

Italian Renaissance Revival



1743 WELLINGTON



1620 VIRGINIA



1836 VIRGINIA

Italian Renaissance Revival buildings were popular in the United States from the early 1900's and surged in popularity in Los Angeles in the 1910's. Along with the rest of the Period Revival movement, Italian Renaissance Revival draws upon romanticized notions of historic architectural motifs.

The Italian Renaissance Revival style is loosely based on Italian palazzos of the sixteenth century. The style was usually used in particularly grand homes and public buildings where an imposing style was desired. The style gained particular popularity in Los Angeles because it could easily be integrated with other popular styles such as Mediterranean Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival.

Italian Renaissance Revival homes usually have a low-pitched hipped roof, elaborate windows on the first floor with a more simplified window pattern on the second, wide roof overhangs with decorative brackets, an emphasis on arches, especially on the first floor and are most often symmetrical.

Italian Renaissance Revival homes in La Fayette Square bear a close resemblance to their Mediterranean Revival counterparts but can usually be distinguished by a higher level of decorative detail, a stronger adherence to order and symmetry and a full second floor. Among the Italian Renaissance Revival homes in the District there is a significant number of smaller homes such as those designed by Grey V. Colf (e.g. 1836 Virginia) with simpler features that are usually box-shaped, symmetrical and generally accented by small decorative windows on the second floor over the front door. These homes take design cues from the Italianate structures found in early America.

Italian Renaissance Revival- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)

- Rectangular
- Decorative with arches on first floor
- Double-hung or casement

Porches (pg. 48)

- Entry accentuated with decorative columns
- Porch and porte-cochere combination, often asymmetrical

Doorways (pg. 45)

- Single
- Decorative crowns
- Decorative pilasters
- Decorative side-lights

Roofs (pg. 51)

- Hipped
- Bracketed overhand
- Central dormer

Building Materials (pg. 56)

- Masonry
- Stucco

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

1621, 1627, 1630, 1648, 1649, 1660, 1672, 1675, 1743, 1739, 1751, 1758, 1826 and 1856

Victoria

1615, 1627, 1632, 1638, 1645, 1662, 1668, 1677, 1685, 1705, 1710, 1716, 1735, 1743 and 1833

Virginia

1609, 1614, 1615, 1620, 1627, 1635, 1638, 1650, 1663, 1669, 1681, 1702, 1710, 1717, 1745, 1814, 1823, 1832, 1835, 1836 and 1850

Wellington

1615, 1626, 1627, 1632, 1633, 1651, 1663, 1683, 1724, 1743, 1823, 1831, 1838 and 1841

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Mediterranean Revival



1700 VICTORIA



1705 WELLINGTON



1743 VIRGINIA

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

1631, 1667, 1702, 1709, 1722, 1745, 1757, 1841, 1850, 1857 and 1870

Victoria

1600, 1626, 1651, 1656, 1680, 1700, 1800 and 1801

Virginia

1621, 1668, 1718, 1743, 1847 and 1853

Wellington

1608, 1620, 1626, 1638, 1650, 1656, 1669, 1705, 1710

1718, 1730, 1736, 1737 and 1802 *Homes listed may not be Contributors*

The Mediterranean Revival house was exceedingly popular in Los Angeles in the early 1900s. The style is loosely based on Italian seaside villas from the sixteenth century. The style gained popularity in Los Angeles because of a popular association of the California Coast with Mediterranean resorts.

The style is somewhat more free-flowing than its Italian Renaissance Revival counterpart, though both styles tend to be relatively massive with rectangular floor plans, classical, Spanish Colonial or Beaux Arts details.

Roofs may be gabled or hipped but are almost always clay-tiled. Cladding is usually stucco though stone may be used to a lesser extent. Windows may be grouped or singular but are usually casement with decorative mullions or grille work.

Mediterranean Revival- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)

- Rectangular
- Decorative with arches
- Double-hung or casement
- Varied arrangement

Porches (pg. 48)

- Entry accentuated with decorative columns
- Relatively restrained

Doorways (pg. 45)

- Single
- Arched or flat
- Decorative pilasters
- Decorative side-lights

Roofs (pg. 51)

- Varied
- Asymmetrical
- Bracketed or simple overhangs

Building Materials (pg. 56)

- Masonry
- Stucco
- Mission tile roofs

Minimal Traditional



1711 WELLINGTON



1682 WELLINGTON



1826 WELLINGTON

The Minimal Traditional style began in the United States during the mid 1930s and lasted until the early 1950s. In Los Angeles the style emerged in the 1930s but was most prevalent immediately following WWII into the early 1950s. The style is a response to the need for simplified construction techniques during the Great Depression and WWII but continued in popularity as interest in the ornate Period Revival styles began to wane and International, Contemporary and Ranch styles began to emerge.

Minimal Traditional structures tend to be boxy with relatively flat wall surfaces, a central block with slightly recessed or stepped room wings and intermediate hipped, gabled or notched roofs. The style is loosely based on the Colonial and Tudor Revival styles of the 1920s and 1930s but with much less ornamentation and decorative detailing.

Minimal Traditional- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Front Facing Picture ▪ Double hung wood sash ▪ Diamond light ▪ Projecting Bays ▪ Decorative Shutters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimal ▪ Recessed ▪ Extended ▪ Wood support posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Rectangular ▪ Solid and Partial glazed single pane
Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Gabled on hipped ▪ Front or side gabled ▪ Close eaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smooth ▪ Stucco ▪ Clapboard ▪ Board & Batten ▪ Shingle 	

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham
1603

Victoria
1721

Virginia
1857

Wellington
1682, 1711, 1731, 1803 and 1826

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Mission Revival



1701 BUCKINGHAM



1801 VIRGINIA



1844 WELLINGTON

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

1604, 1620, 1701, 1808

Victoria

1620, 1633, 1809

Virginia

1801

Wellington

1639, 1644, 1844 and 1847

Homes listed may not be Contributors

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 publication of “Ramona” in the late 19th Century, the release of the Mary Pickford film of the same title in 1910 and the consequent romanticization of the Mission era in California and resurgence of interest in the Spanish heritage of the southwestern United States.

Mission Revival style residential structures are typically one to two stories and 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 Colonial, Craftsman and Prairie styles. In La Fayette Square the homes vary in their level of detail from simpler variants at 1620 Buckingham to highly ornate interpretations of the style at 1701 Buckingham.

Mission Revival- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arched or Curved tops ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Single or grouped ▪ Mosaic pattern ornamentation ▪ Quatrefoils ▪ Decorative Crowns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large ▪ Arcaded ▪ Large square piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Wooden ▪ Arched ▪ Rectangular ▪ Decorative cowns
Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Flat ▪ Mission tile ▪ Towers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stucco 	

Moderne



1607 WELLINGTON



1731 VIRGINIA



1736 BUCKINGHAM

The Moderne styles (alternatively referred to as Modernistic) were popular during the 1920s and 1930s. The style was exceedingly popular with commercial and multi-family developments though there are certainly a significant number of Moderne houses in Los Angeles.

The Moderne styles can be categorized in a number of subsets, among these are Art Moderne, Streamline Moderne and Art Deco. Though aesthetically different in many ways there are several commonalities among the styles: they do not reiterate classical building motifs like their Period Revival counterparts; they almost always have flat roofs; and they generally represent a forward-looking, progressive approach to building design.

Of the three Moderne style homes in La Fayette Square none is clearly Art Deco, Art Moderne or Streamline Moderne. However, each of the homes includes details and features that are indicative of the style as a whole. Viewers will note the rectilinear casement windows and doors, the unique decorative brows over the windows, the flat roofs and the wide and decorative parapets.

Moderne- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)

- Rectangular
- Casement
- Strong vertical or horizontal emphasis

Porches (pg. 48)

- Restrained
- Cantilevered covers

Doorways (pg. 45)

- Single
- Often asymmetrically placed
- Subtle detail

Roofs (pg. 51)

- Generally flat
- Decorative parapets

Building Materials (pg. 56)

- Stucco
- Decorative metal or tile
- Decorative score lines

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham
1736

Victoria

Virginia
1731

Wellington
1607

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Monterey Revival



1674 WELLINGTON

The first Monterey style houses were built in the 1920's in the Central Coast region of California and the style is a revival of the American-influenced Spanish Colonial houses of the region. Monterey buildings are a blend of Spanish Adobe construction fused with English massing.

Monterey style structures are two stories with different cladding material for each floor, an 'L'-shaped plan, a low-pitched gabled roof and a cantilevered second floor balcony. Earlier versions exhibit more Spanish Colonial detailing, while later versions contain more colonial references such as shuttered windows and wood siding on the upper or both floors.

The single Monterey style home in La Fayette Square is an excellent display of both Spanish and Colonial design elements. With its horizontal emphasis and spacious second-floor balcony along the front façade over-looking the park like setting of the District, one must wonder why more such homes were not built within La Fayette Square.

Monterey- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Double-hung wood with mullions arranged in pairs or single ▪ Paired windows with shutters ▪ Rectangular tops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively restrained ▪ Second floor ▪ Square or turned posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Wooden ▪ Rectangular

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

Victoria

Virginia

Wellington
1674

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low pitched ▪ Gabled ▪ Occasionally hipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stucco ▪ Brick ▪ Clapboard

Moorish Revival



1719 WELLINGTON

The Moorish Revival style is a secular reinterpretation of the traditional Moorish style inspired by the ornate architecture, often mosques, of the Moorish regions of Spain and northern Africa. Though the first Moorish buildings in the United States were built in the 1770s, in Los Angeles, buildings built in the revival of this style date from the mid-1920s to the 30s.

The Spanish Missions were the first structures in North America to utilize elements of the Moorish style, though these structures also integrated locally indigenous building materials and methods, hence the close resemblance of Moorish Revival buildings to what is often referred to as the Pueblo Revival style.

Moorish Revival structures are two or three story stucco buildings, usually with flat roofs, arched arcades, bell towers, mosaic tile work, arched windows and in some instances decorative domes. The Pueblo Revival style on the other hand is usually a much simpler iteration of this aesthetic and may not possess the decorative details, archways and other extravagant details.

The single Moorish Revival house in La Fayette Square also integrates Spanish Colonial elements with its pitched roof and has also experienced the addition of contemporary sun-porches at the front and rear.

Moorish Revival- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rectangular or arched ▪ Recessed behind archways ▪ Casement or one-over-one ▪ Decorative crowns and grillework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arcades ▪ Low arches ▪ Ogee arches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Wooden ▪ Arched ▪ Decorative crown
Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat ▪ Tower or dome elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adobe ▪ Stucco 	

ADDRESS INDEX
Buckingham

Victoria

Virginia

Wellington
1719

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Prairie



1651 VIRGINIA



1763 BUCKINGHAM



1744 VIRGINIA

The first Prairie style homes were built in the United States in the late 1890s though the architectural movement did not become popular in Los Angeles until the 1900s through 1920s. The Prairie style originated in Chicago, growing from the work of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and was an intentional break from traditional architectural styles of the time. The style reflects the Midwestern prairie with an emphasis on horizontal lines, natural materials and a subdued color palette.

The Prairie style is often box-shaped with wide overhanging eaves and windows with multi-paneled leaded art glass. Features of the Prairie style are often found mixed with other popular styles such as Craftsman and Mission Revival. Though the style was intended as a deliberate departure from traditional styles many of the Prairie style homes in La Fayette Square have strong Mission Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival influences and the style is regularly adapted to the Villa format that was popular in the District.

Prairie- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leaded art glass ▪ Casement windows ▪ Arranged in horizontal bands ▪ Rectangular tops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeply recessed ▪ Small to Large in size ▪ Prominent feature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Leaded art glass ▪ Rectangular
Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Flat ▪ Wide, overhanging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick ▪ Stucco ▪ Wood 	

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

1763, 1853 and 1861

Victoria

1644, 1657, 1729 and 1740

Virginia

1602, 1651, 1703, 1744 and 1844

Wellington

1861

Homes listed may not be Contributors

Spanish Colonial Revival



1609 BUCKINGHAM



1820 VIRGINIA



1814 VICTORIA

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style dates from 1915 to the present and has been exceedingly popular in the Los Angeles area throughout this time. The Spanish Colonial Revival style grew out of a renewed interest in the Spanish Missions and other earlier Spanish colonial architecture in the region. The architectural features of this style are intended to reflect the rustic traditional Spanish architecture with local building materials such as stucco, adobe, clay and tile.

Spanish Colonial structures are typically one or two stories and rectangular in floor plan. The buildings have low-pitched tile roofs, recessed openings, decorative ironwork and gardens. Spanish Colonial buildings in La Fayette Square are often mixed with Mediterranean, Moorish and Moderne styles.

Spanish Colonial Revival- Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 41)	Porches (pg. 48)	Doorways (pg. 45)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rectangular ▪ Casement ▪ Fixed ▪ Stained or leaded glass ▪ Arranged singularly ▪ Arched or rectangular tops ▪ Decorative bars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small in size ▪ Square posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Arched or rectangular ▪ Decorative ironwork ▪ Decorative plaster elements.
Roofs (pg. 51)	Building Materials (pg. 56)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low pitched ▪ Tiled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stucco ▪ Decorative ironwork 	

ADDRESS INDEX

Buckingham

1609, 1614, 1661 and 1678

Victoria

1614

Virginia

1820

Wellington

1601 and 1662

Homes listed may not be Contributors