

# Glossary of Terms

**Arcade** – An arched roof or covered passageway.

**Articulation** – The degree or manner in which a building wall or roofline is made up of distinct parts or elements. A highly articulated wall will appear to be composed of a number of different planes, usually made distinct by their change in direction (projections and recesses) and/or changes in materials, colors or textures.

**Awning** – A fixed cover, typically comprised of cloth over a metal armature, that is placed over windows or building openings as protection from the sun and rain.

**Awning sign** – A sign painted on, printed on, or attached flat against the surface of an awning.

**Board and batten** – Vertical siding composed of wide boards that do not overlap and narrow strips, or battens, nailed over the spaces between the boards.

**Bulkhead** - The space located between the pavement/sidewalk and the bottom of a traditional storefront window.

**Casement window** – Window with hinges to the side and a vertical opening either on the side or in the center.

**Clapboard siding** - A long thin board graduating in thickness with the thick overlapping the thin edges; also known as weatherboard.

**Clear glazing** – A term applied to doors and windows to describe glass that is free from any visual obstruction, such as window tint, stained colors, or other similar effects.

**Column** – A vertical support, usually cylindrical, consisting of a base, shaft and capital, either monolithic or built-up of drums the full diameter of the shaft.

**Colonnade** – A row of columns supporting a roof structure.

**Cornice line** – The horizontal projection at the top of a wall; the top course or molding of a wall that serves as a crowning member.

**Corporate signature** – A term used to describe a logo, font style, architecture, product packaging, or other features of a corporation that

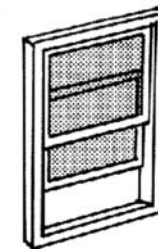
brand the desired corporate image (typical with chain stores and franchises).

**Craftsman style architecture** – 1901 to 1920s architecture characterized by rustic texture of building materials, broad overhangs with exposed rafter tails at the eaves, and often, extensive pergolas and trellises over the porches with tapered columns. Windows are generally double-hung or casement.

**Cut stone** – Cut stone, not necessarily uniformly sized.

**Decomposed granite** – Also known as “DG”, this rock is created by the erosion of hard granite rock and is used for landscaping, patios, walkways, and other purposes.

**Dimensioned cut stone** – Uniformly sized cut stone.



*Example of double-hung window*

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**Double-hung window** – A window with an upper and low sash arranged so that each slides vertically past the other.

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



*Example of an Eichler Home*

**Exposed aggregate** - A concrete surface with the aggregate (sand, rock and crushed stone) exposed by removing the cement paste to a desired depth before it sets.

**Façade** – The exterior face of a building, which is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

**Framing members** – A system of structural woodwork. The rough timber structure of a building, such as

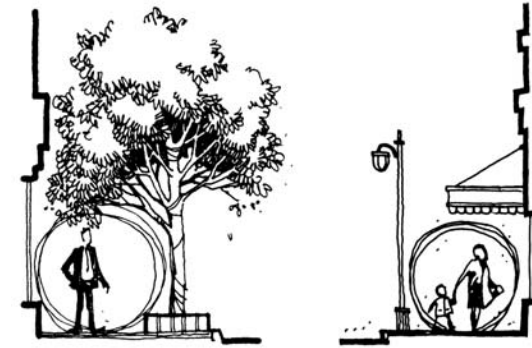
partitions, flooring, and roofing. Any framed work, as around an opening in an exterior wall.

**Gable roof** – The triangular part of an exterior wall, created by the angle of a pitched roof.

**“Ghost” sign** – A painted wall sign, which has purposely been made to look very old.

**Hanging sign** – A pedestrian-oriented sign suspended from and located entirely under a covered porch, covered walkway, or an awning.

**Human scale** – The relationship of a building, or portions of a building, to a human being. The spectrum of relationships to human scale ranges from intimate to monumental. Intimate usually refers to small spaces or detail which are very much in keeping with the human scale, areas around eight to ten feet in size. The distance of eight to ten feet is about the limit of sensory perception of communication between people including voice inclination and facial expression. This distance is also about the limit of an up-stretched arm reach for human beings, which is another measure of human scale.



*Human scale*

**Lintel** – The horizontal member above a door or window, which supports the wall above the opening and may be expressed externally as an architectural feature.

**Mass** – Mass describes three-dimensional forms, the simplest of which are cubes, boxes (or “rectangular solids”), cylinders, pyramids and cones. Buildings are generally composites of varying types of assets. This composition is generally described as the “massing” of forms in a building. During the design process, massing is one of many aspects of form considered by an architect or designer and can be the result of both exterior and interior designing concepts.

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**Mid-block** – A term used to describe the middle of the block between two intersections.

**Mission Revival** – A building style characterized by arches and tile roofs. Arches have little, if any, moulding; gables in the roof may be curvilinear. Walls are smooth plaster or stucco. Balconies occur frequently, as do towers and turrets. Lacks excessive sculptural ornament. Can be very similar to Spanish Colonial Revival.

**Monument sign** – A sign mounted directly to the ground as a solid architectural element. A sign that is supported upon the ground that is not a part of any building and is separated there from by a distance of at least six inches.

**Natural red rock** – Natural rock as found throughout Sedona and the region.

**Ornamentation** - Details added to a structure for decorative reasons (i.e., to add shape, texture or color to an architectural composition).

**Parapet** – The part of a wall, which rises above the edge of a roof.

**Paseo** – An intimate public walk or pathway.

**Pattern** – The pattern of material can also add texture and can be used to add character, scale and balance to a building. The lines of the many types of brick bonds are examples of how materials can be placed in a pattern to create texture.

**Pilaster** – A column attached to a wall.

**Primary building façade** - Side of the building that faces the primary street and/or highly visible pedestrian way.

**Proportion** – Proportion deals with the ratio of dimension between elements. Proportion can describe height-to-height ratios, width-to-width ratios, width to height ratios, as well as ratios of massing.

**Projecting sign** – A sign, other than a wall or roof sign, which projects from and is supported by a wall of a building or a structure.

**Ranch Style** – Ranch style buildings (usually houses) are asymmetrical one-story forms with low-pitched roofs. Ranch style buildings have

moderate or wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters. The exterior is often wooden or brick clad or a combination of the two with decorative iron or wooden porch supports and decorative shutters. Ribbon windows and large picture windows in living areas are common. Partially enclosed courtyards or patios are to the rear of the house.

**Riparian** – Relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural water course (as a river, stream, lake, pond, and other water bodies).

**River rock** – Natural rock as found in Oak Creek and other riparian areas in the region.

**Rustication** – A method of forming stonework with recessed joints and smooth or roughly textured block faces.

**Rhythm** – The regular or harmonious recurrence of lines, shapes, forms, elements or colors, usually within a proportional system.

**Scuppers** – An opening in the wall of a building through which water can drain from a floor or flat roof.

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**Setback** – A line across the front, side, rear of any property or public property which delineates an area adjoining a property line in which erection of a building, fence, or other structure is prohibited except as otherwise provided in the zoning ordinance.

**Shed roof** – A sloping, single planed roof as seen on a lean-to.

**Sidewalk adjacent** – Buildings are built to the front and side property lines to form a continuous line of active building fronts along the street.

**Siding** – The finish covering on the exterior of a frame building (with the exception of masonry). The term cladding is often used to describe any exterior wall covering, including masonry.

**Spanish Colonial (Revival)** – A building style dating later than the Mission style and characterized by low pitched tile roofs or tiled parapets, arches (not as regularly as in the Mission style), plastered walls in a variety of textures, elaborate carved or cast ornament around openings. Doorways are flanked by columns or pilasters. Balconies,

arched portals, wrought iron, or wood railings occur frequently.

**Storefront** – The traditional “main street” façade bounded by a pilaster or pier on either side, the sidewalk on the bottom and the lower edge of the upper façade on top, typically dominated by retail display windows.



*Traditional “main street” storefront*

**Street wall** – The edges created by buildings and landscaping that enclose the street and create space.

**Structural bays** – Internal compartments of a building; each divided from the other not by solid walls but by divisions only marked in the side walls (columns, pilasters, etc) or the ceiling (beams, etc). Also external divisions of a building by fenestration (windows).

**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.

**Sustainability** – Sustainable development, sustainable design and sustainable building practices are about meeting the needs of today without interfering with the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Sustainable development involves cost-effective integration of buildings into the natural environment with the least amount of impact and the maximum amount of ecological restoration and preservation. It also includes preserving or enhancing the historical or town character while minimizing negative impacts.

Sustainable design and building practices include those that reduce material, energy and water use during the construction and life of man-made improvements. Emphasis is given to the use of reclaimed or recycled materials, energy efficient wall, windows, and insulation systems, and rainwater catchment and water-conserving fixtures.

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**Territorial style architecture** – As it applies to Sedona is an architectural style if simple “old west” style buildings not to be confused with the Spanish Colonial style, which sometimes is also referred to as a territorial style. Sedona territorial style typically consists of components that include a single-story form sometimes with an arcade of simply hewn posts perhaps carved or built-up brackets, parapets surrounding flat of gable roofs, large windows with wood trim, frame walls, for the most part locally available materials, i.e. native rock and wood, wood decorative details, double-hung sash windows, and pitched single roofs.

**Transom** – A horizontal glazing between a door and the window above it.

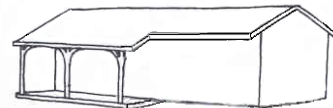
**Veneer banding** – Architectural details, usually horizontal, that serves to divide a wall in order to provide visual relief and interest.

**Vernacular style architecture** – An architectural style based on a traditional or regional form. Vernacular style architecture is an ordinary building style, the architecture of a particular place or

people, especially the architectural style that is used for houses and small commercial structures.

Examples of Sedona vernacular style include low-pitched gabled roofs, but sometimes hipped, unenclosed soffits at the eaves, exposed rafter tails and ridge beams, small porches with hewn timber columns/posts that frequently extend to the ground without a break, generally with a minimal amount of applied decoration. This vernacular style is further defined by construction materials that were readily available such as corrugated metal, wood shakes, native rock (red and river), rough hewn timbers, rough sawn board and batt. And clapboard siding.

Sedona's vernacular style is a composite of several different styles that include, but are not necessarily limited to bungalow style, folk style, and territorial style.



*Vernacular style architecture*



*Folk style*

Good examples of early vernacular buildings still exist in the community for study.

**Viewshed** – The area within view from a defined observation point.

**Wall sign** – Any sign attached to, erected against, or painted upon the wall of a building or structure, the face of which is in a single pane parallel to the plane of the wall.

**Western style architecture** – Refers to a range of architectural styles that are adapted to reflect a western theme. Style often includes false front parapet roofs and board and batten.

**Window sign** – Any sign that is applied or attached to a window or located within three feet of the inside of a window in such a manner that it can be seen from the exterior of the structure.

**Wood shake** – Split wood shingles.