

Architectural Elements Glossary

A^[edit]

Accolade

A sculptural embellishment of an arch.

Aisle

Subsidiary space alongside the body of a building, separated from it by columns, piers, or posts.

Apron

1. raised panel below a window or wall monument or tablet.
2. open portion of a marine terminal immediately adjacent to a vessel berth, used in the direct transfer of cargo between the vessel and the terminal.
3. **concrete** slab immediately outside a vehicular door or passageway used to limit the wear on asphalt paving due to repetitive turning movements or heavy loads.

Apse

Vaulted semicircular or polygonal end of a chancel or chapel. That portion of a church, usually Christian, beyond the "crossing" and opposite the nave. In some churches the choir is seated in this space.

Arcade

Passage or walkway covered over by a succession of **arches** or **vaults** supported by **columns**.
Blind arcade or arcading: the same applied to the wall surface.

Arch

A curved structure capable of **spanning** a space while supporting significant weight.

Architrave

Formalized lintel, the lowest member of the classical entablature. Also the molded frame of a door or window (often borrowing the profile of a classical architrave).

Arris

Sharp edge where two surfaces meet at an angle such as the corner of a square column or shaft.

Arrowslit

A thin vertical aperture in a fortification through which an archer can launch arrows.

Articulation

Articulation is the manner or method of jointing parts such that each part is clear and distinct in relation to the others, even though joined.

Ashlar

Masonry of large blocks cut with even faces and square edges.

Atlas

A support sculpted in the form of a man, which may take the place of a column, a pier or a pilaster.

Atrium

(plural: atria) Inner court of a Roman or C20 house; in a multi-story building, a top-lit covered court rising through all stories.

Attic

Small top story within a roof above the uppermost ceiling. The story above the main [entablature](#) of a classical [façade](#).

B_[edit]

Bahut

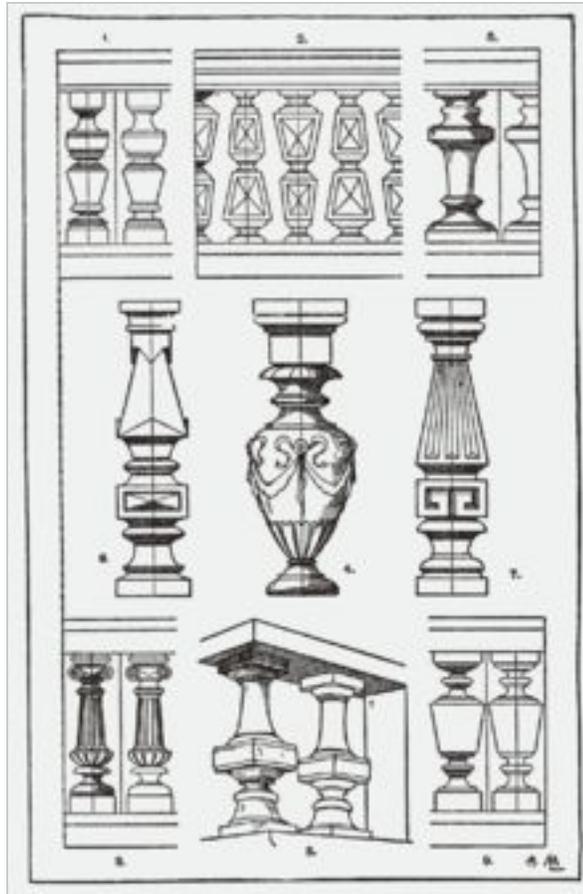
A small parapet or attic wall bearing the weight of the roof of a cathedral or church.

Balconet

A false balcony, or railing at the outer plane of a window.

Ball flower

An architectural ornament in the form of a ball inserted in the cup of a flower, which came into use in the latter part of the 13th, and was in great vogue in the early part of the 14th century.



A page of fanciful balusters

Baluster

A Small moulded shaft, square or circular, in stone or wood, sometimes metal, supporting the coping of a parapet or the handrail of a staircase; a series of balusters supporting a [handrail](#) or coping.

Bar-stayed girder

A structural member of inadequate capacity for its load or span that is augmented by one or two steel bars anchored to each bearing end at or above the centroid of the girder to assume the tension forces. The bar(s) runs down and below the girder and stand off the girder on one or more struts anchored to the girder at its bottom surface. The struts are sized to accept the compressive forces imposed without bending. The load limit to this member is the crippling capacity (horizontal failure) of the girder.

Bargeboard

A board fastened to the projecting gables of a roof.

Barrel vault

An architectural element formed by the extrusion of a single curve (or pair of curves, in the case of a pointed barrel vault) along a given distance.

Bartizan

An overhanging, wall-mounted turret projecting from the walls, usually at the corners, of medieval fortifications or churches.

Basement

Lowest, subordinate storey of building often either entirely or partially below ground level; the lowest part of classical elevation, below the *piano nobile*.

Basilica

Originally a Roman, large roofed hall erected for transacting business and disposing of legal matters.; later the term came to describe an aisled building with a clerestory. Medieval cathedral plans were a development of the basilica plan type.

Batement Lights (architecture)

The lights in the upper part of a perpendicular window, abated, or only half the width of those below.^[1]

Batter (walls)

Upwardly receding slope of a wall or column.

Battlement

A parapet (i.e., a defensive low wall between chest-height and head-height), in which rectangular gaps or indentations occur at intervals to allow for the discharge of arrows or other missiles.

Bays

Internal compartments of a building; each divided from the other by subtle means such as the boundaries implied by divisions marked in the side walls (columns, pilasters, etc.) or the ceiling (beams, etc.). Also external divisions of a building by fenestration (windows).

Bay window

Window of one or more storeys projecting from the face of a building. **Canted**: with a straight front and angled sides. **Bow window**: curved. **Oriel**: rests on corbels or brackets and starts above ground level; also the bay window at the dais end of a medieval **great hall**.

Belfry

Chamber or stage in a tower where bells are hung. The term is also used to describe the manner in which bricks are laid in a wall so that they interlock.

Boss

1. Roughly cut stone set in place for later carving.
2. An ornamental projection, a carved **keystone** of a **ribbed vault** at the intersection of the **ogives**.

Bossage

Uncut stone that is laid in place in a building, projecting outward from the building, to later be carved into decorative moldings, capitals, arms, etc. Bossages are also **rustic** work, consisting of stones which seem to advance beyond the surface of the building, by reason of indentures, or channels left in the joinings; used chiefly in the corners of buildings, and called rustic **quoins**. The cavity or indenture may be round, square, chamfered, beveled, diamond-shaped, or enclosed with a **cavetto** or **listel**.^[2]

Bond

Brickwork with overlapping bricks. Types of bond include stretcher, English, header, Flemish, garden wall, herringbone, basket, American, and Chinese.

Boutant

Type of support. An **arc-boutant**, or flying buttress, serves to sustain a vault, and is self-sustained by some strong wall or massive work. A pillar boutant is a large chain or jamb of stone, made to support a wall, terrace, or vault. The word is French, and comes from the verb *bouter*, "to butt" or "abut".^[3]

Bracket (see also corbel)

Weight-bearing member made of wood, stone, or metal that overhangs a wall.

Bressummer

(literally "breast- beam") – Large, horizontal beam supporting the wall above, especially in a jettied building.

Brise soleil

Projecting fins or canopies which shade windows from direct sunlight.

Bullseye window

Small oval window, set horizontally.

Bulwark

Barricade of **beams** and **soil** used in 15th- and 16th-century **fortifications** designed to mount **artillery**. On board **ships** the term refers to the **woodwork** running round the ship above the level of the **deck**. Figuratively it means anything serving as a defence. Dutch loanword; Bolwerk

Buttress

Vertical member projecting from a wall to stabilize it or to resist the lateral thrust of an arch, roof, or vault. A **flying buttress** transmits the thrust to a heavy abutment by means of an **arch** or half-arch.

C_[edit]

Cancellus

(plural: Cancelli) Barriers which correspond to the modern balustrade or railing, especially the screen dividing the body of a church from the part occupied by the ministers hence chancel. The Romans employed cancelli to partition off portions of the courts of law.^[4]

Cantilever

An unsupported overhang acting as a lever, like a flagpole sticking out of the side of a wall.

Capital

The topmost member of a column (or pilaster).



The Caryatid Porch of the [Erechtheion, Athens](#), 421–407 BC

Caryatid

A sculpted female figure serving as an architectural support taking the place of a column or a pillar supporting an entablature on her head.

Casement window

Window hung vertically, hinged one side, so that it swings inward or outward.

Cauliculus, or caulicole

Stalks (eight in number) with two leaves from which rise the helices or spiral scrolls of the [Corinthian capital](#) to support the [abacus](#).^[5]

Cella

The inner chamber of a temple in classical architecture.

Chalcidicum

In Roman architecture, the vestibule or portico of a public building opening on to the forum, as in the basilica of Eumachia at Pompeii, and the basilica of Constantine at Rome, where it was placed at one end. See: [Lacunar](#).^[6]

Chancel (also Presbytery)

In church architecture, the space around the altar at the east end of a traditional Christian church building, including the choir and sanctuary.

Chandrashala

The circular or horseshoe arch that decorates many Indian cave temples and shrines.

Chimera

Chimera, as an architectural feature, means a fantastic, mythical or grotesque figure used for decorative purposes.

Chimney

A structure which provides ventilation.

Chresmographion

Chamber between the pronaos and the [cella](#) in Greek temples where oracles were delivered.^[7]

Cincture

Ring, list, or [fillet](#) at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft from the capital and base.^[8]

Cinque cento

Style which became prevalent in Italy in the century following 1500, now usually called 16th-century work. It was the result of the revival of classic architecture known as Renaissance, but the change had commenced already a century earlier, in the works of [Ghiberti](#) and [Donatello](#) in sculpture, and of [Brunelleschi](#) and [Alberti](#) in architecture.^[9]

Cippus

(plural: cippi) A low, round or rectangular pedestal set up by the Romans for military purposes such as a milestone or a boundary post. The inscriptions on some cippi in the British Museum show that they were occasionally used as funeral memorials.^[10]

Circulation

Describes the flow of people throughout a building.

Cleithral

Term applied to a covered Greek temple, in contradistinction to [hypaethral](#), which designates one that is uncovered; the roof of a cleithral temple completely covers it.^[11]

Coffer

A [coffer](#), in architecture, is a sunken panel in the shape of a square, rectangle, or octagon that serves as a decorative device, usually in a ceiling or vault. Also called caissons, or lacunar.^[12]

Colarin

(also colarino, collarino, or hypotrachelium) The little frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column placed between the astragal, and the annulets. It was called [hypotrachelium](#) by [Vitruvius](#).

Column

A structural element that transmits, through compression, the weight of the structure above to other structural elements below.

Compluvium

Latin term for the open space left in the roof of the [atrium](#) of a Roman house ([domus](#)) for lighting it and the rooms round.^[13]

Coping

The capping or covering of a wall.

Corbel

A structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry a superincumbent weight.

Corinthian order

One of the three [orders](#) or organisational systems of Ancient Greek or classical architecture characterised by columns which stood on the flat pavement of a temple with a base, their vertical shafts fluted with parallel concave grooves topped by a [capital](#) decorated with [acanthus](#) leaves, that flared from the column to meet an [abacus](#) with concave sides at the intersection with the horizontal beam that they carried.

Cornice

Upper section of an entablature, a projecting shelf along the top of a wall often supported by brackets or [corbels](#).

Cresting

Ornamentation along the ridge of a roof.

Cross Springer

Block from which the diagonal ribs of a vault spring or start. The top of the springer is known as the skewback.^[14]

Crypto-porticus

Concealed or covered passage, generally underground, though lighted and ventilated from the open air. One of the best-known examples is the crypto-porticus under the palaces of the Caesars in Rome. In Hadrian's villa in Rome they formed the principal private intercommunication between the several buildings.^[15]

Cuneus

A wedge-shaped division of the Roman theatre separated by the *scaelae* or stairways.^[16] This shape also occurred in medieval architecture.

Cupola

A small, most often dome-like, structure on top of a building.

Cyrtostyle

A circular projecting portico with columns.^[17]

D[edit]

Diastyle

Term used to designate an *intercolumniation* of three or four diameters.^[18]

Diaulos

Peristyle round the great court of the *palaestra*, described by *Vitruvius*, which measured two stadia (1,200 ft.) in length, on the south side this peristyle had two rows of columns, so that in stormy weather the rain might not be driven into the inner part. The word was also used in ancient Greece for a foot race of twice the usual length.^[19]

Diazoma

A horizontal aisle in an ancient *Greek theater* that separates the lower and upper tiers of semi-circular seating and intersects with the vertical aisles.^[20]

Dikka

Islamic architectural term for the tribune raised upon columns, from which the Koran is recited and the prayers intoned by the Imam of the mosque.^[21]

Dipteral

Temples which have a double range of columns in the **peristyle**, as in the temple of **Diana** at **Ephesus**.^[22]

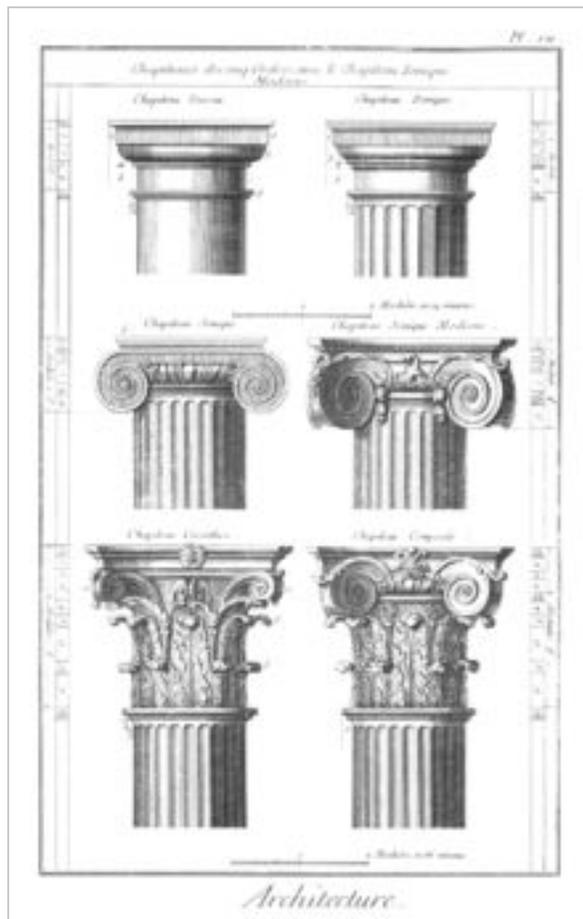
Distyle_in_antis

Having two columns

An architectural term for a portico having two columns between two **anta**^[23]

Dodecastyle

Temple where the **portico** has twelve columns in front, as in the portico added to the **Temple of Demeter** at **Eleusis**, designed by **Philo**, the architect of the arsenal at the **Peiraeus**.^[24]



Doric order

One of the three **orders** or organisational systems of Ancient Greek or classical architecture characterised by columns which stood on the flat pavement of a temple without a base, their vertical shafts fluted with parallel concave grooves topped by a smooth **capital** that flared from

the column to meet a square [abacus](#) at the intersection with the horizontal beam that they carried.

Dormer

A structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping [roof](#) surface. Dormers are used, either in original construction or as later additions, to create usable space in the roof of a building by adding headroom and usually also by enabling addition of windows.

Dosseret, or impost block

Cubical block of stone above the capitals in a Byzantine church, used to carry the arches and vault, the springing of which had a superficial area greatly in excess of the column which carried them.^[25]

Double-depth plan

A plan for a structure that is two rooms deep but lacking a central corridor.^[26]

Dromos

Entrance passage or avenue leading to a building, tomb or passageway. Those leading to [beehive tombs](#) are enclosed between stone walls and sometimes in-filled between successive uses of the tomb.^{[27][28]} In ancient Egypt the dromos was a straight, paved avenue flanked by sphinxes.^{[27][29]}

E^[edit]

Entablature

A superstructure of moldings and bands which lie horizontally above columns, resting on their capitals.

Entasis

The application of a convex curve to a surface for aesthetic purposes. Its best-known use is in certain orders of Classical columns that curve slightly as their diameter is decreased from the bottom upward. It also may serve an engineering function regarding strength.

Ephebeum

Large hall in the ancient [Palaestra](#) furnished with seats, the length of which should be a third larger than the width. It served for the exercises of youths of from sixteen to eighteen years of age.^[30]

Epinaos

Open [vestibule](#) behind the [nave](#). The term is not found in any classic author, but is a modern coinage, originating in Germany, to differentiate the feature from the [opisthodomos](#), which in the [Parthenon](#) was an enclosed chamber.^[31]

Estrade

French term for a raised platform or [dais](#). In the [Levant](#), the estrade of a divan is called a *Sopha*, from which comes our word 'sofa'.^[32]

Eustyle

[intercolumniation](#) defined by [Vitruvius](#) as being of the best proportion, i.e. two and a quarter diameters.^[33]

F_[edit]

Fanlight

Window, semicircular or semi-elliptical in shape, with glazing bars or tracery sets radiating out like an open fan.

Fascia

Horizontal board attached to the lower end of rafters at the eaves.

Feretory

Enclosure^[34] or chapel within which the ferreter shrine, or tomb (as in Henry VII.'s chapel), was placed.^[34]

Flushwork

The decorative combination on the same flat plane of [flint](#) and [ashlar](#) stone. It is characteristic of medieval buildings, most of the survivors churches, in several areas of Southern England, but especially [East Anglia](#). If the stone projects from a flat flint wall, the term is **proudwork** – as the stone stands "proud" rather than being "flush" with the wall.

Flying buttress

A specific type of [buttress](#) usually found on a religious building such as a cathedral.

Flying rib

An exposed structural beam over the uppermost part of a building which is not otherwise connected to the building at its highest point. A feature of H frame constructed concrete buildings and some modern skyscrapers.

Footprint

The area on a plane directly beneath a structure, that has the same perimeter as the structure.^[35]

Foot-stall

Literally translation of “pedestal”, the lower part of a pier in architecture.^[36]

Formeret

French term for the wall-rib carrying the web or filling-in of a vault.^[37]

G^[edit]

Gable

A triangular portion of an end wall between the edges of a sloping roof.

Gablets

Triangular terminations to [buttresses](#), much in use in the [Early English](#) and [Decorated periods](#), after which the buttresses generally terminated in [pinnacles](#). The Early English gablets are generally plain, and very sharp in pitch. In the Decorated period they are often enriched with paneling and [crockets](#). They are sometimes finished with small crosses, but more often with finials.^[38]

Gadrooning

Carved or curved molding used in architecture and interior design as decorative motif, often consisting of flutes which are inverted and curved. Popular during the Italian Renaissance.^[39]

Galletting (also Garretting)

The process in which the gallets or small splinters of stone are inserted in the joints of coarse masonry to protect the mortar joints. They are stuck in while the mortar is wet.^[40]

Gambrel

A symmetrical two-sided roof with two slopes on each side.

Gargoyle

A carved stone grotesque with a spout designed to convey water from a roof.

Gauged brickwork (also rubbed brickwork)

[Brickwork](#) constructed of soft bricks rubbed to achieve a fine smooth finish with narrow joints between courses.

Gazebo

A freestanding [pavilion](#) structure often found in parks, gardens and public areas.

Geison

(Greek: γείσον – often interchangeable with [cornice](#)) the part of the [entablature](#) that projects outward from the top of the frieze in the [Doric order](#) and from the top of the frieze course of the [Ionic](#) and [Corinthian](#) orders; it forms the outer edge of the roof on the sides of a structure with a sloped roof.

Geodesic Dome

A structure formed of straight wood or metal members between points (or nodes) on a circular sphere (or part thereof) that are "pinned" at each connection point to two or more other members that transfer loads imposed on the structure to the base of the structure. The geometric areas between individual members may support a "skin" if the structure is to be enclosed. A "regular" geodesic structure have members of equal length but strengths of members may vary depending on location in the geodesic "grid".

H^[edit]

Hip roof

A type of roof where all sides slope downwards from the ridge to the eaves.

Hyphen

Possibly from an older term "heifunon"^[41] – a structural section connecting the main portion of a building with its projecting "dependencies" or wings.

I^[edit]

Imperial roof decoration

A row of small figures along the unions of the roofs of Chinese official buildings.

Ionic order

One of the three [orders](#) or organisational systems of Ancient Greek or classical architecture characterised by columns which stood on the flat pavement of a temple with a base, their vertical shafts fluted with parallel concave grooves topped by a [capital](#) with [volute](#)s, that flared from the column to meet a rectangular [abacus](#) with carved [ovolo](#) moulding, at the intersection with the horizontal beam that they carried.

J^[edit]

Jagati

A raised surface, platform or terrace upon which an [Indian](#) temple is placed.

Jettying

A building technique used in medieval timber frame buildings in which an upper floor projects beyond the dimensions of the floor below.

K^[edit]

Keystone

The architectural piece at the crown of a vault or arch and marks its apex, locking the other pieces into position.

L^[edit]

Lacunar

Latin name in architecture for paneled or **coffered ceiling**, **soffit**, or **vault** adorned with a pattern of recessed **panels**.^[42]

Latticework

An ornamental, lattice framework consisting of small strips in a criss-crossed pattern.

Light

The opening(s) in a window between mullions and muntins through which light enters an interior space. A 6:6 window is a window that has six lights in the upper sash and six in the lower sash.

Lightning Rod

A conductive bar(s) of copper or zinc coated steel mounted on the ridge or a roof or on the parapet of a building connected to a large capacity conductor, usually copper, routed to a ground rod(s) driven into the earth for the purpose of safely directing electrical charges caused by a lightning strike to the ground to avoid damage or fire to the structure.

Lintel

A horizontal block that spans the space between two supports usually over an opening such as a window or door.

Loculus

An architectural niche that houses a body, as in a catacomb, hypogeum, mausoleum or other place of entombment.

Loggia

A gallery formed by a colonnade open on one or more sides. The space is often located on an upper floor of a building overlooking an open court or garden.

Lunette

A half-moon shaped space, either masonry or void.

M^[edit]

Mandapa

In [Indian architecture](#), a pillared outdoor hall or [pavilion](#) for public rituals.

Maqsurah (maqsura)

In [Islamic architecture](#), the sanctuary or praying-chamber in a mosque, sometimes enclosed with a screen of [lattice-work](#); occasionally, a similar enclosure round a tomb.

Mansard roof

(French roof) A [curb hip roof](#) in which each face has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper; from the French *mansarde* after the accomplished 17th-century French architect noted for using (not inventing) this style, [François Mansart](#), d. 1666.

Marriage stone

A stone lintel, usually carved, with a marriage date.

Mascaron

A mascaron ornament is a face, usually human, sometimes frightening or chimeric, used as a decorative element.

Meander

Decorative border made by a repeated linear motif.

Mihrab

In [Islamic architecture](#), a semicircular [niche](#) in the wall of a mosque that indicates the direction of prayer.

Minaret

In [Islamic architecture](#), a tall [spire](#) with a conical or onion-shaped crown, on or near a mosque, that is used by the imam to give the prayer call.

Modillion

Enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the cornice and above the bedmold of the Corinthian entablature. It is probably so called because of its arrangement in regulated distances.^[43]

Molding

Decorative finishing strip.

Monotriglyph

Interval of the [intercolumniation](#) of the [Doric](#) column, which is observed by the intervention of one [triglyph](#) only between the triglyphs which come over the axes of the columns. This is the usual

arrangement, but in the [Propylaea](#) at Athens there are two triglyphs over the central intercolumniation, in order to give increased width to the roadway, up which chariots and beasts of sacrifice ascended.^[44]

Mullion

Vertical bar of wood, metal or stone which divides a window into two or more parts.

Muqarnas

Type of decorative corbel used in [Islamic architecture](#) that in some circumstances, resembles stalactites.

Mutule

Rectangular block under the [soffit](#) of the cornice of the Greek Doric temple, which is studded with [guttae](#). It is supposed to represent the piece of timber through which the wooden pegs were driven in order to hold the rafter in position, and it follows the [sloping rake](#) of the roof. In the Roman Doric order the mutule was horizontal, with sometimes a crowning fillet, so that it virtually fulfilled the purpose of the modillion in the Corinthian cornice.^[45]

N_[edit]

Narthex

An enclosed passage between the main entrance and the [nave](#) of a church.

Nave

The main body of a church where the congregants are usually seated. It provides the central approach to the high [altar](#).

Newel

The central supporting pillar of a spiral staircase. It can also refer to an upright post that supports the handrail of a stair railing and forms the lower, upper or an intermediate terminus of a stair railing usually at a landing.

Niche

In classical architecture is an [exedra](#) or an [apse](#) that has been reduced in size, retaining the half-dome heading usual for an apse.

O_[edit]

Oculus

A circular opening in the center of a dome such as the one in the roof of the Pantheon in Rome or in a wall.

Oillets

Arrow slits in the walls of medieval fortifications, but more strictly applied to the round hole or circle with which the openings terminate. The same term is applied to the small circles inserted in the tracery-head of the windows of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods, sometimes varied with trefoils and quatrefoils.^[46]

Onion dome

A dome whose shape resembles an onion.

Order

An order refers to each of a series of mouldings most often found in Romanesque and Gothic arches.

Orthostates

(Greek: ὀρθοστάτης, standing upright) – Greek architecture term for the lowest course of masonry of the external walls of the naos or cella, consisting of vertical slabs of stone or marble equal in height to two or three of the horizontal courses which constitute the inner part of the wall.^[47]

Orthostyle

(Greek: ὀρθος, straight, and στῦλος, a column) – a range of columns placed in a straight row, as for instance those of the portico or flanks of a classic temple.^[48]

P_[edit]

Parapet

A low wall built up above the level of a roof, to hide the roof or to provide protection against falling, and similar structures associated with balconies, bridges etc.^[49]

Parclose

Screen or railing used to enclose a chantry, tomb or chapel, in a church, and for the space thus enclosed.^[50]

Pavilion

A freestanding structure near the main building or an ending structure on building wings.

Pedestal (also Plinth)

The base or support on which a statue, obelisk, or column is mounted. A plinth is a lower terminus of the face trim on a door that is thicker and often wider than the trim which it augments.

Pediment

(Gr. ἀετός, Lat. *fastigium*, Fr. *pouton*), in classic architecture the triangular-shaped portion of the wall above the cornice which formed the termination of the roof behind it. The projecting mouldings of the cornice which surround it enclose the tympanum, which is sometimes decorated with sculpture.

Pelmet

A framework placed above a window.

Pendentive

Three-dimensional [spandrels](#) supporting the weight of a dome over a square or rectangular base.

Peripteral

A temple or other structure surrounded on all sides by columns forming a continuous [portico](#) at the distance of one or two [intercolumniations](#) from the walls of the [naos](#) or [cella](#). Almost all the Greek temples were peripteral, whether Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian.

Peristasis

The Peristasis (Greek: Περίσταςις) was a four-sided porch or hall of columns surrounding the [cella](#) in an ancient Greek [peripteros](#) temple (see also [Peristyle](#)). In ecclesial architecture, it is also used of the area between the baluster of a Catholic church and the high altar (what is usually called the [sanctuary](#) or [chancel](#)).

Peristyle

a continuous porch of columns surrounding a courtyard or garden (see also [Peristasis](#)). In ecclesial architecture, the term [cloister](#) is used.

Phiale

A building or columned arcade around a fountain.

Piano nobile

The principal floor of a large house, built in the style of [renaissance architecture](#).

Pier

An upright support for a superstructure, such as an arch or bridge.

Pilaster

A slightly-projecting column built into or applied to the face of a wall.

Planceer or Planchier

Building element sometimes used in the same sense as a [soffit](#), but more correctly applied to the soffit of the [corona](#) in a [cornice](#).^[51]

Plate Girder

A steel girder formed from a vertical center web of steel plate with steel angles forming the top and bottom flanges welded, bolted or riveted to the web. Some deep plate girders also may have vertical stiffeners (angles) attached to the web to resist crippling (horizontal failure) of the web.

Plinth

The base or platform upon which a column, pedestal, statue, monument or structure rests. A plinth is a lower terminus of the face trim on a door that is thicker and often wider than the trim which it augments

Poppyheads

Finials or other ornaments which terminate the tops of bench ends, either to pews or stalls. They are sometimes small human heads, sometimes richly carved images, knots of foliage or finials, and sometimes fleurs-de-lis simply cut out of the thickness of the bench end and chamfered. The term is probably derived from the French *poupee* doll or puppet used also in this sense, or from the flower, from a resemblance in shape.^[52]

Portcullis

Heavy wooden or metallic grid vertically-sliding down and thus blocking the main gateway of a medieval castle or fortification.

Porte-cochère

A porch- or portico-like structure at a main or secondary entrance to a building through which a horse and carriage (or motor vehicle) can pass in order for the occupants to alight under cover, protected from the weather.

Portico

A series of columns or arches in front of a building, generally as a covered walkway.

Prick post

Old architectural name given sometimes to the queen posts of a roof, and sometimes to the filling in quarters in framing.^[53]

Prostyle

Free standing columns that are widely spaced apart in a row. The term is often used as an adjective when referring to a portico which projects from the main structure.

Pseudodipteral

Temple similar to a dipteral temple, in which the columns surrounding the naos have had walls built between them, so that they become engaged columns, as in the great temple at Agrigentum. In Roman temples, in order to increase the size of the cella, the columns on either side and at the rear became engaged columns, the portico only having isolated columns.^[54]

Pteroma

In Classical architecture, the enclosed space of a portico, [peristyle](#), or stoa, generally behind a screen of columns.

Pycnostyle

Term given by [Vitruvius](#) to the intercolumniation between the columns of a temple, when this was equal to one and a half diameters.^[55]

Q^[edit]

Quadriporticus

Also known as a quadriportico – a four-sided [portico](#). The closest modern parallel would be a [colonnaded quadrangle](#).

Quoin

The cornerstones of brick or stone walls. Quoins are also common in some brickwork corners that are alternately recessed and expressed.

R^[edit]

Rake

The diagonal outside facing edge of a gable, sometimes called a *raking cornice* or a *sloping cornice*. Rake is equivalent to slope which is the ratio of the rise to the run of the roof.

Rear vault

[Vault](#) of the internal hood of a doorway or window to which a splay has been given on the reveal, sometimes the vaulting surface is terminated by a small rib known as the scoinson rib, and a further development is given by angle shafts carrying this rib, known as scoinson shafts.^[56]

Return

Receding edge of a flat face. On a flat signboard, for example, the return is the edge which makes up the board's depth.

Revolving door

An entrance door for excluding drafts from an interior of a building. A revolving door typically consists of three or four doors that hang on a center shaft and rotate around a vertical axis within a round enclosure.

Rib vault

The intersection of two or three barrel vaults.

Ridge board

A structural member that runs the length of the ridge (high point) on a sloped roof to which the upper ends of rafters are attached.

Roof comb

The structure that tops a pyramid in monumental Mesoamerican architecture (also common as a decorative embellishment on the ridge of metal roofs of some domestic Gothic-style architecture in America in the 19th century).

Rotunda

A large and high circular hall or room in a building, usually but not always, surmounted by a dome.

S^[edit]

Sash

The horizontal and vertical frame that encloses the glazing of a window. A sash may be fixed or operable and may be of several different types depending on operation (i.e. casement, single or double hung, awning, hopper or sliding).

Screens passage

The passage at one end of the [Great hall](#) of an English medieval house or castle, and separated from it by the spere.

Scroll

Ornamental element featuring a sequence of spiraled, circled or heart shaped motifs. There are, among others, flower scrolls, foliated scrolls, plants scrolls, vines scrolls.

Sommer or Summer

Girder or main "summer beam" of a floor: if supported on two storey posts and open below, also called a "bress" or "breast-summer". Often found at the centerline of the house to support one end of a [joist](#), and to bear the weight of the structure above.^[57]

Spandrel

The space between two arches or between an arch and a rectangular enclosure. In a building facade, the space between the top of the window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

Spere

The fixed structure between the great hall and the screens passage in an English medieval timber house.

Spire

A tapering conical or pyramidal structure on the top of a building.

Springer

The lowest [voussoir](#) on each side of an arch.

Squinch

A piece of construction used for filling in the upper angles of a square room so as to form a proper base to receive an octagonal or spherical [dome](#).

Squint

An opening, often arched, through an internal wall of a church providing an oblique view of the altar.

Sunburst

A design or figure commonly used in architectural ornaments and design patterns, including [art nouveau](#).

Systyle

in the [classical orders](#), this describes columns rather thickly set, with an [intercolumniation](#) to which two diameters are assigned.^[58]

T_[edit]

Timber framing

Is the method of creating structures using heavy timbers jointed by pegged [Mortise and tenon](#) joints.

Trabeated Arch

An [arch](#) pointed at the top formed by [voussoirs](#) whose inside radius is greater than one-half the span of the arch.

Tracery

The stonework elements that support the glass in a Gothic window.

Transom

Window or element, fixed or operable, above a door but within its vertical frame.

Truss

A structural component made of straight wood or metal members, usually in a triangular pattern, with "pinned" connections at the top and bottom chords and which is used to support structural loads, as those on a floor, roof or bridge.

Turret

A small tower that projects vertically from the wall of a building such as a medieval castle.

Tympanum

(Greek τύμπανον, from τύπτειν, to strike) the triangular space enclosed between the horizontal cornice of the entablature and the sloping cornice of the pediment. Though sometimes left plain, it is often decorated.

U_[edit]

Undercroft

Traditionally, a cellar or storage room. In modern usage, a ground-level area that is relatively open to the sides, but covered by the building above.

V_[edit]

Ventilation shaft

A small, vertical space within a tall building which permits ventilation of the building.

Vierendeel Truss

A rectilinear truss usually fabricated of steel or concrete with horizontal top and bottom chords and vertical web members (no diagonals) in which the loads imposed on it are transferred to the supports through bending forces resisted in its connections.

Volute

A spiral, scroll-like ornament that forms the basis of the Ionic order.

Vousoir

A wedge-shaped or tapered stone between the springer and the keystone used to construct an arch.

W

Wing

1. A lateral part or projection of a building or structure such as a [wing wall](#).
2. A subordinate part of a building possibly not connected to the main building.^[59]
3. The sides of a [stage \(theatre\)](#).