

# Appendix 3

## Glossary





# Appendix 3

## GLOSSARY

This glossary includes only those words relating to buildings and building work which are used in the guidelines. For coverage of other words which may be encountered in the descriptive lists and during discussions with persons on site, reference should be made to the various architectural dictionaries or to the glossaries of the Buildings of Scotland series. Glen L Pride's "Dictionary of Scottish Building" will also be found helpful.

<b>ANCHOR PLATE</b>	metal plate on face of wall over which ends of structural iron reinforcement are bolted
<b>ANODISED</b>	of metal, treated by electrolysis to produce a weather-resistant protective finish
<b>ARCHITRAVE</b>	the lowest of the three main divisions of the classical entablature, varying according to the order employed; moulded surround to an opening or recess
<b>ARRIS</b>	sharp edge at angle formed by the meeting of two planes
<b>ARTS AND CRAFTS</b>	late 19th and earlier 20th century movement in architecture and furnishing based on the revival of traditional crafts and the use of natural materials, usually English vernacular in character
<b>ASHLAR</b>	masonry of large blocks in regular courses worked to even faces and carefully squared edges: the stones themselves are called ashlar and may have a polished, stugged, droved or broached (qv) finish
<b>ASHLAR PIECES</b>	in old roof construction, vertical pieces of timber running from the rafters to the inner plate of a thick wall or embedded into it
<b>ASTRAGAL</b>	in windows, wooden glazing bar between panes; in masonry, half-round moulding, usually at the base of a capital
<b>BALUSTRADE</b>	a parapet or stair rail composed of uprights supporting a coping or rail

<b>BARGEBOARDS</b>	boards placed at the inclines of a gable to hide the ends of the roof timbers, and usually projected from the wall-face; often pierced, traceried or otherwise decoratively treated
<b>BASE</b>	lowest mouldings (below the shaft) of a column, pilaster or pedestal
<b>BATTER</b>	the inward incline of an external wall surface, usually at the base, the thickness of the wall being progressively diminished
<b>BELL CAST</b>	in roofs, a flattening of the pitch towards and over the eaves
<b>BELL COTE</b>	a small housing for a bell or bells, usually of masonry at a gable, but sometimes a timber structure on the roof-ridge
<b>BELT COURSE or BAND COURSE</b>	a projecting course of polished ashlar masonry, deeper than a string course and usually unmoulded
<b>BLIND BOX</b>	the external cawling in or on a window for a blind
<b>BLOCKING COURSE</b>	plain course forming a low parapet superimposed on a cornice usually concealing a gutter
<b>BOLE</b>	square recess in a wall either for bee skeps (bee boles) or to denote ownership of the wall (charter boles)
<b>BOND</b>	in brickwork masonry, the arrangement of bricks in a wall in headers (end of brick exposed) and stretchers (side exposed) according to type (English, Flemish, English Gardens, etc)
<b>BOOL AND CLAY</b>	form of vernacular wall construction composed of field or river gathered boulders and clay
<b>BOX BED</b>	cupboard-like recess with bed integral with the structure of the building
<b>BRATTISHING</b>	in roofs, the ornamental cresting of cast or wrought-iron crowning a roof, but sometimes also found applied to cornices and other ornamental features; in woodwork, ornamental cresting on screens, reredoses etc.
<b>BROACHED</b>	of masonry, stonework worked to a horizontally or diagonally furrowed surface; usually on ashlar with a margin draft at the edge. See also droved

CABER AND MOTT	form of vernacular wall construction composed of clay facing on rough timber or a timber and wattle framework
CAMES	grooved metal strip framing, usually of lead or zinc, for holding glass in lattice or patterned glazing, or in stained glass
CAPITAL	the crowning element of a column, colonette or pilaster, usually moulded or sculptured
CASEMENT	in windows, a side-hung hinged light
CATSLIDE DORMER	one formed by sweeping a section of roof up from the main plane at a slacker pitch
CAVETTO	concave
CHAIR RAIL	moulding on an internal wall at dado (qv) height, usually of wood
CHAMFER	narrow face created when an arris is cut at an angle, usually 45°, but sometimes hollow (ie concave) or ovolo; smaller than a splay, but more than a bevel
CHERRY CAULKING	treatment of masonry joints in which small stones are inserted into the mortar
CHIMNEYHEAD	that part of a chimney which rises above the level of the roof: contains one flue
CHIMNEYSTACK	a number of chimneyheads grouped together in one structure: contains more than one flue
CLOSE	passageway giving access to a number of houses or buildings; in an urban context usually but not always pedestrian, but in steadings used of vehicular passages
COLLAR	horizontal member of roof truss
COLUMN	upright structural member, usually circular in section
COMPOSITION	reconstituted stone finish used in Victorian times; capable of being worked like plaster; frequently abbreviated as compo
CONSERVATORY	greenhouse
CONSOLE	ornamental scrolled bracket, normally in stone or timber
CORNICE	the projecting uppermost member of the classical entablature; in isolation used as the crowning feature of external walls, or as the demarcation of an attic storey; or at windowheads, over shops etc; and internally at the junction of wall and ceiling

<b>COURSING</b>	of stone work, laying in courses, usually horizontal in consistent, regular arrangement
<b>CROCKET</b>	a knob of stylised foliage, used on hoodmoulds, skews, capitals etc.
<b>CROOK</b>	projecting iron bracket to take the hinge of a door or shutter
<b>CROWN GLASS</b>	glass blown in large circular discs and then cut into panes
<b>CRUCK-FRAMED</b>	form of vernacular roof construction in which the roof is carried in pairs of naturally curved timbers or crucks joined at the ridge and combining the functions of upright post and rafter (full crucks) or embedded into the wallhead (upper crucks)
<b>CUPOLA</b>	small domically roofed structure crowning a roof or dome
<b>CUTWATER</b>	projecting element of the pier of a bridge, usually either V-shaped or semi-circular
<b>DADO</b>	the lower portion of an internal wall above the plinth or skirting board and beneath the dado or chair rail, sometimes of plaster but often panelled timber
<b>DENTIL COURSE</b>	member of cornice below the main projecting member composed of rectangular blocks tightly spaced like teeth
<b>DIE</b>	the body of a pedestal ending a parapet or balustrade or forming a structural division within it, or supporting a column, statue, urn or other decorative feature
<b>DOOCOT</b>	dovecot or pigeon house
<b>DOOK HOLE</b>	hole drilled in masonry or plaster for a fixing
<b>DRIPMOULD</b>	horizontal moulding to throw off water
<b>DROVED</b>	of masonry, horizontally furrowed finish, usually on ashlar, popular in later 18th and early 19th centuries. See also broached
<b>DRY DASH</b>	20th century method of harling in which the aggregate is dashed on dry, and not incorporated into the mix
<b>DUMMY WINDOW or DOOR</b>	blind opening, usually composed of simple recessed panels but sometimes glazed or painted, introduced for reasons of symmetry or architectural balance
<b>EAVES</b>	overhanging edge of a roof

<b>EAVES CORNICE</b>	wallhead cornice under the eaves of a roof
<b>ENFILADE</b>	of a suite of rooms, arranged opening into each other in a continuous sequence
<b>ENTABLATURE</b>	collective name for the three horizontal members (architrave, frieze and cornice) above a column, in classical architecture but frequently found as a wallhead treatment, as a division between storeys or as an impost band at an arcade
<b>FAIENCE</b>	glazed earthenware, usually white, used as a decorative cladding, particularly in the earlier 20th century
<b>FANLIGHT</b>	glazed area above door; if rectangular rather than semi-circular, semi-elliptical or segmental, more correctly a transom-light
<b>FLECHE</b>	spirelet of timber and lead rising from a roof ridge rather than a tower
<b>FLYOVER</b>	stair or platt bridged over a sunken area
<b>FORESTAIR</b>	external stone stair, usually to 1st floor level; used only of vernacular houses of the 18th century and earlier
<b>FRENCH ROOF</b>	steeply pitched roofs, often with platformed tops usually adopted to gain more generous attic space in later Victorian times
<b>GALVANISED</b>	coating of zinc over iron to protect it from rusting
<b>GARGOYLE</b>	grotesque animal or figure acting as water spout
<b>GESS</b>	gypsum used for modelling ornamental detail on woodwork, particularly in later 18th and 19th centuries
<b>GROUTING</b>	filling of interstices in masonry with mortar
<b>HAMMER DRESSED</b>	stonework hammered to a projecting rock-faced finish, sometimes also known as bull-faced
<b>HARL</b>	Scottish form of roughcast in which the mixture of the aggregate (small even-sized pebbles) and binding material (in traditional harl sand and lime) is dashed on to a masonry wall; in traditional harls the aggregate is in the mix (wet dash) in non-traditional 20th century harls the aggregate is dashed on separately (dry dash)
<b>HAUNCH</b>	shoulder forming broader base to wallhead chimney; also side of arch between crown and pier

<b>HERITORS</b>	body charged with the upkeep of parish church and manse prior to 1925, and prior to 1872 also of parish school, comprising landowners within the parish and, where appropriate, the magistrates of the burgh
<b>HINGIN LUM</b>	vernacular form of canopy chimney cantilevered from wall, usually of timber and clay
<b>HOODMOULD</b>	projecting moulding over an arch or lintel designed to throw off water
<b>HOLOPHANE LIGHTING</b>	in cinema architecture, automatically controlled colour lighting system designed to produce varied decorative effects of light and colour on walls and ceiling introduced in 1930
<b>HOPPER</b>	rainwater head receiving water from rhones or gutters
<b>HOPPER WINDOW</b>	in industrial architecture, a type of window introduced c.1870 in which the top panes are pivotted horizontally to open inwards: in the 20th century their use has been extended to domestic and commercial buildings
<b>HORNS</b>	small upstands or downstands from the meeting rails at the vertical members of the sash frame
<b>HORSE GEAR</b>	circular walkway in which a central shaft is turned
<b>or HORSE ENGINE</b>	by horses to drive stationary agricultural machinery, usually a threshing machine; some are open but most are contained within a circular or polygonal building called a horse mill
<b>HORTUS FENESTRALIS</b>	window box in form of miniature greenhouse
<b>ICEHOUSE</b>	vaulted or domed chamber banked over with earth which was filled with ice for domestic purposes or commercial fish distribution
<b>IMPOST</b>	horizontal moulding or block at the springing of an arch
<b>INDENT</b>	in masonry, the insertion of a new stone to replace a decayed or damaged one
<b>JERKIN HEAD</b>	form of gable in which the upper part is hipped

KILN	in a mill, kiln barn or maltings building, that part of the building used for drying grain, identifiable by its having a furnace, a funnel leading to a metal floor and a vent in its roof
LANG RIGS	long urban domestic gardens walled off from each other; the unit of ownership in Scots mediaeval towns
LOUVRED	treatment of overlapping boards angled to allow ventilation but to keep the rain out; used at belfry stages, persiennes, tanneries, barns etc.
LYCH GATE	gate structure, usually of timber with a roof and open sides, at the entry to a churchyard
LYING PANES	panes which are horizontally rather than vertically proportioned, fashionable in the period 1815-50
MANSARD ROOF	four-pitch roof with a steep lower pitch and a shallower upper pitch on each side
MARGINS	margin framing an opening or emphasising the angle of a building; most are raised (usually adopted when the building was to be harled but sometimes used decoratively) but some are chamfered and some are backset (ie recessed from the plane of the harl or render)
MARGIN PANE GLAZING	glazing with narrow panes at the borders of the sash or light forming a margin to larger panes
MEWS	stabling, in an urban context
MODILLION	small bracket, sometimes scrolled, sometimes block-like, set at regular intervals in the soffit of a cornice
MORTHOUSE	structure erected for the temporary security of the dead in body-snatching times
MOSAIC	decorative treatment of walls or floors composed of small stones, glass etc known as tesserae
MULLION	upright member dividing the lights of a window
MUTULE	small flat slabs at the soffit of the cornice of a Doric entablature and positioned above the triglyph, if any; often used as a wallhead cornice without full entablature
OFFERTORY HOUSE	small sentry box like structure erected at churchyard gate to receive the church collection

OGEE	double curve composed of two curves in opposite directions without a break; used on both roofs and arches
PEDIMENT	classical form of corniced gable or gablet used at openings as well as a termination to roof structures
PEND	open-ended passageway through a building; usually vehicular as against close which is usually pedestrian
PERSIENNES	louvred shutters
PICTURESQUE	term defined in the later 18th century as an aesthetic quality in architecture and landscape garden design: in architecture is normally applied to asymmetrically composed buildings of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, particularly in the castellated, Italianate and cottage styles
PIENDED	hipped roofed
PILASTER	the flat version of a column, consisting of a slim rectangle projecting from a wall; used also of plain piers or pilasters without classical orders which are more correctly termed pilaster strips
PINNED	description of masonry, usually ashlar, in which small stones or pinnings are set between the larger stones, forming a regular decorative pattern
PLATE GLASS	large sheets of glass cast in plates and polished, introduced from 1838 onwards
PLATT	platform, broad doorstep, landing on stair, cantilevered stone gallery access to tenement flats
POINTING	the treatment of exposed mortar joints in masonry or brickwork
POTENCE	rotary ladder in a dovecot or doocot
QUOINS	stones larger than those of which a wall is composed, or better shaped, and forming the corners of walls or door and window openings: if they project they are described as raised, and if with chamfered angles, rusticated
RAKED	angled
REDRESSING	in masonry, cutting back to a new surface and retooling

<b>REFUGE</b>	in bridges, a recess for pedestrians projecting from the carriageway or deck, usually placed over the cutwaters
<b>REGISTER</b>	metal plate frame within a fireplace opening into which the grate is set
<b>RENDER</b>	smooth coating of cement or stucco over masonry
<b>RETURNS</b>	a section of moulding or cornice which turns a corner. It can also be used at the side wall, especially where it returns for only a short distance, or where the treatment of the main elevation returns only a short distance on to a plainer gable
<b>REVEAL</b>	the inward plane of a door or window opening between the edge of the external wall and the window or door frame
<b>RUBBLE</b>	masonry which is not fully dressed; can be of boulders; or of random rubble retaining in some degree the natural shape of the stone; or of squared rubble in which the stones are roughly squared and may be either coursed or snecked; ie with variations in the coursing brought about by the use of small filler stones or snecks
<b>RUSTICATION</b>	treatment of masonry in which the joints are sunk, usually in a V (chamfered rustication) but sometimes square; can have varied decorative treatments eg with rock faced, reeded or vermiculated panels, or frosted in which the blocks appear coated in icicles
<b>SADDLE BARS</b>	horizontal bars in a window to which along with the stanchion or vertical member, the glazing may be fixed, but in some cases forms a protective grille for the glazing
<b>SADDLED JOINTS</b>	on the top surface of a cornice, a raising of the surface towards the joint so that water drains away from it rather than into it
<b>SASH AND CASE</b>	a form of window in which the glazing slides in two parallel frames within the case, the upper sliding outward of the lower
<b>SCABBLED</b>	of masonry, stonework roughly faced with a pick or chisel to a specification
<b>SETTS</b>	square blocks, usually of granite or whin but sometimes of hardwood for silence, forming a street surface

<b>SHAFTED CHIMNEYS</b>	chimneys in which the flue continued beyond the stack as a shaft usually square (often set diagonally) circular or octagonal but sometimes decoratively treated
<b>SKEW</b>	sloping tabling, sometimes coped, finishing a gable which is upstanding from the plane of the roof
<b>SKEW END</b>	bottom end of skew, sometimes moulded, sometimes a square block
<b>SKEWPUTT</b>	bottom end of a skew or crowstepped gable which projects from the wallhead, usually in a cavetto
<b>SNECKED</b>	form of rubble construction composed of squared stones in which the coursing is varied by small filler stones or snecks
<b>SOFFIT</b>	the underside of a cornice, stair or lintel; that of an arch is more correctly an intrados
<b>STAKE AND RICE</b>	in vernacular architecture wattle or interwoven stick construction coated in clay mixed with straw
<b>STALL RISER</b>	in a shopfront, the panels below the cill
<b>STRING COURSE</b>	a shallow moulding continued across a whole facade which may be defined by its position eg cill course or impost course
<b>STUCCO</b>	fine-grained hard plaster used for precise finishes inside or out; for high quality internal decorative work a marble-based stucco was used
<b>STUGGED</b>	of masonry stone work picked to a consistent pattern, commonly employed from the mid 19th century onwards
<b>SWEPT DORMER</b>	one formed by sweeping a section of the roof up from the main plane at a slacker pitch; also known as catslide dormer
<b>SWEPT VALLEY</b>	one formed by curved slating rather than by a lead or zinc flashing
<b>TACK ROOM</b>	in a stable, the room in which the riding harness is kept
<b>TERRA COTTA</b>	unglazed or glazed fired clay, usually red in colour, used as a substitute for ashlar dressings in late Victorian and Edwardian times, particularly where repetitive moulded decorative detail was required
<b>TERRARIUM</b>	small glazed enclosure containing growing plants

<b>THACKSTANE</b>	stone weathering projecting over the roof cladding on a chimneyhead, in its original use over thatch
<b>TRACERY</b>	pattern of pierced open stonework in a gothic or early Renaissance window; in Georgian or post Georgian buildings may be of wood and may even be part of a window sash
<b>TRUSS</b>	the triangular frames bearing a roof
<b>TYNECASTLE CANVAS</b>	patent embossed wall covering taking its name from the Tynecastle Works of Scott Morton & Co, Edinburgh
<b>VERANDAH</b>	open shelter or gallery around a building with a lean-to roof carried on verticals of timber or iron
<b>WARDIAN CASE</b>	glazed window box containing growing plants
<b>WEATHERBOARDING</b>	form of wall cladding composed of overlapping horizontal boards on a timber framework
<b>WET DASH</b>	traditional type of harl in which the aggregate of small evenly sized pebbles is incorporated into the mix.