

Appendix A

Architectural Glossary



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ADAPTIVE REUSE The process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was designed. Such a conversion may be accomplished with varying alterations to the building.

ARCADE A passageway attached to a house defined on one side by a series of arched openings.

ARCH An opening which is curved at the top.

ASBESTOS SIDING Large, wide shingles comprised of a rigid asbestos material used in a horizontal siding pattern as cladding for exteriors in the 1930s through the 1950s. Sometimes affixed over an earlier wood cladding.

ASYMMETRICAL A dissimilarity or imbalance among features on a building or a façade.

AWNING A fixed cover, typically comprised of canvas over a metal armature, that is placed over windows or doors.

BALL AND SPINDLE TRIM A row of thin sticks sporting balls in an alternating pattern typical in Victorian era architecture.

BALUSTER An upright, often vase-shaped, support for a rail.

BALUSTRADE A series of balusters supporting a porch or balcony railing.

BARGEBOARDS A board which finishes the edge of the roof and runs parallel to the gable face. Sometimes known as verge boards.

BARREL-SHAPED A vault in the shape of an extended arch, parallel to the axis of a cylinder.

BATTENS Narrow strips of wood applied to cover the gaps between boards. Also used decoratively as a repeating vertical element.

BATTLEMENT A parapet built with indentations for defense or decoration. Often seen on turrets, as on a medieval castle.

BAY A projected or recessed portion of a house. Sometimes used as a means of organizing façades and adding depth to walls.

BAY WINDOW A window projecting outward from the main wall of a building.

BEVELED GLASS Glass with a decorative edge cut at an angle to give the pane a faceted appearance. Typically used in patterns with lead muntins.

BEVELED SIDING A type of wood cladding characterized by beveled overlapping boards with rabbeted edges.

BOARD AND BATTEN Wood vertical siding composed of wide boards and narrow strips of wood (battens) that cover the seams between the boards.

BRACKET A supporting element under eaves, shelves, or other overhangs; sometimes only decorative.

BULLS EYE An opening or ornament formed by concentric circles or ovals; often found in Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style window and door surrounds ornamenting the corners.

CAPITAL The top, decorated part of a column crowning the shaft and supporting the entablature.

CARTOUCHE A decorative oval or scroll shape.

CASEMENT WINDOW A window with sash that open inward or outward from side hinges.

CHIMNEY CAP The top part of a chimney, usually a slab or cornice, that protects the chimney opening.

CHIMNEY POT A pipe placed on top of a chimney, usually of earthenware, that functions as a continuation of the flue and improves the draft.

CLADDING The covering of a wall surface.

CLAPBOARD Overlapping horizontal boards used as siding on wood-framed houses.

CLERESTORY An upward extension of a single storied space used to provide windows for lighting and ventilation; usually located along a horizontal break in the roof plane.

CLINKER BRICK Bricks that are irregular in size and shape, dark in color, and typically used during the Craftsman era.

CLIPPED GABLE The end of a roof in a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip.

COLUMN A vertical wood or masonry member used in supporting a roof or entablature.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM Historic Preservation is an “eligible activity” under this federal grant, and funds can be used to rehabilitate, preserve, and restore historic properties. The CDBG program can also be used for special planning studies, projects, and publications which address the preservation of historic buildings.

CONJECTURAL Features not substantiated by original photographs or original documents.

COPING The uppermost course of a wall, parapet, or chimney that projects beyond the wall plane and is often beveled or sloped to shed rain; a masonry cap along the top of a wall or parapet.

CORBEL A bracket or block projecting from the face of a wall that generally supports a cornice, beam or arch.

CORNICE In classical architecture, the uppermost, projecting part of an entablature; a projecting ornamental molding along the top of a house or wall.

CUPOLA A small dome capping a turret or other portion of a roof.

DECORATIVE SHINGLES Wood shingles cut in various shapes, such as diamond, fish scale, cut-corner and sawtooth.

DENTIL A small, square, toothlike block found in a series on cornices, moldings, etc.

DESIGN GUIDELINES Criteria, locally developed, which identify local design concerns, drawn up in an effort to assist property owners to identify and maintain the character of the designated district or buildings in the process of rehabilitation and new construction.

DORIC COLUMN Simplest of the classical Greek columns with heavy fluting, no bases, and plain, saucer-shaped capitals.

DORMER A windowed projection from the slope of a roof.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW A pair of superimposed wood window sash that are offset so as to slide up and down within the same frame.

DOWNSPOUT Metal or tile tubing extending from a roof gutter to ground level as a means of directing rain water

away from the building. The **ELBOW**, or **GOOSENECK**, segments direct the pipe toward or away from the building; the **STRAP** attaches the downspout to the wall; the **SHOE** directs water away from the foundation at the base of the conduit.

EAVES The projecting portion at the lower edge of a roof that overhangs the exterior wall.

EGG AND DART A classical decorative molding used to trim fireplaces, doors, chimneys, and cornices.

ELEVATION A two-dimensional representation or drawing of an exterior face of a building.

ENDBOARD A wood board used to define the corners of clapboarded houses.

ENTABLATURE In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the roof and the column capital, including the cornice, frieze, and architrave.

EYEBROW DORMER A low dormer in which the arched roof line forms a reverse curve at each end giving it the general outline of an eyebrow. May contain a window or vent.

FAÇADE An exterior face of a house; a drawing of a façade is referred to as an elevation.

FANLIGHT A semicircular or fan shaped window used over a door or window with muntins that create rays.

FASCIA A flat horizontal member with minimal projections such as an architrave in classical architecture.

GLAZING The use of glass in a window or door.

GUTTER A channel at the edge of a roof line for catching and carrying off rainwater.

HALF-TIMBERING The application of wood boards to house façades to simulate the appearance of a method of construction used in 16th and 17th century England in which the spaces between the vertical structural members were filled with plaster or brickwork.

HIPPED ROOF A roof comprised of four or more sloping planes that all start at the same level.

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HISTORIC DISTRICT A geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

HISTORIC RESOURCE Any improvement, building, structure, landscape, sign, features, site, place or area of scientific, aesthetic, educational, cultural, architectural, or historic significance to the citizens of Anaheim.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY The organized compilation of information on those properties evaluated as significant according to a historic resource survey.

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY A process of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources (including buildings, sites, structures, and districts) deserving recognition in order to provide a basis for possible official designation and help establish preservation goals and objectives. A survey includes field work; the physical search for, and recording of, historic resources on the ground as well as research, organization, and presentation of the survey data.

HOOD MOLDING A large molding over a window, originally designed to direct water away from the wall; also called a drip molding.

INFILL Buildings or trees that have been designed or sized to replace missing buildings or otherwise fill gaps in the streetscape.

IONIC CAPITAL AND COLUMN A style of classical column designed in ancient Greece which features a capital with volutes (large scrolled forms) at each corner.

JOINERY The craft of connecting members together through the use of various types of joints.

JOINT The place where two or more structural members meet.

KEystone The center block at the top of an arch that locks the other blocks of the arch in place. Sometimes distinguished from the other blocks (or "voussoirs") in a decorative manner.

LATH Thin strips of wood often used as a base to support the application of plaster to a wall. Not to be confused with *lathe*.

LATHE A machine that rapidly turns a piece of wood or metal to aid in shaping it, such as that used to create decorative spindlework.

LATTICE A network of crossed lath or thin strips of iron or wood, often used to create screening or ornamental construction.

LEADED GLASS Small panes of clear or colored glass held in place by lead strips used to create design.

LIGHT A single, framed pane of glass within a window.

LINTEL A horizontal structural member over an opening that supports the structural load above it; usually made of wood, stone, or steel.

MANSARD ROOF A roof with two slopes on all four sides; the lower slope is much steeper and can have a straight, convex or concave shape; may be punctuated by small dormers.

MASONRY Brick or stone set together, with or without mortar.

MASSING The placement and relative size of three-dimensional shapes that comprise a building.

MILLS ACT Created by California state legislation in 1972, the Mills Act allows cities to enter into contract with owners of historic buildings to provide the incentive of reduced property taxes in exchange for the continued preservation of the property.

MOLDING (MOULDING) A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

MULLIONS The vertical dividing pieces between a group of windows or sash.

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MULTILIGHT A window glazed with multiple pieces of glass usually arranged in a grid-like pattern and divided by thin, wood members called muntins.

MUNTIN A small, slender wood or metal member which separates the panes of glass in a window.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES The official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the prehistory and history of their community, State, or the Nation. The register is administered by the National Park Service. Properties listed in the National Register must possess significance and integrity. Significance is assessed according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (see above). Generally, properties must be 50 years of age or more to be considered for the National Register.

OPEN EAVES The lower edge of an overhanging roof where the rafters are exposed and can be seen from below.

ORIEL WINDOW A bay window that projects from the main wall of the building but does not reach the ground; usually supported by brackets or corbels.

OVERHANG The extension of a roof beyond the edge of a supporting wall or column.

PALLADIAN WINDOW A three-part window with a top arched center window and long, narrow rectangular windows on either side.

PARAPET WALL A low, solid protective wall along the edge of a roof or balcony.

PEDIMENT A triangular gable end defined by any molding or trim at the edge of a gabled roof and the horizontal line at the eaves.

PERGOLA A structure consisting of posts supporting an open roof in the form of a trellis.

PIER A stout column or pillar.

PILASTER A flat rectangular column attached to the face of a building.

PITCH The slope of a roof expressed in terms of ratio of height to span.

PORCH A covered entrance or semi-enclosed space projecting from the façade of a building, most often open sided.

PORTAL The principal entry of a structure.

PORTE COCHERE A covered porch over a driveway, large enough to let a vehicle pass through.

PORTICO A large porch, usually with a pediment roof supported by columns.

PRESERVATION The retention of valuable existing elements of a building.

PUEBLO Distinctive style of flat-roofed stucco structures taken from the Pueblo tribes of the Southwest.

PURLIN A horizontal structural member parallel to the ridge, supporting the rafters. Can extend out from the gable end.

QUATREFOIL An ornamental shape, usually recessed or cut out, of four equal lobes with a petal-like appearance; often seen in Gothic architecture.

QUOIN Heavy blocks of stone or brick forming a unique design to accentuate the corners of a building.

RAFTER Part of a wood roof frame, extending from the ridge to the eaves.

REHABILITATION Returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

REMODELING The redesign of a building such that the basic characteristics may be severely altered in order to create a “modern” look or a change in style.

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RENOVATION The introduction of new elements such as modern plumbing and mechanical systems in the context of rehabilitation.

RESTORATION Accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

REUSE The use of a building for a purpose other than that for which it was originally designed.

REVEAL The vertical side of a doorway or window frame where it meets the adjacent wall surface.

REVIVAL STYLES Any of a number of architectural styles that adapt recognizable decorative features and forms of earlier historical styles for simplified use in contemporary buildings. This mode was popular in twentieth century American architecture particularly in the 1920s through the 1940s, and includes styles such as Italian Renaissance Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, etc.

RIDGE The horizontal line formed where the tops of two roof surfaces meet.

RIDGE BOARD The topmost horizontal member of a roof frame into which the upper ends of the rafters are fastened.

RIVER STONE Distinctive large rounded and multi colored stones taken from river beds used extensively on foundations, porches and piers during the Craftsman era.

SALTBOX A house form, one-and-a-half or two-stories in height, characterized by a roof with a shorter slope in front and a longer slope in back, extending close to the ground.

SASH A separate moving or fixed part of the window in which the glass is set.

SAWNWORK Decorative embellishments appearing in the 1880s (in the Queen Anne style) cut with a saw and applied to the exterior face.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION Standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior to assist the longterm preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic

materials and features. The Standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and interior of the buildings as well as related landscape features and the environment of the building site. Many state and local municipalities use the Standards for reviewing preservation projects. The Standards are also used by the State Office of Historic Preservation in determining whether a rehabilitation qualifies as a "certified rehabilitation" for federal tax purposes. See page 19.

SHAKE Any thick hand-split shingle or clapboard formed by splitting a short log into tapered radial sections along the grain.

SHEATHING The covering of a wall surface or roof base material.

SHED ROOF A single-slope roof as seen on a lean-to.

SHINGLE A roofing unit of wood, asphalt material, slate, tile, concrete, asbestos cement, or other material cut to stock lengths, widths, and thickness.

SHIPLAP SIDING Early siding consisting of wide horizontal boards with "u" or "v" shaped grooves between them.

SHUTTER A wood or metal window covering on the exterior of a building that closes to protect a window behind it; usually in pairs flanking a window opening, and often used as a decorative and/or non-functional feature.

SIDELIGHTS Long narrow windows on each side of a door or larger window. Often contain decorative glass.

SIDING The covering of an exterior wall surface.

SILL The exterior horizontal member on which a window frame rests.

SOFFIT The finished underside of an eave.

STAIR RISER The vertical member of a step under the tread, i.e., the front of a step.

STAIR STRINGER The long, sloping side boards of a staircase that support the ends of the risers and treads.

STAIR TREAD The horizontal member of a stair step, i.e., the top of a step.

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STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING CODE (SHBC) Designed to protect the state’s architectural heritage by recognizing the unique construction problems inherent in historic buildings, and provide alternative building regulations for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of designated historic buildings. SHBC regulations are intended to facilitate restoration or accommodate change of occupancy while preserving a historic building’s original architectural elements and features. The code also addresses occupant safety, encourages energy conservation, provides a cost-effective approach to preservation, and facilitates accessibility issues.

STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION (SHPO) Responsible for administering preservation programs set up by federal and state law. Each state has such an office, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, headed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who is appointed by the governor. California is also served by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), a group of qualified citizens which is also appointed by the governor.

STUCCO An exterior finish of varying texture, composed of Portland cement, lime, and sand mixed with water.

SWAG A draping ornamental garland depicting some combination of leaves, fruit, or flowers, often in plaster or carved wood, featured in relief on a flat surface such as a fireplace mantel or entablature.

SYMMETRICAL An arrangement of forms or features in which both sides are the same, or very well-balanced, on either side of a central dividing line.

TERRA COTTA A fine grained, brown-red fired clay used for roof tiles and decorations; literally, cooked earth.

TRANSOM A fixed or operable window above a door or window.

TREFOIL A design of three lobes, similar to a cloverleaf.

TURNED The procedure by which a wood baluster or porch support is given a decorative shape by a carpenter.

TURRETT A small, slender tower usually at the corner of a building, often containing a circular staircase.

VERANDA A roofed open gallery or porch, sometimes extending around two sides of a building.

VERNACULAR A common or generic mode of building that relies on local materials and forms, created without the aid of architects or other design professionals.

VESTIBULE A small foyer leading into a larger space.

VIGA Spaced wooden beams used to support the roof of a pueblo structure, usually project through the outer walls. Modern use on Territorial style designs (which resemble the Mediterranean Revival) is usually ornamental.

VISIBLE FROM THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY Any portion of a historic resource that is visible from the public street or sidewalk immediately adjacent to the property.

WING WALL A small wall extending from the main portion of a building, often with a gate or small archway set into it.

WITCH’S CAP A cone-shaped tower roof.