F. DOORS

Intent: Many types and styles of historic front doors can be found on buildings in the district. Some are solid wood with decorative panels, while other are wood with glass lites; some have sidelights and transoms. The door is one of the primary character-defining features of a historic building and these should be preserved. A door's character is based on its design, materials, and location. When a new door is needed, it should be in character with the building.

1. Preserve the proportions of a historic door and its opening.
2. Repair, rather than replace, a historic door.
3. If a door cannot be repaired, match its replacement to the original.

G. WINDOWS

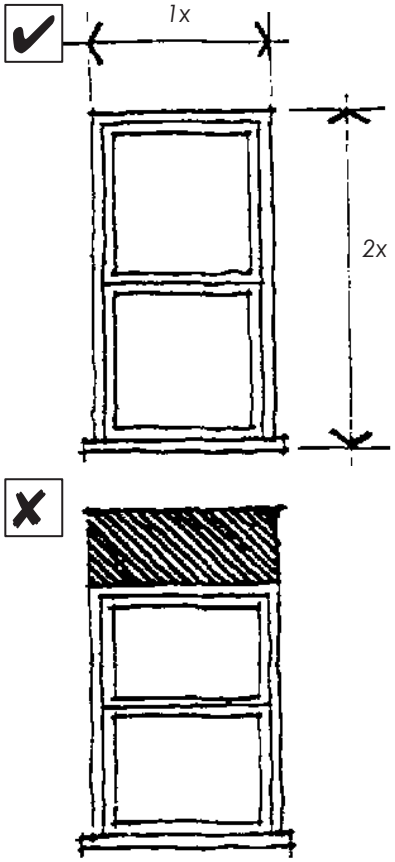
Intent: Most windows are character-defining features and should be preserved. Even those openings which provide ventilation for attic spaces contribute to the character of the building.

The proportion, profile, lite pattern, material, and location of windows all contribute to the character of a window, and help to define the architectural style. Windows in historic buildings were historically made of wood. Metal framed windows are also found in historic buildings.

1. Preserve the proportions of historic window openings.
    a. Preserve the original size, shape, and arrangements of window openings.
    b. Restore altered window openings on primary façades to their original configuration when feasible.
    c. Do not decrease or increase the number of windows on a primary facade as it will negatively affect the character of the structure.
2. Preserve historic window components.
    a. Components include the frame, sash, panes, mullions, glazing, sill, header, jambs, moldings, and operation.
3. Repair, rather than replace, frames, sashes, and other features.
    a. Determine whether window components are damaged beyond repair. Damage beyond repair is determined on a case-by-case basis. Discuss with staff for application requirements and resources.

Please Note:

The National Park Service publishes Preservation Brief No. 9: *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*, which is available free of charge online at https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/9-wooden-windows.htm.

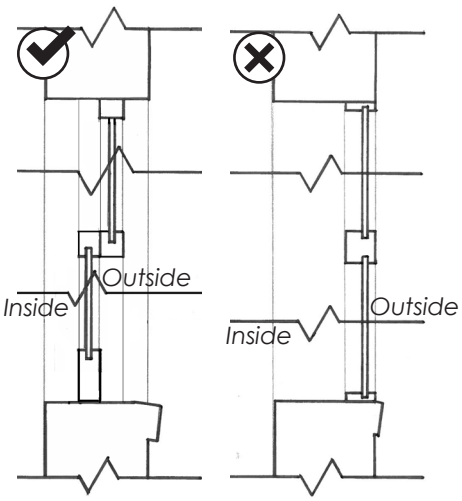


Choose a window that fits the opening; don't use a smaller window and fill in above it.

Wood Windows

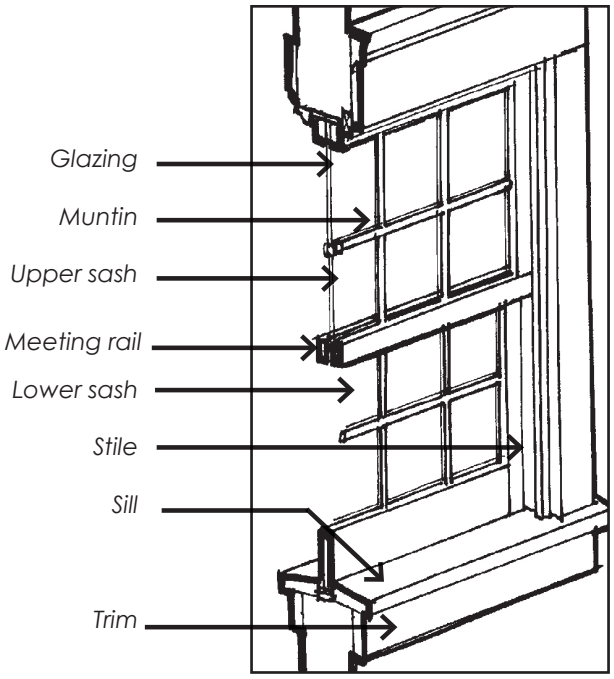
Historic wood windows that were built before 1940 are likely to have been constructed with old-growth timber, which grew slowly and naturally, resulting in strong wood with a tight grain. Lumber available today is grown quickly, resulting in a product that is not as hard, strong, or stable. The quality of historic wood windows is usually far superior to a new wood window, and historic windows should be preserved and repaired, not replaced. In many cases, a historic window that is damaged or deteriorated can be repaired by re-glazing, patching, and splicing wood elements. A homeowner with a few hand tools can complete most window repairs, with no special skills needed.

Note: Studies have shown that 90% of energy loss from a building is through attics, doors, and floors, not the historic windows. Repair and weatherization of historic wood windows is usually less expensive than replacement. If an original window has been so damaged that it cannot be repaired its replacement should be in character with the historic building.



If a window must be replaced match the original material, sash configuration and profile. The window sections above identify a simplified appropriate and inappropriate double-hung replacement window profile.

4. Enhance the energy efficiency of an existing historic window rather than replacing it.
   a. Add weatherstripping around the window frame.
   b. Install a storm window or insulated window shade. Interior storm windows are available and easy to install and remove. Exterior storm windows may be added without a COA.
5. If replacement cannot be avoided, match a new window to the original.
   a. Match the original sash configuration: single-hung, double-hung, casement, etc.
   b. Select a similar profile and depth of trim, as well as the arrangement and number of layers of trim from the frame to the glass. (No flat boards.) All new windows must be recessed.
   c. If the original window had divided panes (lites), select a replacement window that is made with genuine muntins, with panes of glass set between them. Do not choose a window with strips of material located between large panes of glass to simulate muntins.
   d. Use the same material as the original window, which is typically wood in a residential building.



Double-hung window components