



*City of Anaheim*

# Architectural Style Guide: Craftsman

*Prepared for*

City of Anaheim Planning and Building Department  
Anaheim, CA

*Prepared by*

Architectural Resources Group

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# Craftsman

## Chapter Overview

This Architectural Style Guide is a reference tool for owners and managers of historic Craftsman buildings. You can use this document to identify the features and materials that define your building’s historic character. In cases where you wish to make changes to your building, this guide will help you determine compatible features and materials. This guide supplements the Citywide Historic Preservation Plan (2010) by providing more detailed information specific to the preservation of Anaheim’s Craftsman properties.

It should be noted that the information described herein is meant to provide general guidance regarding the appropriate treatment of Craftsman buildings. Owners should consult with the City on applicable planning and zoning requirements before making any changes to their historic Craftsman properties.

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## Craftsman

### Historical Background

The Craftsman style (ca. 1905-1930) is largely a California phenomenon that evolved out of the English Arts and Crafts movement at the turn of the 20th century, a time during which Southern California was experiencing tremendous growth in population, expansion of homeownership, and new aesthetic choices. The style was popularized by magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *Architectural Record*, and pattern books, which published plans and even provided pre-cut packages of details and lumber for individual assembly. Craftsman architecture combines Swiss and Japanese elements with the artistic values of the Arts and Crafts movement. The style began to lose popularity in the 1920s with the emergence of Period Revival styles.<sup>1</sup>

The Craftsman style is one of the most common historic architectural styles in Anaheim. The city's Craftsman buildings range from modest one-story "bungalows" to more elaborate two-story houses. Historic multi-family residential Craftsman buildings are rare. Most examples of the style are within the Anaheim Colony Historic District, which represents the original 1857 boundaries of the community. Craftsman houses outside of the Colony are typically simpler in design and historically associated with the city's early agricultural development.



521 Lemon Street

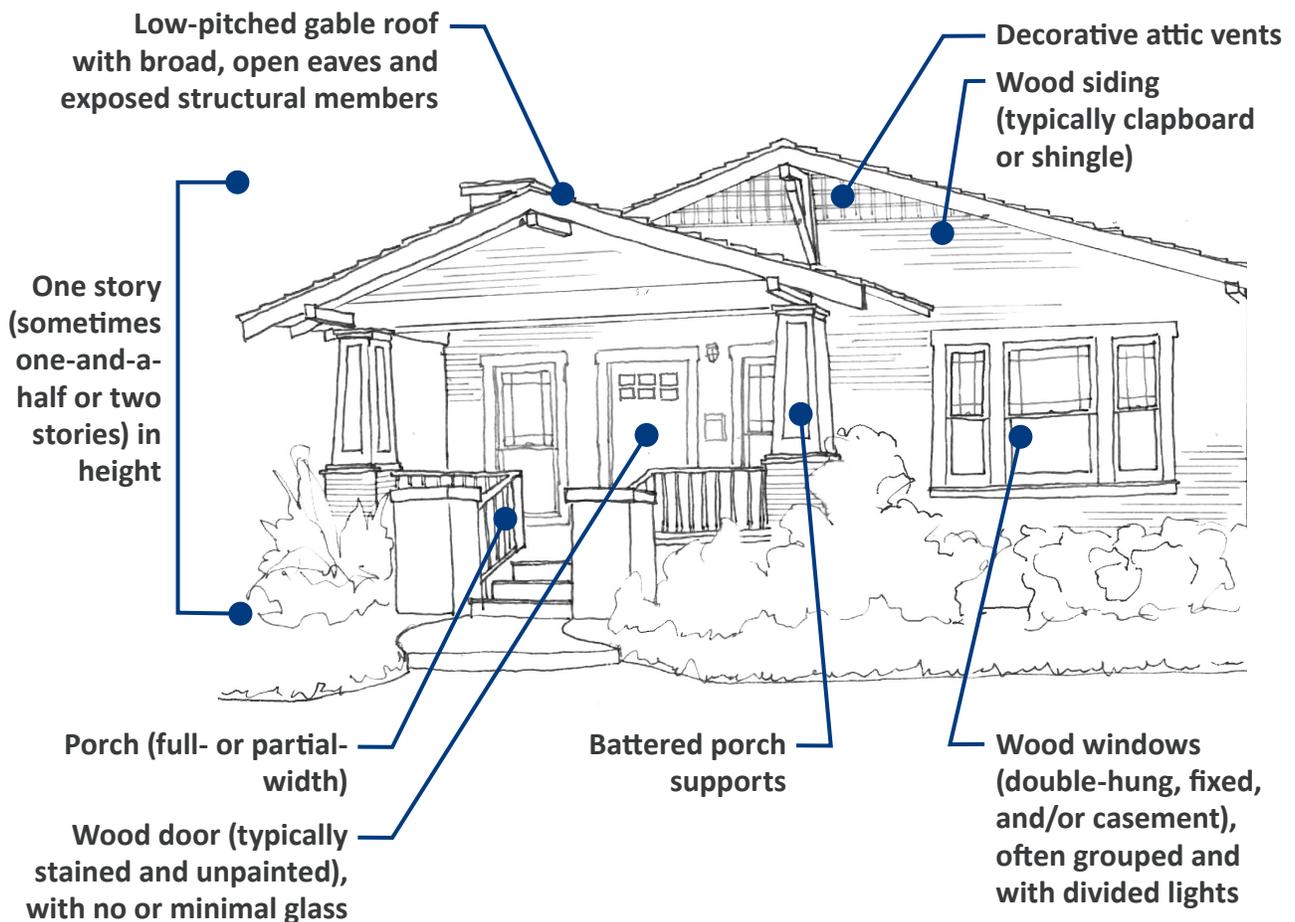
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<sup>1</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 568-578.

# Craftsman

## Character-Defining Features

- One to two stories in height (See Page 3)
- Building forms with horizontal emphasis
- Low-pitched, front- or cross-gable roofs, sometimes side-gable (See Page 5)
- Broad, open eaves, decorative attic vents, and exposed structural members such as rafter tails, purlins, knee braces, and king posts (See Pages 5, 11)
- Wood clapboard or shingle exteriors (See Page 6)
- Broad front entry porches of partial- or full-width, with square or battered (tapered) supports, or columns (See Page 8)
- Extensive use of natural materials (wood, brick, stone) on features like piers, chimneys, retaining walls, and landscape elements (See Pages 6, 7, 8)
- Wide front doors, often stained/ unpainted wood with no or minimal glass (See Page 9)
- Wood windows (double-hung, fixed, and/or casement), often placed in groups (See Page 10)
- Variations of the style include Airplane, Swiss Chalet, and Japanese-influenced (See Page 4)



# Craftsman

## Additional Examples of the Style

### One Story



*Cross-gable roof, partial-width porch*



*Front-gable roof, full-width porch*

### One-and-a-Half Story



*Side-gable roof, full-width porch*



*Side-gable roof, full-width porch*

### Two Story



*Cross-gable roof, partial-width porch*



*Side-gable roof, full-width porch*

# Craftsman Variations

## Airplane



“Pop-up” second story

## Swiss Chalet



Rectangular building forms and front-facing gable roofs

Second-story balconies

Decoratively carved wood elements

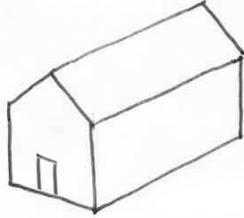
## Japanese-influenced



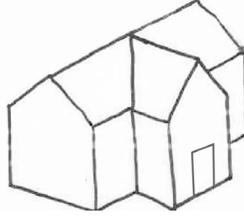
Gable roofs that peak at the top/center and flare at the ends

# Craftsman Roofs

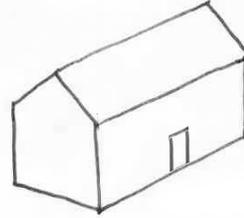
## Common Roof Types



*Front-gable*

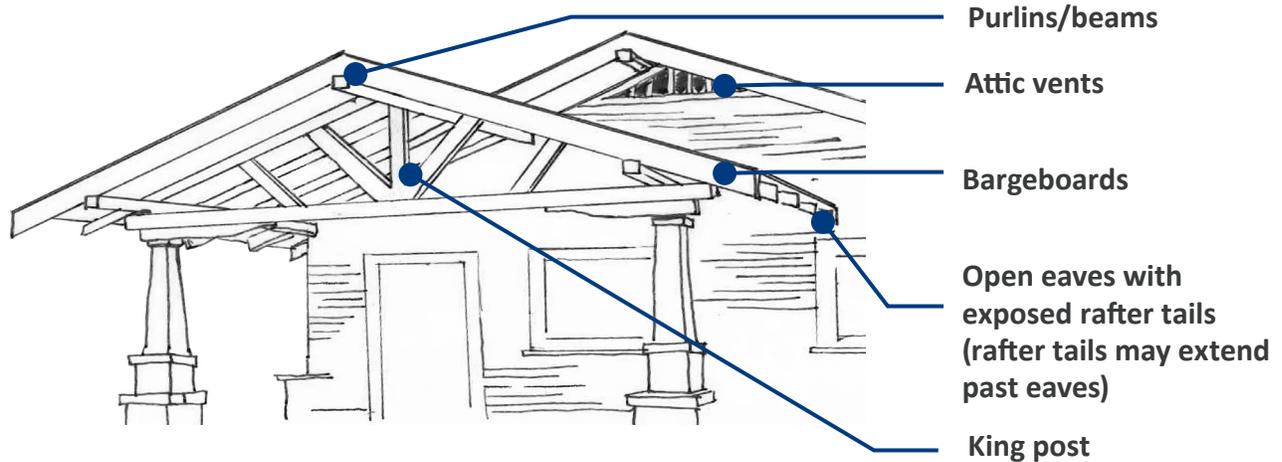


*Cross-gable*



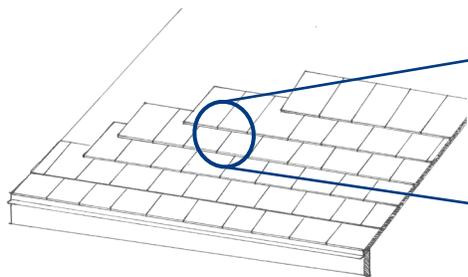
*Side-gable*

## Common Roof Features



## Roof Materials

Craftsman buildings typically had wood shingle roofing. However, asphalt composition shingle roofing is an acceptable replacement material. Roof shingles should overlap and should generally be darker and neutral in color.



*Traditional overlapping wood shingles*



*Asphalt roof shingles*

# Craftsman

## Cladding and Foundations

### Cladding

Wood clapboard and wood shingle siding are the most common types of wall cladding for Craftsman properties. Some of Anaheim’s Craftsman houses have “beaded” wood siding. Stucco cladding is less common.



*Wood clapboard siding*



*Wood clapboard siding*



*“Beaded” wood siding*



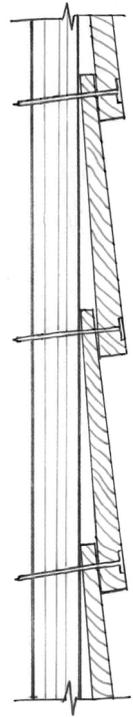
*Wood shingle siding  
(coursed)*



*Wood shingle siding (chisel)*



*Stucco cladding (sand/float  
finish)*



*Wood clapboard  
siding profile  
(dimensions and  
overlap vary)*

### Foundations

The foundation walls of Craftsman buildings are typically exposed and left unpainted.



*Concrete*



*Cast stone  
(molded concrete that  
simulates stone)*



*Natural stone*



*Brick*

# Craftsman

## Chimneys and Dormers

### Chimneys

Craftsman chimneys are typically visible at the exterior and located on the side façade. Brick and stone chimneys are not painted.



*Brick chimney, side façade*



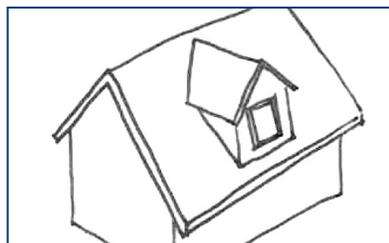
*Stuccoed chimney, side façade*



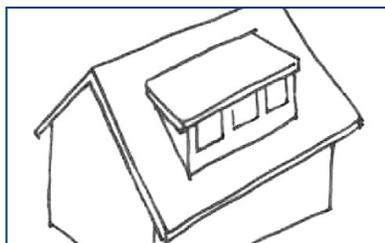
*Cobble stone chimney, side façade*

### Dormers

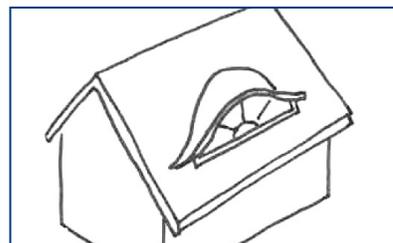
When present, dormers (windows that project vertically from a sloping roof) are often located on the front façade of Craftsman buildings.



*Gable roof dormer*



*Shed roof dormer*



*Eyebrow dormer*



*Gable roof dormer*



*Shed roof dormer*



*Eyebrow dormer*

# Craftsman Porches

## Common Porch Types



*Partial-width porch with no railing*



*Full-width porch with wood railing*



*Full-width porch with low brick wall*



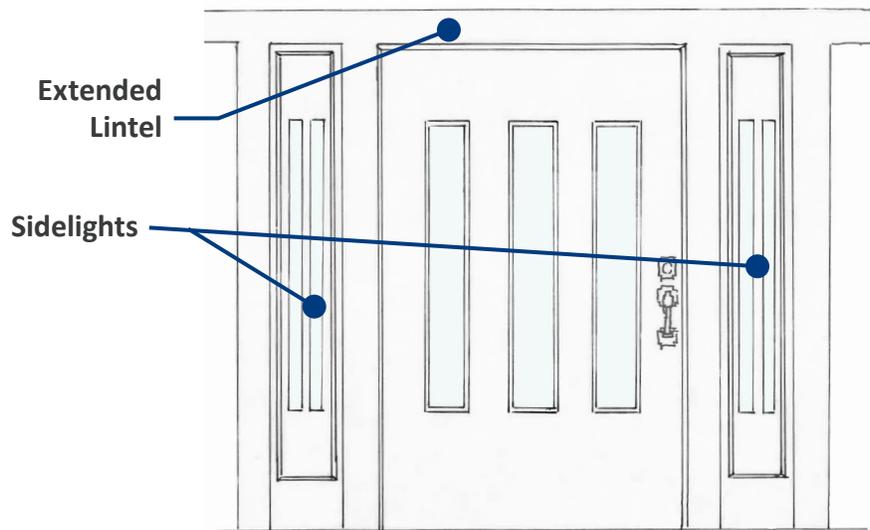
*Wraparound porch with low stuccoed wall*

## Common Porch Support Types

<p><b>Battered wood support</b></p> <p><b>Brick pier</b></p> <p><b>Low brick wall</b></p> <p><b>Brick cheek wall</b></p>					
	<p><i>Battered support, brick pier</i></p>	<p><i>Paired columns, brick pier</i></p>	<p><i>Battered support, cast stone pier</i></p>	<p><i>Square support, stuccoed pier</i></p>	

# Craftsman Doors

## Common Door Types



Craftsman door features:

- Made of wood
- Typically stained, rather than painted
- Sometimes partially glazed
- Decorative metal hardware (typically brass, bronze, or iron)
- May have paneling, a dentil shelf, and/or an extended lintel
- May have sidelights



Elaborate metal hardware (typically brass, bronze, or iron)



Dentil shelf



Paneling

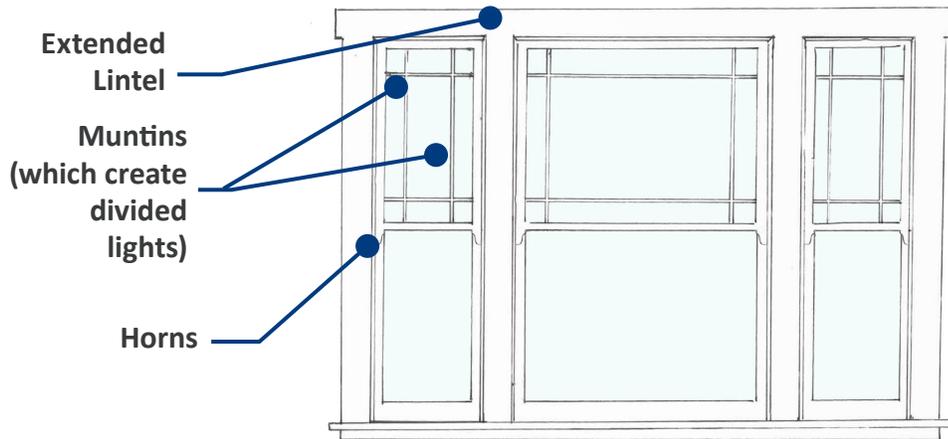


Simple wood screen door

# Craftsman

## Windows, Awnings, and Window Screens

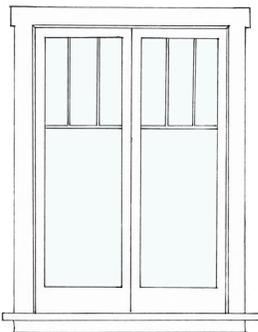
### Common Window Types



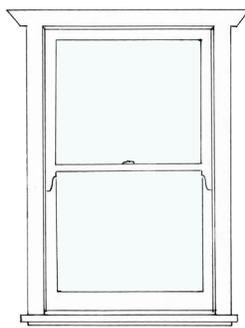
*Tripartite window  
(three windows – may be double-hung, casement, or fixed  
– with larger center window)*

Craftsman window features:

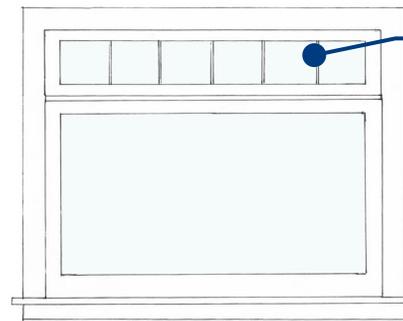
- Made of wood
- Double-hung, casement, and fixed, often used in combination
- May have decorative muntin patterns, horns, and/or an extended lintel



*Paired casement windows with divided lights*



*One-over-one (single-light) double-hung window*



*Fixed single-light window with multi-light transom (transom may be fixed or operable)*

### Awnings and Window Screens



*When present, historic awnings typically consist of shed-type roofs supported by knee braces.*



*Window screens should be wood.*

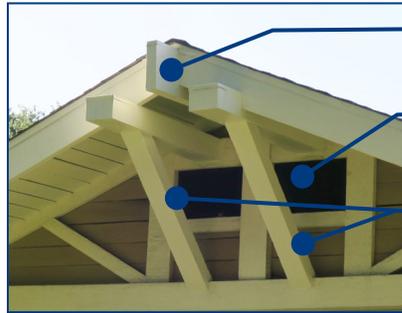
# Craftsman

## Decorative Elements and Lighting

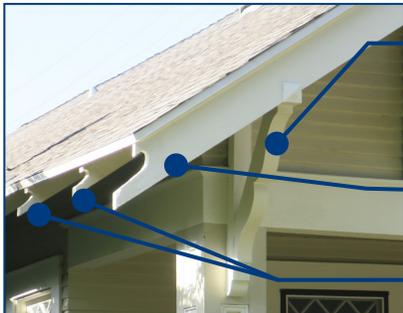
### Decorative Elements



- Bargeboard
- Decorative attic vent
- Knee brace



- Purlin
- Attic vent
- Knee braces



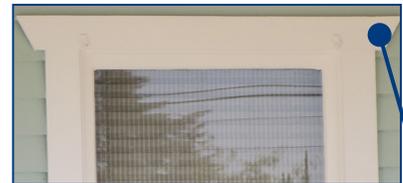
- Ornate knee brace
- Decoratively carved bargeboard
- Decoratively carved rafter tails



- Bargeboard
- Exposed rafter tails
- Purlin



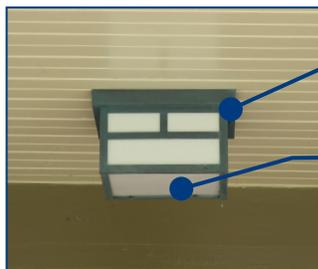
Extended lintels above doors



Extended lintel above window

### Lighting

Craftsman light fixtures are typically box-shaped, relatively small in scale, and made of metal.



- Metal frame with geometric pattern
- Textured glass

Light fixture mounted at porch ceiling above door



- Metal overhanging shade
- Opalescent glass

Wall-mounted light fixture next to front door

## Craftsman Paint Color Schemes

Craftsman houses were typically painted in dark neutral, earth-toned colors. However, lighter paint palettes may also be appropriate, particularly for Craftsman houses featuring classical detailing (symmetrical façades, columns). Craftsman houses commonly feature three (and sometimes four) paint colors: one for the cladding, one for trim, and one or two for accents such as windows and decorative details.



200 N. Philadelphia Street

*\*\*Please visit the Anaheim Heritage Center for more information on style-appropriate paint color schemes. Contact (714) 765-6453 to schedule an appointment.\*\**

# Craftsman Garages

## Garage Design and Location

Garages associated with Craftsman-style houses often retain some elements of the style, including gable roofs, exposed rafter tails, and horizontal wood siding. Garages are detached and primarily located at the rear of the property. Garages are typically accessed by a concrete ribbon driveway (see below). The space between the concrete ribbons may be planted with grass or filled with another type of water permeable material such as gravel or decomposed granite.



*Historic garage accessed by a concrete ribbon driveway*

## Garage Doors

The garage doors of Craftsman houses were paired wood doors, often with cross-bracing or panels. Doors may be unglazed or partially glazed and hinged or sliding.



*Paired hinged doors with paneling*



*Hinged doors with cross-bracing*



*Sliding doors*

# Craftsman

## Fences and Gates

### Fences

Craftsman houses did not typically have fences. However, if fences are necessary and/or desired, they should be wood, either painted or stained. Other fence materials are not appropriate/recommended. Front yard fences should be kept low and should not obscure visibility of the house.



*Front fence, painted wood*



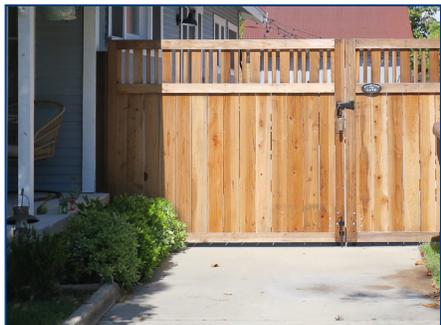
*Front fence, stained wood*



*Side yard fence, stained wood*

### Gates

Craftsman houses did not usually have gates. However, if a driveway or side gate is necessary and/or desired, it should be wood, either painted or stained, and match any existing (historically compatible) fencing that is visible on the property. Other gate materials are not appropriate/recommended.



*Driveway gate, stained wood*



*Side yard gate, painted wood*



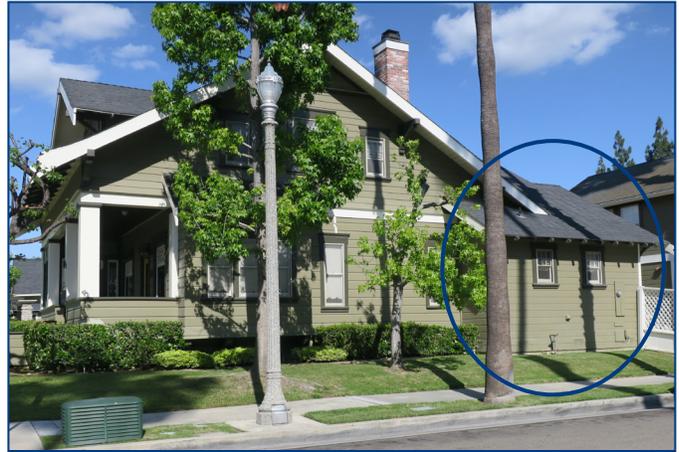
*Side yard gate, stained wood*

## Craftsman

### Additions and Accessory Dwelling Units

Additions and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) (either attached or detached) should be placed near the rear of the property to minimize their overall visual impact on the building from the public right-of-way (sidewalk/street). New additions or related new construction should be differentiated from the original, but compatible with the historic size, scale, proportion, features, and materials of the house.

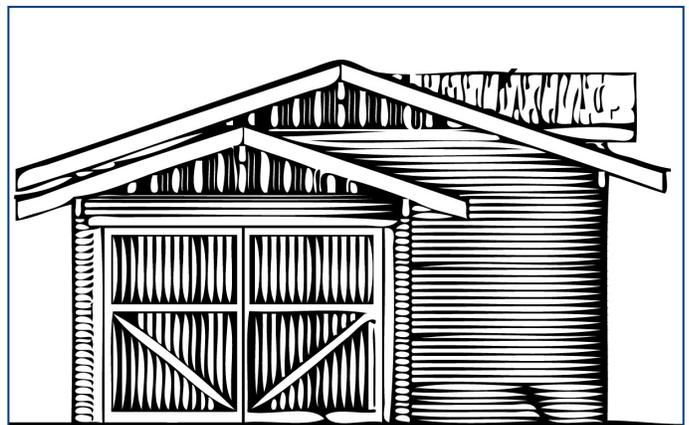
#### Additions



*Example of a historically compatible rear addition. The addition (circled in right photo) is not visible from the primary façade (left photo) and is made of similar materials and features as the historic house.*

#### Accessory Dwelling Units

If an existing historic garage is being converted into an ADU, the garage should generally retain its original massing and design features. The garage façade that is visible from the public right-of-way should retain the original appearance of its intended use.



*Example of an appropriate garage conversion. Note the original garage doors are kept in place, with new entrances added at the side façade, not visible from the public right-of-way. The addition to the rear of the garage is compatible with the original in design and materials.*

## Contact Information

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