GLOSSARY

**Abacus:** A slab of stone or marble placed on top of classical orders.

**Acanthus:** A stylized leaf used to decorate the capitals of the Corinthian and composite orders.

**Altar:** A table or flat-topped block, often of stone, on which to make offerings in a place of worship especially in the church.

**Arcade:** A series of arches supported on columns.

**Arch:** A curved structure spanning an opening or a support for a bridge, roof, floor etc., an arch used in building as an ornament.

**Ashlar stone:** A squared building stone finely dressed on all faces adjacent to those of other stones so as to permit very thin mortar joints.

**Atrium:** Inner court open to sky or the entrance hall of a house.

**Baldachino:** Canopy over a throne, statue, altar or an ornamental canopy of stone or marble permanently placed over the altar in a church.

**Ballroom:** A large room used for dancing a formal occasions.

**Balustrade:** The name given to a number of uprights called balusters, which carry a staircase or support a coping above the cornice of a building.

**Baroque manner:** The Baroque style evolved in the early 17th century in Rome. It is characterized by curved outlines and ostentatious decoration,
as can be seen in the churches of the early colonial period. Concave walls and the curved buttress are the example of the baroque manner.

**Barrel vaulted ceilings:** A large round/cylindrical shape of roof or ceiling.

**Bell:** The underlying part of a foliated capital, between the abacus and neck moulding.

**Bhawan:** Building or house.

**Bungalow:** A derivate of the Indian Bungalow popular especially in the first quarter of the 20th century usually having one or, one and half stories, a widely bracketed gable roof, and a large porch and often built of rustic materials.

**Canopy:** A roof like projection over a niche etc., for example canopy near war memorial arch.

**Capital:** The distinctive feature on top of the classical columns where by the different orders can easily be identified.

**Cement:** A building material manufactured by mixing lime and clay with water the resulting slurry is dried off in a furnace, and the residue ground in to a fine powder.

**Chajja:** Slopping or horizontal projection from the top of a wall supported by brackets, to protect from rain or sun.
**Chattri:** Small (domed) kiosk, usually an open pillared construction, also a baldachin/domed pavilions supported by pillars.

**Colonial Architecture:** The contributions made by the British lead to the creation of a composite architectural style imbibing European, Indian and Mughal elements, called the colonial architecture. The style of architecture, decoration and furnishings of the British colonies in India mainly adapted to local materials and demands from prevailing English Style.

**Column:** A tall pillar usually round and made of stone either supporting part of the roof of a building or standing alone as a monument.

**Concubine:** A woman who lives with a man without being his wife; kept mistress.

**Corinthian:** A Greek order easily recognized by Stylized acanthus leaf on the capital.

**Cornice:** The top section of entablature in the classical orders. Also the top, projecting feature of many external and internal walls.

**Cupola:** A dome, especially of a pointed or bulbous shape or a rounded dome forming a roof or ceiling.

**Dome:** A round vault as roof, with a circular, elliptical or polygonal base.

**Doric column:** A column perfected by the ancient Greeks and copied later periods. In the Greek order the capital of the column projects from
the top of the shaft in graceful convex curve to the underside of the abacus. Doric column is the plainest and sturdiest.

**Façade**: Front of the building.

**Finial**: An ornament, which is the final feature of a structure for example at the apex of a gable or a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, etc.

**Frieze**: The middle member of the classical entablature between architrave and cornice.

**Gothic**: Gothic architecture or design is the supreme expression in stone of the Christian faith. The pointed arch is the main feature. While Gothic rib vaults, pointed or lancet arches, flying buttresses, decorative tracery and gables and stained glass windows characterize buildings.

**Harem**: The place where the women of a Muslim household, lived in a separate part of the house (Prohibited Place).

**Jali**: Trellis or perforated stone screen with ornamental design.

**Jamb**: Vertical side slabs of a doorway.

**Lat**: Column.

**Loggia**: A room or Gallery with one or more open sides especially one that forms part of a house and has one side open to the garden.

**Maidan**: The large open square of a city, used as a market place or parade ground especially in India.
**Mortar:** A substance used to hold brickwork together. It is made from sand and cement mixed with water.

**Moulding:** An ornamental strip in wood or stonework, either recessed or in relief. Any of various long, narrow, ornamental surfaces with uniform cross sections and a profile shaped to produce modulations of light, shade, and shadow. Almost all mouldings derive at least in part from wood prototypes, as those in classical architecture or stone prototypes, as those in Gothic architecture. By extension, the term now refers to a slender strip of wood or other material having such a surface and used for ornamentation and finishing. Also called mold, moulding.

**Nave:** The main central public space in a church / the central or main compartment.

**Neo-classical:** Neo-classical architecture in the second half of the 18\(^{th}\) century was in part a reaction to the excesses of Baroque and Rococo. It was partly a consequence of new discoveries of Greek and Roman architecture, and also to some extent reflected a climate of opinion. Neo-classical buildings are characterized by clean, elegant lines and uncluttered appearances, and also by freestanding columns and colonnades. In Neo-classical architecture orders are also used structurally rather than as a form of decoration. Columns, freestanding and supporting entablatures are more common than pilasters or attached columns.
Decoration on the exterior of Neo-classical buildings is reduced to minimum. The craftsmanship is usually of a very high order stonecutting, plasterwork and wood work are more severe than in earlier styles, but no less excellent in execution. Neo-classical style, which became fashionable in the second half of the 18\textsuperscript{th} century, lasted through the 19\textsuperscript{th} century and is still very much in use today.

**Obelisk:** Tall pointed stone column with four sides. The obelisk made its appearance in the architecture of lutyens during his search for appropriate symbolic forms for Hyderabad House and Baroda House in New Delhi. In Hyderabad House, obelisks adorn all the important corners of the building while in Baroda House obelisk flank the fireplaces.

**Palladio/Palladian Style:** The term “Palladian” is derived from the name of Andrea Palladio of Vicenza, one of the great architects of the high Renaissance in the 16\textsuperscript{th} century Italy. Palladian building included Churches, Palaces, country houses and a few civic buildings. The porticoes, which decorated in Palladio style. Perfect symmetry is perhaps the second most characteristic feature of Palladian architecture. Two important feature of Palladian architecture are the giant column and the so-called “Palladian motif” both were widely copied in the colonial period.
**Parapet:** A low protective wall along the edge of a bridge, a roof etc or the highest part of the wall above the beginning of the roof slope.

**Pediment:** The triangular part above the entablature in classical order.

**Pedimented window:** The front part of the window usually in the shape of triangle above of the entrance of building.

**Pendentive:** The triangular curved part of the structure supporting a circular dome over a square or polygonal area.

**Pier:** A large area of walling which takes the weight from an arch or a dome.

**Plaque:** A flat piece of stone, usually with the name and dates on attached to a wall in memory of a person or an event.

**Plinth:** The projecting base of a building. Also a stone block serving as the base of a column.

**Porch:** Structure in front of doorway or an exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway.

**Portal:** A doorway or gate especially a large and elaborate one.

**Pulpit:** A raised enclosed platform in a church etc. from which the preacher delivers a sermon.

**Romanesque Architecture:** The word ‘Romanesque’ was coined in the 19th century to describe the architecture of 11th & 12th centuries and means in the Roman style. It is relating to a style of architecture common
in Europe with massive vaulting and round arches. Here in the colonial architecture the round arch, the most distinctive characteristic of Romanesque architecture can be seen in doors, windows, arcades, vaulted ceilings and in many decorative features.

**Round arch:** An arch having a continuously curved intrados especially semi-circular one. The most distinctive character of Romanesque architecture can be seen in doors, windows, arcades, and vaulted ceilings and in many decorative features.

**Stoa:** An ancient Greek style portico, usually detached and considerable length, used a promenade or meeting place around public places.

**Stringcourse:** A raised horizontal band or course of bricks etc. on building.

**Stupa:** A Buddhist memorial mound erected to enshrine a relic of Buddha and to commemorate some event or mark sacred spot. Modeled on funerary tumulus. It consists of an artificial dome-shaped mound raised on a platform. Surrounded by an outer ambulatory with a stone *vedika* and four *tornas*, and crowned by *Chattri*. Lutyens borrowed the central dome from the Buddhist stupa at Sanchi.

**Tuscan:** A classical order of Roman origin basically a simplified Roman Doric characterized by an unfluted column and a plain base, capital and entablature having no decoration other than moldings.
**Urn:** Decorated container. Lutyens choose urns as adornment for the architecture of Baroda House. Lutyen again produced on the roofs of Hyderabad House for festive flower arrangement.

**Vault:** An arched structure of stone, brick, or reinforced concrete, forming a ceiling or roof over a hall, room or other wholly or partially closed space.

**Ventilator:** An appliance for ventilating a room, etc. or the circulation of fresh air through open windows, doors or other openings on opposite sides of a room.

**Verandah:** Porch or balcony with a roof supported by Pillars extending on the outside of a building.