



# Exterior Recording Training Manual

CANADIAN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDING  
EXTERIOR RECORDING TRAINING MANUAL

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## CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	ii
RECORDING SECTION .....	1
PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION .....	6
MAPPING SECTION .....	8
COMPLETION OF CATEGORIES .....	10
HISTORICAL INFORMATION .....	11
Year(s) of Construction.....	11
Year of Demolition.....	11
Architect.....	11
Major Contractor or Builder.....	12
Engineer.....	13
Present Use.....	14
Original Use.....	14
Associated or Other Uses.....	14
State.....	30
Site.....	30
ARCHITECTURAL CATEGORIES	
Massing of Units.....	31
Plan.....	32
Wings.....	33
Building Dimensions in Metres.....	34
Storeys.....	34
Number of Bays - Facade.....	35
Basement/Foundation.....	36
Basement/Foundation Wall Material.....	37
MAIN EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL .....	37
Earth.....	38
Wood.....	38
Stone - Shape and Coursing.....	39
Stone - Finish.....	40
Brick - Bond.....	41
Composition.....	41
Concrete.....	42
Metal.....	42
Glass.....	43
Additional Exterior Wall Material.....	43
Exterior Wall Material - Other Walls.....	44
Exterior Bearing Wall Construction.....	44
Wall Design and Detail.....	45
Roof Type .....	48
Roof Type - Special Shapes.....	50
Roof Surface Material.....	51
Roof Trim - Eaves.....	52
Roof Trim Material - Eaves.....	54
Roof Trim - Verges.....	55
Roof Trim Material - Verges.....	56
Towers, Steeples and Domes - Type.....	57
Towers, Steeples and Domes Location - Side to Side...	58
Towers, Steeples and Domes Location - Front to Rear..	58
Dormer Type - Any Wall.....	59

Chimney Location - Side to Side.....	61
Chimney Location - Front to Rear.....	61
Chimney Stack Material.....	62
Chimney Stack Massing.....	63
Roof Trim - Special Features.....	63
 TYPICAL WINDOW .....	 65
Location.....	66
Structural Opening Shape.....	66
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Head.....	67
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Sides.....	68
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Material.....	69
Window Sill - Type.....	70
Window Sill - Material.....	71
Trim Within Structural Opening - Head.....	71
Trim Within Structural Opening - Sides.....	72
Number of Sashes.....	73
Opening Mechanism.....	73
Special Window Types - Any Wall.....	74
Special Pane Arrangements - Any Wall.....	75
 MAIN ENTRANCE .....	 76
Location.....	77
Structural Opening Shape.....	77
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Head.....	78
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Sides.....	80
Trim Outside Structural Opening - Material.....	81
Trim Within Structural Opening - Head.....	81
Trim Within Structural Opening - Sides.....	82
Number of Leaves.....	83
Number of Panels per Leaf.....	83
Leaves - Special Features.....	84
 Main Stairs - Location and Design.....	 85
Main Stairs - Direction.....	85
Main Porch - Type.....	86
Main Porch - Special Features.....	87
Main Porch - Material.....	88
Main Porch - Height.....	88
Apparent Alterations and/or Additions.....	89
Property Features.....	89
Date of Survey.....	90
Recognized Historic Site.....	90
Style.....	90
Archaeological Site.....	90
Reference.....	90
 INDEX .....	 91



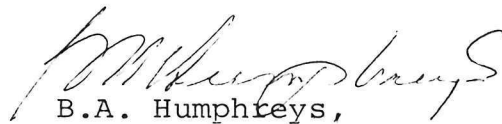
### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This revised Training Manual has been prepared by the Data Collection Systems section of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building in consultation with the CIHB Architectural Analysts and Architectural Historians.

The extensive revisions made to the original text and drawings have been designed to add, delete or clarify certain elements and to redefine terminology. They are based on the experience gained by the CIHB in nine years of recording and on suggestions and requests received from interested provincial representatives.

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B.A. Humphreys,  
Chief,  
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## INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building is a computerized program designed to record the architectural heritage of the country.

Originally planned to provide information on a comparative basis for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, it now also serves as a source of basic information on Canadian architecture for planners, researchers, historians, and all others interested in architectural heritage.

It is an on-going, multi-phase program, encompassing the recording of details of building exteriors in predetermined areas, the recording of interiors of selected buildings and historical research.

The computerized recording technique involves the completion of a specially designed form supplemented by photographs, for each building. This Training Manual is intended as a descriptive guide to the completion of the form and a detailed index is included to locate the terms illustrated.

While designed primarily to explain the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building recording technique, the Training Manual is also a useful guide for general use in the identification and description of architectural details and terminology.

## RECORDING SECTION

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building uses two forms for recording purposes. The SELECTION FORM consists of a coloured first page followed by nine white pages that illustrate the architectural and historical categories and selections. The RECORDING FORM is a single coloured sheet that provides space for the recording of information and selections within categories.

Since not all buildings have formal street addresses, the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building has separated its recording into two types: urban and rural.

Urban Recording relates to buildings with formal street addresses. The building number and street name are used to identify the building in the system.

Rural Recording relates to buildings with no formal street addresses. These buildings are located on topographic maps which are used to identify the buildings in the system. (See MAPPING SECTION p. 8)

### RECORDING - GENERAL GUIDELINES

To simplify the office work involved in processing each form, adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1) The selection form is used as a guide while the recording form is used for the recording of information and selections within the categories; only the recording form should be marked.
- 2) All field recording must be kept above the perforated line; the space below is reserved for photographs and office use only.
- 3) The information required for the completion of the categories described in Recording Information (p. 1) must be printed in full.
- 4) At all times use black or blue coloured ink markers. The information provided for Province, Town, County, District, Township, Building Number, Street, Map Number, Building Number on Map, Concession Number, Lot Number, and Dominion Land Survey must be printed in large capital letters using a magic marker. The remainder of the form is completed using a fine felt tip or ink pen.
- 5) Sketches or descriptions should clearly illustrate information supplied or selections made; these should be recorded in the space provided for 'Observations'.
- 6) The information required to complete Building Name, Present Owner, Tenant and Original Owner must be obtained prior to the recording and photographing of a building.
- 7) The instructions listed in the Recording Section (p. 1), Photography Section (p. 6), and Mapping Section (p. 8) must be followed.

### RECORDING INFORMATION

The following instructions define the categories and explain the proper method used to complete the recording form.



GEOCODE

A unique number assigned to each and every building recorded by the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building.

NOTE: The geocode boxes are for OFFICE USE ONLY -  
DO NOT FILL IN

PROVINCE - TERRITORY

The name associated with one of the twelve political divisions of Canada:

Newfoundland	Manitoba
Nova Scotia	Saskatchewan
Prince Edward Island	Alberta
New Brunswick	British Columbia
Quebec	Yukon
Ontario	Northwest Territories

TOTAL NO. OF PHOTOS TAKEN

The number of frames required to photograph the structure being recorded.

FILM ROLL NO.

A unique number assigned to each and every roll of film used by the recorder-photographer.

TEAM NO.

A unique number assigned to a recording team for identification purposes.

NOTE: The above categories are described in more detail in the Photography Section (p. 6)

TOWN

The name associated with:

- 1) A cluster of houses recognized as a distinct place, a settlement with a place name;  
  
or
- 2) A population and business centre so recognized geographically and politically;  
  
or
- 3) A compactly settled area of any size given definite boundaries and powers by law - a small municipality;  
  
or
- 4) A large densely populated urban area - a city or borough.

The selection of the correct name for the category 'TOWN' is divided into two sets of instructions - urban recording and rural recording:

- 1) A building with a formal street address (full street name and number) is considered as urban for recording purposes; record the full name of the town in which the building is located.

- 2) A building without a formal street address that can only be located by using a map is considered rural for recording purposes; record the full name of the nearest town in the same county, district or regional municipality.

#### COUNTY

The name associated with a territorial division or incorporated community with legally defined boundaries.

#### DISTRICT

The name associated with a territorial division or incorporated community with legally defined boundaries.

#### TOWNSHIP

The name assigned to a smaller division of a county or district.

#### STREET

The name associated with an urban public thoroughfare. The street name may include the following:

Street	Crescent	Boulevard
Road	Drive	Court
Avenue	Circle	Alley
Parkway	Lane	

Record the full street name and include all north, south, east and west designations or combinations.

EXAMPLES - Main Street West  
Sixth Street South East

#### BUILDING NO.

The number posted on or associated with an urban building. A building is any construction designed to stand more or less permanently. The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building records all types of building, including monuments, bridges, dams, locks and tunnels. Record the number posted on or associated with an urban building using these rules:

- 1) All alpha and fractional notations must be included.

EXAMPLE - 6A or 6½

- 2) A building with an unknown number must be given an estimated number relative to numbers posted on or associated with nearby buildings. An estimated number is placed within quotation marks.

EXAMPLE - '6'

- 3) The building location should not be described in words.

EXAMPLE - on the corner of X and Y streets next to the Z building.

- 4) A building with more than one number posted on or associated with it must have all the numbers entered on the form.

EXAMPLE - 246, 248, 250, 252 or  
246-252

MAP NO.

A unique number assigned to a map for identification purposes. The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building usually uses topographic maps at the 1:50,000 scale for rural recording. (See MAPPING SECTION p. 8)

BUILDING NO. ON MAP

A unique number assigned by the recorder-photographer to each and every building located on a map. (See MAPPING SECTION p. 8).

NOTE: Urban recording - answer only BUILDING NO. and STREET  
Rural recording - answer only MAP NO. and BUILDING NO. ON MAP

CONCESSION NO.

A number assigned to a large parcel of land by an official survey team.

LOT NO.

A number assigned to a smaller parcel of land within a concession by an official survey team.

NOTE: CONCESSION and LOT NUMBER could be obtained at the local Land Registry Office.

DOMINION LAND SURVEY

A code used in the prairie region devised to enable anyone to locate any quarter-section with precision.

EXAMPLE - The N.E. corner of Section 14, Township 26, Range 23, west of the Fourth Meridian. The building you are looking for would be found in the north-east quarter of the fourteenth section, twenty-sixth township in range number twenty-three, west of the Fourth Meridian.

The DLS code is always assigned in the following order:  
Section - Township - Range - Meridian.

EXAMPLE - NE 14 - 26 - 23 - W4

PRESENT OWNER

An individual or organization who has legal or rightful title to a building at the time of its recording whether the owner is the occupant or not.

TENANT

An individual or organization who rents or leases from a landlord, or occupies on a temporary basis a building at the time of its recording.

ORIGINAL OWNER OR TENANT

The first individual or organization to have owned or leased the building.

BUILDING NAME(S)

The name or names associated with or posted on a building. A



structure occupied by Mr. X is only recorded as X house if it is a locally recognized name. All known building names should be recorded.

ADDRESS OF OWNER

The complete mailing address of the owner.

RECORDER - PHOTOGRAPHER

The person(s) responsible for the complete recording and photographing of the building.

## PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building is a visual as well as a computer information bank. The visual recording of a building requires a set of quality prints to accompany each completed recording form.

### PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL GUIDELINES

To maintain a consistency of quality, quantity, and content required by the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1) At all times use 35mm black and white film. Medium speed film (ASA 35 to ASA 200) is suitable for most lighting conditions, however, faster speed film (ASA 400 to ASA 500) is more suitable when lighting is poor - rainy days or early evenings. Always carry a generous supply of film.
- 2) The camera settings must be checked before beginning every set of photographs; be sure the lens is clean and the lens cap is off.
- 3) The camera must be held steady. Brace one arm against your side, or brace an eye-level camera against your cheek to assist in holding it steady. Press the shutter release gently to avoid jerking the camera. If the shooting speed is below 1/30 second or if it is a hand held time exposure, take a deep breath, hold it and then shoot the picture.
- 4) The camera must be held level and horizontal. Move back until the complete building is included in the frame. It is better to have a fair amount of foreground than to distort the building by tilting the camera at a closer range.
- 5) When working in a populated or busy area, watch for passing vehicles and pedestrians and avoid including them in a picture. When an area is heavily treed find a revealing angle to show as much of the general shape as possible. Close-ups will record details.
- 6) When photographing ensure there is enough light to produce a good quality set of prints.
- 7) The number of photographs taken of each building will be determined by the type and setting of the building; generally six shots will be required and must include:
  - identification picture - a photo of the top section of the recording form after the building location has been completed
  - façade - including roof
  - close-up of the typical window
  - close-up of the main entrance
  - angle shot showing eaves and verges
  - any other important details.

- 8) Each roll of film used is assigned a unique number by the recorder-photographer for identification purposes:
  - place the identification number belonging to the roll of film used to photograph the building in the space 'Film Roll No.'
  - record the number of photos taken of the building in the space 'Total No. of Photos Taken'

#### PROCESSING AND PRINTING

To simplify the office work involved in matching photos to recording forms and to maintain the quality of photographic processing and printing required by the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1) Black and white contact prints are required - these are sufficient for the initial record.
- 2) Contact prints must be developed and printed using the 'develop-stop-fix-wash' method. A number of 'new' and quick methods are on the market, but the prints and negatives resulting from these methods do not meet the longevity requirements of the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building.
- 3) All developed negatives must be placed in the paper-cellophane negative sheets supplied - they are also available from most photographic stores. Put only one roll of film in each sheet and mark the sheet's spine with the film roll number and the team code number. Cut the contact sheet and attach the proper photographs to the corresponding recording form using two-sided tape. Place the photographs in the section labelled 'Attach Photos Below' found below the perforated line on the front of the recording form.



## MAPPING SECTION

This section deals with the location of buildings with no formal street addresses. These buildings are referred to as RURAL BUILDINGS. Rural buildings must be numerically plotted on a map to pinpoint their exact geographic location. All recording teams require the materials listed below and must follow the instructions outlined to ensure the clarity of the recorded building's geographic location.

### MATERIALS

Standard topographic maps at the scale of 1:50,000 (1.27 inches = 1 mile) contain most cultural and physical features of the area being surveyed (buildings, roads, contours, grid lines, etc.). All maps have legends printed on the side or back. All maps have unique codes assigned by the Canada Map Office. These codes are found in the upper and lower right hand corners. For Canadian Inventory of Historic Building purposes, this is referred to as the Map No.. See Sample Map 21 L/5 (p. 9).

In addition to standard topographic maps field teams require red and black fine tip pens and duplicate maps of areas previously recorded by the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. This allows the recorder-photographer to determine which buildings have been recorded in order to avoid duplication.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAPPING BUILDINGS

Study the field map associated with the area to be surveyed. Try to become familiar with the area including towns, roads, contours, benchmarks and any other points of interest.

Every rural building recorded must have its location pinpointed on the field map. The sample map illustrates how the mapping is to be completed. In this example, the first building recorded is the church in INVERNESS (a church appears on the map as a square with a cross - check the legend on the maps for other notations). A small line is drawn on the map, pointing to the building being recorded. A number is placed at the other end of the line, in this case number one (1). This number is also placed on the recording form for this building. As the team moves away from the town of INVERNESS, buildings are recorded and indicated on the map in the same way. The numbers on each map always begin at number one (1) and continue consecutively until all the rural recording for the map is complete. Each building recorded must have only one number associated with it and one corresponding recording form.

NOTE: Each map used must be numbered using the above guidelines, always beginning at number one.

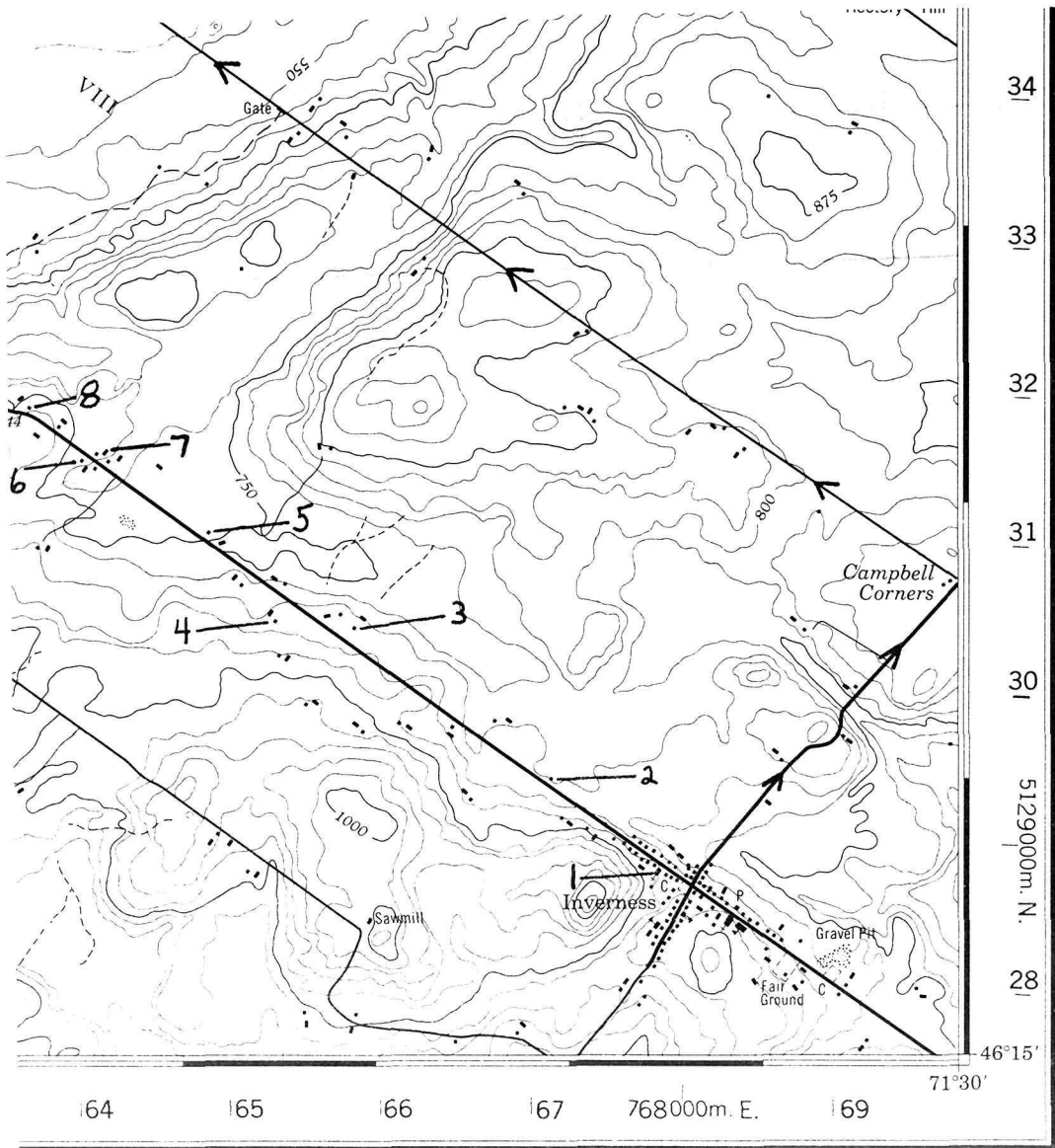
Buildings located in towns or villages not having proper street names and addresses or in areas on the map too concentrated to be clearly plotted must be located on an enlarged map. The enlarged map (a hand drawn sketch) is drawn on the back of the field map and must illustrate, in detail, all building locations. It must also show all streets, roads, other points of interest within the boundaries of the enlarged area and an arrow depicting true north.

All numbers and indicating marks are placed on the map using red pens. The only exception occurs when buildings are not shown on a field map. In this case plot their proper

location using a black pen. Placing the appropriate symbol in the proper location is sufficient (refer to the map's legend for correct notation). This procedure may be used to show any building not appearing on the map whether it is to be recorded or not.

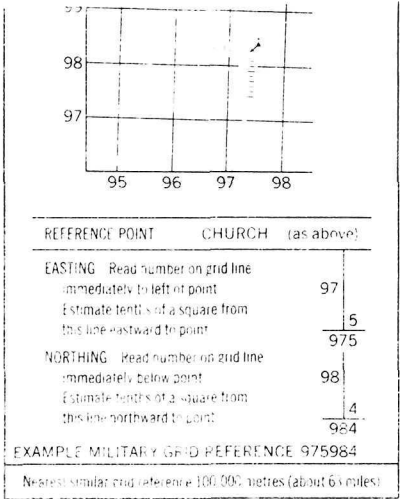
All roads travelled by the recording team and having no buildings suitable for recording must be marked with a red line and arrow. This indicates that the team has been through the area and ensures the Inventory there were no buildings suitable for recording.

The above method ensures that all rural buildings recorded will be located on the appropriate field map. However, if there is any doubt concerning the field map location of a building do not hesitate to use either the Universal Transverse Mercator System or the Dominion Land Survey System for the prairie region. Both systems' grid lines and coordinates are printed on all 1:50,000 scale maps.

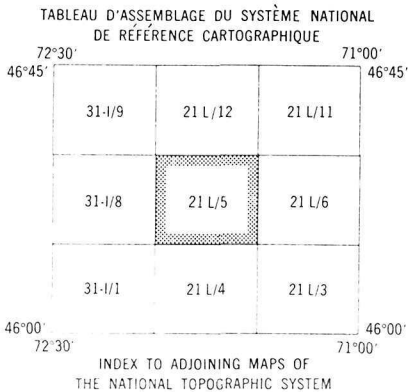


Produced, 1969, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,  
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES,  
from aerial photographs taken in 1954-1955. Field surveys  
1958. Printed 1971.

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office,  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.



BROWN NUMBERED TICKS INDICATE  
THE 1000 METRE U.T.M. GRID  
ZONE 18



LYSTER  
21 L/5  
EDITION 3

### COMPLETION OF CATEGORIES

The remainder of the recording form deals with numbered categories. The guidelines below must be followed to ensure each category is completed correctly.

- 1) Categories 1 - 10, each require a specific form of response. Their method of completion is outlined in the explanation of each category which follows this section (p. 11).
- 2) Categories 29, 48, 68, 76 require a one digit response. The appropriate selection is made from the selection form and the corresponding digit is recorded in the space provided for the category on the recording form.
- 3) Categories 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 49, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 62, 65, 69, 71, 72, 73, 75 require a two digit response. The appropriate selection is made from the selection form and the corresponding digits are recorded in the spaces provided for the category response on the recording form.
- 4) Categories 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 74, 77, 78 are multiple choice. The appropriate selection(s) made from the selection form is/are recorded in the space provided for the category on the recording form, by placing an 'X' in the corresponding square.
- 5) Category 14 requires two, three digit responses. The first relates to the length, the second relates to the depth of the building being recorded.

NOTE: Always answer in metres.

EXAMPLE - a building having dimensions of 9 metres x 10 metres, the correct response would be 009 010.

- 6) Category 16 requires a two digit response which must be obtained using the table found on the selection form. Each horizontal row corresponds to the storey the recorder is referring to, while the vertical columns refer to the number of bays present.
 

EXAMPLE - 5 bays on the first floor - the top row refers to the first floor - then move across to the five bay column, the selection for this category would be 15.
- 7) Category 79 requires a six digit response.
- 8) Categories 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 are reserved FOR OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.
- 9) The space provided for 'Observations' is for all pertinent data not already selected including special details and/or sketches. Also include any sources used to record the building.

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### 1 YEAR(S) OF CONSTRUCTION

This category describes the year construction of a building began and if possible the year construction was completed. (Do not include wings, extensions or additions).

1 YEAR(S) OF CONSTRUCTION	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 10px;">—</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> </div>	Known	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">K</div>	Estimated	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">E</div>
		(OFFICE USE ONLY	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">A</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div>	

To complete this category follow these guidelines:

- 1) The first box of 4 spaces is reserved for the year construction commenced. Enter the full date, one digit in each space.

EXAMPLE - 1 8 8 0  
                  1st box

- 2) The second box of 4 spaces is reserved for the year construction was completed. Enter the full date, that is, one digit in each space.

EXAMPLE - 1 8 8 0 - 1 9 0 0  
                  1st box                   2nd box

- 3) When a date has been determined by research, place an 'X' in the square 'Known'.

EXAMPLE - KNOWN X

- 4) When a date has been estimated either by the tenant or the recorder-photographer, place an 'X' in the square 'Estimated'.

EXAMPLE - ESTIMATED X

### 2 YEAR OF DEMOLITION

OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.

### 3 ARCHITECT

An individual engaged in the profession of designing buildings usually with some regard to aesthetic effect. An original owner who designed a building being recorded is not to be considered its architect unless he/she is employed in the building trades; that is, earned his/her living as an architect, builder, carpenter, mason, or member of any other skill group employed in building construction. When a building was designed by an architectural firm whose name is composed of a list of firm members (for example: Darling and Pearson) each member of the firm is to be entered in full as a separate architect (for example: Darling, John A., Pearson, Frank). If an architect within such a firm is known to have been the major designer of a building record this information under 'Observations'. A firm name is permissible only when it is not a collection of surnames (for example: Department of Public Works). If one architect from such a firm is known to have been the

major designer record his name as well, listing him as a separate architect (for example: Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect).

3 ARCHITECT	A	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	B	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	C	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Record architect names using the following guidelines:

- 1) The name of an architect must be printed in each of the three spaces labelled A, B, C. The full name of each architect must be recorded including all given names, initials and titles. Last names are to be followed by either first names or initials.
- 2) The boxes labelled 'Code' are for OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.

4 MAJOR CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

An individual engaged in the profession of constructing buildings, either under contract or as a speculation. An original owner who built a building being recorded is not to be considered its builder unless he/she was employed in the building trades; that is earned his/her living as a builder, architect, carpenter, mason, or member of another skill group employed in building construction. When a building was built by a construction firm whose name is composed of a list of firm members (for example: Carter-Hall-Aldinger Co.) each member of the firm is to be entered in full as a separate builder (for example: Carter, W.H., Hall, Frank, Aldinger, A.H.). If one builder within such a firm is known to have been the major builder of a building, record this information under 'Observations'. A firm name is permissible only when it is not a collection of surnames (for example: Department of Public Works). If one contractor from such a firm is known to have been the major builder, record his name as well, listing him as a separate builder (for example: Charleson, G.B., Superintendent of Works).

4 MAJOR CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER	A	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	B	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	C	<input type="text"/>	Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Record major contractor or builder names using the following guidelines:

- 1) The name of a major contractor or builder must be printed in each of the three spaces labelled A, B, C. The full name of each major contractor or builder must be recorded including all given names, initials and titles. Last names are to be followed by either first names or initials.



2) The boxes labelled 'Code' are for OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.

5 ENGINEER

An individual engaged in the profession of designing and constructing buildings. An original owner who designed and constructed a building being recorded is not to be considered its engineer unless he/she is employed in the building trades; that is earned his/her living in the construction industry. When a building was designed by an engineering firm whose name is composed of a list of firm members (for example: Shanley Bros.) each member of the firm is to be entered in full as a separate engineer (for example: Shanley, Walter, Shanley, Francis). If an engineer within such a firm is known to have been the major designer and constructor of a building record this information under 'Observations'. A firm name is permissible only when it is not a collection of surnames. If one engineer from such a firm is known to have been the major designer and constructor record his name as well, listing him as a separate engineer. (To be classified as an engineer a person(s) or firm must be recognized or consider themselves to be recognized as a member(s) of the engineering profession).

5 ENGINEER	A	<div></div>	Code	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
	B	<div></div>	Code	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
	C	<div></div>	Code	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

Record engineer names using the following guidelines:

- 1) The name of an engineer must be printed in each of the three spaces labelled A, B, C. The full name of each engineer must be recorded including all given names, initials and titles. Last names are to be followed by either first names or initials.
- 2) The boxes labelled 'Code' are for OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.

## 6 PRESENT USE

This category establishes what the building is being used for at the time of recording. The present use category is divided into two sections - primary use and secondary use.

### PRIMARY USE

The most important use of the building is called its primary use. If there is any doubt in determining this employ the use that occupies the largest portion of the building's space. The building's name is often a good indication of its primary use.

### SECONDARY USE

If the building has two or more uses then the second most important use is called its secondary use.

## 7 ORIGINAL USE

This category establishes the first or original use of the building. The original use category is divided into two sections - primary use and secondary use. These two sections are to be treated in the same fashion as described in present use keeping in mind that this time they are for original use.

## 8 ASSOCIATED OR OTHER USES

This category is to be applied when the primary and secondary coding for present and/or original use have been completed and there are still other uses related to the building. This category does not specify where these uses fit (i.e. present, original or somewhere in between). If this information is known it can be entered in the section for observations. This category can accommodate up to five uses.

### GUIDELINES FOR RECORDING PRESENT, ORIGINAL AND ASSOCIATED OR OTHER USES

6 <b>PRESENT USE</b> USE CODES BELOW	Primary Use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Secondary Use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- 1) Determine the selection from the following list which best represents the building's primary use. Print the four digit code for the selection you have chosen in the allotted space for present primary use on the recording form.
- 2) Determine the selection from the same list which best represents the building's secondary use. Print the four digit code for the selection you have chosen in the allotted space for present secondary use on the recording form.

7 <b>ORIGINAL USE</b> USE CODES BELOW	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Same	<input type="checkbox"/>	Primary Use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Secondary Use	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- 3) The above procedure is to be repeated for original use with two exceptions:
  - i) If you have determined that the original use is unknown print an 'X' in the box marked 'Unknown'.



- ii) If you have determined that the original use is identical to the present use print an 'X' in the box marked 'Same'.

<b>8 ASSOCIATED OR OTHER USES</b> <small>USE CODES BELOW</small>					
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- 4) If you have determined that there are associated or other uses related to the building refer to the same list for the selections that best represent the building's associated or other uses. Print the four digit code for the selections you have chosen in the space allotted for associated or other uses on the recording form.

01 RESIDENTIAL

A building used for human habitation and considered as a home

- 0101 SINGLE DWELLING - a building that is functionally equipped for one family or one resident  
EXAMPLE - Single Family House
- 0102 SEASONAL COTTAGE OR CABIN - a building used as a residence on a seasonal basis  
EXAMPLE - Summer Cottage, Hunting or Fishing Cabin
- 0103 DOUBLE DWELLING - a building with interior wall divisions creating two functionally equipped residences  
EXAMPLE - Vertical or Horizontal Duplex
- 0104 APARTMENT BUILDING - a building constructed to accommodate several separate residences in which interior wall divisions create three or more functionally equipped dwellings
- 0105 ROW HOUSING - a building or one of a group of buildings which contain separate residences organized in a horizontal unit
- 0106 INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING - a building supplied by an institution for use as living quarters by a group of people  
EXAMPLE - Orphanage, Old Age Home
- 0107 MULTIPLE DWELLING - a building with interior wall divisions, creating three or more functionally equipped residences that is not considered to be an apartment building
- 0108 PRIVATE GARAGE OR STABLE - a garage or stable that is associated with a residence
- 0109 OUTHUSE OR PRIVY - an outhouse or privy that is associated with a residence
- 0198 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a residential facility that is not itself used for residential purposes  
EXAMPLE - Shed
- 0199 OTHER - a building used for residential purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

02 SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL

A building used for any pleasurable entertainment, exercise or pastime, including sports and athletics

- 0201 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a social and recreational facility
- 0202 CLUB OR LODGE - a building used by members of an organized social or recreational group  
EXAMPLE - Brotherhood Hall, Masonic Temple, Legion Hall, Boys and Girls Club

- 0203 COMMUNITY CENTRE OR HALL - a building used by the community for social and recreational activities
- 0204 THEATRE OR CINEMA - a building used for the viewing of movies and films or the performance of live entertainment
- 0205 FAIR EXHIBITION BUILDING - a building used for the accommodation of displays of various types at fairs and exhibitions
- 0206 BANDSTAND - a covered platform usually used by a musical group for outdoor performances
- 0207 SPORT OR ATHLETIC BUILDING - a building used for viewing or participation in sports or athletics  
EXAMPLE - Football Stadium, Arena
- 0298 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a social and recreational facility, that is not itself used for social and recreational purposes
- 0299 OTHER - a building used for social and recreational activities that can not be included in the previous selections

### 03 EDUCATIONAL

A building used for instruction, schooling, training or the acquisition of knowledge

- 0301 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of an educational facility
- 0302 DORMITORY OR RESIDENCE - a building provided by an educational institution to house students or staff
- 0303 PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL - a building used for the schooling of young children usually under five years of age  
EXAMPLE - Nursery School, Day Care Centre
- 0304 PRIMARY SCHOOL - a building used for the schooling of children in kindergarten or grade one to grade eight or nine  
EXAMPLE - Grade School, Grammar School
- 0305 COMPOSITE SCHOOL - a building used for the instruction of students in kindergarten or grade one to grade twelve or thirteen
- 0306 SECONDARY SCHOOL - a building used for the instruction of students in grades nine, ten, eleven, twelve or thirteen  
EXAMPLE - High School
- 0307 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY - a building used for a higher level of education and is authorized to confer degrees or diplomas in various special fields
- 0308 SPECIAL SCHOOL - a building used for the instruction of a special subject or a special social, religious or economic group  
EXAMPLE - Technical School, Handicap School, Language School, Private College, Reform School

- 0309 LIBRARY OR ARCHIVES - a building used to accommodate books and related materials for lending or research use  
EXAMPLE - Public Library
- 0310 MUSEUM OR GALLERY - a building used to accommodate and/or exhibit objects that illustrate science, antiquity, national history and art  
EXAMPLE - Art Gallery, War Museum, Science and Technology Museum
- 0398 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of an educational facility, that is not itself used for educational purposes
- 0399 OTHER - a building used for educational purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 04 MERCANTILE/COMMERCIAL

A building used for the sale and/or supply for profit of goods or services

- 0401 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a mercantile/commercial facility
- 0402 BANK - a building used by an establishment concerned with the custody, loan, exchange or issue of money
- 0403 EXCHANGE - a building used for the exchange of commodities without the actual transmission of cash  
EXAMPLE - Stock Market
- 0404 MARKET BUILDING - a building provided for the sale of food and provisions, (fish, fruit, vegetables, flowers, crafts...)  
EXAMPLE - Farmer's Market
- 0405 HOTEL OR INN - a building which provides temporary lodging for travellers
- 0406 RESTAURANT - a building used for the preparation and sale of meals
- 0407 TAVERN, BAR OR SALOON - a building used for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises
- 0408 SPECIALTY OR SERVICE STORE WITH WORK AREA - a building used for the making and sale of goods or the performance of services on the premises  
EXAMPLE - Shoemaker, Barber, Bakery
- 0409 SPECIALTY STORE OR SHOP - a building used for the sale of a particular line of merchandise  
EXAMPLE - Shoe Store, Sports Shop, Flower Store, Pharmacy, Book Store, Furniture Store
- 0410 GROCERY STORE OR SUPERMARKET - a building used for the retail sale of food and household merchandise

- 0411 DEPARTMENT STORE OR EMPORIUM - a building used for the sale of a wide variety of merchandise, arranged in several departments
- 0412 GENERAL RETAIL STORE - a building used for the sale of a variety of merchandise, usually a small convenience store selling necessities  
EXAMPLE - Corner Store, General Store, Confectionary
- 0413 SHOPPING CENTRE OR ARCADE - a large building that houses a variety of specialty stores, department stores, supermarkets and general retail stores
- 0414 WHOLESALE OR WAREHOUSE STORE - a building used for the sale of merchandise in large quantities, usually to retail merchants for future resale
- 0415 STORAGE OR WAREHOUSE BUILDING - a building used by any store for the storage of merchandise or a building that offers storage facilities for private or commercial property
- 0416 STORAGE ELEVATOR - a tall building used for storage, particularly food storage  
EXAMPLE - Grain Elevator
- 0417 FUR TRADING POST - a building used by merchants who buy and sell furs and use them as a major form of currency
- 0418 INSURANCE OR TRUST COMPANY BUILDING - a building used for the sale of personal or property insurance or a building involved with mortgages and the buying and selling of real estate
- 0498 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a mercantile/commercial facility, that is not itself used for mercantile/commercial purposes
- 0499 OTHER - a building used for mercantile/commercial purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

## 05 FARMING AND RANCHING

A building used for farming or ranching purposes

- 0501 FARM OR RANCH HOUSE - a building used as a dwelling by a farmer or rancher
- 0502 BARN - a building used for storing hay, grain or housing livestock
- 0503 SILO - a tall cylindrical building used for storing silage (fodder)
- 0504 ANIMAL PEN OR SHED - a building used to house animals, other than a barn
- 0505 TOOL OR IMPLEMENT SHED - a building used to store tools or farm implements, other than a barn
- 0506 FOOD STORAGE SHED OR BUILDING - a building used for the storage of human or animal food other than a barn or silo  
EXAMPLE - Corn Crib, Root Cellar

- 0507 GREENHOUSE - a building used for the growth of plants
- 0508 outhouse - a building used as an outdoor lavatory
- 0598 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a farming or ranching building, that is not itself used for farming or ranching  
EXAMPLE - Bunkhouse
- 0599 OTHER - a building used for farming or ranching purposes which can not be included in the previous selections

#### 06 INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING - GENERAL

A building used in any field of industrial production or manufacturing

- 0601 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of an industrial or manufacturing facility
- 0602 HOUSING OR QUARTERS - a building provided by an industrial or manufacturing company located on the work site and used to house employees
- 0603 RESEARCH LABORATORY - a building used in any field of industry or manufacturing for research and development
- 0604 STORAGE BUILDING - a building used in any field of industry or manufacturing for the storage of raw materials, inventories and/or equipment
- 0605 POWER GENERATING BUILDING - a building used to generate any kind of power in any field of industry or manufacturing  
EXAMPLE - Windmill, Hydroelectric Dam
- 0606 CANTEEN - a building used to supply food or provisions to employees and workers of an industrial site
- 0607 GARAGE OR REPAIR BUILDING - a building used to provide repairs to industrial equipment and machinery
- 0698 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of an industrial or manufacturing facility, that is not itself used for industrial and manufacturing purposes
- 0699 OTHER - a building used for industrial or manufacturing purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 07 INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING - SPECIFIC

A building used for and related to a specific type of industrial production or manufacturing

##### FOOD

- 0701 GRIST MILL - a building used for the grinding of grain

- 0702 BAKERY - a building used for the baking of bread, cakes, doughnuts, etc., on a large scale for supply to retail stores and shops
- 0703 DAIRY - a building used for the production of milk, butter and cheese
- 0704 CANNERY - a building used for the canning of food products
- 0705 BEVERAGE PLANT - a building used in the production of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, other than a dairy  
EXAMPLE - Brewery, Distillery, Pop Factory
- 0706 MEAT PROCESSING AND PACKING PLANT - a building used for the processing and/or packing of meat  
EXAMPLE - Slaughterhouse, Meat Packing Plant
- 0707 FISHING BUILDING - a building used in the fishing, sealing or whaling industry  
EXAMPLE - Fish Hut, Fish Hatchery
- 0708 OTHER - a building used in the food industry that can not be included in the previous selections

#### WOOD

- 0709 MILL - a building used for the initial mechanical shaping of wood  
EXAMPLE - Sawmill, Planing Mill, Shingle Mill
- 0710 WOOD PRODUCT FACTORY - a building used for the manufacturing of products from wood  
EXAMPLE - Furniture Factory, Boat Building Factory
- 0711 PULP AND PAPER PLANT - a building used for the manufacturing of paper or pulp products  
EXAMPLE - Tissue Paper Factory, Cardboard Box Factory
- 0712 LUMBERING BUILDING - a building associated with the lumbering industry and located on a lumbering site, other than a mill
- 0713 OTHER - a building used in the wood industry that can not be included in the previous selections

#### TEXTILE AND LEATHER

- 0714 WEAVING FACILITY - a building used for the weaving of cloth  
EXAMPLE - Textile Mill, Weaver's Workshop
- 0715 SHOE OR CLOTHING FACTORY - a building used for the manufacturing of clothes or shoes
- 0716 TANNERY OR LEATHER WORKS - a building used for the production and processing of leather or a building used to manufacture leather products, other than a shoe or clothing factory
- 0717 OTHER - a building used in the textile and leather industry that can not be included in the previous selections



## METAL AND OTHER MINERALS

- 0718 REFINERY OR SMELTER - a building used to purify, melt or fuse metals and other minerals  
EXAMPLE - Stamp Mill
- 0719 SMITHY OR KILN - a building used to fashion metals or other minerals by means of heat  
EXAMPLE - Blacksmith Shop, Brick Factory
- 0720 METAL AND OTHER MINERALS PRODUCT FACTORY - a building used to manufacture metal and other mineral products  
EXAMPLE - Wire Mill, Tool and Die Shop, Cutlery Factory, Cement Works
- 0721 MINING BUILDING - a building associated with the mining industry and located on a mining site, other than a refinery or smelter, smithy or kiln
- 0722 OTHER - a building used in the metal or other mineral industry that can not be included in the previous selections

## MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

- 0723 FACTORY - a building used in the manufacture of products other than those previously specified (food, wood, textile and leather, metal and other minerals)  
EXAMPLE - Rubber Tire Factory, Electrical Appliance Factory, Plastic Toy Factory
- 0724 OTHER - a building used in the manufacture of products, other than those previously specified, that is not a factory

08 TRANSPORTATION - RAIL FACILITY

A building used in the process of transporting goods and/or passengers by rail

- 0801 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a rail transportation facility
- 0802 HOUSING OR QUARTERS - a building on a rail facility site provided for and used as a dwelling by rail facility personnel.  
EXAMPLE - Bunk House, Station Master's House, Lineman's House
- 0803 STATION - a building used as a point of arrival and departure for passengers and/or goods, transported by rail  
EXAMPLE - Train Station, Subway Station
- 0804 SIGNAL HOUSE - a building used as a means of traffic control for trains
- 0805 ROUND HOUSE - a circular building used for housing and repairing locomotives
- 0806 PUMP HOUSE OR WATER TOWER - a building used to furnish fuel or water to trains

- 0807 TRAIN TRESSEL, BRIDGE OR TUNNEL - a structure containing tracks and used as a passageway over, through or under an obstacle
- 0808 STORAGE BUILDING - a building used to store goods in transit by rail
- 0898 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a rail transportation facility, that is not itself used for rail transportation purposes
- 0899 OTHER - a building used for the purpose of rail transportation that can not be included in the previous selections

09 TRANSPORTATION - ROAD FACILITY

A building used in the process of transporting goods and/or passengers by road

- 0901 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a road transportation facility
- 0902 SERVICE OR GAS STATION - a building used to provide fuel and maintenance to a motor powered road vehicle
- 0903 REPAIR GARAGE OR BODY SHOP - a building used to provide repairs to the engine, mechanical parts or body of a motor powered road vehicle
- 0904 TERMINAL BUILDING - a building used as a point of arrival and departure for passengers and/or goods transported by road  
EXAMPLE - Bus Station or Terminal
- 0905 PUBLIC PARKING GARAGE - a building used to provide public parking facilities for motor powered road vehicles
- 0906 WEIGH STATION - a building used to determine the allowable weight for road travel of trucks and trailers, etc.
- 0907 PUBLIC STABLE - a building used to provide shelter for horses or other drey animals
- 0908 MILE, POST, STOPPING OR WAY HOUSE - a building used as a rest stop for passengers and a changing house for horses, sometimes used as a mail stop
- 0909 BRIDGE OR TUNNEL - a structure containing a road bed and used as a passageway over, through or under an obstacle
- 0910 STORAGE BUILDING - a building used to store goods in transit by road
- 0911 CAR WASH - a building which provides facilities to wash cars
- 0998 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a road transportation facility, that is not itself used for road transportation purposes

0999 OTHER - a building used for the purpose of road transportation that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 10 TRANSPORTATION - AIR FACILITY

A building used in the process of transporting goods and/or passengers by air

1001 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of an air transportation facility

1002 TERMINAL BUILDING - a building used as a point of arrival and departure for passengers or goods  
EXAMPLE - Airport Terminal

1003 HANGAR - a building used to house and/or repair airplanes

1004 CONTROL TOWER - a building used for the purpose of air-traffic control

1005 STORAGE BUILDING - a building used to store goods in transit by air

1098 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of an air transportation facility, that is not itself used for air transportation purposes

1099 OTHER - a building used for the purpose of air transportation that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 11 TRANSPORTATION - WATER FACILITY

A building used in the process of transporting goods and/or passengers by water

1101 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a transportation water facility

1102 HOUSING OR QUARTERS - a building on a water facility site provided for and used as a dwelling by water facility personnel  
EXAMPLE - Lock Master's House

1103 TERMINAL BUILDING - a building used as a point of arrival and departure for passengers and/or goods  
EXAMPLE - Ferry Terminal

1104 BOATHOUSE - a building located on water and used to house boats

1105 LIGHTHOUSE - a building used to guide water vessels by means of a powerful light

1106 DOCK OR WHARF - a structure used by water vessels for the loading and unloading of their cargo

- 1107 DRY DOCK - a structure used for the repairing of water vessels
- 1108 SAIL LOFT - a building used for the construction, repair and storage of sails
- 1109 LOCK - a structure which encloses a body of water used to raise or lower boats
- 1110 LOCK HOUSE - a building located beside a lock used to house the controls that govern a lock
- 1111 STORAGE BUILDING - a building used to store goods in transit by water
- 1198 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a water transportation facility, that is not itself used for water transportation purposes
- 1199 OTHER - a building used for the purpose of water transportation that can not be included in the previous selections

## 12 COMMUNICATIONS

A building used for the purpose of communication by means of transmitting or conveying information

- 1201 TELEPHONE BUILDING - a building used for or associated with the operation of a telephone  
EXAMPLE - Telephone Switching Station, Telephone Booth, Telephone Administration Office
- 1202 RADIO OR TELEVISION STATION - a building used for or associated with the operation of a radio or television station  
EXAMPLE - Broadcast Building, Television Studio
- 1203 TELEGRAPH STATION OR BUILDING - a building used for or associated with the operation of a telegraph
- 1204 NEWSPAPER BUILDING - a building used for the publication of a newspaper
- 1205 PUBLISHING COMPANY - a building used for the publication of various types of literature such as books, periodicals and magazines
- 1206 POST OFFICE - a building used in the process of mail service and delivery
- 1207 INFORMATION BUREAU - a building used to provide general information to the public  
EXAMPLE - Tourist Information Bureau
- 1298 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a communication facility, that is not itself used for communication purposes
- 1299 OTHER - a building used for the purpose of communication that can not be included in the previous selections

13 GOVERNMENTAL

A building used by or associated with an official authoritative group

- 1301 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a government agency
- 1302 LEGISLATIVE OR PARLIAMENT BUILDING - a building used by a group of officials invested with the power to create national, provincial or territorial laws
- 1303 CUSTOMS HOUSE - a building used by those who inspect and/or collect taxes and duties levied on imported or exported merchandise
- 1304 COURT HOUSE - a building used to hold a court of law  
EXAMPLE - County Court, Provincial Court, Federal Court
- 1305 EMBASSY, CONSULATE OR HIGH COMMISSION - a building used as the official office of an ambassador or foreign representative
- 1306 OFFICIAL RESIDENCE - a building owned or supplied by the government for use as an official Administrator's Residence
- 1307 CITY, TOWN OR COMMUNITY HALL - a building used as a centre of administration of local government in towns, cities, villages, rural municipalities or townships
- 1308 REGISTRY OFFICE - a building used for the official registration of public records  
EXAMPLE - Land Registry, Marriage and Divorce Registry, Birth and Death Registry, Patents Registry
- 1309 PENITENTIARY - a building used as a provincial or federal prison
- 1310 JAIL OR GAOL - a building used for the confinement of persons convicted of a crime or offence, other than a penitentiary
- 1311 POLICE STATION OR POST - a building used to accommodate police officers or other personnel responsible for enforcing the law
- 1312 FIRE STATION OR HALL - a building used to accommodate firemen and the apparatus used in fighting fire
- 1313 WATER WORKS OR WATER TOWER - a building used for the distribution, purification and/or storage of water
- 1314 PUBLIC SAFETY AND SERVICE - a building used to provide public safety and/or service  
EXAMPLE - Detention Centre, Correctional Centre, Humane Society, Halfway House
- 1315 MONUMENT OR STATUE - a structure erected by a government agency to commemorate a person, place or event

- 1398 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a government building that is not itself used for government purposes
- 1399 OTHER - a building used for government purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 14 MILITARY

A building used by the armed forces (army, navy, air force)

- 1401 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a military facility
- 1402 BARRACKS - a building on a military site provided for and used as a dwelling by enlisted personnel
- 1403 OFFICER'S QUARTERS - a building on a military site provided for and used as a dwelling by officers
- 1404 OTHER QUARTERS - a building on a military site provided for and used as a dwelling by military personnel other than a barracks or officer's quarters  
EXAMPLE - Married Quarters, Base Commander's House
- 1405 ARMOURY OR DRILL HALL - a building used to store arms or a building used to train or drill soldiers
- 1406 CITADEL - a building used to command a city or to provide the last means of resistance within a very large fortification complex
- 1407 BASTION - a building that is part of a fortification, usually pentagon shape and used as a means of defence
- 1408 BLOCK HOUSE - a building, normally two storeys and loopholed for firing and used as a small detached fort for controlling strategic points
- 1409 GUARD HOUSE - a building used to accommodate a military guard and/or keep prisoners under military guard
- 1410 MARTELLO TOWER - a circular building heavily constructed and armed used to command harbour entrances
- 1411 MESS OR RECREATION HALL - a building used to provide meals and/or recreational facilities for military personnel
- 1412 STORE, CANTEEN OR BX - a building used for the sale of goods to military personnel
- 1413 MONUMENT OR STATUE - a structure that commemorates a person, place or event associated with the military
- 1498 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a military building, that is not itself used for military purposes

- 1499 OTHER - a building used for military purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

#### MEDICAL

A building used by those involved in the practice of medicine

- 1501 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a medical facility
- 1502 HOSPITAL PERSONNEL RESIDENCE - a building provided by a hospital to house its medical personnel  
EXAMPLE - Nurses Residence, Interns Residence
- 1503 HOSPITAL OR INFIRMARY - a building used to provide medical and surgical care to physically sick and injured people
- 1504 CLINIC OR MEDICAL CENTRE - a building used as a drop in centre by the public for medical advice or special treatment other than a hospital  
EXAMPLE - Health Care Clinic, Family Planning Clinic, V.D. Clinic, Immunization Clinic, Therapy Clinic
- 1505 NURSING HOME - a building used to provide care for persons unable to care for themselves, other than a hospital, clinic or medical centre
- 1506 ASYLUM OR SANATORIUM - a building used to isolate patients for treatment, other than a hospital, clinic or medical centre or nursing home  
EXAMPLE - T.B. Sanatorium, Mental Hospital
- 1507 ANIMAL HOSPITAL - a building used to provide care and treatment to sick and injured animals
- 1508 RESEARCH LABORATORY - a building used for research and development in the field of medicine
- 1598 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a medical facility, that is not itself used for medical purposes
- 1599 OTHER - a building used for medical purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

#### 16 RELIGIOUS

A building used by those concerned with the practise of religion

- 1601 OFFICE OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - a building used to accommodate the clerical, administrative or management staff of a religious facility
- 1602 HOUSING OR QUARTERS - a building used as a dwelling by religious personnel  
EXAMPLE - Rectory, Manse, Bishop's Palace



- 1603 CHURCH, CATHEDRAL OR CHAPEL - a building used by a Christian congregation as a place of worship, also included are Quaker meeting houses and Gospel halls
- 1604 SYNAGOGUE, MOSQUE OR TEMPLE - a building used by a non-Christian religious congregation as a place of worship
- 1605 CHURCH HALL, PARISH HALL OR MEETING HALL - a building used by the members of a religious congregation for social gatherings and/or organizational or instructive meetings
- 1606 MONASTERY OR CONVENT - a building used to house a community of nuns or monks, etc.
- 1607 STATUE OR MONUMENT - a structure that commemorates a person, place or event associated with religion
- 1608 SANCTUARY OR GROTTO - a building that is considered a holy place and is used for prayers and worship
- 1698 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a religious facility, that is not itself used for religious purposes
- 1699 OTHER - a building used for religious purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

## 17 FUNERARY

A building used for or associated with funerals or burials

- 1701 FUNERAL HOME - a building used for the arrangement of funerals and the preparation of the deceased for burial
- 1702 MAUSOLEUM, VAULT OR CRYPT - a building used for the entombment of the deceased
- 1703 CREMATORIUM - a building used for the cremation of the deceased
- 1704 MORGUE OR MORTUARY - a building used to accommodate the deceased until burial
- 1705 GRAVESTONE OR HEADSTONE - a structure erected to serve as a monument to the deceased
- 1798 OUTBUILDING - a building associated with and located on the property of a funerary facility, that is not itself used for funerary purposes
- 1799 OTHER - a building used for funerary purposes that can not be included in the previous selections

9 STATE

This category refers to the state of the building in terms of its occupancy status.

9 STATE	Not Applicable	1	Abandoned	2	Vacant	3	Occupied	4
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1 NOT APPLICABLE

2 ABANDONED - a building that has been deserted or forsaken

3 VACANT - a building that is not occupied or being used at the time of recording

4 OCCUPIED - a building that is occupied or being used at the time of recording

10 SITE

This category establishes the relationship between the building being recorded and the site it is located on.

10 SITE	Unknown	1	Original	2	Moved	3	Other	4
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1 UNKNOWN - the relationship is unknown

2 ORIGINAL - the building is located on the site on which it was built

3 MOVED - the building has been moved


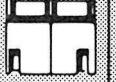



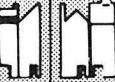



4 OTHER - any relationship not mentioned above

## ARCHITECTURAL CATEGORIES

### 11 MASSING OF UNITS

This category establishes the relationship of the unit being recorded to the entire structure. A unit is defined as a self-contained entity within the total structure as determined from the exterior. The unit is separated from adjacent units by vertical divisions visible either on the wall or roof.





















NOTE: More than one use may be associated with each unit.

11 MASSING OF UNITS								
								
SINGLE DETACHED 01	DOUBLE SEMI- DETACHED, RELATED 02	DOUBLE SEMI- DETACHED, NON-RELATED 03	ROW, RELATED, END 04	ROW, RELATED, INTERMEDIATE 05	ROW, NON- RELATED, END 06	ROW, NON- RELATED, INTERMEDIATE 07	ATTACHED, IRREGULAR 08	OTHER 09

- 01 SINGLE DETACHED - a freestanding unit which is not attached to any other unit
- 02 DOUBLE SEMI-DETACHED, RELATED - one unit of two similar attached units separated by a vertical division visible either on the wall or roof
- 03 DOUBLE SEMI-DETACHED, NON-RELATED - one unit of two dissimilar attached units separated by a vertical division visible either on the wall or roof
- 04 ROW, RELATED, END - an end unit of three or more similar attached units separated by vertical divisions visible either on the wall or roof
- 05 ROW, RELATED, INTERMEDIATE - an intermediate unit of three or more similar attached units separated by vertical divisions visible either on the wall or roof
- 06 ROW, NON-RELATED, END - an end unit of three or more dissimilar attached units separated by vertical divisions visible either on the wall or roof
- 07 ROW, NON-RELATED, INTERMEDIATE - an intermediate unit of three or more dissimilar attached units separated by vertical divisions visible either on the wall or roof
- 08 ATTACHED, IRREGULAR - a unit attached irregularly to one or more units; generally associated with schools and business complexes
- 09 OTHER

## 12 PLAN

This category describes the basic shape of the first or ground floor as determined from the façade. The façade is defined as the exterior wall of a building which is the architectural front, usually distinguished from the other walls by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details. (Do not include wings or extensions. See categories 13 and 77).
















12 PLAN											
											
SQUARE	RECTANGULAR LONG FACADE	RECTANGULAR SHORT FACADE	L	U	T	H	CIRCULAR	POLYGONAL	CENTRE SPACE	PAVILION	IRREGULAR
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
											
RECTANGULAR WITH APSE	RECTANGULAR WITH NARTHEX	RECTANGULAR WITH APSE AND NARTHEX	CRUCIFORM	CRUCIFORM WITH APSE	CRUCIFORM WITH NARTHEX	CRUCIFORM WITH APSE AND NARTHEX	OTHER				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				

- 01 SQUARE - all walls are equal in length
- 02 RECTANGULAR, LONG FACADE - façade and rear wall are longer than side walls
- 03 RECTANGULAR, SHORT FACADE - façade and rear wall are shorter than side walls
- 04 L - the 'L' must be prominent in order to identify a plan as L-shaped; each axis of the 'L' must be large enough to contain a living space
- 05 U
- 06 T
- 07 H
- 08 CIRCULAR
- 09 POLYGONAL
- 10 CENTRE SPACE - encompasses an atrium, courtyard or open area
- 11 PAVILION - the façade contains a prominent portion, usually central or terminal, identified by projection, height and special roof forms
- 12 IRREGULAR - any irregular, random or angular plan
- 13 RECTANGULAR WITH APSE - a square or rectangular shape with a curved or semi-polygonal projection intended to house an altar; generally associated with religious buildings
- 14 RECTANGULAR WITH NARTHEX - a square or rectangular shape with a large enclosed porch crossing the width of the façade; generally associated with religious buildings

- 15 RECTANGULAR WITH APSE AND NARTHEX - a square or rectangular shape with both a curved or semi-polygonal projection intended to house an altar and a large enclosed porch crossing the width of the façade; generally associated with religious buildings
- 16 CRUCIFORM - cross-shaped; generally associated with religious buildings
- 17 CRUCIFORM WITH APSE - a cruciform shape with a curved or semi-polygonal projection intended to house an altar; generally associated with religious buildings
- 18 CRUCIFORM WITH NARTHEX - a cruciform shape with a large enclosed porch crossing the width of the façade; generally associated with religious buildings
- 19 CRUCIFORM WITH APSE AND NARTHEX - a cruciform shape with both a curved or semi-polygonal projection intended to house an altar and a large enclosed porch crossing the width of the façade; generally associated with religious buildings
- 20 OTHER

13 WINGS

This category establishes the location of major projections, extending from and subordinate to the main plan of a building, usually constructed of a material and in a style similar to the main body of the building. (Do not classify 'Extensions' as wings. See category 77). Once the main 'Plan' is identified, this category permits one to identify variants of that plan.

13 WINGS											
											
NONE 01	UNKNOWN 02	FRONT 03	EITHER SIDE 04	FRONT AND EITHER SIDE 05	BOTH SIDES 06	FRONT AND BOTH SIDES 07	REAR 08	FRONT AND REAR 09	REAR AND EITHER SIDE 10	REAR AND BOTH SIDES 11	FRONT, REAR AND EITHER SIDE 12
											
FRONT, REAR AND BOTH SIDES 13	IRREGULAR 14	OTHER 15									

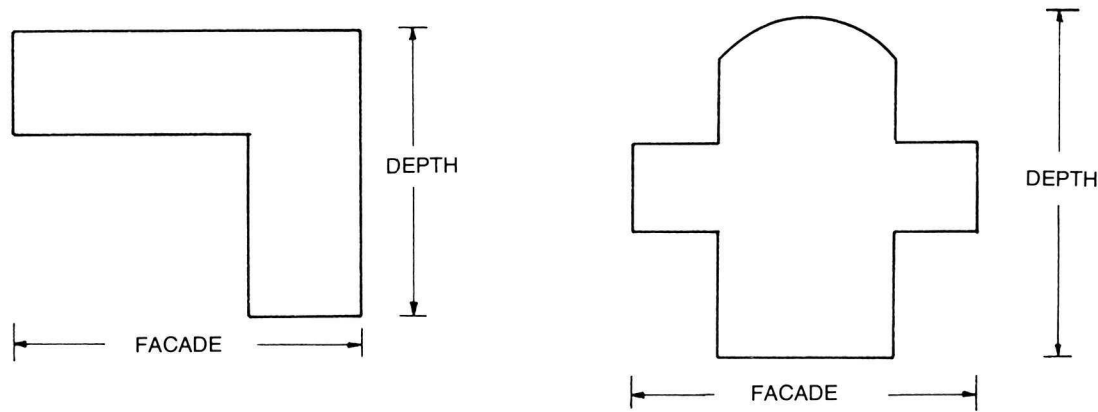
- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 FRONT
- 04 EITHER SIDE
- 05 FRONT AND EITHER SIDE
- 06 BOTH SIDES
- 07 FRONT AND BOTH SIDES
- 08 REAR

- 09 FRONT AND REAR
- 10 REAR AND EITHER SIDE
- 11 REAR AND BOTH SIDES
- 12 FRONT, REAR AND EITHER SIDE
- 13 FRONT, REAR AND BOTH SIDES
- 14 IRREGULAR
- 15 OTHER

14 BUILDING DIMENSIONS IN METRES

This category establishes the exterior dimensions of the building itself. Record in metres the length of the entire façade and the greatest depth. (Do not include wings or extensions). The diameter is used for both façade and depth in circular plans.

BUILDING DIMENSIONS



14	BUILDING DIMENSIONS IN METRES	FAÇADE	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	DEPTH	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

15 STOREYS

This category establishes the number of floors containing living areas. (Do not include basements/foundations). A half storey is defined as a living area, smaller than a full storey, located partially or entirely above the eaves line. Record the number of storeys rising from the 'Plan' of the building identified in category 12. (Do not include wings or extensions).

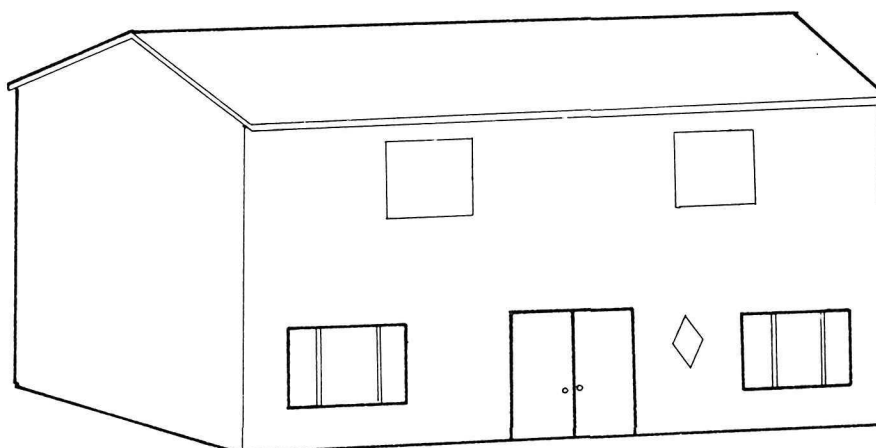
15 STOREYS											
UNKNOWN	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4 OR MORE	IRREGULAR	SPLIT LEVEL	SPLIT LEVELS	1 FRONT, 2 REAR
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
OTHER											
13											

- 01 UNKNOWN
- 02 1
- 03 1 1/2
- 04 2
- 05 2 1/2
- 06 3
- 07 3 1/2
- 08 4 OR MORE
- 09 IRREGULAR - attached storeys of varying heights
- 10 SPLIT LEVEL - one storey cut by two storeys
- 11 SPLIT LEVELS - two storeys cut by three or more storeys
- 12 1 FRONT, 2 REAR - (OR 2 FRONT, 1 REAR)
- 13 OTHER

#### 16 NUMBER OF BAYS - FACADE

This category establishes the number of bays located on a single floor of the façade. A bay is defined as a structural opening in a wall containing a door(s) or a window(s). (Do not include small decorative windows). The first or ground floor is considered in most cases. If the first or ground floor has been altered, refer to an upper floor. (Do not include bays located in wings or extensions).

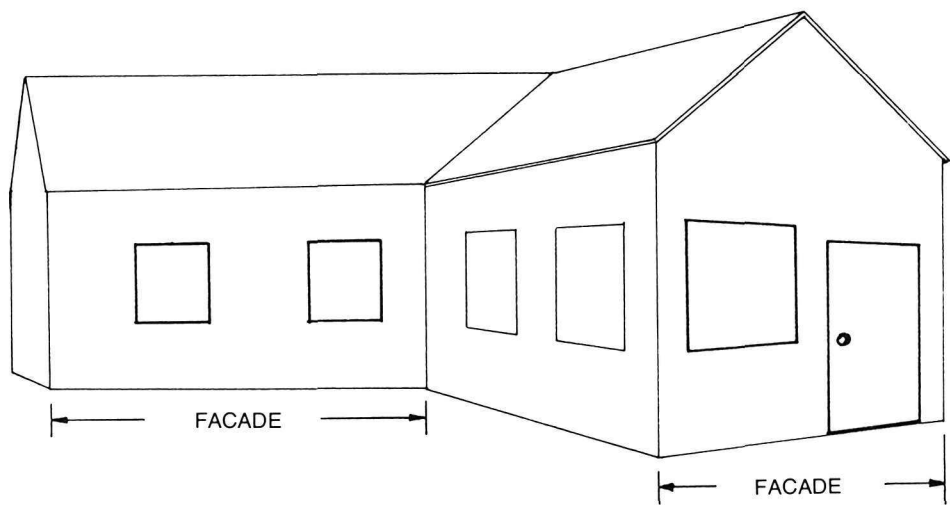
Although a structural opening may contain more than one door, it should be considered as only one bay. Similarly a bay window is regarded as one structural opening regardless of the number of individual windows.



THREE BAYS ON FACADE OF FIRST FLOOR



In the case of non-rectangular or non-square buildings, only the bays on the parallel parts of the façade are considered.







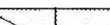



FOUR BAYS ON FACADE OF FIRST FLOOR

16	<b>NUMBER OF BAYS – FACADE</b>  (One floor, only)	first or ground floor or second floor or third floor	1 BAY	2 BAYS	3 BAYS	4 BAYS	5 BAYS	6 BAYS	7 BAYS	8 BAYS	9 OR MORE	OTHER
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	30

17 BASEMENT/FOUNDATION

This category establishes the size and extent of the substructure of a building and its position in relation to ground level.

17	BASEMENT / FOUNDATION								
									
NONE	UNKNOWN	CRAWL SPACE ABOVE GROUND LEVEL	CRAWL SPACE BELOW GROUND LEVEL	PARTIAL ABOVE GROUND LEVEL	PARTIAL BELOW GROUND LEVEL	FULL ABOVE GROUND LEVEL	FULL BELOW GROUND LEVEL	OTHER	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 CRAWL SPACE, ABOVE GROUND LEVEL - a shallow access below the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely above ground level
- 04 CRAWL SPACE, BELOW GROUND LEVEL - a shallow access below the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely below ground level
- 05 PARTIAL, ABOVE GROUND LEVEL - full height but smaller in area than the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely above ground level

- 06 PARTIAL, BELOW GROUND LEVEL - full height but smaller in area than the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely below ground level
- 07 FULL, ABOVE GROUND LEVEL - full height with an area equal to the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely above ground level
- 08 FULL, BELOW GROUND LEVEL - full height with an area equal to the first or ground floor; situated almost entirely below ground level
- 09 OTHER

18 BASEMENT/FOUNDATION WALL MATERIAL

This category describes the main material used to construct the substructure and may have to be determined from the interior.

18	BASEMENT / FOUNDATION WALL MATERIAL							
	NONE	UNKNOWN	EARTH	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	CONCRETE	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 EARTH
- 04 WOOD
- 05 STONE
- 06 BRICK
- 07 CONCRETE
- 08 OTHER

MAIN EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - FACADE

Categories 19-27 refer to the main construction material visible on the exterior surface of the façade. CHOOSE ONLY ONE MAIN EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - earth, wood, stone, brick, composition, concrete, metal or glass. All remaining categories are to be recorded as 'none'. The first or ground floor is considered whenever more than one predominant exterior wall material is present. If the first or ground floor has been altered, refer to an upper floor.


















NOTE: Categories 21 and 22 must be completed for all stone buildings.

19 EARTH

19	EARTH					
	NONE	UNDETERMINED	TAMPED EARTH	MUD BRICK OR BLOCK	SOD	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06













- 01 NONE
- 02 UNDETERMINED - earth is the predominant material but the construction method is unknown
- 03 TAMPED EARTH - stiff earth or clay, rammed until it becomes firm; also termed pisé
- 04 MUD BRICK OR BLOCK - unbaked earth, shaped and sun-dried
- 05 SOD - thin layers of soil matted together by the roots of grass and small herbs
- 06 OTHER

20 WOOD

20	WOOD											
												
	NONE	VERTICAL LOG	VERTICAL FINISHED LOG	VERTICAL PLANK	HORIZONTAL LOG	HORIZONTAL FINISHED LOG	CORDWOOD	MORTISE AND TENON, SOLID	PANEL OR PLYWOOD	FLUSH BOARD FINISH ONLY	SHIPLAP	ASHLAR IMITATION
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
												
	BOARD AND BATTEN	CLAPBOARD	SPLIT WEATHER RESISTANCE	SHINGLE	OTHER							
	13	14	15	16	17							

- 01 NONE
- 02 VERTICAL LOG - unhewn (rough) logs set vertically
- 03 VERTICAL FINISHED LOG - hewn logs or squared timber set vertically
- 04 VERTICAL PLANK - sawn timber set vertically, with or without a sill
- 05 HORIZONTAL LOG - unhewn (rough) logs set horizontally
- 06 HORIZONTAL FINISHED LOG - hewn logs or squared timber set horizontally
- 07 CORDWOOD - unhewn (rough) logs stacked and set in mortar with the ends of the logs exposed
- 08 MORTISE AND TENON, SOLID - horizontal logs or timber fitted, not nailed, into slotted uprights; the mortise is a groove into which the tenon or projecting tongue of another log or timber is made to fit
- 09 PANEL OR PLYWOOD - a wood cladding consisting of thin layers of wood, glued and pressed together











- 10 FLUSH-BOARD, FINISH ONLY - a wood cladding consisting of sawn boards applied either vertically or horizontally to produce a flush or level surface
  - 11 SHIPLAP - a wood cladding with a shallow groove formed by a notched edge fitting over the thin upper edge of the board below
  - 12 ASHLAR IMITATION - a wood cladding worked to resemble rusticated or coursed stone
  - 13 BOARD AND BATTEN - a wood cladding usually consisting of vertically applied boards with a narrow raised strip or 'batten' covering the joint
  - 14 CLAPBOARD - a wood cladding of horizontally applied overlapping boards, usually thicker and straight cut along the lower edge
  - 15 SPLIT WEATHERBOARD - a wood cladding of horizontally applied overlapping boards with the rough natural edges retained
  - 16 SHINGLE - a wood cladding of vertically overlapping small shaped boards
  - 17 OTHER
- 21 STONE - SHAPE AND COURSING

21	STONE - SHAPE AND COURSING											
												
	NONE	PLAIN FIELDSTONE	SPLIT FIELDSTONE	FLINT AND/OR COBBLE	SLATE OR SHALE	RANDOM RUBBLE	COURSED RUBBLE	CUT STONE, BROKEN COURSE	CUT STONE, EVEN COURSE	PANEL	SHINGLE	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12

- 01 NONE
- 02 PLAIN FIELDSTONE - large uncut stones set with rounded uncut faces exposed
- 03 SPLIT FIELDSTONE - large rounded stones which have been cut to expose a flat surface
- 04 FLINT AND/OR COBBLE - flints are small flat stones with the rough flat surfaces exposed; cobbles are small rounded stones often combined with flints
- 05 SLATE OR SHALE - slate and shale are fine-grained rocks split naturally into thin smooth-surfaced layers; slate by definition is a hard solid rock whereas shale is a softer rock with a clay-like texture
- 06 RANDOM RUBBLE - roughly finished stones of irregular shapes and sizes laid in a random manner without coursing
- 07 COURSED RUBBLE - roughly finished stones of irregular shapes and sizes laid in courses or rows


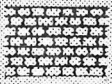
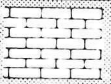
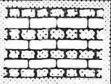
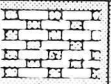
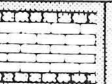
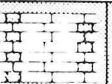
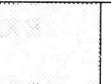
- 08 CUT STONE, BROKEN COURSE - squared finished stone laid in irregular, non-continuous courses
- 09 CUT STONE, EVEN COURSE - squared finished stone laid in regular, continuous courses
- 10 PANEL - a stone cladding consisting of sheets of stone
- 11 SHINGLE - a stone cladding (usually slate) of overlapping small shaped pieces
- 12 OTHER

22 STONE - FINISH

22	STONE - FINISH									
										
	NONE	NATURAL	SAWN	TOOLED OR HAMMERED	SMOOTHED	POLISHED	ROCK-FACED	RUSTICATED	VERMICULATED	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

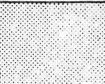

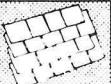




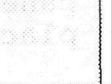

- 01 NONE
- 02 NATURAL - unfinished stone
- 03 SAWN - stone cut or finished with a saw; easily identified by sawlike markings
- 04 TOOLED OR HAMMERED - cut stone worked with a tool to produce a flat but textured stone
- 05 SMOOTHED - cut stone worked with a tool to produce a smooth surface
- 06 POLISHED - cut stone rubbed with an abrasive block to produce a shiny surface
- 07 ROCK-FACED - cut stone intentionally finished to appear uncut or weathered; the outside margins are usually smooth
- 08 RUSTICATED - cut stone having strongly emphasized recessed edges or joints creating shadows
- 09 VERMICULATED - cut stone finished with irregular, winding lines, as if caused by the movement of worms
- 10 OTHER

23 BRICK - BOND

23 BRICK - BOND							
							
NONE	HEADER	STRETCHER	ENGLISH	FLEMISH	COMMON	GARDEN WALL	OTHER
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08

- 01 NONE
- 02 HEADER - each course is laid with the short side (header) exposed
- 03 STRETCHER - each course is laid with the long side (stretcher) exposed
- 04 ENGLISH - alternate courses of headers and stretchers
- 05 FLEMISH - each course consists of headers and stretchers laid alternately
- 06 COMMON - every fifth or sixth course consists of headers, the other courses being stretchers
- 07 GARDEN WALL - each course consists of occasional headers at considerable intervals, in a wall formed mainly of stretchers
- 08 OTHER

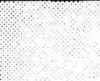

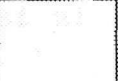
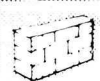
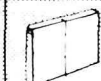
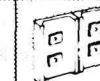
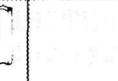
24 COMPOSITION

24 COMPOSITION								
								
NONE	UNDETERMINED	SHINGLE	SHEET	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	ARTIFICIAL STONE	PLASTIC	OTHER
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNDETERMINED - the material is fabricated but the construction method is unknown
- 03 SHINGLE - a fabricated cladding of overlapping small shaped pieces of fireproof and weatherproof material usually manufactured of cement and asbestos; often resembles natural materials
- 04 SHEET - fabricated sheets of fireproof and weatherproof material usually manufactured of cement and asbestos; often resembles natural materials
- 05 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures


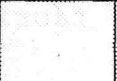
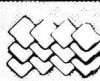

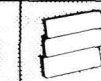


- 06 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 07 ARTIFICIAL STONE - a fabricated cladding made to resemble natural stone  
EXAMPLE - Angel Stone
- 08 PLASTIC - a fabricated cladding manufactured of plastic
- 09 OTHER

25 CONCRETE

25 CONCRETE						
						
NONE	UNDETERMINED	POURED	BLOCK	PLAIN PRECAST PANEL	DECORATED PRECAST PANEL	OTHER
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNDETERMINED - concrete is the predominant material but the construction method is unknown
- 03 POURED - cast in frames placed in position on the building site
- 04 BLOCK - cast in squared moulds and laid in courses
- 05 PLAIN PRECAST PANEL - a plain panel cast in a factory or on the site before being placed in position
- 06 DECORATED PRECAST PANEL - a decorated or shaped panel cast in a factory or on the site before being placed in position
- 07 OTHER

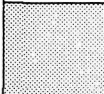



26 METAL

26 METAL						
						
NONE	UNDETERMINED	SHINGLE	SHEET	SIDING	CAST IRON	OTHER
01	02	03	04	05	06	07

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNDETERMINED - metal is the predominant material but the construction method is unknown
- 03 SHINGLE - a metal cladding of overlapping small shaped pieces
- 04 SHEET - metal sheets; flat, corrugated or patterned



- 05 SIDING - a contemporary exterior cladding usually manufactured of aluminum or steel
  - 06 CAST IRON - precast in moulds; generally associated with large commercial buildings
  - 07 OTHER
- 27 GLASS

27	GLASS			
				
	NONE	BRICK OR BLOCK	SHEET	OTHER
	01	02	03	04

- 01 NONE
  - 02 BRICK OR BLOCK - hollow blocks of glass, usually translucent with textured faces
  - 03 SHEET - glass sheets, polished or textured
  - 04 OTHER
- 28 ADDITIONAL EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - FACADE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes any predominant exterior wall material on the façade which is additional to the 'Main Exterior Wall Material' selected in categories 19-27. (Do not include small decorative areas).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

28	ADDITIONAL EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - FACADE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
	NONE	EARTH	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	COMPOSITION	CONCRETE	METAL	GLASS	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 1 NONE
- 2 EARTH
- 3 WOOD
- 4 STONE
- 5 BRICK
- 6 COMPOSITION
- 7 CONCRETE
- 8 METAL
- 9 GLASS
- 10 OTHER

29 EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - OTHER WALLS





















This category compares the exterior wall material and construction method of the remaining walls with the façade.

29	EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL - OTHER WALLS					
	SAME AS FACADE	1	DIFFERENT FROM FACADE	2	UNKNOWN	3

- 1 SAME AS FACADE
- 2 DIFFERENT FROM FACADE
- 3 UNKNOWN

30 EXTERIOR BEARING WALL CONSTRUCTION

This category refers to that part of the wall structure which supports or bears the load of the building. The wall construction may or may not be exposed.

30	EXTERIOR BEARING WALL CONSTRUCTION											
												
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
												
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				


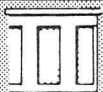













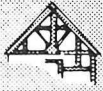
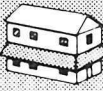

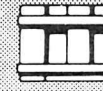
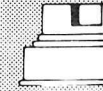







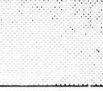





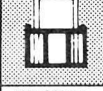
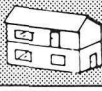
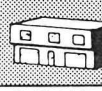
- 01 UNDETERMINED
- 02 VERTICAL LOG - unhewn (rough) logs set vertically
- 03 VERTICAL FINISHED LOG - hewn logs or squared timber set vertically
- 04 VERTICAL PLANK - sawn timber set vertically, with or without a sill
- 05 HORIZONTAL LOG - unhewn (rough) logs set horizontally
- 06 HORIZONTAL FINISHED LOG - hewn logs or squared timber set horizontally
- 07 CORDWOOD - unhewn (rough) logs stacked and set in mortar with the ends of the logs exposed
- 08 MORTISE AND TENON, SOLID - horizontal logs or timber fitted, not nailed, into slotted uprights; the mortise is a groove into which the tenon or projecting tongue of another log or timber is made to fit

- 09 MORTISE AND TENON, FRAME - logs or timber fitted, not nailed, to form a frame; the mortise is a groove into which the tenon or projecting tongue of another log or timber is made to fit
- 10 COLOMBAGE - framework of heavy timber infilled with rubble, brick, plaster or various other materials
- 11 NAILED FRAME - a nailed wooden frame
- 12 LAMINATED TIMBER FRAME - a wooden frame whose members are made of glued or spiked layers of timber, capable of being bent in irregular shapes and frequently curved to combine column and beam; associated exclusively with twentieth century construction
- 13 UNDETERMINED WOOD FRAME - the frame is wood but the construction method is unknown
- 14 EARTH
- 15 STONE
- 16 BRICK
- 17 CONCRETE BLOCK
- 18 POURED CONCRETE
- 19 METAL
- 20 OTHER

31 WALL DESIGN AND DETAIL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to the major design features and decorative details which may be located on any exterior wall of the building.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

31 WALL DESIGN AND DETAIL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)												
												
NONE	PLAIN PANEL	DECORATED PANEL	ARCADING	FRONTISPIECE	COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN	PIER OR PILASTER	DORIC CAPITAL	IONIC CAPITAL	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL	BUTTRESS	SPANDREL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
												
QUOINS	TIE ROD	CORNER BOARD	HALF-TIMBERING	SKIRT-ROOF	CORBELLING	STRING OR BELT COURSE	PLINTH	ENTABLATURE	PLAIN PARAPET	CRENELLATED PARAPET	GABLED PARAPET	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
												
STEPPED PARAPET	DECORATED PARAPET	CARVING	PAINTED DESIGN	INSCRIPTION OR DATE STONE	DECORATIVE SHINGLE	DECORATIVE BRICK	DECORATIVE TILE OR TERRA COTTA	BALCONY	BALCONET	UPPER STOREY DOOR	OVERHANG	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
OTHER												
37												

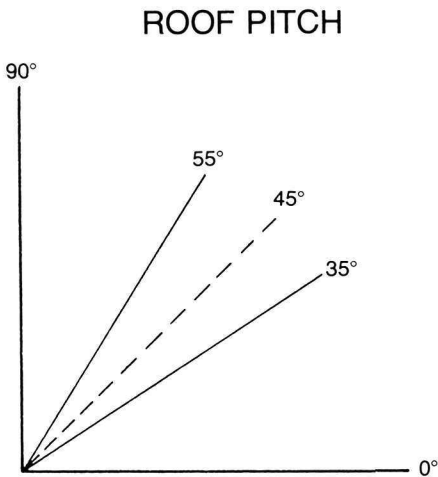
- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN PANEL - a plain portion of a flat surface set apart from and recessed, flush or raised above the surrounding area
- 3 DECORATED PANEL - a decorated portion of a flat surface set apart from and recessed, flush or raised above the surrounding area
- 4 ARCADING - a series of arches which are recessed or applied in relief on a flat wall; arches vary in shape from horizontal flat arches to acutely pointed arches
- 5 FRONTISPIECE - a projection which rises the full height of the façade and contains a door
- 6 COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN - a rounded freestanding vertical member (column) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (engaged column)
- 7 PIER OR PILASTER - a squared freestanding vertical member (pier) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (pilaster)
- 8 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 9 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes
- 10 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crown-  
ing feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 11 BUTTRESS - a projecting structure, generally of brick or stone, set at an angle to or bonded into a wall; may be structural or decorative
- 12 SPANDREL - a panel of wall between adjacent engaged columns or pilasters and between a window sill and the window head below it
- 13 QUOINS - squared members at the corner of a wall, usually laid alternately with small and large faces, distinguished from adjacent members by size, decoration or material; may be structural or decorative
- 14 TIE ROD - a metal plaque on the wall of a building attached to an internal iron rod intended to relieve tension or pressure within a structure
- 15 CORNER BOARD - a vertical board applied to a corner of a building
- 16 HALF-TIMBERING - a framework of timbers, usually infilled with plaster or brick, which may be structural or decorative

- 17 SKIRT-ROOF - a false roof between storeys of a building
- 18 CORBELLING - a horizontal projection on the face of a wall formed by more than one course of masonry, each projecting beyond the course below
- 19 STRING OR BELT COURSE - a narrow horizontal course which may be recessed, flush or slightly projecting from the face of a wall
- 20 PLINTH - a projecting base of a wall, usually moulded or decorated, creating the appearance of a platform
- 21 ENTABLATURE - a moulded or decorated projection crowning a wide, flat, moulded or decorated band
- 22 PLAIN PARAPET - a plain extension of an exterior wall above the roof line
- 23 CRENELLATED PARAPET - an extension of an exterior wall above the roof line which has been alternately and uniformly depressed along the top
- 24 GABLED PARAPET - an extension of an exterior wall above the roof line resembling a gable end
- 25 STEPPED PARAPET - an extension of an exterior wall above the roof line resembling a series of step-like projections
- 26 DECORATED PARAPET - a decorated extension of an exterior wall above the roof line
- 27 CARVING - a decorative design carved into or applied in relief to the wall of a building
- 28 PAINTED DESIGN - a decorative design painted on the wall of a building
- 29 INSCRIPTION OR DATE STONE - words or symbols inscribed or engraved, often a conspicuous stone in the base of a building on which the date of erection is carved
- 30 DECORATIVE SHINGLE - shingles of a distinctive or contrasting design, shape or colour
- 31 DECORATIVE BRICK - bricks laid in a distinctive or contrasting design, or made of a contrasting shape or colour
- 32 DECORATIVE TILE OR TERRA COTTA - tiles or terra cotta of a distinctive or contrasting design, shape or colour
- 33 BALCONY - a platform projecting from a wall, generally enclosed by a railing and usually supported on brackets; may be cantilevered (anchored to the wall)
- 34 BALCONET - an ornamental railing in front of a window or raised door, projecting only slightly beyond the threshold or sill

- 35 UPPER STOREY DOOR - a door located above the first storey
- 36 OVERHANG - the projection of an upper storey beyond a storey immediately below
- 37 OTHER

32 ROOF TYPE

This category refers to the various roof types which cover the 'Plan' of the building defined in category 12. (Do not include roofs on wings or extensions). The diagram below may be used as a guideline to ascertain pitch which is defined as the degree of slope or inclination.



32 ROOF TYPE											
LOW GABLE	MEDIUM GABLE	HIGH GABLE	HIPPED GABLE	GABLE-FLAT	PYRAMIDAL	LOW HIP	MEDIUM HIP	HIGH HIP	GABLED HIP	GAMBREL	HIPPED GAMBREL
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
MANSARD. 4 SIDES	MANSARD. 2 SIDES	MANSARD. 1 SIDE	GAMBREL. 1 SIDE	SHED	SALTBOX	FLAT	SAWTOOTH	MONITOR	DOMED	CONICAL	VAULTED OR ARCHED
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
BUTTERFLY	POLYGONAL	OTHER									
25	26	27									

- 01 LOW GABLE - a roof with two opposite sloping surfaces which rise from the eaves to meet at the ridge forming a triangular-shaped gable at either end; the pitch rises less than thirty-five degrees
- 02 MEDIUM GABLE - a roof with two opposite sloping surfaces which rise from the eaves to meet at the ridge forming a triangular-shaped gable at either end; the pitch rises thirty-five to fifty-five degrees

- 03 HIGH GABLE - a roof with two opposite sloping surfaces which rise from the eaves to meet at the ridge forming a triangular-shaped gable at either end; the pitch rises more than fifty-five degrees
- 04 HIPPED GABLE - a variation of a gabled roof with the gable ends bevelled above the eaves line
- 05 GABLE-FLAT - a roof type consisting of a gable roof adjacent to a flat roof, both of which combine to cover the building
- 06 PYRAMIDAL - a roof which has four sloping surfaces of equal pitch that meet at a peak
- 07 LOW HIP - a roof which has four sloping surfaces that are joined at the top by a horizontal ridge; the pitch rises less than thirty-five degrees
- 08 MEDIUM HIP - a roof which has four sloping surfaces joined at the top by a horizontal ridge; the pitch rises thirty-five to fifty-five degrees
- 09 HIGH HIP - a roof which has four sloping surfaces joined at the top by a horizontal ridge; the pitch rises more than fifty-five degrees
- 10 GABLED HIP - a variation of a hipped roof with the horizontal ridge extended upward forming small gables (gablets)
- 11 GAMBREL - a roof with two slopes on each of two sides, the lower slope only slightly steeper than the upper slope
- 12 HIPPED GAMBREL - a variation of a gambrel roof with the gable ends bevelled above the eaves line
- 13 MANSARD, 4 SIDES - a roof with two slopes on each of four sides, the lower slope markedly steeper than the upper slope; the four upper slopes may be of such a slight pitch as to appear flat
- 14 MANSARD, 2 SIDES - a roof with two slopes on each of two sides, distinct from a gambrel by the markedly steeper lower slope; the two upper slopes may be of such a slight pitch as to appear flat
- 15 MANSARD, 1 SIDE - a roof with a steep slope on one side rising to meet a flat or nearly flat roof surface
- 16 GAMBREL, 1 SIDE - a roof with two slopes on one side rising to meet a flat roof surface
- 17 SHED - a roof with a single slope extending from a higher wall to a lower wall
- 18 SALTBOX - a variation of a gable roof with one slope extending further than the other slope
- 19 FLAT - a roof which is a flat or nearly flat surface
- 20 SAWTOOTH - a roof consisting of a series of raised sections in sawtooth shape, providing natural light from one direction



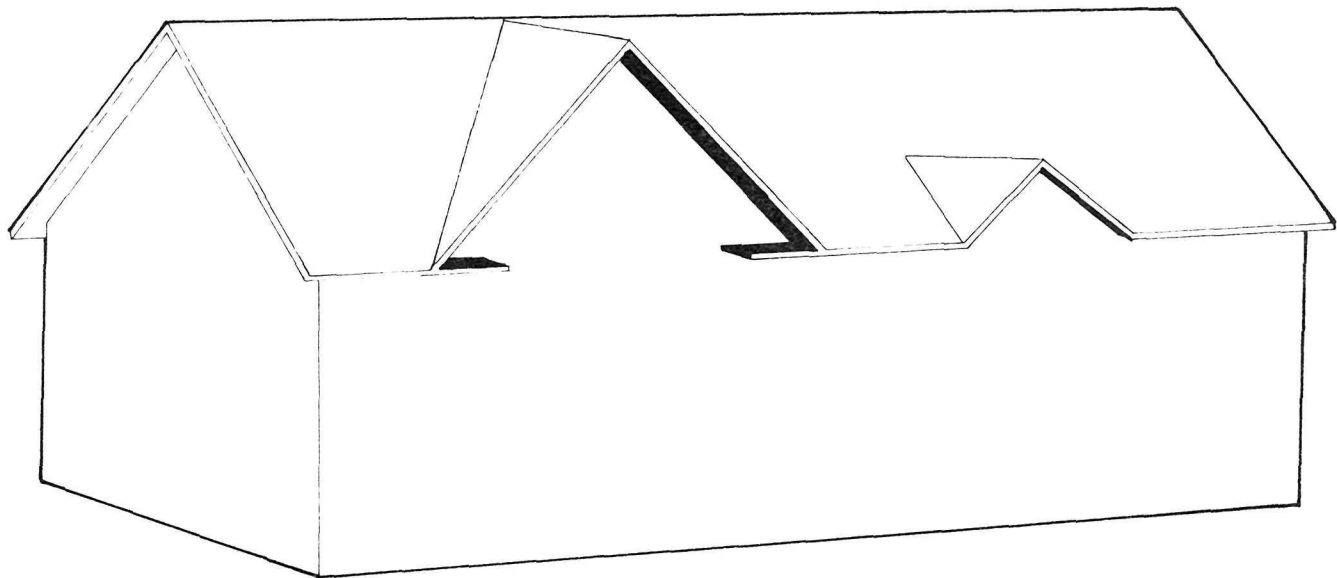
- 21 MONITOR - a roof consisting of a raised portion with openings for light and/or air; usually associated with flat or gable roof types
- 22 DOMED - a roof which is semi-spherical in shape
- 23 CONICAL - a roof which is cone-shaped
- 24 VAULTED OR ARCHED - an arch-shaped roof which may extend to ground level
- 25 BUTTERFLY - a roof with two opposite sloping surfaces which meet at the bottom forming a V-shape
- 26 POLYGONAL - a roof which has more than four sloping surfaces of equal pitch which usually meet at a peak
- 27 OTHER

33 ROOF TYPE - SPECIAL SHAPES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to special roof features which may be common to more than one 'Roof Type' outlined in category 32. (Do not consider those features on wings or extensions). A gable by definition is a triangular-shaped feature decorating the eaves of a roof. A gable may be formed by a continuous upward extension of the eaves or the sloping sides of the gable may rise independently from the eaves line.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

GABLES



33 ROOF TYPE - SPECIAL SHAPES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
NONE	CENTRE GABLE (FACADE)	OFFSET GABLE (FACADE)	CROSS GABLE	DOUBLE GABLE (FACADE)	MORE THAN TWO GABLES (FACADE)	ADDITIONAL GABLE (NOT ON FACADE)	TRUNCATED, ANY ROOF TYPE	BELLCAST, ANY ROOF TYPE	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 1 NONE
- 2 CENTRE GABLE (FACADE)

- 3    OFFSET GABLE (FACADE)
  - 4    CROSS GABLE    -    two intersecting gables at right angles to the roof ridge
  - 5    DOUBLE GABLE (FACADE)
  - 6    MORE THAN TWO GABLES (FACADE)
  - 7    ADDITIONAL GABLE (NOT ON FACADE)
  - 8    TRUNCATED, ANY ROOF TYPE    -    the top portion of the roof has been replaced by a flat horizontal surface
  - 9    BELLCAST, ANY ROOF TYPE    -    the eaves flare outward
  - 10   OTHER
- 34   ROOF SURFACE MATERIAL

This cateogry describes the material of the roof surface.

34   ROOF SURFACE MATERIAL											
UNKNOWN	THATCH OR SOD	WOOD	SLATE	ASPHALT SHINGLE	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	TAR AND GRAVEL	CONCRETE	METAL	GLASS	OTHER	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	

- 01   UNKNOWN
- 02   THATCH OR SOD    -    thatch consists of straw, reed, or similar material fastened together; sod consists of thin layers of soil matted together by the roots of grass and small herbs
- 03   WOOD
- 04   SLATE    -    slate pieces hung vertically
- 05   ASPHALT SHINGLE    -    shingles manufactured of asbestos fibres and cement
- 06   TILE OR TERRA COTTA    -    small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 07   TAR AND GRAVEL    -    a layer of tar mixed with small rocks
- 08   CONCRETE
- 09   METAL
- 10   GLASS
- 11   OTHER



- 1 NOT APPLICABLE - the roof has no eaves trim
- 2 FLUSH EAVES - the eaves are flush with the exterior wall
- 3 PROJECTING EAVES - the eaves extend beyond the exterior wall
- 4 RAFTERS EXPOSED - the inclined roof members (rafters) are visible
- 5 PLAIN FASCIA - a plain wide band forming the vertical face of a cornice
- 6 MOULDED FASCIA - a wide band, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, forming the vertical face of a cornice
- 7 DECORATED FASCIA - a decorated wide band forming the vertical face of a cornice
- 8 PLAIN SOFFIT - a plain underside enclosing a cornice
- 9 MOULDED SOFFIT - an underside, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, enclosing a cornice
- 10 DECORATED SOFFIT - a decorated underside enclosing a cornice
- 11 PLAIN FRIEZE - a plain wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall
- 12 MOULDED FRIEZE - a wide flat band, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, on the upper face of an exterior wall
- 13 DECORATED FRIEZE - a decorated wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall
- 14 BRACKETS - projecting members which support the cornice
- 15 CORBELLED CORNICE - a cornice consisting of several horizontal courses, each projecting beyond the course below
- 16 OTHER

36 ROOF TRIM MATERIAL - EAVES

This category describes the main material used to construct the eaves trim. (Do not include the roof trim on sloping edges. See category 38.)

36	ROOF TRIM MATERIAL - EAVES									
	NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

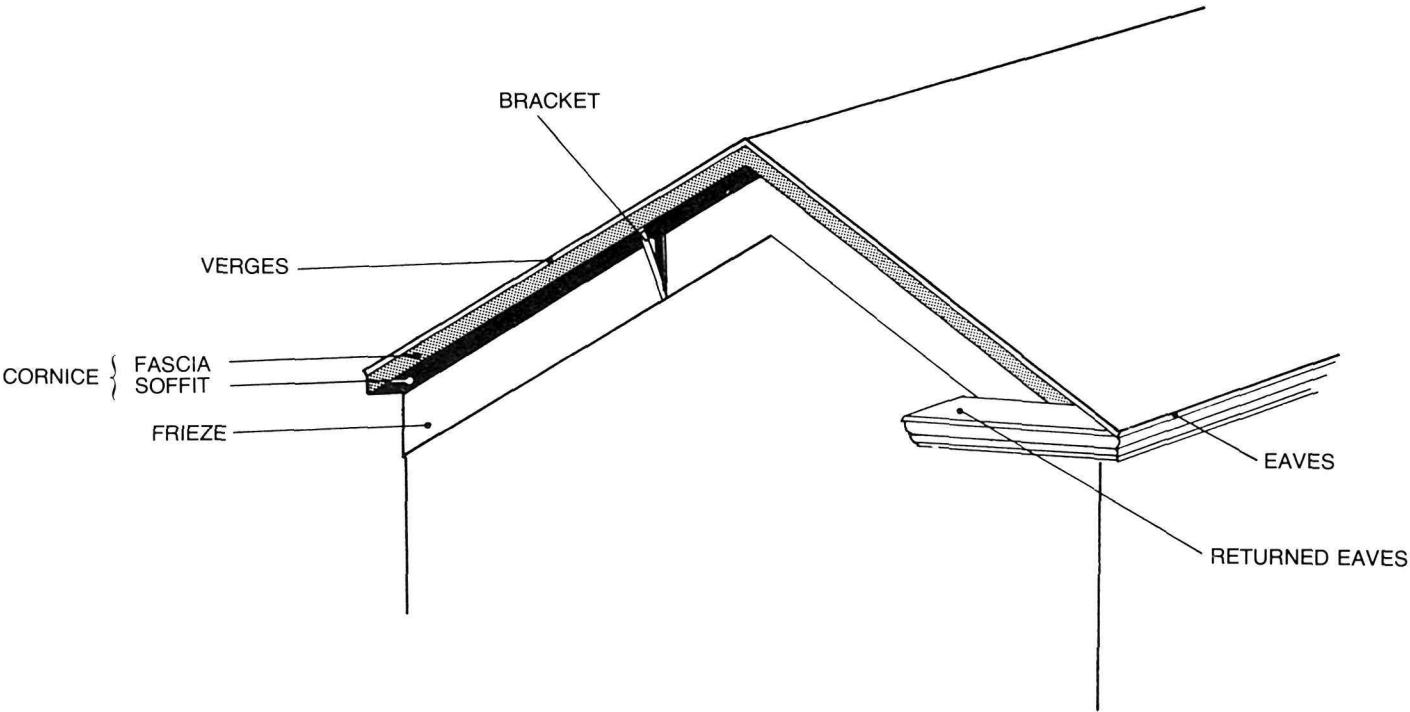
- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 WOOD
- 04 STONE
- 05 BRICK
- 06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures
- 07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 08 CONCRETE
- 09 METAL
- 10 OTHER

37 ROOF TRIM - VERGES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the sloping edges of the roof at the point of intersection with the exterior walls. (Do not include roof trim on horizontal edges. See category 35). This category does not include the decorative gables along the eaves defined in category 33.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

ROOF TRIM - VERGES



VERGES are defined as the sloping edges of the roof surface itself. A CORNICE is a plain or decorated projection at the intersection of the roof and exterior wall. A FASCIA is the wide band forming the vertical face of a cornice. A SOFFIT is the underside of a cornice. A FRIEZE is a wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall.

37	ROOF TRIM - VERGES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
	NOT APPLICABLE	FLUSH VERGES	PROJECTING VERGES	PURLINS EXPOSED	PLAIN FASCIA	MOULDED FASCIA	DECORATED FASCIA	PLAIN SOFFIT	MOULDED SOFFIT	DECORATED SOFFIT	PLAIN FRIEZE	MOULDED FRIEZE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DECORATED FRIEZE	BRACKETS	CORBELLED CORNICE	RETURNED EAVES	PEDIMENT							
	13	14	15	16	17	18						

- 1 NOT APPLICABLE - the roof has no sloping trim  
EXAMPLES: flat, hip, four-sided mansard
- 2 FLUSH VERGES - the verges are flush with the exterior wall
- 3 PROJECTING VERGES - the verges extend beyond the exterior wall

- 4 PURLINS EXPOSED - the horizontal roof members (purlins) are visible
  - 5 PLAIN FASCIA - a plain wide band forming the vertical face of a cornice
  - 6 MOULDED FASCIA - a wide band, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, forming the vertical face of a cornice
  - 7 DECORATED FASCIA - a decorated wide band forming the vertical face of a cornice
  - 8 PLAIN SOFFIT - a plain underside enclosing a cornice
  - 9 MOULDED SOFFIT - an underside, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, enclosing a cornice
  - 10 DECORATED SOFFIT - a decorated underside enclosing a cornice
  - 11 PLAIN FRIEZE - a plain wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall
  - 12 MOULDED FRIEZE - a wide flat band, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, on the upper face of an exterior wall
  - 13 DECORATED FRIEZE - a decorated wide flat band on the upper face of an exterior wall
  - 14 BRACKETS - projecting members which support the cornice
  - 15 CORBELLED CORNICE - a cornice consisting of several sloping courses, each projecting beyond the course below
  - 16 RETURNED EAVES - a slight continuation of the eaves onto the gable end
  - 17 PEDIMENT - a continuation of the eaves onto the gable end forming a triangular shape
  - 18 OTHER
- 38 ROOF TRIM MATERIAL - VERGES

This category describes the main material used to construct the verges trim. (Do not include the roof trim on horizontal edges. See category 36).

38	ROOF TRIM MATERIAL - VERGES									
NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	

01 NONE

02 UNKNOWN

03 WOOD



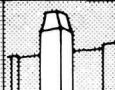


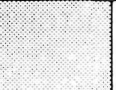


- 04 STONE
- 05 BRICK
- 06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures
- 07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 08 CONCRETE
- 09 METAL
- 10 OTHER

### 39 TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES - TYPE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the prominent elevated components of a building which may rise from the roof or be an extension of the plan. (Do not include towers, steeples or domes on wings or extensions).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.












39 TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES - TYPE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)					
					
NONE	UNKNOWN	TOWER	STEEPLE	DOME	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN
- 3 TOWER - a flat-topped elevated component
- 4 STEEPLE - a pointed elevated component
- 5 DOME - a semi-spherical elevated component
- 6 OTHER

40 TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES LOCATION - SIDE TO SIDE  
(MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category establishes the location(s) of the towers, steeples and domes relative to the side walls as determined from the façade. (Do not include towers, steeples or domes on wings or extensions.)

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.












40	TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES LOCATION - SIDE TO SIDE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
										
NONE	UNKNOWN	CENTRE	OFFSET LEFT	OFFSET RIGHT	SIDE LEFT	SIDE RIGHT	EXTERIOR SIDE LEFT	EXTERIOR SIDE RIGHT	OTHER	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN
- 3 CENTRE
- 4 OFFSET LEFT - to left of centre, inset from side wall
- 5 OFFSET RIGHT - to right of centre, inset from side wall
- 6 SIDE LEFT - to left of centre, flush with side wall
- 7 SIDE RIGHT - to right of centre, flush with side wall
- 8 EXTERIOR SIDE LEFT - to left of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior side wall
- 9 EXTERIOR SIDE RIGHT - to right of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior side wall
- 10 OTHER

41 TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES LOCATION - FRONT TO REAR  
(MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category establishes the location(s) of the towers, steeples and domes relative to the front and rear walls as determined from the façade. (Do not include towers, steeples or domes on wings or extensions.)

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

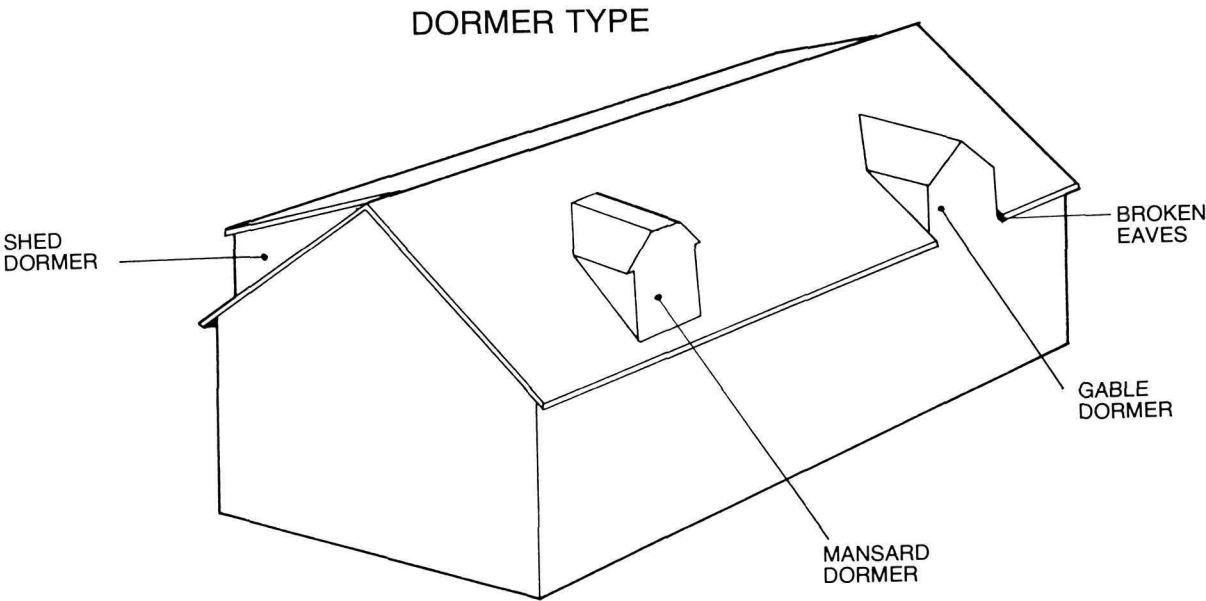
41	TOWERS, STEEPLES AND DOMES LOCATION - FRONT TO REAR (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
										
NONE	UNKNOWN	CENTRE	OFFSET FRONT	OFFSET REAR	FRONT	REAR	EXTERIOR FRONT	EXTERIOR REAR	OTHER	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN
- 3 CENTRE
- 4 OFFSET FRONT - to front of centre, inset from façade
- 5 OFFSET REAR - to rear of centre, inset from rear wall
- 6 FRONT - to front of centre, flush with façade
- 7 REAR - to rear of centre, flush with rear wall
- 8 EXTERIOR FRONT - to front of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior façade
- 9 EXTERIOR REAR - to rear of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior rear wall
- 10 OTHER

42 DORMER TYPE - ANY WALL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

A dormer is a projecting roof feature which contains a window(s) on its vertical face and usually has vertical sides and a distinct roof of its own. (Do not classify 'Gables' as dormers. See category 33). A dormer may be constructed entirely above the eaves line or the vertical face may be an upward continuation of the wall breaking the eaves. (Do not include dormers on wings or extensions).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.



42 DORMER TYPE - ANY WALL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
NONE	GABLE, FLUSH EAVES	GABLE, PROJECTING EAVES	GABLE, RETURNED EAVES	GABLE, PEDIMENT	HIPPED GABLE	HIP	GABLED HIP	GAMBREL	MANSARD	SHED	FLAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BAY	SWEPT	SEGMENTAL	SEMI-ELLIPTICAL	SEMI-CIRCULAR	ROUND	ELLIPSE OR OVAL	TRIANGLE	PARAPET	DECORATED		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	

- 1 NONE
- 2 GABLE, FLUSH EAVES - a gable roof whose eaves are flush with the sides of the dormer
- 3 GABLE, PROJECTING EAVES - a gable roof whose eaves extend beyond the side walls of the dormer
- 4 GABLE, RETURNED EAVES - a gable roof with a slight continuation of the eaves onto the gable end
- 5 GABLE, PEDIMENT - a triangular-shaped feature formed by a continuation of the eaves onto the vertical face of the dormer
- 6 HIPPED GABLE - a variation of a gable roof with the gable end bevelled above the eaves line
- 7 HIP - a roof which has three sloping surfaces that are joined at the top by a horizontal ridge
- 8 GABLED HIP - a variation of a hipped roof with the horizontal ridge extended upward forming small gables (gablets)
- 9 GAMBREL - a roof with two slopes on each side, the lower slope only slightly steeper than the upper slope
- 10 MANSARD - a roof with a very steep slope on the front and/or sides rising to meet a flat or nearly flat roof surface
- 11 SHED - a roof with a single downward slope
- 12 FLAT - a roof which is a flat or nearly flat surface
- 13 BAY - a multi-sided or rounded dormer which usually contains several windows
- 14 SWEPT - a low dormer formed by an upward sweep in the roof
- 15 SEGMENTAL - a slightly curved roof forming an angle where it joins with the sides of the dormer
- 16 SEMI-ELLIPTICAL - a slightly curved roof forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides of the dormer
- 17 SEMI-CIRCULAR - a half-round roof forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides of the dormer
- 18 ROUND - a circular dormer
- 19 ELLIPSE OR OVAL - an oval-shaped dormer with one axis longer than the other
- 20 TRIANGLE - a triangular-shaped dormer without vertical sides
- 21 PARAPET - an extension of the vertical face of the dormer above the roof line of the dormer
- 22 DECORATED - an ornamental or decorative design associated with any type of dormer
- 23 OTHER

43 CHIMNEY LOCATION - SIDE TO SIDE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category establishes the location(s) of the chimney(s) relative to the side walls as determined from the façade. (Do not include chimneys on wings or extensions).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

43 CHIMNEY LOCATION - SIDE TO SIDE (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
NONE	UNKNOWN	CENTRE	OFFSET LEFT	OFFSET RIGHT	SIDE LEFT	SIDE RIGHT	EXTERIOR SIDE LEFT	EXTERIOR SIDE RIGHT	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN - chimney(s) is not visible due to roof features or building height
- 3 CENTRE
- 4 OFFSET LEFT - to left of centre, inset from side wall
- 5 OFFSET RIGHT - to right of centre, inset from side wall
- 6 SIDE LEFT - to left of centre, flush with side wall
- 7 SIDE RIGHT - to right of centre, flush with side wall
- 8 EXTERIOR SIDE LEFT - to left of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior side wall
- 9 EXTERIOR SIDE RIGHT - to right of centre, projects partially or entirely from exterior side wall
- 10 OTHER

44 CHIMNEY LOCATION - FRONT TO REAR (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category establishes the location(s) of the chimney(s) relative to the front and rear walls as determined from the façade. (Do not include chimneys on wings or extensions).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

44 CHIMNEY LOCATION - FRONT TO REAR (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
NONE	UNKNOWN	CENTRE	OFFSET FRONT	OFFSET REAR	FRONT	REAR	EXTERIOR FRONT	EXTERIOR REAR	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN - chimney(s) is not visible due to roof features or building height
- 3 CENTRE

- 4    OFFSET FRONT    -    to front of centre, inset from  
                         façade
- 5    OFFSET REAR    -    to rear of centre, inset from rear  
                         wall
- 6    FRONT    -    to front of centre, flush with façade
- 7    REAR    -    to rear of centre, flush with rear wall
- 8    EXTERIOR FRONT    -    to front of centre, projects  
                         partially or entirely from exterior façade
- 9    EXTERIOR REAR    -    to rear of centre, projects  
                         partially or entirely from exterior rear wall
- 10   OTHER

45 CHIMNEY STACK MATERIAL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the chimney stack material(s).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.






45	CHIMNEY STACK MATERIAL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)								
	NONE	UNKNOWN	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

- 1    NONE
- 2    UNKNOWN
- 3    STONE
- 4    BRICK
- 5    PLASTER OR STUCCO    -    plaster is a mixture of lime,  
                                 cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or  
                                 sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with  
                                 various textures
- 6    TILE OR TERRA COTTA    -    small shaped pieces usually  
                                 made of baked clay
- 7    CONCRETE
- 8    METAL
- 9    OTHER

46 CHIMNEY STACK MASSING (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category establishes the relationship of the chimney stack units to adjacent chimney stack units.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.






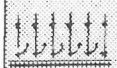





46	CHIMNEY STACK MASSING (MULTIPLE CHOICE)						
							
	NONE	UNKNOWN	SINGLE	2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT TOP	2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT BOTTOM	2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT TOP AND BOTTOM	CLUSTER, ATTACHED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							OTHER
							8

- 1 NONE
- 2 UNKNOWN
- 3 SINGLE - one chimney stack
- 4 2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT TOP - two or more chimney stacks in a row joined at the top
- 5 2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT BOTTOM - two or more chimney stacks in a row joined at the bottom
- 6 2 OR MORE, ATTACHED AT TOP AND BOTTOM - two or more chimney stacks in a row joined at the top and bottom
- 7 CLUSTER, ATTACHED - a random grouping of chimneys attached to each other
- 8 OTHER

47 ROOF TRIM - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to additional roof trim features.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

47	ROOF TRIM - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
												
	NONE	CUPOLA OR LANTERN	BALUSTRADE	FINIAL	URN	SPIRE	CRESTING	DROP OR PENDANT	MONUMENTAL PEDIMENT	RAISED FIRE WALL	ELEVATOR HOUSING	SKYLIGHT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												OTHER
												13

- 1 NONE
- 2 CUPOLA OR LANTERN - a small, open or enclosed structure, square to round in plan, which rises above the main roof (cupola) and may have windows (lantern)
- 3 BALUSTRADE - a roof-top railing consisting of a handrail supported by a series of short vertical members or balusters
- 4 FINIAL - a small roof ornament which terminates in a point

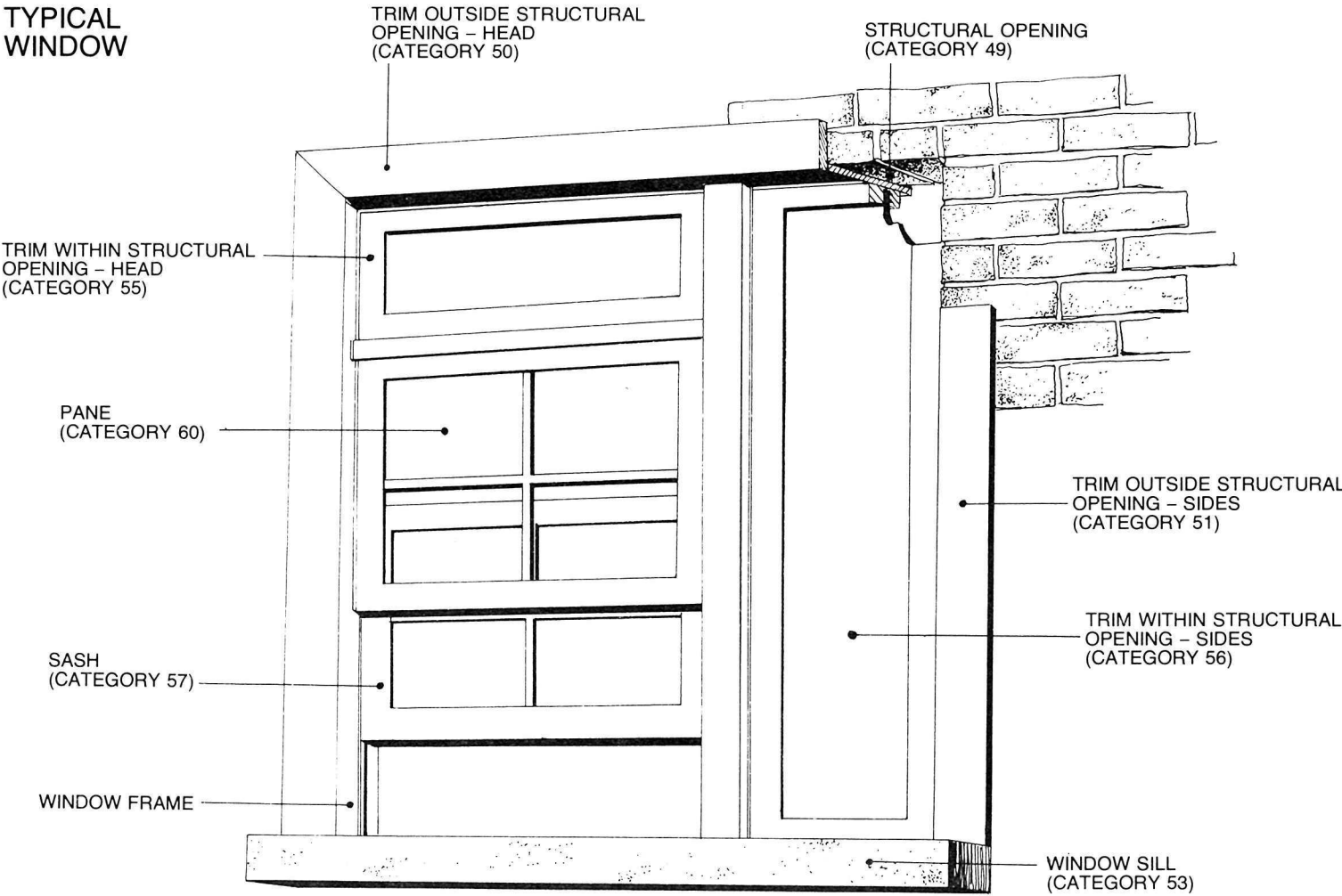


- 5 URN - a small rounded vase-shaped ornament usually set on a pedestal
- 6 SPIRE - a tall tapering member which is less substantial and more tapered than a steeple rising from the roof (usually of a church)
- 7 CRESTING - a decorative band trimming the ridge or edges of a roof, usually of wrought iron
- 8 DROP OR PENDANT - an ornament suspended from the roof edge
- 9 MONUMENTAL PEDIMENT - a prominent roof feature usually of triangular shape
- 10 RAISED FIRE WALL - a solid wall raised above the roof line, separating building 'Units' defined in category 11; record for both buildings
- 11 ELEVATOR HOUSING - a roof-top structure intended to house the components of an elevator
- 12 SKYLIGHT - a window-like construction following the slope of a roof
- 13 OTHER

TYPICAL WINDOW

Categories 48 to 58 refer to a characteristic or typical window which is selected on the façade of the first or ground floor in most cases. If there are not any windows on the façade of the first or ground floor or if they have been altered or are hidden, refer to an upper floor. If there are not any windows on the façade of the upper floors or if they have been altered or are hidden, refer to a window on another wall. 'Special Window Types', defined in category 59, are not to be selected as the Typical Window unless they are the typical or representative window. (Do not include bay windows or storm windows).

**TYPICAL  
WINDOW**



48 LOCATION (ONE FLOOR ONLY)










This category establishes the floor on which the Typical Window being recorded is located.

48	LOCATION (ONE FLOOR ONLY)			
	FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR 1	SECOND FLOOR 2	THIRD FLOOR OR ABOVE 3	NONE 4

- 1 FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR
- 2 SECOND FLOOR
- 3 THIRD FLOOR OR ABOVE
- 4 NONE

49 STRUCTURAL OPENING SHAPE

This category describes the upper part of the structural opening of the Typical Window.




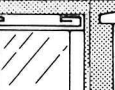



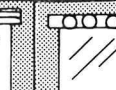





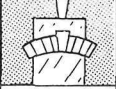

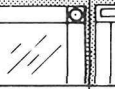
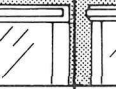


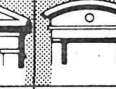





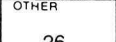
49	STRUCTURAL OPENING SHAPE									
										
	NONE 01	FLAT 02	FLAT WITH ROUNDED CORNERS 03	SEGMENTAL 04	SEMI-ELLIPTICAL 05	SEMI-CIRCULAR 06	OGEE 07	POINTED 08	TRIANGULAR 09	OTHER 10

- 01 NONE
- 02 FLAT - the opening is horizontal
- 03 FLAT WITH ROUNDED CORNERS - the opening is horizontal with rounded corners
- 04 SEGMENTAL - the opening is slightly curved forming an angle where it joins with the sides
- 05 SEMI-ELLIPTICAL - the opening is slightly curved forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides
- 06 SEMI-CIRCULAR - the opening is half-round forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides
- 07 OGEE - the opening is double curved formed by two convex arcs above two concave arcs
- 08 POINTED - the opening is formed by two curved sides meeting at a peak
- 09 TRIANGULAR - the opening is formed by two sloped sides meeting at a peak
- 10 OTHER

# 50 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim above the structural opening of the Typical Window. The trim must be outside of the structural opening.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

50 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
											
NONE 1	PLAIN FLAT 2	MOULDED FLAT 3	DECORATED FLAT 4	SHAPED 5	CONTINUOUS 6	PLAIN LINTEL 7	MOULDED LINTEL 8	DECORATED LINTEL 9	LABEL 10	FLAT ARCH, VERTICAL JOINT 11	VOUSSOIRS 12
											
ALTERNATING VOUSSOIRS 13	KEystone 14	EARED 15	BOXED CORNER 16	PANELLED 17	SHELF 18	ENTABLATURE 19	PLAIN PEDIMENT 20	CURVED PEDIMENT 21	BROKEN PEDIMENT 22	FLAT HOOD WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS 23	SHAPED HOOD WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS 24
											
CARVING 25	OTHER 26										




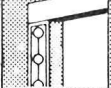

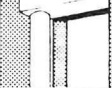
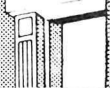






- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN FLAT - a plain applied horizontal trim
- 3 MOULDED FLAT - an applied horizontal trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED FLAT - a decorated applied horizontal trim
- 5 SHAPED - a curved or angled applied trim; may be plain, moulded or decorated
- 6 CONTINUOUS - a band spanning the heads of two or more windows and/or doors; may be structural or applied; may be plain, moulded or decorated
- 7 PLAIN LINTEL - a plain horizontal structural member which supports the weight of the wall above
- 8 MOULDED LINTEL - a horizontal structural member, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, which supports the weight of the wall above
- 9 DECORATED LINTEL - a decorated horizontal structural member which supports the weight of the wall above
- 10 LABEL - a horizontal band continuing partially down each side of the window; may be structural or applied; may be plain, moulded or decorated
- 11 FLAT ARCH, VERTICAL JOINT - a flat structural arch composed of rectangular-shaped pieces with straight vertical joints

- 12 VOUSSOIRS - a flat or curved structural arch composed of wedge-shaped pieces which are the same height
- 13 ALTERNATING VOUSSOIRS - a flat or curved structural arch composed of wedge-shaped pieces of alternating height
- 14 KEYSTONE - a prominent central member, usually the large or carved central voussoir of an arch
- 15 EARED - side projections of trim
- 16 BOXED CORNER - a box-like feature at the intersection of the head and side surround
- 17 PANELLED - a recessed, flush or raised enframed trim
- 18 SHELF - a straight, flat, slightly projecting ledge
- 19 ENTABLATURE - a moulded or decorated projection crowning a wide, flat, moulded or decorated band
- 20 PLAIN PEDIMENT - a plain triangular-shaped feature, usually above an entablature
- 21 CURVED PEDIMENT - a curved triangular-shaped feature, usually above an entablature
- 22 BROKEN PEDIMENT - a triangular-shaped feature which is incomplete at the top, usually above an entablature
- 23 FLAT HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS - a prominent projecting flat cover which may be supported by brackets
- 24 SHAPED HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS - a prominent projecting curved or angled cover which may be supported by brackets
- 25 CARVING - a decorative design carved into or applied in relief to the wall
- 26 OTHER

51 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim to the sides of the structural opening of the Typical Window. The trim must be outside the structural opening.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

51	TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)												
													
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	QUOINS	COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN	PIER OR PILASTER	DORIC CAPITAL	IONIC CAPITAL	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL	EARED	PANELLED	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied vertical trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied vertical trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied vertical trim
- 5 QUOINS - squared members, usually laid alternately with small and large faces, distinguished from adjacent members by size, decoration or material; may be structural or decorative
- 6 COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN - a rounded freestanding vertical member (column) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (engaged column)
- 7 PIER OR PILASTER - a squared freestanding vertical member (pier) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (pilaster)
- 8 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 9 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes
- 10 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 11 EARED - side projections of trim at bottom of side surround
- 12 PANELLED - a recessed, flush or raised enframed trim
- 13 OTHER

52 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - MATERIAL

This category describes the main material used to construct the trim outside the structural opening.

NOTE: If the head and side trim are constructed of different materials, the head trim material is to be selected.

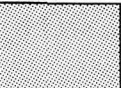
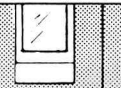
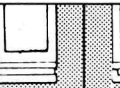
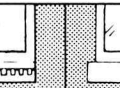
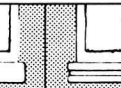




52	TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - MATERIAL									
	NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN

- 03 WOOD
- 04 STONE
- 05 BRICK
- 06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures
- 07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 08 CONCRETE
- 09 METAL
- 10 OTHER

53 WINDOW SILL - TYPE

This category refers to the horizontal member under the window frame of the Typical Window which may be attached to or partially built into the wall.

53 WINDOW SILL - TYPE									
									
NONE	PLAIN SLIP SILL	MOULDED SLIP SILL	DECORATED SLIP SILL	PLAIN LUG SILL	MOULDED LUG SILL	DECORATED LUG SILL	CONTINUOUS SILL	OTHER	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	

- 01 NONE
- 02 PLAIN SLIP SILL - a plain horizontal member flush with the vertical sides of the window frame
- 03 MOULDED SLIP SILL - a horizontal member, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, flush with the vertical sides of the window frame
- 04 DECORATED SLIP SILL - a decorated horizontal member flush with the vertical sides of the window frame
- 05 PLAIN LUG SILL - a plain horizontal member extending beyond the vertical sides of the window frame
- 06 MOULDED LUG SILL - a horizontal member, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, extending beyond the vertical sides of the window frame
- 07 DECORATED LUG SILL - a decorated horizontal member extending beyond the vertical sides of the window frame
- 08 CONTINUOUS SILL - a band under the window frame spanning two or more windows
- 09 OTHER



54 WINDOW SILL - MATERIAL

This category describes the main material used to construct the window sill of the Typical Window.











54	WINDOW SILL - MATERIAL									
	NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 WOOD
- 04 STONE
- 05 BRICK
- 06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures
- 07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 08 CONCRETE
- 09 METAL
- 10 OTHER

55 TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim above the window frame within the structural opening of the Typical Window. A transom is a small, solid or glass panel above a window (or door) usually separated by a fixed horizontal member.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

55	TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)									
										
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	FLAT TRANSOM, BLIND	FLAT TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT	FLAT TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS	SHAPED TRANSOM, BLIND	SHAPED TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT	SHAPED TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
										OTHER
										11













- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied horizontal trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied horizontal trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied horizontal trim

- 5 FLAT TRANSOM, BLIND - a flat transom without glass
- 6 FLAT TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT - a flat transom with one pane of glass
- 7 FLAT TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS - a flat transom with more than one pane of glass
- 8 SHAPED TRANSOM, BLIND - a curved or angled transom without glass
- 9 SHAPED TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT - a curved or angled transom with one pane of glass
- 10 SHAPED TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS - a curved or angled transom with more than one pane of glass
- 11 OTHER

56 TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim to the sides of the window frame within the structural opening of the Typical Window.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.








56	TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
												
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN	PIER OR PILASTER	DORIC CAPITAL	IONIC CAPITAL	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL	SIDE LIGHTS	SIDE LIGHT, ONE SIDE ONLY	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied vertical trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied vertical trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied vertical trim
- 5 COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN - a rounded freestanding vertical member (column) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (engaged column)
- 6 PIER OR PILASTER - a squared freestanding vertical member (pier) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (pilaster)
- 7 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 8 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes

- 9 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 10 SIDE LIGHTS - panels with or without glass at each side of the window, separated by a fixed vertical member
- 11 SIDE LIGHT, ONE SIDE ONLY - a panel with or without glass at one side of the window only, separated by a fixed vertical member
- 12 OTHER

57 NUMBER OF SASHES









This category establishes the number of divisions or sashes contained within the Typical Window. A sash is a substantial frame which holds the glass pane or panes of a window. (Do not include transoms or side lights).

57	NUMBER OF SASHES							
								
	NONE 01	ONE 02	TWO 03	TWO 04	THREE 05	THREE 06	FOUR OR MORE 07	OTHER 08

- 01 NONE
- 02 ONE - a single division
- 03 TWO - two divisions, one above the other
- 04 TWO - two divisions, side by side
- 05 THREE - three divisions, one above the other
- 06 THREE - three divisions, side by side
- 07 FOUR OR MORE - four or more divisions, either one above the other or side by side
- 08 OTHER

58 OPENING MECHANISM

This category describes the opening mechanism of the Typical Window.

58	OPENING MECHANISM								
									
	NONE 01	UNKNOWN 02	SINGLE OR DOUBLE HUNG 03	CASEMENT 04	HINGED 05	PIVOTED 06	HORIZONTAL SLIDING 07	FIXED 08	OTHER 09

























- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN

- 03 SINGLE OR DOUBLE HUNG - a sash which moves vertically along a tongue or track
- 04 CASEMENT - a sash which swings in or out and is hinged at the side
- 05 HINGED - a sash which swings in or out and is hinged at the top or bottom
- 06 PIVOTED - a sash which revolves or pivots at either side of the sash or at the top and bottom of the sash
- 07 HORIZONTAL SLIDING - a sash which moves horizontally along a tongue or track
- 08 FIXED - a sash fastened permanently so that it cannot be opened
- 09 OTHER

59 SPECIAL WINDOW TYPES - ANY WALL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to special window types other than the Typical Window. These windows may be located on any wall of the building. (Do not include windows on wings or extensions or within dormers or bay windows).

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

59	SPECIAL WINDOW TYPES - ANY WALL (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
												
NONE 1	ROUND 2	HALF-ROUND 3	QUARTER ROUND 4	POLYGONAL 5	ELLIPSE OR OVAL 6	HALF-ELLIPSE 7	EYEBROW 8	DIAMOND 9	TRIANGLE 10	KEYHOLE 11	SEGMENTAL 12	
												
SEMI-ELLIPTICAL 13	SEMI-CIRCULAR 14	OGEE 15	POINTED 16	TRIANGULAR 17	BAY, BOW OR ORIEL 18	BAY OR BOW, 2 OR MORE STOREYS 19	PALLADIAN 20	FRENCH, SINGLE OR DOUBLE 21	STAINED GLASS 22	BLIND 23	OTHER 24	

- 1 NONE
- 2 ROUND
- 3 HALF-ROUND
- 4 QUARTER-ROUND
- 5 POLYGONAL
- 6 ELLIPSE OR OVAL - oval-shaped
- 7 HALF-ELLIPSE - half-oval
- 8 EYEBROW - a small horizontal rectangular window usually set under the eaves or verges to give light to attics
- 9 DIAMOND
- 10 TRIANGLE

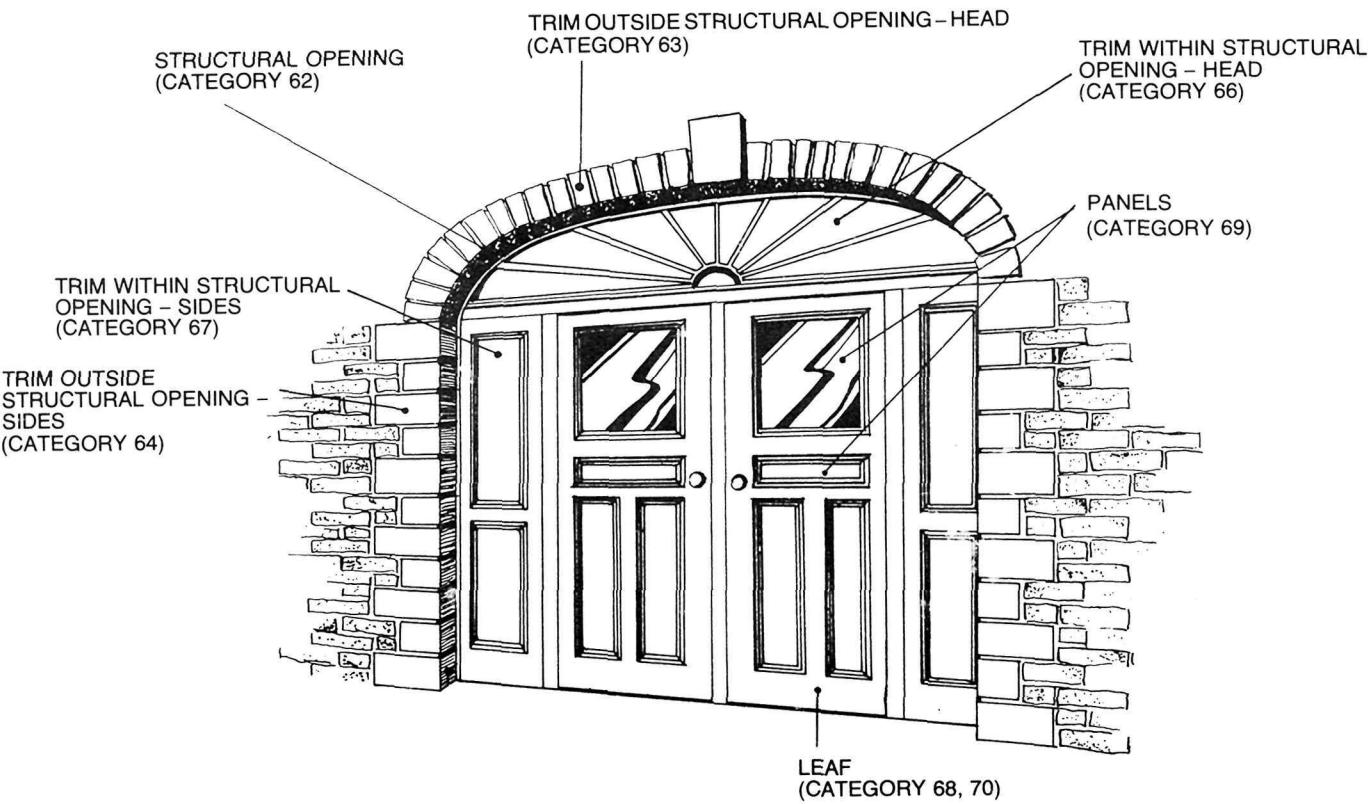


1	NONE	15	2/2
2	$\frac{2}{2}$	16	3/3
3	$\frac{6}{1}$	17	4/4
4	$\frac{6}{6}$	18	5/5
5	$\frac{9}{1}$	19	6/6
6	$\frac{9}{6}$	20	7/7
7	$\frac{9}{9}$	21	8/8
8	$\frac{8}{1}$	22	10/10
9	$\frac{8}{4}$	23	12/12
10	$\frac{8}{8}$	24	14/14
11	$\frac{12}{1}$	25	OTHER
12	$\frac{12}{4}$		
13	$\frac{12}{8}$		
14	$\frac{12}{12}$		

MAIN ENTRANCE

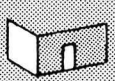
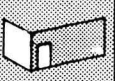


Categories 61-70 refer to the main entrance which is located on the façade in most cases.

MAIN ENTRANCE



61 LOCATION









This category establishes the position of the Main Entrance relative to the façade.

61	LOCATION						
							
	NONE	CENTRE (FACADE)	OFF-CENTRE (FACADE)	CORNER	2 OR MORE (FACADE)	NOT ON FACADE	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07

- 01 NONE
- 02 CENTRE (FACADE)
- 03 OFF-CENTRE (FACADE)
- 04 CORNER - the main entrance cuts across a corner of the building
- 05 2 OR MORE (FACADE)
- 06 NOT ON FACADE - the main entrance is located on another wall of the building
- 07 OTHER

62 STRUCTURAL OPENING SHAPE

This category describes the upper part of the structural opening of the Main Entrance.

62	STRUCTURAL OPENING SHAPE									
										
	NONE	FLAT	FLAT WITH ROUNDED CORNERS	SEGMENTAL	SEMI-ELLIPTICAL	SEMI-CIRCULAR	OGEE	POINTED	TRIANGULAR	OTHER
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10

- 01 NONE
- 02 FLAT - the opening is horizontal
- 03 FLAT WITH ROUNDED CORNERS - the opening is horizontal with rounded corners
- 04 SEGMENTAL - the opening is slightly curved forming an angle where it joins with the sides
- 05 SEMI-ELLIPTICAL - the opening is slightly curved forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides
- 06 SEMI-CIRCULAR - the opening is half-round forming an uninterrupted arc where it joins with the sides
- 07 OGEE - the opening is double curved formed by two convex arcs above two concave arcs




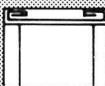
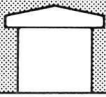
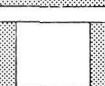


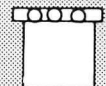
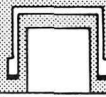
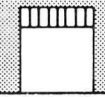
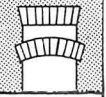



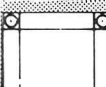
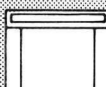



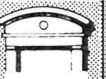

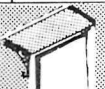



- 08 POINTED - the opening is formed by two curved sides meeting at a peak
- 09 TRIANGULAR - the opening is formed by two sloped sides meeting at a peak
- 10 OTHER

63 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim above the structural opening of the Main Entrance. The trim must be outside of the structural opening.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

63	TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
												
NONE	PLAIN FLAT	MOULDED FLAT	DECORATED FLAT	SHAPED	CONTINUOUS	PLAIN LINTEL	MOULDED LINTEL	DECORATED LINTEL	LABEL	FLAT ARCH, VERTICAL JOINT	VOUSSOIRS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
												
ALTERNATING VOUSSOIRS	KEYSTONE	EARED	BOXED CORNER	PANELLED	SHELF	ENTABLATURE	PLAIN PEDIMENT	CURVED PEDIMENT	BROKEN PEDIMENT	FLAT HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS	SHAPPED HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
CARVING	OTHER											
25	26											

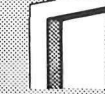

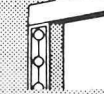






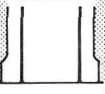


- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN FLAT - a plain applied horizontal trim
- 3 MOULDED FLAT - an applied horizontal trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED FLAT - a decorated applied horizontal trim
- 5 SHAPED - a curved or angled applied trim; may be plain, moulded or decorated
- 6 CONTINUOUS - a band spanning the heads of two or more doors and/or windows; may be structural or applied; may be plain, moulded or decorated
- 7 PLAIN LINTEL - a plain horizontal structural member which supports the weight of the wall above
- 8 MOULDED LINTEL - a horizontal structural member, moulded with projecting or recessed bands, which supports the weight of the wall above
- 9 DECORATED LINTEL - a decorated horizontal structural member which supports the weight of the wall above
- 10 LABEL - a horizontal band continuing partially down each side of the door; may be structural or applied; may be plain, moulded or decorated

- 11 FLAT ARCH, VERTICAL JOINT - a flat structural arch composed of rectangular-shaped pieces with straight vertical joints
- 12 VOUSSOIRS - a flat or curved structural arch composed of wedge-shaped pieces which are the same height
- 13 ALTERNATING VOUSSOIRS - a flat or curved structural arch composed of wedge-shaped pieces of alternating height
- 14 KEYSTONE - a prominent central member, usually the large or carved central voussoir of an arch
- 15 EARED - side projections of trim
- 16 BOXED CORNER - a box-like feature at the intersection of the head and side surround
- 17 PANELLED - a recessed, flush or raised enframed trim
- 18 SHELF - a straight, flat, slightly projecting ledge
- 19 ENTABLATURE - a moulded or decorated projection crowning a wide, flat, moulded or decorated band
- 20 PLAIN PEDIMENT - a plain triangular-shaped feature, usually above an entablature
- 21 CURVED PEDIMENT - a curved triangular-shaped feature, usually above an entablature
- 22 BROKEN PEDIMENT - a triangular-shaped feature which is incomplete at the top, usually above an entablature
- 23 FLAT HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS - a prominent projecting flat cover which may be supported by brackets
- 24 SHAPED HOOD, WITH OR WITHOUT BRACKETS - a prominent projecting curved or angled cover which may be supported by brackets
- 25 CARVING - a decorative design carved into or applied in relief to the wall
- 26 OTHER

64 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim to the sides of the structural opening of the Main Entrance. The trim must be outside of the structural opening.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

64	TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
												
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	QUOINS	COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN	PIER OR PILASTER	DORIC CAPITAL	IONIC CAPITAL	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL	EARED	PANELLED
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												13

- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied vertical trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied vertical trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied vertical trim
- 5 QUOINS - squared members, usually laid alternately with small and large faces, distinguished from adjacent members by size, decoration or material; may be structural or decorative
- 6 COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN - a rounded freestanding vertical member (column) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (engaged column)
- 7 PIER OR PILASTER - a squared freestanding vertical member (pier) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (pilaster)
- 8 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 9 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes
- 10 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crown- ing feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 11 EARED - side projections of trim at bottom of side surround
- 12 PANELLED - a recessed, flush or raised enframed trim
- 13 OTHER

65 TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - MATERIAL

This category describes the main material used to construct the trim outside the structural opening.

NOTE: If the head and side trim are constructed of different materials, the head trim material is to be selected.




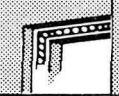







65	TRIM OUTSIDE STRUCTURAL OPENING - MATERIAL										
	NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER	
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	

- 01 NONE
- 02 UNKNOWN
- 03 WOOD
- 04 STONE
- 05 BRICK
- 06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures
- 07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay
- 08 CONCRETE
- 09 METAL
- 10 OTHER

66 TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim above the door frame within the structural opening of the Main Entrance. A transom is a small, solid or glass panel above a door (or window) usually separated by a fixed horizontal member.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

66	TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - HEAD (MULTIPLE CHOICE)										
											
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	FLAT TRANSOM, BLIND	FLAT TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT	FLAT TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS	SHAPED TRANSOM, BLIND	SHAPED TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT	SHAPED TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied horizontal trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied horizontal trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied horizontal trim
- 5 FLAT TRANSOM, BLIND - a flat transom without glass
- 6 FLAT TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT - a flat transom with one pane of glass
- 7 FLAT TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS - a flat transom with more than one pane of glass
- 8 SHAPED TRANSOM, BLIND - a curved or angled transom without glass
- 9 SHAPED TRANSOM, SINGLE LIGHT - a curved or angled transom with one pane of glass
- 10 SHAPED TRANSOM, MULTIPLE LIGHTS - a curved or angled transom with more than one pane of glass
- 11 OTHER

67 TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes the trim to the sides of the door frame within the structural opening of the Main Entrance.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

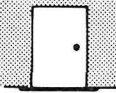
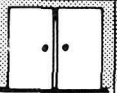
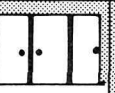
67	TRIM WITHIN STRUCTURAL OPENING - SIDES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)										
	NONE	PLAIN	MOULDED	DECORATED	COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN	PIER OR PILASTER	DORIC CAPITAL	IONIC CAPITAL	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL	SIDE LIGHTS	SIDE LIGHT, ONE SIDE ONLY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											12

- 1 NONE
- 2 PLAIN - a plain applied vertical trim
- 3 MOULDED - an applied vertical trim, moulded with projecting or recessed bands
- 4 DECORATED - a decorated applied vertical trim
- 5 COLUMN OR ENGAGED COLUMN - a rounded freestanding vertical member (column) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (engaged column)
- 6 PIER OR PILASTER - a squared freestanding vertical member (pier) which may be attached to or partially built into a wall (pilaster)
- 7 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 8 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes

- 9 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column, engaged column, pier or pilaster; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 10 SIDE LIGHTS - panels with or without glass at each side of the door, separated by a fixed vertical member
- 11 SIDE LIGHT, ONE SIDE ONLY - a panel with or without glass at one side of the door only, separated by a fixed vertical member
- 12 OTHER

68 NUMBER OF LEAVES

This category establishes the number of leaves or doors contained within the Main Entrance.

68 NUMBER OF LEAVES					
					
1	2	3 OR MORE	NONE	OTHER	
1	2	3	4	5	

- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3 OR MORE
- 4 NONE
- 5 OTHER

69 NUMBER OF PANELS PER LEAF

This category establishes the number of panels per leaf contained within the Main Entrance. A panel is defined as that portion of a flat surface set apart from and recessed, flush or raised above the surrounding area. A window or glass in the door is counted as a panel.

69 NUMBER OF PANELS PER LEAF														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 OR MORE	NOT APPLICABLE	OTHER
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15












- 01 1
- 02 2
- 03 3
- 04 4

- 05 5
- 06 6
- 07 7
- 08 8
- 09 9
- 10 10
- 11 11
- 12 12
- 13 13 OR MORE
- 14 NOT APPLICABLE
- 15 OTHER

70 LEAVES - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to additional door features.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

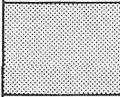
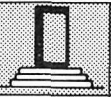
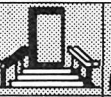
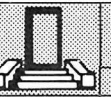
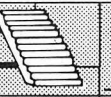

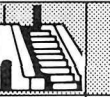
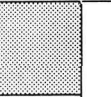
70	LEAVES - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)										
											
	NONE	SHAPED PANEL	VERTICAL BOARD	DIAGONAL BOARD	HORIZONTAL BOARD	CARVED OR DECORATED	DUTCH DOOR	GLASS	STAINED GLASS	PLASTIC LIGHTS	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

- 1 NONE
- 2 SHAPED PANEL - one or more panels is curved or angled
- 3 VERTICAL BOARD - each leaf is constructed of a series of vertical boards
- 4 DIAGONAL BOARD - each leaf is constructed of a series of diagonal boards
- 5 HORIZONTAL BOARD - each leaf is constructed of a series of horizontal boards
- 6 CARVED OR DECORATED - a decorative design carved into or applied in relief to the door
- 7 DUTCH DOOR - a single-leaf door divided horizontally into two sections which open independently
- 8 GLASS - door contains glass
- 9 STAINED GLASS - door contains multi-coloured glass
- 10 PLASTIC LIGHTS - door contains plastic panes which diffuse light and are resistant to breakage
- 11 OTHER



71 MAIN STAIRS - LOCATION AND DESIGN

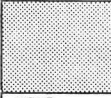

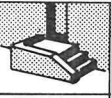
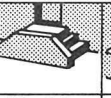

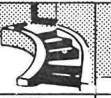
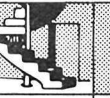
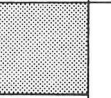
This category describes the main stairs which are usually located on the façade of a building. (Do not include any stairs with less than three steps.)

71	MAIN STAIRS - LOCATION AND DESIGN							
								
	NONE 01	FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, WITHOUT RAILING 02	FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, OPEN RAILING 03	FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, CLOSED RAILING 04	UPPER FLOORS WITHOUT RAILING 05	UPPER FLOORS OPEN RAILING 06	UPPER FLOORS CLOSED RAILING 07	OTHER 08

- 01 NONE
- 02 FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, WITHOUT RAILING - the stairs extend to the first or ground floor and do not have a railing
- 03 FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, OPEN RAILING - the stairs extend to the first or ground floor and have an open railing
- 04 FIRST OR GROUND FLOOR, CLOSED RAILING - the stairs extend to the first or ground floor and have a closed railing
- 05 UPPER FLOORS, WITHOUT RAILING - the stairs extend above the first or ground floor and do not have a railing
- 06 UPPER FLOORS, OPEN RAILING - the stairs extend above the first or ground floor and have an open railing
- 07 UPPER FLOORS, CLOSED RAILING - the stairs extend above the first or ground floor and have a closed railing
- 08 OTHER

72 MAIN STAIRS - DIRECTION

This category establishes the direction by which the stairs approach the entry relative to the façade.

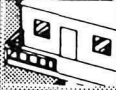





72	MAIN STAIRS - DIRECTION							
								
	NONE 01	STRAIGHT 02	STRAIGHT, SIDE 03	STRAIGHT, DOUBLE 04	STRAIGHT, REVERSED 05	CURVED, SINGLE OR DOUBLE 06	SPIRAL 07	OTHER 08

- 01 NONE
- 02 STRAIGHT - stairs which rise directly from ground level to entry level
- 03 STRAIGHT, SIDE - stairs which rise from ground level at right angles to entry level

- 04 STRAIGHT, DOUBLE - two intersecting stairs which rise from ground level at right angles to entry level
- 05 STRAIGHT, REVERSED - divided stairs which rise at two distinct angles from ground level to entry level
- 06 CURVED, SINGLE OR DOUBLE - the stairs form a curve as they rise from ground level to entry level
- 07 SPIRAL - the stairs are coiled, usually rising from ground level to an upper floor; frequently metal
- 08 OTHER

### 73 MAIN PORCH - TYPE

This category describes a structure forming an approach to an entrance of a building. If there is more than one porch, select the most significant for recording.








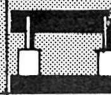




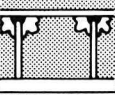

73	MAIN PORCH - TYPE						
							
	NONE	PLATFORM	RECESS	OPEN PORCH	CLOSED PORCH	OPEN VERANDAH	CLOSED VERANDAH
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
							08

- 01 NONE
- 02 PLATFORM - a raised horizontal surface which is not roofed and may or may not have stairs
- 03 RECESS - a substantial recess in a wall forming a sheltered entrance
- 04 OPEN PORCH - a roofed structure which is open at the front and sides and is slightly wider than the entrance
- 05 CLOSED PORCH - a roofed structure which is completely enclosed at the front and sides and is slightly wider than the entrance
- 06 OPEN VERANDAH - a roofed structure which is open at the front and sides and is considerably wider than the entrance, often extending the length of an entire wall
- 07 CLOSED VERANDAH - a roofed structure which is completely enclosed at the front and sides and is considerably wider than the entrance, often extending the length of an entire wall
- 08 OTHER

# 74 MAIN PORCH - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to the major structural and decorative features of the Main Porch.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

74 MAIN PORCH - SPECIAL FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)											
											
NONE 1	POSTS 2	COLUMNS 3	PIERS 4	DORIC CAPITAL 5	IONIC CAPITAL 6	CORINTHIAN CAPITAL 7	SUPPORT ON PEDESTAL 8	ARCADE 9	TREILLAGE 10	OPEN RAILING 11	CLOSED RAILING 12
											
DECORATED 13	OTHER 14										

- 1 NONE
- 2 POSTS - narrow freestanding vertical members
- 3 COLUMNS - rounded freestanding vertical members which are more substantial than posts
- 4 PIERS - squared freestanding vertical members which are more substantial than posts
- 5 DORIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column or pier; the Doric order is characterized by a simple, moulded or carved capital
- 6 IONIC CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column or pier; the Ionic order is characterized by a capital with large scroll-shaped volutes
- 7 CORINTHIAN CAPITAL - a capital is the head or crowning feature of a column or pier; the Corinthian order is characterized by a bell-shaped capital with scroll-shaped volutes and acanthus leaves
- 8 SUPPORT ON PEDESTAL - any support set on a block or pedestal, usually constructed of masonry
- 9 ARCADE - a series of freestanding arches
- 10 TREILLAGE - a decorative latticework trim and/or support, usually constructed of wood or metal
- 11 OPEN RAILING - a handrail supported on posts, balusters or other openwork
- 12 CLOSED RAILING - a handrail supported by a solid wall or unbroken series of supports
- 13 DECORATED - an ornamental or decorative design associated with any support feature
- 14 OTHER

# 75 MAIN PORCH - MATERIAL

This category describes the main material used to construct the Main Porch.

75	MAIN PORCH - MATERIAL									
NONE	UNKNOWN	WOOD	STONE	BRICK	PLASTER OR STUCCO	TILE OR TERRA COTTA	CONCRETE	METAL	OTHER	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	

01 NONE

02 UNKNOWN

03 WOOD

04 STONE

05 BRICK

06 PLASTER OR STUCCO - plaster is a mixture of lime, cement, sand or any other aggregate used to cover or sheath a surface; stucco is a plaster applied with various textures

07 TILE OR TERRA COTTA - small shaped pieces usually made of baked clay

08 CONCRETE

09 METAL

10 OTHER

# 76 MAIN PORCH - HEIGHT

This category establishes the upward extent of the Main Porch relative to the storey(s) which it serves.

76	MAIN PORCH - HEIGHT				
FIRST STOREY	SECOND STOREY	THIRD STOREY OR ABOVE	NONE	OTHER	
1	2	3	4	5	

1 FIRST STOREY

2 SECOND STOREY

3 THIRD STOREY OR ABOVE

4 NONE

5 OTHER

77 APPARENT ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category describes noticeable changes or additions to the original structure.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

77	APPARENT ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)													
	NONE	EXTENSION	ADDITIONAL STOREY	BASEMENT	WALL	ROOF	TOWER, STEEPLE OR DOME	DORMER	CHIMNEY	WINDOW	DOOR	STAIR	PORCH	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

- 1 NONE
- 2 EXTENSION - a major projection extending from the main plan of a building and identified as having been constructed of a material or in a style significantly different to the main body of the building; usually has a 'tacked on' appearance
- 3 ADDITIONAL STOREY
- 4 BASEMENT
- 5 WALL
- 6 ROOF
- 7 TOWER, STEEPLE OR DOME
- 8 DORMER
- 9 CHIMNEY
- 10 WINDOW
- 11 DOOR
- 12 STAIR
- 13 PORCH
- 14 OTHER

78 PROPERTY FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

This category refers to additional structures or features associated with the building being recorded.

NOTE: This is a multiple choice category.

78	PROPERTY FEATURES (MULTIPLE CHOICE)				
	NONE	FENCE OR GATE	GARDEN FEATURE	WATER FEATURE	OTHER
	1	2	3	4	5

- 1 NONE
- 2 FENCE OR GATE - EXAMPLES: fence, gate, wall
- 3 GARDEN FEATURE - EXAMPLES: summer house, gazebo, pergola, grotto, statue, sundial
- 4 WATER FEATURE - EXAMPLES: well, fountain, cascade, beach, pond, bridge, wharf, etc.
- 5 OTHER

79 DATE OF SURVEY

The date the building is recorded and photographed.

79	DATE OF SURVEY							
	DAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		YEAR

- 80 OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN
- 81 RECOGNIZED HISTORIC SITE  
OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.
- 82 STYLE  
OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.
- 83 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE  
OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.
- 84 REFERENCE  
OFFICE USE ONLY - DO NOT FILL IN.

INDEX

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Abandoned.....	30
Address of Owner.....	5
Air Facility.....	24
Angel Stone.....	42
Animal Hospital.....	28
Animal Pen or Shed.....	19
Apartment Building.....	16
Apse.....	32, 33
Arcade.....	19, 87
Arcading.....	46
Arched Roof.....	50
Architect.....	11
Archives.....	18
Armoury.....	27
Ashlar Imitation.....	39
Asphalt Shingle.....	51
Associated Uses.....	14
Asylum.....	28
Athletic Building.....	17
Atrium.....	32
Bakery.....	21
Balconet.....	47
Balcony.....	47
Baluster.....	63
Balustrade.....	63
Bandstand.....	17
Bank.....	18
Bar.....	18
Barn.....	19
Barracks.....	27
Base Exchange.....	27
Bastion.....	27
Batten.....	39
Bay.....	35
Bay Dormer.....	60
Bay Window.....	75
Bearing Wall.....	44
Bellcast.....	51
Belt Course.....	47
Beverage Plant.....	21
Blind Window.....	75
Block House.....	27
Board and Batten.....	39
Boathouse.....	24
Body Shop.....	23
Bow Window.....	75
Boxed Corner.....	68, 79
Brackets.....	53, 56, 58
Bridge.....	23
Builder (Major Contractor).....	12



<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Building Name.....	4
Building No.....	3
Building No. on Map.....	4
Butterfly Roof.....	50
Buttress.....	46
BX.....	27
Cannery.....	21
Canteen.....	20
Capital.....	46, 69, 72, 73, 80, 82, 83, 87
Carving.....	47, 68, 79
Carwash.....	23
Casement Window.....	74
Cast Iron.....	43
Cathedral.....	29
Centre Space.....	32
Chapel.....	29
Church.....	29
Church Hall.....	29
Cinema.....	17
Citadel.....	27
City Hall.....	26
Clapboard.....	39
Clinic.....	28
Closed Porch.....	86
Closed Verandah.....	86
Clothing Factory.....	21
Club.....	16
Cobble.....	39
College.....	17
Colombage.....	45
Column.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82, 87
Commercial.....	18
Common Bond.....	41
Communications.....	25
Community Centre.....	17
Community Hall.....	17, 26
Composite School.....	17
Composition.....	41
Concession No.....	4
Conical Roof.....	50
Consulate.....	26
Continuous Sill.....	70
Continuous Trim.....	67, 78
Control Tower.....	24
Convent.....	29
Corbelled Cornice.....	53, 56
Corbelling.....	47
Cordwood.....	38, 44
Corinthian.....	46, 69, 73, 80, 83, 87
Corner Board.....	46
Cornice.....	52, 55
County.....	3
Coursed Rubble.....	39
Court House.....	26
Crawl Space.....	36
Crematorium.....	29
Crenellated Parapet.....	47
Cresting.....	64
Cross Gable.....	51
Cruciform.....	33

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Crypt.....	29
Cupola.....	63
Customs House.....	26
Cut Stone.....	40
Dairy.....	21
Date of Survey.....	90
Date Stone.....	47
Department Store.....	19
Detached Dwelling.....	31
District.....	3
Dock.....	24
Dome.....	57, 58
Dominion Land Survey.....	4
Domed Roof.....	50
Doric.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82, 87
Dormitory.....	17
Dormer.....	59
Double Dwelling.....	16
Double Hung Window.....	74
Drill Hall.....	27
Drop.....	64
Dry Dock.....	25
Dutch Door.....	84
Dwelling (See also Single, Double and Multiple)	16
Eared.....	68, 69, 79, 80
Eaves.....	52, 54
Educational.....	17
Elevator Housing.....	64
Ellipse.....	60, 74
Embassy.....	26
Emporium.....	19
Engaged Column.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82
English Bond.....	41
Engineer.....	13
Entablature.....	47, 68, 79
Exchange.....	18
Exhibition Building.....	17
Extension.....	89
Eyebrow Window.....	74
Façade.....	32
Factory.....	22
Fair.....	17
Farm House.....	19
Farming.....	19
Fascia.....	52, 53, 55, 56
Fieldstone.....	39
Film Roll No.....	2
Finial.....	63
Fire Station or Hall.....	26
Fishing Building.....	21
Fixed Window.....	74
Flat Roof.....	49, 60
Flemish Bond.....	41
Flint.....	39
Flush-board.....	39
Flush Eaves.....	53, 60
Flush Verges.....	55

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Food Storage.....	19
French Window or Door.....	75
Frieze.....	52, 53, 55, 56
Frontispiece.....	46
Full Basement.....	37
Funeral Home.....	29
Funerary.....	29
Fur Trading Post.....	19
Gable.....	50
Gabled Hip Roof.....	49, 60
Gabled Parapet.....	47
Gable-flat Roof.....	49
Gable Roof.....	48, 60
Gablet.....	49, 60
Gallery.....	18
Gambrel Roof.....	49, 60
Gaol.....	26
Garage.....	20
Garden Wall Bond.....	41
Gas Station.....	23
General Retail Store.....	19
Geocode.....	2
Governmental.....	26
Gravestone.....	29
Greenhouse.....	20
Grist Mill.....	20
Grocery Store.....	18
Grotto.....	29
Guard House.....	27
Half Storey.....	34
Half-timbering.....	46
Hangar.....	24
Header.....	41
Header Bond.....	41
Headstone.....	29
High Commission.....	26
Hinged Window.....	74
Hipped Gable Roof.....	49, 60
Hipped Gambrel Roof.....	49
Hip Roof.....	49, 60
Hood.....	68, 79
Horizontal Sliding Window.....	74
Hospital.....	28
Hospital Personnel Residence.....	28
Hotel.....	18
Housing.....	20, 22, 28
Identification Picture.....	6
Implement Shed.....	19
Industrial/Manufacturing.....	20
Infirmary.....	28
Information Bureau.....	25
Inn.....	18
Inscription.....	47
Institutional Housing.....	16
Insurance Company.....	19
Ionic.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82, 87
Jail.....	27
Keystone.....	68, 79
Kiln.....	22

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Label.....	67, 78
Laminated Timber Frame.....	45
Lantern.....	63
Leather Works.....	21
Legislative Building.....	26
Library.....	18
Lighthouse.....	24
Lintel.....	67, 78
Lock.....	25
Lock House.....	25
Lodge.....	16
Lot No.....	4
Lug Sill.....	70
Lumbering Building.....	21
Major Contractor (Builder).....	12
Mansard Roof.....	49, 60
Map No.....	4, 8
Market Building.....	18
Martello Tower.....	27
Mausoleum.....	29
Meat Plant.....	21
Medical.....	28
Medical Centre.....	28
Meeting Hall.....	29
Mercantile.....	18
Mess.....	27
Metal Product Factory.....	22
Mile House.....	23
Military.....	27
Mill.....	21
Mineral Product Factory.....	22
Mining Building.....	22
Monastery.....	29
Monitor Roof.....	50
Monument.....	26, 27, 29
Monumental Pediment.....	64
Morgue.....	29
Mortise.....	38, 44
Mortise and Tenon.....	38, 44
Mortuary.....	29
Moulded.....	53, 56, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 78, 80, 82
Mud Brick or Block.....	38
Multiple Dwelling.....	16
Museum.....	18
Narthex.....	32, 33
Newspaper Building.....	25
Nursing Home.....	28
Occupied.....	30
Officers Quarters.....	27
Official Residence.....	26
Ogee.....	66, 75, 77
Open Porch.....	86
Open Verandah.....	86
Oriel Window.....	75
Original Owner.....	4
Original Use.....	14
Other Quarters.....	27
Other Uses.....	14
Outhouse.....	20
Overhang.....	48

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Palladian Window.....	75
Panel.....	38, 40, 42, 46, 73, 83, 84
Panelled.....	68, 69, 79, 80
Paper Plant.....	21
Parapet.....	47, 60
Parish Hall.....	29
Parliament Building.....	26
Partial Basement.....	36
Pavilion.....	32
Pediment.....	56, 60, 64, 68, 79
Pendant.....	64
Penitentiary.....	26
Pier.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82, 87
Pilaster.....	46, 69, 72, 80, 82
Pisé.....	38
Pitch.....	48
Pivoted Window.....	74
Plan.....	32
Plaster.....	41, 54, 57, 62, 70, 71, 81, 88
Plastic.....	42, 84
Platform.....	86
Plinth.....	47
Plywood.....	38
Police Station or Post.....	26
Polygonal Roof.....	50
Porch.....	86, 87, 88
Post House.....	23
Post Office.....	25
Posts.....	87
Power Generating Building.....	20
Precast.....	42
Pre-primary School.....	17
Present Owner.....	4
Present Use.....	14
Primary Use.....	14
Primary School.....	17
Private Garage.....	16
Private Stable.....	16
Privy.....	16
Projecting Eaves.....	53, 60
Projecting Verges.....	55
Province - Territory.....	2
Public Parking Garage.....	23
Public Safety and Service.....	26
Public Stable.....	23
Publishing Company.....	25
Pulp Plant.....	21
Pump House.....	22
Purlins.....	56
Pyramidal Roof.....	49
Quarters.....	20, 22, 24, 28
Quoins.....	46, 69, 80
Radio Station.....	25
Rafters.....	53

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Rail Facility.....	22
Raised Fire Wall.....	64
Ranch House.....	19
Ranching.....	19
Random Rubble.....	39
Recess.....	86
Recorder - Photographer.....	5
Recording Form.....	1
Recreation Hall.....	27
Refinery.....	22
Registry Office.....	26
Religious.....	28
Repair Garage.....	20, 23
Research Laboratory.....	20, 28
Residential.....	16
Restaurant.....	18
Returned Eaves.....	56, 60
Road Facility.....	23
Rock-faced.....	40
Round House.....	22
Row Housing.....	16
Row Dwelling.....	31
Rural Buildings.....	8
Rural Recording.....	1
Rusticated.....	40
Sail Loft.....	25
Saloon.....	18
Saltbox Roof.....	49
Sanctuary.....	29
Sanatorium.....	28
Sash.....	73
Sawtooth Roof.....	49
School (See also Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Special)	17
Seasonal Cabin.....	16
Seasonal Cottage.....	16
Secondary School.....	17
Secondary Use.....	14
Segmental.....	60, 66, 75, 77
Selection Form.....	1
Semi-circular.....	60, 66, 75, 77
Semi-detached Dwelling.....	31
Semi-elliptical.....	60, 66, 75, 77
Service Station.....	23
Service Store with Work Area.....	18
Shale.....	39
Shaped.....	67, 68, 72, 78, 79, 82, 84
Shed.....	19
Shed Roof.....	49, 60
Shelf.....	68, 79
Shingle.....	39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 51
Shiplap.....	39
Shoe Factory.....	21
Shopping Centre.....	19
Side Lights.....	78, 83
Siding.....	43
Single Hung Window.....	74

<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Signal House.....	22
Silo.....	19
Single Dwelling.....	16
Site.....	30
Skirt-roof.....	47
Skylight.....	64
Slate.....	39, 51
Slip Sill.....	70
Smelter.....	22
Smithy.....	22
Social and Recreational.....	16
Sod.....	38, 51
Soffit.....	52, 53, 55, 56
Spandrel.....	46
Special School.....	17
Specialty Store.....	18
Specialty Store with Work Area.....	18
Spire.....	64
Split Fieldstone.....	39
Split Level.....	35
Split Weatherboard.....	39
Sport Building.....	17
Stable.....	16, 23
Stained Glass.....	75, 84
Standard Topographic Maps.....	8
State.....	30
Station.....	22
Statue.....	26, 27, 29
Steeple.....	57, 58
Stepped Parapet.....	47
Stopping House.....	23
Storage Building.....	19, 20, 23, 24, 25
Storage Elevator.....	19
Store.....	18, 19, 27
Storey.....	34
Street.....	3
Stretcher.....	41
Stretcher Bond.....	41
String Course.....	47
Stucco.....	41, 54, 57, 62, 70, 71, 81, 88
Supermarket.....	18
Swept Dormer.....	60
Synagogue.....	29
Tamped Earth.....	38
Tannery.....	21
Tavern.....	18
Team No.....	2
Telegraph Building.....	25
Telephone Building.....	25
Television Station.....	25
Temple.....	29
Tenant.....	4
Tenon.....	38, 44
Terminal Building.....	23, 24
Terra Cotta.....	42, 47, 51, 54, 57, 62, 70, 71, 81, 88
Territory.....	2
Thatch.....	51



<u>TERM</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Theatre.....	17
Tie Rod.....	46
Tile.....	42, 47, 51, 54, 57, 62, 70, 71, 81, 88
Tool Shed.....	19
Total No. of Photos Taken.....	2
Tower.....	57, 58
Town.....	2
Town Hall.....	26
Township.....	3
Train Bridge.....	23
Train Tressel.....	23
Train Tunnel.....	23
Transom.....	72, 72, 81, 82
Transportation (See also Air, Road, Rail or Water Facility).....	22, 23, 24
Treillage.....	87
Truncated.....	51
Trust Company.....	19
Tunnel.....	23
Unit.....	31
University.....	17
Urban Recording.....	1
Urn.....	64
Vacant.....	30
Vault.....	29
Vaulted Roof.....	50
Verges.....	55, 56
Vermiculated.....	40
Volute.....	46, 69, 72, 73, 80, 82, 83, 87
Voussoirs.....	68, 79
Wall Construction.....	44
Warehouse Building.....	19
Warehouse Store.....	19
Water Facility.....	24
Water Tower.....	22, 26
Water Works.....	26
Way House.....	23
Weaving Facility.....	21
Weigh Station.....	23
Wharf.....	24
Wholesale Store.....	19
Wing.....	33
Wood Product Factory.....	21
Year(s) of Construction.....	11
Year of Demolition.....	11

