GEORGIAN COLONIAL REVIVAL (1895-1915)

The Colonial Revival style was an updated version of the original colonial Georgian Colonial style house that was common in the British colonies of the New World in the eighteenth century. New England merchants, Pennsylvania businessmen and southern plantation owners had embraced the comfort, convenience, and privacy of the Georgian house. These were large two story houses with twin chimneys at both ends, which resulted in a symmetrical exterior, and ornately decorated entrances which proclaimed their prosperity. The Colonial Revival style was a distinctive style and not simply a copy of the earlier Georgian Colonial. This new style incorporated historical details from the earlier period, such as the Palladian window, wooden corner pilasters, and Federal porch roofs along with stained glass and Flemish bond brickwork borrowed from Victorian styles. Dormers and porches were generally larger than the Georgian Colonial style, because of the increased need for space and also due to the influence of the more recent Queen Anne Style which had emphasized these features. Georgian Revival styles retained the strictly rectangular mass of the earlier style with minor projections and symmetrical facades, though gambrel roofs were sometimes used along with the traditional hipped roof. Elements of this style were sometimes added to Arcata houses during this period, most notably in the form of grouped porch columns.

Character-Defining Features

- Two story, rectangular form
- Hipped roof, sometimes gambrel roof with intersecting gables
- Symmetrical façade, with formal entry flanked by windows
- Pedimented entry porticos, swan's neck pediment, or oversized entry porch, paired columns
- Multipane sash or casement windows, Palladian windows
- Masonry, stone, or clapboard siding with quoins
- Oversized dormers
- Railed porch roofs, sometimes used as second floor decks