

Craftsman Bungalow Style Guide

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ALABAMA



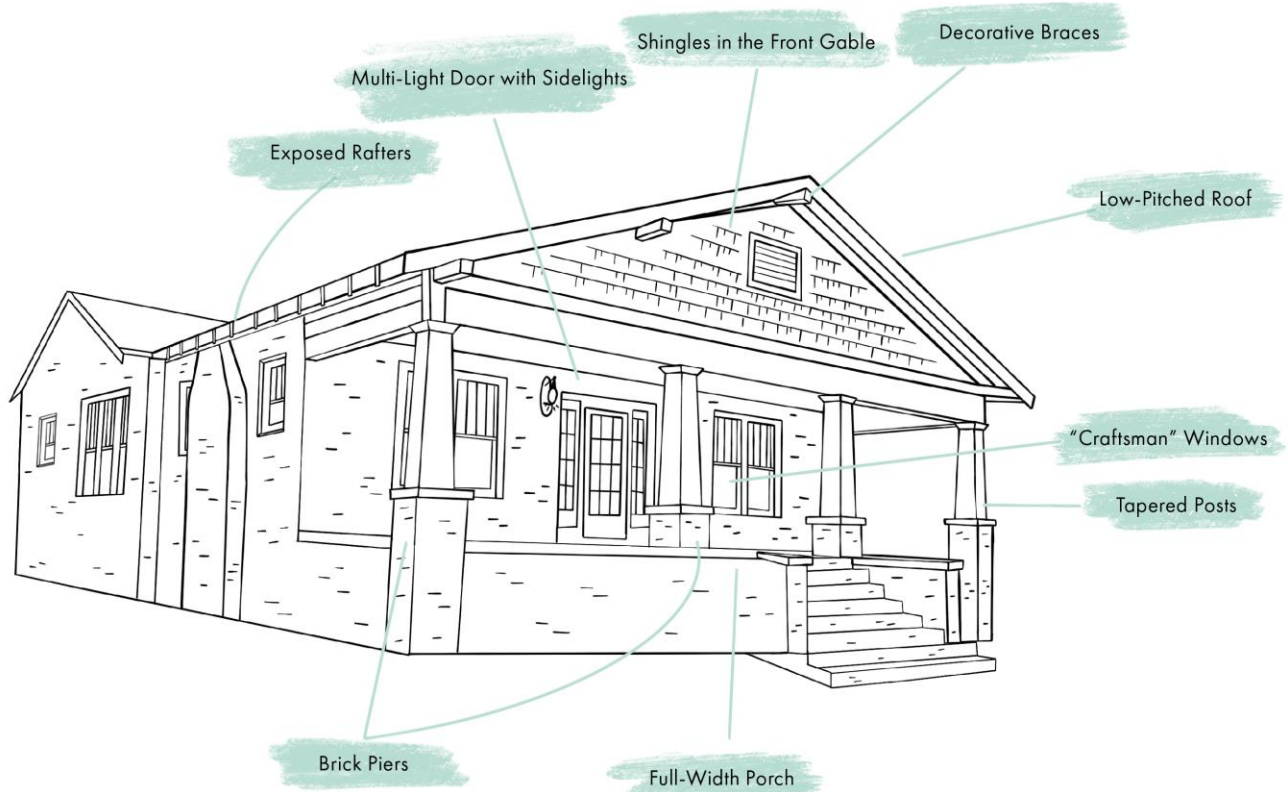
Craftsman Bungalow (1905-1930s)

As seen in Walnut Street, Wood Avenue, Cherry Street, Sannoner, Seminary-O'Neal, McFarland Heights, College Place, and Locust Street historic districts.

Summary of Characteristics

The bungalow form developed out of the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Californian architects and brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene are credited with the popularization of the Craftsman style in the U.S. and for development of the Craftsman-type bungalow in the first decade of the twentieth century. Bungalows are typically one or one-and-a-half stories high and can be frame or made of brick or stone (stucco covered to a lesser extent). Use of locally available or natural materials was a tenet of the Craftsman movement, and decorations such as shingles and decorative half-timbering are possible.

Though the bungalow is most readily identified with the Craftsman style, other styles were applied to bungalows, including Neoclassical and Colonial Revival elements. Still, for the purposes of this guide, those will be considered subtypes of this form and focus will be on Craftsman characteristics.





Low-pitched or hipped roofs

Roofs can be low-pitched gabled or hipped, as in the example above, with wide unenclosed overhanging eaves. Some roofs may have clipped gables, as seen in the example to the left. Dormers are common on bungalows and may have gabled, hipped, or shed roof.



Exposed elements

Roof rafters or decorative (false) roof **rafter tails** are often exposed, and decorative beams or **braces** are often seen in the eaves.



Decorative braces

Rafter tails



Battered (tapered) post

Brick pier

Dormer window



Porches

Bungalows frequently feature prominent full or partial-width porches with gabled, hipped, or shed roofs supported by heavy brick or stone **piers** and **battered (tapered) posts**. Posts and piers may extend to ground level rather than stopping at the porch floor.



Full width porch with a low-pitched roof and shed roof dormer

Doors and windows

Windows are typically double-hung wood windows with multi-pane (commonly three panes) over one large pane on the lower sash and are often grouped. A narrow window on either side of a wider center window is common, fixed single pane or casement windows are possible in dormers. Doors are often multi-light and made of wood. **Dormer windows** are sometimes fixed, meaning they are inoperable and do not open.



Other styles

Neoclassical – identified by the presence of Classical columns as porch supports and other possible details, such as an elaborate door surround.

Colonial Revival – identified by the presence of details such as dentil molding; door surrounds with decorative crowns and pilasters; multi-light windows with six, nine, or twelve-panes in a sash; and simple square or round porch columns.