

APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS AND TERMS

Architectural Terms	Description	Chapter:Page
Aediculae	A type of decorative architectural frame, usually found around a niche, door, or window. An aedicula consists of pediment and entablature supported by columns, pilasters, or piers	7:148
Aisles	The side of a house separated by poles from the main body of the house	7:140,158 8:169,170,171
Alley(s)	The narrow side of a house separated from the main body of the house with poles. An alley or alleyway is a narrow lane found in urban areas, often for pedestrians only, which usually runs between or behind buildings	1:24 7:135,137,140,146, 147,149,161,162, 163,167 8:169,170,171
Arcade(s)	An arcade is a succession of arches	8:174
Arches	An arch is a structure that spans a space while supporting weight (e.g. a doorway in a stone wall)	7:153,156,157,159, 166
Arched openings	Openings with arches	5:108 7:152, 154,167 9:198
Arched window	A window with a semicircular arch over it.	5:101
Balustrade(s)	A balustrade is a row of repeating balusters, small posts that support the upper rail of a railing. Staircases and porches often have balustrades	5:108 8:187 9:201
Bastions	A bastion, or a bulwark, is a structure projecting outward from the main enclosure of a fortification, situated in both corners of a straight wall (termed curtain), facilitating active defence against assaulting troops. It allows the defenders of the fort to cover adjacent bastions and curtains with defensive fire	5:86,88,89,90,91, 92,94,95,97,98,113 6:122,123,124, 126,127,128,129, 130,131,132,134 9:196
Bays	A partly enclosed marked space	5:108 7:139,154,168
Beam work	The construction of beams	8:187
Belfry	Bell tower	5:104 7:158
Bracketed capitals	Bracket is an architectural member made of wood, stone, or metal that overhangs a wall to support or carry weight. It may also support a statue, the spring of an arch, a beam, or a shelf. Brackets are often in the form of scrolls, and can be carved, cast, or molded. They can be entirely ornamental and serve no supporting purpose. Among these types of brackets is the corbe. A bracket is also defined as a decorative or weight-bearing structural element, two sides of which form a right angle with one side against a wall and the other under a projecting surface, such as an eave or a bay window. Brackets also act as an element in the systems used to mount modern facade cladding systems onto the outside of modern buildings as well as interior	8:190
Brickwork	Brickwork is masonry produced by a bricklayer, using bricks and mortar to build up brick structures such as walls. Brickwork is also used to finish corners, door and window openings etc. in buildings made of other materials. Where the bricks are to remain fully visible, as opposed to being covered up by plaster or stucco, this is known as face-work or facing brickwork	5:106
Cap	The peak of the roof	7:156
Carved Fascia Board	Decorative wooden panelling	7:165
Casement windows	A casement window (or casement) is a window that is attached to its frame by one or more hinges	5:100
Castellated walls	Walls furnished with turrets and battlements in the style of a castle	2:35 8:187 9:200
Cat crawling	A firewall	8:189 9:204
Child beams	Small beams which support the floor of the rooms	7:142,143
Classicist Architecture	Classical architecture is a mode of architecture employing vocabulary derived in part from the Greek and Roman architecture of classical antiquity, enriched by classicizing architectural practice in Europe since the Renaissance. Classical architecture has inspired many more recent architects and has led to revivals such as neoclassical architecture from the mid-18th century and the Greek Revival of the 19th century. After a brief period of eclecticism, the classical style reigned again from the late 19th century until the second world war, though it continues to inform many architects to this day	5:100
Columns	A column or pillar in architecture and structural engineering is a vertical structural	5:101,103

	element that transmits, through compression, the weight of the structure above to other structural elements below.	
Consoles	An architectural member projecting from a wall to form a bracket or from a keystone or ornament	7:144
Corinthian order	One of the three principal classical orders of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. It is the most ornate of the orders, characterized by slender fluted columns and an elaborate capitals decorated with acanthus leaves and scrolls	7:162
Cornice(s)	A cornice is horizontal molded projection that completes a building or wall; or the upper slanting part of an entablature located above the frieze. The term cornice comes from Italian <i>cornice</i> , meaning ledge.	7:141 8:185,190
Convent-or giant bricks	These are big bricks (cloister-or reuzenmoppen)	7:150
Cross-bar windows	Window divided by ledges with glass in the panes	5:101,102,108 7:148,156,166
Dead door	The entrance door at the front in the hall house is less and less used because the entrances change to the sides and back	7:138
Dead room	The room behind the entrance door which is only used for special purposes.	7:138
Dome(d)	A Dome is a structural element of architecture that resembles the hollow upper half of a sphere. Dome structures made of various materials have a long architectural lineage extending into prehistory	5:100,101,103,104, 105
Doric order	The oldest and simplest of the three main orders of classical Greek architecture, characterized by heavy fluted columns with plain, saucer-shaped capitals and no base	7:162
Doric column(s)	Heavy fluted with plain saucer shaped capitals and no base	5:101
Dutch Classicism	A very simple style in architecture with elements taken from Greek Antiquity	7:149, 162
Dutch gable	The end gable wall of the town houses were generally decorated with scrolls and moulded projections at the sloping edges	5:108
Dutch Renaissance	The Renaissance in the Netherlands is the cultural period that roughly corresponds to the 16th century	7:148
End gables	The ends of the triangular portion of a wall between the edges of a sloping roof	5:109
Facade(s)	Generally one side of the exterior of a building, especially the front, but also sometimes the sides and rear. The word comes from the French, literally meaning "frontage" or "face"	2:32,33,34 3:58 5:102,105,106,109, 115 7:136,141,144,147, 156,158,165, 8:186 9:197,198,200,203, 204,205
Firewall	A barrier inside a building designed to limit the spread of fire, heat and structural collapse	8:189
Fore house	The first part of a house	7:137,138,139, 140,149
Friezes	In architecture the frieze is the wide central section part of an entablature and may be plain in the Ionic Doric order, or decorated with bas-reliefs. Even when neither columns nor pilasters are expressed, on an asyalar wall it lies upon the architrave (main beam) and is capped by the moldings of the cornice. A frieze can be found on many Greek and Roman buildings, the Parthenon Frieze being the most famous, and perhaps the most elaborate. Border below the roof usually made of plaster.	7:148
Fronton(s)	A fronton (also called frontis) is an architectonic element of classic origin that consists of a triangular section or gablete stipulated on the entablamento, that it rests on the columns	5:101 7:148
Gable endings	The ends of the triangular portion of a wall between the edges of a sloping roof	7:167 9:198
Gables	Is the generally triangular portion of a wall between the edges of a sloping roof. The shape of the gable and how it is detailed depends on the structural system being used (which is often related to climate and availability of materials) and aesthetic concerns. Thus the type of roof enclosing the volume dictates the shape of the gable	5:105,106,108 7:156,167 8:187 9:201
Gable facade	Triangular front of a building	1:8 8:176,177,193
Gable roof	A gable roof has two upward sloping sides that meet in middle at the ridge. To be a true gable, both sides must slope at the same angle. Viewed from the end, the shape of a gable roof appears as a symmetrical triangle	5:102
Gable walls	The walls on which the gables of the houses rest	8:187,191 9:200,204
Goudse Stone	A yellow stone, a strong brick, originating from the Dutch river <i>the IJssel</i> in the province of Overijssel	7:151
Half-angles	A receding part in the fortification walls	6:125,128,129
Half pilasters	Half a pilaster	7:148
High Victorian	A style popular ca. 1865-1900. Features of Gothic Revival, Italianate, Romanesque, or Second Empire were often combined, resulting in picturesque facades	8:178
Joints	Where two pieces touch	8:178,179,193
Ionic order	The Ionic order is one of the three primary orders of classical Greek architecture. Its prominent feature is the capital characterized by two opposing volutes. The columns are slender and are always used with a base. The column shaft, in its most	7:162

	developed style, features twenty-four flutings	
Ionic Pilasters	Ionic pilasters have fluted shafts but the top and bottom have two ornate symmetrical spirals	5:101
Iron cross-bars	Vertical iron bars in the frame of a window	7:164
Key pieces	A piece of wood which was put on the bottom of the beam which made it look as it were straight	7:142
Leaded glass windows	Glass surrounded by lead borders	7:146
Leidse brick	Brick from Leiden/The Netherlands	7:144
Louvre(s) shutters	Is a shutter with horizontal slats that are angled to admit light and air, but to keep out rain, direct sunshine, and noise. The angle of the slats may be adjustable, usually in blinds and windows, or fixed	7:153,164
Louvered windows	Windows with louvre shutters	8:187 9:201
Louvre(s)	A louver (American English) or louvre (British English), from the French <i>l'ouvert</i> ; "the open one") is a window, blind or shutter with horizontal slats that are angled to admit light and air, but to keep out rain, direct sunshine, and noise. The angle of the slats may be adjustable, usually in blinds and windows, or fixed	7:153,164
Maniërisme	A style in architecture between 1530 and 1590. It exaggerated or obtrusive cultivation of the superficial tricks of any style.	6:148
Masonry	Masonry is the building of structures from individual units laid in and bound together by mortar	1:24 5:99 7:135,167
Monks and nuns	16 th century roof tiles under and upper tiles	7:141,150
Moulded Keystone	Moulded: Is a form or an object with a particular shape, out of easily manipulated material Keystone : is the wedge-shaped stone piece at the apex of a masonry vault or arch which is the final piece placed during construction and locks all the stones into position, allowing the arch to bear weight	7:157
Niche	A recess in a wall, as for holding a statue or urn	5:101 7:148
Nut beams	The nut beam is the supporting beam, a transverse beam from wall to wall . On them the child beams rests. Nut beams and child beams support the floor	7:142,143
Obelisks	Is a tall four-sided narrow tapering monument which ends in a pyramid-like shape at the top	7:148
Over-and under tiles	Tiles which lay over and under each other	5:109
Peripheral staircase	A staircase which is not really a part of the building	5:101
Pediments	A pediment is a classical architectural element consisting of the triangular section found above the horizontal structure (entablature), typically supported by columns. The gable end of the pediment is surrounded by the cornice moulding.	7:148
Pentiles	A tile used to cover the sloping part of a roof	8:190
Pilasters	A pilaster is a slightly-projecting column built into or applied to the face of a wall. Most commonly flattened or rectangular in form, pilasters can also take a half-round form or the shape of any type of column	1:24 5:101 7:141,148,153,154, 155,156,158,159, 162,163,166,168 9:198,199
Pillars	An architectural element, similar to a column	8:190
Pitched facade roofs	A roof with two slopes that meet at a central ridge	8:176,177,193
Pitched roofs	A roof with two slopes that meet at a central ridge	8:191
Poles	Styles	7:139,142,149
Porch	Is a structure attached to a building, forming a covered entrance to a vestibule or doorway. It is external to the walls of the main building proper	7:152,153,154,157, 159,166 8:184 9:200,202
Porticoes	A portico is a porch leading to the entrance of a building, or extended as a colonnade (a colonnade is a long sequence of columns joined by their entablature (refers to the superstructure of moldings and bands which lie horizontally above columns, resting on their capitals), often free-standing, or part of a building, with a roof structure over a walkway, supported by columns or enclosed by walls	5:100
Purlins	In architecture or structural engineering or building, a purlin (or purline) is a horizontal structural member in a roof	8:190,191
Rafters	A type of beam, which supports the roof of a building. In home construction, rafters are typically made of wood	8:190,191
Rail and stile type	Outward turning.	8:187
Renaissance	The humanistic revival of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe	5:85 7:147,148 8:177,193 9:205
Ridge-and furrow patterns	Is an archaeological pattern of ridges and troughs created by a system of ploughing used in Europe during the Middle Ages	8:190
Roman roof tile	Upper pans and lower pans	7:141
Roof pans	Till the 16th century roof pans are to be separated in upper pans and lower pans. Also called roman pans or monks and nuns	7:150
Roof tile(s)	The roof tile has a simple square form and is hammered to the roof with nails. One	1:24

	tile overlapped the other and according to regulations this has to be one third of the tile	7:141 8:184
Ridge turning	The turning of the roof towards the road	7:139,167
Saddle back roof(s)	A double sloping roof with a ridge and gables at each end	5:103,106,108, 7:156
Sash windows	The sliding windows principle is based on a fixed or sliding down upper part and a movable upwards lower part. In the beginning of the 18 th century it is still called the English Sash window or just simply the English window	5:100,106
Semicircular top	Half round top.	7:158
Shop houses	A shophouse is a vernacular (Vernacular architecture is a term used to categorize methods of construction which use locally available resources and traditions to address local needs and circumstances) architectural building type that is commonly seen in areas such as urban Southeast Asia	1:1,2,7,8,9,16,19, 20,24,25 2:31,32,33,34, 7:143,144 8:169,171,172,173, 174,176,177,179, 180,181,182,184, 185,186,188,191, 192,193 9:194,199, 200,202, 203,204,205,206
Side aisles	The side of a house separated by poles from the main body of the house	7:140 8:170
Slabs	A flat plate	7:150,151
Slanting roof	To incline or to be inclined at an oblique (an angle that is not a multiple of 90 degrees) or sloping angle	7:146
Sloping roofs	A roof with an angle	7:168
Straits Eclectic Style	A mix of Local Chinese, High Victorian and Baroque styles	1:8 8:173,175,180,181
Styles	Poles	7:149,154
Tile roofing	A roof covered with tiles	2:32,34,35
Tilted walls	Not vertical walls	5:107
The Alley house	A house with aisles	1:24 7:135,167 8:169
The Three Alley house	A house with no middle pole. It has a beam and trusses	7:137,140,149 8:169,170,171 9:197
Three Alley Hall house	With this house the poles (styles) on are not directly placed on the soil but rest on blocks of artificial or natural stone. The stiffness of the truss construction is accomplished through struts	7:140 9:197
The Three Alley house with anchor-beam construction	With this house the poles (styles) on are not directly placed on the soil but rest on blocks of artificial or natural stone	9:197
The Hall house	A house where the poles(styles) are not placed directly on the soil but rest on blocks of natural or artificial stone. It has a wooden construction with struts: to strengthen the structure and the corners are supported by elements in the width	1:24 7:135,137,138,139, 149,167 9:197
The Hall house with extra space and one floor	An extra space was added to the house	7:139
The One Alley house	A house without aisles	7:137,140,149 8:170,171 9:197
The Narrow One Alley House	The house is just as wide as the three alley house	8:170
The Prehistoric Hall house	A house with wooden poles (styles) in the ground with a thatch roof. With low sidewalls of grass which carry the interweaving closed up with mud	9:197
The Two Alley house	A house with two alleys	9:197
The Two Alley house with a middle pole	A house with two alleys with a middle pole with a thatch roof	8:197
The wide Hall house(s)	A house with more space as the hall house. More space was created by supporting the beams in the middle by poles (styles) or a brick wall	7:137,139,140,149
Town house(s)	Or townhome derived from 'house in town' is the term historically used in the United Kingdom ,Ireland and in many other countries to describe a residence of a peer or member of the aristocracy in the capital or major city	1:25 7:136,137,138, 144,146,167 8:169,174, 175,179, 180,186,189,192, 193
Triplets	A triplet is a small stone of 19 x 9 x 3.5 cm. It is used as of the middle of the 16 th century	7:151
Turret	A small tower that projects vertically from the wall of a building such as a medieval castle. Turrets were used to provide a projecting defensive position allowing covering fire to the adjacent wall in the days of military fortification	5:90

Under- and over tiles	Tiles which lay under and over each other	5:107,108
Verandah(s)	Is a roofed opened gallery or porch. It is also described as an open pillared gallery, generally roofed, built around a central structure. It is often partly enclosed by a railing and frequently extends across the front and sides of the structure	7:154,168
Verticalisme	Height	7:148
Vecht Stone	A 17th century big size brick with the size of 21 x 10 x 3.8 cm. It is more used and is baked from clay from the river the <i>Vecht</i> in the province of Utrecht	7:151
Volutes	An element on top of a Ionic column with two scrolls on each side	7:148
Wall-anchors	An iron bar, bent at right angles at each end, used to hold masonry together	2:35 8:187,189 9:199,200,201,203
Waved roof pan	Shaped into a rolling prototype like a wave	7:150
Window niche(s)	Window openings	7:148
Whimsical bent termination	The not straight playfully quaint or fanciful, esp. in an appealing and amusing way ends of the front	7:159