

## Glossary of Architectural terms

The following is a glossary of architectural terms that may be referred to when undertaking the heritage trails or consulting the website.

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| <b>Abacus</b>                                    | The uppermost member of a capital of a column, often a plain, square slab.   |
| <b>Alteration</b>                                | Any change affecting an existing structure externally or internally such as remodeling, structural alterations, additions, maintenance, relocation, and change of color or texture.  |
| <b>Ancones</b>                                   | Consoles on either side of a doorway supporting a cornice.   |
| <b>Arcade</b>                                    | A range of arches supported on piers or columns and attached or detached from the wall.  |
| <b>Architectural Features</b>                    | Exterior or interior details of a structure such as roofs, doors, windows, flooring, and decorative elements.  |
| <b>Architrave</b>                                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The part of the composition of the Classical Orders where an upright member meets a horizontal.</li><li>2. The decorated interior or exterior surrounds of a window or door at the head or jamb.</li><li>3. The beam or lowest division of the entablature, which extends column to column.</li></ol> |
| <b>Baluster</b>                                  | A spindle or post supporting the railing of a balustrade.  |
| <b>Balustrade</b>                                | A series of balusters with a top and bottom rail.  |
| <b>Bargeboard</b>                                | A decorative board covering the projecting portion of a gable roof.  |
| <b>Bay</b>                                       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The division of a façade of a building, defined by window and door openings.</li><li>2. An element which protrudes from the facade. (Bay window)</li></ol>  |
| <b>Beltcourse</b>                                | A flat, horizontal, member of relatively slight projection, marking the division in a wall plane.  |
| <b>Belvedere</b>                                 | A rooftop pavilion.  |
| <b>Boynton Beach Register of Historic Places</b> | An official listing maintained by the City of all Historic Properties and Historic Districts so designated by this ordinance.  |
| <b>Bracket</b>                                   | A decorative support feature located under eaves or overhangs.   |
| <b>Building</b>                                  | A construction, such as a house, garage, church, or hotel, created principally to shelter any form of human activity.  |
| <b>Burial</b>                                    | Placing of remains in an underground chamber, usually in a cemetery.   |
| <b>Burial Ground</b>                             | A place dedicated to the interment of human remains.   |
| <b>Came</b>                                      | Material used to hold the glass assembly together in stained glass windows. Common materials include lead, copper, and zinc.   |

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| <b>Canales</b>              | A Spanish term for a water spout used to drain water from a roof.   |
| <b>Canopy</b>               | An ornamental roof-like structure used on commercial buildings which provides advertisement space, shade, and protection for the storefront and pedestrian traffic. |
| <b>Capital</b>              | The upper portion of a column or pilaster.  |
| <b>Cartouche</b>            | Architectural ornamentation, often in the shape of a shield or scroll, used to bear a design or inscription.  |
| <b>Carve</b>                | Cut a design into stone using tools.  |
| <b>Casement Window</b>      | A hinged window which opens outwards.   |
| <b>Cemetery</b>             | A place dedicated to the interment of human remains.  |
| <b>Chamfer</b>              | A 90 degree corner cut to reduce it to two 45 degree edges.   |
| <b>Chevron</b>              | A zigzag or V-shaped decoration usually used in series.   |
| <b>Cladding</b>             | An outer veneer, consisting of one or more materials applied to the exterior walls of a building.   |
| <b>Clipped Gable</b>        | A gable with the upper point replaced by a small hip, leaving a truncated gable. Also known as jerkinhead and half-hip.   |
| <b>Colonnade</b>            | A series of columns supporting an entablature.  |
| <b>Columbarium</b>          | A structure containing recesses for urns containing cremated remains.   |
| <b>Column</b>               | A vertical support consisting of a base, shaft, and capital.  |
| <b>Composition Shingles</b> | A roofing material composed of asphalt, fiberglass, or asbestos.  |
| <b>Coping</b>               | A protective cap, top, or cover of a wall, chimney, or pilaster.  |
| <b>Coquina</b>              | A material formed from donax shells found along the east coast of Florida.  |
| <b>Cornice</b>              | The upper portion of the entablature, also used as the term for any crowning projection.  |
| <b>Crenelation</b>          | A decorative feature that replicates the pattern of openings of a defensive parapet.  |
| <b>Cresting</b>             | The decorative railing along the ridge of a roof.   |
| <b>Cupola</b>               | A small vaulted structure attached to the roof of a building and supported either upon solid walls or four arches.  |
| <b>Dado</b>                 | The part of a pedestal between the base and cornice. The term is also applied to the lower portion of a wall between the skirting board and dado rail.              |
| <b>Dentil</b>               | A tooth-like ornament occurring originally in Ionic and Corinthian orders, usually occurring at the cornice line.   |

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| <b>Dormer</b>                   | A secondary roof-top feature on the slope of a roof housing a window or vent for the provision of ventilation, lighting, or living space.  |
| <b>Drop Siding</b>              | A siding in which the upper portion of each board has a concave curve. Also known as novelty, rustic, and German siding.   |
| <b>Demolition</b>               | Any act or process that partially or totally destroys a structure, feature, or site.   |
| <b>Eaves</b>                    | The projecting overhang at the edge of a roof.   |
| <b>Elevation</b>                | A two-dimensional representation or drawing of an exterior face of a building.   |
| <b>Engraving</b>                | Symbols, letters, or images etched into stone.   |
| <b>Entablature</b>              | Beam member carried by columns containing an architrave, frieze, and cornice, supported by a colonnade.  |
| <b>Epitaph</b>                  | An inscription on a gravestone.  |
| <b>Façade</b>                   | An elevation or face of a building.  |
| <b>Fanlight</b>                 | Semi-circular window over a door or window with a radiating glazing bar system.  |
| <b>Fascia Board</b>             | A board at the edge of the eaves outside a building which caps the end of the rafters.   |
| <b>Fenestration</b>             | The design and arrangement of windows and other exterior openings in a building.   |
| <b>Finial</b>                   | An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle or other architectural feature.   |
| <b>Florida Master Site File</b> | An archive and database of recorded archaeological and historical sites and districts in Florida that is maintained by the Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources. |
| <b>Fluting</b>                  | The vertical channeling on the shaft of a column.  |
| <b>Footprint</b>                | The outline of a building's ground plan from a top view.   |
| <b>Frieze</b>                   | The central section part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice.   |
| <b>Gable</b>                    | The triangular section of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.   |
| <b>Gallery</b>                  | An upper story porch, balcony or walkway running along a wall either inside or outside a building.   |
| <b>Gambrel Roof</b>             | A double-sloped gable roof, which maximizes headroom on the upper level of a building.   |
| <b>Gothic Arch</b>              | A pointed arch.  |
| <b>Grave</b>                    | A burial site dug into the ground.   |
| <b>Graveyard</b>                | A place, generally around a church, for the burial of human remains.   |
| <b>Hip Roof</b>                 | A roof with sloping sides and no vertical ends.  |

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| <b>Historic Site</b> | Any site, building, structure, object, or improvement designated by the City Commission as having historical, cultural, architectural, or archaeological significance. |
| <b>Incise</b>        | Scratch a design into wet concrete using tools.  |
| <b>Infill</b>        | Descriptive of a new structure that has been built to fill a gap in a streetscape  |
| <b>Integrity</b>     | The authenticity of a property in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.   |
| <b>Inscription</b>   | Letters or symbols etched into stone.  |
| <b>Jalousie</b>      | A type of window comprised of a series of horizontal slats connected to a mechanical device operated by a crank.   |
| <b>Jamb</b>          | Either of the vertical sides of an opening, such as doors, windows, arches, etc  |
| <b>Keystone</b>      | The wedge-shaped stone at the top of an arch.  |
| <b>Knee Brace</b>    | A wooden triangular brace that supports the eaves of a building.   |
| <b>Lattice</b>       | A panel of crisscrossed, diagonal or perpendicular slats often utilized as decorative infill between masonry foundation piers.   |
| <b>Light</b>         | A pane of glass in a window.   |
| <b>Lintel</b>        | A horizontal beam located above a window or door opening.  |
| <b>Loggia</b>        | A gallery open on one or more sides, sometimes pillared.   |
| <b>Louver</b>        | A small opening comprised of overlapping, downward sloping slats, which shed rain while admitting light and air.   |
| <b>Mansard Roof</b>  | A roof having two slopes on all four sides.  |
| <b>Marker</b>        | A monument or memorial to mark the place of burial.  |
| <b>Masonry</b>       | Brick, block, or stone.  |
| <b>Massing</b>       | The arrangement of the various geometric forms of a building into a whole.   |
| <b>Mausoleum</b>     | A free-standing building used for the placement of caskets or urns.  |
| <b>Medallion</b>     | A circular tablet, ornamented with embossed or carved figures or patterns.   |
| <b>Modillion</b>     | An ornamental block or bracket under the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders.   |
| <b>Molding</b>       | A continuous decorative strip of material applied to a surface.  |
| <b>Mullion</b>       | A division between multiple windows or screens.  |
| <b>Muntin</b>        | The small members that divide glass in a window frame; vertical separators between panels in a panel door.   |

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| <b>National Register of Historic Places</b> | The official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.  |
| <b>Newel</b>                                | The post in which a handrail is framed.  |
| <b>Niche</b>                                | A cavity in a wall, to receive a statue or other ornament.   |
| <b>Object</b>                               | A primarily artistic item closely linked to the history of the property that is typically relatively small in scale and simply constructed, such as a statue, milepost, statuary, or fountain. |
| <b>Offset</b>                               | The distance by which one thing is out of alignment with another.  |
| <b>Ogee</b>                                 | A molding or arch with an s-shaped profile made up of convex and concave curves.   |
| <b>Order</b>                                | The specific configuration and proportions of a classical column, including the base, shaft, capital and entablature. The classical orders are Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan and Composite. |
| <b>Palladian Window</b>                     | A window composed of a central arched sash flanked on either side by smaller side lights.  |
| <b>Parapet</b>                              | A solid protective or decorative wall located along the outside edge of a roof.  |
| <b>Paterae</b>                              | Circular ornaments resembling classical saucers.   |
| <b>Pavilion</b>                             | A tower-like projecting element on an exterior wall usually at the center or at each end of a building.  |
| <b>Pedestal</b>                             | A support for column, pilaster, statue or urn.   |
| <b>Pediment</b>                             | A triangular piece of wall above an entablature which fills in and supports the roof.  |
| <b>Pier</b>                                 | A masonry structure, usually made of brick or concrete block, which elevates and supports a building or part of a building.  |
| <b>Pilaster</b>                             | An architectural ornament imitating a column that projects from a wall with the same proportions and details as the order in which it is used.   |
| <b>Pitch</b>                                | A term which refers to the steepness of a roof slope.  |
| <b>Plaque</b>                               | A stone or metal tablet on which is inscribed the name of the deceased.  |
| <b>Plinth</b>                               | A square solid piece under the base of a column, or pedestal.  |
| <b>Plot</b>                                 | A single burial space in a cemetery.   |
| <b>Porch</b>                                | A covered, visually open space, projecting from the façade of a building, which serves as a transition between inside and outside.   |

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| <b>Porte Cochere</b>  | A covered entrance providing protection from the elements which allows vehicles to pass through. They are normally attached to buildings, although some are free-standing.  |
| <b>Portico</b>        | The space enclosed within columns and forming a covered ambulatory.   |
| <b>Quoins</b>         | Large stones or other materials used to decorate and accentuate the corners of a building, laid vertically, usually with alternating large and small blocks.  |
| <b>Rafter</b>         | A wooden member of a roof frame which slopes downward from the ridge line.  |
| <b>Reconstruction</b> | The process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a demolished property as it appeared at a certain point in time.  |
| <b>Rehabilitation</b> | The process of repairing or altering a property so that an efficient, sustainable and appropriate contemporary use is achieved, while preserving those significant historical, architectural, or cultural features which establish the character of the property                  |
| <b>Relief</b>         | Carving raised above a background plane.  |
| <b>Relocation</b>     | Any change of the location of a building, structure or object from its present setting to another setting.  |
| <b>Restoration</b>    | The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time, which may involve the removal of later additions or alterations, or the replacement of missing features.   |
| <b>Return</b>         | Usually a cornice return, where the cornice is carried a short distance onto the gable end of a building.   |
| <b>Ridge</b>          | The highest part of a roof.   |
| <b>Rustication</b>    | A method of forming stonework with recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces.  |
| <b>Sash</b>           | A frame that encloses the panes of a window.  |
| <b>Scale</b>          | The proportions of a building in relation to its surroundings, particularly other buildings in the surrounding context.   |
| <b>Setback</b>        | A term used to define the distance a building or structure is located from a property line.   |
| <b>Setting</b>        | The physical environment of a property including all landscape elements.  |
| <b>Shaft</b>          | The part of a column between the base and the capital.  |
| <b>Shed Roof</b>      | A roof with a single sloping pitch.   |
| <b>Shutter Dog</b>    | Decorative hardware designed to secure shutters in an open position.  |
| <b>Sidelight</b>      | A glass window pane located at the side of a main entrance way.   |
| <b>Site</b>           | The location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. |

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| <b>Soffit</b>           | The underside of an architectural feature such as an arch, cornice, eave, beam or stair.  |
| <b>Stamp</b>            | Impress symbols or letters into wet concrete using an engraved block.   |
| <b>Stucco</b>           | A masonry material applied as exterior wall fabric.   |
| <b>Structural Glass</b> | Glass building blocks, reinforced plate glass, or pigmented structural glass.   |
| <b>Structure</b>        | A combination of materials to form a construction, generally used to distinguish from Buildings those functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. (For example, a bridge, wall, fence, a pond). |
| <b>Terracotta</b>       | Earth colored baked clay products formed into molds and used as ornaments.  |
| <b>Tomb</b>             | An enclosed space intended for the placement of the deceased  |
| <b>Transom Window</b>   | A glass pane, usually rectangular, which is located above a window or door.   |
| <b>Urn</b>              | A container into which cremated remains or flowers may be placed.   |
| <b>Valley</b>           | A depressed angle formed by the meeting at the bottom of two inclined sides of a roof, as a gutter.   |
| <b>Vault</b>            | An underground or partly buried structure used for the placement of the dead.   |
| <b>Verandah</b>         | In Florida a porch extending along more than one elevation of a building.   |
| <b>Viga</b>             | A projecting rounded roof beam found in Colonial and Spanish revival style buildings.   |
| <b>Wainscot</b>         | The lower three or four feet of an interior wall when finished differently from the remainder of the wall.  |
| <b>Weatherboard</b>     | A type of cladding characterized by beveled overlapping boards with either tongue and groove or rabbeted top and bottom edges.  |