

Italianate



The first Italianate style buildings in the United States were built in the late 1830s, and most surviving examples date from the 1850s through the 1890s. In Los Angeles, Italianate style buildings were built around the 1860s.

The Italianate style grew out of the Picturesque or Romantic movement, which was popularized in Great Britain as a result of the industrial revolution and a reaction against the symmetry of the classical styles which had been popular in the 18th century. The style was popularized in the U.S. by the architectural pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. The architectural features of this style are intended to give the impression of Italian villas.

Italianate structures are generally of two or three stories, with low-pitched roofs, wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, tall, narrow windows, which are commonly arched or curved above, an asymmetrical plan and frequently, these structures feature a square cupola or tower.

Italianate style features can often be found mixed with the Classical Revival, Queen Anne, and Federal styles.

Italianate - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-over-one or two-over-two ▪ Arched or curved tops ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Arranged in pairs or threes ▪ Decorative crowns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively restrained ▪ Decorative brackets ▪ Small or large in size ▪ Square beveled posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired and single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Arched or rectangular ▪ Decorative crowns
Roofs (pg. 73)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Center gable ▪ Asymmetrical ▪ Front gabled ▪ Flat (commercial) ▪ Cupola or tower ▪ Large decorative eave brackets 		

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.