



# Glossary

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## A

**ARCADE:** A series of arches supported by columns or piers; a building or part of a building with a series of arches; a roofed passageway.

**ARCH:** A structural member shaped in the arc of a curve.

**ARCHITRAVE:** The lower part of a classical entablature, resting directly on the capital of a column; the molding around a window or door.

**ASPHALT:** A brownish-black solid or semisolid mixture of bitumens used in paving, roofing and waterproofing.

## B

**BALCONY:** A platform extending from the façade of a building and surrounded by railing.

**BALLOON FRAMING:** A type of light-weight construction consisting of two inch boards of varying widths held together by nails and sometimes extending through two stories.

**BALUSTER:** A vertical, often vase-shaped, support for a rail.

**BALUSTRADE:** A series of balusters with a top and bottom rail.

**BARREL TILE:** A semi-cylindrical tile used for roofing.

**BAS RELIEF:** Sculptured figures projecting from a wall.

**BAY:** One unit of a building that consists of a series of similar units; commonly the number of window and door openings per floor or by the number of spaces between columns or piers.

**BRACKET:** A support element under eaves, shelves, or overhangs, often more decorative than functional.

## C

**CANOPY:** An ornamental roof-like structure, or a cloth covering held horizontally over an entrance.

**CANTILEVER:** A projecting beam or part of a structure supported only at one end.

**CAPITAL:** The decorated top of a column or pilaster, which supports the entablature.

**CASEMENT WINDOW:** A window with the sash hung vertically and opening inward or outward.

**CAST IRON:** Iron shaped in a mold. It is brittle, hard and not weldable.

**CINDER BLOCK:** A hollow, concrete building block made with coal cinders.

**COLUMN:** A vertical structural member, usually long and slender.

**CORNICE:** Projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building or wall.

**CURTAIN WALL:** A non-loadbearing wall used for enclosure, which is applied to or in front of a structural system.

## D

**DORMER:** A structure projecting from a sloping roof. Usually housing a window or ventilating louvers.

**DORMER WINDOW:** A window used for lighting the space in a roof in the same plane as the wall (wall dormer) or projecting from the slope of the roof (roof dormer).

**DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW (SASH WINDOW):** A window with two sashes, one above the other, arranged to slide vertically past each other.

## E

**EAVE:** The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

**ELL:** A wing or addition extended from the back of a house containing full-sized rooms.

## **F**

**FAÇADE:** The face, or elevation of a building.

**FENESTRATION:** The design and placement of windows.

## **G**

**GABLE:** A triangular wall section at the end of a pitched roof.

**GABLED ROOF:** A double-pitched roof-with pitches at opposite but equal angles meeting at the roofs ridge.

**GALLERY:** A porch or veranda.

**GRILLE:** A framework of cast iron, or other material, in the form of bars.

**GROUND SIGN:** Any sign, which is supported by structures or supports in or upon the ground and independent of support from any building.

## **H**

**HIPPED ROOF:** A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

## **J**

**JALOUSIE:** A type of window or door with numerous horizontal slats, usually of glass or wood, operated by a crank mechanism.

## **K**

**KIOSK:** A small freestanding structure used as an information center.

## L

**LATH:** A narrow, thin strip of wood or metal used as a base for plaster or stucco.

**LATTICE:** A network of diagonally-interlocking lath or other material used as screening.

**LIGHT:** A window or opening in a wall that admits light; also, a pane of glass.

**LINTEL:** The horizontal beam over a door or window.

**LOUVERED:** A door or window with fixed or movable slanted slats.

## M

**MANSARD ROOF:** A roof having two slopes on all four sides, with the lower slope steeper than the upper.

**MASONRY:** Stonework or brickwork used in wall construction.

**MASSING:** The combining of several masses to form a building volume.

**MOLDED BRICK:** Brick shaped in a mold for decoration.

**MOLDING:** A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

**MULLION:** A vertical member separating windows, doors or panels set in a series.

**MUNTINS:** The wood or metal strips separating the panes of glass in a window.

## P

**PALE:** A pointed stick or picket used in a fence.

**PARAPET:** A low, solid protective, wall or railing along the edge of a roof or balcony, usually used to surround a flat or built-up roof.

**PEDIMENT:** A wide low-pitched gable end of the roof; also the triangular crowning element used over doors and window.

**PILASTER:** A shallow pier attached to a wall.

**PYLON SIGN:** A sign, which is supported by structures, or supports in or upon the ground. It is independent of support from any building and has a sign face, which is constructed from ground level.

## R

**RAFTER:** Part of a wooden roof frame, sloping down from the ridge to the eaves and establishing the pitch.

**RIDGE:** The highest part of a roof, running from end to end.

## S

**SASH:** A frame in which the panes of glass in a window or door are set.

**SETBACK:** The distance from the lot line to the building. See the City of Tampa Zoning Code for the required building setbacks for new construction.

**SHED ROOF:** A single pitched roof over a small room or porch; usually attached to a main structure.

**SHUTTER:** A hipped cover or screen for a door or window.

**SIDELIGHT:** A framed area of fixed glass along the side of a door or window opening.

**SIDING:** Building material used for surfacing a frame building.

**SOFFIT:** The exposed underface of an overhead component of a building structure.

**SPALLING:** The flaking of brickwork due to movement of the building structure or other cause.

**SPANDREL:** The triangular space between the exterior curves of two arches.

**SPINDLE:** A turned wooden element used in stair railings and porch trim.

**STRING COURSE:** A narrow continuous ornamental band set in the face of a building as a design element.

**STUCCO:** A type of plasterwork, coarse or fine, used for surfacing exterior or interior walls.

**STOCKADE FENCE:** A fence made of upright, tightly spaced wooden slats.

## **T**

**TERRA COTTA:** A fine-grained, brownish-red fired clay used for roof tiles and decorations.

**TRANSOM WINDOW:** A small window over a door or another window.

## **W**

**WAINSCOT:** The lower part of an interior wall when finished in a material difference from the upper part.

**WALL SIGN:** A sign which is attached to or erected against the wall of a building with its face in a parallel plane to the plane of the building façade or wall; also includes the painting of a sign on a wall surface.

**WINDOW SIGN:** A sign, which is painted on, attached to or visible through a window excluding displays of merchandise.