The tour begins and ends at the intersection of Trade and Tryon Street, and continues north and south along Tryon Street. The tour is approximately 2 hours in length. Please follow the route indicated on the map.
Mediterranean 1900 – 1930

This style emerged from the architectural movements of the late 19th century and was influenced by the Italian Renaissance. Mediterranean architecture is characterized by its simplicity and ornamental form, often featuring courtyards, balconies, and domes. It was most commonly applied to villas and hotels, where the idea of a community of artists working together was emphasized.

Contemporary 1970 – PRESENT

Contemporary architecture is characterized by a mix of different styles and materials. Contemporary architects often combine traditional and modern elements to create buildings that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing. Examples of contemporary architecture include the use of natural light, open-plan spaces, and sustainable design.

Neo-classical 1930 – 1955

Neo-classical architecture was characterized by its resemblance to traditional, historical precedents, with a re-awakened interest in the classical orders. It was popular during the 1930s and 1940s, and continued to be used into the 1950s. Neo-classical buildings often feature grandiose facades, columns, and classical ornamentation.

Postmodern 1970 – PRESENT

Postmodern architecture is characterized by its playful use of historical styles, often combining them in unexpected ways. It emerged in the 1970s as a reaction to the austerity of modernism, and has continued to evolve over the years. Postmodern buildings often feature ornamental details, colorful materials, and a sense of humor.

Victorian 1830 – 1910

The Victorian style emerged in the mid-19th century and was characterized by its use of ornamental details and a love of nature. Victorian architecture often featured intricate woodwork, stained glass, and elaborate ironwork.

Italianate 1840 – 1865

The Italianate style was popular in the 1840s and 1850s, and was characterized by its use of intricate details and a love of Italian design. Italianate buildings often feature balconies, terra-cotta ornamentation, and decorative ironwork.

Classical/Greek Revival 1800 – 1855

The Classical/Greek Revival style was popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and was based on the work of ancient Greek architecture. Buildings built in this style often feature columns, pediments, and other classical elements.

Colonial Revival 1800 – 1955

The Colonial Revival style was popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and was based on the work of ancient American and European architecture. Buildings built in this style often feature symmetrical designs, tall columns, and steep roofs.

 Gothic Revival 1860 – 1960

The Gothic Revival style was popular in the mid-19th century and was characterized by its use of pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and other Gothic design elements. Gothic Revival buildings often feature intricate details and a love of history.

 Byzantine 1870s – 1920s

The Byzantine style was popular in the late 19th century and was characterized by its use of rounded arches, domes, and rich ornamentation. Byzantine architecture often featured a love of color and a sense of drama.

Over Two Centuries of Growth

The following timeline details important aspects of the history of Charlotte and the United States and depicts Charlotte’s building growth over time.