style by adding elaborate decorations to the delicate nature of Directoire. The style served mostly as propaganda, borrowing elements from Classical periods.
- **Alfred B. Mullet** - Designed the Old Executive Office Building which is arguably the finest example of Second Empire architecture in America



Pierre-Nolasque Bergeret. Vendôme Column.  
(1806)



Pierre-Alexandre Vignon. L'Église Sainte-  
Marie Madeleine (1807–28)

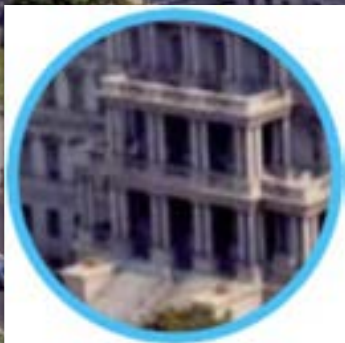


Throne of Napoleon

# *Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC. 1888*



- Double-columns
- Central porch



- Pierced with large and smaller dormers
- Double-pitched roof



- Tower
- Elaborate detailing
- Sense of elegance

# Interior



Mansard roof



***Terrace Hill***, Des Moines, Iowa.

1869



Columns, porch,  
balustrade



Quoins



Central entrance



# *Interior*

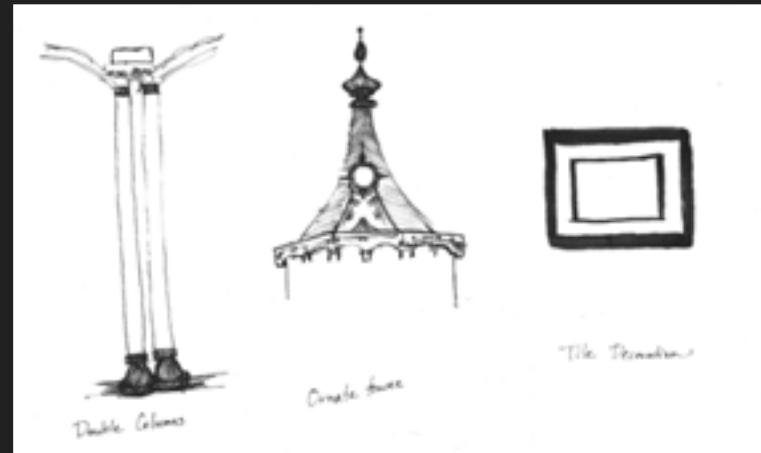
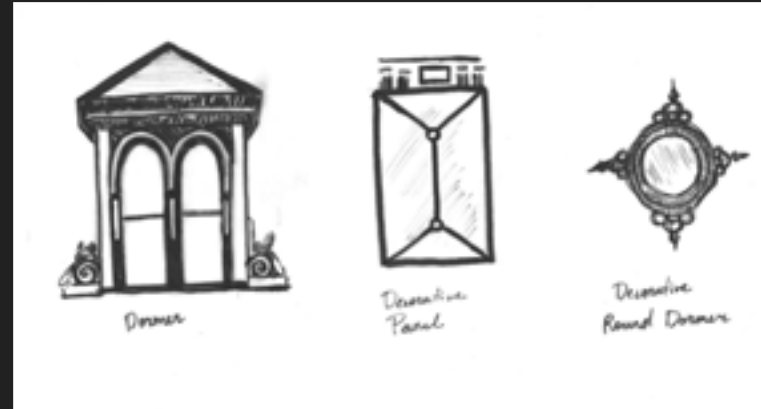


# Charleston Second Empire



- Fish forms on legs
- Crilinear appendages
- Ornate wood carving on legs
- Gilding

# Second Empire (1855 - 1885)





## What Is Art Deco?

- Early 20th C global style reminiscent of **Art Nouveau**
- Characterized by **linear forms, sleekness, zigzags, sunbursts, Egyptian motifs, sweeping curves, chevron, and vibrant colors**
- Takes form in hotels, movie theaters, railroad stations, businesses, and even homes for the wealthy.

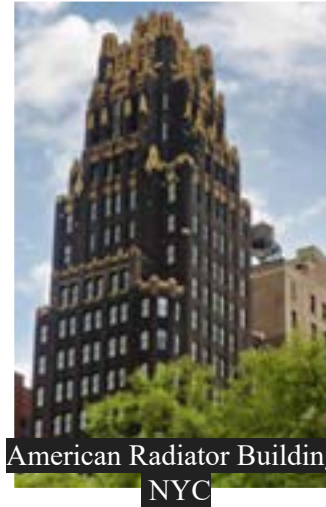
## Art Deco (1910 -1939)



Interior of the Guardian Building of  
Detroit, Michigan



Eastern Columbia Building,  
LA



American Radiator Building,  
NYC



Chrysler Building, NYC

*Who were the main contributors?*



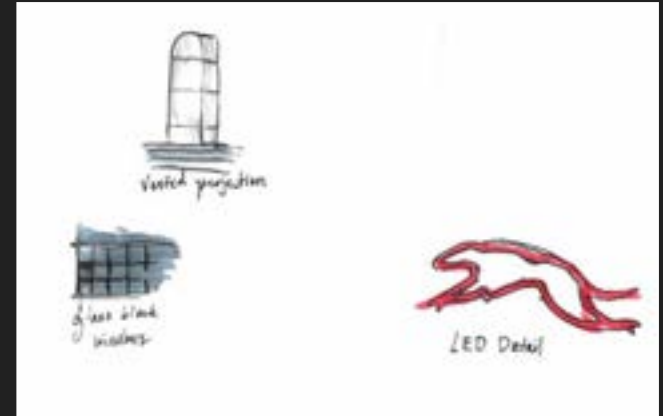
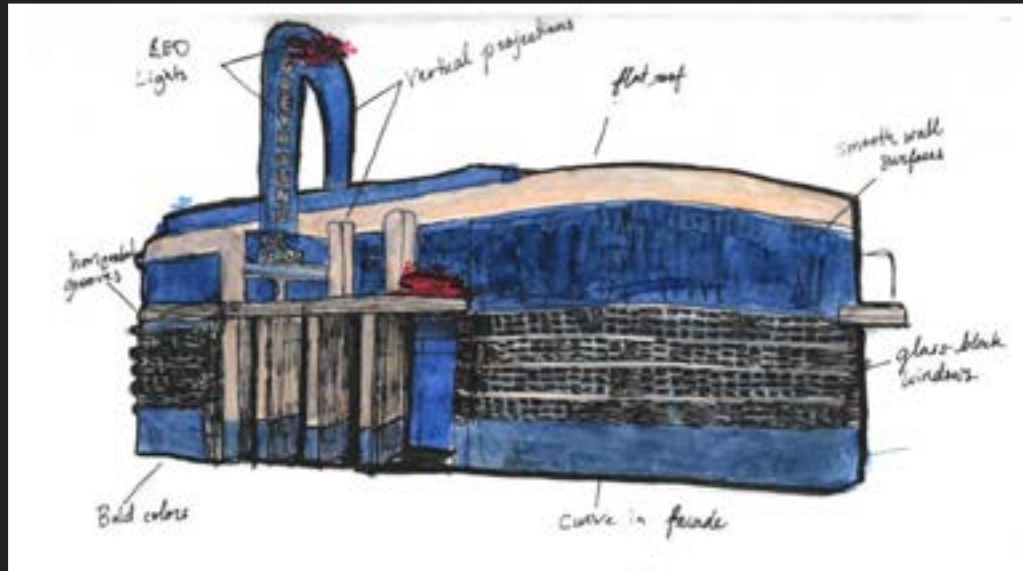
**Exposition Nationale 1925-** Over 16 million people toured this national exhibit. Art Deco was showcased and introduced to the global sector.



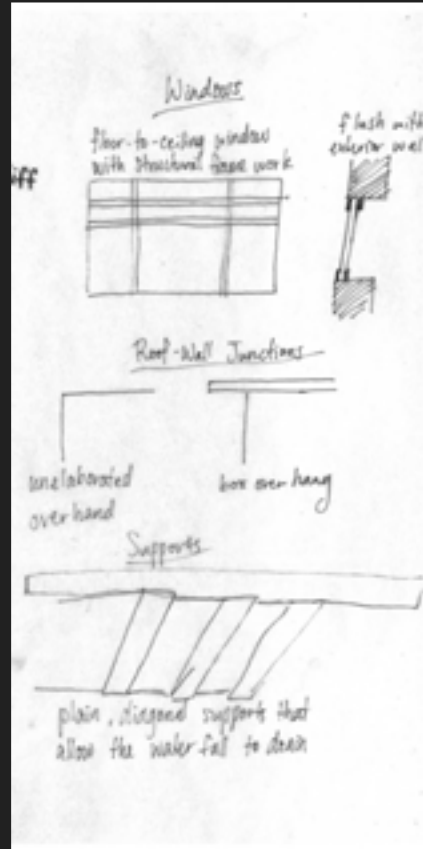
**William Van Alen-** Designed the Chrysler Building in New York City (1928-1930).



# Art Deco (1910-1939)



# International (Began 1932)



- Mimics colors and horizontal form to the landscape
- Floor-to-ceiling windows flush with the exterior
- Large sections of blank windowless wall
- Entrance-way is not the focal point
- Waterfall interacts with the structure
- Structural window framework