



Appendices



Resources for Technical Information

Local Resources

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300
P.O. Box 829,
Raleigh, NC 27602-0829

www.rhdc.org

For information on Raleigh Historic Districts and Landmarks, certificates of appropriateness, and technical assistance, contact the RHDC staff, 919-832-7238. Please note that some local exchanges may need to dial the area code to reach this number.

Capital Area Preservation, Inc.
P.O. Box 28072
Raleigh, NC 27611-8072

www.cappresinc.org

For information on historic properties available for restoration in Wake County, on preservation programs, and on volunteer opportunities, contact Capital Area Preservation, 919-833-6404.

State Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Office of Archives and History
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

www.hpo.ncdcr.gov

For information on historic structures and the National Register, contact the Survey and National Register Branch, 919-807-6576.

For information on preservation tax credits and technical restoration assistance, contact the Restoration Services Branch, 919-807-6590.

Office of State Archaeology
North Carolina Office of Archives and History
4619 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4619

www.archaeology.ncdcr.gov

For information on archaeological sites, resource protection, and volunteer opportunities, contact the Office of State Archaeology, 919-807-6550.

National Resources

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

www.nps.gov/aboutus/index.htm

Heritage Preservation Services:

www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/index.htm

Online Resources

- International Society of Arboriculture: www.treesaregood.com
For information on tree care and protection.
- Lead-based paint link: www.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program
The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right, by the EPA.
- NPS Preservation Briefs: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>
For downloadable preservation briefs on topics that provide guidance on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings.
- NPS Strategies for Protecting Archaeological Sites on Private Lands:
<https://www.nps.gov/archeology/PUBLIC/steward.htm>
For "nuts and bolts" guidance on archaeological site protection.
- Preservation Tax Credits: www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/tchome.htm
For information on state and federal historic preservation tax credit programs.
- Raleigh Historic Development Commission: www.rhdc.org
For more information on the Raleigh Historic Development Commission, Raleigh Historic Districts, and Raleigh Historic Landmarks
- Raleigh Solar Collector Angle Charts:
<http://rhdc.org/sites/default/files/SolarSitingActive.pdf>
For information on the effectiveness of specific solar collector angles in Raleigh.
- Raleigh Maps link: <https://maps.raleighnc.gov/iMAPS/>
For maps and aerial views of Raleigh as well as locations of the Historic Overlay Districts.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>
For illustrated federal guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings.

Glossary of Terms



BEAUX ARTS STYLE
Capital Apartments, 127 New Bern Place



BUNGALOW STYLE
1021 West South Street

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.

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.

ANACHRONISTIC—Associated with or belonging to another time period.

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

ARCHITECTURAL FABRIC—The structures that make up an area, such as a streetface, neighborhood, city, or region.

ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTIONS—A part of the building design that encroaches into the required setback or forward of the required building-wall line.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE—The decoration, ornament, or embellishment applied to a building or structure often in concert with form, method of construction, building materials, and regional character. It is characterized by the features that make a building or other structure historically identifiable.

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.

ARTICULATION—An emphasis given to architectural elements (including windows, balconies, porches, entries, etc.) to create a complementary rhythm or pattern; modulation of building facades, massing, and detail to create variety.

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 squared building stone.

ASPHALT SHINGLE—A shingle manufactured from saturated roofing felts (rag, asbestos, or fiberglass) coated with asphalt and finished with mineral granules on the 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 rooflike 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.

BAND, BAND COURSE, BANDMOLD, BELT—Flat trim running horizontally in the wall to denote a division 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.

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 facade.

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.

BLOCK—An area of land enclosed by streets and occupied by or intended for buildings.

BLOCK FACE—One side of a street where all lots share the same street frontage between two consecutive features intersecting that street.

BOARD-AND-BATTEN—Closely applied vertical boards, the joints of which are covered by vertical narrow wooden strips; usually found on Gothic Revival-style buildings.

BOND—The laying of bricks or stones regularly in a wall according to a recognized pattern for strength. Masonry bond is essential to brickwork when wire reinforcement is not used.

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

BUILDING-WALL LINE—The established line on the street frontage of a lot to which the building front is to be built.

BULKHEAD—The area below the display windows on the front facade 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.

CASEMENT WINDOW—A window that swings open along its entire length, usually on hinges fixed to the sides of the opening into which it is fitted.

CASING—The exposed trim molding, framing, or lining around a 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.

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 FACADE OR ELEVATION—A highly visible and architecturally distinctive face of a building that contributes strongly to its architectural character.

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 similar to a checkerboard.

CLAPBOARD—Horizontal wooden boards, tapered at the upper end and laid so as 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 19th and early-20th 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, classical embraced Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Renaissance Revival (or Neoclassical).

CLERESTORY—Windows located relatively high up in a wall that often tend to 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 18th century in the North American colonies.

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.

CONTEMPORARY – Associated with or belonging to the present time.

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.

CORNER BLOCK—A block placed at a corner of the casing around a wooden door or window frame, usually treated ornamentally.



*FEDERAL STYLE
Haywood Hall, 211 New Bern Place*



*GEORGIAN REVIVAL STYLE
Andrews-London House, 301 North Blount Street*



GOthic REVIVAL STYLE
Christ Church, 120 East Edenton Street



GREEK REVIVAL STYLE
Lewis-Smith House, 515 North Blount Street

CORNER BOARD—One of the narrow vertical boards at the corner of a traditional wooden frame building, into which the clapboards butt.

CORNICE—The top part of an entablature, usually molded and projecting; originally intended to carry the eaves of a roof beyond the outer surface.

CRESTING—Decorative iron tracery or jigsaw work placed at the ridge of a roof.

CRITICAL ROOT ZONE—The area uniformly encompassed by a circle with a radius equal to one and one-quarter (1.25) foot per inch of the diameter of a tree trunk measured at four and one-half (4.5) feet above the ground, with the trunk of the tree at the center of the circle.

CUPOLA—A small vault on top of a roof; sometimes spherical in shape, sometimes square with a mansard or conical roof.

CURTAIN WALL—An exterior wall of a building that is not load-bearing but that does enclose the building, usually constructed of fixed glass panels within a metal framework.

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

DENTIL—A repetitive cubical element at the base of a classical cornice. Dentils resemble teeth.

DESIGNATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE—An archaeological site designated as a Raleigh Historic Landmark.

DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH)—The diameter of the trunk of a single-trunk tree measured at 4½ feet (breast height) above grade level or the total diameter of all stems of a multi-trunk tree measured at 4½ feet above grade.

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, planing, rubbing, or sanding one or more of its faces.

EARLY RALEIGH NEIGHBORHOOD OR BUILDING—Neighborhoods and buildings in Raleigh that were constructed prior to World War II.

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.

EMBODIED ENERGY—The energy consumed in the construction of a building including all the materials, equipment, manufacturing processes, transport of materials, and construction activities that are represented in the creation of the final product.

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.

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.

FACADE—The exterior face of a building.

FANLIGHT—An arched overdoor 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 horizontal, or eave side of a pitched roof. The rain gutter is often mounted on it.

FENESTRATION—The windows and doors and their openings in a building.

FIBER CEMENT SIDING—A contemporary siding material composed of a cement matrix reinforced with embedded fibers.

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.

FRONT WALL PLANE—The building facade facing the primary street right-of-way. If this facade contains wall articulation, the entire length of the articulated wall shall constitute the front wall plane. Bay windows and porches shall not be considered part of the front wall plane.

GABLE—The vertical triangular piece of a wall at the end of a ridged roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit.

GALVANIZE—To coat steel or iron with zinc for example, by immersing it in a bath of molten zinc.

GAMBREL ROOF—A gable roof more or less symmetrical, having four inclined surfaces, 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 century houses and bungalows.

GUTTER—A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below or built in along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off rainwater.

HEADER—A brick laid across the thickness of a wall to bond together different wythes 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.

HISTORIC BUILDING—A building that contributes to the special character of the district or is a Raleigh Historic Landmark.

HISTORIC CEMETERY—A cemetery or portion of a cemetery within a historic district or designated as a Raleigh Historic Landmark.

HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT—A distinctive area recognized and designated by the Raleigh City Council as a place of special significance in history, prehistory, archaeology, architecture, or culture. A designated district is a place of singular historical flavor characterized by its streets and squares, buildings and trees, architectural design and landscape features.

INTERIOR OF BLOCK—The interior of an area of land enclosed by streets and occupied by or intended for buildings.

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.

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.

LARGE TREE—A tree having a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) 8 inches or greater.

LEAD-BASED PAINT—Oil-based paint that uses red lead, white lead, or other lead-based compounds for the pigment.



ITALIANATE STYLE
Montfort Hall, 308 South Boylan Avenue



NEOCLASSICAL REVIVAL STYLE
Tucker House, 418 North Person Street



QUEEN ANNE STYLE
501 North Blount Street



SECOND EMPIRE STYLE
Heck-Wynne House, 511 East Jones Street

LIFE-CYCLE—The lifespan of a material, feature, or system.

LIGHT—A pane of glass.

LINTEL—A horizontal member spanning an opening and supporting construction above; a beam.

LUNETTE—A semicircular opening.

MANSARD ROOF—A modification of the hipped roof in which each side has two planes, the upper being more shallow. This roof is characteristic of the Second Empire style.

MASSING—The size, expanse, and bulk of a building, especially with reference to how it is shaped or formed.

MILDEW—A fungus that grows and feeds on paint, cotton and linen fabrics, etc., that are exposed to moisture; causes discoloration and decomposition of the 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.

MOTHBALLING—Stabilizing and securing a vacant building to protect it from deterioration and damage.

MULLION—A vertical member dividing a window area and forming part of the window frame.

MUNTIN—A molding forming part of the frame of a window sash and holding one side of a pane.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK—A nationally significant historic place designated by the Secretary of the Interior because it possesses exceptional value or quality in interpreting the heritage of the United States.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES—The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, it is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources.

NEIGHBOR-FRIENDLY DESIGN—Either the traditional way in which fences were constructed – with structural members facing inward – or fences that have a design treatment where both sides of the fence present an identical appearance.

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.

NOMINAL SIGHTLINE—An imaginary line extending from a hypothetical 6-foot-tall pedestrian on the street to the top of a building and beyond.

OGEE—A double curve formed by the combination of a convex and concave line, similar to 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-20th century when it was commonly replaced by alkyd resin paints.

PANEL—A thin, flat piece of wood framed by stiles and rails as in a door or 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 and at ground level.

PEDIMENT—A triangular gable bounded on all sides by a continuous cornice. This form is characteristic of classical architecture.

PILASTER—A flat or half-round decorative member applied at a wall suggesting a column; sometimes called engaged column.

PORTE COCHERE—A roofed passageway large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.

PORTICO—A small entrance porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by open columns.

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.

POSTWAR BUILDINGS AND NEIGHBORHOODS—Buildings and neighborhoods in Raleigh that were built after World War II.

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.

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

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK—A distinctive individual property designated by the Raleigh City Council in recognition of its special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological or cultural importance.

RECESSED LIGHT—A light that has been placed into a surface so that its face is flush with the surface of a ceiling or a wall.

REHABILITATION—The act or the process of making possible a 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.

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

RESTORATION—The act or the process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and the reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

RHYTHM—The regular pattern or repetition of building elements, lines, forms, shapes, or colors.

RISER—The vertical portion of a stair, connecting two steps.

ROOF PROJECTIONS—Chimneys, roof vents, finials, spires, and similar architectural features projecting upward from the roof and not containing usable space.

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.

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

SCALE—The comparative size of one object or design in its relationship to the size of other objects with which it is to be associated.

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

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

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

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

SILL—The lowest horizontal member in a wall opening.



*SPANISH MISSION STYLE
City Market, 214 East Martin Street*



*A VICTORIAN-ERA COTTAGE
515 Palk Street*



LATE-20TH CENTURY MODERN
Bill and Betty Weber House, 606 Transylvania Avenue



INTERNATIONAL STYLE
(former) Branch Banking & Trust Building, 333 Fayetteville Street

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

STEPBACK—The horizontal distance of a building facade that is recessed on a horizontal plane.

STEPPED GABLE—A gable concealing the end of a roof with a stepped parapet.

STRETCHER—A brick or a stone laid with its length parallel to the length of the wall.

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.

SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS—Contemporary materials used in place of traditional building materials utilized at the time of construction of a historic building.

SURROUND—The molded trim around a door or window opening.

SUSTAINABILITY—The City of Raleigh uses the definition of sustainability from the President's Council on Sustainable Development: Sustainable communities encourage people to work together to create healthy communities where natural and historic resources are preserved, jobs are available, sprawl is contained, neighborhoods are secure, education is lifelong, transportation and health care are accessible, and all citizens have opportunities to improve the quality of their lives.

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.

TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE—Possible to accomplish using reasonable skill with available materials, labor, and technology.

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.

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 with 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.

TREAD—The horizontal surface of a step.

TREE PROTECTION PLAN—A plan developed to protect a tree from damage during or after nearby construction activities.

TRIM—The finish material on a building, such as moldings applied around openings or at the floors and the ceilings of rooms.

TURRET—A small tower, usually corbelled from a corner.

VERANDA, VERANDAH—A covered porch or balcony extending along the outside of a building, planned for summer leisure.

VINYL SIDING—Sheets of thermal plastic compound made from chloride or vinyl acetates, as well as some plastics made from styrene and other chemicals, usually fabricated to resemble clapboard.

WATERBLASTING—A cleaning method similar to sandblasting except that water is used as the abrasive. As in sandblasting, high-pressure water jets can damage wood and masonry surfaces.

WATER TABLE—A belt course differentiating the foundation of a masonry building from its exterior walls.

WEATHERBOARDING—Wooden clapboard siding.

WELL-RELATED NEARBY BUILDINGS—Existing contributing buildings within 1-½ blocks of the subject property as measured parallel to the building-wall line in both directions and on both side streets.

WROUGHT IRON—Iron that is rolled or hammered into shape, never melted.