

The Historical and Architectural  
Survey of North Branford

Part F



Prepared by  
Totoket Historical Society, Inc.  
under the direction of  
Frank J. Pannenberg

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Ref

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APPENDIX A

List of pre-1865 Houses and Sites

NORTHFORD - District 2

Revised 1972

House and site numbers assigned for filing purposes

(N) (E) etc. indicate which side of road

All dates approximate

Prepared by Helen H. and Elizabeth A. Livingston

House + site = 153

+ NB 113  
266

CLINTONVILLE ROAD  
(West from Northford Green)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(N) Hausman, A P	S. Smith	S. Smith	Capt. Smith	c. 1760
	<u>Village Street crosses</u>			
(N) Gone (Poth)	J. B. Johnson	J. B. Johnson	J. B. Johnson	Burned c. 1900; Johnson Oak fell c. 1965
(N) Gone	-	Blacksmith	Blacksmith	
(N) Gone	Mrs. M. Baldwin	G. Baldwin	W. Baldwin	
(N) Gone	Geo. R. Smith	G. A. Smith	G. A. Smith	Orig. Frisbie?; torn down 1960
(N) Gone	J. B. Riker	H. P. Smith	H. P. Smith	Plumley site
(S) 2-Arthur	T. Smith	P. Smith	Ph. Smith	ex-Carlson, c. 1 for sale '72 as 1764 house

North Haven line

*See Thomas 31  
1780  
James Smith  
c. 1860*



DAYTON HILL ROAD  
(North from Old Post Road)

<u>aner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
8 (W) Formerly Bert L. Williams Bert L. Williams	P. Williams	P. Williams	P. Williams	Marker 1752 2. 1752

FOOTE HILL ROAD  
(West from Cemetery)

9 (N) Gone	B. H. Foot	Northford Soc.	Unnamed	Perhaps site of the "Enrolled Church Society"
<u>Village Street</u>				

FOREST ROAD  
(South from Northford Green)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
10 (E) Brooks, C.	see No. Haven map	B. Clinton	B. Clinton	1720; Elnathan Street; moved c 1950 from Fond Hill Road
11 (W) McCluskey, D.	R. N. Augur	R. N. Augur	R. Augur	c. 1850
12 (W) Fiedler, J B G	J. Bigelow	<u>B. Foote</u> <u>Spruce Street</u>	B. Foote	1719; Wm. Bartholomew
13a Canceled				
13 (W) Gone - by cemetery	F.C.Bartholomew	W. Evarts P.O.	W. Evarts	"Evarts Tavern" c 1710, pulled down c 1920
		<u>Foote Hill Road</u>		
14 (E) Gone	R(?)Augur	J. Evarts	J. Evarts	Demolished c 1960
15 (W) Gone	Gone	Unnamed	Unnamed	
		<u>Totoket Road</u> <u>Farm River</u>		
16 (E) Milne, Mrs A.	H. J. Tyler	-	-	c 1860
17 (E) Gone	Mrs. Tyler	-	-	
18 (E) Stage, Mrs B.	H. Tyler	M. S. Tyler	M. S. Tyler	c 1800
		<u>Tommy's Path</u>		
19 (W) Genera, C.	W. Rhine	P. Tyler	P. Tyler	c 1790; ex Trum-pold; for sale '7
19a (E) Eliason, Mrs R	-	-	-	
20 (E) Klebieka, Mrs J.	E. Foote	Ed. Foote	Ed. Foote	c 1800
21 (W) Munzenmaier, A.	Charles Foote	-	-	c 1860
22 (E) Graham, D.	R. B. Dowd	R. Dowd	R. Dowd	c 1850
23 (E) Gone	-	Unnamed	D. Dowd.	
24 (W) Gone	A. Blakesley	L.Blaksley & Sons	L. Blaksley & Sons	Cerrone house on site?
25 (W) Gone	G.W.Gidney	R. Foote	R. Foote	Barn still stands Moved '77 to # 71
26 (E) Goldsmith, T.H.	W. W. Foote	W. Foote	W. Foote	c 1750; Nathaniel Foote?
27 (W) Hadden, Thos.	W. Bunnell	W. Bunnell	-	c 1855
28 (E) Gone	-	-	E. Palmer	
29 (W) Moved to Old Post Rd.	School - Dist.4	School	School	1805
30 (E) Gone	-	J. Maltby	J. Maltby	J=Julius, son of Benj. Maltby, Jr.

## FOREST RD. cont'd.

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
3 (E) Gone	-	J. Bunnell	N. Dowell	
1 (W) Unknown	J. Bunnell	-	-	c 1865 ex Della Camera
3 (E) Bunnell, Bert	H. Bunnell	Bunnell & Co.	Bunnell & Co.	c 1790
3 (W) Unknown	J. B. Augur	J. Augur	J. Augur	c 1850
3 (W) Palasiewsky, A.	M. N. Tyler	S. Tyler	S. Tyler	c 1816
<u>Augur Road</u>				
3 (E) Augur, Mrs Fred	F. Foote	F. Foote	F. Foote	c 1850
3 (E) Trieschmann, Mrs. Martin	M. N. Tyler	Widow Hopson	Widow Hopson	c 1800 orig. Foote?
OLD FOREST ROAD				
3 (E) Livingston, HH & EA	M. & A. Palmer	S. Kelsey	S. Kelsey	c 1708; Joseph Foote
3 (W) Gone	Sawmill	Sawmill	-	Dates from c 1700
4 (W) Eddy, E. S.	S. Boardman	S. Boardman	S. Boardman	c 1838
FOREST ROAD				
4 (E) Reynolds, R.	S. Bartholomew	P. Potter	P. Potter	<sup>1890</sup> c 1850; rebuilt on earlier site
4 (W) Augur, Donald	H. D. Bartholomew	S. Bartholomew	S. Bartholomew	c 1860; rebuilt next to older site
(Town Garage) (End of District 2)				

LANE'S FOND ROAD  
(in Guilford until c. 1870)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
42 (W) Gone	See Guilford map	Unnamed	Unnamed	Probably Fowler
44 (E) Brennan, Mrs. C M Jr. L. 1870	"	Lewis Fowler	L. Fowler	c 1780

MALTBY LANE  
(North from Middletown Tpke.)

44 (W) Farrissey, Wm. J.	J. Maltby	Unnamed	c 1845; "Clara Smith House"; built by Julius Maltby - ref. George Cooke
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Old Post Road

MIDDLETOWN TURNPIKE  
(South from present Durham line - altered c 1870)  
(West = North from village up)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
4 (W) Gone	See Guilford Map	<del>H. Elliot</del>	W. R. Elliot	
4 (W) Gone	"	W[m]. P. Elliot	-	
4 (W) Gone	-	Unnamed	A. Harrison	
4 (W) <del>Elliot</del>	A. Harrison	A. Harrison	L. Harrison	c 1790; stuccoed over clapboards
5 (W) Gone	-	Toll Gate	Toll Gate	1813
5 (W) Bianchi, Mrs J.	A[mos] Harrison	A. Harrison	A. Harrison	c 1840
5 (E) Gone	-	Unnamed	A. Harrison	
<u>Reed's Gap Road crosses (new to Wallingford after 1870)</u>				
5 (W) Barnett, Bernard (Timber Lane, Woodbridge, Ct.)	T[helus] Todd	T. Todd	T. Todd	c 1780; interior stripped; chimneys & paneling removed. At least one other bldg.
5 (W) Gone				
5 (W) Gone	Paper Mill	Button Factory	Button Factory	
5 (W) Janiszczak, S.W.	M[ilo?] Todd	-	-	c 1860
		<u>Abandoned Road North</u>		
5 (W) Gone	H. Maltby	R. Harrison	R. Harrison	
5 (E) <del>Gone</del> Town of N.B.	P. Delhany	Unnamed	Unnamed	c. 1810
5 (E) Gone	-	Sawmill at end of lane	Sawmill (SH= misprint?)	
6 (W) Gone	School, Dist. 7	School	School East of road	1850
6 (W) Gone	H. Maltby, Jr.	-	-	G S Miller house built from barn
6 (E) Carter, Wm. D.	-	-	-	c 1690; Fardee, moved from North Haven
6 (E) Alling, Charles	S. Lindley	Dea. R. Linsley	R. Linsley	c 1700; Benj. Howd "Sol's Fath"
6 (E) Welch, M. S.	-	-	-	c. 1700; moved from Middletown
6 (E) Munger, Eunice	-	-	-	c 1690; former barn
6 (W) Gone	R. Harrison	R. Harrison	R. Harrison	

## MIDDLETOWN TFKE, Cont'd. - p.2

Owner 1972	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
6 (W) Farise, A. W.	W[m.] Maltby	H. Maltby	H. Maltby	c 1850
6 (E) Schanz, W. V.	L. I. Fowler	J. Harrison	J. Harrison	c 1710; "Dan Linsley"
6 (W) Gone	Blacksmith Shop	Blacksmith Shop	Tucker's Blacksmith Shop	Barn burned Nov
7 (W) Gone	-	W. Tucker	Unnamed	1835 "Barn"
7 (E) Trumpold, E.L.	Willis Tucker	-	-	c 1860 (for sale 1972) - 45
7 (W) Gone	Ruth Matby [sic]	R. Maltby	J. Maltby	
<u>Wood's Hill Road</u>				
7 (E) Stender, Mrs EA.	Mrs. Munson	H. Munson	Miller's Hotel	c 1825 by 1850
7 (W) Ricciardi, E.	John Wood	J[onathan] C. Fowler	J. C. Fowler	c 1790 Jonathan
7 (W) Gone	Blacksmith shop behind house	-	-	
7 (E) Burrows, T.	G. Walker	J. Hoadley	G. Hoadley	Timothy Hoadley; before 1748 (for-sale 1972)
7 (W) Gone	Harrison	L. Harrison	L. Harrison	c 1840
7 (W) Schneider, Mrs. Wm. A.	Mrs. H. Harrison	J[acob] Harrison	J. Harrison	c 1840
7 (E) Amatruddo, James	J. Maltby	-	-	c 1760; Julius Maltby moved it over Wallingford bef. 1868 "Barber House" - ref Geo. Cooke
8 (W) Fommer, Mrs. H. F.	E.C. Maltby	E. C. Maltby	E. C. Maltby	c 1815/1850
<u>Maltby Lane</u>				
8 (W) Bennitt, R S	S. Maltby	S. Maltby	Unnamed	1838 S.M. 11
8 (E)	-	-	-	Remains of dam
8 (E) McLaughlin, Mrs V. G.	L. F. Dunklee	L. Foote	Unnamed	c 1800 - stripped to posts & chimneys being "rebuilt" 19
8 (W)	-	Beales	L. Foote	?
well west, gone or moved?				



## MIDDLETOWN TRKE., Cont'd. - p. 5

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
87 (W) Jennings, C E	L. Foote	-	-	c 1850?
86 (E) Gone (by river) "Millpond Tavern" site	Maltby, Fowler & Co. Manufacturing Co.	Paug Mfg. Co.	H. Eaton	"Big Dam" "Brush Shop"
87 (W) Petry, Henry	H. Pardee	G. Fowler	G. Fowler	<sup>1337</sup> c 1840 - Geo. ...
8 (W) Backes, H R	C. Maltby	C. D. Maltby	-	c 1810
8 (W) Huie, A K	L. Clark	-	-	c 1860
9 (W) Gone	-	Blacksmith	Unnamed	
9 (E) Gone	-	Grist Mill	-	
9 (E) Gone (by river)	J C & I H Bartholomew	?	S. Maltby Fox Button Fy	"Little Dam"
9 (E) Gone	-	Unnamed bldg House or factory?	Unnamed	
9 (W) Gone	Gardell (or Gardett?)	-	-	
9 (W) Knox, J. 1872	Unnamed	J. Maltby	Unnamed	c 1835; "Ship- man House" (for sale 1972)
9 (W) Maley, T A	N. F. Eaton	J. Hawks	Unnamed	c 1830
9 (E) Gone	Northford Manu- facturing Co Tin Ware	Northford Mf <sup>y</sup> Co [started 1854]	Fowler Ten[sic] Factory [2 bldgs.]	

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
9 (W) Borghi, R	M[altby] Fowler	M. Fowler	Unnamed	c-1825
<u>Clintonville Rd.-added c 1860</u>				
9 (W) Wetmore, Edw.	T. Bartholomew,	T. Bartholomew	P.O.	c-1785
99a (E) <del>St. Andrew's</del>	P. O.			
99b (W) Green				
10 (E) Schaeffer, Mrs. V. L.	Epis. Parsonage	R. Augur	Noyes	1752; Warham Williams
10 (W) St. Andrew's Ch - rented out	I. H. Bartholomew	I. Bartholomew	-	c 1855
10 (W) St. Andrew's Church	Epis. Church	Epis. Ch.	Ep. Ch.	Built 1845 - burned 1938; rebuilt on site
10 (E) <del>St. Andrew's</del>				
10 (W) Armstrong, Mrs. H. F.	B. H. Foote	E. Page	E. Page	c 1850
10 (W) <del>St. Andrew's</del>				
<u>Foote Hill Rd. crosses</u>				
10 (E) Gone	-	I. Freeman	-	
10 (E) Gone	S. Smith	S. Smith	Smith	Geo. Augur farm on site?
<u>OLD MIDDLETOWN TPKE. to North Haven line</u>				
<u>Village St. crosses</u>				
10 (W) King, John J	J. Roack	S. E. Barnes	S. E. Barnes	burned c 1935; rebuilt on site
10 (W) ?	J. Fanning	Harrison	Unnamed	
10 (W) ?	J. H. Linsley	J. Linsley	J. Linsley	Wing is old school moved onto house
10 (E) Harrison, Bradford H.	J. S. Linsley	-	-	c 1860
10 (W) Newhall Nursery	C.W. Barnett	E. Blakslee	E. Blakslee	c 1790; "Munson House"; completely altered c 1955
10 (E) Gone	-	A. Doolittle	E. Doolittle	
<u>North Haven Line</u>				



OLD POST ROAD  
(South from Middletown Tpke.)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1862</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
11 (W) Simpson, C A	Dr. J. Linsley	E. Linsley	-	c 1790; Josiah Linsley; enlarged 1880
<u>Alling Rd. intersects</u>				
11 (W) Schafer, R.P.	Mrs. R. Linsley	E. Linsley	E. Linsley	1820-23; Elias Linsley
11 (W) Davis, F. A.	W. H. Maltby	T. Maltby	T. Maltby	1824; Thaddeus Maltby (Plank)
<u>Maltby Lane crosses</u>				
11 (W) Cecarelli Est.	E. L. Harrison	L[orenzo] Harrison's Store	Harrison	c 1790
11 (W) Gone	W. P. Brooks	P. Brooks	P. Brooks	
11 (W) Gone [J. Knox] Hogan Hunt	Select School	Mrs. Baldwin	Mrs. Baldwin	"Wellman House" on site White Bungalow Little Brown House
<u>Dayton Hill Rd.</u>				
11 (L) Gone	S. Mansfield	S. Mansfield	S. Mansfield	
11 (W) Gone	-	-	School	
12 (W) Gone	F. Williams	F. Williams	F. Frisbee	) One is the "Harrison-Tyler House" ) c 1760; torn down ) c 1965
12 (W) Gone	P. Williams	P. Williams	P. Williams	
12 Philo Williams				
<u>Pistapaug Road</u>				
12 (E) ? Williams	Unnamed	-	-	
12 (E) Gone	Unnamed	-	-	
12 (W) Jakubiszyn, Mrs. John	L. Talmadge	L. Talmadge	L. Talmadge	c 1740; Benjamin Howd
12 (W) Gone	-	Ep. Ch.	Ep. Ch.	Orig. site of St. Andrew's
12 (E) Mrs. P ? Williams	S. Harrison	-	-	c 1860
12 (W) Gone William Douglas School	School; Dist 6	School	-	Approx site of Wm Douglas school
12 (E) ? Williams	H. Eaton	S. Brooks	S. Brooks	
12 (I) Cong. Ch.- Parish House	T. A. Smith	-	-	c 1860; "Stanley Williams House"

OLD POST RD., cont'd.

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(E) Cong. Ch.- "Little Red Schoolhouse"	-	-	-	c 1805; Dist. 4 School, moved : Forest Rd c 193
(E) Cong. - new Parsonage on site	Cong. Parsonage	Cong. Parsonage	Illegible	1944 Burned, rebuilt c. 1940
(W) Congregational Church	Cong. Ch.	Cong. Ch.	Cong. Ch.	c 1840; H. Aust architect
<u>Clintonville Rd - new c 1860</u>				
(W) Wetmore, Edw. "Northford House"	see Middletown Turnpike page 4			

REED'S GAP ROAD  
(South from Middletown Tpke.)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
132 (E) Williams, Robley C.	Unnamed	-	-	"O'Neill House" c. 1865
130 (W) Gone	-	T. Todd	Th[elus?] Todd	
12 (E) Gone	Sawmill	-	-	
		<u>Farm River</u>		
12 (W) Gone	Wid[ow] T. Hyland	T. Hyland	T. Hyland	
12 (E) Site of Yatsook house?	Wid[ow] E. Yale	J[ames] Maltby	J. Maltby	Eliz. Yale was da of James Maltby

To pre-1870 Guilford Line on mountain

TOTOKET ROAD  
(South from Forest Rd.)

137 (E) Gone	-	J. Bunnell	J. Bonnell [sic]	
12 (E) Gone	L. Blakesley	-	-	Barn surviving?

"Grapevine Brook"

Village Street - opened south c. 1900

12 (E) Gone	J. Navine	-	-	
140 (E) Gone	B. Cummings	L. Palmer	L. Palmer	
14 (E) Kolakowski, A.	E. Cummings	Miss Palmer	Mrs. Palmer	c 1850

Parsonage Hill Road/ Augur Road

14 (W) Gone	J. Auger	L. Augur	L (?) Augur	c 1780; demolish c 1963; barns survive
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End of District 2

VILLAGE STREET  
(South from Wallingford Line)

<u>Owner 1972</u>	<u>Beers Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
14 (W) Newton, Lewis	C. Munson	C. Munson	C. Munson	c 1770
14 (E) Gone	-	C. Munson	G. Munson	
<u>Clintonville Road crosses</u>				
14 (W) Gone	E. Smith	N. S. Smith	N. Smith	Houses on site burned twice
<u>Foote Hill Road intersects</u>				
14 Gone	School, Dist 5	School	School	
All maps list school west of Village St., but by deed was on S.E. corner				
14 (W) ?	D[ouglas] Williams	H[ermon] Williams	H. Williams	c 1850; site of Col. William Douglas house
14 (W) Smith, Winford S.	W. G. Jones	D. Jones	D. Jones	c 1700; possibly orig. Rogers
<u>Old Middletown Tpke.</u>				
14 (E) Gone	M. Rogers	L. Rogers	A. Rogers	Jas. Augur house on site
<u>Middletown Tpke.</u>				
15 (W) Gone	-	J. Linsley	R. Pritchard	
<u>Parsonage Hill Road</u> <u>(Village St. went no further until c 1900)</u>				

WHITE HOLLOW ROAD  
(East from Middletown Tpke.)  
(In Guilford until c 1870)

15 (N) Galli, A P	See Guilford map [Later Girard Fowler]	C[has] M. Fowler	C. M. Fowler	c 1700; rebuilt after c 1910 fire "Durant Farm"
15 (N) Gone	See Guilford map	Levi Fowler	J. C. Fowler	
<u>Lane's Pond Rd.</u>				
15 (E) Gone	"	H. Elliot?	H[enry] Elliot	
<u>Durham Line</u>				

Notes for 1967  
 (District 1) #3 start at 200

(northern) Beech Street

er January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
Bright, Lester W.	H. Prónas	--	--	much altered 1860
Mushal, Frank	School	School	School	1840 1850

1860 + 1850 = 116

Branford Road

(working south from western intersection of Foxon Road)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1896	County Map 1892	Comments
200 (E) Querfeld, Jr., August F.J. H. Roial		B. Chidsey	B. Chidsey	c. 1835
201 (W) gone	W. Merrick	W. Merrick	W. Merrick	
202 (E) ?	A. Todd	Ch. Todd	Ch. Todd	c. 1845 former nursing home
203 (W) & Todd 1847 c. 1875	Mrs. Linsley	C. C. Linsley	Linsley	c. 1860 set back from
204 (E) gone	W. Linsley Est.	W. Linsley	W. Linsley	
road to west				
205 (E) gone	J. Foote	--	--	
206 (E) Cavaliere, Nicholas	J. Foote	J. Foote	J. Foote	c. 1810 c. 1870
207 (E) gone	J. Foote	--	--	
208 (E) Lindsay, Merrill K.	L. Chidsey	L. Chidsey	L. Chidsey	c. 1810 c. 1800 Total Linsley
209 (E) gone	E. Hall	R. Burtiss	R. Curtiss	
210 (E) gone	S. W. Rose	A. Rose	A. Rose	

Cedar Lake Road

(working northeasterly)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
13 (N) gone	W. Hale	W. Hale	W. Hale	-
14 (N) <i>Linschan, Edward Jr</i> Johnson, Kenneth & Ethel	Miss F. Linsley	D. Linsley	D. Lindley	<i>c. 1960</i> marked 1701 <i>Sam Bond</i>



Church Street

(working north)

owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
215 (W) Cong. Chapel <i>gone</i>	Miss Mary Rose	no name	no name	c. 865
216 (W) Lawrence, James <i>Thayer</i>	Chas. Palmer	E. Rose	D. Byington	c. 790



County Road

(northeast from Foxon Road)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
217 (N) Burrone, Joseph	A. Babcock	T. Lewis	T. Lewis	2.1840
218 (N) new house on site	J. Pige	--	--	

Forest Road  
(beginning at north end of 1st District line)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
19 (W) Swajchuk, W.	B. Page	B. Page	B. Page	c. 1820
20 (W) Jerz, Edward K.	J. M. Gates	J. M. Gates	F. Gates	c. 1850
21 (W) Hyland, Clarence <del>Samuel Clark</del> Opolis, Ohio	D. A. Russell	D. A. Russell	D. A. Russell	c. 1785
Mill Road to west				
22 (W) gone	L. Bunnell	L. Bunnell	L. Bunnell	

Route 20--Foxon Road  
(working east from East Haven line)

near January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(N) Mrs. Bertha Nanos	H. Sperry	--	--	1840
<del>34(N) gone</del>	--	--	--	1860
(N) Adams, Edward L.	E. Stent	E. Stent	E. Stent	1850
(S) Onofrio's Store	Blacksmith Shop	Blacksmith Sh.	Blacksmith Sh.	1850
Totoket Road crosses				
(N) Musial, Miss Josephine	J. Harrison	T. Harrison	T. Harrison	c. 1800
(N) Bare Plain Cemetery	Cemetery	not listed	not listed	
(N) Doody, Daniel M.	J. Linsley	J. Linsley	J. Linsley	1850
(S) Doody, Mrs. E. L.	E. Linsley	--	--	c. 1850
(N) Reed, Wm. F.	G. Baldwin	G. Baldwin	G. Baldwin	Greek Revival 1840
(S) Shapiro, Morris	W. I. Benton	--	--	1850
(N) <sup>Cowan</sup> Dudley, <del>Wm.</del> Carlton L. 3000 Ridge Rd. No. H. McMahon, R. (tenant)	R. Rogers	R. Rogers	R. Rogers	c. 1850
(N) house gone	E. Linsley	Mrs. R. Linsley	R. Linsley	
Forest Road from north; Twin Lakes Road to south				
(N) gone	D. Page	A. Brockett	A. Brockett	
Cedar Lake Road from south				
(N) Bunnell, Kenneth	Charles H. Frisbie	--	--	c. 1860
A (S) "Center School" (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	Town Adm. Bldg.	--	--	
(N) gone	Blacksmith Shop	Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith shop	c. 1875
(N) Davis, Benny	J. L. Harrison	Mrs. Harrison	Harrison	c. 1875
Church Street to northeast				
(N) Congregational Church	Congregational Ch. Cong. Church		Cong. Church	1727-1831-1907
(S)	Cemetery & 1 <sup>st</sup> Chr School.			

Route 80--Foxon Road (page 2)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(S) ?	Miss L. Baldwin	Miss L. Baldwin	--	much altered
(N) Scholz, Richard <i>Richard Scholz</i>	Store & P.O. R. Clark	--	--	1860
(N) Arnold, Earl J. (Library Place)	R. Clark	R. Clark	R. Clark	1760
(S) Mrs. Alta S. Ross	Mrs. E. H. Foote	E. Russell	--	1855
(N) gone	Mrs. L.B. Gilbert	T.A. Gilbert	?	
(S) Fowler, Raymond	T. Plant	R. Clarke	R. Clarke	1830
(S) ?	?	?	?	?
(S) Welch, John W.	Geo. H. Munger	E. Russell	S. Russell	1760
	Toll	Toll Gate	Toll Gate	
Sea Hill Road to north				
(S) North Bfd. Lumber?	R. Harrison	R. Harrison	?	1860
(S) gone	Mrs. E. Fage	?	?	Destroyed 1967
(S) gone	H. Johnson	A. B. Wheaton	A. B. Wheaton	
(N) gone	W. A. Reynolds	--	--	off road
West Pond Road				
(S) ?	G. Ford	A. Appell	A. Appell	Maple Rd. ✓
Beech Street				
(S) gone	Axe helve fact.	--	--	near pond
County Road to northeast				
(S) Schaeff, Frank	G. Glover	G. Glover A. Babcock	A. Babcock & Fage	1860 corner Stroud Rd.

Great Hill Road

(working north)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(E) gone	Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith shop	
(E) gone	C. Cooper	Ch. Cooper	Ch. Cooper	
(W) gone	Mrs. Potter	Mrs. Porter	Mrs. Porter	
(E) New Haven Water Co. Schaefer John F. Schaefer	J. A. Palmer	H. Palmer	H. Palmer	
	road to northeast			
(E) Water Co. house gone	E. Stone			
(W) " " " "	E. Barker			
( ) " " " "	Miss A. Harrison			
(W) " " " "	D. Benton			
(W) " " " "	J. Heagle			
(E) " " " "	A. M. Gates, Jr.	(he m. 1856 his cousin Olive E. Gates, 1854, 1855, 1856)		

Mill Road  
(Working west from Forest Road)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1862	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(S) Labaree, L. W.	D. Page	D. Page	B. Page	1778 Dad's Page
(N) Augur, Mrs. Fred McMinn, T.J. (tenant)	S. F. Russell	S. F. Russell	S. F. Russell	1830 Charles Page c. 1840 1871
(S) Forte, Henry P.	S. A. Rogers	S. A. Rogers	S. A. Rogers	See letter attached
(N) Strickland, Mrs. Mary A. School		School	School	3rd District sch 1871
(N) Sternberg, Frederick W. U. Robinson		U. Robinson's grist & sawmill	U. Robinson's grist & sawmill	marked 1807
(N) Brody, Dr. Bernard S. Grist mill <i>Brody 1872</i> <i>a (m) gone 1872</i>	Grist mill	Grist mill	Grist mill	
(S) gone <i>A+B (S)</i>	Blacksmith shop	--	--	<i>Brody</i> <i>1872</i> opposite grist mill

North Street  
(working north)

er January 1957	Scars Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(E) Smith, Mrs. Herman A.	J. G. Chidsey	J. G. Chidsey	no name	c. 1850
(E) <del>James, Daniel</del> <i>Haggerty, E.</i>	A. B. Wheaton	L. Harrison	no name	c. 1780
(E) Haggerty, William J.	Cong. Parsonage	Cong. Parsonage	Cong. Parsonage	c. 1800
<del>(E) Bortolotti, Maria</del> <i>de Faller, Maria</i>	<del>M. Wheaton</del>	<del>?</del>	<del>no name</del>	c. 1840
(W) Aubry, Jules W.	M. Wheaton	?	no name	1764 (1730?)
<del>(W) Holabird, May</del>	<del>T. R. Palmer</del>	<del>T. R. Palmer</del>	<del>not listed</del>	1769
(E) Odell, Perry S.	<del>T. R. Palmer</del>	T. R. Palmer	not listed	1769
(W) Holabird, Douglas D.	S. Russell	S. Russell	--	c. 1855 1845 Seta Russell
(E) Harrison, F.E. & C.E.	Dr. S. Beardsley	Dr. S. Beardsley	Dr. S. Beardsley	c. 1850
(W) New Haven Water Co. <del>Koistenen, Paul</del>	S. Harrison	S. Harrison	S. Harrison	c. 1850

in Dam



Notch Hill Road

(working south)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
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(2) gone	M. C. Bishop	E. Bishop	--	
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80(W) Zion Episcopal Ch.	moved from site			
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1879  
Episcopal Church  
building



Sea Hill Road  
(working northeast)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(E) ?	G. H. Hubbell	--	Byington	?
<i>Albion Mo. Mich. Rd</i>				
(W) Foraker, Edward-J.	C. Russell	? Russell	S. Russell	c. 1850
(W) gone	A. Russell	A. Russell	A. Russell	
West Ford Road				
(E) Cocchiare, V. D.	J. Appell	J. Appell	J. Appell	c. 1850 heavily rebuilt
(E) Dudley, John R.	W. Gordon	W. Gordon	W. Gordon	c. 1850
Beech Street crosses				
<i>Quincy 1000 ft</i> (W) For, Henry V.	W. D. Ford	W. D. Ford	W. Ford	c. 1840 c. 1850 1850
street to northwest				
( ) gone	G. A. Gordon	G. Gordon	Mrs. Bunnell	
(E) gone	M. D. Rose	M. Rose	Baldwin	
(W) ? or gone	V. H. Rose	V. Rose	Rose	gone or much altered
Pomps Lane (formerly Beech Street) to west				
(E) gone	T. S. Rose	T. Rose	T. Rose	

Totoket Road

(beginning at northerly boundary of 1st District)

Owner January 1967	Beers-Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(W) Halter, C.	T. Martin	G. Augur	<sup>1852</sup> G. Augur	c. 1850
(E) Dudis, Mrs. Catherine	H. Augur	--	<sup>1852</sup> ? Augur	c. 1840
(E) gone	A. M. Gates	A. M. Gates	A. M. Gates	off rd. to east
(W) Shanley, Charles T.	S. Robinson	no name	no name	c. 1800
(W) Spezzano, Joseph P.	S. W. Foote	S. W. Foote	S. W. Foote	c. 1840
(E) Thompson, Jr., Reuel E.	J. Thompson	A. H. Rogers	H. Rogers	c. 1810
Mill Road from east				
(W) <del>Hand</del>	H. Robinson	Gidney	Bunnell & Rogers	c. 1850
(E) Page, Richard	H. Page	J. Page	J. Page	c. 1800
Foxon Road crosses				
(E) Senecal, Fred A.	H. L. Allen	Allen	H. D. Lake	c. 1780
(W) Secondino, Mrs. Ann M.	James F. Linsley	J. Linsley	Linsley	1785 <del>c. 1780</del> James Linsley
(E) Thomas, Francis-A.	H. Marquaid	L. Linsley	L. Evoy	c. 1790
(E) gone =	L. Linsley	L. Linsley	S. Linsley	

Twin Lakes Road

(working south from Foxon Road)

Owner January 1967	Beers' Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
(W) gone	L. Talmage	F. W. Beer	F. W. Bears	
(E) gone	F. Talmadge	S. Beers	S. Beers	
(W) gone	J. Harrison	J. Harrison	J. Harrison	off road to west
(W) gone	J. Newton	L. Hainson	L. Hainson	

Cedar Lake Road from east

(W) gone	Linsley's Axe manuf.	Ax shop	Blacksmith shop	off road to west
(E) <del>Johnstone, Parker N.</del>	E. A. Linsley	? Linsley	A. Linsley	01830
(E) gone	Mrs. Scanlin	?	?	
(W) gone	W. R. Foote	--	--	
(W) Dufourny, J. R.	H. Foote	?	Foote	01850
(W) Nazzaro, Gabriel J.	J. H. Harrison	J. Linsley	J. Linsley	01800

Valley Road

(working east)

<u>Owner January 1957</u>	<u>Bears Atlas 1868</u>	<u>County Map 1856</u>	<u>County Map 1852</u>	<u>Comments</u>
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(S) Fair, Charles	Gen'l Sam'l Rose	Wm. Rose	Wm. Rose	6-20-57
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(S) Van Wilgen, C. F.	Gen'l Sam'l Rose	S. Rose	S. Rose	6-20-57
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West Pond Road

(working south)

Owner January 1967	Beers Atlas 1868	County Map 1856	County Map 1852	Comments
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Frank (b) 2 (opp. Wittmer)	Harrison & Cooper	Elisa Lindley	Elisa Lindley	c. 1850
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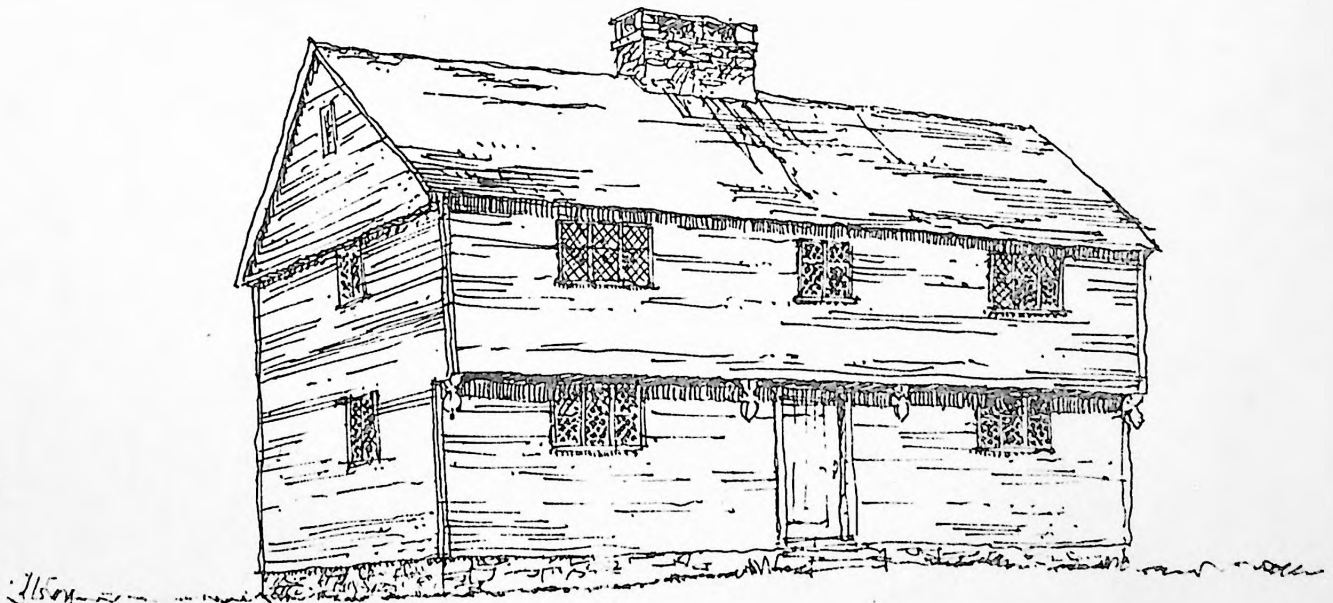
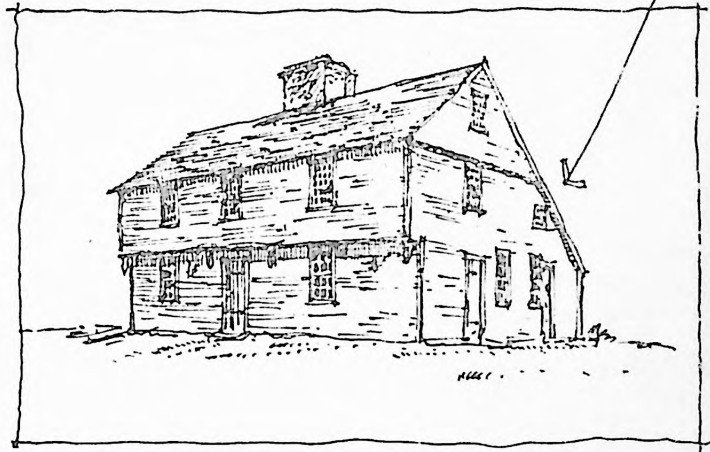
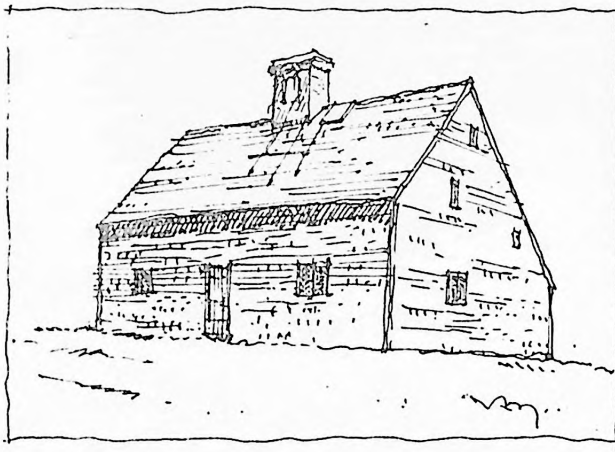
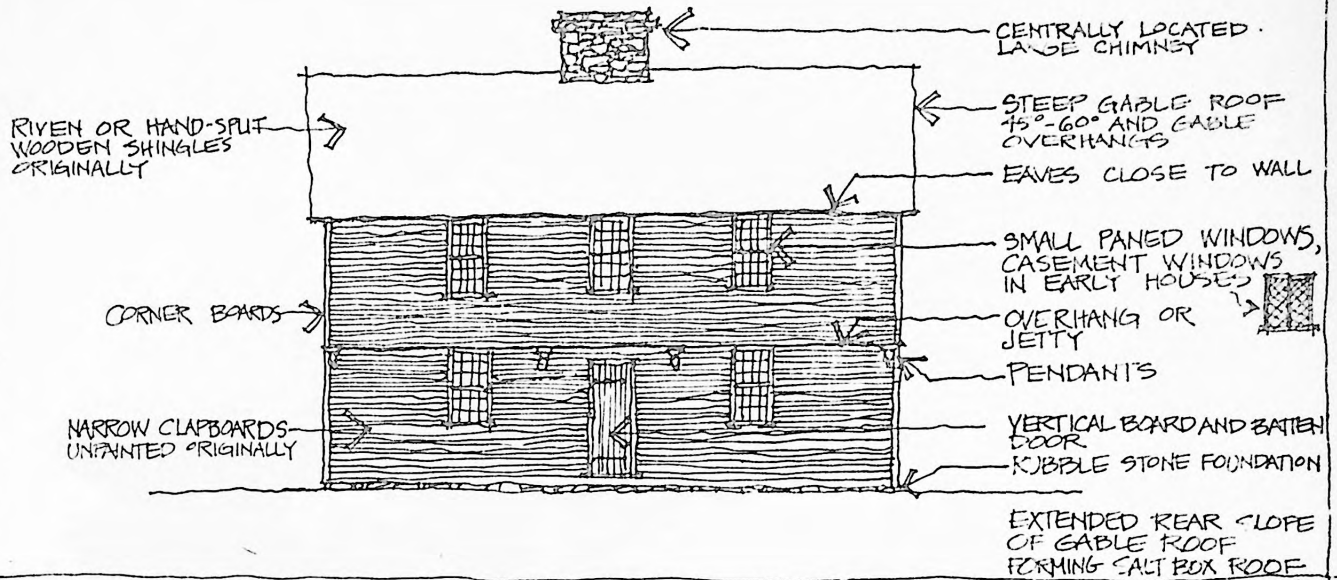
(B) Fishback on site of	Wm. Wheaton	W. Wheadon	W. Wheadon	—
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APPENDIX B

c. 1620-1720

New England Colonial

PRE-CLASSICAL

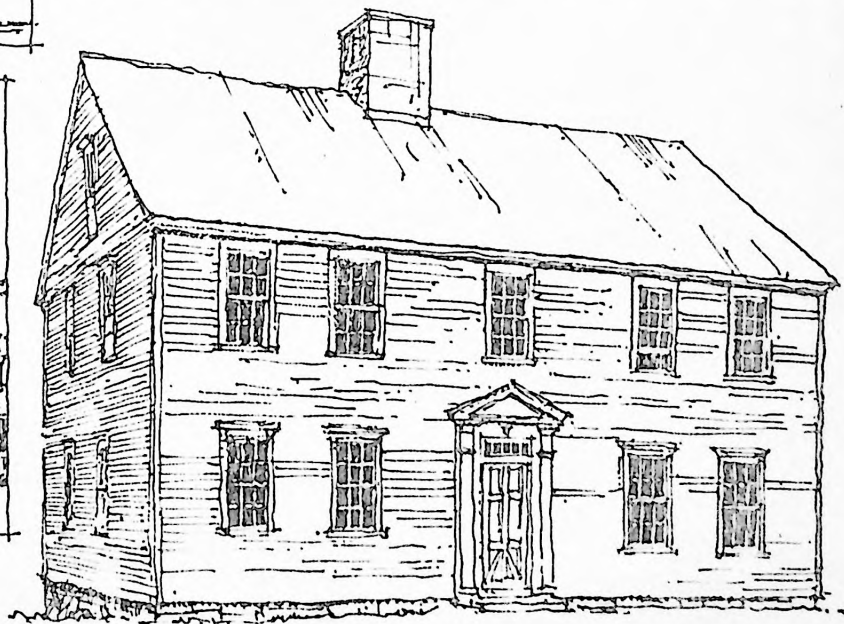
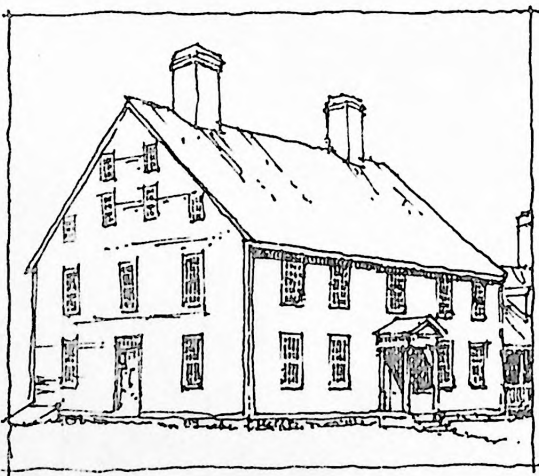
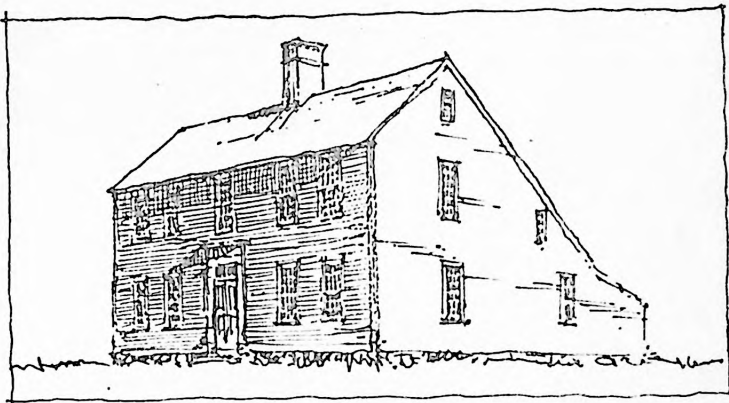
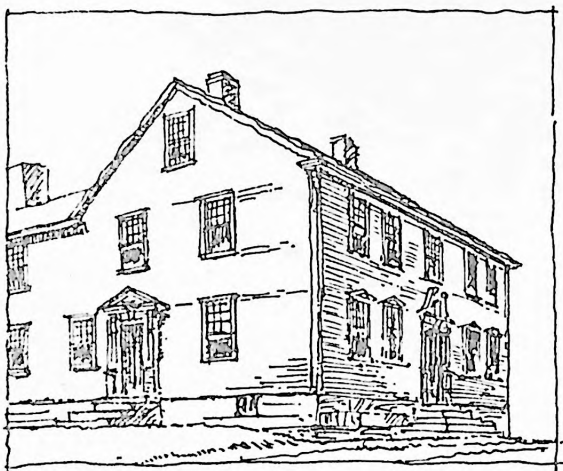
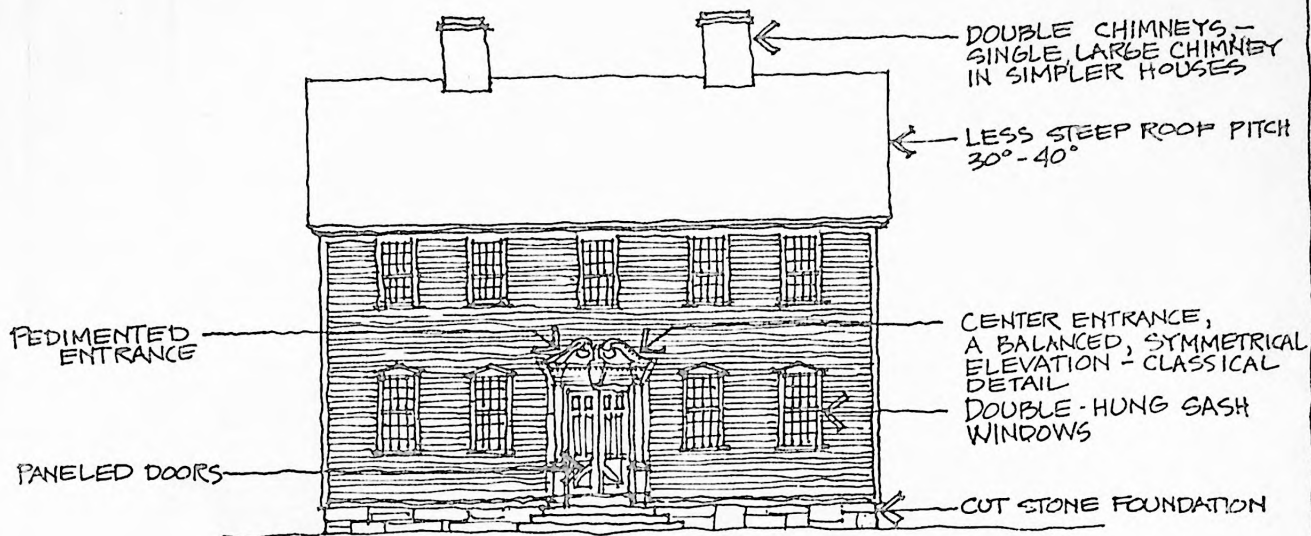




c. 1700-1780

# Georgian Colonial

CLASSICAL





c. 1780-1820

Federal

GABLE ROOF  
PARALLEL TO  
THE STREET

SIX-OVER-SIX  
DOUBLE HUNG  
WINDOWS,  
TALL & NARROW

CLAPBOARDS

CUT STONE  
FOUNDATION

DOUBLE CHIMNEYS

FASCIA

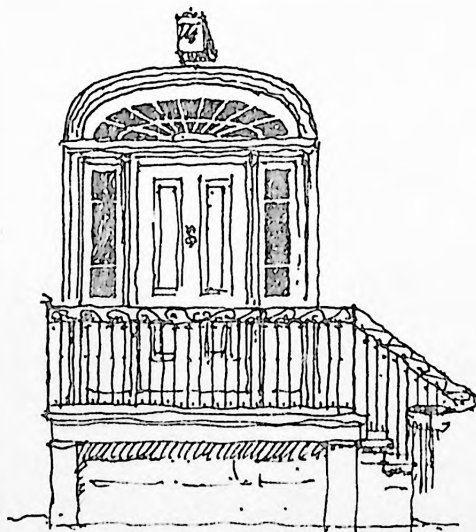
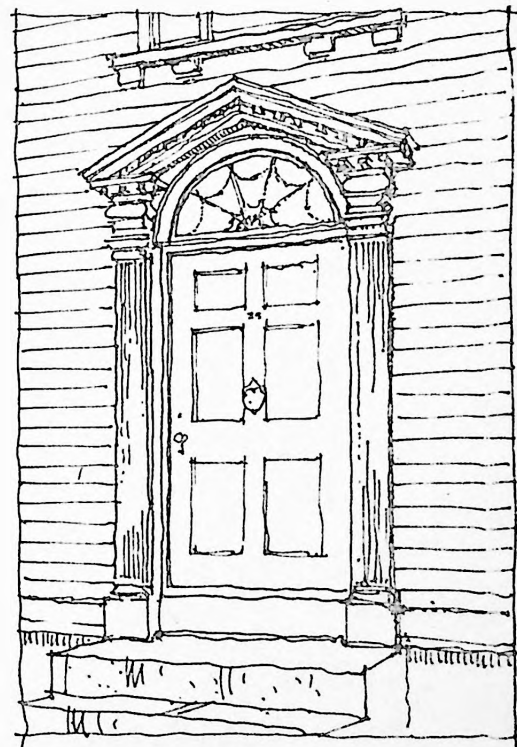
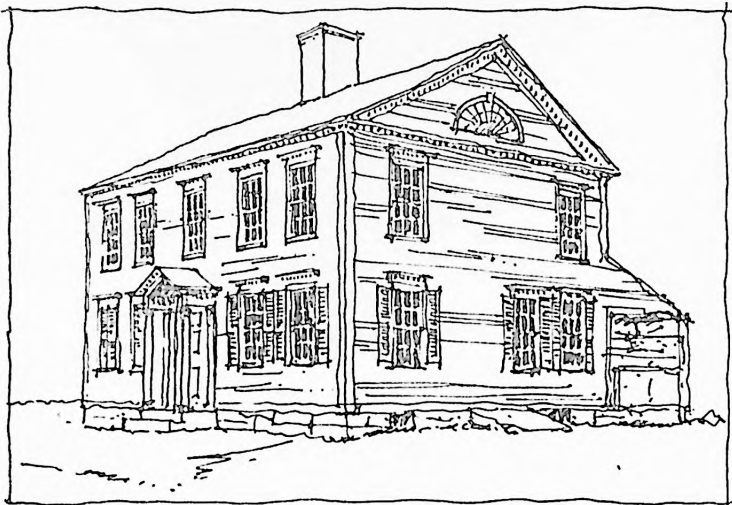
THIN CORNER BOARD

DELICATE FANLIGHT  
AND PEDIMENT

THIN MUNTINS

SLENDER COLUMNS

SILL BOARD



c. 1820-1860

Greek Revival

GABLE END  
FACES STREET;  
TRIANGULAR  
PEDIMENT IS  
DERIVED FROM  
GREEK TEMPLES

SMALL CHIMNEY

SIX-OVER-SIX  
DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS

CLASSICAL ENTABLATURE  
OVER DOOR  
TRANSOM LIGHTS

CORNER BOARDS,  
SOMETIMES WIDE, PLASTER  
CORNER BOARDS

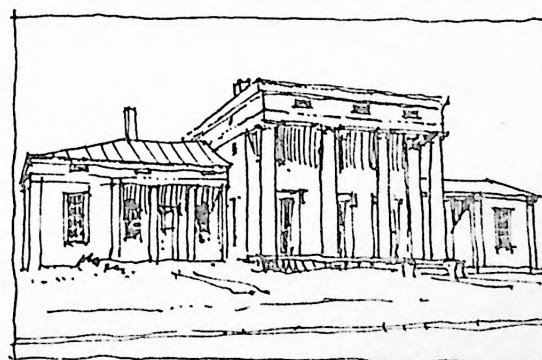
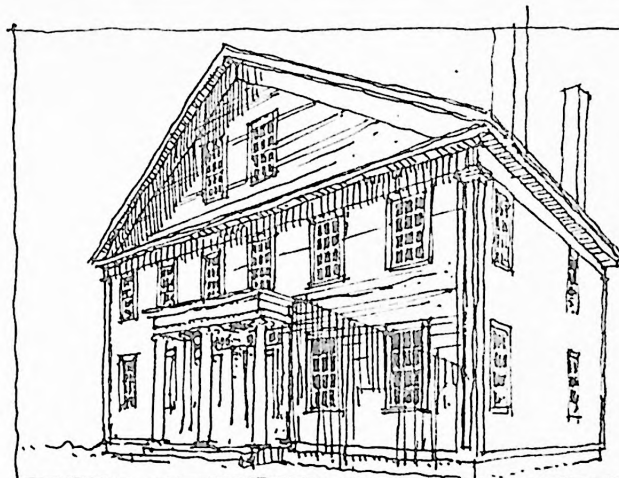
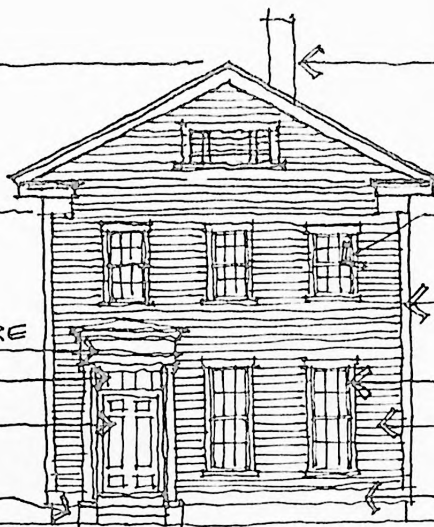
PANELED DOOR

TALL FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS

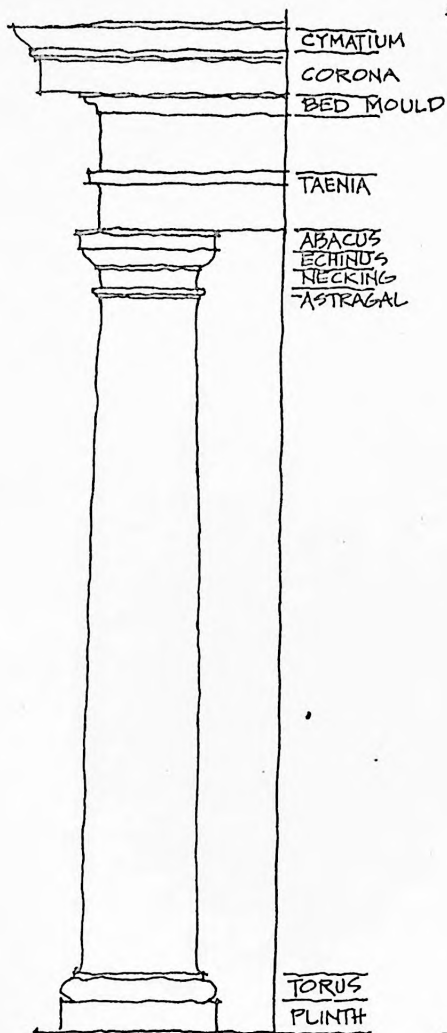
CUT STONE OR BRICK  
FOUNDATION

SMOOTH CLAPBOARDS

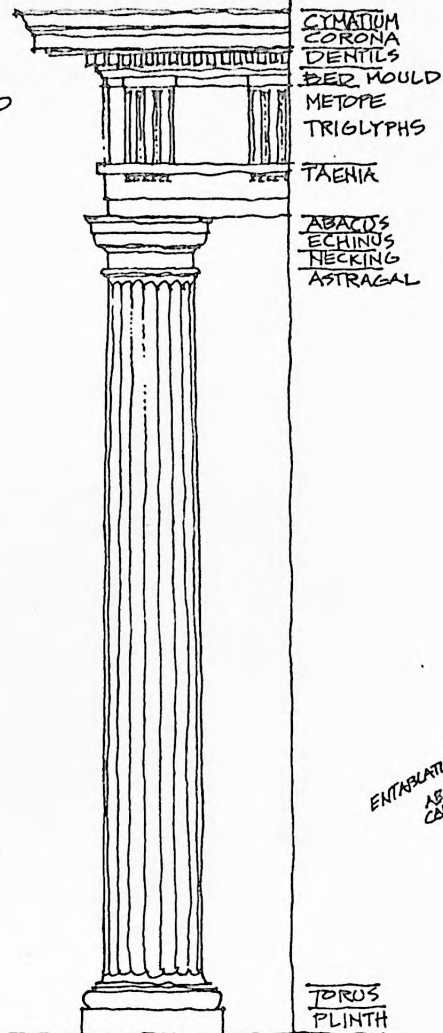
SILL BOARD



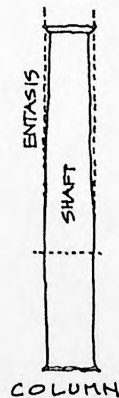
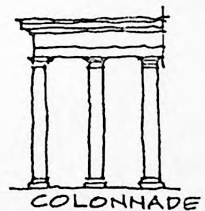
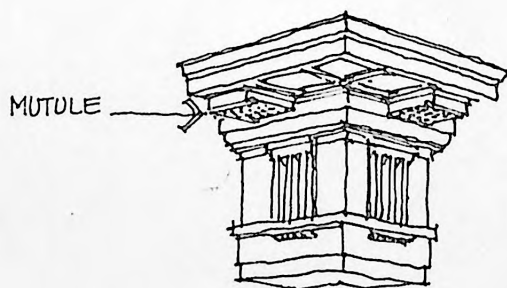
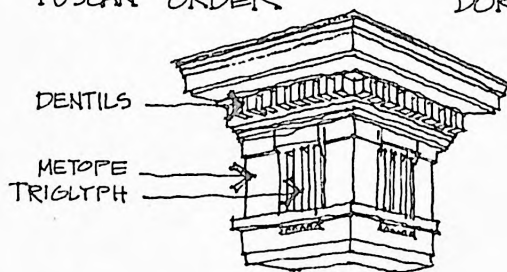
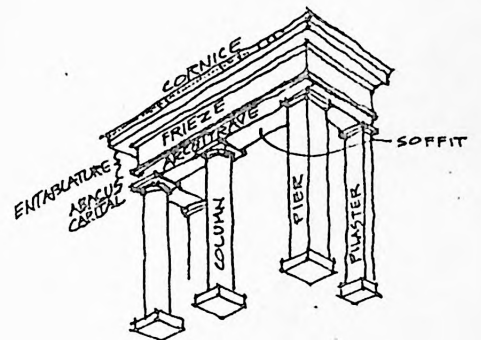
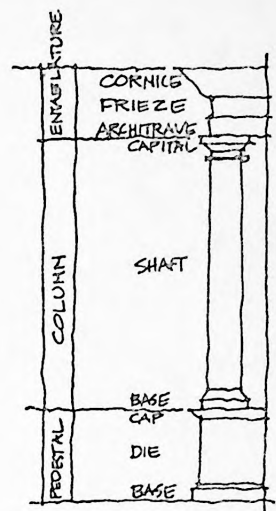
# THE CLASSICAL ORDERS I



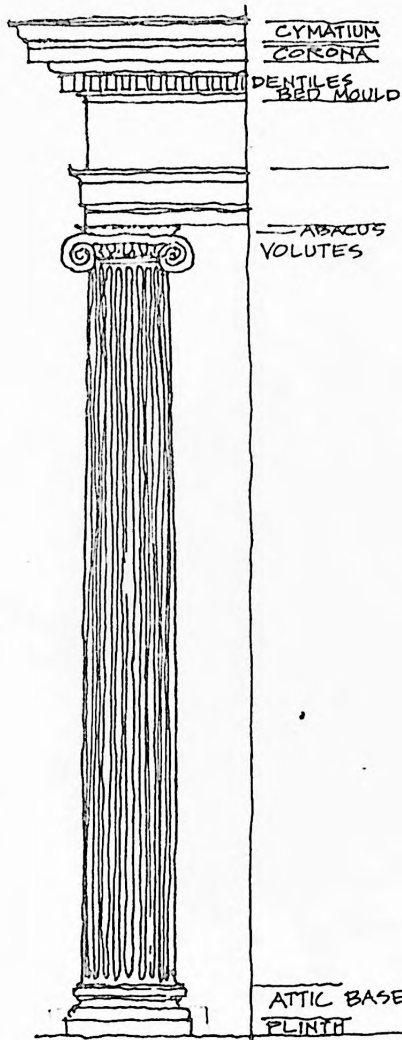
TUSCAN ORDER



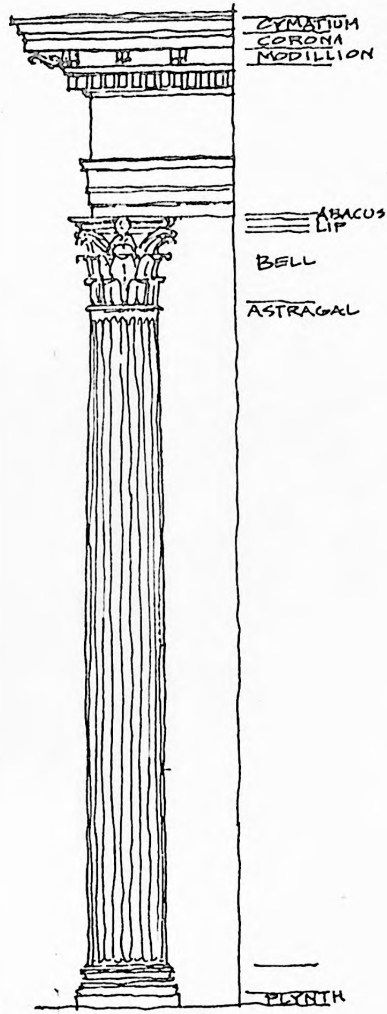
DORIC ORDER



# THE CLASSICAL ORDERS II



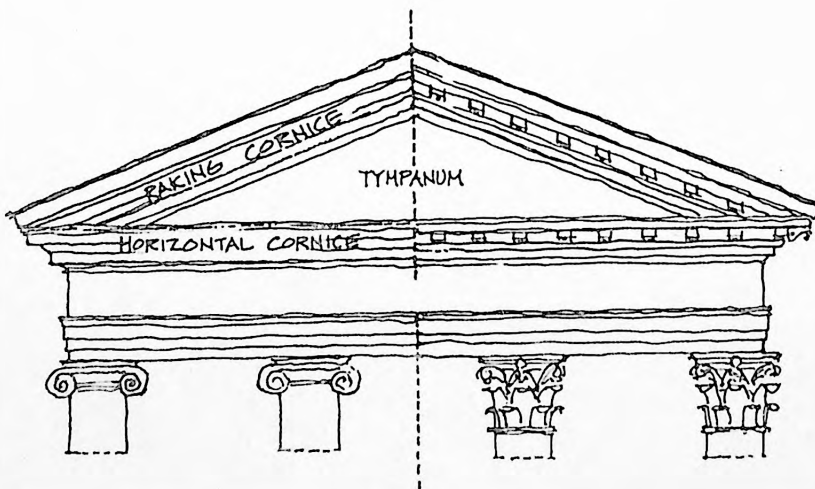
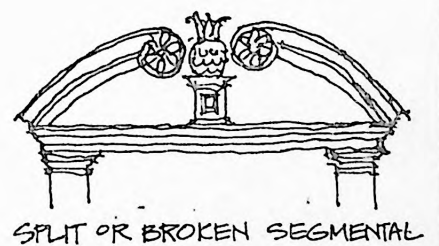
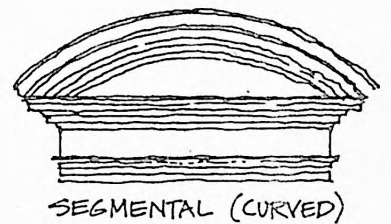
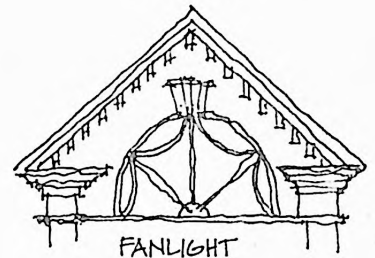
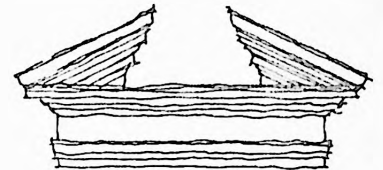
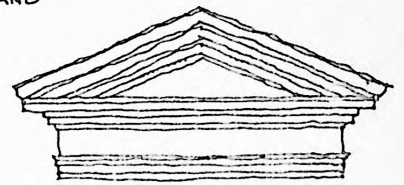
IONIC ORDER



CORINTHIAN ORDER

## PEDIMENTS

THE GABLE ON A CLASSICAL BUILDING



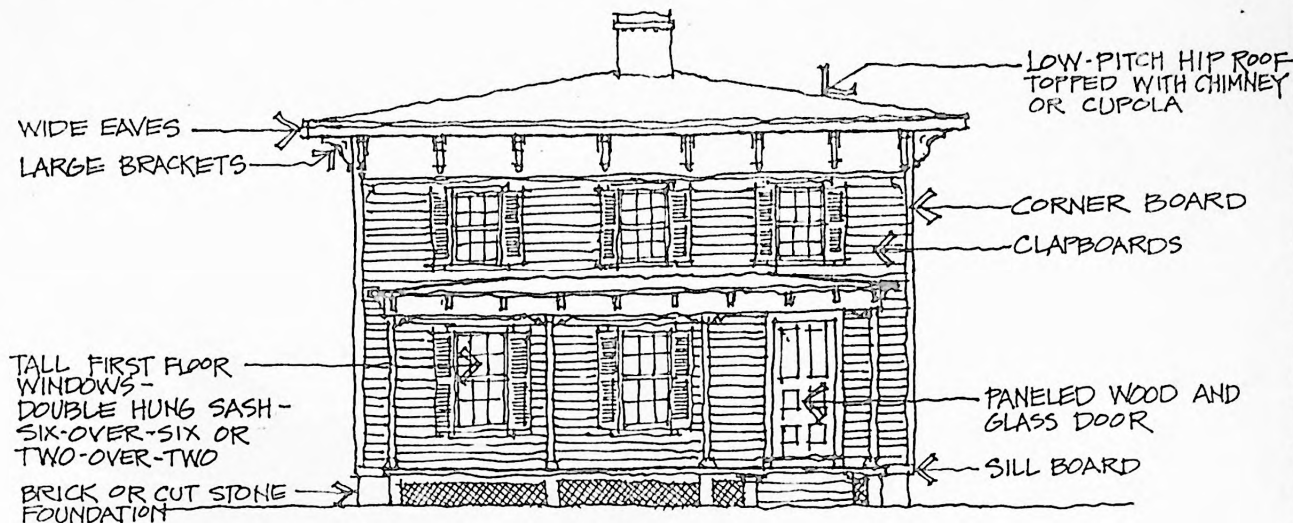
SPLIT FILLET



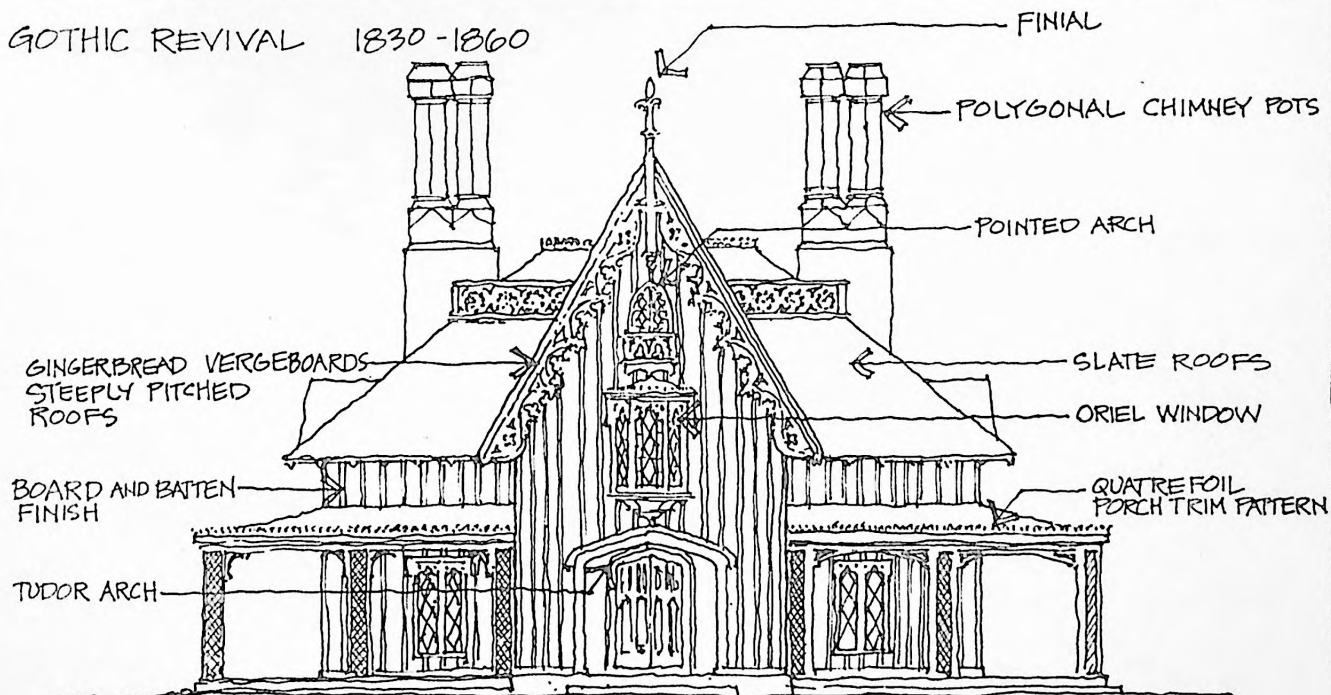
c. 1840-1875

## Picturesque

### ITALIANATE 1840-1880



### GOTHIC REVIVAL 1830-1860

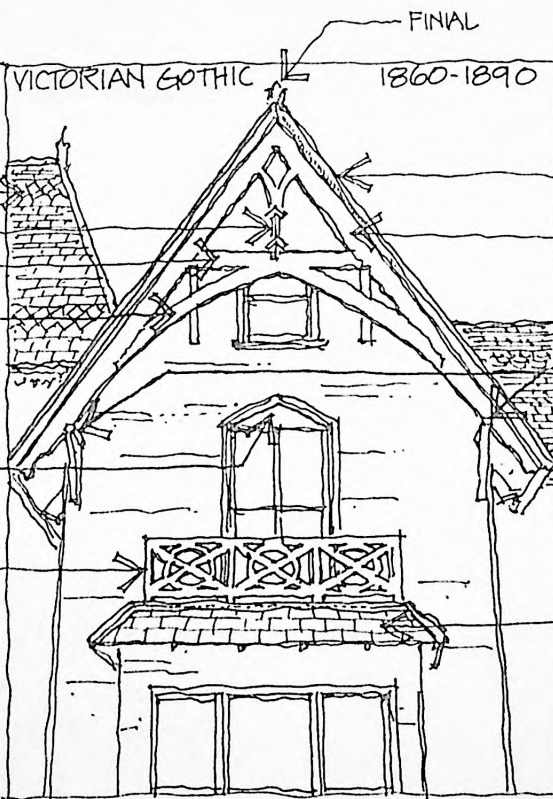
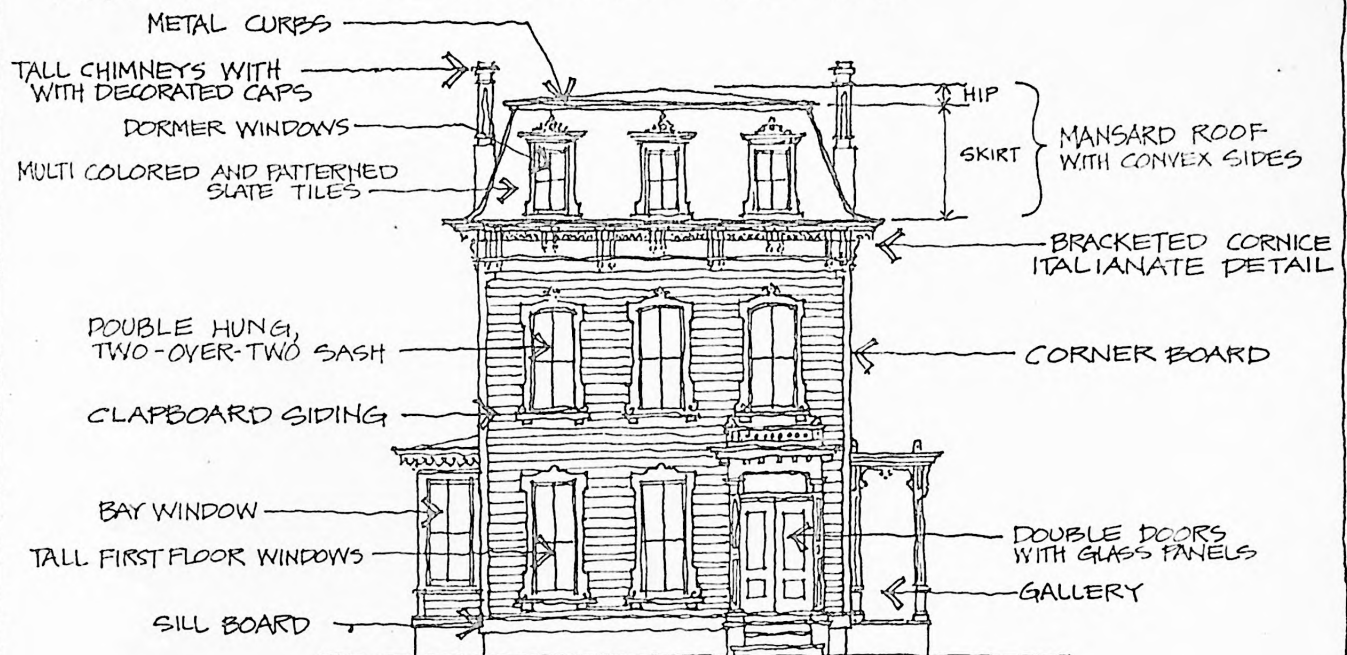


OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE PICTURESQUE STYLES:  
ROMANESQUE REVIVAL, RENAISSANCE REVIVAL, ITALIAN VILLA,  
SWISS CHALET

c. 1860-1890

Victorian

MANSARD OR SECOND EMPIRE 1860-1890



## Glossary of Terms

FROM: AMERICAN BUILDINGS AND THEIR ARCHITECTS  
THE COLONIAL AND NEOCLASSICAL STYLES - WILLIAM H. PIERSON, JR.  
ANCHOR PRESS - DOUBLEDAY 1976

- ABACUS. The top member of the Doric capital. A flat rectangular slab, square in plan, it rests between the echinus block of the capital and the lowest member of the entablature above.
- ACROTIERUM. A pedestal for a statue or similar decorative feature at the apex, or at each of the lower corners, of a pediment.
- APSE. A semicircular part of a building, forming a projection from the exterior wall, and the interior forming a large and deep niche.
- ARCHITRAVE. The lowest member of a classical entablature. A molded lintel spanning between two columns. See also ORDER.
- ARCHIVOLT. The group of moldings following the shape of an arched opening.
- ASHLAR. Squared and dressed building stone.
- AXIS. An imaginary line to which are referred the parts of an existing building or the relations of a number of buildings to one another.
- BAROQUE. That style of architecture which flourished in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although based on the architecture of the Renaissance, it was more dynamic, with circles frequently giving way to ovals, flat walls to curved or undulating ones, and separated elements to interlocking forms. It was also a monumental and richly three-dimensional style with elaborate systems of ornamental and figural sculpture.
- BARREL VAULT. A continuous arched roof or ceiling of semicircular or semi-elliptical form over an apartment, corridor, or similar space.
- BAY. The space between two such recurring members as columns, piers, or wall panels.
- BRACKET. A supporting member projecting from the face of a wall. In American architecture it is frequently used for ornamental as well as structural purposes.
- CAPITAL. The moldings and carved enrichment which form a finish to the top of a column, pilaster, pier, or pedestal. See also ORDER.
- CASEMENT. A window having hinged or pivoted sash opening either outward or inward.
- CHAMFER. The surface formed by cutting off a square edge at an equal angle to each face.
- CHIMNEY GIRT. A major wooden girder, used in early American frame construction, which passes across the breast of a central chimney. It is supported at its ends by the outer girders of the building and sometimes carries one end of the summer beam.
- CLASSICAL RECTANGLE (sometimes called golden section). A rectangle which is so carefully proportioned that neither the long nor the short side seems to dominate. The façade of the Greek Doric temple is the epitome of this formal concept.
- CLERESTORY. That part of a building which rises above the roof of another part, and which has windows in its walls.



**COFFER.** A recessed panel, usually square or octagonal, in a ceiling. Such panels are common in the inner surfaces of cupolas and vaults.

**COLLAR BEAM.** A horizontal tension member in a pitched roof connecting opposite rafters, generally halfway up or higher. Its function is to tie the angular members together and thus prevent them from spreading.

**COLONNETTE.** Any diminutive column.

**COMPOSITE ORDER.** A late Roman order which combines elements of both the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

**CONSOLE.** A projecting, scroll-shaped member usually used as a corbel or bracket for support.

**CORBEL.** To build outward, by projecting successive courses of masonry beyond those below.

**CORBELED CORNICE.** A cornice made up of several projections each of which extends farther outward than the one below.

**CORNICE.** The crowning member of a wall or entablature. See also **ORDER**.

**COURSE.** A row of building blocks, such as bricks or stones, extending the full length and thickness of a wall.

**COVED CORNICE.** A cornice with a concave curved profile; its size varies according to use.

**CRACKET.** In Gothic architecture a small ornament consisting of bunched curved foliage placed at intervals on the sloping edge of gables, spires, etc.

**CROWSTEP.** Any one of the progressions in a gable that ascends in steps rather than in a continuous slope.

**CRUCK.** Pairs of bent trees roughly shaped, then joined together at the top but set apart at the bottom. Used to support the roof of the earliest types of English house and barn.

**CUPOLA.** A small structure built on top of a building, usually for ornamental purposes.

**DENTIL.** A small ornamental block, forming one of a series set in a row. A dentil molding is formed by such a series.

**DEPENDENCY.** A building, wing, or room, subordinate to, or serving as an adjunct to, the main building.

**DORMER WINDOW.** A window in a sloping roof, with vertical sides and front.

**ECHINUS.** A heavy molding with a curved profile placed immediately below the abacus, or top member, of the Doric capital.

**ENGLISH BOND.** Brick work in the colonies was laid in two methods, both traditional to English architecture. In English bond, the bricks are set in alternating courses of *stretchers* (bricks laid the length of the wall with their long side showing) and *headers* (bricks laid across the wall with their short end showing); in Flemish bond the stretchers and headers alternate in the same row. This creates a more animated texture than English bond and was favored in the more elegant buildings.

**ENTABLATURE.** The top member of a classic order, being a richly molded continuous lintel supported on columns. It is divided horizontally into three main parts: the uppermost is the *cornice*, the middle one the *frieze*, and the lowest the *architrave*. Each has the moldings and decorative treatment that are characteristic of the particular order. See also **ORDER**.

**FENESTRATION.** The arrangement in a building of its windows, especially the more important and larger ones.

- FILLET.** A relatively small and narrow flat molding; a rectangular section projecting from the general surface.
- FINIAL.** An ornament placed upon the apex of an architectural feature, such as a gable, turret, or canopy.
- FLEMISH BOND.** See **ENGLISH BOND**.
- FLEMISH GABLE.** A gable the upper slopes of which ascend in steps rather than in a straight line. These steps may be rectilinear or curved, or a combination of both.
- FOLIATED.** In the form of leaves or leaflike shapes.
- FRET.** A continuous ornament on a flat ground consisting of a series of narrow straight bands, turning at regular intervals through a succession of right angles.
- FRIEZE.** Any long and narrow horizontal architectural member, especially one which has a chiefly decorative purpose. In Greek, Roman, and Neo-classical architecture it is that horizontal band which forms the central, and usually the most important, part of the entablature. See also **ORDER**.
- GABLE.** A triangular-shaped piece of wall closing the end of a double pitched roof.
- GAMBREL ROOF.** A roof which has a double pitch. The lower plane, which rises from the eaves, is rather steep; the upper plane, which spans from the lower to the ridgepole, has a flatter pitch.
- GARLAND.** A curved hanging festoon of leaves, flowers, or drapery. Frequently used in combination with the swag as an applied ornamental device. See also **SWAG**.
- GAUGED BRICKS.** Bricks which are cut or rubbed to a uniform size and shape.
- GIANT PILASTER** (sometimes called colossal pilaster or colossal order). A pilaster which runs through the full height of a building, extending two or more floors.
- GOLDEN SECTION.** See **CLASSICAL RECTANGLE**.
- GROIN.** The curved edge formed by the intersection of two barrel vaults of the same height and same configuration.
- HAMMER BEAM.** A short cantilevered beam securing the foot of the principal rafter to the brace, strut, or tie. It is usually horizontal and forms part of at least two of the triangles of construction, namely the one above, connected with the principal rafter, and the other below, connected with a wall piece.
- HEADER.** A brick laid with its end face to the weather. See **ENGLISH BOND**.
- HIPPED ROOF.** A roof which pitches inward from all four sides. The external angle formed where an end plane and side plane meet is called the hip.
- HOOD.** A rooflike canopy over an opening.
- IMPOST.** The top part of a pier or wall upon which rests the springer or lowest voussoir of an arch.
- IN ANTIS.** Columns *in antis* are placed in an opening in the same plane as the wall into which the opening is cut.
- JOIST.** Any horizontal beam intended primarily for the construction or support of a floor or ceiling.
- KEystone.** The central wedge-shaped stone at the crown of an arch.
- KING POST.** In a truss, the vertical suspension member which connects the

- tie beam with the meeting point of opposing principal rafters. Properly, it is not a post but a tie.
- LANCET WINDOW. A window generally tall in proportions and topped by a sharply pointed arch; characteristic of early English Gothic. Specifically, a lancet arch is a pointed arch whose centers are farther apart than the width or span of the arch.
- LINTEL. The horizontal structural member which supports the wall over an opening, or spans between two adjacent piers or columns. See also ORDER.
- MASONRY. Structure produced by building with stone, brick, or some other hard and durable but workable material laid up in units and bonded by mortar.
- MASSING. The grouping or arrangement of the primary geometric components of a building.
- METOPE. In a Doric entablature, that part of the frieze which falls between two triglyphs. In the Greek Doric order the metope characteristically contains sculpture.
- MODILLION CORNICE. A cornice supported by a series of small ornamental brackets under the projecting top moldings. It is common to the Corinthian and Composite orders.
- MORTISE AND TENON JOINT. A joint which is made by one member having its end cut in a projecting piece (tenon) which fits exactly into a groove or hole (mortise) in the other member. Once joined, the pieces are held together by a peg which passes through the tenon.
- MULLION. An upright post or similar member dividing a window into two or more units, or lights, each of which may be further subdivided into panes.
- OCULUS. A circular opening in a ceiling or wall; common in vaulted construction as the opening at the top of a dome.
- ORDER. The most important elements of classical architecture are the order, first developed as a structural-aesthetic system by the ancient Greeks. An order has two major components, a *column* with its *capital*; together, they form the *post*, or main vertical supporting member. The principal horizontal member is the *entablature*, or *lintel*. The entablature consists of three horizontal parts. The lowest one is the *architrave*, an unbroken horizontal element which rests directly on the capitals and forms the principal part of the lintel. Above this is a second horizontal area called the *frieze*, which is generally decorated with sculptural ornament. The top member is the *cornice*; made up of various combinations of moldings, it overhangs the rest of the entablature and becomes the crowning motif. On the gabled end of a building, the cornice is continued up along the edge of the roof (now called a *raking cornice*) to form an enclosed triangle, or *pediment*. In classical architecture, the roof planes were pitched at a moderate angle, making the pediment a low, wide equilateral triangle. The Greeks developed three different types of orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, each distinguishable by its own decorative system and proportions (see Figs. 1, 4, and 5). All three were taken over and modified by the Romans, who added two orders of their own, the Tuscan, which is a simplified form of the Doric, and the Composite, which is made up of elements of both the Ionic and the Corinthian. The Romans often used the orders as a structural system in the same manner as the Greeks. Unlike the Greeks, however, they also applied them as decoration to the surfaces of walls that were supported by other means.
- OVERHANG. The projection of part of a structure beyond the portion below

- PALLADIAN WINDOW** (sometimes called Palladian motif). An arrangement in which a round-headed window is flanked by lower square-headed openings and separated from them by columns or pilasters.
- PARAPET**. A low wall, at the edge of a roof, balcony, etc., sometimes formed by the upward extension of the wall below.
- PAVILION**. A wing or central unit which projects from a larger architectural unit and is usually accented by special decorative treatment.
- PEDIMENT**. The low triangular gable formed by the roof slopes on top and the horizontal enclosing member, generally a cornice, beneath. See also **ORDER**.
- PENDENTIVE**. A vaulted section in the form of a spherical triangle which forms the structural transition from a square plan to the circular plan of a dome. A segmental pendentive, like a segmental dome, is one constructed on a segmental profile.
- PERIPTERAL**. Surrounded by a single range of columns.
- PIER**. A freestanding mass, generally rectilinear in shape, supporting one side of an arch or one end of a beam, lintel, or girder. A thickening of a wall in the form of a vertical strip to strengthen it or to carry a heavy load for which the wall would not be strong enough.
- PILASTER**. The projecting part of a square column which is attached to a wall; it is finished with the same cap and base as a freestanding column. Also a narrow vertical member in a similar position.
- PORTICO**. A porch consisting of a low-pitched roof supported on classical columns and finished in front with an entablature and pediment.
- PORTLAND STONE**. A light-colored Jurassic limestone from the Isle of Portland, on the coast of Dorset in southern England.
- POST AND LINTEL**. A structural system in which the main support is provided by vertical members, or posts, carrying horizontal members called lintels.
- PROSTYLE**. Having a columnar portico in front, but not on the sides and rear.
- QUATREFOIL**. A type of Gothic tracery having four lobes. It is generally formed by four circles or near circles, each tangential to the next around a center.
- QUOIN**. The bricks or stones laid in alternating directions, which bond and form the exterior corner angle of a wall.
- RAKING CORNICE**. A cornice which adorns the ends of the sloping planes of a roof and thus forms the upper sides of the pedimental triangle. See also **ORDER**.
- RAKING PARAPET**. One which is pitched upward at an angle.
- REED AND ROSETTE**. A reed motif is a pattern of small half-round moldings arranged in a compact vertical cluster. In this case they form small rectangles which alternate with the round flowers of the *rosette* motif to form a pattern not unlike that of the triglyph and metope scheme of the Greek Doric frieze.
- REPOUSSOIRE**. A French term meaning to push back. When applied to Baroque architecture, it relates to those pictorial devices which intensify the sense of depth. Thus, a shadowed figure in the foreground against a brilliantly illuminated background would create a repoussaire effect.
- REREDOS**. A screen or wall at the back of an altar, usually with architectural and figural decoration.
- REVEAL**. That portion of the inner surface of an opening which is visible



- from the face of the wall back to the frame or any other structure placed within the opening. Thus the windows of an ordinary brick building may have reveals of about four inches, which is the depth of each brick visible outside the window frames.
- RIDGE LINE.** The line of meeting of two opposite roof slopes, especially the horizontal edge which is seen against the sky.
- RIDGEPOLE.** The board or plank at the apex of a roof against which the upper ends of the rafters abut.
- RINCEAU.** An ornamental device consisting of a sinuous and branching scroll elaborated with leaves and other natural forms.
- ROCOCO.** A late phase of the Baroque style; marked by elegant reverse-curve ornament, light scale, and delicate color.
- RUSTICATION.** Masonry in which the joints are revealed by narrow recessed channels.
- SEGMENTAL ARCH.** An arch formed on a segment of a circle or an ellipse.
- SEGMENTAL PEDIMENT.** A pediment the top of which is a segment of a circle rather than two sides of a triangle.
- SEGMENTAL VAULT.** A vault built on the segment of a circle rather than on an entire half-circle. Because of the resulting low profile, it is a particularly elegant form of construction. Domes built on segmental curves are sometimes referred to as saucer domes.
- SPANDREL.** The quasi-triangular space formed by two adjoining arches and a line connecting their crowns. In skeletal construction, the space between the top of a window and the sill of the window in the story above; in this case sometimes referred to as a spandrel panel.
- SQUINCH.** Normally an arch, lintel, or corbeling, or a system of such members, built across the interior corner of two walls to form one side of an octagonal base. This octagonal base serves as the structural transition from a square interior space to an octagonal or round dome.
- STRETCHER.** A brick laid with its long face to the weather. See **ENGLISH BOND**.
- STRINGCOURSE** (sometimes called belt course). A narrow horizontal band of masonry which projects slightly from the wall. It is used primarily as a space divider.
- STRUT.** In a truss, a rigid member which acts as a brace or support. It differs from a post in that it is commonly set in a diagonal position and thus serves as a stiffener by triangulation.
- SUMMER BEAM.** In early New England house construction, a large horizontal beam which runs from the chimney girt at right angles to the main girder in the outer frame, at a point opposite to the chimney.
- SUPERSTRUCTURE.** A structure raised upon another structure, as a building upon a foundation, basement, or substructure.
- SWAG.** A suspended cluster of leaves, flowers, or drapery; frequently used in combination with the garland as an applied ornamental device. See also **GARLAND**.
- TABERNACLE.** A canopied niche or recess framed by engaged columns or pilasters and topped by a pediment.
- TIE BEAM.** The horizontal tension member which ties together the opposing angular members of a truss and thus prevents them from spreading.
- TRACERY.** Decoration made up of curvilinear lines or of narrow bands and fillets, or of more elaborately molded strips. In Gothic architecture, the curved interlocking stone bars used to support the leaded stained glass.

TRANSOM. A horizontal bar, as distinguished from a mullion; especially one crossing a door or window opening near the top.

TRIGLYPH. One of the vertical blocks in a Doric frieze, suggesting, in stone, the outer ends of the ceiling beams that were used in primitive wooden construction. It has three narrow vertical elements which form two triangular channels.

TRUSS. To strengthen by fitting with braces, struts, or ties. Also refers to a rigid framework made of such elements.

TYMPANUM. The triangular wall of a pediment between its enclosing moldings, frequently ornamented with sculpture. The similarly placed wall over a square-headed door or window which is set in an arch.

VAULT. An arched roof or ceiling constructed in brick or stone. An arch or a combination of arches used to cover a space.

VOLUTE. A spiral scroll; especially that which forms the distinctive feature of the Ionic capital.

VOUSSOIR. A wedge-shaped stone or brick used in the construction of an arch. Its taper toward the center is made to coincide with radii of the arch.

WEATHERING. The inclination given to any upper exposed surface so that it will shed water.

# Glossary of Terms

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**ADAMESQUE.** Having qualities of style which derive from the work of the late eighteenth-century Scottish architects Robert and James Adam. The Adamesque mode is characterized by slender proportions, delicate scale, graceful curves, and linear compartmented ornamentation held flat to the wall or other architectural surface. In its American form the style is typified by the work of Charles Bulfinch and Samuel McIntire.

**AMBULATORY.** A sheltered passageway, generally in a church, intended for walking about.

**ANTEFIX.** A small decoration running vertically at the eaves of a roof to hide the ends of the tiles.

**APSE.** A semi-circular or polygonal projection of a church, usually at the east end.

**ARCADE.** A row of arches supported on piers or columns; a covered passage having an arched roof and arches on one or both sides.

**ARCH.** A curved support over an opening in a wall, formed by a series of wedge-shaped parts which are held in place by the weight of the wall above pushing them together and against the vertical supports on either side of the opening.

**ARCHITRAVE.** See ORDER.

**ASHLAR.** Building stone which has been "squared" (cut and shaped so that the edges of the blocks form accurate rectangles) and then "dressed" (its visible surfaces rubbed smooth and true). See also RANDOM ASHLAR.

**ASYMMETRY.** An occult and dynamic balance achieved by the irregular distribution of weights and forces around an off-center fulcrum.

**BARGE BOARD.** \* See VERGE BOARD.

**BAROQUE.** A style of architecture which flourished in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although based on the architecture of the Renaissance, it was more dynamic, with circles frequently giving way to ovals, flat walls to curved or undulating ones, and separated elements to interlocking forms. It was also a monumental and richly three-dimensional style with elaborate systems of ornamental and figural sculpture.

**BATTEN.** In building siding, a thin narrow strip of wood applied over the joint between vertical boards to seal it from the weather.

**BAY.** A principal space which occurs between such repeated elements as columns or windows.

**BELFRY.** A cupola, turret, or room in a tower where a bell is housed.

**BELL COTE.** A shed-like structure designed to house a church bell.

**BLIND LANCET.** A lancet-shaped recess that has no actual window opening. See also LANCET.



- BRACE.** A member placed diagonally within a framework or truss to make it rigid.
- BRACKET.** A supporting member projecting from the face of a wall. In American architecture it is frequently used for ornamental as well as structural purposes.
- BROACHED SPIRE.** In nineteenth-century Gothic Revival usage, an octagonal spire sprung from a square base. The uncovered triangles which remain at the corners of the square base are covered by low lean-to roofs.
- BUTTRESS.** A localized thickening of a wall which forms a vertical projection on the exterior and is designed to strengthen the wall against structural pressures such as those generated by arches, vaults, roofs, or beams. See also **FLYING BUTTRESS**.
- CAMPANILE.** In Italian, a bell tower. Freestanding in its original form, it became a popular device of the Italianate styles of the nineteenth century, where it was incorporated as a climactic unit in the general massing of a building.
- CANTILEVER.** An overhanging horizontal member which is supported at only one end and carries a load beyond its point of support.
- CAPITAL.** The moldings and carved enrichment which form a finish to the top of a column, pilaster, pier, or pedestal. See also **ORDER**.
- CASTELLATED.** Ornamented with battlements like a medieval fortified castle.
- CENTRIPETAL.** Characterized by a visual gathering toward the center or axis.
- CHAMFER.** The surface formed by cutting off a square edge at an equal angle to each face.
- CHANCEL.** That part of a church containing the altar, seats for the clergy and, often, the choir.
- CHEVET.** The rounded end of a choir in a church, especially characteristic of the Gothic churches of France.
- CHOIR.** That part of a church in which the singers and participating clergy are accommodated.
- CINQUEFOIL.** In tracery, a circular shape divided into five tangential circular or nearly circular parts.
- CLERESTORY.** That part of a building which rises above the roof of another part and which has windows in its walls.
- CLERESTORY MONITOR.** A form of roof fenestration, in which a section of the roof plane on either side of the ridgepole is lifted to a higher level, and in the space thus created a continuous range of windows is extended the entire length of the building; in character something like the clerestory windows in medieval churches.
- COLLAR BEAM.** A horizontal tension member in a pitched roof connecting opposite rafters, generally halfway up or higher. Its function is to tie the angular members together and thus prevent them from spreading.
- COLONNADE.** A series of regularly spaced columns usually supporting the base of a roof structure.
- COLONNETTE.** Any diminutive column.
- COLUMN.** An upright, supporting member, usually cylindrical in form. See also **ORDER**.

- CONTRAPUNTAL.** Marked by interlocking or opposition of movement. An architectural passage in which two or more differing rhythmic sequences meet or pass through one another at common points.
- CORBEL.** A strong supporting member built into but projecting from a wall to carry a heavy load such as a roof truss; in appearance similar to a bracket, it is, however, stronger. Also, to build outward, by projecting successive courses of masonry beyond those below.
- CORNICE.** The crowning group of moldings in a wall or entablature. See also **ORDER**.
- CORPORATE STYLE.** That architectural style which developed in the early industrial communities of the Merrimack Valley of New England during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is an austere but graceful mode of red brick and white stone lintels derived from the Neoclassical architecture of early nineteenth-century Boston. It is characterized by the same elegant proportions, clearly cut openings, and simple but refined detailing.
- COTTAGE ORNÉ.** A rustic building of romantic or picturesque design, noted for such features as bay windows, oriels, ornamented gables, and clustered chimneys.
- COVED CEILING.** A ceiling where the junction of wall and ceiling is disguised by a large hollow or concave curved molding.
- CRENELATION.** A form of embellishment on a parapet consisting of indentations alternating with solid walling. See **OPEN CRENELATION**.
- CROCKET.** A small stylized ornament consisting of bunched curved foliage placed at intervals on the sloping edge of gables, spires, etc.; primarily a feature of the Gothic style.
- CROWN.** The central, or highest, part of an arch or vault.
- CROWN MOLDING.** The highest in an arrangement of moldings.
- CRUCIFORM.** Arranged in the shape of a Latin cross.
- CUPOLA.** A small open domed structure built on top of a building, usually for ornamental purposes.
- CUSPS.** Small roughly triangular projections from the ribs or mullions into the enclosed area of traceried windows, screens, or panels.
- DENTIL MOLDING.** A type of molding composed of a row of small rectangular blocks.
- DIAPER WORK.** A diamond-shaped pattern or design on a flat surface.
- DODECAGON.** A polygon of twelve sides and twelve angles.
- DOG EARS.** Slight projections of the vertical and horizontal members at the upper corners of a door or window casing.
- DORIC.** The simplest of the three orders of classical architecture developed by the Greeks.
- DORMER WINDOW.** A window in a sloping roof, with vertical sides and front.
- DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW.** A window consisting of a pair of frames, or sashes, one above the other, arranged to slide up and down. Their movement is stabilized by a system of cords and counterbalancing weights contained in narrow boxing at each side of the window frame.
- DRIP MOLDING.** A molding which is designed to divert rain water from the window or door below it and which follows the shape of the arch over the opening it protects.

**ECLECTICISM.** That method of design in architecture which selects elements from a variety of stylistic sources and combines them in a new and original way.

**ELEVATION.** A geometrical drawing which shows the right line projection of any vertical plane of a building. It is drawn to scale and without perspective.

**ENCAUSTIC TILE.** A tile decorated by a painted pattern in polychrome which is fired into the tile by the application of heat.

**ENTABLATURE.** See ORDER.

**EYEBROW MONITOR.** See TRAP-DOOR MONITOR.

**FAN VAULT.** A type of Gothic vault in which the ribs all have the same curve and radiate in a half circle around the springing.

**FASCIA.** A flat continuous band with a vertical face that projects slightly from adjacent members such as a stringcourse or belt.

**FINIAL.** An ornament placed at the apex of an architectural feature, such as a gable or turret.

**FLYING BUTTRESS.** In Gothic vaulting a spanning member, usually in the form of an arch, which reaches across the open space from an exterior buttress column to that point on the wall of the church where the thrusts of the interior vaults are concentrated. Because of its arched construction it exerts a counterthrust against the pressure of the vaults and is contained by the vertical strength of the buttress column.

**FOUR-CENTERED ARCH.** See TUDOR ARCH.

**FOUR-PART VAULT.** See QUATREPARTITE VAULT.

**FRAMED CEILING.** A ceiling in which the framing members are exposed.

**FRIEZE.** See ORDER.

**FULCRUM.** That part of a design around which other elements are balanced visually.

**GABLE.** A triangular-shaped piece of wall closing the end of a double-pitched roof.

**GAMBREL ROOF.** A roof which has a double pitch. The lower plane, which rises from the eaves, is rather steep; the upper plane, which spans from the lower to the ridgepole, has a flatter pitch.

**GROIN.** The curved edge formed by the intersection of two vaults of the same height and configuration.

**HAMMER BEAM.** A short cantilevered beam securing the foot of the principal rafter to the brace, strut, or tie. It is usually horizontal and forms part of at least two of the triangles of construction, namely the one above, connected with the principal rafter, and the other below, connected with the wall piece.

**HAUNCH.** The part of the arch between the crown or keystone and the springing.

**HEADRACE** (sometimes called penstock or millrace). A narrow opening or canal through which a large amount of water passes in a strong current, providing a source of power to drive the mill wheel. Also the water itself.

**HIPPED ROOF.** A roof which pitches inward from all four sides. The external angle formed where an end plane and side plane meet is called the hip.

- HOOD MOLDING.** A type of molding which forms a small projecting canopy of roof over a doorway, window, fireplace, etc.
- IMPOST.** The top part of a pier or wall upon which rests the springer or lowest wedge-shaped component (*voussoir*) of an arch.
- JOIST.** Any horizontal beam intended primarily for the construction or support of a floor or ceiling.
- LANCET.** A window generally tall in proportions and topped by a sharply pointed arch; characteristic of early English Gothic.
- LATH.** Thin narrow strips of wood nailed to rafters, joists, or studding with open spaces between to serve as a base or cleat for the plaster surface of a wall or ceiling.
- LIERNE** (also called a tertiary rib). A short ornamental rib connecting the tiercerons and ridge ribs in a Gothic vault.
- LIGHT.** A window or the main subdivisions of a window.
- LINTEL.** The horizontal structural member which supports the wall over an opening, or spans between two adjacent piers or columns. See also **ORDER**.
- MODILLIONED.** Having a series of small ornamental brackets under the projecting top moldings. Such brackets are common to the Corinthian and Composite orders in classical architecture.
- MOLDING.** A plane surface given the appearance of stripes of light and shade by the addition of combined parallel and continuous sections of simple or compound curves and flat areas.
- MULLION.** An upright post or similar member which divides a window into two or more units, or lights, each of which may be further subdivided into panes.
- NAVE.** The main part of a church, or that part between the side aisles and extending from the chancel or crossing to the wall of the main entrance.
- OCULUS.** A circular opening in a ceiling or wall.
- OGEE ARCH.** A pointed arch formed by a pair of S-shaped curves.
- OPEN CRENELATION.** Wood crenelation that imitates medieval stone crenelation but has tracery-like perforations in the solid units. Used along the crowns of raking and horizontal cornices, it especially occurs in early American Gothic Revival buildings.
- ORIEL.** A bay window located at an upper floor level and supported upon corbels or by a pier attached to the main wall below.
- ORDER.** The most important elements of classical architecture are the orders, first developed as a structural-aesthetic system by the ancient Greeks. An order has two major components, a *column* with its *capital*; together, they form the *post*, or main vertical supporting member. The principal horizontal member is the *entablature*, or *lintel*. The entablature consists of three horizontal parts. The lowest one is the *architrave*, an unbroken horizontal element which rests directly on the capitals and forms the principal part of the lintel. Above this is a second horizontal area called the *frieze*, which is generally decorated with sculptural ornament. The top member is the *cornice*; made up of various combinations of moldings, it overhangs the rest of the entablature and becomes the crowning motif. On the gabled end of a building, the cornice is continued up along the edge of the roof (now called a *raking cornice*) to form an enclosed triangle, or *pediment*. In classical architecture, the roof planes were pitched at a moderate angle, making the pediment a low, wide equilateral triangle. The Greeks developed three



different types of orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, each distinguishable by its own decorative system and proportions (see Pierson, Volume I, Figs. 1, 4, and 5). All three were taken over and modified by the Romans, who added two orders of their own, the Tuscan, which is a simplified form of the Doric, and the Composite, which is made up of elements of both the Ionic and the Corinthian. The Romans often used the orders as a structural system in the same manner as the Greeks. Unlike the Greeks, however, they also applied them as decoration to the surfaces of walls that were supported by other means.

**PALLADIAN.** Architecture based on the theories of the sixteenth-century Italian architect, Andrea Palladio (1508-80), whose famous work, *I quattro libri dell' architettura*, was published in Venice in 1570. Translated into several European languages, including English, it became the basic doctrinal work for several phases of post-Renaissance architecture in Europe and America.

**PARAPET.** A low wall, at the edge of a roof or balcony, sometimes formed by the upward extension of the wall below.

**PAVILION.** An isolated building for ornamental purpose in a park or garden. Also a wing which projects from a larger architectural unit and is usually accented by special decorative treatment.

**PEDIMENT.** See ORDER.

**PICTURESQUE.** The aesthetic doctrine, developed in England during the late eighteenth century, which added to Edmund Burke's definitions of the sublime and the beautiful a third category of experience, one characterized by such qualities as irregularity, roughness, and variety.

**PIER.** A freestanding vertical element, usually rectilinear in shape, supporting one side of an arch or one end of a beam, lintel, or girder. A thickening of a wall in the form of a vertical strip to strengthen it or to carry a heavy load for which the wall alone would not be strong enough.

**PILASTER.** The projecting part of a square column which is attached to a wall; it is finished with the same cap and base as a freestanding column. Also a narrow vertical member in a similar position.

**PINNACLE.** A small turret-like Gothic structure, usually slender and pointed, forming an ornamental finish to the highest part of a buttress, gable, roof, etc.

**PITCHED ROOF.** A roof in which the two planes slope equally toward one another.

**PORCH.** A roofed structure supported by posts or columns to shelter an entrance. A similar space formed within a building by recessing the entrance.

**PORTE-COCHÈRE.** A projecting porch offering protection to vehicles and to pedestrians entering a building.

**PORTICO.** A porch consisting of a low-pitched roof supported on classical columns and finished in front with an entablature and pediment. Any open structure consisting of a roof supported on columns.

**POST.** See ORDER.

**POST AND LINTEL.** A structural system in which the main support is provided by vertical members, or posts, which carry the horizontal members, or lintels.

**PROSTYLE.** Having a columnar portico in front, but not on the sides and rear.

- PUDDING STONE.** A conglomerate; a rock consisting of round pieces of stone of various sizes.
- PURLIN.** A horizontal beam which supports the rafters in a roof. Also referred to as a purlin plate.
- QUATREFOIL.** A type of Gothic tracery generally formed by four circles or near circles, each tangential to the next around a center.
- QUATREPARTITE, or FOUR-PART, VAULT.** A vault divided into four triangular sections by a pair of diagonal ribs. See **GROIN**.
- QUOIN.** The bricks or stones laid in alternating directions which bond and form the exterior corner angle of a wall.
- RAFTERS.** Structural timbers rising from eaves to ridge which support the covering of a pitched roof.
- RAKING CORNICE.** See **ORDER**.
- RANDOM ASHLAR.** The type of masonry where squared and dressed blocks (see **ASHLAR**) are laid in random fashion rather than in straight horizontal courses.
- RAYONNANT.** A phase of Gothic architecture characterized by radiating patterns of tracery.
- REFECTORY.** A dining hall, especially in medieval architecture.
- RIB.** A narrow projecting member supporting or strengthening a panel or surface such as a vault or ceiling. The term is also used to describe an architectural feature which appears to have this use but is in reality an ornament.
- RIDGEPOLE.** The board or plank at the apex of a roof and against which the upper ends of the rafters abut.
- ROCOCO.** A late phase of the Baroque style; marked by elegant reverse-curve ornament, light scale, and delicate color.
- ROMANESQUE.** A style of architecture developed in Italy and western Europe (c. 1000 A.D.) and characterized by round arches and vaults, piers rather than columns, and the decorative treatment of arcades. In the medieval architecture of Europe the Romanesque was the precursor of the Gothic.
- ROOD SCREEN.** An ornamental screen which serves as a partition between the nave and the chancel or choir of a church.
- ROSETTE.** A geometric circular floral ornament similar to an open rose.
- RUBBLE WALLS.** Walls made of uncut or roughly shaped stone.
- SACRISTY.** A room in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, and so on are kept.
- SECTION.** A drawing done to scale and with no perspective which shows the appearance of a building as if it were cut through by an intersecting plane.
- SEDILIA.** A set of seats, along the south wall of a church, where the clergy may sit when not officiating during a service.
- SEGMENTAL CURVE.** An arch formed of a segment of a circle or an ellipse.
- SHAFT.** The tall part of a column between base and capital.
- SPANDREL.** The quasi-triangular space formed by two adjoining arches and a line connecting their crowns.
- SPLAY.** The slanting surface formed by cutting off a right-angle corner at an oblique angle to one face.

- SPRING.** The lowest point of an arch or vault where the inside curve begins.
- SQUARE HEAD.** The squared-off upper part of a door or window.
- STEPPED GABLE.** A gable in which the wall rises in a series of steps above the slopes of the roof.
- STRINGCOURSE.** A narrow horizontal band of masonry which projects slightly from the wall. Usually occurs at floor level.
- STRUT.** In a truss, a rigid member which acts as a brace or support. It differs from a post in that it is commonly set in a diagonal position and thus serves as a stiffener by triangulation.
- SURROUND.** The border or casing of a window or door opening.
- SYMMETRY.** A balance achieved by having an exact correspondence in size, shape, and relative position of parts on each side of a center or axis.
- TABERNACLE.** An ornamental container for the consecrated bread of the Eucharist. A canopied framed niche or recess.
- TAILRACE.** The lower millrace, which carries the water discharged from the waterwheel back into the stream.
- TERTIARY RIB (also called a lierne).** In Gothic vaulting, a third, ornamental rib inserted between the main rib and the tiercerons.
- TERMINUS.** The end point, and sometimes the climactic point, in a design.
- THRUST.** The continual pressure of one member against another, such as of a rafter against a wall.
- TIE BEAM.** A horizontal member in a pitched roof or truss placed low down to tie together the opposing angular members and keep them from spreading outward.
- TIE ROD.** A metal rod which performs the function of a tie beam.
- TIER.** A row or rank of architectural elements arranged horizontally.
- TIERCERON.** A secondary rib which rises from the springing to an intermediate position either side of the diagonal ribs of a Gothic vault.
- TRACERY.** Openwork stone decoration formed by curvilinear lines or narrow bands and fillets or more elaborately molded strips which supports stained glass in a Gothic window or opening; when imitated in wood, used in a screen or applied to a door or panel.
- TRANSEPT.** The part of a cruciform church which is at right angles to the nave.
- TRANSVERSE RIB.** In a rib vault, a rib at right angles to the ridge rib.
- TRANSVERSE BEAMS.** Beams at right angles to the main longitudinal axis of a building.
- TRAP-DOOR, or EYEBROW, MONITOR.** In a sloping roof, a large section which is raised to a flatter angle as though it were a trap door hinged at the top, and having a window inserted in the opening. Unlike a clerestory monitor, it does not run the entire length of the roof.
- TREFOIL.** In tracery, a shape which is divided into three parts by cusps.
- TRIFORIUM.** In a Gothic church an arcade in the wall which appears above the arches of the nave, choir, or transept and below the clerestory window.
- TRUSS.** A rigid triangular framework made up of braces, struts, and ties and used for the spanning of large spaces.



- TUDOR ARCH.** A flat arch characterized by two pairs of arcs, one pair at the spring, the other at the apex or crown.
- TURRET.** A small tower-like structure built against the side or in an angle of a building.
- UMBRAGE.** A term used by A. J. Davis as a synonym for the veranda, the implication being a shadowed area.
- VARIEGATED.** Given variety by subtle differences in color, shape, and texture.
- VAULT.** An arched roof or ceiling constructed in masonry; sometimes simulated in wood and plaster. An arch or a combination of arches used to cover a space.
- VERGE BOARD** (also known as barge board). A wide board fastened on edge below the slope of the roof on the gable end. A popular device of the Gothic Revival, it was either carved or sawed in ornamental tracery-like patterns.
- VESTIBULE.** A hall between the outer door and the main part of a building.
- WATER TABLE.** A steeply inclined surface at the top of a projecting member, such as a stone buttress or a foundation board, and designed to throw off rain water.