



DEFINITIONS

Architrave. An ornamental molding used around doors and windows.

Caulking. A rubber-like compound used to seal cracks and joints and provide waterproofing.

Clapboards. A type of wood siding, thicker along the lower edge than along the upper edge.

Cornice. Decorated trim work placed along the top of a wall.

Entablature. The beam carried by columns, commonly decorated by trim molding.

Flashing. Pieces of sheet metal or flexible membrane used to protect joints from water penetration.

Pediment. A decorative molding, typically triangular shaped, placed over doors and windows.

Shingles. Siding or roofing piece typically made of wood, tile, concrete, or slate, used as a covering and applied in an overlapping pattern.

Weatherface exposure. The side of overlapping wood siding boards that is visible.

Clapboard siding was popular in the H-2 District during the late nineteenth century.

Residences of the H-2 Historic District demonstrate the diversity of siding materials available in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Novelty siding (also known as German or drop siding), popular during the late nineteenth century, appears frequently as an exterior material. Many district Bungalows and American Foursquares exhibit the wide, sawn clapboards characteristic of the Mid-Atlantic and Southern states, while many Queen Anne styles possess geometrically patterned wood shingles. These types of sidings help to define the visual character of a building.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS...

Historic wood siding is a distinctive feature of many Roanoke residences.

Changing or covering siding can often alter or destroy the authentic character of a building.

Both new and historic siding require periodic maintenance to give a building proper weather protection.

GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION

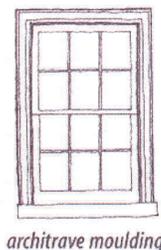
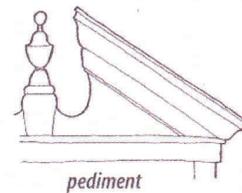
- **Recommended** actions or treatments are indicated by ✓.
- Actions or treatments **not recommended** are indicated by ✗.

Retaining Existing Siding

✓ Identify and keep the original exterior siding materials as well as any unique siding. Important character-defining features include:

- decorative shingles,
- texture,
- pediments,
- cornices and frieze boards,
- beaded or novelty boards,
- architrave moldings, and
- examples of quality craftsmanship.

✗ Do not replace sound historic siding with new materials to achieve an "improved" appearance.



The H-2 District has a variety of siding and wood features and decorative details.



Wood shingles are often an important defining feature of a building's style.

Preventing Deterioration

✓ Protect siding from water damage by:

- repairing leaking roofs, gutters, and downspouts,
- securing loose flashing around chimneys and other roof openings,
- grading the ground to slope away from the building,
- protecting against insect or fungus infestation,
- replacing deteriorated caulking in joints,
- replacing missing downspouts,
- unclogging gutters,
- using splash blocks, and
- priming both sides of new wood.

✓ Select good-quality, quarter-sawn siding free from knots, checks, or wild grain to prevent warping of replacement materials.

✗ Do not use chemical preservatives that change the appearance of exterior siding and wood features.

Removing Inappropriate Treatments

Some owners may wish to remove inappropriate treatments and restore the property to a more historic appearance. Examples of

such treatments include:

- plywood or wood paneling,
- simulated stucco,
- exposed aggregate board, and
- simulated brick, asphalt, and asbestos shingles that cover original wood clapboards or shingles.

✓ Assess the impact of removing any cover-up materials by first removing a small area of the material in an inconspicuous location.



The before, shown above, and after, shown below, illustration demonstrate how removing cover-up siding helps to restore the character of a building.

Repairing Damage

- ✓ Repair cracks and splits by gently opening them, removing debris, and sealing with a waterproof glue.
- ✓ Consider using epoxy consolidants to rebuild deteriorated elements.
- ✓ Repair any deteriorated siding that is exposed following the removal of inappropriate treatments. Rot and insect infestation may have occurred.
- ✓ Remove deteriorated wood by cutting out damaged areas or removing affected elements, such as individual clapboards. Retain as much of the sound original material as possible and repair it by splicing in new materials of the same species.
- X Do not replace a deteriorated feature if it can be repaired.
- X Do not caulk the gap between overlapping clapboards when painting or making repairs. This traps interior water vapor within the wall and can lead to deterioration.

Replacing Missing Siding

- ✓ Replace missing siding using established preservation techniques, such as patching or piecing in. Materials should conform exactly to the original in:
 - size and shape,
 - color and texture, and
 - joint and weather-face exposure.
- ✓ Replace missing wood elements by using identical ones taken from an inconspicuous location, such as the rear or side of a building. Replace the borrowed elements with newly fabricated ones of the same design.



Replace wood siding with siding to match the original.

- X Do not replace missing siding with new siding that is incompatible with the remaining materials.

New, Replacement, and Substitute Siding

- X The application of synthetic sidings over original siding materials is inappropriate for these reasons:
 - Radical change in appearance can result when original materials are covered. This is particularly true when wood siding is covered with synthetic siding; these materials can never replicate the patina, texture or reflective light qualities of wood. The thickness of added siding also reduces the depth between the exterior wall and the window and door frames, thereby eliminating natural shadows and creating a “flat” look that diminishes the architectural character,
 - When synthetic siding materials are used, original architectural features are often removed to facilitate the installation of the new material. The results in change of appearance and style of the building, and case cause damage to the original siding.
 - Installation of synthetic siding without proper vapor barriers and ventilation can cause excessive moisture building in the cavity between the original wall and the new material,
 - Synthetic siding is often marketed as being “maintenance free” and therefore cheaper than traditional materials. Aluminum siding may chalk or fade after installation, and dents and scratches easily. Vinyl can get brittle and break in very cold weather or melt and warp in hot weather, and if painted, it will have to be painted as often as wood,
 - Synthetic siding is often applied to a building in need of maintenance and repair. New cladding may cover up potential problems that can become more serious once they are no longer visible, and it may create the perfect atmosphere for the establishment of decay and rot.

DEFINITIONS

Caulking: A rubber-like compound used to seal cracks and joints and provide waterproofing.

Checks: Shallow, irregular cracks.

Clapboards: A type of wood siding, thicker along the lower edge than along the upper edge.

Cornice: Decorated trim work placed along the top of a wall.

Shingles: Siding or roofing piece typically made of wood, tile, concrete, or slate, used as a covering and applied in an overlapping pattern.

Weatherface exposure: The side of overlapping wood siding boards that is visible.