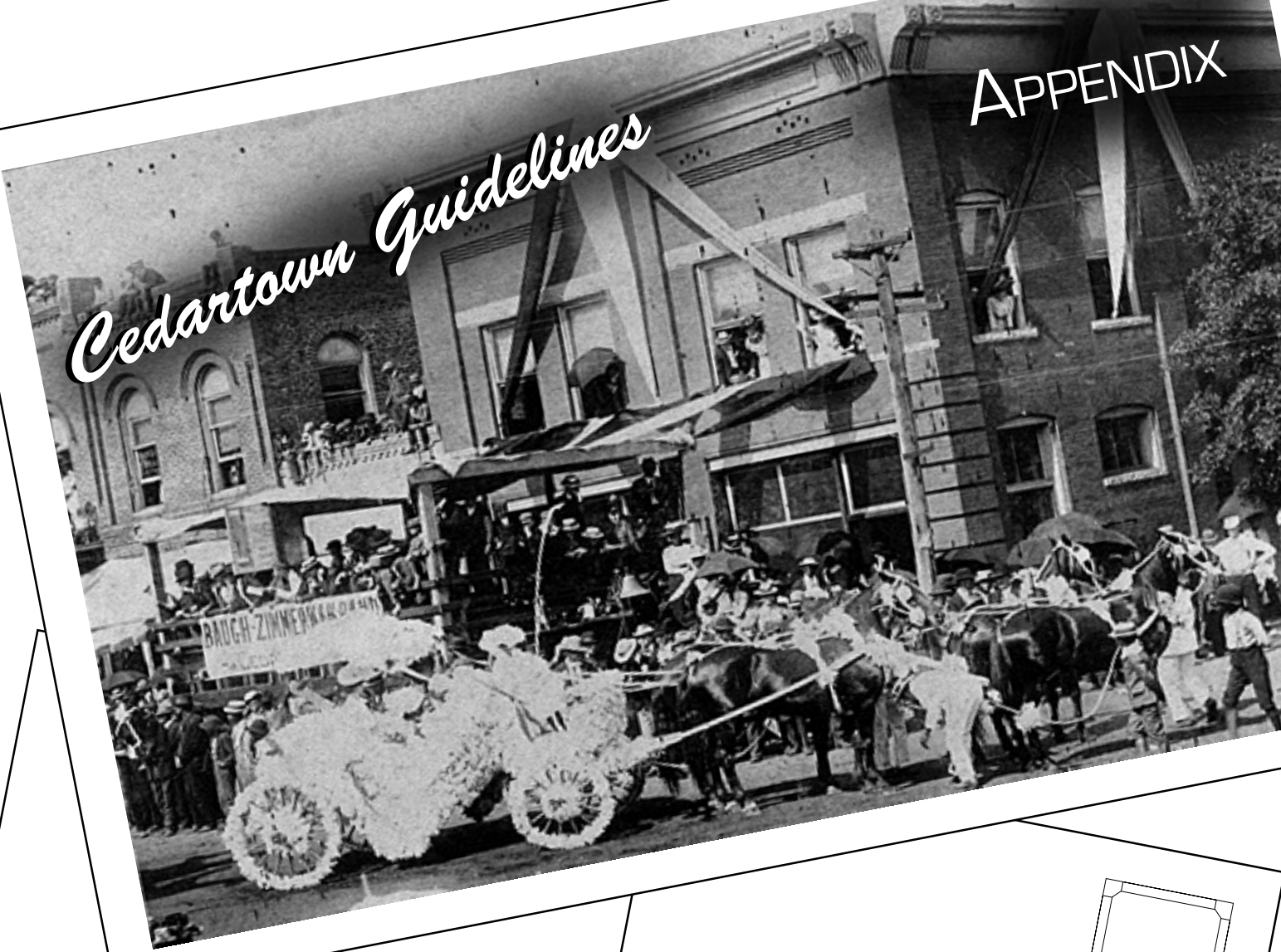
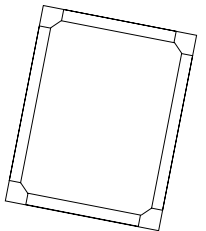


Cedartown Guidelines



MADE IN U.S.A. BY PIEDMONT PRESERVATION



- 84-85 secy.'s standards
- 86-89 glossary
- 90-91 reference works



SECY. OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards, developed in 1975 and revised in 1983 and 1992, present the general principles of historic preservation in a succinct and clear manner. These standards are also available in annotated and illustrated versions. The following standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

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



GLOSSARY

Addition. New construction added to an existing building or structure.

Alteration. Work which impacts any exterior architectural feature including construction, reconstruction, or removal of any building or building element.

Arch. A curved construction which spans an opening and supports the weight above it.

Awning. A sloped projection supported by a frame attached to the building facade or by posts anchored to the sidewalk.

Bay. The horizontal divisions of a building, defined by windows, columns, pilasters, etc.

Bond. A term used to describe the various patterns in which brick is laid.

Bracket. A decorative support feature located under eaves or overhangs.

Bulkhead. The panel between framing members and beneath the display windows in a storefront. Also known as a kickpanel.

Canopy. A flat projection from the building facade for the storefront and pedestrian traffic.

Capital. Topmost member of a column or pilaster.

Cast iron. Iron made in a mold.

Cast iron front. A storefront made of glass and pieces of utilitarian and decorative iron cast in easily assembled parts.

Column. A vertical, cylindrical or square supporting member, usually with a classical capital.

Coping. The capping member of a wall or parapet.

Corbeling. A series of stepped or overlapped pieces of brick or stone forming a projection from the wall surface.

Cornice. The uppermost, projecting part of an entablature, or feature resembling it.

Crenellation. A parapet with open spaces that surmounts a wall and is used for defense or decoration

Course. A horizontal layer or row of stones or bricks in a wall.

Dentil. One of a series of small, square, tooth or block-like projections forming a molding.

Double hung window. A window having two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

Eave. The edge of a roof that projects beyond a wall.

E.I.F.S. Exterior insulation and finish systems are multi-component exterior wall systems which generally consist of: 1) an insulation board; 2) an adhesive and/or mechanical attachment of the insulation board to the substrate or existing wall surface; 3) a base coat reinforced with glass fiber mesh on the face of the insulation board; and 4) a finish coat which protects the entire system.

Elevation. Any of the external faces of a building.

Entablature. The horizontal group of members supported by the columns, divided into three major parts, it consists of architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Exposure. The width of the visible portion of lapped siding. Also known as the reveal.

Facade. The front elevation or “face” of a building.

Fanlight. An semicircular or semi-elliptical window with radiating muntins suggesting a fan.

Fascia. A projecting flat horizontal member or molding; forms the trim of a flat roof or a pitched roof; also part of a classical entablature.

Fenestration. The arrangement of window openings in a building.

Finial. A projecting decorative element at the top of a roof turret or gable.

Flat arch. An arch with wedge shaped stones or bricks set in a straight line. Also known as a Jack arch.

Flashing. Thin metal sheets used to make the intersections of roof planes and roof/wall junctures watertight.

Footprint. The outline of a building’s ground plan from a top view.

Foundation. The lowest exposed portion of the building wall, which supports the structure above.

Frame construction. A method of construction in which the major parts consists of wood.

French door. A door made of many glass panes, usually used in pairs and attached by hinges to the sides of the opening in which it stands.

Frieze. The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Gable. The triangular upper portion of a wall to carry a pitched roof.

Gable roof. A pitched roof with one downward slope on either side of a central, horizontal ridge.

Ghosts. Outlines or profiles of missing buildings, details, elements, historic signs, etc.

Grilles. Flat elements of wood or plastic attached to the exterior of windows or sandwiched between panes to simulate a divided light sash, though generally without successfully replicating the look of historic windows. See also TDLs and SDLs.

Header. A brick laid with its end toward the face of the wall.

Hood molding. A projecting molding above an arch, doorway, or window, originally designed to direct water away from the opening; also called a drip mold.

Infill. New construction where there had been opening before. Applies to a new structure such as a new building between two older structures or new material such as block infill in an original window opening.

Jack arch. see Flat arch



GLOSSARY CONT.

Jamb. The vertical side of a doorway or window.

Keystone. The top or center member of an arch.

Light. A single pane of glass.

Lintel. A horizontal beam over a door or window which carries the weight of the wall above; usually made of stone or wood.

Masonry. Brick, block, or stone which is secured with mortar.

Massing. A term used to define the over all volume or size of a building.

Modillion. A horizontal bracket, often in the form of a plain block, ornamenting, or sometimes supporting, the underside of a cornice.

Mortar. A mixture of sand, lime, cement, and water used as a binding agent in masonry construction.

Mullion. A heavy vertical divider between windows or doors.

Muntin. A secondary framing member to divide and hold the panes of glass in a window.

National Register of Historic Places. The nation's official list of buildings, sites, and districts which are important in our history or culture. Created by Congress in 1966 and administered by the states.

Parapet. A low protective wall located at the edge of a roof.

Pediment. A triangular crowning element forming the gable of a roof; any similar triangular element used over windows, doors, etc.

Pier. A vertical structural element, square or rectangular in

cross section.

Pilaster. A pier or pillar attached to a wall, often with capital and base.

Pitch. A term which refers to the steepness of roof slope.

Portico. A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a building, often with columns and a pediment.

Portland cement. A strong, inflexible (too much so for historic buildings) hydraulic cement used to bind mortar.

Preservation. The act of maintaining the form and character of a building as it presently exists.

Quoins. Decorative blocks of stone or wood used on the corners of buildings.

Rafter. A wooden member of a roof frame which slopes downward from the ridge line.

Recessed panel. A decorative element that often functions as an area for signage.

Reconstruction. The accurate recreation of a vanished, or irreplaceably damaged structure, or part thereof.

Repointing. Raking out deteriorated masonry joints and filling them with a surface mortar to repair the joint.

Rustication. A term applied to masonry in which the edges of the joints are chamfered or recessed.

Sash. The portion of a window that holds the glass and which moves.

Sandblasting. An abrasive cleaning method where high-powered jets of sand are directed against a surface, often the cause of the protective fire-skin of bricks.

Scale. A term used to define the proportions of a building in relation to its surroundings.

SDLs. “Simulated Divided Lights” refers to window sashes which have simulated muntins on the interior and exterior of single panes of glass. Though constructed differently, they nonetheless replicate the appearance of historic windows. See also TDLs and grilles.

Setback. A term used to define the distance a building is located from a street or sidewalk.

Shed roof. A gently-pitched, almost flat roof with only one slope.

Sidelight. A glass window pane located at the side of a main entrance way.

Siding. The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.

Sill. The horizontal member located at the top of a foundation supporting the structure above. Also the horizontal member at the bottom of a window or door.

Spall. To split off from the surface, as brick that is bearing undue pressure near its face or is acted on by weathering.

Storefront. The street-level facade of a commercial building, usually having display windows.

Stretcher. A brick laid with the long side exposed, as opposed to a header.

Streetscape. The combination of building facades, sidewalks, street furniture, etc. that define the street.

Structural Glass. Used predominately for wall surfacing, these now familiar products included glass building blocks, reinforced plate glass, and pigmented structural glass. Pigmented structural glass, popularly known under such trade names as Carrara Glass, Sani Onyx (or Rox), and Vitrolite.

Stucco. Any kind of plasterwork, but usually an outside covering or portland cement, lime, and sand mixture with water.

Surround. An encircling border or decorative frame, usually around a window or door.

Terra Cotta. A fine-grained clay product used ornamentally to create architectural details on the exterior of buildings.

Transom. A small operable or fixed window located above a window or door.

TDLs. “True Divided Lights” refers to window sashes which have muntins that hold separate panes of glass. Historic windows are constructed in this manner. See also SDLs and grilles.

Veranda. A covered porch or balcony on a building’s exterior.

Wrought iron. Decorative iron that is hammered or forged into shape by hand.



BOOKS

- Blumenson, John J.G. *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.
- Burden, Ernest. *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture*. New York, McGraw-Hill. 2002.
- Caring For Your Historic House*. Heritage Preservation and National Park Service. New York, Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1998.
- Foley, Mary Mix. *The American House*. New York: Harper and Row, 1980.
- Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.
- Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design. 1870-1940*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1985.
- J. B. Jackson. *Discovering the Vernacular Landscape*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1991.

PRESERVATION BRIEFS

- #1 - Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings
- #2 - Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings
- #3 - Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings
- #4 - Roofing for Historic Buildings
- #6 - Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
- #7 - The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta
- #8 - Aluminum & Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings
- #9 - The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
- #10 - Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
- #11 - Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
- #12 - The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass
- #13 - The Repair & Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
- #14 - New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
- #15 - Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches
- #16 - The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
- #17 - Architectural Character -Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
- #18 - Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements
- #19 - The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
- #20 - The Preservation of Historic Barns
- #21 - Repairing Historic Flat Plaster — Walls and Ceilings
- #22 - The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
- #23 - Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
- #24 - Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings
- #25 - The Preservation of Historic Signs
- #26 - The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
- #27 - The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron
- #28 - Painting Historic Interiors
- #29 - The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
- #30 - The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
- #31 - Mothballing Historic Buildings
- #32 - Making Historic Properties Accessible
- #33 - The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass
- #34 - Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors: Preserving Composition Ornament
- #35 - Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation
- #36 - Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
- #37 - Appropriate Methods of Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
- #38 - Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
- #39 - Managing Moisture Problems in Historic Buildings
- #40 - Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors
- #41 - The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings
- #42 - The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone

The first *Preservation Brief* was published by the National Park Service in 1975. Since then, over 40 more have been added to the series. Below are the most pertinent for historic district review. The *Briefs* are available on line at: <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>. Printed copies can be ordered by calling 866-512-1800.