

D. Folk Victorian

The Folk Victorian style is characterized by vertically proportioned masses clad in wood, stone, masonry or metal composed of vertically narrow openings. Original horizontal storefronts provide a more urban grade gesture to the street while the remaining massing is concealed behind a tall facade. Structural elements such as columns, braces, etc., are often the same as the decorative elements. Typically, this style emphasizes a street-facing front with the rest of the building often being very simple in composition and decoration. Roofs are typically hidden behind prominent facades and/or parapets. Where visible, roofs are simple and finished in metal or composition shingles. Where visible, roofs are simple and finished in metal or composition shingles.



1. Base

- a. Exterior walls reach the ground with or without a base.
- b. Where present, the base is described as an applied band of wood, corrugated metal, or cast concrete, stone such as granite.



Raised panel base



Corrugated siding to grade



Wood plank siding to grade

2. Primary Walls

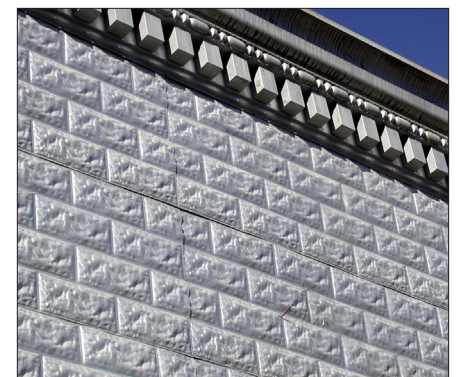
- a. Expressed as single-plane expanses of wood or metal siding. The street-facing facade is typified by decorative elements such as window molding, cornices, lighting, and signage.
- b. Commercial: 'stick-frame storefront'; Residential: wood shingle
- c. Primarily horizontal siding or vertical board and batten.
- d. Smooth siding (wood or cementitious: no T-111)



Painted wood



Painted horizontal wood siding



Decorative metal siding

3. Roof-Wall Connections

- a. The front facade is typically articulated as a decorated flat plane capped by a simple cornice supported by decorative brackets. The eave condition of side facade is articulated in a similar manner.
- b. Balcony ceilings will be constructed of wooden rafters and finished in wood planking.
- b. Foam moldings are expressly prohibited.



Parapet with cornice and brackets



Parapet with cornice and brackets



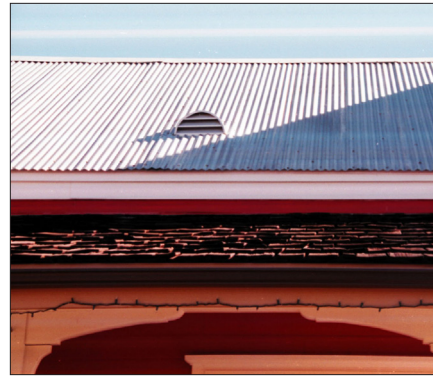
Gable with attic vents and combination of shingle and horizontal siding

4. Roof

- a. Primary roof tends to be hidden by the street-facing parapet.
- b. Can be sloped or flat. Sloped roofs may be clad in metal or wood shingles.



Composition shingle roof



Sloped metal roof



Parapet

5. Drainage

- a. May be conducted off pitched roofs by a traditional combination of gutters and downspouts.
- b. Rainwater reaching the ground may be harvested in cisterns or temporarily collected in dry wells.



Scupper with downspout



Gutter and downspout



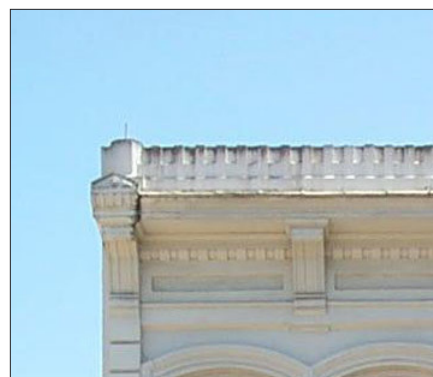
Gutter and downspout along column

6. Openings

- a. Windows and doors are framed with wood trim.
- b. Windows are multi-paned and vertical in orientation.
- c. Ground floor primarily glazed with transoms over storefronts; Upper floors glazed with smaller, vertical openings.



Commercial storefronts



Parapet details



Double-hung windows on second floor

7. Attached Elements

- a. A number of decorated architectural elements such as porches, balconies, awnings, and bay windows can encroach beyond the primary exterior surface of buildings and into their setbacks.
- b. Arcades and galleries can extend also into the front setback.
- c. Columns are highly articulate, trimmed or capped.



Awning with braces



Arcade with signs



Projecting bay windows

8. Massing

- a. Tend to have one primary facade that faces the street and is articulated as a decorated flat plane.
- b. Can be one- or two-story and tend to have a street-facing architectural bias.



Intersecting volumes with corner focus



Two-story ends with one-story middle



Two-story with porch and balcony

9. Site Definition and Landscape

- a. Buildings can be situated in a zero-setback, urban condition where landscaping is limited to planted pots.
- b. Buildings can also have a front yard, arcade, forecourt or face a courtyard.



Patio



Forecourt



Informal planters and rain barrels