

Historical and Architectural Elements Represented in the Weld County Court House

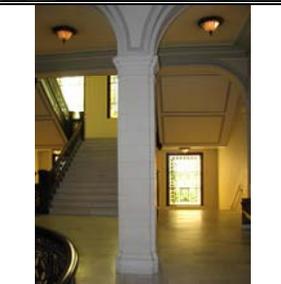
The Weld County Court House blends a wide variety of historical and architectural elements. Words such as *metope*, *dentil* or *frieze* might only be familiar to those in the architectural field; however, this glossary will assist the rest of us to more fully comprehend the design components used throughout the building and where examples can be found.

Without Mr. Bowman's records, we can only guess at the interpretations of the more interesting symbols used at the entrances of the courtrooms and surrounding each of the clocks in Divisions 3 and 1.

	<p>Acanthus</p>	<p>A stylized leaf pattern used to decorate Corinthian or Composite capitals. They also are used in friezes and modillions and can be found in classical Greek and Roman architecture.</p>
	<p>Amphora</p>	<p>A form of Greek pottery that appears on pediments above doorways. Examples of the use of amphora in the Court House are in Division 1 on the fourth floor.</p>
	<p>Atrium</p>	<p>Inner court of a Roman-style building. A top-lit covered opening rising through all stories of a building.</p>
	<p>Arcade</p>	<p>A series of arches on pillars. In the Middle Ages, the arches were ornamentally applied to walls. Arcades would have housed statues in Roman or Greek buildings.</p>
	<p>Balustrade</p>	<p>A row of small posts that support the upper railing, joined by a handrail, serving as an enclosure for balconies, terraces, etc. Examples in the Court House include the area over the staircase leading to the second floor and surrounding the atria on the third and fourth floors.</p>

 <p>A photograph of a barrel-vaulted ceiling in a hallway. The ceiling is a smooth, continuous curve. Above the entrance, the words "DISTRICT COURT" are visible in an arch.</p>	<p>Barrel Vault</p>	<p>An architectural element formed by the extrusion of a single curve or curves along a given distance. At the south end of the Court House on the third floor is a great example of a barrel-vaulted ceiling.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a decorative frieze featuring a central medallion with a crest, flanked by ornate scrollwork and floral motifs.</p>	<p>Bas Relief</p>	<p>Shallow carving of figures and landscaping.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a decorative archway with intricate carvings and a central medallion, set against a wall.</p>	<p>Blind Arch</p>	<p>A decorative row of arches applied to a wall as a decorative element.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a pediment that is open at the top, with a decorative urn or cartouche filling the gap.</p>	<p>Broken Pediment</p>	<p>Pediments that are open or broken at the apex, base or both. The gap often is filled with an urn, cartouche or other ornaments.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a decorative capital, likely Corinthian or Ionic, featuring acanthus leaves and Baroque-style shell designs.</p>	<p>Capital</p>	<p>The crowning head of a column or "pilaster." The capitals of the Court House are Corinthian and Ionic combined with modifications that include acanthus leaves and Baroque-style shell designs.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a tall, fluted column supporting a decorative capital.</p>	<p>Column</p>	<p>Slightly angled or squared pillars used as supports or decorative in nature.</p>
 <p>A photograph of a composite capital, featuring acanthus leaves, volutes, and an echinus with egg and dart ornamentation.</p>	<p>Composite</p>	<p>A Roman elaboration of the Corinthian order. Composite capitals usually include acanthus leaves, volutes, echinus with egg and dart ornamentation between the volutes.</p>

	<p>Dentils</p>	<p>Small tooth-like carvings generally on a rectangle or square.</p>
	<p>Egg and Dart</p>	<p>Decoration used prolifically in classical Greek and Roman architecture consisting of an egg-shaped object alternating with a decoration shaped like a dart or arrow. This element was used extensively in Ancient Greece.</p>
	<p>Engaged Column</p>	<p>Half columns embedded in a wall or slightly projecting from the surface of the wall.</p>
	<p>Festoon</p>	<p>Sculptural representations of swags, scrollwork and draping. Represents garlands of ribbons, flowers, fruit or foliage draped between two supports or used as ornamentation on ceilings.</p>
	<p>Fret</p>	<p>Repeated geometric pattern.</p>
	<p>Frieze</p>	<p>Plain or decorated wide central section part of an entablature. A frieze is a long stretch of painted, sculpted or calligraphic decoration normally above eye level. Decorations may depict scenes in sequence.</p>
	<p>Laurel</p>	<p>A circular wreath made of interlocking branches and leaves typically of bay laurel. A mark of fame, honor, victory or glory. In the Weld County Court House, the laurel represents the majesty of the court and the responsibility one bears in such a position of honor. The laurel is associated with Apollo, God of Justice.</p>

	<p>Metopes</p>	<p>Rectangles which could be plain, painted or sculpted in relief.</p>
	<p>Modified Entablature</p>	<p>A heavily decorated structure above the capital and columns.</p>
	<p>Modillion</p>	<p>Enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the cornice and above the bedmold of a Corinthian entablature.</p>
	<p>Pediment</p>	<p>Foot-like sculptures under cornices or acting as a support for actual pediment.</p>
	<p>Pilaster</p>	<p>Shallow rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall and, in classical architecture, conforming to one of the orders.</p>
	<p>Roman Arch</p>	<p>A semicircular arched arcade set on columns.</p>
	<p>Rondelle</p>	<p>Any disk or plate-like figure.</p>

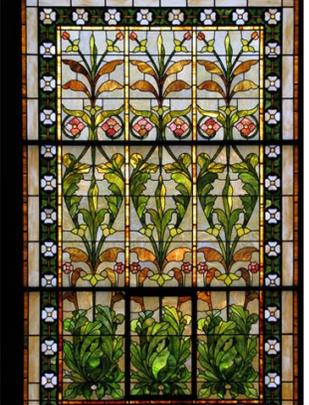
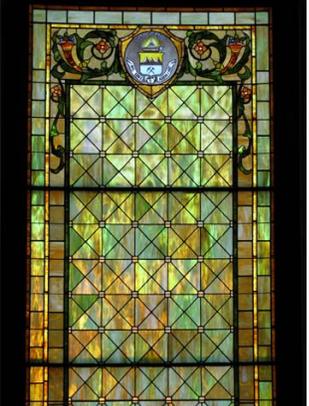
	<p>Rosette</p>	<p>A formation or arrangement resembling or suggesting a rose. In architecture, a painted or sculpted ornament usually circular, having petals and leaves radiating symmetrically from the center.</p>
	<p>Triglyphs</p>	<p>Vertical grooved rectangles whose appearance is reminiscent of beam ends.</p>
	<p>Volute</p>	<p>Scroll shape found on Ionic capital.</p>

Architectural Symbols within the Court House

	<p>Book of Laws</p>	<p>A symbolic depiction of the laws of a state.</p>
	<p>Cornucopia</p>	<p>The cornucopia is a symbol of food and abundance. Also known as the "horn of plenty," the cornucopia filled with fruit and vegetables can symbolize fortuitous endings in judicial proceedings.</p>
	<p>Goddess of Justice</p>	<p>An allegorical personification of the moral force in judicial systems. Lady Justice is typically shown as blindfolded but can be depicted as the Greek goddess <i>Tyche</i> meaning fortune or destiny. Division 1 contains the only portrait of <i>Tyche</i> in the Court House.</p>

	<p>Harpy</p>	<p>In Greek mythology, a winged creature best known for constantly is snatching food. Sculptural depictions of these creatures can be found in Division 1 on the fourth floor surrounding the clock.</p>
	<p>Torch</p>	<p>The torch symbolizes a source of guidance or enlightenment. In this case it means the guidance to justice and the truth.</p>

Stained Glass Windows

	<p>The landing between the first and second floor contains a stained glass mosaic of beautiful flowers.</p>
	<p>The landing between the second and third floor contains a collage of stained glass figures such as flowers blooming.</p>
	<p>The landing between the third and fourth floors contains another collage of stained glass windows. The design contains the inscription "NIL SINE NUMINE" which generally means "nothing without divine will."</p>

Courtrooms

 <p>A photograph of a courtroom with a high, vaulted ceiling, ornate wood paneling, and a judge's bench at the front. A date stamp 'NOV 19 2007' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>	<p>Division 1</p>	<p>Fourth Floor: Division 1 is home of the Nineteenth Judicial District Chief Judge</p>
 <p>A photograph of a courtroom featuring a judge's bench with an American flag and a state flag on either side. A date stamp 'NOV 19 2007' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>	<p>Division 2</p>	<p>Third Floor: Original county court courtroom</p>
 <p>A photograph of a large, open courtroom with multiple rows of desks and chairs, a high ceiling, and a judge's bench at the front. A date stamp 'OCT 14 2007' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>	<p>Division 3</p>	<p>Third Floor: Original district court courtroom</p>
 <p>A photograph of a courtroom with a judge's bench, an American flag, and rows of red upholstered chairs for the public. A date stamp 'NOV 19 2007' is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.</p>	<p>Division 4</p>	<p>Second Floor</p>

	<p>Division 5</p>	<p>Second Floor</p>
	<p>Division 6</p>	<p>Second Floor</p>
	<p>Division 7</p>	<p>Second Floor</p>
	<p>Division 8</p>	<p>First Floor</p>

	<p>Division 9</p>	<p>First Floor</p>
	<p>Division 10</p>	<p>Fourth Floor</p>

	<p>Division 1 Carpet</p>	<p>This depiction of the state seal is on the carpet in the Division 1 courtroom.</p>
	<p>Division 1 Bench</p>	<p>This is the State Seal in Division 1 that is carved out of marble.</p>
	<p>Colorado Hardware</p>	<p>This state seal is made out of materials and tools found in a hardware store.</p>
	<p>Mosaic Tile</p>	<p>This is depiction created out of tile is found in the north entrance of the courthouse on the first floor. A second identical seal is located at the south end of the first floor.</p>

	<p>The total cost sign in the court house on the second floor</p>	<p>This plaque, located on the second floor of the Court House, contains the names of the county commissioners and cost of the building at the time it was constructed.</p>
	<p>Lest We Forget</p>	<p>This plaque contains the names of brave men from Weld County who fought in WWI.</p>