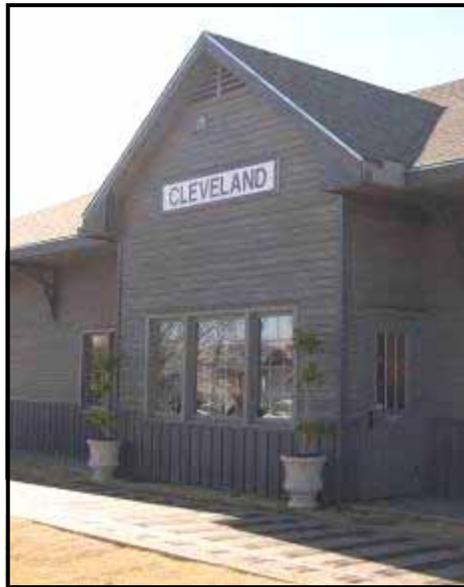


CLEVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MANUAL

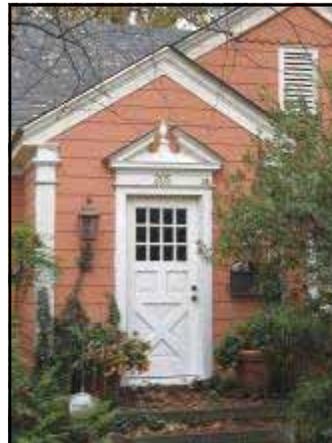


Guidelines for Owners and Residents



CLEVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MANUAL

Guidelines for Owners and Residents



Prepared by: David Preziosi, AICP - Mississippi Heritage Trust

CLEVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MANUAL

Guidelines for Owners and Residents

**CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI
2008**

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CITY OF CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND HERITAGE COMMISSION

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CLEVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MANUAL

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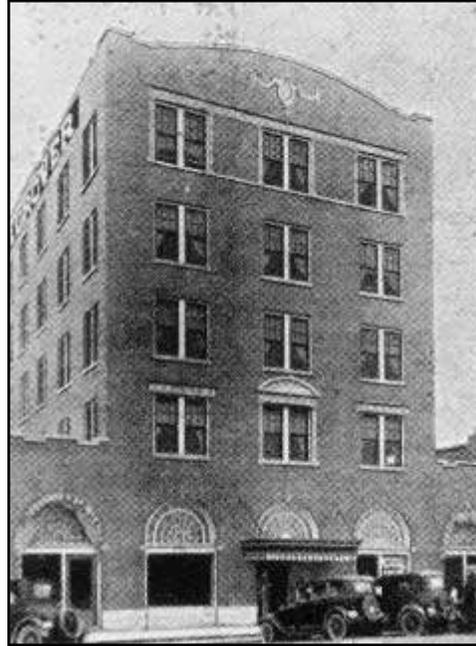
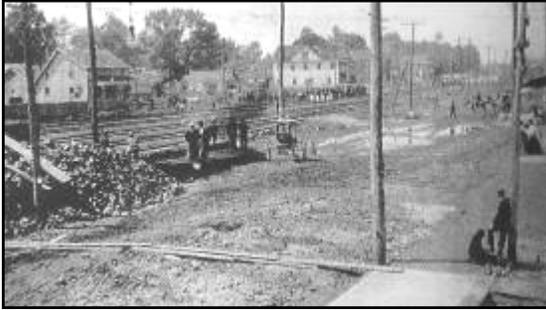
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HISTORIC IMAGES OF CLEVELAND



Historic photographs from Cleveland: A Centennial History and Reflections of Bolivar County

INTRODUCTION AND USE OF THE CLEVELAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION MANUAL

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ How to Use the Preservation Manual
- ◆ Use of the Preservation Manual by the Cleveland Heritage Commission

INTRODUCTION

Cleveland has a significant collection of historic structures typical of small cities in Mississippi. The city has several distinct architectural styles represented in its building inventory from the turn of the nineteenth century to the newer modern style of architecture which is just now becoming historic.

Cleveland's historic structures represent a visual record of the architectural and social history of the city. These historic structures serve as links to the past and as tangible reminders of the people and events that shaped the development of the city. Cleveland has its own special story to tell, and its historic resources offer the best way to illustrate that story.

The historic resources of Cleveland are also important for the future of the community. Heritage tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in our country, and Cleveland has the potential to benefit substantially from that industry. The city's historic resources can also play an important role in attracting new industry and new residents.

During the last three decades, interest in historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic structures has increased throughout the United States. Increasingly people are realizing the value of historic structures and the contribution they make to a community, both aesthetically and economically. Cleveland is no exception. Cleveland enacted a historic preservation ordinance in 1995 to protect the historic structures in the local historic district designated by the city. Under the ordinance all changes in the local historic district area must be approved by the Cleveland Heritage Commission (CHC). The local historic district in Cleveland includes the Downtown Cleveland Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999, and the Cleveland Founders Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.

The purpose of the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* is to encourage historic preservation and high design standards in Cleveland's local historic district in order to protect and promote the city's architectural heritage and unique character. The manual provides general recommendations for preservation, rehabilitation, alteration, and new construction in Cleveland's historic districts. The manual should benefit property owners, architects, contractors, public officials, and members of the CHC, which has the primary responsibility for managing change in the city's historic districts.

The *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* is consistent with preservation principles established by the United States Department of the Interior and expressed in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. **The manual addresses only the exterior of historic buildings and focuses on the**

architectural features that define the unique character of Cleveland.

Any property owner contemplating changes to the exterior of a historic resource or planning to construct a new building in the local historic district area is subject to review by the Cleveland Heritage Commission. Changes to the interior of a historic structure in the local district are not subject to review by the Commission. The Commission will use the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* to help in deciding whether proposed changes to historic structures are appropriate for that specific structure based on its architectural style and historic characteristics. A Certificate of Appropriateness from the CHC must be obtained before any work can begin on any exterior changes or new construction. If the proposed physical changes are consistent with the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* and the *Standards for Rehabilitation*, the applicant will receive a Certificate of Appropriateness and WORK CAN BEGIN ONCE ALL NECCESARY PERMITS ARE RECEIVED, including those from any applicable city departments.

The *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual*, used in harmony with the Cleveland Preservation Ordinance, will assist the CHC in protecting and preserving local historic resources. The manual does not provide case specific advice or address exceptions; they are only a general guide for changes to historic structures and the design of new construction. The conditions and characteristics of each structure and the appropriateness of proposed alterations will be examined on a case-by-case basis by the Heritage Commission.

The final authority on the appropriateness of changes or the design of new construction does not rest solely with the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* alone, but also with the property owners, architects, contractors, municipal authorities, and members of the Cleveland Heritage Commission. They help determine the appropriateness of changes within the historic district. Ultimately, the preservation of Cleveland's historic resources does not rely on ordinances or design guidelines, but on decisions made by the community and its citizens.

HOW TO USE THE PRESERVATION MANUAL

The *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* is intended to be easy to use and to allow for quick location of specific information. The manual is divided into topical sections with section headings at the top of every other page for easy reference. Each section is divided into subsections to locate specific information more quickly. The manual also include illustrations or photos to clarify the text.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* are incorporated into the manual to provide additional information and to consolidate as much information as possible into one publication. The *Standards for Rehabilitation* appear as shaded text within applicable topical sections. Boxed within the text are titles of applicable National Park Service *Preservation Briefs* that offer additional technical information. Copies of all *Preservation Briefs* are available on-line at www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm or go to

www.nps.gov and type Preservation Briefs in the search box. Included in the appendix is a glossary of preservation-related terms, resources for additional information, and a list of professional organizations for consultation.

USE OF THE PRESERVATION MANUAL BY THE CLEVELAND HERITAGE COMMISSION

The Cleveland Heritage Commission will use the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* as a guide to make decisions on applications submitted to the commission. Use of the guidelines in the manual will assist the commission in making consistent and fair decisions that are compatible with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and sound preservation practice.

Property owners, architects, and contractors can use the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* to plan their projects with reasonable assurance that their applications will be approved if the guidelines in the manual are followed. Since the commission reviews each application on a case-by-case basis, variances from the guidelines and omissions within the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* will be addressed by the Cleveland Heritage Commission.

PRESERVATION PRACTICES

- ◆ Introduction to Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation
- ◆ Incentives for the Rehabilitation of Historic Structures
- ◆ *Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation*
- ◆ Applying the Standards
- ◆ Cleveland Preservation Goals

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION

Architecture is an art form, but it cannot be preserved in a climate-controlled, museum environment like fine art and decorative art. Some historic buildings are preserved in near museum-like settings like those at Colonial Williamsburg or similar places, but the vast majority of historic buildings have to evolve to survive. Empty buildings eventually become deteriorated buildings and then tomorrow's vacant lots. Consequently, most work on historic buildings is defined as rehabilitation rather than accurate restoration.

The federal government defines rehabilitation as the “process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.”

The key to a successful rehabilitation is respecting the historic character of the building and preserving as many of the original

historic materials and details as possible. Alterations should be easily reversible to allow a future owner to return the building to its original configuration. Owning a historic building or structure is a privilege and responsibility. Owners of historic properties should view themselves as temporary caretakers of a community's architectural heritage.

Many historic buildings enjoy new uses after rehabilitation. The process of rehabilitating a historic building for a new use is termed *adaptive reuse*. Many historic railroad depots are today home to restaurants, shops, museums, visitor centers, and other uses. Abandoned historic school buildings often become affordable apartments, museums, conference centers, and performing arts centers. Historic houses in commercial areas are often converted to small shops or office space.



This former historic service station on Court Street has been creatively rehabilitated into a coffee shop.

INCENTIVES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

There are special tax incentives for the restoration or rehabilitation of historic properties listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, listed as part of a National Register Historic District, or eligible for listing in the National Register. The structures listed as contributing in the Downtown Cleveland Historic District and the Cleveland Founders Historic District, both National Register Historic Districts, are eligible to qualify for the tax incentives for rehabilitation work. It is possible that some structures in Cleveland may qualify individually for the National Register of Historic Places and would therefore be eligible for tax incentives for rehabilitation. Questions about the eligibility of a structure for the National Register of Historic Places should be directed to the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History at 601-576-6940.

Tax incentives for preservation are in the form of tax credits for rehabilitation work which are available on both the federal and state levels. A tax credit is better than a tax deduction. An income tax deduction merely lowers the amount of income subject to taxation, but a credit lowers the amount of tax owed. In general, for each dollar of tax credit earned, the amount of income tax owed will be reduced by one dollar.

PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Federal Tax Credits - Federal tax credits are only available for buildings that are income producing (office, retail, restaurant, residential rental, apartments, Bed & Breakfast, etc.). To qualify the rehabilitation must also be substantial, meaning the rehabilitation costs must exceed the current value of the building minus the value of the land. Owner occupied dwellings do not qualify for the federal tax credit.

Federal tax credits are in the amount of 20% of the money spent on the rehabilitation meaning if you spend \$100,000 on a qualified rehabilitation project you would receive \$20,000 in tax credits once the project is completed and certified. Unused tax credits can be applied to the previous year's tax bill and carried forward up to twenty years.

State Tax Credits - Unlike the federal tax credit to qualify for the state tax credit the building does not have to be income producing. Therefore, owner-occupied dwellings will qualify for the credits if the rehabilitation expenditures exceed: \$5,000. In the case of a non-owner-occupied dwellings the rehabilitation expenses must exceed 50% of the total basis in the property. Generally, "basis" is the purchase price, less the cost of the land, plus any improvements already made to the property, minus the depreciation taken on the property.

Applying for the Credits - To qualify for the credits, either state or federal, an application must be filed with the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History before any work begins. They must certify that the building is historic and that the project qualifies for the credits. In order to receive the credits the rehabilitation

work to the building must follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

For more information and application forms for both the state and federal tax credits contact the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History at 601-576-6940 or go online at www.mdah.state.ms.us/hpres/prestaxincent.html. *It is highly advisable to contact the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Archives and History before any work begins to make sure the project will qualify for the tax credits and the application forms are completed properly.*



The owners of 201 North Pearman Avenue took advantage of the Federal Tax Credit to rehabilitate the interior and exterior of this house for use as an office rental property.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S STANDARDS

The *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* is written to be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. These federal standards determine the appropriateness of work treatments for every project taking advantage of either federal grant-in-aids or preservation tax incentives. Property owners and design professionals should reference the *Standards* during the planning process.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize an historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features, shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

APPLYING THE SECRETARY'S STANDARDS

The *Standards for Rehabilitation* include basic steps in making recommendations for changes to historic structures. Keeping these steps in mind during the planning process will ensure a successful rehabilitation project during the review process.

Applying the Secretary of Interior's Standards

1. **Identify, Retain and Preserve** the form, materials, and detailing of the property that defines the character of the historic property.
2. **Protect and Maintain** the character-defining aspects of the historic property with the least intervention possible and before undertaking other work. Protection includes regular maintenance
3. **Repair** is the step beyond protect and maintain. It includes patching, piecing-in, splicing, and consolidating. Repairing also includes limited in-kind replacement.
4. **Replacement** is the last resort in the preservation process and is appropriate only if the missing feature cannot reasonably be repaired. Replace with the same material, if possible, but a substitute material may be necessary.
5. **Design for Missing Features** should be based on the documented historic appearance of the property. If no documentation exists, a new design is appropriate if it respects the size, scale, and material of the property.

6. **Alterations/Additions to Historic Buildings** are sometimes needed to insure continued use, but they should not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes.

CLEVELAND PRESERVATION GOALS

Cleveland's preservation goals are outlined in Cleveland Preservation Ordinance, which was adopted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen on June 6, 1995. The goals of the Cleveland ordinance are similar to the goals in the ordinances of historic communities in Mississippi and across the nation.

In adopting its ordinance, the City of Cleveland has recognized the importance of Cleveland's historic resources including public, commercial, religious, and residential buildings and acknowledged that Cleveland's unique historic qualities are worth preserving for the future.

The general purpose of the Cleveland ordinance is to preserve, enhance, and perpetuate those aspects of the city having historical, cultural, architectural, and/or archaeological merit in order to promote and protect the health, safety, prosperity, education, and general welfare of the people living in and visiting Cleveland.

More specifically, the Cleveland ordinance is designed to achieve the following goals:

-
- A. Protect, enhance and perpetuate resources which represent distinctive and significant elements of the City's historical, cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological, and architectural identity;
 - B. Insure the harmonious, orderly, and efficient growth and development of the City;
 - C. Strengthen civic pride and cultural stability through neighborhood conservation;
 - D. Stabilize the economy of the City through the continued use, preservation, and revitalization of its resources;
 - E. Protect and enhance the City's attractions to tourists and visitors and the support and stimulus to business and industry thereby provided;
 - F. Promote the use of resources for the education, pleasure, and welfare of the people of the City of Cleveland.
 - G. Provide a review process for the preservation and appropriate development of the City's resources.

The *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* will assist the city in fulfilling the goals outlined in the Cleveland Preservation Ordinance by providing written and illustrated guidelines for owners of historic properties, design professionals, and members of the Cleveland Heritage Commission.

Having guidelines and standards facilitates the work of the Heritage Commission, whose members can make consistent and

defensible decisions based on recognized preservation and design standards. The public benefits, because property owners and building professionals can follow the guidelines in the *Preservation Manual* during the planning process with some assurance that their projects will receive approval and help preserve the historic character of the City of Cleveland.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS PROCESS

- ◆ Permit Review Procedure
- ◆ Certificate of Appropriateness Required Support Materials
- ◆ Criteria for Issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness
- ◆ Procedures for Issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness

PERMIT REVIEW PROCEDURE

A Certificate of Appropriateness, hereby referred to as COA, is required from the Cleveland Heritage Commission (CHC) before any work can be taken to a building or site within the local Cleveland preservation district. No exterior feature of any resource in the local preservation district shall be altered, relocated, or demolished until after an application for a COA of such work has been approved by the commission. Likewise, no construction, which affects a resource, shall be undertaken without a COA. A map of the area included in the local preservation district is available at the Cleveland City Hall or Public Works Department. Anyone desiring to undertake work

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS PROCESS

in the local preservation district must submit a COA application to the Cleveland Public Works Department. Once received the completed COA application shall be forwarded to the Cleveland Heritage Commission for review at one of their regularly scheduled Commission meetings.

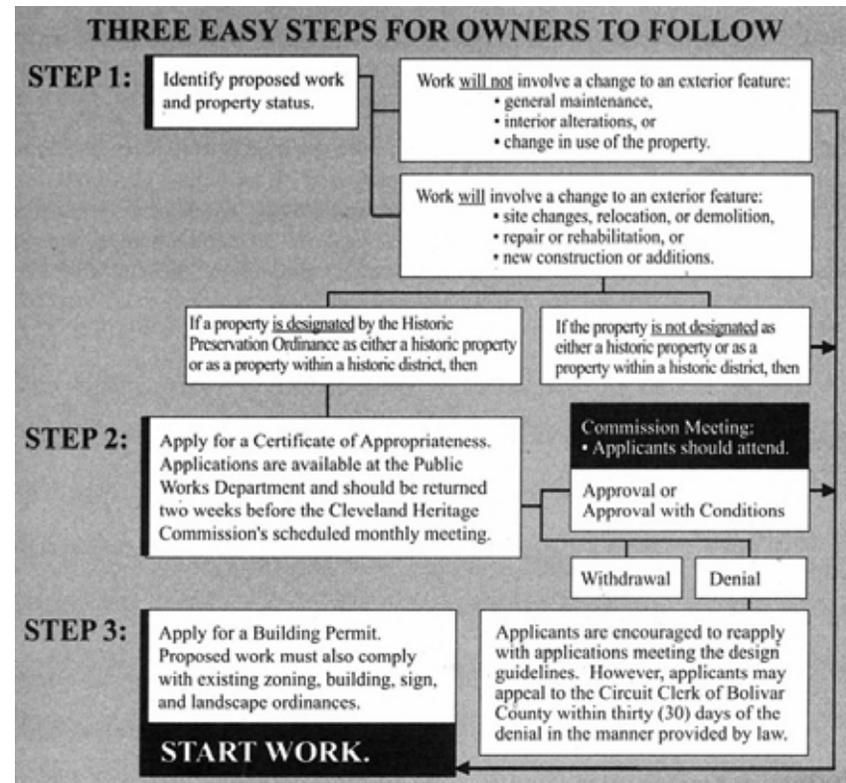
The Commission shall review the COA application at one of its public hearings and make recommendations for changes and modifications, if necessary, in order to meet the standards and guidelines for the work to be performed. If the applicant's plans meet the Commission's approval, a signed COA will be returned to the applicant and copied to the Building Official. After building permits are obtained work may begin. If the work changes during construction from what was originally approved a new COA must be submitted to make sure the new work meets the Preservation Ordinance requirements and the standards in the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual*.

The Cleveland Heritage Commission shall review applications for any action affecting historic resources in historic districts, landmarks or landmark sites when subject to public view from any public building, public street or way, or from any building or grounds open to the public. That includes:

1. New construction, additions or extensive renovation or repair to existing buildings;
2. Renovation or repair to existing buildings, including changes in design or materials or roofs, windows, doors;

3. Site Changes: tree removal, changes to or additions of fences, walks, driveways, parking areas, signs: and
4. Demolition or relocation.

In making its evaluation the CHC shall seek to accomplish the purposes of the Cleveland Heritage Ordinance, and in particular to preserve and protect the architectural and historical integrity and character of landmarks, landmark sites or historic districts.



CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS REQUIRED SUPPORT MATERIALS

In order for a COA to be placed on the agenda for a Heritage Commission meeting the following materials must be submitted with the application based on the type of request submitted for approval. *Applications will not be placed on the Cleveland Heritage Commission agenda until all support materials are submitted with the application.*

COA REQUEST TYPES:

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS OR EXTENSIVE RENOVATION OR REPAIR TO EXISTING BUILDINGS:

1. Drawings to scale with dimensions, of all affected exterior elevations.
2. Site plan to scale showing: location with dimensions, required setbacks, landscaping and other site features.
3. Description of all materials proposed for use on the exterior including walls, roof, trim, cornice, windows, doors, etc.
4. Drawings or photographs of architectural details such as columns, railings, balustrades, roof, windows, doors, etc.
5. Photographs of existing building or surroundings of proposed new building.

6. Historic documentation (for proposed restoration to earlier appearance).

RENOVATION OR REPAIR TO EXISTING BUILDINGS:

For work that includes changes in design or materials of any exterior features such as roofs, windows, doors, siding, etc.

1. Photographs, brochures, or drawings to scale, with dimensions, of additions or changes to design or type of features such as roofs, windows, doors, railings, etc.
2. Description of all materials to be used.
3. Photographs of each side of the building to be renovated with details of areas of proposed work.

SITE CHANGES - TREE REMOVAL, FENCES, WALKS, DRIVEWAYS, PARKING AREAS AND SIGNS:

1. Site plan, with dimensions, showing placement of any proposed changes or additions.
2. Description of all materials to be used.
3. Drawings to scale or photographs of the type of fence, wall, gate or sign, with dimensions.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS PROCESS

DEMOLITION OR RELOCATION:

1. Condition report of the structure.
2. Photographs of the existing building.
3. Documentation of economic factors (if any)
4. Documentation of justification.
5. Site place (for relocation within a designated local district)

CRITERIA FOR ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

The commission shall consider the following factors when considering applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness for the following types of work:

GENERAL FACTORS

1. Architectural design of existing building, structure, or appurtenance and proposed alteration;
2. Historical significance of the resource;
3. General appearance of the resource;
4. Condition of the resource;

5. Materials composing the resource;

6. Size of the resource;

7. The relationship of the above factors to, and their effect upon the immediate surroundings and, if within a preservation district, upon the district as a whole and its architectural and historical character and integrity.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

1. In advance of new construction, steps shall be taken to insure evaluation of possible archaeological resources, as set forth in the Mississippi Antiquities Act.

2. The following aspects of new construction shall be visually compatible with the buildings and environment with which the new construction is visually related, including but not limited to: the height, the gross volume, the proportion between width and height of the façade(s), the proportions and relationship between doors and windows, the rhythm of solids to voids created by openings in the façade, the materials, the textures, the colors, the patterns, the trims, and the design of the roof.

3. Existing rhythm created by existing building masses and spaces between them shall be preserved.

4. The landscape plan shall be compatible with the resource, and it shall be visually compatible with the environment with which it is visually related.

Landscaping shall also not prove detrimental to the fabric of a resource, or adjacent public or private improvements like sidewalks and walls.

5. No specific architectural style shall be required.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION

1. All exterior alterations to a building, structure, object, site, or landscape feature shall be compatible with the resource itself and other resources with which it is related. The original design of a building, structure, object, or landscape feature shall be considered in applying these standards.
2. Exterior alterations shall not affect the architectural character or historic quality of a landmark and shall not destroy the significance of landmark sites.

DEMOLITION

1. The commission shall consider the individual architectural, cultural, and/or historical significance of the resource.
2. The commission shall consider the importance or contribution of the resource to the architectural character of the district.

3. The commission shall consider the importance or contribution of the resource to neighboring property values.
4. The commission shall consider the difficulty or impossibility of reproducing such a resource because of its texture, design, material or detail.
5. Following recommendation for approval of demolition, the applicant must seek approval of replacement plans prior to receiving a demolition permit and other permits. Replacement plans for this purpose shall include, but shall not be restricted to, project concept, preliminary elevations and site plans, and completed working drawings for at least the foundation plan which will enable the applicant to receive a permit for foundation construction.
6. Applicants that have received a recommendation for demolition shall be permitted to receive such demolition permit without additional commission action on demolition, following the commission's recommendation of a permit for new construction. Permits for demolition and construction shall be issued simultaneously if requirements of new construction in the historic district are met, and the applicant provides financial proof of his ability to complete the project.
7. When the commission recommends approval of demolition of a resource, a permit shall not be issued until all plans for the site have received approval from all

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS PROCESS

appropriate city boards, commissions departments, and agencies.

PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Anyone desiring to take action requiring a certificate of appropriateness concerning a resource for which a permit, variance, or other authorization from either the City Building Official or the City is also required, shall make application therefore in the form and manner required by the applicable code section or ordinance. Any such application shall also be considered an application for a certificate of appropriateness and shall include such additional information as may be required by the commission. After receipt of any such application, the City Building Official shall be assured that the application is proper and complete.

No building permit shall be issued by the city which affects a resource without a certificate of appropriateness. In the event that a building permit need not be obtained for a building, structure, or object to be erected within a preservation district or on a landmark or landmark site, a certificate of appropriateness is still required before such building, structure, or object may be erected or moored. Thereafter, such application shall be reviewed in accordance with the following procedure:

- A. When any such application is filed, the City Building Official shall immediately notify the commission chairman or vice-chairman, if the chairman is

unavailable, of the application having been filed.

- B. The chairman or vice-chairman shall set a time and date, which shall be not later than the next regular meeting after the filing of the application sufficiently distant for the notices herein provided, for a hearing by the commission, and the city building official shall be so informed.
- C. The applicant shall, upon request, have the right to a preliminary conference with a member of the commission or of the commission staff for the purpose of making any changes or adjustments to the application which might be more consistent with the commission's standards.
- D. Not later than five (5) days before the date set for the said hearing, the city building official shall or the chairman shall advise or notify the applicant of the date of the said hearing.
- E. Notice of the time and place of said hearing shall be given not later than five (5) days before the date set therefore, by posting a copy of a notice upon the premises which is the site of the proposed change, indicating the subject of the requested certificate of appropriateness. The giving of such notice having been, and herby being, found by the Heritage Commission and the Mayor and Board of Alderman to be sufficient, reasonable and in the best interests of the applicant and other interested property owners, and all certificates of

appropriateness heretofore granted upon such notice are affirmed and valid.

- F. At such hearing, the applicant for a certificate of appropriateness shall have the right to present any relevant evidence in support of the application. Likewise, the governing body shall have the right to present any additional relevant evidence in support of the application.
- G. The commission shall have the right to recommend changes and modifications to enable the applicant to meet the requirements of the commission.
- H. Within not more than twenty-one (21) days after the hearing on an application, the commission shall act upon it, either approving, denying, or deferring action until the next meeting of the commission, giving consideration to the factors set forth in Section VIII of the ordinance. Evidence of approval of the application shall be by certificate of appropriateness issued by the commission and, whatever its decision, notice in writing shall be given to the applicant and the city building official.
- I. In all cases of applications affecting National Historic Landmarks, at least two-thirds (six members of a nine-member board) of the members of the commission must approve a certificate of appropriateness in order for it to be granted.
- J. The issuance of a certificate of appropriateness shall not relieve an applicant for a building permit, special use

permit, variance, or other authorization from compliance with any other requirement or provision of the laws of the city concerning zoning, construction, repair, or demolition.

All work including maintenance or repair must meet city safety standards and codes.

After application approval, the COA is valid for 18 months and null and void if construction does not begin within 6 months.

In addition to a COA application, building permits must be acquired from the Public Works Department. Building permits will not be issued without proof of a COA.

HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE

- ◆ Historical and Architectural Background of Cleveland
- ◆ Architectural Styles in Cleveland

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND OF CLEVELAND

The following was compiled from the Downtown Cleveland and Cleveland Founders Historic District National Register Nominations.

Adversity of Early Settlement

Prior to white settlement, the lands of Bolivar County and Cleveland belonged to the Choctaws. The area, was mostly swamplands with thick canebrakes and hardwood forests. By the 1830s, various treaties secured the removal of the remaining Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and 1836, Bolivar County was created within the boundaries roughly formed by the three rivers, Mississippi, Tallahatchie, and Yazoo. Bolivar County named to honor the South American statesman and liberator Simon Bolivar, witnessed and extended controversy over its county seat. Settlement of the county was initially slow because of the adverse conditions of the land. During this era, the clearing of the woodlands and the construction of railroad lines accelerated the influx of settlers.

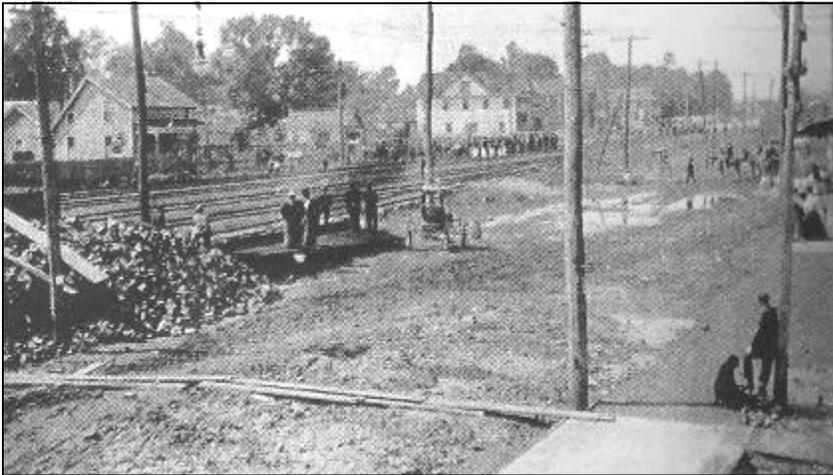
Town Founding and Commercial Development

The area that was to become Cleveland was first settled on the east side of Jones Bayou. One of the first homes, which no longer survives, was that of Moses Coleman who purchased land on Jones Bayou in 1867 and constructed a house near the east side of the bayou in 1869. Another early settler was W.L. Pearman who settled in the area after marrying in 1874 and also purchased land around Jones Bayou during the years before the railroad arrived. The Pearmans outgrew their first home and built their second home in 1884 which still stands today on the street that bears his name.



This house, now an office, at 215 North Pearman Avenue was built by W.L. Pearman in 1884 after his family outgrew his first home.

The development of the newly settled area was spurred by the construction of the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railroad through the Delta area of Mississippi and completed in 1884. The railroad brought commerce to the area necessitating the construction of a commercial center to support the new businesses developing. In 1885 eight blocks east of Jones Bayou were subdivided and a new depot was constructed to serve the railroad.



The construction of the railroad through Cleveland brought commerce and people to settle in the new community.

On March 25, 1886, the town was incorporated as Cleveland named after the 22nd President of the United States. Ideally situated halfway between Memphis and Vicksburg, Cleveland attracted numerous entrepreneurs which spurred commercial development around the railroad. By 1888, frame buildings quickly emerged to house merchants, and other services for the

growing community. Early businessmen frequently lived along the bayou in close proximity to their enterprises and the railroad depot. As large amounts of land were cleared for cultivation, the town prospered. By 1895, the town had two cotton gins (north of what is now Sunflower Avenue), two new attorneys, and several new businesses on Sharpe Avenue - including hotels, restaurants, meat markets, furniture stores, drug stores, dry good businesses, and clothing stores. In 1896 W.L. Pearman subdivided his holdings east of the railroad on all sides of the 1885 plat.

One of the problems encountered by the growing community of businessmen was the accessibility of the County Courthouse located several miles away in Rosedale. To solve this problem Cleveland businessmen lobbied for a courthouse in Cleveland and W.L. Pearman even offered a portion of his former farm for the courthouse square. Because of these efforts it was decided that Cleveland would become the second county seat of Bolivar County in 1899. With a population of 479 in 1900 plans were underway to construct a new courthouse.

Cleveland also experienced its share of growing pains in its early years. The town survived flooding from a broken levee in 1895, but the fire of 1900 destroyed many of Cleveland's frame buildings on Sharpe Avenue. Typical of early downtown development, these charred frame remnants were soon replaced by brick construction. One such example of early brick construction is the I.A. Kamien building on Sharpe Avenue and Cleveland's first mercantile block, also on Sharpe and north of the Grover Hotel. Brick storefronts and warehouses became the norm for downtown Cleveland. C.R. Smith constructed

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

Cleveland's first two-and-a-half story building where E.P. Hills first floor enterprise became one of Mississippi's largest department stores. Medical professionals rented the second floor of the building.



The Ed B. Hill Store pictured from the early 1900s was an early brick commercial building in Cleveland near the railroad tracks. Photo from Cleveland: A Centennial History.

Development was continually hampered from 1905 to 1915 by fires. The worst 1908 fire gutted the Hill block, and destroyed city records located there. A 1909 fire ravaged five stores in the Smith Block, destroying grocery stores, a bakery, and a cotton company, while a fire wall in Shirk's Pool Room saved the remaining buildings from destruction. A volunteer fire company formed in 1919 to combat perpetual blazes. Despite such destruction, Cleveland continued to attract newcomers and the population doubled between 1900 and 1910. In 1915, the town boasted a variety of professionals, including thirteen lawyers, four doctors, two veterinarians, two dentists. The same

year citizens witnessed the construction of the present railroad depot, and the paving of streets with gravel. The cotton industry also flourished during this time with the shipment of bales from the depot.



The depot in Cleveland was built in 1915 and was instrumental in the export and import of goods to Cleveland as well as serving passengers traveling to and from Cleveland.

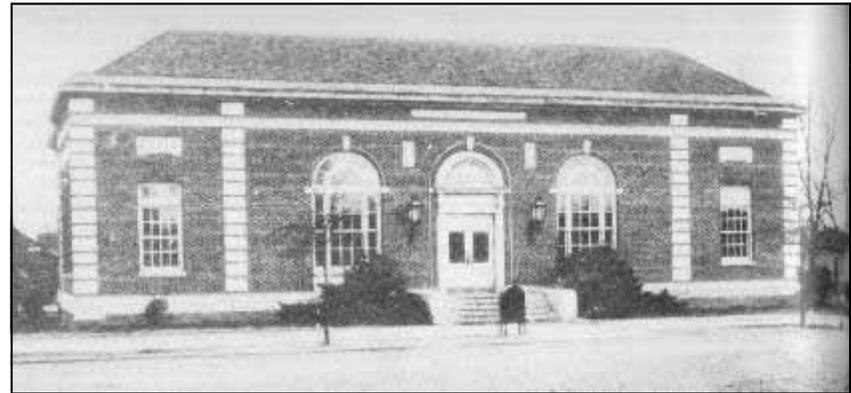
In the 1920s the construction in the downtown area continued with new public buildings and private business. Once again Cleveland suffered another devastating fire in 1922 which gutted the Smith Block. Brick buildings replaced many of the burned shells and empty lots on Sharpe Avenue during this time. By 1924, downtown Cleveland featured a newly constructed fire

department and city hall, a hospital, two banks, railroad shops, a cotton compress, two hotels, three restaurants, four drugstores, two department stores, a bakery, three hardware stores, lumber and brick yards, two newspapers, five garages, and auto sales establishments, two barber shops, a jewelry store, and numerous other enterprises. The majority of those businesses were located on Sharpe Avenue, Central Avenue, Court and North Streets. In 1926 the Grover Hotel was built and was known as “the Delta's first skyscraper.” In the late 1920s, businesses such as Fleming Coal and Transfer Company, the Coca Cola Bottling Plant, and the Nehi Bottling Company developed.



Sharpe Avenue in the 1930s showing the Grover Hotel built in 1926 along with the other retail in downtown Cleveland. Photo from Cleveland: A Centennial History.

Downtown Cleveland had developed a mature form by 1930 which still can be seen today. The new post office (now the police department) was built in 1934. As additional room was needed for new businesses construction took place on North Pearman Avenue as well as on North and South Streets. A number of new buildings were built on the east side of North Pearman Avenue around 1948 and several of the residences on that street were converted to offices.



This photo shows the Post Office in Cleveland shortly after it was constructed in 1934. IT is now the police department for the city. Photo from Cleveland: A Centennial History.

Early Expansion of Cleveland West of Jones Bayou

The year 1901 marked the beginning of the expansion of Cleveland west of Jones Bayou. With the donation of land west of Jones Bayou for the new county courthouse by W.L. Pearman

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

construction was underway. In 1901 the new courthouse was completed on a square bordered by North Court Street, South Court Street, Pearman Avenue and Bolivar Avenue. W.L. Pearman also subdivided additional land for residential development around the courthouse including lots along Pearman, Bolivar, and Leflore Avenues. When the original courthouse was completed in 1901, the building of new homes in its neighborhood was already underway.

The area closest to the downtown of South Pearman and North and South Bolivar streets near Jones Bayou were the areas where several of the earliest and most substantial 20th century houses were built. On South Pearman are the large Colonial Revival homes built at 200 by E.T. Clark, 208 by C.R. Smith, and the house of W. A. Hardee at 106. These are all examples of Cleveland's "upscale" early 20th century homes. Homes of architectural and historical importance on North Bolivar include the Graham house at 205 and Wiggins house at 215, both Colonial Revival in style. Several of the homes on the west side of South Bolivar are commodious Victorian-era houses built in the Queen Anne style. Names associated with these early Cleveland homes include: H.M. Laudig at 200, Dr. William Townsend at 202, Yancey Ray at 204, Dr. E.R. McLean at 206, Harry M. Ward at 212, and E.J. Nott at 301. The homes themselves indicate a preference on the part of city founders and early civic leaders for current styles and the new, machine made-materials that were shipped by rail to Cleveland.

During the first three decades of the 20th century housing styles moved steadily away from ornate Victorian architectural details and toward simpler and more streamlined styles. This evolution



The E.J. Nott house at 301 South Bolivar pictured circa 1904 still survives to this day although the porch has been altered. Photo from Reflections of Bolivar County.

of styles toward the types of buildings common today is more visible in Cleveland's residential architecture than in its commercial buildings. This is due in part to the number of major fires in downtown Cleveland which eliminated examples of early commercial styles.

Cleveland's early days were devoted largely to the development of railroad and timber-oriented businesses. In almost all cases, the early surviving homes in the district are solid, somewhat simplified examples of vernacular versions of popular styles. Many of these homes may be versions of home plans available

in a variety of the newly developed house-plan books, or of magazines which became more available with regular mail delivery by train.

By the “teens” of the 20th century professionals such as merchants who served the railroads and timber industry, the attorneys, and the timber entrepreneurs, had the capital and the inclination to hire professional help when they planned and built their new homes. Examples in the district are the highly-detailed C.R. Smith House at 208 South Pearman Avenue, almost certainly designed by an architect and the W.H. Hardee house at 106 South Pearman Avenue, designed by the firm of Hanker and Cairns from Memphis.”

Impact of Delta State Teachers’ College on Cleveland

The effect of the establishment of Delta Teachers’ College (now Delta State University) was “the hot topic of the mid-Twenties and a major turning point in the history of Cleveland and the Mississippi Delta”. This turning point is also recorded in the styles and numbers of residential buildings that were constructed from the mid-20th century onward in Cleveland’s western neighborhoods. The Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1925 and 1933 show a “boom” in residential development, but much of it a different type from the large single family residences closer to the downtown area to more modest sized homes further away.

The “Cleveland” chapter of the History of Bolivar County, MS describes the change this way: “From 1920 to 1930, the number

of public buildings, private business houses, and dwellings erected was more than double the number constructed in the previous decade; and through the 1930-40 period – including the years of the Depression – construction surpassed that of the previous period.” In addition to outstanding single family homes, like the Elmer Nowell house at 410 South Court, the trend in residential construction was for duplexes. The lumber and construction companies of Ward & Nott Lumber Company, and Nowell Lumber Company were likely the primary builders of a limited number of styles of duplexes and smaller homes built all over the city from the 1920s into the 1940s. They used the popular Craftsman style, with its variants, for new construction in the district. Craftsman duplexes were also popular and appear on most streets west of the bayou. Local historians indicate that some of them were built in the side or rear yards of the larger houses to accommodate family members. Others were undoubtedly built in vacant lots, or where earlier structures had been lost. They are evidence of the influx of students and teachers who would need temporary housing.

Probably the most interesting of Craftsman style homes for Cleveland’s built history is the home of Samuel Rufus “Toots” Davis at 500 South Leflore Avenue. Davis, a carpenter, arrived in Cleveland in 1912 with his family, possibly to work for Nott and Ward Lumber Company and “built homes and churches all over Cleveland.” He built his own Craftsman house about 1917, out on what was then the southern end of South Leflore Avenue. According to the 1930 phone book Davis listed himself as an “Architect.”

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE



The house at 500 South Leflore Avenue was built by Samuel Rufus “Toots” Davis who built many homes and churches in Cleveland.

The boom in Cleveland’s development had been almost continuous since the turn of the 20th century. From its modest early numbers, Cleveland’s population had grown to more than 900 in 1910, to 1,674 in 1920, and to 3,240 by 1930. By the 1920s, Cleveland’s city fathers and first business owners were aged or deceased and a new generation was taking the lead in town development. A substantial number of these new leaders moved into the city during the 1920s and 1930s. Although the Great Depression affected Cleveland, the town’s connections with the Illinois Central Railroad, its agricultural base, and the new college, kept the city from great economic harm.

As in other cities throughout America, the New Deal programs of Franklin Roosevelt’s administrations aided Cleveland in the

construction of city streets and in water, sewer and drainage facilities that further aided the development of the city including the area in the district. In 1936 a bond issue for a new sewer system passed overwhelmingly. One reminder of the city’s water and sewer upgrading survives on Shelby Street, between South Leflore Avenue and South Victoria Avenue. A round, concrete “lift” station was built in the late 1930s to deliver water to the western residential areas and is still in service today.

World War II and Recovery

Cleveland sent most of its young men to war in the years 1940 to 1945. Almost a quarter of the 8000 men in Bolivar County who registered for the draft in October of 1940 were from Cleveland. Delta State University was greatly affected because almost all of the male students left for military duty. During the war years the city realized the need for further industrial development. The Cleveland Industrial Board printed a pamphlet called “Grow with the Industrial South,” and proposed Cleveland as a prime location for new industry and a good provider of formerly agricultural labor. Apparently, a tug-of-war ensued between the interests of the merchants and farmers who had built Cleveland and the all-out industrial development forces. New businesses and new industries combined to keep Cleveland growing, so that by 1950 the town had 6,747 residents.

Just as the businesses and industries that located in Cleveland following the war were indicative of a new version of southern

life – pharmaceutical companies, automobile related (and dependent) businesses, and power or communications suppliers – the homes built in the western area of the district were recognizable, but modern descendants of the earliest homes in town. Instead of being in separate buildings, or in attached but open porches adjacent to the house, garages became part of the main house structure, with doors directly into the house. The house styles themselves were more horizontal, more streamlined.

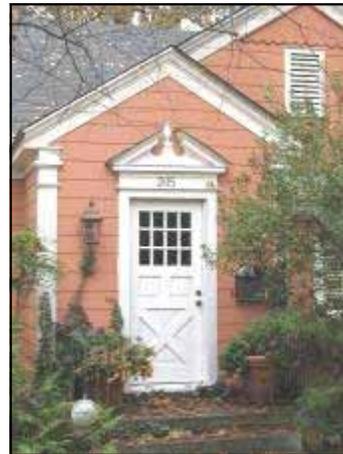
The Craftsman style was carried on into the mid-20th century for a few years but was replaced by the Minimal Traditional or Ranch style houses and other pared-down modern forms. Returning World War II veterans were offered government-backed loans to finish school, to start businesses, and to build homes. Examples of these houses are most common to the west of earlier houses and closer to Delta State University. Houses that appear to have been built late in the war years or just after include a long swath of homes on South Victoria Street in an area known as “The Slough.” With a few exceptions, the homes built on the west side of the street in the 200 and 300 blocks are the small frame Minimal Traditional cottages, Ranch style, or Modern style houses

Notable houses from the World War II period and the post-war period of Cleveland’s growth include: the Homer Sledge, Sr. “classically-detailed” Ranch house at 315 South Leflore Avenue and a modern International style flat-roofed house at 315 South Victoria Avenue. The Sledge home was designed by Greenville architect Harold Kaplan for Homer Sledge, Sr., who brought the Nehi Bottling Company to Cleveland in the mid 1920s.



The Sledge house at 315 South Leflore Avenue was designed in the Ranch style with classical details by Greenville architect Harold Kaplan.

During the 1960s and 1970s newer homes in the Ranch style were built replacing earlier houses or on vacant lots. During the 1970s and 1980s several apartment complexes were constructed most likely to handle the growing population of Cleveland and Delta State University. From the 1980s to the 2000s there were only a few new houses built west of the bayou in the area that would become the Founders National Register Historic District in 2007.



Above are some of the architectural features found in Cleveland. On the upper left a massive porch column supporting a large porch typical of the Bungalow style, a gable with a multi-pane window and decorative shingles characteristic of the Queen Anne style in the upper right, the decorative brick work and a cast-iron decorative vent of a commercial building on Sharpe Avenue in the lower left, and in the lower right a pedimented surround around the entry door typical of the Minimal Traditional style.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN CLEVELAND

The city of Cleveland has a significant collection of historic buildings and structures, whose architectural styles and forms reflect the history of the city from the late 1800s to the 1950s.

Before the turn of the twentieth century there was little in Cleveland in terms of buildings. As the town began to grow into a city, development brought numerous buildings, both residential and commercial, of various sizes and architectural styles.

The railroad enabled the easy delivery of building supplies such as the new mass produced building parts manufactured elsewhere and shipped by rail to Cleveland. People used the newly available mass produced decorative features of the turn of the twentieth century such as columns, balustrades, gable trim, vergeboard, etc. to embellish their houses and buildings, especially those in Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Later styles of architecture also used decorative features but not to the extent of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style.

Today, Cleveland has numerous architectural styles typical of small cities in Mississippi including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor Revival, Byzantine, Bungalow/Craftsman, International, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles.

Generally, as in much of Mississippi, Cleveland lagged behind in the construction of buildings in the current national architectural styles of the time by several years.

**QUEEN ANNE AND
FREE CLASSIC QUEEN ANNE**
national date range 1880-1900

The Queen Anne style is characterized by irregularity of plan and massing. Buildings tend to be highly ornamented and exhibit a variety of forms, textures, materials and colors. Distinctive architectural features include steep gables, towers, turrets, tall chimneys, porches, projecting pavilions, bays, and encircling verandas. Colored glass panels were popular and shingles provide texture to wall surfaces. English architects named the style, but it relies more on Medieval precedents than on the early eighteenth-century reign of Queen Anne.



204 South Bolivar Avenue is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style as it retains many original features including: wood double hung sash windows, wood lap siding, shingle siding in the gables, and a multi-gable and hip roof.

The Queen Anne style arrived in Cleveland with the introduction of the railroad to the city which most likely allowed for the delivery of mass produced decorative pieces which were popular in the construction of houses in the Queen Anne style. One of Cleveland's most intact Queen Anne style houses is 204 South Bolivar Avenue, which retains a great deal of its original exterior features such as the multi gable and hip roof, original wood double hung sash windows, and decorative shingles in the gable.

A number of the houses built in the Queen Anne style in Cleveland have had modifications over the years mostly to their porches as columns were replaced with those in the current popular style or simple inexpensive box columns.



The original columns at 210 South Bolivar Avenue were most likely turned and later replaced with box columns.

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

As the Queen Anne style gave way to the newly popular Colonial Revival style, architectural hybrids appeared. Buildings that retained the Queen Anne form often were dressed in the classical detailing of the Colonial Revival style. Some architectural historians have termed these hybrids as Free Classic Queen Anne.

Cleveland has several examples of Free Classic Queen Anne. 213 North Bolivar exhibits the form of the Queen Anne style however the detailing is that of the Colonial Revival style with Tuscan style porch columns and Palladian window in the front bay. The E.J. Nott house at 301 South Bolivar Avenue is another example of the hybrid style although it leans more to typical Queen Anne except for the use of Tuscan columns instead of typical turned columns of the Queen Anne style.



301 South Bolivar Avenue has Queen Anne massing and a porch with Tuscan columns characteristic of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. The original wrap around porch has been altered to the current porch but also had Tuscan columns.



The house at 213 North Bolivar Avenue exhibits Queen Anne massing with Colonial Revival details such as Tuscan Columns and a Palladian window unit in the front bay.



The gable at 204 South Bolivar Avenue features a combination of wood shingle siding patterns with square, diamond, and Fish Scale typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture.

FOLK VICTORIAN

national date range 1870-1910

The Folk Victorian style is very closely related to the Queen Anne style of architecture. The style consists of simple folk house forms embellished with Victorian decorative detailing. Generally the massing of the Folk Victorian style is simplified from the Queen Anne style and is usually L-shaped, rectangular with a front facing or side facing gable roofs, or square with a pyramidal roof. Roofs tend to be lower sloped than on Queen Anne style houses. Generally facades are symmetrical in nature with their openings for doors and windows.

Victorian detailing is applied to porches with spindlework detailing consisting of turned spindles and lace-like spandrels, or flat jig-sawn cut pieces used as decorative trim or for balustrades. Porch supports are commonly either Queen Anne style turned columns or square posts sometimes with chamfered or beveled corners.

Cleveland has several expressions of the Folk Victorian style. Two-story examples of the style can be found at There is a two-story example of the style located at 214 South Bolivar Avenue and 306 South Bolivar Avenue. One-story examples are located at 305 South Bolivar Avenue and 101 North Victoria Avenue. The house at 214 South Bolivar features porches on both floors with jig-sawn cut pieces with square posts. The house is also L-shaped typical of the Folk Victorian style. 101 North Victoria Avenue has a low sloped pyramidal roof and simple massing to the house.



214 South Bolivar Avenue



101 North Victoria Avenue

COLONIAL REVIVAL

national date range 1870-1920

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 inspired a renewed interest in America's colonial architectural heritage, which resulted in the Colonial Revival style. Architects working in the style creatively combined a variety of colonial styles and contemporary elements to create buildings as innovative as they were derivative.

Architectural details associated with the Colonial Revival style are Palladian windows (a pairing of three windows with the central window larger than the two on either side and usually arched), dentiled cornices, classical columns, colonettes on pedestals, turned balustrades, dormer windows, glazed and leaded doors, transoms, and sidelights. Architects often intentionally exaggerated architectural elements or rendered them out of proportion with other elements.

The most famous architects working in the style were McKim, Mead, and White of New York. The earliest Colonial Revival buildings often exhibited the Queen Anne form but featured classical detailing. Earlier, high style Colonial Revival buildings were often very innovative, but later examples of the style reflect a growing interest in historic accuracy.

Cleveland has a several expressions of the Colonial Revival style with impressive examples at 408 South Bolivar Avenue and those found at 106, 200, and 208 South Pearman Avenue.



408 South Bolivar Avenue



208 South Pearman Avenue

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL

national date range 1900-1920

The Neo-classical Revival style derives primarily from Greek architectural orders with less reliance on the Roman. Buildings tend to be monumental in size and symmetrical in arrangement. Stone finishes are common and facades feature colossal columns and pilasters. Windows often feature transoms and are filled with large, single-light window sashes. Shorter attic stories are common. The Neo-classical Revival style became popular after it appeared in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Cleveland has two grand examples of the Neo-Classical Revival style with the Bolivar County Courthouse and the First Methodist Church which are both located on Court Street. They both exhibit Neo-Classical Revival style characteristics such as being monumental in size, symmetrical in plan and have colossal columns supporting large entablatures. The courthouse uses fluted Tuscan Columns and the Methodist Church uses fluted Corinthian Columns.



Bolivar County Courthouse



First United Methodist Church

HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW

national date range 1890-1940

The term bungalow represents both a house form and an architectural style, although the bungalow house form is sometimes dressed in varying architectural styles. Although the name derives from India, inspiration for the style derives more from Japanese architectural traditions. The most common bungalow form is a one-story house with gently pitched broad gables and wide overhanging eaves. Structural members, like purlins, ridge beams, and rafters, are visible and extend beyond the walls and roof. Porch supports often consist of a shorter wood column atop a brick pedestal, and the columns are often tapered. Pergolas are often incorporated into the design of the building or appear as separate garden structures.

The English Arts and Crafts movement was influential in the development of both the bungalow style and its interior furnishings. The Arts and Crafts movement emphasized handmade craftsmanship as a response to the machine age. Ironically, bungalows were mass produced in great numbers and could even be ordered from Sears Roebuck and other companies that manufactured pre-fabricated houses.

Cleveland has several examples of the Craftsman style with an outstanding and highly detailed example at 500 South Leflore Avenue. Others are located at 109 North Victoria Avenue, 311 and 313 South Bolivar Avenue, and 115 North Leflore Avenue. There are also several examples of duplexes in the Craftsman style at 218-220 North Leflore Avenue, 224-226 North Leflore Avenue, and 315-317 South Bolivar Avenue.



500 South Leflore Avenue



218-220 North Leflore Avenue

TUDOR REVIVAL

national date range 1890-1940

The Tudor Revival style derived from a variety of early English building traditions. Houses typically feature steeply pitched roofs, decorative half-timbering, arched doorways, and multi-paned glazing in windows. Chimneys are sometimes elaborately detailed and positioned prominently on the façade. Doors are often board and batten and pierced by glazed panels. Windows tend to be grouped in bands and are sometimes casement windows of either wood or metal. The majority of Tudor Revival houses are brick with stucco or stone trim, however there are also wood examples although much rarer.

The Tudor Revival style was not a very popular one in Cleveland. There are only a few examples of the style although there are several houses in a hybrid style with the use of Tudor Revival components mixed with other architectural styles. Some examples of the Tudor Revival style include 214 South Leflore Avenue, 212 North Leflore Avenue, and the house at 207 North Victoria Avenue. A couple of examples of houses using the Tudor Revival style mixed with the Craftsman style can be found at 410 South Court Street and 213-215 North Victoria Avenue.



214 South Leflore Avenue



410 South Court Street

BYZANTINE

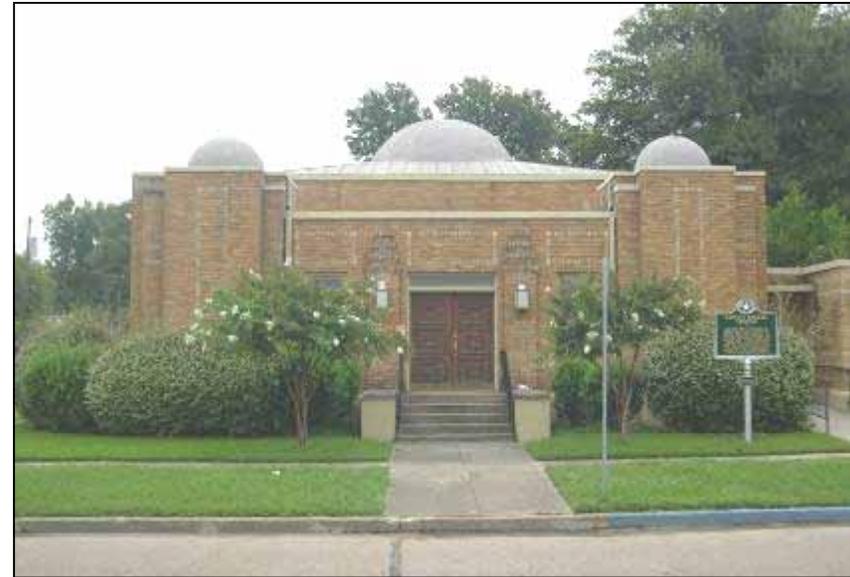
national date range 1900-1940

The Byzantine style developed during the Byzantine Empire (500 A.D. and thereafter) and is characterized by complex vaulting with domes, large open spaces, and lavish decoration with mosaics, gilding, and paintings of Christian subjects. Today, the style is most strongly associated with Orthodox Christian Greek immigrants, who beginning in the early 20th century built churches that expressed their cultural traditions.

Noted for its rich use of ornamental domes, colorful mosaics, and lavish decorations, the Byzantine style of architecture has found new life on American soil due to its structural integrity and cultural associations.

The Byzantine style is characterized by the dome and the cruciform shape, round arches, and circular windows. Buildings are formal and symmetrical, with compact, functional plans. Exterior walls are smooth and plain. Popular materials include buff brick in large, flat sizes; light-colored stone, often in bands; and stucco or plastered and painted concrete.

There is only one example of the Byzantine style in Cleveland with the Apath Israel Temple at 201 South Bolivar Avenue. It has the characteristic dome, round arches to the windows, and is symmetrical in plan. The temple was constructed between 1926 and 1927 and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



ART DECO AND ART MODERNE

national date range 1920-40

The Paris International Exposition of Decorative Arts in 1925 popularized the Art Deco style. Stucco is a common wall finish, and facades often feature a series of setbacks. Other wall finishes include glazed bricks, mosaic tiles, and pigmented glass. Art Deco ornament includes zigzags, chevrons, and other geometric motifs. Art Moderne differs from Art Deco in emphasizing the horizontal over the vertical. Art Moderne buildings are generally asymmetrical, have curved wall surfaces, flat roofs, horizontal grooves or lines in walls, and horizontal balustrades.

Cleveland has a few examples of the Art Deco style with the Nehi Bottling Company, the Ellis Theater, and 105 South Court Street which has been remodeled although it still has some Art Deco details visible.



Nehi Bottling Company

INTERNATIONAL

national date range 1925-70

The International style was a very different style from that of the highly detailed houses of the Victorian period and the arts and craft characteristics of the Craftsman style. The International style was influenced by the great European architects of Le Corbusier, Mies Van der Rohe, and Walter Gropius.

Characteristics of the style include horizontal massed buildings with flat roofs, long ribbons of windows, smooth wall surfaces, large blank expanses of exterior wall surface, and cantilevered projections. Cleveland has two good examples of the style with the Bolivar County Annex and the house at 315 South Victoria Avenue. Both are horizontal in massing, have flat roofs, and ribbons of windows.



315 South Victoria Avenue

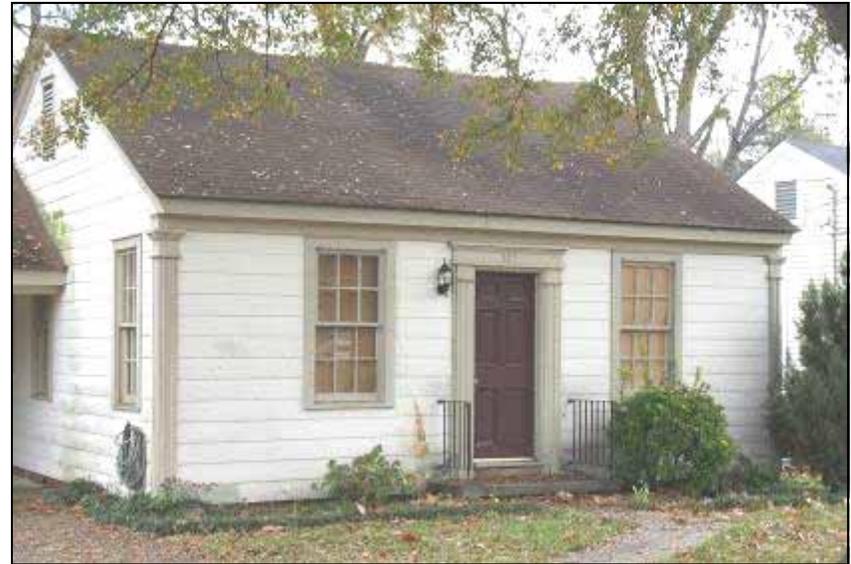
HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

national date range 1935-50

The economic depression of the 1930s brought on a new simplified style which was restrained in the details and featured small compact floor plans and simple massing for cost efficiency in construction. Roofs are typically low pitched and usually have at least one front facing gable. Other characteristics are multi-paned windows with applied shutters. The massing of the house and window openings tends to be asymmetrical. Sometimes classical details are used on the houses especially around the entry door openings.

After World War II houses in this style were built in great numbers across the country to satisfy the housing demand. Many new subdivisions were created and populated by houses in this style. A number of Minimal Traditional style houses were constructed in the 200 to 400 blocks of South Victoria Avenue. Several good examples of the style are located at 505 South Leflore Avenue, 205 South Pearman Avenue, 218 South Victoria Avenue, and 300 South Victoria.



505 South Leflore Avenue



205 South Pearman Avenue

RANCH

national date range **1935-75**

The Ranch style originated in California in the 1930s and became the dominant style in America for almost forty years. The style is probably an outgrowth of several styles—Spanish, Prairie, Craftsman Bungalow, and the International style.

Houses are one-story, asymmetrical compositions with low-pitched roofs and wide overhanging eaves which emphasize the horizontal. Plans for Ranch houses frequently incorporate garages or carports, rear patios, and partially enclosed courtyards. Ranch houses feature cross gable, hipped, and side-gabled roofs. Wall surfaces are finished in both brick and wood and often in a combination of the two materials. Large picture windows and ribbon windows are also popular. Exterior detailing is sometimes based on Spanish or English Colonial precedents. Many Ranch houses feature shutters that are applied and inoperable as original features.

A transitional style Ranch style house using classical details and Ranch massing is the Homer Sledge, Sr. house at 315 South Leflore Avenue. Other typical Ranch style houses are found at 117 North Leflore Avenue, 217 South Victoria Avenue, 305 South Victoria Avenue, and 308 South Victoria Avenue.



315 South Leflore Avenue



117 North Leflore Avenue

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

- ◆ Introduction to Maintenance
- ◆ Maintenance and Inspection Checklist

INTRODUCTION TO MAINTENANCE:

Historic buildings generally require more monitoring and maintenance than modern commercial buildings and subdivision houses. However, historic buildings offer rich detailing that is rarely affordable in today's new construction. The key to maintaining a historic building is to check regularly for problems and to correct them immediately. Deferring maintenance can have serious consequences and lead to costly repairs in the future.

Probably the most common problems in maintaining historic buildings are moisture and water infiltration. A small leak in the roof can cause ceiling and wall damage, buckle wood flooring, and rot wood support members. No gutters are better than leaking or sagging gutters, which can discharge massive amounts of water and cause serious deterioration.

The goal in owning a historic building is to preserve the building's architectural integrity and historic character. Regular inspection and prompt maintenance will preserve original building components. A sample maintenance checklist is included in the design guidelines. This checklist can be modified and expanded to reflect architectural features peculiar to particular buildings.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION CHECKLIST:

ROOF

Inspect: Every 6 months

Check For: Roof shingles and ridge caps that are loose, broken, torn, or missing

Flashing along valleys and parapets and around chimneys, dormers, and vents

Water infiltration visible on interior attic spaces

GUTTERS AND DOWNSPOUTS

Inspect: Every 3 months

Check For: Sagging, bent, or loose gutters

Deteriorated gutters that leak when it rains

Gutters that drip when it is no longer raining—usually indicates debris in gutters or holes

Gutters coming loose from fascia boards

Downspouts coming loose from gutters or walls

Clogged downspouts

Water pooling at the base of downspouts

SIDING

Inspect: Every 6 months

Check For: Cracking, blistering, or peeling paint which may indicate moisture problems

Loose, cracked, or damaged siding boards or bricks

Deteriorated mortar in masonry walls which could indicate rising or falling damp

Excessive buildup of mold and mildew on surface of siding, which could indicate moisture retention under the siding

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Inspect: Every 6 months

Check For: Missing or loose caulking around door and window openings

Glass panes with missing or deteriorated glazing.

Cracked or loose glass

PORCHES

Inspect: Every 6 months

Check For: Rotted perimeter beams and joists—often indicated by signs of compression beneath posts

or columns

Rotted fascia boards

Loose or warped floor boards that could indicate moisture problems below the porch deck

Rotted or damaged floor boards

Water stains on the porch ceiling, possibly indicating problems with the roofing or flashing

Damage to columns and/or posts from rot or infestation

FOUNDATION

Inspect: Once a year

Check For: Signs of pooling water at bases of piers or foundation walls

Recent tilting or shifting of piers

Cracks in mortar joints (indication of settling), brick, concrete, or concrete blocks

Growth of moss or green staining indicating the possibility of moisture retention

GENERAL MAINTENANCE



The photo on the left shows the dangers of applying vinyl siding to historic buildings. The siding can trap moisture which can lead to rot which is not easily visible. This rot was not discovered until the vinyl siding fell off the house exposing the problem area. Vinyl siding should be removed or inspected regularly to make sure water is not getting behind it and causing damage to the wood structure of the house. Below is an example of the failure to clean and maintain gutters which is the primary cause of porch deterioration such as the damage caused to the column capital.



EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

- ◆ Exterior Siding
 - ◇ Masonry - Stone, Brick, Concrete, Stucco
 - ◇ Wood
 - ◇ Substitute Siding
 - ◇ Metal
- ◆ Supporting Piers and Foundation Walls
 - ◇ Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Crawl Space Enclosure
 - ◇ Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, Alteration, and Installation

EXTERIOR SIDING

The primary purpose of exterior siding is to protect the structure and interior of a building from weather. Historic buildings feature a variety of exterior finishes, many of which can be decorative as well as functional. Siding is often a character-defining feature of a building. Queen Anne style houses often mix clapboard and shingle siding, Tudor style houses usually feature combinations of brick and stone, while Craftsman style houses usually are sided in wood clapboard. Changing the historic siding material can decrease the historic value of a building. Each type of exterior siding comes with its own special benefits and unique preservation requirements.

MASONRY - STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE, STUCCO, AND MORTAR

Brick and stone are two of the most durable historic building materials. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, brick and stone served as structural materials as well as siding. In twentieth-century buildings, brick and stone are more likely to be veneers applied to buildings that are framed in wood or metal.

The most common types of **stone** used in historic buildings in the United States are sandstone, limestone, marble, granite, slate, and fieldstone. Stone was not a popular building material in Mississippi, since good stone usually had to be imported and was expensive. The use of stone in early buildings was generally limited to lintels, keystones, thresholds, splash blocks, and paving. In the early twentieth century stone was sometimes used on facades of banks and public buildings. Due to the expense of stone a popular alternative known as **cast stone** became available in the early 1900s. Cast stone is made up of a concrete mixture with a fine aggregate or mortar which is cast into blocks or into decorative shapes to resemble natural building stone or carved stone. Often cast stone was used for columns, door surrounds, sills, lintels, parapet coping, and decorative shapes and designs added to buildings. The Bolívar County Courthouse makes generous use of both stone blocks for siding and cast stone for the columns and decorative details applied to the courthouse. Buildings in Cleveland that make use of cast stone include the: Coca-Cola building, Nehi Bottling Company building, Ellis Theater, First Baptist Church, and Police Department.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE



The Bolivar County Courthouse uses a stone veneer over brick walls and cast stone for the detailing.



The masonry buildings in Cleveland are mostly **brick**. The brick of Cleveland's early twentieth-century commercial buildings is structural, but most later residential buildings, including Tudor, Craftsman, and Ranch style houses are brick veneer. Brick can be decorative as well as functional with some buildings featuring brick cornices, recessed brick panels, brick arches defining windows and doors, and patterned brickwork giving visual interest to the façade.



The brickwork of the parapets on several commercial buildings in downtown Cleveland feature decorative brick pattering and projecting bricks to give interest to the façade.

Concrete is the name used for composition material consisting of sand, gravel, crushed stone, or other coarse material that is bound with cementitious material, such as lime or cements. Adding water causes a chemical reaction that causes the mixture to harden. Various concrete mixtures have been used in building for centuries, but concrete is generally considered to be a twentieth-century building material.

Reinforced concrete is strengthened by the inclusion of metal bars, which increase the tensile strength. Both un-reinforced and reinforced concrete can be cast-in-place or pre-cast. Hollow-cast, concrete blocks with rusticated or vermiculated surfaces became popular in the early twentieth century. Pre-cast concrete buildings were also popular in the early twentieth century, although not many were built in Mississippi.

Stucco is the term used for exterior plaster, traditionally a mixture of lime and sand, with hair or straw added as a binder. Typically, stucco is applied as a two or three-part coating directly onto masonry, or applied over wood or metal lath to a wood frame structure. Stucco surfaces were used mostly on commercial applications in Cleveland. Stucco was used on the Grover Hotel over the original brick. The stucco on the hotel was scored to look like large blocks.

Builders and/or masons sometimes applied stucco to arrest structural deterioration caused by rising damp and soft brick, which easily erode when exposed to the elements. In the early twentieth century, builders and masons, began to use hard portland cement as a stucco finish, which has created problems for owners of historic buildings.



The original brick exterior of the Grover Hotel in downtown Cleveland was covered with stucco and scored to look like large blocks.

Mortar is a material used to bond masonry units, whether stone, brick, terra cotta, or concrete block. Before 1880, mortar was generally soft and consisted primarily of lime and sand. After 1880, hard Portland-cement mortars became popular. Mortar should be softer than the material that it binds to which will allow for contraction and expansion and make removal or replacement easier.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Retain and repair original masonry wherever possible. Although very durable, masonry buildings are susceptible to damage and deterioration from poor materials, lack of maintenance, and/or inappropriate rehabilitation efforts.

BRICK AND STONE

Most of the brick buildings constructed in Cleveland used bricks that were evenly fired and uniform in size which made them more durable and longer lasting if properly maintained.

Masonry buildings are subject to rising damp, a situation that occurs when the ground at the base of the building is damp and moisture wicks up the building through the bricks. Rising damp causes deterioration of both masonry and mortar and damages interior wall surfaces. Historic brick buildings sometimes have a damp course below or at grade, which is a layer of slate intended to disrupt the capillary action of the moisture in the brick.

To prevent rising damp, slope ground away from the building to allow proper drainage. Make sure that water from downspouts does not pool at the base of spouts and that the spouts channel water away from the building. Many problems with rising damp have been ameliorated by simply removing foundation plantings, which contribute to moisture retention around the base of buildings. Avoid exterior waterproof coatings, because they prevent rising damp from evaporating through the exterior surface and accelerate deterioration on interior wall surfaces.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE



This kitchen building behind a historic mansion in Natchez shows the effects of rising damp along the base of the building. Water running along the façade and pooling at the base of the side elevation is the source of the problem. Controlling water run-off and preventing the pooling of water will correct the problem.

Falling damp is a problem common to brick buildings that have parapet walls (walls that extend above the roof) and is usually the result of damage, deterioration, or poor flashing installation. Unfortunately, water can penetrate the tops of parapet walls through the brick. Sometimes capping the parapet wall with metal is the only solution to falling damp and deteriorating, interior wall surfaces.

In an effort to halt and cover the damage caused by rising and falling damp, many property owners and contractors have applied stucco to the bases or tops of walls. Unfortunately, the stucco only accelerates the problem. Impeded from easily evaporating on the lower portion of the wall, rising damp simply climbs higher. Stucco on the upper portion of a wall causes the falling damp to extend downward. In many cases, property owners and contractors have used portland cement stucco and irreparably damaged their historic masonry. Portland cement is harder than brick and stone and is almost impossible to remove without damaging the masonry beneath.



This building is suffering from falling damp most likely from water that is infiltrating at the top of the parapet and causing the noticeable stucco discoloration at the top of the wall and the problems with the stucco losing its bond with the brick below and falling off of the building.

Other masonry problems are usually related to water. Poorly maintained gutters and downspouts that do not control water runoff are far worse than no gutters and downspouts, because large amounts of water can be discharged at one particular spot. Areas adjacent to windows and doors are particularly susceptible to water damage due to poorly maintained sills, flashing, capping, roofing, and caulking.

Brick and stone should only be cleaned when necessary to halt deterioration or to remove very heavy soiling. Employ the gentlest means possible and use only low-pressure water and a mild detergent, if necessary. High-pressure water will erode mortar and force too much water into the masonry wall. Sandblasting will not only erode mortar but will remove the glazed outer surface of brick and hasten deterioration.

Bricks and stone that have never been painted should not be painted. Commercial sealants or waterproof coatings should also not be applied. Paint and commercial sealants can trap water in the bricks or stone and create additional problems, especially on the interior surfaces where the water trapped in the brick or stone will try to escape. Paint also becomes a maintenance issue as it tends to flake over time and requires additional repainting. If a brick or stone building is all ready painted it is acceptable to repaint. Paint can be removed with chemicals or other gentle methods. Never use sandblasting to remove paint as it destroys the protective surface of the brick.

Moisture problems in masonry walls are best handled by addressing the source of water infiltration rather than trying to cover them up with coatings of other materials.



This National Park Service photograph well illustrates the negative effects of sandblasting, which should never be used to clean brick buildings. Sandblasting will not only erode mortar but will also remove the glazed outer surface of brick and hasten deterioration.



The owner of this brick building tried to stop the mortar erosion and water infiltration by smearing concrete over the deteriorated areas. This makes it very difficult to properly repair the problems in the future and has caused more damage to the brick surface

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

CONCRETE

Inferior materials, poor workmanship, inherent structural design defects, environmental factors, and poor maintenance all are sources of deterioration in concrete. Moisture, however, is the primary source of concrete deterioration. Cracking is inevitable over a period of time, and hairline, nonstructural cracks are not a major problem as long as they do not provide a conduit for water to enter the building. Serious concrete problems are often caused by corrosion of reinforcing bars or by deflection of concrete beams and joists.

STUCCO

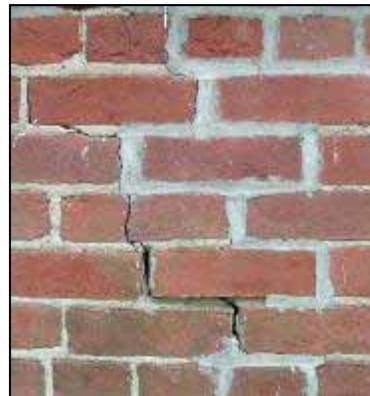
Traditional stucco is applied by hand in a three-part process on solid masonry walls or on lath made of wood or metal (twentieth century). Historic stucco is not a very long-lasting building material and needs regular maintenance. Historic building owners periodically whitewashed stucco, which renewed the finish, filled hairline cracks, and increased stability. Like other masonry materials, most stucco deterioration derives from water infiltration. Water infiltration causes wood lath to rot and metal lath to rust, both of which cause stucco failure. The causes of water infiltration are generally the same for stucco as for other forms of masonry.

Repairs should be designed to keep excessive water away from the stucco with emphasis on repairs to the roof, gutters, downspouts, flashing, and parapet walls, as well as directing rainwater runoff at ground level. Inappropriate repairs and treatments often contribute to deterioration, particularly if hard portland cement is used to make repairs. Like mortar used to

bond masonry, stucco used in repairs should be softer than the original masonry that it covers. Commercially available caulking compounds are not suitable for patching cracks in stucco, because dirt attaches more readily to the tacky surface of caulk, which also weathers differently. Most stucco repairs require the skill and experience of a professional plasterer. Unlike modern synthetic stucco, cementitious stucco has high impact resistance and sheds water. Stucco of lime and sand also breathes to allow water vapor to escape.

MORTAR

Preserve original mortar where possible and replace (repoint) only where necessary. Mortar used to bond masonry should be softer than the material that it binds to which will allow for contraction and expansion and allow for easy removal and replacement when necessary. The recommended formula for brick mortar is one part lime by volume to two parts sand. To increase workability, portland cement can be added, but only to a maximum of one-fifth of the volume of lime.



The spot repointing of this brick wall does not match the original in color, texture, or form. Joints are too large and mortar is smeared on the face of bricks. The tell-tale, dark gray color and texture of the mortar indicates that portland cement mortar was used. The cracked brick and the spalled brick (center top) resulted from the hard portland mortar.

Mortar for repointing should match the original mortar in color, texture, and form (type of mortar joint; manner in which the joint was originally struck by the mason). Mortar joints should be slightly recessed, and masonry surfaces should be free of mortar.

Using a mortar that is too hard, like portland cement, will cause cracking and spalling (surface erosion) by preventing bricks from expanding and contracting with changes in temperature and humidity. To match the color of mortar for repointing, samples need to be laid up weeks before work begins to allow for color changes in drying.



This photograph supplied by Chagrin Falls Preservation in Ohio illustrates the spalling that can occur only five years after using portland cement mortar in repointing.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Consider replacement only when it is not feasible to repair masonry features by patching, piecing, or consolidating. Replacement should be based on the physical and/or

photographic evidence of the original feature. For example, replacement bricks should match the original in size, color, and texture. Consider substituting compatible materials only if the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible.

☛ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 1 - The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 2 - Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 6 - Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 7 - The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta

Preservation Briefs: 15 - Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches

Preservation Briefs: 22 - The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco

Preservation Briefs: 38 - Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry

Preservation Briefs: 39 - Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 42 - The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - MASONRY

Identify, retain, and preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving masonry features that are important in defining the overall historic character of a building, such as walls, brackets, railings, cornices, window architraves, door pediments, steps, columns and details such as tooling and bonding patterns, coatings, and color.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing masonry features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Replacing or rebuilding a major portion of exterior masonry walls that could be repaired so that, as a result, the building is no longer historic and is essentially a new construction.

Applying paint or other coatings such as stucco to masonry that has been historically unpainted or uncoated to create a new appearance.

Removing paint from historically painted masonry.

Radically changing the type of paint or coating or its color.

Protect and maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining masonry by providing proper

drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features.

Not Recommended:

Failing to evaluate and treat the various causes of mortar joint deterioration such as leaking roofs or gutters, differential settlement of the building, capillary action, or extreme weather exposure.

Recommended:

Cleaning masonry only when necessary to halt deterioration or remove heavy soiling.

Not Recommended:

Cleaning masonry surfaces when they are not heavily soiled to create a new appearance, thus needlessly introducing chemicals or moisture into historic materials.

Recommended:

Carrying out masonry surface cleaning tests after it has been determined that such cleaning is appropriate. Tests should be observed over a sufficient period of time so that both the immediate and long range effects are known to enable selection of the gentlest method possible.

Not Recommended:

Cleaning masonry surfaces without testing or without sufficient time for the testing results to be of value.

Recommended:

Cleaning masonry surfaces with the gentlest method

possible, such as low pressure water and detergents, using natural bristle brushes.

Not Recommended:

Sandblasting brick or stone surfaces using dry or wet grit or other abrasives. These methods of cleaning permanently erode the surface of the material and accelerate deterioration.

Using a cleaning method that involves water or liquid chemical solutions when there is any possibility of freezing temperatures.

Cleaning with chemical products that will damage masonry, such as using acid on limestone or marble, or leaving chemicals on masonry surfaces.

Applying high pressure water cleaning methods that will damage historic masonry and the mortar joints.

Recommended:

Inspecting painted masonry surfaces to determine whether repainting is necessary.

Not Recommended:

Removing paint that is firmly adhering to, and thus protecting, masonry surfaces.

Recommended:

Removing damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible (e.g., hand-

scraping) prior to repainting.

Not Recommended:

Using methods of removing paint which are destructive to masonry, such as sandblasting, application of caustic solutions, or high pressure water-blasting.

Recommended:

Applying compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation.

Not Recommended:

Failing to follow manufacturers' product and application instructions when repainting masonry.

Recommended:

Repainting with colors that are historically appropriate to the building and the district.

Not Recommended:

Using new paint colors that are inappropriate to the historic building and district.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of the masonry to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to the masonry features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of masonry features.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

REPAIR

Recommended:

Repairing masonry walls and other masonry features by repointing the mortar joints where there is evidence of deterioration such as disintegrating mortar, cracks in mortar joints, loose bricks, damp walls, or damaged plasterwork.

Not Recommended:

Removing non-deteriorated mortar from sound joints, then repointing the entire building to achieve a uniform appearance.

Recommended:

Removing deteriorated mortar by carefully hand-raking the joints to avoid damaging the masonry.

Not Recommended:

Using electric saws and hammers rather than hand tools to remove deteriorated mortar from joints prior to repointing.

Recommended:

Duplicating old mortar in strength, composition, color, and texture.

Not Recommended:

Repointing with mortar of high portland cement content (unless it is the content of the historic mortar). This can often create a bond that is stronger than the historic material and can cause damage as a result of the differing coefficient of expansion and the different porosity of the material and the mortar.

Repointing with a synthetic caulking compound.

Using a “scrub” coating technique to re-point instead of traditional repointing methods.

Recommended:

Duplicating old mortar joints in width and in joint profile.

Not Recommended:

Changing the width or joint profile when repointing.

Recommended:

Repairing stucco by removing the damaged material and patching with new stucco that duplicates the old in strength, composition, color, and texture.

Not Recommended

Removing sound stucco; or repairing with new stucco that is stronger than the historic material or does not convey the same visual appearance.

Recommended:

Cutting damaged concrete back to remove the source of deterioration (often corrosion on metal reinforcement bars). The new patch must be applied carefully so it will bond satisfactorily with, and match, the historic concrete.

Not Recommended:

Patching concrete without removing the source of deterioration.

Recommended:

Repairing masonry features by patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the masonry using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of masonry features when there are no surviving prototypes such as terra-cotta brackets or stone balusters.

Not Recommended;

Replacing an entire masonry feature such as a cornice or balustrade when repair of the masonry and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the masonry feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Recommended:

Applying new or non-historic surface treatments such as water-repellent coatings to masonry only after repointing and only if masonry repairs have failed to arrest water penetration problems.

Not Recommended:

Applying waterproof, water repellent, or non-historic coatings such as stucco to masonry as a substitute for repointing and masonry repairs. Coatings are frequently unnecessary, expensive, and may change the appearance of historic masonry as well as accelerate its deterioration.

REPLACE

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire masonry feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature. Examples can include large sections of a wall, a cornice, balustrade, column, or stairway. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing a masonry feature that is not repairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and installing a new masonry feature such as steps or a door pediment when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced masonry feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Introducing a new masonry feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

WOOD - CLAPBOARD, WEATHERBOARD, BEVELED SIDING, DROP SIDING, SHIPLAP SIDING, TONGUE-AND-GROOVE SIDING, BOARD-AND-BATTEN SIDING, NOVELTY SIDING, SHINGLE SIDING, DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

Wood has played a major role in the construction of historic buildings in almost every period and style. It is used structurally and as flooring, siding, ornament, and interior finish. The availability of wood and its ability to be planed, sawn, gouged, and carved contribute to its usefulness and popularity. Wood is the most common exterior siding used in residential buildings in Cleveland.

Clapboard, weatherboard, and lap siding are generally interchangeable and generic terms to describe wood siding consisting of horizontal boards that overlap to shed water. Typically, board width varies from 6 to 9 inches, and boards overlap at least 1 inch. Very early houses sometimes had siding as wide as 12 or more inches.

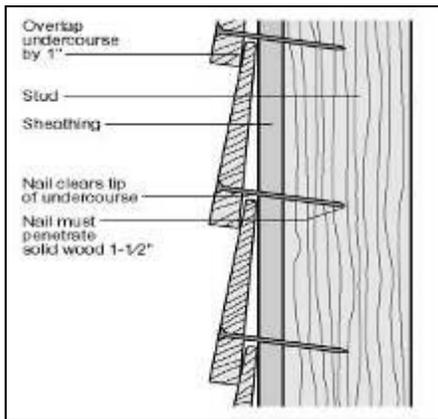
Beveled siding is a type of lap siding that refers to horizontal boards that are beveled, or tapered with the upper edge thinner than the lower edge. Beveled siding includes both plain and rabbeted patterns. Overlapping beveled siding creates a bold



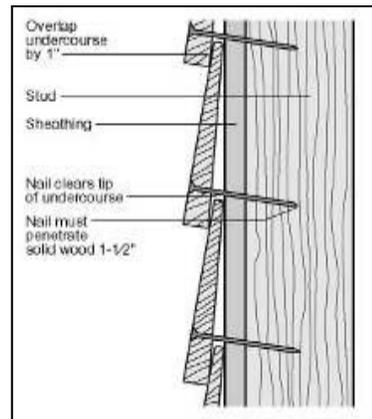
This Folk Victorian style house at 214 South Bolivar Avenue retains its original horizontal wood lap siding.

shadow line and leaves a cavity between the siding board and the stud or sheathing behind.

Rabbeted beveled siding features a 1/2 inch rabbet milled to fit over the thin edge of the preceding course, which allows the overlapping siding to lie flat against the studs or sheathing. Rabbeted beveled siding is sometimes called drop siding.



Plain beveled siding



Rabbeted beveled siding

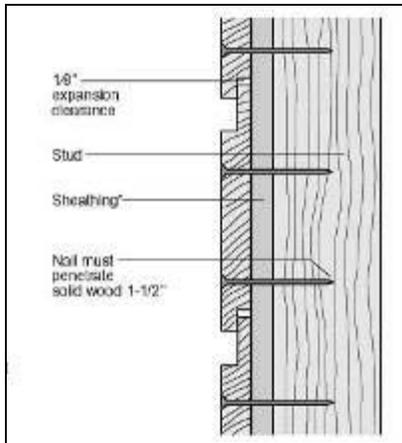
*The drawings above illustrate the installation of **beveled siding**. The beveled siding on the left side is plain. The installation of plain beveled siding leaves a cavity behind the siding and creates a bold shadow line. The rabbeted bevel siding on the right features a 1/2 inch rabbet milled to fit over the edge of the preceding board, which allows the siding to lie flat against the studs or sheathing.*



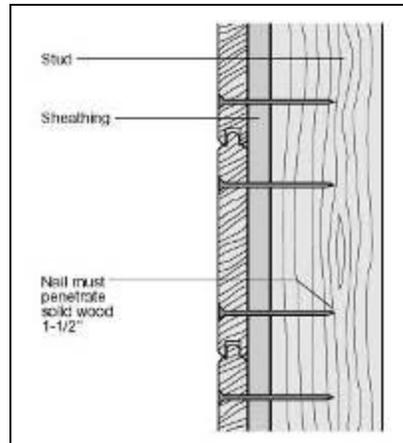
115 North Leflore Avenue uses beveled wood siding which is typical of the Craftsman style of architecture.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Shiplap siding is not beveled and lies flat against studs or sheathing. Each piece of siding is cut to lap over or under the adjoining piece of siding. Often the boards are cut and nailed to create decorative channels.



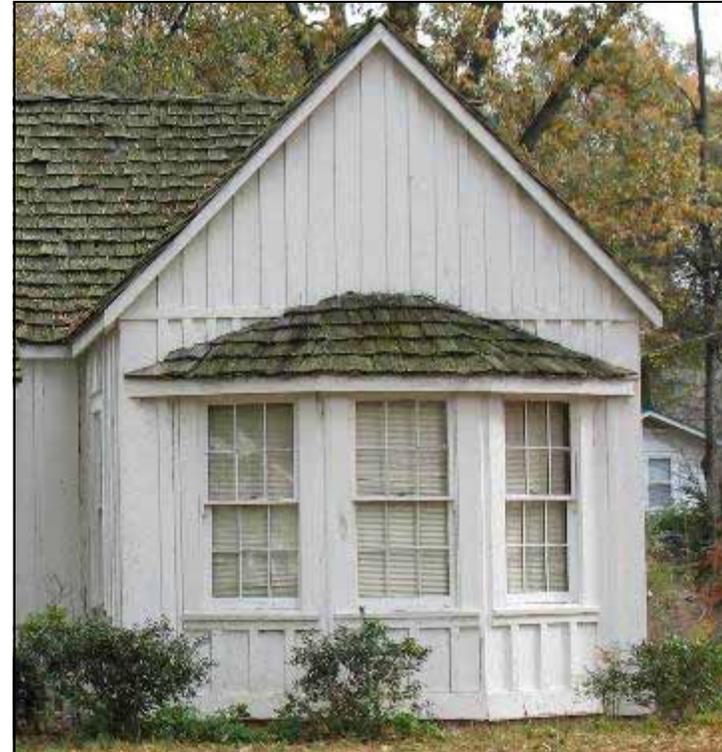
Shiplap siding



Tongue-and-groove siding

The drawings above illustrate the installation of shiplap (left) and tongue-and-groove (right) siding. The shiplap siding on the left is not beveled and lies flat against the studs or sheathing. Each piece of siding is cut to lap over or under the adjoining piece to create a channel. The tongue-and-groove siding on the right is often found on exterior walls where they are protected from weather by porches or galleries. Tongue-and-groove siding is sometimes called flush siding. A modern lumber-yard term is center-matched siding.

Board-and-batten siding consists of vertical boards that are laid flat against structural members and are spaced at least 1/2 inch apart to allow for expansion. Wood strips, called battens, are applied atop the boards to cover the spacing. Board-and-batten siding is often associated with vernacular buildings



The house at 209 South Victoria Avenue uses board-and-batten siding.

Novelty siding is a term sometimes applied to rabbeted siding types that were popular in the twentieth century, particularly the siding that is grooved. Some architectural historians also use

the term novelty siding to describe the narrow siding with rounded edges that was popular during the Colonial Revival period. The term novelty siding is also used to describe late nineteenth and early twentieth century boards that were beaded and/or grooved for use on exterior ceilings, sheltered exterior walls, and interior wall surfaces. This form of siding is usually referred to as simply “beaded-board,” and it was especially popular for kitchen and bathroom walls in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Shingle siding is most commonly found on Queen Anne style houses and Craftsman Bungalows. Houses in the Queen Anne style usually feature shingles in combination with other siding materials. Shingle siding appears most frequently on upper wall sections and on gables. Shingles can be sawn in a variety of patterns, with the fish-scale pattern being one of the most popular. In Cleveland there are several examples of shingle siding in the gables of Queen Anne style houses.



212 South Bolivar Avenue uses a rounded shingle siding in the gable, commonly known as a Fish Scale pattern.



The gable at 204 South Bolivar Avenue uses a combination of wood shingle siding patterns with square, diamond, and Fish Scale to add visual interest to the gable.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF WOOD SIDING

If properly installed and maintained, wood will endure for a long time. Retain and repair original wood when possible. Like masonry, wood is susceptible to damage and deterioration from poor materials, lack of maintenance, insect infestation, and inappropriate rehabilitation efforts.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Historic board siding should be retained and repaired when possible. The key to preserving wood siding is regular maintenance and repainting to prevent water infiltration.

Inspect frequently for cracked or sprung siding boards, which should be sealed or reattached to prevent water from penetrating. Check also for damage from insects, particularly termites which can climb upward in search of damp wood. Inspect and maintain caulking to prevent water infiltration. Caulk around windows and doors and at junctions of trim and siding.

Inspect gutters and downspouts to make sure that leaking gutters or downspouts are not causing damage to the wood siding.

Repaint when paint on siding begins to peel and chip. Before repainting, the surface should be scraped, sanded, and washed. If mildew is present, the source of the mildew should be determined, corrected, and cleaned prior to repainting. Some mildew is inevitable on shaded areas in hot, humid climates, but excessive mildew indicates a problem. Mildew preventives can also be added to paint.

High-pressure water is not necessary or advisable to clean the surface of wood. Normal hose pressure is sufficient. When sanding, do not use rotary drills with sanding discs, because they can damage the wood and leave marks on the surface of the siding. Also, do not use a rotary wire stripper, which can seriously damage the surface of the siding.

Sections of siding that have severe alligating or peeling may require total paint removal before repainting. Both the electric heat plate and the electric heat gun are proven to work effectively. Generally, chemicals are not necessary except to supplement thermal methods. Do not use a blow torch, which can set fire to the building.

Follow the instructions of paint manufacturers in making paint selections and in applying paint. If you intend to use latex paint atop oil paint, be sure to apply an oil-based primer before applying latex paint. Also, follow instructions concerning weather conditions and drying time. If a building is painted properly, the painted finish can last ten years with occasional washing and touch-ups.



These National Park Service photographs illustrate a painted finish with severe peeling (left) and the use of a electric heat gun (right) to remove a deteriorated paint finish.

Problems with exterior paint are most often related to improper preparation. However, some problems result from improper application. For example, not allowing sufficient drying time between coats can cause the top layer to wrinkle. Problem with exterior paint finishes are sometimes related to moisture problems, both interior and exterior. Blown-in insulation in wall cavities can also cause moisture problems and exterior paint failure, because the insulation has no vapor barrier.



These two Victorian houses in Natchez were restored in the mid-1980s and feature typical late nineteenth-century paint schemes. Both houses were thoroughly scraped, sanded, washed, primed (oil primer), and painted (two finish coats of latex). Both houses have insulated attics but no wall insulation. Their mid-1980s paint jobs still looked good over a decade later.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Consider replacement siding only when repair is not feasible. Replacement siding should be based on the physical and/or photographic evidence of the original siding.

Remove and replace rotted siding and badly split siding to prevent moisture penetration. Use boards of the same dimension and thickness for replacement. Make sure that the replacement material conveys the same visual appearance as the original. Using the same type of wood is not always best. For example, modern cypress available at lumberyards is not the best choice to replace historic cypress siding. Modern cypress does not have the qualities of the old-growth cypress used in historic houses and does not typically hold up as well as redwood or some other types of wood.

SUBSTITUTE SIDING - ASBESTOS SHINGLES, PERMASTONE, ALUMINUM, VINYL, CEMENT FIBER, SYNTHETIC STUCCO

Substitute siding became popular in the twentieth century. Many homeowners have installed substitute siding in the hope of eliminating maintenance problems associated with wood. Manufacturers and installers usually tout substitute siding as being maintenance free.

Prior to World War II, many owners of older houses installed asbestos shingles on top of their existing wood siding. After World War II, homeowners turned first to aluminum siding and, during the past twenty years, to vinyl siding. During the last decade, builders across the nation have begun installing cement fiber siding and synthetic stucco on new houses to simulate the appearance of wood clapboard and lime stucco.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Asbestos-shingle siding, composed of cement and asbestos, is an original siding material on many buildings dating prior to 1960. Many owners of historic houses also installed asbestos shingles on top of their original wood siding. Like vinyl siding today, manufacturers and installers of asbestos shingles touted their product as being maintenance free. However, the color in asbestos shingles fades, and most houses clad in asbestos shingles have been painted. Asbestos shingles are also brittle and subject to cracking. Most important, asbestos shingles are now considered to be a hazardous material and require special handling and disposal.

Asbestos shingles are no longer manufactured, but property owners can sometimes locate some replacement shingles from roofers who have small stockpiles of them. Sometimes property owners can remove a shingle from a less prominent place to replace a damaged shingle on a more prominent location.

Many historic homeowners have successfully removed asbestos shingles and exposed their original wood siding. Unfortunately, some property owners have also discovered that their original siding was irreparably damaged during installation of the asbestos shingles, which split the original siding as wood strips were nailed to the surface. Like vinyl and aluminum, asbestos shingles also hamper proper maintenance by concealing moisture and termite damage.

Removing asbestos shingles can be costly due to environmental hazards. Many communities require that property owners hire asbestos abatement companies to undertake removal.



Inappropriate asbestos-shingle siding has been installed over the historic horizontal wood lap siding. The inappropriate siding does not convey the same visual characteristics of the historic wood siding on the right and can obscure moisture and termite damage.

Permastone is a trade name that is now generically used to describe a variety of synthetic substances that resemble stone. The term formstone is also used to describe the fake stone panels that were used in the mid-twentieth century as substitute siding. Permastone, which is still available today, was very popular in the Northeast but not as well promoted in the South. The installation of permastone radically changes the exterior appearance of a historic house, and is not recommended for historic buildings in Cleveland.

Aluminum siding dates to the 1960s and is still available from manufacturers today. Although advertised as being maintenance free, much of the aluminum siding installed in the 1960s has been painted. Aluminum siding is subject to scratching, denting, and chalking. Special care should be taken in cleaning aluminum siding, because power washing can dent the surface. It can also be difficult to replace individual pieces of aluminum siding, since patterns are sometimes discontinued and not easily matched. Follow the directions of paint manufacturers in painting aluminum siding, which requires specially formulated primer. Like asbestos shingle and vinyl siding, aluminum siding hampers proper maintenance by concealing damage from moisture and termites.

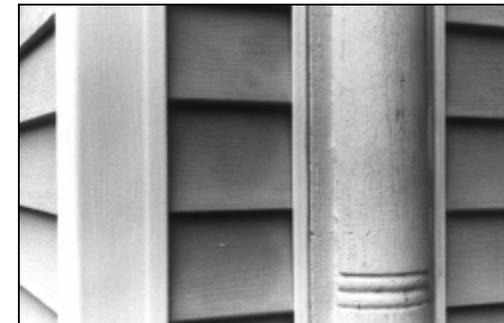
Vinyl siding is an original siding material on many late twentieth and early twenty-first century houses. Owners of historic buildings all across America have also installed vinyl siding atop their original wood siding. Like asbestos shingles and aluminum siding, manufacturers and installers promote vinyl siding as being maintenance free. Unfortunately, the color in vinyl siding does fade, and vinyl siding can be discolored or spotted by something as simple as a yard sprinkler. Most paint manufacturers are today producing paint especially formulated for vinyl siding, which indicates that many homeowners are now painting their vinyl siding.

The inability to match replacement vinyl siding, when making repairs to existing vinyl siding, is a common reason for painting. Like aluminum siding, vinyl siding will dent, so it should not be pressure washed. Heat from fire or a nearby BBQ grill can also cause it to burn and melt.

The installation of vinyl siding alters the appearance of a historic wood structure. Particularly disconcerting are the J-channels, or vinyl strips, around windows, doors, and corner blocks. Historic cities, like Charleston, Savannah, Vicksburg, and Natchez restrict the use of vinyl siding in historic districts.



These photographs illustrate how vinyl siding negatively alters the exterior appearance of a historic building. The vinyl siding is nearly flush with the trim around the windows, and J-channels have been installed around the windows to prevent water infiltration behind the siding.



Examples of vinyl siding showing the installation of J-channels around every opening and the historic trim, if it survived the installation process.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Improperly installed vinyl siding, which results in moisture penetration and retention, is very damaging to buildings, and random inspections of houses with vinyl siding reveal that many installers pay little or no attention to the manufacturer's specifications. Installation of vinyl siding can also irreparably damage original wood siding, which sometimes splits when hanging strips are nailed to the surface. Like asbestos shingle and aluminum siding, vinyl siding hampers proper maintenance by concealing damage from moisture and termites.



This vinyl siding example illustrates straight drop siding, which better replicates historic siding used in Cleveland.



This vinyl siding example illustrates the coved, grooved, or Dutch lap siding, popular in the mid-twentieth century which is not as appropriate for historic buildings in Cleveland.

Cement fiber siding is a relatively new product that is being used all across America in new house construction. The siding is composed of ground sand, portland cement, cellulose fiber, and other additives. Cement fiber siding is more appropriate

than vinyl siding for new construction in historic districts, because it installs like wood and looks like wood. Both a shingle pattern siding and lap siding are available in cement fiber. Like wood, it requires periodic painting.

Make certain to follow recommendations for installation closely to avoid common problems. Some installation problems are wavy wall surfaces due to underlying foam sheathing and over nailing by power nailers which will crack the siding.

Cement fiber siding is the most appropriate substitute siding for historic buildings that have lost their original siding. Builders need to compensate for irregularities in historic studs before installing the siding, or the newly installed, cement fiber siding will be very wavy.



Cement fiber siding is available in a shingle pattern.



Cement fiber siding is available in lap siding with a smooth or textured finish.

Manufacturers maintain that cement fiber siding is impervious to rot and termites, and they generally offer a 50-year manufacturer's warranty.

Synthetic stucco (Drive-It, Dryvit, E.I.F.S.) is used as a substitute for real stucco. E.I.F.S. is an abbreviation for *exterior insulation finishing system*. Dryvit is a trade name for E.I.F.S. Synthetic stucco systems involve the application of a plasticized cement stucco product on top of an exterior mounted, polystyrene foam-board insulation panel. This system is usually coated with an acrylic polymer sealant. The installation of synthetic stucco can be tricky and it is important that a qualified installer do the installation following the manufacturer's instructions.

Synthetic stucco has been used all across America for siding on residences and commercial buildings, but it has been the focus of multiple lawsuits. The major problem with E.I.F.S. is its ability to retain moisture and to mask termite infestation. Some termite inspectors will require that dirt be excavated from around the slab to prove no termites are present. Some builders recommend E.I.F.S. only for metal-frame structures. The publicity about lawsuits has hurt the resale of houses with synthetic stucco. E.I.F.S. is also not as strong as traditional stucco, which is applied to bricks, concrete blocks, or lath (wood and metal) attached to wood or metal structures. Synthetic stucco has its place, and it sometimes used in the restoration of historic buildings on reconstructed parapets of historic storefronts.

USE OF SUBSTITUTE OR VINYL SIDING IN CLEVELAND:

The Cleveland Heritage Commission does not recommend the use of substitute or vinyl siding for historic buildings. However a policy for the review of requests for substitute or vinyl siding on historic structures has been established and is as follows:

1. Review of substitute siding applications applies to all structures in the Cleveland historic district.
2. All substitute siding applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis and if a structure is determined to be extremely architecturally significant for Cleveland and the substitute or vinyl siding will change the appearance of that structure then it will not be allowed.
3. Substitute siding will generally not be allowed on the front facades of buildings that are historically significant.
4. Substitute siding will be allowed on the sides and rear of buildings only if they are not visible from the public right of way.
5. If substitute siding is approved for a building it must match the pattern of the original siding as closely as possible in style, shape, and dimensions.
6. Substitute siding shall not be applied over decorative trim, window or door trim, or any existing patterned siding.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 6 – Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 8 – Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings

Preservation Briefs: 10 – Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork

Preservation Briefs: 16 – The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - WOOD

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving wood features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as siding, cornices, brackets, window architraves, and doorway pediments; and their paints, finishes and colors.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing the wood features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the historic wood from a facade instead of repairing or replacing only the deteriorated wood, then reconstructing the facade with new material in order to achieve a uniform or "improved" appearance.

Radically changing the type of finish or its color or accent scheme so that the historic character of the exterior is diminished.

Stripping historically painted surfaces to bare wood, then applying clear finishes or stains in order to create a "natural look."

Stripping paint or varnish to bare wood rather than repairing or reapplying a special finish, i.e., like stripping a grained finish to an exterior wood feature such as a front door.

Protect and Maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining wood features by providing proper drainage so that water is not allowed to stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features.

Not Recommended:

Failing to identify, evaluate, and treat the causes of wood deterioration, including faulty flashing, leaking gutters, cracks and holes in siding, deteriorated caulking in joints and seams, plant material growing too close to wood surfaces, or insect or fungus infestation.

Recommended:

Applying chemical preservatives to wood features such as beam ends or outriggers that are exposed to decay hazards and are traditionally unpainted.

Not Recommended:

Using chemical preservatives such as creosote which can change the appearance of wood features unless they were used historically.

Recommended:

Retaining coatings such as paint that help protect the wood from moisture and ultraviolet light. Paint removal should be considered only where there is paint surface deterioration and as part of an overall maintenance program which involves repainting or applying other appropriate protective coatings.

Not Recommended:

Stripping paint or other coatings to reveal bare wood, thus exposing historically coated surfaces to the effects of accelerated weathering.

Recommended:

Inspecting painted wood surfaces to determine whether repainting is necessary or if cleaning is all that is required.

Not Recommended:

Removing paint that is firmly adhering to, and thus, protecting wood surfaces.

Replacing an entire wood feature such as a cornice or wall when repair of the wood and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the wood feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Recommended:

Removing damaged or deteriorated paint to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible (hand-scraping and hand-sanding), then repainting.

Not Recommended:

Using destructive paint removal methods such as propane or butane torches, sandblasting or waterblasting. These methods can irreversibly damage historic woodwork.

Recommended:

Using with care electric hot-air guns on decorative wood features and electric heat plates on flat wood surfaces when paint is so deteriorated that total removal is necessary prior to repainting.

Not Recommended:

Using thermal devices improperly so that the historic woodwork is scorched.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Recommended:

Using chemical strippers to supplement other methods such as hand-scraping, hand-sanding, and the above-mentioned thermal devices. Detachable wooden elements such as shutters, doors, and columns may—with the proper safeguards—be chemically dip-stripped.

Not Recommended:

Failing to neutralize the wood thoroughly after using chemicals so that new paint does not adhere.

Allowing detachable wood features to soak too long in a caustic solution so that the wood grain is raised and the surface roughened.

Recommended:

Applying compatible paint-coating systems following proper surface preparation.

Not Recommended

Failing to follow manufacturers' product and application instructions when repainting exterior woodwork.

Recommended:

Repainting with colors that are appropriate to the historic building and district.

Not Recommended:

Using new colors that are inappropriate to the historic building or district.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of the wood to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to wood features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of wood features.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing wood features by patching, piecing in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features where there are surviving prototypes such as brackets, molding, or sections of siding.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire wood feature such as a cornice or wall when repair of the wood and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using substitute materials for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the wood features or that is physically incompatible.

Replace*Recommended:*

Replacing in kind an entire wood feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature. Examples of wood features include a cornice, entablature or balustrade. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing an entire wood feature that is not repairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features*Recommended:*

Designing and installing a new wood feature such as a cornice or doorway when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced wood feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new wood feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

METAL - LEAD, TIN, ZINC, COPPER, BRONZE, BRASS, IRON, STEEL, NICKEL ALLOYS, STAINLESS STEEL AND ALUMINUM

Metals used in historic buildings include lead, tin, zinc, copper, bronze, brass, iron, steel, and, to a lesser extent, nickel alloys, stainless steel, and aluminum. Metal has been used both to roof buildings and to clad exterior walls. In the 1920s, 30s and 40s, corrugated tin was used both as a roofing material and siding material in rural America. Corrugated tin as exterior siding returned to popularity in the 1990s, when it was embraced by architects designing modern houses for wealthy clients. Although traditionally associated with interior ceilings, pressed metal has also been used as exterior cladding, particularly in historic storefront architecture.

Metal storefronts appeared in New York as early as the 1820s, but the most extravagant use of metal in commercial facades generally dates to the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. By the late nineteenth century, builders all across America had easy access to metal building parts from catalogues that offered entire facades, posts and columns, porches, steps, entablatures, cornices, cresting, scrolls, grilles, window sash, window lintels, and all sorts of decorative details.

The elaborate use of metal storefronts and metal ornament is more common in large urban areas, but even small cities in Mississippi like Cleveland generally have some examples of architectural metal especially in the form of cast-iron columns or pilasters.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE



This commercial building in downtown Cleveland still has its original cast iron storefront columns which have decorative bases and capitals. Original columns such as these should be preserved.

Allowing water to stand on architectural metal causes corrosion. Architectural metal ornament is very susceptible to wind damage, so methods of attachment should be routinely inspected and repaired. Repair deteriorated architectural metal by patching, splicing, and reinforcing whenever possible.

Use the gentlest means possible in cleaning architectural metal. If sanding, scraping, and wire brushing do not sufficiently prepare the surface for repainting, low-pressure sandblasting can be used safely and effectively. Always make a test patch in an inconspicuous place before sandblasting. Using alkaline paint removers and acidic cleaners on the job site is usually not a good idea, since the chemicals seep through cracks and cause damage to the hidden, interior surfaces.

Metals that were originally painted should be repainted following the recommendations of paint manufacturers. Do not use water-based paints, because they cause immediate oxidation on the surface of the metal. Also make sure that metal surfaces are completely dry before painting.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Original metal should be preserved and repaired. Metals should be identified to make sure that incompatible metals are not placed together. For example, cast-iron, steel, tin, and aluminum should not be used with copper. Sometimes inexperienced craftsmen unknowingly install copper roofing, gutters, and spouts with incompatible metals. Just like masonry and wood, architectural metal is subject to damage from excessive moisture.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Architectural metal that is too deteriorated to repair should be replaced, when possible, with metal to match the missing original. Several companies manufacture cast and pressed metal in historic patterns. If the same kind of material is not available or is economically not feasible, use a substitute material that conveys the same visual appearance. Missing cast-iron uprights on storefronts can often be replicated in wood. Some metal ornament can be replicated in fiberglass.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 6 – Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning
Preservation Briefs: 11 - Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
Preservation Briefs: 27 - The Maintenance and Repair of
Architectural Cast Iron

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S
RECOMMENDATIONS - METAL**

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving architectural metal features such as columns, capitals, window hoods, or stairways that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building; and their finishes and colors. Identification is also critical to differentiate between metals prior to work. Each metal has unique properties and thus requires different treatments.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing architectural metal features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the historic architectural metal from a façade instead of repairing or replacing only the

deteriorated metal, then reconstructing the façade with new material in order to create a uniform, or “improved” appearance.

Radically changing the type of finish or its historic color or accent scheme.

Protect and Maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining architectural metals from corrosion by providing proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved, decorative features.

Not Recommended:

Failing to identify, evaluate, and treat the causes of corrosion, such as moisture from leaking roofs or gutters.

Placing incompatible metals together without providing a reliable separation material. Such incompatibility can result in galvanic corrosion of the less noble metal, e.g., copper will corrode cast iron, steel, tin, and aluminum.

Recommended:

Cleaning architectural metals, when appropriate, to remove corrosion prior to repainting or applying other appropriate protective coatings.

Not Recommended:

Exposing metals which were intended to be protected from the environment.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Applying paint or other coatings to metals such as copper, bronze, or stainless steel that were meant to be exposed.

Recommended:

Identifying the particular type of metal prior to any cleaning procedure and then testing to assure that the gentlest cleaning method possible is selected or determining that cleaning is inappropriate for the particular metal.

Not Recommended:

Using cleaning methods which alter or damage the historic color, texture, and finish of the metal; or cleaning when it is inappropriate for the metal.

Removing the patina of historic metal. The patina may be a protective coating on some metals, such as bronze or copper, as well as a significant historic finish.

Recommended:

Cleaning soft metals such as lead, tin, copper, terneplate, and zinc with appropriate chemical methods because their finishes can be easily abraded by blasting methods.

Not Recommended:

Cleaning soft metals such as lead, tin, copper, terneplate, and zinc with grit blasting which will abrade the surface of the metal.

Recommended:

Using the gentlest cleaning methods for cast iron, wrought iron, and steel—hard metals—in order to remove paint buildup and corrosion. If hand-scraping and wire brushing

have proven ineffective, low pressure grit blasting may be used as long as it does not abrade or damage the surface.

Not Recommended:

Failing to employ gentler methods prior to abrasively cleaning cast iron, wrought iron, or steel; or using high pressure grit blasting.

Recommended:

Applying appropriate paint or other coating systems after cleaning in order to decrease the corrosion rate of metals or alloys.

Not Recommended:

Failing to re-apply protective coating systems to metals or alloys that require them after cleaning so that accelerated corrosion occurs.

Recommended:

Repainting with colors that are appropriate to the historic building or district.

Not Recommended:

Using new colors that are inappropriate to the historic building or district.

Recommended:

Applying an appropriate protective coating such as lacquer to an architectural metal feature such as a bronze door which is subject to heavy pedestrian use.

Not Recommended:

Failing to assess pedestrian use or new access patterns so that architectural metal features are subject to damage by use or inappropriate maintenance such as salting adjacent sidewalks.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of the architectural metals to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of architectural metal features.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing architectural metal features by patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing the metal following recognized preservation methods. Repairs may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with a compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts or features when there are surviving prototypes such as porch balusters, column capitals or bases; or porch cresting.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire architectural metal feature such as a column or a balustrade when repair of the metal and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the architectural metal feature or is that physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire architectural metal feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature. Examples could include cast-iron porch steps or steel-sash windows. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing an architectural metal feature that is not repairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new architectural metal feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and installing a new architectural metal feature such as a metal cornice or cast-iron capital when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced architectural metal feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new architectural metal feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material and color.

SUPPORTING PIERS AND FOUNDATION WALLS

Historic frame buildings are traditionally built on piers or foundation walls. Nationwide, most piers and foundation walls of historic frame buildings are built of brick. A lesser number are built of stone, and some vernacular buildings even feature piers fashioned from wood stumps. Only a small number of historic buildings in Mississippi had stone piers and few, if any, had stone foundations. Historically, masons left openings in foundation walls for ventilation, and these openings were often filled with metal grilles or wood architectural features like framed louvers or framed bars.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION AND INSTALLATION

Maintain and repair existing original brick piers and foundation walls, if possible. Follow guidelines in the general masonry section for maintenance and repair of brick piers and foundation walls. If piers are too deteriorated to repair, the mason should

build new piers on the perimeter of the building that exactly match or appear to match the deteriorated original. In some cases, the same appearance can be achieved by using reproduction, wood-mould brick to veneer concrete blocks or piers built of less expensive brick. In replacing piers that are not visible, the mason can use concrete block or less expensive brick that do not match the original.

Maintain and repair, if possible, original grilles or other original ventilation infill in foundation walls. Replace to match, if the original feature is too deteriorated to repair. Reproduction grilles are inexpensive and easily obtainable from several sources. Add additional ventilation, if necessary, to address problems of moisture accumulation.

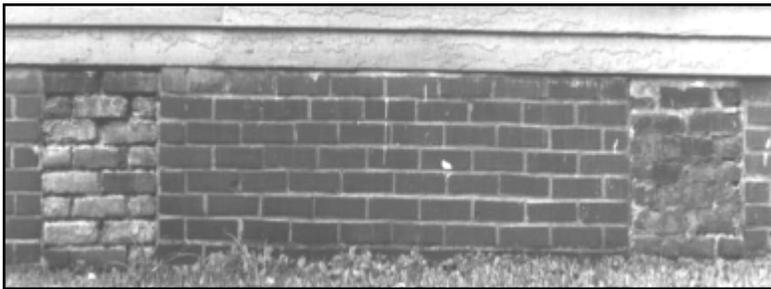
Maintain and repair existing original stone or wood stump piers, if possible. Replace to match the original stone or wood stump piers that are visible on the perimeter, if the piers are too deteriorated to repair. Piers that are not visible can be replaced with brick or concrete block. Remember that wood stump piers can serve as conduits for termites migrating from the ground to the structure of the building. Stumps should be treated with wood preservative and periodically checked for termites. Houses can be protected from termites by a bait system, as well as a barrier system.

CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Most historic houses that rest on piers originally featured some type of crawl space enclosure to keep animals from getting

beneath the house. Spaces between perimeter piers were most frequently filled with lattice panels. However, many historic houses featured decorative brick, louvered panels, spaced horizontal or vertical boards, or simple chicken wire. Usually, the grander the house, the grander the crawl space enclosure.

In an attempt to modernize or increase energy efficiency, many of today's historic homeowners have created solid foundation walls by infilling the space between perimeter piers. Most commonly, homeowners hire masons to construct brick walls to span the space between piers, and the new foundation walls are built flush with the surface of the piers. In addition to compromising the historic appearance of the building, such enclosures can be very visually disruptive. Masons rarely match the brick or mortar color of the piers, and the workmanship is usually inferior. Some historic homeowners, particularly in less affluent neighborhoods, have filled the spaces between perimeter piers with concrete block, tin, vinyl siding, plywood, and plastic.



This crawl space enclosure between the original brick piers has altered the historic character of this house and is visually inappropriate. The enclosure also has no vents to allow air circulation beneath the house to prevent the build up of moisture under the house.



The lattice used to enclose the crawl space beneath this historic house in Natchez is an example of an inappropriately installed enclosure as it overlaps and obscures the brick supporting piers.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Original crawl space enclosures should be preserved and repaired when possible. The design of replacement infill should be based on physical evidence or historic photographs, when available. In the absence of such documentation, the design of the crawl space enclosure should be based on the documentation for a similar property in the same geographic area. Some vernacular buildings, like country stores and tenant houses, never featured any type of crawl space enclosure, and lattice panels would be an inappropriate infill.

EXTERIOR SIDING, SUPPORTING PIERS, AND CRAWL SPACE ENCLOSURE

Historic homeowners who seek more enclosure than what is provided by the appropriate historic treatment have options that are inexpensive and do not compromise the historic character of the building. Simply stapling black roofing paper or attaching black-painted, insulation panels to the backs of traditional lattice panels will block chilling winds without being visible. The black backing showing through green lattice simply reads like darkness beneath the house. The backing has the added benefit of preventing the growth of weeds behind the lattice.

Homeowners who want total masonry enclosure of the crawl space have alternatives that will not compromise the historic appearance of their houses. New masonry walls can be recessed behind the face of the original piers. When painted black and fronted by lattice panels, the new masonry walls are not visible. Since the new walls will be painted, they can be built from inexpensive brick or concrete block.

Even houses that originally had no crawl space enclosure can retain their historic appearance with simple enclosures that are built or installed behind the perimeter piers. Examples include black-painted panels, which are attached behind perimeter piers, or deeply recessed, black-painted masonry walls. The black-painted masonry disappears into the shadow of the crawl space if the wall is deeply recessed.

When building crawl space enclosures, be sure to provide adequate ventilation to prevent moisture accumulation beneath the house.



The lattice panels between the brick piers on this historic house appropriately enclose the crawl space area.



This homeowner at least recessed the new brick crawl space enclosure and included an air vent pattern in the bricks. This treatment would look more appropriate if the new brick were painted black and faced with lattice.



This vernacular house in Natchez features a crawl space appropriately enclosed with vertical boards nailed to a frame between the brick piers.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 39 - Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

ROOFS, GUTTERS, SPOUTS, DRAINAGE

- ◆ Roofs
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
 - ◇ Acceptable Roofing Materials for Cleveland

- ◆ Gutters, Spouts, Drainage
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation

ROOFS

A weather-tight roof with good water run-off is essential to the long-term preservation of a historic building. A poorly maintained roof accelerates deterioration and, if unchecked, will ultimately cause general disintegration of the structure.

The varying shapes, ornaments, and finishes make roofs decorative as well as functional. A building's roof provides clues to its style and period of construction. Steeply pitched, complex roofs with multiple gables are typical of the Queen Anne style. Clay tile roofs are distinctive features of Colonial Revival style buildings. Roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tips are indicative of the Craftsman Bungalow style.

ROOFS, GUTTERS, SPOUTS, DRAINAGE



301 South Bolivar Avenue has both a hipped roof and gable roofs typical of the Queen Anne style.



208 South Pearman Avenue features a hipped roof over the house and porch with the use of clay tile. The roof shape and material are typical of the Colonial Revival style.



The Craftsman style house at 109 North Victoria Avenue features multiple low-pitched gable roofs with exposed rafter tips.

Some features of roofs are both functional and decorative. Chimneys, which are functional, are also indicative of a building's style and age. Chimneys represent major decorative elements in the Queen Anne, or Tudor Revival styles. Dormers, which light and ventilate upper stories, can represent significant architectural compositions and appear in several different styles, including Queen Anne and Craftsman Bungalow, as well as classical revival styles.



200 South Pearman Avenue has a dormer with a hipped roof matching the main roof and windows to light the attic space under the roof.

Roofs are sometimes crowned by clerestory rooms, towers, cupolas, spires, metal cresting, and balustrades. In some Queen Anne style buildings, roof gables terminate in decorative vergeboards (also called bargeboards) of cut or sawn wood in a decorative pattern. In some cases roof surfaces can also be decorative with patterns and textures created by stamped-metal shingles, tiles, or slate shingles arranged in patterns of color.

In Cleveland, most roofs are gabled or hipped. However, the city also has some representative examples of pyramidal, shed, and flat roofs. Wood shingles were used in Mississippi throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, but few homeowners opt for wood shingles today. Standing-seam metal roofs were not widely used in Mississippi

until after the Civil War and were used more on commercial than residential buildings, until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century when it became more popular for houses. The most common roof materials in Cleveland today are asphalt, composition, or asbestos shingles.



The gable at 213 North Bolivar Avenue features a decorative vergeboard or bargeboard in the upper portion of the gable made up of cut pieces of wood to form a pattern.



218-220 North Leflore Avenue has a clipped gable end to the main roof and more unusual it has arched roofs over the entry porches.

ROOFS, GUTTERS, SPOUTS, DRAINAGE

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Retain and repair, if possible, original roofing materials like slate shingles, standing-seam metal, pressed-metal shingles, clay-tile shingles, and asbestos shingles. Also, retain and repair any ornamental roof detailing, including chimneys.

Water-stained ceilings are usually the first indicators of a leaky roof. However, poorly installed or deteriorated flashing is sometimes at fault. Blocked gutters and downspouts can also cause water to back up and damage the interior of a building. Some water-stained ceilings result from rain penetrating windows or siding that has split or popped loose. Stained ceilings can also result from leaking plumbing pipes and central cooling units installed in overhead spaces. Building owners should undertake a thorough investigation before replacing the roof, particularly if the existing roof appears to be in good condition. Finding the source of a roof leak can be difficult, since water sometimes enters at one place, runs along a rafter, and exits some distance from the actual leak.

Inspect roofs semi-annually, if possible, to prevent leaks before they occur and cause major damage to interior spaces and furnishings. Metal roofs need periodic painting to inhibit deterioration from rust. Missing or broken shingles and holes in metal are indications that roofs need repair. Examine puffed areas of standing-seam roofs that could indicate failure of the fastening clips. Excessive noise during wind can also indicate failure of roof clips. Inspect the flashing in roof valleys, around chimneys, and along parapets and dormers. Check flashing or seals around roof vents and exhaust pipes. Visit the attic during

heavy rains for evidence of water infiltration. Pin points of light may also be visible from the attic and indicate perforations in standing-seam metal roofs.

Roof repair is dangerous and best left to competent professionals. Slate, asbestos, and clay-tile shingles require special expertise, since they crack and break easily. Proper repair of a standing-seam metal roof involves soldering. Competent roofers also know that certain metals, like copper and iron, are incompatible and should not be used together.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Signs that a roof may need replacement include sagging, numerous missing or broken shingles, bare patches with no shingles, excessive wear on composition shingles, and substantial water staining or damaged plaster on interior ceilings. Extensive applications of roofing tar on metal roofs can also indicate that a standing-seam metal roof needs replacement.

If too deteriorated to repair, install new roofing to match the original, if feasible. If not feasible, use a substitute material that approximates the original as closely as possible in texture, pattern, and color. If the building originally featured a wood-shingle roof, “architectural” composition shingles in a weathered-wood blend are a less expensive alternative that looks similar to wood shingles when installed.

Remove old roofing material before installing new roofing material. Installing new roofing atop old roofing produces an uneven surface, adds additional weight to the roof structure, and makes leaks harder to detect.

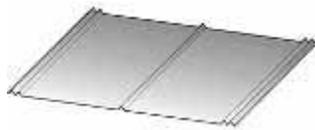
Installation of a new roof represents a substantial financial investment, and property owners should consider seeking the services of an architect or reputable general contractor to insure that the roof is properly installed. Roof installation is dangerous and best undertaken by competent professionals.

Experienced contractors and roofers know that v-crimp metal roofs should be attached at the v-crimp and not by screws and washers into the flat surface of the panels, as illustrated by some manufacturers of the product. Often, washers crack when screwed too tight and they also deteriorate with time. Some experienced roofers still prefer to install composition shingles by hand-nailing rather than machine-nailing, since machine-nailing sometimes drives the nail too far into the shingle to hold it securely.

Types of Metal Roofing Systems



Corrugated metal is an appropriate roofing material for late nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular buildings like tenant houses and out-buildings.



V-crimp metal is an appropriate roofing material for late nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular buildings.



R-panel metal roofing is not appropriate for historic buildings due to its commercial quality and use.

ACCEPTABLE ROOFING MATERIALS FOR CLEVELAND:

Asphalt or Composition Shingles:

1. Replacement of asphalt roof shingles are acceptable if they are in the following colors: black, gray, brown, or variations of those colors.
2. Any other color choices must be reviewed by the Heritage Commission.
3. Roofing shingles should be 3-Tab shingles or Architectural patterned shingles.

Metal Roofing:

1. Metal roofing shall only be allowed on a case by case basis and will depend on the architectural style of the building.
2. In no case shall a commercial R-Panel metal roof be installed on a residential structure.
3. If metal roofing is approved V-Crimp or Corrugated panels are more appropriate for residential and out buildings.

ROOFS, GUTTERS, SPOUTS, DRAINAGE

4. Colors acceptable for metal roofs include silver, gray, and brown. Other colors must be reviewed by the Preservation Commission.

GUTTERS, SPOUTS, AND DRAINAGE

Some historic buildings originally had no gutters or downspouts. Vernacular buildings, in particular, were less likely to have gutters or downspouts. Roof gutters on nineteenth-century buildings were often boxed wood gutters that were an integral part of the cornice. These built-in gutters were sometimes called concealed gutters and often featured metal scuppers that channeled the water to the downspouts. Gutters that were attached rather than integral were generally half-round, and historic downspouts were almost always round. The purpose of gutters and downspouts is to control water run-off from the roof and to help protect the siding and architectural features from water damage.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Many historic buildings have lost their original boxed cornices as a result of re-roofing. Surviving, original box gutters and any original scuppers should be retained and repaired, if possible. Often roofers simply do not want to take the time to repair and reline box gutters and will recommend covering the integral gutter and hanging a metal gutter on the face of the cornice. However, attaching a gutter in front of a boxed cornice changes the character of the building.

Frequently inspect built-in and attached gutters and downspouts to keep them free of debris and to check for areas that need relining or replacement. During heavy rain, look for gutters that overflow or downspouts that discharge little or no water. No gutters and downspouts are better than deteriorated gutters and downspouts, which discharge large amounts of water at points of poor attachment, joint separation, or perforation from rust and corrosion.

Inspect the ground at the base of the building to make sure that water drains away from the building and does not pool at the base of downspouts. Reshape the ground if necessary to allow for proper drainage. Be wary of foundation plantings and brick edging that hold water at the base of buildings. Foundation plantings can be particularly damaging to masonry buildings by keeping the ground at the base of the building moist and contributing to rising damp.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Make sure to remove deteriorated gutters and spouts to prevent further deterioration to the building. Install new gutters and downspouts to meet architectural standards to insure that the dimensions of the gutters and spouts are sufficient to carry the water from the roof. Make sure that new gutter clips are properly installed and that gutters maintain the necessary slope to carry water to downspouts. Install half-round gutters and round downspouts to maintain the historic appearance of the building. Round downspouts are also less likely to cause moisture problems when attached to masonry buildings.

Installation of gutters on a historic building in Cleveland should be in keeping with the architectural style of the building and should not cover up architectural details or facilitate removal of architectural elements for installation of gutters or downspouts.



This photograph illustrates moisture problems on the stucco of this commercial building. Rectangular downspouts that lie flat against the building are more likely to cause moisture deterioration than round downspouts.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 4 - Roofing for Historic Buildings
Preservation Briefs: 19 - The Repair and Replacement of
Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
Preservation Briefs: 29 - The Repair and Replacement of
Historic Slate Roofs

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - ROOFS

Identify, retain, and preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving roofs - and their functional and decorative features - that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the roof's shape, such as hipped, gambrel and mansard; decorative features such as cupolas, cresting, chimneys, and weather vanes; and roofing material such as slate, wood, clay tile, and metal, as well as its size, color, and patterning.

Not Recommended:

Radically changing, damaging, or destroying roofs which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the roof or roofing material that is repairable, then reconstructing it with new material in order to create a uniform, or "improved" appearance.

Changing the configuration of a roof by adding new features such as dormer windows, vents, or skylights so that the historic character is diminished.

Stripping the roof of sound historic material such as slate, clay tile, wood, and architectural metal.

ROOFS, GUTTERS, SPOUTS, DRAINAGE

Applying paint or other coatings to roofing material which has been historically uncoated.

Protect

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining a roof by cleaning the gutters and downspouts and replacing deteriorated flashing. Roof sheathing should also be checked for proper venting to prevent moisture condensation and water penetration; and to insure materials are free from insect infestation.

Not Recommended:

Failing to clean and maintain gutters and downspouts properly so that water and debris collect and cause damage to roof fasteners, sheathing, and the underlying structure.

Recommended:

Providing adequate anchorage for roofing materials to guard against wind damage and moisture penetration.

Not Recommended:

Allowing roof fasteners, such as nails and clips to corrode so that roofing material is subject to accelerated deterioration.

Recommended:

Protecting a leaking roof with plywood and building paper until it can be properly repaired.

Not Recommended:

Permitting a leaking roof to remain unprotected so that accelerated deterioration of historic building materials—

masonry, wood, plaster, paint and structural members—occurs.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing a roof by reinforcing the historic materials which comprise roof features. Repairs will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes such as cupola louvers, dentils, dormer roofing; or slates, tiles, or wood shingles on a main roof.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire roof feature such as a cupola or dormer when repair of the historic materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Failing to reuse intact slate or tile when only the roofing substrate needs replacement.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the roof or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the roof that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature. Examples can include a large section

of roofing, or a dormer or chimney. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing a feature of the roof that is unrepairable, such as a chimney or dormer, and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and constructing a new feature when the historic feature is completely missing, such as a chimney or cupola. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historic appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new roof feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Alterations/Additions for New Use

Recommended:

Installing mechanical and service equipment on the roof such as air conditioning, transformers, or solar collectors

when required for the new use so that they are inconspicuous from the public right of way and do not damage or obscure character-defining features.

Not Recommended:

Installing mechanical or service equipment so that it damages or obscures character-defining features, or is conspicuous from the public right of way.

Recommended:

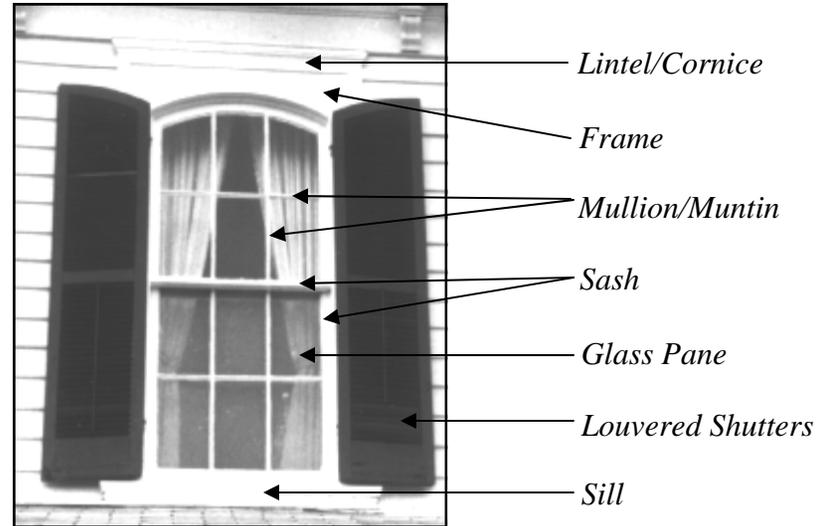
Designing additions to roofs such as residential, office, or storage spaces; elevator housing; decks and terraces; or dormers or skylights when required by the new use so that they are inconspicuous from the public right-of-way and do not damage or obscure character-defining features.

Not Recommended:

Radically changing a character-defining roof shape or damaging or destroying character-defining roofing material as a result of incompatible design or improper installation techniques.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

- ◆ Windows
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement
 - ◇ Alteration, and Installation
 - ◇ Window Screens
 - ◇ Storm Windows
 - ◇ Burglar Bars
- ◆ Doors
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
 - ◇ Screen Doors
 - ◇ Storm Doors
 - ◇ Burglar Doors
- ◆ Shutters
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Awnings and Canopies
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation



WINDOWS

Windows have four basic functions: (1) admitting light to the interior spaces, (2) providing fresh air and ventilation to the interior, (3) providing a visual link to the outside world, and (4) enhancing the appearance of the building. Windows are an important character-defining feature of a building and contribute to its architectural richness, especially in the patterning of the window muntins (also called mullions or sash bars) and in the arrangement of the windows themselves.

Windows were a necessity before electricity and air-conditioning, because they provided light and ventilation. Porches and louvered shutters allow windows to remain open during the rain. Screens provide protection from insects.

Today, we rely primarily on electricity to light and cool our buildings, and property owners sometimes regard windows as “energy drains” on heating and cooling systems. In historic houses, windows sometimes become the primary focus of energy conservation efforts. Owners and builders often rush to replace historic wood sash with new wood, vinyl, or metal replacement windows that advertise, but do not always deliver, substantial energy savings and lower maintenance costs.

Today’s mass-produced windows do not have the character or detail of historic windows and lack such features as imperfections in glass panes and specially milled sash and muntins that reflect the style and period of the building. Mass-produced windows are usually not as durable as original historic sash. Owners and builders should make every effort to preserve existing historic windows and to repair and restore them, rather than replacing them with new modern windows.

The design of a building’s windows is indicative of the building’s age and style. With improvements in technology over time glass manufacturers were able to make larger sheets of glass. The Queen Anne style was the first to take advantage of the new glass manufacturing technology with houses that began to feature windows with two-over-two or one-over-one sash. Later on there are derivations in the number of window panes with Tudor Revival styles reverting back to small panes (typically six-over-six) and Craftsman Bungalow style using a combination of panes with typical three-over-one configurations.



The window on the left is a classic example of a one-over-one window from a Queen Anne or Colonial Revival style house while the window on the right is an example of a six-over-six window typical of the Minimal Traditional style.



The three-over-one and four-over-one windows on the left are typical windows found on Craftsman style houses.

Replacement of original windows devalues a historic building and removes important clues that indicate its age and style.

Windows should be considered significant to a building if they:

1. are original,
2. reflect the overall design intent of the building,
3. reflect the period or regional styles or building practices,
4. reflect changes to the building resulting from major periods or events, and
5. are examples of exceptional craftsmanship or design.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

After evaluating window significance, owners and builders can plan appropriate treatments based on an investigation of the physical condition of the window.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Repair of historic windows is preferable to replacement. Historic wood windows have proved their value in their very survival. In Natchez, for example, many houses dating from 150 to 200 years old retain the majority of their original wood windows. All too often builders and owners think a window is beyond repair when it is easily repairable. Peeling paint, loose putty, broken sash cords, stuck sash, and broken glass panes are not indications that windows need replacement. Property owners sometimes replace historic window sashes when only a small amount of work is needed to repair them.

Scraping, painting, glazing, planeing, and weather stripping can make a historic window look better, operate easier, and conserve energy. Deterioration that requires major repair or partial replacement is usually confined to the bottom rail of the sash or to corner joints and the intersection of muntins, where rain condensation is likely to occur. If excessive rot exists, new pieces can be made to replace the rotten ones. Repairing is less expensive than replacing the window and will maintain the historic character and value of the building. Also, modern sash units may not easily fit into existing window openings especially if the original opening is not the same size as modern replacements or the building has undergone uneven settlement.

The wood used in older sash is generally far better than the wood used today in most replacement sash. Modern insulated sash do conserve energy, but these double-paned sash are subject to moisture infiltration and often become cloudy and nearly opaque over time. The only remedy for a cloudy, insulated sash is replacement. In the hot, moist Mississippi climate, many of the insulated windows installed in the 1980s needed replacement before the year 2000. Modern metal and vinyl windows are not appropriate for historic buildings, and their installation decreases the historic value of a building. Vinyl-coated windows may initially require less painting, but they too are subject to rot. The best way to treat historic windows to conserve energy and preserve historic value is to retain and repair the existing historic windows and to weather strip or install storm windows.

The three components of a historic window sash are the (1) wood, (2) glass panes, and (3) glazing compound. The glazing compound is the putty-type substance that holds the glass panes inside the window frame and muntins and is the weakest link of the three components. The glazing compound is intended to be weak to allow for the replacement of broken panes. Over time, glazing compound hardens and cracks, which allows water and air to penetrate the sash. Re-glazing an entire window pane is preferable to patching, which is more likely to allow water to penetrate. Windows need re-glazing about every twenty years.

Homeowners should examine window frames and sashes regularly to check for operational soundness. The window sill, joints between the sill and the jamb, corners of the bottom rails, and muntin joints are typical points where water collects and

deterioration begins. The operation of the window (opening and closing over the years and seasonal temperature changes) weakens the joints and can cause slight separation. This slight separation makes the joints more vulnerable to water, which is readily absorbed into the end grain of the wood. If severe deterioration exists in these areas, it will usually be apparent on visual inspection. Before undertaking any repairs, identify and eliminate all sources of moisture penetration.

REPLACEMENT

When a historic window sash is beyond repair, a replacement sash is necessary. Before deciding on a new window sash and/or window frame to replace a deteriorated or missing historic window, the following characteristics of windows should be considered:

1. the pattern of the openings and their size;
2. proportions of the frame and sash;
3. configurations of window panes;
4. profiles of the window muntins;
5. type of wood; and the
6. characteristics of the glass.

The search for a replacement window can begin after the contribution of the window to the building has been determined, and the replacement should retain, to the degree possible, the character of the historic window. The best replacement is a custom-made sash to duplicate the original. This not only maintains the historic appearance of the building, but it also simplifies and lowers the cost of installation.

The use of recycled historic materials is often discouraged by architectural historians, as it confuses the physical history of a building. However, salvage and wrecking yards are good sources for inexpensive, matching sash. Recycled historic windows are a better choice than replacement windows of incompatible design. Also, relocating a window from an inconspicuous area of the house to a more prominent location is preferable to replacement by a window of incompatible design.

WINDOW REPLACEMENT IN CLEVELAND

After all attempts have been made to preserve the original window or to find a replacement window of the same material have been unsuccessful then it will be acceptable to replace the historic window based on the following criteria:

1. Windows on the front façade should be preserved or replaced with windows of the same material, size and configuration.
2. Metal or vinyl windows should only be considered on the sides and rear of a building if they are not visible from the public right of way.
3. Replacement windows (either wood, metal, or vinyl) should match the size, style, and configuration of the original windows as closely as possible.
4. No bare metal windows shall be approved.
5. All metal and vinyl replacement windows shall have a finish of an appropriate color for the building.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES



The metal window on the left is inappropriate for a historic structure and does not convey the same visual appearance as the neighboring original window.



This metal window is not appropriate for a historic house. It is an obvious replacement for a much larger window that has been removed. The original window hole has been filled by unpainted boards. Modern metal windows with horizontal divisions, like the one above and below on the left, are not suitable for historic buildings.

ALTERATION AND INSTALLATION

Often new uses for interior spaces of historic buildings trigger alterations to windows. The installation of kitchens, bathrooms, and closets is a major cause of window removal and the inappropriate alteration of windows. Many historic houses feature one or more window openings that were shortened in height and in-filled with inappropriate sash due to the installation of kitchen counters. More creative and appropriate solutions are possible to accommodate kitchen counters. Some historic houses feature kitchen counters that are designed to create plant wells, or mini green houses, where they extend across a window. Other historic houses feature kitchen counters

that drop to window sill level to create a desk area or window seat in the kitchen. Better than altering the window is to run the counter across the window, after painting the inside surface of the window panes black to camouflage the installation from the exterior.

If an owner is determined to remove a window to accommodate interior changes, the window frame should be retained on the exterior and in-filled with shutters in a closed position or a panel installed within the existing frame and painted the wall color. The window sash and interior window trim should be labeled and stored on site in attic, basement, and garage.

New functions and changing circumstances can also spur the installation of new window openings in historic buildings. Newly exposed party [shared] walls in houses or commercial buildings offer opportunities for increased ventilation and light that were not available to earlier owners. New windows installed in such walls should be compatible with the design of the building but should not exactly duplicate the detailing of the original windows.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 9 – The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows

Preservation Briefs: 13 – The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - WINDOWS

Identify, retain and preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving windows--and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Such features can include frames, sash, muntins, glazing, sills, heads, hood molds, paneled or decorated jambs and moldings, and interior and exterior shutters and blinds.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing windows which are important in defining the historic character of a building so that as a result, the character is diminished.

Changing the number, location, size or glazing pattern of windows through cutting new openings, blocking-in windows, and installing replacement sashes that do not fit the historic window opening.

Changing the historic appearance of windows through the use of inappropriate designs, materials, finishes, or colors which noticeably change the sash, depth of reveal, and muntin configuration; the reflectivity and color of the glazing; or the appearance of the frame.

Obscuring historic window trim with metal or other material.

Stripping windows of historic material such as wood, cast-iron, and bronze.

Recommended:

Conducting an in-depth survey of the conditions of existing windows early in rehabilitation planning so that repair and upgrading methods and possible replacement methods and possible replacement options can be fully explored.

Not Recommended:

Replacing windows solely because of peeling paint, broken glass, stuck sash, and high air infiltration. These conditions, in themselves, are no indication that windows are beyond repair.

Protect and Maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining the wood and architectural metal which comprise the window frame, sash, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

Not Recommended:

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of the windows results.

Recommended:

Making windows weather tight by re-caulking and replacing or installing weatherstripping. These actions also improve thermal efficiency.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

Not Recommended:

Retrofitting or replacing windows rather than maintaining the sash, frame, and glazing.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, i.e., if repairs to windows and window features will be required.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of historic windows.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing window frames and sash by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing. Such repair may also include replacement in kind of those parts that are either extensively deteriorated or are missing when there are surviving prototypes such as architraves, hoodmolds, sash, sills, and interior or exterior shutters and blinds.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire window when repair of materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Failing to reuse serviceable window hardware such as brass sash lifts and sash locks.

Using substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the window or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire window that is too deteriorated to repair using the same sash and pane configuration and other design details. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible when replacing windows deteriorated beyond repair, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing a character-defining window that is not repairable and blocking it in; or replacing it with a new window that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and installing new windows when the historic windows (frames, sash, and glazing) are completely missing. The replacement windows may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the window openings and the historic character of the building.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced window is based on insufficient historical evidence, or

installing windows that are characteristic of another architectural style.

Introducing a new window design that is incompatible with the historic character of the building.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Recommended:

Designing and installing additional windows on rear or other non-character-defining elevations if required by the new use. New window openings may also be cut into exposed party walls. Such design should be compatible with the overall design of the building, but not duplicate the fenestration pattern and detailing of a character-defining elevation.

Not Recommended:

Installing new windows, including frames, sash, and muntin configuration that are incompatible with the building's historic appearance or obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features.

Recommended:

Providing a setback in the design of dropped ceilings when they are required for the new use to allow for the full height of the window openings.

Not Recommended:

Inserting new floors or furred-down ceilings which cut across the glazed areas of windows so that the exterior form and appearance of the windows are changed.

WINDOW SCREENS

Screens for windows became popular in the late nineteenth century. Homeowners in earlier periods combatted insects with cloth netting draped at the windows or around beds. Historic window screens are typically of two types - (1) exterior, full-size screens in wooden frames that hang from brackets at the top and latch from the inside at the bottom and (2) interior, half-size screens in wooden frames that slide on interior tracks. Both types of window screens were easy to install and remove seasonally. With the advent of air-conditioning, many owners of older homes have discarded the screens, and new houses often have windows with no provision for window screening.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Repairing existing wood screens is preferable to replacement. Many historic homeowners have maintained the interior sliding screens that were either original features or later additions to their historic homes. The exterior, full-size aluminum screens that are available today detract from the historic appearance of the building and are easy to damage by bending. An inexpensive alternative to installed aluminum screens are the light-weight wood and aluminum screens that are portable and adjustable in width. They are available in a variety of heights and widths and generally cost about ten dollars a window. These screens consist of two sliding frames that adjust to fit inside an open window and are held in place by the window tracks and the weight of the upper sash.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES



These poorly sized aluminum window screens alter the appearance of these historic windows.

STORM WINDOWS

Storm windows are a popular way to improve the energy efficiency of existing windows while not having to replace the windows that may be allowing air infiltration. Some historic houses in cold climates featured original, exterior, wood storm windows that exactly matched the wood sash and were interchangeable with window screens.

Installing storm windows is preferable to replacing historic windows, and storm windows are an economical way to increase energy conservation. Exterior storm windows are generally more efficient in conserving energy, but they detract from the historic appearance of a structure and are more difficult to remove for cleaning. Magnetic, Velcro, and clip-in storm windows are ideal for people who remove their storm windows frequently or use them only seasonally and who want to preserve the historic appearance of their building.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Installing new storm windows on the interior of the window is preferred to exterior storm windows as they preserve the historic character of the building and provide easier access for both cleaning and seasonal removal. However, interior storm windows have increased potential for condensation and deterioration, so they should be checked periodically for problems. The outer window should be loose enough to allow moisture to leak to the outside to prevent condensation build up.

If more than one storm window must be installed on a single window opening due to height, the junction of the storm window sections should line up behind the meeting rail of the original sash. The use of thermo plastic available at hardware stores is not recommended.

WARNING: At least one storm window in every room should be easily removable without the use of any equipment (such as a screwdriver) for easy egress out the window in case of fire.

Here are the different kinds of storm windows available:

Magnetic storm windows feature a permanent bar magnet attached around the window frame, similar to refrigerator magnets. The magnetic “lock” forms a seal to minimize air infiltration.

Velcro attachment storm windows are similar to magnetic storm windows. They feature a Velcro strip

system around the window frame. The storm window itself has Velcro to adhere to the strip around the window frame.

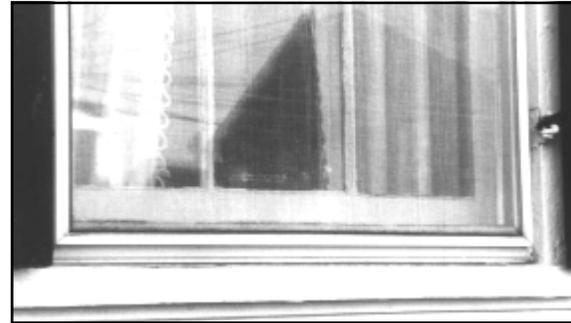
Clip-in storm windows feature a clip system, which requires only a small number of holes in the window frames. Clips hold the storm window in place and form the seal.

Screw-in-place storm windows are storm windows which attach to the window frame by a screw system that goes through the storm window frame and into the window frame. These storm windows are a little more difficult to remove than other types of interior storm windows, since they require a screw driver.

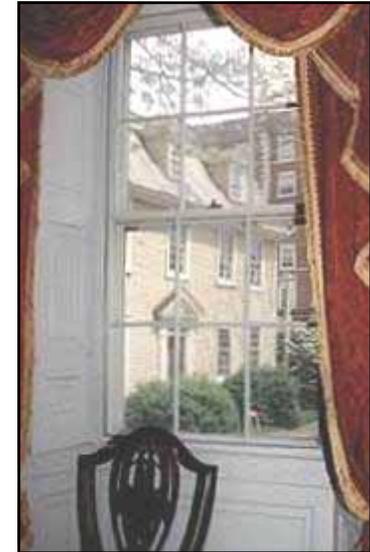
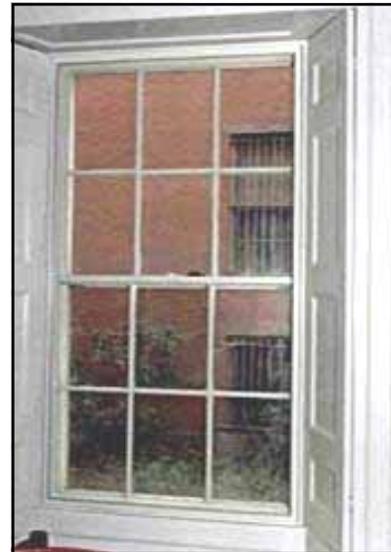
Track Storm Windows are typically found on the exterior and consist of another window with its own track installed on the outside of the existing window. These storm windows obscure the historic window trim and frame and jut out beyond the wall surface and window frame.

USE OF STORM WINDOWS IN CLEVELAND

If it is not feasible to install interior storm windows then exterior storm windows shall be allowed only on the sides and rear of a building if they are not visible from the public right of way. If exterior storm windows are approved they shall match the size of the existing window, be unobtrusive as possible, and be finished to match the existing color of the window trim or have a white finish. No bare metal storm windows shall be allowed.



Exterior storm windows alter the exterior appearance of historic buildings and are difficult to remove for cleaning.



These photographs of windows in two historic houses illustrate the use of “invisible” interior storm windows. Interior storm windows are easier to remove for cleaning, are not visible on the exterior of the house, and are barely visible on the interior. Manufacturers of “invisible” interior storm windows offer storm windows that are attached either by clip or by magnetic seal, like the examples pictured above.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 3 – Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - ENERGY CONSERVATION

Windows

Recommended:

Utilizing the inherent energy conserving features of a building by maintaining windows and louvered blinds in good operable condition for natural ventilation.

Not Recommended:

Removing historic shading devices rather than keeping them in an operable condition.

Recommended:

Improving thermal efficiency with weather stripping, storm windows, caulking, interior shades, and, if historically appropriate, blinds and awnings.

Not Recommended:

Replacing historic multi-paned windows with new thermal sash utilizing false muntins.

Recommended:

Installing interior storm windows with air-tight gaskets, ventilating holes, and/or removable clips to insure proper maintenance and to avoid condensation damage to historic windows.

Not Recommended:

Installing interior storm windows that allow moisture to accumulate and damage the window.

Recommended:

Installing exterior storm windows which do not damage or obscure the windows and frames.

Not Recommended:

Installing new exterior storm windows which are inappropriate in size or color.

Replacing windows or transoms with fixed thermal glazing or permitting windows and transoms to remain inoperable rather than utilizing them for their energy conserving potential.

Recommended:

Considering the use of lightly tinted glazing on non-character defining elevations if other energy retrofitting alternatives are not possible.

Not Recommended:

Using tinted or reflective glazing on character-defining or other conspicuous elevations

BURGLAR BARS

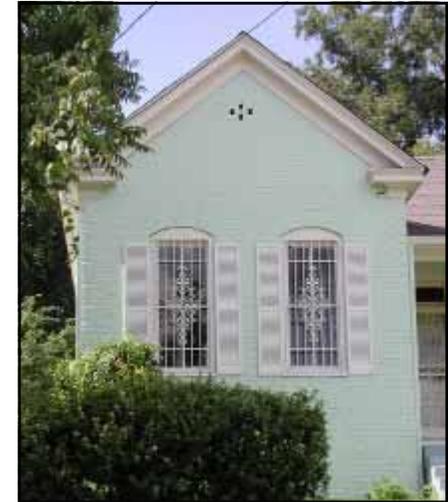
Burglar bars are not recommended for windows in historic districts. The installation of burglar bars radically alters the exterior appearance of a historic building. Only in major urban districts were burglar bars an original feature of some buildings. Burglar bars give a negative impression to potential residents, businesses, and tourists, because widespread installation implies a high crime rate. Property owners should consider electronic security systems for safety and appearance.

INSTALLATION

If a property owner makes a convincing case for burglar bars, the bars should be simple in design and installed only on the interior of windows that are located on the side or rear, where they are not visible from the public right-of-way.

WARNING: *Section 1005.7 of the Standard Building Code states: “Each sleeping room or room with a required exit door in a residential occupancy that has burglar bars installed shall have at least one emergency egress window or door that is operable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, special knowledge, or effort.”*

Even burglar bars that are operable from the inside can cause death from fire. The occupant may be asleep, trapped, or too overcome by smoke to unlock the bars, which make it difficult for firemen or other rescue personnel to enter the building.



Burglar bars are not appropriate for historic windows, because they change the historic character of the windows.



Burglar bars mask the historic details of this Queen Anne cottage, illustrated in detail on the right.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

DOORS

Doors do not punctuate buildings as often as windows, but they are often the focal point of a building's façade. Front doors are sometimes accentuated by the use of frontispieces, sidelights and transoms. Queen Anne doors are sometimes richly ornamented with wood carving and etched or stained-glass panels. The leaded-glass doorways of some Colonial Revival houses are the most outstanding architectural feature of the building. Doors on Craftsman houses tend to be simple panel doors with glass in the upper part of the door.

Doors provide clues to both the style and date of a building. Colonial Revival doors often have six panels. Craftsman houses might have doors with only panels that are nearly square. Tudor houses usually have arched doors. Altering and removing historic doors decreases the historic value of a building and removes important clues that identify its date and style.

Doors of Cleveland



Queen Anne



Colonial Revival



Craftsman

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Wherever possible, retain and repair original doors and door openings, including frames, lintels, fanlights, sidelights, transoms, hardware, and moldings. All of these features contribute to the richness of a historic building.

Original doors that have never been previously painted should remain unpainted. Doors and interior millwork in late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses were often left unpainted and then varnished. Doors that were originally painted should remain painted. Original wood graining and other decorative finishes should be preserved.

Dip-stripping and sandblasting can cause irreparable damage to historic doors. Doors that are dip-stripped are sometimes left too long in the solution and improperly neutralized. Dip-stripping tends to raise the grain of the wood and often results in fuzzy doors. It also loosens glue joints. Sandblasting erodes the soft, porous fibers of the wood faster than the hard, dense fibers and creates ridges and valleys. Sandblasting also erodes projecting carvings and moldings and creates a porous surface.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

If an original door is too deteriorated to repair, it should be replaced with a door that matches as closely as possible the original door in size, design, and finish. Missing or broken hardware should be replaced with reproductions to match the original. Elaborately decorated, cast-metal hinges, for example,

may be suitable for Queen Anne buildings dating to the late nineteenth-century, but they are inappropriate for later houses.

Original doors that are too altered to repair should be replaced with a door that matches as closely as possible the original door. The most common examples of door alterations involve (1) splitting a single-leaf door to create a double-leaf door and (2) inserting or removing glass panels.

If the existing door is not original and is inappropriate for the style of the building, a replacement door may be installed based both on historical evidence and the architectural style of the building. The new door can be custom-made to match the missing original based on a historic photograph, if one exists. Without a historic photograph, an original door from a building similar in age and style can also serve as a design source for a new custom-made door. Salvage companies may also provide a source for a recycled door appropriate to the style of the building.

Avoid replacement doors that are incompatible with the style of the house. Sliding glass doors and French (glazed) doors have replaced many original paneled doors in historic houses. Glazed Queen Anne doors have sometimes been replaced by paneled doors to create a more modern appearance.

Today, hundreds of original historic doors are being replaced all across America with mass-produced, leaded-glass doors that are fine for new houses but are not inappropriate for historic buildings.



This mass-produced, leaded-glass door is not appropriate for this mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival cottage, which would have featured a “colonial” paneled door.



This Queen Anne style house has lost its original corner porch and entrance doorway. The original doorway would have featured a transom and single-leaf door with glazed upper panel. The original porch was enclosed and a new, inappropriate 1970s door with raised panels was installed. Unfortunately, the house also lost its original porch detailing and entrance steps.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

SCREEN DOORS

Screen doors were often original features in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses and were practical additions to earlier houses. Some Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Italian Renaissance houses have elaborate screen doors that echo the detailing of the house.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Historic screen doors should be preserved and repaired.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

New screen doors for historic houses should be made of wood, with rails and styles echoing the design of the entrance door. They should be painted or stained to match the entrance door.

Metal screen doors, particularly those with metal panels in the lower section, are inappropriate for historic buildings. Also inappropriate are stock screen doors that are too large or too small and result in the alteration of the size of the door opening.

STORM DOORS

Storm doors should be restricted to doors on secondary elevations not visible from the right of way. If installed on a primary elevation, the storm door should be made of wood with rails and styles echoing the design of the entrance doorway.

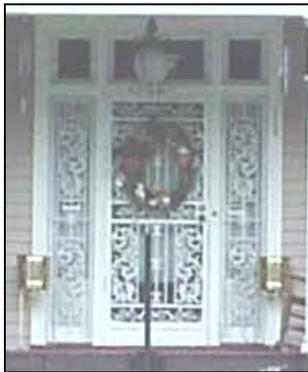


This screen door on this Craftsman style house at 313 South Bolivar Avenue is a simple design that fits the character of the house.

BURGLAR DOORS

Metal burglar doors are inappropriate for historic doorways, and their use should be restricted to doorways not visible from the public right-of-way. These metal doors are sometimes elaborately decorated and radically alter the character of a historic building. Metal burglar doors also give a negative impression to potential residents, businesses, and tourists, because their existence implies a high crime rate.

WARNING: *Section 1005.7 of the Standard Building Code states: “Each sleeping room or room with a required exit door in a residential occupancy that has burglar bars installed shall have at least one emergency egress window or door that is operable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, special knowledge, or effort.”*



A burglar door and sidelight grilles (right) obscure the historic doorway of this Colonial Revival house. Burglar doors and barred windows also increase the risk of death from fire, by making it difficult for rescue personnel to enter the building.

SHUTTERS

Architectural historians use the term *blind* in reference to the hinged louvered panels affixed to the outside of a window or door and the term *shutter* in reference to hinged panels or boards that have no louvers. Today’s homeowners and builders generally use the term *shutter* to encompass both shutters and blinds.

Blinds and shutters played an important role in the daily life of a historic building. In early houses, paneled and batten shutters provided privacy, security, and protection from storms. Blinds fulfill those same functions, but they also admit light and air. Before air-conditioning, blinds were especially useful in summer, because they allowed air circulation, while providing shade and allowing windows to remain open during rain. The adjustable louvers that became popular in the mid-nineteenth century made it easier for the historic homeowner to operate the blinds with maximum efficiency. Even today, window shutters and blinds can add to the energy efficiency of a house. Closing shutters and blinds during the day reduces sun and heat buildup.

Queen Anne style houses typically have operable shutters mounted in shutter hinges attached to the window frame. Some twentieth-century historic houses, like Colonial Revival houses, dating from 1920 onward, and Minimal Traditional style houses feature original shutters or blinds that are purely ornamental and were never intended to be operable. Such shutters and blinds are often nailed to the house on the outside of the window frame. These houses will have no evidence of shutter hardware. Craftsman style houses did not use shutters.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES



The house at 111 North Victoria Avenue has original louvered wood shutters that are operable and properly hang on shutter hooks.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Window and door shutters and blinds should be maintained and repaired rather than replaced. Often the wood used in the historic shutter or blind is far better than wood available today. Blinds too deteriorated to repair can provide spare parts for the repair of other blinds.

Avoid dip-stripping historic shutters and blinds, because it loosens joints and hastens deterioration. Scrape and sand shutters and blinds before repainting. Retain original shutter

and blind hardware, where possible, and replace with reproduction hardware to match the missing original.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Replace shutters and blinds too deteriorated to repair with replacement shutters and blinds of the same design. If all original shutters or blinds are missing, make new shutters or blinds based on a historic photograph or patterned after original shutters or blinds from a similar historic building.

Use original hardware to hang shutters and blinds, where possible, and buy reproduction hardware where needed. When hanging operable shutters or blinds without appropriate hardware, install the shutters to appear to be operable.

Do not install shutters or blinds when inappropriate for the architectural style of the building or when no evidence of historic shutters or blinds exists. Twentieth-century bungalow houses, for example, rarely featured shutters or blinds.

When installing replacement shutters or blinds, make sure that the replacement shutters or blinds are the same height and width as the window opening. Installing shutters or blinds on picture windows is inappropriate.

Vinyl shutters and blinds, as well as many stock replacements in wood, are not appropriate for historic buildings. The proportions and detailing of stock modern blinds are usually incorrect for historic buildings.



The window shutters of these two houses are original and properly fit the windows. The house on the left illustrates original shutters that are properly sized and hung for paired windows and a bay window.



The vinyl shutters flanking this window are too narrow and incorrectly hung outside the window frame. Paneled shutters are also inappropriate for Queen Anne style houses.



Shutters on this arched window are too short, too narrow, and wrongly hung outside the window frame. Shutters for this window should also form an arch when closed.

AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

Awnings on commercial and residential buildings have been popular since the nineteenth-century. Historic photographs of many Mississippi cities illustrate the commercial use of canvas awnings to help control temperature, prevent merchandise from fading in display windows, and protect customers from sun and rain. Some twentieth-century commercial buildings, particularly those dating to 1920 and later, originally featured suspended canopies from the buildings of metal or wood. Historic photographs of buildings on Main Street in Cleveland from the 1920s and later show a mix of suspended canopies and awnings.

Canvas awnings were not as widely used on residential buildings, but historic photographs document operable awnings on late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses, particularly in coastal areas.



The canvas awnings on this house are appropriately sized for the residential windows.

WINDOWS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Original awnings and canopies of wood and/or metal should be preserved and repaired where possible.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Original awnings and canopies of wood or metal that are missing or too deteriorated to repair, should be replaced to match the original as existing or documented in historic photographs.

Install new awnings without damaging window trim or other architectural fabric. Take care to insure that the awning does not become a source of water infiltration.

Types of Awnings:

Metal and Wood Awnings

Metal and wood awnings are not appropriate for historic buildings, unless they were an original design feature of the building.

Vinyl Awnings

Vinyl awnings are inappropriate for historic buildings.

Pole-supported Awnings

Pole-supported awnings are appropriate for entrances on certain commercial buildings to provide protection from rain. A pole-supported, canvas awning is preferable to the

porte-cochere. Pole supported awnings should not be used to shade individual windows.

Traditional Canvas Awnings - Residential

Although canvas awnings were not widely used on residential buildings, they are preferable to metal awnings. Install canvas awnings to emphasize rather than obscure the architectural detailing of a building.

Install individual awnings over each window rather than spanning two windows with a single awning.

Adding a canvas awning to shelter an entrance of a house is preferable to the addition of a structural porch; canopy; or porte cochere.

Choose colors, patterns, and designs that are subdued to avoid disrupting the character of the neighborhood.



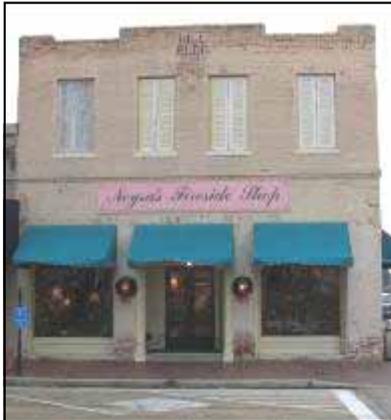
Canvas awnings are appropriate for residential buildings. The awning above left is correctly hung. The awning in the center is incorrectly hung with one awning for two windows. The metal awnings above right are incorrect for historic buildings.

Traditional Canvas Awnings - Commercial

Install canvas awnings to emphasize rather than obscure the architectural detailing of a historic building. For example, installing individual awnings above window and door openings can expose decorative cast-iron posts and other architectural features.

Install canvas awnings to maintain, rather than disrupt, the architectural rhythm of the buildings on a block. On historic buildings with altered storefronts, install the awning to reflect the original first-story height rather than the lowered plate-glass storefront.

Select awnings that compliment the style and color of the building, as well as the other buildings in the block.



The canvas awnings on these commercial buildings on Main Street show the correct location for canvas awnings on one and two-story buildings.

Suspended Canopies - Commercial

Canopies should be constructed of wood or metal and have a slight slop away from the building to drain water to the sidewalk and away from the building.

Canopies should be at least eight feet above the sidewalk and connect to the building above storefront windows.

Metal rods or chains should be used to suspend the canopy and securely anchored to the building wall. Look for original anchors before installing new ones.



These buildings on Sharpe Avenue show the correct installation and projection for suspended canopies on a commercial building. The projecting flat canopies are anchored by rods which is typical of commercial buildings built from the 1920s to 1940s.

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

- ◆ Porches
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Entrances
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Entry Steps
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Accessibility
- ◆ Health and Safety

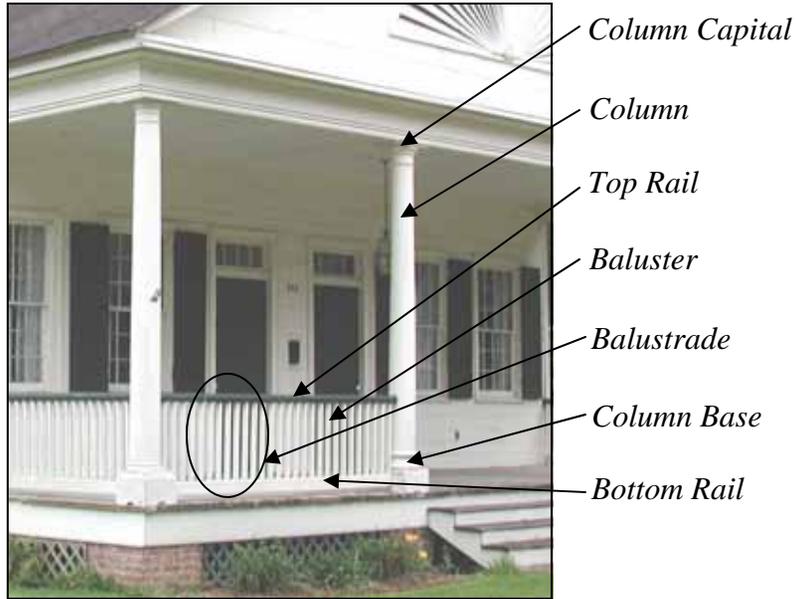
PORCHES

Porch is a broad term that encompasses porticoes, galleries, piazzas, and verandas—terms that are both regionally and architecturally inspired. For example in Natchez, gallery is the common term for the porches that are such an integral part of the city’s architecture. However, in Charleston, South Carolina, the popular term is piazza. Houses built in the South, where the climate is warm, are more likely to have porches than their Northern counterparts.

Porches are often the dominant architectural feature of a historic house or commercial building, and they are both functional and decorative. Porches conserve energy by providing shade and outdoor living space in the summer, and they protect sheltered portions of a building from deterioration. A historic porch with its columns, posts, balustrades, brackets, or other decorative details is also an important determiner of a building’s style and period of construction.

Porch components include columns or posts which are the vertical members that support the roof structure. They can either be full height columns that go from the porch floor to the porch ceiling or can be shorter height and sit on masonry piers that extend up from the porch floor. Columns can be round and turned with different shapes or can be one of the classical order of columns including Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. Within the classical order of columns there are smooth columns or fluted columns that have shallow concave grooves that run vertically up the column. In between the columns usually there will be a set of balusters (short vertical pieces) that support a horizontal rail that goes between columns. The baluster together with the rail is termed a balustrade. Balusters can be of different designs corresponding with the architectural style of the building. Versions of wood balusters include: turned (of various shapes and design), square, or flat sawn cut. Balusters can also be made of iron, or other metal. In some cases historic houses were built with out the use of a balustrade in between columns and if that is the case no balustrade should be installed unless required for safety reasons. If that is the case the balustrade so be appropriate for the style of the building.

PORCH COMPONENTS



The house at 314 South Bolivar Avenue features a projecting wrap-around porch typical of the Queen Anne style however, the Tuscan columns are more Colonial Revival in detail.

In Cleveland porches are found on several different architectural styles. Porches can be integral to the building, where the porch is actually inset beneath the front slope of the roof, or can be attached, where a separate roof structure covers the porch visually separating it from the main roof.

Porches of late nineteenth-century buildings in the Queen Anne style are usually generous in size and may wrap around two or more elevations of the house. Typically the Queen Anne style porch is integral with turned columns and balusters and may even have decorative brackets attached to the columns. Some later Queen Anne houses have the form of the Queen Anne style with the detailing of the Colonial Revival style.



The porch at 209 North Pearman Avenue features typical Queen Anne style details of turned columns and brackets at the top of the columns.

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

Colonial Revival porches dating to the early twentieth century echo the designs of the earlier periods with turned columns or columns of Roman classical orders. Often columns are paired together and sometimes are on bases or pedestals. Balusters of Colonial Revival houses are usually decoratively turned but slender in proportion.



This Colonial Revival House at 208 South Pearman Avenue features a full width porch with Ionic columns and paired columns at the entrance typical of that style of house.

The porch of the Neo-Classical Revival style differs from the Colonial Revival style principally in its reliance on Grecian orders for its columns, its monumentality, and its symmetry. Typically porches on two story Neo-Classical houses are full height and centered on the main façade.



The First Methodist Church features a full height two-story porch typical of the Neo-Classical style.

A porch that features tapered box columns resting on brick piers is one of the most identifiable and common characteristics of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. The pedestals are sometimes linked by a brick porch wall that substitutes for a balustrade. In Cleveland there are also Craftsman/Bungalow style houses with brick or stucco full height columns supporting the porch. There are also several houses in Cleveland that are of an earlier style than the Craftsman/Bungalow style but received updated porch components during the period when Craftsman/Bungalow style houses were popular. The concrete porch decks of the Craftsman/Bungalow style are practical innovations for lower maintenance. Pergolas are frequently incorporated into the design of Craftsman/Bungalows to create additional outside living space.



This Craftsman house at 313 South Bolivar Avenue has a projecting porch supported by brick columns typical of that style.



The Craftsman style house at 115 North Leflore Avenue has full width undercut porch supported by wood box columns and a half wall balustrade.

Porches are not as large and prominent in Tudor Revival houses, where they generally appear as unsheltered concrete entry decks, gabled entrance structures, or as outside living spaces inset beneath the main roof or a projecting gable and enclosed by low brick walls and supporting piers.

The Ranch style houses of the mid-twentieth century sometimes have porches, but they are usually only concrete decks beneath roof overhangs. Contemporary or Modern style houses feature variations on the porch with wide overhanging sloped roofs or entry porches tucked under roof lines like Ranch house.



The Ranch style house 117 North Leflore Avenue has a small overhang that acts as a front porch and is supported by columns on a concrete deck.

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Porches provide much enjoyment and are the most decorative architectural feature of many houses and commercial buildings. Porches also protect entrances and portions of the elevations that they shelter. However, porches that are framed and/or decked of wood require regular maintenance, and deferring maintenance can have serious and expensive consequences. Simple failure to clean and maintain gutters can cause deterioration of porch posts or columns, which are often difficult to repair and particularly expensive to replace.

Retain and repair, if possible, original porch materials and detailing. The materials used to build a historic porch are probably far superior to what is available today. Modern-day epoxies can be used successfully to repair deteriorated sections of original turned posts, columns, and balusters. Repairs to box columns or square or rectangular-sectioned posts should be made with lap joints, when possible, to shed water. Butt joints are more subject to rot from water infiltration.

Failure to paint and maintain porch decking accelerates deterioration of perimeter beams and joists. Bases of posts and columns should be periodically checked for signs of settlement that indicate deterioration and compression of supporting perimeter beams. Porches should be routinely painted, and joints, joints, cracks in posts, columns, and balustrades should be carefully caulked to prevent water infiltration.

Improper repair of deteriorated tongue-and-groove flooring can hasten deterioration. Carpenters making repairs to porch

decking sometimes saw the rotten ends of tongue-and-groove flooring back to the first supporting joist and create a junction that is particularly vulnerable to water damage. Differences in thickness between old and new flooring can also create depressions that hold water. In making repairs, use wood that has been pressure treated to increase its resistance to rot and infestation and prime all sides before installation.

Avoid planting trees that grow so large that their root systems damage nearby concrete porch decks or patios that are original features of twentieth-century historic houses. Protect and maintain historic ceramic tile that is sometimes a feature of a porch deck.



Failure to clean and maintain gutters is the primary cause of porch deterioration such as the damage caused to the column capital.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

If historic porch materials are too deteriorated to repair, replacements should duplicate, as closely as possible, the deteriorated original. Inappropriate replacements alter the historic appearance of a historic building and greatly devalue its architectural significance.

Among the most common inappropriate replacements include the (1) replacement of a wood porch with poured concrete, often at a lower level, (2) the replacement of posts or columns wood posts with metal trellis panels, and (3) the replacement of original wood balusters with metal or inappropriate wood substitutes.

Use treated wood when replacing original porch framing, including joists as well as perimeter beams. Today, most builders laminate treated boards to replace or scab onto original perimeter beams. When reconstructing a wood-frame porch, remember that porch floors are pitched to drain water with the usual pitch being about 1:10 (fall of one inch for every 10 feet).

When replacing, repairing, or newly installing wood porch flooring, use new, treated, tongue-and-groove flooring in a width that matches the original porch flooring or is suitable for the period in which the house was built. If in doubt, match the width of the porch flooring boards to the width of the interior flooring of the house. Prime all sides of the tongue-and-groove flooring before installation. Be sure that the flooring boards extend sufficiently beyond the fascia board (1 ½ to 2 inches) to allow water to run off without damaging the fascia board and

any cover molding.

Reproduction columns and posts are readily available from column companies, which feature both stock reproductions and custom-made columns. Many stock, reproduction columns are often near replicas of the columns used in twentieth-century classical buildings. However, some nineteenth-century houses will require custom-made columns to properly fit the proportions of the building. Sometimes the best and least expensive method for obtaining a reproduction column is to ship an original column to the company making the reproduction. Shipping costs are often less than the expense of an architectural drawing for the replication of the column.



These two Natchez shotgun houses illustrate how changing the porch components alters the historic appearance and integrity of the house. The original columns on the house on the left were replaced with metal trellis columns while the house on the right has wood columns, which are also replacements but are more in keeping with original style of the building.

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

ENTRANCES

Entrances are often the focal point of the façade of a historic building. Architectural features of entrances include frontispieces, doors, sidelights, transoms, fanlights, brackets, hoods, stoops, loggias, and other elements. Entrances, like porches, interpret the style and period of buildings.

Queen Anne style houses tend to have transomed and elaborately decorated doors, some with etched or stained-glass panels. Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival entrances are often particularly grand with elaborate leaded-glass fanlights, transoms, and glazed doors.



Colonial Revival



Craftsman/Bungalow

Tudor Revival entrance doorways are often arched and defined by gabled projections, which shelter arched doors with small glazed openings. Doors of Craftsman/Bungalows are generally full or partially glazed and are usually sheltered beneath the deep porches so typical of the style.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Original entrances with their associated components and detailing should be maintained and repaired. Replacing original doors or other features lessens the historic value of the building. Entrances with elaborate fanlights, sidelights, and/or leaded glass need to be periodically checked to make sure that glazing and metal components are in good condition.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

If original entrance features are too deteriorated to repair, they should be replaced to match the original as closely as possible. If the existing entrance has been altered and the owner desires to restore it, the missing features should be based both on historical evidence and the architectural style of the building. If no historical documentation exists of the original entrance then a new entrance may be installed based on historical precedents of entrances on other historic buildings in Cleveland of the same architectural style.

ENTRY STEPS

Entry steps, like entrances themselves, can be character-defining features of a historic building. Nineteenth-century houses generally featured wood or stuccoed-brick entry steps. Because entry steps are exposed to the weather, unless sheltered within a loggia or porch, few historic houses retain original wood entry steps. Most wood entry steps built for today's historic houses are crude imitations of the original entry steps. Old pattern books and historic photographs provide design resources for building appropriate entry steps.

The main components of entry steps are treads, risers (upright board beneath tread), and stringers (diagonal board along the side). Well-detailed, wood steps for a nineteenth-century house would feature bull-nosed treads, a beaded stringer, and a bed mould beneath the tread. The overhang of the tread above both the riser and stringer should be about equal.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Original entry steps with their associated components and detailing should be maintained and repaired if possible.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

If original entry steps are too deteriorated to repair, replacement should match the original as closely as possible. If no evidence exists to document the original entry steps, new steps should be based on the architectural style of the building.

Avoid installing entry steps that are incompatible with the age and style of the building. Simple entry steps without risers are appropriate for historic dependency buildings, country stores, or other vernacular buildings. Crude entry steps without risers are not appropriate for more sophisticated historic buildings.

Avoid brick entry steps that overpower the façade of a historic building. Concerns about maintenance have caused many historic home owners to replace wood steps with brick steps. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, bricks steps on historic buildings were traditionally stuccoed. The color, texture, and pattern of exposed brick can be very visually disruptive and overwhelm the historic character of a building.



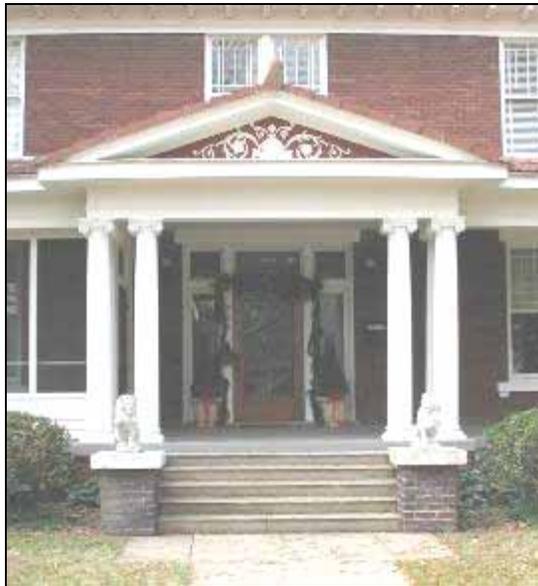
The steps of this Free Classic Queen Anne style house at 213 North Bolivar Avenue are appropriately constructed of wood.

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

This Craftsman Bungalow style house at 203 South Bolivar Avenue has appropriately painted concrete entry steps for the style of house.



The brick steps overpower this house and draw attention away from the historic character of the building.



The concrete steps of this Colonial Revival style house at 208 South Pearman Avenue are appropriate for the style of the house.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 15 – Preservation of Historic Concrete
Preservation Briefs: 17 – Architectural Character
Preservation Briefs: 35 – Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
Preservation Briefs: 40 – Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S
RECOMMENDATIONS -
ENTRANCES AND PORCHES**

Identify, retain and preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving entrances—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as doors, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, entablatures, columns, balustrades, and stairs.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing entrances and porches which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Stripping entrances and porches of historic material such as wood, cast iron, terra cotta tile, and brick.

Removing an entrance or porch because the building has been reoriented to accommodate a new use.

Cutting new entrances on the primary elevation.

Altering utilitarian or service entrances so they appear to be formal entrances by adding paneled doors, fanlights, and sidelights.

Protect and Maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining the masonry, wood, and architectural metal that comprise entrances and porches through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

Not Recommended:

Failing to provide adequate protection to materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of entrances and porches results.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to entrance and porch features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of historic entrances and porches.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing entrances and porches by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features where there are surviving prototypes such as balustrades, cornices, entablatures, columns,

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

sidelights, and stairs.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire entrance or porch when the repair of materials and limited replacement of parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement parts that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the entrance and porch or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire entrance or porch that is too deteriorated to repair—if the form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model to reproduce the feature. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing an entrance or porch that is not repairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new entrance or porch that does not convey the same visual appearance.

owners of historic properties open to the public. According to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, “The goal is to provide the highest level of access with the lowest level of impact.” Successful projects are usually the result of carefully balancing historic preservation concerns with accessibility needs. Most historic buildings open to the public are not exempt from providing accessibility.

In many cases, historic buildings can be made accessible with few physical alterations. Modification may be as simple and inexpensive as a ramp and the creation of a designated parking space. Some buildings, particularly those with first stories raised high above ground level, present a formidable challenge that can only be overcome by installation of an elevator and associated exterior and interior remodeling. Programmatic access, which can be achieved through an exhibit or audio-visual program, may be the only solution to providing access to areas of some historic buildings or to natural attractions.

Too often, property owners construct insensitive, overpowering ramps that would be more at home on modern beachfront properties. Careful planning, utilizing design and historic preservation professionals, can insure that the historic character is preserved and that the building is accessible to disabled visitors.

ACCESSIBILITY

The enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 (also the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) has presented new challenges to

This former house in Amory, now a dentist office, uses an inconspicuous ramp to the side of the stairs to provide accessibility to the building.





This commercial building in Port Gibson provides accessibility with the use of a discrete ramp on the front of the building.

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 32 –Making Historic Properties Accessible

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S
RECOMMENDATIONS - ACCESSIBILITY**

Recommended:

Identifying the historic building's character-defining spaces, features, and finishes so that accessibility code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.

Not Recommended:

Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying

those spaces, features or finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.

Recommended:

Complying with barrier-free access requirements, in such a manner that character-defining spaces, features, and finishes are preserved.

Not Recommended:

Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining features in attempting to comply with accessibility requirements.

Recommended:

Working with local disability groups, access specialists, and historic preservation specialists to determine the most appropriate solution to access problems.

Not Recommended:

Making changes to buildings without first seeking expert advice from access specialists and historic preservationists, to determine solutions.

Recommended:

Providing barrier-free access that promotes independence for the disabled person to the highest degree practicable, while preserving significant historic features.

Not Recommended:

Providing access modifications that do not provide a reasonable balance between independent, safe access and

PORCHES, ENTRANCES, ENTRY STEPS, AND ACCESSIBILITY

preservation of historic features.

Recommended:

Designing new or additional means of access that are compatible with the historic property and its setting.

Not Recommended:

Designing new or additional means of access without considering the impact on the historic property and its setting.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Evolving local, state, and federal regulations regarding health and safety codes can impact the exterior appearance of historic buildings. Fire codes for residential use of commercial buildings may require additional fire-rated staircases or fire escapes. Apartment conversions of second-story spaces in historic commercial buildings may require street entrances and/or exits, which necessitate alterations to facades or interiors of commercial spaces. Fire codes also often require alterations to entrance doors of buildings that are open to the public. Historically, entrance doors opened inward, but fire codes require that doors open outward. Original balustrades on historic porches and balconies may need to be retrofitted to meet height codes, and buildings that historically had no balustrades may need to add them to insure that the buildings comply with safety codes.

Too often, property owners make insensitive or radical alterations to the historic character of buildings to make them conform to code. Often a simple addition will solve the problem. For example, installing a plain horizontal rod or bar above a historic balustrade is often all that is needed to meet the height code. Careful planning that utilizes design and historic preservation professionals can insure that the historic character is preserved and that the building meets health and safety codes.

Many historic buildings commonly contain materials that have been determined to be toxic or potentially hazardous to occupants and/or workers. Materials like roofing, siding, insulation, and floor coverings sometimes contain asbestos. Historic buildings also contain lead-based paint, which was banned about 1978. Historic building owners need to insure that all workers involved in the encapsulation, repair, or removal of toxic materials are properly trained and that disposal of toxic materials conforms to health and safety codes.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - HEALTH AND SAFETY

Recommended:

Identifying the historic building's character-defining spaces, features, and finishes so that code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.

Not Recommended:

Undertaking code-required alterations to a building or site before identifying those spaces, features, or finishes which are character-defining and most therefore be preserved.

Recommended:

Complying with health and safety codes, including seismic code requirements, in such a manner that character-defining spaces, features, and finishes are preserved.

Not Recommended:

Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining spaces, features, and finishes while making modifications to a building or site to comply with safety codes.

Recommended:

Removing toxic building materials only after thorough testing has been conducted and only after less invasive abatement methods have been shown to be inadequate.

Not Recommended:

Destroying historic interior features and finishes without careful testing and without considering less invasive abatement methods.

Recommended:

Providing workers with appropriate personal protective equipment for hazards found in the worksite.

Not Recommended:

Removing unhealthful building materials without regard to personal and environmental safety.

Recommended:

Working with local code officials to investigate systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior effectiveness

and safety to those prescribed by code so that unnecessary alterations can be avoided.

Not Recommended:

Making changes to historic buildings without first exploring equivalent health and safety systems, methods, or devices that may be less damaging to historic spaces, features, and finishes.

Recommended:

Upgrading historic stairways and elevators to meet health and safety codes in a manner that assures their preservation, i.e., so that they are not damaged or obscured.

Not Recommended:

Damaging or obscuring historic stairways and elevators or altering adjacent spaces in the process of doing work to meet code requirements.

Recommended:

Installing sensitively designed fire suppression systems, such as sprinkler systems that result in retention of historic features and finishes.

Not Recommended:

Covering character-defining wood features with fire-resistant sheathing which results in altering their visual appearance.

Recommended:

Applying fire-retardant coating, such as intumescent paints,

which expand during fire to add thermal protection to steel.

Not Recommended:

Using fire-retardant coatings if they damage or obscure character-defining features.

Recommended:

Adding a new stairway or elevator to meet health and safety codes in a manner that preserves adjacent character-defining features and spaces.

Not Recommended:

Radically changing, damaging, or destroying character-defining spaces, features, or finishes when adding a new code-required stairway or elevator.

Recommended:

Placing a code-required stairway or elevator that cannot be accommodated within the historic building in a new exterior addition. Such an addition should be on an inconspicuous elevation.

Not Recommended:

Constructing a new addition to accommodate code-required stairs and elevators on character-defining elevations highly visible from the street, or where it obscures, damages, or destroys character-defining features.

STOREFRONTS

- ◆ Crosstie Historic District
- ◆ Maintenance and Repair
- ◆ Replacement, Addition, and Alteration
 - ◇ Roofs
 - ◇ Materials and Ornament
 - ◇ Entrances
 - ◇ Openings
 - ◇ Awnings
 - ◇ New Additions
- ◆ Selecting an Effective Storefront Sign in Cleveland
 - ◇ Types of Signs
 - ◇ Materials, Lettering, Colors, and Styles
 - ◇ Guidelines for Signs and Recommendations

A majority of the information and illustrations for this section of the Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual came from the Crosstie Historic District Design Guidelines.

The term *storefront architecture* is often used to describe the architectural form of downtown commercial buildings. Since many historic commercial buildings share party walls and their rear elevations face onto service alleys, the storefront is the architectural identity of the building. Like churches, schools, fire stations, and courthouses, storefront architecture is an identifiable building form that can be expressed in different architectural styles.

Early storefront architecture mimicked that of residential styles with similar sized window openings and wood doors. However in the late nineteenth-century glass manufacturing began to allow for larger sheets of glass than previously possible. This allowed commercial storefronts to become more transparent so people could see the goods inside and allow more light into the commercial spaces. Paralleling the evolution of glass size was the nineteenth-century development of architectural cast iron, which allowed structural members to reduce in size and accommodate larger pieces of glass. The parapet façade also became a character-defining feature for storefront architecture during that time providing a raised wall over the storefront to hide the roof behind it. By the late nineteenth century, ornamental parapets in stamped or pressed metal adorned commercial buildings all across America.

A typical, late nineteenth-century storefront might feature a transomed entrance of double-leaf glazed doors flanked by display windows with transoms above and molded panels beneath. Cast-iron posts, both structural and ornamental, flanked the storefront sections and supported the upper wall, which typically rested on an iron beam.

Recessed entrances also became popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to provide shelter for sidewalk shoppers and to increase display space. Also popular were cloth awnings, which provided shelter for shoppers and protected merchandise from the sun.

Today's "modern" storefronts date principally from innovations in the 1920s and 30s, which witnessed the widespread use of

plate glass and the introduction of aluminum, stainless steel, pigmented structural glass, tinted and mirrored glass, glass block, and neon to storefront architecture. Also, during this period, fixed metal canopies began to replace operable canvas awnings.

A storefront is more than the architectural identity of a commercial building; it is also the commercial identity of the business behind the storefront. When businesses change, storefronts are often remodeled. Business owners also remodel storefronts to give their businesses a new look in the hope of creating new interest in their services or goods. Businesses are also competitive, and construction of new commercial buildings often spawns copy-cat remodelings of older buildings. Frequently, business owners remodel only the street level or lower floors of multi-story buildings and create buildings with split architectural personalities.

Owners of historic commercial buildings confront several issues in maintaining and rehabilitating storefronts. They need to determine the original appearance of the building and to evaluate both the condition of the building and the significance of later changes. They also need to consider the commercial use of the building. For example, historic buildings remodeled for use as jewelry stores in the mid-twentieth century are not generally functional for other retail uses, since the amount of display glass was greatly reduced.

CROSSTIE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Crosstie Historic District has a unique and distinctive appearance because of the manner in which it developed and because of the pattern formed by its construction. As the commercial core of the city, Downtown Cleveland features a loose grid street pattern arranged around the railroad with provided transportation for people, and goods to and from Cleveland. In general most buildings are turn-of-the-century, one-story, attached in a row, and line the sidewalk. Brick construction, awnings, and signs are characteristic of this commercial area.

Within the historic district the building range in age reflecting the period of significance. Modern infill is easily distinguishable because of the use of materials, openings and ornamentation that are not always compatible with the historic commercial architecture of Cleveland.

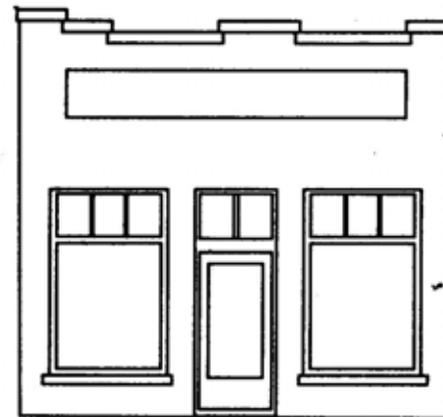
The use of buildings in the historic district vary with three common types: commercial or retail reestablishments; industrial or warehouse enterprises; and public or civic institutions. The majority of the buildings are commercial in character.

As buildings are reused, new uses which may or may not be the same as the original use are often introduced into an existing building. For example, professional offices occupy renovated interiors of residential buildings or commercial storefronts, and old warehouse may be converted into restaurants or housing. This “recycling” of buildings is called adaptive reuse and is

encouraged to save historic buildings and keep them in use. Changes in use do not have to impair the historic character of a building.

There are different types of storefront architecture with three common building types in the Crosstie Historic District. A building type can indicate whether a building is rare or common in an area and, in some cases, identify the historic period in which the structure was most likely constructed. The three most common commercial building types in the historic district are: the store-front, double-front, and business block.

The **Store-front** type is the simplest type of commercial architecture named for the traditional use of the its first floor. On buildings more than one-story high, the upper level often serves a different use and features the elements common for upper facades. One-story storefronts are common in the historic district and often appear in twos and threes.



Store-front type commercial building

The **Double-front** was built for two enterprises. Buildings may be one or two stories high. The double-front differs from the business block, which also may have two storefronts, in that it does not have an emphasized central entrance or a high degree of ornamentation. One-story, double-front commercial buildings are common in the historic district.

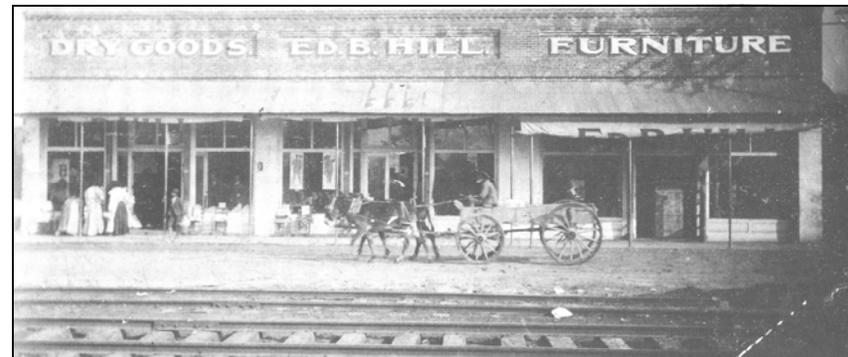


Double-front type commercial building

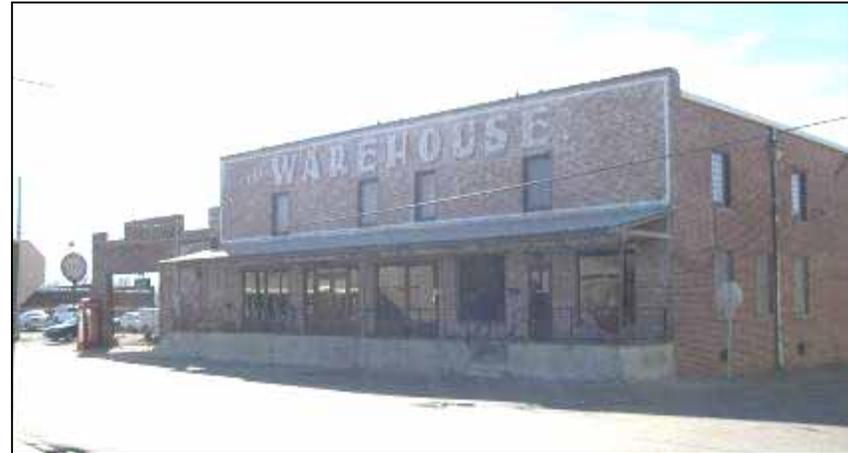
The **Business Block** refers to a commercial building which usually covers a large or entire city lot. The building ranges from two to four stories high and has a high degree of architectural detailing. A prominent central entrance may be emphasized further by a roof pediment. If the ground level is divided into a series of storefronts, such buildings may be referred to as continuous business blocks. Secondary entrances to upper levels are common. The historic district contains a few prominent business blocks.



Business Block type commercial building



This photo of the Ed B. Hill store from the early 1900s shows a typical Cleveland storefront of the time with wide openings for glass and doors to showcase the merchandise and light the interior. Photo from Cleveland: A Centennial History.



Sharpe Avenue in the late 1930s and today. Notice the changes in the Grover Hotel windows and the changes to the storefronts which include painting of the buildings, new canopies, and alterations to the display windows.

The top photo shows the Goyer Company building in the 1920s and the photo below shows the building today. Some minor changes have taken place such as replacement of the doors and windows, and the wood deck under the canopy has been replaced with concrete.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Maintain and repair original features of storefronts, if possible. Evaluate the condition and significance of later changes to determine whether the remodeling itself is significant. Historic preservation specialists recommend maintaining and repairing a later storefront remodeling of an older building, if the later storefront is significant and in repairable condition. If the later remodeling and its architectural features are insignificant and/or deteriorated, the property owner may decide to restore the original appearance of the commercial building based on the surviving physical evidence and/or historic photographs.

Guidelines for maintaining and repairing historic storefronts are the same as those for other buildings. Consult the appropriate sections of the design guidelines for recommendations for siding, porches, entrances, doors, windows, etc.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

With a growing appreciation of historic architecture and increased interest in heritage tourism, many business owners are now restoring historic storefronts, and these restored storefronts are proving beneficial to business. The restoration of historic storefronts is a major component of many downtown revitalization programs. Many communities have discovered that the restored storefront is actually the most versatile storefront treatment, because it allows buildings to function as retail, office, or even residential, if that is the only market for the building.

In addition to historic photographs, consult Sanborn Insurance Maps, business letterheads, newspaper advertisements, and city directories for architectural footprints and drawings to document the original appearance of the building. Check sidewalks for evidence of supporting posts for porches, and examine the base of buildings for surviving original thresholds. Historic photographs of similar buildings in the same community can also serve as good references for restoring a historic storefront.

Avoid creating a historic appearance that never existed. Many business owners created “colonial” storefronts during the mid-twentieth century in a misguided attempt to create a historic appearance. Common elements of the typical colonial storefront were multi-paned windows, doorway pediments, poorly fitting shutters, and lap siding. The installation of an entire aluminum storefront and an aluminum canopy became a popular treatment for commercial buildings in the 1950s and 60s. In the 1960s and 70s, the addition of shingled mansard roofs became popular as quick storefront fix-ups. Also popular were the fake New Orleans storefronts, which featured “old brick,” modern French doors, shutters, and iron balconies.

If an existing storefront needs replacement, it is acceptable to install a contemporary treatment that respects the character of the historic building and is compatible with the streetscape. The new storefront openings might echo the conjectural size and placement of original openings but feature simple glass infill.

STOREFRONTS



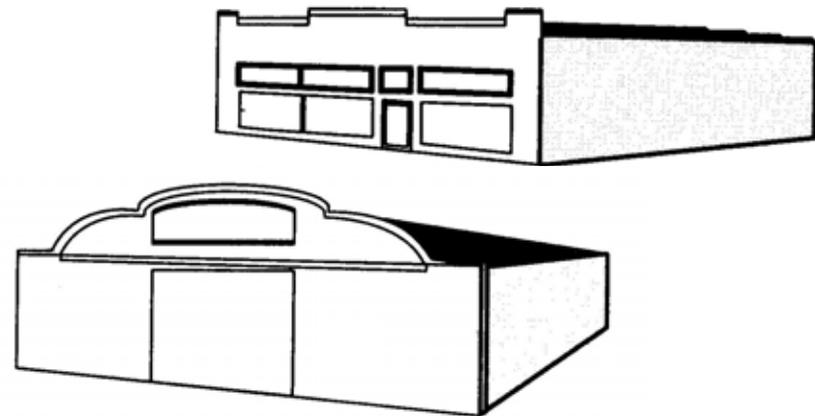
Avoid creating a false historic appearance like this one-story building in Natchez where a faux New Orleans style balcony and doors were added to make it look like a two-story building.

ROOFS

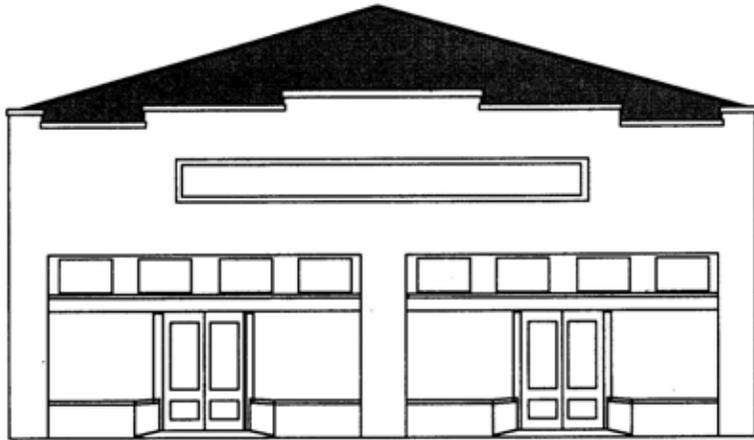
Roofs are an important character-defining feature of commercial buildings. Rooflines of commercial and warehouse buildings are distinguished primarily by the use of parapets or false walls which create a distinctive roofline and hide the low-pitched or flat roof behind the parapet. A few examples, usually institutional or civic buildings, do not follow this general rule and have more traditional style hip and gable roofs.

Roof design should be maintained and preserved. Important aspects of roof design include its pitch, shape, symmetry, and complexity. As most roofs in the commercial district are simple parapet forms, changes which alter, cover, or detract from the parapet roofline are not appropriate. These rooflines are also important for their simplicity and should not be embellished.

During roof repair and replacement, new materials should match original materials. Architecturally distinctive roofing materials should be carefully handled during repairs and reused when possible. As parapets are designed to hide a low-pitched roof plane, the actual roofing material is less significant for such buildings. Roof pitch and materials may be altered for improved drainage provided that the new roof does not rise above the parapet or lap over onto building elevations.



Parapets are a distinguishing feature of rooflines on commercial buildings in the downtown area. Most are very geometric; however a few poises curvilinear shapes.



The addition of a new gable roof form behind a parapet is not consistent with the traditional use of parapets and disrupts the distinctive roofline created by a row of historic commercial buildings.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

Materials and ornament have a significant impact upon visual character. Brick is typically the principal building material and provides security against theft, better resistance against fire hazards, and a perception of stability and quality for business establishments. Trim, brackets, braces, moldings, shingles and other such decorative features contribute ornamentation to buildings.

Exterior materials should be preserved and maintained. As the most common exterior material, brick is tremendously

significant to the character of the historic district. Existing exteriors should not be covered by a modern replacement material including but not limited to: vinyl or aluminum siding, stucco or synthetic stucco (E.I.F.S.), metal slip covers, western-motif plank siding, etc. Such materials destroy a building's historic integrity and its ability to contribute to the historic district.

Repairs should be limited to affected areas, be sensitive to historic materials, and utilize matching materials. Repair of exterior materials should remove only the damaged material and replace it in kind. Mortar for repointing should be carefully selected because modern cement is rigid and will damage historic bricks which expand and contract. The gentlest means possible should be used for cleaning building exteriors. **Never sandblast to clean or remove paint from buildings.** Unpainted buildings should not be painted unless previous repair or damage have caused significant contrasts in the brick and mortar; however, painting non-historic buildings can camouflage over-sized or variegated brick and increase compatibility. Iridescent and florescent paint colors are inappropriate; neutral colors are preferred. Historic paint palettes are available at most paint suppliers.

Architectural elements should be retained, never covered or removed. A distinguishing feature of historic commercial buildings is the alignment of decorative features along a block of buildings. Decorative elements along the roofline visually connect the buildings. Decorative brickwork and brick corbelling is often common at the roofline, along the cornice, and on the parapet wall. Industrial buildings are usually devoid

STOREFRONTS

of ornament; however, the two soda bottling plants have a high degree of ornamentation. Institutional and civic buildings frequently use classical ornamentation, such as pediments, columns, entablatures, and quoins.

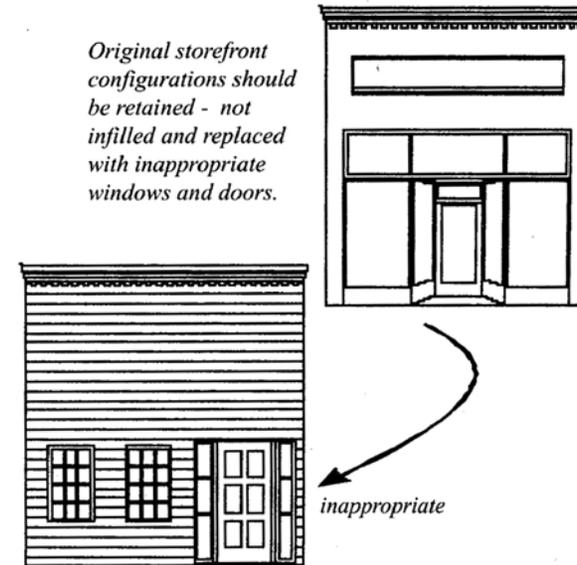
ENTRANCES

Entrances and display windows combine to form a street level storefront for commercial enterprises. Storefronts are a distinctive feature of the historic district. Historic storefront design includes the primary entrance, large display windows, panels known as bulkheads beneath the windows, a transom row above the windows, and ornamentation such as cast iron columns, a decorative cornice line, and other details. This arrangement of features provides an ideal opportunity to display goods for public viewing. Recessed entrances, tiled entryways, and double doors also contribute to storefront design. Additionally, secondary entrances to upper floors or for service purposes are also common.

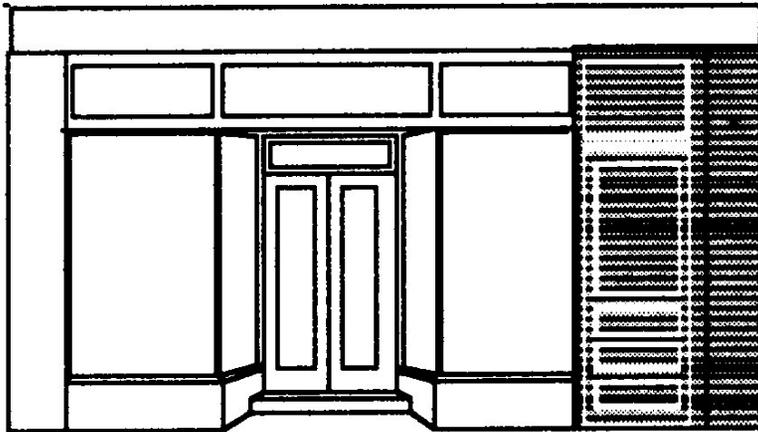
Original storefront configuration and materials should be preserved and maintained. Storefronts should not be covered or enclosed. Entrances should not be relocated or infilled. Display windows and transoms should not be enclosed, replaced with a different window type, or covered with a false front.

Replacement storefronts should follow the established traditional pattern. If the original storefront is too deteriorated to save, the replacement should accurately replicate the original. Where the original storefront no longer exists, the replacement

should be based on historical research and physical evidence. Where no documentation exists, a new storefront should be designed which is compatible with original storefronts of adjacent and nearby historic buildings.



Existing entrances should be maintained and preserved. Entrances and their doors are evidence of the original use and design of a building. Original doors, their surrounds, and hardware should be retained. Entrance elements - the location, the configuration (recessed or canted), the number and type of doors, and tiled entryway floors - should not be altered. Primary entrances should never be enclosed. Secondary entrances for upper floor access and service/delivery should be preserved even when no longer in use.

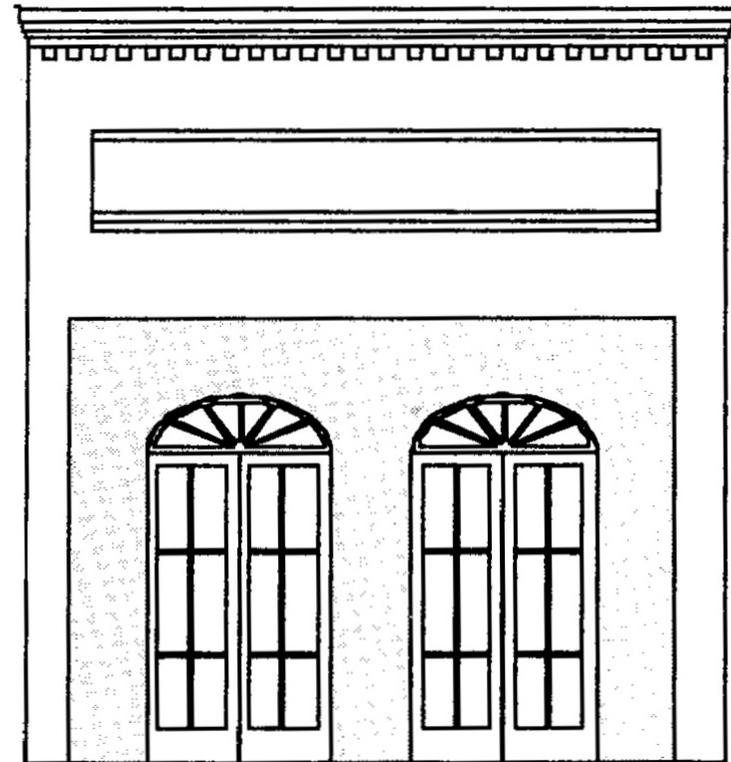


Original entrances should not be blocked-in, even if no longer in use.

Historic windows should be preserved and maintained. Display windows and the transom row are essential to commercial storefront character. Smaller, sash windows and early metal frame windows are characteristic of industrial properties; these types of windows should remain simple and utilitarian. In contrast, institutional and civic buildings have prominent and regularly-spaced windows.

During repair and replacement of doors, care should be taken to match original materials and design. Deteriorated sections should be replaced rather than an entire door. If replacement of a door becomes necessary, the replacement should match the historic door in size, shape, materials, and panel patterns. Unfinished aluminum doors and residential type doors should not be installed. Adding decorative doors or surrounds to simple

front entrances or utilitarian entrances diminishes the historic integrity of a building. Warehouse entrances are particularly simple and should not be embellished to create more formal entrances, such as those more characteristic of institutional and civic buildings or residential architecture.



Non-historic decorative entries and windows, referencing the Old West, Colonial New England, or New Orleans (depicted above) should not be added to falsify the storefront.

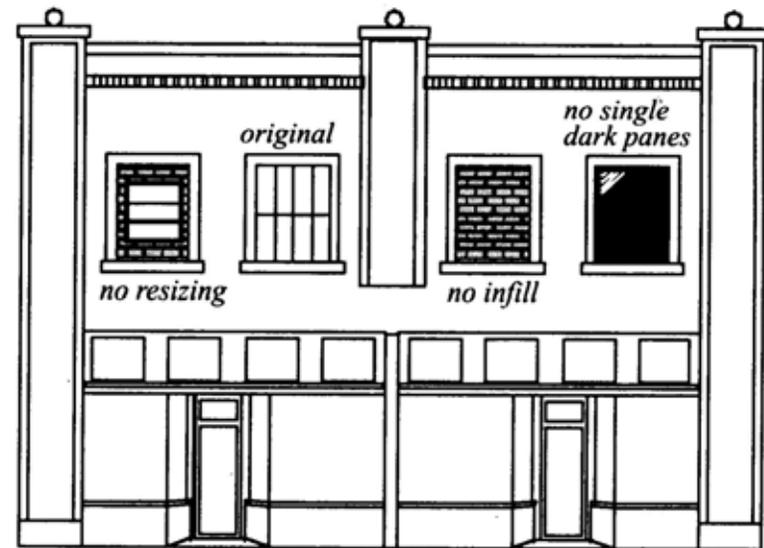
Storefront trim should be maintained and preserved. Bulkheads are the panels located beneath the display windows. Important bulkhead design elements include but are not limited to recessed panels, masonry ledges, and decorative trim. During repairs, it is important to replicate historic bulkheads. Wooden bulkheads should never be replaced with brick. Cast-iron columns and cornices should not be removed. Where the original ornamentation no longer exists, the replacement should be based on historical research and physical evidence.

OPENINGS

Windows and window features define the character of a building as well. Storefront windows of commercial buildings are used to create large expanses of glass and thus display space; however, on the upper facades and on institutional and civic buildings, the ratio of solid-to-void (wall-to-window) is very different. Typically, windows are regularly spaced with an emphasis on building symmetry. Upper windows are also trimmed with architectural detailing and window accessories, such as shutters, storm windows, and screens.

Windows should be maintained and preserved. Historic windows are constructed of several components, such as rails, stiles, muntins, panes, sashes, and sills. Important aspects of window design include shape, dimension, grouping, spacing, type or operational category, pane arrangement, material, and ornamentation. Maintaining both window components and window arrangement is essential to building integrity.

During rehabilitation and renovation, the original window materials and design should be retained. Window openings should not be enclosed, covered, or partially infilled for the installation of different shape or size windows than the original opening. Additional window openings should never be added to the front of a building. During renovation efforts, enclosed and covered window openings should be reversed and inappropriate replacement windows replaced with windows that fit the historic and architectural style of the building.



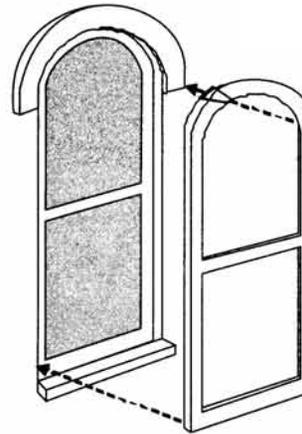
Original windows should not be removed and replaced with inappropriate windows or infill.

Windows should be repaired, rather than replaced. Damaged windows should be repaired by replacing the affected components and restoring the functional elements. Original

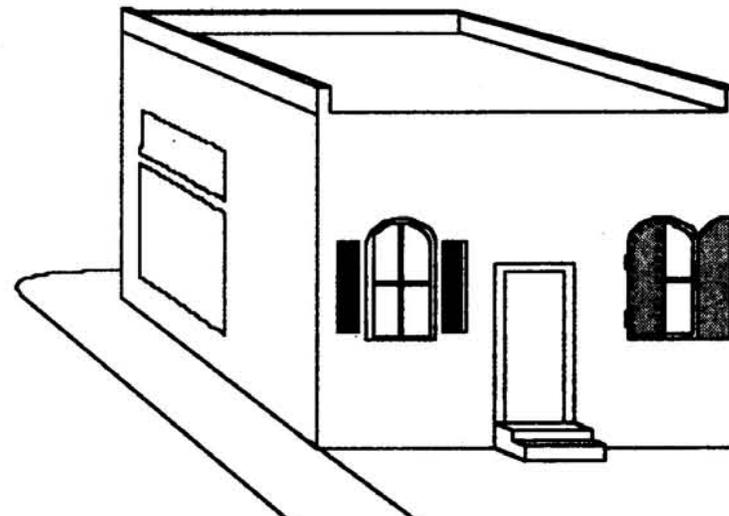
window openings should be utilized if replacement is required by the severity of deterioration. Replacement windows should closely match the original window design. Fixed windows and simulated divided light windows ("snap-in" muntins) are inappropriate. Traditional framing materials such as wood are preferred for replacement windows; whereas, unfinished aluminum windows are inappropriate. New glazing should not be tinted or coated with a reflective material.

Visual impact of window accessories should be kept to a minimum. Storm windows and screens should not obscure the window's pane arrangement. Such features should be of wood or aluminum painted to match the original window frame, and the glazing should be clear. The use of interior storm windows rather than exterior storm windows is encouraged. Security grills with extensive metalwork should be avoided and are best installed on the interior of the building.

Historic shutters should be maintained; replacement shutters should reflect the building's original design and use. Shutters were used to provide shade, privacy, security, and decoration for buildings. Replacement shutters should be of the same material and design as the original. Where shutters have been lost or removed, historic photographs and hardware remnants may provide physical documentation of the original design. Windows which never had shutters should be left in this condition. Decorative shutters permanently affixed to the wall of a building are not considered appropriate replacements. Utilitarian type shutters on secondary elevations and on warehouse properties should not be replaced with decorative shutters.



Screens should match the shape and design of the windows. If exterior storm windows are the only option then they should also match the shape of the window.



Shutter design should reflect the original use of the building and should fit the window opening.

AWNINGS

Awnings, canopies, and porches frequently provide shade for building interiors, shelter for walkways, and ornament for exteriors. Awnings are common in the historic district. Canopies and porches are limited in number and are appropriate for only a few types of buildings.

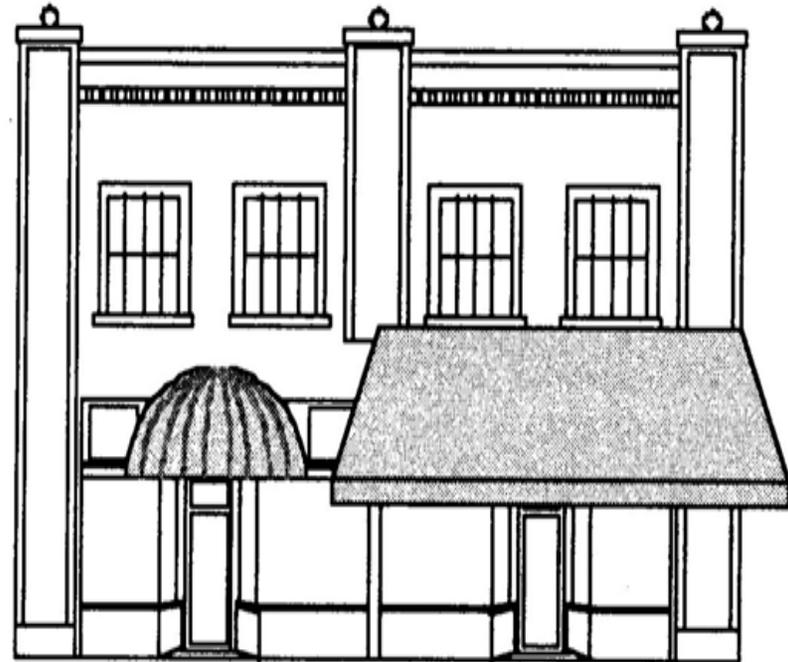
Historic awnings, canopies, and porches should be preserved. Historic examples should be repaired using durable materials similar to the original.

The design of new awnings, canopies, and porches should be appropriate to the architectural character and historic documentation of the building and district. Inappropriate "theme" examples added during recent years are best removed or incorporated into a more appropriate design. Simple shed porches with wood posts reflect the earliest porches. For most buildings, awnings are the appropriate design; however, awnings would not be compatible for some early twentieth century buildings, which utilized flat, suspended metal canopies to reinforce their horizontal lines.

Attachments should reinforce the scale and design of the host building. The design of new attachments should be evaluated in terms of placement, shape, size, and material. Awnings, canopies, and porches should be located to complement the building without obscuring storefront details and exterior ornament. Attachments should reflect the shape of and fit neatly within the frame of existing openings. Convex and concave awnings are generally inappropriate. Awnings and canopies should not span several buildings. Historic porches, especially

those located on primary elevations, should not be enclosed.

Materials and illumination for attachments should respect the historic character of the district. Fabric and metal are the most appropriate choices for awnings, and metal canopies may be considered. Internally lit awnings are not appropriate in the historic district.

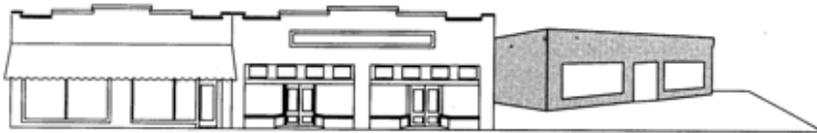


Awnings should not be shaped differently than the window or doorway. For example, rounded or "bubble" awnings are not appropriate attachments for squared entrances.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Placement is an important characteristic of site planning. Placement refers to where the building will be situated upon the lot. Placement includes setback, how far the building is from the front of the lot, and spacing, the distance between buildings on adjoining lots. In the historic district, most buildings share a similar setback and spacing.

Orientation, another significant site characteristic, simply refers to the direction that the primary entrance of a building "faces." In the historic district, the railroad had a tremendous influence on orientation. Most buildings in the downtown area follow a clear orientation pattern.

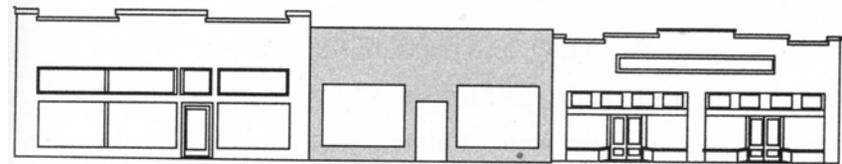


Inappropriate placement and orientation detract from the visual character of the historic district and should not occur.

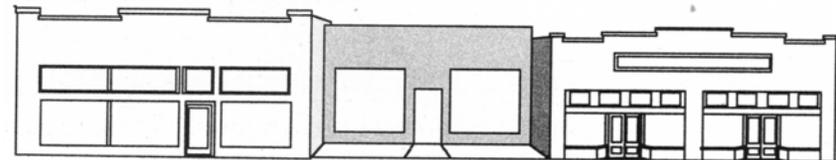
New buildings should follow the traditional placement pattern. Most buildings in the historic district have a zero setback (located on the property line) and are attached (sharing side walls with flanking buildings.) A new building should not be placed forward or behind the established facade line, the visual line created by the repetition of similar setbacks by historic buildings. New buildings should also be attached rather than freestanding. Institutional and civic buildings are exceptions to

the rule; these buildings are generally freestanding and located centrally upon the property. Industrial architecture follows both patterns. When evaluating new construction, reference nearby buildings and the appropriate type of building (i.e. commercial, civic, industrial, etc.)

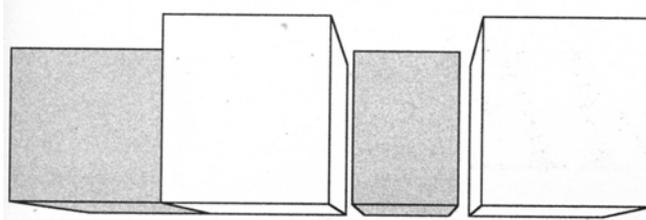
New construction should maintain the setback established by neighboring historic buildings. New construction should also be placed so that the side spacing approximates that of historic buildings on the same block.



The new building in the center above follows the traditional set back of its historic neighbors while the new building in the center below disrupts the pattern by recessing its façade wall from the sidewalk line.

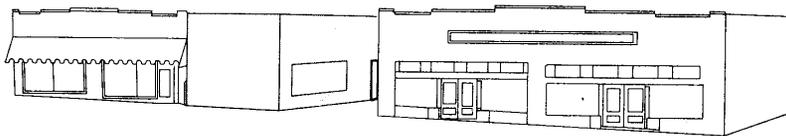


STOREFRONTS



The new building (far left) shares its sidewall with the neighboring building unlike the new building (center), which disrupts this pattern by setting itself apart from the neighboring buildings.

New buildings should follow the traditional orientation pattern. Historically dependent upon the railroad, most of the buildings in the downtown developed along the railroad corridor. Commercial establishments presented their "faces" to pedestrians in order to attract customers. Therefore, all buildings along a block tend to share a similar orientation - toward the street. Corner buildings usually face the more important of the two streets. Civic buildings may have multiple facades; thus, these structures may face more than one street. New buildings should repeat the orientation of the historic buildings on the same block. When evaluating new construction, reference the location, nearby historic structures, and the specific type of building (i.e. commercial, civic, industrial, etc.)



The new building (center) disrupts the traditional orientation pattern by not facing its primary entrance to the streets

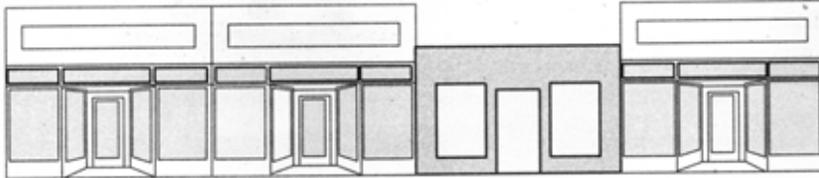
Scale refers to the height, width, and depth of the structure. The combination of these elements give a sense of massiveness, verticality, or horizontally. The uniform scale of historic buildings - and new construction - is essential to the visual character of the historic district.

Form is comprised of several elements that together give a building its particular silhouette and footprint. These aspects are the shape, pitch, and complexity of the roof, story heights, and whether a building is composed of a single block or several smaller blocks. Downtown is based upon just a few essential building forms.

New buildings should follow the established scale of the historic district. The majority of buildings in the downtown area are one-story with the exception of a few two-story buildings and a historic multi-story hotel. Most buildings are no more than three or four bays wide. New buildings should approximate the height and width of adjacent and nearby historic buildings. Depth should be evaluated if lot coverage becomes an issue. If a building is to occupy several empty lots, it is essential that the facade be segmented with horizontal divisions to approximate the widths found upon historic examples.

New building forms should reflect the established forms in the historic district. A dominant component of form is the roof and its shape, pitch, and complexity. Other ingredients are the height of the foundation, story heights, and whether a building is composed of a single block or several small blocks. Downtown buildings are primarily one single block with rectangular silhouettes and footprints. Parapets provide the only relief, or

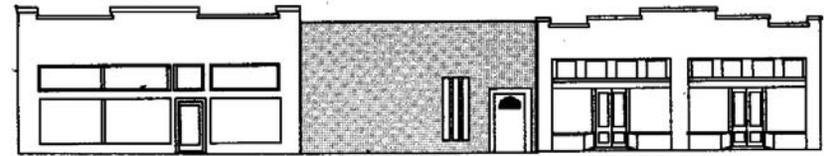
change in shape, to this geometric pattern. New buildings should feature parapets.



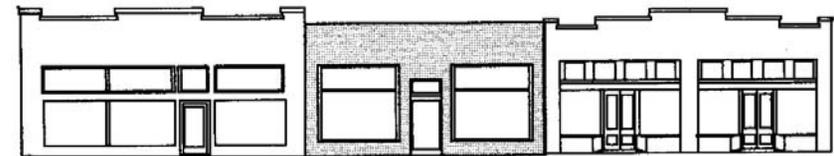
Though this new building has the same rectilinear form and number of stories as its historic neighbors, it fails to match their height due to a lower roofline and the lack of a parapet.

New buildings should use ornamentation reflecting the pattern established by existing construction. Ornamentation for new buildings should not exceed the degree of ornamentation found on existing buildings. Classical detailing should be reserved for banks and civic buildings; however, these details should be drawn from a period of development comparable to the district's architecture.

New buildings should carefully reference the historic use of facade elements. Storefronts, entrances, and window openings upon a building's facade create a rhythm along the streetscape. These facade elements, with a few minor variances, generally align along a block. Most buildings also emphasize facade symmetry. Openings on the facade of new buildings should follow the example established by surrounding historic buildings. Quantity and placement of openings in new buildings is extremely important. New buildings should carefully balance solid and void.



The solid-to-void (wall-to-window) ratio is an important feature for both existing buildings and new construction. The most common error is the "too much wall" scenario featured above.



NEW ADDITIONS

New additions should be placed to the rear of the existing building. Additions can have a tremendous negative impact upon building placement if added to the front of a building. The facade line would be disturbed. The most appropriate place for a new addition is on the rear of the existing structure.

New additions should not alter the orientation of historic buildings. New additions can alter the orientation of a historic building by shifting the primary entrance or creating a new primary entrance. New entrances should be carefully evaluated to determine their impact upon orientation.

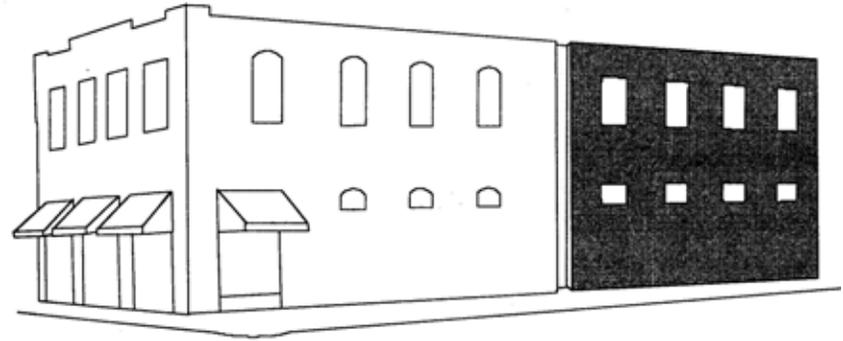
New additions should be proportional to and discernible from the existing historic structure. New additions should not

overwhelm the original structure. Additions should not alter or obscure the original scale of historic buildings; additions should remain secondary to the principal building. An addition should also have a perceivable juncture where it adjoins the original building. This can be achieved by using a slightly lower roofline, recessing the wall back from (rather than flush with) the original wall, or the use of a separating element.

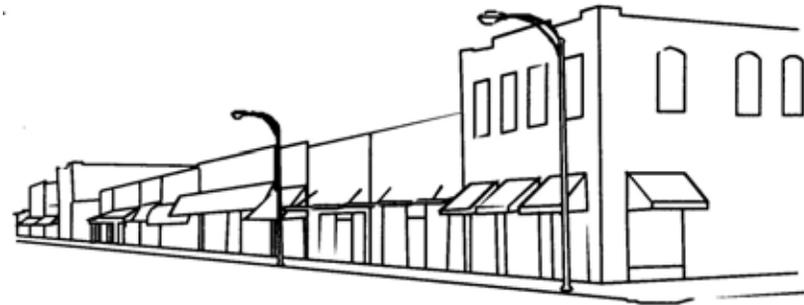
New addition forms should repeat the proportions of existing forms and should not destroy or obscure the form of the existing building. The roof form and foundation height of an addition should closely match the original portion of the building. Additions, which are secondary and discernible, should not alter the footprint of a building so drastically as to completely obscure the original form.

New additions should use the same or less ornamentation as found on the original structure. Less ornamentation for additions is encouraged. For additions to high style buildings, ornamentation which references the original structure's detailing may be considered; abstracted details are preferred. This change in ornamentation clearly denotes the addition as later construction.

New additions should follow the established pattern of elements found on the original building. As additions should be located on the rear of existing buildings, only corner properties will have exposed side elevations. For such properties, it is important to respect the pattern established by similar corner properties.



Additions are easily discernable through a small recessed “juncture” and the use of openings which differ in shape while respecting placement and size.



The repetition of similar form and scale creates unity in the historic district and distinguishes the area from other parts of the city.



No photographs existed to guide the restoration of the first-story of the Natchez commercial buildings above and below. Following National Park Service guidelines, the owner installed a contemporary first-story storefront that is compatible with the building and the streetscape in the top photo. Below original storefront doors found in the building and historical precedents and patterning found on other Natchez buildings were used for the design of the new storefront.



🔗 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 11 – Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
 Preservation Briefs: 25 – The Preservation of Historic Signs

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - STOREFRONTS

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving storefronts—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as display windows, signs, doors, transoms, kick plates, corner posts, and entablatures. The removal of inappropriate, non-historic cladding, false mansard roofs, and other later alterations can help reveal the historic character of a storefront.

Not recommended:

Removing or radically changing storefronts—and their features—which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Changing the storefront so that it appears residential rather than commercial in character.

Removing historic material from the storefront to create a recessed arcade.

Introducing coach lanterns, mansard designs, wood shakes, non-operable shutters, and small-paned windows if they cannot be documented historically.

Changing the location of a storefront's main entrance.

Protect

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise storefronts through appropriate treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems.

Not Recommended:

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of storefront features results.

Recommended:

Protecting storefronts against arson and vandalism before work begins by boarding up windows and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Not Recommended:

Permitting entry into the building through unsecured or broken windows and doors so that interior features and finishes are damaged through exposure to weather or

through vandalism.

Stripping storefronts of historic material such as wood, cast-iron, terra cotta, carrara glass, and brick.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of storefront materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of the historic storefront.

Recommended:

Repairing storefronts by reinforcing the historic materials.

Repairs will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute materials—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of storefronts where there are surviving prototypes such as transoms, kick plates, pilasters, or signs.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire storefront when repair of materials and limited replacement of its parts are appropriate.

Using substitute material for the replacement parts that does not convey the same visual appearance as the surviving parts of the storefront or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire storefront that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence as a model. If using the same material is not technically or economically feasible, then consider compatible substitute materials.

Not Recommended:

Removing a storefront that is not repairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new storefront that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and constructing a new storefront when the historic storefront is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced storefront is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Using inappropriately scaled signs and logos that obscure, damage, or destroy remaining character-defining features of the historic building.

SELECTING AN EFFECTIVE STOREFRONT SIGN IN CLEVELAND

Effective presentation of a business establishment's name is an extremely important part of storefront. Signs were often an integral part of the facades of the late 19th and early 20th century buildings. It is important to remember that unlike the modern highway strip development the buildings and downtown streets were geared primarily to pedestrians. Consequently, there is no need for overly large signs that not only obscure important architectural features of the building but also contribute to the visual pollution of the street. Appropriately sized signs are one of the easiest and most dramatic type of signs and the expense is minimal.



This photo of Sharpe Avenue in the late 1930s illustrates the historic use of signage on buildings. Photo from Cleveland: A Centennial History.

STOREFRONTS

There is an infinite variety of styles available for signs. There is no need for a stock solution or stamped out plastic box because it appears more readily available. Custom made signs often cost less and they project concern for the quality of the business. When planning a new sign, seek the help of a professional who has had experience in sign design and look at examples of their work. Other merchants who have invested in custom-made signs will probably be pleased to share names of artisans they have used.

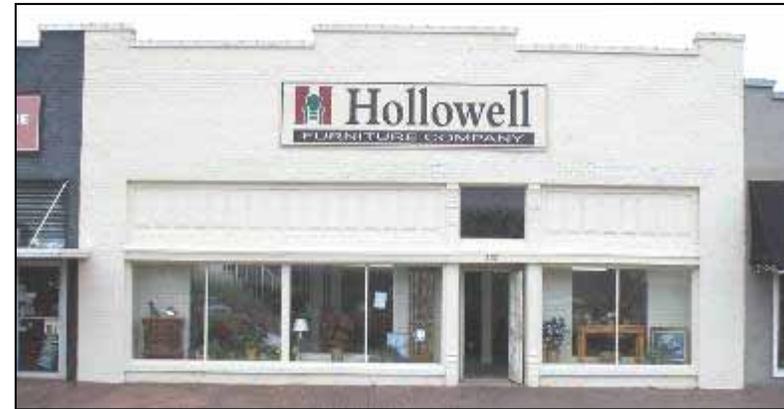
Look carefully at the entire facade of the building, the upper stories as well as the storefront. The position of the sign and how it relates to the rest of the building is the most important consideration in designing the sign. A sign should never cover or overlap any of the architectural details like posts, columns, cornices, brackets, transoms, moldings, etc. Make sure the sign, particularly if it is a flat signboard, fits comfortably above the storefront windows and transoms and below the second floor window sills if a two-story building.

TYPES OF SIGNS

Flat or Wall Signs

In the past, signboards were used on most commercial buildings. They were usually placed in a specifically designed spot above the transoms for a one-story building and between the storefront and the windows on the second floor if a two-story building. As a general rule 60% of the signboard should be devoted to lettering. Eight to ten inch letters are sufficiently large and are the most appropriate. One line of letters is appropriate. The

sign itself should not exceed 2 feet in height in the absence of a limiting surround. It can be fabricated from marine plywood to last longer. A molding around the edge will enhance the appearance and protect the edge from weather.



The signage on this building in downtown Cleveland is an example of how to place signage in a historically correct location in the parapet area above the transom windows. The lettering is of an appropriate size and fits neatly in the sign board.



The sign on this building in Cleveland is painted in the sign board area which is delineated by a projecting brick border.

Window signs

Another type of sign that is appropriate and one that was common at the turn of the century was one that was painted directly on the window. Typically, these signs were metallic gold, however the use of regular paint may work well. Positioned at eye level, this type of sign can be particularly effective and one that can be easily updated or changed as necessary. Signage on window areas should not cover more than 25% of the total glass area.



The window sign is very effective displaying the name of the store and the items that are carried. The signage can easily be altered for the addition of new items or removal of existing items.

Hanging signs

Signs that were hung perpendicular to the facade were common on older buildings. They are especially suitable for displaying symbols and logos, can be designed in many shapes and hung with attractive hardware. Perpendicular signs are designed primarily to be viewed by pedestrians. In Cleveland there is a plethora of hanging signs due to the continuous canopy over the sidewalk. The size and position of perpendicular signs should be managed so as to not interfere with pedestrian traffic and have a clearance of 8 feet from the bottom of the sign to the sidewalk.

MATERIALS, LETTERING, COLORS, AND STYLES

As in all aspects of creating a sign materials and graphics should be chosen with care. Hundreds of styles of letters are available which can be executed in wood, metal, paint and plastic. It is more sensitive to a building to mount a sign board rather than mounting individual sign letters to a building creating numerous holes that could cause problems in the future. For painted signs, white or gilt lettering on a dark background is the most effective. It also ages well and does not show dirt. The style and spacing of lettering used is critically important. Simple, straight forward lettering is best. Two factors to consider are that the lettering should reflect the business image and should relate to the overall design and historic period of the storefront. Avoid choosing flamboyant, overly fancy lettering or garish colors. Muted colors in keeping with softened tones of historical structures are most effective. Lettering or other information on storefront windows, glass doors or other surfaces

must be of high quality, professionally executed following accepted standards and cover no more than 25% of the surface of the glass. Vinyl lettering is acceptable. Spacing of the letters is extremely important and should only be attempted by a professional sign maker.

Lighting

Although most small businesses function without a lighted sign (window display lights are usually sufficient) some depend on evening traffic. Signs should be lighted by an external source such as a small spot or floodlight. "Gooseneck" lights are also acceptable. Internally lit plastic box signs should be avoided.

GUIDELINES FOR SIGNS IN CLEVELAND

Signs are used to identify places and businesses, but they also convey images as well as direct messages. Restrained and tasteful signs suggest a high-quality business. A jumble of oversized and competing signs on a single façade can confuse customers. Guidelines to follow for sign installation include:

1. Retain and preserve signage that is important in defining the overall historic character of a building, site, or streetscape.
2. Maintain and protect the materials, features, and details of historic signage through appropriate traditional methods.
3. Repair historic signage, when deteriorated or damaged, through accepted preservation methods.
4. Replace deteriorated, damaged, or missing signage with

new signage that is either similar to the original in material, appearance, and scale or compatible with the building, site, or streetscape in its shape, material, design, scale, and color.

5. Introduce new signage, if needed, that is compatible with the human scale and the historic character of the building, site or streetscape. In considering the compatibility of proposed signage, review its location, material, design, scale, size, color, and finish. Construct new signs out of traditional materials such as wood and metal. It is not appropriate to fabricate new signs out of materials, such as plastics, that are not compatible with the character of the building or district.
6. Limit the amount of signage added to historic buildings and locate it so that it does not compromise the building's architectural character. Mount flush signboards on commercial facades in appropriate locations. It is not appropriate to attach new signage on a historic building if it will obscure or damage important architectural features or details.

Recommendations for signs in Cleveland

1. Use wall signs that are flush-mounted or painted directly upon the flat surface of the building.
2. Place all signs in traditional locations to fit within architectural features, such as a signboard area outlined with brick, above transoms, on cornice fascia boards, or below cornices.
3. Locate brackets for projecting signs under the second floor window sills on a two-story building or a

maximum of 15 feet from the street level. Projecting or hanging signs shall be no larger than 12 square feet and the bottom of the sign shall be at least 8 feet from the ground. .

4. Use symbols, logos particularly in projecting signs.
5. Signs painted on glass should be less than 25 percent of the total glass area.
6. Group signs where two or more businesses occupy the same building or use a business directory sign.
7. Use painted wood and metal signs.
8. If necessary illuminate signs directly or indirectly with appropriate exterior lighting.
9. Place signage on awing valances.

Not Recommended for signs in Cleveland

1. Wall signs that exceed the height of the building cornice.
2. Signs and display ads that exceed 10 percent of each main floor façade area.
3. Sign materials that are not compatible with the building materials such as plastic or individual plastic letters affixed directly to a sign frieze.
4. Sign designs that suggest an era earlier than the date of the building.
5. Internally lit signs.
6. Flashing signs.
7. Neon signs, unless there is historic evidence of previous use of neon..
8. Pedestal signs and pole-mounted signs.
9. Mass-produced molded plastic signs.
10. Portable trailer signs.

ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS, CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HISTORIC BUILDINGS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

- ◆ Additions to Historic Buildings
- ◆ New Construction
 - ◇ Height
 - ◇ Proportion and Scale
 - ◇ Massing
 - ◇ Rhythm of Spacing and Setback
 - ◇ Roof Shape
 - ◇ Orientation
 - ◇ Materials and Texture

ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Additions have the potential to make substantial changes to the architectural character of historical buildings. Additions should be considered only after determination that a new use cannot be met without altering significant interior spaces. New additions should be added in a manner that preserves the character and detailing of the historic building. The new addition should not be visually disruptive, but neither does it need to mimic exactly the appearance of the historic building. The design of a new addition should be clearly differentiated, so the addition reads as

ADDITIONS, CONNECTIONS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

an addition and not as part of the historic building. The genuine historic building should stand out from any new additions.

A new addition to a historic building is considered to be successful if it (1) preserves significant historic materials and features; (2) preserves the historic character, and (3) protects the historic significance by making a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

Significant existing additions should be preserved especially if they are over fifty years old or were done well without sacrificing the architectural integrity of the main house. However, not all additions are significant and worthy of preservation. Many later additions were poorly designed and constructed, and they sacrificed the original form, materials, or craftsmanship of the historic building to which they were added.

Many new additions respond to the need for modern bathrooms, kitchens, and additional living space. Some historic houses simply cannot accommodate the necessities of modern living within the existing exterior walls. Before building an addition, however, investigate the possibility of enclosing all or a portion of a rear porch without altering the character-defining features of the porch.

Design new additions to be secondary to the original building. The new addition should be smaller than the original building and sited in a secondary position. Choose materials that are similar to the materials used on the historic building. Adding a brick addition to a historic frame building is inappropriate, because the texture and color of the brick will draw attention to

the addition. Likewise, roof material should be similar. If siding materials on the addition match the original structure, use vertical trim to visually differentiate the junction between old and new. Maintain existing corner boards and trim elements to delineate the original structure and separate it from the new addition.



This rear addition is secondary to the original house and reads as an addition yet uses materials similar to the original house.

Design new additions to replicate the scale and rhythm of features of the historic building. Use similar height lines and make window and door openings retain the general size and rhythm of the openings on the historic building. Architectural detailing should complement rather than exactly duplicate the detailing of the historic resource. If the historic building has an elaborate Federal or Greek Revival style doorway, the entrance to a new addition should be compatible but plain, to keep the focus on the genuine historic doorway.

Design all new additions to be reversible without significant damage to the historic building or loss of its architectural detailing. If an addition or porch enclosure obscures an original window, retain the window in place and close the shutter blinds. If built-ins in a new addition or enclosure of a porch renders an original doorway inoperable, retain the doorway and convert it into a shallow closet with shelving.

Generally, the most successful way to add an addition to a historic building is to build a small hyphen or connector. This results in minimal damage to the historic building and clearly differentiates the new from the old. In making an addition to a historic house, the hyphen sometimes takes the form of a covered walk, whose outer walls are faced with lattice or jalousies. Connectors between historic commercial buildings and additions are also sometimes glass, which leaves the exterior wall of the historic resource exposed. Architectural hyphens or connectors should be recessed from the streetscape.



This National Park Service photograph illustrates an appropriate design for a modern addition and a proper method of connecting it to the historic building.



This side addition is inappropriate in proportion and scale, height, materials, massing, and roof shape. The upper and lower porches, the entrance door, and the second-story windows of this historic house have also been remodeled.



This example of a carport addition is very successful as it does not compete with the historic house and uses similar materials and roof pitch to maximize the compatibility.

ADDITIONS, CONNECTIONS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

☞ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Preservation Briefs: 14 – New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns

Preservation Briefs may be downloaded at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - NEW ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Recommended:

Placing functions and services required for the new use in non-character-defining interior spaces rather than constructing a new addition.

Not Recommended:

Expanding the size of the historic building by constructing a new addition when the new use could be met by altering non-character defining interior spaces.

Recommended:

Constructing a new addition so that there is the least possible loss of historic materials and so that character-defining features are not obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Not Recommended:

Attaching a new addition so that the character-defining features of the historic building are obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Recommended:

Locating the attached exterior addition at the rear or on an inconspicuous side of a historic building; and limiting its size and scale in relationship to the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Designing a new addition so that its size and scale in relation to the historic building are out of proportion, thus diminishing the historic character.

Recommended:

Designing new additions in a manner that makes clear what is historic and what is new.

Not Recommended:

Duplicating the exact form, material, style, and detailing of the historic building in the new addition so that the new work appears to be part of the historic building.

Imitating a historic style or period of architecture in new additions, especially for contemporary uses such as drive-in banks or garages.

Recommended:

Considering the attached exterior addition both in terms of the new use and the appearance of other buildings in the historic district or neighborhood. Design for the new work may be contemporary or may reference design motifs from the historic building. In either case, it should always be clearly differentiated from the historic building and be compatible in terms of mass, materials, relationship of solids

to voids, and color.

Not Recommended:

Designing and constructing new additions that result in the diminution or loss of the historic character of the resource, including its design, materials, workmanship, location, or setting.

Using the same wall plane, roof line, cornice height, materials, siding lap or window type to make additions appear to be a part of the historic building.

Recommended:

Placing new additions such as balconies and greenhouses on non-character-defining elevations and limiting the size and scale in relationship to the historic building.

Not Recommended:

Designing new additions such as multi-story greenhouse additions that obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features of the historic building.

Recommended:

Designing additional stories, when required for the new use, that are set back from the wall plane and are as inconspicuous as possible when viewed from the street.

Not Recommended:

Construction of additional stories so that the historic appearance of the building is radically changed.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

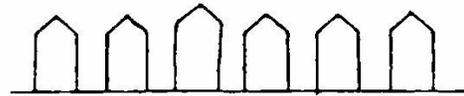
New construction does not have to mimic or copy architectural styles of the past. Historic districts typically have buildings that were built at different times and in varying architectural styles. The style of new buildings should harmonize with existing buildings in historic neighborhoods, and their design should be complementary rather than intrusive.

Many communities benefit economically from their historic character, and intrusive new construction should not undermine the economic value of the community's architectural heritage. An ultra modern, multi-story building would devalue Cleveland's historic character. New buildings for Cleveland should be designed to conform to surrounding buildings. The design of new building should be similar to its neighbors in height, proportion, scale, massing, spacing, setback, orientation, and with the use of roof shape, materials used and textures.

Height

Similarity in building height contributes to the visual continuity of a historic neighborhood. The height of new construction should be compatible with existing historic buildings and vary no more than 10% from the height of adjacent buildings. Existing historic residential and the majority of commercial buildings in Cleveland are no more than two stories in height.

ADDITIONS, CONNECTIONS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION



Appropriate



Not Appropriate

The height of new construction should be compatible with adjacent structures and within 10 percent of their height.

with adjacent historic buildings. Window openings should measure 1:2 or 1:3 in width to height proportions and should contain double-hung sash.



Appropriate



Not Appropriate

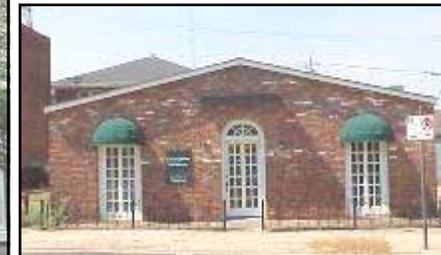
The proportions of new construction should be compatible with adjacent structures and maintain similar height to width ratios.

Proportion and Scale

New construction should echo the proportion and scale of the historic neighborhood. Scale refers to the relationship between the size of buildings and humans. Buildings are said to have a human scale when the building and its details are discernable from the sidewalk. When the scale of a building overwhelms a pedestrian, the scale becomes monumental.

Particularly important in integrating new construction into historic neighborhoods is maintaining the traditional relationships of width to height. A one-story Ranch style house with eight-foot ceilings would be intrusive in a neighborhood of vertical Queen Anne houses with steeply pitched gables.

New buildings should also echo historic buildings in the ratio of window and door openings to wall surface, also known as solid to void ratio. Windowless walls are particularly intrusive, since historic buildings are characteristically and frequently punctuated by window and door openings. The proportion and scale of window and door openings should also be compatible



The circa 1965 building in Natchez on the right stands on the same block as the circa 1870 historic building on the left. This is an example of incompatible new commercial construction with inappropriate height, scale and proportion, massing for the streetscape.



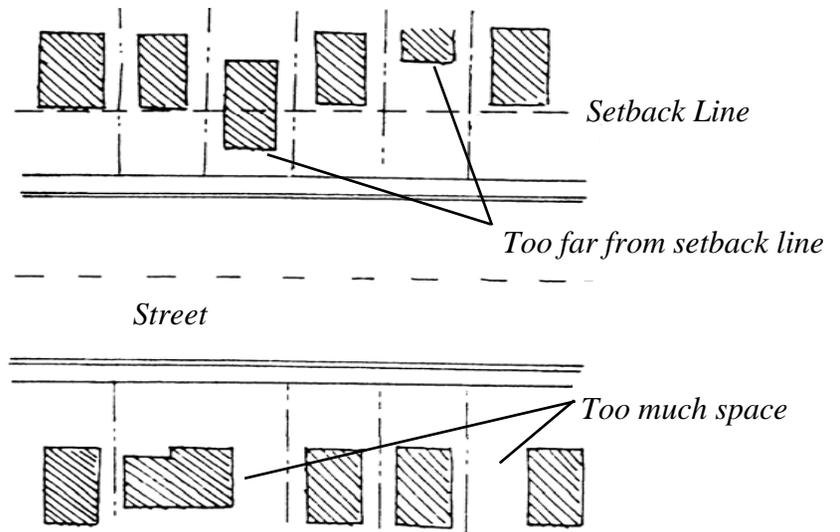
The relationship between the doors and windows of new construction and neighboring historic buildings should be compatible.

Massing

Design of new construction should reflect the massing pattern of historic neighborhoods. The term “massing” refers to how the basic parts of buildings fit together. Massing can be as simple as a square or rectangular block or as complicated as a Queen Anne style building with multiple gables, bays, towers, turrets, porches, and wings.

Rhythm of Spacing and Setback

New construction should conform to the rhythm of the historic neighborhood. The new building should follow the spacing and setback patterns established by its historic neighbors.

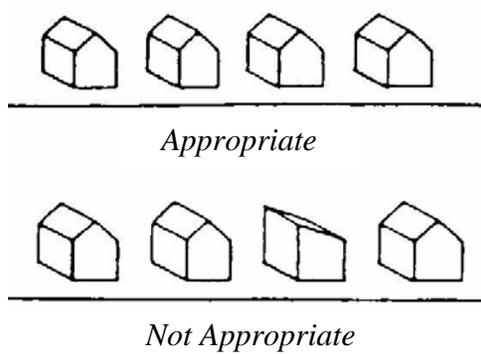


Setbacks which are inconsistent with the setback pattern of the existing structures in the neighborhood are inappropriate.

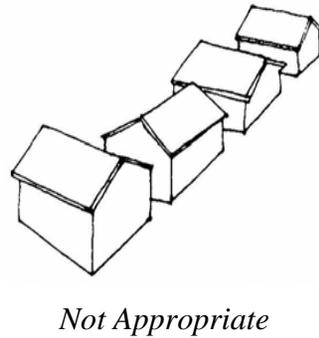
Roof Shape

The shape and pitch of roofs for new construction should echo the shape and pitch of existing roofs in the historic neighborhood. New construction should also follow the general established pattern of roof orientation in terms of being front gabled or side gabled or a combination of both.

ADDITIONS, CONNECTIONS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION



Roof shapes, pitch, and orientation of new construction should be compatible with the historic buildings in the neighborhood.



Materials and Texture

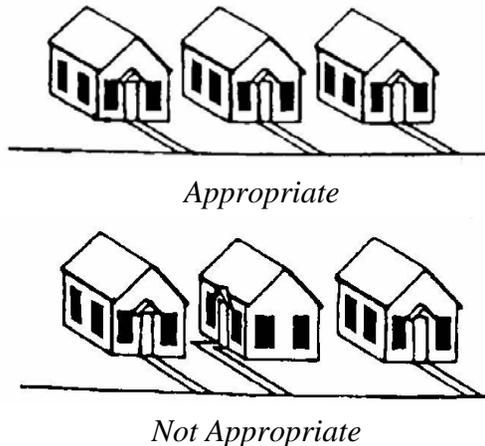
Use materials in new construction that are similar to those commonly found in the historic neighborhood. Cleveland's residential neighborhoods feature brick, stucco, and wood siding. Cleveland's historic commercial neighborhood is predominantly brick and stucco. Roofing material for new buildings should also be compatible with the existing roofing material in the neighborhood. If vinyl or other substitute siding is used on new construction, it should match as nearly as possible the design and pattern of historic wood siding in the historic neighborhood.



The Matt Ross Administration Building in Port Gibson is one of Mississippi's most successful examples of designing a new building to fit into a historic context. Although built in the 1990s using modern technology of the time, the building complements its neighbors and echoes the historic character of Market Street in downtown Port Gibson.

Orientation

Orient the front of new buildings to the street. The building should be oriented parallel to the lot lines, maintaining the traditional pattern of the block.



New construction should be oriented to face the street, in keeping with historic neighbors.

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- ◆ Outbuildings
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Fences and Walls
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Sidewalks, Walkways, Driveways, Courtyards, and Patios
 - ◇ Maintenance and Repair
 - ◇ Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Landscape Objects and Lighting
 - ◇ Maintenance, Repair, Replacement, Alteration, and Installation
- ◆ Trees, Hedges, Bushes, Flower Beds, etc.
 - ◇ Maintenance, Replacement, and Installation
- ◆ Building Site, Setting, and Relocation of Historic Buildings

OUTBUILDINGS

Many historic houses originally featured associated outbuildings or structures, which are also known as dependency buildings and support buildings. Originally kitchens were not a part of residential buildings and were located behind the main house to minimize the chance of the house catching on fire. Other types of early outbuildings included privies, barns, and carriage

houses.

The number of outbuildings decreased throughout the nineteenth century and, by World War II, most of America's houses featured only a detached garage. By the end of the twentieth century, even the garage had become an integral part of the residence itself. Historic outbuildings represent a particularly endangered historic resource, since most have become functionally obsolete. Many historic homeowners, who juggle time and resources, often have to choose between preservation of the main house and its historic outbuildings. Preservation of historic outbuildings increases the historic value of a property.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Maintain and repair historic outbuildings, if possible. Guidelines for maintaining and repairing outbuildings are the same as those for other buildings. Consult the appropriate sections of the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* for recommendations.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Build an additional outbuilding rather than replace a historic building that no longer fulfills its original function. Investigate new uses for the obsolete outbuilding. A historic garage may be inadequate for today's multi-car, modern family, but it can be sensitively and adaptively rehabilitated as an office, storage house, or guesthouse.

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Design new outbuildings to complement rather than detract from historic buildings by following the guidelines for new additions and new construction. The construction of new outbuildings should not destroy significant landscape features. Neither should the construction of new outbuildings disrupt the historic setting of the property. Make sure that new outbuildings reflect the character of the historic property. Victorian gazebos, for instance, are out of character in the front yards of Ranch style houses.



Historic outbuildings such as this historic garage (behind the wall) at 111 South Leflore Avenue should be preserved.

FENCES AND WALLS

Most historic houses built before 1900 featured fences. Today, we erect fences for privacy, for decoration, and for protection of children and family pets. In the nineteenth century fences were erected primarily to keep animals out of the yard. Pigs routinely performed the functions of today's garbage trucks and roamed freely in the streets. Rural homeowners needed fencing to protect the house yard from farm animals. Early fencing was typically constructed of wood. Picket fences were a popular choice to enclose house yards. Rail fences were used along roadsides. In the late nineteenth century, wire fencing came into common use.

Picket fencing typically extended along sidewalks, and only in front of houses, unless the house had a corner location. Picket fencing in the nineteenth century often featured a skirt or base board, which could be easily replaced, when deteriorated, without disturbing the pickets.

Iron was another choice for fencing when it became popular in the late nineteenth century. Iron fencing can be either wrought or cast depending on the manufacturing process, with more ornate fencing cast from elaborate molds.

Urban areas also featured vertical board fences to enclose rear yards, to screen side yards, and to provide privacy between buildings. Structural members of board fences traditionally face inward with the smooth face of the fence facing outward.

In the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, many vernacular houses featured chicken wire and hog wire fencing. In the mid-twentieth century, chain-link fencing became the most popular fencing material in America. Generally, in Mississippi, masonry walls were not original features of historic landscapes, unless they functioned as retaining walls.

MAINTAIN AND REPAIR

Original fences and walls should be retained and repaired, if possible. Repair individual pickets rather than replacing an entire section of fence. Wood used in repair should be chosen for its resistance to rot and infestation. Guidelines for maintaining and repairing historic fences and walls are generally the same as those for buildings. Consult the appropriate sections of the *Cleveland Historic Preservation Manual* for recommendations.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Replace deteriorated or missing historic fencing and walls with new fencing or walls to match the original as documented by surviving physical evidence or in historic photographs or drawings. Choose new treated wood for its resistance to rot and infestation. Painted aluminum may be substituted for iron, because it conveys the same visual appearance. Picket and rail fencing are today available in vinyl, but the vinyl products do not convey the same visual appearance.

If no documentation exists for the design of original fencing or walls, base new designs on surviving or documented original fencing or walls at a similar house of the same style in the same neighborhood. Installing fences and walls that are inappropriate in design and materials detract from the historic character of the property.

Vertical board fences and masonry walls taller than three feet are not appropriate in front of historic buildings. Be wary of fence designs that mix construction materials, unless documented by physical evidence or historic photographs and drawings. Inappropriate, but popular, are fences constructed of vertical brick piers that are spanned by vertical boards, pickets, or panels of wrought iron. These materials were not historically combined for fencing, and fences with this design are more appropriate for modern subdivisions. In general, metal fences should have metal posts and wood fences should have wood posts. Chain-link fencing is not appropriate for historic properties and should be used only where it is not visible from the street.

Install new fences to screen parking areas, mechanical equipment, garbage cans, or other unsightly areas. Such fences may be composed of pickets, vertical board, lattice, or jalousies. New fences should harmonize with the architectural style of the house. Install new board fences with framing members facing inward and the smooth surface facing outward.

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

SIDEWALKS, WALKWAYS, DRIVEWAYS, COURTYARDS, AND PATIOS

Paved sidewalks, walkways, driveways, courtyards, and patios are all landscape features that are associated with urban buildings. Rural communities generally featured graveled drives and graveled walks, with brick used sparingly as an exterior paving material. Brick was the most common paving material in the nineteenth century, and it was typically laid without mortar on a bed of sand.

Cement was first used as a paving material in the mid-nineteenth century, when it was used for flooring in brick dependency buildings and basement rooms. The use of cement and/or concrete as a paving material for sidewalks, walkways, and driveways dates to the early twentieth century.

MAINTAINANCE AND REPAIR

Maintain and repair historic paving, when possible. Nineteenth-century brick paving which was historically laid without mortar, can often be leveled and repaired by reworking the sand bed and replacing damaged brick or slate. Do not repair historic brick paving by filling cracks with mortar. Maintain and repair historic graveled drives and walks.

REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

If repairing historic paving is not possible, new paving should be installed to match the deteriorated original.

Driveways and parking areas paved with concrete are usually additions to historic buildings built before 1920. Except for patios and courtyards, the installation of new paving is generally a response to the growing number of cars. In accommodating new driveways, parking areas, and walkways, property owners should consider the historic character of the site and the setting, as well as the materials used for paving. New paved driveways and parking areas need to be as unobtrusive as possible.

Install new paved driveways or parking areas in the least conspicuous part of the historic property. Do not install circular driveways or create parking areas in front of historic buildings, unless documented historically. The paving of long graveled driveways is also inappropriate, because it gives historic properties a modern subdivision appearance. Asphalt is not an appropriate paving material for driveways and parking areas on historic properties. Also inappropriate is stamped concrete to resemble brick or cobblestone paving. Acceptable paving materials are red brick, concrete, and exposed aggregate.

For new brick sidewalks, walkways, and driveways for historic properties, bricks should be butt-jointed, or laid without mortar joints. Using mortar introduces too much pattern and texture to the landscape. Brick paving is easier to maintain and repair without mortar joints, and the bricks can be laid in sand atop a concrete base. Herringbone was historically the most popular

paving pattern for brick paving, and the herringbone patterned brick were held in place by a borders of bricks laid on end along the borders. Only red brick should be used for paving.



Concrete strips are appropriate for driveways in historic districts. They minimize the impact of driveways on the character of the historic property and its neighborhood.



The front yard of this historic house has been inappropriately paved for parking. Parked cars and the lack of landscaping disrupt the character of the historic neighborhood.

LANDSCAPE OBJECTS AND LIGHTING

Many historic properties feature original landscape objects like fountains, urns, benches, bird baths, and other ornaments.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, ALTERATION, AND INSTALLATION

Maintain and repair historic fountains, urns, benches, sundials, trellises, bird baths, and other landscape ornaments that are original to historic properties. Replace missing or badly deteriorated landscape ornaments based on physical evidence or historic photographs and drawings.

Install exterior lighting fixtures that compliment the architectural style of the house. Avoid the introduction of new landscape ornaments, whose scale and design are inappropriate for historic properties. Large-scale lamp posts are meant for street lighting and should not be used in the yards of historic houses, and few historic houses in Mississippi had cast-iron fountains. Refrain from over-decorating front yards with too many landscape ornaments. Permanent yard art, like wood cutouts, plastic animals, and sculptures, is also not appropriate for the front yards of historic neighborhoods.

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

TREES, HEDGES, BUSHES, FLOWER BEDS, ETC.

MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, AND INSTALLATION

Every effort should be made to retain historic plant material, unless it is causing damage to historic buildings or is jeopardizing the safety of building occupants. Generally, preservation ordinances pay little attention to plant material with the exception of providing some legal protection for large trees and historic formal gardens.

Replace historic plant material with new plants of the same or similar species. Use quick-growth dense shrubbery to hide parking areas, mechanical systems, and neighboring intrusions. Do not plant trees with damaging root systems near building foundations, walkways, sidewalks, driveways, patios, or courtyards. Avoid introducing new plant material that is incompatible with the historic site and/or setting. Tall hedges should not be planted in front of historic properties or in front of new construction in a historic neighborhood.

When installing plants around a historic house they should be planted a minimum distance of 3 feet from the foundation walls. This will help to minimize the amount of moisture getting into the foundation and will allow any moisture to escape from the walls when it is heated by sunlight.

BUILDING SITE, SETTING, AND RELOCATON OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The landscape associated by ownership with a historic building is its building site, which contributes to the overall character of a particular historic property. The sites of some historic properties are significant in their own right. The setting is the general area or neighborhood in which a historic property is located. Maintaining the integrity of the site and setting are important in protecting the value of a historic building.

Relocating or removing historic structures or buildings on a site diminishes the historic character and historic significance of a property. Moving historic buildings onto the site creates a false historic appearance and devalues the relocated building itself. Generally, historic buildings should be preserved on their original sites unless their very survival requires that they be relocated. The new site of a relocated historic building should convey the same sense of place as the original site.



This historic house above was moved to Raymond from outside the city as the owner wanted it demolished. In order to save the house the only option was to move it. The house was relocated to a vacant lot in the local Raymond Historic District where it was restored for use as a Bed & Breakfast.



SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS - BUILDING SITE

Identify, retain, and preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving buildings and their features as well as features of the site that are important in defining its overall historic character. Site features may include circulation systems such as walks, paths, roads, or parking; vegetation such as trees, shrubs, fields, or herbaceous plant material; landforms such as terracing, berms or grading; furnishings such as lights, fences, or benches; decorative elements such as sculpture, statuary or monuments; water features including fountains, streams, pools, or lakes; and subsurface archaeological features which are important in defining the history of the site.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing buildings and their features or site features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the property so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Recommended:

Retaining the historic relationship between buildings and landscape.

Not Recommended:

Removing or relocating buildings or landscape features thus destroying the historic relationship between buildings and the landscape.

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Removing or relocating historic buildings on a site or in a complex of related historic structures—such as a mill complex or farm—thus diminishing its historic character.

Moving buildings onto the site, thus creating a false historical appearance.

Radically changing the grade level of the site. For example, changing the grade adjacent to a building to permit development of a formerly below-grade area that would drastically change the historic relationship of the building to its site.

Recommended:

Providing proper drainage to assure that water does not erode foundation walls; drain toward the building; or damage or erode the landscape.

Not Recommended:

Failing to maintain adequate site drainage so that buildings and site features are damaged or destroyed; or alternatively, changing the site grading so that water no longer drains properly.

Recommended:

Minimizing disturbance of terrain around buildings or elsewhere on the site, thus reducing the possibility of destroying or damaging important landscape features or archeological resources.

Not Recommended:

Introducing heavy machinery into areas where it may disturb or damage important landscape features or archeological resources.

Recommended:

Surveying and documenting areas where the terrain will be altered to determine the potential impact to important landscape features or archeological resources.

Not Recommended:

Failing to survey the building site prior to the beginning of rehabilitation work which results in damage to, or destruction of, important landscape features or archeological resources.

Protect and maintain

Recommended:

Protecting, e.g., preserving in place important archeological resources.

Not Recommended:

Leaving known archeological material unprotected so that it is damaged during rehabilitation work.

Recommended:

Planning and carrying out any necessary investigation using professional archeologists and modern archeological methods when preservation in place is not feasible.

Not Recommended:

Permitting unqualified personnel to perform data recovery on archeological resources so that improper methodology results in the loss of important archeological material.

Recommended:

Preserving important landscape features, including ongoing maintenance of historic plant material.

Not Recommended:

Allowing important landscape features to be lost or damaged due to a lack of maintenance.

Recommended:

Protecting building and landscape features against arson and vandalism before rehabilitation work begins, i.e., erecting protective fencing and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Not Recommended:

Permitting the property to remain unprotected so that the building and landscape features or archeological resources are damaged or destroyed.

Removing or destroying features from the building or site such as wood siding, iron fencing, masonry balustrades, or plant material.

Recommended:

Providing continued protection of masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise the building and site

features through appropriate cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

Not Recommended:

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of building and site features results.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of materials and features to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to building and site features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the protection of building and site features.

Recommended:

Repairing features of the building and site by reinforcing historic materials.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire feature of the building or site such as a fence, walkway, or driveway when repair of materials and limited compatible replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of

BUILDING SITE, BUILDING SETTING, AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES

the building or site feature that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the building or site that is too deteriorated to repair if the overall form and detailing are still evident. Physical evidence from the deteriorated feature should be used as a model to guide the new work. This could include an entrance or porch, walkway, or fountain. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing a feature of the building or site that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Recommended:

Replacing deteriorated or damaged landscape features in kind.

Not Recommended:

Adding conjectural landscape features to the site such as period reproduction lamps, fences, fountains, or vegetation that is historically inappropriate, thus creating a false sense of historic development.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and constructing a new feature of a building or site when the historic feature is completely missing, such as an outbuilding, terrace, or driveway. It may be based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building and site.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new building or site feature that is out of scale or of an otherwise inappropriate design.

Introducing a new landscape feature, including plant material, that is visually incompatible with the site, or that alters or destroys the historic site patterns or vistas.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Recommended:

Designing new onsite parking, loading docks, or ramps when required by the new use so that they are as unobtrusive as possible and assure the preservation of the historic relationship between the building or buildings and the landscape.

Not Recommended:

Locating any new construction on the building where

important landscape features will be damaged or destroyed, for example removing a lawn and walkway and installing a parking lot.

Placing parking facilities directly adjacent to historic buildings where automobiles may cause damage to the buildings or to important landscape features.

Introducing new construction onto the building site which is visually incompatible in terms of size, scale, design, materials, color, and texture; which destroys important landscape features.

Recommended:

Removing insignificant buildings, additions, or site features which detract from the historic character of the site.

Not Recommended:

Removing a historic building in a complex of buildings; or removing a building feature, or a landscape feature which is important in defining the historic character of the site.

**SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S
RECOMMENDATIONS - SETTING**

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

Recommended:

Identifying, retaining, and preserving building and landscape features which are important in defining the historic character of the setting. Such features can include

roads and streets; furnishings such as lights or benches; vegetation, gardens and yards; adjacent open space such as fields, parks, commons, or woodlands, and important views or visual relationships.

Not Recommended:

Removing or radically changing those features of the setting which are important in defining the historic character.

Recommended:

Retaining the historic relationship between buildings and landscape features of the setting. For example, preserving the relationship between a city common and its adjacent historic houses, municipal buildings, historic roads, and landscape features.

Not Recommended:

Destroying the relationship between the buildings and landscape features within the setting by widening existing streets, changing landscape materials or constructing inappropriately located new streets or parking.

Removing or relocating historic buildings or landscape features, thus destroying the historic relationship within the setting.

Protect and Maintain

Recommended:

Protecting and maintaining historic building materials and plant features through appropriate treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and

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reapplication of protective coating systems; and pruning and vegetation management.

Not Recommended:

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis which results in the deterioration of building and landscape features.

Recommended:

Protecting buildings and landscape features against arson and vandalism before rehabilitation work begins by erecting protective fencing and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Not Recommended:

Permitting the building and setting to remain unprotected so that interior or exterior features are damaged.

Not Recommended:

Stripping or removing features from buildings or the setting such as wood siding, iron fencing, terra cotta balusters, or plant material.

Recommended:

Evaluating the overall condition of the building and landscape features to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Not Recommended:

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the

protection of building and landscape features.

Repair

Recommended:

Repairing features of the building and landscape by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the replacement in kind—or with a compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features which there are surviving prototypes such as porch balustrades or paving materials.

Not Recommended:

Replacing an entire feature of the building or landscape when repair of materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the building or landscape, or that is physically, chemically, or ecologically incompatible.

Replace

Recommended:

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the building or landscape that is too deteriorated to repair - when the overall form and detailing are still evident - using the physical evidence as a model to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended:

Removing a feature of the building or landscape that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Recommended:

Designing and constructing a new feature of the building or landscape when the historic feature is completely missing, such as row house steps, a porch, a streetlight, or terrace. It may be a restoration based on documentary or physical evidence; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the setting.

Not Recommended:

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient documentary or physical evidence.

Introducing a new building or landscape feature that is out of scale or otherwise inappropriate to the setting's historic character, e.g., replacing picket fencing with chain link fencing.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Recommended:

Designing required new parking so that it is as unobtrusive as possible, thus minimizing the effect on the historic character of the setting. "Shared" parking should also be planned so that several businesses can utilize one parking area as opposed to introducing random, multiple lots.

Not Recommended:

Placing parking facilities directly adjacent to historic buildings which cause damage to historic landscape features, including removal of plant material, relocation of paths and walkways, or blocking of alleys.

Recommended:

Designing and construction new additions to historic buildings when required by the new use. New work should be compatible with the historic character of the setting in terms of size, scale, design, material, color, and texture.

Not Recommended:

Introducing new construction into historic districts that is visually incompatible or that destroys historic relationships within the setting.

Recommended:

Removing insignificant buildings, additions, or landscape features which detract from the historic character of the setting.

Not Recommended:

Removing a historic building, building feature, or landscape feature that is important in defining the historic character of the setting.

APPENDIX**ARCHITECTURAL TERMS**

ANTIQUITIES ACT OF MISSISSIPPI - The Antiquities Act of 1972 was enacted to locate, protect, and preserve sites, objects, buildings, shipwrecks, and locations of historical, archeological, or architectural interest in the state. The approval of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History is required for the transfer of, or construction activities on, state, county, or municipal lands or water which may affect objects, buildings, shipwrecks, and locations of historical, archaeological, or architectural interest.

ARCH - A means of spanning an opening by use of small units of masonry. Typically, a curved structural element which spans an opening and supports weight above.

ARCHITRAVE - The molding around a door or window opening; also in classic architecture, the lowest member of the entablature resting on the capital of the column.

BALUSTER - A short post or pillar in a series with a top and bottom rail.

BALUSTRADE - A series of balusters, or posts, with a top and bottom rail, as along a staircase.

BAY - The regular division of the facade of a building, usually defined by windows or other vertical elements.

BEADED BOARD - A siding of narrow boards with beads run between boards, usually used on exterior ceilings.

BELT COURSE - A horizontal band around a building, often of a contrasting material.

BOARD AND BATTEN - Vertical siding consisting of flat members with narrow projecting strips to cover the joints.

BOND - The pattern in which bricks are laid to increase the strength or enhance the design.

BRACKET - A small carved or sawn wooden projecting element which supports a horizontal member such as a cornice.

CAPITAL - The top member of a column or pilaster.

CASEMENT WINDOW - A window hinged on the side that opens outward.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS - A document evidencing the approval of the preservation commission for work in the historic district proposed by an applicant.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT - A federal program authorized by the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980 that provides for the participation of local governments in a federal/state/local government preservation partnership. The federal law directs the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Department of Interior to certify local governments to participate in this partnership.

CLAPBOARD - Siding consisting of overlapping horizontal boards, usually thicker at one edge than the other.

COLUMN - A vertical support, usually supporting a horizontal member or roof above.

CORNERBOARD - A vertical strip of wood placed at the corners of a frame building to terminate the wood siding and give the corner a finished appearance.

CORNICE - A projecting ornamental molding along the top of a wall, window, or door.

DORMER - A window that projects through the slope of the roof that is sheltered by its own small roof.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW - A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

EAVE - The overhang at the bottom edge of a roof surface that projects beyond the wall surface.

ENTABLATURE - In classic architecture, the horizontal group of elements immediately above the columns or pilasters and consisting of an architrave, frieze, and cornice.

ELEVATION - A drawing of a building facade or object, without an allowance for perspective. An elevation drawing will be in a fixed proportion to the measurement on the actual building.

FACADE - An exterior wall of a building; an elevation; commonly referred to as the front wall.

FANLIGHT - A semi-circular window over a door with radial bars in the form of an open fan.

FASCIA - A horizontal board that covers the ends of rafters.

FENESTRATION - The pattern of windows and doors on an elevation.

FLASHING - A sheet, usually of metal, used to make an intersection of materials weather tight.

FRIEZE - A horizontal band located beneath the cornice at the junction of the exterior wall and roof eaves.

GABLE - The triangular section of a wall that carries a pitched roof.

GABLE ROOF - A roof with a central ridgepole and one slope at each side.

GINGERBREAD TRIM - Pierced curvilinear ornament made with a jig or scroll saw; such as a bargeboard or vergeboard.

HIPPED ROOF - A roof with uniform slopes on all four sides.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE - Any documented evidence such as newspaper articles, historic photographs or other historic descriptions describing or illustrating how a structure looked during some specified point in its history.

HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDITS (FEDERAL)
- The Tax Reform Act of 1976 established the first federal tax credits to encourage rehabilitation of older historic buildings. Currently, a 20% tax credit is available. To qualify to receive tax credits, the building must be income producing, such as commercial space or residential rental. If only a certain portion of a structure is income producing, the tax credit may be received, but only for the percentage of the building that is income producing.

To qualify for Federal Historic Tax Credits:

1. A building must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a contributing building or structure in a National Register district
2. The rehabilitated building must be income producing, either for commercial or residential rental purposes.
3. The rehabilitation work must be done in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
4. An application must first be processed and reviewed by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History before submittal to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

JAMB - The side of a doorway or window opening.

LATTICE - An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips, usually in a diagonal pattern, used as screening.

LIGHTS - A section of window, the pane or glass.

LINTEL - A beam that spans an opening and is supported on

vertical posts at each end. A horizontal element over a window or door opening that supports the wall above.

MISSISSIPPI LANDMARK - A public site, object, building, ship-wreck, or location of historical, archeological, or architectural interest officially designated a landmark by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as empowered under the provisions of the Antiquities Act. An easement in perpetuity is filed with the deed in the chancery clerk's office in the county where the landmark is located. Approval of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History is required for any construction activities or transfer of property ownership.

MULLION - The strip of wood separating the lights of a window.

MUNTIN - The strip of wood separating the lights of a window.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK - A district, site, building, structure, and/or object that has been formally designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior and possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture and that possesses a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Designation of a National Historic Landmark status automatically lists a property in the National Register of Historic Places.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES - The official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered on the federal level by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and on the state level by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Certified Local Governments now also have to approve National Register nominations.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION - The only national, private, nonprofit organization chartered by Congress with the responsibility for encouraging public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture. The National Trust no longer receives federal financial assistance. Its income derives from membership dues, endowment funds, contributions, grants, and proceeds from program services.

PALLADIAN WINDOW - An arched window flanked by two smaller square-headed windows.

PARAPET - The uppermost portion of the exterior wall which extends above the roof line. It forms the top line of the building silhouette.

PEDIMENT - A low pitched gable above a portico, doors, windows, usually with decorative elements or carvings inside the gable portion.

PIER - An upright structure, usually of masonry, which serves as support for the floor joists and walls.

PILASTER - A shallow rectangular pier projecting only slightly beyond a the wall surface and normally treated as a column with a capital and a base.

PITCH - The degree of the slope of a roof.

PORTICO - A roofed space, open or partially enclosed, forming the entrance and center piece of the facade, often with detached or attached columns and a pediment.

QUOIN - Units of stone, brick, or other material used to accentuate the corners of a building.

RAFTERS - Structural supports placed at an angle to carry a pitched roof.

RIDGE - The line at the top of a sloped roof.

RISER - The vertical face of a stair step.

SASH - The movable framework holding the glass in a window or door.

SCROLLWORK - Open woodwork produced by a jigsaw.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC STRUCTURES - A federal document delineating ten standards and numerous guidelines for the sensitive rehabilitation and preservation of historic buildings. These ten standards are the ten commandments of preservation theology and are integrated into most of America's preservation ordinances.

SIDELIGHT - A narrow vertical window usually found on both sides of a door.

SIDING - The material used to cover the exterior of a building to weatherproof it.

SILL - The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window frame.

SOFFIT - The underside of a cornice.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER; OFFICE - The official within each state who has been designated and appointed by the governor to administer the federal and state historic preservation program in a state (in Mississippi, the director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History); that agency of the state which provides administrative and technical support to the state historic preservation officer in carrying out federal and state historic programs. In Mississippi, the state historic preservation office is the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

STUCCO - A type of exterior plaster applied as a two or three part coating directly onto masonry, or applied over wood or metal lath to a wood frame structure. Stucco is sometimes scored and colored to represent large stone blocks.

TERRA COTTA - Cast and fired clay units, used as decorative ornamentation.

TRANSOM - A small operable or fixed window located above a door or window.

TREAD - Horizontal part of a stair step.

TURNED COLUMN - A column that has been turned on a lathe to form rounded bands and shapes.

TRELLIS - Lattice work as an outdoor screen, often a support for vines and other plantings.

TURRET - A small slender tower with a conical roof.

VERGEBOARD - The vertical face board following and set under the roof edge of a gable, sometimes decorated by carving.

VERNACULAR - Architecture that is not high style and academic but indigenous and characteristic of a locality. Local materials are normally used in the construction of vernacular style buildings. Shotgun and dog-trot houses are examples of vernacular architecture.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

PROFESSIONAL

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Historic Preservation Division

P.O. Box 571

Jackson, MS 39205

601-576-6940

www.mdah.state.ms.us/hpres

Mississippi Heritage Trust

P.O. Box 577

Jackson, MS 39205

601-354-0200

www.mississippiheritage.com

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW

Washington D.C. 20036

202-673-4141

www.preservationnation.org

The National Trust for Historic Preservation also has an extensive collection of preservation related books for sale which can be viewed at: www.preservationbooks.org

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS:

Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings -U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
www.nps.gov/history/hps/TPS/tax/rhb/

Preservation Briefs Series - U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

The following are short pamphlets published by the National Park Service to aid in the preservation of historic structures. Each pamphlet focuses on a certain aspect of preservation work or by building component. Below are the titles of the each brief that are available on the National Park Service web site:

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm

- 01: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings
- 02: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings
- 03: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
- 04: Roofing for Historic Buildings
- 05: The Preservation of Historic Adobe Buildings
- 06: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
- 07: The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta
- 08: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings
- 09: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
- 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork

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- 11: Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
 - 12: The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass (Vitrolite and Carrara Glass)
 - 13: The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
 - 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
 - 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches
 - 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
 - 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
 - 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements
 - 19: The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
 - 20: The Preservation of Historic Barns
 - 21: Repairing Historic Flat Plaster - Walls and Ceilings
 - 22: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
 - 23: Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
 - 24: Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches
 - 25: The Preservation of Historic Signs
 - 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
 - 27: The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron
 - 28: Painting Historic Interiors
 - 29: The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
 - 30: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
 - 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings
 - 32: Making Historic Properties Accessible
 - 33: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass
 - 34: Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors: Preserving Historic Composition Ornament
 - 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
 - 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
 - 37: Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
 - 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
 - 39: Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
 - 40: Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors
 - 41: The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings: Keeping Preservation in the Forefront
 - 42: The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone
 - 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports
 - 44: The Use of Awnings on Historic Buildings: Repair, Replacement and New Design

