

Glossary

ART DECO

A style of painting, furniture and interior decoration popular in the early 1920's. The style appeared briefly in the mid 1930's as a decorative treatment to plain gables in the form of contrasting brick corbels extending into the gable. In eastern States the house style is sometimes called 'Jazz'. See Pages 68-71.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos-cement sheeting is used for roofing in the form of corrugated sheets, or single overlapping tile shingles. It is used as wall cladding in timber framed buildings, both externally, and internally in bathrooms etc.

AUSTERITY

A basic house style of the war (1939 — 1945) and immediate post-war years, when building materials were restricted. See Pages 72-75.

BALUSTRADE

A row of balusters with a rail or coping and used as a parapet to a balcony or verandah. In South Australia the term is most commonly used to describe the wall connecting the piers of a verandah. The wall is often rendered or rough cast, and capped with brick, sometimes glazed.

BASKET RANGE STONE

A coloured striated sandstone quarried in Kapunda, Brinkworth and the Adelaide hills. It is sawn and used as main or feature external stonework in many houses from about 1960. Mortar joints are straight and usually tuck-pointed.

BATTENS

Flat or moulded laths of wood used to secure plaster-board ceiling sheets to the ceiling joists.

BAY WINDOW

Describes any protrusion from basic floor plan having windows. Shapes can be rectangular, half round etc. See 'Bay Window Villa' section, Pages 12-15.

BEADING

Thin wooden strips, usually moulded, used to secure wall or ceiling boards, or glass panes. The term arose from the shape of a popular moulding which resembled a string of beads, and which can still be seen in picture frames.

BARGE BOARD

The sloping boards at the end of a gable roof, covering the ends of the roof timbers.

BARGE CAPPING

A moulded board nailed to the upper edge of the barge board, securing the roof iron, and 'finishing' the roof on its upper side.

BARGE ROLL

An alternative way of 'finishing' an iron roof with gable ends. Instead of barge capping, iron barge roll is nailed to the barge board, securing the roof iron. The barge roll is a narrow length of flat galvanised iron sheet with one edge rolled over to form a tube of diameter about 1-1/2 inches. The rolled tube sits over the edge of the barge board, and the flat part of the barge roll lies securely on top of the corrugated roof iron. The open ends of the barge roll tubes are plugged with wood.

BLUESTONE

A popular term for slate when used as a walling stone. It was quarried at Willunga, Tapley Hill, Glen Osmond, Wistow and Auburn, and used mainly from 1850 — 1890.

BOOMERANG STYLE

Style of house 'bent' in the middle to form the shape of a boomerang. Suitable for houses angled across corner allotments, and popular in the mid 1960's. See Pages 102/3

BOX FRAME (WINDOW)	See DOUBLE HUNG SASH .	CASEMENT WINDOW	Window where one or more lights are vertically hinged to open, so that the light opens like a door.
BOX GUTTER	Iron or lead lined wooden gutter of rectangular cross section used in the valleys of 'M' or 'Well' shaped house roofs, and behind parapets in large buildings.	CEDAR SHINGLES	Roofing material of thin strips of cedar cut to resemble tiles, laid to overlap on roof.
BRICK VENEER	Method of steel or timber framed construction where the external cladding is replaced by a 110mm thick brick (vener) wall. The external appearance is that of a brick house, but the roof, ceilings and internal walls are all borne by the framed construction.	CEILING JOIST	A wooden joist (beam) which carries the ceiling beneath it.
BULL NOSE	Shape of verandah roof where the C.G.I. sheets are curved convexedly but much more sharply towards the outer edge, in the shape of a 'bull's nose'. See Diagram Page 154.	CEMENT	See PORTLAND CEMENT .
BUILD UP	The courses of brick or stonework above the footings but below the level of the ground floor of a house. On sloping sites the area of build up can be extensive. The damp-proof courses are included in the build-up.	CEMENT BLOCK	Term applied to manufactured hollow concrete blocks. Standard size is 200 x 200 x 400mm.
BUNGALOW	Distinctive house style of the 1920's. See Page 47-53.	CEMENT BRICK	Concrete blocks made to standard clay brick size of about 230 x 110 x 76mm. Often handmade.
CANOPY	Overhanging shelter. Porch roof requiring no supporting posts.	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	A legal document establishing right to property. See also TORRENS TITLE .
CAPE COD	Double storey house usually of brick with gable ends, and dormer windows. Often seen with a mansard (barn shape) roof. Popular in mid 1960's. See pages 48/9.	C.G.I.	Corrugated galvanised iron. See also ZINC COATED STEEL .
CAREY GULLY STONE	Brown and dark brown patterned sandstone mined in the Adelaide hills. Used as a feature rough stone in chimneys, feature walls and retaining walls. Mortar joints are random and usually recessed.	CHAMFER	A right angle corner cut off symmetrically, that is at 45°.
		CINDER BLOCK	Concrete block with aggregate of coke cinders in place of stone screenings.
		CLASSICAL ARCHES	Semi circular arches. Also called Roman or Norman arches.
		CLAY BRICK	Brick made of clay with silt or sand and burnt in a kiln.
		COLONIAL STYLE	A popular house style of the 1960's, also seen in Home Units. Characteristic features included dark red or cream brick walls, twelve paned vertical sliding sash windows, grey cement tile gable roof with weather board gable ends. External woodwork was usually painted white. See pages 106/7, 116/119. The style differs from AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL STYLE which is a rectangular house with a verandah on three or four sides, and was built as a homestead on country

	properties. AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL STYLE houses have again become popular in the Adelaide Hills, and are being built in a variety of materials. The verandah may be at the front only on recent houses. See Page 116/7.		
COLONIAL STYLE SASH WINDOW	Double hung vertical sliding sash window with small paned windows (usually six in each sash). Popular in 1960's.	CONCRETE BRICKS	As for cement bricks, but may also refer to 'half height' concrete blocks.
COLORBOND	Trade name for prepainted steel sheeting. In domestic building COLORBOND is used for roofs, gutters, downpipes, carports, fences and sheds. The material is available in a variety of undercoatings and coating types. The most common type used for domestic building is based on a brushed ZINCALUME surface onto which is applied a silicone modified polyester paint which is oven cured to bond with the underlying materials. Other finishes include acrylic, polyester and vinyl paints, designed for a variety of applications. COLORBOND is manufactured by John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd.	CONCRETE RAFT	Reinforced concrete slab floor effectively 'floating' on soil foundation.
CONCAVE	An interior curved surface, e.g., the underside of an umbrella. As an exterior surface the same shape was a popular verandah style in the 19th century. See Diagram Page 154.	CONCRETE TILES	Also called CEMENT TILES. Roofing tiles made of concrete in a variety of colours and patterns.
CONCRETE	A mixture of water, sand, stone and Portland Cement. The most common proportions are 4 parts sand, 2 parts stone aggregate (usually 20 mm. screenings) and 1 part Portland Cement, evenly and thoroughly mixed with the minimum water necessary to make the mixture workable. The material hardens to a stonelike mass. It is usually reinforced with steel rods or steel wire mesh, which greatly increases its strength.	CONICAL ROOF	Steeple shaped roof, seen on early 20th century 'Queen Anne' style houses, sometimes above rounded bay extensions.
		CONTEMPORARY STYLE	The style of the time. In South Australia it describes the low pitched roof/large window area style houses of 1950's and 1960's. See pages 88-91, 120/1.
		CONVENTIONAL STYLE	Describes the standard suburban house from the late 1930's to mid 1970's, usually with a hipped or gable front tiled roof, brick or cement block walls which may be straight fronted, or double or triple step fronted. See Pages 78/81, 104/5, 112/5.
		CONVEX	An exterior curved surface, e.g. the outside of an egg or dome, or any portion thereof. (The opposite of CONCAVE). See page 154.
		CORBEL	A projection from the wall face at eaves level, built of brick, stone or concrete and often decoratively plastered. Designed to carry a load, usually the fascia board, and frequently built in pairs. Originally the corbels supported a wall plate on which rested the ends of the rafters. In Australian houses corbels have been decorative rather than functional.
		CORDOVA TILE	A Spanish styled, semi-circular or S shaped clay tile, usually orange-red or dark brown terra-cotta. Popular as a feature tile in the Spanish-Mission styles of the 1930's and seen again in the Spanish styles in the 1970's.

CORNICE	A moulding of wood or plaster at the junction between an inside wall and the ceiling.	DAMP PROOF COURSE	Also called DAMP COURSE or DPC . A layer of water-impervious material laid along the horizontal mortar joints of a wall to exclude water. Damp proof courses may be of any impervious material, but are now usually of polyethylene sheeting, together with a mortar additive.
CORRUGATED STEEL COVE	As for C.G.I. Curved junction between walls and floor, or walls and ceiling.	DEEP BEAM FOOTINGS	A reinforced concrete footing the perimeter of which is trenched into the ground to a depth of about 1 metre. Concrete paving 1 metre wide is laid around the house, and the junction between the footing and paving is sealed. A popular footing for solid construction houses on moisture reactive clay soils.
CROSS LEASE	A legal means by which the occupant of a home unit could establish an exclusive right to occupy. The land on which the group of units was built was registered on a CERTIFICATE OF TITLE in the name of an owner. The owner leased the land for say 999 years to a newly formed company. The owners of the home units were the share holders of the new company. The original owner then transferred title to the land to the unit owners as tenants in common subject to the lease to the newly formed company. The company then underleased the interest of each owner back to them for a term of 999 years less 3 days. Each owner then held (a) Tenancy in Common Title (b) Lease and Under Lease.	DEEP SIX	A term used to describe corrugated asbestos-cement sheeting with large (6 inch) corrugations.
CURTAIN WALL FOOTINGS	Reinforced concrete footings the perimeter of which is based on a 150mm wide by 1.8m. deep trench the outer wall of which is lined with polyethylene sheeting. The trench is filled with sand or concrete with light reinforcing material. The effect is to prevent ground water seeping under the house foundation. The method is known as the 'W & G' footing. The sand filled perimeter trench was the 'W & G No. 1', the concrete filled perimeter trench the 'W & G No. 2' and a further development involving additional similar trenches filled with concrete under the internal wall footings was called the 'W & G No. 3'. The design particularly suited solid construction houses with timber floors, built on moisture reactive clay soils.	DORMER WINDOW	A vertical window made in a sloping roof, usually with its own pitched roof and gablet or hips.
		DOUBLE HUNG SASH	A sash window with two vertically sliding sashes each balanced either by weights (BOX FRAME) or by springs (UNIQUE SASHES).
		DOWN-PIPE	Vertical pipe to convey rainwater from the eaves gutter to the ground.
		DRESSED STONE	A finished building stone, squared all round, with smoothed or finely decorated face.
		DUPLEX	A two-family dwelling in which the living units are one above the other. Applied locally to modern two-storey town-houses. See Pages 136/7.
		DUTCH GABLE	Parapeted gable, with stepped or ogee curved parapet. See Pages 68-71.
		EAVES	The underside part of a sloping roof overhanging a wall as viewed externally.

ELIZABETHAN	An English house style copied in Adelaide in 1910-1920 and later.	FOYER	Large room in a building, usually adjoining or part of the entrance hall.
EMBOSSSED (SURFACE)	A pressed moulding showing a pattern of decoration in relief.	FRIEZE	A horizontal decorative band. Verandah fascias were decorated with cast iron 'lacework', or shaped wooden friezes.
EN-SUITE	Term applied to a small bathroom/WC adjoining and accessible only from a bedroom.	GABLE	Triangular upper part of wall at end of a ridged roof. See Diagram Page 147.
EXTRUDED (ALUMINIUM)	Material of shape formed by being forced when molten through a correspondingly shaped aperture. Used extensively in aluminium framed windows.	GABLET	A small gable as seen over a dormer window, porch, verandah centre feature, or on a louvre or gambrel roof.
FACADE	The front of a building as it faces the street.	GALVANISED	Steel coated with zinc. See ZINC-COATED STEEL.
FANLIGHT	A light (window) over a door or over a casement window, originally semi-circular, but can be of any shape within the main frame.	GAMBREL ROOF	A roof having a gablet near the ridge and the lower section hipped.
FASCIA (BOARD)	The board on which is mounted the gutter. It follows the eaves and is fixed to the wall, wall plate or rafter ends.	GANG NAILED	Factory method of joining the timbers of prefabricated roof trusses. Spiked steel plates are applied to the joints, under pressure.
FIBROUS PLASTER	A mixture of gypsum, water and sisal hemp. It is made up into sheets of stock sizes. Mainly used for ceilings, and for lining timber framed walls.	GEORGIAN	A late 18th. century (Britain) building style featuring a symmetrical front, small pane double hung sash windows, a central doorway porch, usually up to two storeyed (Australian) or 3 — 4 storeyed (Britain), plus dormer windows.
FINIAL	Final touch. Ornament on top of a gable or pinnacle. See Diagram Page 155.	GLAZED BRICK	Burnt clay brick with face surface glazed. The glazed surface is impervious to water. Used on 'build-up' courses, and as a capping to walls.
FOOTINGS	The basis or lowest part of a structure, now usually of reinforced concrete.	GOTHIC ARCH	Curved arch, rising to a point.
FORTRESS	A parapet design resembling the battlements of a castle or fortress.	GRILLAGE RAFT	A concrete raft slab footing/floor based upon and integral with a series of thin (about 150mm) reinforced concrete walls, up to about 1.5 metres deep, and spaced apart at about 1.3 metres. These walls intersect at right angles, forming a grille of squares, approximately 1.3 x 1.3 metres. The grille reinforcement is tied to the reinforcing steel mesh of the concrete slab floor. The grillage raft is a strong
FOUNDATIONS	The stratum or natural material on which a building rests.		
FREESTONE	A form of sandstone that splits horizontally thereby cutting 'freely' from the rock bed. The term is applied to some limestones and tends to be mistakenly applied to all sandstones. Used for house fronts in a variety of facings.		

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	clay soils. The shape may be likened to an inverted ice cube tray.		TITLE, or by shares in a company which leases back the UNITS on long term leases to the 'owners' at nominal rentals.
GYPSUM	An extract of limestone known as hydrous calcium sulphate. In the manufacturing process the raw gypsum is crushed and then heated to drive off water. This produces a white powder, which when mixed with water to form a putty will quickly recrystallise so that it 'sets'. As it sets the material expands, thereby preventing the formation of cracks (opposite to the action of cement which contracts as it sets). Gypsum is the basic material of gypsum plaster, and plaster of Paris.	KENTISH GABLE	A gable with the apex cut back (CHAMFERED) symmetrically at about 45°. Seen on larger BUNGALOW and TUDOR style houses of the 1930's.
		LACEWORK	Cast iron frieze-work in a lacework pattern. Used on verandahs and balconies.
HIP	The outstanding sloping edge of the intersection of two roof surfaces, on the end of a roof which does not finish with a gable. See Diagram Page 146.	LATH and PLASTER	Gypsum and water plaster applied to wooden laths for purchase. The laths are nailed to ceiling joists or the timber framing of walls. Lath and plaster ceilings were standard from the 1850's to about 1915 when they were gradually superseded by fibrous plaster sheeting.
HIPPED ROOF	Roof with hips angled at 45° to the corner of the building and rising to a central ridge.	LEAD LIGHTS	A light (window) in which small panes of glass are held in lead strips shaped in cross section as an H.
HIPPED END	The sloping triangular end of a hipped roof.	LEAN-TO	A SKILLION roof with the summit carried on a higher wall.
HIPPED FRONT	Hipped roof at the front of a building.	LEASE	An agreement by which land or property is conveyed for a fixed period by its owner (the LESSOR) to a tenant (the LESSEE), usually for rent, and subject to the conditions stated in the agreement.
HIPPED GABLE	A chamfered gable. Often called KENTISH GABLE.	LIGHT	One glazed or unglazed window of a set of several panes.
HOME UNIT	A small dwelling usually for one or two people, which is one of a group of attached dwellings (a modern concept of the older row cottages) or group of buildings. The difference between a HOME UNIT and a FLAT is legal rather than physical. A HOME UNIT is owned by the resident, while a FLAT is rented from its owner. Ownership may be by STRATA TITLE in which is set out the plan of the UNIT, private garden and parking areas, and also the owner's rights over the whole of the	LIME MORTAR	Lime, sand and sometimes cement mixed with water as bricklaying mortar.
		LIMESTONE	Appears in various forms, and is usually light in colour and relatively easy to work. Used in older houses in country towns and in some Adelaide buildings. It was sometimes mixed with sandstone for house walls built in random rubble, and can be seen on the sides of older Adelaide houses.

	Best known is Mount Gambier limestone which is sawn and can be nailed without splitting, but hardens with weathering. It is used extensively in the south east of South Australia, and some examples can be seen in Adelaide. Today limestone is quarried mainly for the manufacture of chemicals and cement.	MEDUSA RENDERING	Coloured cement render applied to external walls to simulate the colour and grain of stonework.
LINTEL	Small beam over a door or window to carry the weight of the wall above.	MEMBRANES	See PVC sheeting.
LOUVRE	Horizontal sloping slats to allow ventilation and exclude rain.	MOIETY TITLE	An undivided half interest in the whole of a property. A lesser interest e.g. a third or a sixth, is known as a FRACTIONAL INTEREST . The term MOIETY TITLE when applied to HOME UNITS is an inaccurate generalisation. The ownership is in fact an undivided fractional part of the whole of the property.
LOUVRE ROOF	GAMBREL roof, usually with louvres in the GABLET . See Page 150.	MOROCCAN GABLE	DUTCH or PLAIN GABLE with feature CORDOVA TILES placed in groups on face of gable.
MAISONETTE	In Adelaide this means one of a pair of attached small dwellings, the one usually being the mirror image of the other. MAISONETTE is French for "small house".	MORTAR	A mixture of Portland cement, lime putty, sand and water, used for laying bricks, concrete blocks or stones.
MALTHOID	Bitumen impregnated fabric used for roofing and as a floor covering.	MOULDING	A continuous projection or groove for decorative use. Commonly applied to lengths of wood or plaster, used as beading or battens. The term is used generally to describe ceiling, floor, and corner fixing strips, and externally to the SCOTIA between the gutter and the fascia.
MANSARD ROOF	A roof, usually with gable ends, which has on each side a relatively flat top slope and a steeper lower slope.	'M' ROOF	Roof style comprising two parallel pitched roofs which in cross section appear as an inverted 'W' or widened letter 'M'. See Diagram Page 148.
MARSEILLES TILES	Unglazed clay roofing tiles, orange-red in colour, shaped to interlock at the sides and so that the tail of one locks over the head of the next lower tile. The tiles were imported in quantity from Marseilles from c.1890 — c.1910. They can be distinguished from locally made TERRA COTTA tiles by their distinct orange-red colour and that by being unglazed they become darkened with moss.	MUD BRICKS	Unbaked, sun-dried clay bricks.
MATCHBOARD CEILING	Ceiling made of parallel boards, usually tongued and grooved, and with edges bevelled to form a vee-joint. The ceilings may be seen in some very early houses from c.1840.	MULLION	A vertical beam separating the lights of a window but contained within the main frame.
		OGEE	A moulding which in cross section is a line of two opposite curves as in S.
		PARAPET	A low wall around the edge of a roof or balcony. That part of a house wall which extends vertically above the lowest portion of the roof to form a parapet.

PARTY WALL	A wall separating two adjoining properties and shared by them. Each property owns its side of a longitudinal half of the wall, and has right of support over the other half.	putty to a wall face. The term also describes the Gypsum Plaster finish to inside walls. When used to finish outside walls Gypsum Plaster is usually called PLASTER if it is smooth, and STUCCO if it is textured. Gypsum Plaster is usually applied to an undercoat of Cement Render.
PEBBLE DASH	External wall finish of small stones thrown on to the second coat of plaster while it is still soft.	PLASTERBOARD Building board with a core of gypsum plaster enclosed between two sheets of heavy paper. Used for wall linings and ceilings.
PENDANT DROPS	The lower portion of a FINIAL decoration, extending down into the gable.	POLYETHYLENE Usually abbreviated to POLYTHENE . Plastic sheeting, chemically inert, water impervious, pliable. Used in building to exclude water from foundations, footings, brickwork, and roofing (sarking). Also extruded for use as water piping, usually coloured black.
PERGOLA	A wooden structure of open intersecting beams, carried on posts.	PORTLAND CEMENT A manufactured cement containing approximately 60% hydraulic lime, 20% silica, and 10 to 20% alumina, plus small quantities of iron and manganese oxides, potash, soda, sulphur, carbon etc. Cement when mixed with water is used as a binder of sand particles, lime and stone aggregates, to form MORTAR or CONCRETE . The term PORTLAND CEMENT is used to differentiate the material from other matrixes including glues and epoxy resins. It was so named because when hard it resembled Portland Stone, which was used for facing major buildings in London in the nineteenth century.
PIER	A load-bearing vertical column with the base on or below ground level.	PREFABRICATED ROOFS The term properly applies to PREFABRICATED ROOF TRUSSES and the roofs containing them. The wooden roof trusses are factory assembled in jigs and GANGNAILED . The trusses
PIER and BEAM FOOTINGS	A design of footing for houses on moisture reactive clay soils. Reinforced concrete piers are based on a more solid strata below the level of the clay, and the tops are connected to reinforced concrete beams which bridge the piers. The base of the beams is kept clear of the ground soil. Vertical movement of the soil is not conveyed to the beams for as long as they remain clear of the soil. The house is built on the beams. The design was used in the 1950's but has since been largely superseded by deep beam footings, curtain wall ('W & G') footings, and by grillage raft footings.	
PISÉ	Short for PISÉ de Terre . Rammed earth construction. Damp earth and straw sometimes mixed with cement and rammed into a formwork of wattle or timber. Used for walls in settlers cottages until more durable materials became available.	
PITCH	The angle of incline of a roof.	
PLASTER	Term used to describe the application of cement RENDER , and GYPSUM plaster	

are light enough to be man-handled on a building site, although a crane is often used.

PRESSED METAL Metal sheeting, usually of galvanised iron, embossed with a pattern or decoration which stands out in relief. Used for ceilings c.1900, and for the facades of some timber framed houses, simulating stonework.

PRESSURE TREATED PINE LOGS Pine logs which have been impregnated under pressure with preservative and termite resistant chemicals. They are usually a green colour, as distinguishable from dark brown pine logs which have been treated with creosote.

PVC Polyvinylchloride. A solid plastic cast in moulds. Used for electrical plugs and switches, and for water piping and pipe fittings, usually coloured white.

QUOIN External corner of a wall.

QUAD Term for a quarter round timber moulding, which in cross section resembles a quarter of a circle. Used in the junction of skirtings and floors, and nailed to the skirting.

RAFTER Beam supporting the pitch of a roof, and which slopes from the eave to the ridge.

RANCH STYLE House style of the mid 1960's and still popular. See Page 100/1.

RANDOM RUBBLE As for **RANDOM STONE**.

RANDOM STONE Stonework in walls where the stones are placed where they will fit, that is at random, and the mortar placed accordingly rather than in horizontal beds.

REACTIVE SOILS Clays which expand when wet and contract when dry, conveying enormous differential pressures on house footings, and causing severe wall cracks. The term also includes sand which when over impervious clay becomes water logged and soft when wet,

and limestone marl and clay shale, which is hard when dry and very soft when wet.

RED BRICK Red clay brick.

REINFORCED CONCRETE Concrete reinforced with steel rods or with steel wire mesh (fabric).

RENDER Application of cement mortar to a wall face. Thickness of one coat is about 13mm. Used as a base for plasterwork, and for finishing the external visible surface of concrete footings. Used as a finish over poor quality brickwork.

RETURN VERANDAH Verandah at front of a house and continuing down one or both sides to a room extending at the side.

RIDGE The apex of a roof, forming a horizontal ridge.

RIDGE CAP Covering over the ridge of a roof. The material depends on the roof construction. In South Australia it is usually galvanised iron, asbestos cement, cement tile or terra cotta tile.

ROMAN ARCHES Semi-circular arches. Also called **CLASSICAL ARCHES**.

ROUGHCAST External wall finish made by mixing with cement mortar small stone chips or pebbles, and throwing the mixture on to the surface of the wall.

SANDSTONE The most common building stone used in Adelaide, and locally called **FREESTONE**. The better known sandstones are Mount Lofty, Basket Range, Carey Gully, Mount Barker, Kapunda and Brinkworth Freestones, and the Aldgate and Tea Tree Gully Sandstones. Sandstone was used for house fronts, usually as Freestone, and for house sides usually built in **RANDOM RUBBLE** which contained a mixture of sandstone,

freestone pieces, and sometimes limestone. Sandstone is still used for feature stonework in domestic construction. The popular stones include **BASKET RANGE**, and **CAREY GULLY** standstones. Both names refer to a type of stone rather than where it is quarried.

SARKING Impervious fabric laid under roof tiles.

SASH The sliding or hinged light of a window.

SAWN STONE Soft stone, cut into shape with a diamond saw. Usually squared all round, with a smooth face.

SETTLERS COTTAGE Small cottage built in the early days of the Province, with the materials available at the time. See Pages 1, 2.

SCOTIA Timber moulding fixed to the fascia immediately below the gutter.

SHINGLE A thin strip of wood used like a tile for covering roofs. The term is applied also to roof tiles other than Cement or Terra cotta, e.g. **SLATE**, **ASBESTOS**.

SKILLION ROOF A flat roof sloped sufficiently to discharge rainwater. When attached to higher building it is called a **LEANTO** roof.

SKIRTING A wooden board moulding set on edge around the base of a wall. May also be built of wall tiles, terrazzo, concrete, plastics, etc.

SLATE SHINGLES Roofing tiles of split slate.

SLATS Thin strips of wood, aluminium, plastic etc. As used in venetian blinds, louvre doors etc.

SLEEPOUT Bedroom in an enclosed verandah or leanto, usually constructed from materials inferior to main house.

SLIDING SASH Window which opens by the vertical or horizontal sliding of the sashes.

STANCHION Steel or timber vertical post supporting the roof of a porch, verandah or carport.

STEEL DECKING

Ribbed steel sheeting designed to interlock at each side with adjoining sheets. The surface may be galvanised or colour bonded. Used for roofing and for the side walls of steel sheds, etc.

STEP FRONTED

A house design with the front broken into two or more parallel sections with each section extended some distance in front of the section adjoining. In plan the wall has the appearance of steps. Usually the term is applied to a house with the front staggered into three 'steps', and the house design is sometimes called **TRIPLE FRONTED**. A two-step design is usually called **DOUBLE FRONTED**.

STRATA TITLE

Certificate of Title for a defined portion of a building, together with a garden and parking area, and rights over the land to preserve access, maintenance, privacy and enjoyment. Home Units and some Town Houses are now registered on Strata Titles.

STUCCO

Rough external plasterwork which when nearly dry is pressed smooth with a flat trowel in random patches all over the wall surface. The effect is to create flattened smooth patches against a rougher background. The finished surface is usually painted. The term is also used to describe other external surfaces in textured and smooth plasterwork.

SYMMETRICAL FRONT

House with a straight front, centrally placed door, and usually one window on each side of the door. A popular design in the nineteenth century. See page 6-9.

TERRA COTTA TILE

Baked clay roofing tile, designed to interlock at the sides and at the overlap as for **MARSEILLES TILES**. Usually glazed to a gloss or satin finish and available in a variety of colours. When used as a floor tile the material is usually called **EARTHENWARE**.

THATCH	A roof covering of reeds, straw, or fine brush.	VALLEY	The intersection between the downward sloping surfaces of a roof, i.e. towards which the water flows. Opposite of HIP or RIDGE.
TORRENS TITLE	Legal title to land which is exhibited by registration on a Certificate of Title. The original copy of a Certificate of Title is retained by the Registrar General at the Lands Titles Office, Adelaide, and is available for public inspection. All interests and dealings in the land are registered on the Certificate of Title. This method of lands titles registration was devised by Sir Robert Torrens, and became law in 1858. The method has been adopted throughout Australia, and in many other countries.	VERNACULAR (ARCHITECTURE)	Local architecture of houses, barns, small shops etc.; as different from large residences and public buildings, which are often built with imported materials, design and technology.
TOWNHOUSE	Term applied to a single family small dwelling on a separate or strata Title.	WALL PLATE	Length of timber laid horizontally on the top of a wall at eaves level. The rafters are notched ('Birdsmouthed') to seat on the wall plate which carries their weight.
TRANSOM	A horizontal beam separating the lights of a window, or separating a door from the fanlight over it.	WATERFALL	House style of the 1940's. See Pages 74/7.
TRIPLE FRONTED	See STEP FRONTED.	WATTLE & DAUB	Early timber framed house with walls of acacia sticks infilled with water softened clay.
TRUSS	The timber or steel frame designed to carry a roof.	WEATHERBOARD	Horizontal overlapping boards nailed on the outside of timber framed buildings. The boards are usually rebated at the overlap.
TUCK POINTING	A grooved (tucked) mortar joint filled with a line of lime putty which projects in a half round shape about 3mm. Used for its decorative effect, especially with BASKET RANGE stone.	WELL ROOF	A roof design for a rectangular house with joined pitched roofs built parallel to each wall. The water discharged to perimeter gutters and into a central well at roof level and was taken away by an enclosed box gutter which passed below the roof at the rear of the house, through to a down pipe fixed to the rear wall. The design was subject to flooding if the box gutter became blocked. See Diagram Page 149.
TUDOR	Style of house in the 1930's. It was named after the timber framed houses of fifteenth century England, many of which still survive.	WOOD AWNINGS	Timber framed windows with lights hinged at the top and opening outwards. These differ from HOPPER WINDOWS which are hinged at the bottom, and open inwards.
TURRET TOP	Battlement design parapet.		
UNIQUE SASHES	See DOUBLE HUNG SASHES. Note that spring balance sash windows when in pairs can be visually identified from weighted 'box frame' sliding sash windows by the narrower central mullion.		

WOOD SHINGLE

As for CEDAR SHINGLE.

ZINCALUME

Sheet steel coated with an alloy of 55% aluminium and 45% zinc in a continuous hot dip. It provides improved corrosion resistance in comparison with traditional zinc-coated ('galvanised') steel of similar thickness. The surface has a 'fine grain' spangle, and appears smoother and more even than 'galvanised' iron. ZINCALUME is a trade name and is manufactured by John Lysaght (Australia) Limited.

ZINC COATED STEEL

Steel coated with zinc to resist corrosion. The popular term 'GALVANISE' originally referred to an electrolytic process which is no longer used for steel sheeting used in domestic building. Galvanised iron or C.G.I. has zinc applied by a hot dip process, and has a well known spangled surface.

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