Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style gained popularity in America in the early 1800s, especially in public buildings as symbols of democracy. The Doric order, popularized by the American architect Alexander Jackson Davis, was used extensively in public buildings such as government houses, banks, and theaters. The style is characterized by its simplicity and symmetry, with large, unadorned columns supporting a pediment and a flat or slightly curved roof. Windows are typically rectangular and evenly spaced, and the overall appearance is one of grandeur and austerity.

Gothic Revival

Emerging in the late 1830s, the Gothic Revival style was inspired by the rediscovery of medieval French architecture. The style was characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses, often combined with decorative elements such as stained glass windows. Gothic Revival buildings were often used for churches and other religious institutions, as well as public buildings such as libraries and museums. The style remained popular until the early 20th century, and many examples can be found around the world.

Italianate

The Italianate style was popular in the 1840s and 1850s, particularly in the northeastern United States. The style was characterized by its use of Roman architectural elements, such as columns, arches, and pediments, often combined with Gothic Revival features. Italianate buildings were often used for residential and commercial purposes, and many examples can be found throughout the United States.

Vernacular

The Vernacular style refers to buildings that were constructed to satisfy local needs, using readily available materials, in a style typical of a particular region. Vernacular architecture is characterized by simplicity and functionality, often incorporating local materials and techniques. Many examples of Vernacular architecture can be found in the United States, particularly in rural areas.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in the late 19th century, particularly in the Northeastern United States. The style was characterized by its use of intricate woodwork, ornamental ironwork, and asymmetrical design. Queen Anne buildings were often used for residential purposes, and many examples can be found throughout the United States.

Ranch

The Ranch style originated with California architects in the mid-1930s and became popular in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. The style was characterized by its use of horizontal lines and a focus on simplicity and functionality. Ranch-style houses are often built on a raised site, with a large, unadorned facade and a low-pitched roof. Many examples of the Ranch style can be found throughout the United States.

Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style was popular in the United States in the early 20th century, particularly for residential and commercial buildings. The style was characterized by its use of classical American colonial elements, such as symmetrical facades, columns, and pediments. Many examples of Colonial Revival architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Northeastern and Southern regions.

Arts & Crafts

The Arts & Crafts movement was a reaction against the Industrial Revolution, and emphasized hand-crafted work and individuality. The style was characterized by its use of natural materials, such as wood and stone, and a focus on simplicity and functionality. Many examples of Arts & Crafts architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare style was popular in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The style was characterized by its use of a symmetrical, rectangular plan with a central entrance and four equal sides. Many examples of American Foursquare architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Midwest and South regions.

Spanish Revival

The Spanish Revival style was popular in the United States in the early 20th century, particularly in the Southwest. The style was characterized by its use of Spanish architectural elements, such as arched windows, terra cotta tiles, and wrought iron. Many examples of Spanish Revival architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Southwest and Southern regions.

French Revival

The French Revival style was popular in the United States in the early 20th century, particularly in the Northeast. The style was characterized by its use of French architectural elements, such as Roman columns, arches, and pediments. Many examples of French Revival architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Northeast and Midwestern regions.

Art Deco

The Art Deco style was popular in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in New York City. The style was characterized by its use of geometric shapes, bold colors, and streamlined forms. Many examples of Art Deco architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in New York City and Los Angeles.

Ranch

The Ranch style originated with California architects in the mid-1930s and became popular in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. The style was characterized by its use of horizontal lines and a focus on simplicity and functionality. Ranch-style houses are often built on a raised site, with a large, unadorned facade and a low-pitched roof. Many examples of the Ranch style can be found throughout the United States.

Modern

Modern architecture refers to a design approach that emphasizes simplicity and functionality. The style emerged in the early 20th century, particularly in Europe and the United States. Modern architecture is characterized by its use of new materials and technologies, as well as a focus on the functional aspects of design. Many examples of Modern architecture can be found throughout the United States, particularly in the Northwest and Southwest regions.