

UNIT – 1

VOCABULARY OF E.C.A.

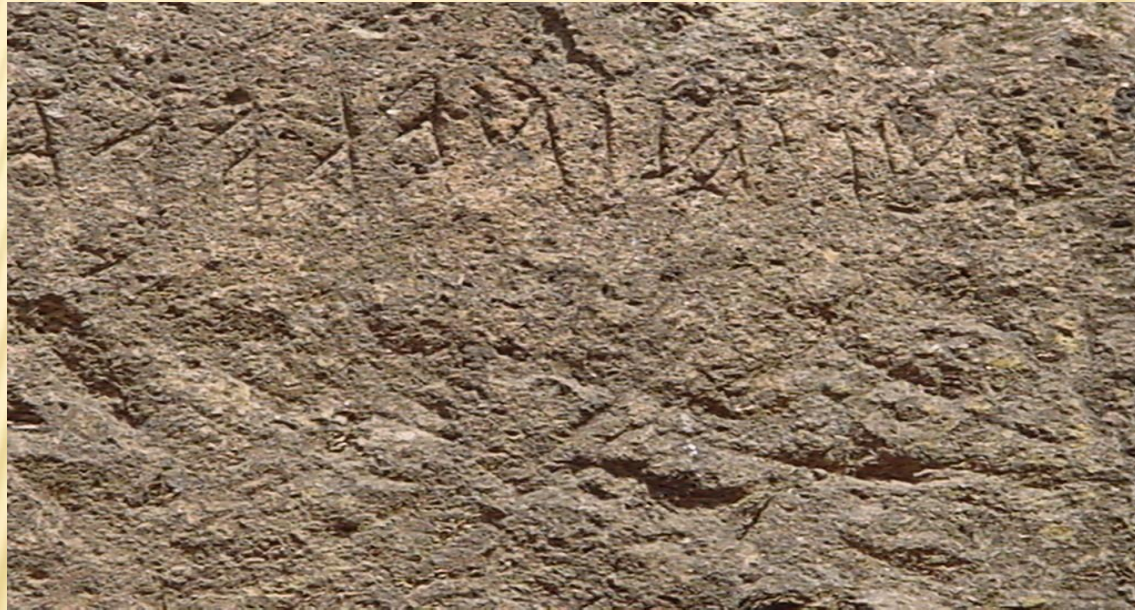


Apse is the semicircular or polygonal termination to the choir or aisles of a church.

In Roman architecture, an *insula* (was a kind of apartment building that housed most of the urban citizen population of ancient Rome, including ordinary people of lower- or middle-class status (the *plebs*) and all but the wealthiest from the upper-middle class .



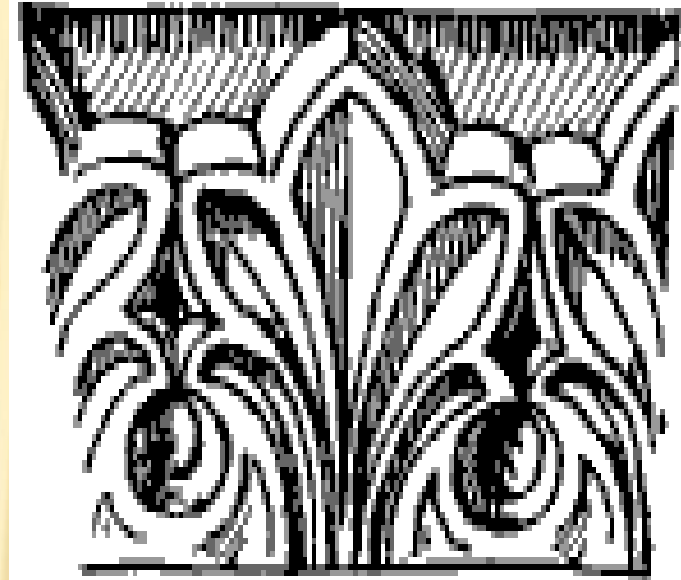
Tufa is a kind of [limestone](#) that is very common in Italy. Tufa is very soft when it is first cut from the ground, so it is easy to work with.



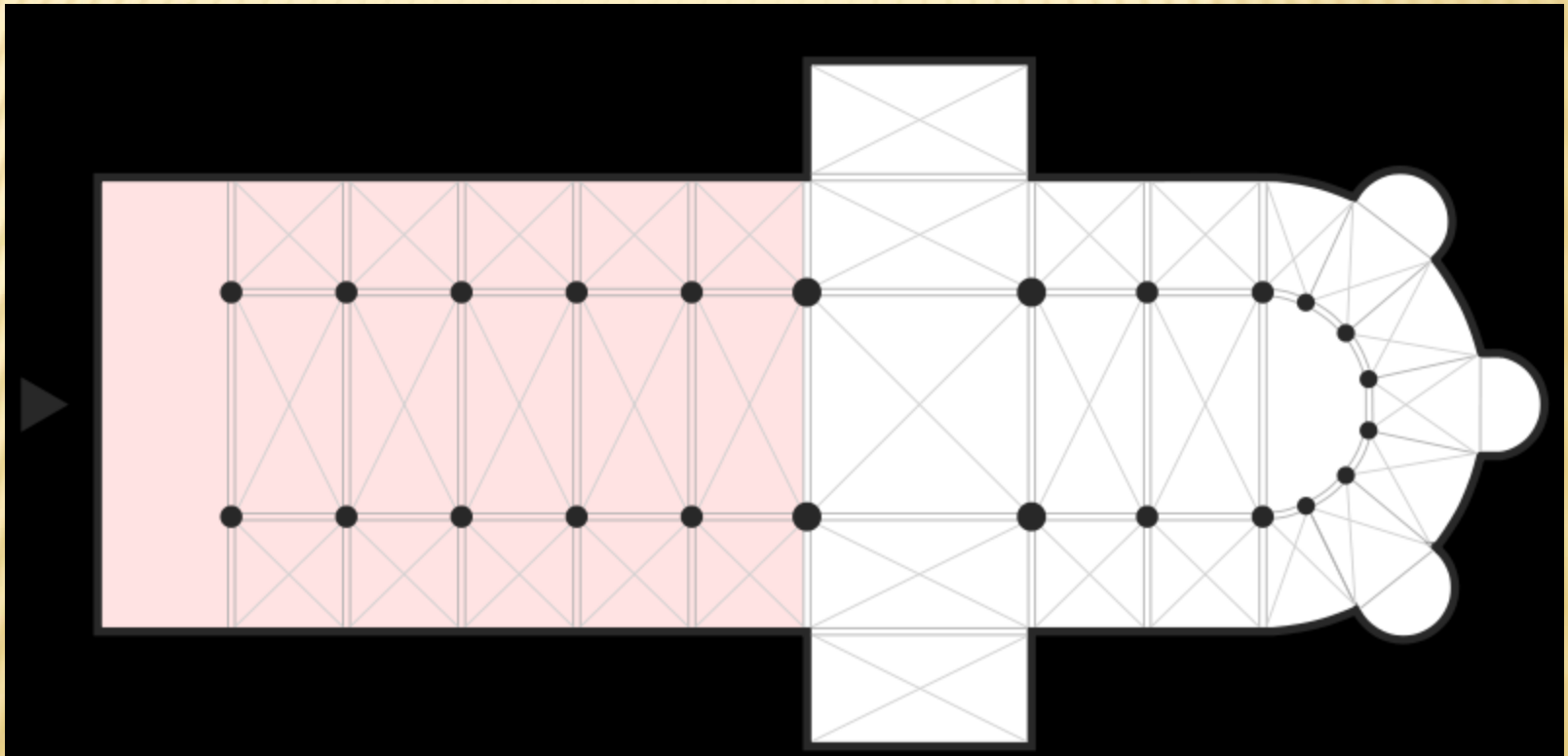
Herringbone Tile Pattern



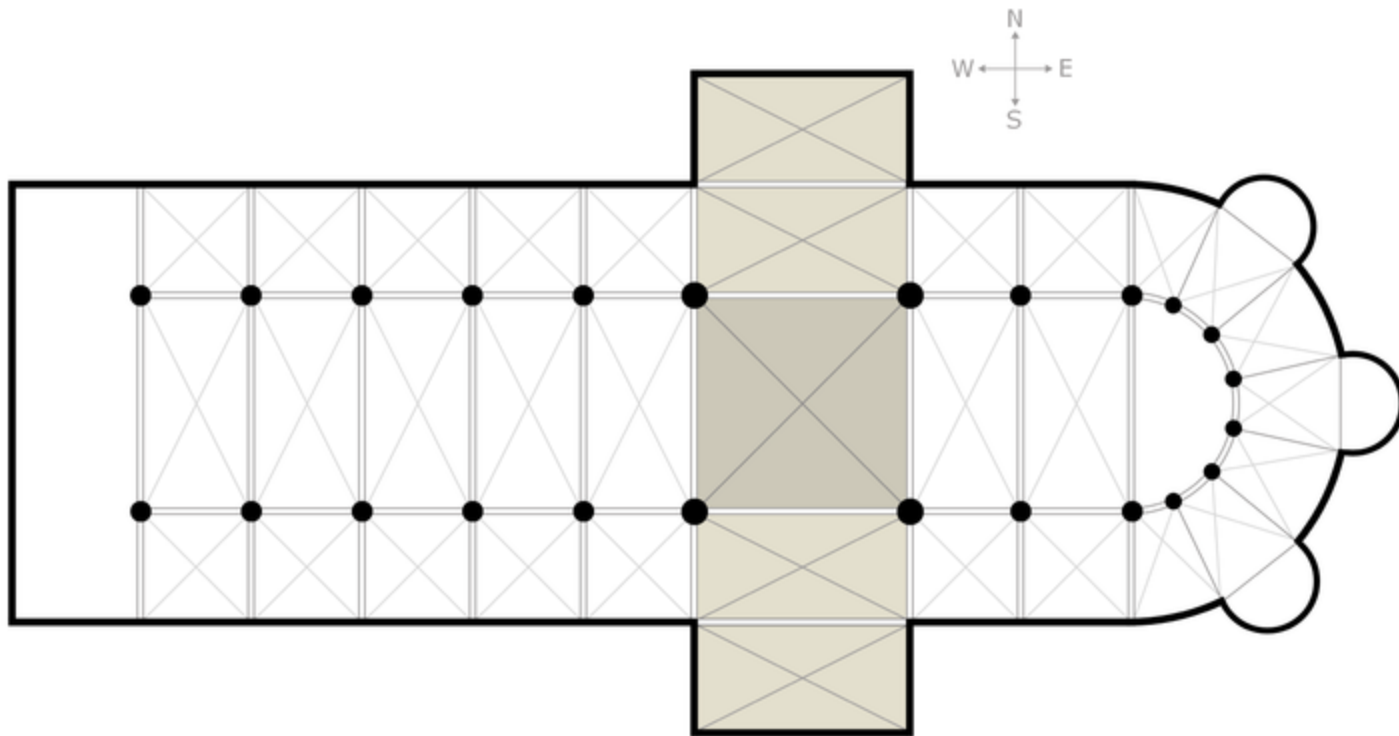
ACANTHUS LEAF DECORATION



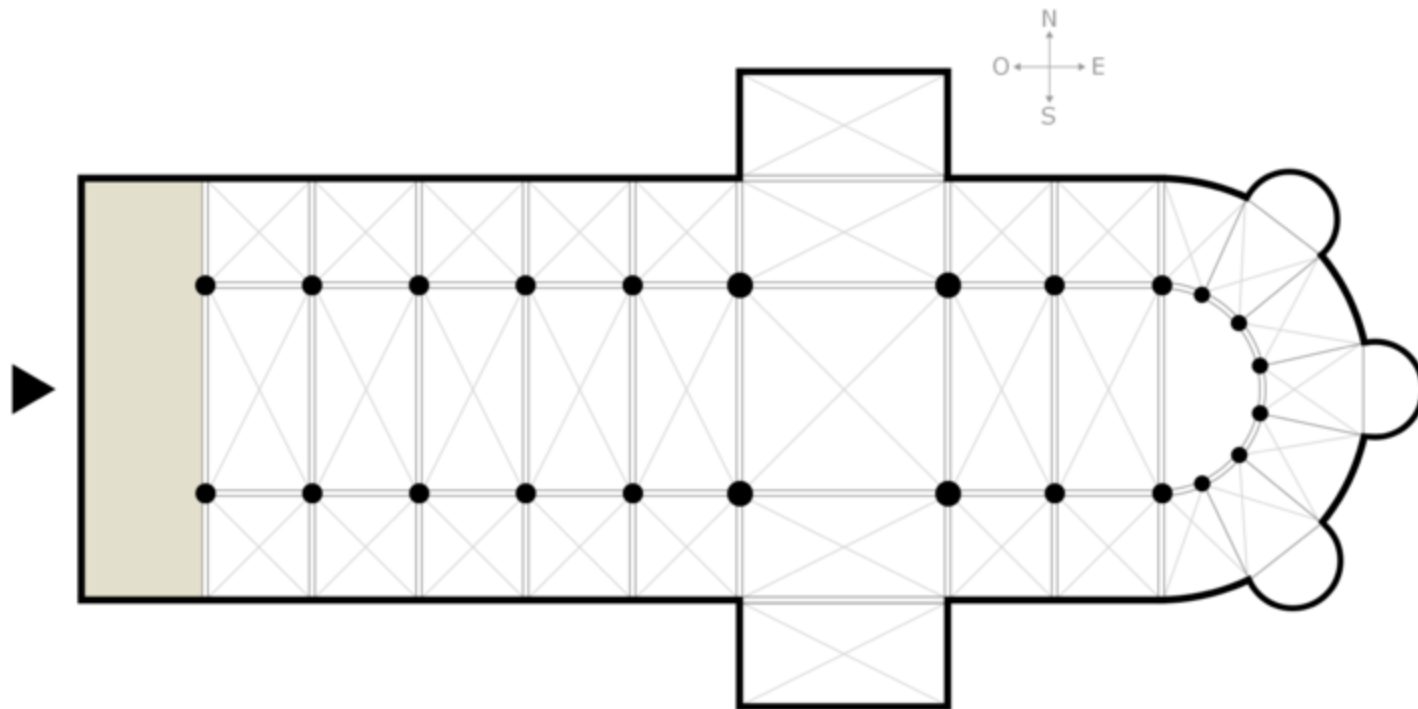
The nave of a church, whether Romanesque, Gothic or Classical, extends from the entry — which may have a separate vestibule, the narthex — to the chancel and is flanked by lower aisles separated from the nave by an arcade. If the aisles are high and of a width comparable to the central nave, the structure is sometimes said to have three naves.



A **transept** (with 2 **semitransepts**) is a transverse section, of any building, which lies across the main body of the building.^[1] In Christian churches, a transept is an area set crosswise to the nave in a cruciform ("cross-shaped") building in Romanesque and Gothic Christian church architecture. Each half of a transept is known as a *semitransept*.^[1]



he **narthex** of a church is the entrance or lobby area, located at the end of the nave, at the far end from the church's main altar.



In Eastern Christianity an **iconostasis** (plural: **iconostases**) is a wall of icons and religious paintings, separating the nave from the sanctuary in a church. *Iconostasis* also refers to a portable icon stand that can be placed anywhere within a church. The iconostasis evolved from the Byzantine templon, a process complete by the fifteenth century.

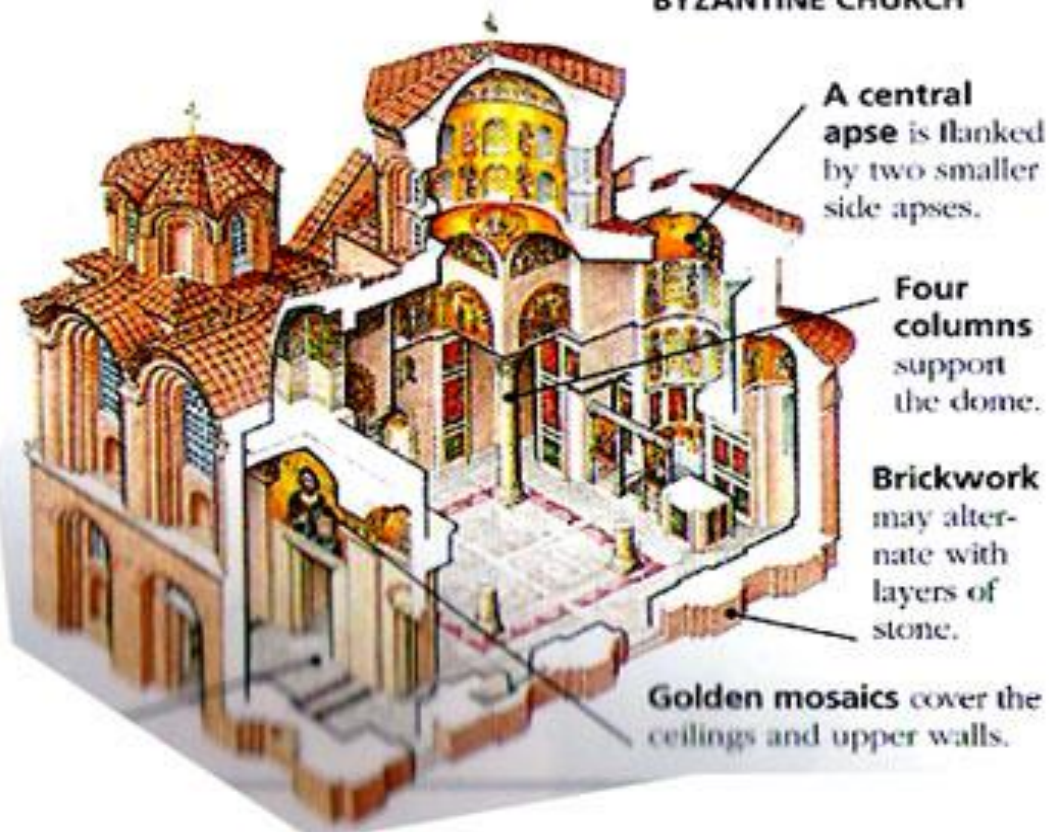


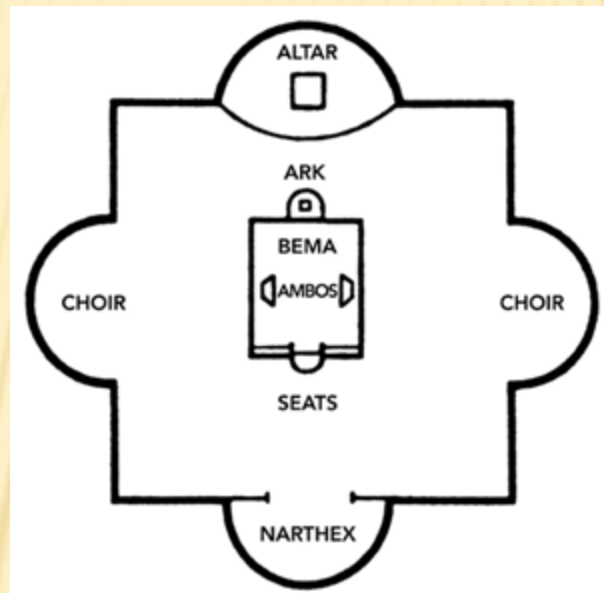
In ecclesiastical architecture, a **ciborium** ("ciborion": κιβωρίου in Greek) is a canopy or covering supported by columns, freestanding in the sanctuary, that stands over and covers the altar in a basilica or other church.





**TYPICAL LATE
BYZANTINE CHURCH**





The **Bema** (from the Hebrew: “במה, High Place”) means a raised platform. In antiquity it was probably made of stone, but in modern times it is usually a rectangular wooden platform approached by steps.



The **Ambon** or **Ambo** is a projection coming out from the soleas (the walkway in front of the iconostasis) in an Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Eastern Catholic church. The ambon stands directly in front of the Holy Doors.^[1] It may be either rounded or square and has one, two, or three steps leading up to it



In the New Law the altar is the table on which the Eucharistic Sacrifice is offered. Mass may sometimes be celebrated outside a sacred place, but never without an altar, or at least an altar-stone.



A **Roman** hall of justice, typically with a high central space lit by a clerestory and lower aisles all around it, and with apses or exedrae for the seats of the judges

The form of the early **Christian** church, a central high nave with clerestory, lower aisles along the sides only, with a semicircular apse at the end. Often preceded by a vestibule (narthex) and atrium. In larger basilicas, there are often transepts, and sometimes five aisles.

From the Greek "basileus" which means "a king"

In the Roman Catholic Church today, "basilica" is a canonical title given to certain churches and carrying special liturgical privileges.



Mosaic is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials. It may be a technique of decorative art, an aspect of interior decoration, or of cultural and spiritual significance as in a cathedral. Small pieces, normally roughly cubic, of stone or glass of different colors, known as *tesserae*, (diminutive *tessellae*), are used to create a pattern or picture.



Fresco (plural either *frescos* or *frescoes*) is any of several related mural painting types, executed on plaster on walls or ceilings. The word fresco comes from the Italian word *affresco* [af'fres:ko] which derives from the Latin word for "fresh". Frescoes were often made during the Renaissance and other early time periods.



In medieval architecture, a hemicycle is a semicircular formation of columns around the choir section of a church or cathedral.



An upper story row of windows; part of an interior wall rising above the adjacent roof with windows admitting light



The **Hippodrome of Constantinople**

was a circus that was the sporting and social centre of Constantinople, capital of the Byzantine Empire.

Horse racing and chariot racing were popular pastimes in the ancient world and hippodromes were common features of Greek cities in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine eras.



A **sarcophagus** is a funeral receptacle for a corpse, most commonly carved or cut from stone. The word "sarcophagus" comes from the Greek *sarx* meaning "flesh", and *phagein* meaning "to eat", hence *sarkophagus* means "flesh-eating"; from the phrase *lithos sarkophagos*. Since *lithos* is Greek for stone, *lithos sarkophagos* means 'flesh eating stone'. The word came to refer to the limestone that was thought to decompose the flesh of corpses interred within it.



Covered colonnade (a row of evenly spaced columns, usually supporting a roof or a set of arches.)



In Classical architecture, the entablature is the upper portion of a building, above the columns and below the roof. The entablature has three main parts:

Architrave

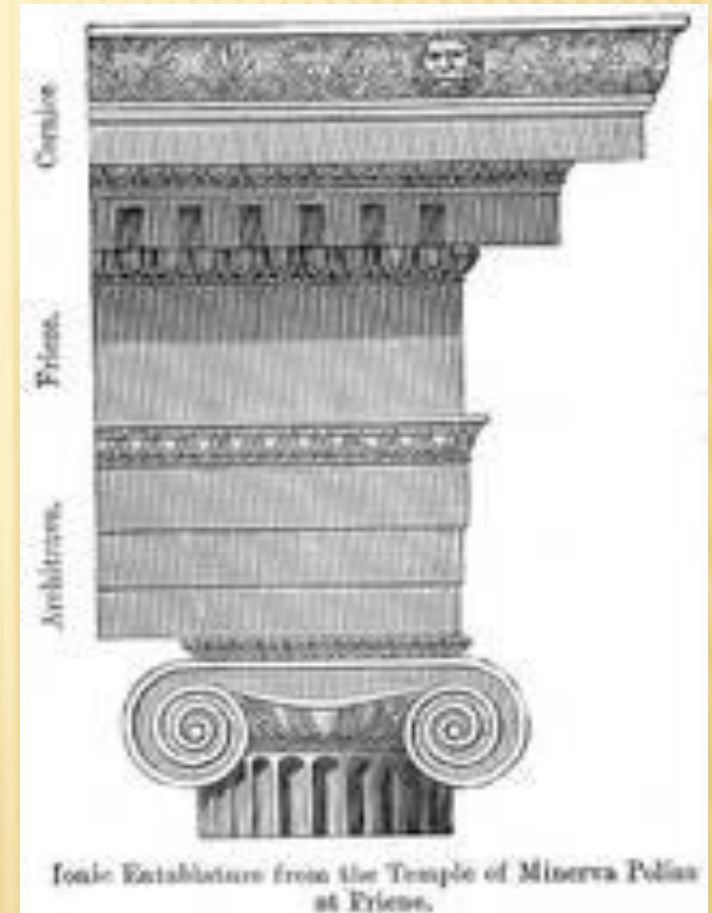
Frieze

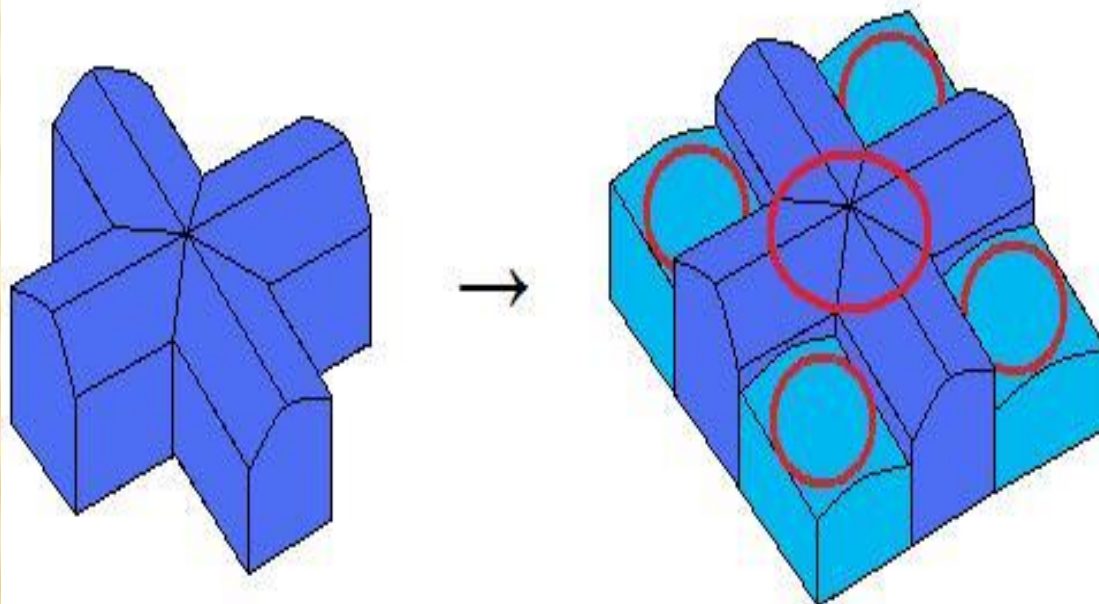
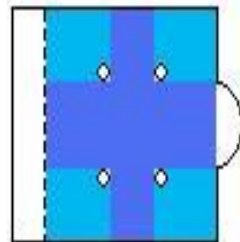
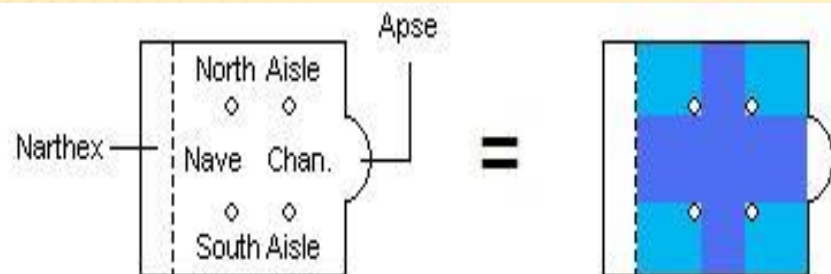
Cornice


In Classical architecture, the **architrave** is lowest part of an entablature. Resting directly on the capitals (tops) of the columns, the architrave supports Frieze and the Cornice.

A **frieze** is a horizontal band that runs above doorways and windows or below the cornice. The frieze may be decorated with designs or carvings.

The **cornice** is the uppermost section of moldings along the top of a wall or just below a roof.





 possible dome placement

In a quadripartite rib-vault, each bay has two pairs of diagonal ribs dividing the vault into four triangular cells

