

Egyptian Revival



The Egyptian Revival style began in the United States during the 1830s to the 1850s. In Los Angeles, this style was common during the 1920s, particularly for apartment buildings.

The enthusiasm for the Egyptian Revival style originally started when news of Napoleon's archaeological excavations in Egypt reached Europe. Few examples of the style built in the 19th century survive in the United States. The massive media attention to the discovery of King Tutankhamun's burial chambers in the nineteen-teens revitalized the style and led to its popularity in the United States.

Egyptian Revival structures are monolithic, with battered walls, lotus-topped columns, large window spaces and traditional Egyptian iconography. The style is imitative of Ancient Egyptian temple or tomb architecture.

Egyptian Revival features can often be found mixed with Art Deco/ Moderne architectural styles.

Egyptian Revival - Common character defining features

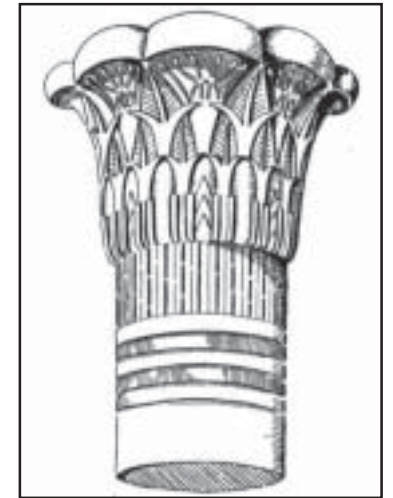
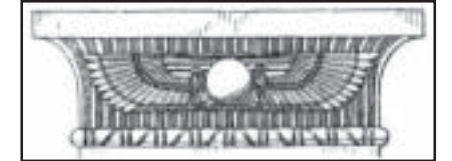
Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ One-over-one ▪ Splayed jambs ▪ Decorative crowns ▪ Traditional Egyptian iconography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Columns ▪ Arcades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Rectangular ▪ Decorative crowns
Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (pg. 79)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat ▪ Low-pitched ▪ Gorge and roll ▪ Battered walls with roll moldings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smooth ▪ Stucco ▪ Terra cotta tile 	

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.