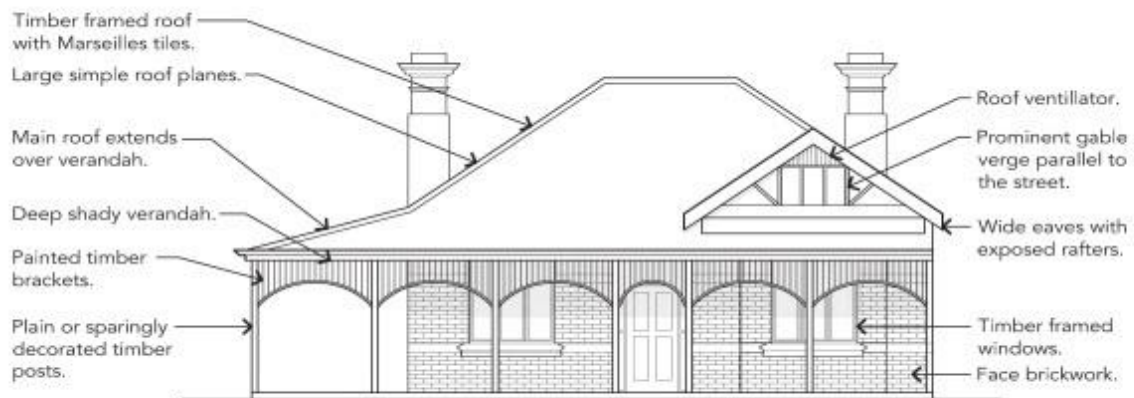


Federation Bungalow (c. 1890 – c. 1915)



Primary Elevation - Example of a Federation Bungalow



Primary Elevation - Example of a Federation Bungalow

Federation Bungalow (c. 1890 – c. 1915)

Background

The federation bungalow is derived from single-storey vernacular houses in countries colonised by Europeans, particularly the United States and India. The style became prevalent in Australia towards the end of the Federation period.

Broad Characteristics

The broad characteristics of the building style include:

- Ground-hugging profile;
- Generally single storey, but sometimes with rooms in roof space;
- Unpretentious and homely quality; and
- Honest expression of 'natural' materials.

Settings and Relationships

The setting and relationship of the building style include:

- Free standing single storey houses on suburban blocks; and
- Informal lawns and gardens and specimen plantings.

Exterior Characteristics

The exterior characteristics of the building style include:

- Simple massing;
- Broad simple roof planes, often featuring gabled roof with ridge parallel to the street;
- Main roof extending over verandah;
- Roof coverings: Marseilles tiles and corrugated iron;
- Verandah with roofs supported by masonry piers and/or simple, sturdy timber posts;
- Favoured wall materials including roughcast render, face brick and timber shingles; and
- Leadlights which are used sparingly, usually in simple rectangular or diamond grid patterns.

Structure and Construction

The structure and construction of the building style include:

- Traditional brick or stud framed bearing wall;
- Timber floor and roof construction; and
- Sometimes rock faced limestone foundation walls and verandah piers.

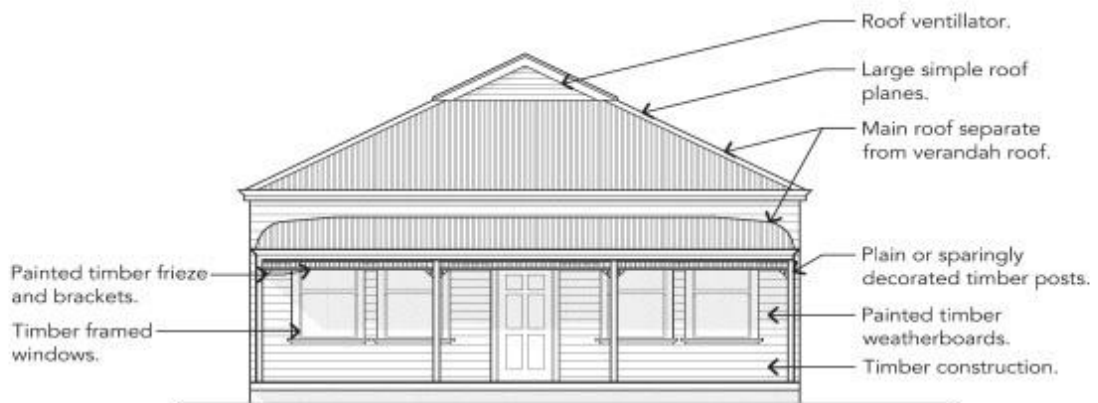
Other Qualities

- Style positioned between Federation Queen Anne and Inter-War Californian Bungalow styles.

Federation Timber Bungalow (c. 1890 – c. 1915)



Primary Elevation - Example of a Federation Timber Bungalow



Primary Elevation - Example of a Federation Timber Bungalow

Federation Timber Bungalow (c. 1890 – c. 1915)

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Settings and Relationships

The setting and relationship of the building style include:

- Free standing single storey houses on suburban blocks; and
- Informal lawns and gardens and specimen plantings.

Exterior Characteristics

The exterior characteristics of the building style include:

- Simple massing;
- Broad simple roof planes, often featuring gabled roof with ridge parallel to the street;
- Main roof often separate verandah;
- Verandah with roofs supported by simple, sturdy timber posts;
- Favoured wall materials including painted timber weatherboards;
- Traditional roof coverings of corrugated iron;
- Painted timber joinery: casement sashes favoured; and
- Leadlights which are used sparingly, usually in simple rectangular or diamond grid patterns.

Structure and Construction

The structure and construction of the building style include:

- Traditional stud framed bearing wall; and
- Timber floor and rood construction.

Other Qualities

- Style sited between Federation Queen Anne style and Inter-War Californian Bungalow styles.

California Bungalow (c. 1915 – c. 1940)



Primary Elevation - Example of Inter-War California Bungalow



Primary Elevation - Example of Inter-War California Bungalow

California Bungalow (c. 1915 – c. 1940)

Background

Deriving from the English Arts and Crafts movement, the bungalow became popular in the United States at the turn of the century, especially in the temperate climate of California. There the bungalow was low-slung, planned for casual lifestyle, and expressed in 'earthly' materials. Australian architects were designing individual interpretations of the Californian Bungalow, during the early years of the twentieth century and by the early 1920s many builders had embraced the style.

Broad Characteristics

The broad characteristics of the building style include:

- Homely, earthy character, often embracing natural materials and finishes;
- Unpretentious style which was very popular in all strata of society;
- Some structural elements including rafters and purlins are expressed; and,
- Detailing is broader and simpler than in the Queen Anne style and more assertively structure than Federation Bungalow.

Settings and Relationships

The setting and relationship of the building style include:

- Free standing single storey houses on suburban blocks; and
- Informal lawns and gardens and specimen plantings.

Exterior Characteristics

The exterior characteristics of the building style include:

- Favoured materials for walls: timber weatherboards, sometimes moulded to simulate shingles; brickwork often liver-coloured or roughcast; river stones;
- Low-pitch roofs (predominately gabled) with wide overhanging eaves and barge;
- Roof coverings: Marseilles tiles and corrugated iron;
- Verandah roofs supported on substantial masonry piers, sometimes with squat colonnettes, or grouped timber posts;
- Painted timber joinery: casement sashes favoured, sometimes with stylised geometric leadlight glazing having coloured glass accents; and,
- Window frames often mounted on outside face of wall with skirts of shingles or board.

Structure and Construction

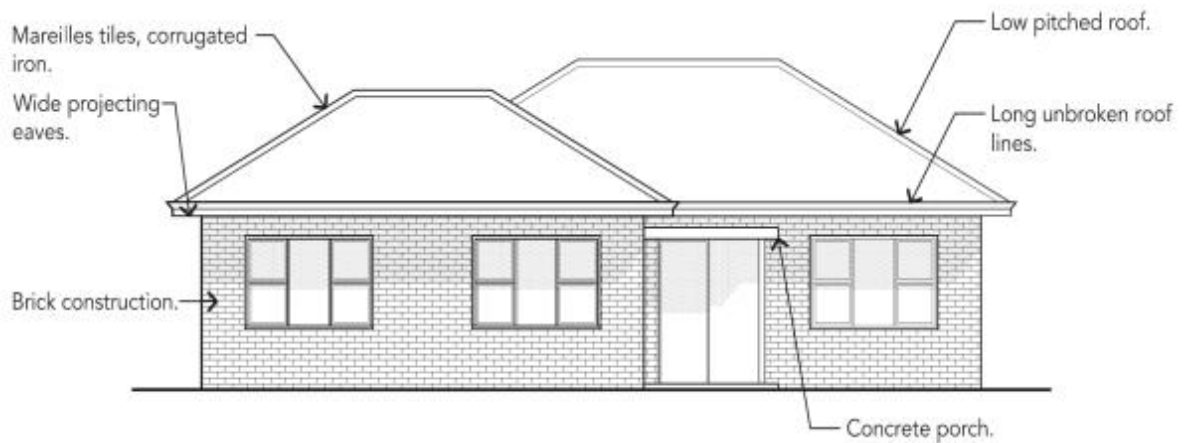
The structure and construction of the building style include:

- Traditional stud framed bearing wall;
- Timber floor and roof construction; and
- Rock faced limestone foundation walls were common.

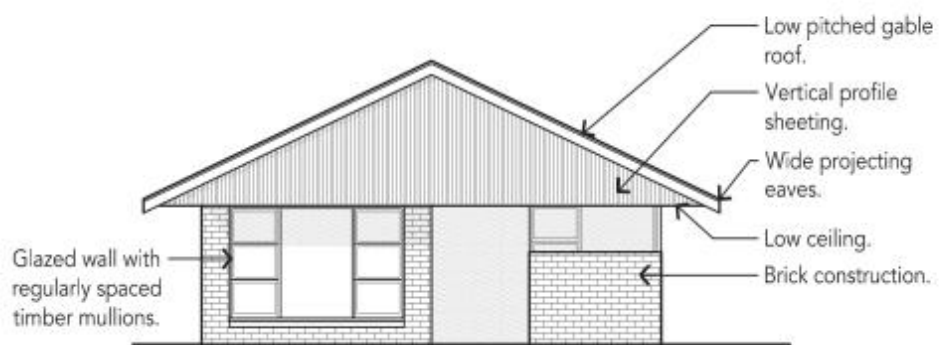
Other Qualities

- Garages often became an important design element either attached or constructed to the rear.

Post-War Bungalow (c. 1940 – c. 1960)



Primary Elevation - Example of Post-War Bungalow



Primary Elevation - Example of Post-War Bungalow

Post-War Bungalow (c. 1940 – c. 1960)

Background

The Post-War bungalow was derived from the popularisation of the International style and its' response to regional factors such as equable climate and informal lifestyle. Post-War refers to post World War II. The style shows respect for traditional architectural qualities such as proportion, scale and detail. The heights of buildings were reduced in comparison to the Federation Bungalow and Inter-War California Bungalow.

Broad Characteristics

The broad characteristics of the building style include:

- Ground hugging profile;
- Simplicity, lightness, freshness, unpretentiousness, delicacy and elegance; and
- Low pitch or flat roofs emphasised the horizontality generated by simple geometry of the plan shape.

Settings and Relationships

The setting and relationship of the building style include:

- Typically designed to take advantage of sunshine and shade; and
- Shape was a natural effect of these factors as well as function and structure.

Exterior Characteristics

The exterior characteristics of the building style include:

- Favoured materials for walls: timber weatherboards, sometimes moulded to simulate shingles; brickwork often liver-coloured or roughcast; river stones;
- Low-pitch roofs (predominately gabled) with wide overhanging eaves and barges;
- Roof coverings: Marseilles tiles and corrugated iron;
- Verandah roofs supported on substantial masonry piers, sometimes with squat colonnettes, or grouped timber posts;
- Painted timber joinery: casement sashes favoured, sometimes with stylised geometric leadlight glazing having coloured glass accents; and,
- Window frames often mounted on outside face of wall with skirts of shingles or board.

Structure and Construction

The structure and construction of the building style include:

- Traditional stud framed bearing wall;
- Timber floor and roof construction; and
- Rock faced limestone foundation walls were common.

Other Qualities

- Garages often became an important design element either attached or constructed to the rear.

Reference: Apperly, R. Irving, R. Reynolds, P. (1989). *A pictorial guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the present.* Angus and Robertson Publishers. North Ryde, New South Wales.