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## Appendices

### 6.1 ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

ADDITION – New construction attached to an existing structure.

ALTERATION – Any act or process that changes one or more of the exterior architectural features of a structure, including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction, or removal of any structure.

APPURTENANCES – The visible, functional objects accessory to and part of buildings.

ARCH – A curved or pointed opening in a wall, usually masonry, supported on either end by piers or pillars and spanning a passageway or open area, such as a door or window.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE – A prominent or significant part or element of a building, structure, or site.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE – The characteristic form and detail of buildings of a particular historic period.

BALUSTER – A spindle or post supporting the railing of a balustrade.

BALUSTRADE – An entire railing system with top rail and balusters.

BARGEBOARD – A decoratively carved board attached to the projecting edges of the rafters under a gable roof. Also called a vergeboard.

BAY – The regular division of the façade of a building, usually defined by windows or other vertical elements.

BAY WINDOW – A window in a wall that projects at an angle from another wall.

BOND – The pattern in which bricks are laid to increase the strength or enhance the design.

BRACKET – A small carved or sawn wooden projecting element which supports a horizontal member such as a cornice or window or door hood.

BULKHEAD PANEL – The horizontal member that supports a display window on a storefront. Historic panels are usually made of wood and feature simple decorative molding.

CAPITAL – The upper portion of a column or pilaster.

CLAPBOARD – Siding consisting of overlapping, narrow horizontal boards, usually thicker at one edge than the other.





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CLASSICAL – Pertaining to the architecture of Greece and Rome, or to the styles inspired by this architecture.

COLUMN – A vertical support, usually supporting a member above.

COMPATIBILITY – Harmony in the appearance of two or more external design features in the same vicinity.

CONSERVATION – The protection and care that prevent destruction or deterioration of historical or otherwise significant structures, buildings, or natural resources.

CONSTRUCTION – The act of adding an addition to an existing structure or the erection of a new principal or accessory structure on a lot or property.

COPING – A cap or covering to a wall, either flat or sloping, to shed water.

CORNERBOARD – A vertical strip of wood placed at the corners of a frame building.

CORNICE – A projecting molding at the top of a wall surface, such as may be found below the eaves of a roof.

CRESTING – A decorative ridge for a roof, usually constructed of ornamental metal.

DEMOLITION – Any act or process that destroys in part or in whole a building or a structure within a historic area.

DENTIL – Small square blocks closely spaced to decorate a cornice.

DESIGN GUIDELINE – A standard of appropriate activity that will preserve the historic and architectural character of a structure or area.

DORMER – A small window with its own roof that projects from a sloping roof.

DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW – A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

DOWNSPOUT – A pipe for directing rain water from the roof to the ground.

EAVE – The edge of a roof that projects beyond the face of a wall.

ELEVATION – The external face of a building or a drawing thereof.



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EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE – The architectural character and general composition of the exterior of a structure, including but not limited to the kind, color, and texture of the building material and the type, design and character of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, and appurtenant elements.

FAÇADE – The principal face or front of a building.

FENESTRATION – The arrangement of windows in a building.

FINIAL – An architectural ornamentation that terminates the point of a spire, pinnacle, etc.

FISHSCALE SHINGLES – Overlapping rows of shaped shingles that resemble overlapping fish scales often located on gables on Victorian style buildings.

FLASHING – A thin impervious material used to prevent water penetration and/or provide water drainage.

GABLE – The triangular section of a wall to carry a pitched roof.

GABLE ROOF – A roof with a central ridgepole and one slope at each side.

GINGERBREAD – Pierced curvilinear ornament made with a jig or scroll saw.

GRAPHIC ELEMENT – A letter, illustration, symbol, figure, insignia, or other device employed to express and illustrate a message or part thereof.

HERITAGE TREES – Any tree in a Historic Preservation Overlay zone that exceed the second story of a property or adjoining properties.

HISTORIC AREA – An area designated as a “historic preservation overlay zone” by ordinance of the City Commission and that may contain within definable demographic boundaries one or more landmarks and other properties and structures that, while not of such historic and/or architectural significance to be designated as landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual characteristics of the historic area.

HISTORIC BUILDING – A structure designated as a “historic building” by ordinance of the City Commission due to its individual historic or architectural significance.

LANDSCAPE – Plant material, topography, and other natural physical elements combined in relation to one another and to man-made structures.



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LATTICE – An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips, used as screening.

LIGHT – A section of a window, the pane or glass.

LINTEL – A horizontal beam over an opening that carries the weight of the wall.

MAINTENANCE – To keep a building or structure in a historic area in a state of repair.

MANSARD ROOF – A roof with two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope being longer and at a steeper pitch than the upper.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT – Equipment, devices, and accessories, the use of which relates to water supply, drainage, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and similar purposes.

MOLDING – The contour given to projecting members to introduce varieties of outline in edges or surfaces.

MULLION – A vertical post dividing a window into two or more lights.

MUNTIN – The strip of wood separating the lights in a window.

PARAPET – A low wall that rises above a roof line, terrace, or porch and may be decorated.

PEDIMENT – The triangular space forming the end of a roof in classical architecture, or the triangular cap over a window or door.

PIER – An upright structure of masonry which serves as a principal support.

PILASTER – A square pillar attached, but projecting from a wall, resembling a classical column.

PITCH – The degree of slope of a roof.

PLANT MATERIALS – Trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, grass, perennials, annuals, and bulbs.

PROPORTION – Balance relationship of parts of a building, landscape, structures, or buildings to each other and to the whole.

REHABILITATION – To restore a building or structure to a good condition or for a new purpose.





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REMOVAL – Any relocation of a structure on its site or to another site.

RENOVATION – To repair a building or structure; synonymous with rehabilitation.

REPAIR – Any change that is not construction, removal or alteration.

RESTORATION – To return a building, structure, or site to its original condition.

RHYTHM – Relationship of solid masses to open spaces in a streetscape of a building façade.

RIDGE – The line at the top of a sloped roof.

RISER – The vertical face of a stair step.

SASH – The movable framework holding the glass in a window or door.

SCALE – Proportional relationship of the size of parts to one another and to the human figure.

SCREENING – Structure of planting that conceals from view from public ways the area behind such structure or planting.

SIDING – The exterior wall covering of a structure.

SIDELIGHT – A framed area of glass that does not open, usually found on either side of an entry door.

SILL – The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window frame.

STREETSCAPE – The scene as may be observed along a public street or way composed of natural and man-made components, including buildings, paving, planting, street hardware, and miscellaneous structures.

STRUCTURE – Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent or temporary location on or in the ground, including, but not limited to: buildings, fences, gazebos, advertising signs, billboards, backstops for tennis courts, radio and television antennae, including supporting towers, and swimming pools.

SPANDREL – The triangular space between the shoulder of an arch and the square enclosing it.





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TERRA-COTTA – Cast and fired clay units, used ornamentally.

TRANSOM – An opening over a door or window containing a glazed or solid sash.

TREAD – The horizontal surface of a step.

TRELLIS – Lattice work as an outdoor screen, often a support for vines.

TURNED WORK – Woodwork cut on a lathe.

TURRET – A small, slender tower.

