



City of Coral Gables Planning and Zoning Staff Report

Applicant: City of Coral Gables
Application: **Discussion Item: Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design Standards**
Zoning Code Text Amendment
Public Hearing: Planning and Zoning Board
Date & Time: November 9, 2016; 6:00 – 9:00 p.m.
Location: City Commission Chambers, City Hall,
405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida 33134

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

At the request of the City Commission, staff has prepared a set of Mediterranean Architecture Design Standards to assist stakeholders in the design and review process when building a Mediterranean style building in the City of Coral Gables.

The attached draft Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design Standards are intended as a supplement and illustration of the principles established in Section 5-605 of the Zoning Code: Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design:

Section 5-605. Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design.

A. *Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design. All applications for development approval shall be required to satisfy all of the following:*

1. *Include design elements and architectural styles of the following buildings:*

- a. *H. George Fink Offices, 2506 Ponce de Leon Boulevard.*
- b. *The Colonnade Building, 169 Miracle Mile.*
- c. *Douglas Entrance, 800 Douglas Road.*
- d. *Coral Gables Elementary School, 105 Minorca Avenue.*
- e. *Granada Shops/Charade Restaurant, 2900 Ponce de Leon Boulevard (demolished).*
- f. *San Sebastian Apartments, 333 University Drive.*
- g. *Coral Gables City Hall, 405 Biltmore Way.*
- h. *Biltmore Hotel, 1200 Anastasia Avenue.*

Section 5-605 of the Zoning Code could be amended to refer to a Zoning Code Appendix, where the attached Standards could be located. The attached Standards are a modified version of the Mediterranean Village Form-Based Planned Area Development Architectural Standards that were adopted as part of the Zoning Code in June 2015.

Section D-1 - Intent.

The Architectural Standards are intended to implement high-quality architecture and urban design for buildings constructed in the Mediterranean style. These Standards address many components of architectural detailing and building design that relate to the public realm between buildings and the street.

All buildings that receive bonuses as part of Section 5-604 of the Zoning Code) shall employ these Standards. These Standards shall be mandatory for projects built in Mixed-Use Overlay Districts, Multi-Family Special Area Districts, Neighborhood Conservation Districts, Residential Infill Districts, and Mediterranean Village PADs.

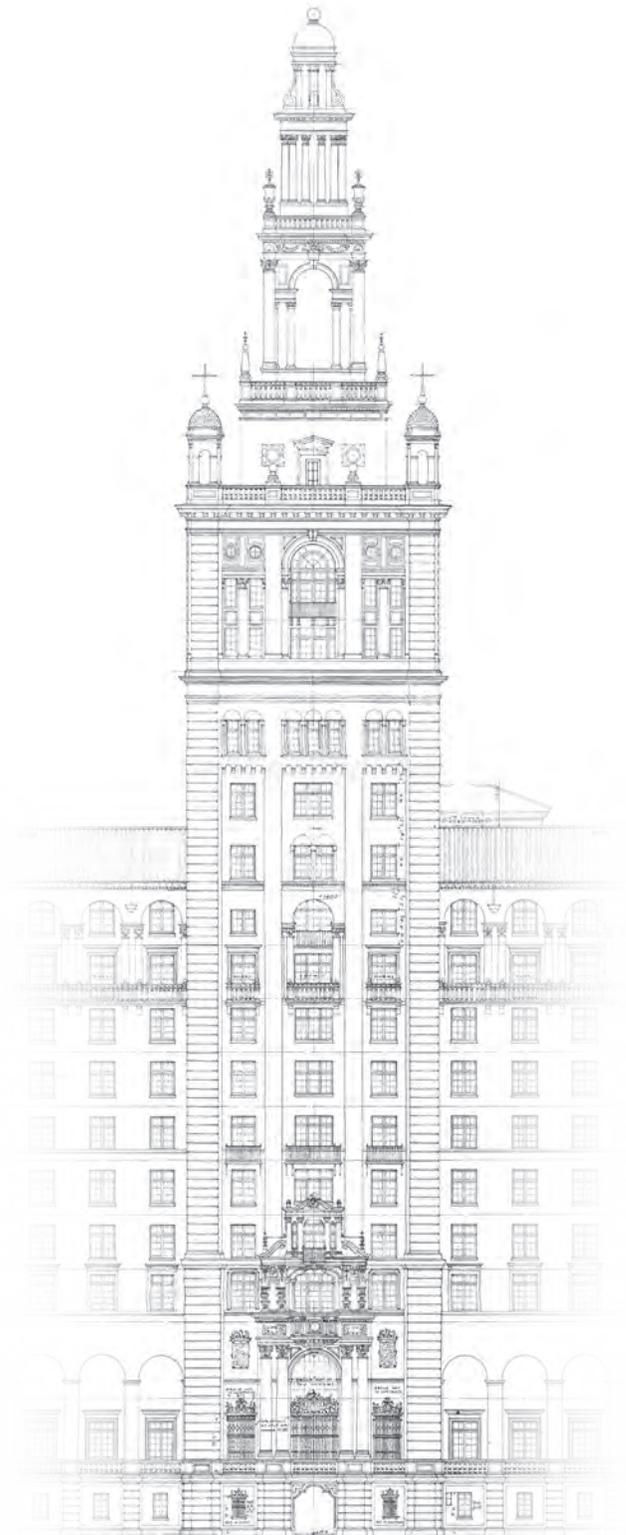
These Standards shall be used by the Board of Architects to review projects designed in the Coral Gables Mediterranean style.

At the discretion of the City, a third party design review may be requested to allow the preliminary schematic design of the project to be reviewed by an architect trained in traditional architecture, in order to ensure consistency with the principles of Mediterranean Architecture as outlined in these Standards.

If these standards conflict with ADA standards or the current building construction & life-safety codes used by the City and the State of Florida, those codes will supersede.

The requirements of the Architectural Standards are organized by topic or architectural detail. All buildings are required to comply with the Architectural Standards for all schematic designs, and for those architectural elements that are selected as part of the design process or required as part of the Mediterranean Bonus or Mixed-Use Overlay provisions.

The building examples contained in this section showcase design elements and architectural styles that are mandatory as part of Section 5-605 of the Zoning Code. The examples are intended to demonstrate character and configuration, and are for illustrative purposes. The accompanying text, tables, and dimensional requirements are the rules that govern permitted development.



Biltmore Hotel

Section D-2 - Mediterranean Architecture

Beaux-Arts Mediterranean

- formal
- symmetrical
- ornate
- civic
- City scale
- high quality materials

Choosing Mediterranean Design Elements

When applying Mediterranean design elements and architectural style to a project, the following rules shall apply:

1. Identify the urban context of the project,
2. Identify the function and significance of the project, and
3. Draw inspiration from the architectural examples that follow accordingly.



Coral Gables City Hall



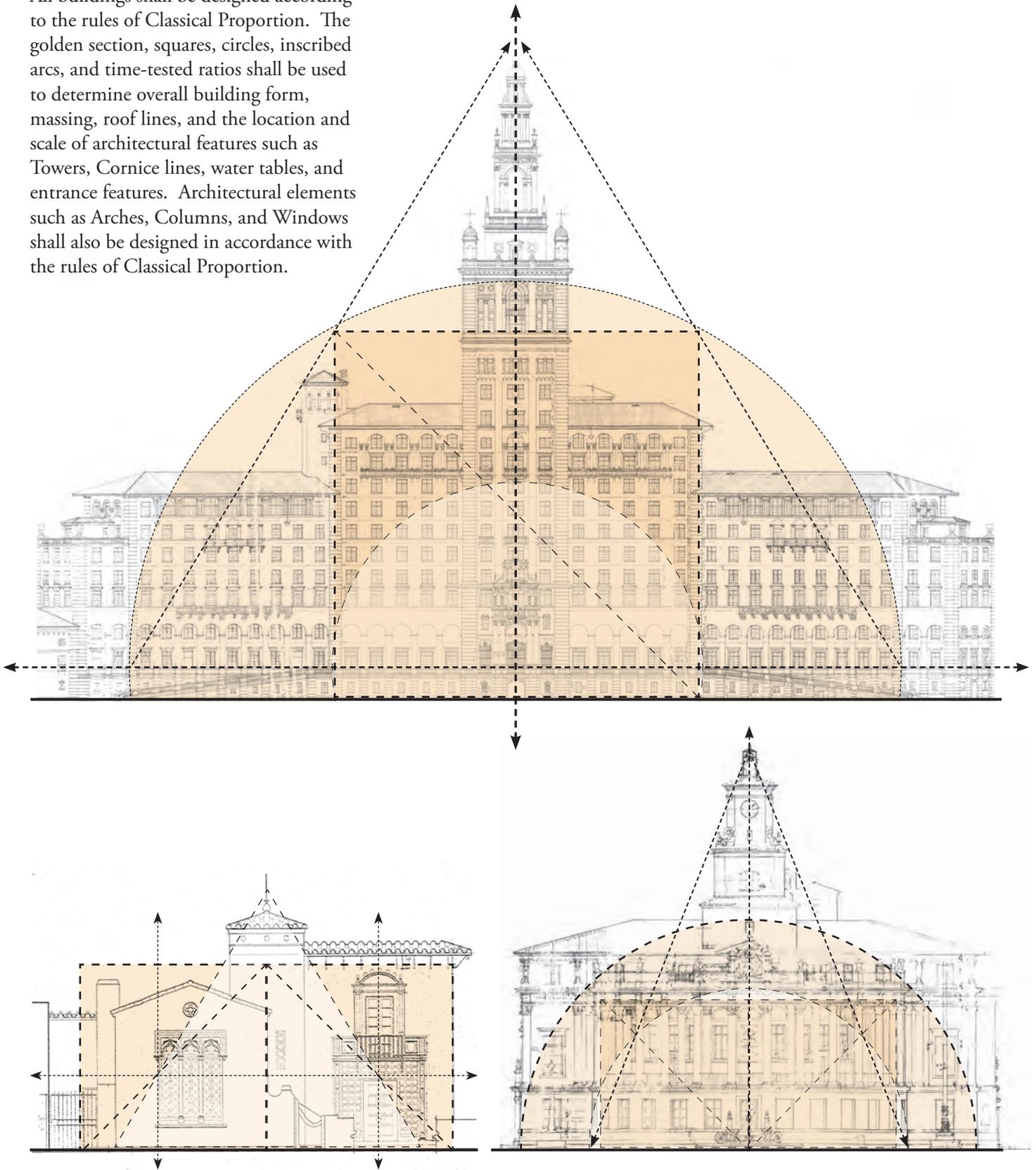
Biltmore Hotel



The Colonnade Building

Section D-3 - Classical Proportion

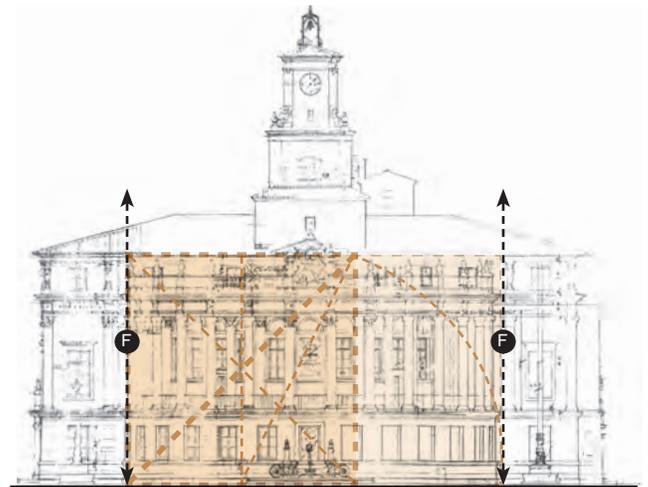
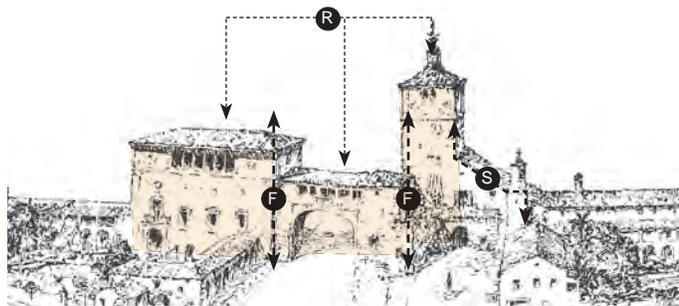
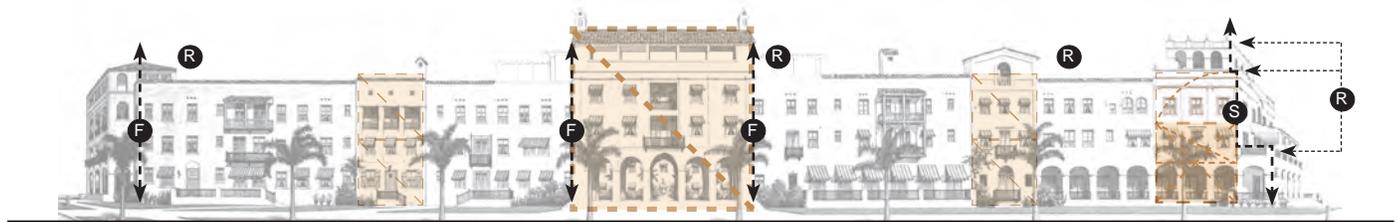
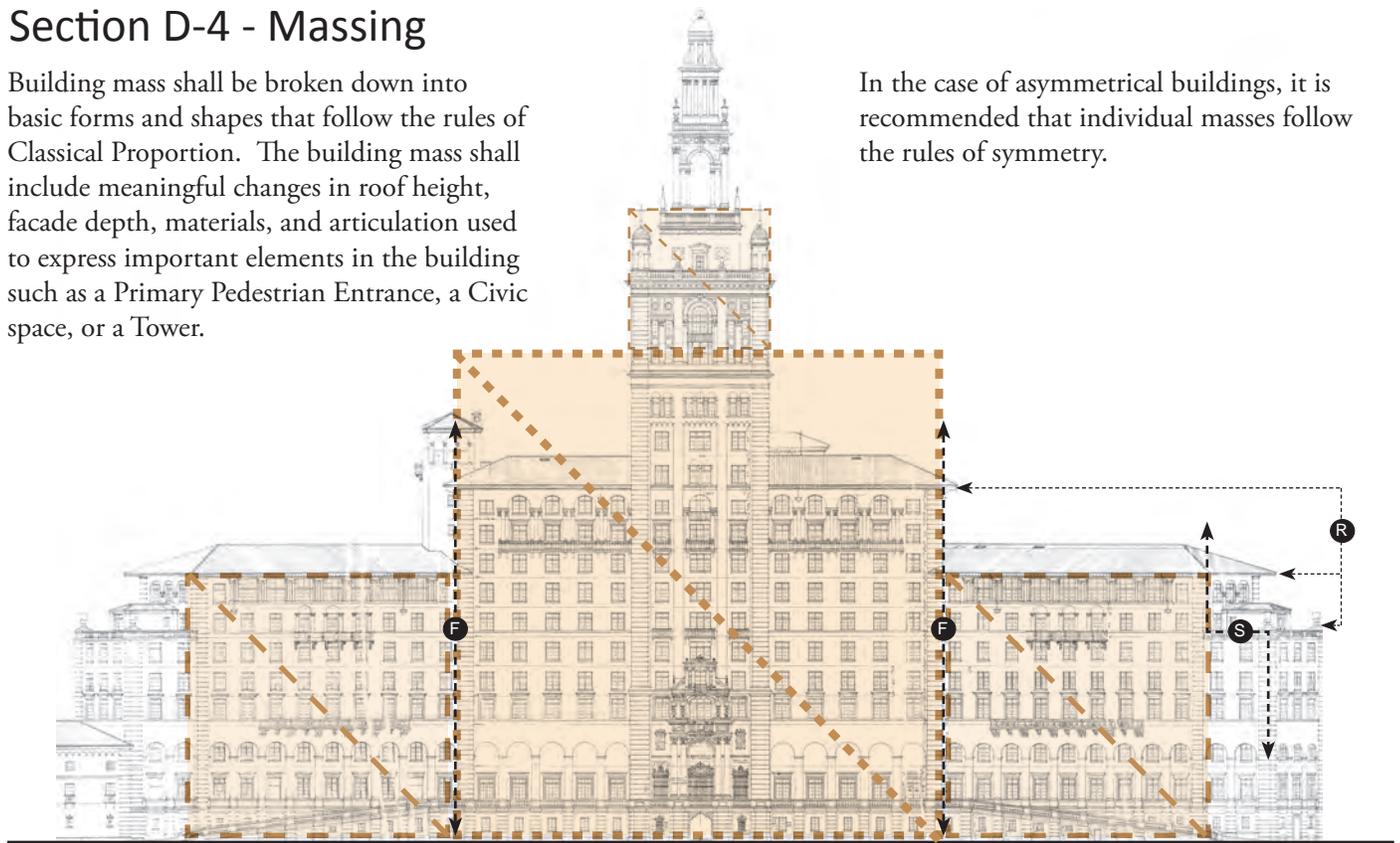
All buildings shall be designed according to the rules of Classical Proportion. The golden section, squares, circles, inscribed arcs, and time-tested ratios shall be used to determine overall building form, massing, roof lines, and the location and scale of architectural features such as Towers, Cornice lines, water tables, and entrance features. Architectural elements such as Arches, Columns, and Windows shall also be designed in accordance with the rules of Classical Proportion.



Section D-4 - Massing

Building mass shall be broken down into basic forms and shapes that follow the rules of Classical Proportion. The building mass shall include meaningful changes in roof height, facade depth, materials, and articulation used to express important elements in the building such as a Primary Pedestrian Entrance, a Civic space, or a Tower.

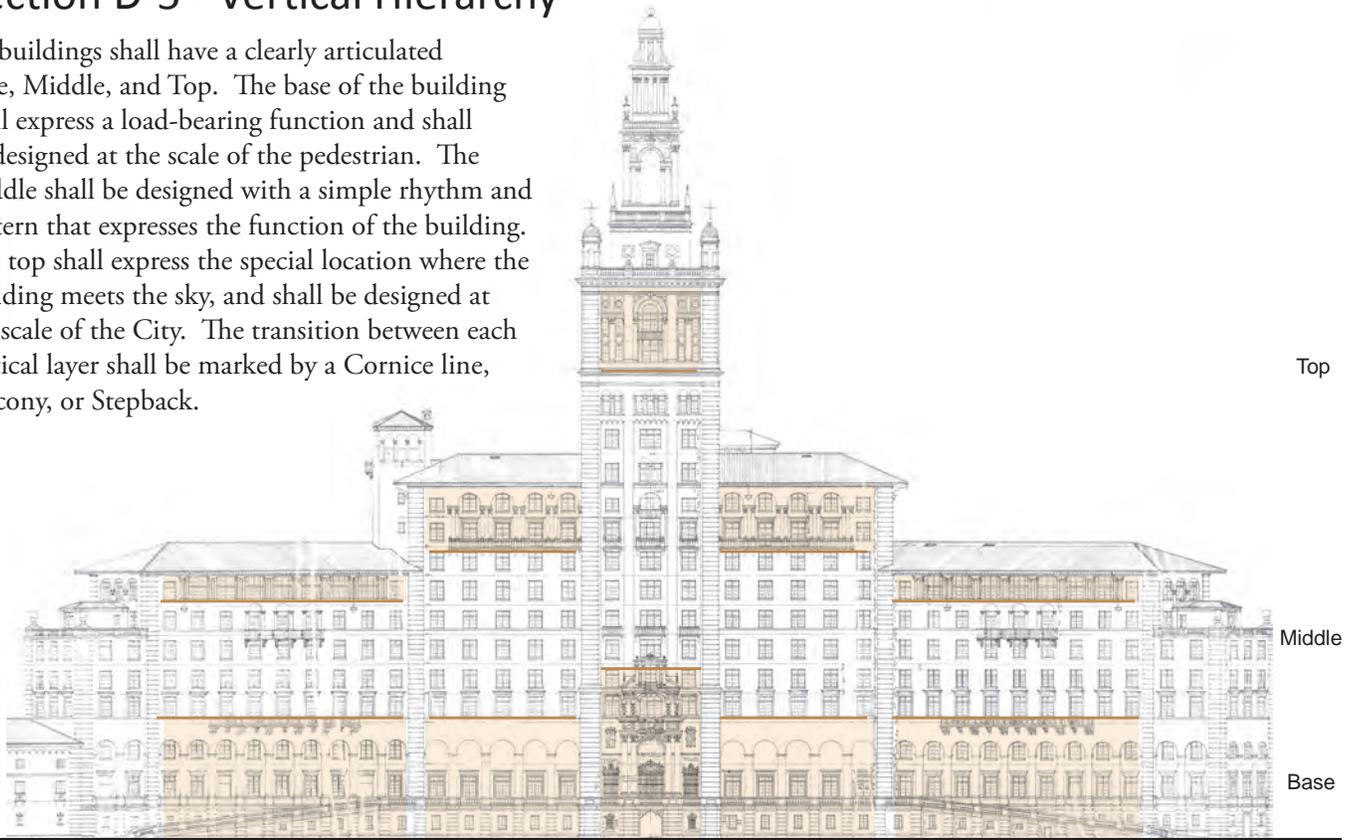
In the case of asymmetrical buildings, it is recommended that individual masses follow the rules of symmetry.



Massing, Table 5.5	
Stepbacks	Used to emphasize Primary Building Mass and Vertical Hierarchy S
Roofline Height Change	Used to emphasize Primary Building Mass 3' min R
Facade Depth Change	Used to emphasize Primary Building Mass 1' min F

Section D-5 - Vertical Hierarchy

All buildings shall have a clearly articulated Base, Middle, and Top. The base of the building shall express a load-bearing function and shall be designed at the scale of the pedestrian. The middle shall be designed with a simple rhythm and pattern that expresses the function of the building. The top shall express the special location where the building meets the sky, and shall be designed at the scale of the City. The transition between each vertical layer shall be marked by a Cornice line, Balcony, or Stepback.

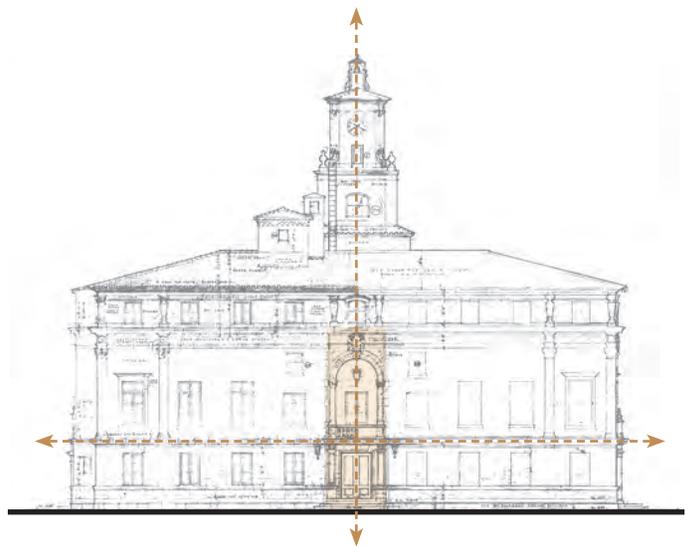
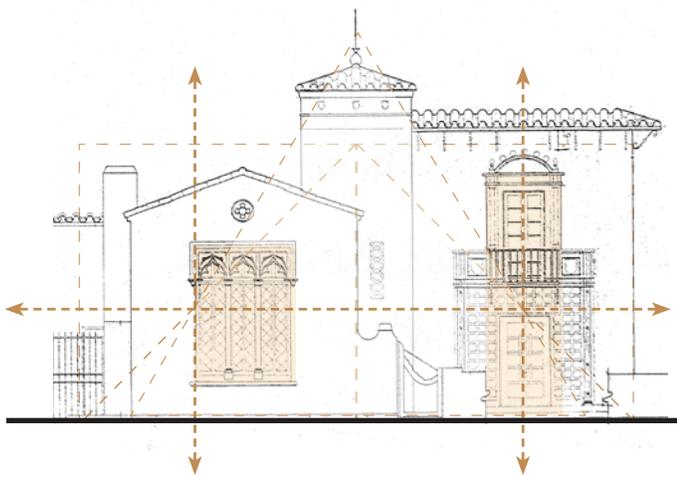
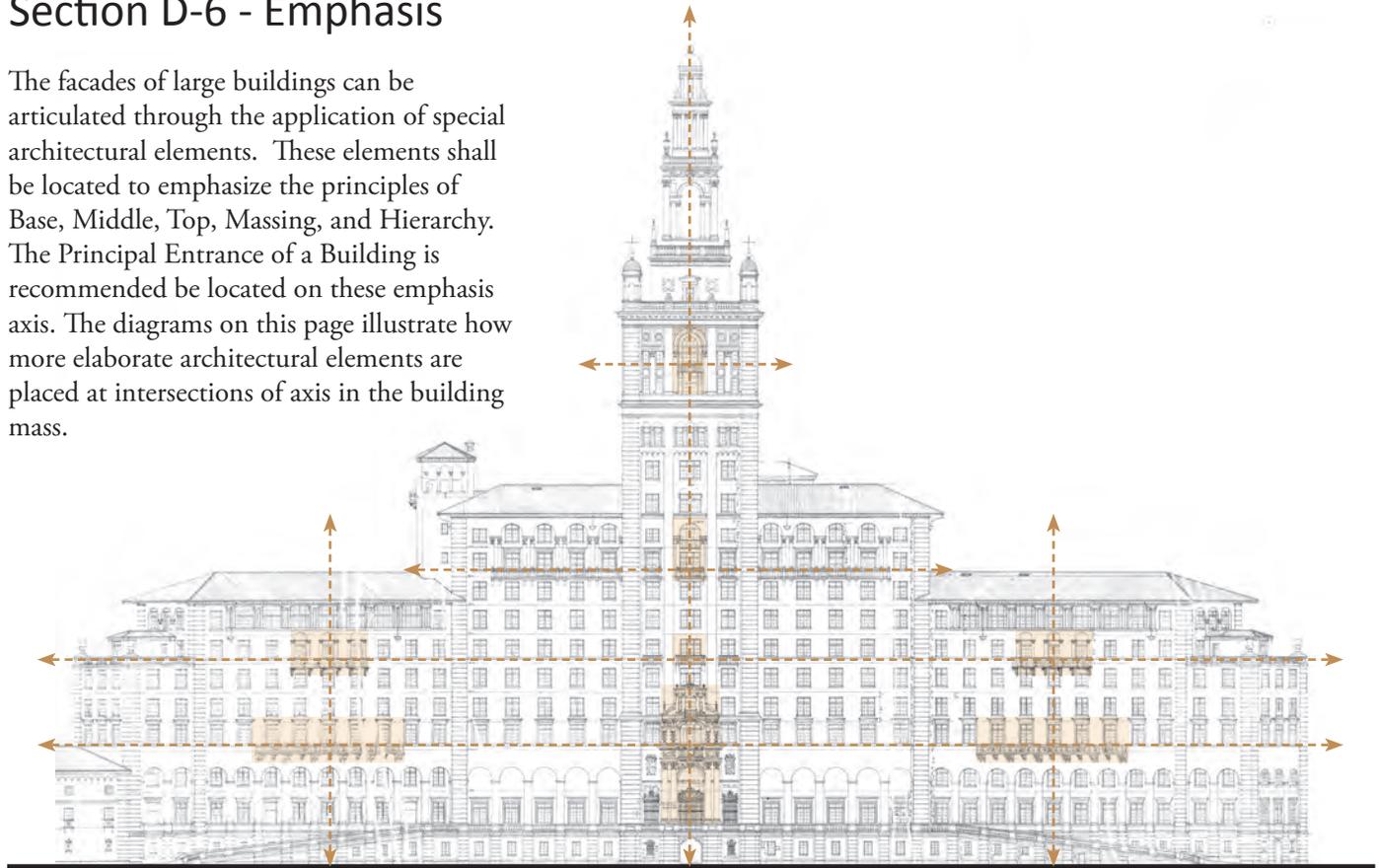


Vertical Hierarchy, Table 5.6	
Top Architectural Elements	
■ Ornate Columns	■ Arches
■ Ornate Windows	■ Cornice Line
■ City Scale Design	■ Window Surround
Middle Architectural Elements	
■ Repetitive Bays	■ Simple, Single Fenestration
■ Ornate Architectural Elements at focal points (see Emphasis, 5.7)	
Base Architectural Elements	
■ Single, Heavy Columns	■ Arches
■ Window Surround	■ Rustication
■ Pedestrian Scale Design	■ Water Table
■ Shopfront	■ Cornice Line



Section D-6 - Emphasis

The facades of large buildings can be articulated through the application of special architectural elements. These elements shall be located to emphasize the principles of Base, Middle, Top, Massing, and Hierarchy. The Principal Entrance of a Building is recommended be located on these emphasis axis. The diagrams on this page illustrate how more elaborate architectural elements are placed at intersections of axis in the building mass.



Emphasis, Table 5.7	
Architectural Elements	Arches, Columns, Balconies, Awnings, Canopies, Ornate Windows
Location on Building	Primary Pedestrian Entrances Towers Building Base Building Top Intersection of Axis in Building Mass

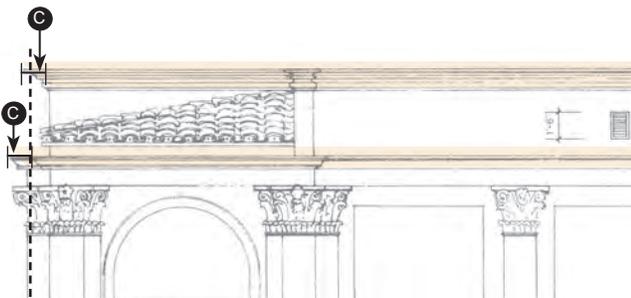
Section D-7 - Cornice and Expression Lines

Cornice Lines and Expression Lines can be used to mark the transition between the Base, Middle, and Top of the Building. The single mass of a building may be divided by means of mouldings, or Expression Lines. In each Base, Middle, or Top subdivision, windows of different sizes and shapes, and in different numbers, shall be grouped together.

Horizontal subdivision shall be achieved in two ways:

1. Offset the plane of the facade by stepping back, permitted only on elements such as towers.
2. Lines upon the facade created via shadows from moldings.

The size and proportion of height to width of a building are primary aspects of its character. A building facade's perceived scale combines with that of adjacent buildings and those across the street to provide a sense of shape, enclosure, and proportion of the street or public space.



Cornices and Expression Lines, Table 5.20

Setback Line	---
Cornice Extension	6" min C
Expression Line Extension	12" max E

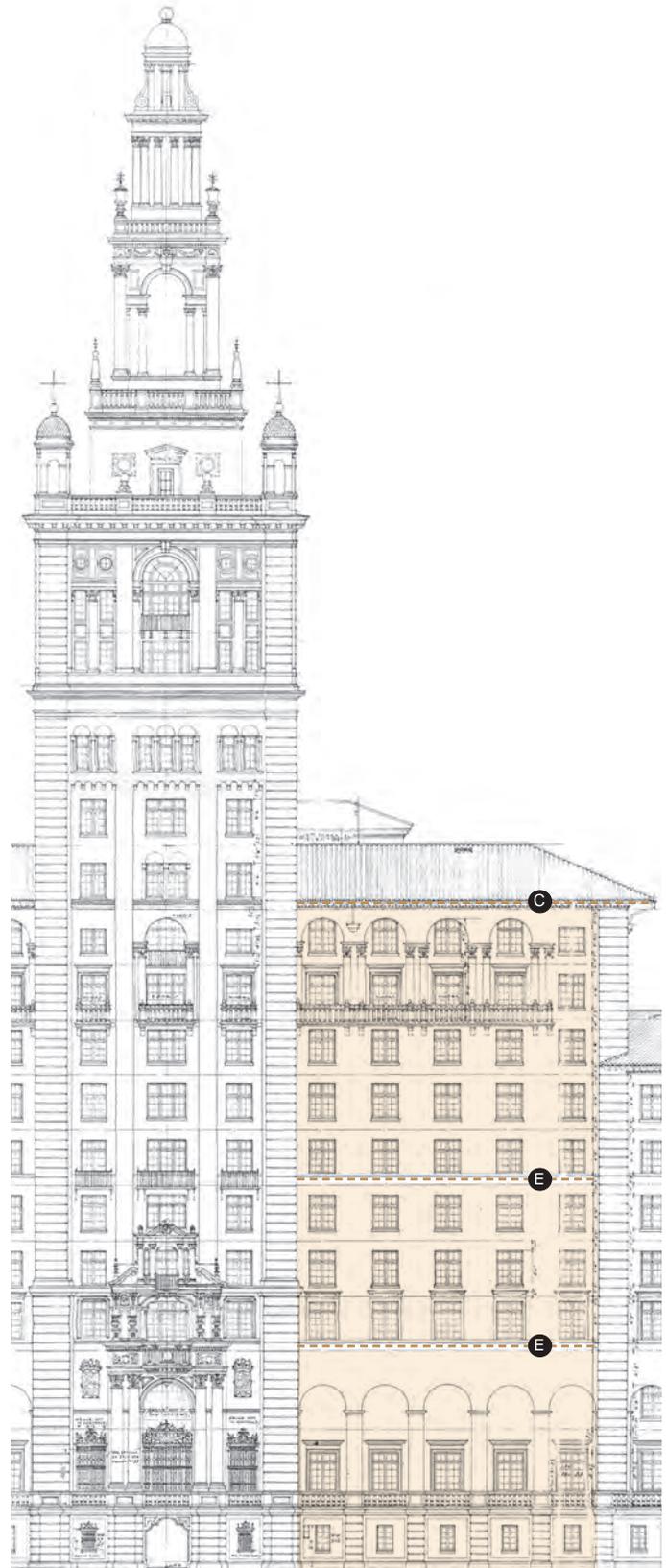
A Cornice is recommended to crown the Top of a Building or Masses of a Building.

An Expression Line is recommended to mark the transition between the Base, Middle and Top of the Building.

An Expression Line shall not protrude further than the Cornice extension.

Cornice Lines shall follow the Building Mass and not columns or other architectural elements.

The scale of the Cornice shall relate to its Height on the Building and its visibility from the Sidewalk.

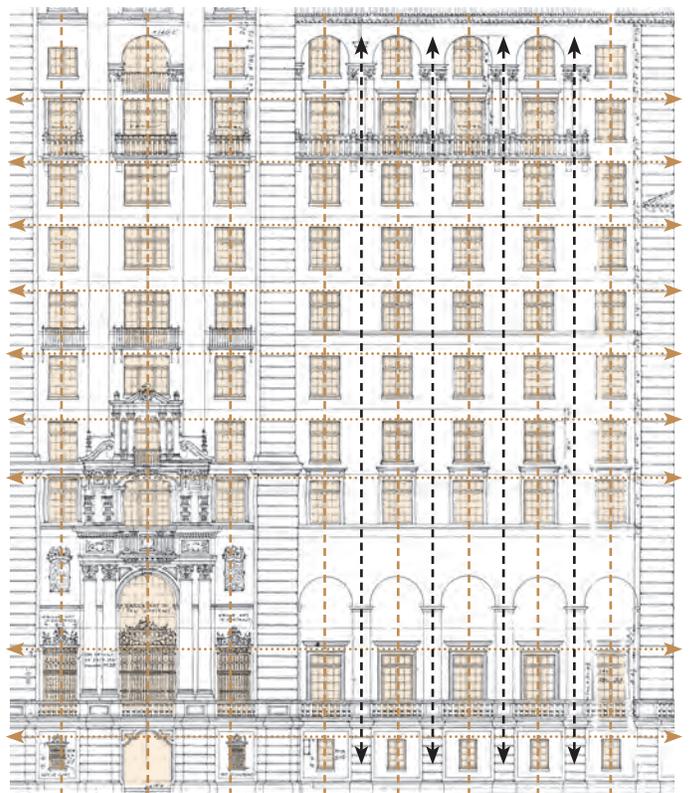
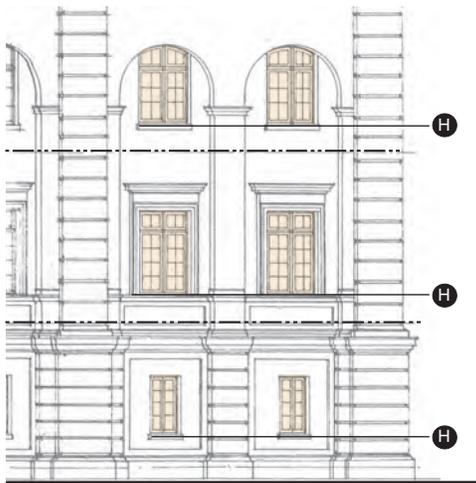
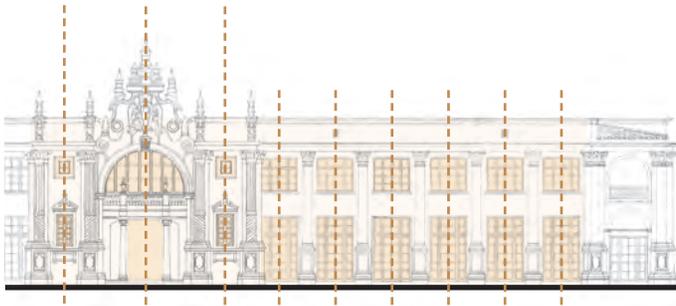
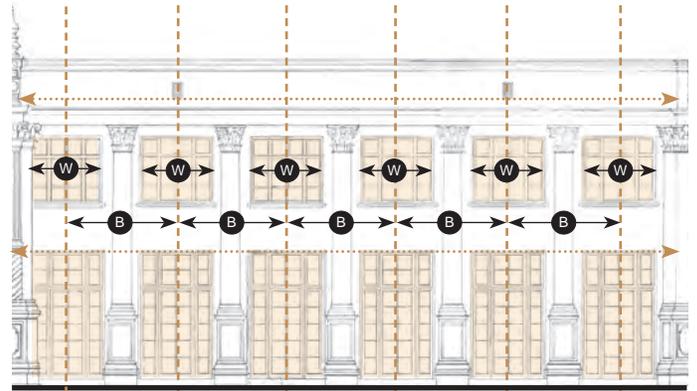


APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-8 - Fenestration

The rhythm and spacing of openings in the building facade, and the Proportion of opening to wall shall relate to the overall Proportion, Massing, style, formality, and function of the building itself. Fenestration includes Windows, Doors, and Garage Openings. Fenestration shall express each Floor of the Building.

To create an emphasis on a Building Mass, such as a principal entrance or tower, an odd number of opening bays is recommended.



Facade Transparency, Table 5.8A	
Opening to Wall Ratio* (measured for each Floor)	1/5 min 1/3 max
Floor Line	-----
Opening Sill Height above Floor Line	2'-6" max H

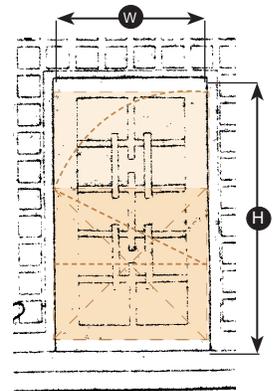
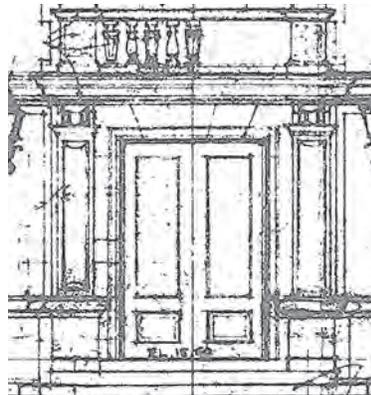
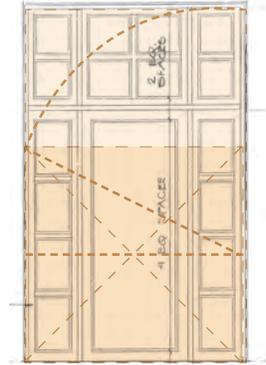
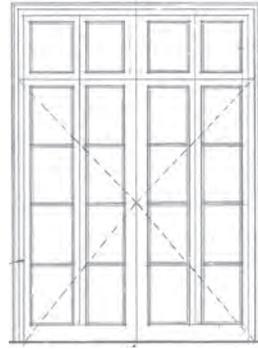
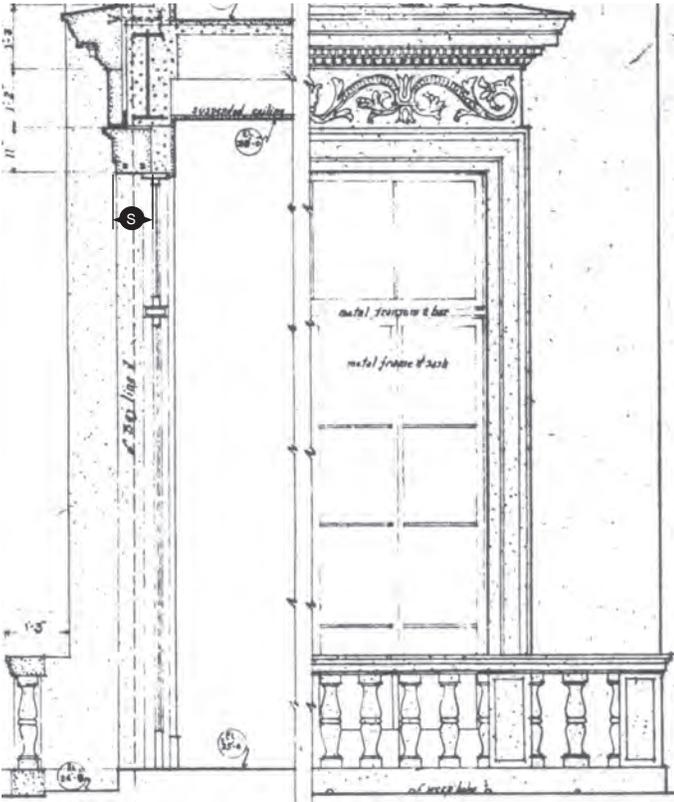
* This ratio does not apply to Shopfronts or to the Top of the building.

Fenestration Rhythm and Proportioning, Table 5.8B	
Opening Width	See Table 5.9 and Table 5.10 W
Bay Width	1.5x Opening Width min 3x Opening Width max B
Opening Centerline	Aligns Vertically -----
Opening Head Height	Aligns Horizontally <----->

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-9 - Windows and Doors

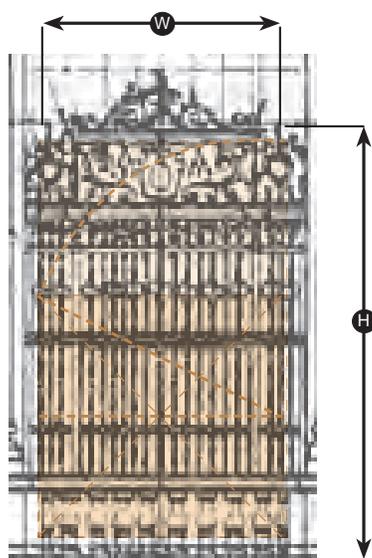
Windows and Doors are important character-defining features of a building. Proportions, materials, and style shall reflect Mediterranean Architectural precedent.



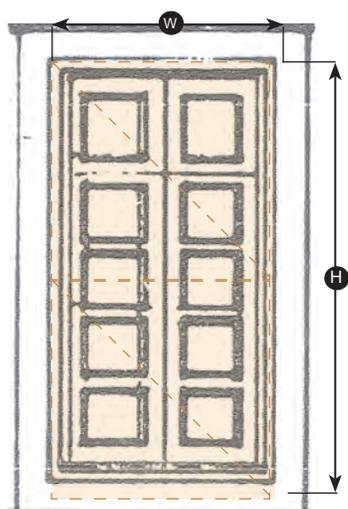
Windows and Doors, Table 5.9		
Height:Width Ratio	Classical Proportion Height > Width	(H) (W)
Glass Color	Clear, non-reflective	
Permitted Window Types	Sash, Casement, Fixed, Transom	
Window Grouping	Paired Windows, Horizontal bands of vertically-proportioned Windows	
Lights	Divided Lights with Vertical Proportion	
Frame Setback from Facade	4" min	(S)

Section D-10 - Garage Openings

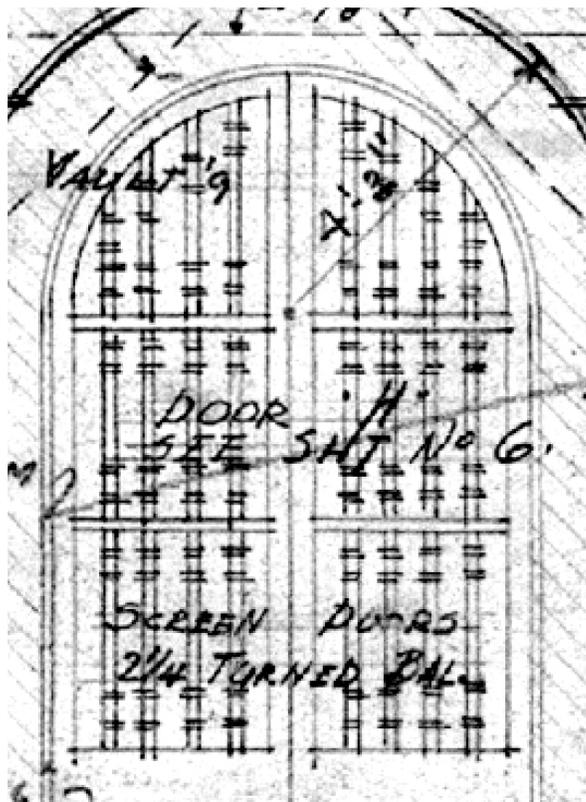
Parking garage facades shall be designed according to the rules of Fenestration. Garage Openings shall be designed to be compatible with the overall Mediterranean Architectural style and Window design of the building, but with a simplified treatment that expresses the utilitarian parking use. Garage Openings shall be screened to hide the garage structure, garage lighting, and vehicle headlights from view. Architectural screening treatment shall derive from Mediterranean Architectural precedent in Coral Gables, as shown in the examples on this page. Ramping shall be internalized wherever possible.



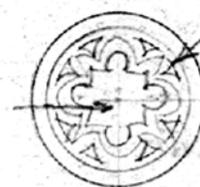
Ornamental Wrought Iron Grille



Cast Cement Grille



Wooden Spindles

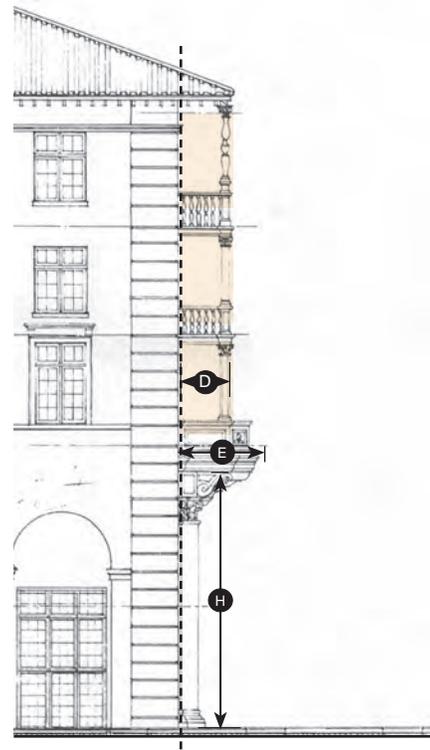
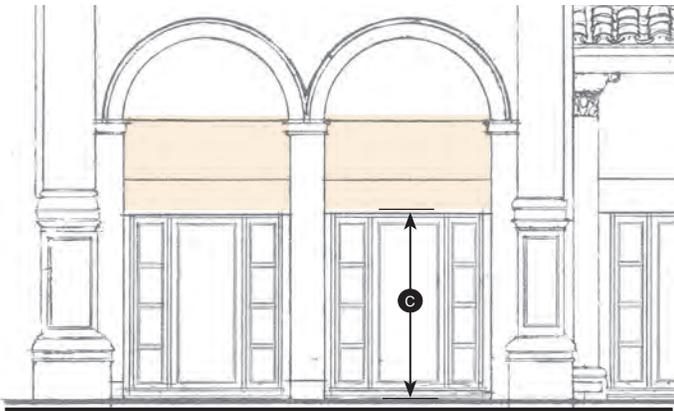


Cast Cement Grille

Garage Openings, Table 5.10	
Opening Height:Width Ratio	Classical Proportion Height > Width (H) (W)
Architectural Screening Setback from Facade	4" min
Garage screening materials may include wood, wrought iron, cast cement, terra cotta, or architectural quality pre-cast glass fiber reinforced concrete panels.	

Section D-11 - Awnings, Canopies, and Balconies

Awnings, Canopies, and Balconies provide Emphasis to the Facade, and have the utility of providing shade and rain protection. Awnings and Canopies enhance the Fenestration of the Building. The shape shall relate to the window or door opening. Barrel shaped Awnings should be used to complement arched windows and square Awnings on rectangular windows. When placed above ground level Shopfronts, Awnings and Canopies are encouraged to encroach across the sidewalk in order to provide protection for pedestrians.

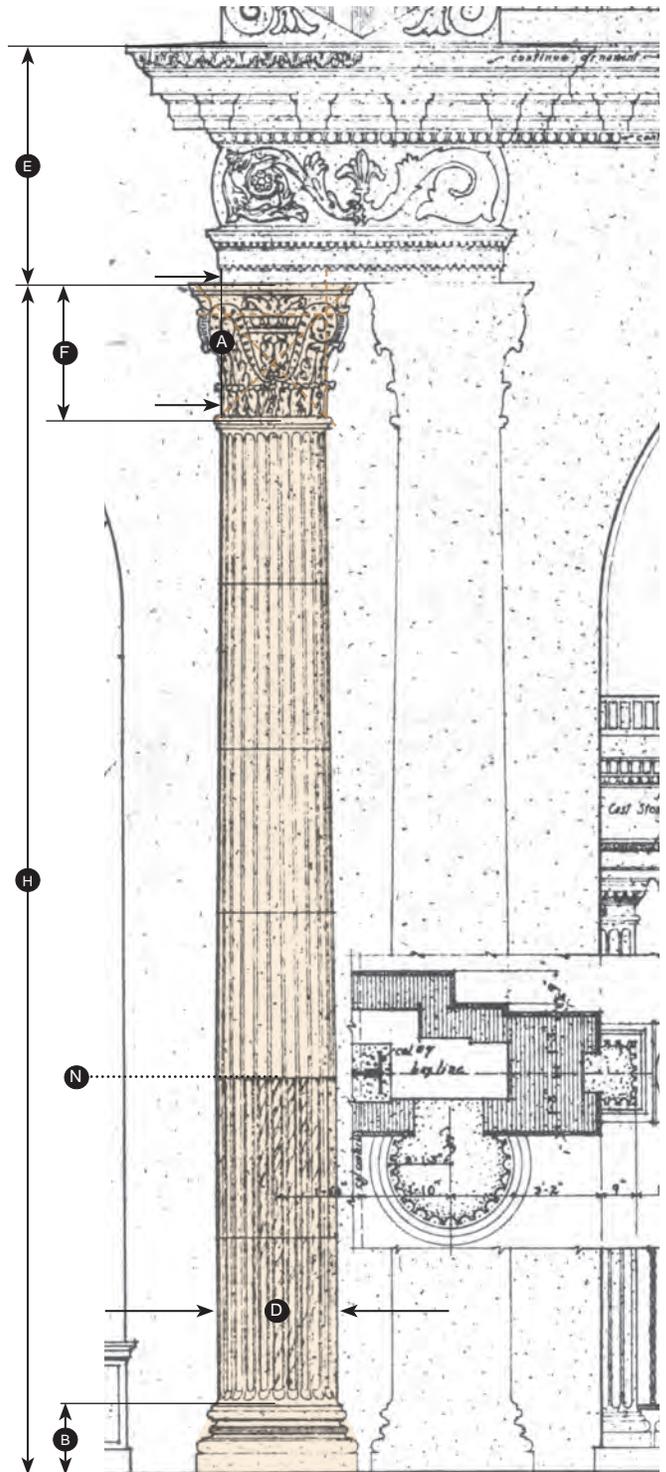
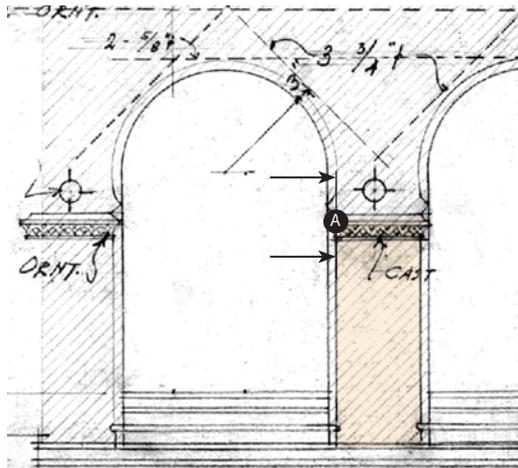
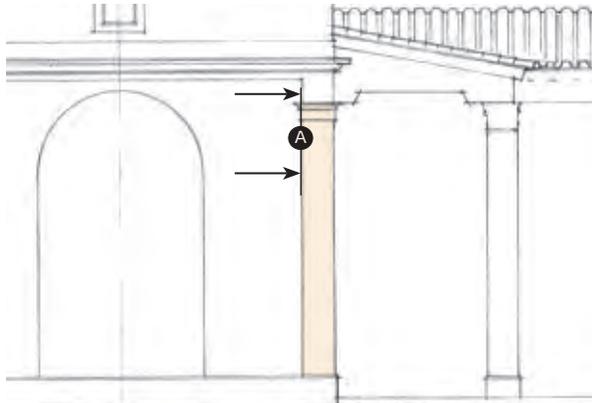


Awnings and Canopies, Table 5.11A	
Awning and Canopy Depth	2' min Residential 6' min Ground Floor Retail
Ground Floor Encroachment into ROW	up to 18" from edge of curb
Upper Floor Encroachment into Seback	6' max
Ground Floor Clearance from Sidewalk	7.5' min for structure 6.5' min for loose fabric C
Awning Percent Slope	100% min Residential 40% max Ground Floor Retail
The design of Awnings and Canopies shall relate to the size, shape, materials, and style of the Opening.	
Awnings shall be constructed with a metal frame and cloth or canvas covering. Cloth in an awning shall be or look like natural fabric and be limited to two (2) colors.	
Canopies shall be either supported from below by brackets, or from above by suspension cables or chains.	

Balconies, Table 5.11B	
Setback Line	---
Balcony Depth	2' min D
Balcony Underside Clearance from Sidewalk	10' min H
Balcony Encroachment into Setback	6' max E
Balconies may occur forward of the Setback.	
Balconies shall be designed with visible support such as brackets.	
A line of Balconies is recommended to be used with Expression Lines to mark the transition between the Base, Middle and Top of the Building.	
Railings shall be compatible with other trim elements, such as door/window frames.	

Section D-12 - Columns and Piers

The design of Columns and Piers shall relate to the overall design of the building, including scale, proportion, function, formality, and materials. All Columns and Piers shall be designed to appear to be load bearing according to the rules of tectonics. Columns and Piers shall have an expressed Base, Middle (Shaft), and Top (Capital). When using Columns from a Classical Order, the correct elements and proportions of that Order shall be used.



Columns and Piers, Table 5.12

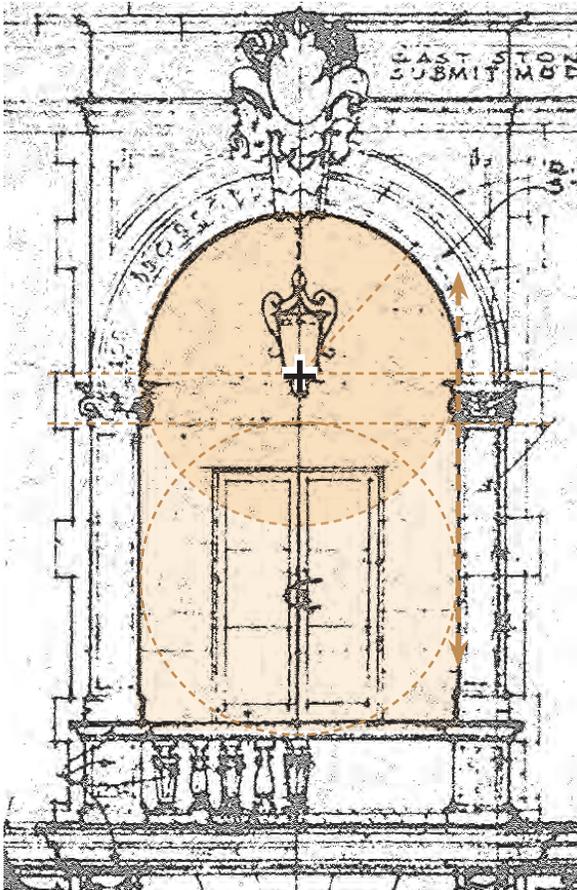
The Neck of the Column or Pier aligns with the Architrave (Outside edge of Beam or Arch).		(A)
Column or Pier Diameter	Varies	(D)
Column Height*	10x the Column Diameter	(C)
Entablature Height*	2x the Column Diameter	(E)
Base Height*	1/2 the Column Diameter	(B)
Capital Height*	7/6 the Column Diameter	(F)
Entasis	1/3 of Column Height above Base	(N)

*Composite Order Rules outlined in this Table. Classical Column Orders shall meet the correct proportion of the chosen order, including the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and/or Composite order.

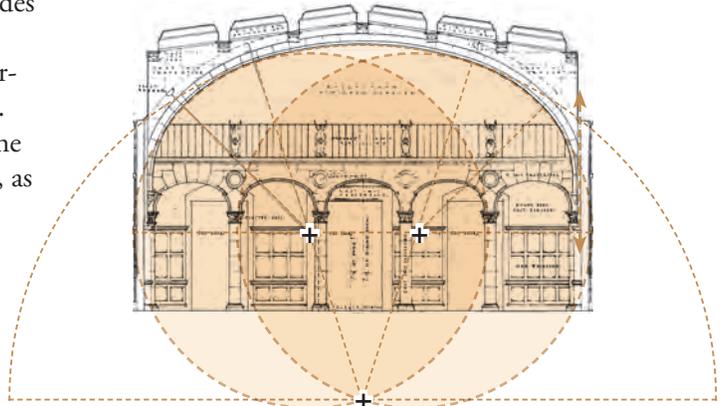
APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-13 - Arches

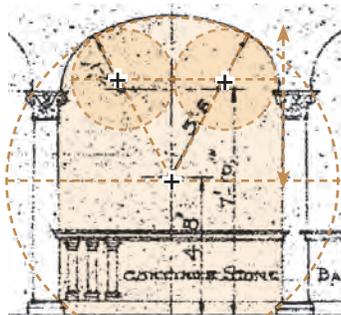
Arches shall be used sparingly to emphasize important elements on a building, such as pedestrian entrances and facades that can be seen from a distance, and publicly accessible open spaces. Arches shall be designed with Classical Proportion and according to the common sense rules of tectonics. All elements of the Arch shall align to a center point and the springing of the Arch shall align with its means of support, as shown in the illustrations on this page.



Semi-Circular Arch



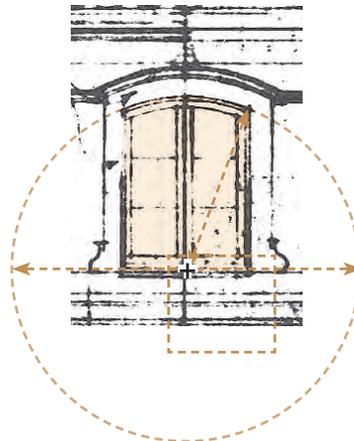
Elliptical Arch



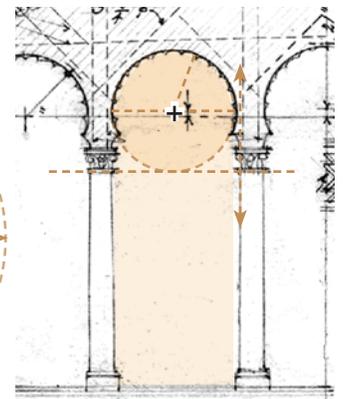
Elliptical Arch



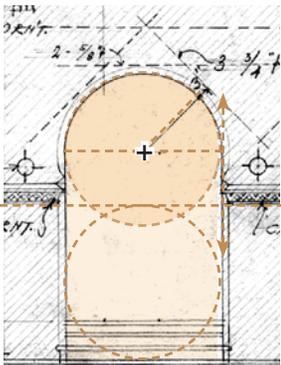
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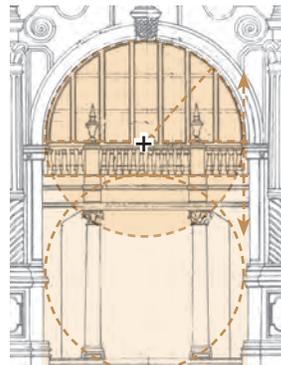
Segmental Arch



Horseshoe Arch



Semi-Circular Arch



Semi-Circular Arch

Arches, Table 5.13

Arch Center point	Elements of Arch point towards Center	+
Arch Springing	Aligns with Support Column or Pier	← →

When designing half circle transom windows, a stilt of the same dimension as the window frame shall be provided to allow for true half circle glass.

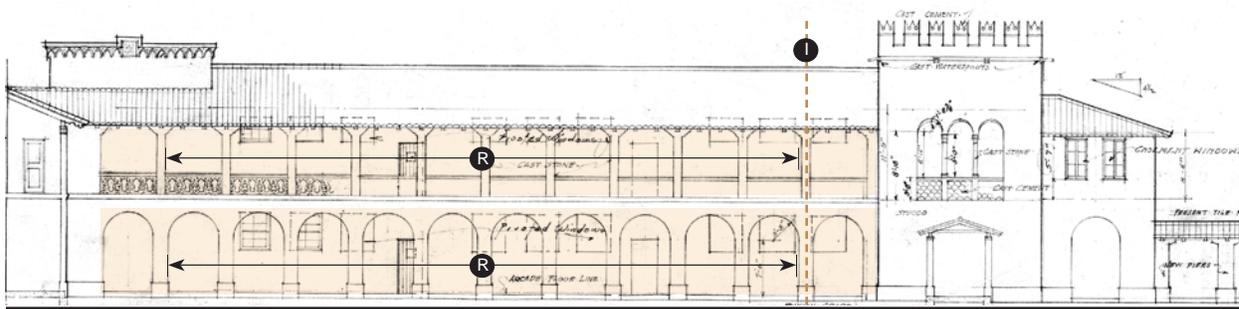
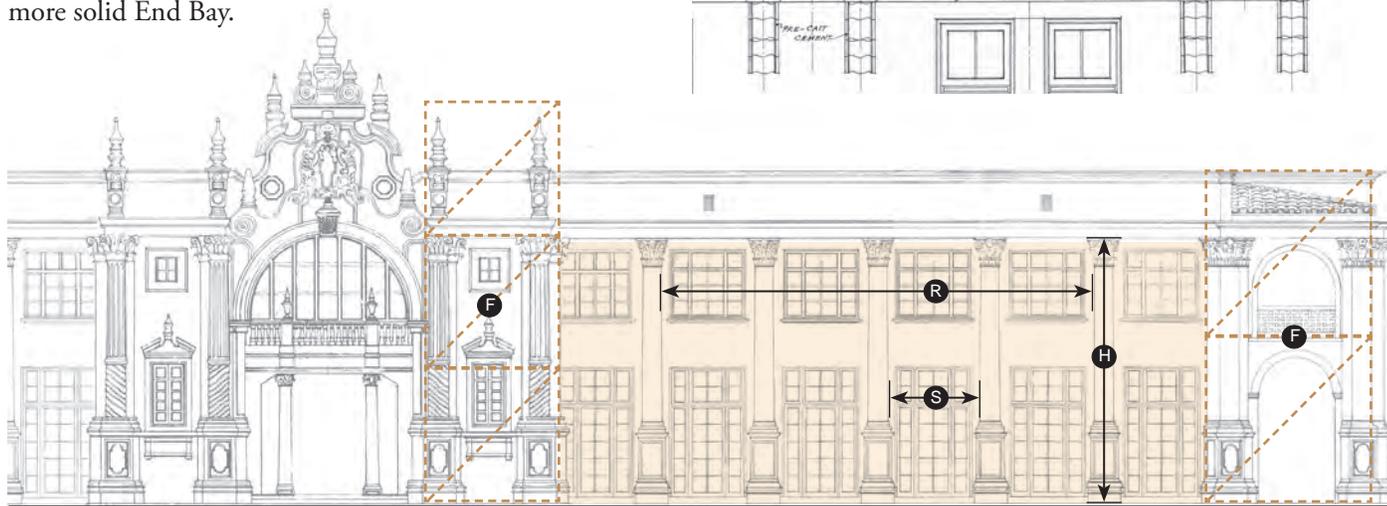
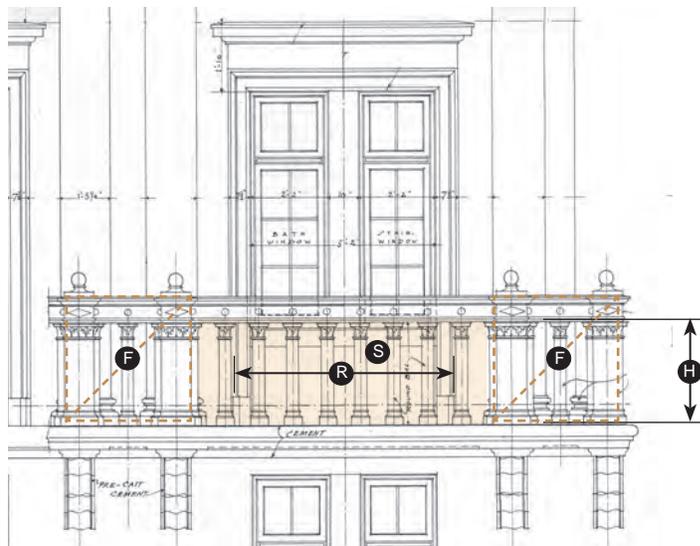
APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-14 - Intercolumniation

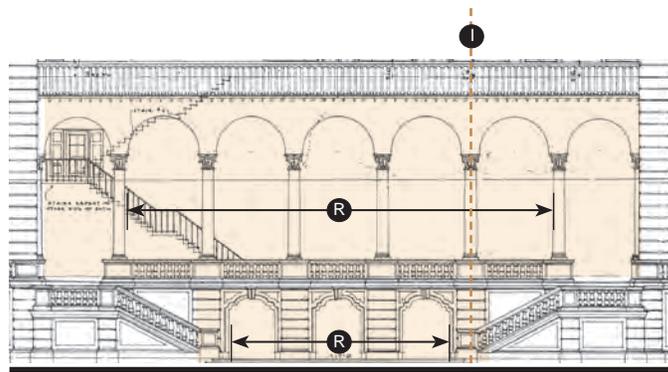
Columns or Piers that are regularly spaced along a line create a Colonnade. The spacing between each Column (Intercolumniation), shall relate to the overall proportion of the individual Column. The space between Columns shall be vertical in proportion to express a load-bearing function.

A series of Arches aligned as an Arcade shall be designed with Rhythm, as shown below.

Colonnades and Arcades are often framed by a more solid End Bay.



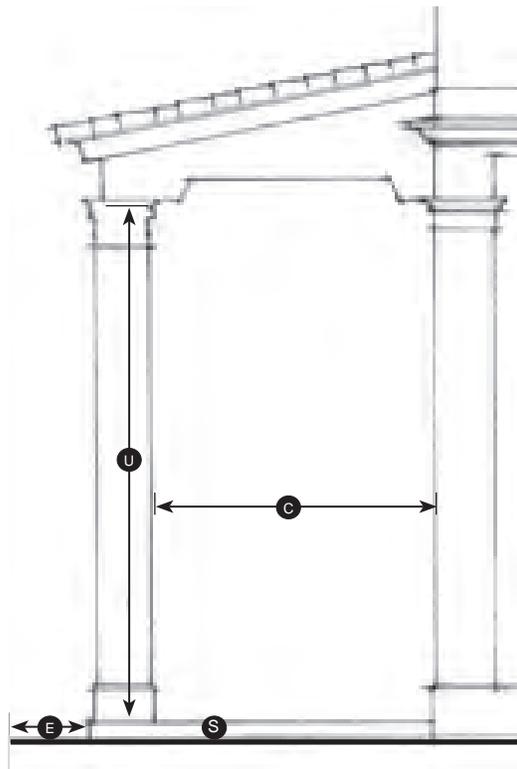
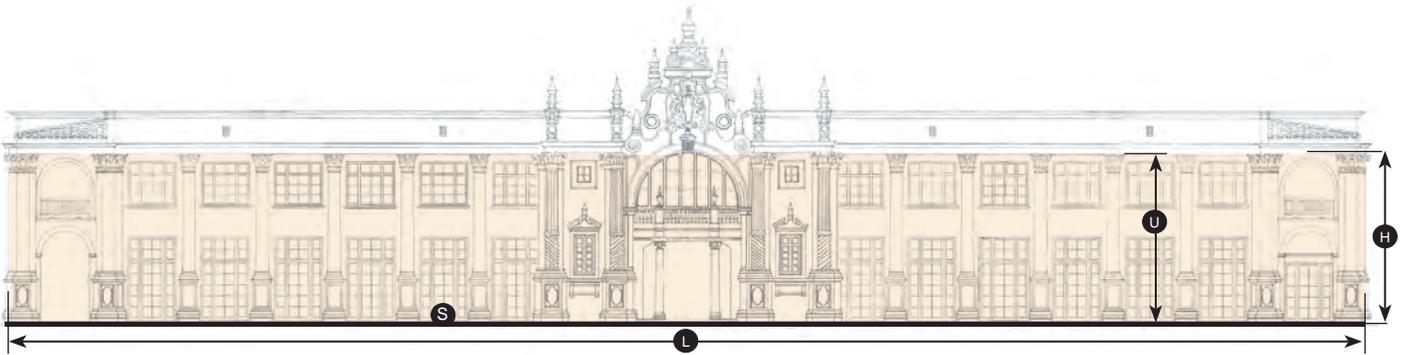
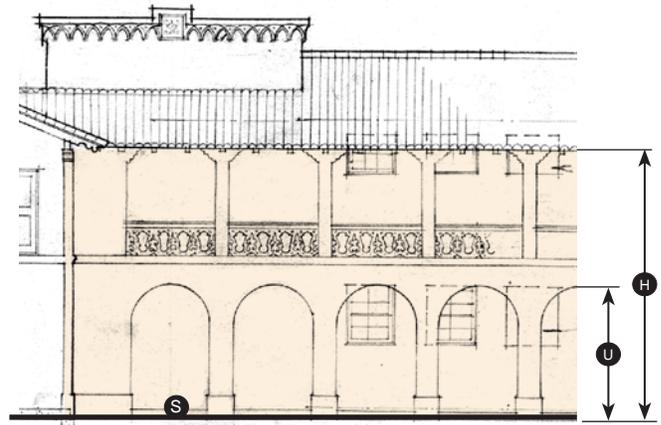
Intercolumniation, Table 5.14		
Column Height	See Section D-12.	H
Column Spacing	4/5-1/5 the Column Height	S
Rhythm	Equal Spacing of Columns and/or Arches	R
End Bay	Optional; heavier Piers, Columns, or solid wall caps the end of a Colonnade or Arcade. Follows rules of Classical Proportion	F
Superimposition (One Colonnade or Arcade on top of another)	The bottom Colonnade or Arcade shall be heavier and express a load-bearing function. Columns shall align one on top of another along a center line.	I



APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-15 - Arcades and Loggias

Arcades and Loggias shall be open-air spaces that connect the ground floor of the street-facing facade of a building to the right-of-way, providing a publicly accessible, comfortable pedestrian space along the ground floor of the building. Arcades shall be designed to be consistent with the proportion, scale, architectural style, and materials of the main building. Each bay of the Arcade shall be vertically proportioned in order to allow sufficient light and visibility to the Ground Floor facade of the building.



Arcades and Loggias, Table 5.15

Height	1 or 2 Floors; Optional Upper Level Walkway	H
Clear Width	10' min	C
Underside Clearance at Sidewalk	1.6 x Clear Width min	U
Length of Facade	80% min	L
Distance from Edge of Curb	18" min	E
Ground Floor height above sidewalk	6" max	S

A continuous Pedestrian Zone that meets Clear Width requirements shall be maintained within the Arcade or Loggia along the Building Face, and shall not be obstructed by protruding Storefronts, Stairs, Escalators, Elevators and other building elements.

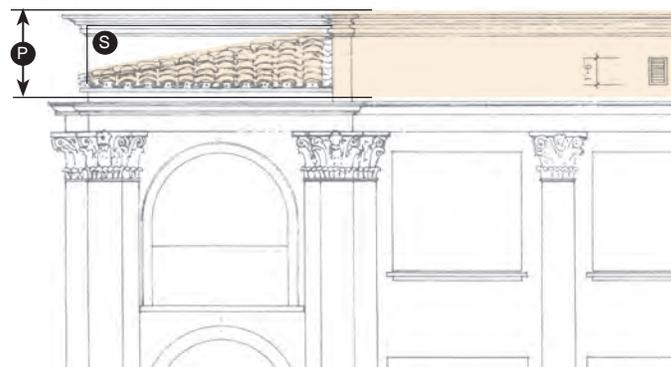
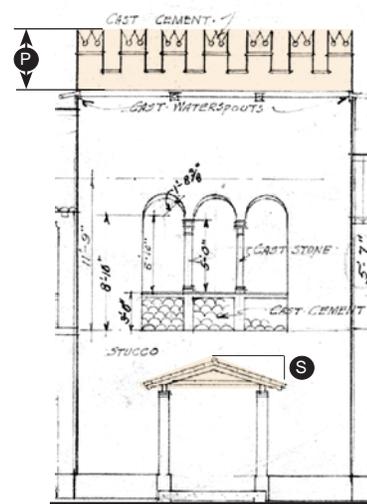
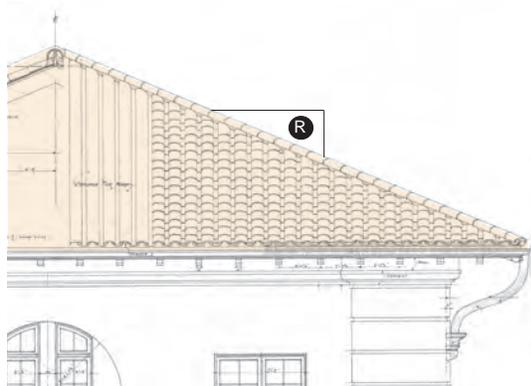
Arcades and Loggias may occur forward of the setback, and may encroach within the sidewalk upon City approval.

Habitable Space, walkways and/or Terraces above Arcades and Loggias may occur forward of the setback upon City approval.

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-16 - Roofs

Roofs are an important character-defining feature, marking the moment where the building meets the sky. Roof shapes shall be simple and shall relate to the Massing of the building. Roof shapes shall be Gable, Hip, or Parapet, in keeping with the Mediterranean Architectural precedents. Shed roofs may be used sparingly. The scale and slope of the Roof and the elements of the Roof (Eave overhang, bracket size, Parapet detailing) shall relate to the height of the Building and the visibility of the Roof from the sidewalk.

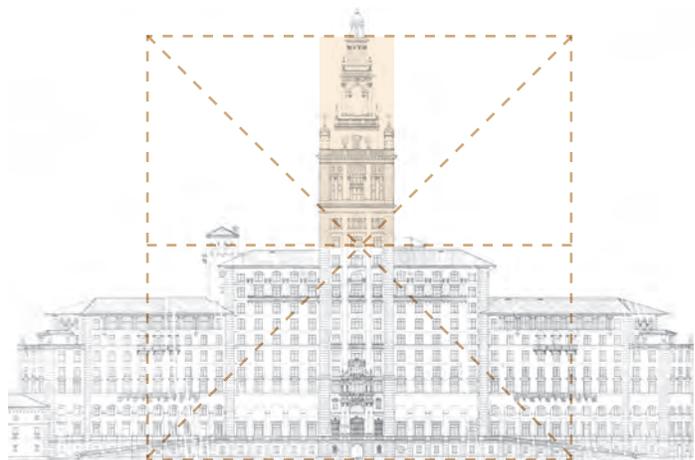
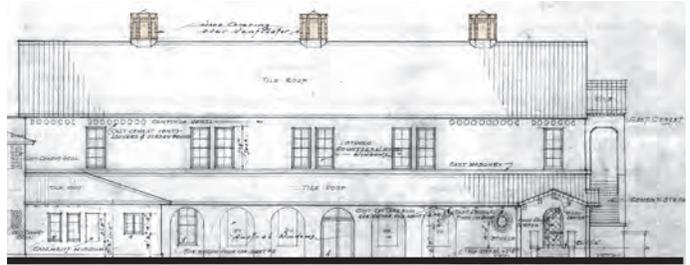


Sloped Roofs, Table 5.16A		
Main Building Roof Slope	5:12 Slope min	R
Arcade, Loggia, Porch, Stoop Slope	2:12 Slope min	S
Roofs shall be symmetrically sloped where visible from streets and public spaces.		
Roof materials on pitched roofs shall be terra-cotta color barrel tile, of clay, cement, or concrete material.		

Parapets, Table 5.16B		
Parapet Height	3' 6" min	P
Parapet Wall Thickness	8" min	
Parapets may have decorative detailing with an irregular silhouette, may have Classical detailing with an applied Cornice Line, or may be a simple extension of the wall.		
Parapets shall be designed with visible means of water runoff, and these functions shall be incorporated as decorative elements.		

Section D-17 - Rooftop Architectural Elements

Rooftop Architectural Elements are non-air conditioned features located above the primary mass of the building. Rooftop Architectural Elements are excluded from the Building Height calculation. Rooftop Architectural Elements shall relate to the overall proportion and design of the building, and shall be used to emphasize Building Massing. The scale of the Rooftop Architectural Element shall relate to its Height on the Building and its visibility from the Sidewalk level.



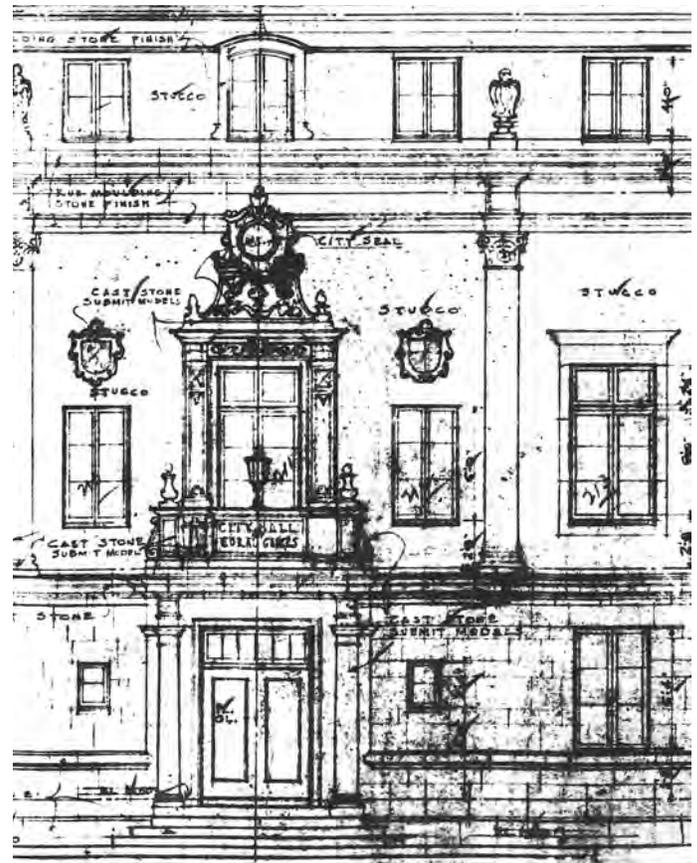
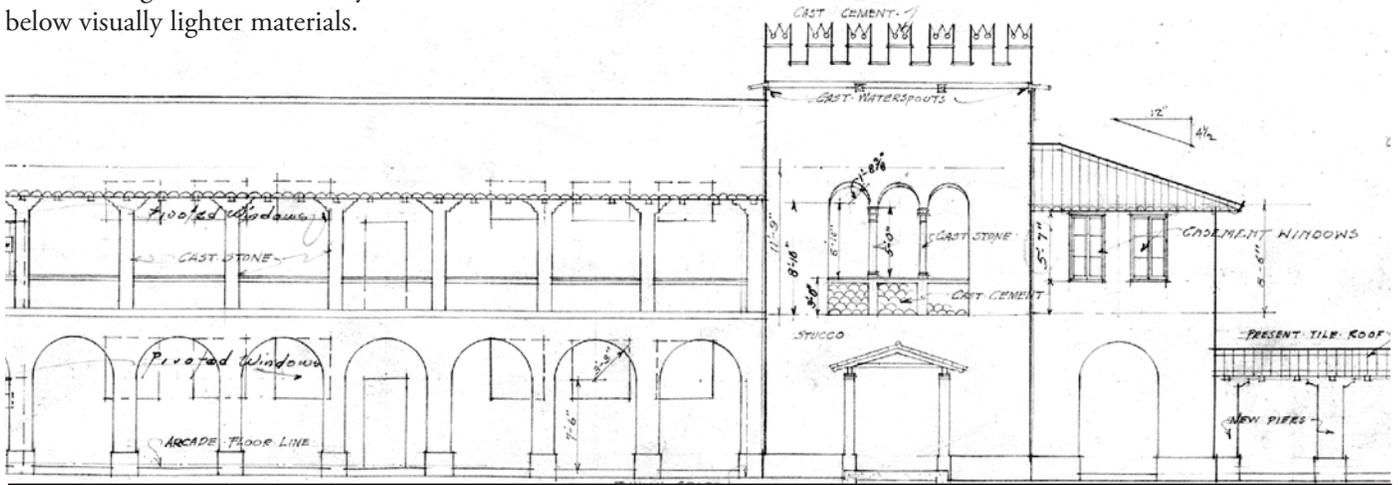
Rooftop Architectural Elements, Table 5.17	
Elements Excluded From Building Height Calculation	Lanterns, Cupolas, Parapets, Chimneys, Towers, Rooftop Loggias, Belvederes, Screened Mechanical Areas
Roofing Materials	Terracotta-color Barrel Tile or Copper

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-18 - Materials and Color

All exterior walls of all buildings shall exceed the requirements of Section 5-606, "Exterior Wall - Material and Color" and shall incorporate superior quality materials designed to be compatible with the Mediterranean Architectural examples. Building wall materials on each facade shall be designed so that visually heavier materials are below visually lighter materials.

Colors shall derive from traditional colors utilized on the Coral Gables Mediterranean Architecture Design examples listed in Section 5-605 of the Zoning Code, or as pre in the Board of Architects Best Practices Manual.



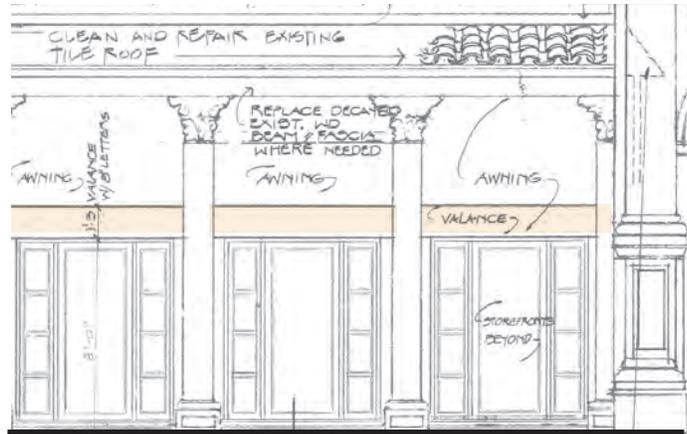
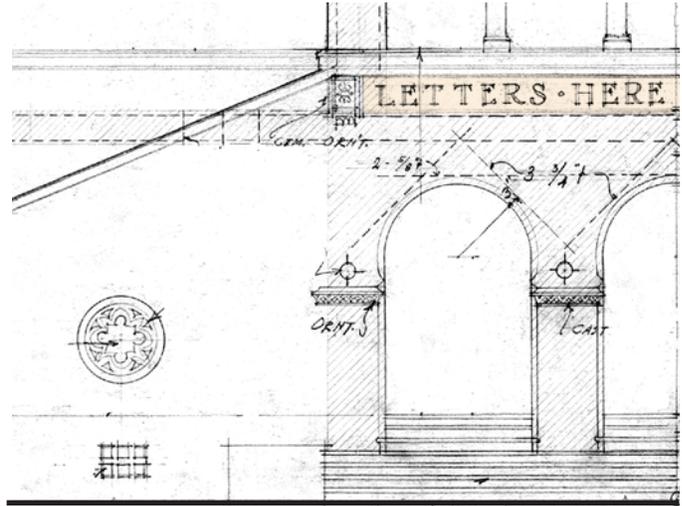
Materials, Table 5.21	
Stucco Finish over CMU	Smooth or hand trowelled in texture and painted.
Masonry - Load-bearing or Veneer	Permitted Masonry: Brick, coral rock, keystone, granite, marble, travertine, limestone, manufactured or cultured stone, cast stone, decorative CMU, or products of similar quality of manufacture.
Masonry Veneer depth	4" min
Porcelain - Decorative Tile or Enamel Panels	
Prohibited Materials	Sprayed-on stucco finishes, stucco panels, Exterior Insulation Finishing Systems (E.I.F.S.) similar to Dryvit, cementitious siding, metal panels, and glass block.

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-19 - Shopfronts and Signage

Shopfronts are a mandatory Frontage on particular streets and public spaces. In a mixed-use building, the Ground Floor Shopfront shall be distinguished from the rest of the building, placing emphasis on the display windows. At least 60 percent of the ground floor Shopfront shall be glass.

Signs shall enhance the Mediterranean character of the building, and shall be designed as part of a uniform Signage Plan approved by the City.

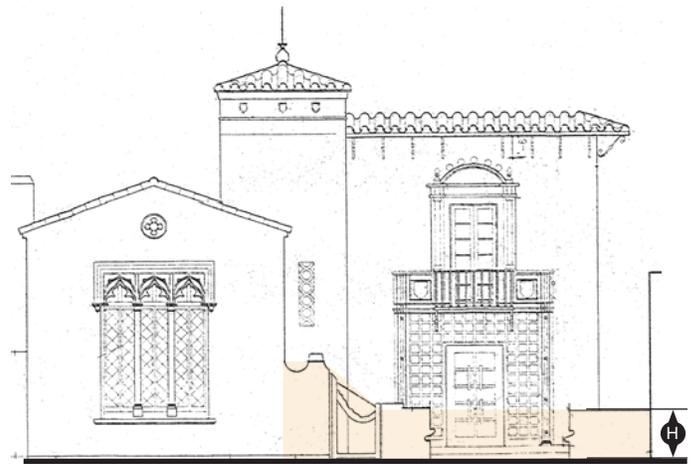
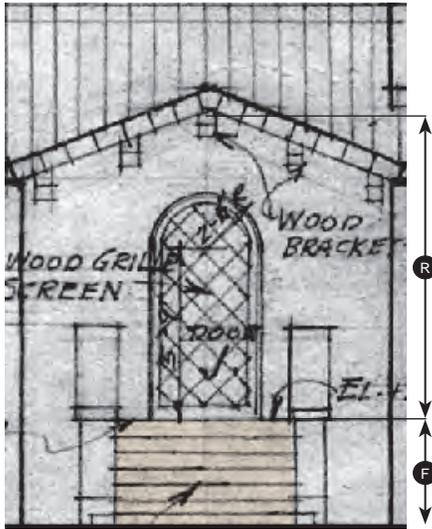
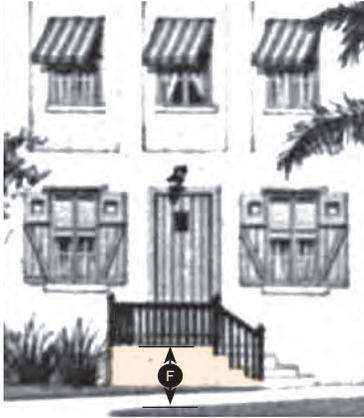


Shopfronts, Table 5.18	
Shopfront Ratio of Opening to Wall	2/3 min
Shopfront Windowsill Height above Ground Line	18" min 24" max S
Shopfront Windows	Clear Glass W (88% light transmission)
Kickplate shall be of durable material (wood, masonry, stone)	K
Permanent, fixed security grates or grilles in front of windows are prohibited.	
The Expression Line shall be placed above the Sign Panel and provide a strong definition to the top of the Shopfront.	

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-20 - Porches, Stoops and Garden Walls

Porches, Stoops, and Garden Walls are recommended Frontages for small apartment buildings and townhouses. These Frontages shall be designed with the proportions, materials, and architectural style of the main building, and shall be Mediterranean in character.



Porches and Stoops, Table 5.19A

Porch Depth	8' min	
Stoop Depth	3' min	
Roof Underside Clearance	8' min	(R)
Finished Floor Height	18" min above sidewalk	(F)

Porches and Stoops may occur forward of the setback +++but shall not cross into public right-of-way.

Porches and Stoops shall be covered, either with a roof, or area inset into the main body of the building.

Stoop stairs may run to the front or to the side.

Railings shall be compatible with other trim elements, such as door/window frames.

Garden Walls, Table 5.19B

Garden Wall Height	2' min 4' max	(H)
Interior/Rear Garden Wall	8' max	
Materials	Constructed of Masonry; Stucco finish	

Where Garden Walls and Fences occur along street frontages, they shall be located parallel to adjacent sidewalks, and typically within 2 feet of the property line.

Garden Walls may also act as low retaining walls along a property's edge.

APPENDIX D - CORAL GABLES MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STANDARDS

Section D-21 - Further Reading

The following list of reference books is recommended as supplemental information for Appendix D. Mediterranean architecture is dependant on historical precedents to guide and inspire designers. Wisdom and guidance are found in these precedents and references.

Alberti, Leon Battista. On the Art of Building in Ten Books.

Cook, S.F. "Jerry" and Skinner, Tina. Architectural Details: Spain and the Mediterranean. Atglen: Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 2005.

Cusato, Marianne. Get Your House Right. New York: Sterling Publishing Co, 2007

Gromort, Georges. The Elements of Classical Architecture. New York: W.W. Norton, 2001

Les Concours Publics d' Architecture. V.1 - V.15. Paris, 1898

Robinson, John Beverley. Architectural Composition. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1908

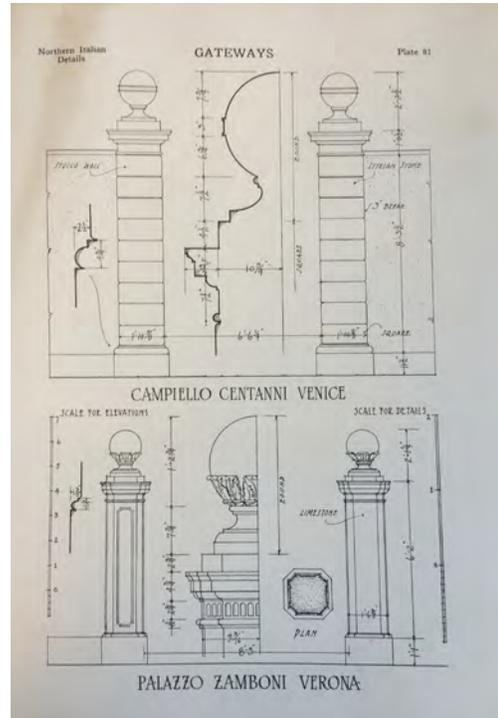
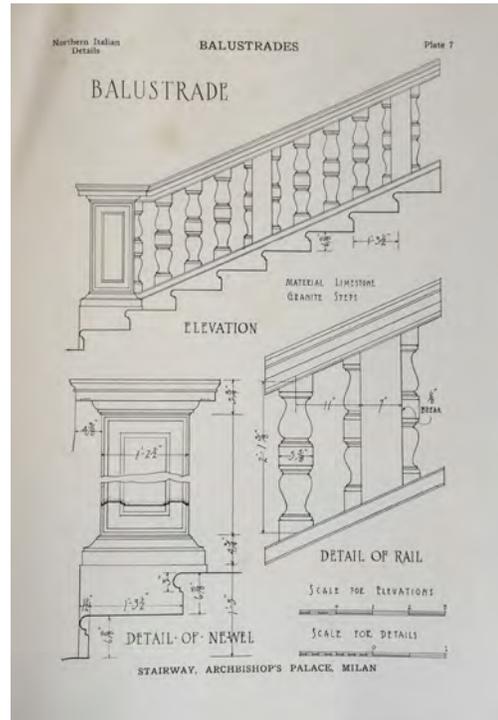
Smith, Thomas Gordon. Vitruvius on Architecture. New York: The Monacelli Press, 2003

Snyder, Frank M. Building Details. New York: WW Norton, 2008

Stratton, Arthur. Elements of Form & Design in Classic Architecture. London: BT Batsford Limited, 1925

Vignola, Giacomo Barozzi. Canon of the Five Orders of Architecture. New York: Acanthus Press, 1999

Vitruvius Pollio, Marcus. Ten Books on Architecture.



Measured drawings from *Northern Italian Details*, 1922 as listed in Section D-22: Coral Gables Architectural Bibliography.

Section D-22 - Coral Gables Architectural Bibliography

Books played an important role in bringing George Merrick's dream of a Mediterranean city to fruition. In the 1920s, most architects and designers relied on a well-stocked library of architectural books to inspire and implement beautiful thematic designs. Coral Gables' leading architects, including Phineas Paist and Walter De Garmo, had an extensive collection of books on Spanish and Italian architecture that were heavily illustrated with photographs and measured drawings. At the time, photographs of "lesser-known" villages and farm houses were in vogue, and for the first time, American architects were exposed to these vernacular, exotic building types. There were also many books on architectural details that were published, which provided measured elevation, section, and plan drawings of doors, balconies, fountains, columns, and arches, which aided American architects in implementing authentic architecture that evoked the same feeling as more antique examples in Europe.

Some examples of the books that were used to design the original landmark public building, plazas, and houses in Coral Gables are provided in this bibliography. These books are still available for the use of architects today, and can be an invaluable tool for architects to implement authentic Mediterranean design in modern times.

Lesser Known Architecture of Spain

Francis Rowland Yerbury, Ernest Benn Ltd., London, William Helburn, Inc., New York, 1925 (Library of Walter C. DeGarmo, and R. A. Taylor)

Spanish Farm Houses and Minor Public Buildings, Winsor Soule, Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York, 1924

Architecture and Applied Arts in Old Spain, August L. Mayer, PH. D., New York, Brentanos, 1920

The Renaissance Architecture of Central and Northern Spain: A Collection of Photographs and Measured Drawings, Austin Whittlesey, Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York, 1920. (Library of Harold D. Steward, Architect)

Masterpieces of Spanish Architecture, Romanesque and allied styles; one hundred plates from Monumentos arquitectonicos de Espana, John Vredenburg Van Pelt, Library of Architectural Documents, Volume IV, New York, The Pencil Points Press, Inc., 1925

Northern Italian Details, Thomas and Fallon, New York, Scientific Book Corporation, 1916, 1922, 1928

Ornamental Details of the Italian Renaissance Blakeslee, Arthur, Architectural Book Publishing Co., New York, [c.1920]

Arte y Decoracion en Espana, Tomo I-VII, Casellas Moncanut Hnos, Editors, Barcelona, 1917-1924

La Renaissance en Italie, L'Architecture et la Decoration, Premiere Renaissance Guido Biagi, Editions Albert Morance, Paris, Ch. Eggimann, 1913 (Library of Walter C. DeGarmo, Architect)

Farmhouses and small provincial buildings in southern Italy

Hooker, Marian Osgood, 1875 - New York, Architectural book publishing co., inc., P. Wenzel and M. Krakow [c.1925]

Smaller Italian villas & farmhouses

Lowell, Guy, 1870-1927, New York, Architectural book publishing co., inc., P. Wenzel and M. Krakow [c.1916]

Old World Inspiration for American Architecture, Richard S. Requa, A.I.A., The Monolith Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles, CA, 1929 (Library of Harold D. Steward, Architect)