

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 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 (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. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arched or curved tops ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Single ▪ Islamic ornament ▪ Quatrefoils ▪ Decorative crowns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Large in size ▪ Arcaded entry ▪ Large, square piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Wooden ▪ Arched or rectangular ▪ Decorative crowns

Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (Pg. 79)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Flat ▪ Red tile ▪ Tower ▪ Mission-shaped roof parapet or dormer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stucco

Notes on styles section:

Additional graphics:

This text may be customized to include information related to this architectural style that is unique to your HPOZ. Although you may use an alternate approach, you may wish to review the recommended five paragraph approach towards writing this section as outlined below:

- *The first paragraph contains an overview of the period of development of the style. You might want to include information about the dates such styles were popular regionally and more specifically within your HPOZ.*
- *The second paragraph contains background information about the style's development. It may include a description of the origin of the style and its relationship to other contemporary movements.*
- *The third paragraph includes information on the identifying hallmarks of the style. This is where you describe the main components of this style that differentiate it from others.*
- *You may wish to add a fourth paragraph to detail more specific examples of this style within your HPOZ, including a discussion of any prominent local architects who worked in this style. Other related information regarding your local HPOZ could be added. This paragraph will most likely be unique to your HPOZ only.*
- *The last paragraph discusses the styles with which this style is commonly found mixed. It is important to illustrate how styles are not necessarily exclusive of each other, and that elements of many different different styles may be found a single structure.*

Suggested graphics are included to help illustrate the text. They may be replaced or augmented by the graphics to the right, or you may wish to substitute local photos or other graphics illustrating buildings or styles within your HPOZ.

The chart to the left contains information to help identify buildings of this style in the community. There may be additional unique locally occurring features that characterize this style in your neighborhood which you may wish to add.