
ALASKA ARCHITECTURAL STYLE GUIDE

This Alaska Architectural Style Guide is an introduction to architectural styles commonly found in Alaska. In the years since the first Russian outposts were established in Alaska, buildings have been constructed in a wide variety of architectural styles. From the simple vernacular log structures of the late 18th century, to the steel and glass curtain-wall buildings of the 20th Century, the architecture of Alaska is as diverse as its many geographical regions.

The architectural styles on the following pages are presented according to the period or movement with which they are traditionally associated. Dates are provided for the years when the style was most popular in the United States, although examples of each style could pre- or post-date the dates given. In addition to a short history of each style, a list of primary and secondary stylistic features associated with each style, as well as National Register considerations are provided. These considerations will provide guidance when evaluating a building for National Register eligibility under Criterion C. Under this criterion, properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (district).

The considerations provide in the following pages are meant to assist, but not dictate a specific outcome. It is also important to note that a number of the styles found on the following pages became popular less than 50 years ago. When properties are being evaluated for the National Register and they are less than 50 years old they must meet Criteria Consideration G which requires that properties be of exceptional importance. For more information on applying Criteria Consideration G see the *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nomination Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*.

When conducting a survey, use this style guide as a tool for identifying and evaluating architectural styles. It is not a comprehensive list of all styles and types of buildings. For a more detailed description of architectural styles and the history of neighborhood development in the United States, see *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* Revised edition, 2013, by Virginia Savage McAlester. Not all buildings in Alaska and elsewhere have a style. It is acceptable to say they have no style or are vernacular.

The conversation about architectural styles, especially recent past architectural styles, will evolve as more surveys are conducted and more research completed. The current classification system should be reexamined every five years and evaluation considerations should be revisited after additional study is conducted.

RUSSIAN COLONIAL (1784-1867)

The least represented type of colonial architecture in the United States is Russian Colonial. Russian settlement started in North America in the late 1700s. As settlements developed in the Aleutians, Kodiak Island and the southern coast of Alaska, the Russian Colonial esthetic developed. At first a quick adaption to the land, Russian Colonial architecture soon evolved to incorporate the traditional vernacular building techniques used in Russia. The only locations in the United States where this style of architecture is found are Alaska and California. Today, only four Russian Colonial buildings survive in North America: the Russian Bishop's House (Sitka, AK), Building 29 (Sitka, AK), Rotchev House (Fort Ross, CA), and the Russian American Magazin (Kodiak, AK). Features and concepts of this style are evident in the Russian Orthodox churches that post-date the Russian Colonial era.

Stylistic Features:

- Horizontal interlocking log construction
- Rectangular or polygonal plan
- Community setting on a promontory at head of a bay or mouth of a river

Evaluation Considerations:

All Russian Colonial era buildings in Alaska have been identified and listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated as National Historic Landmarks.



Russian American Magazin, Kodiak



Building 29, Sitka

The term Victorian refers collectively to several architectural styles that were popular during the middle and late 19th century. The styles often included interpretations and eclectic revivals of historic styles mixed with the introduction of Middle East and Asian influences. The term *Victorian* represents the British and French custom of naming architectural styles for a reigning monarch. It follows Georgian and Regency architecture and was succeeded by Edwardian architecture.

ITALIANATE (1850-1985)

The Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880 and was particularly common in expanding towns and cities of the Midwest and West. Italianate homes first appeared in the United States in the 1830s in advice books about modern life, morality, and architecture. Andrew Jackson Downing popularized the style in the 1840s and 1850s in his pattern books. The style was adapted to urban environments in commercial districts and residential townhouses. The style was popular until the 1873 financial panic; however, the style was used in Alaska after that date.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Two to three stories tall
- Tall narrow windows
- Bracketed cornices
- Aligned first and second story windows
- Low pitched pyramidal, hip, flat or gable roof
- Wide overhanging eaves

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Arched windows
- Grouped windows
- Porches, full or partial width
- Cupola
- Quoins
- Elaborate window crowns/hoods, cornice, porch, and doorway designs

Evaluation Considerations:

Italianate buildings in Alaska will likely be found individually. Some will be located in mixed-style commercial districts. To be individually eligible, Italianates should exhibit a majority of the primary features as well as some secondary features. If an Italianate building is located in a potential mixed-style historic district, it should exhibit a majority of the primary stylistic features. Italianate buildings are rare in Alaska. Although



McKinnon Apartments, Juneau



Bon Marche Building, Ketchikan

many false front buildings have Italianate features, these buildings will not be individually eligible for their Italianate architecture since the elements are merely applied, rather than integrated into the building design.

QUEEN ANNE (1880-1920)

The Queen Anne style epitomizes the Victorian era. Although the style developed in England, it was quickly adopted in the United States with an American flair. Queen Anne was the dominant style of domestic building from about 1880 until 1900, with decreasing popularity through the first two decades of the 20th century. The style spread throughout the country by pattern books and mail-order house plans. The expanding network of railroads expedited the process by making pre-cut architectural details readily available throughout the nation. Although Queen Anne buildings have a variety of forms and styles, they are easily identifiable. Many examples of the style found in Alaska are not high style examples and can be considered Folk Victorian.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Asymmetrical
- Steeply pitched roof
- Hipped roof with lower cross gables
- Patterned shingles
- Dominant porches
- Decorative spindlework

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Finials
- Towers
- Gable end and roof top ornamentation
- Projecting bay windows
- Porch columns

Evaluation Considerations:

Queen Anne style buildings are found in residential areas throughout Alaska. Small Queen Anne districts may be present, but extremely rare. Queen Anne homes may be located in a mixed-style residential district. To be eligible as a contributing property in a district, a Queen Anne must be asymmetrical, have a hipped roof with lower cross gables, and a steeply pitched roof. Furthermore, the building should exhibit some primary and some secondary features. To be eligible individually, a Queen Anne must have a majority of the primary stylistic features and a number of secondary features. Some of the decorative features, such as spindlework, patterned shingles, towers, finials, bay windows or porch columns, should be incorporated in the design.



Residential Building, Juneau



Residential Building, Nome

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Unlike the free stylistic mixtures that dominated the preceding Victorian Era, building designs of this era were intended to be more exact versions of earlier architectural styles and traditions, inspired by elements of various European styles. The larger size, scale and arrangement of details set the buildings of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival apart from the original forms that inspired them. The Spanish Revival and Tudor Revival styles also looked back to the buildings of America's colonial beginnings for inspiration.

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1880-1955)

Colonial Revival was the dominant style for domestic building throughout the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. Colonial Revival refers to the rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with reawakening an interest in our colonial architectural heritage. The Georgian (1700-1780s) and Federal (1780-1820) styles form the backbone of the Revival, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English (1600-1700) and Dutch Colonial (1625-1840). At the turn of the century, it became fashionable to closely match particular types of Colonial architecture, especially Georgian. Homes were proportioned and detailed in an attempt to replicate their colonial predecessors; however, pure copies of colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Accentuated front door
- Symmetrical façade
- Multi-pane double hung wood windows
- Paired or triple windows
- Columned porch or portico
- Side gable, gambrel or hip roof
- Dormers

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Fanlights and sidelights
- Pedimented door, windows, and dormers
- Pilasters
- Dentils and modillions

Evaluation Considerations:

In most situations, Colonial Revival buildings will be eligible individually or as a component of a mixed-style residential district. To be eligible, Colonial Revival buildings should retain their massing and scale and a number of the primary and secondary stylistic features should be present.



Mayflower School, Douglas



Houk House, Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka

NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL (1900-1950)

Neoclassical Revival was a principal style throughout the early 20th century, although not as prevalent as the Colonial Revival. Chicago's Columbian Exposition in 1893 popularized the style. Many of the state pavilions at the Exposition featured Neoclassical Revival buildings that were small in scale and residential in feel. These heavily photographed buildings helped promote the style. There were two distinct waves of the style. One in the early part of the century that used hip roofs and elaborate columns, the second during the 1930s to 1950s, which employed side gabled roofs and simple columns.

Primary Stylistic Features:

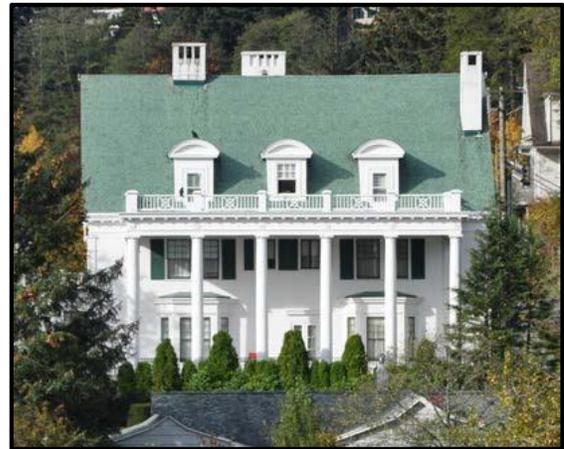
- Full height porch with classical columns (usually Ionic or Corinthian)
- Symmetrical
- Boxed eaves with moderate overhang
- Dentils or modillions
- Decorative door surrounds
- Centrally located door with balanced windows
- Mixture of classical elements incorporated in design

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Balustrades
- Broken pediment at entrance or above windows
- Wide frieze
- Pilasters

Evaluation Considerations:

Neoclassical Revival style buildings are most often eligible for listing as individual buildings or components of mixed-style historic districts. This style is often found in residential, financial, and public buildings. To be individually eligible, Neoclassical Revival buildings must be symmetrical and exhibit a mixture of classical elements. Additional primary and secondary features must also be present for the building to be individually eligible.



Alaska Governor's Mansion, Juneau



Masonic Temple, Fairbanks

TUDOR REVIVAL (1890-1940)

Tudor Revival is loosely based on late Medieval English buildings from the 15th century and influenced by the American Eclectic movement. The style also embraced the modern Craftsman ideas and incorporated these components into the buildings. Early 20th century subdivisions embraced this style and promulgated it throughout the United States. In Tudor Revival buildings the house plan could rule the design rather than it being dictated by symmetry, allowing rooms to be oriented in any direction and windows to be placed where needed. The style quickly faded in the 1930s, but became popular again during the 1970s and is sometimes referred to as the Tudor Re-Revival.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Steeply pitched roof
- Dominant cross gable
- Decorative half-timbering
- Tall narrow windows, often in groups
- Prominently placed massive chimneys
- Arched doorway
- Multiple materials such as stucco, brick, or wood

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Simulated thatch roofs
- Parapeted gables
- Cast stone trim
- Overlapping gables
- End porches

Evaluation Considerations:

Tudor Revival style buildings are rare in Alaska. To be eligible individually or as a component of a district, they should have, at a minimum, a steeply pitched roof, tall narrow windows, and multiple materials. Other characteristics should be present to emphasize the character of the style. This style was used in residential and institutional buildings in Alaska.



Folta House, Juneau



Allen Auditorium, Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka

MISSION/SPANISH REVIVAL (1890-1940)

Mission and Spanish Revival are common styles found primarily in the southwestern United States and Florida. In many ways, this style was a response to the Colonial Revivals found in other parts of the country. Prior to 1920, the homes were based on simple early Spanish missions. The 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego popularized the Spanish Revival style. The elaborately designed buildings on display at the Exposition showed details found throughout Latin America and Spain. The style quickly spread from the publicity associated with the Exposition. While landmark buildings are rarely found outside of the Southwest and Florida, vernacular examples can be found in suburban developments throughout the country.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Low pitched roof with little or no eave overhang
- Red tile roof covering
- Prominent arch above door or windows
- Asymmetrical façade
- Stucco wall surface

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Carved doors
- Spiral columns or pilasters
- Tile work
- Decorative window grills
- Arcaded walkways



Pioneers' Home, Sitka

Evaluation Considerations:

The Mission/Spanish Revival style is rare in Alaska. This style will likely be encountered with individual buildings and may exist within a mixed-style historic district. To be eligible, a Mission/Spanish Revival building should have a tile low pitched roof and stucco. Other primary and secondary features should be present.

EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

The early 20th century saw the transition of familiar architectural styles into a new modern era of building. There were changes in construction techniques, especially the development of skyscraper technology, and new designs which created houses that fit visually into their environment. The Bungalow or Craftsman style, inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement, developed at the turn of the 20th century and became widespread throughout the country. Known for their heavy-columned front porches, front facing gables, and overhanging eaves, often have exposed rafters and other decorative wood trim. The styles of this period set the stage for even greater change in architectural theory and practice in the years to follow as designs moved away from traditional inspirations to modern styles.

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN (1905-1940)

The Craftsman style originated in California in the early 20th century. Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene promoted the style and are credited as the inspiration behind the style. Asian wood construction, the English Arts and Crafts movement, and interest in traditional manual arts culminated in this detailed building style. The designs of Greene and Greene were highlighted in many magazines such as *Western Architect*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Architectural Record*, and *House Beautiful* as well as numerous pattern books. This was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country from 1900 until the 1930s. More vernacular types of the Craftsman style are often referred to as “bungalows.”



Norman R. Walker House, Ketchikan

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Low pitched gable or hip roof
- Wide unenclosed eave overhangs
- One to one and one-half stories tall
- Exposed rafters
- Full or partial front porch with columns

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Knee braces or exposed roof beams
- Battered/tapered square columns
- Open floor plans
- Front door entry to living space



Residential Building, Downtown Anchorage

Evaluation Considerations:

Bungalows will most often be found in historic districts comprised of other bungalows or mixed-styles. To be contributing in a district, bungalows should exhibit a majority of their primary stylistic features. Individually eligible bungalows are rare and should embody all the primary stylistic features and most secondary features. A relatively high level of integrity should be present to list individual bungalows.

RUSTIC (1916-1960)

Rustic style buildings employ traditional building techniques and natural materials. The style was widely used during the Great Depression and popularized by federal land managing agencies and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This style is commonly found in rural areas of the country. When executed effectively, Rustic style buildings are sensitive to their natural surroundings. Key concepts embodied in the style include subordination, non-intrusiveness and a reflection on the past. Rustic style buildings strongly influenced the public perception of what type of building should be located in the country's parks and outdoor environments.



Rock House, Denali National

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Log or stone construction
- Horizontal orientation
- Low pitched roof

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Battered walls
- Wide overhanging eaves
- Small paned windows
- Constructed of locally available materials
- Minimal ornamentation
- Stone foundation



Skater's Cabin, Mendenhall, Juneau

Evaluation Considerations:

Rustic style architecture is most often found in a park-like setting or rural communities. Districts will be rare, but may be found in parks. Most often Rustic style buildings will be found and evaluated for individual significance. To be eligible individually, Rustic style building should have all the primary stylistic features and possess a high degree of integrity.

The styles of the Modern Movement began in Europe and spread to the United States in the 1920s. Embracing a sleek, sharp-edged appearance with distinctive decorative details, the Art Deco style presented an exotic new look for buildings. The smooth wall surface of the Art Deco style was carried over into the development of the more streamlined, less ornamented Art Moderne style. The International style, with its starkly unornamented appearance of rectangular shapes, punctuated with bands of windows, announced a new view of the style and purpose of architecture. With new shapes and forms utilizing the new construction technologies of the time, the International style was portrayed as a new kind of architecture designed solely to meet the needs of the common people in the Machine Age. In the period between the two world wars, European architects embraced this concept and designed not just commercial buildings, but houses in this bold, new form. In that same timeframe in the United States, American architects continued to design houses in traditional style, while experimenting with new modern forms for skyscrapers and commercial buildings. As Europe sunk into chaos just before WWII, many prominent architects immigrated to the United States, bringing their new architectural concepts with them. In 1932 the first modern architecture exhibit in America was held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, which brought these new concepts in architecture to the forefront of modern design.

ART DECO (1930-1950)

Eliel Saarinen introduced the style in 1922, when he entered the Chicago Tribune Tower Design Contest and came in second. His design was widely publicized and the style quickly became desired. Art Deco style gained its name from the Paris' Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes in 1925. The Machine Age inspired the geometric patterns and curves found in this style. Art Deco did not simply stay in the realm of architecture. Jewelry, appliances and furniture also incorporated Art Deco concepts in their design. Art Deco is more of a decorative application in the architecture than a stylistic ideology. The style is widely used in commercial buildings, but rarely found in residential architecture. Other commonly applied names to the style include Zigzag Modern, Cinema Style, Depression Modern, or Jazz Modern.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Vertical emphasis
- Rooflines are stepped or flat
- Concrete is a common material used in construction to achieve smooth white surfaces. However, polychromatic examples exist with painted concrete
- A minimum of one of the following decorative elements: zigzags, chevrons, sunburst, fluting, banding or other references to the Machine Age

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Projections are often incorporated into the roof design



Holy Family Cathedral, Anchorage

- Glass brick and tile are used to decorate the building
- Windows are often large with metal sashes
- Additional decorative features that are distinctly non-Western

Evaluation Considerations:

Art Deco buildings are not found in clusters in Alaska. Art Deco buildings can contribute to the significance of a district, but most often will be considered for individual eligibility. To be eligible, an Art Deco building must have all the primary characteristics and at least one of the secondary features.

ART MODERNE (1930-1955)

Art Moderne is closely related to Art Deco, but the emphasis is on horizontal plane. The Machine Age is still present in decorative reference with an emphasis on the designs found in automobiles, planes, trains and ships. The horizontal lines of Art Moderne were also incorporated into the design of the machines in which they found reference. Zoom and speed are embodied in the design of Art Moderne buildings. This style was more prominent in residential architecture than Art Deco and many examples resemble the contemporaneous International Style, in which decorative details are reduced to the bare minimum. Streamline Modern is another term used for this style.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Horizontal massing
- Flat roofs with ledge (coping) at roof line
- Asymmetrical façade
- Smooth concrete or stucco exterior finish
- Speed bands or other horizontal emphasis

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Curved building corners
- Metal sash windows, sometimes found in ribbons to accentuate the horizontal
- Corner windows
- Glass brick
- Rounded porthole windows
- Cantilevered awnings (sometimes curved)

Evaluation Considerations:

Art Moderne is a rare building type in Alaska. Clusters of this building type do not exist. Most Art Moderne buildings will be eligible individually. In order to be eligible, Art Moderne buildings must exhibit all the primary characteristics and some of the secondary characteristics. Art Modernes can contribute to the eligibility of a district that has a variety of architectural styles.



Masonic Temple, Ketchikan



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

CURTAIN WALL (1945-1975)

Curtain Wall was a dominant building style for commercial buildings in Alaska and was widespread in the 1950s and 1960s. In many cases the exterior curtain wall was a prefabricated system used to hang windows and exterior sheathing. The sheathing varied significantly from porcelain enamel panels, exposed aggregate, or stone veneers. Curtain Wall buildings are often found in commercial, institutional, educational, and government buildings of a variety of sizes. Oftentimes, stylistic components will be incorporated into period buildings. The style evolved into the popular Corporate Modern style buildings of the 1980s.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Simple geometric forms, often rectangular
- Curtain wall
- Rectangular massing
- Metal skeleton that expresses the building's structure
- Flat roof
- Prominent use of glass
- Lack of contextualism

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Spacious interiors that create a sense of openness
- Asymmetrical composition
- Lack of ornamentation
- Colored ceramic glass panels

Evaluation Considerations:

To be considered individually eligible, a Curtain Wall building must exhibit the metal skeleton that expresses the building's structure, flat roof, and prominent use of glass as well as other primary and secondary stylistic features. Furthermore, the building should exhibit some unique design elements that separate it from other examples in the area. Curtain Wall buildings may also be eligible as parts of a mixed style historic district. To contribute to a district, Curtain Wall buildings should exhibit the metal skeleton that expresses the building's structure and retain a majority of its original building materials.



First Federal Savings Building, Anchorage



City Hall, Seward

BRUTALISM (1950-1970)

Brutalism was intended as a utopian style, but this relationship was not cemented due to the urban decay that immediately followed the style's popularity. The name of the style comes from the French term, *béton brut*, for rough concrete. Le Corbusier, one of the pioneers of modern architecture, often used the term to describe his choice of material. Concrete is the predominant choice of material in this style, but Brutalism also incorporate glass, wood, brick, and stone. According to architecture critic Reyner Banham, Brutalism exhibits three main qualities including exhibition of structure, transparency of space typology, and honesty of materials. Famous examples of this style include the J. Edgar Hoover FBI building in Washington, D.C. and Boston City Hall.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Exposed concrete
- Disproportionately arranged
- Heavy, blocky appearance to highlight the sculptural aspects of concrete
- Evidence of functionality in the exterior form whether it is human function or building function
- Window and doors appear as voids in the massive concrete

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Abstract in nature
- Hammered concrete to give a distressed look
- Waffle slabs
- Intentional avoidance of traditional materials
- Repetitive patterns

Evaluation Considerations:

Examples of Brutalist style buildings, although rare in Alaska, can be found individually throughout the state. These buildings should embody a majority of the primary stylistic features and at least one secondary feature. Modifications to the form and materials could render them not eligible. Materials, workmanship, and design are extremely important when assessing eligibility. Preservation of the surrounding site may be an important consideration since many landscapes are incorporated into the design of Brutalist buildings.



HASCO Building, Anchorage



Gruening Building, University of Alaska Fairbanks

NEW FORMALISM (1965-1980)

New Formalism emerged in direct opposition to the modernist ideas. Sometimes referred to as Palladianism, New Formalism incorporates exaggerated classical elements to achieve modern monumentality. Buildings of this style use the massing and forms found in classical architecture such as arches, colonnades, classical columns, and entablatures in a modern method. The style used current technology to take representations of the past to a new extreme. Universities, banks, and libraries often used this design. This style is rarely found in small scale or residential architecture.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Singular volume of space
- Symmetrical plan
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Heavy projecting roof slab
- Stylized full height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Evident construction techniques
- Classical elements interpreted in a modern way

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Separation from natural environment by placing building on a podium
- Hierarchical spatial relationship
- Placed on axis
- Concrete and glass are materials of choice. High quality stones and steel are also used
- Building set behind a plaza or fountain
- Large screens of perforated concrete, metal grilles or cast stone

Evaluation Considerations:

Examples of New Formalist architecture are relatively rare in Alaska. In most situations, these buildings will be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. To be eligible, New Formalist buildings must exhibit a singular volume of space, symmetrical plan, classical elements interpreted in a modern way and some secondary features. Modification to the symmetry or spatial volume will render a New Formalist building not eligible. The surrounding landscape must also be considered when nominating a New Formalist building, since site planning was often incorporated into the building design.



Atwood Center, Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage



Wells Fargo Bank, 5th Avenue, Anchorage

STRUCTURAL EXPRESSIONISM (1970-PRESENT)

Structural Expressionism, also known as High Tech Modernism, is a branch of modernism in which buildings display their structural elements inside and out. The larger design features are liberated by the possibilities of engineering. Like Brutalism, Structural Expressionist buildings reveal their structure on the outside of the building as well as on the inside. Structural Expressionist buildings incorporate the ideals of interchangeable prefabricated parts, flexibility in design and economy of construction. The main concept behind this design is the use of structural components to dictate the aesthetic of the building. Oftentimes, structural elements are exposed and employ innovative approaches to structural stability. Engineering created new possibilities in building design.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Exposed or visible structural elements inside and out
- Emphasis on the industrial materials
- Functional building components are exposed

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Adaptable interior spaces
- Detached frames
- Exposed trusswork
- Extensive use of glass and metal
- Highly complex shapes



Aviation Building, Anchorage

Evaluation Considerations:

Structural Expressionist buildings will be considered for their individual eligibility. To be considered eligible, Structural Expressionist buildings should retain all the primary stylistic features and some of the secondary features that exemplify the materials, design, workmanship, and association. This recent past resource should retain a high level of integrity and be an important expression of the style.

CORPORATE MODERN (1950-PRESENT)

Taking its cues from the ideals of Architect Mies van der Roe, Corporate Modern or Slick Skins took hold in the 1950s with seamless exterior glass sheathing. The improvements in window technology making this style possible included larger panes, increased strength and the ability to make glass thinner to create curves. Window assemblies needed smaller clips to place windows and create the smooth surface. It is sometimes difficult to discern the number of floors in a Corporate Modern building except when dark and lights are visible. Like much modern architecture, the intent of the Corporate Modern style is the desire is to express the structure in its outward appearance.

Primary Stylistic Features:

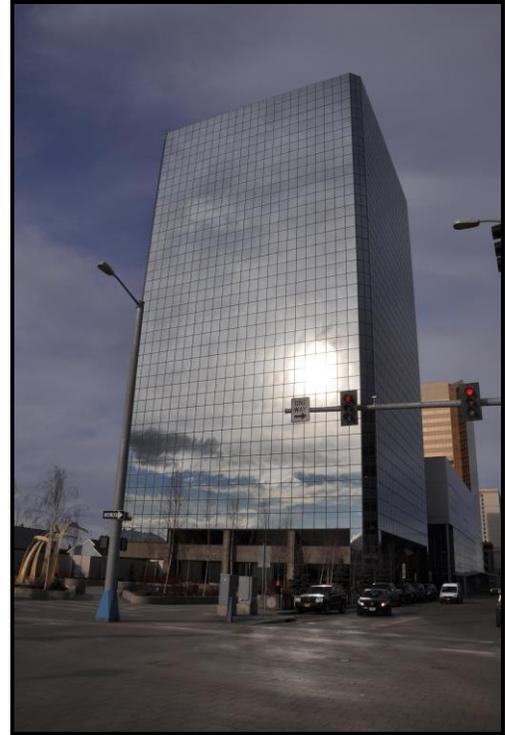
- Tinted or mirrored glass
- Wet and reflective in nature surfaces
- Smooth sculptural surfaces
- Overall rectangular volumes

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Horizontal window bands
- Articulated ground floor, often on pilotis
- Concrete or exposed aggregate surface
- Later examples are more sculptural with curved corners
- Multi-story examples are prevalent
- Indistinguishable division of floors
- Building setback on plaza

Evaluation Considerations:

Corporate Modern Style buildings are found throughout Alaska and are located predominantly in business and commercial centers. Corporate Modern buildings will most likely be eligible individually, or as a contributing property in a historic district if they exhibit a majority of the primary features and some secondary features. The Corporate Modern Style usually takes two forms. The first form is smaller in height, more horizontally orientated, and more likely to be found in a suburban setting. The second form is vertically orientated and found more often in an urban setting.



Atwood Building, Anchorage

POSTMODERNISM (1960s-PRESENT)

Postmodernism is a rejection of the Modern Movement. This style rejects the purity of form and purity of function in favor of the wide usage of materials and references. Postmodernism brought back classical detailing in a whimsical way. This school of architecture was developed by Robert Venturi, Michael Graves, Charles Moore, and Robert A.M. Stern. They believed it was important to absorb and reformulate traditional architectural components instead of continuing to construct “glass boxes void of heritage.” While playing homage to the past, many buildings within this stylistic movement feature playful designs and ironic combinations. Various architectural elements could be selected and then exaggerated, manipulated, and even distorted.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Prominent entrances
- Traditional and modern construction techniques incorporated
- Polychromatic paints or materials
- Multiple geometric forms
- References to historic or vernacular architecture

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Lunette windows
- Arches with keystones incorporated in the design, often in an exaggerated manner
- Pediments
- Reference to adjacent buildings
- Arched windows
- Dormers
- Exaggerated columns

Evaluation Considerations:

Postmodern buildings are found individually throughout Alaska. To be eligible, Postmodern buildings must embody nearly all the primary features and some secondary features. Design, workmanship, materials, and setting are extremely important aspects of integrity and should be retained. Postmodern buildings should make reference to historic or vernacular aspects of architecture. Landscaping should also be considered when evaluating these buildings.



Alaska Center for the Performing Arts, Anchorage

DECONSTRUCTIVISM (1980-PRESENT)

Deconstructivism is a style that embraces the individuality of unrelated parts, combining them form a building. Each building exhibits a bit of chaos and still refrains from utter confusion. The style is artistic in nature with no sensible logic presented. Disassembly of building components and reassembly in a new way is inherent in this style. In residential architecture the house is generally divided into separate volumes that are visually distinct from the each other.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Unrelated forms
- Abstract in nature
- Smooth exterior surfaces
- Contrast of shapes and forms
- Large expanses of a single material (glass, metals, stones, etc.)

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Window frames often hidden in the walls
- Simple metal frame doors
- Exposed materials

Evaluation Considerations:

Deconstructivist buildings are rare in Alaska and should be considered individually eligible. These buildings must exhibit a majority of the primary features and some secondary features. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are extremely important when evaluating this building style. Setting is less important but still relevant in the assessment.



Residential Buildings, Anchorage



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

NEO-EXPRESSIONISM (1955-PRESENT)

Neo-Expressionism is loosely based on the German Expressionist movement of the early 20th century. Neo-Expressionism, a rejection of the modern ideals, is sculpture-like and theatrical in appearance. This style of architecture never dominated the American architectural scene, but is most commonly found in religious and public buildings from the period. Strict geometric shapes are rejected and sculpted forms emerge. Innovation of building materials such as concrete, plastics, and laminates are often incorporated in the design to achieve artistic forms.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Sculptural forms
- Non-traditional structural elements
- Distortion of form to evoke emotion
- Organic design
- Experimental materials
- Unconventional roof designs

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Irregularly shaped windows
- Same materials used inside and out
- Roofs as continuation of walls
- Use of topography as design element
- Use of cantilever
- Laminated wood
- Asymmetrical



ANSEP Building, University of Alaska Anchorage

Evaluation Considerations:

Neo-expressionist buildings will most often be considered for eligibility as an individual resource. To be eligible, Neo-expressionist buildings should be sculptural, evoke emotions, and have an unconventional roof design. The setting and area landscaping are often critical components of this architectural style. It is necessary to document the concepts and ideas that were used in the design.

The primary influence on residential architecture of the mid-century was the American banking system. The practices of the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) mortgage insurance program effectively regulated the kind of modern home that could be built in the typical neighborhoods of the mid-century. Houses built from the early 1940s through the mid-1960s are often called Bankers Modern because of this and include Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split level houses. By the mid-1960s, home finance was no longer an issue and larger homes with more architectural flair could be constructed. In recent decades the design of dramatic and varied modern houses has had little effect upon the typical American home which has mostly returned to historic architectural roots for inspiration.

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL (1940-1960)

The Minimal Traditional house was a small house that could be financed with FHA-insured loans. These houses were constructed quickly, in order to accommodate the millions relocating to work in World War II production plants. Following the war, neighborhoods of these homes expanded rapidly, due in part to the GI Bill, which entitled every returning serviceman the opportunity to purchase a home. The style reached its peak in popularity in the 1940s through the widespread distribution of house plans and pattern books. It was of paramount importance to design the most efficient floor plans since every extra square foot added to the cost, and a higher home cost made it harder to qualify for an FHA loan. This also meant that the homes had minimal decorative elements as these elements would also increase the cost of the home. The postwar prosperity of the 1950's led to the replacement of the smaller Minimal Traditional with the modern Ranch.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Compact in size, typically one story in height
- Moderately pitched gable or hip roofs with minimal overhangs, if any
- Simplified details to reflect modernity

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Side gable buildings may have an intersecting gable to shelter the main entrance
- Clad in narrow horizontal wood siding, wood shingles, asbestos shingles, or aluminum
- Windows are typically wood and modest. In some cases, one large picture window is incorporated on the street facing elevation
- Multi-lite windows are common in the style before the World War II
- Simple floor plan
- Traditional building materials (wood and brick) used in cladding to emphasize the street facing elevation on later forms

Evaluation Considerations:

In most cases, the Minimal Traditional house will be significant as a component of a historic district. Minimal Traditional homes may be found in Alaska as early components of tract developments. In many cases, newer developments grew around these homes. Do to their prevalent nature and minimal

architectural details Minimal Traditional houses will rarely be found individually eligible, to be eligible individually the building must embody all the primary features, and a majority of the secondary features, be associated with a prominent builder or developer, and be a rare architectural type in the locality. In a district, Minimal Traditional buildings must embody all the primary features and a majority of the secondary features.

Minimal Traditional homes were intended to be flexible in design. In a district, small additions should not render a building non-contributing. Additions must maintain the small building feel embodied in the style. The addition must be carefully considered to ensure that the building is still able to convey its significance. Additionally, each building must maintain enough primary and secondary features to maintain eligibility.



Residential Building, Fairview, Anchorage



Residential Building, Downtown, Anchorage

TRANSITIONAL RANCH (1945-1955)

The Transitional Ranch, also called Minimal Ranch, Cottage Ranch, or Ranchette is an interim style between the Minimal Traditional style and Modern Ranch. Transitional Ranches brought home ownership to the masses following the war. They generally share the compact floor plan and spatial organization of the Minimal Traditional; however, their external appearance displays the one-story, horizontal massing of the Ranch form, a shallow roof pitch, overhanging eaves, use of picture windows or corner windows and wall cladding that differs on the lower half of the house. They are generally found in large subdivisions with slight design variations and were often financed through federal housing initiatives. Transitional Ranches generally lack the broader overhanging eaves and many of the elaborations that became common as the house sizes increase into what we know as a Modern Ranch.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Asymmetrical façade
- Moderate to low pitched side gabled roof
- Minimal ornamentation
- Horizontal massing
- Single story
- Compact size

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Carports or garages (attached or detached)
- Composition shingle roof
- Horizontal wood siding or asbestos siding
- Picture, double-hung, corner, and casement windows

Evaluation Considerations:

Transitional Ranches are abundant in Alaska due to the rapid growth after World War II and the mass production of this housing type during that period. Transitional Ranch districts will usually follow subdivision lines and Transitional Ranches should be the prevalent, if not the only, housing type in the district. Transitional Ranches were designed for additions, so sympathetic additions should not negate eligibility. Transitional Ranches will rarely be significant individually. In those rare circumstances, they should embody all the primary features and all the secondary features. They must retain a high level of integrity and be associated with a prominent builder, developer or designer.



Residential Building, Airport Heights, Anchorage



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

MODERN RANCH (1955-1975)

The Modern Ranch made its way to Alaska during the late 1950s and early 1960s. The popularity of the house type waned during the 1970s. The Modern Ranch typified suburban development in the western United States. The roots of the style are grounded in California and embody the ideals of the Prairie style in a vernacular form. The father of the style is Clifford May. He began constructing these rambling homes in the 1930s, dedicating ample lawn space and creating a horizontal orientation. There are numerous modern ranch subtypes (post and beam, chalet, storybook, western, etc.) that warrant further consideration and creation of their own evaluation considerations.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- One story
- Low horizontal massing
- Low pitched roof
- Overhanging boxed eaves
- Wide street façade
- Combination of siding materials, including accent veneer
- Attached garage
- Hip, side gable, or gable-on-hip roof

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- L-shaped or U-shaped plan
- Extended massive roof beams
- Wide masonry chimney
- Weeping mortar
- Large wood or aluminum frame windows
- Clerestory, picture windows, corner windows, or bands of windows
- Brick and stone veneers
- Recessed front entrance
- Flower boxes

Evaluation Considerations:

Modern Ranch buildings are located in neighborhoods throughout Alaska. In most situations, Modern Ranch buildings will be eligible as contributing features in a historic district. Districts will usually follow subdivision lines. Overall, the district and contributing features should retain design, materials, setting, and location. The Modern Ranch must be one story with low horizontal massing, embody a majority of the primary features and some secondary features. Small additions or appropriately placed additions do not negate eligibility.



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

To be individually eligible, a Modern Ranch must be one story with low horizontal massing, must exhibit all primary characteristics, and must have a majority of the secondary features. Individual properties should retain sufficient materials, design, workmanship, association, and feeling to convey significance. Additionally, individual Modern Ranches must be associated with a prominent architect, builder or developer for listing.

STYLED RANCH (1955-1985)

While the standard Ranch house may have incorporated one or more common historic elements Styled Ranch houses have a more complete and unified set of stylistic details that spell out a distinct style. Styled Ranches were built throughout the modern Ranch era but became common during the 1970s and dominated new home construction in the 1980s. Each of these variations have the same features found on the Eclectic version of each style but are adapted to wide, low, one-story form of a Ranch.

Spanish Ranch- Generally clad in stucco or buff-colored brick with a tiled roof. Use of rounded or parabolic arches for windows, entries, or porches. Decorative features may include exposed roof rafters, window grills or balconettes, and inward-slanting chimneys or wing walls.

Colonial Revival Ranch- Often symmetrical or include a symmetrical central block with a side gable or hipped roof. Commonly the central block is clad in one material, usually brick or wood siding, with attached wings possibly clad in a secondary material. Front doors are usually enhanced with a Colonial Revival door surround or entry porch.

Neoclassical Ranch- Characterized by a one story porch supported by Classical columns. The porch may be present only at the entry or extend the full width of the house. Generally, there is a symmetrical main block. Traditional multi-pane windows are typical and roof dormers may be present.

French Ranch- Generally the central block is topped by a high-pitched hipped roof. One or more segmented arches is present on doors, windows, or dormers. Windows are usually tall and narrow and may have shutters. Walls are generally clad with brick veneer.

Tudor Ranch- Half-timbering as a stylistic element is almost always present, and merely attached to the exterior as ornamentation. Other stylistic elements that may be present include casement windows (which may have diamond-shaped panes) and decorative garage doors. The roof form is generally gabled or cross-gabled.

Storybook Ranch- Popular during the 1950s and early 60s, they resemble Swiss chalets with added deep scalloped vergeboard, diamond-shaped window panes, and window boxes.



Storybook Ranch, College Village, Anchorage

CONTEMPORARY (1940-1970)

The Contemporary style has its roots solidly in the modern movement, specifically the International style. It was the style most favored by American architects from 1945-65. The Contemporary style is more concerned with the spaces inside the house and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. Entry facades typically reveal little of the house itself. The design is created from the inside out, with the focus not on details visible as one approaches the house but rather on the functionality of the interior space and the integration of outdoor views.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Low pitched gable roof, sometimes flat
- Asymmetrical
- Widely overhanging eaves
- Roof beams commonly exposed
- Wide fascia
- Use of natural materials (wood, stone, brick or occasionally concrete block)

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Broad expanses of interrupted wall surface typically on primary facade
- Entrances are recessed, obscured or hidden
- Windows situated near the roof line or located in gable ends
- Massive concrete block or stone chimneys
- Integration of outdoor views
- Decorative screening fences
- Repetitive ornamental element integrated into masonry walls

Evaluation Considerations:

Contemporaries will likely be components of a historic district. To be a contributing component they must embody nearly all the primary characteristics and some secondary features. In some cases, Contemporaries can be found as components in larger mixed style subdivisions. Higher style architect-designed contemporaries may be individually eligible if they have a majority of the primary and secondary stylistic features.



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

SPLIT LEVEL (1950-1975)

The split level is the name of a new and distinctive *form* of house rather than a style. The split level form is found in different styles- primarily Ranch, Styled Ranch, and Contemporary. Split levels rose in popularity during the 1950s. The form of the split level allowed for distinct separation of space. They provided practical ways to incorporate a location for two new family possessions, the car and the TV. The garage was located in the lower level on one wing. The other wing of the lower level contained the lively area of the home, usually a TV or game room. The upper floors contained living space and kitchens. Bedrooms were often situated in one wing separate from the living areas. The form could be bi-level or tri-level.

Primary Form Features:

- Horizontal massing
- Two or three stories
- Entry split between levels or on the middle level
- Prominent garage incorporated into the design

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Accompanying style (Ranch, Styled Ranch, or Contemporary)



Bi-level Contemporary- Residential Building, College Village, Anchorage

Evaluation Considerations:

Split Levels are abundant in Alaska. Split Level districts will usually follow subdivision lines. To contribute to a district, a Split Level should retain a majority of the primary features. Additions must be sympathetic to the overall size, scale and massing of the original building. The accompanying style (Ranch, Styled Ranch, or Contemporary) should also be provided when describing a Split Level and the building should also be evaluated using that style's evaluation considerations.



Tri-level Contemporary- Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

Split Levels will rarely be significant individually. In those rare circumstances, the Split Level should embody all primary features and all secondary features. It must retain a high level of integrity for its accompanying style and be associated with a prominent builder, developer, or designer. Additions and converted garages will render a split level not eligible for individual listing.

DINGBAT (1960-1980)

Francis Ventre coined the term, but the rationale for the use of the term is unknown. It is often considered that the name is derived from the stylistically-applied naming on the exterior of the buildings. Dingbats were a prevalent building style for Californian apartment buildings, but also found their place in Alaska. Early forms of this building style used Le Corbusier's pilotis concept and placed the apartment buildings on beams to maximize space. Taking this form, residences can use the space under the building for parking. Other names associated with this style include Shoebox and Dumb-box.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Applied period naming devices
- Multi-story rectangular buildings
- Flat roof
- Exterior walkways and stairs
- Individual entrances to living spaces
- Uniformity of building materials

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Clad in brick, concrete, stone, T1-11 or wood
- Pierced brick work
- Exposed aggregate
- Mablecrete
- Parking below the building
- Pilotis

Evaluation Considerations:

Dingbats are rarely found in groups in Alaska. To be individually eligible Dingbats must maintain a majority of the primary characteristics. All eligible Dingbats must have their period naming sign. Additionally, Dingbats must retain most secondary characteristics to maintain eligibility for their architecture. Integrity of design, materials and workmanship are extremely important when evaluating Dingbats.



Hillgate Apartments, Midtown, Anchorage



Hillgate Apartments, Midtown, Anchorage

A-FRAMES (1950s-1970s)

A-Frames became extremely popular throughout the United States, especially in areas where outdoor recreation was developing. For the most part, A-Frames are simple buildings with small square footage. A-Frame kits were widely distributed throughout the country. Lofts are common in the interior living space for a grand room. Residential use of the style was more common than commercial or governmental use, however, some national chain stores used the style to distinguish their buildings from others, and religious organizations often incorporated the A-Frame style in their design. As the style matured, buildings incorporated other roofs in addition to gables.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Prominent steeply pitched roof with eaves that reach or nearly reach grade
- Interior lofts

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Windows dominate the main elevation
- Porches and decks
- Wood siding
- Open floor plan
- Great room
- Deep set eaves

Evaluation Considerations:

To be eligible, individually or as part of a district, an A-Frame must maintain its distinctive roof. A-Frames can be found throughout Alaska. For A-Frames to be individually eligible both primary stylistic features must be present and a majority of secondary features must exist. A-Frames may be found in mixed style districts. To contribute to the district, A-Frames must embody both primary stylistic features and most secondary stylistic features. A small number of A-Frames have gambrel-roofs or are double standard A-Frames (two A-Frames placed perpendicular to each other), so evaluators should consider these rarer subtypes when assessing eligibility. Materials, design, workmanship, setting and feeling are important aspects of integrity when nominating A-Frames.



Residential Building, Girdwood



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

GEODESIC DOMES (1965-1980)

Although domes had existed for some time, Buckminster Fuller popularized them through lectures demonstrating the effectiveness and resourcefulness of the building style. In 1954, Fuller patented the dome. A famous example of a spherical geodesic Dome is the Spaceship Earth exhibit at Walt Disney World, Florida. Most Geodesic Domes are hemispherical, or half the sphere. Many domes were sold in kits and assembled by the property owners. They could be assembled in a couple of days by constructing the wall units, attaching them together and finishing the interior spaces. The triangular shaped panels meant load bearing walls were not necessary. Most domes average 30 feet in diameter. In Alaska most geodesic domes are residential.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Dome shape
- Clad in wood shingles or three tab asphalt shingles
- Windows and skylights found in a variety of shapes (triangular, square, rectangular or round)
- Space frames

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Flat roofed wings
- Segmented dormers
- Wood porches
- Clad in wood, stone veneer, plastic or T1-11



Residential Building, Nome

Evaluation Considerations:

Due to the do-it-yourself nature of residential Geodesic Domes, they are often found in isolation. Domes may be contributing features in a mixed style district. To be eligible in a district the shape must be intact with one other primary stylistic feature. Additions that overwhelm the dome will result in the building being not eligible. Geodesic Domes were used for recreation, military, residential, and civic buildings. When they retain their domed shape and exhibit a majority of the primary characteristics and at least two secondary features, they may be considered individually eligible.

QUONSET HUT (1941-1960)

Quonset Huts are an easily identified architectural form. Engineers at Quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island designed the building type in 1941. Other companies quickly developed their own versions, including the Pacific, Emkay, Armco, and Jamesway Huts. After World War II, numerous surplus Army huts were used by the general public as commercial and residential buildings.

Primary Stylistic Features:

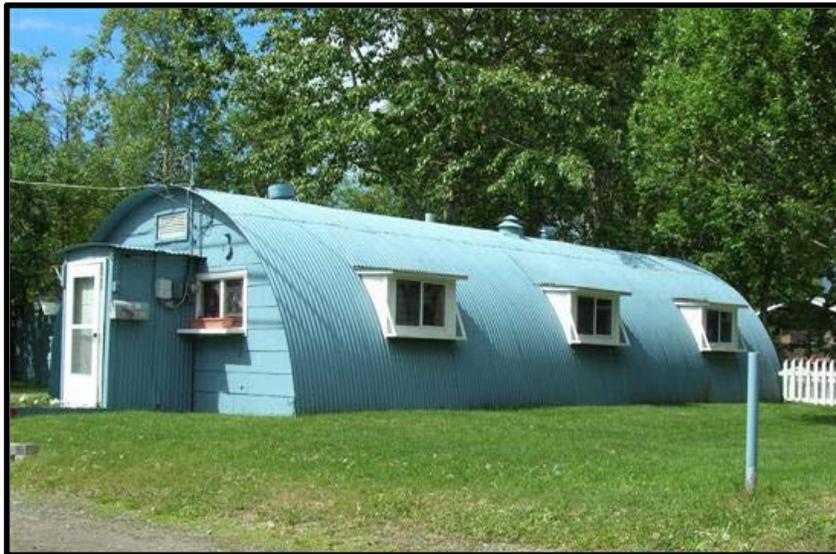
- Barrel shape
- Curved steel ribs
- Corrugated metal

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- False fronts.
- Tongue and groove plywood floors
- Shed dormers

Evaluation Considerations:

Quonset Huts will only be eligible as components to a Quonset Hut historic district or mixed-style district. To be eligible, Quonset Huts must have all the primary stylistic features and retain a high degree of integrity.



Residential Building, Government Hill, Anchorage

NEO-MANSARD (1970-1985)

The Neo-Mansard style, also referred to as the Mansard, is a reinterpretation of the Second Empire style popular during the 1880s. Gas stations used the Mansard style to soften their previous modernist concrete buildings. McDonald's also popularized the style with the creation of their eat-in restaurants featuring a mansard roof. A variety of building types exhibit the Neo-Mansard style including apartment buildings, single family residences, condominiums, gas stations, restaurants and commercial buildings. Older buildings are sometimes modernized by adding mansard roofs to their facades. Many Neo-Mansards have since been covered with newer façade treatments.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Mansard roof (dual-pitched hipped roof)
- Two or more stories
- Windows and/or porches inserted in the roofs
- Flat roofs
- Aluminum sliders and aluminum doors

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Segmented or arched dormers.
- Parapets used to disguise mechanical equipment
- Recessed entries
- Primary roofing material is asphalt shingles, but can be tile or wood
- Dominate garages

Evaluation Considerations:

Neo-Mansard buildings are scattered throughout Alaska. They often take form in multi-family housing, commercial buildings, townhouses, and single family homes. Neo-Mansard style buildings will rarely be eligible individually. To be individually eligible, Neo-Mansards must exhibit a mansard roof and a majority of the other primary features. Additionally, they must contain a majority of the secondary features, and be associated with a prominent builder, developer or architect. Neo-Mansard may be part of a mixed style district. To be eligible as part of a district, Neo- Mansards must embody the distinctive roof as well as two primary and two secondary features.



Multi-family Building, South Addition, Anchorage



Residential Building, Geneva Woods, Anchorage

SHED (1970-1985)

The Shed Style was used in residential and commercial buildings in the early 1970s. The Shed Style has the modern movement's smooth finishes and postmodernism's multiple massing. Much of the construction took place during the energy crisis so some employed the use of solar panels and south facing clerestories. The style was often used for vacation homes, schools, apartment complexes and condominiums. Popularity declined as people demanded homes with less maintenance, because the wood exteriors of Shed Style homes required significant maintenance.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Overall asymmetrical with strong lines
- Mixed massing
- Busy roofline
- One to two stories
- Intersecting gable and/or shed roofs
- Seamless roof and wall intersection
- Asymmetrical placement of windows
- Recessed or obscured door

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Long and geometric windows
- Clerestory windows
- Wood wall cladding (vertical, diagonal, horizontal, or shingles)
- Large interior volumes of space
- Blank wall surfaces

Evaluation Considerations:

Shed Style buildings will be found individually and in mixed style districts. To be eligible as a contributing building in a district, the Shed must maintain a distinctive roofline and asymmetry. Additions can be sympathetically applied to this style while maintaining its distinctive characteristics especially in historic districts. Setting and location are extremely important for the district overall.

High style Sheds can be individually eligible when they have a majority of the primary stylistic features and at least three secondary stylistic features. Integrity of design, workmanship and materials are important. Additions to shed style buildings will make them not eligible individually.



Residential Building, Nome



Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage

NEW TRADITIONAL (1970s-PRESENT)

New Traditional architecture is a rejection of modernism and a renewed interest in historical styles first inspired by the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations in 1976. The style is widespread in newer developments. Homes are commonly based on styles popular in the early 20th century- Colonial Revival, Tudor, Neoclassical, French, Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Craftsman, and Prairie, as well as Romantic and Victorian-era styles. New Traditional, though inspired by historic styles, commonly exhibit a lack of understanding of the design principles behind those earlier styles. Porches may be improperly scaled, few or no windows placed on side elevations, use of modern materials that mimic historic materials (i.e. vinyl or hardy-plank in place of wood), and a misinterpretation of classical details such as columns too skinny, too few or poorly spaced. High quality New Traditional homes should be difficult to distinguish from earlier construction; generally, the location and size of the house and garage provide clues to more recent construction.

Primary Stylistic Features:

- Two or more stories
- Imitated historic styles
- Multiple roof lines
- Brick or stone veneer
- Modern materials that mimic historic materials (i.e. vinyl or hardy-plank)
- Large footprint
- Applied decorative features

Secondary Stylistic Features:

- Unfinished attics
- Vinyl windows
- Mixed synthetic materials
- Multi-car garage

Evaluation Considerations:

New Traditional buildings are found in residential developments. Most often they will be found in developments with other similar resources, but on occasion are found as new infill construction in older neighborhoods. New Traditionals are rarely eligible as individual resources. Design, workmanship, materials, location, association, and setting are extremely important aspects of integrity. More often, New Traditionals may be eligible as a district. The relationship between the street and other buildings is a primary concern when addressing eligibility. As a district, New Traditionals should exhibit a majority of primary features and some secondary features. The overall subdivision should maintain integrity of design, workmanship, materials and association.



Prairie influenced, Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage



Shingle influenced, Residential Building, South Addition, Anchorage