

## Eclectic Revival Styles

### Spanish Colonial Revival



Spanish Colonial Revival style dominated building in Los Angeles during most of the 1920s, was the most responsive to California's history and climate, and was the most popular. Given impetus by the design of Bertram Goodhue and Carleton Winslow of the Pan Pacific Exposition in Balboa Park, San Diego, in 1915, the Spanish style caught hold of the public imagination. In its simplest form, Spanish styling is characterized by white (usually) stucco exteriors and red tile roofs, with an occasional arched opening.

More elaborate examples incorporate rejas and grilles of wood, wrought-iron, or plaster; extensive use of terra cotta and tile; and balconies and patios integrated into plans. Asymmetric massing utilizes features such as stair towers, projecting planes set off by corbeling, and a variety of window shapes and types.



An earlier trend, the Mission Revival (circa 1895-1915), had also been largely defined by stucco walls and red tile roofs; however, it tended to be less delicate and more heavily proportioned with characteristic elements such as espadanas (curvilinear parapets) and bell-towers. During the revival era, other regions of the Mediterranean were also used for inspiration, including Italy, France, North Africa, and the Middle East, resulting in endless variations on the stucco and tile theme.

#### Spanish Colonial Revival- *Common character defining features*

##### Windows (pg. 53)

- Rectangular
- Casement
- Fixed
- Stained or leaded glass
- Arranged singularly
- Arched or rectangular tops
- Decorative bars

##### Porches/Balconies (pg. 62)

- Small in size
- Square posts

##### Doorways (pg. 58)

- Single
- Arched or rectangular
- Decorative ironwork



##### Roofs (pg. 66)

- Low pitched
- Tiled

##### Building Materials (pg. 74)

- Stucco
- Decorative ironwork