

PROJECT BRIEF

Historic District Board of Review Application for Certificate of Appropriateness at 506 W. Main St. to replace existing tile roof with Brava synthetic cedar shingle style roof.

Application Date: February 23, 2023
HDBR Meeting Date: March 27, 2023



Project Description:
Certificate of Appropriateness application to replace existing tile roof with Brava synthetic cedar shingle style roof.

Current Zoning:	Project Location:
Specialty District (SD)	506 W. Main St.

Applicant:	Owner:
Josh Wilber	Same
506 W. Main St.	
Madison, IN 47250	

- Supporting Documents:
- COA application
 - Photo of property
 - Sample of replacement roofing
 - Roofing material brochure
 - Copy of HDBR meeting public sign
 - GIS map

Alterations, Historical Information, & Prior Approvals:

Date	c. 1920
Style	Dutch Colonial
Evaluation	Contributing
Survey Notes	

Alterations:
N/A

Historical Information/Misc. Important Information:

N/A

Prior COA Approvals:

N/A

Guidelines, Standards, & Ordinances
--

HDBR Guidelines:

Madison Historic District Design Guidelines – 15.0 Roofs p. 71-73

15.2 Preserve, maintain, and repair historic roofing details and materials such as slate, standing-seam metal, and tile. Replace in kind only if necessary due to deterioration or damage. Replace only the damaged or deteriorated portion using materials identical to the original if possible. Apply an elastomeric coating to a deteriorated metal roof. This thin waterproof coating expands and contracts with temperature fluctuations without obscuring the roof's historic profile or seam definition.

15.4 New roofing materials should be compatible with either the existing or original roofing material. Match the historic material as closely as possible in color, shape, size, and texture. Cedar shake roofs are not appropriate for the historic district due to their lack of durability and susceptibility to damage from storms. Asphalt or fiberglass-asphalt shingles as well as metal standing seam are acceptable substitutes for wood shingles. Any distinctive patterns of shingles or slates shall be retained and/or replicated exactly. Galvanized standing-seam with a large ridge, exposed fastener and snap lock roofs are not appropriate in the historic district. Instead, use standing seam metal with a crimped edge or the appearance of a crimped edge. Seams on new metal roofs should be no more than one-and one-half inches (1 1/2") in profile to be consistent as possible with historic metal roof profiles. Use hand-crimped ridges to avoid over-sized, modern ridge caps. Historic pan widths ranging between sixteen and eighteen inches should be used. Snap-lock roofs which follow these guidelines may be appropriate.

15.12 Avoid using a substitute material for the replacement of a deteriorated historic element that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the roof or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Conformance with Guidelines, Ordinance & Standards:

The project *is in* conformance with Roof Guidelines 15.2 because the historic tile is severely damaged and cannot be repaired; is *not in* conformance with 15.4 because the new proposed roofing material does not match the original historic tile roof visually (however, it is important to note, cedar shingle roofs were the most common roofing material on American Dutch Colonial houses but tile or slate roofs were also popular in the 1920s vernacular iterations of the Dutch Colonial homes; see articles included in application packet); is *not in* conformance with 15.12 if the desire is to retain the original historic tile roof appearance; *is in* conformance with 15.12 if the desire is to match commonly used materials because the proposed synthetic roof material does visually represent cedar shingles (traditional cedar shingles range from 5/8-1.5" in butt thickness; staff does have some concern the shingle detail is a bit exaggerated as compared to authentic cedar shake shingles – see example images below); is *not in* conformance with SIS for Rehabilitation because the proposed roofing material will drastically change the original historic character of the tile roof feature.



Ordinance:

§151.34 Visual Compatibility Features

(G) Relationship of materials, and texture. The relationship of materials, and texture of the facade of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the buildings to which it is visually related.

Secretary of the Interior Standards:

Standards for Rehabilitation

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

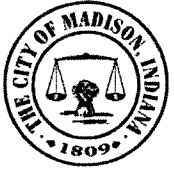
Preservation Brief:

#4 – Roofing for Historic Buildings

#16 – The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors

Think GIS Map





MADISON

Indiana
Planning, Preservation and Design

101 W Main St
Madison, IN 47250
(812) 265-8324

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

HDBR Staff Review Fee	\$ 10.00
HDBR Application Fee*	\$ 25.00
HDBR Ad Fee*	\$ 15.00
Sign Fee*	\$ 2.00 per street

* Required for applications being heard before the HDBR.

Purpose: All exterior changes visible from the public right-of-way (streets/alleys) within the Madison Historic District requires a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA). Applications must be complete before the HDBR or Staff can begin the review process. Submit this application form, all supplemental documentation as required, and the required fee(s).

This application must be filed at least 15 days prior to scheduled meeting to be eligible for consideration at that meeting. Actual deadlines vary due to holidays, office business hours and operating schedule, media publishing deadlines, etc. Deadlines are published publicly and can also be provided by contacting the Planning Office.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name: Josh Wilber
Street: 506 W. Main St.
City: Madison State: IN Zip: 47250
Phone (Preferred): 812-599-0511
Phone (Alternate): _____
Email: coachwilber@hotmail.com

OWNER INFORMATION (IF DIFFERENT*)

Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone (Preferred): _____
Phone (Alternate): _____
Email: _____

*** If Applicant is not Owner, MUST submit documentation from owner authorizing applicant on their behalf.**

PROPERTY FOR WHICH THE WORK IS REQUESTED

Address and/or Legal Description of Property: Same As Above

Zoning Classification: Residential

Type of Project (Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration, Rehabilitation, or Remodel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition to Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Fence or Wall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relocating a Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Description of Existing Use: Roof

Description of Proposed Use: Roof

Name of Contractor (If applicable): Joel Storm

Per the City of Madison Historic District Ordinance, an application must include the following in addition to the usual material required for a building permit at the time of application. For site plans all four (4) setbacks from property line MUST be labeled. Only one (1) copy of each supporting document is necessary.

Repair, Replace, or Repair/Replace:

- ☐ Structure Plan - Elevations (Only required if making changes to openings or adding/removing features)
- ☐ Site Plan MUST have all four (4) setbacks labeled. (Only if changing footprint)
- ☒ Photographs (current/proposed) with captions
- ☐ Samples/brochures

New Buildings and New Additions:

- ☐ Structure Plan - Elevations (Only required if making changes to openings or adding/removing features)
- ☐ Site Plan MUST have all four (4) setbacks labeled.
- ☐ Floor Plan
- ☐ Photographs of proposed site and adjoining properties with captions
- ☐ Samples/brochures

Sign and Fence/Walls:

- ☐ Photograph of Existing with captions
- ☐ Sketches/Photo of proposed
- ☐ Samples/brochures
- ☐ COA Addendum

Moving Buildings:

- ☐ Map showing existing location
- ☐ Map showing proposed location
- ☐ Photographs of structure with captions

Demolition:

- Photographs with captions

Provide a detailed Narrative statement describing the proposed scope of work. If the project includes more than one type of project, please divide the description into sections.

Replacing current roof with synthetic roof

Include a list of existing and proposed materials for each applicable category. New Construction, Relocation, or Demolition are on the next page.

Check all that apply	Building Element	Guideline Page #	Approval Types	Existing Material	Proposed Material
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brickwork & Masonry	40	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete & Stucco	42	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Siding	44	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metal	49	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural Details	52	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Awnings & Canopies	54	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cornices	56	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chimneys	57	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Doors & Entrances	59	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire Escapes & Staircases	62	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Foundations	63	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historic Garages & Outbuildings	64	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Light Fixtures	66	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Porches	68	HDBR/STAFF		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roofs	71	HDBR/STAFF	Tile Roof	Synthetic Cedar Shake
<input type="checkbox"/>	Signs	74	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Storefronts	78	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows	82	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Window Shutters and Screens	87	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fences and Walls	88	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanical Units	91	STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pools, Fountains, Gazebos & Pergolas	93	STAFF		

Include a list of existing and proposed materials for each applicable category.

Check all that apply	Building Element	Guideline Page #	Approval Types	Existing Material	Proposed Material
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Residential	94	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Outbuildings	101	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Commercial	103	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Additions	109	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Decks	109	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Accessibility	110	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Construction - Energy Retrofit	112	HDBR/STAFF		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relocation	115	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demolition	116	HDBR		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____		HDBR/STAFF		

Please read the following statements. Your signature below acknowledges that you have read the statements and attest to their accuracy:

- I understand that the approval of this application by City Staff or the HDBR does not constitute approval of other federal, state, or local permit applications.
- I understand that I (or my representative) will need to attend the HDBR Hearing. If no representation is present at the meeting, the application will be deemed incomplete and will be placed on the next month's agenda.
- I have reviewed the City of Madison's "Historic District Guidelines" in preparing this Application.
- I understand that I must post the notification sign(s) provided by the HDBR on site for 15 consecutive days immediately prior to the meeting on which my application will be heard by the HDBR.

2-22-23

Date

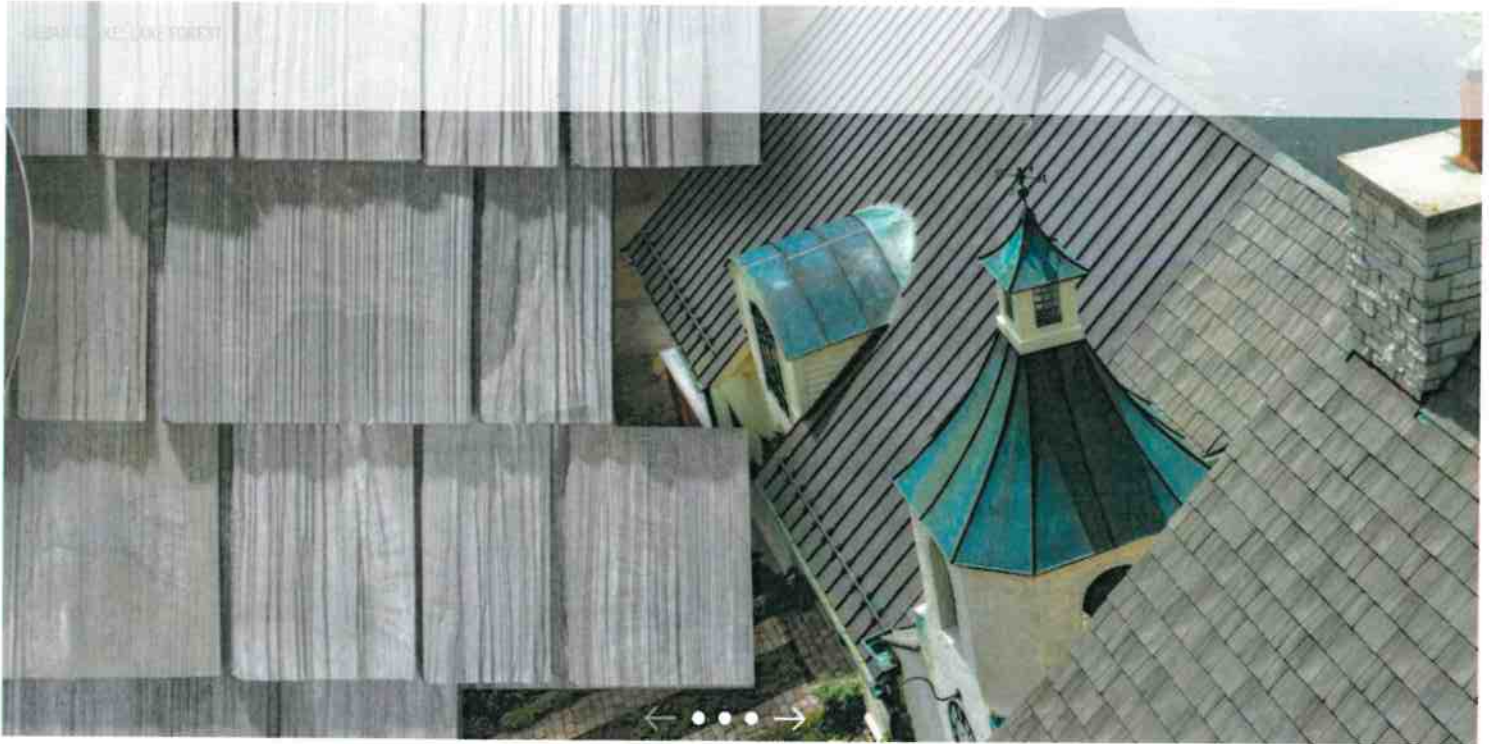
Signature of Applicant

COMPLETED BY PLANNING OFFICE		Meeting Information: Historic District Board of Review	
Application Accepted on: _____		101 W Main St, Madison, IN 47250 - Council Chambers	
Application Accepted by: _____		Meeting Date: _____ Time: 5:30PM	
Application to be Reviewed by:		Action on Application:	
<input type="checkbox"/> HDBR	<input type="checkbox"/> STAFF	<input type="checkbox"/> HDBR/STAFF COA issued	<input type="checkbox"/> HDBR/STAFF COA denied
		<input type="checkbox"/> HDBR Extended	<input type="checkbox"/> Sent to HDBR by Staff

Documentation Review (Completed by Planning Office)

____ Owner Authorization provided (if req'd)
 ____ Site plan is adequate
 ____ Application is complete

____ Required supporting documents are provided
 ____ COA Addendum (if req'd)
 ____ Notification Sign given to applicant



Cedar Shake Roofing

Realistic, true to life look of hand-split cedar shake, with the long-lasting durability of composite material.

[REQUEST A SAMPLE](#)

[OVERVIEW](#)

Synthetic Cedar Shake Roofing

When searching for a cedar shake roof alternative, Brava's synthetic shake roofing tiles should be at the top of your list. Our polymer shingles have all of the true to life natural beauty and rustic split textures of real cedar, combined with the incredible benefits of a composite roofing material. When it comes to quality and craftsmanship, no one does it better. We manufacture the best composite shake shingles available. (Title 24 options available)

Aged

Aged Cedar is a coveted material, but takes hundreds of years to grow. Thankfully, we've been able to channel the rich, deep shades present in old-growth cedar and make them even more accessible.



See how lighting changes
throughout the day

Cedar Shake Colors:



AGED



ARENDALE



LIGHT ARENDALE



ASPEN



LAKE FOREST



CANYON GRAY

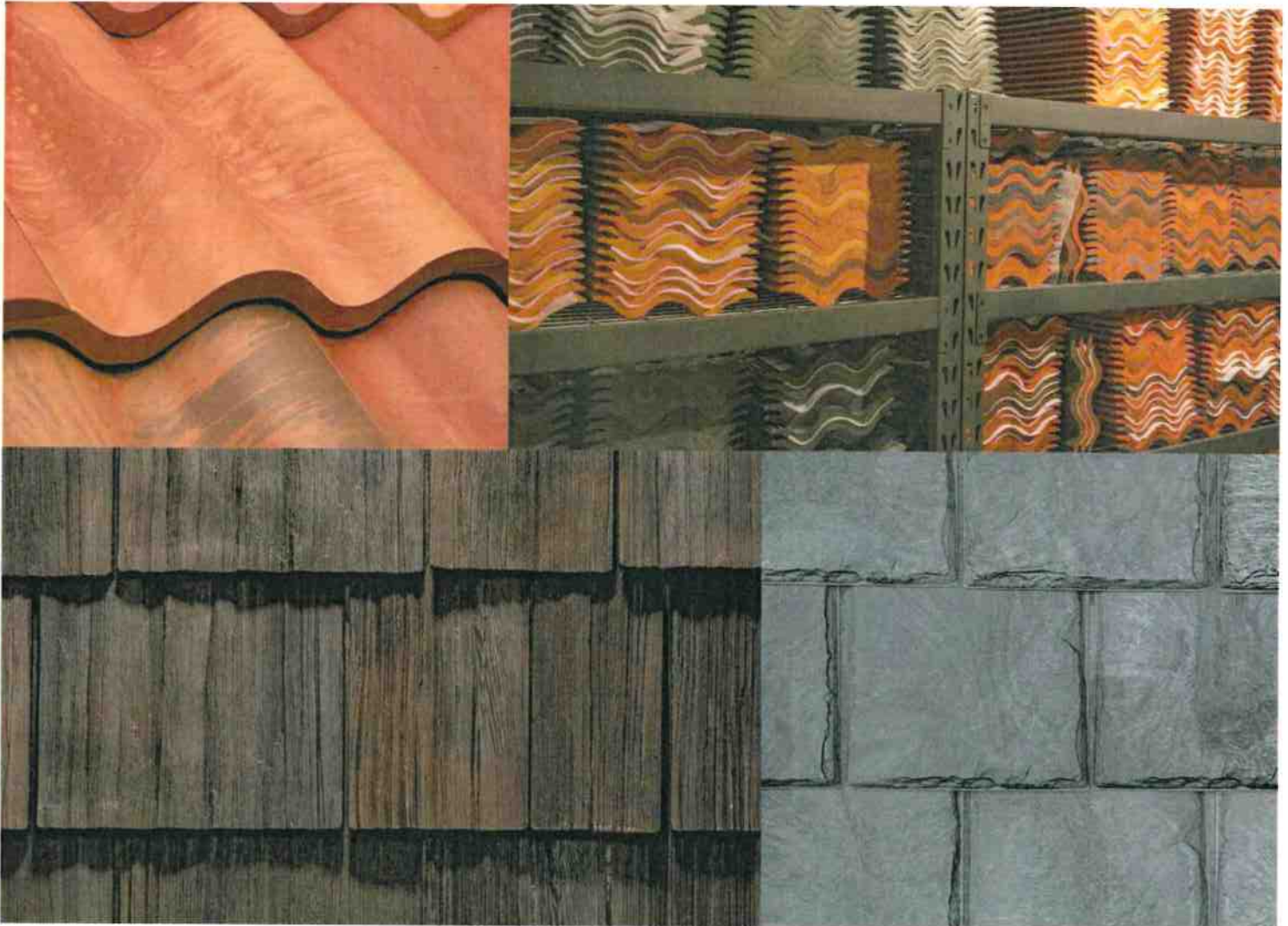


NATURAL

PLANNING TOOLS

Request A Sample

#1 in the world for recycled materials. 100% recycled materials. All samples shipped from the color center to our customers, making them a sustainable choice. With a 60-year history in the industry, they can be trusted, almost anywhere in the world. Contact us today, we'll get your sample right where you need it. The best choice for homeowners around the world.



Cedar Shake Roofing Alternative

When searching for a cedar shake roof alternative, Brava's synthetic shake roofing tiles should be at the top of your list. Our polymer shingles have all of the true to life natural beauty and rustic split textures of real cedar, combined with the incredible benefits of a composite roofing material. When it comes to quality and craftsmanship, no one does it better. We manufacture the best composite shake shingles available.



Cedar Shake Roofing Product Profile

Brava composite shake tile offers the aesthetics of hand split cedar, that even the most fastidious consumer would agree is stunningly the same. Our multi-colored synthetic roof tile is unparalleled in the composite roofing market and is available in three different widths. Our product can be installed in straight courses or in a staggered application to give it a more rugged appearance. No other imitation shake comes close to our authentic appearance and quality.



Environmentally Friendly Roofing

Our **polymer** roofing products are made of recycled materials and are fully **sustainable**. This not only makes the product more durable but environmentally friendly as well. Brava's cedar shake alternative is maintenance free, unlike traditional **shake** roofing. Throughout the roof's lifecycle, you will **not** have the need to repair or replace individual shakes as you would with real wood.



Cedar Shake Roof Tiles Durability

Brava's composite roof tiles vary in thickness from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " creating desirable shadow lines that convince everyone to believe your home has real **cedar** roof shingles. With it's dramatic and classic look, in combination with a 50-year limited warranty, it is clear that our polymer shake roof tile is a desirable and intelligent way to protect your home. When you **install** our composite roofing product you can be confident that your new **imitation** cedar shake roof life expectancy will be much longer than that of natural wood shingles. Less maintenance and repairs result in a greater return on investment.



Synthetic Shake Roof Accessories

Our shake roofing system offers a solid tile accessory to assist in the **installation** at gables and valleys, **starter** pieces, and hip/ridge trim complete the line. No special tools are required for installation, and no additional structural support is needed. This makes our product ideal for new construction and re-roofs, for both residential and commercial projects.



Color

*Color Disclaimer: The printed colors shown in this website or on the brochure may vary from actual colors. Before making a final **selection**, **be** sure to review actual material samples and roof installations. Please **contact** your sales person for further assistance.



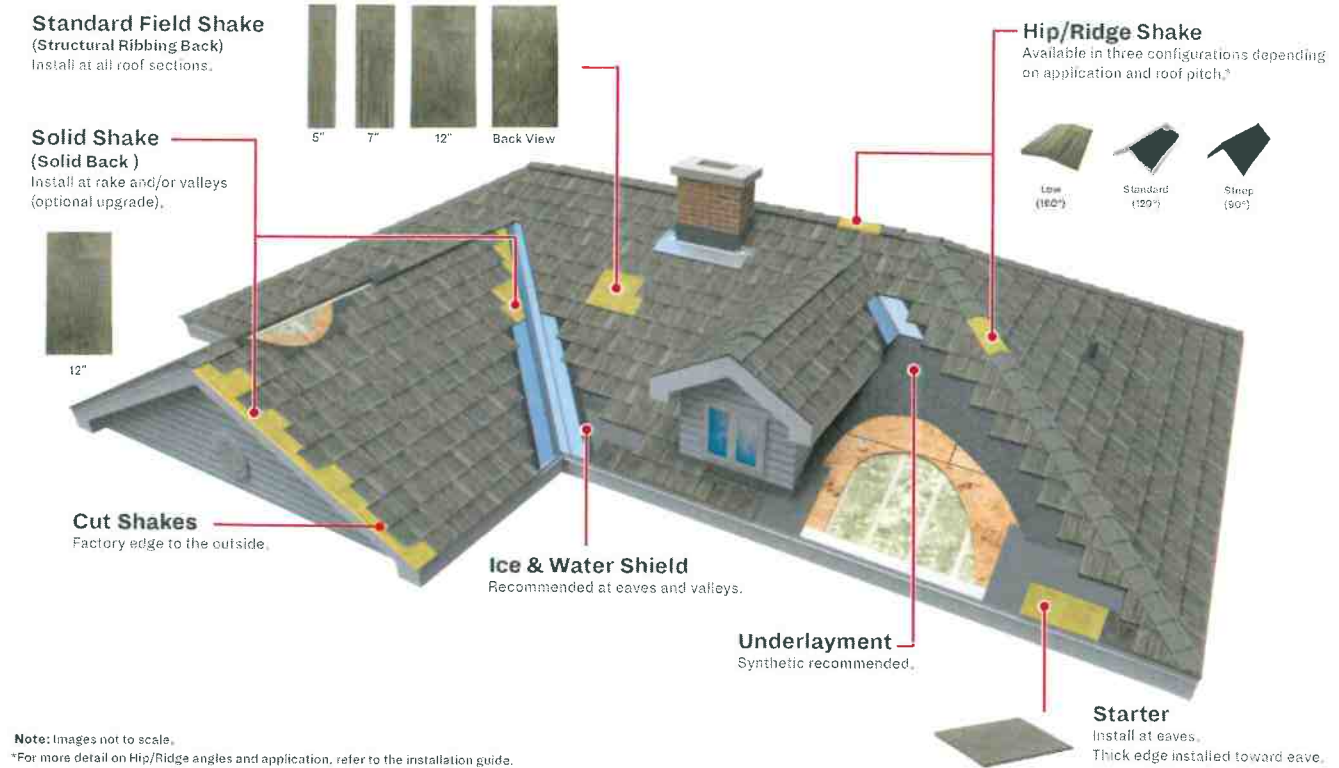
Wind Testing

All tiles are manufactured to uphold the highest quality control standards and **withstand** the harshest of **weather** conditions. Brava tiles are **tested** and approved to withstand wind speeds of up to 188MPH with nails and up to 211MPH with high wind / screw installation.



Brava Cedar Shake Roof System

Cedar Shake Roof System



Composite Shake Shingles Cost

If you're tired of dealing with the costly maintenance and repairs required for cedar shake roof, our imitation shake shingles are your best alternative. Brava composite shake roof costs are going to be comparable to their natural counterpart, but in the long run, you will save money by installing a synthetic roofing product. Brava composite cedar shake tiles are not only energy efficient, they are far more durable than wood shingles, and require virtually zero maintenance. Our synthetic cedar shake roofing tile can be installed in any climate without concern! Synthetic shake shingle prices will vary depending on your property and location. Get a free estimate for composite shake shingles cost per square now!

If you would like more information on our composite cedar roofing cost per square, or if you need contact info for a local Brava Roof Tile installer, contact us today.

Compare Brava Cedar Shake with Traditional Cedar Shake

Dutch Colonial

1625—ca. 1840

Identifying Features

One story (less commonly one and one-half stories, rarely two stories) with side-gabled or side-gambrel roof having little or no rake (side) overhang; most originally with entrance doors divided into separately opening upper and lower halves (in about half the surviving examples, these have been replaced by later single-unit doors).

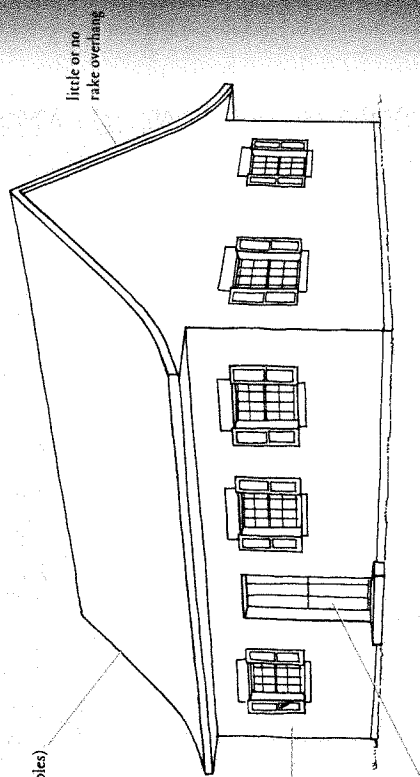
Principal Subtypes

New World colonists from the Netherlands constructed three distinctive types of houses:

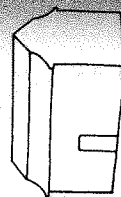
URBAN TRADITION—Among the earliest were brick urban houses of Medieval inspiration having steeply pitched and parapeted gable roofs and paired end chimneys. This type dominated the 17th-century Dutch trading settlements that grew at each end of the region's principal navigation route, the Hudson River: New Amsterdam (later New York) to the south and several outposts in the Albany area to the north. These towns became increasingly Anglicized in the 18th century with the result that few Dutch urban houses were built after about 1730.²

RURAL TRADITION, UNFLARED EAVES—Dutch building traditions persisted far longer in rural areas. Brick, the preferred Dutch building material, was replaced by coursed stone in most rural houses. The shaping and finish of the stonework became increasingly refined as colonial inhabitants grew more affluent during the 18th century. Early rural examples had side-gabled roofs and little or no eave overhang. After about 1750 gambrel roofs became common in this type.

RURAL TRADITION, FLARED EAVES—This tradition is similar to the rural subtype described just above, but has flared, overhanging eaves, which became common on both gable- and gambrel-roofed examples after about 1750 in the southern Hudson River area (see maps on page 171).

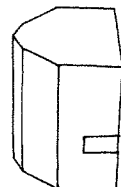


RURAL TRADITION, FLARED EAVES
stone walls (rarely wooden); flared (slightly flattened) eave overhang



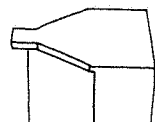
page 175

RURAL TRADITION, UNFLARED EAVES
stone walls (rarely wooden); eaves with little or no overhang



page 174

TRADITION
steeply pitched, roof with chimneys

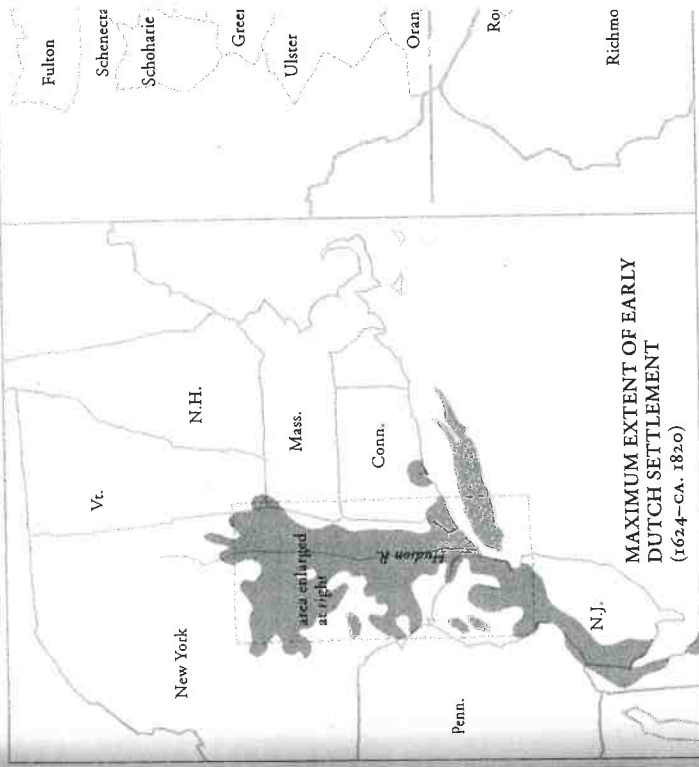


Variants and Details

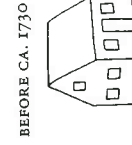
As in the adjacent English colonies, the pitch of rural Dutch roofs decreased during the early 18th century as wood shingles replaced thatch, tile, and slate as the preferred roofing material. Steeply pitched, Medieval-style roofs survive on only a few rural Dutch houses, all built before about 1720. (The dating of roofs and architectural details in rural Dutch houses is unusually difficult because early stone walls were typically incorporated into expansions and modifications throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. For this reason, most houses of supposed early date show later features, particularly roof, door, and window details.) In many rural examples the stone walls do not extend into the side gables, which are instead constructed of either brick or, more commonly, shingle- or weatherboard-covered wooden framing. After about 1750, distinctively shaped gambrel roofs with short, flattened upper slopes became common, along with gable roofs of normal pitch which continued to be built. In the southernmost areas of Dutch influence, around present-day New York City and adjacent New Jersey, distinctive flared eaves were usual on both gable and gambrel roofs after about 1750. Where the Dutch colonists were in close contact with English building traditions, particularly on western Long Island, timber-frame rural houses with weatherboard or shingle siding replaced the more usual stone construction. Most existing Dutch Colonial houses have double-hung sash windows which may be original or replacements of earlier types. Like their English counterparts, 17th-century Dutch houses apparently had leaded casement windows. In the English colonies these were supplanted by wooden, double-hung windows with one movable sash early in the 18th century. The Dutch, however, apparently used outward-swinging wooden casements, sometimes hung in side-by-side pairs, during an early 18th-century transitional period between leaded casements and wooden double-hung sashes. Few of these early casement windows, either leaded or wooden, survive. The Dutch double door was probably developed to keep out livestock (with the bottom section closed) while allowing in light and air through the open top. This style of door is found in about half of the surviving houses. From the early 18th century, the treatment of the door surround commonly reflected the Georgian and subsequent Federal styles of the English colonies. It had previously been thought that porches were likely later additions to rural Dutch Colonial houses. However, recent research has demonstrated that porches were found in the Low Countries (today's Netherlands and Belgium) from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Further, written evidence establishes that porches were part of original Dutch Colonial houses in the Hudson River Valley, making them some of the earliest examples in America.³

Occurrence

Formal control by the Dutch of their New World colonies was remarkably brief. Dutch fur traders founded settlements near Albany in 1614 and at New Amsterdam (New York) in 1626. Centered in these areas, and along the Hudson River which connected them, Dutch colonization proceeded for only fifty years before expanding English colonies on either side led to English control in 1664. Thus New Netherland became New York and Dutch influence began to fade in the principal towns of the colony. All Dutch urban buildings have long vanished from New Amsterdam (the tip of Manhattan Island in what is now New York City) but a very few—probably less than a half-dozen—in



MAXIMUM EXTENT OF EARLY
DUTCH SETTLEMENT
(1624–CA. 1820)



BEFORE CA. 1730



AFTER CA. 1730

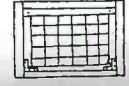


flared eaves, in southern
Hudson River area only

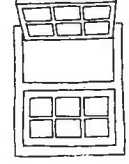
AFTER

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL DUTCH ROOF

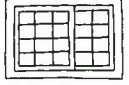
WINDOWS



earliest
pre-1700

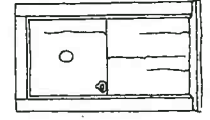


transitional



post-1750

DOORS



early types



not all Dutch doors were divic

DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS

Dutch Colonial Revival

Nostalgic and beloved, the Dutch Colonial Revival style evolved between the 1880s and 1940.

Old House Journal

Oct 20, 2021

Although there's hardly anything Dutch, or colonial, about this house style, it is universally recognized by its distinctive gambrel roof. Neither the first wave of architect-designed "cottages," nor the modest and symmetrical houses built in 1920s suburbs, were actually revivals. Instead, they represent a new, albeit nostalgic, type.



A typical, early-20th-century Dutch Colonial-style house with side porch extensions, a long dormer and a cambered entry portico, and cutout shutters.

The double-pitched roof was grafted onto everything from tiny houses to impressive two-story manors. Some houses have elements in common with Craftsman style; others feature such neoclassical details as Greek columns, Palladian windows, or Adamesque mantels. Unlike more

academic revivals, the pleasantly informal Dutch Colonial reminds us of farmhouses and barns. Houses are clad in stucco, hand-split shingles, clapboard, and brick—as were the vernacular originals.

The gambrel roof isn't typical of houses in Holland. Furthermore, straight-sided gambrels were built in Colonial New England. But the double-pitched roof—especially those with flared eaves—will always be associated with the Dutch (and Flemish, Huguenot, or German) rural settlements of Long Island, New Jersey, and the Hudson River Valley. When such noted architects as Aymar Embury II and Wilson Eyre incorporated gambrel roofs into their sprawling, large but informal “cottages” for wealthy clients, a so-called Dutch Colonial revival began.



Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences on a 1920s house in Indiana.

Dark paint in the 1880s—shingles stained walnut brown or dark red—gave way to light and white exteriors in the 1920s. (Through the 'teens, colors imitated the aged red sandstone, whitewash, green oxide of copper, orangey iron oxide, and mildewed shingles of the originals.) For the body color, drab yellow, greys and greens, and Delft blue were popular, and by the '20s exterior trim was lighter than the body, often painted in a warm white or creamy yellow. A punch of color was reserved for the shutters or blinds; that dull blue-green used for a hundred years approximated early green pigments after they had aged. Dutch Colonial houses are associated with cottage shutters, with a sawn-cutout crescent, diamond, heart, acorn, heraldic shield, etc.



A simple swag treatment emphasizes handsome trim in a Dutch Colonial house. The architect-designed houses built before World War I have a lot in common with the Shingle Style, another modern adaptation of Colonial-era building forms. Not so the symmetrical, suburban Dutch Colonials built during the 1920s and 1930s. A one-storey wing appended to one or both ends saw use as a breakfast room or carport, later a garage. The old-fashioned, so-called Dutch door made a comeback. Builders loved the historical associations, however tenuous, and buyers loved the sweet informality. Sears was a major promoter, featuring 10 or more “Dutch Colonial” kit houses.



An early Dutch house in Kingston, N.Y., is given a Colonial Revival treatment. right A picturesque brick example, in N.J.; note the entry stoop.
William Wright

Dutch Colonials show up in suburbs coast to coast, but the style was especially popular, not surprisingly, in Dutch-settled New Jersey, where the 1960s brought another wave of gambrel roofs.

The Hallmarks



A picturesque brick example, in N.J.; note the entry stoop.

- **GAMBREL ROOF** The broken-pitch roof is the defining feature of any Dutch Colonial house built after 1880.

- **DORMER** Houses of the revival period almost always have dormers—or a single, long dormer—to provide more usable square feet upstairs.



Dutch Colonial, ca. 1915 A new suburban style of the early 20th century, these houses were often built as symmetrical, three- or five-bay houses with a double-pile plan inside: two rooms on each side of a center hall.

Rob Leanna

- **ENTRY STOOP** Houses without a porch often have an entry with a cambered (arched) or projecting roof over the door and, typically, facing benches. It's sometimes called a stoop, which, like the front steps on New York townhouses, comes from the Dutch stoep.

- **COLONIAL REVIVAL DETAILS** Look for neoclassical (Georgian, Federal) elements in windows, porches, and interior trim. Paneled shutters are popular, including those with a cutout motif such as an acorn, a pine tree, or a sailboat.



Suburban Dutch Colonial, ca. 1923 On narrow lots, the gambrel end could face the street. In this not-uncommon example, the side wall is continuously framed; the second-floor extension is not really a dormer, the “gambrel” a decorative effect.

Rob Leanna

- **SIDE WINGS** Early Dutch houses were often added to laterally through the years. The Dutch Colonials of the revival period, however, had projecting wings right from the start: a pergola-porch, a sunroom, or a one-car garage.



Flemish Gambrel, ca. 1690–1720 From another era entirely: With its atypical flared eaves, the Jacobus Demarest house in Bergen County, N.J., is a model for later Dutch Colonial houses. The prominent Demarest family were Dutch Huguenots.

Rob Leanna

Dutch Colonial Revival Interiors

Iconographic “colonial” items such as a Windsor chair or spinning wheel might be set against William Morris wallpaper and the odd piece of Stickley furniture. Period photos show that a mix of Empire, Queen Anne, and Craftsman furniture was typical; consider true antiques, Flemish furniture, Colonial Revival rockers, and reproduction William and Mary, Sheraton, and Chippendale pieces. Painted furniture had motifs of flowers and medallions. Householders mixed in upholstered chairs, even willow. But Victorian furniture was never more out of style than in these houses.

The Colonial Revival mantel and corner cupboard are ubiquitous. Woodwork was often painted in a glossy off-white know as Colonial Ivory. Polished wood floors with scatter rugs are a Colonial Revival convention. The almost-modern houses lend themselves to treatments both informal and traditional. One example has hewn beams and country furniture; the next, a Sheraton dining room with formal drapery. In some areas, houses were built with more fidelity to original Dutch dwellings, and historical rooms can offer inspiration.

Bookshelf

Books and products mentioned in oldhouseonline stories are chosen by our editors. When you buy through links on this site, we may earn an affiliate commission.

Of general interest are books about Colonial Revival and, for houses 1904–1918, Arts & Crafts houses and interiors. More specifically:

- **The Colonial Revival House by Richard Guy Wilson: Abrams 2004.** A sweeping treatment of the Colonial Revival and its motifs, from Shingle Style to suburban houses. Good background in the period's architecture and decorative arts, with 275 photos for inspiration.
- **Dutch Colonial Homes in America by Roderick Blackburn, photographs by Geoffrey Gross: Rizzoli 2002.** The only serious recent study of 17th- and 18th-century Dutch houses in New York and New Jersey. Beautiful photos provide insight into the originals.
- **Beyond The Bungalow by Paul Duchscherer and Linda Svendsen: Gibbs Smith 2005.** This book of lavish photographs includes other houses of the bungalow period: chalets, Foursquares, and English and Colonial Revivals.

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Resource Address: 506 W Main St Madison Indiana 47250 USA
County: Jefferson
Historic name:
Present name:
Local place name:
Visible from public right of way: Yes
Ownership: Private
Owner/Address:
Land unit size:
Site/Setting: House sits on knoll three feet above level of sidewalk. Concrete path to front entry. Concrete wall with decorative openings around rear yard.



Lat/Long: 38.7374686695493700, -85.3848642245369100 [WGS84]

UTM: Zone 16S, 640376.8712 mE, 4288882.1369 mN

Parcel No. GIS/Ref/ID: 28126

Historical Information

Historic Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling	Current Function: Domestic: Single Dwelling
Construction Date: ca. 1920-1929 , circa 1920*	Architect:
Original or Significant Owners:	Builder:
Significant Date/Period:	Developer:
Areas of Significance: Architecture Community Planning and Development	

Architectural Information

Category: building, House	Style: Dutch Colonial Revival	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions <input type="checkbox"/> Alterations <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/> Other Ancillary structures:
Structural: Masonry and Frame	Exterior Material(s): historic stucco	
Stories: 1.5, Bays:	Roof Material: historic Concrete Tile	
Form or Plan: , rectangular	Roof Type: Gambrel	
Foundation: concrete block	Windows: historic wood 6/6 double-hung sashes	
General condition: Good	Chimney(s):	
Basement:	Porch:	

Historical Summary:

Status (Current Listing or Designation)

National: ☐ indiv. ☒ district ☐ landmrk.
State/Province: ☐ indiv. ☐ district ☐ landmrk.
Local: ☐ indiv. ☒ district ☐ landmrk.
2006, Madison National Historic Landmark District

1982, Madison Local Historic District

Evaluation (Preparer's Assessment of Eligibility)

Recommendation

☐ Individually eligible
☒ Eligible as contributing resource
☐ Not eligible / non-contributing
☐ Not determined

Eligibility: Applicable NHL Criteria: 1, 4

Level of potential eligibility

☐ National
☐ State
☐ Local

Landmark potential

☐ National
☐ State
☐ Local

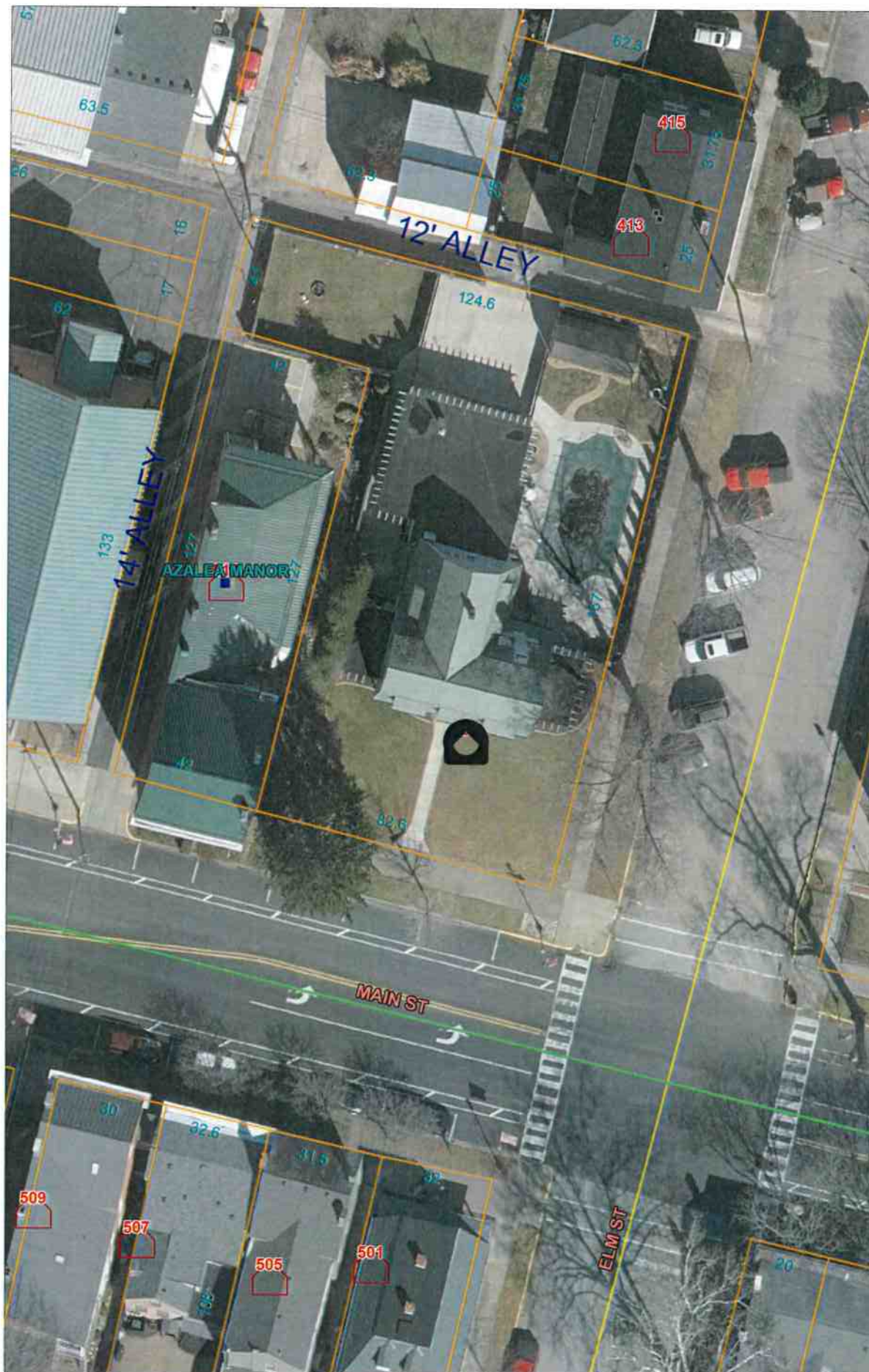


Description/Remarks

This is a 1.5-story house in the Dutch Colonial Revival style built in 1920. The structural system is masonry and frame. The foundation is concrete block. Exterior walls are historic stucco. The building has a gambrel roof clad in historic concrete tile and three shed-roofed dormers. Side gambrel roof, wide overhang. Windows are historic wood, 6/6 double-hung sashes. Shed dormer windows 10/10. Casements 8-light. Oval window in side gable. Multi-light wood door with sidelights. There is a 1-and-2-story, rear, stucco addition.

Survey and Recorder

Project: Search for '506 w main' in Madison, Indiana (2 results)	Sequence/Key no.:	Survey Date: October 2021
Prepared By: Douglas Kaarre, The Lakota Group/Douglas Gilbert Architect	Report Title/Name: Madison Local Historic District Update	Previous Surveys: Madison Reconnaissance Survey (2002-2004) ID #28126, surveyed Jul 22, 2002, Site Number 3-0197
Inventoried: 09/20/2021 11:43:19 am Last updated: 07/28/2022 8:00:08 pm by /	Level of Survey: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reconnaissance <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive	Additional Research Recommended? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No



2015 Flood Map

FLD_ZONE:

AE

- Regional Counties
- County Boundary
- Townships
- Water
- Parcels
- Corporate Boundary
- Sewer Structures

- Addresses
- Common Addresses

- Regional Count
- Regional Roads
- Regional Highw
- Water
- Railroad
- Dimensions
- Roads
- Highways
- Trails

