

ORIGINS OF ITALIANATE

A sweeping romantic movement brought a fanciful architectural style to 19th-century New Orleans

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A stroll through New Orleans in the 1850s would have revealed a subtle but significant change in architecture. The austere Greek Revival style, which started to replace Cre-

ole aesthetics in the 1820s and flourished during the 1830s and 1840s, began to give way to a more ornate and luxurious look. Known as Italianate and later Victorian Italianate, this fashion would predominate in New Orleans for most of the latter half of the 19th century.

A number of factors brought forth the appeal of Italianate. One overarching driver was the rise of the Romanticism movement, itself a reaction to the lofty ideals of the Enlightenment and the expanding domains of science and industry. Romanticism responded by celebrating emotionality, passion, the specialness of the individual and the beauty of nature.



The Luling Mansion, pictured circa 1910, is an example of high Italianate style. *Photogra-*



By the end of the 19th century, late Victorian architectural styles, such as Eastlake and Queen Anne, absorbed Italianate's penchant for elaborate detailing, and builders milled brackets and quoins en masse to spruce up shotgun houses. *Chris Granger / cgranger@nola.com*

Unlike Enlightenment thinkers, who found inspiration in Classical antiquity and thus took to Greek and Roman architecture, Romantics fancied the glory of the Renaissance and the poignancy of medieval ruins, and embraced the panache of Italian buildings and gardens.

A second factor was an offshoot of Romanticism known as “Picturesque.” This movement developed as budding scholars from England and elsewhere, taking advantage of improved roads and passenger ship service, increasingly spent time in the Tuscany and Romagna regions of Italy as part of their academic “grand tour.”

They returned with paintings of lovely Italian landscapes. People found these bucolic scenes to be enchanting, and their properties came to be known as *pittoresco* in Italian (“like a painting”) — hence, *picturesque* in English.

In her 1975 dissertation, architectural historian Joan G. Caldwell described the Picturesque aesthetic as bearing a certain “roughness, asymmetry and irregularity” falling somewhere between the beautiful and the sublime. To English eyes, Picturesque exuded Italy’s glorious past, and gardeners started incorporating the look into parks, installing scenic stone bridges, lagoons and shrubbery to make them look like lovely paintings.

Artists did the same with their art, and architects with their designs. In 1802, architect John Nash, according to Caldwell, “produced the first true villa in the Italian style” in England, at an estate named Cronkhill near Shrewsbury. Nash’s design featured an asymmetrical rounded tower with an octagonal room and a loggia (arcade gallery) topped with a balustrade, all finished in white stucco, as if lifted from the outskirts of Rome. Nash would later design the hamlet of Blaise, near Bristol, based on Picturesque philosophies. To this day it looks like a painting.

The Napoleonic Wars slowed new construction. But afterwards, with pent-up demand and an English upper class ready to embrace what Caldwell described as “sheer aesthetic enjoyment,” Italianate gained popularity as the “aesthetic of luxury.” Campaniles or bell towers, loggia, bowed bays, arcades, bracketed eaves, decorative moldings and segmented arches appeared throughout England. Pattern books made their reproduction efficient and inexpensive, and the style spread.

(It was during this era, incidentally, that Highclere Castle of Downton Abby fame was radically renovated from its original Classical form into the Renaissance Revival behemoth it is today. Its architect, Charles Barry, specialized in Italianate and incorporated its motifs into the redesign, which he described as Anglo-Italian.)



Above: John Notman’s 1839 Riverside Villa in New Jersey is known as the first major Italianate design in the United States.

Library of Congress



Left: Examples of Italianate architecture at 1006 Washington Avenue in New Orleans.

Chris Granger / cgranger@nola.com

Below: The Robb Mansion, built 1854 on Washington Avenue, is pictured here in 1906 when it housed Sophie Newcomb College.

It was razed in 1954. Library of Congress



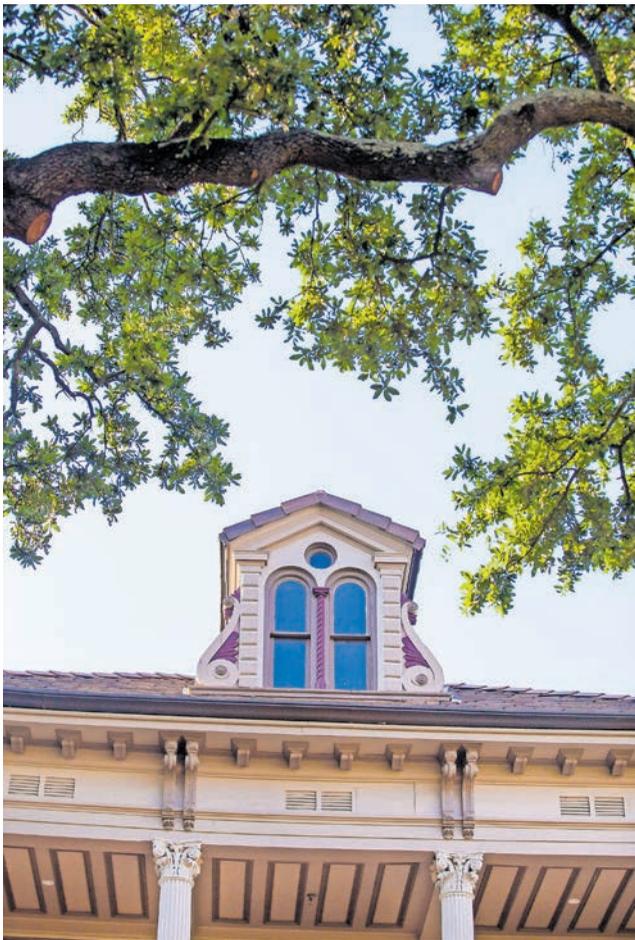
American architects, ever aware of their European peers, made their own pilgrimages to England and Italy and returned doubly inspired. Caldwell credits Philadelphia architect John Notman with introducing Italianate to the United States with his 1839 design for a villa named Riverside in Burlington, N.J.. Two years later, the landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing published his “Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening,” which edified Americans on both Italianate and Picturesque philosophies.

Italianate arrived in America at the right time. This was the Age of Jackson, and the nation was changing. Americans were moving west; individualism became a creed;

and the genteel aristocracy of the founding fathers increasingly ceded power to the so-called “Jacksonian Man,” that “hard-working ambitious person,” according to historian Richard Hofstadter, “for whom enterprise was a kind of religion.”

In New Orleans, opportunities abounded for the Jacksonian Man — for empowered white males, that is. It was the largest city in the South, where vast sums of money changed hands, and fortunes were won and lost regularly.

A new American upper class formed, and its members initially put their ample wealth into, among other things, capacious townhouses and mansions usually of the Greek or Neoclassical style.



By the booming 1850s, Greek Revival came to feel a bit stodgy and dated. The nouveau riche wanted that trendy new Italian look, like their peers elsewhere, and designers were eager to deliver.



Above: Italianate segment arches frame the windows at 1235-37 St. Andrew St.

Left: Italianate came to be a dominate style in the Garden District and other affluent neighborhoods. Photos by Chris Granger / cgranger@nola.com

But by the booming 1850s, Greek Revival came to feel a bit stodgy and dated. The nouveau riche wanted that trendy new Italian look, like their peers elsewhere, and designers were eager to deliver. Among the style's local champions were architects William and James Freret, James Gallier Jr., Albert Diettel and most of all, Henry Howard.

An early local example of a "magnificent Italian villa," as the Daily Picayune put it, was built on Prytania Street near Jackson Avenue in 1850 for local esquire Duncan Hennen. Costing \$22,000, the mansion featured a gallery and veranda amid an abundance of marble.

Two years later and a few blocks away, the eccentric globe-trotting millionaire James Robb had erected an Italian palazzo on Washington Avenue between Camp and Chestnut streets. Surrounded by lavish landscaping suggesting Picturesque influences, the mansion sat "two stories high, eighty feet square, [on a] gently elevated terrace," wrote the Daily Picayune, and "had about it an air of quiet beauty, refined taste and substantial comfort... . No expense was spared(:) its fresco painting was particularly superb, (as are the) marble steps with massive railings (and) spacious hall... ." Inside were Robb's "large and choice collection of oil paintings, water colors, engravings, bronzes, marble statuary, vases, and other articles of vertu."

Robb's gardenized palazzo helped give the

Garden District its name, and it's no coincidence that Italianate came to be a dominate style in this and other affluent neighborhoods.

We have since lost both the Hennen and Robb houses, but a comparable specimen survives in the form of the Luling Mansion near the Fairgrounds. Built as the Louisiana Jockey Club in 1865 originally with expansive manicured gardens, it embodied Italianate and Picturesque aesthetics, and to this day stuns the eye.

These and a few other grand Italianate villas, however, were the exception. Because local architects were mostly designing city houses on standard urban lots, they saw little reason to abide by the asymmetry and irregularity typical of the Italian order, much less the gardens and statuary. Instead, they designed standard house types already familiar to New Orleanians, including townhouses, center-hall cottages and shotgun houses, and applied Italianate detailing upon them.

This included segmented-arch doorways and windows, heavy molding and an abundance of paired volute-shaped brackets lining roof eaves and galleries.

Italianate was thus mostly manifested in New Orleans as an ornamental overlay to standard structural types rather than a change in their essential configurations.

By the end of the 19th century, industrialization, mass production and a growing middle class had helped standardize what

had previously been considered luxurious. New late Victorian architectural styles, such as Eastlake and Queen Anne, absorbed Italianate's penchant for elaborate detailing, and builders of "catalog houses" milled brackets and quoins en masse to spruce up the thousands of prosaic shotgun houses being erected for working-class families.

Italianate by this time became Victorian Italianate, and along with parallel styles such as Renaissance Revival, it remained popular into the early 1900s.

Then came World War I in Europe, and suddenly all of the above came to seem gaudy and decadent. Modernism would increasingly challenge the rationale behind Victorian and Italianate, not to mention the Picturesque Movement, Romanticism and Neoclassicism. After the Second World War, they were openly disdained in some circles.

Yet the architectural vessels of these aesthetic philosophies remain in the modern New Orleans cityscape by the thousands, and they continue to inspire us in ways that were likely unforeseen by their philosophers.

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