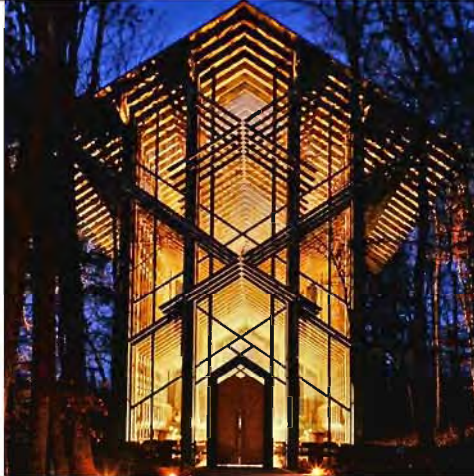


ARCHITECTURE



STYLES OF EUREKA SPRINGS

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF EUREKA SPRINGS

EARLY NATIONAL & ROMANTIC STYLES

Traditional Pioneer Log House 1800s 185 Spring Street

The frontier log cabin was more often than not, a Scots-Irish translation of the Swedish-German original. It had a simple structural system - round logs notched and crossed at the corners. Stone



and clay nogging was pressed between the timbers. The more permanent structures had dressed timbers. Vertical siding faced the gables. These buildings often had small wooden casement windows with simple board shutters. Chimneys were set down from the ridgeline. An Americanization of the log cabin was the creation of a front porch.

Ozark Giraffe, 1900 - 1940s 39 Vaughn Street

A regional vernacular style of mostly simple rural houses relying on a veneer of irregular flagstones and mortar. This mortar is often tarred or painted black thus resembling the distinctive fur coat of a giraffe.



The source for much of the information in this section is from *Architectural Styles of America*, website of Dr. Tom Paradis, Department of Geography, Planning & Recreation, Northern Arizona University. Most photographs were taken by Susan Storch, Eureka Springs.

**Italianate,
1840-1900
36 Eureka Street**

A style derived from the urban mansions and rural farmhouses of Italy. In America it was promoted through the books of A.J. Downing. Houses were often asymmetrical with one or more towers. The style has arched, hooded windows set together in separate sets of two or three. Bay windows, small balconies and gabled wings were common. Also, low-pitched roofs with heavy brackets under the eaves were common, later giving way to a high Victorian mansardic style.



VICTORIAN STYLES (1860-1900)



**French
Second
Empire,
1860-1885
95 S. Main St.**

Basically Italianate style/forms with Mansard roof!!
Dormer windows, sometimes a square (not round) tower, decorative brackets, molded cornice,

similar to Italianate detail on windows, doors. The first true style of the Victorian era in America, coming from France to England to U.S.

**Queen Anne,
1880 - 1900
253 Spring Street**

The Queen Anne style was popularized in the later 19th century and featured an asymmetrical floor plan and extensive exterior detailing. This style is generally two-stories in height and often features corner towers, turrets, or projecting bays. Exterior wall surfaces are often varied with mixtures of brick, wood, stone, and wood shingles. Large wrap-around porches with milled columns and balusters are usually present on the main facade. Windows are 1/1 sash or of small multi-light design. Roofs may have slate or metal standing seam surfaces. In the gables are often brackets or decorative vergeboards.



**Folk Victorian,
1880-1910
67 Mountain Street**

Porches have spindlework detailing
Usually L-shaped or gable-front plan with cornice brackets. Details are often Italianate and/or Queen Anne inspiration, sometimes Gothic. Basically, working class/middle class versions of Queen Anne. They have simpler details and basic, asymmetrical floor plans. The spread of Folk Victorian was made possible by mass-produced wood features and trim. Homebuilders often simply added trim and ornament to traditional folk houses. In Eureka Springs, the W.O. Perkins Mill produced much of our local wood ornamentation. This is our most common type of pre-1910 architecture.





**Carpenter Gothic,
1840-1870
2 Tulip Street**

Traditionally known as “Gingerbread House”, this style owes its existence to the American invention of the scroll saw which allowed for the intricate cutting of lacy decorative details in wood. A balloon-frame wooden house, it was a lightweight assembly of vertical two by fours nailed to sill, plate and rafters, quickly becoming the standard construction system. This local example is in the Eastlake style.

PERIOD STYLES



**Colonial Revival,
1890 -1940
38 Prospect Avenue**

The popularity of the Colonial Revival style in early 20th century was a movement away from the asymmetrical Victorian styles. It emphasized symmetrical building plans, classical porch columns and eaves decoration such as

modillion blocks or dentils. Fanlights were often placed above door and sidelights. Windows were often paired with multi-light glazing in double-hung sashes.

**Dutch Colonial Revival,
1880s - Present
26 Eureka Street**

The main feature of this style is the distinctive gambrel roof, with two pitches on each side. This roofline provides the maximum amount of living space within the roof. Dutch style houses typically have shed dormers which to add more headroom to the attic area



**English Revival,
1915-1940
1 Wheeler Street**

Also known as English Revival, this was widely popular in the United States, particularly in the 1920s. It is based on medieval English house forms, featuring high-pitched gable roofs and multiple gables on the main facade. Generally constructed with brick or stucco wall material. Doors are often set into rounded or Tudor arches while windows often have multiple lights in the upper and lower sashes. Stucco and wood are often combined in gable ends to create a half-timbering effect.



MODERN STYLES (1920-1980)



**American Foursquare,
1900-1920's
4 Kingshighway**

This design was extremely popular through the 1920s. Characteristically, it is an unpretentious rectangle or square, with a hipped roof, heavy eaves, a porch across the front and sometimes a large dormer, usually two-stories with subordinate one-story porches. The

entrance is often off-center and is the focal point of the facade.

**Craftsman,
1910-1940
2 Cottage Street**

One of the most common architectural style in America in the early part of the 20th century. It is characterized by square plans with low-pitched gable or hipped roofs, often with shed roof dormers. Set low to the ground; the bungalow nestles into and becomes part of the environment, with extensive use of rustic materials on the exteriors.



**Early Modern
1935-1955
7 White Street**

In the latter years of the Depression era, a type of home construction which reflected the various revival styles. Minimal use of decorative detail began

to appear. Roof pitches are generally low and eaves are close on this style. Begun in the 1930s and interrupted by World War II, this same type of house was built in large numbers in tract-housing developments following the war.



**Usonian,
1936 - 1955
505 Spring Street**

Based on designs by Frank Lloyd to control housing costs during the Depression. Usonian style

homes have no attic or basement and little ornamentation. Growing from the earlier Wright Prairie Style, they feature low roofs with open living areas, and feature brick, wood and other natural materials.

**Ranch House
1940s - Present
44 Owen**

After WWII, this became the prominent form of new building, designed to look to the future instead of the past for inspiration. It was one-story with a low pitch gable roof and a horizontal, rectangular layout, with



large windows and a sliding glass patio door. It was often veneered with wood or brick and lacked decorative detailing. This was considered an economic “minimum” house that later developed into the larger split-level or “raised ranch”.

POST MODERN STYLES (1980-Present)

Neo-Mediterranean 1980-present 13 Armstrong Street

Postmodern architecture is referred to as *neo-eclectic*, representing a revival of period styles for houses. It is a rejection of modernist thought and a return to traditional, historical precedents. It coincides with the historic preservation movement and the new urbanism movement.

It includes several general forms, some of which are here in Eureka Springs: neo-Mansard, Neo-Colonial, Neo-French, Neo-Tudor, Neoclassical Revival and Neo-Victorian.



Neo-Victorian, 1980-present 223 Spring Street

Part of the post modern style, which takes general roof pitch, eaves and porch elements, but has more streamlined trim details and is constructed with new materials. Thus, the Victorian spirit is captured, but the house is obviously of a later era.

COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE

19TH Century Commercial, 1890-1900 186-190 Spring St.

Nineteenth century commercial buildings often retained some decorative elements such as arched window heads or decorative cornices. The street levels featured large glass windows and upper transoms to showcase goods and let in daylight. Upper level detailing appeared in a wide variety of styles.



Romanesque Revival, 1880 - 1900 139 Spring Street

This style was introduced by Henry Hobson Richardson. It typically has strong simple lines with conical towers and great rounded archways. The typical material used in construction is stone, often used in horizontal bands differentiated from each other by the size of the blocks.





**Roadside Vernacular, Tourist Court, 1920-1960,
248 West Van Buren (U.S. Highway 62 West)**

Gas stations, motor courts and refreshment stands were all part of a movement which drew commerce away from the downtown core and relocated it on the edge –made possible by the adoption of the personal automobile. Roadside lodgings were originally auto camps, then tourist courts. These were small cottages designed to look like little homes. They were distinguished from cabin camps by the inclusion of internal bathrooms and closets in each one. They were usually located around a central courtyard. These then evolved into motor courts, which had one central roofline and often featured a pool in the center.



Roadside Vernacular, Motel, 1955-1980, 216 West Van Buren

The modern motel became the motor court without the central courtyard. There is a pool or other recreational area and often a restaurant, but these are not the central feature. Registration desk is usually located in a small lobby. Rooms have small bathrooms with a vanity and are built back-to-back to lessen construction costs. The next lodging evolution incorporated many hotel features to become the *highway hotel*.



**Googie,
1955-1965
216 West Van Buren**

Also called Jetson, jet age or populuxe. With its extremes, metaphorical qualities and humor, Googie is hard to categorize. Based on the theme of man's utopian future, its space-age elements include upswept roofs, large sheet glass windows, large domes, boomerang and amoebae shapes, atomic models, starbursts, exposed steel beams and flying saucer shapes -- all in a vibrant palette of colors. This style of architecture stands at an unfortunate juncture: not new enough to look modern, yet not old enough to be considered historically significant. However, Googie is not only an important part of our history, it also offers the last reminders of our shared dream of a shining future in a better world.



Post Modern, Commercial, 1980-present, 50 South Main St.

This popular Eureka Springs style echoes the past with many design elements such as roof pitch, and cupolas. But it also reflects the present in materials and simplicity. In Eureka Springs the brick building with native cut limestone detailing is used often.