

Airplane Bungalow



The Airplane Bungalow style dates from the early 1900s and became very popular in Los Angeles in the mid-teens.

The Airplane Bungalow is a residential style that grew out of the Craftsman movement. The Craftsman movement grew out of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, which emphasized natural materials, hand-craftsmanship, and honesty of design, often typified by the exposure of structural building elements. In California, this movement often incorporated elements of Oriental design. The Bungalow building type met the need to create a smaller, easy to maintain structure for the turn of the century middle class.

The Airplane Bungalow is similar to the Craftsman Bungalow, but the Airplane Bungalow is characterized by a "pop up" second floor, usually of one or two rooms. Both have a low-pitched, gabled roof, oversized eaves with exposed rafters, and bands of windows.

The Airplane Bungalow is typically found with Craftsman or Prairie style elements.

Airplane Bungalow - Common character defining features

<p>Windows (pg. 61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three-over-one ▪ One-over-one ▪ Leaded glass ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Arranged in bands or singularly 	<p>Porches (pg. 69)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively restrained ▪ Small or large in size ▪ Sleeping porches ▪ Square posts 	<p>Doorways (pg. 66)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single ▪ Large pane glazing ▪ Rectangular
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<p>Roofs (pg. 73)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversized eaves with exposed rafters ▪ Hipped ▪ Low-pitch ▪ Gables ▪ Dormers 	<p>Building Materials (pg. 79)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clapboard ▪ Shingle ▪ Stone
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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.