

## Spanish Colonial Revival Houses in Talmadge

Popularized by the Panama-California Exposition in 1915, this style was most common between 1915-1940. The lead architect of the Exposition, Bertram Goodhue, became enamored with Spanish-Colonial and Moorish architecture on trips to Mexico and Persia. His Exposition building designs blended elements of Spanish missions and churches and of palaces in Mexico, Spain and Italy. Goodhue is also credited for designing the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) in 1923 in the same style. Following extensive publicity of the exposition, a simplified expression of Goodhue's revival style quickly became one of the most widespread architectural styles in San Diego. Master Architects Richard Requa, Thomas Shepherd, Herbert Mann, Frank Mead, Herbert Jackson and William Templeton Johnson, and Master Builders Louise Severin, Ralph Hurlburt, and Charles Tifal contributed significantly to San Diego's heritage of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

Character defining features for this style include the following:

- Low pitched/ flat roof, usually with little or no eave overhang
- Red tile roof covering
- One or more prominent arches above entry door or principal window
- Arches above doors, principal windows, or beneath porch roofs
- Stucco wall surface; tooled or smooth surface
- Asymmetrical façade
- Doors emphasized by adjacent columns, carved stonework, patterned tiles, etc.
- Doors leading to exterior gardens usually paired and glazed with multiple panes
- At least one large focal window
- Decorative window grilles
- Fountains
- Walled entry courtyards
- Arcaded walkways

References:

McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 189.