

B

Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

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The definitions within this Appendix B are intended to provide greater clarity to the terms used in the Design Guidelines and its Appendices. For definitions not defined within the Design Guidelines document or in Appendix B, the Landmark Preservation Commission will rely on definitions in the Denver Zoning Code.

A

Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU). A self-contained, accessory living space that function as an extension of an existing residential property. Commonly referred to as mother-in-law suites, granny flats, casitas, backyard cottage, garage apartments, or basement apartments. An ADU includes its own kitchen, bath and sleeping area. ADUs can be either detached or attached to the primary structure. A dwelling unit is further defined in the Denver Zoning Code.

Accessory Structure. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Adaptive Reuse. Rehabilitation of a historic structure for use other than its original purpose, such as a residence converted into an office. Also called adaptive use.

Addition. A portion of a structure built after the original structure was completed. Additions may be historic or non-historic.

Administrative Review. A process authorized in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance allowing Landmark Preservation Staff to approve certain permit applications which clearly meet the design guidelines on behalf of the Commission.

Alignment. The linear relationship of structures or parts of structures to each other.

Alteration. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Animated Sign. Any sign or part of a sign which changes physical position by any movement or rotation.

Arcade. A covered passage, open on at least one side, extending along the outside wall of a building, and supported by arches or columns.

Arcade Sign. A wall or projecting sign attached to the roof or wall of an arcade.

Arch. A curved construction that spans an opening and supports the weight above it.

Articulation. The manner in which various features are designed and arranged on a building elevation.

Attic. The upper level of a building, usually not of full ceiling height, directly beneath the roof.

Awning. A secondary covering attached to the exterior wall of a building, providing shade and protection from the elements around doors, windows, and other openings. May be retractable or stationary.

Awning Sign. A sign printed on the surface of an awning or canopy.

B

Balcony. A raised platform, connected to a building façade and typically surrounded by a low wall or railing.

Baluster. One of a series of short vertical members used to support a stair or porch handrail, forming a balustrade.

Balustrade. An entire rail system, with top rail and balusters.

Bargeboard. A board placed on the verge or incline of a roof gable end to conceal the rafter end and provide ornamentation; also called a vergeboard.

Bay. The portion of a façade between columns or piers providing regular division of a facade, usually marked by windows or doors.

Bay window. A projecting angular window that forms an extension to the floor space of the internal room.

Belt Course. A horizontal band usually marking the floor levels on the exterior façade of a building.

Block Face. See Street Face.

Bracket. A projecting support placed under an architectural overhang such as a roof cornice or eave.

Brick. A single building unit typically made of fired or sun-dried clay, used in masonry construction and laid in courses known as bonds.

C

Canopy. A roofed structure placed so as to extend outward from a building, to provide a protective shield for doors, windows, and other openings. Canopies are usually supported by the building with additional support extending to the ground directly under the canopy edge.

Casement Window. A window with one or two sashes which are hinged at the sides and usually open outward.

Cast iron. A hard, relatively brittle alloy of iron and carbon that contains a higher portion of carbon than steel. Can be easily cast into a mold, used for both structural and decorative purposes in architecture.

Cement. A hard strong building material made by mixing a cementing agent (such a lime, historically) and a mineral aggregate (such as sand or gravel) with water to create a binding agent.

Character. The qualities and attributes of any structure, site, street or district.

Character-defining Features. Specific features of a structure, site, street, or district that contribute to its significance and designation, and that help define the distinctive character of the structure, site, street, or district.

Character Windows & Character Front Facade Doors:

Front façade doors, and windows located completely above finished grade on any facade anywhere on the building that are part of the architectural identity of a building or are representative of a certain architectural style or type. Character windows and character front façade doors date to the period of significance, are distinctive, and are integral features of the building's design. Landmark Preservation staff or the Landmark Preservation Commission will determine if a window or front façade door is a character window or door.

Clapboards. Horizontal wooden boards, thinner at the top edge, which are overlapped to provide a weatherproof exterior wall surface.

Column. A circular or square vertical structural member.

Common Windows and Doors. Windows and doors that do not include the attributes of Character Windows and Doors, and whose replicas are readily available from most manufacturers

Compatible. The ability of alterations and new designs to be located in or near historic properties and districts without adverse effect. Some elements affecting design compatibility include location, height, scale, mass and bulk of structures; building materials; architectural details; circulation and access; landscaping; and parking impacts. Compatibility refers to the sensitivity of development proposals in maintaining the character and context of historic properties and districts.

Composite Shingle. A modern roofing shingle made up of a fiberglass mat at the core with an exterior asphalt coating. Composite shingles can be made to mimic historic wood shake and slate roofing and come in a variety of colors.

Configuration. The arrangement of elements and details on a building or structure that help to define the character.

Construction. The act of adding an addition to an existing building or structure, or the erection of a new principle or accessory building or structure on a lot or property.

Contemporary. Reflecting characteristics of the present. A contemporary building would reflect a design, method of construction, materials, articulation, expression and/or details that illustrate that it was constructed in the present or recent past, rather than being imitative or reflective of a historic period.

Contributing. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Context. The setting in which a historic element, site, structure, street or district exists.

Coping. The cap or covering of a wall.

Copper. A red-brown metal often used in flashing and as a roofing material.

Corbel. In masonry, a projection, or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height and articulating a cornice or supporting an overhanging member.

Corner Board. A vertical board found on the outside of the corner of wood frame building, helps to define the corner.

Cornice. A projecting element that tops a wall.

Crenellation. A pattern of square openings or cut-outs in the top of a parapet, often used on castle walls and in Gothic Revival Architecture.

Cross-Gable. A secondary gable roof that meets the primary roof at right angles.

Culture. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Cupola. A small, often dome-like structure on top of a building. Often used to provide light and air below, and usually crowns a larger roof or dome.

D

Deck. A flat surface that forms the main outside floor of a porch or balcony.

Demolition. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Denver Hill. A historic slope to the front yard, so common in Denver it has been nicknamed the "Denver Hill."

Design Review. A process in which a design is evaluated in accordance with the Landmark Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 30 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code) requirements and Design Guidelines. See "Design Review Process" on page 10 for more information. Also referred to as landmark design review or historic design review.

Deteriorated. Components are damaged, degraded, or missing, but repair is feasible without excessive difficulty or of loss of a component's historic integrity. Essentially, while repair may be challenging, it is still manageable through reasonable efforts and resources.

Deteriorated, Severely. The majority of the historic components are extensively damaged, degraded, or missing. This condition is confirmed through photographic evidence and verification by Landmark staff. In such cases, repair is not feasible without substantial reconstruction efforts. Essentially, the historic component requires significant reconstruction to restore its historic integrity.

District. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Divided Light. A window where the panes of glass, or "lights," are divided into smaller panes. There are two types of divided lights: A true divided light (multiple small panes of glass separated by muntins) or a simulated divided light (one large pane of glass with applied muntins that create the appearance of smaller panes).

Dome. A hemispherical or semi-elliptical roof over a circular or polygonal space.

Dormer. A roofed structure that contains one or more windows and projects from a sloped roof.

Double-Hung Window. A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

E

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

Eclectic. Used to describe a collection of architectural styles, usually found within a district, or a building/structure that does not easily correspond to a single architectural style.

Egress Window. A venting window, required by building code, used for emergency escape and rescue.

Element. A material part or detail of a site, structure, street, or district.

Elevation. Any one of the external face or façades of a building.

Environmental Sustainability. See Sustainability.

F

Fabric. The physical material of a building, structure, or community, an interweaving of component parts.

Façade. The exterior front wall of a building, usually the most ornate or articulated elevation.

Fascia. A flat horizontal member of molding; forms the trim of a flat roof or pitched roof; also part of a classical entablature.

Feature. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Fence. An artificially constructed barrier, typically of wood, metal or other material or combination of materials to enclose, screen or separate areas. Wooden picket-style fences are common to enclose rear yards in historic districts.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows on a building.

Finial. A projecting decorative element, usually of metal, at the top of a roof turret or gable.

Fish Scale Shingle. A shingle having a straight sides and a rounded bottom, typically laid in a regular or irregular overlapping pattern and used as a decorative façade element.

Flagstone. Large, flat pieces of sandstone split horizontally. Often used for sidewalks.

Flashing. Thin metal sheets used to prevent moisture infiltration at joints of roof planes and between the roof and vertical surfaces.

Flat Roof. A roof which is almost completely horizontal. Often found on commercial architecture and concealed with a parapet.

Form. The shape and structure of a building.

Foundation. The lowest exposed portion of the building wall, which supports the structure above.

Frame. The exposed trim around a window or door opening; also called a casing.

G

Gable. A triangular shape roof formed by two intersecting roof planes; also the triangular shape wall at the end of the roof.

Gambrel Roof. A ridged roof with two slopes on either side. The upper slope will have a shallow pitch, while the lower slope is very steep.

Ghost Sign. A historic painted wall sign.

Glazing. Part of a window, wall, or door that is made up of glass. Also known as lights.

Granite. An igneous rock consisting of quartz, mica, and feldspar, ranging in color from gray to pink depending on its mineral composition.

Ground Sign. A freestanding sign installed into the ground, often on a decorative base or masonry structure, not attached to a building.

H

Header. Upper horizontal framing member of a window or door.

Height. The distance from the bottom to the top of a building structure.

Hipped Roof. A roof with all four sides sloping downwards towards the walls the structure.

Historic Context. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Historic District. See district.

Historic Feature. An element of a building installed at the time of construction or other time during the period of significance.

Historic Integrity. See Integrity.

Historic Landmark. See Landmark.

Historic Material. A material used at the time of construction or other time during the period of significance.

Historic Property. See Contributing.

Historic Resource. See Contributing

Hood Molding. A projecting molding above an arch, doorway, or window, originally designed to direct water away from the opening. Also called a drip mold or simply a 'hood.'

I

Improvement. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Income Tax Credits for Historic Preservation. A state or federal income tax incentive to encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings.

Infill Construction. The construction of primary buildings or structure, or tandem houses on vacant or underutilized land within an existing area, such as a historic district. Garages, detached accessory dwelling units, and additions to existing structures are generally not considered infill construction.

Integrity. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

In-kind. The replacement of an element with a new element of the same material, color, texture, shape and form as the original.

J

Jack arch. A flat, structural element in masonry construction that provides support at an opening, similar to a lintel, but constructed of smaller, individual pieces. Also knows as a flat arch.

Jamb. The side framing member of a door or window.

K

Keystone. The wedge-shaped top or center member of an arch.

Kickplate. See Bulkhead.

Knee Wall. A small curb-like wall often found in residential front yards.

L

Landmark. A building, site, structure, or object that meets Denver landmark designation criteria specified in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance and has been designated as such by the Denver City Council. Landmark properties are subject to design review. Also called Historic Landmark.

Landmark Preservation Commission (LPC). A body of 9 members appointed by the Denver Mayor whose function it is to designate, preserve, enhance, and perpetuate structures or district that have architectural, historical, or geographical significance within the City of Denver.

Landmark Preservation Commission Review. Design and demolition review conducted before the Landmark Preservation Commission in a public forum; this review occurs for projects that do not qualify for administrative review. Landmark Preservation staff serves as a liaison between the public and the Landmark Preservation Commission. During Landmark Preservation Commission review, the applicant and the public have the opportunity to speak to the Commission. The Commission evaluates projects and makes decisions according to adopted Design Guidelines, policies, and the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Landmark Preservation Ordinance. Chapter 30 of the Denver Revised Municipal Code, adopted in 1967, and periodically amended. The ordinance establishes the powers and responsibilities of the Landmark Preservation Commission lays out the criteria and process for designating historic landmarks and districts, design and demolition review requirements for designated properties, and delineates the authority and responsibilities of the Commission.

Landmark Preservation Staff. Professionally trained City staff that assist owners of historic properties by providing guidance and resources for preserving, maintaining and rehabilitating historic buildings and properties. Staff coordinates with the Landmark Preservation Commission to designate historic properties, perform design and demolition review, survey and document the City's built heritage, and process state income tax credits.

Landscape. The totality of the built or human influenced habitat experienced at any one place. Dominant features are topography, plant cover, buildings or other structures and their patterns.

Lap Siding. A building siding consisting of beveled boards meant to shed water away from the building foundation. Also known as clapboards.

Large-Scale Projects. Construction projects that are expected to have significant physical, visual or contextual impacts due to their size, complexity or location. In the context of historic preservation, a large-scale project often includes additions adding over 900 square feet or more than 40% above grade square footage, infill construction, pop-top additions, and tandem houses.

Lattice. An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips used as screening.

Lights. Window glass. Also known as glazing.

Lintel. The horizontal top member of a window, door or other opening.

Loading Dock. A raised landing for handling goods; some project from the façade while others are inset behind the building plane.

Lower Downtown Design Review Commission (LDDRC). A body of 9 members appointed by the Denver Mayor whose function it is to protect, enhance, and perpetuate buildings, sites, and areas of the Lower Downtown Historic District.

M

Maintain. To keep in a state of preservation or repair to avoid deterioration of historic materials and features.

Man-door. A small door for use by people entering an industrial or warehouse building.

Mansard Roof. A roof with a double slope on all four sides, with the lower slope being almost vertical and the upper almost horizontal.

Marble. A hard crystalline metamorphic form of limestone that can be polished and used in sculpture and architecture.

Masonry. Construction of brick, stone, or other material requiring mortar and construction by a mason..

Massing. The overall composition of the exterior of the major volumes of a building, especially when the structure has major and minor elements.

Millwork. Woodwork manufactured at a mill, includes doors, sashes, and trim.

Molding or moulding. A continuous decorative band, often serving as a decorative device; often decorative with a variety of contours or outlines, and typically covering the joint formed where two surfaces or material types meet

Mortar. A mixture of sand, lime, cement and water, used as a binding agent in masonry construction.

Mullion. A vertical element separating windows, doors, or panels set in a series.

Multifamily Residential Building. A residential building or complex of buildings where most individual units access interior hallways or exterior balconies rather than the street or sidewalk. Multifamily residential buildings include Apartment, Courtyard Apartment, Garden Court building forms as defined in the Denver Zoning Code.

Multi-Light Window. A window sash composed of more than one pane of glass.

Muntin. A secondary framing member to divide and hold the panes of glass in a multi-light window or glass door.

N

New Construction. Construction which is characterized by the introduction of new elements, sites, buildings or structures or additions to existing buildings and structures.

Newel Post. The principal structural pillar of a staircase, often highly decorative.

Non-Contributing. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

O

Oriel Window. A form of bay window which projects from the main wall of building and is supported by corbels, brackets or other similar element. Often found on the upper floor.

Orientation. The relationship of a structure to the compass points or a site feature; may refer to the direction a façade faces, such as the south elevation, or the direction of a main axis, as in an east-west orientation.

Outbuilding. A small, secondary building separated from the main building.

P

Paneled Door. A door composed of solid panels (either raised or recessed), held within a framework of rails and stiles.

Parapet. A low wall at the edge of a roof, balcony, or deck.

Pediment. A triangular crowning element forming the gable of a roof; any similar triangular element used over windows, doors, etc.

Pendant. A hanging ornament.

Period of Significance. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Physical Integrity. See Integrity.

Pier. A vertical structural element, square or rectangular in cross-section.

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

Pitch. The degree of the slope of a roof.

Point. The surface of a mortar joint.

Pop-top (Rooftop) Addition. Any new habitable space built on top of an existing roof. This type of addition involves removing all or part of the existing roof and may include full floor expansions. Dormer additions are generally not considered pop-top additions.

Porch. A structure attached to a building to shelter an entrance.

Porte Cochere. A porch or portico-like structure at the main or secondary entrance designed for horse and carriage or vehicle traffic. Designed to allow the occupants of a vehicle to exit under a covered structure protected from the weather.

Portico. A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the façade of a building, often with a column and pediment.

Portland Cement. Fast-curing, hydraulic cement. Not commonly used until the early 20th century, and much stronger than historic cements, used in the mortar making process.

Primary Façade. The main building face; the sides of a building that are street-facing.

Primary Structure(s). As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Preservation. The act or process of retaining the historic form, integrity and materials of a building or a structure, including, but not limited to, providing stabilization work and on-going maintenance.

Pressed Tin. Decorative and functional metalwork made of molded tin used to sheath roofs, bays and cornices.

Projecting Sign. A sign attached perpendicular to the wall of a building. Also called blade sign.

Proportion. The relationship of the size, shape, and location of one building element to all the other elements; each architectural style typically has its own rules of proportion.

Public Vantage Point. Any public place from which a property or building can be viewed by a person of average height. Public vantage points include streets, sidewalks, and public parks. Public vantage points do not include private property, parking lots, vacant property, or an alley.

Pyramidal Roof. A roof with four identical sides rising steeply to a central peak.

Q

Quick Review: A form of Administrative Design Review for projects that meet the design guidelines and are of limited scope listed in the Quick Review Application published on the Commission's website

Quoins. A series of raised stone, bricks, or wood panels ornamenting the outside of a wall corner.

R

Rail. A horizontal member making up the framework of a door or window.

Reconstruction. The act or process of reassembling, reproducing or replacing by new construction, the form, detail and appearance of the 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, or by reuse of the original materials.

Registered Neighborhood Organizations (RNOs). A voluntary group of individual residents and owners of real property, including businesses, within a certain prescribed area of the City, and/or a coalition of such groups formed for the purpose of collectively addressing issues and interests common to and widely perceived throughout the area.

Rehabilitation. The act or process of returning a building, object, site or structure to a state of utility through repair, remodeling, or alteration. Rehabilitation projects makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the building, object, site or structure, that are significant to its historical, architectural and geographical value.

Relocation. Any change of the location of a building, object or structure in its present setting or to another setting.

Replacement Structure. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Replication. Constructing a building so that it is an exact replica or imitation of a historic architectural style or period.

Repointing. The act of repairing the point of a mortar joint that has deteriorated over time due to weathering. Often incorrectly called tuckpointing.

Residential. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Resource. A source or collection of buildings, objects, sites, structures, or areas that exemplify the cultural, social, economic, political or architectural history of the nation, state or city.

Restoration. The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a building, object, site or structure, and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work, or by the replacements of missing earlier work.

Retain. To keep secure and intact. Retain describes the act of keeping an element, detail or structure, and providing a level of repair to aid in the preservation of elements, sites and structures.

Retaining Wall. A wall which is designed to, and in fact does, retain the earth on one side at a higher elevation than the earth on the other side.

Re-Use. To use again. An element, detail or structure might be reused in historic districts.

Rhyolite. A pale fine-grained volcanic rock, ranging in color from gray to tan. When used as a building material, it is typically rusticated.

Rhythm. Regular occurrence of elements or features, such as spacing between buildings.

Ridge. The top horizontal member of a roof where the sloping surfaces meet.

Right-of-Way. Public land that has been granted an easement, such as for utilities, or reserved for transportation purposes. Can include pedestrian traffic, vehicular traffic, canals, railway traffic, oil and gas pipeline, etc.

Rusticated. Roughening of stonework or concrete blocks to give greater articulation to each block.

S

Sandstone. A sedimentary rock of sand or quart grains that have solidified together, ranging in color from red to brown. Used to make flagstone.

Sash. The movable framework holding the glass in a window.

Scale. Proportional elements that demonstrate the size, materials and style of buildings. The proportions of the elements of a building to one another and the whole, and to adjacent buildings.

Secondary Structure. See Accessory Structure.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. A set of standards developed by the National Park Service, commonly used by property owners, architects and governments to make decisions about the appropriate treatment of historic properties.

Setback. The distance a structure is located from the street, other public way, or property line. Setback can also refer to the distance between structures on one or multiple lots. The Denver Zoning Code includes setback requirements for structures from primary and side streets, as well as from

interior lot lines. Landmark design review requirements for setbacks can be more restrictive than zoning to ensure that new construction conforms with the character-defining features of a historic district.

Setting. The sum of attributes of a locality, neighborhood or property that defines its character.

Shake. An historic and modern building and roofing material made from split logs. Shake siding is popular decorative building material in Queen Anne architecture and Shingle Style architecture.

Sheathing. An exterior covering of boards or other surface applied to the frame of the structure. See Siding.

Shed roof. A pitched roof with a single plane.

Shingles. A roofing materials. Often consists of wood which is split into flat panels and different shapes. Wood shingles are common elements of the Queen Anne style. Wood shingle roofs were commonly used in Denver in the late 19th and into the 20th century.

Sidelight. A vertical area of fixed glass on either side of a door or window.

Siding. The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.

Sign. A sign is an object or device or part thereof situated outdoors or indoors which is used to identify or advertise a business. Refer to the Denver Zoning Code for more information.

Significance. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Sill. The horizontal, usually projecting, lower lip of a window or door.

Site feature. A historic or non-historic component on the grounds of a property, such as a fence, wall, walkway, statue, well or landscaping.

Site wall. A low wall along the edge of a property; may also serve as a retaining wall.

Siting. The placement of a building, structure, or object on a site in relation to natural features, boundaries, and other parts of the built environment.

Small-scale Residential Building. A single residential building where most individual units have direct, at grade, access to the street or sidewalk. Small-scale residential buildings include single-family houses, as well as Tandem House, Two-Unit Dwelling (duplexes), Town House and Row House building forms as defined in the Denver Zoning Code.

Soffit. The area created by the eaves of the roof and the wall of a building when enclosed.

Solar Panels. A panel designed to absorb the sun's rays and produce electricity or heating.

Spindles. Slender, elaborately turned wood dowels or rods often used in screens and porch trim.

Spire. A tall, slender, conical or pyramidal structure ending in a point that sits atop a steeple, tower, or roof. Often found in religious architecture.

Stabilization. The act or process of applying measures essential to the maintenance of a deteriorated building to establish structural stability and a weather resistant enclosure.

Stained glass. Colored glass used to form decorative or pictorial designs, often composed of contrasting piece in a lead framework.

Steel. An alloy of iron with carbon, used as a structural element, with a gray or bluish-gray color. Often used as a fabricating element in casement windows in the early to mid 20th century.

Steeple. A tall tower on a building, topped with a spire. A belfry and lantern may be incorporated into the steeple architecture. Often found in religious architecture.

Stewardship. The act of responsible caring for and management of historic resources for future generations.

Stile. A vertical structural member of a paneled door frame.

Stoop. A small staircase ending in a platform, leading up to the entrance of a structure.

Storefront. The façade of a store, typically on the ground floor and facing the street

Street Face. That portion of a block with frontage on a street; there are generally two block faces with frontage on a street.

Streetscape. The relationship of the street, landscaping, and buildings as seen by the eye from public vantage points, such as a street or sidewalk.

Stringcourse. A decorative horizontal band on the exterior wall of a building, typically of brick or stone, and often demarcating the division between floors.

Structure. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Stucco. An exterior plaster typically applied in a two-or-three part coating directly onto masonry, or over wood or metal lath. Often used to imitate another material such as stone.

Style. A type of architecture distinguished by special characteristics of structure and ornament and often related in time; also a general quality of a distinctive manner.

Surround. An encircling border or decorative frame, usually at windows or doors.

Sustainability. Sustainability, as it applies to buildings, typically refers to reducing the depletion of critical resources, such as energy, water and raw materials, and minimizing generation of pollution and waste. Maintaining and reusing a historic building helps to achieve sustainability goals by investing in materials and energy already expended, and taking advantage of traditional climate-responsive design, such as operational windows and porches. Historic buildings can increase their sustainability through additional improvements that reduce energy consumption.

T

Temporary Sign. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Temporary Structure. As defined in the Landmark Preservation Ordinance.

Terra Cotta. A glazed or unglazed clay based construction material that is lightweight and fire-proof, often used as a substitute for brick or tile. The color of terra cotta varies based on the source of clay; it can be mass produced or custom sculpted.

Transom. A horizontal window opening over a door or window.

Travertine. White or light-colored calcareous rock formed from by deposition from spring waters or hot springs. Can be polished like marble and is often used as a tile.

Tree-lawn. The landscaped area between the street and sidewalk.

Trim. The decorative framing of openings and other features on a façade.

Tripartite. Consisting of three parts.

True divided lights. A window in which multiple individual panes of glass or lights are assembled in the sash using muntins.

Tuckpointing. Use of contrasting colors of mortar in mortar joints, one color matching the brick, and the other a contrasting color to give the impression of a very fine joint. Refer also to Repointing.

Tuscan Order. A classical order of architecture, characterized by simplicity of design. Similar to the Doric Order with the exception that Tuscan columns are supported by a base with an egg-and-dart motif, like that of the Ionic Order.

Turret. A small slender tower.

V

Vacant Lot. A lot in which there are not permanent structures. Vacant lots within a historic district are almost always non-contributing to the district. Alterations and development of vacant lots are subject to design review.

Vergeboard. See Bargeboard.

Vernacular. A regional form or adaptation of an architectural style. Often utilitarian in nature and stylistically influenced by High-Style architecture.

Visible/Visibility. The portion of a building or a site seen by a person of average height (5'-6") standing at grade at a public vantage point. Primary facades and secondary street-fronting elevations have a high level of visibility from public vantage points. Side interior and rear elevations may or may not have visibility depending on public vantage points and site conditions. Vegetation and fencing are temporary and are not considered features that reduce visibility.

W

Wall Sign. A sign attached-to or painted on the outside of a building. Wall signs are often located in the traditional sign band above as storefront.

Weatherboard. Wood siding consisting of overlapping boards usually thicker at one edge than the other.

Window Well. A curved, typically corrugated steel, insert used to isolate basement windows from moisture when they are located below ground and to facilitate egress for emergency escape and rescue.

Wing Wall. A smaller wall attached to a larger wall or structure, often found at an angle. May be structural or used as a decorative element.

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