

# Colonial Revival Style

The Colonial Revival style emerged from the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, which exhibited buildings that revived the colonial style of architecture. This style is mostly found in the Local National Register District.

The major features of the Colonial Revival architecture are the symmetrical facades, prominent porticos, steep-pitched gable roofs and dormers. Colonial Revival buildings are either one or two-stories and usually have a one-story centered full façade entrance porch. Decorative elements include columns, crown molding, and modillions and dentils along the roof cornice. Pediments usually adorn the porch roof or portico as well as pilasters and/or columns. Entrance features include transoms, fanlights and sidelights. Exterior materials include brick, drop or clapboard siding and shingle siding. Chimneys are also a common feature. Windows typically are multi-light double hung sash with shutters.

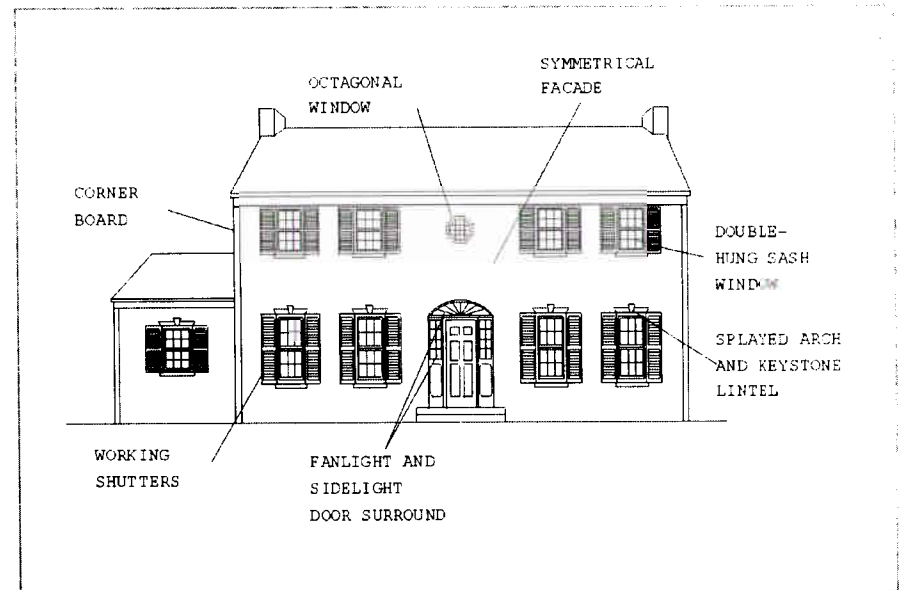
## Common Characteristics (key features):

- Symmetrical floor plan.
- Brick piers or continuous brick foundation.
- *Two to two and one-half stories in height.*
- *Exterior materials usually horizontal wood siding or shingles and less frequently, the use of brick.*
- *Roof types consists of hipped or gable and sometimes with roof dormers.*
- *Full one to two story height porticos supported by classical columns or smaller entrance porch with*

*supporting a crown roof or pediment and decorative pilaster or classical column detailing.*

- *Front entrances usually decorated with transom, fanlight and/or sidelights.*
- Decorative detailing along cornice such as modillions and dentils.
- *Windows are double-hung sash with multiple lights in one or both sashes. Shutters are also seen in this style.*
- Paint colors are typically white, gray, beige and gray-blues with white trim. Window sashes and shutters are painted black, green or red.

## Common Features



**Common Examples  
within the District**

