

19th Century Styles Eastlake/Stick



The Stick style dates from 1860 to around 1890. The Eastlake style dates from the 1870s and 1880s. Examples of the Stick and Eastlake styles in Los Angeles date from the late 1800s.

The Stick and Eastlake styles grew out of the Queen Anne Revival movement. The Queen Anne Revival movement is one of the late 19th century British architectural movements that originated as part of a rejection of the styles of Georgian Architecture. The Eastlake style is named for Charles Locke Eastlake, an English architect and writer.

Stick structures are two or three stories, with steeply pitched roofs, gables, large overhanging eaves with exposed trusses, and rectangular windows. Eastlake structures are one to two stories, have steeply pitched roofs with gables, rectangular windows and curved, wooden arches over entranceways and gables.

The Eastlake and Stick styles are very similar, but Eastlake buildings tend to have more elaborate cladding with curved timbering, and curved archways. Both styles can be found mixed with Queen Anne Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, and Victorian styles.



Eastlake/Stick - *Common character defining features*

Windows (pg. 53)

- One-over-one or two-over-two
- Specialty
- Rectangular tops
- Arranged in pairs or singularly

Porches/Balconies (pg. 62)

- Decorative brackets
- Small or large
- Square turned posts

Doorways (pg. 58)

- Paired and single
- Rectangular

Roofs (pg. 66)

- Hipped
- Center gable
- Asymmetrical
- Finials
- Overhanging eaves
- Decorative brackets

Building Materials (pg. 74)

- Clapboards
- Decorative shingles