

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Adaptive Re-Use. Recycling an old building for a use other than that for which it was originally constructed. Adaptive re-use can involve a sensitive rehabilitation that retains much of a building's original character, or it can involve extensive remodeling.

Addition. A new part, such as a wing, ell, or porch, added to an existing building or structure.

Aedicule central entrance porch. A small central porch, framed by columns on either side and a pediment above.

Alley. A public or private way permanently reserved as a secondary means of access to abutting property.

Alteration. Any construction, change, alteration, modification, renovation, reconstruction, repair, restoration or demolition to materials, color, texture or details of all or a part of the exterior of any building, structure, or site, other than normal repair, maintenance, and general landscaping.

Alternating Stretcher/Header. Also known as Flemish Bond, bricks are laid with each row or course alternating stretchers (the long side of a brick) and headers (the short side of a brick.) Sometimes headers are glazed.

Arch. A structural method of spanning an opening, usually with masonry, whereby curved, pointed or flat upper edges of the opening are formed.

Architectural Design Guidelines

See *Guidelines*

Architectural Drawings. A set of detailed drawings, which are used by the contractor

to build a building. The drawing set includes floor plans, elevations of all sides of the house and building sections to identify all building materials and details.

Architectural Features. The architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including the color, the kind and texture of the building material, the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, decorative features, and other appurtenances.

Architrave. The lintel or beam that rests on the capitals of the columns. It is an architectural element in Classical architecture.

Attenuated Tuscan Columns. Slender and/or refined columns executed in the classical order, similar to Roman Doric but with an un-fluted shaft and a simplified base, capital, and entablature.

Awning. A roof-like shelter installed over a window, door, or porch to protect from rain or sun. Historically, they were usually movable, and of a flexible cloth material. Awnings may also be rolled material, hung vertically, as at the edges of porches and commercial walkways.

Balconied Porch. A platform projecting from the wall of a building with a balustrade or railing along its outer edge, often with access from a door or window

Balustrade. A series of vertical balusters and rails, as on staircases, porches, roofs, etc.

Bargeboard. A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the verge (incline) or the gable to conceal the ends of rafters.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Bay. A reference to the vertical division of a facade into segments, according to the grouping of windows.

Bay Window. Fenestration projecting from an exterior wall surface and often forming a recess in the interior space.

Box Cornice. A hollow cornice, built up of boards, moldings, shingles, etc., so that the lower ends of the rafters are not visible. Also called a closed cornice.

Bracket. A wooden, stone or metal decorative support beneath a projecting floor, window, or cornice; projecting elements underneath eaves that provide support or ornamentation.

Buffer. A common area within the neighborhood that is located between adjoining lots and roads, and which may or may not contain trees, brush, grass or other features.

Building Improvement. Accessory buildings and additions and the construction, alteration, modification, renovation, reconstruction, repair, restoration, or demolition of any part or surface of any building, shed, garage, roof, painting scheme, finish or other such improvements.

Buttresses. A characteristic feature of Gothic construction, in which the lateral thrusts of a roof or vault are taken up by a straight bar of masonry, usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress sufficient to receive the thrust. The flying buttress evolved in the Gothic era from earlier, simpler, hidden supports. The design increased the supporting power of the buttress and allowed for the creation of the high-ceilinged churches typical of Gothic architecture.

Capital. The upper portion of a column or pilaster.

Casement Window. A window that is hinged on one side and swings open outward.

Central Chimney. An interior chimney, often massive in size, located near the middle of a house, to provide heat for the entire house during the winter

Central Hall Plan. In American Colonial architecture, the floor plan of a house usually having two rooms symmetrically situated on each side of a centrally located hallway. A stair in the hallway led to the loft space above.

Certificate of Appropriateness. A certificate issued by the Board of Architectural Review approving the erection, reconstruction, alteration or restoration of a structure within the City Point Historic District. This certificate must also be approved and issued by the Board of Architectural Review prior to the demolition or removal, in whole or part, of a building or area that has been designated as a historical building or area by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, or by the local, state or federal government.”

City. City of Hopewell.

Cladding. Any exterior wall covering, including masonry.

Clapboard. Siding consisting of horizontal boards that are thicker at their bottom edge than at the top. Installed, the bottom edge overlaps the top of the board below.

Classical. Pertaining to architecture of ancient Greece and Rome; especially the column orders and their associated elements.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Classical Entablatures. Assemblage of horizontal moldings and bands supported by the columns of Classical buildings. The entablature is usually divided into three main sections: the lowest band, or architrave, which originally took the form of a beam running from support to support; the central band, or frieze, consisting of an unmolded strip with or without ornament; and the top band, or cornice, constructed from a series of moldings that project from the edge of the frieze. Most entablatures correspond to or are derived from the Doric, Ionic or Corinthian order.

Clearing. Any removal of natural vegetation, including trees, underbrush, obnoxious and/or poisonous vegetation, from a Lot.

Cobra-Head Light Fixture. A commonly used street light fixture, in which the luminaire is suspended from a simple, curved metal arm.

Colonial Revival. An architectural style referencing elements of early Colonial American architecture. It is characterized by a balanced façade, emphasis on the front door, including sidelights, fanlights and porticos, and double hung windows with multiple panes. Houses are larger than true colonial era houses with more liberty taken in detailing. Porches on front are typical.

Colonnade. A series of regularly spaced columns; an open passage defined by columns.

Column. A vertical support, usually supporting a member above.

Complex Roof. A roof that is a combination of hipped and gable forms and may contain turrets or towers. The majority of these occur on Queen Anne style houses.

Coping. The protective uppermost course of masonry of a wall or parapet. Sometimes it may project beyond the wall surface below it to throw off rain.

Corbeling. Courses of masonry that project out in a series of steps from the wall or chimney.

Coursed Ashlar. Ashlar masonry in which the stones are of equal height within each course; all courses need not be of the same height.

Cornice. Exterior trim of a structure at the eave; usually consists of bed molding, soffits, fascia and crown molding.

Cottage. A small house.

Craftsman Bungalow. A style of residential building influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early 20th century. Defining elements include projecting, exposed eaves, often accented with braces or brackets, and large roof extension porches across the front facade. The porch roofs are usually supported by battered posts or stylized columns. Usually one or one and a half stories, bungalows often feature gable or hip roofs with a large central dormer.

Cupola. A small structure crowning a roof or tower.

Curvilinear Brackets. Brackets characterized by a curved line

Decorative Object. Any permanent or temporary object, of any material or size, which is placed or installed in an exterior setting for ornamental purposes.

Demolition. The dismantling, breaking apart, tearing down or razing of all or part of any building, structure or site.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Dentil. Small square blocks found in series on many cornices, moldings, etc.

Design Manual. Shall mean and refer to content of this book; i.e. the development standards and guidelines for the City of Hopewell's City Point Historic District.

Detached Garage. A garage where no wall (whether structural or decorative) is shared with the principal building. A garage connected by a breezeway to the principal building is a detached garage.

Dormer Window. Vertical window which projects from a sloping roof, placed in a small gabled enclosure projection.

Double-Hung Sash. A type of window with lights (windowpanes) on both upper and lower sashes, which move up and down in vertical grooves one in front of the other; sometimes described by the number of lights (panes) in each movable part; i.e. 2/2 means two lights in each sash, one placed over the other; 2/1 means two lights in the top sash and one light in the bottom sash; 3/3 means three lights in both the bottom and top sash, etc.

Double Residence. A building that supports two families, with separate entrances and living quarters.

Downspout. A pipe for directing rainwater from the roof to the ground.

Drip Line. The area on the ground underneath a tree, as defined by the outermost circumference of the tree canopy.

Eastlake. A decorative style of ornamentation found on houses of various Victorian styles, primarily the Queen Anne and Stick styles.

Early Federal. Associated with the late 18th century and the beginning of the Federal period, when building styles were evolving from classic Georgian/English styles to a distinctly American architectural style.

Eave. The lower edge of a sloping roof which projects beyond the wall.

Eclectic. A style employing elements from various earlier styles in architecture; the mixing of elements from several styles.

Elevation. Exterior face of a structure; i.e. front, side, or rear.

Entablature. The horizontal moldings supported by a column. An entablature consists of three parts: an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice.

Exterior Chimney. A chimney located outside, and usually attached to an exterior wall of a house at the gable end, gambrel end, or mansard end.

Facade. Exterior face of a building which is the formal front.

Fanlight. A semicircular window with radiating muntins, located above a door.

Federal Style. An architectural style characterized by a symmetrical, smooth facade with emphasis on elegant classical detailing, including a front door with a fan light or elliptical light over a large paneled door. Brick is a typical building material.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings within a facade.

Finial. An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle, or other architectural feature.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Finish. A coating applied to a material on the job site, such as paint or stone.

Finished Grade. The elevation of a Lot after site improvements.

Five-Course American Bond. By one definition, Common, American, or Scottish bond has one row of headers to five of stretchers. In practice, the number of stretcher courses may vary from that.

Flashing. Pieces of metal used for waterproofing roof joints.

Flood Plain. Land that borders a body of water that may be subject to flooding; a 100-year flood plain indicates land which statistically is subject to flooding once within a hundred years and is subject to special government regulations. Construction in the 100-year flood plain is discouraged.

Floor Plan. A drawing showing the layout of the enclosing walls of a structure, its doors and windows, and the arrangement of interior spaces as viewed from above.

Footprint. Outline of a structure as viewed from above.

Foundation. The structural base whereby the entire load from the building is transmitted to the ground. The foundation wall is usually constructed out of masonry materials. The footer runs under the foundation wall and is typically concrete.

French Drain. A French drain is a trench covered with gravel or rock or containing a perforated pipe that redirects surface and groundwater away from an area.

Frieze. A horizontal band that runs above doorways and windows or below the

cornice. The frieze may be decorated with designs or carvings.

Front Property Line. The property line bounding on the street.

Front Setback Line. A line inside the lot's Front Property Line, established at the time of platting, which may also serve as the build-to line for a building on the lot.

Front Setback Zone. The area between the Front Property Line and the Front Setback Line, in which no structures may be placed, except as specifically provided herein.

Frontage. The side of a building parallel to, or most closely parallel to, and near to the Front Property Line.

Gable. The vertical triangular portion of the end of a structure having a double sloping roof from the level of the eave to the ridge of the roof.

Gable Ends. The generally triangular section of wall at the end of a pitched roof.

Gable Roof. A pitched roof in the shape of a triangle.

Gambrel Roof. A roof having two slopes or pitches from the level of the eave to the ridge of the roof.

Georgian Revival. A nationalistic architectural style, garden design, and interior design movement in the United States which sought to revive elements of Georgian architecture, part of a broader Colonial Revival Movement in the arts. This resurgence of interest came after the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 reawakened Americans to their colonial past.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Georgian Style. An architectural style characterized by formal symmetry, balanced proportions and detailing inspired by classical Rome. Other design elements may include a projecting pediment over the front door with a Palladian window on the floor above, divided light windows, central chimney and gabled roof. Stone and /or masonry are typical building materials.

General Landscaping. Adding plants, ground cover or flower gardens in existing beds, or pruning and grubbing of existing plant material.

Giant Order Columns. In classical architecture, a giant order (also known as colossal order) is an order whose columns or pilasters span two (or more) stories.

Glazing. Another term for glass or other transparent material used in windows.

Greek Revival. An architectural style inspired by the classical buildings of the Greek and Roman Empires. Defining elements include columns, pediments and other details inspired by Greek forms. Antebellum homes in the American south were often built in the Greek Revival style.

Guidelines. Shall mean and refer to the Historic City Point Design Guidelines Manual for the City of Hopewell.

Half-Timbering. A framework of heavy timbers in which the interstices are filled in with plaster or brick.

Headers. Also known as lintels; structural members in light-frame construction which run perpendicular to floor and ceiling joists, "heading" them off to create an opening.

Height. The vertical distance in feet or stories measured from one foot above

Finished Grade at the front build-to line, to the highest point of the finished roof surface, excluding parapets and cupolas.

Hipped Roof. A roof with slopes or pitches on all four sides. Gable and gambrel roofs are referred to as "hipped" if the end walls of the house flatten at the eave line and permit an additional pitched roof plane up to the ridge. They are more common on older houses than on those built after 1940.

Impervious Surfaces. Surfaces on a lot that will not absorb water, including roofs, parking areas, driveways, roads, sidewalks, and other areas of concrete and/or asphalt, given as a percentage of the net acreage of a lot.

Infill Building. A new structure built in a block or row of existing buildings.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Jamb. Vertical member of edge, forming the sides of an opening for doors or windows.

Keystone. A keystone is the wedge-shaped stone piece at the apex of a masonry vault or arch, which is the final piece placed during construction and locks all the stones into position, allowing the arch to bear weight. This makes a keystone very important structurally.

Lancet Arch. (or Lancet) A tall, narrow pointed arch, the segments of which have a radius outside the width.

Lancet Doors. Tall, narrow doors with a pointed arch, fitting into a lancet arch.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Lath. Narrowly spaced strips of wood upon which plaster is spread. Lath in modern construction is metal mesh.

Leaded Glass. Glass set in pieces of lead.

Light. A section of a window; the glass or pane.

Lintel. A horizontal support over an opening, carrying the load above the opening; also referred to as the header.

Lot. An individual property in the neighborhood, which is designated by the developer for residential development; also referred to as site.

Lot Coverage. The horizontal area measured within the exterior walls or foundations of the building(s) on a lot.

Lot Owner. Property Owner.

Low-Pitch Cross Gable Roof. A gable is the triangle formed by a sloping roof, whether low-pitched or high-pitched. A building may be front-gabled, side-gabled, or if the house has an addition, such as a wing with a different gable direction, it is described as cross-gabled. Porches and dormers may also be gabled.

Lunette Windows. A crescent-shaped or semicircular space, usually over a door or window, which may contain another window, a sculpture, or a mural.

Major Landscaping. Any alteration to existing topography; removal of any tree or shrub greater than 6 inches in diameter, as measured 2 feet from the ground; creation or removal of areas of plantings or lawn and the planting of any tree.

Metope. The metope is a plain, smooth section between triglyphs. The triglyphs are a pattern of 3 vertical lines between the metopes; any of the spaces between two triglyphs on a Doric frieze.

Mansard Roof. A mansard or mansard roof (also called a French roof) is a four-sided, gambrel-style hip roof characterized by two slopes on each of its sides with the lower slope punctuated by dormer windows at a steeper angle than the upper. The roof creates an additional floor of habitable space, such as a garret. The upper slope of the roof may not be visible from street level when viewed from close proximity to the building.

Massing. The arrangement of the parts or forms of a house to create an overall volume. Massing should be additive in nature and should display a sense of hierarchy of a primary simple mass with subordinate secondary masses and should respond to topographic context.

Modified Colonial Revival. Because the Colonial Revival style was based on simple, classical and versatile shapes, the style could be easily modified into many different types of buildings. The most consistent Colonial Revival elements found in these buildings are building symmetry; hipped roofs that often intersected one another; the use of a single, decorative fan or Palladian windows located high-up in the gabled or pedimented (triangular end) of the roof; double-hung windows with decorative features like thick concrete sills or curved, segmental arches overhead; thin columns or pilasters with simple capitals (tops); pronounced front porches.

Modified Georgian. In the late 1800's a revival of the Georgian style took place and

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

architects modified the style to fit modern tastes and the new century

Modified Italianate. In purest form, such Renaissance Revival houses are square or rectangular boxes with little decoration except for formal window crowns and cornice moldings. Italianate style is often identified by the following distinctive characteristics: a square house with low roofs, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, and arcaded porches.

Modified Tudor Style. Among their most distinctive features are their half-timber and stucco accents. Additionally, Tudor style house plans often feature sharply pitched overlapping gables, parapets, patterned brick or stonework. Tudor style home plans were most popular from 1890 – 1940.

Molding. Horizontal bands having either rectangular or curved profiles, or both, used for transition or decorative relief.

Muntin. A glazing bar that separates panes of glass.

Nave. The central approach to the high altar or the main body of the church. "Nave" was probably suggested by the keel shape of its vaulting. The nave of a church, whether Romanesque, Gothic or Classical, extends from the entry — which may have a separate vestibule, the narthex — to the chancel.

Neighborhood. The lots, houses, common areas and roads that make up the City Point Historic District in the City of Hopewell.

New Construction. Any construction within the City Point Historic District, which is independent of an existing structure or an expansion of an existing structure.

Normal Repair and Maintenance. Any work involving the replacement of existing work with equivalent material, design, color, and workmanship for the purpose of maintaining the existing condition of the building, structure or site.

Obnoxious Vegetation. Natural vegetative growth with a wild, unkempt appearance, such as uncontrolled vines, briars, poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, etc.

Other Structures. Any shed, greenhouse, gazebo, deck, pergola, open pavilion, children's playhouse, spa, above-ground hot tub, trellis or other occupiable or unoccupiable constructed or installed object or space which can be seen from any common area or road.

Overlay Zoning District. A set of legal regulations on properties in a particular area or district that are additional requirements to the existing zoning regulation in effect for those properties.

Palladian Window. A window that is composed of three sections with the central one being larger and arched. The scale, proportions and location of use must be consistent with the architectural style of the house, other windows and wall proportions.

Parapet. A parapet is a low wall projecting from the edge of a platform, porch, terrace, or roof. Parapets may rise above the cornice of a building.

Parapet Roof. A roof that is enclosed by the parapet of a building; i.e. an upward extension of the wall, above the cornice, surrounding the roof; sometimes with a coping at the top and corbel below.

Patina. Usually a green film that forms naturally on copper and bronze, by long exposure to the natural elements, or

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

artificially (as by acids), and often valued aesthetically for its color.

Pediment. A triangular section framed by a horizontal molding on its base and two raking (sloping) moldings on each of its sides. Used as a crowning element for doors, windows, over-mantels, and niches.

Pergola. A garden structure with an open wood-framed roof that is often latticed.

Picket Fence. A fence formed by a series of vertical pales, posts, or stakes and joined together by horizontal rails.

Pier. An upright structure of masonry, serving as a principal support.

Pilaster. A pier attached to a wall with a shallow depth and sometimes treated as a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital.

Pitch. The degree of slope of a roof.

Plan. A two-dimensional view of a building or horizontal section of it, seen from above; hence, a precise drawing showing the arrangement of design, including wall openings, and dimensions.

Porch Chamber. An enclosed porch/room that often overlooks the garden.

Porte-cochere. A covered porch under which a car may be driven or parked.

Portico. An entrance porch often supported by columns and sometimes topped by a pedimented roof that can be open or partially enclosed.

Predominately. More than 50%.

Pre-Finished Material. Material that has received a factory finish and is ready to

install upon delivery to the construction site, such as roofing shingles, etc.

Preservation. Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. Protection and stabilization are included under this treatment.

Pressed Brick. Bricks which, before burning, have been subjected to pressure, to free them from the imperfections of shape and texture which are common in molded bricks.

Property Line. Legal limits of property, property edge. Note: The front property line is not the edge of pavement or curb. See *Right of Way*.

Public View. That which is visible from any road or common area

Pyramidal. A structure or part suggestive of a pyramid in shape.

Quoining. Rectangular stones or blocks of wood found at the corner of a building in alternating lengths. Originally to help reinforce the corners, they can be purely decorative, as well.

Random-Glazed Headers. Bricks laid so that the short ends show, thus giving extra support when coupled with stretchers. Glazed refers to the thin, glassy, ceramic coating on the bricks.

Reconstruction. Recreation of vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Rehabilitation. Process of returning a property to a state of utility through the repair or alteration which makes possible an

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

efficient contemporary use, while preserving those portions or features that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Relieving Arches. A discharging arch or relieving arch is an arch built over a lintel or architrave to take off the super incumbent weight.

Remodel. To alter a structure in a way that may or may not be sensitive to the preservation of its significant architectural forms and features.

Repoint. To remove old mortar from courses of masonry and replace it with new mortar.

Restoration. Accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time, by removing later work and/or replacing missing earlier work.

Retrofit. To furnish a building with new parts or equipment not available at the time of original construction.

Reveal. The depth of wall thickness between its outer face and a window or door set in an opening.

Right-of-Way (ROW). A linear strip of land which has been granted by deed or easement for the construction or maintenance of a roadway. Traffic signs, mailboxes, and driveway entrances are allowed in this area.

Risers. The vertical portion of a stair.

Rising Damp. A condition in which moisture from the ground rises into the walls of a building.

Roads. Streets, lanes, or parkways.

Sash. The movable part of a window holding the glass.

Scale. A system of proportion used in architectural drawings so that the actual size of an item to be drawn can be reduced to a size small enough to fit on a sheet of paper.

Screening. Shielding method using either natural vegetation or a structure to conceal an unsightly condition from view, or provide protection from noise or wind.

Selective Clearing. Limited removal of trees permitted outside of area of clearing and grubbing work. Primarily the removal of dead or diseased trees, scrub undergrowth, the thinning of overly dense growth and the removal of obnoxious or poisonous vegetation. This is accomplished with hand labor, rather than heavy equipment, to prevent damage to the roots of trees or plant materials to remain.

Shed Dormer. A small window with its own shed roof, projecting from a sloping roof.

Setback. Required distance inside all property lines, which cannot be built in as required by the City of Hopewell or this design manual; the distance between a building and the front of the property line.

Side Street Line. The side lot line coincident with a street on a corner lot.

Sidelights. Narrow windows flanking a door.

Sign Band. The area that is incorporated within or directly under the cornice of a storefront and that contains the sign of the business in the building.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Sill. The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window.

Site. The land bounded by the property lines of a Lot. Acknowledged are its specific characteristics, including topography, soil, vegetation, orientation and surrounding context.

Site Improvements. Any changes to a property, including but not limited to, the construction, alteration, modification, renovation, reconstruction, repair, restoration or demolition of walls, fences, structures, paving, pools, decorative objects, plant material and trees or earth moving of any form.

Site Plan. A plan of a Lot indicating the footprint of houses, accessory buildings, driveways, property lines, setbacks, buffers, easements, roads, curbs, utilities, major landscaping, existing trees great than 6 inches in diameter as measured 2 feet from the ground, wetlands, topography in one foot contour lines, north arrow, scale, the normal pool level and 100 year flood plain, as well as other pertinent information.

Slope. The indication of the steepness of a roof, measured by the amount of rise in inches per foot of horizontal length. An 8:9 slop is a rise of 8 feet for every 9 feet horizontally.

Spalling. A condition in which pieces of masonry split off from the surface, usually caused by weather.

Stabilization. The re-establishment of a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property, while maintaining the essential form as it currently exists.

Standing-Seam Metal Roofs. A roof where long narrow pieces of metal are jointed with raised seams.

Stile. A vertical framing member of a paneled door.

Stoop. An uncovered platform and steps at an entrance.

Story. A floor area on one level enclosed by the house walls. A ½ story refers to a floor area enclosed within the roof area, above the top of the house walls; includes attic areas, both finished and unfinished.

String Course. A decorative horizontal band around a building which helps visually divide the façade, often reflecting the division of floors.

Stucco. Stucco or render is a material made of an aggregate, a binder, and water. Stucco is applied wet and hardens to a very dense solid. It is used as decorative coating for walls and ceilings and as a sculptural and artistic material in architecture. Stucco may be used to cover less visually appealing construction materials such as concrete, cinder block, or clay brick and adobe

Stylized Classical Details. Inspired by Classical Architecture and defined by simple yet breath-taking, complex yet elegant foundations and figures, including the use of Classical Orders and symmetry.

Stylized Doric Columns. Doric columns that have been modified slightly and adapted to other, less classical forms of architecture.

Submittal. A drawing, specification or sample required by the BAR in support of an application for any property improvement.

Synthetic Siding. Any siding made of vinyl, aluminum, or other metallic material,

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

to resemble a variety of authentic wood siding types.

Synthetic Stucco. A pre-manufactured exterior finish material resembling cement stucco with smooth or textured surfaces. Brand name: “Dryvit.”

Topography. A description of the vertical characteristics of land; i.e. flat, sloping, hills, valley, etc.

Transepts. A transept is a transverse section of any building, which lies across the main body of the building. In Christian churches, a transept is an area set crosswise to the nave in a cruciform (“cross-shaped”) building in Romanesque and Gothic Christian church architecture.

Transom. The window over the cross piece of a door. Transoms that are semi-circular in shape are also called fanlights. Transoms may exhibit different numbers of lights or panes.

Tripartite Windows. Same as three-part window. Same as treble sash.

Triglyph Pattern. Triglyph is an architectural term for the vertically channeled tablets of the Doric frieze, so called because of the angular channels in them, two perfect and one divided, the two chamfered angles or hemiglyphs being reckoned as one.

Turret. A small tower, usually corbeled, at the corner of a building and extending above it.

Tuscan Columns. Tuscan was a simple architectural form practiced in ancient Italy. A Tuscan column is plain, without carvings and ornaments.

Tympanum. The area between an arch and the top of a doorway or the area under the raking cornices of a pediment, above the cornice.

Unfinished Material. Material that does not receive a special coating to alter the natural appearance, but may be treated with a preservative to prevent decay, such as “salt-treated lumber”.

Vegetation. Plant growth, either in its natural location or transplanted setting.

Verge. A strip of grass or vegetation, usually containing street trees between the roadway and sidewalk along a given street.

Vernacular. Indigenous architecture that generally is not designed by an architect and may be characteristic of a particular region. Many simpler buildings that were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are considered vernacular because they do not exhibit enough characteristics to relate to a particular architectural style.

Vernacular Gothic Revival. A later 19th century style that adapted Gothic elements such as pointed arches, steep gables, and towers to traditional American light-frame construction.

Volume. Space as defined by architectural elements, such as walls, roofs and floors.

Water Table. A horizontal band around a building appearing between the foundation and the first floor in order to assist in the shedding of rain away from the foundation.

Weatherboard. Also known as clapboard, bevel siding, or lap siding (with regional variants as to the exact definitions of these terms); the cladding or ‘siding’ of a house

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

consisting of long thin timber boards that overlap one another, either vertically or horizontally on the outside of the wall. They are usually of rectangular section with parallel sides.

Window and Door Trim. Board or molding installed around perimeter of a window or a door to conceal the joint.

Zero Lot Line House. A house located with one wall on a side lot line.

