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.

ACHEIVEMENT 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 : PIEDIMENT
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 sanctum 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 : PIEDIMENT
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.

Aleois
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 anchorites 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.

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

ANCONE (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 colonade 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.

**ANTECHORCH**  
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.

**APOTHECA**
**BT** : STOREROOM
**SN** : A storeroom for valuable goods, such as wine, oil and spices.

**Apothecarerium**
**USE** : INFIRMARY

**APOTHESSIS**
**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.

ARCOSSOLIUM
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.

ASTYLA R
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.

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 : Amby
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:** TURNED 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
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.

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
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
NT: 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.

BEEFLE
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.

BULECTION 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.

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 is 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: PEROGLA  
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.

CANTEN
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: ICNIC 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 : NICHES
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.

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**Chancel Screen**

**USE:** ROOD SCREEN

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**Chandelier**

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

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**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.

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**Chantry**

**USE:** CHANTRY CHAPEL

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**Chevron Moulding**

**UF:** Zigzag Moulding  
**BT:** MOULDING  
**SN:** A three-dimensional decorative ornamentation composed of a series of Vs forming a zigzag.

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**Childrens Block**

**BT:** BUILDING COMPONENT  
**SN:** A series of rooms in a workhouse complex where children were housed and looked after.

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**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.

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**Chimney Back**

**USE:** FIREBACK

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**Chimney Bar**

**USE:** BRESSUMMER

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**Chimney Breast**

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

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**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.

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**Chimney Piece**

**USE:** MANTELPIECE

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**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.

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**Chimney Shaft**

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

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**Chimney Stack**

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

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**Chinese Room**

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

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**Choir**

**BT:** INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE  
**RT:** ALTAR SCREEN  
**SN:** Part of a large church, east of the nave, appropriated for singers and clergy.

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**Choir Screen**

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

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**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.

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.

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.

Cluttered 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.

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: APOTHESE
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 ENTAILATURE**
BT: ENTAILATURE
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 ENTAILATURE
SN: An order composed of elements of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

Compound Column
USE: CLUSTERED COLUMN

**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
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 carrying the 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.

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.

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 : ANTICOURT
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.

CREDENCE
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.

Creeper
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.

Crown 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

CROWSTEMPED 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 : Crows
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 an 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  

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DENTIL</strong></td>
<td>DECORATIVE FEATURES</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DERRICK</strong></td>
<td>CRANE</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DETACHED COLUMN</strong></td>
<td>COLUMN</td>
<td>An unengaged, or free-standing, column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIAGONAL BUTTRESS</strong></td>
<td>BUTTRESS</td>
<td>A buttress placed at the exterior corner of a building, forming a 135 degree angle with the walls it supports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIAMOND MULLION</strong></td>
<td>MULLION</td>
<td>A mullion of square section set diagonally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIAPER</strong></td>
<td>DECORATIVE FEATURES</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Die</strong></td>
<td>DADO (PEDESTAL)</td>
<td>The entrance to a building, apartment or any enclosure consisting of a movable barrier, usually lockable, of wood or other materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIESEL ENGINE</strong></td>
<td>INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE</td>
<td>Internal combustion engine powered by diesel fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIMINISHED PRINCIPAL</strong></td>
<td>PRINCIPAL</td>
<td>A principal that has been reduced to the same thickness as a common rafter where the roof has clapsed purlins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DINING ROOM</strong></td>
<td>ROOM</td>
<td>A room, furnished with tables and chairs, where meals and refreshments are served and consumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIOCELIAN WINDOW</strong></td>
<td>Thermal Window</td>
<td>A semi-circular opening or window divided, by two mullions, into three sections, the central section being wider than those either side of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIRECT ENTRY PLAN</strong></td>
<td>STRUCTURAL PLAN</td>
<td>A plan in which entry is directly into a room without being situated opposite a fireplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discharging Arch</strong></td>
<td>RELIEVING ARCH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISPAY CASE</strong></td>
<td>FIXTURES AND FITTINGS</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOGLEG STAIRCASE</strong></td>
<td>STAIRCASE</td>
<td>A staircase divided into two parallel flights joined by a landing with no well between the outer strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOGTOOTH MOULDING</strong></td>
<td>MOULDING</td>
<td>A decorative moulding featuring a repeating star-like motif carved in relief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOM</strong></td>
<td>STRUCTURAL COMPONENT</td>
<td>A roof, circular in plan, usually semicircular in section, over a circular, square or polygonal base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOOR</strong></td>
<td>STRUCTURAL COMPONENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOORCASE</strong></td>
<td>STRUCTURAL COMPONENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOOR LINTEL</strong></td>
<td>LINTEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOOR POST</strong></td>
<td>POST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: METOPE
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.

Dormer
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
NT: 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**
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: Battlement

**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: Barraging 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

**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.

**ESCUCHETION**
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
EXTENSION

EXTRACTION ENGINE

EXTRADOS

FACE HALVED JOINT

FALSE ARCH

FALSE GABLE

FALSE HAMMER BEAM

FALSE HAMMER BEAM TRUSS

FAN CARRIAGE
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


**Flour Mill**
- **BT**: Machinery
- **NT**: Combination Mill
- **NT**: Roller 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**: Machinery
- **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**: Butteries
- **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.
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 ornationally, 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 arched 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.

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).

Giant Order
USE: COLOSSAL 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 on 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.

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.

**GYMNASIUM**  
BT: RECREATION ROOM  
SN: A room equipped with apparatus to facilitate physical exercise, gymnastics or indoor sports.

**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 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

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**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.
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 TIPPLER
BT: COAL TIPPLER
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.

IMPOSE
BT: ARCH
NT: IMPOSE MOULDING
SN: The band or block from which the springing of an arch occurs.

IMPOSE MOULDING
BT: MOULDING
BT: IMPOSE
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 subterranean, 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: Apothecarerium
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
INTERIOR TRUSS
USE: SECONDARY TRUSS

INTERNAL AREA OR SPACE
BT: AREAS AND SPACES
NT: AGIESTIUM
NT: AMBITUS
NT: ANTECHAPEL
NT: ANTECHOIR
NT: APOTHESES
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: RETROCHORI
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
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: COLUMN
BT: IONIC ORDER
SN: A column of the Ionic Order, set upon a base and characterized by its slender form.

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: 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 jetted 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: LAP JOINT
NT: MASON'S 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 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.

**KNEEPRINCIPAL**  
**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.

LIGHTING 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.

LITET
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.

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: Aleois
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 : SLOTTING 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.

MASON'S 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.

MASON'S 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 : 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 swimming pool restricted to the use of men only.

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

METEPE
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.

MIEHRAB
BT : NICHIE
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: Post
BT: STAIRCASE
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 : CREDENS
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.

OUTSHOT
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.

OVERSTORY
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.

OVOLUTE
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.

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: TYPANUM
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: SPANDREL
SN: A spandrel which supports a dome and aids the transition between the dome and its square or octagonal base.

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 : PILOTTI
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

PILOTTI
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.

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 gulley 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
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.

**Salome**
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: BELLCOT

**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.

**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:* A 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:* SLOTTING 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 feretor 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

SLOTTING 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..

Slype
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 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 therapeudic 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:** ATOMIC ENGINE
**NT:** BEAM 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:** SAVARY 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.

STONEWORK
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 : ANCONA (CONSTRUCTION)
NT : ANCONA (STRUCTURAL)
NT : ANGLE BAR
NT : ANGLE STAFF
NT : APSE STONE
NT : APRON
NT : APSE
NT : ARCADE
NT : ARCH
NT : ARCHWAY
NT : ARRIS FILLET
NT : ASHLATING
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: DAI
NT: DAI CANOPY
NT: DO
NT: DOORCASE
NT: DORMER
NT: DRAW BAR
NT: ENTABLATURE
NT: FACE
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: KNEE
NT: LATH
NT: LIGHT
NT: LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR
NT: LINTEL
NT: LOOPHOLE
NT: LOUVRE
NT: LUCAM
NT: MASON'S MARK
NT: MEAL SPOUT
NT: MILLSTONE
NT: MULLION
NT: MUNTIN
NT: NECK
NT: NICH
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: PILE
NT: PILOTI
NT: PIPE
NT: PIT WHEEL
NT: PLAQ
NT: PLATE
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: REVERTMENT
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
SN: A part of a building or structure that is an element of the construction.

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.

STUDED 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

Tea room
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.

THRON 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 enlosed 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.

**TRACING**
- **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.

**Transyte**
- **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.

**TREADMILL USE**: TRIMMER  
**TREADWHEEL CRANE USE**: TREADMILL CRANE

**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 ENTABLATURE
NT : TUSCAN COLUMN
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**
**SN:** A building or structural plan with a U shape.

**UTILITY 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**
**SN:** A rafter set diagonally where two sloping roofs meet.

**VAT**
**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**
**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

**VERANDAH**
**USE:** VERANDA

**VERGE 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**
**SN:** A room 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**
**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**
**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 desalination 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
A pump used to move water.

A machine used for the purification of water, usually for drinking purposes.

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.

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.

An inclined course on top of a projecting sill, cornice etc., designed to throw off rainwater.

A tank used for the storage of water, usually found as part of an institution like a workhouse or hospital complex.

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.

The large main axle on which a waterwheel, which turns the shaft, and a pitwheel are mounted.

A piece of cladding in the form of a length of timber fixed horizontally to the building.

An external wall cladding consisting of overlapping horizontal boards.
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

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.

Withdrawn Chamber
USE : DRAWING ROOM

Withdrawn Room
USE : DRAWING ROOM