

## Bungalow—1900 Through 1940



Although the bungalow is more of a type of home than a style, it is included in this list to address the smaller homes built from the late 1900s through 1940. The bungalow type of home was adapted to many architectural styles, but clear differences still remained. For example, a Craftsman home, such as the Gamble House in Pasadena, is far different from the many Craftsman Bungalows built in Southern California. The bungalow started in California in the early 1910s, primarily as an outgrowth of the Craftsman style. Bungalows are informal, simple houses, designed to address the need for more

affordable housing. Bungalow floor plans are informal, with open spaces. Although there are many larger, two story bungalows, most bungalows were typically one story. The bungalow became the first style of home to be built on a mass scale by contractor-builders. Tracts of these semi-custom homes were built on a speculative basis by developers, thus setting the foundation for tract home development that occurred after World War II. As a result, the Bungalow is the most common historic home type in Ontario, such as the Craftsman Bungalow pictured above.

As time passed, variations of the Bungalow developed, based upon many different architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival, Victorian, and Mediterranean Revival. In California, a unique variation of the Bungalow was created. Called the California Bungalow, this style was a cross between the Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival styles. Ontario has many examples of all of these Bungalow variations.

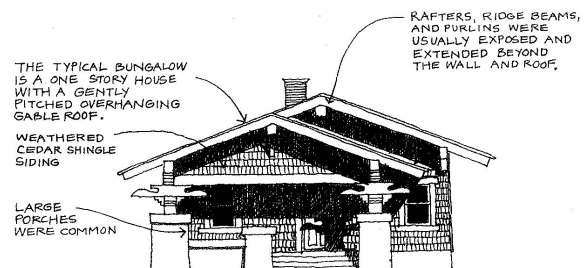
Regardless of the underlying style, Bungalows have many common features and design elements. Many, but not all, of the Bungalow variations are included in the List of Architectural Styles approved by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

### *Common Features*

- Open floor plan
- Large front porches
- Front stoop
- Low pitched roofs

### *Windows*

Windows were typically either single or double-hung, or casement styles, with wood frames. Sliding windows were not used. Bungalows had many windows to let in natural light, which were commonly grouped in sets of two or three. Front windows were typically large in size.



*Typical Bungalow Architectural Features*

### *Doors*

Front doors were typically large and decorative, based upon the style of architecture.

### *Colors*

Based up on the basic architectural style of Bungalow.

### *Variations*

Follows, are some of the most common variations of bungalows:

- Craftsman Bungalow (1905 through 1940). Based upon the Craftsman style home, and most notably the work of Greene and Greene Architects. This is the most common Bungalow style constructed in the City, and was dominant from the early 1910s through the mid 1920s. See Craftsman style for common features and details.
- Colonial Revival Bungalow (1905 through 1940). Based upon the Colonial Revival style of architecture, these homes were built starting in the late 1910s, and became more prevalent as the revival styles became popular in the 1920's. See Colonial Revival style for common features and details.
- Victorian Bungalow (1900 through 1920). Based upon the Queen Anne style predominant in the late 1800s, these homes were built in the early 1910s and were not as popular as the other Bungalow styles.
- California Bungalow (1920 through 1940). As a mix of the Craftsman and Mediterranean Bungalows, these homes were built in the early to mid 1920s as the popularity of the Craftsman style was dying and the Period Revival styles was rising.
- Mediterranean Bungalow (1920 through 1940). Based upon the Mediterranean Revival style, these homes were built in the mid 1920s through the 1930s, and are the second most common Bungalow style constructed in the City.
- Vernacular Bungalow (1900 through 1940). This variation of Bungalow is absent of architectural details that would categorize it in any particular style.

