

A STUDY ON VALUES, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF THE
TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

BARIŞ ALİ TİMUR

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
RESTORATION

FEBRUARY 2012

Approval of the thesis:

**A STUDY ON VALUES, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF
THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA**

submitted by **BARIŞ ALİ TİMUR** in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Restoration,**
Middle East Technical University by,

Prof. Dr. Canan Özgen _____
Dean, Graduate School of **Natural and Applied Sciences**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güven Arif Sargın _____
Head of Department, **Architecture**

Prof. Dr. N. Gül. Asatekin _____
Supervisor, **Architecture Dept.,**
Bahçeşehir University

Examining Committee Members:

Inst. Dr. Fuat Gökçe _____
Architecture Dept., METU

Prof. Dr. N. Gül Asatekin _____
Architecture Dept., Bahçeşehir University

Inst. Dr. Nimet Özgönül _____
Architecture Dept., METU

Prof. Dr. Can Hersek _____
Interior Design Dept., Başkent University

Prof. Dr. Zuhâl Özcan _____
Architecture Dept., TOBB University

Date: 06.02.2012

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last name: Barış Ali Timur

Signature :

ABSTRACT

A STUDY ON VALUES, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA

Timur, Barış Ali
M.S in Restoration, Department of Architecture
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Gül Asatekin

February 2012, 195 pages

Karabağlar district of Muğla, which was registered as a conservation site in 1977, is a low density traditional settlement which has had a family scale agricultural production background. Most of the families, living in the town center, used to migrate to their houses and their farms in that fertile district from the spring till the autumn in order to prepare their needs of foods for the winters as the production of family scale agriculture and animal husbandry. Today the district is located next to Muğla University campus in Kötekli district in the south and neighbors the axis relating university to the city center in the west. The land values in Karabağlar are very high because the area has always been a prestige zone for the citizens of Muğla because of its cultural and traditional background and the natural beauty. Unfortunately these characteristics lead either to rapid and unconscious restoration interventions or to the total abandoning of the traditional buildings to collapse in order to use the land in future. Therefore; Karabağlar is in danger of losing its traditional, urban, architectural and natural characteristics.

This study seeks to fulfill the already made urban-scaled conservation studies with the architectural-scaled data. It aims to determine the values, problems and potentials of the traditional dwellings in Karabağlar-Muğla.

Key Words: Karabağlar, Muğla, Traditional dwelling, *Yurt*, Natural and Urban site, Agriculture, *Kesik*, *İrim*

ÖZ

MUĞLA KARABAĞLAR YAYLASI GELENEKSEL KONUT MİMARİSİ DEĞER, SORUN VE POTANSİYELİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

Timur, Barış Ali
Yüksek Lisans, Restorasyon, Mimarlık Bölümü
Tez Yöneticisi: Prof. Dr. Gül Asatekin

Şubat 2012, 195 sayfa

1977 yılında sit alanı olarak tescil edilen Muğla'nın Karabağlar yaylası; aile ölçeğinde tarımsal üretim alt yapısına dayalı geleneksel bir yerleşim alanıdır. Geleneksel Muğla kent yaşantısında; Muğla şehir merkezinde yaşayan aileler, kışlık yiyecek hazırlıkları için erken ilkbahardan sonbahar ortalarına kadar bu göç bölgesinde yaşar; Karabağlar'ın sağladığı verimli bahçelerinde tarımsal ve hayvansal üretim faaliyetlerinde bulunurlardı. Geleneksel ve kültürel altyapısı, doğal güzelliği nedeniyle Muğla kenti için her zaman bir prestij bölgesi olagelmış Karabağlar; özellikle de son yıllarda hızla büyüyen Muğla Üniversitesi'ne, bu büyümeye paralel olarak gelişen Kötekli bölgesine ve bu bölgeleri şehir merkezine bağlayan gelişim aksına komşuluğu nedeniyle üzerine güçlü bir yapılaşma baskısı çekmiş ve bu baskı kendini yüksek arsa ve emlak fiyatları olarak göstermiştir. Bu durum Karabağlar'da ya hızlı ve bilinçsiz restorasyon uygulamalarına ya da arsaları daha sonra değerlendirilmek üzere geleneksel yapıların yıkılmak üzere tamamiyle terk edilmelerine yol açmıştır. Bu nedenle Karabağlar geleneksel, kentsel, mimari ve doğal değerlerini yitirme tehlikesi altındadır.

Bu çalışma halihazırda üretilmiş kentsel ölçekli koruma çalışmalarına mimari ölçekte bilgi aktarmayı; Karabağlar geleneksel konutlarının değer, problem ve potansiyellerini ortaya koymayı amaçlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karabağlar, Muğla, Geleneksel Konut, *Yurt*, Doğal ve Kentsel Sit, Tarım, *Kesik*, *İrim*

To my parents and to my sister

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Gül Asatekin for her guidance. I also thank to the jury members, Inst. Dr. Fuat Gökçe, Inst. Dr. Nimet Özgönül, Prof. Dr. Can Hersek and Prof. Dr. Zuhâl Özcan for their valuable contributions.

I also express my sincere thanks to Muğla Municipality and to the survey participant *yurt* owner families in Karabağlar for their assistance and hospitality.

I am grateful to Pınar Aykaç for her editorial assistance.

I would also thank to my family for their supports and infinite patience.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM	1
1.2. CONTENT, METHODS & TOOLS	2
2. CHARACTERISTICS OF KARABAĞLAR.....	5
2.1. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	5
2.1.1. Location of the Study Area and Natural Characteristics	5
2.1.2. Urban Characteristics.....	11
2.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	16
2.2.1. Traditional Background	16
2.2.2. Attempts to Conserve Karabağlar	21
3. SITE SURVEY	23
3.1. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY.....	23
3.1.1. Content, Methods and Tools.....	23
3.1.2. Studied Lots (<i>Yurts</i>)	25
3.1.2.1. The Lot of Köseoğlu Family.....	25
3.1.2.2. The Lot of Sönmezer Family.....	52
3.1.2.3. The Lot of Savran Family-1.....	57
3.1.2.4. The Lot of Dişcigil Family	62

3.1.2.5.	The Lot of Yerli Family-1	70
3.1.2.6.	The Lot of Yaşar Family	76
3.1.2.7.	The Lot of Sepil Family	80
3.1.2.8.	The Lot of Yerli Family-2	86
3.1.2.9.	The Lot of Gazezoğlu Family	91
3.1.2.10.	The Lot of Savran Family-2.....	96
3.2.	SOCIAL SURVEY.....	100
3.2.1.	Aim, Content, Methods and Tools	100
3.2.2.	Social Survey Form.....	102
3.2.3.	Results and Evaluation	105
4.	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR.....	116
4.1.	SITE CHARACTERISTICS	116
4.2.	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	117
4.2.1.	Open Spaces	117
4.2.2.	Semi-Open Spaces.....	118
4.2.3.	Closed Spaces	118
4.3.	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	120
4.3.1.	Elements at Lot Scale	120
4.3.2.	Elements at Building-Scale	123
4.4.	BUILDING TYPOLOGY.....	147
4.4.1.	One-Storey Buildings.....	151
4.4.2.	One-Storey Buildings with a Low-Ceiling Basement..	154
4.4.3.	Two-Storey Buildings.....	154
5.	VALUES, PROBLEMS & THE POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA.....	156
5.1.	VALUES OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR.....	156
5.1.1.	Traditional Value	156
5.1.2.	Architectural Value.....	157
5.1.3.	Economic Value.....	158
5.1.4.	Natural Value	158
5.1.5.	Value on the Degree of Being Conserved	159

5.2. PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR.....	160
5.2.1. Loss of the Traditional Socio-Economical Context.....	160
5.2.2. Inadequate Registration and Documentation on the Lot Scale.....	161
5.2.3. Lack of Technical Staff and Utilities Specialized in Conservation	162
5.3. POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR.....	163
5.3.1. Prestige Zone Karabağlar	163
5.3.2. Architectural and Spatial Potentials.....	163
5.3.3. Economical Context of Tourism	165
6. CONCLUSION	167
REFERENCES	171
APPENDICES	
A. GLOSSARY	172
B. TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS THAT ARE PHOTO-DOCUMENTED FROM THE OUTSIDE.....	177
C. TRADITIONAL <i>KAHVE</i> , SUMMER MOSQUE AND WORKSHOP PHOTOGRAPHS	182
D. INTERVIEW REPLIES OF THE SOCIAL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS	188

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Addresses of the Lots that Participated in the Social Survey	102
Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants.....	188

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of Karabağlar with reference to the neighboring districts (Base map source: Muğla Municipality)	6
Figure 2 The strategy plan for the conservation of Karabağlar that was prepared by Dokuz Eylül University in 2003 (Source: Muğla Municipality).....	8
Figure 3 Satellite view of Muğla plain (Google Earth, last accessed on 29.01.2012)	9
Figure 4 Satellite view of Karabağlar (Google Earth, last accessed on 29.01.2012)	9
Figure 5 Photograph of the Overflowing and ponding areas-1	10
Figure 6 Photograph of the Overflowing and ponding areas-2	10
Figure 7 a) Photograph of a lot in the overflowing area-1	
b) Photograph of a lot in the overflowing area-2	11
Figure 8 Photograph of an <i>irim</i> and the <i>kesiks</i> on the sides	13
Figure 9 <i>İrim</i> s as drainage systems	14
Figure 10 Photograph of a <i>kesik</i> (man-made boundary element of earth and plantation)	15
Figure 11 Surveyed <i>yurts</i>	24
Figure 12 a) An earlier cadastral map of the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	
b) Cadastral map of the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family-2 (Source: Muğla Municipality).....	28
Figure 13 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family (base map source: Muğla Municipality).....	29
Figure 14 An earlier site plan for the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family (Source: Muğla Municipality)	30
Figure 15 Ground floor plans of the buildings in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	31
Figure 16 First floor plan of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	32
Figure 17 Flooring and reflected ceiling plans of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	33
Figure 18 Section drawings of the Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	34
Figure 19 Section drawings of the Block B in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	34

Figure 20 Facades of the traditional buildings in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	35
Figure 21 South Facade photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	42
Figure 22 East Facade photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	43
Figure 23 West Facade photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	44
Figure 24 North Facade photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	45
Figure 25 Sofa photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	46
Figure 26 The photographs of Space A in Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	47
Figure 27 The photographs of Space B and E in Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	48
Figure 28 The photographs of Space C in Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	49
Figure 29 The photographs of Space D in Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family.....	50
Figure 30 The photographs of Block B in the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	51
Figure 31 Site plan of the <i>yurt</i> of Sönmezer Family	54
Figure 32 Plan and front façade sketches of the main building in the <i>yurt</i> of Sönmezer Family	55
Figure 33 Photographs of the main building in the <i>yurt</i> of Sönmezer Family	56
Figure 34 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Savran-1 Family	59
Figure 35 Plan and front facade sketches of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Savran-1 Family	60
Figure 36 Photographs of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Savran-1 Family	61
Figure 37 An old photograph of the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family (Source: Dişçigil Family photo archive)	63
Figure 38 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family	65
Figure 39 Plan and front façade sketches of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family	66
Figure 40 Plan and front façade sketches of Block B in the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family	67
Figure 41 Photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family	68
Figure 42 Photographs of Block B in the <i>yurt</i> of Dişçigil Family	69
Figure 43 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-	72

Figure 44 Plan and Front façade sketches of the traditional buildings in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-1	73
Figure 45 Photographs of Block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-1.....	74
Figure 46 Photographs of <i>Tütün damı</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-1 .	75
Figure 47 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Yaşar Family	77
Figure 48 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Yaşar Family	78
Figure 49 Photographs of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Yaşar Family	79
Figure 50 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Sepil Family	81
Figure 51 Plan and front façade sketches of the <i>tütün damı</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Sepil Family	82
Figure 52 Plan and front façade sketches of the <i>worker house</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Sepil Family	83
Figure 53 Photographs of the <i>tütün damı</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Sepil Family	84
Figure 54 Photographs of the <i>worker houses</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Sepil Family	85
Figure 55 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-2.....	87
Figure 56 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional buildings in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-2	88
Figure 57 Photographs of the block A in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-2 .	89
Figure 58 Photographs of the <i>tütün damı</i> in the <i>yurt</i> of Yerli Family-2	90
Figure 59 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Gazezoglu Family	93
Figure 60 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Gazezoglu Family	94
Figure 61 Photographs of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Gazezoglu Family	95
Figure 62 Site plan sketch of the <i>yurt</i> of Savran Family-2	97
Figure 63 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Savran Family-2.....	98
Figure 64 Photographs of the traditional building in the <i>yurt</i> of Savran Family-2	99
Figure 65 Social survey form	104
Figure 66 Number of shareholders of the lots in Karabağlar	105
Figure 67 Type of the buildings on the lots of Karabağlar	106
Figure 68 Conditions of the traditional buildings on the lots.....	108
Figure 69 Types of the last restorations	110
Figure 70 Bought/Inherited statuses of the lots	111
Figure 71 Owner/tenant usage patterns	112
Figure 72 <i>Hayat</i> of the <i>yurt</i> of Köseoğlu Family	117

Figure 73 Photographs of the lot entrance doors from the studied <i>yurts</i>	121
Figure 74 Photographs of the wells and basins from the studied <i>yurts</i>	122
Figure 75 Photographs of the chimneys from the studied <i>yurts</i>	123
Figure 76 Construction Detail of the <i>Muğla chimney</i> (Source: ALADAĞ E., 1991. <i>Muğla Evi</i>)	124
Figure 77 Photographs of the wide timber eaves from the studied <i>yurts</i>	125
Figure 78 Photographs of the <i>gumile</i> eave details from the studied <i>yurts</i>	126
Figure 79 Photographs of the <i>abdaslıks</i> and <i>musanderes</i> from the studied <i>yurts</i>	127
Figure 80 Photographs of the stairs from the studied <i>yurts</i>	128
Figure 81 Photographs of the balustrades from the studied <i>yurts</i>	129
Figure 82 Photographs of the <i>almalıks</i> from the studied <i>yurts</i>	130
Figure 83 Windows of the service spaces	132
Figure 84 Photographs of the service space windows from the studied <i>yurts</i>	133
Figure 85 Windows of the <i>living units</i>	134
Figure 86 Photographs of the <i>living unit</i> windows from the studied <i>yurts</i>	135
Figure 87 Photographs of the <i>living unit</i> doors from the studied <i>yurts</i>	137
Figure 88 Photographs of the service space doors from the studied <i>yurts</i>	138
Figure 89 Service wall	140
Figure 90 Photographs of the service walls of the <i>living units</i> from the studied <i>yurts</i>	141
Figure 91 Photographs of the niches of the buildings in the studied <i>yurts</i>	142
Figure 92 Photographs of the service space <i>ocaks</i> of the buildings in the studied <i>yurts</i>	143
Figure 93 Photographs of the <i>living unit ocaks</i> of the buildings in the studied <i>yurts</i>	144
Figure 94 Photographs of the ceilings in the buildings of the studied <i>yurts</i>	145
Figure 95 Photographs of the toilet- <i>gusûlhane</i> outlets in the building of Gazezoğlu Family <i>yurt</i>	146
Figure 96 Type A Buildings.....	148
Figure 97 Type B Buildings.....	149
Figure 98 Type C Buildings.....	150

Figure 99 Photograph of the <i>worker houses</i> on the west side of the Hamursuz Hill-1	153
Figure 100 Photograph of the <i>worker houses</i> on the west side of the Hamursuz Hill-2	153
Figure 101 Photographs of the traditional dwelling no: 31 in Tozlu Neighborhood (Author, January 2008)	177
Figure 102 Photographs of the traditional dwelling no: 6 in Gökkıble Neighborhood (Author, June 2008)	178
Figure 103 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Tozlu Neighborhood (Author, January 2008)	179
Figure 104 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Süpüroğlu Neighborhood (Author, April 2008)	180
Figure 105 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Bakkallar Neighborhood (Author, March 2008)	181
Figure 106 Photographs of Berberler <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, February 2012)	182
Figure 107 Photographs of the <i>summer mosque</i> near Berberler <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, February 2012)	183
Figure 108 Photographs of the <i>summer mosque</i> near Ayvalı <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, February 2012)	184
Figure 109 Photographs of the <i>summer mosque</i> near Gökkıble <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, February 2012)	185
Figure 110 Photographs of the bakery near Hacıahmet <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, March 2008)	186
Figure 111 Photographs of the <i>summer mosque</i> near Keyfoturağı <i>kahvesi</i> (Author, February 2012)	187

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The study discusses the conservation problem of the traditional private building lots in the area declared as the Urban and 3rd Degree Natural Conservation Site of Karabağlar/Muğla. Karabağlar is a low density traditional settlement of Muğla, which has a self-sufficient family-scale agricultural background. The area has been a summer settlement for the citizens of Muğla because of its cooler micro-climate, its topography as a large flat plain and its fertile land which is 100% suitable for agriculture. This is because of the accumulation of heavy rain water on the area seen as ponding and overflowing areas from late autumn till the early spring each year. The inhabitants used to migrate to Karabağlar and conduct productive activities in family-scale. Agriculture and animal husbandry for the family economy have taken place in Karabağlar as the high density settlement of the old city center is situated on a sloped hill and is not suitable for those types of productive activities. By the time, the people became less dependent on the interfamily agricultural production because of the change in the socio-economic structure of the society. In 1950s, the building lots, which are still called as the *yurts* were either abandoned or rented to the people that are coming from the nearby villages. And some parts were utilized for the

industrial agriculture, which has had mostly the crops of tobacco, creating the bigger fields by uniting small family lots, which results a change in the size of the land property units. In 1980s and 1990s, with the rise on the concepts of the tourism and attraction of the rural settlements for secondary housing, Karabağlar gained a new type of user profile; demanding so-called city-life comfort standards, habits and tastes. This becomes both a risk and a potential for maintaining the natural-urban balance of the area and the establishment of a new socio-economical context in order to re-integrate this traditional tissue to the living modern city life of Muğla. Recently, most of the area is abandoned in terms of the agriculture and the *yurts* are mostly used for picnic facilities and as weekend houses; whereas its character as a prestige zone of Muğla is still maintained because of its natural beauty, its traditional background neighboring the development zones created by the constitution of Muğla University. The pressure of Real estate market becomes very important and gets land values too high in the area as a result. This situation leads to either abandonment of the traditional dwellings to collapse for new constructions in the future or results in rapid and unconscious restoration interventions in the area.

Therefore this study seeks to collect architectural scale data for the existing urban-scale studies and tries to reach a conclusion on the values, problems and the potentials of the traditional dwellings to set principles for their conservation in order to help them to maintain their role as an active participant in the developing urban fabric of the modern city of Muğla.

1.2. CONTENT, METHODS & TOOLS

In the first chapter, definition of the conservation problem in Karabağlar, content of the thesis, the methods and the tools utilized in this study are introduced.

In the second chapter, urban and natural characteristics and the historical/traditional background of Karabağlar is discussed through the earlier studies on the urban structure of the area and through the written sources on the history of Muğla.

In the third chapter, the site survey of the study is presented in two chapters; namely the architectural and the social surveys. In the architectural survey; the *yurt* of the Köseoğlu Family is taken as an initial example. The traditional buildings in this *yurt* are documented with detailed measured drawings and photographs. The site plan is sketched on the cadastral plan of the lot taken from the Municipality of Muğla. In order to obtain sources for the restitution problems; a search on the written and visual sources was held. By the help of the information gathered from Köseoğlu lot, 9 lots were surveyed including their photographic documentation, preparation of the plan sketches of the traditional buildings with the basic measurements, preparation of the front facade sketches and the sketches of their site plans on cadastral maps gathered from Muğla Municipality. The *yurts* are presented with sketched drawings and with photographs. In addition to these studies; facades of several buildings and urban features are photographically documented throughout Karabağlar in order to reach a general physical perspective of the studied area. In order to present the district as a whole some vista photographs were taken from outside the area. In the social survey; 60 survey participants are interviewed by survey forms. This survey seeks to reach a general picture of the current social context of the area; thus focuses on the general user profiles, ownership/tenancy status, *yurt* utilization patterns, frequency and periods, current production activities, current socio-economical habits and trends and the general awareness of the society in terms of conservation. The study is concluded with a series of evaluations utilizing statistical charts.

In the fourth chapter, the architectural characteristics of the traditional dwellings are discussed. In this chapter; the general characteristics for the site layouts, the types of the traditional spaces and the architectural elements they utilize are presented. With the help of the data gathered from the architectural survey; this chapter is concluded with the typology of the traditional buildings in the *yurts* of Karabağlar/Muğla.

In the fifth chapter, the values, problems and the potentials of the traditional dwellings in Karabağlar are argued within the framework of conservation with the information and the data gathered from the architectural and social surveys.

In the sixth chapter, a general conclusion of the study is presented.

Within this study; traditional urban and architectural terms are used in Turkish and their English meanings are presented in the Glossary part in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF KARABAĞLAR

2.1. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1.1. Location of the Study Area and Natural Characteristics

Karabağlar is a low density traditional settlement in the central city of Muğla province. The province of Muğla is located at the South-western part of Turkey; where the Aegean Sea meets the Mediterranean. The 1124km. sea coastline of Muğla is the longest coastline among the provinces of Turkey. Because of its rich archeological, traditional and historical background, its natural variety and beauty and its suitable climatic attributes; Muğla is a province that contains the cities of high touristic attraction providing dense economical activities like Bodrum, Marmaris, Fethiye and Datça. The central city of Muğla can be considered as the central governmental and administrative focus of these popular tourism cities. In recent years; the most dominant factor that shapes the urbanization of Muğla city can be regarded as the foundation of Muğla University in 1992 and its rapid developing campus near the Kötekli district. From this time; university campus area, Kötekli and Yeniköy districts have always been the dominant development zones of Muğla city. In addition to these; Uğur Mumcu Boulevard which links these areas to the city center can be considered as the main development axis of Muğla city. The study area, Karabağlar is divided

from the city center by Hamursuz Hill at the North-west and surrounded by Düğerek district at the north, by Ortaköy at the east, by Yeniköy at the south-east and by Kötekli district at the South-west. Karabağlar also neighbors the development axis, Uğur Mumcu Boulevard at its west. (See Figure 1)

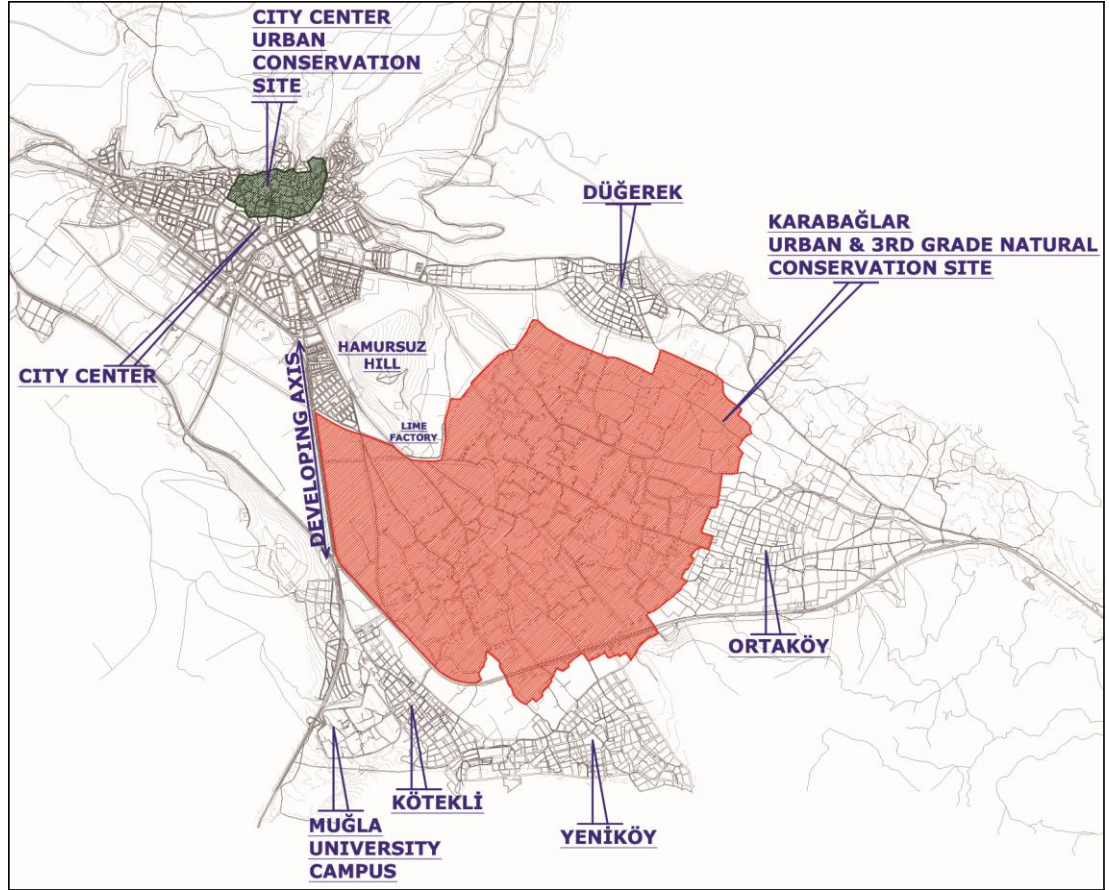


Figure 1 Location of Karabağlar with reference to the neighboring districts¹ (Base map source: Muğla Municipality)

¹ The map shows Karabağlar district in red hatches and indicates its location with reference to the city center and its neighbors.

The district, which is located in 3,5 km. south-east of Muğla city center, covers approximately an area of 25 km². Although Karabağlar is mainly called as the *yayla* (plateau) of Muğla; the area has the lowest altitude in the approximately 48 km² covering Muğla plain. Karabağlar's average altitude is 635m whereas the altitude of Muğla city center is 650m, therefore the area is termed as a *Çukur Yayla* in the analytical survey of the University of Dokuz Eylül in 2002. (Koç 2002:3) The survey also emphasizes on the dense annual raining in Muğla from November to the March (Koç 2002:20) that causes the area to have big ponding and overflowing areas at North-west and at the South of the area of the rain water accumulation from the late autumns till the early springs, which gives Karabağlar its special natural characteristics; as its special microclimate, its special flora and fauna and its fertile agricultural land. (See Figure 2) In her thesis "Urban Growth and Conservation Problematic in Muğla, Karabağlar" Feray Koca (2004:23) says:

there are two *düdens*, which are known as natural wells which are formed by the water that flows through underground. Underground water is discharged to Gökova Bay with these *düdens*, which are found by the Hamursuz Hill and near Kötekli village.

According to Koca, 3,62 km². (%23) of the 15,50 km². Karabağlar Natural Site is considered as the ponding area and 2,35 km² (%15) area at the North-eastern side of Karabağlar is considered as the overflowing area. (See Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7) Because of the annual cycle of the rain-water ponding and draining throughout Karabağlar; its microclimate differs from the city center of Muğla. In her thesis, Koca (2004:58) states:

it is calculated that the temperature in Karabağlar is 4-5 C degrees lesser than that in Muğla urban settlement between

the hours of 15:00-16:00 during which the temperature is the highest of the day. During other hours, this difference is calculated as 2-3 C degrees. At the hottest period, the relative moisture is calculated 10-15% higher in Karabağlar.

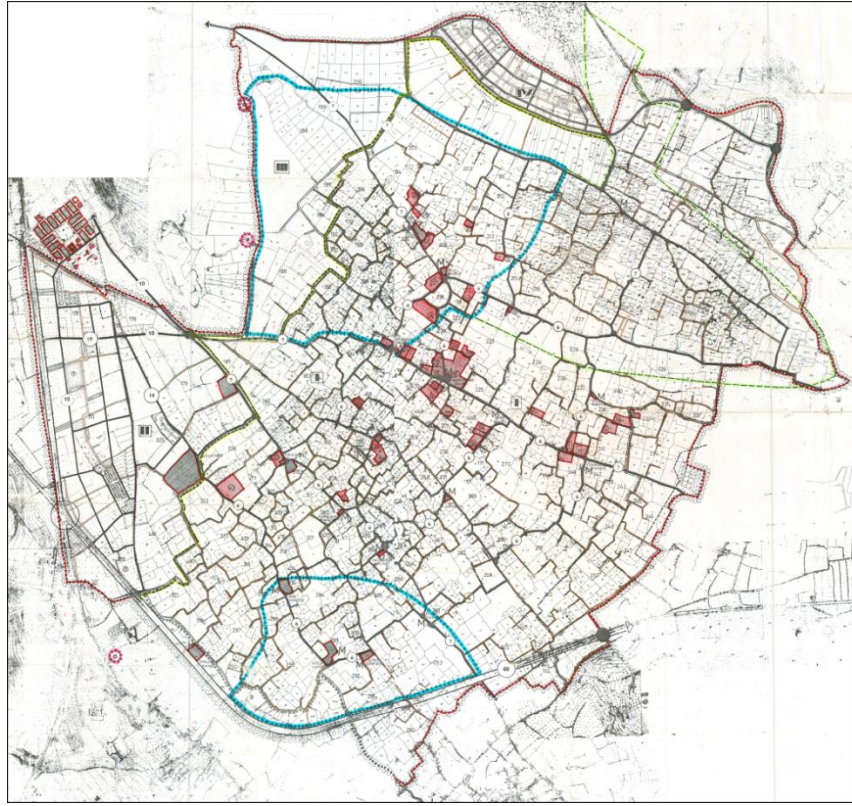


Figure 2 The strategy plan for the conservation of Karabağlar that was prepared by Dokuz Eylül University in 2003² (Source: Muğla Municipality)

² The plan shows the boundaries of the registered site in red lines, registered lots in red hatches, ponding and overflowing areas in yellow and blue lines and the düdens in red circles.



Figure 3 Satellite view of Muğla plain (Google Earth, last accessed on 29.01.2012)

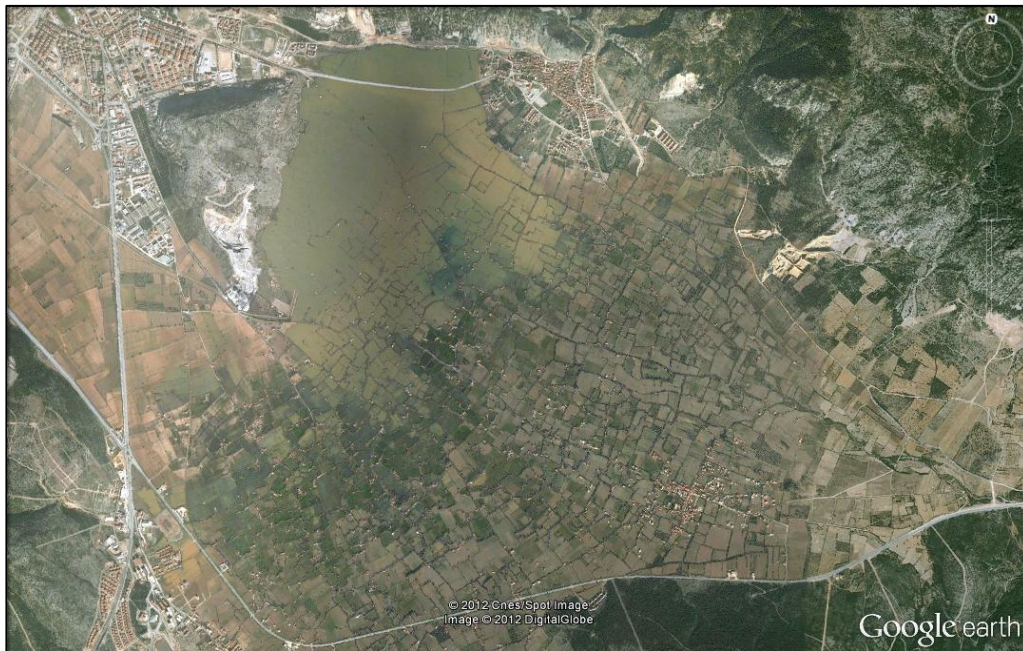


Figure 4 Satellite view of Karabağlar³ (Google Earth, last accessed on 29.01.2012)

³ Satellite views show Karabağlar district marking the general urban tissue and the ponding-overflowing areas on the north.



Figure 5 Photograph of the Overflowing and ponding areas-1



Figure 6 Photograph of the Overflowing and ponding areas⁴-2

⁴ The photographs that were taken in February 2009 from the hill adjacent to the north side of Karabağlar shows the ponding and the overflowing areas and the lot boundaries marked by the traditional boundary elements, *kesiks*.



a)

b)

Figure 7 a) Photograph of a lot in the overflowing area-1 b) Photograph of a lot in the overflowing area-2

2.1.2. Urban Characteristics

Karabağlar has always been a prestige zone for Muğla. Even the immigrants from the other provinces that live in Muğla try to buy lots in Karabağlar according to their wealth.

In his book “Yaşayan Muğla” Oktay Ekinci says that the private lots in Karabağlar are called as *yurts*⁵, which range from 500m² to 70000m² in the area. They are used for agriculture and they generally occupy an area of 2000 to 3000m². (Ekinci 1995:83) The natural paths of 1,5 to 2 m. width establishing a network around the yurts are called *irims*. (See Figure 8) Both in the survey of Dokuz Eylül University (Koç 2002:25) and in the thesis of Feray Koca; it is emphasized that *irims* have also been functioning as water drainage system throughout Karabağlar and it is added that the *irims* must be

⁵ The *yurts* are generally named after the surname of their owner families.

conserved by their levels, directions, sizes and the cover materials to maintain the capacity of the area to establish the balance between winter rainwater ponding and the springtime drainage in order to preserve both its natural characteristics of microclimate, flora, fauna and the fertility of the land that is the source of its traditional urban characteristic. (See Figure 9)

The man-made boundaries made of earth and plants that separate the lots from other lots and the lots from the *irims* are called as the *kesiks*. (See Figure 10) Their heights are approximately a man's height and they have fruit plantations on intersections and corners which are called as the *kabalıks*. According to the survey (2002) of Dokuz Eylül University, the *kesiks* need annual maintenance in the springs. Traditionally near the *kesiks*, a canal of approximately 50cm wide and 50 cm deep is dug. The *kesiks* are repaired with the earth gathered from the canals. These canals which surround the *yurts* by the *kesiks* are called as the *şarampols* and they help the *yurts* to discharge their extra water to the *irims* through the springs. And by the help of the *irims'* network the winter rainwater is led to the *düdens*.



Figure 8 Photograph of an *irim* and the *kesiks* on the sides



Figure 9 *İrim*s as drainage systems⁶

⁶ In Karabağlar *irims* also work as the drainage system in winters (the photograph was taken in February 2009)



Figure 10 Photograph of a *kesik* (man-made boundary element of earth and plantation)

2.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.2.1. Traditional Background

In the analytical survey (2002) of Dokuz Eylül University; it is claimed that the first Turkish settlement in the Muğla city center; where the *yörüks* (nomads) from Kütahya were located; was the hill Düzey at the North of Düğerek and Karabağlar. And the first known *yörük* that settled to Karabağlar was Kahya with his family and his settlement's name was Kahyaoturağı which is recently known as Keyfoturağı. (Koç 2002:6) In her thesis (2004) Feray Koca dates the establishing of Menteşeoğulları settlements in Karabağlar approximately around 1280 to 1424. And she says:

recently some tombs have been uncovered, belonging to 2000 years before in the ground of stream bed situated just on the opposite side of the lime factory; (situated at the northwestern part of Karabağlar), thus the first archeological studies started with these tombs in Karabağlar.(Koca 2004:11)

As the agriculturally productive lands had been discovered; *Mutasarrıf* (possessor) of Muğla shared Karabağlar to the citizens of Muğla in 1000 to 2000 m² lots, neighborhood by neighborhood; in other terms neighbors in the city center were also neighbors in Karabağlar. Süpüroğlu neighborhood in Karabağlar is given to Karşıyaka neighborhood. Ayvalı neighborhood is given to Müştakbey neighborhood. Kahyaoturağı neighborhood is given to Emirbeyazıt neighborhood. Hacıahmet neighborhood is given to Karaahmet neighborhood. Kadıkahvesi neighborhood is given to Kerametlin neighborhood. (Koç 2002:6) Each neighborhood was centered by a cluster of social buildings as the *kahves* which were utilized as the focal points and gathering spaces, the small summer mosques and

workshops for the services as the bakery, barber, grocery, etc. The neighborhoods were named after the name of the *kahve* which they cluster around.⁷

In the book “Tarih İçinde Muğla” (1993) İlhan Tekeli describes Karabağlar as the agricultural immigration area for the citizens of Muğla and says until the 1950s the city had migrated to Karabağlar from May to October and they lived the rest of the year in the city center. Therefore Tekeli calls Muğla as a *two-spaced* town. The immigration is for the families’ food needs for the winters as the productions of agriculture and animal husbandry, while the sloped old city center on outskirts of the mount Asar of Muğla was not suitable for those productive activities. He claims that only the Turkish families were migrating to Karabağlar while the Greek families that had been living in Saburhane district of the Muğla city center were staying in the town center. He also adds that the immigration was not only in family scale but a total town life with its service facilities as barbers, groceries, bakeries and *yaz camileri*(summer mosques) and *yaz kahveleri*(focal points in neighborhoods) were established. (Tekeli 1993:166-147) In the survey (2002) of Dokuz Eylül university, the *kahves* (focal points) are categorized according to their current utilizations as: the *kahves* of Keyfoturağı, Narlı, Süpüroğlu, Hacıahmet are still used; the *kahves* of Polis, Tozlu, Vakıf, Cihanbeğendi, Gökkıble, Kadı, Berberler, and Sece are not recently used;⁸ the *kahves* of Ayvalı, Kır and Bakkallar changed to be dwellings; and finally the *Kahves* of Şeref, Kozlu and Elmalı were collapsed.(Koç 2002:53) Koca also claims; in addition to these *kahves*, Yamalı and Başoturak *kahves* had disappeared and their location is not known today.(Koca 2004:22) Ekinci is describing service facilities as one-storey, tiled-hipped-roofed workshops made of

⁷ See Appendix C for the photographs of example traditional *kahve*, summer mosque and workshop buildings.

⁸ This must be edited as Vakıf Kahvesi is recently used as a restaurant

stone; however today none of them is used in their own function while they are utilized as storage or hayloft. He also describes the summer mosques as tiled-hipped-roofed, square spaces, three sides of which is open but covered with special balustrades and mostly carried by the timber construction. (Ekinçi 1985:89)

Feray Koca in her thesis(2004) references to the magazine that is published by Karabağları Geliştirme ve Güzelleştirme Derneği(1996) and dates Evliya Çelebi's visit to Muğla and Karabağlar to 1671.(Koca 2004:11) Evliya Çelebi describes Karabağlar as a district of 11.000 vineyards in his travel notes. He claims that the citizens of Muğla and Ula annually migrate to Karabağlar to stay for eight months including the summer. He compares Karabağlar of Muğla to Aspuzu of Malatya and Meram of Konya and evaluates Karabağlar as a unique place in all Ottoman Empire. He tells the vegetation of Karabağlar includes *engür*, *karaağaç* (*karıngeç*), poplar, plane, judas trees and very productive grape vineyards. He also references to the intricate road network and the dense trees shading on its roads. (Koç 2002:7). The description of Evliya Çelebi is also very important in one statement that it's a source that suggests the citizens of Ula had also been migrating to Karabağlar.

Zekai Eroğlu describes Karabağlar as the *sayfiye*⁹ of Muğla in his book named as "Muğla Tarihi" which was published in 1939. He states; the district is located at South-east of the town center and lays on an approximately 25 km² area and adds that the nearest part is reached in three quarters to one hour and the furthest part is in one and a half hour from the city center. He comments on lack of drainage in winters and adds the land can only be used after April. He claims that near % 95-97 of Muğla citizens had lands and dwellings according to their wealth in Karabağlar. In his book he uses

⁹ *Sayfiye* is a Turkish term both means summer house and the country side near towns.

the term *yurt* for the lots, which is a term still used. And he adds that the area of the yurts are generally 3000 and 5000m²; however there are yurts that have the area of 500, 1000, 10000 and 30000m². According to the information given in his book the types of the buildings in Karabağlar were wooden huts, 1 or 2 room houses or regular buildings with 4 and 5 rooms. The *yurts* were surrounded with natural fences which are called as the *kesiks* of the bushes of grapes, *karaağaç* and blackberries. There was no river in Karabağlar and the water was supplied from 3 to 4 m. deep wells. There were Tozlu, Ayvalı, Keyfoturağı, Berberler, Süpüroğlu, and Polis neighborhoods on the North-east part and there were Gökkible, Bakkallar, Cihanbeğendi, Vakıf, Hacıahmet, Elmalı, Yamalı, Kadı and İncirli neighborhoods on the North-west part. Each neighborhood had a same-named *kahve*, a roofed summer mosque and 50 to 60cm. radius, 1to1,5m. deep brickwork wells which were traditionally named as the *biryan kuyusu* that were used by the keepers of the *kahves* to cook meat. (Eroğlu 1939:143-145)

As the secondary houses began to be built in surrounding touristic centers as Marmaris and Bodrum, Karabağlar lost its summer town characteristic; traditional buildings were sold, rented or began to be abandoned; family scale agriculture changed to industrial agriculture. Those changes in property relationship and economic life threatened the traditional and natural characteristics of the districts as the architecture, lot and neighborhood relation and the flora. (Koç 2002:10-11) In her thesis (2004) Feray Koca also points out that in 1950s, with the increase in the tobacco prices; a class of tobacco yeomen emerged. They brought workers from the near villages to be worked in the tobacco fields and bought new *yurts* in order to enlarge their fields. They built stone-work, one-storey worker houses alongside the *irims*. These constructions were the longitudinal buildings of small spaces with *ocaks* (fireplaces) for the accommodation of the workers. As a result of this change in the

economic structure of the agriculture in Karabağlar; she claims that while enlarging the tobacco fields; there has been a deterioration on the traditional urban structure as the loss of boundaries and the *kesiks* of many yurts, addition of *irims* to the fields and the injection of the new building type, namely the *worker-houses* to the urban fabric¹⁰. (Koca 2004:46) Feray Koca also states that in 1970s nearly all the agricultural production has been abandoned; and the structure of the property ownership has changed due to the inheritance within the families resulting as the dividing of the joint family properties. Yurts have been totally abandoned or rented to the newcomers from near villages that she claims they have built and brought up a new building type as the *village-house*. (Koca 2004:46) In 1980s and 1990s, with the concept of attraction to the coastal areas, countryside and the rural areas from the cities for recreational activities and tendency to invest on tourism; the emergence of the secondary houses as the summer and weekend houses led high-income owners to buy *yurts* from Karabağlar. This new user profile only carried out agriculture as a hobby and tried to bring their comfort standards and the habits in the cities to Karabağlar. As the concept of tourism emerged in the area; fast and heavy vehicle traffic was introduced to the site resulting in the interventions on the narrow road network of *irims* which has also been a vital participant in the ponding and the drained rain water cycle in Karabağlar. The interventions as the change in leveling of the roads, widening them and covering some axis with asphalt threatened the very eco-urban balance concerning micro-climate, flora and fauna and the fertility gathered by the rain water cycles. The interventions were also in *yurt* scale as destroying the *kesiks* to introduce new boundary elements like the concrete and stone walls and the wire-fences for the

¹⁰ In addition to Koca's argument on the *worker houses*; the appearance of another building type which is called as the *tütün damı* may be dated around the 1950s. These buildings, in generic utilize a closed space with an *ocak* for accommodation and an attached semi-open space for storing, processing and the drying of the harvested tobacco.

yurts.(Koca 2004:47) The deep wells were opened resulting dry summers on the traditional 3 to 4 m. deep stone wells. New plantation was also introduced. In her thesis (2004) Feray Koca says:

Grasses were used to identify courtyards instead of ground hederas. In the hobby gardens, there were picea, fir trees, junipers that do not take place in Karabağlar vegetation. (Koca 2004:47)

2.2.2. Attempts to Conserve Karabağlar

As having the lowest altitude in the large Muğla plain; in winters most of the land is under the water level; even to reach some of the districts; it is rumored that boats have been used in the past. The first proposal in 1935-37 as a system of 8m. canal-8m. road as a transportation path for the agricultural production to the city center of Vali Recai Güreli was prevented by the General Mustafa Karamuğlalı as the zone's importance as a probable military shelter. (Koç 2002:9) So the first official conservation decision was the 394 no., 11.03.1977 dated document of "Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu." With this document Karabağlar was registered as a conservation site. The second conservation attempt was the municipality's special construction regulations plan for the area in 26.06.1979. With the advice of "İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı" a 1/25000 scaled "Karabağlar Nazım Planı" was prepared but the scale of the plan was not accepted by the ministry. So the plan could not be used. The third try was established again by the municipality in 1983 as an application for assistance of "Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı" in order to prepare a special construction regulations plan for the area. After a two years delay; two members of "İzmir Röleve ve Anıtlar Kurulu" studied Karabağlar and made evaluations on the traditional and natural characteristics of the conservation area (Ekinci 1985:89-92) The fourth conservation try was the establishment of "Muğla ve

Karabağlar'ı Güzelleştirme ve Turizmi Geliştirme Derneği" in 1984 which tried to establish a series of annual festivals in Karabağlar. The first festival was carried out in 25-28 May of 1984 but could not be evented after a few years' time. (Koç 2002:12-13) Lastly in 2002; the City and Regional Planning Department of Faculty of Architecture of Dokuz Eylül University established a detailed analytical study of Karabağlar and the conservation oriented development plan for Muğla/Karabağlar Urban and Natural Site was approved by the Municipal Council on 20.08.2002 with the decision no. 42 and Muğla Conservation Committee approved the plan on 18.12.2002 with the decision no. 2041. (Koca 2002:82)

CHAPTER 3

SITE SURVEY

3.1. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

3.1.1. Content, Methods and Tools

In this survey; the lot of Köseoğlu Family is taken as an initial example. The buildings on this lot are documented with detailed measured drawings and photographs. The site plan is sketched on the cadastral plan of the lot gathered from the Municipality of Muğla. The cadastral plan is known to be updated in 2003. In order to obtain sources for the restitution problems; a search on the probable written and visual sources was held.

By the help of the information gathered from Köseoğlu lot, nine more lots; which are the lots of Sönmezer, Savran, Dişçigil, Yerli, Yaşar, Sepil and Gazezoğlu families were surveyed. (See Figure 11) This survey includes the photographical documentation, the preparation of the plan sketches of the traditional buildings with the basic measurements, the preparation of the front facade sketches and the sketches of their site plans over cadastral maps gathered from Muğla municipality. The cadastral plans are known to be updated in 2003. The plan and façade sketches of these *yurts* are prepared in a restitutive manner as the alterations and new additions are omitted

out and the removed, lost features are restituted by the sources of the interviews with the lot owners, traces on the buildings and the comparative study within the surveyed buildings.

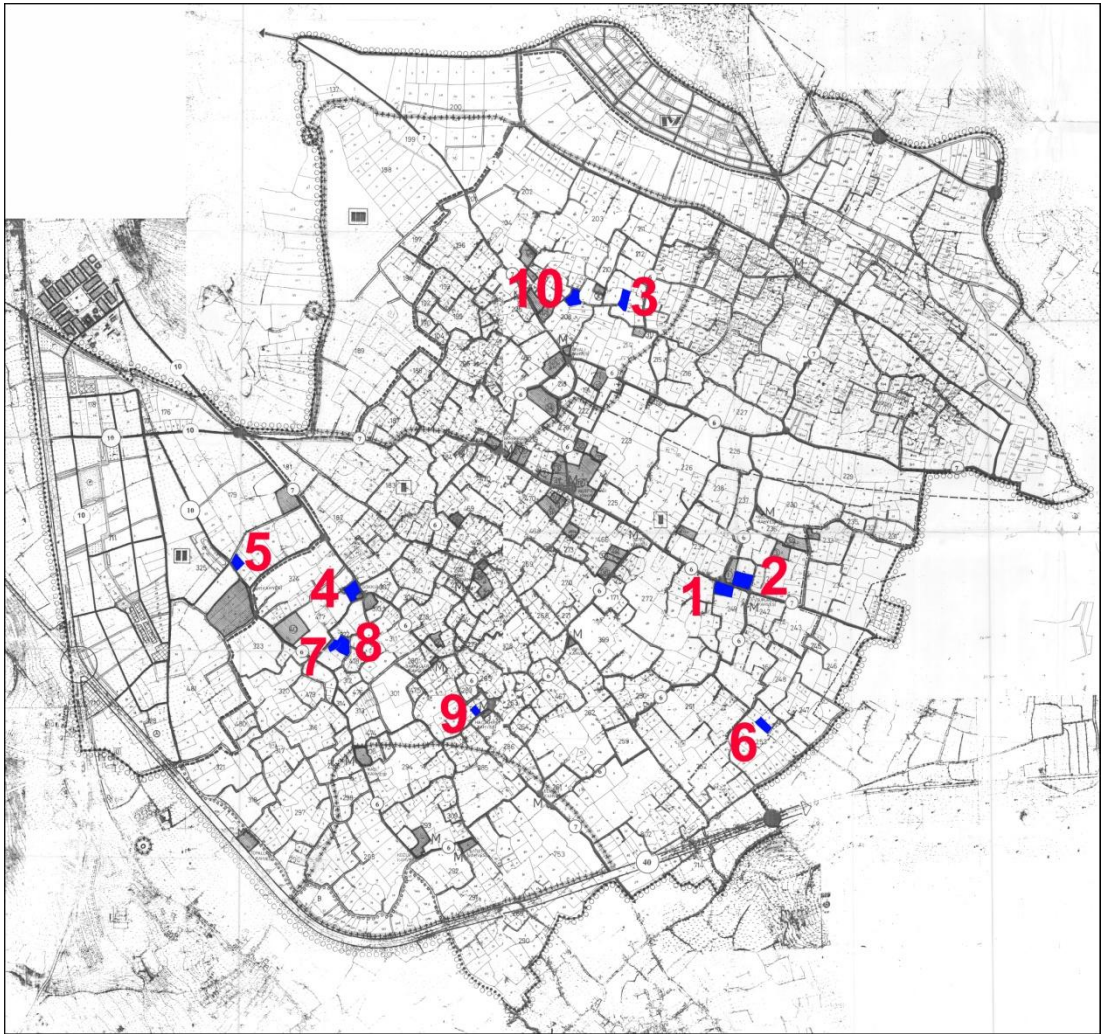


Figure 11 Surveyed *yurts*¹¹

¹¹ Base map is the strategy plan for the conservation of Karabağlar that was prepared by Dokuz Eylül University in 2003. (Source: Muğla Municipality)

The surveyed lots are coded in numbers as:

1 is for the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family; 2 is for the *yurt* of Sönmezer Family; 3 is for the *yurt* of Savran-1 Family; 4 is for the *yurt* of Dişcigil Family; 5 is for the *yurt* of Yerli-1 Family; 6 is for the *yurt* of Yaşar Family; 7 is for the *yurt* of Sepil Family; 8 is for the *yurt* of Yerli-2 Family; 9 is for the *yurt* of Savran-2 Family and 10 is for the *yurt* of Gazezoğlu Family.

Workability of the traditional buildings in the lots and their potential to show the variation in architectural features of Karabağlar as the building types, spatial characteristics and architectural elements were the main factors in the selection of the studied *yurts*. So the repetitive examples and the *yurts* that were not suitable for the architectural survey were eliminated from the site study.

In addition to those lots; in order to reach a general view of the traditional architectural scene; the traditional house in Gökkıble neighborhood no.6, the traditional house in Tozlu neighborhood no. 31 and three more traditional houses in Bakkallar, Tozlu and Süpüroğlu neighborhoods were photo-documented from the outside.¹²

3.1.2. STUDIED LOTS (YURTS)

3.1.2.1. The Lot of Köseoğlu Family

The lot of Köseoğlu family was surveyed in the October and the December of 2006. This lot is chosen as the initial survey because the buildings in this lot are relatively in good structural condition and they inhabit a set of well-preserved traditional architectural attributes like the plan organization and the variety of architectural elements. In addition to that the buildings show very typical problems

¹² See Appendix B for the photographs

of the traditional dwellings of Karabağlar like the restitution problems in the buildings, the timber deterioration on the roofs, eaves and the open-sofas and the abandonment of the regular inhabitation and the utilization of the lot.

The lot was registered as a cultural entity that should be conserved by “İzmir II numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü” in 15.06 1994 by the lot number 1 in block 249, whereas recently the lot is numbered as the lot 11 in block 249. Through a search in the lot’s title deed archives in Muğla municipality; it is understood that the lot is subjected to a series of dividing and uniting processes including the lots numbered as 2, 10 and 12 between the years 1994 and 2003. (See Figure 12)

The lot is 3039m² in the area and located on one of the main axis of Karabağlar that relates the Keyfoturağı neighborhood to the Süpüroğlu neighborhood. In the North and the West the lot is surrounded with roads while in the East and the South it neighbors to the other lots. The lot’s North-west entrance is by the Kavaklı bus stop and the lot stays on the opposite of Kavaklı Mosque. The lot is entered through two entrances in the North-west and the North-east, which is not a pattern mostly seen on lots of Karabağlar as the lots are generally entered from single entrances. Both entrance doors of the lot are simple new structures of new details and material. The one on the north-west is a metal and the one on the north east is a wooden construction. The buildings, which are coded as the Block A and the Block B in the drawings, are constructed near the edge of the *yurt*’s North and the East sides in order to obtain the maximum area for agriculture. The trees and a *çardak*¹³ are placed around the buildings in order to have shadowed areas in the open places where the daily life goes on in the sunny days. On the far South-eastern

¹³ *Çardak* is a semi-open simple structure of slender posts and beams that is covered with grape leaves and branches at the top which define a shady space underneath.

side of the buildings there placed a well and a basin near it. (See Figure 13 and Figure 14 for site plan) The boundary element through the north side of the lot is a rubble stone wall which is enriched with the living landscape elements as the bush and the tree leaves that root behind the wall. In the South and the west sides; *kesiks* are used as the boundary elements whereas in the east, wire fence with concrete posts is used. In this section it is clearly seen that the traditional *kesiks* can be used as one of the tools for the restitution of the lots in order to determine the original lot areas and the configurations as Köseoğlu lot has been subjected through a series of lot division and addition on the axis which new wire fence boundary element stays today.

The block A is considered as the main building of the lot in regards to its size, its architectural detailing and the spaces it contains. It is a two-storey building which has open-*sofas* along the south façade on both storeys. The floors are connected with a wooden staircase within these *sofas* which is situated parallel to the south façade as well. The ground floor is composed of the *sofa* 1, space A, space B and the space E. (See Figure 15, Figure 16 and Figure 17 for the plans; See Figure 18 for the sections and Figure 20 for the facades)



a)

b)

Figure 12 a) An earlier cadastral map of the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family
b) Cadastral map of the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family-2 (Source: Muğla Municipality)

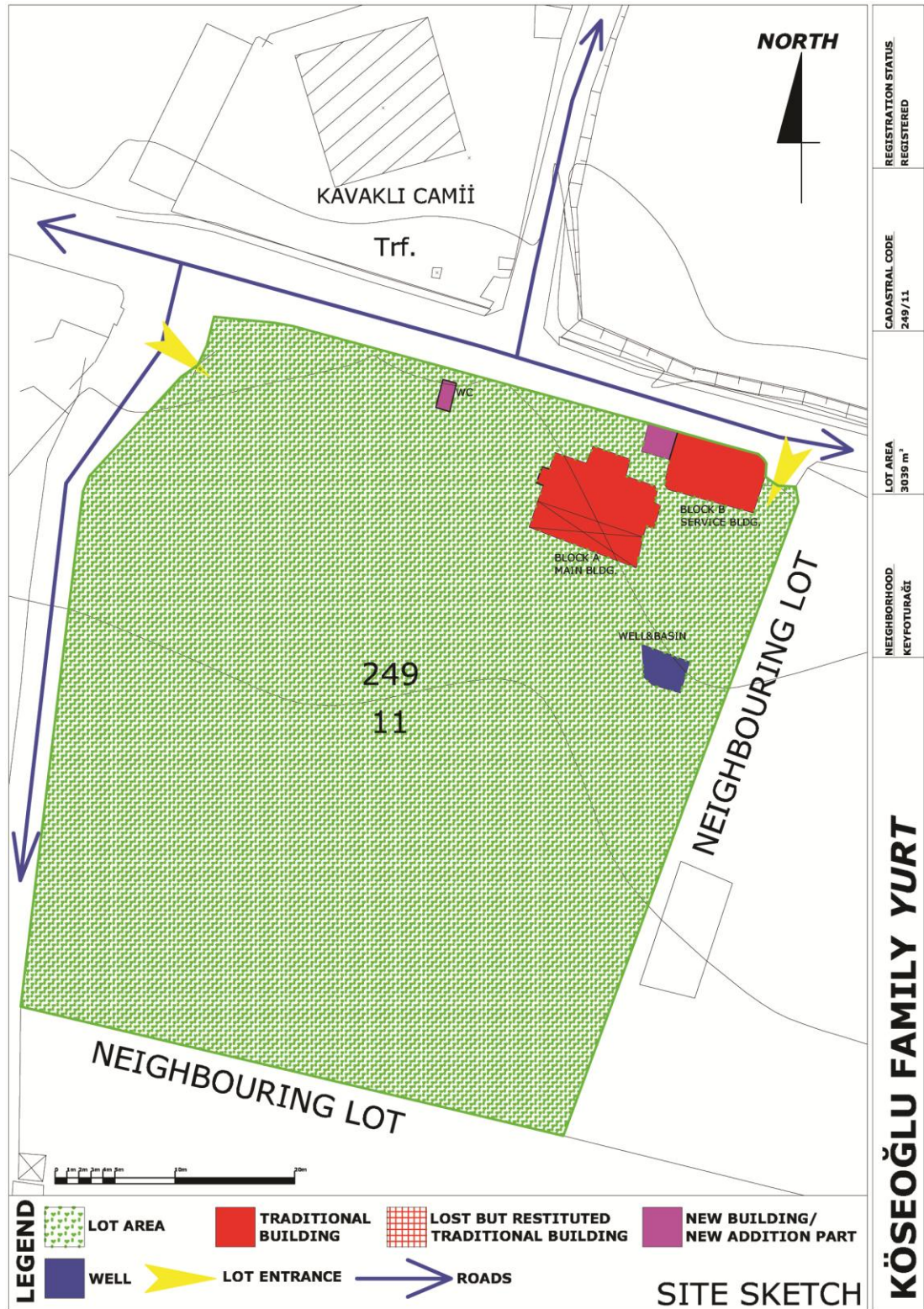


Figure 13 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family (base map source: Muğla Municipality)

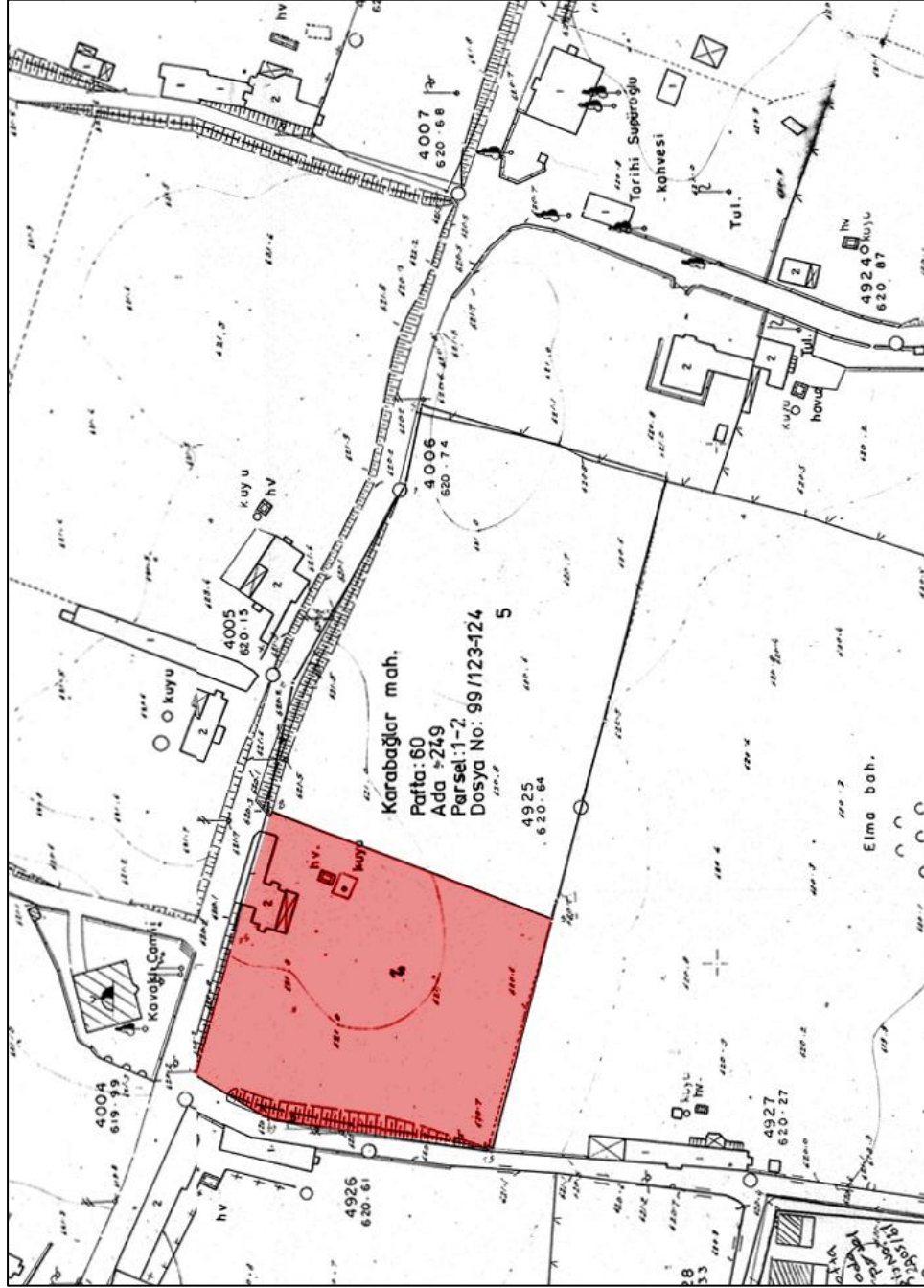


Figure 14 An earlier site plan for the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family (Source: Muğla Municipality)

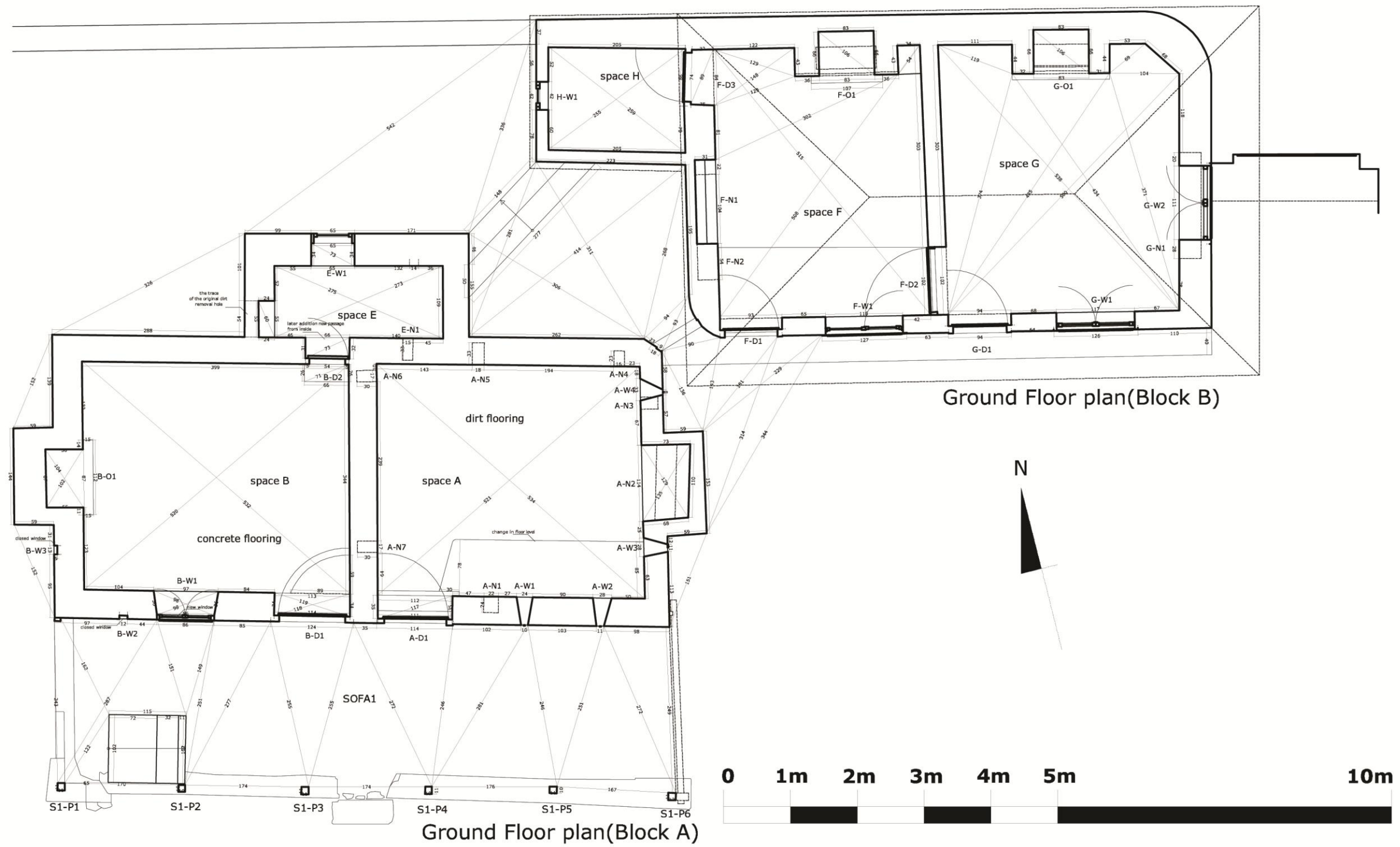


Figure 15 Ground floor plans of the buildings in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

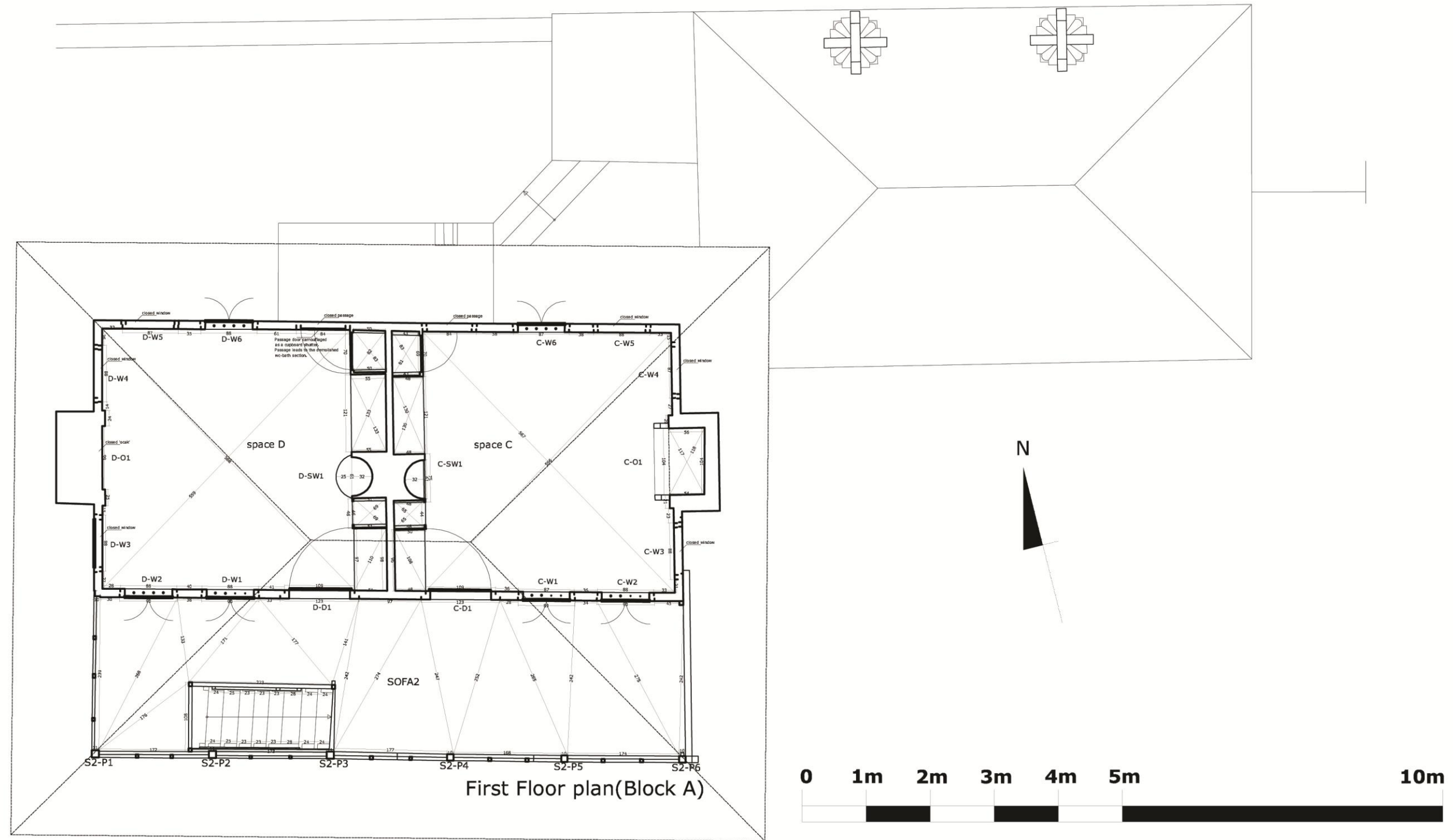


Figure 16 First floor plan of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

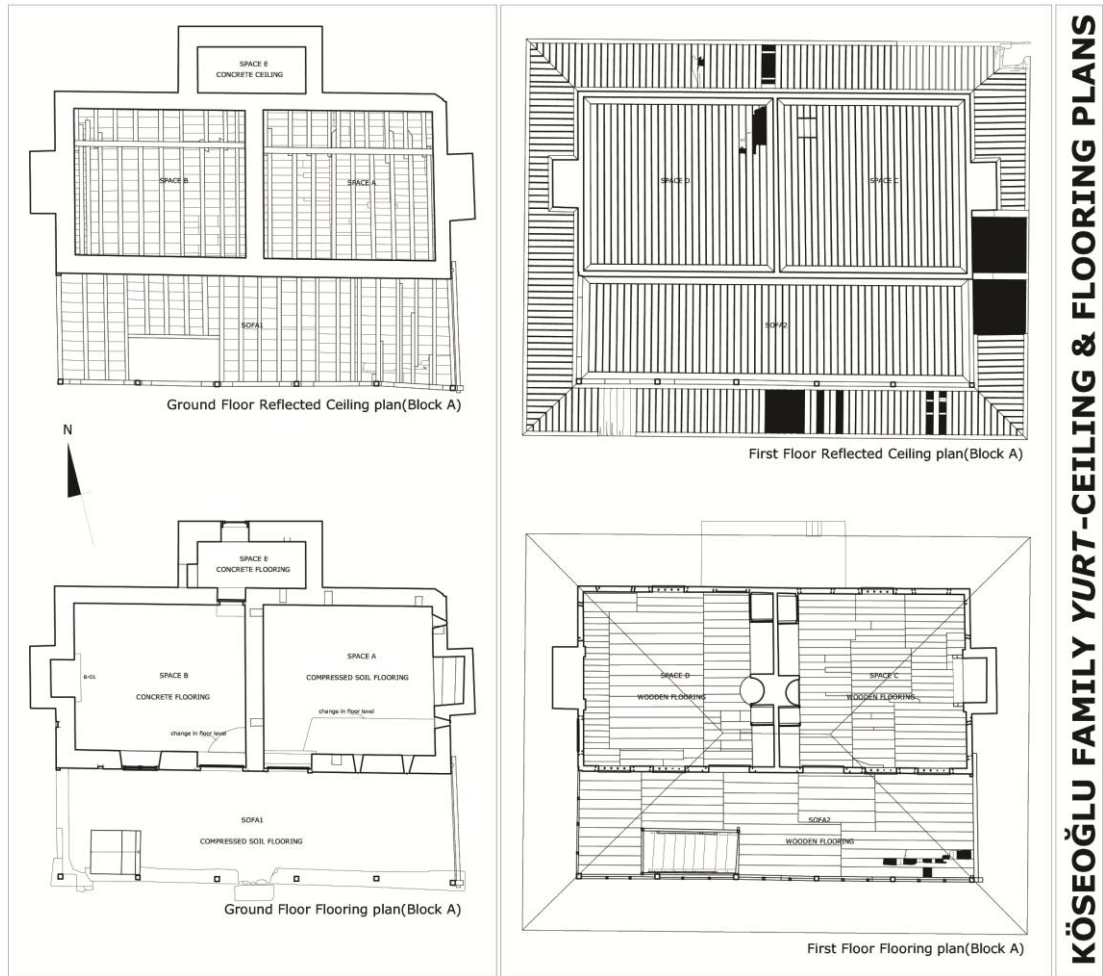


Figure 17 Flooring and reflected ceiling plans of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

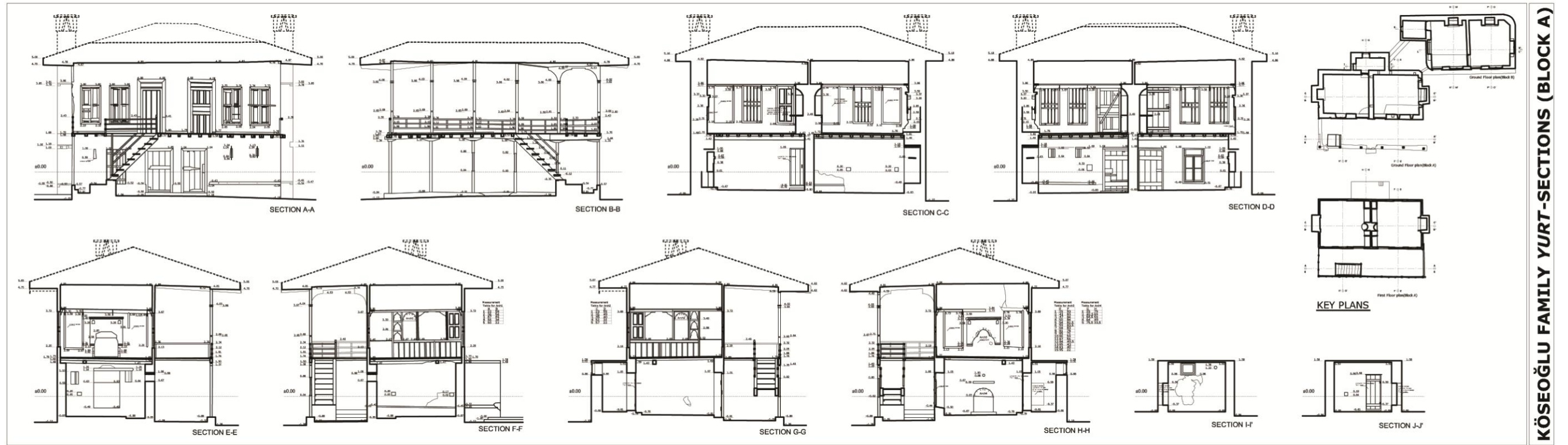


Figure 18 Section drawings of the Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

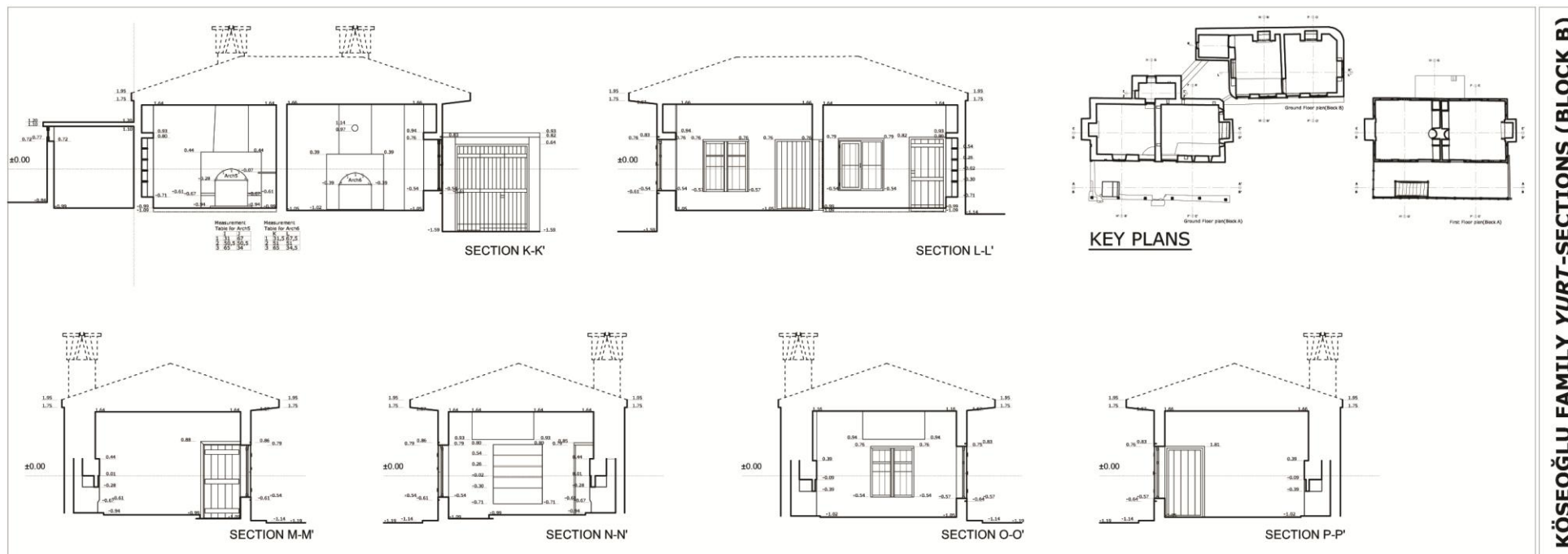


Figure 19 Section drawings of the Block B in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

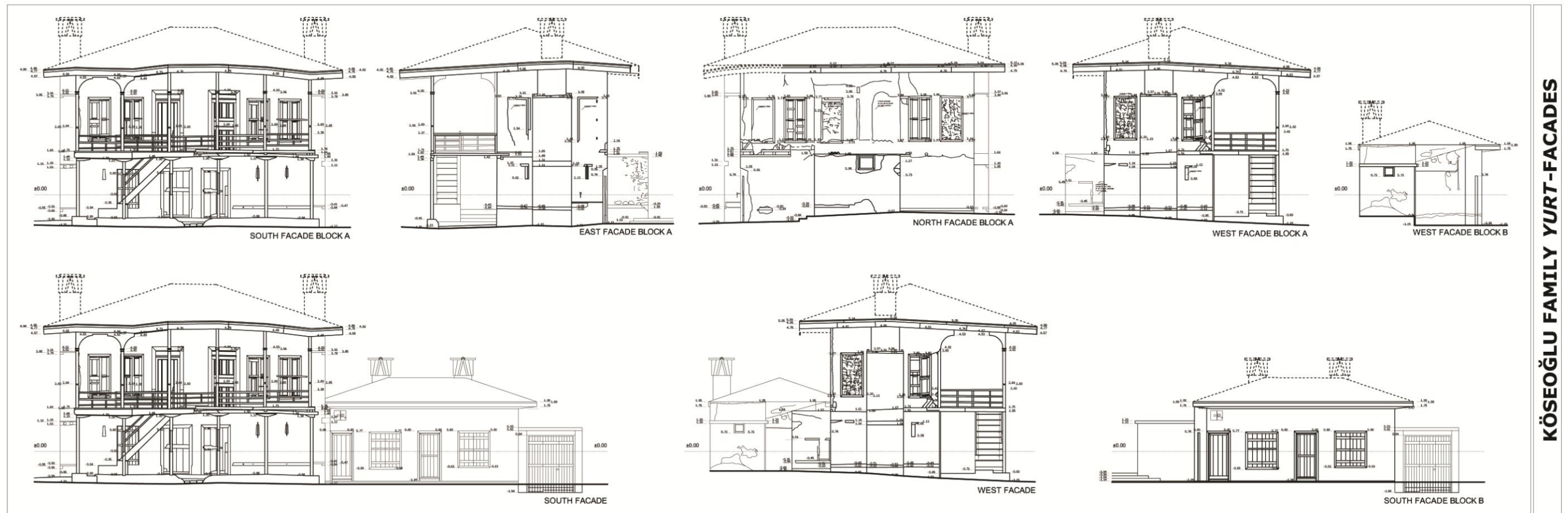


Figure 20 Facades of the traditional buildings in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

Sofa 1 is the semi-open space that gives entrance to the space A and space B on its north wall. The floor covering is earth. The ceiling is simple wooden beams and the wooden flooring on top of them. On its west-south part, there placed the staircase. Six wooden posts are situated in order to carry the upper *sofa*. On the north-east side of the *sofa* there is the space A and on the north-west side there located the space B. (See Figure 25 for photographs)

Space A is a service space which seems to have been originally a storage space for the corps of agriculture and/or animal husbandry. Today this space still works as a storage space, which is entered through a simple wooden door with a wooden-stone work threshold from the *sofa 1*. The floor covering is earth. The ceiling is simple wooden beams and the wooden flooring on top of them. The walls are white-washed and stone construction. At about 40-50 cm above the surface level, there are seen wooden horizontal elements in order to reinforce the stone walls. On its south wall, from west to east, there are the entrance door (A-D1), a small niche (A-N1) and two small windows (A-W1 & A-W2). On its east wall, from south to north, there are a small window (A-W3), a big niche (A-N2), a small niche (A-N3) and a small window (A-W4) again. On its both north and west walls there are two small niches (A-N4, A-N5, and A-N6 & A-N7). Near the south wall the floor is getting low for about 7 cm making a trace on the floor. (See Figure 26 for photographs)

Space B is recently used as a living space with an *ocak*¹⁴ which can be considered as having been a service space like the space A in the original design. The space is entered through a simple wooden door with a wooden threshold from the *sofa 1*. Today the floor covering is concrete which originally can be thought as earth like the space A. The ceiling is simple wooden beams and the wooden flooring on top of

¹⁴ *Ocaks* are the fireplaces of the traditional dwellings used for heating and coffee making. In the service spaces like the *Şişeli Mutfaks* which will be introduced in the next building examples; the *ocaks* are used for cooking.

them. The walls are plastered and white-washed but it can be read from the exteriors as being a stone wall construction with horizontal wooden elements for reinforcement. On its west wall, from south to north, there is a small closed window (B-W3) which is readable from the outside with the traces and an *ocak* (B-O1) which seems to be a later addition because of its inadequate design that is not refined as the *ocaks* of the *living units* on the upper floor. On its south wall, from west to east there is a small closed window (B-W2) which can be read from *sofa*¹; a larger window (B-W1), which seems to be later addition and the entrance door (B-D1). The window (B-W1) in the middle is considered as a later addition because of its different detailing that differs from the original windows and the design that uses glass whereas the original window designs are either small simple vertical openings without casements for the service spaces or the bigger vertical windows with casements, shutters and the balustrades without the glassed wings, the examples of which will be discussed in the traditional *living units* on the upper floor. There is no architectural element on the east wall. On the north wall there is a door (B-D2) which is thought to be a later addition as well that opens to space E. Because, space E was originally a waste accumulation space of the toilet and the *gusülhane*¹⁵ above it which is demolished today. Space E is thought to be accessed from the outside in order to be cleaned by a small opening which is observed today like a closed window very near the ground level on the west façade of Space E. Recently the toilet and bath section on the upper floor is demolished. This space is restituted from the traces on the north façade; the closed passages which are camouflaged as the shutters of a cupboard in space C and D and from the comparative study of traditional dwellings in Karabağlar, utilizing the same plan scheme particularly the traditional house in the lot of Gazezoğlu Family which will be presented later. (See Figure 27 for photographs of space B and E)

¹⁵ *Gusülhane* is a small traditional space which has been used as the bathroom.

Sofa 2 is the semi-open space of the upper floor that gives entrance to the space C and space D on its north wall. The floor covering is wooden which is subjected to material loss and severe decay especially on its south-east part. The ceiling is a simple wooden ceiling with laths without decorations. On its south-west part, there placed the staircase. Six wooden posts are situated in order to carry the roof. On the north-east side of the sofa 2; there is the space C and on the north-west side there located the space D. (See Figure 25 for photographs)

Space C and D are the typical examples of the special spaces of the dwellings in Karabağlar which are traditionally called as the *evs*. *Evs* are the dominant, multi-functional spaces, around which the service spaces and the *sofas* are designed. In this study, these special spaces are called as the *living units*. *Living units* have been used as the dinning, gathering and the sleeping spaces in Karabağlar dwellings.

The square planned *living units* on Köseoğlu example (namely space C and D) are entered from the corners. (See Figure 28 and Figure 29 for photographs of space C and D) On one side of the room, which is not facing the outside, there situated a simple decorated service wall. These architectural elements are the storage units of the *evs* as they contain a niche for the lighting elements, niches and cupboards to store the bedding equipment and the clothes and in most cases there located a hidden passage, which is camouflaged as one of the wings of the cupboards, leading to a small, traditional body washing space, named as the *gusülhane*. In Köseoğlu example these hidden passages are separated from the service wall and are located on the north walls of the living units which lead to a demolished-yet can be restituted toilet/*gusülhane* space. The opened door wings of the entrance can be attached to the service walls with a special detail as to be seen as a complete inner elevation. It is significant that the outer facades of the entrance doors are decorated whereas the inner facades show rough

wooden parts of their construction. This attitude establishes a sense of economy in detailing and material with a facadist approach. The upper part of the service walls are left as large open shelves for the dried vegetables and for the fruits like the melons. The bottom of the cupboards is for the storage of the woods to be burned on the *ocaks*. On the opposite side of the service walls there situated the *ocaks* which are arched, simple decorated fire places and they are said to be used for heating and coffee making. The *ocaks* are designed with niches and an upper shelf for the matches and the kindling. The *ocak* of the space D is closed today. The three walls except for the wall that is used as the service wall have a continuous line of a shelf with small profiled buttresses that sit on the upper casements of the windows, which is called as the *almalik*. This shelf is used for the storage of the daily gadgets, tools and ornaments. The level of the *almalik* is the same as the upper finish level of the service wall cupboards; which shows the service walls, the entrance doors, the windows and the *almaliks* are designed and constructed together as a whole. The vertical rectangle windows of the *living units* are simple openings which only consist of an outer casement with two winged shutters on the outside. There is no glass or inner casement on these windows; yet there are only simple decorated window balustrades on the upper and the lower parts of the opening. The vertical-sash, hung-windows with glasses which can be seen on some other traditional buildings of Karabağlar may be regarded to be new constructions or later alterations.

In both space C and the space D, the floor covering is wooden. The ceilings are simple wooden ceilings with laths without the decorations.

Simplicity and the sense of economy in detailing, decoration and material usage are the main characteristics of the facades of this building. Although the north façade (See Figure 24 for photographs)

of the building faces the road; south façade seems to be the main front façade as the building has its entrances through the *sofas* from this side. Moreover the building can be regarded as having been designed to be experienced and seen from within the lot and not from the roads around the lot.

On the south façade; there can be seen the simple decorated timber posts on both floors; small windows and the undecorated entrance doors of the ground floor and the simple decorated entrance doors and the vertical, larger windows with shutters of the first floor. The balustrades of the upper *sofa* are regarded as altered as the traces of the original balustrade design can be read on the bases. The severe timber deterioration especially on the open-*sofas*, on the eaves and the roof is clearly observed on this façade. (See Figure 21 for photographs)

The chimneys with the special finishing details¹⁶ on the tops are used as the vertical exposed façade elements on both east and west facades; which is a very common pattern in traditional buildings in Karabağlar. (See Figure 22 and Figure 23 for photographs)

The one-storey block B seems to be the service building of block A. It consists of space F, space G and space H. (See Figure 15 for the plan, Figure 19 for the sections, Figure 20 for the facades and Figure 30 for photographs)

Space H seems to be a later addition bathroom. The floor covering is concrete and its roof is a flat 10 cm concrete slab.

Space F which is used as a kitchen recently has its entrance door (F-D1) on its south-west edge. On its south wall, it also has an original-shuttered window (F-W1) which has an altered aluminum inner

¹⁶ These special finishing details are called as *Muğla chimneys* and they will be introduced in the architectural elements section.

casement. On its east wall, space F has a door (F-D2) opening to the space G. On the north wall there is an *ocak* (F-O1) which is not a refined one in terms of design and detailing; comparing to the *ocaks* in the living units of block A; which may show that this *ocak* may be a later addition or an alteration. On the west wall there is a door (F-D3) leading to the space H and the later addition niches. The floor covering is concrete. The ceiling is new wooden boards.

Space G, which can be considered as a secondary living unit, has its entrance door (G-D1) on its south-west edge. On its south wall, it also has an original-shuttered window (F-W1) which is a two-winged window with glasses. On its west wall, space F has a door (F-D2) opening to the space F. On the north wall there is an *ocak* (G-O1) which is not a refined one in terms of design and detailing; comparing to the *ocaks* in the living units of block A; which may show that this *ocak* also may be a later addition or an alteration. On the east wall there is a two-winged window with glasses (G-W2) and a later addition niche (G-N1) on top of it. The floor covering is wooden and the ceiling is new wooden boards.

Block B also has its entrances from its south façade whereas its north façade, which faces directly to the road, is treated as a blank stone wall as a part of the boundary stone wall of the lot on its north side.



SOUTH FACADE



SOUTH FACADE



SOUTH FACADE



SOUTH FACADE

Figure 21 South Facade photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



KÖSEOĞLU FAMILY YURT /Photographs/BLOCK A/EAST FACADE

Figure 22 East Facade photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



WEST FACADE



WEST FACADE



WEST FACADE



WEST FACADE

Figure 23 West Facade photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

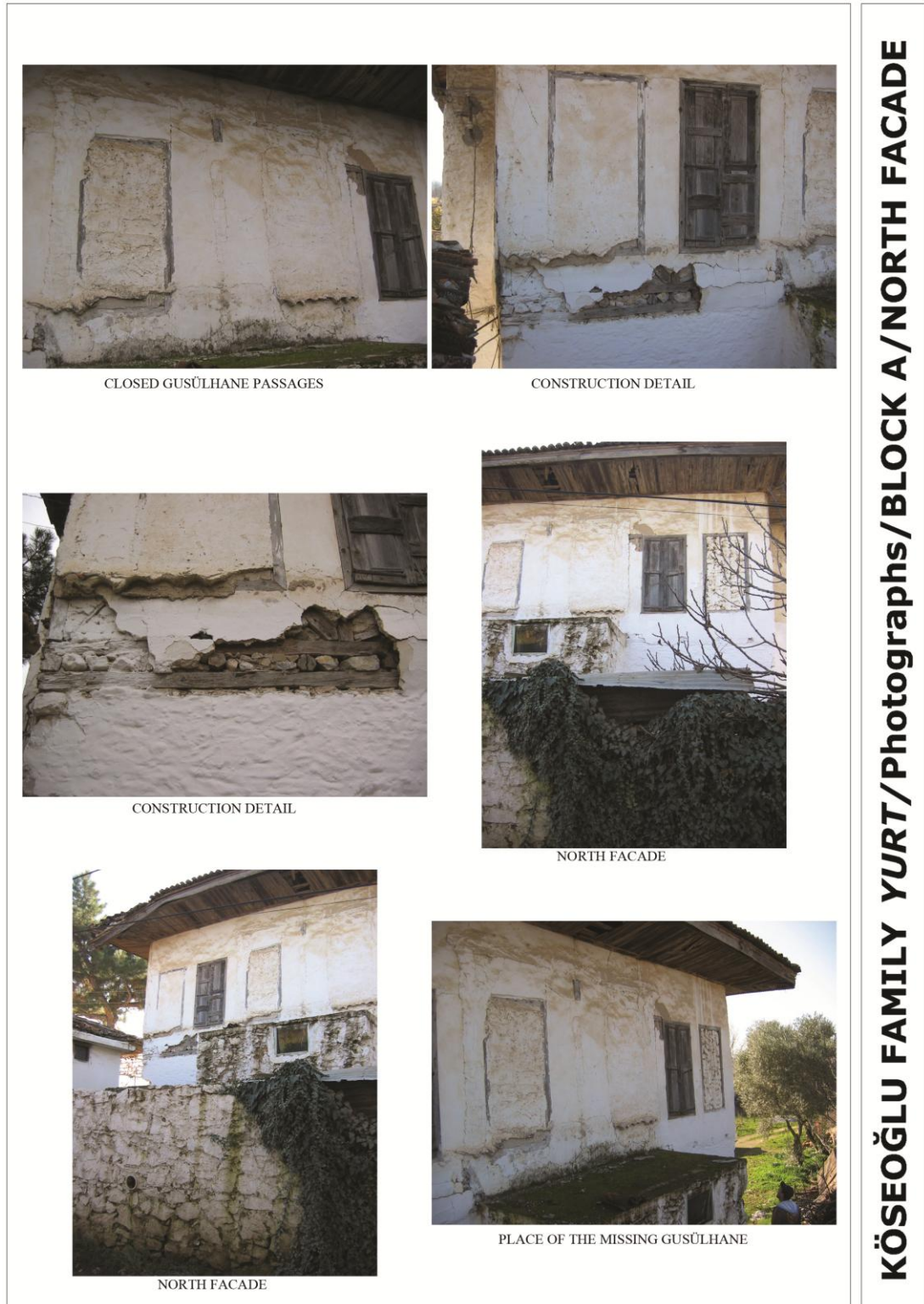


Figure 24 North Facade photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



Figure 25 Sofa photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



Figure 26 The photographs of Space A in Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



KÖSEOĞLU FAMILY YURT/Photographs/BLOCK A/SPACE B & E

Figure 27 The photographs of Space B and E in Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



Figure 28 The photographs of Space C in Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family



Figure 29 The photographs of Space D in Block A in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

50



Figure 30 The photographs of Block B in the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

3.1.2.2. The Lot of Sönmezer Family

The lot was surveyed in the February of 2008. It is located in Süpüroğlu neighborhood and stays on a 6660m² land. The cadastral code for this yurt is 240/3. It was bought in 1983 from Veli Bora, the son of Hacı Cafer who is said to have built the traditional dwelling about 100 years ago. The lot is registered as a *yurt* to be conserved. The owner of the lot, Abdullah Sönmezer was interviewed during the survey.

The lot is surrounded by the roads on the east and south and surrounded by neighboring lots on the west and north sides. It has lot entrance on the south-west edge of the land; where the buildings were also constructed in order to use the lot at optimum for utilizing the rest of the land for the agriculture. The building group includes an original main building, an original service building attached to the main building at its south and another original service building away from the main building at its east-south. A well and its basin are situated at the north-east of the main building. The service space attached to the main building at its west-south side is a later addition. (See Figure 31 for site plan)

The main building is an open-sofa two-storey dwelling; the staircase of which at an *eyvan* has located in the middle of the mass. The open-sofas are located along the building's north façade and are carried by seven wooden posts. The building has 1 *living unit* at the east and 1 storage space at the west on its ground floor. The *ocak* of the *living unit* was closed as a later alteration. The kitchen that is located at the north of the *living unit* is a later addition therefore it is restituted out in the plan sketch drawings. At the first floor there located 1 regular *living unit* at the west and 1 *secondary living unit*

without an *ocak* at the east. In some examples like this building, there can be observed some spaces, resembling to the *living units* in terms of their location in the building, the dimensions and the geometry of the room and the detailing; but lacking one or more characteristic elements of the *living units* such as the *ocaks* and/or the service walls. In this study those spaces are termed as the *secondary living units*. The *living units* of this building include the *gusülhane* sections hidden in their service walls. The building's plan organization as the utilization of an *eyvan* is said to be the only unique example in all Karabağlar. (See Figure 32 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 33 for photographs)

The original functions of the two original service buildings which were located at the south and the east of the main building could not be determined as they could not be entered. Recently the one attached to the main building is said to be used as an animal shelter.

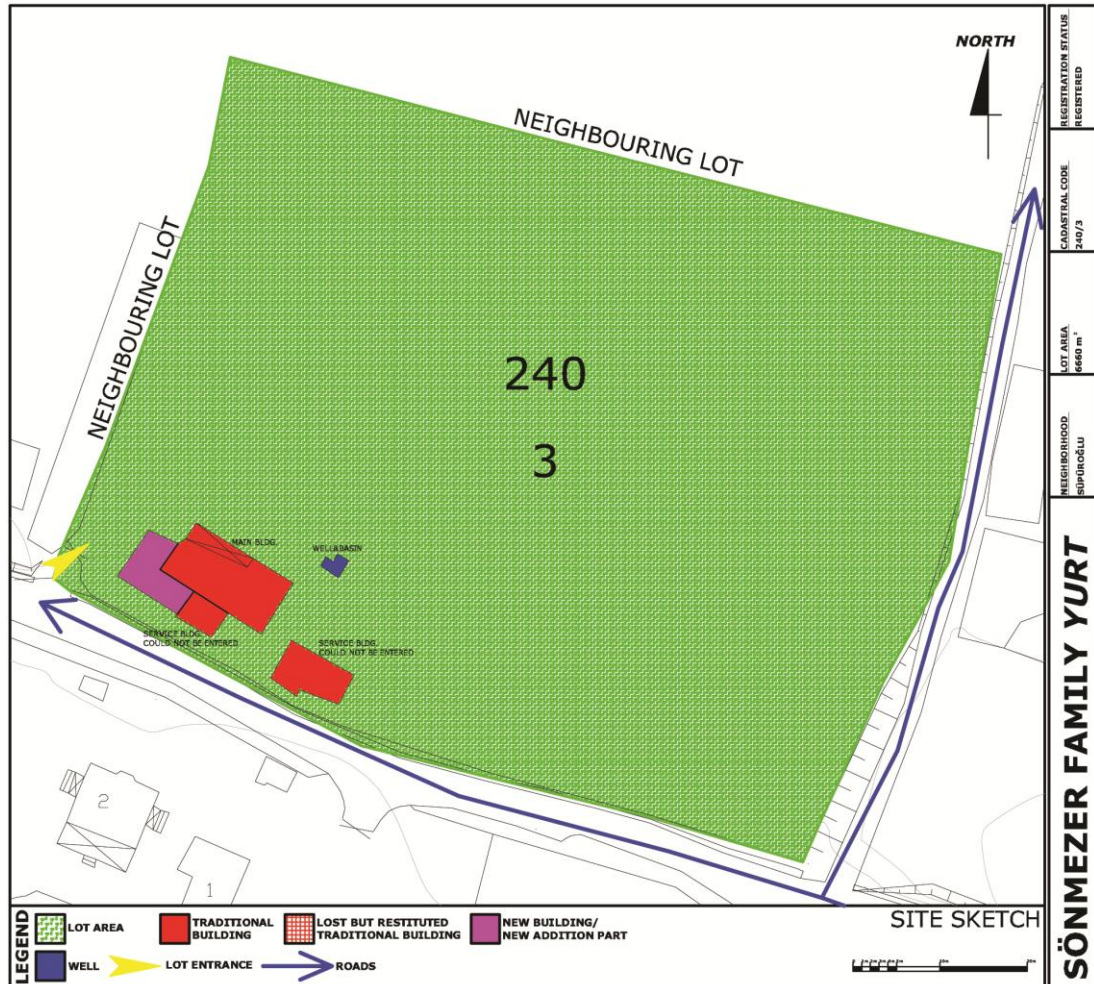


Figure 31 Site plan of the *yurt* of Sönmezer Family



Figure 32 Plan and front façade sketches of the main building in the *yurt* of Sönmezer Family

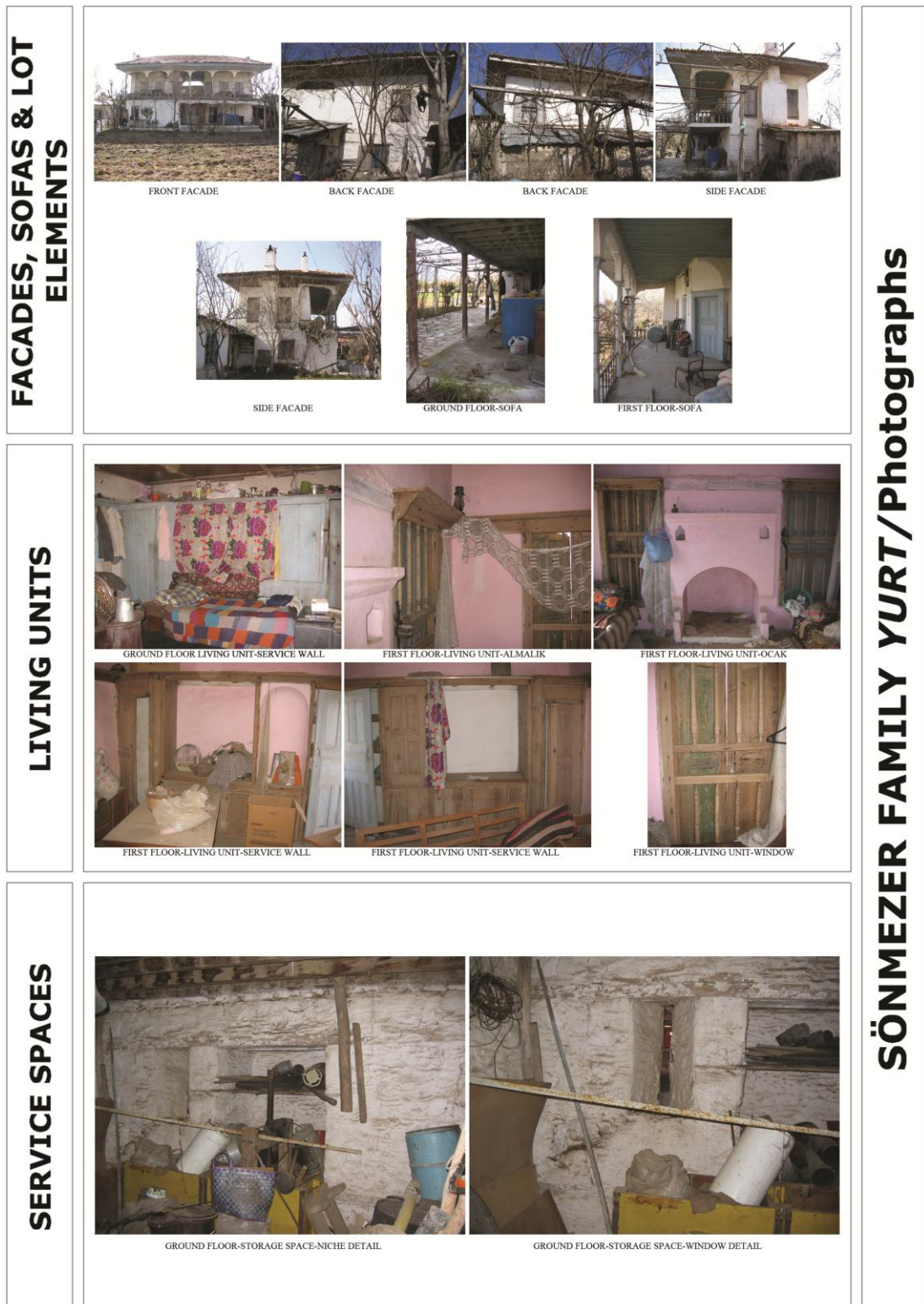


Figure 33 Photographs of the main building in the *yurt* of Sönmezer Family

3.1.2.3. The Lot of Savran Family-1

The lot was surveyed in the May of 2008. It is located at Ayvalı neighborhood and numbered as 33. The cadastral code for this *yurt* is 213/8. The *yurt* is situated near the ponding area at the north-west of Karabağlar. The buildings were said to be constructed by the son of Akif Kahveci about 70–100 years ago. The lot is not registered as a *yurt* to be conserved. After having been separated from a bigger lot in the past; recently the land consists of a 4500m² area lot. The boundary element between this lot and the neighboring lot at the east only consists of low bushes which may indicate that those lots were once united as a bigger lot. The lot owner, Apti Savran was interviewed in the survey.

The land is surrounded with neighboring lots on all 4 sides and takes its entrance from a cul-de-sac on the south-west edge. The buildings were constructed on the north-west edge of the lot. The building group includes a traditional main building and three new construction service buildings attached around it. It is said to have been a semi-open, traditional service space on the North-west side of the main building with a 1,5 x 1,5 m special pool, which is called as *şarpına* for grape pressing. Today one of the new constructions stays on the place of that service building. In the drawings the new constructions were restituted out whereas the lost traditional service space was sketched as described by the owner of the lot. (See Figure 34 for site plan)

The main building has one regular *living unit* at the west and one *secondary living unit* without an *ocak* at the east on its ground floor which was raised from the lot level by a 1,8 m ceiling height basement which is called as the *evaltı* section. This low-ceiling *evaltı* space acts as the mantel base in winters in order to preserve the living floor from water and humidity and in the summers acts as a

cool and humid storage space for the fruits and the vegetables. In this section, there seen special small conical windows, which were called as the *lumbaz*. In addition to their function as the windows of the basements; these *lumbaz* windows which are located at 60-70 cm above the floor of the basements are said to be helping the water flow through the building in winters. In the interviews with the owner; it is stated that the annual repairs in the springs were crucial for the maintenance of this *evaltı* section and were held every year as the first act as the immigration to the yurt begins in the springs. (See Figure 35 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 36 for photographs)



Figure 35 Plan and front facade sketches of the traditional building in the *yurt* of Savran-1 Family

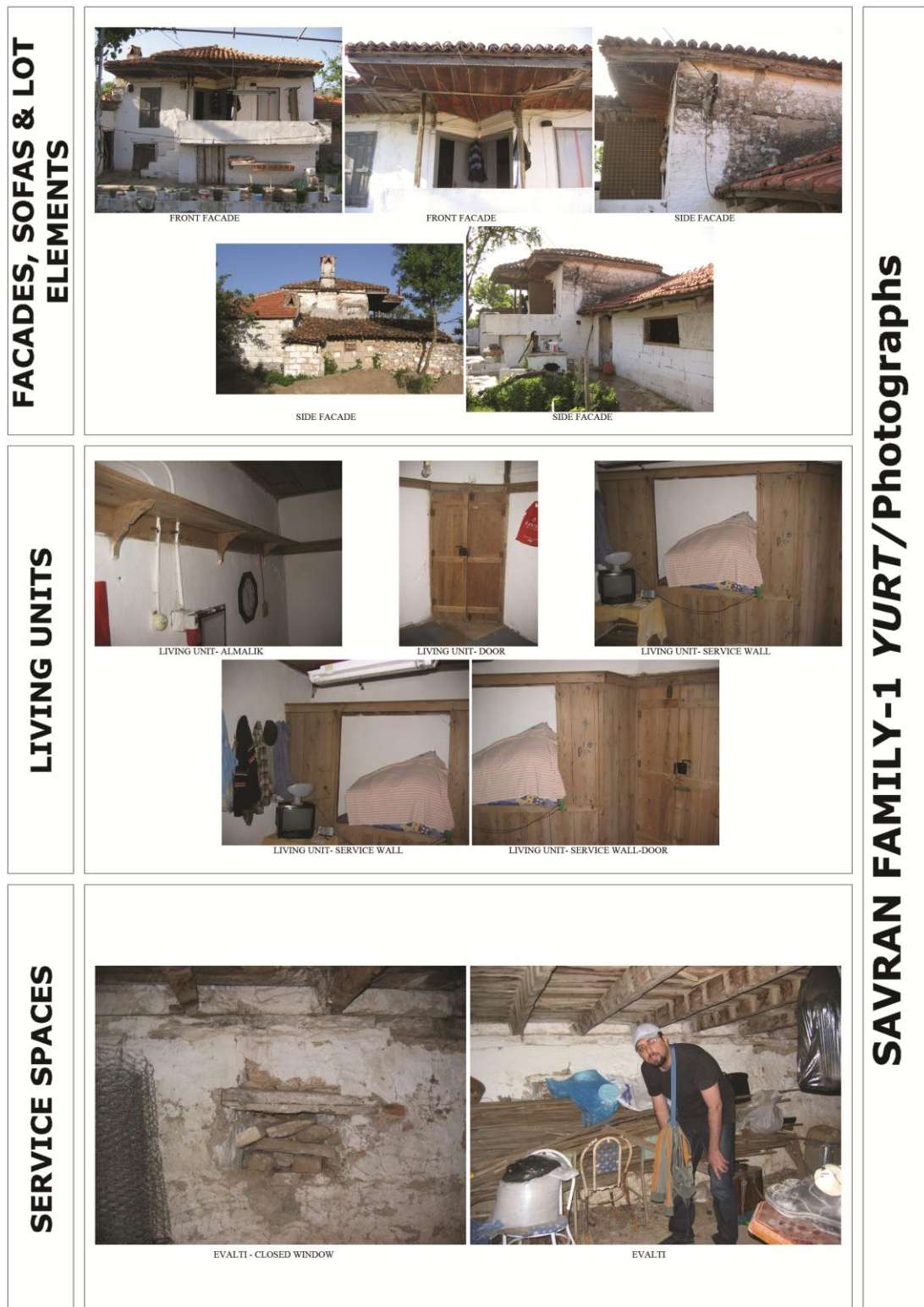


Figure 36 Photographs of the traditional building in the *yurt* of Savran-1 Family

3.1.2.4. The Lot of Dişçigil Family

The lot was surveyed in the June and the October of 2008. It is located in Gökkıble neighborhood and numbered as 47. It stays on a 4500 m² lot. The lot is used as a single *yurt* but in fact it is a unification of two smaller separate lots which are cadastral coded as 477/7 and 477/8. These lots are registered to be conserved. The buildings on the lots are said to be constructed in 1940s by Mustafa Neşet Dişçigil. Yücel Dişçigil who is the son of Neşet Dişçigil was interviewed in this survey.

The land is surrounded with *Gökkıble Kahvesi* at the south-east, a neighboring lot at south-west and with the roads at north-west and the north-east. The entrance to the yurt is from the middle of the north-west side. On this side of the land; from north to south-west first there is a collapsed traditional space with an *ocak* which is recently used as an animal shelter and seems to be the remains of a *living unit*. Secondly; there is the remains of a traditional semi-open service space which is said to be the kitchen and termed traditionally as the *şişeli mutfak* by the owners. This space utilizes a larger *ocak* which is raised from the ground and designed with a counter. Third; there constructed a traditional one-storey main buildings with a 0.8m height basement (*evaltı* section) which will be called as the block A in the sketch drawings. Fourth; there is another traditional one-storey main building with a 1.4m height basement (*evaltı* section) which will be called as the block B in the sketch drawings. And finally at fifth there is another service space which seems also to be a *şişeli mutfak* with its large *ocak* that is raised from the floor and designed with a counter. The service buildings and the block B give facade to the road whereas the block A is slightly located inside of the lot boundaries. There are a well with a basin that is dated back to 1942 by the inscription on it near the block A. (See Figure 38 for the site plan)

Ground floor of the block A consists of a *living unit* at the north-east; a small *secondary living unit* without an *ocak* in the middle; a small narrow space near it, which was built as a toilet but said to have been never used; a bigger *secondary living unit* without an *ocak* at the south-west and finally a large open sofa at the south-east. The building is raised by a 0.8m ceiling basement (*evaltı* section). This section consists of three rooms. (See Figure 39 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 41 for photographs)



Figure 37 An old photograph¹⁷ of the *yurt* of Dişcigil Family (Source: Dişcigil Family photo archive)

¹⁷ The photograph shows Block A in the center and the *şışeli mutfak* which is in ruins today at the right side.

Ground floor of the block B consists of a *living unit* at the south-west; a small *secondary living unit* without an *ocak* in the middle; a larger *secondary living unit* without an *ocak* at the north-east and finally a large open sofa at the south-east. The building is raised by a 1.4m ceiling basement (*evaltı* section). This section consists of three rooms. (See Figure 40 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 42 for photographs)

The service buildings of this *yurt* could not be surveyed in details because of their dangerous structural conditions. They could only be photo documented from outside.

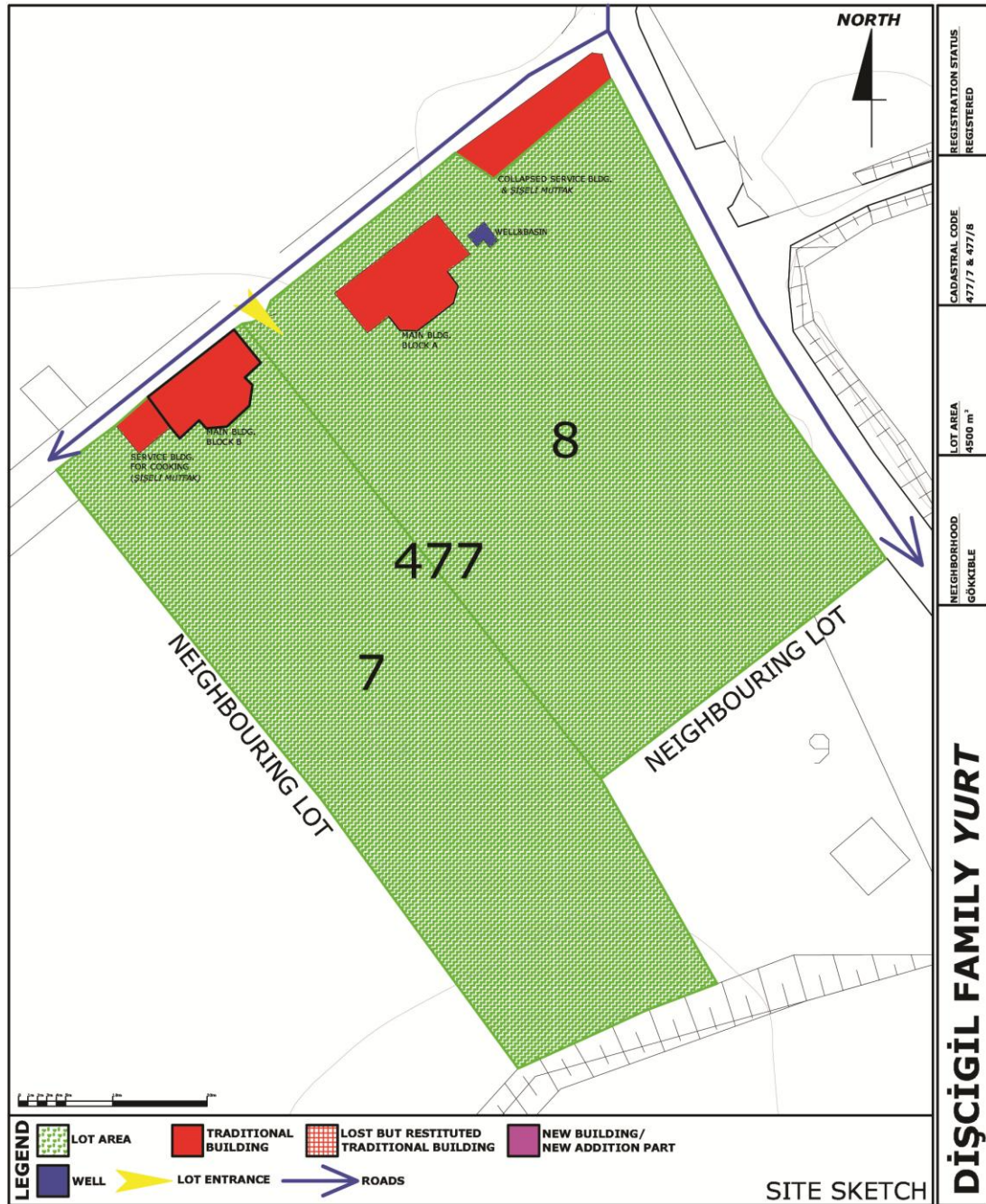


Figure 38 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Dişçigil Family

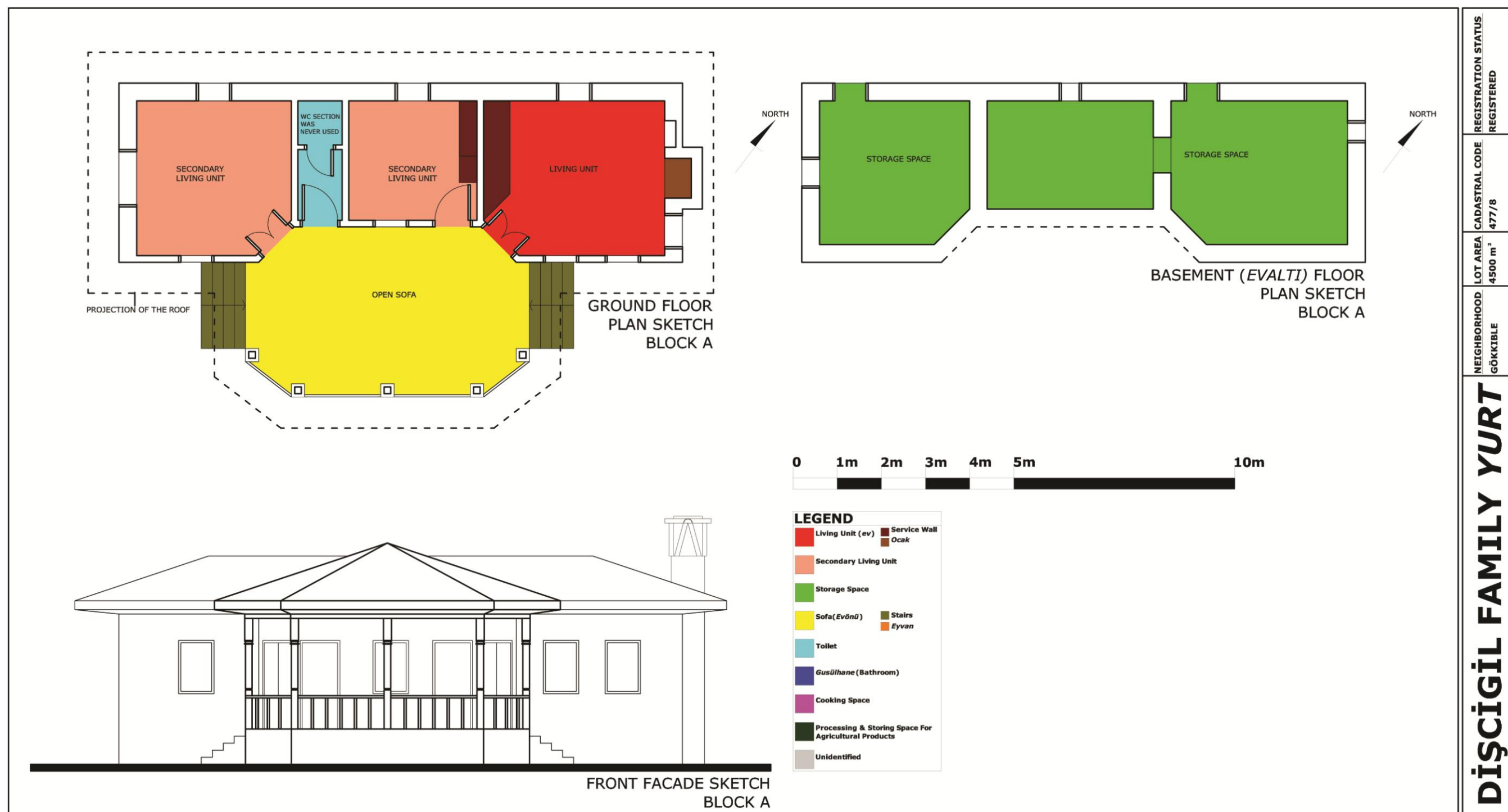


Figure 39 Plan and front façade sketches of Block A in the *yurt* of Dişçigil Family

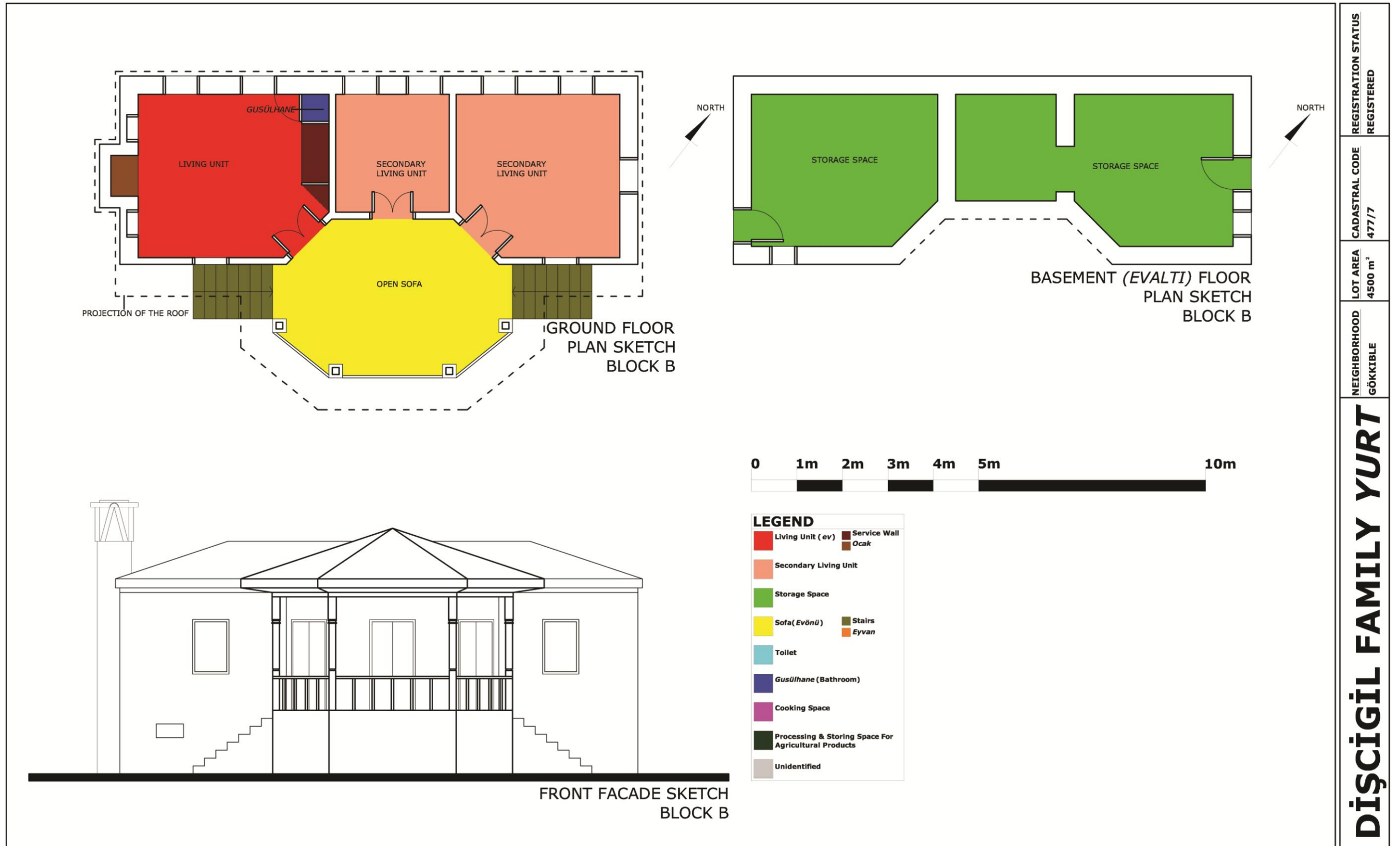


Figure 40 Plan and front façade sketches of Block B in the *yurt* of Dişçigil Family



Figure 41 Photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Dişçigil Family



Figure 42 Photographs of Block B in the *yurt* of Dişcigil Family

3.1.2.5. The Lot of Yerli Family-1

The lot was surveyed in the May of 2008. It is located in Kırkahvesi neighborhood and stays recently on a 10000m² lands which is said to have been divided from a bigger 55000m² lots. The lot consists of three cadastral lots coded as 179/30, 179/31 and 179/32. In this survey the buildings on the cadastral lot 179/30 were studied. The lot owner, Kadri Yerli was interviewed in this survey.

The lot is surrounded by neighboring lots on the south-east and the north-east sides and surrounded by the roads on the south-west and the north-west. It has its main entrance from its west edge. The buildings were constructed near this main entrance. There are two traditional buildings and two new service buildings on the lot. The traditional buildings are situated at the north side of the entrance. A longitudinal new service building is constructed at the south of the entrance. The other new construction is situated at the north of the traditional buildings. (See Figure 43 for site plan)

The one storey traditional building, which is just near the lot entrance, consists of one living unit with an *ocak* and a semi-open space¹⁸, which was originally used as a shaded space for the tobacco processing and drying after the harvest season; therefore the owners used to call this building as the *tütün damı* which means the *roofed space for the tobacco*. The *tütün damı* buildings can be observed as a repeating building type throughout Karabağlar and can be regarded as a building type which was probably constructed when in the lots of Karabağlar; the farmers mainly grow tobacco. As discussed earlier; in her thesis (2004) Feray Koca points out 1950s for the rise in the tobacco agriculture in Karabağlar. The two storey traditional building

¹⁸ This space is later closed with bricks and recently utilized as a closed space.

(Block A) at the north side of *tütün damı* consists of one *secondary living unit* at its ground floor and another one at its first floor. These spaces are entered through the open-sofas on both floors. This building is said to have been constructed by the father of Kadri Yerli and can be dated back to 60–70 years ago. At the east side of that building; there constructed a tiny domed, non-roofed garden *ocak* which is said to be a new construction. There are also a well and its basin at the south-east side of these traditional buildings. (See Figure 44 for plan and façade sketches; Figure 45 for photographs of Block A and Figure 46 for photographs of *tütün damı*)

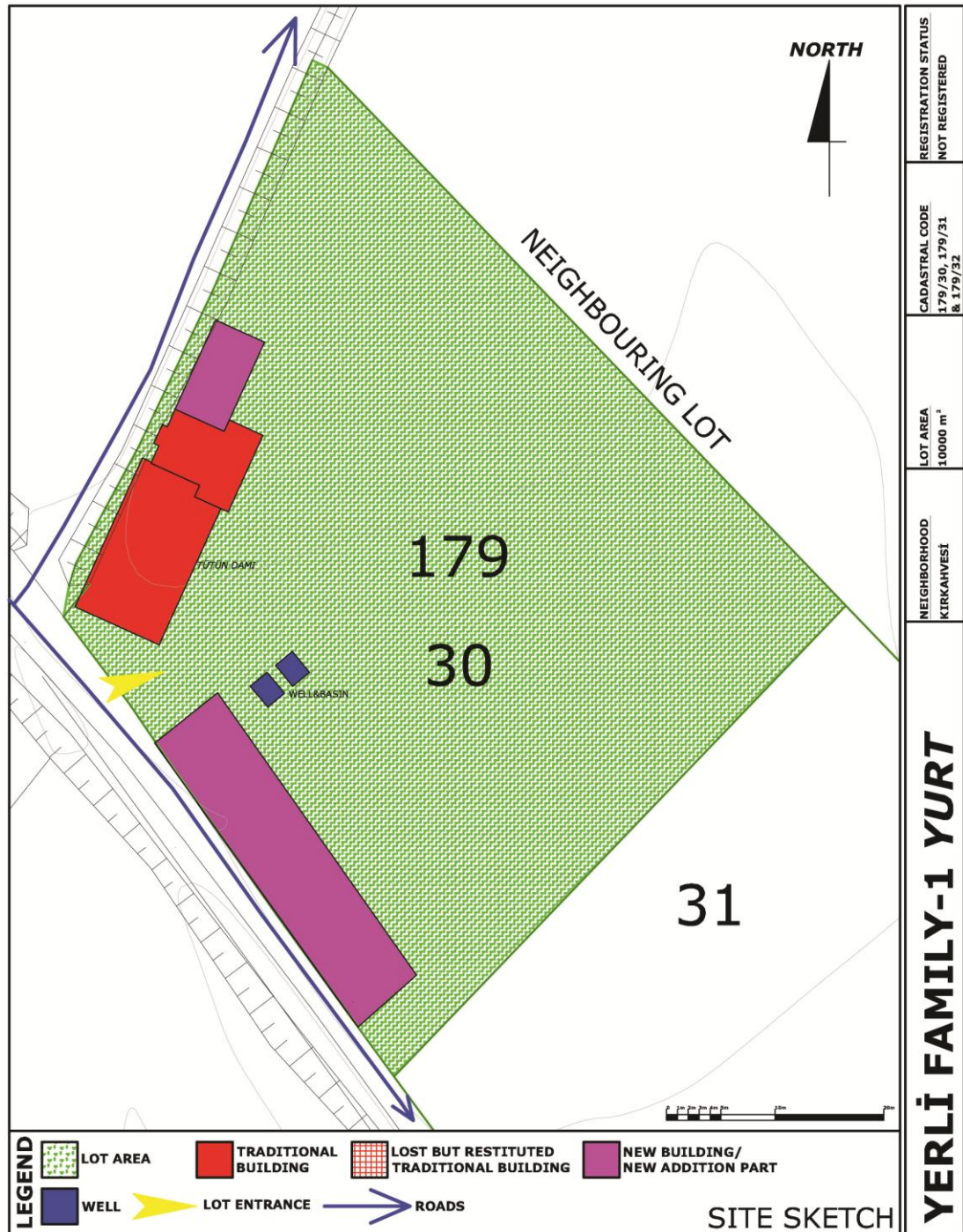


Figure 43 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Yerli Family-1

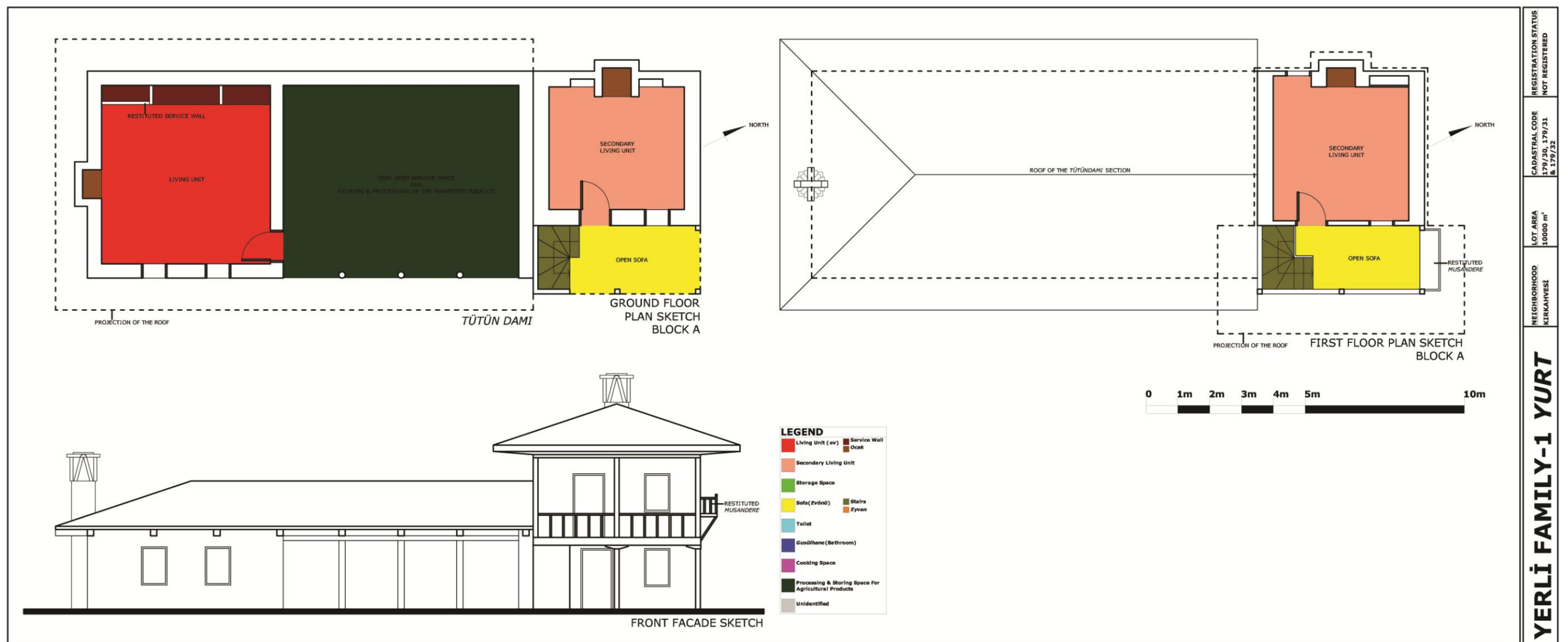


Figure 44 Plan and Front façade sketches of the traditional buildings in the *yurt* of Yerli Family-1



YERLİ FAMILY-1 YURT/Photographs/BLOCK A

Figure 45 Photographs of Block A in the *yurt* of Yerli Family-1



Figure 46 Photographs of *Tütün damı* in the *yurt* of Yerli Family-1

3.1.2.6. The Lot of Yaşar Family

The lot was surveyed in the April of 2008. The area of the lot is 4000m². It is located at Süpüroğlu neighborhood and numbered as 133. Two cadastral lots coded as 253/28 and 253/27 are utilized together. Sabri Yaşar, the owner of the lot was interviewed in this survey.

The lot is surrounded by the neighboring lots at North, west and the South and surrounded by the road at the east side. The entrance from this road to the land is on the middle of the east side. Near the entrance there located the well and its basin. The building group, which consists of a traditional main block in the middle and two new service additions on its east and west sides, is located at the south-east edge of the lot. (See Figure 47 for site plan)

The traditional building was built by the father of Sabri Yaşar and can be dated back to 70-90 years ago. This building has two storeys. On the ground floor, the floor level of which is 50cm under the lot level, there is a closed storage space at the south that opens to a small open-sofa at the north. On the first floor; there is a *secondary living unit* at the south without a service wall that is entered from an open-sofa at the north. At the west side of this open-sofa there is a small wooden cantilever extension which is used for sitting on. This extension is called as the *köşk çıkma* by the owners. In some other interviews in Karabağlar; these cantilever elements are called as the *musanderes* which is a traditional term also used for the detached garden benches. At the north-west side of this *sofa* there is another type of a small wooden cantilever which is called as the *abdaslık*. This cantilever with a special outlet detail for the dirty water was traditionally used as a lavatory for the daily cleaning. These architectural elements are very common in the traditional dwellings of Karabağlar and therefore the traces and the existence of those

elements must be questioned in a proper restoration project. (See Figure 48 for façade and plan sketches and Figure 49 for photographs)

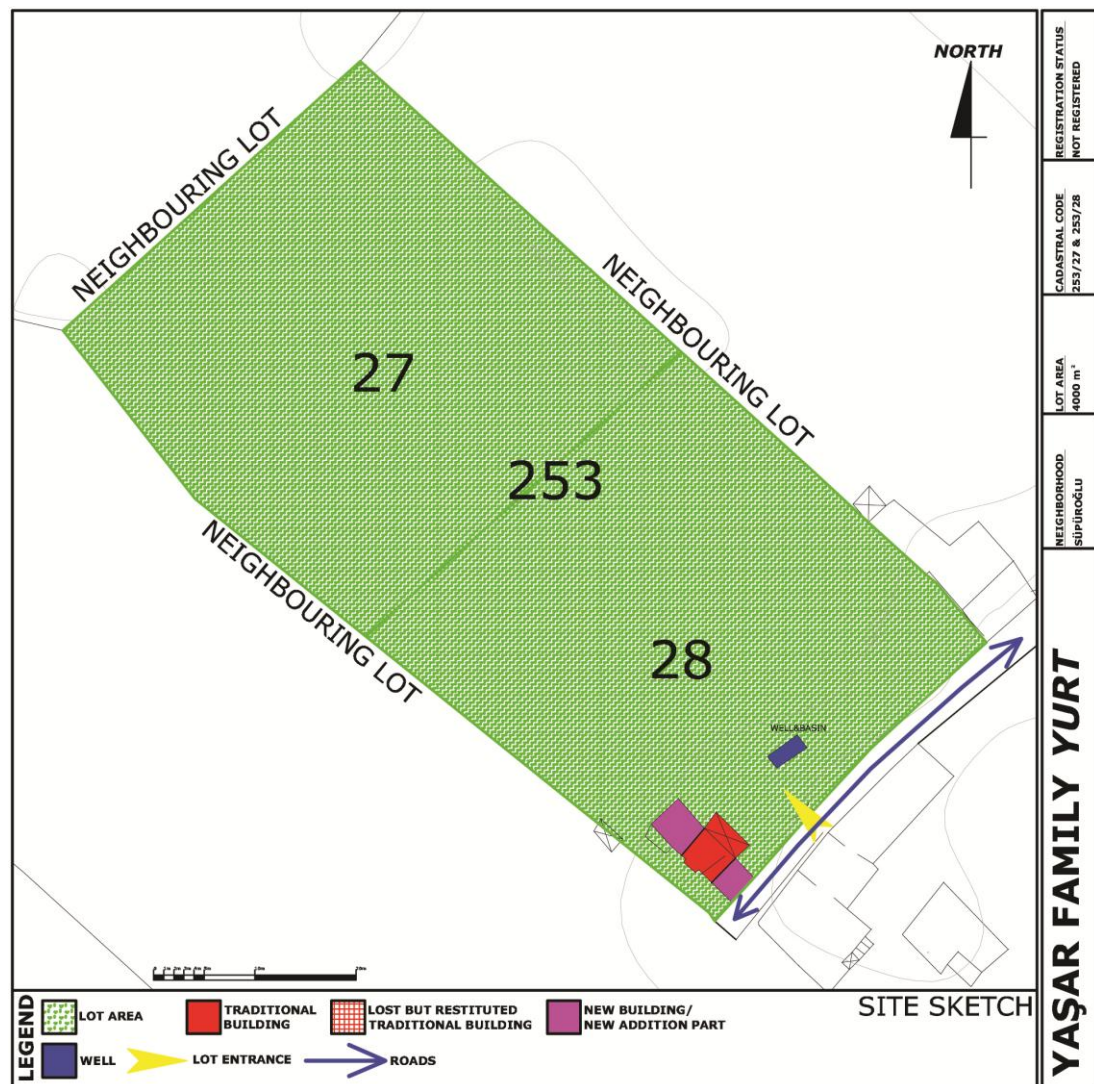


Figure 47 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Yaşar Family

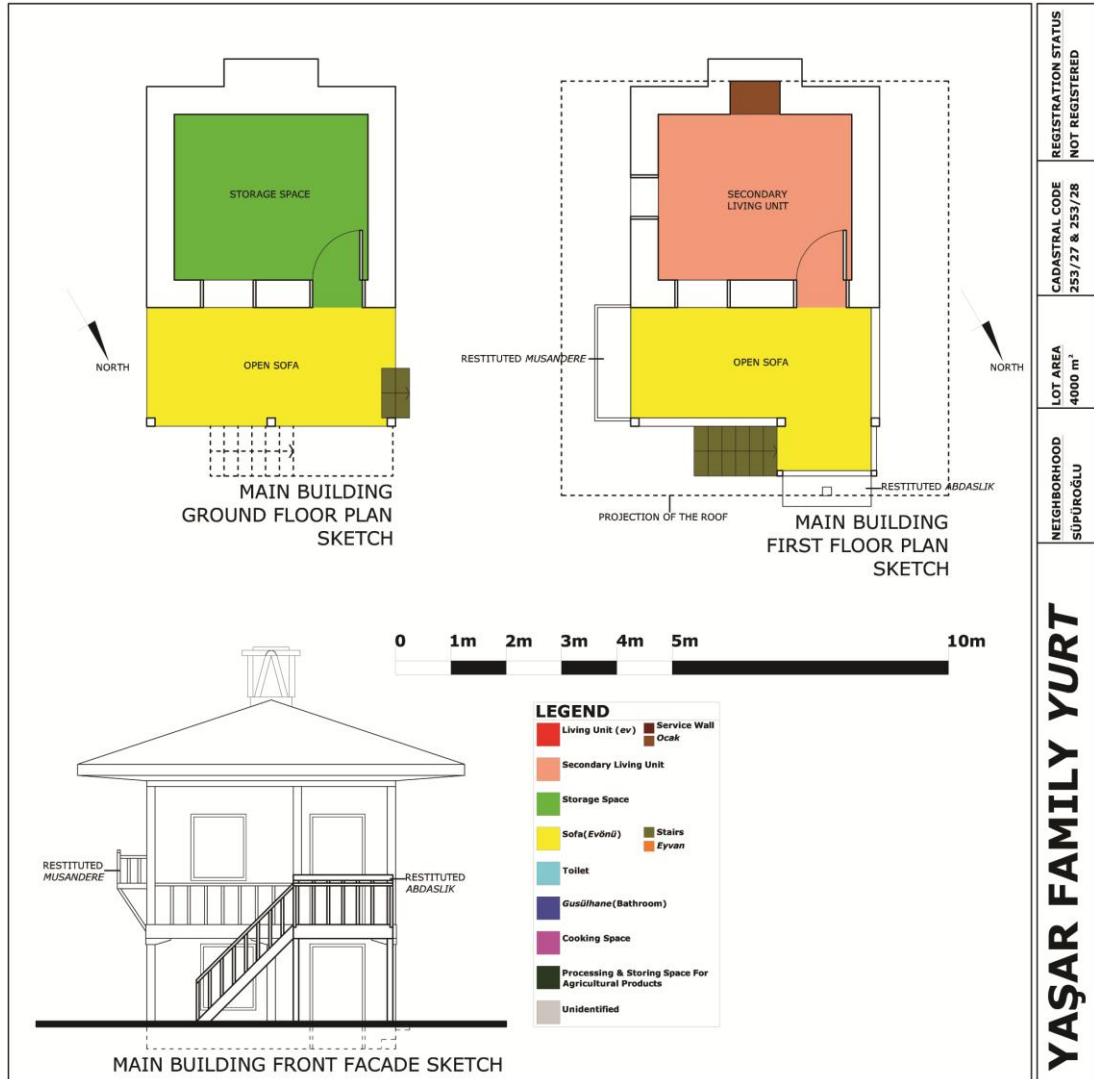


Figure 48 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building in the yurt of Yaşar Family



Figure 49 Photographs of the traditional building in the *yurt* of Yaşar Family

3.1.2.7. The Lot of Sepil Family

The lot was surveyed in the May of 2008. It is located at Kır Kahvesi neighborhood and the land is utilized as the unification of the cadastral lots 322/8 and 322/9.

There are 3 one-storey buildings on the lot. (See Figure 50 for site plan) The long horizontal building on the west is another example of the *tütün damı* buildings with some variations. On its north side, the building has a *living unit* with an *ocak*; in the middle there is a very long semi-open space for the processing and the drying of the harvested tobacco and at the north-east the building finishes with a closed storage space. This building is said to have been the earliest construction among all three. (See Figure 51 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 53 for photographs) At the east side of that building there is a more recent construction with two chimneys which could not be entered and it is said to be a newer addition as a tobacco *workers' house*. The last one on the east that consists of seven small *secondary living units* with flat-arched *ocaks* is also called as the *işçi evleri* which means *the workers houses* in Turkish. (See Figure 52 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 54 for photographs) This construction is dated back to 45–50 years ago and said to have been the newest construction among these three buildings. It is significant that the *ocaks* in this building are flat-arched constructions whereas all the other *ocaks* that are studied in this survey are curved-arched *ocaks*. The *worker houses* are another common building type throughout Karabağlar like the *tütün damı* and even in the west side of Muğla plateau; there are some examples of this building type.

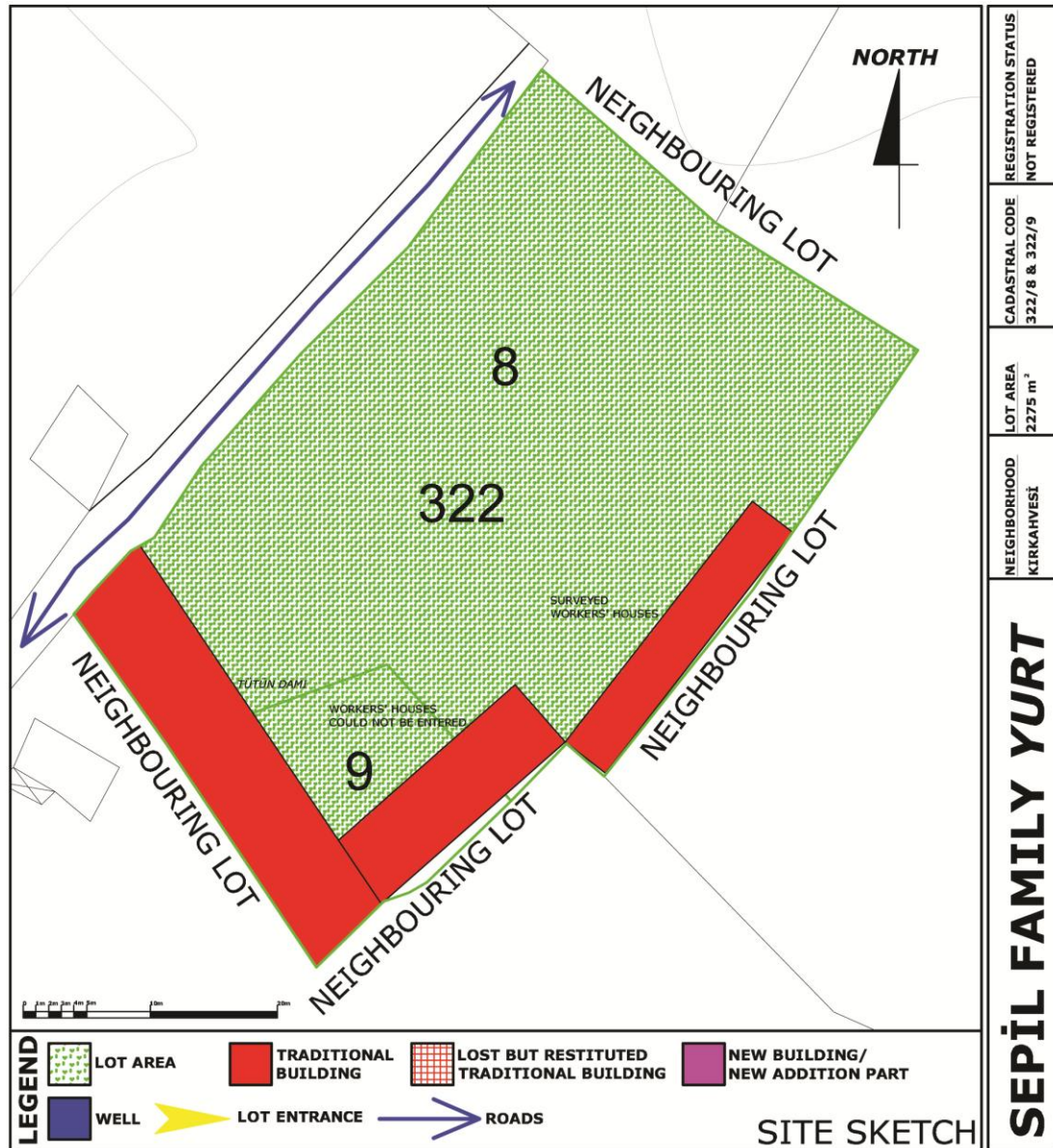


Figure 50 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Sepil Family

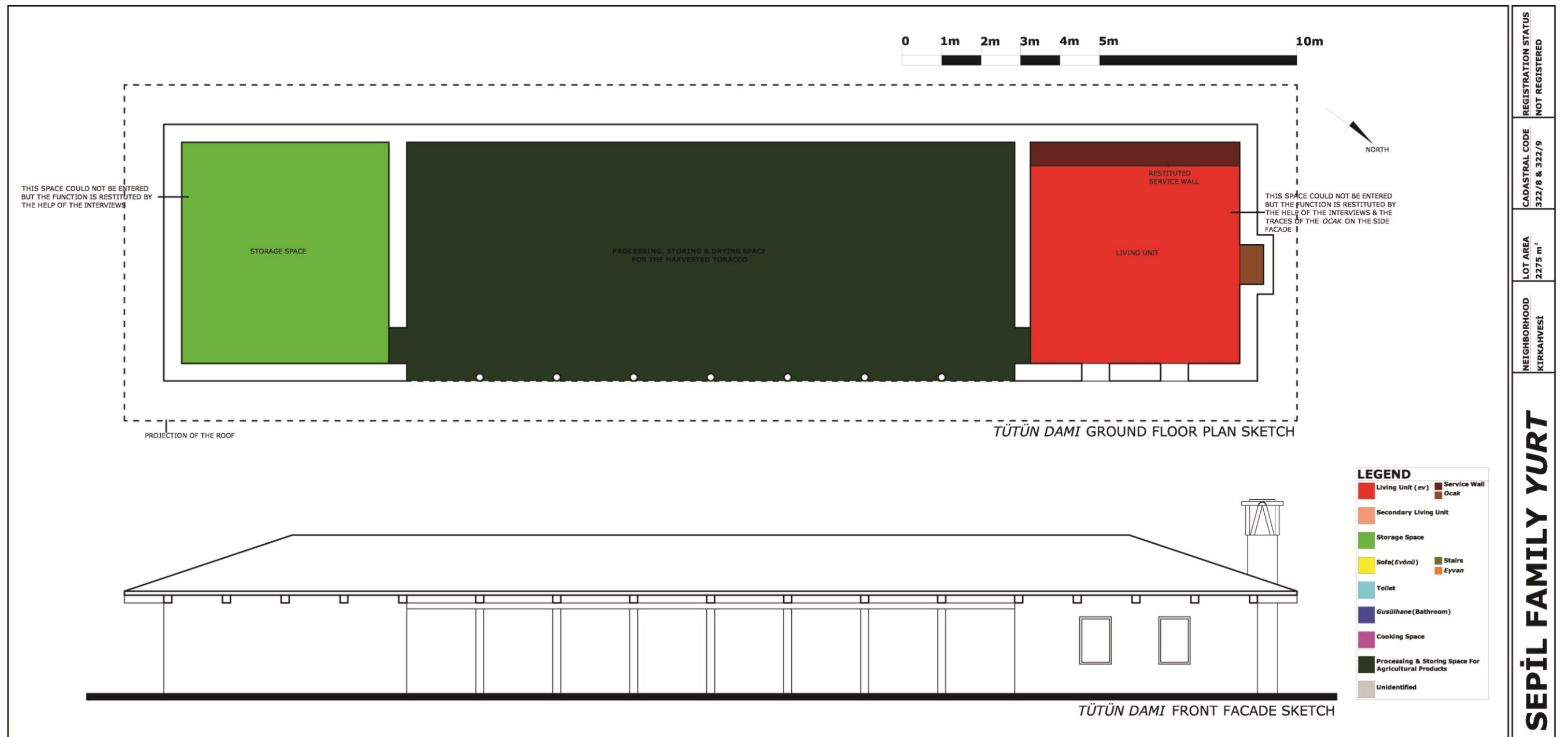


Figure 51 Plan and front façade sketches of the *tütün damı* in the *yurt* of Sepil Family

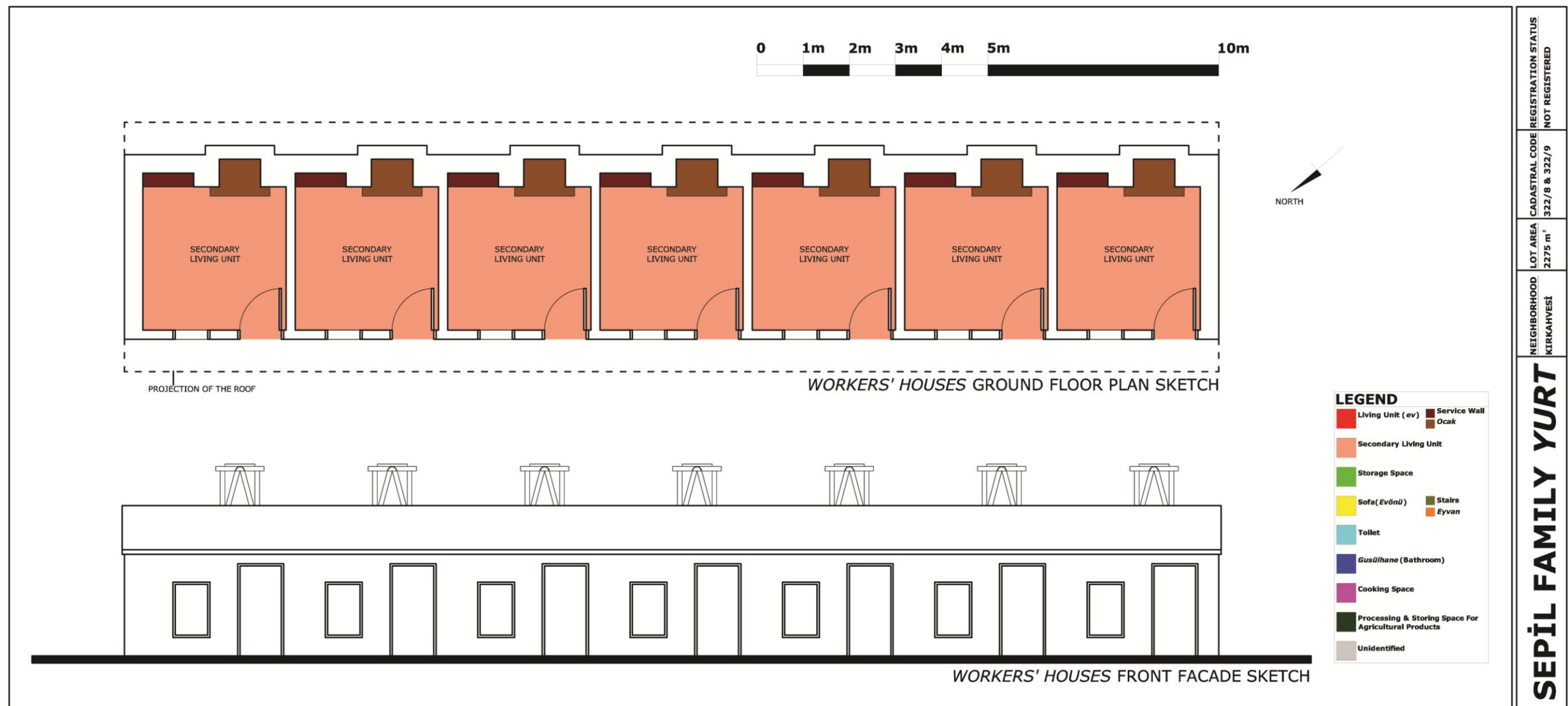


Figure 52 Plan and front façade sketches of the *worker house in the yurt* of Sepil Family



Figure 53 Photographs of the *tütün damı* in the yurt of Sepil Family

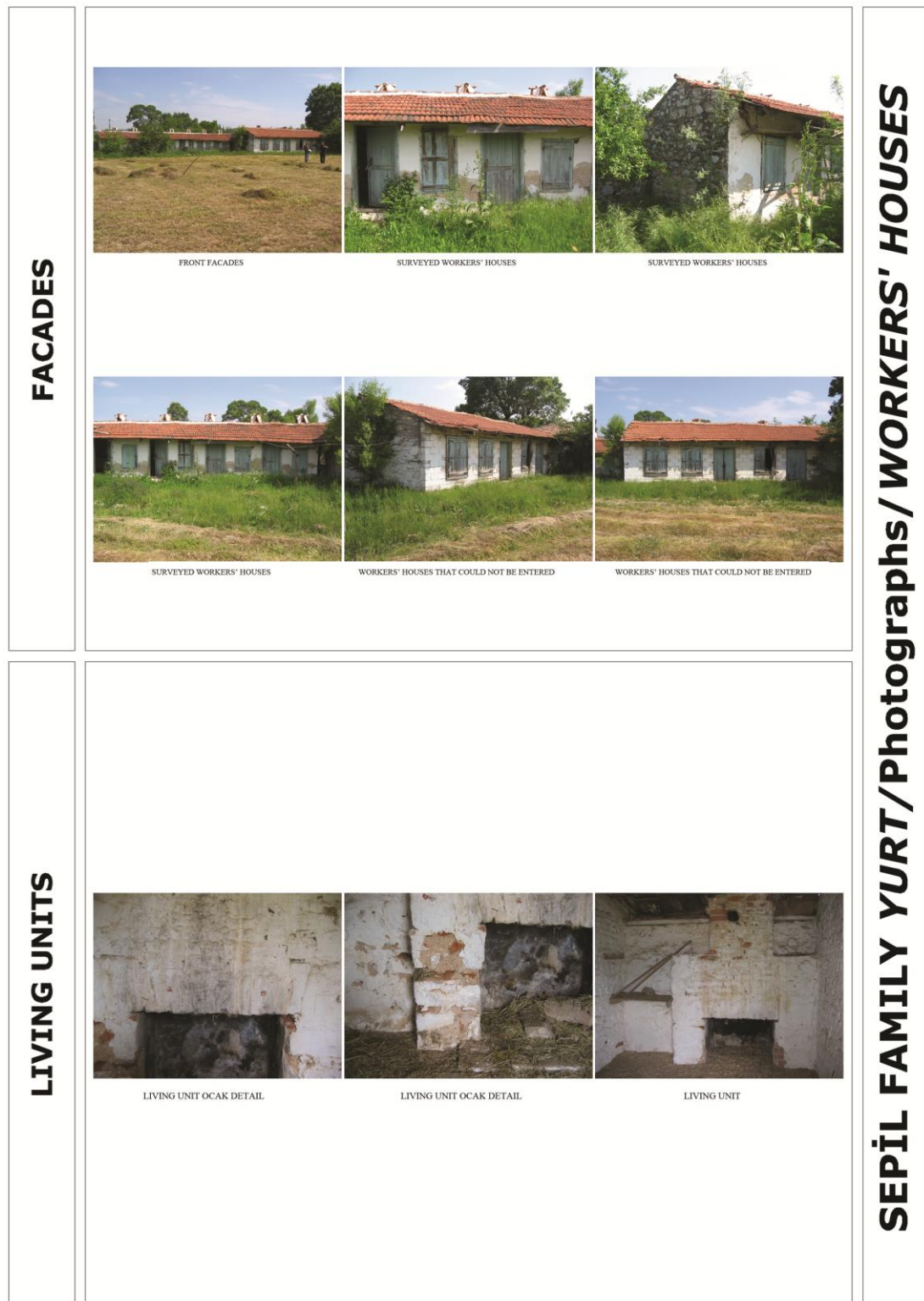


Figure 54 Photographs of the *worker houses in the yurt* of Sepil Family

3.1.2.8. The Lot of Yerli Family-2

The lot was surveyed in the May of 2008. It is located at Kır Kahvesi neighborhood and stays on a 4960m² land. The lot code for this *yurt* is 322/5. Selami Yerli, a relative of the lot owner was interviewed in this survey.

The lot is surrounded by the neighboring lots on its North, South and the West and surrounded by the road on its east. (See Figure 55 for site plan)

The three buildings were constructed at the north-west edge of the lot. From west to east; first there situated a traditional *tütün damı* building, then there is a new addition, 35-40 years old kitchen and at the east, there is another traditional, one-storey building (block A) with a low ceiling basement (*evaltı* section). It is said to have been a traditional kitchen that was called as the *şişeli mutfak* which was a semi-open service space with an *ocak* on the place of the new kitchen addition. (See Figure 56 for plan and façade sketches of the buildings; See Figure 57 for photographs of Block A and Figure 58 for photographs of *tütün damı*) The owners describe the front façade of this *şişeli mutfak* as the repetition of thin wooden columns very near to each other which resembles to the collapsing façade of the traditional kitchen remains on the lot of Dişçigil Family which was introduced in this chapter earlier.

The *tütün damı* building at the west is in bad condition. It consists of a closed *living unit* and a semi-open space which was traditionally used for the tobacco processing and drying. The other traditional building at the east is in good condition. It has one *living unit* that is entered from an open-sofa. This ground floor is raised by a 1.40 meter high-ceiling basement (*evaltı* section). At the north-east edge of this living space there is a hidden passage that leads to a corridor-like space used as a cupboard for one of the relatives who was

working as a tailor in this house; which supports the discussion of İlhan Tekeli as in the book “Tarih İçinde Muğla” (1993), it is said that the traditional annual immigration from the city center of Muğla to Karabağlar was not only in family scale but in a total town life scale with its service facilities as barbers, grocers and bakers and in this example the tailors.

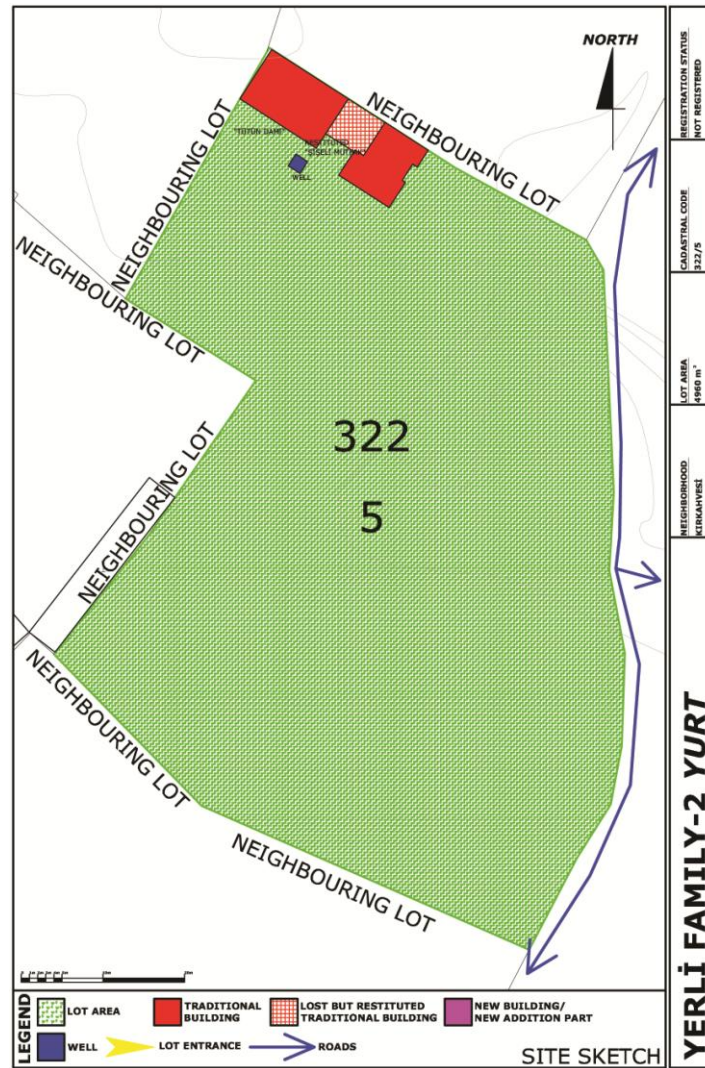


Figure 55 Site plan sketch of the yurt of Yerli Family-2

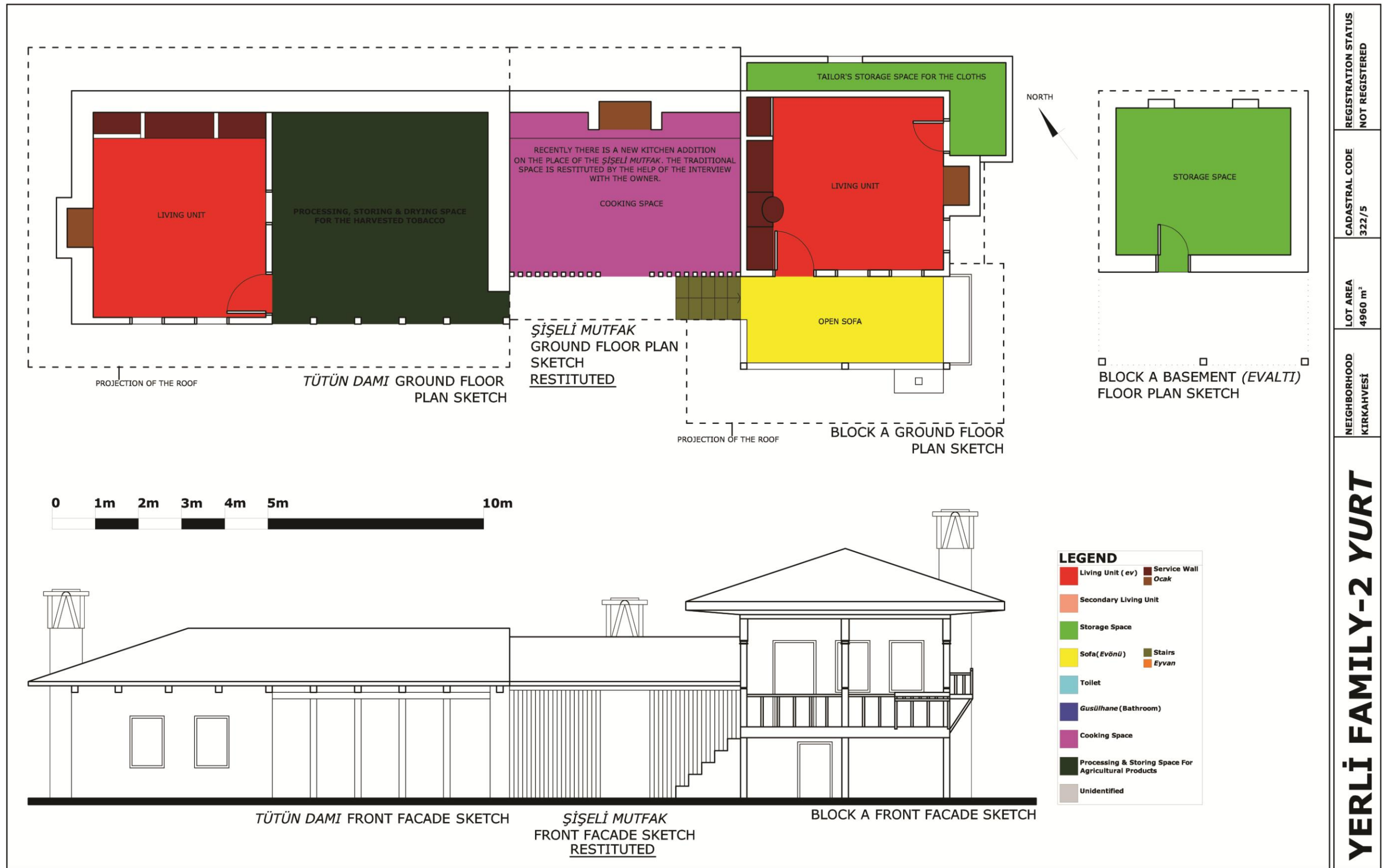


Figure 56 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional buildings in *the yurt* of Yerli Family-2

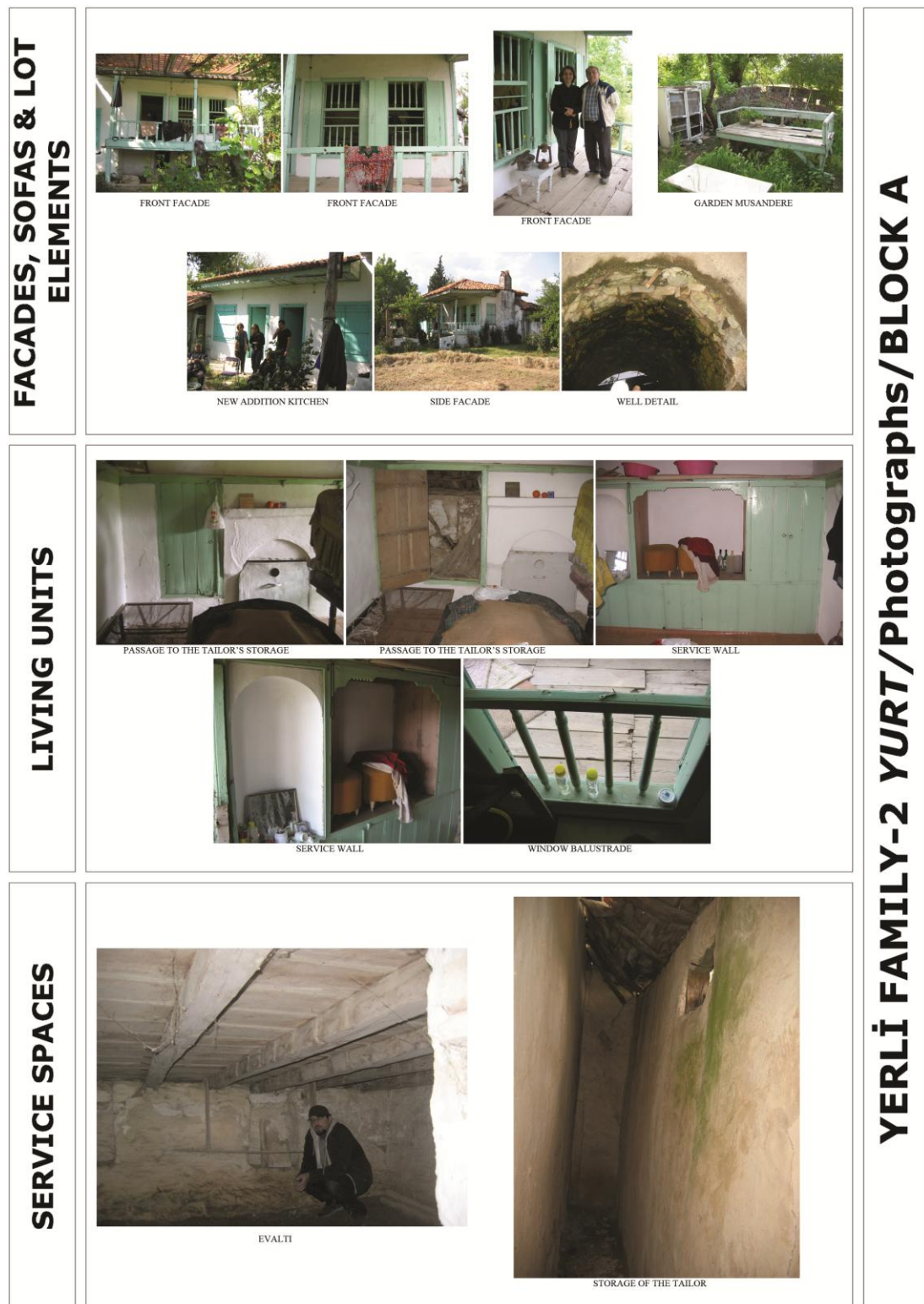


Figure 57 Photographs of the block A in *the yurt* of Yerli Family-2

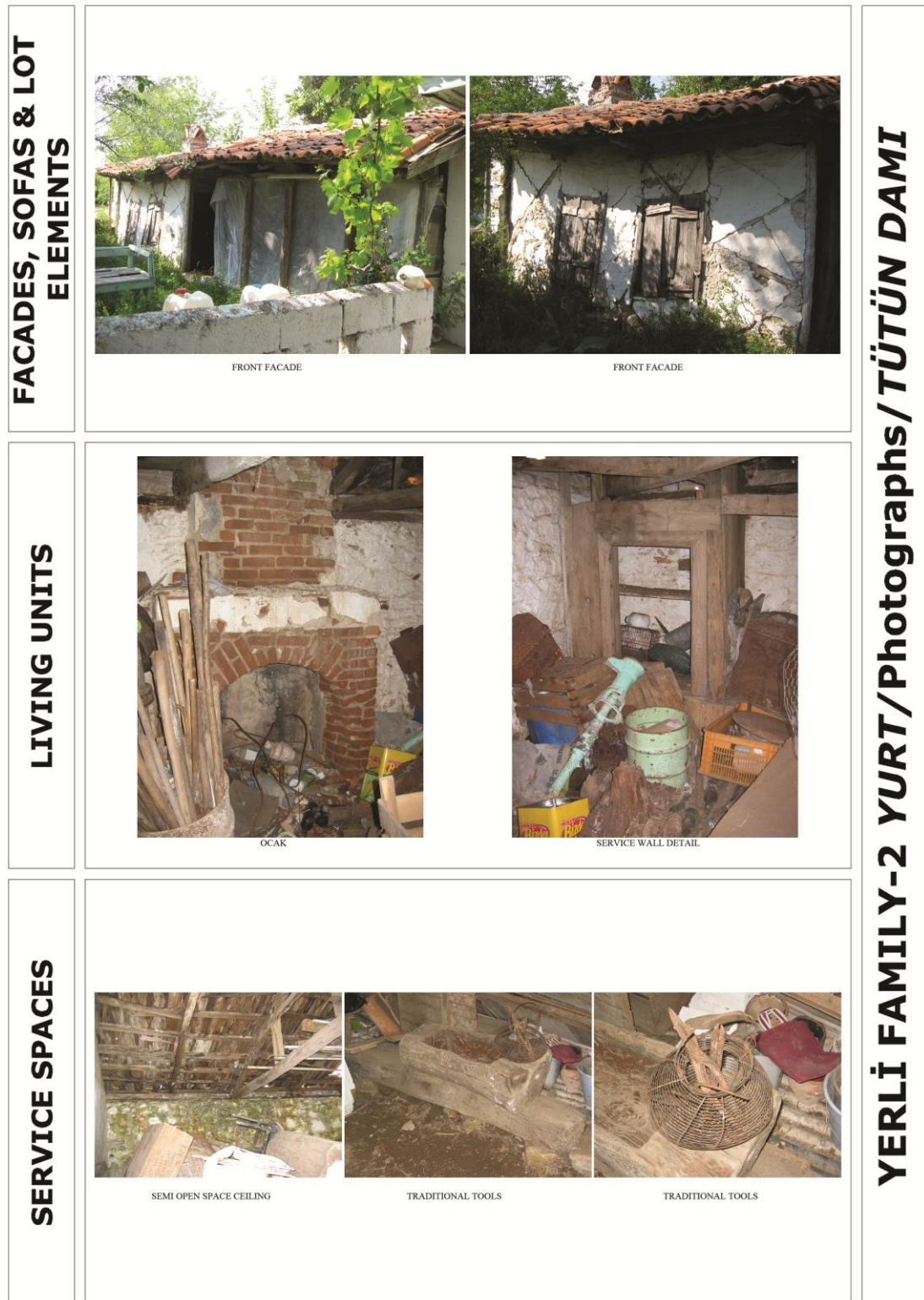


Figure 58 Photographs of the *tütün damı* in the *yurt* of Yerli Family-2

3.1.2.9. The Lot of Gazezoğlu Family

This lot was surveyed in the February of 2008. It is located at Tozlu neighborhood and numbered as 45. It consists of 6500 m² land. The cadastral code for the lot is 208/13. The lot is not a registered *yurt* to be conserved. Sumur Gazezoğlu, the son of the lot owner was interviewed in this survey.

The lot is surrounded by the road at the north and the north-west sides and surrounded by the neighboring lots at the east and the south. The original lot entrance is lost under the vegetation of the boundary element *kesiks*. A two-storey traditional main building and the traces of the foundation of a probable service building are situated at the South west edge of the lot. A well is situated at the north east side of the main building. (See Figure 59 for site plan)

The two-storey main building has open-*sofas* on both floors along its front façade that is located at the east side of the building. (See Figure 60 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 61 for photographs) On the ground floor there is a storage space at the south and a *living unit* at the north. Both spaces have their entrances from the *sofa*. On the west side of the building there is a toilet and a closed space which seems to be a dirt accumulation space for the toilet and the *gusülhane* section that is located on the first floor just above this space. The dirt accumulation space has a small passage near the ground level on its west façade; which seems to be a disposal hole for the collected dirt inside. On the first floor there are two *living units* that open to a hidden toilet/*gusülhane* section through the passages which are camouflaged as the cupboard shutters on the west wall. This section is designed on top of the closed dirt accumulation space that was discussed earlier. On the *sofa* there is an intact example of the traditional *abdasklık* element which was introduced earlier at the lot of Yaşar Family as a wooden

cantilever; used as a lavatory for the daily cleaning; on the balustrades of the *sofa* with a special outlet detail for the dirty water. On the north side of the sofa there is a trace which probably points out the existence of a *köşk çıkma* (in other terms *musandere*) on this side.

The main building on this lot is very similar to the main building of the Köseoğlu lot in terms of the plan organization and its scale whereas the building on the Köseoğlu lot has lost its toilet/*gusûlhane* section on its first floor in time.

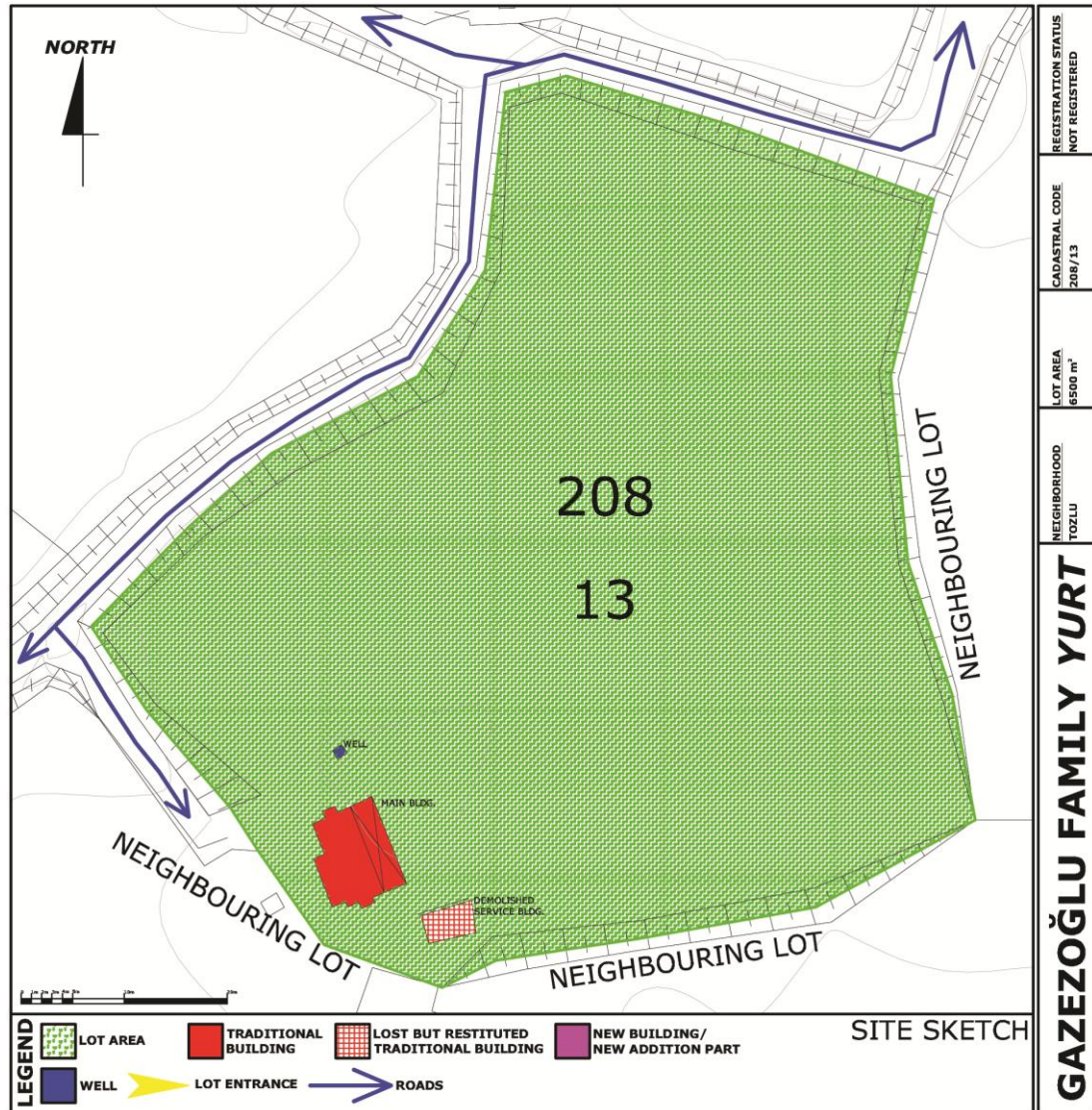


Figure 59 Site plan sketch of the *yurt* of Gazezoglu Family

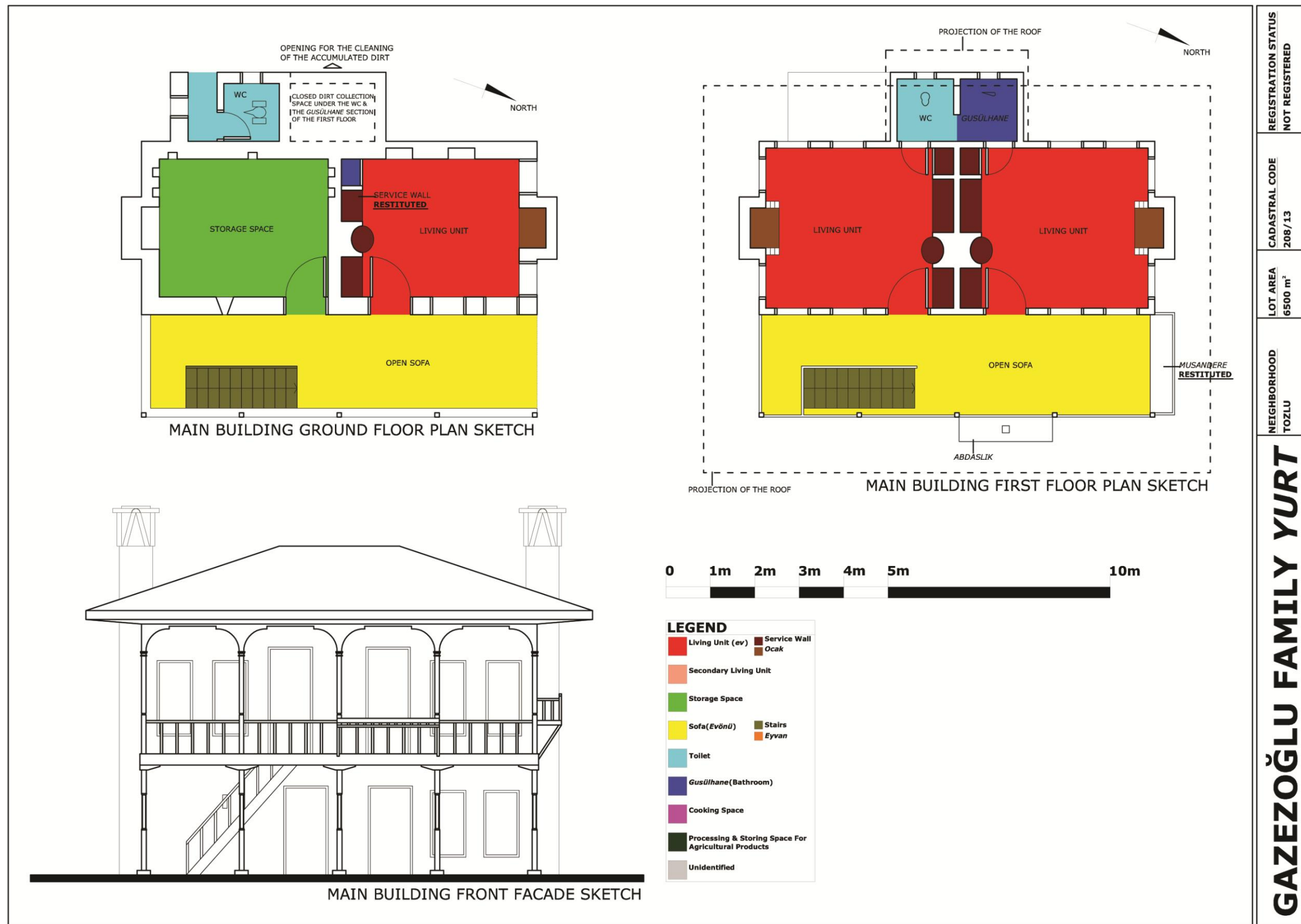


Figure 60 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building *in the yurt* of Gazezoglu Family



Figure 61 Photographs of the traditional building *in the yurt* of Gazezoğlu Family

3.1.2.10. The Lot of Savran Family-2

The lot was surveyed in the march of 2008. This 1615 m² land is located at Bakkallar neighborhood and numbered as 27. The cadastral code for this lot is 284/4. The lot owner, Yağmur Savran was interviewed in this survey.

On the north, east and the west; the lot is surrounded by the neighboring lots. There is the road along the south side where the lot has its entrance. The entrance door is located on the remains of a stone wall which seems to be the original boundary element on this side. Near the lot entrance; on the stone wall, there are clear traces of an *ocak* which may lead us to think that there has originally been a semi-open cooking space on that location in the past. The traditional main building is located at the south-east edge of the site. On the South west edge of the lot there is a later added toilet. (See Figure 62 for site plan)

The original building is said to have been built in 1930s and had its *sofa* reconstructed in 1950s. This two-storey building with the open-*sofas* consists of two unit storage space on its ground floor and two regular *living units* on the first floor. The open *sofas* are situated along the west façade of the building. The service walls of the living units at the first floor have *gusülhane* sections hidden behind the passages camouflaged as the cupboard shutters. (See Figure 63 for plan and façade sketches and Figure 64 for photographs)

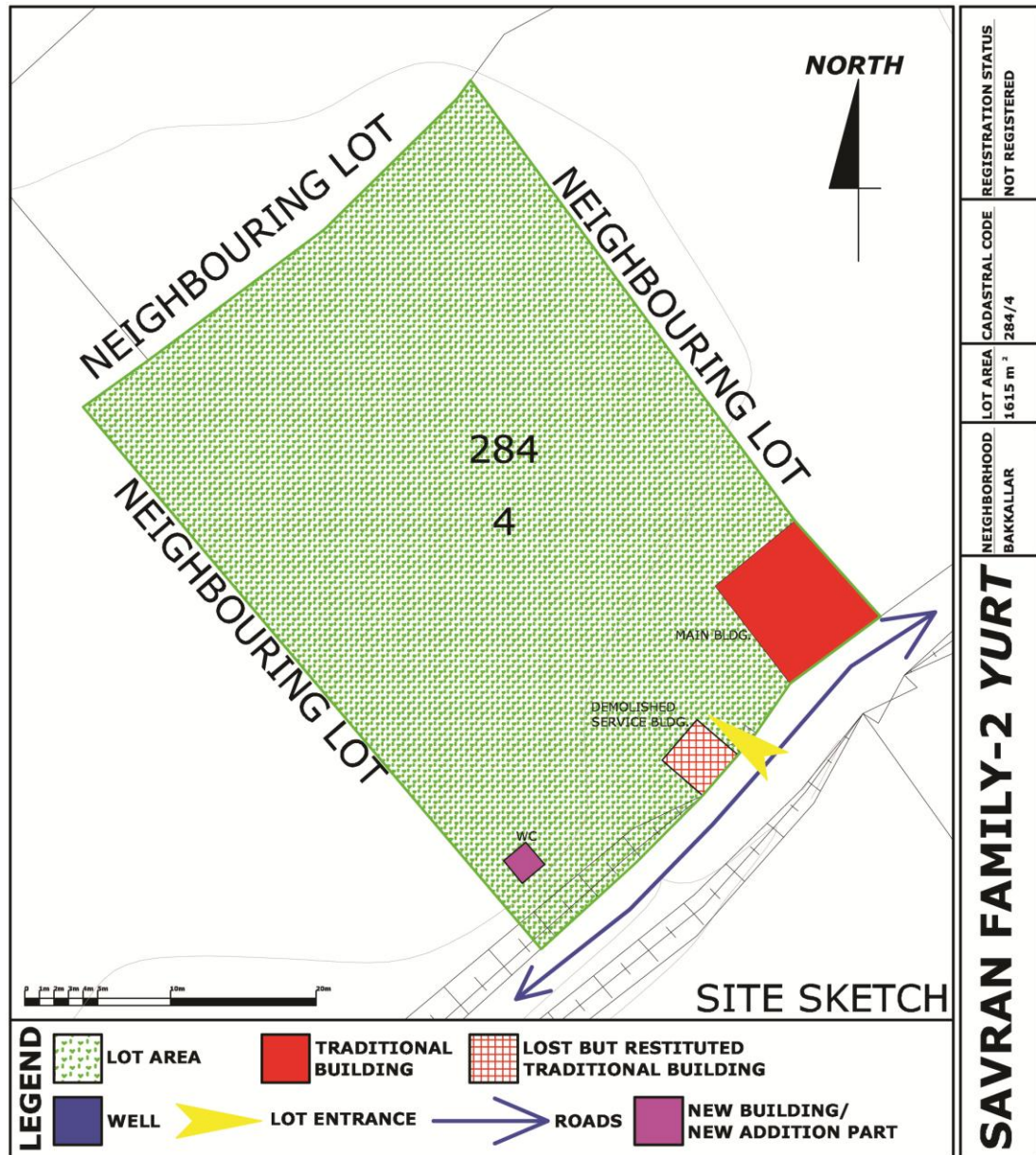


Figure 62 Site plan sketch of *the yurt* of Savran Family-2

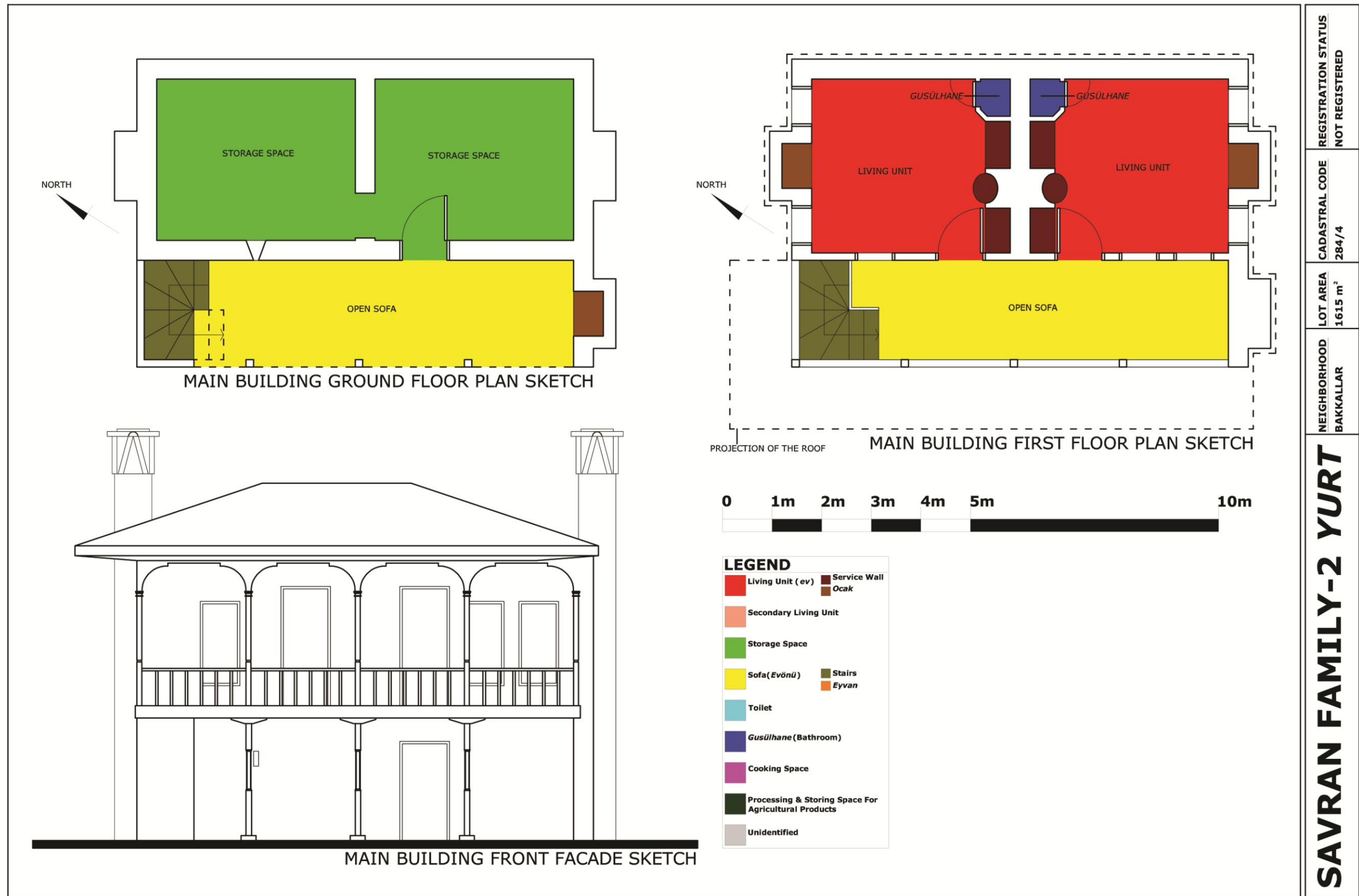


Figure 63 Plan and front façade sketches of the traditional building in *the yurt* of Savran Family-2



SAVRAN FAMILY-2 YURT/Photographs

Figure 64 Photographs of the traditional building in *the yurt* of Savran Family-2

3.2. SOCIAL SURVEY

3.2.1. Aim, Content, Methods and Tools

The goals of the social survey are:

- To determine the general user profiles of the lots (*yurts*) regarding to their ages and to their ownership/tenancy status.
- To determine the ratio of the lots which have traditional buildings to the lots that have new buildings. This ratio is one of the key factors while defining the value of the studied area.
- To determine the awareness of the users in both the values of the traditional buildings in architectural scale and the urban/natural quality that creates context to this traditional architecture. Moreover to determine the conservation awareness of the users and the favorite restoration attitudes within the studied.
- To determine the general sanitary conditions within the lots.
- To determine the inheritance/buying ratio for the lots.
- To determine the periods and seasons in which the lots (*yurts*) are mostly used and occupied.
- To determine the regular productions of agriculture and animal-husbandry; moreover the density of these productions within the studied area.
- And finally to determine the problems and the favorite attributes of Karabağlar from the users point of view.

The social survey was held in February 2009. The survey sheets were prepared in Turkish and applied as interviews. 60 users were surveyed in the study. While selecting the users that would be surveyed, the following criteria were sought:

- The survey tried to reach a variety of lots in regards of their areas and locations.
- The survey was tried to be held in every neighborhood in order to determine a general picture of Karabağlar. Table 1 shows the addresses of the lots that participated in the social survey.

Table 1 Addresses of the lots that participated in the social survey

NEIGHBORHOOD	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
ARAPBAĞI MEVKİİ	4
AYVALI MEVKİİ	4
BAĞLAR SOK.	3
BAĞLARBAŞI MEVKİİ	1
BERBERLER KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	1
CİHANBEYENDİ MEVKİİ	2
ELMALI KAHVE MEVKİİ	1
GÖKKIBLE MEVKİİ	5
HACIAHMET MEVKİİ	6
KADI KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	1
KAVAKLI MEVKİİ	1
KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	6
KIRKAHVESİ MEVKİİ	2
KÜME EVLERİ	2
MANA KUYUSU MEVKİİ	1
NOT MENTIONED	1
ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	5
SÜPÜROĞLU MEVKİİ	4
TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	5
VAKIFKAHVESİ MEVKİİ	1
YENİ KAHVE MEVKİİ	1
SECE MEVKİİ DÜĞEREK	2
SECEALTI MEVKİİ DÜĞEREK	1
TOTAL	60

3.2.2. Social Survey Form

In the first part; the person is asked for his name, age and the relationship to the owner of the lot.

In the second part; the information on address, area of the lot and the number of its shareholders are asked

In the third part; the type(s) of the buildings on the lots are asked according to their being traditional, new or reconstructed status and their being main or service status.

In the fourth part; the conditions of the traditional buildings in the lots, the dates and the types of the probable past restoration interventions to these buildings are asked.

In the fifth part; sanitary conditions such as toilets, baths, water and electricity in the lots are questioned.

In the sixth part; inheritance or buying status and the owner-used or tenancy status of the lots (*yurts*); the periods and the seasons in which the lots (*yurts*) are mostly used; the patterns and the types of the utilization of the *yurts* and finally the age groups which mostly use the lots are tried to be learned.

In the seventh part; the regular productions of agriculture and animal-husbandry; and the density of these productions within the studied area are tried to be learned. In addition to that any ongoing types of income from the lots are questioned.

In the eighth part; the favorite attributes of Karabağlar from the lot users' points of view are tried to be learned.

In the ninth part; the problems of Karabağlar according to the users are questioned.

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE-ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT
RESTORATION MASTER PROGRAM

“A STUDY ON VALUES, PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA” SOCIAL SURVEY FORM

Student: Barış Ali Timur

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. N. Gül Asatekin

Date:

1- Survey participant

Name: **Age:** **Relation to the lot owner:**

2- FOR THE LOT(YURT) THAT YOU HAVE:

-Address:

-Area of the lot:

-Number of shareholders:

3- IF THERE IS ANY IN YOUR LOT:

-Traditional buildings (number of them, main building/service building)?

-New buildings (number of them, main building/service building)?

-Reconstructed traditional buildings (number of them, main building/service building)?

4- IF THERE IS AND/OR THERE WAS ANY TRADITIONAL BUILDING IN YOUR LOT:

-Condition of it/them: () Good () Bad () Severe () Collapsed

- Approximate date and the types of the last restorations?

() Simple repair () Restoration project () Reconstruction

5- IN YOUR LOT:

-WC: () Traditional () renewed () new

-Bath: () Traditional () renewed () new

-Well/Basin: () Traditional () renewed () new

-Water: () Well () City network

-Electricity in the lot: () Yes () none

6- UTILIZATION & INHERITANCE/BOUGHT STATUS OF THE LOT:

-Is the lot inherited or bought? If bought; when was it bought?

-Is it used by the owner or a tenant?

-Utilization periods of the lot throughout a year?

() whole year () between the months.....

() sometimes (e.g. as weekend house) () not used

-Ages of the regular lot users? () young () middle aged () old

7- AGGRICULTURE/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRODUCTION

-Kinds of the trees and/or crop in your lot?

-If any; kinds of the regular agricultural productions?

-If any; kinds of the regular animal husbandry productions?

() cattle () goats () poultry () other...

-If there is no regular production in your lot when was it abandoned and for what reasons?

-Is there any economic income gathered from your lot? Production, rental income etc.?

8- YOUR FAVORITE ATTRIBUTES OF KARABAĞLAR:

9- MAIN PROBLEMS OF KARABAĞLAR:

Figure 65 Social survey form

3.2.3. Results and Evaluation

The areas of the surveyed lots vary from 550 m² to 55000 m².

Regarding the ownership status of the lots (*yurts*); in few examples we can see 2, 3 or 4 shareholders. The lots generally belong to one person which may give the owners the ability to act independently and rapidly in case of a probable restoration project in a lot scale. (See Figure 66)

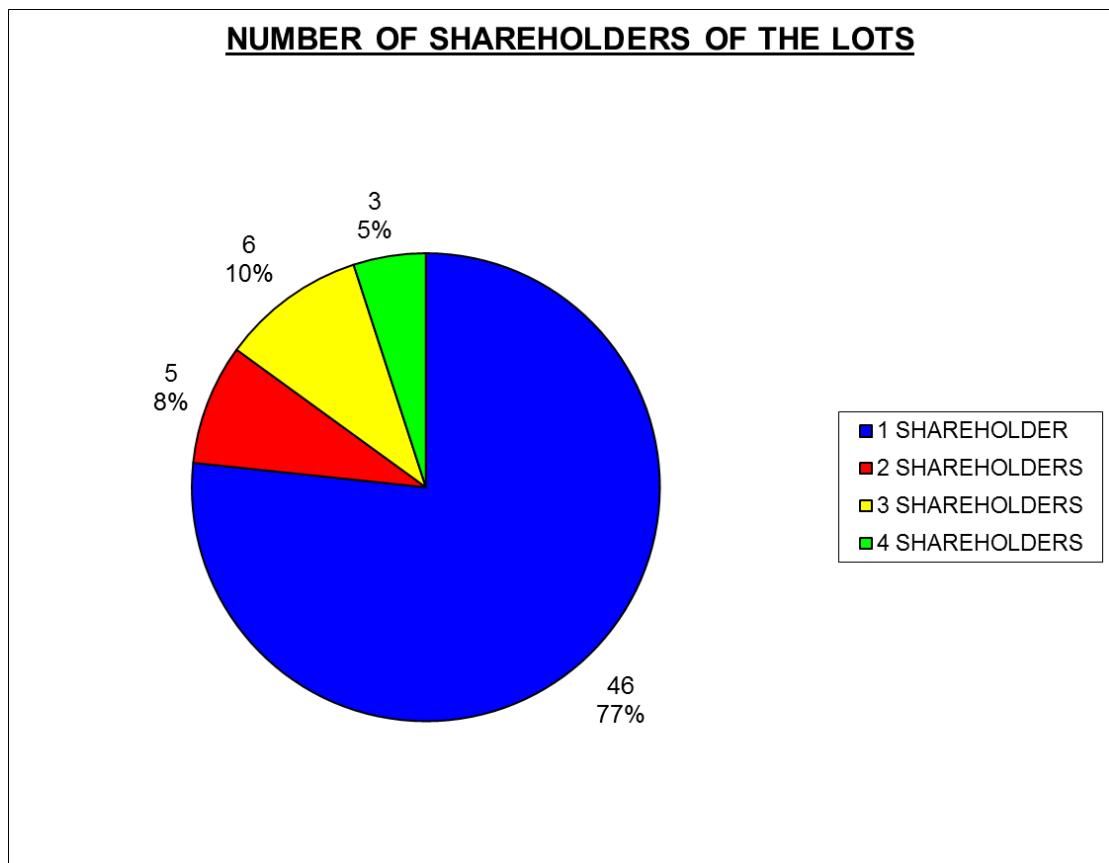


Figure 66 Number of shareholders of the lots in Karabağlar

There are traditional buildings in 36 of 60 (60%) studied lots (*yurts*); which is an important factor that determines the conservation level of the site is still high in both architectural and urban scale. (See Figure 67) In 2 of 60 studied lots (*yurts*); there had been demolished traditional buildings. In 1 lot there is no construction. In 13 of 60 (22%) studied lots (*yurts*); there are only new buildings. And in 10 of 60 (17%) studied lots; the traditional buildings have been reconstructed as new buildings. This result is also remarkable that while being a low-density settlement, nearly all *yurts* have a construction of some type on it.

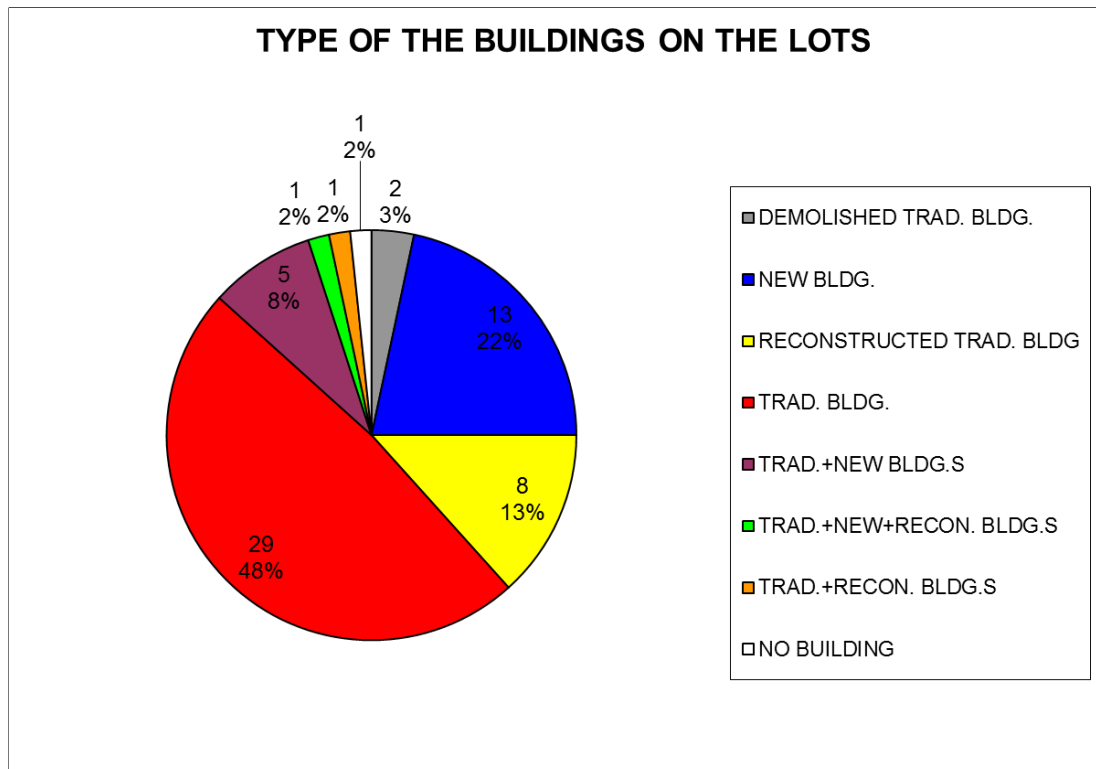


Figure 67 Type of the buildings on the lots of Karabağlar

In the survey the condition codes for the traditional buildings were:

- Good: is for the building with no structure or material problem which may need only regular simple repair.
- Bad: is for the building with structure and/or material problems which needs restoration project.
- Severe: is for the building which is about to collapse and needs immediate intervention.
- Collapsed: is for the building which is in ruins or excavated away.

In the subset of 38 lots that contain traditional buildings in them; according to the survey attendants 25 of these 38 (66%) lots (yurts) contain good conditioned buildings; 8 of 38 (21%) lots (yurts) contain bad conditioned traditional buildings; 3 of 38 lots (yurts) contain severe conditioned buildings and in 2 lots (yurts) the traditional buildings were collapsed. These results are also a relatively positive factor for the conservation level of Karabağlar in lot scale. (See Figure 68)

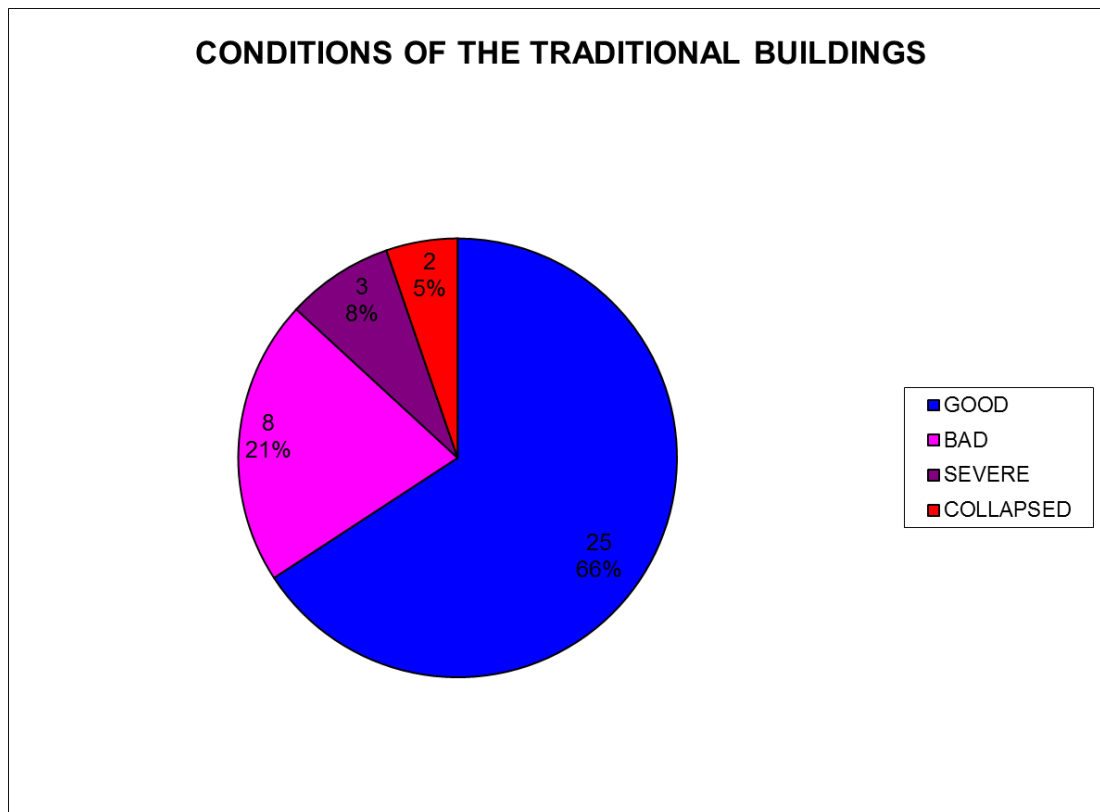


Figure 68 Conditions of the traditional buildings on the lots

In the survey the types of the last restoration interventions of the traditional buildings were coded as:

- Simple repair: is for the partial repairs which do not need a restoration project e.g. roof tiles' repairs, plaster and paint repairs.
- Restoration project: is for the extensive repairs and interventions that may interfere to the structure and/or the material of the traditional building according to an approved set of architectural project.

- Reconstruction: is for an undesired intervention type which is applied as the demolishing of the existing traditional building and constructing new building on the same site which is similar to the demolished old one whereas the new building is totally a new design in terms of spatial organization, material and structure.
- None: is for the buildings which didn't have an intervention in the known past.

According to the survey attendants in 21 lots the traditional buildings were subjected to the simple repairs. In 5 lots the traditional buildings had the restoration projects. In 10 lots the traditional buildings had no intervention in the known past and as mentioned before in 10 lots the traditional buildings were reconstructed which seems to be a problematic attitude that may lead to a general tendency of misconservation throughout Karabağlar. And moreover this may show the conservation awareness is not on a desired level. At this section it may also be emphasized that in the interviews the survey attendants seem not to have a clear definition of the terms *simple repair*, *restoration project* and *reconstruction* in their minds. In some cases the term *restoration project* is confused with the term *reconstruction* and the term *simple repair* is confused with *restoration projects*. (See Figure 69)

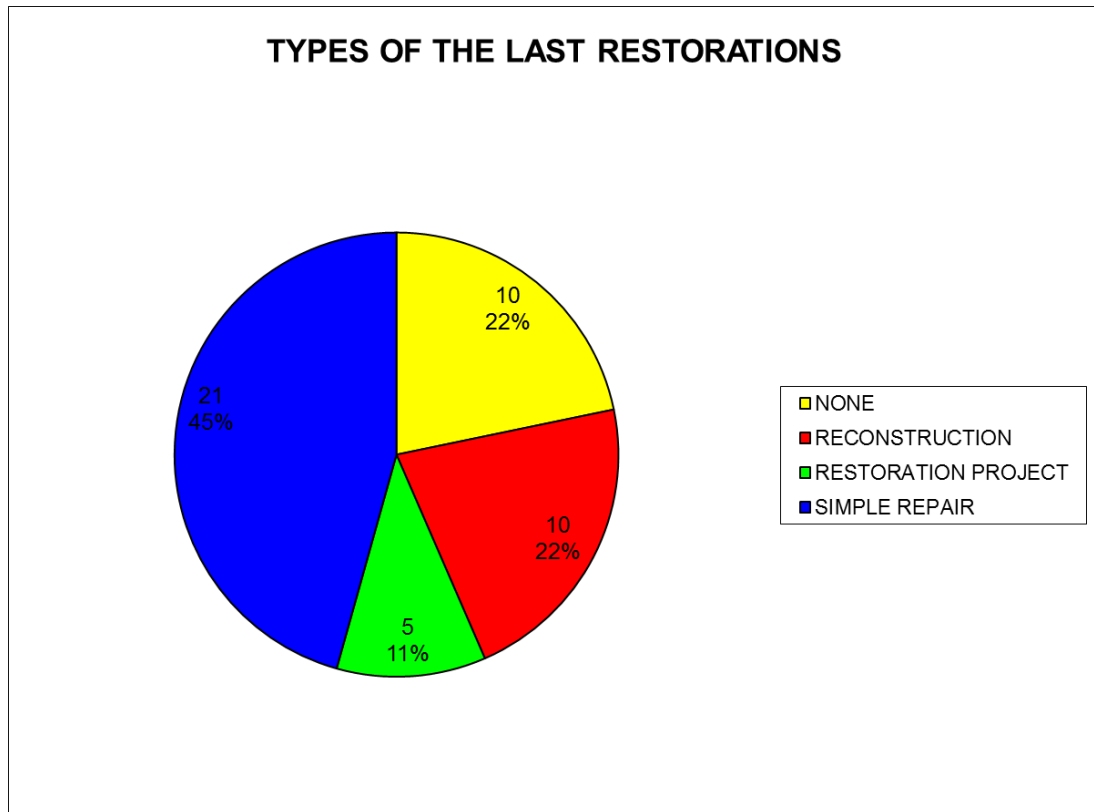


Figure 69 Types of the last restorations

According to the survey results; the overall sanitary conditions of the lots are good. Nearly all of the lots (56 of 60 lots) have proper toilets and 17 of the 60 (28%) lots are still using traditional toilets. The rest have new or renewed toilets. 55 of the 60 lots have baths whereas 15 of them utilize traditional baths (*gusülhanes*). These spaces need special restoration decisions in order to be preserved and to serve for the modern sanitary needs. 51 of the 60 (85%) lots use wells. Nearly half of them utilize traditional wells; in addition to that 9 lots use renewed traditional ones whereas 15 lots uses new ones and 9 lots have no wells. The main water source for the lots is the wells while in 15 lots the owners needed deeper artesian wells and 12 lots are

connected to the city water network. Nearly all of the lots are connected to the electricity network.

Nearly half of the lots are owned by inheritance and the rest are bought. (See Figure 70) When these survey attendants are asked for the date of their lots' sale; the answers generally point out to 90s and 2000s; that shows the lots in Karabağlar are still prestigious estates and there are estate market and urban pressures on them.

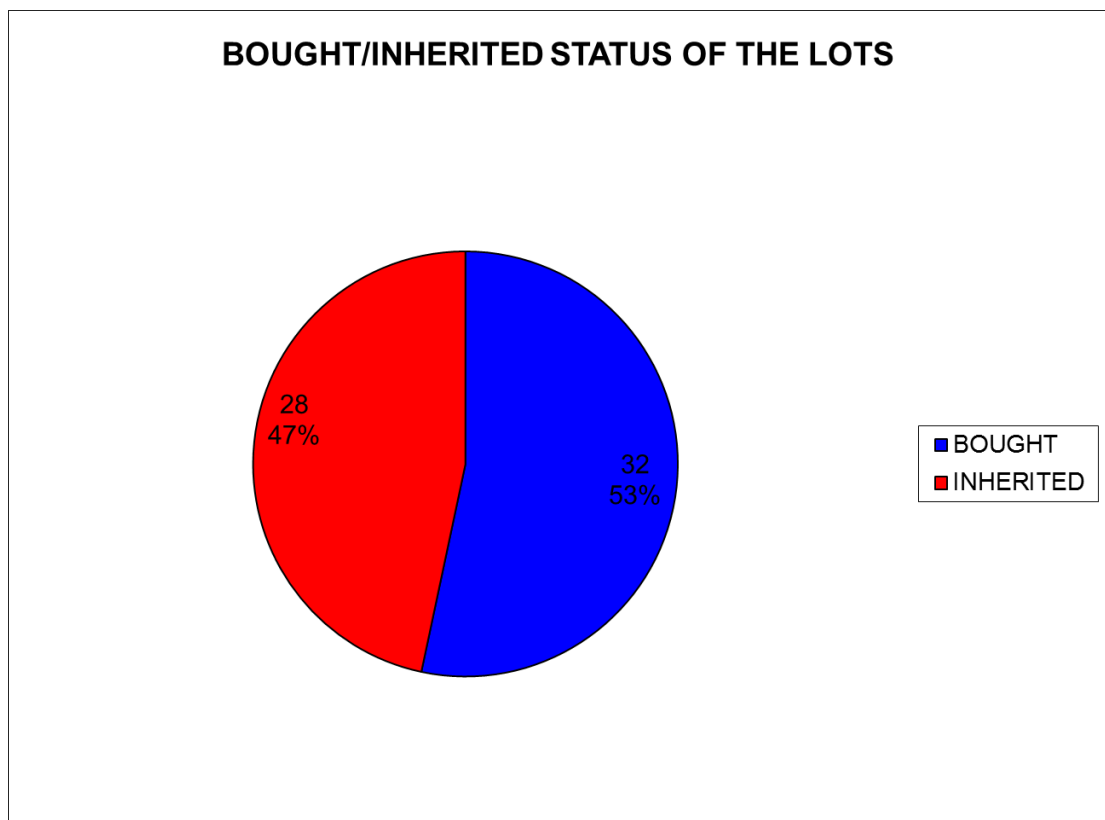


Figure 70 Bought/Inherited statuses of the lots

Nearly all of the lots are used by their owners. In 6 survey participants; the tenants utilize the lots and 2 lots are said not to be used. (See Figure 71)

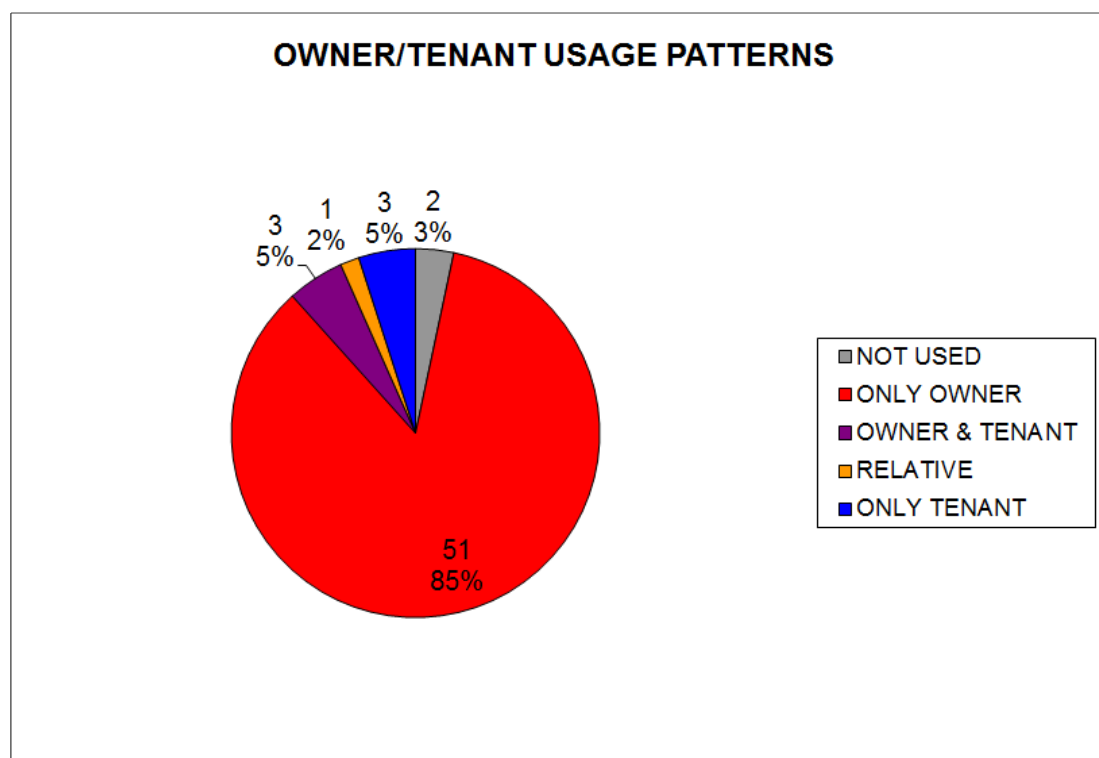


Figure 71 Owner/tenant usage patterns

The lots are mostly occupied from April to October; in other words Karabağlar is most crowded in these months. 25 lot owners say they use their lots throughout the year; which seems to be an important

new usage trend as the traditional and natural background of Karabağlar urban tissue suggest a usage period from mid springs to the mid autumns. In many cases this special utilization case establishes an urban pressure on this unique traditional and natural tissue. Thus for this kind of inhabitants; the *irims* which are one of the most important urban elements are considered as a major problem and they petition to change the *irims*' level, surface and size characteristics in order to utilize them in the winters as well. In lack of a common sense of conservation; this lot by lot thinking pattern threatens the very characteristics of the unique Karabağlar tissue which in tradition, for hundreds of years has been binding the natural and urban elements in harmony. In this section there is also a special usage pattern which is mentioned by 6 survey participants as the utilization of the lots as the weekend and daily picnic houses throughout the year when the weather is fine.

The regular inhabitants generally begin to use their lots after their late youth and mostly the residents of Karabağlar seem to be the middle-aged and the elders.

The regular agricultural products of the *yurts* are fruit trees and vegetables. In few interviews olive trees, grains and tobacco farms are mentioned. Beside the agricultural productions; 25 (42%) lot owners deal with the animal-husbandry which subjects cattle, goats and poultry. The lots are said to be still a crop source for their owners as the fruit trees and vegetable farms are said to be utilized as hobby gardens for the support of their families. In 11 (18%) interviews the incomes from agricultural productions and in 3 interviews the incomes from animal husbandry are mentioned. 5 (8%) lots also have rental incomes. The low ratio of the income earners to the non-earners shows the traditional Karabağlar socio-economical context which had been depending on the regular family scale agriculture and animal husbandry production is nearly lost. The common

production pattern throughout the study area seems to be the family hobby gardens.

According to the social survey participants; the favorite attribute of Karabağlar is its natural beauty which is generally categorized as the beauty of the natural flora, cool climate in the summers, fresh air and surprisingly very often emphasized bird tweets. It can be concluded that the lot owners generally regards Karabağlar as a quiet recreational area for relaxation and resting. Daily life in the fertile lands of the *yurts* within the nature seems to be favored also because it gives the opportunity for the independent detached housing and the hobby gardens of fresh fruits and vegetables. It is also remarkable that in very few interviews; the architectural and urban background of the district which in tradition has managed to establish a balance with the site's natural characteristics is mentioned as a favorite attribute. Unfortunately; among the lot owners this may show a subconscious lack of interest and awareness for the conservation in the scales of the natural characteristics and the traditional urban and architectural fabric.

According to the survey participants; the problems of Karabağlar mainly focus on the lack of transportation, lack of drainage and the lack of infrastructure in an urban scale. For most of the survey participants; the traditional dirt covered, narrow pathways which are called as the *irims* seem to be the major factor of the problems. The traditional network of *irims* is regarded to be not sufficient for the demanded fast vehicle traffic and considered to cause drainage problems in winters and to generate dust along the roads in summers which in fact caused by the imposed heavy vehicle traffic. Some participants emphasize the lack of public transportation and some point out that some roads are closed in the winters because of the overflowing and the ponding of the accumulating winter water, which in fact is the main factor of the fertility of the land and the cooler

micro-climate of Karabağlar. Alongside the complaints on the traditional *irim* network and the overflowing-ponding areas which are the two of the main traditional and the natural characteristics of this district; the strict rules of the conservation site which frame the constructional activities in the area are seen as a problem. Some point out the lack of municipal services exemplified as the garbage accumulation, lack of drinkable water and the regular power cuts. In very few interviews; rapid modern urbanization, lack of conservation awareness, the loss on the traditional architectural-urban fabric and the deterioration on the natural flora (extinction of unique *karaağaç* trees) are mentioned.

The main urban issue for Karabağlar seems to be the ways of the transition of the humble traditional summer town characteristic to the very demanding, whole-year living, modern urban fabric that imposes the so-called modern comforts like the vehicle traffic. Along side the studies on the traditional architectural data and the raise in the awareness on conservation; rational, urban scale solutions on a conservative basis for Karabağlar, which may mainly focuses on the concept of the change in the utilization patterns and the periods, user profiles, the economical patterns and the context, must be reached in order to protect this unique traditional tissue that have managed to establish a balance with the land's natural characteristics.

CHAPTER 4

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR

4.1. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

As discussed earlier; the private dwelling lots in Karabağlar are called as the *yurts*. In most cases *yurts* take their entrances from the corners of the lots; whereas there are plenty of examples which take the entrance from the middle of a side. Buildings and the trees are located on the edge or near one side of the lots in order to obtain the maximum area for agriculture. The buildings are surrounded by the shading trees, the *çardaks*, 3 to 4 m. deep stone-walled wells and their basins¹⁹ to collect the water of the wells for the daily use.

The dominant traditional boundary elements for the lots of Karabağlar are the *kesiks*. As introduced earlier the *kesiks* are the man-made hedges made of earth and the plantation. Whereas in some examples; stone walls have been used as the boundary elements.

The lots contain either a single building or a small group of buildings. In building group examples; generally one building is distinguished

¹⁹ The basins were also utilized for the food processing like the pressing of the grapes

as the main building in regards to its size, location, refinement on its construction, detailing and its decoration.

4.2. SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.2.1. Open Spaces

Spatial arrangement of the open and the semi-open spaces around the buildings, in which the daily life went on, is called as the *hayat* which is a term generally refers to the courtyards of the traditional dwellings in the old city center of Muğla. In some interviews this term is also used for the semi-open spaces of the traditional buildings like the open-sofas. The open spaces around the buildings are generally defined and shaded with the *çardaks* and large trees. (See Figure 72)



Figure 72 *Hayat* of the *yurt* of Köseoğlu Family

4.2.2. Semi-Open Spaces

Buildings are generally designed with semi-open spaces from where the closed spaces take their entrances. These semi-open circulation spaces are treated as open *sofas* and act as the intermediary spaces between the outside and the inside. These spaces are generally enriched with the architectural elements like the *abdastlıks* and the *musanderes* which will be discussed in the architectural elements part. In multi-storey buildings; stairs are located within semi open spaces.

4.2.3. Closed Spaces

The main buildings of the dwelling lots in Karabağlar seem to be designed around the dominant multi-functional rooms which are traditionally called as the *evs*; which means the *house* in Turkish. Thus the open-*sofas* in front of these spaces are called as the *evönü* which means the *front side of the house* and the low-ceiling basements that are the storage spaces in some types of the traditional dwellings, which were discussed in some of the surveyed *yurts*, are called as the *evaltı* sections which means *the space under the house*. The *evs* have been used as the gathering, dinning and the sleeping spaces in the traditional dwellings. Even in one building each of these multi-functional living units are regarded as separate houses. In this study, these dominant spaces which are traditionally called as the *evs* are termed as the *living units*. Characteristic architectural elements in the *evs* are the service walls which are used as the daily storage elements and the *ocaks* which are the fireplaces for heating and coffee making. In some examples, there can also be observed some spaces, resembling to the *living units* in terms of their location in the building, the dimensions and the geometry of the room and the detailing, but lacking one or more characteristic elements of the living units such as the *ocaks* or the service walls. As discussed

earlier; in this study those spaces are termed as the *secondary living units*.

The service spaces of the traditional dwellings are the storage spaces, the food processing and the harvesting spaces, cooking spaces, toilets and the *gusülhanes*. The main buildings on the yurts may contain one or more of these service spaces in its overall design. In the site survey; there discovered four types of distinguished separate service buildings which are the special semi-open grape pressing buildings that have a small special pool in it; which is named as the *şarpına*, the special semi-open cooking buildings with the *ocaks* which are generally named as the *şişeli mutfaks*, the outside toilets and the animal shelters. The toilets may also be designed attached to the living units on the first floor in some building types. The lower part under these first floor toilets were closed spaces for the collection of the dirt, which were being cleaned up regularly. No example was situated for the grape processing buildings but in the interviews with the yurt owners it was described. Only the ruins of the examples of *şişeli mutfak* and the early photo of one example could be reached. Nearly all the probable traditional outside toilets and the animal shelters in the studied *yurts* were either collapsed or rebuilt, which means that the loss of the characteristic spaces of the traditional buildings began with the more functional and modest part of the *yurts* as the service buildings.

4.3. ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

4.3.1. Elements at Lot Scale

4.3.1.1. Lot Boundary Elements

The characteristic boundary element for the lots in Karabağlar is the *kesik* which is the man-made hedge of earth and plants. Whereas in some examples, the stone walls were also used on which the buildings may take facades to the roads.

Recently; the stone wall of concrete mortar and the wire fences with concrete posts were used which may be regarded as a useful tool in order to discover the probable recent changes on the boundaries and on the original lot sizes.

4.3.1.2. Lot Entrance Doors

Entrance Doors of the lots are generally wooden double doors with the protective eaves with tiles that go through both inside and outside of the lot. In some examples *kuzuluks*, which are the smaller door leaves on the bigger leaves, are seen on one side of the door.

The outside facades of the entrance doors are more decorated whereas the inner facades are more modest and roughly detailed. A special locking detail of metal work is generally utilized on the entrances. (See Figure 73)



Figure 73 Photographs of the lot entrance doors from the studied *yurts*

4.3.1.3. Wells and Basins

Wells are designed with the basins and they are constructed with rough stone which traditionally goes 3 to 4 meter deep. As there is no river in Karabağlar and the level of the underwater is so high, the water for the agriculture was supplied from these wells.

The basins near these wells are used for the collection of water for daily use. In the interviews with the yurt owners, there mentioned a

special kind of basin which is called as the *şarpına* for grape pressing, however no distinctive example was situated in the site survey. (See Figure 74)



Figure 74 Photographs of the wells and basins from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2. Elements at Building-Scale

4.3.2.1. Chimneys

Chimneys have been designed as the exposed, vertical facade elements that are located at the side façades of the buildings. (See Figure 75) They are constructed of rough Stone, brick pieces and mud mortar. And on the top they finish with a special detail with tiles and mud mortar which is called as the *Muğla chimney*. (See Figure 76) On the facades, two chimneys may be constructed attached to each other.



Figure 75 Photographs of the chimneys from the studied *yurts*

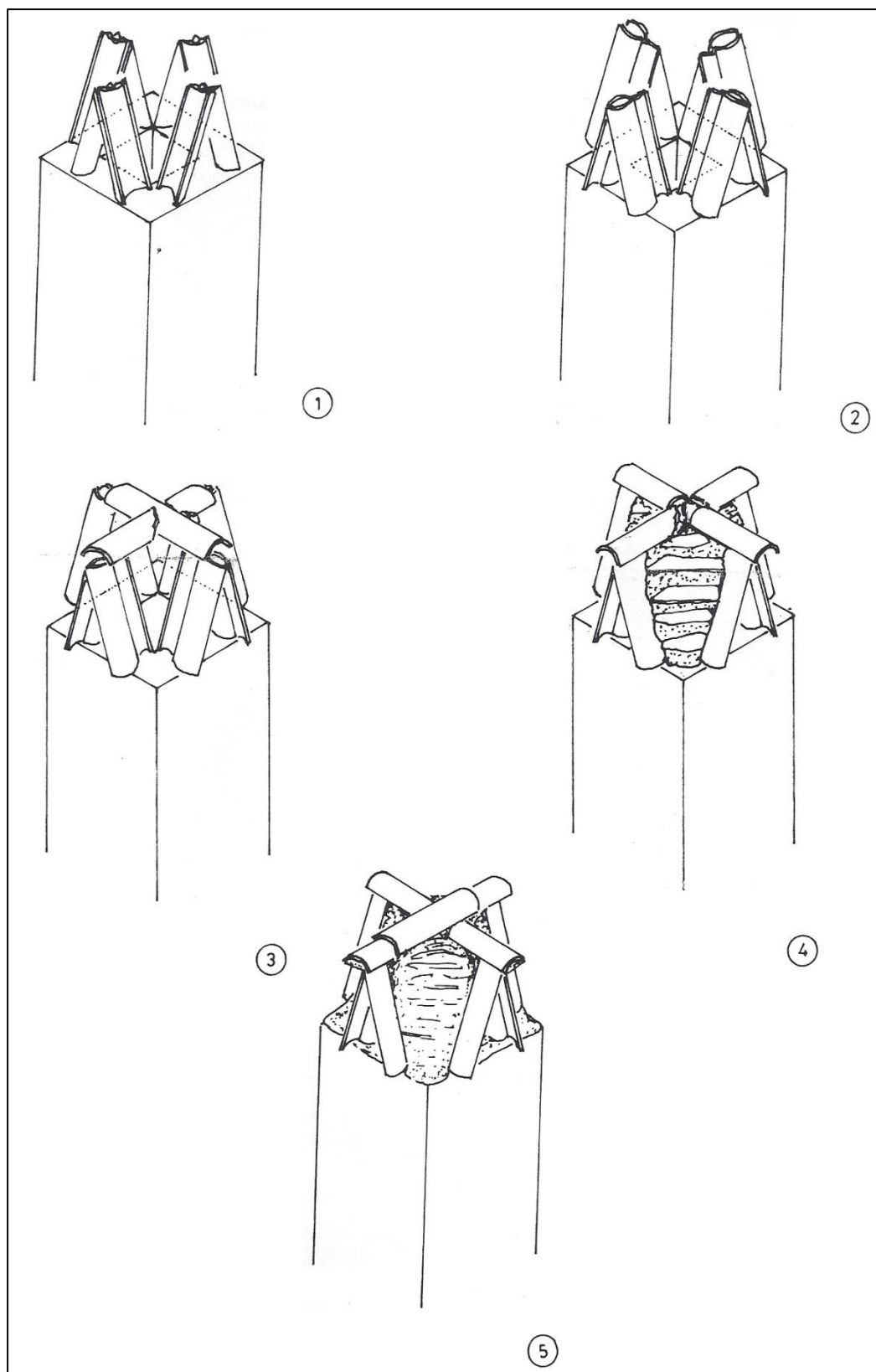


Figure 76 Construction Detail of the *Muğla chimney* (Source: ALADAĞ E., 1991. *Muğla Evi*)

4.3.2.2. Eaves

Generally; only the front façades of the traditional buildings, from which they have their entrances, are protected with wide timber eaves. (See Figure 77) The side and the back facades are finished with a special detail, which is called as the *gumile* eave. (See Figure 78) In the site survey; very few examples are recorded that utilizes wide timber eaves on all facades.



Figure 77 Photographs of the wide timber eaves from the studied yurts



Figure 78 Photographs of the *gumile* eave details from the studied yurts

4.3.2.3. *Abdaslıks* and *Musanderes*

Abdaslıks and *musanderes* are small wooden cantilever projections attached to the *sofas*. *Abdaslıks* have been used as the lavatories for daily cleaning and they have been designed with a special dirty water outlet detail. Whereas *musanderes* are like cantilever seats which are generally built on the short sides of the *sofas* for sitting and resting on. In some examples *musanderes* are seen as the detached garden seats. (See Figure 79)



Figure 79 Photographs of the *abdaslıks* and *musandere*s from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.4. Stairs

Stairs are designed as the straight stairs along a portion of the long sides of the *sofas* or as the half-turn stairs at the *sofas*' short side. In only one example (in the main building of Sönmezer family lot) the stairs are constructed as the quarter-turn at an *eyvan*.

For half and quarter turn examples the spaces under the stairs are used as the closed small storage spaces.

The stairs are made of timber; whereas in some examples there are a couple of stone starter stairs at the bottom parts which may be a precaution in order to preserve the wooden stairs from water and humidity. (See Figure 80)



Figure 80 Photographs of the stairs from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.5. Balustrades

Balustrades are designed as both rough-detailed and ornamented. They are used as stairs and sofa railings as well as the window balustrades in the original *living unit* windows which are vertical rectangle simple openings with two shutter wings on the outside and without the glazed inner casements. (See Figure 81)



Figure 81 Photographs of the balustrades from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.6. *Almalıks*

Almalıks are the strips of continuous shelves that go on all the walls of the *living units (evs)* except for the service walls. They are one of the main characteristic elements of the living units. They are used for the exhibition of the ornamental objects and for the storage of the small tools and gadgets. At few examples it is mentioned that this shelf is also used for the storage of the fruits and the dried vegetables. *Almalıks* seem to have been designed in a level relation to the entrance door, windows and the service wall of the living unit. They are carried by small, usually modestly-ornamented buttresses. (See Figure 82)



Figure 82 Photographs of the *almalıks* from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.7. Windows

Windows are studied in two categories because there are distinct differences according to the spaces the windows open from:

- The windows of the service spaces are simple, small rectangle or square openings (See Figure 83 and Figure 84)
- The windows of the *living units* are distinctively larger openings with modest decorations. (See Figure 85 and Figure 86)

The windows of the service spaces can be classified as:

- Small, vertical rectangle windows without any casements; the openings of which look small from the outside surface but get bigger on the inside surface are generally used in the storage spaces. On the low-floor storage spaces; namely the *evaltı* sections, this type of windows are traditionally called as the *lumbaz* windows.
- Simple small square openings with only an outer casement are generally used in toilets. In more recent examples these small square windows are designed with glazed wings.

The windows of the *living units* can be classified as:

- Simple vertical rectangle windows with only the outer casements and the one-winged shutters
- Simple vertical rectangle windows with only the outer casements and the two-winged shutters (In some examples there are protective grids of metal bars securing the openings of the windows)
- Simple vertical rectangle windows with only the outer casements, the two-winged shutters and the balustrades. (the balustrades can be on the bottom or both on the bottom and on the upper part of the windows)

- Vertical rectangle hung-windows with glazed inner casements and the two-winged shutters.

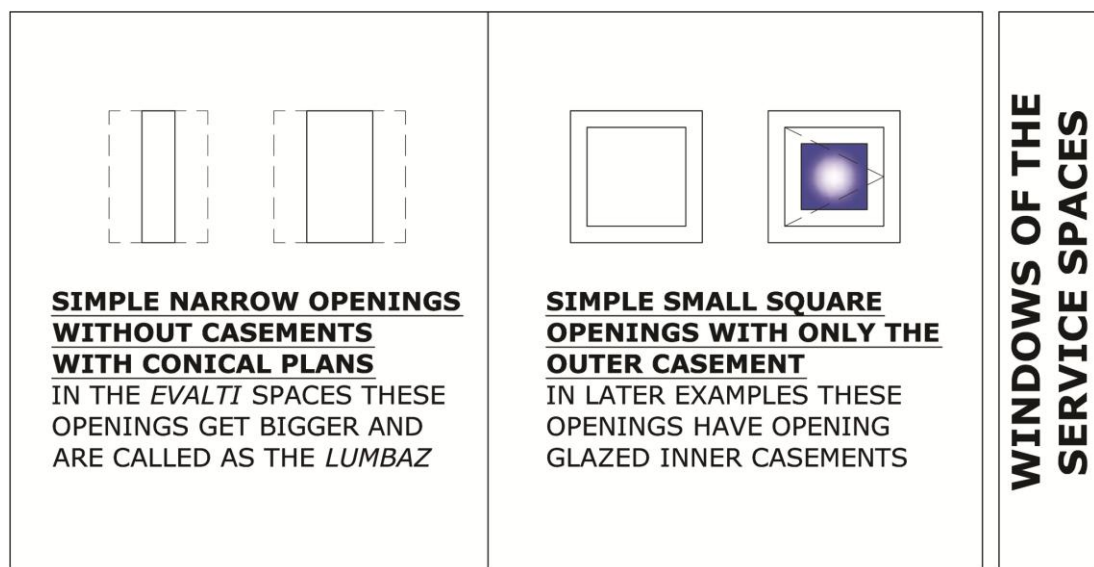


Figure 83 Windows of the service spaces



Figure 84 Photographs of the service space windows from the studied yurts

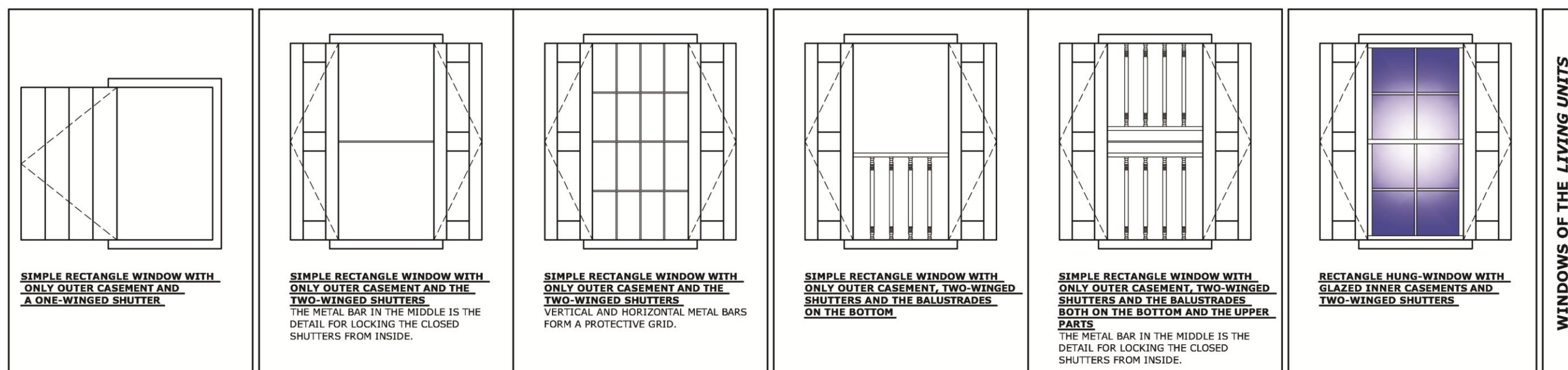


Figure 85 Windows of the *living units*



Figure 86 Photographs of the *living unit* windows from the studied yurts

4.3.2.8. Doors

Doors distinguish as:

- The living unit entrances
- The storage space entrances
- The *gusülhane* entrances

The *living unit* entrances are designed as single or double-winged doors. They are mostly located at the corners of the rooms. In some examples; the opened door wings of these entrances are designed to be attached to the service walls of the *living units* with a special detail as to be seen as a complete inner elevation. It is interesting that the outer facades of the entrance doors are decorated whereas the inner facades show simply the raw wooden parts of their construction. This attitude establishes a sense of economy in detailing and material with a facadist approach. (See Figure 87)

The doors of the storage spaces are roughly detailed. They are designed very short when they lead to a low-ceiling storage space (*evaltı* sections). (See Figure 88)

Gusülhane entrances are usually camouflaged as if they are the shutter wings of a cupboard on the wall or as if they are a part of the service walls of the living units. (See Figure 88)



Figure 87 Photographs of the *living unit* doors from the studied *yurts*

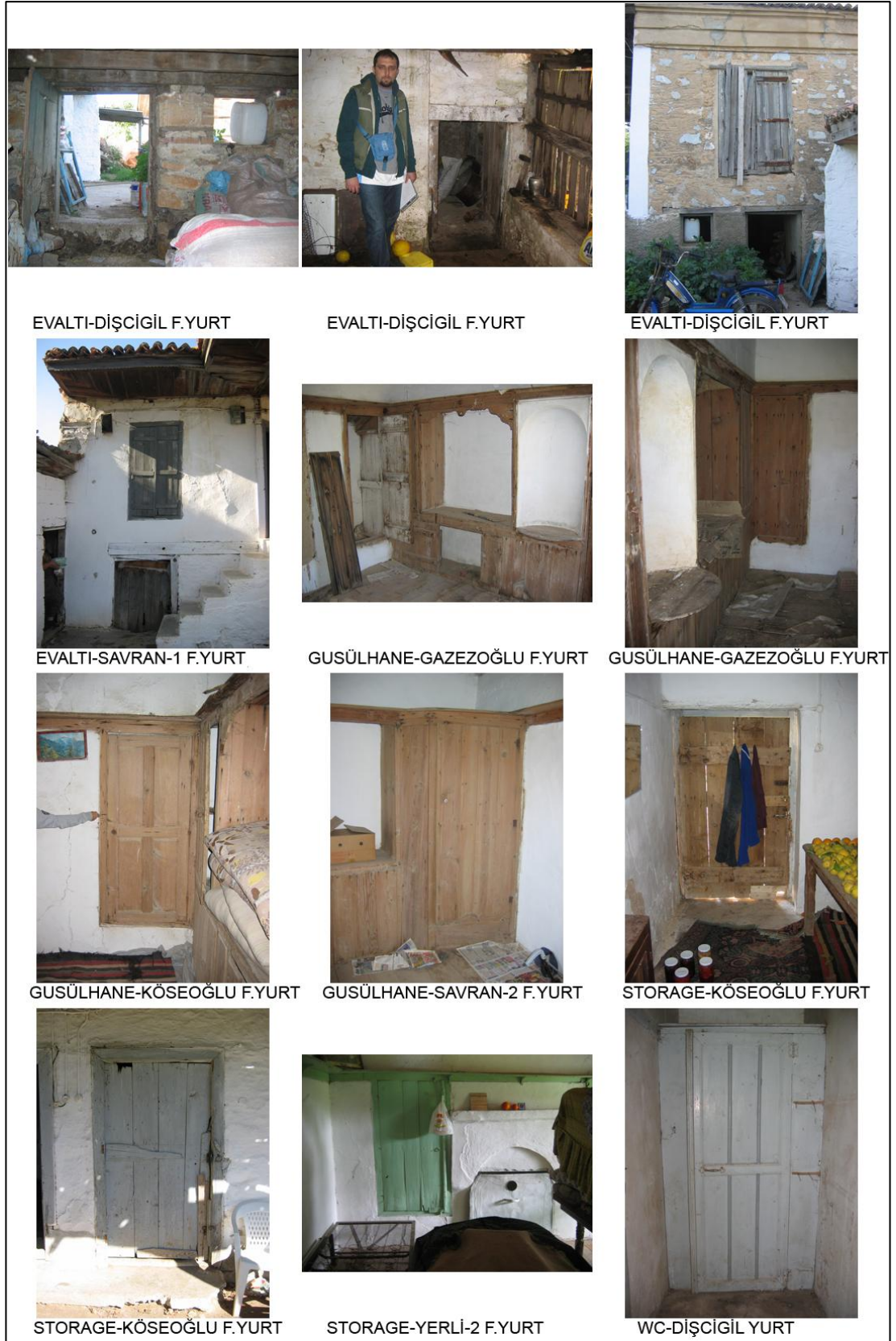


Figure 88 Photographs of the service space doors from the studied yurts

4.3.2.9. Service Walls

Service walls are the characteristic elements of the living units (*evs*). They are located through the walls that are not facing the outside. As they serve to the multi-functional living units; they act like the storage walls for a variety of items. These service elements, which are generally 210-215 cm. in height, are the integrated designs of niches, cupboards and shelves. The largest niches which were used for the mattresses, pillows and the blankets are called as the *döşeklik* niches. The special curved planned niches which were used for the placement of the lighting equipment are called as the *çiçeklik* niches. In addition to those; the underneath cupboards were used to store woods that were to be burnt in the *ocaks* for the cooler days and the place above these service elements are used for the storage of dried vegetables and the fruits like the melons. In most of the examples the *gusülhanes* which are the spaces for body cleaning are hidden in these service elements as their entrances are camouflaged as if they were the cupboard wings of the service walls. In some cases the opened door wings of the entrances of the living units can be attached to these service walls as to be seen as a complete inner elevation. The spaces behind these attached doors were used for the clothes and the shoes. (See Figure 89 and Figure 90) The decoration, detailing and the level of the *almaliks* of the living units are mostly the same as the upper finishing details of the service walls which shows the service walls, the entrance doors and the *almaliks* were being designed and constructed together in those examples. (See photos and the drawings)

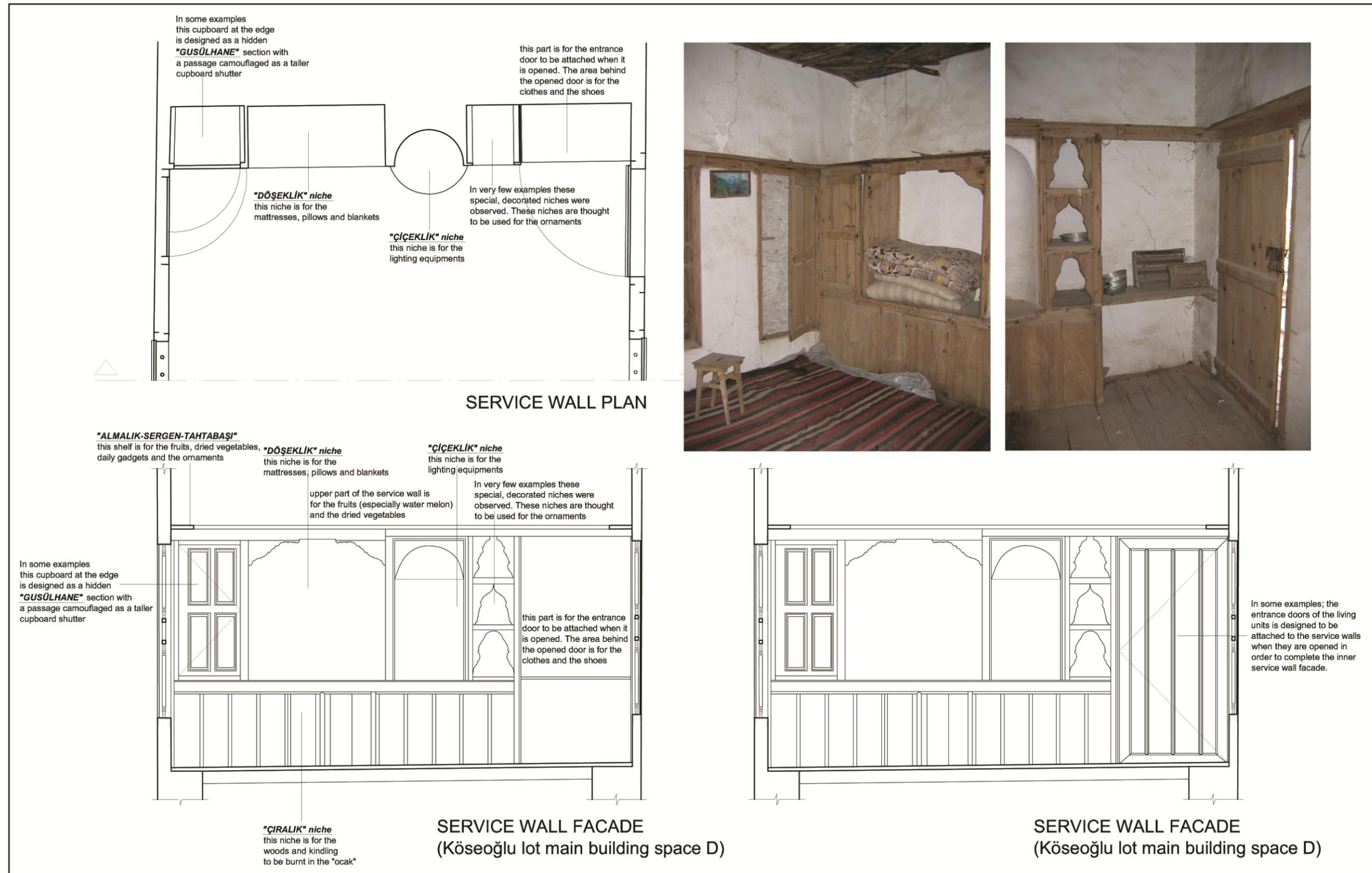


Figure 89 Service wall



Figure 90 Photographs of the service walls of the *living units* from the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.10. Niches

Niches can be classified as the niches in the service spaces and the niches in the living units. The niches in service spaces are exemplified as the 15*15cm to 20*20cm sized small niches and the bigger ones with shelves which generally occupy the space under the exposed chimneys of the *ocaks* of the upper living units. The niches in the living units (*evs*) are generally timber framed and in few examples they have been designed as the shuttered cupboards. For some framed niches in the living units the restitution study may show that the niche would be an alteration of an original window. (See Figure 91)



Figure 91 Photographs of the niches of the buildings in the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.11. Ocaks

Ocaks can be studied in two distinguished types as the *ocaks* of the semi open cooking service spaces and the *ocaks* of the living units. The service space *ocaks* are generally bigger in size and they have been designed elevated from the ground level on top of a counter. (See Figure 92) The *ocaks* of the living units are smaller and very near to the floor level of the rooms. (See Figure 93) Most of the studied *ocaks* are not very decorated. But in few examples of many-unit buildings, one *living unit* can be distinguished from the others by its more decorated *ocak*. *Ocaks* may have small niches which are called as the *kibritliks* and projection shelves on the top which are called as the *ocak başı* for the kindling and the matches. *Ocaks* are generally constructed of rubble stone, brick pieces and mud mortar; moreover in some examples they are constructed of only bricks and mud mortar. In more recent examples like the *worker houses*, the *ocaks* are flat-arched elements of bricks and mud mortar.



Figure 92 Photographs of the service space *ocaks* of the buildings in the studied *yurts*



Figure 93 Photographs of the *living unit oca*s of the buildings in the studied *yurts*

4.3.2.12. Ceilings

As in most of the architectural elements; the ceilings of the spaces have distinguished differences in regards to the spaces they serve in.

The ceilings of the service spaces are generally left as the exposed structural timber beams and the wooden floorings on top of them. When the service spaces are just under the roofs; the ceilings compose of the exposed roof structures and the special thin sheets of roof covering timbers which are locally called as the *bedevre* timbers.

The structural elements are generally hidden behind a simple ceiling with timber laths in the living units. No ceiling with a special ornamentation is documented during the site survey. (See Figure 94)



Figure 94 Photographs of the ceilings in the buildings of the studied yurts

4.3.2.13. Toilet-Gusülhane Outlets

During the site survey; the traditional toilet detailing was only observed in the lot of the Gazezoğlu family. The toilet detailing in the first floor seems to be simply a small hole on the wooden floor. This hole opens to a closed dirt accumulation space in the ground floor which has a small opening on the building's back façade for the cleaning of the dirt collected in this space. (See Figure 95)



Figure 95 Photographs of the toilet-*gusülhane* outlets in the building of Gazezoğlu Family *yurt*

4.4. BUILDING TYPOLOGY

In this study, the traditional buildings in the lots of Karabağlar are firstly classified according to their floor numbers. Therefore in the building typology drawings, code A is for the one-storey buildings (See Figure 96); code B is for the buildings with a regular ground floor and a low-ceiling basement (*evaltı* sections) (See Figure 97) and the code C is for the buildings with a regular ground floor and a regular first floor. (See Figure 98) The second criterion in order to reach the building types is the number of closed spaces in each floor as in the drawings it is indicated by the numbers. The first number is for the lower floors and the second number is for the upper floors. For example; the code (B 1+2) references to a building with two-spaced ground-floor and a one-spaced low-ceiling basement. The function of each space is marked by the colored hatches and the variations on structure, placement of the stairs and chimneys and the variation on level relation of the floors to the ground level are texted on the drawings. At the end of the study the following building types are determined:

- A- One-Storey Buildings as:
 - A0
 - A1 with Semi-Open Space
 - A2
 - A2 with Semi-Open Space
 - A7
- B- One-Storey Buildings with a Low-Ceiling Basements as:
 - B1+1
 - B1+2
 - B3+3
- C- Two-Storey Buildings
 - C1+1
 - C2+2

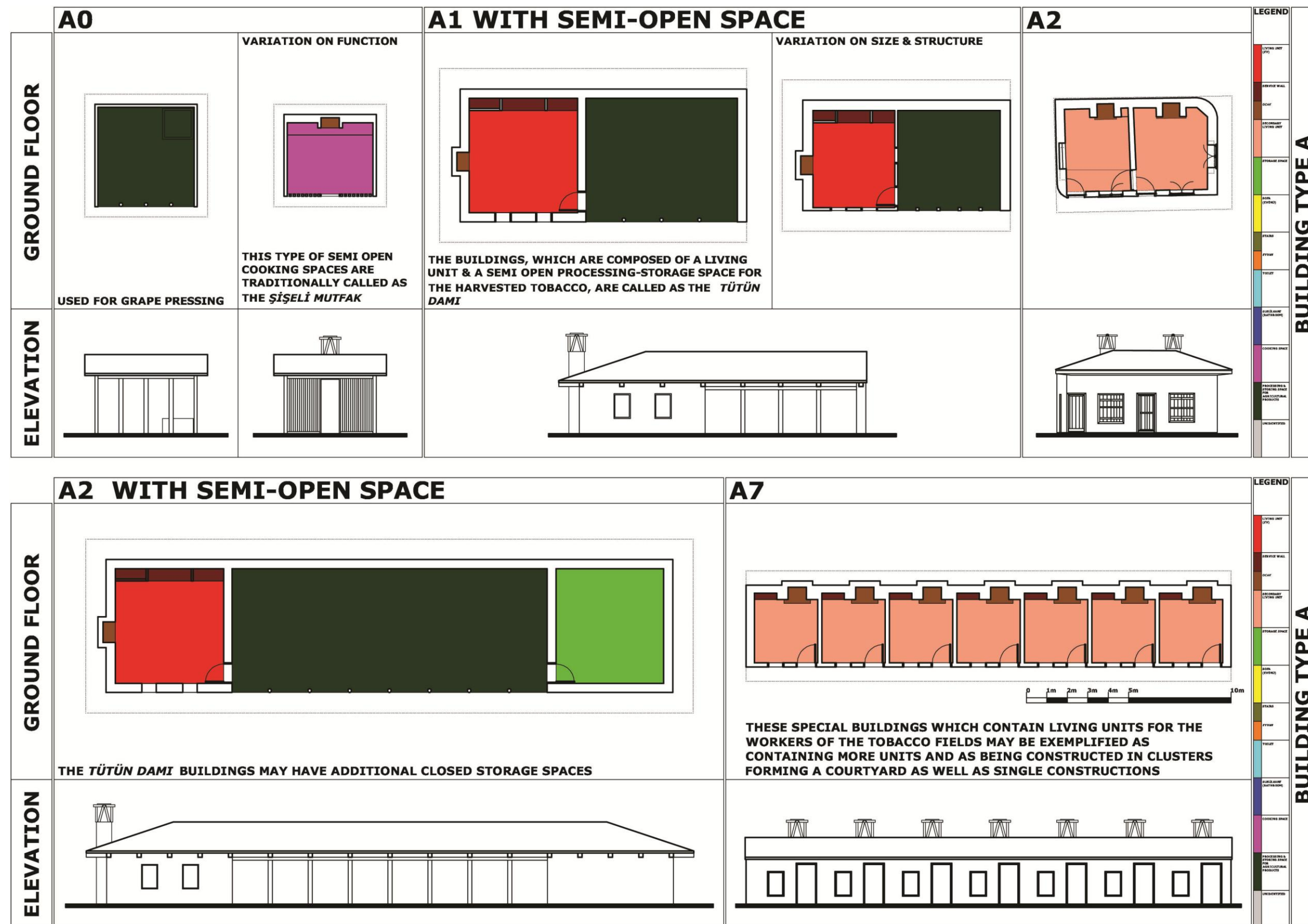


Figure 96 Type A Buildings

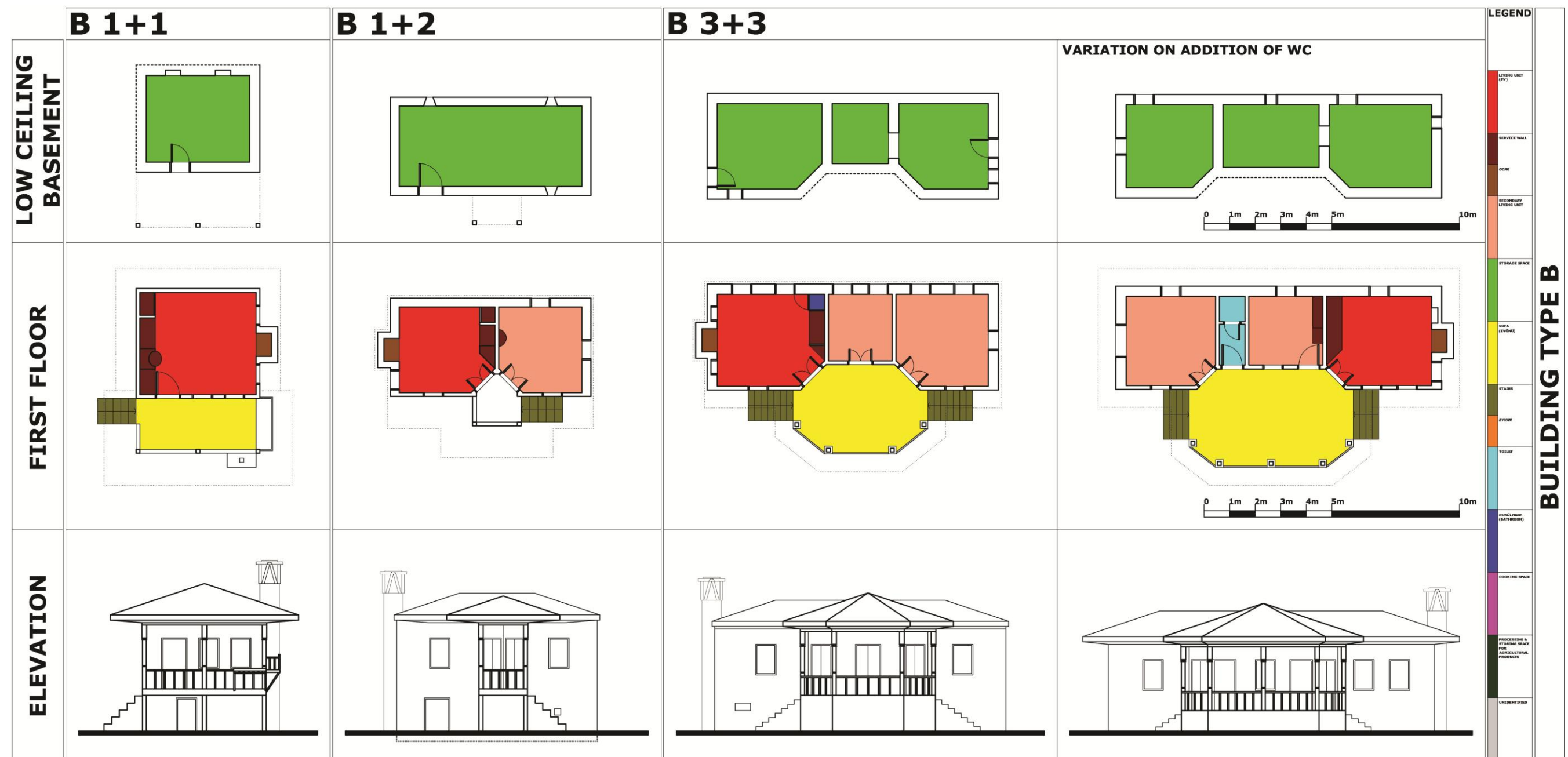


Figure 97 Type B Buildings

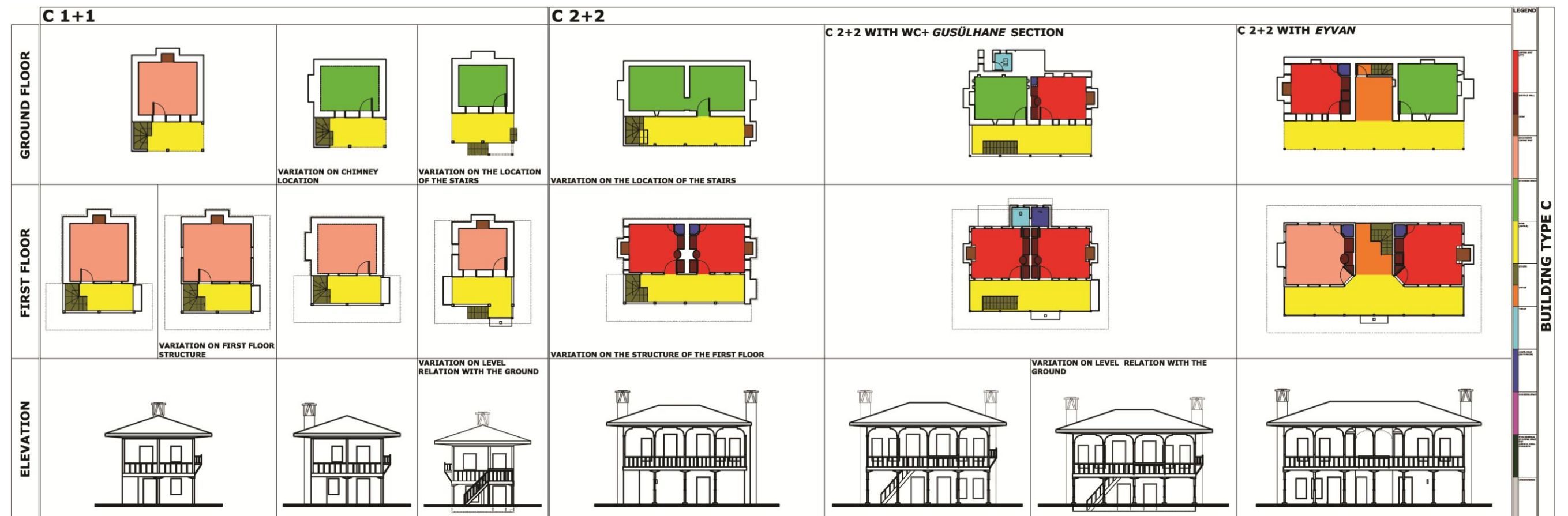


Figure 98 Type C Buildings

4.4.1. One-Storey Buildings

4.4.1.1. A0

(A0) refers to the one-storey, semi-open spaces which are seen as special cooking spaces that are called as the *şişeli mutfaks* and the special grape harvesting spaces with a special basin that is called as the *şarpına* used for the grape pressing.

4.4.1.2. A1 with Semi-Open Space

(A1 with semi-open space) refers to the one-storey buildings with one closed and one semi-open space which are seen as the union of a living-unit and a semi-open space for tobacco processing and storing. This type is usually called as *tütün damı* in the interviews of the site survey.

4.4.1.3. A2

(A2) refers to the one-storey buildings with two closed spaces.

4.4.1.4. A2 with Semi-Open Space

(A2 with semi-open space) refers to the one-storey buildings with two-closed and one semi-open space which are observed as the union of a *living-unit*, a closed storage space and a semi-open space for tobacco processing and storing in the site survey. This type is also called as *tütün damı*²⁰ in the interviews of the site survey.

²⁰ In the “Plan Report for the Conservation Oriented Development Plan for Muğla/Karabağlar Urban and 3rd Degree Natural Conservation Site”; **A1 with semi-open space** and **A2 with semi-open space** type buildings are referred as the **traditional village house** (Koç 2002:20)

4.4.1.5. A7

(A7) refers to the one-storey buildings with seven closed spaces which are called as the *worker houses*. These buildings are said to have been constructed in 1950s for the accommodation of the workers of the tobacco fields. As the number of the closed spaces changes in some examples; the code may change to (A6) or (A8). This type of buildings can be both seen as single constructions within a lot or in clusters forming courtyards between them. The photographs in Figure 99 and Figure 100 show a cluster of traditional *worker houses* on the west side of the Hamursuz Hill near the north-west entrance of Karabağlar approaching from the city center.



Figure 99 Photograph of the *worker houses* on the west side of the Hamursuz Hill-1



Figure 100 Photograph of the *worker houses* on the west side of the Hamursuz Hill-2

4.4.2. One-Storey Buildings with a Low-Ceiling Basement²¹

4.4.2.1. B1+1

(B1+1) refers to the buildings with one-spaced, regular ground floors and one-spaced, low-ceiling basements.

4.4.2.2. B1+2

(B1+2) refers to the buildings with two-spaced, regular ground floors and one-spaced, low-ceiling basements.

4.4.2.3. B3+3

(B3+3) refers to the buildings with three-spaced, regular ground floors and three-spaced, low-ceiling basements. As discussed earlier; in the B-typed buildings; the low-ceiling basements are called as the *evaltı* sections.

4.4.3. Two-Storey Buildings

4.4.3.1. C1+1

(C1+1) refers to the buildings with one-spaced, regular ground floors and one-spaced, regular first floors.

4.4.3.2. C2+2

(C2+2) refers to the buildings with two-spaced, regular ground floors and two-spaced, regular first floors. In the site survey it is observed that this type may be sub-divided into two sub-types as the C2+2 with *gusülhane* and toilet section attachment on the first floor and the C2+2 without this service space. It must also be situated that the first floor structure of the first sub-type is the timber skeleton with infill on all four sides but the first floor structure of the second type is

²¹ In the “Plan Report for the Conservation Oriented Development Plan for Muğla/Karabağlar Urban and 3rd Degree Natural Conservation Site”; **B** type buildings are referred as the ***Ula house*** (Koç 2002:20)

generally a hybrid system of stone load-bearing walls and the timber skeleton with infill. This structural characteristic may be used as a restitution tool with the similar buildings in order to determine the existence of the *gusülhane*-toilet sections. For the C2+2 buildings; there also situated variations on the location of the stairs and the level relation of the ground floors to the ground level of the land.

CHAPTER 5

VALUES, PROBLEMS & THE POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR-MUĞLA

5.1. VALUES OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR

5.1.1. Traditional Value

As discussed earlier with a reference to “Tarih İçinde Muğla” (Tekeli 1993:166-147) in tradition; the town of Muğla has been a *two-spaced* town. Karabağlar district has been the very milieu that the residents of Muğla were migrating to live in from the mid springs to the late autumns for the production activities of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Karabağlar with its natural and man-made environment; documents the traditional daily town life, gathering patterns, religion and the economic activities on its urban-scale focal spaces as the *kahves*, summer mosques, groceries and baker stores.

This traditional milieu also in a smaller scale; tells about the daily traditional family life, its living patterns and habits, production activities on agriculture and animal husbandry, the type of spaces the families work and live in, technical abilities of construction and production and the comfort standards on the private dwelling lots.

The data gathered from this district both teaches about the traditional social structure and attributes of the traditional physical environment that house these social activities within both the urban and the family scale.

5.1.2. Architectural Value

There are special building types, spaces and the architectural elements that the traditional Karabağlar dwellings show within this study. The concept of the *hayat* establishes the traditional network and hierarchy for the designing of the open spaces whereas the *evs* (living units) dominate the very design of the buildings. *Evönü* (semi-open spaces) and the *evaltı* (storage spaces) spaces give service to the living units (*evs*). Moreover; there are plenty of special traditional building types that the man-made environment of Karabağlar offers. The *tütün damı* and the *worker houses* tell about a certain pattern of accommodating and agricultural activity with a reference to the period that the tobacco fields were the rising trend throughout Karabağlar which was discussed earlier. The *şişeli mutfak* buildings which seem to be in danger of extinction are the special traditional service buildings for cooking. In terms of architectural elements; the study shows a variety of characteristic design and constructional patterns. For example; the general utilization of wide eaves only on the front façade and the *gumile* eaves on the side and back facades are very typical. The service walls of the living units shows a variety of solution in terms dimension, functional parts and detailing.

The traditional buildings in the *yurts* of Karabağlar also give detailed first-hand information on the traditional construction and designing techniques as the material usage, structural designing, detailing and workmanship.

Following and documenting similar traditional generic spaces, same designing tools, traditional constructional methods, details and

materials; it is felt as a sense of unity throughout the lots of Karabağlar. Moreover each lot has a unique way of unification of these building tools as to reach a variety of building types and site layouts within the sense of unity that enrich the traditional man-made environment of the district. In addition to sense of the unity and the variety; as being the humble buildings that are traditionally used from the mid springs to the mid autumns, the buildings of Karabağlar give the unique impression of the economy and the practicality; exemplified in the facadist approaches, the simple decoration and the detailing of the architectural elements and the location of the buildings in order to obtain the optimum area for the agriculture.

5.1.3.Economic Value

As discussed earlier in the chapter of natural characteristics of the study area; the fertile lands of Karabağlar with shallow underwater levels which nearly cover 25 km² land of the 48 km² Muğla plain have always had a great economic value in terms of agriculture and animal husbandry which in fact had been the very factor of its traditional urbanization. Thus the area has been the traditional immigration district of family-scale agriculture and animal husbandry activities for the traditional *two-spaced* town of Muğla.

Most recently; the lots of Karabağlar seem only be valued as the prestigious real estates that undermines the real potential of Karabağlar for its large fertile lands.

5.1.4.Natural Value

As discussed in the social survey chapter; the traditional *yurts* of Karabağlar are situated in a milieu which is most commonly appreciated for its natural beauty. The cooler micro-climate, clean air away from the crowd and the noise of the city life, its fertile lands,

special flora, and fauna, which in the social survey forms very commonly emphasized as the bird tweets, gives this traditional district a dominant extra quality. The daily life in the *yurts* provides a recreational value within the natural beauty.

5.1.5.Value on the Degree of Being Conserved

The natural properties, the traditional urban tissue and the architectural artifacts in Karabağlar show a certain degree of being conserved.

The cycle of the winter rainwater accumulation on the ponding zones and its drainage through the land, which gives Karabağlar its natural characteristics seems still valid with certain interruptions based on the risk on the deterioration in the traditional *irim* system mainly caused by the vehicle traffic needs and its asphalt road infrastructure.

The traditional urban tissue with the concepts of the *kahves*, *yurts*, the traditional built and open space balance and the intricate *irim* network are at risk but still show a certain unique urban tissue of the traditional quality and variety.

The existing traditional buildings show a wealthy repertoire of the traditional architectural fabric.

In addition to the physical conservational degree; it can be argued that the traditional social habits and economic patterns are not abandoned totally. As discussed in the social survey part; agriculture and animal husbandry production still continues; however these activities are not dominant economic activities as it has been in the past. In some of the *yurts* family scale production still continues in their hobby gardens. Besides the production activities in *yurt* scale; some of the traditional gathering points; namely the *kahves* are still

active today. The *kahves* of Keyfoturağı, Süpüroğlu and Vakıf neighborhoods are still utilized as densely visited restaurants.

5.2. PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR

5.2.1. Loss of the Traditional Socio-Economical Context

As discussed in the economic value chapter, the traditional socio-economical context that in the first place led the traditional urbanization of Karabağlar had been its summer town immigration zone characteristic of large fertile lands that provided the citizens to deal with the production activities of agriculture and animal husbandry in a family scale in order to prepare the needs for the harsher winter seasons. This regular economic tradition seems to have been going up to the 1950s. With a reminder to the historical background chapter; Feray Koca in her thesis suggests that with the rise in the prices of tobacco in the 1950s; the family scale production was left and the land of Karabağlar was particularly used for this industrial crop and she adds by the 1970s nearly all the agricultural production has been abandoned. Most recently the agricultural production activity is only seen as the family hobby gardens which in fact is not a regular and dominant economical pattern.

As the most dominant economic context which had been the reason of Karabağlar's traditional urbanization was lost in time; the need for new urban solutions, characteristics and scenarios are inevitable for the prestige zone of Muğla, which mostly because of its natural beauty and its adjacency to the developing zones and axis.

According to the social survey forms and the interviews; the most recent trend for the reutilization of the district seems to be the concept of low density suburban area which also inhabits the secondary housing as the weekend and summer houses. This scenario which may be regarded as having a certain degree of potential in it; inhabits a considerable degree of risk to the traditional urban and natural tissue if not refined by the disciplines of rational and scientific planning and conservation. An uncontrolled and unplanned rapid urbanization, change in the user profiles, utilization seasons, frequency and density, introducing the heavy vehicle traffic and the infrastructure problems threaten the unique fragile balance of the natural attributes and the traditional tissue of Karabağlar.

In the architectural scale; the loss of the dominant traditional socio-economical context of Karabağlar and the real estate pressure on the area generally result in the abandonment of the regular utilization of the traditional buildings to collapse in order to use their lots in future. As to be utilized seasonally in springs and summers the humble traditional buildings of Karabağlar have been mainly designed and constructed within the concepts of economy and practicality. Because of that reason; in tradition regular annual repairs have always been an important pattern in order to ensure the buildings material performance and the structural integrity. However; the abandonment in utilization prevents the crucial regular repairs and causes partial or total loss of the traditional buildings.

5.2.2. Inadequate Registration and Documentation on the Lot Scale

Recently 40 residential lots and 19 monumental building lots were registered to be conserved in the Muğla/Karabağlar Urban and 3rd Grade Natural Conservation Site. Among the studied 10 example *yurts*, which were discussed in the site survey chapter; only 3 *yurts*

were the registered lots to be conserved. As presented earlier; the rest unregistered 7 *yurts* also add great degree of variation, quality and value to the traditional urban tissue. Unfortunately the registration studies on especially the dwelling lots seem to be inadequate to demonstrate the real picture of the traditional buildings in the area.

The traditional buildings, site characteristics and the vegetation on the unregistered *yurts* are at risk of alteration, partial removal or total loss as they are not preserved by the registration regulations. As being in the prestige zone and subjected to the real estate and urbanization pressure; the risk must be regarded as to be very significant.

5.2.3. Lack of Technical Staff and Utilities Specialized in Conservation

Unfortunately; there seems to be a serious local technical staff shortage who have been specialized in the scientific, modern documentation of the traditional buildings, preparation of the architectural restoration projects and specialized in the traditional construction techniques, material usage and detailing. On this subject only Milas Sıtkı Koçman Yüksek Okulu has an architectural restoration program but eventually this school seems inadequate for the whole Muğla province which is very rich in archeological, historical and traditional urban tissues.

Moreover there is no active local research laboratory or institute that can provide full scientific analysis on traditional building structure and construction, building fabric or the material deterioration and can provide applicable solution on these problems.

With the technical incapacity of specialized project and construction staff and the absence of the supporter research institutes; the quality of restoration projects and constructional applications diminishes.

This defect especially shows itself on the inadequate construction techniques, improper material usage and the detailing. Thus; this inadequacy leads to a severe loss in the traditional building fabric, original construction and the detailing.

5.3. POTENTIALS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN KARABAĞLAR

5.3.1. Prestige Zone Karabağlar

Because of its natural beauty, its low density traditional urban background, its economically valuable large fertile lands and its adjacency to the developing zones and axis; Karabağlar has always been a prestige zone for the citizens of Muğla. This special feature of Karabağlar makes it an attraction point for urbanism, real estate market and the investors. For such a traditional and natural milieu which has lost its traditional socio-economic context; this level of being economically and urbanly desired may lead either to a great loss or a great potential. The main issue seems to be the problematic of the proper planning with the perspective of the modern conservation arguments which utilizes scientific socio-economical and urbanism tools in order to conserve the district by integrating it as a living part of the Muğla's modern economic, social and urban life.

5.3.2. Architectural and Spatial Potentials

The traditional buildings of Karabağlar in both urban and architectural scale establish a functionally well-defined and yet flexible built-up environment in large open fertile lands in a general network of architectural unity and variety.

The traditional buildings and the well-defined open spaces of the *yurts* provide a unique experience of the recreational natural beauty

and establish a firsthand reminder of the traditional family life. Especially in the springs and the summers, the daily life in the *yurts* is backgrounded by the cooler micro-climate, fresh vegetation, bird tweets and the clean air away from the city pollution, crowd and noise. The introverted scheme of the *yurts* also establishes the concept of independent, detached living which is enriched by the production activities of agriculture and animal husbandry which leads to the sense of self-sufficiency.

The concept of *hayat* establishes a hierarchy of closed, semi-open and defined open spaces and enriches the perception and the experiencing of the traditional spaces and provides a functional flexibility. This feature by a conservative approach may also create functional enlargement spaces of open and semi-open character within probable refunctioning studies and applications.

The dominant closed spaces which in this study are called as the *living units* has been designed as self-sufficient, multi-functional spaces with the rich storage elements, *ocaks* that provide heat and with direct access to the *open sofas* and generally to the toilets and *gusülhanes*. This feature also lets refunctional flexibility and independent utilization of these spaces; thus providing the utilization of the traditional buildings as a whole or the reorganization of it in smaller parts in a conservational scope. The buildings containing proper *living units* that have direct access to the wet spaces (WC & *gusülhane*) will need minimum spatial and technical interventions for the organization of the wet spaces.

The traditional buildings of Karabağlar are generally designed with large service spaces for the products of agriculture and animal husbandry. Within a conservational approach; these spaces may also be reorganized as the functional enlargement and/or technical spaces

for water, electricity and wet spaces in a properly arranged restoration project.

According to the social surveys; the general infrastructure of electricity and drinking water network can be accessed from nearly every lot. Providing that there won't be a sudden leap in the utilization density throughout the district, in a minimal standard these services seem adequate.

5.3.3. Economical Context of Tourism

As discussed earlier in the second chapter; because of its long coast line to the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, rich archeological, traditional and historical background, its natural variety and beauty and its suitable climatic attributes; Muğla is a province that contains the cities of high touristic attraction providing dense economical activities like Bodrum, Marmaris, Fethiye and Datça. The central city of Muğla acts as the central governmental and administrative focus of these dense tourism activities and investments.

As seen through the daily interviews with the citizens of Muğla; some of the public opinion suggests that utilizing the potential of the province; Karabağlar may inhabit some of these tourism activities and investments thus filling some of the socio-economical gap that the loss of the traditional family-scale agricultural production creates. This proposal can be regarded as having some scale of potential that it can create financial support and task force for the conservation projects on both lot and urban scales and on the maintenance costs of the conserved architectural and urban artifacts. However the role of such dominant economic tools must be drawn very carefully. These kinds of economic supporters must be defined as tools under the principles of planning and conservation disciplines. The projects must be prepared well-defined, detailed, scientific and applicable. The code of minimum intervention to the

existing urban, natural, architectural and the social characteristics must be the motto of all proposals.

In an urban and architectural scale the tourism investments may also seem beneficial that they have the potential of referencing to the traditional neighborhood context. Without altering their traditional lot tissue; the *yurts* may be utilized as the accommodation buildings; the *kahves* may act as the gathering focal points and serves for the gastronomical activities as well. Even the traditional summer groceries and the bakeries, the buildings of which are about to be lost may serve and be conserved in this scenario.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

Karabağlar traditional urban tissue has been a very important part of the traditional city life of Muğla. The area used to be the spring/summer settlement of the traditional two-spaced town. The most important factor that caused this urban pattern was the large fertile lands of Karabağlar which used to accommodate the family-scale productional activities of agriculture and animal husbandry. The dwelling lots, which are the main foci of this study as showing great traditional, documentational and architectural value, were the cores of these productional activities.

The conservation problem of Karabağlar district is a unique planning problem; because the traditional tissue inhabits on the very balance of the natural and the urban characteristics of the area; the socio-economical context that had built the urban tissue has been abandoned almost completely and yet the district is a prestigious zone because of its natural beauty and its adjacency to the city development zones and axis. The area has a great potential to be re-integrated to the modern socio-economic life of Muğla city; however this potential keeps great risks for loss and deterioration on the traditional, architectural and natural fabric if it is not reorganized by rational, scientific and applicable projects in both urban and architectural scale within the scopes of conservation and planning.

The most significant period which had changed the urban pattern of Karabağlar greatly in the known past seems to be the 1950s. With the rise on the tobacco prices; nearly all family-scale production was abandoned and replaced by industrial agriculture of tobacco. By the introduction of industrial agriculture; small *yurts* were united to establish bigger farms which resulted in deterioration on the traditional *kesik*, *irim* and lot patterns. Besides its urban deterioration; this period has introduced new building types of *worker houses* and the *tütün damı* buildings. As having documentational value referencing to a significant socio-economic period and having an architectural value reflecting significant constructional techniques and significant spatial arrangements; those newer building types must be registered and conserved like the earlier examples.

As discussed earlier; the most important factor that creates the conservation problem in Karabağlar can be regarded as the loss of the traditional socio-economic context. This loss with the factors of urban and real estate market pressure seems to lead to the abandonment in the utilization of the *yurts* and to the abandonment of the traditional buildings within them to collapse in order to use the land in future. Throughout the study area it can be concluded that the deterioration and the loss in the traditional architectural fabric has mainly begun with the lot elements as the entrance doors, the boundary elements as the *kesiks* and *şarampols* and with more modest constructions of service buildings as the *şişeli mutfaks*, traditional animal shelters and the garden toilets. The *yurts* used to act as the functional and spatial totality of co-depended parts of lot elements, main buildings, service buildings and the flora; so the loss and the deterioration on one particular part of the *yurts* will immediately affect the other co-depended parts.

As the planning and the conservation decisions are generated; it is vital that a set of new socio-economic and urban roles for Karabağlar

are defined in order to reintegrate the district to the modern city life of Muğla. And it seems more natural and practical that this new role is generated from the very characteristics of the area itself than being imposed from the outside. In order to reach a general public opinion and a social general picture; it may be very helpful that any socio-economic conservation and planning process must begin with the widely participated social surveys and interviews which must mainly focus on the current user profiles, utilization patterns, habits, frequency and periods and the current situation of the production activities, citizen needs and problems. A further study on the socio-economic structure of Karabağlar must lead to financial and management strategies for the conservation of the district. In addition to a comprehensive socio-economic research; the most important precaution in order to preserve Karabağlar's traditional architecture seems to be completing the inadequate registration lists especially in the dwelling lots. While registering the *yurts*; proper documentation must be the valid tool. Because of their unique characteristics; proper *yurt* documentation must show building scale values, lot scale features and the significant flora within the lots; thus the documentation must reflect the characteristic lot entrances, lot boundary elements like the *kesiks*, lot leveling features as the *şarampols* and the special lot elements like the wells and the basins as well as the plans, sections and façades, special architectural elements, special detailing and ornamentations, constructional and structural characteristics of the service and the main buildings. The architectural data which is presented within this study containing site characteristics, special spaces, architectural elements and building types can be used as a base study and a starter reference for further documentation and registration studies throughout Karabağlar. The building typology may be refined with the contribution of further documentation studies on more exemplary dwelling lots.

Another further study topic on the case of Karabağlar may be the research on the historical, social and architectural relation of Karabağlar to the town of Ula as discussed in the traditional background part that Evliya Çelebi suggests Karabağlar used to have annual immigrants not only from the old city center of Muğla but from Ula as well.

REFERENCES

- ALADAĞ E., 1991. Muğla Evi, Hamle Matbaacılık, Muğla.
- ASATEKİN G., 1994. The Role of Inhabitant in Conservation: A Proposal for the Evaluation of Traditional Residential Architecture in Anatolia, Unpublished doctorate thesis, The Department of Architecture, METU, Ankara.
- EKİNCİ O., 1985. Yaşayan Muğla, Numune Mücellithanesi, İstanbul.
- EROĞLU Z., 1939. Muğla Tarihi, Marifet Basımevi, İzmir.
- KOCA F., 2004. Urban Growth And Conservation Problematic In Muğla, Karabağlar, Unpublished master's thesis, The Department of City and Regional Planning, METU, Ankara.
- KOÇ H., et.al. 2002. Muğla-Karabağlar Yerleşmesi Kentsel ve Doğal Sit Alanı Analitik Etüd Çalışması, DEÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Döner Sermayesi, İzmir.
- KOÇ H., et.al. 2002. Muğla/Karabağlar Yaylası Kentsel ve III. Derece Doğal Sit Alanı Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı-Plan Açıklama Raporu, DEÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Döner Sermayesi, İzmir.
- TEKELİ İ., 2006. Tarih İçinde Muğla, Muğla Belediyesi Yayınları, Muğla.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Abdaslık

“Abdaslıks” are small wooden cantilever projections attached to the *sofas*. “Abdaslıks” have been used as the lavatories for daily cleaning.

Almalık/Sergen/Tahtabaşı

“Almalıks” are the strips of continuous shelves that go on all the walls of the *living units (evs)* except for the service walls.

Bedevre

“Bedevre” timber is the traditional term that has been used for special thin sheets of roof covering timbers.

Biryan well

“Biryan wells” are the traditional brickwork wells that have been used by the keepers of the *kahves* to cook meat.

Çardak

“Çardaks” are the semi-open simple structures of slender posts and beams that are roofed with grape leaves and branches at the top which define shady space underneath.

Çıralık

“Çıralıks” are specialized parts of the service walls of the *living units* that have been used for the storage of kindling and woods to be burnt on the *ocaks*.

Çiçeklik

“Çiçekliks” are special curved planned niches of the service walls of the *living units* that have been used for the placement of lighting equipment.

Döşeklik

“Döşekliks” are the largest niches of the service walls of the *living units* for mattresses, pillows and the blankets.

Düden

“Düdens” are natural wells which are formed by the water that flows through underground. (Koca 2004:23)

Ev/Living unit

“Evs” are the special, dominant, multi-functional spaces of the traditional dwellings of Karabağlar.

Evaltı

“Evaltı” sections are the low-ceiling basements of the traditional dwellings of Karabağlar.

Eyvan

In the PhD thesis of Gül Asatekin; “eyvan” is defined as;

Rectangular planned space open at one side – either in the form of an extension of the “sofa” or appears as a single semi-open space acting as the sofa (Asatekin 1994:119)

Gumile eaves

“Gumile eaves” are special traditional finishing details on the back and side facades of the traditional buildings of Karabağlar.

Gusülhane

“Gusülhanes” are small traditional bathrooms.

Hayat

“Hayat” is a term which has been used both in the meaning of *sofa* and the meaning of the total arrangement of the open and semi-open spaces around the traditional dwellings of Karabağlar.

İrim

“İrim” are the traditional pathways around the lots which also act as the water drainage system in winters.

Kabalık

“Kabalıks” are the points of intersection or corners of the *kesiks* that usually contain fruit plantations.

Kahve

“Kahves” are traditional social gathering places on the focal points of the neighborhoods of Karabağlar.

Kesik

“Kesiks” are the traditional man-made boundary elements made of earth and plants that separate the lots from other lots and the lots from the *irims*.

Kibritlik/Göz

“Kibritliks” are the small niches of the *ocaks* for the kindling (Aladağ 1991:57)

Kuzuluk

“Kuzuluks” are the smaller door leaves on larger door leaves of the traditional two-leaf lot entrance doors.

Lumbaz/lumboz

“Lumbaz” windows are the small conical windows of the *evaltı* sections.

Mevkii

“Mevkii” is used in the meaning of neighborhood.

Musandere/Köşk çıkma

“Musanderes” are traditional wooden cantilever seats which are generally built on the short sides of the *sofas* for sitting and resting on.

Ocak

“Ocaks” are the fireplaces of the traditional dwellings used for heating and coffee making. In the service spaces like the *şişeli mutfaks*; these architectural elements are used for cooking.

Ocakbaşı

“Ocakbaşı” projections are the shelves on top of the *ocaks*. (Aladağ 1991:57)

Sofa/Evönü

In the PhD thesis of Gül Asatekin; “sofa” is defined as;

either a semi-closed or a closed multipurpose space used not only for circulation but also for several other activities and shared by the members of the family. (Asatekin 1994:69)

“Evönü” spaces are open-*sofas* in front of the *living units (evs)*

Şarampol

“Şarampols” are the canals which surround the lots by the *kesiks*.

Şişeli mutfak

“Şişeli mutfaks” are the traditional semi-open service buildings utilized as the kitchens.

Tütün damı

“Tütün damı” buildings are one-storey traditional buildings which in generic consist of one living unit for accommodation and one semi-open space for processing and drying of the harvested tobacco.

Yurt

“Yurts” are private dwelling lots of Karabağlar.

APPENDIX B

TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS THAT ARE PHOTO-DOCUMENTED FROM THE OUTSIDE

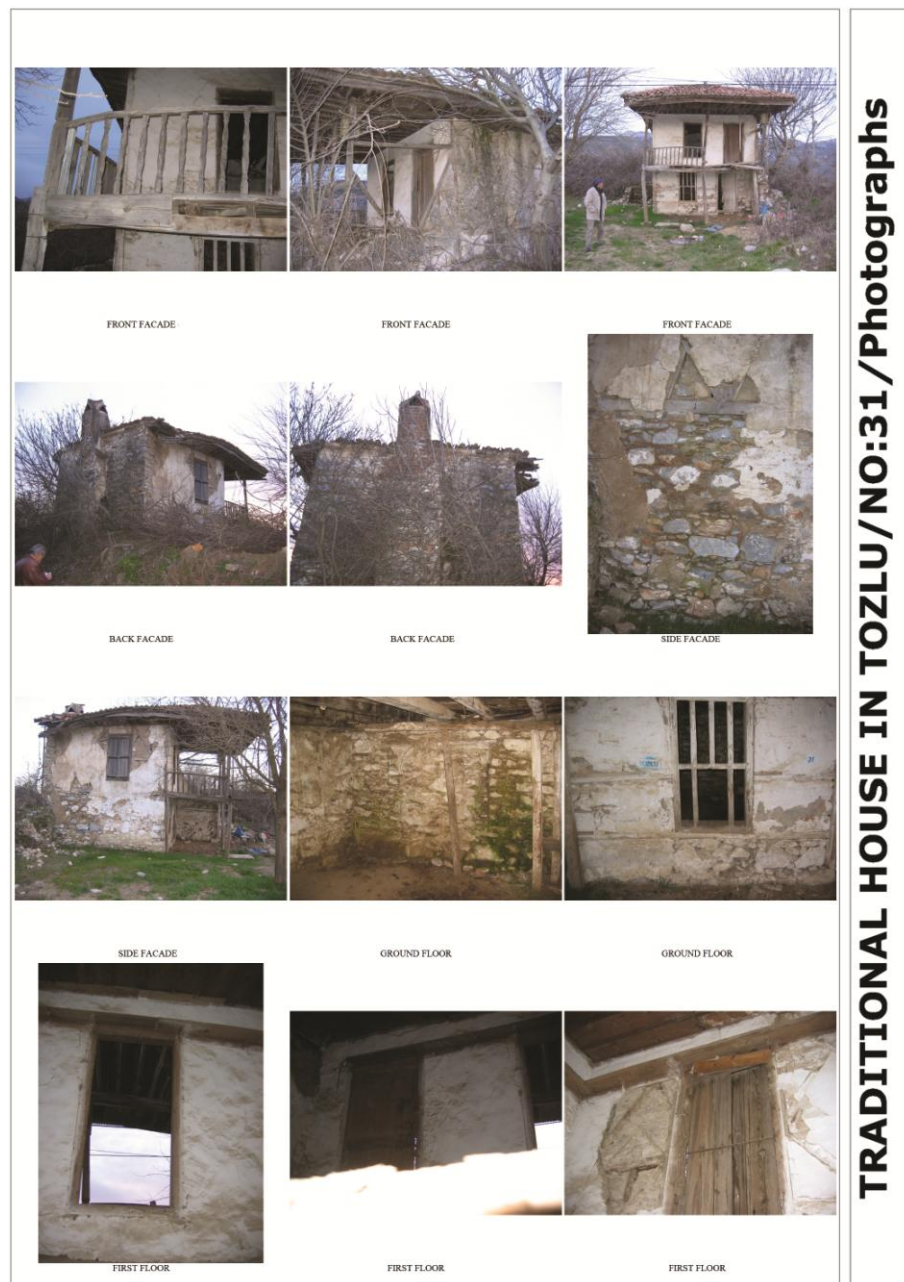


Figure 101 Photographs of the traditional dwelling no: 31 in Tozlu Neighborhood (Author, January 2008)

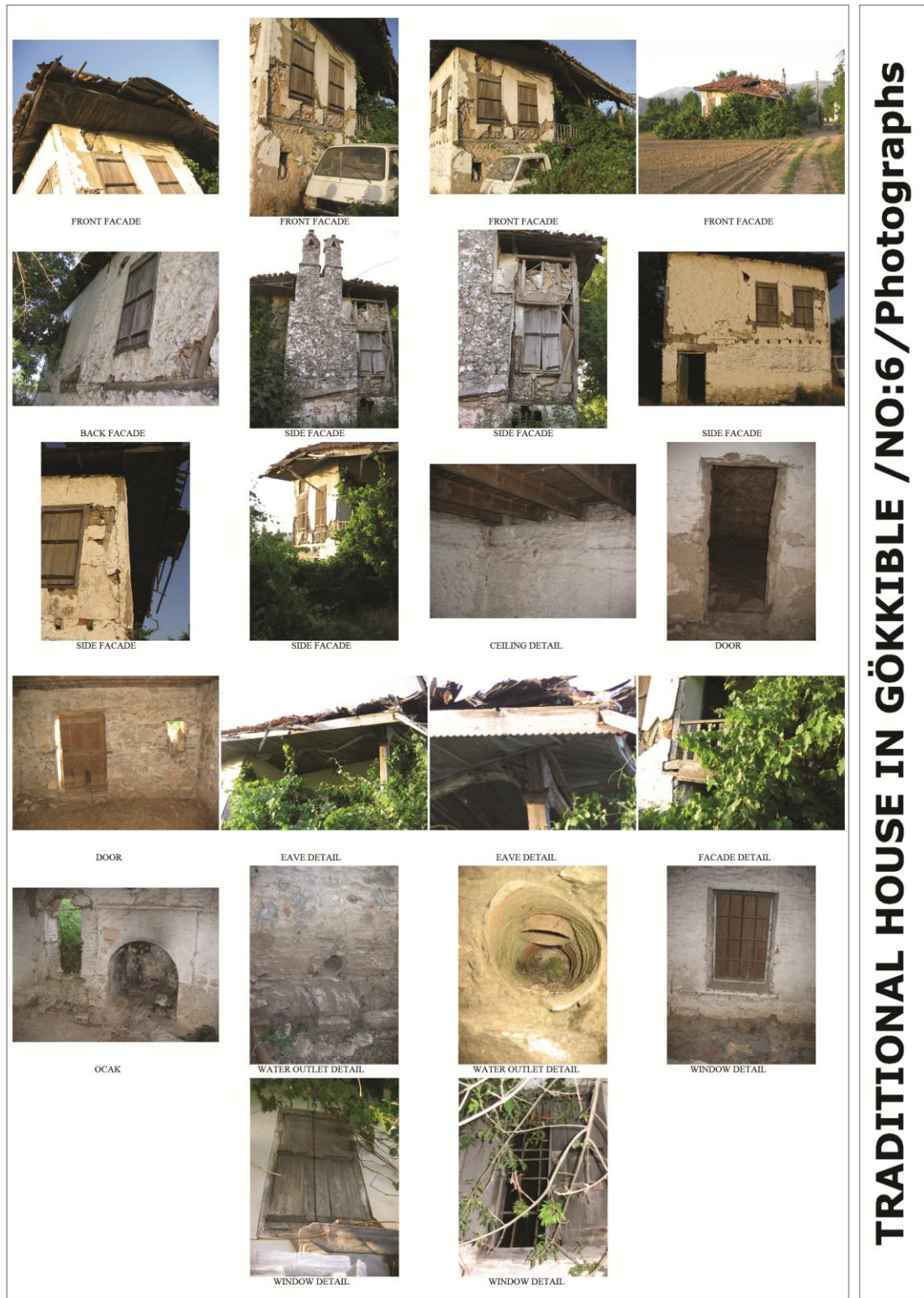


Figure 102 Photographs of the traditional dwelling no: 6 in Gökkıble Neighborhood (Author, June 2008)

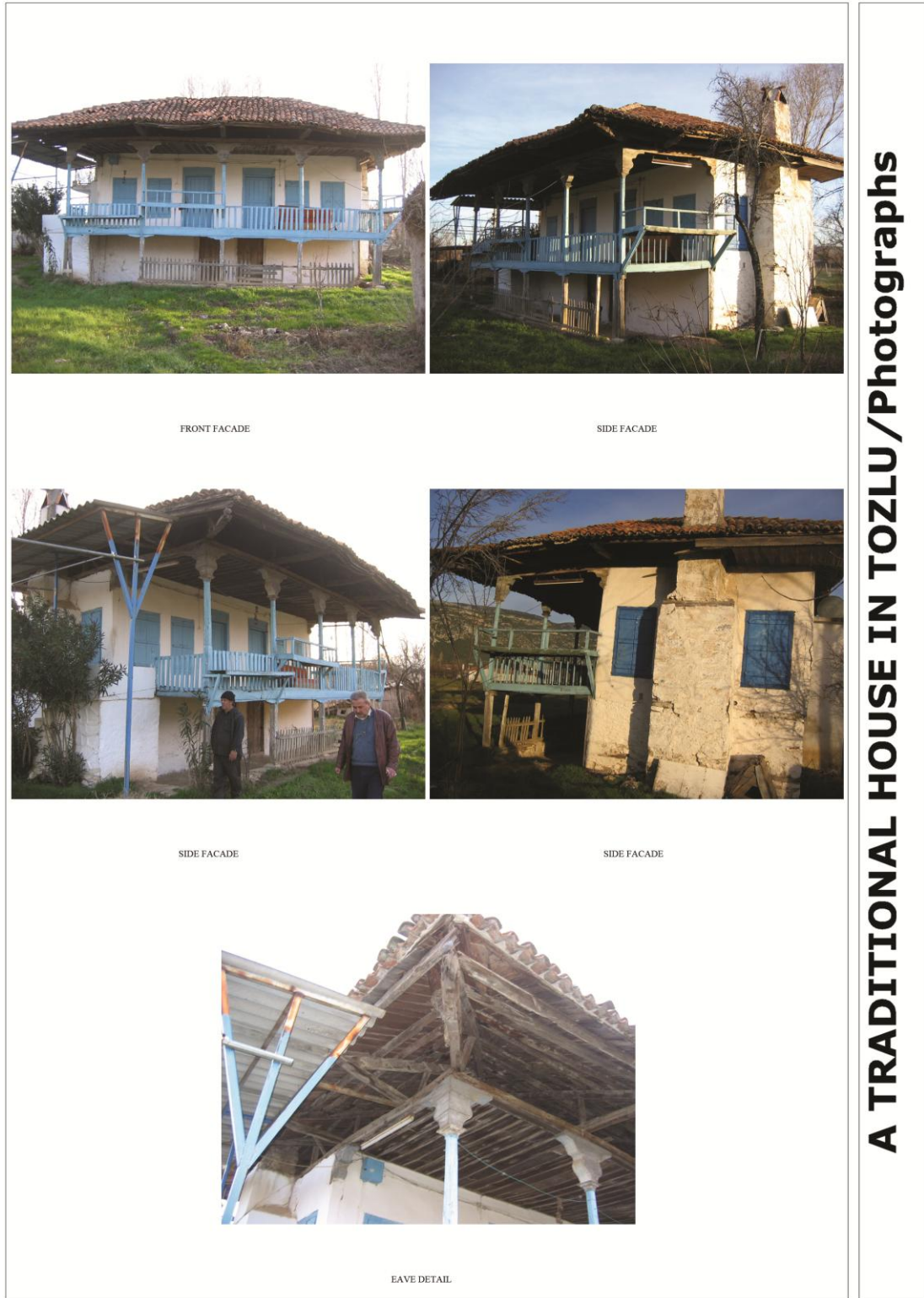
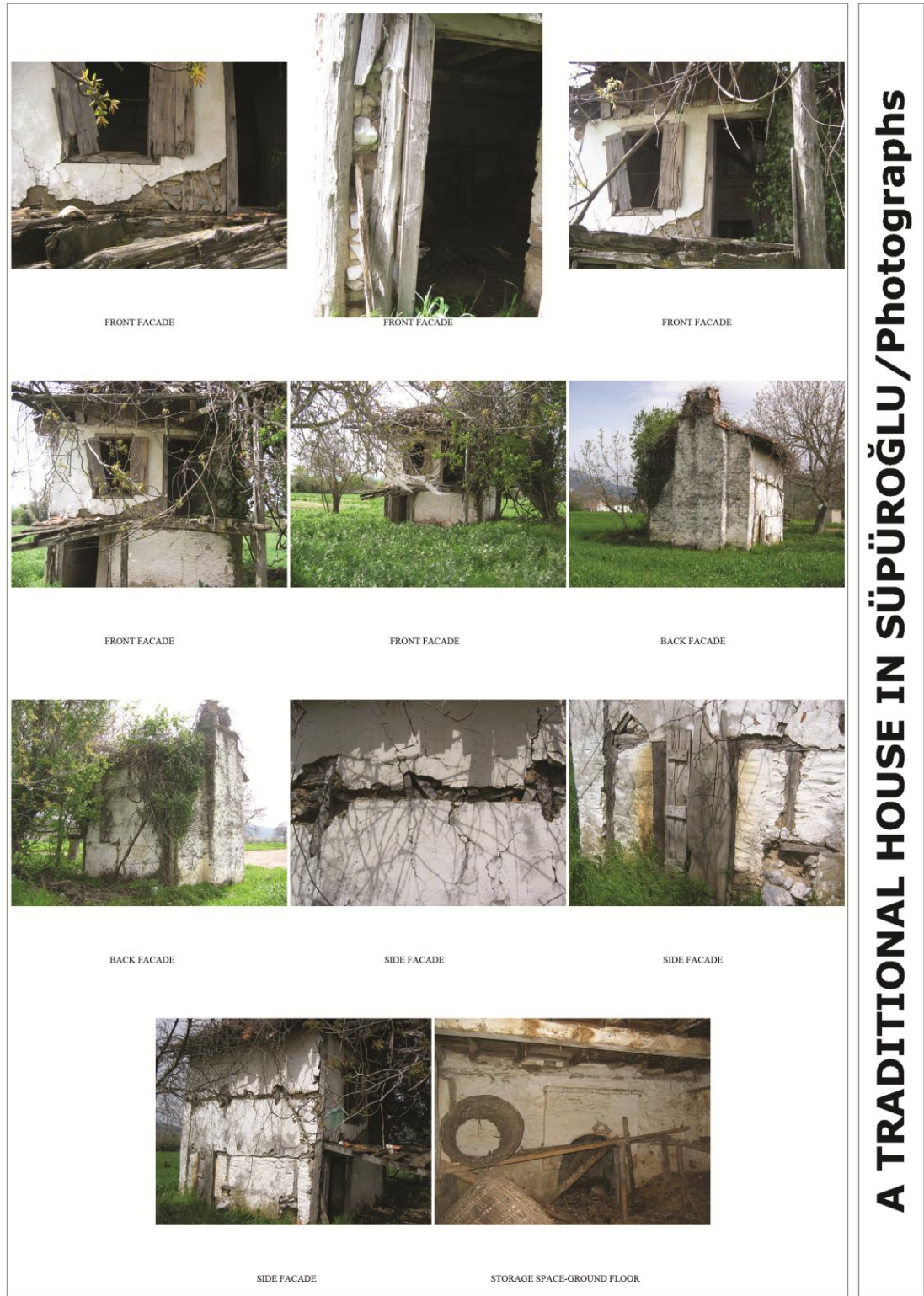


Figure 103 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Tozlu Neighborhood (Author, January 2008)



A TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN SÜPÜROĞLU /Photographs

Figure 104 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Süpüroğlu Neighborhood (Author, April 2008)

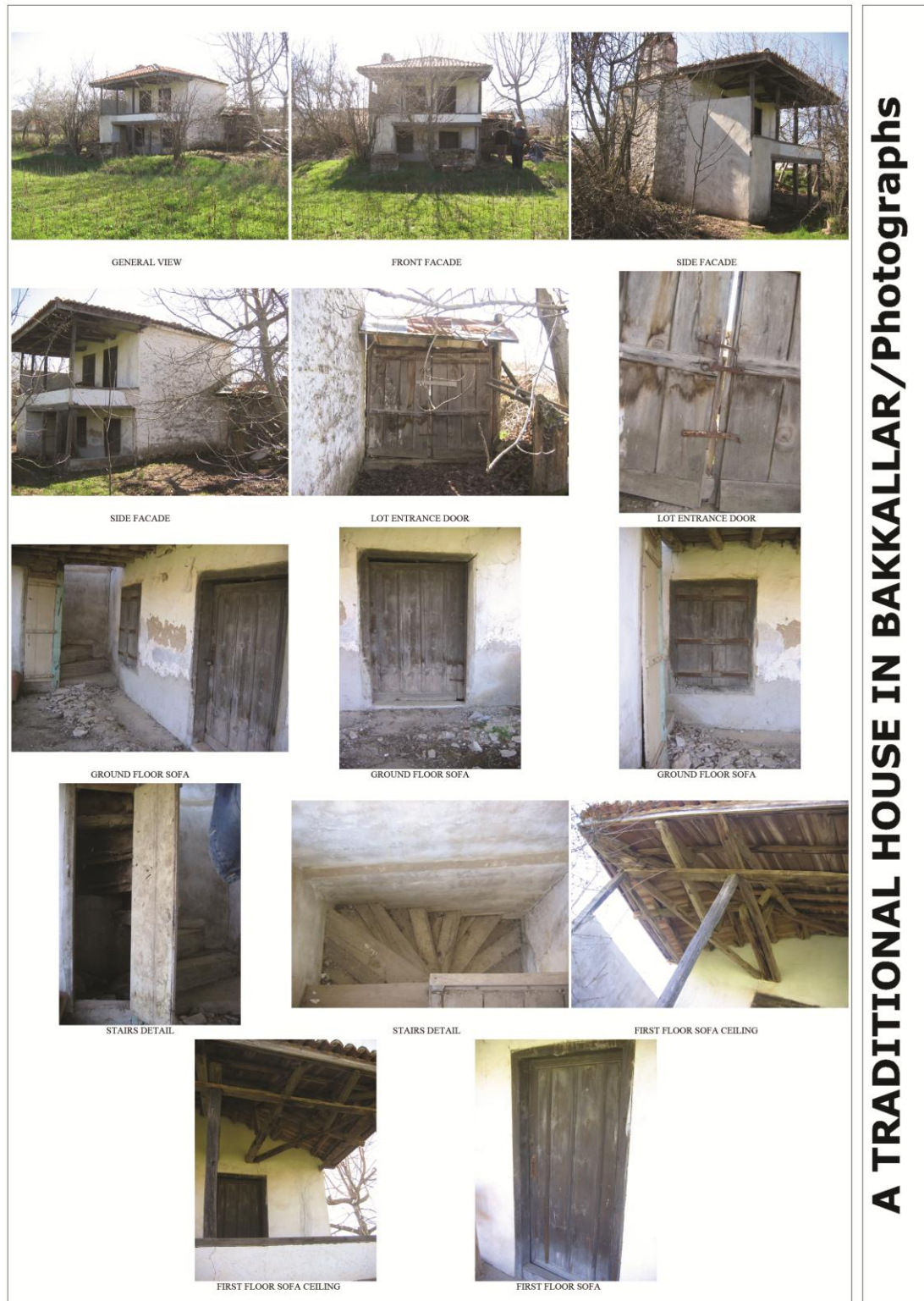


Figure 105 Photographs of a traditional dwelling in Bakkallar Neighborhood (Author, March 2008)

APPENDIX C

TRADITIONAL KAHVE, SUMMER MOSQUE AND WORKSHOP PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 106 Photographs of Berberler *kahvesi* (Author, February 2012)



Figure 107 Photographs of the *summer mosque* near Berberler kahvesi (Author, February 2012)



Figure 108 Photographs of the *summer mosque* near Ayvalı kahvesi (Author, February 2012)



Figure 109 Photographs of the *summer mosque* near Gökkıble kahvesi²² (Author, February 2012)

²² The minaret of this summer mosque was added in 1960.



Figure 110 Photographs of the bakery near Hacıahmet *kahvesi*
(Author, March 2008)

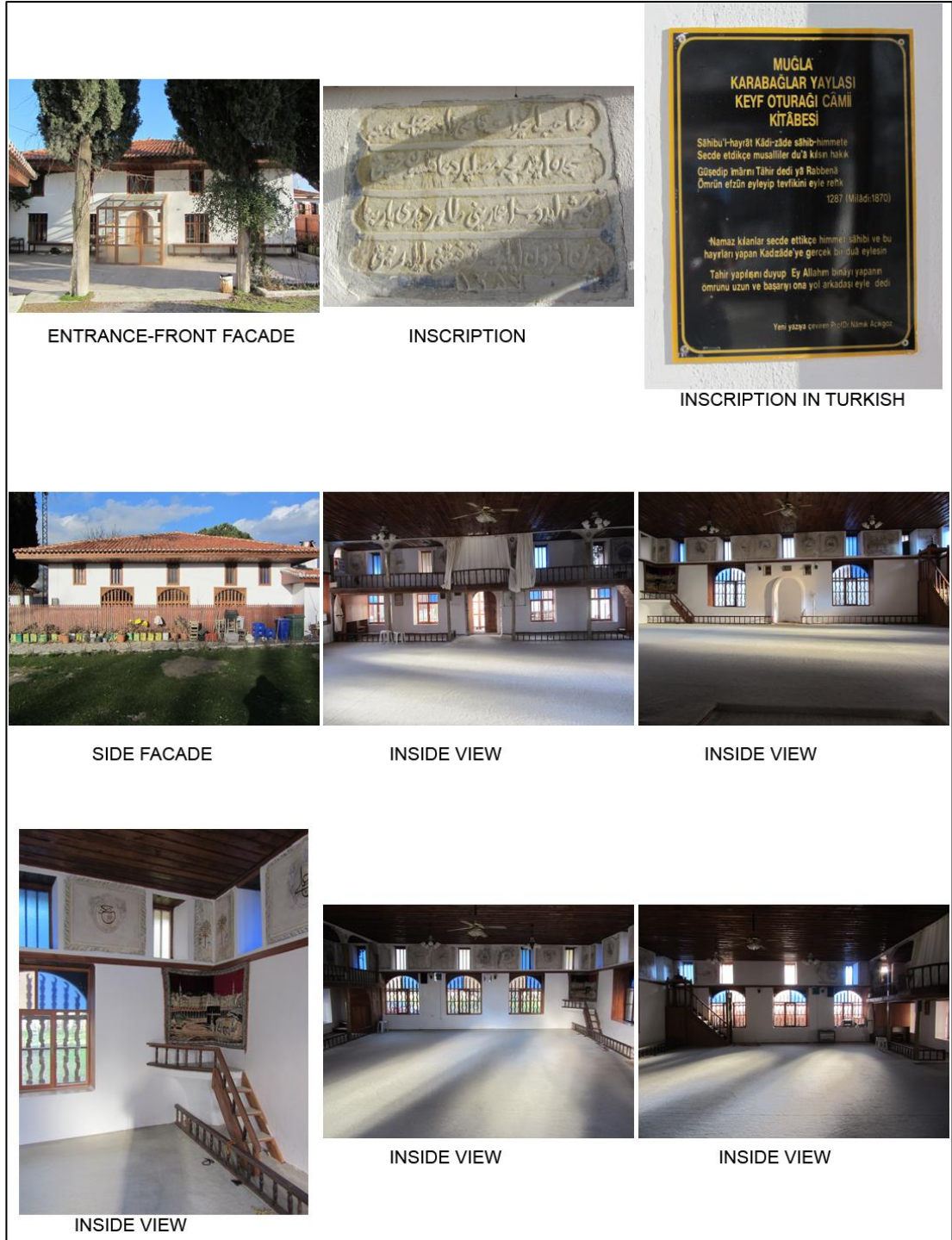


Figure 111 Photographs of the *summer mosque* near Keyfoturağı kahvesi (Author, February 2012)

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEW REPLIES OF THE SOCIAL SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	RELATIONSHIP TO THE OWNER	ADDRESS	LOT AREA (m2)	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR VAKIFKAHVESİ MEVKİİ	8000	2
AHMET DAĞDELEN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR SÜPÜROĞLU MEVKİİ	9200	1
ALAATTİN SULAR	FATHER IN LAW	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KAVAKLI MEVKİİ NO: 50	4000	1
ALİ DİKER	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KIR KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	3000	1
ALİFER ATASEVER	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	4000	1
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR GÖKKİBLE MEVKİİ	2640	3
BAYRAM TÜRKÖĞLÜ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR BAĞLARBAŞI MEVKİİ	4000	1
CEVAT DEMİREL	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	55000	1
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ARAPBAĞI MEVKİİ	1096	1
EMİN ERCAN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ NO: 19	4230	1
ERDAL ÖZSOY	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	11000	1
ESRA BARDAKÇI	DAUGHTER	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	5000	1
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR AYVALI MEVKİİ	3205	1
GÜL ZEYBEK	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR AYVALI MEVKİİ	45000	2
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	DAUGHTER	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR SÜPÜROĞLU MEVKİİ NO: 107	2500	2
GÜLŞEN TUNA	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR MEVKİİ KÜME EVLERİ	1500	1
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ELMALI KAHVE MEVKİİ NO: 5	2025	1
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	RELATIVE	DOĞANCILAR MEVKİİ AYVALI SOKAK NO: 11	3200	1
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR AYVALI MEVKİİ	1270	1
İSA NADİR HISAR	HIMSELF	SECE MEVKİİ DÜĞEREK	2250	1
KADIR KUDEN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR CİHANBEYENDİ MEVKİİ	2000	1
KADRIYE YILMAZ	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KADI KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	3500	1
KAZIM EREN	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR BAĞLAR MEVKİİ	3000	1
LEYLA BAYDAR	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR SÜPÜROĞLU MEVKİİ	5000	4
MEHMET BAL	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ	NOT MENTIONED	1
MEHMET BEY	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR MEVKİİ KÜME EVLERİ NO: 45	1045	1
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR GÖKKİBLE MEVKİİ	3500	1
MEHMET SABANCI	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ NO: 23	1926	1
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR GÖKKİBLE MEVKİİ	2316	3
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR GÖKKİBLE MEVKİİ	6654	3
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR CİHANBEYENDİ MEVKİİ	3000	1
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ARAPBAĞI MEVKİİ NO: 48/2	10000	4
MUSTAFA ALKIN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR BERBERLER KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	NOT MENTIONED	1
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	HIMSELF	SECE MEVKİİ DÜĞEREK	3720	1
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR BAĞLAR MEVKİİ	5000	1
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ NO: 51	6300	1
MUŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR MEVKİİ	NOT MENTIONED	1
NEBİ YILMAZ	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	14000	4
NEBİ YILMAZ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	4000	1
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	WIFE	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ NO: 35/1	1900	1
NEŞE TÜRREDİ	DAUGHTER	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR YENİ KAHVE MEVKİİ	5000	2
NEZAHAT OKSAS	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ	5400	1
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	7000	1
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR MANA KUYUSU MEVKİİ	4850	3
RECEBİ KÖSE	HIMSELF	SECEALTI MEVKİİ DÜĞEREK NO: 8	2106	1
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	NOT MENTIONED	3
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ	2000	1
SALİH YILDIZ	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR MEVKİİ BAĞLAR SOK. NO: 17	2500	1
SANIYE DİNDORUK	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	2500	1
SAYGIN SOYDAN	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ARAPBAĞI MEVKİİ NO: 42	550	1
SERAP TİMUR	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	2500	1
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	1476	1
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KEYFOTURAĞI MEVKİİ	26000	1
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR SÜPÜROĞLU MEVKİİ	2000	2
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	HUSBAND	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ARAPBAĞI MEVKİİ	5100	1
ŞENAL OSKAY	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR GÖKKİBLE MEVKİİ	2000	1
TÜLAY DOĞULU	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR ORTAKÖY MEVKİİ	1147	1
UNNAMED	HIMSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR HACIAHMET MEVKİİ	1800	1
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	SON	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR TOZLU KAHVESİ MEVKİİ	5500	3
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	HERSELF	ORHANIYE MAH. KARABAĞLAR KIRKAHVESİ MEVKİİ NO: 65	6000	1

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	TRADITIONAL MAIN BUILDING	TRADITIONAL SERVICE BUILDING	NEW MAIN BUILDING	NEW SERVICE BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTED MAIN BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTED SERVICE BUILDING
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0
AHMET DAĞDELEN	0	0	0	0	0	1
ALAATTİN SULAR	0	0	0	0	1	0
ALİ DIKER	0	0	1	1	0	0
ALİFER ATASEVER	1	0	0	0	0	0
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	2	1	0	0	0	0
BAYRAM TÜRKOĞLU	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEVAT DEMİREL	1	0	0	0	0	0
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	1	1	0	0	1	1
EMİN ERCAN	0	0	0	0	1	0
ERDAL ÖZSOY	1	0	0	0	0	0
ESRA BARDAKÇI	1	0	0	0	0	0
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	0	0	0	1	0	0
GÜL ZEYBEK	1	1	0	0	0	0
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	1	0	0	0	0	0
GÜLŞEN TUNA	1	0	1	0	0	0
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	0	0	1	0	0	0
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	0	0	0	1	0	0
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	0	1	0	0	0	0
İSA NADİR HİSAR	0	0	0	0	1	0
KADİR KUDEN	0	0	0	0	1	0
KADRIYE YILMAZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
KAZIM EREN	0	1	0	0	0	0
LEYLA BAYDAR	1	0	0	0	0	0
MEHMET BAL	1	1	0	0	0	0
MEHMET BEY	0	0	1	0	0	0
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	1	0	0	1	0	0
MEHMET SABANCI	1	0	0	0	0	0
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	1	0	0	0	0	0
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	1	1	0	0	0	0
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	0	0	1	0	0	0
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	1	0	2	0	0	0
MUSTAFA ALKIN	0	0	1	1	0	0
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	1	0	0	0	0	0
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	1	0	0	0	0	0
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	1	0	0	0	0	0
MÜŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	0	0	1	1	0	0
NEBİ YILMAZ	1	1	0	0	0	0
NEBİ YILMAZ	1	0	0	0	0	0
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	0	0	1	1	0	0
NEŞE TÜREDİ	1	0	0	0	0	0
NEZAHAT OKSAS	1	1	1	1	0	1
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	1	0	0	0	0	0
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	0	0	0	0	1	0
RECEBİ KÖSE	0	0	0	0	1	0
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	1	0	0	0	0	0
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	1	0	0	0	0	0
SALİH YILDIZ	1	1	0	0	0	0
SANİYE DİNDORUK	0	0	1	0	0	0
SAYGIN SOYDAN	0	0	0	0	1	0
SERAP TİMUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	0	0	0	0	0	0
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	1	1	0	0	0	0
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	1	0	0	0	0	0
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	0	0	1	0	0	0
ŞENAL OSKAY	1	0	0	1	0	0
TÜLAY DOĞULU	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNNAMED	1	0	0	0	0	0
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	1	1	0	0	0	0
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	0	1	1	0	0	0

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	CONDITION OF THE TRADITIONAL BUILDING	TYPES OF THE LAST RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS TO THE TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS	DATE OF THE LAST RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS TO THE TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	GOOD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
AHMET DAĞDELEN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
ALAATTİN SULAR	GOOD	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
ALİ DİKER	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
ALİFER ATASEVER	GOOD	RESTORATION PROJECT	NOT MENTIONED
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	BAD	SIMPLE REPAIR	1999
BAYRAM TÜRKOĞLU	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
CEVAT DEMİREL	SEVERE	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	BAD	SIMPLE REPAIR, RECONSTRUCTION	1989
EMİN ERCAN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	2003
ERDAL ÖZSOY	BAD	SIMPLE REPAIR(ROOF)	1999
ESRA BARDAKÇI	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
GÜL ZEYBEK	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	2008
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR(FACADE)	2007
GÜŞEN TUNA	GOOD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	1995
İSA NADİR HİSAR	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
KADİR KUDEN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
KADRIYE YILMAZ	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
KAZIM EREN	GOOD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
LEYLA BAYDAR	BAD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
MEHMET BAL	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
MEHMET BEY	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	2007
MEHMET SABANCI	BAD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	BAD	SIMPLE REPAIR	1999
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	DEMOLISHED	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR(ROOF)	ANNUAL
MUSTAFA ALKIN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	2002
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	GOOD	RESTORATION PROJECT	1972
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	SEVERE	RESTORATION PROJECT	NOT MENTIONED
MÜŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
NEBİ YILMAZ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR(ROOF)	2008
NEBİ YILMAZ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
NEŞE TÜREDİ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
NEZAHAT OKSAS	SEVERE	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
RECEBİ KÖSE	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	2008
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	2006
SALİH YILDIZ	GOOD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
SANİYE DİNDORUK	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
SAYGIN SOYDAN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	NOT MENTIONED
SERAP TİMUR	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	DEMOLISHED	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	GOOD	RESTORATION PROJECT	NOT MENTIONED
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	GOOD	RESTORATION PROJECT	NOT MENTIONED
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING
ŞENAL OSKAY	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	2004
TÜLAY DOĞULU	NO TRADITIONAL BUILDING	RECONSTRUCTION	2006
UNNAMED	GOOD	SIMPLE REPAIR	NOT MENTIONED
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	BAD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	BAD	NONE	NO RESTORATION IN THE KNOWN PAST

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	WC	BATH	WELL/BASIN	WATER	ELECTRICITY
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
AHMET DAĞDELEN	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL + NETWORK	YES
ALAATTİN SULAR	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + ARTESIAN	YES
ALİ DİKER	NEW	NEW	NEW	WELL	YES
ALİFER ATASEVER	RENEWED	RENEWED	NEW	ARTESIAN	YES
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	RENEWED	WELL	YES
BAYRAM TÜRKÖĞLÜ	NONE	NONE	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
CEVAT DEMİREL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	NO
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + NETWORK	YES
EMİN ERCAN	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + ARTESIAN	YES
ERDAL ÖZSOY	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	NEW	WELL	YES
ESRA BARDAKÇI	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	NEW	NEW	RENEWED	WELL	YES
GÜL ZEYBEK	NEW	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + ARTESIAN	YES
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	NONE	NETWORK	YES
GÜLŞEN TUNA	NEW	NEW	NEW	ARTESIAN + NETWORK	YES
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	NEW	NEW	NEW	ARTESIAN	YES
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	TRADITIONAL	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
İSA NADİR HİSAR	NEW	NEW	NEW	ARTESIAN	YES
KADİR KUDEN	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
KADRİYE YILMAZ	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
KAZIM EREN	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
LEYLA BAYDAR	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL + ARTESIAN + NETWORK	YES
MEHMET BAL	TRADITIONAL	NEW	NEW	WELL	YES
MEHMET BEY	NEW	NEW	NONE	NETWORK	YES
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
MEHMET SABANCI	RENEWED	RENEWED	NONE	ARTESIAN	YES
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	TRADITIONAL	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NO
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	NEW	NEW	NEW	WELL	YES
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	TRADITIONAL + NEW	TRADITIONAL + NEW	RENEWED	WELL + NETWORK	YES
MUSTAFA ALKIN	NEW	NEW	NONE	WELL	YES
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	RENEWED	RENEWED	RENEWED	WELL	YES
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	NEW	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + ARTESIAN	YES
MÜŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	NEW	NEW	NEW	ARTESIAN	YES
NEBİ YILMAZ	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
NEBİ YILMAZ	NEW	NEW	NEW	NETWORK	YES
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	NEW	NEW	NONE	ARTESIAN	YES
NEŞE TÜREDİ	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	RENEWED	WELL	YES
NEZAHAT OKSAS	NEW	NEW	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL + NETWORK	YES
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL + NETWORK	YES
RECEBİ KÖSE	TRADITIONAL + NEW	TRADITIONAL + NEW	NONE	ARTESIAN	YES
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	RENEWED	RENEWED	RENEWED	WELL	YES
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	NEW	NEW	RENEWED	WELL	YES
SALİH YILDIZ	RENEWED	RENEWED	NEW	WELL	YES
SANİYE DİNDORUK	NEW	NEW	NEW	WELL	YES
SAYGIN SOYDAN	RENEWED	RENEWED	NEW	WELL	YES
SERAP TİMUR	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	NONE	NONE	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	RENEWED	RENEWED	RENEWED	WELL	YES
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	RENEWED	RENEWED	RENEWED	WELL + ARTESIAN	YES
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	NEW	NEW	NEW	ARTESIAN + NETWORK	YES
ŞENAL OSKAY	RENEWED	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
TULAY DOĞULU	NEW	NEW	NEW	NETWORK	YES
UNNAMED	NEW	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	RENEWED	TRADITIONAL	TRADITIONAL	WELL	YES

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	LOT BOUGHT/INHERITED	LOT USED BY OWNER/TENANT	LOT USAGE PERIOD	AGES OF THE LOT USERS
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	INHERITED	OWNER	JUNE-SEPTEMBER	0-25, 25-50, 50+
AHMET DAĞDELEN	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
ALAATTİN SULAR	BOUGHT IN 2004	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER, AS WEEKENDHOUSE	50+
ALİ DİKER	BOUGHT IN 2004	OWNER	MAY-AUGUST, AS WEEKENDHOUSE	25-50
ALİFER ATASEVER	BOUGHT IN 2001	OWNER	MAY-SEPTEMBER	25-50
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	NOT MENTIONED
BAYRAM TÜRKÖĞLÜ	BOUGHT IN 2005	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
CEVAT DEMİREL	BOUGHT	OWNER	AS WEEKENDHOUSE	50+
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	BOUGHT IN 1998	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
EMİN ERCAN	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	0-25, 25-50, 50+
ERDAL ÖZSOY	INHERITED	OWNER	JUNE-NOVEMBER	50+
ESRA BARDAKÇI	INHERITED	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER	25-50
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	BOUGHT IN 2005	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
GÜL ZEYBEK	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	0-25, 25-50, 50+
GÜLŞEN TUNA	BOUGHT	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER	25-50
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	BOUGHT IN 1991	OWNER	JUNE-NOVEMBER, AS WEEKENDHOUSE	50+
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	BOUGHT IN 2005	RELATIVE	MAY-OCTOBER	50+
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	BOUGHT IN 1986	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
İSA NADİR HİSAR	BOUGHT IN 2005	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER	50+
KADİR KUDEN	INHERITED	OWNER	JUNE-NOVEMBER	50+
KADRIYE YILMAZ	INHERITED	TENANT	WHOLE YEAR	50+
KAZIM EREN	BOUGHT IN 1999	TENANT	MAY-OCTOBER	25-50
LEYLA BAYDAR	BOUGHT	OWNER, TENANT	WHOLE YEAR	0-25, 25-50, 50+
MEHMET BAL	BOUGHT IN 2002	OWNER	APRIL-OCTOBER	50+
MEHMET BEY	BOUGHT	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	BOUGHT IN 1987	OWNER	MAY-NOVEMBER	50+
MEHMET SABANCI	BOUGHT IN 2008	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	0-25, 25-50, 50+
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	INHERITED	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	BOUGHT IN 1992	OWNER	MAY-SEPTEMBER, AS WEEKENDHOUSE	25-50, 50+
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	INHERITED	OWNER, TENANT	WHOLE YEAR	25-50, 50+
MUSTAFA ALKIN	BOUGHT IN 2003	OWNER	JUNE-AUGUST	50+
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	BOUGHT IN 2002	OWNER	MAY-AUGUST	50+
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	BOUGHT IN 1972	OWNER, TENANT	WHOLE YEAR	50+
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	BOUGHT IN 1996	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
MÜŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	BOUGHT IN 1994	OWNER	JUNE-OCTOBER	25-50, 50+
NEBİ YILMAZ	BOUGHT IN 1964	OWNER	OCTOBER-NOVEMBER	50+
NEBİ YILMAZ	INHERITED	OWNER	OCTOBER-NOVEMBER	50+
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	BOUGHT IN 2006	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
NEŞE TÜREDİ	INHERITED	OWNER	JUNE-NOVEMBER	50+
NEZAHAT OKSAS	BOUGHT IN 2004	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
RECEBİ KÖSE	BOUGHT IN 2007	OWNER	AS WEEKENDHOUSE	0-25, 25-50
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	INHERITED	OWNER	NOT MENTIONED	50+
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	INHERITED	OWNER	MAY-SEPTEMBER	50+
SALİH YILDIZ	BOUGHT IN 1992	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER	50+
SANIYE DİNDORUK	BOUGHT IN 1960	OWNER	APRIL-OCTOBER	50+
SAYGIN SOYDAN	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50, 50+
SERAP TİMUR	BOUGHT IN 2007	NOT USED	NOT USED	NOT USED
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	INHERITED	TENANT	HARVEST SEASON	50+
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	INHERITED	OWNER	MARCH-OCTOBER	50+
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	25-50
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
ŞENAL OSKAY	INHERITED	OWNER	MAY-NOVEMBER	50+
TÜLAY DOĞULU	INHERITED	OWNER	MAY-OCTOBER	25-50
UNNAMED	INHERITED	OWNER	WHOLE YEAR	50+
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	INHERITED	OWNER	APRIL-OCTOBER	25-50
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	BOUGHT IN 2005	OWNER	MAY-DECEMBER	25-50

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	REGULAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS	TYPES OF ANIMALS BRED FOR PRODUCTION	ECONOMICAL INCOME FROM THE LOT
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE, TOBACCO	POULTRY	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
AHMET DAĞDELEN	FRUITS, OLIVE	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
ALAATTİN SULAR	FRUIT	NONE	NONE
ALİ DİKER	FRUIT	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
ALİFER ATASEVER	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	NONE	CATTLE, POULTRY, GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
BAYRAM TÜRKÖĞLÜ	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
CEVAT DEMİREL	GRAINS, FRUIT, OLIVE	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
EMİN ERCAN	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	POULTRY	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
ERDAL ÖZSOY	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	CATTLE, POULTRY, GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
ESRA BARDAKÇI	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	CATTLE, POULTRY	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
GÜL ZEYBEK	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	OLIVE, GRAINS	CATTLE	HOBBY GARDEN
GÜLŞEN TUNA	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	FRUIT	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	FRUIT	CATTLE	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
İSA NADİR HİSAR	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	POULTRY	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
KADIR KUDEN	FRUIT	NONE	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
KADRIYE YILMAZ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	RENT
KAZIM EREN	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	CATTLE, GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
LEYLA BAYDAR	GRAINS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE	CATTLE, POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN, RENT
MEHMET BAL	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
MEHMET BEY	VEGETABLES	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRAINS	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
MEHMET SABANCI	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	CATTLE, GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	NONE	NONE	NONE
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	FRUIT TREES, OLIVE TREES	CATTLE, POULTRY	AGRICULTURE, RENT, HOBBY GARDEN
MUSTAFA ALKIN	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	FRUIT	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN, RENT
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
MUŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	FRUIT	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
NEBİ YILMAZ	FRUIT, GRAINS	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
NEBİ YILMAZ	FRUIT, GRAINS	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
NEŞE TÜREDİ	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRAINS	CATTLE	HOBBY GARDEN
NEZAHAT OKSAS	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	CAUSES EXPENSES
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	FRUITS, GRAINS	CATTLE, POULTRY, GOAT	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
RECEBİ KÖSE	FRUIT	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	FRUITS, OLIVE, GRAINS	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
SADIKA ÖZDEMİR	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
SALİH YILDIZ	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
SANIYE DİNDORUK	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRAINS	CATTLE, POULTRY, GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
SAYGIN SOYDAN	NONE	NONE	NONE
SERAP TİMUR	NONE	NONE	NONE
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	GRAINS	NONE	AGRICULTURE, RENT
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	FRUIT, VEGETABLES, GRAINS	NONE	AGRICULTURE, HOBBY GARDEN
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	VEGETABLES	POULTRY	HOBBY GARDEN
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	NONE	NONE	NONE
ŞENAL OSKAY	VEGETABLES, GRAINS	GOAT	HOBBY GARDEN
TÜLAY DOĞULU	FRUITS, VEGETABLES, OLIVE	CATTLE	HOBBY GARDEN
UNNAMED	FRUIT, VEGETABLES	CATTLE	HOBBY GARDEN
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	VEGETABLES	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	FRUIT	NONE	HOBBY GARDEN

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	FAVORITE ATTRIBUTES OF KARABAĞLAR ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PARTICIPANT
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	NOSTALGIA
AHMET DAĞDELEN	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, BIRD TWEETS
ALAATTİN SULAR	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS
ALİ DIKER	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
ALİFER ATASEVER	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, BIRD TWEETS
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	NOT MENTIONED
BAYRAM TÜRKOĞLU	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
CEVAT DEMİREL	NOT MENTIONED
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	NATURAL BEAUTY
EMİN ERCAN	COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS, NEIGHBORHOOD, FERTILITY
ERDAL ÖZSOY	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS, BIRD TWEETS
ESRA BARDAKÇI	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	BIRD TWEETS
GÜL ZEYBEK	FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS, OWN-GROWN NATURAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	NATURAL BEAUTY
GÜLŞEN TUNA	NATURAL BEAUTY, NEIGHBORHOOD
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, BIRD TWEETS, TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS, BIRD TWEETS
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	BIRD TWEETS
İSA NADİR HİŞAR	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS, QUIETNESS, LOW DENSITY CONSTRUCTION
KADİR KUDEN	NOT MENTIONED
KADRIYE YILMAZ	NATURAL BEAUTY, CLEAN AIR
KAZIM EREN	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
LEYLA BAYDAR	NATURAL BEAUTY
MEHMET BAL	COOL CLIMATE, BIRD TWEETS, CLEAN AIR
MEHMET BEY	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
MEHMET SABANCI	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, BIRD TWEETS
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	DAILY LIFE WITHIN NATURE, ECONOMICAL INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	DAILY LIFE WITHIN NATURE, ECONOMICAL INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	NATURAL BEAUTY
MUSTAFA ALKIN	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, QUIETNESS
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	NOSTALGIA, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS, QUIETNESS
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, QUIETNESS, NATURAL FLORA
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	NATURAL BEAUTY, QUIETNESS
MÜŞTAK HÜKKAMOĞLU	COOL CLIMATE, COMFORT OF DETACHED HOUSE INHABITANCE
NEBİ YILMAZ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
NEBİ YILMAZ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	NOT MENTIONED
NEŞE TÜREDİ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, QUIETNESS
NEZAHAT OKSAS	NATURAL BEAUTY, NEIGHBORHOOD, QUIETNESS
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	NATURAL BEAUTY, CLEAN AIR
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR, QUIETNESS, BIRD TWEETS
RECEBİ KÖSE	COOL CLIMATE, BIRD TWEETS, QUIETNESS
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
SADIKA ÖZDEMİR	COOL CLIMATE, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS, QUIETNESS
SALİH YILDIZ	QUIETNESS, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS
SANIYE DİNDÖRÜK	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS
SAYGIN SOYDAN	NATURAL BEAUTY, QUIETNESS
SERAP TİMUR	NATURAL BEAUTY, QUIETNESS, FACILITIES FOR HOBBY-GARDENS AN DETACHED HOUSING
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	CLEAN AIR, QUIETNESS
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	NATURAL BEAUTY, TRADITIONAL QUALITIES
ŞENAL OSKAY	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, CLEAN AIR
TÜLAY DOĞULU	NATURAL BEAUTY, BIRD TWEETS, CLEAN AIR
UNNAMED	QUIETNESS
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	NATURAL BEAUTY, COOL CLIMATE, QUIETNESS, BIRD TWEETS, CLEAN AIR

Table 2 Interview Replies of the Social Survey Participants
(continued)

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWED PERSON	PROBLEMS OF KARABAĞLAR ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY PARTICIPANT
AHMET ARDA KORKMAZ	ALTERATING AND DEMOLISHING THE TRADITIONAL URBAN FEATURES LIKE <i>KESİK</i> S AND <i>İRİM</i> S
AHMET DAĞDELEN	ROAD PROBLEMS
ALAATTİN SULAR	NO PROBLEM
ALİ DİKER	LACK OF DRINKING WATER, LACK OF MAINTENANCE OF <i>İRİM</i> S
ALİFER ATASEVER	ROAD PROBLEMS
ATILLA DIŞÇIGİL	NOT MENTIONED
BAYRAM TÜRKOĞLU	ROAD PROBLEMS
CEVAT DEMİREL	NOT MENTIONED
DURMUŞ ÖCALAN	ROAD PROBLEMS, STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
EMİN ERCAN	ROAD PROBLEMS, LACK OF DRINKING WATER
ERDAL ÖZSOY	DUST GENERATED FROM THE ROADS
ESRA BARDAKÇI	RAPID URBANIZATION
EYÜP KARAKOÇ	ROAD PROBLEMS
GÜL ZEYBEK	NO PROBLEM
GÜLAY DEMİRTAŞ	WATER OVERFLOWING AND ROAD PROBLEMS IN WINTER, STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
GÜLŞEN TUNA	ROAD PROBLEMS, STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
HALİL İBRAHİM SEVİNÇ	LACK OF DRAINAGE FOR THE ROADS, OVERFLOWING AND PONDING AREAS
HÜSEYİN DAŞGIN	ALTERATING AND DEMOLISHING THE TRADITIONAL URBAN FEATURES LIKE <i>KESİK</i> S AND <i>İRİM</i> S
HÜSEYİN TEZCAN	ROAD PROBLEMS
İSA NADİR HİSAR	GARBAGE ACCUMULATION, ROAD PROBLEMS
KADİR KUDEN	NOT MENTIONED
KADRIYE YILMAZ	LACK OF DRAINAGE FOR THE ROADS AND CUL-DE-SACS
KAZIM EREN	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE, LACK OF ROADS
LEYLA BAYDAR	ROAD PROBLEMS
MEHMET BAL	RISING TREND IN NEW BUILDING
MEHMET BEY	ROAD PROBLEMS, STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE, INADEQUACY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT
MEHMET DÜZÖZ	POLLUTION OF PESTICIDES
MEHMET SABANCI	LACK OF MAINTENANCE FOR THE ROADS
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	OVERFLOWING AND PONDING AREAS
MEHMET YÜCEL DIŞÇIGİL	OVERFLOWING AND PONDING AREAS
MEMDUH ŞAHBAZ	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
METİN ÇİFTÇİ	RAPID URBANIZATION
MUSTAFA ALKIN	LACK OF DRINKING WATER
MUSTAFA ARSLANTAŞ	LACK OF DRINKING WATER, ROAD PROBLEMS
MUSTAFA BAYKAN	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE, LACK OF ROADS
MUSTAFA DEMİRKAZIK	LACK OF DRINKING WATER, ROAD PROBLEMS
MUŞTAK HÜKAMOĞLU	GARBAGE ACCUMULATION, ROAD PROBLEMS
NEBİ YILMAZ	NO PROBLEM
NEBİ YILMAZ	NO PROBLEM
NEŞE TORUN USANMAZ	NOT MENTIONED
NEŞE TÜREDİ	LACK OF DRINKING WATER, ROAD PROBLEMS
NEZAHAT OKSAS	LACK OF DRINKING WATER, ROAD PROBLEMS, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
ORHAN EMEKSİZ	ROAD PROBLEMS
ÖZGÜR ÖZPINAR	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE, LACK OF ROADS, LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE
RECEBİ KÖSE	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
SADETTİN İSTANBULLU	LOSS OF CHARACTERISTIC FLORA (DYING <i>KARAAĞAÇ</i> TREES)
SADİKA ÖZDEMİR	ROAD PROBLEMS, NON-PERMITTED ARTESIAN WELLS
SALİH YILDIZ	LACK OF AWARENESS ON TRADITIONAL INHABITING CULTURE IN KARABAĞLAR
SANIYE DİNDORUK	DUST GENERATED FROM THE ROADS
SAYGIN SOYDAN	INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS, POWER CUTS
SERAP TİMUR	ROAD PROBLEMS, OVERFLOWING AND PONDING AREAS
SEVAL DEMİRTAŞ	STRICT RULES OF THE CONSERVATION SITE
SÜLEYMAN AKSOY	GARBAGE ACCUMULATION, RISING TREND IN NEW BUILDING
SÜLEYMAN KIRKAN	ROAD PROBLEMS
SÜREYYA DEMİRCAN	IGNORANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY, ADMINISTRATIVE SEPERATION OF KARABAĞLAR FROM ORTAKÖY
ŞENAL OSKAY	POLLUTION OF PESTICIDES
TÜLAY DOĞULU	ROAD PROBLEMS
UNNAMED	WATER OVERFLOWING AND ROAD PROBLEMS IN WINTER
Y. SUMUR GAZEZOĞLU	IGNORANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY, LACK OF ROADS
ZÜLFE GÜÇLÜ	ROAD PROBLEMS, LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE, INADEQUACY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT