

7. GLOSSARY

architrave - The molded frame surrounding a door or window.

astragal molding - A bead molding decorated with a string of beads or bead and reel shapes.

balustrade - An entire railing system including a top rail, its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

bargeboard - A board which hangs from the projecting end of a roof, covering the gables, also known as a vergeboard.

bay - A vertical division of the exterior of a building marked by fenestration.

board and batten - Exterior wall cladding consisting of closely spaced applied boards, the joints of which are covered by narrow wood strips called battens.

box cornice - A hollow cornice built up from wood.

bracket - A piece of wood or stone (sometimes carved) projecting from a wall, designed to support an element above.

casement window - A window which swings open along its entire length.

cast stone - A mixture of stone chips or fragments, embedded in mortar, cement, or plaster, treated to simulate stone.

chamfer - A flat surface made by cutting off an edge or corner.

clapboard - Exterior wood siding applied horizontally and overlapped.

column - A cylindrical support for roofs, ceilings, etc. May be composed of base, shaft, and capital.

c.m.u. - Concrete masonry unit sometimes called a cinder block.

common bond - A brick pattern in which every fifth or sixth course consists of headers.

cornice - The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall.

cupola - A small, usually domed structure surmounting a roof.

cyma recta - A molding have a profile of double curvature that is concave at the outer edge and convex at the inner edge.

cyma reversa - A molding having a profile of double curvature that is convex at the outer edge and concave at the inner edge.

dentil - A small square block used in a series on cornices or moldings.

dormer - A window which projects from a sloping roof.

double hung window (d.h.) - A window having two vertical sliding sashes, each closing a different part of the opening.

entablature - The horizontal member supported by classical columns.

fascia board - A board that is attached vertically to the end of roof rafters.

fenestration - The arrangement of windows in a building.

Flemish bond - A brick pattern in which each course consists of headers and stretchers laid alternately; each header is centered with respect to the stretcher above and below.

fluted - Decorated with parallel grooves.

frontispiece - An ornamental porch or door surround.

gable roof - A roof formed by a single slope on each of two opposing sides.

gambrel roof - A roof that has two pitches on each side.

German siding - Exterior wall cladding of wooden boards, each with a concave upper edge that fits into a corresponding groove in the siding above.

Gothic arch - A pointed arch.

header - A masonry unit, laid so its ends are exposed, and overlapping two or more widths of masonry and tying them together.

lintel - A horizontal structural member over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it.

lipped lintel - A lintel with a rounded overhanging edge.

matchboard siding - Exterior siding of wood boards which have a tongue along one edge and a groove along the other; when installed, the tongue and groove fit together to hold securely.

modillion - An ornamental bracket used in a series under a cornice.

panned - Covered with a replacement material, often referring to aluminum.

pediment - A wide, low-pitched triangular gable surmounting a building facade, doorway, or window opening.

peg construction - Built using cylindrical pieces of wood to fasten wood members.

pilaster - A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.

reeding - Decoration consisting of parallel convex moldings touching one another.

return - The extension of a molding or cornice at an angle to the main part.

reveal - That part of a door or window jamb that lies between the door or glass and the outer wall surface. A splayed reveal is cut diagonally.

ridge line - The horizontal line where the upper edges of two sloping roof surfaces meet.

side gable - In which the ridge of a gable roof lies parallel to the front of a building.

sidelights - Rectangular windows flanking a door.

sill - The horizontal bottom member of a window frame or other frame.

soffit - The exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building.

spandrel - The triangular space between the left or right exterior curve of an arch and the rectangular framework surrounding it.

standing seam - A seam in a metal roof made by turning up the edges of two adjacent sheets of metal and folding them over.

stretcher - A masonry unit laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the building.

transom - The horizontal cross bar over a door or window, by extension the upper window.

tripartite - Three adjacent windows contained within one bay of a building.

vergeboard - See bargeboard.

water table - The projecting base of a wall.

