

Glendale Design Guidelines for Residential Buildings in Adopted Historic Districts

Building Elements

The following four sections of the guidelines address common building elements for all styles of architecture. While these elements are discussed in each style, additional information is given in these sections: siding & exterior finishes, roofs, porches, and windows & doors.

Siding and Exterior Finishes

Siding and exterior finishes constitute primary character-defining features of most historic houses. In Glendale stucco is the predominant material seen on historic residential buildings built after 1920. Wood lap and shingle siding and brick are common to a few architectural styles. Brick and stone were often used for foundations and chimneys. River rock was also occasionally incorporated into some structures. Altering or obscuring historic wall cladding can seriously impair the appearance of historic houses.



Left: This cottage, built at the turn of the twentieth century, is clad with narrow wooden clapboards.



Right: Sand-finish stucco, seen on this Monterey Revival style home, was a common exterior finish from the late 1930s-1950s.

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Siding and Exterior Finishes

character - defining features

Determine siding type & material, for instance:

- Wooden clapboard
- Wood shingle
- Wood board and batten
- Sand-finish stucco
- Smooth-finish stucco
- Brick

Identify any pattern in the application of the material:

- Pattern shingles
- Patterned stucco
- American brick bonding
- Random pattern of clinker brick

Consider how the exterior materials contribute to the overall design of the building, for example:

- Are a combination of finishes used for a textured effect?
- Does the siding emphasize the horizontal or vertical dimension of the building?
- Does the placement of siding create a decorative pattern such as quoins or ornamental shingles?
- Is the foundation finish visible?

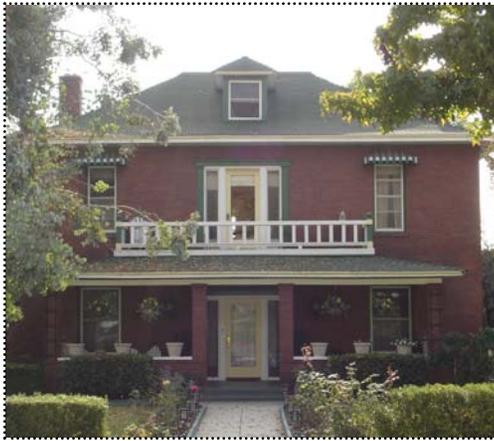


Above: Glendale's stone houses use arroyo stone as the primary exterior finish. These resources are particularly unique and significant among Glendale's rich historic housing stock.

Below: This stucco house has a brick chimney with untooled mortar joints, an effect known as "weeping" mortar.



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Above: This house's use of brick as the primary exterior siding is relatively unusual in Glendale.

Below: While siding varied among Craftsman style houses, the wood shingle siding of this particular example is considered character-defining.



Siding and Exterior Finishes

design guidelines

- Original siding and finish material should be repaired or replaced in kind.
- Consider removing existing inappropriate siding that covers original materials.
- Repair deteriorated siding and finishes by patching, piecing-in, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing them.
- Avoid removing material that can be repaired; replace only the amount of material required as a result of deterioration.
- If replacement is necessary, match the original material in composition, scale and finish.
- Aluminum, vinyl, or synthetic brick siding should not be used to cover original historic fabric.
- If substitute materials must be used, they should match the original in appearance as closely as possible.
- Frequent repainting may cause build-up of paint layers that obscure architectural detail. In this case, consider stripping existing paint layers to reveal details. Paint stripping should employ the gentlest means possible.
- Unpainted elements should remain unpainted.
- Provide proper drainage and ventilation to discourage rot and other water-related degradation.
- Spray-on texture coating is not an appropriate replacement finish.

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Siding and Exterior Finishes

design guidelines

- Removal of non-historic inappropriate stucco is encouraged, when possible.
- Use the gentlest means possible to clean a structure. Perform a test patch to determine that the cleaning method will cause no damage to the material's surface. Abrasive cleaning methods can result in accelerated deterioration.
- Historic siding and finishes should never be sandblasted.

Wood

- Wood surfaces, including board and shingle siding and trim, should be stained or primed and painted; maintaining these finishes will retard drying and ultraviolet damage.
- Stucco is inappropriate siding for a historically wood-sided building.

Stucco

- New stucco, when necessary, should match the original in color, texture, and finish.
- Synthetic spray on or brightly colored stucco is not appropriate.

Brick

- Preserve the original brick and mortar wherever possible.
- Maintain the original bonding and tooling pattern when repair or replacement is necessary.
- Match brick and mortar color when repair or replacement is necessary.
- Painting brick is generally inappropriate, as it can lead to moisture damage. However, brick surfaces that were painted historically may be maintained.



Above: Many period revival style houses, particularly Spanish Colonial Revival style, have a hand-troweled stucco finish that may be either smooth or lightly textured.

Below: This Colonial Revival style house combines three traditional exterior materials: stucco, brick and wood.

