

HISTORIC PRESRVATION COMMISSION

A G E N D A

September 10, 2024 – 5:30 p.m.

Council Auditorium, City Hall

(103 North Perry Street)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEMBERS

Dr. Richard Bailey, Chair

Ms. Carole King, Vice-Chair

Ms. Camilla Debardeleben

Mr. James Long

Mr. Keelan Adams

LAND USE DIVISION

Warren Adams

Executive Secretary



- I. Approval of minutes from the June 11, 2024, meeting**
- II. Approval of minutes from the July 09, 2024, meeting**
- III. Approval of minutes from the August 13, 2024, meeting**
- IV. Shaun will present the next historic neighborhood spotlight on Capitol Heights**
- V. Appendix A (Glossary of Architectural Terms) of draft revised ARB design guidelines**
- VI. Staff updates**

**The next scheduled meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission is
Tuesday, October 08, 2024, at 5:30 p.m.**

IV. Historic Neighborhood spotlight: Capitol Heights

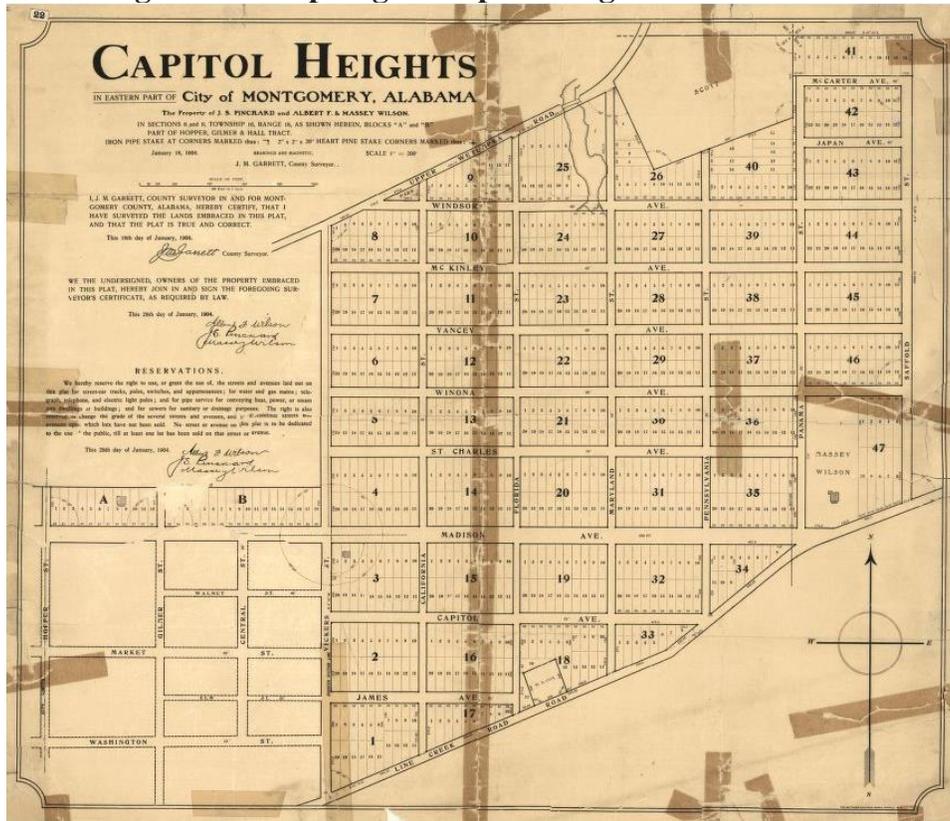


Figure 2: Historic plat map of Capitol Heights, 1904 (<https://www.capitolheightsmontgomery.org/capitol-heights-history/>).



Capitol Heights Historic Districts

Figure 1: Capitol Heights Historic Districts boundary map.

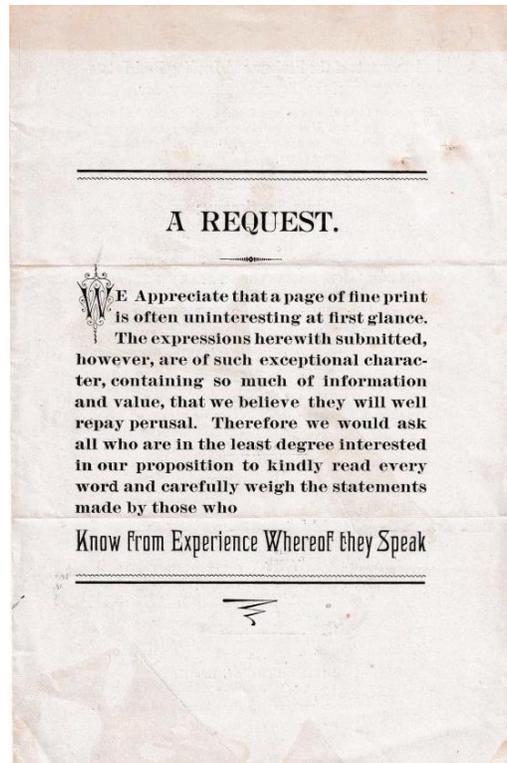


Figure 3: Capitol Heights Development Co. marketing for investors (<https://www.capitolheightsmontgomery.org/capitol-heights-history/>).

XXII MONTGOMERY BLUE BOOK, 1909-10

Capitol Heights
The Choice Residence
Suburb of Montgomery
200 Feet Above the City
Perfect Natural Drainage
Broad Streets and Paved Sidewalks
Double Track Street Car Lines
WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION

Capitol Heights
Development Co.
City Office Pollak Bldg. Phone 666

Figure 4: Advertisement for Capitol Heights, 1909-10 (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 5: Capitol Heights Elementary School, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 6: Postcard depicting the Van Pelt-Pinckard House, AKA: Rockhaven, at left, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 7: Rockhaven during fire, 1966 (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 8: Louis Armstrong Memorial Park, 08/29/24.



Figure 9: Capitol Heights Baptist Church, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 10: St. Bede the Venerable Catholic Church, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 11: Capitol Heights Methodist Church, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 12: A.O. Clapp House at 11 S. Capitol Pkwy, unknown date (Landmarks Foundation).



Figure 13: 37 S. Capitol Pkwy, 08/29/24.



Figure 14: 44 S. Capitol Pkwy, 08/29/24.



Figure 15: 47 S. Capitol Pkwy, 08/29/24.



Figure 16: 25 N. California St, 08/29/24.



Figure 17: 127 N. California St., 08/29/24. Note the recent roof replacement and porch restoration.



Figure 18: 1603 Madison Ave, 08/08/24.



Figure 19: 1637 Madison Ave, 11/09/23.



Figure 20: 1825 Madison Ave, 08/29/24.



Figure 21: 1903 Madison Ave (Van Pelt House), 08/29/24.



Figure 22: 2029 St. Charles Ave., 08/29/24.



Figure 23: 2102 St. Charles Ave., 08/29/24.



Figure 24: 2146 St. Charles Ave., 08/29/24.



Figure 25: 2228 Winona Ave., 08/29/24.



Figure 26: 2207 Winona Ave., 08/29/24.

- V. **Appendix A (Glossary of Architectural Terms) of draft revised ARB design guidelines Please review prior to the meeting and come ready to provide any comments/revisions that you may have. This is just the text, so please review content, only, and not formatting. The final version will have photos, captions, etc. to make it more readable. Next month, we'll move to Appendix B—Resource Guide.**

Draft Design Guidelines for Montgomery's Historic Districts:

Appendix A: Glossary of Architectural Terms

Advisory Review – A review of a proposal in the planning or preliminary stage. An advisory review is not required by the procedures. In addition, comments or agreements made at this informal review, which is conducted during a convened meeting, are not binding on any party.

Alkyd Resin Paint – A common modern paint using alkyd (one group of thermoplastic synthetic resins) as the vehicle for the pigment; often confused with oil paint.

Alteration/Addition – A change in the exterior appearance of a structure.

Aluminum Siding – Sheets of exterior architectural covering, usually with a colored finish, fabricated of aluminum to approximate the appearance of wooden siding. Aluminum siding was developed in the early 1940s and became increasingly common in the 1950s and the 1960s.

Apron – A raised panel below a windowsill.

Arch – A structure formed of wedge-shaped stones, bricks, or other objects laid to maintain one another firmly in position. A rounded arch generally represents classical or Romanesque influence whereas a pointed arch denotes Gothic influence.

Architrave – The lowest part of a classical entablature, symbolizing a beam laid across capitals of columns, or as more commonly used in connection with houses, the molded trim around a door or window opening. The lower part of an entablature, sometimes used by itself.

Arts & Crafts – Eclectic movement of American domestic architecture in the arts and architecture during the second half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, emphasizing craftsmanship in a regional expression.

Asbestos Siding – Dense, rigid board containing a high proportion of asbestos fibers bonded with Portland cement; resistant to fire, flame, or weathering and having a low resistance to heat flow. It is usually applied as large overlapping shingles. Asbestos siding was applied to many buildings in the 1950s.

Ashlar – A square building stone.

Asphalt shingle – Siding manufactured from saturated construction felts (rag, asbestos, or fiberglass) coated with asphalt and finished with mineral granules on side exposed to weather.

Asphalt siding – Siding manufactured from saturated construction felts (rag, asbestos, or fiberglass) coated with asphalt and finished with mineral granules on the side exposed to weather. It sometimes displays designs seeking to imitate brick or stone. Asphalt siding was applied to many buildings in the 1950s.

Attic Ventilator – In houses, a screened or louvered opening, sometimes in decorative shapes, located on gables or soffits. Victorian styles sometimes feature sheet soffits or metal ventilators mounted on the roof ridge above the attic.

Awning – A roof like covering of canvas, often adjustable, over a window, a door, etc., to provide protection against sun, rain, and wind. Aluminum awnings were developed in the 1950s.

Balustrade – A low barrier formed of balusters, or uprights, supporting a railing. An entire railing system including a rail, balusters, and often a bottom rail.

Band, Band Course, Band Mold, Belt – Flat trim running horizontally in the wall plane or a change in level.

Bargeboard (also Vergeboard) – A wooden member, usually decorative, suspended from and following the slope of a gable roof. Bargeboards are used on buildings inspired by Gothic forms.

Batten – A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edge of two parallel boards in the same plane.

Bay – Within a structure a regularly repeated spatial element usually defined in plan by beams and their supports, or in elevation by repetition of windows and doors in the building façade.

Beaded-Profile Panels – Panels manufactured to resemble traditional beadboard.

Beveled glass – Glass panes whose edges are ground and polished at a slight angle so that patterns are created when panes are set adjacent to one another.

Blinds – External or internal louvered wooden shutters on windows or doors that exclude direct sunlight but admit light when the louvers are raised.

Board-and-Batten – Closely applied vertical boards, the joints of which are covered by vertical narrow wooden strip; usually found on Gothic Revival-style buildings.

Bond – The laying of bricks or stones regularly in a wall according to recognized pattern for strength. A masonry bond is essential to brickwork when wire reinforcement is not used.

Boxed Eave (boxed cornice) – A hollow eave enclosed by the roofing, the soffit, and the building wall. Eave condition where the top of a brick masonry wall is corbelled out to the eave eliminating the soffit.

Bracket – A symbolic cantilever, usually of a fanciful form, used under the cornice in place of the usual modillion. Brackets were used extensively in Victorian architecture and gave rise to a style known as Bracketed Victorian.

Brick Eave – Eave condition where the top of a brick masonry wall is corbelled out to the eave eliminating the soffit.

Brickmold – Window or door trim, typically 2 inches wide.

Building – A structure principally intended to be used for, or to shelter, human or related activity whether the structure is moving or stationary.

Building Frontage – The building frontage is that façade of a building which faces onto the public right-of-way, or any private easements dedicated for, or used by, the public for vehicular or pedestrian movement.

Build-to Line – A uniform line established by a municipality to maintain a similar appearance in a neighborhood or street; the line is usually drawn a uniform distance from a curb or sidewalk and requires that buildings be placed on it or not project beyond it.

Bulkhead – The area below the display windows on the front façade of a commercial storefront.

Capital – The top or head of a column. In classical architecture, there exist orders of columns: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite.

Carriage Porch – A roofed structure over a driveway at the door to a building, protecting from the weather those entering or leaving a vehicle.

Casement Window – A window that swings open along its entire length, usually on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening onto which it is fitted.

Casing – The exposed trim molding, framing, or lining around door or a window; may be either flat or molded.

Cast Iron – Iron that has been shaped by being melted and cast in a mold.

Caulking – A resilient mastic compound, often having a silicone, bituminous, or rubber base; used to seal cracks, fill joints, prevent leakage, and/or provide waterproofing.

Certificate of Appropriateness – A document evidencing approval of an application for a material change to a property within a historic district.

Chalking – The formation of a powder surface condition from the disintegration of a binder or an elastomer in a paint coating; caused by weathering or an otherwise destructive environment.

Chamfer – A beveled edge or corner.

Character Defining – A distinctive architectural feature or combination of features or qualities that distinguish one building, neighborhood, or area from another.

Checking – Small cracks in a film of paint or varnish that do not completely penetrate to the previous coat; the cracks are in a pattern roughly like a checkerboard.

Chimney Cap – Cornice forming the crowning termination of a chimney.

Clapboard – Horizontal wooden boards, tapered at the upper end and laid to cover a portion of a similar board underneath and to be covered by a similar one above. The exposed face of clapboard is usually less than 6 inches wide. This was a common outer face of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings.

Classical – A loose term to describe the architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome and later European offshoots, the Renaissance, Baroque, and Rococo styles. In the United States, the term “classical” includes Georgian, Federal, Greek revival, and Renaissance Revival (or Neoclassical).

Classical Architecture – An architecture movement of the early nineteenth century that is based on the use of Roman and Greek forms.

Classical Revival – An architecture movement of the early nineteenth century that is based on the use of Roman and Greek forms.

Clerestory – Windows located relatively high up in a wall that often form a continuous band. This was a feature of many Gothic cathedrals and was later adapted to many of the Revival styles found here.

Colonial Architecture – Architecture transplanted from the motherlands to overseas colonies, such as Portuguese Colonial architecture in Brazil, Dutch Colonial architecture in New York, and above all, English Georgian architecture of the eighteenth century in the North American colonies.

Colonial Revival – The reuse of Georgian and colonial design in the U.S. in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Column – A vertical shaft or pillar that supports or appears to support a load.

Composition Board – A building board, usually intended to resemble clapboard, fabricated from wood or paper fabric under pressure and at an elevated temperature, usually with a binder.

Coping – The cap or the top course of a masonry wall.

Corbel – A projection (or building out) from a masonry wall, sometimes to support a load and sometimes for decorative effect.

Corbelling – Brickwork projecting successively more in each to support or meet a structure above.

Corinthian – The slenderest and most ornate of the three Greek orders of architecture, having elaborate capitals with volutes and acanthus leaf decoration.

Corner Block – A block placed at a corner of the casing around a wooden frame building, usually treated ornamentally.

Corner Board – One of the narrow vertical boards at the corner of a traditional wooden frame building, into which the clapboards butt. A board which is used as trim on the external corner of a wood-frame structure.

Cornice – The top part of an entablature, usually molded and projecting; originally intended to carry the eaves of a roof beyond the outer surface. An ornamental molding at the meeting of the roof and walls; usually consists of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding.

Cresting – Decorative iron tracery or jigsaw work placed at the ridge of a roof.

Crown Molding – Projecting molding forming the top member of a cornice, door, or window frame.

Cupola – A small vault on top of a roof; sometimes spherical in shape, sometimes with a mansard or conical roof.

Deck – An uncovered porch, usually at the rear of a building; popular in modern residential design.

Demolition – The partial or total dismantling, tearing down, removal, etc., of a structure.

Demolition by Neglect – The “natural” demolition of a structure by failing to maintain it.

Dentil – A repetitive cubical element at the base of a classical cornice. Dentils resemble teeth. One of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of some classical orders.

Doric Order – The column and entablature developed by the Dorian Greeks, sturdy in proportion, with a simple cushion capital, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and mutules in the cornice.

Dormer – A structure containing a window (or windows) that projects through a pitched roof.

Double-Hung Window – A window with two sashes that open and close by sliding up and down in a cased frame.

Downspout – A vertical pipe, often of sheet metal, used to conduct water from a roof drain or gutter to the ground or a cistern.

Dressed – Descriptive of stone, brick, or lumber that has been prepared, shaped, or finished by cutting, planning, rubbing, or sanding one or more of its faces.

Dripline – The circle that could be drawn on the soil around a tree directly under the tips of its outermost branches. Rainwater tends to drip from the tree at this point.

Duplicate Replacement – The replacement of parts of a structure in a manner that reconstructs the condition of the structure immediately prior to the needed replacement.

Eave – The part of a sloping roof that projects beyond a wall.

Elevation – A drawing showing the vertical elements of a building, either exterior or interior, as a direct projection to a vertical plane. Also, commonly refers to a wall other than the primary façade on a building.

Entablature – A horizontal member divided into triple sections consisting of, from bottom to top, an architrave (symbolizing a beam), a frieze, usually ornamented, and a cornice. In classical architecture, the elaborate beam member is carried by the columns, horizontally divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Escutcheon – A protective plate, sometimes decorated, surrounding the keyhole of a door, a light switch, or a similar device.

Etched Glass – Glass whose surface has been cut away with a strong acid or by abrasive action into a decorative pattern.

Façade – The exterior face of a building. This is typically where the main entrance is located, and the façade often has more embellished architectural detailing to contrast it with other exterior walls.

Fanlight – An arched over door light whose form and tracery suggest an open fan.

Fascia – A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal, or eave side of a pitched roof. The rain gutter is often mounted on it. Vertical board that terminates a sloped roof at the eave.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency (<http://www.fema.gov>)

Fenestration – The windows and doors and their openings in a building.

Finial – A formal ornament at the top of a canopy, gable, pinnacle, streetlight, etc.

Flashing – A thin impervious material placed in construction to prevent water penetration, to provide water drainage, or both, especially between a roof and a wall.

Flush Siding – Wooden siding that lies on a single plane; commonly applied horizontally except when applied vertically to accent an architectural feature.

Fluting – A system of vertical grooves (flutes) in the shaft of an Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite column. Doric columns have portions of the cylindrical surface of the columns separating the flutes.

Foundation – The supporting portion of a structure below the first-floor construction, or below grade, including footings.

French Window – A long window reaching to floor level and opening in two leaves like a pair of doors.

Fretwork – A geometrically meandering strap pattern; a type of ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band that is folded, crossed, and interlaced.

Frieze – The intermediate member of a classical entablature, usually ornamented. Also, a horizontal decorative panel. A frieze is a feature of the Greek Revival style but may be found in other types of architecture. The middle horizontal member of classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Gable – The vertical triangular piece of a wall at the end of a ridged roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit. The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gable L – Describes the massing of a house having a hipped roof with a projecting gable form at the front, typically two-thirds the width of the facade.

Gable Roof – A roof having a gable at one or both ends.

Galvanize – To coat steel or iron with zinc, as, for example, by immersing it in a bath of molten zinc.

Gambrel roof – A more-or-less symmetrical gable roof having four inclined surfaces and the pair meeting at the ridge having a shallower pitch.

German Siding – Wooden siding with a concave upper edge that fits into a corresponding rabbet in the siding above.

Gingerbread – Thin, curvilinear ornamentation produced with machine-powered saws.

Glue-chip Glass – A patterned glass with a surface resembling frost crystals; common in turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses and bungalows.

Half-timbering – A technique of wooden frame construction in which the timber members are exposed on the outside of the wall.

Header – A brick laid across the thickness of a wall to bond together different widths of a wall; the exposed end of a brick.

Hipped Roof – A roof without gables, each of whose sides, generally four, lies in a single plane and joins the others at an apex or ridge. A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

Hood – A cover placed above an opening or an object to shelter it.

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

Ionic Order – The classical order of architecture characterized by its capital with large volutes, a fasciated entablature, continuous frieze, usually dentils in the cornice, and by its elegant detailing.

Jack Arch – A flat or straight masonry arch.

Jamb – The vertical sides of an opening, usually for a door or a window.

Jerkin Head Roof – A roof whose end has been formed into a shape midway between a gable and a hip, resulting in a truncated or “clipped” appearance; sometimes called clipped gable.

Knee Wall – Short, vertical wall that closes off the low space created by a sloping ceiling and the floor.

Landscaping – The arrangement and blending of those elements and materials including, but not limited to, vegetation, soil, walls, fences, furniture, walkways, paving, utilities, etc., which are related to a structure and the use of the property,

Latex Paint – A paint having a latex binder (an emulsion of finely dispersed) particles of natural or synthetic rubber or plastic materials in water).

Lattice – A network, often diagonal, of interlocking lath or other thin strips used as screening, especially in the base of a porch.

Lite/Light – A pane of glass. A pane of glass, a window, or a subdivision of a window.

Lintel – A horizontal member spanning an opening and supporting construction above; a beam. A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it.

Louver – An assembly of sloping, overlapping blades or slates designed to admit air and/or light and exclude rain and snow.

Lunette – A semicircular opening.

Mansard Roof – A modification of the hipped roof in which each side has two planes, the upper being shallower. This roof is characteristic of the Second Empire style.

Mildew – A fungus that grows and feeds on paint, cotton, and linen fabrics, etc., that are exposed to moisture; causes discoloration and decomposition of surface.

Molding – A decorative band having a constant profile or having a pattern in low relief, generally used in cornices or as trim around openings.

Mortar – A mixture of Portland cement, lime, putty, and sand in various proportions, used for laying bricks or stones. Until the use of hard Portland cement became general, the softer lime- clay or lime-sand mortars and masonry cement were common.

Mullion – A vertical member dividing a window area and forming part of the window frame. The vertical and horizontal members separating (and often supporting) windows, doors, or panels that are set in a series.

Muntin – A molding forming part of the frame of a window sash and holding one side for the handrail.

Normal Maintenance – Normal Maintenance is all activity required to assure that the property, structure, and all appurtenances are kept in a neat and orderly manner, and that they do not create public nuisances, or adversely affect public health and safety. Repainting a structure the same color is considered normal maintenance. Normal maintenance does not require approval from the ARB.

Newel Post – A vertical member or post, usually at the start of a stair or at any place a stair changes direction. Usually large and ornate, it is the principal support for the handrail.

Ogee – A double curve formed by the combination of a convex and concave line, like an s-shape.

Oil Paint – A paint in which a drying oil, usually linseed oil, is the vehicle for the pigment; rarely used as a house paint since the mid-twentieth century when it was commonly replaced by alkyd resin paints.

Oriel Window – In medieval English architecture, a window corbelled out from the wall of an upper story.

Palladian Motif – A door or window opening in three parts with a flat lintel over each side and an arch over the center.

Panel – A thin, flat piece of wood framed by stiles and rails as in a door fitted into grooves of thicker material with molded edges for decorative wall treatment.

Pantile – A roofing tile that has the shape of an S laid on its side.

Parapet – A low wall along a roof, directly above an outer wall.

Patio – An open, outdoor living space adjacent to a building, usually surfaced with stone, tiles, or concrete at ground level.

Pediment – A triangular gable bounded on all sides by a continuous cornice. This form is characteristic of classical architecture. In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice. Also, a surface used ornamentally over doors or windows.

Pergola – A structure of posts or piers carrying beams and trelliswork for climbing plants.

Period of Significance – The length of time when a property or district was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for historic designation.

Pilaster – A flat or half-rounded decorative member applied at a wall suggesting a column; sometimes called engaged column. An engaged pier or pillar, often with capital and base.

Port Cochere – A roofed passageway large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through. A carriage porch.

Portico – A small entrance porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by open columns. A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns. A colonnaded porch.

Portland Cement – A very hard and strong hydraulic cement (one that hardens under water) made by heating a slurry of clay and limestone in a kiln.

Post-and-Beam Framing – A type of framing in which horizontal members rest on a post as distinguished from a wall.

Preservation – The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property.

Primer – A paint applied as a first coat that serves the function of sealing and filling on wood, plaster, and masonry.

Quarter Round – A small molding that has the cross-section of a quarter circle.

Quoin – In masonry, a hard stone or brick used, with similar ones, to reinforce an external corner or edge of a wall or the like; often distinguished decoratively from adjacent masonry.

Rafter Trails – A rafter, bracket, or joist which projects beyond the side of a building and supports an overhanging portion of the roof.

Rake – Trim members that run parallel to a roof slope and form the finish between the wall and a gable roof extension.

Recessed Light – A light that has been placed onto a surface so that its face is flush with the surface of a ceiling or a wall.

Reconstruction – The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation – The act or the process of making possible compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving the portions or the features that convey the property’s historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Relocated Structure – A structure, or significant part thereof, which is moved from its original location to a new location regardless of the distance involved.

Repairs – The exact replacement, reconstruction, restoration, refurbishment, etc., of a minor element of a structure.

Repointing – Raking out deteriorated mortar joints and filling into them a surface mortar to repair the joint.

Restoration – The act of the process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period by means of the removal of features from the restoration period.

Riser – The vertical portion of a stair, connecting two steps.

Roof Pitch – The slope of a roof expressed as a ratio of its vertical rise to its horizontal rise.

Roofing Tile – A tile for roofing, usually of burnt clay; available in many configurations and types, such as plain tiles, single-lap tiles, and interlocking tiles.

Rusticated Stone – Masonry or wood in which each principal face is rough or highly patterned with a tooled margin.

Sandblasting – An extremely abrasive method of cleaning brick, masonry, or wood that involves directing high-powered jets of sand against a surface. Sanding, flattening down, rubbing-smoothing a surface with abrasive paper or cloth, either by hand or by machine.

Sash – The moving part of a window. Any framework of a window. May be movable or fixed; may slide in a vertical plane or pivoted.

Sawn work – Ornamentation in cutout planking, formed with a bandsaw. Popular in the 1880s and the 1890s, this decorative detailing is flat.

Setback – The required minimum horizontal distance between the building line and the related front, side, or rear property line.

Sheet Metal – A flat, rolled-metal product, rectangular in cross-section and form; when used as roofing material, usually terne- or zinc-plated.

Shed Dormer – A dormer window whose eave line is parallel to the eave line of the main roof instead of being gabled.

Shed Roof – A roof having only one sloping plane.

Shingle – A roofing unit of wood, asphalt, slate, tile, or other material cut to stock lengths, widths, and thickness; used as an exterior covering on roofs and applied in an overlapping fashion.

Shotgun – A house one room wide and two or more rooms deep without a hallway.

Shutters – Small wooden louvered or solid panels hinged on the exterior of windows, and sometimes doors, to be operable.

Shutter Dog – A pivoting bar for fixing shutters in the open position against a wall.

Side Gable – Describes the massing of a house having the gable end (or roof ridgeline) perpendicular to the street.

Side Hall – Narrow residential house type that is one room wide, associated with French settlements and the Mississippi River region.

Sidelight – A narrow window area beside an outside door, generally seen in Greek Revival style.

Signs – For the purposes of these criteria, a sign is any display, device, notice, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, or other thing that is designated, intended, or used to advertise or inform; and of which any part of the advertising or informative content is visible from any place on any public property or right-of-way.

Sill – The lowest horizontal member in a wall opening.

Simulated Divided Light – Refers to a light in a window sash that is visually subdivided by applied muntins that stimulates a true divided sash.

Skirt Board – A board set horizontally at the bottom of wall cladding.

Snout House – A house where the garage protrudes past the architectural face of the home and so is the prominent feature of the building.

Soffit – The exposed undersurface of any overhead of a building, such as an arch, balcony, beam, cornice, lintel, or vault.

Stepped Gable – A gable concealing the end of a roof with a stepped parapet.

Stretcher – A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the length of the wall.

Stile-and -Rail – Type of door construction that utilizes a framework of vertical and horizontal members infilled with panels.

Structure – Any man-made thing constructed or erected, whether permanently or temporarily attached or supported by the ground. Examples include, but are not limited to, houses, stores, sheds, barns, walls, signs, fences, etc.

Stucco – An exterior finish, usually textured, composed of Portland cement, lime, and sand mixed with water. Older-type stucco may be mixed from softer masonry cement rather than Portland cement.

Surround – The molded trim around a door or window opening.

Tarpaper – A roofing material manufactured by saturating a dry felt with asphalt and then coating it with a harder asphalt mixed with a fine material.

Terneplate – Sheet metal coated with terne metal, which is an alloy of lead containing up to 20 percent tin.

Terra-cotta – Hard, unglazed fired clay, used for ornamental work and roof and floor tile; also fabricated with a decorative glaze and used as a surface finish for buildings in the Art Deco style.

Textured Siding – Wood cut in various flat patterns, such as half-rounds or scallops, and applied to portions of facades to create a picturesque or romantic look. This treatment was generally used in Queen Anne-style buildings. Surface textures are often found in diamond, scallop staggered butt, or composite patterns.

Tongue and Groove – A joinery system in which boards are milled with a tongue on one side and a groove on the other so that they can be tightly joined with a flush surface alignment. Method of joining materials, usually wood, where a tongue or projection in one board fits the groove of its neighbor.

Trabeated Entrance – A standard classical entrance featuring an over door light and sidelights.

Tracery – An ornamental division of an opening, especially a large window, usually made of wood. Tracery is found in buildings of Gothic influence.

Transom, or Overdoor Light – A glazed panel above a door or a storefront, sometimes hinged to be opened for ventilation at ceiling level. A horizontal bar of wood or stone across a window. Also, the window or opening above the transom bar.

Tread – The horizontal surface of a step.

Tree Canopy – The effect caused by interlocking branches of mature trees in the streetscape.

Trim – The finishing material on a building, such as molding applied around openings or at the floors and the ceilings of rooms.

Turret – A small tower, usually corbelled from a corner.

Veranda – A covered porch or balcony extending along the outside of a building, planned for summer leisure.

Verge – The edge projecting over the gable of a roof. Also, the area of planting, lawn or pavement between the sidewalk and the curb on a street.

Vergeboard – An ornamental board hanging from the rake, or verge, of a gable roof.

Vernacular Architecture – A mode of building based on local or regional forms and materials. Vernacular buildings are typically constructed based on local needs and to reflect local traditions. They are most often built outside of any established academic or architectural tradition and sometimes without professional guidance. Most often found in rural settings.

Victorian – Eclectic style of domestic architecture of the late 19th Century; named after the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria (1837-1901).

Vocabulary – A collection of related architectural elements, materials or stylistic conventions used to describe a building or structure.

Vinyl Siding – Sheets of thermal plastic compound made from chloride of vinyl acetates, as well as some plastics made from styrene and other chemicals, usually fabricated to resemble clapboard.

Water blasting – A cleaning method like sandblasting except that water is used as the abrasive. As in sandblasting, high-pressure water jets can damage wood and masonry surfaces.

Water Course or Water Table – A board or masonry projection fixed to the foot of a wall to shoot water away from it.

Water Table – A belt course differentiating the foundation of a masonry building from its exterior walls.

Weatherboarding – Wooden clapboard siding.

Wing – A subsidiary part of a building extending out from the main portion or body.

Wrought Iron – Iron that is rolled or hammered into shape, never melted.

VI. Staff Updates