



A well defined entry adds character to any residence.



Example of residence with multiple entrances.



An entrance door with side lights.

original details of a residence.

- e. While houses with existing synthetic siding installed are not required to remove the siding and restore the exterior, removal of synthetic siding and repairing of original siding and trim are encouraged.

6.2.4. Exterior Doors and Entrances

6.2.4.1. Observations

- a. The historic housing in Blanco has a wide range of entry treatments corresponding to the variety of housing styles. Even the simplest houses have a well-defined entry that faces the street.
- b. Some of the houses have multiple entrances and some houses have transoms, or windows, above the door. Some of the entrances are flanked by side lights, or windows.
- c. Historic front doors often have glass upper panels.
- d. Another important feature is the wooden screen door, often with decorative inserts, which is present on some of the houses.
- e. Transoms are sometimes concealed when alternative siding or doors are installed. Some historic screen doors have been replaced with aluminum or vinyl screen doors.

6.2.4.2. Recommendations

- a. It is important to maintain the multiple components of the entry doors, including glass panel doors, transoms, sidelights and screen doors.
- b. Historic doors should be repaired where damaged. Ensure proper operation and install secure hardware and weather stripping for energy efficiency.
- c. Reduce airflow at the bottom of the door by installing a door sweep to fit snugly against the

threshold.

- d. Where beyond repair or already removed, historic doors can be replaced with a door of similar design or replicated by a skilled worker.
- e. Installing a new door that does not match the original is not recommended as it would negatively impact the character of the house. Screen doors should be retained and repaired when necessary. Any replacement screen door should match the historic or be framed to mirror the panels and sash divisions of the door that it covers.
- f. If storm and screen doors are installed where none existed originally, select a "full vision panel" design to allow the original door to be seen.
- g. Repair damaged transoms and sidelights. Avoid altering transoms and sidelights as it distorts the strong vertical proportions of the windows and doors and changes the character of the residence.
- h. Retain original lighting fixtures, and repair and re-wire as necessary. Any new entry lighting fixtures should be compatible with the character of the building. An artificially "aged" fixture that mimics a carriage lamp or gaslight is not recommended.

6.2.5. Windows

6.2.5.1. Observations

- a. Windows play an important role in the character of the houses and the overall neighborhood.
- b. The proportion, material, and organization of windows in a wall help to establish a construction date of the house. The detail of the window is frequently a key



When replacing doors, the design should be consistent with the style and era of the residence.



If adding a storm door, choose a "full vision panel" to allow the original door to be seen.



Retain and repair, if necessary, original transoms.



The placement of windows in a wall help to define its character.



The material of the window helps to date the construction. Retaining the original window material is important to preserve that character.



Maintenance to wood windows can substantially improve the energy efficiency.

characteristic in identifying an architectural style.

- c. The majority of the windows in historic residential housing are wood, double-hung, and rope-and-pulley systems. Many of the windows have multiple panes of glass in a single window sash.
- d. Steel casement windows were common for houses of the 1940s.

6.2.5.2. Recommendations

- a. All historic windows should be retained and maintained. Ensuring proper window fit, weather stripping the sash, installing new glazing compound, and sealing around the window frames at the siding, all substantially improve the energy efficiency of wood windows.
- b. It is not necessary to replace an entire window if only a portion is damaged. Historic windows were designed so that a failed element could be repaired or replaced, and would not require the whole window to be replaced. Repair or replace damaged components as necessary.
- c. Replace historic glass only when broken as the wavy quality adds to the character of the historic house.
- d. If windows are missing or if frames are deteriorated beyond repair, their replacement should have the same basic dimension and profile as the original. "Snap-in" muntins or imitation dividers are inappropriate within the historic housing and should not be installed.
- e. Retain any window screens that are detailed features of the period of the house.
- f. Aluminum and vinyl windows are not appropriate replacements for a wood window and are not

more energy efficient than a well-maintained wood window.

- g. Mill finished aluminum should be avoided even in the installation of window screens and storm windows. Avoid the use of bright aluminum screen fabric.
- h. Factory painted or powder coated storm or screen windows with a meeting rail that matches the window are acceptable.

6.2.6. Roof Forms and Details

6.2.6.1. Observations

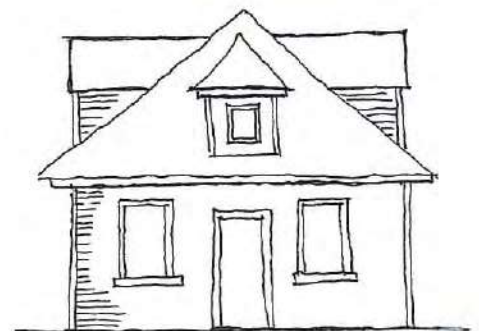
- a. Roof forms and materials play an important role in defining the character of a house. The majority of the roofs are combination of hip, gable, and dormers, although a few simple gable and hip roofs exist.
- b. The size of the roof overhang (eave) varies from house to house but relates to the house's style. For example, Craftsman style houses have wide open eave overhangs, with exposed roof rafters and decorative beams; these features should be retained or repaired if needed.
- c. Dormers are common and are found in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some have windows while others have vents. Dormers and other historic roof details, such as weather vanes, add to the character of the house and the neighborhood.
- d. It is not uncommon for one house to have multiple roofing materials. A house may have a standing seam roof one portion and composition shingle on another.
- e. There are a variety of historic roofing materials that are still present within the historic district, including standing seam metal. However composition shingle is the most common and



The type of roof form plays an important role in defining the character of the residence.



The various depths and structure of eaves is a defining feature of homes.



When adding dormers, avoid a "pop-up" appearance (top) by retaining the original roof pitch (bottom).



Maintaining the roofing material and flashing is crucial to the longevity of a roof.



Dormers and other historic roof details add to the character of the residence.



Chimneys are an important architectural feature that should be maintained and repaired when necessary.

economical roofing material.

6.2.6.2. Recommendations

- a. Retain original roof materials and replace with material to match original when necessary.
- b. Maintenance of the roofing material and flashing is important. In the event replacement is necessary, select a roofing material that is compatible to the design and style of the house.
- c. Retain the original roof form and details. If attic space is converted into living space and dormers are added, retain the original roof pitch to avoid a "pop-up" appearance, especially on the front facade.
- d. Composition shingles should not be installed on a low-slope pitch roof because they will leak.
- e. Avoid adding details that did not exist originally.

6.2.7. Other Components

6.2.7.1. Observations

- a. Chimneys are an important architectural feature to a home.
- b. Many historic homes have chimneys, often multiple chimneys. They help to establish a period of construction.
- c. Garages were not present on historic homes or were much smaller than modern garages/ carports

6.2.7.2. Recommendations

- a. Chimneys should not be removed or altered as it alters the integrity of the historic value.
- b. When adding a garage or carport site them away from the primary view and set them behind the front wall of the house. Single-doors should be used in lieu of double doors for scale purposes. The design of the garage or carport addition whether attached or detached to the home should be compatible with the historic residence.

6.3. Characteristics of Historic Residential Neighborhoods

- 6.3.1. Neighborhood Characteristics and Distinctions
- 6.3.2. Site Development and Characteristics
- 6.3.3. Rhythm and Visual Continuity
- 6.3.4. Building Heights and Orientation
- 6.3.5. Color
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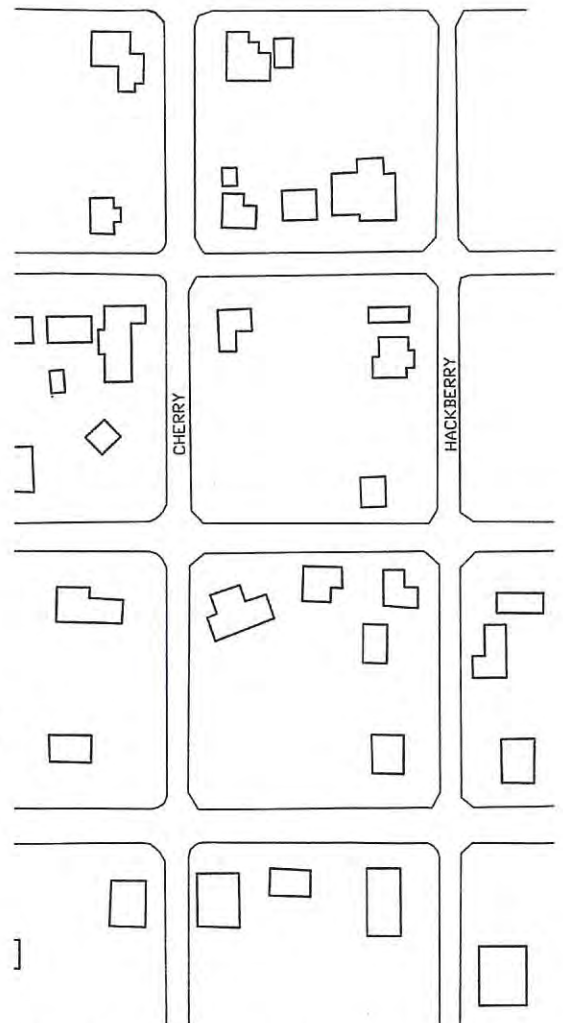


A common setback of residences is evident in many neighborhoods.

6.3.1. Neighborhood Characteristics and Distinctions

6.3.1.1. Definitions of Historic Neighborhood Characteristics

- a. Building Form is primarily dictated by the style of the building. For example, Queen Anne and Victorian styles are recognizable by their composition of multiple shapes which include bays, dramatic roof lines, dormers and porches, while the Craftsman style is derived from a simplified rectangular plan. The Neoclassical building also derived its form from a rectangular plan but has a dominant central entry porch with columns that extend the full height of the building.
- b. Scale of a building is measured as the relationship of building size to something else, such as a human. Windows, entrances, porches, bays and the dimensions of building materials contribute to the overall scale of the building.
- c. Rhythm of a street is created by the spacing between houses, the location and spacing of sidewalks from the curb as well as walkways to the entrances of the houses, and the location and spacing of the driveway entrances to each property.
- d. Proportion is the relationship of the dimensions of an object to itself, such as height to



When modifying homes or new construction occurs, these setbacks should be considered.



Historic residences have different proportional relationships, such as high ceilings with tall windows.



Scale of materials help to define a home's size, scale, and proportion.



A residence with a sidewalk that leads directly to the entrance from the street.

width. Proportion is inherent in all aspects of a building form, components, and material. As an example, older homes with high ceilings have windows that are taller than they are wide. Houses built after 1960s usually have lower ceiling heights so their windows are shorter and wider.

- e. Relationship of Materials and Texture of each home is representative of the style and period of construction. The inherent properties and dimensions of construction materials like brick and wood boards help in understanding the home's size, scale, and proportion.

6.3.1.2. Observations

- a. The historic residential buildings within Blanco have many shared characteristics while each building retains its own distinctive identity. The common neighborhood characteristics should be maintained.

6.3.1.3. Recommendations

- a. As changes are proposed to a site or home, review the lines of continuity and rhythm established in the specific neighborhood. Look at the scale, form, and proportion of proposed changes and ensure that the proposed project will retain these characteristics.

6.3.2. Site Development and Characteristics

6.3.2.1. Observations

- a. The setbacks of the houses throughout the neighborhood are consistent for the most part, but they can vary depending on the area of development.
- b. The organization pattern established in each block of the historic district guides the development and proposed alteration of each site.

- c. Some houses face the street with a logical, visible entrance and a sidewalk that leads from the street to the entrance. Others have gravel driveways that lead from the street to the entrance. The sidewalks and gravel driveways help to establish a rhythm.
- d. There is an established distance from the street to the house, which is called a setback. This setback reinforces the importance of the entrance and the orientation of the building. Building beyond this setback would change the visual continuity established.
- e. Several driveway approaches in the front yard lead to garages and secondary outbuildings, which are located behind the main house.
- f. Contemporary style houses have incorporated their garage or carports into their house plan, but typically they do not project beyond the established front wall of the house.
- g. While the construction of new garages and carports may be desired, their placement and approach should respect the original "front line" of the house. This would place them behind the existing setback. Locating them to the rear of the property is preferable.
- h. Front yards are defined by the street, sidewalks, fences, and boundary walls made of stone. The walls are low in profile and do not obscure the house. Front yard fences are not common to these neighborhoods, but there is evidence of historic fences and walls.



Established setbacks should be retained when new construction occurs to maintain the visual continuity of the neighborhood.



Site new garages/carports preferably to the rear of the property.



Stone boundary walls typically have a low profile.

6.3.2.2. Recommendations

- a. Retain the orientation of the house to the street. To change



Driveway locations should not be altered as it affects the street rhythm.



Siting of houses and sidewalks creates visual rhythms within neighborhoods.

the entrance from the front would alter the pedestrian approach and rhythm.

- b. Removing and relocating the sidewalk from the street to the house would break the rhythm of the neighborhood. Broken sidewalks should be replaced but the location should remain. The material should match the original or should be compatible with the house and the surrounding neighborhood.
- c. Driveway locations should not be altered if it affects the rhythm of the street. Materials that might be used for a driveway are gravel, pea gravel with a brick or metal edge band, pavers, concrete strips or “ribbons”, and asphalt.
- d. Front yard circular drives are not appropriate to the neighborhood because they encroach on the setback and break the rhythm on the street.
- e. The style of the house and the surroundings should be evaluated when considering any type of front yard fencing.
- f. Do not use chain link fencing at the front of any property.
- g. Review the reason for wanting to install a front yard fence. Did one exist historically? Houses constructed in the 1880s had front yard fences to keep livestock from roaming into the yard. Houses built in the 1920s had fences in the front yard, which reflected a “progressive” movement when fencing laws reduced the chance for roaming livestock.
- h. In most applications, the fence should be installed at or behind the building setback line.

6.3.3. Rhythm and Visual Continuity

6.3.3.1. Observations

- a. A rhythm is created by the spacing between houses and the setback of house from the street as well as the location of sidewalks, walkways, and parkways. This cohesiveness is reinforced by a common scale and building height.

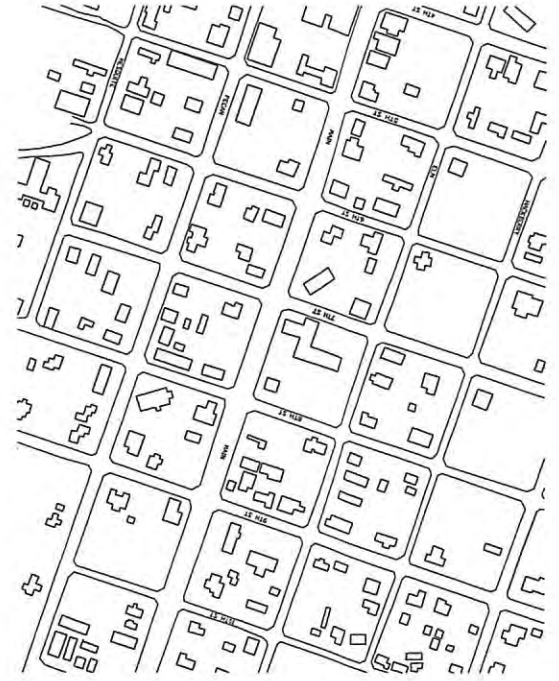
6.3.3.2. Recommendations

- a. The density of the neighborhoods should be preserved to avoid changing the character and the streetscape of the area.
- b. If replacement housing, or "infill", is necessary due to natural disaster or the replatting of land, avoid reducing the lot size or changing the rhythm of the street. Consider square footage and scale of the surrounding houses to retain the cohesiveness of the historic neighborhood.
- c. Building heights should be compatible with surrounding houses which may necessitate elevating floor levels above grade and constructing with higher than 8'-0" ceilings.
- d. The building setback line of surrounding houses should be followed and garages should be set back from the face of the house.
- e. Avoid additions that detract from the size of the original house and that come forward of the original building line.

6.3.4. Building Heights and Orientation

6.3.4.1. Observations

- a. The majority of the houses within the historic neighborhoods are one-story, though there is an occasional two-story. The houses are generally rectangular in shape and are deep from front



The scale and height of residences should also be considered within a neighborhood for compatible new construction.



A typical one-story rectilinear residence.



Maintaining the wide side yards within historic neighborhoods is important to maintaining its character.



The predominant color palette is light neutral colors with accents of bolder color.



Some residences have a dominant pale color like the above green, with a neutral accent.

to back, but there are several square shaped houses.

- b. However, there are several historic and non-historic houses that are positioned parallel to the street and are deep from right to left.
- c. Most entrances of the houses face the street.

6.3.4.2. Recommendations

- a. Retain the prominent entrance or face to the street.
- b. If new construction occurs, orient the front of the house to the street.
- c. Maintain wide side yard setbacks even if they do not conform to current standards.

6.3.5. Color

6.3.5.1. Observations

- a. The existing color palette of the historic residential area mainly consist of light or neutral colors, including white, tan, and cream for the body; and the trim varies from neutrals to colors depending on the house. Some trim colors include blue, brown, green, red, white, tan, and yellow.
- b. Some houses are painted in pale colors like blue, green, and yellow. The trim on these houses is either a different color, or a neutral tone.

6.3.5.2. Recommendations

- a. Keep the neighborhood and surrounding houses in mind when selecting a new exterior paint color. A successful color scheme can tie a building together and create harmony in the facade and the neighborhood. Avoid severely contrasting colors in body and trim or details.
- b. The style and period of a house impacts the appropriate color schemes. To determine the

- historic paint color, scrape small areas of existing paint to reveal the original color of the house.
- c. Research colors available at the time your house was built. This information can be obtained from paint manufacturers such as Sherwin Williams, Pratt and Lambert, or Benjamin Moore. Many manufacturers carry appropriate colors for each time period.
 - d. Seek help when selecting paint colors for your house. Local paint stores can provide assistance in selecting or matching paint colors as well as recommend historic paint colors. The Texas Historical Commission or Blanco's Historic Preservation Commission can also provide assistance in paint selection.
 - e. Dark colors tend to look darker near large trees or where shadows are created. Dark colors also tend to fade or "chalk" or get white powder on the surface. This residue is caused by the gradual disintegration of the resin in the paint film due to the amount of ultraviolet light on the paint's surface.
 - f. The trees and humidity of Blanco add to the possibility of mildew on paint. It is recommended that a mildew inhibitor be added to the paint.
 - g. Avoid high gloss paints, as they are not historically appropriate. A "satin" finish paint can provide the appearance of historic paint while providing the easily washed surface of a gloss finish.
 - h. The preparation of the surface is important when painting. The surface should be scraped and sanded to remove any loose paint, but it is not necessary to remove all paint down to



Recommended book for reference.



Over time, dark colors begin to look faded and chalky. If selected, they must be more regularly maintained.



When painting, use a brush instead of a sprayer for better coverage.



When adding modern amenities, their installation should avoid irreparable physical or aesthetic damage to the residence.



Modern amenities, such as the antenna, should not be located on the prominent or street facing facades.



Provide screening for modern amenities such as air conditioning units.

the bare wood. Make sure the wood is dry before applying a good primer and two topcoats of paint. Use a brush for the best coverage instead of a sprayer.

6.3.6. Modern Conveniences, Amenities, and Public Safety

6.3.6.1. Observations

- a. Some modern amenities have been added to historic residences that are visible from the street and detract from the character of the neighborhood. Such additions include window air conditioning units, antennas, and satellite dishes. Other common inappropriate alterations include railings, lighting, and non-functional shutters.
- b. In some cases, historic fabric has been removed and replaced with incompatible materials. Examples include the replacement of wood window screens with aluminum screens and replacement of decorative screen doors with storm doors.
- c. Access ramps have been added to some houses to allow a no-step entrance.

6.3.6.2. Recommendations

- a. Weigh the historic integrity of the house and neighborhood with the value of the improvement and the quality of life. Ask yourself, "Can this improvement be installed and removed without causing irreparable physical and aesthetic damage to the house or neighborhood?"
- b. Locate modern amenities in the least visible place from the prominent face of the house, which include the rear and side facades. Avoid the installation of air conditioning and electrical equipment on the prominent

- face of the house. Only install equipment in such a way that it does not damage the historic building fabric. Screen equipment when possible with appropriate planting material.
- c. Retain window and door screens that are a detailed features of the period of the house, as in the case of Craftsman style houses. Avoid concealing the detailing of historic front doors and entrances with contemporary storm doors. When damaged beyond repair, wood window screens and doors, designed for the style of the house, can be purchased or custom made at most lumber yards.
 - d. Decks and patios can be compatible with historic houses if thought is given to location, proportion, and materials.
 - e. Flags and banners are considered a removable amenity, but care must be used when mounting to not damage the historic materials of the house.
 - f. Light fixtures located on the building exterior, porches, pathways and paved areas need to be appropriate in design, scale, and character of the house. There are many available fixtures in various architectural styles. A Victorian light fixture is appropriate with a Victorian house but not appropriate with a Ranch or Craftsman style house.
 - g. Mailboxes and mail slots should be simple and as unobtrusive as possible. Mailboxes can be obtained in styles compatible with the time period of the house.
 - h. Operable shutters may be installed if they are in keeping



Avoid covering historic front doors with contemporary storm doors.



Light fixtures should be appropriate in style and scale with the context of the home.



Mailboxes should be as unobtrusive as possible, unlike the one above.



When adding shading devices, they should be appropriately proportioned and be consistent with the house's character. The above shading device is inappropriate for this house.



Garages/carports should be sited away from the prominent view. The above should be avoided because it conceals the residence from the street; the carport should be located on the side or rear of the property.

with the style of the house and period of construction. Shutters need to be correctly proportioned to the width and height of the window and be installed with hinges rather than nailed to the wall.

- i. When shading devices are added to a historic structure, they should be appropriately proportioned and consistent with the character of the house. When attaching the shading devices, care should be taken to not cause irreversible damage to the historic fabric.
- j. Skylights can add light to interior spaces and make attics spaces more useable. If flat in profile and positioned away from public view, skylights can be installed in older houses. Bubble-dome skylights are not appropriate for buildings within Historic Districts.
- k. Site garages away from the primary view and set them behind the front wall of the house. Install single doors instead of double-width doors. Whether constructed as an addition to the original house and historic structures, or as an accessory or secondary building, the garage design should be compatible with the historic residence.
- l. When formulating ideas to modify and improve a building, questions will arise. There are many sources available for advice and assistance, including a neighbor who has completed a similar project appropriately, the Texas Historical Commission, City Staff, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Helpful publications to consider include *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the*

*Treatment of Historic Properties,
National Park Service's
Preservation Briefs, Traditional
Building Magazine, The Old
House Journal and Catalog, and
Renovator's Supply Catalog.*

7. Materials for Historic Commercial and Residential Districts

7.1. Brick and Concrete Block

7.1.1. Observations

- a. Some of the commercial buildings in Blanco are made of brick masonry. These brick walls are usually about a foot thick or more and carry the weight of the building.
- b. Brick is not a common building material in the wall construction of residential houses in the historic neighborhood of Blanco.
- c. Several more contemporary houses are constructed with a brick veneer siding.
- d. Brick is also used to create decorative features that should be preserved. These features are usually found around openings on a building, at the top of building to create a cornice, or as a detail to add to the horizontal organization of the building block.
- e. Brick is typically used for chimney construction, as column bases in Craftsman style, and, occasionally, for the construction of foundations.
- f. Chimney tops are usually constructed with decorative brick detailing or corbeling. The mortar in this portion of the chimney is frequently loose or missing due to weather.
- g. Rough-faced concrete block, which resembles the look of stone, has been used in some residential buildings for skirt and wall construction.

7.1.2. Recommendations

- a. Retain and maintain the original brick or block material.
- b. Replace loose or missing mortar using a mortar of the same composition as the original. Mortar is important to the integrity of the brick wall. Mortar should match the historic mortar in composition, color, and joint width.
- c. Modern masonry mortar has cement as a main ingredient, which is too hard for historic brick. A high cement content will trap moisture in the brick and cause it to deteriorate. A sand-lime recipe for mortar, which is compatible with the old



Brick is not a dominant material in Blanco, however, it can be seen in both commercial and residential uses.



Brick is used for decorative features, which should be preserved.



An example of a brick column base.



Brick detailing should be retained as it is a contributing factor to the character of a building.



When cleaning brick, use the gentlest means possible.



Stone is a predominant building material within Blanco.

- brick, is most common.
- d. It is important to preserve brick detailing because it adds to the character of the building.
- e. Avoid removing chimneys; rather, repair and maintain them.
- f. Repair or replace flashing as needed to ensure a watertight connection between the chimney and roof.
- g. Historic buildings should be cleaned with the gentlest means possible, which typically includes water and soft bristle brushes.
- h. Sandblasting and high pressure washing can cause irreparable damage to brick and are not permissible.
- i. Any chemical cleaner should be tested in small areas of limited visibility to ensure compatibility and effectiveness on the brick.
- j. Brick is a clay material that “breathes.” It does not require paint like its metal or wood counterparts. Some coatings can trap moisture in historic brick causing damage to mortar and interior finishes.
- k. Do not change the appearance and scale of a brick building by painting it.
- l. Do not install brick or block where these materials were not originally used.
- m. Do not install brick on the walls of a house that originally had wood siding. To install brick over wood siding changes the character of the house and can destroy the wood beneath.

7.2. Stone Rubble and Cut Stone

7.2.1. Observations

- a. Stone is used commonly in Blanco both as a load-bearing material and a veneer. Stone is used in the construction of both commercial and residential buildings, foundations, retaining walls/fences, and details.
- b. Field stone or stone rubble refers to stone that varies in size and has an undefined shape. The uneven face of stone rubble and uneven size of the pieces provide a unique visual appearance.
- c. Cut stone is a precisely shaped stone, usually with a relatively smooth face. It is

frequently used as a decorative element on buildings or as a way to accent an opening. Cut stone can also have a great amount of detail, such as columns and capitals.

- d. The stone walls are put together with mortar in the same way brick walls are. The mortar must not be harder than the stone. Portland cement mortar can cause damage to stone walls.
- e. Other uses for stone are walkways, free-standing walls, and planter beds.

7.2.2. Recommendations

- a. Replace deteriorated stone with stone that matches the original in composition, color, and texture.
- b. Replace deteriorated or missing mortar with mortar of the same composition as the original. Mortar should match the historic mortar in composition, color, and joint width.
- c. Stone can be cleaned with a mild solution of soap and water. Do not sandblast or use high pressure water as they can cause irreparable damage to stone and are not permissible.
- d. Portland cement, or masons mortar, is too hard and will cause the stone to deteriorate and crumble.
- e. It is not recommended that stone be added to the foundation or face of a house.
- f. Retain free-standing stone walls and drainage beds.
- g. Use stone as a site design material for features such as walks, walls, and planter beds.
- h. Any chemical cleaner must be tested in small areas of limited visibility to ensure compatibility and effectiveness on the stone. Some chemicals may burn the face of stone.

7.3. Wood

7.3.1. Observations

- a. Wood is the primary building material for both commercial and residential construction of Blanco and is used for the structural elements as well as the skin of the building.



An example of a cut coursed stone building.



Stone is also used for retaining walls and planters throughout Blanco. This wall is random field stone.



Stone walls should be retained.



A commercial building with a wood facade and parapet.



Rough wood posts are a common canopy structural piece in Blanco, historically and today.



A residence with wood siding.

- b. Wood was historically used for a variety of architectural details such as window frames and sashes, columns, canopies, and storefronts, including doors and frames for display windows.
- c. Wood, when well maintained, can last for decades. However, it will rot in the presence of moisture. It is important to keep wood surfaces painted or sealed.
- d. Wood shingles are rarely found as an existing roofing material and may be the result of previous replacement due to deterioration.
- e. The majority of houses are covered in horizontal drop siding with a milled profile or in a clapboard or lap siding, which has a tapered profile.
- f. Board-and-batten, or vertical siding, is found on some houses, and can be seen on outbuildings such as garages, barns, and sheds.
- g. Wood details are found on houses from all styles and periods of construction. These include ornate turned columns and spindles and window and door surrounds.
- h. Wood is also a skirting material on houses. Because houses were built above ground on posts and beams, a skirt was constructed from the floor level to the ground. Wood skirts often reflect the same siding profile and dimension as on the body of the house. On Craftsman style houses, the skirt was frequently made of a wider horizontal board siding.

7.3.2. Recommendations

- a. Maintain and repair wood siding and details.
- b. Replace missing or badly deteriorated wood features with wood of the same dimension and profile.
- c. Refrain from installing synthetic materials, such as vinyl siding or hardiplank siding, over existing wood materials because they frequently cause historic materials to rot and change the profile of the original.
- d. Refrain from replacing a deteriorated wood feature with another material.
- e. Explore the use of epoxy wood repair materials in lieu of replacing an entire wood member. This has proven effective

on rotted column bases, window sills and sashes, etc.

- f. Replace rotted wood that is in contact with the ground with a chemically treated wood to prolong the life of the feature. This can be done on skirting and steps.
- g. All solid skirt materials should have vents installed to allow air to pass beneath the house and eliminate moisture from the foundation.
- h. All treated wood should be thoroughly dried prior to installation.
- i. Do not use excessive water pressure or sandblasting on wood surfaces as it pits the wood.

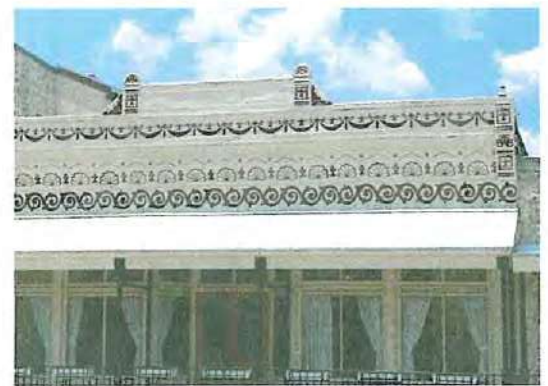
7.4. Metal

7.4.1. Observations

- a. There are several types of metal found in and on buildings in Blanco. Buildings of the late 1800s and early 1900s incorporated pressed metal and cast iron while mid-twentieth century buildings utilize aluminum and steel in their construction.
- b. Cast iron columns and beams were used as structural components in some buildings around the square. Some columns are free standing, and others become part of the building storefront detail. These structural members, while functional, also add detail and scale to the building storefront and must be retained.
- c. Pressed metal is often thought of as an interior ceiling material but was used for exterior cornices and other details on some of the buildings of Blanco. Pressed metal cornices are constructed over a wooden framework. Deteriorated wood must be replaced to provide adequate support for metal cornices. Damaged and deteriorated pressed metal panels can be fabricated and replaced if necessary.
- d. Aluminum is more contemporary and was used on buildings dating from the 1930s.
- e. Miscellaneous steel components can also be found on porch columns and porch structures, railings, turnbuckle supports at canopies, downspouts, etc.
- f. The primary use of metal on historic



When necessary, replace missing or badly deteriorated wood.



A pressed metal decorative facade.



A cast iron commercial facade.



This contemporary standing seam metal roof is installed with a ridge cap, gutters, and downspouts.



Ornamental metal columns can be seen on some houses which was a fashion trend of the United States.



Metal materials should not be used to replace non-metal materials on buildings.

residential buildings in Blanco is as a roofing material.

- g. Standing seam metal roofing is a traditional material found in central Texas, and is commonly found in Blanco.
- h. Corrugated metal roofing is found on many houses and commercial structures. It also is installed on outbuildings such as garages and barns. Other sheet metal roofing materials found are "V" crimp and pre-finished metal with a deep profile.
- i. Ornamental metal columns have been installed to replace wooden columns on some houses which was a "fashion trend" throughout the United States in the mid 20th century. While not original, the columns have achieved their own historical significance.
- j. Pressed metal has been installed as a skirting material on some houses, but was not an original application.

7.4.2. Recommendations

- a. Replace deteriorated metal with new primed metal of the same or compatible material.
- b. Metal materials should not be used to replace wood or other historic non-metal materials as a building material. This is especially true of doors, windows, and their frames. If metal appears to be the only option as a replacement material for deteriorated wood, the metal should be of similar profile and have a factory painted finish. Mill finish or "shiny" metal should not be used on a historic building to replace a previously painted material.
- c. It is important to keep pressed metal, cast iron and steel well painted to avoid rust and deterioration.
- d. Retain decorative roof details when replacing the primary roofing material.

7.5. Synthetic Materials

7.5.1. Observations

- a. Stucco and plaster are not materials common to Blanco historically.
- b. Stucco is a material that has no dimension of its own; therefore it is not compatible in scale to the more common materials such as brick and stone.

- c. Stucco shall not be used to cover historic building materials due to the damage its application causes to the underlying building material. However, it may be used in new construction.
- d. Stucco is not commonly used on houses in historic neighborhoods in Blanco. Only a few examples appear to be part of the original style, although stucco has been applied on a few wood-frame and wood-sided houses.
- e. As is true in most American cities, synthetic siding materials have been installed over original building materials such as wood siding.
- f. Asbestos as original siding, in the shape of shingles, is the oldest synthetic siding material used in residential construction. It is not harmful nor is it considered hazardous material but, if removed, special disposal precautions may be required.
- g. Asbestos shingles are not detrimental to the siding underneath because they breathe and do not trap moisture.
- h. Aluminum or steel siding followed asbestos as a modern material.

7.5.2. Recommendations

- a. Retain and repair the original building material.
- b. Replace only that material which is beyond repair.
- c. Replace deteriorated material with compatible new material.
- d. Stucco should not be confused with plaster. Stucco is cement based while plaster is lime based.
- e. Avoid installing any synthetic building material on top of existing wood. Many of these materials can trap moisture in the wall, which will cause the wood beneath to deteriorate. It can also trap moisture in the insulation, which reduces the effectiveness of the insulation.
- f. Avoid installing synthetic siding on top of an existing siding as a way of "modernizing" the house or attempting to make the house more energy efficient. Corner boards, windows and door surrounds, gable vents, and rafter ends



Stucco is not historically a common material in Blanco.



Stucco should not be added over historic building materials as it damages the historic materials and changes the scale and profile of the original.



Asbestos shingles do not cause irreparable damage to underneath materials.



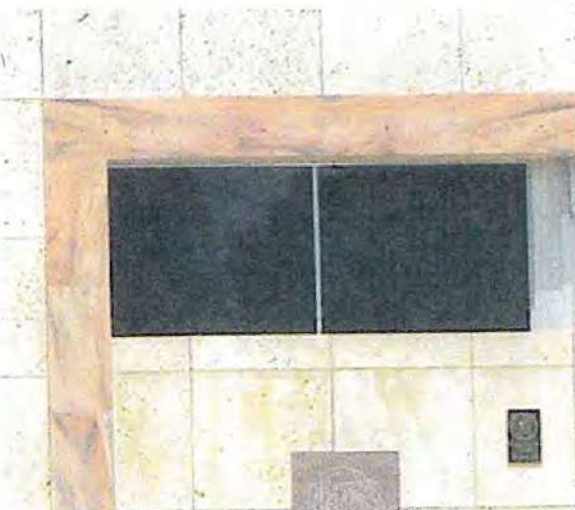
Avoid installing siding of a different scale or profile than the original siding.



The transparency of storefronts should be retained.



Transom windows should retain their original transparency.



Tinted and/or reflective glass is inappropriate on historic buildings.

are often changed or eliminated when the installation of synthetic materials occur. This changes the character of the original design and frequently destroys the character-defining features of the house and neighborhood.

- g. Avoid installing stucco over existing materials because it causes rapid deterioration of wood beneath.
- h. Avoid hardiplank and synthetic wood materials, because these are not comparable substitutes for wood siding. They may, however, be appropriate for new construction.
- i. Avoid installing "wood grained" materials. Wood used in historic houses was smoothly sanded with no obvious grain.

7.6. Glass

7.6.1. Observations

- a. The transparent or "see-through" quality of glass has been utilized in commercial building storefronts to draw customers into the shops and ground floor spaces.
- b. Transom windows allow light to enter deep into the ground floor space. These windows must retain their transparent quality.
- c. Historic houses usually have glass that is wavy in quality, this adds to the character of the house.

7.6.2. Recommendations

- a. Tinted or reflective glass is not appropriate in any historic building, including storefronts, transom and upper floor windows in historic commercial buildings and districts. This type of glass is uninviting and detracts from the character of the building. The "see-through" quality should be retained.
- b. Broken glass should be replaced immediately to avoid damage to the interiors of buildings and building materials.
- c. Replace broken glass with glass that matches the original in color quality.

8. Glossary

Addition – Any new construction that increases the height or floor area of an existing building or adds to a building such as a porch or garage.

Alteration – Construction in a building that may change the structural parts, mechanical equipment, or location of openings, but does not increase the overall area dimensions of the building.

Anchor – A device such as a metal rod, wire, or strap, for fixing one object to another, as specially formed metal connectors used to fasten together timbers, masonry, trusses, etc.

Appurtenant Features – accessories that define the design of a building or property. These include porches, railings, columns, shutters, steps, fences, attic vents, sidewalks, driveways, garages, carports, outbuildings, gazebos, arbors, ponds and pools.

Arch – A curved opening in a wall, usually constructed of stone or brick, as in the top of a window opening.

Arcade – A line of counterthrusting arches raised on columns or piers; a covered walk with a line of arches along one or both sides.

Asbestos Shingle – A dense, rigid shingle containing a high percentage of asbestos fiber (a noncombustible, flexible fiber able to withstand high temperatures) bonded with Portland cement known for distinctive patterns.

Ashlar Masonry – Masonry composed of rectangular units of stone, generally larger in size than brick and having sawn, dressed, or squared sides laid in mortar.

Attic – a low story or wall above the main building, immediately below the roof.

Awning – A roof-like covering of canvas or rigid materials over a window or door to provide protection. Similar to a canopy providing a covered area.

Band Course – A horizontal element, usually of masonry, dividing upper and lower portions of the building, but unifying the facades.

Baluster – one of a number of short vertical members, often circular in section, used to support a stair handrail or a coping, forming a balustrade.

Balustrade – An entire railing system (along the edge of a balcony or porch) including a top rail and its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

Bargeboard – Sloped boards at the edge of a projecting overhang at the gable end, often decorative.

Base – Lower part of a column or pier, wider than the shaft, and resting on a plinth, pedestal or podium.

Base Course – A foundation or footing course, as the lowest course in a masonry wall.



Residence with an **addition** to the left side.



A stone **arcade** porch.



Left: An example of **ashlar masonry**.
Right: A simple **baluster** that is part of a **balustrade**.



A residence with a **bargeboard**.



A residence with **board-and-batten siding**.



Left: A wooden **bracket** at the eave.
Right: A porch with a **box column**.



A storefront with a detailed **bulkhead**.



A **canopy** with rods at the building's entrance.

Bay – A regularly repeated space created by the structure of a building.

Bay Window – A window forming a recess in a room and projecting outwards from the wall.

Beaded Board – A wide tongue-and-groove wood finish with a milled bead along the centerline and along the edge adjoining the tongues.

Bearing Wall – A wall capable of supporting more than its own weight, such as a roof or floor.

Board-and-Batten Siding – A siding consisting of long vertical boards and thin strips, or battens, are used to conceal the gaps between siding boards.

Bond – An arrangement of masonry units to provide strength, stability, and beauty through setting a pattern by lapping units over one another.

Box Column – A hollow, built-up column constructed of wood, which is rectangular in shape.

Boxed Eave or Box Cornice – A hollow cornice, built up of boards, moldings, shingles, etc.

Brackets – Projecting support members found under eaves or other overhangs; may be plain or decorated.

Brick Course / Pattern – The way in which brick is laid in a building.

Building – A more or less enclosed and permanent structure.

Built-up Roof – A roofing system covering a relatively flat roof, consisting of several layers of saturated felt where each layer is mopped with hot tar or asphalt finished with a mineral or rock covering.

Bulkhead – Base panels just below display windows on storefronts, also referred to as kickplates.

Bungalow – A one-story frame house, or a summer cottage, often surrounded by a covered veranda usually expressing materials in their natural state. The forms are usually low and broad and lack applied ornament.

Canopy – A covered area which extends from the wall of a building, protecting an entrance.

Capital – The topmost member of a column, usually decorative.

Casement Window – A window having at least one sash that swings open along its entire height; usually on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening into which it is fitted.

Carved Stone – Rough natural stone shaped by the controlled removal of stone pieces with tools to create decorative detailing.

Cast Iron Store Front – The front of a commercial building that is made up of prefabricated cast iron parts.

Cast Stone – A mixture of stone chips or fragments, usually embedded in mortar, cement, or plaster, treated to simulate stone; also known as "artificial stone".

Caulking – a resilient compound of silicone, bituminous, or rubber base, used to seal cracks and fill joints.

Clapboard Siding – A wood siding commonly used as an exterior covering on buildings of frame construction; applied horizontally and overlapped, with the grain running lengthwise, thicker along the lower edge than along the upper.

Clerestory Window – An upper window that admits light to the center of a lofty room.

Clipped Gable – end of a roof when it is formed into a sharp intermediate between a gable and a hip. Also known as a hipped gable or jerkinhead

Column – A vertical structural member such as a post or pillar.

Combination Hip Roof – A composition of more than one hip element at the roof or a combination of hip and gable roof form.

Composition Shingles – Shingles made from a mixture of binder materials with fibers, also call asphalt shingles.

Conservation – The skilled repair and maintenance of cultural artifacts, including buildings and historic or artistic materials, with the aim of extending their longevity and aesthetic qualities.

Construction – all the on-site work done in building or altering structures, from land clearance through completion, including excavation, erection, and the assembly and installation of components and equipment.

Contemporary – Contemporary denotes characteristics that illustrate that a building, structure, or detail was constructed in the present, rather than being imitative of reflective of a historic design.

Context – The setting in which something exists or occurs.

Contributing Property – A property that is fifty years old or older that contributes to a district's historical significance through location, setting, design, construction, workmanship, or association with historical persons or events, based on guidelines set forth by the National Parks Service in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation.

Corbel – in masonry, a projection, or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height anchored in a wall, story, column, or chimney.

Corner Block – A square block used to trim casing at the upper corners of door or window surrounds; typically decorated with a milled bull's eye, known as rosettes.

Corner Board – A trim board used at an exterior corner of a wood-frame structure.

Cornice – A molded projection that crowns or finishes the top of a building wall.

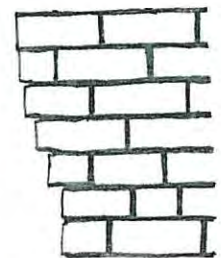
Cross Gable – A gable that is set parallel to the ridge of



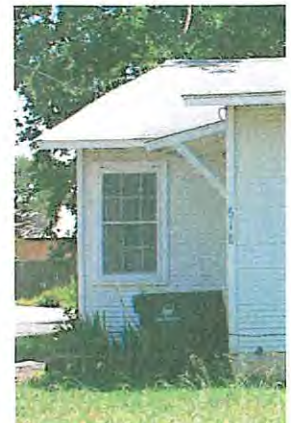
A row of **clerestory windows** between the two roof-lines.



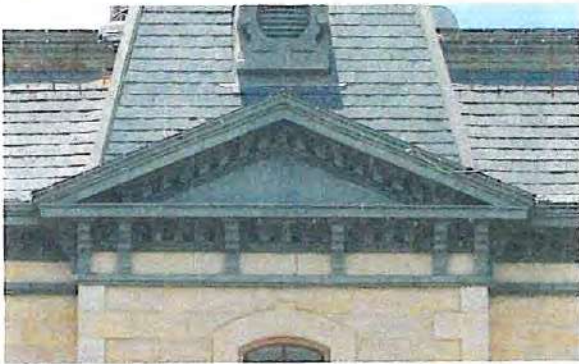
An example of a **clipped gable** on a roof.



A sketch of masonry in a **corbeled** condition.



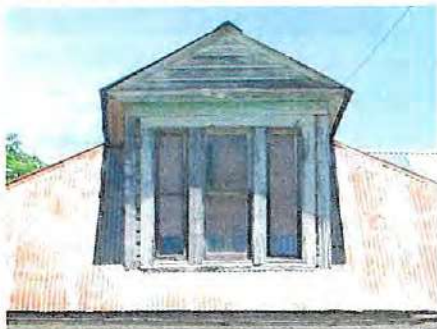
The wooden **corner board** gives corners a clean finish on houses with siding.



Decorative **dentils** at cornice and eave.



A **divided light sash** on a residence.



A **dormer** on a home.



An **engaged column** on a porch.

the roof.

Cut Stone – Finished stone block that has been shaped by cutting.

Demolition – The intentional destruction of all or part of a building or structure, may include removal of structural elements, partitions, mechanical equipment, and electrical wiring and fixtures.

Demolition By Neglect – The destruction of a structure caused by failure to perform maintenance over a long time period.

Dentils – One of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks found in a series on cornices, molding, etc.

Design Guidelines – Recommendations for control of new construction, as well as alterations and additions to existing buildings and structures in historic districts that are typically adopted and published by the local regulation agency.

District – An area designated by the City of Blanco possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Divided Light Sash – A window with glass divided into small sections.

Dormer – A vertical window that projects from a sloping roof.

Double Hung Window – A window having two vertically sliding sashes, each closing a different part of the window; the weight of each sash is counterbalanced for ease of opening and closing.

Double Glazed Window – A window with an inner and outer pane of glass with an airspace in between.

Drainage Beds – Stone lined ditch used to transport water runoff.

Drop Siding – A type of wood cladding characterized by overlapping boards with varying profiles.

Eave – The lower edge of a sloping roof that projects beyond the wall.

Engaged Column – A column partially built into the wall, not free-standing.

Exterior Features – The architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the kind and texture of a building material and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, other appurtenant features and significant trees. For signs, the term exterior features refer to the style, material, size and location of all signs.

Fabricated Metal – Any kind of building component manufactured of metal, often decorative in nature and frequently used as columns and railings.

Facade – The exterior face of building.

Fanlight – A semi-circular window over the opening of a door, with radiating bars in the form of an open fan.

Fascia – Flat, horizontal member that forms the trim of a roof.

Fenestration – The arrangement and design of openings in a building.

Finial – An ornament that terminates the point of a spire, pinnacle, or roof.

Fixed Light – A window or an area of a window that does not open.

Flashing – A waterproof material, such as metal, used to make a water-tight transition between roofing materials and elements such as chimneys and dormers that break the roof plane.

Footing – The portion of the foundation that transfers loads directly to the soil; a widened part of a wall or column at or below the ground to spread the load directly to the soil.

Foundation – Any part of a structure that serves to transfer the load to the earth or rock, usually below ground level and is the lowest exposed portion of the building.

Fretwork – Ornamental wood that is usually carved or turned.

Front Facing Gable – The end wall of a building with a gable roof that faces the street.

Gable End – An end wall having a gable.

Gambrel Roof – A ridged roof with two slopes on both sides.

Garden Loop Fence – A woven wire fencing that is distinguished by the loop at the top and mid height.

Glazing – Setting glass in an opening.

Grade – The height of the surface of the ground in relationship to a structure (building).

Hip Roof – A roof that slopes upward from all four sides of a building.

Historic District – A definable geographic area that contains a number of related historic sites, buildings, structures, features, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development, and that has been designated on local, state, or national register.

Historic Property – Any site, building, structure, or object determined to be historically significant.

Hood Molding – A projecting molding over a door or a window.

Infill – The development of property or the construction of buildings on land that is adjacent to existing buildings.

Joint – The gap between brick or stone filled by mortar.

Keystone – In masonry, the center piece of an arch, often in contrasting material.



Above the entry door is an example of a fanlight.



An example of fretwork.



A garden loop fence at a residence.



Windows with hood molding.



A balustrade with wooden **lattice**.



A wooden **louver** vent.



A series of windows with **mullions** between each window.



An example of a window in a **one-over-one** configuration.

Landmark – Any building, structure, or place that has a special character, special historical, aesthetic interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of a city, state, or nation.

Landscape – The whole of the exterior environment of a site, district, or region, including landforms, trees and plants, rivers and lakes, and the built environment.

Lattice – A network, often diagonal, of strips of metal or wood, used as screening or ornamental construction.

Lath and Plaster – A metal mesh or wood strips with plaster, a paste like material, applied to surfaces such as walls or ceilings.

Light/Lite – A single pane of glass in a window or door.

Lintel – A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening, which carries the weight of the wall above it.

Load-Bearing Wall – A wall capable of supporting an imposed load in addition to its own weight. These walls frequently run the full height of a building from foundation to roof.

Louver – an assembly of sloping, overlapping blades or slats, fixed or adjustable, designed to admit air and/or light in varying degrees and to exclude rain and snow.

Marker – A plaque located on or near a historic site, building, structure, or object; usually put in place by a government agency or a private organization.

Masonry – Stone, brick, concrete blocks, etc. used to form walls and other parts of a building.

Materials – The substance of which something is composed or constructed.

Mortar – A paste-like mixture installed between masonry units, such as brick or stone. It is usually made of cement, lime, water and sand.

Mullion – A vertical element separating window, doors, or panels set in a series.

Muntin – The small framing members within a single window sash that hold the individual pieces of glass in place.

New Construction – The process, or completed product, of building a new structure or building, or portion thereof, to an existing building neighborhood or district.

Non-Contributing Property – A property that is less than fifty years old and/or does not meet the conditions required of a contributing property.

Oculus – A round or oval panel or aperture. The aperture may be glazed, open, or louvered.

One-Over-One Configuration – A window with a single sheet of glass in the top sash and a single sheet in the bottom sash.

Orientation – The relationship of structure to compass

points or a site feature, such as a street or the direction a facade faces.

Outbuilding – A building detached from the main house or structure but located on the same lot.

Paneled Door – A wood door comprised of flat and raised panels or pieces.

Parapet – An exterior wall that projects above the roof structure.

Parkways – The space between the curb and sidewalk, usually green space.

Partition Wall – Dividing wall within a building that may be load-bearing or non-load bearing.

Pediment – A triangular roof form of a building or as an ornament or hood mold over a door or window.

Pier-and-Beam – A foundation system consisting of rows of posts spaced at appropriate intervals that support beams, which form a base for a house to be built on.

Pillars – A simple, massive, vertical structural support such as a column or post.

Pitch – The slope of a roof.

Pitched Roof – A roof that has a slope.

Plaster – A paste-like substance of sand, water, and lime installed over another material to provide a finished surface.

Plinth Block – A small, slightly projecting block at the bottom of the door trim, extending to the finished floor.

Porch – A structure attached to a building to shelter an entrance or to serve as a semi-enclosed space; usually roofed and generally open-sided. It may also be called a veranda.

Preservation – The act of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site.

Pressed Metal – Metal that has been pressed into a decorative shape or pattern.

Profile – The outline of a building or an element of that building that is usually shown as a cross section.

Proportion – The relationship of the size, shape, and location of one building element to all the other elements. Each architectural style typically has its own rules of proportion.

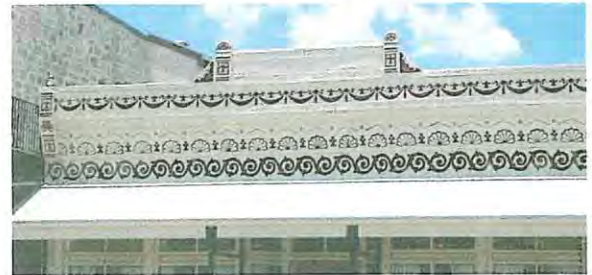
Purlin – A piece of timber, board, or metal laid horizontally on the principal rafters of a roof to provide support for the common rafters on which the roof covering is laid.

Quoins – A large stone or block of brick used to reinforce an external corner or edge of a wall that is often distinguished decoratively from adjacent masonry.

Rabbet – A groove cut into one piece of wood to receive the projection or tongue of another.



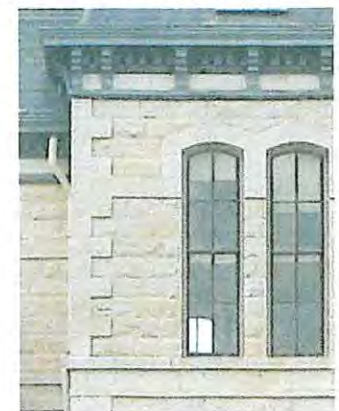
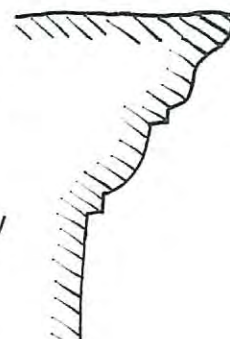
A parapet along the front facade.



An example of pressed metal on the decorative parapet.



A decorative pediment over an entry door.



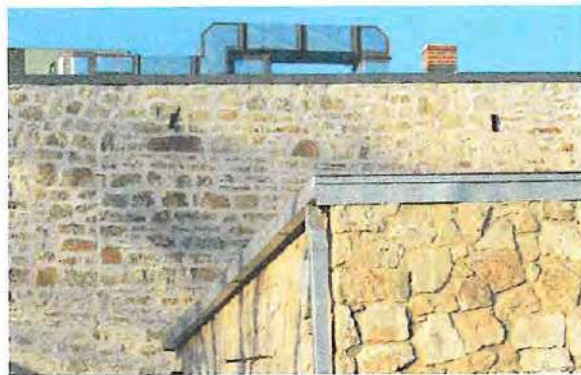
Left: A sketched profile shown as a cross section. Right: The smooth texture of the quoins contrasts with the rough texture of the adjacent rusticated cut stone.



The **retaining wall** with stairs helps define the front entrance.



A **ridgecap** located at the **ridge** of the roof.



Back walls of commercial buildings constructed of stone **rubble**.



A through-wall **scupper** and conductor head.

Reconstruction – The act of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Rehabilitation – The process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those proportions of features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

Repointing – The removal of mortar from between the joints of masonry units and the replacing of it with new mortar. Mortar should match the original in composition, color, and texture.

Restoration – The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

Retaining Wall – A wall, freestanding or laterally braced, that bears against an earth or other fill surface and resists lateral and other forces from the material in contact with the side of the wall.

Ridge – The highest point of a pitched roof.

Ridgecap – Any covering (such as metal, wood, shingle, etc.) used to cover the ridge of a roof.

R-Panel Metal Roofing – A galvanized or painted metal roofing material with a ribbed profile used primarily in commercial applications.

Rubble – Rough irregular stone that may vary in size, used in wall construction.

Rusticated – Stone with an intentionally rough face.

Sash – The part of a window that moves or opens and contains the glass.

Scale – The proportions of the elements of a building to one another and the whole and to adjacent buildings.

Score – The cut of a channel or groove in a material with a hand tool or circular saw to decorate a surface.

Scupper – An opening in a wall or parapet that directs water to drain from a roof.

Setting – The physical environment encompassing a historic property that may include other onsite buildings and structures, natural and built landscape features, and the relationship to the street or nearby buildings.

Shed Roof – A roof shape sloping in only one plane or direction.

Shingles – Thin, overlapping pieces of wood, asphalt material, tile, clay, or other material cut to stock lengths, widths, and thicknesses used as an exterior covering on a sloping roof or wall.

Shiplap – Horizontal wood sheathing that butts together. When used on the interior walls, it was frequently covered

with cheesecloth and wallpaper.

Side Light/Lite – A narrow window adjacent to a door or wider window, most often one of a pair flanking an entrance door.

Siding – the finish covering of an exterior wall on a frame building.

Sign/Signage – A permanent or fixed graphic or display that provides information. It may be freestanding or integrated into the building.

Sill – The horizontal bottom member of a window frame or other frame.

Single Hung Window – A window having a single movable sash.

Site – The land on which a building is located. For historic purposes, the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or architectural value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Skirt – An element used to cover a foundation or the space between the main house and ground level.

Sliding Window – A window that moves horizontally in grooves or between runners.

Slope – The amount of degree of incline.

Soffit – The exposed underside of any overhead component of a building.

Spindles – One of a series of thin, vertical, round elements of railing, often part of a balustrade.

Splash Block – a small masonry block laid on the ground below a downspout to prevent soil erosion.

Stabilization – The process of temporarily protecting a historic building or structure until rehabilitation or restoration efforts can begin. This process typically includes making the building weather-tight, structurally sound, and secure against intruders.

Standing Seam Metal Roofing – A sheet metal roofing with vertical folded seams running parallel along the slope.

Stile and Rail Door – Components of a door; the stiles are the upright structural members and the rails are the horizontal framing members at top, middle, and bottom of the door.

Streetscape – The built environment encompassing a street or road, including sidewalk, and roadway paving, street furniture, buildings, landscaping, and signage, etc.

Structure – Any kind of human construction.

Stucco – A paste-like substance used as an exterior finish, composed of Portland cement, lime, sand, and water.

Style – A type of architecture distinguished by special characteristics of structure and ornament and often related in time.



Left: An entry door with **side lights**.
Right: A solid **sill** located at the bottom of the window.



An under-floor vent in a masonry **skirt**.



A porch railing with **spindles**.



A commercial building with **transom windows** above the canopy.



A tapered box column with a masonry base.



A residence with **v-crimp roofing**.



A fence consisting of **welding wire fencing**.

Sympathetic Design – New work that has an appropriate relationship to the existing historic architecture and character of the surrounding area, based on rhythm, proportion, and scale.

Tapered Box Column – A hollow, built-up column, constructed of wood, which is frequently seen in Craftsman style houses.

Tongue and Groove – A joint composed of a rib (tongue) received by a groove, frequently seen in wood flooring and paneling.

Tooling – Compressing and shaping the face of a mortar joint.

Transom Window – A high window separated by a horizontal member of door frame, window, or canopy.

Trim – The visible woodwork or moldings of a building.

Turn Buckle – A device for connecting and tightening a rod as for a canopy support.

Two Part Commercial Block – A typical 2-4 story building with commercial activity on the ground floor and more private uses on the upper floor, i.e. offices or residential.

Valley – The trough or gutter formed by the intersection of two inclined planes of a roof.

V-Crimp Roofing – Sheet metal roofing that is folded to create a “V” in profile and laps at a “V” joint.

Veneer – A thin layer of material applied over a structural backing such as brick, stone, etc.

Verge Board – A board that hangs from the projecting end of a roof, covering the gables, often elaborately carved and ornamented, same as barge board.

Vernacular – A building whose form reflects the local influences, materials, and tradition.

Vestibule – A small enclosed space between outer and inner doors.

Welded Wire Fencing – A welded wire fencing comprised of square or rectangular openings also known locally as “hog wire” or “goat wire.” An acceptable alternative for chain link fencing in historic neighborhoods.

Wood Sash Window – A window where the frame work is constructed of wood, may be movable or fixed.