Fountain Avenue Neighborhood Services Zone Design Standards

This document was written in order to provide a guide for residents and developers in Paducah's Fountain Avenue Neighborhood Services Zone. The intent is to provide a better understanding of the unique character of the neighborhood and how to incorporate that understanding into designs for alterations, additions and new infill development. Before any exterior work is done on any structure in the Neighborhood Services Zone, a document called a Certificate of Zoning Compliance is required. A Certificate of Zoning Compliance can be obtained by either making an application and appearing before the Historic and Architectural Review Commission. For more information on this process, please see the City of Paducah's website for the Historic and Architectural Review Commission or call the Planning Department at (270) 444-8690.

This policy was originally reviewed and adopted in April of 2007 by the Paducah Historical and Architectural Review Commission and is periodically revised. The last update was in November 2016.

Paducah Historical and Architectural Review Commission

February 2022

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Procedures

An application for a Certificate of Zoning Compliance must first be completed and submitted. The length of time for the approval process varies depending on the types of proposed uses and whether the application is for work on an existing structure or is for new infill construction. Please contact the Planning Department at (270) 444-8690 if you have inquiries about your application.

Applications/plans must be submitted to the Planning Department before a building permit can be obtained. The Historic Architecture Review Commission meets the second Monday of every month. Applications are reviewed by HARC staff and analyzed for consistency with the Neighborhood Design Standards. Depending on the project type, a decision regarding the proposed project will be determined at the staff level, in consultation with the HARC Chair, or presented a public hearing with HARC members.
Adjacent property owners are notified of the hearing and a notice is published in the Paducah Sun. More information on the application, review, and decision making process can be found on the City of Paducah's website or by calling the Planning Department to speak with HARC staff.

General Design Standards Overview

These Design Standards serve as the HARC's policy and are intended to protect the character of the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood. The first step in this process is to analyze the unique characteristics of the individual property before making decisions about rehabilitation, alterations or the design of new construction. The Commission and planning staff will consider the significance of the property, its condition, location and the intended use of it. Because each individual project, lot and structure is unique; every application is considered on its own merit. However, staff and the Commission will be applying these general design concepts:

- The removal or alteration of distinctive historic stylistic features is to be avoided.
- Wherever possible, repairs or replacements should mimic the original features as closely as possible.
- Original design features should be maintained, or if replaced, reconstructed to mimic the original design when the building is constructed.
- New additions, construction or infill should be compatible with the existing buildings, its neighbors and the overall character of its immediate surroundings including mass, scale, architectural features, etc.
- Adaptive reuse of a structure (i.e. changing its originally intended use) is acceptable. Changes to an original structure required by the new use should have a minimal effect on street-facing facades.
- Use architectural styles, construction materials and paint colors appropriate to the time period in which the original structure was built, or in the case of infill, to the time period in which the neighboring structures were built.

- Maintain the height, shape and proportions represented by existing structures, as well as the existing skyline created by rooflines.

- Front yard setbacks are to be based on those of the structures on the same side of the block. Side and rear yard setbacks are outlined in the Zoning Ordinance, and are required to maintain a minimum distance between adjacent buildings for fire protection. Before submitting application and plans, please consult with the Planning Department on setback requirements.

Renovations & Alterations to Existing Structures (Including Additions)

The following standards apply to existing structures and existing accessory structures in the Neighborhood Services Zone:

- New features introduced to a structure should be compatible with the materials and features on the original structure.

- Only approved materials should be used for replacement or new construction. A list of approved materials can be found on page 11. Building materials not on the list are not allowed. New technologies in building materials may be review and approved on a case-by-case basis.

- Existing architectural design of elements that give buildings their character, such as rooflines, porches, entryways, decorative piers, columns, brackets, cornices, metal work and decorative masonry should be maintained.

- Additions to existing structures are treated as part of the original structure and should be reflected in the overall design including window sizes, roof pitch, siding material and architectural elements.

- Additions should be designed and constructed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process of rehabilitation. New design should complement the original historic building.

- An addition to an existing structure may be designed and constructed to blend seamlessly with the structure.

- When an existing building is enlarged, extended or decreased in size or space, the building should retain its original architectural style, rooflines, window & door proportions and exterior finishes.

- Whenever possible, additions should be located on the rear elevation and should not overwhelm the original structure.

- The scale, massing, materials and window spacing should be respected.

- Additions should be visually compatible with surrounding buildings.

Roofline Pitch & Contours

The buildings in the Fountain Avenue neighborhood core have a variety of roof designs. The original roofline and shape of structures should be maintained including parapets, roof slopes and details. Changing the original roof shape or using a building material not listed, is not allowed. Additions to existing structures must have the same roof pitch as the original structure.

Decorative details such as dormers, cupolas, cornices, brackets, chimneys, etc. should be maintained. New features not original to the roof such as satellite dishes should be located in a manner where they are not visible from a roadway.

Gutters & Downspouts

Modern aluminum and vinyl hanging gutters are allowed. The shape of the gutters should try to mimic existing trim style and the downspouts should be positioned on non-street facing facades. Downspouts should be similar in shape, size and location as the original. In the cases where modern hanging gutters are replacing old box gutters, the old box gutter system should be removed and/or repaired as part of the roof system to prevent any future damage to the historic structure. No approvals are required for gutters.

Doors

Whenever possible, a structure's original door, trim details and overall look should be retained. Door openings should not be reduced, enlarged or filled in unless necessary or required as part of a change of use. Replacement doors are allowed and must comply with the accepted building materials list.

Windows

Replacement windows are allowed but they must be the same size, shape and design configuration as the original window openings. Changes to glazing that affect the exterior appearance requires a HARC review. Grilles between the glass (GBG) are not acceptable. Simulated divided lites (SDLs) are acceptable with an exterior grille and spacer bar between the glass. Grilles may be placed on the interior side of the inside pane of the window at the owner's discretion. If a new opening, closing in of an opening or a different window style is proposed, then HARC approval must be obtained.

Siding/Exterior Surfaces & Features

Masonry – Masonry surfaces and decorative elements must be maintained and not covered. Replacement of masonry features (brick, patches, etc.) should be matched as closely as possible to the existing surfaces. Tuck-pointing historic brick should be done with a soft mortar, simulating the old lime and sand mortars in appearance, color and composition. Tuck-pointing of brick does not require any approvals.

Wood – Replacement of wood clapboard siding must match the existing siding and run in the same direction as the original material. Replacement of wood features with wood does not require approval.

Synthetic Siding – Cement fiberboard siding is allowed. Vinyl siding is allowed on existing structures if the siding, trim, and decorative details are consistent with the historic configuration of the house.

Stucco – Traditional, Portland cement-based stucco may be used as an exterior treatment. The HARC will review the style of house that stucco is proposed to be used upon and determine if the style of house is appropriate for this treatment. An Exterior Insulated Finish System (EIFS) may not be used, due to the tendency for this system to trap water behind the finish coat, causing rot, mold and mildew.

Porches & Decks – Original porch styles should be maintained including the number of columns, size, scale and details of the porch elements. An element of a porch may be repaired or replaced without approvals if an appropriate building material is used and the exact style is maintained. HARC approval is needed if the porch is altered, replaced, removed, or a new porch is desired where no porch previously existed.
Decks cannot be located on a street facing façade.

Paint Color – Colors are regulated by HARC. A color scheme from a historic paint series is recommended. Painting of historically unpainted surfaces, such as masonry, is prohibited.

Fences/Arbors – Fences must meet the fence policy found in third section. Arbors, trellises and other such features must be complimentary in style and material to the proposed fence.

Trees/Landscaping – Removal of trees over 12 inches in diameter measured at 12 inches above the ground can only be removed with permission from HARC. Replacement trees may be required. The new species planted shall be in consultation with the city arborist or Tree Board. Other landscaping is generally not regulated. Large structures such as gazebos and other roofed structures must be located in a non-street facing yard.

Sidewalks – Sidewalks must be constructed of masonry including concrete, brick or a stamped concrete.

Garages

Garages should be designed to match the siding, roof form and details of the houses for which they are to be built. The historic garage had windows to provide ventilation and light. One window on each wall was typical and the stock sash units used on houses were common. The key element in garage design is the garage door. The first garage doors were similar to barns, with big strap hinges and doors that swung outward. Many of the new overhead roll up doors don't have the correct period look and are often constructed of inappropriate fiberglass and other lightweight materials. Typical early garage doors were often paneled, with the top third glazed. Period style swinging doors can be constructed as one door and be activated with a garage door opener, retaining a historic look while providing convenience. Doors must be a carriage-style door and other key elements as listed in this section (windows, doors, hardware) must be incorporated.

New Construction

All new construction must have prior approval from the Historical & Architectural Review Commission before a building permit can be issued. The purpose of these design standards is not to discourage new construction, but to encourage new buildings to be compatible and contextual with the visual characteristics of the area. New construction includes infill structures and related accessory structures. New buildings must be designed so that they respect the character of neighboring buildings and the zone.

When undertaking the design of a new or replacement structure, elements deemed important to the overall building appearance should be considered in order to assure reasonable conformity to the context of adjacent structures. Such considerations include, but are not limited to; overall building height, width proportions, chimney construction, windows, doors, roof pitch and roof materials. Overly simplified or bland new buildings with no details should be avoided. By the same token, an overly ornate structure may not mesh with the surroundings as well.

Scale

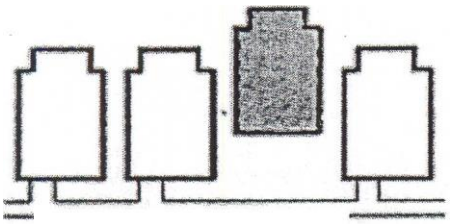
The size and proportion of new structures should maintain the same scale and rhythm as the existing buildings. Accessory buildings visible from the roadway should be of the same architectural style and of the same or similar exterior material as the main building. Overall building mass must consider the depth of a building in relation to both adjoining buildings and the lot upon which the building is intended. Facades should be varied in style, but be similar in size, height, width and depth as the surrounding structures.

Height & Width

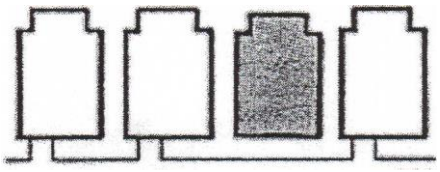
The overall height of the new construction should relate to that of adjacent structures. As a general rule, new buildings should be approximately same height as the average height of existing buildings within the immediate vicinity.

Setbacks

- The historic lines of streetscapes should be maintained with the basic premise being to protect the visibility of adjoining properties and to maintain the rhythm of facades. This is accomplished by locating front walls of new buildings in the same plane as the facades of adjacent buildings. The new building should not be placed in front of or behind the historic façade line. Side yard and rear yard setbacks are found in the Zoning Ordinance, and are required to maintain a minimum distance between adjacent buildings for fire protection. Before submitting application and plans, please consult with the Planning Department on setback requirements.



new construction set back from the street disrupts the rhythm of the historic development pattern



by maintaining the existing setback, new construction fits better into the historic streetscape

Roofline Contour

The roof forms of the new buildings should relate to those found within the district. Replication of the existing or traditional roof shapes, pitches and materials on new construction is encouraged. Roofing materials should be of the same style and form of original structures and be listed on the approved materials list. Design of the new structure should begin with a minimum 6/12 roof pitch.

Doors

The main entry of a building should face the street. When on a corner lot, the main entry can face at an angle. Recessed entryways are acceptable. Transoms above the door and sidelights are acceptable and should match the overall style of the entryway.

Windows

The window design of new construction should be comparable to existing historic structures within the area. The size and shape of individual window units must be considered. The most common, but not exclusive, style of window in the Fountain Avenue area is a double hung one lite over one lite configuration. A window should not be less than 66 inches tall. Exceptions to this are considered when the window is in a stair well, bathroom, kitchen or other area of the house where smaller windows are common. Grilles between the glass (GBG) are not acceptable. Simulated divided lites (SDLs) are acceptable with an exterior grille and spacer bar between the glass. Grilles may be placed on the interior side of the inside pane of the window at the owner's discretion.

Foundations

Foundation material and the height of the exposed area between the ground and the finished floor should be consistent with the buildings within a block of where the structure is located. A four-foot foundation height from grade to finish floor elevation is a recommended starting point.

Solar & Other Utility Systems

As with additions and alterations to historic buildings, solar panels, satellite dishes and other external utility systems on infill development in historic neighborhoods should be installed to the rear or side of a building where they will not be visible from the street.

Paints & Color

A color scheme from a historic paint series is recommended.

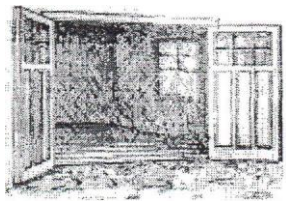
Garages

Garages should be designed to match the siding, roof form and details of the houses for which they were built. Gabled roofs were typical, but flat, shed, gambrel and hipped roofs were also common. Garage floors were usually poured concrete but some were gravel, made of boards or simply dirt.

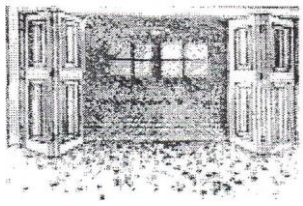
shed roof

hipped roof

The historic garage had windows to provide ventilation and light. One window on each wall was typical and the stock sash units used on houses were common. The first garage doors were similar to barns, with big strap hinges and doors that swung outward. New door types were soon invented, with sliding doors, divided into vertical sections, sliding along the interior wall of the garage. Bi-fold and accordion doors were also common. The sectional roll-up door, the most popular today; appeared early in the 20th century. The idea was developed from the roll top desk.



three-panel swinging doors



paneled bi-fold doors

Alleys were used as secondary roads for small garages and parking the automobile, along with garbage pick up, in many neighborhoods. As the automobile grew in size, so did the garages, sometimes with a two foot shed extension to accommodate the hoods of the 1930s and 1940s behemoths. If you're rebuilding a historic garage or building a new one, echo the shape, pitch and material of your house's roof. Early garages often had exposed rafter tails. More stylish garages had eaves that were finished in the same manner as the house. Whatever paint color is most appropriate to the style and age of your house also applies to the garage. The panels on the garage door were usually painted the body color of the building, while the stiles and braces were painted in the complementary trim color.

The key element in garage design is the garage door. This door will help define the date of the structure. Many of the new overhead roll up doors don't have the correct period look. Typical early garage doors were often paneled, with the top third glazed. Period style swinging doors can be constructed as one door and be activated with a garage door opener, retaining a historic look while providing convenience.

Accessory structures

Accessory structures have become common throughout the City of Paducah. Fountain Avenue is no exception. If an accessory structure is complementary to the primary structure, it can be administratively approved pursuant to Section 126-120 (6) of the Paducah Zoning Ordinance. Most pre-fabricated accessory structures will not match the primary structure; therefore, HARC approval is generally needed. The following general guidelines are recommended for accessory structures such as sheds, storage buildings, etc.:

- Match the exterior wall material on the home. If the home is brick with vinyl or hardi-plank in the gables, it is generally acceptable to match the gable materials. The color should match the home.

- Match the roofing material in material and color.

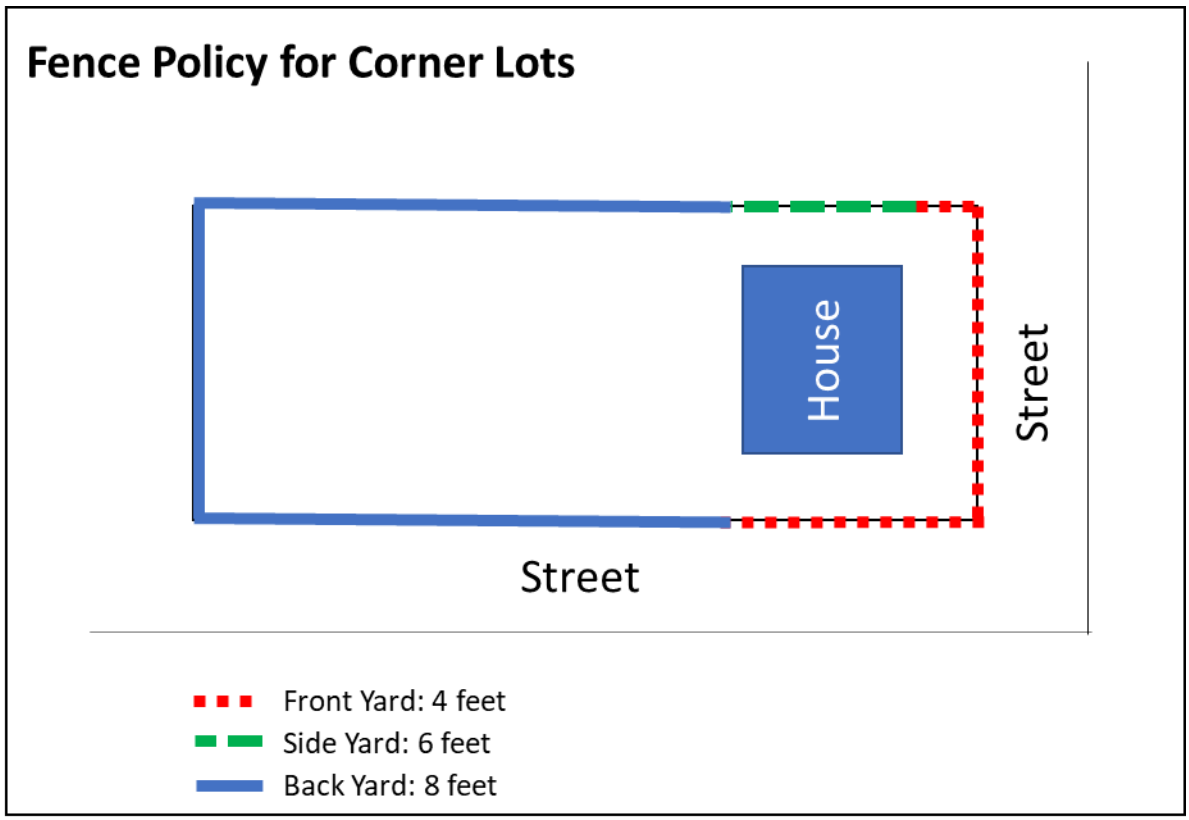
These two items are a good starting point. The HARC will determine what, if any, additional changes will be required.

Fences

Fences are a very important part of any streetscape and can either enhance or detract from the appearance and value of residential development. Fence design, scale and presentation on any property frontage are very important and worthy of careful consideration.

A fence in the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood should be carefully designed to achieve a scale, style and appearance compatible with the building and the streetscape. The fence should allow the building to contribute to the interest and amenity of the streetscape and not impair the view shed of the historic property.

Fences, which obscure the view shed from the public right of way, may not be constructed in the front yard. The front yard is defined as the front part of the yard from the front corners of the structure to the front property line. The sides of the structure define the side yard. The rear yard is from the rear corners of the structure to the back property line. On corner lots, the structure will be considered to have two front yards, with the front yard ending at the rear corner of the structure. A Certificate of Zoning Compliance is required and a building permit must be obtained before construction of a fence can proceed. Applicants must submit an accurate depiction of the fence style, color, materials and finishes with each application. If an application for a fence meets the standards in this section, administrative approval can be given.



Fence Design Standards

Fence Height

The heights of the approved fences are subject to the Paducah Code of Ordinances regulated heights (Section 126-83). On corner lots, the structure will be considered to have two front yards, with the front yard ending at the rear corner of the structure. . At the time of the authoring of this document, those heights are as follows:

Front yard – 4 feet
Side yard – 6 feet
Rear yard – 8 feet

Fence Design

Design approval is subject to approval and requires a Certificate of Zoning Compliance and a building permit.

Front yard(s) – Fence design must permit 50% visibility between individual components. Vertical/horizontal and diagonal components may not be wider than four inches across and may not be spaced closer than the width of the vertical component. Fence design that combines solid wall and open fence construction may include a solid base up to 18 inches high.

Side and Rear Yards – There are no view-shed requirements, but the fence design must be compatible in style and materials as described herein. Certificate of Zoning Compliance and building permit are still required.

Pilasters	Elements wider than four inches across are considered pilasters. Pilasters may be no wider than 16 inches across and may be no closer than six feet on-center, except for pilasters supporting a four-foot wide maximum entry gate. Pilasters may be as high as the maximum fence height allowed.
Fence Materials	Materials may be wood, wrought iron, tubular steel, cast aluminum, or brick Vinyl fencing is only allowed on side and rear yards. Chain link, barbed wire and livestock fencing are examples of materials that are not allowed.

Accepted Building Materials for the Neighborhood Services Zone

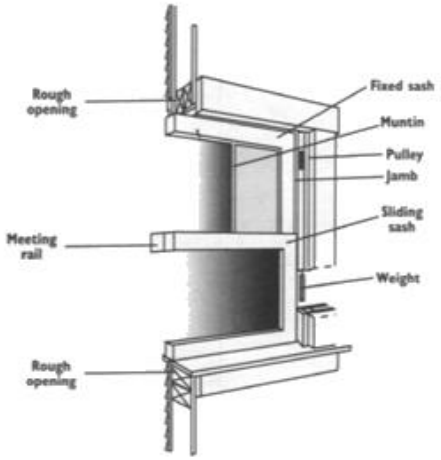
The following is a list of materials that have been deemed appropriate to use for construction or rehabilitation in the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood. No faux wood grain siding or trim is allowed. All simulated wood products must be smooth-faced. A Certificate of Zoning Compliance and building permit is still required before these materials can be used or applied.

Roofs – slate, composite shingles, wood shakes, standing seam metal or ribbed metal having a diverter strip or other approved method to conceal the bottom perimeter edges (ridge & hip caps and valley flashing must be the same color as the metal).

Soffits, fascia & trim – wood, cement fiberboard (hardi-plank; must be smooth faced), high-density polymer (permacast, fypon or other similar brand), and traditional stucco (no EIFS) or aluminum siding. Vinyl is allowed if soffits, fascia, and trim are consistent with historic configuration and profiles.

Exterior Siding & Details – wood, cement fiberboard, traditional brick veneer with true mortar joints, appropriate stone (no concrete block), and, traditional stucco (no EIFS). Vinyl siding is allowed on existing structures when the configuration of siding, trim, and details are consistent with historic profiles. Vinyl siding is not allowed on new construction.

Windows – windows must be approximately the same size as the original window opening (within 2 inches) and resemble the original window construction including light dividers (muntins), sash, jamb and trim sizes. Windows may be constructed of wood or wood- clad. Vinyl windows allowed on existing structures as part of a rehabilitation project if consistent with historic profiles.



Doors – wood, fiberglass or steel doors; style either a 6 panel or a combination of panels. The original opening size must be maintained. This can be accomplished by a door with a combination of transom and/or sidelights

Porches – Columns - wood, traditional brick, concrete, fiberglass, traditional stucco or high-density polymer
Floors - wood, concrete, composite or traditional brick
Ceilings – wood, cement fiberboard
Vinyl is not an allowed building material for porches.

Detailing – wood, cement fiberboard, high-density polymer, and traditional stucco

Foundations – traditional brick veneer, lap siding, appropriate stone and traditional stucco veneer or quick brick. Split faced concrete block is not allowed on new construction.

Glossary

Arch. A construction technique and structural member; usually curved and made of masonry. It is composed of individual wedge-shaped members that span an opening and support the weight above by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust.

Architrave. The lowest part of an entablature or the molded frame above a door or window opening.

Balcony. A platform projecting from the wall or window of a building, usually enclosed by a railing.

Baluster. Any of the small posts that support the upper rail of a railing, as in a staircase.

Balustrade. An entire railing system including a top rail and its balusters and sometimes a bottom rail.

Bay window. A projecting bay with windows that form an extension to the interior floor space. On the outside, the bay should extend to ground level, in contrast to an oriel window, which projects from the wall plane above ground level.

Board-and-batten siding. Vertical siding made up of alternating wide and thin boards where the thin boards cover the joints between the wide boards.

Bracket. A small projection, usually carved or decorated, that supports or appears to support a projecting eave or lintel.

Capital. The topmost member, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster.

Casement window. A window that is hinged on the side and opens in or out.

Chimney pot. A decorative masonry element placed at the top of a chimney, common on Queen Anne buildings.

Clad Window. A solid wood window wrapped in another material, most commonly vinyl or aluminum.

Clapboards. Narrow, horizontal, overlapping wooden boards that form the outer skin of the walls of many wood-frame houses.

Column. A vertical shaft or pillar usually circular in section that supports, or appears to support, a capital, load beam or architrave.

Corbel. A projection from a masonry wall, sometimes supporting a load

and sometimes for decorative effect.

Corbeled cap. The termination of a brick chimney that projects outward in one or more courses.

Corner board. A board that is used as trim on the external comer of a wood-frame structure and against which the ends of the siding are fitted.

Cornice. The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall; usually consists of bed molding, soffit, fascia and crown molding.

Course. In masonry, a layer of brick or stone running horizontally in a wall.

Cresting. Decorative grillwork or trim applied to the ridge crest of a roof. Common on Queen Anne style buildings.

Cross gable. A gable that is perpendicular to the main axis or ridge of a roof.

Cupola. A small, sometimes domed structure surmounting a roof. Found mainly on Italianate and Colonial Revival buildings.

Dentil molding. A molding composed of small rectangular blocks run in a row.

Dormer. A structure containing a vertical window (or windows) that projects through a pitched roof.

Double-hung sash window. A window with two or more sashes; it can be opened by sliding the bottom portion up or the top portion down and is usually weighted within the frame to make lifting easier.

Eave. The part of the roof that overhangs the wall of a building.

Entablature. Above columns and pilasters, a three-part horizontal section of a classical order, consisting of the cornice at the top, the frieze in the middle and the architrave on the bottom.

Facade. The face or front of a building.

Fanlight. A window, often semicircular, over a door, with radiating muntins suggesting a fan.

Fascia board. A flat board horizontally located at the top of an exterior wall, directly under the eaves.

French door. Two doors, composed of small panes of glass set within rectangular arrayed muntins, mounted within the two individual frames. Usually such doors open onto an outside terrace or porch.

Frieze. The middle division of an entablature, below the cornice.

Gable. The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, usually with the base of the triangle sitting at the level of the eaves and the apex at the ridge of the roof. The term sometimes refers to the entire end wall.

Gable roof. A roof form having an inverted "V'-shaped roof at one or both ends.

Gambrel roof. A roof having two pitches on each side, typical of Dutch Colonial and Colonial Revival architecture.

Gingerbread. Highly decorative woodwork with cut out ornament, made with a jigsaw or scroll saw, prominent in Gothic Revival architecture.

Half-timbering. In late medieval architecture, a type of construction in which the heavy timber framework is exposed and the spaces between the timbers are filled with wattle-and-daub, plaster or brickwork. The effect of half timbering was imitated in the 19th and 20th centuries by the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles.

Hipped roof. A roof that slopes upward on all four sides.

Hood molding. A decorative molding over a window or doorframe, commonly found on Italianate style buildings.

Jerkinhead roof. A gable roof truncated or clipped at the apex - also called a clipped gable roof. Common in bungalows, Tudor Revival and Arts & Crafts style buildings.

Latticework. A wood or metal screen composed of interlaces or crossed thin strips.

Leaded glass. Small panes of glass, either clear or colored, that is held in place by strips of lead.

Lintel. A horizontal beam over an opening in a wall that carries the weight of the structure above.

Mansard roof. A roof with two slopes, the lower slope being nearly vertical, often concave or convex in profile. Common to the Italianate and Queen Anne styles.

Molding. A decorative band or strip with a constant profile or section generally used in cornices and as a trim around window and door openings. It provides a contoured transition from one surface to another or produces a rectangular or curved profile to a flat

surface.

Mullion. The vertical member of a window or door that divides and supports panes or panels in a series.

Muntin. One of the members, vertical or horizontal, that divides and supports the panes of glass in a window.

Oriel window. A window bay that projects from the building beginning above the ground level.

Palladian window. A window divided into three parts: a large arched central window, flanked by two smaller rectangular windows. These are found in Colonial Revival as well as Italianate buildings.

Parapet. A wall that extends above the roofline.

Pediment. A low triangular gable end, often found in classical architecture.

Pent roof. A small, sloping roof, the upper end of which butts against a wall of a house, usually above the first-floor windows.

Pilaster. An engaged pier or pillar, often with capital and base.

Pillar. A post or column-like support

Pitch. The degree of slope or inclination of a roof.

Pointed arch. Any arch with a point at its apex, common but not restricted to Gothic architecture. Tudor Revival buildings also frequently incorporate pointed arch motifs.

Portico. A porch or covered walkway consisting of a roof supported by columns.

Quoins. Cornerstones of a building, spanning the entire height of the wall and distinguished from the main construction material by size, texture or conspicuous joining. In masonry construction, they reinforce the comers; in wood construction, they do not bear any load, are made of wood and imitate the effect of stone or brick.

Rafters. The sloping, wooden roof-frame members that extend from the ridge to the eaves and establish the pitch of the roof. In Craftsman and bungalow style buildings the ends of these, called "rafter tails", are often left exposed rather than boxed in by a soffit.

Ribbon window. A continuous horizontal row, or band, of windows separated only by mullions.

Round arch. A semicircular arch, often called a Roman arch.

Rustication. Masonry characterized by smooth or roughly textured block faces and strongly emphasized recessed joints.

Sash. Window framework that may be fixed or moveable. If moveable, it may slide, as in a double-hung window; or it may pivot, as in a casement window.

Shiplap siding. Wooden siding tapered along its upper edge where it is overlapped by the next higher courses of siding.

Side light. A framed window on either side of a door or window.

Siding. The narrow horizontal or vertical wooden boards that form the outer face of the walls in a traditional wood-frame building. Horizontal wooden siding types include shiplap and clapboard/weatherboard, while board-and-batten is the primary type of vertical siding. Shingles, whether of wood or composite material, are another siding type.

Sill. The lowest horizontal member in a frame or opening of a window or door. Also, the lowest horizontal member in a framed wall or partition.

Skirting. Siding or latticework applied below the water table molding on a building.

Soffit. The underside of the eaves on a building, particularly the boards enclosing the eaves and covering rafter tails.

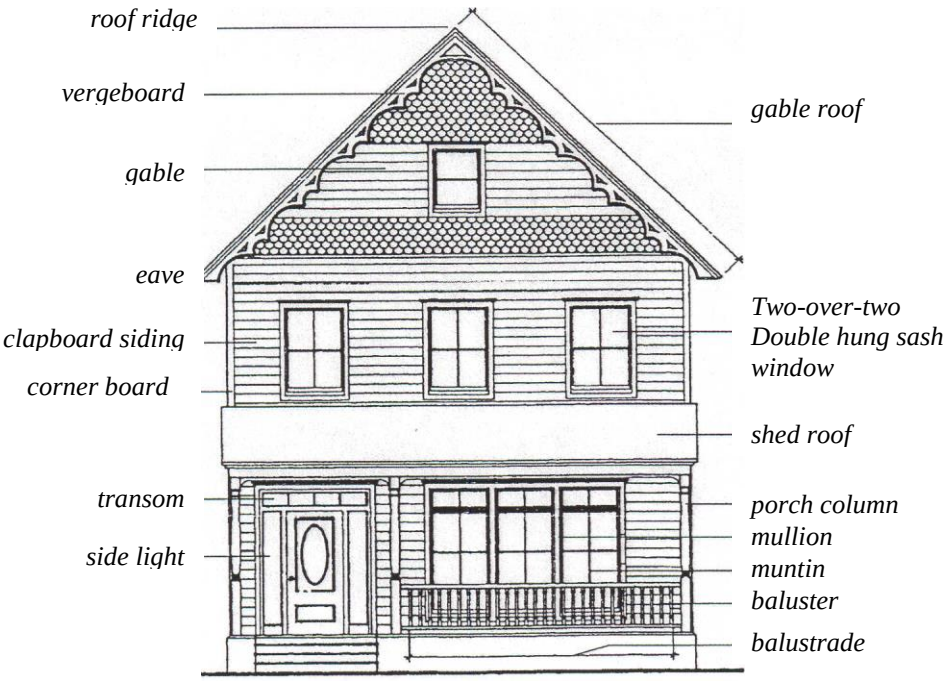
Stucco. A material, usually composed of cement, sand and lime; applied to a surface to form a hard, uniform covering that may be either smooth or textured. Also, a fine plaster used in decoration and ornamentation of interior walls.

Surround. The molded trim around a door or window.

Swan's neck pediment. A pediment with an open apex; each side terminates in curves resembling a swan's neck.

Terra cotta. A red-brown fired but unglazed clay used for roof tiles and decorative wall covering. Glazed terra cotta was frequently used for exterior decoration on commercial buildings of the early 20th Century.

Transom. Horizontal window opening above a door or window.


roof ridge
vergeboard
gable
eave
clapboard siding
corner board
transom
side light
gable roof
Two-over-two
Double hung sash
window
shed roof
porch column
mullion
muntin
baluster
balustrade