



The Tudor Revival Style

History and Character

The NorthWest Crossing “Tudor Revival style” home takes its cues from late Medieval English designs of the early 16th Century. The original designs range in execution from the simple thatched-roof cottage of a common farmer, to the grand manor house of a wealthy family. In the 1920s and 30s, a revival of the Tudor style occurred. The revival eventually took on a political significance, celebrating England’s victory in World War I. Many of the prosperous families who had been in the United States for generations built an English-style house to emphasize their Anglo-Saxon roots.

For those who didn’t have genuine British roots, the Tudor house became a symbol of cultural and economic aspirations. If you were newly arrived in the moneyed class, and wanted to proclaim your cultivation and good taste, An English Tudor house provided an instant veneer of respectability. Many of the new rich, who earned their wealth in the booming markets of the 1920s, built an English Tudor Revival house, hence the term “Stockbroker Tudor.” The style quickly faded from fashion in the late 1930s but had a somewhat modified second revival in the 1970s and 1980s.

Tudor Revival homes can have a variety of exterior cladding types including stucco, brick, stone, or wood. Combinations of materials are common. High style versions may have a false thatched roof design where the eaves come to a roll. Other examples have parapet gable ends. Common to all designs is a heavy use of multiple gables and an asymmetrical facade. Large chimneys and the use of false half-timbering on the gable ends are important visual features.

Essential elements include:

- Round arched entranceways
- Tall, narrow windows
- Steeply pitched roofs, usually side-gabled with decorative half-timbering
- Exterior walls clad with brick, stone or stucco
- Massive chimneys, commonly crowned with decorative chimney pots



Exterior Colors

Most Tudor Revival style homes are painted a light tan to yellow color, however white can be found. The main body of the house is commonly the lighter tone, while a darker trim color (brown or black) acts as an accent. Stone, brick and even shingles were often left natural to weather over time. Tudor style homes should always be painted at least two tones, with the half-timbering being the darker tone. Most local paint stores have a designated historic palette of colors from which to choose.

Roofs and Massing

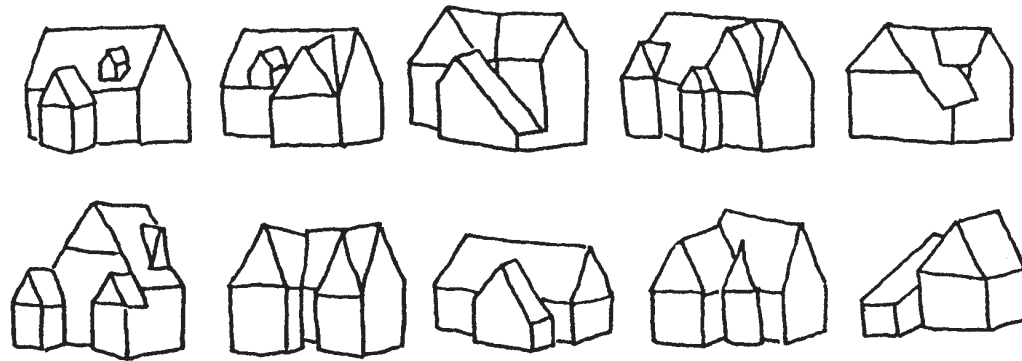
There are five basic Tudor Revival style houses: (1) the Transitional Tudor, a plan that is reflective of a two-story Arts & Crafts design, (2) the Elizabethan, a boxy design with decorative half-timbering in the gable ends (3) the Cottage Tudor, a one to one-and-a-half story plan with a steep gable over the entry vestibule, (4) a more complex Composite Tudor which has a design mix to Tudor features and other styles, usually the Colonial style, and (5) the Provincial, a large home with an irregular floor plan that has a high amount of detailing such as round towers, parapet gables and mansard roofs. Numerous variations on these designs can occur, some are shown below (see other example under possibilities).

Among the most distinctive features of the style are the steep pitched roofs with decorative gable ends. Within the gable ends, false or half-timber boards create the effect of a true heavy-timbered building. Many different designs can be

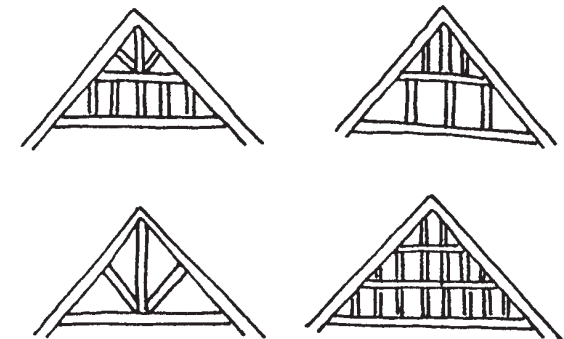
found. Tudor Revivals have a slight overhang at the eaves and the rafter tails are commonly covered or boxed-in.



Typical Massing



Typical Gable Patterns

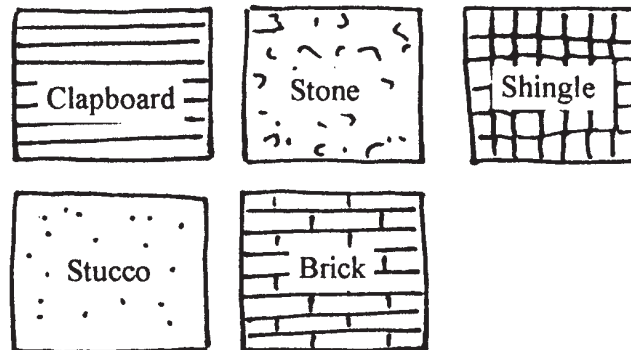


Materials

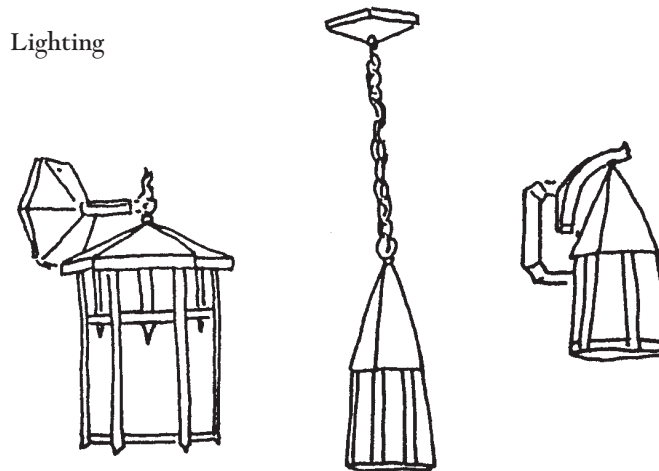
Perhaps the most interesting feature of a Tudor Revival style home is the use of multiple materials for exterior cladding. Here in Central Oregon you can find exterior cladding of brick, stucco, clapboard, stone and shingle. Chimneys and foundations are usually the same material as the wall surface in order to blend in with the rest of the home. Massive chimneys are especially important to the design of a Tudor home and commonly are a predominant feature of the main facade. Roofing material can be asphalt, wood shingle, slate, or tile and is dependent on the look desired by the owner. Decorative stone and brickwork are often found around the main entrance door. Exterior light fixtures, particularly those which have a hanging lantern are appropriate for Tudor Revival style homes. Some Colonial style or Craftsman style lights, as approved by the ARC, may work as well.



Cladding Options



Lighting



Doors and Windows

Tudor style doors and windows are often complex in design. Locations of doors and windows are usually asymmetrical. Doorways are favorite places to add detailing, giving the home a castle-like effect. Round-topped or slightly arched entrances that highlight board-and-batten style doors are common. Further decoration may include small slabs of cut stone that project into surrounding walls. Doors come in many different designs but typically have little to no glass. Windows are usually a casement style, built of wood or metal, although the more traditional double hang sash can be found. Windows are frequently grouped into strings of three or more and have various patterns of glazing. Most are

divided into multiple lights of rectangular spaces, however diamond pane patterns can be found.



Typical Window and Door Styles

