

ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY FOR ARCHITECTURE & RESTORATION

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Tr. Resimli Mimarlık ve Restorasyon Terimleri Sözlüğü

Fr. Dictionnaire Illustrée des Termes de la Restauration et de l'Architecture (Gökçeğül Küçükaya)

Gr. Εικονογραφημένο λεξικό αρχιτεκτονικής και αποκατάστασης (Maria Demertzi)

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A

- **Eng. Abacus:** At the top of a capital, a thick rectangular slab of stone that serves as the flat, broad surface on which the architrave rests (Terminology). A slab forming the top of the capital of a column (WEUB).
- **Fr. Abacus**
- **Tr. Abakus; Antik sütun başlıklarının üstündeki kare kaide**
- **Gr. Αβακός**



- **Eng. Abrasion (Mechanical):** It is the process of scuffing, scratching, wearing down, marring, or rubbing away. It can be intentionally imposed in a controlled process using an abrasive (W). The act or process of abrading (WEUB).
- **Tr. Mekanik aşınma**
- **Fr. Abrasion**
- **Gr. Τριβή**



Eng. Acropolis: An acropolis (Greek: ἀκρόπολις; from *akros* or *akron*, "highest", "topmost", "outermost" and *polis*, "city"; plural in English: *acropoles*, *acropoleis* or *acropolises*) is a settlement, especially a citadel, built upon an area of elevated ground—frequently a hill with precipitous sides, chosen for purposes of defense (WA). The citadel or high fortified area of an Ancient Greek city (WEUB).

- **Tr. Akropolis; Antik Yunan'da korunaklı yukarı şehir**
- **Fr. Acropole**
- **Gr. Ακρόπολη**



Atina Akropolis(WA).

Eng. Adaptive re-use: A use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.

It is the process of reusing an existing building for a purpose other than which it was originally built or designed for, while retaining their historical features. Also known as Recycling and Conversion. It is used as a strategy for optimizing the operational and commercial performance of buildings, and to prevent buildings from demolition. (Joachim 2002)

Implies the recycling of an older structure often for a new function. Extensive restoration or rehabilitation of both the interior and exterior is usually involved. (Canada Foundation).

Using an old building for a new purpose or function. Sometimes involves extensive alteration to both the exterior and interior. (In Heritage BC)

The conversion of outmoded or unused structures, such as buildings of historic value, and objects, such as software, to new uses or application in new contexts. (Art & Architecture Thesaurus)

- **Fr. Reutilisation adaptive**
- **Tr. Farklı işleve uyarlanarak yeniden kullanma**
- **Gr. Προσαρμοστική επαναχρησιμοποίηση**



Fig. Detroit Fire Department Headquarters.

Eng. Adaptivity: The reuse of a structure, usually for a purpose different from the original. The term applies that certain structural or design changes have been made to the structure in order for it to function in its new use. Also referred to adaptive use (Kelly, At all. 2011).

Fr. Adaptivité

Tr. Adapte edilebilirlik

Gr. Προσαρμοστικότητα

Eng. Addition: A part of a structure built after the original construction was completed (Ria). The act or process of adding a wing, a room etc. to a building, or abutting land added to real estate already owned.

Tr. Orijinal strüktüre ilave yeni kısımlar, Osmalica "muhdes" sözcüğü orijinal yapıya farklı dönem ilavelerini açıklayan bir sözcük olup bu ilave kısımları irdeleyen bir sözcüktür.

Fr. Addition

Gr. Προσθήκη



Afrodisias arkeolojik sit alanında sütunlara yapılan yeni ilaveler

Eng. Agora: (/ˈæɡərə/; Ancient Greek: Ἀγορά Agorá) It was a central spot in ancient Greek city-states. The literal meaning of the word is "gathering place" or "assembly" (W). In ancient Greece 1. A popular political assembly. 2. The place where such an assembly met, originally a market place or a public square.

Tr. Agora; Antik Yunan'da şehrin ticari, adli, idari fonksiyonları birarada bulunduran merkezi alanı

Fr. Agora

Gr. Αγορά



Tire Agorası

Eng. Altar: A table like structure for the celebration of the Sacraments in a Christian building; for sacrifice or offerings in antiquity (Terminology). An elevated place or structure as a mound or platform, at wich religious rites iare performed or on wich sacrificies to gods, ancestors, etc.

Tr. Sunak da denilen kiliselerde mihrap niteliği taşıyan kutsal yüzey/platform

Fr. Autel

Gr. Αγία Τράπεζα



Eng. Alabaster: Alabaster is a name applied to varieties of two distinct minerals, when used as a material: gypsum (a hydrous sulfate of calcium) and calcite, a carbonate of calcium, also known as onyx-marble, Egyptian alabaster or Oriental alabaster, in geological terms is "a stalagmitic limestone marked with patterns of swirling bands of cream and Brown(W). A finely granular variety of gypsum, often white and translucent, used for ornamental objects or work (WEUD).

Tr. Albatr, Oniks mermeri, su mermeri de denilen yarı saydam bir mermer çeşidi

Fr. Albatre

Gr. Αλάβαστρος



Dolmabahçe Sarayı Hünkâr Hamamı Alabaster kurna.

Eng. Alteration: Modification of the material that does not necessarily imply a worsening of its characteristics from the point of view of conservation. For instance, a reversible coating applied on a stone may be considered as an alteration (ICOMOS). The act or process of altering the state of being altered.

Tr. Alterasyon; Genellikle hava şartlarına bağlı bozulmalar için kullanılır

Fr. Altération (ICOMOS).

Gr. Μεταβολή



Eng. Ancient: of or in time long past, esp. before the end of the Western Roman Empires AD.476 (WEUD)

Tr. Antik

Fr. Antiquité

Gr. Αρχαίο

Eng. Ancient history: It is the aggregate of past events from the beginning of recorded human history to the Early Middle Ages or the Postclassical Era. The study of history before the end of the Western Roman Empires AD.476 (WEUD).

Fr. Antiquité

Tr. Antik Çağ

Gr. Αρχαία Ιστορία

Eng. Arcade: 1. A series of arches supported by pillars, piers or columns(WA). 2. An arched, roofed-in gallery (WEUD).

Fr. Arcades

Tr. Arkat

Gr. Στοές



Fig. Arcades du Cinquantenaire Brussels, Belgium, Triumphal Arch(WA)

Eng. Arche A curved or pointed structural member which is supported at the sides or ends. A curved masonry construction for spanning an opening, consisting of a number of

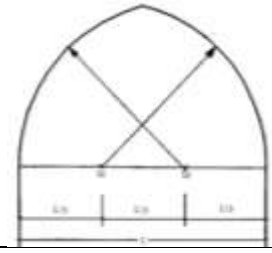
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wedgelike Stones, bricks, or the like, set with the narrow side toward the opening in such a way that forces on the arch are transmitted as vertical or oblique stresses on either side of the opening (WEUD).

Fr. Arc

Tr. Kemer

Gr. Αψίδα



Türk
Sivri
Kemer
eri
ora
nları

Eng. Architect: A professional, who designs buildings and other man-made structures (Ria).

WEUD: 1. A person who engages in the profession of architecture. 2. A person professionally engaged in the design of certain large constructions other than buildings and the like. Ex. Landscape architect, naval architect. 3. The deviser, maker, or creator of anything.

Fr. Architecte

Tr. Mimar

Gr. Αρχιτέκτονας

Eng. Architecture (Latin *architectura*, after the Greek ἀρχιτέκτων – arkhitekton – from ἀρχι- "chief" and τέκτων "builder, carpenter, mason") is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings and other physical structures(WA).

WEUD: The profession of designing buildings, open areas, communities, and other artificial constructions and environments, usually with some regard to aesthetic effect. Architecture often includes design or selection of furnishings and decorations, supervision of construction work, and the examination, restoration or remodeling of existing buildings.

Fr. Architecture

Tr. Mimarlık veya mimari

Gr. Αρχιτεκτονική

Fig. [Florence Cathedral \(WA\)](#).



Eng. Architectural works: in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art(WA).

Fr. Affaire d'architecture, oeures

Tr. Mimari

Gr. Αρχιτεκτονικό έργο

Eng. Architectural conservation: the science of preserving a historic structure's materials by observing and analyzing their deterioration, determining causes of and solutions to problems, and directing remedial interventions(AHC).

Refers to the physical intervention in a building to counteract deterioration or to ensure its structural stability. Treatments often used in this process include the cleaning of wallpaper, reattachment of loose plaster, masonry repointing and consolidation of an existing foundation. (Canada Foundation).



The physical intervention in a building to counteract deterioration or

to ensure its structural stability. Some typical treatments include the cleaning of wallpaper, reattachment of loose plaster, masonry repointing, and consolidation of an existing foundation. (In Heritage BC)

Architectural conservation describes the process through which material, historical and design durability of mankind's built architectural history is prolonged to last longer and to be able to sustain difficult conditions or to be kept sustainable, in general. There are many ways and forms as to how one could possibly conserve and attempt to conserve architectural heritage such as rehabilitation, restoration, reconstruction, and preservation. Not all countries recognize all 4 and use them, some countries like Canada only recognize preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration. (ICOMOS)

Fr. Conservation architecturale

Tr. Mimari koruma

Gr. Αρχιτεκτονική συντήρηση

Eng. Architectural conservator: A specialist in the scientific analysis of historic materials (AHC).

Fr. Fransızca. Restaurateur/ restauratrice

Tr. Restoratör

Gr. Συντηρητής

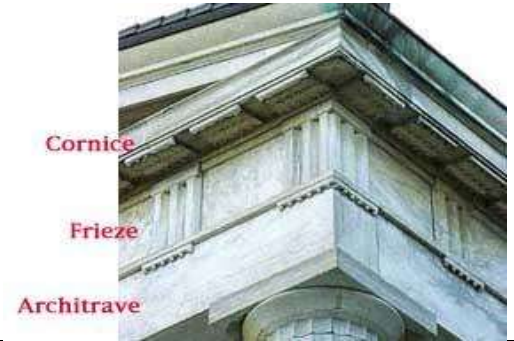
Eng. Architrave; in classical Greek and Roman architecture The lowest of the 3 main parts of an entablature that rests directly on top of a column

WEUD: The lowermost member of a classical entablature, resting originally upon columns.

Fr. Architrave

Tr. Arşitrav; Yunan ve Roma (Tapınak) mimarisinde Kolonlar ile üçgen alınlık arasında kalan kısım

Gr. Επιστήλιο



Eng. Archive: Refers to the repository where archives and other historic documents are maintained (AHC). A place where public records or other historical documents are kept (WEUD).

Fr. Archive

Tr. Arşiv

Gr. Αρχείο

Eng. Artificial stone. As with slates and other natural materials, there has been a burgeoning of 'look-a-like' artificial stones (WC).

Fr. Pierre artificielle

Tr. Yapay taş, suni taş

Gr. Τεχνητή Πέτρα



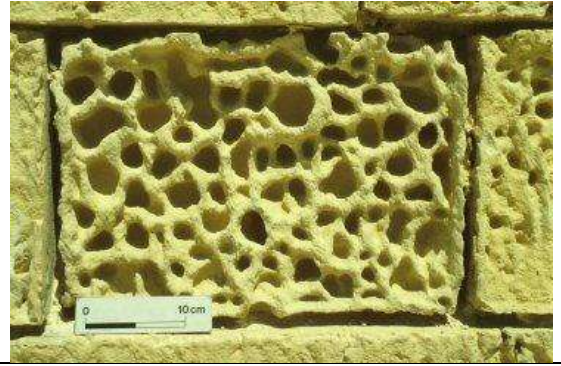
Eng. Alveolar decay: (Alveolization, alveolar erosion, alveolar weathering, honeycomb): Deterioration which can appear in highly porous materials with the formation of cavities (alveoles), often deep and interconnected (ICCROM).

Fr. Decay alvéolaire , dégénération

Tr. Oyukslu bozulma

Gr. Κυψελιδική Αποσύνθεση

Fig. Kireçtaşı; Hisar, Victoria-Gozo, Malta (Fitzner; Henrichs, 2004)



Eng. Arabesque: Style of decoration derived from Moorish and Arab architecture. Involves intricate surface decoration generally based on geometrical patterns (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: Asinuous spiraling, undulating, or serpentine line or linear motif.

Fr. Arabesque

Tr. Arabesk

Gr. Αραβούργημα

Fig. Arabesk çini parçası(W)



Eng. Anastylis, anastylise, anastiloz, anastylis
The archaeological reassemble of ruined monuments from fallen or decayed fragments incorporating subsidiary materials when necessary (Kelly, At all. 2011).

WEUD: The restoration of a ruined monument or building by reassembling fallen parts and, when necessary, incorporating new materials.

Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents, any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. (Venice Charter)

It is an archaeological term for ruined building or monument is restored using the original architectural elements to the greatest degree possible. (Ajie, Stefanus-2018)
From Greece: ana = again, stylis = to erect a stela or building) (O.)

Fr. Anastylis

Tr. Özgün bütünleme

Gr. Αναστήλωση

Fig. Efes Antik Kentinde yapılan anastylis uygulaması(W).



Eng. Apse: The recess, usually semicircular, at the end of a Roman basilica or a Christian church (W).

Fr. Autel, mihrab

Tr. Mihrab (kilisede)

Gr. Αψίδα



Fig. From St. Louis RC Church (W).

Eng. Art Deco: Art Deco is an elegant style of decorative art, design and architecture which began as a Modernist reaction against the Art Nouveau style. It is characterized by the use of angular, symmetrical geometric forms (W).

WEUD: A style of decorative art developed originally in the 1920's with a revival in the 1960's, marked chiefly by geometric motifs, curvilinear forms, sharply defined outlines, often bold colors, and the use of synthetic materials as plastics.

Fr. Art Déco

Tr. Sanatsal dekorasyon

Gr. Art Deco



Fig. Art Deco Furniture (W).

Eng. Art Gallery

Fr. Galery d'art

Tr. Sanat Galerisi

Gr. Γκαλερί τέχνης



Fig. The new Art Gallery of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada.

Eng. Art Nouveau: An international style of decoration and architecture of the late 19th century and early 20th centuries, characterized particularly by the depiction of leaves and flowers in flowing, sinuous lines

Fr. Art Nouveau

Tr. Arnuvo, Yeni Sanat

Gr. Art Nouveau



Eng. Artistic value;

Fr. Valeur artistique

Tr. Sanatsal değer

Gr. Καλλιτεχνική Αξία

Eng. Arts and Crafts. Self-conscious revival of vernacular styles and craft traditions during the late C19 and early C20. Origins are found in the writings of John Ruskin, later developed by William Morris, (a designer not an architect) and seen in his house, the Red House, commissioned from Philip Webb (University of Newcastle).

Fr.Arts & Crafts

Tr. Ustalıklar ve Sanat lar

Gr. Arts & Crafts

Eng. Authenticity concerns the truthfulness of origins, attributes, commitments, sincerity, devotion, and intentions

WEUD: The quality of being authentic.

Fr.Authenticité

Tr. Otantik olma, özgün olma

Gr. Αυθεντικότητα

Eng. Atrium: A courtyard or patio surrounded by a house (such as an ancient Roman house)(Buffalo).

WEUD: a) Also called cavaedium. The main or central room of an ancient Roman house, open to the sky at the center and usually having a pool for the collection of rain water. b)a courtyard, flanked or surrounded by porticoes, in front of an early or mediavel Christian church.

Fr. Atrium

Tr.Avlu

Gr. Αίθριο



Eng. Available Match: A reference to closest approximate substitute available for irreplaceable damaged materials(Ria).

Fr. Compatible avec l'originale

Tr. Orijinaliyle uyumlu, asli ile uyumlu

Gr. Διαθεσιμο ταίρι

B

Balcony: A platform that projects from the wall of a building and is surrounded by a railing, balustrade, or parapet (Buffalo).

WEUD: A balustraded or railed elevated platform projecting from the wall of a building.

Fr. Balcon

Tr.Balkon

Gr. Μπαλκόνι



Fig. Balcony (Buffalo)

Baldachino / baldachin / baldacchino / baldaquin: An ornamental canopy over an altar, usually supported by columns, or a similar form over a tomb or throne (Buffalo).

WEUD: A permanent ornamental canopy, as above a freestanding altar or throne.

Fr. Baldachin

Tr. Baldaken



Eng. Bath

Fr. Hammam

Tr. Hamam

Gr. Χαμὰμ

Fig. Ayasofya Hamamı (W)



Eng. Baroque Architecture is the building style of the Baroque era, begun in late 16th-century Italy, that took the Roman vocabulary of Renaissance architecture and used it in a new rhetorical and theatrical fashion, often to express the triumph of the Catholic Church and the absolutist state.

WEUD: A style of architecture and art originating from Italy in the early 17th century and variously prevalent in Europe and the New World for a century and a half, characterized by free and sculptural use of the classical orders and ornament, by forms in elevation and plan suggesting movement, and by dramatic effect in which architecture, painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts often worked to combined effect.

Fr. Architecture Baroque

Tr. Barok Mimari

Gr. Μπαρόκ Αρχιτεκτονική



Fig. Façade of the Church of the Gesù, the first truly baroque façade (W)

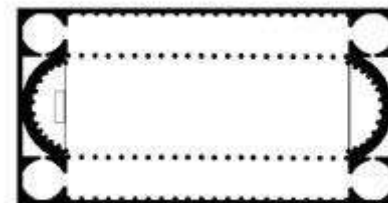
Eng. Basilica: In ancient Roman architecture, a large rectangular building used as a tribunal or for other public purposes and generally arranged with nave, aisles, and one or more apses (Terminology)

WEUD: An early Christian or mediavel church of the type esp. in Italy characterized by a plan including a nave, two or four side aisles, a semicircular apse, a narthex, and often other features, as a short transept, a number of small semicircular apses terminating the aisles, or the atrium. The interior is characterized by strong horizontality, with little or no attempt at rhythmic accents. All spaces are usually covered with timber roofs or ceilings except for the apse or apse, which are vaulted.

Fr. Basilique

Tr. Bazilika

Gr. Βασιλική



Binder: A substance that provides cohesion for loose particles.

Fr. Adhésif

Tr. Bağlayıcı madde

Gr. Συνδετικό

Eng. Biocide: A biocide is a chemical substance or microorganism which can deter, render harmless, or exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means.

WEUD: any chemical that destroys life by poisoning esp. A pesticide, herbicide, or fungicide

Fr. Biocide

Tr. Biyosit

Gr. Βιοκτόνο

Eng. Biodeterioration:

Biodeterioration can be defined as "any undesirable change in a material brought about by the vital activities of organisms" (Allsopp 2011). Bacteria, archaea, fungi and lichens as well as insect pests are constantly causing problems in the conservation of cultural heritage because of their biodeteriorative potential. This holds true for all types of historic artefacts and even for art made of modern materials (e.g., polymers; Sabev et al. 2006) in public museums and in private art collections. Fungi, bacteria and lichens are also found on mural paintings in churches, caves and catacombs, and even as biodeteriogens of architectural surfaces and stone monuments in outdoor environments

Fr. Biodeterioration

Biyolojik bozulma: Biyolojik aktivitenin neden olduğu yüzeysel ve bünyesel bozulmaların genel adıdır(WC).

Gr. Βιοανάδραση

Fig. Sütun başlığında görülen beyaz likenlerin neden olduğu düşünülen alveolar weathering ve ya pitting yapısında yüzeysel bozulma(WC)



Eng. Biological Degradation: Degradation of artworks caused by a biological agent such as mold, insects or rodents.

Fr. Biodeterioration

Tr. Biyolojik bozulm

Gr. Βιολογικός Υποβιβασμος

Eng. Biological Colonization (Biological growth, biological overgrowth, living exogenous material): Colonization of the stone by plants and micro-organisms such as bacteria, cyanobacteria, algae, fungi and lichen (ICOMOS).

Fr. Activité biologique

Tr. Biyolojik aktivite

Gr. Βιολογικός αποικισμός

Fig. . Biological colonization, Limestone / Turkey



Eng. Blistering: Separated, air-filled, raised hemispherical elevations on the face of stone resulting from the detachment of an outer stone layer. This detachment is not related to the stone structure (ICOMOS).

Blistering, in some circumstances, is caused by soluble salts action.

A raised, convex area or bubble on the surface of an object, often between adjoining layers of different material. (AICC n.d.) "Swelling on the surface usually caused by excessive heat or friction" (Jewett 1983).

Blisters can be found in a variety of media including paints, coatings, embedments, and metals (MFA 2013). Blistering can also be seen on stone monuments and sculpture (Vergès-Belmin 2008). Primary causes of blisters are



fluctuations in or excessive exposure to heat and humidity, trapped pockets of air, liquid, or solvents, and insufficient adhesives. Soluble salts can contribute to blistering on stone.

Fr. Torride

Tr. Taş kabarması:

Gr. Φουσκάλες

Fig. Kumtaşı; Horus Tapınağı, Edfu, Mısır(Fitzner; Henrichs, 2004).

Black crust / Croûte noire :Kind of crust developing generally on areas protected against direct rainfall or water runoff in urban environment. Black crusts usually adhere firmly to the substrate. They are composed mainly of particles from the atmosphere, trapped into a gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). matrix.

A dark, thin crust that forms on the surface of outdoor limestone and marble sculpture. Black crust, or gypsum crust, contains airborne particulates (carbon, dirt, salts) deposited on the stone surface. The particulates are held in place by a gypsum layer formed by the reaction of acidic sulfur-containing pollutants with the calcite. (ICOMOS)

Exposed stonework in polluted urban areas shows black crust decay mainly caused by atmospheric pollution. Sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon oxides present in the atmosphere create acidic solutions in the presence of water, which are capable of reacting with calcareous materials. Air pollutants can therefore cause the transformation of calcium carbonate in the calcareous matrix into calcium sulfate dihydrate and calcium nitrate with consequent loss of structure and increased susceptibility to corrosion phenomena (Gauri et al. 1989; Rivadeneyra et al. 1991, 1994; Oriol et al. 1993; Salvadori and Realini 1996; Saiz-Jimenez 2004; Doehne and Price 2010).

The effect of acidic pollutants on stone depends on the environment where monuments are located. When stone surfaces are in an exposed location with frequent rain fall, products from their action with air pollutants are wetted, and the stone surface is progressively deteriorated. If instead, when the stone surface is in a sheltered location, products from reactions accumulate and can form black crusts on stone surfaces. The blackness of the crust is mainly caused by combustion of fossil fuels. The rate of air pollutant decay mostly depends on the level of pollution, the amount of rain, and its acidity (Doehne and Price 2010). Indirect effects of atmospheric pollution like climate change may also alter stone monuments in different ways, such as by increasing the biodeterioration of the stone due to higher temperature and rainfall (Duthie et al. 2008), or by increasing salt crystallization on the stone due to greater fluctuations in humidity (Brimblecombe and Grossi 2007; Grossi et al. 2008).

Black crusts are formed with an important contribution of material coming from the substrate. The main mechanism of black crust is sulphation reaction involving calcium carbonate. Therefore, black crusts and deposits are due to different mechanisms. These materials present on the surface may present a significant hazard for CH damaging their aesthetic, chemical and physical aspects, and properties producing fissures, exfoliation, disintegration, loss of original material, and soon. The removal of these deposits is, therefore, an



important concern for conservator-restorers. Cleaning of CH is a complex issue and a critical part of conservation and attention must be paid to avoid altering the original surfaces during the treatments. To select the most appropriate cleaning method, the substrate characteristics and the chemical characterisation of the materials to be removed should be firstly studied (Gulotta et al.2014).

Eng. Bridge

WEUD: A structure spanning and providing passage over a river, chasm, road, or the like.

Fr. Pont

Tr. Köprü

Gr. Γέφυρα

Eng. Brutalism. From the French, 'beton brut' (raw concrete)s (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: The aesthetic use of basic building processes with no apparent concern for visual amenity.

Fr. Beton brut

Tr. Bürüt beton, çıplak beton

Gr. Μπρουταλισμός

Fig. Interior of the Phillips Exeter Academy Library(W)



Eng. Building: is a man-made structure with a roof and walls standing more or less permanently in one place, such as a house or factory(AHC).

WEUD: A relatively permanent enclosed construction over a plot of land, having a roof and usually Windows and often more than one level, used for any of wide variety of activities, as living, entertaining or manufacturing.

Fr. Batiment, édifice

Tr. Yapı

Gr. Κτίριο

Fig. The Hôtel de Ville, building in Paris, France



Eng. Building Physic

Fr. Physique d'édifice

Tr. Yapı Fiziği

Gr. Κτιριακή Φυσική

Building material is any material which is used for construction purposes(WA).

Fr. Materiel de construction

Tr. Yapı malzemesi

Gr. Κατασκευαστικά Υλικά

Bursting (Break out): Local loss of the stone surface from internal pressure usually manifesting in the form of an irregularly sided crater (ICOMOS).

Fr. Explosion

Tr. Yüzejde bölgesel taş kaybı

Fig. Bursting, Limestone / Portugal (ICOMOS)



C

Eng. Capital: The top part of a pillar or column

WEUD: The distinctively treated upper end of a column, pier, or the like.

Fr. Chapiteau

Tr. Sütun başlığı



Fig. Capital from **St. Francis Xavier RC**

Eng. Capillary action (sometimes **capillarity**, **capillary motion**, or **wicking**) is the ability of a liquid to flow in narrow spaces without the assistance of, and in opposition to, external forces like gravity.

Fr. Cappillarité

Tr. Kılcal su yükselmesi

Gr. Τριχοειδής δράση

Eng. Caryatid: A sculpted female figure used as a support in place of a column or pier (Terminology)

WEUD: Asculptured female figure used as a column.

Fr. Cariatide

Tr. Karyatit

Gr. Καρυάτιδα



Eng. Cast Iron:

Fr. Fonte

Tr. Dökme Demir

Gr. Χυτοσίδηρος

Eng. Cast stone is a masonry product, used as an architectural feature, trim, ornament or facing for buildings or other structures ... while maintaining durable physical properties which exceed most natural cut building stones (Buffalo).

Fr. Pierre artificielle

Tr. Dökme Taş, suni taş

Gr. Λιθόπητρα

Chapel: A chapel is a holy place or area of worship for Christians, which may be **attached** to an institution such as a large church, a college, a hospital, a palace, a prison or a cemetery, or may be free-standing and **unattached** to another building.(W)

WEUD: 1. A private or subordinate place of prayer or worship; oratory 2.A separately dedicated part of a church or a small independent churchlike edifice, devoted to special services.

Fr. Chapelle

Tr. Şapel

Gr. Παρεκκλήσι



Fig. Şapel (W)

Eng. Chemical Degradation: Degradation of artworks caused by a chemical reaction between the media materials, their environment and the atmosphere©.

Fr. Dégradation chimique

Tr. Kimyasal bozulma

Gr. Χημική υποβάθμιση



Fig. Taş bozulması

Eng. Chromatic Alteration

Fr. Dégradation colorée

Tr. Renk Bozulması

Gr. Χρωματικές αλλοιώσεις

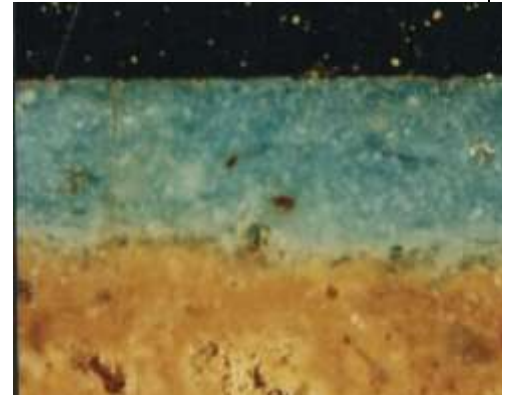


Fig. Taş üst yüzeyinde renk değişimi

Church: is a building used for religious activities, particularly worship services

WEUD: A building for public Christian worship.

Fr. Eglise

Tr. Kilise

Gr. Εκκλησία



Fig. Church of Notre Dame, Paris

Eng. Cladding. A non-structural external covering or skin applied for aesthetic or protective purposes (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: The act or process of bonding one metal to another, usually to protect the inner metal from corrosion.

Fr. Revêtement extérieur, placage

Tr. Κορυγυцу Kaplama

Gr. Επένδυση

Eng. Coating: A substance such as gelatin, varnish or wax applied to the surface of an object to change or protect it©.

WEUD: A layer of any substance spread over a surface.

Fr. Pellicullage

Tr. Κορυγυцу kaplama

Gr. Επένδυση



Fig. Suyu dayanıklı kaplama detayı

Eng. Colossal/Giant Order: Columns or pilasters that rise through several stories; also called a Giant Order(Terminology)

Fr. Colonne decorative colossale

Tr. Uzun dekoratif kolon



Eng. Colouration (to be preferred to colouring): Change in hue, value and/or a gain in chroma

WEUD: Appearance with regard to color arrangement or use of colors.

Fr. Teinture, coloration

Tr. Renklenme

Gr. Χρωματισμος



Column: A vertical, usually cylindrical, support, commonly consisting of a base, shaft, and capital; in Classical architecture, its parts are governed by proportional rules(Terminology)

WEUD: 1. A rigid, relatively slender, upright support, composed of relatively few pieces. 2. A decorative pillar, most most often composed of shaft with a capital and usual base.

Fr. Colone

Tr. Kolon

Gr. Κολώνα



Eng. Compatibility: A principle in heritage conservation that refers to the capability of new materials or systems to exist and perform in harmony with existing materials and systems (Kelly, At all. 2011).

Fr. Comptabilité

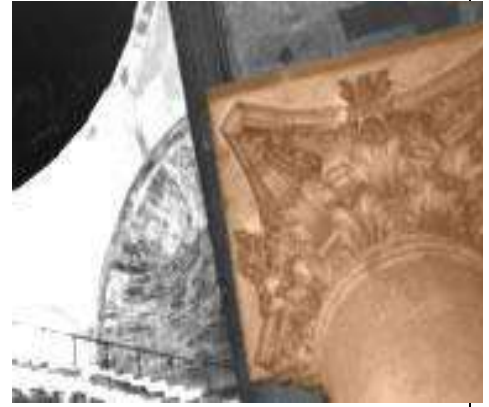
Tr. Uygunluk

Gr. Συμβατότητα

Composite Order: One of the five Classical orders; favored in late Roman architecture. On the capital, large conjoined Ionic volutes are combined with the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian order (Terminology)

Fr. Composite ordre

Tr. Kompozit Düzen



Eng. Comprehensive historic preservation planning: the logical organization of preservation information pertaining to the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties and the setting of priorities for accomplishing preservation activities(AHC).

Fr. Préventif planning

Tr. Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı

Gr. Ολοκληρωμένος σχεδιασμός ιστορικής συντήρησης

Eng. Concrete. A mixture of cement and aggregate. Used by the Romans, the modern use of concrete began in France in the late 18th early 19th century. Re-enforced concrete dates from the late 19th century and it became the chosen material for many of the proponents of the modern movement in the 20th (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: A artificial stonelike material used for various reasons structural purposes, made by mixing cement and various aggregates, as sand, pebbles, gravel, or shale, with water and allowing the mixture to harden,

Fr. Béton

Tr. Beton

Gr. Μπετον

Concretion / Concrétion :

Kind of encrustation having a specific shape: nodular, botryoidal (grape-like) or framboidal (raspberry like). Concretions may even have conic shapes of form drapery-like vertical sheets. Stalagmites and stalactites are kinds of concretions. In general, concretions do not outline, contour the surface of the stone, and are of limited extent. (ICOMOS)

Concretions are natural objects which originate in soft sediments such as sands, soft sandstones, clays and shale. They are hardened areas, usually of a different colour, inside another rock. They are produced by the precipitation of minerals from percolating ground waters. The bedding planes of enclosing sediments are often observed passing through them, indicating that they were formed after deposition of the sediments. A concretion is started by minerals accumulating in the pores of sediment about a nucleus or centre. This nucleus is frequently of organic origin, but inorganic substances such as sand are also common. The binding constituents of concretions are those which normally play the role of cement in the rocks in which these structures occur. Silica (quartz), calcite (calcium carbonate), and iron oxide are the most common. The size



appears to be, in part, determined by the permeability of the host rock. All sub-surface water normally contains varying amounts of minerals in solution. Sometimes these minerals are attracted to various centres such as rock particles differing chemically from the enclosing sediments. A fossil, for example, because it is a different rock could serve as the centre. The minerals are precipitated in the spaces between the grains in the sediment. The centres provide a chemical attraction for the minerals which gather around the nuclei, cementing the sand or clay grains together and forming dense rock structures in a deposit which may otherwise be quite soft and unconsolidated. In most concretions there has been replacement of at least some of the pre-existing sediment.

WHERE ARE THEY FOUND? They are found all over the Province. Some of the more unique examples are found around the Terrace area and 100 Mile House in the Interior. Large concretions that formed in ancient seas are found in sandstone formations on Denman Island. Some of these, formed over 65 million years during the Upper Cretaceous, are now located in the Museum rock garden off Belleville Street. Large concretions can be found as siltstone eroded from many beaches or seen in place along road cuts such as on the road to Mt. Tuam on Salt Spring Island and Landsend Road in North Saanich.

Concretions erode out of the rocks in which they are contained relatively intact because they are sometimes harder than the rocks in which they form. Because of the ever-continuing processes of abrasion and weathering, any rocks that consist of two or more layers of concentrations of rock materials offer varying resistance to the weathering. These variations are due to differences in composition and hardness. When exposed to weathering the least resistant material is removed the most rapidly, producing naturally sculptured forms which sometimes have unusual shapes. Igneous and metamorphic rocks with veins or layers of hard material sometimes have surface patterns that appear strange to the casual viewer. Like concretions, these structures are mistakenly regarded as artifacts of human manufacture. If, on any rock, the pattern of the excavated area conforms to the distribution of the softer material within the rock, it is reasonably safe to assume that the structure is of natural origin. (Keddie, 1998)



Eng. Conglomerate: They are dominantly composed of rounded gravel and breccias are composed of dominantly angular gravel.

WEUD: 1. Anything composed of heterogeneous materials or elements. 2. A rock consisting of pebbles or the like embedded in a finer cementing material; consolidated gravel.

Fr. Conglomerate

Konglomera

Gr. Συσφάιριση

Fig. Conglomerate (W)



Eng. Conservation / Preservation: They were used interchangeably to refer to the architectural school of thought that either encouraged measures that would **protect and maintain** buildings in their current state, or would prevent further damage and deterioration to them. This school of thought saw the original design of old buildings as correct in and of themselves(W).

Conservation: Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. (Australia Burra Charter).

All efforts designed to understand cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and enhancement. (Cultural heritage is understood to include monuments, groups of buildings and sites of cultural value as defined in article one of the World Heritage Convention). (Nara)

Concerned with the transmission of cultural heritage, with its significant values intact and accessible to the greatest degree possible.(Getty Conservation Institute).

The profession devoted to the preservation of cultural property for the future. Conservation activities include examination, documentation, treatment, and preventive care, supported by research and education. (AIC)

Preservation: Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration. (Australia Burra Charter)

The protection of cultural property through activities that minimize chemical and physical deterioration and damage and that prevent loss of informational content. The primary goal of preservation is to prolong the existence of cultural property.(AIC).

A generic term for the broad range of processes associated with the restoration, rehabilitation and adaptive re-use of historic structures. Other activities including the identification, evaluation, interpretation, maintenance and administration of historic resources form an integral part of the movement to retain elements from the past.(In The Heritage Canada Foundation).

Definition: Conservation is the action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value. (Historic Places in Canada)

WEUD: The restoration and preservation of Works of arts.

Fr. Conservation

Tr. Konservasyon

Gr. Συντήρηση

Eng. Conservation district: Locally designated areas, in which regulations for alteration or removal apply only to specific historic buildings within the boundary(AHC).

Fr. Zone de conservation

Tr. Koruma bölgesi

Gr. Περιοχή Συντήρησης

Conservator: A professional whose primary occupation is the practice of conservation and who, through specialized education, knowledge, training and experience, formulates and implements all the activities of conservation in accordance with an ethical code©.

Fr. Conservateur / conservatrice

Tr. Konservatör

Gr. Συντηρητής

Eng. Constructivism: Constructivist architecture was flourished in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and early 1930s.

WEUD: 1. A nonrepresentational style of art developed by a group of Russian artists principally in in the early 20th century, characterized chiefly by a severely formal organization of mass, volume, and space, and by the employment of modern industrial materials. 2. A style of scenic design characterized by abstraction, simplification, and stylization rather than realistic imitation.

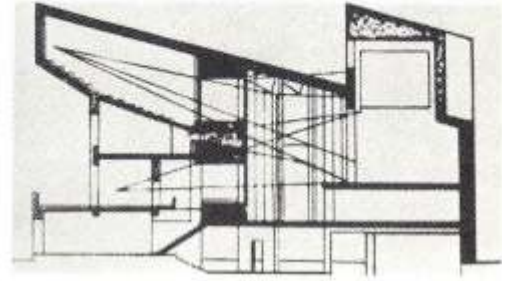
Fr. Constructivisme

Tr. Konstrüktivizm

Gr. Κονστρουκτιβισμός

Fig. Rusakov Kulübü kesiti(WA)

KONSTANTIN MELNIKOV *Rusakov Club*
Moskou 1927/29 doorsnede/section



Eng. Consolidate: To physically stabilize an object to ensure future stability or so that further treatment procedures can be carried out safely.

WEUD: To make solid, firm.

Fr. Consolider

Tr. Konsolide

Gr. Ενοποιημένος

Eng. Consolidation: Formation into a compact mass, joining disunited parts into a single whole. Also referred to as solidifications (Kelly, At all. 2011).

It is the action or process of making a monument stronger and more solid, by combining a number of parts into a single more effective whole. The method is for strengthening to ensure its survival, in order to prevent or slowing down the process of deterioration, increase the strength of the materials physically and mechanically. Sometimes applying additional parts for supporting, simple support without destroying historic meaning in such a way that it does not disturb the original. Consolidation, reduced strength of structural elements in the future, therefore there should be taking into account the dangers they may face, Modern techniques can be integrated with traditional techniques. (C.)

Fr. Consolodation

Tr. Sağlamaştırma

Gr. Ενοποίηση

Fig. Forum Romano, Italy, kabaran fresklerin consolidant malzeme enjeksiyonu ile sağlamaştırılması(WC).

Fig. Colosseom, Rome Italy.



Eng. Cornice: A horizontal, projecting decorative moulding along the top of a wall or building, or the top portion of an entablature (Glossary)

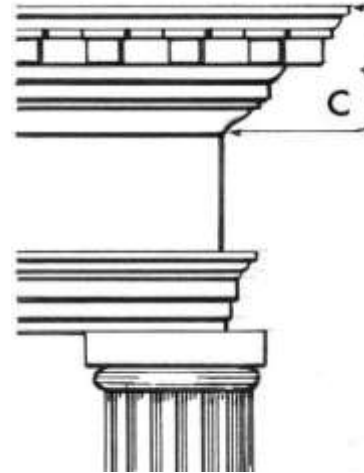
WEUD: 1. Any prominent, continuous, horizontally projecting feature surmounting a Wall or other construction, or dividing it horizontally for compositional purposes. 2. The uppermost member of a classical entablature, consisting of a bed molding, a corona, and acymatium, with rows of dentils, modillions, etc., often placed between the bed molding and the corona.

Fr. Corniche

Tr. Korniş

Gr. Κορώνις

Fig. A Classical cornice



Eng. Cosmetic restoration, restoration work on a vehicle or building which focuses upon its appearance rather than its functionality or structure©.

Fr. Restauration cosmetique

Tr. Kozmetik restorasyon, göstermelik restorasyon

Gr. Καλλυντική Αποκατάσταση

Eng. Crack: Fissure

Fr. Fissure

Tr. Catlak

Gr. Σχισμή

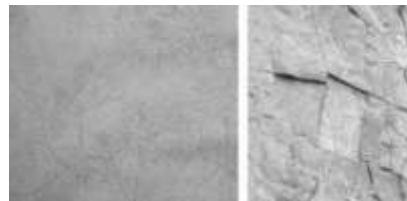
Craquele / Craquellement : Network of minor cracks also called crack network . The term crazing is not appropriate for stone, as this term should be used for describing the development of a crack network on glazed terracotta. The surfaces are affected by the climatic conditions and by the air pollutants to which the degradation phenomena are connected.

Some kind of cracks are visible on the surface (hair cracks, star shaped cracks and craquele).

A network of fine cracks in a varnish or paint layer, which may be caused by several different deterioration mechanisms; e.g. different rates of drying between two layers, or the increasing brittleness of one layer relative to another. (ICOMOS)



The wetting-drying cycles of natural building stone introduce stress on the stone matrix and contribute to the weakening of it from the long-term perspective. In the presence of electrolytes, e.g., salts or air pollutants, moisture expansion is enhanced and assumed to lead to residual strain (Snethlage et al. 1995). The deterioration phenomena ascribed to the length changes upon changes of humidity and the impact of water include scaling, flaking, exfoliation, craquelé patterns, fissures, cracks, spalling and differential erosion along fabric discontinuities, e.g., delamination (Rodríguez-Navarro et al. 1997; Sebastián et al. 2008; Ruedrich et al. 2011).



Eng. Crafts: Collective term for the manual artistic activities carried out for one's own use and pleasure.

WEUD: An art, trade, or occupation requiring special skills.

Fr. Artisanat, métier manuel

Tr. El sanatları

Eng. Craftsmanship: Collective term for the manual artistic activities carried out for one's own use and pleasure.

Fr. Artisanat

Tr. Ustalık

Gr. Δεξιότητες

Eng. CRATerre-EAG: Conservation Studies on Earthen Architecture, France, (<http://craterre.org>)

Fr. Travaux préventif adobique

Tr. Kerpiç Mimari Koruma Çalışmaları

Eng. Crust: Generally coherent accumulation of materials on the surface. A crust may include exogenic deposits in combination with materials derived from the stone. A crust is frequently dark coloured (black crust) but light colours can also be found. Crusts may have an homogeneous thickness, and thus replicate the stone surface, or have irregular thickness and disturb the reading of the stone surface details (ICOMOS).

Fr. Croute

Tr. Kirli kabuk

Gr. Φλοιός

Fig. Saint Andrea Katedrali, Bordo (WC).



Eng. Culture: A system of behaviors (including economic, religious, and social), beliefs (values, ideologies),

and social arrangements(AHC).

WEUD: The quality in a person or society that arises from concern for what is regarded as excellent in arts, letters, manners, scholarly pursuits, etc.

Fr. Culture

Tr. Kültür

Gr. Κουλτούρα

Eng. Cultural landscape: a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values(AHC).

Fr. Paysage culturel

Tr. Kültürel Peyzaj

Gr. Πολιτιστικό Τοπίο



Eng. Cultural property: Objects, collections, specimens, structures or sites identified as having artistic, historic, scientific, religious or social significance©.

Fr. Valeur culturelle

Tr. Kültürel değer

Gr. Πολιτιστική Κληρονομία

Eng. Cyma Recta, (or Ogee curve), a double curve the upper concave the lower convex, i.e. like an elongated 'S'(University of Newcastle).

WEUD: A cyma whose concave part projects beyond the convex part.

Fr. Courbe d'Ogee

Tr. Ogee Eğrisi

Gr. Σχήμα διπλής καμπύλης



Eng. Cyma Reversa, a moulding which is the reverse of cyma recta, (above), i.e. it is concave in its upper part and convex in its lower part (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: A cyma whose convex part projects beyond the concave part.

Fr. Courbe d'Ogee (inverse)

Tr. Ters Döküm .Ogee Eğrisi



D

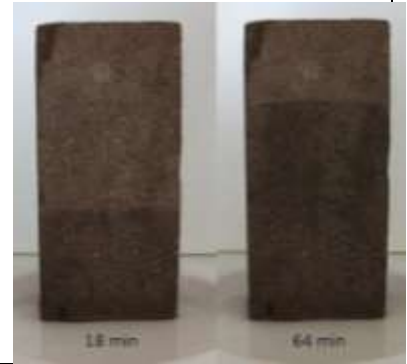
Eng. Damp. Wet, moist; There are two main types of damp, 1) penetrating damp, this is usually most apparent after heavy rain and though the cause may not be immediately apparent can usually be traced to such things as defective, rainwater goods, pointing, cracks in rendering etc. 2) rising damp (University of Newcastle).

Fr. Humidité

Tr. Nem

Gr. Υγρασία

Fig. Rising damp



Eng. Decay (stone): Any chemical or physical modification of the intrinsic stone properties leading to a loss of value or to the impairment of use (ICOMOS).

Fr. Dégradation(ICOMOS).

Tr. Bozulma

Gr. Φθορά

Fig. Decay, Sandstone / Scotland (ICOMOS)



Eng. Decorative arts are arts or crafts concerned with the design and manufacture of beautiful objects that are also functional. It includes interior design, but not usually architecture(WA).

Fr. Arts décoratifs

Tr. Dekoratif sanatlar

Gr. Διακοσμητικές τέχνες

Eng. Decontamination: The removal of toxic, allergenic or dangerous substances from a building, contents or space(Ria).

WEUD: To make safe for unprotected personnel by removing, neutralizing or destroying any harmful substance, as radioactive material or poisonous gas.

Fr. Décontamination

Tr. Arındırma

Gr. Απολύμανση

Eng. Documentation: drawings, photographs, writings, and other media that depict cultural and natural resources.

Fr. Documentation

Tr. Kaynakların bir araya toplanması

Gr. Αποτύπωση

Eng. Destructive testing – non destructive testing: (NDT) are wide group of analysis techniques used in science and industry to evaluate the properties of a material, component or system causing damage or without causing damage(W).

Fr. Le contrôle destructif - Le contrôle non destructif (CND)

Tr. Yayıya zarar vermeyen ve veren testler

Eng. Deformation: Deformation (Plastic deformation, bowing): Change in shape without losing integrity, leading to bending, buckling or twisting of a stone block. This degradation pattern mainly affects crystalline marble slabs (tombstones, marble cladding) (ICOMOS).

WEUD: The act of deforming distortion; disfigurement.

Fr. Déformation(ICOMOS).

Tr. Şekilsel bozulmalar

Gr. Παραμόρφωση

Resim 16: Mermer; Eski Mezarlık, Bonn, Almanya(Fitzner; Henrichs, 2004).



Eng. Degradation: Decline in condition, quality, or functional capacity (ICOMOS).

Decline in condition, quality, or functional capacity

A large number of prescriptive and descriptive architectures are created during the lifespan of a typical software system. When a system is initially built or the already implemented system is evolved, its prescriptive architecture is modified appropriately followed by corresponding changes to its descriptive architecture. But, in practice, the system is often directly modified without taking into account the impact to the perspective architecture when it is not modified. The failure to update the prescriptive architecture results in potential dangers especially if the software systems are bound to contain many errors. The resulting discrepancy between a system's prescriptive and descriptive architecture is referred to as architectural degradation.

Architectural degradation comprises of two related phenomena -

Architectural drift: is introduction of principal design decisions into a system's descriptive architecture that are not included in, encompassed by or implied by the prescriptive architecture, but which do not violate any of the prescriptive architecture design decisions.

Architectural erosion: is the introduction of architectural design decisions into a system's descriptive architecture that violates its prescriptive architecture.(ICOMOS)

Fr. Dégradation

Tr. Bozulma.

Gr. Υποβιβασμός



Fig.: Kumtaşındaki bozulma, İskoçya, Edinburgh (ICOMOS).

Eng. Delamination (Layering): Detachment process affecting laminated stones (most of sedimentary rocks, some metamorphic rocks...). It corresponds to a physical separation into one or several layers following the stone laminae. The thickness and the shape of the layers are variable (ICOMOS).

Delamination is a separation along a plane parallel to a surface, as in the separation of a coating from the substrate or the layers of a coating from each other or, in the case of a concrete slab, a horizontal splitting, cracking, or separation near the upper surface.(ICOMOS)

WEUD: A splitting apart two layers.

Fr. Délaminage

Tr. Tabakaların ayrılması

Gr. Αποκόλληση

Fig. Delamination on sandstone, (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2002).



Eng. Damage: Human perception of the loss of value due to decay (ICOMOS).

WEUD: Injury or harm that reduces value or usefulness.

Fr. Dégradation(ICOMOS), perte

Tr. Zarar görme

Gr. Καταστροφή



Eng. Demolition:The dismantling or removal of a structure or its components(Ria). **Demolition** contrasts with deconstruction, which involves taking a building apart while carefully (W).

WEUD: The act or instance of demolishing.

Fr. Démolition

Tr. Yıkma

Gr. Κατεδάφιση

Fig. Demolition (W)



Eng. Density: The **density**, or more precisely, the **volumetric mass density**, of a substance is its mass per unit volume(W).

Fr.Densité

Tr. Yoğunluk

Gr. Πυκνότητα

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

Eng. Deposit (Surface deposit): Accumulation of exogenic material of variable thickness. Some examples of deposits: splashes of paint or mortar, sea salt aerosols, atmospheric particles such as soot or dust, remains of conservation materials such as cellulose poultices, blast materials etc (ICOMOS).

Fr. Depot superficiel

Tr. Yüzeyde birikim

Fig. Deposit, Granite / Portugal (ICOMOS)



Eng. Design is the creation of a plan or convention for the construction of an object or a system (as in architectural blueprints, engineering drawings, business processes, circuit diagrams and sewing patterns)(WA).

WEUD: To prepare the preliminary sketch or the plans for (a work to be executed) esp. to plan the form and structure.

Fr. Design

Tr. Tasarım

Gr. Σχέδιο

Eng. Destructive testing: Investigative demolition to a structure with the intent of identifying hidden pollution or other malady(Ria).

Fr. Test destructeur

Tr. Tahripkar test.

Gr. Καταστροφικές δοκιμές

Eng. Detachment: A loss of continuity between the superficial layers of the material or with respect to the substrate (ICOMOS).

WEUD: The condition of being detached.

Fr. Gonflement de surface

Tr. Yüzey kabarması

Gr. Αποκόλληση

Fig. Detachment (ICOMOS)



Eng. Deterioration: Process of making or becoming worse or lower in quality, value, character, etc...; depreciation(ICOMOS).

WEUD: The act of becoming worst or inferior in character, quality, value etc.

Fr. Détérioration

Tr. Būnyesel bozulma

Gr. Αλλοίωση

Fig. Deteriorated limestone / Egypt (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



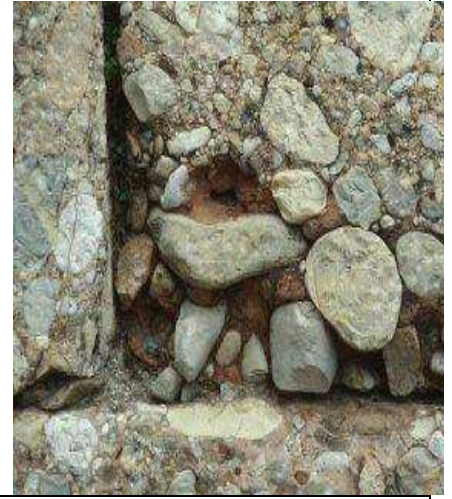
Eng. Differential deterioration: Deterioration which appears with varying intensity in different parts of the material, due to variations in composition or structure. It often accentuates the original textural or structural characteristics (ICCROM, 1999).

Fr. Détérioration non-homogénique

Tr. Homojen olmayan bozulma

Gr. Διαφορική αλλοίωση

Fig. Differential deterioration (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



Disintegration. Loss of cohesion, incoherence, de-cohesion, friability, disaggregation, inter-granular incoherence, pulverization (ICOMOS).

Detachment of single grains or aggregates of grains.

It affects only the surface of the stone or can occur in depth. Damage generally starts from the surface of the material. On crystalline marble, granular disintegration may reach several centimeters in depth, sometimes more.

- Granular disintegration : Occurs in granular sedimentary (e.g. sandstone) and granular crystalline (e.g. granite) stones. Granular disintegration produces debris referred to as a rock meal and can often be seen accumulating at the foot of wall actively deteriorating. If the stone surface forms a cavity (coving), the detached material may accumulate through gravity on the lower part of the cavity. The grain size of the stone determines the size of the resulting detached material. (ICOMOS)

Fr. Désagrégation

Tr. Çözünme

Gr. Αποσύνθεση

Fig. Granular disintegration, Sandstone / Germany (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



Eng. Discolouration (Chromatic alteration): An alteration which can appear as: a variation in lustre or gloss (brilliance), a variation in colour (hue) or a variation in colour intensity (saturation) (ICOMOS).

WEUD: The act or fact of the change or spoil of the color.



Fr. Décoloration

Tr. Renk kaybı


Gr. Αποχρωματισμός

Fig. Discolouration, Marble / Italy (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



<p>Eng. Dolomite is a carbonate mineral composed of calciummagnesiumcarbonate $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ stone (WC)</p> <p>WEUD: A very common mineral, calcium magnesium carbonate $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$, occurring in crystals and in masses.</p> <p>Fr. Dolomite</p> <p>Tr. Dolomit</p> <p>Gr. Δολομίτης λίθος</p> <p>Fig. Dolomite after alteration (WC)</p>	
<p>Eng. Drum: The cylindrical or polygonal wall supporting of a dome(Terminology)</p> <p>WEUD: 1. Any of several cylindrical or nearly cylindrical stones laid one above the other to form a column or pier. 2. A cylindrical or faceted construction supporting the dome.</p> <p>Fr. Tambour</p> <p>Tr. Kasnak, tambur</p>	
<p>Eng. Durability</p> <p>WEUD: the act of bein able to resist wear, decay etc.</p> <p>Fr. Résistance</p> <p>Tr. Dayanıklılık</p> <p>Gr. Αντοχή</p>	
<p>Dwelling; A shelter in which people live(Ria).</p> <p>WEUD: A building or place of shelter to live in.</p> <p>Fr. Habitation, domicile</p> <p>Tr. Mesken, Barınak</p> <p>Gr. Κατοικία</p>	

E

<p>Eng. Efflorescence: Crystalline formation, generally not very consistent, of soluble salts on the surface of the object. It is produced by the phenomena of salt migration and the evaporation of water. Salt cristallisation also may occur at the interior of the material, provoking the detachment of the most superficial layers: this phenomenon is called subflorescence (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Efflorescence: A white powdery deposit on masonry or plaster caused by mineral salts migrating to the surface as a result of evaporation (GHM-CAP).</p> <p>Fr. Floraison</p> <p>Tr. Yüzeyde kristalleşme</p> <p>Gr. Εξάνθηση</p> <p>Fig. Efflorescence, Sandstone / Jordan (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)</p>	
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Eng. Encrustation: Compact, hard, mineral outer layer adhering to the stone. Surface morphology and colour are usually different from those of the stone (ICOMOS).

Encrustation, which is also a coherent layer, but is always adherent to the substrate. The term encrustation is preferred to crust when the accumulation clearly results from water infiltration followed by precipitation.

Encrustations generally adhere firmly to the stone surface. When an encrustation is removed, adhering stone materials may be taken away with it. Encrustations are generally found below areas of the building where water is percolating or has percolated in the past.(ICOMOS)



Fr. Incrustation

Tr. Dış kalın kabuklaşma

Fig. Efflorescence, Sandstone / Jordan (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)

Eng. Element: Material

Fr. Matériel

Tr. Eleman

Gr. Υλικό

Eng. Elevation An elevation is a view of a building seen from one side, a flat representation of one [façade](#).(W)

Fr. Elévation, gabarit, façade

Tr. Fasat, cephe

Gr. Όψη

Fig. Landsat Image over SRTM Elevation by NASA, showing the Cape Peninsula (W)



Eng Elevation Drawing: Architectural drawing of a building seen from one side, a flat representation of one [façade](#)(W)

Fr. Dessin de façade

Tr. Cephe çizimi

Gr. Σχέδιο όψης

Fig. Elevation of the principal façade of the Panthéon, Paris(W).



Eng. Entablature

The upper part of a Classical order comprising architrave, frieze, and cornice (Terminology).

WEUD: The entire construction of a classical temple or the like between the columns and the eavs, usually composed of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice.

Fr. Entablature

Tr. Klasik düzende üst bölüm

Fig. Entablature (Terminology).



Eng. Erosion: A loss of material from the surface which can be due to processes of a different nature. When the causes of decay are known, different terms may be used: erosion due to abrasion (mechanical causes), erosion due to corrosion (chemical or biological causes) and erosion due to wear (anthropic causes) (ICOMOS).

Fr. Erosion

Tr. Erozyon

Gr. Διάβρωση

Fig. Erosion, Limestone / Egypt (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



Eng. Excavation

WEUD: A hole or a cavity made by excavating.

Fr. Excavation

Tr. Kazı

Gr. Ανασκαφή

Eng. Exedra: A semicircular recess or niche; a large apse(Terminology).

Fr. Exedre

Tr. Eksedra

Gr. Εξέδρα

Fig. Exedra (Terminology).



Exfoliation / Exfoliation :Detachment of multiple thin stone layers (cm scale) that are sub-parallel to the stone surface. The layers may bend, twist in a similar way as book pages.

The irreversible loss of scales, flakes, or layers from a surface. Exfoliation may occur on exterior stones due to weathering, deterioration from salts, or freeze-thaw action. Exfoliation also occurs in audio and video media when the surface coating flakes from the supporting tape or disc. Degradation of stone into thin separated layers following the bedding planes of the rock surface/usually found in sedimentary rocks. (ICOMOS)



The terms exfoliation define the delaminating or sheeting-off of layers of sandstone, either on horizontal or vertical surfaces. The layers may be anywhere from 2-40mm in thickness. (as shown in Figure 14) If there is any substantial difference between the two, delamination may be said to relate primarily to the natural bedding planes of the sandstone, whilst exfoliation may be said to relate to a loss primarily as a consequence of environmental factors. Exfoliation is often caused by a phenomenon that occurs frequently in certain sandstones, (and limestones), and especially Sydney yellowblocks, known as case hardening. Case-hardening is an important physical characteristic of sandstone to understand. The phenomenon occurs most frequently in those stones rich in iron and manganese, and involves deposition of a thin layer of oxides of either or both of these elements at the surface. Some of these minerals will migrate to the surface as the initial 'quarry sap' dries out. Equally, as most sandstones allow the free movement of water within them due to their relatively high porosity, minerals within the stone can be readily dissolved and transferred to the surface on an ongoing basis as the stone repeatedly wets and dries.



All faces of the spire had been exposed to the same levels of pollution for 140 years, but the south western faces, never being exposed to the sun, remained in sound condition, whilst the faces exposed to the sun's rays had suffered extensive sheet exfoliation. (Figure 16) (Swann, 2010)



Eng. Expressionism (W)

WEUD: A style of art developed in the 20th century characterized chiefly by heavy, often black lines that define form, sharply constructing, often vivid colours and subjective or symbolic treatment of thematic materials.

Fr. Expressionisme

Tr. Dışavurumculuk (W)

Gr. Εξπρεσιονισμός



Fig. Hamburg Apartmant(W)

F

Eng. Fabricate:to make or build (something)

WEUD: To make by art or skill and labor; construct.

Fr.Produire, construire

Tr. Insa etmek

Gr. Κατασκευάζω

Eng. Facade The principal elevation of a building (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: The front of a building esp. An impositive or decorated one.

Fr. Façade

Tr. Ön cephe

Gr. Πρόσοψη



Fig. Facade of a church (University of Newcastle).

Eng.Fashion: a distinctive or peculiar and often habitual manner or way (WA)

WEUD: A prevailing custom or style.

Fr. Mode

Tr. Moda

Gr. Μόδα

Eng. Feature (historic): (1) a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property; (2) a historic property.

Fr. Valeur historique

Tr. Tarihi değer

Gr. Ιστορικό χαρακτηριστικό

Eng. Feeling (historic): a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time (WC).

Fr.Carasteristiques d'un epoque

Tr. Bir dönemi belirleyen karakteristik özellikler

Gr. Αίσθηση

Eng. Film (Pellicle, skin): Thin covering or coating layer generally of organic nature, generally homogeneous, follows the stone surface. A film may be opaque or translucent (ICOMOS).

Fr. Pellicule

Tr.Film tabakasi

Eng. Fissuring or cracking: Deterioration which appears with the formation of discontinuities (thin cracks or fissures) in the material, with or without relative displacement of the two sides (ICOMOS).

WEUD: A narrow opening produced by cleavage or separation of parts.

Fr. Cracking, fissure

Tr. Catlak veya kirik

Gr. Ρωγμή

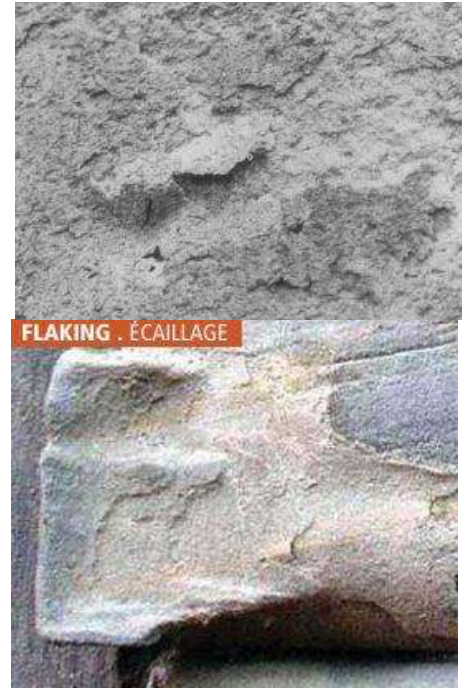
Fig. . Fissuring, Sandstone / Egypt (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



Flaking / Ecaillage : Scaling in thin flat or curved scales of submillimetric to millimetric thickness, organized as fish scales. Where extreme cracking causes small, thin pieces of varnish, paint or other layers to become completely detached from the main support material. The separation of small, thin pieces of a coating from its substrate. Flaking is generally due a combination of adhesion loss and cracking. Detachment of small, flat, thin pieces of the outer layers of the stone or rock surface. (ICOMOS)

Flaking is an early stage of peeling, exfoliation, delamination or spalling, and is best explained as the detachment of small, flat, thin pieces of the outer layers of stone from a larger piece of building stone. Flaking is usually caused by capillary moisture or freezethaw cycles that occur within the masonry. The application of a water-repellent coating may result in flaking of the masonry when trapped moisture is forced to the surface. Flaking also commonly occurs in masonry coatings, such as paint, or stucco, and results from a loss of adhesion between the coating and the masonry substrate. Preservation Treatment: To date, no completely effective treatment has been developed for this condition. (Grimmer A.E., 1984)

Pitting of horizontal surfaces more quickly accelerates into a more significant form of decay, as the surfaces have a far lesser ability to shed water. As the extent of pitting increases, allowing greater retention of water, the stone may begin to flake at the surface. Such flaking is commonplace in the majority of Australian sandstones, but most common in those that are softer and of lower bulk density. (Swann, 2010)



Eng. Floor : A floor is the walking surface of a room or vehicle (W).

WEUD: That part of a room, hallway, or the like, that forms its lower enclosing surface and upon which one walks.

Fr. Parquet, sol, plancher

Tr. Döşeme, yürüme yüzeyi

Gr. Πάτωμα

Fig. Scraping a wooden floor, Caillebotte (W).



Eng. Form: the shape of something

WEUD: External appearance of a clearly defined area, as distinguished from color or material.

Fr. Forme

Tr. Form

Gr. Μορφή

Eng. Fresco : The art of painting on fresh, moist plaster with pigments dissolved in water.

WEUD: The art or technique of painting on a moist, plaster surface with colors ground up in water or limewater mixture.

Fr. Fresque

Tr. Fresk

Fracture/ Fracture :Crack that crosses completely the stone piece. A crack or break in a hard material, such as stone, ceramic or bone. Often used to describe a much finer break than a “crack”. A general term for complete and incomplete separations. Thus, fracture mean either a break or a crack in the material. (ICOMOS)



Eng. Fragmentation: The complete or partial breaking up of a stone, into portions of variable dimensions that are irregular in form, thickness and volume (ICOMOS).

The substrate remains apparently sound on both sides of the detachment plane. Fragmentation may occasionally affect the entire stone block, and may follow discontinuity planes.(ICOMOS)

Fragmentation may be found when stone blocks are subjected to an overload. Upper parts as well as lower parts of monolithic columns are particularly prone to chipping and splintering (large weight supported by a small area)(ICOMOS)



Fr. Fracturer

Tr.Κορμα

Gr. Θρυμματισμός

Fig. Fragmentation, Limestone / France (ICOMOS)

Eng. Frieze FREEZE: **Frieze** In Classical architecture the part of the entablature between the architrave and the cornice (University of Newcastle).

WEUD: The part of a classical entablature between the architrave and the cornice, usually decorated with sculpture in low relief.

Fr. Frieze

Tr. Friz

Fluted frieze: Flutes decorating a frieze (WC)



Eng. Futurism: It was an artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early 20th century. Themes of the future, including speed, technology, youth and violence, and objects such as the car, the airplane and the industrial city.

WEUD: A style of the fine arts developed by a group of Italian artists about 1910 in which forms derived chiefly from cubism were used to represent rapid movement and dynamic motion.

Fr. Futurisme

Tr. Futurizm

Gr. Φουτουρισμός

Fig. Design of Sant'Elia (WA)



G

Eng. Gable : A triangular element. It may be the end of a pitched roof framed by the sloping sides. It also refers to the top of a Gothic panel, or to the triangular area above the portals of a Gothic building(Terminology)

Fr. Gable

Tr. Üçgen alınlık

Gr. Αέτωμα

Fig. Gable (Terminology).



Eng. Glossy Aspect (Polished surface): Aspect of a surface that reflects totally or partially the light. The surface has a mirror-like appearance (ICOMOS).

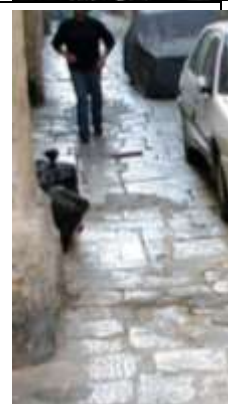
WEUD: The portion of the front or side of a building enclosed by or masking the end of a pitched roof.

Fr. Surface brillante

Tr. Yüzeyde parlama

Gr. Γυαλισμένη επιφάνεια

Fig. Glossy aspect, Pavement stones / Malta (ICOMOS)



Eng. Graffiti. Engraving, scratching, cutting or application of paint, ink or similar matter on the stone surface (ICOMOS).

WEUD: Markings as initials, slogans, or drawings, written, spray painted, or sketched on a sidewalk, wall of a building or the like .

Fr. Graffiti

Tr. Grafiti

Gr. Γκράφιτι

Reims Cathedral(WA).

Fig. Graffiti (W)



Eng. Gothic Architecture is a style of architecture that flourished during the high and late medieval period (WA).

WEUD: Noting or pertaining a style of architecture, originating in France in the middle of the 12th century and existing in the western half of Europe through the middle of the 16th century, characterized by the use of the pointed arch and work, by a progressive lightening of structure, and by the use of such features as flying buttresses, ornamental gables, crockets and foils.

Fr. Architecture gothique

Tr. Gotik Mimari

Gr. Γκοθικ Αρχιτεκτονική



Fig. Reims Cathedral (WA).

Eng. Gothic revival. Gothic began to be revived in a fairly loose and historically inaccurate way during the C18. This rather insubstantial style is often referred to as Gothic. The more serious attempts to revive medieval styles, especially for churches, of the C19 are known as the Gothic revival (University of Newcastle).

Fr. Renouveau gothique

Tr. Gotik canlandırma

Fig. Gasson Hall on the campus of Boston College in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts (WA).



Eng. Greek theatre: Open-air structure, often built on a hillside, where theatrical performances were staged during Antiquity (VD).

Fr. Théâtre Grecque

Tr. Yunan tiyatrosu

Gr. Αρχαιο θέατρο

Fig. Greek Antiquity theatre (VD).



Eng. Greek revival. The revival of a severe classical form, as opposed to the rather delicate classicism of Adam et. al., began to develop in the 1780s and reached its peak in the 1820s. Belsay Hall in Northumberland is a major example of the Greek revival (University of Newcastle).

Fr. Renouveau Grecque

Tr. Yunan canlandırma

Gr. Ελληνική αναγέννηση

Fig. Greek revival house (W).



Eng. Grouting. Grouting is a technique that is employed to stabilise a structure. With the correct grout material voids can be filled, units re-bonded and the integrity of the structure reintroduced.

Fr. Jointoyer

Tr. Zemin sağlamlaştırma

Gr. Χυτεύση

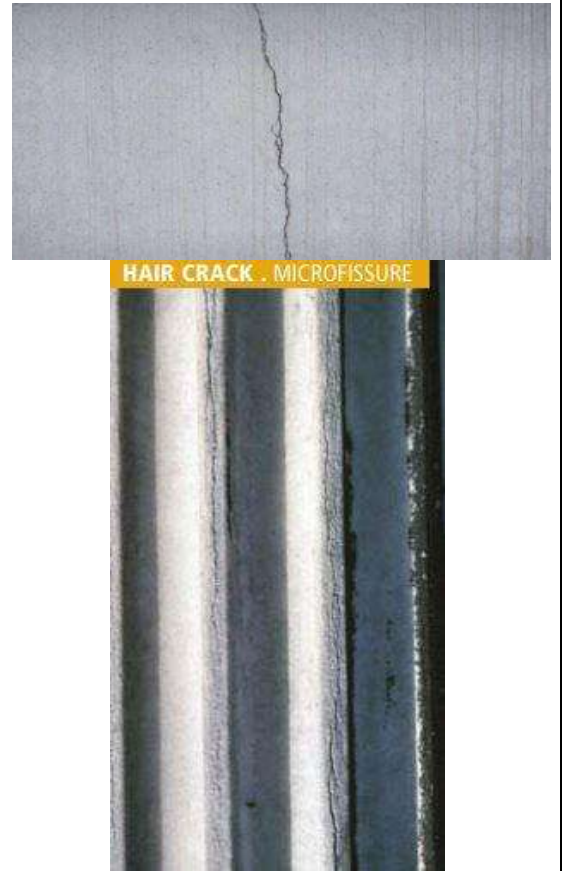
H

Hair crack / Microfissure : Minor crack with width dimension < 0.1 mm (ICOMOS)

A stone that is subjected to a high frequency of wetting and drying cycles will typically develop hairline cracks which open up under the continued effects of weathering. This is due to the thermal expansion and contraction that is exerted on stone as it wets and dries. Such cracking is typically found on ornate carvings, such as bosses, gargoyles and grotesques, all of which are generally elements of stone having a high surface area to volume ratio. (Swann, 2010)

Cracks could be broadly classified as Structural and Non-Structural. Structural cracks which are due to incorrect design, faulty construction or overloading and Non-structural cracks are mostly due to internally induced stresses in building materials and these generally do not directly result in structural weakening. These are due to penetration of moisture or thermal variation. Cracks may appreciably vary in width from very thin hair cracks barely visible to naked eye (about 0.01 mm in width) to gaping cracks 5 mm or more in width. A commonly known classification of cracks, based on their width is:

- (a) Thin— less than 1 mm in width,
- (b) Medium — 1 to 2 mm in width, and
- (c) Wide — more than 2 mm in width. (Kunal, K.; Killemssetty, N., 2014)



Eng. High-tech Architecture, also known as Late Modernism or Structural Expressionism, is an architectural style that emerged in the 1970s, incorporating elements of high-tech industry and technology into building design(W).

Fr. Architecture high-tech

Tr. Yüksek teknoloji mimari

Gr. Αρχιτεκτονική υψηλής τεχνολογίας

Fig. The HSBC Hong Kong headquarters is one example of high-tech architecture(W).



Eng. Historical context: an organizing structure created for planning purposes that group's information about historic properties based on common themes, time periods, and geographical areas(AHC).

Fr. Contenu historique

Tr. Tarihsel içerik

Gr. Ιστορικό περιεχόμενο

Eng. Historic district, Historic Peninsula, A local or national geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history(AHC).

Fr. Zone historique

Tr. Tarihi Bolge

Gr. Ιστορική περιοχή

Fig İstanbul Historic Peninsula (W°)



Eng. Historic landscape: a cultural landscape associated with events, persons, design styles, or ways of life that are significant in the history, landscape architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture; a landscape listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places(AHC).

Fr. Paysage historique

Tr. Tarihsel peyzaj

Gr. Ελληνικό τοπίο

Fig. Denizli Pamukkale Travertenleri



Eng. Historic property: a district, site, structure, or landscape significant in the history, architecture,

engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places (AHC).

Fr. Valeur historique

Tr. Tarihi deger

Gr. Ιστορική ιδιοκτησία

Eng. Historic site: a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person(AHC).

Fr. Site historique

Tr. Tarihi alan

Eng. Historic vernacular landscape: a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects common traditions, customs, beliefs, or values, which over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, and which reflect the customs and everyday lives of people(AHC).

Fr. Paysage vernaculaire

Tr. Tarihi kırsal peyzaj



Eng. Historical architect: specialist in the science and art of architecture with specialized advanced training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving prehistoric and historic structures(AHC).

Fr. Architect historien

Tr. Mimarlık Tarihiçi

Gr. Ιστορικός αρχιτεκτονας

Eng. House is a building that functions as a home for humans or other creatures, ranging from simple dwellings such as rudimentary huts of nomadic tribes to complex structures composed of many systems(WA).

WEUD: A building in which people live; resident for human being.

Fr. Maison

Tr. Ev, konut

Gr. Σπίτι

I

Eng. ICCROM International Conservation Centre in Rome; International Centre the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property (<http://www.iccrom.org>)

Fr. Centre international d'études pour la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels

Tr. Roma da Uluslararası Koruma Merkezi



Indirect Protection:



Protecting the monument from harmful effects of climate by providing some temporary sheds and covering. The action of controlling the destruction, the protection cultural heritage, from climate and solar impact control, taking precautions from fire, theft, atmospheric pollution, and traffic vibrations. Isolation can be considered as protection. (C.)

From Latin (Protegere – cover in front) (O.)

Fig. Pantheon. Rome, Italy.



<p>Eng. ICOM International Council on Museums, France, (www.icom.org) Fr. Conseil International des Musées Tr. Uluslararası Muzeler Konseyi</p>	
<p>Eng. ICOMOS, International Council on Monuments and Sites, France, (www.icomos.org) Fr. Conseil international des monuments et des sites Tr. Uluslararası Anıtlar ve Sitler Konseyi</p>	
<p>Eng. IFLA International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Belgium, (www.iflaonline.org) Fr. Fédération Internationale des Associations et Institutions Bibliothéaré Tr. Uluslararası Kutuphaneler Birliği ve Enstitüleri Federasyonu</p>	
<p>Igneous Rocks : They are rocks which have crystallized from a melt or magma.</p> <p>Fr. Pierres ignés Tr. Puskuruk taslar Gr. Πυριγενή πετρώματα</p> <p>Fig. Cappadocia is a region that volcanic activity was being dominant for the last 13 million years lasting until recent times (190,000 year ago).</p>	
<p>Eng. IIC - International Institute for Conservation, United Kingdom of G.B/N. Ireland, (www.iiconservation.org/info.html) Fr. Institute International de Conservation Tr. Uluslararası Koruma Enstitüsü</p>	
<p>Eng. Institute of Historic Building Conservation, United Kingdom of G.B/N. Ireland, (www.ihbc.org.uk) Fr. Institut International de Conservation Tr. Tarihi Yapıları Koruma Enstitüsü</p>	
<p>Impact damage / Trace d'impact :Mechanical damage due to the impact of a projectile (bullet, shrapnel) or of a hard tool. (ICOMOS)</p> <p>Impact damage is a transient and complex phenomenon, a function of a number of variables such as velocity, angle, temperature and material constants for both projectile and the target system.</p>	

<p>Eng. Impost.In a pier, the projecting molding at the springing of an arch. A rectangular impost block transmits the weight of an arch to a supporting member; it may appear between the capital of a column and the springing of an arch.(Terminology)\</p> <p>WEUD: The point of springing of an atch;spring. An architectural feature immediatly beneath this point.</p> <p>Fr. Imposte</p> <p>Tr. İmpost</p>	
<p>Eng. Intercolumnation. The space between adjacent columns in a colonnade, frequently determined by some multiple of the diameter of the column itself.(Terminology)</p> <p>The space between two adjacent columns, usually the clear space between the lower parts of the shafts.</p> <p>Fr. Intercolumnation</p> <p>Tr. Kolonlararası mesafe</p>	
<p>Eng. Interior design is "the art or process of designing the interior decoration of a room or building"(WA).</p> <p>WEUD: The design and a coordination of the decorative elements of the interior of a house, appartment, office, or other structural space, including color schemes, fittings, furnishings, and sometimes architectural features.</p> <p>Fr. Design intérieur</p> <p>Tr. İç Mimarlık</p> <p>Gr. Εσωτερική διακόσμηση</p>	
<p>Eng. Infrastructure: The basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region, or organization to function properly.</p> <p>WEUD: the basic underlying framework or features of a system or organization.</p> <p>Fr.Infrastructure</p> <p>Tr. Alt yapı</p> <p>Gr. Υποδομή</p>	
<p>Eng. Integrity: the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic or prehistoric period; the extent to which a property retains its historic appearance.</p> <p>Fr. Intégrité</p> <p>Tr. Uyum, Bütünlük</p> <p>Gr. Αξιοπιστία</p>	
<p>Eng. Intensive survey: a systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.</p> <p>Fr. Exploration détaillée</p> <p>Tr. Detayli Inceleme</p>	
<p>Eng. International style. A term coined in the U.S.A. to refer to early modernism, the new architectural style of the C20. (University of Newcastle).</p> <p>Fr. Style International</p> <p>Tr. Uluslararası Stil</p> <p>Gr. Διεθνές στυλ</p>	
<p>Eng. Inventory: a list of cultural resources, usually of a given type and/or in a given area.</p> <p>Fr. Inventaire</p>	

Tr.Envanter

Gr. Αρχείο

K

Keying / Bûchage :Impact damage resulting from hitting a surface with a pointed tool, in order to get an irregular surface which will assist the adhesion of an added material, a mortar for instance. (ICOMOS)



Eng. Keystone: The central stone, sometimes carved, in the curve of an arch or vault; the central voussoir of an arch(**Buffalo**).

WEUD: The wedge-shaped piece at the summit of an arch, regarded as holding the other pieces in place.

Fr. Clef de voute

Tr. Kilit taşı

Gr. Σφηνολίθος



L

Eng. Landmark. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, objects and sites significant in the history, architecture, archeology and culture of the nation. Landscape of a city are physical elements, which are attraction with their characteristics, such as scale, pattern, form or material.

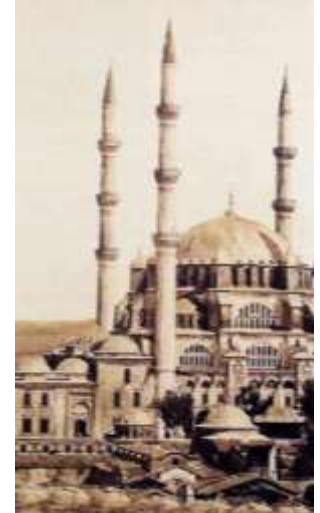
WEUD: A prominent or conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide. Esp. A building or other places that is of outstanding historical, aesthetic, or cultural importance, often declared as such.

Fr. Monument marquant

Tr. Miheng tasi

Gr. Τοποσημο

Fig. Selimiye Mosque is a landmark in Edirne.



Lichen / Lichens :Usually are divided into crustose, folious and epilithic types. When their thallus is mainly inside the stone, they are called endolithic lichen.

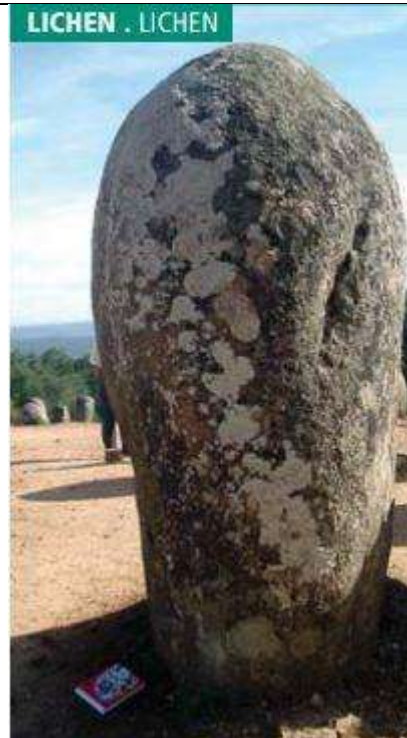
Some lichens (the so-called crustose ones) can look like encrustations. Lichens are not usually hard. When scratched, one can see blackish or green traces resulting from algae or cyanobacteria hosted by the lichen.

Any of about 18,000 thallophytic organisms composed of an algae and a fungus growing in a symbiotic relationship on a solid substrate, such as a rock. Lichens have been used since ancient times as a source of food, medicine and dyes. Lichens grow relatively slowly (about 0.1 - 10 mm per year). Algae



perform photosynthesis producing carbohydrates and vitamins while the fungi absorb water vapour and provide a protective environment for the delicate algae. Their composite body is called a thallus and is classified as:

- squamulose: small, flat scales that do not adhere tightly to substrate
- crustose: flat, firmly attached to substrate
- foliose: leaf-like lobes, attached in the center to substrate by clusters of hyphae (rhizones); may reach several feet in diameter
- fruticose: plant-like growth attached at one point or cluster called a holdfast (ICOMOS)



Eng. Lime. The traditional constituent of mortar and render, with sand. From the late C19 it was increasingly used in conjunction with, or replaced by Portland cement (University of Newcastle).

Fr. Lime

Tr. Kireç

Eng. Limestone, in French "Calcaire", in Turkish "kireç taşı", is a stone that is composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and crystalline limestone, which consists of minerals of calcite and aragonite.

WEUD: A sedimentary rock consisting predominantly of calcium carbonate, varieties of which are formed from the skeletons marine microorganisms and coral: used as a building stone and in the manufacture of lime.

Fr. Calcaire

Tr. Kalker

Gr. Ασβεστόλιθος

Fig. minerals of calcit.



Lintel: A supporting wood or stone beam across the top of an opening, such as that of a window or door or fireplace (Buffalo).

WEUD: A horizontal architectural member supporting the weight above an opening, as a window or a door.

Fr. Linteau

Tr. Lento, Kiriş

Gr. Ανώφλι



M

Eng. Maintenance; Act or process of applying measures to ensure the upkeep of a building or structure in a state of good repair and utility (Kelly, At all. 2011).

Fr. Réparation, conservation, maintenance

Tr. Bakım, onarım

Gr. Συντήρηση

Mansard roof; A roof whose sloping sides have a double incline, the first much steeper than the second, often to incorporate accommodation within the roof. Named after French architect, Francois Mansart (1598-1666)(University of Newcastle).

Fr. Toit Mansard

Tr. Mansart çatı

Gr. Σοφίτα

Fig. Mansart roof(University of Newcastle).



Eng. Monument; It means eternalizing the memory. The word "Monumento", which is used in all Romani languages and has also been translated into English, is also referred to as Latin "monere". It comes from the root and has similar meaning.

It is a three dimensional building or structure that is built to make people remember a historical event or a famous person, due to it's historical, political, cultural, artistic or technical importance, which has a great value for today, any material product from the past, such as a piece of weaving or human structure or physical environment can carry monumental value. (Farlex-2013)

A statue, Building, or other structure erected to commemorate a notable person or event. The origins are from Greece word (mnemosynon) and from Latin (monumentum) (moneo) (monere) which means (to remind). (O.)

Fig. Nicholas of Russia Monument.



Fr. Monument

Tr. "Anıt" sözcüğünü önerenler onu anmak fiiline bağlamışlar ve "Bir şeyin (olay, kişi) anılması amacı ile yapılan yapıt anlamına gelir" demişlerdir. Osmanlıca da anıt anlamında kullanılan "Abide" sözcüğü "Abid; sonsuz, ebedi" sözcüğünden gelir ve anıyı sonsuzlaştırmak anlamı içerir. "Monumento" sözcüğü de Latince "monere; hatırlamak" kökünden gelir ve benzer anlam taşır.

Gr. μνημείο

Eng; Marble is a rock resulting from metamorphism of sedimentary carbonate rocks, most commonly limestone or dolomite rock. Metamorphosed limestone, consisting chiefly of recrystallized calcite or dolomite, capable of taking a high polish, occurring in a wide range of colors and variegation and used in sculpture and architecture (Weud).

Fr. Marbre

Tr. Mermer

Gr. Μάρμαρο



Fig. Taj Mahal build with white marble in India (W).

Measured drawings: drawings depicting existing conditions or other relevant features of historic structures, landscapes, or objects.

Fr. Etat des lieux, plans relevés

Tr. Rölöve

Gr. Μετρημένα σχέδια

Eng. Mechanical Damage: Loss of stone material clearly due to a mechanical action. In most cases mechanical damage has an anthropogenic origin (ICOMOS).

Fr. Degradation mécanique

Tr. Mekanik bozulma

Gr. Μηχανική ζημια

Eng. Metamorphic rock. arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means "change in form".

Fr. Pierre methamorphique

Tr. Metamorfik taş

Fig. Marble is a Metamorphic rock (W)



Eng. Metasomatism is the chemical alteration of a rock by hydrothermal and other fluids.

WEUD: The series of metamorphic processes whereby chemical changes occur in minerals or rocks as a result of the introduction of material, often in hot aqueous solutions, from external sources.

Fr. Metasomatisme

Tr. Metasomatizm

Gr. Μετασωματισμός

Eng. Microkarst (Karst, dissolution): Network of small interconnected depressions of millimetric to centrimetric scale, sometimes looking like hydrographic network. Microkarst patterns are due to a partial and/or selective dissolution of calcareous stone surfaces exposed to water run-off (ICOMOS).

Taşın yapısında bulunan ve suyla eriyen kalsiyum karbonat (CaCO₃) taşın yapısında milimetre ile ifade edilebilecek çeşitli büyüklüklerde boşluklar oluşturur. Kalsiyum karbonat eriyerek taştan uzaklaşır ve taş malzeme de delikli bir görünüm meydana gelir. (Hasbay-Hattap 2017)

Fr. Microcarste

Tr. Mikrokarst

Gr. Μικροδιάλυση

Fig. Microkarst, Limestone / Turkey (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



Eng. Missing Part (Lacuna): Empty space, obviously located in the place of some formerly existing stone part. Protruding and particularly exposed parts of sculptures (nose, fingers..) are typical locations for material loss resulting in missing parts (ICOMOS).

Fr. Morceau manquant, lacune

Tr. Kaybolmuş parça, lakün

Gr. Σημείο που λείπει

Fig. Missing part, Marble / France (ICOMOS)



Eng. Moisture

Fr. Humidité, moiture

Tr. Nem

Gr. Υγρασία

Fig. Water and moisture effect



Eng. Mosque

WEUD: A muslim temple or place of public worship.

Fr. Mosquée

Tr. Cami

Gr. Τζαμί

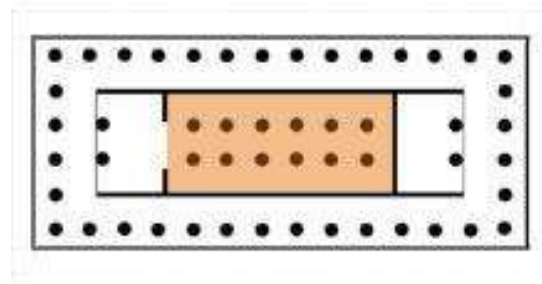
N

Eng. Naos. The principal enclosed area of a Greek temple, containing the cult statue of god or goddess(Terminology).

Fr. Naos

Tr. Naos

Gr. Ναός



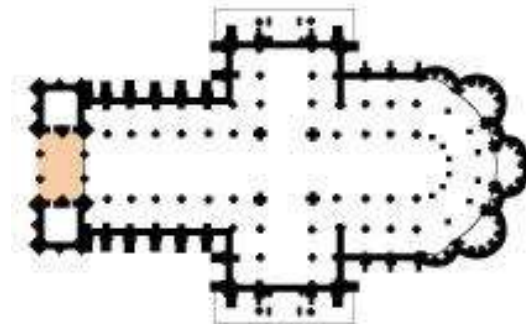
Eng. Narthex. A colonnaded porch in front of the facade of a church, in early Christian architecture often serving as the fourth side of an atrium; also a transverse vestibule preceding the church nave and aisles(Terminology).

WEUD: An enclosed passage between the main entrance and the nave of a church.

Fr. Nartexe

Tr. Narteks




Gr. Προθαλαμος



National Register of Historic Places: the comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in Turkish history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the Ministry of Culture under authority of the National Historic Preservation Acts

Fr. Inventaire nationale des lieux historiques

Tr. Korumaya değer yerler listesi

<p>Eng. Nave. From navis, ship, an early symbol of the church. The central aisle; the part of a church located between the chief entrance and the chancel, and separated from the aisles by piers or columns. (Terminology)</p> <p>WEUD: The principal longitudinal area of a church, extending from the main entrance or narthex to the chancel, usually flanked by aisles of less height and breadth: generally used only by the congregation.</p> <p>Fr. Nef Tr. Nef, sahn Gr. Κυριος Ναος</p> <p>Fig. Nave from St. Ann's RC (Terminology).</p>	
<p>Eng. Neoclassical Architecture: It was an architectural style produced by the neoclassical movement that began in the mid-18th century, manifested both in its details as a reaction against the Rococo style of naturalistic ornament, and in its architectural formulas as an outgrowth of some classicizing features of Late Baroque.</p> <p>Fr. Architecture néoclassique Tr. Neo Klasik Mimari Gr. Νεοκλασική Αρχιτεκτονική</p> <p>Fig. Greek Revival home in Saratoga, New York(W)</p>	
<p>Eng. Niche. A concave recess in a wall, often used to house statuary(Terminology)</p> <p>WEUD: An ornamental recess in a wall or the like, usually semicircular in plan and arched, as for a statue or other decorative object.</p> <p>Fr. Niche Tr. Niş Gr. Κογχη</p> <p>Fig. Niche(Terminology).</p>	
<p>Eng. Non-porous. Any surface of the HVAC system in contact with the air stream that cannot be penetrated by water or air, such as sheet metal, aluminum foil, or polymeric film used to line flexible duct(Ria).</p> <p>Fr. Impénétrable Tr. Gözeneksiz, Boşluksuz</p>	

Obelisk: Lofty, four-sided, often monolithic shaft, on a square or rectangular plan, tapering (i.e. diminishing) upwards, usually covered with hieroglyphs, with a pyramidal top.

WEUD: A tapering, four-sided shaft of stone, usually monolithic and having a pyramidal apex.

Fr. Obélisque

Tr. Obelisk

Gr. Οβελίσκος



Fig. An Ancient Egyptian granite obelisk used at the composition of Fountain of the Four Rivers in Piazza Navona, Rome.

Eng. Observatory: Building used for observing natural phenomena, usually astronomical, meteorological, etc., using special instruments, telescopes, etc.

WEUD: A place or building equipped and used for making observation of astronomical, meteorological, or other natural phenomena, esp. A place equipped with a powerful telescope for observing the planets and stars.

Fr. Observatoire

Tr. Gözlem Evi

Gr. Παρατηρητήριο



Fig. Observatory, Erich Mendelson

Eng. Order, also called **order of architecture,** any of several styles of classical or Neoclassical architecture that are defined by the particular type of column and entablature they use as a basic unit.

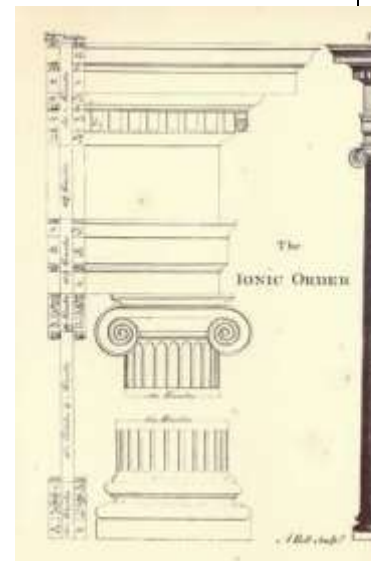
WEUD: Any arrangement of columns with an entablature. Any of five such arrangement typical of classical architecture, including the Doric, Ionic, and a Corinthian orders invented by the Greeks and adapted by the Romans.


Fr. Régulation architecturale




Tr. Mimari düzen

Gr. Αρχιτεκτονικός ρυθμός

Fig. Ionic order



<p>Eng. Park is an area of open space provided for recreational use(W).</p> <p>WEUD: An area of land, usually in a largely natural state, for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for the rest and recreation.</p> <p>Fr. Jardin Public</p> <p>Tr. Park</p> <p>Gr. Πάρκο</p>	
<p>Eng. Palaces</p> <p>WEUD: The official residence of a king, queen, emperor, bishop, or other sovereign or exalted personage.</p> <p>Fr. Palace</p> <p>Tr. Saray</p> <p>Gr. Παλάτι</p>	
<p>Eng. Parapet; A low wall for protection at the edge of a balcony, terrace, roof, bridge, etc(Terminology).</p> <p>WEUD: A defensive wall or elevation, as earth or stone, in a fortification.</p> <p>Fr. Parapet</p> <p>Tr. Parapet</p> <p>Gr. Στηθαίο</p>	
<p>Patina: Chromatic modify Περίττρωση of the material, generally resulting from natural or artificial ageing and not involving in most cases visible surface deterioration (ICOMOS)</p> <p>Fr. Surface préventive, Patine</p> <p>Tr. Patina</p> <p>Gr. Οξείδωση χαλκού</p> <p>Fig. Patina on Marble / Italy</p>	

<p>Eng. Pavilion: Light temporary or semipermanent structure used in gardens and pleasure grounds. Although there are many variations, the basic type is a large, light, airy garden room with a high-peaked roof resembling a canopy (Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: A light, usually open building used for shelter, concerts, exhibits, etc., as in a park or fair.</p> <p>Fr. Pavillon</p> <p>Tr. Pavyon, Köşk</p> <p>Gr. Περίπτερο</p> <p>Pavilion (Buffalo).</p>	
<p>Eng. Peeling (Peeling off): Shedding, coming off, or partial detachment of a superficial layer (thickness: submillimetric to millimetric) having the aspect of a film or coating which has been applied on the stone surface (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Fr. Epluchage</p> <p>Tr. Piling, Soyma</p> <p>Gr. Ξεφλούδισμα</p> <p>Fig. Peeling, Limestone / France (ICOMOS)</p>	
<p>Eng. Perforation (Drill hole): A single or series of surface punctures, holes or gaps, made by a sharp tool or created by an animal. The size is generally of millimetric to centrimetric scale. Perforations are deeper than wide, and penetrate into the body of the stone (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Fr. Perforation</p> <p>Tr. Delik acma</p> <p>Gr. Διάτρηση</p> <p>Fig. . Perforation, Sandstone / France (ICOMOS).</p>	
<p>Eng. Pergola. A garden structure with an open wooden-framed roof, often latticed, supported by regularly spaced posts or columns (Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: An arbor formed of horizontal trelliswork supported on columns or posts, over which vines or other plants are trained.</p> <p>Fr. Pergola</p> <p>Tr. Pergola.</p> <p>Gr. Πέργκολα</p> <p>Fig. Pergola /Buffalo).</p>	

Eng. Pendentive: A concave triangle supporting a corner of a circular dome built over a square space.

WEUD: Any of several spandrels, in the form of spherical triangles, forming a transition between the circular plan of a dome and the polygonal plan of the supportin mansony.

Fr. Pendentive

Tr. Pandantif



Fig. Pendentives of Hagia Sophia Church

Eng. Permeability. Associated with stones porosity is its permeability. This is the extent to which the pores and capillary structures are **interconnected** throughout the stone. These networks, their size, structure and orientation affect the degree and depth to which moisture, vapors and liquids can be absorb into the interior of the stone or migrate from the substrate by capillary action through the stone. Permeability may be greater in some directions than others based upon the pore size, shape and the distribution of the interconnectedness of the system.

Fr. Perméabilité

Tr. Geçirimlilik

Gr. Διαπερατό

Eng. Pitting: Point-like millimetric or submillimetric shallow cavities. The pits generally have a cylindrical or conical shape and are not interconnected, although transitions patterns to interconnected pits can also be observed (ICOMOS).

Pitting is due to partial or selective deterioration. Pitting can be biogenically or chemically induced, especially on carbonate stones. Pitting may also result from a harsh or inadapted abrasive cleaning method.(ICOMOS)

Fr. Piting

Tr. Piting

Gr. Στίγματα

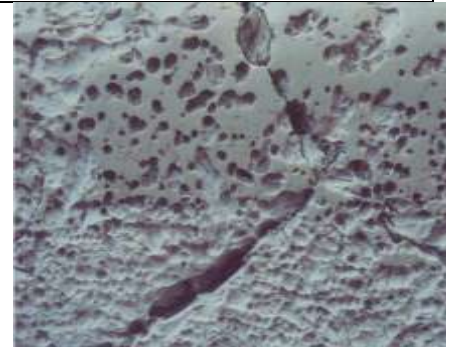



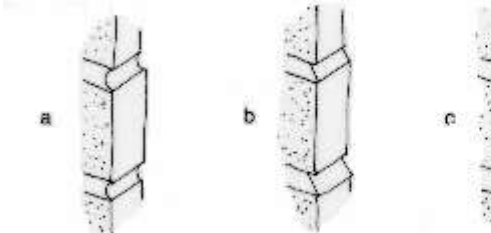


Fig. . Pitting, Marble / Italy (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)


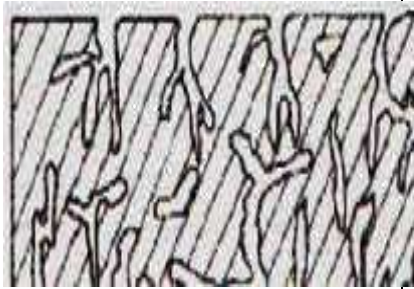

Eng. Plaster. A composition of gypsum or lime, water, sand, and sometimes hair or other fiber, applied in a paste form to the surface of walls or ceilings in a plastic state and allowed to harden and dry(Buffalo).



WEUD: A composition, as of lime and gypsum, sand, water, and sometimes hair or other fiber, applied in a pastry form the walls, ceilings etc., and allowed to harden and dry.

Fr. Enduit

Tr. Siva

<p>Gr. Γυψος</p> <p>Eng. Pilaster A representation of a column on the elevation of building, generally not projecting more than half the width of a column (University of Newcastle).</p> <p>WEUD: A shallow rectangular feature projecting from a wall, having a capital and base and usually imitating the form of a column.</p> <p>Fr. Pilastre</p> <p>Tr. Duvara yarışik yarım kolon</p> <p>Gr. Τετραπλευρος στήλη</p>	
<p>Eng. Pointing. The exposed mortar finish between bricks, or stonework(University of Newcastle).</p> <p>Fr. Jointure, joint</p> <p>Tr. Derz</p>	
<p>Eng. Polychromy: The use of many colors in decoration, especially in architecture and sculpture(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: The art of employing many colors in decoration as in painting or architecture.</p> <p>Fr. Decoration coloré</p> <p>Tr. Renkli dekorasyon</p> <p>Gr. Πολύχρωμα</p>	
<p>Eng. Portal: A doorway, an entrance, or a gate, especially one that is large and imposing(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: A door, gate, or entrance, esp. One of imposing appearance, as to a palace.</p> <p>Fr. Portal</p> <p>Tr. Portal, gösterişli giriş kapısı</p> <p>Gr. Πύλη</p>	

<p>Eng. Portico: Plural: porticos, porticoes. A roofed entrance porch supported on at least one side by columns(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: A structure consisting of a roof supported by columns or piers, usually attached to a building as a porch.</p> <p>Fr. Portique</p> <p>Tr. Portik</p> <p>Gr. Στοά</p>	
<p>Eng. Porosity is the ratio of pores (micro-voids) in the stone, to its total solid volume. Pores and the capillary structure develop differently in each of the three stone groups.</p> <p>Fr. Porosité</p> <p>Tr. Gozeneklilik</p> <p>Gr. Αραιότητα της ύλης</p> <p>Fig. Pores & capillary structure</p>	
<p>Eng. Post-Modernism. Architecture which grew out of a reaction to modernism. The term is generally first accredited to the author Charles Jencks, (see Section 6) in the 1970s. The architecture is said to be 'double coded', determined both by the architect's taste but also the wishes of the client. There is, thus, no singular style. Attention to detail, use of colour, historical references, and humour are all included (University of Newcastle).</p> <p>WEUD: Any number of trends or movements in the arts and literature developing in the 1970's in reaction to or rejection of the dogma, principles, or practices of established modernism esp. a movement in architecture and decorative arts running counter to the practice of the International style and using elements from historical vernacular styles and often playful illusion, decoration, and complexity.</p> <p>Fr. Post-modernisme</p> <p>Tr. Post Modernizm</p> <p>Gr. Μεταμοντερνισμός</p> <p>Fig. Portland Building, an example of Postmodern architecture</p>	

<p>Eng. Pulpit: A raised platform in a church, usually enclosed, where the minister or preacher stands to conduct the sermon(Buffalo).</p> <p>Fr. Chaire, Tribune</p> <p>Tr. Kürsü</p> <p>Gr. Αμβώνας</p>	
<p>Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.(CHM_CAP)</p> <p>is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property, When dealing with an entire site or area this term is applied in urban scale, And protection it from being damaged and destroyed. Protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. (Ann Marie-2016)</p> <p>Latin (Praeservare – to keep). American terms: urban renewal, or renewal. (O.)</p> <p>fig. Forum of Roma, Italy.</p>	
<p>Prevention: Activities, such as eliminating hazards, that focus on preventing an emergency from occurring and on reducing harm to people, collections, and property in the event of unavoidable emergencies (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Fr. Conservation, prévention</p> <p>Tr. Önlem alarak koruma</p> <p>Gr. Πρόληψη</p>	
<p>Eng. Project: In contemporary business and science a project is defined as a collaborative enterprise, involving research or design, that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim(WA).</p> <p>Fr. Projet</p> <p>Tr. Proje</p> <p>Gr. Προτζεκτ</p>	
<p>Protection: An action to safeguard a historic property by defending or guarding it from further deterioration, loss, or attack or shielding it from danger or injury (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Fr. Protection</p> <p>Tr. Koruma</p> <p>Gr. Προστασία</p>	
<p>Eng. Protection Board</p> <p>Fr. Conseil de conservation</p> <p>Tr. Koruma Kurulu</p> <p>Gr. Προστατευτικός πίνακας</p>	

Eng. Pyramid: Construction with a square base and four triangular faces; it served as a tomb for the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt (VD).

WEUD: A quadrilateral masonry mass having smooth, steeply sloping sides meeting at an apex, used as a tomb.

Fr. Pyramide

Tr. Piramit

Gr. Πυραμίδα

Fig. Pyramid of Cheops (VD).



R

Eng. Reconnaissance study: a synthesis of cultural resource information describing the kinds of cultural resources in a study area and summarizing their significance; sometimes called a cultural resource overview (ICOMOS).

Fr. Etude de reconnaissance

Tr. Kaynak tarama

Gr. Αναγνωριστική μελέτη

Eng. Reconstruction: Act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of non-surviving structure for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its original location (Kelly, At all. 2011). Or, establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials (ICOMOS).

***Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes (GHM-CAP).

Returning a damaged building to a known earlier state by introduction of new materials, by creating a replica of a destroyed building, by applying previous evidence and documentation. in this case the original architectural edifice is not existing. (C.)

Fr. Reconstruction

Tr. Yeniden inşa

Gr. Ανακατασκευή

FIG. Ypres Cloth Hall, Belgium.



Eng. Refinishing: Removing a finish and applying a new finish in its place (ICOMOS).

Fr. Revernir

Tr. Kaplama degistirme

Gr. φινίρισμα

Eng. Rehabilitation: the act or process of making a compatible use for a historic structure through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural and architectural values (Kelly, At all. 2011). Or "emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, feature, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character (ICOMOS).



Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing

uses while retaining the property's historic character as it has evolved over time (GHM-CAP).

The process of returning a building or urban area, to a healthy or good way of life and its process, that it have been damaged before. It is defined as the act or process of making possible to use a property through repairing, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. (Vocabulary)

Fr. Rehabilitation

Tr. İyileştirme

Gr. Επανένταξη

Fig. Mosque of Riyadh and Surrounding, Saudi Arabia.

Eng. Renaissance

WEUD: The time of the great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world.

Fr. Renaissance

Tr. Rönesans

Gr. Αναγέννηση

Fig. Sistine Chapel – Vatican, Michelangelo



Eng. Renovation. Modernization of heritage structure that may produce inappropriate alterations or eliminate important features and details (Kelly, At all., 2011).

***Renovation** modernized an historic building by means of inappropriate alterations and the elimination of important features and details. (GHM-CAP).

Fr. Modernisation

Tr. Modernizasyon

Gr. Ανακαίνιση

Eng. Repair: Act or process of putting back in good condition after damage, decay or deterioration by mending or fitting with like materials that are compatible in visual, physical, and functional characteristics (Kelly, At all. 2011).

WEUD: To restore to a good or sound condition after decay or damage.

Fr. Réparation

Tr. Onarım

Gr. Επισκευή




Eng. Reproduction: the construction or fabrication of an accurate copy of an object.

The action of copying a monument which is made to imitate the style of the earlier period. By copying original elements with an integration studies to prolong the life of ancient remains. The architectural edifice is exciting at hand and its replica is produced. The purpose may be to save the original form hazards of climate factors. Usually in order to maintain aesthetic suitability, the decorative lost section, or it is done to replace the destroyed section. If the value is under environmental threat can be moved to a more suitable



<p>environment. A copy of a portion of the unit inside or outside the structure. (De Lima-2017).</p> <p>Fr. Reproduction Tr. Kopyalama Gr. Αναπαραγωγή</p> <p>Fig. Original statue of Marcus Aurelius Catoline Museum.</p>	
<p>Repointing: The process of removing deteriorated mortar from the joints of a masonry wall and replacing it with new mortar to match the original (GHM-CAP).</p>	
<p>Eng. Residential area . A residential area is a land use in which housing predominates, as opposed to industrial and commercial areas(WA).</p> <p>Fr. Zone résidentiel Tr. Konut Bolgesi Gr. Κατοικημένη περιοχή</p>	
<p>Eng. Restoration. the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure, landscape, or object as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period (Kelly, At all., 2011).</p> <p>Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods(GHM-CAP).</p> <p>WEUD: A return of something to a former, original, normal, or unimpaired condition.</p> <p>It means restoring a monument to its normal static and functional condition in order to re-equip it to fulfil its original function or to fit it for a new purpose. The process should accurately define the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removing features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. (Van Sanford-2015).</p> <p>Latin (Restaurare) to restore.Americal terms: renovation, remodelling. (O.)</p> <p>Fr. Restauration Tr. Restorasyon It. Restaure Gr. Αποκατάσταση</p> <p>Fig. Restoration of Grandmaster’s Palace in Malta.</p>	
<p>Eng. Retreatability: A principle in heritage conservation that refers to the ability of alter a structure without the accumulation of visible permanent changes, reduces, and or other consequences that could restrict future conservation mrasures A principle in heritage conservation that requires that any treatment or addition to a heritage structure be remove without any damage to the historic fabric of the resource(Kelly, At all. 2011).</p> <p>Fr. Retraitabilité Tr.Yeniden onarım</p>	
<p>Eng. Reversibility: A principle in heritage conservation that requires that any treatment or addition to a heritage structure be remove without any damage to the historic fabric of the resource (Kelly, At all. 2011).</p> <p>Fr. Reversibilité Tr.Geri dönüşümlü olabilme yetisi Gr. Αναστρεπτικότητα</p>	



<p>Eng. Revival architecture Architecture that makes use of elements of an earlier style that it seeks to emulate, borrowing many of the features of its prototype, as described under the term architectural model.</p> <p>Fr. Architecture reactive</p> <p>Tr. Canlandirmaci mimari</p> <p>Fig; Greek Revival House in Edirne</p>	
<p>Rising damp: The process in which water in moist soil is drawn into brick or stone walls by capillary action(GHM-CAP).</p>	
<p>Eng. Rococo is an ornate style originating in France in the 18th century and evolving from the Baroque style ("Baroque gone mad," some would quip).</p> <p>WEUD: A style of architecture and decoration, originating in France about 1720, evolved from Baroque types and distinguished by its elegant refinement in using different materials for a delicate overall effect and by its ornament of shellwork, foliage etc.</p> <p>Fr. Rococo</p> <p>Tr. Rokoko</p> <p>Gr. Ροκοκο</p> <p>Fig. From Asams' Church (Asamkirche) Munich, Germany.</p>	
<p>Roman amphitheater: Oval or round building composed of an arena surrounded by tiers; it was used mainly to stage gladiator fights(VD).</p> <p>Fr. Amphitheatre Romaine</p> <p>Tr. Roma anfitiyatrosu</p> <p>Gr. Ρωμαϊκό Αμφιθέατρο</p>	
<p>Romanesque. A style dominant before the rise of Gothic Architecture, though its date of origin is disputed. In Britain it is generally equated to Norman architecture, i.e. post conquest (1066) buildings of the 11th and 12th centuries. Derived from Roman architecture its characteristics include massive piers, rounded arches and rib vaulting (University of Newcastle).</p> <p>WEUD: Nothing or pertaining to the style of architecture prevailing in western or southern Europe from the 9th through the 12th centuries, characterized by heavy masonry construction with narrow openings, features such as the round arch, the groin vault, and the barrel vault, and the introduction or development of the vaulting rib, the vaulting shaft, and central and western towers for churches.</p> <p>Fr. Romanesque</p> <p>Tr. Romanesk, Roman</p> <p>Gr. ρομανικό</p>	
<p>Eng. Roof of a building envelope, both the covering on the uppermost part of a building or shelter which provides protection from animals and weather, notably rain, but also heat, wind and sunlight; and the framing or</p>	

structure which supports the covering(WA).

WEUD: The external upper covering of a house or other building.

Fr. Toit

Tr. Çatı

Gr. Οροφή

Eng. Roofing material is the outermost layer on the **roof** of a building, sometimes self-supporting, but generally supported by an underlying structure(WA).

Fr. Placage toitelle

Tr. Çatı kaplaması

Gr. Υλικό της οροφής

Eng. Rose

Window Also: Wheel

Window

The round window with tracery frequently found on the facades of Gothic churches.

WEUD: A circular window decorated with tracery symmetrical about the center.

Fr. Rosace

Tr. Gül pencere

Fig. from St. Louis RC Church



S

Eng. Sandblasting: A blast of air or steam laden with sand, used to clean, grind, cut, or decorate hard surfaces, as of glass, stone, or metal(Buffalo).

***Sandblasting:** The process of cleaning a surface with a jet of abrasive sand or Grit(GHM-CAP).

Fr. Sablage

Tr. Kumla aşındırarak temizlik

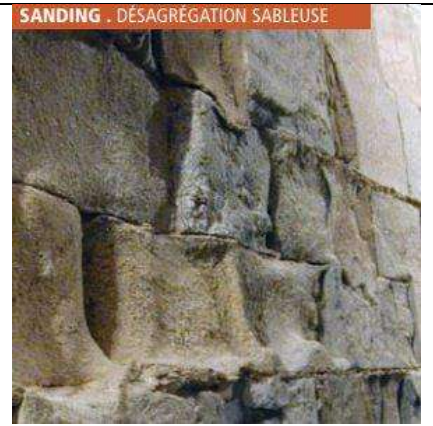
Gr. Αμμοβολή

Fig. Sandblasting a stone wall(W).



Sanding / Désagrégation sableuse :Used to describe granular disintegration of sandstones and granites.

Presence of loose granular or powdery particles on the stone surface is related to chemical processes within the stone/salt crystallization. (ICOMOS)



Eng. Sandstone is a very durable formation of quartz grains. If the rock has a small grain size (<2.0mm) which is almost too small to see, then the rock is a sandstone.

WEUD: A common sedimentary rock consisting of sand, usually quartz, cemented to gather by various substances, as silica, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, or clay.

Fr. Grès

Tr. Kumtasi

Gr. Πετρα άμμου

Fig. Carved sandstone facade in Petra Ancient City, Jordan.



Eng. Settlement, locality or populated place is a community in which people live. A settlement can range in size from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with surrounding urbanized areas. Settlements may include hamlets, villages, towns and cities(WA).

Fr. Agglomérations rurales, urbaines

Tr. Yerleşimler

Gr. Οικισμός

Eng. Scroll: A classical frieze ornament having a spiral form resembling a loosely rolled parchment, either(**Buffalo**).

WEUD: A roll of patchment, paper, copper or other material, esp. one with writing on it.

Fr. Rouleau

Tr. Spral

Gr. Πάπιρος



Eng. Sedimentary rocks: They are formed through the gradual accumulation of sediment: for example, sand on a beach or mud on a river bed. As the sediment is buried it is compacted as more and more material is deposited on top. Eventually the sediment will become so dense that it is essentially rock. This process is known as lithification.

Fr. Pierre sédimentaire

Tr. Tortul Tas

Gr. Ιζηματογενής πέτρα







Eng. Setting: the physical environment of a historic property; the character of the place in which the property played its historical role.

Fr. Cadre

Tr. Fiziksel, tarihsel çevre

Eng. Sketch plan: a plan, generally not to exact scale although often drawn from measurements, where the

<p>features of a structure or landscape are shown in proper relation and proportion to one another.</p> <p>Fr. Ebauche de plan Tr. Elle çizilmiş plan, kroki Gr. Σκίτσο</p>	
<p>Splitting / Clivage :Fracturing of a stone along planes of weakness such as microcracks or clay/silt layers, in case where the structural elements are orientated vertically. For instance, a column may split into several parts along bedding planes if the load above it is too high.</p> <p>Generally, the process of separating an object or material into two or more layers. The resulting layers are termed "splits." (ICOMOS)</p>	
<p>Eng. Staircases: A flight or series of flights of steps and a supporting structure connecting separate levels(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: A flight of stairs with its framework, banisters etc. or a series of such flights.</p> <p>Fr. Escalier Tr. Merdiven evi Gr. Κλιμακοστάσιο</p>	
<p>Eng. Stair-end: On an open-string stair, the face formed between the riser (vertical surface) and the tread (horizontal surface); also, the cut-out or carved decorative element applied to this space(Buffalo).</p> <p>Fr. Detail d'escalier Tr. Merdiven bitiş detayı Gr. Πλατίσκαλο</p>	
<p>Eng. Stabilization: action to render an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated property stable while retaining its present form(Kelly, At. all., 2011).</p> <p>Fr. Consolidation Tr. Sağlamlştırma. Gr. Σταθεροποίηση</p>	
<p>Eng. Stalactite work, also called honeycomb work, Arabic al-ḥalimāt al-'uliyā ("the overhang"), pendentive form of architectural ornamentation, resembling the geological formations called stalactites. This type of ornamentation is characteristic of Islamic architecture and decoration.</p> <p>Fr. Stalactite Tr. Mukarnas Gr. Σταλακτική</p>	
<p>Eng. Structure is a body or assemblage of bodies in space to form a system capable of supporting loads(WA).</p> <p>WEUD: Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents.</p> <p>Fr. Structure Tr. Yapı, doku Gr. Υποδομή</p>	
<p>Eng. Structuralism is a theoretical paradigm in sociology, anthropology, linguistics and semiotics positing that</p>	

elements of human culture must be understood in terms of their relationship to a larger, overarching system or structure. It works to uncover the structures that underlie all the things that humans do, think, perceive, and feel(WA).

WEUD: Any theory that embodies structural principles.

Fr. Structuralisme

Tr. Strüktüralizm.

Gr. Διαρθρωτισμός

Eng. Stucco: A coarse plaster composed of portland or masonry cement, sand, and hydrated lime, mixed with water and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls(Buffalo).

WEUD: An exterior finish for masonry or frame walls, usually composed of cement, sand, and hydrated lime mixed with water and laid on wet.

Fr. Stue

Tr Stükko veya stük

Gr. Στόκος

Fig. Stucco from the House of Borujerdi-ha, 1850s, Kashan, Iran.



Eng. Stupa; A stupa is a mound-like or semi-hemispherical structure containing Buddhist relics, typically the ashes of Buddhist monks, used by Buddhists as a place of meditation. Stupas originated as pre-Buddhist earthen burial mounds, in which ascetics were buried in a seated position, called chaitya.

WEUD: A monumental pile of earth or other material, in memory of Buddha or a Buddhist saint, and commemorating some event or making a sacred spot.

Fr. Stupa

Tr. Stupa

Gr. Στουπα

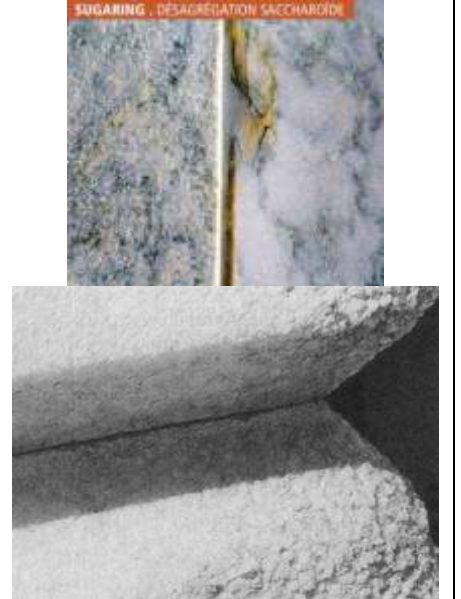
Fig. Great Stupa of Sanchi [India]



Sugaring / Désagrégation saccharoïde :Employed mainly for white cristallyne marble.

Refers to granular disintegration of calcite grains in marble caused by dissolution in rainwater, or to similar degradation of glass into millimeter-size fragments resembling granulated sugar, caused by the constant presence of moisture. (ICOMOS)

A characteristic of some masonry indicative of gradual surface disintegration, possibly caused by salts dissolved in and transported through the stone by moisture and consequent dissolution of the binder. Carbonate stones, especially fine grained marble, are particularly susceptible to this granular, sometimes powdery condition. Preservation Treatment: Consolidation (Grimmer A.E., 1984)



Eng. Skyscraper is a tall, continuously habitable building of many floors, usually designed for office, commercial and residential use(W).

WEUD: A building of exceptional height completely supported by a framework, as of girders, from which the walls are suspended, as opposed to a building supported by load-bearing walls.

Fr. Gratte-ciel

Tr . Gökdelen

Gr. Ουρανοξύστης

Fig. Burj Khalifa, the tallest skyscraper in the world since 2010, with a height of 829.8 m.(W).



Soiling: Deposit of a very thin layer of exogenous particles (eg. soot) giving a dirty appearance to the stone surface (ICOMOS).

Fr. Souillure

Tr. Tozlanma

Gr. Βρωμιά

Fig. Soiling, Limestone / Egypt (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2002)



Eng. Stain: An alteration which appears as an accidental and localised pigmentation on the surface, and is correlated to the presence of foreign material (e.g. rust, copper salts, organic substances, varnishes) (ICCROM).

Fr. Tache, altération

Tr. Leke, pas lekese

Gr. Λεκές

Fig. Stain Marble / Italy (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2004)



T




Eng. Terra Cotta fired clay cast in moulds, often used for decorative elements or to clad a building exterior(Glossary).

WEUD: A hard, fired, clay, brownish-red in color when unglazed, that is used for architectural ornaments and facings, structural units, pottery and as a material for sculpture.

Fr. Terra cotta

Tr. Pismis toprak, kil

Gr. Τερακότα

<p>Eng. Tomb WEUD: An excavation in earth or rock for the burial of a corpse; grave. Or a mausoleum, burial chamber or the like. Fr. Tombe Tr. Türbe Gr. Τάφος</p>	
<p>Eng. Tower: A building or part of a building that is exceptionally high in proportion to its width and length(Buffalo). WEUD: A building or structure high is propotion to its lateral dimensions, either isolated or forming part of a building. Fr. Tour Tr. Kule Gr. Πύργος</p>	
<p>Eng. Tromp or squinch in architecture is a construction filling in the upper angles of a square room so as to form a base to receive an octagonal or spherical dome. Fr. Trompe Tr. Konik kubbe gecisi, tromp</p>	
<p>Eng. Travertine is a terrestrial¹ sedimentary rock, formed by the precipitation of carbonate minerals from solution in ground and surface waters, and/or geothermal heated hot-springs. WEUD: A form of limestone deposited by springs for building. Fr. Travertin Tr. Traverten Gr. Είδος ασβεστόλιθου</p>	

¹*Terrestrial* refers to things related to [land](#) or the planet [Earth](#).

Eng. Turning: An ornamental or structural element of furniture produced by rotating a wood dowel on a lathe, and shaping the dowel with cutting tools into a series of nodules, swellings, disks, etc. (Buffalo).

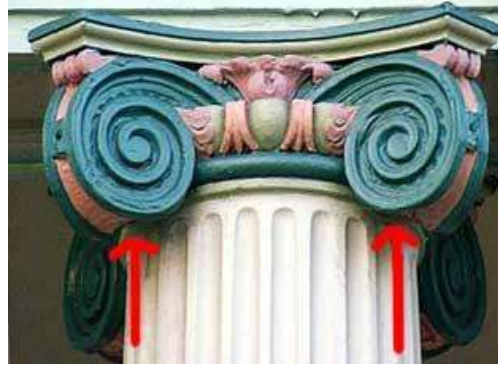
Fr. Turning

Tr. Torna işi

Fig. Ball-and-ring- Slat-back (ladder-back) armchair(Buffalo).



Eng. Twisted / spiral column: A column so shaped



form(Buffalo).

Fr. Colonne entortillée

Tr. Burmalı Kolon, sütun

as to present a twisted or spiral



Eng. Typology: Study of symbolic representation or of types.

WEUD: The doctrine or study of types or prefigurative symbols esp., in scriptural literature.

Fr. Typologie

Tr. Tipoloji

Gr. Τυπολογία

U

Eng. Urban area is a location characterized by high human population density and vast human-built features in comparison to the areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements such as villages and hamlets(WA).

Fr. Zone urbaine

Tr. Kentsel alanlar

Gr. Αστική περιοχή



Eng. Urban design is an inter-disciplinary subject that unites all the built environment professions, including urban planning, landscape architecture, architecture, civil and municipal engineering(WA).

Fr. Design urbaine



Tr. Kentsel tasarım

Gr. Αστικός σχεδιασμός

V

<p>Eng. Vault. An arched structure of stone, brick, or reinforced concrete, forming a supporting structure of a ceiling or roof.</p> <p>Fr. Voûte</p> <p>Tr. Tonoz</p> <p>Gr. Κρύπτη</p>	
<p>Eng. Volute. In classical architecture, a spiral scroll, as on Ionic, Corinthian or Composite capitals, or on ancones, etc. (Buffalo).</p> <p>Etymology: Latin: "voluta" = scroll(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD:A spiral ornament, found in the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders.</p> <p>Fr. Volute</p> <p>Tr. Volüt, koç başı</p>	
<p>Eng. Vernacular Architecture. The term vernacular is derived from the Latin <i>vernaculus</i>, meaning "domestic, native, indigenous"; from <i>verna</i>, meaning "native slave" or "home-born slave"(WA).</p> <p>A local style of building architecture by local material and knowledge, which is based on 1- local needs, 2- available construction materials 3- reflection of local tradition and culture, it depends on skills and expertise of local Builders as opposed to formally-trained Architects. (Fewins-2019)</p> <p>Vernacular architecture can be contrasted against polite architecture which is characterized by stylistic elements of design and incorporated for aesthetic purposes which go beyond a building's functional requirements. The term (Vernacular) means (Domestic, Native, indigenous) from the word (verna) which means (native slave). (O.)</p> <p>Fr. Architecture vernaculaire</p> <p>Tr. Kırsal Mimari; yerli, ya da bir yere/yöreye özgü anlamına gelen Latince "vernaculus" sözcüğünden türetilmiştir. Aslında dil ile ilişkili olarak kullanılan bir kavram olan 'vernacular' sözlüklerde bir yörenin dili, diğer deyişle; bir yörenin kendine özgü mimari biçimlenme dili anlamına gelmektedir.</p> <p>Gr. Εθνική αρχιτεκτονική.</p>	 <p>Fig.Vernacular architecture in Norway(WA).</p>
<p>Eng. Volcanic Rocks (see Igneous Rocks)</p> <p>Fr. Pierres volcaniques</p> <p>Tr. Vulkanik Taslar</p> <p>Gr.Υφαιστιογενής πέτρες</p>	

W

<p>Eng. Weathering: Any chemical or mechanical process by which stones exposed to the weather undergo changes in character and deteriorate (ICOMOS).</p> <p>Fr. Altération météorolog</p> <p>Tr. Hava Şartlarına bağlı bozulma</p> <p>Fig. . Subfloreescence, Sandstone / Egypt (Fitzner and Heinrichs, 2002)</p>	
<p>Wheel window: A large circular window in which the tracery radiates from the center(Buffalo).</p> <p>Earliest form of the rose window Found in Gothic and Gothic Revival styles(Buffalo).</p> <p>WEUD: A rose window having prominent radiating mullions.</p> <p>Fr. Fenetre roué, rosace</p> <p>Tr. Gül pencere</p>	
<p>Eng. WHC Unesco World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Fr. UNESCO Centre d'héritage Mondiale</p> <p>Tr. UNESCO Dünya Mirasi Merkezi</p>	
<p>Eng. Work of art, artwork, art piece, piece of art or art object is an aesthetic physical item or artistic creation(WA).</p> <p>Fr. Oeuvre d'art</p> <p>Tr. Sanat eseri</p> <p>Gr. Έργο τέχνης</p>	

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