

# ARCHITECTURAL SCAVENGER HUNT

FIRST FRIDAY RALEIGH - APRIL 2ND



Cantilever



Arch



Historic Landmark



Scale



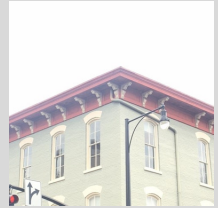
Dormer Windows &  
Mansard Roof



Quoins



Steel Structure



Cornice Brackets



Bris Soleil



Gothic Window



Column



Brick Detail

## CELEBRATE ARCHITECTURE MONTH

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) Triangle and Downtown Raleigh Alliance (DRA) have partnered for April First Friday on April 2nd in honor of Architecture Month - a celebration of architecture, design and the contribution architects make to the creation of livable communities.

With the goal of bringing people into downtown Raleigh and encouraging them to notice the building details that surround them, AIA Triangle has created a scavenger hunt that highlights prominent architectural features on Hargett and Martin Streets between Nash Square and Moore Square. This scavenger hunt is free and for all ages.



Download and print the flyer and set off to locate the treasures hiding in plain sight, then read the glossary of terms and definitions to learn more. Share other examples of the features you find and tag [@aiatriangle](#) and [@downtownraleighalliance](#) on social media.

# ARCHITECTURAL SCAVENGER HUNT

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## GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL HIGHLIGHTS

### CANTILEVER

A long projecting structural element, like a roof or a floor beam, that extends horizontally and is supported at only one end. Cantilevers provide a clear space underneath without any supporting columns. Before cantilevers were used in buildings, they were used in the design of bridges.

### ARCH

A curved symmetrical structure spanning an opening and typically supporting the weight of a roof or wall above it. Some common types of arches found in architecture are: segmental, semi-circular, and flat.

### HISTORIC LANDMARK

Historic Landmarks are buildings or sites that have been determined to be nationally or locally significant in architectural history. Visit <https://www.rhdc.org/landmarks/all> for a complete list of buildings in Raleigh that have been designated as Historic Landmarks.

### SCALE

Scale in architecture refers to a building or element of a building's size in relationship to something else it may be associated with. For example, the entry of a building may be designed so it is at a human scale.

### DORMER WINDOWS AND MANSARD ROOF

A dormer window projects through the plane of a pitched roof and is commonly used to bring light into attic spaces. A mansard roof is sloped on all sides, with a steep double pitch. The combination of dormer windows and mansard roofs are characteristic of the Second Empire style, which was popular in the 1850s.

### QUIONS

Accents at the corner of a building, used for decorative and sometimes structural effect. Quions contrast with adjacent wall construction in size, detail or texture, serving to outline the building and draw the eye to certain details.

### STEEL STRUCTURE

Steel structure supports the weight of the brick above, allowing for large openings in the façade. Due to the compressive strength of masonry, not all brick arches require reinforcement. Historically, a masonry arch with carefully designed geometry has been an efficient way to span openings.

### CORNICE BRACKETS

These decorative brackets are traditionally made of wood, placed under the roof to support projecting eaves. Orate Victorian, Queen Anne and Italianate style buildings often have this detail, drawing the eye to the roofline.

### BRIS SOLEIL

Comes from the French word 'sun breaker', it is a type of shading system made up of horizontal, vertical or perforations in front of windows to reduce glare and reduce heat gain. It can be made of many different materials such as metal, concrete block, or wood.

### GOTHIC WINDOW

The gothic style emphasizes height in its design elements and aims to allow more light into the space. A key identifying feature of the Gothic style is the pointed arch.

### COLUMN

A vertical element can be structural or for aesthetic purposes. Structurally, a column physically serves to transmit the weight above to the structure or ground below. An aesthetic column works similarly but just visually. Classical columns had distinctive capitals, shafts and bases.

### WHY WORK WITH AN ARCHITECT

Until you find yourself lost in the maze of design options, building codes, zoning laws, contractors, and so on – it's difficult to imagine just how complicated it is to build. No two building projects are exactly alike, so there is no single, clear-cut path to follow. Architects are trained to solve problems in creative ways. Whether you need room for a growing family or for a growing business, by employing an architect you can save money on your project, make life easier, and end up with a result that meets your needs and your budget.

Visit [AIA Triangle's website](http://www.AIATriangle.org) for more information [www.AIATriangle.org](http://www.AIATriangle.org).

Learn more about the great work being done by Downtown Raleigh Alliance at [www.downtownraleigh.org](http://www.downtownraleigh.org)

