



City of Anaheim

Illustrated Glossary of Historic Architecture *Across Multiple Styles*

Prepared for

City of Anaheim Planning and Building Department
Anaheim, CA

Prepared by

Architectural Resources Group

February 18, 2020



Historic Architectural Feature

Chapter Overview

This Illustrated Glossary of Historic Architecture is a reference tool for owners and managers of historic buildings across multiple styles and periods of construction. You can use this document to identify the features and materials that define your building’s historic character. This guide supplements the Citywide Historic Preservation Plan (2010) by providing more detailed information specific to the preservation of Anaheim’s historic properties.

It should be noted that the information described herein is meant to provide general guidance regarding the appropriate treatment of historic buildings. Owners should consult with the City on applicable planning and zoning requirements before making any changes to their historic properties.

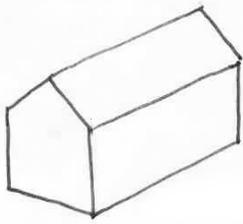
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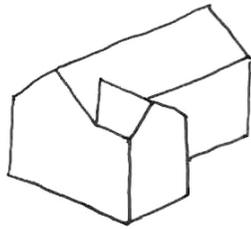
Historic Architectural Feature

Roofs

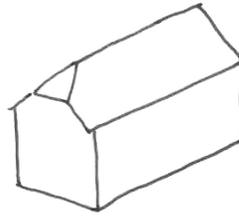
Common Roof Types



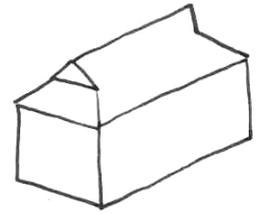
Gable



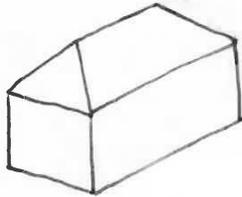
Cross-gable



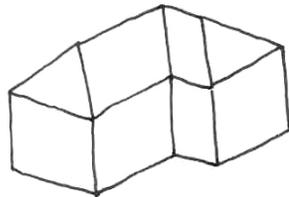
*Clipped gable
(Jerkinhead)*



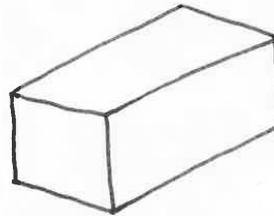
*Gable-on-hip
(Dutch gable)*



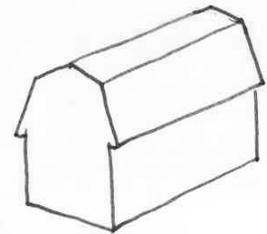
Hipped



Cross-hipped



Flat

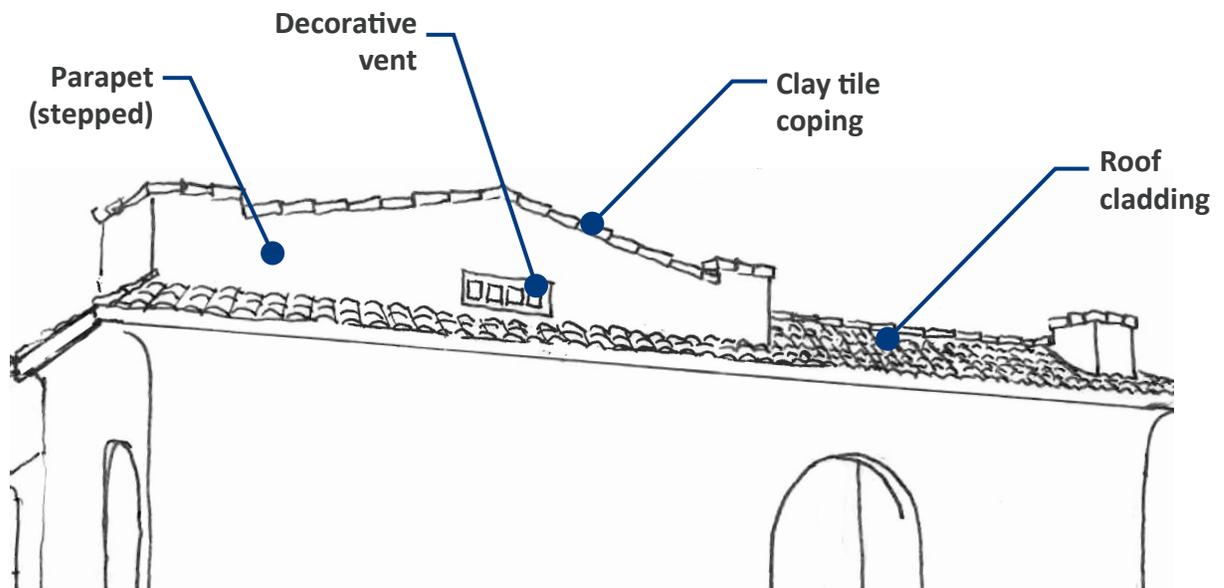
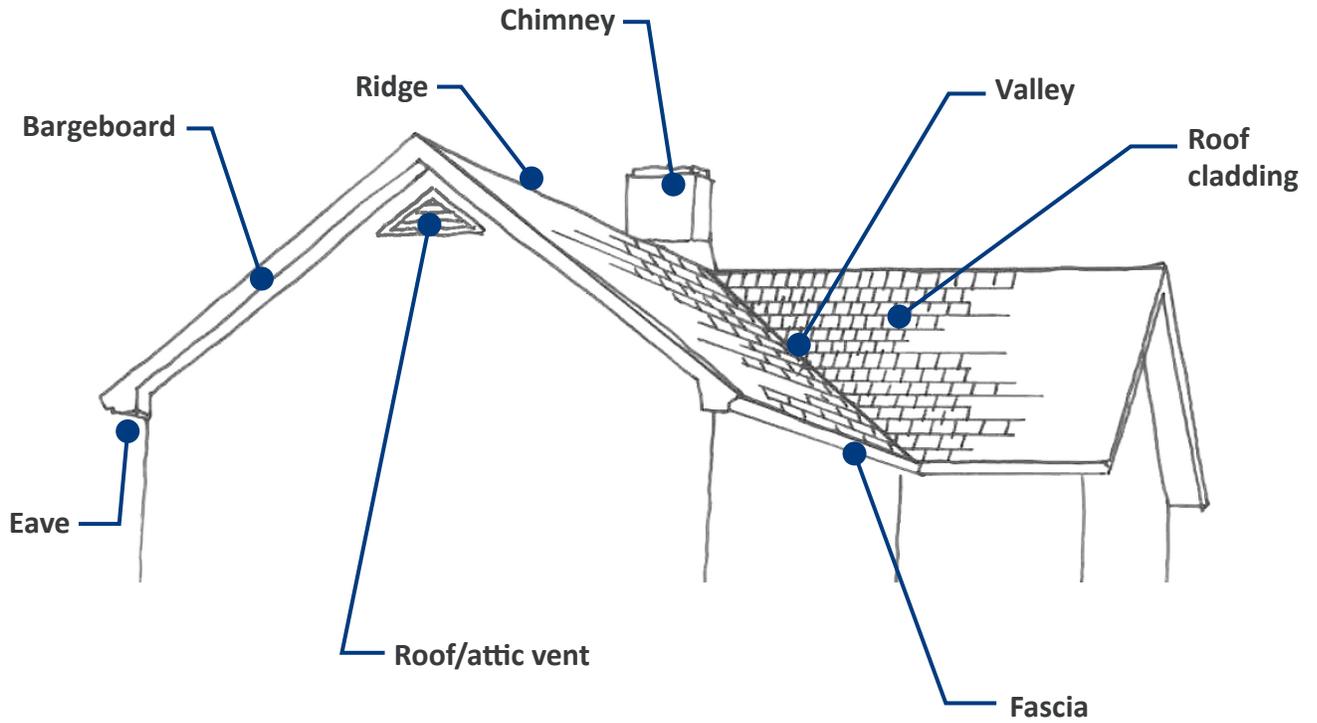


Gambrel

Historic Architectural Feature

Roofs

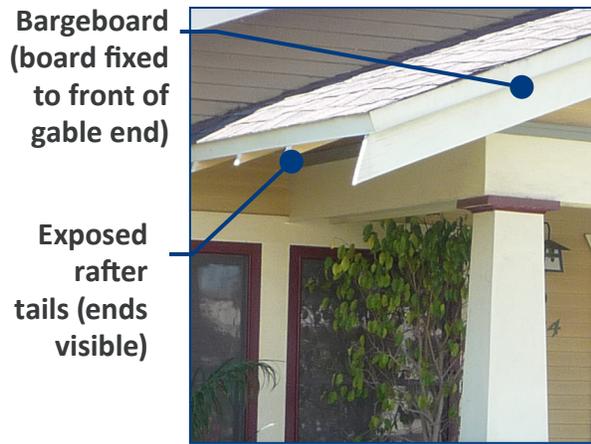
Common Roof Components



Historic Architectural Feature

Roofs

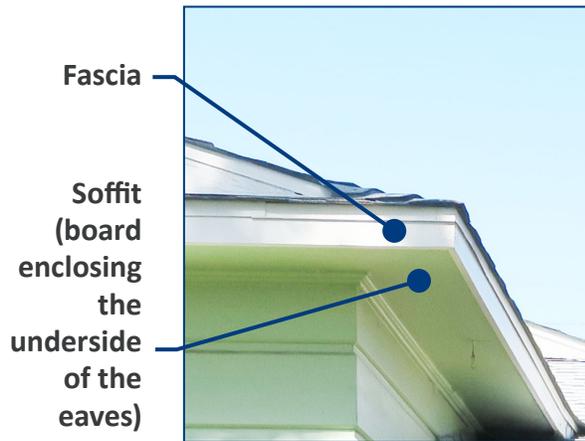
Eave Types



Open eaves



Closed eaves



Boxed eaves



Boxed eaves with eave return

Historic Architectural Feature

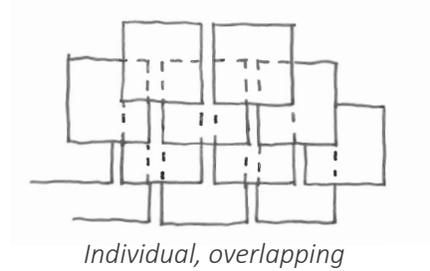
Roofs

Roofing Materials

Wood shingle roofing



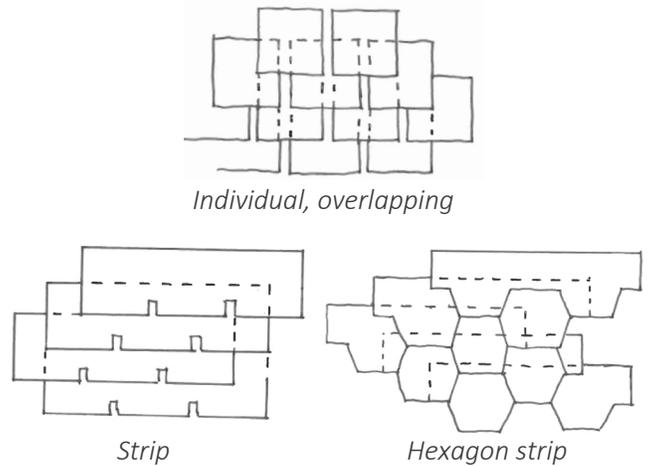
Common wood shingle patterns



Composition shingle roofing



Common composition shingle patterns



Clay tile roofing



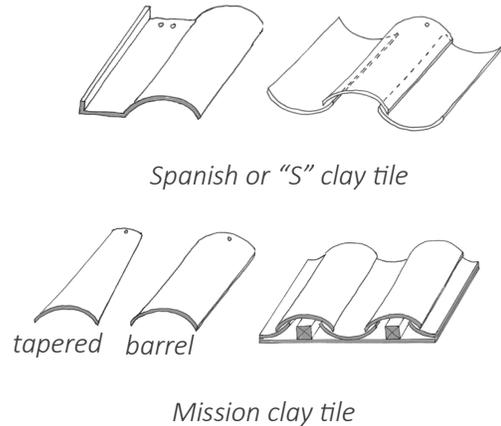
Fascia

**Bird stop/
end stop**

Spanish or "S" clay tile

Mission clay tile

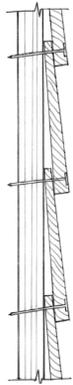
Common clay tile systems



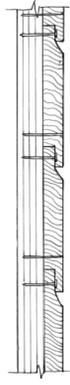
Historic Architectural Feature

Wall Cladding

Wood Cladding

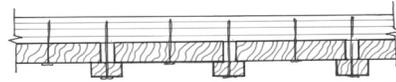


Clapboard

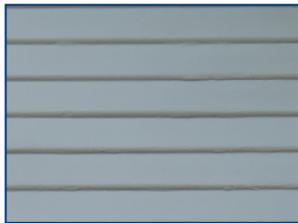


Curved profile

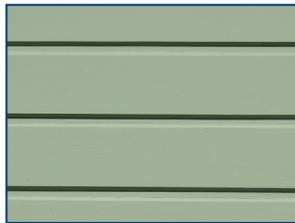
Shiplap



Board-and-batten



Clapboard



Shiplap siding may have a square or curved profile



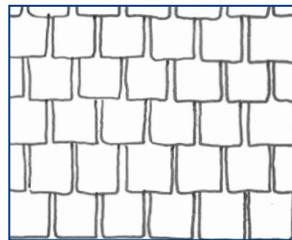
Wood board-and-batten siding is vertically oriented



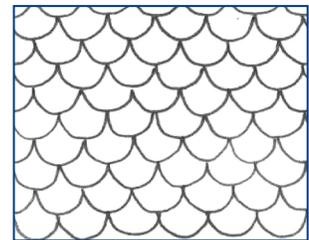
Plain



Fishscale



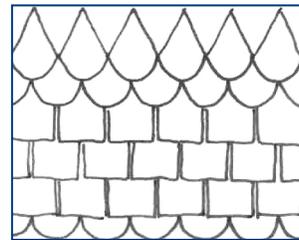
Plain



Fishscale



Variegated



Variegated

Historic Architectural Feature

Wall Cladding

Stucco Cladding

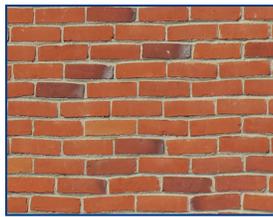
Historic stucco was mixed with small/fine (as opposed to coarse) aggregate and trowelled by hand.



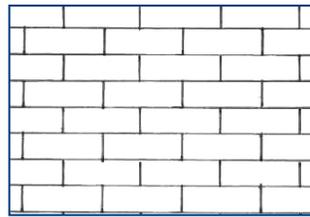
Stucco with different trowel patterns

Stucco, sand/float finish

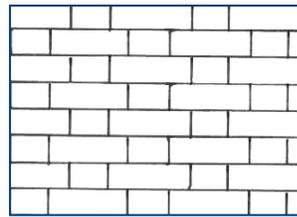
Brick Cladding



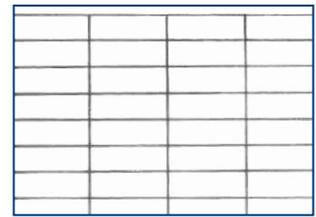
Running/Stretcher



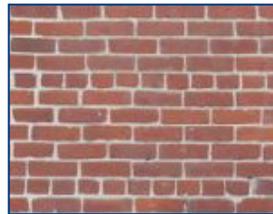
Running/Stretcher (courses of overlapping stretchers)



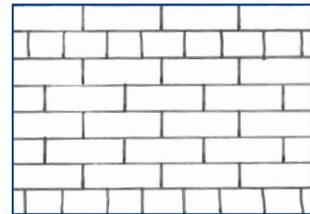
Flemish (alternating headers and stretchers at each course)



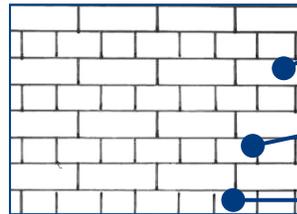
Stacked (successive courses of stretchers with mortar joints aligned vertically)



Common



Common (courses of headers between every five or six courses of stretchers)



English (alternating courses of headers and stretchers)

Stretcher (long edge)
Header (short edge)
Course (single row of bricks)

Common brick bond patterns

Stone Cladding



Natural stone (sometimes known as cobblestone or river rock)



Flagstone (square cut)



Flagstone (uncut)



Cast stone (concrete shaped to look like stone)

Historic Architectural Feature

Chimneys

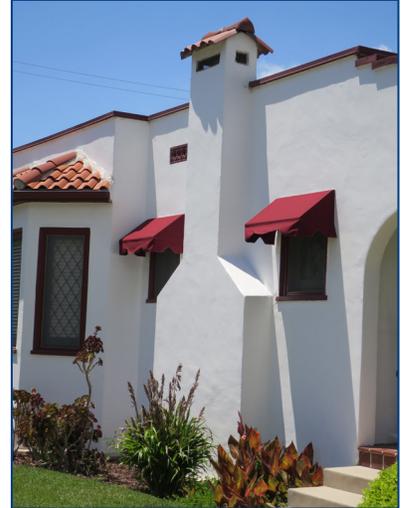
Common Chimney Types



Brick chimney, front façade



Stone chimney, side façade



Stuccoed chimney, side façade



Stuccoed chimney at gable end



Stone chimney at roof ridge



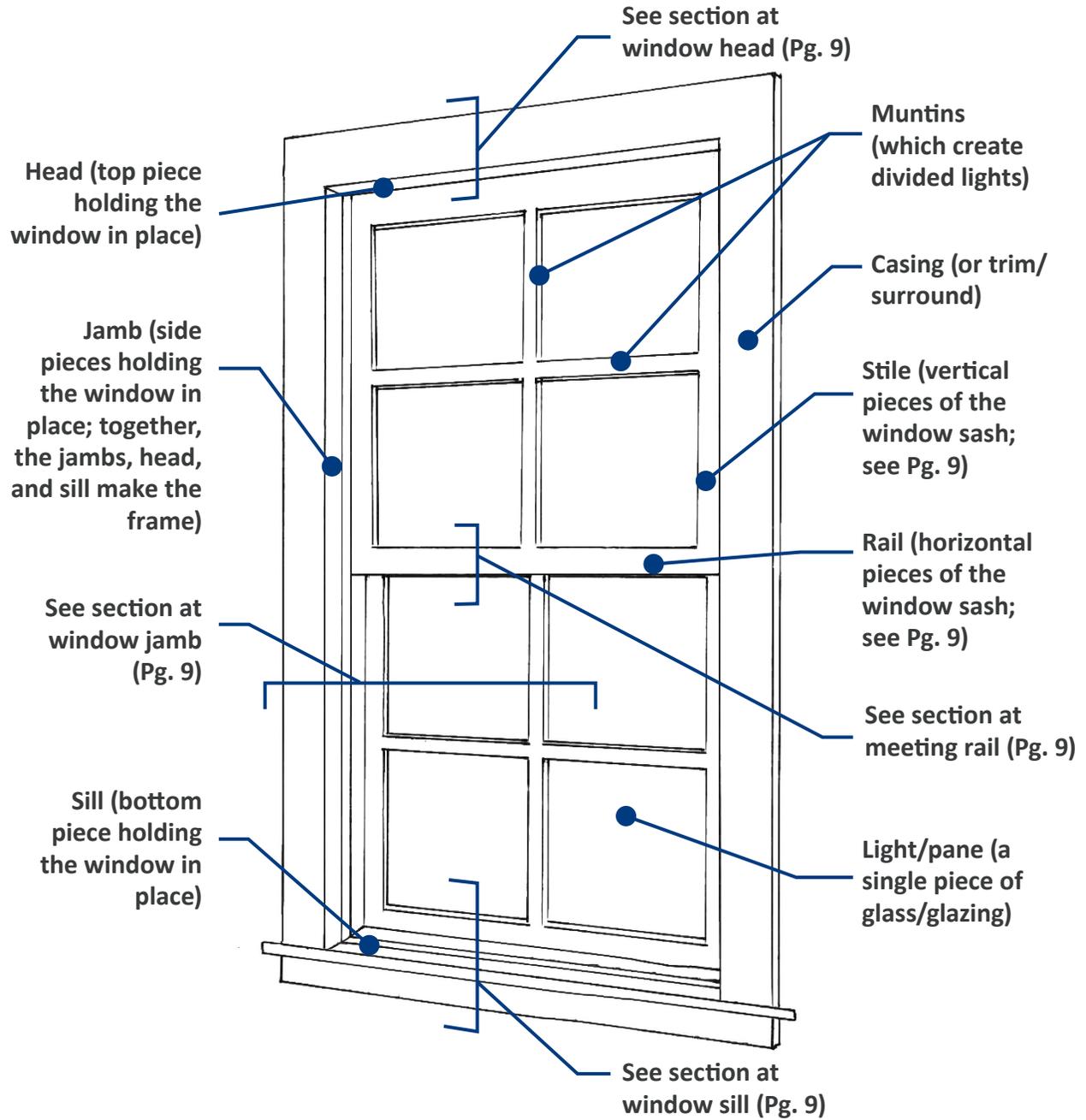
Stuccoed chimney on roof slope

Historic Architectural Feature

Windows

Common Window Materials and Components

Historic windows may be made of wood, steel, or aluminum depending on the style of the building and date of construction.

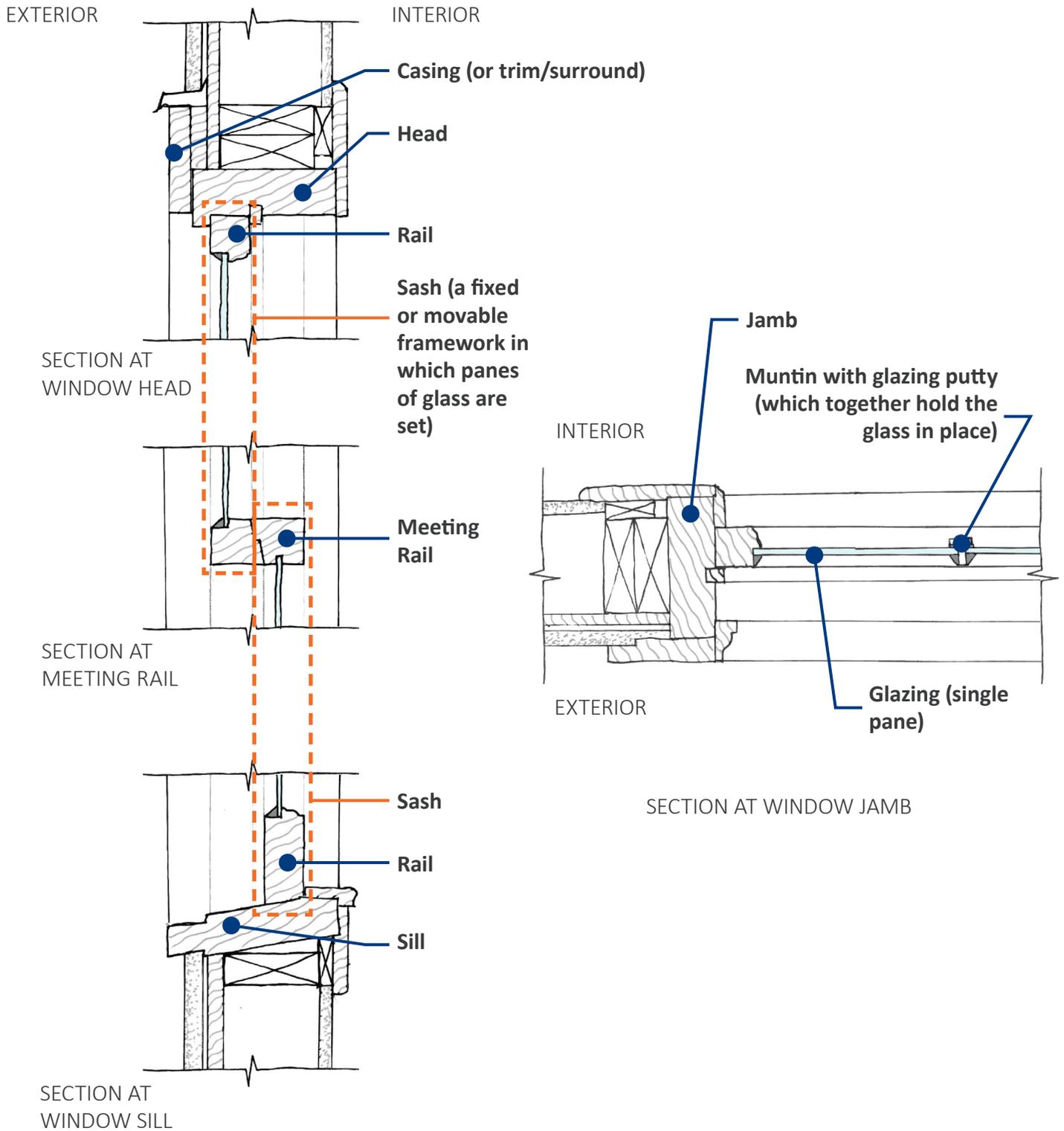


EXTERIOR VIEW

Historic Architectural Feature

Windows

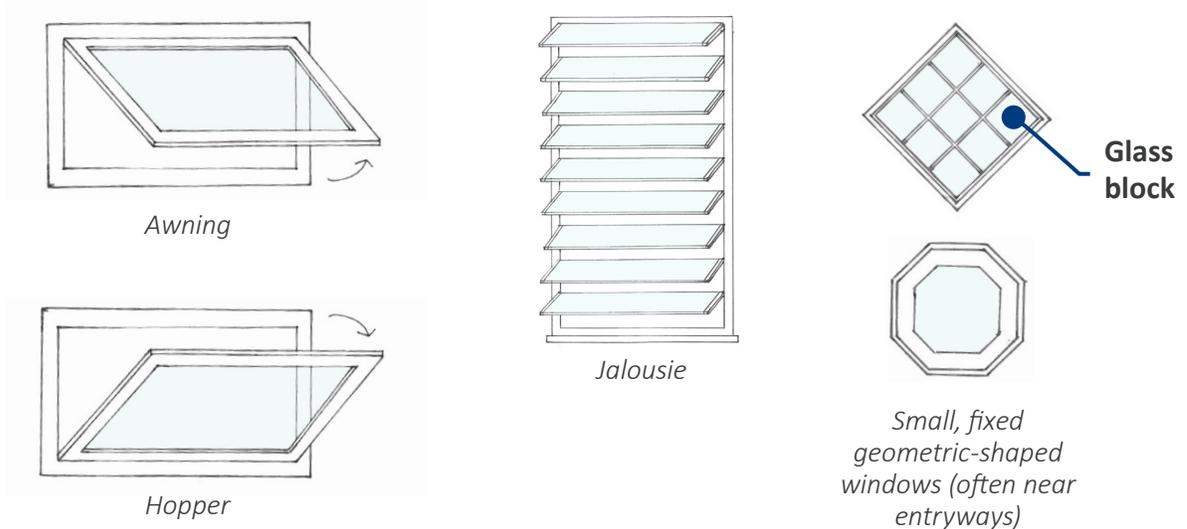
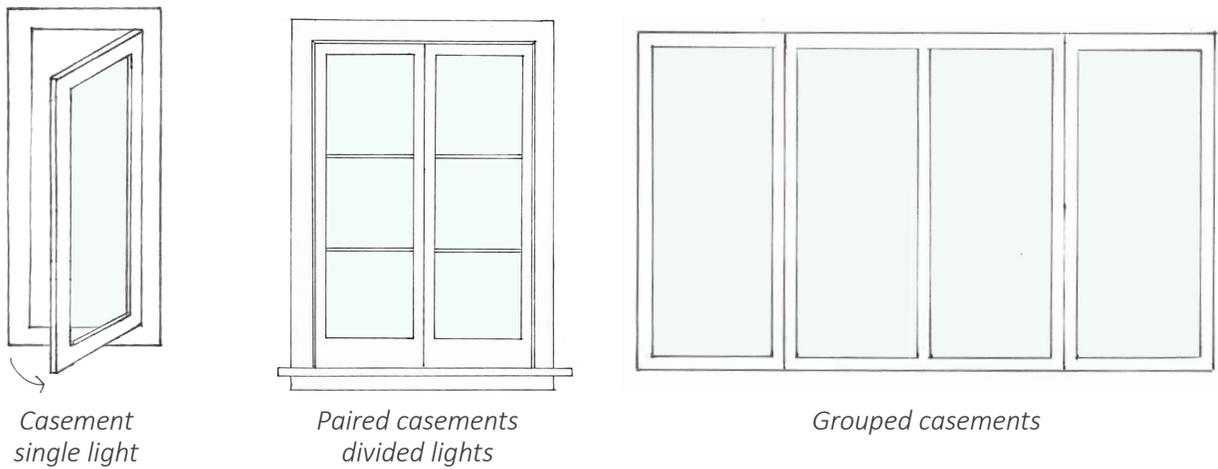
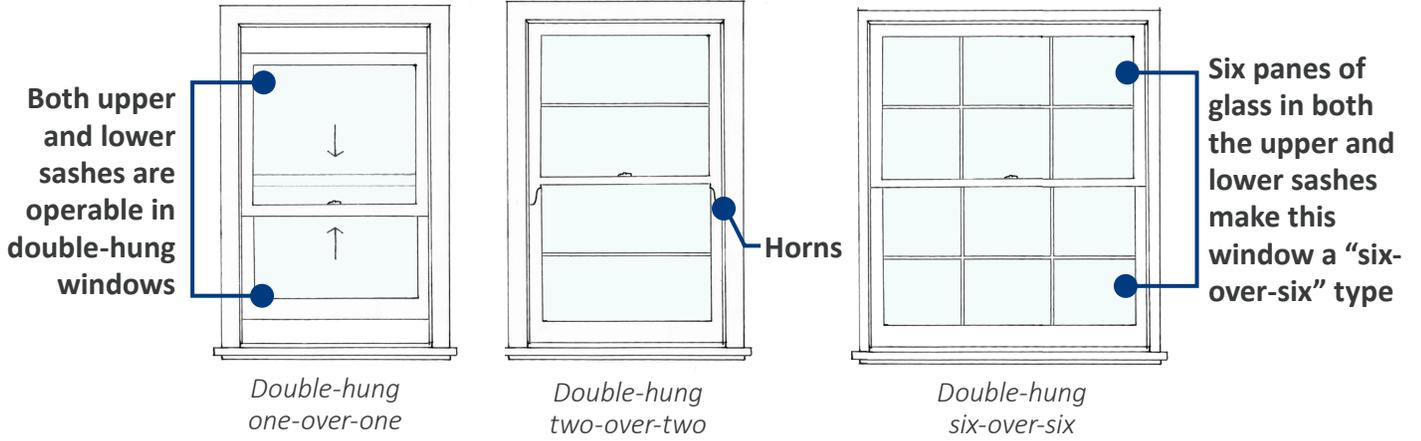
Common Window Components (Continued)



Historic Architectural Feature

Windows

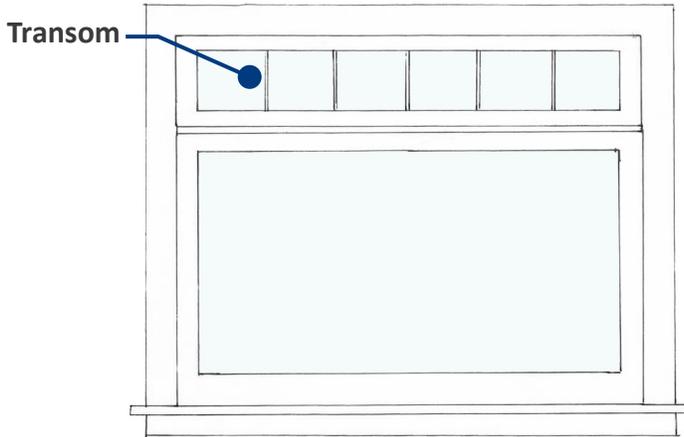
Common Window Types



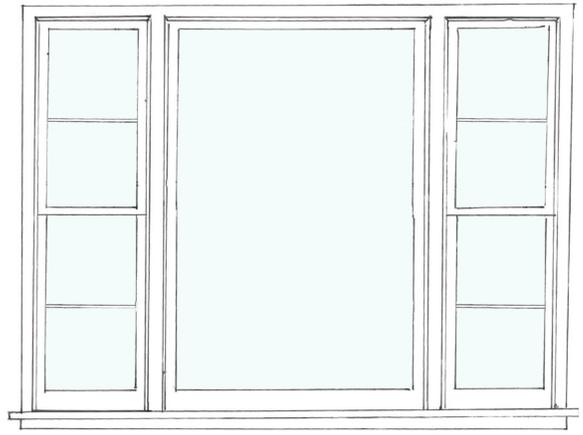
Historic Architectural Feature

Windows

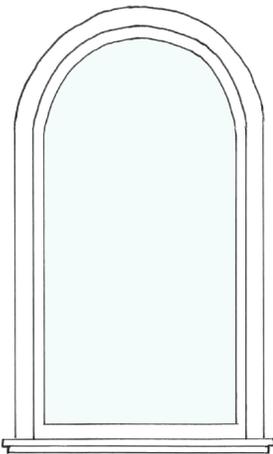
Common Window Types (Continued)



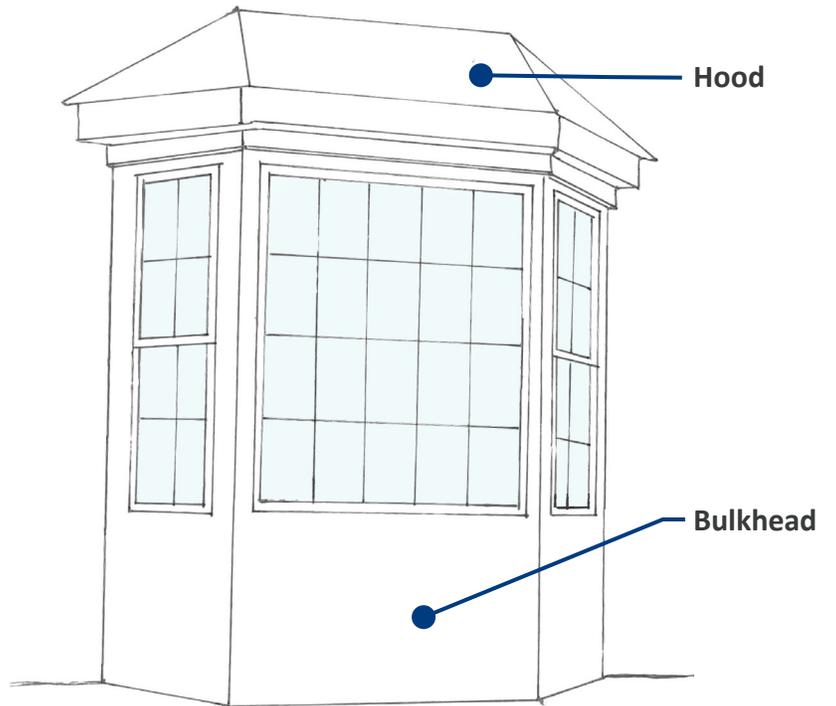
Fixed (inoperable) with transom



Tripartite (large center window flanked by smaller windows)



Fixed (inoperable) arch



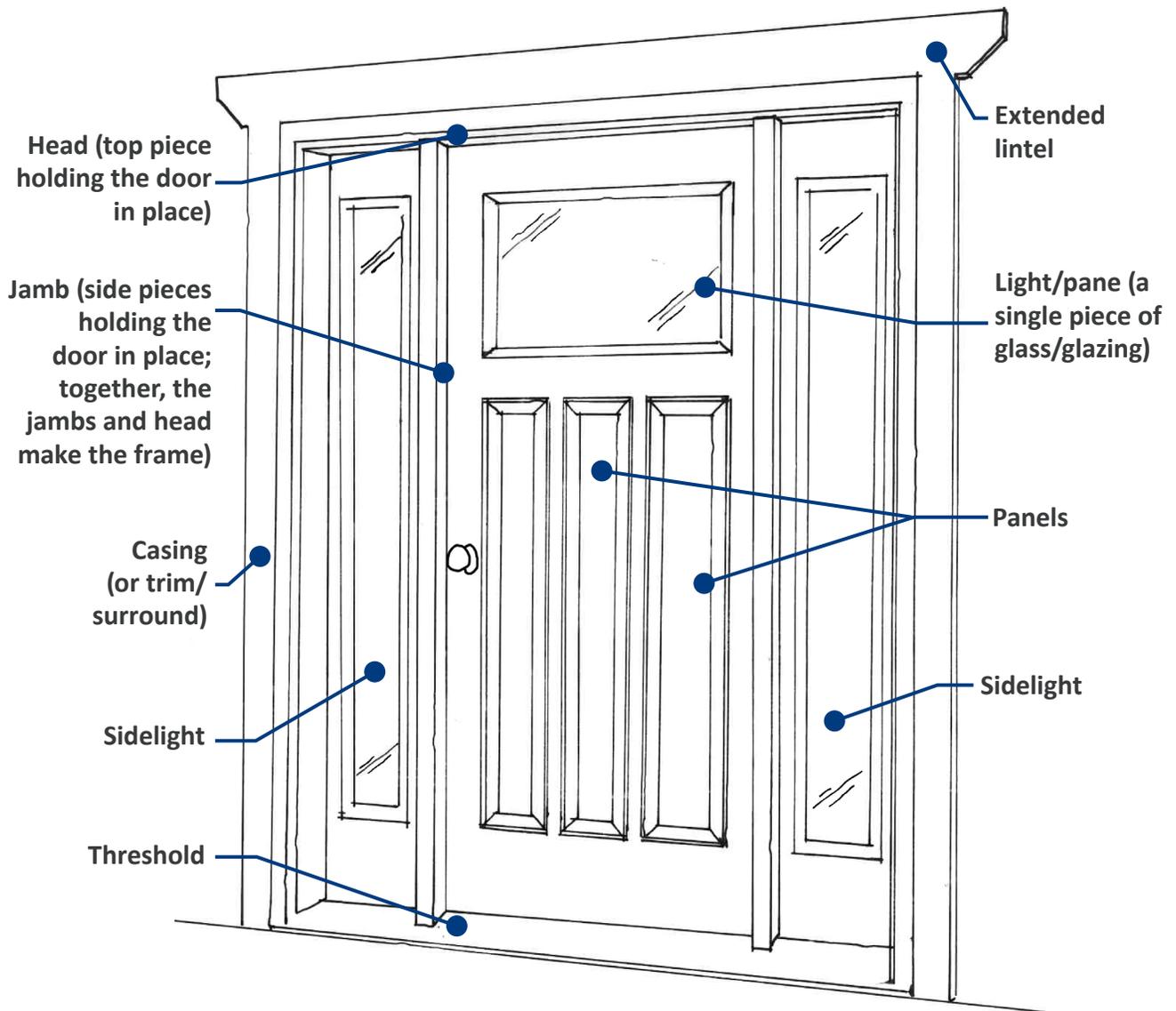
Bay window

Historic Architectural Feature

Doors

Common Door Materials and Components

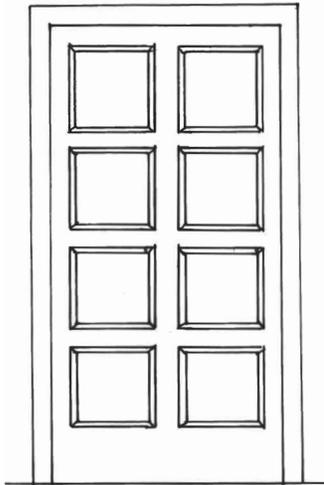
Historic doors are typically made of wood, either stained or painted.



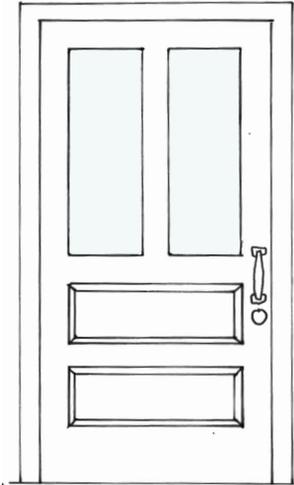
Historic Architectural Feature

Doors

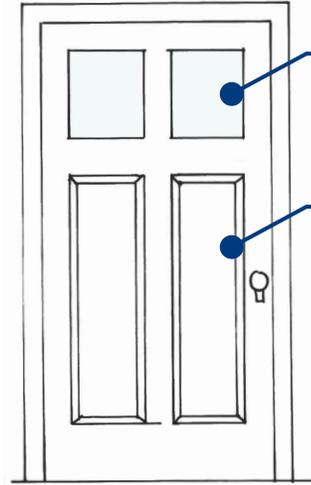
Common Door Types, Primary Façade



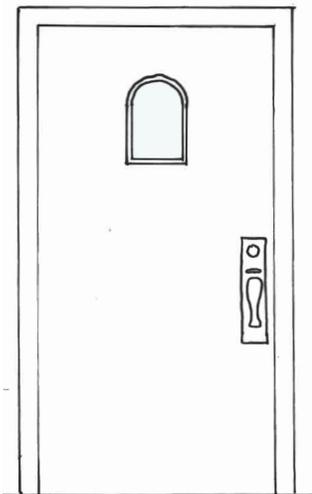
Paneled



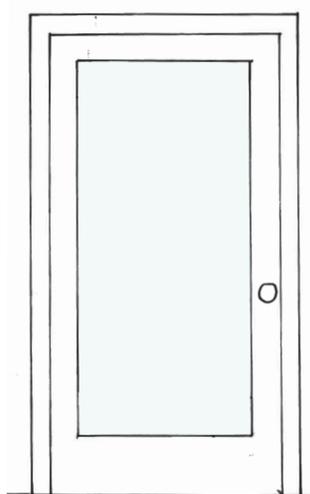
Partially glazed



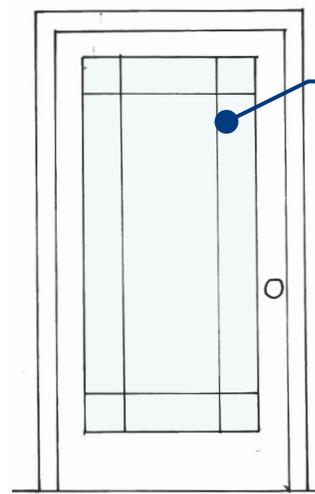
Paneled and partially glazed



Slab/flush with arched vision light (small window for viewing)



Fully glazed



Fully glazed with muntins

Historic Architectural Feature

Porches

Common Porch Types



Full-width porches



Partial-width porches

Historic Architectural Feature

Porches

Common Porch Types (Continued)



Wraparound porches



Entrance stoops



Patio entrance

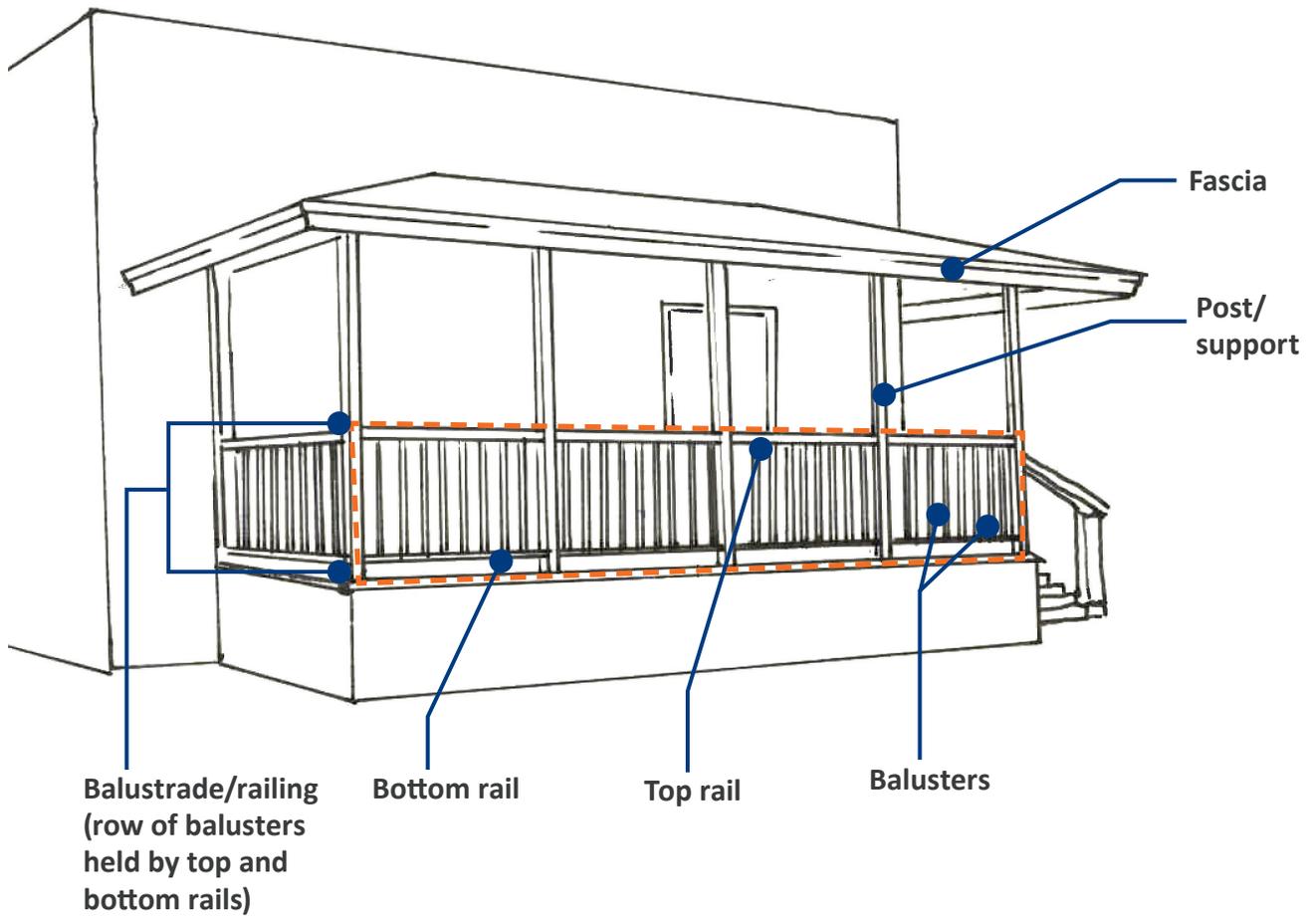


Courtyard entrance

Historic Architectural Feature

Porches

Common Porch Components

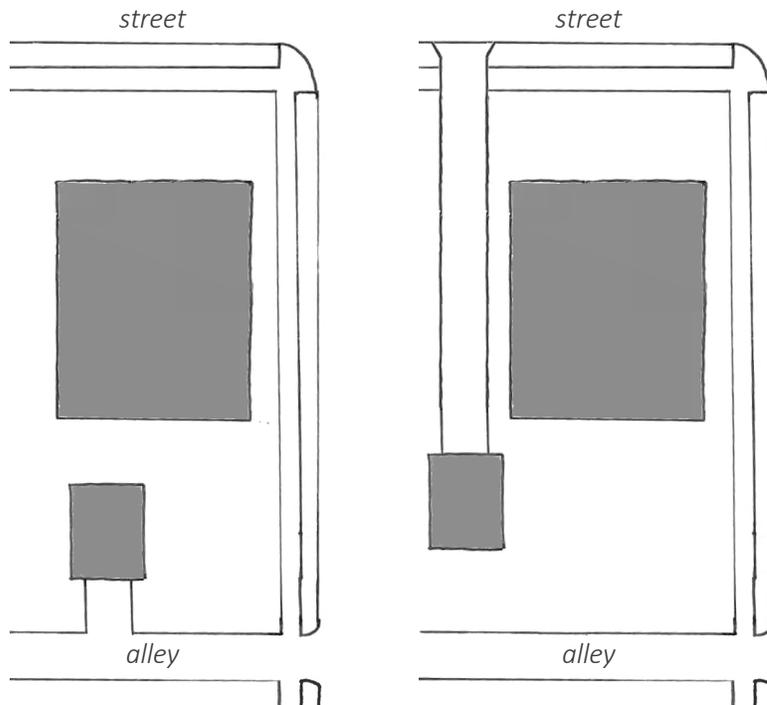


Historic Architectural Feature

Garages, Additions, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Historic Garage Location and Design

Historic garages, particularly those built before the late 1930s/early 1940s, are typically detached, located at the rear of a property, and may be accessed by a driveway or alley. Garages associated with houses built in the late 1930s through the 1950s may be attached. Historic garages retain similar massing and design elements of the house.



A historic detached garage may be accessed by an alley (left) or by a driveway (right)



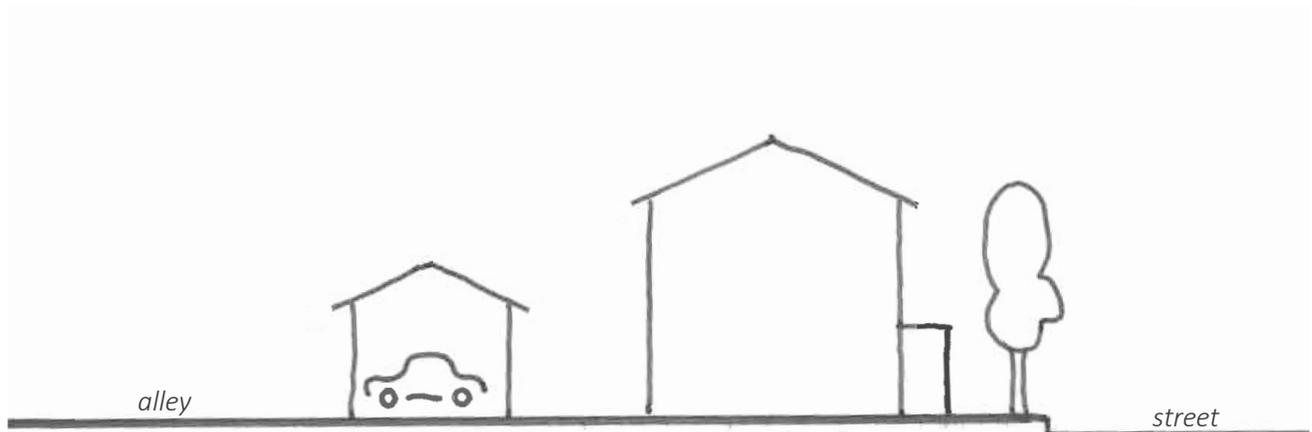
This historic garage (left image) retains similar massing and design features as the house it is associated with (right image).

Historic Architectural Feature

Garages, Additions, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

New Garages and Detached ADUs

If a new garage or detached ADU is constructed, the garage/ADU should be subordinate to the historic building. It should generally be located at the rear of the property, minimally visible from the street, and compatible with the massing and design of the historic building.



The new building (left) has the same roof pitch and form of the historic building (right). It is subordinate to and compatible with the design and massing of the main building.

Historic Architectural Feature

Garages, Additions, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

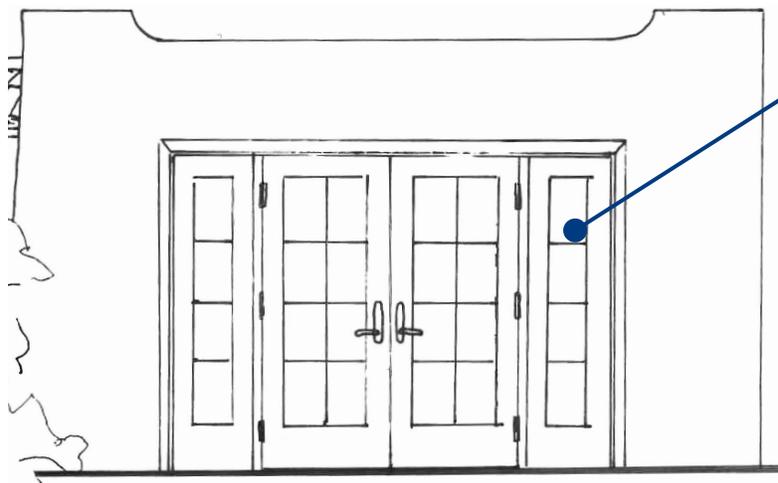
Garage Conversions

If an existing historic garage is being converted into an ADU, the garage should:

- Retain its overall massing and design features.
- The garage façade that is visible from the public right-of-way should retain the original appearance of its intended use.
- Original garage doors should be kept in place, with new entrances added at the side façade, not visible from the public right-of-way.
- Non-historic garage doors may be replaced with a new door assembly (i.e. French doors) if the garage is not visible from the public right-of-way. The garage door opening should remain the same.



Non-historic garage doors may be replaced with a new door assembly if not visible from the right-of-way



Historic Architectural Feature

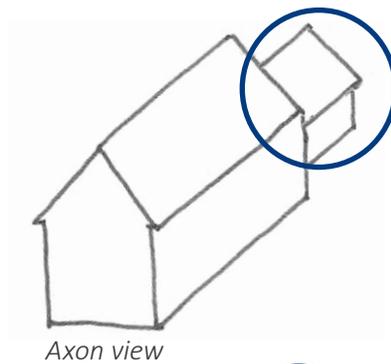
Garages, Additions, and Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Additions and Attached ADUs

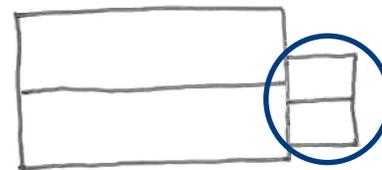
Additions (including attached ADUs) should be placed near the rear of the property to minimize their overall visual impact on the building from the public right-of-way (sidewalk/street). New additions or related new construction should be differentiated from the original, but compatible with the historic size, scale, proportion, features, and materials of the house.



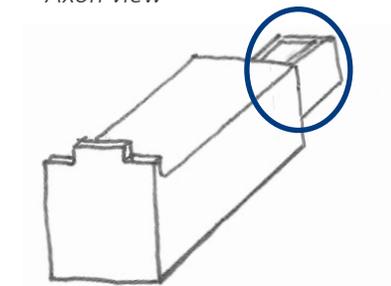
Example of a historically compatible rear addition. The addition (circled) is minimally visible from the primary façade (left photo) and is compatible with the historic house.



Axon view



Plan view



Axon view



Plan view

Examples of historically compatible rear additions (circled). The additions are subordinate to the original building, have the same general massing and roof type as the building, and are stepped back from the original façade.

Historic Architectural Feature

Front Yards

Landscape

Landscaping should be maintained (i.e. trimmed and watered) so as to not detract from the historic character and appearance of a property. Drought tolerant landscaping may be acceptable for a historic property. However, artificial turf and large amounts of mulch or other non-vegetative ground cover are not appropriate.



Example of a well-maintained front yard with original brick planters and lamp post



Example of a front yard with appropriate drought-tolerant landscaping

Historic landscape elements such as planters and original lamp posts are important visual features of a historic property and should be preserved. New planters should be kept low and compatible with the historic appearance of the property.



Example of original stone planters that have been preserved and maintained



Planter edging

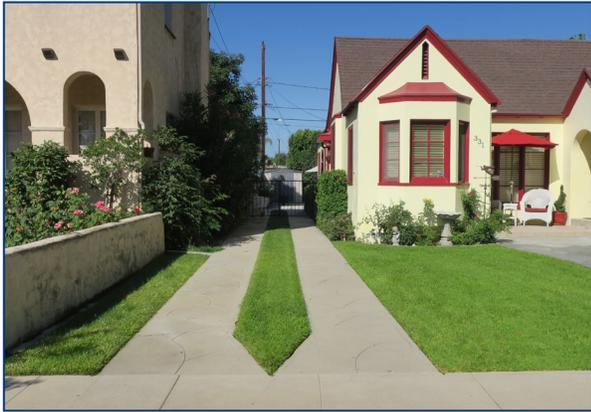
The edging around these planters is kept low, barely visible above the lawn

Historic Architectural Feature

Front Yards

Hardscape

Historic hardscape may include driveways and curb cuts, walkways and steps leading to the main entrance of the building, and other paving. Whereas driveways are typically concrete, historic walkways may be concrete, brick, or stone. Historic hardscaping is an important visual feature of a property and should be preserved. The addition of new paving is generally discouraged since it alters the historic appearance of the property.



Example of historic concrete ribbon driveway with grass in between ribbons. Driveway ribbons may alternatively be filled with mulch, decomposed granite, or another water permeable material.



Example of a historic concrete walkway and steps leading to the main entrance of the house.

Historic Architectural Feature

Front Yards

Fences

The installation of new fences is generally discouraged because they interfere with the connection between the neighborhood and historic property. However, if a fence is necessary and/or desired, it should be low so as to not obscure visibility of the property. It should also be compatible with the style and development period of the historic building. Historic fences, if present, are an important visual feature of a historic property and should be preserved.



Front picket fence, painted wood



Front yard fence, stained wood



Example of a historic front fence

Gates

Historic houses did not usually have gates. However, if a gate is necessary and/or desired, it should match any existing (historically compatible) fencing that is visible on the property.



Driveway gate, painted wood



Driveway gate, stained wood



Side yard gate, painted wood

Historic Architectural Feature

Miscellaneous Features

Mailboxes

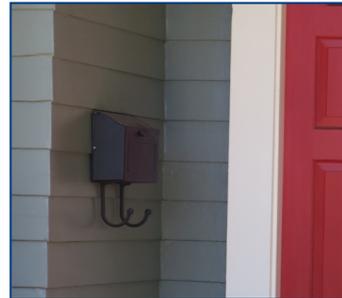
Some historic buildings have their original mailslots or mailboxes. If present, a historic mailslot is typically in the front door or in the wall next to the front door. Houses may also have historic post-mounted mailboxes. If a historic building does not have a historic mailslot or mailbox, a new mailslot or mailbox may be installed. Mailslots, wall-mounted mailboxes, and post-mounted mailboxes should generally be small, metal, simple in design, and compatible with the style and appearance of the historic building.



Historic mailslot next to the front door



Compatible wall-mounted mailboxes at entrances



Compatible post-mounted mailbox at front porch



Compatible post-mounted mailbox in front yard

Historic Architectural Feature

Miscellaneous Features

Mills Act Plaques

A Mills Act plaque should be placed in a visible location on the house, such as next to the front door or entrance porch. The plaque should not be mounted to or obscure any decorative historic elements.



Examples of appropriate locations to mount a Mills Act plaque

Contact Information

Anaheim Planning and Building Department

200 S. Anaheim Blvd., Suite 162

Anaheim, CA 92805

www.Anaheim.net/HistoricPreservation

HPreservation@anaheim.net

(714) 765-4942