

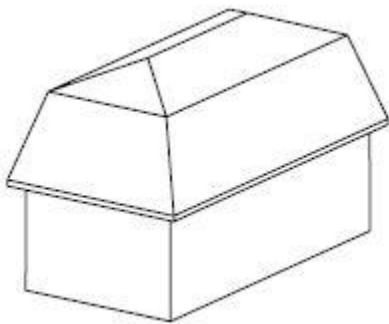
Architecture of the Ellwood House Museum

Ellwood Mansion

Victorian era houses often incorporated several different architectural styles. The Ellwood Mansion is a prime example of both Victorian era styles and more modern styles.

When built in 1879, the mansion was designed with features of the French Second Empire and Gothic styles. Second Empire style first became popular in the United States after 1850 when Louis Napoleon added a wing to the Louvre that included a mansard roof. Meanwhile, the Gothic elements of European castles and cathedrals had long been admired and incorporated into American churches, homes, and more.

Distinguishing Features of French Second Empire

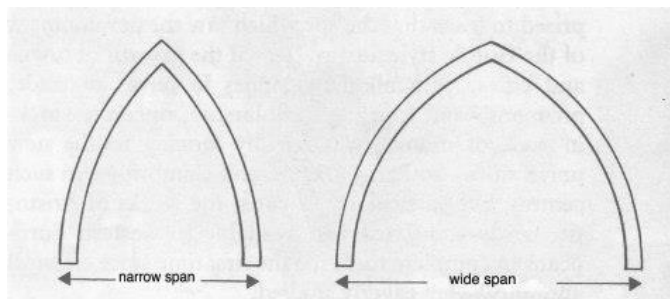


Mansard Roof



Cast Iron Roof Cresting

Distinguishing Features of Gothic



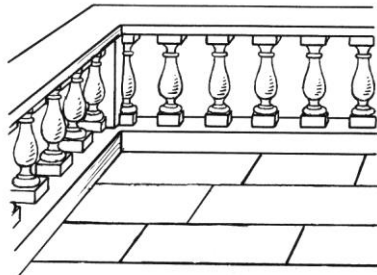
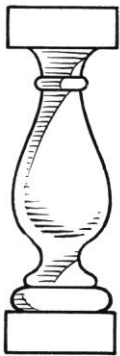
Pointed Arches



Tall Ornate Details

The first major renovation of the mansion occurred in 1898-99. At that time, the home was remodeled to feature the Georgian or Colonial Revival style. This style recalled eighteenth century English and American architecture. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, an effort to glorify the beginnings of the nation took hold in architecture, literature, and other parts of American culture.

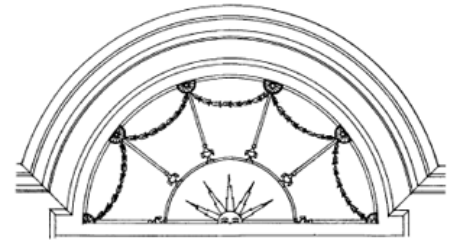
Distinguishing Features of Georgian or Colonial Revival



Balustrades



Ionic Columns



Fanlight Window

In 1910, Perry and May Ellwood commissioned the final major renovation of the mansion. At that time, an Arts and Crafts style wing was added to the home. The large terrace on the south side of the home was also added. The Arts and Crafts movement was most popular between 1880 and 1910 and represented a return to traditional craftsmanship. The most noted architect of the Arts and Crafts movement was Frank Lloyd Wright.

Distinguishing Features of Arts and Crafts



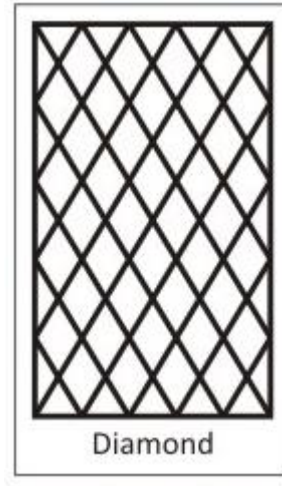
Ellwood-Nehring H

The Ellwood-Nehring House is a traditional Tudor Revival style home. We believe this style of home was chosen because Perry and May were Anglophiles, who loved all things English. The exterior architecture of the home has remained predominately the same as it was when it was built in 1899.

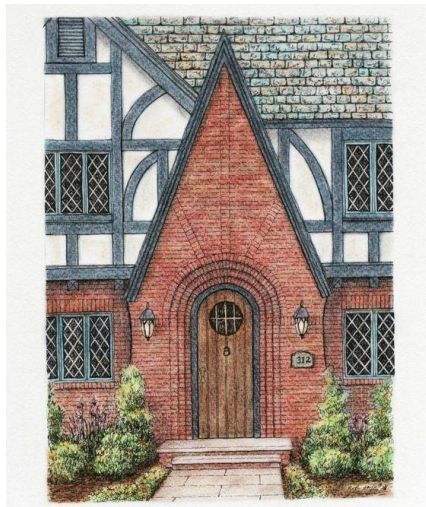
Distinguishing Features of Tudor Revival



Exposed Timbering Filled with Plaster



Diamond Paned Windows



Steeply Pitched Roof