



City of Powell Architectural Guidelines



Development Department



Welcome
Home.

City Of Powell

Delaware County, Ohio

Architectural Guidelines

Standards And Guidelines For The Issuance Of Certificates Of Appropriateness
In The Historic District Overlay District.

This document is a redesign of the original 1995 Downtown Architectural Guidelines. The intent of the update is create a more visually appealing and usable document.

The new guidelines have refined imagery, modern searchable text, and color coded sections. Minimal content updates include changing "Village of Powell" to "City of Powell" and the addition of a new page naming current City Council, commission members, and staff.

City Of Powell

Delaware County, Ohio

Architectural Guidelines

Standards And Guidelines For The Issuance Of Certificates Of Appropriateness
In The Historic District Overlay District.

Adopted by the
Historic Downtown
Advisory Commission:

Adopted by the
Planning and Zoning
Commission:

Adopted by the
City Council:

Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____

Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____

Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____
Date: _____
As Amended: _____



City Of Powell

Delaware County, Ohio

Architectural Guidelines

Standards And Guidelines For The Issuance Of Certificates Of Appropriateness
In The Historic District Overlay District.

Original Text And Illustrations Drafted By: Laura V. Shinn,
Graduate Architect And Master's Degree Candidate At The Ohio State University
First Complete Submission: September 1988

Original Text Redesigned And Revised By: Alex Carlson,
Powell Zoning Inspector and student at The Ohio State University
Revision Complete: December 2016

Prepared In Cooperation With:

Members Of The Village Of Powell Historical District Review Board

(Historic District Commission) - August 1990

Don Hollenback, Chairman	Former Members
Willard Bennett	Rev. John T. Barton, Chairman
Louise Cornish	Scott Miller
Cathy Benson	Robert Loversidge
Elizabeth Hustek	
Laura Shinn	

Members Of The Village Of Powell Planning And Zoning Commission - August 1990

Wayne Jenkins, Chairman	Former Members
Chris Brattin, Clerk	Al Thomson, Chairman
Frank Dematteis	Jane Van Fossen
David Luckhaupt	Barry Steinberg DDS PhD.
Scott Miller	
Mike Pesek	
Garry Swackhamer	
Billy Mccarthy, Inspector	

Members Of The Powell Village Council - August 1990

Frank A. Dematteis, Mayor	Former Members
John T. Barton	Charles Lawrence
Jane Briggs	David Neiger
Mike Allen	Mike Wells
Patricia Piontek	Stephen Feinberg, President
Garry Swackhamer	Doug Hager
Jane Van Fossen	Fritz Krieger
Paula Ziebarth	
Robert Schaumleffel Jr., Administrator	
Lennox Brodeur, Clerk	

City Of Powell

Delaware County, Ohio

Architectural Guidelines

Standards And Guidelines For The Issuance Of Certificates Of Appropriateness
In The Historic District Overlay District.

Current Members

Members Of The City Of Powell Historic Downtown Advisory Commission - 2016

Tom Coffey, Chairman
Larry Coolidge, Vice Chairman
Marge Bennett
Richard Fusch
Deb Howell
Chris Meyers, Architectural Advisor

Members Of The City Of Powell Planning And Zoning Commission - 2016

Donald Emerick, Chairperson
Richard Fusch, Vice Chairperson
Ed Cooper
Shawn Boysko
Trent Hartranft
Joe Jester
Bill Little
Chris Meyers, Architectural Advisor

Members Of The Powell City Council - 2016

Brian Lorenz, Mayor
Jon Bennehoof, Vice Mayor
Frank Bertone
Tom Counts
Jim Hrivnak
Brendan Newcomb
Daniel Swartwout

Current Staff

David Betz, AICP
Director of Development

Rocky Kambo, AICP, GISP
GIS Planner

Alex Carlson
Zoning Inspector

City Of Powell

Delaware County, Ohio

Architectural Guidelines

Standards And Guidelines For The Issuance Of Certificates Of Appropriateness
In The Historic District Overlay District.

Dedication

This compilation of Standards and Guidelines for the Issuance of Certificates of Appropriateness in the Historic District Overlay District was created by the Village of Powell to provide guidance to residents and all other parties interested in the Historic District of Powell.

The purpose of this book is to serve as an aid and as a guide in the construction, renovation, reconstruction, alteration of, or any other change to the external appearance of structures or premises located within the Historic District.

As such, the City hopes that this work will serve as a useful guide and reference, which will assist property owners in improving their properties in such a way as to contribute to the enhancement of both their own properties, and that of the entire District.

Frank C DeMatteis,
Mayor

Date

Robert Schaumleffel, Jr.,
Village Administrator

Date

Table Of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Introduction	1
History	2
Map of Historic District	3
Why Preserve Powell?	4
Architectural Character	5

SITE CONSIDERATIONS

Roads And Drives	10
Parking	10
Curbs And Gutters	11
Sidewalks	11
Setbacks	13
Lighting	13
Signage And Graphics	15
Accessory Buildings	17
Fences	17
Landscaping	19

BUILDING MATERIALS

Foundations	21
Exterior Walls	21
Masonry	24
Brick	24
Glazed Block	24
Existing Masonry	24
Repointing	25
Replacement Masonry	25
Cleaning Masonry	26
New Construction	26
Wood	27
Siding	27
Shingles	28
Manufactured Siding	30
Asbestos Shingles	30
Aluminum and Vinyl Siding	32
Roofing	33
Slate	33
Metal	34
Asphalt Shingles	34

MASSING

Building Types	35
New Construction	38
Roofs	40
New Construction	42
Additions	44

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

Windows	47
New Construction	52
Aluminum Windows	55
Storm And Screen Windows	56
Doors	57
New Construction	59
Steel Doors	60
Storm And Screen Doors	60
Porches	61
New Construction	63

APPENDICES

Glossary	75
Bibliography And References	78

Introduction

This compilation of Standards and Guidelines is for the use the Historic District Commission in approving or disapproving applications for Certificates of Appropriateness in the Historic District Overlay District, and for the use of residents and owners of property in the City of Powell who are contemplating exterior modifications to existing buildings or new construction within the Historic District Overlay District.

This work begins by outlining the boundaries of the Historic District Overlay Zone, as created in the City of Powell Zoning Ordinance. The first section describes the City of Powell, and those elements which create its unique character. A series of guidelines follow which illustrate appropriate materials and methods for the preservation of existing architecture, and new construction in the Historic District Overlay District. These guidelines are based on the existing character of Powell, and research into construction methods and materials typical of late 19th and early 20th century vernacular, Midwestern architecture.

These guidelines are not intended to substitute for expert advice from a qualified architect, engineer or contractor. The primary purpose of these Standards and Guidelines is to provide a basis on which to evaluate the appropriateness of proposed modifications or new construction within Powell's Historic District. A very important secondary purpose is to educate owners, residents, and government officials about the character of Powell and the means by which to preserve that character.

The Historic District

The boundaries of Powell's Historic District Overlay District correspond roughly to the original corporation limits of the City. The Historic District was originally established by Resolution Number 87-40 of the Powell City Council on November 10, 1987. The Powell Historic District Overlay District will be referred to as the "Historic District" throughout this Guide.

History

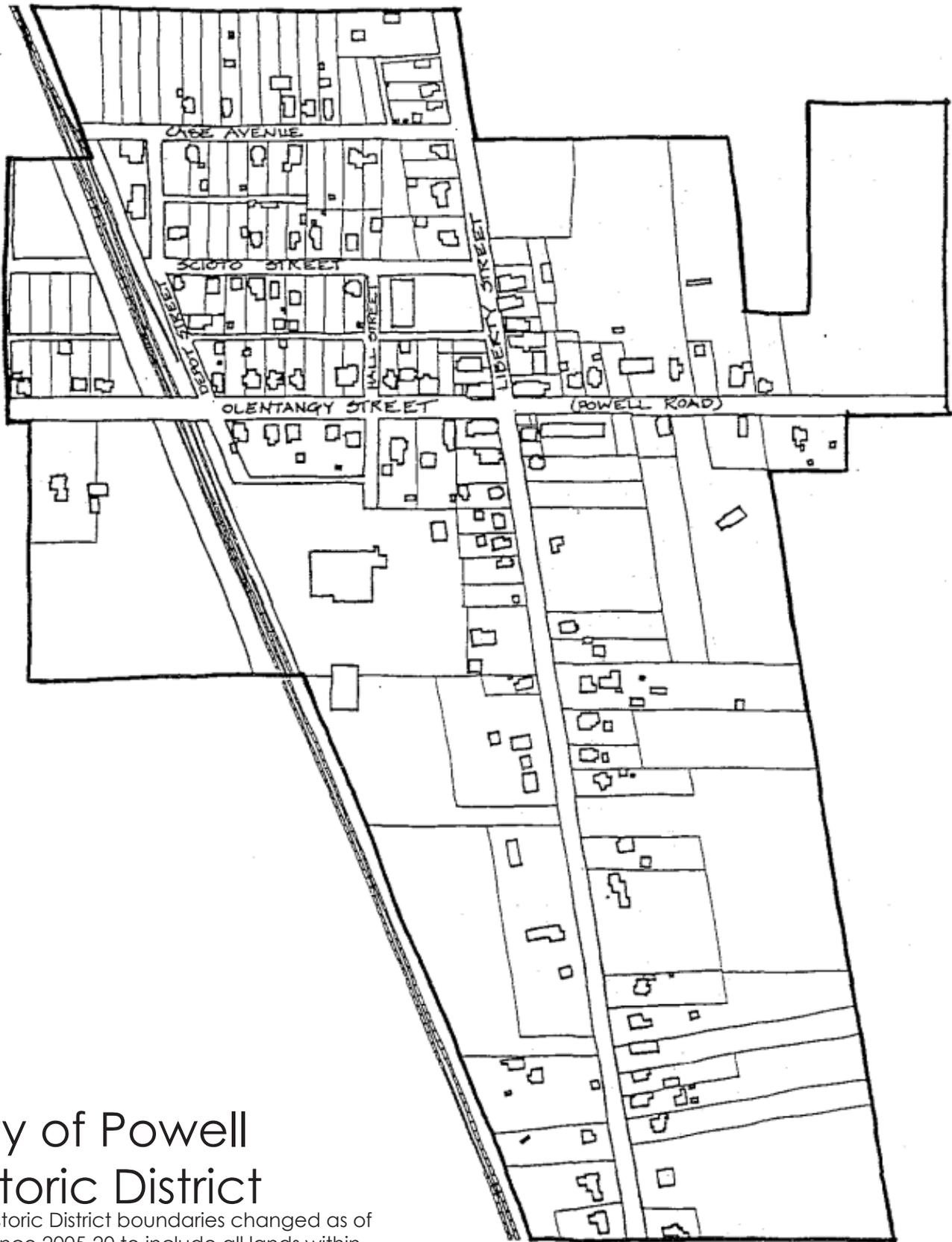
The land upon which the City of Powell now stands was part of a 4000 acre land grant given to James Parker in 1800 to satisfy warrants for military service. The earliest settlers to the area came from Connecticut. They named the main north-south street through their community Middlebury Street, and the settlement came to be known as Middlebury.

In 1839, Thomas R. Hall purchased the land around the tiny City. Hall started a small store at the main crossroads in about 1850, and began calling the settlement "Hall Corners". At this time, residents received their mail by carrier, who delivered it on foot or by horseback to the general store

for the residents to pick up themselves. After a few years of this crude system, the town decided to apply for its own post office. With the help of Judge Thomas W. Powell, of Delaware, Ohio, a post office was established in the community in 1857. In gratitude, Middlebury/Hall Corners was renamed Powell.

The Columbus and Toledo Railroad was incorporated in 1872, and a few years later, tracks were laid on the west side of the City. In 1876, the town of Powell was laid out, defined by the intersection of Olentangy Street (Powell Road) and Liberty Street, as it is to this day.





City of Powell Historic District

The Historic District boundaries changed as of ordinance 2005-20 to include all lands within the Downtown Business and Downtown Residential zoning districts. The area is now referred to as the Downtown District Overlay District.

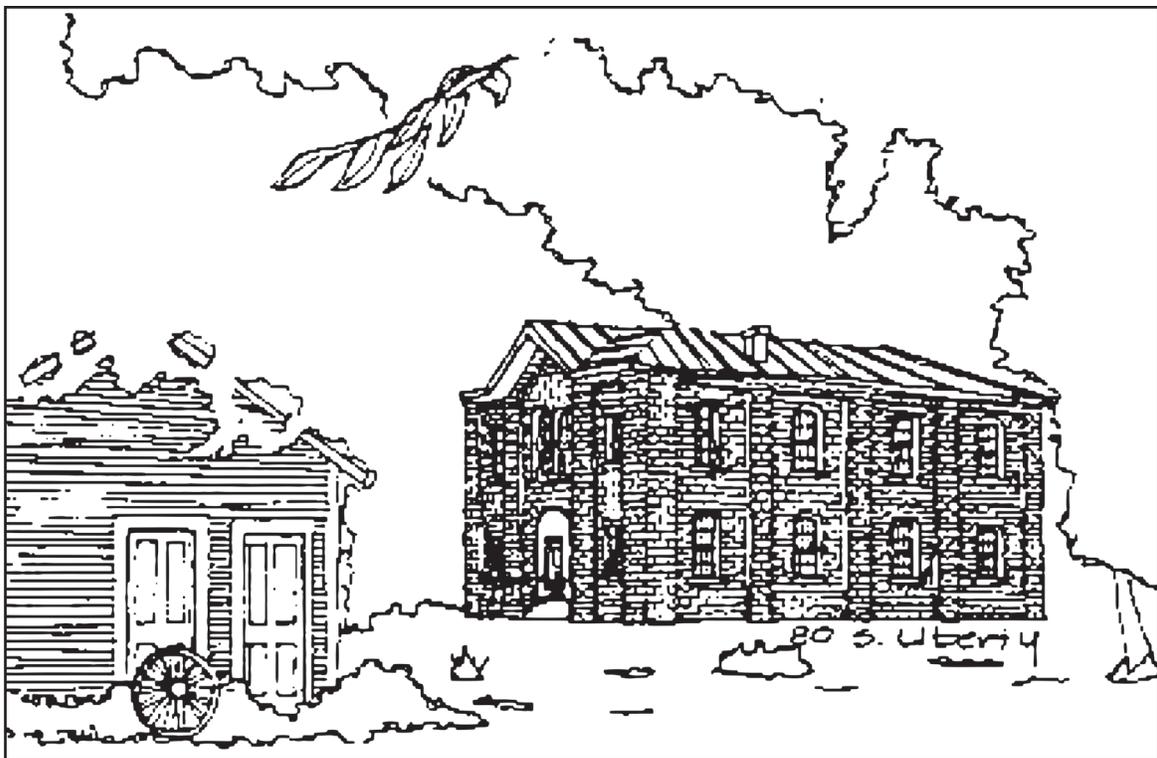
Why Preserve Powell?

The City of Powell retains much of its small crossroads town atmosphere today, but development is beginning to threaten this image. As the city of Columbus spreads to the north, land values in southern Delaware County are increasing, and the suburbs of Columbus are encroaching on the City. This growth will bring new business and more visitors to Powell. The expansion will strengthen the economy, but will threaten the very character which makes Powell an attractive place to visit and live.

In the recent past, small cities in similar circumstances have been swallowed by surrounding development because they were considered "too ordinary" or "not old enough" to be of interest. An important part of our history, that of "everyman", has been lost through failure to preserve these small towns.

Powell is one of these small towns which has not been lost! The City contains many excellent examples of vernacular Midwestern architecture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With its small town, rural atmosphere still very much intact, Powell provides an important look into the everyday lives of small town residents at the turn of the century.

Another of the charms of a city like Powell is the sense of growth over time which it displays. One can read history in these changes. Through careful planning and supervision of development Powell can continue to grow and change to meet the needs of modern living, while maintaining its basic character and integrity.



Architectural Character

Powell, Ohio is a small, Midwestern town, rural in nature. Narrow streets, small, simple houses, and tree lined streets create the rural charm of Powell. The Historic District consists primarily of two main roads, Olentangy and Liberty streets, which intersect at the commercial center. A series of smaller residential streets and alleys complete the street pattern. Farms of varying sizes, along with new housing subdivisions, surround the Historic District. The historic building stock of Powell is primarily residential with some small commercial buildings clustered around the major intersection, and a few industrial buildings lining the railroad tracks. Existing significant public buildings include the two story brick schoolhouse at 80 South Liberty Street, the Odd Fellows Hall at 5 South Liberty Street, and the old Post Office at 14 West Olentangy Street.

Most of the buildings in the City are frame construction, finished in wood. Powell has a few masonry buildings. Most brick buildings are commercial or public in nature, except for a couple of unusual glazed block residences. "High style" buildings are designed according to the dictates of a specific, readily identifiable, national or international architectural style. Powell's buildings represent rural, vernacular versions of several late 19th and early 20th century high styles. Some City buildings are simple, common building forms decorated by elements from one or more historical styles. Others represent common building types with simple detailing, which do not reflect any particular architectural style. Although they are not ornate, high style structures, Powell's buildings exhibit fine craftsmanship and sound historical construction techniques.



Architectural Styles and Elements

Italianate

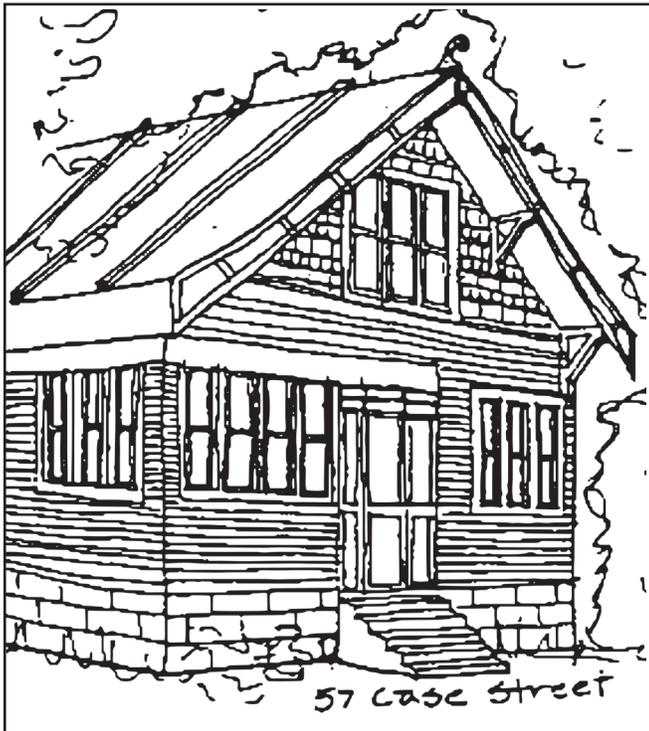
Characteristics of this style include asymmetrical plans, with octagonal bay windows or projections, shallow, hipped roofs, and carved porches. Ornamentation includes curved, carved brackets under roof overhangs and cornices, and hood moldings over doors and windows. Windows are almost always tall and thin in proportion. Examples of Italianate architecture in Powell include the Odd Fellow's Hall (5 South Liberty Street), with its

prominent cornice supported by elaborate brackets; the brick schoolhouse (80 South Liberty Street), with its shallow hipped roof and segmental arched windows; and 38 West Olentangy Street, with its bay window, porch with carved brackets, and hood molding. All of these buildings exhibit the vertical window proportion typical of the Italianate style.



Queen Anne

Irregular massing and complex roof lines are the primary characteristics of this style. Roofs give the overall impression of steepness, but often contain sections of varying pitches. Chimneys are often treated as prominent elements, and become part of the roof composition. Wall surfaces exhibit a variety of textures and colors, combining siding, patterned shingles and visible rough stone foundations. Porches, bay and oriel windows are used to further enliven the facades. Windows occur in a variety of shapes and proportions. A group of three windows, with the center one taller or arched, is a common detail. Other detailing is classical and small in scale. The best example of the Queen Anne Style in Powell is found at 147 West Olentangy street.



Stick style

The primary aim of buildings of this style was to promote "truthfulness" in construction by exposing or representing the structural frame. Buildings of this style were always wood frame construction and were faced in wood siding or patterned shingles. Roof eaves project considerably, often supported by diagonal braces, and framing members are sometimes exposed in gable ends. The detailing on 57 Case Street suggests the roof framing members. The overhang is also supported by diagonal bracing and the gable is faced with patterned wood shingles. This gable sheltered a porch, which has been enclosed. The original house is faced in wood siding.

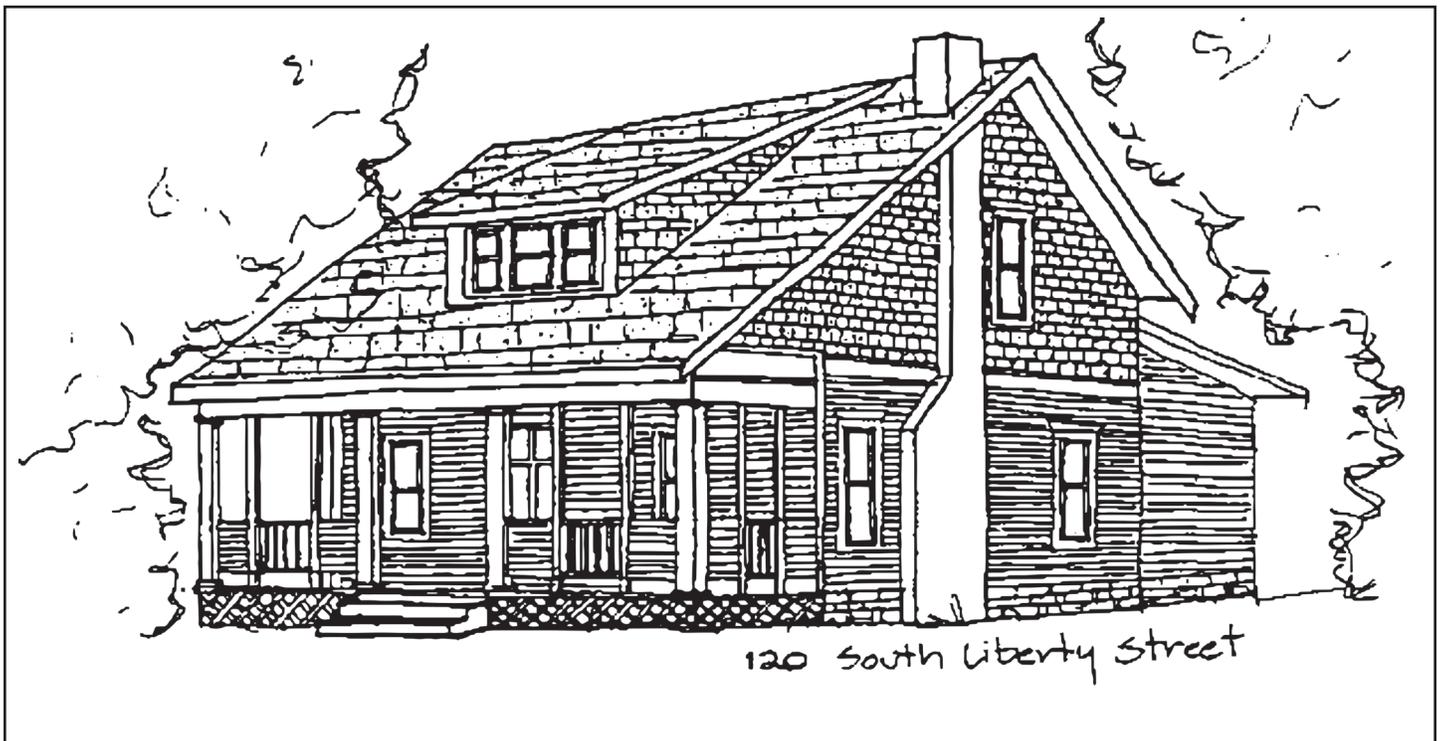
Eastlake

The Eastlake style is almost purely a style of ornamentation, which often appears on buildings otherwise classified as Queen Anne or Stick Style. Ornamentation is a product of the chisel, gouge and lathe, and has a robust, three dimensional character. Curved brackets are used profusely, and many elements bear a marked resemblance to furniture parts. Posts and balusters resemble table legs, while knobs and motifs of circular perforations borrow from the art of cabinetmaking. The porch at 15 North Liberty Street is Powell's most exuberant example of Eastlake detailing.



Bungalow

True bungalows are one story dwellings, with the roof space made habitable by dormers or gable windows. The term is also used to describe buildings which do their best to look like one story dwellings, while actually providing a full height second story. Most of Powell's bungalows are actually two story, simple in form and detailing, and would be considered "Dormer Front" types. These have a large, low, pitched roof, with the ridge parallel to the street. The roof often continues beyond the front wall to shelter a porch. In most cases, the front and back of the roof slope at different pitches and a dormer usually projects from the center of the front slope. Two of Powell's bungalows are located at 120 South Liberty Street and 71 West Olentangy Street.



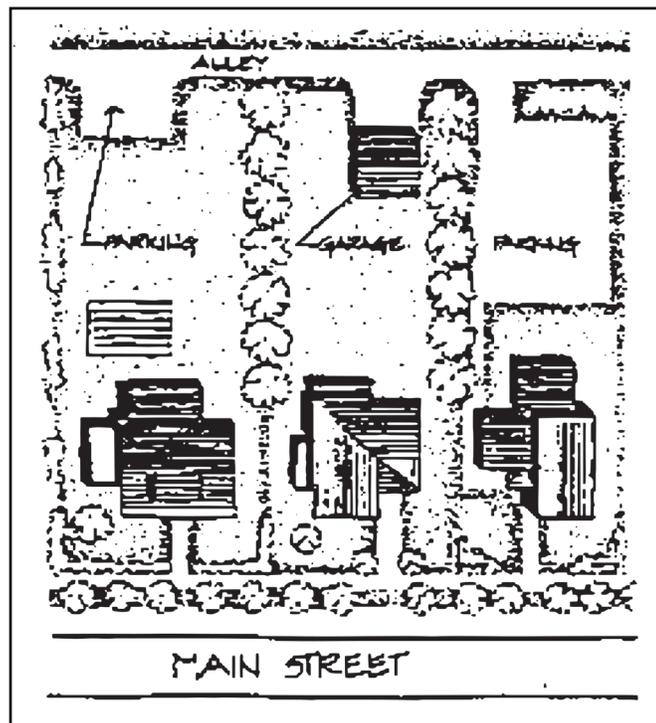
Site Considerations

The atmosphere of Powell is that of a rural small town at the turn of the century. The City is not purely urban or suburban in nature, but, with increased development, some of the amenities of the city and its suburbs will become necessary. The site guidelines which follow share two primary goals:

1. Maintain the rural City character of Powell's Historic District.
2. Provide necessary modern conveniences, which may not be characteristic of historic Powell, and use these contemporary improvements as opportunities to enhance and unify the character of the Historic District.

Roads And Drives

Access to rear yard parking lots and storage or garage buildings should be from alleys whenever possible. If no such access is possible, private parking and roads



should be designed to require the least amount of surface. Drives should be the shortest length possible and the minimum width necessary. Access roads should be located as unobtrusively as possible, and landscaping should be planned to soften their impact. Commercial drives should be paved with asphalt, brick, concrete, or tar and chips, as required in the Powell Zoning Code. Gravel or brick is the preferred material for residential drives, but asphalt, concrete, or tar and chips may be acceptable.

Parking

Parking for residences turned into businesses or newly constructed businesses along Olentangy and Liberty Streets shall be provided at rear yard areas. Parking areas should be only as large as necessary to provide a reasonable number of parking spaces as determined by applicable code requirements. Commercial lots should be paved with asphalt, brick, concrete, or tar and chips as required in the Powell Zoning Code. Gravel or brick are preferred materials for residential parking areas, but asphalt, concrete, or tar and chips may be acceptable.

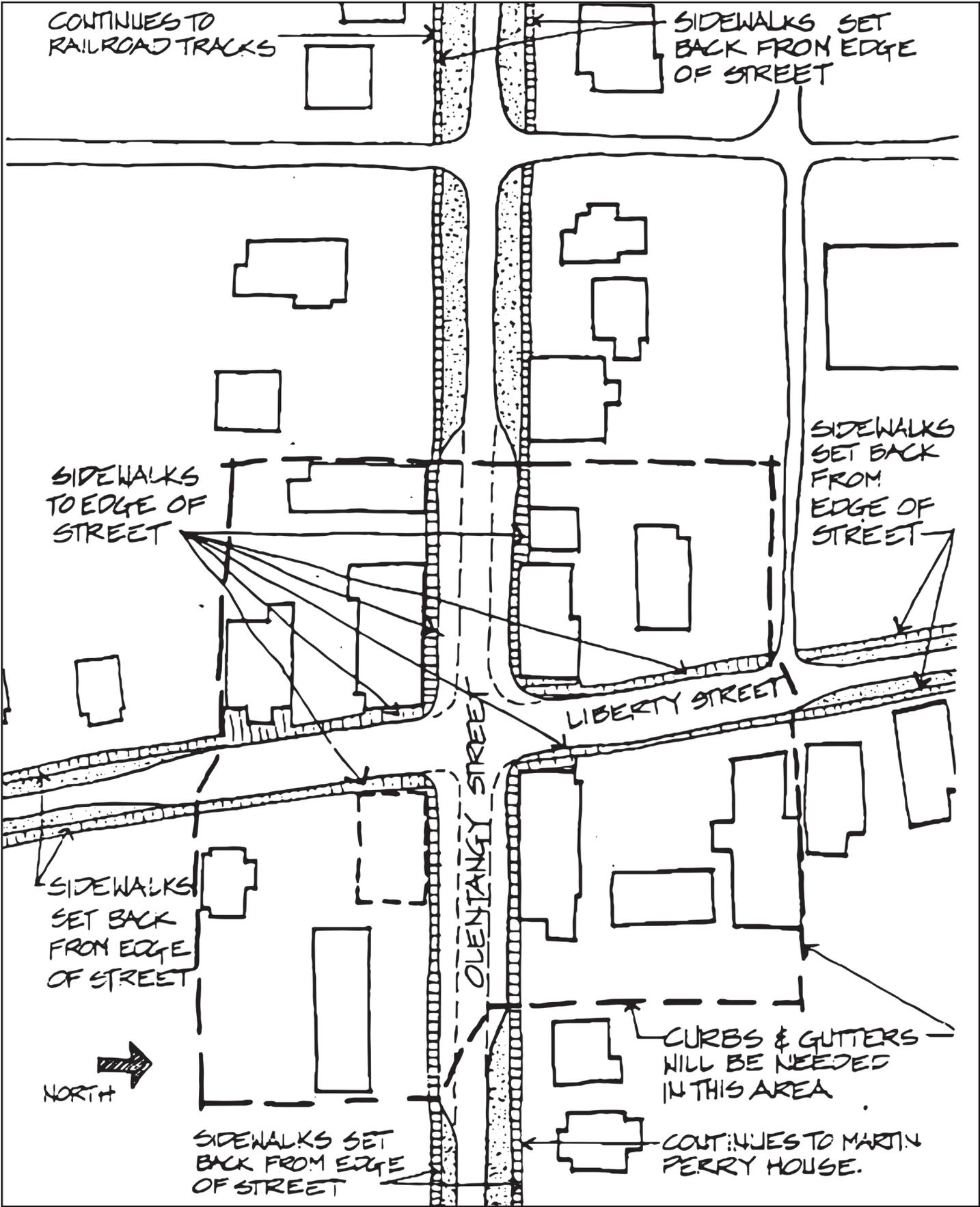
Sidewalks

Most turn of the century rural towns, such as Powell would have had boardwalks in commercial areas, and gravel or dirt paths in residential areas. Some type of contemporary, all weather path must be provided to allow for increased pedestrian traffic along Olentangy Street and at the Center of the City. Sidewalks should be provided along Olentangy Street from the Martin Perry house on the east to the railroad tracks on the west. Sidewalks should also be provided in front of the commercial buildings along Liberty Street, near the intersection with Olentangy Street (see map next page for location).

In front of the commercial buildings at the center of town (see map) sidewalks should extend to the edge of the street. Sidewalks in these locations will require curbs and gutters. New or salvaged stone curbs or concrete curbs may be used. In residential areas of the City, sidewalks should be set back from the edge of the road by a strip of grass. Curbs and gutters may be provided in these areas if necessary to ensure safety or proper storm drainage. Sidewalks in all areas of the Historic District should be concrete.

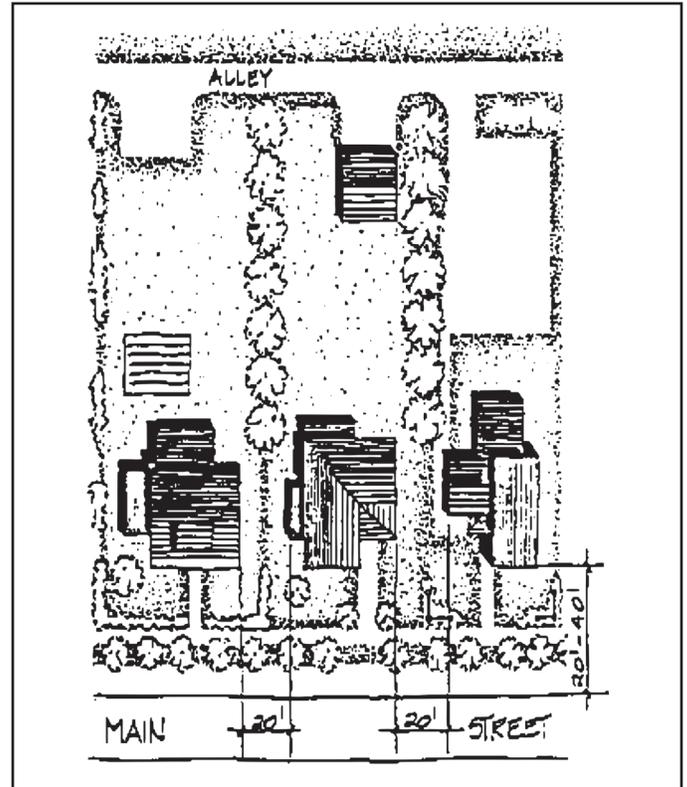
Curbs And Gutters

Paved roads with curbs and gutters are not historically accurate in cities such as Powell. With increased traffic in the City, asphalt surfaced roads have become necessary. Curbs and gutters may be required in some locations, such as areas where sidewalks extend to the edge of the street. Where curbs and gutters are necessary, curb cuts for handicapped access should be provided as required by state and local codes.



Setbacks

Most buildings in Powell are set back approximately 20 to 40 feet from the road with modest front lawns. The exceptions are the commercial buildings at the corner of Olentangy and Liberty Streets, which are built right up to their property lines at the sidewalks. Rear yards are generally long and narrow. Residential buildings on adjacent lots throughout the City are set approximately 20 feet apart from each other at their sides. New construction should follow the setback lines appropriate to its location and purpose.



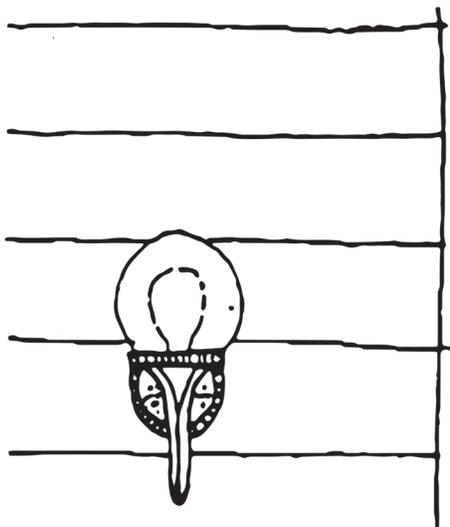
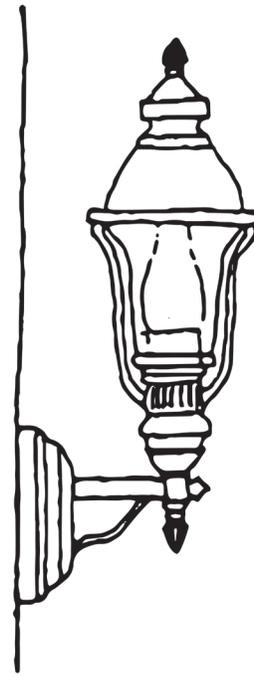
Lighting

One of the charms of rural areas is the complete darkness of nightfall away from the 24 hour light of the city. However, proper lighting fixtures can increase the safety of Powell, and may become more necessary as development continues. Exterior lighting in the Historic District should be incandescent, and low in wattage. Entrance lights and individual free standing path lights are acceptable. Lighting fixtures should be simple Victorian or turn of the century in design, with round or egg-shaped globes on metal posts with minimal detailing.

Colonial style "coach lights" are not appropriate in the Historic District. These types belong to an earlier historical period, and generally belong on coaches.

Free standing, pole mounted lamps may be used to light paths or drives. These lights should not be taller than the height of the first story of adjacent buildings. Metal posts should be painted in dark, muted colors such as black, brown, or dark green. The more elaborate the shape of the globe, the simpler the detailing of the post should be. Simple globes can be mounted on more detailed posts. All pole mounted lights should be individual. Clusters of lights are not acceptable in the Historic District.

Contemporary lights which incorporate simple, round or oval globes and modest posts or brackets may be appropriate in the Historic District. Frosted globes should be used in all lights in the Historic District, as they will provide softer light than clear globes.



Signage and Graphics

Proposed signage should be in harmony with the building to which it is attached. Size, scale, material, texture, color, style and location should be appropriate to both the building itself and the purpose of the graphics. Appropriate signage should convey the name and purpose of the business in a direct manner, using small, simple letters. Logos and graphics should be small, straightforward, and kept to a minimum. The following themes are suggested for these elements:

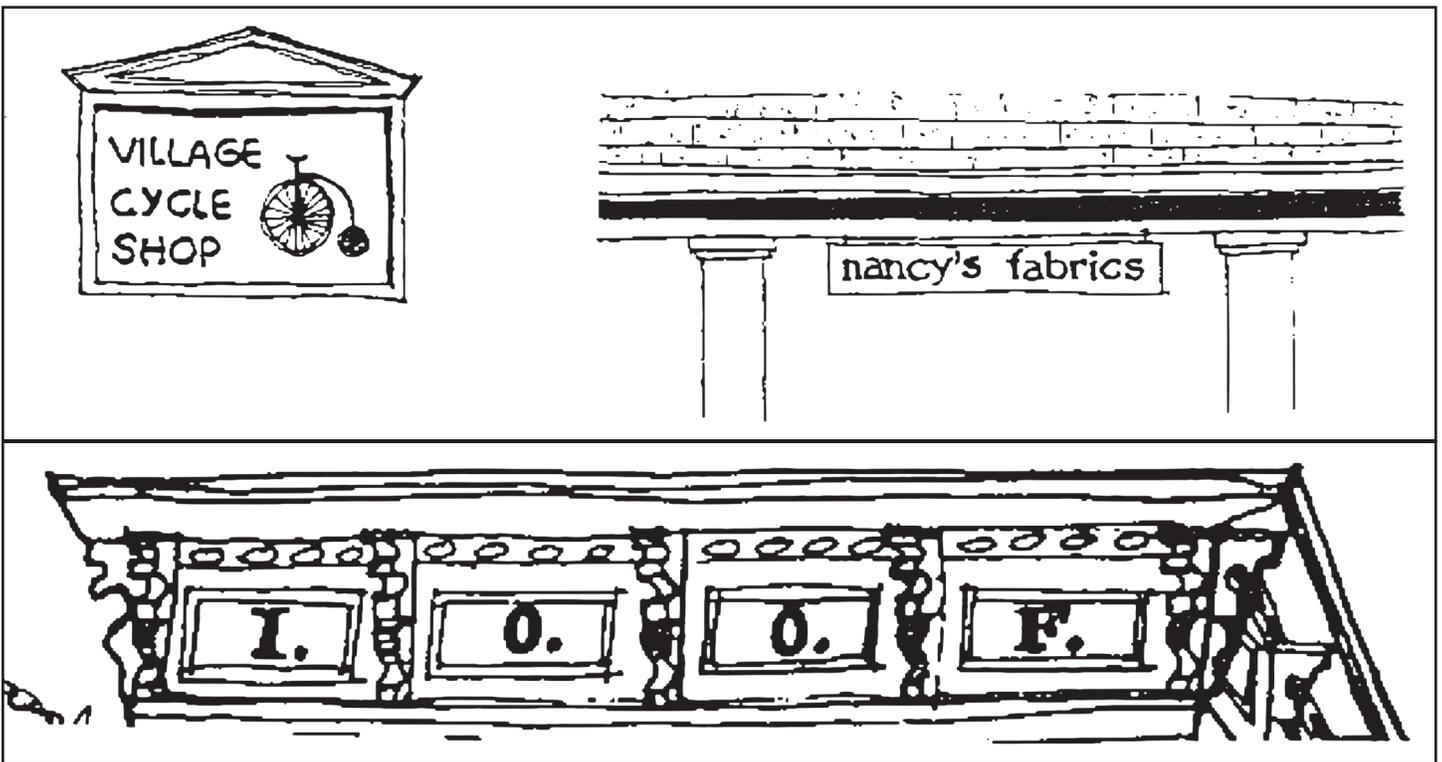
- History of the City of Powell.
- History of the specific building to which the graphics are attached or related.
- The traditions of a business represented by sign.
- Symbols or images from turn of the century rural America.

Internally illuminated signs should not be used in the Historic District. Exterior illumination is discouraged unless it is incandescent, very low in wattage and designed as an integral part of the sign.

Wood is the preferred material for signs, and all graphics should employ subtle and natural colors, such as those outlined in the section on painting and colors.

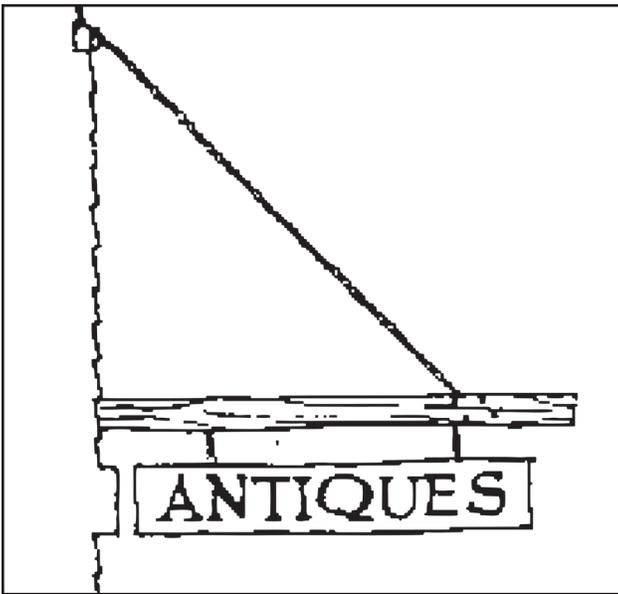
Building Mounted Signs

Signs should not cover or obscure any doors, windows or other architectural features. On residential scale buildings, signs should not be placed higher than the tops of first story openings or the eave line of a one story wing or porch. On commercial scale buildings, signs may be placed within a sign band above the first floor, or at the cornice line if the graphics integrate carefully with the cornice detailing.



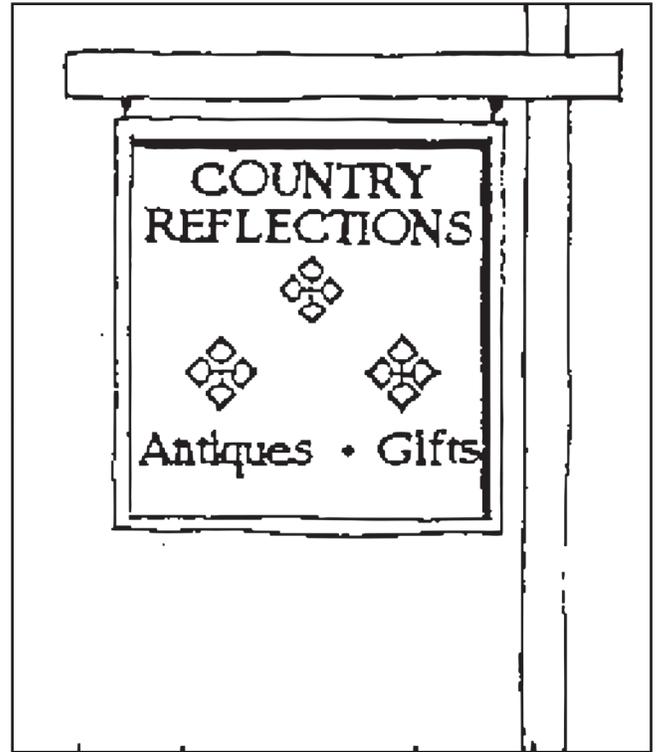
Projecting Signs

These signs may not project more than 2 feet from the face of a building to which they are mounted, or 3 feet from a free-standing support to which they are mounted. Projecting signs may not be more than 15 inches in height or 5 square feet in area. A minimum clearance of 8 feet must be maintained where signs project over a public walkway. Supporting structures for signs should be appropriate to the detailing of the buildings to which they are attached.



Free Standing Signs

Height should not exceed the first story of adjacent buildings. Overall size should not exceed 12 square feet. Supporting structures should be simple in design and in character with the adjacent buildings. No more than three colors may be used in ground signs, as is stated in the zoning regulations.



Flags and Banners

Permanent banners must follow the same guidelines as other signage and graphics. Temporary flags and banners, which are not specifically prohibited in the Powell Zoning code, or which do not require a zoning permit, are not subject to these restrictions. Proper display of the United States, State of Ohio, or other historical flags is encouraged. All flags and banners which project over a public walkway should maintain a minimum clearance of 8 feet.

Accessory Buildings

Automobile garages, storage sheds, and other dependent buildings must be located at the rear of the property, with entry facing away from major streets, although access from an “alley” is permissible. The accessory building should be compatible with the building it serves in massing, materials, and basic color scheme, but it should not be an exact copy of the main building. An accessory building should be obviously subservient to the building it is serving. This means that it should be smaller in scale and simpler in detail than the main building.

Roof type, roof pitch and rhythm of openings should harmonize with those elements of the main building. Materials should be similar in nature and scale, although not necessarily in refinement. For example, a house with special wood siding and shingles might have a garage with simpler wood siding. Special attention must be given to the relationship in scale and location between accessory buildings and the buildings they serve.



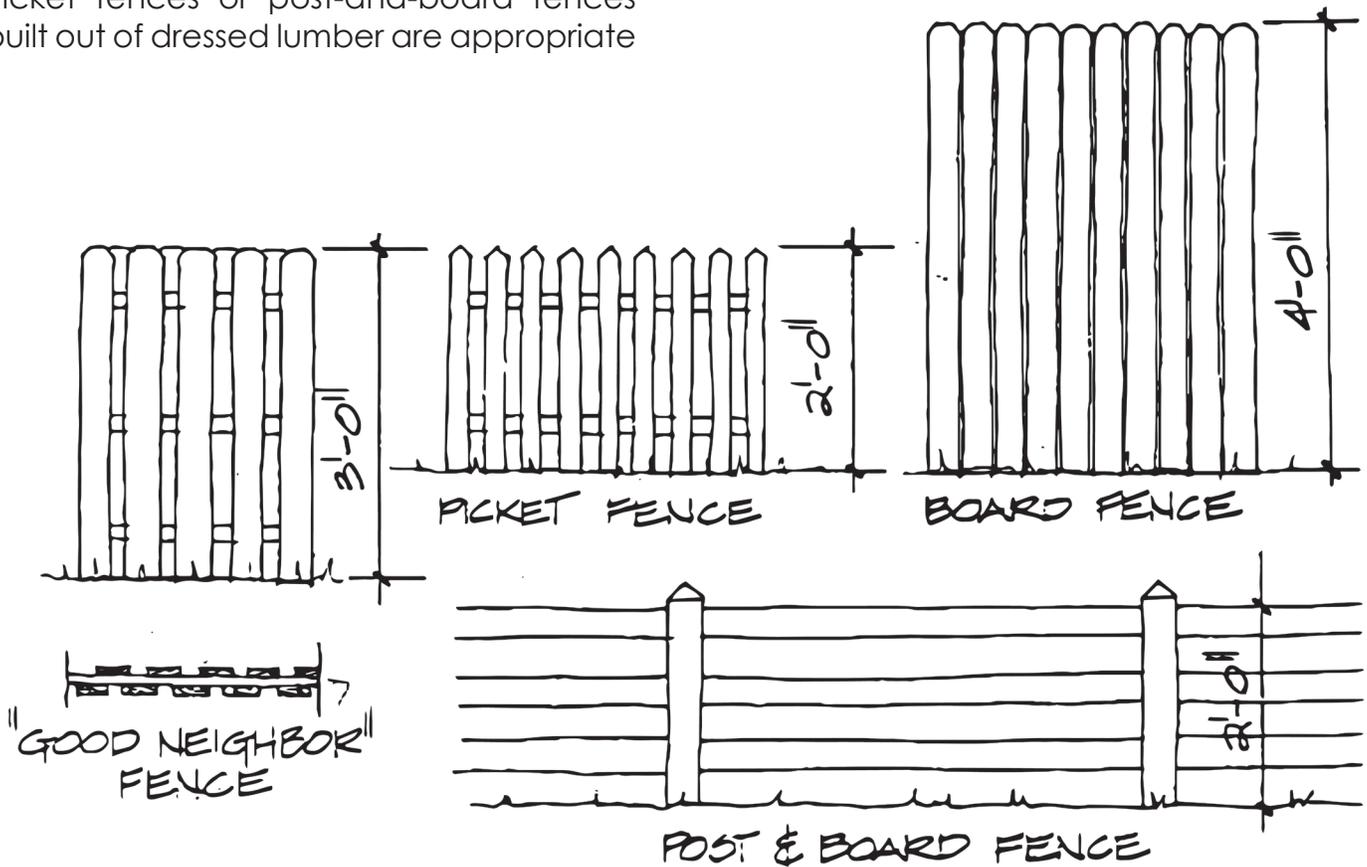
Fences

The preferred treatment for definition of property boundaries within Powell's Historic District is the use of landscape elements such as low hedges, corner or edge plantings, and lines of trees. Fencing of entire yards or portions of them is

discouraged within the Historic District unless it is necessary for the safety of the owners and the community, or to meet applicable code requirements. These fences should be the minimum height necessary to serve their purpose.

Tall, privacy fences should be limited to rear yards. These should be constructed of wood, and stained in a natural wood color. Board or board-and-board ("good neighbor") fence styles are appropriate where required for privacy or safety. Small pieces of fence which define corners, edges, entries, or paths are acceptable in front yards, especially if they are integrated parts of landscape features. Front yard fences may not be higher than 3 feet tall. Picket fences or post-and-board fences built out of dressed lumber are appropriate

for front yards in the Historic District. These fences should be stained in a natural color or painted cream or white. All fences in Powell's Historic District should be built out of wood, and be simple in design. Very ornate fences, with intricate patterns, or overly rustic fences, built of hand hewn lumber, are not appropriate. Wire fences are not appropriate in the Historic District.



Landscaping

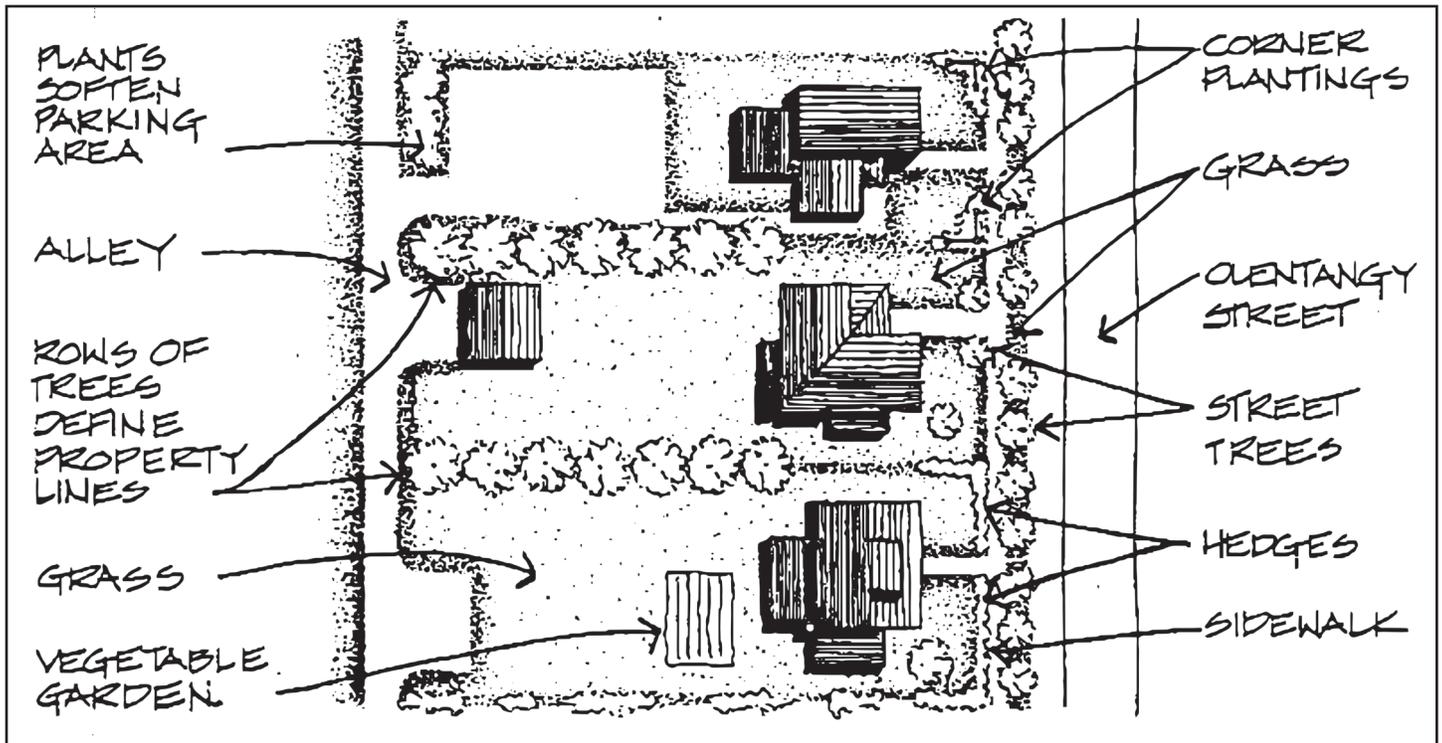
Street trees should be planted along Olentangy Street between the east and west boundaries of the City, and along Liberty Street, between the north and south boundaries of the City. The planting of street trees elsewhere is also encouraged. Street trees should be planted approximately 25 feet apart and 3 to 4 feet from the sidewalk. It is recommended that the trees be planted in the lawn panels between

the buildings and the sidewalk. Trees in this location will be less likely to send roots under a sidewalk. A variety of street trees should be planted in order to ensure that the tree line will survive the failure of one species. The following species are recommended for their resistance to the stress of traffic:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Hedge Maple</u>	<u>Acer campestre</u>	<u>35' - 45'</u>	
<u>Armstrong Red Maple</u>	<u>Acer rubrum</u>	<u>Columnar</u>	
<u>Scarlet Oak</u>	<u>Quercus coccinea</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Shumard White oak</u>	<u>Quercus shumardi</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>White Oak</u>	<u>Quercus alba</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Swamp White Oak</u>	<u>Quercus bicolor</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Shingle Oak</u>	<u>Quercus imbricaria</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Bur Oak</u>	<u>Quercus macrocarpa</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>English Oak</u>	<u>Quercus robur</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Pyramidal English Oak</u>	<u>Quercus robur "fastigiata"</u>	<u>Columnar</u>	
<u>Pin Oak</u>	<u>Quercus palustris</u>	<u>45' +</u>	<u>Selected Seed Source</u>
<u>Hybrid Elm</u>	<u>Ulmus x</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Chinese Elm</u>	<u>Ulmus parvifolia</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Japanese Elm</u>	<u>Ulmus japonica</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>American Beech</u>	<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>Danwyck European Beech</u>	<u>Fagus sylvatica</u>	<u>45' +</u>	<u>Slow Growing</u>
<u>Honeylocust (Thornless)</u>	<u>Gleditsia triacanthos</u>	<u>45' +</u>	<u>Thornless Clones</u>
<u>Ginkgoes, Male Cultivars</u>	<u>Ginkgo bilboa</u>	<u>45' +</u>	<u>Slow Growing, expensive</u>
<u>Kentucky Coffee Tree</u>	<u>Gymnocladus dioica</u>	<u>45' +</u>	
<u>London Planetree</u>	<u>Platanus acerifolia</u>	<u>45' +</u>	<u>Slow Growing</u>
<u>Red Horsechestnut</u>	<u>Aesculus x carnea</u>	<u>35' - 45'</u>	
<u>Littleleaf Linden</u>	<u>Tilia cordata</u>	<u>35' - 45'</u>	
<u>Turkish Hazel</u>	<u>Corylus colurna</u>	<u>35' - 45'</u>	
<u>Washington Hawthorne</u>	<u>Crataegus phaenopyria</u>	<u>Columnar</u>	
<u>Winter King Hawthorne</u>	<u>Crataegus viridis</u>	<u>35' - 45'</u>	
<u>Vaughn Hawthorne</u>	<u>Crataegua vaughn</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	
<u>Snowdrift Crabapple</u>	<u>Malus SD</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	
<u>Redbud Crabapple</u>	<u>Malus seiboldii</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	
<u>Spring Snow Crabapple</u>	<u>Malus SS</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	<u>No Fruit</u>
<u>Spring Snow Magnolia</u>	<u>Magnolia Kobus Borealis</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	
<u>Kwanson Oriental Cherry</u>	<u>Prunus Serruata</u>	<u>10' - 25'</u>	<u>Beautiful Flowers</u>

Yards should be rural in character, and use native plantings. These should be primarily grass with trees and small beds of native cultivated or wild flowers. Ornate, formal, or exotic gardens are discouraged, but may be acceptable if they are not along main roads, are hidden from public views, or can be blended into a more native landscape. Utilitarian kitchen, vegetable, and herb gardens are encouraged, but should be located in a logical place, such as the rear or side of the house, near the kitchen or rear entry.

Foundation and wall climbing plants, such as ivy, can damage historic materials. Such plantings should be kept to a minimum and carefully controlled. On existing structures, foundation and wall plantings should not endanger or obscure significant architectural features, or historic fabric. On new construction, such plantings should not be used to hide inappropriate material or lack of proper detailing.



Building Materials

Building materials are very important in establishing the historic character of a structure. This is especially true in smaller towns such as Powell, where most buildings exhibit simple detailing and minimal decoration. Materials can contribute the qualities of texture, pattern, tone and color to the surfaces of a building. Texture refers to the tactile qualities of a material, such as its relative roughness or smoothness. Patterns are regularly repeated motifs, shapes, or forms, which often have the effect of texture. Most patterns and textures are formed by the traditional methods of laying units of construction material, such as bricks, siding, slate, or shingles. Tone refers to the relative darkness or lightness of a material or color, such as the varying grays of slate. Color can be inherent in the material, such as red brick, or can be applied, like paint to siding. More specific information on color, tone and historic painting schemes can be found in the section on Color and Painting. Building materials, with their qualities of texture, pattern, tone and color become character defining features on many of Powell's simpler buildings.

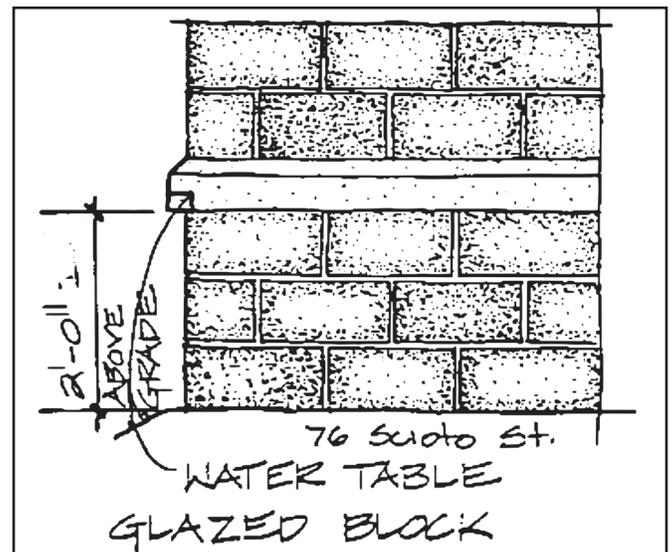
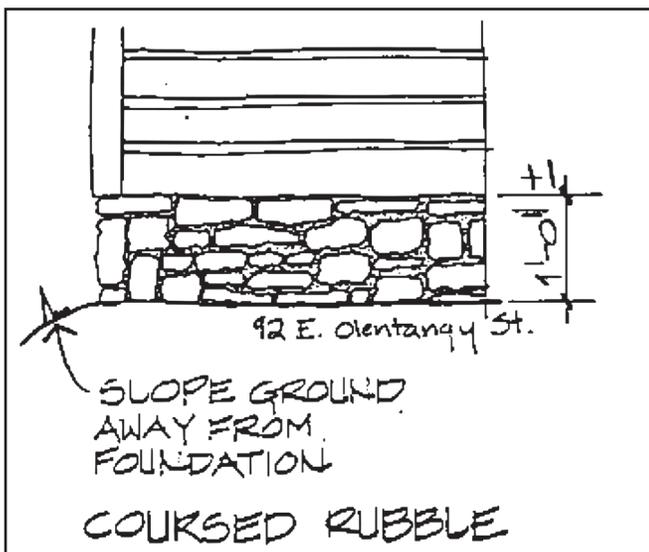
Foundations

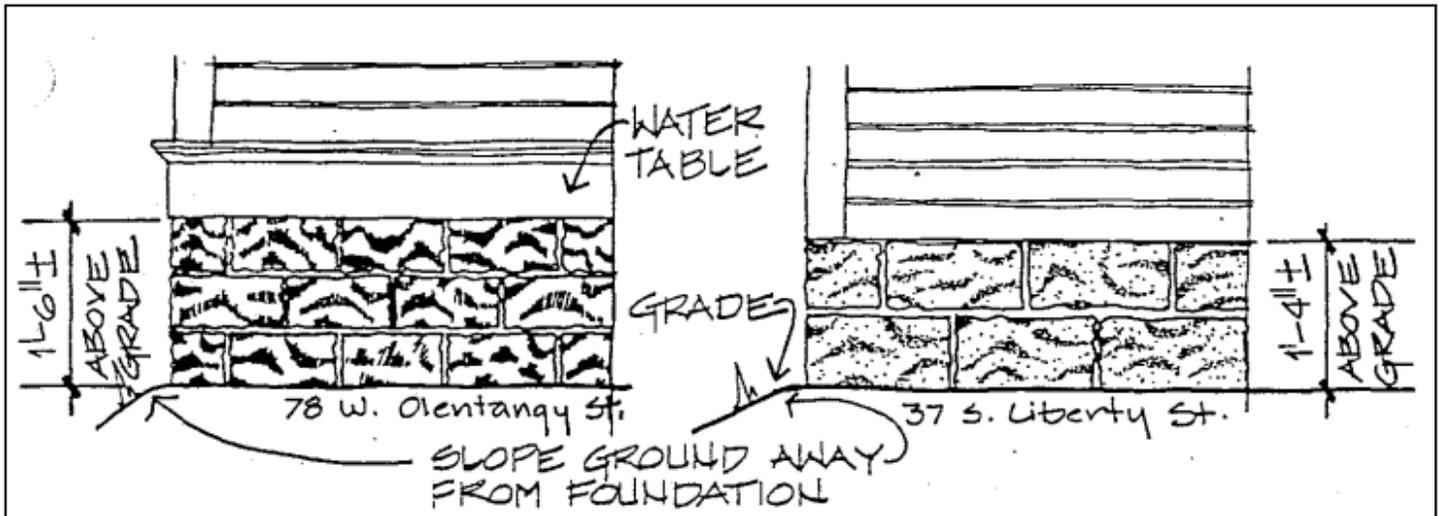
The foundation of a building is the masonry substructure upon which a building rests. A sound foundation is vital to the structural integrity of a building. A foundation has two major enemies, settlement and moisture. Settlement refers to the movement of ground beneath the building. When this occurs, the foundation responds to the movement, and attempts to adjust to the new lay of the land. This change in position can cause cracks in the masonry units or mortar joints. Most buildings settle gradually over the years, or soon after they are constructed. Hairline cracks or cracks which appear old (filled with debris) are not generally a source of concern. New or newly patched cracks in the foundation, walls which bow inward, daylight between the base of the house and the foundation, and cracks around door or window frames are all signs of potential trouble. Excess water at the foundation can cause innumerable problems ranging from structural failure or flooding due to disintegration of mortar, to deterioration of exterior sheathing materials and interior finishes, due to "rising damp".

One of the major causes of excess moisture at the foundation is improper drainage of water at the roof. All roof surfaces, gutters, and downspouts should be inspected periodically to make sure that water is draining properly. Water runoff should not splash against the exterior wall of a building. Gutters and downspouts should be kept clear of debris and in good condition to avoid this problem. Inadequate ventilation of basements or crawl spaces, and improper grading at the foundation are other major causes of excess moisture. All underground spaces should be vented, or dehumidified. Ground should slope away from the foundation, to prevent water from pooling against the masonry.

Foundation plantings (trees and shrubs planted against a building) are not historically correct and can cause serious damage to historic masonry. These plants hold moisture in their root systems which can weaken mortar. They will rob clay soil of its moisture, opening cracks near the foundation, in which water may pool and, eventually freeze.

A weakened foundation can threaten the very structure of a building. Old foundations should be inspected periodically for signs of deterioration. Appropriate corrective steps, such as repointing of mortar, regrading of soil to ensure drainage, and ventilation of underground spaces can solve many foundation problems. In the case of extreme structural or moisture concerns, consult an engineer or architect. The foundations of Powell's buildings are built out of limestone, concrete block, or glazed block, with about 1 to 2 feet exposed above grade. The oldest foundations are limestone laid in a random or coursed rubble pattern. Later, limestone was roughly shaped into rectangular blocks, but maintained its natural or rock face. Manufactured masonry units began to be used at the turn of the century. Glazed clay tile blocks and a "rock faced", cast concrete block became popular foundation materials then.





In situations where a foundation must be entirely rebuilt, or in cases of new construction, the new foundation should be compatible with City foundation construction techniques. In the case of additions, new foundations should be as compatible with the existing ones as possible. New foundations may be built entirely out of limestone in a random rubble or coursed pattern. Although cast, "rock faced" concrete block and glazed clay tile blocks are no longer available commercially, these materials may be used if they can be found. An acceptable alternative to Powell's traditional foundations uses regular concrete block, faced above grade with rubble or coursed limestone. Another alternative is to lay regular concrete block below ground and split face concrete block (which has a rough, rock-like surface) above grade.

In general, exposed regular concrete block is not an appropriate material for newly constructed foundations. In some cases, such as an addition to a building with a glazed block foundation, it may be the most compatible material available. In these special cases, regular concrete block may be an acceptable material for foundations in new construction.

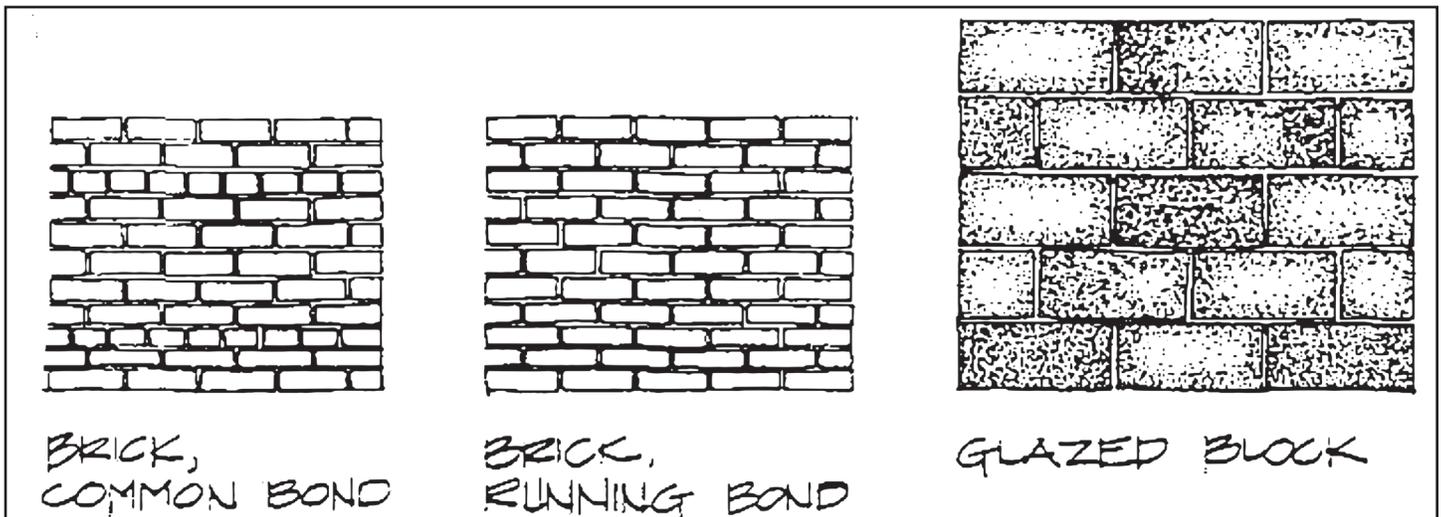
Masonry

Brick

There are a few buildings in Powell which are built entirely out of masonry. Brick is used primarily for commercial and public buildings. Older, 19th century bricks are soft and porous, due to impurities in the clay from which they are made, and variations in firing temperatures. Later, turn of the century bricks are harder, more dense, and sometimes given special texture by wire cutting. Brick walls in Powell are simple in pattern, with the bricks laid either in common or running bonds.

Glazed Block

Glazed block is another type of masonry used on the exterior walls of a few of Powell's residences, and the foundations of many others. Glazed block is a type of hollow clay tile which was produced in the Appalachian regions of southern Ohio and West Virginia. The blocks were manufactured out of the clay soil prevalent in those areas, and were mass produced from the 1870's to the 1930's. The blocks were fired with a salt glaze which made them durable, impervious to water, and suitable for exterior use. The finished blocks range in color from a dark red, through purple, to almost black.



Existing Masonry

Although masonry materials are durable and relatively maintenance free, they can be damaged by neglect or improper treatment. Existing masonry walls should be inspected periodically for structural problems or failure of mortar joints. Spalling, (splitting off of small fragments from the face of masonry units), efflorescence,

(white powder stains resulting from salt deposits), broken lintels, and bulging or bowed walls can all indicate serious trouble. The advice of an expert should be sought if any of these problems are detected.

Repointing

Mortar is a cushion which gives a masonry wall the ability to expand or contract with temperature extremes or changing soil conditions. The mortar must be softer than the masonry units which it cushions, in order to perform properly. The oldest bricks are the softest bricks, and are laid in very soft mortar. Later, harder bricks are laid in harder mortar. Old mortar may have deteriorated over the years, from wall movement and weather.

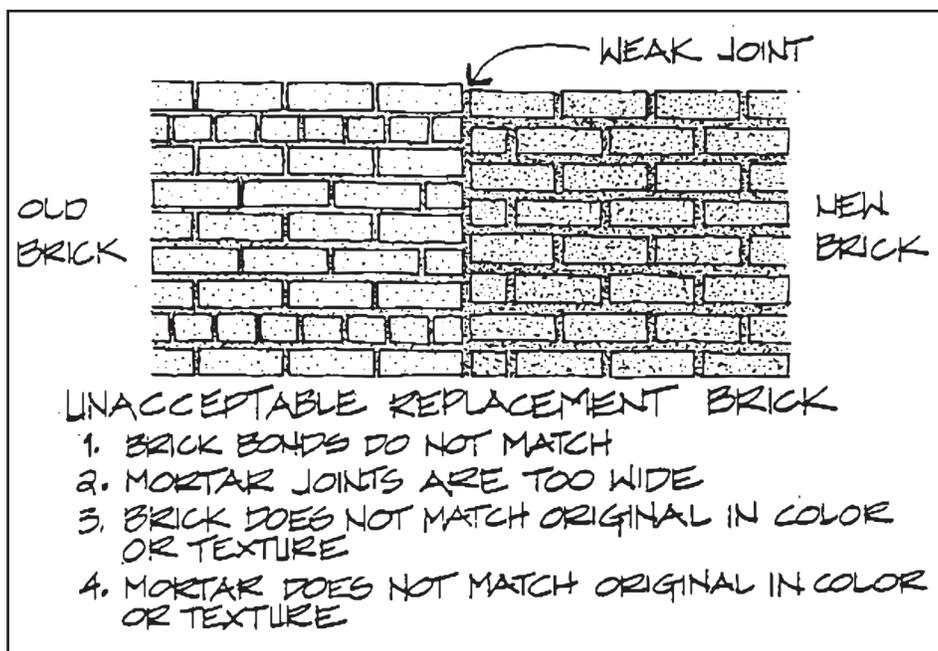
First, it should be determined if any mortar deterioration has been caused by factors other than time and weather, and these problems should be corrected. In many cases, repointing of the mortar will be sufficient to restore the visual and physical integrity of the masonry wall.

Repointing should be done by a trained craftsman. New mortar should match the original in composition, color and detailing. Very old, very soft bricks should be repointed with a very soft mortar. Modern mortars, which are much too

hard, will force the stress of wall movement into the masonry units instead of the mortar, causing the units to crack and crumble. Matching the composition of the original mortar will also help in matching the color. Many joints in 19th century brick walls were detailed with tools after the joints were laid. This "tooling" produced a variety of profiles in the joints. Repointed mortar joints should match the originals in profile and width.

Replacement Masonry

If a masonry wall requires patching, the replacement section should match the original as closely as possible. New or salvaged masonry units should match the existing ones in size, type and texture. Bricks or blocks should match the full range of tones in the original wall. Mortar should be of the same composition and color. The units should be laid in the same bond as the originals, and the width and profile of the mortar joints should match those of the original wall.



Cleaning

Before cleaning a masonry wall, consider that what often appears to be dirt is actually a patina of age and weathering which the brick has acquired over time. This patina gives the masonry an aged, historic character, which contemporary manufacturers try unsuccessfully to imitate. The patina also acts as a natural sealant and helps to protect the masonry units from weathering. Most cleaning methods will remove a thin layer of the masonry itself in the process of removing “dirt”. Unless pollutants are actively damaging the masonry, it is often best not to clean the wall.

If masonry cleaning is required, the gentlest effective means should be used. In many cases, the water from a garden hose, a mild detergent, soft bristle brush, and a little “elbow grease” will vastly improve the appearance of a masonry wall. If a pressured water or steam system is considered, the lowest effective pressure should be used.

Chemical cleaners are not recommended, because of their uncertain results, which can include permanent stains and efflorescence. If chemical cleaners are being considered, the advice of a professional should be sought, and a test patch conducted on their instructions. This is not a job for homeowners or amateurs.

Do not sandblast masonry walls. Sandblasting will literally remove the outer crust of the masonry and ruin its ability to withstand weather. Waterproof coatings are not recommended, as they interfere with masonry’s natural ability to “breathe”. Moisture from interior condensation can get trapped in a waterproofed wall and cause many problems. Masonry should not be painted within the Historic District. Powell’s masonry walls were not traditionally painted, and paint is almost impossible to remove in the future without damaging the masonry.

New Construction

In the Historic District, brick should be used for commercial and public buildings only. Use sand mold red bricks, in standard brick sizes. These should be laid in simple bonds similar to the ones found in Powell. Very elaborate, “mosaic” brickwork is not appropriate in the Historic District.

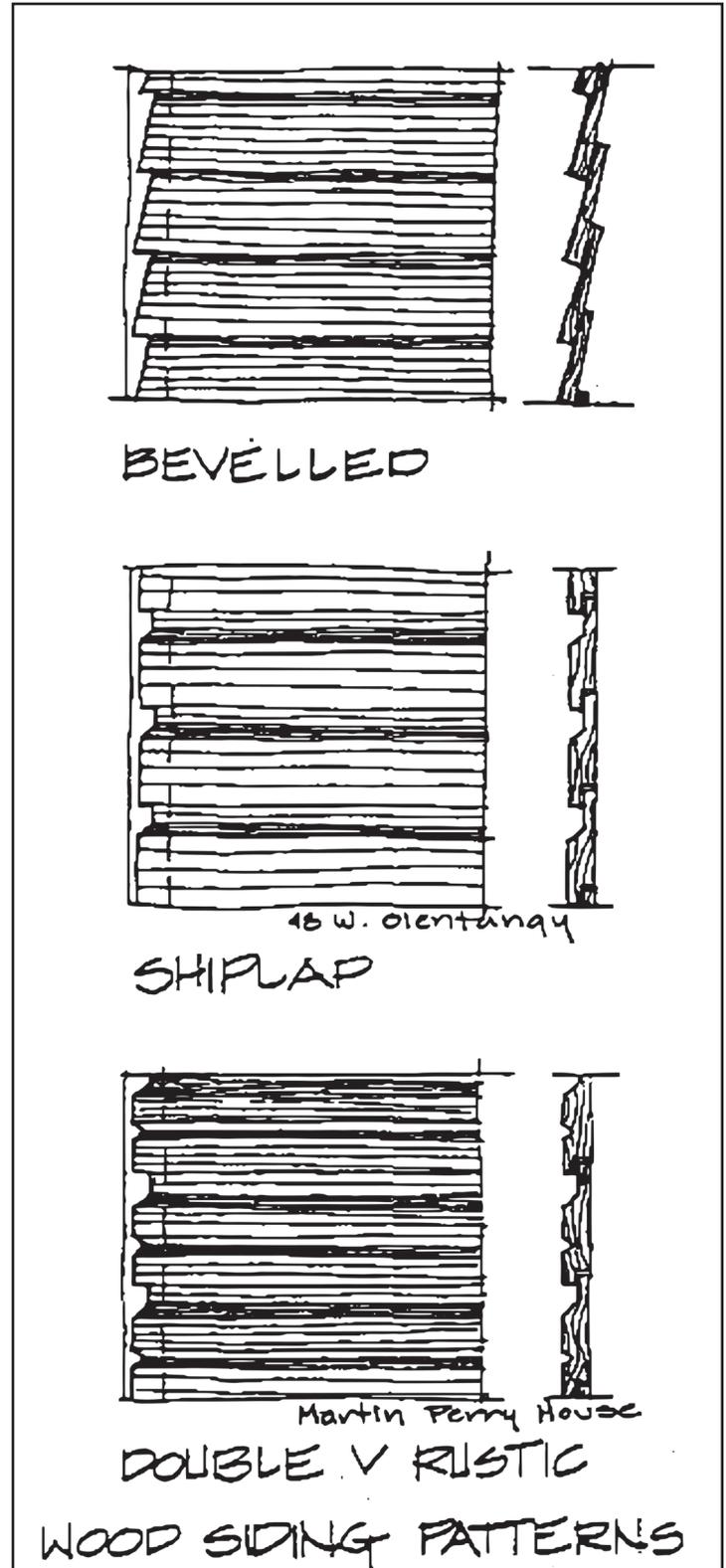
Wood

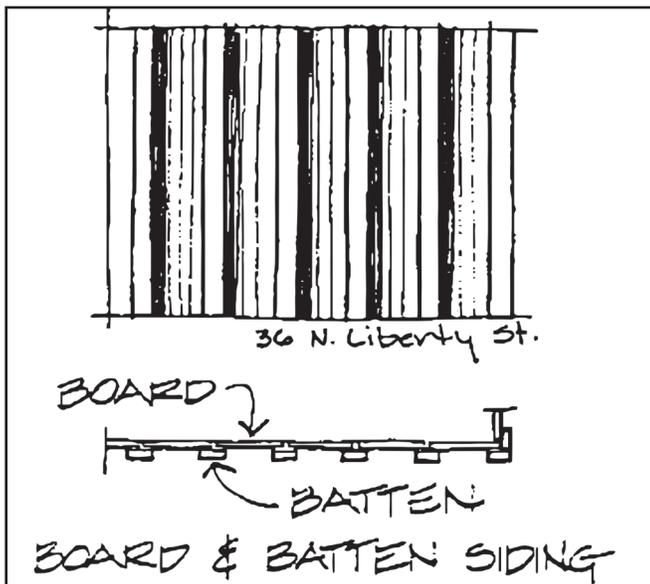
Siding

Most of the buildings in Powell are sheathed in some form of wood siding. Beveled, shiplap, and rustic sidings are used commonly. Board-and-batten siding is used occasionally for small areas of a building. Board and batten siding is more appropriate for accessory buildings or small, subordinate additions.

Every effort should be made to retain and repair wood siding within the Historic District. Deteriorated wood siding usually appears to be in worse condition than it actually is. Many problems with paint on wood siding are caused by excess moisture. Proper ventilation of the siding will often solve this problem. In most cases, a few minor repairs with glue, nails, putty, paint, and new sections of wood, are all that is required. Often sanding and a new coat of paint will be sufficient to vastly improve the appearance of wood siding.

Small cracks in individual boards can be repaired by filling the crack with glue or putty and nailing through the crack. Warped boards can be screwed flat, or shimmed from behind and nailed flat. Deteriorated sections of siding can be cut out and replaced with a new section.



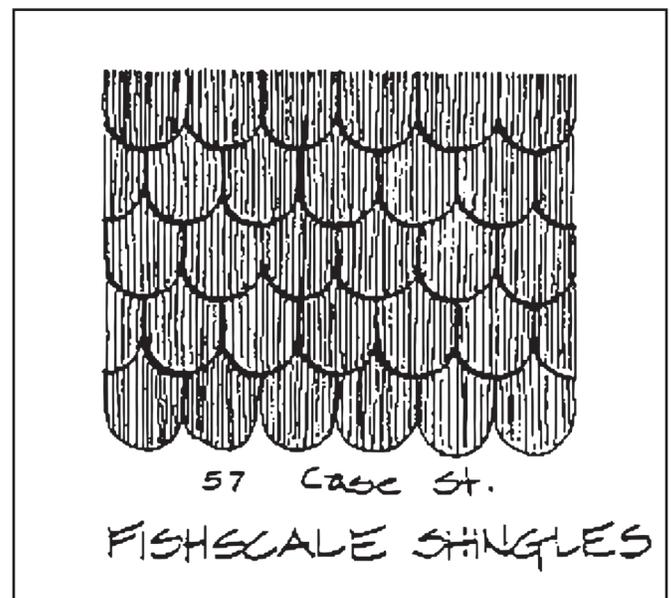


A general gapping or looseness of the siding may be a sign that new siding is required. If the boards are not badly warped, however, re-nailing can solve the problem. If complete residing is necessary, it should be done in a material which matches the original siding as closely as possible in texture and pattern. New wood siding, in the same pattern as the original, is the preferred replacement material for deteriorated wood siding.

Wood siding is a very appropriate material for new construction within the Historic District. Most of the types commonly used in the City are horizontal, with board widths of 4 to 5 inches. A few of the houses have double V rustic type siding, in which an extra groove is carved in the center of each board, giving the appearance of 2 inch board width. Wood siding used in new construction should resemble these typical siding types in profile and board width. Any wood siding used in the Historic District should be painted (not stained) in colors appropriate to the district as outlined in the section on Painting and Colors.

Wall Shingles

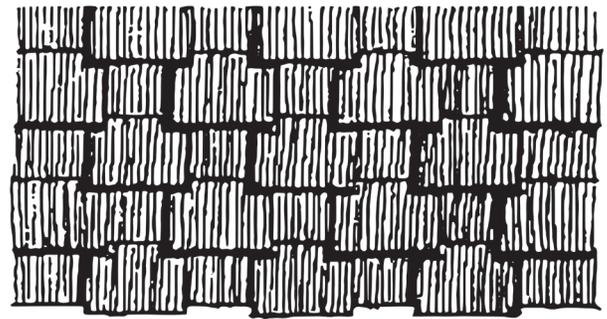
Wood shingles rarely cover an entire structure in Powell's Historic District. They are used primarily as decorative accents on Queen Anne, Stick and Bungalow style buildings, and in the gables of simpler buildings. Fishscale, square, octagonal, arrow, and diamond patterned shingles are found on structures throughout the City. Occasionally, two or more patterns are used together for a lively textural effect.



Existing wood shingles should be retained and repaired. Shingles in good condition appear as a perfect mosaic. Worn shingles appear ragged, with individual shingles broken, warped and upturned.

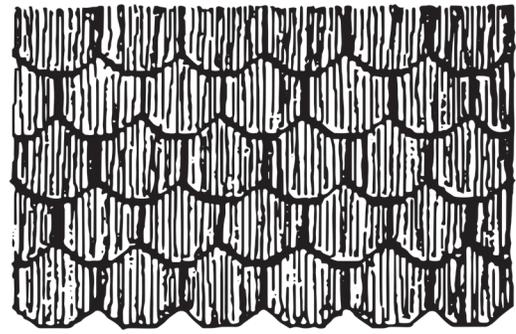
Individual shingles can be replaced, but if a large number of the shingles in a small area are damaged, it may be easier to reshingle the entire area. If replacement shingles are required, the preferred solution is to use individual wood shingles which match the original ones.

The use of wood shingles in new construction within the Historic District is encouraged. Shingles should be limited to smaller areas of a structure, such as a gable or bay window. All shingles used within the district should be painted, not stained. Appropriate color schemes are outlined in the Painting and Colors section.



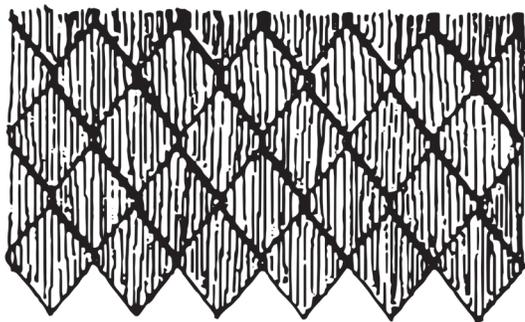
120 S. Liberty St.

SQUARE SHINGLES



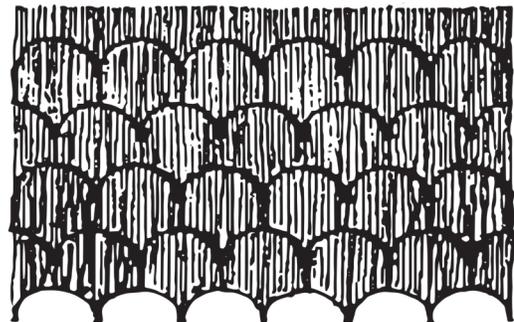
91 Case St.

OCTAGONAL SHINGLES



147 W. Olentangy St.

DIAMOND SHINGLES



76 Suoto St.

ARROW SHINGLES

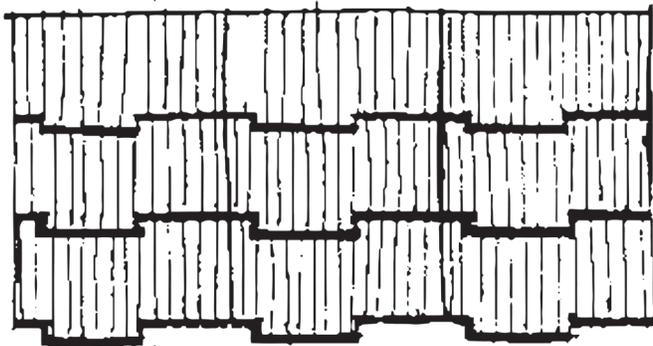
Manufactured Siding

Asbestos Shingles

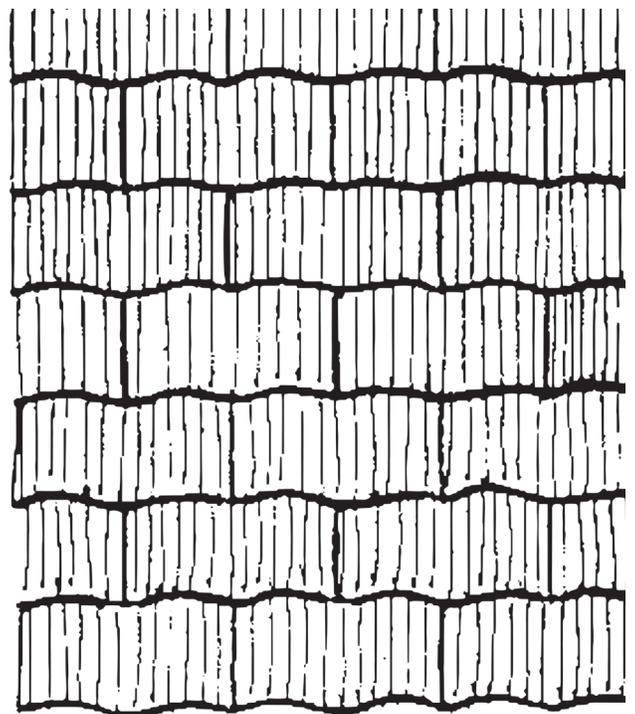
During the 1940's, many buildings in Powell were covered with asbestos shingles. These shingles were manufactured in one size, 12 inches tall by 24 inches wide, three "patterns", wavy, straight, and staggered, and a few stock colors. The thin, brittle slabs were often corrugated to resemble wood shingles. Asbestos shingles were extremely popular with homeowners of the time because they were impervious to rain and rot and highly fire resistant.

Asbestos shingles are no longer manufactured, since it has been discovered that the fiber and dust from asbestos are hazardous to human health. The shingles, as they exist on the exterior of a building, pose no threat to human health. The safest course of action is to leave the asbestos shingles alone.

Although these shingles may have changed the character of the buildings they cover, they are a part of the history of Powell. Their presence reflects one of the many changes the City has gone through, as well as the practicality and economy of its citizens. The removal of asbestos shingles is not encouraged, unless the condition of the original siding material has been investigated carefully.



STAGGERED



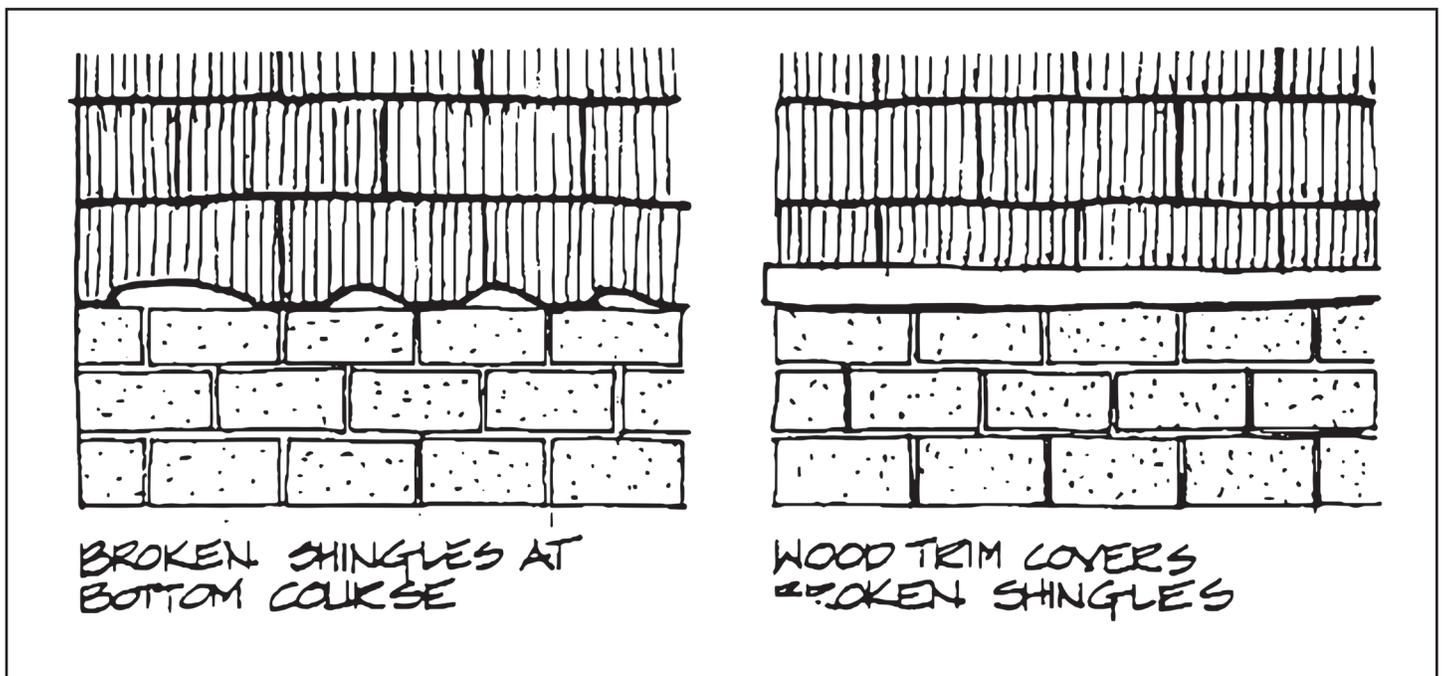
WAVY

Removal of asbestos shingles may be appropriate in certain situations. If the asbestos shingles are in poor condition, and it has been determined that the old siding underneath is in good condition, exhibits good design, or fine craftsmanship, removal may be desirable. Asbestos shingles should not be removed with the intention of replacing the covered material with an inappropriate contemporary substitute.

Certain precautions must be taken when working with asbestos shingles. In general, they should be kept as moist as possible to prevent particles from becoming airborne, and a respirator or mask should be worn at all times. Asbestos shingles should never be sanded, drilled or cut. Owners and contractors are strongly encouraged to contact the Ohio Environmental Protection

Agency in Columbus for additional information about asbestos hazards before beginning work.

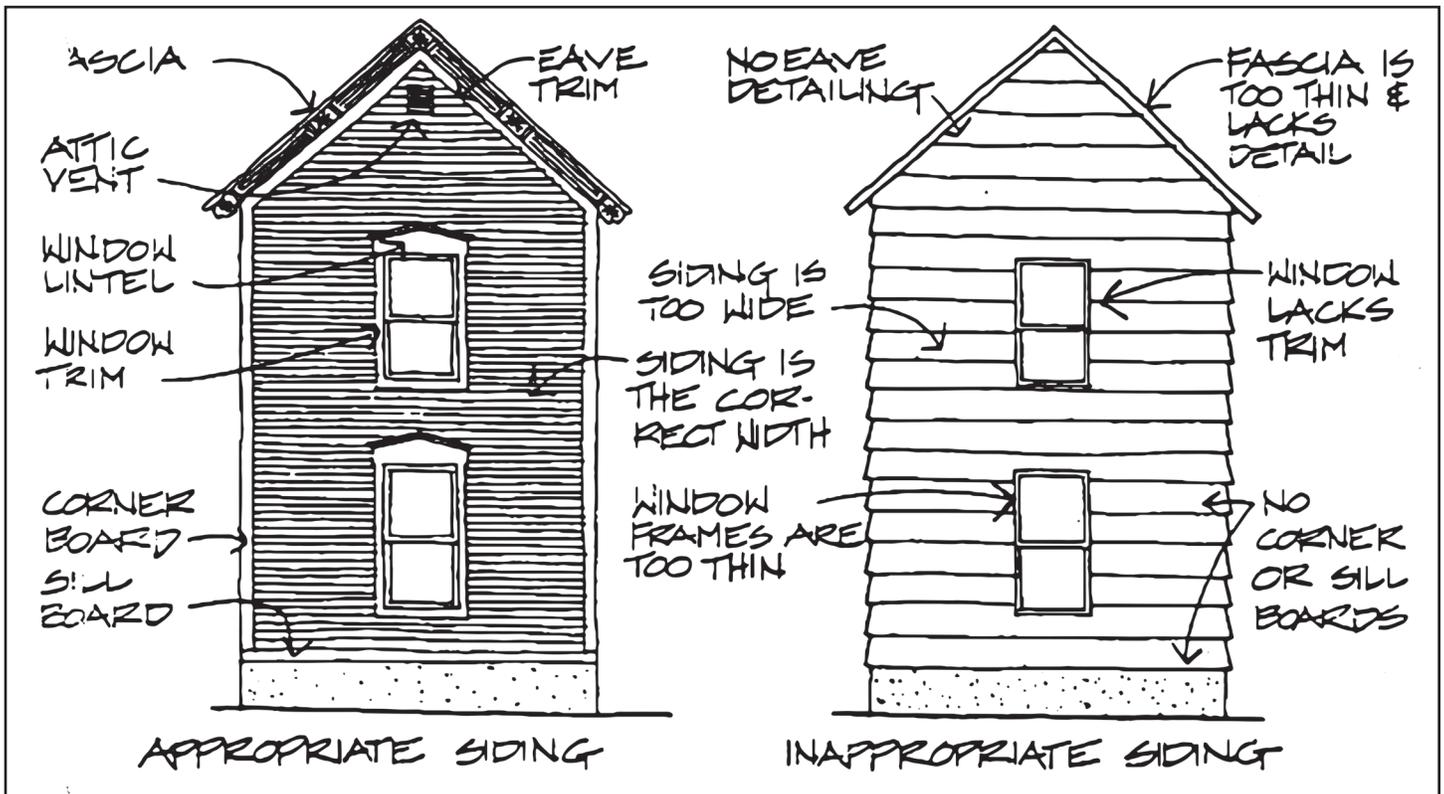
Since asbestos shingles are no longer manufactured, the best source for replacements is salvage from another building where they have been removed. Broken shingles can be turned upside down, and the broken edge hidden under an overlapping shingle. The shingles are most vulnerable along the bottom course and at the corners. Wood trim pieces can be installed to cover broken shingles and protect others. Another possible alternative is to cut an 1/8" thick piece of fiberglass or plastic to match existing shingles, and paint it to match the rest of the wall. In most cases, asbestos shingles will take multiple coats of paint quite easily.



Aluminum and Vinyl Siding

The use of aluminum and vinyl siding in new construction or to replace existing wood siding should not be considered unless all other possible courses of action have been explored. Neither type of artificial siding is truly maintenance free. Aluminum dents easily and must eventually be painted. Vinyl siding can warp, tear, and crack. Neither type of siding has the true character of aged wood siding. If aluminum or vinyl siding must be used, care **MUST** be taken to detail it in a manner which is compatible with the wood siding types which are

prevalent in the City. The replacement siding should be two to five inches in width, with a profile similar to those typically found in Powell. The siding should resemble the material it is trying to imitate. Artificial graining should be avoided as it does not appear on good wood siding. Original detailing such as fascia and soffit trim, window and door frames lintels, and sills **MUST** be maintained. Corner and sill boards should be retained or replicated in the new material, in dimensions which match the originals.



Roofing

The roof of a building is important in establishing its character. The materials which cover a roof are an important aspect of this character. Common roofing materials used in Powell include slate, metal, and asphalt shingles.

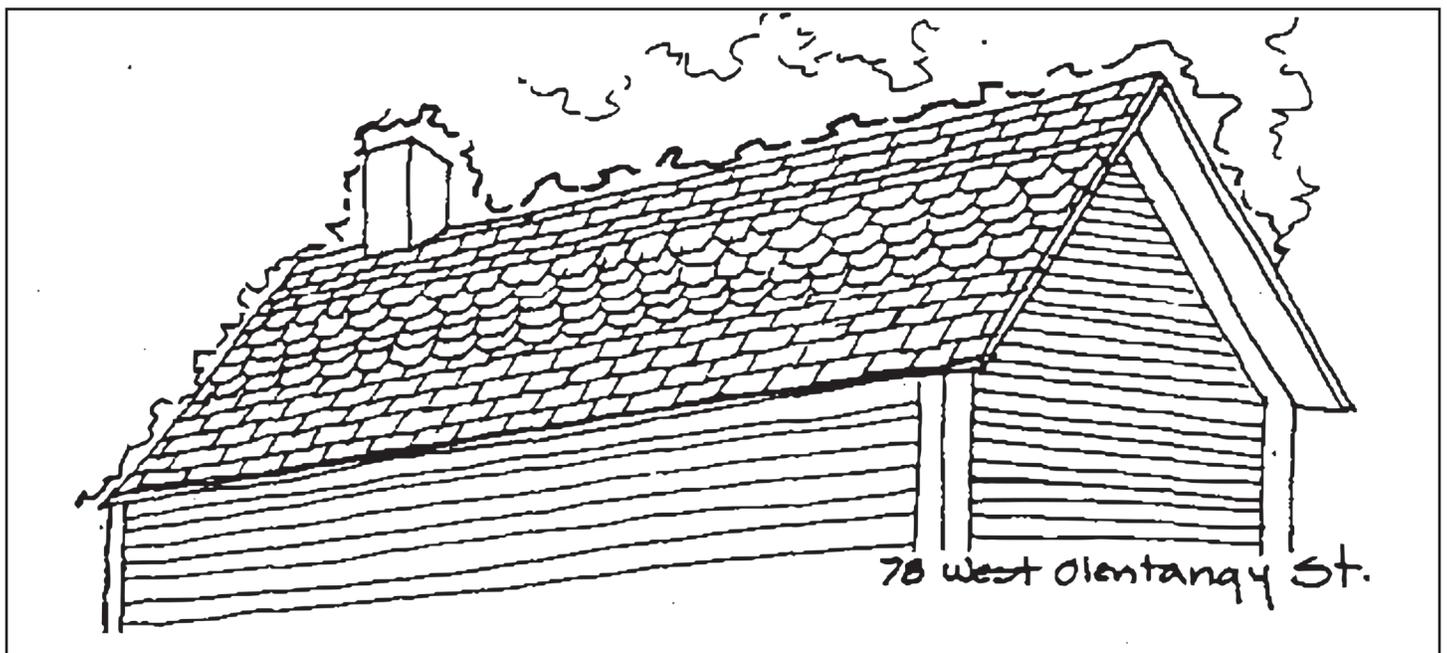
Slate

With a life expectancy of 100 years, slate is one of the most durable roofing materials in Powell. Slate is a thin laminated rock, which is used as a roofing and siding material. Most slate roofs exhibit a range of iridescent tones from a rosy pink, through a range of grays, to a greenish tint.

Slate is used on both roofs and dormers in Powell's Historic District. Most of the slate used in Powell is octagonal shaped, but these octagonal slates are sometimes combined with rectangular ones to enliven the surface of a roof.

Existing slate roofs should be retained and repaired whenever possible. In most cases, a slate roof can be repaired. A roofer who has experience with slate should be consulted before a decision to replace the slate is made. Deteriorated slates can be removed by cutting the nails which hold it in place, and sliding in a replacement slate. Any replacement slates should match the patterning and color range of the roof in which they are being placed.

A number of artificial slate products have come on the market recently. Many of these imitation slates bear a remarkable resemblance to the genuine material. These products may be appropriate for replacement roofing or new construction, but they should be used with caution. Most of these artificial slates are new products, and their performance in field conditions has not yet been proven.



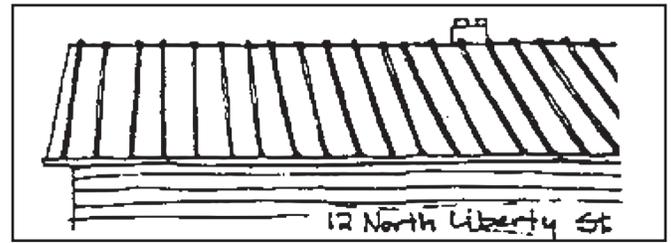
Metal

A few of the buildings in Powell's Historic District have metal roofs. Most of these roofs are built of tin, and are either batten or standing seam types. These types of roofs were popular in rural areas in the 19th century. Every effort should be made to retain and repair existing tin roofs.

Tin or tin-like roofs may be used as replacements on structures which currently have such roofs. If evidence can be found that a building had a tin roof historically, then a similar metal replacement would also be appropriate. Replacement roofs should match the originals in color, profile, and spacing of seams.

Metal roofs which are similar to those typically found in Powell are appropriate for new construction. Modern metal roofing is available in a wide range of colors and profiles.

Only silver-gray "tin" colors are appropriate for use in the Historic District. Metal roofs other than batten or standing seam types are not appropriate for use in the district.

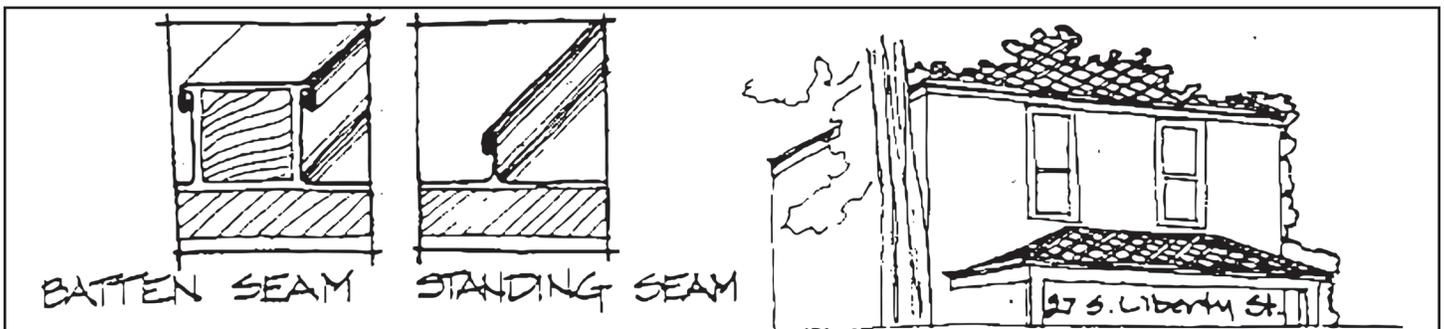


Asphalt Shingles

Many houses in the Historic District have already had their roofs replaced with asphalt shingles. In many cases, these types of shingles are appropriate as replacements for slate, or for use on new construction.

Asphalt shingles are now available in a variety of colors. Varieted grays are the most appropriate for use in the Historic District. The more tones of gray in the asphalt shingles, the more closely it will resemble slate's range of tones. White or very light colors should not be used.

Asphalt shingles laid in a diamond pattern with "rolled" or thickened seams can create a roof texture which is reminiscent of octagonal patterned slate. Asphalt shingles which attempt to replicate wood shingles are not appropriate in the Historic District and should not be used.



Massing

Mass describes the visual effect of a solid object as seen from the outside. Mass is a three dimensional property, which has dimensions of length, width, and height. Most buildings in Powell are created from a number of masses, for example a rectangular mass for the body of the house, and a triangular one for the roof. The term massing is used in this section to describe the form and shape of the overall structure, which has been composed from simple masses.

Building Types

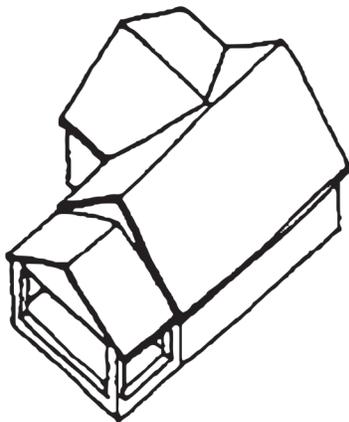
Building type massing refers to the shape and form of the main block of a structure, and its roof. All obvious additions and subordinate projections are ignored when determining the building type massing.

Cottage

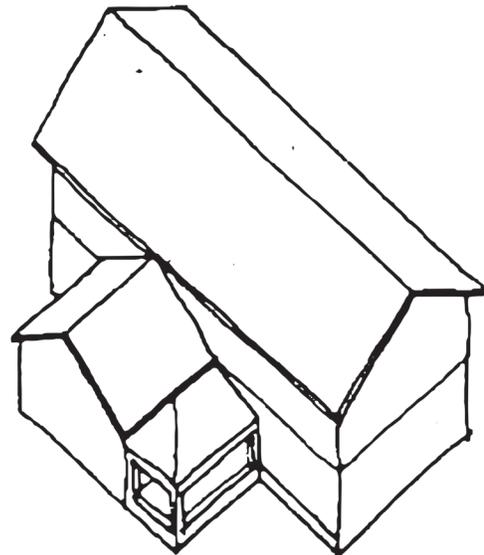
Dwellings, of a variety of plan shapes, which are characterized by a smallness of scale and a fineness of detail. Most of these buildings are one or one and a half stories in height. They tend to be asymmetrical in plan, and do not have the appearance of one single mass which bungalows exhibit. Powell's best example of a cottage is located at 111 North Liberty Street.

Upright and Wing

A two story, front (street) facing gable, (Upright) is flanked by a recessed Wing of one or one and half stories, with its gable perpendicular to the Upright. A partial or full length porch often runs along the front of the wing. Typical Upright and Wings can be found at 92 East and 77 and 78 West Olentangy Street.



COTTAGE



UPRIGHT & WING

Gabled Ell

In its simplest terms, a two story house in the form of the letter "L". The ell is created by two sections with perpendicular gables which meet at a right angle. The block parallel to the street is usually wider than its perpendicular "wing", often by twice as many bays. A one story porch often runs along the block parallel to the street. Gabled Ells are abundant in Powell. A few examples are the Martin Perry House, 57 West Olentangy Street, and 37 South Liberty Street.

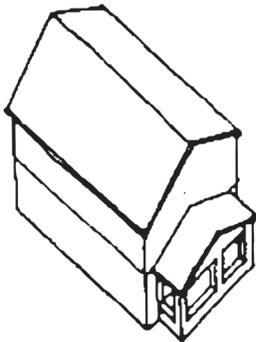
Single Gable

Buildings of this type have one recognizable main block, rectangular proportions, and are generally two stories in height. The entire main block is capped with a simple roof, with its single gable facing the street. Proportions may vary slightly from elongated, with a very narrow front, to almost square. A one story porch may run either along the entire width of the front, or surround three sides. These elements are

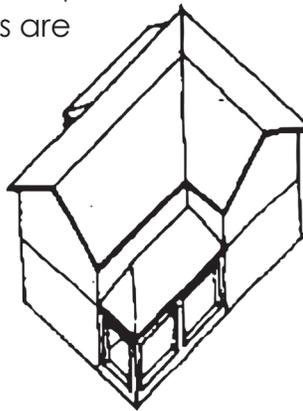
always subordinate to the main rectangular mass. Two of Powell's Single Gables are 40 Case Street, and 57 Scioto Street.

American Four Square

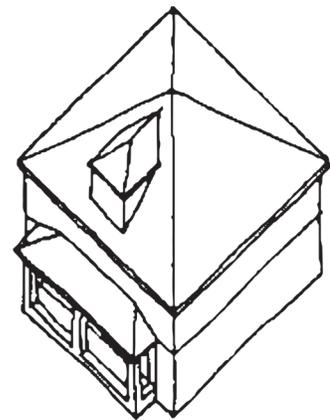
Houses of this type are square in plan, cubical in shape, and two stories in height. Four Squares are usually capped by a low, hipped roof. A dormer, also low and square in proportion, is usually centered in the front slope of the roof. Often, a low, stocky porch extends across the front of the house. 119 North and 110 South Liberty Street are two of Powell's American Four Squares.



SINGLE GABLE



GABELED ELL



AMERICAN
FOUR
SQUARE

Bungalow

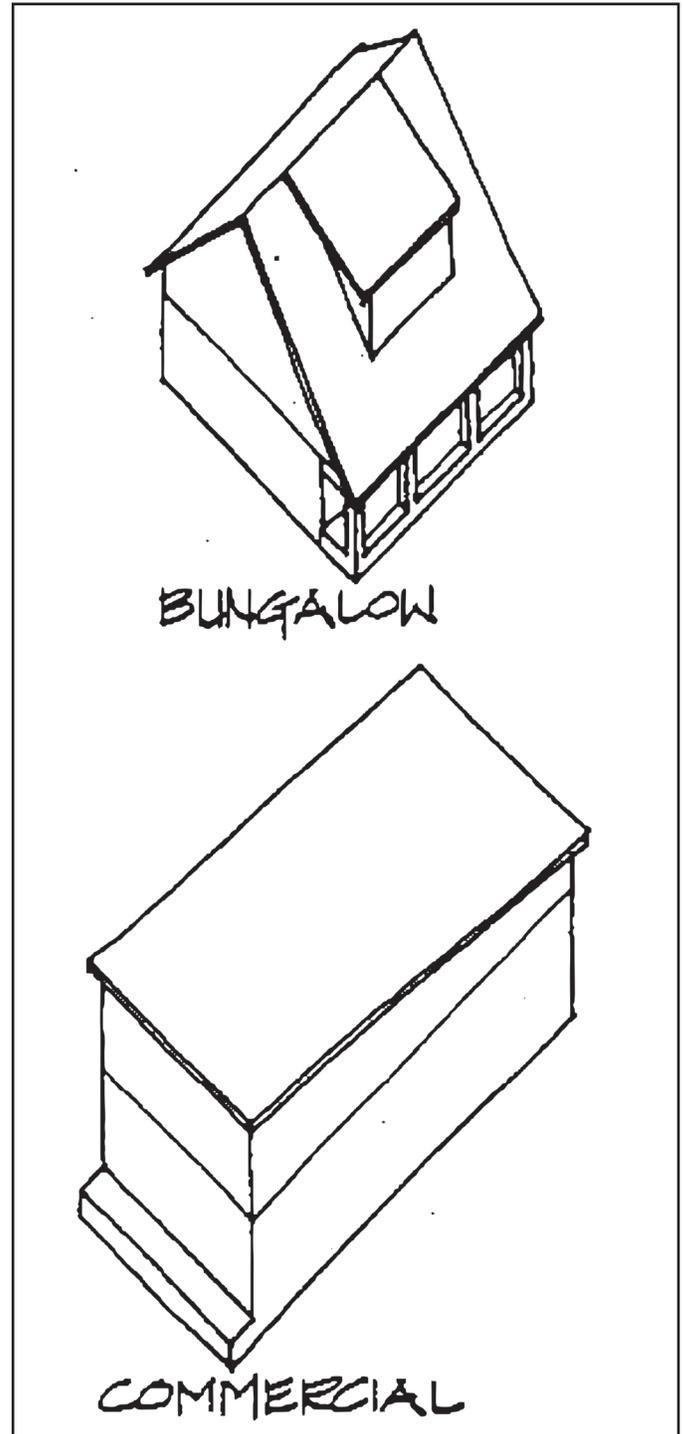
Bungalows are technically one story houses with dormers or gable windows to light the roof space. However, many one and a half and two story houses of the early 20th century were designed to have a one story appearance. These “bungalows” have low, horizontal proportions. Most bungalows have the appearance of one single block, achieved through the use of a massive roof, which may extend beyond the outside walls of a house to shelter any porches. The only interruption to the mass may be a single dormer, often centered in the front. Two examples of Bungalows in Powell can be found at 236 South Liberty Street and 71 West Olentangy Street.

Commercial Building

These buildings generally appear taller than the surrounding two story residences. Most are actually two stories tall, but each story is slightly taller than a standard residential story. Their flat or slightly sloped roofs and boxy massing also contribute to the sense of greater height. One story commercial buildings may achieve an appearance of extra height by the use of a taller front wall which projects above the roof line of the back and sides of the buildings. Most of Powell's commercial type buildings can be found near the corner of Olentangy and Liberty streets.

Irregular

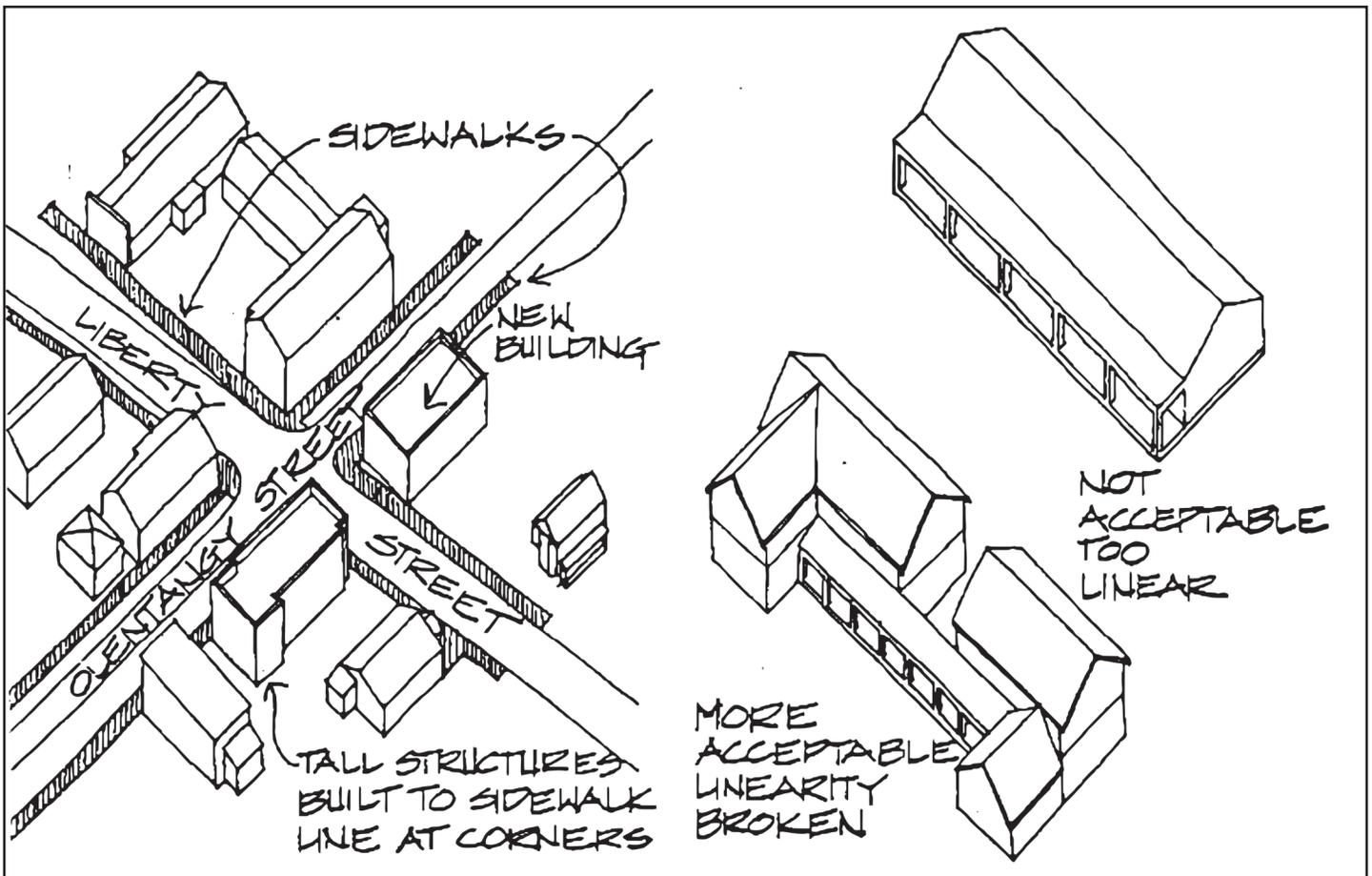
Buildings whose main massing, discounting obvious additions, and subordinate projections, does not fall neatly into one of the above categories. Queen Anne style buildings, such as 147 West Olentangy Street, are almost always irregularly massed.



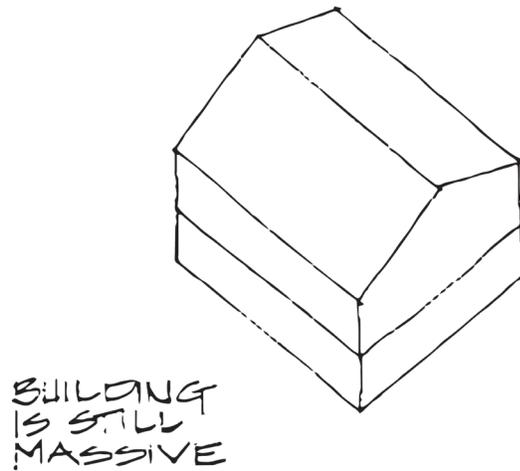
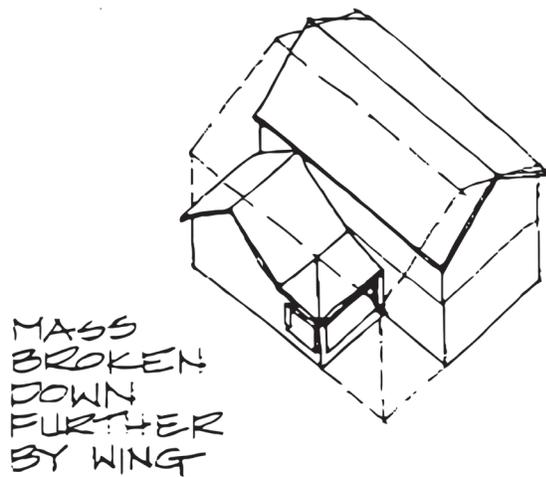
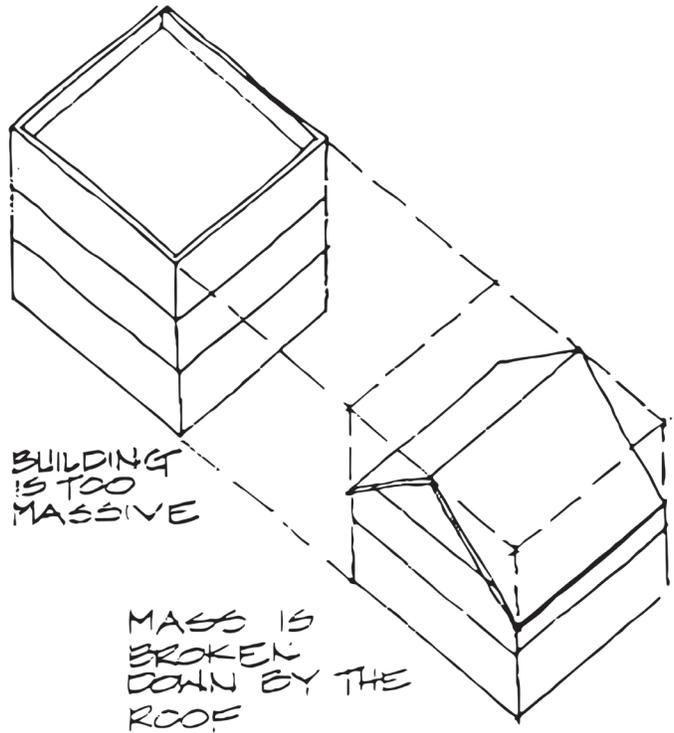
New Construction

New construction, which is in harmony with the existing character of Powell is encouraged within the Historical District. This does not mean that new buildings must be exact copies of older ones. Contemporary design which is compatible with existing structures in massing, materials and detailing is encouraged. In this manner, Powell will continue to experience the growth, change, and variety of architecture which has given the City much of its character and charm.

The buildings at the corner of Olentangy and Liberty Streets should be commercial types in a scale similar to existing commercial buildings. Similar buildings, slightly smaller in scale, may also be appropriate on lots immediately adjacent to the corner lots. These buildings should also be built right up to the sidewalk line, as are the existing ones. Tall, commercial building types are appropriate only at the corner of Olentangy and Liberty Streets.



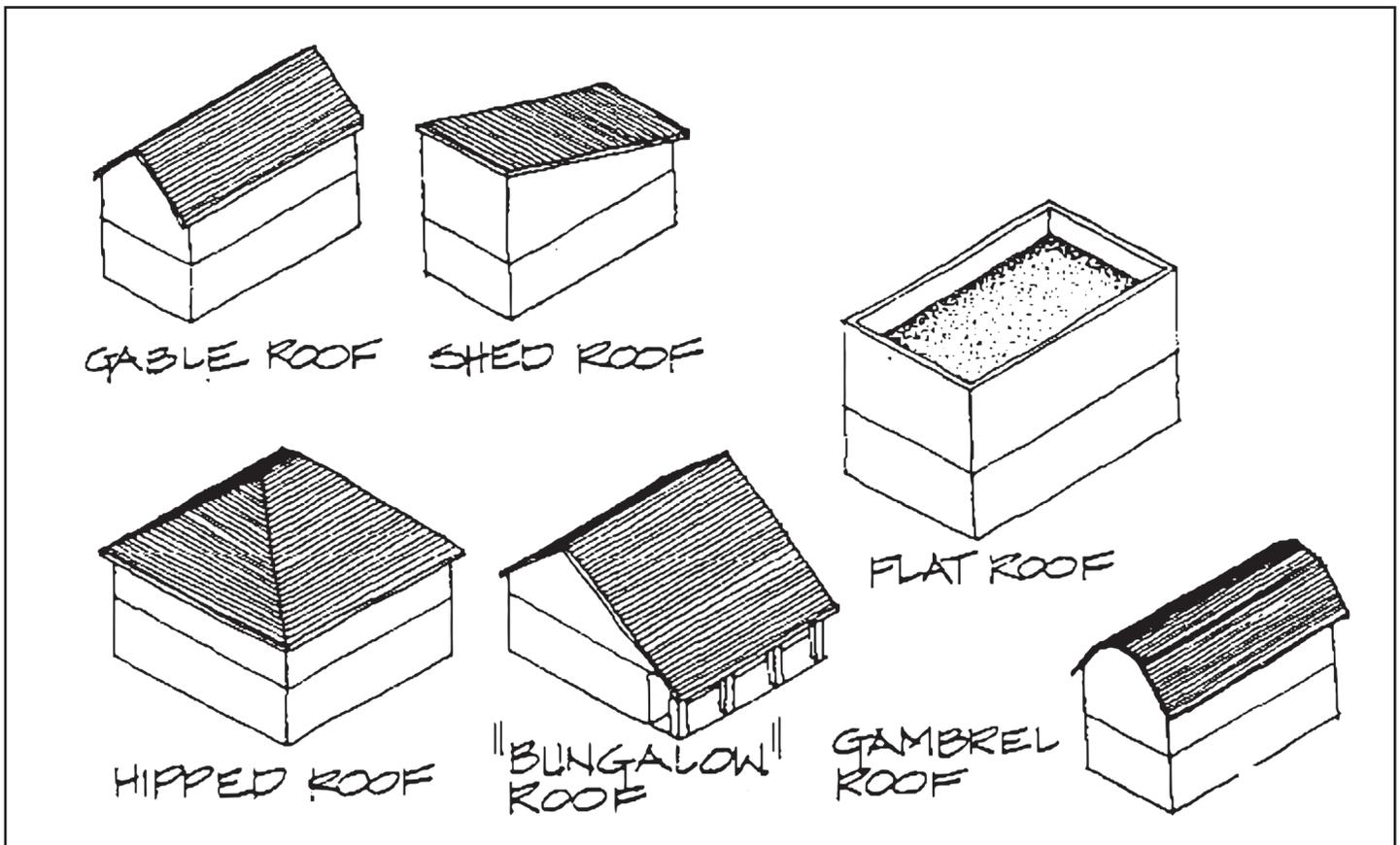
In other areas of the Historic District, the massing of new construction should reflect that of existing structures, other than commercial types. Every effort should be made to break up the massing of these buildings through the use of wings, projections, porches, roof slopes and dormers. The typical building types which have been discussed provide a variety of massing types which can be used as guidelines. Most of these examples are made up of two or more masses. Even those which strive for the appearance of one block (Single Gables, American Four Squares, and Bungalows) have their masses reduced by roof slopes, porches, and dormers. Massive, blocky buildings and long, linear buildings are not appropriate anywhere in the Historic District.

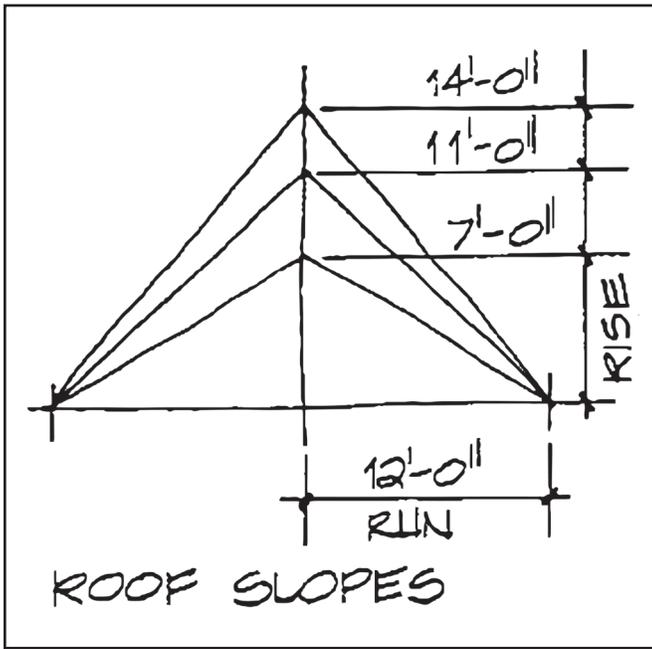


Roofs

Roofs play a significant visual role in the massing of Powell's historic buildings. Roofs can take many forms; the illustrations below show several common roof shapes found in late 19th century and early 20th century architecture. Most buildings in Powell have traditional gable roofs. Slopes or pitches range from a rise of 7 feet in a run of 12 feet (about 30 degrees) to a rise of 14 feet in a run of 12 feet (about 50 degrees). The average pitch is a rise of 11 feet in a run of 12 feet (about 42 degrees).

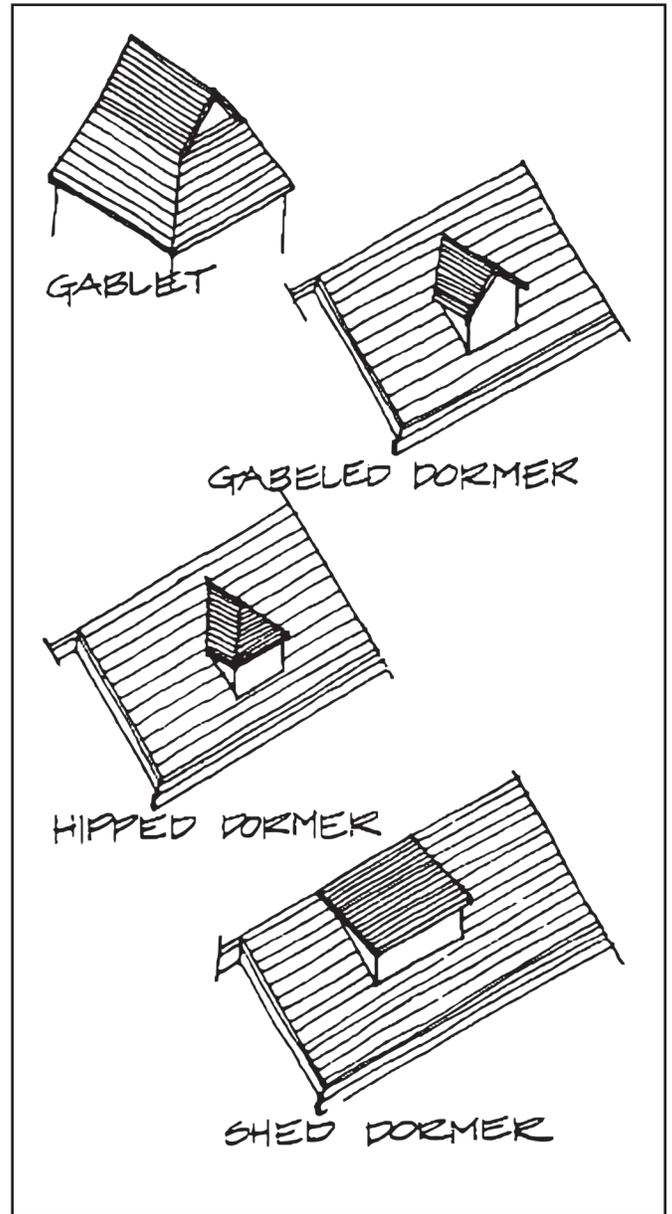
Gable roof shapes occur in all types of buildings, especially Upright and Wings, Gabled Ells, and Single Gables. A variation on this type, which occurs frequently in the City, could be called the "bungalow" roof. In this variation, the front plane of the roof is longer than the rear plane, and the pitches of these planes may be the same or slightly different. Several buildings in Powell have hipped roofs. This type occurs primarily on American Four Squares. A few buildings in Powell have flat or shed roofs. These occur primarily on taller, commercial structures. Gambrel roofs are traditionally used on agricultural buildings. 36 North Liberty street is one of the very few buildings in Powell with this roof shape.





Most roofs in Powell are composed of one or two simple forms, such as intersecting gables forming an “L” or “T” shape. Some City roofs are a bit more elaborate, enlivened by dormers and gablets. Dormers occur most frequently on houses which do not have a full second story. They are used to light and ventilate the roof space, making it usable for living space. Gabled dormers occur primarily on Cottages, Single Gables, and some Bungalows. Hipped dormers often enliven the hipped roofs of American Four Squares. Shed dormers occur most frequently on Bungalows, although they are occasionally used on the upright of Upright and Wings. Most Upright and Wing, Gabled Ell, and Commercial type buildings do not contain dormers of any type.

Gablets are miniature gables which often top hipped roofs. They are sometimes used to add complexity to the roofs of Queen Anne style buildings.



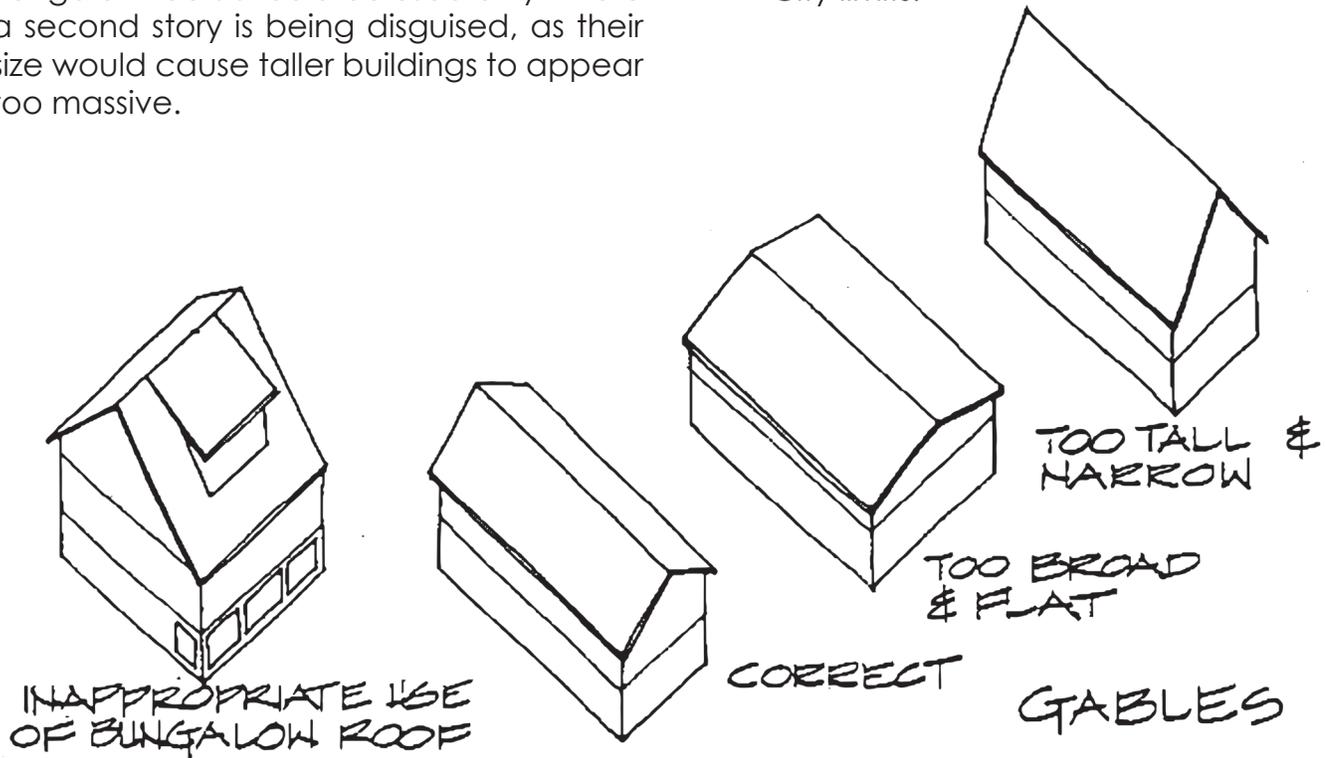
New Construction

New construction in the Historical District should use the roof forms and slopes typical to the City. These roof types should be used in an appropriate manner and location. This does not mean that a roof type may only be used on the building type to which it is associated. Examining the ways in which certain roof forms were used can help to determine their appropriate use.

Gable roofs are most appropriate for new construction in the Historic District. Their breadth, length, and slope should be similar to those of existing gable roofs, as excessively wide, long or steeply pitched gables would not be appropriate. Bungalow roofs should be used only where a second story is being disguised, as their size would cause taller buildings to appear too massive.

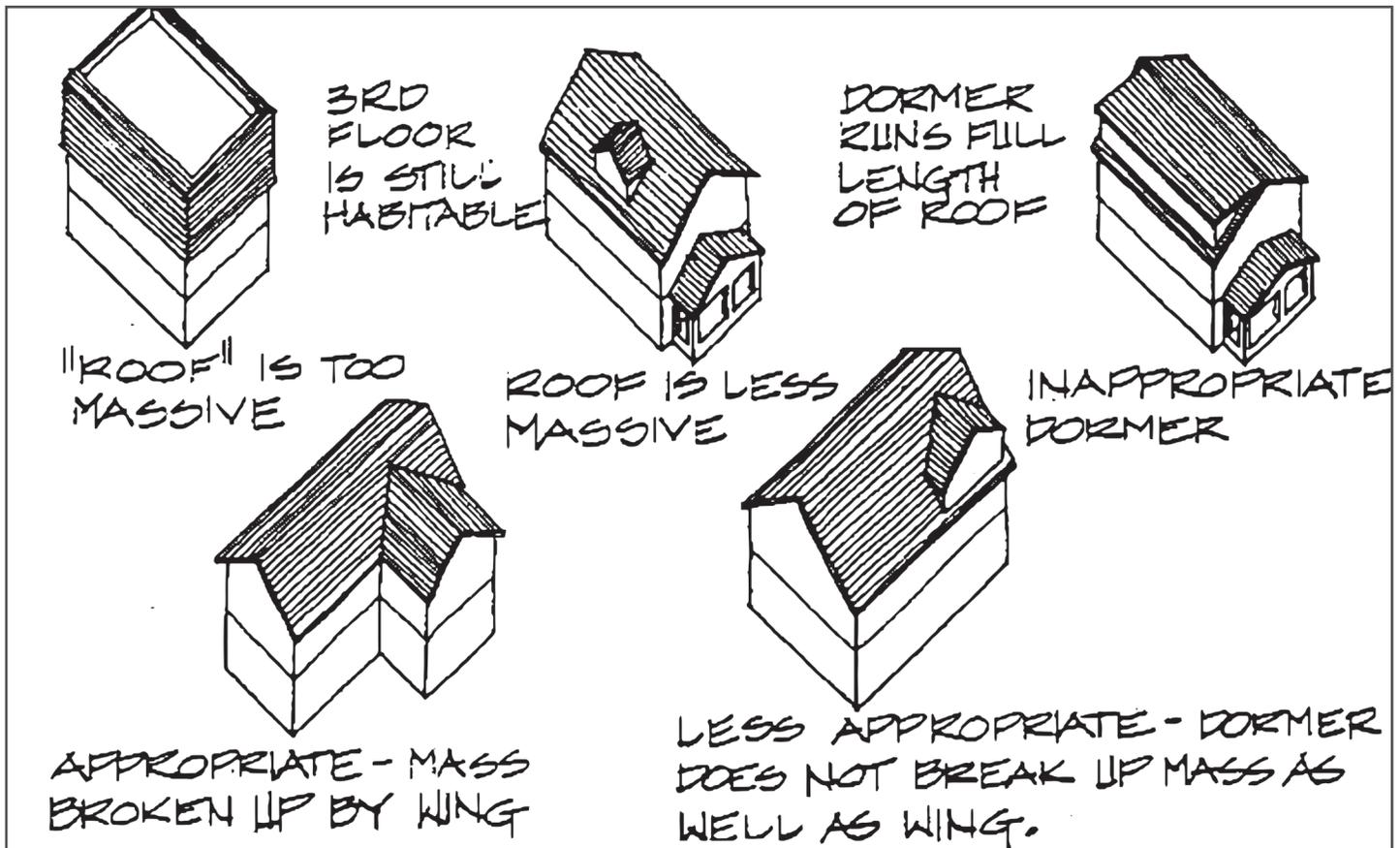
Hipped roofs are very useful where a sloped roof is needed, but a small roof is desired. Cubical, two story buildings, such as American Four Squares, can benefit from such a roof.

Flat roofs should be used only on commercial type buildings built at or near the corner of Olentangy and Liberty Streets (see Building Types - New Construction section). Shed roofs may be used for commercial buildings in the above location, for accessory buildings, and lean-to type projections. Gambrel roofs should be used with caution, as they belong primarily in the very rural areas outside the City limits.



Roof forms can be used to break up the overall mass of a building. In order to be effective, they must look and function like roofs. For example, if the intention is to render an upper story like a roof, simply siding the straight, full height walls in a roofing material will not be effective. The "roof" must slope, preferably within the range of pitches typical to the City, and be detailed like a roof, with eaves, gutters, and typical roofing material. Natural light can be admitted through the use of dormers and gable windows.

Dormers can be used to break up the mass of a roof, or make an upper story habitable. They can not take the place of projections and wings necessary to break up the mass of the building itself. Dormers should be scaled appropriately to their type and use. Gabled and hipped dormers should appear as small, individual elements on a roof slope. Shed dormers on a bungalow roof may be somewhat wider, running most of the length of a roof ridge. Dormers which run the entire length of a roof ridge are rarely appropriate, as they add too much mass to a building.

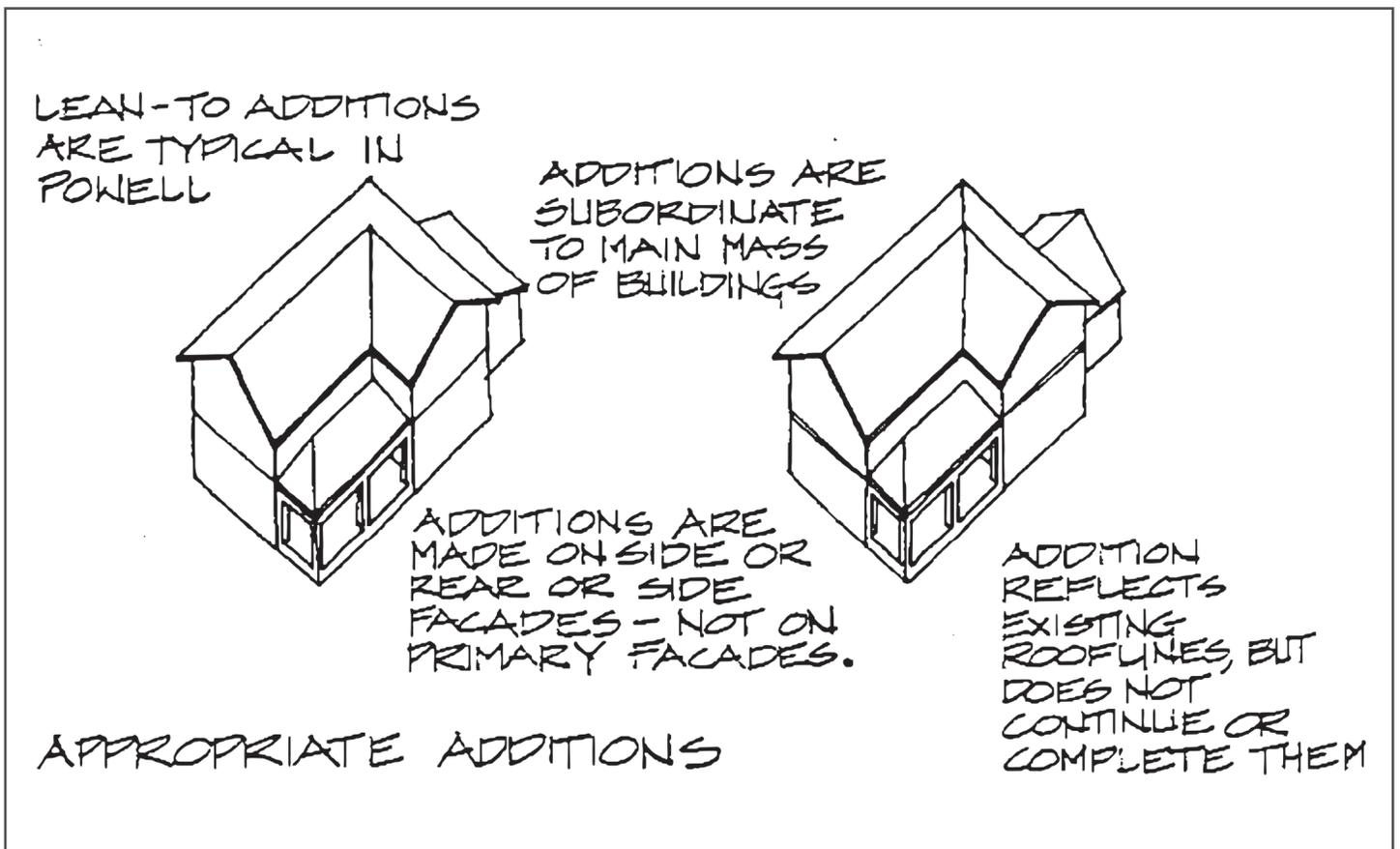


Additions

Much of the architecture of Powell has a definite additive quality. Many buildings contain projections and wings, subordinate to the main building mass. In some cases, these "additions" were actually constructed at the same time as the main structure, but were detailed to look "added on". In other cases, a building has collected extra rooms, lean to's, enclosed porches, and perhaps even a second story over its lifetime. These changes over time are important to the history of a building and can add great charm to an otherwise simple mass.

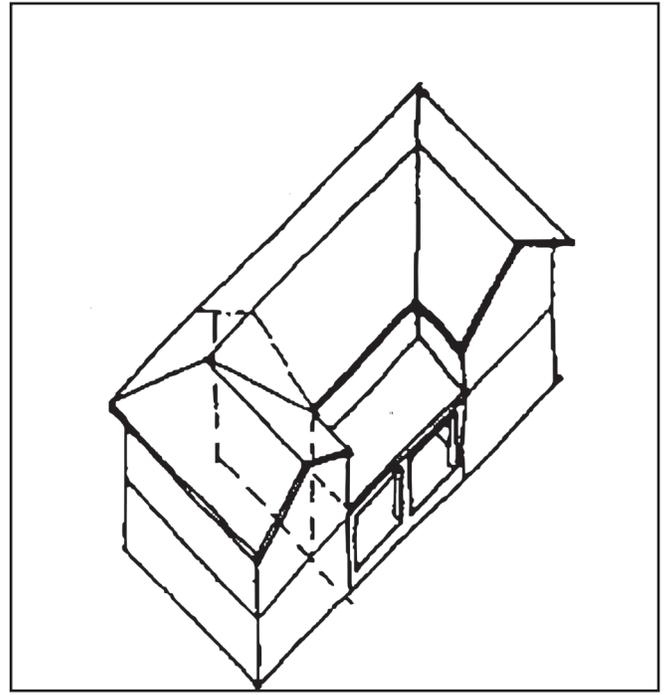
Appropriate additions to existing buildings in the Historical District are encouraged. A close look at additions made in the past can yield clues to sympathetic design of contemporary additions. In general, additions to an existing building should be compatible with that building in massing, materials and level of detail.

It is not necessary nor desirable that additions match the existing buildings exactly. Contemporary design is encouraged as long as it is in harmony with the character of the Historic District. This will continue the tradition of growth and change in Powell, without completely altering the essential character of the City.



The mass of any addition should be kept subordinate to the mass of the main portion of the building. This means that the addition should be smaller and shorter than the main portion of the building. The roof line of an addition should not appear as a continuation of the main form or roof, nor should it mimic, or “complete” existing forms or roof lines.

If the proposed size of an addition threatens to compete with the main block of the building, breaking the required space into two or more smaller masses should be considered. Another alternative is to construct all or part of the required new space as a separate accessory building, following the guidelines for accessory buildings in the Site Considerations section.



Inappropriate Addition

Addition duplicates existing forms and roof lines exactly. Addition completes existing roof. Addition is very difficult to distinguish from original building. Symmetrical result is not in character with Powell.

Architectural Elements

Architectural and decorative elements refer to the details of a building. Windows, doors, porches, and ornamentation add character and flavor to buildings. They give life to a facade by introducing light and shadow. Details can also help to identify the period and style of an historic building. Most of the detailing on Powell's buildings is simple in nature, but there are several examples of more elaborate decoration.

Even very simple detailing plays an important role in establishing the character of older buildings. Existing ornamentation within Powell's Historic District should be retained and repaired whenever possible. It is especially important to protect and preserve examples of skilled craftsmanship in the Historic District.

If a major portion of the detailing on one of Powell's buildings is missing or beyond repair, there are two appropriate solutions. One option is to reproduce as exactly as possible the missing or deteriorated element. This method requires thorough research, especially if no physical evidence is available (such as a deteriorated, but recognizable element). Physical, photographic, or other type of reliable historic evidence should be used when reproducing missing elements.

Another option is to design a simplified version of the missing or deteriorated

element, which replicates the important visual characteristics of the original. These characteristics include composition, size, proportion, texture, and rhythm. This second option is often cheaper than exact reproduction, as it can use some standard, contemporary materials. Simplified replacement elements do require careful attention to detail, and design talent. In many cases, the services of an architect will be necessary.

When new construction is being contemplated in the Historic District, careful attention to details can help create architecture which is contemporary, but compatible with the historic character of the City. Exact replication of typical architectural and decorative elements in the City is not necessary or desirable. A more appropriate approach is to design new elements to reflect the important visual characteristics of typical Powell elements.

Whether architectural and decorative elements are being repaired, replaced, or used in new construction, the effect of any one element on the whole composition of the building must be studied carefully. Although some elements, such as an elaborate porch, dominate visually, it is the effect of all the elements working together which truly defines the character of a building.

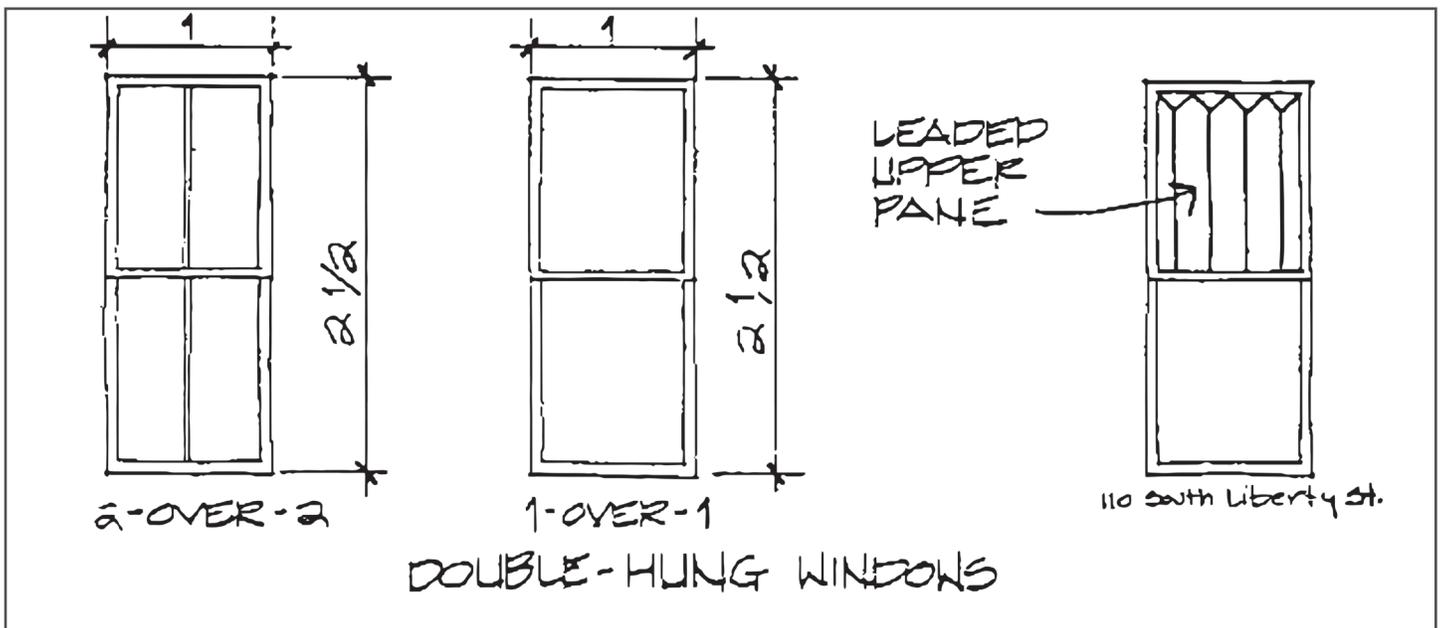
Windows

Windows are one of the most direct expressions of a building's character. Their proportions influence the overall proportions of the building, and their functional and decorative treatments are very important in the composition of a facade.

Many of the buildings in Powell have had their windows replaced over time. As a result, a wide variety of window types and proportions exists today. Although replacement windows are a part of the history of a building, many of the changes which have been made in Powell have radically altered the proportions and character of the buildings.

There are three basic types of windows which are historically correct within the Historic District, double-hung, "ribbon" and fixed sash. The most common type of window in the City is double-hung, straight-topped, and has tall, thin proportions. These windows range from two to three times as tall as they are wide. Two-over-two or one-over-one pane divisions are typical.

A few exceptions to the standard type of double-hung window can be found in Powell. Most of Powell's brick buildings, such as the schoolhouse at 80 S. Liberty Street have segmental arched windows. In some early 20th century houses, the upper sashes of double-hung windows are leaded, in a pattern of four or five vertical divisions.

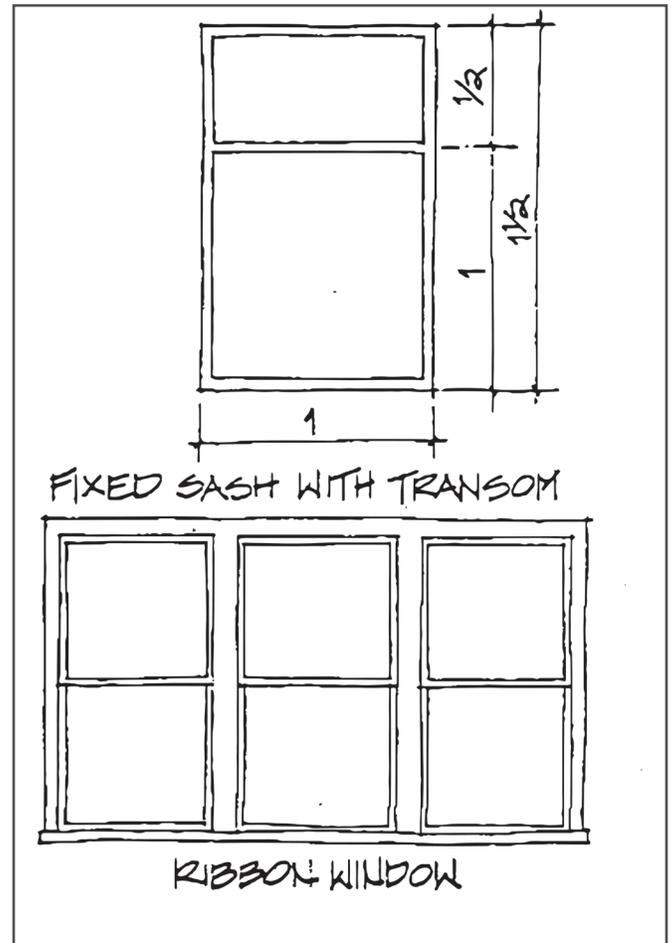


Double-hung windows occur on all types of buildings in Powell. Generally, earlier types of buildings, such as Upright and Wings and Gabled Ells, have taller and thinner windows in proportions approaching three times as high as they are wide. Later building types, such as Bungalows and American Four Squares have windows closer in proportion to twice as high as they are wide. First story windows are generally taller than second story windows in all types of buildings.

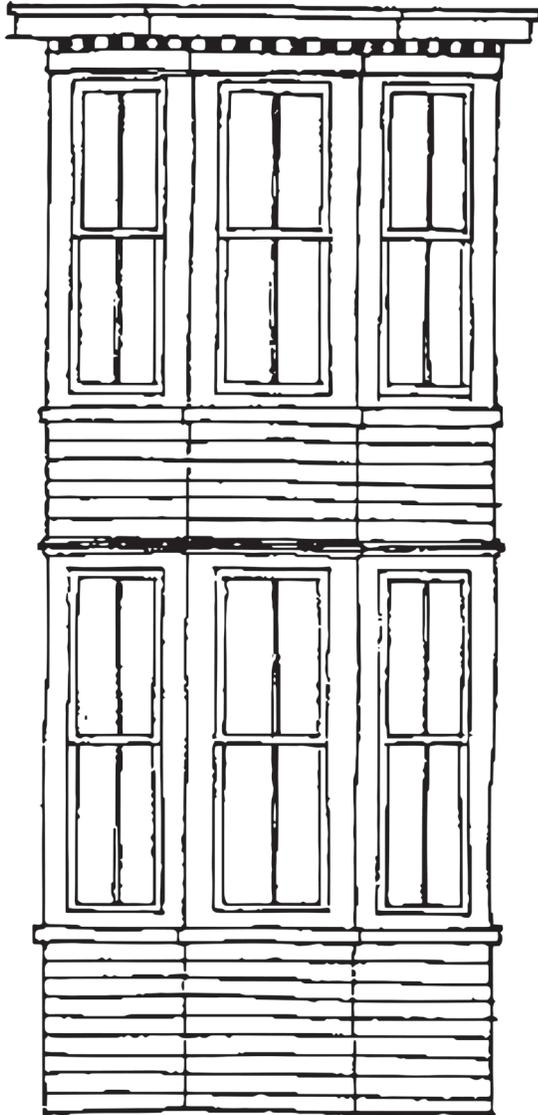
A less common type of window in Powell is a ribbon of three or four windows which occurs primarily in the dormers of bungalows. True ribbon windows are separated only by their frames. In some cases, Powell's ribbon windows are actually separated by very thin pieces of wall. Since the overall effect is that of glass and frame only, they can be considered ribbon windows. These windows tend to have shorter proportions, ranging from one and two thirds to two times as tall as they are wide.

The least common type of window in Powell is the fixed sash. Fixed sash windows occur in various shapes, ranging from fairly tall and thin to almost square. The most common type is a single large pane, one and a half to two times as high as it is wide.

In some cases, fixed sash windows have an upper transom which is usually one third of the overall window height. Fixed sash windows are primarily used as an accent on a main facade. They frequently occur on the upright portion of an Upright and Wing or the front facing gable of a Gabled Ell.



A bay window is a combination of angled walls and windows which projects from a building, and rests on a foundation. Some of Powell's Italianate and Queen Anne buildings have such windows. Powell's bay windows are composed of typical double hung windows surrounded by a variety of detailing.



146 West Olentangy St.

BAY WINDOW

Every attempt should be made to retain and repair existing wood double-hung windows. The double-hung system provides good ventilation by allowing the top and bottom of a window to be opened at the same time. In addition, wood windows provide better insulation than metal ones.

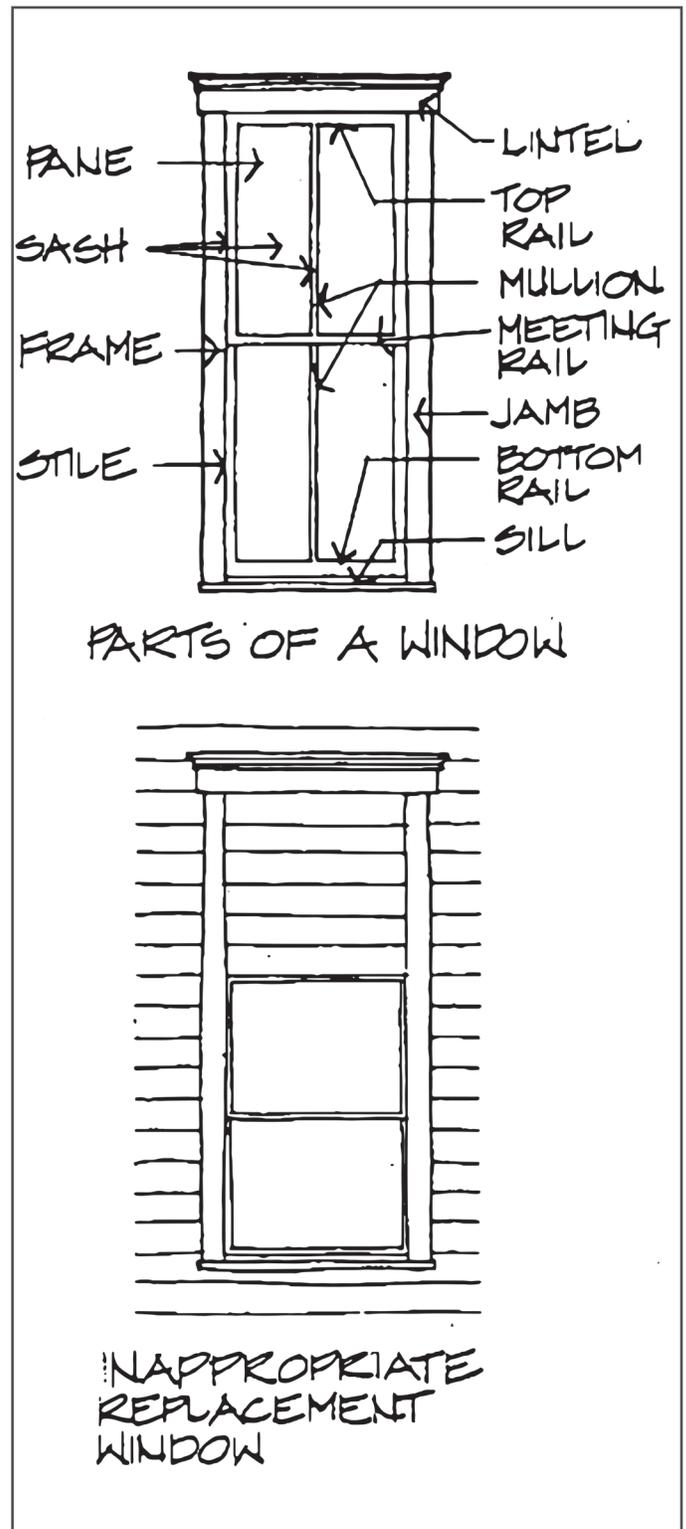
The major problems with old windows are broken glass, inoperable sashes, and decayed wood. Broken panes can be removed, replaced and reset in fresh putty. Loose panes may simply need fresh putty. Inoperable sashes may be caused by a broken sash cord, multiple layers of paint or a frame which is no longer square. Sash cords can be replaced easily. There is usually an access panel at the bottom inside of the frame. A window which has been painted shut can be freed gently with a dull knife and a little paint remover. Even window frames which are no longer square; due to settlement or weather, can be repaired by squaring the frame in the rough opening.

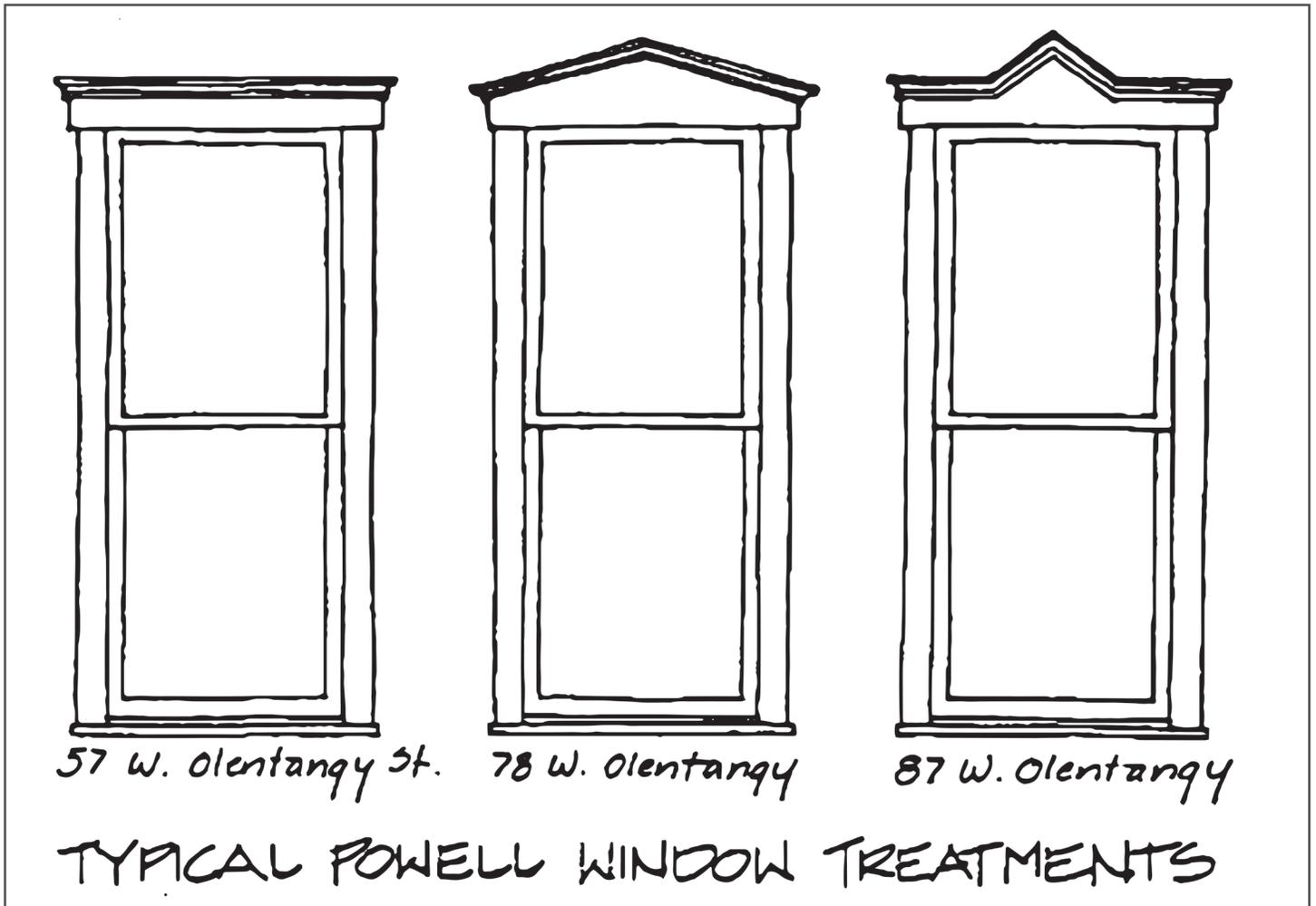
Deteriorated wood window parts can often be repaired by cutting out rotted portions and filling holes with putty, plastic wood, or a homemade paste of waterproof glue and sawdust. Severe deterioration or deterioration in structural members (lintels and sills) can sometimes be repaired with epoxy resins. A final coat of paint will protect repaired wood windows and restore their original appearance.

Parts of a window should be replaced only if they are deteriorated beyond repair or are missing. Replacement parts should match the originals in material and appearance.

Sometimes it is necessary to replace an entire window. Replacement windows should match the originals in material, size, number of panes and type of operation. In addition, rails, stiles, and mullions should match the originals in thickness and depth.

Under no circumstances should a significant window opening be made smaller to accommodate a stock window. Such a treatment will ruin not only the proportions of the window itself, but those of the entire building.





In addition to the window itself, the trim, sills, lintels, and hood molding which surround it adds to the character of a building. Window trim has aesthetic and practical purposes. First, the trim provides a visual transition from the sheathing material to the window. Window trim also protects the joint between the window and the wall from the elements.

Original window treatments should be maintained as much as possible. Deteriorated trim can usually be repaired, by filling holes with putty, plastic wood, or epoxy, and painting. In many cases, sanding and new coat of paint is all that is needed.

If window trim must be replaced, new trim should match the original in width and detailing as closely as possible. If replacement windows are installed, care must be taken to preserve and protect all original wood trim. If trim must be removed to install new windows, it should be treated with care until it is back in place.

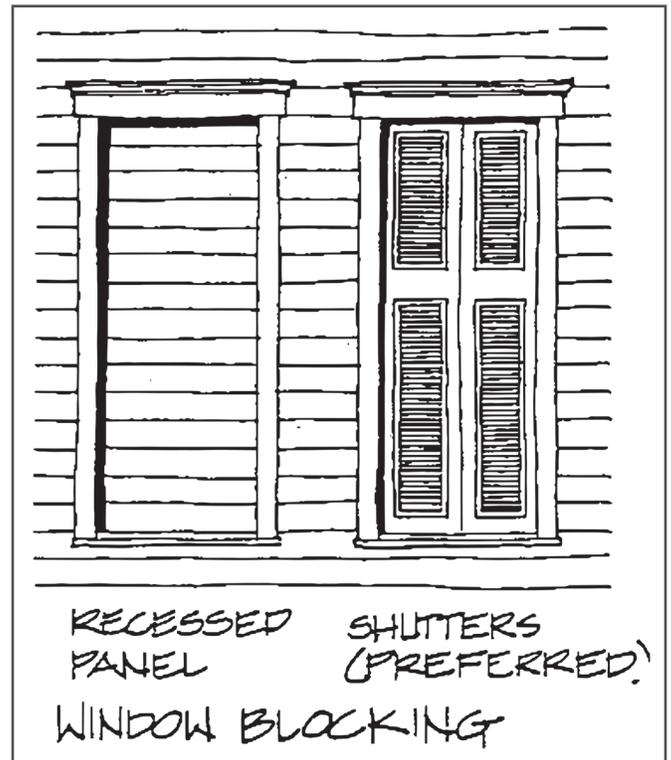
Blocking of existing windows is not encouraged. Windows on major or highly visible facades should never be blocked. In some cases, it may be necessary to block a window on a secondary facade to accommodate changes in the interior arrangement of a building. This should be undertaken only after all other possible courses of action have been considered.

If blocking an opening is the only practical solution, it should be done in such a manner that the original opening and all trim will be preserved. The infill should also be removable in the future without damage to the original opening.

The preferred method of blocking an opening is to infill the opening with a stud wall, sheathing, and wood shutters. Another alternative is to infill the opening with a recessed panel of the exterior sheathing material. This panel should be recessed at least one inch, in order to maintain the original opening and trim.

New Construction

New construction within the Historic District should use window types and proportions characteristic of Powell. Double-hung windows in tall, thin proportions are appropriate in almost all types of Powell buildings.

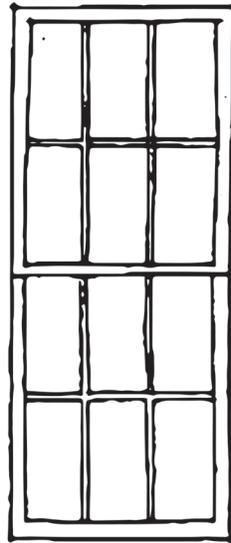


In general, the proportions of windows should reflect the proportions of the building. Taller, thinner buildings with more articulated masses should have taller, thinner windows. Buildings which have the appearance of one single main mass can take shorter, squarer windows.

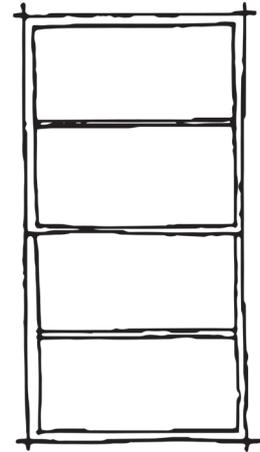
Ribbon windows should be used on dormers or facades which are not highly visible, as they were not used extensively in the City, except in dormers. Larger fixed sash windows, with or without transoms, should be limited to one or two as accents on the main facade.

Square windows are appropriate only in limited situations, such as dormers which require square windows. Windows which are wider than they are tall are not appropriate and should not be used in the Historic District.

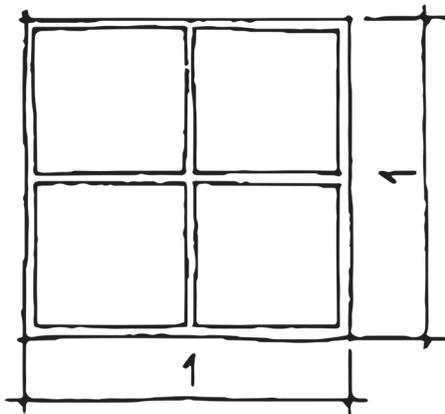
“Colonial type” sashes divided into more than two panes (six-over-six, eight-over-eight, etc.) are characteristic of 18th century architecture. Using these smaller paned windows will create a false, “earlier” appearance which is not appropriate in Powell’s Historic District.



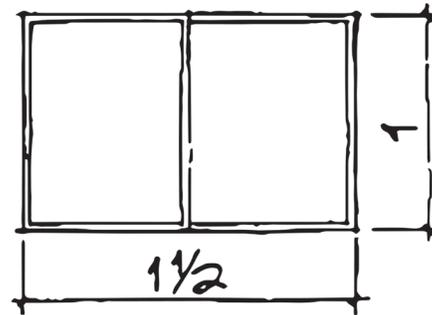
“COLONIAL”
6-OVER-6



HORIZONTAL
DIVISIONS



SQUARE

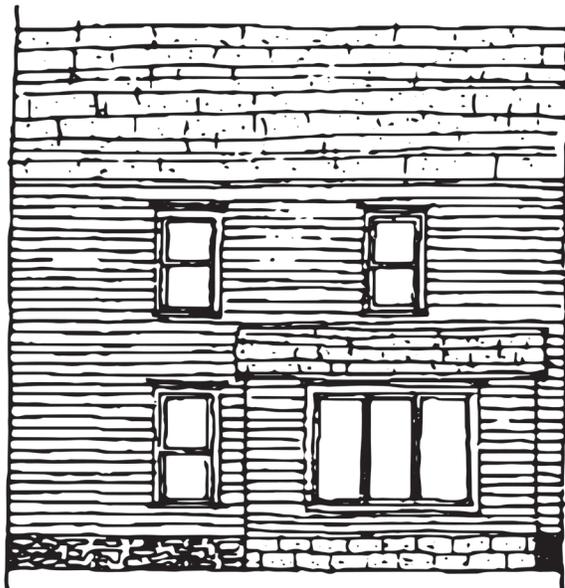


ALUMINUM
HORIZONTAL
SLIDER

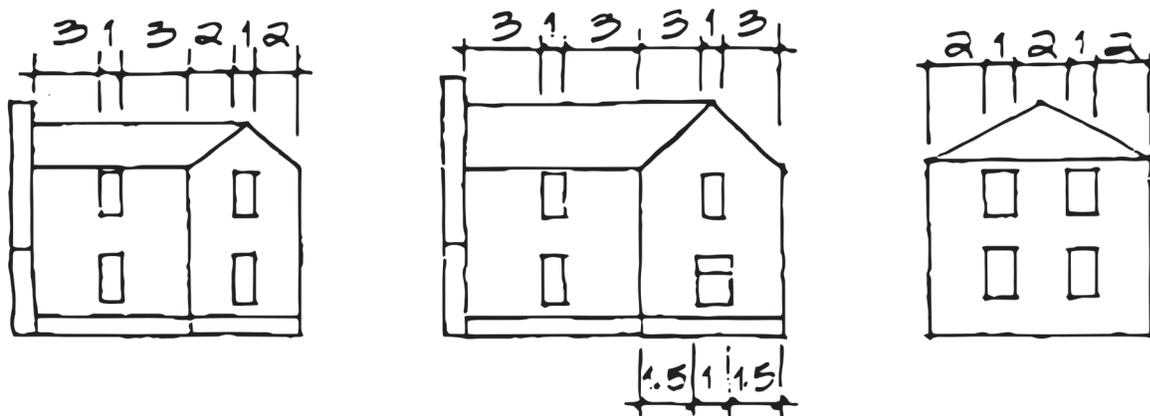
New construction should follow the proportions of window to wall found in typical Powell buildings. Buildings with more articulated masses should have less window and more wall. Single mass buildings should have more windows to enliven their facades. Typical window to wall proportions are illustrated below.

If large expanses of glass are desired, they should be limited to one area of a facade which is not highly visible. They should be designed with vertical divisions which will create a module reminiscent of typical City window proportions. These larger sections of glass should be integrated with other fenestration. For example, an odd number of units might have the middle piece centered on an existing upper story window.

WINDOWS ON ADDITION RELATE TO EXISTING WINDOWS



LARGE EXPANSE OF
GLASS IS BROKEN
UP INTO MODULES

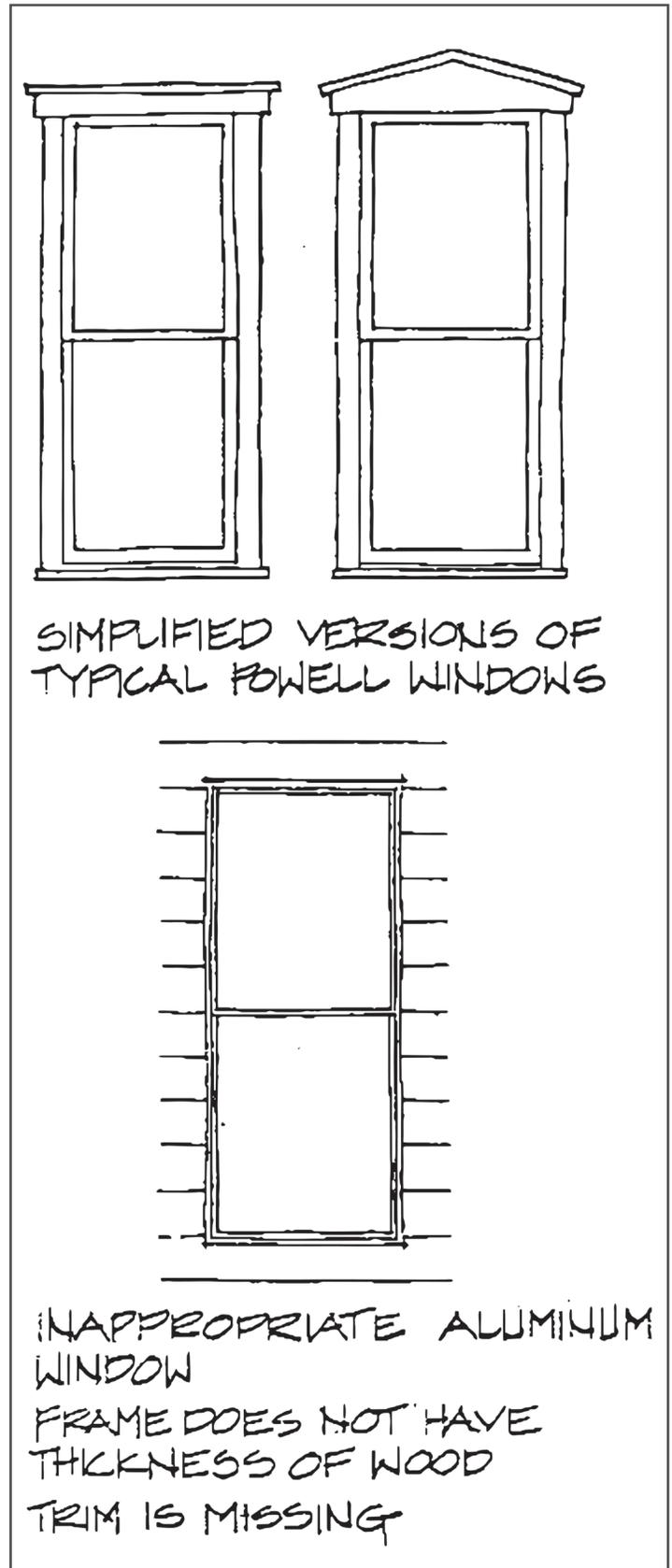


WINDOW TO WALL PROPORTIONS

Most of the windows in Powell are detailed with simple trim, and this simplicity should be reflected in new construction. It is not necessary for window surrounds in new construction to duplicate existing ones exactly. It is more important that the sense of a lintel, frame and sill be conveyed. Window trim should be substantial enough to reflect the dimensions (width and thickness) of window treatments typically found in Powell.

Aluminum Windows

Wood windows are preferred for replacement or new construction in the Historic District. If aluminum windows must be used, they must resemble, as closely as possible, typical wood window dimensions used in Powell. All of the guidelines discussed under replacement windows and new construction apply for aluminum as well as wood windows. Aluminum windows should have a permanent finish in white bronze, black, or a color which matches painted wood trim. Avoid "natural", silver colored aluminum finishes.



Storm and Screen Windows

Combination wood and aluminum windows may be acceptable for replacement or new construction. These types of windows have wood rails, stiles, and mullions which are either clad or replicated in aluminum on the exterior. Often, the wood parts have dimensions similar to those found in traditional windows. Since the wood is either clad or matched on the exterior in metal, these windows can closely resemble traditional wood windows. The guidelines for both wood and aluminum windows apply to combination windows.

Storm windows can help conserve energy in the winter and screen windows may be necessary for ventilation in the summer. Storm windows should be installed on the exterior of existing buildings to avoid condensation on original windows. In this location, they can also protect the historic windows from further weathering.

Storm and screen windows are appropriate in the Historic District if they are as unobtrusive as possible. Storm windows should be the same size and proportion as the windows being protected. Any rails should coincide with rails on the main windows. Aluminum or wood storm windows are acceptable. All frames should be painted to match the main window frame color.

Doors

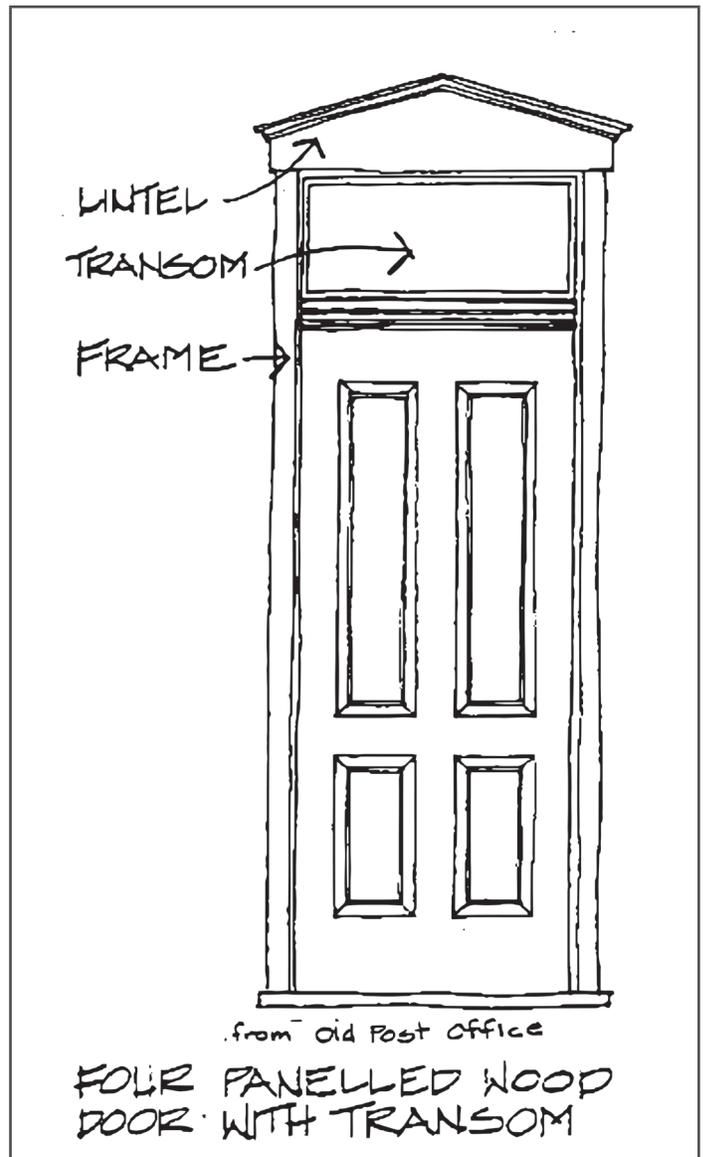
The front door of a building performs many functions. It announces the entry visually and is often the first element which visitors encounter at a close range. In older buildings, the importance of the front door was recognized by the care given to its design.

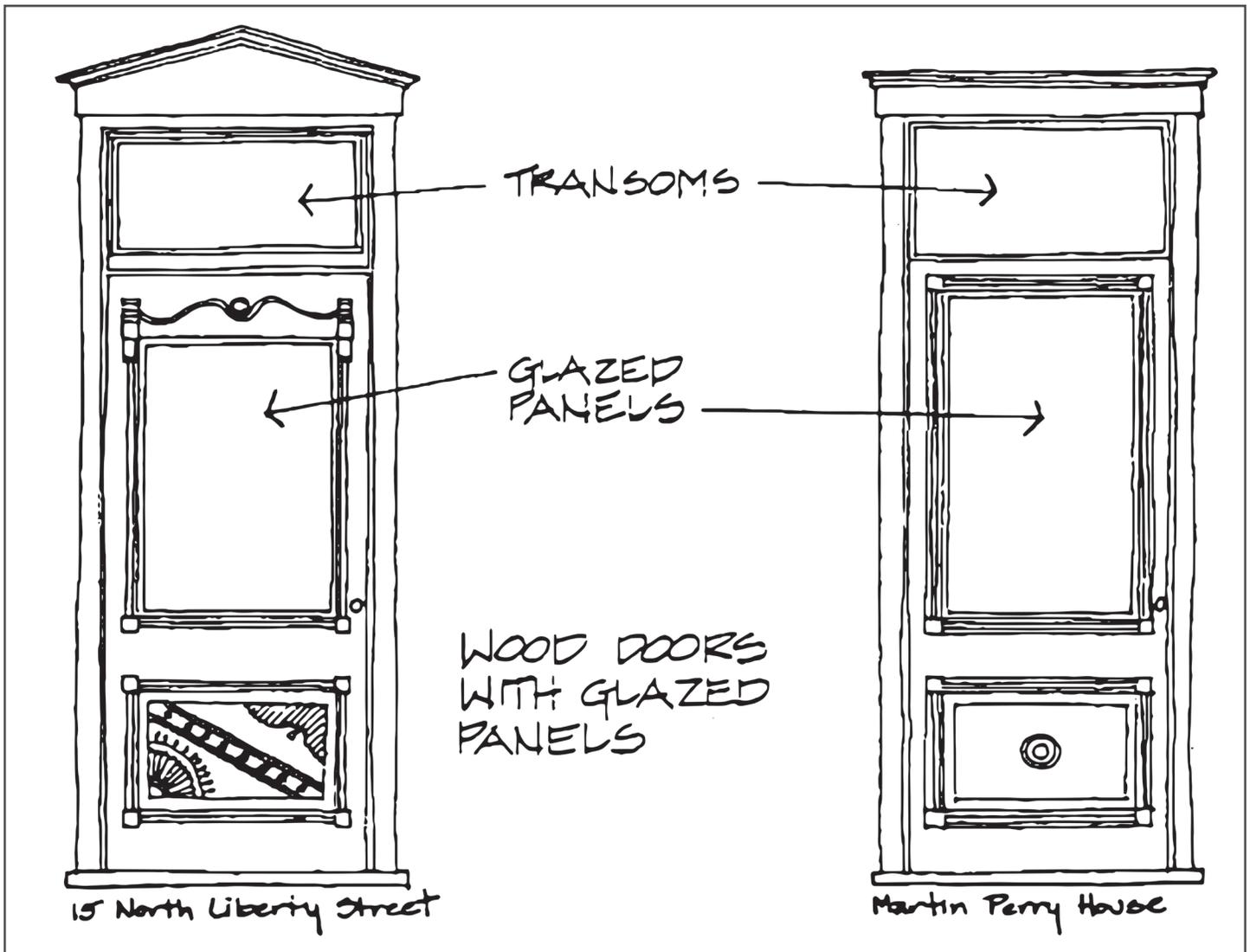
Most buildings in Powell have a single front door, with simple trim which matches the window trim on the building. Typical doors are simple in design, with either four wood panels or a single glazed panel above a wood one. Glazed doors generally have modest moldings around the glass pane and either simple molding or carving in the solid panel below. An elaborate version of this door can be found at 15 North Liberty Street, and a simpler version appears on the Martin Perry House.

Existing wood or glass paneled doors should be retained and repaired whenever possible. Many doors which appear badly deteriorated simply need to be sanded and painted.

Paneled doors are constructed of slender wood or glass panels enclosed in a heavy structural frame. The panels are the weakest part of an old door, and usually the first part which requires repair.

Wood panels generally stay intact, but if they have been damaged, they can be replaced with plywood, and the whole door repainted. Broken glass panels should be replaced with glass.





Ornamentation, such as molding or carving, should be preserved. Missing or badly deteriorated pieces should be replicated as closely as possible.

Original wood door frames, lintels, and sills should be retained and repaired. Repair techniques for lintels, frames, and decorative molding will be similar to those outlined in the section on windows.

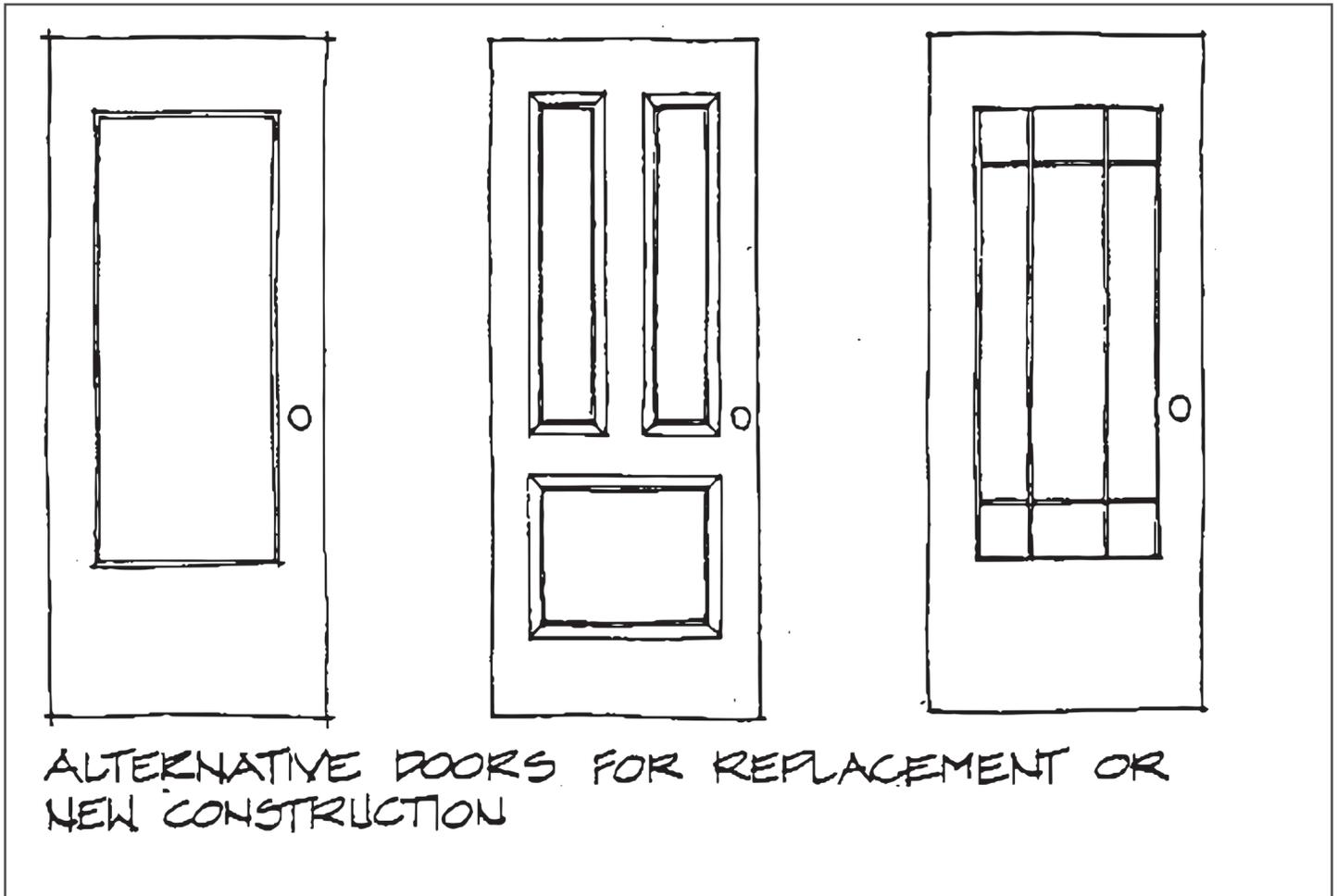
Door sills are one of the first parts of a door frame which will show wear. Deteriorated wood sills can be repaired in two ways. The rotted portions can be scraped out and filled with an epoxy stabilizer. In many cases, it will be easier to simply pry up the old sill and replace it with a new sill. The new sill should be made out of wood in the same thickness as the original. If the old sill can be removed in one piece, it can be used as a pattern. Otherwise, careful measurements of the original should be taken before removal.

New Construction

Doors used in new construction within the Historic District should be similar to those typically found in Powell. These doors should be simple in design, and generally vertical in proportion. Three or four paneled wood doors or doors with a glazed upper panel are appropriate. Doors with more than four wood panels or several small panes of glass are generally too elaborate for the simple buildings typical of Powell. Modern flush doors are too simple and are not appropriate in the Historic District.

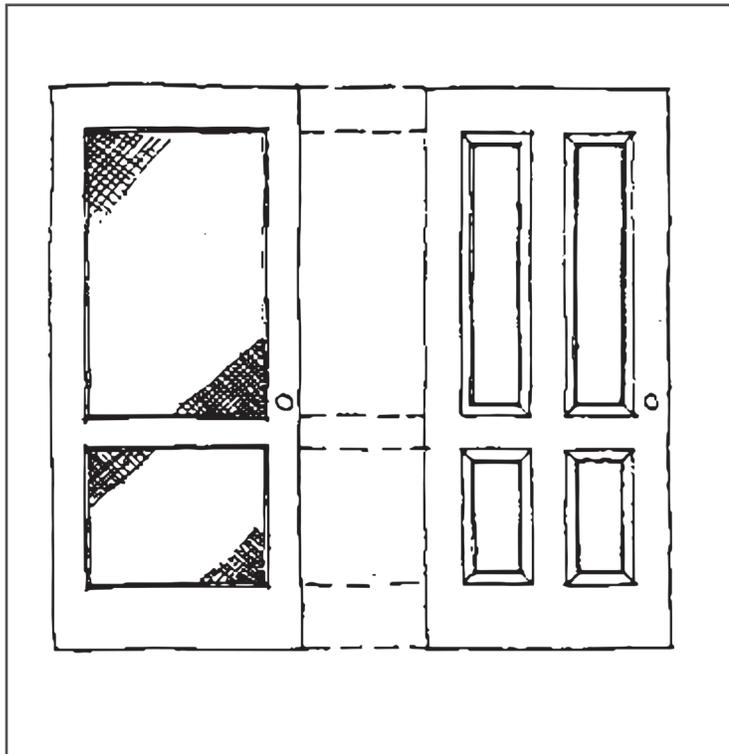
All exterior doors in the Historic District should be painted to match or coordinate with building trim. Color guidelines are given in the section on painting.

Door trim used in new construction should reflect the traditional trims, which are similar to those illustrated for windows. These trims need not be exact duplicates of existing Powell door treatments. It is more important that the scale and substance of the trim be similar to that of traditional door surrounds. The expression of lintel, frame, and sill should be inherent in contemporary door treatments.



Steel Doors

Although wood doors are preferred, steel doors may be appropriate for replacement or new construction. Wood doors provide better insulation, especially when fitted with weather stripping, but metal doors may be desired for security or maintenance reasons. Steel doors used for replacement or new construction within the Historic District should have some type of paneled or paneled and glazed design which reflects traditional City doors. Steel doors should be painted to match other trim according to the paint color guidelines.



Storm and Screen Doors

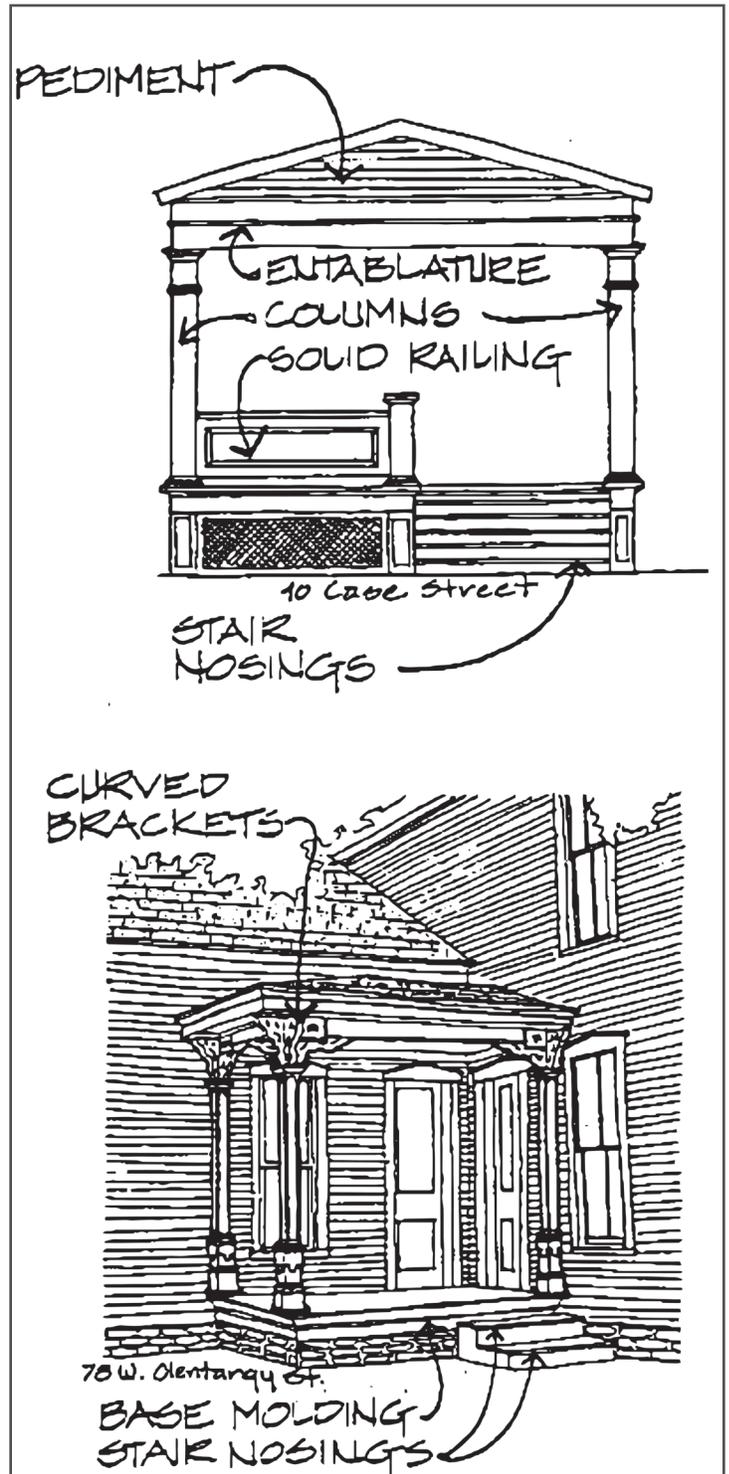
Storm doors can be very useful in saving energy, and screen doors may be necessary for ventilation in some of Powell's older homes which do not have air conditioning. These doors may be appropriate in the Historic District, but they must be as unobtrusive as possible. This means that wood or metal storm doors should match the doors which they are protecting. Storm or screen door frames should coincide with framed areas on the main door. Areas of screen or glass should coincide with appropriate paneled or glazed areas on the door which they are protecting. Any solid portions of screen doors should be detailed to match the corresponding area of the main door. The screen or storm door should be painted the same color as the main door.

Porches

Almost every building in Powell has a porch. In many cases, the porch is the focal point of the facade, being the one element which exhibits any type of stylistic detailing. Powell's porches come in a variety of sizes, ranging from small, barely covering a door, to wrapping three sides of a house.

Porches in Powell fall into two basic categories. Simple porches have round or square columns and simple railings or no railings. More elaborate porches have Eastlake, Italianate, or Queen Anne detailing, with curved brackets, turned posts, carved areas, and patterned shingles.

Most of Powell's original porches were constructed of wood. Their bases were either framed up in wood or constructed out of the foundation material used for the main portion of the building. Wood porches generally had a wood floor and a wood base molding. A very few porches in Powell have columns built out of rock face cast concrete block. Porch stairs were originally built out of wood or limestone, but most of these have been replaced with concrete stairs.

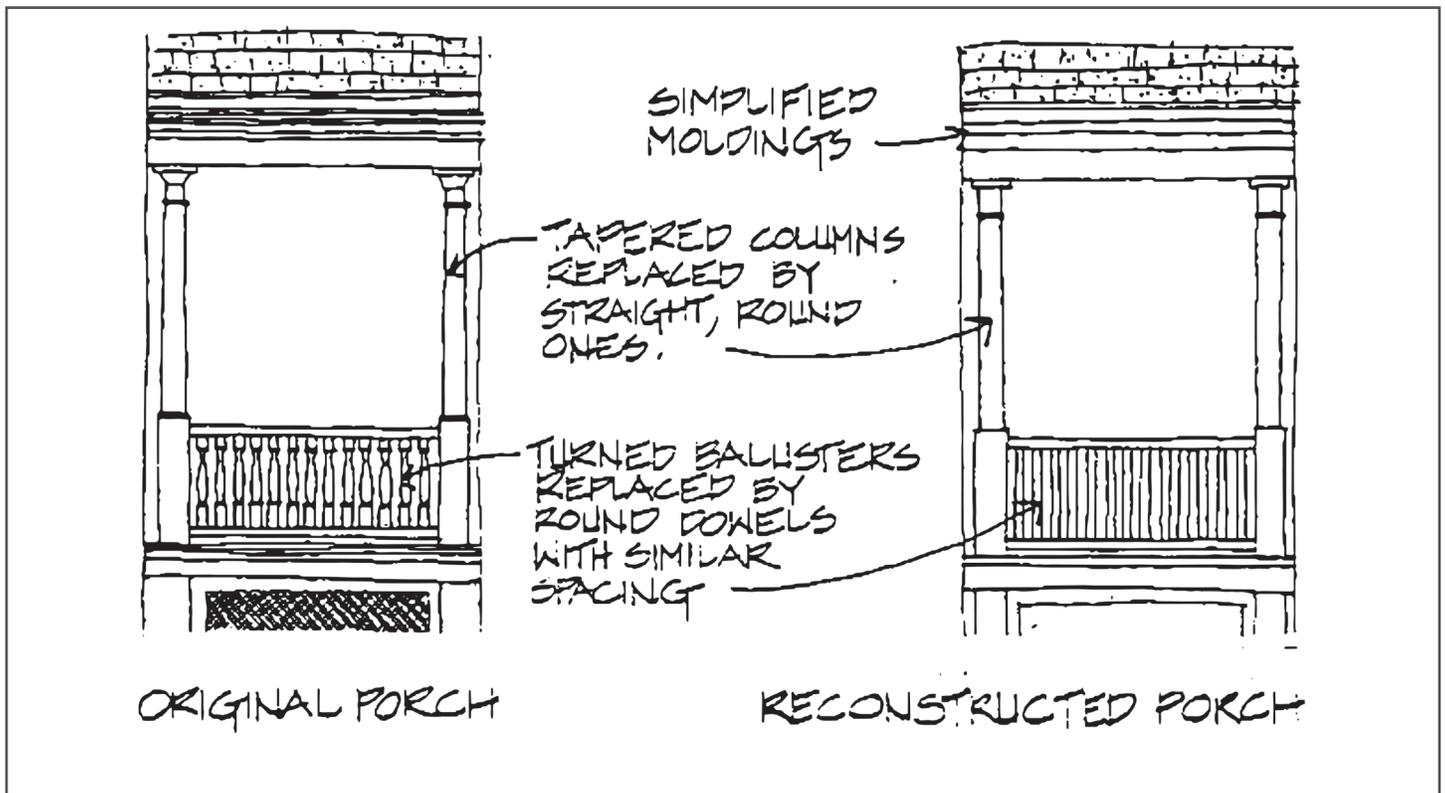


Every effort should be made to repair and retain existing wood porches in the Historic District. Repair techniques similar to those outlined for wood window trims can be used on porch detailing. If pieces of the porch are missing or deteriorated beyond repair, they should be replaced. Replacements should match the originals as closely as possible in material, scale, and detailing.

Under no circumstances should a porch in the Historic District be removed and not replaced in kind. If an entire porch has deteriorated beyond repair, it should be replaced with one which matches it in material, scale and detailing.

If it is impossible to match the porch exactly, it may be appropriate to construct a reasonable reproduction out of stock lumber. In this case the size, scale, and overall form of the original elements should be replicated.

Columns and entablatures should appear similar in strength to the original. Pediments should have the same pitch and should rest on an entablature of the same thickness as the original. These should also be faced with a similar material, such as patterned shingles. Railings should reflect the open or solidness of the original. Balusters should have the same form and spacing as the originals .



Moldings should reflect the replaced ones in scale and thickness, although they need not be as elaborate. Bases and steps should be reconstructed out of wood, or wood over masonry, as the originals were. Special attention should be given to details such as base moldings and stair nosings.

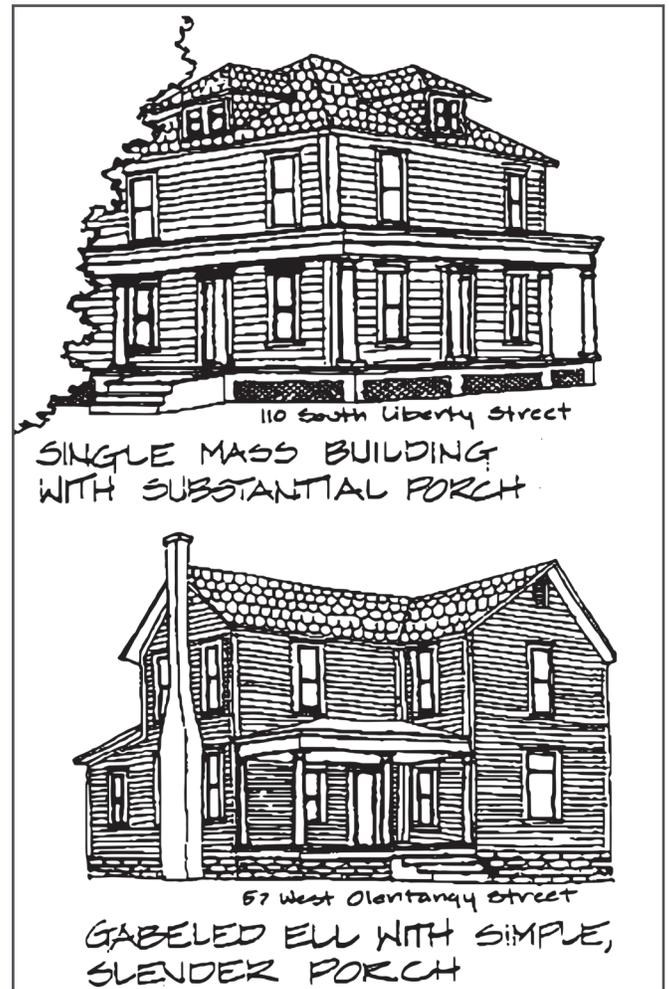
The closing in of existing porches is not encouraged.

New Construction

All new buildings constructed within the Historic District should have some type of porch element. These porches should reflect the types and styles of porches which exist in Powell. Once again, exact duplication is not desirable. New or reconstructed porches should reflect the size, scale, and level of detail of the buildings to which they are attached.

In general, buildings which exhibit vertical proportions and articulated massing, such as Gabled Ells, Upright and Wings, and buildings with irregular massing should have porches with vertical proportions. Columns should be taller and thinner, and railings, if used, should be open and delicate in scale.

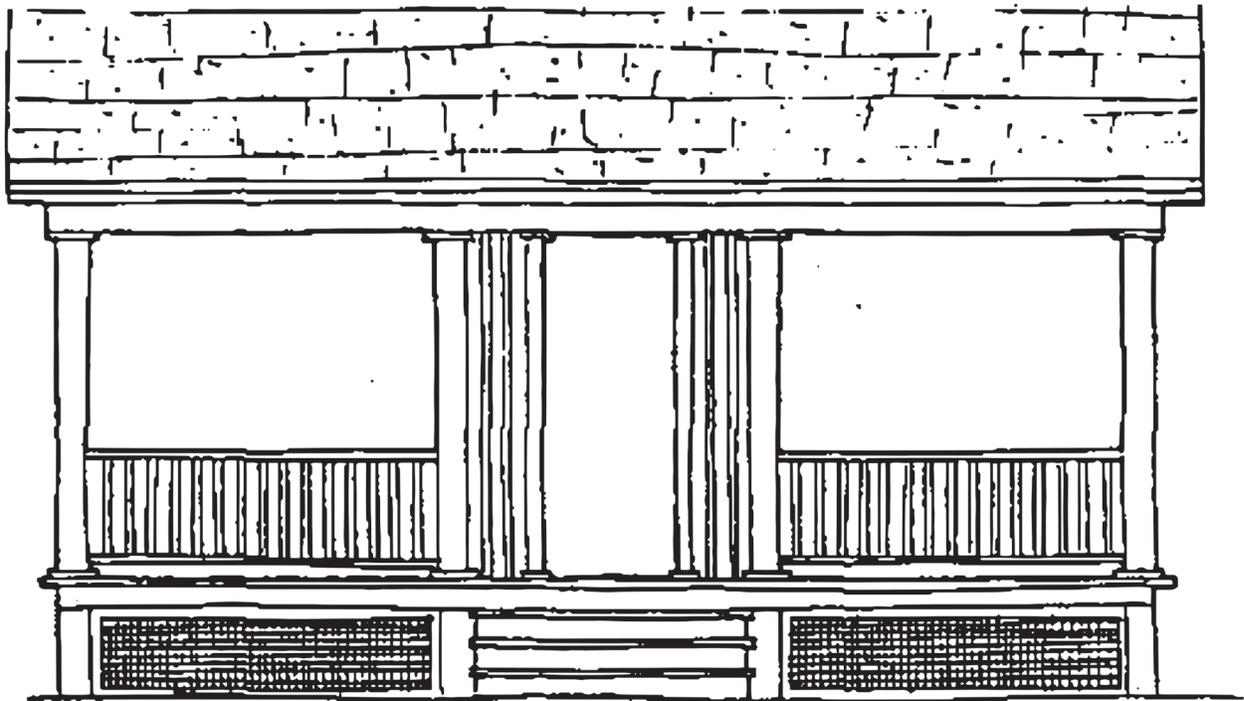
Buildings which tend to be more of a single mass such as American Four Squares, Single Gables, Bungalows or similar structures, should have heavier, more substantial porches. Columns should have thick and stocky proportions. Railings should be solid or made up of wider balusters, closely spaced.



Buildings with simple detailing and little or no stylistic ornamentation should have modest porches, with plain round or square columns. These simple porches may have a very simple railing or none at all.

Buildings which have more elaborate, stylistic ornamentation should have more elaborate porches. New construction with Italianate, Eastlake, or Queen Anne type detailing or new buildings which are enlivened by a variety of patterned shingles will require porches with similar ornamentation. These porches can have turned posts, curved brackets, patterned shingles, elaborate railings and carved details.

New buildings which reflect some of the later styles, such as Stick Style and Bungalow should have porches with geometric detailing. Simple, square posts and railings which are solid or made up of square balusters would be appropriate on these types of houses.



THE GEOMETRIC LINES OF THIS PORCH ARE APPROPRIATE ON BUNGALOWS

Another alternative is to contrast an elaborate porch against a building with simple massing or detailing. Care must be taken to balance the level of detail in the porch and house so that one does not overwhelm the other and the building and porch appear to belong together.

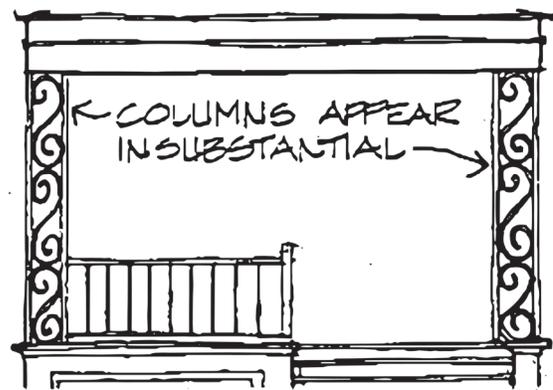
15 North Liberty Street is a successful example of contrasting a highly detailed porch against a simple mass. An elaborate Eastlake porch wraps a single gable building.

Newly constructed or reconstructed porches in the Historic District should be built primarily of wood. Porch bases may be constructed of wood or the foundation material used in the rest of the building. The porch floor should be wood, and should rest visually on a wood base molding. Stairs should be built out of wood.

In general, masonry (brick, stone, block, or concrete) porches are not appropriate in the Historic District. Wrought iron columns and railings (or aluminum replicas) are inappropriate for replacement or new construction. Overly rustic wood porches, with rough, split or log posts, and railings which resemble fences should be avoided in the Historic District.



INAPPROPRIATE PORCHES:



WROUGHT IRON



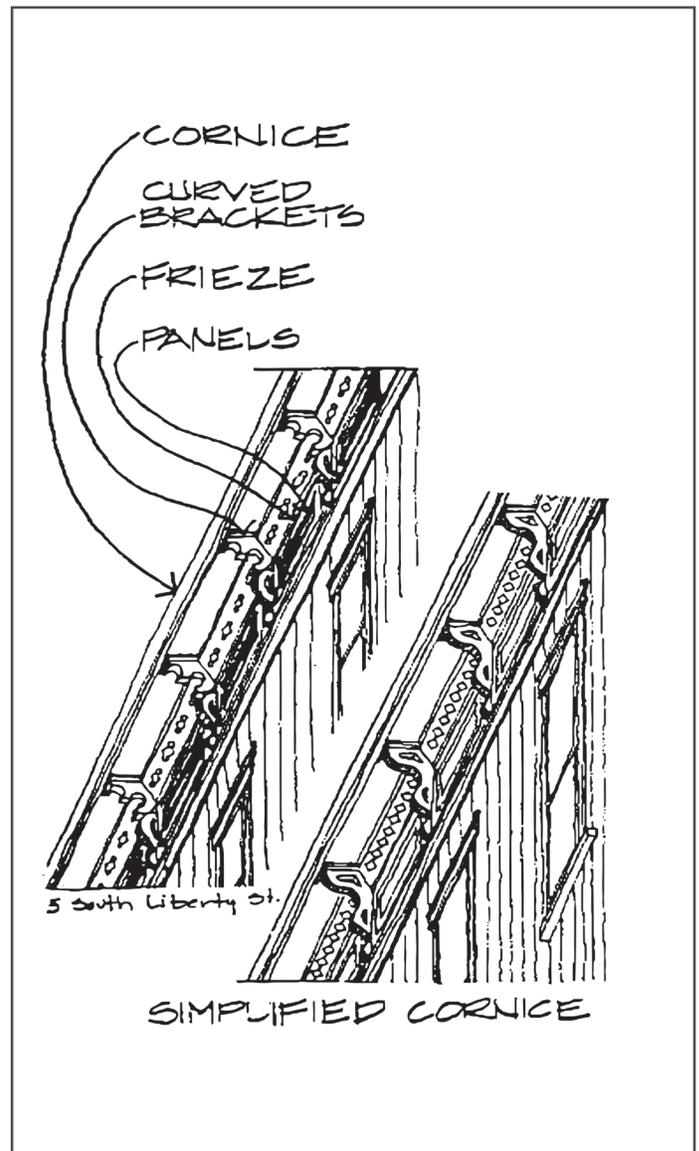
RUSTIC PORCH

Cornices and Friezes

Cornice refers to the projecting piece of trim which terminates the upper part of a wall. The frieze is the trim on the upper portion of a wall which supports the cornice. In many cases, the term "cornice" is used to refer to the entire composition of cornice and frieze. This trim serves a practical purpose as well as providing an opportunity for stylistic embellishment. The cornice and frieze seal off the critical junction of the roof and wall structures, and help support the roof overhang.

Elaborate cornices occur primarily on Powell's Italianate, Eastlake and commercial buildings. Sometimes these elements occur on a portion of a building, such as a bay window or porch. In general, Italianate friezes consist of curved brackets, separated by paneled areas. In some cases, the frieze is a simple, flat molding, such as a dentil molding.

Existing cornices and friezes should be preserved. If parts are deteriorated, they should be repaired by cutting out rotted parts and filling cracks with putty or epoxy. If elements are beyond repair or missing they should be replaced in kind. Cornices can often be duplicated using stock moldings. Brackets can be duplicated using thick boards and a jig saw. If the brackets are quite elaborate, it may be easier to make a mold of an existing one, which can be duplicated in plastic or sheet metal.



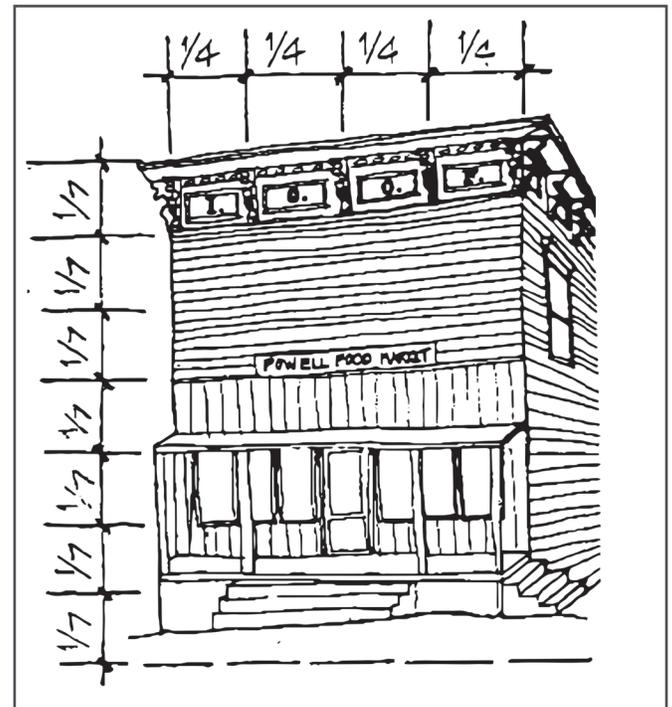
Under no circumstances should an entire cornice and frieze be removed if it is in repairable condition. If these elements are beyond repair, they should be replaced with trim which resembles the original. Since exact duplication of a very detailed frieze is difficult, it is appropriate to imitate the size, bulk, and rhythm of the original, with simplified detail.

New Construction

Cornices and friezes will be optional decorative elements in most new construction. The exception is on taller, commercial scale buildings constructed near the intersection of Olentangy and Liberty Streets. The larger scale of these buildings will require a terminating feature at the roof line.

Cornices used in new construction need not be exact duplicates of those existing in Powell. A simplified version which reflects the scale, substance and rhythm of typical City cornices will be appropriate.

As with all decorative elements, cornices should match the scale and level of detail of the other elements of a building. Cornices used on commercial scale buildings should be fairly large (about one eighth to one sixth of the total height of the building) and should extend along all facades visible from main roads. Cornices used on smaller scale buildings should be smaller in scale and less elaborate in detail.



Gutters and Downspouts

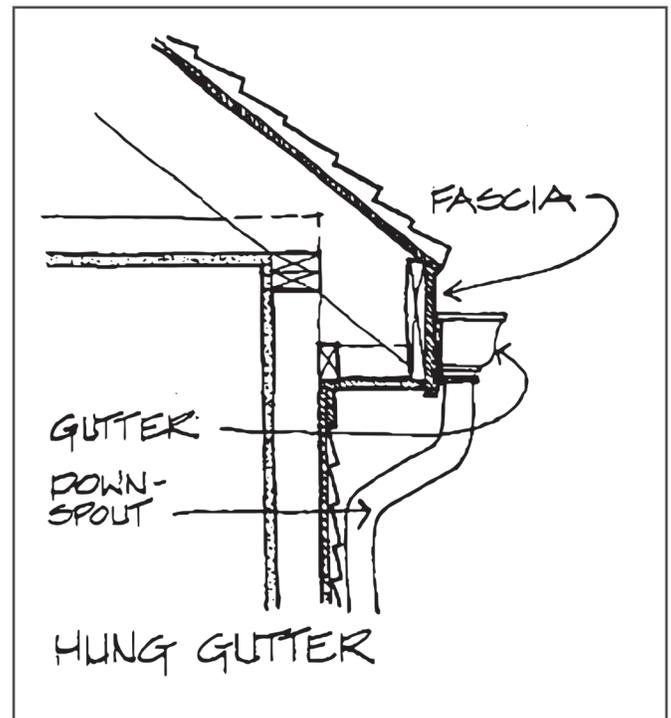
Most of the buildings in Powell's Historic District have simple, unobtrusive hung gutters. Hung gutters are steel troughs hung from the eaves of the roof. The primary visual contribution of this type of gutter is another shadow or "cornice" line at the edge of a roof.

Roof gutters in Powell serve an important practical purpose. They protect the roof, walls and structure of a building by ensuring proper drainage of water from the roof. Existing gutters should be inspected periodically and cleared of debris as necessary.

Original gutters in good condition should be retained and repaired as necessary. Deteriorated gutters may be replaced with aluminum gutters which approximate the size and profile of the original gutters.

Aluminum gutters are appropriate for new construction as long as they have a visual impact similar to typical hung gutters. All gutters used in replacement or new construction should be painted to match fascia trim. Color suggestions for trim can be found in the section on Painting and Colors.

Downspouts also serve an important practical purpose, but they are generally more visually obtrusive than roof gutters. Downspouts direct water away from the walls of a building, and protect the sheathing materials from water damage. Downspouts should also direct water away from the foundation by either directing it down sloped ground or into a splashblock.

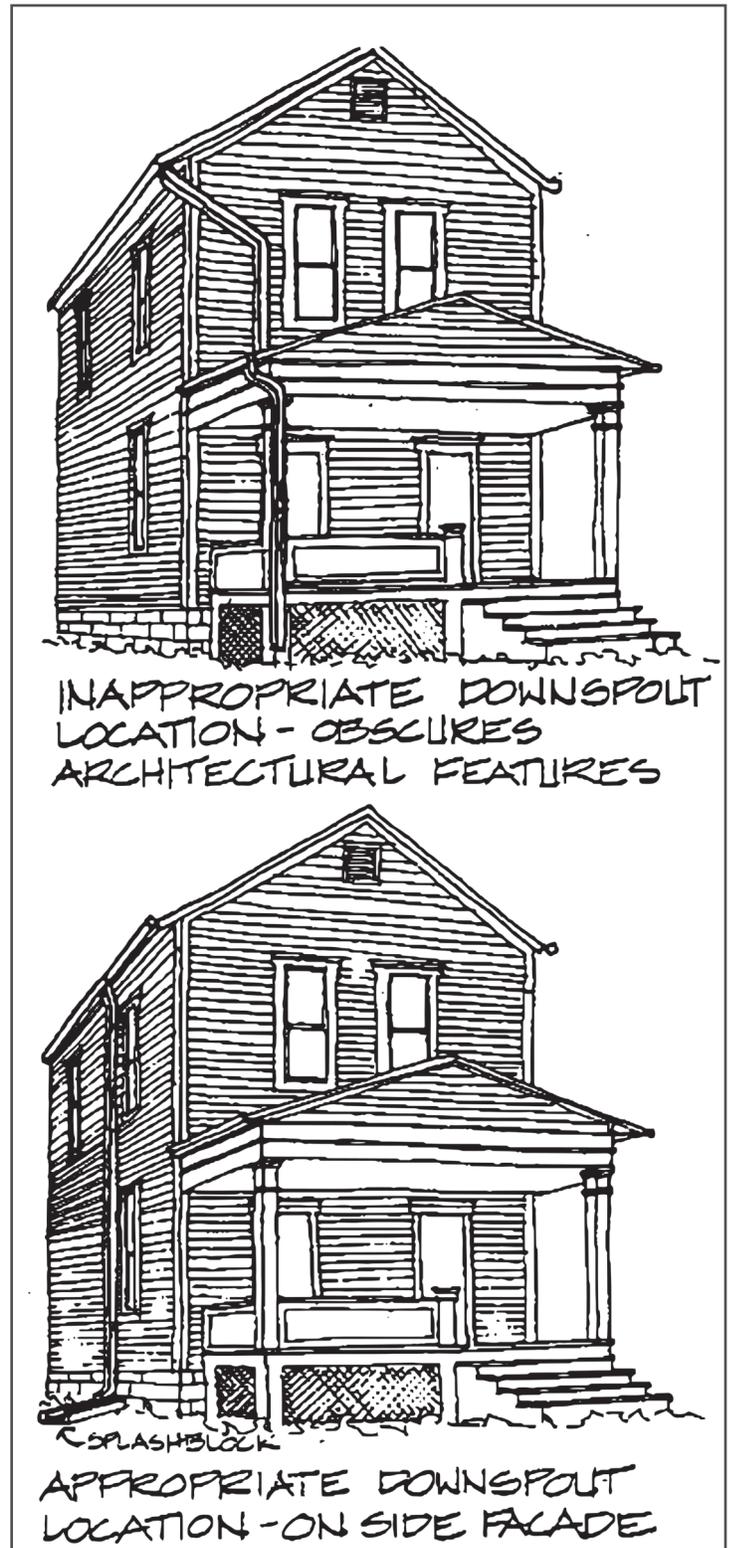


Original downspouts should be retained and repaired, especially if they are an integral part of the design of the building. Periodic inspection and clearing out of debris will insure that downspouts continue to perform their vital drainage function.

Deteriorated downspouts should be replaced in order to insure proper roof drainage. If the downspouts are an important visual element in the design of the building, they should be replaced with similar downspouts in the original locations.

Downspouts designed for replacement or new construction should be as unobtrusive as possible. They should be located on a side facade, far enough back so they will not interfere with any front facade detailing (like porches) or on a rear facade. Porch roof downspouts can sometimes be hidden quite effectively in hollow porch columns. In this case, an access panel must be provided to service the downspouts.

Aluminum downspouts may be used for replacement or new construction. In general, downspouts should be painted to match the base wall color of the building.



Painting and Colors

A good coat of paint is a building's best defense against the elements. Paint protects wood siding and trim from deterioration by shedding moisture. The exterior of a building will need a new coat of paint about every five to eight years. This routine maintenance job is especially important to protect historic materials.

Cracks, blistering, peeling or exposed bare wood are signs of paint failure. In many cases, this is due to normal weathering. Sometimes, moisture problems, such as improper roof drainage, cause paint failure. These problems should be solved before repainting, or the new coat will fail almost immediately. Other causes of paint failure could be mistakes in application of previous coats, inadequate surface preparation, or incompatibility between the paint and the surface being painted. In these cases, the improperly applied coats will have to be removed, and the exposed surface prepared for a new coat.

Most of the existing buildings in Powell have several layers of paint. Removing all of these layers is not necessary or desirable. Paint should be removed only to the next sound layer using the gentlest effective means. If an existing layer appears to be adhering well to previous coats, then it can

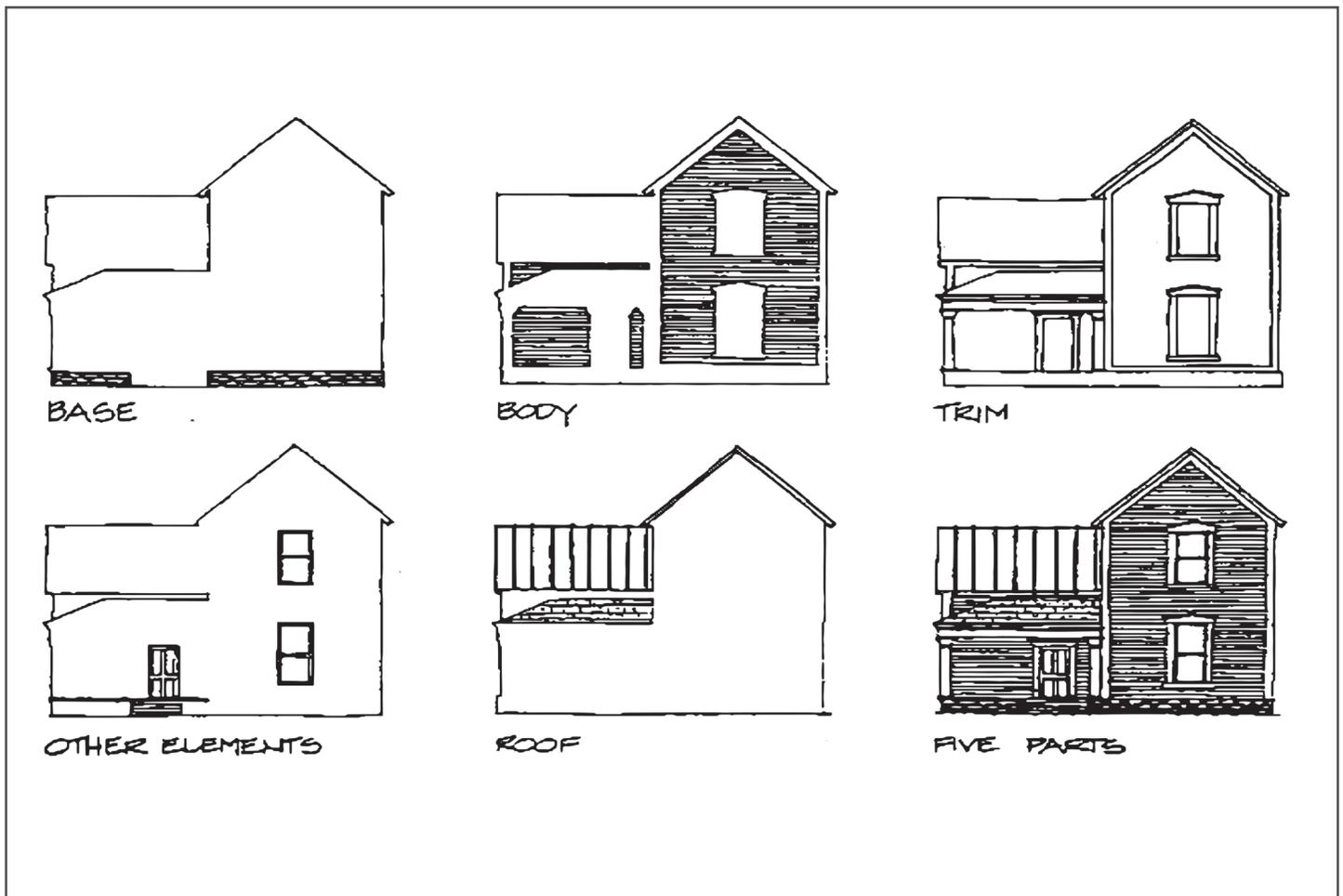
be considered a sound layer, and new paint should adhere to it well. When repainting an existing building, it is appropriate to use original colors. Original colors can sometimes be determined by doing paint scrapings or analysis. Although scraping can be done by amateurs, it is recommended that an expert be consulted. Colors may have changed due to chemical makeup of paint and weathering. It may be difficult to determine the exact sequence of paint, unless one has experience in paint analysis. If the original colors can not be determined, or are not desirable, the color guidelines which follow should be used to create a suitable color scheme.

Paint color is an important visual choice. The color guidelines which follow apply for existing buildings or new construction within the Historic District. In general, colors used in the Historic District should be muted, dark, and earth-toned. Livelier colors should be limited to trim, or one accent piece, such as a door. Avoid extremely bright, pure colors, or using two colors of the same intensity. **DO NOT USE HIGH GLOSS PAINT.** Semi-gloss may be acceptable for high maintenance areas, such as porch floors, stairs, and doors.

Relatively simple color schemes were the most popular during the 19th and early 20th centuries, and are the most appropriate for use in the Historic District. The simpler the building, the fewer colors should be used. Since Powell architecture is relatively simple, color schemes should be kept to two or three colors. More elaborate buildings, with recognizable styles, such as Italianate, Queen Anne, and Eastlake, may be enlivened by the use of a variety of tints and shades of basic colors. A building can be divided into five basic parts for colors: the base; the body; the trim; doors,

windows, and stairs; and the roof. The base, usually the foundation, will have the color inherent in the material out of which it is constructed. The body, or background color should be compatible with the foundation material, especially if the foundation has strong inherent color, such as the reds and purples of glazed block.

The trim includes corner boards, cornices, water tables, door and window trims, and porches. Windows, doors, and stairs provide other opportunities for color.



The moving parts of a window (sash) should be painted white, black, or another dark color. Contrasting window trim against a lighter or darker sash will retain the visual integrity of the window and its trim.

Doors can be an excellent opportunity for a splash of brighter color, however, this color should be carefully coordinated with the rest of the color scheme. Porch floors and stairs should be painted with heavy duty paint in a neutral gray or dark brown.

The fifth part of a color composition is the roof. In Powell, most roofs should be some shade of gray slate, asphalt or "tin". These colors will blend well with almost any paint scheme.

A successful color scheme will unify the five basic parts of a building into a single composition, without denying emphasis to distinctive features.

The color suggestions which follow are intended as guidelines for existing buildings and new construction. The type and style designations are based on existing buildings. New construction should follow the color groups for the building type and style closest to its form and stylistic detailing. New or existing buildings which combine more than one type and style, may be painted with colors from both groups. In general, body color should relate to the basic form of the building, and trim color to its stylistic embellishment. Careful attention must be paid to the overall effect of any paint scheme on the building itself and adjacent buildings.

Color Schemes

(Contact Development Department for approved color samples)

Group 1 - Cottages

A palette of delicate natural colors.
(Sand, Straw, Earth, and Clay)

	Trim Colors	Dark Warm Gray	Dark Cool Gray	Light Warm Gray	Medium Cool Gray	Rose Beige	Light Brown Gold	Light Dull Gold	Light Dull Yellow	Gray Muave	Yellow Brown	Light Dull Brown	Light Sage Green	Medium Muddy Green	Med. Chocolate Gold	Dark Dull Brown	Blue Green	Light Yellow Green	Light Yellow Green	
Body Colors																				
Light Warm Gray	*	*		*			*	*		*	*						*		*	
Dark Warm Gray		*		*	*	*			*	*	*			*	*					
Med. Cool Gray	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*		*							*	
Light Yellow Green				*	*															
Light Brown Gold	*	*		*	*									*						
Brown Cream	*	*		*				*				*								

Group 2 - Italianate, Gabled Ell, Upright and Wing

A palette of generally darker colors with a few of the earlier, lighter colors persisting. More vivid contrast, and “picking out” of details is prevalent.

	Trim Colors	Light Warm Gray	Medium Cool Gray	Gray Muave	Light Brown Gold	Dark Olive Green	Medium Dull Brown	Evergreen	Light Dull Gold	Dark Warm Gray	Dark Cool Gray	Light Yellow Green	Light Dull Brown	Dark Dull Brown	Med Muddy Brown	Light Sage Brown	Blue Green	Moss Green	Bronze Green	
Body Colors																				
Light Dull Gold	*	*							*						*	*				
Light Dull Yellow	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grey Beige		*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rose Beige				*	*									*	*	*	*	*	*	
Light Olive Green				*	*											*	*	*	*	
Yellow Earth Brown				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Group 3 - Queen Anne, Eastlake, Stick, Single Gable

A palette of darker colors, which were previously used as trim colors, used as body colors. Olives, oranges, and reds used to emphasize architectural mass, materials, volumes, and structure.

	Trim Colors	Dark Dull Brown	Light Dull Brown	Dark Olive Green	Dark Sage Green	Dark Brown Red	Butterscotch Orange	Terra Cotta	Med Muddy Gold	Med Chocolate Brown	Black Olive Green	Light Blue Green	Dark Brick Red	Med Cool Gray	Dark Cool Gray	Light Warm Gray	Dark Warm Gray	Lt Yellow Gray	Yellow Green	Light Earth Brown	Light Dull Gold	Light Dull Yellow	Light Olive Green	Rose Beige	Moss Green	Bronze Green	Light Sage Green	
Body Colors																												
Light Dull Brown	*							*				*	*		*		*	*										
Med Muddy Gold	*	*										*				*		*	*								*	
Med Dull Brown			*	*				*	*							*		*		*		*						
Light Sage Green			*	*				*		*				*	*					*		*						
Light Blue Green			*	*							*	*		*	*					*		*					*	
Dark Olive Green			*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*							*		*		*	*	*	*	*
Dark Brick Red			*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*							*		*		*	*	*	*	*
Black Olive Green			*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*							*		*		*	*	*	*	*
Medium Grays					*	*					*	*	*	*	*							*		*	*	*	*	*

Group 4 - Bungalow, American Four Square, (later) Single Gable

A palette of slightly lighter, less aggressive colors on structure and materials continues.

	Trim Colors	Black Olive Green	Dark Sage Green	Dark Olive Green	Rose Beige	Dark Brick Red	Dark Brown Red	Dark Dull Brown	Med Chocolate Brown	Light Dull Yellow	Light Dull Gold	Light Warm Gray	Med Cool Gray	Creams	Ivories	White
Body Colors																
Bronze Green		*	*	*	*	*										
Light Olive Green		*	*	*	*	*	*	*								
Bright Yellow Green				*	*			*								
Moss Green					*			*	*	*	*					
Medium Browns							*	*					*	*		
Medium Grays				*	*					*						
Soft Greens										*	*			*		
White	*					*	*									

Appendices

Glossary

ARTICULATED (MASSES): Masses which are distinct, and highly differentiated. A building composed of several distinct and readily identifiable masses.

ASYMMETRICAL: Not symmetrical, but perhaps achieving a balance of dissimilar forms, masses or elements on either side of a center line.

BALUSTER: A miniature column or other form of upright, which, in series, supports a handrail.

BAY: The portion of a building between two adjacent structural elements., eg. a portion of a wall, containing windows, between two sections of solid wall which contain structure.

BAY WINDOW: A window which projects angularly from another wall and from the ground up.

BRACKET: A small supporting piece, often carved or molded, which carries a projecting weight.

BOND: The pattern created by the method of laying masonry units. In brickwork, bonds are created by alternating headers, bricks laid so that the short end appears on the face of the wall, and stretchers, bricks laid so that the long side appears on the face of the wall, in a regular pattern.

CORNICE: The projecting, ornamental molding at the top of a wall or building.

DENTIL, DENTIL MOLDING: Small square blocks used in a series, to form a molding pattern which resembles a set of very even teeth, hence the name.

DORMER, DORMER WINDOW: A window placed vertically in a sloping roof, and with a roof of its own.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW: A window which has two balanced sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

EAVE: The portion of a sloping roof which overhangs a wall.

EFFLORESCENCE: A white, powdery deposit of saline particles on the outside face of a masonry wall, resulting from the presence of salts in the clay or mortar.

FACADE: The outside face of a building.

FENESTRATION: The disposition of windows in a facade.

FIXED SASH WINDOW: A piece of glass in a frame which is permanently fixed in a wall.

FRIEZE: The trim on the upper portion of a wall which supports the cornice.

GLAZED: Fitted with glass, as in a door or building.

GLAZING: Glass set or to be set in frames.

GLAZED BLOCK: A type of hollow clay tile manufactured in Appalachia, out of native clay. Produced from the 1870's to the 1930's, these blocks were fired with a salt glaze which made them durable and waterproof.

HISTORICAL (HIGH) STYLE ARCHITECTURE: Structures designed and built according to the dictates of a specific, readily identifiable, national or international architectural style. Show strong influence of contemporary architectural trends.

GABLE: The triangular, upper part of a wall at the end of a pitched roof. The term can also refer to the gabled end or wing of a building.

HOOD MOLDING: Projecting molding over a window or door.

LEAN-TO: A subordinate building, the ridge of its single slope roof supported by the major structure.

MASS: The three dimensional (length, width, and height) property of a solid object.

MASSING: Overall form and shape of a structure composed of simple masses.

ORIEL WINDOWS: A projecting window, supported by corbels or brackets. Unlike Bay Windows, oriels do not reach the ground.

RESPIRATOR: A mask of cloth worn over the mouth and nose to prevent inhalation of harmful substances.

RISING DAMP: Ground water rising in masonry walls by capillary action. Caused by improper drainage, a high water table or lack of waterproofing in the foundation.

SANDBLASTING: A masonry cleaning method in which sand is forced against the masonry under extremely high pressure. Sandblasting removes the outer, protective layer of the masonry, and much of the mortar along with dirt.

SAND MOLD RED BRICKS: Bricks which are molded, instead of extruded. Sand, which lines the wooden molds to facilitate removal, gives the bricks a soft texture.

SASH: A frame designed to hold window glass. The moving part of a window, glass and frame.

SASH CORD: A small piece of rope attaching one side of a window sash to its counterweight.

SEGMENTAL ARCH: A round arch whose top is flatter than a semicircle, but not completely flat.

SPALLING: Splitting off of small fragments of a masonry unit from its surface.

SPLASHBLOCK: A concrete pan which collects water from a downspout and drains it away from the foundation.

STORY: The space in a building between successive floor levels.

SYMMETRICAL: Having identical forms, masses or elements on both sides of a center.

TOOLING: Decorative profiles given to mortar joints, before the mortar is completely dry. These are usually produced with special tools.

TRANSOM: An opening over a door or window, and containing a hinged or pivoted, glazed or solid sash, usually for ventilation.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE: Buildings constructed at a modest level of stylistic embellishment according to prevailing architectural modes and common building types. (Popular Architecture)

WATER TABLE: A base course projecting above a foundation to direct water away from it.

WEATHER STRIPPING: A strip or interlocking strips of material that help block the passage of air around a door, window or other opening.

WING: Secondary mass of a building.

Bibliography and References

For General Information On Architectural History And Terminology

Fleming, John; Honour, Hugh; and Pevsner, Nikolaus. *The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture*. New York: Penguin Books, 1982.

Saylor, Henry H. *Dictionary of Architecture*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1952.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1985.

For General Information On Preservation And Rehabilitation

Kitchen, Judith L. *Old Building owners Manual*. Columbus, Ohio: State Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, An excellent source. Ohio historic architecture and building techniques are emphasized. This book achieves a good balance between the theory of preservation and technical information. Includes a Building Inspection Checklist.

Litchfield, Michael W. *Renovation: A Complete Guide*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1982.

A very thorough reference for the dedicated "do-it-yourself" building owner.

Prentice, Helaine and Blair Kaplan. *Rehab Right*

Berkeley, California: Ten Speed Press, 1986. Oriented to the architecture of Oakland, California, but contains good, practical advice which pertains to Powell's turn of the century architecture. Includes practical suggestions for "do-it-yourself" owners, and several excellent "do and don't" illustrations.

Stephen George - *Remodeling Old Houses Without Destroying Their Character*

New York - Alfred A. Knopf, 1972.

Theory and concept oriented. Very readable text. Good introduction to architectural terms and concepts. Clear "do and don't" illustrations. Large section devoted to interiors.

More Specific Information

Site Considerations

Schmidt, Carl F. *Fences, Gates, and Garden Houses*. New York: Carl F. Schmidt, 1963.

Sunset Books. *How to Build Fences and Gates California*: Lane Publishing Co., 1951.

Sunset Books. *How to Build Walls -Walks -Patio Floors*. California: Lane Publishing Co., 1952.

Technical Information

Hunington, Whitney Clark. *Building Construction: Types of Construction, Materials, and Cost Estimating*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1929.

Ramsey, Charles George, AIA; and Sleeper, Harold Reeve, FAIA.

Architectural Graphic Standards. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1932, 1936, 1941, 1951, 1956

These and other early building manuals are excellent sources for information on materials which are no longer manufactured and construction methods which are no longer common.

Preservation Briefs. U.S. Department of the Interior, Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, Preservation Services.

Masonry

A Glossary of Historic Masonry Deterioration Problems and Preservation Treatments. Department of the interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance division, 1984.

Hutchins, Nigel. *Restoring Houses of Brick and Stone*. New York: Van Nostrand and Reinhold, 1982. Good source of information on masonry. Especially pertinent to historic foundations in Powell. Includes a section on brick and gravel paths.

Painting and Colors

Moss, Roger W., for Exterior Sherwin Williams Paint Company. *A Century of Decoration for American Buildings 1820 1920*. New York: The American Life Foundation, 1981.

Moss, Roger W., *Decoration*. and Winkler, Gail Caskey. *Victorian Exterior* New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1987.

Organizations, Associations, and Publications

Columbus Landmarks Foundation
297 South High street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 221-0227

Services include:

- Preservation Advocacy
- Educational Programs
- Preservation Library

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
1985 Velma Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43211
(614) 297-2470

Services include:

- Technical Preservation Services Department -
Provides assistance in the areas of design and technology.
- Building Doctor Program
- Conservation lab, which includes facilities for paint color
and mortar composition analysis.

Old House Journal
69A Seventh Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217
(212) 636 - 4514

A monthly publication, homes. Articles cover historic materials,
instructions, renovation historic research.