

**Craftsman—1895 through 1920s**

The Craftsman Style was evolved from the Arts and Craft movement that originated in England in the late 1800s. The Craftsman variation of the bungalow is the dominant home style in Ontario’s historic neighborhoods. There are several excellent examples of the Craftsman style in Ontario, such as the Latimer House shown left, along with an abundance of Craftsman Bungalows. The Craftsman style flourished in Southern California, with some of the best examples of the style in located in local neighborhoods. Cities such as Monrovia, Pasadena, Pomona, and Riverside have entire

neighborhoods of Craftsman style homes and Craftsman Bungalows. The most famous Craftsman style architects were Charles and Henry Greene, better known as Greene and Greene Architects. The best collection of their work is in several neighborhoods in Pasadena, including the Gamble House, shown below.

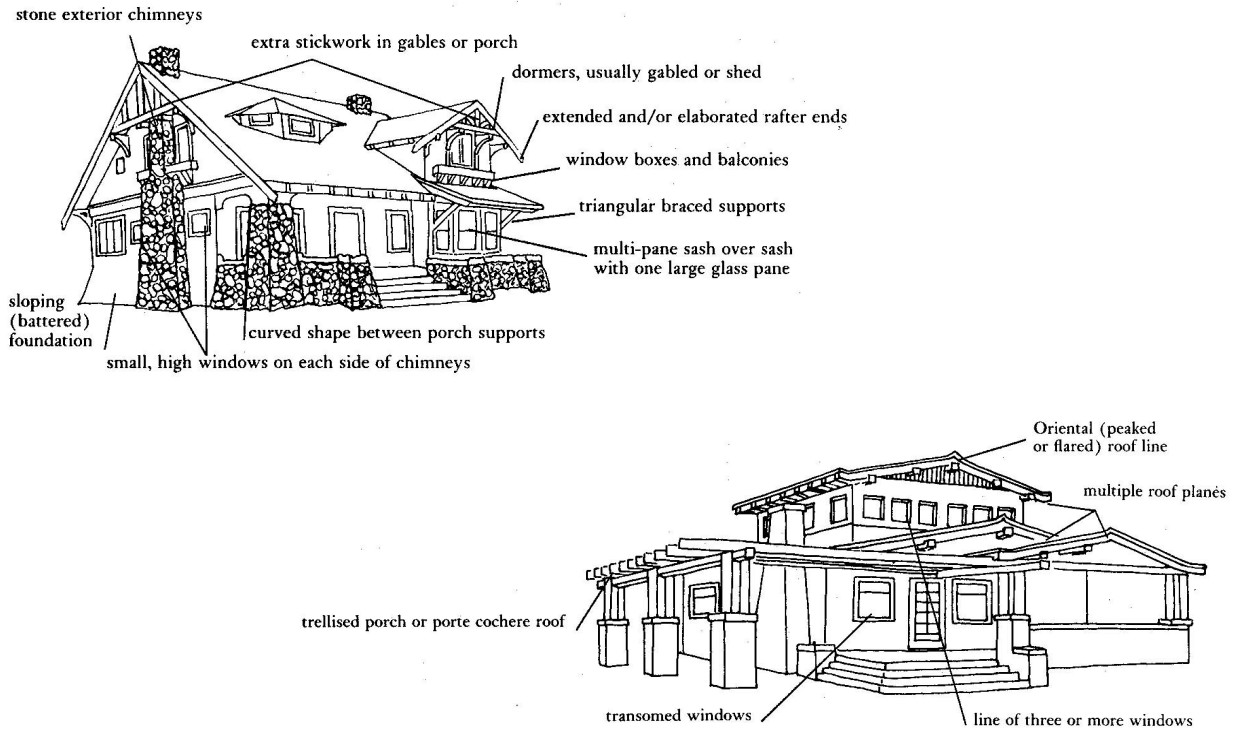
The Craftsman style developed as a contradiction to the Victorian era that preceded it. It was the first style that emphasized natural materials and functionality. The details were simple, contradicting the gingerbread of the Victorian home. The wood was stained, instead of painted, and the homes featured built in cabinets, buffets, and benches. The moldings and other trim work was simple shapes, which could create complex designs. Tile fireplaces were also used.

***Common Features***

- Exposed rafters
- Low-pitched gable roofs or variations of the gable roof, such as the cross gable
- Wood siding or shingles for exterior walls
- Large porches
- Rock foundations and bases
- River rock or brick columns
- Exposed wood beams and posts on porch structure
- Simple and large exposed attic vents
- Rock or brick chimneys



*Typical Craftsman Architectural Features*



*Windows*

Windows were typically individual casement, double or single-hung wood frame windows. Stained glass windows were also used to accent an interior or exterior feature.

*Doors*

Doors were typically simple, and could include stained or beveled glass panels. Glass sidelights, with either stained or beveled glass to match front door, were also used on larger homes.

*Colors*

Homes were typically painted in color schemes consisting of 3 to 5 colors. Base colors were typically dark earth tones, usually browns or greens. Trim colors were typically in contrast to the base color. Darker homes used lighter colored earth tones, such as beiges and tans, with lighter homes using darker trim colors. Window frames and end rafters would typically be painted a third accent color, closer in shade to the base color. Exposed roof and porch beams would typically be painted dark brown. One alternative to the color scheme would be mixing color palettes, for example, a maroon base, an olive green trim, and a dark brown window frame.