Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Roof Types and Materials

Roofs can be one of the most character defining features of a historic building. Original roof forms, materials, and architectural elements should be maintained and repaired. All replacement materials should approximate the visual characteristics of the historic roofing to the greatest extent possible. Architectural elements, such as cornices, eaves, and soffits should be retained, the use of synthetic materials is inappropriate. All non-essential modern roof elements, such as vents, skylights, satellite dishes, dormers, etc., should be inconspicuous and should not be visible from a principal street.

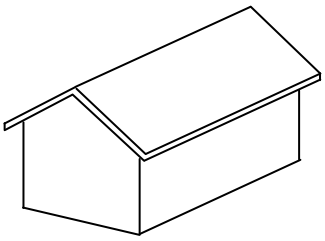
For more information on roofs refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts." or NPS "Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings"

Appropriate:

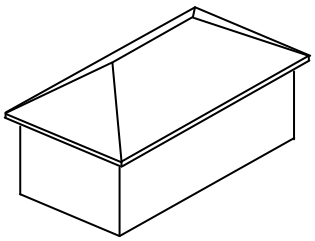
- Composition Shingles– used only when replacing deteriorated roofing materials
- Wood Shingles- on buildings constructed before 1920
- Metal Roofing- on buildings constructed before 1920
- Slate Shingles– on buildings constructed before 1920
- Tile Shingle– often terracotta or concrete
- Membrane or Built-up Roofing– used only on buildings with flat or low pitched roofs.
- Asbestos Shingles– should only be replaced if deteriorating using proper asbestos abatement process.

Inappropriate:

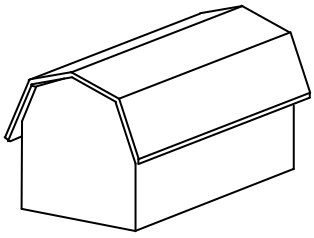
- Corrugated Fiberglass
- Asphalt Roll Roofing
- Factory finished metal (unless made to look like traditional standing seam roof.)



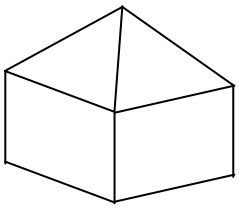
Gable Roof



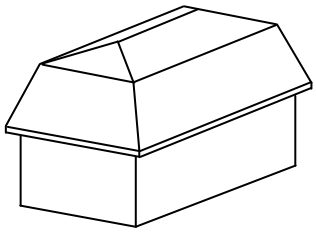
Hipped Roof



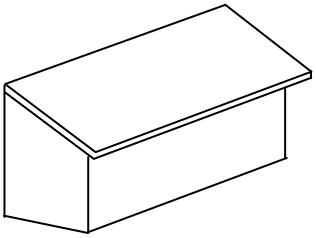
Gambrel Roof



Pyramid Roof



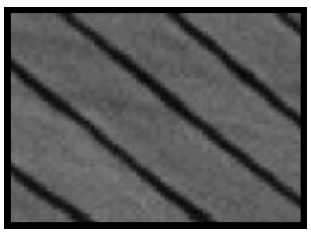
Mansard Roof



Shed Roof

Composition Shingles

Wood Shingle



Metal Roofing

Slate Shingles

Tile Roof

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Chimneys and Chimney Materials

Chimneys can serve both a functional and aesthetic purpose. The scale, material, and styling often add to a historic building's appearance. Historic chimneys should be maintained and repaired. If a new chimney is constructed it should match adjacent historic conditions in design, materials, and workmanship. New chimneys should also be relegated, as often as possible, to secondary elevations.

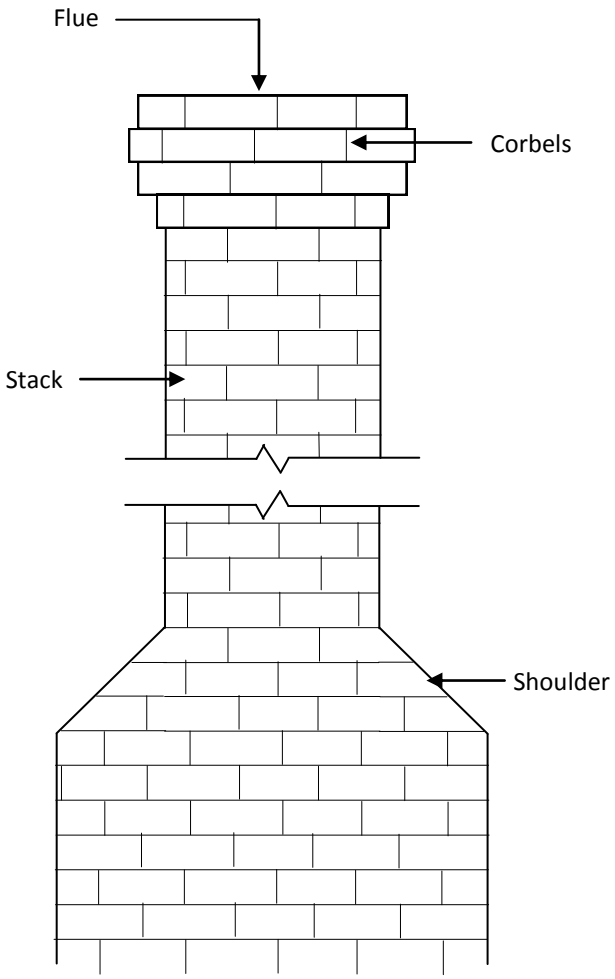
For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts."

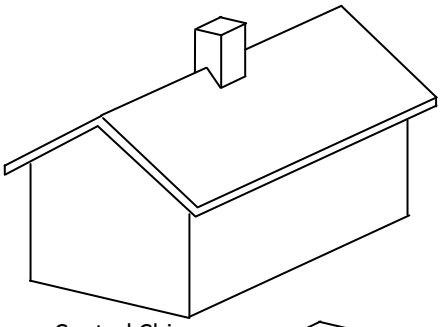
Appropriate:

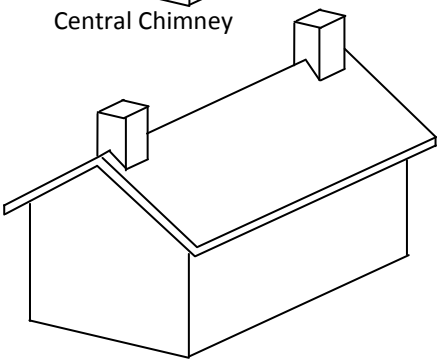
- Stone, only if original to building
- Brick
- Stucco, only if compatible with new construction
- Decorative Chimney Caps, only appropriate where documentation indicates that they existed historically on the building

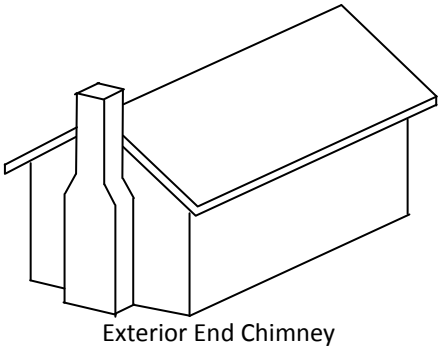
Inappropriate:

- Metal Chimneys
- Wood Clad Chimneys




Central Chimney


Interior End Chimney


Exterior End Chimney

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Exterior Materials and Finishes

Exterior materials and finishes help to define a building's style, quality, and historic period. The original siding should be maintained and repaired. Where the replacement of exterior siding and siding details is necessary due to excessive deterioration or damage, appropriate replacements should match the historic conditions in design, materials, appearance, and workmanship to the greatest degree practical.

For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts" or NPS Preservation Briefs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 22, and 47

Appropriate:

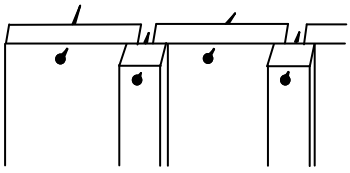
- Wood
  - Lap siding
  - Shingles
  - Board and Batten
- Brick
- Stone
- Stucco
- Asbestos siding, only on buildings built in the 1930s-1950s (If removal occurs proper asbestos abatement process should be used).

Inappropriate:

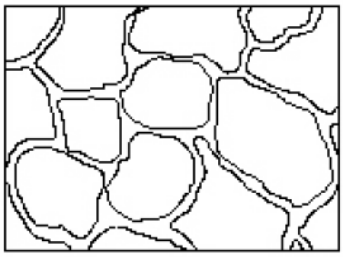
- Composition board (i.e.-wood fiber products, cementious siding), may be appropriate on ancillary structures, new additions, new constructions, or

Staggered Shingle Siding

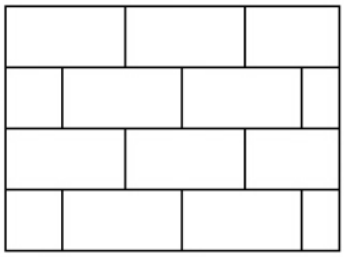
Lap Siding



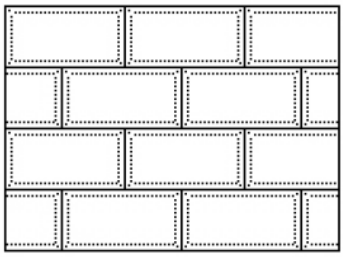
Board and Batten Siding



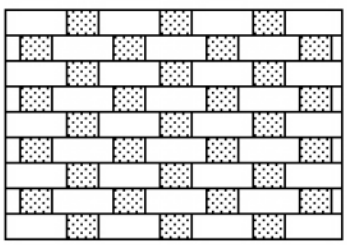
Random or Un-coursed



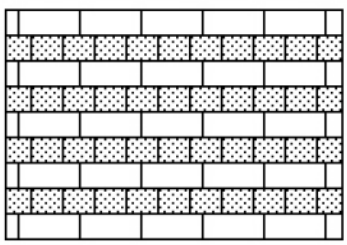
Coursed Ashlar



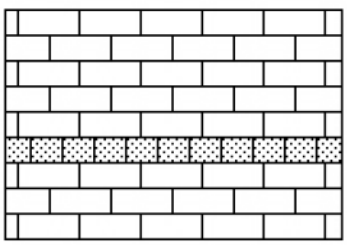
Rusticated Ashlar



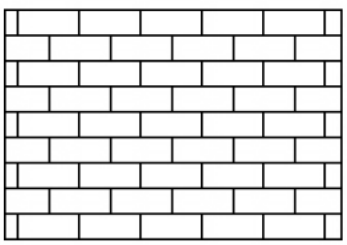
Flemish Bond



English Bond



Common Bond



Running Bond

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Window Types and Materials

The size, placement, and appearance of windows are key defining elements of a building. Original window openings and sash should be maintained and repaired. New windows or window elements should match the historic windows in design and materials.

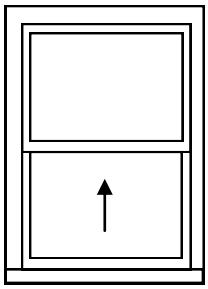
For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts." or NPS Preservation Briefs 9, 11, 12, and13.

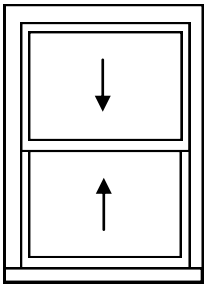
Appropriate:

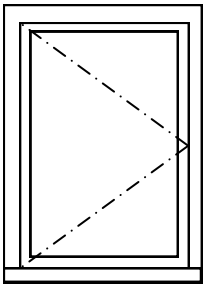
- Wood Sash Windows-
  - Double-hung
  - Single-hung
  - Casement
- Steel– only if original to the building
- Decorative Glass– only if original to the building
- Specialty Windows- (bay or bow-fronts) only if original to the building.

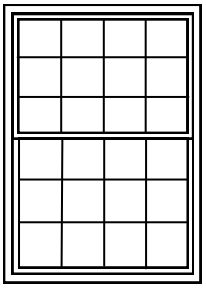
Inappropriate:

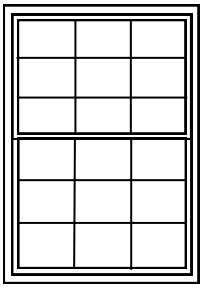
- Aluminum or Vinyl
- Snap-in or Artificial Muntins
- Reflective or Tinted Glass

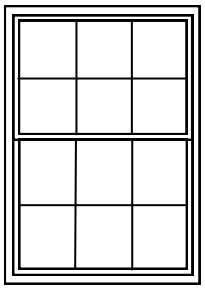

Single-hung

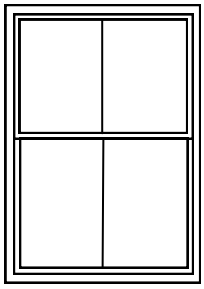

Double-hung

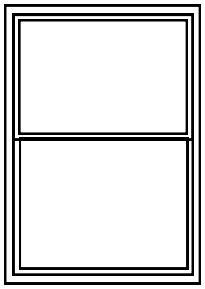

Casement

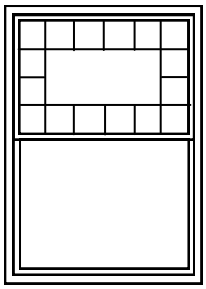

12/12, common to Federal or Greek Revival style.

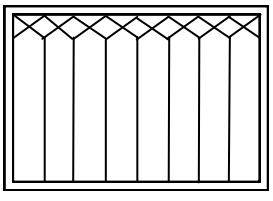

9/9, common to Federal or Greek Revival style.

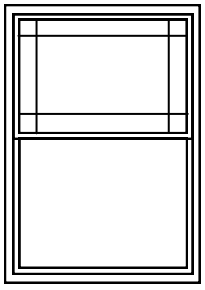

6/6, common window style to most periods.

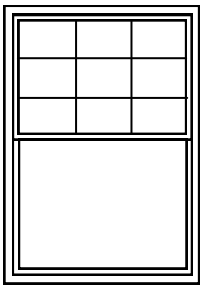

2/2, common to Victorian style.

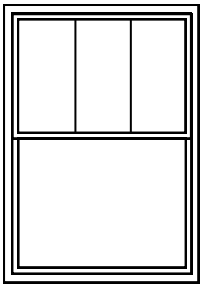

1/1, common to Victorian style.

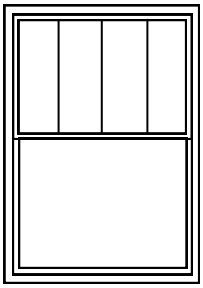

Queen Anne block glass.


Sash with geometric glazing, common to Victorian style.


Sash with geometric glazing, common to Craftsman or Prairie style.


9/1, common to Craftsman style.


3/1, common to Craftsman or Prairie style.


4/1, common to Craftsman or Prairie style.

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Window Features:

Window features, such as storm windows, blinds, shutters, and awnings, like windows themselves, can be defining elements to a building. These features should be maintained and repaired. When new materials must be employed, new window features should match the original window features.

For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts." or NPS "Preservation Brief 44: The use of Awnings on Historic Buildings."

Shutters, Blinds, and Awnings:

Appropriate:

- Wood shutters and blinds: Louvered or solid panels.
- Shutters and blinds are operable or appear to be.
- Painted a contrasting color to the body of a building.
- Shutters, blinds and awnings are in proportion with the size of the window.
- Canvas awnings

Inappropriate:

- Exterior storm windows are not appropriate on

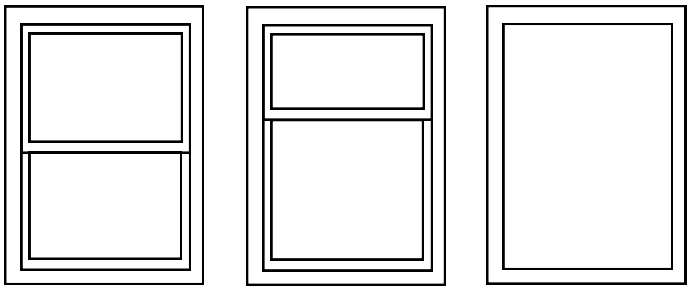
Storm Windows:

Appropriate:

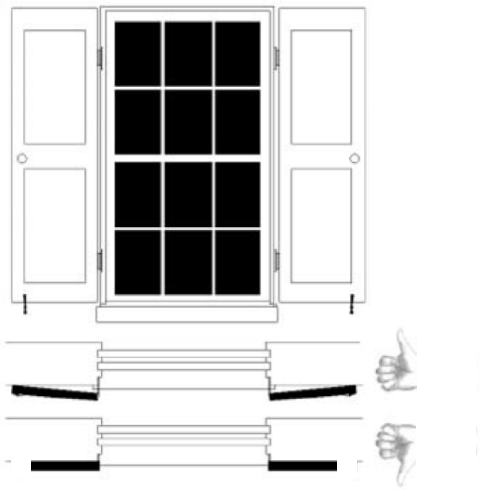
- Interior storm windows are recommended.
- Exterior
  - Minimal profile on framing members
  - Divisions line up with window's divisions
  - Framing blends with window's trim color
- Wood
- Metal with baked enamel or anodized finish to match sash color

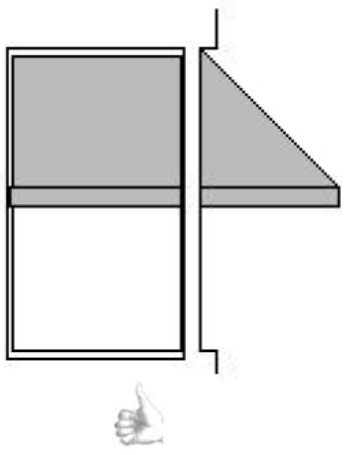
Inappropriate:

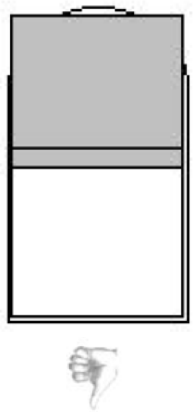
- Exterior storm windows are not appropriate on principle elevations unless original to the building.



Storm windows divisions should line up with window divisions.







Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Entrance Types and Materials

Entry ways can often be considered on of the most important features of a building. The entry way often displays defining motifs and elements that help to define an associative architectural style. Original entrance elements, including doors, door hardware, and door surrounds, should be maintained and repaired. Any new materials should be compatible with the look of the original entrance and overall style of the building.

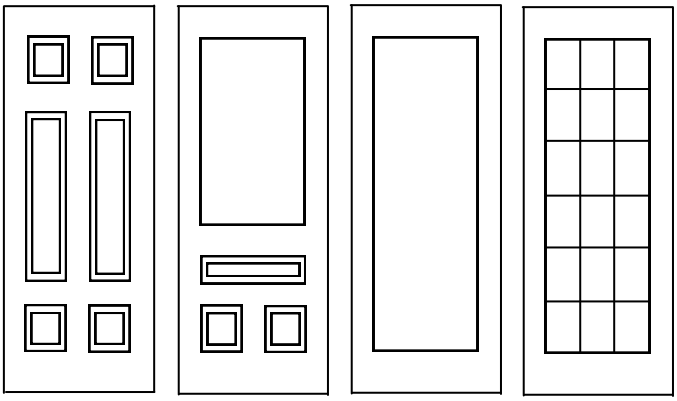
For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts."

Appropriate:

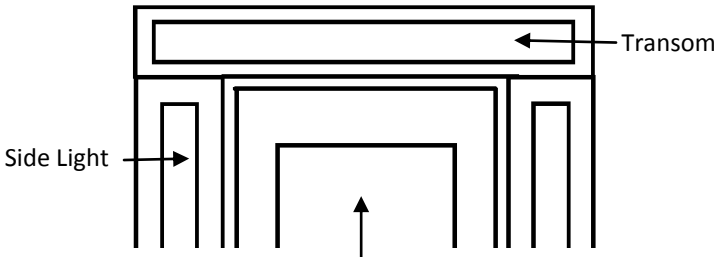
- Wood panel doors, style depending.
- Half-light, full-light, or multi-light l doors, style depending.
- Leaded glass with lead cams, style depending
- Wood door surrounds, style depending.
- Screen or glass storm doors with minimal framing and painted to blend.

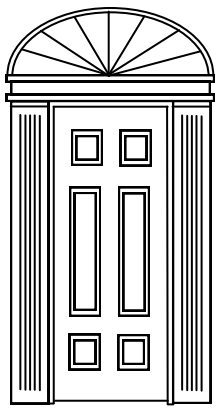
Inappropriate:

- Metal security doors.
- Wood flush door, unless original.
- Leaded glass with brass cams.

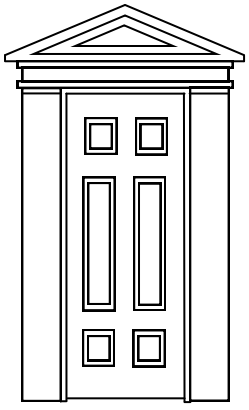


Wood Panel Door | Half-Light Door | Full-Light Door | Multi-Light Door

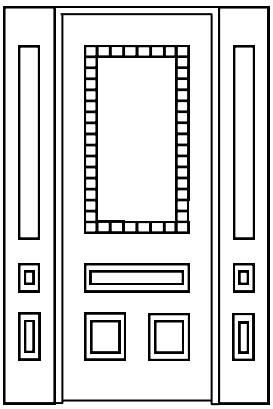




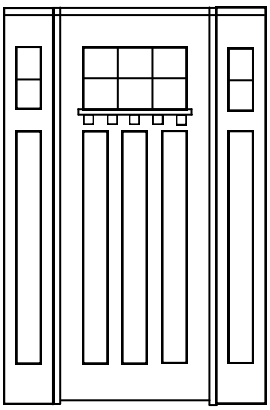
Federal style entryway.



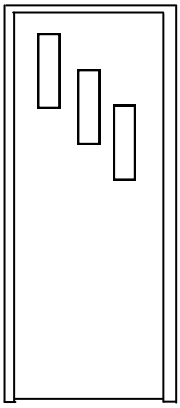
Greek Revival style entryway.



Victorian style entryway.



Craftsman or Prairie style entryway.



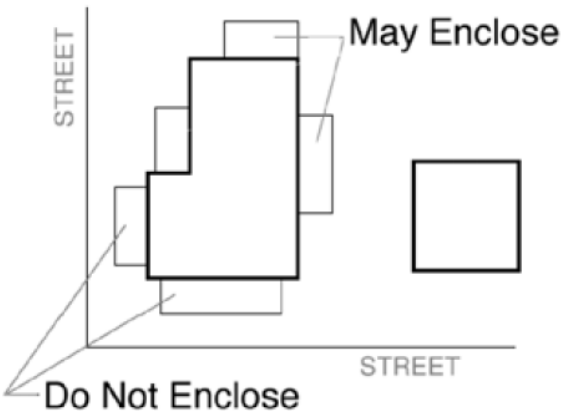
Mid-Century Modern style entryway.

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Porch Materials and Finishes

Porches ate major character-defining elements of most of the residential buildings, and many of the nonresidential buildings, throughout Huntsville. Especially when they are on the front elevation or prominent side elevations, porches are often prominent decorative and functional features. Most porches were constructed as part of the building's original design, or reflect important periods of historic remodeling, and are therefore important to understanding the architectural development of the building and the district. In general, historic porches should be retained and repaired as needed. Where porch columns, railings or other details are deteriorated or missing, new components should duplicate the historic components in design and workmanship.

For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts."



Appropriate:

- Where porches are enclosed glazing or screening is recessed behind historic components (railings, columns, etc.)
- Flooring-Typically smooth finished tongue and groove wood boards laid perpendicular to the building.
- Infill-

  Lattice infill (should be $^{3}/_{8}$" thick x $1^{1}/_{2}$" to $1^{3}/_{4}$" wide spaced to create 2" square openings).

  Vertical picket infill

  Brick infill

  Stone infill

  Stucco infill

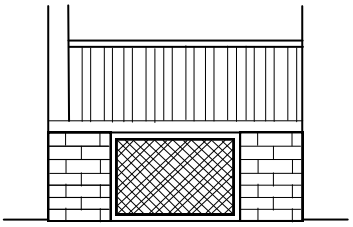
Inappropriate:

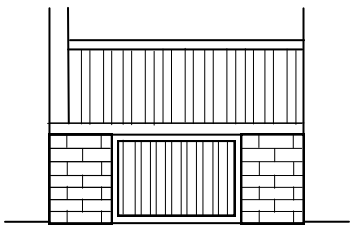
- Enclosure of porches on principle elevations
- Construction of modern porches or decks on principle elevations, where a porch did not previously exist.
- Modern pre-cast concrete stairs are not appropriate on primary elevations.
- Infill

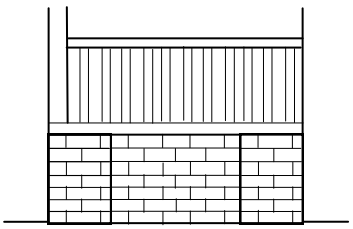
  Metal infill

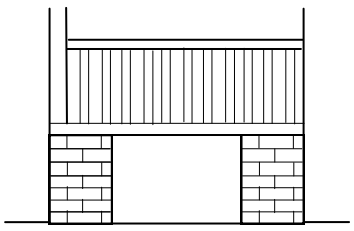
  Plywood or Mineral board composite panels

  Plastic or vinyl sheeting


Wood Lattice Infill


Vertical Picket Infill


Brick Infill


Stucco Infill

Huntsville Historic Preservation Commission

Foundation Types and Materials

Foundations give a building structural support while at the same time providing a building with a sense of stability and presence. Foundations, whether they be continuous, pier, or slab, can also help define a building's style, quality, and historic period. Original foundations should be maintained and repaired. When new material, appropriate replacement material matching the historic material should be used. When adding or replacing infill on a pier foundation historically appropriate materials should be used.

For more information refer to "A Guide to Design Review in Huntsville's Historic Districts."

Appropriate:

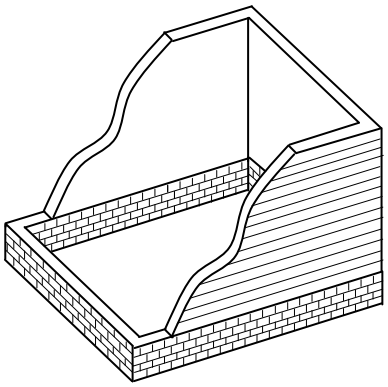
- Wood Infill

  Lattice infill (should be $^{3}/_{8}$" thick x $1^{1}/_{2}$" to $1^{3}/_{4}$" wide spaced to create 2" square openings).

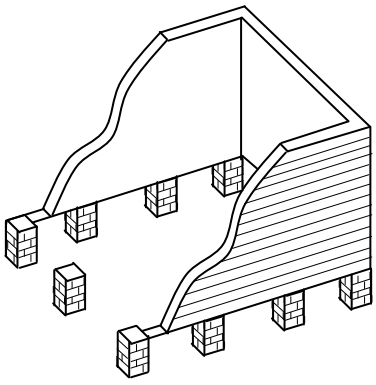
  Vertical picket infill
- Brick continuous foundation, piers, or infill
- Stone continuous foundation, piers, or infill
- Stucco piers or infill

Inappropriate:

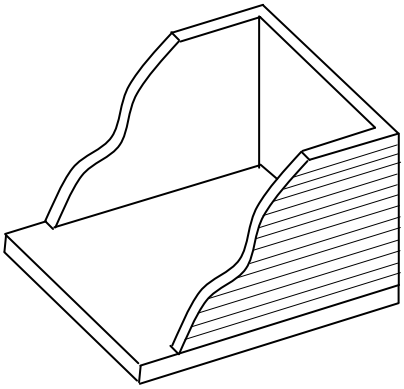
- Metal infill
- Plywood or Mineral board composite panels
- Plastic or vinyl sheeting
- Unfinished concrete block, unless original to the



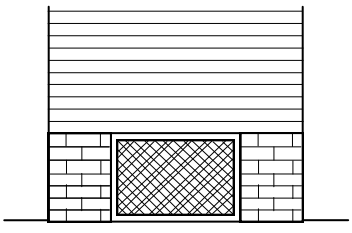
Continuous Foundation



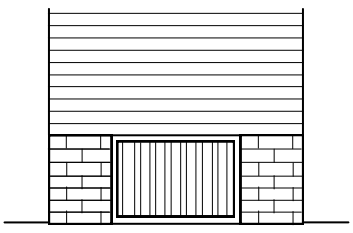
Pier Foundation



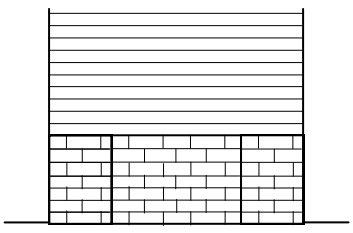
Slab Foundation



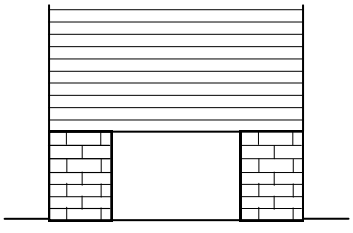
Wood Lattice Infill



Vertical Picket Infill



Brick Infill



Stucco Infill