



Certificate of Appropriateness

Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission/200 E. Wells Street/Milwaukee, WI 53202/phone 414-286-5712/fax 414-286-3004

Property 2904 W. STATE ST.
Description of work Selectively remove shingles on front gable ends and replace with new clear-grain cedar shingles with maximum five-inch reveal run in straight-lined courses. May replace shingles in other gable ends if finances allow. **Appropriate techniques for installing shingles are included in this document.**

Date issued 7/26/2019 PTS ID 114814 COA: re-clad gable ends

In accordance with the provisions of Section 320-21 (11) and (12) of the Milwaukee Code of Ordinances, the Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission has issued a certificate of appropriateness for the work listed above. The work was found to be consistent with preservation guidelines. The following conditions apply to this certificate of appropriateness:

All finish wood must be smooth and free of knots and must be painted or treated with an opaque stain upon completion. Note: when new, bare wood is left exposed to the exterior elements for a period of only a week or two, the life of the paint job subsequently applied to it will be decreased. The use of a naturally decay-resistant wood species for exterior finish applications is required for porch areas. Using western white pine or Ponderosa pine is "at your own risk" because this wood has no natural decay resistance and can deteriorate in some exterior settings in just a few years.

All work must be done in a craftsman-like manner, and must be completed within one year of the date this certificate was issued. Staff must approve any changes or additions to this certificate before work begins. Work that is not completed in accordance with this certificate may be subject to correction orders or citations. If you require technical assistance, please contact Dean Doerrfeld of the Historic Preservation staff as follows: Phone: (414) 286-5712 E-mail: Dean.Doerrfeld@milwaukee.gov.

If permits are required, you are responsible for obtaining them from the Milwaukee Development Center. If you have questions about permit requirements, please consult the Development Center's web site, www.milwaukee.gov/build, or call (414) 286-8210.

City of Milwaukee Historic Preservation Staff

Copies to: Development Center, Ald. Robert Bauman, Contractor, Inspector Dave Pedersen (286-2540)



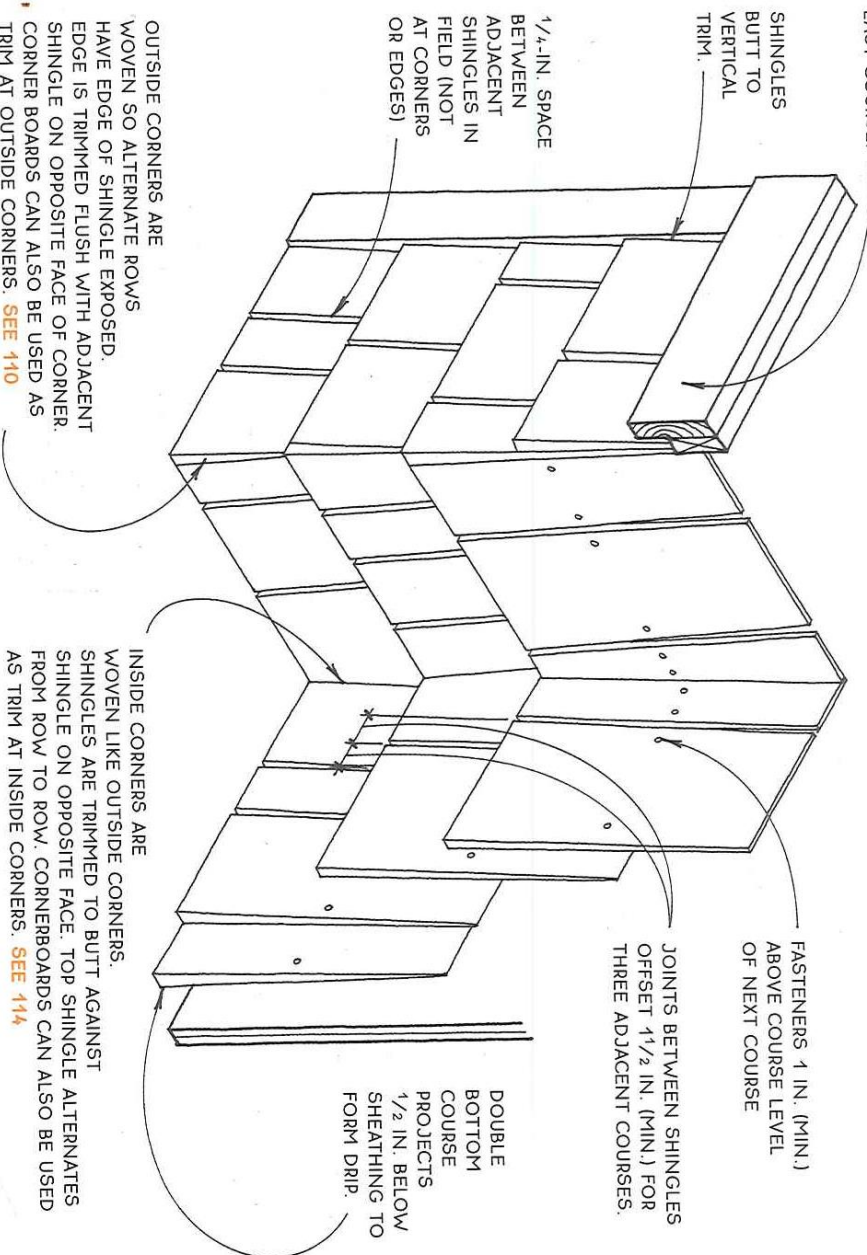
Current conditions at front showing roofing shingles used to clad the gable ends.



East and north sides of house

COVER HORIZONTAL EDGES WITH TRIM FASTENED TO A SPACER. LOCATE SHINGLE FASTENERS VERY HIGH ON LAST COURSE.

NOTE
SHORT HORIZONTAL EDGES SUCH AS APRONS MAY BE COVERED WITH A PIECE OF TRIM FASTENED TO THE SLOPED SURFACE OF THE SHINGLES. FOR RAKE TRIM [SEE 117A & B](#)



Shingles are popular because they can provide a durable, low-maintenance siding with a refined natural appearance. Shadow lines are primarily horizontal but are complemented with minor verticals. Material costs are moderate but installation costs can be very high. Shingles are banned in some areas due to fire danger.

Materials—Shingles are available in a variety of sizes, grades, and patterns. The most typical is a western red cedar shingle 16 in. long. Redwood and cypress shingles are also available. Because shingles are relatively small, they are extremely versatile, with a wide variety of coursings and patterns.

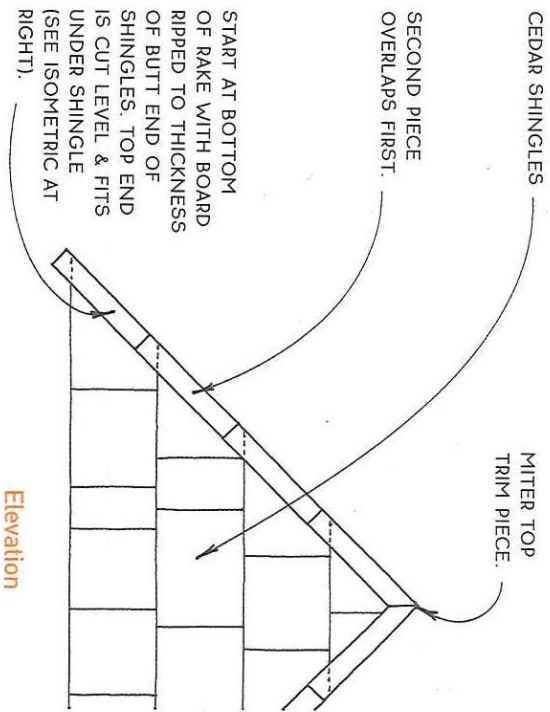
Installation—Shingles are applied over a moisture barrier to a plywood or OSB wall sheathing so at least two layers of shingles always cover the wall. Standard

coursing allows nail or staple fasteners to be concealed by subsequent courses. With shingles there is less waste than with other wood sidings.

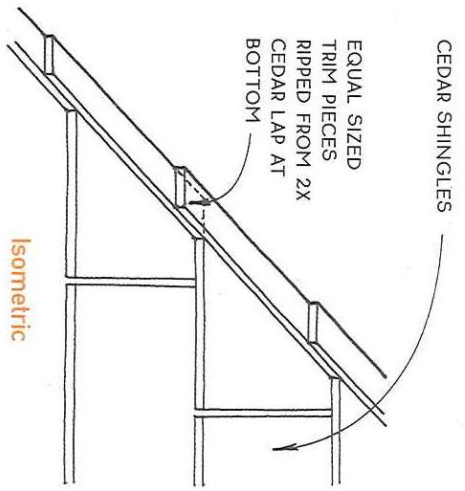
Finish—Enough moisture gets between and behind shingles that paint will not adhere to them reliably. Left unfinished, they endure extremely well, but may weather differentially, especially between those places exposed to the rain and those that are protected. Stains and bleaching stains will adhere better and produce more even weathering.

Preassembled shingles—Shingles are also available mounted to boards. These shingle boards increase material cost, decrease installation cost, and are most appropriate for large, uninterrupted surfaces. Corner boards are required at corners.

A WOOD SHINGLE SIDING



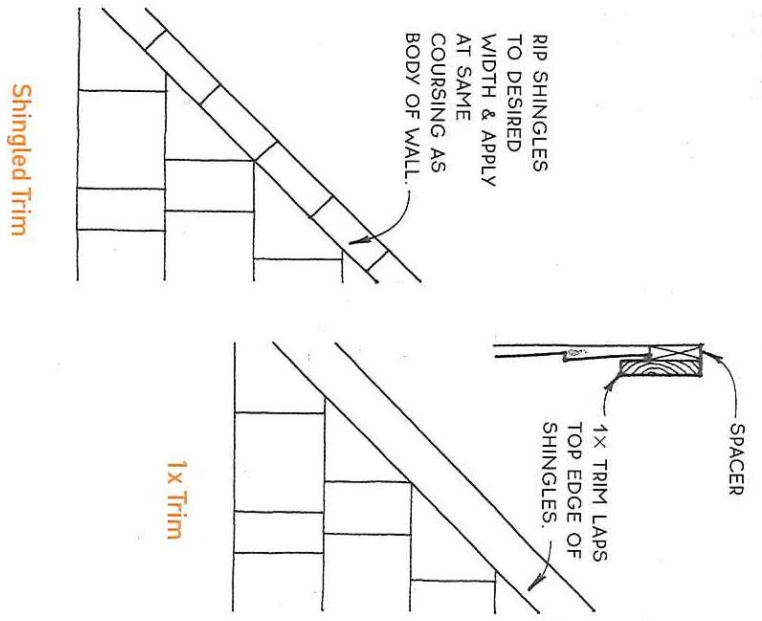
Elevation



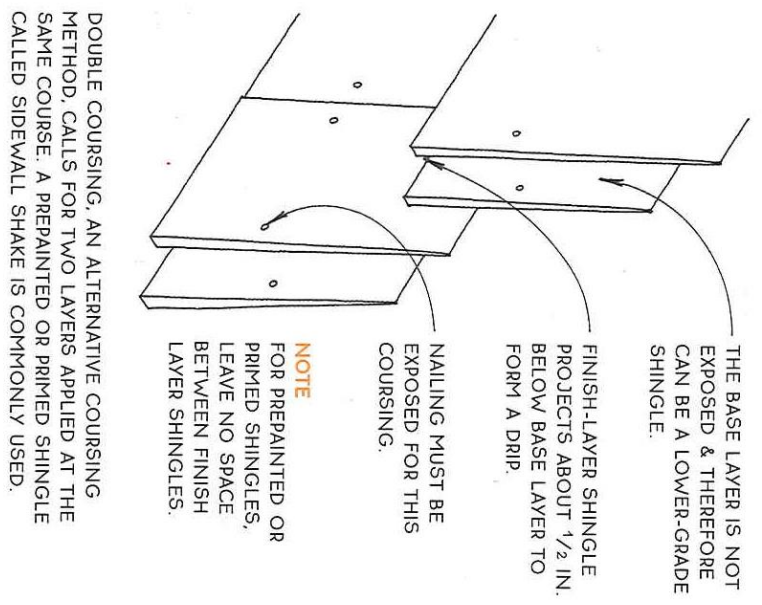
Isometric

ONE METHOD OF FINISHING THE TOP EDGE OF A SHINGLE WALL IS TO LAP THE SHINGLE COURSES WITH TRIM PIECES RIPPED FROM A CEDAR 2X. IF THE COURSING IS EQUAL, ALL THE TRIM PIECES, EXCEPT FOR THE MITERED TOP PIECES, WILL ALSO BE EQUAL.

A SHINGLE SIDING AT RAKE
Lapped Trim



B SHINGLE SIDING AT RAKE
Shingled Trim



C DOUBLE-COURSED SHINGLES

DOUBLE COURSING, AN ALTERNATIVE COURSING METHOD, CALLS FOR TWO LAYERS APPLIED AT THE SAME COURSE. A PREPAINTED OR PRIMED SHINGLE CALLED SIDEWALL SHAKE IS COMMONLY USED.