



















Features of the Georgian Revival Style

- Paneled front door, usually centered and capped by a decorative crown (entablature) supported by decorative pilasters (flattened columns). The main door is the principal ornamental feature of the Georgian facade.
- Usually with a row of small rectangular panes of glass beneath the crown, either within the door or in a transom just above
- Cornice usually emphasized by decorative moldings, most commonly with tooth-like dentils
- Windows with double-hung sashes having many small panes (most commonly nine or twelve panes per sash) separated by thick wooden muntins:
- Windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, never in adjacent pairs, usually five-ranked on front facade, less commonly three- or seven-ranked.
- Typical roofs are side-gabled, gambrel, or hipped.

	<p>Five <u>bays</u> (division of space between windows or doors)</p> <p>Windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows, never in adjacent pairs, usually five-ranked on front facade</p>
	<p>Center entrance</p> <p>Paneled front door, usually centered and capped by an elaborate decorative crown (<u>entablature</u>) supported by decorative <u>pilasters</u> (flattened columns)</p>

	<p>Paneled door</p>
	<p><u>Transom</u> over door</p> <p>Usually with a row of small rectangular panes of glass beneath the crown, either within the door or in a <u>transom</u> just above</p>
	<p><u>Fanlight</u> over another window</p> <p>The fanlight became an increasingly important element in the design of the front door as the 18th century progressed. Gradually it became more popular to reduce the height of the door, replacing its upper register of panels with a fixed glazed panel ("fanlight") that admitted light to the hallway.</p>
	<p><u>Fanlight</u> over door and <u>side lights</u> on either side of door.</p>
	<p>Columned <u>portico</u> supporting <u>entablature</u>.</p>
	<p>Monumental <u>pilasters</u></p>
	<p><u>Dentils</u> (tooth like moldings)</p>

	<p><u>Egg and dart</u> molding (in illustration, below modillions)</p> <p>Egg and dart : a molding consisting of egg-shaped figures alternating with arrow heads.</p>
	<p>Flat window arch with keystone</p>
	<p>Sliding sash windows, each sash having several lights using as few as 6 or as many as 20 panes of glass in one sash</p>
	<p><u>Palladian</u> (Venetian) window</p>
	<p><u>Pedimented</u> <u>dormers</u></p>
	<p>Corner <u>quoins</u></p>
	<p><u>Balustrade</u></p>
	<p>Stone course bands</p>
	<p><u>Hipped roof</u> (sloped inward on all four sides)</p>



Civic and ecclesiastical buildings: Hipped roof with cupola



Symmetrically placed chimneys, usually at the end walls.
Symmetrically placed dormers.