



## GLOSSARY

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*Addition.* New construction added to an existing building or structure.

*Alteration.* Work which impacts any exterior architectural feature including construction, reconstruction, or removal of any building or building element.

*Arch.* A curved construction which spans an opening and supports the weight above it.

*Awning.* A sloped projection supported by a frame attached to the building facade or by posts anchored to the sidewalk.

*Bay.* The horizontal divisions of a building, defined by windows, columns, pilasters, etc.

*Bond.* A term used to describe the various patterns in which brick is laid.

*Bracket.* A decorative support feature located under eaves or overhangs.

*Bulkhead.* The panel between framing members and beneath the display windows in a storefront. Also known as a kickpanel.

*Canopy.* A flat projection from the building facade for the storefront and pedestrian traffic.

*Capital.* Topmost member of a column or pilaster.

*Cast iron.* Iron made in a mold.

*Cast iron front.* A storefront made of glass and pieces of utilitarian and decorative iron cast in easily assembled parts.

*Column.* A vertical, cylindrical or square supporting member, usually with a classical capital.

*Coping.* The capping member of a wall or parapet.

*Corbeling.* A series of stepped or overlapped pieces of brick or stone forming a projection from the wall surface.

*Cornice.* The uppermost, projecting part of an entablature, or feature resembling it.

*Crenellation.* A parapet with open spaces that surmounts a wall and is used for defense or decoration

*Course.* A horizontal layer or row of stones or bricks in a wall.

*Dentil.* One of a series of small, square, tooth or block-like projections forming a molding.

*Double hung window.* A window having two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

*Eave.* The edge of a roof that projects beyond a wall.

*E.I.F.S.* Exterior insulation and finish systems are multi-component exterior wall systems which generally consist of: 1) an insulation board; 2) an adhesive and/or mechanical attachment of the insulation board to the substrate or existing wall surface; 3) a base coat reinforced with glass fiber mesh on the face of the insulation board; and 4) a finish coat which protects the entire system.

*Elevation.* Any of the external faces of a building.

*Entablature.* The horizontal group of members supported by the columns, divided into three major parts, it consists of architrave, frieze, and cornice.

*Exposure.* The width of the visible portion of lapped siding. Also known as the reveal.

*Facade.* The front elevation or “face” of a building.

*Fanlight.* An semicircular or semi-elliptical window with radiating muntins suggesting a fan.

*Fascia.* A projecting flat horizontal member or molding; forms the trim of a flat roof or a pitched roof; also part of a classical entablature.

*Fenestration.* The arrangement of window openings in a building.

*Finial.* A projecting decorative element at the top of a roof turret or gable.

*Flat arch.* An arch with wedge shaped stones or bricks set in a straight line. Also known as a Jack arch.

*Flashing.* Thin metal sheets used to make the intersections of roof planes and roof/wall junctures watertight.

*Footprint.* The outline of a building’s ground plan from a top view.

*Foundation.* The lowest exposed portion of the building wall, which supports the structure above.

*Frame construction.* A method of construction in which the major parts consists of wood.

*French door.* A door made of many glass panes, usually used in pairs and attached by hinges to the sides of the opening in which it stands.

*Frieze.* The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

*Gable.* The triangular upper portion of a wall to carry a pitched roof.

*Gable roof.* A pitched roof with one downward slope on either side of a central, horizontal ridge.

*Ghosts.* Outlines or profiles of missing buildings, details, elements, historic signs, etc.

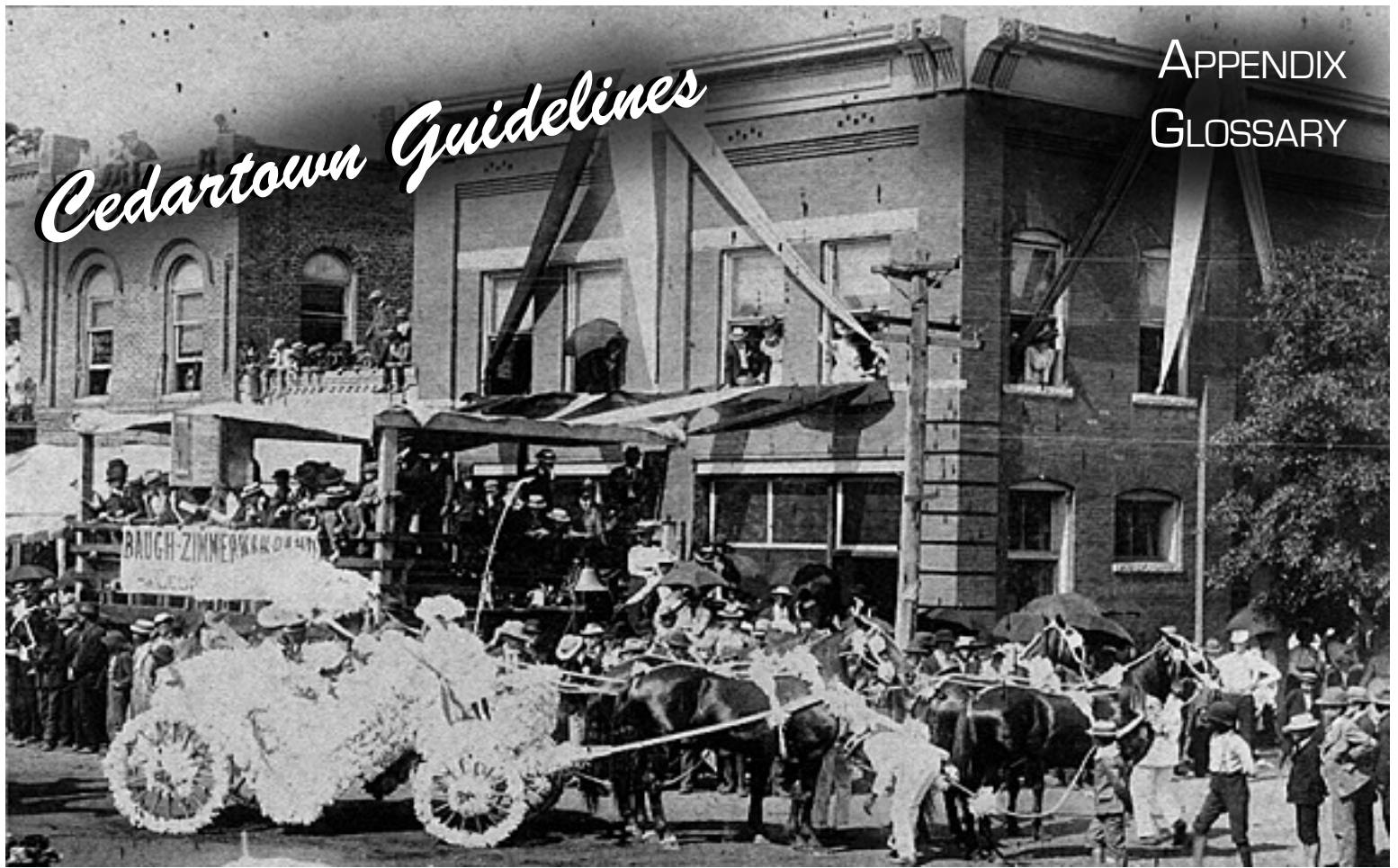
*Grilles.* Flat elements of wood or plastic attached to the exterior of windows or sandwiched between panes to simulate a divided light sash, though generally without successfully replicating the look of historic windows. See also TDLs and SDLs.

*Header.* A brick laid with its end toward the face of the wall.

*Hood molding.* A projecting molding above an arch, doorway, or window, originally designed to direct water away from the opening; also called a drip mold.

*Infill.* New construction where there had been opening before. Applies to a new structure such as a new building between two older structures or new material such as block infill in an original window opening.

*Jack arch.* see Flat arch



## GLOSSARY CONT.

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*Jamb.* The vertical side of a doorway or window.

*Keystone.* The top or center member of an arch.

*Light.* A single pane of glass.

*Lintel.* A horizontal beam over a door or window which carries the weight of the wall above; usually made of stone or wood.

*Masonry.* Brick, block, or stone which is secured with mortar.

*Massing.* A term used to define the over all volume or size of a building.

*Modillion.* A horizontal bracket, often in the form of a plain block, ornamenting, or sometimes supporting, the underside of a cornice.

*Mortar.* A mixture of sand, lime, cement, and water used as a binding agent in masonry construction.

*Mullion.* A heavy vertical divider between windows or doors.

*Muntin.* A secondary framing member to divide and hold the panes of glass in a window.

*National Register of Historic Places.* The nation's official list of buildings, sites, and districts which are important in our history or culture. Created by Congress in 1966 and administered by the states.

*Parapet.* A low protective wall located at the edge of a roof.

*Pediment.* A triangular crowning element forming the gable of a roof; any similar triangular element used over windows, doors, etc.

*Pier.* A vertical structural element, square or rectangular in

cross section.

*Pilaster.* A pier or pillar attached to a wall, often with capital and base.

*Pitch.* A term which refers to the steepness of roof slope.

*Portico.* A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a building, often with columns and a pediment.

*Portland cement.* A strong, inflexible (too much so for historic buildings) hydraulic cement used to bind mortar.

*Preservation.* The act of maintaining the form and character of a building as it presently exists.

*Quoins.* Decorative blocks of stone or wood used on the corners of buildings.

*Rafter.* A wooden member of a roof frame which slopes downward from the ridge line.

*Recessed panel.* A decorative element that often functions as an area for signage.

*Reconstruction.* The accurate recreation of a vanished, or irreplaceably damaged structure, or part thereof.

*Repointing.* Raking out deteriorated masonry joints and filling them with a surface mortar to repair the joint.

*Rustication.* A term applied to masonry in which the edges of the joints are chamfered or recessed.

*Sash.* The portion of a window that holds the glass and which moves.

*Sandblasting.* An abrasive cleaning method where high-powered jets of sand are directed against a surface, often the cause of the protective fire-skin of bricks.

*Scale.* A term used to define the proportions of a building in relation to its surroundings.

*SDLs.* “Simulated Divided Lights” refers to window sashes which have simulated muntins on the interior and exterior of single panes of glass. Though constructed differently, they nonetheless replicate the appearance of historic windows. See also TDLs and grilles.

*Setback.* A term used to define the distance a building is located from a street or sidewalk.

*Shed roof.* A gently-pitched, almost flat roof with only one slope.

*Sidelight.* A glass window pane located at the side of a main entrance way.

*Siding.* The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.

*Sill.* The horizontal member located at the top of a foundation supporting the structure above. Also the horizontal member at the bottom of a window or door.

*Spall.* To split off from the surface, as brick that is bearing undue pressure near its face or is acted on by weathering.

*Storefront.* The street-level facade of a commercial building, usually having display windows.

*Stretcher.* A brick laid with the long side exposed, as opposed to a header.

*Streetscape.* The combination of building facades, sidewalks, street furniture, etc. that define the street.

*Structural Glass.* Used predominately for wall surfacing, these now familiar products included glass building blocks, reinforced plate glass, and pigmented structural glass. Pigmented structural glass, popularly known under such trade names as Carrara Glass, Sani Onyx (or Rox), and Vitrolite.

*Stucco.* Any kind of plasterwork, but usually an outside covering or portland cement, lime, and sand mixture with water.

*Surround.* An encircling border or decorative frame, usually around a window or door.

*Terra Cotta.* A fine-grained clay product used ornamentally to create architectural details on the exterior of buildings.

*Transom.* A small operable or fixed window located above a window or door.

*TDLs.* “True Divided Lights” refers to window sashes which have muntins that hold separate panes of glass. Historic windows are constructed in this manner. See also SDLs and grilles.

*Veranda.* A covered porch or balcony on a building’s exterior.

*Wrought iron.* Decorative iron that is hammered or forged into shape by hand.