SBAP 11.7.26


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Railing Rebuild Sequence Discussion

- 1. Set up MFT tables to rebuild railings
- 2. Create temporary posts to support railings during rebuild
- 3. Test spring bolt connector system on scraps
- 4. Drill bottom rail parts for connectors
- 5. Place bottom rail in position and connect to temp posts
- 6. Dryfit parts to make sure they match drawing
- 7. Screw vertical and horizontal balusters together

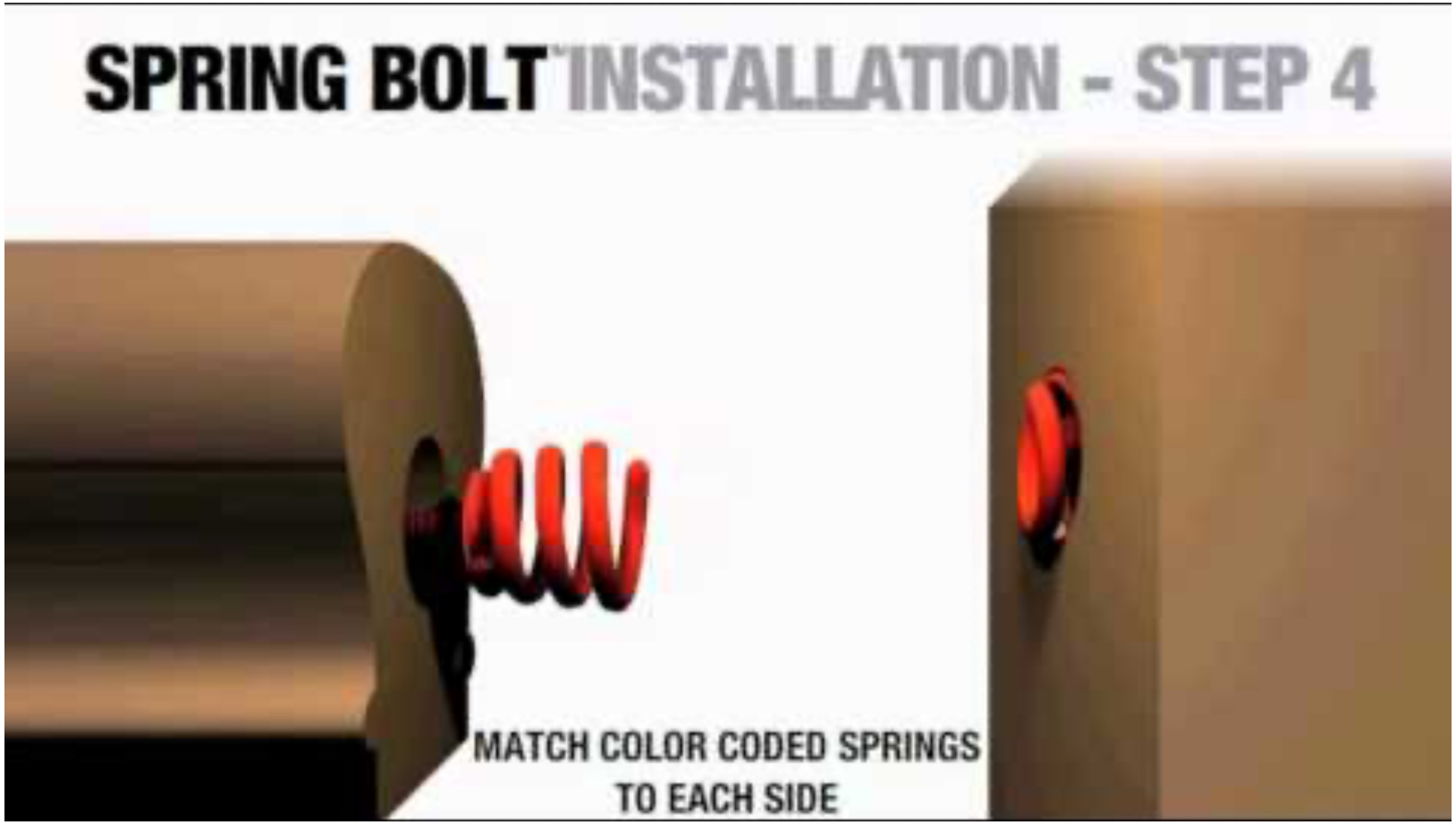
Forstner Drill Bits





https://youtube.com/shorts/BxLj52B91Dw?si=R9dGifGFJH3yc7dF

Fuse Railings Together



https://youtu.be/TdBYjHW6B4M?si=wiFSLfqeB3tcJixF

Restoring a Window



https://youtu.be/ZjU0UsbnLxs?si=zhTbmCOI3bAyQ0C6

Cottage City



https://youtu.be/bVRey16Ai6c?si=Jz0fVz6RMil-LCDf

Victorian Cottage Village, Oak Bluffs, MA





Matthew Rice: Village Buildings of Britain

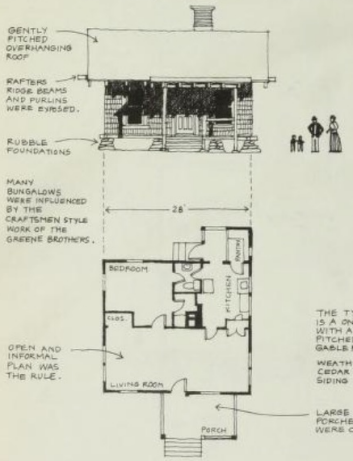
American Shelter: Bungalows

Bungalow

Countrywide 1910

The Bungalow Style was an outgrowth of many influences — the Craftsmen Style, Japanese architecture derived from new tea houses built in this country and from photographs and travel in Japan, the low adobe dwellings of the Spanish Colonial Style of the Southwest, the open informal planning of the Eastern Shingle Style, shacklike rural cottages, the Swiss chalet, and barn and log cabin construction. Bungalows, built throughout the country primarily from 1890 to 1920, were loosely described as any cottagelike dwelling, informal in plan, elevation, and detail. They anwered a widespread need for simpler residences brought on by economic setbacks of the 1890s. The bungalow began in California, evolving from the Craftsmen heritage, and quickly spread to other parts of the country where it was adapted to a multitude of different styles. Despite these variations, the bungalow had certain basic characteristics. Its lines were low and simple with wide projecting roofs. It had at most two stories, but usually one, large porches (verandas) and was made with materials that suggested a kind of coziness. The bungalow was sometimes defined as "the least house for the most money," and indeed, although low cost materials were emphasized the bungalow was not inexpensive. It depended on costly foundations, wall, and roof areas because of the spread-out first floor.

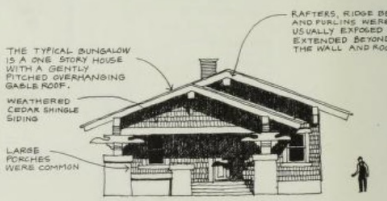
The Bungalow Style was so popular after 1905 that it became the first style to be built in quantity by the contractor-builder. By 1910, throughout all of California and most other parts of the country, street after street was lined with differently styled bungalows built for speculative sale. Plan books and monthly journals made it possible for any contractor or future homeowner in any part of the country to erect a bungalow. So, despite its lofty aspirations and exotic antecedants, the Bungalow Style ended up sloppily imitated in thousands of tacky boxes. It has come to represent both the best and the worst in American architecture.



1906 SMALL SPECULATIVE HOUSE, GREENE & GREENE ARCHITECTS

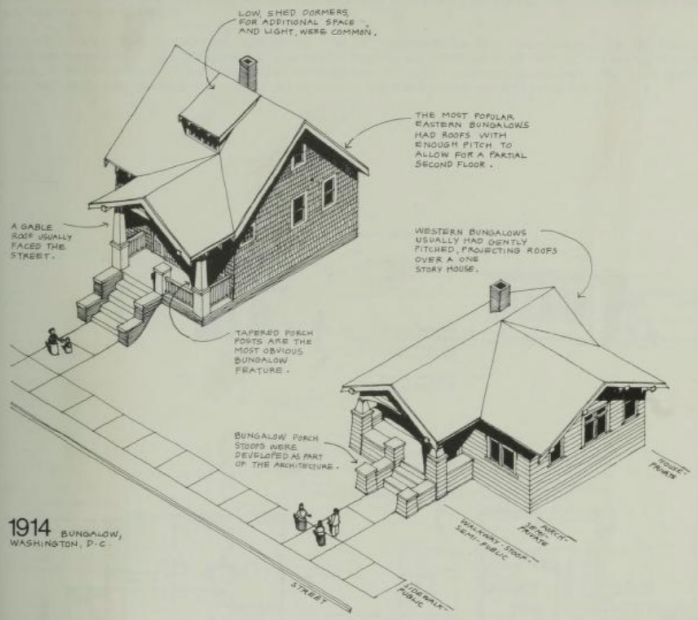


1915 SWISS CHALET BUNGALOW, J. B. STRONGMAN SUMMER HOME, WESTBORO, MASS.



1910 BUNGALOW, CORONADO STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

Just as the Cottage Style is given credit for popularizing the front porch, the Bungalow Style is given credit for introducing the front stoop to the American house. The stoop became a distinctive part of the architecture of the suburban bungalow by providing a semipublic transition place between the front porch and the connecting walkway to the sidewalk and the street. The stoop was a place to sit and talk, for children to play, or to simply pause before entering the privacy of the porch or house.

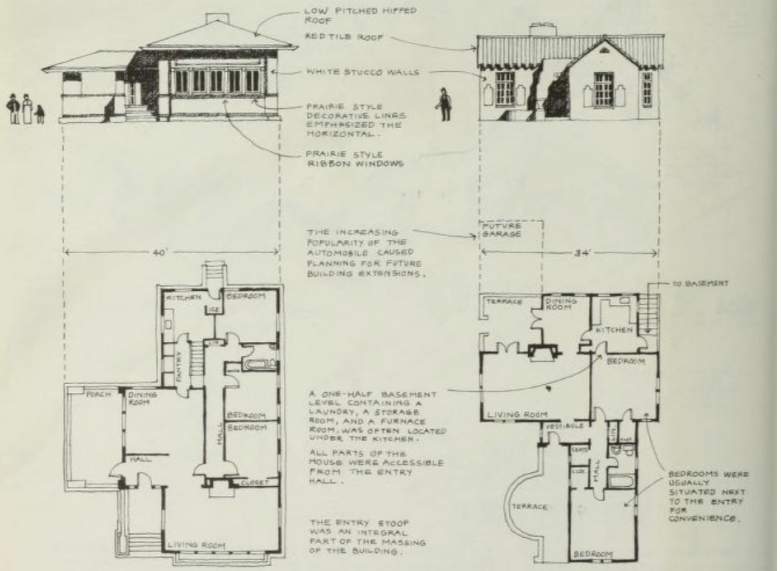


1914 BUNGALOW, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1920 BUNGALOW, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

It would be almost impossible to list all of the variations of the Bungalow Style. Each geographical area seemed to adapt it to a favorite cottagelike style. The Chicago area used the Prairie Style as its source, California used the Craftsmen and Spanish Colonial Styles, the Catskill and Adirondack Mountain areas in the East developed its own picturesque Camp Building Style, and so on. Several of these and a few other distinctive Bungalow styles are discussed on the next four pages.

The term "Bungalow" (from the Hindustani word "Bangla" meaning low house for travelers with surrounding porches) was used in America to describe any modest, low-slung, picturesque cottage. Shown below are two of the more distinctive bungalow types: The Chicago bungalow, based on the Prairie Style of the Midwest and the Spanish Colonial Revival bungalow being built in the Southwest during the height of the Spanish Colonial Revival (p. 210). Both these bungalows, while adapting to vastly differing regional styles, conveyed a feeling of coziness and one-story livability.



1919 CHICAGO BUNGALOW OF MR AND MRS. AITKEN, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

1927 SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL BUNGALOW, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Manual of Section: Paul Lewis

