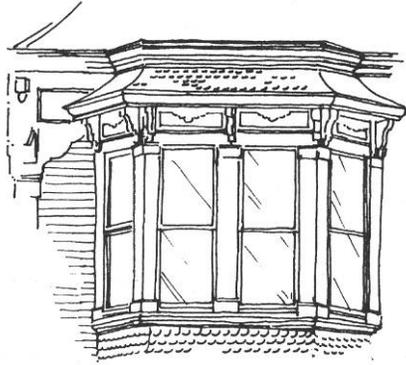


CITY OF GRANBURY
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Historic Preservation
DESIGN GUIDELINES

4. DEFINITIONS

<i>Adam</i> (<i>Adamesque, Adam style</i>)	(1780-1820) An architectural style most commonly a simple box, two or three rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. The box may be modified by projecting wings or attached dependencies; the style is best known for chaste, low relief ornament; high-style examples having curved or polygonal projections to the side or rear. Features may include a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over the front door (with or without side lights), a decorative crown or small entry porch, windows with double-hung sash, usually having six-over-six lights, and windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows. This simple box style was carried through in much of Granbury's vernacular buildings.
<i>Architrave</i>	In classical architecture, the lowest of the three main parts of the <i>entablature</i> .
<i>Ashlar</i>	Squared building stone characterized by a high quality of finish in bonding surfaces and thin horizontal and vertical mortar joints.
<i>Awnings</i>	A roof-like shelter installed over a window, door or porch to protect from rain or sun. In historic times, usually movable, and of a flexible cloth material. Awnings may also be rolled material hung vertically, as at the edges of porches and commercial walkways.
<i>Baluster</i>	One of a series of short pillars or other uprights that support a handrail or coping.
<i>Balustrade</i>	A series of <i>balusters</i> connected on top by a coping or a handrail (top rail) and sometimes on the bottom by a bottom rail; used on staircases, balconies, and porches.
<i>Bargeboard</i>	A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the verge or incline of a <i>gable</i> to conceal the ends of rafters. Also, known as a <i>vergeboard</i> .

Bay Window



A protruding window defining a small sub-space, often with its own roof projecting outside the main wall of a building.

Blinds

An interior window screening device to afford privacy while allowing breeze; usually moveable, as in *venetian blinds*.

Capital

The ornamental uppermost part of a column or pilaster. In Classical orders, the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian or Composite Capital.

Chimney Shaft

That part of a chimney visible above the roof surface.

Colonial Revival

An architectural style (1870-1959) characterized by gable roofs, and a balanced, usually symmetrical, façade with features of decorative door crowns and pediments, sidelights, fan lights and porticos to emphasize the front entrance.

Colonnade

A series of regularly spaced columns; an open passage defined by columns.

Column

A pillar, square or circular in plan. The parts of a column are the *plinth* (or base), the *shaft* and the *capital*.

Coping

The protective uppermost course of masonry of a wall or parapet. Sometimes it may project beyond the wall surface below it to throw off rain.

Corbel

A masonry unit or block in a wall projecting from the surface below it, sometimes carved or molded, that acts as a support for floor and roof beams. May be stone, brick or timber.

Corbelling

A series of projections, each stepped out further than the row below it; most often found in masonry walls and chimney stacks.

Cornice

A horizontally projecting feature at the top of a wall or dividing it horizontally for compositional purposes; a term applied to construction under the eaves or where the roof and walls meet; the top course, or courses of a wall when treated as a crowning member.

Couple Window

Two closely spaced windows that function independently, but visually form a pair.

Cupola

A small domed structure crowning a roof or tower.

Dormer

A minor gable extending out of a pitched roof, usually bearing a window or windows on its front vertical face.

Eclectic

A style employing elements from various earlier styles in architecture. The mixing of elements from several styles.

Entablature

In classical architecture, the part of a building carried by the *columns*, and consisting of the *cornice*, *frieze* and *architrave*.

Fenestration

The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings within a façade.

Façade

The wall plane or vertical elevation of a building.

Fan Light

A semi-circular or fan shaped window with a radial glazing unit system; often found over entrance doors.

Finial

An ornament that caps a turret, gable, hip, pinnacle or other architectural feature.

Frieze

In classical architecture, the member between the *architrave* and *cornice*. Also, any plain or decorative band, or board at the top of a wall or immediately below the *cornice*.

Gable



Victorian Gable

The triangular upper end of an exterior wall in a building with a ridged roof.

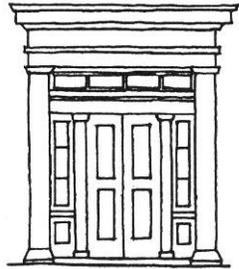
Gable Roof

A sloping roof composed of two equal (usually) planes rising to a ridge that terminates at one or both ends in a *gable*.

Glazing

Framed sheets or panes of glass in windows, doors or mirrors.

Greek Revival



Greek Revival Door

(1825-1860) An architectural style characterized by a low pitched *gable roof* (or sometimes a *hipped roof*), a *frieze*, a *pedimented gable*, a porch or *portico* with (usually) *Doric columns*, elongated six-over-six double hung windows, a four *panel door* flanked by *sidelights* and a *transom* window above, and beveled wood siding.

Hip Roof

A roof formed by four pitched roof surfaces.

Head

The top horizontal member over a door or window opening.

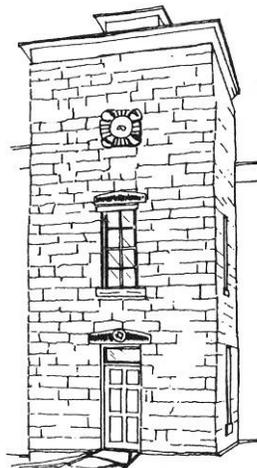
Hood Molding

A protective and sometimes decorative molding found over doors or windows or other features. Used to prevent rain water from streaming over the window.

Italian Renaissance

(1890-1930) An architectural style characterized by stone construction, low pitched *hip* (or sometimes flat) roof with widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets or *corbels*, ceramic tiled roof, round arches incorporated into doorways and first story windows and the frequent use of *porticos* or columned recessed archways.

Italianate



Italianate Tower

(1840-1880) An architectural style characterized by two or three stories, low pitched *hip* (or sometimes *gabled*) roof with widely overhanging eaves supported by large brackets (or *corbels*), a *cupola* or tower, visually balanced façades, decorative, bracketed crowns or lintels over doors and windows, and single-paned double-hung windows and double doors.

Jamb

Vertical member or edge forming the sides of an opening for doors or windows.

Lights (Lites)

Individual panes in a window. Windows are often described by the number of panes or lights. For example, double hung sash windows are described as having six - over-six lights, if each half of the window has six panes.



Lintel

A horizontal support of timber, stone, concrete, or steel spanning and usually carrying the load above a door or window.

Mansard Roof

A gable or hip roof having two slopes; the lower slope is much steeper than the upper.

Muntins

The wood or metal elements separating and containing individual panes of glass in a door or window.

Mullion

The vertical member between coupled windows; the central vertical member of a double-door opening.

Panel

A recessed or raised portion of a door, usually rectilinear, set between its stiles and rails.

Paneled Doors

A stile and rail door inset with one or more raised or recessed *panels*.

Pediment

The crown part of a *gable*, which may be triangular and pointed, round or broken, typically with horizontal and raking *cornices*. It may surmount a major division of a *façade*, or at a smaller scale may be part of a decorative scheme over a door or window.

Pendant

A hanging ornament; usually found hanging from the bottom of a *bargeboard* or the underside of a wall overhang.

Pilaster

A rectangular *column* or shallow pier attached to a wall; quite frequently decoratively treated so as to represent a classical column with a base (*plinth*), *shaft* and *capital*.

Plinth

The square base of a column. Also, the base course on an exterior wall when such a course gives the appearance of a platform.

Porticos

A covered entrance walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Prairie

(1900-1920) An architectural style characterized by its emphasis overall on horizontal components (which is accomplished through the use of long, horizontal roof lines emphasized by deep overhangs, bands of casement windows, long terraces or balconies, flanking wings and darkly colored stripes or bands on exterior walls.

Queen Anne

(1880-1910) An architectural style characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, variety of color and texture, multiple steep roofs, turrets, porches with decorative *gables*, frequent use of *bay windows*, chimneys that incorporate molded brick and *corbelling*, and wall surfaces that vary in texture and material used.

Quoins

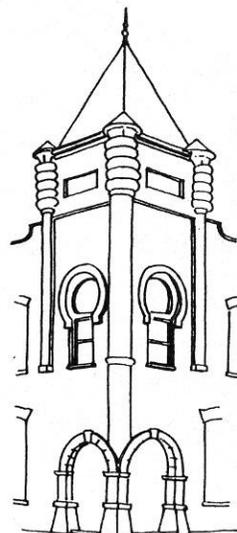
Large, rectangular stones, or simulated stones in wood, stucco or brick, used to accentuate and decorate the corners of buildings; laid in vertical series with often alternating large and small blocks. Stone quoins integrated into the masonry walls served originally to reinforce the corners of a building, and evolved to have a decorative purpose. Also, referred to as cornerstones, coins or coin-stones.

Rail

A horizontal member of a window or door; on a window, the element that separates the upper and lower sash is called a *meeting rail*; on a door, the uppermost member is called the *top rail*; the middle member the *lock rail*; and the lowest member, the *bottom rail*.

Richardsonian Romanesque

(1880-1900) An architectural style characterized by steep roofs, gables, dormers and turrets, round-topped arches occurring over windows, porch supports, or entrances; masonry walls, usually with rough, rock cut-faced, ashlar stonework; most have towers which are normally round over conical roofs; façade usually asymmetrical.



Richardsonian Romanesque Tower

<i>Sash</i>	A frame in which the panes of a window or door are set. Also, a moveable part of a window, as in <i>double-</i> or <i>single-hung window</i> .
<i>Second Empire</i>	(1855-1890) An architectural style characterized by two or three stories, mansard (double pitched) roof with multi-colored slate shingles or metal shingles and dormer windows, ornate moldings and brackets (especially under the eaves), arched double doors, and, oftentimes, porches or projecting pavilions.
<i>Shingle</i>	(1880-1915) An architectural style characterized by uniform wall covering of wood shingles, hip or gable roofs with dormer windows, irregular roof line, small paned windows, no corner boards and a generally toned down appearance from that found with Queen Anne style.
<i>Shutters</i>	Moveable panels or screens hung on two sides of a window on the interior or exterior of a building. May be plain or decorated, and operable in historic buildings. On the interior, they are sometimes concealed in jambs called <i>shutter boxes</i> .
<i>Sidelights</i>	A fixed sash of varying heights located beside a window or door; usually paired to flank the opening.
<i>Sill</i>	The horizontal framing member that forms the bottom side of an opening, such as a <i>door sill</i> or <i>window sill</i> .
<i>Stile</i>	The vertical member of a door, shutter, or cabinet door which together with the horizontal <i>rail</i> forms a framework into which panels are set.
<i>Transom</i>	A glazed opening above a door, or above a window, which may be hinged to permit ventilation.
<i>Victorian</i>	(1860-1900) Architectural styles during Queen Victoria's reign, generally referring to styles popular during the last decades of her reign. Loosely based on medieval prototypes, Victorian styles commonly feature multi-textured or multi-colored walls, strongly asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched roofs. Stylistic details are freely adapted from both Medieval and classic precedents. Victorian styles include <i>Second Empire</i> , <i>Stick</i> , <i>Queen Anne</i> , <i>Shingle</i> , <i>Richardsonian Romanesque</i> and <i>Folk Victorian</i> .

Wainscot

Wooden paneling applied to the lower portion of a wall.

Window Guard

A protective, and often decorative, grille placed over a window.