

**HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE REPORT**
Prepared by Nicole Hernandez, MFA, City
Architectural Historian
**1101 Garcia Street
Santa Barbara, California**

Designation Status: Listed on the Potential Historic Resources List

Assessor Parcel Number: 029-282-010

Constructed: 1932

Property Description: Single-story Spanish Colonial Revival style house. Stucco clad house has a moderately pitched front gable roof covered in terra cotta tiles. The fenestration consists mostly of tall, wood casement windows with a large arched triptych window on the front façade under the open gable. A small vent of three terra-cotta pipes is under the gable peak. The door is recessed into a portico accessed by an arched opening. Features a large stucco clad chimney. House largely hid by tall hedge.

Architect: Contractor: D. H. McQuiddy

Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Property Type: Single Family Residence

Original Use: Single-family residence

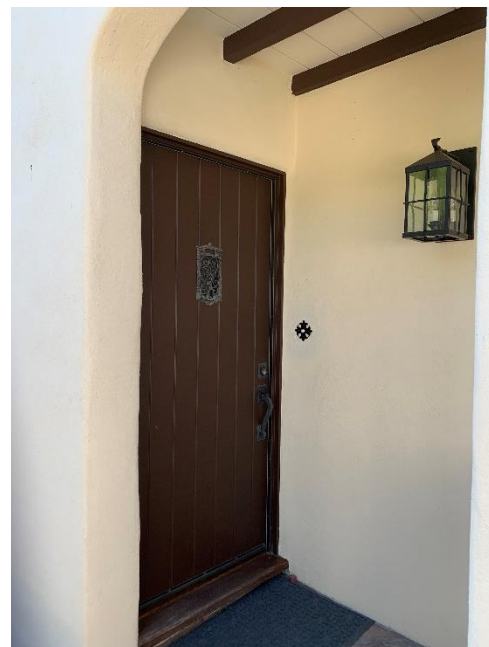


Significance: The Historic Landmarks Commission listed the property on the Potential Historic Resources List in 2014 as it was found eligible to be designated a Structure of Merit in the Lower Riviera Survey conducted by Post/Hazeltine Associates. The City of Santa Barbara establishes historical significance as provided by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria (Criteria A through K) established for a City Landmark, or a City Structure of Merit can be considered significant. The structure may be significant as a Structure of Merit per the following criteria:



Historic Integrity: The building retains most of its original features and most of the surrounding neighborhood is intact so that it has high historic integrity of location, feeling, setting, design, materials, workmanship and association. The building can convey its 1932 original appearance. There were additions completed in on the rear with a garage with living space above completed in 1981.

Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation: In 1916, Bertram Goodhue, author of a book on Spanish Colonial architecture, helped to kick-start the new Spanish style with his designs for the Panama California Expo in San Diego. Until then, the only Spanish themed architecture mimicked Mission prototypes. Soon, however, architects and patrons began to look to Spain itself for detailed examples of the Spanish style. Throughout the territories initially settled by the Spanish in the Southwest, as well as Texas and Florida, the Spanish Colonial Revival flourished. Santa Barbara had many architects including George Washington Smith, Lutah Maria Riggs, Winsor Soule, Reginald Johnson, William Edwards, Henry Howell, and Joseph Plunkett talented in designing in the style.



Another key to the success of the Spanish Colonial Revival in Santa Barbara was the Plans and Planting Committee through which Bernhard Hoffman and Pearl Chase and others helped to sway Santa Barbara towards a more unified architectural style based on the City's Spanish Colonial and Mexican past. The building qualifies under criterion A as an excellent example of original Spanish Colonial Revival style. The minimally altered 1932 Spanish Colonial Revival style building is important to the heritage of Santa Barbara as the details that are found on the building constitute a resource valuable for its ability to exemplify methods of construction, craftsmanship, attention to detail and artistry reflective of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building illustrates social and aesthetic movements of 1932, and conveys a sense of that place and time.

Criterion D. Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation: The Spanish Colonial Revival style emphasized the interplay of cubic volumes, patios, pergolas and verandas; each interpreted and redefined by local architects or regions in their own oeuvre of the form, massing, and decorative treatments. This structure may qualify under Criterion D due to the following character-defining features:

- **Roof:** The house features low-pitched, front gabled roof covered in terra-cotta tiles
- **Wall Materials:** The Spanish Colonial Revival style building features smooth, whitewashed, planar, stucco walls, with the emphasis on broad, uninterrupted wall surfaces punctuated by careful use of openings.
- **Front porch:** The front portico is recessed under the arched opening under the roofline.
- **Chimneys:** Stucco chimney is square and heavy dominant elements on the side elevation.
- **Window Details:** tall, wood casement windows with a large arched triptych window on the front façade under the open gable
- **Front Door details:** The house has a heavy, wood plank front door with a small rectangular window covered with a small wrought iron grill.

Criterion G. Its embodiment of elements demonstrating outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials and craftsmanship:

The building is noteworthy for its moderately pitched front gable roof that emphasizes the terra cotta tile which create a decorative edge from the roof to the wall, the smooth stucco walls, and the arching fenestration on the facade which add a defining touch to the Spanish Colonial Revival style.