

# Prairie



*Early twentieth-century architectural style with emphasis on horizontal planes and wide eaves; espoused by architect Frank Lloyd Wright.*



- One or two-story
- Low-pitched roof
- Overhanging eaves
- Horizontal lines
- Central chimney
- Open floor plan

The Prairie style was a reaction to the ornate overblown Victorian architecture of the late 19th century. This uniquely indigenous American style has been integrated into many current styles. In its original form it remained popular only until about 1920. Many of its elements were resurrected during the 1930s when the Ranch style was initially being explored and even today, homes of the Prairie School have a remarkably contemporary appearance

# International



*A style that began in the 20's and 30's, but whose adoption exploded in the post WWII period. Major characteristics include the adoption of glass, steel and concrete as preferred materials, the transparency of buildings and acceptance of industrialized mass-production techniques.*



- Square or rectangular footprint
- Simple cubic "extruded rectangle" form
- Windows running in broken horizontal rows forming a grid
- All facade angles are 90 degrees.



# Contemporary

Contemporary is a catch-all term for homes built since the 1920s. But all modern designs value function over form: you won't find many ornate touches, extraneous rooms or calculated symmetry. Instead, the facade is shaped in a way dictated by an effective layout of the interior.

Other common characteristics of modern design include flat, unadorned walls and flat roofs, or those with a "mod," abstract shape. This style also incorporated open floor plans and floor to ceiling glass (like that on modern bank buildings) to let in abundant natural light



- Odd, irregular shape
- Lack of ornamentation
- Open floor plan
- Tall, over-sized windows, some with trapezoid shapes
- Natural materials such as cedar or stone
- Harmony with the surrounding landscape