

Appendix D: Archival Documents



APPENDIX D: ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Figure 8-014: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

APPENDIX B

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) **THEME 8: CONTEMPLATIVE SOCIETY, Education and Intellectual Currents**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Carter G. Woodson House
AND/OR COMMON
Carter G. Woodson House

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
1538 Ninth Street, Northwest
CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D.C.
VICINITY OF
CODE
11
COUNTY
001
CODE
001
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
000
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER

Not in use

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME
Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History
STREET & NUMBER
1401 - 14th Street, Northwest
CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D.C.
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Recorder of Deeds
STREET & NUMBER
515 D Street, Northwest
CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D.C.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
None Known
DATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN
STATE

138

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a Victorian row type, three-stories high with raised basement, and was built about 1890. The front is three-bays wide of hard burned red brick with narrow-lime mortar joints. the entrance steps, window sills and water-table are square-cut white marble. The window sashes are wooden double hung with a single vertical muntin in each sash. The doorway is to the right of the front and accented by two-wide wooden members extending from the sill to a bracketed console with three mutules between the brackets. The main cornice is quite wide with the same brackets and mutle design as the doorway. The handrail is cast-iron with floral relief, typical of the Victorian period.

The first floor originally had five rooms and a vestibule, but the removal of a partition between the parlor and sitting room has reduced the number to four. Both parlor and sitting room have marble fireplaces with half round openings. The second floor contains four rooms and a ceramic tiled bath. Dr. Woodson used the large front room on this floor as his office. The room also has a fireplace. The third floor has two rooms which were Dr. Woodson's living quarters. The stairway is located about midway of the first floor and is at right angle to the longitudinal axis of the house. Balasters and rail are simple in design. The stairs are in good condition. The exterior trim is typically Victorian and the majority of the doors have glass transoms over them.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Afro-American History	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1915-1950

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Not Known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Carter G. Woodson is of national historical significance because he was the fountainhead of knowledge regarding black history. He was a man who saw the existing neglect of black history and who spent his lifetime trying to erase that neglect. To this end he established the Association for the Study of Negro life and History (ASNLH), the Associated Publishers, The Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin, all of which are still in operation today. As a result of his many years of research and scholarship, Dr. Woodson was the author of numerous books, monographs and articles on subjects of Afro-American history.

Carter Godwin Woodson, the son of former slaves, was born on December 19, 1875 in New Canton, Virginia. Public education was not available to the black population of New Canton, consequently, young Woodson undertook the arduous task of teaching himself. As a teenager Woodson and his brother Robert Henry relocated to Huntington, West Virginia where they found increased opportunities in employment and education for blacks. To supplement his family's income, Woodson found employment as a coal miner.

In 1895, at the age of twenty, Carter Woodson began his formal education by entering Douglass High School in Huntington. Within two years he obtained his high school diploma and entered Berea College in Kentucky where he received his B.L. degree in 1897. Woodson continued to pursue his academic interests at the University of Chicago where he earned his A.B. and M.A. degrees. In 1912, Woodson was awarded the Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, following W.E.B. Du Bois in becoming the second black American to receive a doctorate from that institution.

In the fifteen years between the time he entered Berea College in 1897 and graduated Harvard in 1912, Carter G. Woodson held a number of teaching positions, both in the United States and abroad. In 1904, he accepted a position in the Phillipines as supervisor of schools during which time he learned to speak Spanish fluently. Leaving the Phillipines in 1906, Woodson travelled for a year visiting the continents of Asia and Europe. While in Europe, Woodson studied briefly at the Sorbonne where he acquired fluent communication skills in the French language. Upon his return to the United States, Woodson settled in Washington, D.C. in order to have access to the Library of Congress while completing his doctoral dissertation. Dr. Woodson taught English, Spanish, and French at the M Street High School in the District (now Dunbar High School) while he completed his dissertation.

Although Dr. Woodson's early professional life encompassed the teaching profession, his primary interest was in the history of black people. After years of teaching and studying, he was cognizant of

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE TWO

the widespread ignorance and scanty information concerning black life and history in the United States. Carter G. Woodson founded the ASNLH as a means of correcting this situation.

The ASNLH was founded on September 9, 1915 and incorporated on October 3. It was housed in the building at 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. with Woodson's residence located on the second floor and offices on the first and basement floors. Dr. Woodson saw a need to educate the American public to the contributions of black Americans in the formation of the nation's history and culture. The Association came into existence during a period when the pervasive influence of Jim Crow ideology within the country was quite evident. Such sentiment was symbolized by enforced segregation within departments of the federal government during the Wilson Administration.

Racist propaganda alleging black inferiority was painstakingly countered by the indefatigable Dr. Woodson through the ASNLH and its first publication, The Journal of Negro History. From its inception in January 1916, The Journal of Negro History solicited the work of scholars in almost every area of academic endeavor and maintained standards of excellence that rivaled those of many longer established historical publications.

Woodson alone ran the ASNLH for seven years after its founding. He trained researchers and other staff personnel, wrote books and articles on black history and continued teaching school. Following his work at the M Street High School, he also taught at Armstrong Manual Training High School and at the Miner Normal School. Dr. Woodson taught history at Howard University and served as Dean of the School of Liberal Arts and Head of the Graduate Faculty from 1919 to 1920. He also served in the position of Dean at West Virginia Collegiate Institute (now West Virginia State College).

Dr. Woodson retired from teaching in 1922 in order to devote full-time attention to the ASNLH and to research and writing. In 1920 he founded the Associated Publishers, Inc. to handle the publication of research on Afro-American history and to serve as the fund-raising component of the ASNLH. Two of Dr. Woodson's books, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, (1915) and A Century of Negro Migration, (1918), were already published at the time the Associated Publishers was established. All of his subsequent works and the work of numerous other black scholars were published by Associated Publishers. Dr. Woodson's textbook, The Negro in Our History (1922) was of particular importance as a means through which students and the general public could become informed of Afro-American contributions in American history.

In line with his goal of making the general public more aware of the history of black people, Dr. Woodson instituted Negro History Week in 1926, with the intention of focusing on black history in order to reach all levels of the black community. This week was an observation which gained national support and the participation of many schools, colleges, and organizations across the country. Celebrated during the second week of February, Negro History Week has continued to be observed to the present.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE THREE

In 1927, Dr. Woodson organized a Home Study Department in the ASNLH which offered a black history course by mail. Scholars enlisted to work with the program included: Charles H. Wesley, Alain Locke, E. Franklin Frazier, Luther P. Jackson and Charles S. Johnson. In 1937, the ASNLH began publication of the Negro History Bulletin. The Bulletin was designed to reach the masses of people who might never come in contact with The Journal of Negro History which was primarily directed to the academic community.

So dedicated was Dr. Woodson to his organization that he was personally involved in every aspect of its operation and survival. Although the ASNLH usually operated on a less than adequate budget, Dr. Woodson was able to personally solicit some financial aid from foundations such as the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations.

For most of his adult life it was Dr. Woodson's dream to complete an Encyclopedia Africana and in 1944 he began to direct his time and energies toward the preparation of the six volume opus magnum. In April 1949, he began correspondence with many outstanding scholars to solicit help from them in completing this work. He selected scholars to form an editorial board which would determine policies and seek efforts of a larger number of scholars who would serve as consultants. Some of the individuals selected to serve on the board were: Lorenzo Greene, John Hope Franklin, Dorothy Porter, Charles Wesley, Benjamin Quarles, and Nick Aaron Ford. Unfortunately, this mammoth project was never completed because of the death of Dr. Woodson at his 1538 Ninth Street residence on April 3, 1950.

In the wake of his death, Dr. Woodson was posthumously paid tribute across the country. Numerous schools and other organizations began to bear his name in honor of his achievements. His alma mater, Berea College, established a Carter G. Woodson Professorship in Negro History. The National Education Association in Washington established a Carter G. Woodson award to be granted to an organization or local education association for its leadership in the promotion of Negro History Week. The Black Academy of Arts and Letters named him to its newly established Hall of Fame at its Annual Awards banquet on September 20, 1970. However, perhaps the most fitting tribute to his memory is the continued successful operation of the ASALH (presently known as the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History), the Associated Publishers, and the Journal and Bulletin.

Figure 8-014 cont'd: Carter Woodson National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Home Study Department. Washington, D.C.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Suggestions for the Observance of Negro History Week. Washington, D.C.

(PARTIAL LISTING)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre
UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	3,2,4	4,8,0	4,3	0,8	5,3,0	B							
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C							D							

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Carter G. Woodson House is located at 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. It is a row house. On the north and south sides are other private residences, while Ninth Street bounds the property on the east and an alleyway on the west (rear).

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME TITLE

Lynne Gomez Graves, Historical Projects Director

ORGANIZATION

Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation

DATE

October 30, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

1420 N Street, Northwest

TELEPHONE

(202) 462-2519

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ____

STATE ____

LOCAL ____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(144)

Figure 8-015: Carter Woodson floor plan.

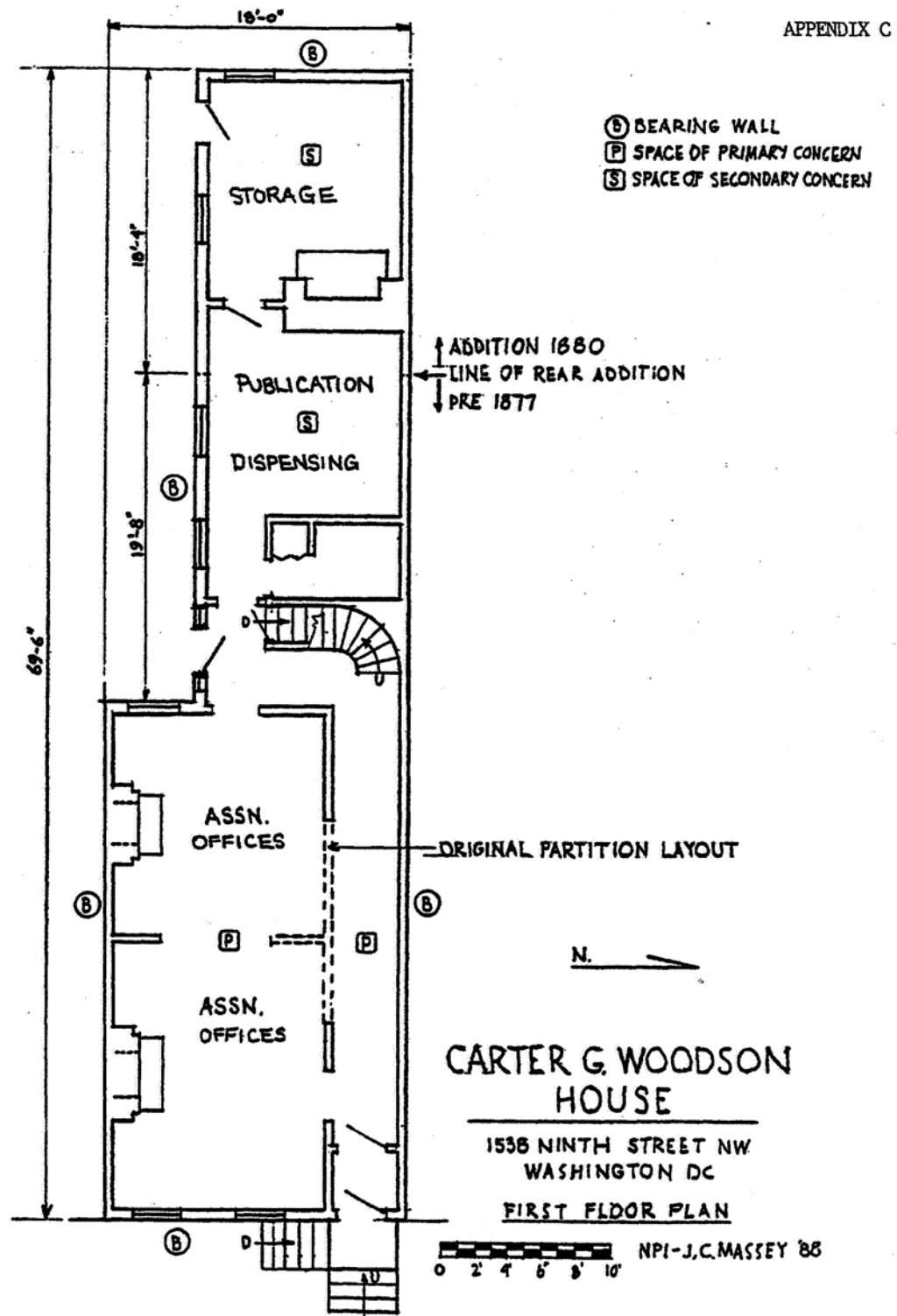


Figure 8-016: Carter Woodson plans and elevation by Bryant and Bryant Architects.

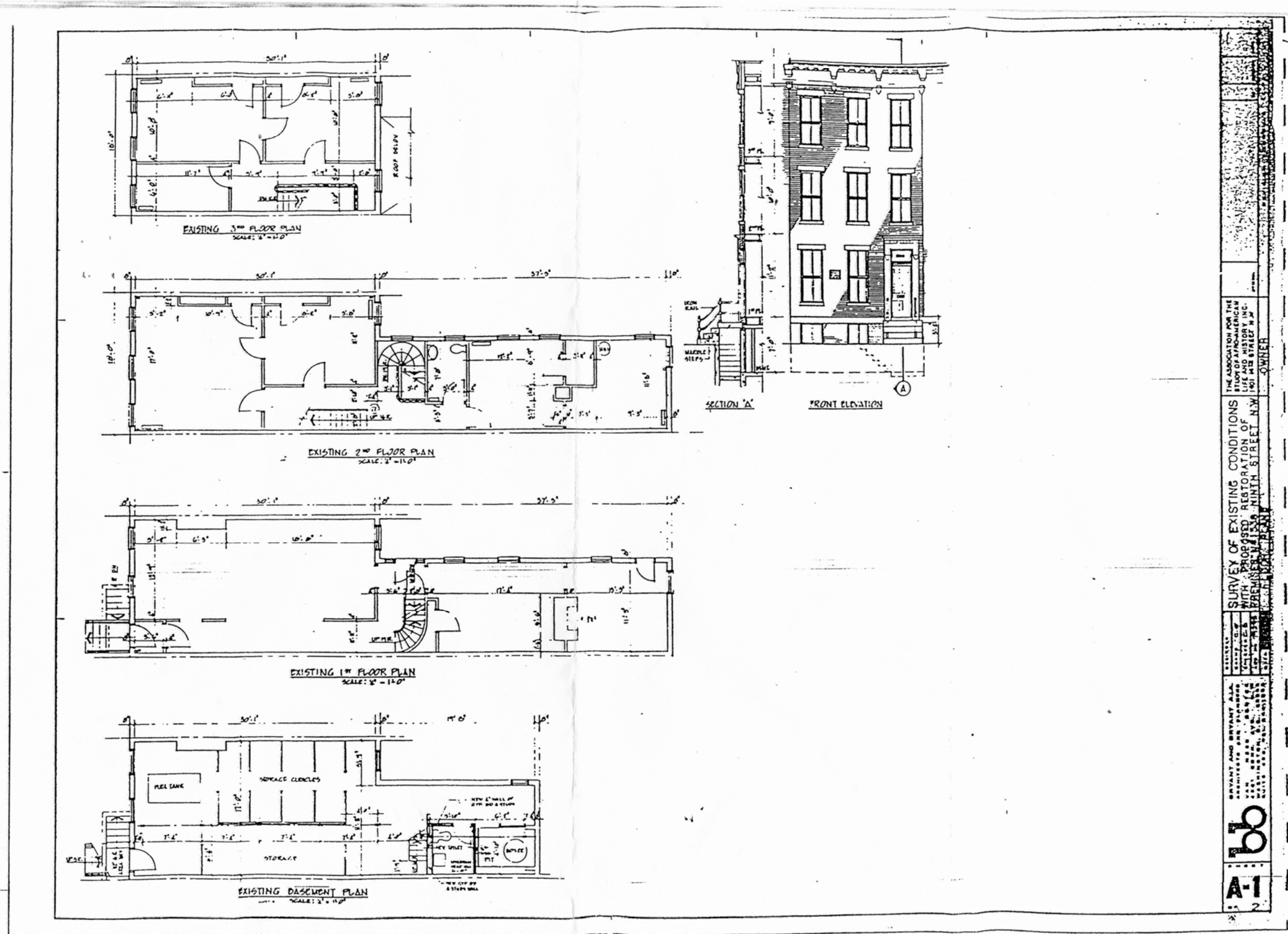


Figure 8-017: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; front elevation.

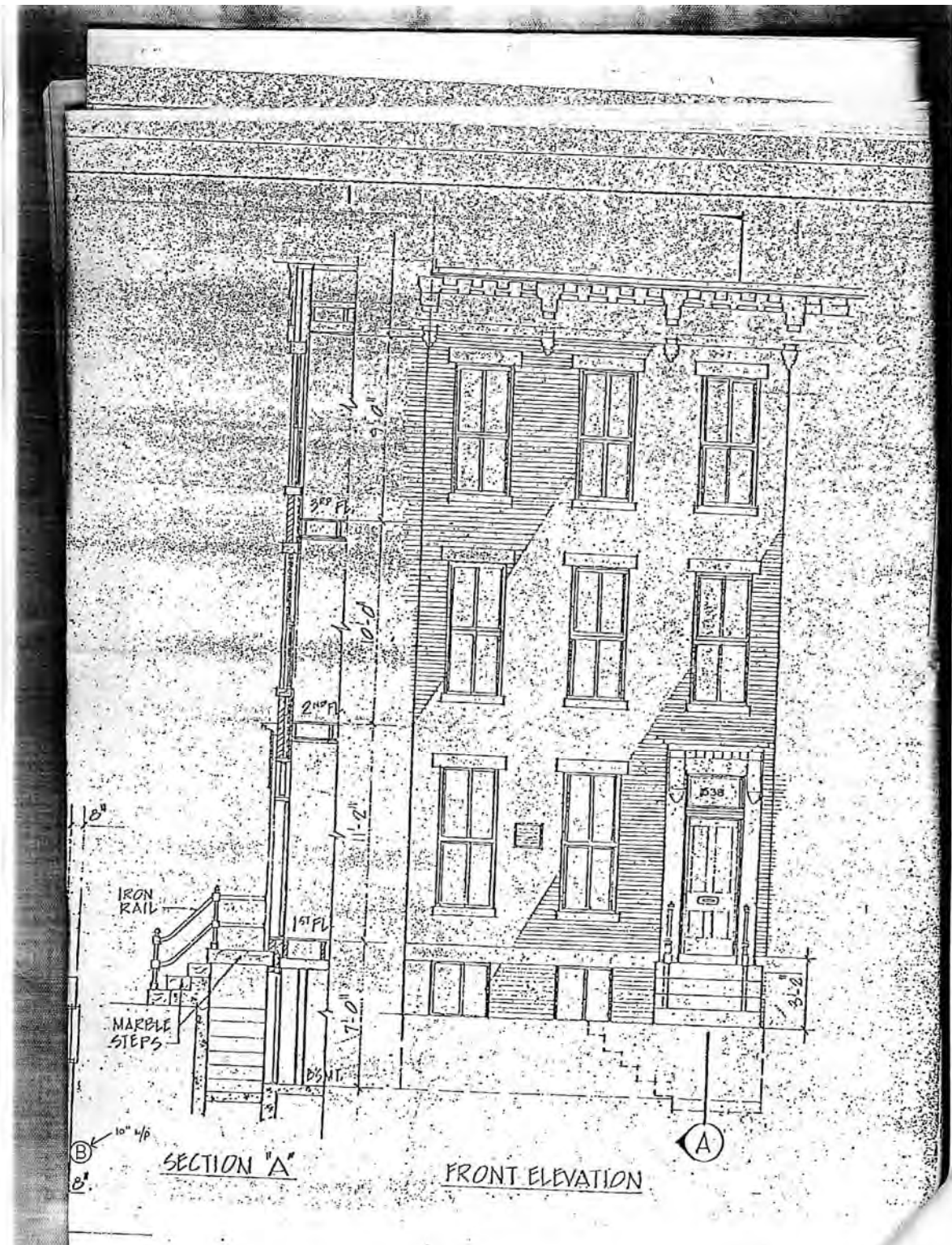


Figure 8-018: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; first floor plan.

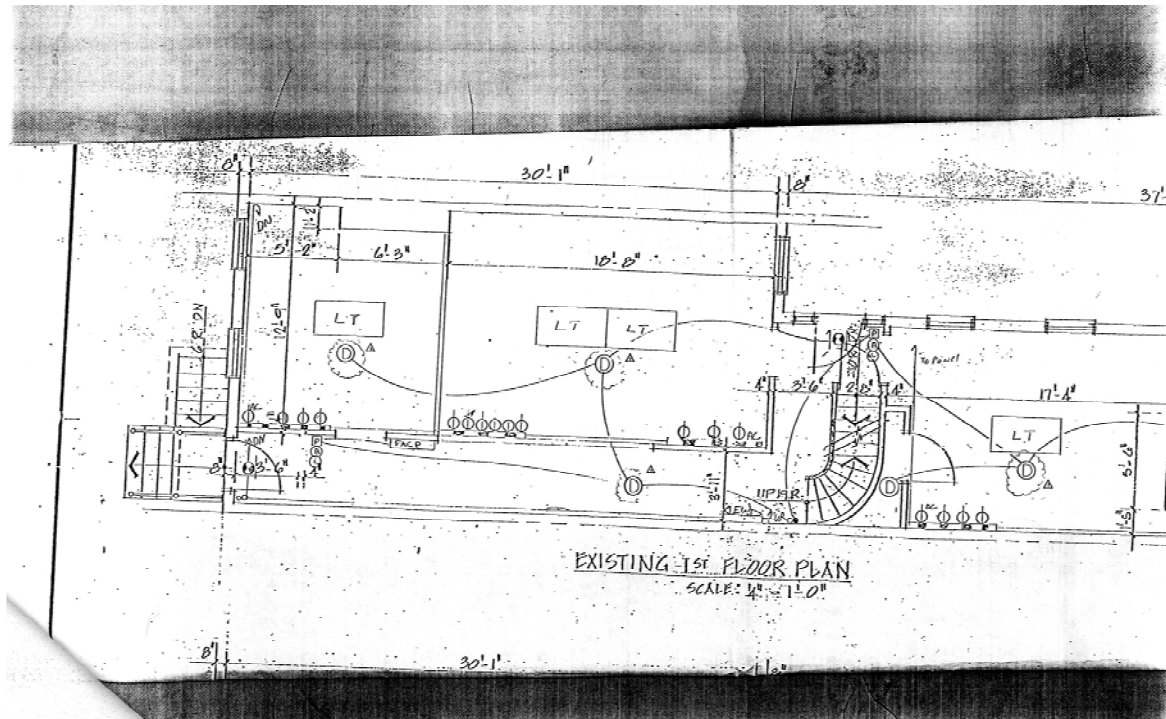


Figure 8-019: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; first floor plan.

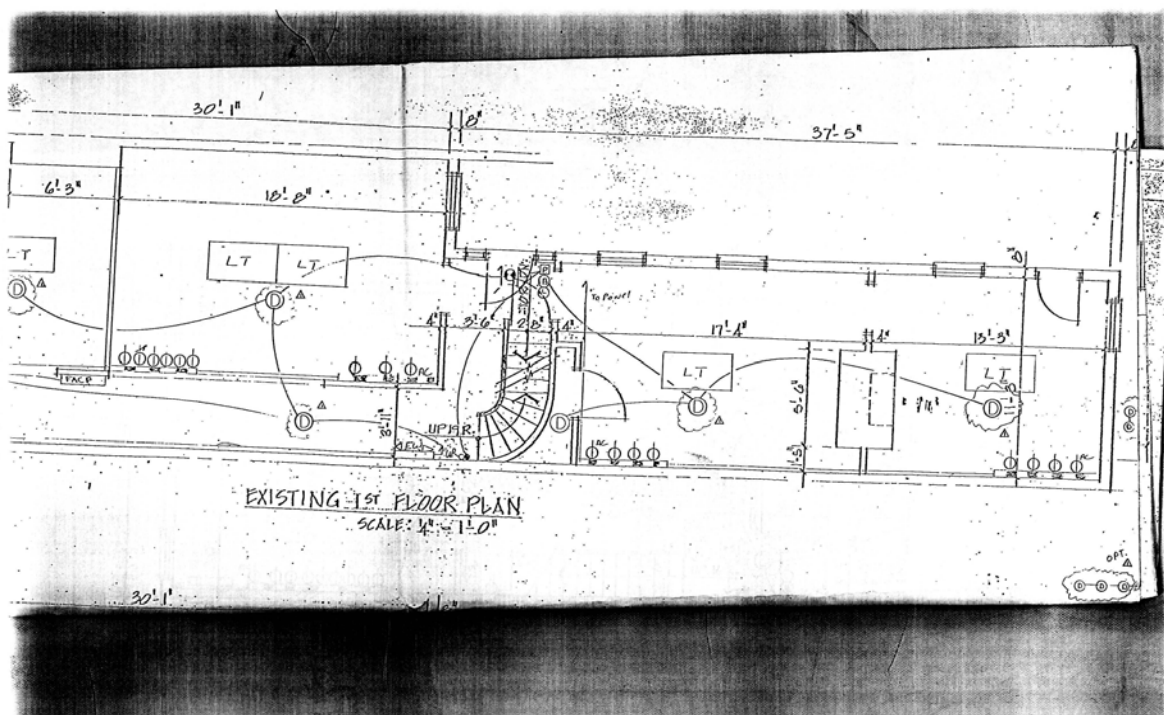


Figure 8-020: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; second floor plan.

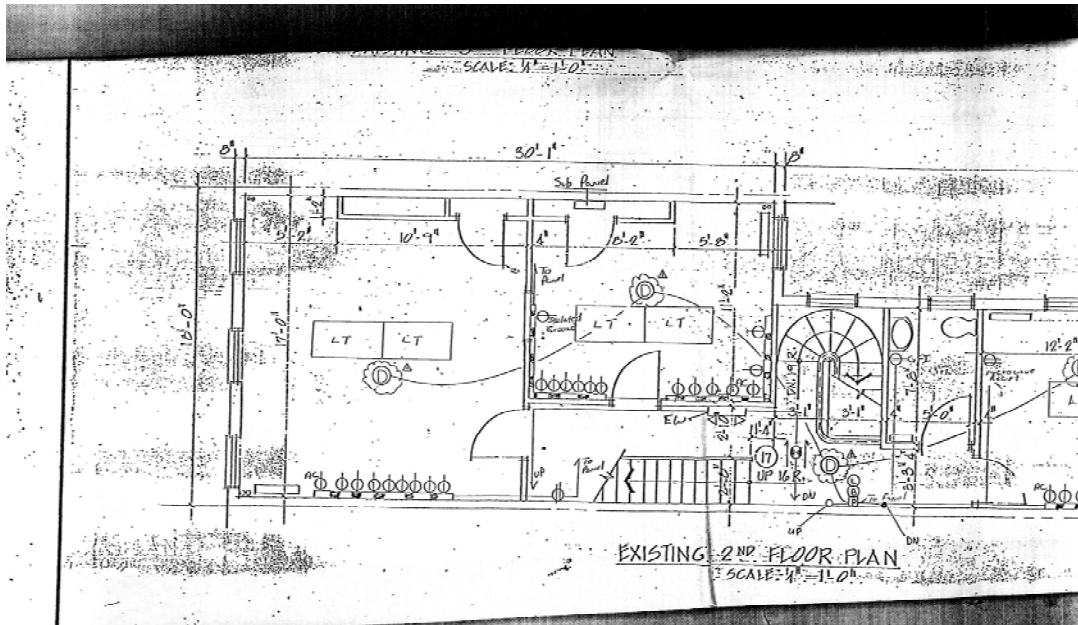


Figure 8-021: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; second floor plan.

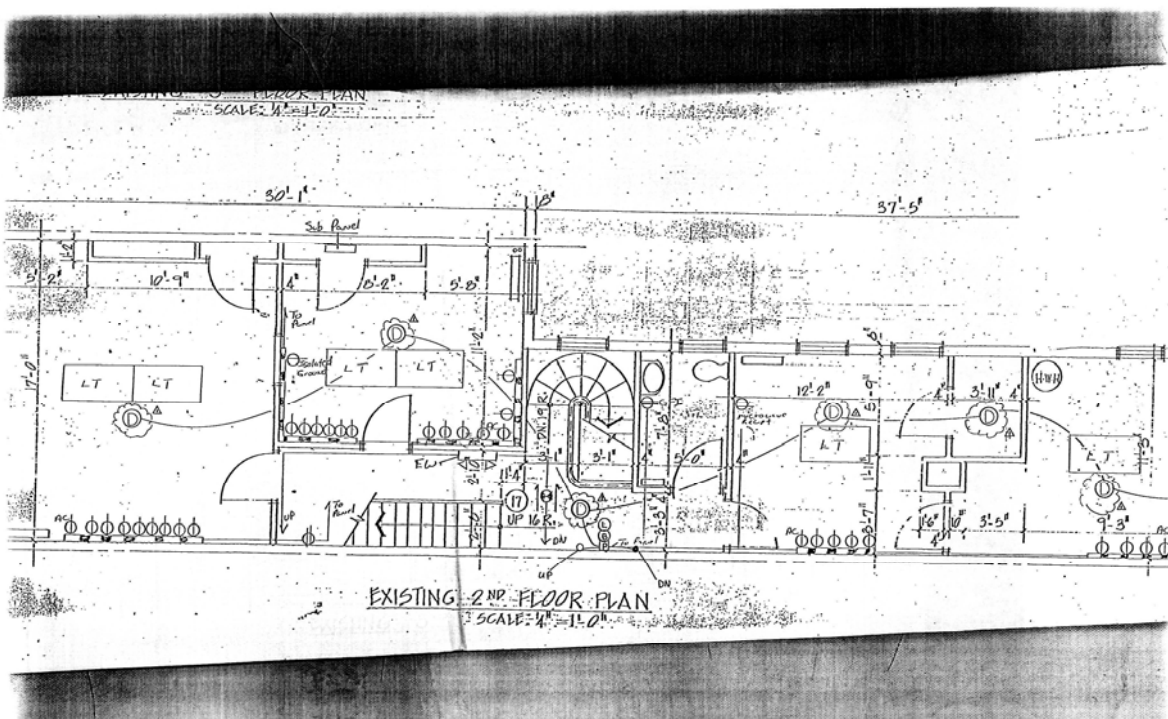


Figure 8-022: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; third floor plan.

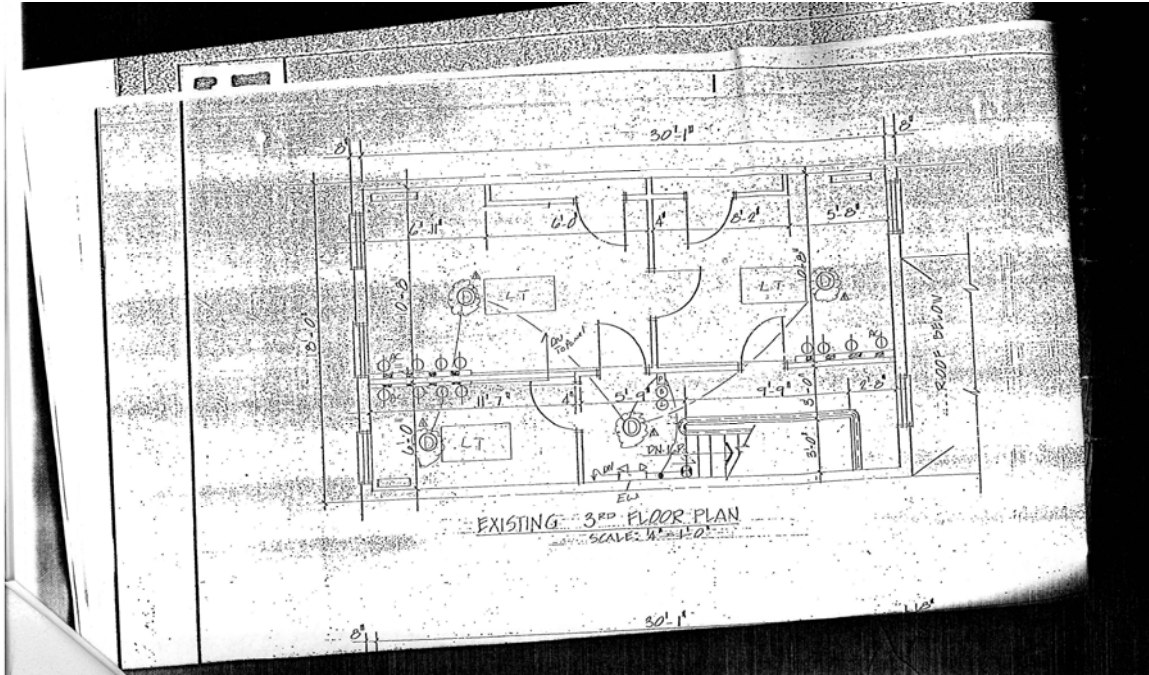
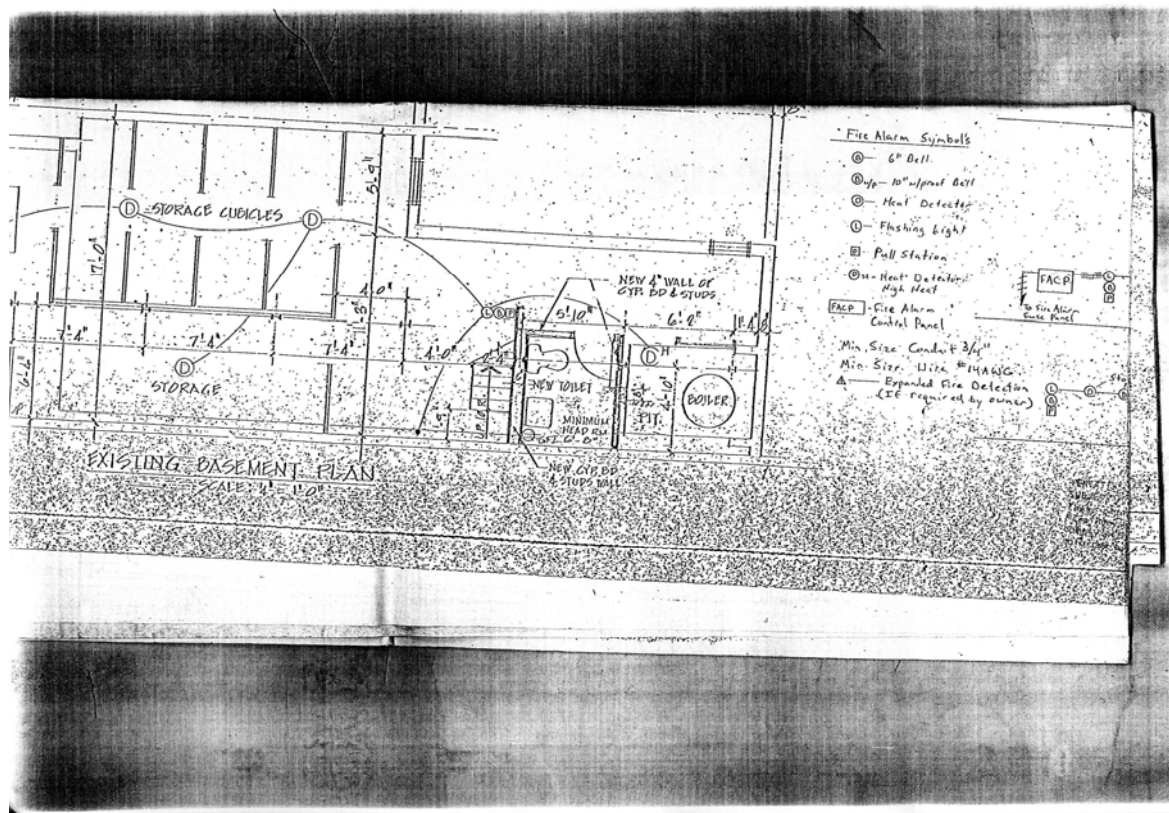


Figure 8-023: Permit drawings submitted by Princeton Electric, 5/19/1989; basement floor plan.



Appendix E: Field Notes



Figure 8-024: Field Notes: East Elevation

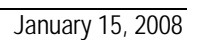
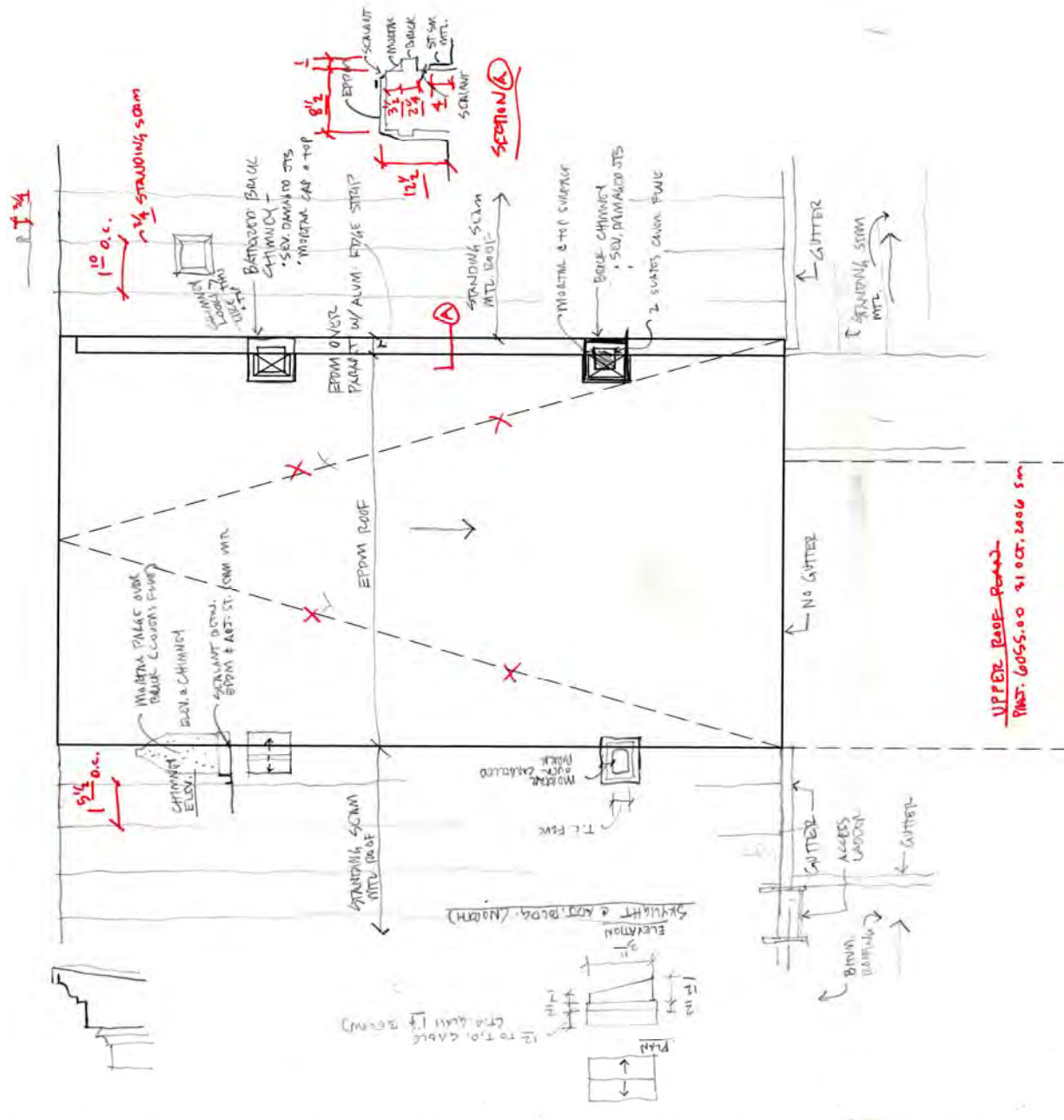


Figure 8-026: Field Notes: Roof Plan



Hand-drawn roof plan for a lounge area. The plan shows a gabled roof with a central ridge line. The left slope is labeled "SLOPE" with an arrow pointing down. The right slope is labeled "Nc" with an arrow pointing down. The ridge line is labeled "EPDM" with an arrow pointing up. The roof is bounded by dashed lines. On the right side, there are two windows labeled "W305" and "W304". The dimensions for the roof are: 5'-11" for the left slope, 5' for the right slope, and 1'-2" for the ridge line. The overall width of the roof is 5'-7 1/4". The drawing is dated 31 Oct. 2006 and signed by PMS.

NORTH ELEVATION

Plat. 6055.00 71 000 000 Sm

UNIMP. WT. PLACA

DISC. BALCO UNIT (PROPOSED)

DISC. ALCO UNIT

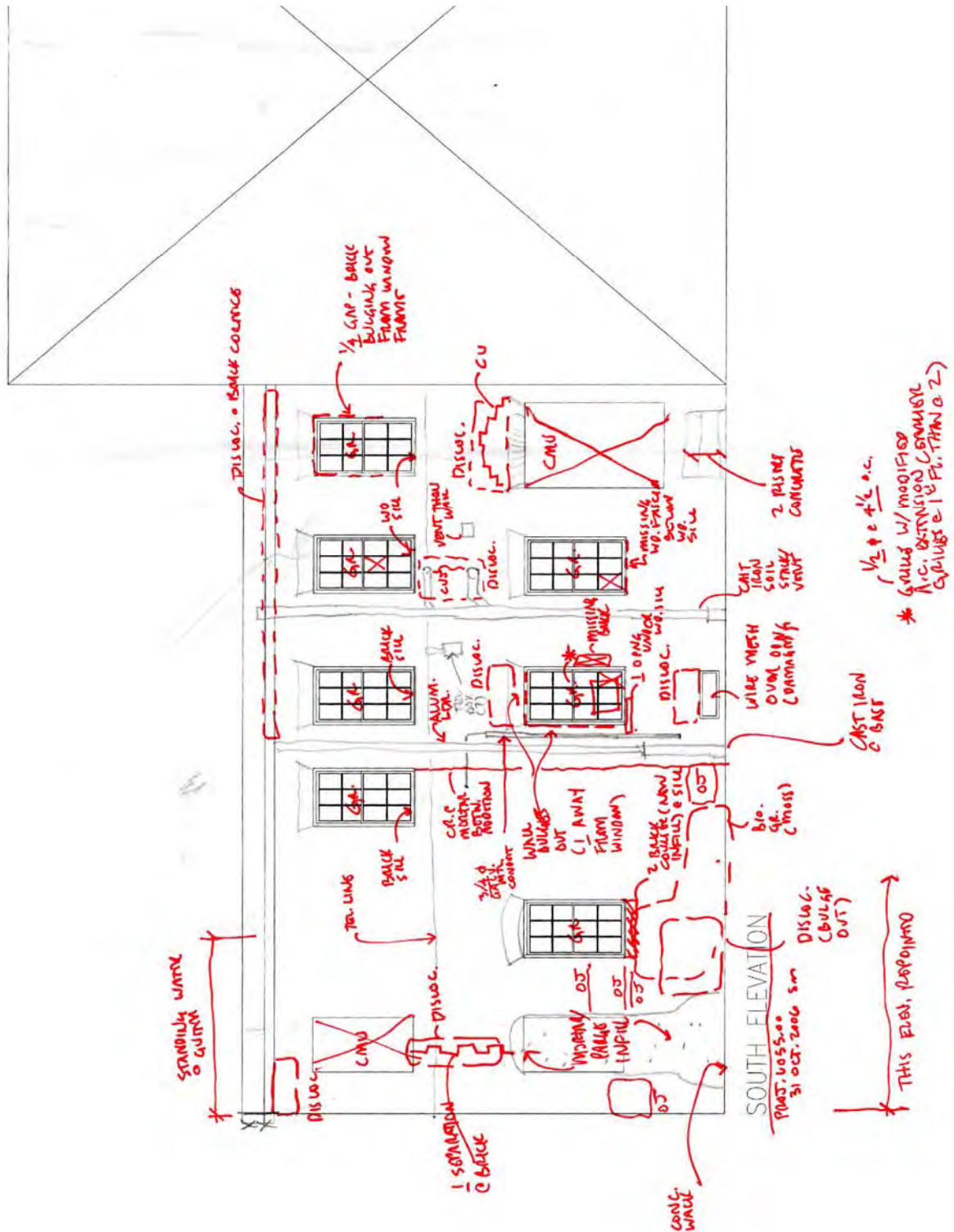
PROP. QU. LUMIN. ENTRY ISLAN.

DISTAL. POOL

bio. qd. (mass)

HOLDING ALIAS e (maxima S.M.A.L.T. OVER BR e IT)

Figure 8-029: Field Notes: South Elevation



Appendix F: Annotated Bibliography



APPENDIX F: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Bowling, Kenneth R. *Creating the Federal City, 1774-1800: Potomac Fever*. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1988.
- Byrand, Karl John. "Changing Race, Changing Place: Racial, Occupational, and Residential Patterns in Shaw, Washington, D.C., 1880-1920." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1999.
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- "Woodson Wins Long Fight for 'An Idea,'" *Ebony* 5, no. 4 (February 1950).

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Vertical Files. Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Library. Washington, D.C.
Photocopies of original materials, published materials, newspaper clippings.

Carter G. Woodson Collection of Negro Papers and Related Documents.
Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. Washington, D.C.

NPS Documents

May 1, 1991 "Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site and Management District Study."

October 10, 2000 *Public Law 106-349, H.R. 3201*. Act from Congress requesting the Special Resource Study to be completed.

January 2, 2001 "Memorandum to Associate Regional Director, Lands, Resource and Planning from Regional Historical Architect, Subject: Carter J. Woodson Estimate for Rehabilitation." Rebecca Miller.

January 2, 2001 Notes on Special Area Study Work annotated by William Dupont from National Trust for Historic Preservation.

July 2001 "Carter G. Woodson Home Special Resource Study - Letter and Comment Form." John G. Parsons, Associate Region Director, Lands, Resources and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

September 19, 2001 Letter to Irena Webster, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of African American Life and History, Inc. from William Dupont, Graham Gund Architect for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Post-January, 2002 DCPL Article, "Most Endangered Updates: Carter G. Woodson House: Not Out of the Woods Yet." Alexander M Padro, Chair, Carter G. Woodson House Task Force, DCPL.

March 7, 2002 Memorandum to Associate Regional Director, Lands, Resource and Planning from Regional Historical Architect, Subject: Carter J. Woodson Development Costs. Rebecca Miller.

June, 2002 "Special Resource Study: Carter G. Woodson Home." United State Department of the Interior.

July 2, 2002 E-mail - Subject: Meeting Minutes Grant Mtg 06.28.02. William Dupont, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

July 9, 2002 Letter from Katie Campbell (Community Partners - National Trust for Historic Preservation) to Darwina Neal (NPS), Subject: 09/19/01 Report on CGW from Bill Dupont.

August 8, 2002 Letter from Katie Campbell to Ms. Irena Webster, Re: Scope of Work - Carter G. Woodson House.

September 13, 2002 E-mail - Subject: Re: Meeting at ASALH, From Rebecca Stevens, To: Darwina Neal at NPS.

February 4, 2003 E-mail - Subject: CGW From: Katie Campbell, To: Rebecca Stevens.

February 10, 2003 Letter to Honorable Pete V. Domenici, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510. From Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

February 11, 2003 Letter to Administrator, Housing Regulation Administration. From Irena L. Webster, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of African American Life and History, Inc.

March 13, 2003 Letter to Ms. Irena Webster. From Katie Campbell, Grants Administrator, Community Partners, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

June 3, 2003. Letter to Ms. Irena Webster, Executive Director, The Association for the Study of African American Life and History. From Denise L. Johnson, Deputy Director, Community Partners, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

September 2, 2003 Letter to Katie Campbell (National Trust for Historic Preservation). From Ronnie McGhee, R. McGhee & Associates-Nelson Architects Consultants.

November 13, 2003 Letter to Dr. Sheila Fleming, National President-Elect, Board of Directors, ASAALH, Dean's School of Social Sciences, Bethune Cookman College. From Katie Brumley, Grants Administrator, Community Partners - National Trust for Historic Preservation.

November 24, 2003 Bill from the House of Representatives entitled "An Act to establish the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site in the District of Columbia".

December 1, 2003 *Washington Post* article: "Black Pioneer's NW Home Slated to Become Museum; Historic Site Bill Fulfills Dream for Run-Down Carter Woodson House". Sewell Chan.

January 9, 2004 Fax to Darwina Neal (NPS) - Subject: ASALAH Revised Scope provided by W. Jerome McGee Architect. From Katie Campbell.

January 14, 2004 Fax To: Katie Campbell, NTHP. From: Darwina Neal, Office of Lands, Resources and Planning, National Capital Region-National Park Service.

January 28, 2006 *Washington Post* article: "Restoring Honor to an Icon's Home; Park Service Plans Museum in Shaw to Recognize Father of Black History Month." Petual Dvorak.

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Appendix G: Glossary



APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

Apron	A flat piece of trim directly beneath the stool of a window.
Baluster	Any of a number of closely spaced supports for a railing. Also called banister or spindle.
Box Frame	A window frame having hollow jambs or mullions for sash weights.
Baseboard	A board or molding concealing the joint between the interior wall and the floor.
Base Molding	An ornamental molding above the plinth of a pedestal, pillar, or wall. The ornamental profile capping a baseboard.
Bracket	A support projecting horizontally from a wall to bear the weight of a cantilever such as a cornice or projecting element, or to strengthen an angle.
Brick Course	A continuous, usually horizontal range of bricks in a wall
Casement	A window sash opening on hinges generally attached to the upright side of its frame.
Casement Window	A window with at least one casement, often used in combination with fixed lights.
Casing	The finished, often decorative framework around a door or window opening, especially the portion parallel to the surrounding surface at right angles to the jambs.
Cavetto	A Concave Molding having an outline that approximates a quarter circle.
Chair Rail	A horizontal molding on an interior wall for preventing the backs of chairs from rubbing against and damaging the wall surface.
CMU	Concrete Masonry Unit: A precast masonry unit or Portland cement, fine aggregate, and water, molded into various shapes.
Console	A decorative bracket, usually formed with scrolls higher than its projection.

Cornice	The uppermost member of a classical entablature. A continuous, molded projection that crowns a wall or other construction, or divides it horizontally for compositional purposes.
Cyma	A projecting molding having the profile of a double curve formed by the union of a convex line and a concave line.
Cyma Recta	A cyma having the concave part projecting beyond the convex part.
Cyma Reversa	A cyma having the convex part projecting beyond the concave part.
Entablature	The horizontal section of a classical order that rests on the columns, composed of the cornice, frieze and architrave.
Escutcheon	A protective or ornamental plate, as around a keyhole, doorknob, drawer pull, or light switch.
Half Round	A molding having a semicircular cross section.
Head	The uppermost member of a doorframe or window frame.
Hood	Projecting element over a door or window.
Jamb	Either of the vertical sides of an archway, doorway or window opening.
Lintel	A beam supporting the weight above a door or window opening.
Miter Joint	A joint between two members meeting at an angle, made by cutting each of the butting surfaces to an angle equal to half the angle of the junction.
Mullion	A vertical member between the lights of a window, or a stile between panels in a paneled door.
Muntin	A notched member holding the edges of window panes within a sash.
Modillion	An ornamental bracket, horizontally oriented, usually in the form of a scroll with acanthus, used in a series beneath a cornice.
Newel	A post supporting one end of a handrail at the top or bottom of a flight of stairs. Also called a newel post.

Nosing	The usually rounded edge or a stair tread that extends over the riser.
Ogee	A molding with a profile of a double curve in the shape of an elongated S.
Ovolo	A convex molding with a profile approximating a quarter section of an oval or ellipse.
Paneled Door	A door having a framework of stiles, rails, and sometimes muntins, filled with panels of a thinner material.
Partition	An interior wall dividing a room or part of a building into separate areas.
Party Wall	A wall used jointly by contiguous structures, erected upon a line dividing two parcels of land.
Pediment	A wide, low-pitched gable surmounting a colonnade or a major division of a façade.
Quarter Round	A convex molding whose section is a quarter circle.
Rail	Any of various horizontal members framing panels, as in a paneled door.
Riser	The vertical face of a stair step.
Rock Lath	Gypsum board having an air-entrained core faced with absorbent paper, used as a base for plaster. Also called gypsum lath.
Sash	The fixed or movable framework of a window or door in which panes of glass are set.
Sash Weight	A cylindrical casing of iron or lead used as a counterweight to balance a vertically sliding window sash.
Shoe	A small molding, as a quarter round, covering the joint between a baseboard and the wall.
Sill	The horizontal member beneath a door or window opening.
Staircase	A flight or series of stairs, including its supporting framework, casing and handrails.
Stile	Any of various upright members framing panels, as in a paneled door.

Stool	Interior sill of a window.
Stringer	A sloping board running alongside a staircase to support or cover the ends of the treads and risers.
Transom	A crosspiece separating a doorway from a window or fanlight above it.
Transom Window	A window above the transom of a doorway. Also called a transom, or a transom light.
Tread	The horizontal upper surface of a step in a stair, on which the foot is placed.
Trim	The finished woodwork or the like, used to decorate, border or protect the edges of openings or surfaces.
Water Table	A projecting stringcourse, molding or ledge placed near the base of a building so as to divert rainwater from it.
Window Frame	The fixed frame of a window, consisting of two jambs, a head and a sill.
Wood Lath	A latticework of thin narrow strips of wood forming a backing for plaster or stucco, or supporting slate or other roofing material.

Definitions from Francis D. K. Ching, *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*.