

APPENDIX 1: Preservation Planning and Archaeology

A. Introduction

The City of Cambridge has many opportunities to add to the body of knowledge about early life in colonial America or native American history. It is one of the oldest towns in the state. While it was established by survey in 1684, its beginnings trace back well before that date with the establishment of Dorchester County in 1669. Cambridge was actually “surveyed” twice as noted in the following documentation on early Cambridge:

Finally, in 1683, again through the need to accommodate the dominating tobacco culture, a bill was passed to set up towns, ports and points of entry for the export of tobacco throughout the colony. Although several towns in Dorchester County were created through the this act, only two, Cambridge and Vienna, actually thrived. Early records on the establishment of Cambridge are incomplete, but most sources give the date as 1684. The new town began to grow, and in 1706 when another commission to lay out port and towns was formed to lay out Cambridge a second time, because of “lost” or “embezzled” records of the first town, and to create several other new towns, Cambridge already had a church for the Great Choptank parish, several dwellings and a courthouse. (Source: Cambridge Historic District, Wards I and III, National Register Nomination Final Project Report, prepared by Paula S. Reed).

The Historic Preservation Commission, in working with property owners that are undertaking rehab or preservation activities, deems it important to provide guidance to historical and archaeological research as it relates to properties within the Historic District. In doing so, it is hoped that contributions can be made to the understanding of the early beginnings of Cambridge and Native American history. The National Park Service further recommends that a process be developed to guide this effort. Such a process can help understand what is important to preserve and how to go about that process. These standards can be found at the link below in the blue box.



Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines on Archaeology and Historic Preservation are available online at:

http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm

In the absence of a more formal process, the immediate need is to provide guidelines to 1) identify if archaeological resources are present and 2) determine if the resources are significant. The following guidelines provide a process whereby archeological sites and artifacts reflecting the City's cultural and historical heritage can be protected, or the information they contain salvaged, without unduly restricting improvements to lots within the Historic District or to historic landmarks designated within the City.

Archaeological examinations are relatively inexpensive when addressed early enough in the planning process. The Historic Preservation Commission, with the concurrence of the City Council of Cambridge, may contract for or utilize the services of a professional archaeologist in accomplishing the intent of these requirements.

B. Conditions Requiring an Archaeological Study

Staff with the City of Cambridge Planning and Zoning Department, in consultation with the Historic Preservation Commission, Maryland Historical Trust, and if necessary a professional archaeologist, shall evaluate each proposed project to determine whether it meets one or more of the following conditions:

- Does the proposed project disturb more than 50 square feet of soil, regardless of the depth of the excavation?
- Does the proposed project disturb a lot with a known archaeological site or will it be taking place adjacent to a lot with a known archaeological site?
- Does the proposed project cause ground disturbance at a location possessing environmental or historical characteristics indicating a high potential for cultural resources?

City planning staff may conduct a site visit and, at its discretion and with property owner's permission, authorize the Commission's archaeologist to conduct limited archaeological testing to determine whether additional testing shall be necessary. The costs of testing by the Commission's archaeologist shall be borne by the Commission or the City of Cambridge. Based on the findings of the Commission's archaeologist, an Applicant still may be required to retain a qualified archaeologist to undertake additional archaeological study.

Based on the best available evidence, the City's planning staff may determine that the proposed project may or may not have an adverse effect on historically significant archaeological artifacts or deposits. The City's planning staff shall then recommend to the Commission that either (a) no further archaeological investigation be required in connection with the permit application; or (b) recommend to the Commission that the

Applicant retain the services of an archaeological consultant who meets the qualifications established by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

C. Archaeological Study

If the Commission determines that an application requires archaeological review, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeological consultant. The Applicant shall submit the consultant's report to the Department of Planning and Zoning. The City's planning staff will evaluate the consultant's findings and recommendations. The report shall include:

- A brief history of the lot or lots under consideration, including cartographic research.
- A map showing the extent of the proposed project and the locations of archaeological test pits.
- A clear description of the archaeological survey's methods and results, including, but not limited to: soils and stratigraphy; nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits; and nature and extent of recent disturbances of those features and deposits.
- Illustrations of the project area and of soil layers and archaeological features.
- An artifact catalogue.
- Recommendations regarding the historical significance of the archaeological findings and for additional archaeological study, if appropriate.

If no archaeological deposits are identified, the archaeological consultant may submit a one-page summary report with a map noting the locations of the excavation units. With the approval of the Commission, this summary letter and map can serve in lieu of a fuller technical report, thereby reducing costs for the Applicant. The City's planning staff will review and comment on the report or summary letter within 30 days of receipt.

The archaeological consultant, whether submitting a full-length report or a summary letter, will address the following questions:

- Based upon available information (archaeological, cartographic and archival), are archaeological deposits present within the proposed project area?
- If so, do those deposits retain sufficient integrity to provide important information about the area's history?
- Do the deposits contribute to the National Register District based on the National Register for Historic Places criteria?

D. Sites Deemed Historically Significant

If the Commission determines that a project will adversely affect a contributing National Register or locally designated landmark site, the Applicant shall have the option to revise the project plan to avoid the site. If avoidance is not feasible, the Commission shall:

- Determine whether the adverse effect can be mitigated through protective measures (e.g., filling, use of pier-construction rather than a continuous foundation); or
- If protective measures are not feasible, require and specify the scope of archaeological salvage; or
- Deny a Certificate of Appropriateness for the proposed project because it constitutes unwarranted destruction of a historically significant archaeological site.
- In consultation with the City’s planning staff, the Commission can approve additional archaeological excavation to recover the kinds of artifacts and information for which the site is considered historically significant. The applicant shall submit a scope of services to the City’s planning staff.

E. Archaeological Salvage

“Salvage” means to save from extraordinary danger, to recover something of value in the face of unavoidable destruction. Archaeological salvage is a plan of last resort, where in-place preservation of an archaeological site is not feasible. It consists of recovery, analysis, interpretation and reporting of those data for which the site is considered historically important. For example, trash deposits in the back of a late 19th-century grocery might be considered historically significant because they contain information on the city’s place in the rapidly growing consumer economy of the period. Those finds also could be critical to the interpretation of archaeological deposits from the same period elsewhere in the City, illuminating the different standards of living and cultural differences among the City’s ethnically diverse population.

Salvaging such deposits might involve excavating enough of the deposits to acquire a scientifically and statistically valid sample. The Commission might permit the destruction of the remaining deposits, even if those deposits equal or exceed in volume the quantity of material salvaged. The Applicant’s archaeological consultant will undertake salvage within the proposed construction project area with a scope of work approved by the Commission and the City’s planning staff. The scope of work will include a research design specifying the questions to be asked of the archival and archaeological data and the methods selected for collecting and analyzing those data in a manner appropriate to the questions. The Applicant’s consultant will keep the City staff apprised of progress, significant findings

or unanticipated problems via telephone or personal visit. All such reports must be reiterated in a written memorandum to the City's City Planner for Historic Preservation within 24 hours of the oral report.

The City's planning staff shall make status reports to the Commission as needed. The Commission and the City's staff reserve the right to visit the excavation with one-hour prior notice. Excavations shall not be backfilled without the prior notification and approval of the Planning and Zoning Staff. All excavations will conform to good standard archaeological practice, and the intention to so comply shall be clearly specified in the scopes of work.

The applicant shall submit the consultant's report to the Department of Planning and Zoning. The City's planning staff will evaluate the consultant's findings and recommendations. The report shall include:

- Historical background on the lot or lots on which the research is carried out;
- Location information, including a map showing the extent of the proposed project;
- A clear description of research questions and methods;
- A clear description of results, including, but not limited to: illustrations of archaeological test pit locations and stratigraphy; descriptions of the nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits; descriptions of the nature and extent of recent disturbances of those features and deposits; and illustrations of artifacts and features crucial to the analysis and interpretation of the site;
- Analyses sufficiently detailed and statistically supportable to demonstrate that the data for which the site is considered historically significant have been adequately sampled;
- Interpretations that explicitly relate the analyses and results to the questions posed in the scope of work and in the research design section of the report;
- A list of cited references in the style of *American Antiquity* or *Historical Archaeology* journals; and
- An artifact catalogue and such other appendices as seem appropriate.

The City's planning staff shall review and comment on the report within 30 days of receipt. The final report shall become a part of the completed permit application and, as such, be subject to the Commission's approval. Three final copies of all archaeological salvage reports must be given to the Department of Planning and Zoning. The Department of Planning and Zoning shall forward one copy of each report to the Maryland Historical Trust as part of its Certified Local Government report.

F. Collections

The Commission encourages all permit applicants to donate artifacts, notes, photographs and other materials assembled during the course of permit-mandated archaeological studies to locally recognized collecting institutions. These might include, but are not limited to, the Maryland Historical Trust and the Dorchester County Historical Society. All archaeological consultants are required to prepare collections in a manner consistent with the practices of local collecting institutions and that the collections should be made accessible researchers.

APPENDIX 2: Cambridge Historic District Ordinances

Since its inception in 1995, the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Cambridge has been guiding rehabilitation and development within the boundaries of the Historic District. From 1995 to 2005, the Cambridge City Council adopted nine ordinances that provide the administrative and legislative backbone to the Historic District's Preservation program. Here are the ordinances:

Ordinance 814, adopted July 24, 1995, incorporated Historic Overlay Zoning into the City's Municipal Code by creating a new section 20-20-B in conformance with the State of Maryland's Enabling Act for Historic Area Zoning (Article 66B, Land Use, SS 8.01-8.17). This Historic Overlay Zoning document consisted of 11 chapters that was later adapted into the City's modern Zoning Ordinance in 2003. This ordinance created the Historic Preservation Commission, a five-member body appointed by City Council. The original five members of the Commission were: Armond Hayward II, Lawrence Bohlen, Adrian Harrison, Grason A. Winterbottom and Gary Young.

Ordinance 837. After a study period of nearly 16 months by the newly formed Historic Preservation Commission, the City Council, in a 3-2 vote, adopted this ordinance on November 25, 1996, establishing the City's Historic District Boundaries. Although a primitive map by today's standards, the boundaries were based on a detailed study entitled "Cambridge Historic District Wards I and III, Dorchester County, D-699." The report is also known locally by the author's name, or the "Paula Reed Study." This document served as the basis for acceptance to the National Register of Historic Places. It identified the historical and architectural significance of approximately 800 properties, largely located in Wards I and III (since revised) of the City's residential west side and parts of the commercial downtown area. For a link to this study, visit http://www.mdihp.net/dsp_county.cfm and search under Dorchester County.

As noted in the Findings and Facts accompanying this legislation, a public hearing was held in October 1996, in which *"many residents spoke in favor of the proposed district. In addition to the importance of the historic and architectural significance of the historic designation, many proponents believed that such a designation would maintain and improve property values within the area. There was no opposition voiced at the public hearing. One letter was subsequently received expressing opposition to the owner's property being included within the historic district."*

Ordinance 868, adopted May 24, 1999, amended two sections of the original Historic District Overlay Zoning, still embedded as 20-20B in the Municipal Ordinance. Two topics

were addressed: “Membership Qualifications” and the subject of “Demolition by Neglect.” A new subsection 4B was added that required future candidates to the Historic Preservation Commission to supply a written list of his or her qualifications for Council consideration. Under Section 8, Demolition by Neglect, subsection A was amended and a new Section F was added to clarify the responsibilities of the Commission and the Department of Public Works (DPW) for reporting and responding to cases involving housing neglect, leaving it to the judgment of DPW on how to pursue enforcement actions.

Ordinance 872 adopted the Historic District guidelines presently in use today by the Commission. Formally enacted on October 25, 1999, the “Cambridge Historic District Regulations Design Guidelines” (dated 1998) consisted of five chapters. The Guidelines provided a historical context to the City’s growth and development by looking at economic and geographic factors. This document reflected the original Ordinance 814 for Historic Overlay Zoning and Historic District Boundary Map and included a review of the City’s notable 13 architectural styles from the 1700s to 1970. Design Guidelines that “furnish the criteria for applicants to make changes within the District” were imbedded in Chapter V. Also of importance, the document incorporated 10 general rehab standards in Appendix A known as: “[The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation](#)” (from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service). In addition to the bibliography (Appendix B), the Listings of the National Register of Historic Properties for Cambridge’s Historic District are shown, reflecting the Historic District, and three other prominent buildings: the Goldsborough House, Christ Episcopal Church and the Dorchester County Courthouse.

Ordinance 881 and its companion **Ordinance 882**, both adopted on July 3, 2000, provided the “By-Laws” consisting of seven Articles and “Rules of Procedures” with seven sections. The By-Laws and Rules of Procedure for the Historic Preservation Commission remain in effect today, having not been modified since their adoption.

Ordinance 915 and **Ordinance 916**, both adopted and effective May 12, 2003, accomplished a modern overhaul of the City’s Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Maps. Ordinance 915 transferred Section 20-20B Historic Area Zoning from the Municipal Code into the newly adopted 2003 Zoning Ordinance as part of Article IX Zoning Districts, Part VI, subsections 185 through 196. Ordinance 916 transferred the zoning district boundaries from older zoning maps, including the Historic District zoning boundaries, into a tax map format consistent with one used by the State of Maryland for property research.

Ordinance 934 provided a modification to the membership structure of the Historic Preservation Commission by allowing the appointment of “one alternate member” and setting qualifications for this appointment. Adopted on January 24, 2005, it amended Section 189 Establishment of Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) of the 2003 Zoning Ordinance as adopted on May 12, 2003.

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Terms

Accessory structure – A subordinate building that is located on the same lot as the principle building.

Adaptive Reuse – Adapting an existing historic building for a new use while retaining its historic features. The conversion of a building to a use other than that for which it was built.

Addition – A new part on an existing building or structure.

Alignment – The arrangement of objects along a straight line.

Alkyd resin paint – A common modern paint using alkyd (one group of thermoplastic synthetic resins) as the vehicle for the pigment; often confused with oil paint.

Alteration – Any exterior change that would affect the historic, archeological, or architectural significance of a designated site or structure, any portion of which is visible or intended to be visible from a public way, including, but not limited to, construction, reconstruction, moving, or demolition.

Aluminum siding – Sheets of exterior architectural covering, usually with a colored finish, fabricated of aluminum to approximate the appearance of a wooden siding. Aluminum siding was developed in the early 1940's and became increasingly common in the 1950's and the 1960's.

American Foursquare – 1) Is an American house style popular from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s. A reaction to the ornate and mass-produced elements of the Victorian and other Revival styles popular throughout the last half of the 19th century, the American Foursquare was plain, often incorporating handcrafted "honest" woodwork (unless purchased from a mail-order catalog). This style incorporates elements of the Prairie School and the Craftsman styles. It is also sometimes called Transitional Period. The hallmarks of the style include a basically square, boxy design, two-and-one-half stories high, usually with four large, boxy rooms to a floor, a center dormer, and a large front porch with wide stairs. The boxy shape provides a maximum amount of interior room space, to use a small city lot to best advantage. Other common features included a hipped roof, arched entries between common rooms, built-in cabinetry, and Craftsman-style woodwork. 2) One of the few indigenous American styles. It is a variant of what has come to be called the Prairie School of architecture and is representative of the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Anchor – A metal clamp, often of fanciful design, (such as a star) fastened on the outside of a wall to the end of the tie rod connecting with an opposite wall, to prevent bulging.

Annex – A subsidiary structure near or adjoining a larger main building.

Apex – The highest point, peak, or tip of any structure.

Appurtenances and environmental settings – 1) All that space of ground and structures thereon which surrounds a designated site or structure and to which it relates physically and/or

visually. Appurtenances and environmental settings shall include, but not be limited to, walkways and driveways (whether paved or not), trees, landscaping, pastures, croplands, waterways, open space, setbacks, parks, public spaces, and rocks. 2) An additional object added to a building; typically includes vents, exhausts hoods, air conditioning units, etc.

Arbor – A lattice or light frame structure generally spanning a path or walkway and intended to support plant materials.

Arch – A curved or pointed construction which spans an opening.

Architectural – Pertaining to architecture, its features, characteristics or details.

Architrave – 1) The lowest horizontal element of a classical entablature; see also orders. The lower-most division of an entablature that rests on the capitals. See entablature. 2) The ornamental moldings (trim) around windows, doors and other wall openings.

Armory – A building used for military training or storage of military equipment.

Art Deco – 1) A style of decorative design characterized by asymmetry, geometrical forms, and (in interiors) bold colors. Popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century. 2) A decorative style widely used in the architecture of the 1930's; characterized by sharp, angular or zigzag surface forms and ornaments. Also referred to as Style Moderne.

Arts and Craft movement – English movement in applied art and indirectly in architecture during the second half of the 19th century, emphasizing the importance of craftsmanship and high standards of design for everyday objects.

Asbestos siding – Dense, rigid board containing a high proportion of asbestos fibers bonded with a Portland cement; resistant to fire, flame, or weathering and having a low resistance to heat flow. It is usually applied as large overlapping shingles. Asbestos siding was applied to many buildings in the 1950's.

Ashlar, ashlar brick – 1) A squared building stone. 2) A brick whose face has been hacked to resemble roughly hacked stone. 3) A vertical stud between the floor beams and rafters of a garret.

Asphalt Shingles – A type of roofing material composed of layers of saturated felt, cloth or paper, and coated with a tar, or asphalt substance, and granules.

Asymmetrical – Not symmetrical.

Attic – A story built above the wall cornice. Also called a garrett. Space between a roof structure. A room usually with sloping ceilings, just beneath the roof of a house.

Attic ventilator – In houses, a screened or louvered opening, sometimes in decorative shapes, located on gables or soffits. Victorian styles sometimes feature sheet soffits or metal ventilators mounted on the roof ridge above the attic.

Awning – A roof-like covering that projects over a door or window to provide shelter from the elements. Historically they were constructed of fabric, but contemporary materials include metal and plastic. Aluminum awnings were developed in the 1950's.

Balcony – A projecting platform, sometimes supported from below, sometimes cantilevered, enclosed with a railing or balustrade.

Balloon Frame – Wooden building framing where all vertical structural elements of the exterior bearing walls consist of single studs which extend the full height of the frame.

Baluster – A shaped, short vertical member, often circular in section, supporting a railing or capping (e.g. on a stairway or porch).

Balustrade – An assembly consisting of a railing or capping supported by a series of balusters.

Band, Band course, Bandmold, Belt – Flat trim running horizontally in the wall to denote a division in the wall plane or a change in level.

Barge Board, Bargeboard – A decorative board under the eaves that covers the face of an exposed rafter. An ornately curved board attached to the projecting edges of a gable roof; sometimes referred to as verge boards.

Basement – Usually the lowest story of a building, either partly or entirely below grade.

Basket Weave – A checkerboard pattern of bricks.

Batten – A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edges of two parallel boards (as in board and batten).

Bay – 1) A regularly repeated main division of a building. 2) One unit of a building that consists of a series of similar units commonly defined by the number of window and door openings per floor or by the space between columns and piers. 3) Any number of principal divisions of a building that are marked by vertical elements. A building whose facade is five windows wide may be described as a five-bay building.

Bay window – 1) A window in a protruding bay. 2) A window structure projecting beyond the main wall plane; if attached to the building above ground level, properly called an oriel. 3) A protruded bay on a façade that typically has windows on the primary and smaller secondary vertical surfaces. The side surfaces of the bay can either be perpendicular to the façade, or constructed at an angle. 4) An alcove of a room projecting from an outside wall and having its own windows.

Bead – A molding used in ornamenting a given surface.

Beam – A structural member whose prime function is to carry transverse loads, as a joist, girder, rafter, or purlin.

Bearing wall – A supporting part of a structure.

Beaux Arts Architecture – Historical and eclectic design on a monumental scale, as taught at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris, in the nineteenth century.

Belt course – A narrow horizontal band projecting from the exterior walls of a building, usually defining the interior floor levels and enhanced with decorative molding.

Belfry – A room at or near the top of a tower which contains bells and their supporting timbers.

Belt course – 1) See string course. 2) A horizontal board across or around a building; usually a flat wood member with a molding.

Belvedere – A small tower or turret built on the roof of a house for the sake of a view.

Beveled glass – Glass panes whose edges are ground and polished at a slight angle so that patterns are created when panes are set adjacent to one another.

Blank wall, blind wall, dead wall – A wall whose whole surface is unbroken by a window, door or other opening.

Blank window, blind window, false window – A recess in an external wall, having the external appearance of a window, to give symmetry.

Blind – 1) A louvered shutter that excludes vision and direct sunlight, but not indirect light and air, from a house. 2) External or internal louvered wooden shutters on windows or doors that exclude direct sunlight but admit light when the louvers are raised.

Board-and-batten – 1) A wood siding system composed of vertical boards with narrow wood strips placed over the joints where the boards meet. 2) A type of wall cladding for wood frame structures, consisting of closely spaced vertical boards, the joints of which are covered by narrow wood strips called battens.

Bond – 1) The arrangement of masonry units in a pattern. 2) The setting pattern of bricks or stones, such as common bond, Flemish bond, etc. 3) The physical arrangement and placement of either brick or stone to create a wall pattern and to strengthen the wall.

Bonding pattern – Repeating arrangement of masonry (such as brick or stone) into various patterns. Brick bonding patterns include: English, Herringbone, Flemish, American, Basket weave, etc.

Brace – A metal or wood member which is used to stiffen or support a structure.

Bracket – A support projecting horizontally or diagonally under eaves, a cornice or other architectural overhangs, either decorative or functional.

Brick – A solid or hollow masonry unit of clay or shale molded into a rectangular shape and then fired in a kiln.

Brick noggin – Brick-work laid in the spaces between timbers in a wood frame partition.

Brick veneer – A non-structural facing of brick, usually single width. A facing of brick laid against a wall and not structurally bonded to the way.

Broken Pediment – 1) a pediment in Roman and Baroque architecture that has been split apart at the center; the gap is often filled with an urn, a cartouche, or other ornament; a pediment broken along its perimeter. 2) A decorative element-usually over a door or a window in which the sloping sides do not meet, creating an opening that contains a decorative feature.

Building – 1) A permanent structure with a roof and walls. 2) A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Building envelope – The outermost walls and roof of a building that define its overall shape and bulk. The three-dimensional size or mass of a building.

Bulkhead – On a commercial storefront, the base at the bottom of the storefront that supports the display window.

Bungalow – 1) A small low house, usually one-story, with one of several porches; best known for craftsmanship (as in the Arts and Craft movement) and for use of natural materials. 2) A type of dwelling that originated in British India but became popular world-wide, often as worker housing, because it was economical to build.

Bungalow siding – Clapboarding having a minimal width of 8 inches (20 cm).

Buttress – A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting or giving stability to a wall or building.

Cantilever – 1) A projecting beam or part of a structure supported only at one end. 2) A structural member which projects beyond its supporting wall or column.

Canopy – A projecting roof structure that shelters an entrance to a building.

Capital – The topmost member, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster. The top member (cap) of a column.

Carpenter Gothic – 1) Gothic Revival structures made of wood and elaborately trimmed with “gingerbread” (ornately scrolled woodwork). 2) The application of Gothic motifs by artisan builders in wood, during the nineteenth century.

Cased-in timber – Finished millwork which covers or encases a structural member such as a porch post.

Casement sash, casement window – A window sash which is side hinged; a window having casement sashes. A window which swings open along its entire length.

Casing – The exposed architectural trim, molding or lining around a wall opening, door or window; may be either flat or molded.

Cast iron – Iron that is formed by pouring the molten metal into a mold and letting it cool.

Cast stone – Manufactured products that resemble stone, usually composed of Portland cement and stone aggregate.

Castellated – Having battlements or turrets, like a medieval castle.

Caulk, caulking – Material used to fill or close seams and crevices in order to make them watertight.

Cementitious siding – Fiber cement siding made of a combination of Portland cement, ground sand and cellulose fiber.

Certificate of appropriateness – A certificate issued by the historic preservation commission indicating its approval of plans for construction, alteration, reconstruction, moving or demolition of an individually designated landmark, site or structure or of site or structure within a designated historic district.

Chalking – The formation of a powder surface condition from the disintegration of a binder on an elastomer in a paint coating; caused by weathering or an otherwise destructive environment.

Character defining feature – Building or landscape components that contribute to the historical or architectural interest or significance of a resource.

Chevron – A V-shaped decoration generally used as a continuous molding.

Chimney – The vertical structure containing a passage or flue, which carries smoke and gases from fire or furnace by means of a created draft.

Chimney pot – An earthenware or metal pipe fitted on top of a chimney to increase draft and reduce or disperse smoke.

Cladding – A non-structural material used as an exterior covering on a building.

Clapboard – Narrow boards typically with one edge thicker than the other, usually at the bottom edge, applied horizontally to an exterior wall, each of which overlaps the one below it to create a continuous skin over the wooden frame. Also known as weatherboard, bevel siding or lap siding. The horizontal lines of the overlaps generally are from four to six inches in older houses.

Classic Revival – 1) An architectural movement based on the use of Roman and Greek forms. 2) An architectural movement based on the use of pure Roman and Greek forms, mainly in England and the U.S.A in the early 19th century, but in a wider sense in all of Western Europe in reaction to Rococo and Baroque design. One can distinguish between Greek Revival and Roman Revival.

Classical architecture – 1) Decorative elements deriving directly or indirectly from the architectural vocabulary of ancient Greece and Rome; 2) architectural harmony based on the principles of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. 3) The architecture of Hellenic Greece and Imperial Rome, upon which the Italian Renaissance and subsequent styles such as the Classic Revival based their development.

Colonial architecture – Architecture transplanted from homelands to overseas colonies, such as English Georgian architecture of the eighteenth century on the colonies in the United States.

Colonial Revival – The reuse of Georgian and Colonial design, toward the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Typically found in banks, churches and suburban homes.

Colonnade – A series of regularly spaced columns supporting an entablature.

Column – A long vertical structural member, support or pillar that supports a load; in classical terms, a cylindrical support having a base, shaft and capital.

Commission – The Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Cambridge. Also abbreviated as “HPC”.

Common Bond – 1) The pattern of laying bricks in which several horizontal rows, usually an odd number of stretcher bricks are placed between rows of header bricks. 2) A bond in which every fifth or sixth brick course consists of headers, the other courses being stretchers. Widely used because such brickwork can be laid quickly. Also known as American bond.

Composition Board (siding) – A building board, usually intended to resemble clapboard, fabricated from wood or paper fabric under pressure and at an elevated temperature, usually with a binder.

Composition Shingles – See asphalt shingles.

Context – 1) The historical and cultural background and physical setting of a resource, used to evaluate its significance and integrity. 2) The surroundings, both historical and environmental, of a building or town.

Contributing Structures and Buildings – shall include but not limited to buildings, structures, objects or places as evaluated and identified in the Cambridge Ward 1 and III, (Maryland) Nomination Report, Historic District Boundary Map and Description National Register of Historic Districts

Contributing resource – a building, structure, site, district, or object with qualities of historical or architectural interest. Generally contributing resources are more than 50 years old.

Coping – 1) A cap or covering at the top edge of a wall, either flat or sloping, to shed water. 2) The protective uppermost course of a wall or parapet. 3) A protective cap, top, or cover of a wall, parapet, or chimney; often of stone, terra-cotta, concrete, or metal. Protects the masonry below from the penetration of water from above.

Corbel, Corbelling, Corbelled – A slightly projecting, stepped, decorative or architectural element, usually in masonry, cantilevered from upper exterior walls; usually topped by a cornice or coping. Furnished with a bracket or block projecting from the face of a wall to bear weight, generally supporting a cornice, beam or arch.

Corinthian (order) – The most ornate of the classical orders of architecture; characterized by a slender fluted column with a bell-shaped capital decorated with stylized acanthus leaves.

Corner board – A board used as trim on the external corner of a wood frame structure and against the ends of the siding are fitted.

Cornice – 1) A continuous molded projection that crowns or horizontally divides a wall. Also, the uppermost portion of the entablature, which surmounts a column. See entablature. 2) Strictly, the upper projecting part of an entablature; in carpenter/builder terminology, any projected molding (“crown molding”) which crowns or finishes a horizontal fascia; the exterior assembly

which closes the joint between the wall and roof of a building. 3) The upper projecting section or molding along the top of a building or wall.

Course – A layer of masonry units (such as bricks) running horizontally in a wall and bonded with mortar.

Crenelated – 1) Indentions for defenses or decoration, as along the top of the lower slopes of a gambrel or mansard roof. 2) Bearing an embattled pattern of repeated indentations.

Cresting – 1) A decorative ridge on a roof, usually constructed of ornamental metal. 2) Decorative iron tracery or jigsaw work placed at the ridge of a roof.

Crossbeam – Any transverse beam in a structure, such as a joist.

Cupola – A small structure built on top of a roof or building.

Deck – 1) A platform, such as the landing on a stoop or a raised floor-like area near a house that is intended for outdoor living. 2) An uncovered porch, usually at the rear of a building; popular in modern residential design.

Dentils – Small Rectangular blocks in a series-like teeth-usually on a molding.

Demolition – The intentional destruction of all or part of a building, structure, or feature.

Demolition by neglect – 1) The destruction of a building or structure caused by the failure to perform routine maintenance over a period of time. 2) Any willful neglect in the maintenance and repair of an individually designated landmark, site or structure, or a site or structure within a designated historic district, not including any appurtenances and environmental settings, that does not result from an owner's financial inability to maintain and repair such landmarks, sites, or structures, and which results in any of the following conditions:

1. The deterioration of the foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, windows, so as to create or permit a hazardous or unsafe condition to exist; or
2. The deterioration of the foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, windows, the lack of adequate waterproofing, or the deterioration of interior features which will or could result in permanent damage, injury, or loss of or loss to foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, or windows.

Dependency – A subsidiary building adjoining a principal structure.

Display windows – On a commercial storefront, the windows intended to display goods usually extending from the transom or cornice/frieze to the bulkhead and consisting of one plane of glass.

District – means a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or development.

Divided light – A window or door in which the glass is divided into smaller panes.

Dome – A curved roof structure; often hemispherical in shape.

Door – An entranceway. A barrier which swings, slides, tilts or folds to close an opening.

Door frame – 1) The fixed portion of a door opening comprised of two jambs, a lintel, and a sill. 2) The part of a door opening to which a door is hinged. A doorframe consists of two vertical members called jambs and a horizontal top member called a lintel or head.

Door header – The uppermost member of a door frame.

Door jamb – The vertical member on each side of a door (also called the doorpost).

Door sill – The horizontal member, usually a board, covering the floor joint on the threshold of a door.

Doric – One of the five classical orders, column usually without a base and with a simple capital. The oldest and simplest of the classical orders of architecture; characterized by heavy fluted columns with no base, plain saucer-shaped capitals, and a bold simple cornice.

Dormer – A roofed structure with a vertical window that projects from a pitched roof. A projection on a roof that includes a window or a small window with its own roof, that projects from a sloping roof.

Dormer window – A vertical window which projects from a sloping roof, placed in a small gable.

Double-hung sash window – A window with two vertical sliding sashes, each closing half of the window opening.

Double hung window – 1) A window with two sashes that slide past each other vertically. 2) A window with two sashes (the framework in which window panes are set), each moveable by a means of cords and weights.

Double window – Two windows, side by side, which form a single architectural unit.

Double pile – A floor plan that is two rooms deep.

Downspout, leader – A vertical pipe used to conduct water from the roof.

Dressed, Dressed lumber, Dressed stone – Descriptive of stone, brick, or lumber that has been prepared, shaped or finished by cutting, planning, rubbing, or sanding one or more of its faces. Lumber having one or more of its faces planed smooth. Stone that has been worked to a shape; the faces to be exposed are smooth.

Drip cap – A horizontal molding, fixed to a door or window frame, to divert water from the top rail, causing it to drip beyond the outside of the frame.

Dutch Colonial – The building style prevalent in the Dutch settled parts of North American colonies in the seventeenth century, particularly in New York and the Hudson Valley.

Eave, Eaves – The lower part or edge of a roof that projects beyond or over an outside wall.

Eclectic – Composed of elements selected or chosen from several sources.

Elevation – 1) The perpendicular view of a side of a building; an accurate drawing of one side of a building that represents its true dimensions in the plan perpendicular to the line of sight. 2) A mechanically accurate, “head on” drawing of a face of a building or object, without any allowance for the effect of the laws of perspective. Any measurement on an elevation will be in a fixed proportion, or scale to the corresponding measurement of the real building.

EII – A wing or addition extended at a right angle from the principal dimension of building, resulting in an “L” shaped plan.

Elliptical – Shaped like a flattened circle.

English Basement – A basement whose windows are above the ground (as opposed to being sunken).

English Bond – Brickwork in which every horizontal row consists of alternating header and stretcher bricks.

Entablature – 1) The horizontal member carried by columns, composed of architrave (bottom), frieze and cornice (top); see also orders. 2) A horizontal element that is physically or visually supported by columns or pilasters and is composed of a cornice, frieze, and architrave. 3) In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof or pediment; comprised of the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

EPDM – Ethylene propylene diene monomer, a waterproof rubber roofing membrane.

Etched Glass – Glass whose surface has been cut away with a strong acid or by abrasive action into a decorative pattern.

Exterior features – The architectural style, design and general arrangement of the exterior of an historic structure or other structure within the historic district, including the nature and texture of building material, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs or other similar items found on or related to the exterior.

Eyebrow window – A small window in an attic story.

Fabric – The basic elements making up a building; the carcass without finishings or decoration.

Façade – 1) Any of the exterior walls of a building; when not modified by “rear” or “side, referring to the front wall. 2) The exterior front face of a building; usually the most ornate or articulated elevation. 3) The face of a building; the elevation of a building that faces the viewer. 4) The outward architectural features of a structure.

Fanlight – A half-circular or half-elliptical window; often placed over a door.

Fascia – 1) Any long, flat horizontal band or member. The flat band or board around the edge of a roof or a part of the entablature. 2) A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof or along the horizontal, ore “eaves” sides of a pitched roof. The rain getter is often mounted on it.

Feature – Any part or characteristic; in terms of architecture, any part or characteristic of a building.

Federal style – The Classical Revival style of architecture that emerged in the United States at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Fence – A barrier enclosing or bordering a yard.

Fenestration – The arrangement and design of window, door openings or other exterior openings on a building.

Finial – An ornament at the top of a canopy, spire, gable, pinnacle, streetlight, etc.

Flashing – Pieces of sheet metal used to weatherproof roof joints and angles, as where a roof comes in contact with wall or chimney.

Flat arch – An arch with a horizontal bottom, formed with wedge-shaped stones or bricks. An arch that is horizontal or nearly horizontal. Also known as a jack arch, straight arch.

Flemish bond – A bond pattern in which each course consists of alternating stretcher and header bricks, and on alternating courses headers are centered on stretchers.

Flemish diagonal bond – A bond in which a course of alternate headers and stretchers is followed by a course of stretchers, resulting in a diagonal pattern.

Flue, Chimney flue – An incombustible and heat-resistant passage in a chimney to carry away combustion products from a fireplace, furnace or boiler.

Flush siding – Wooden siding that lies on a single plane; commonly applied horizontally except when applied vertically to accent an architectural feature.

Flute, fluting – A groove or channel, usually one of many such parallel grooves, used decoratively, as along the shaft of column.

Footprint – The extent of a building's impression in the earth.

Foundation – The supporting member of a wall or structure.

Form – The overall shape of a structure (i.e. most structures are rectangular in form).

Frame – A window component. See window parts.

Frame house – A house of wood frame construction, usually sheathed and covered with a siding material.

French door – A door with a top and bottom rail, stiles (sides) and glass panes throughout most of its length.

French window – A long window reaching to floor level and opening in two leaves like a pair of doors.

Fretwork – A geometrically meandering strap pattern; a type of ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band that is folded, crossed and interlaced.

Frieze – A decorative band located directly below the cornice and frequently designed in conjunction with the cornice. On top of a column, the mid-band of an entablature, between the architrave and cornice.

Frontispiece – An ornamental portal or entrance bay around a main door.

Gable – 1) The vertical triangular shape of a building wall above the cornice height formed by two sloping roof planes. 2) Triangular wall segments at the end of a double pitch or gable roof. The term is also used sometimes to refer to the whole end wall.

Gable end – The exterior wall of a building at the peaked end of a gable roof.

Gable roof – A pitched roof with two inclined planes having equal angles that meet at a peak in the center.

Galleting – A decorative pattern of pebbles or stone chips inserted in the mortar joints between stones.

Galvanize – To coat steel or iron with zinc, as for example by immersing it in a bath of molten zinc.

Gambrel – A roof with two pitches on each side of the ridge line.

Gambrel roof – A ridged roof with two slopes on each side, the lower roof having the steeper pitch.

Garret – The space within the roof structure (attic).

Gazebo – An open-sided decorative shelter in a garden or park.

General Maintenance – Ordinary maintenance needed to keep a building or structure in good repair; generally requires minimal or no change in materials.

Georgian style – Named after King George I, II, and III, (1714-1820) the prevailing classical revival style of 18th century Great Britain and the North American colonies.

German Siding – An exterior wall cladding of wooden boards that are tongued and grooved (or rabbeted and overlapped) so the lower edge of each board interlocks with a groove in the board below it. The face of the board is molded with a curve along the upper edge. Also called drop siding or novelty siding.

Gingerbread – A pierced wooden curvilinear ornament executed with a jigsaw or scroll saw and located under the eaves of the roof.

Glazing – 1) Fitting glass into windows and doors. 2) Another term for glass or other transparent material used in windows.

Glue-chip glass – A patterned glass with a surface resembling frost crystals; common in turn of the century houses and bungalows.

Gothic architecture – The architectural style of the High Middle Ages in Western Europe, which emerged from Romanesque and Byzantine forms in France during the later 12th century. Its great works are cathedrals, characterized by the pointed arch, the rib vault, the development of the exterior flying buttress, and the gradual reduction of the walls to a system of richly decorated fenestration.

Gothic revival – A movement originating in the eighteenth century and culminating in the nineteenth century which aimed at reviving the spirit and form of Gothic architecture.

Greek revival – See Classic revival.

Groundsill – In a framed structure, the sill which is nearest the ground or on the ground; used to distribute concentrated loads. Also referred to as ground beam, ground plate, mudsill, sole plate.

Gutter – A shallow channel of metal set below and along the eaves to catch and carry rainwater from the roof.

Half-timbering – A wall construction in which the spaces between members of the timber frame are filled with brick, stone, or other material.

Hanging post, gatepost, hinge post, swinging post – The post on which a gate is hung.

Head – The uppermost member of a door frame or window frame.

Header – In brick masonry, a brick laid so that its end is exposed in the front or finished wall surface.

Header bond – An unusual brick bond pattern in which the finished wall surface consists of all headers.

Herringbone – Masonry or tile work in which the units are laid slant, reversing the angle in alternate rows to form a zigzag effect.

Hip - The external angle at the intersection of two roof planes, a hip roof has roof planes that slope toward the center from all sides.

Hipped end – The sloping triangularly shaped end of a hipped roof.

Hipped gable – see jerkinhead.

Hipped roof – A roof that slopes inward from all exterior walls. A roof with slopes on all four sides. A roof with four uniformly pitched sides.

Historic area work permit, work authorization permit – A permit issued by staff with the City of Cambridge Department of Public Works or persons as may be authorized by the Historic Preservation Commission for proposed work to be performed within the Historic District.

Historic district – 1) A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united historically, architecturally, archaeologically, or culturally by plan or physical

development. An historic district shall include all property within its boundaries as defined and designated by the Mayor and City Commissioner. As applied to the rules of procedures, design guidelines and zoning district overlay zone, it shall refer to the Cambridge Historic District, Wards I and III. 2) A geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Historic resource – 1) A comprehensive term that encompasses buildings, structures, districts, objects and sites, including archeological sites, of historical interest or significance. 2) A structure or streetscape that is unique to its period of significance and as such is to be wisely managed for the benefit of present and future generations.

Hood – A projection or projecting cover above an opening to provide shelter or decoration.

Hoodmolds, Hood molding – A projecting molding over the arch of a window or door.

Hyphen – A secondary building section connecting a dependency to the principal structure.

Infill – A new structure built in a block of existing buildings.

In-kind, In-kind replacement – 1) Replacement of building components matching the original components in material, size, profile, texture, and color. 2) A material of the same type. In-kind replacement refers to replacing a deteriorated element with a matching element of the same material, size, shape and appearance.

Integrity – A property retains its integrity, if a sufficient percentage of the structure dates from the period of significance. The majority of a building's structural system and materials should date from the period of significance and its character defining features also should remain intact. These may include architectural details, such as dormers and porches, ornamental brackets and moldings and materials, as well as the overall mass and form of the building.

Ionic (order) – An order of classical architecture characterized by a capital with spirals used for ornament.

Iron lace – Decorative, lacy patterns formed in cast iron and used for a railing.

Ironwork – Wrought or cast iron; usually decorative and often elaborate.

Italianate style – The eclectic form of country-house design, fashionable in England and the united states in the 1840's and 1850's, characterized by low pitched, heavily bracketed roofs, asymmetrical informal plan, square towers, and often round—arched windows.

Jack arch - See Flat arch.

Jamb – Either of the vertical sides of an archway, doorway, or window opening.

Jerkinhead – The end of a roof when it is formed into a shape between a gable and a hip. Also referred to as clipped gable, hipped gable.

Jib door – A door that is designed to resemble a window and generally has no visible hardware.

Joist – One of a series of a parallel timber beams used to support floor and ceiling loads; supported in turn by larger beams, girders or bearing walls.

Keystone – The central block of a masonry arch. Until the keystone is in place, the arch is not truly functional.

Kickplate – Found beneath the display window. Sometimes called the bulk-head panel.

King post – In a truss, as for a roof, a vertical member extending from the apex to the tie beam.

Lancet, lancet window – A narrow pointed arch. A narrow window with a sharp pointed arch; much used in Gothic architecture.

Landmark – any designated site or structure outside the boundaries of the historic district that is of exceptional historic, archeological, or architectural significance by itself and is worthy of rehabilitation, restoration, and preservation.

Lap Siding – See clapboards.

Lattice – A network, often diagonal, of narrow thin strips of wood or iron, used as screening.

Leaded Glass – Small panes of glass which are held in place with lead strips; the glass may be clear or stained.

Lean-to – A small extension to a building with a roof (of a single slope) whose supports lean against the building.

Light – 1) A pane of glass installed in a window sash. A pane of glass in a window or a glazed component of a window. 2) An aperture through which daylight is admitted to building's interior.

Lime – Calcium oxide, which comes from burning limestone.

Lintel – A horizontal structural member, such as a beam, over an opening that carries the weight of the wall above it. A horizontal structural member that spans an opening, for example a window lintel.

Loft – Un-ceilinged space beneath a roof.

Loggia – The Italian word for veranda.

Louver – Overlapping slats that permit air and light to penetrate a building.

Low-relief – Sculpture in which the figures project only slightly from the background (also known as bas-relief).

Lunette – 1) A crescent shaped or semicircular area or opening on a wall or vaulted ceiling, framed by an arch or vault. 2) A painting or sculpture on such an area.

Mansard – A roof that is double pitched, the lower being much steeper, designed to allow a full story height within the attic space.

Mansard Roof – 1) A roof with two slopes, with the lower part is steeper and the upper part more shallow. 2) A roof having a double slope on all four sides; the lower slope having a steeper pitch.

Marquee – A fixed metal and glass canopy over an entrance to a building.

Masonry – Construction materials such as stone, brick, concrete block or tile.

Mass, massing – 1) The physical size, bulk and shape of a building. 2) Bulk or three-dimensional size of an object. 3) The overall three dimensional shape of a building; height depth and width. 4) The combination of several masses to create a building volume; organization of the shape of a building, as differentiated from wall treatment, fenestration, etc.

Material – As related to the determination of “integrity” of a property, *material* refers to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic resource.

Medallion – An oval or circular design or carving.

Mildew – A fungus that grows and feeds on paint, cotton and linen fabrics, etc., that are exposed to moisture; causes discoloration and decomposition of the surface.

Modillion – An ornamental bracket or console used in series under the cornice of the Corinthian order and others.

Molded brick – A specially shaped brick, usually for decorative work.

Mortar – The mixture of lime or cement or a combination of both with sand and water, used as a masonry bonding agent.

Mortar joints – The finished mortar surface between masonry units.

Meeting rail – The rail of each sash in a double-hung window that meets at the rail of the other when the window is closed.

Mid-rail – A narrow band that may be structural that divides a shutter or storm window horizontally at a midpoint.

Modillions – A small bracket used in a series to support the uppermost part of a classical cornice, usually found in the Corinthian or Composite Order.

Module – The appearance of a single façade plane, despite being part of a larger building. One large building can incorporate several building modules.

Molding – 1) A slender strip of wood used for ornamentation and finishing. 2) A decorative band or strip of material with a constant profile or section designed to cast interesting shadows. It is generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings.

Monitor roof – Projections on the ridge of a gable roof designed to allow light into the interior.

Motif – A principal repeated element in an ornamental design.

Mullion – 1) A vertical member separating windows, doors or panels set in series; often used for structural purposes. 2) The vertical members between the lights of a window or panels of a door. 3) A vertical member separating (and often supporting) windows, doors or panels in a series.

Muntin – 1) A slender member separating and encasing panes of glass in a window sash. 2) A window framing member that holds panes. 3) A secondary framing member to hold panes within a window, window wall, or glazed door. Also called a glazing bar or sash bar.

Neoclassic, Neo-Classical style – 1) A revival or adaptation of a classic style of architecture. 2) The dominant style of architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. Closely related to Colonial Revival but much more ornate in many of its details.

Newel Post – A vertical member of post, usually at the start of a stair or at any place a stair changes direction. Usually large and ornate, it is the principal support for the handrail.

Non-contributing resource – A building, structure, site, district, or object without any qualities of historical or architectural interest or significance.

Ogee – A double curve formed by the combination of a convex and concave line, similar to an s-shape.

Opaque Fence – A fence that one cannot see through.

Order– In classical architecture, a column with base (usually), shaft, capital, and entablature, embellished and proportioned according to one of the accepted styles—Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

Orientation – 1) Generally, orientation refers to the manner in which a building relates to the street. The entrance to the building plays a large role in the orientation of a building; whereas, it should face the street. 2) The placement of a structure on a site with regard to local conditions of sunlight, wind, drainage, and street frontage.

Ornament – In architecture, every detail of shape, texture, and color that is deliberately used or added to attract the attention of an observer.

Oriel – 1) A window structure projecting beyond the main wall plane attached to the building above ground level. 2) A bay window located above the first floor, sometimes more than one-story high. 3). A large bay window, usually supported by a corbel or bracket.

Overhang – The projection of an upper story or roof beyond a story immediately below.

Palladian – Relating to the architectural designs of Andrea Palladio, Italian Renaissance architect.

Palladian window – A three part window consisting of a prominent center window unit, often arched, flanked by smaller windows, rectangular side lights.

Pane – A flat sheet of glass cut to size for glazing use in a window; also called a light or a window light.

Panel – A section that is recessed below or raised above the surrounding area or enclosed by a frame or border.

Pantile – A roofing tile that has the shape of an S laid on its side.

Parapet – 1) A low guarding wall at the edge of a roof or balcony; the portion of a fire wall or party wall above the roof level. 2) A low protective wall that extends above the roofline. 3) An upward extension of a building wall above the roofline sometimes ornamented and sometimes plain, used to give a building a greater feeling of height or a better sense of proportion.

Parge – A coating of cement-based mortar (stucco) applied over rough masonry work.

Parging – A rough coat of mortar on the surface of a masonry wall.

Patina – 1) A thin oxide film which forms on a metal. 2) Mellowing of age on any material due to exposure to the elements. This causes the material to look different than the day it was installed. (Example: over a period of time a greenish coating will appear on the surface of copper).

Patio – An open, outdoor paved area adjoining a house and intended for outdoor living, usually at ground level.

Pavilion – 1) On a façade, a prominent portion usually central or terminal, identified by projection, height, or special roof forms. 2) A detached or semidetached structure used for entertainment or for specialized activities.

Pediment – 1) In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of a roof above a horizontal cornice. 2) A wide, low-pitched gable surmounting the façade of a building in a classical style; any similar element used over doors and windows.

Pendant – A suspended feature or hanging ornament.

Penthouse – A structure on top of the roof used to house equipment, such as HVAC equipment and elevator mechanicals; also, an apartment at the uppermost story.

Pent roof – 1) An eave-like projection, usually above the first floor, that protects entrances and windows. 2) A small roof with one major pitch, attached to the wall of a building below the principal roof line or cornice line.

Pergola – 1) A garden structure with an open wood-framed roof often latticed. 2) An open grid, supported by columns, for growing vines and covering a walkway or sitting area in a garden.

Picket fence – A fence formed by a series of vertical pales, posts or stakes and joined together by horizontal rails.

Piers – Columns designed to support a load.

Pilaster – 1) A flat vertical element applied to the wall surface that simulates a classical column. 2) A shallow column that projects from a wall, often including a capital and base, and intended to frame an opening, delineate the edge of the wall, or divide the storefront. 3) A pier or pillar attached to a wall, often with a capital and base.

Pitch, roof – The slope of a roof; usually expressed as a ratio of vertical rise to horizontal run (inches vertical in 12 inches horizontal).

Plan – A two-dimensional view of a building, or horizontal section of it, seen from above; hence, a precise drawing showing the arrangement of design, including wall openings and dimensions.

Plate – In wood-construction, timber laid horizontally in a wall, on top of a wall, or on the ground to receive other timbers or joists.

Pointing – In masonry, the final treatment of joints by the troweling of mortar into them.

Porch – 1) A structure attached to a building to shelter an entrance or to serve as a semi-enclosed space, usually roofed and generally open-sided. 2) A covered and floored area on the exterior of a building.

Porte cochere – A large covered entrance porch through which vehicles can drive.

Portico – A porch or covered walkway with a roof supported by columns.

Portland cement – A hard, strong cement composed of calcium carbonate, calcium silicate and calcium aluminate.

Post – A piece of wood, metal, etc., usually long and square or cylindrical, set upright to support a building, sign, gate, etc.; pillar; pole.

Preservation – 1) The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of building, structure, historic property and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials. Work generally focuses on maintenance and repair of historic materials and features, rather than extensive replacement and new construction. 2) Maintaining a building's current appearance through diligent maintenance and repair.

Pressed Metal – Thin sheets of metal molded into decorative design and used to cover interior walls and ceilings.

Pressure treated wood – Wood injected with preservative chemicals under high pressure.

Primer – A paint applied as a first coat that serves the function of sealing and filling on wood, plaster and masonry.

Proportion – The relation of one dimension to another; usually described as a numerical ratio; in architecture, proportions determine the creation of visual order through coordination of shapes in a design.

Protection – The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by defending or guarding it from deterioration, loss, or attack, or to cover or shield the property from danger of injury. In the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

Purlin – Timber installed horizontally to support the rafters on which a roof covering is laid.

Queen Anne style – 1) Eclectic style of domestic architecture of the 1870's and 1880's in England and the United States; misnamed after Queen Anne, but actually based on county-house and cottage Elizabethan architecture. 2) In the United States, the so-called "Queen Anne style" is loosely used of a wide range of picturesque buildings with "free Renaissance" (non-Gothic Revival) details rather than of a specific formulaic style in its own right. "Queen Anne", is broadly applied to architecture, furniture and decorative arts of the period 1880 to 1910; some "Queen Anne" architectural elements, such as the wraparound front porch, continued to be found into the 1920s. Distinctive features of American Queen Anne style (rooted in the English style) may include an asymmetrical façade; dominant front-facing gable, often cantilevered out beyond the plane of the wall below; overhanging eaves; round, square, or polygonal tower(s); shaped and Dutch gables; a porch covering part or all of the front facade, including the primary entrance area; a second-story porch or balconies; pedimented porches; differing wall textures, such as patterned wood shingles shaped into varying designs, including resembling fish scales, terra cotta tiles, relief panels, or wooden shingles over brickwork, etc.; dentils; classical columns; spindle work; oriel and bay windows; horizontal bands of leaded windows; monumental chimneys; painted balustrades; and wooden or slate roofs. Front gardens often had wooden fences.

Quarter round – A small molding that has the cross-section of a quarter circle.

Quoin – 1) A masonry (or simulated masonry) unit applied to the corner of a building; often slightly projecting. 2) Masonry pieces at the edge of a wall used to reinforce or accent a corner.

Rafter – One of a series of inclined members to which a roof covering is fixed.

Rail – Horizontal members framing a panel.

Rake – Trim members that run parallel to a roof slope and form the finish between the wall and a gable roof extension.

Raking – Slope, as in a roof pitch.

Recessed Light – A light that has been placed into a surface so that its face is flush with the surface of a ceiling or a wall.

Reconstruction – 1) The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. 2) The process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished structure, or part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Rehabilitation – 1) The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible or contemporary use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions, while preserving those

portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. 2) Repairing and altering a structure to make it usable again, preserving distinctive architectural features or style.

Remodeling – Changing a building without regard to its distinctive, character defining architectural features or style.

Rendering – A perspective or elevational drawing of a project with artistic delineation of materials, shades and shadows.

Renovation – The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible a contemporary use.

Replication – A copy or reproduction of an original feature.

Repointing – Repairing existing masonry joints by removing defective mortar and installing new mortar.

Resource – In the context of historic preservation, a building, structure, site, district, or object. Also known as “cultural resource” or “historic resource.”

Restoration – 1) The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. 2) Returning a building to its documented past appearance by removing later work and repairing and replacing distinctive features. 3) The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal of later work and the replacement of missing original work.

Retaining wall – A wall that bears against the earth and resists its lateral movement.

Retrofit – To fit a building with parts or equipment not available at the time of original construction.

Reveal – The part of a feature that is visible, such as the portion of siding that is not covered by the board above or the part of the jamb that is visible between the outer wall surface and window or door frame.

Rhythm – 1) In architecture, the repeated pattern of building elements such as doors and windows. 2) A patterned repetition or alternation of formal elements (doors, windows, porches, etc.) or motifs to establish a repetitive pattern. 3) A pattern in spacing of buildings or architectural elements (doors, windows, porches, etc.) giving a cadence to the visual aspect of the district.

Ridge, ridge line – 1) The horizontal line formed by the juncture of two sloping roof planes. The movable framework holding the glass in a window. 2) The highest point of a roof or the horizontal line where two roof planes meet.

Riprap – An arrangement of irregularly broken and random sized stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement.

Riser – The vertical portion of a step, perpendicular to the tread.

Romanesque revival – The reuse in the nineteenth century of the massive Romanesque style of construction characterized by heavy arches and dramatic asymmetrical effects.

Roof – The cover of a building, including the roofing and all other materials necessary to carry and maintain it on the walls or uprights.

Roof sheathing – The external covering on the top of a building or building feature, such as a porch.

Roof structure – The roof and related upper wall elements, such as cornices and parapet walls.

Roof tile, roofing tile – A tile for roofing, usually of burnt clay; available in many configurations and types, such as plain tiles, single-lap tiles, and interlocking tiles.

Routine Maintenance – work that does not alter the exterior fabric or features of a site or structure and has no material effect on the historical, archeological, or architectural significance of the historical site or structure.

Rustication – Masonry cut in massive blocks separated from each other by deep joints.

Sand blasting – An extremely abrasive method of cleaning brick, masonry, or wood that involves directing high-powered jets of sand against a surface. Sanding, flattening down, rubbing—smoothing a surface with abrasive paper or cloth, either by hand or by machine.

Sash, Window sash – 1) A window's fixed or movable portion in which the panes of glass are set. 2) Any framework of a window; may be movable or fixed; may slide in a vertical plane (as in a double-hung window) or pivot (as in a casement window). In describing window configuration, it is common to refer to the number of panes in the upper and lower halves of the sash (i.e. six-over-six, three-over-one, nine-over nine, etc.)

Scale – 1) A measure of the relative or apparent size of a building or building component in relation to a known unit of measure or a familiar size for such a component. A building is of human scale when the size of architectural components relates to the size of an adult human body. 2) The apparent size and mass of a building's façade and form in relation to nearby buildings. Important factors in establishing the scale of a façade include the physical relationship of elements, such as window area to wall area, the shape and size of fenestration, the bonding pattern of the brickwork, and details such as cornices and trim. 3) The size of a structure as it appears to the pedestrian.

Screen – Any construction whose essential function is merely to separate, protect, seclude, or conceal, but not to support.

Scupper – An opening in a wall or parapet that allows water to drain from a roof.

Second Empire style – 1) A stylistic designation named after the French Second Empire of Napoleon III (1852-1870), but referring to grand eclectic architecture in the 1860's and early 1870's. 2) In the United States, the Empire style frequently combined a rectangular tower, or

similar element, with a steep mansard roof, the roof being the most noteworthy link to the style's French roots. This tower element could be of equal height to the highest floor, or could exceed the height of the rest of the structure by a story or two. The mansard roof crest was often topped with an iron trim, sometimes referred to as "cresting". In some cases, lightning rods were integrated into the cresting design, making the feature useful beyond its decorative features. Although still intact in some examples, this original cresting has often deteriorated and been removed. The exterior style could be expressed in either wood, brick or stone. More elaborate examples frequently featured paired columns as well as sculpted details around the doors, windows and dormers.

Setback – 1) The minimum distance required between a property line and a building or structure, as established by the yard requirements for various districts in the city code. 2) An architectural expedient in which the upper stories of a tall building are stepped back from the lower stories, designed to permit more light to reach street level.

Segmental arch – An arch in which the arched portion is less than a semi-circular.

Setting – The physical environment that surrounds a building or structure.

Shaft – The main part of a column between the base and the capital.

Shake – Any thick hand-split shingle or clapboard, usually edge-grained; formed by splitting a short hog into tapered radial sections.

Sheathing – The covering placed over the exterior framing of a building; provides a base for the application of wall or roof covering.

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

Shed roof – 1) A single-pitched roof over a small room; often attached to a main structure. 2) A roof with only one sloping plane.

Sheet metal – A flat, rolled-metal product, rectangular in cross-section and form; when used as roofing material, usually terne- or zinc-plated.

Shingle – A roofing unit of wood, asphalt or fiberglass material, slate, tile, concrete, asbestos cement, or other material cut to stock sizes; used as an exterior covering on sloping roofs, and side walls; applied in an overlapping fashion.

Shutter – An external movable screen or door used to cover a wall opening, especially a window; originally for security purposes; often confused with louvered blinds.

Sidelight, Side Light – 1) A framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window opening. 2) A narrow window adjacent to a door or larger window and the same height as the door or window.

Siding – The narrow horizontal or vertical wood boards that form the outer face of the walls in a traditional wood frame house. Horizontal wood siding is also referred to as clapboards. The

term “siding” is also more loosely used to describe any material that can be applied to the outside of a building as a finish.

Signboard – On a commercial storefront, the portion, generally above the door and display windows, reserved for the placement of signage.

Significant or significance – The evaluation of a historic resource for qualities of historical or architectural value.

Sill – 1) The horizontal lower member of a window or other frame. 2) A horizontal timber at the bottom of a wood frame structure that rests on the foundation. A sill can also be the horizontal bottom member of a window, door, or other frame.

Single pile – A floor plan that is one room deep.

Site – 1) The land on which a building or other feature is located; also, a place where something occurred. Sites may have a particular reference, such as historic sites or archeological sites. 2) The location of an event of historic significance or a structure, whether standing or ruined, which possesses historic, archeological, or cultural significance.

Site plan – An accurate scaled drawing of a site (lot) as if seen from above, describing the property boundary and orientation, the location of buildings, driveways, walks and other constructed site improvements, the retained vegetation and new plantings and finished grade contours.

Skirt roof – A false roof between stories of a building.

Skylight – A glazed opening in a roof plane that admits light.

Soffit – The exposed undersurface of an overhead building component, for example, where a roof projects beyond a wall.

Soldier course – Bricks placed in an upright course, with the narrow edge facing outward.

Soleplate – A horizontal timber which serves as a base for the studs in a stud wall or partition.

Spall – A small fragment split off from the face of a stone or masonry unit by a blow or by action of the elements.

Spandrel – The triangular space between adjacent arches and the horizontal molding, cornice or framework above them; in skeleton frame construction, the horizontal panels below and above windows between the continuous vertical piers.

Spandrel glass – A type of clear glass with an opaque colored coating on the back face.

Spire – Any slender pointed construction surmounting a building.

Stabilization – 1) Work to halt deterioration of a building by making it weather tight and structurally stable, before more extensive rehabilitation can begin. 2) The fact or process of applying measures designed to re-establish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural

stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

Stack – A vent, as for plumbing.

Stained glass – Colored glass.

Standing seam metal roof – 1) A sheet metal roof with vertical folded seams joining adjacent panels; the parallel seams run along the slope. 2) A roof covering of long sheets of metal one edge of which is folded over the edge of the adjoining sheet and crimped, forming a raised seam.

Step – A stair unit that consists of one tread and one riser.

Stile – 1) Various vertical members that frame a panel. 2) One of the upright structural members of a frame, as at the outer edge of a door or a window sash.

Stoop – An uncovered platform and steps at an entrance.

Stop – The molding or trim on the inside of a door or window frame against which the door or window closes.

Storefront – Exterior façade of a commercial building. Includes the following architectural elements: display window, transom, kickplate, entry, cornice molding, and upper story windows.

Story – The space in a building between floor levels, or between a floor and a roof.

Streamline Moderne, Style Moderne – Architectural style during the 1930's based on the streamlined effect of air gliding over an airfoil. Sometimes referred to as Art Deco.

Streetscape – 1) A setting or expanse consisting of the street, landscaping, and buildings along a street, as seen by the eye in one view. 2) The visual image of a street, including the buildings, paving, utilities, signs, street furniture, plantings, and other design elements. 3) Generally, the streetscape refers to the character of the street, or how elements of the street form a cohesive environment.

Street wall – The line formed by the façades of buildings set back a common distance from the street.

Stretcher – 1) A brick laid with the long side visible in the finished work. 2) In masonry, a brick, stone or tile that is set with the long horizontal edge facing out.

String course – 1) A horizontal course of masonry or wood trim which projects from a wall. 2) A horizontal band of masonry, generally narrower than other courses, extending across the façade of a structure and in some instances encircling such decorative features as pillars or engaged columns; may be flush or projecting and flat-surfaced, molded or richly carved; a bond course.

Stringer – A long, heavy horizontal timber which connects the posts in a frame which supports a floor.

Stucco – 1) Plaster applied on the exterior of a building. 2) An exterior finish usually textured; composed of Portland cement, lime, and sand mixed with water.

Structure – a combination of material to form a construction that is stable; including among other things, buildings, stadiums, reviewing stands, platforms, stagings, observation towers, radio towers, water tanks and towers, trestles, bridges, piers, paving, bulkheads, wharves, sheds, coal bins, shelters, fences, and display signs visible or intended to be visible from a public way; the term structure shall be construed as if followed by the words, or part thereof. The term shall also include natural land formations and appurtenances and environmental settings.

Surround – An encircling border or decorative frame.

Symmetrical – A similarity of form or arrangement on either side of a dividing line.

Synthetic slate – A roofing material intended to resemble slate shingles.

T1-11 – A pressed wood product available in sheets, rather than boards, which is applied as siding on buildings. T1-11 often is scored in attempt to resemble wood siding.

Terneplate – Sheet metal coated with terne metal, which is an alloy of lead containing up to 20 percent tin.

Terra cotta – Fired ceramic clay used for architectural elements. A fine-grained, brown red fired clay used for roof tiles and decoration.

Texture – 1) The visual qualities of a building's surface separate from its color. 2) The visual pattern on a façade created by building materials and details.

Textured siding – Wood cut in various flat patterns, such as half-rounds or scallops, and applied to portions of facades to create a picturesque or romantic look. This treatment was generally used in Queen Anne-style buildings. Surface textures are often found in diamond, scallop, staggered butt, or composite patterns.

Threshold – A strip fastened to the floor beneath a door; may provide weather protection at exterior doors.

Tie beam – In roof framing, a horizontal timber, connecting two opposite rafters to prevent them from spreading.

Tongue-and-groove – Wood boards that are milled to interlock with adjacent boards to create a tightly spaced floor surface. The tongue of one member is inserted into the groove of the adjacent board.

Tracery – The cured mullions or bars of a stone-framed window. Also, ornamental work of pierced patterns in or on a screen or window.

Traditional – Based on or established by the history of the area.

Transom, Transom light, Transom windows – 1) A window or series of windows located above a door or window. In commercial buildings they may appear as an extension of the display window. 2) A window immediately above a door usually hinged or sashed. A glazed light above the transom.

Tread – The flat portion of a step where the foot rests as one climbs up or down.

Trellis – An arbor or framework, sometimes including lattice, for the support of vines or vegetation.

Trim – Finished woodwork used to decorate, border or protect the edges of openings, such as doors and windows.

Truss – A structure composed of a combination of members, usually in a triangular arrangement, so as to constitute a rigid framework.

Turned work – Wood pieces having a circular outline, such as columns and balusters; usually cut on a lathe.

Turret – A small slender tower usually at the corner of a building.

Valance – The overhanging edge of an awning where a sign may be lettered.

Valley – The trough formed by the intersection of two inclined planes of a roof.

Vent – An opening intended to move air in or out of a building that may be covered with a louver on the outside wall; also, a stack that allows vapor or gases to escape from a building.

Veranda – 1) A covered and partly enclosed porch or balcony extending along the sides of a building and used for natural ventilation and shading. 2) A covered porch or balcony extending along the outside of a building, planned for natural ventilation, shading and summer leisure.

Vernacular – 1) A mode of building based on regional forms and materials. 2) In reference to architecture, buildings in indigenous styles constructed from locally-available materials and following traditional building practices and patterns. 3) Build according to traditional designs and methods of a region, usually without the direct involvement of an architect.

Vinyl siding – Sheets of thermal plastic compound made from chloride or vinyl acetates, as well as some plastics made from styrene and other chemicals, usually fabricated to resemble clapboard.

Visual Continuity – A sense of unity or belonging together that elements of the built environment exhibit because of similarities among them.

Wainscot – A decorative or protective facing applied to the lower portion of a wall.

Wall dormer – A dormer with a front wall that is an extension of the building wall.

Water blasting – A cleaning method similar to sandblasting except that water is used as the abrasive. As in sandblasting, high-pressure water jets can damage wood and masonry surfaces.

Water table – A horizontal course of masonry or wood trim separating the foundation walls from the exterior walls above.

Wattle and daub – A method of construction with thin branches (wattles) plastered over with clay mud (daub).

Weatherboard – Horizontal wood siding used as an exterior sheathing on wood frame or timber frame buildings. Clapboard; wooden siding.

Window – An opening in an external wall of a building to admit light and (usually) air; usually glazed.

Window frame – The fixed portion of a window opening comprised of two jambs, a lintel, and a sill.

Window Parts – The moving units of a window are known as sashes and move within the fixed frame. The sash may consist of one large pane of glass or may be subdivided into smaller panes by thin members called muntins or glazing bars. Sometimes in nineteenth-century houses windows are arranged side by side and divided by heavy vertical wood members called mullions.

Wing – A subsidiary part of a building extending out from the main portion.

Wrought-iron – Iron that is hammered or forged into shape, usually decorative, either when the metal is hot or cold.

Resources for Glossary of Terms:

Annapolis, MD Historic District Guidelines

Frederick MD Historic District Guidelines

Fredericksburg, VA Historic District Guidelines

Hagerstown, MD Historic District Guidelines

Cumberland Maryland, Historic District Guidelines, also citing: Baldwin, Helene, and Joy Douglas, *The ABC's of American Architecture: A Study of the Washington Street Historic District, Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland*. Produced by Cumberland Historic Preservation Commission, Cumberland, Maryland, through a grant by National Endowment for the Humanities, 1983. Also: Poppeliers, John, et al. *What Style is it?* (Washington, D.C. : The Preservation Press).

Montgomery County MD Historic District Guidelines

Harris, Cyril M. ed. "Dictionary of Architecture and Construction", 1975 McGraw-Hill Inc.

Raleigh North Carolina Historic District Guidelines

Wikipedia.