

CRAFTSMAN STYLE

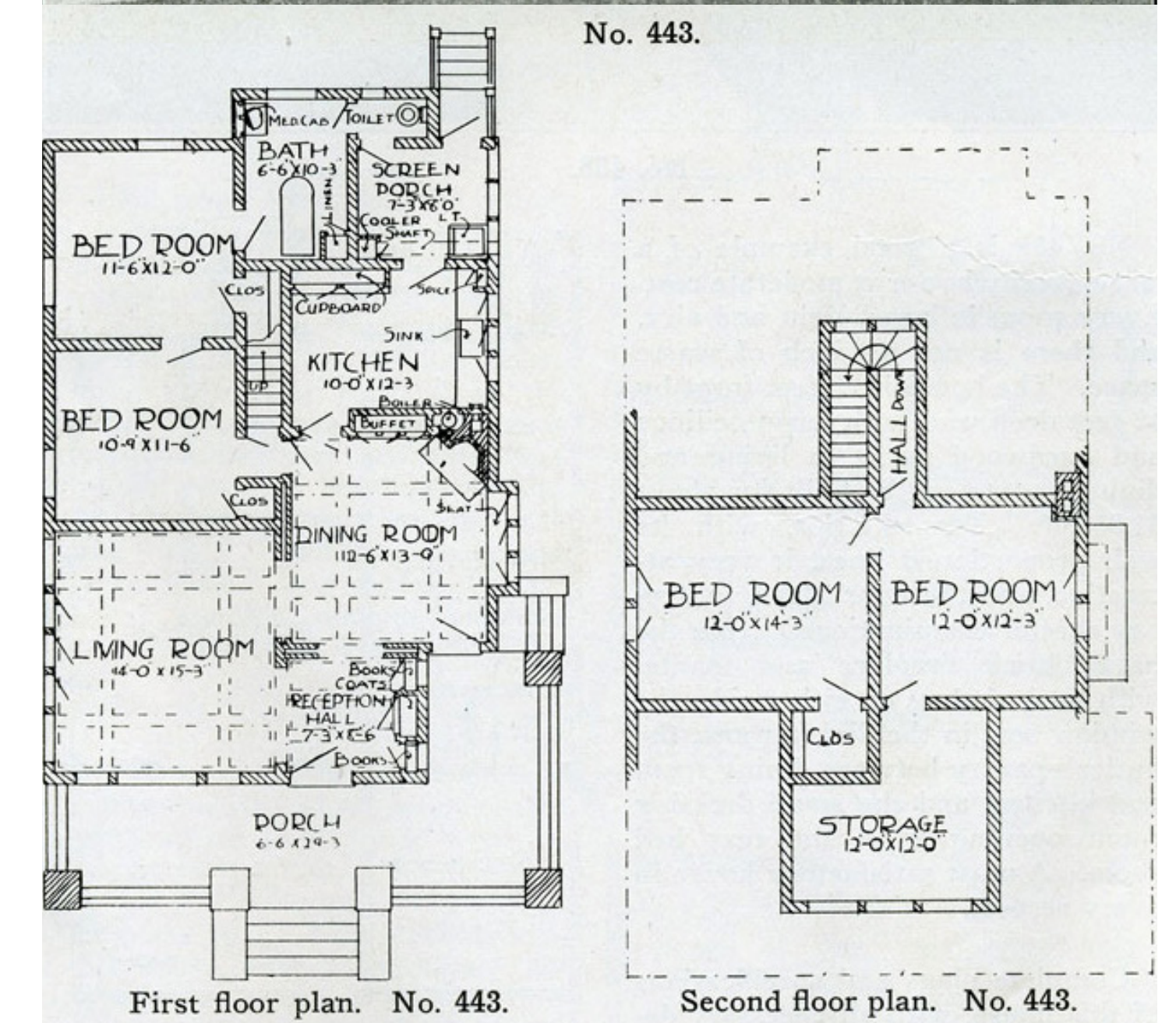
AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN
AMERICAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

CYPRESS POINT COMMUNITY
ARCHITECTURAL CONTROLS

THE AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN STYLE, OR THE AMERICAN ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT, BEGAN IN THE LAST YEARS OF THE 19TH CENTURY. AS A COMPREHENSIVE DESIGN AND ART MOVEMENT IT REMAINED POPULAR INTO THE 1930S. HOWEVER, IN DECORATIVE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IT HAS CONTINUED WITH NUMEROUS REVIVALS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS THROUGH PRESENT TIMES.



CITY OF SWIFT CURRENT
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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Expansive low pitched, gable roofs with deep overhanging eaves and dormers
- Exposed structural elements, such as rafter tails, beams and knee brackets
- Full width front porch beneath extension of main roof
- Tapered, square columns supporting roof
- 4-over-1 or 6-over-1 double-hung windows with bold grillwork or muntins
- Asymmetrical plans
- Rich contrasts in textures favoring natural, locally available materials
- Primary materials often included wood siding, stucco or clinker brick
- Accent materials often included hand-crafted stonework and woodwork for trims, brackets and beams and cedar shake roofing.

SUMMARY

The Craftsman style was developed in the late 19th century from the Arts and Crafts movement that began several decades prior. Both styles were a reaction to the gaining momentum of the Industrial Revolution in which modernization and mass production were perceived as replacing the individual worker and all things handcrafted. Aesthetically, the style emphasized uniqueness and celebrated the skilled labour required to produce such things especially in woodworking, masonry and metalcraft, and trades that were commonly present in Craftsman homes. Initially, the Craftsman home was a more costly construction as the materials and labour came at a higher price, however the arrival of the "Craftsman Bungalow" style began to address this by simplifying form, reducing ornamentation and opting for local materials rather than imports. In America, these modest homes grew in popularity along with the rapidly expanding middle class.



PRAIRIE STYLE

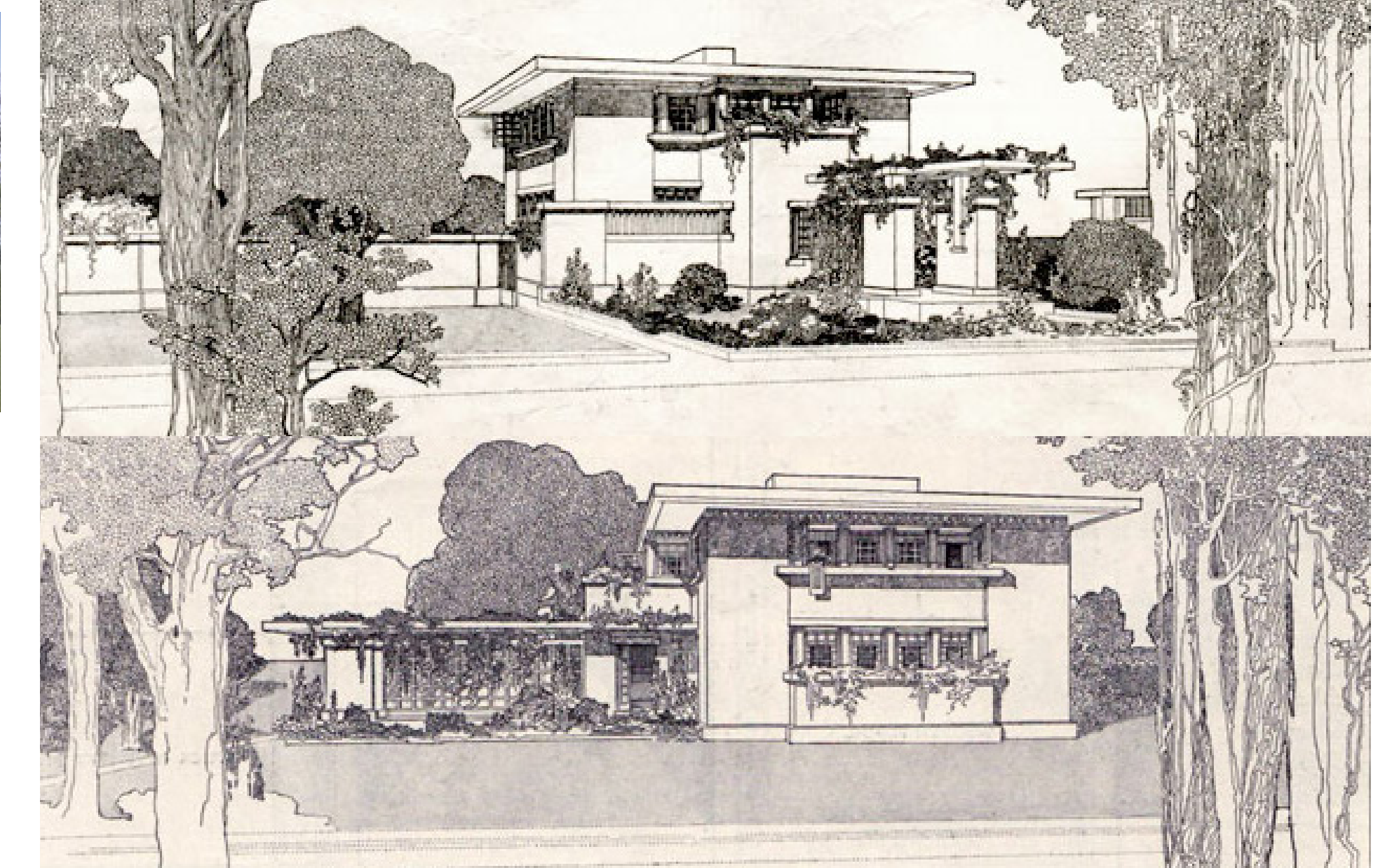
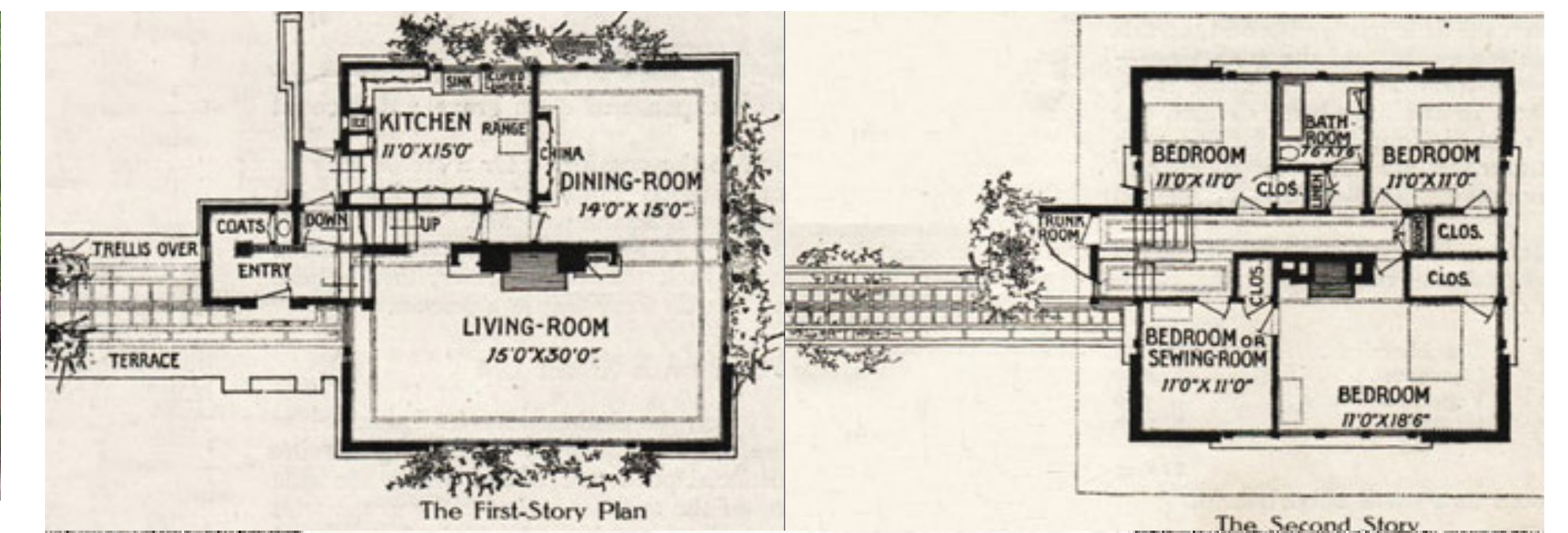
PRAIRIE SCHOOL
CHICAGO STYLE

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PRAIRIE SCHOOL WAS A LATE 19TH- AND EARLY 20TH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL STYLE, MOST COMMON TO THE MIDWESTERN UNITED STATES. THE STYLE IS USUALLY MARKED BY HORIZONTAL LINES, INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE, AND DISCIPLINE IN THE USE OF ORNAMENT. HORIZONTAL LINES WERE THOUGHT TO EVOKE AND RELATE TO THE NATIVE PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE.



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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Low-pitched roof lines, gabled or hipped roof with deeply overhanging eaves
- Asymmetrical forms with projecting wings and a strong horizontal emphasis
- Open floor plans with a central chimney or hearth
- Clerestory or ribbons of windows with detailed grillwork and muntins and the occasional use of stained glass or narded with natural patterns.
- Primary materials often included wood siding, stucco, brick or other masonry
- Accent materials often included natural wood, stone and metalwork
- Restrained ornamentation such as friezes around windows and doors, or as bands under the eaves
- Strong indoor/outdoor connections and integrated with landscape and environment

SUMMARY

The ambition of the Prairie style was to develop a style of architecture that would be intrinsic to North America both by reflecting a regional aesthetic and by adapting to a changing, more modern lifestyle. At the same time, it was a rejection of more classical architecture that was characterized by small compartmentalized rooms and out of fashion elements such as scullery kitchens, butler pantries and separate entrances and quarters for servants. Replacing these things were more modern elements such as kitchen nooks, informal dining rooms and large, open plan family rooms. The Prairie style home was characterized by broad horizontal forms which were well suited to the expansive North American landscape. Vernacular materials such as wood, stone and brick were preferred giving the home an organic look, or as stated by Frank Lloyd Wright, so that a house would appear as if it naturally grew from the site.



MID-CENTURY STYLE

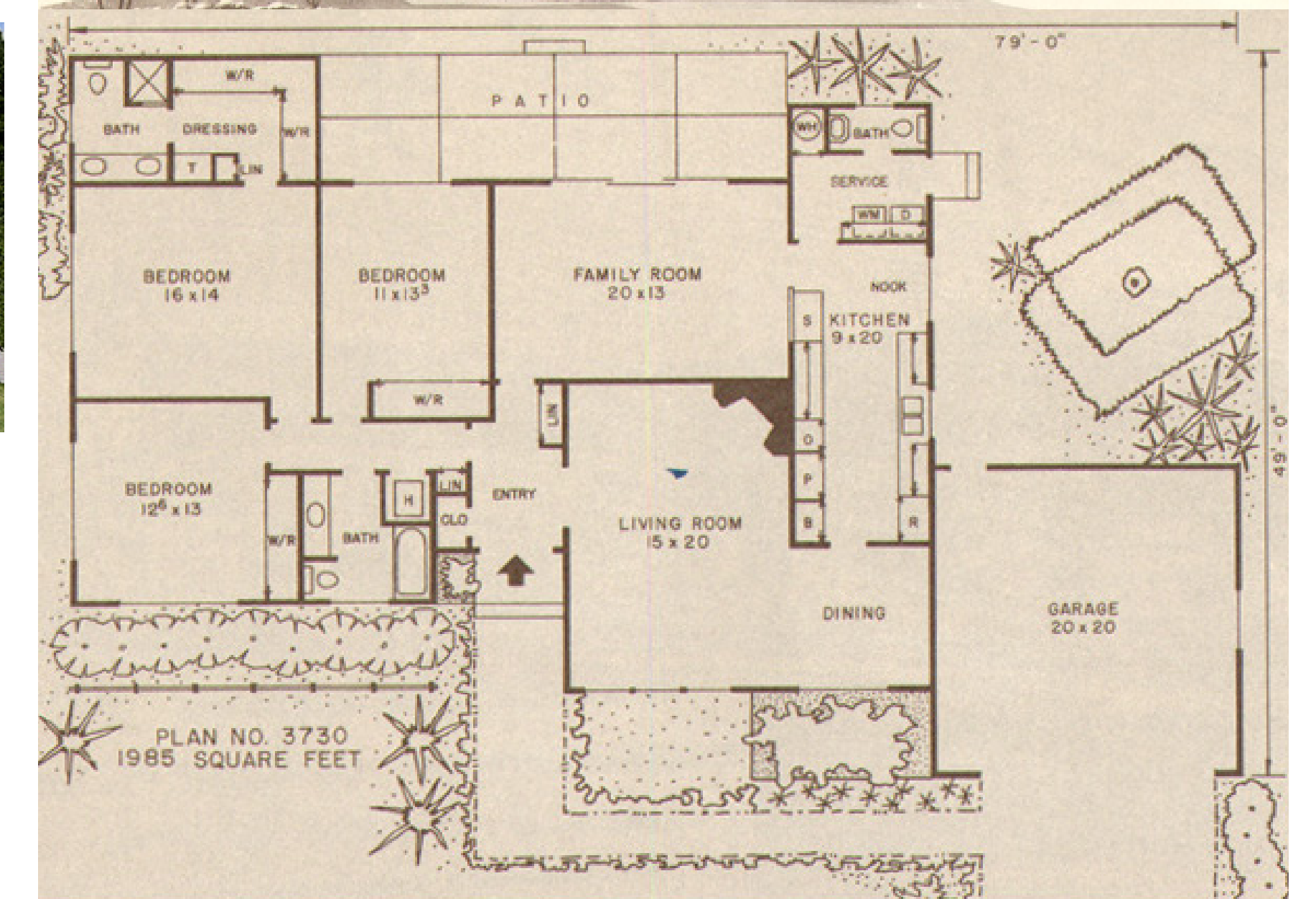
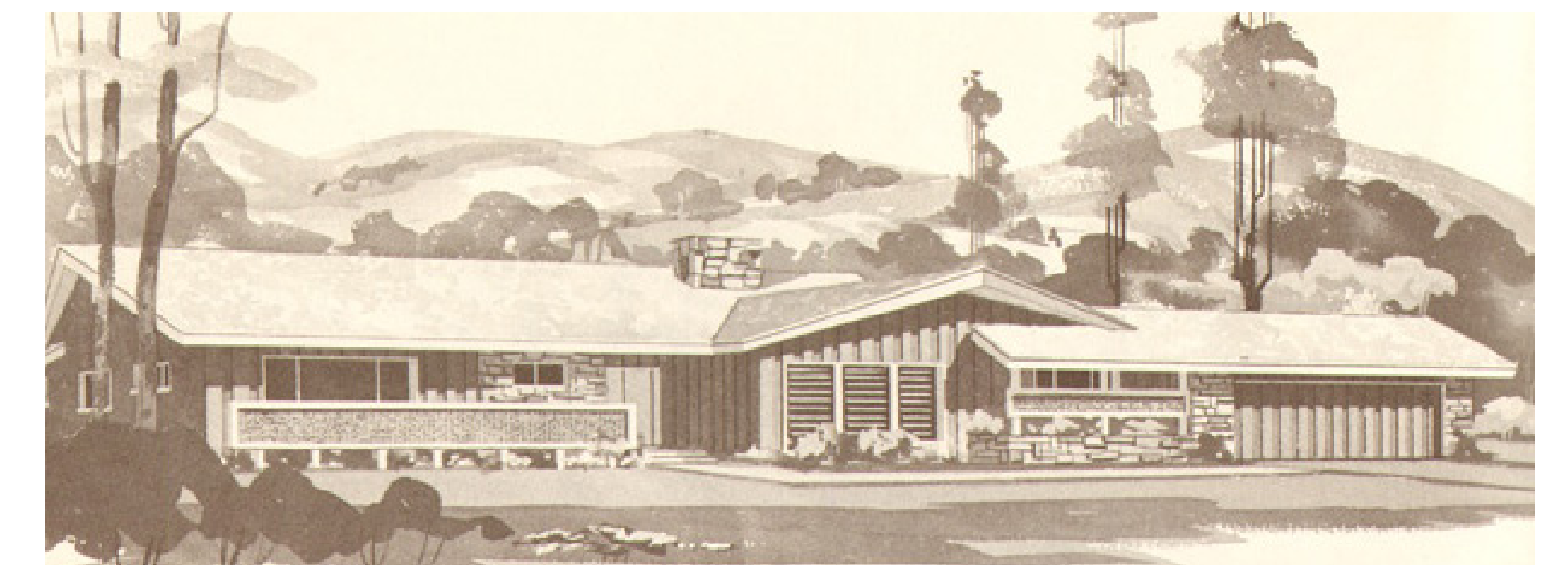
RANCH STYLE
CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTROLS

MID-CENTURY MODERN ARCHITECTURE WAS FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITH THE GOAL OF BRINGING MODERNISM INTO AMERICA'S POST-WAR SUBURBS. MANY MID-CENTURY HOUSES UTILIZE POST AND BEAM ARCHITECTURE THAT ELIMINATED BULKY SUPPORT WALLS IN FAVOR OF WALLS SEEMINGLY MADE OF GLASS WITH THE INTENTION OF OPENING UP INTERIOR SPACES AND BRINGING THE OUTDOORS IN.



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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Asymmetrical forms with attached carports or enclosed garages
- Flat/low-pitched roof with sweeping lines and deeply overhanging eaves often extending outward as canopies, porches or verandas
- Post and beam construction with exposed rafters and beams that extend into the exterior as features
- Horizontal form, but can include limited vertical details to emphasize corners, planes or features
- Open floor plans often single story or with small changes in elevation, such as sunken floors or split levels.
- Large picture windows often made up of several panes separated by mullions or muntins.
- Balanced use of multiple rustic, primary materials such as smooth stucco, brick, wood siding, and board and batten
- Simple ornamentation such as window detailing, contrasting materials, glass block, boldly coloured front doors, narrow wood posts or columns

SUMMARY

The Mid-Century Modern style grew quickly in popularity in the Post-War period and was in some respect an acceptance of mass production. Its predominant use was in residential architecture with the main objective of bringing modernism into America's post-war suburbs and making way for the conveniences of that new life such as electric appliances, TV rooms and two car garages. This style emphasized the form follows function philosophy using post and beam construction eliminating the need for heavy bearing walls in favor of walls seemingly made of glass. The ample windows and open floor plans, began to open up the interior spaces making them bigger, brighter and more functional for living. The asymmetrical form of the house would often be a substitute for most forms of ornamentation. Elevations were often broken up into multiple planes with broad sweeping rooflines over a single story or split-level floor plan.



VICTORIAN STYLE

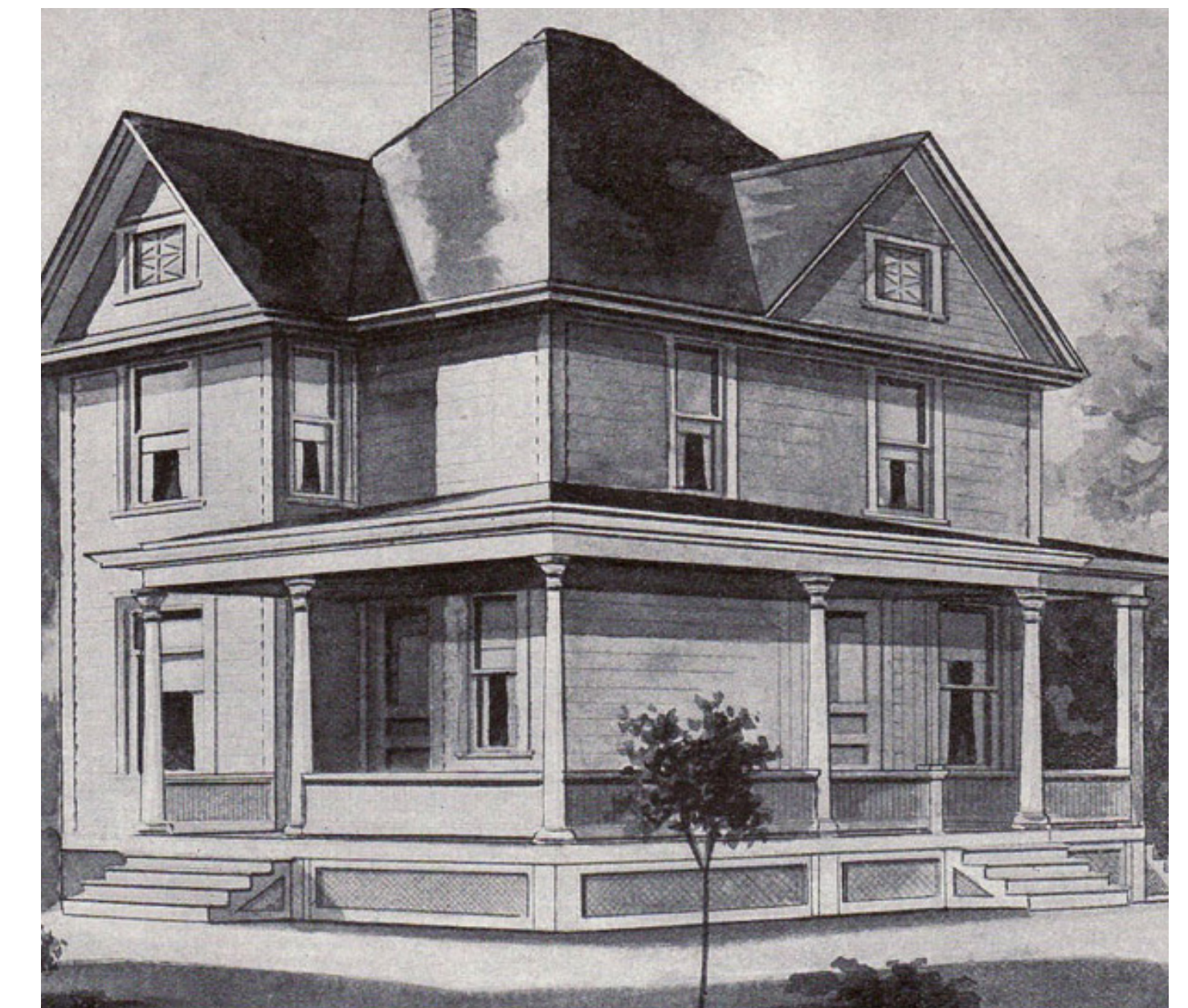
QUEEN ANNE
FOLK VICTORIAN

CYPRESS POINT COMMUNITY
ARCHITECTURAL CONTROLS

VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE IS A SERIES OF ARCHITECTURAL REVIVAL STYLES IN THE MID-TO-LATE 19TH CENTURY. VICTORIAN REFERS TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901) DURING WHICH THE STYLES KNOWN AS VICTORIAN WERE USED IN CONSTRUCTION. HOWEVER, MANY ELEMENTS OF WHAT IS TYPICALLY TERMED "VICTORIAN" ARCHITECTURE DID NOT BECOME POPULAR UNTIL LATER IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.



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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

- Asymmetrical forms with a vertical emphasis
- Steep and complex intersecting rooflines, often including features such as gables, cupolas, dormers, towers and turrets
- Shallow eaves that with exposed rafters or brackets for ornamentation rather than structural reasons
- Balloon frame construction with open floor plans on two or more stories
- Front entries have either covered porticos with columns or wrap around verandas
- Vertical windows often made up of several small panes and of varying sizes with some having arched headers with ornate trim or stained glass
- Primary material is wood, found in siding, paneling, bargeboard, clapboard, board and batten and shingles, both as roofing or as cladding. Stone or masonry is not uncommon but is usually secondary to wood.
- Complex ornamentation like double-curved brackets, scrollwork trim, spindles, half-timbering, roof cresting, banded friezes, sunburst panels, fish scale shingles, pendant and crossbar motifs in the gable.

SUMMARY

Under the umbrella of the Victorian style are several distinct but related styles that developed with an increasing attention to ornamentation. These include Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Stick Style and Eastlake. Most of these styles were popular in specific regions and were seldom built elsewhere, but the more common of these styles were built in towns and cities all across the continent. Popular from about 1870 to 1920 it is clear that this style was built on Gothic principles, while adapting to new construction technologies that were becoming available at the time, specifically a lighter and more flexible balloon framing technique that relied on the use of standard dimensioned lumber. Victorian architecture is notable for its ornamental excesses; spindlework, fish scale siding and decorative treatments are often seen on every possible surface.

