

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

Craftsman Style

Another prevalent architectural movement in Glendale is the Craftsman style. Popular from 1900 to 1925, the majority of Craftsman houses in Glendale date from the 1910s to the mid-1920s. This style was influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and emphasized handcrafted products over machine-made details in reaction to the profusion of the mass-manufactured ornamentation of the Victorian styles. The movement embodied every aspect of residential design from furniture, to the bucolic setting of one's yard, to the art pottery and the wallpaper that decorated house interiors. Popular literature, examples of which include, *The Craftsman*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Bungalow Magazine*, and *House Beautiful*, distributed the movement's ideals to the middle class. The Craftsman style had broad boundaries that were further defined by regional tastes and interests. Craftsman-style design was popular nationwide, but flourished in California, because the mild climate allowed for an integration of interior and exterior spaces, as exemplified by large porches and balconies. In California, the Craftsman style often incorporated varying influences, including California's Mission tradition, Shingle style, as well as Middle Eastern and Asian influences.

The style is often associated with and applied to bungalows-low one-story houses with large front porches. However, ornamentation in other styles, such as Queen Anne and Classical Revival, has often been applied to the bungalow house form. The California version of a bungalow was usually a one-story detached house. However, variations on this norm included bungalow courts (several houses around a courtyard) and houses with an inhabitable attic. Consistent plan features include the entrance directly into the living room with no parlor and a large kitchen. Many had sleeping porches, breakfast nooks, and inglenooks (fireplace seats). Bungalows were usually constructed on small- to medium-sized lots. Many two-story houses were designed with Craftsman features, such as the large front porch, natural materials, and interior plan. Other character-defining features of the style include: low profiles, horizontal massing, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and purlins, massive piers, porches that connect interior and exterior rooms, gabled roofs, dormers, and solid balustrades. The majority of Craftsman-style residences in Glendale were originally wood frame with wood clapboard or shingle siding with the exception of the Stone House district where stone walls were predominant.



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Siding & Exterior Finishes

character - defining features

- Wood clapboard siding is most common in Glendale
- Shingle siding, often used in combination with clapboard, on gables
- Stone exterior walls in Glendale's Stone House district
- Stone or brick foundation

design guidelines

- Wood clapboard or shingles should be preserved and maintained.
- Wood elements should maintain a protective finish of paint or stain.
- Brick and stone walls and foundations should be preserved and typically should remain unpainted.
- Repairs to exterior surfaces should be of like materials and should match the original in profile, shape, texture, color, and finish.
- Original exterior surface finishes should not be covered with synthetic materials, such as aluminum or synthetic brick or stone veneer.
- Stucco is not appropriate.
- Removal of non-original, inappropriate stucco is encouraged, when feasible.



Above: Wood shingles and clapboard siding is most common on Glendale's Craftsman houses.

Below: This Craftsman has clapboard siding below the gable.



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Above: The low-pitch gabled roof defines the Craftsman style.

Below: Large dormers often have low-pitched gables similar to the main gable of the house.



Roofs

character - defining features

- Low-pitched, front or side gable roofs are most common
- Prominent front-facing gables, often pairing roof of porch and main gable
- Wide, unenclosed overhanging eaves, usually open with exposed rafter tails
- Decorative beams or braces under gables
- Gabled dormers common on hipped or side-gable examples
- Orientalist roof forms, with flared eaves, on some examples

design guidelines

- The historic roof form should be preserved.
- The historic eave depth and configuration should also be preserved.
- Exposed rafter tails or decorative beams and braces should not be removed or boxed in.
- Dormers should be preserved and maintained.
- Replacement roof materials, when necessary, should convey a scale and texture similar to those used originally, typically wood shingle.

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Porches

character - defining features

- Partial or full-width one-story porch
- Gabled roof on projecting porch is most common
- Square or battered piers
- Open or solid balustrade

design guidelines

- Preserve historic porches in place.
- Restoration of historic porches that have been previously filled in is encouraged.
- Preserve the roof form of a historic porch, whether gabled or hipped.
- Maintain the proportionality of the porch with the main house.
- Preserve decorative details, such as square or battered piers, that help to define a historic porch.
- Missing or deteriorated elements should be replaced to match the original elements, if possible.
- Original exterior surface finishes should not be covered with synthetic materials, such as aluminum or synthetic brick or stone veneer.
- Porches generally should not be enclosed with doors or walls or other opaque materials.
- Additional porch elements, such as rails or decorative woodwork, should not be added if they did not exist historically.
- Wrought iron porch supports are inappropriate replacements.



Above: The porch is often a major component of the front of a Craftsman house. Square or battered piers are typically used as porch supports.

Below: Often the gable end of the porch has the same roofline and materials as the gable of the main house.



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Above: Windows often have vertically oriented mullions with a cross muntin occurring only at the top of the window.

Below: Notice the wood paneling and top lifes on this door.



Windows & Doors

character - defining features

- Windows generally have wood frames and are recessed
- Windows are typically fixed or double-hung sash and often have stylized muntin and mullion patterns, particularly on upper sash
- Windows may be arranged singly, in pairs, or in horizontal rows
- Doors are generally wide and typically heavy wood with a stained finish
- Doors may include partial glazing and may be flanked by sidelights
- Most windows and door openings have a wooden surround that is typically a simple wide, flat board

design guidelines

- The arrangement, size, and proportions of historic openings should be maintained. Windows should be repaired rather than replaced, whenever possible.
- Windows and doors should maintain a protective finish of paint or stain. It is preferable to maintain a stained, rather than painted, finish on doors that were stained historically.
- Window replacements, when necessary, should be double-hung sash and should match the profile of the original windows as closely as possible.
- Additional care should be given to the retention and preservation of stylized sash and doors that characterize the style.
- Vinyl or aluminum windows are not appropriate replacements.
- Contemporary, mass-produced doors with ornate, Victorian-style glazing are inappropriate replacements.
- New window openings should maintain the rhythm of horizontal groupings that exists historically
- New window and door openings should be treated with a surround similar to the original openings.

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Architectural Details

character - defining features

- False half-timbering sometimes used
- Decorative attic vents in gable peaks
- Central porticos with classical columns on late examples influenced by Colonial Revival style
- Chimneys are generally finished stone or brick. Clinker brick appears in some examples.

design guidelines

- Original architectural details, such as half-timbering, flared eaves, or columns, should be preserved and maintained. Other architectural detail is related to structural elements and is noted under a separate heading.
- Original architectural details should not be covered with stucco, vinyl siding, stone, veneers, or other materials.
- Chimneys should be braced rather than removed for seismic concerns.
- Chimney repairs, when necessary, should replicate both the historic bonding and tooling patterns as well as any decorative elements.



Above: This dormer has simple attic grilles and roof brackets that provide visual interest to the house.

Below: The battered piers and the stone base of this Craftsman provide rich architectural details to this house.



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Above: Some Craftsman houses have two stories.

Below: This Craftsman house is only one story. Additions to Craftsman houses are generally best if they are also of one story to the rear of the house.



Massing & Additions

character - defining features

- Simple square or rectangular plan in most single-family homes
- Horizontal massing emphasized by broad, low roof plane
- One, one-and-one-half, or two stories in height
- Composition may be symmetrical or asymmetrical

design guidelines

- Additions should be located at the rear of the building and away from the main façade in order to minimize their visibility from the public right-of-way. Additions should be compatible in size and scale with the original structure, although subordinate in massing. Additions should maintain the horizontality of the massing.
- Second story additions to one-story Craftsman houses are discouraged if there is a strong pattern of only single-story development nearby. If a second story addition is proposed, careful thought should be given to its placement, design, details, massing and proportions. If the addition would be taller than the main building, it should be situated so as not to detract from the primary character-defining facades. The original one-story massing should remain a fully-articulated element of the façade.
- Additions should use similar finish materials as the original structure, such as wooden clapboard or shingles. Additions should not use the following exterior finish materials: aluminum or vinyl siding, plywood, rough-finish stucco, imitation stone or brick, wooden lap or board siding.
- Additional roofing forms and materials should echo those of the original structure. Low-pitched gable roofs are appropriate but should remain subordinate to the front-facing gables of the main façade. Composition shingle is typically the best roofing material. Pattern should be considered to suit the original roof.
- Rooftop dormer additions may be appropriate, provided that the addition maintains the similar roof form and slope and minimize damage to the original roofline and form or is located to the rear of the structure.
- Additions should use similar fenestration patterns, generally fixed or double-hung sash arranged in horizontal groupings. Generally, windows need not precisely match the originals. For example, a simple one-over-one sash is usually appropriate.

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Multi-Family Craftsman Buildings

character - defining features

- Duplexes and fourplexes typically mimic the appearance of single-family residences. Duplexes are typically one-story structures; fourplexes are generally two stories. These structures generally have a symmetrical façade.
- Bungalow courts are also typical in the Craftsman style. On a courtyard property, the facades of most (and probably all) of the structures in the complex are generally visible from the public right-of-way or the semi-public courtyard area.

design guidelines for additions

- Adhere to the guidelines for additions in the single-family residence section, with regard to additions to the original structure(s) that are visible from the public right-of-way.