

PERIOD REVIVAL STYLES

c. 1890-1940

Period Revival styles encompass the reworked versions of the Spanish Colonial, the English Tudor, French Norman, and classically-inspired architecture along with many other variants used throughout the country's colonial history. With the exception of the Neoclassical, which was generally reserved for mansions, period revival styles lent themselves well to designs for modest homes and offered an alternative to the bungalow. Developers and builders found that evoking a cozy image of the past sold well, and that revival styles satisfied the need of home buyers to conform to tradition while making use of contemporary convenience and floor plans, such as the "L-shaped" living room. Several neighborhoods in Salt Lake were constructed with rows of period revival "cottages" — such as the area near the 1500 South and 1500 East intersection, in the same way that scores of bungalows were used in subdivisions surrounding Liberty Park. However, many Period Revival styles, especially the Spanish Colonial and the English Tudor, are scarce in the city's local historic districts because their development occurred prior to the popularity of these styles. Still, Period Revival homes add interest to the streetscape and contribute to the eclectic character of the districts.

Spanish Colonial Revival

c. 1915-1935

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. Several modest and high-style examples of this style exist in the historic districts.

Characteristics

- use of stucco, often with a textured pattern
- use of tile roofs, usually red
- use of wrought-iron for balcony and porch railings
- decorative wall surfaces, using tile or low-relief terra cotta sculpture
- round-arched opening

