

## ABACUS

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : The flat slab at the top of a capital.

## ABUTMENT

UF : *Butment*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : Solid masonry placed to counteract the lateral thrust of a vault or arch.

## ACANTHUS

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : A long much indented leaf usually curled over at the tip which is a standard form of foliage in classical decoration.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS

UF : *Arms*

UF : *Coat Of Arms*

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **ESCUTCHEON**

NT : **HATCHMENT**

SN : A display or depiction of authorised armorial bearings, such as the elements of a coat of arms, livery and personal badges and flags, mottoes etc..

## ACROTERION

BT : **PEDESTAL**

RT : **PEDIMENT**

SN : A plinth or pedestal, sometimes decorated, and sometimes supporting statuary, placed at the apex and lower extremity of a pediment.

## ADIT

BT : **ENTRANCE**

SN : A passage, usually horizontal, leading into a mine to allow for access or drainage.

## ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A part of a building or complex where administrative duties are undertaken.

## *Adyton*

USE : **ADYTUM**

## ADYTUM

UF : *Adyton*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : Originally, the inner sanctuary of a Greek temple from where the oracle was delivered. Now used for any private chamber or sanctuary.

## AEDICULE (FRAME)

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **DOOR**

RT : **NICHE**

RT : **WINDOW**

SN : The framing of a door or window with two columns piers or pilasters which support a lintel,entablature etc.

## AEDICULE (SHRINE)

BT : **SHRINE**

SN : An opening or shrine, usually containing a statue, framed by a pair of pilasters or columns supporting an entablature and pediment.

## A FRAME STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A simple, single cylinder vertical steam engine with its cylinder mounted directly on a baseplate, driving an overhead crankshaft which is supported by two A-shaped frames

## AGED MENS WARD

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : Series of rooms within a workhouse where elderly men were housed.

## AGIASTERIUM

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The area of the Basilica, especially in the early church, in which the altar resides.

## AGRAFE

UF : *Agraffe*

BT : **KEYSTONE**

SN : A keystone decorated with a relief sculpture, usually a cartouche

## *Agraffe*

USE : **AGRAFE**

## AILERON

BT : **GABLE**

BT : **PEDIMENT**

SN : A half gable or half pediment concealing the lean-to roof of an aisle.

## *Airing Yard*

USE : **EXERCISE YARD**

## AIR PUMP

BT : **PUMP**

SN : A pump for removing condensed steam from the condenser of a steam raising plant.

## *Air Shaft*

USE : **VENTILATION SHAFT**

## AISLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

BT : **PASSAGE**

NT : **AMBULATORY (INTERIOR)**

NT : **CARREL (AISLE)**

NT : **PASSAGE AISLE**

SN : The side compartment of a building, usually a church, hall or barn, separated from the main body of the building by an arcade; or a passage allowing access to rows of seats in an auditorium or church.

## AISLE PLATE

BT : **WALL PLATE**

SN : A horizontal member along the length of an aisle wall to receive the ends of rafters.

## AISLE TRUSS

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A roof truss supported by arcade posts in an aisled building.

## *Alatoria*

USE : **COVERED WAY**

*Alatorium*

USE : COVERED WAY

**ALCOVE**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
SN : A recess within a wall or room.

*Aleoia*

USE : LOOPHOLE

*Allure*

USE : ALURE

*Almery*

USE : AUMBRY

**ALMONRY**

BT : ROOM  
SN : A room in a monastery from which alms were distributed; or the residence of an almoner.

*Alorium*

USE : COVERED WAY

**ALTAR**

UF : *Communion Table*  
BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS  
RT : ALTAR RAIL  
SN : An elevated table or podium on which to place, or sacrifice, offerings to a god or gods.

**ALTAR RAIL**

UF : *Communion Rail*  
BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS  
RT : ALTAR  
SN : A rail or balustrade that separates the altar from the rest of the church.

**ALTAR SCREEN**

BT : SCREEN  
RT : AMBULATORY (INTERIOR)  
RT : CHOIR  
SN : A partition or wall behind an altar, often separating the choir and altar from the ambulatory and east chapel.

*Alura*

USE : ALURE

**ALURE**

UF : *Allure*  
UF : *Alura*  
BT : BUILDING COMPONENT  
SN : A walkway around the parapets of a castle or the roof of a church.

**AMBITUS**

BT : INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE  
BT : EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE  
RT : TOMB  
SN : The consecrated ground immediately surrounding a tomb or grave.

**AMBO**

BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS  
SN : A reading desk usually placed near the west end of the choir.

*Ambry*

USE : AUMBRY

**AMBULATORY (EXTERNAL)**

UF : *Deambulatory*  
BT : EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE  
NT : CLOISTER  
SN : A path or area for exercise, usually taken in the form of walking. Can be partially or totally covered.

**AMBULATORY (INTERIOR)**

BT : AISLE  
RT : ALTAR SCREEN  
RT : CHEVET  
SN : An aisle within a chancel providing access to, and around, the High Altar and surrounding cells.

**AMORINO**

BT : HUMAN FIGURE  
SN : A representation of a winged boy who represents Cupid or Love.

*Analemma*

USE : BUTTRESS

*Analemma*

USE : WALL

**ANCHORAGE**

BT : ROOM  
SN : A room over the vestry of a church, often thought to have been where anchores lived.

**ANCHOR AND COLLAR HINGE**

BT : HINGE  
SN : A simple type of hinge used for large gates.

**ANCHOR BEAM**

BT : BEAM  
SN : A beam the end of which is fixed beyond the upright it passes through.

**ANCONA (CONSTRUCTION)**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
SN : A projection left on a stone block to allow it to be hoisted into position.

**ANCONA (STRUCTURAL)**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
SN : An ornamental bracket on either side of a doorway supporting a cornice.

**ANGLE BAR**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
SN : The corner upright bar of a polygonal sash.

*Angle Bead*

USE : ANGLE STAFF

**ANGLE BOB**

BT : MACHINERY  
SN : A mechanical component or device that can change the direction of motion of a pump rod from the vertical to the horizontal plane and vice versa.

*Angle Brace*

USE : BRACE

**ANGLE BRACKET**

BT : BRACKET

SN : A bracket that is shaped to form an angle.

### ANGLE BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : Two buttresses which meet at a right angle at the corner of the structure they are supporting.

### ANGLE CAPITAL

UF : *Corner Capital*

BT : **IONIC CAPITAL**

SN : A capital at the corner of a colonnade or portico in the Ionic Order in which the volutes are splayed outwards at 45 degrees.

### ANGLE CHIMNEY

BT : **CHIMNEY**

SN : A chimney placed at an angle with the walls so that there is an obtuse angle with each wall.

### ANGLE COLUMN

UF : *Angular Column*

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A column at the corner of a structure.

### ANGLE MODILLION

BT : **MODILLION**

SN : A diagonally set modillion placed at a cornice's external corner.

### ANGLE RAFTER

BT : **PRINCIPAL RAFTER**

SN : A principal rafter below a hip rafter that supports the ends of purlins under a hip.

### ANGLE RIB

BT : **RIB**

SN : A rib placed at an angle to support timbers.

### ANGLE STAFF

UF : *Angle Bead*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A vertical piece of wood fixed on corners of walls to help the fixing of plaster and to protect against damage to the plaster.

### *Angle Stone*

USE : **QUOIN**

### ANGLE STRUT

BT : **STRUT**

SN : A strut which is at an angle between the principal rafter and tiebeam.

### ANGLE TOWER

BT : **TOWER**

SN : A projection from the inner angle of a building around a court or with advancing wings, usually containing a staircase and often crowned above the roof line with an ogee dome.

### ANGULAR CAPITAL

BT : **IONIC CAPITAL**

SN : A type of Ionic diagonal capital where all four sides are the same and with therefore eight volutes.

### *Angular Column*

USE : **ANGLE COLUMN**

### ANGULAR NICHE

BT : **NICHE**

SN : A niche in the corner of a structure.

### ANIMAL FIGURE

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **BUCRANIUM**

NT : **GARGOYLE**

NT : **GROTESQUE**

SN : A sculptural or decorative representation of an animal. Includes mythical and fantastical animals such as dragons, centaurs etc.

### ANNEX

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A structure, or building, forming a supplementary and subsidiary part of a main complex.

### ANNULAR MOULDING

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A circular moulding.

### ANNULAR VAULT

BT : **VAULT**

SN : A term used to describe a vaulted roof where the vault goes from either the newel of a staircase to a wall or from one wall to another where the walls are circular in plan.

### ANNULATED COLUMN

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A column joined to another by a band or ring.

### ANNULET

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A small, flat band or fillet around a shaft or column.

### *Anse De Panier*

USE : **BASKET ARCH**

### ANTA

BT : **PILASTER**

SN : A pilaster terminating the side walls of a temple whose capital and base differ from those of its associated columns. Such an arrangement, where the columns do not project beyond the faces of the antae, is said to be 'in antis'.

### *Antechamber*

USE : **ANTEROOM**

### ANTECHAPEL

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The partially enclosed western part of a chapel, leading to the chapel proper.

### ANTECHOIR

UF : *Forechoir*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : Part of a church in front of the choir and usually enclosed by tombs, screens etc.

### ANTECHURCH

UF : *Forechurch*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **NARTHEX (MEDIEVAL)**

SN : An addition to the west end of a church which is similar to a porch or narthex but usually consists of a nave and aisles.

### ANTECOURT

BT : **COURTYARD**

SN : The first court which is before the principal court.

### ANTEFIX

**BT : DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative tile on the end of the cornice or eaves of a building to conceal the ends of tiles.

**ANTEHALL**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : The hall before a great hall.

*Antepagmenta*

USE : **ARCHITRAVE**

**ANTEPORTICO**

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

RT : **CLOISTER**

SN : A porch in front of the solid wall of a cloister.

**ANTEROOM**

UF : *Antechamber*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room before a larger room which is often used as a waiting room.

**ANTHEMION**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : A stylised, leafy decorative feature reminiscent of, and sometimes referred to as, honeysuckle

**APARTMENT**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room or group of rooms in a building.

**APEX STONE**

UF : *Saddle Stone*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **GABLE**

SN : The top stone in a gable end.

**APODYTERIUM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : The undressing room in a bath house or similar.

**APOPHYGE**

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : The outward curve at the top or bottom of a column where it joins the base or capital.

**APOTHECA**

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A storeroom for valuable goods, such as wine, oil and spices.

*Apothecarium*

USE : **INFIRMARY**

**APOTHESIS**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : Found in early churches this was a part of a church on the south side of the chancel where there were bookshelves and storage for vestments.

**APPLIED BEAM**

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A beam that has been applied to a wall face.

**APPLIED COLUMN**

BT : **COLUMN**

RT : **ENGAGED COLUMN**

SN : An engaged column, that is one attached to a wall.

**APPLIED ORDER**

BT : **ORDER**

SN : A classical order in which the columns or pilasters are applied to a wall.

**APRON**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **NICHE**

RT : **WINDOW**

SN : A shaped or decorated raised panel below the sill of a window or a niche.

**APSE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **APSIDIOLE**

NT : **COUNTER APSE**

RT : **CHEVET**

RT : **EXEDRA**

SN : A polygonal or semicircular recess projecting from an external wall, often with a rounded vault.

**APSE CHAPEL**

BT : **CHAPEL**

SN : A chapel that radiates from an apsidal end of a cathedral or church.

**APSIDIOLE**

BT : **APSE**

SN : A small apse.

**AQUA THRUSTER PUMP**

BT : **WATER PUMP**

SN : A type of water pump used in the Wigan coalfields in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

**ARABESQUE**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : A style of decorative design consisting of intertwined, geometrical patterns of leaves, branches, tendrils etc. Often defined as being devoid of human or animal figures.

**ARCADE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BLIND ARCADE**

NT : **INTERLACING ARCADE**

SN : A series of arches.

**ARCADE PLATE**

BT : **PLATE**

SN : A timber running above vertical posts, in the place of a wall-plate, within a timber-framed building.

**ARCH**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ARCH BAND**

NT : **ARCH BRICK**

NT : **BASKET ARCH**

NT : **CHANCEL ARCH**

NT : **ELLIPTICAL ARCH**

NT : **EQUILATERAL ARCH**

NT : **EXTRADOS**

NT : **FALSE ARCH**

NT : **FLAT ARCH**

NT : **FOUR CENTRED ARCH**

NT : **HORSESHOE ARCH**

NT : **IMPOST**

NT : **INTRADOS**

NT : **POINTED ARCH**

NT : **PROSCENIUM ARCH**

NT : **RELIEVING ARCH**  
NT : **SEGMENTAL ARCH**  
NT : **SHOULDERED ARCH**  
NT : **SKEW ARCH**  
NT : **SPLAYED ARCH**  
NT : **SQUINCH**  
NT : **STILTED ARCH**  
NT : **STRAINER ARCH**  
NT : **THREE CENTRED ARCH**  
NT : **TUSCAN ARCH**  
NT : **TWO CENTRED ARCH**  
RT : **ARCHWAY**  
RT : **CENTERING**

SN : A curved construction, spanning an opening, formed from wedge-shaped blocks supported by mutual pressure; they can also be formed from moulded concrete and cast metal.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

BT : **IMPLIED FEATURE**

SN : A feature found during an archaeological investigation which implies the presence of a monument, building, structure or human activity.

## ARCH BAND

BT : **ARCH**

SN : The part of a rib or arch visible below the general surface of the vault.

## ARCH BRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A curving, upright timber brace used in roof construction, found in pairs, forming an arch.

## ARCH BRICK

BT : **ARCH**

NT : **KEYSTONE**

SN : A wedge shaped brick used to construct arches.

## ARCH BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

RT : **FLYING BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress shaped like an arch and springing from a pier in arched form to the wall.

## ARCHITRAVE

UF : *Epistyle*

UF : *Antepagmenta*

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

NT : **FASCIA**

NT : **GIBBS SURROUND**

SN : The lowest of the three main parts of an entablature. Also the lintels, jambs and mouldings surrounding a door, window, panels or niche; or the ornamental mouldings around the exterior curve of an arch.

## ARCHIVOLT

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

RT : **MOULDING**

SN : A series of concentric mouldings decorating the curved face of an arch.

## ARCHWAY

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **ARCH**

SN : An opening in a structure which is arched.

## ARCOSOLIUM

BT : **CRYPT**

SN : An arched or vaulted recess, within a tomb or catacomb, intended to contain a coffin or sarcophagus.

## AREAS AND SPACES

NT : **CHAPEL**

NT : **DANCE FLOOR**

NT : **ENTRANCE**

NT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **LAVATORIUM**

NT : **NEST HOLE**

NT : **PAVILION WARD BLOCK**

NT : **STAGE**

SN : Areas and spaces within a monument or site.

## ARENA

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The body of a church or chapel as opposed to galleries.

## ARK

UF : *Aron Hakodesh*

UF : *Aron Kodesh*

BT : **RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS**

SN : A cupboard set into the eastern wall of a synagogue, facing Jerusalem. The Torah scrolls are kept in the Ark.

## ARMILLA

BT : **FASTENING**

SN : A metal binding or ring fastened around the top of a pile to stop splitting.

## ARMOURY

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room where weapons and armour are stored.

## Arms

USE : **ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS**

## Aron Hakodesh

USE : **ARK**

## Aron Kodesh

USE : **ARK**

## ARRIS FILLET

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A triangular piece of wood used to raise slates next to a wall or similar.

## ARRIS GUTTER

BT : **GUTTER**

SN : A V-shaped gutter.

## ARTISTS STUDIO

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A workroom or apartment, often with a north-light, used for the creation of artwork by painters, sculptors etc.

## ASHLARING

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ASHLAR PIECE**

SN : Short vertical timbers which go from the rafters to the inner plate on a thick wall.

## ASHLAR PIECE

UF : *Ashlar Post*

BT : **ASHLARING**

SN : An inclined timber running from a rafter to the inner face of a wall, forming a triangle.

## Ashlar Post

USE : **ASHLAR PIECE**

## ASIATIC BASE

BT : **BASE**

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

SN : An Ionic base with a lower disc with horizontal fluting or reeding, above which is a torus, also reeded.

## ASSEMBLY ROOM

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

NT : **CHAPTER HOUSE**

SN : A large room for large numbers of people, eg for balls, meetings etc.

## ASTRAGAL

BT : **MOULDING**

NT : **BEAD AND REEL**

RT : **BEAD**

SN : A moulding which is small, convex and circular.

## A STRUT

BT : **STRUT**

NT : **SPANDREL STRUT**

SN : A strut with a reflecting counterpart that forms the letter A on either side of a king post.

## ASTYLAR

BT : **FACADE**

SN : Describes a Classical interior, exterior or facade without pilasters or columns.

## ATLANTIS

UF : *Telamone*

UF : *Atlas*

BT : **COLUMN**

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

SN : A whole male figure used in place of a column to support an entablature.

## *Atlas*

USE : **ATLANTIS**

## ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE

UF : *Vacuum Engine*

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : An early steam engine using steam at atmospheric pressure. Chiefly employed in mine pumping. sometimes known as a vacuum engine.

## ATRIUM (ECCLESIASTICAL)

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A court in front of a church, usually open.

## ATRIUM (SECULAR)

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A central area within a building.

## *Attached Column*

USE : **ENGAGED COLUMN**

## ATTIC

UF : *Attic Storey*

BT : **STOREY**

NT : **GARRET**

NT : **LOFT**

SN : An area partly or fully within the roof space of a building.

## ATTIC BASE

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

BT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

BT : **BASE**

SN : A column base featuring a hollow, concave - or scotia - moulding between two tori, which are projecting, convex mouldings.

## ATTIC COLUMN

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A square pillar.

## *Attic Storey*

USE : **ATTIC**

## AUCTION ROOM

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A room in which public or private auctions are held.

## AUDIENCE CHAMBER

UF : *Presence Chamber*

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A room where a monarch or similar would meet people, usually in a palace or similar building.

## AUDITORIUM

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **CONFERENCE ROOM**

NT : **LECTURE THEATRE**

SN : A room or hall designed for an audience to listen and view, as in a theatre, concert hall, lecture hall etc..

## AUMBRY

UF : *Almery*

UF : *Ambry*

UF : *Aumery*

BT : **CUPBOARD**

SN : A recess or cupboard within a church, usually positioned near the altar, used for the storage of sacred vessels.

## *Aumery*

USE : **AUMBRY**

## AUREOLE

UF : *Glory*

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Circular or almond-shaped halo surrounding the figure of Christ, the Virgin or a saint.

## AUXILIARY RAFTER

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : In a truss, a rafter used to stiffen the principal rafter by doubling it.

## AXIAL BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A ceiling beam aligned with the length of a building.

## AXIAL CHIMNEY PLAN

UF : *Central Chimney Plan*

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan of a building which consists of two or more cells where the chimney is placed on the axis of the building between two rooms and midway between the lateral walls.

## *Back Choir*

USE : **RETROCHOIR**

## BACK PURLIN

BT : **THROUGH PURLIN**

SN : A purlin that is joined to the back of a principal rafter.

## BACK STAIRCASE

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase for the use of servants, tradesmen or individuals not permitted to use the main part of a building or establishment.

### **BACKWASHING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine used in the worsted industry for cleaning woollen slivers after gilling and cording.

### **BAFFLE ENTRY PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

RT : **LOBBY ENTRY PLAN**

SN : A plan featuring a doorless entry to a lobby in front of an axial chimney-stack.

### *Bag Hoist*

USE : **SACK HOIST**

### **BAGNETTE**

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **BEAD**

SN : A small semicircular moulding.

### **BAILEY**

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **INNER BAILEY**

NT : **OUTER BAILEY**

SN : Defences or an external wall surrounding a castle's motte or keep. Also a castle's outer court, or a court within a castle's walls.

### **BAKERY**

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

SN : A room for baking.

### **BALANCE BOB**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A counter balance designed to support the excess weight of a mineshaft's wooden beams.

### **BALCONY**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A platform projecting from the surface of a wall of a building carried on brackets, consoles or columns, usually placed before windows or openings, and protected by a railing or balustrade. It can also be a gallery in an auditorium.

### **BALDACCHINO**

UF : *Baldachin*

UF : *Baldaquin*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A canopy suspended, or on pillars, over a throne or altar.

### *Baldachin*

USE : **BALDACCHINO**

### *Baldaquin*

USE : **BALDACCHINO**

### *Balistraria*

USE : **LOOPHOLE**

### *Balk*

USE : **HAYLOFT**

### **BALL FINIAL**

BT : **FINIAL**

SN : A decorative ball usually used to ornament a bench end, canopy, gable, pinnacle or spire.

### **BALL FLOWER**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : Decorative ornamentation in the form of a ball enclosed within petals.

### **BALL MILL**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A cylindrical device using ceramic or metallic balls to grind materials like ores, chemicals, ceramic raw materials and paints

### **BALLROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room for holding receptions particularly balls.

### **BALL WINDING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A hand operated machine for winding cotton and linen thread into balls - invented in 1802.

### **BALUSTER**

BT : **BALUSTRADE**

NT : **SPLIT BALUSTER**

NT : **TURNUED BALUSTER**

NT : **TWIST BALUSTER**

SN : An upright member supporting a coping or handrail in a balustrade or staircase.

### **BALUSTRADE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BALUSTER**

SN : The structure consisting of a series of balusters supporting a rail or coping, and sometimes a base and pedestal, on a parapet, balcony or staircase.

### **BAND (MOULDING)**

BT : **MOULDING**

NT : **BANDEROLLE**

NT : **FRET BAND**

NT : **GUILLOCHE**

SN : A continuous series of ornaments within a horizontal moulding.

### **BAND (STRUCTURAL)**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A flat, horizontal strip, block or moulding, sometimes decorated, on a facade or interrupting an architectural feature such as a column.

### **BANDED COLUMN**

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A column in which the shaft is interrupted by stone bands.

### **BANDEROLLE**

UF : *Bannerolle*

BT : **BAND (MOULDING)**

SN : A flat band carrying a motto.

### **BANKING HALL**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : An open area within a bank where financial transactions take place.

### *Bannerolle*

USE : **BANDEROLLE**

### **BANQUETING HALL**

UF : *Banqueting Room*

BT : **DINING ROOM**

SN : A hall normally reserved for holding feasts on special occasions.

### *Banqueting Room*

USE : **BANQUETING HALL**

### **BANQUETTE**

BT : **FIRING STEP**

RT : **PARAPET**

SN : A firing step from which standing defenders could fire over the crest of a high parapet.

### **BAPTISTERY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A building, or part of a church, used for baptismal rites, usually containing a font.

### **BAR**

BT : **COUNTER**

RT : **BAR ROOM**

SN : A counter from which beverages are served in a bar room.

### **BARE FACED DOVETAIL JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which a dovetailed timber's surface is proud of the receiving member on one side.

### **BARE FACED TENON JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the tenon retains one or more of the original sides of the timber.

### **BARGE BOARD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A board fixed at the gable end to purlins, often decorated.

### *Barrel Roof*

USE : **WAGON ROOF**

### **BARREL VAULT**

UF : *Tunnel Vault*

UF : *Wagon Vault*

BT : **VAULT**

SN : A semi-circular or pointed vault uninterrupted by cross vaults, the ceiling bearing a resemblance to a tunnel or the inside of a barrel.

### **BARRING ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : A small auxiliary engine to help start up a large steam engine - invented 1866.

### **BAR ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **BAR**

SN : A room in a public house, hotel, club etc. containing a bar from which alcoholic drinks are served.

### *Bartizan*

USE : **BARTIZAN**

### **BARTIZAN**

UF : *Bartizan*

BT : **TURRET**

SN : A small turret that projects from the top of a tower or parapet.

### **BASE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ASIATIC BASE**

NT : **ATTIC BASE**

NT : **COMPOSITE BASE**

NT : **CORINTHIAN BASE**

NT : **DORIC BASE**

NT : **IONIC BASE**

NT : **TUSCAN BASE**

SN : The lowest part of a structure, such as a pier, or the section of an order on which the shaft of a column sits.

### **BASE COURT**

BT : **COURTYARD**

SN : A small outer courtyard, or service-yard.

### **BASE CRUCK**

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A cruck, forming the main upright of a wall but whose blades are truncated by a transverse member.

### **BASEMENT**

BT : **STOREY**

SN : The bottom storey of a building, often below or partially below ground level.

### **BASILICA PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan type, usually for a church, having a rectangular core with one apsidal end wall.

### **BASKET ARCH**

UF : *Anse De Panier*

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch consisting of a segment of a circle connected to other segments with smaller radii.

### **BASKET CAPITAL**

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A Byzantine bell-type capital, ornamented with carving resembling wicker-work or basket-weave.

### **BASTION**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An outward projection from a defensive wall allowing the defenders to attack the flanks of any force attacking the wall.

### **BATH**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A container for holding water in which to bathe.

### **BATHROOM**

BT : **WASHING ROOM**

SN : A room intended to contain a bath and often other toilet facilities.

### **BATTEN**

UF : *Cover Slip*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A small timber fixed to a wall to support items such as cladding. Also a strip of timber fixed across two or more parallel boards to join them together or conceal their join.

### **BATTENED DOOR**

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A door with a planked outer face and spaced horizontal members such as battens or ledges on the inner face.

### **BATTLEMENT**



UF : *Embattlement*

BT : **PARAPET**

NT : **CRENELLATION**

NT : **MACHICOLATION**

NT : **MERLON**

SN : An indented parapet consisting of raised parts, called merlons, separated by gaps, or crenelles.

## BAY

BT : **PLAN COMPONENT**

NT : **HALF BAY**

NT : **SMOKE BAY**

RT : **CELL**

SN : A regular structural subdivision or compartment within a building, defined by dividing walls or the positions of the principal supporting members.

## BAY LEAF

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : Bay-leaf shaped decorative ornamentation, usually adorning mouldings or friezes, often depicted in a garland arrangement.

## BAY WINDOW

BT : **WINDOW**

RT : **ORIEL WINDOW**

SN : A window that forms a projection from the body of a building, extending down to ground level, forming a bay in the wall's interior.

## BEAD

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **ASTRAGAL**

RT : **BAGNETTE**

SN : A small convex moulding, often decorated with beads and reels.

## *Bead And Berry*

USE : **BEAD AND REEL**

## BEAD AND REEL

UF : *Paternoster*

UF : *Bead And Berry*

UF : *Pearl And Olive*

BT : **ASTRAGAL**

SN : Decorative ornamentation consisting of alternating bead shapes with small, elliptical forms resembling reels

## *Beaked Ionic Capital*

USE : **IONIC CAPITAL**

## BEAK HEAD MOULDING

UF : *Birds Head Moulding*

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **CATS HEAD MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding depicting an animal or bird head with a tongue or beak that overlaps the moulding set below it.

## BEAM

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANCHOR BEAM**

NT : **APPLIED BEAM**

NT : **AXIAL BEAM**

NT : **BRESSUMMER**

NT : **DAIS BEAM**

NT : **DRAGON BEAM**

NT : **FALSE HAMMER BEAM**

NT : **FLITCHED BEAM**

NT : **GIRDING BEAM**

NT : **HALF BEAM**

NT : **HAMMER BEAM**

NT : **ROOD BEAM**

NT : **STRAINER BEAM**

NT : **TIEBEAM**

NT : **TRANSVERSE BEAM**

SN : A main load-bearing horizontal member.

## *Beam Engine*

USE : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**

## BEAM SLOT

BT : **IMPLIED FEATURE**

SN : A slot, usually in a wall, into which a beam was placed.

## BEAM STEAM ENGINE

UF : *Beam Engine*

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **CORNISH ENGINE**

NT : **NEWCOMEN ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE**

NT : **ROTATIVE BEAM ENGINE**

NT : **SIDE LEVER ENGINE**

NT : **SIMS COMPOUND ENGINE**

SN : An engine which operates machinery via a pivoted, horizontal beam with a piston located at one end and a reciprocating pump beneath the other, resulting in a rocking, seesaw-like motion. Variations featured the steam piston placed above the beam.

## *Bed Chamber*

USE : **BEDROOM**

## BED MOULDING

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A moulding on an entablature that is between the frieze and the corona.

## BED NOOK

UF : *Bed Recess*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A small projection designed to allow space for a bed.

## *Bed Recess*

USE : **BED NOOK**

## BEDROOM

UF : *Bed Chamber*

BT : **RETIREMENT ROOM**

NT : **CAMERA (BEDROOM)**

SN : A room intended to contain a bed.

## BEETLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A float or pontoon supporting a flexible steel roadway as part of a Mulberry Harbour.

## *Belfast Roof*

USE : **BELFAST TRUSS ROOF**

## BELFAST TRUSS

BT : **BOWSTRING TRUSS**

RT : **BELFAST TRUSS ROOF**

SN : A bowstring truss with the space between its members filled by a lattice of crossing diagonal rods.

## BELFAST TRUSS ROOF

UF : *Belfast Roof*

BT : **BOWSTRING ROOF**

RT : **BELFAST TRUSS**

SN : A roof with a bow-shaped, segmental timber truss which has the space between its members filled by a lattice of crossing diagonal rods.

## **BELFRY**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : The tower, generally attached to a church or other building but sometimes separate, where bells are hung and from which sound is emitted. Also applied to the upper chamber where bells are hung, or the wooden structure supporting them.

## **BELL**

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : The core of a capital.

## **BELL CAPITAL**

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A capital which is circular and has several mouldings but no foliage.

## **BELLCOTE**

UF : *Sanctus Bell Cote*

UF : *Bell Gable*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A housing for one or more bells, usually gabled or roofed.

## **BELL FRAME**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A timber frame placed in the bell chamber of a church tower or belfry designed to hold the bells.

## *Bell Gable*

USE : **BELLCOTE**

## **BELL TOWER**

UF : *Bell Turret*

BT : **TOWER**

RT : **RINGING CHAMBER**

SN : A high tower, attached to or detached from a building such as a church, with a belfry stage containing bells.

## *Bell Turret*

USE : **BELL TOWER**

## **BELVEDERE**

BT : **TURRET**

SN : A turret on the side of a house providing views across the surrounding countryside.

## **BILLET FRIEZE**

BT : **BILLET MOULDING**

SN : A series of billet mouldings forming a decorative band of small, regularly placed squared or rounded blocks.

## **BILLET MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

NT : **BILLET FRIEZE**

SN : An ornamental moulding consisting of a series of small, regularly placed squared or rounded blocks.

## **BILLIARD ROOM**

BT : **GAMESROOM**

SN : A room intended for the placement and use of a billiard table.

## **BIMAH**

BT : **RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS**

SN : An elevated area or platform in a synagogue where the person reading aloud from the Torah stands.

## **BIRDMOUTHED JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the end of one timber is cut in V- form and rests on the edge of another timber, frequently found between common rafters and wall plates.

## *Birds Head Moulding*

USE : **BEAK HEAD MOULDING**

## **BLADE**

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A principal member in a cruck truss.

## **BLEEDING ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room dedicated to the drawing or letting of blood, a procedure once thought to possess medicinal properties.

## **BLIND ARCADE**

UF : *Wall Arcade*

BT : **ARCADE**

RT : **TRIFORIUM**

SN : A succession of arches on shafts with no openings, attached to and used to enliven a wall.

## **BLIND COLONNADE**

BT : **COLONNADE**

SN : A series of columns in a straight line supporting an entablature with no openings or glazing.

## **BLOCK**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A small piece of timber occupying the angle between two other timbers.

## *Block Capital*

USE : **CUSHION CAPITAL**

## **BLOCK CORNICE**

BT : **CORNICE**

SN : An Italian cornice consisting of a bed moulding, a row of plain block corbels or modillions, and a corona or cornice.

## **BLOCKED COLUMN**

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A column whose shaft is interrupted by square blocks.

## **BLOCKING COURSE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A plain stone course, sometimes projecting, above a cornice and counterbalancing the cantilevered sections of stone, or at the base of a building.

## **BLOWING ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine driving a reciprocating air pump to provide air for a blast furnace.

## **BOARDROOM**

UF : *Board Room*

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A meeting room intended specifically for the use of a board of directors or governors of an organization or company..

## *Board Room*

USE : **BOARDROOM**

## **BOATING POOL**

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : Manmade feature to contain water for the purpose of floating miniature boats in it. Different to BOATING LAKE as lake can be naturally occurring park feature and can be used for full sized boats.

## **BOILER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A steam generator comprising a pressure vessel, and/or rows of tubes arranged to receive heat from a firegrate.

## **BOILER ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room, usually at ground level or below, housing the tank in which water is heated as part of a building's heating system.

## **BOLECTION MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A moulding which projects beyond the face of a panel or frame, usually found in panelling or in doors.

## **BOLSTER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : One of the rolls forming the sides of an ionic capital, joining the volutes of the front and rear faces.

## *Bolter*

USE : **SIFTER**

## **BOOT SCRAPER**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A device, usually cast iron and often decorative in design, placed upon, embedded in or built into a doostep facilitating the removal of mud, dirt, manure etc. from footwear before entering a building.

## **BOSS**

UF : *Roof Boss*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A carved, convex block, often richly decorated, at the intersections of vault-ribs, beam-junctions or terminations of mouldings.

## **BOUDOIR**

BT : **RETIREMENT ROOM**

SN : A small, finely-furnished room, traditionally where a lady could retire to be alone or entertain intimate friends.

## **BOWER**

UF : *Bowre*

BT : **PRIVATE ROOM**

SN : A private room or parlour usually at the same level as the hall.

## *Bowre*

USE : **BOWER**

## **BOWSTRING ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

NT : **BELFAST TRUSS ROOF**

RT : **BOWSTRING TRUSS**

SN : A roof constructed of horizontal tiebeams and curved trusses.

## **BOWSTRING TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

NT : **BELFAST TRUSS**

RT : **BOWSTRING ROOF**

SN : An arched, or bow-shaped, segmental timber truss with its ends tied together by a straight or cambered member.

## **BOW WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window set within a curved projection from the face of a wall.

## **BOX FRAME**

UF : *Post And Truss Frame*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : Timber framed construction where a box of horizontal and vertical members is created to support the roof.

## **BOX FRAMED TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A complete cross-frame from ground level to ridge in a box-framed building.

## **BOX OFFICE**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A ticket booth in a theatre or cinema.

## **BOX PEW**

BT : **PEW**

SN : An enclosed, high-sided seat, sometimes entered through a door, usually found in churches as one of a series of box-like compartments.

## **BRACE**

UF : *Angle Brace*

BT : **FASTENING**

NT : **ARCH BRACE**

NT : **CONCEALED BRACE**

NT : **CORNER BRACE**

NT : **DOWNWARD BRACE**

NT : **DRAGON TIE**

NT : **KNEE BRACE**

NT : **OGEE BRACE**

NT : **PARALLEL BRACE**

NT : **PASSING BRACE**

NT : **PASSING WINDBRACE**

NT : **RAFTER BRACE**

NT : **SCISSOR BRACES**

NT : **SLING BRACE**

NT : **UPWARD BRACE**

SN : An inclined timber used to support and provide rigidity to roofs, partitions etc.

## **BRACKET**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANGLE BRACKET**

NT : **CONSOLE**

NT : **MODILLION**

SN : A small support designed to help support a weight, such as that of a projecting member.

## **BRACKET MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding consisting of two ogee-forms with joined faces.

## **BRAKE WHEEL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The main gear wheel, which is engaged by a brake to halt or slow the machinery, mounted on the windshaft of a windmill.

## **BREAD ROOM**

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

SN : A room for the storage of bread, biscuits, flour etc. Often part of a buttery in medieval times.

## **BREAKFAST ROOM**

BT : **DINING ROOM**

SN : A room where meals, particularly breakfast are partaken.

## **BREASTSHOT WHEEL**

BT : **WATERWHEEL**

SN : A waterwheel in which the incoming water is directed onto the periphery at approximately the same level as the axle, the water being kept in contact with the floats, or buckets, by breastwork of masonry, timber or iron.

### *Breastsummer*

USE : **BRESSUMMER**

## **BRESSUMMER**

UF : *Breastsummer*

UF : *Chimney Bar*

UF : *Brest Summer*

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A horizontal, supporting beam set above an opening in an external wall, a fireplace opening or in timber framed construction set forward from the lower part of a building to support a jettied wall.

### *Brest Summer*

USE : **BRESSUMMER**

## **BRICKWORK**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A structure, part of a structure or area constructed from plain bricks.

## **BRIDGE TREE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An adjustable, horizontal beam, supporting the vertical stone spindle in a water or windmill, which allows the gap between the grinding stones to be varied.

## **BRIDLED JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint consisting of a projecting tongue fitting into an open housing in a scarf joint or the apex of a rafter.

## **BRINE TANK**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A tank within a salt works used for storing brine after it has been pumped from underground. The brine is then fed by gravity into the evaporating pans in the Pan House.

## **BROACH SPIRE**

BT : **SPIRE**

SN : An octagonal spire atop a square tower, the transition between structures effected by partially pyramidal masonry forms called broaches.

## **BROKEN PEDIMENT**

BT : **PEDIMENT**

RT : **OPEN PEDIMENT**

SN : A pediment with a gap at the centre of its base.

## **BUCRANIUM**

BT : **ANIMAL FIGURE**

SN : Decorative motif in the form of an ox skull.

## **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **ADMINISTRATION BLOCK**

NT : **AGED MENS WARD**

NT : **ALURE**

NT : **ANNEX**

NT : **ANTECHURCH**

NT : **BALCONY**

NT : **BASTION**

NT : **CAPONIER**

NT : **CHILDRENS BLOCK**

NT : **CONSERVATORY**

NT : **COUNTERSCARP BANK**

NT : **CUPOLA**

NT : **DOVECOTE**

NT : **EARTH CLOSET**

NT : **EASTER SEPULCHRE**

NT : **ENTRANCE BLOCK**

NT : **GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)**

NT : **GARDEROBE (TOILET)**

NT : **HOSPITAL BLOCK**

NT : **HYPOCAUST**

NT : **LANDING**

NT : **LANTERN**

NT : **LIFT**

NT : **LOGGIA**

NT : **NARTHEX (CLASSICAL)**

NT : **NEST HOLE**

NT : **OUTSHOT**

NT : **PAVILION**

NT : **PENTHOUSE (APARTMENT)**

NT : **PERGOLA**

NT : **PORCH**

NT : **RECEIVING BLOCK**

NT : **ROOD LOFT**

NT : **SERVICE BLOCK**

NT : **STAIRCASE**

NT : **STEEPLE**

NT : **SUPERVISORY HUB**

NT : **SWIMMING POOL**

NT : **TOMB**

NT : **TOWER**

NT : **VENTILATION SHAFT**

NT : **VERANDA**

NT : **WESTWORK**

SN : A feature which forms part of a building and has a specific functional usage or decorative form.

## **BULL ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : An early type of steam engine, similar to a Cornish Engine, designed by Edward Bull.

## **BULLSEYE WINDOW**

UF : *Oeil De Boeuf*

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : An oval window placed with its long axis horizontal. The term is often applied to similar round windows.

## **BURIAL PIT**

BT : **UNASSIGNED**

SN : The pit in which human or animal remains are placed for interment, which may be either an inhumation or cremation.

## **BURSARY**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A treasury, often the bursar's room in a college or university.

### *Business Room*

USE : **OFFICE**

### *Butment*

USE : **ABUTMENT**

## BUTTERFLY PLAN

UF : *Double Suntrap Plan*

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A nineteenth century plan where two or four wings of a house are constructed at an angle to the core, usually at approximately 45 degrees to the wall of the core building.

## BUTTERY

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

SN : A room for the storage of food and drink.

## *Butt Purlin*

USE : **TENONED PURLIN**

## BUTTRESS

UF : *Analemma*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANGLE BUTTRESS**

NT : **ARCH BUTTRESS**

NT : **CLASPING BUTTRESS**

NT : **DIAGONAL BUTTRESS**

NT : **FLYING BUTTRESS**

NT : **HANGING BUTTRESS**

NT : **LATERAL BUTTRESS**

NT : **PIER BUTTRESS**

NT : **SETBACK BUTTRESS**

SN : A mass of stone or brick built against or as part of a wall to provide additional strength to it.

## CABINET

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A small room used as a study for the preservation of papers etc. Generally use for any small room appended to a larger one.

## CABLE MOULDING

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding shaped to resemble a length of cable or twisted rope.

## CALDARIUM

UF : *Hot Bath*

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **FRIGIDARIUM**

RT : **TEPIDARIUM**

RT : **PALAESTRA**

SN : The hot room in a Roman baths.

## *Calefactory*

USE : **WARMING ROOM**

## CALVARY

BT : **SCULPTURE**

SN : A representation of the crucifixion of Christ or related scenes as a sculpture, etc.

## CAMBA

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

SN : A place in which brewing and sometimes baking took place.

## CAME

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **WINDOW**

RT : **SADDLE BAR**

RT : **STANCHION**

SN : An H-sectioned strip of lead used to hold panes of glass in position in stained-glass windows or other leaded lights.

## CAMERA (BEDROOM)

BT : **BEDROOM**

SN : A private bed sitting room.

## CAMERA (CEILING)

BT : **CEILING**

SN : A ceiling that is curved or vaulted, sometimes employed to give a space the appearance of a vault.

## *Camera (Generic)*

USE : **ROOM**

## CAMERA (SUITE)

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A suite of rooms.

## CANAL INCLINED PLANE

BT : **INCLINED PLANE**

SN : A slope, usually with rails, by which a boat can be transferred from one level of waterway to another.

## CANEPHORA

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

SN : A sculpted female figure carrying a basket on her head.

## CANTEEN

BT : **DINING ROOM**

SN : A room intended for the taking of refreshments, usually containing a counter from which they are served.

## CAP

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The rotating top section of a tower or smock mill.

## CAPITAL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ABACUS**

NT : **BASKET CAPITAL**

NT : **BELL**

NT : **BELL CAPITAL**

NT : **COMPOSITE CAPITAL**

NT : **CORINTHIAN CAPITAL**

NT : **CROCKET CAPITAL**

NT : **CUSHION CAPITAL**

NT : **DORIC CAPITAL**

NT : **IONIC CAPITAL**

NT : **PROTOMA CAPITAL**

NT : **STIFF LEAF CAPITAL**

NT : **TUSCAN CAPITAL**

NT : **WATER LEAF CAPITAL**

SN : The top part of a column, often decorated.

## CAPONIER

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An enclosed, defensible passageway, equipped with gun ports, extending into or traversing a dry ditch.

## CAPSTONE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A large stone laid horizontally to form the roof of a chamber.

## CARREL (AISLE)

BT : **AISLE**

SN : An aisle divided into chapels. This term is sometimes applied to the screens dividing the aisle, or the chapels themselves.

## CARREL (NICHE)

BT : **NICHE**

SN : An enclosure or niche in a library or cloister used for study.

## **CARRIAGE ENTRANCE**

BT : **ENTRANCE**

RT : **PORTE COCHERE**

SN : An entrance large enough for carriages and vehicles leading through a building or wall into an inner courtyard.

## **CARTOUCHE**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative, framed tablet, usually bearing an inscription or coat of arms, in the form of a scroll or curving piece of parchment.

## **CARYATID**

BT : **COLUMN**

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

SN : A female figure used instead of a column, usually supporting an entablature.

## **CASEMATE**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A chamber built into a wall in a defensive structure.

## **CASEMENT**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A hollow moulding, often enriched, similar to a scotia or cavetto, used in Gothic jambs and cornices.

## **CASEMENT WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

NT : **FRENCH WINDOW**

SN : A window where the sash is hung vertically and the window opens outwards or inwards.

## *Casual Ward*

USE : **VAGRANTS WARD**

## **CATS HEAD MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **BEAK HEAD MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding depicting an animal or bird head, similar to a beak head moulding but with a shorter, cone-like tongue or beak overlapping the moulding set beneath it.

## **CATSLIDE ROOF**

BT : **PENT ROOF**

SN : A roof with one side longer than the other, continuing at the same pitch over an extension to a building. Commonly found in New England Colonial architecture.

## **CAULICOLI**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : The lesser stalks springing from the principal stalks, or caules, within the decoration on a Corinthian capital.

## **CAVETTO**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A concave moulding where the profile is a quarter of a circle.

## **CEILING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **CAMERA (CEILING)**

SN : The surface of a room which conceals overhead structural members.

## **CEILING PAINTING**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

RT : **WALL PAINTING**

SN : A two dimensional image using paint applied to the surface of a ceiling.

## **CELL**

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **BAY**

SN : Term used to indicate the basic unit of accommodation in the plan of a building. It does not necessarily relate to the structural divisions within a building.

## **CELLAR**

UF : *Cellarium*

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room that is underground or partially underground. Primarily used for storage.

## *Cellarium*

USE : **CELLAR**

## **CENTERING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **ARCH**

SN : A temporary support placed under a vault or arch to support them during construction.

## *Central Chimney Plan*

USE : **AXIAL CHIMNEY PLAN**

## **CENTRAL FIREPLACE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan in which a chimney containing back-to-back fireplaces heats two rooms simultaneously by being placed within the dividing wall.

## **CENTRAL STAIRCASE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan in which the staircase is placed at the centre of the building.

## *Centre Valve Steam Engine*

USE : **WILLANS CENTRE VALVE STEAM ENGINE**

## **CHAIN MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding in the form of a chain.

## **CHAIN PUMP**

UF : *Rag And Chain Pump*

BT : **PUMP**

SN : An early design of pump featuring a series of pistons, or sometimes bundles of rags, passing through a barrel on a continuous chain, forcing water upwards.

## *Chamber*

USE : **ROOM**

## **CHAMBER BLOCK**

BT : **WING**

RT : **ROOM**

RT : **SOLAR**

SN : An area of several rooms in a medieval house or building. Probably for domestic use.

## **CHANCEL**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The choir and sanctuary in the liturgical eastern part of a church appropriated for those who officiate during services.

## CHANCEL ARCH

BT : ARCH

SN : An arch at the liturgical east of the nave, carrying a gabled wall above, separating nave from chancel.

### *Chancel Screen*

USE : ROOD SCREEN

## CHANDELIER

BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

SN : A branched, hanging light fitting, often ornate in design, providing illumination from a number of candles or lightbulbs.

## CHANGING ROOM

BT : ROOM

RT : DRESSING ROOM

SN : A room within a building, such as a shop or leisure complex, sometimes equipped with cubicles or screens to allow a degree of privacy, where clothing can be tried on or changed.

### *Chantry*

USE : CHANTRY CHAPEL

## CHANTRY CHAPEL

UF : Chantry

BT : CHAPEL

SN : A chapel, often attached to or screened off inside a church, endowed for the celebration of masses principally for the repose of the founder's soul.

## CHAPEL

BT : AREAS AND SPACES

NT : APSE CHAPEL

NT : CHANTRY CHAPEL

NT : GALILEE

NT : LADY CHAPEL

NT : RADIATING CHAPEL

RT : CHEVET

SN : A building, room or area, often within or attached to a church or other building, serving as a place of worship. Where a monument, use the Thesaurus of Monument Types.

## CHAPTER HOUSE

BT : ASSEMBLY ROOM

SN : A building, sometimes polygonal in plan, attached to a cathedral, church, abbey etc. and used for the assembly of chapter or brethren, often to address official business.

## CHEESE PRESS

BT : MACHINERY

SN : A device used in the production of hard cheeses that exerts pressure upon fresh curds in order to remove and drain away excess whey.

## CHEVET

BT : INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE

RT : AMBULATORY (INTERIOR)

RT : APSE

RT : CHAPEL

SN : The area that contains the ambulatory, apse and chapels. Usually found in larger churches, monasteries and cathedrals.

## CHEVRON MOULDING

UF : Zigzag Moulding

BT : MOULDING

SN : A three-dimensional decorative ornamentation composed of a series of Vs forming a zigzag.

## CHILDRENS BLOCK

BT : BUILDING COMPONENT

SN : Series of rooms in a workhouse complex where children were housed and looked after.

## CHIMNEY

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

NT : ANGLE CHIMNEY

NT : CHIMNEY BREAST

NT : CHIMNEY COWL

NT : CHIMNEY POT

NT : CHIMNEY SHAFT

NT : CHIMNEY STACK

SN : The flue or channel that funnels smoke from a fire.

### *Chimney Back*

USE : FIREBACK

### *Chimney Bar*

USE : BRESSUMMER

## CHIMNEY BREAST

BT : CHIMNEY

SN : A stone or brick structure that projects into, or out of, a room and contains the flue.

## CHIMNEY COWL

BT : CHIMNEY

SN : A covering of metal, stone or pottery set on a chimney breast above a fire to prevent smoke entering the room and instead directing it up the chimney.

### *Chimney Piece*

USE : MANTELPIECE

## CHIMNEY POT

BT : CHIMNEY

SN : A cylindrical, polygonal, or square element of brick, metal or terracotta fixed on top of a chimney stack to extend the flue and improve the extraction of smoke.

## CHIMNEY SHAFT

BT : CHIMNEY

SN : A very high chimney, though more often a chimney stack containing only one flue.

## CHIMNEY STACK

BT : CHIMNEY

SN : A masonry or brickwork structure projecting above a roof and containing several flues.

## CHINESE ROOM

BT : ROOM

SN : A room decorated, and furnished, in the style of the Chinese.

## CHOIR

BT : INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE

RT : ALTAR SCREEN

SN : Part of a large church, east of the nave, appropriated for singers and clergy.

## CHOIR SCREEN

BT : SCREEN

SN : A screen separating the choir from other parts of the church.

## CHUTE

BT : MACHINERY

SN : A vertical or inclined plane, channel, or passage through which objects are moved from a higher to a lower level by means of gravity.

## CIDER PRESS

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine that presses apples to extract juice for the production of cider.

## *Cill*

USE : **SILL**

## CINQUEFOIL

BT : **TRACERY**

SN : An ornamental foliation in panels or tracery so called because it is arranged around five intervals, known as foils or cusps, that describe the outlines of five leaves or petals.

## CIRCULAR PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : The plan on which a circular building is constructed.

## CLADDING

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **CLAPBOARD**

NT : **SLATE HANGING**

NT : **TILE HANGING**

NT : **WEATHERBOARDING**

SN : A non-structural covering, such as tile, slate, wood etc., applied to an exterior wall.

## CLAPBOARD

BT : **CLADDING**

SN : A horizontal, riven board, tapered in section, used for external cladding.

## CLAPPING QUOIN

UF : *Hollow Quoin*

BT : **QUOIN**

SN : A quoin, usually of stone, with a concave rebate at one corner forming the surface against which the rounded edge of a canal lock gate turns, making a kind of hinge.

## CLASPED PURLIN

BT : **THROUGH PURLIN**

SN : A purlin that rests against the lower surface of a principal rafter and is supported by a queen post, collar or raking strut.

## CLASPING BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress which encases the corner between two walls.

## CLASSROOM

BT : **SCHOOLROOM**

SN : A room intended for the purpose of teaching a group or class of students simultaneously.

## *Clearstorey*

USE : **CLERESTORY**

## *Clearstory*

USE : **CLERESTORY**

## *Clerestorey*

USE : **CLERESTORY**

## CLERESTORY

UF : *Clearstory*

UF : *Clearstorey*

UF : *Clerestorey*

UF : *Overstorey*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The upper parts of walls carried on arcades or colonnades in the nave, choir or transepts of a church or hall, rising higher than the lean-to roofs of the aisles and pierced with windows to allow light to penetrate.

## CLIMBING WALL

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : An artificially constructed wall with recessed and projecting grips for hands and feet and places to attach ropes. Used for practising rock climbing. If the wall is a free-standing external structure use term for the Thesaurus of Monument Types.

## CLOAKROOM

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in which cloaks, coats, hats etc may be left and often including coathooks, hat boxes and similar fixtures and fittings.

## CLOCK TOWER

BT : **TOWER**

SN : A tall structure, high in proportion to its lateral dimensions, often rising in stages, free standing or part of another building, surmounted by a clock.

## CLOISTER

BT : **AMBULATORY (EXTERNAL)**

RT : **ANTEPORTICO**

SN : A covered ambulatory, usually arcaded, arranged around three or four sides of a quadrangle in a monastic or collegiate establishment.

## CLOISTER GARTH

BT : **COURTYARD**

SN : A quadrangle or courtyard, often grassed or planted, surrounded by cloisters

## CLOSED TRUSS

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss in which spaces between timbers are filled, as between rooms and at the ends of a building.

## CLOSE STUDDING

BT : **STUD**

SN : In timber framed buildings this is the division of a wall into narrow panels by vertical studs.

## CLOSET

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A small chamber or private room.

## CLOTHING STORE

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room within a building or complex used for storing clothing.

## CLUSTERED COLUMN

UF : *Compound Column*

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A pier made up of several columns clustered together. They can be attached through their whole length or only at top and bottom.

## *Clustered Pier*

USE : **COMPOUND PIER**

## COALING CRANE

BT : **CRANE**



SN : A crane used for moving coal during the refuelling of coal-powered vessels or locomotives.

## **COAL TIPPLER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **HYDRAULIC TIPPLER**

SN : Loading machinery tipping coal into railway wagons, usually at a pithead.

## *Coat Of Arms*

USE : **ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS**

## **COFFERING**

BT : **PANELLING**

SN : A series of recessed, ornamental panels decorating a ceiling.

## **COGGED JOIST**

BT : **JOIST**

SN : A joist that has its end resting in a recess in a transverse beam.

## *Coien*

USE : **QUOIN**

## *Coign*

USE : **QUOIN**

## *Coin*

USE : **QUOIN**

## *Cold Bath*

USE : **FRIGIDARIUM**

## **COLLAR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A horizontal member connecting rafters or cruck blades at a point between their feet and the apex of the roof.

## **COLLAR PLATE**

BT : **PLATE**

SN : A horizontal timber that joins the collars of a series of roof trusses.

## **COLLAR PURLIN**

BT : **PURLIN**

SN : A longitudinal member in a roof, running beneath the collar beams and intended to give stability to the roof.

## **COLLEGE HALL**

BT : **HALL (COMMUNAL)**

NT : **EXAMINATION HALL**

SN : A large communal room within a college complex used for functions, assemblies, examinations etc.

## **COLONNADE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BLIND COLONNADE**

NT : **COLONNADE A JOUR**

NT : **PERISTYLE**

SN : A row of columns that carry arches or an entablature.

## **COLONNADE A JOUR**

BT : **COLONNADE**

SN : A colonnade where it is exposed to the air on two sides.

## **COLONNETTE**

BT : **COLUMN**

NT : **NOOK SHAFT**

SN : A small shaft or column.

## **COLOSSAL ORDER**

UF : *Giant Order*

BT : **ORDER**

SN : An order in which the columns rise more than one storey in height from the ground or plinth.

## **COLUMN**

UF : *Demi Column*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANGLE COLUMN**

NT : **ANNULATED COLUMN**

NT : **ANNULET**

NT : **APOPHYGE**

NT : **APPLIED COLUMN**

NT : **ATLANTIS**

NT : **ATTIC COLUMN**

NT : **BANDED COLUMN**

NT : **BLOCKED COLUMN**

NT : **CARYATID**

NT : **CLUSTERED COLUMN**

NT : **COLONNETTE**

NT : **COMPOSITE COLUMN**

NT : **CORINTHIAN COLUMN**

NT : **DETACHED COLUMN**

NT : **DORIC COLUMN**

NT : **DRUM**

NT : **ENGAGED COLUMN**

NT : **IONIC COLUMN**

NT : **SPIRAL COLUMN**

NT : **TUSCAN COLUMN**

SN : A vertical, circular member, usually load-carrying. Where separate, use monument type.

## **COMBER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **HEILMANN COMBER**

NT : **HOLDEN COMBER**

NT : **LISTER COMBER**

NT : **NOBLE COMBER**

SN : A machine used for combing wool. Use more specific term where known.

## **COMBINATION MILL**

BT : **FLOUR MILL**

SN : A flour milling machine using both stones and rollers to produce flour and, perhaps mainly from the stones, animal feed from grains other than wheat.

## **COMBINED DIESEL AND GAS TURBINE**

BT : **DIESEL ENGINE**

BT : **GAS TURBINE**

SN : A propulsion system for ships which need a maximum speed that is considerably faster than their cruise speed, particularly warships. It consists of diesel engines for cruising and gas turbines for high-speed transits.

## **COMBINED STEAM AND GAS TURBINE**

BT : **GAS TURBINE**

BT : **STEAM TURBINE**

SN : A propulsion system for ships using a combination of steam turbines and gas turbines to power the shafts.

## **COMMITTEE ROOM**

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A room where a committee meets to discuss matters put before them.

## **COMMON RAFTER**

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : A rafter of uniform size placed at regular intervals along the length of a roof.

## COMMON RAFTER ROOF

BT : ROOF

SN : A roof consisting entirely of common rafters, without the use of principals, in pairs but not connected by collar-beams.

## COMMON RAFTER TRUSS

BT : TRUSS

SN : A pair of common rafters with a collar.

## COMMON ROOM

BT : MEETING ROOM

SN : A room in general use for persons to meet, often found at institutions such as colleges.

## Communion Rail

USE : ALTAR RAIL

## Communion Table

USE : ALTAR

## COMPOSITE ARCH

BT : LANCET ARCH

BT : COMPOSITE ORDER

SN : A lancet arch designed in the composite style.

## COMPOSITE BASE

BT : BASE

BT : COMPOSITE ORDER

SN : Bases of this order are often referred to as spira and have a double astragal in the middle.

## COMPOSITE CAPITAL

BT : CAPITAL

BT : COMPOSITE ORDER

SN : An ornate version of an eight-voluted Ionic capital known as an angular capital or Scamozzi under which are added two tiers of acanthus leaves.

## COMPOSITE COLUMN

BT : COLUMN

BT : COMPOSITE ORDER

SN : A detached, sometimes monolithic vertical structural element usually circular, square or polygonal bearing an ornate eight-voluted Ionic Capital.

## COMPOSITE ENTABLATURE

BT : ENTABLATURE

BT : COMPOSITE ORDER

SN : The horizontal assembly of architrave, frieze and cornice carried upon columns and pilasters in the Composite order; and so containing elements of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

## COMPOSITE ORDER

BT : ORDER

NT : COMPOSITE ARCH

NT : COMPOSITE BASE

NT : COMPOSITE CAPITAL

NT : COMPOSITE COLUMN

NT : COMPOSITE ENTABLATURE

SN : An order composed of elements of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

## Compound Column

USE : CLUSTERED COLUMN

## COMPOUND PIER

UF : *Clustered Pier*

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

SN : A pier made up of several shafts against it. The shafts can be attached or detached.

## COMPOUND RAFTER

BT : RAFTER

NT : SECONDARY RAFTER

SN : A doubled rafter, separated by cleats, spacers or distance pieces.

## COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE

BT : BEAM STEAM ENGINE

NT : EXTRACTION ENGINE

NT : MANHATTAN ENGINE

NT : WILLANS CENTRE VALVE STEAM ENGINE

NT : WOOLF COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE

SN : A steam engine that uses the same steam successively to drive pistons in high and then low pressure cylinders.

## CONCEALED BRACE

BT : BRACE

SN : A brace halved to the inside of studs, and so not visible from outside.

## CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE

BT : STEAM ENGINE

SN : A steam engine in which the spent steam leaving the cylinder passes to a condenser instead of being exhausted to the atmosphere. The condenser creates a partial vacuum which increases the pressure drop across the engine, so raising its efficiency.

## CONFERENCE ROOM

BT : MEETING ROOM

BT : AUDITORIUM

SN : A room where organizations and associations meet for the undertaking of presentations and consultation.

## CONFESSIO

BT : ROOM

SN : A recess or chamber near the altar which holds a relic. A feature of medieval churches.

## CONFESSIONAL

BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS

BT : INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE

SN : A booth, cubicle or recess, often enclosed, in which a priest, usually screened from view, hears confessions.

## CONSERVATORY

BT : BUILDING COMPONENT

SN : An extension to a building usually made primarily of glass, for growing plants.

## CONSOLE

BT : BRACKET

SN : An S-shaped ornamental bracket with a greater height than projection.

## CONTRA FLOW STEAM ENGINE

BT : STEAM ENGINE

SN : The common design of steam engine, where steam enters the cylinder at one end, and after it has pushed the piston to the other end, its direction of flow is reversed as the piston returns, the steam leaving the cylinder through the exhaust ports.

## CONTROL ROOM

BT : ROOM

SN : A room in which actions are checked, verified and approved.

## CONVEYOR BELT

UF : *Creeper*

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine consisting of a continuously moving band of fabric, rubber, or metal used for transporting people or objects from one place to another.

## COOLING TOWER

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A large structure, usually associated with power stations, in which hot water undergoes a process of cooling before being re-used .

## COPING

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A protective covering applied to the top of a wall, chimney, gable etc., usually curved, sloping or ridged to prevent rainwater settling.

## CORBEL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **CORBEL TABLE**

SN : A cantilevered block projecting from the face of a wall and supporting a structure such as a parapet, beam or arch.

## CORBEL TABLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **CORBEL**

SN : A projecting wall or structure, such as a parapet or battlement, supported by a series of corbels.

## CORINTHIAN BASE

BT : **BASE**

BT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

SN : A slender and elegant base usually of Attic type with two tori, two scotiae and two astragals.

## CORINTHIAN CAPITAL

BT : **CAPITAL**

BT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

SN : A capital with two rows of eight acanthus leaves rising above an astragal;from between the leaves of the upper row rise eight stalks,each surmounted by a calyx from which emerge volutes carryingthe corners of the concave sided abacus and central ornaments

## CORINTHIAN COLUMN

BT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A vertical structure usually with an Attic base or spira with slender and elegant design, with a capital decorated with acanthus leaves and an entablature rich in carved ornament.

## CORINTHIAN ENTABLATURE

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

BT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

SN : An entablature often of great magnificence with bead and reel between fasciae of the architrave, frieze ornamented with continuous sculpture and cornice, with ornate coffers and richly carved modillions.

## CORINTHIAN ORDER

BT : **ORDER**

NT : **ATTIC BASE**

NT : **CORINTHIAN BASE**

NT : **CORINTHIAN CAPITAL**

NT : **CORINTHIAN COLUMN**

NT : **CORINTHIAN ENTABLATURE**

SN : A classical order having a bell shaped capital that is decorated with laurel, olive or acanthus leaves from which CAULICOLI emerge. The shaft is usually fluted and the base is often an Attic base.

## CORNER BRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A short, horizontal brace set between a tiebeam and a wall plate to strengthen the structure.

*Corner Capital*

USE : **ANGLE CAPITAL**

## CORNICE

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

NT : **BLOCK CORNICE**

NT : **CORONA**

NT : **CYMATIUM**

NT : **MUTULE**

NT : **RAKING CORNICE**

SN : The upper part of the classical entablature. Also a moulded projection crowning a door, wall, window etc.

## CORNISH ENGINE

BT : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A beam steam engine originating in Cornwall, first used for raising water from mines.

## CORNUCOPIA

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Decorative ornamentation in the form of a horn filled with fruit etc.

## CORONA

BT : **CORNICE**

SN : A vertical faced projection in the cornice.

## CORPS DE LOGIS

BT : **PLAN COMPONENT**

SN : The main body of a structure not including wings etc.

## CORRIDOR

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A passageway within a building providing access to rooms.

## COUNCIL CHAMBER

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A assembly room or rooms in which a collection of nominated persons meet to transact business of relevant purpose.

## COUNTER

UF : *Sales Counter*

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **BAR**

SN : A flat-topped, often elongated, construction at which customers are served by staff in a commercial establishment such as a bank, shop, inn etc.

## COUNTER APSE

BT : **APSE**

SN : The apse at the west end of the nave in a double-ended church.

## COUNTERSCARP BANK

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A low bank on the edge of a defensive ditch on the side away from the main rampart.

## COUPLED ROOF

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof in which pairs of rafters are fixed to the ridge piece and the wall plates without any collars or tiebeams.

## COURTROOM

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : The place, hall or chamber in which justice is administered.

## COURTYARD

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **ANTECOURT**

NT : **BASE COURT**

NT : **CLOISTER GARTH**

NT : **FORECOURT**

SN : An enclosed area, often surrounded by walls or buildings.

## COURTYARD PLAN

UF : *Quadrangle Plan*

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

NT : **DOUBLE COURTYARD PLAN**

SN : A plan of a house where the buildings are around at least three sides of a quadrilateral courtyard.

## COVE

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A large concave moulding.

## COVERED WAY

UF : *Pentice*

UF : *Alatoria*

UF : *Alatorium*

UF : *Alorium*

UF : *Slype*

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A passageway or corridor between two areas which is covered.

### *Cover Slip*

USE : **BATTEN**

### *Covey*

USE : **PANTRY**

### *Covie*

USE : **PANTRY**

### *Coyn*

USE : **QUOIN**

### *Cradle Roof*

USE : **WAGON ROOF**

## CRANE

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **COALING CRANE**

NT : **DERRICK**

NT : **FLOATING CRANE**

NT : **HYDRAULIC CRANE**

NT : **JIB CRANE**

NT : **MOVING CRANE**

NT : **QUARRY HOIST**

NT : **QUAY CRANE**

NT : **STEAM CRANE**

NT : **TRAVELLING CRANE**

NT : **TREADMILL CRANE**

NT : **WALL CRANE**

SN : A machine used for lifting materials.

## CREDESCENCE

BT : **NICHE**

RT : **PISCINA**

SN : In churches a niche, or shelf, within or beside a piscina, or a table for the sacramental elements and vessels. (Source: Pevsner Glossary)

## CREEP

BT : **ENTRANCE**

SN : A small opening built into a wall to allow small animals through.

### *Creep*

USE : **CONVEYOR BELT**

### *Crenel*

USE : **CRENELLATION**

## CRENELLATION

UF : *Crenel*

UF : *Crenelle*

UF : *Embrasure*

BT : **BATTLEMENT**

SN : The openings between the upright blocks, or merlons, of a battlement.

### *Crenelle*

USE : **CRENELLATION**

## CROCKET CAPITAL

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A capital which is decorated with stylized leaves similar to small volutes.

## CROSS ENTRY

BT : **ENTRANCE**

SN : The entry to a hall through opposed doorways, but without a passage formed by a wall or partition.

## CROSS GABLE

BT : **GABLE**

SN : A gable supporting a roof, placed at right-angles to the main part of the roof.

## CROSSING

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

RT : **CROSSING TOWER**

SN : The intersection and space between the nave, chancel and transepts in a cruciform church.

## CROSSING TOWER

BT : **TOWER**

RT : **CROSSING**

RT : **LANTERN**

SN : A tower which rises above the space at the intersection of the nave, chancel and transepts of a church. Usually pierced by windows to provide light directly to the area below.

## CROSS JOISTING

BT : **JOIST**

SN : A method of floor construction in which sections of joists run at right-angles to one another.

## CROSS PASSAGE

BT : **PASSAGE**

SN : Entry to a hall through opposing doors with a partition screening the hall and forming a passageway.

## CROSS TRANSEPT

BT : **TRANSEPT**

SN : The transverse portion of a cruciform church, or the arms on either side of the crossing, often with chapels at the east sides and possibly with aisles as well.

## CROSS TREE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **QUARTER BAR**

SN : Two intersecting beams set on the ground to support a post, usually for a post mill.

## CROSS VAULT

BT : **VAULT**

SN : A vault created by the intersection of two other vaults set at right angles to each other and of equal size.

## CROSS WINDOW

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window with a single mullion and a single transom.

## CROSS WING

BT : **WING**

SN : A wing joined to the main body of the building with the roof at right angles to the main roof.

## *Crouds*

USE : **CRYPT**

## CROWN PLATE

BT : **PLATE**

SN : A plate in a crown post roof, supported on crown posts and bearing the collars.

## CROWN POST

BT : **POST**

SN : An upright timber standing on a tiebeam to support a collar or purlin. Once used as an alternative to king post, this term is now restricted to the shorter post ending at collar level.

## CROWN STEEPLE

BT : **STEEPLE**

SN : A steeple in which the spire resembles a crown.

## CROWN STRUT

BT : **STRUT**

SN : An upright timber similar to a crown post, but not supporting a plate.

## CROWN TREE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The main vertical beam standing at the centre of a post mill carrying the bearing upon which the body of the mill rotates.

## CROWN WHEEL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The gearwheel on the upright shaft within a windmill from which secondary drives operating other parts of the machinery are powered. are taken

## CROWSTEPPED GABLE

BT : **GABLE**

SN : A gable with sides shaped like a flight of steps.

## CRUCIFORM PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan in the shape of a cross.

## CRUCK

UF : *Full Cruck*

BT : **TRUSS**

NT : **BASE CRUCK**

NT : **BLADE**

NT : **CRUCK SPUR**

NT : **END CRUCK**

NT : **JOINTED CRUCK**

NT : **RAISED CRUCK**

NT : **UPPER CRUCK**

SN : A pair of timbers, or blades, usually curved, rising from a place at or near ground level to a point at or near the apex of a roof, forming an approximately triangular frame on which the subsidiary structure rests.

## CRUCK SPUR

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A short timber connecting a cruck's timber, or blade, to a wall plate.

## CRUCK STUD

BT : **STUD**

SN : A stud on the outside of a cruck blade and attached to it.

## CRUSHING CIRCLE

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A horse-powered apparatus, for the crushing of commodities such as ore or cider apples, consisting of a stone wheel running over a circular iron or stone bed.

## CRYPT

UF : *Crouds*

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **ARCOSOLIUM**

NT : **RING CRYPT**

SN : A wholly or partially underground chamber, often beneath a chancel, equipped for religious services and usually containing tombs.

## *Cube Capital*

USE : **CUSHION CAPITAL**

## CUPBOARD

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **AUMBRY**

NT : **WARDROBE**

SN : A recess, often containing shelves and usually fitted with a door or doors, used for the storage of items.

## CUPOLA

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A small dome on top of a larger dome, roof etc.

## CURTAIN WALL

BT : **WALL**

SN : A wall connecting two pavilions, bastions, towers etc..

## CUSHION CAPITAL

UF : *Block Capital*

UF : *Cube Capital*

UF : *Pillow Capital*

BT : **CAPITAL**

NT : **SCALLOPED CAPITAL**

SN : A cube-shaped capital with its lower corners rounded to facilitate the transition from the circular shaft below to the square abacus it supports.

## CUTWATER

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The wedge shaped end of a bridge pier designed to break the current of water.

## CYCLE RACK

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A structure used for the secure storage of bicycles.

## CYMA RECTA

UF : *Ogee Moulding*

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **OGEE**

SN : A decorative S-shaped moulding, usually placed at the top of a cornice, with a convex lower half and a concave upper half.

## CYMA REVERSA

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative S-shaped moulding, usually placed at the top of a cornice, with a concave lower half and a convex upper half.

## CYMATIUM

BT : **CORNICE**

SN : The top of a cornice in an entablature.

## DADO (PEDESTAL)

UF : *Die*

BT : **PEDESTAL**

SN : The area between the base and the cornice of a plinth.

## DADO (WALL)

BT : **WALL**

RT : **DADO RAIL**

SN : The lower area of a interior wall between the skirting board and the dado rail

## DADO RAIL

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **DADO (WALL)**

SN : A wall-mounted moulding defining the upper edge of the dado, intended to protect the wall's surface from damage caused by chairs being pushed against it.

## DAIS

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A raised platform at the end of a hall on which the high table sat, though sometimes used to describe the table itself.

## DAIS BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A decorated beam, above the dais or high table, attached to the partition at the upper end of a hall.

## DAIS CANOPY

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A framed canopy suspended above the dais or high table at the upper end of a hall.

## DANCE FLOOR

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

SN : An open floor surface for dancing.

## DASHWHEEL

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : An early washing machine used in bleaching works for washing calico and other textiles.

## DAY ROOM

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A communal living room.

## Deambulatory

USE : **AMBULATORY (EXTERNAL)**

## Dean Hole

USE : **PRIESTS HOLE**

## DEBATING ROOM

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A chamber where discussions of issues take place, often found at universities.

## DECORATED PANEL

UF : *Painted Panel*

UF : *Inscribed Panel*

BT : **PANEL**

SN : A panel, usually wooden or stone, painted or engraved with an illustration or inscription.

## DECORATIVE FEATURES

NT : **ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS**

NT : **ANIMAL FIGURE**

NT : **ANTEFIX**

NT : **ARCHIVOLT**

NT : **AUREOLE**

NT : **CARTOUCHE**

NT : **CEILING PAINTING**

NT : **CORNUCOPIA**

NT : **DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK**

NT : **DENTIL**

NT : **DIAPER**

NT : **EGG AND DART**

NT : **FINIAL**

NT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

NT : **FLUSHWORK**

NT : **GRAFFITO**

NT : **GUTTAE**

NT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

NT : **KEY PATTERN**

NT : **KNOTWORK**

NT : **MEDALLION**

NT : **MOULDING**

NT : **OGEE**

NT : **OVERMANTEL**

NT : **OVERTHROW**

NT : **PAINTING**

NT : **PANELLING**

NT : **PATERA**

NT : **PICTURE FRAME**

NT : **PINNACLE**

NT : **REBUS**

NT : **SCULPTURE**

NT : **SPIRAL FLUTING**

NT : **STONE CARVING**

NT : **STRAPWORK**

NT : **TILING**

NT : **TRACERY**

NT : **VOLUTE**

NT : **WALL PAINTING**

NT : **WALLPAPER**

SN : A component part that is designed deliberately for decorative purposes.

## DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **PARGETTING**

SN : An area of plasterwork modelled or incised with ornamental designs or motifs.

## Demi Column

USE : **COLUMN**

## **DENTIL**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : One of a series of small, rectangular blocks arranged like a row of teeth, projecting from the lower part of a cornice in many classical orders.

## **DERRICK**

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights, consisting of a spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys, and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases.

## **DETACHED COLUMN**

UF : *Insulated Column*

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : An unengaged, or free-standing, column.

## *Diaconicon*

USE : **SACRISTY**

## **DIAGONAL BUTTRESS**

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress placed at the exterior corner of a building, forming a 135 degree angle with the walls it supports.

## **DIAMOND MULLION**

BT : **MULLION**

SN : A mullion of square section set diagonally.

## **DIAPER**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative, repeating geometric pattern, utilizing motifs such as lozenges, leaves etc., applied to a wall or panel, or incorporated into brickwork by laying different coloured bricks in a series of squares, diamonds.

## *Die*

USE : **DADO (PEDESTAL)**

## **DIESEL ENGINE**

BT : **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

NT : **COMBINED DIESEL AND GAS TURBINE**

SN : Internal combustion engine powered by diesel fuel.

## **DIMINISHED PRINCIPAL**

BT : **PRINCIPAL**

SN : A principal that has been reduced to the same thickness as a common rafter where the roof has clasped purlins.

## **DINING ROOM**

UF : *Tearoom*

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **BANQUETING HALL**

NT : **BREAKFAST ROOM**

NT : **CANTEEN**

NT : **HINDS HALL**

NT : **REFECTORY**

SN : A room, furnished with tables and chairs, where meals and refreshments are served and consumed.

## **DIOCLETIAN WINDOW**

UF : *Therm*

UF : *Thermal Window*

BT : **MULLIONED WINDOW**

SN : A semi-circular opening or window divided, by two mullions, into three sections, the central section being wider than those either side of it.

## **DIRECT ENTRY PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan in which entry is directly into a room without being situated opposite a fireplace.

## *Discharging Arch*

USE : **RELIEVING ARCH**

## **DISK ENGINE**

BT : **HYDRAULIC ENGINE**

SN : A hydraulic engine patented in 1830 comprising a large specially shaped cast-iron outer casing enclosing a close-fitting but separate solid globe.

## **DISPLAY CASE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : An enclosed structure, usually glass fronted, designed to contain, and facilitate the viewing of, objects or notices.

May be built into the fabric of a room, affixed to an exterior or exterior wall or free standing.

## **DOGLEG STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase divided into two parallel flights joined by a landing with no well between the outer strings.

## **DOGTOOTH MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding featuring a repeating star-like motif carved in relief.

## **DOME**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A roof, circular in plan, usually semicircular in section, over a circular, square or polygonal base.

## **DOOR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BATTENED DOOR**

NT : **HECK DOOR**

NT : **JIB DOOR**

NT : **PANELLED DOOR**

NT : **PLANKED DOOR**

NT : **PRIESTS DOOR**

NT : **STUDDED DOOR**

NT : **TRAPDOOR**

NT : **WICKET**

RT : **AEDICULE (FRAME)**

RT : **DOORWAY**

RT : **DRAW BAR**

RT : **DOORCASE**

RT : **FANLIGHT**

SN : The entrance to a building, apartment or any enclosure consisting of a movable barrier, usually lockable, of wood or other materials.

## **DOORCASE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **DOOR**

RT : **DOORWAY**

SN : The wood, stone or brick framework, lining a doorway, from which the door is hung.

## **DOOR LINTEL**

BT : **LINTEL**

SN : A lintel over a door.

## **DOOR POST**

BT : **POST**

RT : **JAMB**

SN : A vertical upright on either side of a door.

## **DOORWAY**

BT : **ENTRANCE**

RT : **DOOR**

RT : **DOORCASE**

RT : **TRUMEAU**

SN : The space in which a door is placed, allowing passage through.

## **DORIC BASE**

BT : **BASE**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : A base of the Roman Doric order with a torus, an astragal and a fillet.

## **DORIC CAPITAL**

BT : **CAPITAL**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : A capital with an abacus, ovolo, neck and astragal.

## **DORIC COLUMN**

BT : **COLUMN**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : A column that is equidistant, with intercolumniations, even at the corners, with two or more triglyphs over each intercolumniation.

## **DORIC ENTABLATURE**

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : An entablature with a plain architrave or principal beam over which are the frieze and cornice.

## **DORIC ORDER**

BT : **ORDER**

NT : **DORIC BASE**

NT : **DORIC CAPITAL**

NT : **DORIC COLUMN**

NT : **DORIC ENTABLATURE**

NT : **METOPÉ**

NT : **TRIGLYPH**

SN : A classical order with metopes and triglyphs in the frieze. Greek Doric has no base and a fluted column but Roman Doric does have a base and may or may not have a fluted column.

## **DORMER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A chamber usually used for sleeping.

## **DORMER WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house.

## **DORMITORY**

UF : *Dorter*

BT : **RETIREMENT ROOM**

NT : **WARD**

SN : A sleeping apartment usually containing a number of beds and sometimes partitioned into cubicles. A room for sleeping in, usually for a number of beds.

### *Dorter*

USE : **DORMITORY**

## **DOUBLE ARCH BRACED TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss in which two pairs of arch braces form a continuous curve from the wall-heads or below to meet in the centre of the collar.

## **DOUBLE COURTYARD PLAN**

BT : **COURTYARD PLAN**

SN : Two linked quadrangular open areas surrounded by walls or buildings.

## **DOUBLE DEPTH PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan in which the building is two rooms deep but has no central corridor.

## **DOUBLE PILE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : An English seventeenth century house plan consisting of a rectangular block two rooms deep, the rooms sometimes separated by a passage.

### *Double Suntrap Plan*

USE : **BUTTERFLY PLAN**

## **DOVECOTE**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

RT : **NEST HOLE**

SN : A shelter for doves or pigeons, often containing nesting boxes, either free-standing or built into other structures (barns, towers etc.). If a dedicated, free-standing structure, index with MONUMENT TYPE: DOVECOTE.

## **DOVETAIL JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

NT : **LAP DOVETAIL JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the end is shaped like a dovetail.

### *Downpipe*

USE : **RAINWATER PIPE**

## **DOWNWARD BRACE**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A brace running from a vertical to a lower horizontal timber.

## **DRAGON BEAM**

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A horizontal member cutting through the corner formed by two walls to act as a support to a hip rafter to support jetties on two adjacent sides of an upper floor.

## **DRAGON TIE**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A horizontal brace linking tiebeam and wall plate, or adjacent wall plates at the corner of a hipped roof.

## **DRAW BAR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **DOOR**

SN : A wooden bar sliding from a long channel at one side of a doorway into a socket in the other jamb so as to bar the door.

## **DRAWING ROOM**

UF : *Withdrawing Chamber*

UF : *Withdrawing Room*

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A room to withdraw to from the dining room.

## **DRAW LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**



SN : A hand-operated loom on which figured cloth could be woven, also known as a drawing engine.

### *Dresser*

USE : **SIFTER**

## **DRESSING ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **CHANGING ROOM**

SN : A room, particularly in a house or theatre, intended for dressing or changing one's clothes and furnished with wardrobes, dressing tables and other facilities for the application of make-up, styling of hair etc.

### *Drip Mould*

USE : **DRIPSTONE**

## **DRIPSTONE**

UF : *Drip Mould*

UF : *Hood Mould*

BT : **MOULDING**

NT : **LABEL**

RT : **SHELL HOOD**

RT : **LABEL STOP**

SN : A moulding that projects from a wall above an exterior opening and is shaped to channel rainwater away from it.

## **DRIVE**

UF : *Drive Mechanism*

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : The primary mechanism within an engine or device that transmits motion, especially rotary motion, to wheels, cogs, turntables etc.

### *Drive Mechanism*

USE : **DRIVE**

## **DROP ARCH**

BT : **POINTED ARCH**

SN : A pointed, two centred, arch whose span is greater than its height.

## **DROPPED TIEBEAM**

BT : **TIEBEAM**

SN : A transverse ceiling beam set below wall-plate level in order to increase head room within the roof space; it carries knee principals, or the struts or braces of an interrupted tiebeam truss.

## **DRUM**

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A polygonal or circular stone forming part of the shaft of a column.

## **DUNGEON**

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **OUBLIETTE**

SN : A chamber for the incarceration of one or more prisoners.

## **DUPLEX PUMP**

BT : **PUMP**

SN : A type of direct-acting, twin cylinder steam driven water pump.

## **DWARF TRANSEPT**

BT : **TRANSEPT**

SN : A transept in which the two wings that extend beyond the walls of the nave are lower than the nave and the crossing of the church.

## **EARTH CLOSET**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A wooden commode containing earth, which was used to cover and absorb human waste. An alternative, and rival, to the water closet.

## **EASTER SEPULCHRE**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

RT : **TOMB**

SN : A recess, usually situated in the north wall of a chancel, often canopied, containing a decorated tomb chest representing the burial and resurrection of Christ.

## **EAVE**

BT : **ROOF**

NT : **EAVES BOARD**

SN : The edge of a roof that hangs over the wall.

## **EAVES BOARD**

BT : **EAVE**

SN : A board on the lower edge of a sloping roof which protects the top of the external wall.

## **EAVES DRIP GULLY**

BT : **IMPLIED FEATURE**

SN : A feature formed by water falling from the roof of a building and creating a linear or curving indentation in the ground.

## **ECHINUS MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : An ovolo moulding below the abacus of a Doric or Ionic Capital.

## **EDGE ROLL MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A rounded or convex moulding, such as an ovolo or torus.

### *Egg And Anchor*

USE : **EGG AND DART**

## **EGG AND DART**

UF : *Egg And Anchor*

UF : *Egg And Leaf*

UF : *Egg And Tongue*

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Decorative ornamentation consisting of alternating oval and V-shaped motifs, used to enrich ovolo mouldings.

### *Egg And Leaf*

USE : **EGG AND DART**

### *Egg And Tongue*

USE : **EGG AND DART**

### *Elevator*

USE : **LIFT**

## **ELLIPTICAL ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch which is half an ellipse.

## **EMBATTLED MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding featuring a geometric pattern suggesting the crenelles and merlons of a battlement.

### *Embattlement*

USE : **BATLEMENT**

### *Embrasure*

USE : **CRENELLATION**

### **END CRUCK**

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A cruck blade, sometimes jointed, set in the centre of a gable wall, usually of a cruck-framed building.

### **END HALL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A medieval plan with the hall situated at one end of the main range.

### **END LOBBY ENTRY PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan featuring a lobby entry, situated at one end of a side wall, which provides access to one room only.

### *Engaged Baluster*

USE : **SPLIT BALUSTER**

### **ENGAGED COLUMN**

UF : *Attached Column*

BT : **COLUMN**

RT : **APPLIED COLUMN**

SN : A column that is attached to or partly sunk into a wall or pier.

### **ENGINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **BARRING ENGINE**

NT : **BLOWING ENGINE**

NT : **FIXED ENGINE**

NT : **GRASSHOPPER ENGINE**

NT : **HOT AIR ENGINE**

NT : **HYDRAULIC ENGINE**

NT : **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

NT : **SCOTCH CRANK ENGINE**

NT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A piece of machinery used to convert energy of one sort (for instance steam) into motive energy.

### **ENTABLATURE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ARCHITRAVE**

NT : **COMPOSITE ENTABLATURE**

NT : **CORINTHIAN ENTABLATURE**

NT : **CORNICE**

NT : **DORIC ENTABLATURE**

NT : **FRIEZE**

NT : **IONIC ENTABLATURE**

NT : **TUSCAN ENTABLATURE**

SN : In the Classical Orders, the horizontal assembly of architrave, frieze and cornice carried upon columns and pilasters.

### **ENTERCLOSE**

BT : **PASSAGE**

SN : A passage between two rooms in a house or leading from the door to the hall.

### **ENTRANCE**

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

NT : **ADIT**

NT : **CARRIAGE ENTRANCE**

NT : **CREEP**

NT : **CROSS ENTRY**

NT : **DOORWAY**

NT : **ENTRANCE HALL**

NT : **GATEWAY**

SN : A place of entry into a site, monument or building.

### **ENTRANCE BLOCK**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A building forming part of a complex or larger establishment, such as a workhouse, that serves as an entrance equipped with facilities associated with procedures undergone by new arrivals.

### **ENTRANCE HALL**

BT : **ENTRANCE**

BT : **HALL (COMMUNAL)**

SN : The passage, area, lobby, room or vestibule into which a building's main entrance opens.

### *Epistyle*

USE : **ARCHITRAVE**

### **EQUILATERAL ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch whose height is equal to its span.

### **ESCALATOR**

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : Staircase whose moving steps are driven mechanically whilst remaining permanently in a horizontal plane allowing users or objects to be moved effortlessly from one level to another, within or outside a building.

### **ESCUTCHEON**

BT : **ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS**

SN : A decorative feature of a shield for armorial bearings.

### **E SHAPE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan type of a hall with two wings and a central porch.

### *Ewery*

USE : **SCULLERY**

### **EXAMINATION HALL**

BT : **COLLEGE HALL**

SN : A large room within a school or college used and appropriately furnished for the sitting of examinations by students..

### **EXEDRA**

BT : **NICHE**

RT : **APSE**

SN : A semicircular niche or recess in a wall.

### **EXERCISE YARD**

UF : *Airing Yard*

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A yard intended for the purpose of taking exercise, for example within the grounds of a prison.

### **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

NT : **AMBITUS**

NT : **AMBULATORY (EXTERNAL)**

NT : **ANTEPORTICO**

NT : **ATRIUM (ECCLESIASTICAL)**

NT : **BAILEY**

NT : **BOATING POOL**

NT : **COURTYARD**  
NT : **COVERED WAY**  
NT : **EXERCISE YARD**  
NT : **PADDLING POOL**  
NT : **PARADISE**  
NT : **PARVIS**  
NT : **PERGOLA**

SN : A space or area that is outside a building.

### **EXTERNAL STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A flight of stairs, situated on a building's exterior, extending to an upper storey.

### **EXTRACTION ENGINE**

BT : **COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A compound steam engine with provision for bleeding off some steam after it has passed through the high pressure cylinder and before it enters the low pressure cylinder.

### **EXTRADOS**

BT : **ARCH**

RT : **INTRADOS**

SN : The outer curve of an arch or vault.

### **FACADE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ASTYLAR**

SN : The external face or elevation of a building, especially the principal front.

### **FACE HALVED JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the side, or face, of a timber has been squarely cut away to fit into a corresponding cut-away in the side of another member.

### **FAIRBAIRN JIB CRANE**

BT : **JIB CRANE**

SN : A specialised form of crane, usually employed on a dockside, featuring a curving, solid jib.

### **FAIRBAIRNS LEVER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A mechanical testing machine used to carry out pioneering tests on various materials, particularly cast-iron beams, to determine practical data on their strength and other properties.

### **FALSE ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch built by corbelling or cantilevering in from both sides with horizontal joints.

### **FALSE GABLE**

BT : **GABLE**

SN : A gable without a roof behind it.

### **FALSE HAMMER BEAM**

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A transverse timber resembling a hammer beam but without a hammer post above, being braced to a principal or collar instead.

### **FALSE HAMMER BEAM TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss with a transverse timber like a hammer-beam, but braced to a principal or collar without a hammer-post.

### **FAN CARRIAGE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **FANTAIL**

SN : A wheeled device supporting a windmill's fantail that moves around a trackway thus turning the windmill into the wind.

### **FANLIGHT**

BT : **WINDOW**

RT : **DOOR**

SN : A semi-circular window, often decorated and with its glazing bars radiating like the ribs of an opened fan, set above a door.

### **FANTAIL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **FAN CARRIAGE**

SN : A bladed wheel attached to the rear, and at right angles to the main sails, of a windmill. Connected to winding gear, the fantail would catch the wind when it changed direction, allowing the mill to move automatically into the wind.

### **FAN VAULT**

BT : **RIBBED VAULT**

SN : A vault composed of concave cones, inverted and overlaid with ribs that rise from the springing of the vault and diverge equally in different directions, producing an effect like the ribs of an opened fan.

### **FASCIA**

BT : **ARCHITRAVE**

SN : One of two or three bands on a classical architrave, each projecting slightly beyond the one below, often separated by enriched mouldings. Also a vertical band or board, such as that over a shop front on which its name is painted.

### **FASTENING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ARMILLA**

NT : **BRACE**

NT : **HINGE**

NT : **JOINT**

NT : **KEY**

NT : **PIVOT**

SN : An item used to fasten, bind or join one item to another.

### **FEATURE**

BT : **UNASSIGNED**

SN : An archaeological component which cuts, overlies or abuts other features such as ditches, pits and building foundations.

### **FERETORY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : An area in a church, sometimes defined by screens, containing a shrine. Also a shrine, usually portable, containing religious relics.

### **FEVER WARD**

BT : **WARD**

SN : An area of a building or complex, such as a workhouse, hospital or prison used to house infirm inmates suffering from fever.

### **FILLET**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A plain, narrow moulding or area, sometimes projecting, separating two decorated mouldings or features such as the vertical grooves on a fluted column.

## **FINIAL**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **BALL FINIAL**

SN : The shaped projection on the top of a newel post or at the apex of a gable.

## **FIREBACK**

UF : *Chimney Back*

BT : **FIREPLACE**

SN : The heat-resistant wall, or sometimes decorative cast iron panel, at the back of a fireplace.

## **FIREPLACE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **FIREBACK**

NT : **INGLENOOK**

RT : **MANTELPIECE**

SN : The opening at the base of a chimney stack.

## **FIRE WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A small window placed to cast light upon a fireplace.

## **FIRING STEP**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BANQUETTE**

SN : A cutting, bank or block positioned against the wall of a trench, fort, parapet etc. to allow riflemen to shoot over the crest of the wall or parapet from a standing position.

## **FIRST AID ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room set aside for the initial treatment of injuries sustained for example in public amenities such as lidos.

## **FITNESS SUITE**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

SN : A room or rooms containing fitness equipment such as running machines and weights.

## **FIXED ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : A stationary winding steam engine positioned at the top of a railway incline for hauling up trains and locomotives.

## **FIXED QUAY CRANE**

BT : **QUAY CRANE**

SN : A crane that is fixed to a quay and used for the loading and unloading of cargo.

## **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **ALTAR**

NT : **ALTAR RAIL**

NT : **AMBO**

NT : **BATH**

NT : **BOOT SCRAPER**

NT : **CHANDELIER**

NT : **CLIMBING WALL**

NT : **CONFESSIONAL**

NT : **COUNTER**

NT : **CUPBOARD**

NT : **CYCLE RACK**

NT : **DISPLAY CASE**

NT : **FONT**

NT : **FUSEBOX**

NT : **GRILLE**

NT : **LAMP**

NT : **LECTERN**

NT : **MANTELPIECE**

NT : **MISERICORD**

NT : **ORGAN**

NT : **OVEN**

NT : **PEW**

NT : **PISCINA**

NT : **PULPIT**

NT : **RAILING**

NT : **RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS**

NT : **RETABLE**

NT : **SCONCE**

NT : **SEDILIA**

NT : **SHELF**

NT : **SHRINE**

NT : **SIGN**

NT : **STALL**

NT : **STOUP**

NT : **SWIMMING POOL**

NT : **TABERNACLE**

NT : **TRUNKING**

NT : **VAT**

NT : **WALL SAFE**

NT : **WATER TANK**

NT : **YORKSHIRE SQUARE**

SN : Accessories used in furnishing and embellishing a building or structure.

## **FLAT ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch which is formed by keystones but is flat like a lintel

## **FLAT ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof with a slope of less than ten degrees to the horizontal.

## **FLECHE**

BT : **SPIRE**

SN : A spire, or spirelet surmounting a roof, especially over the crossing of a French Gothic Cathedral.

## **FLEMISH GABLE**

BT : **GABLE**

SN : A gable with curved sides and an identifiable pediment.

## **FLEUR DE LYS**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : Decorative ornamentation of a formalized lily.

## **FLEURON**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : Decorative ornamentation of a flower or leaf.

## **FLITCHED BEAM**

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A composite beam of timber strengthened by an iron plate, or plates, used in the construction of 18th and 19th century timber framed mills and warehouses.

## **FLOATING CRANE**

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A mobile crane which floats on water.

## **FLOOR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **MOSAIC**

SN : The lower, horizontal surface of a room on which people walk. Can also mean a storey of a building.

## **FLORAL FEATURE**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **ACANTHUS**

NT : **ANTHEMION**

NT : **ARABESQUE**

NT : **BALL FLOWER**

NT : **BAY LEAF**

NT : **CAULICOLI**

NT : **FLEUR DE LYS**

NT : **FLEURON**

NT : **PALMETTE**

NT : **ROSETTE**

NT : **TUDOR FLOWER**

NT : **TUDOR ROSE**

SN : A decorative feature in the style of a flower or plant. Use more specific term.

## **FLOUR MILL**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **COMBINATION MILL**

NT : **ROLLER MILL**

NT : **STONE MILL**

SN : A machine, usually contained in a building called a flour mill which reduces grain into constituent parts or 'streams' which include flour. For a Flour Mill building use FLOUR MILL in Monument Type.

## **FLUE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A duct or channel for hot air to travel through.

## **FLUSHWORK**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : The use of knapped flint applied to a wall to form a decorative pattern.

## **FLUTING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A concave groove or series of grooves.

## **FLYING BUTTRESS**

BT : **BUTTRESS**

RT : **ARCH BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress set away from the structure it supports, joined to it by an arch.

## **FLYING SHUTTLE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device patented in 1733 for speeding up the weaving of cloth.

## **FONT**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **IMMERSION FONT**

SN : A receptacle to hold water used in baptism usually found in a baptistery or nave of a church.

## **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **BAKERY**

NT : **BREAD ROOM**

NT : **BUTTERY**

NT : **CAMBA**

NT : **KITCHEN**

NT : **LARDER**

NT : **PANTRY**

SN : A room in which food is prepared.

## **FOREBUILDING**

BT : **TOWER**

SN : A subsidiary tower or projection attached to the front of a keep containing access to its first floor entrance.

*Forechoir*

USE : **ANTECHOIR**

*Forechurch*

USE : **ANTECHURCH**

## **FORECOURT**

BT : **COURTYARD**

SN : An enclosed area in front of a structure.

## **FOUNDATION**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The lowest part, or base, of a structure, sometimes built into the ground, on which the weight of the whole rests.

## **FOUNDATION STONE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A stone, usually inscribed, laid during a ceremony to commemorate the founding of a new building

## **FOUR CENTRED ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : A pointed arch which, on a plan, is shown to be constructed around four arcs: two centred below and two centred upon the springing line, which is the level at which the vertical sides of the arch begin to curve.

## **FOURDRINIER MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for making paper in a continuous length.

## **FOURNEYRON WATER TURBINE**

BT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : An outward radial flow reaction water turbine.

*Foyer*

USE : **LOBBY**

## **FRANCIS WATER TURBINE**

BT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : A mixed-flow reaction water turbine, developed in the USA in 1840 by James Bichino Francis, in which water enters the runner radially and leaves axially.

*Frater*

USE : **REFECTORY**

## **FRENCH WINDOW**

BT : **CASEMENT WINDOW**

SN : A casement window, carried down to floor level, and opening like two-leafed glazed doors to a garden, veranda or terrace.

## **FRESCO**

BT : **WALL PAINTING**

SN : A two dimensional image using paint applied to plasterwork whilst the plaster is still damp.

## **FRET BAND**

BT : **BAND (MOULDING)**

SN : Decorative ornamentation of a key pattern

## **FRIEZE**

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

NT : **METOPÉ**

NT : **PULVINATED FRIEZE**

NT : **TRIGLYPH**

SN : The middle section, between the architrave and the cornice, of an entablature.

## FRIGIDARIUM

UF : *Cold Bath*

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **CALDARIUM**

RT : **TEPIDARIUM**

RT : **PALAESTRA**

SN : The cold room in a Roman baths.

## *Full Cruck*

USE : **CRUCK**

## FUMIGATORY

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room within a building or complex, such as a workhouse, used for purifying objects with smoke.

## FUNCTION ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room set aside within a building where social and other functions such as parties, presentations and meetings can be held.

## FUSEBOX

UF : *Fuse Box*

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A box or cupboard enclosing the fuses for the electrical circuits within a building.

## *Fuse Box*

USE : **FUSEBOX**

## GABLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **AILERON**

NT : **CROSS GABLE**

NT : **CROWSTEPPED GABLE**

NT : **FALSE GABLE**

NT : **FLEMISH GABLE**

NT : **GABLET**

RT : **APEX STONE**

SN : The part of the wall that supports a pitched roof at the end of the roof.

## GABLED ROOF

BT : **ROOF**

SN : The commonest type of roof with sloping sides meeting at a ridge and with a gable at each end.

## GABLE ENTRY PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan of a building where the entrance is in the gable wall.

## GABLET

BT : **GABLE**

SN : A small gable above a hipped roof. Also used ornamentally, such as on a buttress or over a niche.

## GADROON

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A convex, finger-like moulding, usually applied in a series to form a pattern of ridges.

## GALILEE

BT : **CHAPEL**

RT : **NARTHEX (MEDIEVAL)**

SN : A lobby or chapel at the western entrance of a church. Sometimes a place of burial, an area reserved for women, or a place where monks could meet female relatives.

## *Gallery (Chapel)*

USE : **GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)**

## *Gallery (Church)*

USE : **GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)**

## GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)

UF : *Gallery (Church)*

UF : *Gallery (Chapel)*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **MUSICIANS GALLERY**

NT : **ORGAN LOFT**

SN : An upper story in a chapel, church or cathedral, situated above the aisle and below the clerestory, often arcaded and sometime called a Tribune.

## GALLERY (SECULAR)

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **LONG GALLERY**

NT : **MUSICIANS GALLERY**

NT : **PICTURE GALLERY**

SN : A long room for recreation, often on an upper floor.

## *Gambrel Roof*

USE : **MANSARD ROOF**

## GAME LARDER

UF : *Venison Larder*

BT : **LARDER**

SN : A store for undressed meat, usually for keeping grouse, partridge, pheasant or rabbit in a cool environment.

## GAMESROOM

UF : *Shovelboard Parlour*

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

NT : **BILLIARD ROOM**

SN : A room in which board and table games are usually played.

## GARDEROBE (TOILET)

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A latrine built into, or projecting beyond, the wall of a medieval castle featuring a stone or wooden seat situated above a pit or the castle moat.

## *Garderobe (Wardrobe)*

USE : **WARDROBE**

## GARGOYLE

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

BT : **ANIMAL FIGURE**

SN : A projecting spout to throw water from a gutter away from the wall, frequently decorated with grotesque figures to spew out evil away from the House of God.

## GARRET

BT : **ATTIC**

SN : An apartment contained, wholly or partially, within the roof space of a house.

## GAS ENGINE

BT : **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

SN : An internal combustion heat engine which uses gas as its fuel, and acts as a prime mover or power source for driving other machinery.

## **GAS TURBINE**

BT : **TURBINE**

NT : **COMBINED DIESEL AND GAS TURBINE**

NT : **COMBINED STEAM AND GAS TURBINE**

SN : A heat engine prime mover in which hot gases or hot air expand as they pass through and rotate vanes attached to a central shaft, enclosed in a chamber.

## **GATE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **PORTCULLIS**

RT : **GATEWAY**

SN : A movable barrier, usually external, within an opening in a wall, fence, hedge or similar.

## **GATE PIER**

BT : **PIER**

SN : A pier which supports a gate.

## **GATEWAY**

BT : **ENTRANCE**

RT : **GATE**

SN : A form of entrance closed by a gate.

## *Giant Order*

USE : **COLOSSAL ORDER**

## **GIBBS SURROUND**

BT : **ARCHITRAVE**

SN : An architrave surrounding a door, window or niche interrupted by large blocks of stone, and often by a massive keystone set under a pediment. Named after the architect James Gibbs (1682-1754).

## *Gigantic Order*

USE : **TUSCAN ORDER**

## **GIRDING BEAM**

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A beam that is part of a frame in a wall.

## **GLAZING BAR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **LIGHT**

RT : **WINDOW**

SN : A moulded bar or baton dividing the panes of glass within a window light.

## *Glory*

USE : **AUREOLE**

## **GOVERNOR**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device which automatically controls a particular function within a machine or mechanism, such as regulating the gap between millstones in a windmill.

## **GRAFFITO**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : An inscription or illustration applied to a wall by carving into its plaster to reveal a different colour beneath.

## **GRASSHOPPER ENGINE**

UF : *Half Beam Engine*

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : Also known as a half-beam engine, named for the characteristic nodding action of the overhead beam which is supposed to resemble the action of the rear legs of the grasshopper.

## **GRATING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A framework of crossed or parallel wooden or metal bars placed over an opening to prevent access but allow the passage of air, light, water etc.

## **GREAT CHAMBER**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : An apartment for the use of people of high status, often the owner of the building. Also a room adjoining, or close to, a hall and used as a drawing room or venue for private functions.

## **GREAT HALL**

UF : *Long Room*

BT : **HALL (COMMUNAL)**

SN : A large communal room often occupying the full height of the building, used for functions such as meetings, entertainments etc. Traditionally found in medieval buildings but also found in later buildings emulating medieval architecture.

## **GRILLE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An open grating of wrought iron, bronze, wood etc., forming a screen to a door, window or other opening, or used as a divider.

## **GRINDING ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room where usually materials or consumables are processed into tools or meal, for example in a workshop or mill.

## **GROIN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The ridge formed at the intersection of two vaulted surfaces.

## **GROTESQUE**

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

BT : **ANIMAL FIGURE**

SN : A classical ornamentation featuring foliage, fruits and, unlike Arabesque, human and animal figures, sometimes fantastic or mythological in nature. The term may have originated from the fact that many examples of such ornamentation were found in grottoes.

## **GUARD CHAMBER**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room frequently in a military building where sentries guard and protect the premises.

## *Gudgeon*

USE : **JOURNAL**

## **GUILLOCHE**

BT : **BAND (MOULDING)**

SN : A decorative ornamentation of interlaced bands in the form of a plait.

## **GULLY**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A usually shallow cut linear feature often used for drainage.

## *Gun Loop*

USE : **GUN PORT**

## GUN PORT

UF : *Gun Loop*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A strategically placed aperture in the wall of a fortification through which guns and cannon can fire upon an invading force.

## GUN ROOM

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room for storing guns.

## GUTTAE

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Small 'drops' or conic projections under the mutules (a repeating block motif) and triglyphs (rectangular blocks embellished with vertical grooves) in a Doric entablature.

## GUTTER

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ARRIS GUTTER**

NT : **PARAPET GUTTER**

RT : **RAINWATER PIPE**

RT : **WATER SPOUT**

SN : A trough or watercourse constructed to collect rainwater from a roof and channel it towards a drain or pipe.

## GYMNASIUM

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

SN : A room equipped with apparatus to facilitate physical exercise, gymnastics or indoor sports.

## *Hagioscope*

USE : **SQUINT**

## HALF BAY

BT : **BAY**

SN : A short bay, usually in a hall, commonly as a smoke bay or for a cross-entry.

## HALF BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A beam which is half the width of a main beam, usually supporting joists.

## *Half Beam Engine*

USE : **GRASSHOPPER ENGINE**

## HALF HIPPED ROOF

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof whose ends are partly gabled and partly sloped.

## HALL (COMMUNAL)

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **COLLEGE HALL**

NT : **ENTRANCE HALL**

NT : **GREAT HALL**

NT : **OPEN HALL**

SN : The principal room in early houses, which occupies the entire height of the building.

## *Hall (Lobby)*

USE : **LOBBY**

## HALL AND CROSS WING PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A common plan form of large medieval and sub-medieval houses, with a hall range flanked by two wings; also found with only one wing.

## HALVED JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which both timbers are reduced in thickness.

## HALVED LAP JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which one timber is reduced in thickness.

## HAMMER BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A short beam that projects into a roof space from the foot of a principal rafter to receive a hammer post and, often, an arched brace.

## HAMMERBEAM ROOF

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof consisting of trusses that have a pair of brackets supporting the hammer posts that in turn support the rafters.

## HAMMER BEAM TRUSS

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss with transverse timbers, like a tie-beam from which the middle section has been removed, supported on braces and carrying hammer-posts and braces that carry the open structure of the roof.

## HAMMER POST

BT : **POST**

SN : A vertical timber resting on a hammer beam and forming a triangle between it and a principal.

## *Handrail*

USE : **RAILING**

## HANGING BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A type of slender support carried on a corbel.

## HARNESS ROOM

BT : **STOREROOM**

RT : **TACK ROOM**

SN : A room where fittings such as saddles and harnesses for horses are usually kept.

## HATCHMENT

BT : **ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS**

SN : A wooden panel, mounted on the wall of a church, bearing the Achievement of Arms of an individual whose funeral has taken place there.

## HAUNCH

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A part of an arch between the apex and the springer.

## HAYLOFT

UF : *Balk*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A loft for the storage of hay.

## HEAD RACE

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **TAIL RACE**

SN : A channel, usually placed upstream of a mill, that carries water from a river or other water source to a waterwheel.

## HEARTH

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **OPEN HEARTH**



**RT : HEARTH PASSAGE PLAN**

SN : The area directly in front of a fireplace or the floor of a fireplace itself.

**HEARTH PASSAGE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

RT : **HEARTH**

SN : A plan in which the chimney stack backs onto the cross passage between a building's two entrances.

**HECK DOOR**

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A door divided horizontally into two parts, independently hinged.

**HEILMANN COMBER**

BT : **COMBER**

SN : A machine for combing the fibres of cotton, worsted, flax etc to remove short fibres, clean out extraneous matter, and lay the fibres more or less parallel to each other.

**HELM ROOF**

UF : *Rhenish Helm*

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof with four sloping sides, rising from four gables, joining at the apex like a pyramid.

**HERRINGBONE STUDDING**

BT : **STUD**

SN : Studding in which the studs are at an inclined angle to the posts.

**HESLOP STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **ROTATIVE BEAM ENGINE**

SN : A rotative beam steam engine patented in 1790.

**HEXAGONAL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building or structure with a six-sided plan.

**HINDS HALL**

BT : **DINING ROOM**

SN : A dining hall for the use of seasonal labourers.

**HINGE**

BT : **FASTENING**

NT : **ANCHOR AND COLLAR HINGE**

SN : A movable joint, usually consisting of two plates joined by a pin, that fastens a door, gate, window etc. to its frame and allows it to open and shut.

**HIPPED ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A ridged roof that slopes on all four sides.

**HIP RAFTER**

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : A rafter set at the corner of a hipped roof, to take the upper end of a common rafter.

**HOLDEN COMBER**

BT : **COMBER**

SN : A wool combing machine for very fine wools.

*Hollow Quoin*

USE : **CLAPPING QUOIN**

**HOLLOW SPANDREL**

BT : **SPANDREL**

SN : A spandrel that is sunk below the surface of the arch.

*Hood Mould*

USE : **DRIPSTONE**

**HOPPER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A funnel-like container from which grain or other material is fed to a grinding mechanism below.

**HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine in which the cylinder, crosshead and crankshaft lie in a horizontal line, as opposed to vertical designs.

**HORSE ENGINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device or engine powered by one or more horses or donkeys walking around a circular track and harnessed so as to turn a large toothed wheel, either in the same plane or above, which turned smaller wheels operating machinery.

*Horse Gin*

USE : **HORSE WHIM**

**HORSESHOE ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch, either pointed or round, which broadens above the springing line, creating a horseshoe shape.

**HORSE WHIM**

UF : *Horse Gin*

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A timber, horse-powered device consisting of a large, rotating drum around which a rope would be wound, hoisting material from a quarry pit, mine shaft etc..

**HOSPITAL BLOCK**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An area of a building functioning as a hospital.

**HOT AIR ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : An engine which uses air or the products of combustion as its working medium.

*Hot Bath*

USE : **CALDARIUM**

**H SHAPE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan that features a hall lying between, and at right-angles to, two projecting wings.

**HUMAN FIGURE**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **AMORINO**

NT : **ATLANTIS**

NT : **CANEPHORA**

NT : **CARYATID**

NT : **GARGOYLE**

NT : **GROTESQUE**

NT : **SHEELA NA GIG**

SN : A sculptural or decorative representation of a human figure. Includes mythical and fantastical figures such as Cupid, Atlas etc.

**HURST**

UF : *Hursting Frame*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The large wooden framework that supports the grinding wheels in a corn mill.

### *Hursting Frame*

USE : **HURST**

### **HYDRAULIC BOX CRANE**

BT : **HYDRAULIC CRANE**

SN : A box crane which uses hydraulic power

### **HYDRAULIC CRANE**

BT : **CRANE**

NT : **HYDRAULIC BOX CRANE**

NT : **HYDRAULIC PILLAR CRANE**

SN : A crane using hydraulic power.

### **HYDRAULIC ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

NT : **DISK ENGINE**

SN : An engine, introduced in Germany 1748 for use in mines, worked by high pressure water.

### **HYDRAULIC JIGGER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A hydraulic machine used to magnify the stroke of a hydraulic piston. The pulleys and chains of a crane or other device are attached to the jigger.

### **HYDRAULIC PILLAR CRANE**

BT : **HYDRAULIC CRANE**

SN : A hydraulic machine used to drive a pillar crane.

### **HYDRAULIC PRESS**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine that uses liquid pressure to exert a large force on two platens so that items placed between them are pressed to a shape, compressed, or forced together.

### **HYDRAULIC RAM**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device in which a large quantity of low pressure water is made to pump a small proportion of itself to a greater height than its source or to a higher pressure; achieved by using the pressure rise resulting from suddenly interrupting the flow

### **HYDRAULIC TIPLER**

BT : **COAL TIPLER**

SN : An hydraulically powered machine that tips coal into railway wagons, usually situated at a pithead.

### **HYPOCAUST**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An underfloor heating system.

### **HYPOCYCLOID STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A design of vertical steam engine patented in 1802.

### **ICONOSTASIS**

BT : **SCREEN**

SN : In Orthodox churches, the screen that divides off the sanctuary, usually decorated with sacred images (icons). (Source: Pevsner Glossary)

### **IMMERSION FONT**

BT : **FONT**

SN : A structure, usually sunk into the ground, for the purpose of allowing total bodily immersion as part of a baptismal ceremony.

### **IMPERIAL STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A grand staircase where the lower flight splits into two upper flights.

### **IMPLIED FEATURE**

NT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE**

NT : **BEAM SLOT**

NT : **EAVES DRIP GULLY**

NT : **POST HOLE**

NT : **PUTLOG HOLE**

SN : Terms covering features of a monument or building which imply the previous presence of a component or structure. Use for negative evidence of a component or structure.

### **IMPOST**

BT : **ARCH**

NT : **IMPOST MOULDING**

SN : The band or block from which the springing of an arch occurs.

### **IMPOST MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

BT : **IMPOST**

SN : A decorative style on a block or band from which an arch springs.

### **INCINERATOR**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine used to burn and desiccate rubbish.

### **INCLINED PLANE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **CANAL INCLINED PLANE**

NT : **RAILWAY INCLINED PLANE**

SN : A slope, usually with rails, along which a vehicle can be moved between two relatively flat stretches of railway, or by which a boat can be transferred from one level of waterway to another.

### **INDOOR SWIMMING POOL**

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**

SN : An enclosed feature, usually sub-terranean, constructed to contain water for public or private recreation and sporting activities. Often a component of a larger SPORTS CENTRE. Use OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL for unenclosed pools.

### **INFIRMARY**

UF : *Apothecarium*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room or group of rooms for healing the sick. Where it is a monument use the Thesaurus of Monument Types.

### **INGLENOOK**

BT : **FIREPLACE**

SN : An area within a large fireplace where it is possible to sit.

### **INNER BAILEY**

BT : **BAILEY**

SN : An inner defensive area within a castle.

### *Inscribed Panel*

USE : **DECORATED PANEL**

### *Insulated Column*

USE : **DETACHED COLUMN**

### **INTERLACING ARCADE**

BT : **ARCADE**

SN : Romanesque overlapping arcades, producing a series of pointed arches.

### *Intermediate Truss*

USE : **SECONDARY TRUSS**

## **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

NT : **AGIASTERIUM**

NT : **AMBITUS**

NT : **ANTECHAPEL**

NT : **ANTECHOIR**

NT : **APOTHESIS**

NT : **ARENA**

NT : **ATRIUM (SECULAR)**

NT : **AUCTION ROOM**

NT : **BAPTISTERY**

NT : **CHANCEL**

NT : **CHEVET**

NT : **CHOIR**

NT : **CLOSET**

NT : **CONFESSIONAL**

NT : **CORRIDOR**

NT : **CROSSING**

NT : **FERETORY**

NT : **HAYLOFT**

NT : **LOGGIA**

NT : **NAVE**

NT : **OFFERTORIUM**

NT : **ORATORY**

NT : **ORCHESTRA PIT**

NT : **PASSAGE**

NT : **PENTHOUSE (APARTMENT)**

NT : **PRESBYTERY**

NT : **RETROCHOIR**

NT : **RINGING CHAMBER**

NT : **ROOM**

NT : **SANCTUARY**

NT : **SMOKE BAY**

NT : **SPA POOL**

NT : **STOREY**

NT : **SUPERVISORY HUB**

NT : **TRADING FLOOR**

NT : **TRANSEPT**

NT : **UNDERCROFT**

NT : **WALKING SPACE**

NT : **WARMING ROOM**

SN : An area or space within a building.

## **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

NT : **DIESEL ENGINE**

NT : **GAS ENGINE**

NT : **OIL ENGINE**

NT : **PETROL ENGINE**

SN : An engine or prime mover, in which a mixture of air and fuel is ignited inside a closed cylinder, and the resulting explosion drives a piston to the opposite end of the cylinder, its movement turning a crankshaft via suitable mechanical parts.

## **INTERRUPTED TIEBEAM**

BT : **TIEBEAM**

SN : A tiebeam whose central section is omitted to increase head room; its inner ends are held by a slip-braces or struts rising from a dropped tiebeam and can be used in end frames.

## **INTRADOS**

BT : **ARCH**

RT : **EXTRADOS**

SN : The lower, or inner, curve of an arch

## **INVERTED VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A type of steam engine in which the steam cylinders are placed above the crankshaft supported on a robust frame.

## **IONIC BASE**

BT : **BASE**

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

SN : A base embellished with horizontal reeds and other mouldings.

## **IONIC CAPITAL**

UF : *Beaked Ionic Capital*

BT : **CAPITAL**

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

NT : **ANGLE CAPITAL**

NT : **ANGULAR CAPITAL**

SN : A Capital with a rolled up cushion-like form on either side creating distinctive volutes.

## **IONIC COLUMN**

BT : **COLUMN**

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

SN : A column of the Ionic Order, set upon a base and characterized by its slender form.

## **IONIC ENTABLATURE**

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

BT : **IONIC ORDER**

SN : An entablature consisting of an architrave, usually a frieze and cornice.

## **IONIC ORDER**

BT : **ORDER**

NT : **ASIATIC BASE**

NT : **ATTIC BASE**

NT : **IONIC BASE**

NT : **IONIC CAPITAL**

NT : **IONIC COLUMN**

NT : **IONIC ENTABLATURE**

SN : A classical order with an Attic base and fluted column. The cornice has dentils and the capital volutes.

## **IRON ORE CALCINER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A kiln in which Iron ores were heated before smelting in order to drive off the impurities such as sulphur.

## **ISOLATION WARD**

BT : **WARD**

SN : An area of a building or complex, such as a workhouse or hospital, for isolating new residents before admission into main building, used to prevent spread of disease

## **JACK FRAME**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for the final reduction in cross sectional area of a cotton sliver into a fine roving preparatory to spinning high counts of yarn.

## **JACK RAFTER**

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : A shortened common rafter that runs between ridge and a valley rafter, or between eaves and a hip rafter.

## **JACQUARD LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**

SN : A loom developed by Joseph Jacquard in 1801 which used a series of punched cards to control the movement of the warp threads thereby allowing complex patterns to be created without the intervention of the weaver

## JAMB

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **DOOR POST**

SN : The vertical lining of a doorway, window or other opening.

## JENNY

BT : **SPINNING MACHINE**

SN : An 18th century hand-operated machine capable of spinning several yarns at once, invented in circa 1767.

## JETTY

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **JETTY BRACKET**

NT : **JETTY BRESSUMER**

NT : **JETTY PLATE**

SN : A projecting part of a building that overhangs the wall below it.

## JETTY BRACKET

BT : **JETTY**

SN : The bracket under a jetty bressumer.

## JETTY BRESSUMER

BT : **JETTY**

SN : The sill beam of the jettied upper floor resting on projecting ends of joists or on jetty brackets.

## JETTY PLATE

BT : **JETTY**

SN : The wall plate of the lower storey on which the joists of a jetty rest.

## JIB CRANE

BT : **CRANE**

NT : **FAIRBAIRN JIB CRANE**

SN : A crane consisting of a vertical tower or similar structure from which projects a movable boom, or jib, fitted with a mechanical hoist.

## JIB DOOR

BT : **DOOR**

SN : An internal door flush with, and decorated to match, the wall it is set in for the purpose of concealment.

## *Jigger*

USE : **WALL CRANE**

## JOCKEY PULLEY

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A pulley running on the outside of a belt to improve the effectiveness of a drive.

## JOINT

BT : **FASTENING**

NT : **BARE FACED DOVETAIL JOINT**

NT : **BARE FACED TENON JOINT**

NT : **BIRDMOUTHED JOINT**

NT : **BRIDLED JOINT**

NT : **DOVETAIL JOINT**

NT : **FACE HALVED JOINT**

NT : **HALVED JOINT**

NT : **HALVED LAP JOINT**

NT : **JOIST JOINT**

NT : **JOWL**

NT : **LAP JOINT**

NT : **MASONS MITRE**

NT : **MORTICE AND TENON JOINT**

NT : **NOTCHED LAP JOINT**

NT : **SADDLE JOINT**

NT : **SCARF JOINT**

NT : **SCRIBED JOINT**

NT : **SCRIBED MITRE**

NT : **SECRET BRIDLE JOINT**

NT : **SLIP TENON JOINT**

NT : **SPLAYED AND TABLED SCARF JOINT**

NT : **SPLAYED SCARF JOINT**

NT : **STOP SPLAYED SCARF JOINT**

NT : **THROUGH TENON JOINT**

NT : **TRUE MITRE**

SN : A junction whereby two members or elements of an artificial structure or mechanism are joined or fitted together, whether rigidly or hinged.

## JOINTED CRUCK

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A cruck truss whose blades are composed of two pieces of timber joined near the wall head in a variety of ways.

## JOIST

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **COGGED JOIST**

NT : **CROSS JOISTING**

NT : **LODGED JOIST**

SN : Horizontal timbers laid parallel to each other on which flooring is laid and to which a ceiling is fixed.

## JOIST JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint used to secure the end of a joist

## JONVAL WATER TURBINE

BT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : A parallel or axial-flow reaction water turbine invented in France in 1843, in which water descends through fixed curved guide vanes which direct the flow sideways onto curved vanes on the runner.

## JOURNAL

UF : *Gudgeon*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The area at the end of an axle or shaft around which a wheel, bearing etc. pivots or rotates.

## JOWL

BT : **JOINT**

SN : The end of a timber post made wider than the rest of its length on one face to accommodate tiebeams, wall-plates etc..

## JUSTICE ROOM

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A room in the house of a Justice of the Peace in which cases were heard. Houses after 1848 contained these for prestige purposes since the practice of hearing cases at home was made illegal at that date.

## KEEL MOULDING

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A curved moulding with a sharp edge running along its centre. So named as its profile resembles the keel of a ship.

## KEEPING ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room that serves as a combined living-room, kitchen and workshop.

## **KERB**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A stone edging on a footway dividing it from a carriageway.

## **KERB PRINCIPAL**

BT : **PRINCIPAL RAFTER**

RT : **KERB PRINCIPAL TRUSS**

SN : A short principal rafter that rises from a tiebeam to a collar.

## **KERB PRINCIPAL TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

RT : **KERB PRINCIPAL**

SN : A truss with two curved kerb-principals, which are the short principal rafters rising from a tiebeam to a collar, placed either side of a crown strut.

## **KEY**

BT : **FASTENING**

SN : A piece of wood of square or rectangular section driven through a scarf joint to tighten it

## **KEY PATTERN**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Classical decorative motif of interlocking right-angled and vertical lines, usually applied as a continuous pattern.

## **KEystone**

BT : **ARCH BRICK**

NT : **AGRAFE**

SN : The wedge-shaped block placed at the crown of an arch to consolidate the structure. Sometimes employed as a decorative feature.

## **KING MULLION**

BT : **MULLION**

SN : A mullion which divides a window with four or more lights and is larger than the mullions either side of it, often sharing the dimensions of the frame's members.

## **KING PENDANT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A vertical timber in a truss, descending from the ridge, and projecting below the lower transverse timber, normally used with scissor beams.

## *King Pin*

USE : **WATERWHEEL SHAFT**

## **KING POST**

BT : **POST**

SN : An upright post set on a tiebeam or collar and used to support a ridge piece.

## **KING STRUT**

BT : **STRUT**

SN : A vertical timber set on a collar or tie-beam extending to the apex of a pitched roof.

## **KITCHEN**

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

RT : **SCULLERY**

SN : A room in which food is prepared.

## **KNEE BRACE**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A very short brace between post and tiebeam, or post and wall plate.

## **KNEELER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A 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.

## **KNEE PRINCIPAL**

BT : **PRINCIPAL**

SN : A principal that has a short, angled section, resembling a knee-joint, at one end.

## **KNIGHTS CHAMBER**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A communal sleeping room in medieval houses for male servants.

## **KNOTWORK**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Decorative ornamentation in the form of interlacing ribbons or cords, usually in an intricate pattern.

## **LABEL**

BT : **DRIPSTONE**

RT : **LABEL STOP**

SN : A rectangular dripstone.

## **LABEL STOP**

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **STRING COURSE**

RT : **DRIPSTONE**

RT : **LABEL**

SN : A termination, either in the form of a decorative feature or a right-angle applied to the end of the moulding, of a label, dripstone or string course.

## **LABORATORY**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room, within a building or institution, equipped for conducting scientific experiments or research.

## **LACED WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : One of a set of windows placed vertically and linked either decoratively or by aprons extending to the lintel below.

## **LADY CHAPEL**

BT : **CHAPEL**

SN : A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, usually east of the chancel.

## **LAMP**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A light, usually encased and mounted upon brackets, often used outdoors. It may be powered by gas, electricity or house a candle.

## **LANCASHIRE LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**

SN : A semi-automatic loom developed in Lancashire. Although it is self-acting, it has to be stopped to recharge empty shuttles.

## **LANCET ARCH**

BT : **POINTED ARCH**

NT : **COMPOSITE ARCH**

SN : A pointed, two-centred, arch whose height is much greater than its span.

## **LANCET WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A tall, narrow window with a pointed arched head.

## LANDING

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

RT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : The area or platform at the top of a staircase.

## LANTERN

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

RT : **CROSSING TOWER**

SN : A small structure, often polygonal or circular, on top of a roof, dome, tower etc. featuring apertures to light or ventilate the building it adorns.

## LAP DOVETAIL JOINT

BT : **DOVETAIL JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the dovetailed member is proud of the receiving member and is not finished flush with it.

## LAP JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which one timber is applied to the surface of the other.

## LARDER

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

NT : **GAME LARDER**

SN : A room in which food, usually meat, is kept.

## LATERAL BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress attached to a corner of a structure, seeming to be a continuation of one of the walls.

## LATH

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The smallest piece of timber (2-5cms) across used in building, employed on rafters to support the roof covering or in a partition as a base for plaster or external render and wall covering.

## LAUNDRY ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **UTILITY ROOM**

SN : A room for washing and cleaning linen.

## LAVATORIUM

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

SN : A communal wash area, sometimes a dedicated outbuilding, or facility, such as a basin or trough, used by monks.

## LAVATORY

BT : **WASHING ROOM**

SN : A room with apparatus for washing the hands and face, now often combined with a water closet.

## LAYER

UF : *Site Layer*

BT : **UNASSIGNED**

SN : An archaeological unit of soil in a horizontal plane which may seal features or be cut through by other features.

## LEARNER POOL

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**

SN : Swimming pool, usually part of a larger LIDO or SPORTS CENTRE complex. Medium size pool, between large pool and paddling pool, used primarily for learners.

## LECTERN

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A stand, either fixed or free-standing, usually with a sloping surface from which a bible, book or notes can be read, found in a church or lecture theatre.

## LECTURE THEATRE

BT : **AUDITORIUM**

SN : A large room with fixed seating, often including audio-visual facilities, in which lectures are given.

## LESENE

BT : **PILASTER**

SN : A pilaster without base or capital.

## *Lewcome*

USE : **LUCAM**

## LIBRARY

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **READING ROOM**

SN : A place set apart to contain books for reading, study or reference.

## LIERNE

BT : **RIB**

RT : **VAULT**

SN : A tertiary vault rib, usually employed for decorative purposes, that links one intersection of the main ribs to another.

## LIFT

UF : *Elevator*

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An apparatus, featuring an ascending and descending platform or compartment, for carrying people or objects from one level or floor to another. This term can include the shaft or well in which such an apparatus operates.

## LIGHT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **WINDOW**

RT : **GLAZING BAR**

SN : A section of a window between mullions; thus for example a three-light window.

## LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR

UF : *Lightning Rod*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A metallic rod attached to a high point on a building and leading to the earth for the purpose of conducting lightning away from the main body of the building.

## *Lightning Rod*

USE : **LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR**

## LINTEL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **DOOR LINTEL**

NT : **WINDOW LINTEL**

SN : A horizontal member spanning an opening and providing support to the wall above the opening.

## LISTER COMBER

BT : **COMBER**

SN : A machine for combing out wool, mohair and alpaca, removing short fibres and any extraneous matter, and laying the long fibres more or less parallel to each other.

## LIVING ROOM

UF : *Lounge (Private)*

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

NT : **MORNING ROOM**

NT : **SITTING ROOM**

SN : A room for general daily use, usually in a family dwelling.

## LOBBY

UF : *Vestibule*

UF : *Foyer*

UF : *Hall (Lobby)*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A small room communicating with one or more apartments.

## LOBBY ENTRY PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

RT : **BAFFLE ENTRY PLAN**

SN : A plan in which the front entrance opens into a lobby opposite to an axial chimney stack.

## LOCHTORY

BT : **PARLOUR**

SN : A parlour in a monastery.

## *Locum*

USE : **LUCAM**

## LODGED JOIST

BT : **JOIST**

SN : A joist which rests on top of a beam.

## LOFT

BT : **ATTIC**

SN : Space used for storage in the roof.

## LOGGIA

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A roofed structure, open on one side, usually attached to a building, providing a seating area and its occupants with an uninterrupted exterior view.

## LONG AND SHORT WORK

BT : **QUOIN**

SN : A Saxon quoin consisting of alternating horizontally and vertically laid stones.

## LONG GALLERY

BT : **GALLERY (SECULAR)**

SN : A long, high-ceilinged room, usually extending the full length of an Elizabethan or Jacobean house and often occupying an upper floor, used as a promenade, place of entertainment etc..

## *Long Room*

USE : **GREAT HALL**

## LOOM

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **DRAW LOOM**

NT : **JACQUARD LOOM**

NT : **LANCASHIRE LOOM**

NT : **NORTHROP LOOM**

NT : **OSSET LOOM**

NT : **POWER LOOM**

NT : **WIPER LOOM**

SN : A machine for weaving cloth. A traditional loom comprises a framework with a horizontal back roller, the

warp beam or warp roller, around which closely spaced warp threads have been wound parallel to each other, stretched horizontally onto a front roller.

## LOOPHOLE

UF : *Balistraria*

UF : *Aleoia*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An opening in a wall that is usually narrow on the outside but widens internally to allow a defender to stand and shoot through the loophole.

## LOUNGE (COMMUNAL)

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

SN : A room where the public can sit, often in hotels and airports.

## *Lounge (Private)*

USE : **LIVING ROOM**

## LOUVRE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **LOUVRED OPENING**

SN : An opening in the ridge of a roof intended to provide ventilation or an outlet for smoke; also the hood on such an opening that prevents rain entering.

## LOUVRED OPENING

BT : **LOUVRE**

SN : An opening normally in a door or window filled with diagonally set slats to provide ventilation.

## LOWSIDE WINDOW

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window that is lower than others in the chancel side wall.

## LOZENGE

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding in a diamond shape.

## L SHAPE PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A house plan with a hall and a single wing.

## LUCAM

UF : *Lucomb*

UF : *Luccam*

UF : *Lewcome*

UF : *Locum*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A projecting structure in the roof of a mill containing a winch, allowing loads to be lifted clear of the building's wall and protecting the winch from the weather.

## LUCARNE

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window in a spire, often in the form of a dormer.

## *Luccam*

USE : **LUCAM**

## *Lucomb*

USE : **LUCAM**

## LUMBER ROOM

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room in which disused items, such as furniture, are stored.

## **MACHICOLATION**

BT : **BATTLEMENT**

SN : An opening through which missiles or combustible materials could be dropped upon attackers. Usually through the roof of an entrance way or in a projecting parapet.

## **MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A single piece of apparatus that uses mechanical power for a particular function.

## **MACHINERY**

NT : **ANGLE BOB**

NT : **BACKWASHING MACHINE**

NT : **BALANCE BOB**

NT : **BALL MILL**

NT : **BALL WINDING MACHINE**

NT : **BOILER**

NT : **BRINE TANK**

NT : **CHEESE PRESS**

NT : **CHUTE**

NT : **CIDER PRESS**

NT : **COAL TIPPLER**

NT : **COMBER**

NT : **CONVEYOR BELT**

NT : **COOLING TOWER**

NT : **CRANE**

NT : **CRUSHING CIRCLE**

NT : **DASHWHEEL**

NT : **DRIVE**

NT : **ENGINE**

NT : **ESCALATOR**

NT : **FAIRBAIRNS LEVER**

NT : **FLOUR MILL**

NT : **FLYING SHUTTLE**

NT : **FOURDRINIER MACHINE**

NT : **GOVERNOR**

NT : **HEAD RACE**

NT : **HORSE ENGINE**

NT : **HORSE WHIM**

NT : **HYDRAULIC JIGGER**

NT : **HYDRAULIC PRESS**

NT : **HYDRAULIC RAM**

NT : **INCINERATOR**

NT : **INCLINED PLANE**

NT : **IRON ORE CALCINER**

NT : **JACK FRAME**

NT : **JOCKEY PULLEY**

NT : **LIFT**

NT : **LOOM**

NT : **MACHINE**

NT : **MAN ENGINE**

NT : **MASTICATOR**

NT : **MECHANICAL STOKER**

NT : **MILLING MACHINE**

NT : **ORGAN**

NT : **OVEN**

NT : **PLANING MACHINE**

NT : **PUMP**

NT : **RAILWAY LIFT**

NT : **RAILWAY SIGNAL**

NT : **RAILWAY TURNTABLE**

NT : **RIVER INTAKE GAUGE**

NT : **SACK HOIST**

NT : **SATELLITE DISH**

NT : **SCOOP WHEEL**

NT : **SCUTCHING MACHINE**

NT : **SHAPING MACHINE**

NT : **SHOE**

NT : **SIFTER**

NT : **SLASHER**

NT : **SLOTING MACHINE**

NT : **SLUBBING FRAME**

NT : **SMUTTER**

NT : **SPEEDFRAME**

NT : **SPINNING MACHINE**

NT : **STAMPS**

NT : **STEAM WHIM**

NT : **TAIL RACE**

NT : **THRESHING MACHINE**

NT : **THROWING MACHINE**

NT : **TILT HAMMER**

NT : **TREADMILL**

NT : **TURBINE**

NT : **WATER BALANCE ENGINE**

NT : **WATER FILTRATION UNIT**

NT : **WATER PURIFICATION UNIT**

NT : **WATERWHEEL**

NT : **WEIGHING MACHINE**

NT : **WIND ENGINE**

NT : **WINDING ENGINE**

SN : Apparatus using mechanical power for a particular function.

## **MAN ENGINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device for raising miners individually from a shaft consisting of two rods, raised and lowered alternately, fitted with small platforms and powered by a waterwheel or steam engine.

## **MANHATTAN ENGINE**

BT : **COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A twin cylinder compound steam engine introduced in the 1870's which combined a horizontal and vertical configuration in the same machine.

## **MANSARD ROOF**

UF : *Gambrel Roof*

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A curb-roof with curved or steeply pitched lower slopes and a hipped or pitched roof above. Named after the French Classical architect F. Mansart.

## **MANTELPIECE**

UF : *Chimney Piece*

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

RT : **FIREPLACE**

SN : A decorative structure of wood stone or metal, incorporating a shelf, surrounding the opening of a fireplace.

## **MASONS MARK**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A device, monogram or symbol incised in stonework by a mason as a means of identifying his work. Particularly common in Romanesque and Gothic buildings.

## **MASONS MITRE**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : The non-diagonal joint at the right-angled meeting of two stone mouldings.

## **MASTERS ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : Room in a building or complex in which the master of an establishment, such as a workhouse or a school, is accommodated.

## **MASTICATOR**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A powerful machine comprising a pair of heated cylinders revolving inside a chamber, and used for converting



raw rubber into a soft plastic mass by being 'chewed' between knives or teeth projecting from the cylinders.

## MEAL SPOUT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A funnel, connected to an opening in the floor of the tun encasing the grindstones in a corn mill, that carries ground meal away to a bin or sack.

## MECHANICAL STOKER

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : Machines for automatically feeding fuel onto the fire of steam boilers and other furnace plant, introduced at the beginning of the 19th century.

## MEDALLION

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : An oval or circular decorative feature often bearing an illustration or portrait in light relief.

## MEETING ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **ASSEMBLY ROOM**

NT : **AUDIENCE CHAMBER**

NT : **BOARDROOM**

NT : **COMMITTEE ROOM**

NT : **COMMON ROOM**

NT : **CONFERENCE ROOM**

NT : **COUNCIL CHAMBER**

NT : **COURTROOM**

NT : **DAY ROOM**

NT : **DEBATING ROOM**

NT : **DRAWING ROOM**

NT : **JUSTICE ROOM**

NT : **LIVING ROOM**

NT : **LOUNGE (COMMUNAL)**

NT : **PARLOUR**

SN : A room intended, and often furnished accordingly, as a venue for the holding of meetings.

## MENS POOL

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**

SN : A swimmin pool restricted to the use of men only.

## MERLON

BT : **BATTLEMENT**

SN : The solid, upright part of a battlement separating the openings, or crenelles.

## METOPE

BT : **FRIEZE**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : A thin, rectangular panel, sometimes enriched with sculptural relief, placed between the triglyphs in a Doric Order frieze.

## MEZZANINE

BT : **STOREY**

SN : A storey of lesser height than those above and below it.

## MIHRAB

BT : **NICHE**

SN : A semicircular niche in the wall of a mosque used to indicate the Qiblah - the direction to be faced during prayers. Qiblah is set as the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca.

## MILLING MACHINE

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine tool capable of creating a variety of forms and surfaces in materials by way of a spinning cutter positioned over a movable table.

## *Mill Shaft*

USE : **WATERWHEEL SHAFT**

## MILLSTONE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A flat, circular stone, usually made of sandstone, used in pairs for grinding corn and other meal.

## MINE HAULAGE STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine working an underground cable haulage system in a late 19th century coal mine.

## *Minstrels Gallery*

USE : **MUSICIANS GALLERY**

## MISERICORD

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A projection from the bottom of a church stall designed to provide some support for a person standing in long services.

## MODILLION

BT : **BRACKET**

NT : **ANGLE MODILLION**

SN : A small moulded bracket found on the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in plain form in the Ionic.

## MORNING ROOM

BT : **LIVING ROOM**

SN : A sitting room or lounge in a house intended mainly for use during the morning.

## MORTICE AND TENON JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : The most common form of joint between two timbers meeting at right angles or at an oblique angle, the mortice being a socket cut in one timber to receive the tenon projection of the other.

## MOSAIC

BT : **FLOOR**

SN : A surface made up of small pieces of hard material such as stone or tile, often in a decorative pattern.

## MOULDING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **ANNULAR MOULDING**

NT : **ASTRAGAL**

NT : **BAGNETTE**

NT : **BAND (MOULDING)**

NT : **BEAD**

NT : **BEAK HEAD MOULDING**

NT : **BED MOULDING**

NT : **BILLET MOULDING**

NT : **BOLECTION MOULDING**

NT : **BRACKET MOULDING**

NT : **CABLE MOULDING**

NT : **CASEMENT**

NT : **CATS HEAD MOULDING**

NT : **CAVETTO**

NT : **CHAIN MOULDING**

NT : **CHEVRON MOULDING**

NT : **COVE**

NT : **CYMA RECTA**

NT : **CYMA REVERSA**

NT : **DADO RAIL**  
NT : **DOGTOOTH MOULDING**  
NT : **DRIPSTONE**  
NT : **ECHINUS MOULDING**  
NT : **EDGE ROLL MOULDING**  
NT : **EMBATTLED MOULDING**  
NT : **FILLET**  
NT : **GADROON**  
NT : **IMPOST MOULDING**  
NT : **KEEL MOULDING**  
NT : **LABEL STOP**  
NT : **LOZENGE**  
NT : **NAILHEAD MOULDING**  
NT : **NECK MOULDING**  
NT : **NUTMEG MOULDING**  
NT : **OVOLO**  
NT : **ROLL MOULDING**  
NT : **SCALLOPED MOULDING**  
NT : **SCOTIA**  
NT : **SKIRTING BOARD**  
NT : **STRING COURSE**  
NT : **TENIA**  
NT : **TORUS**  
RT : **ARCHIVOLT**

SN : An ornamental contour given to the angles or features of a building, whether a projection or a cavity, such as a cornice, an architrave or an astragal.

### **MOVING CRANE**

BT : **CRANE**  
NT : **MOVING QUAY CRANE**  
SN : A mobile crane.

### **MOVING QUAY CRANE**

BT : **MOVING CRANE**  
BT : **QUAY CRANE**  
SN : A mobile crane usually found on a marine or inland quay.

### **MULE**

BT : **SPINNING MACHINE**  
SN : A machine for spinning cotton yarn.

### **MULLION**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
NT : **DIAMOND MULLION**  
NT : **KING MULLION**  
RT : **MULLIONED WINDOW**  
RT : **MUNTIN**  
RT : **TRANSOM**  
SN : A vertical member dividing a window into two or more lights.

### **MULLIONED WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**  
NT : **DIOCLETIAN WINDOW**  
RT : **MULLION**  
SN : A window divided into lights by mullions.

### **MUNTIN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
RT : **MULLION**  
SN : An upright framing member, or mullion, that separates two panels, such as in a panelled door or a window.

### **MUSICIANS GALLERY**

UF : *Minstrels Gallery*  
BT : **GALLERY (SECULAR)**  
BT : **GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)**  
SN : A loft, balcony or gallery, in a hall or church, for the use of musicians.

### **MUSIC ROOM**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**  
SN : A room in which music is performed.

### **MUTULE**

BT : **CORNICE**  
SN : A small slab in a Doric cornice.

### **NAILHEAD MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**  
SN : A decorative feature in the form of small pyramids in a continuous line.

### **NARTHEX (CLASSICAL)**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**  
SN : A transverse vestibule at the west end of a church.

### **NARTHEX (MEDIEVAL)**

BT : **ANTECHURCH**  
RT : **GALILEE**  
SN : An antechurch which is transverse to the axis of the church and is covered or enclosed.

### **NAVE**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**  
SN : The central division of a church, extending from the west end to the chancel or transepts.

### **NECK**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
SN : A plain area situated between the top of the shaft and the capital of a Renaissance Tuscan or Doric Order column.

### *Necking*

USE : **NECK MOULDING**

### **NECK MOULDING**

UF : *Necking*  
BT : **MOULDING**  
SN : A moulding on the neck of a column.

### **NEEDLE SPIRE**

BT : **SPIRE**  
SN : A steeply pitched spire whose base is significantly narrower than the tower on which it sits.

### **NEST HOLE**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**  
BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**  
RT : **DOVECOTE**  
SN : Niche intended for pigeons or other birds to nest in, allowing the squabs and eggs to be harvested. Found inside specially built dovecotes and in the walls of other buildings.

### **NEWCOMEN ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE**

BT : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**  
SN : A single acting, non-rotative beam engine worked by atmospheric pressure.

### **NEWEL POST**

BT : **POST**  
BT : **STAIRCASE**  
RT : **NEWEL STAIRCASE**  
SN : The post at the centre of a winding staircase from which the steps radiate; or the post, supporting the handrail and string, at the angle of a square staircase.

### **NEWEL STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

RT : **NEWEL POST**

SN : A staircase where the vertical members are placed at the ends of flights to support the strings, handrails, trimmers and bearers.

## **NICHE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANGULAR NICHE**

NT : **CARREL (NICHE)**

NT : **CREDENCE**

NT : **EXEDRA**

NT : **MIHRAB**

RT : **AEDICULE (FRAME)**

RT : **APRON**

SN : A shallow, ornamental recess, often arched and semicircular in plan, set in a wall or pier and usually containing a statue or ornament.

## **NIGHT STAIR**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase, usually leading from a dormitory, used by monks to enter the transept of a monastic church.

## **NOBLE COMBER**

BT : **COMBER**

SN : A machine for combing out wool, cleaning out extraneous matter and short fibres and laying the combed long fibres more or less parallel to each other as required for Worsted spinning.

## **NOGGING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A section of stone or brickwork employed in a timber-framed building to fill the spaces between uprights or studs.

## **NON CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine from which the spent exhaust steam either passes out to the atmosphere and is lost, or in some cases is used as process steam in a factory.

## **NON DEAD CENTRE STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A patented design of twin-cylinder, inverted vertical steam engine, which can be started irrespective of the position of the crank.

## **NOOK SHAFT**

BT : **COLONNETTE**

SN : A colonnette set in a corner or angle, such as the meeting of two walls or the place at which a doorframe meets the wall it is set in.

## **NORTH LIGHT**

BT : **WINDOW**

RT : **NORTH LIGHT ROOF**

SN : A window usually spanning the full width of the north side of a roof allowing the maximum amount of direct and indirect light to enter.

## **NORTH LIGHT ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

RT : **NORTH LIGHT**

SN : A roof design, common to weaving sheds, featuring a sawtooth profile with unequal slopes forming each ridge and lights on its northern side.

## **NORTHROP LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**

SN : An automatic power loom invented by James H Northrop in 1894.

## **NOTCHED LAP JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

NT : **SECRET NOTCHED LAP JOINT**

SN : A lap joint which has a notch cut in one side.

## **NOVICES ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in a monastery used by monks or nuns as a day room.

## **NURSERY**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room equipped for the care of babies and young children.

## **NUTMEG MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A decorative moulding featuring a series of small, projecting, dome-like shapes each resembling a halved nutmeg.

## **OCTAGONAL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan of a structure which has eight sides.

## **OCULUS**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A circular or oval window or panel. Also the circular opening at the top of a dome.

## *Oeil De Boeuf*

USE : **BULLSEYE WINDOW**

## **OFFERTORIUM**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The area where the act of Offertory, where bread and wine are placed upon the altar, takes place.

## **OFFICE**

UF : *Business Room*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in which commercial or administrative activities are carried out.

## **OGEE**

UF : *Ressant*

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

RT : **CYMA RECTA**

RT : **OGEE ARCH**

RT : **OGEE BRACE**

SN : A decorative form consisting of two upright S-shaped curves positioned opposite one another with their concave sections placed at the top.

## **OGEE ARCH**

BT : **POINTED ARCH**

RT : **OGEE**

SN : A pointed arch in which the arcs comprising it are centred on points both outside and inside the arch so that the point takes the form of a double S, or ogee.

## **OGEE BRACE**

BT : **BRACE**

RT : **OGEE**

SN : A brace which is cut to a double curve.

## *Ogee Moulding*

USE : **CYMA RECTA**

## **OIL ENGINE**

BT : **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

SN : An oil-fuelled internal combustion engine, developed in the late 19th century, and usually made as a stationary, horizontal unit.

### *Open Air Swimming Pool*

USE : **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL**

## **OPEN HALL**

BT : **HALL (COMMUNAL)**

SN : A hall, or main living-room in a medieval house, open to the roof.

## **OPEN HEARTH**

BT : **HEARTH**

SN : A hearth, normally placed clear of the walls, without a chimney stack or hood above.

## **OPEN PEDIMENT**

BT : **PEDIMENT**

RT : **BROKEN PEDIMENT**

SN : A pediment with a gap at its apex, sometimes filled with an urn or other decorative feature.

## **OPEN PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan where space is unconstrained by partitions.

## **OPEN TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss which does not subdivide a space, as in the centre of a hall of two bays or in an undivided building such as a barn.

## **OPEN WELL STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase, usually rising through more than one storey, with a space at its centre around which the stair is carried by strings and newels.

## **ORATORY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A small private chapel in either a house or church.

## **ORCHESTRA PIT**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : An area normally below a stage or dais occupied by an orchestra or musical group for performances and entertainment.

## **ORDER**

NT : **APPLIED ORDER**

NT : **COLOSSAL ORDER**

NT : **COMPOSITE ORDER**

NT : **CORINTHIAN ORDER**

NT : **DORIC ORDER**

NT : **IONIC ORDER**

NT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : A style of construction following an established set of criteria, based around the conventional use of a type of column.

## **ORGAN**

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A musical instrument that produces sound through the passage of air through a number of pipes controlled by stops, pedals and keyboards.

## **ORGAN LOFT**

BT : **GALLERY (ECCLESIASTICAL)**

SN : A gallery or platform within a place of worship housing the organ.

## **ORIEL WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

RT : **BAY WINDOW**

SN : A bay window, supported by corbelling, cills or brackets, projecting from an upper storey of a building.

## **ORTHOSTAT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A large vertical stone forming part of a structure. If the structure is roofed, the orthostat will stretch from the floor to the roof as a single slab.

## **OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A compact design of steam engine which eliminates a connecting rod by having the piston rod directly attached to the crank.

## **OSSET LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**

SN : A narrow hand loom.

## **OUBLIETTE**

BT : **DUNGEON**

SN : A hidden dungeon entered through a trap door from the room above it. Also a similarly concealed pit into which prisoners would be cast.

## **OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL**

UF : *Open Air Swimming Pool*

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**

SN : A unenclosed feature, usually sub-terranean, constructed to contain water for public or private recreation and sporting activities. Sometimes part of a LIDO complex. Use **INDOOR SWIMMING POOL** for pools within a covering structure.

## **OUTER BAILEY**

BT : **BAILEY**

SN : A large defensive area that usually has to be crossed before entering the inner bailey of a castle.

## **OUTSHOT**

UF : *Outshut*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An extension to a building, though sometimes contemporary with it, housed under a lean-to roof.

### *Outshut*

USE : **OUTSHOT**

## **OVEN**

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : An enclosed structure of brick, stone or metal in which material is heated or burned, or, in a domestic context, food is cooked, through the continuous radiation of heat from its floor, walls or ceiling.

## **OVERMANTEL**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : An ornamental panel or decorative structure situated above a mantelpiece

## OVERSHOT WHEEL

BT : **WATERWHEEL**

SN : A waterwheel turned by the weight of water discharged into buckets placed around its circumference from an outlet positioned above it.

## Overstorey

USE : **CLERESTORY**

## OVERTHROW

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A panel of often decorated wrought-ironwork forming the arch between two gate-piers or standards or above a gate. Also used for an arched support for a lamp-holder between two standards.

## OVOLO

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A Classical convex moulding, often decorated with egg-and-dart or similar motifs.

## PACKING PIECE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A timber set on the back of a cruck blade to carry a purlin.

## PAD

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A short timber laid across the top of a masonry wall to carry a wall plate or the foot of a common rafter.

## PADDLING POOL

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : Man made shallow pool, usually made for children to play in rather than swim.

## PADSTONE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **TEMPLATE**

SN : A stone block set into a wall to support a truss or beam.

## Painted Panel

USE : **DECORATED PANEL**

## PAINTING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Fine art depiction in oil, watercolour or other media on wood panels, canvas or paper

## PALAESTRA

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

RT : **CALDARIUM**

RT : **FRIGIDARIUM**

RT : **TEPIDARIUM**

SN : The exercise hall of a Roman baths complex.

## Palladian Window

USE : **VENETIAN WINDOW**

## PALLET CHAMBER

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in which servants slept.

## PALMETTE

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : A decorative motif representing a palm leaf. Often painted, incised or applied in relief, can occur singly or as a repeating pattern.

## PANEL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **DECORATED PANEL**

SN : A defined portion of a surface, often a wall lining or door, usually rectangular, which may be recessed, level with or proud of its surrounding surface and may be framed by mouldings or channels.

## PANELLED DOOR

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A door adorned with panels, usually arranged in pairs.

## PANELLING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **COFFERING**

NT : **WAINSCOT**

SN : A series of panels, usually of wood, combined to line a room.

## PANOPTICON PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A circular plan with a series of cells around a central core, often used for prisons.

## PANTRY

UF : *Covey*

UF : *Covie*

BT : **FOOD PREPARATION ROOM**

SN : A room used for storing food.

## PARADISE

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : An atrium or open court, surrounded by porticoes, at the west end of a church.

## PARALLEL BRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A brace, parallel to another, in wall framing or arcading, or in trusses between post and tiebeam; also referred to as a duplicate brace.

## PARAPET

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BATTLEMENT**

NT : **PARAPET GUTTER**

RT : **BANQUETTE**

SN : A barrier, usually in the form of a small wall, set to prevent people falling over the side of a bridge, balcony, roof etc.

## PARAPET GUTTER

BT : **PARAPET**

BT : **GUTTER**

SN : A gutter running behind a parapet wall, the water channelled by it being discharged from holes in the wall.

## PARCLOSE

BT : **SCREEN**

SN : A screen that separates a tomb or a chapel from the main body of a church.

## PARGETTING

BT : **DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK**

SN : Ornamental plasterwork applied to the exterior of a building, especially timber-framed houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries..

## PARLOUR

UF : *Winter Parlour*

BT : **MEETING ROOM**

NT : **LOCHTORY**

SN : Originally a reception room where visitors come to talk especially in a closed establishment such as a monastery or school. Later used to refer to any room used for entertaining guests.

## PARTITION WALL

BT : **WALL**

SN : An interior wall, usually not load bearing, that divides a space.

## PARVIS

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A space usually in front of a church entrance but can include the space surrounding a church.

## PASSAGE

UF : *Transyte*

UF : *Passageway*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **AISLE**

NT : **CROSS PASSAGE**

NT : **ENTERCLOSE**

NT : **SCREENS PASSAGE**

NT : **SERVICE PASSAGE**

NT : **TRIFORIUM**

NT : **WALKWAY**

NT : **WALL PASSAGE**

SN : A narrow means of access, often internal.

## PASSAGE AISLE

BT : **AISLE**

SN : A narrow aisle that pierces an internal buttress.

## *Passageway*

USE : **PASSAGE**

## PASSING BRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A long straight timber, halved across other roof timbers, especially running from a wall post or aisle post across the tiebeam to the opposing rafter.

## PASSING WINDBRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A windbrace that bypasses one purlin to be jointed into the next purlin or principal.

## PATERA

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A flat oval or circular ornamental feature decorated in relief, often with flutes or floral motifs.

## *Paternoster*

USE : **BEAD AND REEL**

## PAVILION

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A section of a building distinguished from the rest either architecturally or as a separate structure joined to the main building, often intended for entertainment, specialised functions or ornamental purposes.

## PAVILION PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan form in which pavilions lead off from a spiral corridor.

## PAVILION WARD BLOCK

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

SN : A pavilion ward in a workhouse, used to accommodate inmates

## *Pearl And Olive*

USE : **BEAD AND REEL**

## PEDESTAL

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ACROTERION**

NT : **DADO (PEDESTAL)**

NT : **PLINTH (PEDESTAL)**

SN : A base on which a statue, column etc. stands.

## PEDIMENT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **AILERON**

NT : **BROKEN PEDIMENT**

NT : **OPEN PEDIMENT**

RT : **TYMPANUM**

RT : **ACROTERION**

SN : A triangular gable usually above an entablature.

## PEG

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A wooden nail, round or square in section, used to fix a joint.

## PENDANT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A decorative piece descending vertically from the bottom of a newel on a staircase, or from the junction of barge boards at the apex of a gable.

## PENDENTIVE

BT : **SPANDREL**

SN : A spandrel which supports a dome and aids the transition between the dome and its square or octagonal base.

## PENSTOCK

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A channel or pipeline that feeds water to a waterwheel.

## PENTHOUSE (APARTMENT)

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : An apartment or suite of rooms usually occupying the top floor of a building.

## PENTHOUSE (SHELTER)

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A covered walkway attached to a building.

## *Pentice*

USE : **COVERED WAY**

## PENT ROOF

BT : **ROOF**

NT : **CATSLIDE ROOF**

SN : A lean-to or monopitched roof, or a projecting canopy over a door, window, or stair.

## PERGOLA

BT : **EXTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An open roofed structure on which climbing plants are grown in order to provide a shaded walkway or seating area.

## **PERISTALITH**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A stone ring built to enclose and sometimes revet a burial mound or cairn.

## **PERISTYLE**

BT : **COLONNADE**

SN : A colonnade all around the exterior of a building or an interior space such as a courtyard.

## **PETROL ENGINE**

BT : **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE**

SN : An internal combustion engine which uses a mixture of air and petrol as fuel, the combustion of which is by an electric spark.

## **PEW**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **BOX PEW**

SN : A wooden bench with a back and ends, usually fixed and found in churches. The bench ends are often decorated.

## **PIANO NOBILE**

BT : **PLAN COMPONENT**

SN : The principal storey of a building, containing the main reception rooms, when not situated on ground level.

## **PICTURE FRAME**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A case or border, usually wood or metal, enclosing a picture, painting or photograph.

## **PICTURE GALLERY**

BT : **GALLERY (SECULAR)**

SN : A room within a house or building used to exhibit artworks, often decorated and lit accordingly.

## **PIER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **GATE PIER**

RT : **PILOTI**

SN : A solid support of masonry to sustain vertical pressure and frequently each of the pillars from which an arch springs.

## **PIER BUTTRESS**

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A detached external pier by which an arch or vault is prevented from spreading.

## **PIERCED WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window cut through a single slab of timber or stone.

## **PILASTER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANTA**

NT : **LESENE**

NT : **PILASTER STRIP**

NT : **PILASTRADE**

SN : A flattened rectangular version of a column of one of the classical orders.

## **PILASTER STRIP**

BT : **PILASTER**

SN : A form of pilaster without base or capital.

## **PILASTRADE**

BT : **PILASTER**

SN : The equivalent of a colonnade but using pilasters.

## **PILE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A type of foundation in the form of a post sunk into the ground to support a building platform.

## **PILLAR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A vertical member standing without support.

## *Pillow Capital*

USE : **CUSHION CAPITAL**

## **PILOTI**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **PIER**

SN : A pier used to raise a structure or building above ground floor level so that there is open space beneath the structure

## **PINNACLE**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Small ornamental pyramid or cone, often decorated, crowning a spire, turret, buttress etc.

## **PIPE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **RAINWATER PIPE**

SN : A hollow, cylindrical structure or tube made of clay, lead, steel, wood etc. through which gas, oil, water or other liquids can be conveyed.

## **PISCINA**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

RT : **CREDENCE**

SN : A water-drain connected to a stone bowl within a niche in the south wall of a chapel, used to receive the water in which the priest washed his hands and rinsed the Chalice.

## **PITCHBACK WHEEL**

BT : **WATERWHEEL**

SN : A waterwheel where the incoming supply of water is introduced at the top of the wheel and drops onto the paddles, or buckets, of the wheel which rotates in the reverse direction to that of the incoming flow.

## **PIT WHEEL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The main gearwheel in a water mill, sharing the same shaft as the exterior waterwheel but placed within the mill.

## **PIVOT**

BT : **FASTENING**

SN : A piece of stone or timber with a small cup shaped depression in its upper surface, set into the ground to fasten a door, gate, window etc to allow it to open and shut.

## **PLAN COMPONENT**

BT : **PLANS AND DIVISIONS**

NT : **BAY**

NT : **CORPS DE LOGIS**

NT : **PIANO NOBILE**

NT : **WING**

SN : The element or elements that make up the different parts of a structural plan.

## **PLANING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine tool for producing large flat surfaces on metal objects. It comprises a large work table which slides backwards and forwards along a substantial guide bed, passing under a stationary bridge containing a fixed tool.

## **PLANKED DOOR**

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A door made up of vertical planks on the outer face and horizontal planks on the inner face.

## **PLANS AND DIVISIONS**

NT : **PLAN COMPONENT**

NT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : Plans of structures, particularly ground plans, and divisions or elements of structures that form part of these plans.

## **PLAQUE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A metal or stone plate or tablet, usually inscribed, set into a wall, pedestal, floor etc., often serving as a memorial.

## **PLATE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ARCADE PLATE**

NT : **COLLAR PLATE**

NT : **CROWN PLATE**

NT : **SILL PLATE**

NT : **SOLE PLATE**

NT : **WALL PLATE**

SN : A general term given to all horizontal timbers laid on walls or posts in order to support other timbers.

## **PLAY ROOM**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

SN : A room for children to play in.

## **PLINTH (PEDESTAL)**

BT : **PEDESTAL**

SN : The lowest part, usually projecting, of a pedestal or the base of a column.

## **PLINTH (WALL)**

BT : **WALL**

RT : **SKIRTING BOARD**

SN : The skirting or projecting base of a wall.

## **POINTED ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

NT : **DROP ARCH**

NT : **LANCET ARCH**

NT : **OGEE ARCH**

SN : An arch produced by two curves, usually each with a radius equal to the span, which meet at a point.

## **POLICE CELL**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room for temporary imprisonment and detention at a Police Station.

## **PONCELET WATER TURBINE**

BT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : An inwards, radial flow reaction water turbine developed by Jean Victor Poncelet (1788-1867) in France in 1826.

## **PONCELET WATERWHEEL**

BT : **UNDERSHOT WHEEL**

SN : An undershot waterwheel, developed by General Jean Victor Poncelet (1788-1867) in France, which improved

efficiency through the replacement of flat, wooden paddles with curved, metal vanes.

## **PORCH**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **PORTE COCHERE**

NT : **PORTICO**

SN : An interior or projecting shelter surrounding an entrance to a building.

## **PORTAL FRAME**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A frame to a structure formed by precast concrete beams placed in pairs.

## **PORTCULLIS**

BT : **GATE**

SN : A large, movable barrier, usually an iron or wooden grating with pointed bars along its bottom edge, with its sides set in vertical grooves above a castle's gateway enabling it to be dropped to bar entry.

## **PORTE COCHERE**

BT : **PORCH**

RT : **CARRIAGE ENTRANCE**

SN : A porch which is sufficiently large enough to allow a vehicle beneath it.

## **PORTERS ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : Room within a building or complex used by a porter.

## **PORTICO**

BT : **PORCH**

SN : A porch with columns and pediments.

## **POST**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **CROWN POST**

NT : **DOOR POST**

NT : **HAMMER POST**

NT : **KING POST**

NT : **NEWEL POST**

NT : **QUEEN POST**

NT : **WALL POST**

SN : A substantial vertical member, usually a component of a main framework.

## **POST AND RAFTER TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss comprising principal rafters and wall-posts secured by knee-braces or sling-braces, but lacking tiebeams.

## *Post And Truss Frame*

USE : **BOX FRAME**

## **POST HOLE**

BT : **IMPLIED FEATURE**

NT : **POST PIPE**

SN : A hole occupied by a timber post or the void remaining after its removal, usually with packing.

## **POST PAD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A pad on which a post rests to support part of a structure.

## **POST PIPE**

BT : **POST HOLE**



SN : The space occupied by or left where a post has been.

## **POST ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room where letters and parcels are sorted prior to dispatch

## **POWDERING ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A small room off a bedroom, usually in eighteenth century houses, in which a person would have their wig powdered.

## **POWER LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**

SN : A power driven cloth-weaving machine.

## **PRESBYTERY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A part of the chancel of a church where the altar is situated.

## *Presence Chamber*

USE : **AUDIENCE CHAMBER**

## **PRIESTS DOOR**

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A priest's private entrance into a church, usually found on the south side of the chancel.

## **PRIESTS HOLE**

UF : *Dean Hole*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A concealed passage or room for the purpose of hiding and protecting a (Roman Catholic) priest during times of religious persecution.

## **PRINCIPAL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **DIMINISHED PRINCIPAL**

NT : **KNEE PRINCIPAL**

NT : **PRINCIPAL WITH CURVED FEET**

SN : A structural member that supports a purlin. Use **PRINCIPAL RAFTER** where the principal is also a common rafter.

## **PRINCIPAL RAFTER**

BT : **RAFTER**

NT : **ANGLE RAFTER**

NT : **KERB PRINCIPAL**

SN : A structural member that supports a purlin and is also a common rafter.

## **PRINCIPAL RAFTER ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof made up of common and principal rafters.

## **PRINCIPAL RAFTER TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A pair of principal rafters with a tiebeam, usually with a collar.

## **PRINCIPAL WITH CURVED FEET**

BT : **PRINCIPAL**

SN : A principal with a curved lower end that continues down the wall for a short distance.

## **PRISON CELL**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room for detention and imprisonment within a prison.

## **PRIVATE ROOM**

BT : **RETIREMENT ROOM**

NT : **BOWER**

SN : A room for personal rather than public use.

## **PRIVY**

BT : **WASHING ROOM**

NT : **REREDORTER**

SN : A latrine.

## **PRIVY CHAMBER**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A private chamber usually in a Royal residence.

## **PROBATIONARY WARD**

BT : **WARD**

SN : A ward for receiving new paupers upon entry to a workhouse. They had to remain there until checked by medical officer.

## **PROSCENIUM ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch associated with the portion of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra.

## **PROTHESIS**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in a church to receive the congregation's offerings.

## **PROTOMA CAPITAL**

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A capital with a half figure projecting from each corner

## **PULPIT**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A raised structure from which a priest can preach.

## **PULPITUM**

BT : **SCREEN**

SN : A stone screen, usually found in a monastic or collegiate church, that separates the choir from the nave.

## **PULVINATED FRIEZE**

BT : **FRIEZE**

SN : A frieze that has a convex section.

## **PUMP**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **AIR PUMP**

NT : **CHAIN PUMP**

NT : **DUPLEX PUMP**

NT : **STEAM PUMP**

NT : **WATER PUMP**

SN : A power driven machine or device for raising a liquid or forcing it along a pipe, or for compressing a gas.

## **PURLIN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **COLLAR PURLIN**

NT : **TENONED PURLIN**

NT : **THROUGH PURLIN**

SN : A horizontal timber set in the plane of a roof's slope and supporting common rafters.

## **PUTLOG HOLE**

UF : *Put Log Hole*

BT : **IMPLIED FEATURE**

SN : A hole in a wall in which cross timbers, known as putlogs, were placed to allow scaffolding to be erected. Putlog holes are often left unfilled and are often the only evidence for the use of scaffolding.

### *Put Log Hole*

USE : **PUTLOG HOLE**

### *Quadrangle Plan*

USE : **COURTYARD PLAN**

### **QUADRIPARTITE VAULT**

BT : **RIBBED VAULT**

SN : A vault where the bay is divided by diagonal and transverse ribs into four cells or webs.

### **QUARRY**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **WINDOW**

SN : A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass as used in a leaded light.

### **QUARRY HOIST**

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A piece of machinery for lifting stone, or containers loaded with stone, from a quarry.

### **QUARTER BAR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **CROSS TREE**

SN : A diagonal brace running from an end of a cross tree to the vertical post to support this.

### **QUATREFOIL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan with four foils radiating out from a central point.

### **QUATREFOIL WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window either in the shape of a four leaf clover or circular with four foils enclosed.

### **QUAY CRANE**

BT : **CRANE**

NT : **FIXED QUAY CRANE**

NT : **MOVING QUAY CRANE**

SN : A crane usually found at a marine or inland quay.

### **QUEEN POST**

BT : **POST**

SN : One of a pair of posts, placed symmetrically on a tie beam, supporting a collar purlin or plate.

### **QUEEN POST TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss with paired vertical posts set on the tie-beam and supporting collar purlins or plates.

### **QUEEN STRUT**

BT : **STRUT**

SN : A strut which is part of a pair which support the collar and are supported by the tiebeam.

### **QUOIN**

UF : *Coien*

UF : *Angle Stone*

UF : *Coign*

UF : *Coin*

UF : *Coyn*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **CLAPPING QUOIN**

NT : **LONG AND SHORT WORK**

SN : A stone or brick used on a corner to reinforce it and also as decoration.

### **RADIATING CHAPEL**

BT : **CHAPEL**

SN : One of a series of chapels which project symmetrically from an apse or ambulatory at the east end of a church.

### **RAFTER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **AUXILIARY RAFTER**

NT : **COMMON RAFTER**

NT : **COMPOUND RAFTER**

NT : **HIP RAFTER**

NT : **JACK RAFTER**

NT : **PRINCIPAL RAFTER**

NT : **VALLEY RAFTER**

NT : **VERGE RAFTER**

SN : An inclined member used to support laths under a roof covering. Normally one of a pair.

### **RAFTER BRACE**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A timber running obliquely across a series of common rafters.

### *Rag And Chain Pump*

USE : **CHAIN PUMP**

### **RAIL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A horizontal member of a wall frame between posts or studs, also the horizontal member in panelling, a panelled door or a window.

### **RAILING**

UF : *Handrail*

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A barrier consisting of a horizontal rail supported by uprights.

### **RAILWAY INCLINED PLANE**

BT : **INCLINED PLANE**

SN : A slope, usually with rails, along which a vehicle can be moved between two relatively flat stretches of railway.

### **RAILWAY LIFT**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : An elevator used to raise locomotives.

### **RAILWAY SIGNAL**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A signal usually mounted on a gantry, be it mechanical or electronic, to provide guidance to traindrivers on access to sections of track.

### **RAILWAY TURNTABLE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A rotating circular platform operated by machinery to turn a steam locomotive around.

### **RAINWATER HEAD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A small tank or cistern, often lead or cast-iron and sometimes ornamented, that collects rainwater from a gutter or channel prior to it being discharged.

### **RAINWATER PIPE**

UF : *Downpipe*

BT : **PIPE**

RT : **GUTTER**

SN : An exterior, vertical pipe that carries rainwater from a roof's guttering, usually to a drain.

## **RAISED CRUCK**

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A cruck which is set in solid masonry above floor level but stretching a long way down the wall.

## **RAKING CORNICE**

BT : **CORNICE**

SN : A cornice along the sloping edge of a pediment or gable.

## **RAKING STRUT**

BT : **STRUT**

SN : One of a pair of straight or curved members set at an angle on the tie-beam and framed into a principal rafter, often supporting a purlin.

## **RAMPART**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A protective earthen mound.

## **REACTION TURBINE**

BT : **TURBINE**

SN : A prime mover which is rotated by the reaction from forcing a moving fluid to change direction.

## **READING ROOM**

BT : **STUDY**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

RT : **LIBRARY**

SN : A room set aside for the purpose of reading, such as in a library or a club.

## **REBATE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A rectangular recess along the edge of a timber to receive a shutter, door or window.

## **REBUS**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative feature, or non-heraldic badge, representing the name of a person connected with a building, often in the form of a graphic pun on the name.

## **RECEIVING BLOCK**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : Series of rooms in a workhouse, prison or hospital, often including porter's lodge, baths, clothes store, washrooms, casual cells, rooms etc, for receiving inmates/patients. Use term in Monument Type Thesaurus if it is a freestanding building.

## **RECEPTION ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room in a house, hotel, business premises etc. where guests or visitors are received.

## **RECREATION ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **FITNESS SUITE**

NT : **GAMESROOM**

NT : **GYMNASIUM**

NT : **MUSIC ROOM**

NT : **PALAESTRA**

NT : **PLAY ROOM**

NT : **READING ROOM**

NT : **SAUNA**

NT : **SMOKING ROOM**

SN : A room intended for the pursuit of recreational activities.

## **RECTANGULAR PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan in which a four-sided figure has all its angles at right angles and its opposite sides equal and parallel.

## **REFECTORY**

UF : *Frater*

BT : **DINING ROOM**

SN : A dining hall, usually in a monastery or college.

## **RELIC CHAMBER**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room within a church or cathedral in which holy relics were kept.

## **RELIEVING ARCH**

UF : *Discharging Arch*

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch built into a wall above another arch or lintel to relieve it of some of the weight of the structure above.

## **RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **ARK**

NT : **BIMAH**

SN : Components within a religious, ritual or funerary site directly connected to the sacred practices involved at the site.

## **REREDORTER**

BT : **PRIVY**

SN : A latrine, or privy, situated at the rear of a monastery dormitory.

## **REREDOS**

BT : **SCREEN**

SN : A decorated screen behind an altar.

## **RESPOND**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A half-pier, corbel or other architectural element, usually situated at the end of an arcade, attached to a wall to support an arch.

## *Ressant*

USE : **OGEE**

## **RETABLE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A shelf that is behind an altar.

## **RETIREMENT ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **BEDROOM**

NT : **BOUDOIR**

NT : **DORMITORY**

NT : **PRIVATE ROOM**

SN : A room used for sleeping or resting in. Use more specific term.

## **RETROCHOIR**

UF : *Back Choir*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The space between the high altar and the east wall or chapel in a large church, and often the area west of a Monks' choir.

## REUSED VESSEL COMPONENT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : Any structural component, usually of wood, which is believed to have derived from a vessel. Double index with the appropriate type of structural component eg. BEAM or if known the original term from the MARITIME FIXTURES AND FITTINGS thesaurus.

## REVETMENT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A thin masonry facing or cladding employed to conceal the surface or structure behind it.

### *Rhenish Helm*

USE : **HELM ROOF**

## RIB

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANGLE RIB**

NT : **LIERNE**

NT : **TIERCERON**

NT : **TRANSVERSE RIB**

NT : **WALL RIB**

SN : A moulding on a flat or vaulted ceiling, suggesting a structure or forming a pattern derived from vaulting..

## RIBBED VAULT

BT : **VAULT**

NT : **FAN VAULT**

NT : **QUADRIPARTITE VAULT**

NT : **SEXPARTITE VAULT**

SN : A vault with a ceiling or undersurface subdivided by ribs into bays or webs.

## RIDGE PIECE

BT : **ROOF**

SN : The horizontal timber running the length of a roof and positioned at its apex.

## RING CRYPT

BT : **CRYPT**

SN : A semicircular crypt below the apse of a church.

## RING GROOVE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A gully in the form of a circle for holding vertical posts in the walls of iron age round houses.

## RINGING CHAMBER

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

RT : **BELL TOWER**

SN : A stage in a church tower where bell ringers stand.

## RISER

BT : **STEPS**

RT : **STAIRCASE**

RT : **TREAD**

SN : The vertical face of a step.

## RIVER INTAKE GAUGE

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A gauge for measuring the volume of water flowing from a river to machinery using the water for motive power??

## ROLLER MILL

BT : **FLOUR MILL**

SN : A flour milling machine which uses horizontal steel rollers and dressing machines – seives and purifiers – to

gradually reduce wheat grains into constituent parts or 'streams' which millers call a 'gradual reduction' process.

## ROLL MOULDING

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A plain moulding of semi-circular section.

## ROOD BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A beam often situated above, and spanning the width of, the west end of a chancel and supporting a cross or crucifix.

## ROOD LOFT

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A loft or gallery supported on a covered, vaulted structure and projecting over the rood screen proper, occasionally used by minstrels or singers.

## ROOD SCREEN

UF : *Chancel Screen*

BT : **SCREEN**

SN : A timber screen, often richly decorated, placed in front of a chancel to support a rood loft.

## ROOF

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BOWSTRING ROOF**

NT : **COMMON RAFTER ROOF**

NT : **COUPLED ROOF**

NT : **EAVE**

NT : **FLAT ROOF**

NT : **GABLED ROOF**

NT : **HALF HIPPED ROOF**

NT : **HAMMERBEAM ROOF**

NT : **HELM ROOF**

NT : **HIPPED ROOF**

NT : **MANSARD ROOF**

NT : **NORTH LIGHT ROOF**

NT : **PENT ROOF**

NT : **PRINCIPAL RAFTER ROOF**

NT : **RIDGE PIECE**

NT : **THATCHED ROOF**

NT : **WAGON ROOF**

SN : The exterior upper covering, and its supporting structure, of a building.

### *Roof Boss*

USE : **BOSS**

## ROOM

UF : *Camera (Generic)*

UF : *Chamber*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **ADYTUM**

NT : **ALMONRY**

NT : **ANCHORAGE**

NT : **ANTEHALL**

NT : **ANTEROOM**

NT : **APARTMENT**

NT : **APODYTERIUM**

NT : **ARTISTS STUDIO**

NT : **AUDITORIUM**

NT : **BALLROOM**

NT : **BANKING HALL**

NT : **BAR ROOM**

NT : **BELFRY**

NT : **BLEEDING ROOM**

NT : **BOILER ROOM**

NT : **BOX OFFICE**

NT : **BURSARY**

NT : **CABINET**

NT : CALDARIUM  
 NT : CAMERA (SUITE)  
 NT : CASEMATE  
 NT : CELL  
 NT : CHANGING ROOM  
 NT : CHINESE ROOM  
 NT : CLOAKROOM  
 NT : CONFESSIO  
 NT : CONTROL ROOM  
 NT : CRYPT  
 NT : DINING ROOM  
 NT : DRESSING ROOM  
 NT : DUNGEON  
 NT : FIRST AID ROOM  
 NT : FOOD PREPARATION ROOM  
 NT : FRIGIDARIUM  
 NT : FUMIGATORY  
 NT : FUNCTION ROOM  
 NT : GALLERY (SECULAR)  
 NT : GREAT CHAMBER  
 NT : GRINDING ROOM  
 NT : GUARD CHAMBER  
 NT : HALL (COMMUNAL)  
 NT : INFIRMARY  
 NT : KEEPING ROOM  
 NT : KNIGHTS CHAMBER  
 NT : LABORATORY  
 NT : LAUNDRY ROOM  
 NT : LIBRARY  
 NT : LOBBY  
 NT : MASTERS ROOM  
 NT : MEETING ROOM  
 NT : NOVICES ROOM  
 NT : NURSERY  
 NT : OFFICE  
 NT : PALLET CHAMBER  
 NT : POLICE CELL  
 NT : PORTERS ROOM  
 NT : POST ROOM  
 NT : POWDERING ROOM  
 NT : PRIESTS HOLE  
 NT : PRISON CELL  
 NT : PRIVY CHAMBER  
 NT : PROTHESIS  
 NT : RECEPTION ROOM  
 NT : RECREATION ROOM  
 NT : RELIC CHAMBER  
 NT : RETIREMENT ROOM  
 NT : SACRISTY  
 NT : SALON  
 NT : SCHOOLROOM  
 NT : SCULLERY  
 NT : SERVANTS HALL  
 NT : SERVANTS QUARTERS  
 NT : SERVICE ROOM  
 NT : SOLAR  
 NT : STAIRCASE HALL  
 NT : STATE APARTMENT  
 NT : STEWARDS ROOM  
 NT : STOREROOM  
 NT : STUDY  
 NT : TEPIDARIUM  
 NT : THRONE ROOM  
 NT : UTILITY ROOM  
 NT : VESTRY  
 NT : WAITING ROOM  
 NT : WASHING ROOM  
 NT : WORK ROOM  
 RT : CHAMBER BLOCK  
 SN : An enclosed compartment within a building intended for a purpose other than as a thoroughfare.

## ROSETTE

BT : FLORAL FEATURE

SN : A circular stylised ornament, essentially a patera with floral enrichment, associated with classical architecture and occurring on the soffits of coffers, and as the fleuron of the Corinthian abacus.

## ROSE WINDOW

BT : WINDOW

SN : A circular window containing tracery.

## ROTATIVE BEAM ENGINE

BT : BEAM STEAM ENGINE

NT : HESLOP STEAM ENGINE

NT : TANK BED ENGINE

SN : An engine in which the oscillating motion of the beam is translated via gearing to a rotative motion.

## ROTATIVE STEAM ENGINE

BT : STEAM ENGINE

SN : A steam engine which produces rotary motion.

## SACK HOIST

UF : *Bag Hoist*

BT : MACHINERY

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

SN : A mechanism, either automated or consisting of winches and pulleys, that raises sacks of grain on ropes or chains from one floor of a mill to another, usually through one or a series of trap doors.

## SACRISTY

UF : *Diaconicon*

BT : ROOM

SN : A room in a church where vestments and sacred vessels are stored.

## SADDLE

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

SN : A short timber set on top of two cruck blades.

## SADDLE BAR

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

RT : CAME

RT : WINDOW

RT : STANCHION

SN : A horizontal iron bar set in a window opening to which a leaded light is fixed.

## SADDLE JOINT

BT : JOINT

RT : THRESHOLD

SN : A thin timber, usually sloping on both sides, fixed to the floor between the jambs of a doorway.

## *Saddle Stone*

USE : APEX STONE

## SAIL

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

SN : A device, usually wooden, or fabric on a timber frame, designed to catch, and be driven by, the wind in order to power a windmill. For maritime uses see the Thesaurus of Maritime Archaeology.

## *Sail Back*

USE : WHIP

## *Sales Counter*

USE : **COUNTER**

### *Salomonic Column*

USE : **SPIRAL COLUMN**

### **SALON**

UF : *Salone*

UF : *Saloon*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A large, high-ceilinged room, usually in a great house or palace, serving as a principal reception room; also a room used by the public for a specific purpose; or a drawing room in a house.

### *Salone*

USE : **SALON**

### *Saloon*

USE : **SALON**

### **SALT PAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A large shallow pan, usually metal, in which seawater or brine is evaporated for the extraction of salt. The name is also often applied to the exterior pits or ponds used for the same purpose (see Thesaurus of Monument Types).

### **SANCTUARY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : The part of the chancel, between the altar rail and the eastern wall, containing the high altar.

### *Sanctus Bell Cote*

USE : **BELLCOTE**

### **SASH WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window with a frame for holding the glass, capable of being raised and lowered in vertical grooves.

### **SATELLITE DISH**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device for receiving and sending radio-transmitted signals into the atmosphere.

### **SAUNA**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

SN : A room, usually lined with wood panels, that is heated to a hot and steamy temperature using a small stove and intended to be used for relaxation and therapeutic purposes.

### **SAVERY ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : An elementary steam engine working on the atmospheric principle; often used downstream of an overshot waterwheel.

### **SAW TOOTH TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A roof truss used for small spans with a saw-tooth overall shape braced by vertical and diagonal members.

### **SCALLOPED CAPITAL**

BT : **CUSHION CAPITAL**

SN : A type of cushion capital with the lunette on each face cut into a series of truncated cones to form a scallop shell-like decoration.

### **SCALLOPED MOULDING**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : An ornamental moulding whose curved, segmented form resembles that of a scallop shell.

### **SCARF JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint between two timbers meeting end to end.

### **SCHOOLROOM**

UF : *School Room*

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **CLASSROOM**

SN : A room within a school, private house or institution used for lessons.

### *School Room*

USE : **SCHOOLROOM**

### **SCISSOR BRACED TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss with braces crossing and fixed to each other, thus tying a pair of rafters together.

### **SCISSOR BRACES**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : One of a pair of crossing braces halved or lapped across each other, tying a pair of rafters together.

### **SCONCE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A type of light fixture affixed to a wall in such a way that it uses only the wall for support, and the light is usually directed upwards.

### **SCOOP WHEEL**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A wheel, usually steam driven, used for raising water by means of buckets attached to its circumference.

### **SCOTCH**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A housing, normally of triangular section, in a post to take the end of a prop, to hold the post upright during construction.

### **SCOTCH CRANK ENGINE**

BT : **ENGINE**

SN : A compact design of engine in which a connecting rod is dispensed with, giving a short baseplate.

### **SCOTIA**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A deeply concaved moulding, with a projecting lower edge, that sits at the base of a column between two torus mouldings.

### **SCREEN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ALTAR SCREEN**

NT : **CHOIR SCREEN**

NT : **ICONOSTASIS**

NT : **PARCLOSE**

NT : **PULPITUM**

NT : **REREDOS**

NT : **ROOD SCREEN**

SN : A vertical partition used to separate one area from another.

### **SCREENS PASSAGE**

BT : **PASSAGE**

SN : A passage that runs axially across the end of a hall with a screen between it and the hall and doorways to service rooms on the other side.

### SCRIBED JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint in which the end of one timber is shaped to fit around the moulding on another.

### SCRIBED MITRE

BT : **JOINT**

SN : The junction of two timbers at right angles, with chamfers or mouldings meeting on a diagonal line, where one timber is cut to fit around the chamfer or moulding of the other timber.

### SCULLERY

UF : *Ewery*

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **KITCHEN**

SN : A room, or part of a kitchen, for the cleaning and storage of kitchen utensils.

### SCULPTURE

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **CALVARY**

SN : A figurative or abstract design in the round or in relief and can be of various materials. For freestanding sculptures see also Monument Types Thesaurus.

### SCUTCHING MACHINE

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for cleansing flax, hemp or cotton and forming the fibres into a continuous wide lap or sheet in preparation for carding.

### SEA POOL

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**

SN : Man made structure to contain tidal waters, often part of a LIDO, bathing or swimming complex at the sea edge.

### SECONDARY RAFTER

BT : **COMPOUND RAFTER**

SN : The inner rafter of a compound rafter.

### SECONDARY TRUSS

UF : *Intermediate Truss*

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : A truss of slighter construction between principal trusses in an elaborate roof.

### SECRET BRIDLE JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A bridle joint which is invisible from all sides of the timber.

### SECRET NOTCHED LAP JOINT

BT : **NOTCHED LAP JOINT**

SN : A joint with a notch cut into its invisible inner face.

### SEDILIA

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : Set of three seats for the clergy found in the chancel

### SEGMENTAL ARCH

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch made up of part of a circle, the centre of which is below its springing line.

*Serliana*

USE : **VENETIAN WINDOW**

### SERVANTS HALL

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room for servants, particularly where they would eat.

### SERVANTS QUARTERS

BT : **ROOM**

SN : The part of a house frequented by servants when not performing their duties.

### SERVICE BLOCK

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An area of a building or complex specifically housing the kitchens, sculleries and services.

### SERVICE PASSAGE

BT : **PASSAGE**

SN : A passage providing access to utility services or a larger tunnel for the purposes of monitoring and maintenance. May also provide be used as an evacuation route.

### SERVICE ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room usually set aside for the provision of materials used in a household.

### SERVICE STAIRCASE

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase normally used by servants and tradesmen.

### SERVICE WING

BT : **WING**

SN : A wing of a house used specifically for the storage of household materials and victuals.

### SETBACK BUTTRESS

BT : **BUTTRESS**

SN : A buttress that is set slightly away from a corner. Usually one of a pair.

### SEXFOIL PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A decorative pattern, as used in tracery or a Gothic arch, featuring six lobes, or foils, separated by cusps.

### SEXPARTITE VAULT

BT : **RIBBED VAULT**

SN : A vault whose bay is divided by diagonal and transverse ribs into six compartments or cells.

### SHAFT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **SHAFT RING**

SN : The part of a column between the capital and the base.

### SHAFT RING

BT : **SHAFT**

SN : A moulded ring around a shaft.

### SHAPING MACHINE

BT : **MACHINERY**

RT : **SLOTING MACHINE**

SN : A machine tool for producing flat surfaces and slots on small work pieces by cutting away surplus material.

### SHEELA NA GIG

UF : *Sheila Na Gig*

BT : **HUMAN FIGURE**

SN : A carved stone female figure often found on castles and churches.

### *Sheila Na Gig*

USE : SHEELA NA GIG

### **SHELF**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A flat, horizontal piece of timber or masonry projecting from or recessed into a wall to hold objects.

### **SHELL HOOD**

BT : **DRIPSTONE**

SN : A shell-shaped moulded hood over an exterior opening, such as a doorway.

### **SHINGLE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A thin wooden slab or tile used in quantity as a roof or wall covering.

### **SHOE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An inclined wooden trough which channels grain evenly from the feed hopper into the eye of the stones in a corn mill.

### **SHOULDERED ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : A flat arch or lintel with quadrants on the corbels rising from the jambs.

### *Shovelboard Parlour*

USE : **GAMESROOM**

### **SHRINE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

NT : **AEDICULE (SHRINE)**

SN : A fereter or repository for relics or any building containing such a repository, or any place or structure where worship is offered or devotions are paid to a saint or deity.

### **SHUTTER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A hinged, sliding or rolling door placed over a window's exterior or interior.

### **SIDE LEVER ENGINE**

BT : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A design of beam steam engine introduced circa 1800 in which, instead of a single overhead rocking beam, there are two beams positioned alongside the cylinder, one either side, giving a lower overall height.

### **SIDE WALL FIREPLACE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan in which the principal fireplace is positioned on the side wall.

### **SIFTER**

UF : *Dresser*

UF : *Bolter*

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **WIRE MACHINE**

SN : A mechanical device, used in a corn mill, that sieves and grades flour or meal and separates oversized particles.

### **SIGN**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A panel, board or device bearing an inscription, symbol or image, usually describing a function, name, location, instruction, or otherwise distinguishing the object or structure on which it is placed.

### **SILL**

UF : *Cill*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The horizontal piece of timber or stone forming the bottom of a window, doorway or other opening, usually and properly designed to throw off water.

### **SILL BEAM**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A horizontal timber positioned at the bottom of a framed wall into which posts and studs are tenoned.

### **SILL PLATE**

BT : **PLATE**

SN : A horizontal timber usually at the bottom of a timber framed wall into which posts and studs are tenoned.

### **SIMS COMPOUND ENGINE**

BT : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A form of tandem compounding of early beam engines, with a high pressure steam cylinder mounted on top of a low pressure one, introduced in Cornwall the 1840s by James Sims.

### **SINGLE CELL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A simple, one-roomed structural plan.

### *Site Layer*

USE : **LAYER**

### **SITTING ROOM**

BT : **LIVING ROOM**

NT : **SUN LOUNGE**

SN : Originally a room in a house where a family would gather, usually in the evening, to sit and read, write, sew, play music etc. This term has become commonly used as an alternative to living room.

### **SKEW ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch with jambs that do not stand at an angle of ninety degrees to its face.

### **SKIRTING BOARD**

BT : **MOULDING**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **PLINTH (WALL)**

SN : A narrow timber board or moulding lining the base of an interior wall as a finish between it and the floor.

### **SKYLIGHT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A glazed opening in a roof or ceiling.

### **SLASHER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for applying protective size to yarn intended for warp

### **SLATE HANGING**

BT : **CLADDING**

SN : A wall cladding consisting of slates hung in overlapping rows.



## **SLEEPER WALL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A wall, usually perforated to allow free passage of air, supporting the ground-floor joists of a building.

## **SLING BRACE**

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A brace, running from a post to a principal, stiffening an interrupted tiebeam.

## **SLIP TENON JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint with a loose tenon morticed into two touching pieces of timber

## **SLOTING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

RT : **SHAPING MACHINE**

SN : A machine tool similar in general appearance to a shaping machine but in which the head or ram carrying the cutting tool moves in a vertical plane.

## **SLUBBING FRAME**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for further attenuating a sliver of cotton after it has been through a draw frame.

## **SLUICE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A gate or valve that controls the flow of water from a reservoir, harbour, etc..

## *Slupe*

USE : **COVERED WAY**

## **SMOKE BAY**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

BT : **BAY**

SN : A bay in a two storeyed house open to the roof to allow smoke to escape.

## **SMOKE HOOD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A framed fireplace hood built on a bressumer and extending from one outer wall to the other or to a spere.

## **SMOKING ROOM**

BT : **RECREATION ROOM**

SN : A room set aside within a club, hotel, large residence etc. for the benefit of guests or individuals who wish to smoke.

## **SMUTTER**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A cleansing or separating machine used in a corn mill for removing smut from grain before it is ground.

## **SOFFIT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The under surface of an arch, lintel or projecting architectural feature.

## **SOLAR**

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **CHAMBER BLOCK**

SN : A first-floor chamber, often serving as a parlour, bedchamber or private room, in a medieval house. Also a loft, rood-loft or garret.

## **SOLE PIECE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A horizontal member supporting the posts in a timber framed structure.

## **SOLE PLATE**

BT : **PLATE**

SN : A short timber set across the top of a wall to take the foot of a rafter and an ashlar piece.

## **SOULACE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A straight brace from rafter to collar in a common rafter truss.

## **SPANDREL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **HOLLOW SPANDREL**

NT : **PENDENTIVE**

SN : The quasi-triangular area between, and defined by, the upper sections of a pair of adjacent arches, or between the curve of an arch and the angle of a surrounding frame or structure.

## **SPANDREL STRUT**

BT : **A STRUT**

SN : A short timber set diagonally in the spandrel of an arch brace, between the brace and the corner of the main frame.

## **SPA POOL**

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : Manmade structure that contains water that is heated to a high temperature and sometimes has bubbling air jets. Meant to be used for therapeutic purposes.

## **SPEEDFRAME**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A general name given to a series of machines which successively reduce the diameter of rovings before the final spinning into yarn.

## **SPERE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A screen, with a wide central opening, or multiple narrower openings, spanning the lower end of a medieval hall, screening the cross entry and defining the screen, or cross, passage.

## **SPERE TRUSS**

BT : **TRUSS**

SN : The structure across the lower end of a medieval hall containing the spere, its supporting posts and tie-beam.

## **SPIDER**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A four-armed metal coupling, positioned at the centre of a windmill's sails, connected to the front of the striking rod and the shutter bars of all the sails, causing the shutters to open and close.

## **SPINNING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **JENNY**

NT : **MULE**

NT : **WATER FRAME**

SN : A machine used for drawing out and twisting together short fibres to make a yarn or thread. Use more specific term where known.

## **SPIRAL COLUMN**

UF : *Twisted Column*

UF : *Salomonic Column*

BT : **COLUMN**

SN : A column whose shaft is sculpted to give it a contorted or twisted appearance, sometimes referred to as a barley-sugar column.

## **SPIRAL FLUTING**

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative feature, usually Norman, in which fluting takes a spiral rather than vertical form.

## **SPIRAL STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase, circular in plan, that winds around a central newel.

## **SPIRE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BROACH SPIRE**

NT : **FLECHE**

NT : **NEEDLE SPIRE**

NT : **SPIRELET**

SN : A tall, circular, polygonal or square structure rising from a roof, tower, turret etc., tapering to a slender point.

## **SPIRELET**

BT : **SPIRE**

SN : A small form of spire.

## **SPLAYED AND TABLED SCARF JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint which has a splay interrupted by a step

## **SPLAYED ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch which has a larger radius on the front face of a wall than on the back.

## **SPLAYED SCARF JOINT**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint with each timber ending in a cut slanted across its length.

## **SPLIT BALUSTER**

UF : *Engaged Baluster*

BT : **BALUSTER**

SN : A half or whole baluster applied to a wall or pedestal, thus described as engaged.

## **SPRINGER**

UF : *Tas De Charge*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The point or block from which an arch or vault starts. The block generally has a horizontal base and sloped top.

## **SPROCKET**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A triangular or wedge-shaped timber cocking-piece attached to the upper face of a rafter near its foot in order to reduce the slope above the eaves. Such eaves are referred to as being sprocketed.

## **SPUR**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A short timber connecting a cruck blade to a wall above the point at which the blade diverges from it.

## **SPUR WHEEL**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A large gearwheel which, together with a smaller gear called a pinion, connects two parallel shafts and, in a corn mill, drives the stone nuts.

## **SQUINCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : One or more arches built across an angle between two walls to support a polygonal or circular structure.

## **SQUINT**

UF : *Hagioscope*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An aperture cut obliquely in a wall, usually of a chancel, affording a view between the high altar and the aisles or side chapels.

## **STADDLE STONE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A short, tapered, vertical stone supporting a rough stone disc so resembling a toadstool, often forming one of several uprights on which a timber structure, such as a granary rests, protecting the building from damp and vermin.

## **STAGE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

BT : **AREAS AND SPACES**

SN : A raised platform, especially in a theatre or auditorium, for the use of performers or speakers etc.

## **STAINED GLASS**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : Glass that has been coloured by fusing glass with a metallic oxide film or by burning pigment into the surface.

## **STAIRCASE**

UF : *Stairway*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **BACK STAIRCASE**

NT : **DOGLEG STAIRCASE**

NT : **ESCALATOR**

NT : **EXTERNAL STAIRCASE**

NT : **IMPERIAL STAIRCASE**

NT : **NEWEL POST**

NT : **NEWEL STAIRCASE**

NT : **NIGHT STAIR**

NT : **OPEN WELL STAIRCASE**

NT : **SERVICE STAIRCASE**

NT : **SPIRAL STAIRCASE**

NT : **WINDER STAIRCASE**

RT : **RISER**

RT : **LANDING**

SN : A flight of steps leading from one level to another.

## **STAIRCASE HALL**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room which contains, wholly or partly, a staircase.

## **STAIR TOWER**

BT : **TOWER**

SN : A tower, normally forming part of a larger structure, housing a staircase.

## **STAIR TURRET**

BT : **TURRET**

SN : A small or subordinate tower, normally forming part of a larger structure, housing a spiral or winding stair.

## Stairway

USE : STAIRCASE

## STAKE HOLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A small hole filled or vacated by a stake, normally driven into the ground.

## STALL

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A fixed seat, often enclosed, usually found within an ecclesiastical building and frequently arranged in series to accommodate a congregation, choir or clergy.

## STAMPS

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A series of water or engine-driven crushing machines used in ore dressing.

## STANCHION

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **CAME**

RT : **WINDOW**

RT : **SADDLE BAR**

SN : A vertical iron bar fixed within a window opening to support a leaded light.

## STATE APARTMENT

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room or group of rooms usually reserved for use by the monarchy or government.

## STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine working at a fixed location.

## STEAM CRANE

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A crane deriving its power from steam generated from solid fuels.

## STEAM ENGINE

BT : **ENGINE**

NT : **A FRAME STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE**

NT : **BEAM STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **BULL ENGINE**

NT : **CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **CONTRA FLOW STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **INVERTED VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **MINE HAULAGE STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **NON CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **NON DEAD CENTRE STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **ROTATIVE STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **SAVERY ENGINE**

NT : **STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **STEEPLE ENGINE**

NT : **TABLE ENGINE**

NT : **TANDEM COMPOUND**

NT : **TRACTION STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE**

NT : **TRUNK STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **UNIFLOW STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **WATER RETURNING ENGINE**

SN : A power source deriving its energy from solid fuel, which is used to boil water in an almost closed vessel, producing steam which moves one or more pistons in tight fitting

cylinders, the energy being transmitted by a piston rod to a diversity of devices

## STEAM PUMP

BT : **PUMP**

SN : A pump driven by steam power generated by solid fuels.

## STEAM TURBINE

BT : **TURBINE**

NT : **COMBINED STEAM AND GAS TURBINE**

SN : A steam motor in which rotary motion is produced by steam impinging directly upon a series of vanes upon the circumference of a revolving cylinder or disc.

## STEAM WHIM

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A steam-powered machine used for raising materials such as ore or water from a pit or shaft.

## STEEPLE

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

NT : **CROWN STEEPLE**

SN : A collective term embracing a church tower's entire structure, including its spire.

## STEEPLE ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A compact, free standing steam engine introduced circa 1810 and built mainly in small sizes.

## STEPS

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **RISER**

NT : **TREAD**

SN : A series of flat-topped structures, usually wooden or stone, on which a person places their feet when ascending or descending, facilitating movement from one level to another.

## Stewards Parlour

USE : **STEWARDS ROOM**

## STEWARDS ROOM

UF : *Stewards Parlour*

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room for higher-ranking servants.

## STIFF LEAF CAPITAL

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A capital featuring stylised, often projecting, three-lobed leaves.

## STILTED ARCH

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch where vertical piers raise the springing line.

## STOKEHOLE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The hole through which the fuel for a fire is put to start and maintain the fire.

## STONE CARVING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : An inscription or illustration carved into the surface of a stone wall or other architectural element.

## STONE MILL

BT : **FLOUR MILL**

SN : A flour milling machine which uses one or more pairs of horizontal millstones to grind wheat into flour which millers

call a 'sudden death' process; within not more than 90 seconds complete wheat grain becomes wholemeal flour.

## STONE NUT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : Pinion which engages with the spur wheel and drives the millstones in a corn mill.

## STONEMASONRY

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A structure, part of a structure or area consisting of plain masonry.

## STOP

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A projecting, sometimes decorated, finish to a moulding, chamfer, label, hood-mould or string-course.

## STOP SPLAYED SCARF JOINT

BT : **JOINT**

SN : A joint which has a splay with a short perpendicular section at each end.

## STOREROOM

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **APOTHECA**

NT : **ARMOURY**

NT : **CELLAR**

NT : **CLOTHING STORE**

NT : **GUN ROOM**

NT : **HARNESS ROOM**

NT : **LUMBER ROOM**

NT : **TACK ROOM**

NT : **WARDROBE**

SN : A room set aside for the storage of goods or valuables. Use more specific term where known.

## STOREY

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

NT : **ATTIC**

NT : **BASEMENT**

NT : **MEZZANINE**

SN : One of a building's horizontal divisions, being the space between two floors, or a floor and the roof structure.

## STOUP

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A fixed basin, containing Holy Water, positioned near the entrance of a church, usually placed within a niche, on a wall or pier, or freestanding upon a pedestal.

## STRAINER ARCH

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch whose purpose is to arrest or prevent structural movement in a building.

## STRAINER BEAM

BT : **BEAM**

SN : A transverse timber in aisled construction, joining aisle posts below tiebeam level, to allow rearing of pairs of posts.

## STRAP

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An iron plate connecting two or more timbers together.

## STRAPWORK

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative feature of wood, plaster or carved masonry, often used in low relief on ceilings, panels or screens and

resembling interlacing leather straps. Popular in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

## STRIKING GEAR

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **STRIKING ROD**

SN : A mechanism within a windmill, attached to the striking rod, allowing the opening and closing of the shutters or vanes of patent sails.

## STRIKING ROD

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **STRIKING GEAR**

SN : An iron bar or rod running through the core of a windmill's windshaft that causes the opening and shutting of the vanes on patent sails.

## STRING

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A sloping timber in a staircase holding the ends of treads and risers.

## STRING COURSE

BT : **MOULDING**

RT : **LABEL STOP**

SN : A horizontal, moulded band, usually projecting, running across a wall, often indicating the position of a building's interior floor.

## STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

NT : **ABUTMENT**

NT : **AEDICULE (FRAME)**

NT : **AISLE**

NT : **ALCOVE**

NT : **ANCON (CONSTRUCTION)**

NT : **ANCON (STRUCTURAL)**

NT : **ANGLE BAR**

NT : **ANGLE STAFF**

NT : **APEX STONE**

NT : **APRON**

NT : **APSE**

NT : **ARCADE**

NT : **ARCH**

NT : **ARCHWAY**

NT : **ARRIS FILLET**

NT : **ASHLARING**

NT : **BALDACCHINO**

NT : **BALUSTRADE**

NT : **BAND (STRUCTURAL)**

NT : **BARGE BOARD**

NT : **BASE**

NT : **BATTEN**

NT : **BEAM**

NT : **BED NOOK**

NT : **BEETLE**

NT : **BELL FRAME**

NT : **BELLCOTE**

NT : **BLOCK**

NT : **BLOCKING COURSE**

NT : **BOLSTER**

NT : **BOSS**

NT : **BOX FRAME**

NT : **BRACKET**

NT : **BRAKE WHEEL**

NT : **BRICKWORK**

NT : **BRIDGE TREE**

NT : **BUTTRESS**

NT : **CAME**

NT : **CAP**

NT : **CAPITAL**

NT : **CAPSTONE**

NT : CEILING  
NT : CENTERING  
NT : CHIMNEY  
NT : CLADDING  
NT : CLERESTORY  
NT : COLLAR  
NT : COLONNADE  
NT : COLUMN  
NT : COMPOUND PIER  
NT : COPING  
NT : CORBEL  
NT : CORBEL TABLE  
NT : CROSS TREE  
NT : CROWN TREE  
NT : CROWN WHEEL  
NT : CUPBOARD  
NT : CUTWATER  
NT : DAIS  
NT : DAIS CANOPY  
NT : DOME  
NT : DOOR  
NT : DOORCASE  
NT : DORMER  
NT : DRAW BAR  
NT : ENTABLATURE  
NT : FACADE  
NT : FAN CARRIAGE  
NT : FANTAIL  
NT : FASTENING  
NT : FIREPLACE  
NT : FIRING STEP  
NT : FLOOR  
NT : FLUE  
NT : FLUTING  
NT : FOUNDATION  
NT : FOUNDATION STONE  
NT : GABLE  
NT : GATE  
NT : GLAZING BAR  
NT : GRATING  
NT : GRILLE  
NT : GROIN  
NT : GULLY  
NT : GUN PORT  
NT : GUTTER  
NT : HAUNCH  
NT : HEAD RACE  
NT : HEARTH  
NT : HOPPER  
NT : HURST  
NT : JAMB  
NT : JETTY  
NT : JOIST  
NT : JOURNAL  
NT : KERB  
NT : KING PENDANT  
NT : KNEELER  
NT : LATH  
NT : LIGHT  
NT : LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR  
NT : LINTEL  
NT : LOOPHOLE  
NT : LOUVRE  
NT : LUCAM  
NT : MASONS MARK  
NT : MEAL SPOUT  
NT : MILLSTONE  
NT : MULLION  
NT : MUNTIN  
NT : NECK  
NT : NICHE  
NT : NOGGING  
NT : ORTHOSTAT  
NT : OVERTHROW  
NT : PACKING PIECE  
NT : PAD  
NT : PADSTONE  
NT : PANEL  
NT : PARAPET  
NT : PEDESTAL  
NT : PEDIMENT  
NT : PEG  
NT : PENDANT  
NT : PENSTOCK  
NT : PENTHOUSE (SHELTER)  
NT : PERISTALITH  
NT : PIER  
NT : PILASTER  
NT : PILE  
NT : PILLAR  
NT : PILOTI  
NT : PIPE  
NT : PIT WHEEL  
NT : PLAQUE  
NT : PLATE  
NT : PORTAL FRAME  
NT : POST  
NT : POST PAD  
NT : PRINCIPAL  
NT : PURLIN  
NT : QUARRY  
NT : QUARTER BAR  
NT : QUOIN  
NT : RAFTER  
NT : RAIL  
NT : RAINWATER HEAD  
NT : RAMPART  
NT : REBATE  
NT : RESPOND  
NT : REUSED VESSEL COMPONENT  
NT : REVETMENT  
NT : RIB  
NT : RING GROOVE  
NT : ROOF  
NT : SACK HOIST  
NT : SADDLE  
NT : SADDLE BAR  
NT : SAIL  
NT : SALT PAN  
NT : SCOTCH  
NT : SCREEN  
NT : SHAFT  
NT : SHELF  
NT : SHINGLE  
NT : SHOE  
NT : SHUTTER  
NT : SILL  
NT : SILL BEAM  
NT : SKIRTING BOARD  
NT : SKYLIGHT  
NT : SLEEPER WALL  
NT : SLUICE  
NT : SMOKE HOOD  
NT : SOFFIT  
NT : SOLE PIECE  
NT : SOULACE  
NT : SPANDREL  
NT : SPERE  
NT : SPIDER  
NT : SPIRE  
NT : SPRINGER  
NT : SPROCKET  
NT : SPUR  
NT : SPUR WHEEL

NT : SQUINT  
NT : STADDLE STONE  
NT : STAGE  
NT : STAINED GLASS  
NT : STAKE HOLE  
NT : STANCHION  
NT : STEPS  
NT : STROKEHOLE  
NT : STONE NUT  
NT : STONEMASONRY  
NT : STOP  
NT : STRAP  
NT : STRIKING GEAR  
NT : STRIKING ROD  
NT : STRING  
NT : STRUT  
NT : STUD  
NT : TAIL POLE  
NT : TAIL RACE  
NT : TEMPLATE  
NT : THRESHOLD  
NT : TIE  
NT : TILING  
NT : TRANSOM  
NT : TRIMMER  
NT : TRUMEAU  
NT : TRUSS  
NT : TUN  
NT : TYMPANUM  
NT : UPRIGHT SHAFT  
NT : VAULT  
NT : VAULT SPRINGER  
NT : VENT  
NT : VOUSOIR  
NT : WALKWAY  
NT : WALL  
NT : WALLOWER  
NT : WATER SPOUT  
NT : WATER TABLE  
NT : WATERWHEEL SHAFT  
NT : WEATHERBOARD  
NT : WHIP  
NT : WIND BRACE  
NT : WINDOW  
NT : WINDSHAFT  
NT : YOKE  
SN : A part of a building or structure that is an element of the construction.

## **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

BT : PLANS AND DIVISIONS  
NT : AXIAL CHIMNEY PLAN  
NT : BAFFLE ENTRY PLAN  
NT : BASILICA PLAN  
NT : BUTTERFLY PLAN  
NT : CENTRAL FIREPLACE PLAN  
NT : CENTRAL STAIRCASE PLAN  
NT : CIRCULAR PLAN  
NT : COURTYARD PLAN  
NT : CRUCIFORM PLAN  
NT : DIRECT ENTRY PLAN  
NT : DOUBLE DEPTH PLAN  
NT : DOUBLE PILE PLAN  
NT : E SHAPE PLAN  
NT : END HALL PLAN  
NT : END LOBBY ENTRY PLAN  
NT : GABLE ENTRY PLAN  
NT : H SHAPE PLAN  
NT : HALL AND CROSS WING PLAN  
NT : HEARTH PASSAGE PLAN  
NT : HEXAGONAL PLAN  
NT : L SHAPE PLAN

NT : LOBBY ENTRY PLAN  
NT : OCTAGONAL PLAN  
NT : OPEN PLAN  
NT : PANOPTICON PLAN  
NT : PAVILION PLAN  
NT : QUATREFOIL PLAN  
NT : RECTANGULAR PLAN  
NT : SEXFOIL PLAN  
NT : SIDE WALL FIREPLACE PLAN  
NT : SINGLE CELL PLAN  
NT : SYMMETRICAL PLAN  
NT : T SHAPE PLAN  
NT : THREE ROOM PLAN  
NT : THROUGH PASSAGE PLAN  
NT : TREFOIL PLAN  
NT : U SHAPE PLAN  
SN : A plan form of a structure or building.

## **STRUT**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
NT : A STRUT  
NT : ANGLE STRUT  
NT : CROWN STRUT  
NT : KING STRUT  
NT : QUEEN STRUT  
NT : RAKING STRUT  
NT : V STRUT  
SN : A member whose purpose is to keep two other members apart, so acting in a state of compression.

## **STUB TIEBEAM**

BT : TIEBEAM  
SN : A block in the position of a tiebeam.

## **STUD**

BT : STRUCTURAL COMPONENT  
NT : CLOSE STUDDING  
NT : CRUCK STUD  
NT : HERRINGBONE STUDDING  
SN : A subsidiary member, usually vertical, in a framed wall or partition.

## **STUDDED DOOR**

BT : DOOR  
SN : A planked or battened door, with large nails or pegs with projecting heads keeping it intact.

## **STUDY**

BT : ROOM  
NT : READING ROOM  
SN : A room for private work, reading etc.

## **SUN LOUNGE**

BT : SITTING ROOM  
SN : A sitting room fitted with large windows for the purpose of admitting the maximum amount of sunlight.

## **SUPERVISORY HUB**

BT : BUILDING COMPONENT  
BT : INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE  
SN : An area or wing of a hexagonal plan workhouse or prison from where the supervision of the inmates is carried out.

## **SWIMMING POOL**

BT : BUILDING COMPONENT  
BT : FIXTURES AND FITTINGS  
NT : INDOOR SWIMMING POOL  
NT : LEARNER POOL  
NT : MENS POOL  
NT : OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL

NT : **SEA POOL**

NT : **WOMENS POOL**

SN : Man made structure, usually sub-terranean, built to contain water for the purpose of immersion of people for sport and leisure.

## **SYMMETRICAL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan in which the rooms are symmetrically placed.

## **TABERNACLE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A recess for holding the Holy Sacrament.

## **TABLE ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A compact steam engine of moderate power in which the steam cylinder was placed vertically on a table with the crosshead and guides mounted immediately above.

## **TACK ROOM**

BT : **STOREROOM**

RT : **HARNESS ROOM**

SN : A room for storing and maintaining the equipment used in riding, eg saddles, bridles, reins etc.

## **TAIL POLE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A pole projecting to the rear of a post mill to allow the sails to be moved into the wind.

## **TAIL RACE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

BT : **MACHINERY**

RT : **HEAD RACE**

SN : A channel that returns water that has been used to turn a waterwheel back to the river or source from which it came.

## **TANDEM COMPOUND**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A horizontal, stationary steam engine with two cylinders in line, one behind the other, the steam passing through each cylinder in turn.

## **TANK BED ENGINE**

BT : **ROTATIVE BEAM ENGINE**

SN : A small self-contained rotative Beam Steam Engine.

## *Tas De Charge*

USE : **SPRINGER**

## *Tearoom*

USE : **DINING ROOM**

## *Telamone*

USE : **ATLANTIS**

## **TEMPLATE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **PADSTONE**

SN : A timber placed horizontally in a cob or stone wall to support the foot of a post or cruck blade.

## **TENIA**

BT : **MOULDING**

SN : A small moulding on the top of the architrave in the Doric order.

## **TENONED PURLIN**

UF : *Butt Purlin*

BT : **PURLIN**

SN : A purlin that is joined to a principal rafter by a tenon joint.

## **TEPIDARIUM**

UF : *Warm Bath*

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **CALDARIUM**

RT : **FRIGIDARIUM**

RT : **PALAESTRA**

SN : The warm room in a Roman baths.

## **THATCHED ROOF**

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof featuring a covering of straw, reeds, rushes etc. used extensively during the medieval period but also popular in rural or rustic architecture.

## *Therm*

USE : **DIOCLETIAN WINDOW**

## *Thermal Window*

USE : **DIOCLETIAN WINDOW**

## **THOMSON WATER TURBINE**

BT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : An inward radial-flow reaction turbine developed by James Thomson.

## **THREADED PURLIN**

BT : **THROUGH PURLIN**

SN : A purlin that is threaded through a hole in the principal rafter.

## **THREE CENTRED ARCH**

BT : **ARCH**

SN : A depressed arch formed around three arcs: two struck from the springing line with one centrally placed arc struck from below it.

## **THREE ROOM PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan consisting of three rooms placed in a straight row.

## **THRESHING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine for beating out or separating grain from corn.

## **THRESHOLD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **SADDLE JOINT**

SN : A wooden, metal or stone strip attached to the floor between the door posts in a doorway covering the joint between two floor surfaces.

## **THRONE ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room containing one or more thrones.

## **THROSTLE FRAME**

BT : **WATER FRAME**

SN : An improved water frame spinning machine which differed from the water frame in mechanical details, being larger and operating at a much faster speed.

## **THROUGH PASSAGE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building plan in which a passage crosses the axis of the building, often at one end of a hall, with an external door at each end.

## THROUGH PURLIN

BT : **PURLIN**  
NT : **BACK PURLIN**  
NT : **CLASPED PURLIN**  
NT : **THREADED PURLIN**  
NT : **TRENCHED PURLIN**  
SN : A purlin that passes a principal rafter

## THROUGH TENON JOINT

BT : **JOINT**  
SN : A joint in which the tenon passes completely through the receiving timber.

## THROWING MACHINE

BT : **MACHINERY**  
SN : A machine used in the silk industry for applying the final twist to silk threads to make them suitable for weaving into a fabric.

## TIE

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
NT : **TIEBEAM**  
SN : Any member that connects two bodies, such as the sloping sides of a roof, to prevent them pulling apart.

## TIEBEAM

BT : **BEAM**  
BT : **TIE**  
NT : **DROPPED TIEBEAM**  
NT : **INTERRUPTED TIEBEAM**  
NT : **STUB TIEBEAM**  
SN : A major horizontal timber spanning a roof space to connect a pair of principal rafters and prevent them spreading.

## TIERCERON

BT : **RIB**  
SN : A secondary rib usually springing from the junction of two other ribs, or one that rises between a main diagonal and transverse rib, from the springing to the ridge rib.

## TILE HANGING

BT : **CLADDING**  
SN : A vertical cladding consisting of tiles hung in overlapping rows.

## TILING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**  
BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
SN : An area or series of tiles applied, usually to an interior floor or wall's surface, for practical or decorative effect.

## TILT HAMMER

BT : **MACHINERY**  
SN : An early form of powered forging hammer, featuring a cast-iron hammer head fixed to a pivoted wooden arm, introduced circa 1500 and used primarily in the iron industry.

## TOILET

BT : **WASHING ROOM**  
SN : A room containing a toilet, water closet etc..

## TOMB

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**  
RT : **AMBITUS**  
RT : **EASTER SEPULCHRE**

SN : A grave or sepulchre enclosed or covered by a memorial.

## TORUS

BT : **MOULDING**  
SN : A large, convex moulding, sometimes ornamented, set at the base of a column and above its plinth.

## TOWER

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**  
NT : **ANGLE TOWER**  
NT : **BELL TOWER**  
NT : **CLOCK TOWER**  
NT : **CROSSING TOWER**  
NT : **FOREBUILDING**  
NT : **STAIR TOWER**  
NT : **TURRET**  
SN : A tall structure of any form, high in proportion to its lateral dimensions, often rising in stages, freestanding or part of another building, often used in fortifications and churches.

## TRACERIED HEAD WINDOW

BT : **WINDOW**  
SN : A window which has its head beam decorated with elements of tracery.

## TRACERY

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**  
NT : **CINQUEFOIL**  
SN : An arrangement by which panels, screens, vaults or windows are divided into parts of different shapes or sizes by means of moulded stone bars or ribs, called form-pieces or forms in the Medieval period.

## TRACTION STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**  
SN : A small mobile steam engine.

## TRADING FLOOR

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**  
SN : An open area within an exchange building (e.g. cotton exchange, corn exchange, stock exchange) where goods are traded.

## TRANSEPT

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**  
NT : **CROSS TRANSEPT**  
NT : **DWARF TRANSEPT**  
SN : A large division of a building which lies across, and at right angles to, its main axis, such as the arms either side of the crossing in a cruciform church.

## TRANSOM

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
RT : **MULLION**  
SN : A horizontal member dividing a window into two or more lights.

## TRANSVERSE BEAM

BT : **BEAM**  
SN : A beam that runs the width of a building.

## TRANSVERSE RIB

BT : **RIB**  
SN : A rib which spans a vault passing from springer to springer at right angles to the axis of the vault.

## *Transytle*

USE : **PASSAGE**

## TRAPDOOR



BT : **DOOR**

SN : A horizontal door within, and usually flush with surface of, a floor, ceiling or roof.

## **TRAVELLING CRANE**

BT : **CRANE**

NT : **TRAVELLING ROOF CRANE**

SN : A crane, usually used in engineering workshops, that can be moved from place to place, often by means of rails.

## **TRAVELLING ROOF CRANE**

BT : **TRAVELLING CRANE**

SN : A crane, usually used in engineering workshops that can be moved from place to place by means of overhead rails..

## **TREAD**

BT : **STEPS**

RT : **RISER**

SN : The horizontal surface of a step or stair.

## **TREADMILL**

UF : *Treadwheel*

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A large wheel, often of timber construction, rotated by the walking action of people or animals placed within it usually to provide a power source for another machine or device.

## **TREADMILL CRANE**

UF : *Treadwheel Crane*

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A crane operated by a treadmill turned by the walking action of men placed within it.

### *Treadwheel*

USE : **TREADMILL**

### *Treadwheel Crane*

USE : **TREADMILL CRANE**

## **TREFOIL PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A plan featuring three foils or lobes radiating outwards from a central point.

## **TREFOIL WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window in the form of a three-leafed clover.

## **TRENCHED PURLIN**

BT : **THROUGH PURLIN**

SN : A purlin that sits in a trench cut in the back of a principal rafter.

## **TRIFORIUM**

BT : **PASSAGE**

RT : **BLIND ARCADE**

SN : An arcaded upper aisle, wall passage or blind arcade, usually occurring in large Romanesque or Gothic churches, above the aisle and below the clerestory.

## **TRIGLYPH**

BT : **FRIEZE**

BT : **DORIC ORDER**

SN : A grooved block placed in series, alternating with the metopes, in a Doric frieze.

## **TRIMMER**

UF : *Trimmer Joist*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A short timber supporting end of joists or rafters to facilitate an opening, such as a door or dormer.

### *Trimmer Joist*

USE : **TRIMMER**

## **TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A design of steam engine in which either three cylinders, in the case of vertical engines, or four cylinders on horizontal engines, permit steam to be expanded three times as it passes through the installation.

## **TRUE MITRE**

BT : **JOINT**

SN : The junction of two timbers at right angles which involves chamfers or mouldings meeting on a diagonal line and where the timbers meet on the 45 degree line of the chamfer or moulding junction.

## **TRUMEAU**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **DOORWAY**

SN : A vertical stone mullion or shaft situated in the centre of a wide doorway to support its lintel or tympanum.

## **TRUNKING**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A channel or casing containing and protecting wiring, piping etc.

## **TRUNK STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine in which the pistons are long relative to their diameters, and there are no piston rods and crossheads.

## **TRUSS**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **AISLE TRUSS**

NT : **BOWSTRING TRUSS**

NT : **BOX FRAMED TRUSS**

NT : **CLOSED TRUSS**

NT : **COMMON RAFTER TRUSS**

NT : **CRUCK**

NT : **DOUBLE ARCH BRACED TRUSS**

NT : **FALSE HAMMER BEAM TRUSS**

NT : **HAMMER BEAM TRUSS**

NT : **KERB PRINCIPAL TRUSS**

NT : **OPEN TRUSS**

NT : **POST AND RAFTER TRUSS**

NT : **PRINCIPAL RAFTER TRUSS**

NT : **QUEEN POST TRUSS**

NT : **SAW TOOTH TRUSS**

NT : **SCISSOR BRACED TRUSS**

NT : **SECONDARY TRUSS**

NT : **SPERE TRUSS**

SN : A combination of timbers to form a frame placed at intervals and carrying the purlins.

## **T SHAPE PLAN**

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building or structural plan shaped like a T.

## **TUDOR FLOWER**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : Decorative ornamentation in the form of an upright, stalked trefoil used in Tudor architecture.

## **TUDOR ROSE**

BT : **FLORAL FEATURE**

SN : A decorative feature in the style of a formalized rose.

## TUN

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A casement, usually wooden, in a mill enclosing the grindstones and preventing the loss of ground material before it is channelled into sacks.

### *Tunnel Vault*

USE : **BARREL VAULT**

## TURBINE

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **GAS TURBINE**

NT : **REACTION TURBINE**

NT : **STEAM TURBINE**

NT : **WATER TURBINE**

SN : A motor in which rotary motion is produced by motive power, usually of water, steam or gas, impinging directly on a series of vanes upon the circumference of a revolving cylinder or disc.

## TURNED BALUSTER

BT : **BALUSTER**

SN : A baluster, circular in plan, turned and cut on a lathe.

## TURRET

BT : **TOWER**

NT : **BARTIZAN**

NT : **BELVEDERE**

NT : **STAIR TURRET**

SN : A small tower, usually round or polygonal and attached to a structure. When a separate building, treat as a monument.

## TUSCAN ARCH

BT : **ARCH**

BT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : An arch of the Tuscan Order.

## TUSCAN BASE

BT : **BASE**

BT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : A base of the Tuscan Order, featuring a square plinth supporting a large torus with a fillet above.

## TUSCAN CAPITAL

BT : **CAPITAL**

BT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : A capital of the Tuscan Order featuring a square abacus.

## TUSCAN COLUMN

BT : **COLUMN**

BT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : A column of the Tuscan Order featuring a plain, unfluted shaft.

## TUSCAN ENTABLATURE

BT : **ENTABLATURE**

BT : **TUSCAN ORDER**

SN : An entablature of the Tuscan Order consisting of a plain architrave, frieze and cornice without decoration or enrichments..

## TUSCAN ORDER

UF : *Gigantic Order*

BT : **ORDER**

NT : **TUSCAN ARCH**

NT : **TUSCAN BASE**

NT : **TUSCAN CAPITAL**

NT : **TUSCAN COLUMN**

NT : **TUSCAN ENTABLATURE**

SN : A biggest and plainest of the classical architectural orders, based upon a simplified version of the Doric Order. Sometimes called the Gigantic order, though not to be confused with the Colossal or Giant Order.

## TWIST BALUSTER

BT : **BALUSTER**

SN : A spirally turned baluster.

### *Twisted Column*

USE : **SPIRAL COLUMN**

## TWO CENTRED ARCH

BT : **ARCH**

SN : An arch formed around two arcs whose radii are each equal to the span of the arch.

## TYMPANUM

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **PEDIMENT**

SN : The face within a pediment, as enclosed by the cornices, or the solid infill of an arch above an impost, sometimes embellished with sculptural or relief ornament.

## UNASSIGNED

NT : **BURIAL PIT**

NT : **FEATURE**

NT : **LAYER**

SN : This is the top term for the class. This class includes terms with very broad definitions which could be assigned to three or more classes. See UNASSIGNED Class List for narrow terms.

## UNDERCROFT

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : An underground, or partially underground, vault or crypt beneath a church or other building.

## UNDERSHOT WHEEL

BT : **WATERWHEEL**

NT : **PONCELET WATERWHEEL**

SN : A waterwheel where the inflow of water strikes the paddles, or floatboards, below the axis of the wheel.

## UNIFLOW STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine in which steam flows in one direction only at each stroke, as opposed to the commoner contra-flow engines.

### *Uplong*

USE : **WHIP**

## UPPER CRUCK

BT : **CRUCK**

SN : A cruck with its feet sitting on a ceiling beam on the first floor.

## UPRIGHT SHAFT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The main vertical axle running through the centre of a mill.

## UPWARD BRACE

BT : **BRACE**

SN : A brace extending from a vertical to a higher horizontal timber.

## U SHAPE PLAN

BT : **STRUCTURAL PLAN**

SN : A building or structural plan with a U shape.

## UTILITY ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

RT : **LAUNDRY ROOM**

SN : A room in which domestic appliances and facilities for cleaning are stored.

## *Vacuum Engine*

USE : **ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE**

## VAGRANTS WARD

UF : *Casual Ward*

BT : **WARD**

SN : A ward in a workhouse for vagrants

## VALLEY RAFTER

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : A rafter set diagonally where two sloping rooves meet.

## VAT

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

RT : **YORKSHIRE SQUARE**

SN : A large tank or cask for storing or holding goods, whether liquid, such as chemicals or fermenting beer, or dry, often during a production process.

## VAULT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **ANNULAR VAULT**

NT : **BARREL VAULT**

NT : **CROSS VAULT**

NT : **RIBBED VAULT**

RT : **LIERNE**

RT : **WALL RIB**

SN : A room or space with an arched ceiling or roof, the depth of which exceeds its span.

## VAULT SPRINGER

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The impost, or point at which a vault rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence the term describes the bottom stone of a vault, which lies on the impost.

## VENETIAN WINDOW

UF : *Serliana*

UF : *Palladian Window*

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A window with three openings, the central light being arched and wider than those flanking it.

## *Venison Larder*

USE : **GAME LARDER**

## VENT

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A gap which allows air to circulate.

## VENTILATION SHAFT

UF : *Air Shaft*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : A shaft constructed to allow the circulation of fresh air, into a mine, building etc.

## VERANDA

UF : *Verandah*

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : An open balcony or gallery extending along the outside of a building, providing principal rooms with shade by means of a roof or canopy supported by posts or light columns.

## *Verandah*

USE : **VERANDA**

## VERGE RAFTER

BT : **RAFTER**

SN : A rafter set outside a gable to carry the roof beyond the wall face.

## VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

NT : **HYPOCYCLOID STEAM ENGINE**

SN : An engine in which a vertical piston rod supplies energy via a crankshaft directly to the flywheel suspended above the cylinder.

## *Vestibule*

USE : **LOBBY**

## VESTRY

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room used in a church to store vestments and for the clergy to dress in.

## VOLUTE

UF : *Volute Cushion*

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : A decorative, spiral scroll form, thought to have been based upon the shape of a ram's horn, employed in consoles, modillions, the capitals of orders such as the Ionic, Composite and Corinthian etc..

## *Volute Cushion*

USE : **VOLUTE**

## VOUSSOIR

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A wedge shaped stone or brick forming part of an arch or vault, with its radiating sides coinciding with the radii of that arch.

## V STRUT

BT : **STRUT**

SN : One of a pair of inclined struts that meet at the bottom to form a V shape.

## WAGON ROOF

UF : *Barrel Roof*

UF : *Cradle Roof*

BT : **ROOF**

SN : A roof consisting of a series of rafters and arch braces set closely together to give the appearance of a continuous, uninterrupted arch or curved plate.

## *Wagon Vault*

USE : **BARREL VAULT**

## WAINSCOT

BT : **PANELLING**

SN : Wooden panelling, especially interior wall panelling that rises only to dado height.

## WAITING ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

SN : A room provided for the use of people waiting for a service, such as a train or bus service, or to see an individual

such as a doctor or a dentist. When a dedicated structure, see Thesaurus of Monument Types.

## WALKING SPACE

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A clear area in a church covered by the transepts and crossing.

## WALKWAY

BT : **PASSAGE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A pedestrian passageway, often elevated, connecting two buildings or sections within a building.

## WALL

UF : *Analemma*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **CURTAIN WALL**

NT : **DADO (WALL)**

NT : **PARTITION WALL**

NT : **PLINTH (WALL)**

SN : A structure, usually of brick, stone or timber, that encloses or defines a space or room.

### *Wall Arcade*

USE : **BLIND ARCADE**

## WALL CRANE

UF : *Jigger*

BT : **CRANE**

SN : A wall mounted, hydraulically operated crane or winch, sometimes used to operate lifts.

## WALLOWER

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The first driven gearwheel on the vertical shaft within a corn mill which meshes with the brake wheel in a windmill, or the pit wheel in a watermill.

## WALL PAINTING

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

NT : **FRESCO**

RT : **CEILING PAINTING**

SN : A two dimensional image using paint applied to the surface of a wall.

## WALLPAPER

BT : **DECORATIVE FEATURES**

SN : Paper, often decorated with a printed pattern, painted or embossed design, and usually provided in rolls and used to line the interior walls of a building for decorative purposes.

## WALL PASSAGE

BT : **PASSAGE**

SN : A passage constructed within the thickness of a wall.

### *Wallplate*

USE : **WALL PLATE**

## WALL PLATE

UF : *Wallplate*

BT : **PLATE**

NT :  **AISLE PLATE**

SN : A longitudinal timber set on top of a timber frame, brick or masonry wall on which roof-trusses or rafters rest.

## WALL POST

BT : **POST**

SN : A post, usually carrying a tiebeam, which forms part of a wall in a timber framed building.

## WALL RIB

BT : **RIB**

RT : **VAULT**

SN : An arched half-rib applied to the lateral wall surface in a vaulted bay, its function, rather than structural, being to complete the pattern of the vault's main ribs.

## WALL SAFE

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A metal safe built in to wall

## WARD

BT : **DORMITORY**

NT : **FEVER WARD**

NT : **ISOLATION WARD**

NT : **PROBATIONARY WARD**

NT : **VAGRANTS WARD**

SN : A room, usually in a hospital, in which a number of beds are located.

## WARDROBE

UF : *Garderobe (Wardrobe)*

BT : **CUPBOARD**

BT : **STOREROOM**

SN : A room or cupboard usually used for the storage of garments.

### *Warm Bath*

USE : **TEPIDARIUM**

## WARMING ROOM

UF : *Calefactory*

BT : **INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE**

SN : A heated room within a monastery where monks could warm themselves.

## WASHING ROOM

BT : **ROOM**

NT : **BATHROOM**

NT : **LAVATORY**

NT : **PRIVY**

NT : **TOILET**

SN : A room intended for, and usually equipped to aid, the performance of ablutions.

## WATER BALANCE ENGINE

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A device for hoisting, or operating pumps, using water displacement as a lifting and balancing medium.

## WATER FILTRATION UNIT

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A plant used to sterilize water for use in public bathing establishments, not to be confused with desaliation or purification units for drinking water.

## WATER FRAME

BT : **SPINNING MACHINE**

NT : **THROSTLE FRAME**

SN : A machine used for spinning cotton powered by water.

## WATER LEAF CAPITAL

BT : **CAPITAL**

SN : A late 12th Century capital featuring large, unribbed leaves growing outwards from each angle before curving up towards the abacus and turning inwards at the top.

## WATER PUMP

BT : **PUMP**

NT : **AQUA THRUSTER PUMP**

SN : A pump used to move water.

## **WATER PURIFICATION UNIT**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A machine used for the purification of water, usually for drinking purposes.

## **WATER RETURNING ENGINE**

BT : **STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A steam engine, often used in the 18th century, which drove a pump to return water back to a waterwheel so that it could be used over and over again.

## **WATER SPOUT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **GUTTER**

SN : A pipe or channel to carry water outwards from a gutter or behind a parapet. If decorated with grotesque heads it is called a gargoyle.

## **WATER TABLE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : An inclined course on top of a projecting sill, cornice etc., designed to throw off rainwater.

## **WATER TANK**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

SN : A tank used for the storage of water, usually found as part of an institution like a workhouse or hospital complex

## **WATER TURBINE**

BT : **TURBINE**

NT : **FOURNEYRON WATER TURBINE**

NT : **FRANCIS WATER TURBINE**

NT : **JONVAL WATER TURBINE**

NT : **PONCELET WATER TURBINE**

NT : **THOMSON WATER TURBINE**

SN : A prime mover in which a central wheel with curved vanes, enclosed in a chamber, receives water directed onto the curved vanes by a ring of fixed guide vanes, causing the wheel to rotate about its axis.

## **WATERWHEEL**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **BREASTSHOT WHEEL**

NT : **OVERSHOT WHEEL**

NT : **PITCHBACK WHEEL**

NT : **UNDERSHOT WHEEL**

SN : A wheel turned by water to generate mechanical power.

## **WATERWHEEL SHAFT**

UF : *Wheel Shaft*

UF : *Mill Shaft*

UF : *King Pin*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The large main axle on which a waterwheel, which turns the shaft, and a pitwheel are mounted.

## **WEATHERBOARD**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

RT : **WEATHERBOARDING**

SN : A piece of cladding in the form of a length of timber fixed horizontally to the building.

## **WEATHERBOARDING**

BT : **CLADDING**

RT : **WEATHERBOARD**

SN : An external wall cladding consisting of overlapping horizontal boards.

## **WEIGHBRIDGE**

BT : **WEIGHING MACHINE**

SN : A platform scale set within, and flush with the surface of, a roadway, for weighing vehicles, cattle etc.

## **WEIGHING MACHINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

NT : **WEIGHBRIDGE**

SN : A machine used for weighing objects.

## **WESTWORK**

BT : **BUILDING COMPONENT**

SN : The west end of a church made up of a tower, entrance hall and upper room, usually with an altar.

## *Wheel Shaft*

USE : **WATERWHEEL SHAFT**

## **WHEEL WINDOW**

BT : **WINDOW**

SN : A circular window with tracery or shafts radiating from the centre.

## **WHIP**

UF : *Uplong*

UF : *Sail Back*

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : The principal longitudinal member or spine of a windmill sail, extending from the stock and supporting the sailbars.

## **WICKET**

BT : **DOOR**

SN : A small hinged opening within a large door.

## **WILLANS CENTRE VALVE STEAM ENGINE**

UF : *Centre Valve Steam Engine*

BT : **COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**

SN : A high speed, single acting compound steam engine with centrally placed piston valves controlling the distribution of steam.

## **WIND BRACE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

SN : A diagonal or arched member placed across rafters to stiffen and support a roof structure.

## **WIND ENGINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : A simple, wind-driven water pump, also known as a windpump.

## **WINDER STAIRCASE**

BT : **STAIRCASE**

SN : A staircase that rises through only one storey and has treads and risers framed into square studs, one of them often on one side of a door-frame; it usually occupies a rectangular space.

## **WINDING ENGINE**

BT : **MACHINERY**

SN : An engine used for directly winding up coal from deep mines, dating from the 18th century.

## **WINDOW**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**

NT : **BAY WINDOW**

NT : **BOW WINDOW**

NT : **BULLSEYE WINDOW**

NT : **CASEMENT WINDOW**

NT : **CROSS WINDOW**  
NT : **DORMER WINDOW**  
NT : **FANLIGHT**  
NT : **FIRE WINDOW**  
NT : **LACED WINDOW**  
NT : **LANCET WINDOW**  
NT : **LOWSIDE WINDOW**  
NT : **LUCARNE**  
NT : **MULLIONED WINDOW**  
NT : **NORTH LIGHT**  
NT : **OCULUS**  
NT : **ORIEL WINDOW**  
NT : **PIERCED WINDOW**  
NT : **QUATREFOIL WINDOW**  
NT : **ROSE WINDOW**  
NT : **SASH WINDOW**  
NT : **TRACERIED HEAD WINDOW**  
NT : **TREFOIL WINDOW**  
NT : **VENETIAN WINDOW**  
NT : **WHEEL WINDOW**  
RT : **AEDICULE (FRAME)**  
RT : **APRON**  
RT : **CAME**  
RT : **LIGHT**  
RT : **WINDOW LINTEL**  
RT : **QUARRY**  
RT : **SADDLE BAR**  
RT : **STANCHION**  
RT : **GLAZING BAR**  
SN : An opening in a wall, roof, door, etc to allow light to enter. Usually used to include all component parts.

### **WINDOW LINTEL**

BT : **LINTEL**  
RT : **WINDOW**  
SN : A lintel over a window.

### **WINDSHAFT**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
SN : The main axle projecting through the front of a windmill on which the sails are mounted.

### **WING**

BT : **PLAN COMPONENT**  
NT : **CHAMBER BLOCK**  
NT : **CROSS WING**  
NT : **SERVICE WING**  
SN : A part of a building joined to the core of the structure and at an angle to it.

### *Winter Parlour*

USE : **PARLOUR**

### **WIPER LOOM**

BT : **LOOM**  
SN : An early power loom in which the shedding actions of the machine were controlled by tappets, or wipers, which received their motion from a rotating cam shaft positioned at one side of the loom.

### **WIRE MACHINE**

BT : **SIFTER**  
SN : A mechanical device, used in a corn mill, that separates bran from meal to produce a whiter flour.

### *Withdrawing Chamber*

USE : **DRAWING ROOM**

### *Withdrawing Room*

USE : **DRAWING ROOM**

### **WOMENS POOL**

BT : **SWIMMING POOL**  
SN : A swimming pool restricted to the use of females only.

### **WOOLF COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**

BT : **COMPOUND STEAM ENGINE**  
SN : A beam steam engine, reciprocating or rotative, powered by two steam cylinders side by side.

### **WORK ROOM**

BT : **ROOM**  
SN : Room in a building or complex, such as a workhouse, in which work is carried out.

### **YOKE**

BT : **STRUCTURAL COMPONENT**  
SN : A short timber linking two pieces of timber.

### **YORKSHIRE SQUARE**

BT : **FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**  
RT : **VAT**  
SN : Specialised fermenting vessel consisting of a two-storey system consisting of a shallow chamber approximately 2m high above which is a walled deck.

### *Zigzag Moulding*

USE : **CHEVRON MOULDING**