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## Glossary for the Drawn Together On-line Exhibition

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Aisles	From “Aisle”. In a church, a section that is parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by pillars.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xl.
Aprons	Raised panel below a window or wall monument or tablet.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Arcading	From “Arcade”. A series of arches carried by columns or piers or a passageway between arches and a solid wall	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/arcade">https://www.britannica.com/technology/arcade</a>
Architraves	In Classical architecture, the lowest section of the entablature (horizontal section), immediately above the capital (top section) of a column.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/architrave">https://www.britannica.com/technology/architrave</a>
Arts and Crafts	From “Arts and Crafts”. Social and aesthetic movement inspired by a reaction against industrialisation and in favour of traditional craftsmanship, local culture and the ‘honest’ use of materials. It began in Britain around 1860s, flourishing in other countries from the 1880s.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlii.
Bargeboards	From “Bargeboard”. Board hanging from the projecting end of a roof.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlii.
Blind	A term describing windows, arches, balustrades etc used on a wall for decorative purposes, but which are blocked with recessed stone, brick etc.	<a href="https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/2314/manninghamappendicesglossary.pdf">https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/2314/manninghamappendicesglossary.pdf</a>
Bosses	A knob or protrusion of stone or wood, often intricately carved with foliage, heraldic devices or other decorations	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boss_(architecture)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boss_(architecture)</a>

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Bow windows	A curved window that sticks out from the wall of a house. A rounded bay window.	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/bow.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/bow.html</a>
Bowed oriels	A curved bay window which protrudes from the main wall of a building but does not reach to the ground.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriel_window">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oriel_window</a>
Bressummer	Large, horizontal beam supporting the wall above, especially in a jettied building.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Bressummers	Large, horizontal beam supporting the wall above, especially in a jettied building.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Brick-coped	A wall or other vertical surface with brick coping on top.	
British domestic revival	Designs that copy historic architectural styles, especially for housing, e.g. Tudor revival.	
Bull's-eye	A small round window in a wall	
Buttress	From "Buttress". Support, usually in stone, built against or adjacent to a masonry wall to provide reinforcement or take a structural load.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xliii.
Buttressed	A structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement to resist the pressure of an arch or vault.	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/butt.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/butt.html</a>
Buttresses	A structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement to resist the pressure of an arch or vault.	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/butt.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/b/butt.html</a>
C20 extensions	Extensions added between 1950 and 1999	
Cambered arches	An essentially flat arch with a slight curve towards its midpoint.	
Canted	An angled (oblique) line or surface, especially one that cuts off a corner.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Casement	A type of window with hinges at the side (vertical edge) that swings open and closed like a door.	
Casements	A type of window with hinges at the side (vertical edge) that swings open and closed like a door.	
Cat-slide	A catslide roof is a pitched roof where one side stretches further down than the other.	

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Chancel	In a church, the space around the altar. Includes the choir and sanctuary.	
Classicism	From "Classical". Describes the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. Particularly the use of recognised standards with a strict sense of rhythm and proportion.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlv.
Clerestory	A wall with windows that is taller than the surrounding roofs. Used to light the interior space.	
Congregational	Protestant churches in the Reformed tradition	
Continuous label mould	Also known as a drip mould. An external projection from a wall over an opening to throw off rainwater.	
Coped	A wall with coping on top.	
Coping	Capping or covering of the top of a wall.	
Cornice	The decorated projecting element at the top of a wall provided to protect the wall face or to ornament and finish the eaves.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/cornice">https://www.britannica.com/technology/cornice</a>
Coving	A concave moulding or arched section of wall surface	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/coving">https://www.britannica.com/technology/coving</a>
Cresting	Ornamental details attached to the ridge of a roof, cornice, coping or parapet.	
Crocketed	From "Crocket". Carved Gothic element usually in the form of a curled leaf, creating a hook like appearance.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlv.
Cross-axial	Designed to look like a cross form when viewed from above (in plan view)	
Cross-mullioned	Thin, cross-shaped elements that subdivide a window.	
Cruciform	Cross-shaped in plan view (from above).	
Cusped	From "Cusp". Projection formed between two arcs, especially in stone tracery	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlvii.
Diapering	From "Diaperwork". Repeated pattern in brick or tile, for example, often involving diamond shapes.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlvii.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Dormer	A structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof surface. Dormer windows normally have a roof, two sides (or 'cheeks'), and a window at the front.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Dormers	A structural element of a building that protrudes from the plane of a sloping roof surface. Dormer windows normally have a roof, two sides (or 'cheeks'), and a window at the front.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Double-chamfered-mullioned	A mullion with two corners cut away at the edges to create an arrow-shaped end. Typically in stonework.	
Dressed	From "Dressed Stonework". Stones formed and refined using various tools.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlix.
Dressings	From 'Dressed Stonework". Stones formed and refined using various tools.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xlix.
Drip mould	A moulded projection from an external wall, typically over a window or door opening, to throw off rainwater.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hood_mould">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hood_mould</a>
Drip moulds	A moulded projection from an external wall, typically over a window or door opening, to throw off rainwater.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hood_mould">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hood_mould</a>
École des Beaux Arts	Parisian school which trained architects and artists in classical design, based on the forms of ancient Rome and Greece. Beaux Arts style architecture in the 1800s and 1900s used symmetry, classical details and arranged interior spaces in a hierarchy.	
Elevation	A scale drawing of the façade, side, or back of a structure. Also used to describe a vertical surface in a building (ie. an interior wall or exterior facades).	
Elliptical	An arch having the shape of half an ellipse or oval.	
Elliptical-headed	A window or door opening shaped like an ellipse or oval	
Embattled	From "Battlement". A wall that has battlements or crenellations along the top. For example on a castle or fortress.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battlement">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battlement</a>
Escutcheon	A shield or emblem bearing a coat of arms.	
Façade	The outside surface of a building. Not the roof.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Façades	The outside surfaces of a building. Not the roof.	
Finials	From “Finial”. Ornament at the top of a gable or roof.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p li.
Fire window	A window with fire-rated glass	
Fishscale	Shingles shaped like the scales of a fish. Typically made from wood or clay, they were used to clad roofs and walls.	
Flues	A duct to move smoke or gases from a fireplace or boiler from the inside to the outside.	
Foliated	A surface decorated with leaves, also known as foliage.	
Frieze	From “Frieze”. Middle part of a Classical entablature (the horizontal section above a row of pillars). The frieze sits above the architrave and below the cornice. More generally, any horizontal richly ornamented strip on a building.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p li.
Friezes	From “Frieze”. Middle part of a Classical entablature (the horizontal section above a row of pillars). The frieze sits above the architrave and below the cornice. More generally, any horizontal richly ornamented strip on a building.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p li.
Gable	Usually triangular portion of an end wall between the edges of a sloping roof.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Gabled	Usually triangular portion of an end wall between the edges of a sloping roof.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Gablet	A small gable or canopy shaped like a gable.	
Gableded	A feature with a small gable or canopy shaped like a gable.	
Gablets	A small gable or canopy shaped like a gable.	
Gambrel	A type of two-sided roof with vertical gable ends and two slopes on each side.	
Garden City	The ideal of a planned residential community, devised by Ebenezer Howard and promoted by him in ‘Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Social Reform’ (1898). The first Garden City was established in Letchworth, England.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/topic/garden-city-urban-planning">https://www.britannica.com/topic/garden-city-urban-planning</a>
Gauged-brick	Brick molded, rubbed, or cut to an exact size and shape, for arches or ornamental work.	<a href="https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Gauged+brick">https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Gauged+brick</a>

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Georgian	From “Georgian”. Cultural and aesthetic movement of Britain in the 1700s and early 1800s, under the Hanoverian kings.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p li.
Glazing bars	A bar or rigid support strip between adjacent panes of glass. Also known as muntins.	
Gothic revival	From “Gothic Revival”. A return to Gothic principles and forms. The 1830s revival was largely inspired by the works of Augustus Welby Pugin and John Ruskin in Britain and Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc in France.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lii.
Great division	The name of a specific row of keys on an organ	<a href="http://decouverte.orgue.free.fr/e_architec.htm">http://decouverte.orgue.free.fr/e_architec.htm</a>
Half-dormer	Dormers that are flush with and built from the same materials as the façade of the building.	
Half-dormers	Dormers that are flush with and built from the same materials as the façade of the building.	
Head	Top, horizontal element of a window or door frame (opening).	
Headed	Top, horizontal element of a window or door frame (opening).	
Heads	Top, horizontal element of a window or door frame (opening).	
Hipped	A type of roof where all sides slope downwards from the ridge to the eaves.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Hood	A hood is the brick, stone, metal or timber element found above window openings, typically of an ornate design.	
Hooded	A hood is the brick, stone, metal or timber element found above window openings, typically of an ornate design.	
Jettied	A building technique used in medieval timber-frame buildings in which an upper floor projects beyond the floor below.	
King mullion	A king mullion is a mullion of greater thickness in a multi-light window	
King mullions	A king mullion is a mullion of greater thickness in a multi-light window	

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Kneelers	Large, approximately triangular stone at the foot of a gable, cut to have a horizontal bed and a top conforming, wholly or in part, to the slope of the gable.	<a href="https://www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/art-and-architecture/architecture/kneeler">https://www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/art-and-architecture/architecture/kneeler</a>
Laced window	Where windows set above each other are joined by a material differing from the overall wall surface.	
Light	The glass panes in a window, through which light enters an interior space. A 6:6 window is a window that has six panes of glass in the upper sash and six in the lower sash.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Lights	The glass panes in a window, through which light enters an interior space. A 6:6 window is a window that has six panes of glass in the upper sash and six in the lower sash.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Lintel	A horizontal block that spans the space between two supports usually over an opening such as a window or door.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Lintels	A horizontal block that spans the space between two supports usually over an opening such as a window or door.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Loggia	A room, hall, gallery, or porch open to the air on one or more sides	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/loggia">https://www.britannica.com/technology/loggia</a>
Mantling	Ornamental detail showing drapery depicted issuing from a helmet and surrounding a shield.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantling">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantling</a>
Mould	A strip that outlines the edges and surfaces on a projection or cavity, such as a cornice, architrave, capital, arch, base, or jamb.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/molding-architecture">https://www.britannica.com/technology/molding-architecture</a>
Moulds	A strip that outlines the edges and surfaces on a projection or cavity, such as a cornice, architrave, capital, arch, base, or jamb.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/molding-architecture">https://www.britannica.com/technology/molding-architecture</a>
Mullion	A thin vertical element subdividing a window.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lvii.
Mullioned	From "Mullion". With windows that have thin vertical subdivisions.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lvii.
Mullions	From "Mullion". Thin vertical elements subdividing a window.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lvii.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Nave	The central part of a church building, where most of the congregation would sit.	
Neoclassical	From "Neoclassicism". Reinterpretation, at various points over thousands of years, of Classical architectural forms originally from ancient Greece and Rome.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lvii.
Ogee	An arch consisting of two opposing "S"-curves meeting in a point at the apex.	
Ogee-headed	A window or door opening shaped like an ogee.	
Ogival	A pointed arch or vault with an ogee-shape. The arch consisting of two opposing "S"-curves meeting in a point at the top.	<a href="https://architecturaltrust.org/outreach/education/glossary-of-architectural-terms/">https://architecturaltrust.org/outreach/education/glossary-of-architectural-terms/</a>
Oriel	Bay window projecting from an upper storey, usually supported by corbels or brackets.	
Oriels	Bay window projecting from an upper storey, usually supported by corbels or brackets.	
Ovolo	From "Ovolo". Projecting Classical moulding with an egg-shaped profile.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lviii.
Ovolo-chamfered	A quarter round (cross-section) cut-away for an edge or corner. Used for mouldings, window and door details and railings.	
Parapet	A barrier that is an extension of the wall at the edge of a roof, terrace, balcony, walkway or other structure.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parapet">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parapet</a>
Pargetting	Decorative render applied to the facades of buildings. Patterns and figures can either be incised or raised (built up) in render.	<a href="https://www.spab.org.uk/advice/pargetting">https://www.spab.org.uk/advice/pargetting</a>
Pavilion	A free-standing structure near the main building or an ending structure on building wings.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Pavilions	A free-standing structure near the main building or an ending structure on building wings.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Pebbledash	Flat render embedded with pebbles for a texture effect	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pebble.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pebble.html</a>
Pebbledashed	Flat render embedded with pebbles for a texture effect	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pebble.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pebble.html</a>

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Pediment	A triangular gable forming the end of the roof slope over a portico (the area, with a roof supported by columns, leading to the entrance of a building); or a similar form used decoratively over a doorway or window.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/pediment-architecture">https://www.britannica.com/technology/pediment-architecture</a>
Pediments	A triangular gable forming the end of the roof slope over a portico (the area, with a roof supported by columns, leading to the entrance of a building); or a similar form used decoratively over a doorway or window.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/pediment-architecture">https://www.britannica.com/technology/pediment-architecture</a>
Pendants	Hanging ornament used in vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture.	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pend.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/p/pend.html</a>
Picturesque	From "Picturesque". Cultural movement that emerged in 1700s Britain in painting, literature, architecture and landscape gardening. Embodying an appreciation of the artistic and moral value of nature. This led to an appreciation of informal and asymmetrical buildings.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lix.
Pinnacle	From "Pinnacle". Slender ornamental element at the top of a gable or buttress, for example, often in the shape of a miniature turret.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lx.
Pinnacled	From "Pinnacle". Slender ornamental element at the top of a gable or buttress, for example, often in the shape of a miniature turret.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lx.
Pinnacles	From "Pinnacle". Slender ornamental element at the top of a gable or buttress, for example, often in the shape of a miniature turret.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lx.
Plank doors	Planks of wood are laid up side by side and then nailed together with a batten (a horizontal board) on the back. Thick nails are also headed and driven through to tie the planks to the battens.	<a href="https://hullmillwork.com/know-your-doors-plank-doors/">https://hullmillwork.com/know-your-doors-plank-doors/</a>
Pneumatic	Fully pneumatic organs make sound entirely by the change in air pressure through the organ's tubes and pipes as the organist plays.	
Privies	Toilet, especially in a very small building in the garden of a house.	<a href="https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/privy">https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/privy</a>
Quoins	From "Quoin". External corner of a building whereby the stones or bricks are arranged to form a key pattern.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxii.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Raking	Used to describe an eave or cornice that runs along the gable of a roof	
Re-entrant	The internal corner where two walls meet	
Return	A return is an architectural detail where the horizontal cornice of a roof connects to the slope of a gable	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornice">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornice</a>
Roughcast	A coarse plaster surface used on outside walls that consists of lime and sometimes cement mixed with sand, small gravel and often pebbles or shells.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roughcast">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roughcast</a>
Roundel	A roundel is a circular disc used as a symbol.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roundel">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roundel</a>
Sashed	A window sash is the framed part of a window that holds the glass in place.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Sashes	A window sash is the framed part of a window that holds the glass in place.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_architecture</a>
Segmental	From "Segmental". Describes an arch that is less than semi-circular and hence shallower in profile.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxiv.
Segmental-headed	A window or door opening shaped with segmental arch.	
<i>Segmental-pointed</i>	From "Segmental". Describes a pointed arch that is less than semi-circular and hence shallower in profile.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p xl-lxix.
Shaft	The structural element of a column or pier, between the base and the capital (top).	
Shafts	The structural element of a column or pier, between the base and the capital (top).	
Shingles	A roofing unit of wood, slate, tile, or other material cut to stock sizes and used as an exterior covering on sloping roofs and side walls; applied in an overlapping fashion.	<a href="https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/s/shing.html">https://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/s/shing.html</a>
Sill course	A continuous row or layer of stones or brick set in a wall	
Sill courses	A continuous row or layer of stones or brick set in a wall	
Single-chamfered	A feature with just one edge or corner cut-away.	

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Spandrels	From “Spandrel”. Roughly triangular surface formed between an arch and the horizontal and vertical elements of the rectangle within which it sits.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxiv.
Spindle balusters	Vertical posts that connect the base and top rails on a staircase or fence	
Stack	The part of the chimney that is visible above the roof	
Stacks	The part of the chimney that is visible above the roof	
Strap hinges	A hinge with long flaps by which it is fastened to the surface of a door and the adjacent wall	<a href="https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strap%20hinge">https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strap%20hinge</a>
Swell box	A part of a large organ in which some of the pipes are enclosed, with a movable shutter for controlling the sound level.	
Tented	A hipped roof with steeply pitched slopes rising to a peak.	
Tie-beam	A horizontal beam connecting two rafters in a roof or roof truss	<a href="https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Types_of_beam">https://www.designingbuildings.co.uk/wiki/Types_of_beam</a>
Tierceron	A vaulted ceiling with decorative ribs running up or across it.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_architectural_vaults">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_architectural_vaults</a>
Tile-hanging	Clay tiles used to clad walls, typically of timber-frame construction. This detail was used extensively by designers in the Arts and Crafts movement.	
Tile-hung	Clay tiles used to clad walls, typically of timber-frame construction. This detail was used extensively by designers in the Arts and Crafts movement.	
Traceried	A pattern of ribs or bars inset to windows or wall panels.	
Tracery	A pattern of ribs or bars inset to windows or wall panels.	
Transept	In a church, the two arms of the cross shaped plan, projecting at right angles from the nave.	
Transom	From “Transom”. Cross-bar or lintel, especially of a window.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxvi.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source</u>
Transomed	From "Transom". A window with a cross-bar or lintel.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxvi.
Transoms	From "Transom". Cross-bar or lintel, especially of a window.	Murray, Fraser (ed). <i>Sir Banister Fletcher's Global History of Architecture</i> , Volume 1, 21st Edition (Bloomsbury, London), 2020, p lxvi.
Tudor	The Tudor architectural style (1500s) covers the final developments of Medieval architecture in England and also the introduction of Renaissance architecture to England.	
Tuscan columns	Columns based on a simple ancient Roman column style	
Tympana	A semi-circular or triangular wall surface over an entrance. Often containing sculpture or other ornament.	
Verges	In architecture, a verge can describe the edge of the roof tiles projecting over a gable or the shaft of a column.	<a href="https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/verge">https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/verge</a>
Victorian	Cultural and aesthetic movement of Britain in the 1800s, under Queen Victoria.	
Weatherboard	Wooden siding of horizontal boards. Used to clad walls.	