

French Eclectic



The French Eclectic style was popular in both the United States and Los Angeles beginning in the 1920s and continuing through the 1940s.

The French Eclectic style is characterized by tall, steeply pitched, hipped or cross gabled roofs, stucco or stone wall surfaces with minimal trim details, and often is elaborated with flared eaves, conical towers, and occasionally half-timbering.

The French Eclectic style became popular as one of the Eclectic Revival styles of the 1920s, and was intended to mimic the design of small manor houses and farmhouses of northwest France. It is likely that part of the popularity of this design is attributable to the many American servicemen stationed in France during World War I.



The French Eclectic style can often be found mixed with the English Cottage, English Revival, or Tudor Revival styles.



French Eclectic - Common character defining features

Windows (pg. 61) Porches (pg. 69) Doorways (pg. 66)

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|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tall and Narrow ▪ Diamond-paned windows ▪ Multiple groups ▪ Rectangular tops ▪ Curved top three-bay | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relatively restrained ▪ Arched | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paired or single ▪ Rectangular ▪ Arched |
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Roofs (pg. 73) Building Materials (pg. 79)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hipped ▪ Clipped Gables ▪ Steeply pitched ▪ Built-up roofing imitating thatch ▪ Side gables ▪ Turrets ▪ Asymmetrical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick ▪ Stone ▪ Stucco |
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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.