

## Appendix 3            Glossary of technical terms

(Definitions are by the author unless noted otherwise.)

Brackets	Small projecting piece of masonry (including brick) supporting a projecting horizontal element, also bracket-cornice (see ‘cornice’). Console, or corbel, are other associated terms.
Casement	Side-hinged, or pivoted opening sash (rebated light), or light in a window.
Classical	‘A term used for the architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome, revived at the Renaissance and subsequently imitated around the western world’. <sup>1</sup>
Console	Classical Bracket with parallel sides and a curved outline, often on either side of a window or doorway supporting a cornice.
Corbel	‘Projecting block (including a brick <sup>3</sup> ) supporting something above’
Cornice	‘Flat-topped ledge with moulded underside projecting along the top of a building or feature, especially as the highest (element) in a classical entablature (three horizontal members carried by a wall - architrave, frieze and cornice)’ <sup>1</sup>
Curtail step	In more grand stairs, the lowest tread which, where detached from the wall, curves around the newel post (post terminating a section of balustrading/handrail).
Dado	The finishing, often with panelling, of the lower part of a wall, usually in a classical interior (but often in Victorian interiors also <sup>3</sup> ). <sup>1</sup>
Dentil	‘Small square block used in series in classical cornices’. <sup>1</sup>
Dog-tooths	In Gothic architecture (especially the Early English period (from end of 12th century to the end of the 13th) pyramidal decorative elements a linear series. It also means bricks ‘laid diagonally with a corner corbelled out’ from the face of the wall below forming a ‘series of adjacent similar bricks to create a continuous saw-toothed band on a string-course or as part of a cornice’ <sup>2</sup> .
Eaves	‘Overhanging edge of a roof’. <sup>1</sup>
Gothic	‘The style of the Middle Ages from the later 12th century to the Renaissance’ <sup>1</sup> , characterised by the pointed arch, the rib vault and flying buttresses.
Headers	‘A brick laid with its short end exposed’ <sup>1</sup> .
Horns	Projection of the stile (vertical member) of a windows sash used after c.1840 and to strengthen the mortice joint while ‘wedging-up’ the bottom rail, allowing the window to carry larger, and hence heavier, panes of glass.
(windows)	
Modillion	‘A small brackets or consoles along the underside of a cornice’ <sup>1</sup> (in Classical architecture, a Corinthian or Composite cornice).
Mouchette	‘A curved dagger-shaped motif in (Gothic) tracery - especially of the 14th century. Also used in the 19th century Gothic Revival.
Quarry	‘Square or diamond-shaped panes of glass supported by cames (lead strips)’ <sup>1</sup>
Queen closer	A brick cut in half along its length to keep the bond <sup>4</sup> (especially in solid, that is non-cavity, brickwork <sup>3</sup> ).
Reveal	‘Vertical return or side of an aperture in a wall’. <sup>2</sup>
Stretcher	A brick laid with its long side exposed.
String course	‘Horizontal course or moulding projecting from the surface of a wall’. <sup>1</sup>

1            *Pevsner’s Architectural Glossary*. (2010). New Haven: Yale University Press.

2            Curl, J. S. (2006). *Oxford Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

3            Additions by the author.

4            Scott, J. S. (1974). *The Penguin Dictionary of Building*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.