

# Glossary

# accessories to ashlar

**accessories** – Parts of ornaments that are not essential to the use and character of a building.

- <sup>1</sup> **anchor** – A metal clamp that helps prevents walls from bulging; often ornamental in appearance.
- <sup>2</sup> **anthemion** – An ornamental design element based on the palmette or honeysuckle.
- <sup>3</sup> **apron** – A plain or decorated piece of interior trim found directly below the **stool** of a window. (See page 172).

**arcade** – A series of **arches** supported by **columns** or **pillars**; a covered passageway. (See page 160).

**arch** – A curved and sometimes pointed structural member used to span an opening. Arches are usually classified either according to historical criteria or according to the curve of the underside of the arch.

**architrave** – In the Classical orders, the lowest member of the **beam** that spans from **column** to **column**, resting directly upon the **capitals** of the **columns**. (See page 158).

- <sup>4</sup> **areaway** – A sunken area around a basement window or doorway; used for access to the basement or cellar, or as a means of admitting light and fresh air for ventilation.

**arris** – The sharp edge of a **brick**; the edge where two surfaces meet. (See page 162).

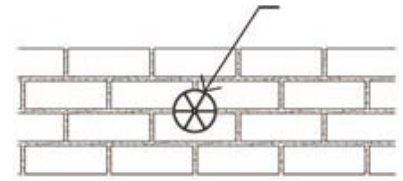
**Art Deco** (1920-1940) – An architectural style characterized by: an overall linear, angular, vertical appearance; stepped **façade**, extensive use of zig-zags, **chevrons**, lozenges, and **volutes** as decorative elements; and vertical projections above the roof line.

**Art Moderne** (1930-1945) – An architectural style characterized by: an overall streamlined appearance, asymmetrical **façade**, smooth wall surfaces with rounded corners, sparsity of ornamentation, **flat roofs**, windows that frequently wrap around corners, and a curved canopy over the front door.

**asbestos-cement siding** – A stiff **cladding** made of asbestos fiber and Portland cement; most commonly seen as long shingles, often with simulated wood grain surface; may be painted.

**asbestos shingles** – Stiff, durable shingles made of asbestos fiber and Portland cement combined under pressure.

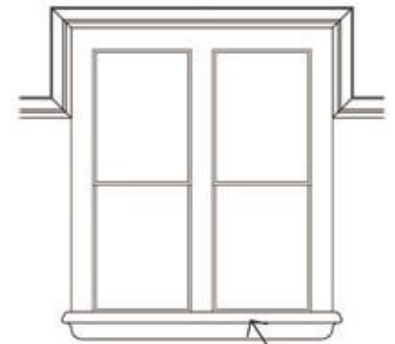
**ashlar** – Squared building stone characterized by a high quality finish and thin **mortar joints**. (See page 162). Also, in carpentry, a short stud between sloping **rafters** and **joists**; usually found near the **eaves**.



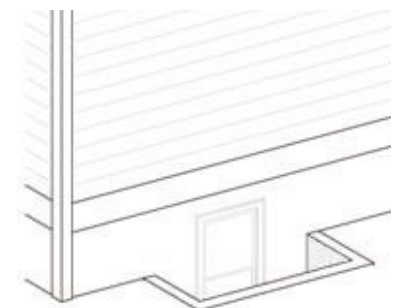
1. anchor



2. anthemion



3. apron



4. areaway

# asphalt shingles to bargeboard

**asphalt shingles** – Shingles made of heavy asbestos or rag roofing felt saturated with asphalt and coated with mineral granules on the surface exposed to the weather.

**asphalt siding** – Made from felt saturated with coats with asphalt and having mineral granules on the side exposed to the weather; manufactured in shingle form, in rolls, or in panels with an insulated backing.

- 5 **awning window** – A **window** that is hinged at the top and swings outward.
- 6 **backing** – Stone, brick, etc. forming the unexposed or unfinished wall behind the face stones; generally, backing is of an inferior or cheaper class of material.
- 7 **balconet** – A low, slightly projecting, ornamental railing around the lower portion of a window; a false **balcony**.

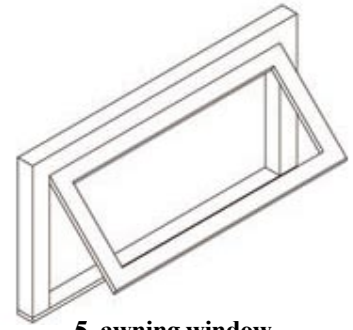
**balcony** – A railed, projecting platform found above ground level on a building.

**balloon framing** – A system of **framing** a building in which the studs extend in one piece from the top of the **foundation sill plate** to the top plate; floor **joists** are nailed to the **stud** and are supported by horizontal boards.

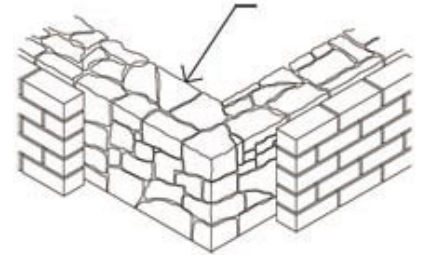
- 8 **baluster** – One of a series of short **pillars** or other uprights that support a handrail or **coping**. Balusters are often lathe-turned and vase-shaped in appearance, although they are also quite often simple square posts or cut outs. (See page 169).

**balustrade** – A series of **balusters** connected on top by **coping** or a handrail (top rail) and sometimes on the bottom by the bottom rail; used on **staircases**, **balconies**, **porches**, etc. (See page 169).

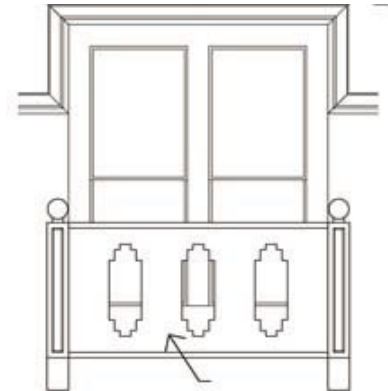
- 9 **bargeboard** – A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the **verge** (incline) or the **gable** to conceal the ends of the **rafters**. Also referred to as a **vergeboard**.



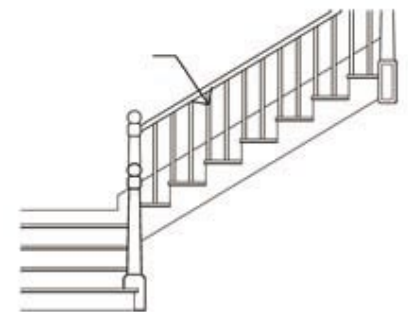
5. awning window



6. backing



7. balconet



8. baluster



9. bargeboard

# baseboard to bolection molding

- <sup>10</sup> **baseboard** – A plain or **molded** board that covers the gap between an interior wall or **partition** and the floor; also serves as a means of protecting the base of a wall from mopping, scuffing, kicking, etc. (See page 170).

**base molding** – A **molded** strip that runs along the top edge of a **baseboard**. (See page 170).

**base shoe** – A **molded** strip that conceals the gap between the bottom of the **baseboard** and the floor. (See page 170).

**batten** – A narrow board used to cover gaps between **siding** boards or **sheathing**; also used to brace and stiffen boards joined edge-to-edge, as in a batten door.

- <sup>11</sup> **bay window** – A projecting **window** with an angular plan.

**beam** – One of the principal horizontal timbers in a wood framed building; its primary function is to carry horizontal loads such as floor **joists** or **rafters**.

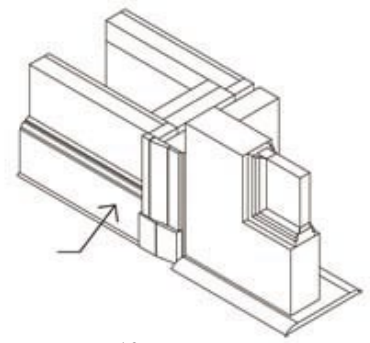
**bearing wall** – A wall that supports any vertical load (such as the floor, roof, or ceiling above) in addition to its own weight.

**Beaux Arts** (1885-1925) – An architectural style characterized by monumental and imposing appearance; symmetrical **façade**; wall surfaces embellished with floral patterns, **garlands**, **medallions**, or the like, exterior walls having **quions**, **pilasters**, and paired **colossal columns**; **flat**, **low-pitched** or **mansard** roofs; and a variety of stone finishes.

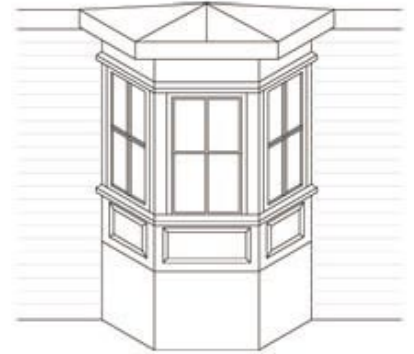
- <sup>12</sup> **belcast eaves** – A curve in the slope of a roof at the **eaves**; used not only because of its aesthetic appeal, but also because it protects the exterior walls from rainwater running off the roof.

**board-and-batten siding** – A **siding** consisting of long vertical boards and thin strips, or **battens**; the **battens** are used to conceal the gaps between the **siding** boards.

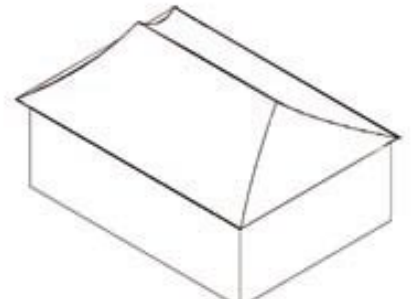
- <sup>13</sup> **bolection molding** – A **molding** used to conceal and decorate a **joint** caused by two surfaces coming together at different levels; found most frequently on **paneling**.



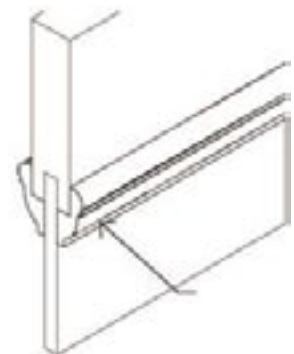
10. baseboard



11. bay window



12. belcast eaves



13. bolection molding

# bow window to casing

**bow window** – A rounded **bay window**.

- <sup>14</sup> **brackets** – Projecting support members found under **eaves** or other **overhangs**; may be plain or decorated.

**brick** – A solid **masonry** unit, usually of clay, molded into a rectangular shape, then placed in a kiln to harden it, give it mechanical strength, and make it resistant to moisture.

**building** – A structure built to house primarily human activity of some kind.

**building paper** – A usually tar-impregnated **sheathing** paper used on roofs and walls of buildings as a means of protection against dampness, dirt, cold, dust and wind. Also referred to as felt paper, tar paper and black paper.

**built-up roofing** – A roof covering made up of layers of saturated felt, cloth, or paper; each layer is coated with a tar-like substance; the roof is usually finished off with a coat of sand or gravel. Built-up roofing is usually restricted to buildings with **low-pitched** or **flat roofs**. (See page 166).

**Bungalow** (1890-1940) – An architectural style characterized by: small size, overall simplicity, broad **gables** (usually facing the street), **dormer windows**, **porches** with large square **piers**, **elephantine** porch posts, and exposed structural members or **stickwork**. This style greatly varies according to geography and date of construction. (See page 126).

- <sup>15</sup> **cabling** – An ornament resembling a cable or rope with twisted strands.

- <sup>16</sup> **cantilever** – A projecting **beam**, **girder**, or other structural member supported only at one end; used to support a **balcony**, **cornice**, extended **eaves**, or any other extension to a building or structure.

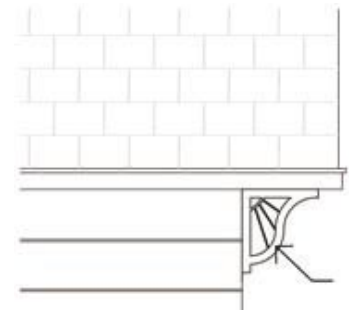
**capital** – The topmost structural member of a **column**, **pilaster**, or the like, often decorated. (See page 158).

- <sup>17</sup> **cartouche** – An ornamental panel that is circular, oval, or scroll-like in shape.

**casement** – A **window sash** that opens on hinges fixed to its vertical edge.

- <sup>18</sup> **casement window** – A **window** containing two **casements** separated by a **mullion**.

**casing** – The finished, visible framework around a door or a window. (See page 172).



14. bracket



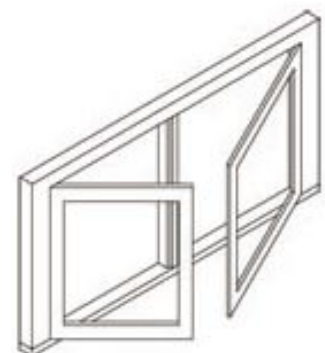
15. cabling



16. cantilever



17. cartouche



18. casement window

# cavetto to clapboard

- <sup>19</sup> **cavetto** – A concave **molding** that is about a quarter circle or quarter ellipse in **section**.

**cement mortar** – A mixture of cement, lime, sand, or other aggregate with water; used in **plastering** and bricklaying.

**Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)** – Represents that approval has been granted to a property owner who has gone through the required review process for work on a property located within a local historic district. A **COA** is required before a building permit or a demolition permit is issued. (See page 18).

- <sup>20</sup> **chair rail** – A wooden **molding** that runs along the interior wall at the level of the back of a chair; acts to protect **plastered** or papered walls for accidental scuffing or tearing by the backs of chairs.

- <sup>21</sup> **chamfer** – A beveled edge on the corner of a **post**, wall, etc.; may take the form of a flat surface, a grooved surface, or a more elaborately **molded** surface.

- <sup>22</sup> **chevron** – A V-shaped decoration usually used in series; found most often on **moldings**. Also referred to as a zig-zag.

**chimney** – A structure containing one or more **flues** through which smoke and fumes from fireplaces, furnaces, or boilers escape to the outside. A chimney also provides a draft for fireplaces. (See page 163).

**chimney bar** – A horizontal metal bar above a fireplace opening that supports the **masonry** above. Before the early-1800s this horizontal member often consisted of an oak, or other hardwood, **beam**. (See page 163).

**chimney cap** – A concrete capping around the top of a **chimney**; acts to protect the top course of bricks from weather damage. (See page 163).

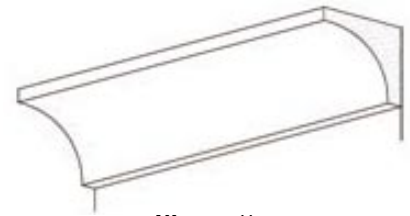
**chimney hood** – A concrete or stone slab, or other covering, that protects the **chimney** opening. (See page 163).

**chimney shaft/stack** – The part of the **chimney** visible above the roof surface. (See page 163).

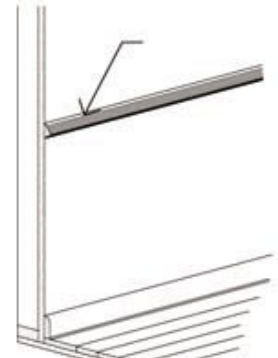
**cistern** – A receptacle for the collection of rainwater or spring water; a storage tank for water and other liquids.

**cladding** – Used to describe any exterior wall covering, including **masonry**. (See page 162).

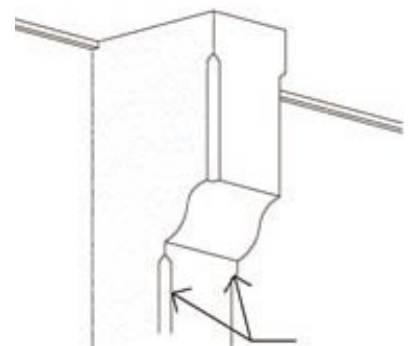
**clapboard** – A type of **siding** consisting of boards that are thicker on one edge than the other; the bottom edge of one board overlaps the top edge of the board below. (See page 171).



19. cavetto



20. chair rail



21. chamfer



22. chevron



# Classical columns to console

**Classical columns** – Columns based on the **Corinthian**, **Ionic**, and **Doric** orders. The basic parts of a **column** in classical architecture are base, **shaft** and **capital**. (See page 158).

- <sup>23</sup> **coffering** – Decoration on a ceiling formed by sometimes highly ornamented recessed **panels**.

**colonette** – A small or slender **column**, usually decorative in nature. (See page 158).

- \* **Colonial Revival** (1870 - 1950) – An architectural style characterized by: a balanced **facade**; the use of decorative door **crowns** and **pediments**, **sidelights**, **fanlights**, and **porticos** to emphasize the front entrance; **double hung windows** with multiple **panes** in one of both **sashes**; and frequent use of **stringcourses** or decorative **cornices**. (See page 122).

**colonnade** – A series of regularly spaced **columns**; an open passageway with **columns**. (See page 160).

- <sup>24</sup> **colossal column** – A **column** that reaches more than one-story in height.

**column** – A **pillar**, usually circular in plan. (See page 158-160).

**commissioning** – A **LEED** term which refers to a systematic process that ensures all building systems perform interactively according to the contract documents.

**composting toilet** – A dry plumbing fixture that contains and treats human waste using microbiological processes.

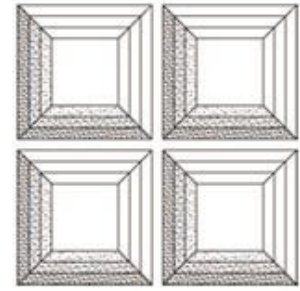
**compound arch** – An arched entry formed by a series of concentric and progressively smaller arches set within one another.

**concrete** – A material that, when hardened, possesses great structural strength; made by mixing cement or **mortar** with water and frequently with various aggregates.

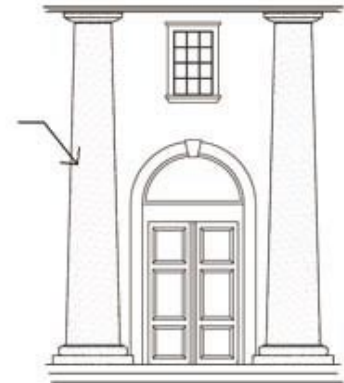
**concrete block** – A hollow or solid rectangular block made of Portland cement, aggregates, water and often other admixtures; used in the construction of walls, **foundations**, **piers**, **chimneys**, etc. (See page 162).

- <sup>25</sup> **conical roof** – A cone-shaped roof.

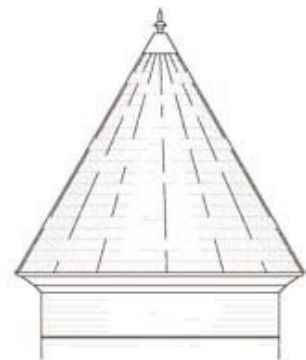
- <sup>26</sup> **console** – An ornamental **bracket** with an “S” or scroll-shaped form; used to support a door or window **hood**, a **cornice**, a piece of sculpture, etc.



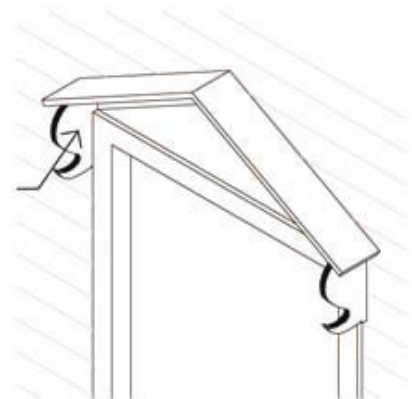
23. coffering



24. colossal column



25. conical roof



26. console

# coping to course

**coping** – The uppermost course of a wall or **parapet**; projects beyond wall surface to throw off rain.

- <sup>27</sup> **corbel** – A projecting block, sometimes carved or **molded**, that acts as a means of support for floor and roof **beams** as well as other structural members.

**corbel arch** – An arch-like construction composed of courses of **masonry** advancing inward as they rise on both sides of a wall opening.

**corbelling** – A series of projections, each stepped out further than the one below it; most often found on walls and **chimney stacks**. (See page 163).

**Corinthian order** – A classical order characterized by slender fluted **columns** and ornate **capitals** decorated with stylized acanthus leaves. (See page 158).

- <sup>28</sup> **corner blocks** – Blocks positioned at the corners of either window or door casings; often treated with design elements such as **paterae** (oval disks).

- <sup>29</sup> **corner boards** – Boards placed at the corners of exterior walls to provide a neater appearance and to protect the ends of wood **siding**.

**cornice** – The projection at the top of a wall; the top **course** or **molding** of a wall with it serves as a crowning member. Two general types of cornices are the box cornice and the open cornice. The cornice along the **slope (rake)** of a **gable** or **pediment** is termed a raking cornice. (See page 166).

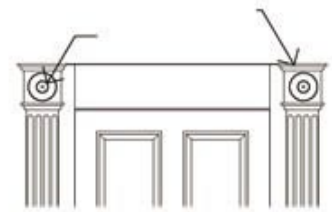
**cornice return** – The continuation of a **cornice** in a changed direction, as at the gable end of a house (See page 166).

- <sup>30</sup> **coupled windows** – Two closely spaced **windows** that function independently but visually form a pair.

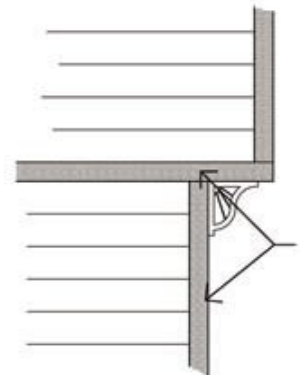
**course** – A horizontal row of bricks, stones, or other **masonry** units.



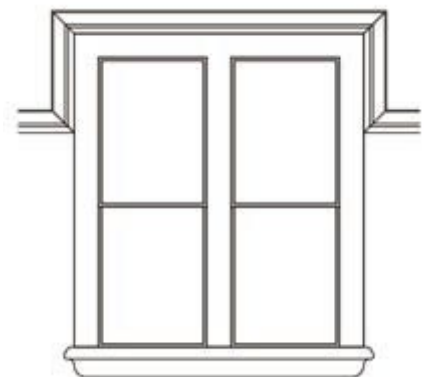
27. corbel



28. corner blocks with paterae



29. corner boards



30. coupled window



# crenellation to cut roof

- <sup>31</sup> **crenellation** – Any decorative element that simulates the squares and the spaces of a defensive **parapet**.

**crest** – The ornamental work forming the top of a screen or wall, or the decorative railing running along the **ridge** of a roof; often perforated and decorated. Crests are used purely as a decorative devise. (See page 166).

- <sup>32</sup> **cricket** – A small structure behind a **chimney stack** that is designed to direct water away from the chimney.

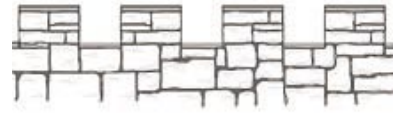
- <sup>33</sup> **crown molding** – The crowning or finishing **molding**; most often located in the areas of transition between wall and ceiling, or on the extreme top edge of an exterior wall.

**crown** – Any decorative upper termination, such as the **keystone** of an **arch** or the top of a **window frame**; the projecting part of a **cornice**.

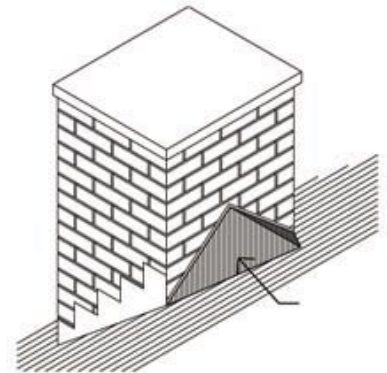
**cupola** – A structure on a roof or dome, often set on a circular or polygonal base at the **ridge** of a roof or set on **pillars**.

- <sup>34</sup> **cutaway corner** – A corner formed by the meeting of three wall surfaces; often embellished with corner **brackets**.

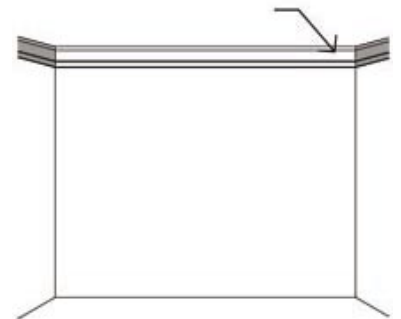
**cut roof** – A pitched roof with a truncated (flattened) top instead of a **ridge**. (See page 164).



31. crenellation



32. cricket



33. crown molding



34. cutaway corner

# cyma recta to downspout

<sup>35</sup> **cyma recta** – A double-curved **molding** that is concave on the upper portion and convex on the lower portion.

<sup>36</sup> **cyma reversa** – A double-curved **molding** that is convex on the upper portion and concave on the lower portion.

**damper** – A pivoting metal plate above the fireplace that is designed to regulate draft.

<sup>37</sup> **dentils** – Small square blocks found in series on many **cornices**, **moldings**, etc.

**districts** – A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of **sites**, **buildings**, **structures**, or **objects** united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

**door frame** – The part of a door opening to which a door is hinged. A doorframe consists of two vertical members called jambs and a horizontal top member called a header. (See page 161).

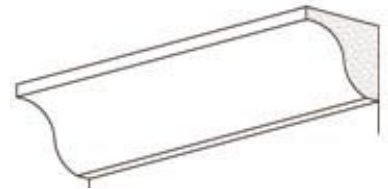
**door stop** – The vertical strip against which a door slams.

**Doric order** – A classical order characterized by overall simplicity, plain **capital**, heavy fluted **columns** and no base. (See page 159).

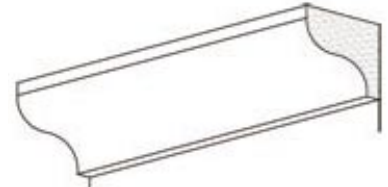
**dormer** – A vertical **window** projecting from the slope of a roof; usually provided with its own roof (See page 166).

<sup>38</sup> **double hung window** – A **window** with two **sashes**, each movable by means of **sash** cords and weights (See page 172).

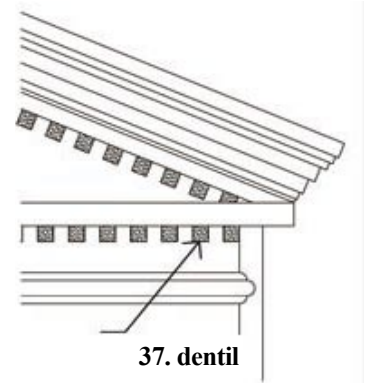
<sup>39</sup> **downspout** – A pipe that carries water from the **gutters** to the ground, or to a sewer connection.



35. cyma recta



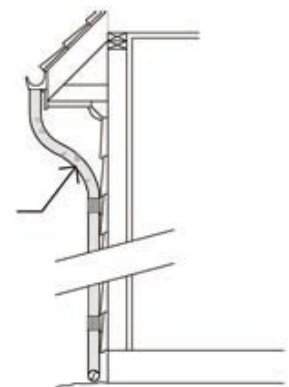
36. cyma reversa



37. dentil



38. double-hung window



39. downspout

# drain tile to fascia board

**drain tile** – Burnt clay or **concrete** pipe placed on a gravel bed at the level of the **footing**; used to drain subsurface water away from **foundations** and basement walls.

**drip molding** – An external horizontal **molding** over an opening, such as a **door frame** or **window frame**, designed to discharge rainwater from the face of the wall surface.

**drip irrigation** – A highly efficient irrigation system using perforated tubes or emitters that allow water to drip to the soil with little evaporation or unnecessary water loss.

- <sup>40</sup> **drop** – A small, often tear-shaped ornament found on the bottom of a **newel**, below a wall overhang, or a **bargeboard**, etc.; a **pendant**.

**eave** – The portion of the roof which projects beyond the walls. Eaves that are without **gutters** are often referred to as dripping eaves. (See page 166).

**eave braces** – See **brackets**.

**eclecticism** – As it pertains to architecture: the free use of mixture forms and details from any historic style; especially prevalent in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States.

- <sup>41</sup> **egg and dart** – A **molding** made up of alternating egg-shaped and dart-shaped elements.

**elephantine columns** – Broad, square **columns** that taper toward the top; such **columns** are the trademark of **bungalow** style homes of the early-twentieth century.

**ell** – An extension that is at right angles to the length of a building.

- <sup>42</sup> **engaged column** – A **column** that is in direct contact with a wall; at least half of the column projects beyond the surface of the wall to which it is engaged.

**entablature** – In Classical architecture and its derivatives, an elaborate horizontal band and **molding** supported by **columns**; also any similar construction that crowns a wall, **window**, or doorway.

**Exotic Revivals** (1835-1930) – Architectural styles borrowing elements from “exotic” styles.

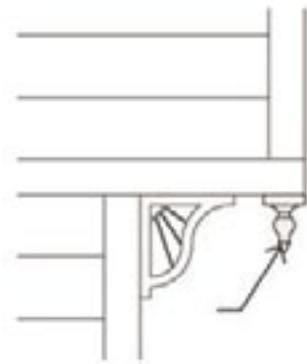
**façade** – The principal face or front elevation of a building.

**face stones** or **face bricks** - The exposed stones or bricks of a wall.

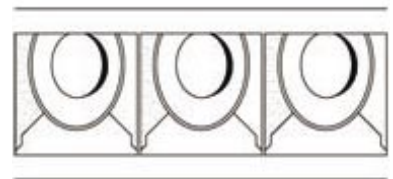
**facing** – Any non-structural material (e.g., wood, stucco, plaster, metal, terra cotta, etc.) that acts to cover a less attractive or rougher wall surface (See page 162).

- <sup>43</sup> **fanlight** – A semicircular or fan-fan shaped window with a radiating glazing bar system usually found over entrance doors.

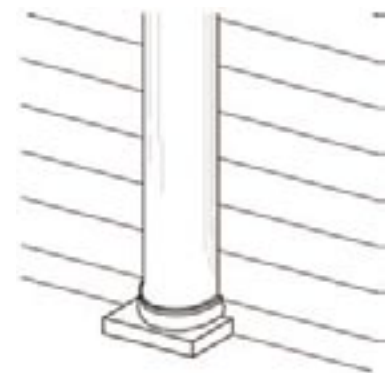
**fascia board** – A flat board used to cover the ends of **rafters** (See page 167).



40. drop



41. egg and dart



42. engaged column



43. fanlight

# fenestration to framing system

**fenestration** – The arrangement of **windows** and other exterior openings on a building.

- <sup>44</sup> **festoon** – A **molded**, carved, or painted ornament in the form of a garland of fruit and flowers which is tied or suspended at its two ends; often found on a **frieze**.

**finial** – An ornament that caps a **gable**, **hip**, pinnacle, or other architectural feature. The term urn is used if the finial is vase-shaped. When a finial is used on a **gable** with a **bargeboard**, it is generally terminated with a **pendant** (See page 167).

- <sup>45</sup> **fixed sash** – A fixed frame **window** (or part of a window) that does not open.

**flashing** – Pieces of non-corrosive metal used around wall and roof junctions and angles as a means of preventing leaks.

**flat roof** – A roof that has only enough pitch so that rain and melting snow can drain. (See page 164).

- <sup>46</sup> **fleur-de-lis** – A decorative design element resembling long leaves bound together by a band.

**flue** – An enclosed passageway in a **chimney** for the conveyance of smoke and gasses to the outside. (See page 163).

**fluting** – Vertical, concave channels on **columns**, **pilasters**, and other surfaces. (See page 158).

**footcandle** – A unit of light intensity equal to the amount of light falling on a one-square foot area from a one candela light source at a distance of one foot.

**footing** – An enlargement at the base of a **foundation wall** or **pier**; its function is to transmit the superimposed load to the soil below. A footing is generally made of **concrete**, but may also be made of timber, iron, or large flat stones.

**foundation** – The part of a structure that is in direct contact with the ground and serves to transmit the load of the structure to the earth; the substructure of a building (consisting of the **foundation walls** and **footings**).

**foundation walls** – Poured **concrete**, **concrete block**, **brick** or rubble masonry walls that enclose a basement or crawl space and support the parts of a building that are above grade.

**four-over-four** – Used to describe a **double hung window**, with four **panes** of glass over four **panes** of glass. (See page 173).

**framework** – The various supporting members that, when joined together, form the skeleton of a building.

- <sup>47</sup> **framing system** – A method of constructing the skeletal **framework** of a building.



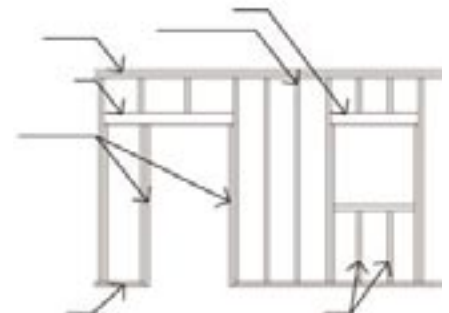
44. festoon



45. fixed sash



46. fleur-de-lis



47. framing system

# french door to grade

- <sup>48</sup> **french door** – A door characterized by having glass **panes** throughout, or nearly throughout, its entire length, usually found in pairs.

**frieze** – In classical architecture, the member between the **architrave** and **cornice**. Also, any plain or decorative band, or board, on the top of a wall immediately below the **cornice**; sometimes decorated with **festoons** or other ornamentation (See page 159).

**FSC** – Forest Stewardship Council.

**furring** – Strips of wood or metal that are attached to wall **studs**, ceiling **joists**, etc., so that a level surface is formed for finish material. Furring can also be attached to interior brick walls thereby creating an insulative and moisture preventative air space (See page 170).

**gable** – The triangular end of an exterior wall in a building with a **ridged roof**.

**gable roof** – A sloping (ridged) roof that terminated at one or both ends in a **gable** (See page 164).

- <sup>49</sup> **gable trim** – The ornamental trim on the **gable** of a building; ranges from simple sawn wood or patterned **shingle** ornamentation to elaborate **spindle** work.

**gambrel roof** – A roof having a double slope on two sides of a building (See page 164).

**garland** – An ornament in the form of a band, a wreath, or a **festoon** of leaves, fruit, flowers, or oats.

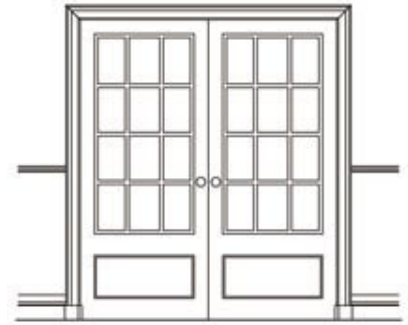
**gingerbread** – A type of wood saw ornament. Gingerbread, characteristic of the romantic movement that swept the United States architecture in the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century, takes the form of curves, scrolls, and lace-work on **bargeboards**, door and window trim, etc.

**girder** – A large or principal horizontal member of wood or metal used to support concentrated vertical boards. A wooden girder may either be a solid timber or a built up member.

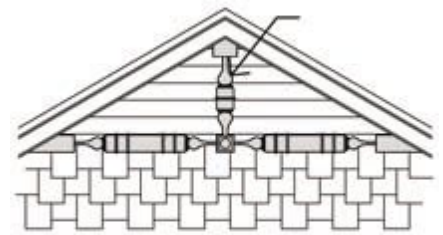
**glazing bars** – See **munтин**.

**Gothic Revival** (1830-1880) – An architectural style characterized by: overall picturesque cottage or castle appearance, steeply pitched roof with cross **gables**, extensive use of ornamental **bargeboards**, **hood** molding over windows, doors and windows incorporating the Gothic **arch**, and the wall on the **gable** ends being uninterrupted. (See page 108).

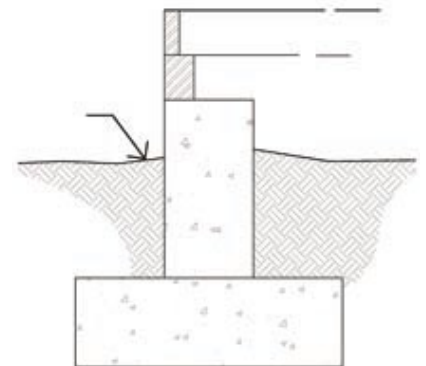
- <sup>50</sup> **grade** – The point where the **foundation wall** or **pier** meets the surrounding soil.



48. french door



49. gable trim



50. grade



# graywater to inglenook

**graywater** – Wastewater from lavatories, showers, bathtubs, washing machines, and sinks that are not used for disposal of hazardous or toxic materials or wastes from food preparation.

**Greek Revival** (1825-1860) – An architectural style characterized by: low-pitched **gable** (or sometimes **hipped**) **roof**, a **frieze**, a **pedimented gable**, a **porch** (or **portico**) with usually non-fluted **columns**, insignificant **chimneys**, elongated **six-over-six double-hung windows**, a four panel door flanked by **side lights** with a **transom window** above, and bevel **siding**. (See page 106).

**grille** – A grating or openwork barrier used to cover, and often decorate, a wall or floor opening.

**gutter** – A channel of wood or metal running along the **eaves** of a house; used for catching and carrying off rainwater and water from melting snow. (See page 167).

**gypsum board** – A sheet having a gypsum core faced with paper on both sides and sometimes having round holes running through it; used as a base for **plaster** on interior walls. (See page 170).

**heat islands** – Places, typically in urban developments, that experience warmer than usual temperatures due to solar retention on built surfaces such as streets, sidewalks, parking lots, buildings and roofs.

- <sup>51</sup> **herringbone** – A pattern consisting of courses of obliquely oriented members, each course being aligned in the opposite direction from the ones above and below; most often found in brickwork and flooring.

**hip** – An external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping roof surfaces.

**hip roof** – A roof formed by four pitched roof surfaces. (See page 164).

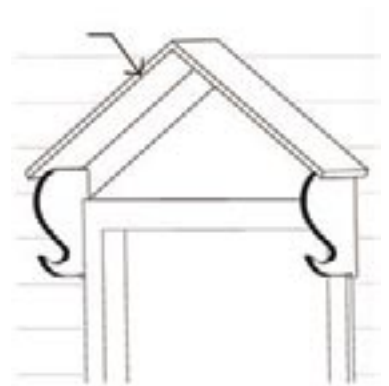
- <sup>52</sup> **hood** – A protective and sometimes decorative cover found over doors, windows, or other objects.
- <sup>53</sup> **imbrication** – The weather-tight covering formed by overlapping rows of plain or end-modified tiles or **shingles** thereby producing distinctive surface patterns.

**impervious surfaces** – Surfaces that allow little or no runoff from precipitation to filtrate into the subsurface.

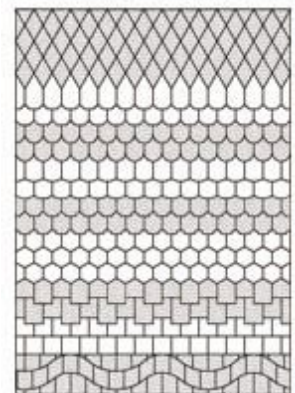
**inglenook** – A nook, or recessed space, adjacent to a fireplace, etc.; often contained shelves and seating.



51. herringbone



52. hood



53. imbrication



# inlaid work to leaded glass

**inlaid work** – A decorative field formed by inlaying or setting small pieces of material into a matrix of different material.

**Ionic order** – A classical order characterized by a **capital** embellished with opposing **volute**s. (See page 158).

**Italianate** (1840 - 1880) – An architectural style characterized by: two or three stories, **low-pitched hip** (or sometimes **gable**) roof with widely overhanging **eaves** supported by large **brackets**, a **cupola** or **tower**, visually balanced **façades**, decorative bracketed **crowns** or **lintels** over windows and doors, and narrow single pane **double-hung windows** and double doors. (See page 110).

**Italian Renaissance** (1890 - 1930) – An architectural style characterized by: stone construction, **low pitched hip** (or sometimes **flat**) roof with widely overhanging **eaves** supported by decorative **brackets**, ceramic tiled roof, round **arches** incorporated into doors and first story windows, and the frequent use of **porticos** or columned recessed entryways. (See page 121).

**jamb** – One of the vertical members at each side of an opening, such as a **door frame**, **window frame**, or fireplace. (See page 161).

**joint** – The junction between adjacent surfaces, or the place where two members or components are held together by nails, **cement**, fasteners, **mortar**, or the like.

<sup>54</sup> **jointing** – The use of **mortar** as horizontal and vertical spacing between adjacent **bricks**.

**joists** – Horizontal framing members that run parallel to each other from wall to wall. Floor joists provide a supporting **framework** for floors; ceiling joists provide a base for **furring** strips or plywood sheets.

<sup>55</sup> **keystone** – The wedge shaped stone found at the center of an **arch**.

**landfill** – A site used for the disposal of by products of human activities and consumptions.

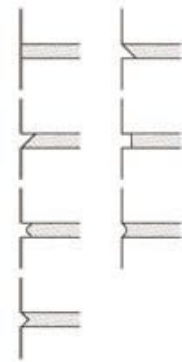
**landing** – A platform between flights of **stairs**; used to change direction of a stairway or to serve as a resting place. (See page 169).

**lath** – Wood strips, metal strips or channels, or **gypsum board** that are attached to framing members and are used as a supporting base for **plaster**, tiles, **shingles**, or other building materials. (See page 170).

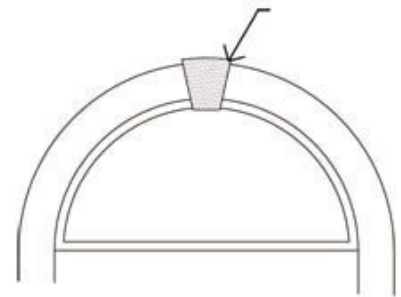
<sup>56</sup> **lattice window** – A **window** with diamond-shaped window **panes**.

<sup>57</sup> **latticework** – Openwork produced by interlacing or crossing **lath** or thin strips of iron or wood.

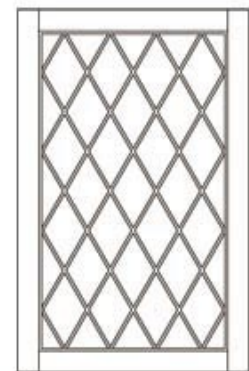
**leaded glass** – Small **panes** of clear or stained glass that are held in position by means of lead strips.



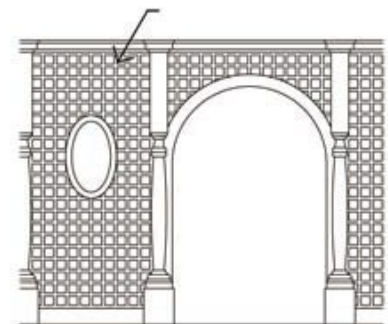
54. jointing



55. keystone



56. lattice window



57. latticework

# lean-to roof to miter

**lean-to roof** – A single-pitched roof that is carried by a higher wall (See page 164).

**LEED** – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.

**light pollution** – Any electric lighting that has the potential to cause adverse effects to humans, the ecosystem, or anywhere in the nighttime environment. These include glare, compromised visibility, light trespass, visual clutter and confusion, energy waste, and sky glow. (IDA)

**lintel** – A horizontal structural member that supports a load over an opening; usually made of wood, stone, or steel; may be exposed or obscured by wall covering. (See page 173).

**load bearing wall** – See **bearing wall**.

<sup>58</sup> **lookouts** - Short wooden **brackets** or **cantilevers** that support an **overhanging** portion of a roof. Also, short **brackets** for connecting the tails of **rafters** to the side of a house, thereby providing a nailing surface for the **soffit**. (See page 167).

<sup>59</sup> **louver** – A small lantern or other opening, often with wood slats, used for ventilating attics and other spaces.

**low-pitched roof** – See **pitch**. (See page 165).

**maintenance** – To keep in an existing state of preservation or repair.

**mansard roof** – A roof having two slopes on all four sides; the lower slope is much steeper than the upper. (See page 165).

<sup>60</sup> **mantelpiece** – The fittings and ornamental embellishment surrounding a fireplace.

**masonry** – Work constructed by a mason using stone, **brick**, **concrete** blocks, tile, or similar materials. (See page 162).

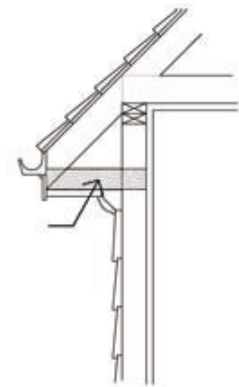
**medallion** – An ornament located in the center of a ceiling; often lavishly decorated.

**metal ceiling** – A ceiling covering constructed of stamped metal plates. Metal ceilings come in many different patterns and colors, and are intended to imitate decorative **plaster** or wood ceilings; most often found in public (versus domestic) architecture.

<sup>61</sup> **metal roofing** – Metal roofing made of tin-plate, terne-plate, copper, zinc, lead, or galvanized iron. A popular style of galvanized roofing still being used today is corrugated steel roofing.

**metal shingles** – **Shingles** made up of sheet metal that is usually galvanized, tin-plated or terne-plated. (See page 168).

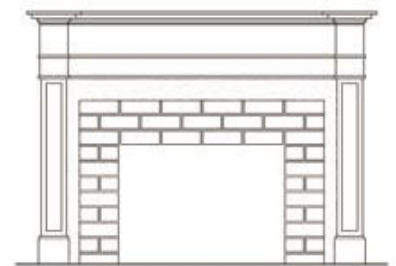
**miter** – An angular shape formed by joining two obliquely cut members of similar size.



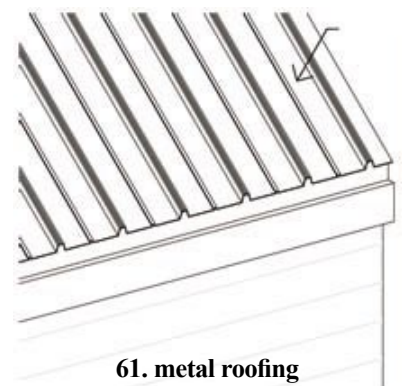
58. lookouts



59. louver



60. mantelpiece



61. metal roofing

# miter joint to notching

- <sup>62</sup> **miter joint** – A joint formed through the use of a **miter**. A miter joint can take on many forms, largely through the combination of the plain miter with other basic joinery configurations.

**molding** – A continuous decorative band; serves as an ornamental device on both the interior and exterior of a building or structure; also often serves the function of obscuring the joint when two surfaces meet. Can also be spelled moulding.

**molded** – See **molding**.

**mortar** – A mixture of **plaster**, cement and lime with a fine aggregate and water; used for **pointing** and bonding **bricks** or stones. A typical lime mortar consists of about one part slaked lime to six parts of sand.

**mortar joint** – See **joint**. (See page 162).

**mortise** – A rectangular cavity cut in a member; receives a projecting part (the **tenon**, or tongue) from another member.

- <sup>63</sup> **mortise-and-tenon** – A joint composed of a **mortise** (cavity) and a **tenon** (projection).

**mosaic** – A decorative field formed by inlaying small pieces of stone, glass or other material into a matrix of **mortar**, **plaster**, or cement.

**mullion** – A large vertical member separating two **casements**; the vertical bar between coupled **windows** or multiple windows; the central vertical member of a double-door opening. (See pages 161, 173).

**multiple roof** – A roof consisting of a combination of roof forms. This roof type is a commonly seen feature on **Queen Anne** style houses.

**muntin** – One of the thin strips of wood used for holding **panes** of glass within a window. (See page 172).

**newel** – The post supporting the handrail at the top and bottom of a **staircase**. (See page 169).

**newel cap** – The crowning feature of a **newel**; often decorative in shape.

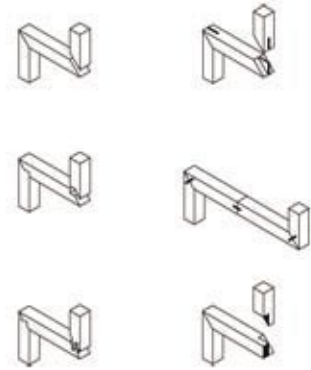
**Neoclassical** (1900-1940) – An architectural style characterized by: a two story **pedimented porch** supported by **colossal columns**, a centrally located doorway, and symmetrically placed windows. (See page 118).

- <sup>64</sup> **niche** – A recess in a wall; may contain a piece of sculpture.

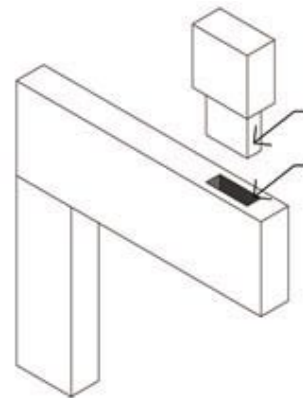
**normal repair** – Repair resulting from normal wear-and-tear caused from using the building and time.

**nosing** – The projecting rounded edge of a stair **tread**. (See page 169).

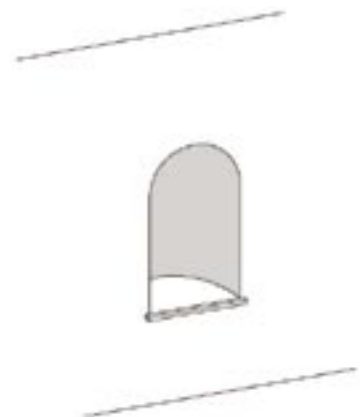
- <sup>65</sup> **notching** – A method of securing cross members to one another by cutting notches in one or both of the members.



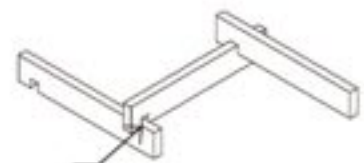
62. miter joints



63. mortise and tenon



64. niche



65. notching

# on-center to overhang

<sup>66</sup> **on-center** – A means of indicating spacing by measuring from the center of one member to the center of the next member; 16" o.c. and 24" o.c. are the most commonly found **joist**, **stud** and **rafter** spacings.

**objects** – A construction primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue or milepost.

**open newel stair** – A stair built around a **wellhole**, with **newels** placed at the angles or turning points. (See page 169).

**order** – A style of **column** and its **entablature**. The most common orders are: composite, **Corinthian**, **Doric**, **Ionic**. (See page 158-159).

<sup>67</sup> **oriel window** – A **bay window** located above the first floor level; usually supported by **brackets** or **corbels**.

**ornamental plasterwork** – Carved or molded decorative **plasterwork**; such work many include **moldings**, **panels**, **cornices**, decorative ceilings, **rosettes**, or centerpieces.

**ornaments** – Details added to a structure solely for decorative reasons, such as to add shape, texture or color.

<sup>68</sup> **outbuildings** – An auxiliary structure that is located away from a house or principal building.

<sup>69</sup> **outlet ventilator** – A **louvered** opening in the **gable** end of a building that provides ventilation.

**outshot** – A small extension **wing** built against an exterior wall of a house.

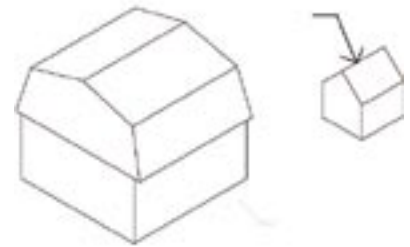
**overhang** – The projection of one story beyond the one below. Also, the part of the roof that extends beyond the wall plane. (See page 166).



66. on center



67. oriel window



68. outbuilding



69. outlet ventilator

# overmantel to parting strip

<sup>70</sup> **overmantel** – A **panel**, mirror, or the like, placed above the mantelshelf.

<sup>71</sup> **Palladian window** – A **window** composed of a central arched **sash** flanked on either side by smaller **side lights**. Also referred to as a Venetian window.

**pane** – A single piece of window glass. Windows are often described according to the number of panes they have. See **four-over-four** and **six-over-six**. (See page 173).

**panel** – A sunken or raised portion of a wall, ceiling, mantel or door with a frame-like border.

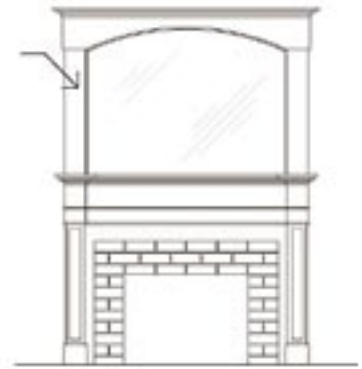
<sup>72</sup> **paneled door** – A door with one or more recessed **panels**. Paneled doors are given specific names according to the number and configuration of panels they possess.

**paneling** – A wall or ceiling decoration made up of a series of **panels**.

**parapet** – A low wall or protective railing; often used around a **balcony** or **balconet** or along the edge of a roof. (See page 167).

<sup>73</sup> **parquetry** – The decorative system where geometrical pieces of wood or stone are formed into predominately geometrical patterns; usually at least two colors or two types of material are used. Parquetry is used in flooring, in wall construction, and in **wainscoting**.

**parting strip** – A vertical strip of wood used to separate the **sashes** of a **window**. (See page 172).



70. overmantel



71. Palladian window



72. paneled door



73. parquetry



# partition to pediment

<sup>74</sup> **partition** – An interior wall that separates adjacent rooms within any story of a building; wall that does not support a vertical load.

**patera** – A small round or oval dish or **medallion**; may be quite simple such as in **corner blocks**, or richly adorned with representations of leaves, flowers, and other decorative devises.

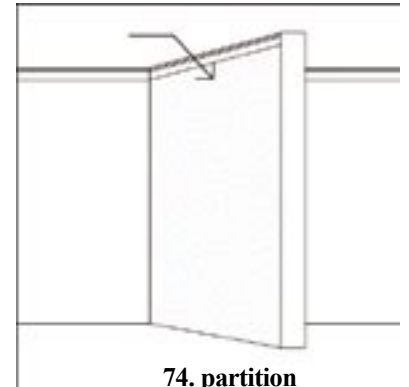
**patio** – A usually paved and shaded area adjoining or enclosed by the walls of a house; used for outdoor living or entertainment.

<sup>75</sup> **patterned brickwork** – Brickwork formed into various patterns through the use of bricks of two or more colors or textures.

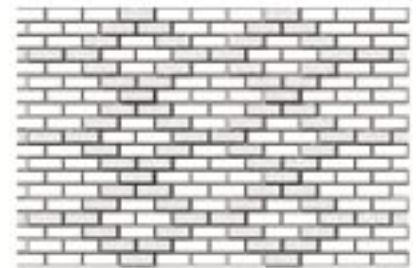
<sup>76</sup> **pearl molding** – A **molding** consisting of a series of pearl-like elements.

**pedestal** – This term can be used to broadly identify the base of a statue or **column**. (See page 158).

<sup>77</sup> **pediment** – A triangular section framed by a horizontal **molding** on its base and two raking (sloping) moldings of each of its sides; used as a crowning elements for doors, **windows**, **overmantels**, and **niches**.



74. partition



75. patterned brickwork



76. pearl molding



77. pediment



# pendant to pointed arch

<sup>78</sup> **pendant** – A hanging ornament; usually found projecting from the bottom of a construction member such as a **newel** in a staircase, the bottom of a **bargeboard**, or the underside of a wall **overhang**.

**pinnacles** – A small, largely ornamental upright structure, usually more or less tapered, rising above the roof of a building, commonly capping a **tower**, crowning a buttress, or the like.

**pier** – One of the square **pillars** supporting an **arch**; the solid mass between two openings in a building. Vertical supporting members that are part of the **foundation** (See page 158).

**pilaster** – A rectangular **column** or shallow **pier** attached to a wall; quite frequently decoratively treated so as to represent a **classical column** with a base, shaft, and **capital** (See page 159).

**pillars** – Upright members primarily used to supporting superstructures; distinguished from **columns** in that **pillars** need not be cylindrical nor conform to the measures of classically inspired columns. Square pillars are often called **piers** (See page 159).

**pitch** – The slope of a roof or part of a roof; a **low-pitched roof** approaches horizontal, while a steep pitched roof approaches vertical.

<sup>79</sup> **pivoted window** – A **window** whose **sash** rotates on centrally located pivots.

<sup>80</sup> **plancier** – The exposed underside of any projecting members such as a box **cornice**; also called a **soffit**.

**planks** – Long heavy pieces of timber; generally refers to all boards more than one inch thick and six or more inches wide.

**plaster** – A mixture of lime, gypsum, or **Portland cement** with sand and water; applied in a plaster state to walls, ceilings, etc. Sometimes hair or other fibrous materials are added to the mixture as a binder.

**plaster base** – The surface to which **plaster** is applied; this surface may be wood **lath**, gypsum lath, metal lath, wire lath, wire fabric, fiberboard lath, masonry block, or brick.

**plasterwork** – Any finish or decorative element created from **plaster**.

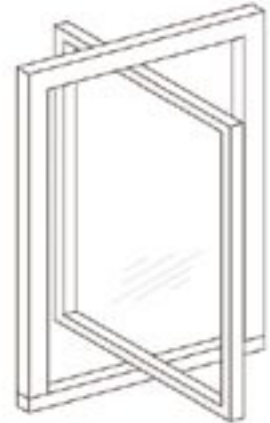
**plates** – Horizontal pieces of timber in a wall used to support **rafters**, ceiling **joists**, and other structural members.

**platform framing** – A system of framing a building in which **studs** extend only one story at a time, and the floor **joists** of each story rest of the top plates of the story below, or on the sill for the first story.

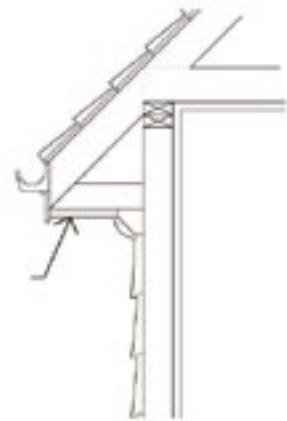
<sup>81</sup> **pointed arch** – An arch composed of two curves with radii equal to its width.



78. pendant



79. pivoted window



80. plancier



81. pointed arch

# pointing to quarrel

**pointing** – A treatment of masonry joints by filling with a high quality **mortar**; used to protect against the weather or simply to improve the appearance of a **masonry** wall.

**porch** – A covered entrance or semi-enclosed space projecting from the **façade** of a building.

**porte-cochere** – A covered entrance, or **porch**, projecting far enough across the driveway or entrance so that automobiles, carriages, or other wheeled vehicles may easily pass through.

**portico** – A covered walk or **porch** supported by **columns** or **pillars**; a **colonnaded porch**.

**Portland cement** – A cement binder for **concrete**; made by burning a mixture of clay and limestone.

**post** – Any stiff, vertical, isolated upright made of wood, stone, or metal; used to support a superstructure or to afford a firm point for lateral attachment, such as a gate.

<sup>82</sup> **post bracket** – A projection at the top of a **post**.

<sup>83</sup> **post flare** – The tapering of a **post**; may take place just at the top or over the entire length of the **post**.

**potable water** – Water that is suitable for drinking; such as well water or city water.

**Prairie** (1900-1920) – An architectural style characterized by its overall horizontal appearance, which is accomplished through the use of bands of **casement windows**, long terraces or **balconies**, flanking **wings**, **low pitched roofs** with wide **overhangs**, and darkly colored strips or bands on exterior walls. (See page 124).

**preserve** – In the context of historic buildings, to apply physical measures to maintain and sustain the existing materials, integrity, and form of a building, including its structure and building artifacts.

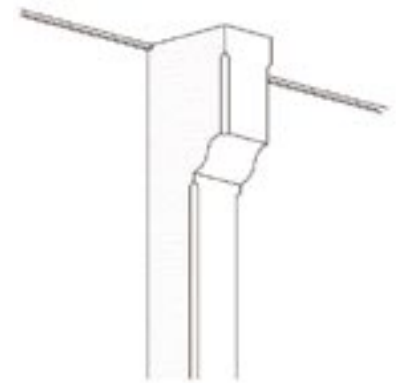
**public right-of-way** – Land accessible to the public, like a sidewalk.

**public view** – Any portion of a structure visible from public land; all preservation rules are based on this.

**purlins** – Horizontal members in the roof frame that run on the top of, or between, **rafters**.

**pyramidal hipped roof** – A pyramid shaped roof with four side of equal slope and shape. (See page 165).

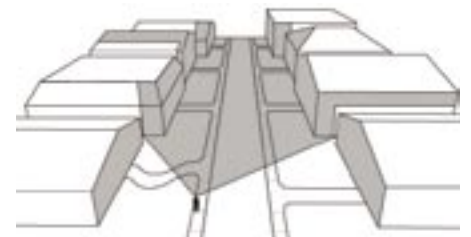
<sup>84</sup> **quarrel** – A small rectangular, triangular, or diamond-shaped **pane** of glass. The term also applies to the small quadrangular openings in window **tracery**.



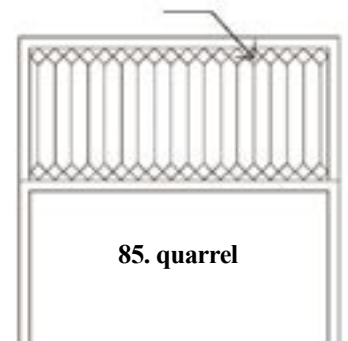
82. post bracket



83. post flare



84. public view



85. quarrel

# Queen Anne to rehabilitate

**Queen Anne** (1880-1910) – An architectural style characterized by; irregularity of plan and massing, variety of color and texture, variety of window treatment, multiple step roofs, **porches** with decorative **gables**, frequent use of **bay windows**, chimneys that incorporate molded brick or **corbelling**, and wall surfaces that vary in texture and material used. (See page 114).

- <sup>86</sup> **quoins** – Large stones, or rectangular pieces of wood or brick, used to decorate and accentuate the corners of a building; laid in vertical series with, usually, alternately large and small blocks. Some quoins actually serve the more functional purpose of reinforcing the corners of a building.

**rafters** – The sloping members of a roof upon which a roof covering is fixed. Rafters are given more specific names according to their location and use. Major types of rafters are common, hip, valley, jack, principle, false, and show. (See page 167).

**rafter tail** – the part of the **rafter** that projects beyond the wall. (See page 166).

**rail** – A horizontal member of a door or window. (See pages 161, 172).

- <sup>87</sup> **rainwater head** – The enlargement near the top of a **downspout**; sometimes treated decoratively.

**rake** – The slope of a **gable**, **pediment**, stair **string**, etc. The term is also used to describe any sort of **trim** that forms the finish between a wall and a sloping roof.

- <sup>88</sup> **rake moldings** – **Molding** that follow the slope (**rake**) of a **gable**, **pediment**, etc.

**recessed entry** – An entry that is inset beyond the main wall of a structure.

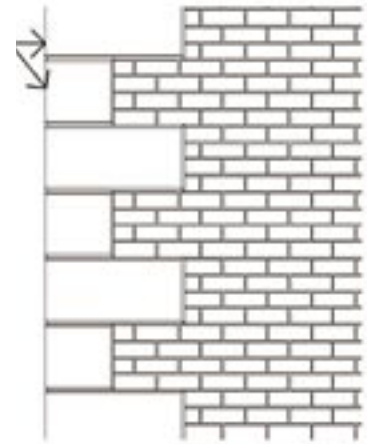
**reconstruct** – To re-create an historic building that has been damaged or destroyed; to erect a new structure resembling the old using historical, archaeological, and architectural documents.

**recycling** – The collection, processing, and reuse of materials that would otherwise have been disposed of.

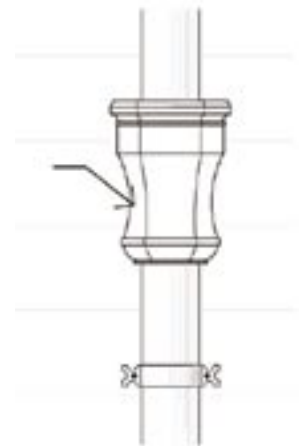
- <sup>89</sup> **reeding** – A **molding** consisting of parallel convex or concave semi-cylindrical elements.

**rehabilitate** – To repair a structure and make it usable again while preserving those portions or features of the property that are historically and culturally significant. For example, rehabilitation might include an updated kitchen while retaining the historic stairwell and fireplaces. Most common approach for private houses.

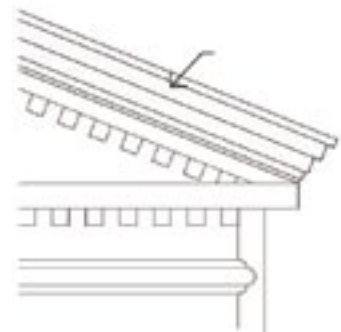
- <sup>90</sup> **relieving arch** – An **arch** embedded in a wall; used to relieve the section



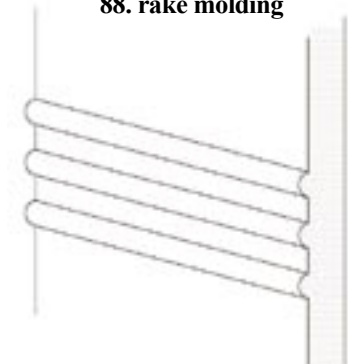
86. quoins



87. rainwater head



88. rake molding



89. reeding

# relieving arch to ridged roof

below it of weight from above. A relieving arch is often found over a **lintel** or a flat arch.

**remodel** – To change a building without regard to its distinctive features or style. Often involves changing the appearance of a structure by removing or covering original details and substituting new materials and forms.

**renovate** – To repair a structure and make it usable again, without attempting to restore its historic appearance or duplicate original construction methods or material.

**repoussé** – Ornamental metal relief work produced by hammering metal into a form from the reverse side.

- <sup>91</sup> **resilient flooring** – A term used to describe smooth-surfaced floor coverings that exhibit similarities in manufacture and installation. Four common types of resilient flooring are asphalt tile, linoleum, rubber tile and cork tile.

**restore** – To return a building to its form and condition as represented by a specified period of time using materials that are as similar as possible to the original materials.

- <sup>92</sup> **retaining wall** – A braced or freestanding wall that bears against an earthen backing.

**return** – The continuation of a **molding** from one surface onto an adjacent surface. A commonly encountered return is the **cornice return**, where the **cornice** is carried a short distance onto the **gable** end of a building.

**Richardsonian Romanesque** (1880-1900) – An architectural style characterized by: **round arches** over door and window openings, a heaviness of appearance created by rock faced stonework and deep window reveals, an asymmetrical **façade**, **towers** with **conical roofs**, **porches** with broad **round arches** supported by squat **piers**, and steep gabled wall dormers. (See page 116).

**ridge** – The horizontal line formed when two roof surfaces meet. (See page 165).

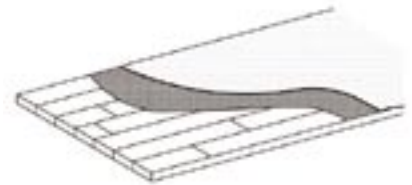
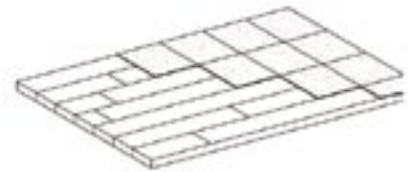
**ridge beam** – The topmost horizontal member of a roof frame into which **rafters** are connected. Ridge beams are made of heavy timber.

**ridge cap** – A wood, metal or shingle covering that caps the **ridge** of a roof.

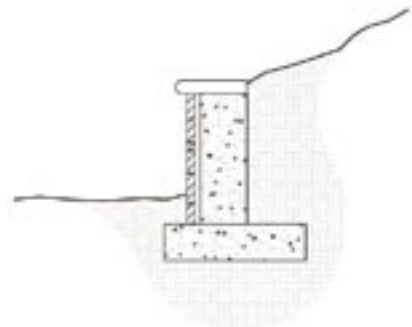
**ridged roof** – A roof primarily made up of ridges. (See page 165).



90. relieving arch



91. resilient flooring



92. retaining wall

# riprap to scuttle

**riprap** – Large pieces of irregularly-shaped quarry stone used for **foundation** and **retaining walls**.

**riser** – The vertical board under the **tread**, i.e., the front of a step. (See page 169).

**rolled roofing** – A roofing material made of asphalt-saturated felt covered by a layer of harder asphalt mixed with asbestos, mineral powder, glass fiber, or other material; the surface exposed to the weather is often covered with mineral granules of various colors; come in rolls.

**roofing tile** – A building material made of fired clay, **concrete**, or asbestos cement; available in many configures and types. (See page 168).

- <sup>93</sup> **rosette** – Any round ornament that is carved, painted or **molded** so as to resemble a flower.

**roughly squared masonry** – **Masonry** constructed of roughly squared and dressed stones; less finished than **ashlar masonry**.

**round arch** – See **semicircular arch**.

**rubble masonry** – Masonry built of rubble or roughly quarried stones; used for crude walls or as backing for face stone.

**rustication** – Stone blocks separated from each other by deeply beveled or grooved joints.

- <sup>94</sup> **Saltbox** – A house design characterized by a roof with a short slope in front and a long slope, which sweeps close to the ground, in back.

**salvage** – The saving of an item or material from disposal for later reuse with minimal processing.

**sash** – See **window sash**. (See page 206).

**sawn wood ornament** – An ornament made with a jigsaw, band saw, or scroll saw; often served as a cheaper substitute for carved or turned wood ornamentation.

**screen** – A barrier whose function is to separate or conceal, but not to support; almost always treated decoratively in some way.

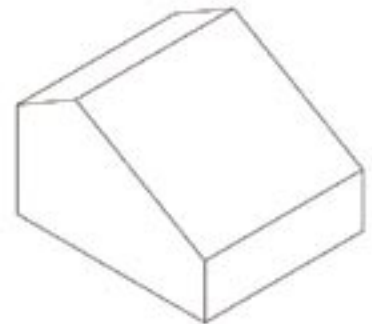
**screen door** – A door intended to allow ventilation but exclude insects; usually consists of a lightweight frame and fine wire mesh screening.

**scrollwork** – Any kind of ornamental work that is scroll-like in character.

- <sup>95</sup> **scuttle** – A hatchway or opening, equipped with a cover, and located in the ceiling.



93. rosette



94. Saltbox



95. scuttle



# Second Empire to siding

**Second Empire** (1855-1890) – An architectural style characterized by; two or three stories, **mansard roof** with multicolored slate shingles or metal shingles and **dormer** windows, **pedimented** and **bracketed** slender windows, ornate **moldings** and **brackets** (especially under the **eaves**), arched double doors, and oftentimes, **porches** or projecting pavilions. (See page 112).

**section** – A representation of a building, or portion thereof, drawn as if it were cut vertically to show its interior or internal structure.

- <sup>96</sup> **segmental arch** – An **arch** formed by an arc or by the segment of a circle.
- <sup>97</sup> **semicircular arch** – An **arch** in the form of a half circle. Also referred to as a round arch.

**shaft** – The **section** of a **column** found between the base and **capital**. (See page 158).

**sheathing** – Diagonal, horizontal, or spaced boards; plywood; or other material nailed to wall **studding** or roof **rafters** to act as a base for the finished **siding** or the roof covering. (See page 170).

**shed roof** – A roof consisting of one included plane. Unlike a **lean-to roof**, a shed roof need not be carried by a higher wall. (See page 165).

**shingles** – Thin rectangular pieces of wood or other material used in overlapping rows as a means of covering walls or roofs; the butt of the shingles can be cut in a variety of shaped to give the shingled surface a distinctive pattern (See pages 168, 171).

- <sup>98</sup> **shutters** – Solid blinds on either side of a window; may be plain or decorated, operative or purely ornamental, and on the inside or outside of a building.

**side light** – A usually long fixed **sash** located beside a door or window; often found in pairs. (See page 173).

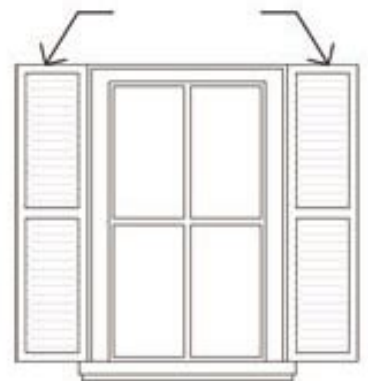
**siding** – Although the term siding is sometimes used to refer to exterior wall coverings made of wood, its meaning may be extended to include any type of finish covering on a frame building (with the exception of masonry). Some types of siding are: asbestos-cement siding, asphalt siding, **clapboard**, **board and batten** siding, and **weatherboard**. See **cladding**. (See page 171).



96. segmental arch



97. semicircular arch



98. shutters



# sill to staircase

**sill** – The **framing** member that forms the lower side of an opening, such as a door sill. A window sill forms the lower, usually projecting, lip on the outside face of a window. (See pages 161, 172).

- <sup>99</sup> **sill plate** – The horizontal member that rests on the **foundation** and forms the lowest part of the frame of a structure.

**site** – Location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a **building** or **structure**, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**six-over-six** – Used to describe a **double hung window** meaning there are six-**panes** of glass in each of its two **sashes**. (See page 173).

**slate shingles** – Flat roofing shingles made of slate. Although slate shingles were heavy and usually more expensive than most roof coverings, they were extensively used because of their fire resistant qualities. Slate roofing can be done in a variety of decorative patterns. (See page 168).

- <sup>100</sup> **sleepers** – Strips of wood laid over a concrete floor thereby providing a base to which flooring may be nailed or glued.

- <sup>101</sup> **sliding door** – A door that slides on horizontally mounted tracks.

- <sup>102</sup> **sliding window** – A window that moved horizontally in grooves, on strips or between runners.

**soffit** – The exposed underside of an **arch**, **cornice**, **balcony**, **beam**, etc.

**snow guard** – Any device used to prevent snow from sliding off a sloped roof, or prevent snow from sliding down and clogging **gutters**.

**spall (ing)** – A fragment or chip removed from the face of a brick, stone or other related material.

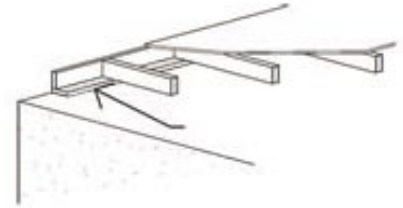
**spindle** – Single rod on a **balustrade**. (See page 169).

**spiral stair** – A circular stair whose **treads** travel around, and are attached to, a central **newel**.

**springer** – The lowest **vousoir** of an **arch**; the flat or sloping stone that rests on the impost and from which the **arch** “springs;” the impost of an arch.

**stair** – One step in a flight of stairs. (See page 169).

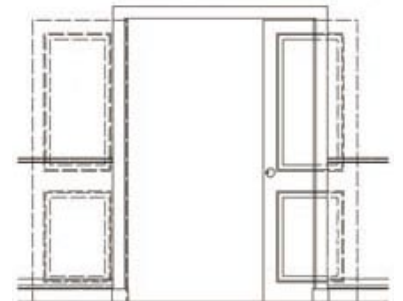
**staircase** – A flight of stairs including handrails, **newels**, **balustrades**, landings, and **strings**. (See page 169).



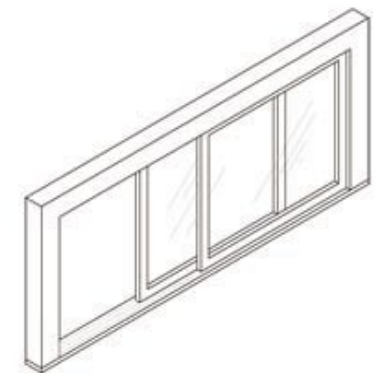
99. sill plate



100. sleepers



101. sliding door



102. sliding window

# stair well to sunburst

**stair well** – A vertical compartment that contains a staircase.

**stabilize** – To protect a building from deterioration by making it structurally secure, while maintaining its current form.

<sup>103</sup> **stickwork** – A construction technique where major **framing** members, as well as more purely decorative members, are placed on top of the exterior siding; this exposed frame construction serves as the dominant design feature on Stick style houses.

**stile** – A vertical member of a **panel door**. (See page 161).

**stonework** – **Masonry** construction in stone.

**stool** – The **casing** or molded piece running along the base of a window and contacting the bottom of the **rail** on the inside of a building. (See page 172).

**stoop** – An entrance platform, usually with several steps leading up to it.

**stop** – The vertical strip against which a window **sash** rests. (See page 172).

**storm-water runoff** – Water volumes that are a result of rain or snow events and flow over surfaces to sewer systems or other bodies of water.

**string** – This term is used to describe the sloping side boards of a **staircase** supporting the ends of **risers** and **treads**. (See page 169).

**stringcourse** – A continuous horizontal band of brick, stone, or wood on the exterior wall of a building.

**structure** – A functional construction made for purposes other than creating shelter, such as a bridge.

**stucco** – An exterior wall covering consisting of a mixture of **Portland cement**, sand, lime and water.

**studs** – In wood frame structures, the slender vertical members used in wall and **partition** construction. (See page 170).

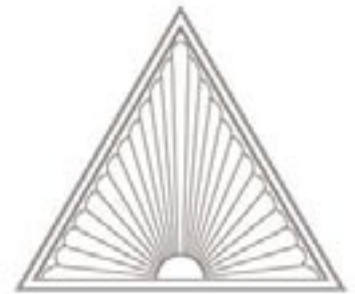
**subfloor** – Round boards or plywood sheets that are nailed directly to the floor **joists** and serve as a base for the finish flooring.

**subrail** – A **molded** member that is attached to the top edge of a closed string. The subrail acts as a receiving base for the **balusters**. (See page 169).

<sup>104</sup> **sunburst** – An ornamental motif resembling the ways of the sun; found most often on the **façades** of late-Victorian buildings.



103. stickwork



104. sunburst

# Terra cotta to turned posts

**Terra cotta** – A fine-grained fired clay product used ornamentally on the exterior of buildings; may be glazed or unglazed, molded or carved; usually brownish red in color, but may be found in other colors.

**textured shingles** – A modern **shingle** designed to look more historically accurate.

**threshold** – A wood or metal strip, or piece of stone, under a door; used for weather protection or for covering floor joints below the door. (See page 171).

**tie** – Any structural member used to hold two parts together.

**tipping fees** – A charge by a landfill for disposing of waste, typical priced per ton of waste.

<sup>105</sup> **toe joint** – A joint characterized by a horizontal member receiving another member at some acute angle.

<sup>106</sup> **toenailing** – A means of securing two abutting members by driving of nails, spikes, or brads at an angle.

**tongue** – The projecting rib along the edge of a member that fits into a corresponding groove in an adjacent member.

<sup>107</sup> **tongue and groove** – A joint composed of a rib (tongue) received by a groove.

**tower** – A structure whose height is usually much greater than its width; may either stand alone or surmount a building.

**tracery** – The ornamental work in the upper part of an **arched** (Gothic) window consisting of interlacing lines. Also, such decoration found on **panels**, **screen**, or rose windows.

**transom window** – A small window or series of **panes** above a door, or above a **casement** or **double hung window**. (See page 173).

**tread** – The horizontal member of a **stair** step. (See page 169).

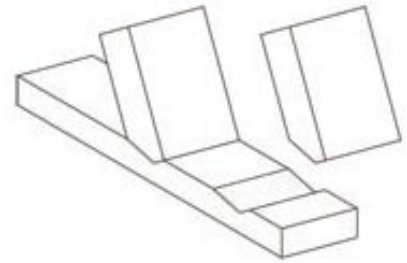
**trim** – The interior decorative finish around a door or window; the **architrave** or decorative **casing** used around a door or window frame. (See pages 161, 172).

**trimmer** – A doubled, or extra thick, **joist** or **rafter** placed on a side of a floor or roof opening and into which headers are framed.

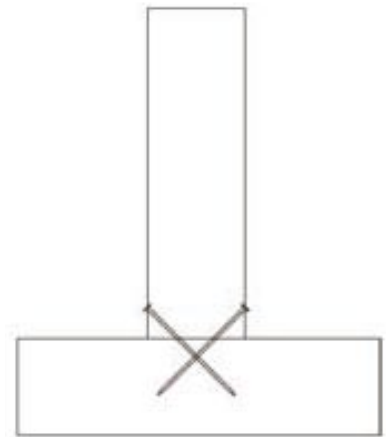
**truss** – A truss is essentially a triangle formed by any one of a combination of structural members into a rigid roof framework from spanning between two load-bearing walls.

**Tudor** (1890-1940) – An architectural style characterized by: steeply pitched end **gabled** roofs, gabled entryway, multi-paned narrow windows (usually in bands of three), tall chimneys (often with chimney pots), **masonry** construction and decorative half-timbering is common. (See page 120).

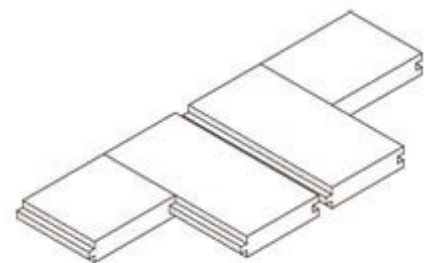
**turned posts** – **Posts** with a circular cross-section.



105. toe joint



106. toenailing



107. tongue and groove

# turret to voussoir

<sup>108</sup> **turret** – A small or somewhat slender **tower**; often located at a corner of a building, in which case it is referred to as a corner turret.

**Tuscan order** – A classical order characterized by extreme simplicity: **columns** are not fluted; **capitals** are unadorned; and triglyphs are absent. (See page 159).

**underpinning** – The system of supports, such as rough walls or **piers**, beneath the ground floor. Also, the replacing or rebuilding of an infirm or old foundation so as to provide improved support.

**valley** – The depressed angle formed at the meeting point of two roof slopes.

**vane** – A metal ornament located atop a **pinnacle**, spire, or other elevated spot on a building; often rotates freely to indicate the direction of the wind.

<sup>109</sup> **vault** – An **arched** ceiling or roof; an arched passageway.

**veneer** – A decorative layer of brick, wood, or other material used to cover inferior structural material thereby giving an improved appearance at a low cost. (See page 162).

**veranda** – A roofed space attached to the exterior wall of a house and supported by **columns**, **pillars**, or **posts**; previously referred to as a piazza.

**verge** – The edge of a **gable**.

**vergeboard** – See **bargeboard**.

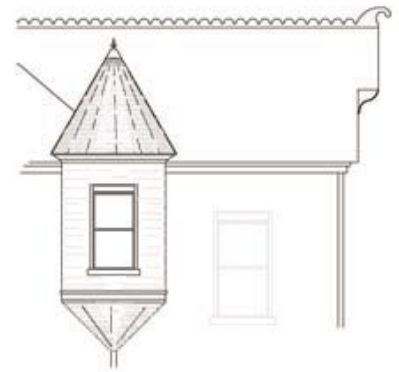
**vestibule** – A small entrance room leading into a larger living space; a foyer.

**vignette** – A decorative motif characterized by scrolls adorned with grape clusters and leaves.

<sup>110</sup> **v-notch** – A corner notch formed when the tops of the joining ends of members are pitched, meaning they have the appearance of an inverted “V”.

**volute** – A spiraling scroll-like ornament. The volute is the dominant feature of the **Ionic**, **Corinthian** and composite **capitals**. (See page 158).

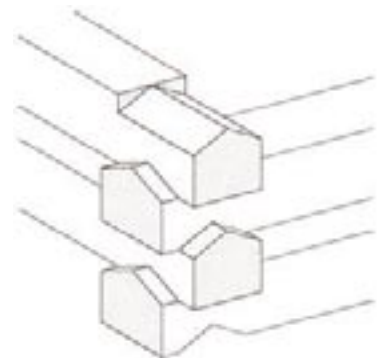
<sup>111</sup> **voussoir** – One of the wedge-shaped stones or one of the bricks, used in forming an **arch**.



108. turret



109. vault



110. v-notch



111. voussoir

# wall ties to xeriscaping

**wall ties** – Metal strips of wire used to connect the two leaves of a cavity wall, or to firmly link facing to the backing.

**waterless urinal** – A dry plumbing fixture using advanced hydraulic design and a buoyant fluid rather than water to maintain sanitary conditions.

<sup>112</sup> **water table** – A plain or molded ledge or protection, usually at the first floor level, that protects the **foundation** from rain running down the wall of a building.

**weatherboard** – A type of **cladding** characterized by beveled overlapping boards with rabbeted upper edges; a popular type of wood **siding** in early-American domestic architecture. (See page 171).

**weather strip** – A piece of wood, metal or other material installed around window and door openings to prevent air infiltration and moisture penetration. Also called weather stripping.

**wellhole** – The void, or clear space, between flights of **stairs** that are not in the same vertical plane.

<sup>113</sup> **wheel window** – A round window with **glazing bars** radiating from its center.

**winder** – A stair step with one end of the **tread** wider than the other end. Winders are used in **spiral stairs** and in stairs where steps are carried around curves or angles. Also called wheel step.

**winding stair** – A stair constructed of **winders**; a stair that is carried around curves or angles. (See page 169).

**window** – A glazed opening in a wall that provides an interior space with natural light and ventilation. (See page 172).

**window frame** – The fixed frame of a window which is set in a wall to receive and hold the **window** and its associated hardware. (See page 172).

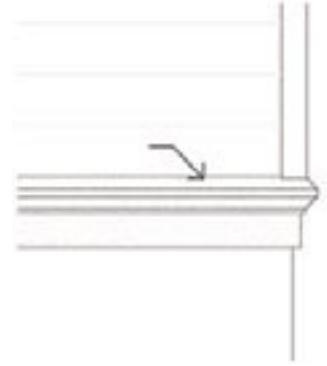
**window sash** – The framework into which **panes** are set. (See page 172).

**wing** – A parallel extension to a building.

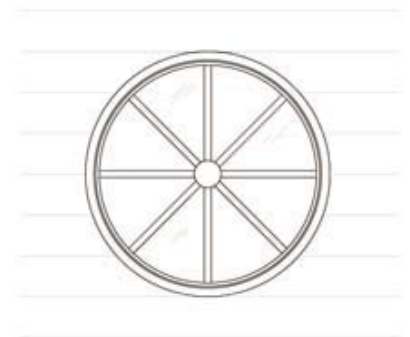
**wood shakes** – Hand-cut wood **shingles**. Shakes can be distinguished from **shingles** in that shakes are not tapered and usually have more irregular surfaces.

**wood shingles** – A consistently popular roofing material in the United States, wood **shingles** take the form of thin, long pieces of wood that taper from end to the other. Wood **shingles** come in dimensioned or in random widths.

**xeriscaping** – The term literally means “dry landscape”; planting design strategy that utilizes native plant species that require little or no watering other than the typical precipitation of the local climate.



112. watertable



113. wheel window