What MoDOT does:

MoDOT has a small team of employees that handle historic architecture, bridges and archaeology. Their official titles are Historic Preservation Specialists. MoDOT’s Historic Preservation Specialists look for historic resources that may be affected by upcoming road maintenance or construction.

www.modot.org/ehp
P.O. Box 270, Jefferson City, MO 65109
Historic Preservation Section
Historic Department of Transportation
573.526.4778
Call us

Form and Style are two terms used when classifying architecture. Form refers to room configuration and Style refers to the details applied to the building. Form and style do not always match. Vernacular architecture features may include details from various styles.

National Parks Service www.nps.gov
Missouri State Historic Preservation Office dnr.mo.gov/shpo
A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia McAlester
Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City
Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia

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Architectural History at MoDOT

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What are Historic Preservation Specialists doing on the side of the road?

⇒ A Historic Preservation Specialist will travel to a proposed job location early in the planning process to identify any historic properties or structures (surveying). This may take multiple trips, depending on the area and resources.

⇒ Once at a proposed job location, the Specialist will take photographs and notes on what they see in the project area. They are looking at buildings, structures, objects and districts that may be eligible for or that are in the National Register of Historic Places.

⇒ Details related to architecture like brick sidewalks, fence posts, out buildings, wells, water fountains, and stone walls, are noted by the Specialist including modern modifications or updates. Compiled notes describe the form, style, and other elements of a structure or property.
MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL STYLES TIMELINE

1760-1830
FRENCH COLONIAL

One story; steeply pitched roof, usually hip; stucco wall covering; porch on at least one side.

1830-1920
MISSOURI GERMAN

Highly-crafted vernacular buildings of limestone, brick, or Fachwerk (exposed heavy, hewn timbers and plastered brick or clay filler); steeply-pitched roofs (often metal); dormer windows.

1840-1885
ITALIANATE

Two or three stories; low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves; bracketed cornice; tall, narrow windows, arched or curved openings; occasionally cupola or tower.

1850-1910
I-HOUSE

Two stories; two rooms wide; one room deep; gabled roof; porches, T, or L appendages are common. The name derives from the slender “I” form and its once ubiquitous appearance in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

1880-1910
QUEEN ANNE

Steep, irregularly-shaped roof usually with cross gable; textured walls; bay windows; asymmetrical facade with porch; spindlework ("gingerbread") or columns.

1890-1940
TUDOR REVIVAL

Steep, cross-gabled roof; decorative half-timbered walls; tall, narrow, multi-paned windows; massive chimneys with chimney pots.

1935-1975
RANCH

One story; low-pitched roof; moderate to wide overhanging eaves; frequently with integrated carport or garage.

1760 1790 1820 1850 1880 1910 1935

1825-1860
GREEK REVIVAL

Low pitch roof; detailed cornice; porches with prominent columns common; elaborate door surrounds with sidelights and transoms. Elements of the style have remained popular to the present.

1840-1880
GOTHIC REVIVAL

Steeply pitched roof usually with cross gable; decorative bargeboards in gables; narrow windows, occasionally pointed arch; one-story porch common.

1845-1890
SECOND EMPIRE

Mansard roof; tall, narrow windows with heavy, elaborate cornices; double paneled front doors above a short flight of steps.

1860-1890
RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE

Round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrances; masonry walls, usually rough faced square stonework; usually asymmetrical; frequently have round towers.

1900-1920
PRAIRIE

Low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and triangular braces; deep porch, usually under a separate gable.

1900-1930
BUNGALOW

“When historic properties cannot be avoided, MoDOT attempts to minimize the project’s impact to them.”

Other Architectural Forms:

- Farms
- Motels
- Neighborhoods
- Entrance Markers
- Fences
- Schools
- Gas Stations
- Places of Worship
- Barns
- More