

## 6.0 APPENDIX

### Glossary of Architectural Terms

**BASE:** The lowest part of a building; the lowest part of a column.

**BALUSTRADE:** A railing or low wall consisting of a handrail on balusters (small supporting posts) and a base rail.

**CAP:** The top member of a column or pilaster.

**CLERESTORY:** An upper zone of wall pierced with windows that admit light into a large room.

**CONTEXT:** The surrounding environment of a building or site, including other structures, site features, landscape and streets.

**COPING:** A capping to a wall or parapet.

**CORBEL:** A bracket of stone, wood or metal projecting from the side of a wall and serving to support a cornice, the spring of an arch, a balustrade or other element.

**CORNICE:** A projecting ornamental molding that crowns the top of a building.

**DORMER:** A window set upright in a sloping roof; the roofed projection in which this window is set.

**ELEVATION:** A "head-on" drawing of a building facade or object, without any allowance for perspective. An elevation drawing will be in a fixed proportion to the measurement on the actual building.

**FACADE:** A face of a building, usually the front.

**FASCIA:** A horizontal band of vertical face trim.

**FREESTANDING SIGN:** A detached sign which is supported by one or more columns, uprights or braces extended from the ground or from an object on the ground; or a detached sign which is erected on the ground.

**GABLE:** The triangular wall enclosed by the sloping ends of a ridged roof.

**HOOD MOLDING:** A projecting molding around the top of a doorway or window to deflect the rain.

**INDIRECT LIGHTING:** Light only from a concealed light source outside the sign face which reflects from the sign face.

**INTERNAL ILLUMINATION:** A light from a source concealed or contained within the sign which becomes visible through a translucent surface.

**KICK PLATE:** A solid panel beneath a storefront display window.

**LANDMARK:** A prominent building or feature officially designated as having special status and protection.

**LATTICE:** An openwork screen or grill made of interlocking or overlapping strips.

**LINTEL:** A horizontal beam spanning an opening.

**LUMINAIRE:** A lighting unit or the housing for a light bulb used for exterior lighting.

**MOLDING:** A shaped strip of wood, metal, brick, etc., usually mounted horizontally, and used as ornament on the surface of a structure.

**MOTIF:** An element in a composition, a principal repeated element in design.

**MONUMENT SIGN:** A free-standing sign, generally low to the ground with a continuous connection to the ground (as opposed to being supported on a pole).

**PARAPET:** Either the edge of the roof or the top of a wall which forms the top line of the building silhouette. When a building has several roof levels, the roof or parapet shall be the one belonging to that portion of the building where the sign is located.

**PRESERVE:** To keep in perfect or unaltered condition. Preservation usually includes the overall form of the building, its structural system and finishes, as well as any decorative details. Landscaping materials may also be preserved. Note that preservation of a structure may include keeping alterations and additions that have become important.

**RECONSTRUCT:** To create again. A building, room or detail may be reproduced in exact detail and appearance as it once existed. Accurate reconstruction requires good evidence of the original design. One approach to construction includes using the same construction methods as were used originally, whereas a second approach allows the use of substitute methods and materials as long as they achieve the same visual effect as the original.

**REHABILITATE:** To return to useful life. Rehabilitation is the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration. This makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values.

**REMODEL:** To remake; to make over. In remodeling, the appearance is changed by removing original detail and altering spaces. New materials and forms are installed. Applying a modern front to an older building is an example of remodeling. Often, these changes are not reversible.

**RESTORE:** To bring back to a previous condition. In a restoration an earlier appearance of the building is recreated, both in form and detail. Original elements that have been covered are exposed and missing pieces replaced with new ones that match the original.

**SHAFT:** The main portion of a column, between the base and capital.

**SILL:** The horizontal bottom member of a window or door frame.

**STABILIZE:** To make resistant to change in condition. A building is usually stabilized to retard deterioration until it can be repaired. A weather-resistant closure and a safe structural system are minimum stabilization efforts.

**STRING COURSE:** A thin projecting horizontal strip of masonry on the facade of a building.

**TERRA COTTA:** A decoratively molded ceramic material, often glazed, used as a facing for buildings or as an inset ornament.

**TRANSOM:** A horizontal cross bar in a window, over a door or between a door and the window above it. Also refers to a window above a door, or other window built and often hinged to a transom.

**VOUSOIR:** One of the wedge like stones of which an arch is composed.