

Greek Revival



The first Greek Revival buildings in the United States were built in the mid 1820s. The style is still popular in civic and institutional buildings. In Los Angeles, the first Greek Revival style buildings were built from about 1840 to 1860.

The Greek Revival style began as the world took interest in Greece as the mother of civilization due to archeological exploration and the Greek civil war. The features of this style recall the proportions and styles of the ancient Greek temples and structures. This style was particularly popular in the United States, because the new American Republic was intellectually and metaphorically thought to be an inheritor of the traditions of Athens and Rome.

Greek Revival structures are square or rectangular, one or two stories, with low-pitched roofs, symmetrical proportions, a central triangular pediment, dental moldings, and classical columns.

Greek Revival style features can often be found mixed with Italianate and Federal styles.



Greek Revival - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four-over-four, and six-over-six ▪ Double-hung ▪ Rectangular ▪ Triangular pediment ▪ Arranged in groups of three or five 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shallow and wide ▪ Classical columns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transom lights ▪ Side lights ▪ Rectangular, often with a triangular pediment and columns
Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (pg. 79)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat ▪ Gabled-front or side ▪ Hipped ▪ Triangular pediment over entryway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick ▪ Stone ▪ Stucco ▪ 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.