

Turn of the Century Styles

Mission Revival



The Mission Revival style was born in California in the 1890s. It has been an enduring architectural style, and examples of the style continue to be constructed into the present day, although in much smaller numbers than in its heyday in the nineteen teens and twenties.

The Mission Revival style owes its popularity in large part to the international example of the CA Exhibit of the 1893 Colombia Exposition, designed by architect of AG Page and the writing of Charles Lummis. It also gained in popularity due to the popular fiction publication of "Ramona" in the late 19th century and the release of the Mary Pickford film of the same title in 1910, as well as the consequent romanticization of the Mission era in California.

Mission Revival style residential structures are typically one to two-stories (commercial structures typically are no more than four), have low pitched roofs with gables and wide eaves, arched arcades enclosing large, front porches, a mixture of small square windows, and long, rectangular windows, quatrefoils, Moorish detailing and often towers.

The features of the Mission Revival style are often mixed with the Spanish Eclectic, Craftsman and Prairie styles.



Mission Revival - *Common character defining features*

Windows (pg. 53)

- Arched or curved tops
- Rectangular tops
- Single
- Islamic ornament
- Quatrefoils
- Decorative crowns

Porches/Balconies (pg. 62)

- Large in size
- Arcaded entry
- Large, square piers

Doorways (pg. 58)

- Single
- Wooden
- Arched or rectangular
- Decorative crowns

Roofs (pg.66)

- Hipped
- Flat
- Red tile
- Tower
- Mission-shaped roof
parapet or dormer

Building Materials (Pg. 74)

- Stucco

