



DEFINITIONS



Apron: A raised panel below a window sill.

Arbor: A detached latticework structure for climbing vines

Architrave: The lowest part of an entablature, sometimes used by itself.



Balustrade: An entire railing system including a top rail, balusters, and a bottom rail.

Batten: A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edges of two parallel boards in the same plane.



Brackets: Ornamental carpentry, used frequently to give the overhangs of houses a sense of exterior support.

Beaded—Profile Panels: Panels manufactured to resemble traditional bead board.



Boxed Eave (boxed cornice): A hollow eave enclosed by the roofing, the soffit, and the building wall.

Bricked Eave: Eave condition where the top of the brick masonry wall is corbelled out to the eave eliminating the soffit.



Brickmold: Window or door trim that covers the seam between the jamb and the wall, typically two inches wide.

Carpenter Gothic: A nineteenth century architectural style found in the United States. It is evidenced by the application of Gothic motifs (typically wooden) by artisan-builders.



REMINDER: All exterior work requiring a building permit requires a Certificate of Appropriateness and must conform with all of City of Fort Worth ordinances. It is helpful when using these guidelines to be familiar with your architectural style.

Carriage Porch: A roofed structure constructed over a driveway at the main entrance of a building; it was designed to protect individuals from the weather when entering or exiting into the main residence.

Casement: A window sash that swings open along its entire length, usually on hinges fixed to the sides.

Chimney Cap: The cornice forming the crowning termination of a chimney.

Classical Revival: An architecture movement in the early nineteenth century based on the use of Greek and Roman forms.

Colonial Revival: The re-use of Georgian and Early Colonial designs in the United States in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

Contributing Structure: A contributing building, site, structure or object which adds to the historical architectural qualities, historical associations or archaeological values for which a property or district is significant and possesses historical integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or it independently meets the National Register criteria. They include, but are not limited to:

- Original structures built before 1940
- Historic structures moved into or moved within the District have the same contributing qualities as if they were built at their current location.
- Specific structures designated contributing by the architectural survey.

Corbels: A bracket which fits under a horizontal surface.

Corbelling: An overlapping arrangement of bricks or stones in which each course (row) extends farther out from the vertical surface of the wall. It usually supports a cornice or overhanging member.

Corinthian Order: The most slender and ornate of the three classical Greek orders, typically having elaborate capitals with volutes and acanthus leaves as decoration.

Corner Board: A board which is used as trim on the external corner of a wood frame.

Cornice: An ornamental molding at the meeting of the roof and walls; it usually consists of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding.

Crown Molding: Projecting molding forming the top member of a cornice, door, or window frame.

Dentil: One part of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of some classical orders.

Doric Order: The column and entablature developed by the Dorian Greeks. It is sturdy in proportion with a simple square capital and no base.

Dormer: A projection from a wall or roof structure. When it rises from a roof it is called a roof dormer and when it is an extension of a wall it is called a wall dormer. When the dormer is located between the wall and roof it is referred to a cornice line dormer.

Driveway: The purpose of the driveway shall be to create a paved surface for the movement of vehicles to their designated parking areas. The driveway shall be defined as the paved area within the property line extending from the back of the sidewalk or lot line to the side yards, garage, out-building or through a porte cochere.

Entablature: In classical architecture, the elaborated beam member carried by the columns. It is horizontally divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Eaves: The edge of the roof, with or without exposed rafter tails, which extends beyond the side of the structure usually twelve to twenty-four inches.

EIFS: Exterior insulation finishing system

Fascia: Vertical board that terminates a sloped roof at the eave.

Frieze: The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature located above the architrave and below the cornice.

Front yard: The front yard shall be defined as yard across the full width of a lot extending from the front line of the main building to the front sidewalk.

Gable: The vertical triangular portion at the end of a building having a double sloping roof from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gable L: Describes the massing of a house having a hipped roof with a projecting gable form at the front, typically two-thirds the width of the façade.

Gable Roof: A roof having a gable at one or both ends.

Gambrel Roof: A roof with two slopes of different pitch on either side of the ridge.

Half-timbering: A technique of wooden-frame construction in which the timber members are exposed on the outside of the wall.

Hipped Roof: A roof that slopes upward from all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

Hood: A cover placed above an opening or an object originally meant to shed water from the opening. Often found over windows and seen as trim.

In-kind repair: Repair with like materials which does not change the historic appearance of the structure (i.e. wood replaced with wood, brick with brick, repairing a tongue and groove wood porch floor by using new tongue and groove wood where needed. etc.).

In-kind replacement: Duplicating the original feature or a missing feature; (i.e. replacing an unsalvageable 4 over 1 wood window with a recycled 4 over 1 wood window, or adding a matching 1 over 1 wood window to a window opening where a window had been removed in the past).

Ionic Order: One of the three classical Greek orders of architecture characterized by a capital with large paired volutes.

Jack Arch: A flat or straight masonry arch.

Knee braces: Ornamental carpentry, used frequently to give the overhangs of houses a sense of exterior support.

Knee Wall: A short, vertical wall that closes the low space created by a sloping ceiling and floor.

Light: A pane of glass, a window or a subdivision of a window.

Lintel: A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening that carries the weight of the wall above it.

Louver: An assembly of sloping, overlapping blades or slats designed to admit air and/or light. They also offer protection from adverse weather like extreme sunlight.

Mullion and Muntin: The vertical and horizontal members (respectively) separating (and often supporting) windows, doors, or panels.

Non-contributing structure: A building, site, structure or object within a historic district that does not add to the values or qualities of that district because it was not present during the period of significance or because it no longer retains integrity.

Ogee Curve: A double curve resembling an S-shape.

Oriel Window: In medieval English architecture, a window corbelled out from the wall of an upper story.

Palladian Motif: A door or a window opening having three parts. Flat lintels are found over each side opening; the center opening having an arched top.

Parkway: The space between the public sidewalk and curb.

Pediment: In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice. Also, a surface used ornamentally over doors or windows.

Pergola: An attached structure of posts with carrying beams and trelliswork for climbing plants.

Period of significance: Structures built between 1885 and 1940.

Pilaster: An engaged pier, pillar or column, often seen with a capital and base.

Porte-cochère: A passageway through a building or screen wall to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard.

Portico: A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns; a colonnaded porch.

Post—and—beam framing: A type of timber framing where heavy horizontal beams (girts) hang from heavy vertical corner posts. It began to fall out of favor in the United States by the early nineteenth century with technological advances in lumber and fasteners (nails) that improved efficiency.

Public Right of Way: Any area of public use, including the public sidewalk, or street which is open to traffic.

Rafter Tails: A rafter, bracket, or joist that projects beyond the side of a building and supports an overhanging portion of the roof.

Rear Yard: The rear yard shall be defined as a yard extending across the full width of the lot and measured between the rear line of the lot and rear line of the main building.

Relocation: Moving a structure in the District from one site to another within the District, or moving a structure from outside the District into the District, or moving a structure from within the District to outside the District boundaries.

Roof Pitch: The slope of a roof expressed as a ratio of its vertical rise to its horizontal run.

Routine Maintenance: Repair, cleaning, painting, etc. which does not change the historic appearance of the structure.

Sash: The framework of a window. It may be movable or fixed and may slide in a vertical plane or pivoted.

Shed Dormer: A dormer window whose eave line is parallel to the eave line of the main roof instead of being gabled.

Shed Roof: A roof shape having only one sloping plane.

Shutter Dog: A pivoting bar for fixing shutters in the open position against a wall.

Side Gable: Describes the massing of a house having the gable end (or roof ridgeline) perpendicular to the street.

Side yard: The side yard shall be defined as a yard between the building and the sideline of the lot extending from the front yard to the designated rear yard.

Skirt Board: A board set horizontally at the bottom of exterior wall cladding along the ground line or building foundation.

Soffit: The exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building, such as a beam, cornice, lintel, or vault.

Stile-and-groove: A type of door construction that utilizes a framework of vertical and horizontal members with inset panels.

Verge: The edge projecting over the gable of the roof. Also, the area of planting, lawn or pavement between the sidewalk and the street curb.

Vergeboard: An ornamental board hanging from the rake, or verge, of a gable roof.

Water Course or Water Table: A horizontal projecting stringcourse, molding, or ledge constructed to divert rainwater from a building. Typically made of stone or wood.

Wing: A secondary part of a building that extends out from the main portion or "block" of the structure.