



Figure 1. Archer slot.



Figure 2. Balustrade.



Figure 3. Bay window.



Figure 4. Brackets.

## 8.1 Glossary

- **Apse:** A vaulted, semicircular or semipolygonal wall recess or extension of a hall, such as on the short side of an ancient Roman basilica or at the sanctuary end of a Christian church (Figure 8).
- **Arcade:** 1. A series of arches on columns or piers, either freestanding or attached to a wall. 2. A covered walk with a line of such arches on one or both sides.
- **Arch:** A curved structure, usually made of wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) that spans an opening.
- **Archer Slot:** A narrow opening in a parapet or battlement. Archer slots were devised to offer a well-protected offensive vantage point from which missiles could be fired. A decorative architectural feature modelled on the appearance of a functional archer slot (Figure 1).
- **Arts and Crafts Style:** An international design movement that enjoyed popularity between 1860 and 1910. It promoted traditional craftsmanship using simple forms and often saw the application of medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration
- **Ashlar Masonry:** Smooth, squared stones laid with mortar in horizontal courses.
- **Axis:** An imaginary straight line about which parts of a building or a group of buildings are arranged.
- **Balustrade:** A railing supported by a series of small posts or balusters (Figure 2).
- **Barrel Vault:** A continuous, semicircular vault extending in a straight line.
- **Base:** The lowest supporting part of a column, pier or wall.
- **Basilica:** 1. In ancient Roman architecture, a large meeting hall, often oblong in plan, with a high central space lit by clerestory windows. 2. The form of an Early Christian church, oblong, with a high clerestoried nave ending in an apse, flanked by two lower aisles, and covered with a timber roof.
- **Battlement:** A series of alternate openings and solid portions on top of a wall, characteristic of castles. Also called crenellation (Figure 9).
- **Bay:** A regularly repeated spatial unit of a building or wall as defined by vaults, windows, orders or other prominent vertical features.
- **Bay window:** A projecting window, usually rising from the ground (Figure 3).

- **Bracket:** A projection from a vertical surface providing support under cornices, balconies, window frames etc (Figure 4).
- **Buttress:** An additional support projecting from, or built against a wall. Also called a pier (Figure 20).
- **Casement Window:** A window hinged at the sides that opens usually inward and outward (Figure 5).
- **Chancel:** The end of a Christian church that has the principal altar, usually the east end beyond the crossing (Figure 8).
- **Chapel:** A room or building within a larger complex used for Christian religious purposes (Figure 8).
- **Choir:** The part of a Christian church where the choir sits. It is usually the west part of the chancel, between the altar and the crossing, although the term is sometimes used to mean the same as chancel (Figure 8).
- **Church:** The principal Christian religious building, used in public worship (Figure 8).
- **Clerestory:** An elevated range of windows in a wall that rises above adjacent roofs (Figure 6).
- **Cloisonne:** An enameling process in which strips of metal (cloisons) are soldered to a base, forming compartments into which enamel is poured and fused (Figure 7).
- **Cloister:** A covered walk around a monastery or courtyard, or the whole courtyard and walkway complex.

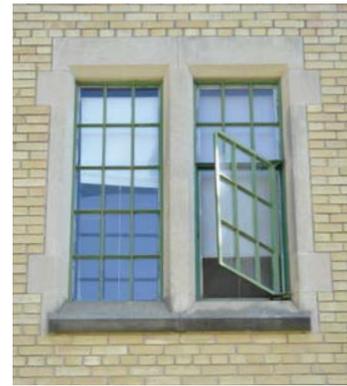


Figure 5. Casement window.



Figure 6. Clerestory windows.



Figure 7. Doors featuring the cloisonne enameling process.

Figure 8. Common characteristics of the Christian church. Retrieved from, Kostof, S. (1985). *A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.

1. Nave
2. Aisle
3. Crossing
4. Choir
5. Transept
6. Chancel
7. Apse
8. Ambulatory
9. Radiating Chapel

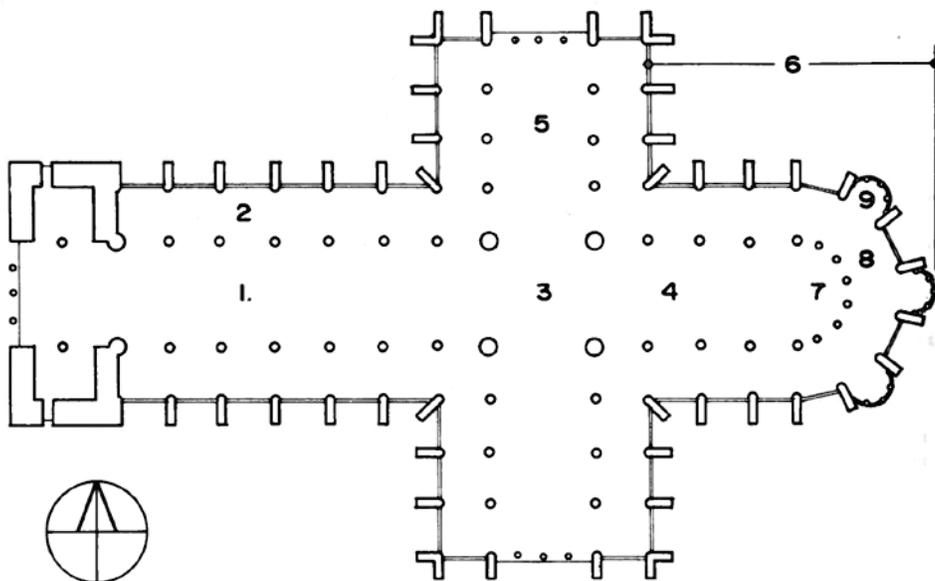




Figure 9. Crenellation or battlement.



Figure 10. Cupola.



Figure 11. Dormer window.



Figure 12. Foliage.

- **Collegiate Gothic Style:** An architectural style used particularly for college and university buildings in North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Collegiate Gothic was a branch of the Gothic Revival movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries, which sought to re-establish principles of mediaeval art and architecture. The Collegiate Gothic style was used to associate newer North American universities with the history and traditions of their older European predecessors. Characteristics include: brick and stone used as principal materials, arches, buttresses, dormers, crenellation or battlements, finials, gargoyles, grotesques, heraldry, quoining, relief sculptures, stone tracery, bay and oriel windows.
- **Colonnade:** A row of columns supporting a beam or entablature.
- **Column:** A vertical support.
- **Crenellation:** A pattern of repeated depressed openings (crenels) in a fortification wall. Historically, crenellation was used to provide firing positions along the top of a defensive wall and to give cover to defending archers and crossbowmen (Figure 9). Also called a battlement.
- **Crossing:** The place where the arms of the cross intersect in a church with a cross shaped plan (Figure 8).
- **Cupola:** A small dome, particularly a dome atop a roof or small tower (Figure 10).
- **Dome:** A convex roof or even curvature on a circular or polygonal base. It can be semicircular, pointed or bulbous in section.
- **Dormer Window:** A window that projects vertically from a sloping roof and has a roof of its own (Figure 11).
- **Double Arch:** Arch erected from two centres, with radii shorter than half the span.
- **Eave:** The lower part of a sloping roof projecting beyond a wall.
- **Finial:** An ornament that tops a pinnacle, spire, etc., usually pointed and decorated with stylized foliage.
- **Flying Buttress:** An arch or half arch that transfers the thrust of a vault or roof from an upper part of a wall to a lower support.
- **Foliage:** An ornamental representation of leaves, stems, and flowers.
- **Frieze:** The middle of the three main divisions of an entablature or any long, narrow, horizontal panel or band used for decorative purposes.

- **Gable:** The upper, usually triangular, part of a wall below the end of a roof with two sloping sides.
- **Gambrel Roof:** A two-sided roof with two slopes on each side (Figure 13).
- **Gargoyle:** Ornament, usually a fantastic creature, projecting from a building; a decorated water spout projecting from a building.
- **Groin Vault:** Formed by the right angle intersection of two barrel vaults of the same shape Also called a cross vault.
- **Gothic Arch:** A pointed arch consisting of two curves with a point at the top (Figure 14).
- **Grotesque:** A carved or painted decoration representing a fantastic creature (Figure 15).
- **Guastavino Vault:** A technique for constructing robust, self-supporting arches and architectural vaults using thin, interlocking terracotta tiles and layers of mortar to form curved horizontal surfaces. Patented in 1885 by Spanish architect Rafael Guastavino, the system is also known as the 'Guastavino Tile Arch System.'
- **Heraldry:** The use, display, and regulation of hereditary symbols employed to distinguish individuals, armies, institutions, and corporations. These symbols originated as identification devices on flags and shields.
- **Historicism:** The use of forms from a variety of past styles, either separately or in combination, particularly during the last two centuries.
- **Horseshoe Arch:** An arch shaped like a rounded or pointed horseshoe with a diameter at its widest point greater than the opening it spans (Figure 22).
- **Inglenook:** Common in the 17th century, a wooden seat built into the space on either side of a wide fireplace. Inglenooks fell out of favour with the more sophisticated flues, which allowed for smaller fireplaces, but were reintroduced with the revival of cottage-style architecture in the late 19th century.
- **Keystone:** The central wedge-shaped stone in an arch, sometimes decorated. As a structural member, used to stabilize the other stones in an arch. In contemporary times, keystones are sometimes used for ornamentation rather than structural purposes and can be found as the central stone in a series of horizontal stones (Figure 16).
- **Lancet Window:** A narrow window, topped with a pointed arch.

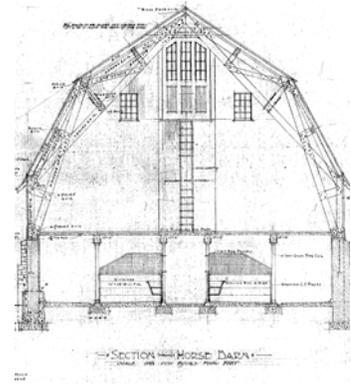


Figure 13. Gambrel roof shape.



Figure 14. Gothic arch.



Figure 15. Grotesque.



Figure 16. Keystone.



Figure 17. A leaded glass window; lites separated by lead glazing bars.



Figure 18. Oriel window.

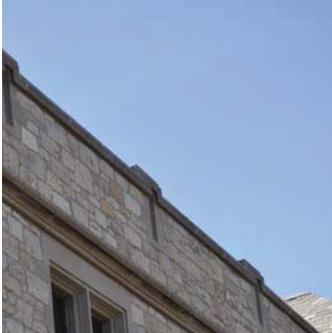


Figure 19. Parapet with archer slots and crenellation.



Figure 20. Pier.

- **Leaded Glass Windows:** Windows in which separate glass lites have been soldered together with lead glazing bars (Figure 17).
- **Lintel:** A horizontal beam or stone that spans an opening.
- **Lites:** Small panes of glass separated by wooden or lead glazing bars, often arranged in a decorative glazing pattern dictated by the buildings architectural style (Figure 17).
- **Masonry:** Stonework or brickwork.
- **Moat:** A wide protective ditch surrounding a medieval town or fortress, sometimes filled with water.
- **Modern Style:** A style of architecture, with origins in Europe, which roughly spanned the time between the first World War until the 1970's. The central principles of modernism were defined by the Congress Internationale d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM) in the 1933 Athens Charter and included the subordination of private interests to collective interests, the rejection of historical styles and ornamentation and a focus on function. Characteristics of the modern style include: functional forms, linearity, exposed or expressed structure, open floor plans, a lack of ornamentation, a focus on materiality, post and beam construction, material and volumetric intersection and extension.
- **Molding:** A contoured, decorative band applied to a wall surface or to the edge of a building part.
- **Monastery:** The building complex of a monastic order.
- **Nave:** In a Christian church, the middle part of the western arm extending from the entrance to the crossing and flanked by aisles (Figure 8).
- **Oriel Window:** A medieval window that projects from an upper floor (Figure 18).
- **Parapet:** A low guarding wall at the edge of a point of sudden drop, such as a roof, terrace, balcony or bridge (Figure 19).
- **Pier:** A solid masonry support, often rectangular or square in plan (Figure 20).
- **Post and Beam:** A construction system using vertical supports (posts) spanned by horizontal beams (also called lintels).

- **Postmodern Style:** An architectural style arising as a reaction to dissatisfaction with the modern architectural movement, especially in North America. The postmodern style enjoyed popularity from the 1970's until the end of the 20th century when an appreciation for modern principles was renewed. Characteristics of the postmodern style include the use of historical elements and/or ornamentation with in conjunction with tenets of the modern style.
- **Quarry-Faced Masonry:** Composed of square blocks with rough faces, as if it came directly from the quarry. Also known as stone or rock-faced masonry.
- **Quatrefoil:** Four lobed, leaf-shaped, indented spaces which are found especially in the tracery of gothic windows.
- **Quoin:** One of a series of stones or bricks used to mark the corners of a building, often through a contrast of size, shape or color (Figure 21).
- **Rafter:** One of a series of sloping beams supporting a pitched roof.
- **Relief:** Carved or embossed decoration raised above a background plane (Figure 22).
- **Revival:** The use of older styles or forms in new architecture.
- **Rib:** A narrow, projecting band on a ceiling or vault, usually structural, but sometimes merely decorative.
- **Rusticated Masonry:** Blocks separated from each other by deep joints, often wedge-shaped grooves.
- **Rustication:** The separation of regular masonry blocks by deeply cut, often wedge-shaped grooves.
- **Sacristy:** A room in a Christian church where altar vessels and robes are stored.
- **Sanctuary:** The area around the principal altar in a Christian church.
- **Sash Window:** A window that opens by sliding up or down.
- **Scupper:** An opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building (Figure 23).
- **Spandrel:** The area between the sill of a window and the head of the window below it.
- **Statuary Niche:** An ornamental recess in a wall or the like, usually semicircular in plan and arched, as for statue or other decorative object (Figure 24).

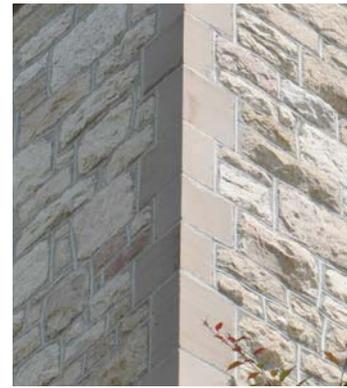


Figure 21. Quoining.



Figure 22. Relief carving with a motif of horsehoe arches.



Figure 23. Scupper.

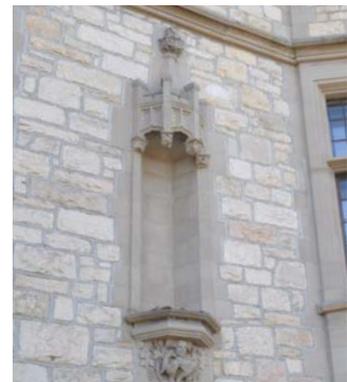


Figure 24. Statuary niche.



Figure 25. String course.



Figure 26. Tracery.

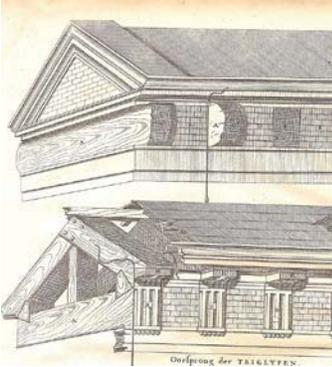


Figure 27. Triglyphs.



Figure 28. Ceiling vault.

- **String Course:** A projecting horizontal band across an exterior wall of a building (Figure 25).
- **Terracotta:** Hard, molded, and fired clay used for ornamental wall covering, or roof or floor tile.
- **Tongue and Groove:** A wood-joining method in which a long, slightly projecting tongue of one member fits into the correspondingly shaped long narrow groove of another member.
- **Tracery:** A pattern of curvilinear, perforated ornament within the upper part of a medieval window or screen (Figure 26).
- **Transept:** The transverse arms of a cross-shaped church, crossing the main axis at a right angle (Figure 8).
- **Transom:** A horizontal member or bar separating a door from the window or spandrel above it.
- **Transom Window:** The window above a transom.
- **Trefoil:** Three lobed, leaf-shaped, indented spaces which are found especially in the tracery of gothic windows. A three lobed, foliated arch is a trefoil arch.
- **Triglyph:** A projection consisting of three vertical bands separated by grooves that alternate with receding square panels. Classically located on the frieze, triglyphs are a feature of the Doric order of architecture. Triglyphs are stylized descendants of the wooden beam ends that supported the roofs of Greek temples (Figure 27).
- **Turret:** A round, rectangular or polygonal projection from a wall.
- **Vault:** An arched ceiling or roof (Figure 28).

## Supporting Documents for Glossary:

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