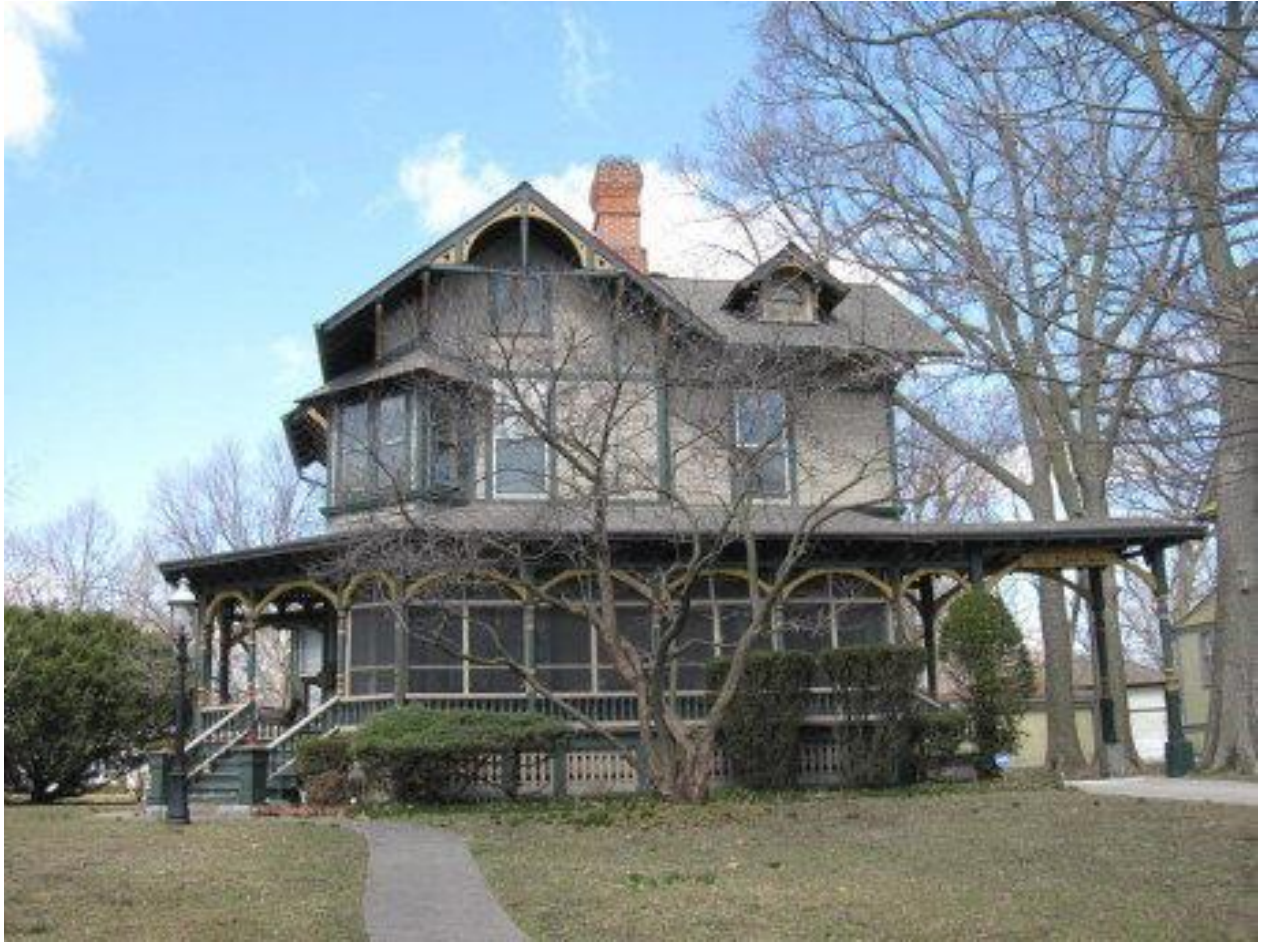


The Scottswood Homes

Today you will hear about a small representation of the homes on this block. All the homes on the Scottswood Road tour were built in the 19th century. During the time these homes were constructed, people tried to follow Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux's plan for Riverside, but also chose to build their homes according to their own personal styles and tastes.

These homes were built in the Victorian style of architecture. The Victorian style of architecture had four main types: Folk Victorian, Shingle, Queen Anne and Stick-Eastlake. So, if there are at least four ways to describe Victorian architecture, what does this tell you? How many kinds of apples are there at the grocery store? Well, it's kind of the same thing here. There are many categories of Victorian Architecture. We are going to cover a small portion of the styles today.

First of all, let me show you the difference between a home built in the late nineteenth century vs. a home built in, say, the late 20th century.



Decorative. Ornate. Victorian.



Straight Façade. Few Decorative Elements. Late 20th century.

Our cultural arts tour of the Scottswood homes borrows material from the Riverside, IL website:

<http://s242218570.onlinehome.us/tour/riverside.html>

We focus on the Matilda Bryant Residence, 118 Scottswood Road

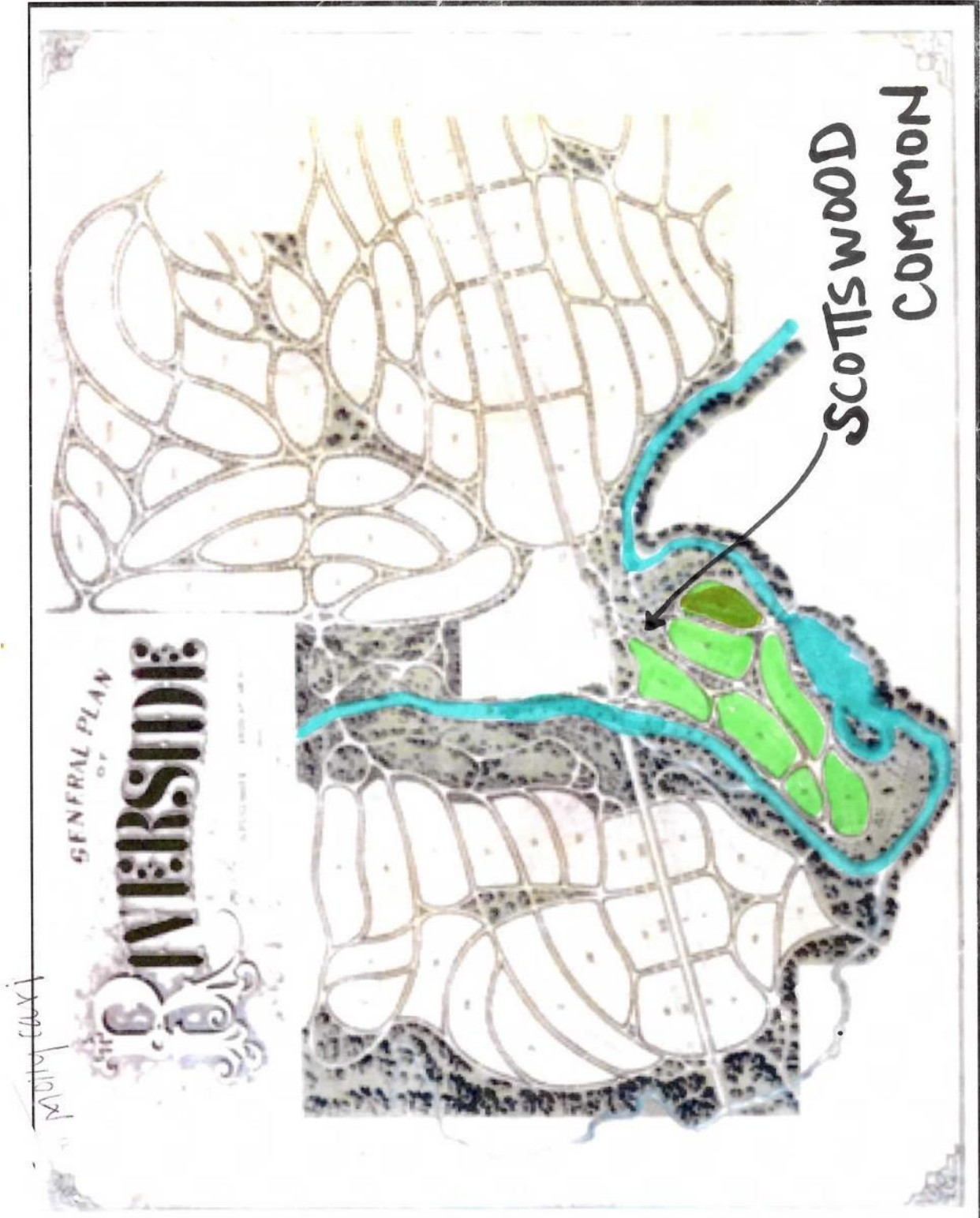
The L.Y. Schermerhown Residence, 124 Scottswood Road (Ketchup)

The Matilda Bryant Residence, 136 Scottswood Road (Mustard)

And

The Clarence Cross Residence and Coach House, 144 Scottswood Road (Relish)

Courtesy of Molly Carl, May 2014:



"There is nothing unusual about the fact that Indians once tramped over a piece of land, but Indians did more than tramp over the territory that is now Riverside. Long before the white man came, they recognized the fact that it possessed exceptional features favorable to community life. There were a fast-running stream, portages, free-flowing springs, and wooded riverbanks that fringed a vast prairie and a swamp. In the woods there was one type of game, in the river were fish, and on the prairie and in the swamps more game. Here were both shelter and provision aplenty to feed the body, and beauty in abundance to satisfy the soul. The peninsula also gave water protection on three sides."

-from "Riverside, Then and Now"
1936



RIVERSIDE

BACK TO MAIN MAP

Historical Landmarks

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RIVERSIDE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

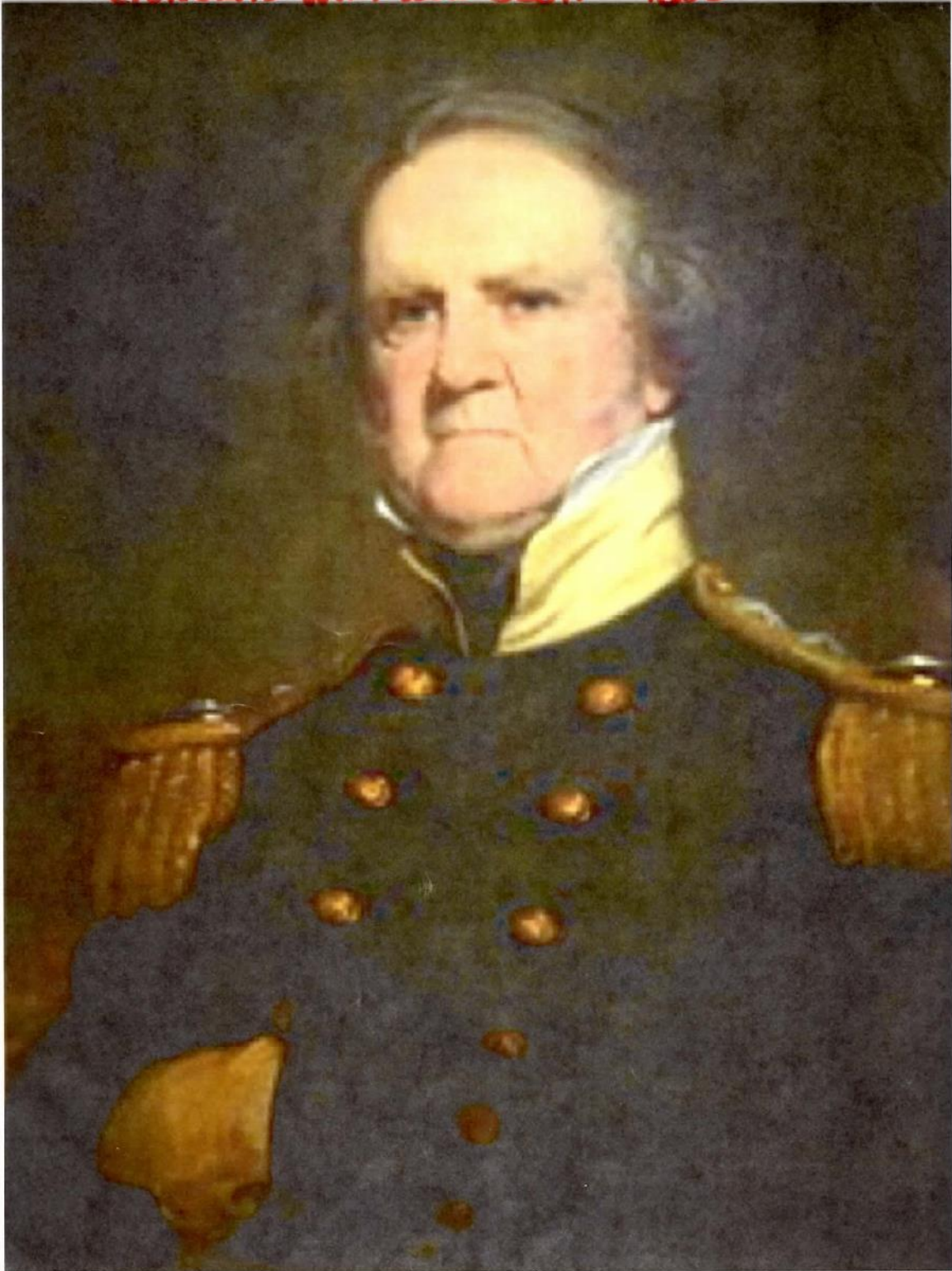
The United States
government has
recognized Riverside,
Illinois for its national
level of historical
significance.



Curry streets, parks, street lights
Architects: FLW, Burnham, Sullivan, Jenney, Vaux



FREDERICK LAW OLDEST



General Winfield Scott 1872

SCOTTSWOOD HOMES

- ❖ Architectural Tour focuses on 3 homes on Scottswood Road
- ❖ These homes are done in various styles of **Victorian Architecture**. Victorian Architecture was named after Queen Victoria of England who reigned from 1837 - 1901.
- ❖ Some types of Victorian architecture: Gothic, Queen Anne and Eastlake Styles



MATILDA BRYANT RESIDENCE
118 SCOTTSWOOD ROAD

DESIGNED AND BUILT:
C.1892

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
SHINGLE

QUEEN ANNE

Close

Significance

Criterion Four -- This residence is representative of the Shingle Style of architecture with some Queen Anne Style features, with its irregular plan and facade containing first floor siding of clapboard with upper floors in shingle; horizontal banding clearly defining the junction of the first floor with the foundation and the second floor from the first, with window tops set on the band; large double-hung windows complemented with numerous irregular windows of various sizes and shapes; large partial width porch defining the main entry with curved roof and turret above; limestone foundation; prominent chimney with limestone base and brick above; side gabled, saltbox roof form with a gambrel cross gable and a shingle brow over gable windows; and eyebrow and polygonal dormers. Received a rating of "5", the highest rating, during the 1985 evaluation by Bruce Dahlquist of the survey completed by the Riverside Historical Commission.

Criterion Five -- Is identified as an established and familiar visual feature in the Village owing to its location and characteristics contributing to the strong Victorian architectural heritage represented by structures located in the Scottswood Common.

Village of Riverside Designation:

Recommended by the Preservation Committee, and presented to the Village Trustees for approval, this property was designated a Riverside Landmark on April 19, 1993.

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Historical Landmarks

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QUEEN

ANNE

MATILDA BRYANT RESIDENCE 1892
118 SCOTTSWOOD

- ❖ Shingle / Queen Anne style
- ❖ The house has a half-conical **turret** in the front (need to know this for quiz)
- ❖ 2 stories with a full attic lit by **dormers** and
- ❖ a window in the front **gable**.
- ❖ The roof is a **gambrel roof** (2 slopes with different pitches).
- ❖ It has an **eyebrow window** on the roof.
- ❖ The facade material is **shingle** or thin wood pieces laid in overlapping rows.

TOWER / TURRET



turret- An architectural element shaped like a tower but rising from the upper floor of a building

tower- ~~the~~ A turret with its own foundation



TURRET



A structure projecting from a pitched roof to allow the placement of windows

GABLE ROOF



A gable roof has 2
Sloping planes with

GAMBREL ROOF



Gambrel roof has 2 slopes
with different pitches.

EYEBROW WINDOW / DORMER



A window set into the roof slope under a curve often located on the uppermost story.



L.Y. SCHERMERHORN RESIDENCE 1892
124 SCOTTSWOOD

- ❖ Swiss Gothic cottage by Architect: William LeBaron Jenney
- ❖ This home was built for the architect and civil engineer in charge of all the public works by the Riverside Improvement Company. He was responsible for roads, sidewalks, sewage, trees, etc.
- ❖ Which kinds of lines are emphasized? Vertical or Horizontal? Vertical "Battens" or narrow wood strips were used to make it look taller and narrower.

GOthic

VERTICAL

Taller / Narrower



L.Y. SCHERMERHORN RESIDENCE
124 SCOTTWOOD ROAD

DESIGNED AND BUILT:
C.1869

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: VICTORIAN

ARCHITECT:
WILLIAM LEBARON JENNEY

Close

Significance

Criterion One -- This residence has historic and architectural significance to the Village as one of the oldest structures in Riverside, designed by William LeBaron Jenney, a prominent architect known as the "Father of the Skyscraper."

Criterion Two -- Was built for L. Y. Schermerhorn, a partner in the architectural and engineering firm of Jenney, Schermerhorn and Bogart, which was hired by the Riverside Improvement Company to implement the General Plan of Riverside. Schermerhorn was the primary project engineer with respect to this project.

Criterion Three -- Was designed by the prominent Chicago architect, William LeBaron Jenney.

Criterion Four -- This residence is representative of Victorian period architecture with a two-story, steep pitched roof; front gable and double side gables and pointed arch gable windows; vertical wood board and batten siding; exposed, projected, decorative rafter beams at gable overhangs; elaborate partial front porch, wrapping around the side of the residence, with decorative arched pediment entry, and decorative wood porch posts with brackets; and decorative windows with pedimented hoods. It received a rating of "5", the highest rating, during the 1985 evaluation by Bruce Dahlquist of the survey completed by the Riverside Historical Commission.

Criterion Five -- Is identified as an established and familiar visual feature in the Village owing to its location and characteristics contributing to the strong Victorian architectural heritage represented by structures located in the Scottswood Common.

State Designation:
Identified as an Illinois Historic Structure in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

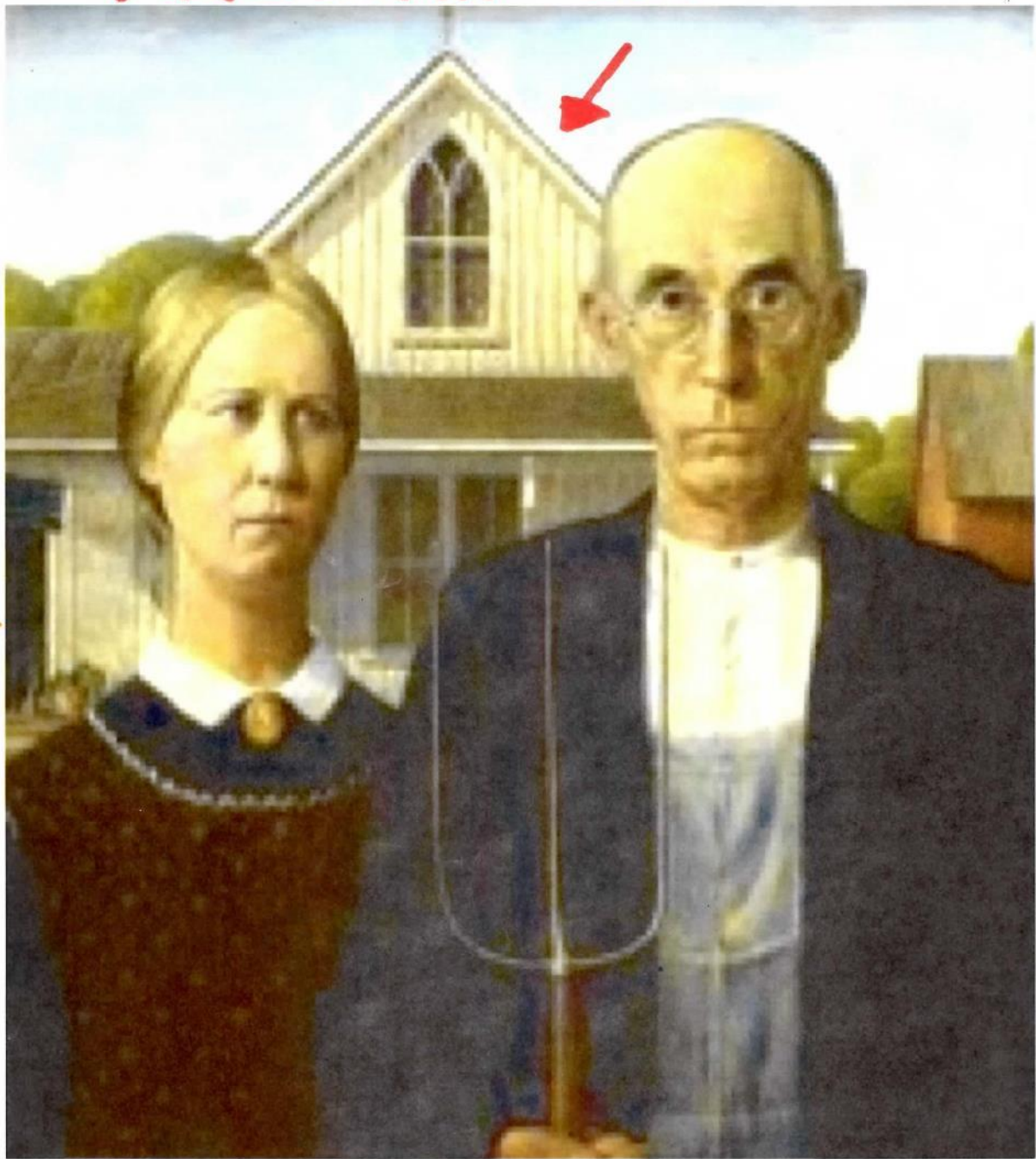
Village of Riverside Designation:
Recommended by the Preservation Committee, and presented to the Village Trustees for approval, this property was designated a Riverside Landmark on April 19, 1993.

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AMERICAN GOTHIC



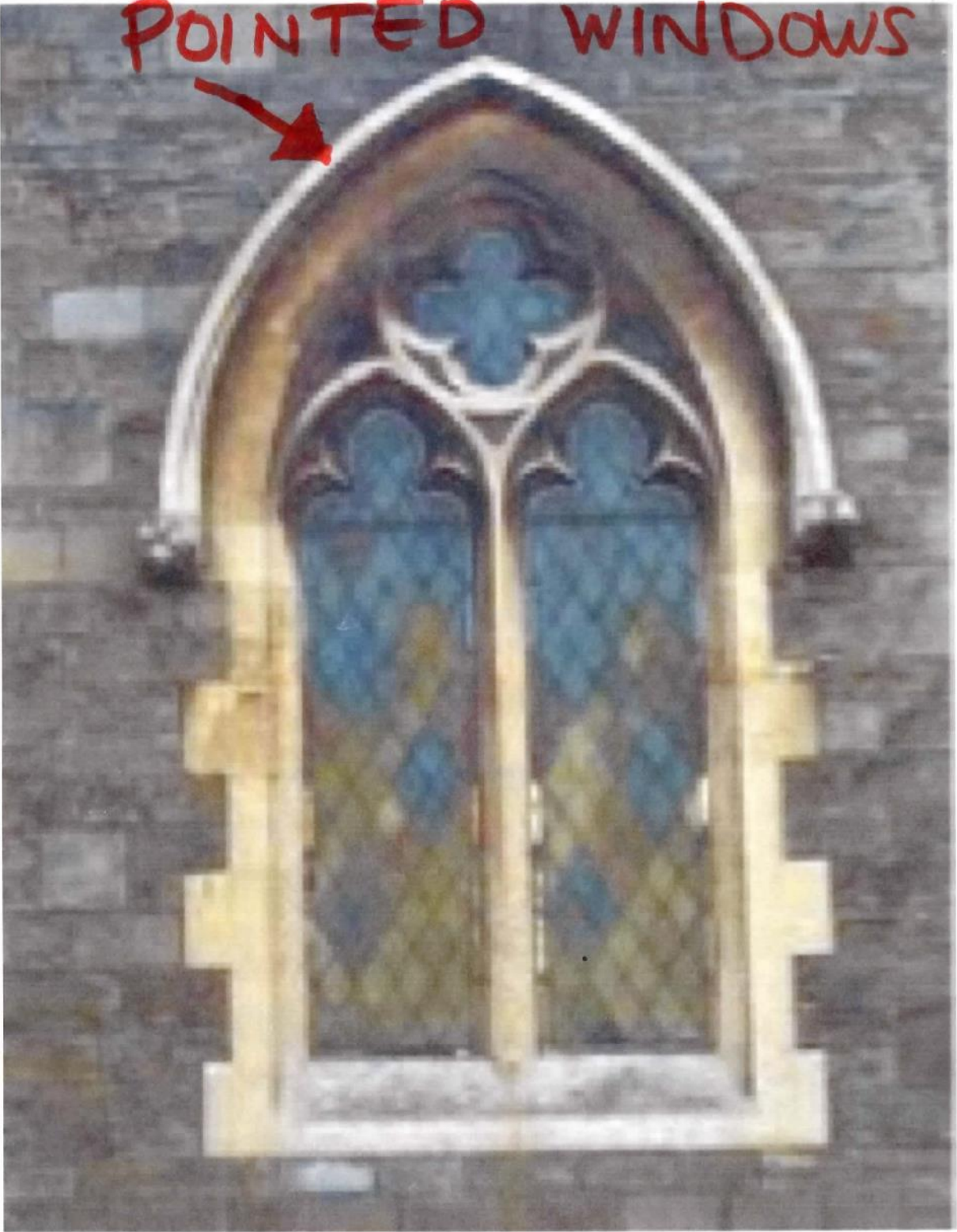
by GRANT WOOD

HIGH PITCHED
STEEP
ROOF



A roof line that is nearly vertical
with a sharp incline (if it were
a hill it would be hard to climb).

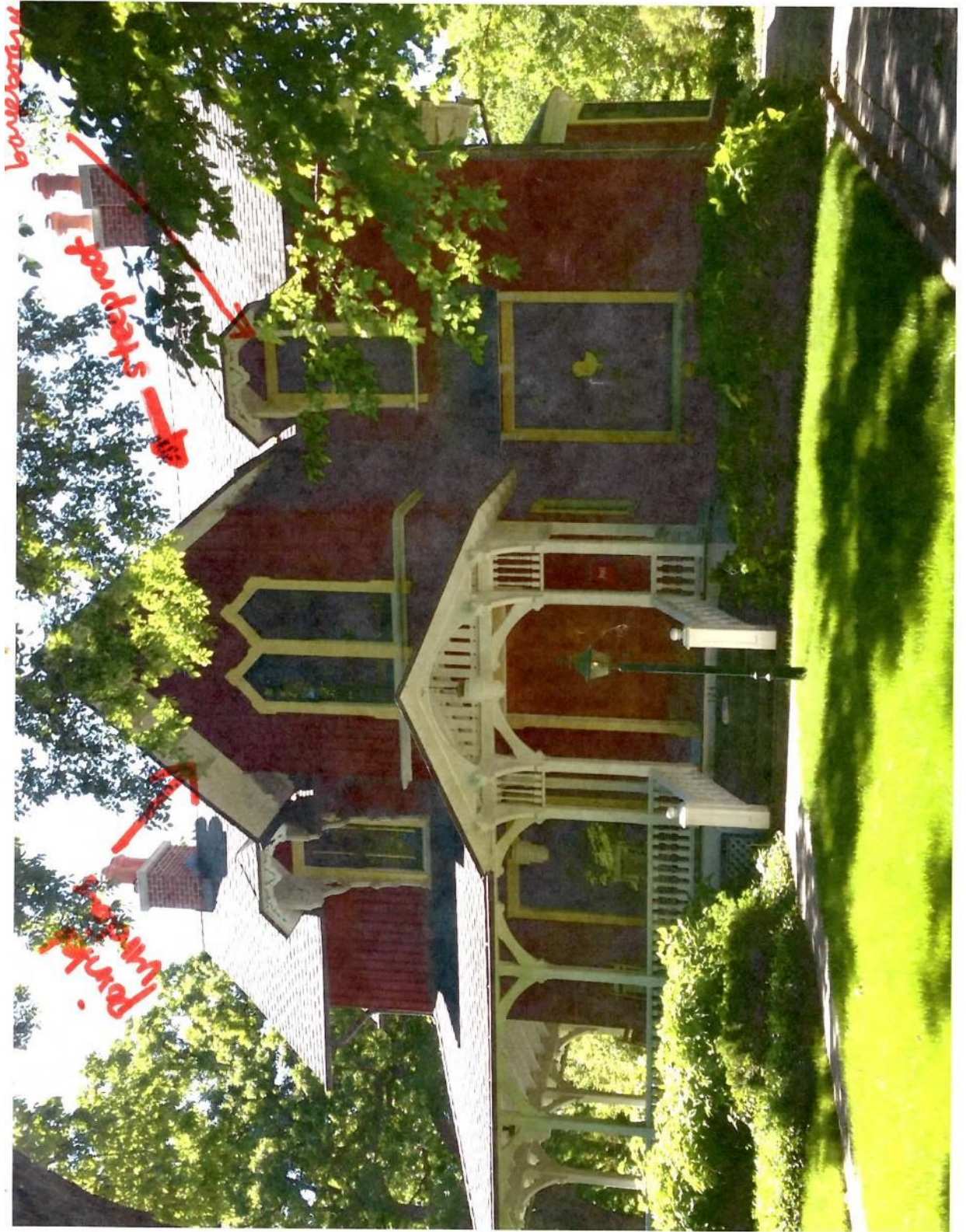
POINTED WINDOWS





**BARGEBOARD/
GINGERBREAD**

A board, ornately carved hanging along the projecting
end of a sloping roof



barnwood

pink's porch

pink
purple

Architect Criteria Legend MiniMap Window Feedback Credits Exit



MATILDA BRYANT RESIDENCE
136 SCOTTSWOOD ROAD

DESIGNED AND BUILT:
c.1888

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
SHINGLE

Close

Significance

Criterion Four -- This residence is representative of the Shingle Style with Queen Anne features including a first floor exterior of clapboard with upper floors in shingle, a gambrel gabled roof, horizontal banding above the foundation, first and second floor (north and south facades) with window tops on these bands, polygonal tower with decorative wood trim and roof cap, a pedimented dormer with decorative wood trim, and vertical wood trim defining corners on the first floor, including those of the tower, and a limestone foundation. Received a rating of "4", the second highest rating, during the 1986 evaluation by Bruce Danquist of the survey completed by the Riverside Historical Commission.

Criterion Five -- Is identified as an established and familiar visual feature in the Village owing to its location and characteristics contributing to the strong Victorian architectural structures located in the Scottswood Common. The house contributes to the strong Victorian architectural heritage of the Scottswood Common.

Village of Riverside Designation:
 Recommended by the Preservation Committee, and presented to the Village Trustees for approval, this property was designated a Riverside Landmark on April 19, 1993.

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Shingle style with Queen Anne features. (Mustard)



The Matilda Bryant Residence, 136 Scottswood Road

EASTLAKE

CLARENCE L. CROSS RESIDENCE 1880 144 SCOTTSWOOD

- ❖ Eastlake with wrap around porch by Architect: William LeBaron Jenney.
- ❖ Is the siding on this house the same as 124 Scottswood? No, this is horizontal (not vertical) clapboard siding. **HORIZONTAL**
- ❖ Note the **porte cochere** on the side of the house. It was for loading and unloading passengers into horse carriages. Originally you could step through a gate on porch directly into carriage.
- ❖ Note the coach house in back which was used to keep the horses, hay, vehicles and sometimes servants. The coach house has a **cupola** on the roof.
- ❖ **Eastlake style** features decorative fancy / ornate porch posts and interior woodwork that look like furniture legs.



**CLARENCE CROSS RESIDENCE
AND COACHHOUSE**

144 SCOTTSWOOD ROAD

DESIGNED AND BUILT:

C.1880

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

EASTLAKE

Close

Significance

Criteria One -- This residence has historical and architectural significance to the Village by its retention of original form and materials and its ownership as the residence of an early President of the Village.

Criteria Two -- The lot was originally owned by Fredrick Law Olmsted, a designer of the General Plan of Riverside, who obtained the same from his employer, The Riverside Improvement Company, in lieu of cash payment for his design work, and who subsequently sold the lot to Alfred J. Cross, father of Clarence. The residence structure constructed on the lot became the home of Clarence Cross, Village President in 1886.

Criteria Four -- Is representative of the Eastlake style of architecture, utilizing ornate spindlework and wood detailing advocated by Charles Eastlake, an English furniture designer, and containing narrow clapboard siding with both vertical and horizontal Stick Style decorative wood trim; triple windows on the south facade in a rising pattern from west to east; an ornate porch with low rail and bracketed decorative posts, latticework and spindles, combined with robust, massive looking post railings, and extending beyond the residence structure to form a porte cochere; a bay window on the south facade and a oriel window on the north facade; decorative brackets and gable treatments at the roof line; small decorative dormers; and double-hung windows of varying sizes, there is a complementing coachhouse of narrow clapboard siding with verticle and horizontal Stick Style decorative wood trim; a pedimented entrance piercing the roof line; and a cupola. It received a rating of "5", the highest rating, during the 1985 evaluation by Bruce Dahlquist of the survey completed by the Riverside Historical Commission.

Criteria Five -- Is identified as an established and familiar visual feature in the Village owing to its location and characteristics contributing to the strong Victorian architectural heritage represented by structures located in the Scottswood Common.

State Designation:

Identified as an Illinois Historic Structure in the 1972 Illinois Historic Structures Survey of the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Village of Riverside Designation:

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PORT COCHERE



A roofed structure covering
a driveway to provide shelter.

CUPOLA



COACH HOUSE -

Smaller building near main house used for housing horses, carriages + other vehicles.

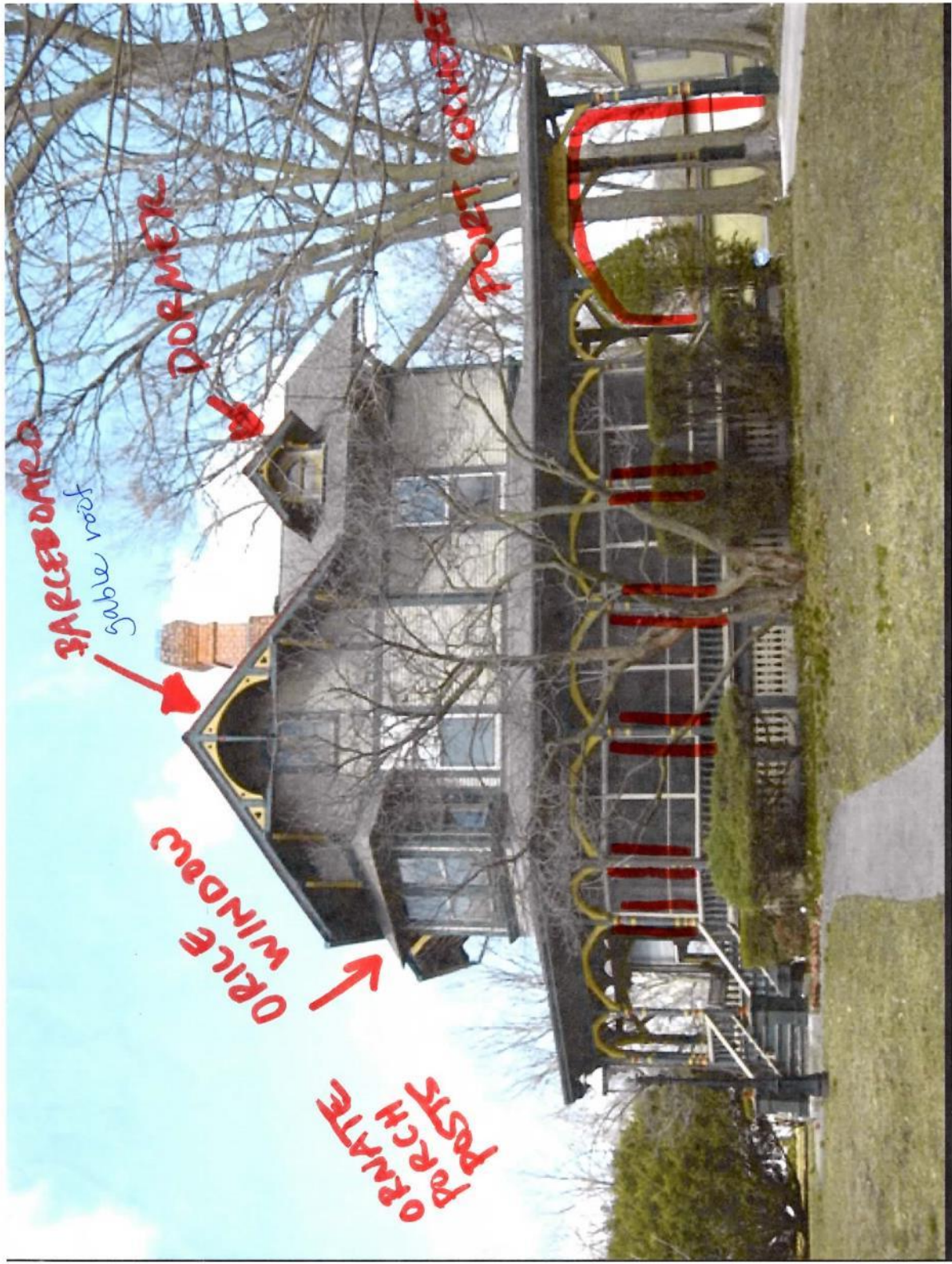
CUPOLA



Cupola - small structure
built on top of roof
for light and/or
A view



ORNATE WOODWORK ! + Stained Glass



REMINDERS FOR QUIZ:

- ❖ A **Turret** is an architectural element shaped like a small tower found on **Queen Anne** style buildings.
- ❖ Gothic characteristics of the house include:
 - ❖ **^ high-pitched (steep) roof**
 - ❖ **Pointed gothic windows**
 - ❖ **Elaborate wood trim**

Time permitting, you can include more history about the architectural time period:

The Victorian Era marked the explosion of creative options and the emergence of intricate, daring forms and techniques available to the homeowner as never before. Designers and architects broke away from the traditional symmetrical lines and simple colors. Victorian homes are colorful, elaborate, and bold.

Gothic Revival Early Victorian houses drew inspiration mostly from Western Europe, usually reinterpreting medieval forms. Multi-colored and textured walls, steeply pitched roofs and asymmetrical facades are traditional features. Gothic Revival homes are most easily identified by the elaborate vergeboard (also called gingerbread) below the gables, and the strong vertical emphasis of the windows and rooflines.

Italianate As the architectural influence of the Federal Era blended with the emerging Victorian aesthetic, a new style developed, incorporating the arches and **pediments** of Roman architecture with the elaborate detailing made possible by the emerging industrial base of the growing nation. Italianate homes featured elaborate porch decoration, decorative eaves, symmetrical facades with corner **quoins**, and arched windows which were often paired. Some Italianate homes featured a central square tower or cupola, and most had flat or low-pitched roofs. The Italianate style later influenced the rise of Richardsonian Romanesque; a style prevalent in many of the large public buildings built during the late 1800's.

Second Empire As the newly prospering cities of America blossomed, the impulse for a new and equally vigorous urban architecture also grew. Inspired by the ornate cityscapes of Paris, Second Empire architecture incorporates rectangular or square floor plans, tall flat facades capped by **Mansard roofs** with dormer windows, and double entry doors. Roofs are frequently patterned and bay windows are also common.

Stick / Eastlake Increasingly affordable building materials and woodworking allowed for creative new uses of wood cladding and framing beyond the basic box structure. Stick / Eastlake style homes feature decorative trusswork, exposed half-timber framing, and an intermingling of vertical and horizontal planes. Roofs are typically steeply pitched with simple gables. Stick style houses are particularly common in California and other areas where no previous architectural style had predominated.

Shingle Similar to Stick style architecture, Shingle style buildings are notable for their extensive and unusual use of newly affordable wood products. Manufacturing techniques made it possible to produce

wood shingles in such abundance that architects incorporated them not only as roofing, but also as siding. In Shingle style houses, the entire exterior sometimes consists of shingles.

Folk Victorian Given the affordable and widespread construction techniques of the era, working class families could, for the first time, build homes of their own. The tradition of the English cottage and American homestead merged with the romanticism of the era, giving rise to the style known as Folk Victorian. Often found in rural or country settings, Folk Victorian homes are usually constructed from local materials and blend functionality with newer stylistic ornamentation that includes colorful and fluid vergeboard (also called gingerbread) around wide wrap-around porches. Though often less elaborate than their urban counterparts, Folk Victorian homes feature a similar attention to texture variations and creative decoration.

Queen Anne Perhaps the most recognizable of Victorian styles, Queen Anne houses quickly gained popularity throughout the entire country from the late 1870's to the beginning of the 1900's. The Queen Anne style shows the influence of English architect Richard Norman Shaw, whose designs melded the ideals of the old-English cottage with the rampant decorative impulse of the Victorian Era. Queen Anne homes frequently feature irregular floor plans, multiple steep roofs and porches with decorative gables. Dominant octagonal or circular towers, **corbelled** chimneys, and highly decorative windows and entry doors with glass panels add to the curb appeal of these beautiful homes. Common elaborations include vergeboard and exterior framing, bay windows, and a wide variety of colors and textures throughout the entire structure.

Gilded Age / Beaux Arts Infrequently used in home-building except in the most expansive of mansions, Beaux Arts designs are nevertheless important in the influence they exerted on the period. Also called "The American Renaissance", Beaux Arts architecture features massive stone bearing walls, large arched windows, porches, and entries, paired columns, extensive use of sculpture and bas-relief stonework, and grandly scaled interiors reminiscent of the great palaces of Europe.

Victorian Hardware America's Industrial Revolution led to an explosion of new hardware styles and techniques. Brass and bronze were used extensively, as traditional forging methods were replaced by cheaper methods of metalworking. Charles Eastlake's "Hints on House Hold Taste" popularized the concept of elaborate hardware. In 1872, Russell & Erwin started mass-producing standard hardware types and soon most pieces found in Victorian homes were created in a factory rather than a craftsman's workshop. The availability of new technologies such as electrical power and central heat also created unique opportunities in hardware design. Common hardware included the **mortise lock**, **cabinet knobs** and **bin pulls**, **entry door sets** with plate and latch combined, and **offset hinges**. Innovations include **push-button electrical switches**, **brass floor registers**, **thumb-turn** and **electrical doorbells**, and **decorative doorknobs**.