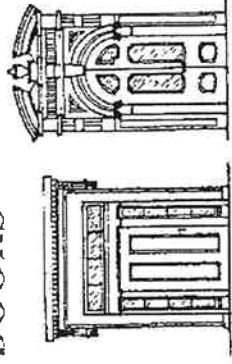
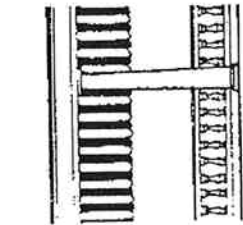
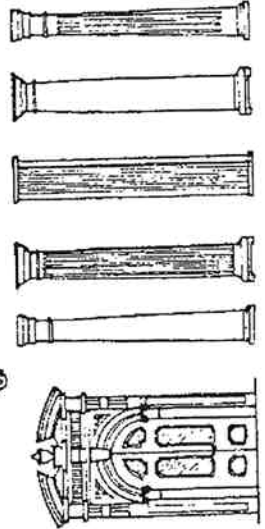
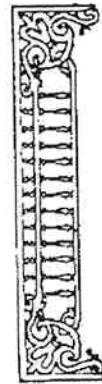
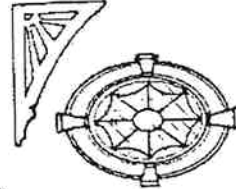
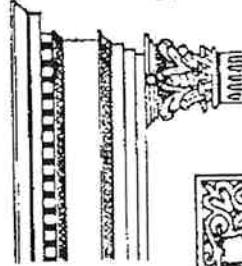
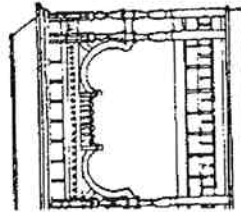
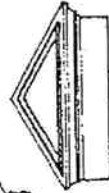
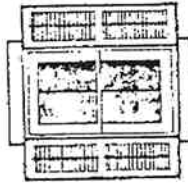
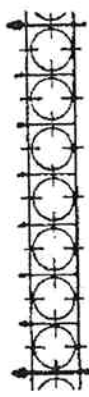


STYLE ELEMENTS

DOORS



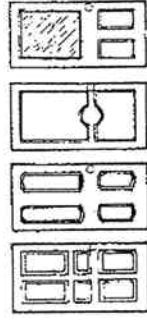
Historically, the front door of a structure was a prominent element of the facade. Doors crafted from fine woods resplendent with decorative glass and elegant hardware expressed an owner's taste, character, and wealth. Doors were constructed of a solid wood frame inset with panels of glass or wood that were held in place by moldings. This configuration created a handsome three dimensional design. Front doors were often part of a carefully coordinated entrance incorporating decorative cornices, pilasters, sidelights, stairs, railings, balusters, and in the case of commercial buildings, lighting, signage, and shop windows. Rear and side doors were usually less elaborate in design and detail reflecting their service and delivery functions, but were sympathetic in style.



stained or beveled glass panels. If the glass is chipped, cracked or missing, it can be repaired or replaced with new glass. Fancy glass of similar style can often be purchased from antique or glass dealers.

An exterior wood door is continually exposed to the deteriorating effects of sun, wind, moisture, and customer usage. It requires a protective coating of either paint or exterior use varnish. A door in good condition is easy to maintain, requiring a light application of new coats of varnish or paint. An extensively damaged finish requires complete sanding or paint removal prior to refinishing.

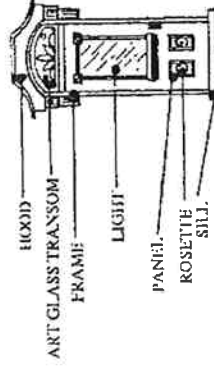
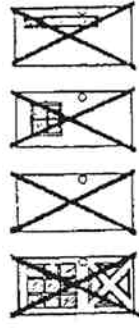
Storm doors should also be considered for their decorative abilities as well as their energy conservation and protective properties. See also *Weatherproofing* and *Home Security*.



Multi-panelled doors of wood or steel with or without glass are readily available as are fancy glass originals and reproductions. Brass, porcelain, and wood hardware add to the character of the door.

PROHIBITIONS

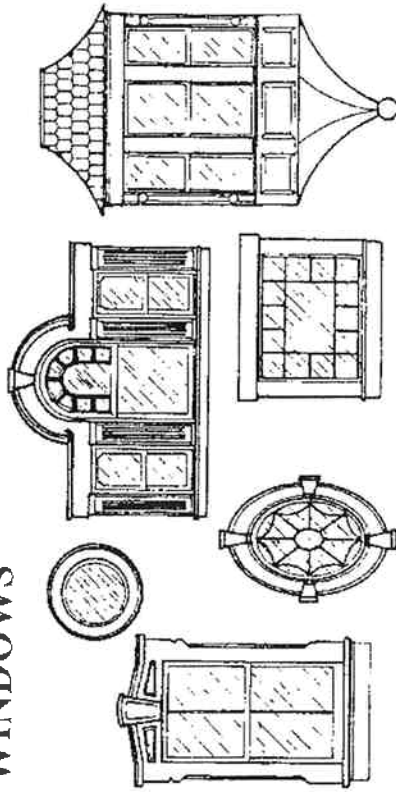
The replacement door must fit the existing opening, with the opening being neither decreased nor enlarged in size. Flush steel or flush wood doors and interior doors used on the exterior are prohibited.



Original doors and entrances, because of their high visibility and prominence, are important components of a structure; every effort should be made to retain, restore, and protect them. Desirable features include original or period hardware, unpainted stone sills and lintels, hood molds, transoms, and wood or metal architraves.

Late nineteenth century doors were often embellished with etched, leaded,

WINDOWS

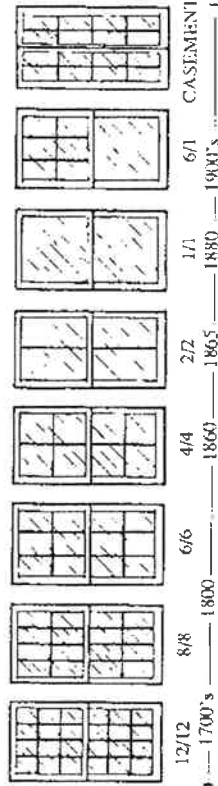


Windows make an important contribution to the character of a building and the block. Size, shape, type, ornamentation, and orientation reflect building style, and rhythm created by the placement of windows symmetrically or asymmetrically enhances the style.

Historically, windows served as a functional means of providing light and air circulation within a building. A storefront window also functioned as a display area for the store's wares. The development of the glass making process provided for larger panes (or lights) with a variety of hues and textures. During the Victorian era, glass making graduated to a fine art. Fancy bevelled, leaded, etched, curved, and art buildings.

Except for the plate glass of the

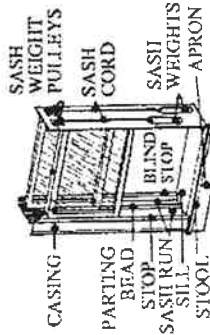
COMMON SASH ARRANGEMENTS



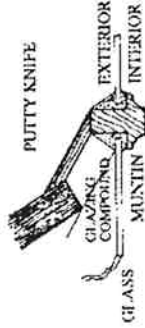
storefront, double hung sash is the most common window type. This window has two vertically movable sections (sash) set in one frame and can feature one or several panes per sash.

A common window is an open ended box set through a wall. The bottom of the box, or sill, is of heavier stock and slopes away from the wall to shed water. The three remaining sides constitute the jamb with the two vertical sections further classified as stiles. The sash is the wooden frame which holds the glass. A double hung window has two sash frames which travel in the stiles. These sash frames are hung on pulleys by weighted cords.

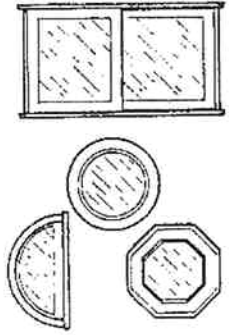
After several coats of paint have been applied to a window over the years, the space between sash and frame can become clogged and impede movement.



A flat tool will break the paint seal. Missing, broken, or frayed sash cords can be replaced by removing interior window casing, thereby getting access to the weight pocket. Cotton rope with a nylon center and labeled as sash cord is an appropriate new cord material. Flat steel chain can also be used.

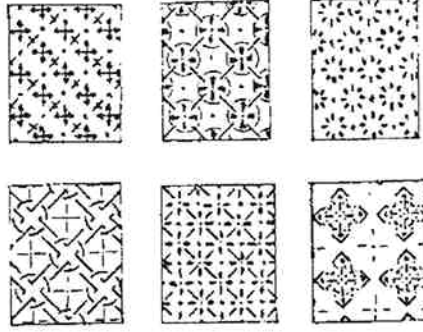


If the putty seal securing glass within a sash has cracked or the glass requires replacement, the existing sealing material must be removed. Before replacing the glass, owners should consult local housing/building code officials to ensure the use of proper glass. Glazing compound can be applied to the newly set glass within its frame, and the compound can be smoothed with a putty knife. Painting will further seal the window pane edges.



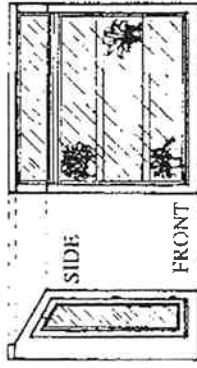
Window fabrication must be of wood—although the exterior face can feature a vinyl cladding. Vinyl or aluminum replacement windows are prohibited. Any desired size or shape can be reproduced, and glass types such as etched or bevelled are readily available.

ETCHED GLASS PATTERNS



Skylights are windows set through a roof. They originated in the late nineteenth century on a small scale. Recently, skylights have become extremely popular. They come in a wide variety of dimensions, are framed with wood or aluminum, and feature bubbled or flat glass. The low profile style of skylights are preferred to the bubble style because of their minimal visibility. If aluminum frames are desired, they must be bronze in color. Skylights are appropriate where they do not have prominent street visibility.

GREEN HOUSE WINDOW FOR SIDE AND REAR FACADES ONLY



A relatively recent product is the thermal pane window. This utilizes from two to four panes of glass placed in the same frame with seals between the glass pieces. To provide the appearance of multiple panes per sash with the use of these windows, snap in interior muntins are available. Respect should be given to the style of the structure when pane configuration is considered. If repair of a thermal pane window is required, factory exchange of the damaged sash is necessary.

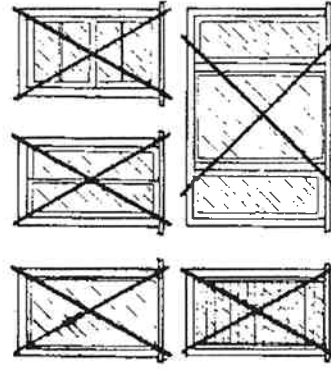
PROHIBITIONS

A replacement window must be of the same material, size, proportion, style, and configuration as an original window. Vinyl or aluminum replacement windows are prohibited. When replacing windows, caution must be taken to insure that the frame and sash combination does not reduce dramatically the glass area of the window. This will change the fenestration of the building. Window openings cannot be reduced to accommodate new windows. The pane configuration must match the original configuration of the windows being replaced so as not to alter the character of the building. Raw aluminum, other metal finishes, and tinted or mirrored glazing are not permitted. Aluminum storm windows

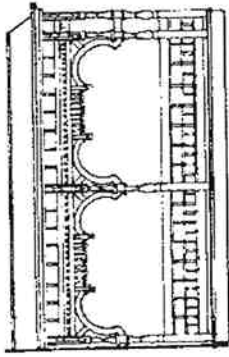
are permitted only if painted or vinyl-clad.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- "Fixing Double Hung Windows," James McConkey, *The Old House Journal* Vol. VII, No. 12, December 1979.
- "Restoring Rotted Widow Sills," *The Old House Journal* Vol. II, No. 8, August 1974.
- "Defeating Decay," Clem Labine, *The Old House Journal* Vol. IX, No. 5, May 1981.
- "Make Your Own Ornamental Wood Screens," Susan Clark, *The Old House Journal* Vol. IX, No. 7, July 1981.
- "Window Glass," H. Weber Wilson, *The Old House Journal* Vol. VI, No. 4, April 1978.
- "Your Residential Stained Glass," H. Weber Wilson, *Architectural Ecology*, Chambersburg, Pa.
- Special Window Issue, *The Old House Journal* Vol. X, No. 4, April 1982.



PORCHES

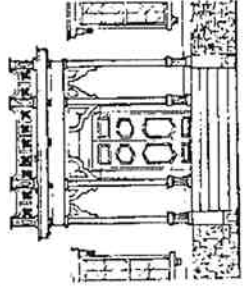


Porticoes originated from the classic Greek portico which defined the entrance to a structure with an elaborate framing element. Incorporating columns, pediment, and often a grand stair, the portico was designed as an impressive introduction to the interior living space.

The mid-nineteenth century experienced a romanticism in building design. Nature and geography influenced the size and shape of a building, thus achieving a composite whole, and a verandah became an integral element in this design.

The porch and verandah satisfied human needs on three levels. Emotionally, the porch served as a transition between the natural and man-made environments. Creativity was expressed through architectural embellishments such as columns, brackets, scrollwork, and spindles. The verandah provided an opportunity for enhancement of a structure's basic theme.

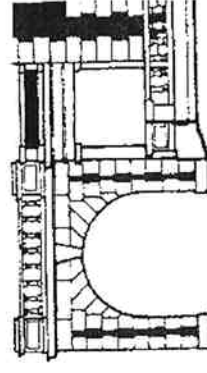
PORTICO



Functionally, a properly designed and oriented porch dramatically reduced heat gain in the summer months. In winter, low angled sun rays entered house windows to warm the room. The verandah often linked major entrances with minor ones, shielding these entrances from weather. A broad verandah provided a living area that was cooled by breezes. The Victorian verandah featured wicker and folding canvas furniture, plants, straw mats, and canvas awnings or blinds. The porch swing was also a common feature.

Socially, the front porch offered a place for the residents of a house to recognize or ignore passersby. Casual acquaintances and neighbors could be entertained here without the personal commitment of the formal parlor. Thus, the porch served as a connection to the neighborhood.

PORTE COCHERE



Porches are focal points of a facade and deserve proper rehabilitation. If rebuilding is required, duplication or reuse of existing decorative details is important. Recycling trim insures retention of original character.

Floor boards on wood porches receive substantial wear and tear. These interlocking boards can be turned over if the top side is worn. Rotted boards can be replaced with new boards treated with a wood preservative. Porch floors

were originally painted grey, beige, brown, or dark green; this continues to be the standard.

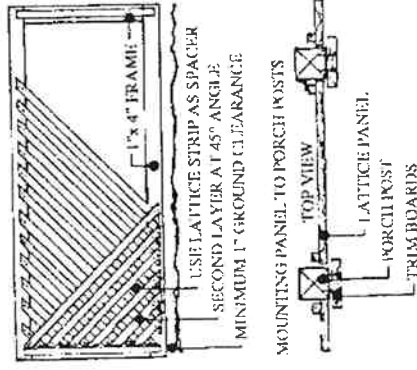
For structures built during the early years of the twentieth century, poured concrete was used as a porch floor material. Concrete is fairly impervious but is susceptible to settling cracks. New concrete can be poured after the damaged material is chipped out. The porch can be colored the original gray or painted gray, beige, brown, or dark green.

Columns are necessary structural and decorative elements; therefore, their preservation is extremely important. Deterioration of columns will cause collapse of the porch roof. Rotted wood columns can be reproduced, or sections can be duplicated and grafted to the original.

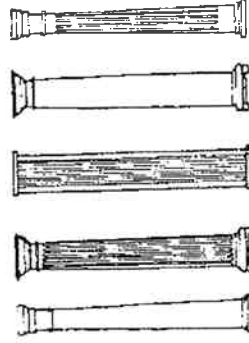
Railings and balusters function as protective supports for persons utilizing the porch and must be able to bear a person sitting on or leaning against them. They also enhance the design style of the porch. Repair of a railing is similar to that of a column - duplication of parts or reproduction of the whole.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries witnessed the use of heavily decorative cast iron work on porches as supports and railings. Pieces can be rewelded or duplicated and then primed and painted. Also introduced during this period was the use of stone column bases. This was common particularly if the house had a raised foundation. Due to the size and weight of the materials, repairs such as resetting stone require professionals.

LATTICE PANEL CONSTRUCTION



A wood preservative and primer should be applied to all surfaces before assembly. A minimum of one inch ground clearance needs to be allowed to reduce chances of rot and insect infestation.



Many products are available which duplicate original floor boards, balusters, columns, and railings enabling retention of original materials and character. Wood columns in a variety of styles, heights, and diameters can be ordered from lumber companies. Steel columns are available, and decorative column caps and cornice work are reproducible.

PROHIBITIONS

Porches and steps which are appropriate to the building and its development should be maintained. Distinguishing architectural features of wood, iron, cast iron, and stone should be restored or duplicated and not removed. A new porch should be of similar architectural style, character, and material as the principal structure on which it is to be located. No aluminum or vinyl porch enclosures are permitted. Rear porches may be screened or glass enclosed; however, the proportions of the porch must be maintained. Porch roofing material should match the color and texture of the main roofing material. Lightweight aluminum designed as "ornamental iron" metal supports and rails are inappropriate and shall not be used. Unnatural floor coverings, such as indoor-outdoor carpeting, and pre-cast concrete steps are not permitted.

APPROPRIATE PORCH SCREENING

