

NOTE:

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The Legend is at the end.

Aa

abacus: The rectangular stone slab forming the top of a column capital, plain the Doric style but molded or otherwise enriched in other styles (Wiley) 4.2

abbey: a Christian monastery or convent and its church 8.3

abbey church: or monastery church, a place of worship within a monastery or convent (Stokstad) 8.3

ablaq: an Arabic term for alternating bands of colored stones in Islamic style masonry, derived from Byzantine *opus mixtum* 7.1; 9.1

abutment: solid masonry which resists the lateral pressure of an arch (Fletcher) 14.3

acanthus: A Mediterranean plant whose large toothed leaves became a common motif in the ornamental program of Corinthian and composite capitals and friezes (Wiley) 4.2

acouplement: The placement of two columns or pilasters very close together (Wiley) *not used

acropolis: the upper town or elevated stronghold of an ancient Greek city, containing temples 4.2; the citadel of Athens (Wiley)

acroterion, pl. acroteria: Gk.: summits or extremities; blocks resting on the vertex and lower extremities of the pediment to support statuary or ornaments (Fletcher) 4.2

adisthana: in Indian architecture, plinth in a Southern/ Dravidian temple (Thapar) 6.3

adobe: unbaked and/or sun-dried brick or block 1.2

adyton: a restricted area within the cella of a Greek or Roman temple (Wiley); inner sanctuary 4.2

aedicule: 1. A canopied niche flanked by colonnettes intended to shelter a statue or as a shrine 6.2; a door or window framed by columns or pilasters and crowned with a pediment. 3. dim. of aedes. 4. a small chapel, (C. Harris)

aedicule/ pl. aediculae: a recess in a wall framed by columns supporting an entablature; 5.1; a small construction designed in the form of a building, like a canopied niche flanked by colonnettes or a door or window opening – framed by columns or pilasters and crowned by a pediment (Wiley) 9.2

agora: the open meeting space or marketplace in an ancient Greek city 4.2

aisle: a lateral division of a Christian church or an ancient Roman basilica parallel to the central nave and separated from it by colonnades 6.1

ajaw: Kaqchikel fr. Proto-Mayan, lord, master or owner. (wiktionary) 7.3

alabaster: white, fine grained, translucent, gypseous mineral, used to a small extent as a building material. (Fletcher) 2

alae: Latin: *ala* “wing”; small side extensions, alcoves or recesses opening from the atrium or peristyle of a Roman house (Fletcher) 5.1

alcazaba/ alcassaba: (Catalan): a Moorish fortification in Spain and Portugal, from the Arabic: *al-qaṣabah* (القَصَبَة), a walled fortification in a city, (wikipedia) 8.2

all'antica: Italian renaissance expression signifying “in the style of the ancient Greeks and Romans” 10.1

allée: a broad avenue flanked by trees 12.2

altar: a special table inside or in front of a temple or a church for making sacrifices 2.1

alure: Fr. *aller* “to go”, an alley, walk or passage. A gallery behind a parapet. (Fletcher) *not used

amalaka: (*archaeology*) a segmented or notched stone disk, usually with ridges on the rim, that sits on the top of a Hindu temple's shikhara or main tower. (wiktionary); flat-ribbed melon-shaped ornament (Thapar) 6.3

ambo: a raised platform in an early Christian church, as well as in the Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox, and Eastern Catholic churches; (*Roman Catholicism*) A stationary podium used for readings and homilies. (wiktionary) *not used

ambulatory: a processional passageway around a shrine or flanking the apse of a Christian church 6.1; 6.2

amphiprostyle: having columns at either end but not along the sides (wiktionary) 4.2

amphitheatre: a round, semicircular or oval outdoor arena surrounded by rising tiers of seats 5.1

- andron:** the men's quarter in the ancient Greek house, used as the banqueting room 4.2
- angled bastion:** bastion, usually in the shape of an arrowhead sloping downward to resist cannon fire. 11.3
- aniconic:** of or pertaining to representations without human or animal form. (wiktionary) *not used
- annular vaulted:** a curving vault set in a ring-shaped pattern 6.2
- anta** *pl. antæ, antae, antas:* (Latin, possibly from *ante*, 'before' or 'in front of'), or sometimes a **parastas** (*pl. parastades*) is an architectural term describing the posts or pillars on either side of a doorway or entrance of a Greek temple - the slightly projecting piers which terminate the walls of the naos. It differs from the pilaster, which is purely decorative, and does not have the structural support function of the anta. (wikipedia) 4.2
- antarala:** doorway or threshold (Wiley) 6.3; vestibule leading to the garbhagriha (Thapar) 8.1 lit. "intermediate space" a small antechamber or foyer between the garbhagriha (shrine) and the mandapa, more typical of north Indian temples. (wikipedia)
- antechamber:** A small room used as an entryway or reception area to a larger room 2.0
- antefixae:** Latin "before" and "I fix", ornamental blocks fixed at regular intervals to cover the end of tiles. (Fletcher) *not used
- apadana:** a columned audience hall in ancient Persian palaces 4.1
- apotropaic:** guarding against evil; sculpted guardian figures at portals and thresholds, from the Greek 4.1
- appartements:** French, a suite of rooms. (Moffett) *not used
- apse:** fr. Latin *apsis, hapsis*, from Ancient Greek *ἀψίς hapsís*, "arch, vault", fr. *ἄπτω, háptō*, "I bind, join"; a vaulted semicircular or semi-polygonal wall recess or extension of a hall, usually found at the sanctuary end of a Christian church 6.1
- aqueduct:** an artificial channel for water, sometimes underground but often elevated on arches 5.1
- arabesque:** European term for a type of linear surface decoration based on foliage and calligraphic forms usually characterized by flowing lines and swirling shapes. (Stokstad) 7.1
- arcade:** a covered walk lined with shops and offices and lit from the top 16.1
- arcaded:** a series of arches on columns or piers, either freestanding or attached to a wall 13.2
- arch:** a curved structure, usually made of wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) that spans an opening. 1.2
- architecture parlante:** literally "speaking architecture" an 18th century French phrase referring to works that narrate their function 14.2
- architrave:** the beam that spans a pair of columns 4.2
- archivolt:** a band of molding framing an arch, or a series of stone blocks that form an arch resting directly on flanking columns or piers. (Stokstad) 8.3
- arcuated:** arch shaped (Gardner) 6.3
- Arian heresy:** the Son of God is a created being. 6.2
- arris:** *pl. arrises;* fr. Old French *arreste*, fr. Latin *arista* "beard (of grain), fishbone"; a sharp edge or ridge formed by the intersection of two surfaces; (*architecture*) a sharp edge or ridge formed by the intersection of two curved surfaces (wiktionary) 4.2
- Art Nouveau:** French. "new art", A decorative movement in European architecture, heralded in the 1880's and flourishing 1893-1907 characterized by flowing and sinuous naturalistic ornament and avoidance of historical architectural traits. (Fletcher) 17.3
- articulation:** a method of styling the joints in the formal elements of architectural design (wikipedia) 8.3
- asbestos:** a fibrous mineral used as a building material, with a high fire resistance. (Fletcher) *not used
- ashlar masonry:** smooth blocks of rendered stone; regularly placed smooth faced stone 6.3
- astragal:** a small semicircular molding, often ornamented with a bead or reel. (Fletcher) *not used
- atelier:** a studio for teaching art or architecture 16.3
- atlantids/ atlantes:** human figures used as column like supports 4.2
- atrium:** the main inner court of a Roman house, with an open roof and a central basin to catch rainwater; the colonnaded forecourt of a Christian church 5.1
- attic:** the story above the main cornice in a classical façade 5.1
- axis:** imaginary straight line about which parts of a building or a group of buildings are arranged 5.1

Axis mundi: a sacred center of the world, connecting realms 2

Bb

badgir (maiqaf): Arabic for an air shaft or “wind catcher” in an Islamic residence that brings cool air into the house through induction *not used 9.1

bailey: an open court in a medieval fortification 8.3

balcony: a platform cantilevered from a wall, generally surrounded by a railing or balustrade. (Moffett) 2.0

baldacchino: an ornamental canopy over a tomb, altar or throne, from *Baldacca* (“Baghdad”) + *-ino*, named for where the material originally came from. 6.1, 12.2

balloon frame: a system of light timber-frame construction in which vertical studs are nailed to horizontal supports 16.1

balustrade: a decorative railing supported by a series of small posts or balusters. 11.3

banco: a wet mud construction process, also called cob, where balls of mud are stacked in spirals 1.2, 9.3

baptistry: a central plan structure usually octagonal for Christian baptism rites 6.1

baray: Khmer បារាយណ៍ an artificial body of water which is a common element of the architectural style of the Khmer Empire of Southeast Asia. (wikipedia) 8.1

barbican: an outwork of a mediaeval castle of which the object was to protect a drawbridge or the entrance. (Fletcher); tower at the entrance to a castle or a fortified town 9.2

Baroque: A term applied to design during the late Renaissance period when architecture reached a characteristic, non-Roman expression, rich, bold and vital. (Fletcher) 12.2

barracks: modest longitudinal buildings for housing the military *not used, 4.2, or 6.1

barrel vault: a long, rounded vault 5.1

barrios: Spanish for district or quarter of a town 5.3

base: the lowest supporting part of a column, pier or wall. 4.2

basement: the lowest or underground story of a building. (Fletcher) 16.2

basilica: Greek *basilikos* “kingly”; an ancient Roman meeting hall, oblong in plan with a high central space lit by clerestories 6.1

bas-relief: carving in low or shallow relief, on a background. (Fletcher) 2.0

bastide: a new town in southwest France, preplanned and often laid out as an orthogonal grid 9.2

bastion: a round, rectangular or polygonal defensive projection of a fortress wall 2.2, 11.3

batter: a wall with an inclined face. (Fletcher) *not used

battered wall: a wall that slopes inward/ narrows as it rises 12.3

battlement: a low guarding wall or parapet with alternating depressed opening (embrasures or crenels) and solid parts, (merlons). 8.2, 8.3

bay window/ bow window: a window that projects forward from the wall 16.2

bay: a regularly repeated spatial unit of a building or wall, defined by vaults, windows, orders or other prominent vertical features. 2.0

bazaar (suq): a covered market street in Islamic cities 12.1

bead: small cylindrical molding carved with an ornament resembling a string of beads. (Fletcher) *not used

beam: a horizontal structural member that carries the load of the superstructure of a building; a timber lintel (Gardner) 1.0

belfry: (see campanile) the bell tower of a church or city hall 9.1

bellcote: a modest belfry located astride the ridge of a church roof of made as a narrowed extension upward of the principal gabled façade. (Moffett) *not used

beltcourse: a projecting horizontal board or projecting course of brick or stone that define a floor level on the inside. (Moffett) *not used

belvedere: Ital. “beautiful view” a roofed but open sided structure affording an extensive view, usually located at the roof top of a dwelling but sometimes an independent building on an eminence in a landscape or formal garden (Fletcher) 13.1

bema: Greek “platform” (Fletcher) 6.1

bhakti: *Hinduism* devotion to God (wiktionary) 9.1

biforium: a window or opening divided into two by a colonnette 8.3

blind opening/ windows: window frame enclosing solid wall, not glass, keeps rhythm of fenestration 20.2

blockwork: the assembly of notched logs into boxes. 10.2

bochka/ bochki: a pointed barrel vault roof used in Russian churches 10.2

bodhisattva: *Buddhism*, a being who has attained enlightenment but chooses to remain in this world in order to help others advance spiritually. (Stokstad) 6.3

boiserie: interior wood paneling enriched by carving, gilding, painting or inlay. (Moffett) 13.2

bosco: a dense grove of trees. (Moffett) *not used

bosquet: a cluster of trees in a formal French garden, planted in a quincunx (an arrangement of five units in a pattern corresponding to the five-spot on dice) pattern 12.2

bouleterion/ bouleterion: an ancient Greek council hall 4.2

boulevard: broad city street, often with a strip of trees down its center or between curb and sidewalks 12.2

brace/ brace-frame: system of timber-frame construction using large solid posts the full height of the frame, into which horizontal members (girts) are fastened using interlocking joints (see **mortise and tenon**) 20.2

bracket: projection from a wall providing support under beams, cornices, balconies, window frames 10.1

brise-soleil: French “sun break” a screen to break the glare of sunshine upon windows; often takes the form of louvers and are usually made a permanent and effective part of the architecture. (Fletcher) *not used

broderies: boxwood hedges planted and cut in lacelike patterns () 12.2

broken pediment: a pediment with a gap at the apex 13.3

brownstone: a brown sandstone found in the NE U.S. A popular building material in 19th century NY and the eastern U.S. (Fletcher) *not used

bungalow: small villa used as a weekend retreat, after modest camp buildings for colonists in India. 16.2

buttress: an exterior mass, usually shaped like a thick rib or flange, that helps to support a wall. 2.1; a projecting support built against an external wall usually to counteract the lateral thrust of a vault or arch within. (Stokstad) 8.3

Byzantine architecture: The style evolved at Constantinople in the 5th century, and still the style of the Eastern or Greek [Orthodox] Church. (Fletcher) 6.2

Cc

cairn: prehistoric mound containing passages lined with monoliths 1.3

caisson: an airtight box or chamber used for work on river bottoms. (Moffett) *not used; also see **zaojing**

caldarium: the hot water room in a Roman bath. 5.1

camber: slight rise or upward curve of an otherwise horizontal structure. (Fletcher) *not used

cami: a Turkish congregational mosque 11.2

campanile: A bell tower (or belfry), usually freestanding. 8.3

cancha: typical Inca house with a large courtyard set behind a stone wall and sharing a party wall with the neighboring house 10.3

cancelli: Ital. *cancelli* “barrier” Low screen walls enclosing the choir in Early Christian churches, hence chancel. (Fletcher) 9.1

candi: Hindu or Buddhist temple/ shrine in Indonesia (wiktionary) 8.1

cantilever: a horizontal structural member supported by a wall or a column at one end only 1.2

cantoria: Ital. “choir/ chantry”. In the Renaissance generally used to denote a singers; gallery, often elaborately carved, in a major church (Fletcher) *not used

cao: Chinese architecture: space (Wiley) 7.2

capital: Latin *caput* “head” the upper element of a column or pilaster, above the shaft 4.2

capstone: any single stone in a protective capping or coping on top of a wall or post. 1.2

caravansary: an Islamic stopping place for caravans, also called a khan. It was often a rectangular walled complex with a single large portal at one end opening onto a court yard; along the sides of the complex were accommodations for travelers and animals, and having a covered hall at the end 7.1

cardo: the principal north south street in a Roman city 6.2

Carolingian: Latin *Carolus* “Charles” buildings constructed under the influence of Charlemagne (r. 792-814). (Moffett) 8.3

Carrara marble: snow white marble from Carrara, Tuscany and further north. (Fletcher) 5.1

cartouche: a boldly decorated frame hung above doorways. (Moffett) 5.1

caryatid: a draped female figure used as a pillar/ column. 4.2

casemate: a room in a fortress wall with openings (embrasures) for the firing of weapons *not used, 3.1

casement: a wide hollow used in late Gothic, so called as it encased bunches of foliage. (Fletcher) * not used

casement window: a window of which the opening lights are hinged at the side and open in the manner of a door. (Fletcher) * not used

casino: a summer or garden house of ornamental character. (Fletcher) * not used

cast iron: iron shaped by pouring into molds, used in building works from the late 18th century until superseded by steel in the 19th. (Fletcher) 14.1

castellation: fortifying a house and providing it with battlements. (Fletcher) * not used

castrum: ancient Roman walled military camp with a gridded rectangular layout 6.1

catacomb: underground system of passages used as a cemetery, from *ad catacumbas* “in the hollows” 6.1

Catalan vault: a vault with a low pitch built with bricks set lengthwise rather than on their sides. The vault’s profile is close to that of a segmental arch. 19.2

catenary: the paraboloid shape that a chain assumes when hung from two verticals, and is then inverted for an upright arch or vault. 19.3

cathedral: bishop’s church, usually the principal church in a city, from *cathedra*, “bishop’s throne” 6.1, 9.2

causeway: a raised road or path 2.2

cavea: tiered semicircular seating area in an ancient Roman theater 6.2

cavetto: Ital. fr. Lat. *cavus* “hollow” a simple concave molding. (Fletcher) * not used

cella: the main room in a classical Greek or Roman temple. 4.2

cement: the binding component of concrete. Natural cements occur in areas of former volcanic activity, as around Puteoli in Italy, where the Romans exploited deposits they called *pozzolana*. Artificial cements have been made since 1824, when Joseph Aspdin discovered a process for heating limestone, clay, and sand to a very high temperature and then grinding the results. (Moffett) 5.1

cenotaph: literally an “empty tomb,” a monument to a person buried elsewhere 14.2

centering: the wooden scaffold or form required to support a masonry vault or arch while under construction. (Moffett) 6.2

central plan: a ground plan that is symmetrical in all directions (rather than an axial plan) 6.1

centuriation: an ancient Roman grid system of land division 15.1

chacmol/chacmool: an altar made in the shape of a reclining person with the belly facing the sky, used by Aztecs and earlier Mesoamerican cultures for blood sacrifices (OUP); “jaguar”, literally “red paw” (wiktionary) 7.3, 10.3

chahar bagh/ charbagh/ cahar bagh: fr. Persian, a walled paradise garden; divided into quadrants by cross axial walkways (Stokstad) 7.1, 8.2, 12.1

chaînes: Fr. chaîne “chain” vertical strips of rusticated masonry rising between the horizontal string moldings and cornice of a building, so dividing the facades into bays or panels. A popular mode of wall ornamentation French 17th cent. domestic architecture.. (Fletcher) * not used

chaitya: an Indian Buddhist cave temple or shrine carved out of a hillside, with a nave, side aisles, and a stupa in the apse 6.3 “Caitya”, from a root *cita* or *ci* “heaped-up”, a Sanskrit term for a mound or pedestal or “funeral pile. It is a sacred construction of some sort, and has acquired different more specific meanings in different regions, including “caityavṛkṣa” for a sacred tree. (wikipedia); Vedic *chaiti* “sacred place” (Thapar)

chamfer: the groove or oblique surface made when an edge or corner is beveled or cut away, usually at a 45-degree angle, as in the chamfered corners of the Barcelona blocks. 16.1

chancel screen (see **rood screen**): a wooden fence separating the altar area, or chancel, from the main body of a Christian church, fr. Italian *cancelli* “low screen walls” 15.2

- chancel:** the rear, usually eastern, section of a Christian church containing the choir and the principal altar 13.1, also 6.1; from the Late Latin word *cancellus* ("lattice") (Fletcher)
- chantry:** French *chanter* "to sing" A small chapel, usually attached to a church endowed with lands or other means, for the maintenance of priests to sing or say mass for whomever the donor directs. (Fletcher) *not used
- chapel:** a room or building within a larger complex used for religious ceremonies 3.1, a small area within a Christian church containing an altar and used for private prayer 6.1
- chapter house:** a place of assembly for the business meetings of a monastery; (OUP) an assembly room in a monastery, generally located off the cloister, where the monks and abbot gathered daily for reading a chapter of the rule by which monastic life was governed. (Moffett) 8.3
- charrette/ charret:** fr. Old French *charrete*, dim. of *charre*; 1. (*obs.*) A chariot; 2. A period of intense work, especially group work undertaken to meet a deadline. (wiktionary); cart; sense of "work to meet a deadline" probably from architecture students loading their work into a cart on the day of an exposition (wikipedia) *not used
- chatra/ chattri/ chhatri:** Hindi Chatta "umbrella" a decorative kiosk with a dome raised on slender columns, used mostly in northern India for sheltering statues 12.1
- château:** French, for castle. In renaissance France, the term is generally applied to a large country residence without any military pretensions. (Moffett) 12.2
- chevet:** a series of radiating chapels extending from the apse of a Gothic church 8.3, 9.2
- chevrons:** a succession of v-shaped decorative motifs. 15.3
- Chicago windows:** a three bay window used on early high-rise structures, with a broad central light flanked by two narrow, double-hung windows. 16.1
- chigi:** crossed finials on the roof of a Shinto shrine. (Young) 7.2
- chini khana:** lit. "China cabinet" a panel of niches, sometimes as actual shelving but used here for its contrast and reversal of subject and void. (Stokstad) 12.1
- Chinoiserie:** a Western style of decoration based on Chinese motifs 14.1
- choir:** part of a church between the nave and the apse, reserved for singers and clergy (C. Harris) 6.2, part of a church where the choir sits, either incorporated with the chancel or in front of it 6.2, 9.2
- chorten:** votive structures to honor Buddhist saints (Thapar); a Tibetan stupa (wiktionary) random
- church:** the principal Christian religious building used in public worship, with a central apse for auditory functions, side aisles for processions and an altar in an apse, usually in the east. 6.1
- churrigueresque:** a highly ornamented Spanish or Spanish American style of the early eighteenth century, named after the architect José Churriguera. 13.2
- ciborium:** In ecclesiastical architecture, "ciborium": Greek: *κιβώριον*, a canopy or covering supported by columns, freestanding in the sanctuary, that stands over and covers the altar in a basilica or other church. (wikipedia) 6.1
- circumambulation:** walking around a stupa in a clockwise direction. 6.3
- circus:** an 18th century circular or curved range of houses 14.1
- circus/ hippodrome:** an ancient Roman roofless enclosure oblong in shape, with one straight end and tiers of seats along both sides 5.1
- citadel** an elevated fort or stronghold 2.3
- City Beautiful:** a late 19th century American city-planning movement based on French academic principles of axiality, monumentality, and bilateral symmetry 16.3
- cladding:** a protective layer of material added to an exterior wall. 1.0
- clapboard:** overlapping horizontal boards used as a protective wall covering 13.3
- classical/ classicism:** Ancient Greek and Ancient Roman architectural forms and principles or the revival of these forms in later periods 4.2
- clerestory/ clearstory:** the elevated range of windows in a wall that rises above adjacent roofs. 2.2
- cloister:** *claustrum*, a monastery courtyard, usually planted, enclosed by a covered ambulatory 8.3

cloister vault/ domical vault: a dome with groined surfaces rising from a square or octagonal base.

(Moffett) 8.3

co-housing: voluntary collectivization of resources for a group of people sharing a residential complex 20.1

cob: see banco 1.2

coffer: a square or polygonal decorative panel embossed into a ceiling or an arch. 5.1, 6.1

collar-purlin: A purlin (longitudinal member) laid centrally and stiffening the collars of an open timber-framed roof, and supported by a crown-post rising from a tie-beam. If the roof was long, more than one crown-post (and therefore, more than one tie beam might be needed). (Fletcher) *not used

colonnade: a row of columns supporting a beam or entablature. 3.1

colonnade/ colonnette: 1. a small column, usually decorative; 2. in medieval architecture, a thin round shaft to give a vertical line in elevation, or as an element in a compound pier. (Harris, C.) 6.2

colossal order: columns or pilasters that rise more than a single story 11.3

Colossus: a statue much larger than life size. 4.2

column: a cylindrical vertical support, often tapering upward and made either in one piece or of shorter cylindrical sections called drums. 1.2 In classical architecture a column consists of a base (though not in Doric), a shaft, and a capital. 4.2

combwork: exterior plaster decoration, or pargeting, often consisting of thin parallel grooves *not used 7.3

common: public land belonging to the community at scale 13.3

commune: a small administrative district, such as a city and its territory; the inhabitants or government of such district 9.1

compluvium: Lat. *pluvia* "rain" A quadrangular opening in the atrium of a Roman house, towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a shallow cistern or impluvium in the floor. (Fletcher) 5.1

composite: a Roman order combining features of the Ionic and Corinthian. (Moffett) 5.1

composite plan: _____ (_____) 3.0

compound pier: a pier composed of a conjunction of colonnettes, generally attached to a central shaft. (Harris, C.) 8.3

compression: the force within a structure that can crush or force together the architectural members; the act of pressing together, forcing down with its own weight. 1.2

conch: half dome (Stokstad) 6.2

concrete: artificial stone made of a mixture of cement, water, gravel, and sand. Reinforced concrete is embedded with steel rods, or rebars, to add tensile strength. 5.1, 18.2

console: a bracket, generally decoratively curved, that supports a cornice or projecting element. (Moffett) *not used

coping: the capping or covering to a wall. (Fletcher) 1.0

coquille: a seashell-like organic form. (Moffett) *not used

corbel: structural member jutting out of a wall to carry a superincumbent weight. (wiktionary) 8.3

corbelled vault: construction, without true arching action, made by shifting opposing courses slightly and regularly inward until they meet. (Moffett) 1.0

corbelling: based on the cantilever, extending the upper stone part way over open space. 1.2

Corinthian order: the most attenuated and richly decorated of the three main classical Greek orders.

Acanthus leaves (caucoli) emerge from its capital are topped by small volutes. 4.2

cornice: a projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building or wall; the top projecting part of an entablature; a cavetto cornice: projecting molding hollowed in the shape of a quarter circle. 10.1 the overhanging molding atop any building (Moffett) 7.1

corps-de-logis: French, part of a substantial house which forms a self-contained dwelling, i.e. without the service quarters (communs) stables, etc. (Fletcher) *not used central dwelling block of a French hôtel 12.2

cortile: Italian architecture, an open courtyard inside a building. (Moffett) 11.3

Cosmati: technique of *opus sectile* ("cut work") formed of elaborate inlays of small triangles and rectangles of colored stones and glass mosaics set into stone matrices or encrusted upon stone surfaces. Bands, panels and shaped reserves of intricate mosaic alternate with contrasting bands, guilloches and simple geometric

shapes of plain white marble. Pavements and revetments were executed in Cosmatesque technique, columns were inlaid with fillets and bands, and immovable church furnishings like cathedras and *ambones* were similarly treated. In addition, members of the Cosmati also engaged in commerce in ancient sculptures, some unearthed in the course of excavating for marbles for reuse. More than one ancient Roman sculpture has survived with the name of one of these craftsmen incised in it. (wikipedia) **random**

cosmography: from Ancient Greek *κοσμογραφία* *kosmographía*, “description of the world”; The creation of maps of the universe. (wiktionary) **7.3**

cour d'honneur: French. The finest most handsome court of a château or other great house where visitors were formally received. (Fletcher) ***not used**

cove/coving: a hollow, forming part of an arch in section, joining the walls and ceilings of a room. Often decorated with coffering or other enrichment. (Fletcher)

crenel (pl. crenels or creneaux): fr. old French, the space between merlons in a crenelated battlement. (wiktionary) **8.2**

crenellation: a pattern of depressed openings (crenels) in a fortification wall (see battlement). **8.3**

crescent: a concave, curving row of houses **14.1**

crocket: bud shaped decoration found on the roofs and pinnacles of Gothic churches **9.1, 9.2**

cross-in-square: another name for a quincunx plan. (Moffett) ***not used**

cross section: an orthographic projection of a section made by cutting transversely, esp. at right angles to the long axis of an object. Also called transverse section. (Ching) **7.2**

cross vault/groin vault: the intersection of two barrel vaults **9.2**

crossing: the intersection of the nave and the transept in a Christian church **6.2**

crowfoot parapets: step merlons/ step shaped battlements used throughout ancient Southwest Asia. **4.1**

crown-post: a post standing upright on the tie-beam of a timber roof and by means of struts or braces giving support to a central collar purlin and adjacent rafters, but not reaching the apex of a roof as in the case of a king-post. (Fletcher) ***not used**

cruck frame: a wooden framing system made of matched pairs of large curved timbers (crucks) that are like slices of trees, forming a pointed arch at the top when they meet. **1.2**

cruciform: cross-shaped (Stokstad) **6.2**

crypt: a room or story beneath the main floor of a church sometimes underground, containing graves, relics or chapels **6.1**

cryptoporticus: in Roman villas, a partly submerged service passageway lit by clerestories ***not used 5.1**

cubiculum: Latin. A bedroom in a Roman house, but sometimes used in a less specific sense to denote other rooms. (Fletcher) ***not used**

cubicula: small rooms to house sarcophagi (Stokstad) **6.1**

cubit: a unit of linear measurement, commonly 18”, based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. **2.1**

cuerda seca: Spanish "dry cord" a technique used when applying colored glazes to ceramic surfaces. (wikipedia) ***not used**

cupola: a small dome, particularly atop a roof or small tower **6.2**

curtain wall: 1. The logical outcome of skeleton frame construction, in which the external walls serve no load-bearing purpose, but are suspended on the face of the building like a curtain. **9.1** 2. Mediaeval military architecture, denting a defensive wall linking towers and gatehouses. (Fletcher) ***not used**

cusp/ cusped: Latin *cuspis* “a point” The point formed by the intersection of the foils in Gothic tracery. (Fletcher) ***not used** A point made by the intersection of two curved lines or curved structures. A common motif in Gothic architecture. **12.3**

cut tile: individually cut ceramic tile pieces fitted precisely together, emphasizes the clarity of the shapes (Stokstad) **12.1**

cyclopean masonry: walls made with large, irregularly shaped stones **3.1**

cyma: Latin “wave or billow” A molding with an outline of two contrary curves – either the cyma recta or cyma reversa. (Fletcher) ***not used**

Dd

dado: The portion of a pedestal between its base and cornice; also applied to the lower portions of walls when decorated separately. (Fletcher) 3.0

dais: A raised platform at the end of a Medieval hall, where the master dined apart from his retainers. (Fletcher) *not used

darśana: Sanskrit: दर्शन, lit. *view, sight* is the auspicious sight of a deity or a holy person (wikipedia) “beholding of an auspicious deity” (Wiley) 6.3

decumanus: in Etruscan and Roman cities, the principal east-west road. (Moffett) 5.1

decorated: the style of English Gothic architecture prevalent during the 14th century. (Fletcher) *not used

dentils: Latin *dentes* “teeth” tooth-like blocks in Ionic and Corinthian cornices. (Fletcher) 10.1

desegno: both drawing and design (Wiktionary) 11.3

Devakulika: Sanskrit. (देवकुलिक) refers to “miniature turreted shrines”. It refers to shrines built on the inner side of the *prākāra* (wall built around a building); a shrine; a cell; a supplementary or smaller shrine. (<https://www.wisdomlib.org/definition>)

diaconicon: in a Byzantine church, a room where the Bishop puts on his vestments (Wiley) *not used 6.2

diagrid: the structural application of diagonal grids in tension, used in high rise tubular structures. 20.2

dike: a wall or bank used to contain water 2.1

dipteral: Greek *dipteros* “double-winged” a temple having a double range of columns on each of its sides. (Fletcher) *not used

distyle in antis: denotes a temple with the side walls extending to the front of the porch and terminating with two antae, the pediment being supported by two pilasters or sometimes caryatids. The distyle is the earliest type of temple structure in the ancient Greek world. 4.2 (wikipedia); a portico with two columns between antae (Fletcher)

diwan/ divan: Persian, the executive council, often the space for assemblies, an open hypostyle hall in a Persian or Mughal palace; Ottomans used the word for their council chamber, which was surrounded with low couches, leading to the name divan for the piece of furniture. 11.2; the space for assemblies, an open hypostyle hall in a Persian or Mughal palace 12.1

dolmen: a prehistoric tomb made of two upright megaliths capped with a horizontal stone, and buried under an earth mound 1.3

dome: Italian *duomo* “a cathedral” fr. Latin *domus* “a house” curved roof usually spanning a circular or polygonal base and sometimes raised on a drum. 5.1

domos: the principal space in a megaron. (Moffett) 3.0

domus: an ancient Roman house for wealthy citizens, usually served by an atrium, or impluvium court, and an enclosed garden 5.1

donjon: The fortified tower of a motte or early castle; a keep (wiktionary) see **keep** 8.3

Doric order: the stoutest and least decorated of the three main classical Greek orders. Doric has a plain capital, a fluted shaft and no bases. The entablature is decorated with alternating squares filled with triglyphs and metopes. 4.2

dormer: a window that protrudes out of a pitched roof with its own pitched roof 12.2

dosseret: a clearly defined block resting on the capital of a column and serving as an extra impost in Byzantine and Romanesque architecture. (Merriam-Webster) 6.2

double-ender: a Carolingian church with apses at both east and west ends 8.3

dougong: in Chinese architecture, a cantilevered bracket or cluster of brackets used for roof support 7.2

dromos: long high walled entrance to a Mycenaean tomb or space set aside for races in a Greek city. 3.1

drum: one of the cylindrical blocks of stone that forms a column 4.1, 4.2, a circular or polygonal enclosure supporting a dome 6.2

dukhang: core of the temple in the Himalayan monastery (Thapar) random

duomo: Italian “cathedral”, from *Domus Domini*, “house of the lord”, ()9.1

Dutch gable: a shaped gable surmounted by a pediment. (Fletcher) *not used

Ee

earthwork: a mounded tumulus of earth for monumental effect 5.3, 10.3

eave: the overhang of a sloped (or flat) roof projecting beyond a wall 5.2

echinus: Greek *echinos* “sea urchin” convex or projecting molding, resembling the shell of a sea-urchin, which supports the abacus of the Greek Doric capital; sometimes with egg and dart ornament. (Fletcher) *not used

eclecticism: the combination of elements from a variety of architectural styles, especially in late 19th century European and American architecture 16.3

edification: Old French, fr. Latin *aedificationem* “building, construction”; the act of edifying, or state of being edified or improved; a building process, esp. morally, emotionally, or spiritually (wiktionary) *not used

egg and dart: alternating oval and pointed motifs, originating in Greece and widely applied to moldings in the Renaissance. (Fletcher) 4.2

elevation: exterior/ interior vertical building plane, or the drawing of same 4.2

Elizabethan: A term applied to English Early Renaissance architecture of the period 1558-1603. (Fletcher) *not used

embrasure: opening in a parapet between two merlons 8.2; the inward splaying of a door or window. (Fletcher) *not used

eminent domain: the legal process of expropriating private property for public utility 10.1

enfilade: a series of doors laid out in plan such that they align and provide a vista when open 1.1

English bond: brickwork with alternate courses of stretchers and headers. (Fletcher) *not used

English Free Style: revival of regionalist vernacular sympathies () 17.1

English gardens: picturesque, irregular plan of gardens developed for English county houses in the 17th-18th cent. 14.1

en suite: a series of rooms side by side. (Moffett) *not used

entablature: The horizontal spanning element of a classical order divided into the architrave, frieze and cornice. 4.2

entasis: the slight convex bulge in a column to offset the illusion that it is thinner in the middle. 4.2

epigraph: fr. Greek, inscriptions, especially on buildings. (wiktionary) 7.3

epigraphy: fr. Greek, inscriptions (collectively); the study or decipherment of inscriptions, especially of ancient ones. (wiktionary) 7.3

esplanade: a wide open landscape foregrounding a monumental urban complex 12.2

estipite: a pillar or pilaster carrying such extra decoration as secondary capitals, geometric panels, and scroll ornaments, used in 17th and 18th century Spanish and Latin American architecture. 13.2

ex-voto: a work sponsored in thanks or anticipation, a benefice from heaven (see Siena). 9.1

exedra/exhedra/ pl. exedrae: a semicircular or rectangular recess, usually with seats or a bench, sometimes roofed. 5.1

exoskeletal: referring to structures of support that stand outside of a building’s volume. 19.1

extrados: Latin *extra* “without” + *dorsum* “back” the outer curve of an arch. (Fletcher) *not used

Ff

facade: the face or elevation of a building. (Fletcher) 1.0

faience: glazed earthenware used for pottery or for building, originally made at Faenza in Italy from about 1300. (Fletcher) *not used

falsework/ centering: wooden scaffolds built to sustain arches and vaults during construction 1.2 (see tower houses of Yemen, not used in slide)

fan vault: vaulting peculiar to the Perpendicular period, in which all ribs have the same curve, and resemble the framework of a fan. (Fletcher) *not used

- fascia:** Latin *facies* “face” a vertical face of little projection, usually found in the architrave of an Order. The architrave of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders is divided into two or more such bands; a board or plate covering the end of roof rafters. (Fletcher) *not used
- fastigium:** a window of appearances where the ruler assumes a divine semblance. * not used, 3.2 or 6.1
- faubourg:** a suburb of a medieval French city, outside the city’s walls 9.2
- feng shui:** “wind and water”, a Chinese method of geomancy (A method of divination) for proper building orientation influenced by Daoism (based on the study of Lao-Tzu, or “The Way”) 5.2
- ferroconcrete:** concrete with embedded steel wire or rods. The combination takes advantage of the compressive strength of the former and the tensile strength of the latter. (Moffett) *not used
- ferro-vitreous:** a type of structural system in the Industrial age made with iron and glass for lightness and translucency 15.3
- feudalism:** the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins/serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection. (oxfordreference.com) 8.3
- figure-ground:** a term taken from psychology and art signifying the balance of solid and void, which in maps relates to the relation of solid buildings to empty streets. 19.1
- fillet:** a small flat band between moldings to separate them from each other; also the uppermost member of a cornice. (Fletcher) 4.2
- finial:** fr. Latin *finis* “end”; an ornament that tops a pinnacle, spire, or vertical member, usually pointed and decorated with stylized foliage 9.1 upper portion of a pinnacle or other architectural feature (Fletcher) 7.2
- fireproof construction:** a construction system with masonry load bearing wall, interior iron columns and beams, and masonry arches to support floors; used in 19th century British industrial architecture 14.3
- Flamboyant:** French *flambeau* “flame” tracery in which the bars of stonework form long wavy divisions like flames. (Fletcher) 9.2
- Flemish bond:** brickwork with alternate stretchers and headers in the same course. (Fletcher) *not used
- floor plan:** diagram, usually to scale, showing the layout of a building. (wiktionary) 6.2 (see **plan**)
- flutes/ fluting:** shallow vertical concave grooves cut into a column shaft or pilaster 4.2
- flying buttress:** an arch or half arch that transfers the thrust of a vault or roof from an upper part of a wall to an external pylon 9.2
- foil:** Latin *folium* “leaf” small arc openings in Gothic tracery separated by cusps. (Fletcher) 9.1
- folly/folie:** a structure such as a tower or fake ruin, built in a garden or park to complement a view 14.1
- fonduk:** a hospice for traders in an Islamic city 9.1
- font pl. fonts:** fr. Old English *font*, an early borrowing from Latin *fons, fontis* (“fountain”), A receptacle in a church for holy water - especially one used in baptism (wiktionary)
- formwork:** temporary casing made of wood within which concrete is molded. (Fletcher) 18.1
- forum:** a public civic and commercial square in ancient Roman cities, usually surrounded by colonnades and including a basilica, temple and fountain. 5.1
- fractal:** a form that repeats the same shaped elements at different scales 7.1, 10.1
- fresco:** a wall painting made on wet plaster with water based colors. 3.1
- frieze:** a horizontal decorative band high up on a wall 3.1 in a classical order, the middle horizontal division of an entablature, often has sculpture. 4.2
- frigidarium:** a room with a cold plunge in ancient Roman ancient Roman baths. 5.1
- frontispiece:** an elaborated door surrounded at the front façade of a building. (Moffett) *not used
- functionalism:** a modern design theory that promotes forms derived from use, structure or function 19.1
- fusuma:** opaque, solid sliding panel, usually covered with decorated paper. (Young) 12.3; a vertical rectangular sliding panel, often painted or decorated, used in Japan as a door or movable wall. *not used

Gg

gable: the area where the wall meets the overhangs of a pitched or otherwise inclined roof; the often triangular upper portion of the end wall of a house or other building 4.2

Galerie/ Galleria/arcade/passage: a covered walk lined with shops and offices that penetrates the interior of a city block and is lit by skylights 15.3

galilee: a porch or chapel at the west end of medieval churches. (Moffett) *not used

gallery: an upper story open on one side either to an interior space or to the exterior. In a church, the gallery runs above the side aisles and opens to the nave. 6.2 In secular architecture, a long room on an upper floor often with windows along one side, used for recreation or the display of paintings. 14.1

gambrel roof: see Mansard roof 12.2

garbha griha: the inner sanctum of a Hindu temple, usually capped with a shikhara pyramid. 6.3 lit. “womb chamber” Orissans call it “Rekha deul” (Wiley)

gargoyle: a grotesque figure sculpted onto the downspouts of Gothic cathedrals 9.2

genius loci: the god or special spirit of a place. *not used, 6.2

ghana-dwaras: lit. blind doors, of a Hindu temple (Wiley) 6.3

girt: a horizontal structural member of post and beam architecture, typically attached to bridge two or more vertical members such as corner posts. (wiktionary) 20.2

glacis: the bare sloping embankment below a fortification 16.1

glazing: surface of a structure covered in glass; glass exterior material 18.1

golden section: harmonious ratio in ancient Greek geometry obtained by factoring a number with the irrational number 1.618. Using geometric figures, one takes a square, extends a radius from a center point to an opposite corner, draws an arch from this corner to establish the next dimension. 10.1

gompa/ Gompas/ Gönpas Tibetan: དགོང་པ།, "remote place", Sanskrit *aranya*, also **ling:** Himalayan monastery (Thapar) random are Buddhist ecclesiastical fortifications of learning, lineage and *sādhana* that may be understood as a conflation of a fortification, a *vihara* and a university associated with Tibetan Buddhism and thus common in historical Tibetan regions including parts of China, India, Nepal, Ladakh and Bhutan. Bhutanese dzong architecture is a subset of traditional gompa design. A gompa is a meditation room where practitioners meditate and listen to teachings. (wikipedia)

gong: 1. a cantilevered bracket in traditional Chinese construction; 7.2 2. a Chinese palace (Wiley) *not used

gonkhang: chamber for meditation and ritual in an Himalayan monastery (Thapar) random

gopura/gopuram: (both singular) a monumental gateway into a Hindu temple (Thapar) 6.3, 8.1

grand salon: the major living space in a Venetian palace, usually extending from front to back of the house. (Moffett) *not used

Greek cross: a cross with four arms of equal length often used in the plan of Byzantine churches 6.2

groin vault: the cross vault spanning a bay of a Gothic structure 9.2 **groin vault** or **groined vault:** (also sometimes known as a **double barrel vault** or **cross vault**) is produced by the intersection at right angles of two barrel vaults. (wikipedia) 8.3

Hh

ha-ha: a ditch used to control the movement of livestock, which is not visible in a planned landscape. (Moffett) *not used

hair: see hayr

hajj: obligatory Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca. 7.1

half-timber: construction system where a wooden frame is exposed, filled with brick or plaster 1.0

Hallenkirche/ hall church: a church of Germany, with side aisles as high as the central nave. 9.2

hamlet: a small country village without a church, included in the parish of another town 17.1

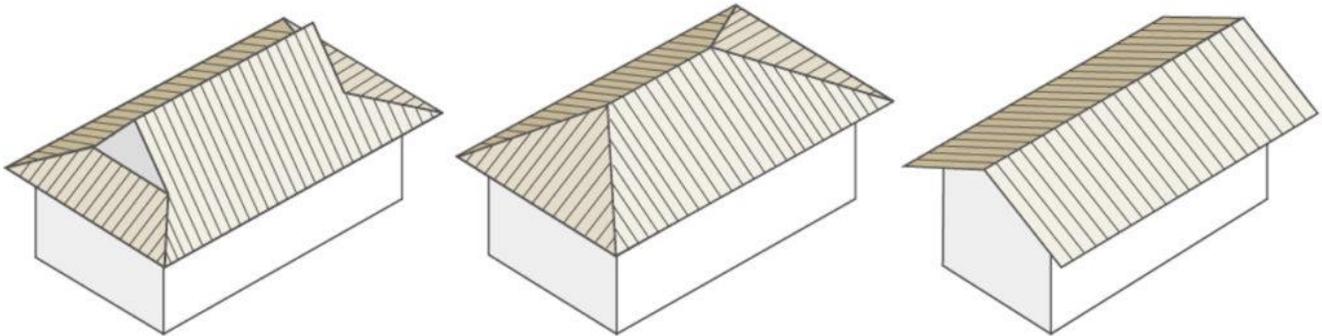
hammam: a Turkish thermal bath 11.2

hammerbeam: a bracketed cantilevered beam used as support for a timber roof truss. (Moffett) *not used

- haram:** lit. private or sacred; used to describe the sanctuary [prayer hall] in a mosque and the family living quarters in an Islamic house. (Moffett) 7.1
- harem** *pl.* **harems:** fr. Ottoman Turkish fr. Arabic, “something prohibited; sanctuary, women”); or “be forbidden or unlawful”), the private part of an Arab household, traditionally forbidden to male strangers. (wiktionary) 7.1
- harmika/ hamika:** railing at the summit of a stupa that encloses a square (Gardner) 4.3
- hasht bihisht:** Persian arch. the organization of a nine-square plan, literally “the eight paradises” 10.2, 12.1
- hayr:** game preserve (Fletcher) random
- hierarchic scale:** the use of differences in size to indicate relative importance. (Stokstad). 6.1
- hieratic:** highly stylized, severe and detached, often in relation to a strict religious tradition. [In some texts used interchangeably with hierarchic.] (Stokstad). 3.1
- Hellenism:** the transmission of Greek culture at the time of Alexander the Great, resulting in very theatrical approaches to buildings and sculpture 4.2
- hemicycle:** a semicircular room or recess. (Moffett) 5.1
- henge:** stone circle 1.3
- herat:** dead end street in typical Islamic city, usually reserved for kin groups or trades 8.2
- herm:** guardian statues - pillars with human heads and erect phalluses () 5.1
- hipped roof:** pitched roof with sloping gable ends 11.1 also 7.2
- hisashi:** in Japanese architecture a peripheral extension of a traditional building with its own roof. (Young) 7.2
- historiated column:** freestanding monumental column decorated with friezes 6.2
- historicism:** the use of forms from a variety of past styles, either separately or in combination, particularly during the 19th century 16.3
- honden:** see **shoden**
- horseshoe arch:** arch of more than a half circle; typ. of western Islamic architecture. (OUP/ Stokstad) 7.1
- hospice:** a traveler’s resort providing lodging and entertainment 8.3
- hôtel:** a French urban domestic building. (Moffett) 14.2
- hôtel particulier:** a French townhouse 12.2
- hutong:** neighborhood of courtyard houses in northern China; in Beijing these were the homes of scholar officials and their families, and were outside the walls of the Forbidden City. 11.1
- hyperbolic paraboloid:** a saddle shape used for uniform surface shell roofs 19.3
- hypocaust:** an ancient Roman central heating system using hot air ducts in the floors *not used 5.1
- hypostyle hall:** a room with a roof supported by many columns 2.2, 3.2, 7.1
- I**
- I-beam:** a length of steel with an I-shaped section, used in modern steel-frame construction 19.1
- icons:** fr. Greek for images, a medium for spiritual transaction with holy figures. (Gardner) 6.1
- iconoclasm:** the banning and/or destruction of images especially icons and religious art. (Stokstad) 6.2
- iconostasis:** a screen in Byzantine churches that divides the nave from the chancel and that is used as a support for devotional images or icons. (Moffett) 6.2
- imaret:** literally “soup kitchen,” a Turkish word that has come to mean the campus of a religious foundations that includes the cami, madrasa, hammam, turbe and charitable soup kitchen 11.2
- impluvium:** courtyard with roofs slanted toward the center so that the runoff spills into a basin 2.1, 5.1
- impost:** a horizontal projection from a wall or post on which an arch rests 6.2
- insula:** an ancient Roman apartment block 5.1
- intarsia:** mosaic inlay in wood. (Moffett) *not used
- intercolumnation:** the space between two adjacent columns *not used 4.2
- interlacing arches:** an arcade or series of arches in which the arches intersect, creating a lattice or basket-like pattern 8.2
- intrados:** the inner edge or circumference of an arch as opposed to the outer edge or extrados, *not used, 8.3

Ionic order: the middle size of the three main classical Greek orders, with column capitals decorated with volutes/ scroll motifs. 4.2

Primoya/irimoya gable: a traditional type of Japanese gable, placed vertically above the end walls and marked by roofs of varying pitch. (Fletcher) 7.2; The East Asian **hip-and-gable roof** (Xiēshān (歇山) in Chinese, Irimoya (入母屋) in Japanese, Paljakjibung (팔작지붕) in Korean) consists of a hip roof that slopes down on all four sides and integrates a gable on two opposing sides. It is usually constructed with two large sloping roof sections in the front and back respectively, while each of the two sides is usually constructed with a smaller roof section (wikipedia)



from left: *irimoya* – hip and gable roof; *yosemune* – hipped roof; *kirutsuma* – open gable roof.
(https://manabi-japan.jp/en/art-design/20200401_20235/)

Islam: the religion that developed around the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, began in the semi-nomadic setting of the southern edge of the great Arabian Desert. Within a century of the Prophet's death, Islamic rulers amassed an empire through military conquest and conversion that included most of the southern half of the Roman Empire plus all of the Persian Empire. (OUP); lit. submission to the one God Allah (Gardner) 7.1

isotropic: Having properties that are identical in all directions (wikipedia) 7.1

iwān: a large vaulted space open at one end, used in Islamic palaces, mosques and madrasas 7.1 12.1

Jj

jalīs: the perforated stone screens used on the elevations of Mughal buildings 12.1

jamb/ doorjamb: side of a door or window frame, the upright supports and decorative and functional moldings at either side of a door 10.1 see 8.3

jami masjid: The main mosque of a city, used for the Friday communal prayer, lit.: “Friday mosque,” also sometimes called a congregational mosque in English. (khan academy) 12.1

jetty: a short wooden cantilever supporting an upper wall section, most commonly found on timber houses of the medieval period. (Moffett) *not used

jian: a module used in Chinese wooden architecture, particularly houses, measuring about 12' x 20' 5.2

Jingū (神宮): a name for a Shinto shrine connected to the Imperial House of Japan. (wikipedia) 7.2

joggled voussoirs: interlocking voussoirs in an arch or lintel often of contrasting materials for colorful effect. (Stokstad) 6.2

Kk

Ka: (in ancient Egypt) the supposed spiritual part of an individual human being or god, which survived (with the soul) after death and could reside in a statue of the person. 2.2

kaaba: Arabic “cube”, small cubical building in Mecca, symbolic center of the Islamic world. (Gardner) 7.1

kalasha/ kalasa/ kalash: vase shaped urn on a finial (Thapar) 8.1

karesansui: dry garden, () 12.3; A Japanese rock garden or zen garden. (wiktionary)

katholikon/ catholicicon (Greek: καθολικόν) or **sobor** (Slavonic: съборъ) refers to one of three things in the Eastern Orthodox Church: The cathedral of a diocese; The major church building (temple) of

a monastery corresponding to a convent church in Western Christianity; A large church in a city at which all the faithful of the city gather to celebrate certain important feasts rather than go to their local parish church.

(wikipedia) **random**

katsuogi: short poles placed across the roof ridge of a Shinto shrine. (Young) **7.2**

keep: (donjon) the tower stronghold of a medieval castle, used as a residence in times of siege. **8.3**

keystone: the central wedge-shaped stone (voussoir) in an arch, sometimes decorated **5.1**

khanaqa/ khanqah: a Sufi convent; a religious memorial **12.1**

ki: a brush and mud covered domical structure built by indigenous tribes in the American southwest.

(Moffett) ***not used**

kibla: see qibla

kirutsuma: see irimoya

kiva, pl. kivas: male meeting hall of the southwest peoples, usually round and below grade **10.3**

kokoshnik: rounded gable, often with an ogive (pointed arch) tip, similar in shape to a Russian woman's headdress **10.2**

kodo: lecture hall in Japanese Buddhist complex (Gardner) **7.2**

kondo: main hall in Japanese architecture (Young) **7.2**

kremlin: fortified area () **10.2**

ksar: see qsar

kudu: decorative motif symbolizing the residence of the gods (Thapar) **6.3**

kufic script: rectangular, intertwined lettering used to decorate Islamic religious buildings (OUP); after the city of Kufa, [Iraq] renowned for calligraphy (Gardner) **7.1**

külliye/ imaret: a Turkish building complex centered around a mosque and including educational, charitable and medical facilities **11.2**

kyō: Japanese for capital city (Young) **7.2**

kunda: sacred water tank adjacent to a Hindu temple, usually accessed by extravagant stairs **8.1**

L

label molding: a molding that extends horizontally across an opening, then returns vertically for a short distance down each side. (Moffett) ***not used**

labyrinth: a maze of twisting passageways () **3.1**

lady chapel: round chapel dedicated to Virgin Mary, usually set near the cloister of a convent, ***not used, 8.3**

lantern: a small fenestrated tower on top of a roof or dome and admitting light to the space below. **8.3, 10.1**

Latin cross: cross with one arm longer than the others used for the plan for most Christian churches **6.1**

latoun: orichalcum A valuable yellow metal known to the Ancient Greeks and Romans; now sometimes interpreted as referring to a natural alloy of gold and copper, sometimes treated as a mythical substance (wiktionary) **8.3**

lhakhang: temple in an Himalayan monastery (Thapar) **random**

lierne: a decorative, nonstructural supplementary rib added to Gothic vaulting. (Moffett) ***not used**

linga/ lingam: a stout stone cylinder representing the Hindu god Shiva set in the inner cell (garbha griha) of a temple usually interpreted as a phallic symbol **6.3** lit. phallus, but also “mark” or “sign” the symbol for Shiva (Wiley)

lingaraja: lit. phallus king (Wiley) **random**

lintel: the horizontal spanning element between two uprights/ posts. **1.3**

loggia: a roofed porch or gallery with an open arcade or colonnade **3.1, 10.1**

Lombard bands: decorative wall detailing composed of corbeled arches and pilasters. (Moffett) ***not used**

long gallery: a wide and long passageway in English and French Renaissance houses used for living purposes [as opposed to what?]. (Moffett) ***not used**

longhouse: a long rectangular structure raised on poles and usually covered with thatch that housed large extended families or communities and their animals, which lived in the side aisles. Found in Neolithic Europe, contemporary Southeast Asia, and pre-contact America. **1.2**

longitudinal plan building: any structure designed with a rectangular shape and a longitudinal axis. In a cross shaped building, the main arm of the building would be longer than any arms that cross it, such as a basilica. (Stokstad) 6.1

loopholes: A slit in a castle wall. Later: any similar window for shooting a weapon or letting in light. (wiktionary) 12.3

lotus capital: Egyptian motif in which a column is capped with a sculpture of a closed lotus flower 2.2

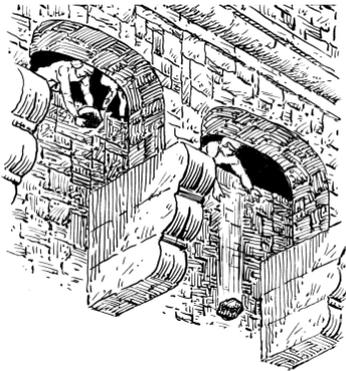
lóugé: pagoda type having multiple stories (wikipedia) 7.2

lukovitsa: the bulbous onion shaped dome used as decoration atop Russian Orthodox churches 10.2

lunette: a semicircular window or wall panel framed by an arch or a vault 15.3

lustral basin: a pool used for ritual purification. (Moffett) 3.0

Mm



machicolations: the arched cantilevers beneath the parapet of a defensive structure, with openings, or “murder holes” through which defenders could shoot, or toss boiling oil on, attackers. 9.1; an opening between corbels that support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, of a fortified building from which missiles can be shot or heated items dropped upon assailants attacking the base of the walls. (wiktionary) 8.3

madrassa/ madrassah/ medrese: an Islamic theological or law school 8.2

Mahayana: (*Buddhism*) A school of Buddhism widely practiced in China, Japan, Korea and Mongolia, that holds belief in gods in contrast to Theravada which does not; that teaches that all can achieve salvation, and has more emphasis on social concerns and is more liberal, in general, than Theravada. (wiktionary) 6.3

maksura/ maqsura: a screened off area near the mihrab niche for the ruling elite in a royal mosque 7.1

malqaf/ badjir: flue or wind catcher in an Islamic residence that displaces hot air with cool air. 19.2

malwiya: fr. Arabic “snail shell” (Gardner) 7.1

Mamluk: Rulers of slave origin of 13th and 14th cent. Cairo. 9.1

mandala: a magic diagram of the cosmos made from overlaid geometric patterns, used throughout India as the basis for the plan of monumental religious structures 6.3, 8.1

mandapa: in a Hindu temple, an open hall dedicated to ritual worship. (Stokstad) 6.3 a pillared hall in front of the temple and sometimes connected to it (Wiley)

mandorla: an almond shaped frame surrounding the image of a saint, used to indicate divinity. (Moffett) 8.3

manor: a large country estate, usually with a grand patrons house and spaces for freehold tenants 14.1

Mansard roof/mansard roof: a roof with a steep lower slope and a flatter upper slope on all four sides. Also called a gambrel roof in Britain 12.2 type of roof having two slopes on every side, the lower slope being considerably steeper than the upper. In cross section the straight-sided mansard can appear like a gambrel roof, but it differs from the gambrel by displaying the same profile on all sides. Although the style was used as early as the mid-16th century in England and Italy and was employed by Pierre Lescot at the Louvre, it was named for the 17th-century architect François Mansart, who used it on Paris *hôtels* (town houses) and the châteaux of Balleroy, Blois, and Maisons. (Britannica) 16.1

marquetry: French, a decorative technique in which veneers of wood, ivory, metal etc. are inlaid into a wood surface to form intricate designs.(wiktionary) 8.2

- martyria/ martyrium:** a building (usually with a central plan) marking a holy site for Christians such as places in the stories of Jesus and the apostles or where martyrs were sacrificed. 6.2
- mashrabiyya:** a perforated screen set over windows in traditional Islamic houses to protect the interior from harsh light and shield the women from public view. 9.1
- masjid (jami):** a the congregational mosque in a Persian city. 12.1
- masonry:** stone or brickwork 1.2
- mass:** the effect of bulk, density and weight of matter in space. 4.3
- mastaba:** a loaf shaped tumulus, from the Arabic word for bench. 2.2
- mausoleum/ mausolea:** a monumental tomb, deriving its name from the grand tomb of the tyrant Mausolus of Halicarnassus. 4.2
- maydan:** a large open space used for public ceremonies in large Islamic cities. 7.1, 12.1
- medallion:** any round ornament or decoration (Stokstad) 6.1
- medhi:** Indian architecture, a shallow earth berm (Wiley) 4.3
- Medievalism:** Idealizing the Other Past: Goethe's early celebration of a non-classical style signaled the awakening interest in medieval architecture in Germany, France, and England during the first half of the 19th century. German intellectuals after the fall of Napoleon championed Gothic style as a form of resistance to the neoclassical projects of the French. 15.2
- mega-structure:** A massive complex of buildings with a unitary style and a coordinated program of diverse functions, usually raised above grade on a plinth. 19.1
- megalith:** a huge irregular stone 1.3
- megaron:** A principal hall of an Anatolian, Cretan or Mycenaean palace or house, rectangular with a circular hearth and a front porch; 3.1 A hairpin megaron is U-shaped with a curved end walled off to make a back room. *latter part is not used
- menhir:** a prehistoric monument in the form of a large upright stone, (meaning "raised stone") 1.3
- merlon:** a protruding part of a defensive parapet at the top of a fortified wall 8.3
- metope:** the square space, often decorated with sculpture, between the triglyphs in a Doric frieze. 4.2
- mezquita:** fr. Spanish for mosque; A Moorish or Spanish mosque; 8.2 (*obsolete*) a Native American (esp. Aztec) religious site (during the Spanish conquest of the Americas) *latter part is not used (wiktionary)
- mihrab:** a semicircular niche in the qibla wall of a Muslim religious building 7.1
- minaret:** tall slender tower in a mosque in which the **muezzin**/ crier calls the faithful to prayer 7.1, 11.2
- minbar/ mimber:** the pulpit in a mosque from which the imam speaks to the congregation 7.1
- Minoan:** the architecture of Bronze Age Crete () 3.1
- mirador:** in Spanish and Islamic palace architecture, a very large window or room with windows, and sometimes balconies, providing views to interior courtyards or the landscape (Stokstad) 8.2
- Mithraeum:** an underground sanctuary used for the ceremonies of the mystery cult centered around the mythical Persian figure of Mithra. 6.1
- mithuna:** Sanskrit, a pair of male and female (wiktionary) 6.3
- miyan/ miyuan:** pagoda features densely positioned, articulated *dougong* in the eaves (wikipedia) 7.2
- moat:** a wide protective ditch surrounding a medieval town or fortress, sometimes filled with water 8.1
- module:** a unit of measurement to which parts of a building are related by simple ratios. In classical architecture, the module is usually the diameter (or half diameter) of the bottom of a column shaft. 4.2
- molding:** a shaped or sculpted strip with varying contours and patterns. Used as decoration on architecture, furniture, frames and other objects. (Stokstad) 6.3
- mon:** gate in Japanese architecture (Young) 7.2
- monastery:** the enclosure for a religious order living apart from society. 6.1 8.3
- monolithic:** made from a single stone 1.3
- mortar:** binding substance, such as cement or lime, to hold rows of masonry together. 6.1
- mortise and tenon:** a wood joining method in which a projecting tongue (tenon) of one member is fitted into a slot (mortise) of corresponding shape in another member 1.2
- mosaic** surface decoration formed by small cubes of glass or stone (tesserae) set in mortar or plaster 6.2

mosque: an Islamic prayer hall; *masjid* “place of prostration” (Stokstad) 7.1
motte: a medieval fortification consisting of a conical earth mound surrounded by a ditch, topped with a wooden wall and tower, and the whole set in an open court or bailey 8.3
moya: Japanese architecture, central hall of a traditional building (Young) 7.2
mudéjar: the use of Islamic motifs in Spain after the Christian conquest of 1492 8.2
mullion: an upright that divides window lites or similar openings. 16.1
muniment: Anglo-Norman *muniment*, Middle French *muniment*, fr. Latin *munimentum* “fortification, defence”, from *mūnīre* “to fortify”; (*chiefly law*) 1. A deed, or other official document kept as proof of ownership or rights or privileges; an archived document. [fr. 15th c.]; 2. Things which a person or place is equipped with; effects, furnishings, accoutrements. [15th-19th c.] (wiktionary) 7.2
muqarna: honeycomb or stalactite, decoration of a vault or overhang, usually made with plaster as a succession of small niches. 8.2
Mycenaean: the architecture of heroic age in southern Greece, from the 17th – 13th Cent. BCE; Mycenae is a city in southern Greece () 3.1

Nn

naos: The principal room in a temple or church. In ancient architecture, the cella. In a Byzantine church, the nave and sanctuary. (Stokstad) 6.2
narthex: the transverse vestibule of an early Christian church 6.1
nave: in a Roman basilica or Christian church, taller central space lit by clerestories, flanked by aisles. 6.1
necropolis: literally “the city of the dead”; a large ancient burial ground. 2.2, 7.2
niche: a scooped out recess in a wall 10.1
nome: a district in Egypt which would have its own great god () 2.2

Oo

obelisk: a tall, square shaft, usually of one piece of stone, tapering upward and ending in a pyramidal tip. 3.2
oculus: a round window, usually at the apex of a dome. 5.1
ogee: (*architecture*) 1-A double curve in the shape of an elongated S; an object of that shape; 2-A pointed arch made from two ogees 9.1
ogive: a pointed arch (pronounced to rhyme with derive, with either a hard or soft g) 9.1
oikos: an ancient Greek house, often divided into male and female areas. 4.2
onion dome: bulbous shaped dome found usually in Islamic tombs or Russian Orthodox churches 10.2
opus reticulatum: bricks placed on the diagonal – used at Hadrian’s villa, () 10.1
orant figures: worshipers with arms outstretched in prayer, can be pagan, Jewish or Christian depending on the context. (Stokstad) 6.1
oratory pl. oratories: A private chapel or prayer room. [from 14th c.] from Fr. fr. Lat. (wiktionary) 6.2
orchestra: the semicircular or circular space between the auditorium and the stage/ stage building in an ancient Greek or Roman theatre 4.2
order: the system of decoration of a Greek column and entablature, the three main Greek orders, and two later Roman ones. 4.2
orientation: an arrangement by which the point of main interest in the interior is towards the east (Latin: *oriens*). (wikipedia) 4.2
oriole: an extruded bay, usually on a street façade, serving for a special window 15.2
orthogonal: of two objects, at right angles; perpendicular to each other, such as in the city of New Babylon. () 4.1
orthogonal: right angled () 2.1
orthostats: monolithic stone panels used to protect the interior walls in Neolithic monuments 1.3, 3.1

Pp

- pagoda:** multistoried Chinese or Japanese prayer tower with projecting roofs at the top of each story; from Portuguese *pagode*, which is via Tamil from Sanskrit (wiktionary) 7.2
- pai-lou/ paifang:** a Chinese ceremonial gateway, erected in memory of an eminent person (Fletcher) 5.2
- palace:** the ruler's residence deriving from the imperial residence on the Palatine hill in Rome 5.1 the residence of the governor, the bishop, and finally the city hall. During the 14th cent. wealthy citizens appropriated the term for their residences in Italy 9.1
- palaestra:** an ancient Greek or Roman building for athletic training 5.1
- palatine:** a chapel build into the palace, reserved for the royal court 6.2
- palazzo:** late medieval or Renaissance residence of a wealthy Italian family, as a large block with an interior courtyard and sometimes an enclosed garden, and often business space on the ground floor 10.1
- palisade:** series of wooden posts with pointed tops set in vertically as a fence or fortification 3.2
- Pandya dynasty/ Pandyas of Madurai:** a dynasty of south India, one of the three ethnically Tamil lineages, the other two being the Chola and the Chera (wikipedia) 8.1
- Panopticon:** cylindrical building with radiating outer cells that can be observed from a central point. 14.3
- pantile, pl. pantiles:** a type of interlocking roof tile with a rounded under and over, giving it an elongated S shape. (wiktionary) * not used
- parakklesion:** a type of side chapel found in Byzantine architecture (wikipedia) random
- parallelepiped:** a rectangular box-shaped figure with parallel walls that meet at right angles, a solid body of which each face is a parallelogram. parə,lelə'pīpid 2.1
- parametrics:** a design method based on algorithmic applications used to coordinate parameters and rules, sometimes leading to surprising self-generated formal results. 20.2
- parapet:** a low guarding wall at the top of a building 3.3.
- parikrama, pl. parikramas:** Sanskrit, (*Buddhism, Hinduism*) The circumambulation of a sacred place. (wiktionary) 6.3
- parkhara:** a walled enclosure in a Hindu temple compound, like a temenos 6.3, 8.1
- parti:** in the French Beaux-Arts system of architectural design the basic design layout for a building or group of buildings. 16.3
- party wall:** a shared wall on the dividing line between two houses or properties. 10.3
- parvis:** the open plaza serving a major church 16.1
- passage tomb:** prehistoric mounded tomb with an entry corridor made from megaliths 1.3
- pastas:** a semi-enclosed space in front of the interior rooms of an ancient Greek house 4.2
- patio:** inner court of Spanish palaces, usually paved and surrounded by arcades 5.3
- pavilion:** a small ornamental building in a garden 3.1
- pedestal:** a support for a column, statue, or urn 4.2, 10.1
- pediment:** the triangular gable end of an ancient Greek or Roman temple. 4.2 a crowning feature over a door or window, some are curved on a segmental arch 11.3
- pendentive:** a curving triangular surface or spandrel that makes the transition from the corners of a square or polygonal room to a circular dome or its drum, fr. Latin, pendere, to hang (OUP, Gardner) 6.2
- penthouse:** top story luxury apartment in a tall building 18.2
- pent roof:** 1. A sloping roof with a singular surface; 2. A short roof appended to the side of a building. (wiktionary) 7.2, random
- per strigas:** an ancient Greek system or orthogonal city planning “by bands”. the parallel east-west avenues created bands dissected by one or more north-south avenues. 4.2
- peripteral:** surrounded by a single row of columns. 4.2
- peristyle:** a roofed, columned porch or colonnade surrounding a building or courtyard. 4.2
- photovoltaic panels:** an energy producing screen made of silicone cells that imitate the natural process of photosynthesis 20.3
- piano nobile:** the main floor of an Italian palace, usually one story above the ground floor 11.3
- piazza:** an Italian public square 9.1

- picturesque:** aesthetic quality having irregularity, asymmetry, ruggedness, variety of texture and form 14.1
- pier:** a solid masonry support, often rectangular or square in plan. 1.3, 6.2
- pilaster:** a shallow flattened rectangular column or pier attached to a wall and often modeled on the decorative scheme of an order 10.1, see 4.2
- pilgrimage church:** a site attracting visitors that wish to venerate relics. (Stokstad) 6.1
- pillage:** to loot or plunder by force, especially in time of war. (wiktionary) 6.2
- pillar:** usually a weight carrying [vertical] member, such as a pier or a column; or an isolated freestanding structure used for commemorative purposes. (Gardner) 2.0
- pilotis:** French term, popularized by Le Corbusier, for the wooden piles of still houses raised over land or water, leaving the grade level open. 18.2
- pinnacle:** An upright member, generally ending in a small spire, used to finish a buttress, to constitute a part in a proportion, as where pinnacles flank a gable or spire. (wiktionary) 9.1
- pingzuo:** in Chinese architecture, terraced balconies. (wikipedia) 7.2
- pisé/ terre pisé:** rammed earth or clay used as a building material 1.2
- pishtaq:** entry façade to Persian monumental religious complexes, framing an iwan with minarets 12.1
- place:** a French word for an open public square in a city 12.2
- plan/ floor plan:** from French *plan* (“a ground-plot of a building”), (wiktionary) 6.1
- plane/ planar:** a flat surface; characterized by a flat surface 1.3
- plasticity:** the molded quality of thick walls of elements creating deep shadows 11.3
- Plattenbau:** prefabricated panel construction public housing produced in the East Bloc countries 19.1
- plaza:** Spanish word for an open public space in a city 12.1
- poché:** the filling of a wall; example is at Hagar Qim, Malta 1.3, 15.1
- podium:** a raised platform or base. 2.2
- point loaded structure:** a frame construction with bearing concentrated on the columns * not used 5.2
- polis:** a Greek city and its territory, a city-state 4.2
- polychromy/ polychromatic:** decoration using a variety of colors or varicolored materials 4.1
- popol nah:** Yucatec, translated as "council house" or "community house"
(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26307980?seq=1>) 7.3
- porch:** a covered entranceway to a building (the cover) raised on slender columns 3.1
- porphyry:** purple igneous stone, often coming from Egypt, associated with royalty 7.1
- portal:** a monumental entranceway to a building or courtyard 8.3
- portcullis:** a massive movable defensive grating in a fortified gateway 6.1
- porte-cochère:** An open-walled roof over a driveway next to the entrance of a building, to shield embarking and disembarking vehicle passengers from the weather () 12.2
- portico:** covered entranceway/ porch with columns on one or more sides 7.1, 10.1 continuous arcade 11.2
- post:** ()
- post and beam/ post and lintel:** the beam or lintel is in tension, favoring flexible material like wood. 1.2
- pradaksina patha:** in Indian architecture, paved path () 4.3 1 circumambulation (Wiley)
- prefiguration:** prophetic forerunner (Gardner) 6.1
- program:** a building's uses or activities 5.1
- pronaos:** the vestibule of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, with side walls and a row of columns along the front. 4.2
- Propylaia:** a monumental entranceway to a sacred enclosure. 4.2
- propylon:** an ancient Egyptian freestanding monumental gateway before the pylon of a temple 3.1
- proscenium:** the stage of an ancient Greek or Roman theater () 12.2
- prostyle:** having a row of columns only on the front of a building 4.2
- prothesis:** in a Byzantine church, a room for the preparation of a sacred meal (Wiley) * not used 6.2
- protome, pl. protomes:** A decorative element, on ancient artifacts, based on the head of an animal or bust of a person 4.1

prytaneion: the public hall in an ancient Greek city that housed the sacred hearth and where official and public guests were entertained. 4.2

pseudoperipteral: having freestanding columns on the front and engaged columns on back and sides 5.1

purlins: horizontal beams in a roof structure parallel to the ridge beams, resting on the main rafters and giving support to the secondary rafters (Gardner) 7.2

putti: naked cherubs, derived from pagan art (Stokstad) 6.2

pylon: monumental truncated pyramidal towers flanking an entrance to an ancient Egyptian temple 3.1

pyramid: a massive memorial or temple rising from a square or rectangular base to an elevated altar or a point, with either a succession of steps or a smooth incline 2.2

Qq

qibla: the qibla wall indicates the prescribed Islamic prayer position facing Mecca, to which almost all mosques and tombs are oriented. 7.1

qsar/ ksar: (Arabic: قصر, lit. 'palace/castle/fortress'), from Latin *castrum*, (Maghrebi Arabic: قصر *qṣer*, plural *qṣur*; Berber: ⵍⵓⵎⵓⵎ *agbrem* or *igbrem*, plural: *igberman*), plural **ksars**, **qsars**, **ksour** or **qsour**, North African term for "fortified village," from Arabic *qaṣar* (قَصْر), generally refers to a Berber fortified village.

*not used

quatre-foil: a four-lobed motif often used in Gothic window decoration 9.1

quincunx: the composition of a church using four domes placed around a larger central dome 6.2

quoins: rusticated stones placed on the corners of a building 11.3

qusur/ quṣur/ qusayr: Umayyad, lit. "castle" or "palace", the term eventually came to be a catch-all phrase for any long-standing structure that wasn't located within the walls of a city. The general form was one or two enclosures separated from one another (usually one small and one large that acted as a proto-urban site). The enclosures were square, courtyarded, and divided into smaller regions. Also found with many qusur are "hayr", a non-defensive wall primarily for water retention and garden enclosure.

(brown.edu/Departments/Joukowsky_Institute/courses/islamicarchaeologyglossary/1081.html) random

Rr

radiating chapels (chevet): a series of chapels that extend from the curve of an ambulatory or apse. 9.2

rafters: the sloping supporting timber planks that run from the ridge beam of a roof to its edge (Gardner) 6.1

rampart: a fortified wall 2.2

Raṅgamaṇḍapa: Sanskrit रङ्गमण्डप, Maṇḍapa means a pavilion, *raṅga* means a stage and therefore a *raṅgamaṇḍapa* means a pavilion with a centre stage. (<https://www.wisdomlib.org/definition>) random

range: the long arm of a building complex 12.2

ratha: (Proto-Indo-Iranian: *Hrátʰas, Sanskrit: रथ, *rátha*, Avestan: *raθa*); Indo-Iranian term for a spoked-wheel **chariot** or a **cart** of antiquity. (wikipedia) 6.3

ratha: (unclear how it is related to derivation from "cart") In Hindu temple architecture, *ratha* is a facet or vertical offset projection on the plan of the sanctum and *shikhara* above, or other structure. The term has the same meaning when applied to the forms of the bases of statues. (wikipedia) random

ravelin: a free-standing v-shaped bastion, placed as a guard between the principle and the moat 12.2

rayonnant: Late Gothic style made of increasingly thin members 9.2

recinto, pl. recintos: Spanish fr. Lat. *re-* + *cinctus* "surrounded," 1. area, site, compound; 2. enclosure (wiktionary) 8.2

redented: a plan based on joggling lines like a saw-tooth 8.1

reentrant: An angle or part that reenters itself. (wiktionary) 8.1

refectory: the eating hall in a religious or secular institution, 12.2

refinements: distortions built into Greek temples to compensate for the curvatures of visual perception. 4.2

reinforced concrete: concrete strengthened with a web of iron rebars 17.1

rekha deul: garbha griha (Wiley) random

- relics:** material remains or objects associated with a saint (Stokstad) 6.1
- relief:** carved or embossed decoration raised above or carved below the surface of a wall. 4.2
- rendering:** smoothing or elaboration of the surface of a wall, either carving or plastering. *not used 4.2
- retable:** a painted or carved altarpiece standing at the back of an altar 13.2
- reveal:** the depth of a side of a doorway or window opening, or at the meeting of two planes, surfaces, molding, etc. 20.2
- reverse curve:** an S-shaped scroll motif 10.1
- revetment:** a cladding or veneer of stone, terra-cotta, metal, wood, plaster, or other material. 1.3
- revival:** the use of older forms or styles in newer architecture 10.1 15.2
- rhythmic trabeation:** the alternation of façade elements, such as pilasters and arches 11.3
- riad:** a symmetrical patio surrounded by four iwans, found at the center of old Moroccan houses 8.2
- rib:** a narrow projecting band on a ceiling or vault, usually structural but sometimes merely decorative, enforcing and ornamenting the lines of the structure 9.2
- ribbed vault:** in Gothic cathedrals the ribbed articulation of groin vaults 9.2 see 8.3
- ribbon window:** a long, narrow window made possible in reinforced concrete construction 18.2
- ridge beam:** The beam running the length of a building below the peak of the gabled roof. 6.1
- rivet** *pl.* **rivets:** Old French *rivet*, from a verb *river* (“to fetter [a person]”) from *rive* (“rim, edge”), from Latin *ripa* (“riverbank”); A cylindrical mechanical fastener that attaches multiple parts together by fitting through a hole and deforming the head(s) at either end. (wiktionary)
- riwaq/ rivaq:** Arabic: رواق an arcade or portico open on at least one side. It is an architectural design element in Islamic architecture and Islamic garden design. A riwaq often serves as the transition space between interior and outdoor spaces. As portico or arcade structure, it provides shade and adjustment to sunlight in hot climates, and cover from rain in any locale. (wikipedia) hall (Wiley) * not used, 7.1
- Romanesque:** Somewhat resembling the Roman; applied sometimes to the style of the later Roman Empire, but especially to the more developed art and architecture prevailing from the 8th century to the 12th. (wiktionary) 8.3
- rondel/ rondel:** a round panel or hollow placed to relieve or decorate a spandrel between arches 10.1
- rood screen:** the screen, often elaborately carved that separates the nave from the chancel in a Christian church. 15.2
- roof comb:** a wall along the roof ridge that makes the roof seem higher, common in Mayan temples 7.3
- rose window:** see wheel window 9.2
- rotunda:** a round hall or building, usually topped with a dome. 11.3, also 6.1
- rustication:** the separation of regular masonry blocks by deeply cut grooves 10.1
- Ss**
- sack:** The plunder and pillaging of a captured town or city. (wiktionary) 6.2
- sack walls:** a sandwich of two outer layers of stone stuffed with mud and rubble 1.2
- sacristy:** a room in a Christian church where altar vessels and robes are stored 10.1
- sahn:** the open courtyard in an Islamic building 7.1
- sak beh/ sacbe, pl. sacbeob:** Yucatec Maya for "white way", a raised paved road built by the Maya civilization of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica (wikipedia) 7.3
- sala/ shala:** in various Indian languages denotes "house" in a broad and generic sense (wikipedia) 6.3
- saloon/ salon:** reception room () 12.2
- sanctuary:** a sacred area, often around a church altar 1.1
- sash window:** a window usually in two parts, that is opened by sliding one part in the vertical plane 16.1
- saucer dome:** a low dome. 15.1
- scenae frons:** in an ancient Roman theater, the decorated backdrop of a stage, usually articulated with three doors and three stories of columned structures 5.1
- section:** a drawing of a vertical slice through a building 20.2; a diagram or representation of a part of a structure or building along an imaginary plane that passes through it vertically. Drawings showing a

theoretical slice across a structure's width are lateral sections. Those cutting through the length are longitudinal sections. (Gardner) 1.0

segmental arch: an arch based on a segment of a true arch, appearing flatter than a true arch. 7.2, 10.1

semidome: a half dome such as the covering of an apse 6.1

sepulcher/ sepulchre: From Middle English *sepulcre* and Old French *sepulcre*, from Latin *sepulcrum* ("grave, burial place"; a burial chamber (wiktionary) 6.2

serdab: a sealed chamber built of solid blocks of granite, sheltering an image of the deceased; sheltering a ka possessed image of the "defunct" (from the Latin for dead – *defunctus*); ka is life force 2.2

serliana/ Palladian window: a central arch flanked by lower trabeated openings, similar to the façade of a triumphal arch 11.3

sgraffito: the scraping away for decorative patterns of two layers of differently colored plaster 18.2

shaft: the main vertical part of a column, between the base and the capital 4.2

Shakyamuni/ Sakyamuni: The Gautama Buddha or historical Buddha, fr. the Buddha's family name "wise man of the Shakya clan" (Wiktionary/wikipedia) 7.2

shakkei: "borrowed landscape" a Japanese design of gardens that incorporates natural features from outside the yard 12.3

shariwaggi: William Temple's pseudo-Chinese term to describe planned irregularity in a garden or town, design, referring to the irregularity of Chinese gardens. 14.1

Shaivism: one of the major traditions within Hinduism, reveres Shiva as the Supreme Being. (wikipedia) 8.1

shear stresses and forces: force that occurs parallel to a plan (horizontally from wind or seismic forces). 1.1

shikhara: a pyramidal tower built over the sanctuary (garbha griha) of a Hindu temple 6.3, 8.1 lit. "mountain peak" the rising tower of north Indian temples (Wiley)

Shinto: from Japanese 神道 (*shintō*), from Middle Chinese 神道 *MC zɨn daux*, "ways of the gods", ultimately from Old Chinese 神道, *OC *blin l'u:ʔ*, "ways [doings] of Heaven [in matters of fortune or fate]" (wiktionary); Formerly the state religion of Japan, a type of animism involving the worship of ancestors and nature spirits. (wiktionary) "way of the gods" (Gardner) 7.2; indigenous polydemonism which existed in Japan before the introduction of Buddhism. (Fletcher)

shoden/ honden: lit. main hall; the most sacred building at a Shinto shrine. (wikipedia) 7.2

shoin: Japanese palace type, built in the Edo period on an asymmetrical layout, based on a flock of geese 12.3

shoji: in Japanese traditional architecture, a sliding wall or screen made of translucent paper 12.3

siheyuan: a Chinese dwelling with several individual pavilions set around an open court 5.2

silo: a well-sealed structure, usually without windows, for storing grain 9.3

skeuophylakion: in a Byzantine church, a room that held sacred vessels and from which sacred food was transported. (Wiley) 6.2

soffit: the ceiling or underside of any architectural member (Fletcher) 4.2

space frame: a system of lightweight trusses used-instead of beams to cover large interiors without the need for vertical supports 19.2

spandrel: the area between two adjacent arches 6.2

spolia: the incorporation of a fragment from another time or culture into a façade or in a building 6.1

fragments of older architecture or sculpture reused in a secondary context. from Latin: hide stripped from an animal (Stokstad)

sprawl: the informal expansion of urban edges influenced by the capacity of automobiles to quickly move in all directions. 19.1

springing point (impost): the point where the curve of an arch begins 6.1

spur wall: a short wall that projects at a right angle from a main wall 2.1

square/plaza/place/piazza: open area in a city usually surrounded by buildings, paved or landscaped

squinch: small arch or gradually wider projecting concentric arches across the interior corners of a square or polygonal room, forming a transition from the room shape to a circular dome or drum. 6.2, 8.2

stambha: monumental pillars () 4.3

stave church: a Scandinavian wooden structure with four huge timbers (staves) at its core. 8.3

stela/ stelae: an upright stone slab marking a grave. 2.2

stilted arch or dome: Having some vertical length between the impost and the beginning of the curve.

() 9.1

stoa: long, roofed portico with columns along the front and a wall at the back, used for public life in ancient Greece. 4.2

strapwork: finely cut wooden pieces to create the appearance of geometrically interlacing ribbons, often framing smaller panels of carved wood and inlaid ivory or mother-of-pearl/ shells. (Stokstad) 8.2

string course: a projecting horizontal band across an exterior wall of a building. 11.3

strut: a sloping roof beam at right angles to a pitched roof surface, joining a rafter to a collar beam 11.1

stucco: an exterior plaster building finish 3.2

stupa: a Buddhist memorial mound that enshrines relics or marks a sacred site. 4.3

stupi: rounded filial unit of a Dravidian temple (Thapar) 6.3

stylite pl. stylites: (*Christianity, historical*) A Christian ascetic in ancient times who lived alone on top of a tall pillar. (wiktionary) 6.2

stylobate: the top step of a temple platform 4.2

Sukhāvati/ the Western Paradise: refers to the western pure land of Amitābha in Mahayana Buddhism.

The Sanskrit sukhavati is the feminine form of *sukhāvat* "full of joy; blissful", from *sukha* "delight, joy" and *-vat* "full of". (wikipedia) 7.2

superstructure: An edifice built on something else; that which is raised on a foundation or basis (wiktionary); an upward extension of an existing structure above a baseline (wikipedia) 6.3

suq: (bazaar) a covered market street in Islamic cities, *not used 8.2

suspension bridge: a bridge that uses two pylons for support; from which are suspended steel cables, from which are suspended smaller vertical cables to the roadbed. 15.3

sustainable: an approach to design, planning, and construction that eliminates waste both in the production and in the use of a building and lowers dependence on carbon fuels. 20.3

Śvētāmbara/ śvētapaṭa;/ Svetambar/ Shvetambara/ Swetambar: one of the two main branches of Jainism, the other being the *Digambara*. Śvētāmbara means "white-clad", and refers to its ascetics' practice of wearing white clothes, which sets it apart from the *Digambara* "sky-clad" Jains, whose ascetic practitioners go naked. (wiktionary) random

synagogue: a Jewish hall for worship 6.1; 10.2

syncretism: artists assimilate images from other traditions – either unconsciously or deliberately – and give them new meanings. (Stokstad) 6.1

synthronon pl. synthronons or synthrona: (*Orthodox Christianity*) a structure, in the apse, containing the cathedra and seating for priests assisting a bishop. (wiktionary) 6.2

Tt

ta: Chinese architecture, tower or pagoda; Chinese pagoda in which a deceased high priest is buried (Wiley) 7.2

taberna/ tabernae: ancient Roman shop or booth 5.1

tablero: in Meso-American architecture, a rectangular framed panel cantilevered over a sloping wall 5.3

tablinum: the owner's office in an ancient Roman domus, usually looking to one side towards the central atrium. 5.1

taisha: grand shrine in Japanese architecture (wiktionary) 7.2

tala: story or level in Indian architecture (Thapar) 6.3

talud tablero: an inclined plane supporting a cantilevered box, used on building facades 5.3

tatami: a straw floor mat, usually 1 x 2 m. provides standard proportions in Japanese architecture 12.3

tells: Arabic word for the prominent mounds that Mesopotamian cities are built on. 2.1

temenos: sacred enclosures 2.1

- tempietto:** a small temple. The term is usually reserved for Renaissance and later buildings of an ornamental character, compact circular or temple like structures erected in the parks and gardens of country houses. The most famous example is Bramante's chapel in the cloisters of S. Petro in Montorio, Rome. **random**
- temple front:** a building façade or porch, with columns and a pediment that resembles the short side of a classical temple. **15.1**
- tenement:** a densely arranged apartment building, usually for lower class tenants **16.2**
- tenshu:** a Japanese castle building in the 16th and 17th centuries **12.3**
- tension:** the force tending to bend, stretch or pull apart the architectural members, pulling in opposite directions. **1.2**
- tepidarium:** the moderately warm water room in a Roman bath. **5.1**
- terra cotta:** hard molded fired clay used for ornamental wall, roof, or floor tiles **4.2**
- terrace:** a level embankment top, roof, or raised platform adjoining a building, often paved or landscaped for leisure use. **2.1, 16.2**
- tessara/ tessarae:** Latin for cubes or dice. A tiny stone or piece of glass cut to the desired shape and size for use in forming a mosaic (Gardner) **6.1**
- tezontli:** porous volcanic stone ranging in color from black to crimson favored by Aztec builders (Fletcher)
- thatch:** A material for covering a roof, as straw, rushes, or palm leaves fastened together so as to shed water and sometimes to provide thermal insulation. (Ching) **7.2**
- Theravada:** (*Buddhism*) A sect of Buddhism, whose teachings are based on Buddha's scriptures in the Pali canon, widely practiced in Southeast Asia, mainly in Sri Lanka, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. It tends to be conservative in contrast to the more liberal Mahayana, rejects the existence of gods, and teaches non-universal salvation. (Gardner) **random**
- thermae:** an ancient Roman bath complex **5.1**
- thermal window:** a round arch window with three divisions used in ancient Roman baths to bring clerestory light into vault rooms **15.3**
- thermal window:** a round arch window with three divisions used in ancient Roman baths to bring clerestory light into vault rooms **11.3**
- tholos:** any round ancient Greek building. **4.2**
- tholos: beehive, type of Tomb:** a round, corbel-vaulted Mycenaean tomb, or any Greek building. **3.1**
- thrust:** outward or lateral stress on a structure **6.2**
- tie-beam:** **_____**
- timber:** wood suitable for use as a building material. (Ching) **7.2**
- t'ing:** four-sided, open, wooden pavilion of Chinese origin; consists of uprights supporting an upward-curving roof by means of tie beams and brackets. (thefreedictionary.com) *** not used**
- tipi:** nomadic structure used by Native Americans west of the Mississippi River, built with tall poles set leaning toward the center and covered with hides or canvas. **10.3**
- tokonoma:** a raised decorative alcove in the main hall of a Japanese palace **12.3**
- tondi:** circular compositions **6.1** (Stokstad)
- torana:** a decorated entrance gate to a Buddhist shrine **4.3**
- torii:** derived from torana, a gate in Japanese architecture (Wiley) **7.2**
- torre:** Aragonese, etc., fr. Latin turris, turrem, from Ancient Greek $\tau\upsilon\rho\upsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, tower (wiktionary) **8.2**
- trabeation:** the horizontal that spans the space between two vertical planes or columns; [using beams rather than arches or vaults to span openings] **1.3**
- tracery:** a pattern of curvilinear, perforated ornament in the upper part of a window or screen **9.2**
- transept:** the transverse arms of a cross-shaped church, crossing the main axis at a right angle **6.1**
- transom:** a horizontal ledge across a window, or window above a door **1.3**
- transverse arch:** an arch that connects the wall piers on both sides of an interior space, up and over a stone vault. (Stokstad) **8.3**
- transverse section:** see cross section. (Ching) **2** (but defined under cross section)
- travertine:** a type of pock marked limestone **5.1**

trefoil: a three lobed cloverleaf pattern commonly used on Gothic windows 9.1

trelleborg: Viking ring castle/fortification (wikipedia) 8.3

tribune: the apse of a church, or the 2nd floor gallery in a church 8.3, 9.2, see 10.1

triclinium: the dining room in a Roman house, lined on three sides with couches. 5.1

triconch: having apses on three sides of a square central mass many Syrian churches are built on a **triconch** plan.

triforium: a window divided in three by colonnettes; in a Christian church, a shallow arcaded passageway above the nave arcade and below the clerestory, each bay having three arches. 9.1

triglyph: a panel in a Doric frieze with three vertical grooves; the panel is set between metope panels. 4.2

trilithon: two upright monoliths supporting a lintel stone, similar to a dolmen 1.3

triumphal arch: a decorated Roman gateway, usually freestanding, with one or three arched openings, erected to celebrate the return of a victorious general and his army. 5.1

true arch: see arch 3.2

trumeau: a column, pier or post found at the center of a large portal or doorway, supporting the lintel. (Stokstad) 8.3

truss: a horizontal spanning structural member made from a web of thin braces, usually arranged as triangles, achieving maximum strength while eliminating mass. 15.3, 6.1, A king truss has a central post, a queen truss has two posts, offset from the center

tufa: a porous, grey, volcanic building stone 5.1

tumulus: an earth or stone monument over a grave 2.2

turbe: an Ottoman tomb, often shaped like a turban 11.2

tympanum: a triangular space set within a pediment and placed above the columns of a classical building or above a pair of columns at a door or window. 4.2

type/ typology: 1-Building type that serves specific functions, such as a temple, school, hospital or prison. 2-Type of formal volumes, such as domes, cubes, parallelepipeds (rectangles), or bars. 15.1

typology: building types that serve specific functions such as temple, school, hospital, or prison 6.1

Uu

urbanism: the study of cities, their geographic, economic, political, social and cultural environment; the culture or way of life of people who live in cities; urbanization () 1.1

Vv

vault: an arched ceiling or roof 1.2

vedika: Indian architecture, a stone balustrade (Wiley) 4.3

vener: an applied decorative surface 1.3

vestibule: an anteroom to a larger room 2.1

viaduct: an aerial roadway or waterway carried on a series of arches 20.1

Vierendeel trusses: a spanning member made with square rather than triangular braces. 19.3

vihara: an Indian Buddhist monastery. 4.3

villas: a country house used as a getaway for urban elites and usually the seat of a working farm. 5.1 The Villa Suburbana, built on the outskirts of Renaissance Rome for a wealthy cardinal was often without farming functions and featured ornate geometric gardens. 11.3

vimana: a pyramidal tower over the garbha griha of a southern style Hindu temple. (Gardner) 6.3

volume: the amount of space occupied by a three-dimensional object. 6.2

volute: a spiral or scroll motif. 4.2

vousoir: wedge shaped stones that is one of the units in an arch or vault. 1.2

Ww

wabi-sabi: the taste for rustic simplicity applied to the design of Japanese teahouses 12.3

wat: the taste for rustic simplicity applied to the design of Japanese teahouses 12.3

wattle and daub: a construction system using woven branches and twigs plastered over with mud as filling between the larger members of a wooden frame 9.3

westwork/ westwerk: narthex, chapels and twin towers at the west entrance of Carolingian churches. 8.3

wheel window/ rose: the central round window on the west façade of a cathedral, often called the “rose”, but usually depicting a wheel 9.2

wigwam: Nomadic hut built by native Americans in the central region, built with bent branches like a dome, covered with hides and cloth. 1.2

window: a wall opening usually admitting light and air 2.1

Xx

xiēshān: Chinese architecture: simple hip-and-gable roof (Wiley) 7.2

Yy

yakshi/ yaksha: female and male nature spirits associated with fertility and abundance, found at Hindu and Buddhist temples. 4.3

yasti: in Buddhist architecture the mast or pole that arises from the dome of the stupa and its harmika and symbolizes the axis of the universe. It is adorned with a series of chatras (stone disks). (Gardner) 4.3

yosemune: see irimoya

yurt: Nomadic dwelling of the Central Asian steppes, comprised of a cylindrical base made from a trellis of intersecting poles, a roof of radiating poles attached to a tension ring, and a covering of felt cloth/hides. 1.2

Zz

zaojing: Chinese: 藻井; pinyin: *zǎojǐng*; lit.: 'algae well' caisson, also referred to as a caisson ceiling, or *spider web ceiling*, in East Asian architecture is an architectural feature typically found in the ceiling of temples and palaces, usually at the centre and directly above the main throne, seat, or religious figure. The caisson is generally a sunken panel set into the otherwise largely flat ceiling. It is often layered and richly decorated. Common shapes include squares, octagons, hexagons, circles, and a combination of these. (wikipedia) 7.2

ziggurat: stepped building/ staged pyramid 2.1, 4.1

zoning: the legal restrictions determining specific sizes, such as commercial, industrial, or residential, for set zones of a city. 18.1

Legend

*not used: in the OUP or other glossary, but not yet used in a slide

8.3 the word is used in a specific chapter of the text and/or slide lecture

random: means it's in a lecture called Random Architecture that is unscheduled as of 9/2020.

source(s): This glossary is from the textbook: **Ingersoll, Richard, *World Architecture*, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, 2019 (OUP)**, unless otherwise noted. See bibliography for most of the other noted references.