

The Poplar Grove Style

The Poplar Grove Style is a mixture of various architectural styles, embracing a common theme—traditionalism. The developers of Poplar Grove recognize that these styles, while very different from each other, blend to form a wonderful array of housing styles that are compatible with each other and the overall theme of Poplar Grove. These architectural styles promote a simpler lifestyle and encourage the understanding and protection of the natural beauty of the land and the historical beauty of the Lowcountry.



Cottage Style



Informal Lowcountry Style



Shingle Style



Plantation Style

Imagery of the Cottage Style



The Cottage Style generally features a partially exposed basement beneath a 1½ story main structure. Most often, dormer windows and front and rear porches are features on a cottage style house. Also called a “raised cottage,” many examples are located throughout the sandhills of South Carolina and Georgia, bringing rise to the term “sandhills cottage.”

Individual homes range from the very informal structure with tin or metal roofs to the more formal “New England cottage” with more ornate and elaborate detailing. Cottages were typically built as summer retreats to the higher and cooler elevations and generally reflect a rural character.

The bungalow style, introduced in the early 1800’s, is similar to the cottage style and is encouraged. Bungalow style homes have limited or no dormers and generally smaller or partial porches. The Bungalow style incorporates materials from the Arts and Crafts movement of the Period and may be the largest category of the historic buildings of South Carolina.

Imagery of the Informal Lowcountry Style



While not an actual category of American Architecture, the Informal Lowcountry Style draws from various architectural features. These features create a less formal style of home that one would expect to encounter while traveling along the Ashley or Cooper Rivers or other historic rivers of the South. Exposed rafter tails, wide porches, simple columns, large-pane windows, lapped or board and batten siding, ceiling fans, natural landscaping, and the combination of gabled and shed metal roofs blend to create a style of home that speaks to a slower paced and more natural, peaceful lifestyle.



Imagery of the Shingle Style



Famous architects of the late 1800's such as Sanford White introduced the Shingle Style to Charleston, a very unique form of architecture. Originating in the southern portion of Long Island, this seaside style found its way to Charleston and South Carolina through the many wealthy winter residents who constructed wonderful homes in the area to serve as a retreat from the cold Northern winters. Using the talents of their renowned architects, these winter guests to Charleston created some of the area's most beautiful homes.

Shingle style architecture blends the use of shingle siding on exterior sides, eaves, or other areas with brick or other hard surfaces. Slate, shake, copper, and other roof materials are used extensively. Windows are also an important feature of Shingle Style architecture, with homes often displaying a broad combination of window styles including elliptical, Palladian, half-round, round, and fan light.

ARCHITECTURAL PATTERNS

Imagery of the Plantation Style



Found along the coastal piedmont of South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, a form of architecture has evolved that incorporates details from various traditional and historical forms. The major feature of the Plantation Style of architecture is the expansive porches, many of which span the width of two-story structures of Greek Revival origin. Other common elements include high ceilings, floor-to-ceiling windows, and dormers, all of which were used to create shade and breezes to battle the blistering southern summers. Windows are generally shuttered to protect against the coastal hurricanes. Sleeping porches were also common so as to take advantage of the cooler nights.

