Appendix B: Architectural Resources

The following appendix provides additional architectural design resources that can be applied in the development of new projects. These resources provide information pertaining to many of the architectural styles prevalent in Riverside. This listing of styles and their descriptions are intended to encourage design that promotes an appreciation of traditional architectural elements. These styles include, but are not limited to the following:

Victorian

A prevalent style of architecture for single-family dwellings and commercial frontages, the Queen Anne, Stick, and Folk forms of Victorian style originated in England in the late 1800s. The style is typified by:

- Steeply pitched gabled roofs
- Decorative shingle patterns
- Ornate front porch details

Cone-shaped turret commonly referred to as a "Witch's Hat"

Ornate front porch with decorative columns

Queen Anne Victorian single-family residence

Decorative shingle patterns

Steeply pitched gabled roofs

ITALIANATE

The Italianate style was part of the Picturesque movement imported from Europe, inspired by the breezy openness of Italian villas, circa 1840s through the 1890s. This style can be seen in many historic commercial and residential buildings in Riverside and, in particular, the Downtown and along Market/Magnolia. Italianate buildings are distinguished by:

- A boxy or square appearance
- Heavy use of ornamental brackets set under wide cornices and under door and window hoods

Wide cornice

Ornamental brackets

Italianate commercial frontage

Boxy/square appearance

ARTS AND CRAFTS/ CRAFTSMAN

This style of architecture originated in California during the Arts and Crafts Movement, starting from the late 1890s through the 1920s. Typical features include:

- A boxy or square appearance
- Low-pitched gable roofs with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs and exposed rafters
- Decorative (false) beams or braces added under the gables
- Large front porches supported by tapered, square wood columns adorned with exposed brick or river rock, leading to an exposed foundation made of the same material

Large front porch supported by columns

Decorative natural elements

Exposed rafter tails

Low-pitched roofs

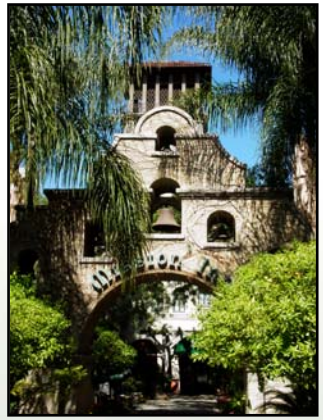
Unenclosed eave overhangs

Single-family residence in the Arts and Crafts style

MISSION

This eclectic style was popular in California from the 1890s to the 1920s. Influenced by the Spanish Colonial Mission buildings of early California, this type of architecture is best represented in Riverside with major portions of the Mission Inn. The Mission style can be seen in historic industrial warehouse buildings in Riverside. The style is typified by:

- Barrel clay tile roofs with wide overhanging eaves and shaped Mission dormers
- Parapet walls with decorative moldings and inverted arches
- Smooth stucco surfaces



The Mission Inn

Corner turrets

Smooth stucco surface

Mission Revival commercial/industrial building

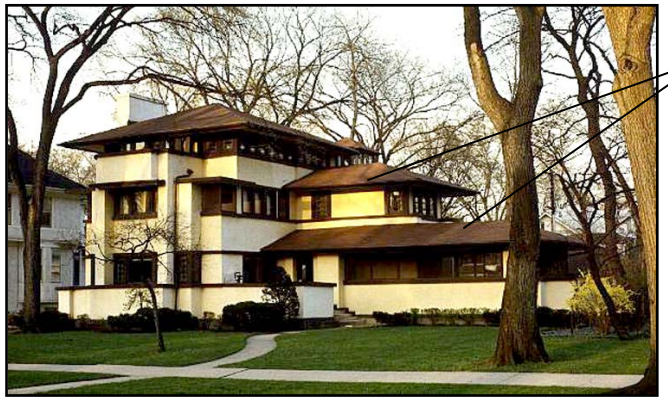
Parapet walls in the classic mission shape

PRAIRIE

This architectural movement, usually credited to Frank Lloyd Wright, came about in the American Midwest between 1900 and 1916. Mostly applied to residential buildings, the style is typified by:

- Strong horizontal lines
- Overhanging flat or slightly hipped roofs with flat enclosed soffits
- Clustering of windows into bands of three, four, or more openings

Highly decorative windows divided into linear bands



Overhanging flat or slightly hipped roofs

Strong horizontal lines

Prairie style single-family residence

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

Synonymous with California architecture, the Spanish Colonial Revival style dates from 1915-1940. The style is commonly seen in Riverside's older residential neighborhoods and is represented in the Fox Theater and portions of the Mission Inn, among other historical and architecturally significant structures in the City. Spanish styling is characterized by stucco exteriors and red tile roofs, with an occasional arched opening. More elaborate examples incorporate decorative elements of wood, wrought iron, or plaster; extensive use of terra cotta and tile; and balconies and patios integrated into plans. In its simplest form, the elements that typify this style include:

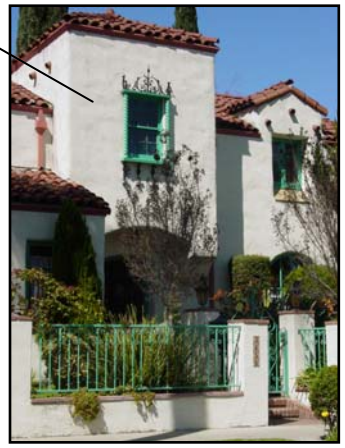
- Low-pitched, barrel clay tile roofs
- One or more prominent arches placed above doors, principal windows, and/or porch openings
- Walls with stucco surface

The Fox Theater

Low-pitched barrel clay tile roofs

Smooth stucco surface

Spanish Colonial Revival single-family residence



Prominent arches

Spanish Colonial Revival commercial building

CALIFORNIA MONTEREY REVIVAL

As its name suggests, the Monterey architectural style emerged in Monterey, California in the 1830s. Deriving from Spanish Colonial architecture in California, typical features include:

- Simple two-story masses
- Projecting second story balcony made of wood spanning all or most of the building façade, covered by the principle gabled roof of wood shake or clay tile and cantilevered or supported by wood posts from below
- Exterior treatments include plaster or stucco with occasional wood siding on the second story and wood shutters equal in width to the size of the multi-paned windows

Monterey Revival single-family residence

Projecting second-floor balcony made of wood

COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style is a broad category of varying architecture seen in the United States from the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. Specific styles associated with Colonial Revival include Turn-of-the-Century, American Foursquare, Neoclassical, and Dutch Colonial. Widely popular from 1920 to 1925 and seen frequently in older Riverside neighborhoods, the Colonial Revival Bungalow was typically a one-story side-gabled, wood-sided residence, with central entrances often treated as gabled porticos, and symmetrical fenestration. Elements that typify the general style include:

- Rectangular one or two-story symmetrical masses with gable or hipped roof
- Classical prominent porch or gabled portico entrance, sometimes with pediment and square or rounded columns
- Exterior treatments include narrow clapboard siding with occasional wood shutters equal in width to the size of the multi-paned windows

Colonial Revival single-family residence

Prominent porch with rounded columns

MEDITERRANEAN/ ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

This category combines similar yet distinctive architectural styles. Deriving from Spanish Colonial Revival, Italianate, and Mission styles, Mediterranean/Italian Renaissance provides an eclectic harmony of architectural elements, including:

- Symmetrical façades with smooth stucco surfaces, decorative balconies, and ceramic tile roofs
- Arched entries accented by small classical columns or pilasters
- Window style and size between first and second floors vary, but fenestration is proportional

Arched entry

Decorative balcony

Mediterranean/Italian Renaissance Revival

Decorative window moldings

TUDOR REVIVAL

This eclectic style of late medieval English architecture seen in the United States from the late nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century features, leaded glass windows, openings detailed like Gothic arches, chimneys of exaggerated heights, and the use of brick and stone for all or part of the exterior. Typical features include:

- Steeply pitched, wood shake/shingle roofs
- Exterior façade treatments include brick with portions half-timbered, use of leaded glass windows, Gothic arches, and massive, decorative chimneys

Tudor Revival single-family residence

Half-timbering

ART DECO/ MODERNE

This style of architecture was popular in the 1920s to 1940s, especially for commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. While Art Deco style involves more heavy ornamentation with decorative elements such as symbols, icons and reliefs, the Art Deco and Moderne styles are usually typified by:

- Asymmetrical façades with smooth stucco wall surfaces and flat roofs
- Use of ornamental elements such as horizontal or vertical grooves, lines, zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs.

Geometric and stylized motif carvings

Vertical lines

Art Deco commercial frontage

Post-WWII Modern/ International

This simple style of architecture, developed and made popular in early twentieth century Europe by architects such as Le Corbusier and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and made regionally famous with such residential applications by Joseph Eichler, includes features as modular designs, executed in metal, glass or other materials, with bands of windows, flat roofs, and open floor plans. A more simplified residential interpretation of this style, commonly known as Ranch or Post-World War II Modern, was heavily used in 1950-60s suburban housing tracts. This style found locally prevalent among office, business park, and industrial settings includes such typical features as:

- Simple asymmetrical compositions and plain cubic forms with flat or low-pitched roofs
- Major building materials comprised of metal, concrete and glass framework
- Exterior treatments include unadorned façades finished with smooth stucco or concrete with clear to opaque glass windows comprising much of the façade area

Post WWII Modern single-family residence

Low-pitched roofs

Cubic forms with flat roofs

Heavy use of glass

Modernist/International institutional building