

Folk Victorian



The Folk Victorian style was prevalent in the United States from 1879 to 1910. The first Folk Victorian structures appeared in Los Angeles around the mid-1880s.

The Folk Victorian style is largely the product of the railroads and the industrial revolution. The elaborate turned and carved wooden decorative elements emblematic of this style were made inexpensive by the development of the assembly line and the steam engine. Therefore, even relatively modest homes could sport elaborate decoration.

The Folk Victorian style is characterized by porches with spindlework detailing, a intricately cut perforated gables (Gingerbread trim), and an asymmetrical façade. The buildings are one or two stories, generally with gabled roofs, wide over-hanging eaves with decorative brackets, and tall narrow windows.

Folk Victorian - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61)	Porches (pg. 69)	Doorways (pg. 66)
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-over-one and two-over-two ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Arranged in pairs or threes ▪ Decorative crowns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively restrained ▪ Decorative brackets ▪ Small or large in size ▪ Intricately carved spindle posts ▪ Intricate perforated brackets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired and single ▪ Rectangular ▪ Transom lights ▪ Decorative crowns |
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Roofs (pg. 73)	Building Materials (pg. 79)
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gable ▪ Pyramidal ▪ Symmetrical ▪ Front gabled ▪ Large decorative eave brackets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clapboard ▪ Shingle |
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Notes on styles section:

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.*

Additional graphics:



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.