



City of Fort Lauderdale

Historic Preservation Design Guidelines

GLOSSARY

Adaptive Reuse - Any act or process that converts a structure to a use other than that for which it was designed.

Addition or Enlargement - Any construction that increases the size of a structure in terms of site coverage, height or building size (depth or width or floor area).

Alligatoring - Severe cracking and crazing of paint or roofing.

Alteration - Any act or process that changes the exterior architectural appearance or any feature of a designated property or certain designated interior features of designated Landmarks.

Apron - A flat piece of trim immediately beneath a window sill or below the edge of a porch. Also called a skirt.

Architecturally Worthy - An architectural design which represents either a significant aspect of the history of the City, architectural history in general or a significant design of an architect of historical importance.

Asphalt Shingle - A composition shingle having an asphalt impregnated felt base, surfaced on the weather side with colored mineral granules embedded in hot asphaltic coating.

Attic - The space under a pitched roof of a building.

Awning - A roof-like cover designed and intended for protection from weather or as a decorative embellishment that projects from a wall of a building over a walk, window, door or the like. Awnings are entirely supported from the building and constructed and erected in a manner that readily permits removal.

Balcony - A platform which projects from the exterior wall of a structure, is exposed to the open air and remains unenclosed, is surrounded by a railing or balustrade, has direct access to the interior of the building, and is not supported by posts or columns extending to the ground.

Baluster - A shaftlike element used to support a handrail.

Balustrade - A railing (such as a porch railing) made up of rails, balusters, and posts.

Barrel Tile - A half-cylinder-shaped clay roof tile.

Bays - Repetitive divisions into which a building is divided.

Beam - A horizontal supporting member.

Beanpoles - Thin metal rods used as decoration and to modulate space.

Blistering - Air bubbles under paint or other coating.

Bracket - A support element under eaves, balconies, or other overhangs. Frequently used as ornamentation rather than for structural support.

Brick Masonry - Construction technique using bricks held together by mortar.

Brick Veneer - A wall of non-structural, thin, brick covering an inner wall such as a wood frame.

Brown Coat - A roughly finished, leveling coat of plaster, / stucco either the second coat in three-coat plaster or the base coat in two-coat plaster/stucco applied over lath or masonry.

Carport - A roofed structure providing space for parking of vehicles and enclosed on not more than three sides.

Casement Window - A window that is hinged on one side.

Casing - An enclosing frame around a door or window opening.

Caulk - Flexible sealant material used to close joints between materials; made of various materials including tar, oakum, lead, putty, and modern elastomers such as silicone and polyurethane.

Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) - A document evidencing approval of the Historic Preservation Board for work proposed by an applicant.

Chimney - A vertical shaft of reinforced concrete, masonry or other material enclosing one or more flues designed for the purpose of removing products of combustion.

Cladding - The exterior, non-structural finish material of a building, such as siding.

Clapboard - A long, narrow board, usually slightly thicker at one edge, used for siding; applied horizontally and slightly overlapping. Also referred to as weatherboard.

Column - A round vertical support normally consisting of a base, a round shaft and a capital.

Common Bond - A brickwork bond having a course of headers between every five or six courses of stretchers.

Context - The buildings, structures, landscape elements and features immediately surrounding a historic resource.

Cricket - A ridge structure designed to divert water on a roof. Generally found on the high side of a chimney or the transition from one roof area to another, the cricket is usually the same pitch as the rest of the roof.

Deck - A raised platform built above grade on support structures, which is open to the sky and attached to the principal building. A deck is distinguished from a terrace in that a terrace is a raised surface constructed above grade built upon a solid base.

Demolition - Any act that destroys in whole or in part a landmark, landmark site or a building or structure designated historic or if it exists in a designated historic district or exists on a landmark site.

Dormer - A projection from a roof structure, often including a single or multiple windows.

Double-Hung Window - A window consisting of two sashes that can be raised and lowered vertically.

Downspout - A rainwater conductor, generally surface mounted to a building's exterior to conduct water from a gutter to the ground or an underground drainage system.

Drip Edge - A projecting molding or flashing over an exterior door or window opening for catching and shedding rainwater.

Drop Siding - A type of weatherboard with a depression in the upper part of each board.

Eave - The projecting overhang of a roof.

Efflorescence - Water-soluble salts leached out of masonry or concrete by capillary action and left on a surface by evaporation, usually as a white, powdery surface.

Elevation - The side of a building; or in an architectural drawing, an orthographic projection of an object or structure on a vertical plane parallel to one of its sides, usually drawn to scale.

Etched Glass - Glass with a design produced by the process of exposure to acid.

Exterior Architectural Appearance - The architectural character and general composition of the exterior of a structure, including but not limited to the kind, color and texture of the building, material and the type, design and character of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs and appurtenant elements.

Façade - The front wall of a building.

Fenestration - The window and door openings in a building.

Fiber Cement Siding - A lightweight, solid material that is manufactured in similar sizes and shapes to wood products. Resistant to rot, termites, fire and delamination and dimensionally stable.

Fiberglass Shingle - A composition shingle having an inorganic fiberglass base, saturated with asphalt and surfaced on the weather side with colored ceramic granules.

Finish Coat - The final coat of plaster/stucco, serving either as a finished surface or as a base for decoration.

Fixed Window - Non-operable framed glazing.

Flashing - Pieces of sheet metal or other thin, impervious material installed to prevent the passage of water into a structure at an angle or joint.

Floor Plan - A plan of a room, suite, or entire floor of a building as seen from above after a horizontal Section is cut and the upper portion is removed, typically showing the form and arrangement of interior spaces and their enclosing walls, windows and doors.

Footprint - The form of a building on a site.

French Doors - A pair of hinged doors, generally with glass lights.

Gable - The triangular upper part of a wall formed by a pitched roof.

Grade - Ground level.

Gutters - A horizontal or slightly sloped trough located near or along the bottom edge of a roof slope to collect rainwater.

Hipped Roof - A roof with four sloped sides.

Historic Preservation - A broad range of activities related to the protection, maintenance and care of elements of the built environment that reflect its cultural heritage.

Historic District - An area designated as a "historic district" by ordinance of the City Commission and which may contain within definable geographic boundaries, one or more landmarks and which may have within its boundaries other properties or structures that, while not of such historic significance, architectural significance, or both, to be designated as landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual characteristics of the landmark or landmarks located within the historic district.

Historic Resource - An individual building, site, monument, structure or area that has been determined to have historical significance and whose distinctive character conveys unique architectural and/or cultural heritage.

Historically Worthy - To have a special historical interest or value because it represents one or more periods of styles of architecture typically of the City or because it has value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City.

Incompatible Use - A use that is incapable of direct association with certain other uses in its immediate vicinity because it is contradictory, incongruous or discordant with surrounding uses, or will change the essential character of a neighborhood.

Jalousie - Parallel glass or acrylic louvers locked in tracks, often aluminum, that allow the louvers to be open and closed simultaneously to control air flow, typically by means of a hand crank

Joist - A horizontal structural member supporting a floor or a ceiling.

Landmark - A property or structure designated by resolution of the City Commission as worthy of rehabilitation, restoration and preservation because of its historic significance, its architectural significance, or both, to the City.

Landmark Site - The land on which a landmark and related buildings and structures are located and the land that provides the grounds, the premises or the setting for the landmark. A landmark site shall include the location of all significant archeological features or of a historical event, and shall include all significant trees, landscape and vegetation as determined by the Board.

Light (Lite) - A glass pane in a window or door.

Lime - A white or grayish white, caustic, odorless solid obtained by heating forms of calcium carbonate as shells or limestone, at a high temperature.

Lime Mortar - A mixture of lime, sand and water.

Lintel - The horizontal structural element above a window or door, usually carrying the wall load above.

Louvered Shutter - Shutters with frames of rails and stiles supporting either fixed or operable wood slats.

Massing - The overall composition of the exterior of the major volumes of a building, especially when the structure has major and minor elements.

Millwork - Woodwork shaped or dressed by means of a rotary cutter.

Molding - A linear decorative element, or curved strip, used for ornamentation or trim.

Mortar - A plastic mixture of lime or cement, or a combination of both, with sand and water, used as a bonding agent in masonry construction.

Mortar Joints - The exposed joints of mortar in masonry.

Mullion - The vertical element separating two window or door frames.

Muntin - The narrow molding separating individual panes of glass in a multi-paned window sash.

Multilight - Having many lights or glass panes, as a window or door.

Newel Post - A post supporting one end of a handrail at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs

Paneled Shutter - Shutter with frames of rails and stiles which support solid panels of wood.

Parapets - The portion of a wall that projects above an adjacent roof surface.

Pergola - A shaded walk or passageway of columns that support crossbeams and a sturdy open lattice to support vines or climbing plants.

Pier - A square masonry or concrete support for a house or porch.

Pilotis - Cylindrical support columns.

Pitch - The angle or slope of a roof.

Plaster - A composition of lime, water, and sand, that is soft when applied and hardens upon drying; used for coating and finishing walls and ceilings.

Porch - A roofed spaced attached to the outside of any outer wall of a building, one or two stories in height, open on one or more sides, which may have railings, screen or glass enclosure. An open or unenclosed porch is one without railing, glass, canvas, screen or similar materials on the open sides.

Post - A square or rectangular structural member, usually

wood, set in an upright position and used as a support; a pillar; also, the structural element supporting a balustrade.

Principal Use - The main or primary purpose for which a structure or lot is designed, arranged or intended.

Property Line - The lines forming the boundary of a lot, determined by metes and bounds, whether those lines are for single lots or combination of lots.

Rafter Tail - The portion of a rafter that overhangs an exterior wall.

Rafter - A sloping structural member of a pitched roof.

Rehabilitation - To repair an existing building to good condition with minimal changes to the building fabric. The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

Renovation - The process of repairing and changing an existing building for modern use, so that it is functionally equal to a new building; may include major changes.

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

Restoration - The process or product of returning, as nearly as possible, an existing site, building, structure, or object to its condition at a particular time in its history, using the same construction materials and methods as the original where possible; typically the period of greatest historical significance or aesthetic integrity is chosen; may include removing later additions and replacing missing period work.

Ridge Vent - A vent that is installed along the ridge of a roof.

Round-Headed Window - A window whose uppermost part is rounded.

Running Bond - A brickwork or masonry bond composed of overlapping stretchers (long faces) of bricks or stones.

Sash - The part of the window frame that holds the glazing, especially when movable.

Scratch Coat - The first coat in three coat plaster/stucco, which is scratched to provide a better bond for the second or brown coat.

Section - An architectural drawing which includes an orthographic projection of an object or structures as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane to show its internal configuration, usually drawn to scale.

Siding - The nonstructural exterior wall covering of a wood frame building; types include asbestos shingle, board and batten, clapboard, novelty siding, plank-on-plank, shingle, siding tile, weatherboard, weather slating, and various substitute materials of metal, asbestos, asphalt, and vinyl.

Sign - Any display of characters, ornamentation, letters, or other display such as, but not limited to, a symbol, logo or other device used to attract attention, or to identify, or as

an advertisement, announcement or to indicate directions, including the structure or frame used in the display.

Shed Roof - A roof that is pitched in only one direction.

Shingles - A wall or roof covering, consisting of small overlapping pieces, either square or patterned.

Shiplap Siding - See drop lap siding

Shutter - A hinged movable cover, usually of wood, for a window or door.

Sidelights - Stationary glass panes flanking an entrance door.

Siding - The material used to cover the exposed side of a wood-frame building (clapboard, drop siding, etc.).

Sill - A horizontal member forming the lowest portion of a building or window; also, the bottom of a door.

Simulated Divided Light - A window that has the appearance of a number of smaller panes of glass separated by muntins but actually is a larger glazing unit with the muntins placed between or on the surfaces of the glass layers.

Single Hung Window - A window unit with a fixed upper sash above a vertically rising lower sash.

Site - The land on which a building or other feature is located.

Siting - The placement of a building, structure or object on a site in relation to natural features; boundaries, and other parts of the built environment.

Site Plan - A plan showing the form, location, and orientation of a building or a group of buildings on a site, usually including the dimensions, contours, landscaping and other significant features of the parcel.

Sliding Window - Either a fixed panel with a horizontally sliding sash or overlapping horizontally sliding sashes; similar in operation to a sliding glass door.

Soffit - The underside of a roof overhang.

Soffit Vent - An ornamental metal vent located in the soffit to allow air circulation in the attic.

Spalling - Chipping of masonry.

Splash Block - A precast concrete block having a depressed, splayed surface, placed at the base of a downspout to disperse rainwater that would otherwise erode the soil.

Stile - Any of various upright members framing panels of a window or door.

Stucco - Exterior plaster.

Surround - The framework and associated trim around a door or window.

Terrace - A raised impervious or semi-pervious surface, built upon a solid base, such as an earthen mound, designed and intended for recreational use by people and not as a parking space. A terrace is distinguished from a deck in that the raised surface of a deck is built constructed above grade on structural supports.

Tongue and Groove - A joint made by fitting a raised area or tongue on the edge of one member into a corresponding

groove in the edge of another member to produce a flush surface.

Transom - A glazed opening over a door or window.

True Divided Light - A window or door in which the glass is installed as several individual small panes.

Vent - A pipe or duct by which air is allowed to pass through the exterior wall or roof of a building.

Weatherboard - See clapboard.

Weather Stripping - A narrow, compressible band used between the edge of a window or door and the jambs, sill, head and meeting rail to seal against air and water infiltration; made of various materials including spring metal, felt, plastic foam and wood with rubber edging.

Wood Frame Building - Refers to a building whose structural elements are composed of a wood frame constructed of small dimensional lumber and held together with nails.

Wind Turbine - A mechanism or device that converts wind energy into electrical power, including windmills and residential wind turbines, towers and supporting structures and such directly connected facilities as generators, alternators, inverters, batteries and associated control equipment.

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PREPARATION

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