

**Abacus:** The slab placed on top of a capital.

**Acanthus leaf:** A decorative element in the shape of a conventionalized representation of an acanthus leaf, especially used in Corinthian column capitals

**Additional element:** Later addition to a structure not in harmony with original features.

**Aisle:** In a church, a lower part parallel to and at the side of a nave, choir or transept, from which it is divided by pillars

**Ambulatory:** A curved or polygonal corridor that permits walking around the apse inside a church.

**Apse:** Semicircular, sacred recess in a church where the altar is placed.

**Apsidiole:** A small, secondary apse, or a one of the apses on either side of the main apse in a triapsidal church.

**Arch:** A semicircular structural element that connects two columns.

**Areaway:** A sunken enclosure providing light and giving access to subterranean room in a building.

**Baghdadi:** A technique of close-timbering between bays on the exterior and interior, coated in plaster.

**Baldachin:** Permanent canopy, especially over an altar, throne or tomb, usually supported on columns.

**Baptismal font:** Font that contains water used for baptism.

**Barrel vault:** A cross-cut, semi-cylindrical vault made of bricks and mortar.

**Basilical plan:** Large, rectangular church plan divided into halls with rows of columns with the middle nave one higher than those on the sides.

**Bema:** The altar part in a church at the discretion of the clergy.

**Bevel:** Blunting out to have sloping surface on a structure; sloping side.

**Bond beam:** Wood, brick or cement elements horizontally placed with space between from end to end inside walls of a structure to reinforce the masonry building.

**Bossage:** To cut material, especially stone, to a form as if awaiting fine dressing.

**Capstone:** Lintel-stone or large flat stone fixed on top of something, typically a wall.

**Carcass:** Building or part of it, finished as to its main construction or shell, essentially the bare, basic load-bearing part (framed or otherwise) without flooring, roofing-cover, window-frames or finishes.

**Cartouche:** Inscription encircled with flower reliefs or moldings with flag or emblem depictions inside.

**Catholicon:** Central, main church in an Orthodox monastery.

**Chamfer:** An oblique surface produced by cutting away a corner at angle (usually 45 °), not as big as a splay.

**Chapel:** 1.Small church 2.Place of worship dedicated to a Saint in large churches.

**Clepsydra:** An ancient time-measuring device worked by a flow of water.

**Close joints:** A joint technique with which wall stones are fit as tight as possible, remaining holes are filled with mortar and the surface is trowelled.

**Composite order:** A classical order of architecture consisting of elements of the Ionic and Corinthian orders.

**Corbel:** Horizontal structural element carried by only one abutment on one side, with other sides unsupported.

**Corinthian order:** A column order used in Ancient Greek architecture in which capitals are adorned with acanthus leaves and columns rise on a pedestal.

**Cornice:** Protrusions delimiting the upper side of the façade of a structure.

**Cortijo:** A house or group of houses where Jews lived together; derived from the Ladino word “cortijo” for courtyard.

**Counterfort:** Buttress or other projection, built against a wall in order to prevent it from moving or bulging.

**Crypt:** An underground room or vault beneath a church, used as a chapel or burial place.

**Cyma Molding:** Projecting molding, common in Classical architecture, with an ogee section, usually of equal convex and concave arcs, with a plain fillet above and below it.

**Diaconicon:** A church section in early Byzantine architecture where gifts bestowed upon the church are kept and later on used as archive and library.

**Donjon:** Strongest part of a medieval castle, usually a tower or keep, capable of being defended even if the outer walls of the castle were breached.

**Doric order:** An Ancient Greek order in which the structure rises above several steps, columns lack pedestals and narrow as they rise.

**Double Wall:** Vertical panel made of stone, bricks etc., protecting the sides of the structure from exterior damage and separating the interior sections.

**Drainage:** Act of transferring accumulated water from one place to another.

**Drum:** The circular, square or polygonal pedestal that carries a dome.

**Eave:** Lowest portion of a pitched roof projecting beyond the naked of the wall beneath.

**Echinus:** A capital with circular curves on the sides in Doric order.

**Efflorescence:** A crystalline deposit on surfaces of masonry, stucco, or concrete.

**Emboss:** To carve, mould, or stamp a design on a surface so that it stands out in relief.

**Exedra:** A semicircular, open recess covered with a semi-dome and which serves as seating.

**Fluting:** Longitudinal, parallel indentations with equal space in between running the height of a column.

**Fresco:** Painting with mineral dye done on wet plaster.

**Frieze:** In classical architecture, decorated section between ground sill and the roof.

**Gable roof:** A simple roof design shaped like an inverted "V".

**Gallery:** Wide corridor connecting many sections of a structure on the same floor, built either on the exterior or the interior.

**Gargoyle:** A gutter fixed perpendicular to the eaves of a wall to convey rainwater and snow water from the roof.

**Garland:** Inlay in the form of a wreath of leaves and flowers hanging between two ends.

**Garrison:** The building occupied by troops stationed in a town to defend it.

**Groin vault:** Vault produced by the intersection of two barrel vaults at right angles. Also sometimes known as cross vault.

**Gynaeceum:** A section in a church reserved for women.

**Hechal/Torah ark:** The ark in a synagogue is generally a receptacle, or ornamental closet, which contains the synagogue's Torah scrolls.

**Horan (Armenian):** Apse. Semicircular, sacred recess in a church where the altar is placed.

**Icon:** Religious depictions in Orthodox Christian art.

**Iconography:** Branch of knowledge dealing with representations of people or objects in art and design, hence the symbolism in a design.

**Impost:** Top course of a column that supports an arch.

**Ionic order:** Classical order of architecture, the second Greek and the third Roman. It is primarily identified by its capital, with its rolled-up cushion-like form on either side creating the distinctive volutes.

**Iwan:** Large semicircular niche-like building element, sometimes with a hemidome over, resembling a large apse, often arranged on an axis related to a larger space.

**Jamatun (Armenian):** Square hall attached to the western entrance of a church, in Armenian architecture.

**Jamb:** Long stone post placed on both sides of a door or window.

**Joint:** The visible connecting element between wall stones filled with mortar and trowelled.

**Karamanli Turkish:** A form of written Turkish, and a dialect of Turkish spoken by the Karamanlides, a community of Turkish-speaking Orthodox Christians in Ottoman Turkey. While the official Ottoman Turkish was written in the Arabic script, the Karamanlides used the Greek alphabet for writing their form of Turkish.

**Keystone:** The stone in the form of a triangle with the peak chopped, placed at the peak of an arch.

**Khachkar:** Outdoor Armenian steles carved from stone.

**Khorasan mortar:** A type of mortar made of sifted brick dust, lime and water, main material of structures in especially Asia Minor.

**Lath:** Narrow, thin strip of wood used as a base for a plaster finish.

**Lintel:** The beam conducting to the sides the weight of window or door apertures or the part that joins two columns.

**Machicolation:** Space between the corbels carrying a parapet that is set in front of the naked of a fortified wall or tower which may also enable missiles to be dropped on any attacker below.

**Madur** (Armenian) = Chapel: Place of worship dedicated to a Saint in large churches.

**Martyrium:** A place which bears the memory of Jesus Christ or one of his apostles or which bears the relics of a Christian martyr; a structure built in such place.

**Medallion:** Panel or tablet, usually circular, elliptical, oval or sometimes square, bearing a portrait or figures in relief, like a large medal, used for Classical architectural decoration.

**Mihrab:** A niche in the wall of a mosque, at the point nearest to Mecca, towards which the congregation faces to pray

**Molding:** Raised fringe that frames the wall, ceiling, door or windows of a structure.

**Muqarnas** = is a form of architectural ornamented vaulting, the “geometric subdivision of a squinch, or cupola, or corbel, into a large number of miniature squinches, producing a sort of cellular structure”, sometimes also called a “honeycomb” vault.

**Naos:** Main area in Orthodox churches available for public worship.

**Narthex:** Area in a church separated from the naos with a wall or columns.

**Nave:** Sections in a church sprawling vertically over an area from the main entrance to the apse divided by vertical lines of columns or abutments.

**Niche:** A usually arched recess in a wall mostly to place an oil lamp or other lights within.

**Nogging:** Brickwork infill-panel set in a timber frame.

**Oculus:** A round opening on top of a dome or a roof.

**Pantile:** Plain roofing-tile with a profile resembling an S on its side giving a corrugated effect when laid on the roof.

**Parapet:** Low wall or barrier at the edge of a balcony, bridge, roof or terrace.

**Parecclesion:** Chapel built adjacent to or separate from a church.

**Pastophorium:** Two cells on the north and south of the main apse.

**Pedestal:** The base on which a column or the like is mounted.

**Pediment:** A triangular decoration framed with a cornice above a door or a window.

**Pendentive:** Rounded triangle structural element connecting a square plan with the spherical base of a dome, positioned between the dome and the carrier vaults.

**Pilaster:** A column partly embedded in a wall.

**Pointing:** Process, material, or completed finish of mortar-joints in brickwork or masonry

**Portico:** A structure consisting of a roof supported by columns at regular intervals, typically attached as a porch to a building.

**Prothesis:** A room in Greek-Orthodox churches in which the liturgy of preparations is held.

**Reconstruction:** The process of re-building a building that has been severely damaged or destroyed.

**Relief:** A raised or embedded form on a surface.

**Rib:** Circular molding jutting from arches carrying the vault, which also transfers vault weight from the buttresses to the ground.

**Rococo:** A flamboyant decoration style popular in 18<sup>th</sup> century France with numerous curves.

**Rosette:** A circular, stylized flower decoration.

**Rubenids:** An Armenian dynasty who dominated parts of Cilicia, and who established the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia. The dynasty takes its name from its ancestor, the Armenian prince Ruben I. The Rubenids were princes, later kings, of Cilicia from around 1080 until they were surpassed by the Hethumids in the mid-thirteenth century.

**Rustication:** In masonry, to fashion stone in large blocks with sunk joints and a roughened surface.

**Sill:** Lower horizontal projecting element below an aperture (e.g. doorway or window), to throw water off the naked of the wall below.

**Skylight:** An opening that runs the height of a structure built to draw sufficient light in the middle section of a structure.

**Spolia:** Elements formerly used in another structure, repurposed in new construction, usually with inlays or decoration.

**Spreader:** Wooden or steel rod connecting two structural elements.

**Squinch:** Part of a vault superimposed on the corner of a structure.

**Stele:** A vertical stone slab carved with reliefs, inscriptions and ornament, commonly used as a gravestone.

**Stucco:** Decorative coating on walls and ceilings.

**Surveying:** Measuring all dimensions of a structure built to draw sufficient light in the middle section of a structure.

**Synagogue:** Building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction.

**Synthronus:** A semicircular row of seats with the cathedra in the middle behind the altar in the apse of an Early Christian or Byzantine Church.

**Templon:** The division between the middle nave and the apse in a church.

**Terazzo:** In situ or precast finish for floors, dados, etc. made of small pieces of marble beaten down into a fairly stiff cement or lime-mortar, rubbed down, and polished.

**Tevah:** The bimah or platform from which prayers are recited and the Torah is read.

**Tie bar/tie rod:** A rod acting as a tie in a building or other structure.

**Transept:** In a cross-shaped church, either of the two parts forming the arms of the cross shape, projecting at right angles from the nave.

**Transfiguration:** The radiant appearance of Jesus Christ to three apostles; apparition.

**Transom window:** A window set above the transom of a door or larger window; a fanlight.

**Tuscan order:** A simple Classical order that was developed in the Roman period.

**Vault:** Structural element forming a roof.

**Volute:** Spiral curves similar to a ram's horn on top of a column.

**Yeshiva:** An Orthodox Jewish school for the religious and secular education of higher level.



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#### ABBREVIATIONS

**GEEAYK/GMEEAYK**: The High Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments

**KVKBK**: Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Assets

**TKTVYK**: Supreme Council for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets

**KVTVKBK/KTVKK**: Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets

**KTVKYK**: Supreme Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets