

Neoclassical Revival



The Neoclassical Revival style originated in the United States in 1895 and continued in popularity until 1950. In the Los Angeles area it was predominantly popular from 1895 through World War II.

The Neoclassical Revival style is closely related to both the Greek Revival and Colonial Revival styles. Hallmarks of the style are a rectangular building form, marked by a double height front portico with Ionic or Corinthian columns, and a symmetrically balanced facade. The Neoclassical Revival style is primarily distinguished from the Greek Revival or Colonial Revival styles by its ornate detail.



The style was popularized as a result of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, which took a classical theme in its architecture. The exposition received wide publicity, and its "classical" pavillions, which in reality mixed classical and colonial revival architectural elements, created a national interest in the style.

The Neoclassical Revival style can often be found mixed with Colonial Revival elements.

Neoclassical Revival - 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"> ▪ Double-height porticos ▪ Elaborate Columns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Arched or rectangular

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

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 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.