

# Transitional Arts and Crafts



The Transitional Arts and Crafts style was popular from 1895-1915, primarily in Los Angeles and the surrounding areas.

The Transitional Arts and Crafts style, as the name suggests, is a transitional style between late 19th century Shingle and Queen Anne Styles, and the 20th century Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. This style owes much to the English Arts and Crafts movement, with its insistence on organic color palettes and materials and handcraftsmanship, and the contributions of the California architects Charles and Henry Greene, who popularized the use of Oriental decorative elements.

The Transitional Arts and Crafts style often features walls and roofs clad in wood shingles, with asymmetrical facades. Structures are typically two stories, with steeply pitched roofs, gables, deep eaves with decorative brackets, corbels, and rafter tails, leaded or stained glass windows, and large porches.

The Transitional Arts and Crafts style is a mixed style, and can be found with elements of most revival styles popular at the turn of the last century.



### Transitional Arts & Crafts- Common character defining features

#### Windows (pg. 61)

- Multi-pane over single pane
- Leaded or stained glass
- Rectangular tops
- Arranged in groups or singularly

#### Porches (pg. 69)

- Large
- Battered posts
- Square stone piers
- Massive arches

#### Doorways (pg. 66)

- Massive
- Decorative glazing
- Rectangular

#### Roofs (pg. 73)

- Hipped
- Gables
- Asymmetrical
- Dormers
- Deep eaves with corbels
- Decorative rafter tails
- Decorative vergeboards

#### Building Materials (pg. 79)

- Shingles
- Stone
- Clapboard
- Clinker Brick

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.*