

Colonial Revival

Original Colonial architecture was itself based on European styles colonists brought with them to North America. The popularity of Colonial Revival styles began after American Centennial celebrations in 1876. It again gathered popularity after the first World War and tailed off in the 1940s. Each time, it was spurred by renewed national pride and used by fashionable architects for wealthy clients. Early versions in San Diego were built at the turn of the century by those who could afford large pieces of land outside of the city.

Character defining features for this style include the following:

- Rectangular shape
- Symmetrical façade, often with side porches
- 1-3 stories
- Gabled or hipped roof with narrow overhang, medium pitch
- Windows: Multi-pane, double-hung with shutters, bay windows
- Entrance: Centered and prominent with columns, pilasters, or extended pediment to create a covered porch; fanlight or transom, sidelights, paneled door
- Brick or wood clapboard siding exterior

Dormers, classical columns, two-story pilasters or quoins at corners, and dentils under eaves

References:

Kirby Wallace, "Colonial Revival Architecture: Origins, Architects, and Builders in Mission Hills," <http://www.preservesandiego.com/images/crarchitecture-sm.pdf>

McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-414.