

Prairie



The first Prairie style houses were built in the United States in the late 1890s. The first Prairie style buildings in Los Angeles were built in the early 1900s, and the movement was most popular between 1900 and 1920.

The Prairie style originated in Chicago, growing from the work of Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, and was designed as an intentional break from traditional styles. The style reflects the Midwestern prairie with an emphasis on horizontal lines, natural materials, and a subdued color palette.



The Prairie style structure is often box-shaped with an emphasis on horizontal lines and symmetry, wide over-hanging eaves, and windows with multi-paned leaded art glass.

Features of the Prairie style can be found mixed into the Craftsman and Airplane Bungalow, Foursquare and Art Deco/Moderne styles.



Prairie - Common character defining features

<p>Windows (pg. 61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leaded art glass ▪ Casement windows ▪ Arranged in horizontal bands ▪ Rectangular tops 	<p>Porches (pg. 69)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deeply recessed ▪ Small or large in size ▪ Entranceway 	<p>Doorways (pg. 66)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Leaded art glass ▪ Rectangular
<p>Roofs (pg. 73)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Flat ▪ Wide, overhanging eaves ▪ Cantilevered eaves 	<p>Building Materials (pg. 79)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick ▪ Stucco ▪ Wood 	

Notes on styles section:

Additional graphics:

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.*

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.