

Glossary

Corinthian Order- The third Greek order is termed Corinthian, from the ancient city of Corinth. It is the most elaborate and engraved system of architecture, distinguished by the stylized acanthus leaves and stalks found in the Corinthian capitals.

Capital- In a column, capital (from the Latin caput, or "head") forms the topmost member of a column.

Entablature- the upper part of a classical building supported by columns or a colonnade, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Architrave- In classical architecture, an architrave is a main beam resting across the tops of columns.

Cornice- Cornice is an ornamental moulding round the wall of a room just below the ceiling.

Logeion- The stage or speaking place in a Greek theatre.

Agora- The agora, or open meeting-places for the transaction of public business, were large open spaces surrounded by stage or open colonnades, giving access to the public buildings, such, as temples, basilicas, stadion (racecourse), and the palaestrae or gymnasia.

Collonades- Colonnades were formed for the protection of pilgrims to the various shrines, as connections between public monuments, or as shelters adjoining open spaces, and were an important class of structure.

Stadion-The Stadion was the foot racecourse found in cities where games were celebrated, and it came eventually to be used for other athletic performances. It was usually straight at one end, the starting-place, and semicircular at the other.

The Palaestrae or gymnasia- The Palaestrae or gymnasia were the prototypes of the Roman thermae, and comprised exercise courts, tanks for bathers, exedrae or recesses for lectures, with seats for spectators.