**Baroque Key Terms and Vocabulary:**

Aedicule: (a) a small building used as a shrine; (b) a niche designed to hold a statue. Both types are formed by two columns or pilasters supporting a gable or pediment.

Baldacchino: a canopy or canopylike structure above an altar or throne.

Burr: in etching, the rough ridge left projecting above the surface of an engraved plate where the design has been incised.

Camera obscura: a dark enclosure or box into which light is admitted through a small hole, enabling images to be projected onto a wall or screen placed opposite that hole; the forerunner of the photographic camera.

Cantilever; a long, low architectural support that enables a cantilevered element such as an eave or a cornice to project horizontally without vertical support at the far end.

Drypoint: an engraving in which the image is scratched directly into the surface of a metal plate with a pointed instrument.

Etching; (a) a printmaking process in which an impression is taken from a metal plate on which the image has been etched, or eaten away by acid; (b) a print produced by such a process.

Etching ground: a resinous, acid-resistant substance used to cover a copper plate before an image is etched on it.

Impasto: the thick application of paint, usually oil or acrylic, to a canvas or panel.

Miniature: a representation executed on a much smaller scale than the original object.

Obelisk: a tall, four-sided stone, usually monolithic, that tapers toward the top and is capped by a pyramidion.

Rectilinear: consisting of, bounded by, or moving in, a straight line or lines.

State: one of the successive printed stages of a print, distinguished from other stages by the greater or lesser amount of work carried out on the image.

Tenebrism: a style of painting used by Caravaggio and his followers in which most objects are in shadow, while a few are brightly illuminated

Transubstantiation: transformation of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ.

Vanitas: a category of painting, often a still life, the theme of which is the transitory nature of earthly things and the inevitability of death.

**Rococo Key Terms and Vocabulary**

Chancel: that part of a Christian church, reserved for the clergy and choir, in which the altar is placed.

Chinoiserie: a Western style popular in the eighteenth century, reflecting Chinese motifs or qualities.

Fleur-de-ly: (a) a white iris, the royal emblem of France; (b) a stylized representation of an iris, common in artistic design and heraldry.

Hotel: in eighteenth-century France, a city mansion belonging to a person of rank.

Molding: a continuous contoured surface, either recessed or projecting, used for decorative effect on an architectural surface.

Stucco: (a) a type of cement used to coat the walls of a building; (b) a fine plaster used for moldings and other architectural decorations.

Trompe l'oeil: illusionistic painting that "deceives the eye" with its appearance of reality.