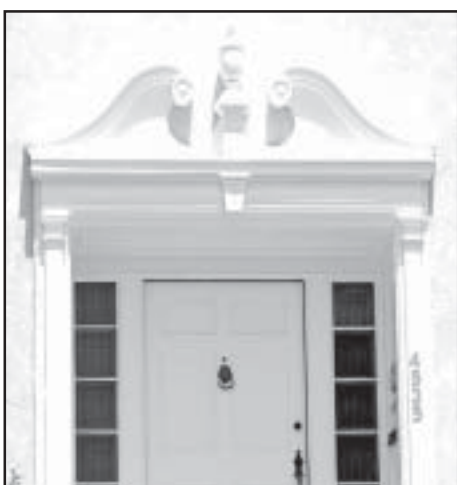


# Minimal Traditional



The Minimal Traditional style began in the United States during the mid 1930s and lasted until the early 1950's. In Los Angeles, this style emerged in the 1930s but was most prevalent immediately following WWII, from 1946 to 1951.

The Minimal Traditional style was a response to the economic Depression of the 1930s, conceived and developed by agencies and associations including the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and the National Association of Real-estate Boards, and by manufacturers and modern community builders who promoted and financed the construction of efficient, mass-produced and affordable houses.

Minimal Traditional structures are boxy, with relatively flat wall surfaces, a central block with slightly recessed or stepped room wings, attached or detached one and two car garages, intermediate hipped, gabled or gabled on hipped roofs. The style was loosely based on the Tudor Revival and Eclectic revival styles of the 1920s and 30s, but with much less ornamentation and decorative detailing.

Minimal Traditional features are sometimes mixed with Ranch styles.

### Minimal Traditional - Common character defining features

#### Windows (pg. 61)

- Front facing picture
- Double hung wood sash
- Diamond-Paned
- Projecting bays
- Decorative shutters

#### Porches (pg. 69)

- Minimal
- Recessed
- Extended
- Wood support posts

#### Doorways (pg. 66)

- Single
- Rectangular
- Solid and partial glazed single pane

#### Roofs (pg. 73)

- Hipped
- Gabled on hipped
- Front or side gabled
- Closed eaves

#### Building Materials (pg. 79)

- Smooth
- Stucco
- Clapboard
- Board & Batten
- Shingle

### Notes on styles section:

*This text may be customized to include information related to this architectural style that is unique to your HPOZ. Although you may use an alternate approach, you may wish to review the recommended five paragraph approach towards writing this section as outlined below:*

- *The first paragraph contains an overview of the period of development of the style. You might want to include information about the dates such styles were popular regionally and more specifically within your HPOZ.*
- *The second paragraph contains background information about the style's development. It may include a description of the origin of the style and its relationship to other contemporary movements.*
- *The third paragraph includes information on the identifying hallmarks of the style. This is where you describe the main components of this style that differentiate it from others.*
- *You may wish to add a fourth paragraph to detail more specific examples of this style within your HPOZ, including a discussion of any prominent local architects who worked in this style. Other related information regarding your local HPOZ could be added. This paragraph will most likely be unique to your HPOZ only.*
- *The last paragraph discusses the styles with which this style is commonly found mixed. It is important to illustrate how styles are not necessarily exclusive of each other, and that elements of many different different styles may be found a single structure.*

### Additional graphics:



*Suggested graphics are included to help illustrate the text. They may be replaced or augmented by the graphics to the right, or you may wish to substitute local photos or other graphics illustrating buildings or styles within your HPOZ.*

*The chart to the left contains information to help identify buildings of this style in the community. There may be additional unique locally occurring features that characterize this style in your neighborhood which you may wish to add.*