ITALIANATE (1850-1890)

Weyant Block, 24-26 N. State Street, 1883

Typical characteristics:

- Vertical proportions and tall windows with flat, segmental or round arches.
- Decorative hoodmolds over windows on high style examples.
- Projecting cornice with brackets.
- Sometimes, a roofline projection with carving or other decoration.
- Commercial storefronts with tall windows and doors, vertical proportions, often a cornice.

Popular during Westerville’s early railroad years, the Italianate style was chosen for some of the major new commercial buildings constructed at that time. This style was also commonly used on smaller buildings of the 1870-1890 period. The style is well represented today in many Uptown Westerville commercial buildings.
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (1860-1900)

Emerson School, 44 N. Vine Street (National Register of Historic Places)

Typical characteristics:
• Masonry construction.
• Round arches.
• Corbelled brick.
• Towers with pyramidal roofs.

Westerville’s oldest school is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. The hallmark of the style is the founded arch, found in Emerson School’s grand entrance and upper floor windows. Also noteworthy is the square central tower with flanking turrets.
QUEEN ANNE (1880-1905)

Markley Block, 1-3 N. State Street, 1886

Typical characteristics:
- Highly decorative metal cornice or roofline treatment.
- Varied wall surface treatments.
- Horizontal banding.
- Segmental arched windows.

Although it was much more commonly used for residential buildings, the Queen Anne style, or elements of it, can be found in two Uptown Westerville commercial buildings. The rounded corner turret of the Holmes Hotel (21 N. State Street) and the decorative twin parapets of the Markley Block are noteworthy characteristics of the style.
CLASSICAL REVIVAL (1895-1935)

Emphasizing classical forms through overall symmetry and the use of such features as pediments, the Classical Revival style enjoyed popularity in both commercial and institutional buildings. Uptown Westerville has some good examples of the style.

Hanby School, 56 S. State Street, 1923

Typical characteristics:
- Simple projecting cornice and wide frieze.
- Flat roof, often with parapet.
- Pediments over doors and sometimes at cornice.
- Often, flat-shaped modillions rather than brackets at cornice.
- Often, pilasters or columns.
- Use of swags or other surface classical ornament.
During the early 1900s, commercial design became generally more restrained and simplified. Several Uptown Westerville buildings from this period reflect this trend.

Typical characteristics:

- Parapets often used instead of projecting cornices.
- Simple brick corbels or inset designs may decorate the upper facade.
- Windows may be grouped or single.
- Brick is sometimes buff colored or glazed, may be wire-cut; concrete may be used as trim.
ART DECO/ART MODERNE (1925-1950)

Old Post Office, 28 S. State Street, 1935

Typical characteristics:
• Overall rectilinear form.
• Geometric and curvilinear ornamentation.
• Low-relief wall surfaces.

The introduction of Art Deco and Art Moderne marked a departure from the historical motifs that had traditionally been used to inspire architectural design. Buildings became more streamlined, with geometric ornamentation emphasized in wall surfaces and decoration.
31 N. State Street, c. 1870

ITALIANATE & GREEK REVIVAL

Pilasters, arches, gable roof
ITALIANATE

Vertical proportions, cornice, brackets
44 N. State Street, c. 1870

ITALIANATE

Brick patterns, windows, hoodmolds
44 N. State Street, c. 1870

ITALIANATE

Hoodmolds, brick patterns, proportions

34-36 N. State Street, c. 1860
Emerson School, 44 N. Vine Street, 1896

2-4 N. State Street, c. 1905

**ROMANESQUE REVIVAL**

- Massive, arches, brick/stone mix

Romanesque Revival elements:
- Massive wall, arched openings
43 E. Home Street, 1910, 1936

LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

Pointed arches, steep gable roof
Holmes Hotel, 21-25 N. State Street (1-7 W. Main Street), 1889

QUEEN ANNE

Irregular massing, variety of windows, many textures
Weyant Block, 24-26 N. State Street, 1883

ITALIANATE & OTHER

Windows used from Italianate on
20TH CENTURY REVIVAL

Earlier window types revived

14 N. State Street, 1927
Hanby School, 56 S. State Street, 1923

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Pediments, pilasters, quoins
Masonic Temple, 130 S. State Street, 1930-32

CLASSICAL REVIVAL
Pediment, columns, multi-paned windows
Old Post Office, 28 S. State Street, 1935

17 N. State Street, c. 1932-35

ART DECO/MODERNE
Stylized ornamentation, geometric, flat surfaces

Commercial and Institutional Architectural Styles
ADOBE/MODERNE

Stucco, pilasters, tile
Municipal Building, 21 S. State Street in 1933
HOW BUILDINGS LEARN
What happens after they’re built

New Orleans, 1857
The same two buildings, 1993

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