

Beaux Arts



The Beaux Arts style in the United States dates from around 1885 to 1930. The style was used in Los Angeles starting in the late 1800s.

The Beaux Arts style is a combination of the Classical styles with Neo-Baroque and Renaissance elements. Residences in this style tend to be grandiose and ornately decorated, and exhibit several classical elements such as lateral symmetry and classical columns. The term “Beaux Arts” comes from “L’Ecole des Beaux Arts”, the Parisian school of architecture where many American architects studied at the turn of the last century.

Beaux Arts structures are purposefully monumental in size, two or three stories, and symmetrical, with masonry walls, columns, quoins, and spandrel panels are typically decorated with garlands, floral patterns or shields. The style was quite popular for monumental public and commercial buildings.

Elements of the Beaux Arts style can be mixed with the Italianate, Neo-Classical and Renaissance Revival styles.



Beaux Arts - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-over one ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Arched tops ▪ Specialty/decorative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elaborate Columns ▪ Piazzas ▪ Arcades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Arched or rectangular ▪ Elaborate entablatures

Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (pg. 79)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gabled ▪ Hipped ▪ Carved brackets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quoins ▪ Masonry

Notes on styles section:

Additional graphics:

This text may be customized to include information related to this architectural style that is unique to your HPOZ. Although you may use an alternate approach, you may wish to review the recommended five paragraph approach towards writing this section as outlined below:

- *The first paragraph contains an overview of the period of development of the style. You might want to include information about the dates such styles were popular regionally and more specifically within your HPOZ.*
- *The second paragraph contains background information about the style’s development. It may include a description of the origin of the style and its relationship to other contemporary movements.*
- *The third paragraph includes information on the identifying hallmarks of the style. This is where you describe the main components of this style that differentiate it from others.*
- *You may wish to add a fourth paragraph to detail more specific examples of this style within your HPOZ, including a discussion of any prominent local architects who worked in this style. Other related information regarding your local HPOZ could be added. This paragraph will most likely be unique to your HPOZ only.*
- *The last paragraph discusses the styles with which this style is commonly found mixed. It is important to illustrate how styles are not necessarily exclusive of each other, and that elements of many different styles may be found a single structure.*

Suggested graphics are included to help illustrate the text. They may be replaced or augmented by the graphics to the right, or you may wish to substitute local photos or other graphics illustrating buildings or styles within your HPOZ.

The chart to the left contains information to help identify buildings of this style in the community. There may be additional unique locally occurring features that characterize this style in your neighborhood which you may wish to add.