
Appendix A

A.1 ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Arcade - An arched roof or covered passageway

Arch - A curved structure supporting its weight over an open space such as a door or window

Awning - A fixed cover, typically comprised of cloth over a metal armature, that is placed over windows or building openings as protection from the sun and rain

Baluster - The upright portion of the row of supports for a porch railing

Balustrade - A series of balusters surmounted by a rail

Bay - A regularly repeated spatial element in a building defined by beams or ribs and their supports

Bay Window - A window projecting outward from the main wall of a building

Beveled Glass - Glass with a decorative edge cut on a slope to give the pane a faceted appearance

Board and Batten - Vertical siding composed of wide boards that do not overlap and narrow strips, or battens, nailed over the spaces between the boards

Bracket - A support element under overhangs; often more decorative than functional

Canopy - A fixed, roof-like covering that extends from the building as protection from the sun and rain

Cantilever - A projecting overhang or beam supported only at one end

Capital - The upper part of a column, pilaster, or pier: the three most commonly used types are Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic

Casement Window - Window with hinges to the side and a vertical opening either on the side or in the center

Clapboard - A board that is thin on one edge and thicker on the other, to facilitate overlapping horizontally to form a weatherproof, exterior wall surface

Clerestory - An upward extension of a single storied space used to provide windows for lighting and ventilation

Column - A vertical support, usually cylindrical, consisting of a base, shaft and capital, either monolithic or built up of drums the full diameter of the shaft

Coping - The capping or top course of a wall, sometimes protecting the wall from weather

Course - In a masonry wall, a single line of bricks or stones

Dormer - A vertically framed window which projects from a sloping roof and has a roof of its own

Double-Hung Window - A window with an upper and a lower sash arranged so that each slides vertically past the other

Eave - The overhang at the lower edge of the roof which usually projects out over the walls

Elevation - A two-dimensional drawing of an exterior face of a building in its entirety

Facade - The whole exterior side of a building that can be seen at one view; strictly speaking, the principal front

Fascia - a flat strip or band with a small projection, often found near the roof line in a single story building

Fenestration - The arrangement and design of windows, doors, and other exterior openings on a building

Flashing - Sheet metal, copper, lead or tin used to cover open joints of exterior construction such as roof-valley joints or roof-parapet joints to make them waterproof

Gable - The triangular end of an exterior wall in a building with a ridged roof

Glazing - Fitting glass into windows and doors

Hip Roof - A roof with four uniformly pitched sides

Lintel - The horizontal member above a door or window which supports the wall above the opening

Lot - A platted parcel of land intended to be separately owned, developed, and otherwise used as a unit

Masonry - Wall construction of such material as stone, brick, and adobe

Mass - The physical size and bulk of a building

Mullions - The divisional pieces in a multi-paned window

Newel Post - The major upright support at the end of a stair railing or a guardrail at a landing

Parapet - The part of a wall which rises above the edge of the roof

Pitch - The slope of a roof expressed in terms of a ratio of height to span

Rafter - A sloping structural member of the roof that extends from the ridge to the eaves and is used to support the roof deck, shingles, or other roof coverings

Ridge - The highest line of a roof when sloping planes intersect

Sash - The part of the window frame in which the glass is set

Setback - The minimum horizontal distance between the lot or property line and the nearest front, side or rear line of the building (as the case may be), including terraces or any covered projection thereof, excluding steps

Setting - The physical environment in which a historic property is located

Shakes - Split wood shingles

Shed Roof - A sloping, single planed roof as seen on a lean-to

Shiplap Siding - Early siding consisting of wide horizontal boards with “U” or “V” shaped grooves

Transom - The horizontal division or cross bar in a window; a window opening above a door

A.2 HISTORIC PRESERVATION TERMS

Alteration - Any permanent exterior change in a historic resource

Certificate of Appropriateness - A permit to proceed with new construction or alterations to a designated historic property after the proposed changes have been reviewed by the Cultural Heritage Board.

Contributing Building - A building within in a Historic District that is significant within the defined historic context and period of significance

Cultural Heritage Board - A nine-member citizen board of the City of Riverside appointed by the Council to assist in administering the City's historic preservation **program**.

Historic Context Statement - A narrative description of the broad patterns of historical development in a community or its region that is represented by historic resources. A historic context statement is organized by themes such as economic, residential and commercial development

Historic District - A significant neighborhood containing a collection of historical buildings, the majority of which are 50 years old or older, that may have been part of one settlement, architectural period, or era of development

Historic Resource - A general term that refers to buildings, areas, districts, streets, places, structures, outdoor works of art, natural or agricultural features and other objects having a special historical, cultural, archaeological, architectural, community or aesthetic value, and are usually 50 years old or older

Infill - Descriptive of buildings that have been designed and built to replace missing buildings or otherwise fill gaps in the streetscape

In-kind Replacement - To replace a feature of a building with materials of the same materials, texture, color and other characteristics

Integrity - Integrity means that a building retains the physical characteristics it possessed during the period of significance. Integrity generally includes location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties that do not retain sufficient integrity are considered non-contributors to a district

National Register of Historic Places - The nation's official inventory of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in national, regional or local American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, maintained by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Non-Contributing Building - A building within a Historic District that does not contribute to the significance of the district because it has been extensively altered or it outside the defined

period of significance or historic context

Period of Significance - Span of time in which a property has attained significance

Preservation - The act of saving from destruction or deterioration old and historic buildings, sites, structures and objects without changing or adversely affecting their fabric or appearance

Reconstruction - The process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building as it appeared at a specific period of time, based upon archaeological, historical, documentary and physical evidence

Rehabilitation - The process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values

Remodeling - Any change or alteration to a building which substantially alters its original state

Renovation - Modernization of an old or historic building that may produce inappropriate alterations or elimination of important features and details

Restoration - The careful and meticulous return of a building to its appearance at a particular time period, usually on its original site, by removal of later work and/or replacement of missing earlier work

Style - A type of architecture distinguished by special characteristics of structure and ornament and often related in time

