

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

French-Inspired Styles

Provincial, Norman and Eclectic Designs

Details vary, but French-inspired homes are distinguished by their distinctive hipped roofs and flared eaves. Some French style homes borrow ideas from Normandy, where barns were attached to the living quarters. Grain or ensilage was stored in a central turret. The Norman Cottage is a cozy and romantic style that features a small round tower topped by a cone-shaped roof. Other Normandy homes resemble miniature castles with arched doorways set in imposing towers. Like Tudor style houses, 20th-century French Normandy homes may have decorative half-timbering. Unlike Tudor style homes, however, houses influenced by French styles do not have a dominant front gable. In contrast, French Provincial houses tend to be square and symmetrical. They resemble small manor homes with massive hipped roofs and window shutters. Frequently, tall second floor windows break through the cornice. These homes do not have towers.

French Eclectic homes combine a variety of French influences. The French Eclectic is a less common revival style in Glendale.

french-inspired styles



Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

french-inspired styles

Siding & Exterior Finishes

character - defining features

- Stucco is most common in Glendale
- Combined use of stucco and brick
- Use of stone on a portion of the facade
- Half-timbering occurs in some examples

design guidelines

- Stucco or other original cladding should be preserved and maintained.
- Original exterior surface finishes should not be covered with synthetic materials, such as aluminum or synthetic brick veneer.
- Synthetic spray-on stucco is generally not appropriate.
- Half-timbering should be preserved and maintained. These elements should be stained or painted in a contrasting, complimentary color.



Above: A smooth stucco finish is a common feature of the French eclectic style in Glendale.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts



Above: The towered roof arrangement gives character to this French Eclectic house.

Below: The decorative shingle pattern on this roof is a character-defining feature.



Roofs

character - defining features

- Steeply-pitched hipped roof is most common, sometimes with cross gable
- Dormers are typically on the primary façade
- Dormers may break through the cornice line
- Dormers may be arched, circular, hipped or gabled
- Conical towers exist on some examples
- Flared eaves are common
- Roofs are slate, wood or composition shingles, sometimes variegated in color

design guidelines

- The historic roof form should be preserved.
- The historic eave depth and configuration should also be preserved.
- Historic specialty roofing materials, such as slate, should be preserved in place and maintained.
- Replacement roof materials, when necessary, should convey a scale and texture similar to those used originally, such a rough-cut slate or wood. Imitation slate or wood shingles are generally appropriate.
- Composition roofing may be appropriate if the entire roof is being replaced.
- Decorative patterning of shingles should be maintained or replicated if an entire roof is being replaced.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

french-inspired styles

Porches

character - defining features

- Porches are rare in French-inspired architectural styles

design guidelines

- Porches, if they existed historically, should follow the general design guidelines for porches in the Specific Residential Building Elements section.



Above: Wrought iron stairs lead to the over-hanging porches on this French eclectic apartment.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts



Above: This entrance exhibits detail through its symmetrical patterning of stone quoining and paneled door.

Below: Dormers with casement windows are often employed in the French Eclectic style.



Windows & Doors

character - defining features

- Windows are generally divided light
- Windows are typically wooden casement and double-hung sash
- Windows are commonly arranged singly, in pairs or groups of three
- Upper-floor windows may break through the cornice line
- Doors may be arched or rectangular

design guidelines

- The arrangement, size, and proportions of historic openings should be maintained.
- Repair windows or doors wherever possible instead of replacing them.
- Window replacements, when necessary, should generally be divided-light casement or double-hung sash that match the profile of the original windows as closely as possible.
- Vinyl or aluminum windows, whether double-hung or sliding, are not appropriate replacements.
- New window openings should maintain the rhythm of horizontal groupings that existed historically. Symmetrical facades commonly have symmetrical placement of single or paired windows; asymmetrical facades typically arrange windows or groups of windows to complement the elements of the façade.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

french-inspired styles

Architectural Details

character - defining features

- Quoins at corners, windows or doors
- Decorative brick or stonework
- Balustraded patios or balconies
- Chimneys are typically massive

design guidelines

- Quoins should be preserved and maintained. They should remain unpainted.
- Balustrades along patios or balconies should be preserved and maintained. Replacement of damaged or degraded elements that can not be repaired should match the original in shape, material, texture, and color as closely as possible.
- Original architectural details should not be covered with stucco (unless originally stuccoed), vinyl siding, stone, veneers, or other materials.
- Chimneys should be braced rather than removed for seismic concerns.
- Chimney repairs, when necessary, should replicate both the historic brick bonding and tooling patterns or stucco finish.



Above: Multiple gables with decorative vents are often features of this style.

Below: A tall brick chimney is a commonly used architectural feature of the French Eclectic style.



Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts



Above: This house has very simple massing. An addition to the sides or rear should reflect the simplicity of the existing building.

Below: A one-story addition at the rear of this house would not be visible from the public right of way.



Massing & Additions

character - defining features

- Symmetrical or asymmetrical massing, sometimes with a tower
- One or two stories, but one story examples are most common in Glendale
- Roofline is integral to the style's character, with a tall, steeply pitched hip or gable roof.
- A primary front-facing gable is rare in this style; front-facing crossgables do occur

design guidelines

- Additions should be located at the rear of the building 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 to French-inspired buildings should maintain the symmetry or complement the asymmetry of the original structure.
- Additions should use similar finish materials as the original structure which, in Glendale, is generally stucco.
- Additions generally should not use the following exterior finish materials: aluminum or vinyl siding, plywood, synthetic spray on stucco, imitation stone or brick, wooden lap or board siding.
- Additional roofing forms and materials should echo those of the original structure. Steeply-pitched hipped roofs are generally appropriate but should remain subordinate to the hipped elements of the main façade. Side or rear-facing gables may be appropriate if they remain subordinate to the primary roof form. Front-facing gables are generally inappropriate.
- Rooftop dormer additions may be appropriate, provided that the addition maintains a similar roof form and slope and minimizes damage to the original roofline and form or is located to the rear of the structure.
- Additions should use similar fenestration patterns to the original structure. Windows should be similar to the original in type, generally a wooden divided-light casement, or a simple double-hung sash.

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

french-inspired styles

Multi-Family French-Inspired Buildings

French-inspired apartment buildings generally mimic the appearance of large single-family homes and should adhere to the design guidelines for single-family residences, with the exception of those for additions.

design guidelines for additions

- Additions to the rear of the main façade need not mimic French-inspired massing. A simple linear addition to the rear of the structure is generally appropriate.
- Courtyard plans should be preserved and maintained. Additions should not be located within or close off an open courtyard.
- Roofs may be flat with a parapet or hipped but should not be visible above the roofline of the primary façade from the public right-of-way.
- Exterior surfaces and finishes should match that of the original structure, generally smooth stucco.
- Windows may be arranged in a pattern similar to that of the historic building or in a simpler, symmetrical, evenly-spaced placement across the length of the facade.
- Windows should be similar to the original in type, a wooden or steel divided-light casement, or a simple double-hung sash.
- Vinyl or aluminum windows are not appropriate on the historic portion of the building. Vinyl windows, if they are similar to the original windows in style and type, may be acceptable on the addition.



Above: The multi-family apartments give the appearance of being large single-family homes. The landscaping and multiple stair entries lend to the character of the complex.