

Queen Anne



The first Queen Anne Revival style buildings in the United States were built in the late 1800s. In Los Angeles, most Queen Anne buildings date from the late 1880s through 1910.

The Queen Anne, popularized in England in the late 1800s, was modelled loosely on Medieval Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture. The style was a reaction to the classical symmetry of earlier styles, and is characterized by its frank internal expression of an interior asymmetrical floorplan. In the United States, craftsman added their own touches with intricate spindles and other stylized wooden details.

The Queen Anne Revival style is exemplified by an asymmetrical floor plan, gabled roofs with exposed decorative trusses, towers, patterned wooden wall cladding, wrap-around porches, bay windows and patterned masonry. Queen Anne Revival buildings are typically one to two stories, with wide eaves and decorative brackets, rectangular windows, and frequently have towers.

The Queen Anne Revival style features can be found mixed with Italianate, Stick, Colonial Revival and Folk Victorian.

Queen Anne - Common character defining features

<p>Windows (pg. 61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-over-one ▪ Multi-over-two ▪ Arched or curved tops ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Arranged in pairs or threes ▪ Palladian Windows ▪ Leaded or stained glass 	<p>Porches (pg. 69)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spindled posts ▪ Wrap-porches on first floor ▪ Recessed porches on upper floors 	<p>Doorways (pg. 66)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired and single ▪ Arched or rectangular
<p>Roofs (pg. 73)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip ▪ Gable ▪ Irregular shape ▪ Roof crest spindle balustrades ▪ Large decorative eave brackets 	<p>Building Materials (pg. 79)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decorative shingles ▪ Half-timbered gables ▪ Patterned masonry (cast concrete) ▪ 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.