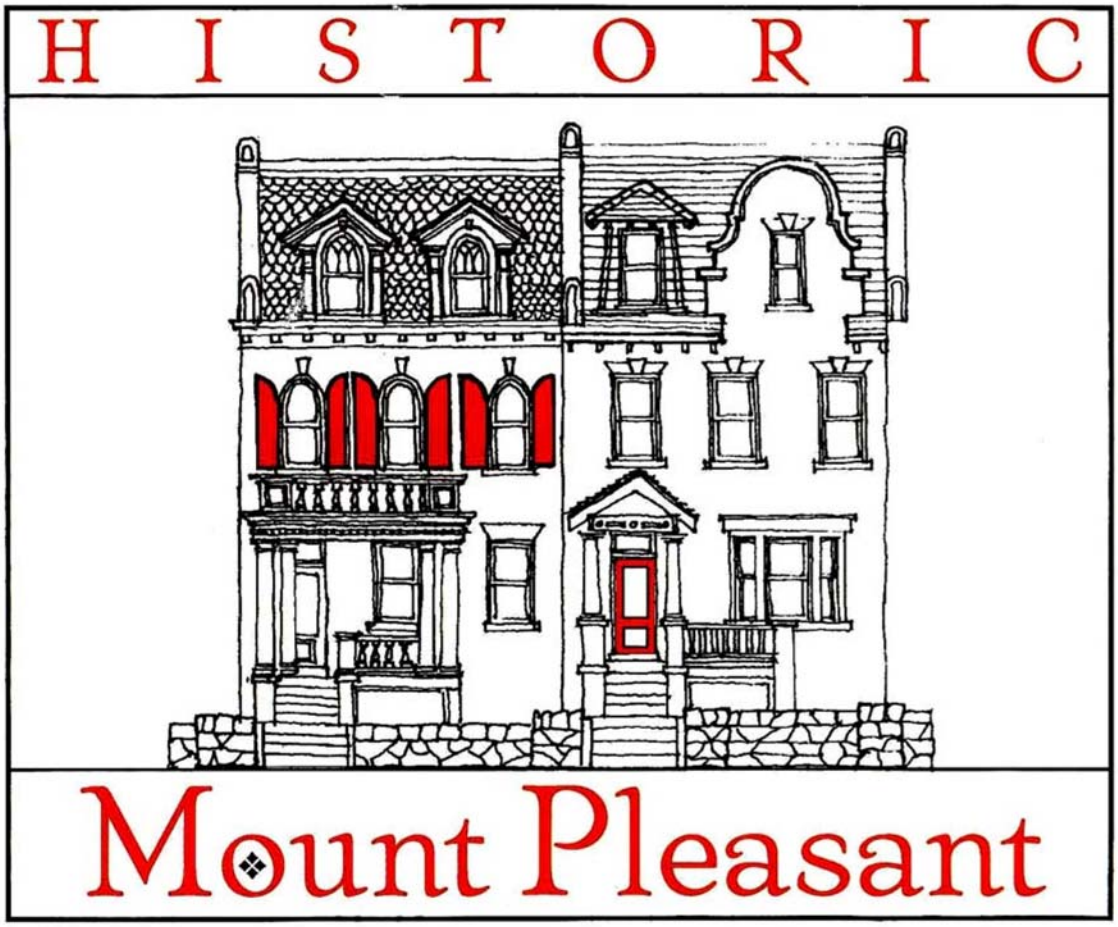
THE "GREENBOOK"



GUIDELINES
FOR THE APPLICATION OF PERMITS IN THE MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Introduction

In 1987, Mount Pleasant was officially declared a historic district and was designated on the District of Columbia Register of Historic Places. This selection was due in large part to the extraordinary diversity, beauty, and preserved condition of Mount Pleasant architecture. As a historic district, Mount Pleasant residents can be assured that the historic integrity of their neighborhood will be preserved for generations to come.

Because of Mount Pleasant's status as a historic district, District of Columbia law requires that changes to the exterior of dwellings, the construction of new dwellings, or additions to existing dwellings be made in accordance with certain historic guidelines. The following guidelines seek to provide an introduction to the historic district building permit application process in the District of Columbia.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District Guidelines for the application of building permits has three sections. The first section describes the general building permit application procedure by which building permits are processed for all of the Historic Districts within the District of Columbia. Several District of Columbia publications regarding permit application in historic districts are included in the appendix to this package. The second section sets forth the written and illustrated guidelines for the restoration and preservation of Mount Pleasant dwellings. The third section is a glossary of building and architectural terms which are used in the guidelines.

RETAIN THESE GUIDELINES! It is hoped that all Mount Pleasant residents will retain this guideline package to assist when and if it is necessary to make alterations or repairs to restore and preserve their homes.

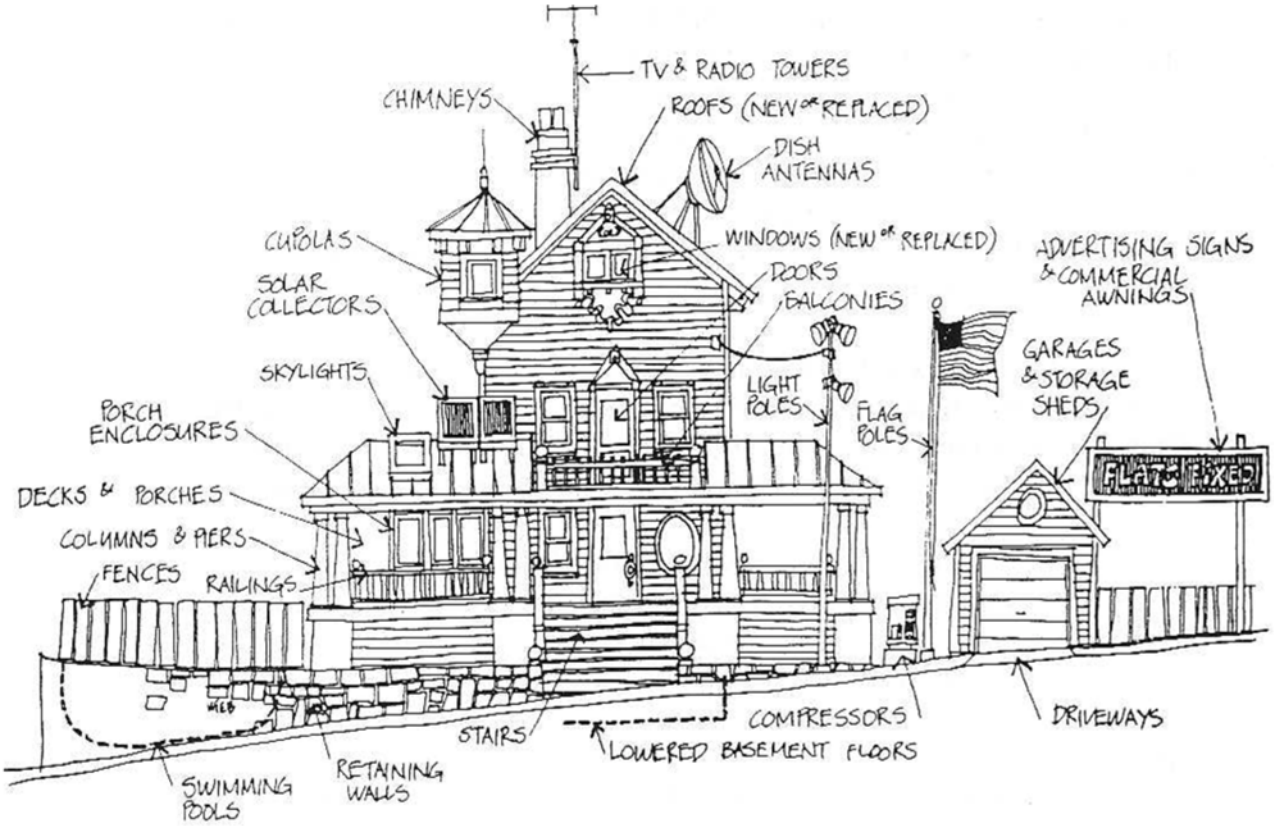
- Use of the building permit process described herein will save time and avoids multiple visits to the Department Of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) permit office.
- Reading and adhering to the guidelines gives Mount Pleasant homeowners the ability to know in advance how to plan their projects.
- This advance knowledge of what is likely to be approved by the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board will avoid the need to make revisions after applying for the permit.
- Finally, the guidelines provide useful advice and suggestions for the restoration and preservation of all homes within the Mount Pleasant Historic District.

Section 1: PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS

When Building Permits Are Necessary: Building permits are required in all areas of Washington, D.C. for any alterations to the exterior or interior of a dwelling with the exception of minor repairs, painting, and maintenance. Generally, replacement of damaged wooden items like porch columns, porch rails, steps, flooring and windows will require a permit. Go to DCRA's website, www.dcra.dc.gov to find out whether your project requires a permit. Questions about the permitting process can be directed to the DCRA's Building and Land Regulation Administration, 202-442-4400.

Additional resources can be found at the Historic Preservation Office web page of the DC Office of Planning web site at www.planning.dc.gov. More guidelines are found there, along with descriptions of the review process and staff biographies. This office can be reached at 202-442-8800.

Make certain that you, your architect or contractor checks before work begins to determine whether a permit is necessary. The diagram below sets forth some of the work requiring a building permit.[1]



In a historic district like Mount Pleasant, all building permit applications are also subject to review by the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board. This Board is an 11 member panel appointed by the Mayor which meets once a month. In Mount Pleasant, as in several other historic districts, a neighborhood volunteer organization, the Design Review Committee of Historic Mount Pleasant, meets monthly to review Mount Pleasant building permit applications. The guidelines set forth in section 2 of this package will be used by the Design Review Committee to review and make recommendations to the Historic Preservation Review Board. While every building permit application is considered individually, the Committee will most likely recommend approval of a building permit complying with these guidelines.

[1] Thanks to John Wiebenson, Architect, Washington, D.C., and the Cleveland Park Historical Society for use of the diagram.

How to Apply For a Building Permit:

Consult the guidelines to determine whether your intended alteration or repair meet the requirements.
If your plans are consistent with the guidelines, you will need to prepare for the trip to 941 N. Capitol St., NE, 2nd floor.

1. Take several photographs of the existing condition or area of your house which you intend to alter, repair or restore, and one photograph of the main front facade. Your application must include two copies of each of these photographs. Polaroid prints are permissible.

2. Create a drawing of the intended work. If the work is relatively simple, prepare a basic drawing showing the intended work and an elevation (vertical profile) of the house depicting the changes. When more complicated work is involved, such as restoring a missing front porch roof, more detailed drawings showing the precise design and materials involved must be submitted. You will need to bring four sets of drawings. Drawings must be done to a minimum scale of 1/8" equals 1 foot. An architect or contractor should be able to assist with this.

3. Finally, if the project involves a new addition, a replacement or new fence or deck, you will need to get two copies of the plat for your property from the Office of the Surveyor which is also located at 941 North Capitol St., NW.

4. The next step is applying for a building permit. This involves filling out a form and attaching appropriate plans and photographs. If you have an architect or contractor, they may be willing to obtain a permit for you. After completing the form you must "walk" it through the various departments (zoning, structural, electrical, plumbing, transportation etc. where applicable).

5. After you have submitted the permit application form, plans and photographs, the complete application is forwarded to the staff of the Historic Preservation Review Board. The Historic Preservation Review Board meets monthly on the last Thursday of the month to consider all building permits sought for exterior alterations within Mount Pleasant and all historic neighborhoods within the District. The Board will typically hear statements from the staff, the homeowner, the Advisory Neighborhood Committee, and any interested parties concerning the application and then vote.

6. Following approval by the Board, a building permit is usually issued within two weeks. Work must then begin within 6 months of issuance. A building inspector from the District of Columbia will inspect the work to insure that it is done according to the permit granted.

Why Compliance With Building Permit Process is Beneficial: Compliance with District of Columbia law requiring the application of building permits is enforced by Inspectors from DCRA. These inspectors frequently work in the evenings and on weekends in the Mount Pleasant area to check that work is being performed with a permit. Application for building permits can be helpful in determining what is safe, and what is the best way to complete the necessary work.

MANY ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH HISTORIC DISTRICT BUILDING AND RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS OR WITH THE D.C. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. Accordingly, make certain to provide your architects, contractors and subcontractors with a copy of these guidelines.

Section 2: GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF BUILDING PERMITS IN THE MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

A. GENERAL

1. A desirable design solution is one which preserves the integrity and appearance of an individual structure in relation to its immediate neighbors.

2. The foregoing, while a recognition of variety and change, will not be interpreted as approval of continued unsympathetic alterations of structures or the destruction or replacement of original details and features.

3. Architectural details should be retained when repair is necessary. Details should be restored or duplicated to existing or similar appearance. The repair of existing details with inappropriate materials, such as aluminum jamb casings, aluminum siding and bracket tin work shall be avoided.

4. Every reasonable effort should be made to use a structure for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use which will require minimum alteration to the structure and its environment.

5. Rehabilitation work should not destroy the distinguishing qualities or character of the structure and its environment. The removal or alteration of any historic, original materials or architectural features is not appropriate, except where such materials or features can be duplicated in form, substance and design.

6. All structures shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged. Designs for additions are appropriate if a design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material. and character of the existing building and neighborhood.

7. Repairing or replacing deteriorated or missing material with new material should attempt to duplicate the old as closely as possible.

B. ENTRANCES. PORCHES AND STEPS

1. Retain all porch elements and steps which are original to the dwelling. Replacement of all wooden, metal, iron, cast iron, terra-cotta, tile, cement, stone or brick elements such as hand rails, balusters, columns, brackets and other details should be made with comparable materials of the same size, dimension, and detailing. For example, round wooden tapered porch columns should be replaced with the same, not rectangular posts. Guides to original porch details should be obtained from neighboring houses or historic evidence.

2. Removal of porches or porch roofs in the front facade is not appropriate. Owners are encouraged to restore any missing front porch or front porch roofs to original condition where they have been removed or altered. Removal of original porch detail elements such as hand rails, balusters, columns, brackets, and roof decoration of wood, iron, cast iron, terra-cotta, tile stone and brick destroys their intended appearance is not appropriate.

3. Enclosure of front porches with windows, walls, screens, or any non-original elements will not be approved.

4. Existing transoms and other porch embellishments characteristic of the dwelling should be retained, restored or duplicated.

5. Doors on the front facade should be original or historically accurate copies of wood construction. Guides to original doors should be obtained from neighboring houses or historic evidence.

6. Porch ceilings in the front facade should be restored with original material, usually tongue and grove ceiling bead, where appropriate. Use of plywood, drywall, fiberboard or other material not original to the construction of the porch ceiling is not appropriate.

7. Porch floors on the front facade should be restored with tongue and groove wooden flooring, where appropriate. Concrete floors original to the porches should be restored or replaced where necessary. Use of wooden decking material that is not tongue and groove, such as 5/4" pressure treated 1" by 6" normally used in modern decks, outdoor carpet, or any other material or covering not original to the dwelling is not appropriate.

8. Porch aprons (lower area between the porch floor and ground), should be enclosed with the original material and design. Where the original material was wooden lattice, restore the lattice using crossed wood lattice of comparable thickness and design. It is preferable that the lattice is painted a darker color. The lattice should be framed in the manner original to the dwelling, usually by a wooden frame. It is inappropriate to attach the lattice without framing it in some manner. Nor is it appropriate to use brick, block or other solid material to enclose apron areas in the front facade.

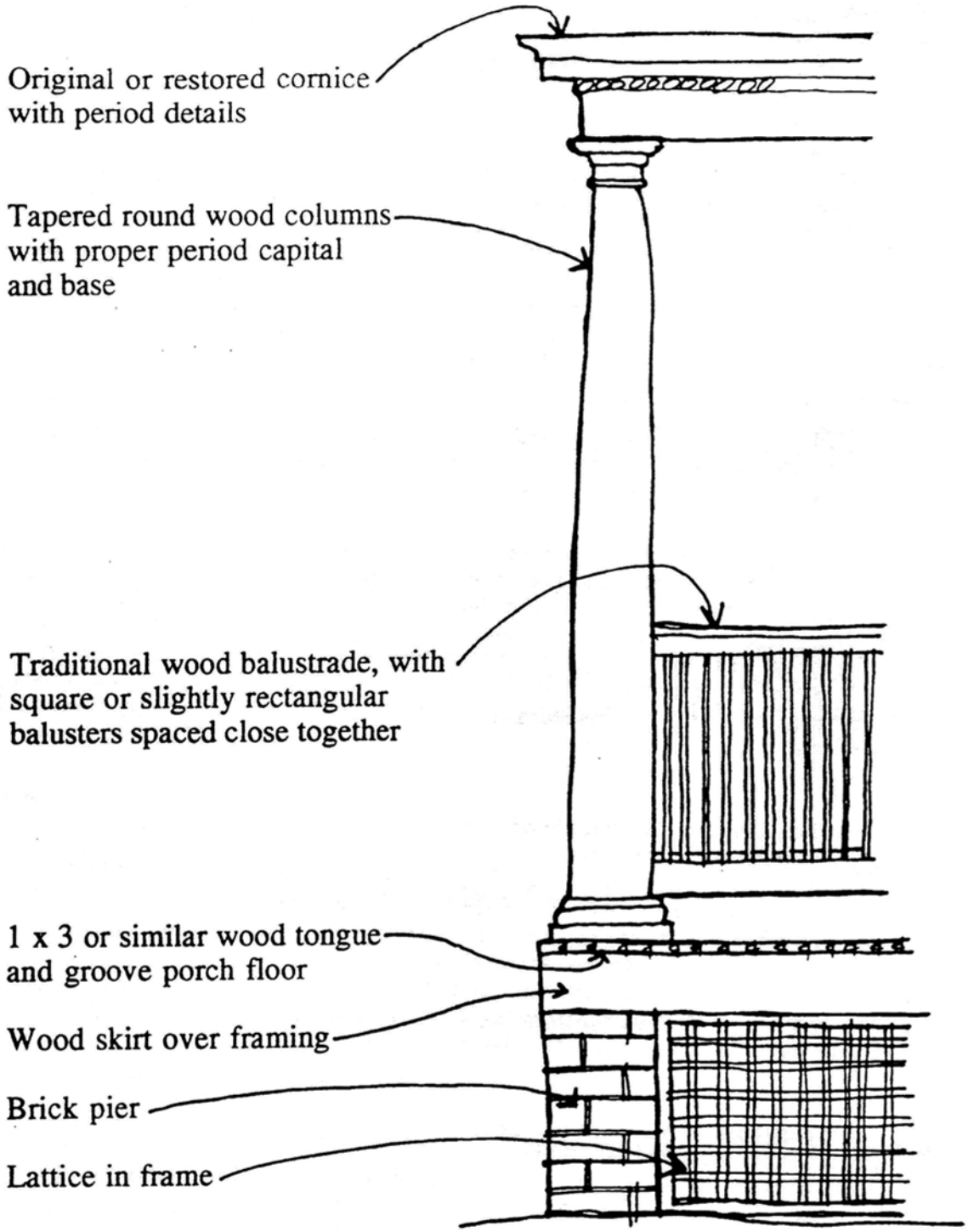
9. Porch lights should be in the original location, usually in the ceiling or flanking the front entrance. Porch lighting fixtures should be historically appropriate for the dwelling.

10. Front porch details such as floors, columns, brackets, hand rails and balusters should be painted.

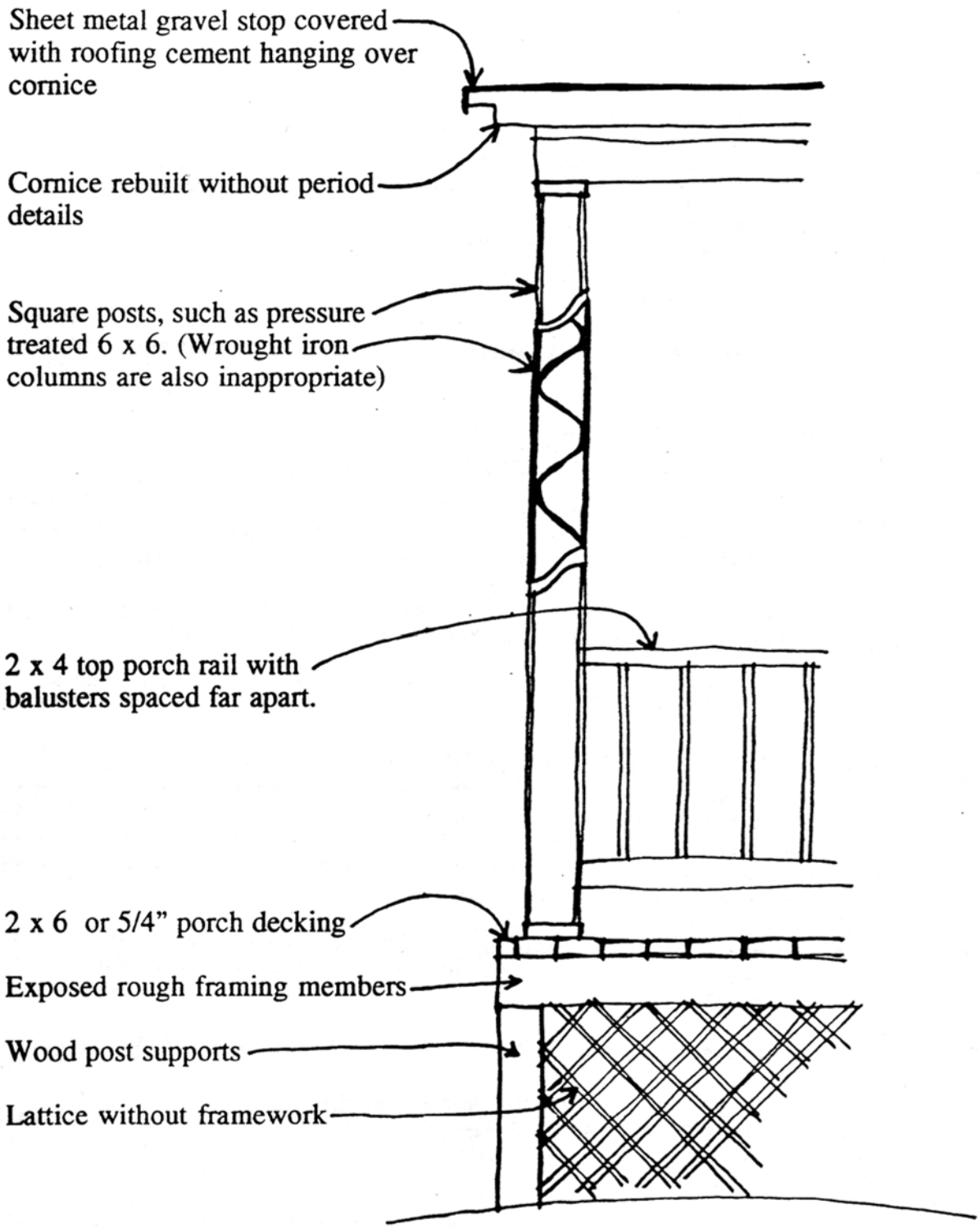
11. Front steps should be restored to original condition. Wood steps should be constructed using appropriate thickness and design of materials and with appropriate handrails and balustrades of wood. Concrete or masonry steps should be repaired with concrete. Placement of bricks over original concrete steps is not historically accurate and will deteriorate within several years. Painting of concrete or covering the front steps with outdoor carpet or other materials not original to the house is not appropriate.

12. Rear porches should be restored or repaired using materials which are compatible with the original character of the dwelling. Owners are encouraged to maintain rear porches in a manner which retains an open feeling. If necessary, it is permissible to enclose a rear porch if windows are used which retain the original porch like feeling of openness. Use of small windows, or no windows when enclosing rear porches is not appropriate. When repairing or reconstructing handrails, balustrades, columns and brackets of rear porches, it is appropriate to do so in the style and material original to the dwelling.

13. The construction of rear decks is permissible. Owners are encouraged to use traditional detailing of handrails, balustrades, columns and brackets on rear decks. Decks which are visible from the street should be constructed with materials and in a design which is compatible with the original character of the house.



APPROPRIATE PORCH ELEMENTS



INAPPROPRIATE PORCH ELEMENTS

C. WINDOWS. DOORS AND SHUTTERS

1. Existing window and door openings should be retained, including window sash, glass, lintels, sills, architraves. shutters, doors, pediments, hoods, steps and all hardware. Owners of structures whose window and door openings have been altered (in the past) to reduce or increase glass area or to provide picture windows or standard door openings are strongly encouraged to restore these openings to their original sizes or to approximately those of their neighbors (duplicating the material, design, and the hardware of the older window sash and doors if new sash and doors are used).

2. Infilling of window and door openings to accommodate smaller or stock window units or doors is not appropriate.

3. Windows on the front facade shall only be replaced with units historically compatible with neighboring buildings or the original windows of the dwelling and the existing facade. Homeowners are strongly urged to repair existing windows (stripping old paint and rebuilding) or replacing original windows with wooden copies of the original windows. Aluminum and vinyl windows should not be used on the front facade of dwellings.

4. All window and door casings, sashes and mullions on the front facade should be painted or stained.

5. If storm doors are necessary, try to purchase one which is as simple as possible and which contains as much glass as possible. The storm doors should be of a style compatible with the original character and appearance of the building. Generally paint a metal or wooden storm door and its frame in the same color as the main entry door or trim around the door. These comments also apply to screen doors.

6. Storm doors and windows should not alter the size or basic shape of the original door or window (i.e. no use of rectangular storm windows over curved original windows).

7. Window shutters should be of the same size, shape and material (wood) of the original shutters. Window shutters should not be of a different size than the window opening which they were originally intended to cover. Window shutters of a horizontal slat type are. in most cases, historically correct. Wood is always the preferred material for shutters. Plastic, vinyl, metal or aluminum shutter replicas should not be used.

8. Introducing new window and door openings into the principal elevations, or enlarging or reducing window or door openings is generally not appropriate. However, if basement apartments are created, placement of doors and larger windows may be appropriate, particularly if hidden beneath a front porch or otherwise not readily visible from the street.

Awnings should only be constructed of canvas or canvas-like material. Color and placement of awnings should not obscure existing architectural elements. Aluminum awnings are not appropriate.

Doors

YES

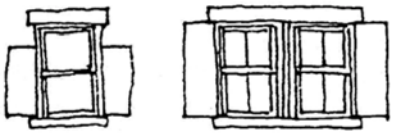
NO

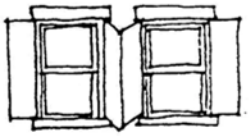
Size of Shutters

YES

Shutters should close to cover the full window opening.

NO

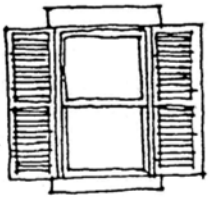




Shutters should be properly sized and have enough wall surface to lie flat on the wall when open.

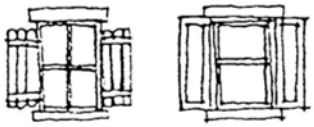
Types of Shutters

YES



Traditional painted wooden operable shutters are generally appropriate.

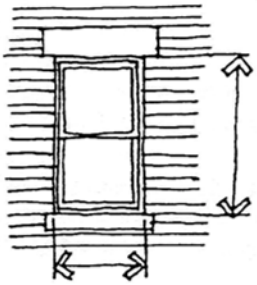
NO



Ranch style or aluminum shutters and shutters bolted to the building are not appropriate.

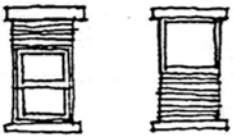
Window Openings

YES



Full height and width of original opening are retained.

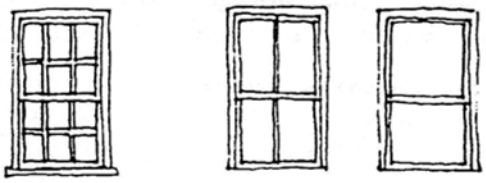
NO



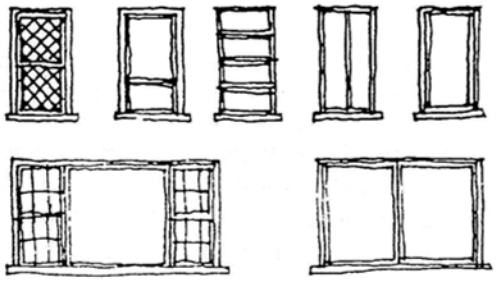
Window opening is partially closed.

Types of Windows

YES



NO



Thanks to Lowell, MA The Building Book

D. ROOFS AND ROOFING

1. Preserve the original roof shape. Existing dormers and chimneys should be retained. Repairs or reconstruction of roofs, dormers and chimneys should be in dimensions, design and materials existing in the original design as reflected in the residence or in neighboring dwellings. Existing roof pitches are to be retained.

2. Retain and repair the original roofing material, whenever possible. Replacement roof materials should be the original material and not differ to such an extent from the old in composition, size, shape, color and texture that the appearance of the dwelling is altered. Imitation slate in the same design, size and color may be used in place of real slate. Roofing material of asphalt, rubberized roofing or other composition rolled roofing should not be used on any roof which is readily visible from the street, front or side of the dwelling.

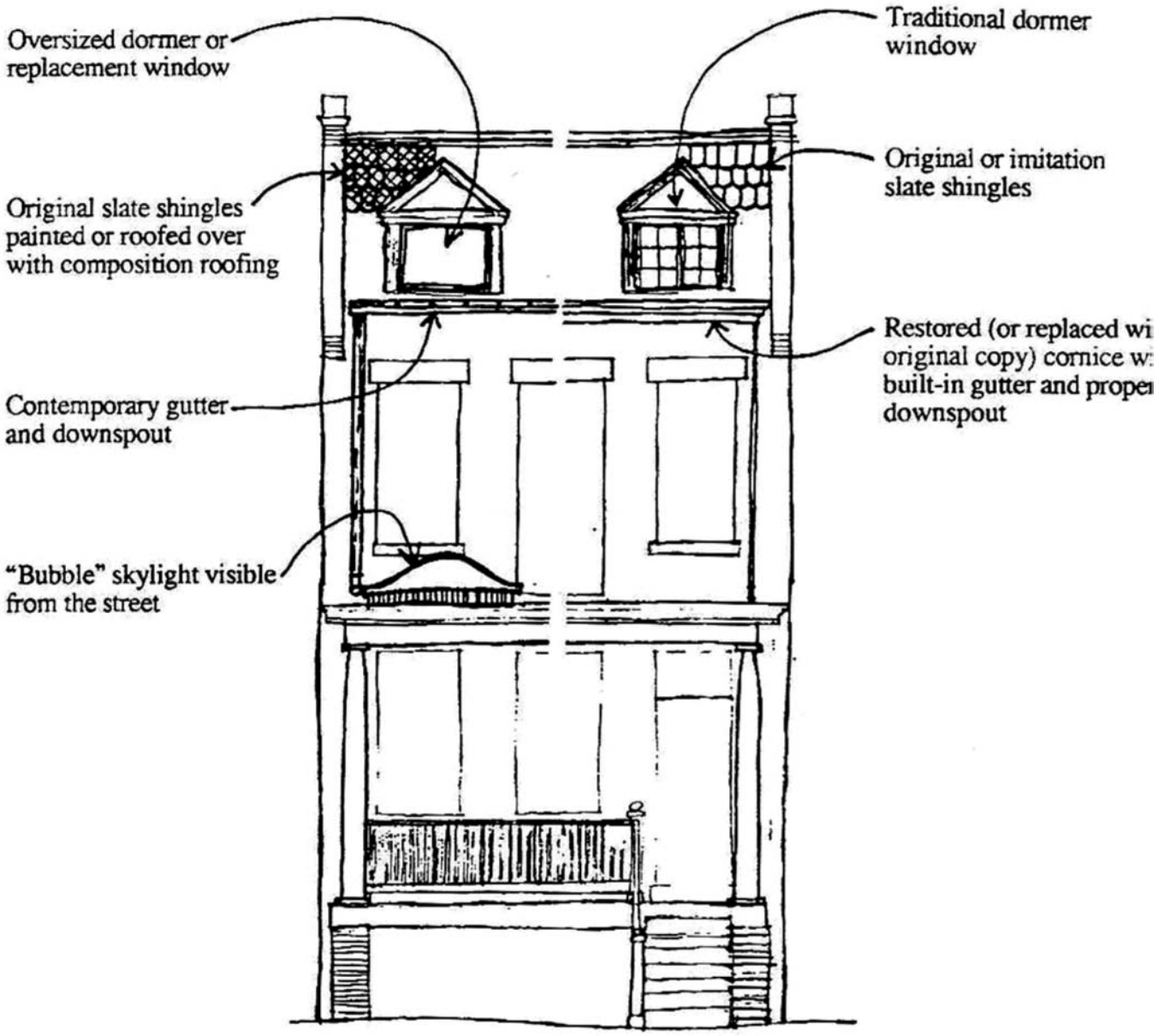
3. No addition of oversized dormer windows, picture windows or bubble or raised skylights (except where not visible from the street, front or side of the dwelling) should be made.

4. All box gutters should be retained. All facade downspouts should be copper or aluminum and painted appropriately.

5. Restore or replace with original copies, where necessary, all architectural features which giver the roof its essential character, such as dormer windows, cupolas, cornices, brackets, chimneys, cresting and weathervanes.

6. Tarring of roofs where visible from the street, front or side of the dwelling is not allowed. The tarring of roofs is not a long range solution to roof problems and may cause more problems in the long run. Slate or tile roofs should not be painted or tarred.

7. Many Mt. Pleasant townhouses are two story with a third story front facade. It is acceptable to extend the roof to include a complete or partial third story if the extension of the roofline is not visible from the front of the facade and the view from the side of dwelling is consistent with the original character and appearance of the dwelling.



APPROPRIATE INAPPROPRIATE

ROOFS

E. MASONRY

1. Retain original masonry and mortar whenever possible, without the application of any surface material or treatment.

2. Duplicate old mortar in composition, color, texture, joint size, method of application, and joint profile.

3. Repair stucco with a stucco mixture duplicating the original as closely as possible in appearance and texture.

4. To preserve the life of masonry, it is best to clean it with the gentlest method possible, such as low pressure water and soft natural bristle brushes. Sandblasting destroys brick and stonework and will never be approved. Brickwork and stonework may be cleaned with hydrofluoric acid in concentration of not more than 5% or equivalent.

5. Deteriorated masonry work should be repaired to be inconspicuous and compatible with that existing on the house.

6. Applying waterproof or water repellent coatings or other treatments unless required to solve a specific technical problem that has been studied and identified is frequently unnecessary, expensive, and can accelerate deterioration of the masonry.

7. Repointing with a mortar of high Portland cement content can create a bond that is often stronger than the building material (brick). This can cause deterioration as a result of the differing coefficient of the expansion and the differing porosity of the material and the mortar.

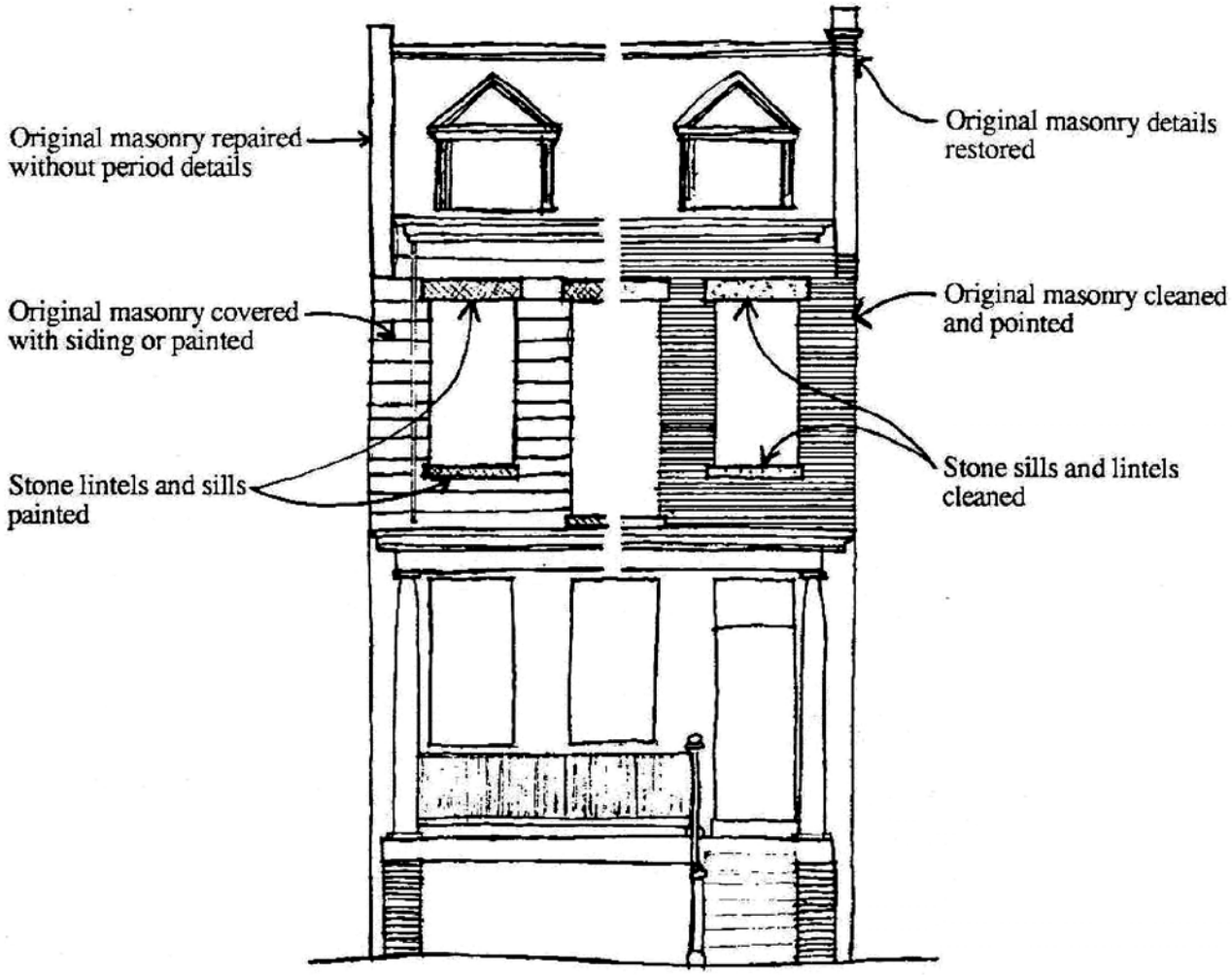
8. Existing unpainted masonry surfaces generally should remain unpainted.

9. Existing, original masonry surfaces should not be covered with other materials. Where such surface coverings have been previously installed, the owners are encouraged to remove them and restore the underlying masonry surface.

10. No application of new material should be made which is inappropriate or was unavailable when the building was constructed, such as artificial brick siding, artificial cast stone or brick veneer.

11. Removing masonry architectural features such as doorway pediments and window sills is not appropriate.

12. Repair or replace original brick or stone with brick or stone of the same size, color and texture.



INAPPROPRIATE APPROPRIATE

MASONRY

F. WOOD: CLAPBOARD, WEATHERBOARD. SHINGLES AND OTHER WOODEN SIDING

1. The repair, restoration or replacement of existing wood siding should be performed with new wood that duplicates the size, shape and texture of the original wood siding. Replacement or repair should not be performed using aluminum, vinyl siding, artificial stone, brick veneer, asbestos or asphalt shingles or siding.

2. Asbestos siding will not be approved as a siding material for new work and owners are encouraged to remove existing asbestos siding, and restore or replace the underlying wood surface, where permitted by building codes.

3. No removal of wooden architectural features such as cornices, brackets, window trim, and doorway pediments should be performed. Such original details are in most cases, an essential part of a building's character and appearance.

4. The mixing of different types of siding on a building is not advisable in most cases. The juxtaposition of materials is common on Queen Anne houses, but for the typical Mount Pleasant house with siding, the mixture of siding materials should not be performed.

5. When replacing rotted or damaged siding, it is essential to retain corner and sill boards. If these details have rotted, replace them with new wooden members similar in size and dimension. Take care when installing siding to retain the full width of the corner and sill boards.

G. MECHANICAL SERVICES: HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, FIRE PROTECTION

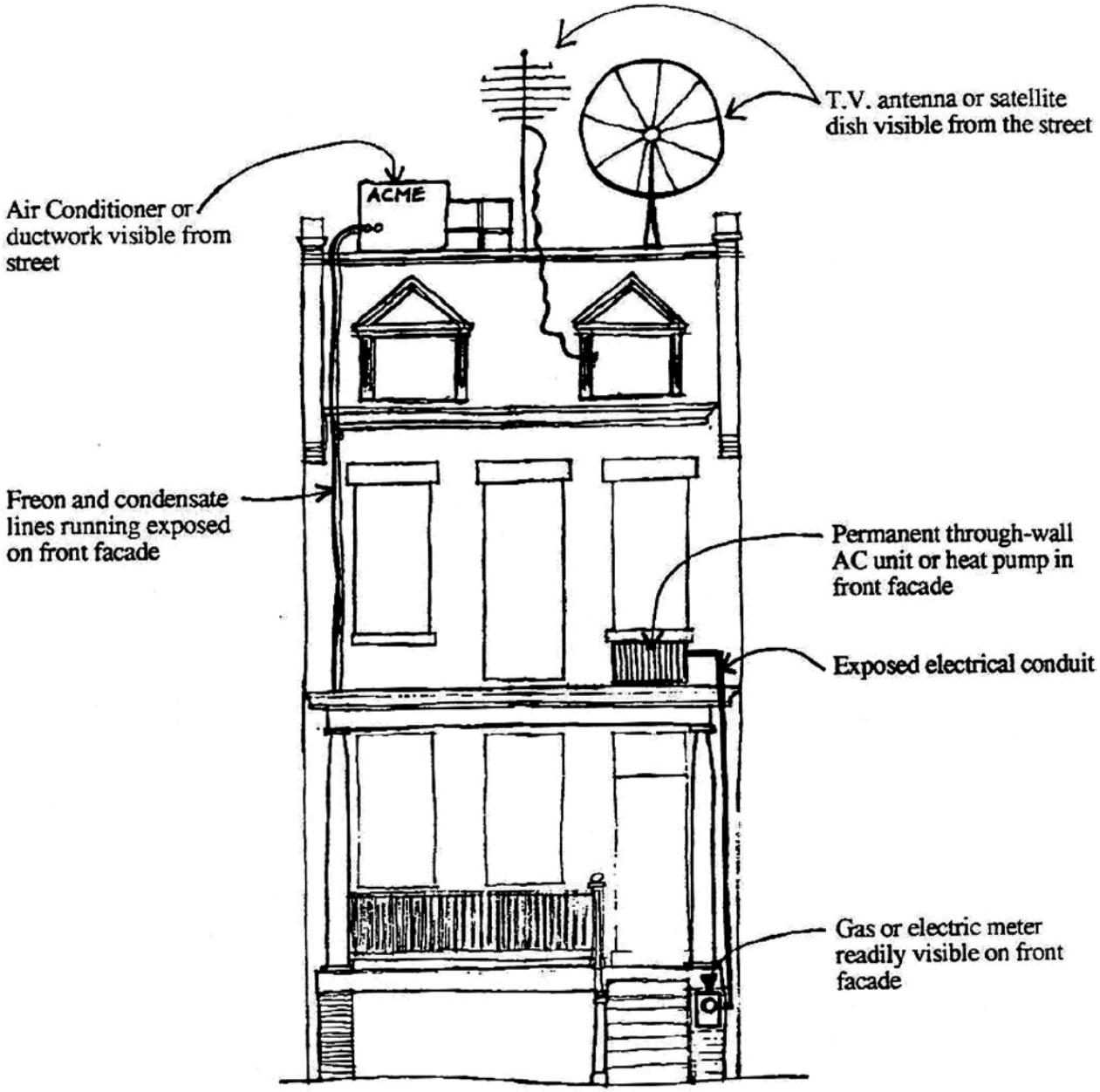
1. Place television antennae, television satellite dishes and mechanical equipment, such as air conditioners, where they are not visible from the street. Permanent through the wall air conditioning units on front facades are not allowed.

2. Install necessary building services in areas and spaces that will require the least possible alteration to the plan, materials, and appearance of the building.

3. Install the vertical runs of ducts, pipes and cables in interior closets, service rooms, and wall cavities where they will not be a visual intrusion on the exterior of the dwelling.

4. Avoid cutting holes in important architectural features, such as cornices, decorative ceilings, and paneling.

5. Avoid the placement of electrical and gas meters in areas of the front facade that are readily visible. It is preferable to place these meters under the front porch or along the side of the house where possible.



INAPPROPRIATE

SYSTEMS/UTILITIES

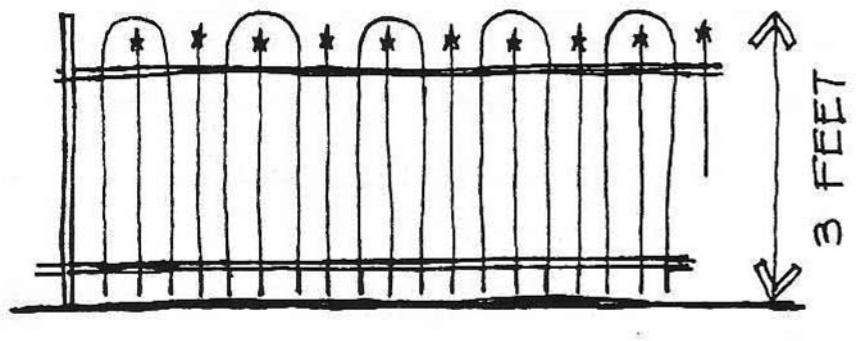
H. FENCES AND RETAINING WALLS

Note that the original has two sections G, two sections A, and no section B.

1. A fence or retaining wall, where one is appropriate, should be chosen to harmonize with the historic character of the house and the adjoining houses.

2. It is never acceptable to use concrete walls, chain link fences, or solid wood fences in the front or visible side portions of a house. However, such fences and walls may be appropriate when used in the rear of houses.

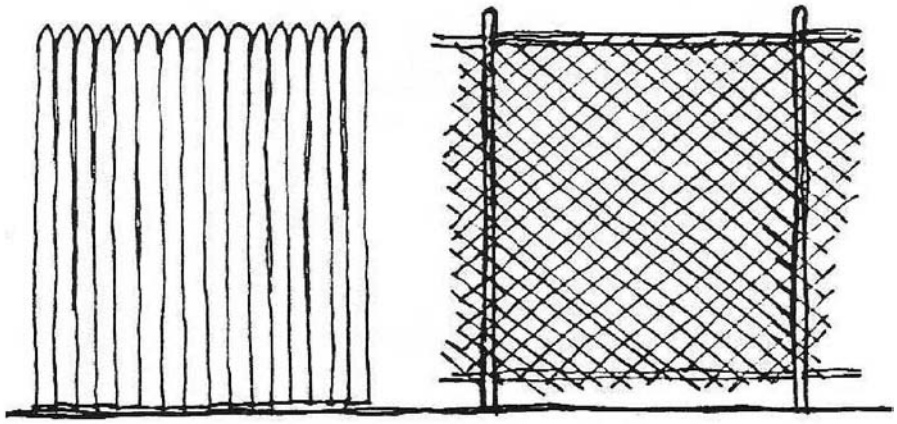
3. Fences or retaining walls of a height of more than three feet in the front of a house are not recommended. Fences should not be composed of a solid material or arranged in such a manner as to completely block the view in the front of the house.



WROUGHT IRON (SHOWN)

Certain wood fences and low stone walls may also be appropriate in the front or visible side and rear yards, depending on the historic character of the home and context of adjacent walls and fences.

APPROPRIATE



INAPPROPRIATE

I. REAR ADDITIONS AND BACK PORCH ENCLOSURES

1. Historically, the backs of homes in DC and elsewhere are not as elaborate as the street facades. This was where the money was saved, using less expensive materials - wood instead of masonry, and smaller panes of glass in the windows, for two examples.

   For properties that have not maximized their lot coverage allowed by zoning laws, building a rear addition is an option. Another popular modification to the backs of homes in DC is enclosure of an existing "sleeping porch". Appropriate materials for rear facades include masonry, wood siding, appropriately detailed vinyl or aluminum siding and 3-coat stucco.

2. It is never acceptable to use exposed concrete walls except at basement level, plain sheet wood panel products such as Texture-111 or plywood, or corrugated metal or plastic panels. The District of Columbia also forbids the use of Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS), aka Dryvit.

3. Replacement windows should be sympathetic to the existing building style or appropriate to the design of the rear elevation. Additions that can be seen from a public street or alley must have windows that match the other elevations in profile and glazing.

4. The composition of a rear addition or porch enclosure should reflect the overall style of the home itself, although a contrasting design can be considered if it is not visible from a public street or alley and does not destroy existing character-defining details, ornamentation and materials of a rear elevation. A successful addition should be compatible with the design of the rear elevation of the existing building.

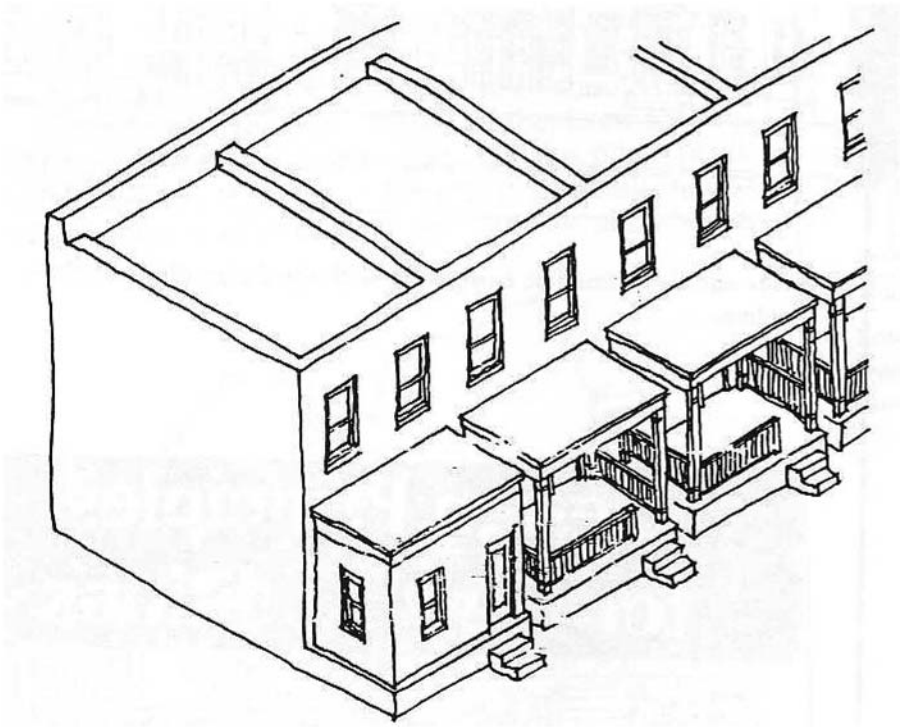


Illustration from District of Columbia Historic Preservation Guidelines "Additions to Historic Buildings", available from the Historic Preservation Division of the Office of Planning.

J. COLOR AND EXTERIOR FINISHES (advisory only)

1. Retain the original or early color and texture of masonry surface whenever possible. Discover the original paint colors and finishes when possible. It is strongly recommended to repaint with colors based on the original when appropriate. It is not appropriate to refinish exterior wood details to a natural or stained finish without some evidence that this was the original exterior surface.

2. All buildings in an area have "color," whether painted or in the original unpainted material such as brick. Color selection becomes important in the maintenance of the architectural details such as trim, sills, headers, balconies, metal work, etc. In general, brick and stone elements like headers and sills should be kept unpainted and cleaned. If not, the following should be remembered in the selection of colors: color will emphasize the details; intense colors distract from a harmonious design, light colors bring out details while dark obscures them; use a gloss or semi-gloss paint which can be easily cleaned. Seek professional advice or request information from other homeowners who have used appropriate colors.

3. Select colors for the wood trim to harmonize with the natural color of the masonry. Scrape down the trim and other painted surface to find out what the original colors were, and these will usually relate best to the building as a whole. Select colors for trim that contrast with brick, i.e., light v. dark but in the same range of color (usually on the same paint card showing light to dark colors).

4. Change the paint color at “inside” corners only, never “outside” corners. Volumes naturally want to be interpreted as solids. Changing the paint color at an outside corner is interpreted visually as a plane and not a volume.

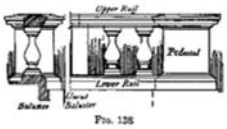
5. It is suggested that exterior body and trim colors be selected from historical selections, such as "Pittsburgh Paint Historic Colors," Sherman Williams or Duron historic colors. Homeowners should be careful to use the color scheme which is appropriate to the age and style of their houses. For example, if your house was built between 1875-1895, it is likely to have had darker colors on the trim. Many of the townhouses in Mount Pleasant built after the turn of the century originally had lighter colors on the trim. Owners of adjoining houses of substantial similarity should consider identical or coordinated color schemes.

Section 3: GLOSSARY

Baluster A spindle or post supporting the railing of a balustrade


Baluster

Balustrade An entire railing system with top rail and balusters.


Balustrade

Bargeboard A decoratively carved board attached to the projecting edges of the rafters under a gable roof; also called a vergeboard.


Bargeboard

Bay The regular division of the façade of a building, usually defined by windows or other vertical elements.

Bay Window A window in a wall that projects at an angle from another wall.

Bond The pattern in which bricks are laid to increase the strength of the wall or enhance the design.

Bracket A small carved or sawn wooden projecting element which supports a horizontal member such as a window, cornice or door hood.


Bracket

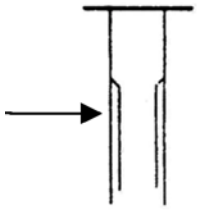
Bungalow The word "bungalow" can be traced to India, where it was used by the British in the 19th century to designate a house type that was one level and had large, encircling porches. In Cabbagetown, the bungalow is built of wood and stucco with exposed rafters, wide overhangs, large porches, and chimneys of brick or stucco.

Capitol The upper portion of a column or pilaster.


Capitol

Chamfer A surface produced by beveling an edge or corner, usually at a 45 degree angle, as the edge of a board or post.

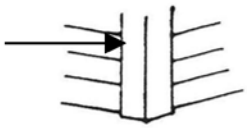
Chimney A vertical structure containing one or more flues to provide draft for fireplaces and to carry off gaseous combustion products from fireplaces or furnaces.


Chamfer

Clapboard Siding consisting of overlapping, narrow horizontal boards, usually thicker at one edge than the other.

Column A vertical free-standing shaft or pillar that supports or appears to support structure from above.

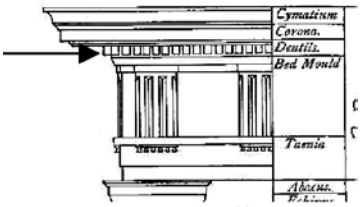
Coping A cap or covering to a wall, either flat or sloping, to shed water.


Cornerboard

Cornerboard A vertical strip of wood placed at the corners of a frame building.

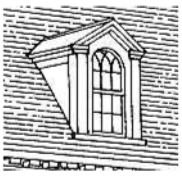
Cornice A projecting moulding at the top of a wall surface, such as may be found below the *eaves* of a roof.

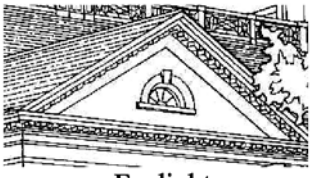
Dentil Small square blocks closely spaced to decorate a cornice.

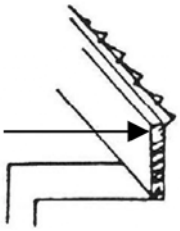


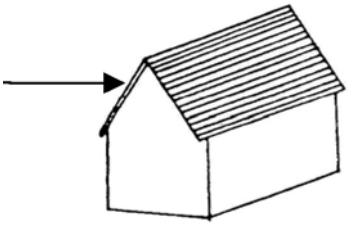
Dentil

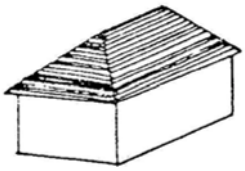
Dormer	A small window or louver with its own roof that projects from a sloping roof.
Double hung Window	A window with two sashes, each sliding vertically past the other.
Downspout	A pipe for directing rainwater from the roof to the ground.
Eave	The edge of a roof that projects beyond the face of a wall.
Elevation	The external face of a building or a drawing of the external wall.
Entablature	The horizontal assembly of mouldings immediately above the *column capital;* the *cornice.*
Façade	The front face or *elevation* of the building.
Fanlight	A semi-circular window over a door or in a *gable* with radial *muntins* in the form of 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* sides of a pitched roof.
Fenestration	The arrangement or pattern formed by windows in a building. The
Gable	triangular section of a wall to carry a pitched roof. A roof with a
Gable Roof	central ridgepole and one slope at each side. Pierced curvilinear
Gingerbread	ornament made with a jig or scroll saw. The top of the frame of a
Head	door or window.
Hipped Roof	A roof with uniform slopes on all four sides.
Lattice	An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips; used as a screening. A
Lite	section of a window; a pane of glass.
Lintel	A horizontal beam bridging an opening, usually of wood or stone carrying the weight of the structure above.
Masonry	Wall material such as brickwork or stonework.
Modillion	An ornamental block applied to the underside of the projecting member of a cornice.
Moulding	A long narrow strip of wood or metal, plain, curved or formed with regular channels and projections. Used for concealing joints and decorative purposes.

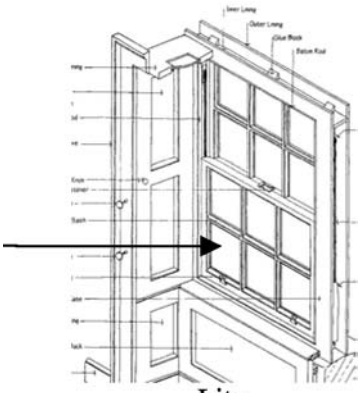

Dormer


Fanlight


Fascia


Gable Roof

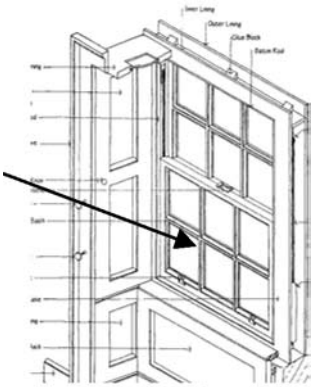

Hipped Roof


Lite

Mortar — A plastic mixture of lime, sand and water, with or without Portland cement. Used in masonry construction in the joints of brick or stone to cement them into place.

Mullion — A vertical post between sashes in multiple window installations.

Muntin — The horizontal and vertical strips of wood or metal holding the window panes in place.



Muntin

Pediment — A low-pitched gable above a *portico* or opening, such as a window or door.

Pier — An upright structure of masonry which serves as a principle support.

Pilaster — A rectangular pillar attached to and projecting from a wall, resembling a classical column; an engaged column.

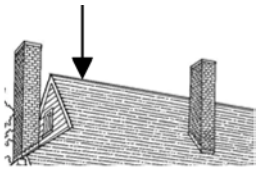
Fig. 146

Pediment

Pitch — The degree of slope of a roof, usually given in the form of the ratio of rise to run, such as 6:12.

Portico — A roofed space, open or partly enclosed. Forming the entrance and centerpiece of a façade of a building.

Ridge — The line at the top of the sloped roof.



Ridge

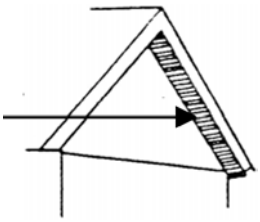
Riser — The vertical face of a stair step.

Sash — The movable framework holding the glass in a window or door.

Shingle — Tile for covering roofs or walls , usually made of asbestos, asphalt, wood or terra cotta, cut to standard shapes and sizes.

Siding — The exterior wall covering of a structure.

Signage — A display board or surface used for directions, identification, instructions or advertising.



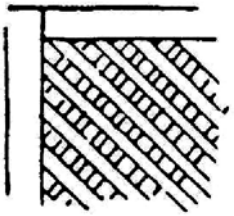
Soffit

Sill — The horizontal water-shedding element at the bottom of a door or window frame.

Soffit — The exposed undersurface of an eave or cornice of a building.

Stucco — A cement plaster applied to the exterior of a building, either smooth or textured, and painted.

Transom — An opening over a door or window containing a glazed or solid sash.



Trellis

Tread — The horizontal surface of a step.

Trellis — Lattice work as an outdoor screen. Often used as a support for vines or a barrier below a porch.

Trim The framing of a feature on a façade. It is usually of a color and material different from that of the adjacent wall surface.

Turned Work Woodwork shaped on a lathe.

Veranda From the Hindi word "varanda", which denotes a roofed, open gallery, porch or balcony extending along the outside of a building, and which is designed for outdoor living in hot weather.

Vergeboard The vertical face board following and set under the roof edge of a gable, sometimes decorated by carving.

Vernacular A style of architecture with characteristics common to a particular region of the country.

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