

Appendix A1

Glossary

A.1.1 Building Styles

Victorian (1860-1900)

While Queen Victoria reigned from 1837-1901, Victorian architecture in the United States was popular during the last four decades of the nineteenth century. Victorian architecture is characterized by complex plans, asymmetrical designs, ornate detailing, varied textures, and colorful paint schemes. There are several sub-styles that fall within the Victorian era.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

The Queen Anne style is one of the more dominant of the Victorian era. Queen Anne homes are typically two stories, have irregular plans including a hipped roof with front and side gables, and usually include a one-story porch along the width of the façade. Bay windows are sometimes cut into the façade under the front gable. More elaborate Queen Anne homes have towers and turrets as signature elements of the façade. These structures are often highly detailed with decorative spindlework, sawn brackets, and gingerbread ornamentation

Italianate (1840-1885)

Italianate homes have generally rectangular, box-shaped plans with low pitched hipped roofs and overhanging eaves. Most Italianate homes are symmetrical in design, and some display box towers or center gables on the façade. Usually two stories, these dwellings often have small single story entry porches supported on columns. Common architectural elements include three-bay facades; narrow, segmental arched windows; and crowns over the windows including inverted U-shaped crowns, arches, and pediments.

Georgian (1700-1780)

Georgian architecture enjoyed one of the longer eras of early American residential construction. These homes are austere symmetrical in plan with simple box designs. Georgian homes are predominantly side-gabled, two story structures, but have a number of variations. Their simple design is often interrupted by a more distinct entryway including paneled doors, transoms, with pediments or elaborate cornices.

Colonial Revival (1880-1955)

The last two decades of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries marked an era of the revival of Colonial styles of architecture. Like their original Georgian and Federal counterparts, Colonial Revival homes typically have two-story, symmetrical box-shaped plans with classical design elements. They often have hipped roofs with or without porches across the front façade. Common variations include side-gabled plans with asymmetrical being much less common. Similar to early Colonial architecture, Revival homes are simple designs marked by more elaborate entryways.

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

Greek Revival architecture is defined by its highly symmetrical plans and classical details. Usually two stories tall, these homes have low-pitched roofs and wide-band cornices reflecting classical proportions. Greek Revival structures are often dominated by their entryways which often are full-width supported on classical columns two stories high. Others included smaller, yet still grand in scale, one or two-story entry porches.

Gothic Revival (1840-1880)

Gothic Revival homes are noted by their steeply pitched, center gabled roofs. Often with more than one front gable, these homes have ornate gothic detailing such as pointed arched windows, decorative vergeboards, crenellations, pinnacles, and other ornamentation. Most Gothic Revival homes have one-story porches across the front façade.

Craftsman (1905-1930)

Mostly one-story, Craftsman bungalows typically have low-pitched, front gabled roofs with large overhangs. Common examples have offset, front gabled porches supported by short columns on large bases. Architectural elements often include tapered columns, exposed roof rafters, gabled dormers, and multi-paned windows.

A.1.2 Definitions

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| Board of Adjustment (BOA): | A City board that performs administrative review of zoning decisions including those decisions of the Historic Preservation Commission. Certificates of Appropriateness are appealed to the BOA. |
| Building Permit: | A permit required for the construction, modification, or renovation of a structure. A Certificate of Appropriateness is required prior to obtaining a building permit. |
| Certificate of Appropriateness (COA): | A certificate issued by the Historic Preservation Commission certifying that the proposed changes meet these design guidelines. |
| Character Defining: | The elements, details, and craftsmanship of a historic structure that give it its historic significance and are exemplary of the architectural style and period of the structure. |
| Contemporary Compatible: | Contemporary design of a building that, while not presenting a historic appearance, is in keeping with the character of the historic district in its size, scale, materials, proportion, and overall design. |
| Contributing Building: | A structure determined to have been constructed during the period of significance of the historic district, and that possess historic integrity. |
| Guideline: | In the context of this document, a “guideline” is a design directive that must be met in order to be in accordance with the intent of these guidelines. |

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| Historic District, Local | A district established by the City through a zoning overlay that has local historic significance. Properties within this district must meet local design guidelines. |
| Historic District, National Register | A district having national significance as defined by the National Park Service. National Register Historic District designation is primarily honorary, but carries with it the potential for owners to use rehabilitation tax credits for historic preservation. |
| Major Works | Major works projects are significant projects, such as new construction and additions, which potentially alter the existing appearance of the historic district. These projects require HPC review. |
| Minimum Housing Code | The minimum standards by which a house must meet to be determined “habitable”. |
| Minor Works | Minor works projects include general maintenance and simple projects that do not alter the appearance and character of the property. These projects can be reviewed by Planning Staff. |
| Shall: | The term “shall” is a term of command, and one which must be given a compulsory meaning; as denoting obligation. It is generally imperative or mandatory. |
| Should: | If the term “should” appears in a design guideline, compliance is strongly encouraged, but it is not required. It is usually no more than a moral obligation. |
| Subdivision Ordinance: | A local ordinance regulating the division of land |
| Zoning Ordinance: | A local ordinance regulating use of land and development standards |

A.1.3 Architectural Definitions

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| Artificial Siding: | Synthetic or engineered siding material that is not original to the structure including vinyl, aluminum, spray-on vinyl, stucco applied over masonry, among others. |
| Baluster: | A short upright member that supports a handrail. Balusters for porch balustrades can be lathe-turned or simple square posts. |
| Balustrade: | A series of balusters connected on top by a handrail and sometimes by a bottom rail; used on porches, stairs, balconies, etc. |
| Bond (brick): | The arrangement of bricks in a wall providing strength and decoration. Common, English, and Flemish bond arrangements include variations in long face bricks (stretchers) and short face bricks (headers). |
| Bracket: | Projecting support member found under roof eaves or other overhangs. |
| Bulkhead: | The panel below a display window of a storefront. |
| Built-in Gutters: | Gutters which are integral to the roof structure; usually concealed behind a decorative cornice. |
| Casing: | The finished visible framework around a window or door. |
| Clapboard: | Thin boards tapered along one side laid horizontally over one another to sheath a wall surface. They are applied with the thick edge lapped over the thin edge of the board underneath. |
| Column: | Upright post supporting roof or pediment consisting of base, shaft, and capital. |
| Coping: | The top layer or course of a masonry wall, usually with a slanting surface that serves to help shed water. |
| Corbelling: | A series of projecting courses of bricks, each stepped out further than the one below, found on chimneys and walls. |
| Corner Board: | A board that is used as trim on the exterior corner of a wood-frame structure and against which the ends of the siding boards are fitted. |
| Cornice: | Uppermost portion of entablature where the roof and wall meet. |
| Cupola: | A dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret. |
| Dentil: | One of a series of small, square blocks found on cornices. |
| Dormer: | A window built into a sloping roof and having a roof of its own. |
| Double-hung Window: | A type of window composed of an upper and lower sash that slide vertically past each other, and are moveable by means of sash cords and weights. |
| Eave: | Edge of sloping roof that projects or overhangs past the vertical wall. |
| Elevation: | The front, rear, or side of a building. |

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| Entablature: | The upper part of an order, consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice. |
| Façade: | The front wall of a building or any architecturally distinguished wall of a building. |
| Fascia: | The flat board that covers the ends of roof rafters. |
| Fenestration: | The arrangement of window and door openings of a building. |
| Flashing: | Overlapping pieces of non-corrosive metal installed to make watertight joints at junctions between roof and walls, around chimneys, vent pipes, and other protrusions through the roof. |
| Frieze: | The middle division of an entablature, between the architrave and the cornice; usually decorated but may also be plain. |
| Gable: | The triangular shaped upper portion of a wall under a pitched roof, from cornice to peak. |
| Gambrel Roof: | A roof that has two pitches on each side with the lower pitch being steeper. |
| Hipped Roof: | A roof that slopes upward from all four sides of a building. |
| Joinery: | The art and practice of joining several small pieces of wood together to form woodwork such as doors, panels, cabinets, etc. |
| Lintel: | A horizontal beam bridging an opening. |
| Mansard Roof: | A roof with a double slope on all four sides, the lower slope being longer and steeper than the upper. |
| Mullion: | A vertical support dividing a window or other opening into two or more parts. |
| Muntin: | A thin strip of wood or steel used for holding panes of glass within a window sash. |
| Orientation: | The placement of structure on a lot, specifically the relationship of primary elevation to the street. |
| Parapet: | The vertical extension of an exterior wall above the line of the roof. |
| Paver: | A masonry unit, usually brick or concrete, that is used as a paving material to create walks and sidewalks. |
| Pier: | A vertical supporting structure constructed of masonry. |
| Pilaster: | A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting slightly from a wall, representing a classical column with base, shaft, and capital. |
| Pointing, repointing: | The act of repairing the mortar joints between brick or other masonry units by filling in and finishing it with additional mortar. |
| Porte-cochere: | A roofed structure extending from an entrance to a building over an adjacent driveway to provide shelter while entering or leaving a vehicle. |

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| Portico: | An entrance porch, sometimes pedimented, and usually supported by columns. |
| Quoin: | Decorative masonry units at corners of walls differentiated from the main wall by material and/or projection. |
| Retaining Wall: | A low wall of masonry that keeps earth in a fixed position. |
| Right-of-way: | The strip of publicly owned land used for public infrastructure such as streets and sidewalks, railroads, power, and public utilities. |
| Sash: | The framework of a window, usually moveable, into which panes of glass are set. |
| Scale: | The height and width relationship of a building to surrounding buildings. |
| Setback: | The area of a yard that cannot be built upon based on zoning codes. Buildings have front, side, and rear yard setbacks. |
| Shed Roof: | A roof pitched in a single direction: |
| Shiplap: | Wooden siding rabbeted so that the edge of one board overlaps adjoining boards creating a flush joint. |
| Sill: | The horizontal water-shedding member at the bottom of a door or window. |
| Soffit: | The exposed underside of overhanging roof eaves. |
| Stringcourse: | A horizontal band of wood or masonry extending across the face of a building. |
| Tongue-and-groove: | An edge joint of two boards consisting of a continuous raised fillet or tongue on one edge that fits into a corresponding rectangular groove cut into the edge of the other board. |
| Transom: | A narrow, typically rectangular window located above a door or larger window. Transom windows are usually hinged, allowing the window to be opened to improve ventilation. |
| Turret: | A small tower usually located at the corner of a building. |
| Veneer: | A decorative facing applied to an exterior wall, typically either made of or made to look like brick or stone. |
| Wood Shingles: | Thin tapered rectangular pieces of wood installed in overlapping rows to cover walls or roofs; the butt of the shingles can be cut in a variety of shapes to give a distinctive pattern to a wall surface. |