

SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



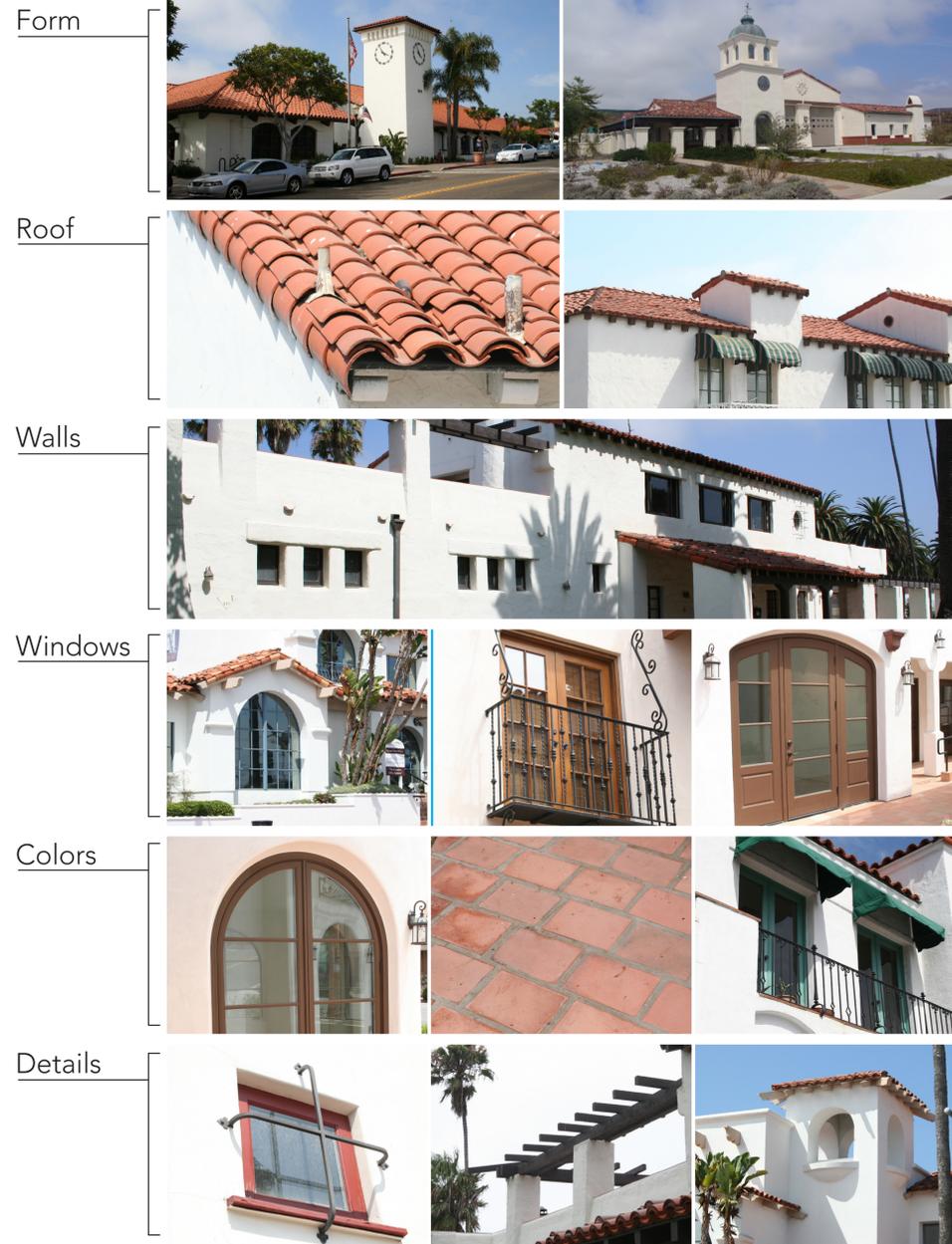
EAST ELEVATION

MISSION STYLE

Mission Style is distinguished by tile roofs, stucco walls, heavily textured wooden doors and highlighted ornamental ironwork. The architectural courtyards of the Spanish Colonial heritage include hanging pots, a flowering garden and shade trees as the foreground design elements.

Key features of this style were adapted to the Southern California locale. The buildings were informally organized around a courtyard with the front elevation very simply articulated and detailed. The charm of this style lies in the contrast of materials and textures.

Style Elements



CRAFTSMAN STYLE

The American Craftsman style originated in California in the 1890's. The style is characterized by natural building materials and colors, broad overhangs with exposed rafter tails at the eaves, and porches supported by chunky square columns. In southern California, the Craftsman style evolved from bungalows that were the production home of the time.

The style incorporated natural local materials, such as stone and wood shingles on the walls and roof, brick and clay paving materials. Bungalows were often basic square plans with low-pitched roofs and wide eaves. Occasionally, exterior walls were stucco plaster.

Style Elements



MODERN INDUSTRIAL

Modern industrial architecture strives to combine functionality and design; celebrating the economical use of materials and methods of construction that were often nor hidden or camouflaged.

This style is typically characterized by a straightforward wooden, metal or masonry construction, with repetitive forms and rhythmic openings, and in the day before electricity, flooding workspace with as much daylight as possible was one of the most important elements. Industrial architecture showed a simplicity that was expressed on the exterior by undecorated flat surfaces, and deliberate exposure of structural and mechanical elements.

Style Elements

