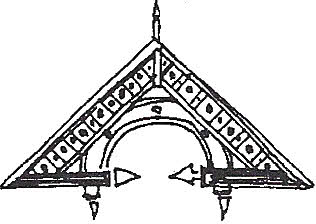
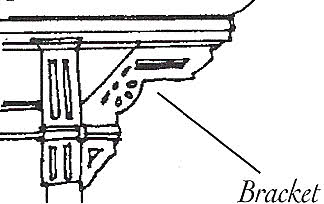
**Glossary of Architectural Terms**

**ARCH** A curved structural form designed to span an opening.

**BARGEBOARD** A board, ornately carved attached to the eaves of a gabled roof.



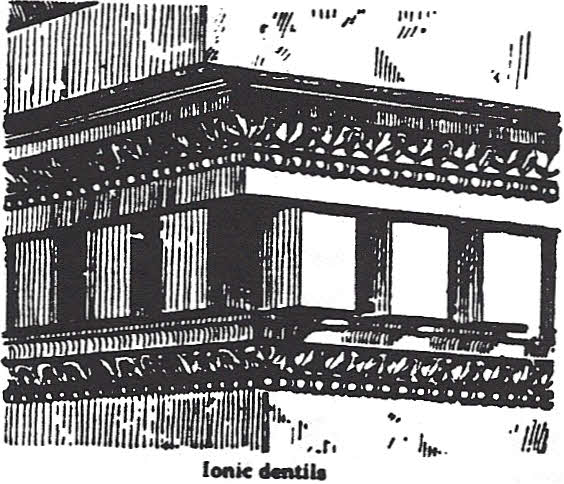
**BRACKET** A support element often found under eaves, shelves or other overhangs; often more decorative than functional.



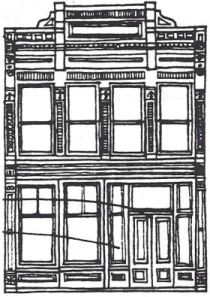
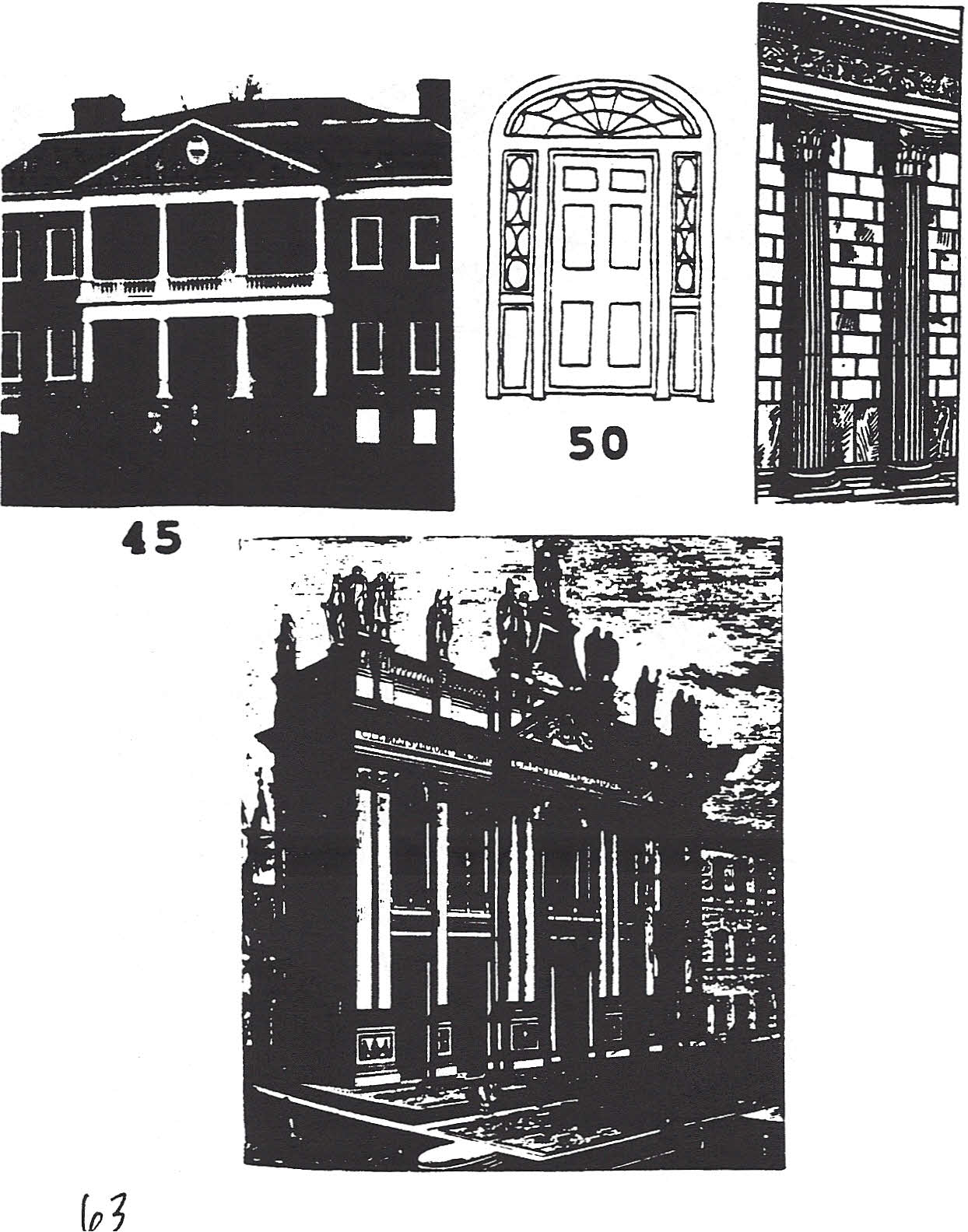
**CAPITAL** The uppermost part or head of a column or pilaster.

**COLUMN** A vertical support of round section. In classical architecture, the column consists of three parts: bass, shaft, and capital.

**DENTIL (MOLDING)** A band of small, square tooth-like blocks used as ornamentation.



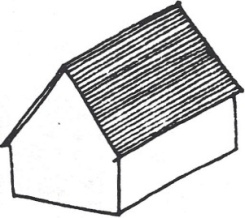
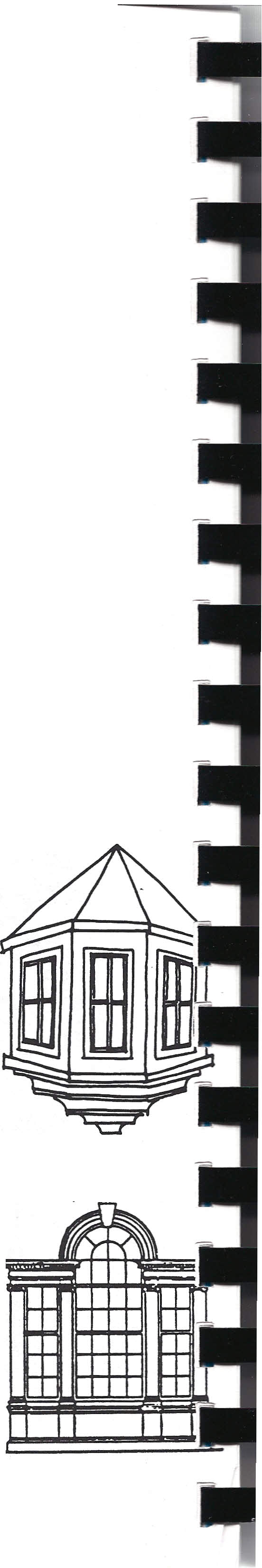
**EAVES** The projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

** FACADE** The front of a building; any other face of a building given special architectural treatment.

**FANLIGHT** A semicircular or fan-shaped

window over a door or window.

**GABLE** The triangle area formed by the slopes of a pitched roof at the end of a building. It extends from the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

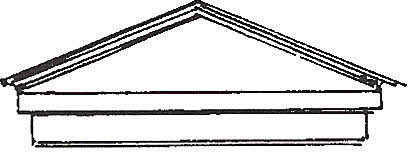
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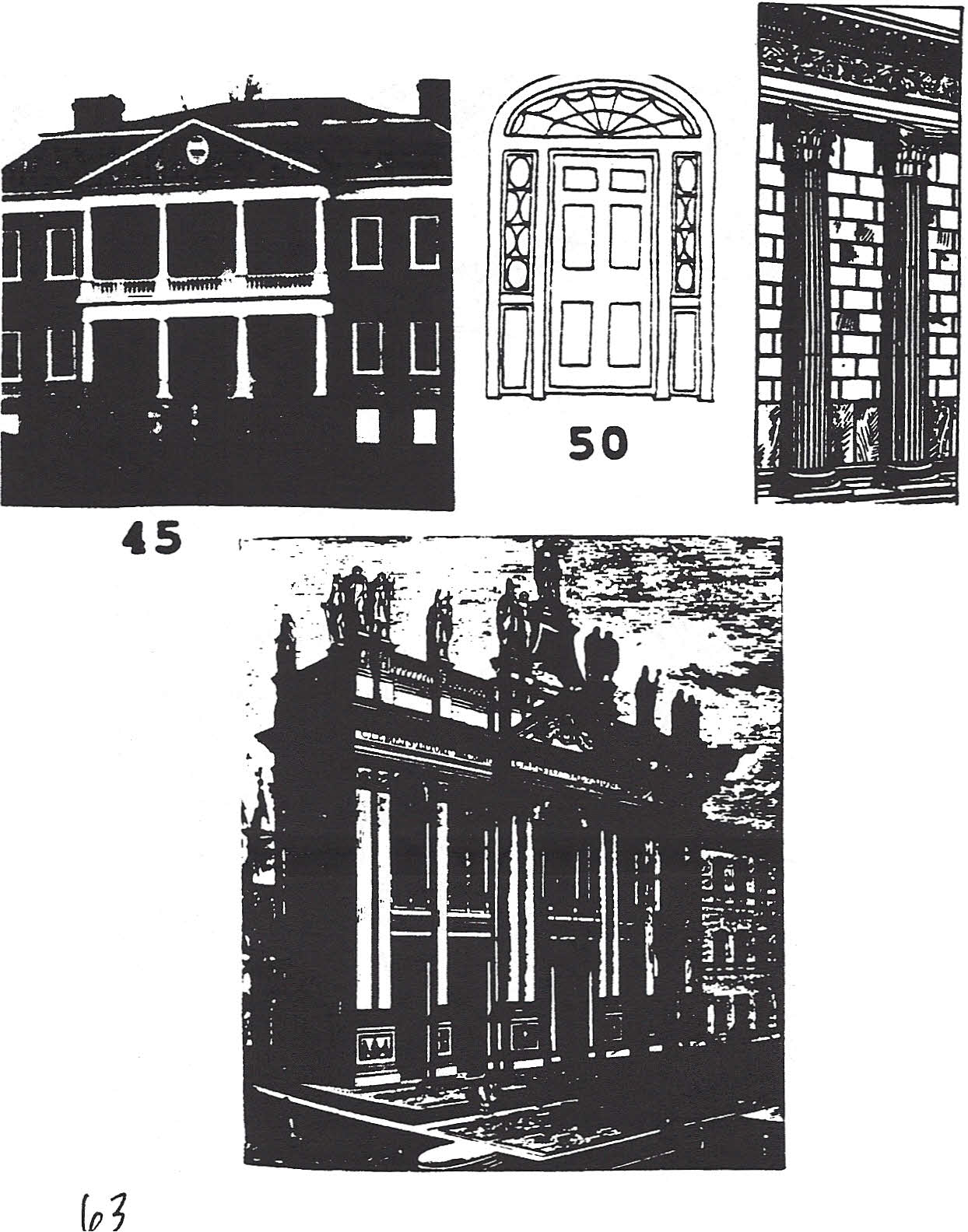
**PALLADIAN WINDOW** A three-part window

with a large arched central opening and flanking

rectangular side lights.

**PEDIMENT** A surface used ornamentally over doors or windows; usually rectangular but may be curved.

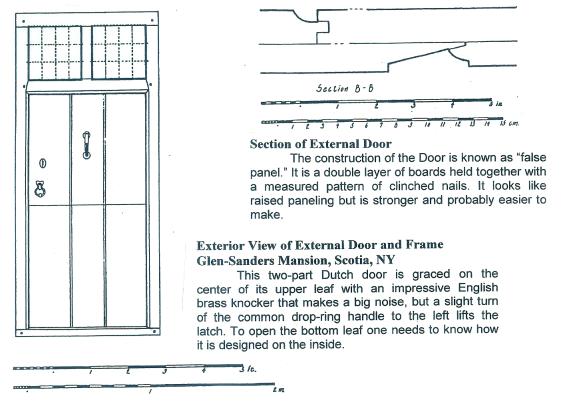




**PILASTER** A flat-faced representation of a column,

projecting from a wall.

**TRANSOM** A horizontal window over a door or entranceway.

[](http://www.hvva.org/hvvanews5-2c.jpg)

**VERANDA** An open gallery or porch. Usually, a veranda has a roof, a railing, tall post and decorative elements.