

Appendices

- A.1 Definitions
- A.2 Architectural Terms
- A.3 Historic Preservation Documents

A.1 Definitions

Addition: A structure that is attached to an existing building and that increases the size of its footprint. Rooms, new porches, decks and ramps are examples of additions.

Alteration: A modification to the exterior of a building that does not increase the building footprint.

Certificate of Appropriateness: The document that is evidence of approval by the Historic Preservation Commission of a proposal to make a change in appearance. A Certificate of Appropriateness must be obtained before a Regulated Permit may be issued.

Certificate of No Material Effect: The document, issued in lieu of a Certificate of Appropriateness, that signifies that the work contemplated in the application will have no effect on any significant features of a historic landmark, or property within a historic or conservation district.

Change in appearance: Any alteration, addition, demolition, new construction or other change that modifies the site of or exterior of a structure on a landmark property or a property located within a district.

Conservation district: An area that contains abutting pieces of property under diverse ownership, the built portions of which by majority are at least fifty (50) years old and which:

1. According to a historic resources survey, no more than sixty percent (60%) of the primary structures and/or sites are of a quality, integrity and condition that qualify as contributing to a National Register of Historic Places multiproperty listing; and
2. Represent the traditional character of Iowa City neighborhoods through architectural characteristics, building scale, building setback, and streetscape design; or
3. Exemplify a pattern of neighborhood settlement or development significant to the cultural history or tradition of Iowa City; or
4. Represent a unique or unusual physical character that creates distinctiveness.

Contributing property: A property within a district that is an integral part of the historic context and character of the district.

Demolition: Any act or process that destroys a structure or building or any architecturally significant component of a structure or building.

District: A historic district or conservation district.

Exception: A statement in the Iowa City Guidelines that allows for a less stringent application of a historic preservation guideline for specified properties, usually buildings that are within a conservation district, noncontributing or nonhistoric.

Exterior features: The architectural style, general design and arrangement of the exterior of a building, including the kind and texture of building material and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, trim and brackets, porches, chimneys, signs and other appurtenant fixtures.

Highly visible from the street: A building, object or feature is “highly visible from the street” if it can be easily noticed or viewed from the street right-of-way. Such features are usually located within 20 feet of the street-facing facade of a primary building.

Historic district: An area that does not exceed 160 acres in area, and contains abutting pieces of property under diverse ownership which:

1. Are significant to American and/or Iowa City history, architecture, archaeology and culture; or
2. Possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship; or
3. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
4. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
5. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
6. Have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history.

Historic landmark: Any building, structure, object, archaeological site, area of land or element of landscape architecture with significance, importance or value consistent with the criteria contained in subsections one through six of the definition of "Historic District," which has been designated as a historic landmark by the Iowa City City Council.

Key property: A property that is individually eligible to be listed on, or is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and/or is designated a historic landmark. A list of key properties is available from the Preservation Planner.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A list of U.S. places of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture on a national, state, or local level and maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Noncontributing property: Any property within a district that is not listed as a contributing property.

Nonhistoric property: Any noncontributing property within a district that was less than 50 years old at the time the district was designated and/or was not constructed during the district's period of significance.

Outbuilding: A building on a lot that is smaller than the primary building and typically located behind the primary building. Examples of outbuildings are garages, barns, garden sheds, greenhouses and gazebos.

Primary building: The inhabited building on a lot that is normally the largest and faces the street. Most often a house is the primary building in historic and conservation districts.

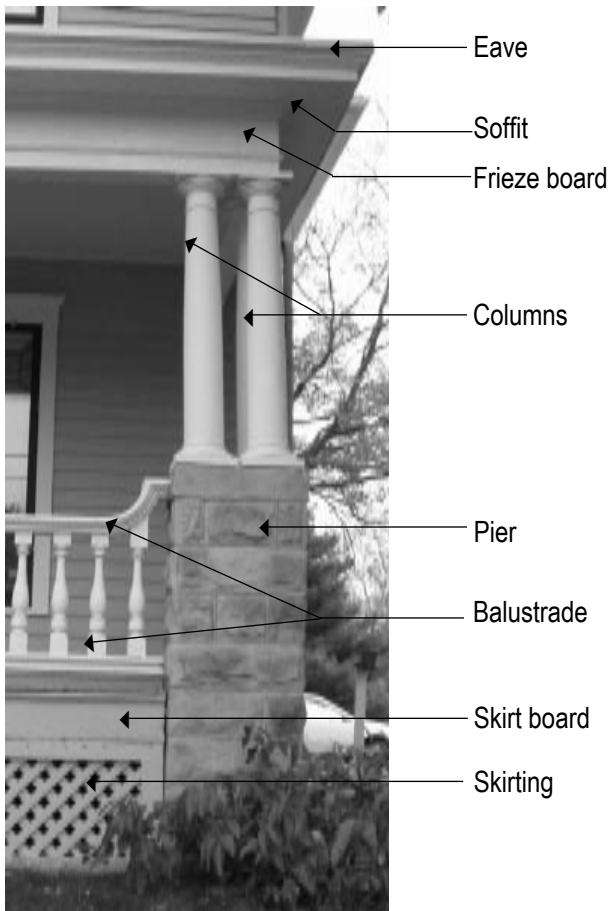
Property: The site features, buildings, landscaping, and other structures that are located within the property lines of a particular lot or parcel.

Setback addition: An addition built behind the existing structure, opposite the street facade, that has a setback of eight or more inches from the side walls and a roof that is no higher than the existing roof. When viewed from the street, the addition must be narrower and no taller than the existing structure. No part of the setback addition is visible on the street elevation.

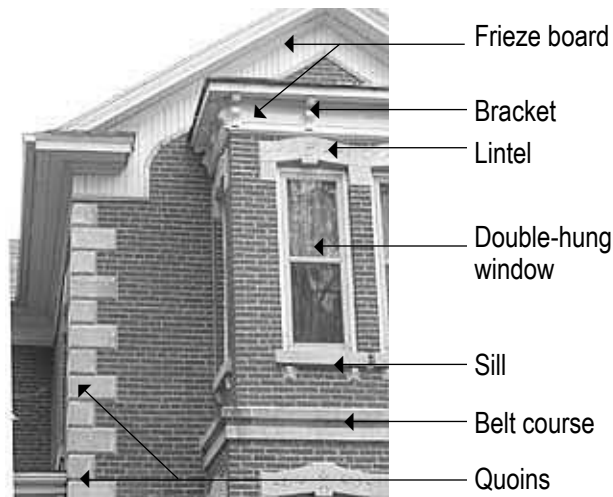
Street elevation: All roof and wall surfaces that face the street. These would be depicted in an architectural drawing called a street "elevation."

Structure: Any man-made feature that has been constructed on a site or property.

A.2 Architectural Terms



Details of Classical Revival porch



Details of Eclectic brick house

Baluster: An upright member supporting a railing or banister.

Balustrade: A railing composed of a handrail supported by balusters. In exterior applications, balustrades typically have a top and bottom rail.

Band board: A continuous horizontal wood band on an exterior wall.

Barge board: A wide ornamental fascia board hung from the eaves or in a gable.

Belt course: A continuous horizontal masonry band on an exterior wall.

Brackets: Supporting members of wood, stone or metal often used for both decorative and structural purposes and generally found under projecting features such as eaves, cornices, bay windows, and canopies.

Canopy: A small projecting roof structure that shelters an entrance.

Casement window: A window that is hinged on one side and swings in or out to open.

Clapboards: Wood siding of overlapping horizontal boards.

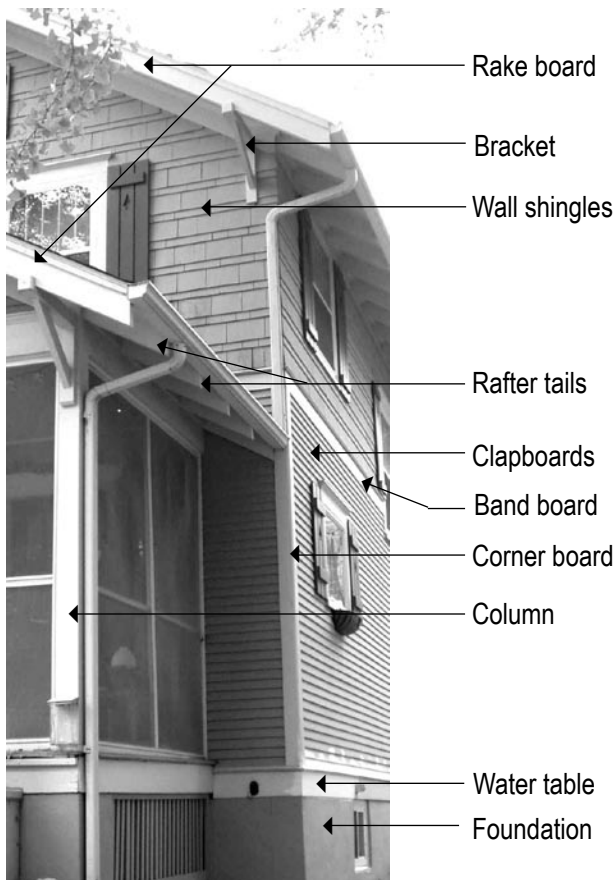
Column: A slender vertical element that supports part of a building or structure.

Corner boards: Vertical trim boards installed at the outside and inside corners of a wall covered with wood siding.

Cornice: The projecting moldings forming the top band of a wall, eave, or other element.

Cornice return: The extension of a cornice in a new direction, especially where the rake of a gable end returns horizontally a short distance.

Dentil: In the cornice of a classically detailed building, one of a series of small blocks that alternate with a blank space.



Details of Craftsman house



Hip roof and dormer



Gambrel roof

Divided-light: A window in which the glass is divided into several small panes with muntin bars. The nomenclature for divided-lights is the number of lights in the upper sash over the number of lights in the lower sash, e.g. 3/1.

Double-hung window: A window with two sashes that slide past each other vertically.

Eave: The part of a roof that projects beyond the wall below the roof.

Facade: Any of the exterior faces of a building. Typically refers to the side that faces the street and has the main entrance.

Fascia board: A finish board attached to the ends of roof rafter tails.

Fenestration: The arrangement of doors and windows in a building facade.

Fish-scale: A pattern created by rows of shingles with curved bottoms.

Frieze board: A flat board that is located on the vertical plane and directly below the soffit.

Front-gabled: Refers to a building with a gabled roof in which the main entrance is located on the facade that has the sloping eaves and gable.

Gable: The triangular upper portion of a wall beneath a gabled roof.

Gabled roof: A roof composed of two sloping planes that meet at a ridge.

Gambrel roof: A roof composed of two sloping planes of different pitches on either side of a ridge; the lower plane is the steeper one.

Hip roof: A roof with sloping planes on all sides that meet at a central ridge or point.

Light: A pane of glass in a window or door.

Lintel: A horizontal beam bridging a window or door opening to carry the weight of the wall above the opening.

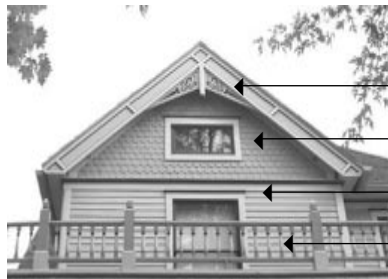
Mullion: The vertical dividing members between grouped windows.

Muntin bars: The vertical and horizontal strips or grid that separate the panes of glass in a window sash or door.



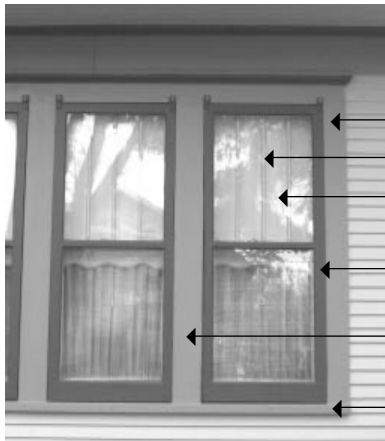
Italianate house with gabled roof

← Cornice
 ← Frieze board
 ← Brackets
 ← Cornice return



Gable of Queen Anne house

← Barge board
 ← Fish-scale
 ← Band board
 ← Balustrade



Double-hung windows with wood storm windows

← Casing
 ← Muntin bars
 ← Light
 ← Sash
 ← Mullion
 ← Sill



Entrance with portico and Prairie-style divided-lights

← Transom
 ← Sidelight

Pier: The square or rectangular masonry or wood post projecting less than a story above the ground that carries the weight of a structure down to the foundation.

Pilaster: A shallow column that is mounted to a wall.

Pediment: The triangular gable end of a classical building, or the same form used elsewhere.

Portico: A projecting, classical style porch supported by columns.

Quoin: A large, rectangular block of stone used to physically and aesthetically anchor an outside corner of a building.

Rafter tail: The end of a roof rafter that is exposed when the eave is not enclosed.

Rake: The sloped edge of a gabled roof.

Rake board: A board installed at the gable end of a roof parallel to the roof slope.

Sash: A wood or metal frame composed of rails and stiles into which glass window panes (lights) are set.

Side-gabled: Refers to a building with a gable roof in which the main entrance is located on the facade that has the straight eaves and sloping roof.

Sidelight: A window located next to a door.

Sill: The bottom member of a window frame.

Skirt board: The wide flat board installed below a porch or deck floor to conceal the floor structure.

Skirting: The screen composed of lattice or slats within a rectangular frame, and installed between porch or deck piers.

Soffit: The exposed and finished underside of a roof overhang.

Transom: A small window located over a door or another window.

Tuckpointing: Refilling deteriorated mortar joints with fresh mortar.

Water table: A molding or projecting sloping shelf located at the bottom of a wall that is designed to divert runoff water away from the masonry foundation below it.

A.3 Historic Preservation Documents

Preservation Plan

Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan	October 1992	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan - Appendices	October 1992	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan - Neighborhood Strategies	October 1992	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan - Executive Summary	October 1992	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Iowa City Historic Preservation Plan - Historic Resources	October 1992	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.

Surveys and Evaluations of Iowa City Historic Neighborhoods

Survey and Evaluation of the Central Business District	April 2001	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Survey and Evaluation of the Goosetown Neighborhood (Original Town Plat Phase III)	June 2000	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Survey and Evaluation of the Original Town Plat Phase II Area	June 1999	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
Survey and Evaluation of the Longfellow Neighborhood I & II	July 1998	Molly Myers Naumann
Survey and Evaluation of a Portion of the Original Town Plat of Iowa City (Phase I)	April 1997	Tallgrass Historians
Survey and Evaluation of the Dubuque/Linn Street Corridor	July 1996	Molly Myers Naumann
Survey and Evaluation of College Hill Neighborhood	July 1994	Tallgrass Historians, Inc.
Brown Street Historic District	January 1994	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.

Reconnaissance Surveys

Reconnaissance Survey of Iowa Avenue in the College Hill Neighborhood	January 2003	Historic Preservation Commission
Governor-Lucas Street Conservation District Site Information Form	August 2000	Historic Preservation Commission

Historic District Summaries

East College Street Historic District	November 1996	Arborgast & Eckhardt
College Green Historic District	November 1996	Arborgast & Eckhardt
Moffitt Cottage Historic District	November 1996	Jan Nash
Brown Street Historic District	January 1994	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.

Feasibility Studies

Montgomery-Butler House Feasibility Study Report	September 2001	Svendsen Tyler, Inc.
--	----------------	----------------------

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for historic landmarks and districts in Iowa City are available from the Preservation Planner in the Department of Planning and Community Development.