

Dutch Colonial Revival



Dutch Colonial Revival buildings began to be built in the United States in the early 1900s. Dutch Colonial Revival buildings in Los Angeles generally date from the nineteen-teens to the nineteen-thirties.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is imitative of early Dutch Colonial buildings in the Northeastern United States. Dutch immigrants brought the style to the United States and the basic shape of the building is the same as it was in Holland in the 1600s. The Dutch Colonial Revival style is part of the Revival or Romantic architectural movements that were popular in the United States at the end of the 19th and the early 20th centuries.

Dutch Colonial Revival structures are typically two-story, with a gambrel roof, shallow eaves, and sometimes sport Dutch doors or half-timbering.

Dutch Colonial Revival features are often mixed with Colonial Revival styles.



Dutch Colonial Revival - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four-over-four, Six-over-six Rectangular tops Arranged in pairs or threes Shutters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively restrained Small in size Square or round columns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single Rectangular
Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (pg. 79)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Side gabled Gambrel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shingles Clapboard 	

Notes on styles section:

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 different styles may be found a single structure.

Additional graphics:



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.