

Uptown
Westerville

COMMERCIAL & INSTITUTIONAL
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



APRIL 3, 2008

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)

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.

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.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL VERNACULAR (1900-1940)

Commercial Building, 8-12 E. Main Street, 1922



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.

During the early 1900s, commercial design became generally more restrained and simplified. Several Uptown Westerville buildings from this period reflect this trend.

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.

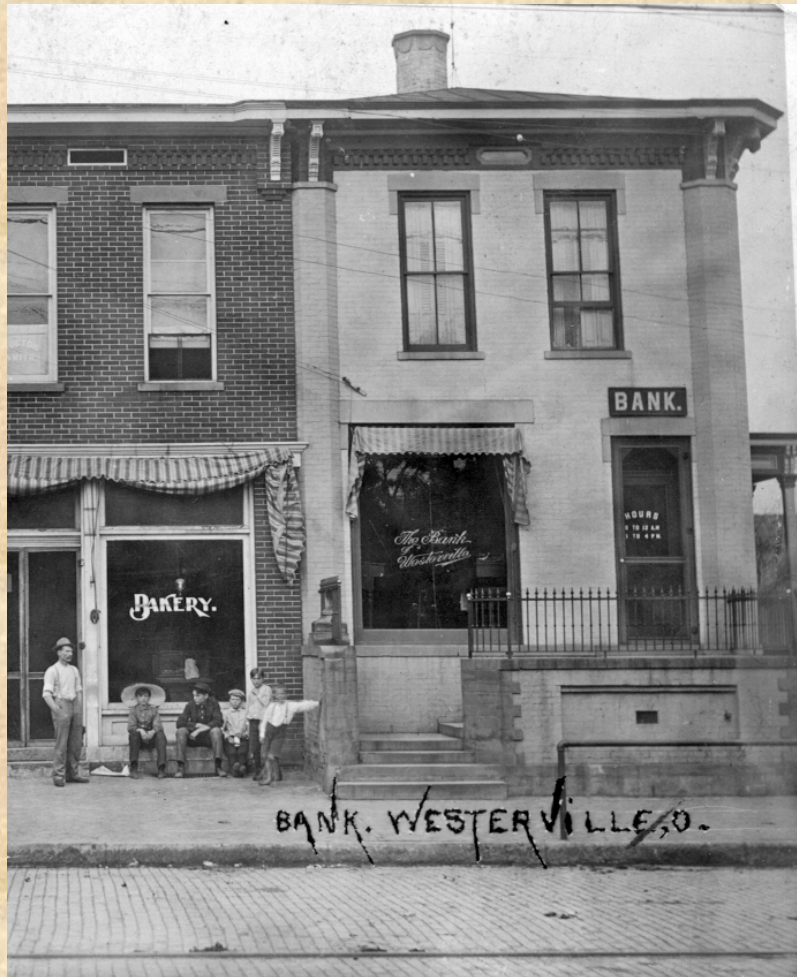
The introduction of Art Deco and Art Moderne marked a departure from the historical motifs that had traditionally been used to inspire architectural design. Buildings became more streamlined, with geometric ornamentation emphasized in wall surfaces and decoration.

31 N. State Street, c. 1870



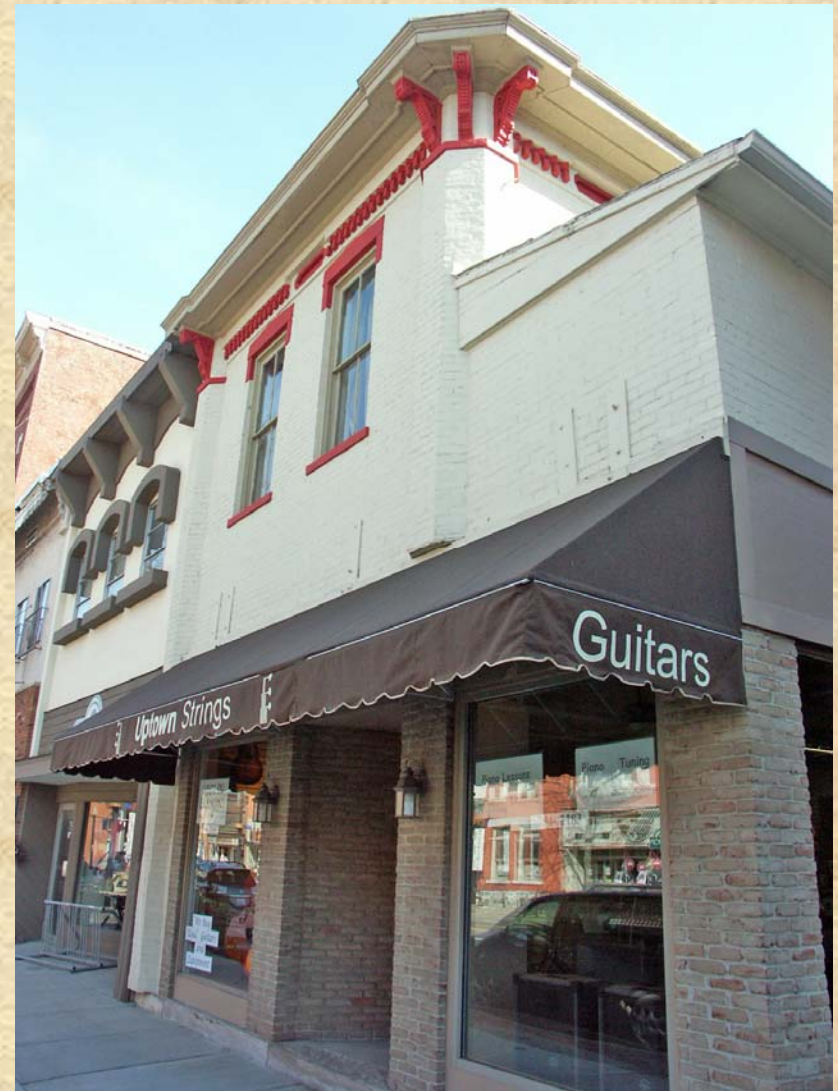
ITALIANATE & GREEK REVIVAL

Pilasters, arches, gable roof



ITALIANATE

Vertical proportions, cornice, brackets



44 N. State Street, c. 1870



ITALIANATE

Brick patterns, windows, hoodmolds

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44 N. State Street, c. 1870



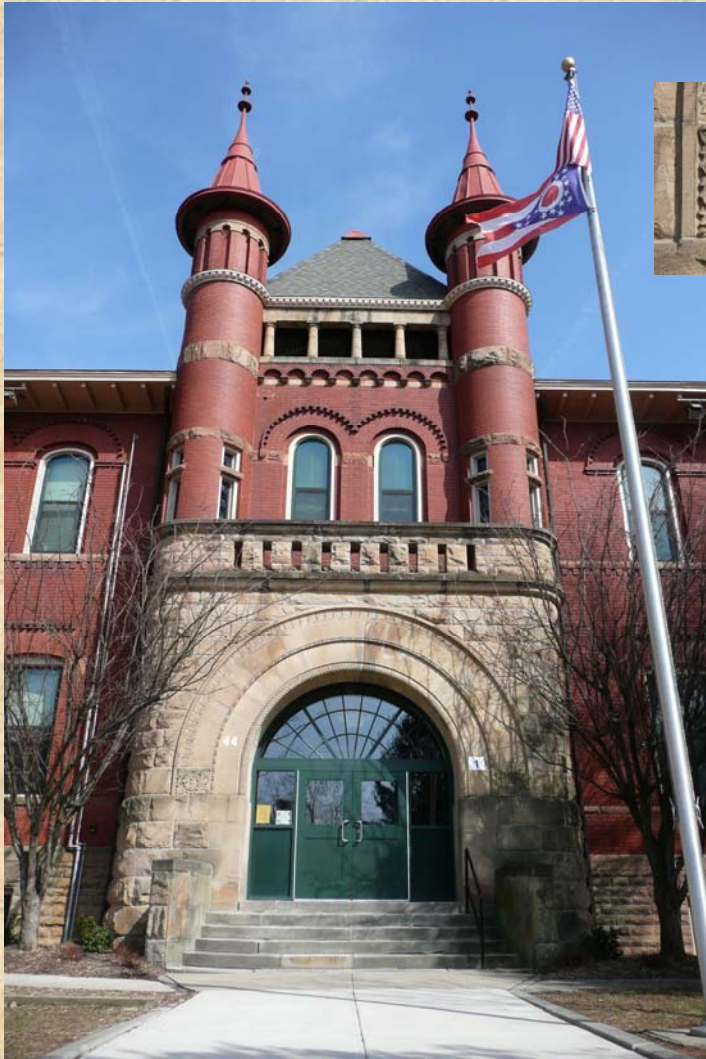
ITALIANATE

34-36 N. State Street, c. 1860



Hoodmolds, brick patterns, proportions

Emerson School, 44 N. Vine Street, 1896



Massive, arches,
brick/stone mix

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

2-4 N. State Street, c. 1905



Romanesque Revival elements:
massive wall, arched openings

43 E. Home Street, 1910, 1936



LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

Pointed arches, steep gable roof

Uptown
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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

14 N. State Street, 1927



20TH CENTURY REVIVAL

Earlier window types revived

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



ART DECO/MODERNE

Stylized ornamentation, geometric, flat surfaces

17 N. State Street, c. 1932-35



80 N. State Street, 1933-37



ADOBE/MODERNE

Stucco, pilasters, tile

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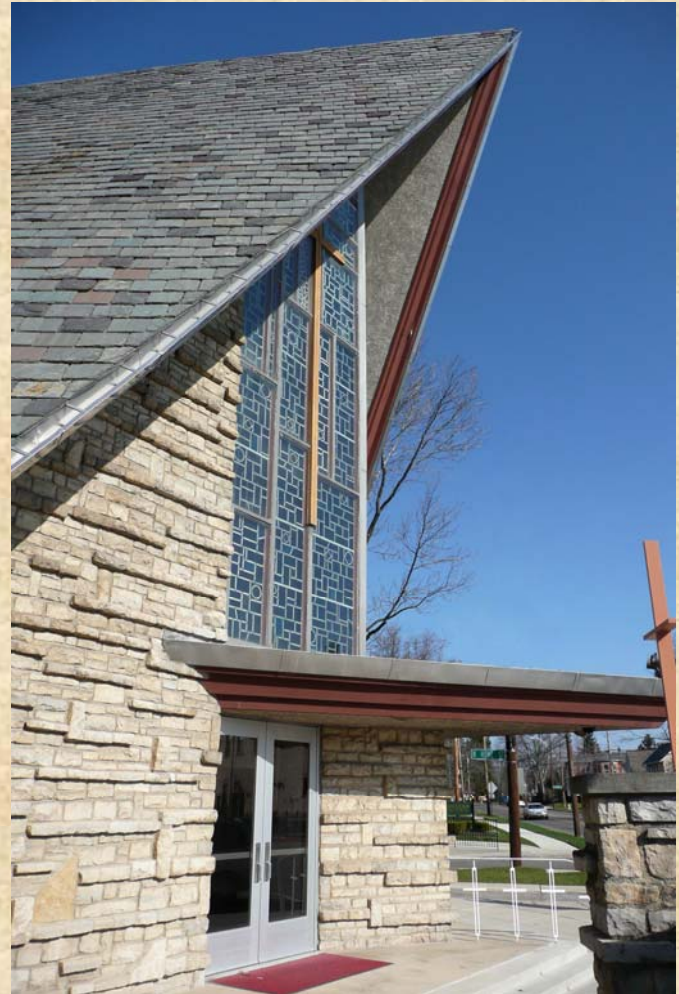
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Municipal Building, 21 S. State Street in 1933



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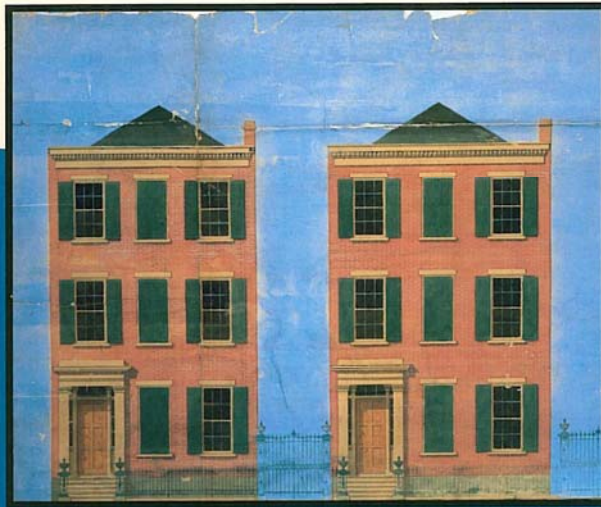
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"A classic and probably a work of genius" —JANE JACOBS, author of *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*

HOW BUILDINGS LEARN

What happens after they're built



New Orleans, 1857



The same two buildings, 1993



STEWART BRAND

creator of *THE WHOLE EARTH CATALOG*