



These buildings have several features that are characteristic of the Tudor style. Key features include multi-lite grouped casement windows, plaster, steep gable roofs and gable-roofed porticos.

Tudor Revival

As with many styles, the Tudor Revival does not adhere to the source of its inspiration—sixteenth-century English architecture—but instead is a mixture of elements from an American image of medieval forms that resulted in something “quaint.” The development of the Tudor Revival style was associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, in which medieval architecture and crafts were valued as a rejection of the industrialized age. Ironically, the popularity of the style was in large part owing to its exposure through mail-order catalogues such as Sears Roebuck, in which all of the parts of the house were pre-assembled and shipped by rail anywhere in the United States.

Character-defining features:

- Asymmetrical with irregular plan and massing
- Steeply pitched roof
- Gable or Cross-gabled roof
- Decorative half-timbering
- Decorative masonry on exterior walls or gables
- Recessed entry, usually under a front-facing gable or small gable-roof portico
- Groupings of tall, narrow casement windows, often with leaded, diamond panes
- Rolled edges on roofing to imitate thatch
- Combined use of stucco and brick

Character-defining features:

- Chimney
- Decorative timbering
- Mult-lite window
- Plaster



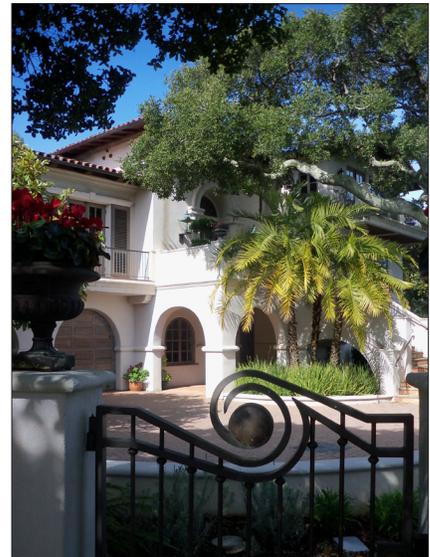
The influence of the Tudor style is visible on this residence.

Mission Revival

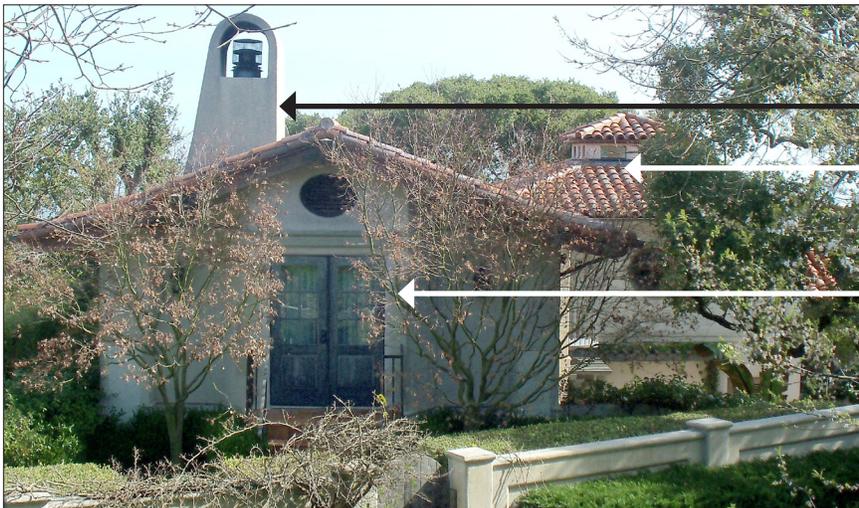
Rather than copy the eastern states' revival architecture of its own colonial past, California turned to its Hispanic heritage for inspiration. Several California architects began to advocate the style in the 1880s and early 1890s. It was further popularized when railroad companies and hotels adopted the style for their centerpiece buildings. Most commonly, typical Hispanic design elements were adapted to the style (such as shaped parapets, arches and quatrefoil windows). The style, however, quickly faded from popular culture after World War I. Architects abandoned the free, simplified interpretations seen in the Mission style for more precise copies (as seen in the Spanish Eclectic style).

Character-defining features:

- Traditionally-shaped mission dormer or roof parapet
- Red, barrel tile roof
- Widely overhanging eaves
- Arcades supported by large, square piers
- Smooth stucco finish
- Quatrefoil windows
- Little decorative detailing
- Bell tower
- Balconet



This building has several features that are characteristic of the Mission style. Key features include large, square piers that define an arcade, red barrel tile roof and a balconet.



The influence of the Mission style is visible on this residence.

Character-defining features:

Bell Tower

Red, barrel tile roof

Smooth stucco finish



Italian Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance style is commonly found throughout California but is considerably less common than the Craftsman, Bungalow, Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival. The style more closely resembles classic Italian design than the earlier Italianate style because a great many of the practicing architects of the time had visited Italy and possessed a working knowledge of the architecture. Details on the Italian Renaissance were therefore borrowed directly from Italian originals. Some of the most character-defining features include the recessed entry ways, full-length arched first-floor windows and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. These features are helpful in distinguishing this style from the Spanish Eclectic or Mediterranean Revival styles which are very similar otherwise.



Italian Renaissance style

Character-defining features:

- Low-pitched hipped roof
- Roof typically covered with tiles
- Full-length, arched first floor openings
- Upper-story windows are smaller and less elaborate than first floor counterparts
- Facade is often symmetrical.
- Widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets
- Recessed entryway usually accented by small classical columns or pilasters
- High-style examples are three to four stories in height and include a rusticated first floor, quoins, bracketed windows and different window treatments in each story

Character-defining features:

Decorative chimney

Red, barrel tile roof

Smaller upper story windows

Molding integral to wall surface

Arched opening with column

Plaster walls

Centered entry with rusticated surround



The influence of the Italian Renaissance style is visible on this residence.

Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival

The most influential of the revival styles in California during the 1920s and 1930s were those derived from the climatically similar Mediterranean. This style was popularized by the Panama-California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915. The exposition was widely publicized, and the use of architectural examples from the Spanish Colonies encouraged Americans to realize that their country had a rich Spanish heritage, as well as an Anglo-Saxon past. Architects were also influenced by the baroque architecture of Mexico and Spain.

Character-defining features:

- Low-pitched gable or cross-gable roof or flat roof with parapet
- Red, barrel tile roof
- Shallow eaves
- Flat stucco walls with smooth or textured finish
- Decorative wall surfaces, using tile or low-relief terra cotta sculpture
- Round-arched openings
- Porches supported by large, square piers or simple tile roof hood over door
- Grouped windows, especially on the front elevation (prominent windows on front may have wood or wrought iron grill or classical ornamentation)
- Front and/or interior patios, often surrounded by stucco wall
- Wrought-iron balconets



These buildings have several features that are characteristic of the Mediterranean style. Key features include arched openings, red barrel tile roofs, and plaster.



The influence of the Mediterranean Revival style is visible on this residence.

Character-defining features:

Red, barrel tile roof with shallow eave

Flat stucco walls

Balcony with decorative timber posts

Exposed timber

Recessed windows



MODERN STYLES

c. 1930-1950

The modern styles derive their origin from a variety of sources, but overall the impetus to the “modern” styles was generated by a rejection of all historical references. Proponents of modernity did not differ from reformers of other eras in their desire to use design to address social issues, but they distinguished themselves by shunning the past as well as cultural or national contexts. Additionally, modern architects stressed the emphasis on volume and the inherent value and elegance of materials. Architects had new structural options, primarily the steel frame and reinforced concrete, so that flat roofs, greater window space and cantilevered elements could be used. They embraced new technology and “the machine age”, and their imprint has had a profound effect on American architecture and urbanism.



These homes have several features that are characteristic of the International Style. Key features include flat roof, corner windows, grouped windows and simple volumes.

International

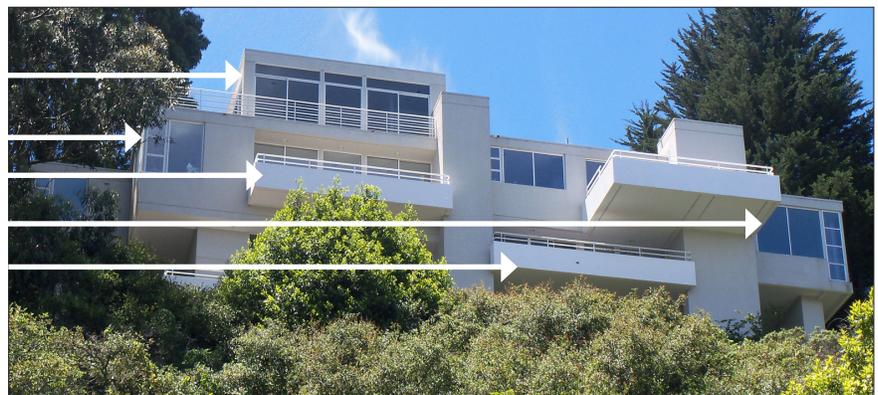
The use of the words “international style” refers to the title of the exhibit promoted by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1931 presenting the work of forty architects from fifteen countries. It has become synonymous with modern styles and post-World War II architecture.

Character-defining features:

- Flat roofs without eaves
- Emphasis on volume, rather than mass, most often expressed through an extensive use of glass and angular, horizontal shapes
- Asymmetrical facades
- Cantilevered balconies
- Corner windows
- Metal casement windows
- Metal pipes used for balusters
- No surface ornamentation
- Smooth wall surfaces

Character-defining features:

- Flat roofs
- Simple volumes
- Cantilevered balcony with pipe railing
- Metal windows
- Horizontal lines



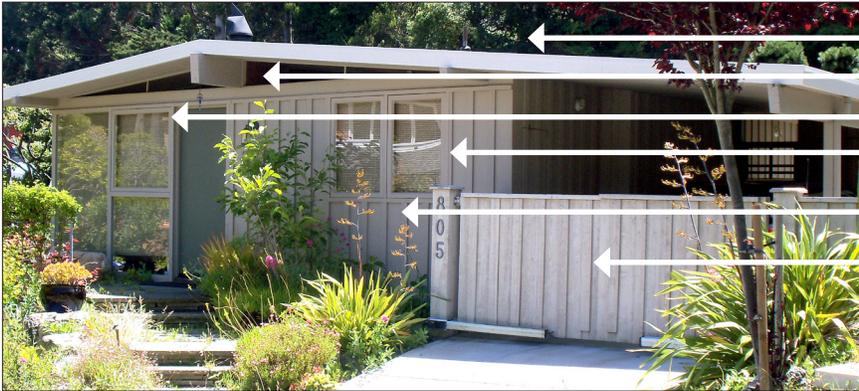
The influence of the International style is visible on this residence.

Mid-Century Modern

The mid-century modern style, with its roomy interior and “easy living” connotation, appealed to the post-World War II generation. Although built in great quantities, not many can be seen in the city’s historic District because the style achieved popularity after its development. Instead, they were built as infill housing.

Character-defining features:

- Post and beam construction
- Flat or slightly pitched roof
- Prominent, built-in garages or carport
- One story (multiple stories on hillside lots typical)
- Open floor plans
- Vertical-oriented or panelized wood siding
- Skylights
- Sliding doors and cabinets
- Asymmetrical massing and forms
- Metal or wood window frames with some large expanses of glass



Character-defining features:

- Slightly pitched roof
- Post and beam construction
- Large expanses of glass
- Casement windows
- Board and batten siding
- Carport

The influence of the Mid-Century Modern style is visible on this residence.



Arks

Arks

c. 1880-1910s

Late 19th-century houseboat structures originally built by well-heeled Victorians as summer homes, are now docked along the shoreline and converted to permanent local housing.

Character-defining features:

- Long single-story structures with arched roofs
- Permanently affixed with pilings
- Porches fore and aft
- Wide eaves over walkways on the sides
- Entry door or French doors on the front

Character-defining features:

Arched roof, with projecting eaves and decorative columns

Long, single-story structure

Side entry

Deck surround with railing

Wood lap siding



This Ark is typical of those found in Sausalito.

Character-defining features:

Arched roof with wide eaves

Wood lap siding

Entry gate

Deck surround with railing



This Ark is typical of those found in Sausalito.

Commercial Buildings

LATE VICTORIAN

Italianate

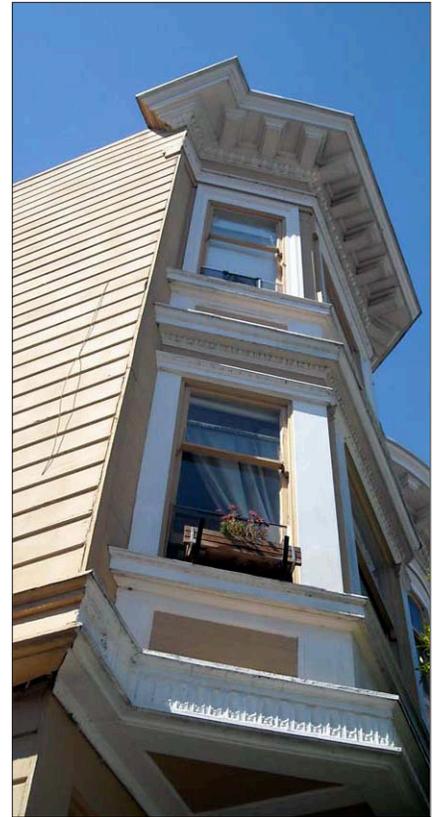
c. 1880-1920s

A variant of the general revival of interest in Classical styles at the end of the nineteenth century, the Italianate focuses more specifically on the replication and adaptation of Renaissance precedents, as opposed to the ancient models that inspired the Classical Revival. It was a common style for buildings such as libraries, banks, courthouses, and other buildings that sought to convey a message of strength and security.

Building massing and plans are a key feature of the style. Buildings are often composed of large, rectangular masses, usually three stories in height, with a strictly symmetrical primary facade. The facades are divided into horizontal registers through the use of string courses, banding, material changes, and different windows shapes and surround. Italianate is the use of the semi-segmental elaborate window arches and the centered recessed pediment. Detailing was usually simple and minimal, with decorative features limited to door surrounds and window hoods, modillions, keystones and elaborate cornices. Notable features include large, round, arched windows, arcades and high quality masonry materials with fine finishing.

Character-defining features:

- Brick, wood clapboard and cast iron
- Ornate treatment of the cornice, including the use of large brackets, modillions and dentil courses
- Protruding sills and/or window headers on upper story windows.
- Decorative moldings
- Glassed storefront with kickplate, display windows and transom features
- Double-hung sometimes with multi-lights glazing
- Bay windows



Italianate commercial style details include elaborate cornices, molding, and bay windows.



Italianate commercial style details include elaborate cornices, with decorative brackets and banding.

Character-defining features:

Decorative cornice with brackets

Bay windows

Grouped double-hung windows



Although this structure has experienced alterations over time, it still exhibits some key Italianate features.

Character-defining features:

Crenulated parapet

Projecting cornice with brackets

Decorative entablature

Bay windows

Masonry

Mid-belt cornice

Storefront system with decorative pilasters



Although this structure has experienced alterations over time, it still exhibits many key Italianate features.

Queen Anne

c. 1880-1920s

The Queen Anne style departs from the otherwise flat front wall plane to add pavilions, pilasters, orioles and corner turrets. The Queen Anne style emerges in the mid-1880s and is translated into commercial block design in the form of asymmetry; a busier external wall surface in terms of mixed materials and finishes (terra cotta, stone, pilasters, belt courses); and a richer parapet level ornamentation. The Queen Anne influence is represented by the conservative, yet measurable use of facade ornamentation and the mixing of building materials.

Character-defining features:

- Embellished parapet
- Round arched window
- Mixed materials and finishes
- Pilasters
- Tower



Sunburst jigsaw detail in gable end is a distinctive characteristic of the Queen Anne Style.

Character-defining features:

- Sloping roof
- Decorative shingles in gable
- Extended brackets under eaves and molding
- Bay window with hip roof and brackets
- Double-hung windows
- Decorative panels



This storefront is a hallmark of mixed styles. This building combines Italianate and Queen Anne features. The upper floor retains many of this buildings character-defining features, whereas the lower floor storefront has been modified.



Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival

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Stepped parapet with tile accents

Character-defining features:

- Low-pitched roof with Spanish tile (little or no eaves extension) or flat roof with parapet (some with tile coping)
- Flat stucco walls with smooth or textured finish
- Decorative wall surfaces using tile or low-relief terra cotta sculpture
- Round-arched openings
- Recessed windows and doors
- Wood casement windows often in groups, especially on the front elevation (prominent windows) or front may have wood or wrought iron grill or classical ornamentation
- Decorative details that might include wrought-iron for balcony and porch railings, quatrefoil window, buttressed corners

Character-defining features:

Barrel tile roof

Italianate brackets

Smooth stucco finish

Interpretation of traditional Italianate storefront



The influence of the Spanish Colonial Revival style is visible on this building.

Neo-Classical Revival

c. 1895-1920

Popularized in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Neo-Classical style is part of the larger revival of interest in Classical styles inspired by the “White City” of the 1893 World’s Colombian Exposition in Chicago. Similar to the Beaux Art and the Classical Revival in its dependence upon Classical prototypes, the Neo-Classical is more restrained and less literal in its use of the elements of the Classical vocabulary, compressing three-dimensional columns and entablatures into crisp, two-dimensional forms that rely heavily upon the impact of their outline and the play of light and shadow across the surfaces. The style can be identified by its rigidly symmetrical facade, flat attached decoration in the form of panels and pilasters, and heavily incised geometric and floral decoration.

Character-defining features:

- Stepped parapets at the gable ends
- Double hung windows
- Geometric and floral decorative features
- Compressed two-dimensional columns
- Brick construction



Neo-Classical Revival style details



Character-defining features:

Dentil course under eaves

Decorative panels in entablature

Modillions inset in wall

Large arched windows and decorative entry

Ashlar block finish

Raised base

The influence of the Neo-Classical Revival style is visible on this building.