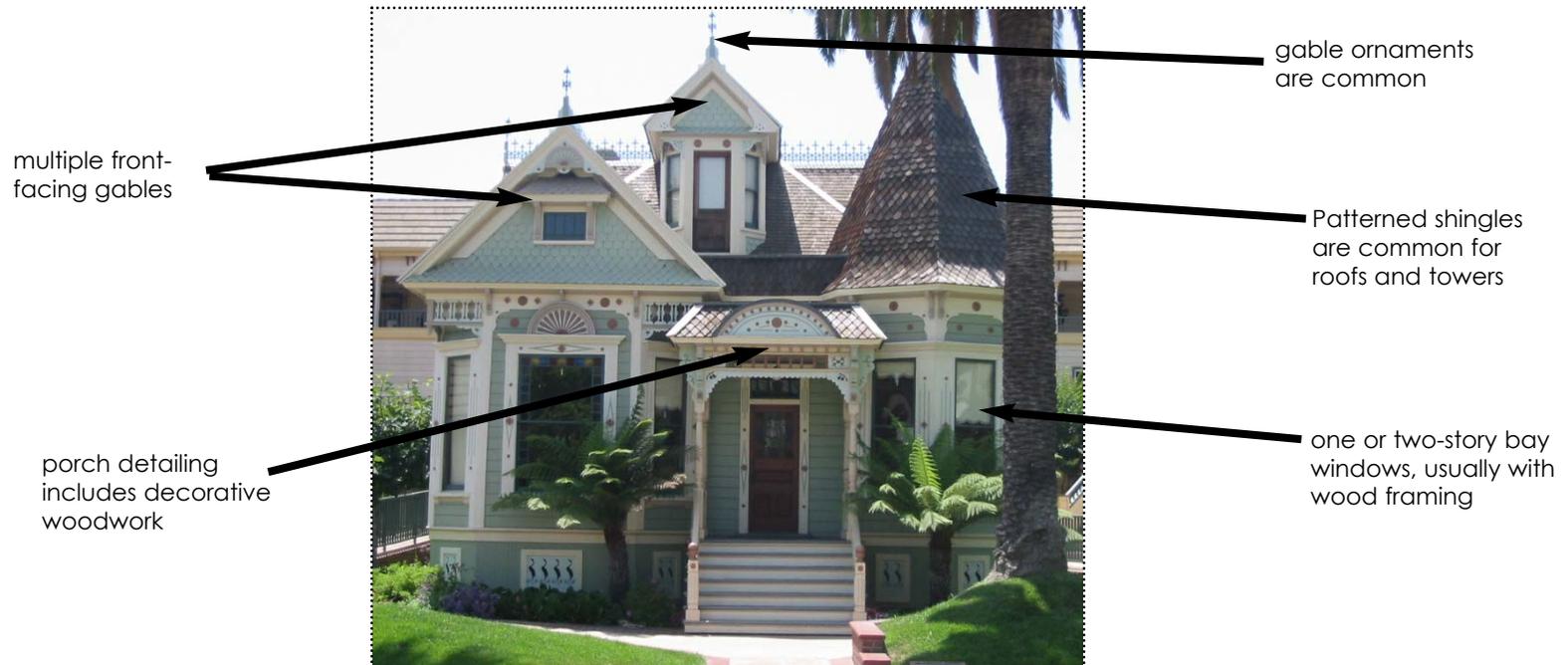


Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

Victorian Style

The term Victorian is an umbrella term used to discuss house styles from approximately 1860 through 1910. Deriving from the long reign of Great Britain's Queen Victoria (1837-1901), this style had several variations. In America rapid industrialization during the period from 1860 to 1910 brought drastic changes in house design and construction. Mass production of building components caused prices to decrease quickly. In addition, the new transcontinental railroad (completed in 1863) transported the items across the country cheaply. The low cost and easy availability of these decorative and structural components made their success inevitable. The style of architecture that resulted from the profusion of ornaments and building materials was labeled "Victorian" and is seen in almost every community in the United States that existed at the time. Within this broad term there are seven generally accepted styles: Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian. There are very few ornate representations of the Victorian period remaining in Glendale. However, there are a number of simplified Victorians constructed around 1905.. These houses generally had less decorative detail than the Goode House, pictured below. Two landmark examples in Glendale have been restored, the Goode House and the Doctor's House.

victorian style



Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

victorian style

Siding & Exterior Finishes

character - defining features

- Wood clapboard siding is the most common exterior finish in Glendale.
- Wood shingles may exhibit decorative pattern between floors or at gables.

design guidelines

- Wood clapboard or shingles should be preserved and maintained.
- Wood elements should be preserved by a protective finish of paint.
- Brick or stone foundations should be preserved and typically should remain unpainted.
- Repairs to exterior surfaces should be in-kind and should match the original in profile, size, shape, texture, color, and finish. Any decorative pattern should be replicated in the event of repair or replacement.
- Original exterior surface finishes should not be covered with synthetic materials, such as aluminum or synthetic brick or stone veneer.
- Use of stucco is not appropriate.
- Removal of non-original, inappropriate stucco is encouraged, when feasible.



Above: This Queen Anne cottage has narrow wood clapboard siding.

Below: This transitional style home is clad with wood clapboard and shingles.



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Above: Complex roof forms, with multiple front-facing gables are characteristic of high-style Victorian houses.

Below: This vernacular, or Folk Victorian, house has a primary side gable with a front-facing crossgable.



Roofs

character - defining features

- Gabled roofs are most common.
- Prominent front-facing gable is typical.
- Eaves may be boxed or open.
- Shingles are most common material.

design guidelines

- The historic roof form, generally gabled, should be preserved.
- The historic eave depth and configuration should also be preserved.
- Replacement roof materials, when necessary, should convey a scale and texture similar to those used originally, typically wood shingle.

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victorian style

Porches

character - defining features

- Typically a one-story porch is a prominent feature
- May be partial, full width, or wraparound
- Recessed porch is common on hipped roof examples
- Spindework frieze occurs in many examples, both high-style and Folk
- Open rail balustrade is most common
- Solid balustrade with siding is less common
- Turned or chamfered columns sometimes occur

design guidelines

- Preservation of historic porches is encouraged.
- Restoration of historic porches that have been infilled is also encouraged.
- Preserve the roof form of a historic porch whether gabled, hipped, or shed.
- Preserve decorative details, such as spindlework, balustrade and columns, that help to define a historic porch.
- Missing or deteriorated elements should be replaced to match the existing original elements.
- Original exterior surface finishes should not be covered with synthetic materials, such as aluminum or synthetic brick or stone veneer.
- Porches should not be enclosed with doors or walls or other opaque materials.
- Additional porch elements, such as decorative woodwork, should not be added if they did not exist historically, even if that detail is Victorian in style.



Above: This Folk Victorian house has a full-width front porch.

Below: While substantially influenced by the Craftsman style, this house has a partial-width recessed porch more characteristic of the Victorian style.



Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts



Above: The doors and windows of this house have the simple flat surround characteristic of later examples of the Victorian style. The windows also have stylized muntins.

Below: Bay windows are common in more ornate examples of the style.



Windows & Doors

character - defining features

- Windows generally have wood frames
- Windows are typically double-hung sash
- Windows may be arranged singly
- Doors are typically paneled wood with a painted or stained finish
- Most windows and door openings have a wooden surround that is typically a simple wide, flat board.

design guidelines

- The arrangement, size, and proportions of historic openings should be maintained.
- Windows and doors should maintain a protective finish of paint.
- Windows and doors should be repaired rather than replaced when feasible.
- Window replacements, when necessary, should match the type, profile and material of the original windows as closely as possible.
- Vinyl or aluminum windows are not appropriate replacements.
- Contemporary mass-produced doors with ornate "Victorian"-style details are generally inappropriate replacements. Replacement doors should be wood and should match the original in detail as closely as possible.
- New window openings should maintain the pattern of horizontal groupings that existed historically
- New window and door openings should be treated with surrounds similar to those of the historic fenestration.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

victorian style

Architectural Details

character - defining features

- Turned spindlework or jigsaw cut trim on porch
- Brackets under eaves
- Bargeboards
- Decorative scrollwork, shingling, or half-timbering in gable peak

design guidelines

- Original architectural details, such as spindlework should be preserved and maintained with a protective coat of paint or stain. However, multiple layers of paint may cause the detail to lose its depth.
- Original wooden architectural details should not be covered with stucco, vinyl siding, stone, veneers, or other materials.



Above: Decorative woodwork in the gable peak is characteristic of the Victorian style.

Below: Jigsaw-cut trim surrounds this portico.



Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts



Above: This house has the simple rectangular form and symmetry characteristic of the Folk Victorian.

Below: This transitional example of the Victorian style has a Craftsman-influenced porch design but the height and bulk of the main house are more characteristic of the Victorian.



Massing & Additions

character - defining features

- Simple rectangular or L-shaped plan in most single-family homes in Glendale
- Symmetrical façade is more common in Folk, or vernacular, examples
- Complex massing and asymmetry is more common in stylized Queen Anne houses
- One or two stories in height

design guidelines

- Generally, additions should be located at the rear of the property and away from the main façade in order to minimize their visibility from the public right-of-way.
- Additions should be compatible in size and scale with the original structure, although subordinate in massing. Additions should maintain the verticality of the massing.
- Two story additions to one-story buildings are strongly discouraged. If the addition would be taller than the main building, it shall be situated so as not to detract from the primary character-defining facades.
- Additions should use similar finish materials as the original structure, generally wooden clapboard or shingle.
- Additions should not use the following exterior finish materials: aluminum or vinyl siding, plywood, stucco, imitation stone or brick.
- The roof form and material of additions should echo those of the original structure. Gabled roofs are appropriate but should remain subordinate to the primary roof. Composition shingle is typically the best roofing material. Pattern should be considered to suit the original roof.
- Rooftop dormer additions are generally not appropriate on gable-front buildings.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

Massing & Additions (continued)

design guidelines

- Additions should use a similar fenestration pattern, generally single tall windows in each bay of the facade.
- Windows should be similar to the original in type, generally a wooden double-hung sash. Windows need not precisely match the originals. For example, a simple one-over-one sash is appropriate in most cases.
- When an addition necessitates the removal of architectural materials, such as siding, windows, doors, decorative elements, and the like, these should be carefully removed and reused in the addition where possible.

Multi-Family Victorian Buildings

Most Victorian houses were constructed for single-family use. Occasionally, these large homes were later converted for use as multi-family dwellings. Additions for multi-family use should adhere to the design guidelines for additions.