



ROW HOUSES

Two-family

Single family

Single family

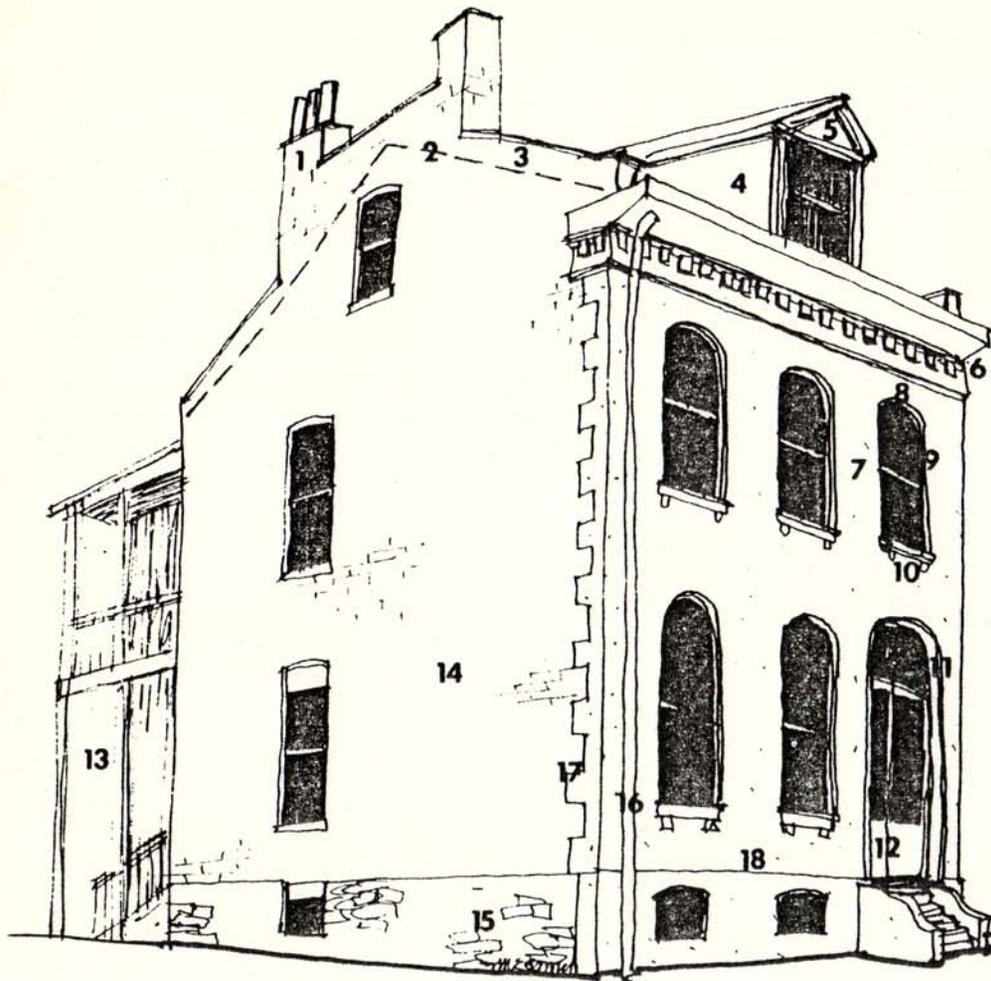
BUILDING DETAILS:

- 1. Chimney
- 2. Parapet wall
- 3. Cornice
- 4. Dormer
- 5. Pediment

- 6. Fire wall
- 7.
- 8. Drainpipe
- 9. Double-hung (sash) windows

- 10. Lintel
- 11. Keystone
- 12. Brick voussoirs
- 13. Stringcourse
- 14. Transom

- 15. Mullion
- 16. Rustication
- 17. Passageway to rear



BUILDING DETAILS:

1. Chimney
2. Actual roof line (saddleback)
3. Parapet end wall
4. Dormer
5. Pediment
6. Cornice
7. Double-hung (sash) windows
8. Arched head
9. Jamb
10. Sill
11. Fanlight
12. Double door
13. Rear porch
14. Brick wall
15. Stone rubble wall
16. Drainpipe
17. Stucco quoins
18. Stucco covered brick wall

NOTES:

1. This is basically a one family unit (which could be designed as a multi-family unit) with an L-shaped plan.

2. This type of building can be used as a row house, and would have no windows in the side wall when direct contact is made with the next building.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ABUTMENT - solid masonry placed to counteract the lateral thrust of a vault or arch.

ARCH - a structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids, with their joints at right angles to the curve, and is used to span an opening and capable of supporting the weight from above.

ARCHITRAVE - the lowermost section of a classical entablature resting on the columns. Also applied to a band or moulding carried around window or door openings.

BALUSTRADE - a row of upright supports (balusters) topped by a railing.

BRACKET - a curved or angular projection at the top of a post or a wall for the support of a horizontal section.

BUTTRESS - a mass of masonry or brickwork projecting from or built against a wall to give additional support.

CAPITAL - the head or crowning feature of a column.

CORNICE - (a) a moulding at the edge of a roof; (b) a moulding that covers up the angle formed by the ceiling and wall; (c) the uppermost section of an entablature.

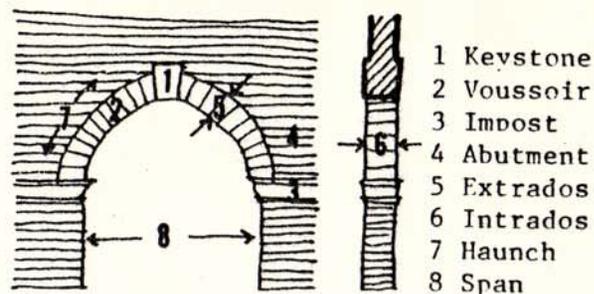
CHIMNEY - an upright flue of brick, stone, etc., usually extending above the roof.

CUPOLA - a dome, especially a small dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret.

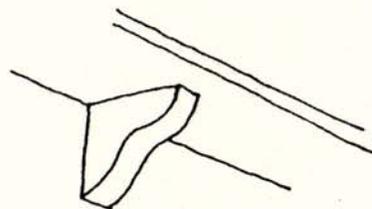
ENGAGED COLUMN - a column attached to a wall or pier.

EXTRADOS - the outer curve of an arch.

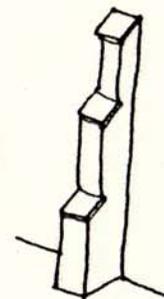
FACADE - the face or front of a building.



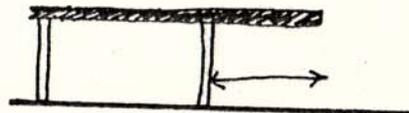
The Principle Parts of an Arch



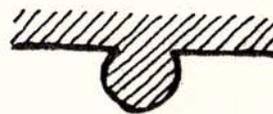
Bracket



Buttress



Cantilever



Engaged Column

IMPOST - a member in the wall, usually formed of a projecting bracket-like moulding, on which the end of an arch rests.

INTRADOS - the inner curve or underside of an arch, also called a soffit.

KEystone - the central, tapered masonry member of an arch, which acts as a wedge to keep the arch from collapsing.

ORDER - in Classical architecture, a column with base (usually), shaft, capital, and entablature, decorated and proportioned according to one of the accepted modes.

PAVILION - a projecting section of a facade designed to give architectural emphasis.

PEDIMENT - the triangular space forming the gable of a two-pitched roof; a similar form is used over porticoes, doors, windows, etc.

PILASTER - an upright, flat, rectangular pillar projecting only slightly from a wall, and designed to simulate a column with a capital, shaft, and base.

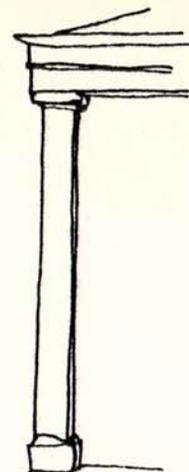
PORTE-COCHÈRE - a porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.

PORTICO - a covered or roofed space at the entrance of a building.

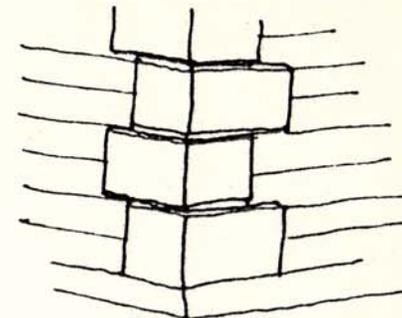
QUOINS - heavy blocks, generally of stone, or of wood cut to imitate stone, used at the corner of a building to reinforce masonry walls, or in wood as a decorative feature.

RUSTICATION - masonry cut in massive blocks separated from each other by deep joints, employed to give a rich and bold texture to an exterior wall and normally reserved for the lower part of it.

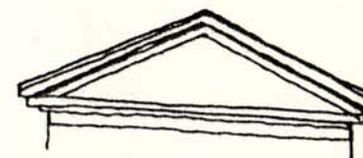
SEGMENTED PEDIMENT - a pediment in the form of a segmental arch, not a complete semi-circle.



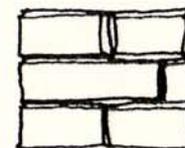
Pilaster



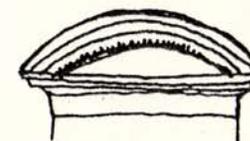
Quoins



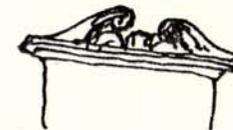
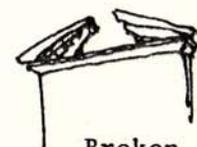
Pediment



Rustication



Segmental Pediment



Broken Pediments

STRINGCOURSE - a continuous horizontal band, either plain or moulded, projecting from the surface of a building at an upper floor level.

VOUSSOIRS - the wedge-shaped stones used in arch construction.

DEFINITIONS FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

BAY WINDOW - an angular or curved projection of a house front filled with fenestration. (Bow window if curved, and an Oriel or Oriel window if on an upper floor only.)

DOUBLE DOOR - a door dividing vertically into two leaves, one of them being hung on each side of the opening, the two sections meeting in the middle.

DUTCH DOOR - a door divided horizontally, both leaves, one above the other, on the same side of the door opening.

EYE-BROW WINDOW - a low, inward opening window usually inserted in the architrave of a Greek Revival building at the upper floor level.

FANLIGHT - a fan shaped window above the door frame.

FENESTRATION - the arrangement and proportioning of windows in a building wall.

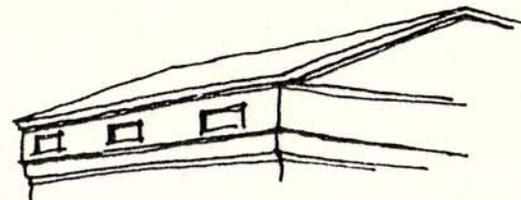
HOOD MOULD - a projecting moulding to throw off the rain, on the face of a wall above an arch, doorway, or window.

LOUVERS - elongated vents or horizontal slats in an opening which admits air but not light.

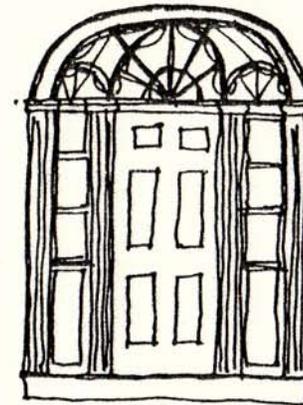
LUNETTE - a semi-circular space in a window or under an arch.

MULLION - a vertical post or other upright dividing a window or other opening into two or more lights (openings.)

MUNTIN - the vertical part in the framing of a door, screen, panelling, etc., butting into, or stopped by, the horizontal rails.

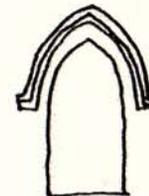


Eye-brow Windows

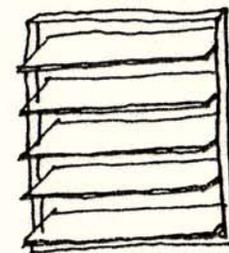


Fanlight

Sidelights



Hood Mould



Louver

PALLADIAN WINDOW - a group of three sashes, the center one being higher and having a rounded top.

SASH WINDOW - a window formed with sashes, i.e., sliding glazed frames running in vertical grooves.

SIDE LIGHT - a vertical line of small glass panes flanking a doorway.

TRANSOM - a window with small lights over an exterior door.

DEFINITIONS FOR ROOF DETAILS

BARGEBOARDS - projecting boards placed against the incline of the gable of a building and hiding the ends of the horizontal roof timbers; is sometimes decorated.

DORMER - a window that projects from a roof.

GABLE - the end wall of a house having a pitched or gambrel roof.

GAMBREL ROOF - a form of ridge roof with two pitches.

HIPPED ROOF - a roof that slopes back equally from each end so that there are no gables.

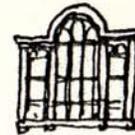
JERKIN-HEAD ROOF - a clipped, or truncated gable, i.e., a roof that is hipped for only part of its height.

MANSARD ROOF - a roof having two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper. It always has four sides so that there is never a gable.

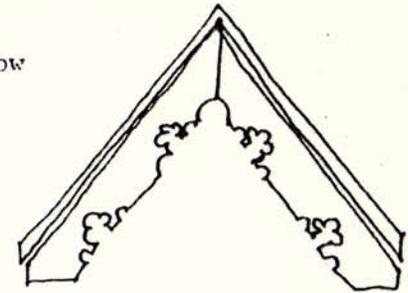
PARAPET - a low wall at the edge of a roof or gable.

PENT ROOF - a narrow, continuous shed roof attached to a wall; usually, although not always, found at second-floor level.

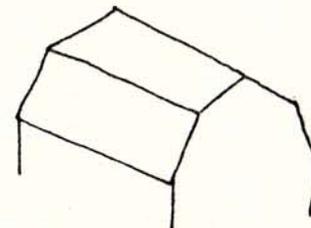
SADDLEBACK ROOF - a normal pitched roof.



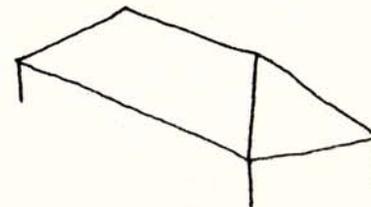
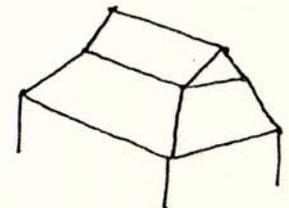
Palladian Window



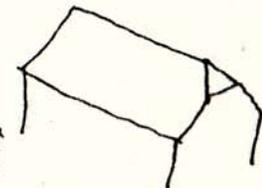
Bargeboards



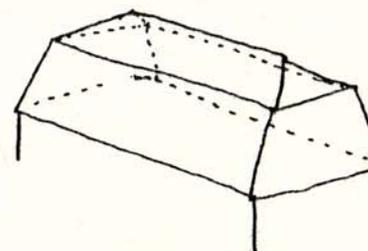
Gambrel Roofs



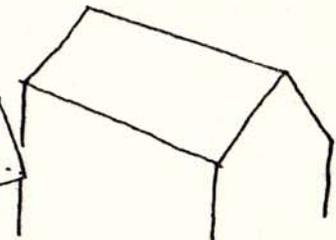
Hipped Roof



Jerkin-Head



Mansard



Saddleback

DEFINITIONS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

BRICKWORK:

Header - a brick laid so that only the end appears.

Stretcher - a brick laid so that only the side appears.

Soldier - a brick laid vertically instead of horizontally.

Bonding - the method of laying bricks (patterns)

HALF - TIMBER - (timber frame) a construction method of building walls of a timber framework with the spaces filled in with plaster or brickwork.

STUCCO - A plasterwork wall covering (usually over brick.)

TERRACOTTA - fired but unglazed clay used mainly for wall covering and ornamentation as it is able to be fired in moulds.

WOOD FRAME - (balloon frame) a construction method consisting of built-up small dimensioned lumber, principally 2 X 4's nailed together.

