

Introduction To Architecture
Architectural Dictionary of
Terms, Movements and Architects

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Aesthetics

A particular theory or conception of beauty or art : a particular taste for or approach to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight

Altar

1 : a usually raised structure or place on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in worship

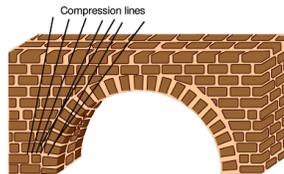
2 : a table on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated or which serves as a center of worship or ritual



Arch

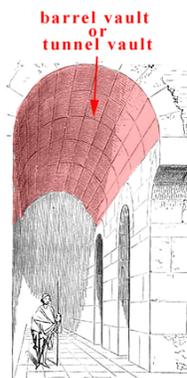
n 1 : a typically curved structural member spanning an opening and serving as a support (as for the wall or other weight above the opening)

2 a : something resembling an arch in form or function; *especially* : either of two vaulted portions of the bony structure of the foot that impart elasticity to it b : a curvature having the form of an arch - See Page 19



Barrel Vault

Built like an arch would be built, complete with key stone, but then extruded into depth. An arch will hold a wall above a door or a bridge, anything narrow in width when compared to its height, length, and mass. Where as a barreled vault can support a room.



Base

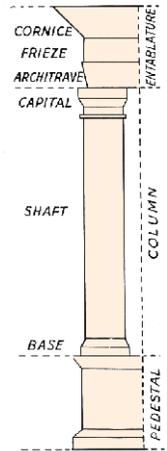
1 a (1) : the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2) : the lower part of a complete

architectural design b : the bottom of something considered as its support : FOUNDATION

c (1) : a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed; *especially* : one on which the figure stands (2) : the length of a base

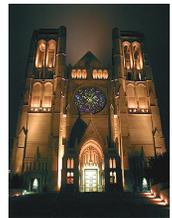
Capital

The uppermost member of a column or pilaster crowning the shaft and taking the weight of the entablature



Cathedral

Of, relating to, or containing a bishop's official throne (cathedral)



Circulation

1 : orderly movement through a circuit; 2 : FLOW

Civic Structure

A structure of or relating to a citizen, a city, citizenship

Column

A supporting pillar; *especially* : one consisting of a usually round shaft, a capital, and a base

Concept

1 : something conceived in the mind 2 : an abstract or generic idea generalized from particular instances **synonym** see IDEA

Dome

A large hemispherical roof or ceiling



Folly

A building that serves no need, only built for ascetics. It can be of any size.

determinants

- n **1** : lack of good sense or normal prudence and foresight
- 2 a** : criminally or tragically foolish actions or conduct **b obsolete** : **EVIL, WICKEDNESS**; *especially* : lewd behavior
- 3** : a foolish act or idea
- 4** : an excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking
- 5** : an often extravagant picturesque building erected to suit a fanciful taste

Geodesic Dome

Explain that...



Gothic

a: of, relating to, or having characteristics of a style of architecture developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from the middle of the 12th century to the early 16th century that is characterized by the converging of weights and strains at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses and by pointed arches and vaulting

b : of or relating to an architectural style reflecting the influence of the medieval Gothic



High Style

- Requirements
- (Churches, Pyramids, Greek Temples)
- Important Civic Structure
- Planned by an Architect
- Financial Backing

Indigenous

Having originated in and being produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment

Minaret

A tall slender tower of a mosque having one or more balconies from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin



Nave

The main part of the interior of a church; *especially* : the long narrow central hall in a cruciform church that rises higher than the aisles flanking it to form a clerestory

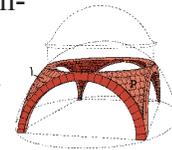
Pagoda

A Far Eastern tower usually with roofs curving upward at the division of each of several stories and erected as a temple or memorial



Pendentive

One of the concave triangular members that supports a dome over a square space



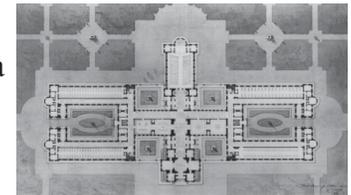
Piazza



- 1 plural piazze** : an open square especially in an Italian town
- 2 a** : an arcaded and roofed gallery **b dialect** : **VERANDA, PORCH**

Plan

A drawing or diagram drawn on a plane: as **a** : a top or horizontal view of an object



Plane

A surface of such nature that a straight line

determinants

joining two of its points lies wholly in the surface **b** : a flat or level surface

Precedent

prior in time, order, arrangement, or significance

Renaissance

1 capitalized a : the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science **b** : the period of the Renaissance **c** : the neoclassic style of architecture prevailing during the Renaissance
2 often capitalized : a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity

3 : REBIRTH, REVIVAL

Roof Pitch

Roof's degree of slope

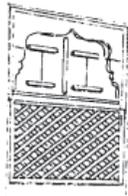
Shaft

the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base

Shutters

2 : a usually movable cover or screen for a window or door

3 : a mechanical device that limits the passage of light; *especially* : a camera attachment that exposes the film or plate by opening and closing an aperture



Vault

1 a : an arched structure of masonry usually forming a ceiling or roof **b** : something (as the sky) resembling a vault **c** : an arched or dome-shaped anatomical structure

2 a : a space covered by an arched structure;

especially : an underground passage or room

b : an underground storage compartment

Verandah

a usually roofed open gallery or portico attached to the exterior of a building

Vernacular

of, relating to, or characteristic of a period, place, or group; *especially* : of, relating to, or being the common building style of a period or place



Additive Form

Modifying a form by adding to it

Architrave

The lowermost part of an entablature in classical architecture that rests directly on top of a column.

Axis

A straight line about which a body or geometric object rotates or may be conceived to rotate.

Beam

A squared-off log or a large, oblong piece of timber, metal, or stone used especially as a horizontal support in construction.

Bearing Wall System

A wall that offers structural support for the building. Versé a wall that offers no structural support and could be removed at will

Berm

A narrow ledge or shelf, as along the top or bottom of a slope.

Cantilever

A projecting structure, such as a beam, that is supported at one end and carries a load at the other end or along its length.

Centralized Organization

Cloister

A covered walk with an open colonnade on one side, running along the walls of buildings that face a quadrangle.

Clustered Organization

Colonnade

A structure composed of columns placed at regular intervals.

Colonnade Façade

Cornice

A horizontal molded projection that crowns or completes a building or wall. The uppermost part of an entablature.

Datum

A point, line, or surface used as a reference, as in surveying, mapping, or geology.

Entablature

The upper section of a classical building, resting on the columns and constituting the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Façade

The face of a building, especially the principal face.

Frieze

A plain or decorated horizontal part of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

Frontal Approach

An approach to a building that is perpendicular or parallel to the building.

Grid Organization

Identical units distributed evenly.

Tend to work well with ideas about making efficient systems of infrastructure, a street grid for getting cars around, or a structural grid for supporting floors, or a cubicle grid that can expand and contract with different functional needs.

Hierarchy

A series in which each element is graded or ranked

Linear Organization

Schemes that tend to collect themselves around or on some sort of a major axis

Obelisk

A tall, four-sided shaft of stone, usually tapered and monolithic, that rises to a pointed pyramidal top.

Oblique Approach

point, line, plane, & volume

An approach to a building in which has no right angle.

Order

There are five orders to classical architecture; Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite



Planar Form

Platonic Solid

any one of five solids whose faces are congruent regular polygons and whose polyhedral angles are all congruent

Primary Elements

The most basic of all shapes, Square, Circle, and Triangle

Radial Organization

Repetition

The act or process or an instance of repeating or being repeated.

Rhythm

Movement or variation characterized by the regular recurrence or alternation of different quantities or conditions.

Solarium

A room, gallery, or glassed-in porch exposed to the sun.

Spiral Approach

Structural Grid

Symmetry

Exact correspondence of form and constituent configuration on opposite sides of a dividing line or plane or about a center or an axis.

Topography

Graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map, indicating their relative positions and elevations.

Tower

A building or part of a building that is exceptionally high in proportion to its width and length.

Transformation

A marked change, as in appearance or character, usually for the better.

Auditorium

1 : the part of a public building where an audience sits

2 : a room, hall, or building used for public gatherings

Bannister

A handrail with its supporting posts

Beaus arts classicism

This style is named after the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where some of America's most prominent turn-of-the-century architects had studied. Established in the Napoleonic era, the Ecole des Beaux Arts replaced the Academy of Painting and Sculpture founded by Louis XIV in 1648, and the Academy of Architecture founded in 1675.

Characterized by its grandiosity, was widely applied in America from about 1880 to 1930. The Ecole favored the study of Greek and Roman buildings, composition, symmetry and elaborate two-dimensional wash or watercolor renderings of the buildings. Due to its idealized origins, Beaux-Arts Classicism is the style of many well-known colossal public buildings, such as courthouses, libraries (New York Public Library), museums, and railroad terminals (Grand Central Terminal in New York City).

Buildings in this style can usually be recognized by their large and grandiose composition with an exuberance of detail and variety of stone finishes. The façade is massive and symmetrical with a projecting central pavilion. Colossal columns (especially Corinthian or Ionic) grouped in pairs are one of the most common features of the Beaux-Arts Classicism, along with monumental flights of steps, and free-standing statuary.

In large buildings is typical a five part composition, with a climatic central mass dominating the wings and their terminal features. Fronts

are often found broken into advancing and receding planes, and a general tendency to multiply re-entrant angles sometimes affects even the treatment of the quoins.

Roofs can be flat, low-pitched hipped, or mansard. Windows may be framed by free-standing columns, balustraded sill, and pedimented entablature on top. Pronounced cornices and enriched entablatures are topped with a tall parapet, balustrade, or monumental attic story.

Chimney

A vertical structure incorporated into a building and enclosing a flue or flues that carry off smoke; *especially* : the part of such a structure extending above a roof

Corrugated Ceiling

To form or shape into wrinkles or folds or into alternating ridges and grooves

Crypt

a chamber (as a vault) wholly or partly underground; *especially* : a vault under the main floor of a church **b** : a chamber in a mausoleum

Grotto

an artificial recess or structure made to resemble a natural cave

Masonry

something constructed of materials used by a skilled worker who builds by laying units of substantial material (as stone or brick)

Mosaic

a surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces of variously colored material to form pictures or patterns; *also* : the process of making it

Moulding

To fit the contours of.

To ornament with molding or carving <*molded* picture frames>

Parabola

1 : a plane curve generated by a point moving so that its distance from a fixed point is equal to its distance from a fixed line : the intersection of a right circular cone with a plane parallel to an element of the cone

2 : something bowl-shaped (as an antenna or microphone reflector)

Stairwell

A vertical shaft in which stairs are located.

Structure

The skeleton of something that is constructed.

Truss

To support, strengthen, or stiffen by or as if by a truss.

Urban

Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city.

Winter Garden

An indoor garden, like a greenhouse but also has the benefit of indoor heat.

Baluster

One of the upright, usually rounded or vase-shaped supports of a balustrade.

Balustrade

A rail and the row of balusters or posts that support it, as along the front of a gallery.

Bay Window

A large window or series of windows projecting from the outer wall of a building and forming a recess within.

Bungalow

A small house or cottage usually having a single story and sometimes an additional attic story.

Buttress

A structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement.

Fascia

A flat horizontal band or member between moldings, especially in a classical entablature.

Half Timbered Wall**Lodge**

A small house on the grounds of an estate or a park, used by a caretaker or gatekeeper.

Parterre

An ornamental flower garden having the beds and paths arranged to form a pattern.

Pergola

An arbor or a passageway of columns supporting a roof of trelliswork on which climbing plants are trained to grow.

Stickley

American furniture designer. A leader of the Arts and Crafts Movement, he is credited with creating the Mission furniture style.

Stucco

A durable finish for exterior walls, usually

composed of cement, sand, and lime, and applied while wet.

Surrealism

A 20th-century literary and artistic movement that attempts to express the workings of the subconscious and is characterized by fantastic imagery and incongruous juxtaposition of subject matter.

Villa

The often large, luxurious country house of a well-to-do person.

Aisle

1 : the side of a church nave separated by piers from the nave proper

2 a : a passage (as in a theater or railroad passenger car) separating sections of seats **b** : a passage (as in a store or warehouse) for inside traffic

Cornice

See Column

Futurism

n 1 : a movement in art, music, and literature begun in Italy about 1909 and marked especially by an effort to give formal expression to the dynamic energy and movement of mechanical processes

2 : a point of view that finds meaning or fulfillment in the future rather than in the past or present

Gantry

n 1 : a frame for supporting barrels

2 : a frame structure raised on side supports so as to span over or around something: as **a** : a platform made to carry a traveling crane and supported by towers or side frames running on parallel tracks; *also* : a movable structure with platforms at different levels used for erecting and servicing rockets before launching **b** : a structure spanning several railroad tracks and displaying signals for each

Girder

A horizontal main structural member (as in a building or bridge) that supports vertical loads and that consists of a single piece or of more than one piece bound together

Infill Panel

Support and molding for poring concrete

La Citta Nuova

“The New City”

Pediment

A triangular space that forms the gable of a

low-pitched roof and that is usually filled with relief sculpture in classical architecture; *also* : a similar form used as a decoration

Pilaster

an upright architectural member that is rectangular in plan and is structurally a pier but architecturally treated as a column and that usually projects a third of its width or less from the wall

Tectonic

Ventilation

Movement of Air

Werbund

Adobe

A sun-dried, unburned brick of clay and straw.

Atrium

A usually skylighted central area, often containing plants, in some modern buildings, especially of a public or commercial nature.

Axial Organization

Balcony

A platform that projects from the wall of a building and is surrounded by a railing, balustrade, or parapet.

Clerestory

An upper portion of a wall containing windows for supplying natural light to a building.

Curtain Wall

A nonbearing wall, often of glass and steel, fixed to the outside of a building and serving especially as cladding.

Eaves

The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

Fenestration

The design and placement of windows in a building.

Gallery

An upper section, often with a sloping floor, projecting from the rear or side walls of a theater or an auditorium to provide additional seating.

Hearth

The floor of a fireplace, usually extending into a room and paved with brick, flagstone, or cement.

Inglenook

A bench, especially either of two facing benches, placed in a nook or corner beside a fireplace.

Leaded Glass

Now a signature item of FLW, he created stained glass designs dubbed leaded glass.

Mayan Architecture

An ancient form of architecture whose creators are almost totally unknown to today's society. For FLW their style provided great influence

Mullion

A vertical member, as of stone or wood, dividing a window or other opening.

Organic

Of, relating to, or derived from living organisms

Parapet

A low protective wall or railing along the edge of a raised structure such as a roof or balcony.

Piano Nobile

Living and dining spaces on second level.

Pier

Any of various vertical supporting structures

Porch

A structure attached to the exterior of a building often forming a covered entrance.

Porte-Cochere

A roofed structure covering a driveway at the entrance of a building to provide shelter while entering or leaving a vehicle.

Prairie Style

A style of decorative arts associated with this school, characterized especially by strong horizontal and vertical elements.

Prototype - An original type, form, or instance serving as a basis or standard for later stages.

Pulpit

An elevated platform, lectern, or stand used in preaching or conducting a religious service.

Shingle Style –

Shingles

A thin oblong piece of material, such as wood or slate, that is laid in overlapping rows to

frank lloyd wright

cover the roof or sides of a house or other building.

Skylight

An overhead window, as in a roof, admitting daylight.

Skyscraper

A very tall building.

Spire

A spiral.

Tripartite

An ordering system in which the subject is broken up into three equal parts.

Architectural Promenade

Path true the building, usually using a ramp.
To see the architectural element inside the house.

Beton Brut

The French word for concrete, left in its natural aspect, **Bare concrete**

Brise-soleil

A sun-break or check used in hot climates to shade the window opening

Building envelope

The outside wall of a building

Collective housing

A building owned by more then one people.
The building is spit like share for a companies.
Each person own a part of the building.

Domino system

System of structural columns and cantilevered slabs, given the possibility to have big windows.

Double height space

A room opened on two levels

Elevated base plan

A portion of the floor elevated, usually separated bay stairs

Essential joys

Part of the Corbusier Theories: Light, Space, Greenery

Five points of architecture

Piloty, Roof terrace, Free façade, Free Plan, Strip Windows

Free façade

Planar façade, no bearing walls.

International style

The style created by Le Corbusier
Tried top understand the anatomy of the past, to revel principal of organization.

L'Esprit Nouveau

Wanted house to be a “machine for living in”

Modular system

Constructed with standardized units or dimensions for flexibility and variety in use

Monastery

A house for persons under religious vows

Palladio

Andrea 1508-1580 Italian architect; adapted principles of Roman architecture; devised Palladian motif of bay with rounded opening flanked by two squared openings

Piloti

Large support columns used by Le Corbusier to raise his structures off the ground. Similar to pilings or stilts

Portico

A porch or walkway with a roof supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of a building.

Primary Solids

The Basic fundamental shapes (Circle, Square, Triangle)

Prototype

A: an original model on which something is patterned
B: a first full-scale and usually functional form of a new type or design of a construction

Purism

A movement in the 1920's in Paris started by Le Corbusier.

Reinforced concrete

Introduced at the turn of the 19th century it is concrete that has added support re-bars in the middle set up before pouring

Strip windows

Continuous windows along a façade

Surface articulation

The articulation of a surface.

Tabula Rasa

le corbusier

A clean slate approach not concerned with surroundings.

Umbrella roof

A water collecting roof.

Undercroft

A: a subterranean room

B: a vaulted chamber under a church

Architrave

lower most division of a classical entablature, resting directly on column capitals and supporting the frieze.

Ebony

Any of several tropical trees, having dark colored heartwood.

Expressionism

Dominant style in Northern Europe about 1905 – 25. In architecture, it is a part continuation of Art Nouveau.

Fluidity

Easily changed or tending to change.

Smooth change

Frontality

Front of the building having a classical character, symmetric, and imposing.

Lobby

Hall, foyer, or waiting room near the front entrance of a building

Mondrian

Painter who influenced architects, was associated with the De Stijl movement, which inspired geometric abstraction.

Onyx

A kind of chalcedony that occurs in bands. Is used as a stone veneer on buildings and also on countertops.

Partition

something that divides; *especially* : an interior dividing wall

Pavillion

A: a part of a building projecting from the rest
B : one of several detached or semidetached units into which a building is sometimes divided

Podium

A low wall serving as a foundation or terrace wall

Plinth

A: the lowest member of a base : SUBBASE
B: a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are stopped at the bottom

Plaza

A: a public square in a city or town
B: an open area usually located near urban buildings and often featuring walkways, trees and shrubs, places to sit, and sometimes shops

Temple

An edifice for religious exercises

Travertine

A mineral consisting of a massive usually layered calcium carbonate (as aragonite or calcite) formed by deposition from spring waters or especially from hot springs

Universal Space

Space inside or outside that can be used for any type of activity or purpose

Weissenhof

An exhibition sponsored by Werkbund. A master plan

Acoustics

The qualities that determine the ability of an enclosure (as an auditorium) to reflect sound waves in such a way as to produce distinct hearing.

Amphitheatre

1 : an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats ranged about an open space and used in ancient Rome especially for contests and spectacles

2 a : a very large auditorium **b** : a room with a gallery from which doctors and students may observe surgical operations **c** : a rising gallery in a modern theater **d** : a flat or gently sloping area surrounded by abrupt slopes

3 : a place of public games or contests

Anthropomorphism

an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics

Canopy

1 a : a cloth covering suspended over a bed **b** : a cover (as of cloth) fixed or carried above a person of high rank or a sacred object :

BALDACHIN **c** : a protective covering: as (1) : the uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest (2) : AWNING, MARQUEE

2 : an ornamental rooflike structure

3 a : the transparent enclosure over an air-plane cockpit **b** : the fabric part of a parachute that catches the air

Cladding

Something that covers or overlays; *specifically* : metal coating bonded to a metal core

Courtyard

A court or enclosure adjacent to a building (as a house or palace)

Depressed Floor Plan

Having part of the floor plan built into the site allowing it to be lower than the rest

Karelian House



Laminated Timber

Glue laminated timber beams are load bearing structural members for roofs, floors or other construction situations e.g. bridges, posts etc. Glulam is an engineered product using stress rated, seasoned and selected timbers - usually radiata pine or Douglas fir. Each single piece of timber is graded and end jointed to produce the length required. Multiple layers of timber - laminations - not exceeding 45mm thickness are bonded together with suitable adhesives to provide a variety of sectional beam sizes. By building up large, strong members from a number of thin laminations, any size, shape and length of member can be manufactured. Glulam members are stronger weight for weight than other structural materials.



Lightwell

Like a water well in the fact that it pierces the ground, but rather a lightwell runs next to the building and only travels the necessary distance to allow light into a window placed (what would be) below the ground level.

Louvres

1 : a roof lantern or turret often with slatted apertures for escape of smoke or admission of light in a medieval building

2 a : an opening provided with one or more slanted fixed or movable fins to allow flow of air but to exclude rain or sun or to provide privacy **b** : a finned or vaned device for controlling a flow of air or the radiation of light **c** : a fin or shutter of a louver

New Regionalism

Analysis suggests that every place and every issue is best addressed at the spatial level that enables us to understand how that particular region works and how it can be acted upon. It also means that ideas and actions which are based on the interconnectedness of economic, environmental, and social systems, must tolerate some ambiguity in the application of the regions concept, and accept that ultimately it is a functional, pragmatic idea; and that the particular scope of region that best helps to address effectively these interconnected issues is the region that we mean.

Sauna

1 : a Finnish steam bath in which the steam is provided by water thrown on hot stones; *also* : a bathhouse or room used for such a bath

2 : a dry heat bath; *also* : a room or cabinet used for such a bath

Topography

The art or practice of graphic delineation in detail usually on maps or charts of natural and man-made features of a place or region especially in a way to show their relative positions and elevations

Laboratory

A place equipped for experimental study in a science or for testing and analysis; *broadly* : a place providing opportunity for experimentation, observation, or practice in a field of study.

Moat

deep and wide trench around the rampart of a fortified place (as a castle) that is usually filled with water.

Monumentality

Very great.

Pastiche

A literary, artistic, musical, or architectural work that imitates the style of previous work.

Spent Light

“I sense Light as the giver of all presence’s, and material as spent light. What is made by light casts a shadow, and that shadow belongs to light. I sense a Threshold: Light to Silence, Silence to Light; an ambiance of inspiration, in which the desire to be, to express, crosses with the possible.” - Louis Kahn

Teak

1 : a tall East Indian timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the vervain family

2 : the hard yellowish brown wood of teak used especially for furniture and shipbuilding

Assemblage

1 : a collection of persons or things : **GATHERING**

2 : the act of assembling : the state of being assembled

3 a : an artistic composition made from scraps, junk, and odds and ends (as of paper, cloth, wood, stone, or metal) **b** : the art of making assemblages

Both - And

Venturi criticized architecture for being “either - or”, his approach was “both - and”. This allowed for several levels of meaning to be given to architectural elements and it would be more appropriate to the complication of modern life.

Deconstructivism

The act of breaking something down to its most basic principals of which the artist believes has greater meaning.

Decorated Shed

In Venturi’s book, *Learning From Las Vegas*, he analyzes what he feels are the two types of American architecture, the Duck, representing 60’s pop art buildings, and Decorated Sheds, representing bill board quality of American streets.

Derrida

1930- French philosopher & critic; founder of controversial deconstructionist school of criticism

Dormer

A window set vertically in a structure projecting through a sloping roof; *also* : the roofed structure containing such a window

Duck

In Venturi’s book, *Learning From Las Vegas*, he analyzes what he feels are the two types of American architecture, the Duck, representing 60’s pop art buildings, and Decorated Sheds,

representing bill board quality of American streets.

Fragmentation

during the upcoming surge in industrial gains and renewed intrests in electronic commerce/ design has taken an unconventional twist and the post war impatience has given way to a new -modern classic as well as the opposite new electronic fixture of many sorts . This is a birds eye view of something related to a high in electronic visage and dimensions of sorts in other words a plan view of a acad generated drawing of a building (theoretical).

Keystone

1 : the wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place

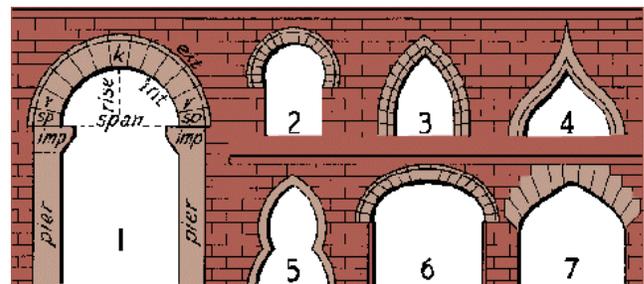
2 : something on which associated things depend for support

Minimalism

a style or technique (as in music, literature, or design) that is characterized by extreme spareness and simplicity

New York Five

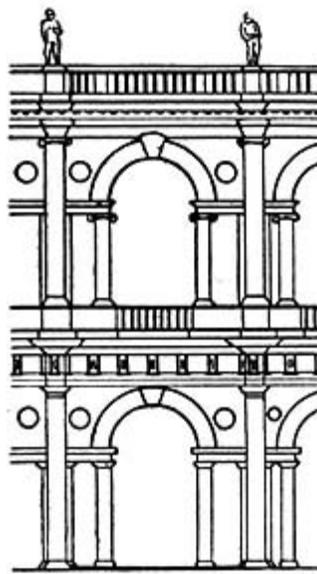
Five successful architects in New York City who’s influence came from the internation style and led to an obsession with form, sometimes at the expence of content and function. - Peter Eisenman - Richard Meier - Michael Graves - John Hejduk - Charles Gwathney



arch 1: 1 round: imp impost, sp springer, v voussoir, k keystone, ext extrados, int intrados; 2 horseshoe; 3 lancet; 4 ogee; 5 trefoil; 6 basket-handle; 7 Tudor

Palladian Window

A large window which is divided into three parts. The center section is larger than the two side sections, and is usually arched. Renaissance architecture and other buildings in classical styles often have Palladian windows. The term "Palladian" comes from Andrea Palladio, a Renaissance architect whose work inspired some of the greatest buildings in Europe and the United States. Modeled after classical Greek and Roman forms, Palladio's buildings often featured arched openings.

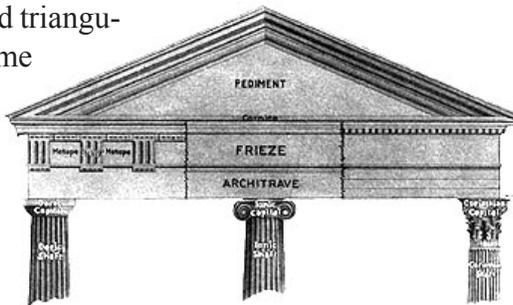


Werkbund

During the period before World War I, the German Werkbund was at the center of attempts to forge new theories of architecture and design in light of the momentous technological and economic developments of modernity.

Pediment

A pediment is a low-pitched triangular gable on the front of some buildings in the Grecian or Greek Revival style of architecture.



Pop Art

Art in which commonplace objects (as road signs, hamburgers, comic strips, or soup cans) are used as subject matter and are often physically incorporated in the work.

Rustication

To build or face with usually rough-surfaced masonry blocks having beveled or rebated edges producing pronounced joints <a *rusticated* facade>

To compel to reside in the country : to cause to become rustic

Ventilation

Circulation of air <a room with good *ventilation*> **b** : the circulation and exchange of gases in the lungs or gills that is basic to respiration
3 : a system or means of providing fresh air

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