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VALUE ASSESMENT FOR DEFINING THE CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR *KAYSERI SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI*

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VALUE ASSESMENT FOR DEFINING THE CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR *KAYSERI SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI*

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ABSTRACT

VALUE ASSESMENT FOR DEFINING THE CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES FOR *KAYSERI SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI*

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Conservation of industrial heritage is a very popular issue in last years. But this conservation studies are not adequate so a lot of industrial complexes which effected architectural features of industrial buildings, style of producing, production and economic history and social life of citizens, are face to face with being demolished. These complexes should be preserved and inherited to the next generations. One of these complexes is *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* which was established in Early Republican Period in 1934 by Sumerbank in Kayseri.

Turkish Government who made merit of development and progress in the first years of republic made a number of investments following variant policies. It was considered that economic independence, social development and modernization could be made by those investments. Industry was one of the major investments. It was aimed to make economy independent by industrialization.

Locations for production and materials were decided through a certain plan. The first and the most important of the industrial investments was *Sümerbank Bez*

Fabrikası established by Sümerbank in Kayseri. It was not only for economic progress but also for social development. It was built in 1935 by Russian architects in a modernist approach in reinforced concrete system for the first time in Kayseri. Factory was not just a production place. It consisted of a lot of social and service buildings and areas.

Kayseri as a city of a longstanding history shaped its future with *Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*. Sümerbank is the basis of the city's industry as it is called an industry center today. *Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* was effective in the development of Kayseri and Turkey with its qualified workers, modernization and progress it brought to city.

The main aim of this work is to determine the value of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* penetrated Turkish Republic's and Kayseri's social and economic development, to state decisions for conservation of those values and to provide reintegration to the city.

Keywords; Industrial Heritage, *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*. Industrialization, Modernization, Kayseri.

ÖZ

KAYSERI SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI'NIN DEĞERLERİ ÜZERİNDEN KORUMA KARARLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

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Endüstri mirasının korunması son yıllarda çok gündemde olan bir konudur. Ancak bu mirasın korunması için çalışmalar yeterli değil. Bir dönemin mimari özelliklerini, üretim biçimini, teknoloji, ekonomi tarihini ve sosyal yaşamını etkileyen bu yapılar yok olma tehlikesi ile karşı karşıyadır. Endüstri yapılarının korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması gerekmektedir. Erken Cumhuriyet döneminde inşa edilen sanayi komplekslerinden biri de Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikasıdır.

Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında gelişmeyi ve ilerlemeyi ilke edinen Türkiye Cumhuriyeti farklı politikalar izleyerek birçok alanda yatırım yapmıştır. Bu yatırımlar ile ekonomik bağımsızlığın, sosyal kalkınmanın ve çağdaşlaşmanın sağlanabileceği düşünülmekteydi. Yatırım yapılan alanların başında sanayi bulunmaktaydı. Kurtuluş savaşı ile sağlanan bağımsızlığın, endüstrileşme ile ekonomide de sağlanması hedeflenmişti.

Belirli bir plan doğrultusunda öncelikli üretim malzemelerinin ve yerlerinin

belirlenmesine çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışma doğrultusunda yapılan sanayi yatırımlardan biri ve en önemlisi Sümerbank tarafından Kayseri'ye kurulan Sümerbank Bez Fabrikasıdır. Fabrika sadece ekonomik gelişmeyi sağlamak için değil aynı zaman da sosyal bir atılım için inşa edilmişti. 1935 yılında Rus mimarlar tarafından modernist bir yaklaşım ile Kayseri de betonarme sistem ile inşa edilmiştir. Fabrika sadece üretim yapısından oluşmamaktadır. Bir çok sosyal ve servis yapıları ve alanları bulunmaktadır.

Köklü bir geçmişe sahip olan Kayseri kenti, Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası ile geleceğini biçimlendirmiştir. Günümüzde sanayi kenti olarak ifade edilen Kayseri'nin sanayisinin temelinde Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası bulunmaktadır. Yetiştirdiği elemanları, kente ve insanlarına verdiği modernleşme, ilerleme, gelişme düşüncesi ile Kayseri'nin ve Türkiye'nin hem ekonomik alanda hem de sosyal yaşamda kalkınmasında etkili olmuştur.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin ve Kayseri kentinin gelişmesinde özellikle ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınmasında etkili olan fabrikanın değerlerinin tespit edilmesi, ve yeniden kent ile entegrasyonunun sağlanması için ana koruma kararlarının belirlenmesi bu çalışmanın ana amacıdır.

Anahtar Kelimler; Endüstri Mirası, Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası. Endüstrileşme, Çağdaşlaşma , Kayseri.

To My Family

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Conservation is a globally accepted term that has been in use for years and provides the transfer of the cultural assets to the new generations. A number of structures and areas have been preserved for the new generations as a result of their certain values and it still continues. One of the cultural heritage that should be conserved is industrial architecture, with their architectural, cultural, social, historical, economic and industrial features and production techniques of their time, these structures are the issues of the day and lots of studies are carried out for conservation. These studies are carried out in Turkey and worldwide by governments in addition to the international establishments such as ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), DOCOMOMO (Document and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhood of the Modern Movement). However, studies in Turkey are not sufficient. In the last ten years it is questioned whether industrial structures are cultural heritages and should be preserved or not and necessary precautions have been taken. Priory industrial heritage accepted worldwide is depicted by a subsidiary company of Icomos called TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) in "The Nizhy Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage" (The Nizhy Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage 17 July 2003, Moscow) published in 2003.

"*Industrial heritage consists of the remains of industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific value. These remains consist of buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and stores, places where energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all its infrastructure, as well as*

places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education."

A lot of industrial structures appropriate for this portrayal are face to face with being perished because of not being capable of continuing their function technologically. Such types of structures seen as industrial heritage globally are preserved by refunctioning. On the other hand a number of industrial structures in Turkey are in danger. These buildings lack of technology and because of useless these collapsed in years. It is necessary to determine the value and preserve the industrial heritage but it is not taken into consideration in Turkey. Most recent example of this situation is the destruction of *Ankara Hava Gazı Fabrikası* in 2006 as a result of cancellation of official registration in 1991 by "Ankara Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu". Lots of other buildings face with same danger. Industrial structures in various cities in Turkey lead significant progress in their history, economy and social life.

One of these structures is *Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* which was established in the Early Republican Period in 1934 by Sumerbank in Kayseri.

Turkish War of Independence broke out at the beginning of the 20th century. The country was economically, politically and socially collapsed[1]. Republic was a reform and sign of political independence. However those were not efficient for society and administrators. There had to be reforms in economy and social life in order to provide adaptation and acceptance for the new administration system. The modernization process of Turkey during the early Republican period incorporated the reconstruction of the country in social as well as economic terms, together with the construction of a new built environment accordingly.

If Republic of Turkey would make economical progress, it could declare economic independence as well as politic. For economic independence, administration prepared new plans and programs. The First Five-Year Development

[1] Coşkun Ali, 'Cumhuriyetin İlk Yıllarında Türkiye Ekonomisi', Atatürkçü Düşümce Dergisi,sayı:4 sf:72-77 Kasım 2003

Plan of Turkey was prepared and put into action by the Republican Public Party[2]. According to this plan economic progress could be done by industrialization. The early Republican Turkey experienced attempts of industrialization and social transformations as a part of the modernization project. First, government tried to encourage the private sector to invest in industry, yet those days' people didn't have enough money for investment. Therefore private sector investment for industrialization was very limited. Thereupon the government changed its policy of industrialization into statism. Statism aimed economic process by the construction of new factories in various cities. What made statism different from socialism was that statism was a new mixed economical system project and it was assisted by The First Five-Year Progress Plan. Statism aimed not only economic improvement, but also social improvement and modernization. [3]

Eighteen factories were planned to be built according to this plan. Factories constructed in various cities of Turkey were all complexes.[4] Buildings have different functions like as manufacturing part, power-station, warehouses, iron foundry, ball hall, theater, clubhouse, nursery, infirmary, sports field and dwellings were located in factory campus. These complexes were accepted as small modern cities and people who lived around the factory observed westernization[5]. These complexes marked social and economic process and were examples of the modernization project of new state with not only formal and spatial characteristics of their buildings but also with what they provided functionally in developing the industrial and social transform of the workers in Anatolia.

In this study the effects of one of these factories which had very important role in independence of Turkey's economy and the country's economic, social, political, cultural, historical and architectural values are studied in urban and building

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[2] Coşkun Ali, 'Cumhuriyetin İlk Yıllarında Türkiye Ekonomisi', Atatürkçü Düşümce Dergisi,sayı:4 sf:72-77 Kasım 2003

[3] Anon, 06 June 1934, "*Beş Senelik Plan*" Ayın Tarihi. vol: 7

[4] Appendix A

[5] Aslanoğlu, İnci, 1986, *"Evaluation of Architectural Developments in Turkey within the Socio-Economic and Cultural Framework of the 1923-38 Period"* Metu Journal of Faculty of Architecture .vol:7 pp.15-42

scale. *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* which was constructed in 1935[6] chosen for being a good example to do this research.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was designed as a piece of 'modernization'. It was one of the first industrial complex established by Republic of Turkey. The complex was consisted of administration building, production building, social buildings (ball hall and clubhouse, sports field, residences) and service buildings (warehouses and ıron Foundry, Electric Central, Entrance and Infirmary). These buildings, which had different functions, were in same field. But opposite of the road factory's residences were constructed in years. One of these was bachelor dwellings, which was constructed in 1937, and dwellings for workers, which were constructed in 1935 and 1942, were outside of the field[7]. And in this thesis these were not studied because of the wideness of field.

These units ,which were in operational field, were not only constructed to be profitable for the economy but also to alter the life of the people. It was also an educational center teaching technical work and how to be a 'modern' citizen[8]. Today, technical traces of the complex can be accepted as the basis of Kayseri's industrial sector.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası began production in 1935. The factory continued production effectively through 1960s. Yet private sector reached equality with government investments in this period especially in weaving and therefore winding up government establishments came to order but not applied. Private sector gained most part of the market and government investment did not work in 1980s.[9]

Sumerbank was alienated to Sumerbank Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration and changed into Sumerbank Holding Corporation in

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[6] Baydar, N., 18 September 1935, "*Erciyaşın Gölgesinde*", Ulus

[7] Asiliskender , Burak., 2002, Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında mimaride 'modern' kimlik arayışı: Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası Örneği. Unpublished Master Thesis, İTÜ Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul.

[8] Göçer, Nurinisa., 2004, "*Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nin İktisadi Kalkınma Politikasına Bir Model; Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası*." Yüksek Lisans Tezi Erciyes Üniversitesi.,Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,Kayseri

[9] Cumhuriyetin 50. Yılında Sümerbank 1933-1973. 1973. Prepared by the specialist of administration of research and planning of General Directorate

1987 according to the decision of privatization on May 28th, 1986[10]. Sumerbank's banking management was separated in 1993 and factories continued production as Sümer Holding Corporation. Some businesses of corporation were alienated to government establishments free of charge in time. *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* was alienated free of charge to the Treasury on August 9, 1999 for allotment of the area to Erciyes University according to the decision of Privatization Administration[11].

Administrative building, production building, storages, warehouse, electricity central and ball hall are not in use, only dwellings are being used as public house by university staff. The factory was first emptied when it was alienated to Erciyes University. Most of the technical gear of the factory were junked and sold; others were taken into storages to be exhibited later. University began a renewal in the field in 2002 but quitted before finishing.

Factory's sports fields are alienated to Private Administration free of charge to be used for the sport activities in Kayseri. Sports fields, football fields, tennis courts and swimming pool are used by Kayseri Kocasinan Belediyesii.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası which affected physical and social development of both Turkey and Kayseri is largely not in use today. Factory and dwellings are officially registered by Kayseri Koruma Kurulu Bölge Müdürlüğü on December 12, 2003[12]. However, being in the city center and having a large area and not being in use it became an important opportunity for people who want to gain profit from this area. Court still continues about cancellation of public house registration.

In summary *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* which adapted statism and modernism to Turkey in early republican period both in economy and society faces with the danger of destruction. The complex should be preserved and inherited to the next generations.

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[10] Sümerbank Kayseri Cotton Industrial Establishment 1987 Report.
[11] Göçer, N.,A Model for Republican Period Economic Development Policy: Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası, Master Thesis, Erciyes Un., September 2004, Kayseri.
[12] Report of Kayseri Koruma Kurulu Bölge Müdürlüğü (12.12.2003)

1.1. Aim

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası which was transferred to the Erciyes University, was not used dating from 1999 and it's demolish period was started. Looms, repaired-looms which were in production and workshop buildings, tables, chairs which were in social buildings, were taken and sold as junk and some of them were taken to storages to be exhibited later. Structures were demolished during discharge. Walls were destructed, windows and doors were broken. There was no restoration after discharge. As its walls were destructed and not controlled for security, the complex was plundered. There were no repair for the roofs of the structures and heavy corruptions of material because of moisture occurred. Factory area and structures were intentionally destroyed, necessary precautions were not taken and it was left to its own fate.

In addition to physical corruptions the area lost its social and economical values. The complex was established to role in the development of economy in the Early Republican Period but it is not used today for this purpose. Beside its economical importance the complex had been a model for a modern city, a center of socialization, education and taught people modern life as a workplace, school, dwelling, entertainment, health and sports center[13] in 1940s. It is an annuity area nowadays which is waiting to be collapsed.

The complex is on a very large land in the city centre. Local administration wants to use the land through a plan that requires cancellation of registry for preservation of the structures and the area of the complex. In short, an important complex of structures for Turkey and especially for Kayseri is facing to disappear.

The aim of this work is to determine social, economic and physical (architecture, technique, quality of the area, lighting etc.) value of the factory as one of the important structure complexes. In order not to be one of the disappearing industrial structures without being authenticated *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*

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[13] Baydar, N., September 18, 1935, "*Erciyaşın Gölgesinde*", Ulus

should be assessed and authenticated. For this purpose the main aim of this thesis is to make a comparison between original and current situations of the complex in physical and social aspects and to determine basic conservation principles.

1.2. Methodology

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası is a complex which conducted economic and social life established in 1930s. The aim of this work is to determine physical and social values and main conservation principles. Methods followed to prepare are below.

Initially *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's* status is determined. The region of the area, the ways it is on, its size are ascertained with Kayseri plan scheme and satellite photos. The plan scheme and satellite photos are provided by Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality and Kocasinan Municipality. In the next stage literature research for factory's architectural features were held. The designer and applier of the factory are inquired and some photos of application stage and original artworks of some buildings are reached. Most of these artworks and photos are taken from Inst.Dr. Burak Asiliskender from Erciyes University. The others are taken from factory archive alienated to Erciyes University Library and newspapers and magazines published in 1934, 1935 and 1936[14]. And also a video image[15] of factory's opening ceremony reveals significant knowledge about architectural features.

In the next stage factory's social effects are determined by getting knowledge of social aspect and work organization of the complex which has an important place in history. For this work there were interviews with workers, members of their family and people witnessed to that period. In addition to the interviews, information of work organization from factory reports and social effects from newspapers and magazines was collected. A literature research is done about factory's economic and social life in further stage. Information of the establishment period of the factory is collected. The information includes Turkish Republic's economic situation in 1930s and before and the situation of the business alienated from Ottoman Empire. Turkish

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[14] Ulus, Cumhuriyet ,Kayseri Newspapers, Arkitekt ,Ayın Tarihi , Hakimiyet-İ Milliye , Mimarlık ,Ülkü, Sümerbank journal

[15] Peri , Burak., 2002, "*Building the "modern" environment in early republican Turkey: Sümerbank Kayseri and Nazilli factory settlements*", Yüksek Lisans Tezi ODTÜ Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü,Ankara

Republic's history of economics is related to the last period of Ottoman Empire and the resources, aims, situations and reasons for investments are analyzed and impact of all these factors on establishment of *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası.* Selection of the area for the factory, how the resources are found, who took those decisions and their reasons are determined and also what were new life circumstances those were to be applied and the source of inspiration are analyzed. The definition of modernism and what it means in Turkey are analyzed in order to determine the reflections to the factory.

In addition to all these studies there is a detailed site survey apart from the surveys before. Site analyzing is done according to the plan of site. In site plan newly built or destructed structures are compared to original site plan and open spaces, sites in use or not in use and diversity are analyzed. Plans and layouts for each building are drawn without scale and equipment, structure, diversity, corruption situations and particular values (lighting elements, technique equipment etc.) are noted down. Besides, documentation is done by photographing.

To analyze the information of the value of site and structure according to;

a. Site's/structure's current situation

b. Site's/structure's original situation

c. Change Status of Factory Site Plan and Buildings

aspects, tables are made for site and each structure. Not only are the physical but also social features of the site and structure analyzed to make these tables. Information in the tables are shouldered by photos and drawings.

As a result of analyzing these tables the value of the site and buildings for country, city and the complex in itself are ascertained. These analyzes are done according to physical features, social situations and particular qualifications of the buildings. Determined values are interpreted to find the conservation principles. Principles are qualified to preserve and pass on to the next generations. New functions which are to be added to the structure must provide conservation criteria at

first. Main aim is not only use the buildings but also preserve its physical and social values.

1.3. Content of text

The stages revealed in methodology section are used to turn the thesis into a text. Content and index are shortly revealed in this section.

The first part of the thesis is introduction. In this part the reason of the thesis, the aim, method and index are explained.

Second part is wholly about *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası.* The complex is defined in various subtitles. .*Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* is a complex that has symbol of the progress and change of the Early Republican Period. These signs are from economy to architecture and in order to define the effects and determine the values of these changes on establishment of the factory, economical and architectural movements of the period are examined. In which circumstances the decision to build the complex was taken and it was built will be understood clearly by defining the period.

According to the information of the Early Republican Period specified in the attachment exposition of the complex begins with the features of the situation in this part. *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's* position is analyzed in two separate subtitles. These are the position in the city and its own organization in site plan. Expressing the position in the city a brief history of Kayseri is given in order to explain the reason for its being chosen. Information about the position of the site is terminated with a general analysis. In later stages the information about complex's own historical features like the date of the design and by whom it was designed, built are revealed. A definition of the structures in the site is done after a general analysis of historical features. Current state of the structure (plan type, façade organization), changes, structural problem and material decay are examined and special values like as social and physical are assessed through original plan schemes or photos and written sources which survived today. Structures are grouped into four titles as administration building, production building, service building and social building. After summarizing the buildings a general analysis of the architectural features is done.

In the third part, the value of the complex is assessed through the information in the first two parts. The values are grouped under two separate titles as physical and social. These titles are analyzed in city scale and site scale.

The last part of the thesis is to determine the conservation values of the complex with its values. Conservation principles generally aims to regain the physical and social values of the site, continuity and alienating this life style to the next generations.

CHAPTER 2

KAYSERİ SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's position in the city center and its general plan, historical features and buildings in the complex are analyzed in detail in chapter 2. The complex was built during the Early Republican Period. It embodies modernism in Turkish Republic with both physical characteristics (layout on the site, plan scheme of the structures, façade organization, architectural details and design approach) and social life style. It attributes an important modern center for Kayseri. It has been an icon of modern life in many fields for people. Not only as a building or a site but also as the structure of a new life style, it changed point of view of society. It provided this change by its buildings of a unique architectural language and social structure.

The complex as a significant element of economical and social development of the country in Early Republican Period was built in Kayseri, the center of Anatolia. It was the first work of First Five-Year Development Plan formed in 1930s and reached the success it aimed. There are a number of economical and social factors which affected the form of the factory. These factors are briefly discussed in the introduction section. However detailed information is given in the Appendix 1. The period of constitution of First Five-Year Development Plan through the establishment of the factories is expressed in the attachment. [16]

The physical and historical information of *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* is defined in this chapter.

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[16] Bozdoğan, Sibel., 2002, "*Modernizm ve Ulusun İnşası; Erken Cumhuriyet Türkiyesi'nde Mimari Kültür*" Metis, İstanbul

2.1. General Characteristics of the Study Area

In this part; *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* is defined in detailed according to its location, historical features and buildings which are in field. Location and buildings are defined in three parts such as nowadays and construction situation and general evaluation according to today and past comparison.

2.1.1. Location of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was built on an area of 345.920 m2[17] on highway to Erkilet on the north of Kayseri. The area is called Sümer District. The train station which is one of the factors for building the factory on that area is on the south of area. There are high buildings, which are nearly 10 storied dwellings, on the west. On the east there is Kayseri Police Station and on the southeast there is Erciyes University Sümer Campus. Factory dwellings are also in this area.

Fig.1:2006 *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* and Environment[18]

[17] Peri , Burak., 2002, "Building the "modern" environment in early republican Turkey: Sümerbank Kayseri and Nazilli factory settlements", Yüksek Lisans Tezi ODTÜ Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü,Ankara
[18] Google Earth. (18.07.2006)

Fig.2:2006 *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* and Environment Detailed[19]

Construction of factory complex, dwellings for workers, social places in this area caused planned progress of field. The only industrial building in the area is *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası.* This area developing was residential estate around the factory in plan and serving low income group.

One of the cities, Sümerbank invested in was Kayseri[20]. Kayseri has its own place with the investments and developments in the progress of the country. The reasons for the construction of the factory in Kayseri were its historical background, geographical, social and economic situation.[21]

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was constructed in Kayseri and it had a lot of reasons to this construction. These reasons can be explained by definition of Kayseri in Early Republican Period and the last period of Ottoman Empire Kayseri has a long standing history[22]; but in this thesis 19th century of Ottoman Empire and Early Republican is defined.

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[19] Google Earth. (18.07.2006)
[20] Anon, 1961,"Müessese ve Fabrikalarımızı Toplu Tanıtma " Sümerbank. Vol:1, p.31
[21] Appendix 3
[22] http://www.kayseri-bld.gov/.htm# (12.06.2006)

Kayseri, which was located on Silk Road, was defined as a commercial center in the past. So it has always been an important center in all times in the past and today.

Kayseri became a province by the new constitution in 1924.The state encouraged industrialization in Kayseri which has been a trade center since ancient times. Kayseri was a part of a country which has recently come out of a war when *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* was established. Because the war had just finished it was possible to see the consequences. The public was poor trying to get used to the new political system as in the other parts of Turkey. On the other hand there was an industrial settlement.[23]

In Kayseri there was an advanced industrialization compared to present circumstances in 19th century. Those activities expelled generally associated with the agricultural and natural resources. Another branch of the industry was metal business and carpet production was also very important. There were around 3000 looms in Kayseri. Saltpeter beds were active. The saltpeter was used in war industry and was the first modern industrial product of Kayseri. The *güherçile* produced in Güherçile Fabrika-i Hümayun was sent to Istanbul. In those times pastrami and bologna production was also important. In the yearbook of Ankara 1882-1883 it was stated that there were eight factories in Kayseri[24].

The major industrial products of Kayseri at the beginning of 20th century were; rhamnus, opium, *güherçile* and pastrami. Besides those, leather production, fleece, gum tragacanth, linseed oil, tallow productions were important. In the weaving sector carpet, rug, head scarf, sack, bag, black tent had significance. At the beginning of 20th century there was a branch of Agriculture Bank in the city. In 1916 two local banks were opened in Kayseri, which were owned by tradesman and landowners. Those banks were closed down in 1930s. Kayseri had 1096 workplaces according to the 1927 industrial census. The agriculture based industry, metal good – machine production; weaving and forest products were focused areas. According to

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[23] Cumhuriyetin 75. Yılında Kayseri, 1998,Kayseri Valiliği
[24] Kayseri İl Yıllığı,1973, Kayseri Valiliği

the census 55% of the work places were agricultural and 63% of the workers were in the weaving sector in 1927's.[25].

The most outstanding reason of Kayseri's being chosen as the place of the factory was its industrial basis. There were several attempts in the field of industry during the last years of the Ottoman Empire. There had been refreshment in industry and trade in Kayseri as in the whole country after republic. Infrastructure development was emphasized on. The most consequential effects to the progress of Kayseri's industry and trade were the investments on infrastructure development and public weighted manufacturing. Beyond doubt transport is one of the cardinal elements of improvement. Railroad construction began in Ottoman times continued in Republican Period. Kayseri's railroad connections with Ankara (1927), with Sivas (1930), with Çukurova through Niğde(1933) were supplied.[26]

There were three important private sector investments in Kayseri as a result of the liberal economy policies between the years 1923 and 1930. The first one was electricity production from Bünyan Falls to use for Kayseri, Bünyan and Talas and to use the rest for industry. Kayseri ve Çivarı Elektirik Santrali T.A.Ş.(1926) was established for this reason. This company made Bünyan Hydroelectric Power Station. It was one of the first examples of still a matter in hand "build-operate-transfer" model. Taşçızade Mehmet Rahmi Cıngıllızade Ömer Fevzi was given privilege for 50 years and then they alienated the privilege to the corporate. The same corporate presently uses that privilege in delivering and selling services to whole Kayseri.[27]

The second one is the thread factory in Bünyan. This factory was established taking advantage of Encouragement of Industry Law. Ahmet Rifat Çalıka who was chief magistrate for three cycles, member of Ottoman Parliament and judiciary assignee in the Republican Period. The third attempt was Miller's Trade (1932). This

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[25] Cumhuriyetin 75. Yılında Kayseri, 1998,Kayseri Valiliği
[26] Kayseri İl Yıllığı,1973, Kayseri Valiliği
[27]Göçer, Nurinisa., 2004, "*Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nin İktisadi Kalkınma Politikasına Bir Model; Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası*." Yüksek Lisans Tezi Erciyes Üniversitesi.,Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,Kayseri

business is the first flour factory established by local entrepreneurs which is still active. Miller's trade was established with privilege license also known as certificate of encouragement by state.[28] Such private investments were determining factors for public investments. The location of the city was very adequate for investments as important highway networks were passing beyond.[29]

In the yearbook of 1900 of Ankara Province, Kayseri's population was 49.498. 63.2% of was Turkish, 36.8% of it was non-Muslim[30]. People from different religions were living together which affected daily life, architecture, economic facilities, education and so on. The yearbook of 1925-26 of Turkish Republic reveals the population as 200.225. 97.9% of the population was Turkish and the rest 2.1% was non-Muslim minority. It is understood from numbers that minority decayed between the years 1900 and 1925. A big amount of Armenian population was put upon forced emigration between 1915 and 1916. Most of the Greek population left city because of the barter stated in Lausanne Agreement after Independence War. High population rate and man power capacity of the city were also reasons for investment.[31]

All of these features of the city lead state to establish *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* in Kayseri. In addition the report of Russian Commission[32] inferred Kayseri as the most appropriate place for industrialization.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası started the construction at a marshy area at north of Kayseri according the Russian Commission report in 1934.

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[28] Web site of Governership of Kayseri , www.kayseri.gov.tr (12.06.2006)
[29] Kayseri İl Yıllığı,1973, Kayseri Valiliği
[30],[31], Göçer, Nurinisa., 2004, "*Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nin İktisadi Kalkınma Politikasına Bir Model; Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası*." Yüksek Lisans Tezi Erciyes Üniversitesi.,Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,Kayseri
[31] Appendix:3 The building report of the Russian Commission

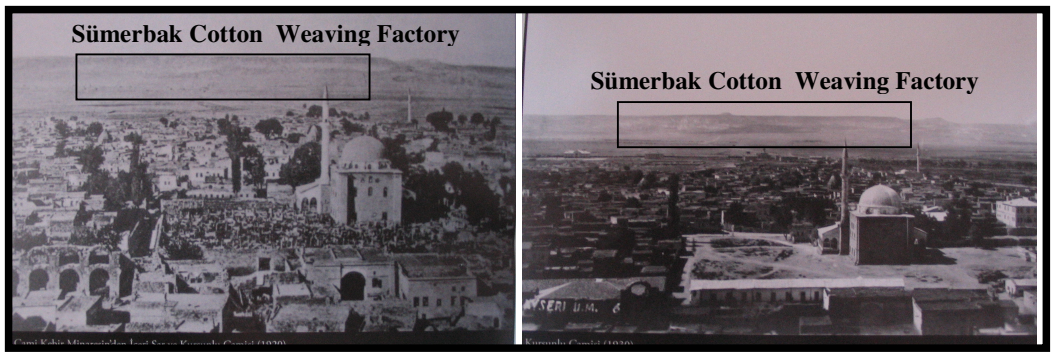

Fig 3: Kayseri (1920)[33]

Fig 4: Kayseri (1950)

Fig5: 1935 Kayseri City Plan in 1935[34]

[33] Karakaya Nihat, Fotoğraflarda Kayseri, 1880-2006 Kocasinan Belediyesi Kültür Hizmetleri, 2006, Kayseri Kocasinan Belediyesi.
[34] Kayseri İl Yıllığı, 1973, Kayseri Valiliği.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was a turning point for Kayseri. It brought lots of changes in various fields. Those changes and merits are closely analyzed in the third section, the assessment. The factory was alone with its components on an empty area contrary to the present situation of being surrounded by buildings and residences. They were constructed with a plan. The essential social places were supplied.

The district is very close to the city center today. Transport is available in different ways. There are social youth centers and university campus. The most historically valuable building is the factory complex in the district. There is no other historical buildings around the district. In conclusion, factory had formed the environment and the history.

2.1.2. Landuse

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası consists of many different types of buildings on an area of 345.920 m2. These buildings are in a certain order with gridal system. Production building is in the center with social places and service centers around. Connection to those buildings is made with an axis system.

In addition to production buildings, the complex had External Duty Houses (Dış Vazife Evleri) (1935-1942) built for workers in the east of Kayseri[35] - Erkilet highway behind Police Department and Bachelor Apartment (1937). Nevermore production site of the factory and the buildings in it are the object of in this thesis.*(Fig 8)*

Entrance to factory complex is provided by the main gate on highway to Erkilet. Apart from the main gate there are clerk and worker entrances which are not used today. On the south of main gate there is hospital and on the north there is security unit. Security unit is still in function but hospital closed.

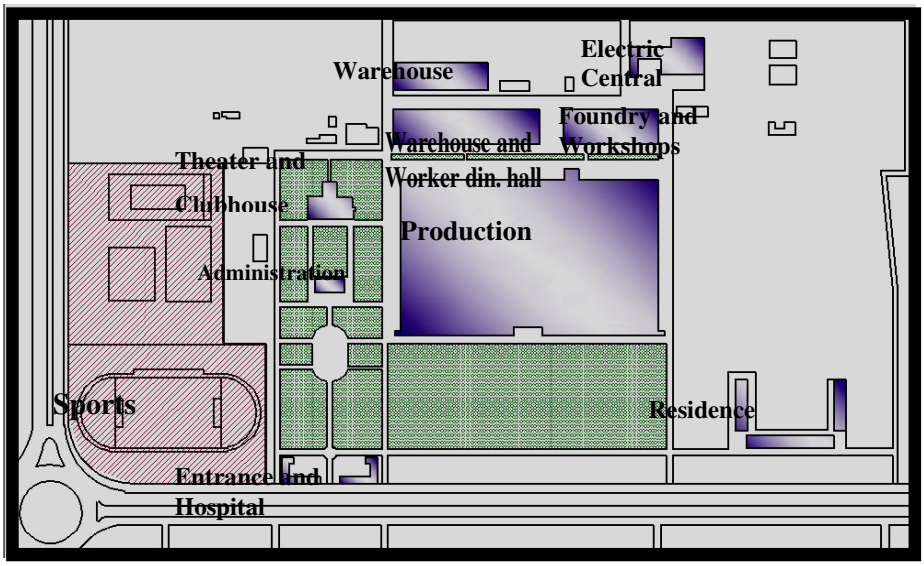

Fig. 6: ***Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*** **site plan in 2006**

[35] Asiliskender , Burak., 2002, Cumhuriyet'in ilk yıllarında mimaride 'modern' kimlik arayışı: Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası Örneği. Unpublished Master Thesis, İTÜ Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü, İstanbul.

There is sports field on the south of entrance. Football field is occupied by Kayserispor, swimming pool and tennis courts by Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality. They are separated from factory by wire fences and entrance is impossible except the main road on the south.

There is administrative building on the south of sports field. Administrative building is on the west of main gate on entrance axis. There is a special landscape arrangement between entrance and administrative building.

Clubhouse and theatre are on the west of administrative building. Main entrance, administrative, clubhouse and theatre are on the same axis.

There is production unit on the north of administrative, clubhouse and theatre. It is in the center of the area. It is dimensionally bigger than other buildings in the complex. Other buildings are around main production.

On the west of main production building there are production storages, workers' dining hall, workshops and foundry. Erciyes University uses former storage unit as earthquake research center. On the west of it there is the storage of raw material.

There is an electric center on the northeast of the workshops and foundry building. It was the highest building in the field and sing of the modernization approach of the Russian architects.

On the southeast of main production building there are dwellings.

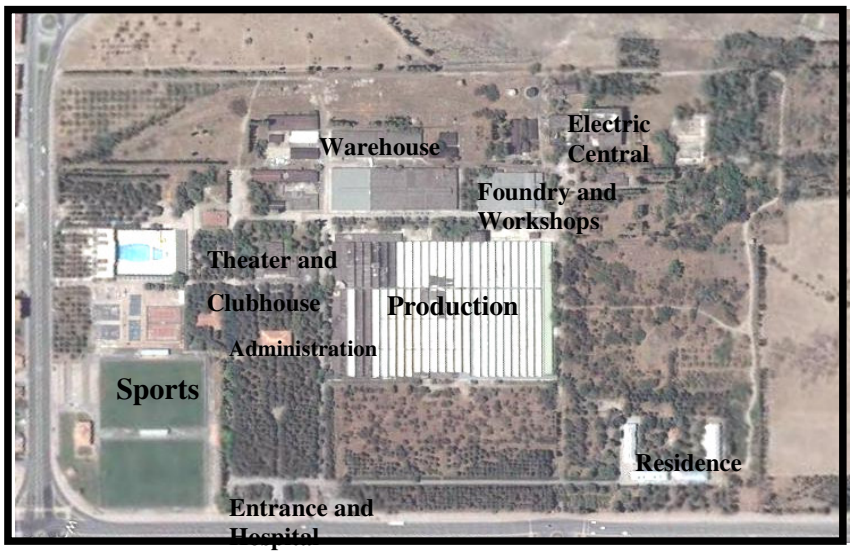

Fig.7: Aerial photo of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*[36] (2006)

In 1935, which was construction date of factory, the site plan was as same as today's situation. Some buildings added to the site according to necessity but these were very small so they did not effected plan and most of them were demolished in years. So in 1935;

The factory was on the north of the city on the highway to Erkilet. There were three separate entries out of highway. The first gate on the south was the main gate. It was considerably magnificent. Ascending on columns, the gate was described as arch triumphal in newspapers.[37] On the south of the entrance gate there were the units of hospital and baby farm. 20 of 35 beds in hospital were in internal diseases unit, 5 beds in maternity and 7 beds for emergent cases in infirmary. Hospital had an ambulance, a pharmacy and a laboratory.[38] Baby farm was run in 3 shifts and the children of workers' food, medicine, bath and entertainment needs were met by 2 women nurse. Other two entrances were on the north of main gate. First one was workers' entrance. Second one was for clerks and it was on the south of factory dwelling of clerk families.

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[36] Kayseri Kocasinan Belediyesi
[37] Baydar, N., September 18, 1935, 'In the shadow of Erçiyas', Ulus
[38] Hakimyeti Milliye, March 10 , 1953

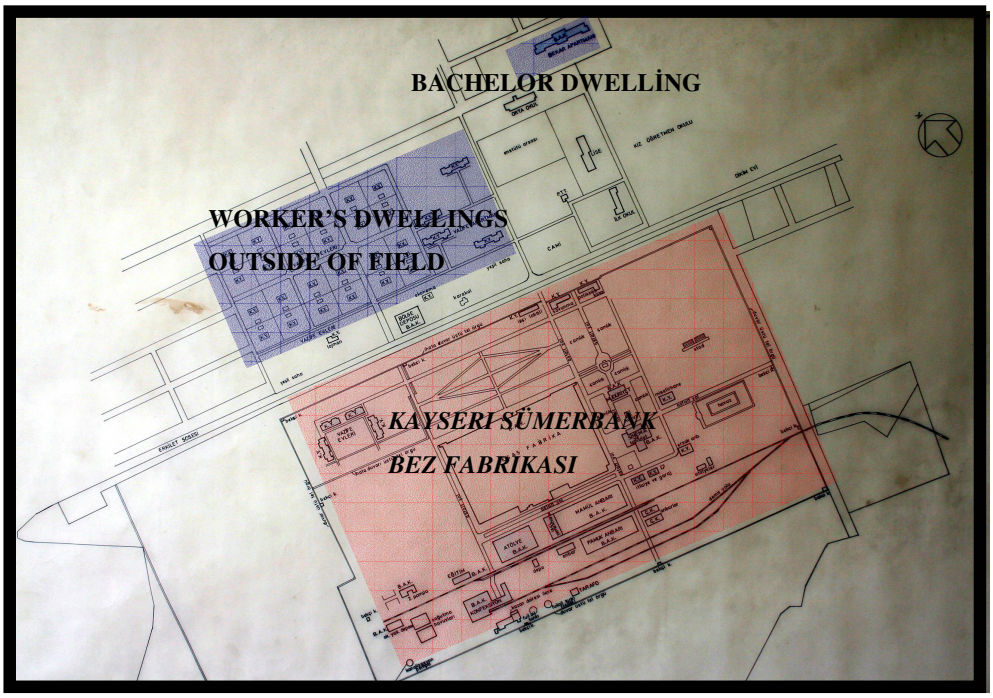

Fig. 8: ***Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*** **site plan in 1935**[39]

On the south of the area there were football field, tennis courts and swimming pool. On the north of sports field and on the west of main gate there was administrative building. On the west of administrative building there were clubhouse and theatre in the same block with separate entrances.

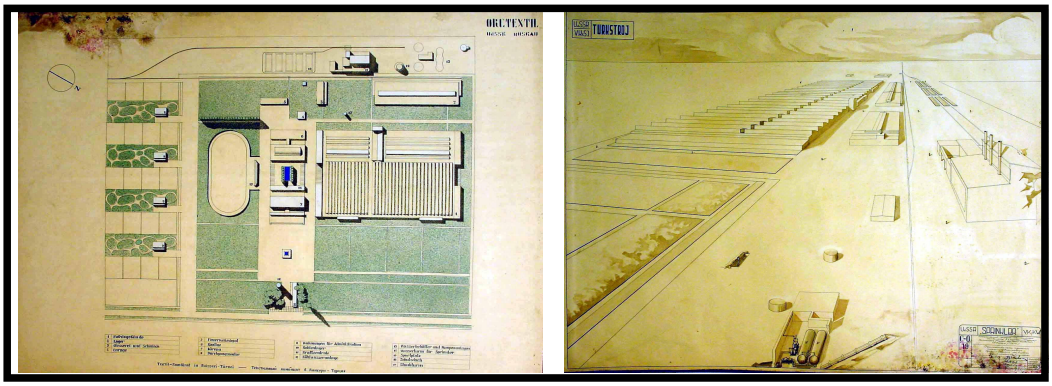

Fig 9: Site plans which were drawn by Russian architects(1935)[40]

[39] Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası archives
[40] Burak Asiliskender archives

Main production building of the factory was on the north of administrative and theatre, in the center of campus. Product storage was on the west of main production with workers' dining hall, workshops (service, project) and foundry buildings. There was cotton storage on the west of product storage. Railroad reached storages in order to take raw material and send products in an easy way. There was a railway between production, storages and workshops. Education building was on the north of foundry and electricity power station was on the northwest. Roads and landscape were designed carefully as well as buildings. Ancillary roads between buildings were sized considering density. Special forestation and landscape were made through the road to administrative building from main gate.

Fig. 10: Construction of Factory in 1935[41]

On the north of the area and northeast of administrative building, there were factory dwellings for clerks designed in four blocks.

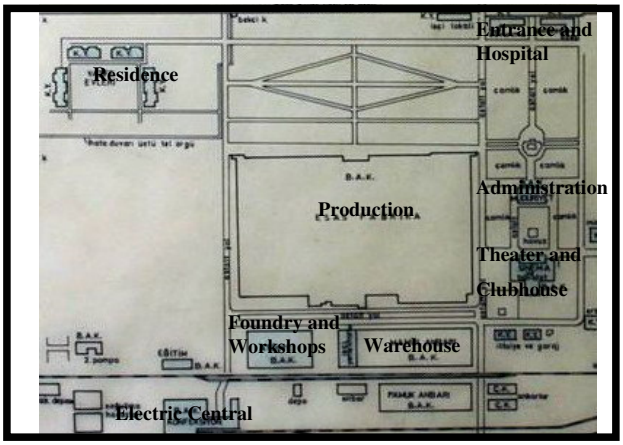

Fig. 11: ***Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*** **site plan in 1935**[42]

[41] www.wowturkey.com (23.02.2007)

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası was built in 1935 in the north of Kayseri. It was designed by Russian architects and raised by a Turkish contractor Abdurrahman Naci Bey and his workers. The environment of the factory site was empty in that period, but thanks to the factory it evolved to be a housing estate. Dwellings were first built for workers and later became the characteristics of the estate. In spite of Kayseri's organic plan scheme the complex began to form a planned city campus in 1935. The gridal plan scheme dominating its own general plan caused structuring and improvement of the city in plan.

The factory leads improvement of social places in the estate. Schools, mosques and shopping centers were established for citizens. Besides it helped to form substructure of the city. It brought modernist life style in the life of the society in Kayseri with its planned scheme. Life areas in plan, roads and social buildings enabled society to become commoners.

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[42] Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası archives

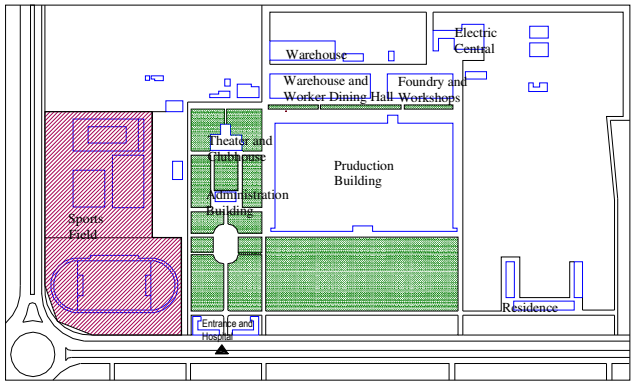
SITE PLAN OF FACTORY	PHOTOS
Plan:  	
Location: Kayseri Erkilet Road in City Center Function: Buildings are not used Only dwellings are used by Erciyes Univercity's official staff	Construction Date: 1935 Original Function: Factory Size of field: 345.920 m2

Table 1: Location of Factory in 2006

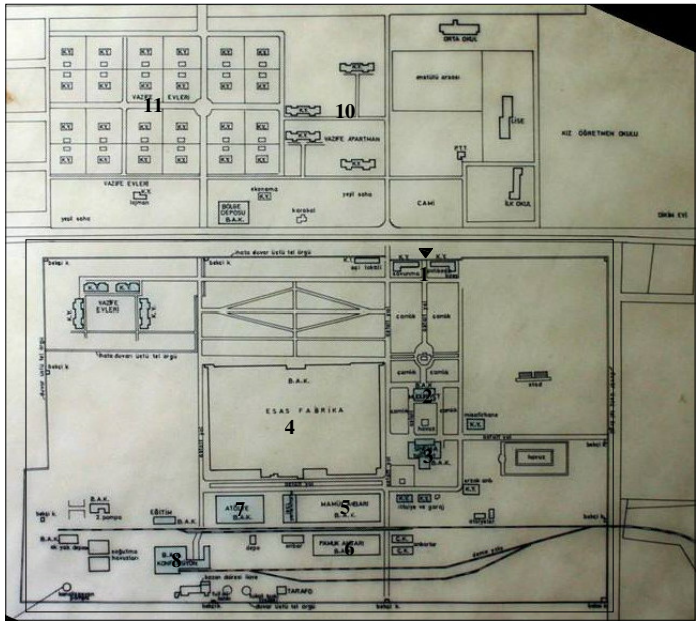
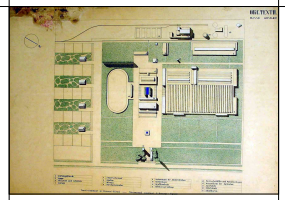
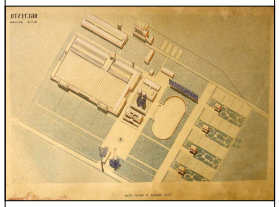
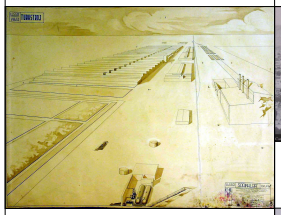
Factory Location in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information
Plan:  1.Entrance 2.Administration 3.Local and Ball hall 4.Production 5.Ware house 6.Warehouse 7.Iron Foundry 8.Electric Central 9.Residence in factory field 10.Recidence contructed in 1937 11. Recidence contructed in 1942	    	Desinged by: Turksad Company and Russian Architects Construction start in 1934 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System  Factory area in 1920  Factory area in 1930  Factory area in 1950

Table 2: Location of Factory in 1935

Table 3: General Evaluation of Factory

General Information about Factory Location

* Desinged by Russian architects in 1934
* Consists of many different types of buildings on an area of 345.920 m2.
* Buildings are in a certain order with gridal system.
* Connection to buildings is made with a centreline system.
* Entrance to factory complex is provided by the main gate on highway to Erkilet.
* Apart from the main gate there are clerk and worker entrances which are not used today.
* On the south of main gate there is hospital and on the north there is security unit.
* There is sports field on the south of entrance.
* There is administration building on the south of sports field.
* Administration building is on the west of main gate on entrance axle.
* Clubhouse and theatre are on the west of administrationbuilding. ,
* Main entrance, administrative, clubhouse and theatre are on the same centreline.
* There is production unit on the north of administrative, clubhouse and theatre.
* It is in the center of the area with social places and service centers around.
* On the west of main production building there are production storages, workers' dining hall, workshops andiron foundry.
* On the west of it there is the storage of raw material.
* There is an electric center on the northeast of the workshops and iron foundry building.
* It was the highest building in the field and sing of the modernization approach of the Russian architects.
* On the southeast of main production building there are dwellings.

Evaluation:

* Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası is in city center so transpora is available in different way easily.
* There are social youth centers and university campus surrounding the factory so this complex will be used by young people
* In 1935, which was construction date of factory, site plan is almost same today's site plan
* Some buildings added to the side according to necessity but these were very small so they were not effected plan
* Classifying general values of the factory,
  *one of the most significant ones is keeping its original territories today
  *its total area today is of equal area of its first total area
  *in addition although it was far from the city center when it was first established, it is very near today by the help of the city's rapid growth
  *being on the highway of Kayseri-Erkilet enables to be attainable easily by public transportation

2.2. Historical Features

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası which is a part of Turkish State's statism policy and five year development project was opened by the help of the credits during the Prime Minister İsmet İnönü's period. İsmet İnönü applied to Russia and England for credit to fasten industrialization[43]. Consequently England gave 13 million £ and Russia gave 8 million $. 8 million $ from Russia was spent for the construction of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*[44].

The project was decided to be held by Russians whose industry was developed at the beginning of the 20th century. Russian designers were making projects in a modern and constructivist perspective for industrial buildings in Russia.[45] They were living in a modern way. Russia was a powerful state with its developed industry and there were lots of exemplary factory buildings. The decision of taking credit from Russia and their making the project was taken with all these determinatives.[46]

Minister of Turkey invited Russian group to determine the factories area. Russian team came to Turkey on August 12, 1932 and traveled a number of cities[47] observing current establishments, kinds of cotton, consuming rate of textile, energy, water, raw material, man power, constructional equipments and transport in the areas of the factories. They reported their research results to İsmet İnönü.[48] As a result of this report it was decided to construct *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*, Ereğli, Nazilli and Malatya factories. When the area on which *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* would be built was decided, Russian team turned back to their country to prepare projects.[49] The designs revealed that a new period was going to begin for Turkish workers and consumers. There was a totally new design perspective for the

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[43] Boratav, Korkut., 1989, . Türkiye İktisat Tarihi 1908-1985, Gerçek, İstanbul
[44] Peri , Burak., 2002, "Building the "modern" environment in early republican Turkey: Sümerbank Kayseri and Nazilli factory settlements", Yüksek Lisans Tezi ODTÜ Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü,Ankara
[45] Köroğlu, Osman., 1992, "*1923-1950 ,Yılları Arası Kayseri'nin Ekonomik ve Sosyal yapısı*," Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Erciyes Üniversitesi. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,Kayseri
[46] Cemal, Naci., 1935, "Fabrika İnşaatında Arazi Seçimi" , Arkitekt, vol:3, pp. 85-86
[47] They made observations in Afyon, Tire, İzmir, Ödemiş, Adana,, Sarayköy, Denizli, Burdur, Eskişehir, Konya, Malatya, Kayseri, Nazilli and Ereğli.
[48] Appendix3: the report of the Russians
[49] Ulus and Cumhuriyet newspapers.

country. People in Kayseri and Turkey were trying to be modern in life, culture, work conditions.

The construction of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* was started on May 20, 1934 with a ceremony. The Prime Minister İsmet İnönü was present. Construction lasted in 16 months with 650 workers.[50] Production began with a great opening ceremony on September 16, 1935.[51] The Minister of Economy Mr. M. Celal opened the factory. It was the first and the biggest cotton weaving factory in the First Development Plan[52].

The country's income was 1.200.000.000 liras in the first years of republican period and 50.000.000 liras to the income came from weaving[53]. *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* would have a leading role in the development of the country not only economically but also providing modernity to the city and the country.

Factory became dependent on State Economic Organization Law both for management and supervision in 1938. In 1983 management was dependent on Decree Law and State Economic Organizations and Public Economic Organizations Law. Supervision was dependent on Decree Law. The factory was predicated on the Ministry of Industry and Technology until 1983, from that time on it was predicated on prime minister.[54] During the years its name has changed many times. [55] It is the result of the dependency changed from one public organization to another.

The basic products of the factory were cotton threads in various numbers and weaving. Cotton thread, cotton weaving and later confection were manufactured for retail sale[56].

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[50] Ulus, Jun 30 , 1935
[51] Video recording of opening ceremony of the factory. 1935
[52] Daver Abidin., 20 September 1935. " Kayseri Bez Fabrikası Yüksek bir medeniyet abidesidir." Cumhuriyet
[53] Göçer, Nurinisa., 2004, "*Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nin İktisadi Kalkınma Politikasına Bir Model; Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası*." Yüksek Lisans Tezi Erciyes Üniversitesi.,Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü,Kayseri
[54] Kayseri Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası (1983-1984) report
[55] Appendix 4: Names of Sümerbank.
[56] Cumhuriyetin 50. Yılında Sümerbank 1933-1973. 1973. Prepared by the specialist of administration of research and planning of General Directorate.

There were renewals in different years in order to continue manufacture quality and technology in the complex.[57] There were 3000 workers in the first years of the factory. They were working 24 hours in 3 shifts. Worker numbers had changed in years. It was possible to make production with fewer workers by the help of developing technology and new weaving looms.[58] There were 1080 looms in the factory first years producing 33000 mandrels a year.[59]

The factory was run by corporate governance committee, management and technical assistants, service managers, service and department chiefs. Decision council was corporate governance committee. It was consistent of management and technical assistants, accounting manager and workers' delegates under the presidency of factory manager.[60]

Fig. 12: Opening Ceremony of Factory in 1935[61]

[57] Kayseri Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası (1976-1983) report,
[58] Appendix 5: Number of workers according to years
[59] Appendix 6Amount of production and looms according to years
[60] Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası (1985-1987) report
[61] www.wowturkey.com (23.02.2007)

2.3. Architectural Features

In the third part of second chapter is about buildings' architectural features in field. Buildings are defined in detailed according to their plan scheme, façade organization, architectural elements, technical details, authentic usage and materials (looms, tables, chairs, etc.) structural and material condition, interventions and changes.

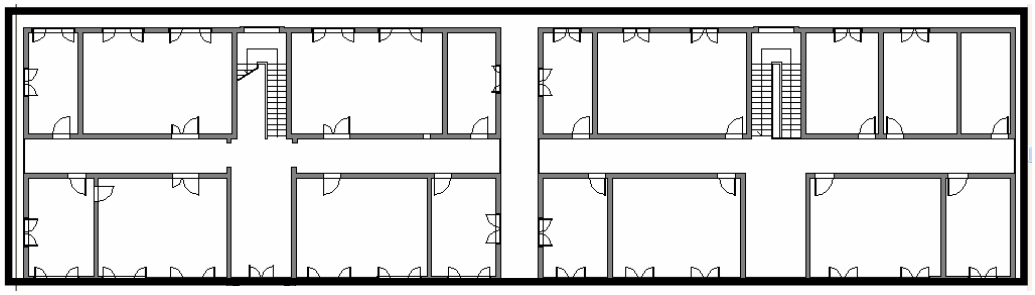
2.3.1. Buildings

Buildings which, are in study area, are classified in four groups according to their function. These are; administration building, production building, social buildings which are local and ball hall, sports field and residences and the last group is service buildings which are warehouses and iron foundry, electric central, entrance and hospital.

2.3.1.1. Administration Building

Administrative building is on the south in the factory area. Its dimensions are 30mX15m and height is 8 m built in two storied reinforced concrete system planned in a rectangular plan scheme.

Entrance is enabled by a huge gate in the middle of the building. Plan scheme and aspects are symmetrical. There is upstairs right against entrance. Corridors, main entrance gate and stairs are in the center of the building shaped as cross. There are offices on the west and east of the corridor in the middle of the building in south-north directions. There are windows for lightening in north and south ends of the corridor. Similar plans are used for both floors. Internal walls are cement plastered and painted and floor covering is timber. Windows and doors are woodwork.



Ground Floor **First Floor**

Fig. 13: Administration Building Plans (2006)

Fig. 14: Elevation of administration building (2006)

Symmetrical system in the plan scheme is also seen in façades. There is entrance gate resembling crest gate with its profiles enabling entrance on the middle axis of the east front. On right and left of entrance door on the first floor there are rectangular windows connected to gate's profiles with horizontal doorjambs. As for second floor windows are formed square. There is a perpendicular rectangular window enables lightening the corridors in the middle of south front. There are square formed windows on right and left of perpendicular window on the first floor and smaller square formed niches on the second floor. The perpendicular rectangular window in the middle of west front enables lightening to stairs. There are square formed windows on its right and left on both stories. Rectangular band windows in south end of front supply lightening wet bulks. Both north front and south front has the same characteristics. Elevations of building are stone covered in two colors and cement plastered. Light colored stones are used on surface and dark colored stones are used on window jambs and beams. Cement plaster is used on the surface from the

bottom of the windows to the ground on the first floor

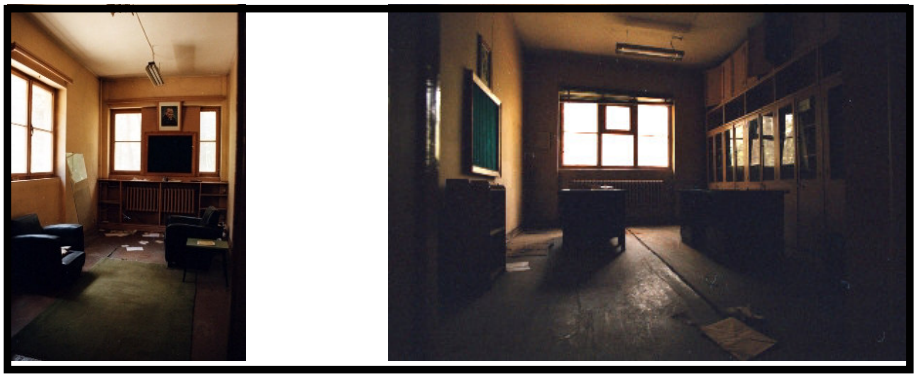


Fig. 15: Interior Photo of Building (2005)

Administrative building is not in use today. It is neglected like the whole factory. However there is no general significant deterioration. There are not any structural problems. The deformation stems from not being used and being neglected. Architectural timber elements need care or renewal. It is necessary to adapt the building which has conveniences of the year 1935 to the present conditions, especially wet spaces need renewal.

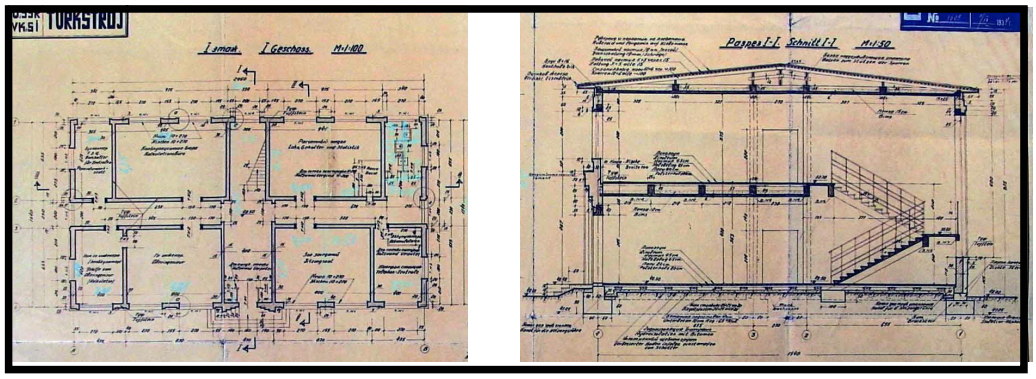


Fig. 16: 1935 Plans of Building(1935)[62]

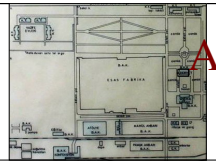
[62] Burak Asiliskender archieves.

There is not any change in plan scheme or façade organization of the administrative building of the factory built in 1935. It has been maintained and repaired for modification such as paint renewal, varnishing wood elements. It can be seen in original plan designs and photos of front elevation shows that no changes are done.

Fig. 17: Elevation Photo of Administration Building in 1938[63]

[63] Burak Asiliskender archieves

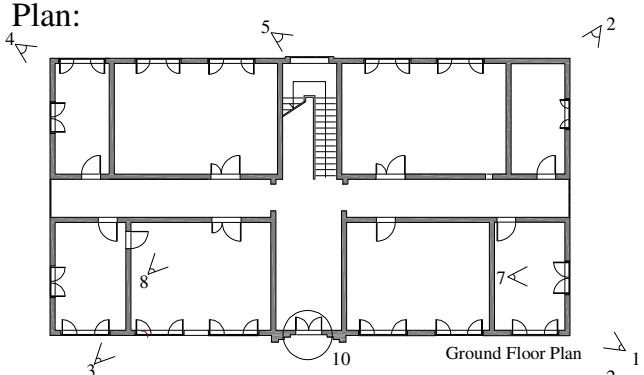
Administration Building
Existing Situation



PHOTOS

Elevation | Interior | Technical details and arc. elements

Plan:



Current Function: Not Used Cunstruction date: 1935 Original Function: Administration	Structural System: Reinforced concrete skeleton system	Finishing Layers: Façade: Stone covering and cement plaster Roof: Hipped roof with french tile	Floor: Timber İnt. Wall: Cement plaster and wash

Table 4: Administration Building in 2006

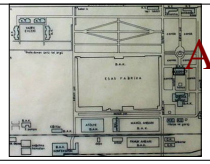
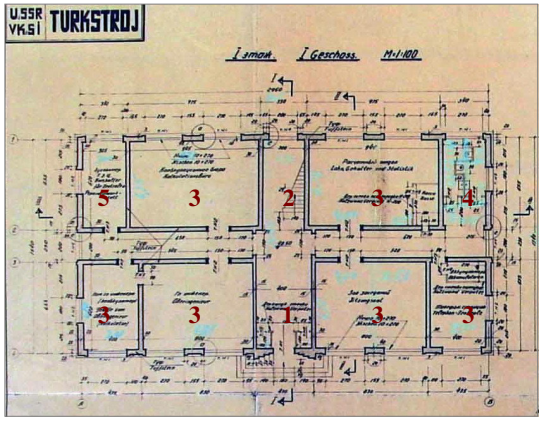
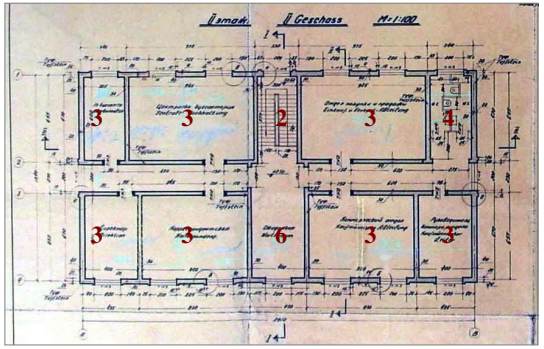
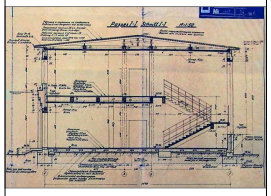
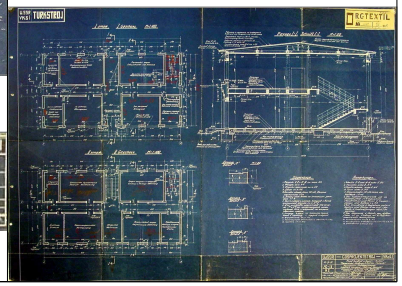
Administration Building in 1935	 A	Drawings and Photos	General information
Plan:  Ground Floor Plan 1. Entrance 2. Staircase 3. Office 4. Wc 5. Service Room  First Floor Plan 1. Entrance 2. Staircase 3. Office 4. Wc 5. Service Room 6. Waiting hall	    	Desinged by: Russian Architects Construction date: 1935 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System 

Table 5: Administration Building in 1935

Table 6: General Evaluation of Administration Building

General Information about Administration Building

* Administrative building is on the south in the factory area
* Dimensions are 30mX15m and height is 8 m built in two storied armored concrete system planned rectangular
* Entrance is enabled by a huge gate in the middle of the building.
* Plan scheme and facade organization is symmetrical.

Interventions:

* Its plan scheme and façade organization is conserved but in same rooms; there are few small changes but these changes can be perceived.
* Some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived, most of them are conserved.
*Tthis building is original according to plan scheme, façade organization and architectural elements.

Structural and Material Condition:

* Administration Building Structure is in good condition.
* It has no any deterioration in columns and beams.
* Deterioration only in finishing because of nonuse and vandalism
* Interior wall finishing;
    *plaster and wash are in bad condition because disrepair.
    *but this deterioration is not severe. It can be solved by maintenance.
* Architectural elements specially;
    *windows, doors and floor covered are also needed repaired.

Evaluation:

* Administration building is conserved.
* Deteriorations are not severe. They can be repaired by interventions which are not damaged the building and its perception.
* In building changes can be perceived. And these are not damage perception of plan scheme and façade organization.
* It was designed by Russian architects in 1935 and singed of modernism approach.
* It was also showed modernization in working life with function, plan scheme, façade organization, and architecturalelements.
* This building was administration part of factory. All the important decisions were assigned in this building.
* It was not only important with its architectural values, also important with social values.

2.3.1.2. Production Building

Production building is the largest building of the area. It is in the center of the factory area and on the north of the administrative building. Its dimensions are 232mX132m; height is 9.15 m with a rectangular plan. It is a single storied building constructed in reinforced concrete system. It is obvious to see modernist and constructivist design approach.

There are various units in the building because of being multifunctional. The most important among them is the main aerodrome used for weaving. Entrance to the unit is enabled from south and east of the building. Entrance is not directly connected to work place but it is connected to dressing rooms. Weaving workshop is reached from there. Sunlight is carefully used for lightening and an upper blanket system is used for this purpose. Upper blanket of work places is provided by connecting semicircular beams to columns.

Fig. 18: Interior Photo Of Production Building (2005)

Large volumes were done with pitched beam system. Modernist way of design was able to be seen on technical accessories hidden in construction. Mechanical systems (air conditioning, heating, lightening) were solved in the details of column beam connections. In addition to the wide workshops with weaving looms, there were lots of places for other purposes in the building.

In addition to the weaving workshop there are places for dying. There is a water storage in west façade of the building in order to supply the need of the complex. There are also offices of clerks in west façade.

Production unit is the largest building according to measurement of m2. As a result it has the widest frontispiece surface. There are differences in the heights. The apogee of semicircle system supplying internal lightening is 9 meters. The height of south façade is nearly 5 meters. The offices are in the façade where entrance doors exist. Lightening of the offices is supplied by horizontal rectangular windows. Chimneys are also in this façade.

The most important elevation of the building is west façade. Water storage is in this façade. As the highest unit of the production building with a height of nearly 20 meters. There are the gates for raw material and in this elevation. Weaving looms and other equipment has been sent out from west elevation. Many walls are deformed because of this process.

Fig. 20: South and West Elevation Photo Of Production Building(2006)

Fig. 21: West Elevation Photo Of Production Building (2006)

The north facede of the building contains offices and wet bulks. There are rectangular windows and entrances. Erciyes University executed a project to renew north façade in 2002[64]. Wooden window frames were changed into pvc with their original forms and dimensions. Front surface was covered with stones. However the project was stopped.

Structural system can be clearly seen in west elevation like east front. Doors for workers and perpendicular band windows for lightening exist in this front.

Exteriors of the building are chopped stone. Interiors are cement plastered and painted. Architectural elements like doors and windows are wood. Doors for material entrance are metal. Building has lots of unique details those reveal working conditions of those days. Details like lightening elements, working discs, fire system, and water distribution are original and can be perceived in construction system. Some weaving looms and technical production equipment are in the building.

Fig. 22: Technical Details (2006)

The building is deformed because of not being used for a long time and discharging. Some walls collapsed during the materials were being taken. It has been looted and lots of doors and windows are broken. Damp problem is occurred because of the roof. There are moisture problem in the connections of roof and windows which lead water in and on the walls and internal surface of the roof paled, molded

[64] Erciyes Üniversitesi Yapı İşleri Daire Başkanlığı.

and plaster was damaged. Timber elements are deformed. Particularly doors and windows need repair and renewal.

There is no change in plan scheme and façade organization of the building constructed in 1935. In 2002 north elevation and the first block on north has been renewed. Other changes are for alterations such as painting or repairing leaking roof surfaces.

There are original photographs of the production building. Much knowledge about façade organization can be got from those photographs.

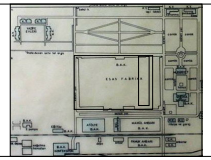
Fig. 23: South and West Elevation Photo Of Production Building in 1935[65]

Fig. 24: İnterior Photo Of Production Building in 1935[66]

[65] Burak Asiliskender archives
[66] Ulus Gazetesi (20 September 1935)

The factory brought a completely new lifestyle to the workers and clerks with its design, approach, location features, front system, function scheme and working conditions. There was not only production but also education supplied by the features of the construction. The place is far from 1935 with its comfort conditions and is extant with its many unique details.

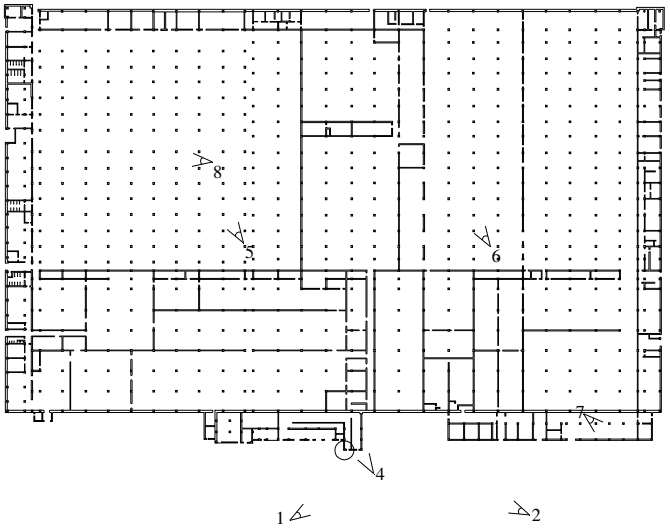
Production Building
Existing Situation



PHOTOS

Elevation	Interior	Technical details and arc. elements

Plan:



Current Function: Not Used Cunstruction date: 1935 Original Function: Production	Structural System: Reinforced concrete skeleton system	Finishing Layers: Façade: Stone covering and cement plaster Roof: Leveling Concrete	Floor: Leveling Concrete İnt. Wall: Cement plaster and wash

Table 7: Production Building in 2006

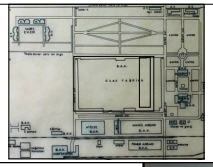
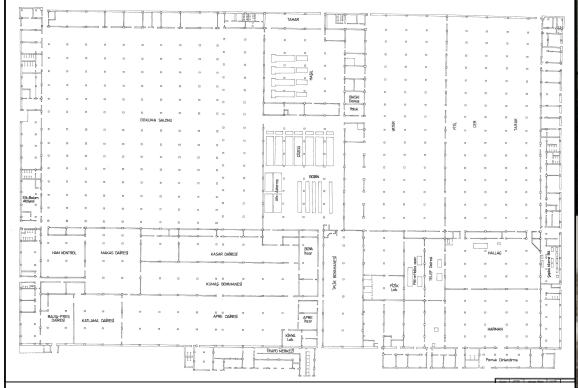
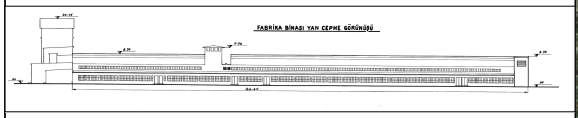
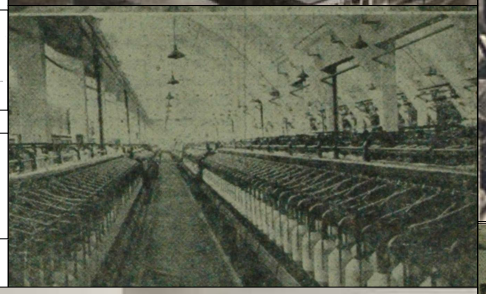
Production Building in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information
		
		Desinged by: Russian Architects Construction date: 1935 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System
		
		
		
		

Table 8: Production Building in 1935

General Information about Production Building

* Production building is the largest building of the area.
* It is in the center of the factory area and on the north of administrative building.
* Dimensions are 232mX132m, height is 9.15 m with a rectangular plan.
* It is a single storied building constructed in reinforced system. It is obvious to see modernist and constructivist design approach.
* There are various units in the building because of being multifunctional. The most important among them is the main aerodrome used for weaving.

Interventions:

* Its plan scheme and façade organization is almost conserved , there is no change in plan scheme of the building constructed in 1935.
* In 2002 north front and the first block on north were renewed. Other changes were for amendment such as painting or repairing leaking roof surfaces.
* There are few small changes but these changes can be perceived.
* Also some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived.
* Most of architectural elements like working chart, warming panel, are conserved

Structural and Material Condition:

* Production Building is not in good condition because of vandalizm and nonuse but its structure is not damaged.
* The building is deformed because of not being used for a long time and discharging.
* Some walls collapsed during the materials were being taken.
* It was looted and lots of doors and windows were broken.
* Moisture problem occurred because of roof. There are void in the connections of roof and windows which lead water in and on the walls and internal surface of the roof material molded and plaster was damaged.
* Wood elements are deformed. Particularly doors and windows need repair and renewal.

Evaluation:

* Many technical details were used in structures. Especially the details in production building clearly reveal the effects of Russian technique.
* Circular skeleton system in the production building enables passing wide open spaces easily.
* Air conditional shafts are opened in the vanishing points of circular beams. Using column beam system lead both structural and technical details like air conditioning.
* Lightening is largely on making benefit from daylight. Light doesn't come perpendicular but horizontal by the help of top windows. The quality of lightening of the place is very high.
* Lightening elements for night are conserved.
* Production building is the biggest one according to m2 measurement and has more than one functions.
* Although most of them were sent away there are still some weaving looms. They were bought from Russians in 1935.
* Warning panels for the security of employees and shift charts are present. The pictures about work organization and conditions, looms, technical machines belong to the values of true life and tenancy of the place.
* Also production building has social and economical values.

Table 9: General Evaluation of Production Building

2.3.1.3. Social Buildings

Social buildings are formed three parts, these are local and ball hall, sports field and residences.

2.3.1.3.1. Local and Ball Hall

Local and ball hall building is in the south of the factory area, on the west of administrative building. The multifunctional building's dimensions are approximately 43mx37m. The general plan type can be described as two accreted rectangles.

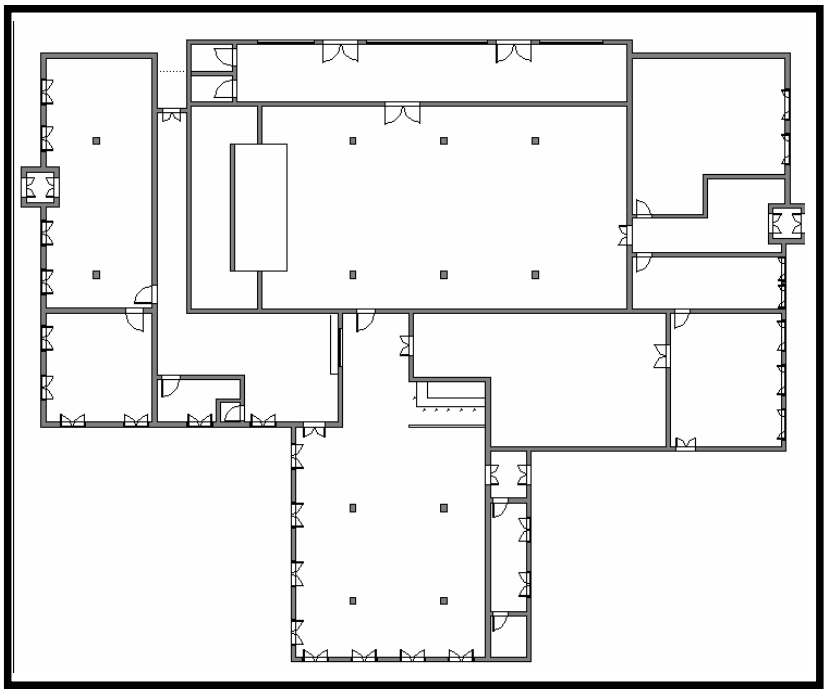


Fig. 25: Plans of Theater and Clubhouse (2006)

The building has lots of functions. These are theatre, clubhouse, game hall and service units of these; kitchen, wet spaces and theatre backstage. Building has lots of entrances and exits. Clubhouse's and game hall's main gate is in a narrow corridor from east façade. There are also two doors enabling entrance to lobby to the theatre from east façade. There are game halls in the north of the corridor main gate opens to. There are two game halls in different dimensions through east west façade. There is an entrance door and four rectangular formed windows are on the middle

axis of the north wall of the rectangular formed major game hall in east. There is a door to the small game hall on the west wall. There are square formed windows; two on each north and west façades of the small hall.

Fig. 26: Club house **Fig. 27: Service hatch (2006)**

There are dressing rooms and showers for workers on the south of small hall. Dressing room opens to the corridor which main entrance gate opens to. There is a service window and a door enabling entrance to main hall in the south end of this corridor. Main hall is the place for weddings, banquets and balls. It is nearly formed square. There are four carrier columns in the middle. Lightening is enabled by four square formed windows on the north and west walls. Administration units are on the south, kitchen is on the south east of the main hall. There is a door opening to the theatre on the east wall. There is an original bar on the south east of main hall and on the east of kitchen. Dividing element and furnishing reveal the impact of modernism.

Fig. 28: Club house and Bar (2006)

Ball hall (theater) is a square formed place on the east of main hall. There are six carrier columns. It is the widest and highest part of the building. Stage and backstage are in the north of the place. Administrative offices are in the south. The place is illuminated by windows at the top. Lobby is on the east of the theatre. Lobby constitutes the east façade of the building. There are wet spaces in the north of the lobby.

Fig. 29: Theater (2006)

Local and ball hall building is constructed in a single storey reinforced concrete system. It has different heights according to the functions of places. The highest part is the theatre house.

Façade setup is considerably dramatic. It is formed of two rectangular parts intersecting one another. Its façade is stone covered as the other buildings and one color of stones is used. The east façade is the place of theatre lobby and it is completely transparent and in the middle of the façade. On the right and left of this transparency there are dead walls. There are offices on the south façade. There are wide rectangular formed windows for lightening and the doors opening to offices. Service entrance of the kitchen is also on this façade. The most important façade according to organization is the east façade. The main hall of the clubhouse is in this part. The rectangular formed illumination windows cause the balance of solid and void . The north façade is the place of game halls. The rectangular windows used in general and especially in the part of clubhouse are also present in this part. There is a door to the game hall for entrance and exit.

Fig. 30: East Elevation **Fig. 31: West Elevation(2006)**

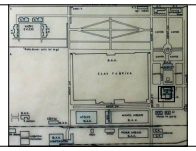
There are no structural deformations but material is deformed considerably. There are distensions, falls, pales and molds especially on the ceilings of game halls, main hall and theatre. The damps caused roof damage ceilings of the halls. Building is lack of care because of being out of usage. It can be seen on the timber doors and windows. There are damages of seen in the clubhouse and theatre as in all of the other buildings of the factory.

Fig. 32: Ceiling Deterioration in building (2006)

There are no changes in plan scheme and façade organization of the building. Changes are done in order to modify like internal painting renewal and repairing timbers. A wide ranging modification project was prepared but not carried in 1976.

The social benefits of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* are as important as economic benefits. Clubhouse and theatre building conserving its originality brought the most significant profit. It is the indicator of the aims in 1935 that are achieved in following years. It brought modernization largely to daily life as it is aimed. It succeeded to accustom people to a new life with balls, movie shows and amateur theatre plays. It had a completely different mission of function even it resembles to other buildings by constructional methods, design and architectural elements. If today's conditions of social life in Kayseri considered, it can be said that the clubhouse and theatre building fulfilled its functions.

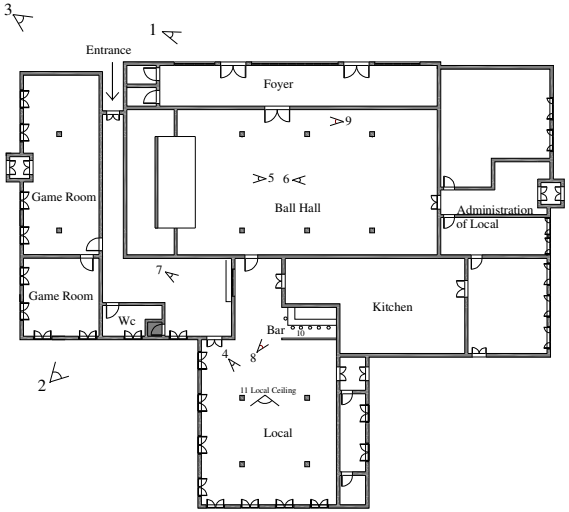
Local And Ball Hall
Existing Situation



PHOTOS

Elevation	Interior	Technical details and arc. elements

Plan:




1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8


2


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3


7


11

Current Function: Not Used Cunstruction date: 1935 Original Function:Local and Ball Hall	Structural System: Reinforced concrete skeleton system	Finishing Layers: Façade: Stone covering and cement plaster Roof : Flat Roof	Floor:Terrazzo and Vinyl asbestostile İnt. Wall: Cement plaster and wash

Table 10: Local and Ball Hall in 2006

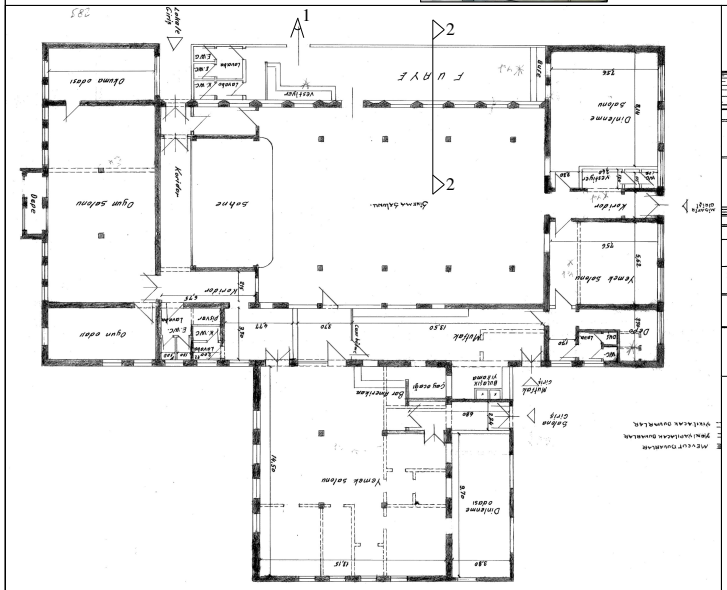
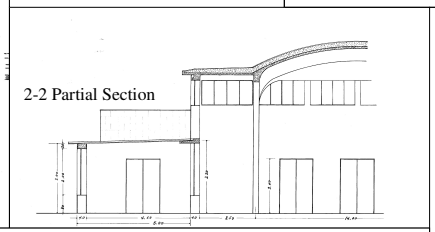
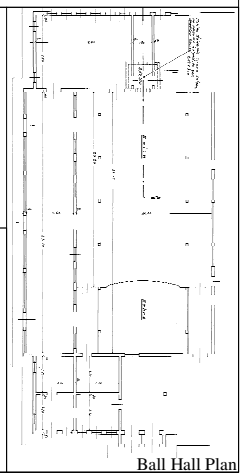
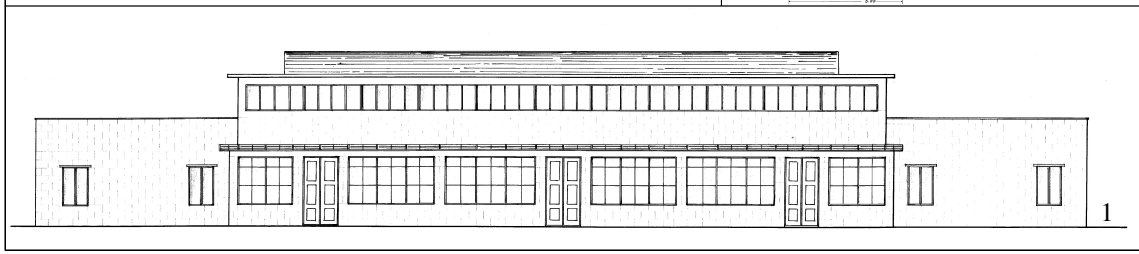
Local And Ball Hall in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information
	 Front Elevation Foyer Door Detail	Desinged by: Russian Architects Construction date: 1935 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System
	 2-2 Partial Section	 Ball Hall Plan
 1		

Table 11: Local and Ball Hall in 1935

Table 12: General Evaluation of Local and Ball Hall

General Information about Local and Ball Hall

* Theatre and clubhouse building is in the south of the factory area, on the west of administrative building.
* The multifunctional building's dimensions are approximately 43mx37m.
* The general plan type can be described as two accreted rectangles.
* The building has lots of functions.
* These are theatre, clubhouse, game hall and service units of these; kitchen, wet spaces and theatre backstage.

Interventions:

* The building is not changed. Its plan scheme and façade organization is conserved
* But in some rooms; there are few small changes but these changes can be perceived.
* Also some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived.
* So this building is original according to plan scheme, façade organization and architectural elements.

Structural and Material Condition:

* Local and Ball hall's structure is in good condition.
* It has no any deterioration in columns and beams.
* Deterioration only in finishing because of nonuse and vandalism
* Interior wall finishing; plaster and wash are in bad condition because disrepair. But this deterioration is not severe.
* Architectural elements specially; windows, doors and floor covered are also needed repaired.
* There are no structural deformations but material is deformed considerably. There are distensions, falls, pales and molds especially on the ceilings of game halls, main hall and theatre.
* The damps emanated by roof damage suspended ceilings of the halls. Building lack of care because of being out of usage.
* It can be seen on the wooden doors and windows. There are damages of direption in the clubhouse and theatre as in all of the other buildings of the factory.

Evaluation:

* The social values of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* are as important as economic values.
* Local and Ball Hall building conserving its originality brought the most significant value.
* It is the sign of the aims in 1935 that are achieved in following years. It brought modernization largely to daily life as it is aimed.
* It succeeded to accustom people to a new life with balls, movie shows and amateur theatre plays.
* It had a completely different mission of function even it resembles to other buildings by constructional methods, design and architectural elements.
* If today's conditions of social life in Kayseri considered, it can be said that the clubhouse and theatre building fulfilled its functions.

2.3.1.3.2. Sports Field

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası's sports facilities are on the south of the area. Football field is on the south of the main gate and swimming pool and tennis courts are on the west of the field.

No transition is possible from factory to sports facilities. Football field, swimming pool and tennis courts are attainable from the main street on the south of the area. Football field is used by Kayserispor at present. Swimming pool and tennis courts are run by municipal borough. Social facilities and sports center was built in 2004 by municipal borough and swimming pool is renewed on same date.

Fig. 33: Sports field[67]

Neither football field nor swimming pool is used for different functions from purpose; however, they are both reorganized for current comfort conditions. Dressing rooms and a public gallery are added to football field. Furniture and technical accessories of swimming pool are renewed and a small pool for children is constructed. Sports center, administrative building and dressing rooms are built on its south. Catering facilities are between factory and swimming pool on the north of the pool.

[67] Google Earth. (18.07.2006)

Fig. 34: Swimming Pool (2006)

Social parts of the factory built in 1935 reveals the sensitivity of the time. As well as production, administration and service units there were sports facilities built in the area for employees. Administors added sports facilities into complex in order to provide social development because of the idea that development in economy and industry would not be enough.

Fig. 35: Athleticism in Opening Ceremony (1935)

The original place of the sports facilities was on the south of the factory as it is. Football stadium, swimming pool, tennis courts, volleyball and basketball fields are present. There is a private place for horse riding in the area.

There were lots of sports shows in the opening ceremony. [68] Sümer Sports Club consisted of employees of the factory was very successful. They had championships in amateur football league, country wide degrees in athletics, box and

[68] Video images. Of Opening Ceremony 1935 Master Thesis of Burak Peri.

wrestling. Scarcely the same success could not be achieved in basketball and volleyball.

Race horses were raised in the sheds under stadium. Employees used the swimming pool of 2 meters depth and 30 meters length. Some newspapers of the day criticized that workers and singles were not allowed to swimming pool.[69]

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was not only a production place for cotton weaving but also for social development. Much success was held both in economy and sports with its employees.

[69] Gayret Newspaper, September 12, 1938

2.3.1.3.3. Residence

Dwellings are on the north of the area on the highway of Kayseri-Erkilet. It consists of four separate blocks. Erciyes University's academic and executive staff use dwellings today. Residences are in three different plan types. Function was considered at first in structures.

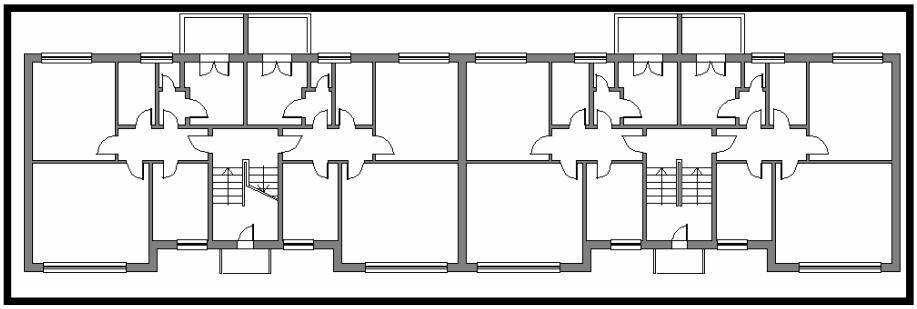


Fig. 36: Plan Type 1 (2006)

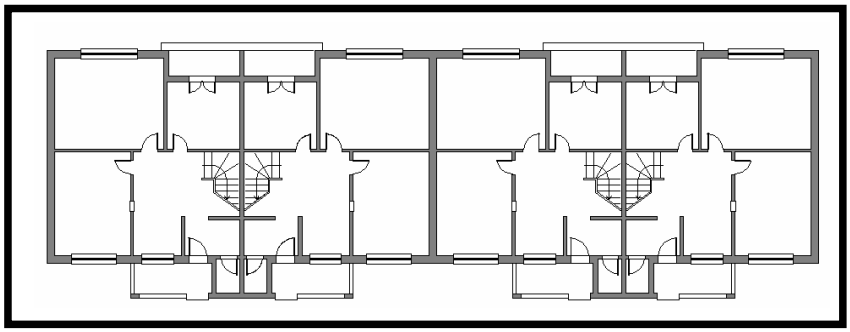


Fig. 37: Plwn Type 2 (2006)

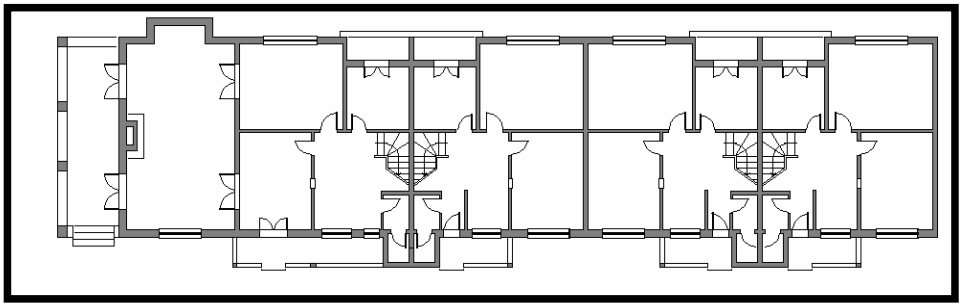


Fig. 38: Plwn Type 3 (2006)

Residences are constructed generally in double storey reinforced concrete system. Stone covering was used for façades. Saloon, kitchen and toilet are mostly on the ground floor but there is a room on this ground in some dwellings. Bedrooms

and bathrooms in different numbers according to size on the second story.

Fig. 39: Elevation of Residence (2006)

Many changes were done to structures to reaching current comfort level and for the betterment of usage. Furniture was renewed especially for wet spaces and no other interferences were done. Plan scheme and façade organization stayed as the same.

Dwellings were designed and built at the same time of the factory in 1935. Dwellings were needed for employees because of the suburban location and they were first built in the area and then out of the area. The double storied four blocks were designed for clerks' families. 64 flats of double roomed dwellings were built for workers out of the area and in 1937 pansion for singles of 350 beds was built. [70]

Seen as an industrial establishment the factory raised Kayseri's socio-cultural organism to a modern level with its dwellings for employees and social facilities. Dwellings built in that period enabled Kayseri and especially the surroundings of the factory to develop in plan.

Though it was established for economic development, the factory is an urban organization with its dwellings, sports facilities, theatre and clubhouse

[70] Ulus, June 30 , 1935

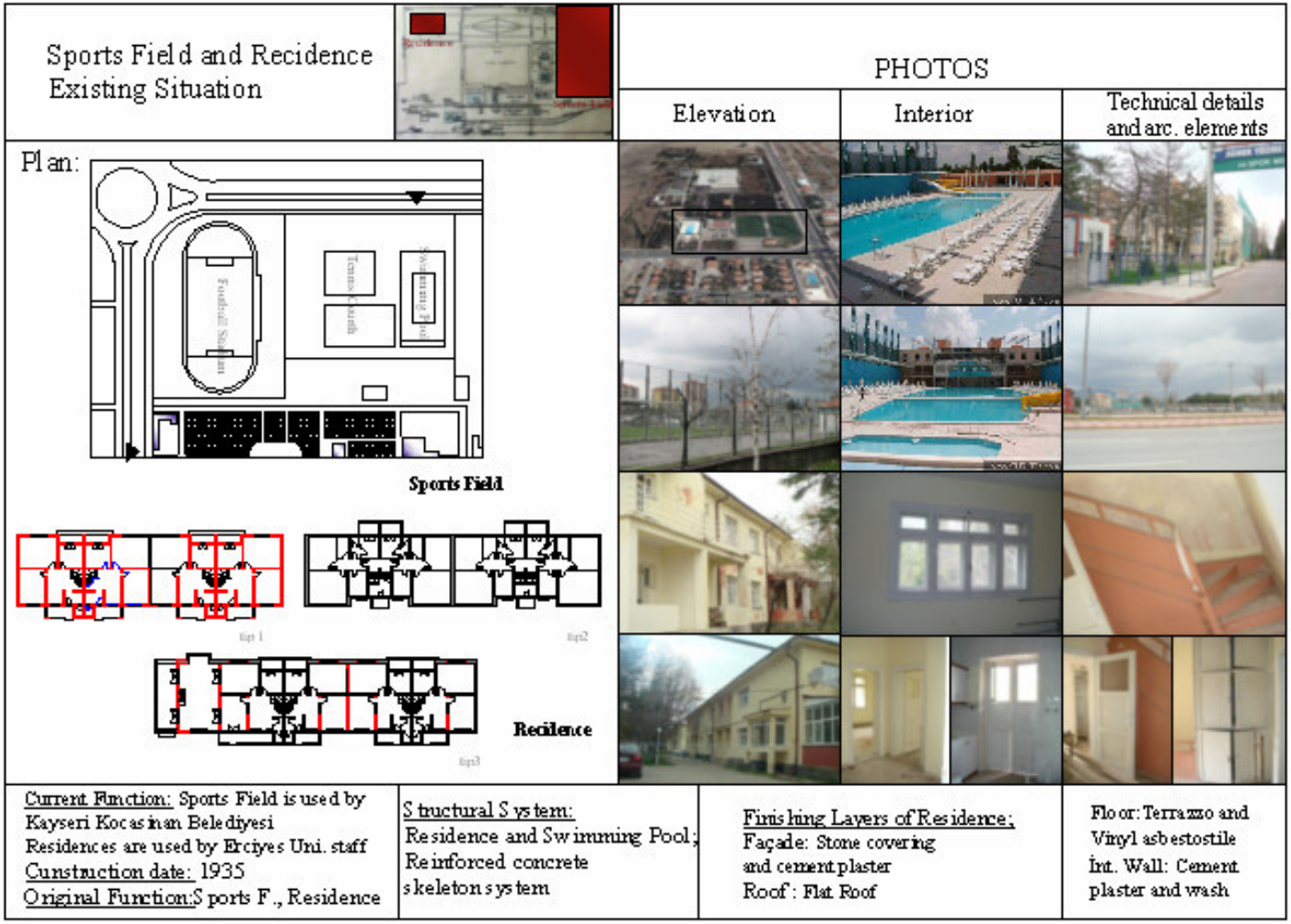


Table 13: Sports Field and Residences 2006

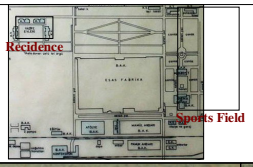
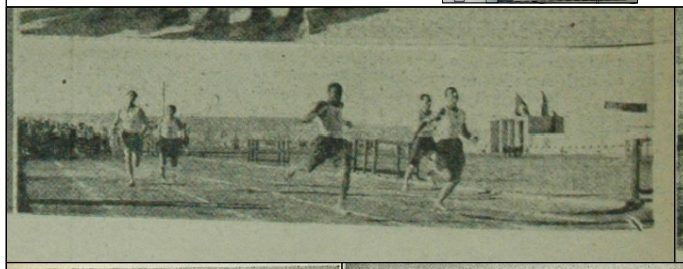
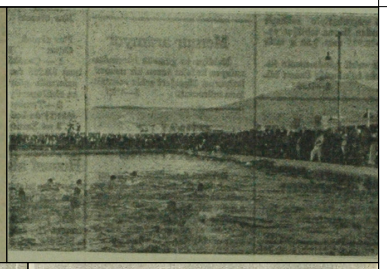
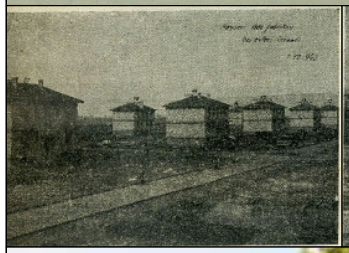
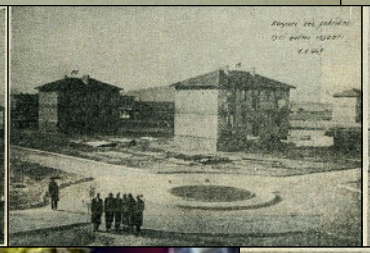
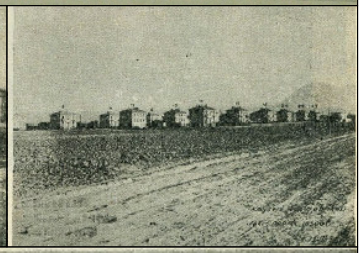
Sports Field and Recidence in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information
	      	Desinged by: Russian Architects Construction date: 1935 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System

Table 14: Sports Field and Residences 1935

Table 15: General Evaluation of Sports Field and Residences

General Information about Residence and Sports Field

* Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası's sports facilities are on the south of the area. Football field is on the south of the main gate and swimming pool and tennis courts are on the west of the field.

*Dwellings are on the north of the area on the highway of Kayseri-Erkilet. It consists of four separate blocks. Erciyes University's academic and executive staff use dwellings today. Residences are in three different plan types.

Interventions:

* No transition is possible from factory to sports facilities. Football field, swimming pool and tennis courts are attainable from the main street on the south of the area. Football field is used by Kayserispor at present. Swimming pool and tennis courts are run by municipal borough. Social facilities and sports center was built in 2004 by municipal borough and swimming pool is renewed on same date.

* Residences are not changed. Its plan scheme and façade organization is conserved. But in some rooms; there are few small changes but these changes can be perceived. Also some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived. So this building is original according to plan scheme, façade organization and architectural elements.

Structural and Material Condition:

* Spots Fields were renewed by user in years so it was in good situation but not orginal.

* Residence's structure is in good condition.
* It has no any deterioration in columns and beams.
* Deterioration only in finishing and these are repaired by users.
* Architectural elemants and wet spaces are also reaired so these are in good condition because of repairment.

Evaluation:

*Sports field and residences are social part of factory. In 1935 complex was desinged with these functions
* Sposts field's buildings and the users are changed but its function is conserved and that area is used by citizens.

* Residences are conserving its originality n plan schemem and facade organization.
*They are used by university staff and it continued its orginal function.

* Different functions were applied in complex. These functions can be seperated in two part such as social and production. Sports field and residence are social part. These were desinged for workers to provide dwellings and heatly life. With sports field also entertainment could be provide

2.3.1.4. Service Buildings

There are many auxiliary departments in factory. They are warehouses, iron foundry, electric central and hospital as important as the main buildings.

2.3.1.4.1. Warehouses and Iron Foundry

Warehouses and foundry are three separate buildings on the west of main production building. The southerly one of the buildings is the storage of the productions. It has a rectangular plan with the dimensions of approximately 43mX133m and 8m height. There is storage in the south, mechanical and technical maintenance service in the middle and workers' dining hall in the north of the building. It is a single story building constructed in reinforced concrete system.

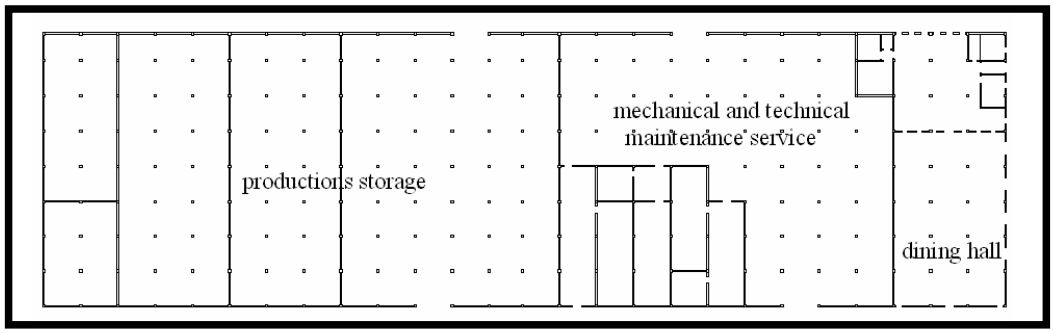


Fig. 40: Production Storage Plan (2006)

The storage unit is used as earthquake research center of Erciyes University today. In the southern façade of storage there is a door for entrance.. A new door is designed for this unit being sticked to the original material and dimension. There are band windows beginning from 5 meters height and ending under roof. Lightening is supplied by windows. Entrance to storage is provided from southern and eastern façades. Entrance and exit to the service in the middle is also in eastern façade.

Fig. 41: Elevation of Warehouse (2006)

The storage was built in reinforced concrete system and its façade is stone covered. Illumination elements are band windows. There are dormer windows in atelier unit in the middle of the building. Although it is almost empty there are still some Russian made machines in atelier.

Fig. 42: Interior of Warehouse (2006)

The most unique and deluxe unit of the storage is workers' dining hall. It consists of dining hall, kitchen and wet spaces. A special suspended ceiling was used in dining hall. Dining tables and chairs are Russian design of 1935. Kitchen is on the west of the dining hall. The place is specially designed with its dining bell, chairs, kitchen chimney and wet spaces.

Fig. 43: Interior of diner hall (2006)

Deformations are nearly same as the other buildings. The deformations are because of not being used and cared for. Erciyes University supported maintenance and repair for the unit used as earthquake research center. Those are for modification. There are no changes in plan scheme and façade organization. There are deformations because of patching in mechanical and technical maintenance unit. Walls collapsed during the machines were being carried away. Deformations are more clear in the dining hall. There are flows and droppings on the suspended ceiling. Lack of care is the moisture problem in the dining hall. Surface abrasion is clear especially in the kitchen.

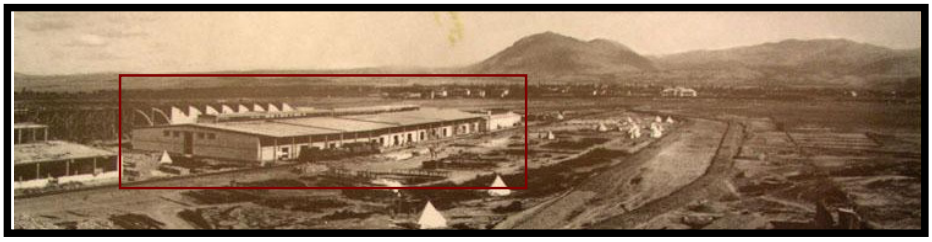


Fig. 44: Photo of Warehouse in 1935

The production storage was built in 1935 with the factory. Iron road comes into the storage in order to charge the products which would be delivered to other cities. There are no changes in structure damaging façade organization. Changes were all done for the sake of maintenance and repair.

The second storage is in the head of production storage. It was for raw material and it is not used today. It has a rectangular plan approximately with the

dimensions of 30mX100m.

Like production storage raw material storage was built in reinforced concrete system and its façade is stone covered. Illumination is supplied by horizontal band windows. Entrance door is in the southern façade and the rail road end in the building. Deformations are caused by lack of care and not being used like others. Damage on architectural materials like doors and windows can be seen but there are no structural deformations.

It was built in 1935. There are no changes in plan scheme and façade organization. Changes are done for fixing.

The last service unit is the building of foundry and workshops. It is on the north of production storage and on the west of production building.

Fig. 45: Elevation of Iron Foundry (2006)

It has a rectangular plan with the dimensions of 68mX40m. The workshop and maintenance unit is single story and offices in the north of the building are double story. Foundry unit is single story but it has the height of a double story. Maintenance and repair unit is in the middle. Illumination is supplied by dormer windows. Workshops are in the west, offices are in the east of the building. Foundry is in the north.

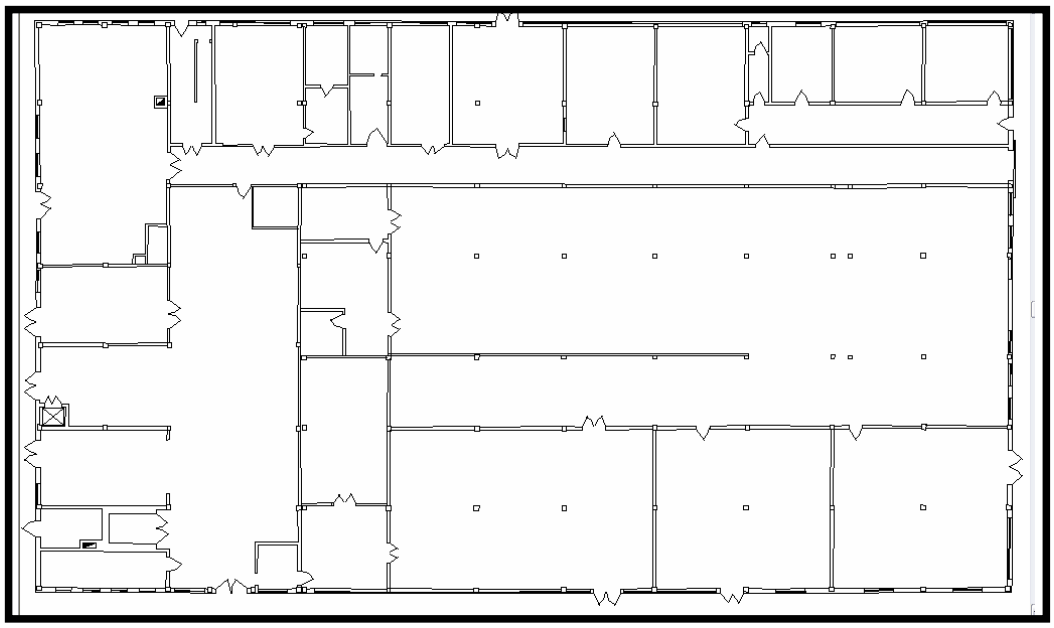


Fig. 46: Iron Foundry Plan (2006)

Fig. 47: Interior of Iron Foundry (2006)

Passing to offices can be by the door in the east. That corridor also enables to pass to foundry. Offices are attainable from eastern façade and foundry is attainable from northern façade. Foundry unit is the most technical part of the building reserved with its all elements. There are many original technical details.

Fig. 48: Interior of Iron Foundry (2006)

Its façade is different from the rest. Illumination is supplied by rectangular formed windows in the offices. There are wide transparent surfaces in eastern façade especially in the office unit. There are perpendicular band windows in both floors in the north of this façade. Foundry is in the northern façade. In contrast to eastern façade it is nearly a dead surface. Façade activation is enabled with different floor heights and solid-void rate. There are band windows in the north of western façade like in the east. It has the same characteristics with eastern façade along.

Deformation in foundry, maintenance and repair unit and offices are caused by not being used and lack of care. There are no problems in structure. The building can stand by the help of a little cleaning, care and fixing.

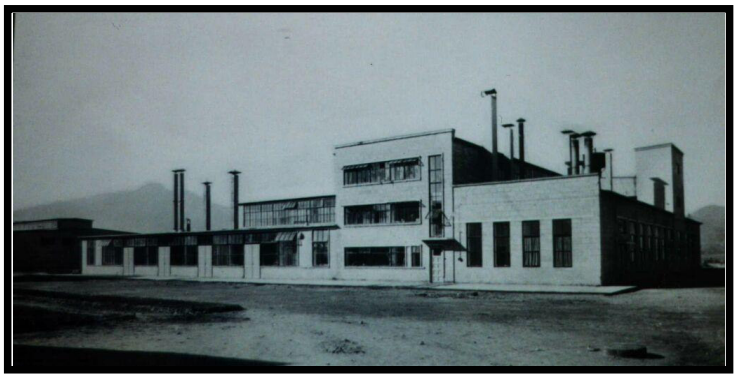


Fig. 49: Elevation of Iron Foundry in 1935

Like all other buildings of the factory foundry was designed by Russians in 1935. It has a different façade organization from the rest. There are no certain changes in the plan scheme and façade of the building. There were only some repairs.

Fig. 50: Iron Foundry and Ware houses in 1935

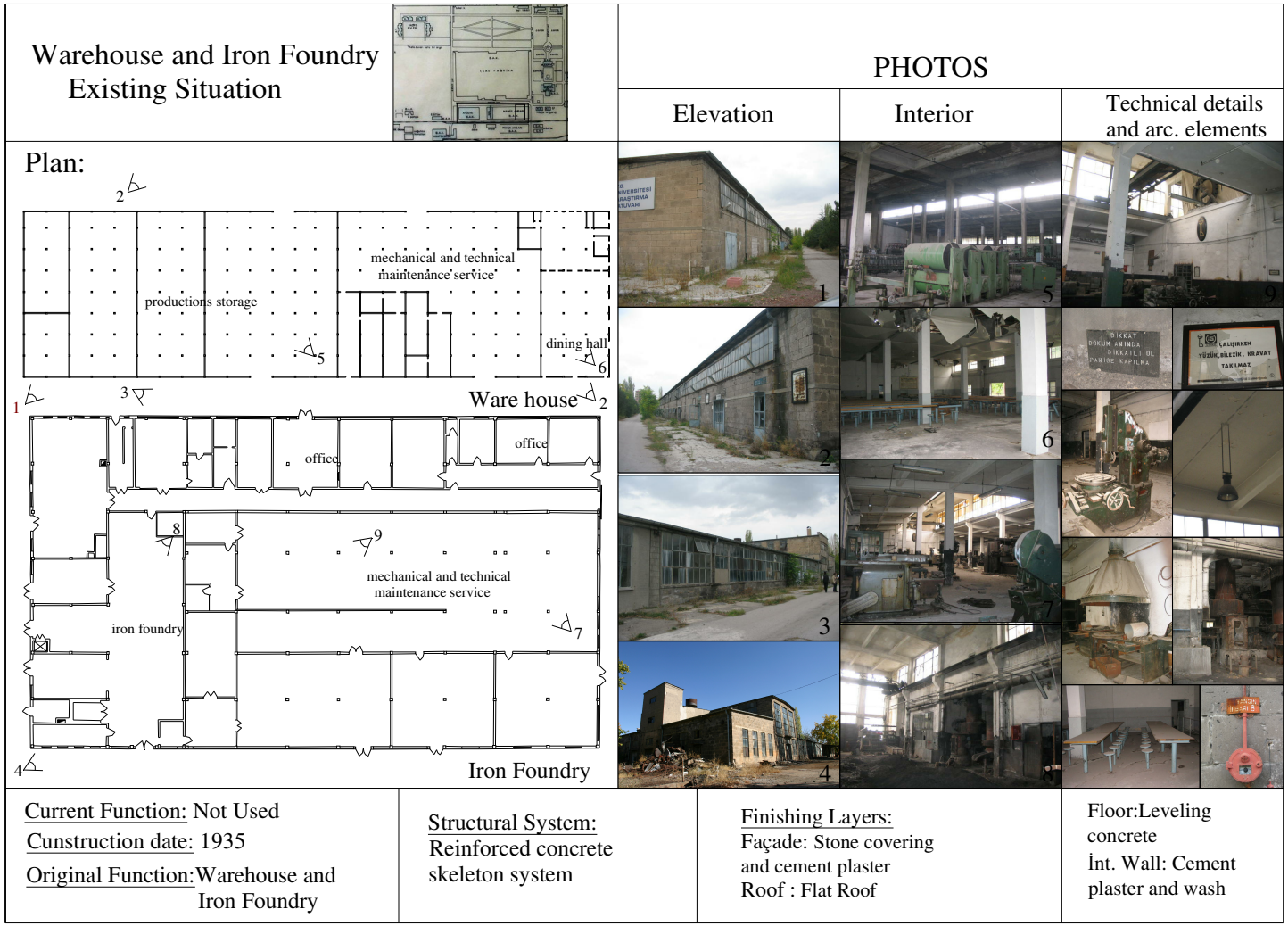


Table 16: Warehouse and Iron .Foundry in 2006

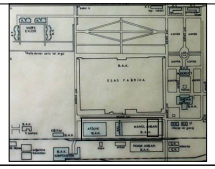
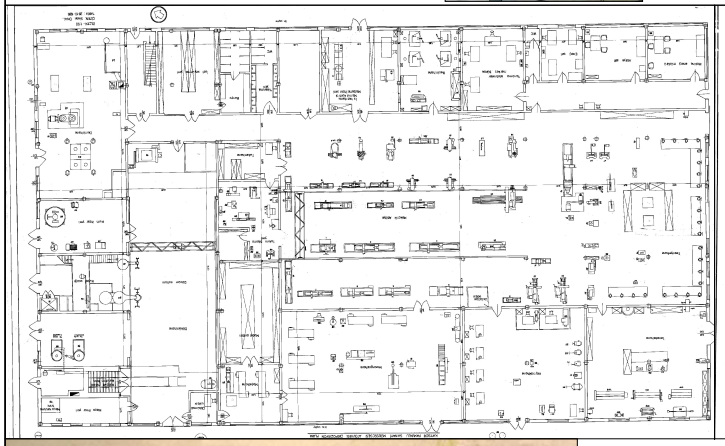
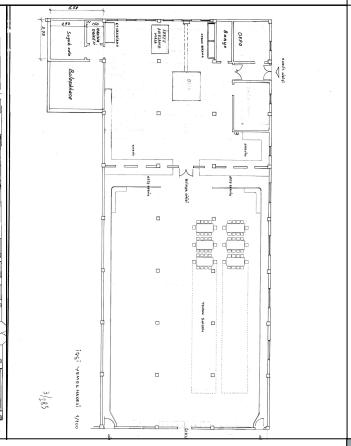
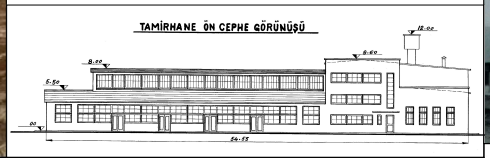
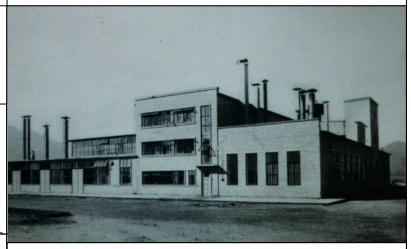
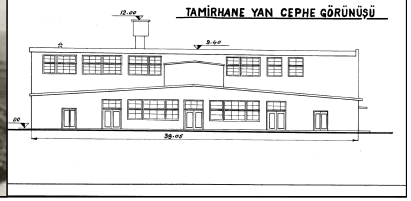
Warehouse and Iron Foundry in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information
		
		Desinged by: Russian Architects Construction date: 1935 Constructed by : Abdurrahman Naci Bey Structural System: Reinforced Concred System
	Iron Fonundry Plan 	Warehouse Plan 
		

Table 17: Warehouse and Iron .Foundry in 1935

General Information about Administration Building

* Administrative building is on the south in the factory area
* Dimensions are 30mX15m and height is 8 m built in two storied armored concrete system planned rectangular
* Entrance is enabled by a huge gate in the middle of the building.
* Plan scheme and facade organization is symmetrical.

Interventions:

* Its plan scheme and façade organization is conserved but in same rooms; there are few small changes but these changes can be perceived.
* Some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived, most of them are conserved.
*Tthis building is original according to plan scheme, façade organization and architectural elements.

Structural and Material Condition:

* Administration Building Structure is in good condition.
* It has no any deterioration in columns and beams.
* Deterioration only in finishing because of nonuse and vandalism
* Interior wall finishing;
    *plaster and wash are in bad condition because disrepair.
    *but this deterioration is not severe. It can be solved by maintenance.
* Architectural elements specially;
    *windows, doors and floor covered are also needed repaired.

Evaluation:

* Administration building is conserved.
* Deteriorations are not severe. They can be repaired by interventions which are not damaged the building and its perception.
* In building changes can be perceived. And these are not damage perception of plan scheme and façade organization.
* It was designed by Russian architects in 1935 and singed of modernism approach.
* It was also showed modernization in working life with function, plan scheme, façade organization, and architecturalelements.
* This building was administration part of factory. All the important decisions were assigned in this building.
* It was not only important with its architectural values, also important with social values.

Table 18: General Evaluation of Warehouse and Iron Foundry

2.3.1.4.2. Electric Central

Electric central is on the north east of foundry. It has differences in façade organization plan type from other structures in the area. Reinforced concrete system and steel system are used together. There is a huge risk for the steel parts of the building because of corrosion. Entrance is prohibited for this reason.

Fig. 51: Electric central plan in Site plan and Interior Photo of Building (2006)

Electric central has the dimensions of approximately 70mX40m. Plan type can be described as the union of rectangles of different dimensions. Square formed main part is the place in the north of the building where electricity was produced. Steel truss system was used in this very wide and high part. Technical details for electricity production were used.

Fig. 52: Interior of Electric Central (2006)

Offices, laboratories, toilets and showers are in the other part of the building.

Illumination is supplied by wide transparent surfaces in the place of electricity production. Square formed windows are used in offices and other places.

Electric central of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* reveals certainly the effects of modernism among all of the other parts of the factory. It was designed with a great care with its wide transparent surfaces, the corridors that are linked to each other in the second floor and structure.

Central building also differs from the others with its façade. It takes attention with its bridge coupler on the columns in entrance façade. Main entrance is from eastern façade. Eastern façade is the place of offices and laboratories. There are wide windows beginning in basement. Behind this part there is the production unit.

Fig. 53: Elevation of Electric Central (2006)

There are coal storages in the southern façade's basement. Perpendicular rectangular windows were used for lightening of the first floor. There are square windows in the part of the building under eaves. Western façade of the central is the most solid façade of the building. There is just a perpendicular band window in north. The most important façade of the building is the eastern one that contains main entrance gate.

It was built in the same year with the other buildings in 1935. There are no changes in façade organization or plan scheme. Changes were done for fixing.

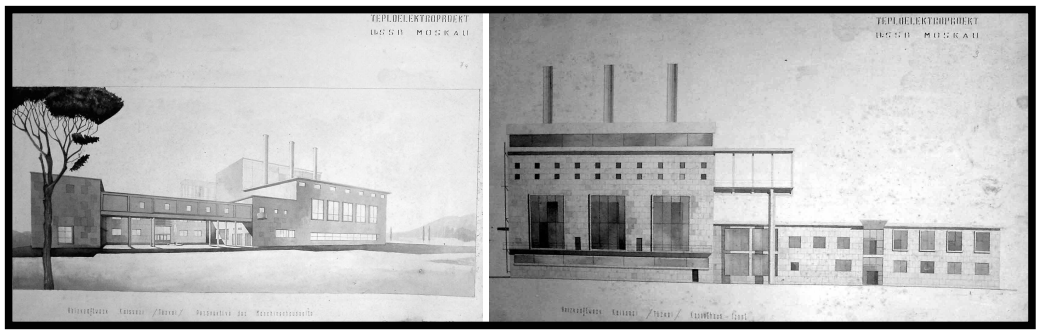


Fig. 54: Russian Drawings in 1935

The central did not only provide electricity for the factory but also for the city for a period of time. The central which produced 6000kw electricity was designed privately by Russian specialists. There were administrative offices, research laboratories (chemistry, paint), showers and dressing rooms for workers in addition to electricity production. In the first years of establishing steam power of the factory was not used but later it was used for heating and need of water.

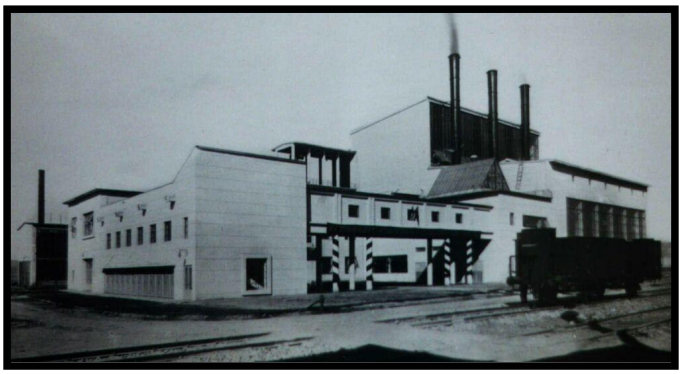
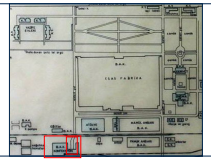


Fig. 55: Elevation of Electric Central in 1935

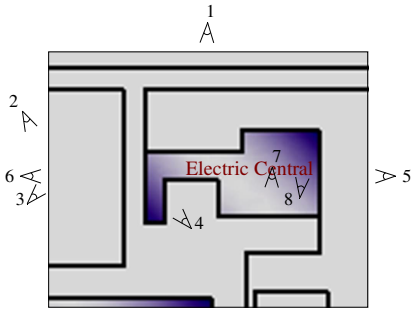
Electric Cenral
Existing Situation



PHOTOS

Elevation	Interior	Technical details and arc. elements

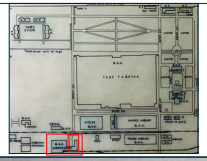
Plan:

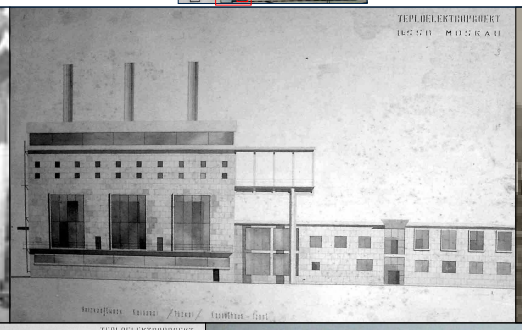


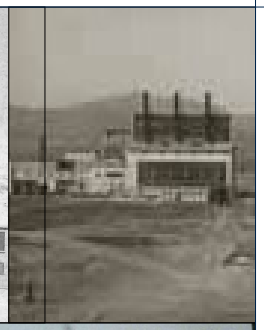
Current Function: Not use Cunstruction date: 1935 Original Function:Electric Central	Structural System: Reinforced concrete skeleton system	Finishing Layers: Façade: Stone covering and cement plaster Roof : Flat Roof	Floor:Leveling concrete İnt. Wall: Cement plaster and wash

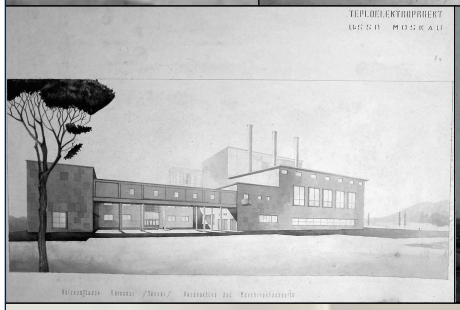
Table 19: Electric Central in 2006

Electric Central in 1935	Drawings and Photos	General information









Desinged by:
Russian Architects

Construction date: 1935

Constructed by :
Abdurrahman Naci Bey

Structural System:
Reinforced Concred System

Table 20: Electric Central in 1935

General Information about Electric Central

* Electric central is on the north east of foundry.
* It has differences in façade organization plan type from other structures in the area.
* Reinforced concrete system and steel system are used together. There is a huge risk for the steel parts of the building because of corrosion. Entrance is prohibited for this reason.
* Electric central has the dimensions of approximately 70mX40m.
* Plan type can be described as the union of rectangles of different dimensions.
* Square formed main part is the place in the north of the building where electricity was produced. Steel truss system was used in this very wide and high part. Technical details for electricity production were used.

Interventions:

* Its plan scheme and façade organization is conserved but in same rooms; there are few small changes but these changes can be perceived.
* It's function was changed to textile ateliers in years but its plan sheme was not changed. Atelier was adapted to the plan.
* Some of architectural elements were renewed in years. But this renovation is also perceived, most of them are conserved.
*This building is original according to plan scheme, façade organization and architectural elements.

Structural and Material Condition:

* Electric Central structure, which is reinforced concrete system, is in good condition. But stell structure is in bad condition.
* Other deformations are nearly same as the other buildings. The deformations are because of not being used and cared for.
*There are no changes in plan scheme and façade organization.
* There is problem im strucure elements specially in metal bearing elemnets. It was deteriorated by people who were despoil.Also it has problem on ceilimg . It is formed by moisture
* Interior wall finishing;
    *plaster and wash are in bad condition because disrepair.
    *but this deterioration is not severe. It can be solved by maintenance.
* Architectural elements specially;
    *windows, doors and floor covered are also needed repaired.

Evaluation:

* Electric central is another original and qualified building of the area.
* It sticks out other buildings in regard to its functions and architectural features.
* Modernist approach in design and application, steel truss system, wide glass surfaces, structural system and technical details are architectural values. In a certain period it not only supplied the need of electricity of the factory but also of the city.
* Buildings of the factory are close to human scale according to height. However the height and façade organization of electric central differs from the other ones in the area. It ends the spread of horizontal structures with its height.

Table 21: General Evaluation of Electric Central

2.3.1.4.3. Entrance and Hospital

Entrance gate is one of the most charming parts of the factory. It is the signal of the hugeness of the area behind it rising on columns. It resembles a triumphal arch and can be described as the symbol of modernization and industrialization. There are Atatürk's relief and emblem of Sümerbank in the middle of the gate which was built in column and beam system reinforced concrete.

Fig.56: Entrance (2006)

There is security unit on the north of the entrance. Erciyes University security guards use it today.

Hospital is on the south. Although SSK was using the place as a polyclinic it is not being used today. Entrance is enabled from the interior of the factory, the western façade. Plan has the dimensions of nearly 36mX22m. It is the union of two rectangles as the letter L. there are patient rooms, consulting rooms, operating room and drugstore. It is built a single storey building, built in reinforced concrete system.

Fig. 57: Interior of Hospital (2006)

Damages on the entrance gate, in the security unit and hospital are generally because of the material used. There are some flows and color changes on the walls and ceilings of the hospital. There are deformations in architectural elements because of not being used and lack of care.

SSK made lots of changes in the hospital. However the changes were not related to the plan scheme and façade organization. Floor covering and architectural elements were renewed.

The greatness of the main gate is much like a symbol of the greatness of the factory's aim. The hospital on the south reveals that the area was not only used for economy and manufacture but also show that social development could be done by the factory. Infirmary where surgeries and births were held in those times was turned into a polyclinic serving for the society of Kayseri.

Fig. 58: Entrance and Hospital in 1935

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası is a group of structures that was established in the Early Republican Period and aimed and drastically managed economical and social improvement of the country. Working conditions of the period, technological developments and social life styles are easily understood in architectural features, plan schemes, façade organizations, building methods and details of the buildings of the complex. Each building was designed and applied for its own function. Technical details caused by functions created special values for each building. These values are explained in detail as physical and social values in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3

VALUE ASSESSMENT

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was established in 1935 as the first state factory. It was established through the development project which was made considering economic and social situation of the Turkish Republic as a new state after war. It was the biggest attempt of statism policy in industrialization. The complex has a number of values in itself. These values will be analyzed in two sections. These are physical and social values assessment. In both sections the analyses will be done according to scales of city and complex.

Physical values namely sensible and visible concrete values will be primarily assessed. Concrete values like the profits brought by the complex to the city, how and to which direction the city plan changed, settlement features around the complex will be analyzed in city scale. Space and architectural characteristics, architectural elements, technical details, functional organization of the complex and the layout of the scheme will be analyzed in structure scale.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası national values will be asserted in second section of social values. They will also be studied in city and building scales. Factory's place in the history of the city and its effects to the social and economic development of the city will be examined in city scale. Structural scale as the second part of social values contains historical value, design principles and approaches, social and economic values.

3.1. Physical Values

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası has many values in itself. These values will be analyzed in two parts. Physical values of the factory will be evaluated first. And firstly evaluation will be in city scale.

3.1.1. Urban Scale

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası is an important building complex for Kayseri today and also it was very important in past. The city had been a trade center for centuries and met industrialization term in Ottoman Period by small production ateliers. However the war caused the lack of man power and raw material; the development of industry stayed in small atelier level. *Güherçile* Factory was the most important industrial establishment at the end of 1800s.

Fig.59: Güherçile Factory in 1881

After the war, government and the private sector started to invest the industrialization in Kayseri. In the process beginning with the declaration of republic the investments in Kayseri were on industrial complexes. In 1920's two weaving factories were active in Bünyan. One of these belonged to the private sector, other belonged to the government. One of the most important investments in Kayseri was airplane factory in 1926. In 1927 railway transportation started in Kayseri. It connected Kayseri to Ankara, and *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* began production in 1935.

As it is mentioned in the first section *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* has been constructed on an empty suburban area on northern part of the city. , it was an empty area, without any building. Factory developed with its environment.

Prior evaluation can be done in urban plan. Kayseri had an organic plan scheme in 1930's. The city reached a planned organization with the factory as it had

an organic plan. The main connection between the area and the city was Kayseri-Erkilet road. Railway transportation was directly linked to the factory. Planning around the factory began for the purpose of supplying the needs of the employees. Residences were the first structuring movements. *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası's* dwellings built in reinforced concrete system can also be called cooperative apartment houses in small m2. Other buildings came after dwellings according to needs. They were supported by a mosque, schools for employees' children and shopping centers as it was far away from the city center. Named as Sümer District, it was a place surrounding the factory and made benefits of it as infrastructure and social welfare.

Main structure profile of the area is residence. Beginning with Sümer dwellings, structuring continued with later projects. The only industrial building is *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* in the district. Housing began because of the need in 1935 and continued after organized planning.

Public buildings around the factory are the police department, Erciyes University Sümer Campus, municipal borough's social facilities, Sümer Primary School and High School. Young user potential is very eminent when general users are analyzed.

Classifying physical values of the factory today,

- One of the most significant ones is keeping its original territories today. Its total area today is of equal area of its first total area. Its territories were not changed.

- Main buildings still exists today in the factory area.

- In addition, although it was far from the city center when it was first established today it is very closed because of the city's rapid growth. Actually the area is in the city center today.

- Transportation to the factory is very easy. Being on the road of Kayseri-Erkilet enables to be attainable easily by public transportation.

3.1.2. Building Scale

Another criteria for assessment of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası*'s physical values is building scale. Factory was not built as only one building. It was built as a complex with production, administration, social and service units.. The most important value of the area is its originality.

Buildings constructed in a modernist approach have certain and clear lines. Modernism is applied with its design. Concrete system used in the buildings was not a very common construction system in Kayseri in 1930s. It was one of the first buildings constructed in reinforced concrete system rising among the buildings constructed in solid masonry system.

All of the buildings in the area have individual values. Prior value of all was conservation of plan schemes and façade organization. Briefly all of the buildings of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* in the area are authentic. Changes are done for fixing like interior painting of the buildings or repairing doors and windows.

Physical values in the area are;

- Lightening, open space dividers and trees namely street elements of the area are original. It is conserved according to the situation plan designed by Russian architects. In 1935's factory area was empty and dry but during the construction period it was planted. Planting and lining the trees were also done in plan with building designs. The once green area of the factory is one of the open space areas of Kayseri today.

- The buildings were constructed in reinforced concrete system that was not widely used in that period. The techniques of 1930s were used belonging to Russians as the most advanced technology of the day.

- Many technical details were used in structures. Especially the details in foundry and production building clearly reveal the effects of Russian technique.

- Circular skeleton system in the production building enables passing wide open spaces easily. Air condition shafts are opened in the vanishing points of circular beams. Using column beam system leads both structural and technical details like air conditioning.

- Illumination is largely on making benefit from daylight. Light doesn't come perpendicular but horizontal by the help of top windows. The quality of illumination of the place is very high. Illumination elements for night are conserved today.

- Production building is the biggest one according to m2 measurement and has more than one functions. It is not in use today but can be refunctioning by adding lots of new functions in regard to its quality.

- Although most of them have been sent away there are still some weaving looms. Firstly they were bought from Russians in 1935 but in years Italian and German weaving looms were used. . Warning panels for the security of employees and shift charts are present. The pictures about work organization and conditions, looms, technical machines belong to the values of true life and tenancy of the place. And most of them are conserved.

- There are lots of original details in other buildings like in production building. If it is commented in regard to general values;

- Storages and foundry unit have also architectural and technical values. These values are similar to the production part. Usage of day light and illumination elements, air conditioning system, working chart and warning panels, structure, construction technique and materials, design approach were common with production building.

- Reverse ceiling of the dining hall unit of raw material storage, designed tables and chairs, air condition and cooker details in kitchen have prime technical values.

- The building containing foundry has lots of highlighting features. Maintenance and repair unit has clues of the period with its unique skeleton system, top windows, Sümerbank logo embroidered on steel truss. Maintenance machines, looms of this unit reveal working system and used materials. It is a largely conserved place with the machines in it.

- Foundry unit is also conserved with its original machines. Especially metal welding and casting equipments are conserved markedly revealing checkout scheme. Foundry has different features according to place as elements used in it. Double story building is constructed in steel system.

- Right along with foundry and maintenance atelier, document and drawing cupboards in the offices reveal office furnishing of the day. Wet spaces in this section, toilet and showers are also originality values of the building with their materials.

- Electric central is another original and qualified building of the area. It sticks out other buildings in regard to its functions and architectural features. Modernist approach in design and application, steel truss system, wide glass surfaces, structural system and technical details are architectural values. In a certain period it not only supplied the need of electricity of the factory but also of the city.

- Buildings of the factory are close to human scale according to height. However the height and façade organization of electric central differs from the other ones in the area. It ends the spread of horizontal structures with its height.

- Compared to other buildings according to scale ball hall, clubhouse and dwellings are the most minimalist ones.

- Administrative building is against the main entrance gate as it welcomes incomings with its entrance door like a gate. Administrative building is the managerial unit of the area. It differs from the others in its minimalist design.

- The building which contains ball hall and clubhouse reveals modernization with its internal designs, ceiling systems, dividing elements and furnishing. Especially the dividing elements and furnishing in the bar unit of the building reveals the history of the building. Ball hall's structure system and illumination system, Sümerbank's logos on the right and left and on the stage carries its period to present time. In addition to its architectural features its outstanding features are social.

- Dwellings are in three different types in the area. They are designed for administrative staff of the factory. Attempts to bring modernization into life style are seen in residence design. The conservative life style of the society was aimed to be socialized by architectural works. Material used in finishing work workmanship, plan scheme and façade organization reveals the new life came in 1930s. It is the forerunner of the latter housing. Plan scheme, façade organization and general organization of the factory buildings are all conserved until today.

- Main gate is also an important architectural value. Its height seems to carry the glory behind it by rising on the columns. Using the construction system of the factory namely the concrete column beam system in entrance gate gives the clues of the area. Especially Sümerbank logo and Atatürk relief are the greatest values. It can be clearly said that hospital on the north, security unit on the south complementing entrance with a symmetrical system and the entrance gate in the middle rising on the columns reveal modernism.

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası's tangible values reached present day. All details which can be held by hand seen by eye are significant and should be preserved. As an important place with its physical values, it will be more significant with its social values.

3.2. Social Values

As well as *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's* physical values, social values it brought to the country explains the importance of the complex and the reason why it should be preserved. It was built in 1935 to modernize society, to bring new life style into every aspects of life (production, education, entertainment and home life) rather than just to be a production complex for the development of the country's economy.

It is a complex which directed economy with its production, life with its social shaping. The complex's social values in country scale can be assessed beginning with its aim. *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* was built as a part of a plan of the state. The state aimed to realize development not only in economy but also in social life. This aim was supposed to be achieved by building great complexes as exemplary models in Anatolian cities. These models were the prototypes of modern production methods, work conditions, entertainment and relaxing, healthy life. They referred lots of newness and provided to turn into the life style. The factory built in Kayseri spearheaded this change with its various social values.

3.2.1. Urban Scale

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's social appraisement in city scale can be done under many titles. These titles reveal wherein the factory complex built in 1935 has values in city and country scales. On the other hand, its basic effect is to life style of the society.

The complex has a number of historical values and importance;

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* is one of the first investments through statism policy of Turkish Republic as a state which alienated a collapsed economy.

- It is one of the first factories which practiced modernism suggested in first five year development plan of Turkish Republic with its design and structure.

- It was built to show western life style and offer a model to the city which aimed to develop not only economically but also socially.

- It brought an extravert life style despite the introvert, conservative life of 1930s.

- Complex was the greatest factory of the Balkans until 1960s.

The approach it brought to Kayseri's city plan is;

- The environment of the complex was empty but it was structured in a plan. The structure served the needs of the living people with its modern life standards. It enabled social living for the workers of the factory who lived in factory dwellings.

- The environment of the factory has the structures planned in modern design principles alike to dwellings. The factory shaped its environment with its own approach of design.

- Social areas were to serve for the factory first but it served for the whole area in time. It provided substructure of the area.

- Structure around the complex was done by the help of plan of site in order to be in the same type.

- It had been the prestige area of the city.

- The complex had lots of benefits for people of Kayseri. Working conditions and social buildings offered a different life style.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* enabled people to work and live in new standards thanks to the factory.

- People of Kayseri met social places they were strange to. Ball hall and clubhouse became parts of social life.

- Sports fields also became a lifestyle for many people watched and participated.

- Sumerspor represented city in many fields and gained significant successes. Club served in many branches and gained global successes especially in athletics and swimming.

- Balls became social events with participation of top managers and officials of the city.

- Factory dwellings made citizens used to collectivity. Later structures of the city followed the dwellings.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* was rising as a model of modern life with its sociality in the city. However people not working at the factory or don't know anyone working there only had an indirect connection to social structure of the factory. Class distinction in the complex itself reveals that socializing occurred separately in each class. Separate workers' and clerks' dining room or dining times' being different, separate clubhouses served each class to socialize in its own environment.

Its economical value and effect on Kayseri still continues today apparently accompanying the effects to the social life of the citizens.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası's* economical value comes from the same source with the aim of its establishment. Economic development was aimed in the establishment which trigged the city in that way.

- The factory effected the independence of the country's economy positively. It was a proof that marketing of processed raw material in Turkey.

- The factory provided employment for many families.

- Kayseri is named as the city of industry today for it has a number of important industrial establishments. The basis of those establishments is formed by the workers of *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası.* Educated workers of the factory later established their works of own.

- The city developed thanks to the complex and found private capital for investments. Private sector succeeded by the help of education seeing that industrialization and production make profit.

- Weaving increased and lots of weaving factories were opened in the city.

3.2.2. Building Scale

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası has both social values in city scale and abstract values of each building on its own.

One of the most important values of the factory in site basis is design.

- Factory complex was designed in Russia by Russian architects. Buildings and area were designed to be appropriate for the type of production after Russian commission chose the site.

- Construction was applied by a Turkish constructor. On the other hand, other Russian and Turkish architects, engineers and technicians worked in cooperation.

- The complex was designed with the approach of modern architecture. Buildings are simple and keen. Effective architectural elements of modernism like glass surfaces, parapet walls, horizontal and vertical band windows were used.

- Not only buildings but also open spaces were designed in general plan of the complex. In this way, occupancy-cavity rate was provided with open spaces.

- Workers of the factory met modern work conditions there. They learned to work in such hygienic place with regular illumination of day and night. Working in shifts, controlled entrance and exit, work conditions and order were the terms that were brought by the factory.

- Warning panels in nearly everywhere informed workers about security and care required in work environment.

- Buildings of the factory were designed to be together according to their functions which prove work and life organization of people.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* was built not as complex of buildings of production; it was designed to be a model in various fields for people. It was designed as an education center, an entertainment center to make people socialize and a sports field for a healthy life.

- Education was in every aspects of human life in the factory even though it was not seen concretely. Work education, life education like weaving, cloth dying, machine maintenance, work conditions, shift system, hygienic environment, entertainment, sports were the fields of education and adapted society to modern life.

- The complex turned out to be a social area thanks to the clubhouse and ball hall. Significant information of the Early Republican Period can be taken from the Republic Balls of *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası.*

- Healthy life standards for workers were aimed with sport facilities. Although it is still new to out lives today, sport was an important part of the complex which was built in 1935. As well as personal training, Sumerspor was formed by factory workers which succeeded in many fields

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası was a modernization monument built in 1935 in Kayseri, the center of Anatolia. Newspaper titles from the period of the beginning reveal the expectations clearly.[71] Structure complex of the Early Republic which aimed economical and social development together affected achieving many goals of Turkey.

The complex should be preserved to be alienated to the next generations with its many physical, social, economical and historical values. The greatest physical value is its authenticity. General plan of the site and buildings were done in 1935 whose plan scheme and façade organization is extant. Social values are analyzed under many titles above. To sum up; the most important social values of the factory are showing modern life style both in physical and social structure and succeeding economical and social development.

Conservation of these values for the next generations is the most significant revelation that *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* carries modernism to present. It is one of the first and most important industrial heritage which needs to be preserved in Turkey.

[71] Ulus, Jun 30 , 1935

CHAPTER 4

CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES BASED ON VALUE ASSESMENT

Consequently *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası* with its administration, production, service, local and ball hall, residence buildings and sports field was a new life with space organizations, functions, use of materials and new machines in them. Also buildings carried symbolic representing in their style the 'new face' of the Republic. The emphasis on hygiene and sanitations, the frugal use of materials, the production cycles, safety appliance, first aid stations and the system for guaranteeing adequate ventilation and lighting of interior space were shown importance in the design. And it was also new for Kayseri life. These industry buildings affected people's life. They learned how to work in healthy environment, and learned how to work in order. These were effects of modernization and they came with *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası.*

Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası was not only constructed to profit to economy but also constructed to alter the life of the people. The factory establishment, built by statism of the Early Republican period, was representative of the industrialization drive of Turkey, as well as the attempts to create the modern Turkish citizens. They acted as educational centers that teach technical work and how to be 'good' citizens. Factory complex became the centers to educate technical staff. Today, technical traces of complex can be seen in Kayseri's new industrial sector as basement. Workers, who worked in *Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası,* were established their private factory and now these factories act important role in Turkish economy.

Today *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası's* working process is finished. Its manufacturing was stopped in 1990 because of inadequate weaving techniques and the weaving sector was controlled by private sector. By finishing of the manufacture function, other parts of the factory, which are in site of industrial area, were started to not use, but other parts, which are outside of industrial area, are still used. Factory is seen in bad condition because of nonuse and vandalism.

If the one thing affects the cities history and people life, it deserves to conserve. Everything must be conserved in this field as a complex scale. To propose new function to the all field and this new function aim is; conserved factory's values by using and tell people importance and life of complex. The most important aim of this project is to provide continuity of *Kayseri Sümerbank Bez Fabrikası.*

Kayseri Sumerbank Cloth Factory needs to be preserved by refunctioning and to be integrated to the life of the city. On the other hand new function of the complex should aim to preserve the complex through its values. Integrating the complex with new functions to city life is an instrument for sustenance of such industrial structures. These structures should be preserved in their original form by sticking to local organization and structuring techniques of the factory units. Thence, conservation decisions of the area should be taken before the decisions for refunctioning. Conservation decisions of the factory are stated under two main titles as city scale and building scale.

4.1. Urban Scale

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası lead the city change and develop in many fields. It is a complex of structures that pioneered developments in economy and society, work conditions and life style. For this reason conservation principles are estimated through the values of the city itself.

- The most important conservation principle depends on preserving every single material with its own originality. This principle is valid for many areas like boundaries of the site, site plan, plan scheme of buildings, façade organization, technical details, technical equipments, social structure and economic effects.

- The complex was built in suburban in north as a small modern city. It is extant with its original boundaries. Interpositions should not change the boundaries of the complex that has a huge land in the city. It should be preserved with its original boundaries as it was designed with the site.

- There are corruptions and wear seen on substructure and social accessories. Substructure (water and electricity system, canalization) needs to be renewed.

- The complex should be preserved not only physically but also socially with the changes it brought to the city;

- The complex was telescoped to the city during the period it was built. City folks attended balls and weddings or sport activities in the complex where entrances were controlled. This socialization environment is the most important value of the complex and integrates it to the city. This social value should be preserved and the environment of socialization should be awakened. Interpositions and future function should support

social structure. It should continue its function of modernization and socialization.

- Access to the complex is on Kayseri-Erkilet Highway. Main gate should be preserved and entrance and exit should be controlled there. And also there are two small gates in the north of the main gate. The gates originally planned for workers and clerks in plan scheme should be reopened to be used for an appropriate function.

- The complex should be a model for modernization for citizens with its future function as it was in Early Republican Period.

- The complex is integrity in itself and city so because of this completeness it deserved conserved.

- Factory field has a wide green area. This green area is important for Kayseri , so this area also must but conserved.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* has renewed potentials. It has a large green area and buildings. It can be refunctioned but its authenticity must be conserved in building and also in area.

- This complex has a documentary value so it is important for historians who study in city identity. It directed Kayseri's economic and social life. It has many values n itself. One of the important values is a documentary value for Kayseri and Turkey.

4.2. Building Scale

There are a number of decisions should be taken to preserve and alienate *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası* to next generations. Decisions are beginning from site plan.

- *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez FabrikasI* preserved its authentic site plan scheme until present. Interventions, like removal or addition, should not damage this plan. There should not be any new structures added to site must be refunctioned by conserved building authenticity.

- Entrance to the complex is enabled by the main gate. Communication between buildings was designed to be done by vehicles in gridal site plan. But park site was not designed. There are park sites on the right and left of the main gate on Kayseri- Erkilet Highway. For this reason entrance and exit by vehicles should be controlled and parking should be banned except people living in dwellings. Entrances should be done on foot and vehicles near main gate. Consequently there would be no search for park sites in the area and open spaces would be preserved.

- The area has a gridal general plan which is extant. There had been lots of functions working together in the area. However because its usage rights belong to another establishments, sports field is separated from the factory by wire fences. The first decision to take for preserving site plan is to set back usage rights of sports field to the factory. By the help of this, the complex can be integrated to the social life.

- Separate conservation decision should be taken for each building of *Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikasi.* Besides there are two main decisions for all buildings. First, every original part of the complex should be preserved. Second, renewals should be done with its original materials, in its own dimensions and form and should be transparent specifying that belongs to 2007. For instance, a material that requires renewal should be

renewed with its own equipments, in its own form and dimensions as a one transparent element without schisms. Decisions can be revealed in details in a restoration project. In this base main principles of conservation should be ascertained. Each building has its own values, potentials and problems. Considering this;

- Administration building across the main gate should be handled first. Administration building is an original one with its façade organization, architectural elements, plan scheme and technical details. It should be preserved due to the main conservation decision that says "Every original part of the area should be preserved and alienated to the next generations." The building is materially and structurally less corrupted one in the area. It was not robbed because of being close to the main gate and no harm was given during discharge. For this reason, the decisions taken for this building;

- Every original detail should be preserved; plan scheme, façade organization, architectural elements (doors, windows, stairs, floors), writing desks as examples of interior decoration style in 1935 and original function of the building, chairs, document cabinets and illumination elements should be used after repairing. Interpositions required for refunctioning should reveal the technology, material and technique of 2007 clearly.

- New function of the administration building should be parallel to its original function.

- Second building is the production building of the complex. Just like administration building it has an original plan scheme and façade organization. In contrast to the administration building there are huge damages in this building because of discharge. Walls were collapsed to discharge but they were not renewed. This lead the building ready for external effects especially vandalism. Many technical materials such as

weaving looms are stolen. Main conservation decisions taken for production building are;

- Original plan scheme and façade organization of the building, technical architectural details (air conditioning, lightening systems and elements) and current technical work materials (weaving loom, dying units, work tables, warning boards) and architectural elements should be preserved. Collapsed walls and damp-corrupted ones should be repaired without damaging originality of architectural elements such as varnishing wooden doors and windows, plastering walls. Elements requiring a total renewal should be renewed in original form and dimensions with original materials but newness should be revealed.

- Production building reveals important information about working system of the weaving factory in 1935. It should be preserved both physically and with working conditions and production style.

- As the biggest building of the area according to m2 production building can be used if refunctioned. However the main purpose is not only to use but also to preserve by using. The building should continue to preserve its physical and social values to lead modern life with its new function as it was in the past.

- Production building provided an economical development before and this economical effect should continue with its new function.

- Service buildings in the area should be preserved through their own values.

- First service units are warehouses and iron foundry. They have original plan scheme, façade organization, architectural details and elements and most importantly functional technical equipments. Interpositions required for refunctioning should reveal the technology,

material and technique of 2007 clearly. Even if they will not be used, technical equipments, material used in warehouse, repairing looms, design desks and cabinets in the offices should be preserved and exhibited as the documents of their period.

- Second one is electric central. It is the most damaged structure in the area. However plan scheme, façade organization, architectural details and elements and technical equipments required for function are still original and they should be preserved. Structurally dangerous steel parts should be renewed and other elements should be repaired basically. Renewals should reveal 2007. Electric central is very important for both the area and Kayseri. Current technical equipment of the area producing its own electricity should be preserved and this equipment can be exhibited in its own place with different function.

- The last service building is hospital with the main gate. This building also has an original plan scheme and façade organization. Especially the main gate is like a monument revealing the greatness of the site. Main entrance should remain here. There is not a huge damage in the hospital and it should be preserved and refunctioned with its original plan scheme and façade organization. Hospital is important for its physical features and as a health unit in the site. A building for health with the other technical service buildings reveals the design approach of the area does not aim just production. New function should reveal this difference and importance.

- The last building group of the site is social structures. Social buildings and areas compose complex's social values. Conservation decisions taken for this buildings cause conservation and awakening of the social life of the complex.

- First social buildings are clubhouse and ball hall. They have an original plan scheme and façade organization. Interior decorations of 1935

can be seen clearly here. Many architectural details and elements are original. These original details and elements should be preserved. Interpositions should reveal that they belong to 2007. There are damages caused by dampness from roof. There are flows and ruptures especially on reverse ceiling and walls. First interposition should be to the roof in order to prevent dampness to reach interiors of the building. Original function of the ball hall and clubhouse was to provide social development and this should be preserved. Ball hall was also used as theatre and cinema and it was the intersection point of citizens and the factory which should continue with its new function.

- Second social places are sports fields. Usage right of sports field belongs to city hall. This lead the separation of sports fields from the factory. They should integrate to the factory again and entrance should be from inside. Sports fields' original function should be preserved and they should be used.

- The last social places are dwellings. University staffs live in dwellings which are consisted of 3 types. Plan scheme and façade organization, architectural elements and details are original. However there were renewals of materials inside houses in order to provide today's comfort conditions not corrupting their originality. They should continue to be used and preserved physically and socially through their original function. Interpositions should reveal that they belong to 2007.

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası is an important group of structures for *Kayseri* and Turkey. It was built in 1935 through a political plan to develop socially and economically. Russian architects designed and it was built by the help of the credits from Russia and England. Turkish and Russian teams cooperated in practice. The buildings were designed in modernist approach and they have clues of modernism both physically and socially. Designed for production the buildings served a model of modern life to the citizens. It had been a small modern city with qualified working conditions and social places. The complex had an important role in

forming current identity of the city but it is not in use today and is face to face with disappearing with its physical, social, historical, political and economical features. For this reason the site should be preserved and necessary precautions should be taken immediately. The site and the buildings should be alienated to the next generations as historical documents with a detailed restoration project

It is possible to refunction and integrate the complex to the city. There is a significant potential of young users around the complex as it is in the city center. The structures used by Erciyes University should be used by refunctioning and preserved.

Kayseri Sumerbank Bez Fabrikası must be conserved with its social and physical values. This conservation can be provided with new function what don't damage its authenticity. But this function also provide integration of factory to the Kayseri's citizen like as a past. Factory has very important information about technology, architectural, working condition history. It is a document which carries all information on itself. So all this information must be explain by new function. Today it can be used by Erciyes University. University is a education center and it is also production center. All this functions can be practiced in field by *teknopark* model. University can be used complex as a *teknopark*. In field education and production function will be practiced together. Also materials, which were preserved in warehouses for the exhibition, can be exhibited in *teknopark*.

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APPENDICIES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TURKEY DURING EARLY REPUBLIC PERIOD

Turkish Republic who took over an economically bankrupted country from Ottoman Empire, made considerable attemptions through the way of gaining its economic independence after political freedom by economic reforms. The most important among those enterprises was industrialization. The expected developments in economy, social life and education were entirely speculated on industrialization.

Economic and Social Situation

What the Turkish Republic took over was not only the destruction and the primitive production technology but also an economic structure that is based on the international capital and dependant on foreign countries.[72]

Ottoman Empire was an economically collapsed country due to the wars in 19th and 20th century. In recent epoch internal resources were not efficient for the expenses of war and the country was in external debt. The economic situation was miserable from every aspect such as man power, industry, agriculture, external debts, transport (communication) and national manufacture. There were only two military factories and 282 small scaled ateliers in function after The First World War.[73] In the

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[72] Türkiye ekonomisi tarihi gelişimi,Ekonomik ve Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkez Müdürlüğü, Ankara, Aralık 2003

[73],3Coşkun Ali, 'Cumhuriyetin İlk Yıllarında Türkiye Ekonomisi', Atatürkçü Düşümce Dergisi,sayı:4 sf:72-77 Kasım 2003

years of the victory of Turkish War of Independence Turkey was a poor country whose resources came to an end, which had no industry and was agriculturally backward. Mustafa Kemal organized an economic congress between the dates February 17 and March 4, 1923 in İzmir before the declaration of republic

The speech Atatürk made in this meeting revealed the situation. “Life means economy. Because public can’t do anything in poverty. What does everything is the money.”[74]

After this meeting Agreement of Economy Principals were determined as a result of the cooperation of 1135 delegates from various professions.

Some decisions were taken like supporting private entrepreneurs, establishing banks which provide credits for investments, establishing industrial foundings whose raw materials are internal, giving importance to daily consumption, nationalizing important establishments and having the right of cabotage in our own harbors in order to prepare the economic basis of the new state. The first budget of Turkish Republic was 120 million liras in March 1, 1924.

The first ten years of the republic was the period of economic development and institutionalizing. Some of them were to nationalize railways, tobacco regime, to quit war taxes, to gain cabotage right in territorial waters, to establish Turkish Industry and Credit Bank and to make industrial encouragement become law. There were attemptions to use agricultural equipments and machines in 1926. Agricultural cooperatives, schools and high agriculture institutes were opened. Railways were in the hands of government following the declaration of republic and the state began to construct new roads. A significant progress was also in navigation. The state appointed seaway management in 1933, sea management and Denizbank for the banking procedures in 1937. The plane factory opened in Kayseri in October 6, 1926 and 6 hunter planes produced in 1934 were the attemptions in aeronautics.

Attemptions in Industry

There should be significant progress in the field of industry for the progress of the new country. For this reason Encouragement of Industry Law was prepared in 1927 in order to encourage and preserve industrial establishments. In this law industrial establishments were divided into groups and each group had its own special rights. State supported cheap assignment of site to local sector of industry, tax exemption and capital demand. The aim was to form a national economy, trade and industry. After 1929 high customs rate was practiced in order to preserve local industry against foreign industry. State immediately began production of daily consumption products. It was aimed primarily to produce flour, sugar, cotton, iron, coal and fuel oil to reduce foreign dependency. For this purpose there had been a lot of developments until 1929. However, the economic crisis in U.S.A. on October 29, 1929 had global effects and Turkey carried out a protective program as a precaution inspired from Soviet Union experience. Statism started in the first years of The Republican Period continued rapidly during 1930s. İzmir Quay Company in 1933, Istanbul Quay Company in 1935, İzmir Gas Company and Istanbul Telephone Company in 1936, Istanbul Electricity Company and İzmir Telephone Company in 1938 were all purchased by state. Because of the need to protect Turkish money in 1930, Central Bank, Industry and Trade Association, Turkish Industry and credit Bank were founded. State Industry Credit Bank was cancelled and Sümerbank was founded in order to put industrial plan into practice in 1933. Statism in Turkey had been an alternative policy in between socialism and capitalism. Statism is a movement of planning. State would be active in the areas which private sector would not demand. Statism was accepted as the major principle in CHP's party program on February 5, 1937 and Turkish Republic Constitution. On May 10, 1931. The real implementation of the statism was by First Five Year Industrialization Plan. By this plan a foreseen industrialization started countrywide. However this plan being the very first attempt caused some problems. In spite of all the odds the plan was

exercised in the years between 1934 and 1938. The finance of development moves were supplied substantially through taxes and domestic debts. Additionally 8 million dollars from Russia and 13 million sterling from England were taken as foreign debt.

In conclusion, Turkey made attempts to acquire economical independence following the declaration of its political independence after war. Between 1923 and 1932 Turkish State;

- searched ways of industrial development,
- supported private sector,
- worked on capital formation and education of qualified staff,
- made investment on consumption products of private sector; did not headed for heavy industry;
- later a huge progress was achieved by statism policy.[4]

A mixed economic system was prepared by the help of Atatürk's development movement.[5]

Investments

State primarily invested on the production of daily consumption products and encouraged private sector. There were textile, hemp, iron-steel, porcelain-china, chlorine, synthetic silk, cellulose and paper establishments, sugar, sponge and rose

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[4] Göçer, N., ' A Model of the Economic Development Policy of Republican Period: Sümerbank Kayseri Cloth Factory',Master Thesis'

[5] Coşkun Ali, ''Turkey's Economy in the First Years of Republic", Atatürkçü Düşümce Dergisi,sayı:4 pp:72-77 November, 2003

industries in Firt Five-Year Development Plan. In this period the localization of the industry made by state and private sector was done by newly opened factories, public establishments and mills.[6]

There were branches of certain establishments in various cities as investments of industry. One of these establishments is Sümerbank. Sümerbank was established with the law numbered 2262 on Jun 3, 1933 and was activated on Jun 11, 1933 to carry out the plan of industry instead of State Industry and Credit Bank. It was founded to run factories it took over from State Industry and Credit Bank, prepare works and projects of the new factories, educate qualified workers, support credit for industrial establishments and run their banking procedures.[7] In addition it had a significant role in developing Turkish economy, improving public comfort, forming country's political independence and economic basis, strengthening the relationship between state and public. It established factories of textile, weaving, steel-iron, cement, paper and cellulose. Also it both served continual education to educate qualified man power and send students to study abroad. Sümerbank served employment opportunities by factories in different part of Anatolia where had no other industrial establishments. The movements of creating modern cities helped to form a new identity not only for individuals but also for the whole society. There were residence, theatre and school as social places for workers in the campus. Each

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[6] The regional dispersion of the public organizations and factories established by the state in early republican period; 1926 Alpulu Sugar Factory, 1926 Uşak Sugar Factory,1927 Bursa Weaving Factory, 1927 Bünyan Weaving Factory, 1928 Ankara Cement Factory, 1929 an automobile montage factory in cooperation with Ford Company ,1933 Eskişehir Sugar Factory, 1934 Turhal Sugar Factory, Bakırköy Cloth Factory,Keçiborlu Sulphur Factory, 1935 Kayseri cloth Factory, Paşabahçe Glass Factory, Zonguldak Turkish Hard Coal Factory, 1936 Çubuk Barrage,İzmit First Paper Factory,1937 Nazilli Press Factory, Ereğli Cloth Factory, 1938 Gemlik Synthetic Silk Factory,Bursa Merinos Fabrikası, Divriği Iron Mining Organization. Other establishments were 1925 Turkish Plane Society, Ankara Gazi Farm, 1930 Prime Attorneyship Statistics General Management, 1931 Tekel General Management, 1933 PTT General Management, Airlines Organization, 1935 Turkey Sugar Factories General Management, Electricity Authority, Mine Examination Pursuit Institution, 1936 registry and Cadastre general management, 1937 State Meteorology Issues General Management. There were also attemptions in finance sector and new banks were opened; 1924 Turkey Business Bank,1925 Industry and Credit Bank, 1930 T.R. Central Bank, 1933 Cities Bank, Sümerbank, 1935 Etibank and 1938 Public bank.

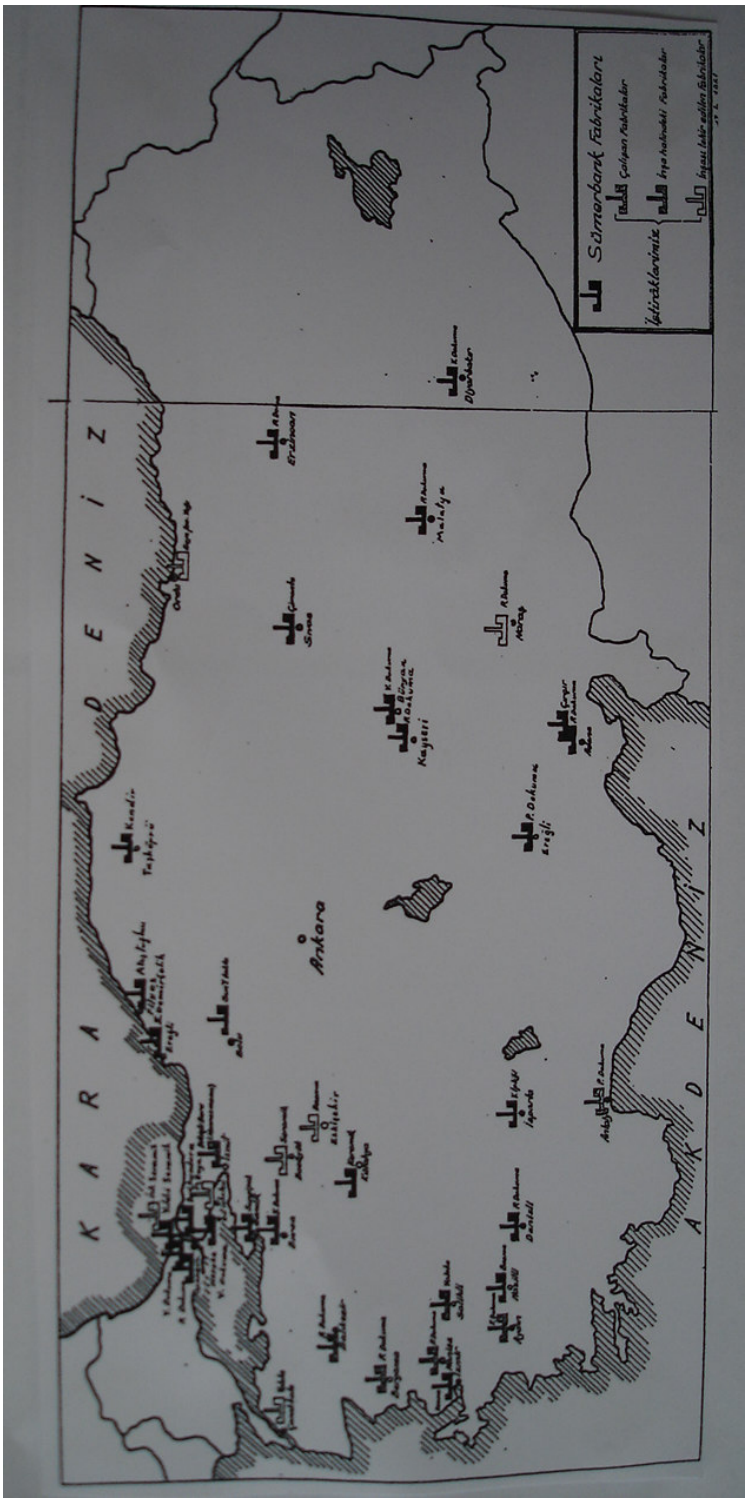
[7] Göçer, N., 'A Model of the Economic Development Policy of Republican Period: Sümerbank Kayseri Cloth Factory',Master Thesis'

factory had the equipments of a city. Sümerbank set up factory complexes all around in Anatolia which lead modernization.[8] It had been an exemplary investor for private sector. It created a domestic goods market with the cheap products from factories.[9]

In the year of establishment, 1933, factory products were on sale in some shops. Sümerbank Domestic Goods Market Management was opened in 1934. There were 7 shops in 1938. Following years the number of the shops reached 500. Sümer Holding and its all factories were took into privatization on October 30, 1987 and destructed. 291 of the shops were privatized in 1993, 88 of them were in November 1995 and 11 of them in December 1996.

[8] Appendix 2: The map of Sümerbank's dispersal in Turkey.
[9] : Anon,1961. "general Presentation of Our Establishment and Factory", Sümerbank.

2. THE MAP OF SÜMERBANK FACTORIES DISPERNAL IN TURKEY



3. THE BUILDING REPORT OF THE RUSSIAN ARCHITECTS

- İklim ve toprağın müsait olmasına rağmen pamukçuluğun gelişmediği,
- Pamuk ve mensucât ithalini önlemek ve kurulacak fabrikaların tesisi için kaliteli hammadde üretilmesi gerekliliği,
- Adana'da uzun elyaflı Amerikan pamuk üretiminin yaygınlaştırılması,
- Kurulacak olan fabrikaların ileri teknoloji ile tesis edilmesi,
- Her fabrikada, ithal edilen bir ürünün yerini alacak şekilde farklı üretim yapılması,
- El dokumasının korunması için fazla iplik üretilmesi,
- Fabrikalarda çalışacak işçilerin yerel sanayi kollarından alınması,
- Tesislerin enerji sorunlarının yerli enerjilerle (kömür, su) çözülmesi,
- Kumaş ve iplik ithalini önlemek için 10'ar saatte 2 vardiyalı 3 fabrika kurulmasıdır.

Raporda Kayseri Hakkındaki Bilgiler

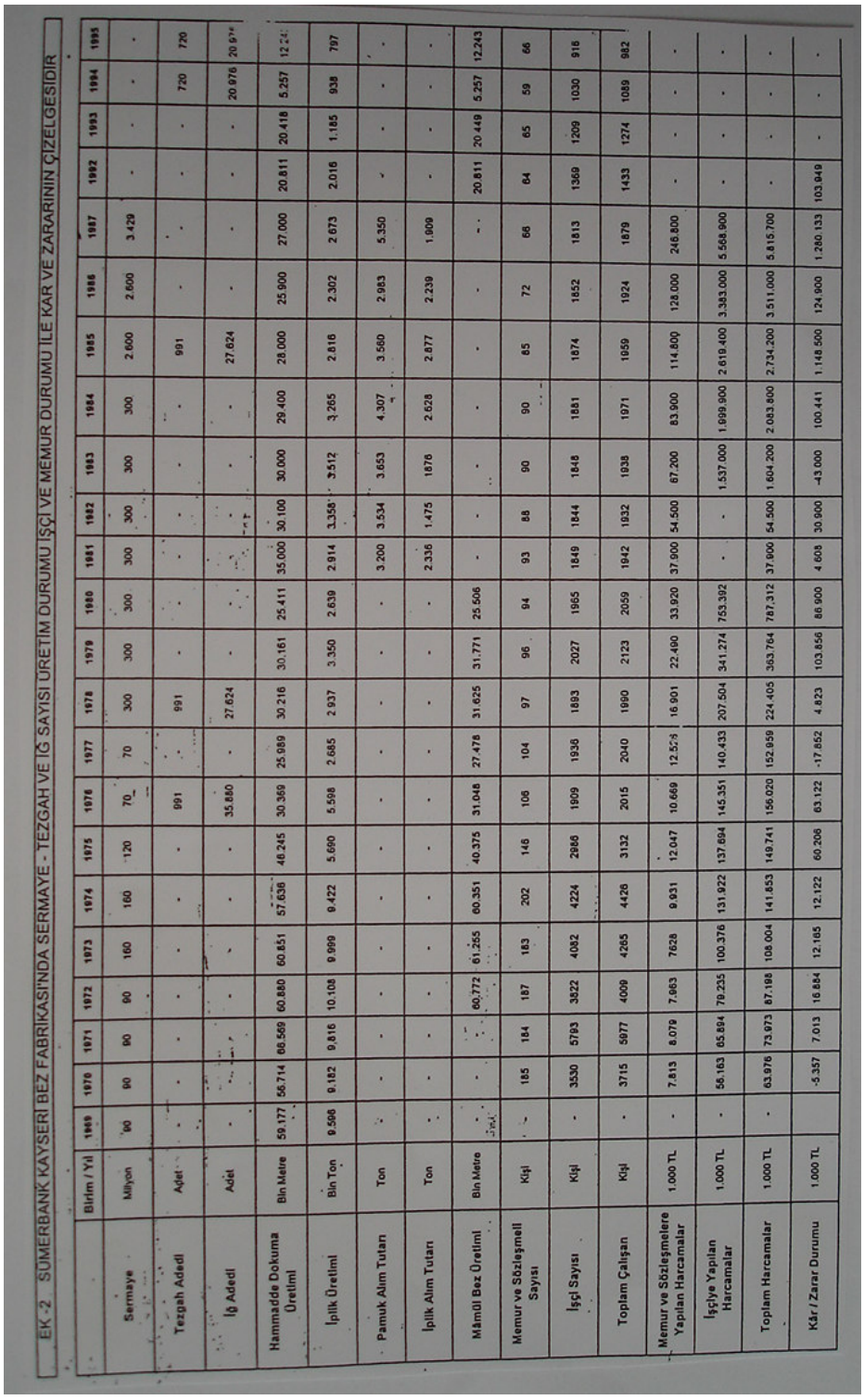
Sovyet uzmanlar Kayseri'nin mevkîi, iklimi, jeolojik yapısı, su kaynakları, inşaat işleri, kanalizasyon ağı gibi konuları teferruatlı olarak inceleyerek, burada kurulacak mensucât fabrikası için gerekli şartların uygun olup olmadığını raporlarında belirtmişlerdir. Rapora göre:[74]

- Kayseri'de çok sayıda dokumacının olduğu ve ilk zamanlarda fabrika çalışanları için mesken inşasına gidilmeden bu dokumacılardan yararlanılabileceği,
- Fabrikanın enerjisi için Bünyan elektrik santralinden faydalanılabileceği,
- Pamuk nakliyesinin açılacak olan Ulukışla-Kayseri demiryolu hattıyla temin edilebileceği,
- İkliminin işçi sağlığı açısından nemli olması,
- Düz ve ufkî bir zeminde olması, fabrikanın bu şehirde kurulmasında belirleyici etkenlerden olmuştur.

4. NAMES KAYSERİ SÜMERBANK BEZ FABRİKASI

- **1934 Türkiye Pamuklu Dokuma ve Pamuk İpliği Fabrikaları, Kayseri Pamuklu Mensucat Fabrikası**
- **1943 Sümerbank İplik ve Dokuma Fabrikaları, Sümerbank Kayseri Bez Fabrikası**
- **1954 Sümerbank Kayseri Pamuklu Sanayi Müessesesi**
- **1989 Sümerbank Holding Anonim Şirketi Kayseri Pamuklu Ticaret İşletmesi**
- **1993 Sümer Holding A.Ş. Kayseri Pamuklu Sanayi İşletmesi**

5. NUMBER OF THE WORKERS ACCORDİNG TO YEARS



EK -2 SÜMERBANK KAYSERİ BEZ FABRİKASI'NDA SERMAYE - TEZGAH VE İĞ SAYISI ÜRETİM DURUMU İŞÇİ VE MEMUR DURUMU İLE KAR VE ZARARININ ÇİZELGESİDİR

	Birim / Yıl	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1992	1993	1994	1995
Sermaye	Milyon	90	90	90	90	160	160	120	70	70	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	2.600	2.600	3.429	-	-	-	-
Tezgah Adedi	Adet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	-	991	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	-	-	-	-	720	720
İğ Adedi	Adet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.880	-	27.624	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.624	-	-	-	-	20.976	20.976
Hammadde Dokuma Üretimi	Bin Metre	59.177	56.714	68.569	60.880	60.851	57.636	48.245	30.369	25.989	30.216	30.161	25.411	35.000	30.100	30.000	29.400	28.000	25.900	27.000	20.811	20.418	5.257	12.243
İplik Üretimi	Bin Ton	9.598	9.182	9.816	10.108	9.999	9.422	5.690	5.598	2.685	2.937	3.350	2.639	2.914	3.358	3.512	3.265	2.816	2.302	2.673	2.016	1.185	938	797
Pamuk Alım Tutarı	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.200	3.534	3.653	4.307	3.560	2.983	5.350	-	-	-	-
İplik Alım Tutarı	Ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.336	1.475	1876	2.628	2.877	2.239	1.909	-	-	-	-
Mamül Bez Üretimi	Bin Metre	-	-	-	60.772	61.265	60.351	40.375	31.048	27.478	31.625	31.771	25.506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.811	20.449	5.257	12.243
Memur ve Sözleşmeli Sayısı	Kişi	-	185	184	187	183	202	146	106	104	97	96	94	93	88	90	90	85	72	66	64	65	59	66
İşçi Sayısı	Kişi	-	3530	5793	3822	4082	4224	2868	1909	1936	1883	2027	1965	1849	1844	1848	1881	1874	1852	1813	1369	1209	1030	916
Toplam Çalışan	Kişi	-	3715	5977	4009	4265	4426	3132	2015	2040	1990	2123	2059	1942	1932	1938	1971	1959	1924	1879	1433	1274	1089	982
Memur ve Sözleşmelere Yapılan Harcamalar	1.000 TL	-	7.813	8.079	7.863	7628	9.931	12.047	10.669	12.553	16.901	22.490	33.920	37.900	54.500	67.200	83.900	114.800	128.000	246.800	-	-	-	-
İşçiye Yapılan Harcamalar	1.000 TL	-	56.163	65.894	79.235	100.376	131.922	137.694	145.351	140.433	207.504	341.274	753.392	-	-	1.537.000	1.899.900	2.619.400	3.393.000	5.568.800	-	-	-	-
Toplam Harcamalar	1.000 TL	-	63.976	73.973	87.198	108.004	141.853	149.741	156.020	152.959	224.405	363.764	787.312	37.900	54.500	1.604.200	2.083.800	2.734.200	3.511.000	5.815.700	-	-	-	-
Kâr / Zarar Durumu	1.000 TL		-5.357	7.013	16.884	12.165	12.122	60.206	63.122	-17.652	4.823	103.856	86.900	4.608	30.900	-43.000	100.441	1.148.500	124.900	1.260.133	103.949	-	-	-

6. AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION AND LOOMS ACCORDING TO YEARS

Yıllar	İplik (ton)	Bez (1000 m)	İğı Adedi	Tezgah Adedi
1935	----	----	33000	1080
1936	2716	18354	----	----
1937	3216	20225	----	----
1938	3625	19239	----	----
1939	3622	22514	----	----
1940	3938	22084	----	----
1941	4132	24366	----	----
1942	3946	23344	----	----
1943	3862	20821	----	----
1944	4476	29440	----	----
1945	5371	32714	----	----
1946	5175	37033	----	----
1947	5307	40386	----	----
1948	5259	43836	----	----
1949	5639	47296	----	----
1950	5688	43617	----	----
1976	----	----	35880	991
1978	----	----	27624	991
1985	----	----	27624	991
1994	----	----	20976	720
1995	----	----	20976	720