TRADITIONAL KARACASU (AYDIN) DWELLINGS: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR ARCHITECTURAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis introduces the traditional dwellings in Karacasu within the context of traditional residential architecture in Anatolia; and investigates their architectural and social characteristics. Karacasu is selected as a case-study for its preserved vernacular architecture, which dates back to the end of the 18th century and the 19th century. The architectural and social investigation of the traditional dwellings of Karacasu is based on studying the dwellings as residential and social unit. The spatial and social characteristics of the individual cases that are chosen from the historical domestic context of Karacasu are defined and discussed in reference to the existing conditions and also the changes and alterations that took place according to the functional necessities. These dwellings had social, functional and spatial changes as a result of the changing conditions and the requirements of modern life.

Keywords: Traditional Architecture, Dwelling, Western Anatolia, Karacasu, Architectural and Social Composition

ÖZ

GELENEKSEL KARACASU (AYDIN) KONUTLARI:
MİMARİ VE SOSYAL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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Bu tez, geleneksel Karacasu konutlarını, Anadolu'daki geleneksel konut dokusu kapsamında tanıtmakta; mimari ve sosyal özelliklerini incelemektedir. Karacasu, günümüze kadar korunmuş, 18.yüzyıl sonu ve 19. yüzyıla tarihlenen yöresel mimarisi bakımından örnek çalışma alanı olarak belirlenmiştir. Karacasu konutlarının mimari ve sosyal yönlerden irdelenmesi, konutların mimari ve sosyal birimler olarak çalışılmasına dayanır. Karacasu'nun tarihi konut dokusu içinden seçilen örneklerin mekansal ve sosyal özellikleri tanımlanmakta, şu anki koşullar ve ayrıca işlevsel gereksinimler üzerine gelişen değişiklikler bağlamında tartışılmaktadır. Modern yaşamın gereksinimleri ve değişen koşulların sonucu olarak bu konutlar sosyal, fonksiyonel ve mekansal değişikliklere uğramıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Mimari, Konut, Batı Anadolu, Karacasu, Mimari ve Sosyal Nitelik

To My Family

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim and Context

This thesis introduces the historical dwellings in Karacasu within the context of traditional dwellings in Anatolia and discusses their architectural and social characteristics. Objectives of the case study are to explain the geographical, historical, social, cultural and economic characteristics of the town of Karacasu, discuss the settlement, architecture and social context in Karacasu; and to evaluate the traditional dwellings of Karacasu in reference to other written sources on traditional houses. Karacasu is selected as the case study for its traditional dwellings dating from the end of the 18th century and the 19th century. Twelve of the traditional dwellings in the town were already officially registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as immovable cultural values; however no further work was done: a conservation or restoration project was not planned.[1] Some of the traditional dwellings are in danger of collapse[2]; most of them were already altered according to the changing conditions of urban life and the requirements of modern life. In this respect, this study provides an architectural and social investigation of the traditional dwellings of Karacasu before this historical domestic pattern is lost without any documentation. Moreover, this is also seen as a personal duty for the author who is from this town; every generation has the duty and responsibility of conveying the

[1] The official registration of the twelve traditional dwellings was made by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture on June 1995 (Decree no: 4991). But, there are more traditional dwellings deserve to be identified as a cultural value. Karacasu Municipality applied to be a member of the Turkish Union of Historical Towns on January 11, 2005 (Official paper no: 2/2005-38) and was accepted on 01.05.2005, which declared the town as a historical village. The Turkish Union of Historic Towns was founded in the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in 1999. Today it works within the presidency of Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality. For information about European Association of Historic Towns and Regions, see www.historic-towns.org.

[2] Some traditional dwellings in this region are either collapsed or destroyed by the earthquakes. There had been two earthquakes of great magnitude (IX) in 1895 and 1899 in Aydın and nearby, (as cited in the official website of the Boğaziçi University, Kandilli Observatory). Some dwellings of the nearby settlements like Kuyucak were also destroyed by the fires during the War of Independence.

historical and cultural values to the next generations within the network of social interaction, for the continuity of the culture.

Few studies are done on Karacasu dwellings; this thesis will compliment the previous research.[3] Karacasu is a district in the province of Aydın in Western Anatolia. Located on the southeast of Aydın, Karacasu is one of the oldest Turkish settlements in the Aegean Region. The town moved to its current location in the 19th century; previously it was in Yenişehir[4] (where the Seljukids had lived for a while after they migrated to this area). There are two big neighbourhoods in Karacasu: Çarşıyaka and Karşıyaka; and these are separated from each other with a deep valley connected by a stone bridge: the Karşıyaka Bridge. Çarşıyaka is the newly settled and more developed part of the town. It is located at the entrance of the town. Karşıyaka, however, is the older part, located in the south of the valley. It was the previous center of the town, whereas it is today a small quarter. A difference in terms of the structural systems and construction materials used at the dwellings is observable in these two quarters. The dwellings in Karşıyaka are mainly built with stone masonry without plastering the exterior. In Çarşıyaka, however the traditional dwellings are built with stone at the first floor level, and timber skeleton with stone and earth infill at the upper floor.

The social composition in Karacasu is an important determinant for the development of residential architecture. The life style of the inhabitants was influential in shaping the spatial organization of the traditional dwellings. The fields around the town are not much cultivable for agriculture so the inhabitants mostly focused on doing handcrafts such as carpet-weaving, leatherworking and pottery-making which are well developed in Karacasu and are the basic means of living.

[3] The only sources on the historical development of Karacasu include the book entitled "Karacasu 1999", and published by the Karacasu Municipality; the study done by Başaran (2000); Akgül (2003) and the journal of the foundation of "Karacasu Geliştirme ve Eğitim Vakfı", which is published since 1997. These are useful sources in terms of obtaining information on the cultural and historical context of the village.

[4] In the 937/530 dated *'Muhasebe-i Anadolu'* book (as ctied in Karacasu 1999) Karacasu was listed as a village of Yenişehir.

The traditional dwellings in Karacasu compose of mostly two-storey residential unit and a courtyard. The courtyard is generally situated right behind the street entrance and separates the residential unit from the street with high walls. It has an important role in such a settlement with hot climate. Within the courtyard, there are one-storey independent and individual service units such as a cote, lavatory and storage that are often placed adjacent to the courtyard walls. The open space in the courtyard is used for drying fruits, preparing meals, and washing clothes, as well as for coming together and enjoying the fresh air. The first storey of the residential unit also includes some service spaces: a barn, wood storage, and fruit rooms being the most common. The second storey however is the living floor of the house with its open projection called *hayat*. There is a series of rooms opening to *hayat* which often looks to east because of climatic reasons. Every room is an independent living area with the necessary arrangements and furniture for sitting, eating, sleeping, storing and cleansing.

The study is structured on four chapters. In the first chapter, the aim, scope and the methodology of the thesis are stated, while in the second and the third chapters, the theoretical background is introduced. Foremost the terms “house” and “dwelling” are briefly discussed to provide an insight into the terminology used in discussing traditional dwellings. Respectively, the term ‘dwelling’ is preferred to be used in the thesis, since the term does not only refer to the residential building itself; but also to the open spaces and related independencies that altogether constitute a complex. Thus the integrity of open and closed spaces is taken to be an important theme in studying traditional domestic architecture. The term ‘vernacular’ can well be used for the dwellings of Karacasu as well as they are typical in a geographical context. The third chapter also includes a brief overview of the studies which focused on traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia. In relation to the use of terminology, a classification of the available major sources on traditional houses and a general framework of the context and content of the existing scholarship on Anatolian traditional dwellings are provided in this chapter.

In the forth chapter, there is a short survey on the traditional domestic architecture of Western Anatolia. The existing studies are evaluated in two groups: the traditional

dwelling found on the coast and in inland. Most of the existing studies on this region looked at the houses in more touristic centers like Ayvalık, Bodrum and Foça; and focused on traditional dwellings constructed with stone despite the fact that there are examples of houses constructed with timber skeleton system as well. Houses with timber skeleton system, on the other hand, are mostly seen in inland; and Karacasu dwellings constitute examples of this regional variety. In the second part of the chapter, the traditional dwellings in the nearby settlements of Karacasu are examined and described briefly; some small towns in Aydın such as Bozdoğan, Kuyucak and Yenipazar merit attention due to the density of their traditional dwellings. The officially registered traditional dwellings in such towns are taken as the basis and described shortly in reference to field survey and observation.

Chapter five is about Karacasu and its traditional domestic context. This chapter comprises the historical and social context of Karacasu village and the field study on its traditional dwellings. The general description of Karacasu as well as the social, cultural and economic characteristics of the town is mentioned at the beginning of the chapter and the remaining section is reserved for the architecture and social context of the dwellings and the introduction, discussion and evaluation of the case studies.

1.2 Methodology

There is a dense pattern of traditional residential architecture in Karacasu. This thesis however does not aim to make a typology of the Karacasu dwellings; it is an investigation into their architectural and social context by means of presenting, discussing and evaluating the available data obtained through an inventory of selected case-studies.

Twenty five individual houses are chosen in order to evaluate the spatial and social characteristics of the traditional dwellings by means of detailed identification cards. The studied cases are chosen for their historical and architectural value; it is important to choose dwellings that are suitable for making correlative evaluations and that also show spatial variations. The selected twenty five traditional dwellings

include the officially registered houses, those proposed to be registered and also those that are not registered (See Appendix A). These moreover exemplify the characteristics of the traditional Karacasu dwellings well and also are better preserved. All of these dwellings are first examined from exterior. Twelve of the cases are totally surveyed, as they were accessible. Their scaled sketch plans and sections are drawn by using the AutoCAD drawing program by the author. Thirteen of the cases on the other hand are only externally surveyed, as these houses are either locked or their inhabitants did not give permission for entering. These dwellings are evaluated by their exterior features like structural system, form and material of the roof; and the general characteristics such as status of registry, originality and the physical condition and number of storeys. There are more dwellings observed from the exterior; their exterior features are taken into evaluation to illustrate examples.

Identification cards are prepared and used for examining the cases[5]. Accordingly some data categories are specified. The space use is examined in terms of interior (spatial and functional characters of the internal spaces), exterior (structural system, construction technique and architectural elements) and courtyard (spatial character of the individual spaces; and courtyard elements) features. The influence of the residing social unit in the design and use of space is taken into consideration. The changes that occurred in time are discussed in the evaluation part with the original and the contemporary functions of the spaces indicated. The functional and physical changes in the dwellings are evaluated in reference to the changing conditions of life. As it became much harder to live comfortably in the traditional dwellings, some are replaced with modern units, while most are continued to be used with or without restoration and alteration. Changes are also related to social mobility; many inhabitants migrated to cities like Nazilli and İzmir; and the new residents came from the villages of Karacasu and altered the houses according to their needs.

The method of analysis then relies on the literature survey of the available sources, architectural documentation, observation and interview and discussion with the inhabitants and the related Ministry and local authorities. A general preliminary study is done in 2003. The field studies are conducted in both 2005 and 2006. During

[5] The tables are prepared by referring to Asatekin (1994).

the field studies, tables of interior, exterior and courtyard features are listed. Questionnaire for obtaining information on social issues is prepared (See Appendix A, Table 34). However as the inhabitants usually did not prefer to answer the questions, unofficial interviews with the occupants became more determining in the analysis. The data concerning the space use, occupant history and functional changes are the products of these interviews and the observations. A study was also made in the register's office in order to find out the previous and current ownership information. However, it was not possible to obtain precise information; some information is provided by the current residents and also by Başaran (2000). The photographs, tables and figures are all prepared by the author unless otherwise specified.

CHAPTER 2

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CONTEXT OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

2.1 'House' and 'Dwelling'

The "residential unit" is a social unit of space, that is, it is a place of production, consumption, and social relations. It is a cultural artifact in relation to the environment: it is "an element of the urban milieu" (Tekeli, 1995, 2). Accordingly, housing takes root from the physical properties of the environment and also from the architecture (Aydınlı, 1995, 329). Saegert (1985, 288) believes that the idea of dwelling is the most intimate of the relationships with the environment. As an abode, a house is the part of a social and spatial system and hence can't be isolated from the settlement and the environment (Acar, 1979).[6]

A residential unit is shaped by the socio-cultural factors and physical forces, and is modified by climatic conditions, construction techniques, the available materials, and the capabilities and constraints of the technology.[7] Wilk (1990, 34) denotes that "it is a reflection of the psychological and ideological processes of builders and inhabitants." In his detailed study, Rapoport (1969, 47) emphasized that the basic needs of a family including eating, sitting, cooking and alike, the role of women in the family, privacy needs and social intercourse are the factors influencing the building form. According to Lawrence (1990, 223) on the other hand, there is not a deterministic relationship between spatial and social parameters in the context of domestic architecture, as he argues that these notions may not have a spatial component in all societies.

[6] For further information on domestic architecture and settlement patterns, see Stea and Turan (1990).

[7] Rapoport (1969, 25) states that materials, construction and technology are treated as modifying factors rather than form determinants.

The residential unit is expressed with the terms 'house' and 'dwelling'. Many definitions are proposed for both terms:

- "*House* means shelter, and implies edges, walls, doors, and roofs and the whole repertory of the fabric." (Rykwert, 1991)

- "The *house* is the fixed point which transforms an environment into a dwelling place." (Norberg, 1985, 91)

Lawrence (1987a, 155) describes the 'house' as a physical unit that defines and delimits the space for the members of a household; hence it provides shelter and protection for domestic activities.

Oliver (2003, 25) prefers to discuss the definitions of house and dwelling by referring to the verb 'to dwell' which is the experience of living at a specific location; 'dwelling' is the physical expression of doing so. In this respect he states that all *houses* are *dwellings*; but not all *dwellings* are *houses*.

- "*Dwelling* is more than the structure; as the soul is more than the body that envelops it." (Oliver, 2003, 25)

Rapoport (1990, 16) defines the 'dwelling' in terms of activity and setting systems suitable for cross-cultural comparison while Bourdier and Alsayyad (1989, 6) define *dwelling* as the basic architectural component of the traditional environment. Some dwellings are simply shelters of branches and leaves, and some are large and massive structures.

A more phenomenological definition is offered by Norberg-Schultz as well as Heidegger for whom *dwelling* is "being on the earth" (as cited in Bourdier, 1989, 40).

"Dwelling is the act of turning a particular location into a meaningful environment and 'house' and 'home' are among the primary locations where 'dwelling' occurs." (Özgenel, 2000, 62) [8] Özgenel (2000) emphasizes that dwelling is more than

[8] According to Norberg-Schultz (1980, 1985), house is one of the modes of "dwelling" (as cited in Özgenel, 2000, 62).

inhabiting a place. “To dwell implies the establishment of a meaningful relationship between man and a built environment” (Norberg-Schultz, 1985, 13):

Dwelling therefore denotes a scope that contains all residential activities. In this regard, Asatekin (1989, 2) defines a *dwelling* as a house with its garden and courtyard, a complex constituting a whole. As such it is generally defined as a socially produced and effective building reflecting the social dynamics of the society which has created the built environment. The word ‘dwelling’ therefore is a more encompassing term including also a social aspect. Therefore it is chosen as more appropriate to be used in the context of traditional domestic architecture discussed in this study.

2.2 ‘Traditional’ and ‘Vernacular’

Traditional architecture is a complex field of study with several components. Many scholars have studied the topic and classified the concepts and terms referred to in the discussions and studies concerning traditional architecture. The term ‘traditional’ is often referred to and discussed in the context of studies concerning the meaning and scope of ‘vernacular architecture’ (Bourdier, 1989; Oliver, 1989 and Rapoport, 1989). In this respect some studies also focused on discussing what ‘vernacular’ is (Brunskill, 1970; Oliver, 1990 and 2003; Oliver, 1990; Stea, 1990 and Turan, 1990).

Rapoport (1969) classifies the built forms as ‘primitive’, ‘pre-industrial’, ‘vernacular’ and ‘high style and modern’. ‘Primitive building’ is a term used by the anthropologists for the primitive-defined societies. It is built and used by all, with few individual differences. ‘Pre-industrial building’ on the other hand is built by tradesmen, with more individual changes; whereas ‘high style and modern buildings’ are those with an original design developed by specialists. Rapoport defines the ‘vernacular architecture’ as the anonymous buildings with no known builders or architects. Stea (1990, 20) however argues that it is possible to have architecture without registered architects; Rudofsky (1964) in contrast supports the idea of architecture without architects.

Hence different terminology and frameworks are used to describe and discuss the traditional architecture in different discourses. Bourdier et al. (1989, 6) indicate that the idea common in all is that there is a process becoming a norm when enough people in a given society adopt it. 'Folk tradition' and 'traditional houses' in this sense imply a similar meaning; 'folk tradition' is related with the culture of the majority; while 'traditional houses' are evaluated in a discipline having an accepted model of buildings, beginning of institutionalization (Rapoport, 1969).

Lawrence (1987b, 16) adds to this discussion the synonyms like 'anonymous', 'indigenous'[9], 'popular' and 'spontaneous'. Rudofsky (1964) likewise introduces the terms "non-pedigreed architecture" and "rural".

Stea defines the term 'traditional' in the manner of the actual age of a traditional. "It is a measure of its 'tradition-ness' than its degree of common acceptance as a cultural norm" (1990, 22). He points out the existence and use of 'codes' and 'standards' in characterizing the 'traditional'.

Bourdier et al. (1989, 5) describe the 'traditional dwellings' as the built expression of a heritage transmitting from one generation to another. On the contrary, Oliver (1989, 74) argues that the use of the term 'traditional building' is not valid and there is no field of 'traditional architecture'; there are only buildings that embody traditions[10]. In his later studies he prefers to use the term 'know-how' in order to identify 'vernacular' (1990, 147).[11]

> "Vernacular building is a sort of building which is deliberately permanent rather than temporary, which is traditional rather than academic in its inspiration which provides for the simple industrial enterprises, which is strongly related to place, especially through the use of local building materials, but which represents design and building with thought and feeling rather than in a base or strictly utilitarian manner." (Brunskill, 1981, 24)

[9] For Highlands (1990, 50), 'indigenous' is more revealing and fundamental.

[10] Bourdier (1989) claims that "transmission" affects "tradition", which has a cultural origin involving common people.

[11] For further information on the effect of technology on vernacular architecture, see Oliver (1990).

Turan (1990) evaluates the vernacular architecture both as a product, a process and knowledge. Similarly, Rapoport (1990, 82) explains the "process" and "product characteristics" of vernacular environments. Accordingly the "process characteristics" refer to the ways in which the environment is created, including identity, intention and purposes of the designers, while "product characteristics" of vernacular environments refer to the definition of the environment; its nature, qualities and attributes, including the aesthetic aspects of the built environment.

According to Lawrence (1987, 1990) the contexts in which vernacular architecture are discussed include the following:

- 'The aesthetic and formalist interpretation' used by architects who are concerned with the formal composition of the buildings rather than analyzing the meaning of the buildings or their construction. This approach has been criticized to have a little understanding of the origins of vernacular architecture.

- 'The typological approach' used by architects, archaeologists and folklorists studying the geometrical and compositional rules including size and shape of the rooms, and the location of the doors, windows and chimneys as well as the meaning and use of the rooms.

- 'An evolutionary theory'[12] frequently used in studying vernacular architecture based upon a chronological framework, for instance studying the evolution of the materials or the spatial organizations in time. [13] (Eldem (1984), Küçükerman (1995) and Kuban (1965) within Turkish authors)

- 'Social and geographical diffusionism' used to interpret the development of vernacular house designs in relation to social and geographic factors. It is believed that the design and construction of vernacular houses are influenced by social

[12] Rapoport (1969, 15) states that the lack of differentiation in the use of domestic space is the common characteristic of vernacular architecture and hence rejects the chronological order for the study of vernacular buildings. Lawrence (1987b, 31) as well believes that the vernacular architecture can not be studied historically since there is no change over the course of time.

[13] Dating has been a primary concern of British scholars, including Brunskill (1970).

diffusion and are delimited by the geographical regions. (Kuban (1995) and Tanyeli (1996) within Turkish authors)

- 'Physical explanations such as building technology, materials, site and climate' widely adopted by different scholars but are criticized as inadequate by Rapoport (1969) as these features do not necessarily determine house forms.

- 'Socio-cultural factors: religious practices and collective spatial images' used by the researchers interpreting the influence of the social and economic factors affecting the design and the use of vernacular dwellings.

- 'Cultural factors including collective images and religious practices' used to evaluate the influence upon the construction process of the vernacular dwellings.

According to Lawrence[14] (1987b, 20), on the other hand vernacular architecture, specific to certain regions and periods, should consider the following manners:

- The architectural composition: The arrangements of constituent parts
- The constraints imposed by the site and the intended use of the building
- The materials and techniques used for the construction.

Highlands (1990) grouped the various scholars who studied vernacular architecture into three: First group includes theoreticians and architects including Wright, Aalto, Le Corbusier, Loos, Venturi, Moore, who used vernacular architecture as a source of inspiration in their designs. The second group includes scholars, often architects and seldom historians, like Rudofsky, Rykwert, Rapoport, who elaborated the notion of 'truth' of the vernacular models and the third group includes Aldo Van Eyck, Nornberg-Schultz and Curtis, who studied in terms of taxonomy.

Brunskill (1970, 20), likewise categorized examples of vernacular architecture into three categories as 'domestic', 'agricultural' and 'industrial'. 'Domestic vernacular architecture' comprises the buildings designed for living purposes as generally

[14] Lawrence (1990) accentuates the differences between domestic buildings in contemporary post-industrial societies and the vernacular houses in 'preliterate' non-industrial societies.

understood: a unit comprising eating, sitting, sleeping, and storage areas, and the ancillary buildings which include a brew-house, bake-house, kitchen and sculleries (a small room next to a kitchen where washing and other domestic works are done) are in this category. 'The vernacular architecture of agriculture' comprises the buildings of the farmstead apart from the farm-house and its domestic ancillaries. 'The industrial vernacular architecture' includes the buildings housing industrial activities related to countryside. It is impossible for this terminology to work properly for Anatolia, since the traditional dwellings in Anatolia also include the industrial period.

> "Vernacular architecture is the product of a wide range of environmental, functional, social and cultural factors relevant at a given period. A vernacular house becomes the reflection of the spirit of an age by expressing the combined effect of these factors on a way of life. The study of the evolution of a vernacular type is instrument to understanding the real significance of historical developments." (Fuchs and Meyer-Brodnitz, 1989, 419)

As such all forms of vernacular architecture are built to meet specific needs, accommodating the values, economics and ways of life of the cultures that produce them. They may be adapted or developed over time according to needs and circumstances (Oliver, 2003, 14).

The "vernacular" and "traditional", in this context seem to denote the same context. They imply similar contexts with different approaches and their definitions are based on the personal preferences of the scholars.

Both 'traditional' and 'vernacular' imply the meaning of being 'historical'. 'Traditional' is used more in relation to the continuity of a historical tradition and an architectural quality in comparison to 'vernacular' (used by Rapoport (1989, 1990) and Oliver (1990, 2003) according to Asatekin. 'Vernacular architecture' is said to be an informal and unclassified type of dwelling (Germen, 1974, 5). For example it comprises the structures made of rushes as Rudofsky (1964) exemplifies. Rudofsky, Rapoport, Oliver define this term independently from time and place, without the influence of architects and planners.[15] 'Vernacular' however is thought to refer to a

[15] This information is given by Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. G. Asatekin after the preliminary jury of the thesis in the Faculty of Architecture at Middle East Technical University.

geographical context.[16] Gökçe suggests not using these two terms alternatively, as they imply different referential contexts. The author hence prefers to use the term "traditional dwelling" for Anatolia; and the next chapter is about the studies concerning the traditional dwellings of Anatolia. For Karacasu both of the terms, 'traditional' and 'vernacular', are appropriate to be used; the term "traditional" is used for discussing the Karacasu dwellings studied in the fifth chapter without however forgetting the vernacular characteristics of the town as well.

[16] This information is given by Dr. Fuat Gökçe in the preliminary jury of the thesis done on 08.09.2006, in the Faculty of Architecture at Middle East Technical University.

CHAPTER 3

THE CONTEXT OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN ANATOLIA: DIFFERENT APPROACHES

The housing stock of Anatolia is a field of study which is prolific in its wealth of examples belonging to various transcended centuries and civilizations (Denel, 1990, 165). Several examples of traditional dwellings are found in the cities and villages of Anatolia. Among these modest scale urban dwellings constructed after the seventh century form the majority and basis (Asatekin, 1989).[17] Most of these however are altered due to the changing urban life, or destroyed by the earthquakes and fires, or else are demolished due to the requirements of modern life (Asatekin, 2005, 389).

The traditional dwellings in Anatolia have been studied by many scholars including architects, historians and sociologists especially since the first half of the 20th century (Table 1).[18] The examples referred to also date usually to the 20th century. There are limited written documents and sources done about the traditional dwellings in earlier centuries. Many studies focused on examining and providing a terminology while others discussed the origin and the development of the traditional dwellings.[19] The traditional domestic architecture is generally discussed in relation to the features of the dwellings grouped under Turkish, Islamic or Ottoman origin in reference to the historical information taken from architectural and literary evidences. Scholars proposed different theories and assumptions about the historical formation of a

[17] As listed below, there are also large, imposing and carefully built types of traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia. These are not included in this study since they do not show the common characteristics of the Anatolian traditional dwellings.
- Large, multi-purpose and imposing mansions (*konak*)
- Summer dwelling; villas set in open country with gardens and picturesque views
- Waterfront houses (*yalı*)
- Well protected large mansions (*kasır*)
- Palaces built on a larger scale and with great elaboration to serve as dwellings for senior officials (Üstünkök, 1987, 56).

[18] To read more detailed information about the traditional dwellings in the towns of Central Anatolia, see Aksulu (2001b) and İmamoğlu (1992); in the towns of South Eastern Anatolia see Akkoyunlu (1989) and Aksulu (2001a, 2004).

[19] These studies are significant with respect to the contemporary domestic architecture; due to their influence on the development of the present-day house architecture (Erdim, 1985, 170).

common house type. Respectively, typological and morphological approaches dominate the discussion in many studies.

Kuban, Aksoy, Tanyeli, Eldem and Küçükerman take the dwellings with timber skeleton system as the starting point of the Turkish - Anatolian dwelling tradition. Kuban (1965) also adds a Muslim character to the Turkish identity: "Turkish-Muslim". The classification of the traditional dwellings however should not depend only on a Turkish identity since the Ottoman Empire was a unified culture, "a mosaic of culture" (Asatekin and Balamir, 1988), since it is composed of different nations which have different ethnic origins, and coexist in time and space (Asatekin, 2005, 397). The "settlement policy of the Ottoman period" and other factors therefore should also be taken into consideration (Asatekin, 2005, 390). The Middle-Eastern tradition of tent as an organic form is also taken as reflected in the shaping of traditional domestic architecture (Kuban, 1965, 207).

For offering a concise context of the studies done on traditional Anatolian dwellings, a table is perpared (See Appendix A, Table 28). The terminology, keywords, and the content of each study are thus indicated in the table for a comparative framework. The terminology used by various scholars for discussing the traditional dwellings in Anatolia is introduced in the next part. Typological studies based on historical development, regional characteristics, architectural and spatial characteristics, structural system and construction materials and ethnic origins are presented in the following section.

3.1 Terminology

The terminology used by various scholars for discussing the traditional dwellings in Anatolia consists of the following terms:

- 'Turkish House' (used by Arseven, Eldem, Küçükerman, Bektas)
- 'Ottoman House' (used by Arel, Eldem in his later studies)
- 'Turkish Civil Architecture' (used by Aksoy)
- 'Anatolian Vernacular House' (used by Sözen)
- 'Turkish *Hayat* House' (used by Kuban)
- 'Traditional Dwelling in Anatolia' (used by Asatekin)

Arseven[20], to start with a chronological order, uses the term 'Turkish house' while studying traditional dwellings. He states that the Ottomans built new types of houses in accordance with the life of the Turkish and Islamic cultures, and they did not occupy the dwellings that belonged to the newly conquered nations. He accentuates both the Turkish life and traditions and a typology both of which are shaped by the climatic conditions and materials.

Eldem (1955) uses the term 'Turkish house' in his earlier studies while he prefers to use the term "Ottoman house" in his later work.[21] He proposes that a house of Turkish origin led to the emergence of an "Ottoman house". According to him, besides the climatic and topographic conditions, the influence on the traditional dwelling was mainly Turkish; a Turkish life style and art affected the formation of the Ottoman dwelling (Eldem, 1984, 19).[22] In this respect he rejects the proposal of foreign scholars who offered a Byzantine influence on the formation of the traditional dwelling in Anatolia.

Arel (1982) studies the typological development of traditional "Ottoman house" including the influential factors and relations, and also in taking into account the ratio of Turkish inhabitation in Anatolia and Rumeli.

Kuban (1982) prefers to use the term 'Turkish house' in his studies. In his 1995 study, he focuses on a specific type; the '*Hayat* house'. He suggests that the typologies depend on the cultural origins, but not on the ethnic ones. Accordingly, the characteristics of the Anatolian-Turkish society were formed in Central-Western

[20] Arseven, whose studies are also published in Arabic and French, did one of the first studies on traditional dwellings in Anatolia.

[21] Eldem was criticized by Arel (1982) for defining the cultural and historical place of the Turkish house without explaining how it originated. Eldem uses the term "Turkish House" for the houses in Anatolia and Rumeli dating from 15th and 16th centuries; but does not explain the reasons for taking these houses as Turkish houses.

[22] The first comments on the common properties of *Turkish house* are seen in Eldem (1955), (as cited in Arel, 1982). In his latter study (1984), however he focuses on the *Ottoman house* by comparing it with the *Turkish house*.

Anatolia and Balkans in the first years of the Ottoman Empire, and hence Kuban (1995, 22) believes that the term 'Ottoman house' is misleading.

Sözen and Eruzun (1996) discuss the topic under the title of 'Anatolian vernacular house'. According to them, the wealth of the culture and the developing values are the main elements, which created a particular style of house in the Turkish culture. Sözen (2001) acknowledges the difficulty of analyzing houses systematically, and offers the necessity for generalization.

Both Küçükerman and Güner (1995) and Bektaş (2001, 45) use the term 'Turkish house' for the traditional dwellings in Anatolia. Bektaş states the fact that the citizens of the Turkish Republic have over 20 different ethnic origins and thus he prefers to use the more generalized term "Turkish".

Asatekin (1994, 2001, 2004) on the other hand prefers to use the term 'traditional dwelling in Anatolia' to propose evaluations without making generalizations. She therefore does not support the idea of proposing ethnic differentiations like Turkish house or Greek house.

It is impossible to reduce the "heterogeneous phenomenon" of traditional dwellings (Üstünkök, 1987, 64) to a singular definition by using any of the terms above. Hence it is not promising and even possible to use a simplistic attitude for such a complex and difficult topic as "traditional dwellings in Anatolia" which certainly requires a more comprehensive approach.

3.2 Typology

There are several factors taken as a basis for establishing typological approaches. Rapoport (1969, 47) states that:

> "Given at a certain climate, the availability of certain materials and the constraints and the capabilities of a given level of technology, what finally decides the form of a dwelling, and moulds the spaces and their relationships is the vision that people have of the ideal life. The environment sought reflects many socio-cultural forces, including religious beliefs, family and clan structure, social organization, way of gaining livelihood and social relations between individuals."

This is also true in the case of the traditional Anatolian dwelling. A number of such factors are taken into account in different studies. For example, the influential factors on the development of the traditional Anatolian dwellings are listed by Sözen and Eruzun (1996) as the "physical environment" (like climate and terrain), "local building materials", "cultural environment" (like Anatolia, Mesopotamia and Persia), "house and its units" (room, *sofa*, service and storage areas) and "the evolution of Anatolian house plans". Whereas for Asatekin (1989, 6) these are;

> "-Location and the size of the settlement
> -Natural characteristics of the environment
> -Economical condition
> -Cultural and historical background of inhabitants
> -Social composition and structure of inhabitants
> -Technology"

A critical evaluation of such typological approaches is to be found in Arel (1982, 33) who states the problems of the classifications and provides the common features. For her, the "Ottoman house" is examined in terms of the general characteristics excluding the regional differentiations. Accordingly, the main principles of design and use are sought according to the cultural values and historical background. The typology of the "Ottoman House" contains functional, structural and symbolic elements and also the typological unit is determined by defining the relationships between these elements. For instance, these functional elements for Erdim (as cited in Arel, 1982) are 2-roomed unit (one living room and one service space); 3-roomed unit (2 living rooms and one service space) and the residential unit composed of the repetition of the first two (Figure 1). The structural elements for Aksoy (1963) are stone masonry houses (in Mediterranean), mudbrick masonry houses with timber columns (in Central Anatolia), and timber houses (in Marmara and Aegean). The symbolic elements are room, *köşk* related with *otağ* for Esin (as cited in Asatekin, 2004), common space for Küçükerman (1973) and central space for Aksoy (1963).

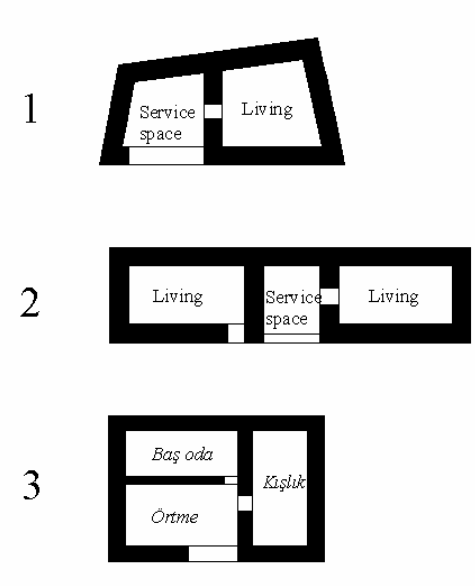


Figure 1, The functional elements of the "Ottoman House" typology for Erdim (Arel, 1982, 103) (redrawn by Taşdöğen)

For Kuban (1982, 227), the real representatives of the residential architecture in Anatolian Turkish period is the timber framed houses with mud brick infill and stone basement in the shores of Anatolia, from Middle Aegean to Toros Mountains. The domestic architecture in capital İstanbul is thought to be the developed way of this tradition.

In the following section, a brief overview of different classifications will be presented in relation to themes such as historical development, regional, architectural and spatial characteristics, structural system and construction materials, and ethnic origins. Yet, these should not be taken as definitive categories since they overlap in many instances.

3.2.1 Historical Development

Scholars like Kuban, Eldem, Arel, Aksoy and Sözen also discussed the historical development of the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia. For Kuban[23] (1965)

[23] For Kuban (1965, 92) the architectural style of Anatolia in the 12th-14th centuries is based on the Iranian and Middle Eastern architectural style and decoration.

the origin of the traditional dwellings is related to the continuation of the nomadic life of Turks; he finds similarities between the tent of the nomads and the dwellings. The traditional dwellings integrated some advantages of the tent like open spaces and interchangeable functions. Bammer[24] (1996, 243) explains this tradition as such: "Every Turkish living-room is a multi-purpose room, which can be changed into a bed-room, a living room or a prayer room." Seemingly, the existence of cupboards and the habit of packing up beds for the day in traditional dwellings are the traces of a nomadic lifestyle (Kuban, 1995; Bammer, 1996) (Figure 2). For Üstünkök (1987, 51), the origin of the Turkish house is connected with tents in several sources, while some scholars relate the origin to the Ottomans of the 14th and 15th centuries. He finds the "tent origin" suitable for the analysis of the composite structure and the plan organization despite the fact that it is impossible to overlook a richer background in the course of time. Anatolian cultures of the previous periods developed their own domestic architectural styles; accordingly and naturally they must have a contribution to the traditional domestic architecture of the later periods.

Figure 2, Inside of a black tent in Western Anatolia (Bammer, 1996, 234)

[24] Bammer (1996, 239) states that nomadism has stayed alive in Asia Minor up to the 20th century.

For Eldem there are significant periods to be taken into consideration in this respect. The "first period" (17th century) contains the houses with an open hall, having examples from the Western and North-Western Anatolia; the "second period" (18th century) includes the houses with a closed sofa, light-weight structure and a rich-programmed plan, having examples from İstanbul and Marmara, and the "third period" (19th century) is exemplified by the houses influenced by the houses built by the Empire. For Arel (1982), the oldest examples of traditional dwellings belong to the end of 17th and beginning of 18th centuries, except for kiosk and *kasır.*

Aksoy (1963, 87) suggests that the introverted space organization of the Anatolian dwelling of Turkish period is the product of an ethnical tradition and religion. The introverted space is occurred in the tendency of making a specialized space in Turkish *oba*.

According to Sözen and Sönmez (1982, 924), "Turkish house" influenced the Yugoslavian, Bulgarian and Greek domestic architecture in some regions; however it could not have an influence on the Eastern and Southern areas of the Empire outside Anatolia, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Accordingly, the traditional dwellings in Anatolia are improved and gained their main properties in the 17th and 18th centuries so that they could affect the domestic architecture of Middle-East and Eastern Europe. For Egli (1941, 205) the middle of the 18th century is the period when Baroque entered into the Turkish decorative repertoire, and then on the idea of a "Turkish house" is weakened.

Esin states that the studies concerning the historical development, also examine the cultural and ideological concept, and the architectural result together (as cited in Asatekin, 2004, 39).

To conclude the historical development of the traditional dwellings in Anatolia, scholars like Kuban (1995), Bammer (1996) and Üstünkök (1987) explains the traditional architecture as the continuation of the nomadic life. The change in the tradition of the plan organizations (plans with open hall, plans with closed *sofa* and plans influenced by Empire) are described in three periods (17th, 18th and 19th

centuries) by Eldem.

3.2.2 Regional Characteristics

Most scholars discuss the effects of the regional characteristics on the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia.

Arseven (n.d., 536), for example, differentiates the types of traditional dwellings according to the regional characteristics of Anatolia:

> "-Middle Eastern Anatolia houses (*zemlik-dam* type of house, under earth)
> -Black Sea Region houses (ç*antı* type of house made of tree stumps)
> -Eastern Anatolia houses (mud brick houses)
> -Southern Anatolia houses (mud brick infill between timber framing)
> -South Eastern Anatolia houses (brick, stone or timber infill between timber framing)
> -Western Anatolia houses (timber houses)
> -Rumeli houses (stone, brick masonry)
> -Houses near İstanbul"

According to Eldem, there are examples of traditional dwellings in the region of Western and North-Western Anatolia in the 17th century; and in İstanbul and Marmara in the 18th century. He believes that the Turkish house is actually found in two main urban centers, İstanbul and Edirne; during the 19th century, the İstanbul type of Turkish house dominated the other cities of Anatolia.[25] He further believes that the houses of Marmara Region established a classical Turkish vernacular type, and a general description of these houses reveals the characteristics of the classical Turkish house.

Kazmaoğlu and Tanyeli (1979) differs the districts of original Anatolian synthesis as:
1- Western-Northwestern District
2- Eastern Blacksea District

[25] However, the climatic conditions and the availability of the materials affected the styles, and the adoption of İstanbul type.

3- Konya

4- İstanbul

The characteristic of the first district is the timber skeleton system with mudbrick or brick infill. In the second district timber skeleton system with mudbrick or brick infill is also used however it differs in detail (roof). Mudbrick is used in Konya, whereas timber construction is used in İstanbul. In addition, they evaluate Bodrum, Kayseri, Eastern Anatolia-Central District and Eastern Anatolia-Northern District as the transition areas (Figure 3).

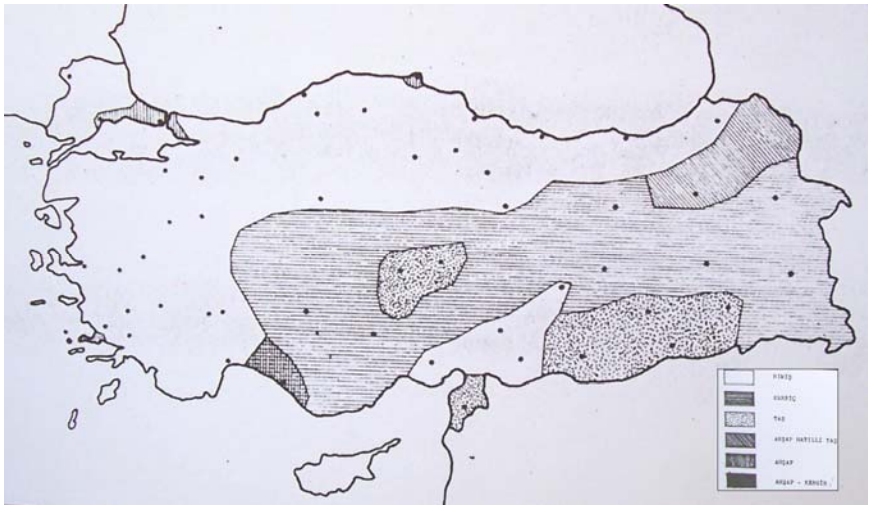


Figure 3, Regional differences according to structural systems and materials (Kazmaoğlu and Tanyeli, 1979, 29)

Küçükerman[26] and Güneş (1995) discuss the *Turkish house* as a product of space and structure that came from South and South-West to Anatolia, and developed in Central Anatolia. Accordingly, they (1995, 35) divide Anatolia into the following regions:

- coastal regions (open to outer effects) in South and South-Western Anatolia
- inner regions (well-protected) in Central Anatolia

[26] Küçükerman (1995, 203) emphasizes the difference between the village and the city houses as well. The village houses are the simple houses carrying the traces of the Anatolian tradition, while the city houses are more enriched in terms of space and decoration.

- regions (mixed in characteristics) that are settled on the high mountains between two regions or in the transition points of the two regions.

They (1995, 26) also investigate the movable spatial organization. He draws the schematic plans of the tent and the house and searched a relation between the spaces of them (Figure 4).

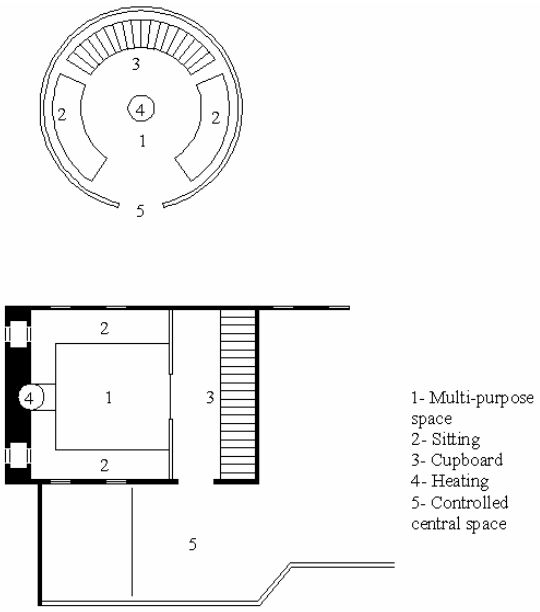


Figure 4, The schematic plan of tent and house (Küçükerman, 1995, 50) (redrawn by Taşdöğen)

Kuban (1982, 227) makes a regional classification according to the construction materials:

> "-Stone house architecture in Southeastern Anatolia (with the same cultural representation of Northern Syria)
> -Timber framed stone architecture in Northeastern Anatolia, the further side of Erzurum
> -Timber framed houses in Eastern Black Sea
> -Cubic stone architecture with flat roof in Aegean and Mediterranean
> -Stone architecture of Niğde and Kayseri with the similar characteristics of Northern Syria
> -Mud brick masonry architecture in the small villages of Central Anatolia
> -Timber framed houses with mud brick infill and stone basement in the shores of Anatolia, from Middle Aegean to Toros Mountains"

Kuban (1982) believes that all these houses have a common scheme of usage and are similar suiting to the convenience of Turkish family life and social structure in spite of having different regional traditions.[27] Yet he doesn't take into consideration the İstanbul dwellings, which might have been altered; according to him there is less deterioration on the houses away from the capital city and hence these reflect the traditional dwellings better. The timber architecture in İstanbul represents the architecture in a capital city and hence its influence was in a confined border.

Sözen (1996) states that the typical settlements were in Thrace and Rumeli in Northeast and in Anatolia, Syria, Egypt and North Africa in southeast, when İstanbul is taken as the center. 'Typical Turkish house' dominates in Rumeli, in the effects of the Marmara Region containing the three capital cities: Bursa, Edirne and İstanbul, although there are many types of traditional dwellings with different characteristics resulting from the climate and available materials, in different regions of Anatolia.[28]

Sözen's (1996) regional qualification takes into account:
-Eastern Anatolia (Erzurum),
-Southeastern Anatolia (Urfa, Mardin)
-The Marmara Region (Bursa, Edirne, İstanbul),
-Northern Anatolia, Western Anatolia (Kütahya, Muğla, Bodrum, Antalya),
-Central Anatolia (Konya)

Bektaş brings in a different approach to the origin of the traditional houses in Anatolia. He suggests that İstanbul should be kept apart as it is the place where the Ottoman life and culture were set. Other Ottoman cities in Anatolia were influenced from İstanbul in their architecture and life to which one must add the factors like climate, geography, and historical factors and local traditions.

[27] Kuban explains the origin of Anatolian house as a product of regional and historical development. Arel (1982) criticizes this explanation since it does not take into consideration the ethnic origin.

[28] The influence of the ancient cultures and the environmental factors on the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia is also a theme and Sözen specifies this influence especially in the middle-eastern and southeastern parts of Anatolia. Yet it is important to determine the common and different properties of regions in Anatolia, because there are both similarities and differences even in the neighbouring settlements adjacent to each other.

Asatekin (2001) supports the idea that the search of the origins of traditional dwelling should take into account Middle East. For her, the Ottoman context should not be tied solely to a Turkish identity or origin.

Despite their origin and regional classification, traditional dwellings are found in differently sized urban settlements as well as in towns and villages. Asatekin (1989) differentiates the 'dwelling' forms as 'rural dwellings' and 'urban dwellings'. The rural dwellings are shaped according to the requirements of the agriculture-based economy and the related social structure. In contrast, urban settlements are modified by the urban land-use characteristics and hence also by the needs of the social group living in.

In short, every scholar has differentiated the regions separately according to the construction technique and structural materials in the regions. Arseven (n.d), Eldem (1984), Kazmaoğlu and Tanyeli (1979), Kuban (1982) and Sözen (1996) mostly made a differentiation in reference to the regions of Anatolia. Sözen (1996) and Kuban (1982) claim that Marmara Region and İstanbul as the representative of the Turkish house while Bektaş (1996) suggests that İstanbul should be kept apart in the evaluation.

3.2.3 Architectural and Spatial Characteristics

The architectural and spatial characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Anatolia has been widely discussed and exemplified in all the authors mentioned so far. The most widely approved classification is based on the plan organization of the *piano nobile*: the main living floor level of the dwelling.

Eldem (1984) made the pioneering study on this topic. He believes that the only aspect that combines the different types of Turkish houses is the plan: "*Sofa* is the main determinant in plan arrangement". The opening of rooms to a *sofa* separately, and the existence of a *sofa* forming the circulation areas is seen in many examples. This *sofa* plan is the main difference between the Turkish house and the Western

European house.[29] As Eldem states, houses were generally built with an open hall (*sofa*) in the first period (17th century). This type was two-storey high with low ceilings. In the first floor, there was a columned terrace hall. The hall has had a view to South, across the courtyard or a garden. It was a focal point. In the houses with living quarters on the first floor were set over a basement, and had a staircase giving access to that floor through the facade. Houses of Mudanya, Bursa, Tekirdağ and Kütahya are the examples of this period. The dwellings in the second period (18th century) are characterized by having a closed sofa, light-weight structure and rich-programmed plan. This type which is seen in Gebze and İzmit is accepted by Eldem as the most phase of Turkish house. The third period houses (19th century) are those influenced by the "Empire style". This period contains a transition from the traditional type of house to the Western models in large cities such as İstanbul and İzmir. The most developed houses with simple facades are built in this period.

According to Eldem, the plan organizations differ in relation to the placement and the shape of the *sofa*. The simplest plan type is without sofa. The rooms are arranged in an order and courtyard provides entrance into the rooms. "Outer sofa" is the second stage in the plan typology. The open variation of the *sofa* is seen in the residential areas with hot climate. The "inner *sofa*" called *Karnıyarık* is mostly seen in the cities. The two sides are surrounded with rooms in this type, which is widespread in the northern parts of Anatolia (Eldem, 1984, 37). Houses with "central *sofa*" are however mostly seen in İstanbul. This type is enriched with iwans in order to provide light inside. The typology of Eldem contains "plan without *sofa*", "plan with outer *sofa*", "plan with iwan and köşk", "plan with inner *sofa*" and "plan with central *sofa*" (Figure 5).

[29] This is based on the idea of differentiating the Turkish house and the Western house or the Greek house. But there are some examples of Turkish houses exhibiting a Greek influence; and also Greek houses with the Turkish influence in Western Anatolia.

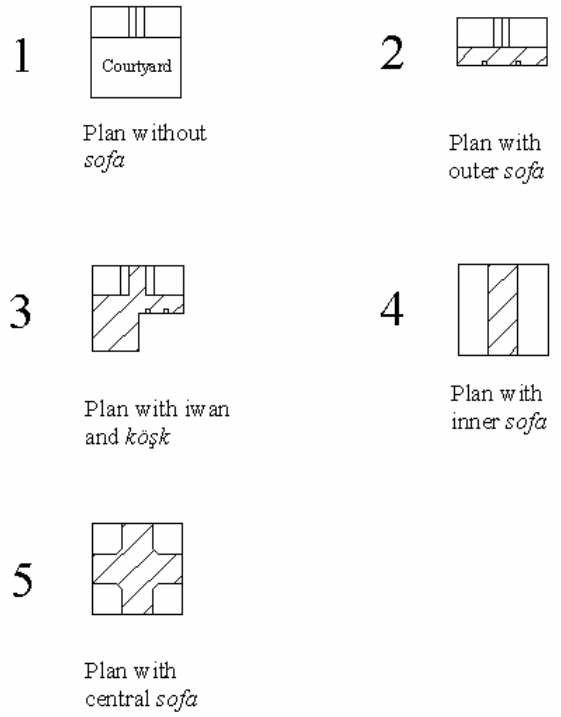


Figure 5, Eldem's plan typology (as cited in Arel, 1982) (redrawn by Taşdöğen)

Arel (1982), on the other hand, states that the 'Ottoman House' was based on the plan organization of the first floor. Ground floor was a space that was planned in accordance to the site, composed of a barn, which were indirectly related to the inhabitancy. Arel has a different approach in terms of considering the main determining rule in the organization of the vernacular architecture as the mutual existence of opposite elements in a space. These opposing elements are the up/down, and explain in/out relation on a horizontal order (Arel, 1982, 48).

Simplicity and modular usage are actually the main principles in the planning of the Turkish house (Eriç, 1985). Eriç states that the dwelling was never finished in order to have an opportunity for adding new spaces by the later-users or the enlarged family. This shows that architecture was organic and has developed continuously, at least in a group of houses.

For Kuban (1982) the basic units of the plan typology are the room and the space in front. The variations are obtained by the placement of rooms in reference to

intersecting axis (Figure 6). Tanyeli (1996) continues Kuban's ideas, but elaborates the regional classification in relation to physical factors, adds chimney and roof to Kuban's typology.

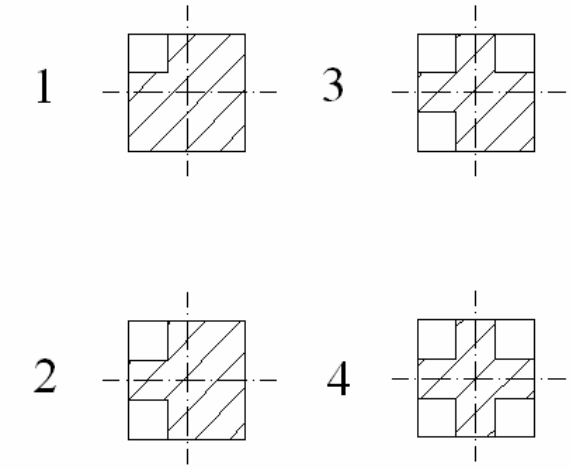


Figure 6, Kuban's plan typology (Arel, 1982, 102)
(redrawn by Taşdöğen)

Sözen and Eruzun (1996) define the traditional house and its main units as room, *sofa*, service and storage areas. They state that the evolution of the Anatolian house plans is progressed from plans without *sofa*, the exterior *sofa*, through-*sofa* and to the central *sofa*, successively. This typology is similar to Eldem's (1984).

Bektaş distinguishes the existing plan types into two: plan without *sofa*, and plan with *sofa* (*sofa* on sides, L-shaped *sofa*, U-shaped *sofa*, inner *sofa*, *karnıyarık* type of *sofa*). Accordingly the determinant factor in the house types is not the form of the architectural elements, but the plan types, and the place of the *hayat* and/or *sofa*.

Asatekin uses the hierarchical terms private / semiprivate / semipublic / public for describing the architecture of the traditional dwellings with the distribution of the functions, both in a lateral and vertical direction. Asatekin differentiates the spaces in the house as neutral spaces (courtyard), specialized spaces (services), and non-specialized / multi-purpose spaces such as hall, *sofa* and *sayegah*. She defined courtyard first as a 'neutral space', while in her later studies, she converted to 'multi-purpose space' since the courtyard accommodated many different functions; it can

be used as a kitchen in summer or in the regions having a hot climate, for circulation and distributing facilities or for having meals, and even sleeping in some other regions.

Asatekin (2005) offers a methodology for the evaluation of traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia. In the first line in the table, all functions are contained in the main building. In the 2nd line, living functions are contained in the main building, whereas service functions are located in service zone at the courtyard. In the 3rd line, living functions and a part of services are contained in the main building, whereas the rest of the services are located in the service zone at the courtyard (Figure 7). Her proposal is based on examining architectural relationship in three dimensions to make generalizations according to activity patterns evolved from family / dwelling unit interrelationships (contribution of the third dimension).

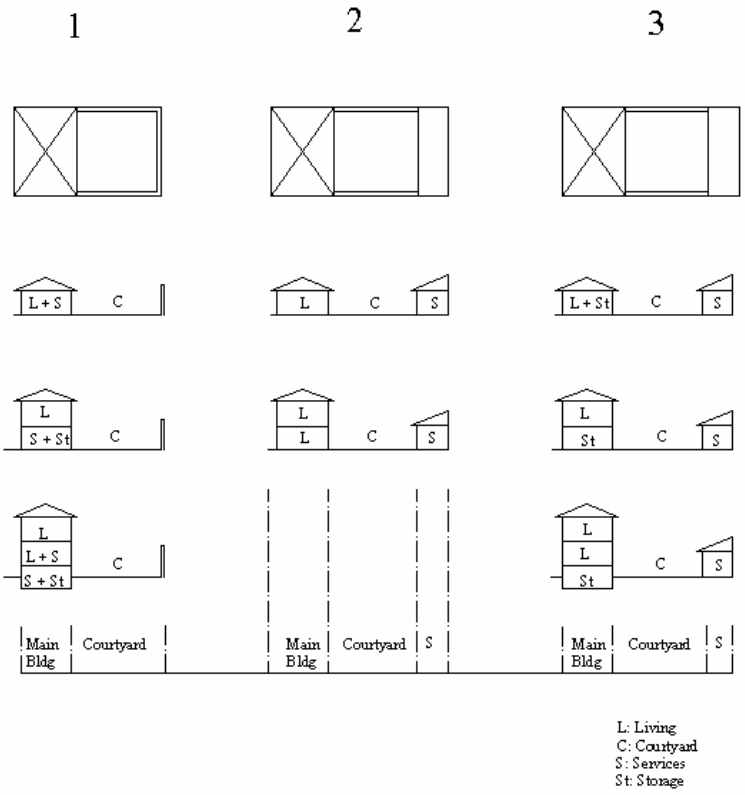


Figure 7, Vertical and lateral distribution of functions in the traditional dwelling units: Asatekin's proposal for a methodology of architectural analysis (Asatekin, 2005, 401) (redrawn by Taşdöğen)

The plan organizations are mainly studied. The *sofa* is mostly detected to be the determinant in the organizations. The plan is composed by the variations of the placement and shape of *sofa* (Eldem, 1984), or room and space in front (Kuban, 1982). According to Kuban, the different types of plan are arranged by the placement of rooms on intersecting axis. The studies on section of the dwellings are rare (Asatekin, 2005). Sözen and Eruzun (1996) differentiates the spatial characteristics are room, *sofa*, service and storage areas. Arel (1982) and Asatekin (1994) open, semi-open and closed spaces. Asatekin also defines the functional characters of the spaces such as specialized and multi-purpose spaces. She adds private, semi-private, semi-public and public differentiation.

3.2.4 Structural System and Construction Materials

The role of the structural system and the construction materials on the shaping of traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia also constitute a discussion field. Some scholars like Arseven (n.d), Eldem (1984), Kuban (1995) and Eriç (1979) consider the effect of materials in relation to their availability in different regions.

Arel (1982, 34) highlights the idea of the upper floor being different from the ground floor in terms of not only the plan organization and the material, but also the technique and the properties of the construction. The differentiation of the floors results from the need of preventing the house from weathering conditions. In many cases houses were built with stone basement and timber upper floor to have a projection from weathering.

Asatekin (2004, 42) classifies the traditional dwellings according to their structural systems as such:

- Masonry system (with the materials of timber, mud-brick, brick or stone)
- Timber skeleton system (without in-fill material, with the materials of timber, mud-brick, brick or stone in-fill)[30]

[30] For Kuban the real representatives of the Turkish period houses in Anatolia are the timber framed houses with mud brick infill.

Table 1, Ottoman Residential Architecture (Günay, 1998, 13) (redrawn and translated by Taşdöğen)

Construction technique			Typical Characteristics	Historical development	Regional Distribution
Timber Framing	Mud brick infill		2 or 3 story high Ground floor is timber columned masonry Upper stories are timber framed Inclined roof, flat roof acc. to region	Determines the characteristics of Turkish house Until 20th century under Western influence	Mainly inland near to coastal regions The regions under central government
	Bağdadi with timber infill (Taşdöğen)	Plastered on 2 faces Timber-covered outside			
	Brick infill				
	Stone infill				
	Wattle, earth infill				
Masonry	Cut stone or covering		With courtyard, iwan, flat roof, carved decoration	Influence of Northern Syria	Cappadocia, South-Western Anatolia, Syria, Northern Egypt
	Rubble stone	With mortar	With flat or pitched roof, cubic	Influence of Ancient Mediterranean-Aegean and then Western influence	Coastal regions in Mediterranean and Aegean
			With timber *cumba*		
			With flat roof and wooden beam	vernacular	Eastern Anatolia
	Rubble stone	Without mortar	Half of the house is timber	vernacular	Toros Mountains
	Brick	Timber floored, iron beams and columns	With *alınlık*, *cumba*, balcony	Neo-classic European influence	
Mud brick	Mud brick / Brick masonry with wooden beams		Mostly one storey high; With flat earth roof	similar with pre-historic period	Mostly inner regions
Timber Mas.	Timber wall with circular or cut woods, with technique of		Gable roof with covered with *pedavra;* The joining ends as projections	Continuously used	Regions with forests and mountains

A typology of material is prepared for Ottoman residential architecture by Günay (1998) in the table above. The materials are classified according to construction technique, typical characteristics, historical development and regional distribution.

3.2.5 Ethnic Origins

Some scholars (Eriç, 1985; Asatekin, 2005) discuss the influence of the ethnic origins on the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia.[31]

Arseven (n.d., 536) states that the plan types and styles change even in the same city so that any research should be done according to different types of the houses, and not to the ethnic groups. The separation of traditional dwellings as Greek or Armenian implies differences based on religious beliefs: accordingly for example non-Muslims had very ornamented houses while Muslims lived in more modest and simple buildings. Eriç (1985, 180) states that the detailing in temporary materials, like timber were mostly simple indicating the more modest world belief of the Muslims.

There is a separation based on the material used in the houses as well, for example stone houses belonged to non-Muslims, whereas the timber framed houses are accepted as Turkish houses. There are of course exceptions in this separation like the traditional dwellings of Ayvalık in Balıkesir. In the same manner, the traditional dwellings of Şirince in İzmir show the characteristics of a "Turkish house" with their timber skeleton system, but their inhabitants were mostly Greeks and the Turkish population who migrated from the Balkans (examples from Asatekin, 2005). The size is also taken as a distinguishing factor. Most Turkish families were farmers and needed big dwellings with courtyards, while most non-Muslims were involved in trade, and hence lived in small dwellings.[32]

[31] In the same way, Rapoport (1969, 41) states that religion influences the form, plan, spatial arrangements and orientation of the dwelling.

[32] This however is a general observation which is not supported with firm evidence yet. Different ethnic cultures employed similar features in their houses, which show an interaction.

Traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia is a complex issue. Many scholars write on the topic, also on the problems of the terminology used in the topic. Arel (1982) asks the major questions about the historical background and the evolution of the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia. Karacasu is studied in reference to these studies. The next chapter will be a short survey on the traditional residential architecture of Western Anatolia.

CHAPTER 4

TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN WESTERN ANATOLIA

Western Anatolia is a region settled by various past cultures and hence is an area of cultural accumulation. Due to its geographical features (presence of rivers and alike on), transportation ease and fruitful soil, it attracted many migrations through which a cultural mosaic occurred. The region was settled successively by the ancient Greeks, Persians, Romans, Byzantines, and the Turks.

Western Anatolia comprises the provinces of İzmir, Aydın and Muğla at the coast and Denizli, Uşak, Kütahya, Manisa and Afyon at inland. The region is divided into two parts in terms of the characteristics of the traditional dwellings by Belken (1949): towns nearby İzmir-Balıkesir strip, which are found on the valleys and plains near the sea or lake; and towns nearby Kütahya, which are located on the plateaus.

The traditional dwellings in the villages and the cities in both parts differ in terms of their architecture. In the rural settlements of Western Anatolia, the daily life is mostly spent outside the houses, in the terraces or courtyards and therefore most dwellings have open or semi-closed spaces, which provide a spatial connection to the outer world while also used for a number of functions. These open spaces are actually the extensions of the domestic living space (Oliver, 2003, 166). In the urban context on the other hand, the life is more introverted. The room gains more importance in the absence of the courtyard (Kafesçioğlu, 1955, 8).

Much of the focus in the studies on traditional dwellings in Western Anatolia is on the dwellings constructed with stone. There are relatively few surveys concerning the dwellings constructed with timber skeleton system. Traditional modest scale urban dwellings and rural dwellings are also more studied. Urban dwellings are shaped according to the users' social and economic requirements of the city life whereas rural dwellings are influenced by an agriculture-based economy. Ayvalık dwellings on the coast and Buca dwellings in inland can be given as examples 'urban'

dwellings and Milas and Kuşadası on the coast and Kütahya, Kula, Denizli and Muğla dwellings in inland constitute the examples of 'rural' dwellings. Bodrum and Foça exhibit examples of both 'urban' and 'rural' dwellings. Tanyeli (1996, 444) describes the housing type which was dominant 'in the rural' on the coast as a stone masonry dwelling with a single space. According to him, this dwelling type was in use until the mid 19th century. In some places like Aydın and Bodrum, the 'tower house' typology, which was a type associated with the provincial elite, is also encountered in the context of rural too.[33] According to Tanyeli wealthier households lived in dwellings with an open veranda (*hayat)* in the urban context.[34]

The changing conditions of geography and life necessitated regional changes in terms of plan and construction system of traditional dwellings in the Aegean (Aktuğ, 1985, 2). The plan is shaped by the climatic conditions, construction materials available in the region, and also the need of the household. In her study on the traditional rural dwellings, Aktuğ (1985, 1) states that the "Turkish house" is described, by some scholars, as a dwelling with a *hayat* that looks to a courtyard or a garden and into which a series of rooms open. For her, similar to Tanyeli, this house type is preferred by the Aegean families who were in close contact with the capital, have a high level of culture and financial means.

The courtyard and the *hayat* look to south in the Aegean dwellings, which is hot and arid in summers, and cold and rainy in winters. Therefore, in summer the life passes in the *hayat*, which is protected against the sun and is open to wind. The rooms of the house are well protected against the hot weather as they mostly open to the *hayat* and don't have much windows on the outer facades. These spaces benefit from the sun light coming from south in winter, which helps to warm the interiors as well (Aktuğ, 1985, 2) [35].

[33] A pioneering study on the tower houses of Aegean is made by Arel (1989), which is also mentioned in the section concerning the studies on "traditional dwellings in inland Western Anatolia".

[34] In contrast to this view, the traditional dwellings with a *hayat* in Karacasu are actually coming from a town context exhibiting both rural and urban features. See Chapter 5 for a detailed information.

[35] Furthermore Aktuğ (1985, 3) also suggests that the plan scheme of the traditional dwellings in the Aegean Region is based on the plan of the palaces called "*bit hilani*" in Iran and Mesopotamia.

Stone is used as the construction material because it is easily available (Aktuğ, 1985, 4). As olive and fruit trees are valuable economic resources, more ordinary forest trees are used for construction. Stone however was a cheaper construction material and used for a long time. Timber is solely used to build the columns of the *hayat*, and the floors and the ceilings. In the villages near the ancient settlements, on the other hand ancient architectural elements are used decoratively in the walls or as columns. This construction style persisted in the rural areas without much change, a fact related to the tradition of transferring building knowledge from the master to the pupil, or from one generation to the other.

Means of economical subsistence of the households living in the rural areas of the region did not change much in time. Economy is mostly based on olive growing, viniculture and field agriculture. This influenced the planning of the dwelling which is shaped according to the user needs. Aktuğ (1985, 2) states that the dwellings are composed of optimum units; and hence renew themselves in time without changing their construction style.

4.1 Traditional Dwellings on the Coast

Among the several Aegean towns and cities with similar dwellings, the traditional houses in Ayvalık of Balıkesir; Milas and Bodrum of Muğla; Foça of İzmir and Kuşadası of Aydın are studied in more detail.[36]

There are 29 registered traditional houses in Ayvalık which date back to the end of 19th century and the beginning of the 20th and are completely built with stone masonry or, with stone masonry on the first floor and *bağdadi* in the second. These houses are mostly two or three-storey high (Figures 8-10). They open to the street in front and have a courtyard at the back; closed and open projections are commonly used (Asatekin, 1998). The projections can be placed at one corner, in the middle or at the two corners; in some examples the whole floor is projected. The ground floors can be used for three different functions: Solely for dwelling purposes, as storage or as service spaces. There are houses with mezzanines and / or basements as well. In

[36] The numbers of the registered traditional dwellings are taken from the official website of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (www.kultur.gov.tr).

the mezzanine floors a room, a common area and a staircase are found. In some houses the kitchen and other related service spaces can be found in the mezzanine floors too. In the dwellings with a basement floor, there are no mezzanines.

The first floor is used for living. There are two plan types: the houses with an inner *sofa* and those with an outer *sofa*. The inner sofa plan however, is more common. In the plans with an inner sofa, 2-4 rooms are arranged in a row on long side. The main building material is stone. However, there are also houses with timber skeleton and *bağdadi* used in the upper storeys (Madran, Özgönül, Gökçe, 1985, 15-16). Carefully carved stonework, closed and open projection, triangle pediment and semi-detached houses are the characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Ayvalık (Levi, 1999, 279).

Figure 8, Traditional Ayvalık dwellings (www.ayvalik.net/evler.htm)

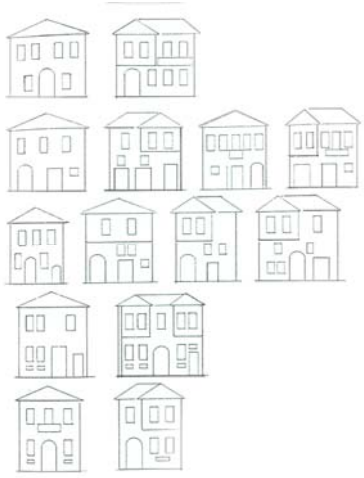
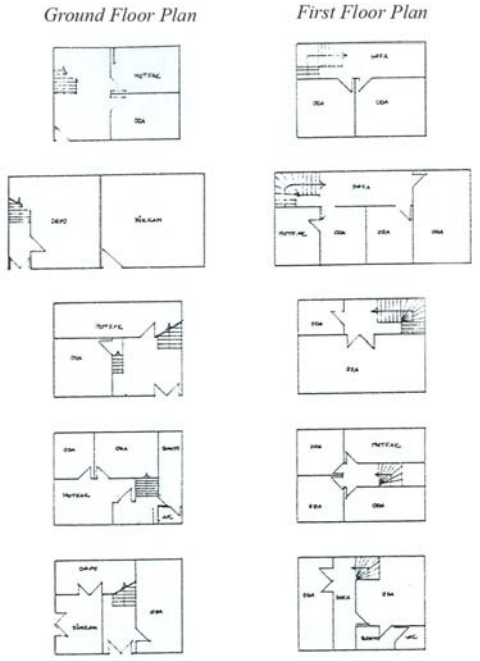


Figure 9, Facade typology of the traditional Ayvalık houses (Madran, Özgönül and Gökçe, 1985, 27)



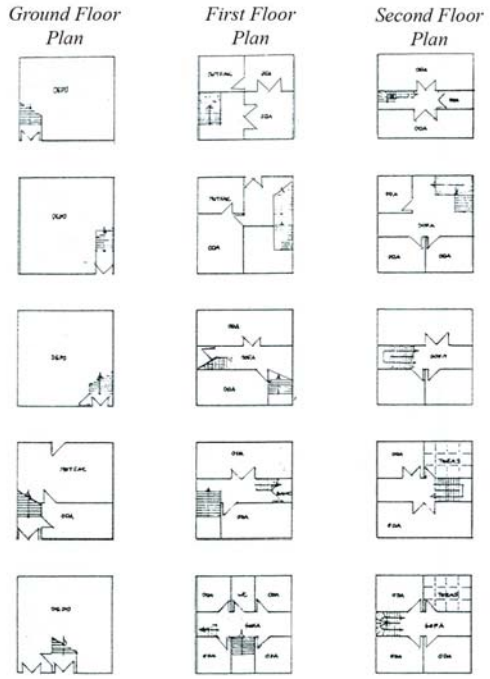


Figure 10, Plan typology of the two-storey and three-storey traditional Ayvalık houses (Madran, Özgönül and Gökçe, 1985, 25-26)

There are 147 registered traditional dwellings in Milas (Figures 11, 12). These dwellings as well date back to the 19th and the beginning of the 20th and they are still used after restoration. These are two-storey houses with courtyards, and the entrance is from the courtyard. On the facade there are projections with timber buttresses. The ground floor is used for humble and food storage. The kitchen, toilet and the barn are adjacent to the courtyard wall, but detached from the house. A marble or a timber staircase leads to the first floor.

The Hungarian and Italian architects who came to the town in the first years of the Republic of Turkey influenced the architecture of dwellings as well. For example, kitchen and toilet began to be designed in the European style[37]. The architectural characteristics of houses belonging to different ethnic and religious groups on the other hand can not be taken as a classification basis since Turkish-looking houses could have been inhabited by non-Turkish or non-Muslim households.

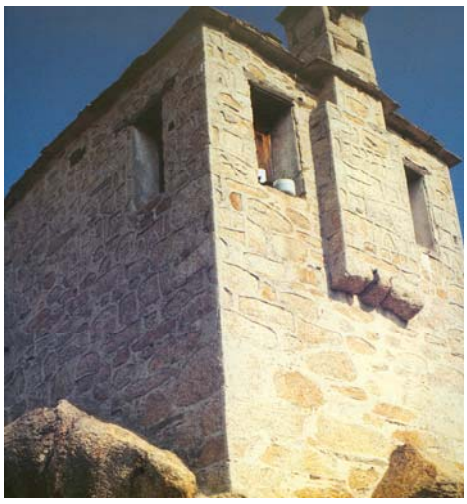


Figure 11, A traditional Milas dwelling (Aran, 2000, 141)

[37] The information is taken from the official website: http://tr.wikipedia.org

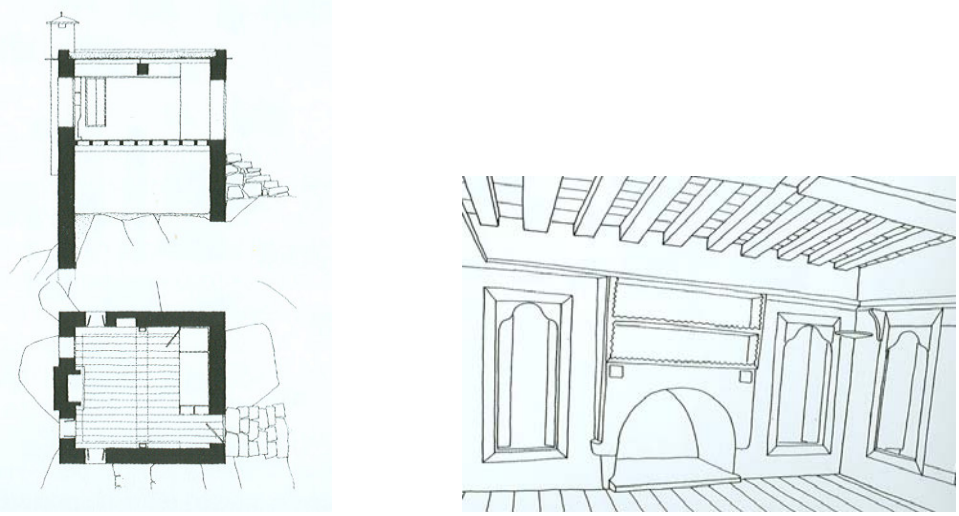


Figure 12, A traditional Milas dwelling; plan, section of the house and interior perspective of a room (Aran, 2000, 140)

In Bodrum, there are 651 registered traditional dwellings in both the town center and the rural areas (Figure 13). The smaller and more cubic houses in the town are attributed to the non-Turkish and non-Muslim households who were involved with trade; and the dwellings in the rural areas to the Turkish population who are involved in agriculture. Since stone is found abundantly in the region, and convenient for the climate, it is used as the main construction material (İğdirligil, 2000). In general three types of houses are observed: those 'with *musandıra*' (Figure 14), 'Sakız-type houses' (Figures 15) and 'tower houses' (Figure 16) (Asatekin, 1998).

Bektaş describes *musandıra* as a space use for storing and sleeping. It has a low ceiling (160-180 cm.) in contrast to the living space (300 cm.), and reached by staircases, as it is 100-120 cm. high from the main living level. The 'tower houses' on the other hand are those houses built after the castle type of fortified mansions came to an end. The houses which have a square-like plan are entered by bridges, which do not open to the sea side for reasons of security (4m x 4m, 4.5m x 4.5m, 4m x 5m.). Both the houses with *musandıra* and tower houses have timber staircases connecting the different levels inside. The dimensions of a 'Sakız-type house' are similar with a 'house with *musandıra'* and also it is entered from middle of the longer side through a small *sofa* with rooms on two sides.

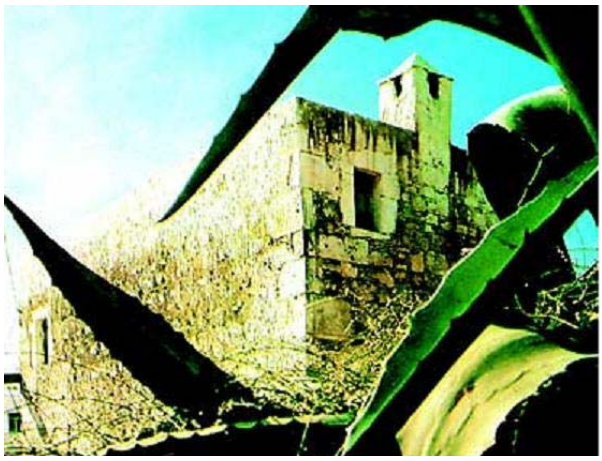


Figure 13, A traditional rural Bodrum dwelling (Bektaş and Başak, 2004, cover)

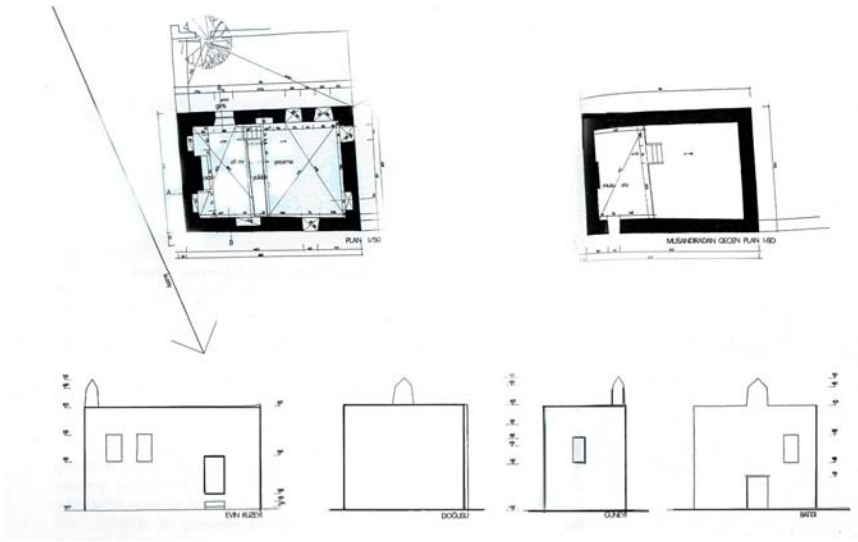


Figure 14, Plans and facades of a Bodrum house with *musandıra* (Bektaş, 2004, 82-83)

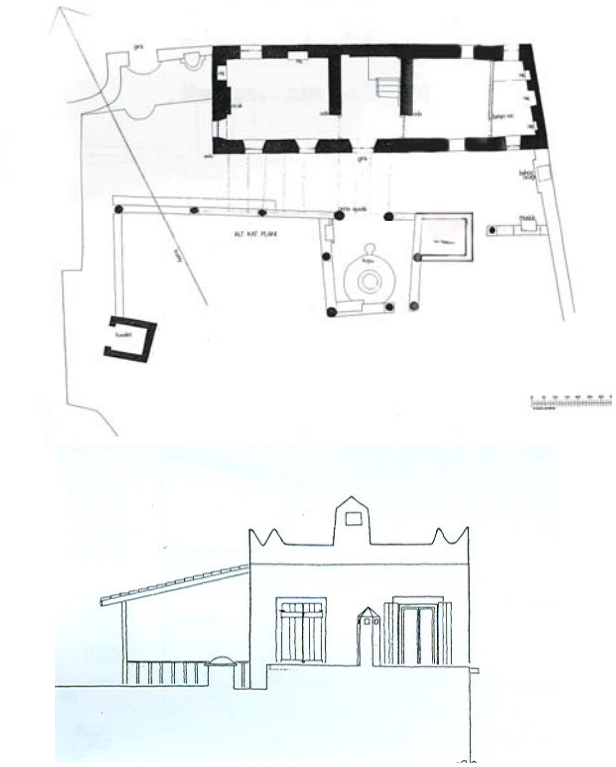


Figure 15, Plan and facade of a Sakız-type house
(Bektaş and Başak, 2004, 88-89)

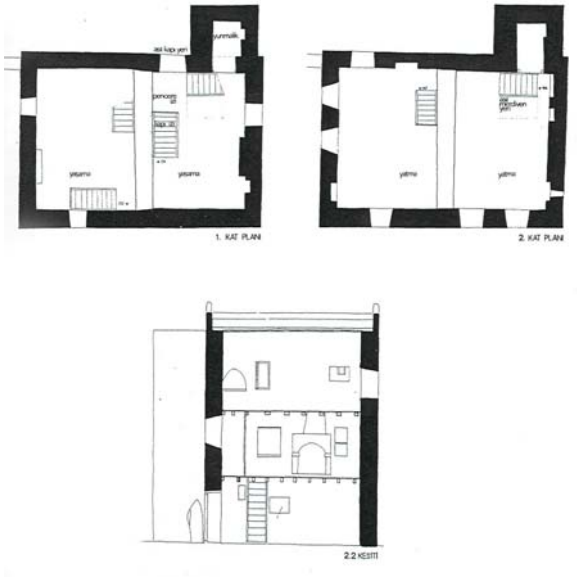


Figure 16, Plan and section of a tower house in Bodrum
(Bektaş and Başak, 2004, 98)

In Foça[38] there are houses with flat earth roof in the villages and with sloping roof in the towns, 320 of which are officially registered. Mostly stone is used as the construction material; the load-bearing walls are stone masonry while the partition walls are built by timber skeleton and stone infill (Zegerek, 1997, 51). According to their plan, Foça houses can be grouped into three: square-planned houses, row houses and simple houses. Square-planned houses are named also as tower-type houses and are mostly seen in the rural areas (Figure 17). Row houses are found in the Greek Districts of both ancient and new Foça. These dwellings have no courtyards in front and open directly to the streets. Simple houses on the other hand are stone masonry detached buildings. They date back to the end of the 19th and beginning of 20th century. These are two or rarely three-storey high dwellings with courtyards on sides or at the back.

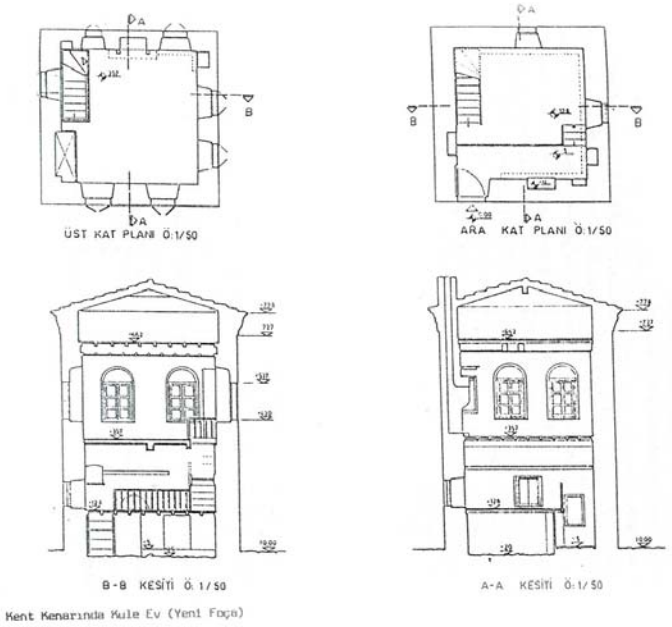
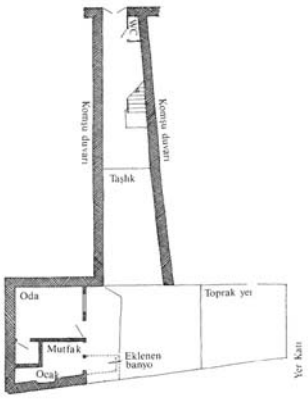


Figure 17, Plan and section of a tower-type house in Foça (Bilgin, 1985, 95)

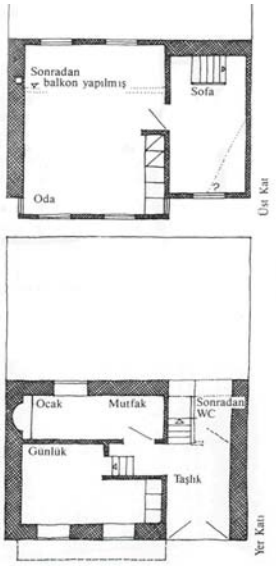
The traditional Foça dwellings can also be classified according to their placement in the plot: adjacent dwellings and single dwellings. The second type is seen in only one street at present: *Büyük Deniz Sokak* (Zegerek, 1997, 70).

[38] Foça is a peninsula in the Aegean Region, surrounded with Menemen Plain and Dumanlı Mountains in East and *Gediz Deltası* in South. Ancient Foça (Phokaia, Kara Foça) is now the center (Bilgin, 1985, 81).

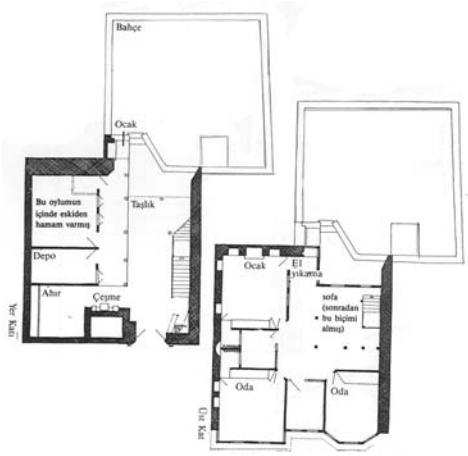
At present there are 85 registered traditional dwellings in Kuşadası[39]. These are stone masonry buildings with timber joists. Bektaş (1991) classifies Kuşadası houses into four groups according to their plan organizations: "plan without *sofa*", "plan with *sofa* on the side", "plan with L-shaped *sofa*" and "plan with central *sofa*" (Figure 18).



Remziye Kural* house, plan without *sofa



***İlyaszade* house, with *sofa* on the side**



Paşolar* house, with L-shaped *sofa

Cahit Atlı* house, with central *sofa

Figure 18, Plan typology of traditional Kuşadası houses according to Bektaş (Bektaş, 1991, 39, 41, 48, 49)

[39] See Güler (1996) for more information on the traditional dwellings and their use in tourism in Kuşadası.

A similarity between the dwellings on the coast of Western Anatolia and the islands of Aegean is illustrated by Levi (1999). The Greek islands of Midilli, Sakız, Sisam and Rodos and the coast line of Western Anatolia resemble each other in terms of climatic factors and flora. Furthermore, Midilli and Sisam got under the dominance of the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century and Sakız in the 16th century; they were given to Greece after the Balkan War. The cultural interaction between the islands and the coast was also developed through trade as well. This interaction is reflected on architecture too. The houses in "Edremit, Ayvalık and İzmir" show resemblance to the houses of "Midilli, Samos" (Levi, 1999, 281) (Figures 19, 20). The dwellings in both are mostly stone masonry and their facade characteristics and architectural details are similar. The chimneys which are visible from outside, the horizontal emphasis on the ground floor, a decorative stone usage and the triangular pediments are some of similarities observable on the facade organization.

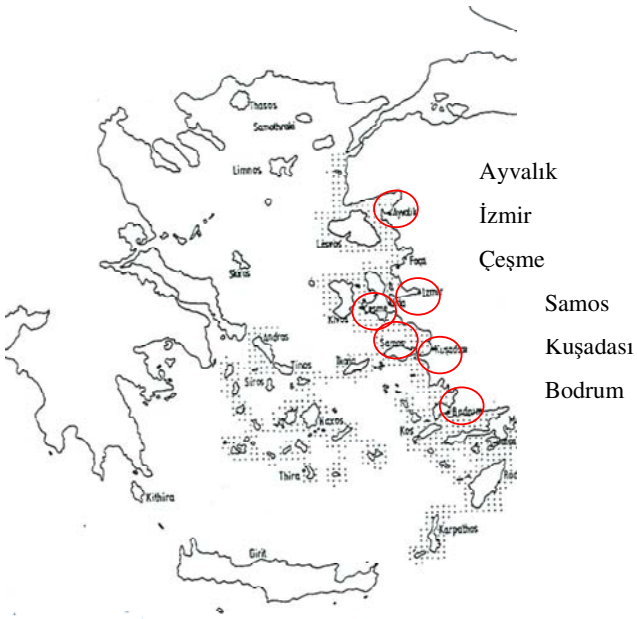
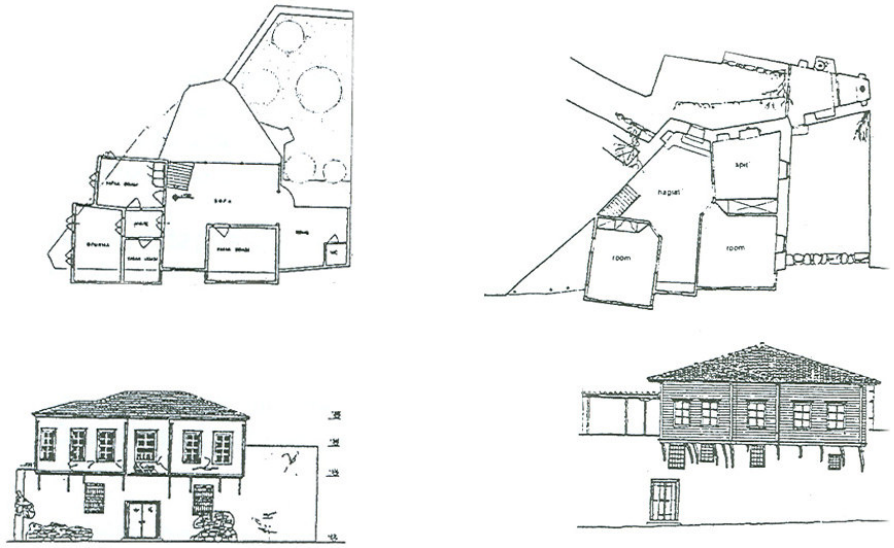


Figure 19, Map showing the Aegean islands and Western Anatolia (Levi, 1999, 277), the sites mentioned in the text are marked with a circle



İzmir Mytilene

Figure 20, A comparison between the traditional dwellings in İzmir and Midilli (Levi, 1999, 278)

4.2 Traditional Dwellings in the Inland

Buca of İzmir; Kula of Manisa, Denizli, Kütahya and Muğla are inland Aegean towns and cities, whose traditional dwellings are studied in different sources. The tower houses of Aydın and the vineyard dwellings are also studied briefly.

There are 122 registered traditional dwellings in Buca (Figures 21-23). According to Erpi (1985, 1987) the residential architecture in this town was influenced from the Christian population living in the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries. The dwellings in Buca are composed of Greek houses found in grid-planned districts; and the Levantine dwellings with vast gardens outside these districts (Erpi, 1985, 63)[40]. The construction technique in both Buca and Seydiköy, used to be timber skeleton system with infill material, before 1860s "Sakız style" with stone masonry became more common in the later periods. The oldest traditional dwelling in Buca dates back to 1838, having a timber skeleton system and an inner courtyard (Erpi, 1985, 65).

[40] This ethnic differentiation affecting the architecture is criticized because of having exceptions (Asatekin, 1998).

Figure 21, A traditional Buca dwelling (Erpi, 1987, 61)

Figure 22, Plans of a traditional Buca dwelling and a dwelling with projection (Erpi, 1987, 250, 251)

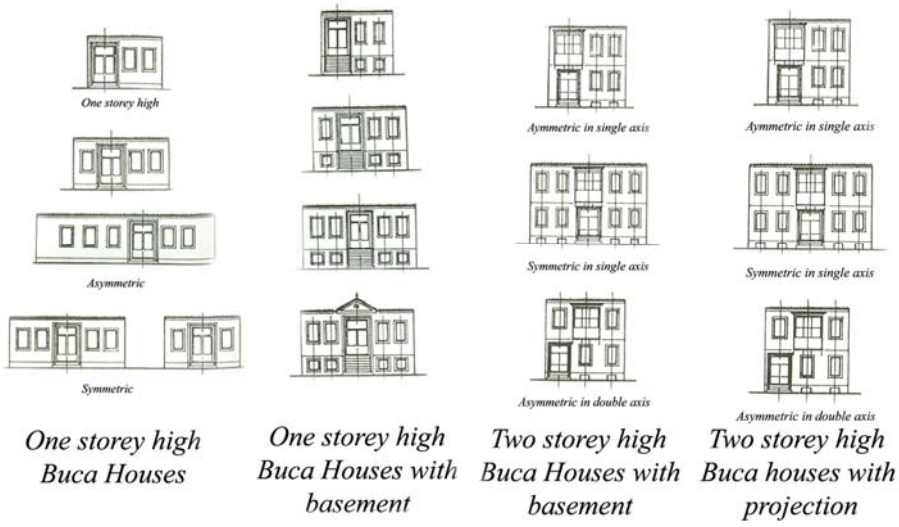


Figure 23, Facades of traditional Buca dwellings (Erpi, 1987, 247, 248, 249)

There are 531 registered traditional dwellings in Kula (Figures 24-27) which date back to the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century.[41] They are generally two-storey high and have a plan scheme composed of a *hayat* and a row of rooms in front; or are U-shaped with a row of rooms surrounding the *hayat* and the two sides of the courtyard (Aktuğ, 1985, 4). The service spaces on the ground floor like the kitchen, storage and barn are usually surrounded with a stone masonry wall which is at least 3m high (Figure 34). These spaces define an inner courtyard (Eriç, 1985, 180). The entrance to the courtyard is by a two-winged timber door. The toilet and the oven are mostly located at the corner of the courtyard. In the dwellings with inner *sofa*, however the toilet is taken inside. On the main living floor, there are rooms opening to the street on one side and to the courtyard on the opposite. The street-looking side of the *hayat* is closed by a lattice or a window bar (Figure 35). It is common to make a one step-higher section in the *hayat*, which is called "*köşk*". This space is the outer sitting area in summer. The rooms called "*başoda*" on the first floor are used for the guests. These are more ornamented and mostly look to the street[42].

Figure 24, A traditional Kula dwelling owned by a Greek doctor (archive of Suna Gürsoy, an art historian and expert in the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir)

[41] More detailed information is in Tosun (1970).

[42] The information is taken from the official website of the Municipality of Kula (http://www.kula.bel.tr)

Figure 25, *Hayat* of a traditional Kula dwelling which is used as a museum at present (archive of Suna Gürsoy)

Figure 26, *Çınarlar* Dwelling (Kula) (archive of Suna Gürsoy)

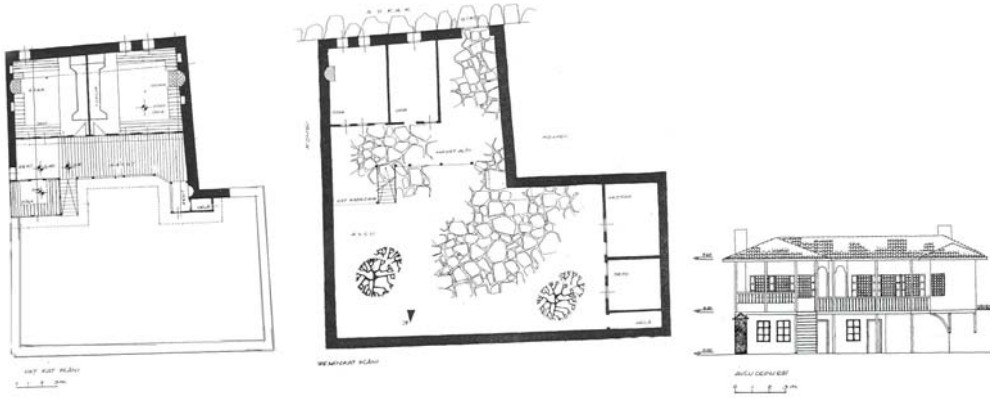


Figure 27, *Çolaklar* Dwelling (Kula), plan and section (Tosun, 1970, 51-52)

In Denizli and its districts, 98 traditional dwellings are registered. 13 of these are found at the center. İnceoğlu and İnceoğlu (1985, 218) state that the typical characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Denizli are the existence of facilities for agricultural processing (drying grain, poultry farming and alike). Denizli in fact is rich in terms of the existing number of traditional dwellings in the Aegean region as the city fortunately was saved from the fires during the war of Independence. However, most of the dwellings older more than 100 years collapsed in the earthquakes of 1990s. Bektaş (1985, 188) studied the traditional houses of Denizli, which are mostly two-storey high (they can also be single storey with a basement, or two-storey). I and L-plan arrangements are more common. The *hayat* or *taşlık* section, kitchen, bath and food storage open directly to the courtyard. There is at least one water duct passing through the courtyards of the adjacent dwellings, which is used as a fridge; another duct can be used for washing purposes.

Of the 287 registered traditional dwellings in Kütahya city center (Figure 28), some are as old as 250 years. In these two or three-storey high houses, the ground floor is reserved for kitchen, storage and *taşlık* used for storing agricultural equipment. The first floor is arranged for sitting, eating, washing and sleeping activities. The main characteristic of the inner *sofa* is that the rooms are arranged on two sides of the *sofa*. In the outer *sofa* plan, on the other hand, a row of rooms are arranged with a *sofa* in front. At present the traditional dwellings of Kütahya are being restored by the Kütahya Governorship.[43]

Figure 28, A traditional Kütahya dwelling (http://kutahyakultur.gov.tr/Kutahya/Mimari)

[43] This information is taken from the official website of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (www.kultur.gov.tr).

There are 407 registered traditional dwellings in Muğla. The traditional Muğla dwellings are two-storey houses opening to a *hayat* (Figure 29). White-coloured houses with red roof tiles are the distinguishing characteristics of these dwellings. As in many other traditional houses, every room is independent and has an oven and cupboards for the beds.[44] The staircases and the ceilings of the rooms are timber.

Figure 29, Traditional Muğla dwellings, drawn by Ekinci (1985, 200)

Other types of domestic architecture can be seen in inland Aegean. Some Ottoman families acquired wealth and power and hence vast lands and farmhouses with fortified estates having tower buildings used for living as well as for observation and defense purposes especially after the system of Ottoman *miri* regime was disrupted. These families often lived in high-density small villages. The *Beyler* Mansion in Arpaz of Aydın (Figure 30), which is an example of a dwelling from the *miri* regime period is a complex surrounded with defensive walls. This complex is composed of a main living unit (mansion), a tower built by cut stone and which is used both as a dwelling and defensive building, a bath and fortification walls. The construction masters were from Rodos (Arel, 1985, 150) and the units of the complex except for the tower follow the common architectural trends of the time. (Tanyeli, 1996, 457) The *Cihanoğlu* Mansion in Koçarlı of Aydın (Figure 31) is a more developed complex than the *Beyler* Mansion. Such complexes indeed provide clues about how

[44] This information is taken from the official website of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (www.kultur.gov.tr).

some individuals and their families acquired power and social standing and built fortified dwellings reflecting a feudal character (Arel, 1989, 175).

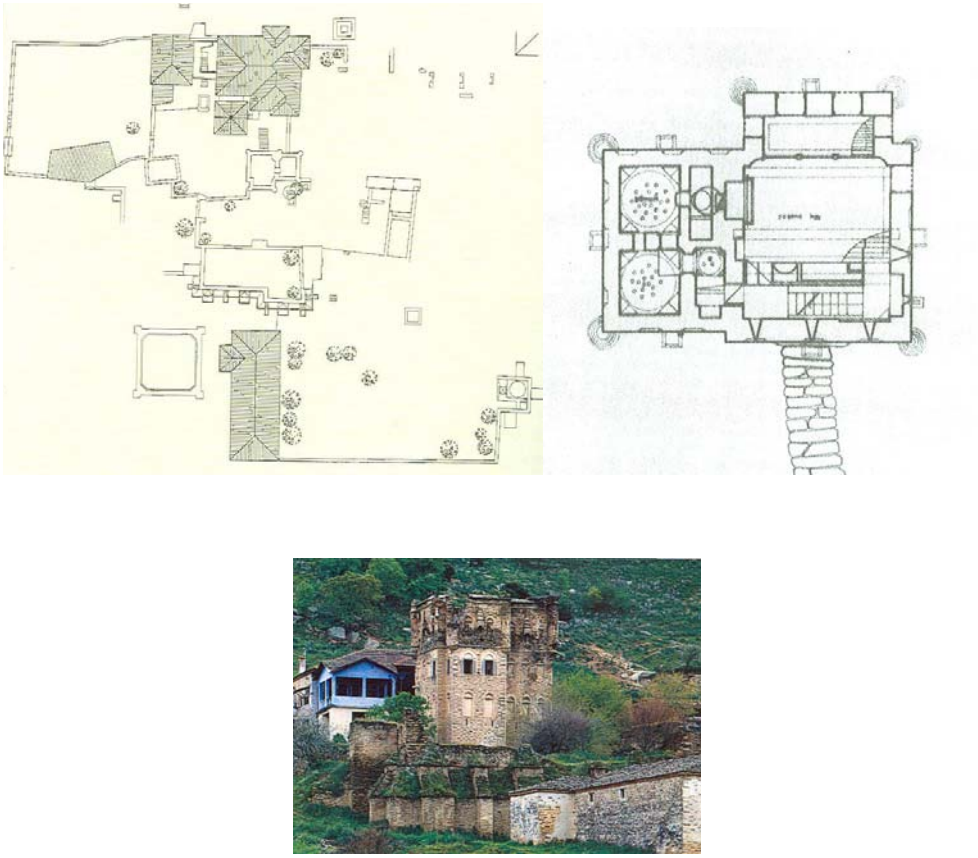


Figure 30, *Beyler* Mansion (Aydın), site plan, plan and view of the tower (Tanyeli, 1996, 458), (Arel, 1987, 60), (Tanyeli, 1996, 459)

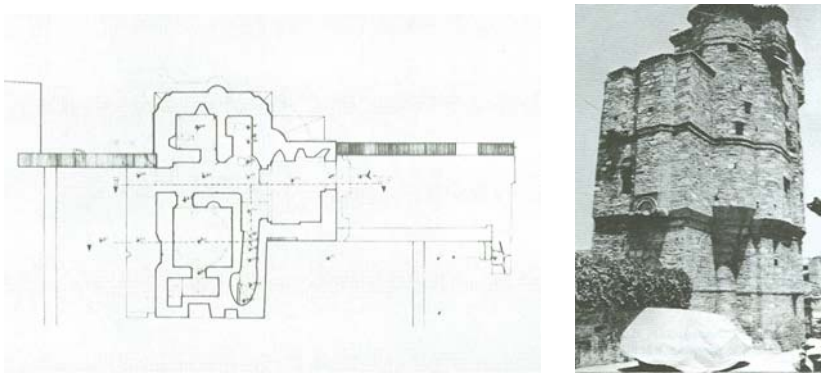


Figure 31, *Cihanoğulları* Mansion (Aydın), plan of the main living level and view of the tower (Arel, 1987, 70, 65)

In the Aegean region, there are also vineyard dwellings. The plan scheme of the vineyard houses found between Menemen and Manisa is studied by Erdim (1985) who resembles it to a megaron. There are front and back spaces in this type of plan in which the front space is a semi-private / semi-closed space used for viewing the vineyard, resting and cooking while the back space is a private space, which constitutes the main living and sleeping area. It is used for storing as well. Earth flooring, mudbrick walls and inclined timber roofs covered with branches and rushes are the characteristics of the oldest examples of this type of house. There are also two-storey vineyard houses with a single space in Alaşehir; and two-storey houses with multiple spaces in Acıpayam, Denizli. In these examples the upper floor is used for sleeping and living and the ground floor for storing food and keeping animals (Figure 32). Erdim suggests that the two-storey houses with multiple spaces constitute the basis for the traditional dwellings of not only Western but also Central Anatolia.

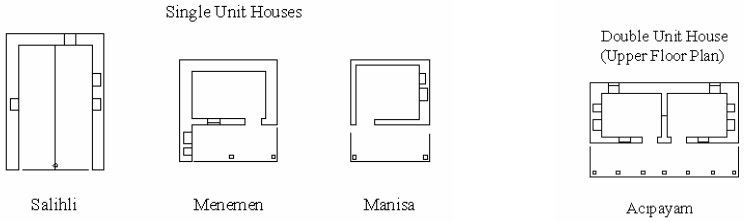


Figure 32, Plan types of vineyard houses in the Aegean (Erdim, 1985, 174) (redrawn by Taşdöğen)

The traditional houses with *hayat* seen in the South-Western Anatolia are studied by Kademoğlu (1974) who exemplifies the typical examples of traditional dwellings in the villages of Antalya, Burdur, Muğla and Manisa. These houses are composed of a semi-closed *hayat* placed in front of a row of rooms (two or three), and have a flat roof.

4.3 Traditional Dwellings in the Nearby Settlements of Karacasu

It is apparent that traditional domestic architecture shows a variety in different areas in terms of plan organization, use of material, structural system and the local terms attributed to different spaces within the dwelling. Traditional Karacasu dwelling displays similar architectural and functional features when compared with the other cities in inland Western Anatolia. Respectively, traditional Karacasu dwellings can not be considered separately from the other examples found in nearby settlements.

Some of the settlements near Karacasu with traditional dwellings are Kuyucak, Bozdoğan and Kavaklı of Aydın. Four of the traditional dwellings in Kuyucak, and ten of the traditional dwellings in Bozdoğan are already registered by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Culture. The common characteristics of these dwellings are the number of their storeys, plan schemes, construction techniques and use of material. These are mostly two-storey dwellings with a courtyard. Timber skeleton with stone masonry on the first floor level is the most commonly seen structural system in all these villages. In some earlier examples, the load bearing walls were mostly built with stone masonry and not plastered. Some of the plastered walls have some figural decoration[45].

Two examples from Kuyucak can be briefly outlined to give some introductory information on these houses. *Ali Özsan* dwelling (Inv.1) (Figure 33) was built approximately 105-110 years ago and is a two-storey high residential unit. It is a stone masonry house with a courtyard at the back. It is learnt from the present villagers that the original dwellers were well educated and wealthy and had their dwelling originally built by Greek masters (interview with the present owners, 2006)[46]. Indeed different from other traditional dwellings, it shows some western influence in terms of its facade decoration.

[45] The walls are plastered but joint marks are drawn with sticks so as to give the impression of a stone masonry construction in some examples. Some floral ornamentation is seen on the facades of the houses owned by wealthier families.

[46] This verbal information should be controlled from the official documents in order to use in detailed studies on the town.

Figure 33, *Ali Özsan* Dwelling (Kuyucak) (Taşdöğen)

Hulusi Yalçın dwelling on the other hand is a good example for a traditional dwelling with a *hayat* (Figure 34). Built by timber skeleton system, this is a two-storey residential unit with a courtyard entered from the street. There are two semi-open rooms on the first floor, opening to *hayat*, *Köşk* and *Seki* used as sitting places. The projections of the first floor are carried by buttresses named *eliböğründe*. There are two small rooms on the ground floor, opening to the courtyard.

The residential architecture in Kuyucak is not dense since the dwellings were burned down and demolished because of the fires during the Greek attacks in the War of Independence. Four of the traditional dwellings are officially registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (See Appendix A, Table 29).

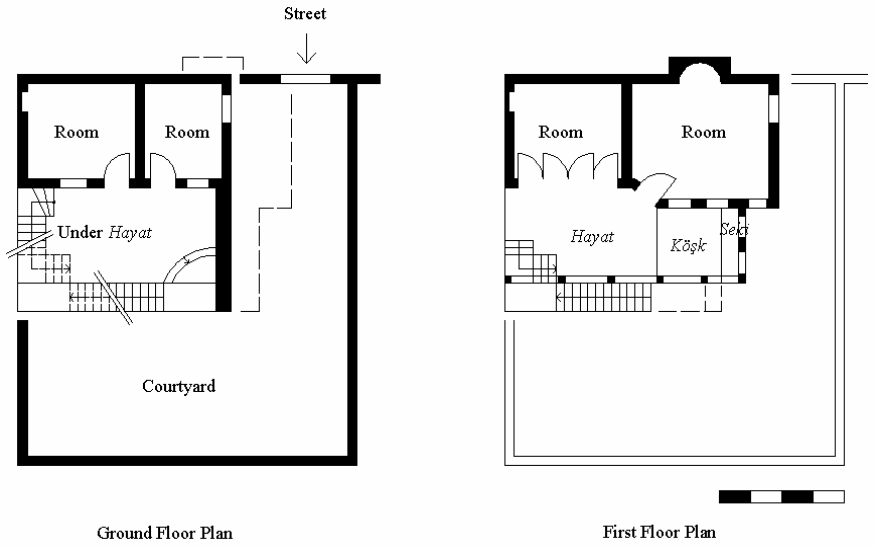


Figure 34, *Hulusi Yalçın* dwelling (Kuyucak), schematic plans of the house and views from *hayat* and *eliböğründe* (Taşdöğen)

Bozdoğan however has a more dense traditional structure. The elements such as traditional dwellings and streets forming the settlement are not much changed. The traditional Bozdoğan houses are, similar to the other dwellings in nearby, built by timber skeleton system with stone masonry until the first floor level. They are mostly two-storey high residential units with a courtyard. The main living floor is the first floor including the open and multipurpose space of *hayat*. The plan of the first floor is composed of a row of rooms opening to *hayat*. The ground floor is used for services, which also opens to a multipurpose space; the courtyard. The dwelling registered as (Inv.5) is a good example of a house with a *hayat* in Bozdoğan (Figures 35, 36). In this house there are 2 rooms and a kitchen, which open to *hayat* in the main living floor (Figure 37). Ten of the dwellings are officially registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (See Appendix A, Table 30).

The two dwellings found in *Hıdırlık Mahallesi, Dikilitaş Sokak* are located in front of a valley, and hence there is a level difference between their entrances and the remaining parts which look to the valley. There are also examples built with split wood (*bağdadi*) and timber covering (Figures 38, 39).

Figure 35, A traditional Bozdoğan dwelling (Inv.5)
(http://www.bozdoganhaber.org)

Figure 36, A traditional Bozdoğan dwelling (Inv.5), hayat (Taşdöğen)

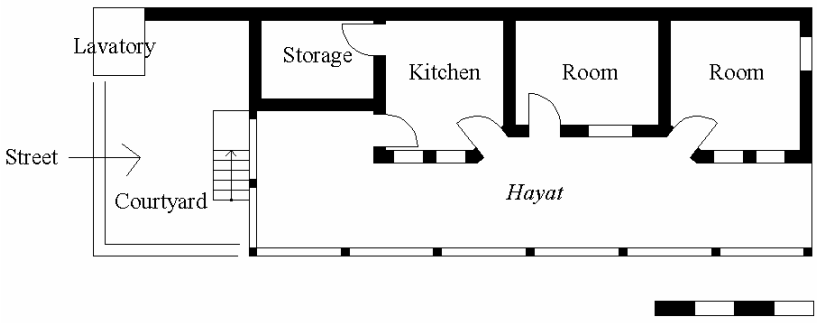


Figure 37, Plan of the main living level (Inv.5) (Taşdöğen)

Figure 38, A traditional Bozdoğan dwelling with timber covering (Taşdöğen)

Figure 39, A traditional Bozdoğan dwelling with timber skeleton system (Taşdöğen)

The characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Kavaklı are similar to those of traditional dwellings found in nearby settlements. The traditional dwellings here (Figures 40, 41) however are not yet registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. A good example is *Yörük Ali Efe* dwelling. This is a two-storey dwelling with a courtyard of compressed earth. The courtyard is entered by a two-winged timber door from the street. On the ground floor, there is a shed and a storage space. A timber staircase with a few stone steps leads to the upper floor. The first floor comprises of a *hayat* and two rooms opening to it through doors and windows. The rooms have timber floors and ceilings with cupboards all along the side walls (Taşdöğen, 2001, 14-15). Aydın Governorship, Aydın Municipality, Adnan Menderes University, Chamber of Architects and Directorate for Construction in

Aydın collaborated in the renovation and restoration of Kavaklı within the context of a project entitled "The Sustainability of Kavaklı Village" in Sultanhisar. The renovation work of the square and the roads of the village; and the restoration works of the traditional dwellings (including Hamit Eryiğit dwelling) and the fountains (*Frenk çeşmesi*) are accomplished by this project (Taşdöğen, 2001, 13).

Figure 40, *Yörük Ali Efe* Dwelling, Kavaklı, Aydın, drawn by Müyesser Akın, author's mother, an architect and expert in the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir (2001)

Figure 41, *Hamit Eryiğit* Dwelling, Kavaklı, Aydın, drawn by Müyesser Akın (2001)

The dwelling previously owned by *Yörük Ali Efe*[47] in (*Çarşı Mahallesi, Yörük Ali Efe Caddesi*, Yenipazar) was used to be a stone masonry house with a courtyard, which was officially registered.[48] It was restorated during 1999 and 2000 following its demolition after a fire in 1980s. The only ruins left were the load bearing walls of the house (Figure 42). The restored building is opened as a Museum (of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) in June, 2001 (Figure 43).

Figure 42, *Yörük Ali Efe* Dwelling (Yenipazar) before restoration (archive of *Yörük Ali Efe* Museum)

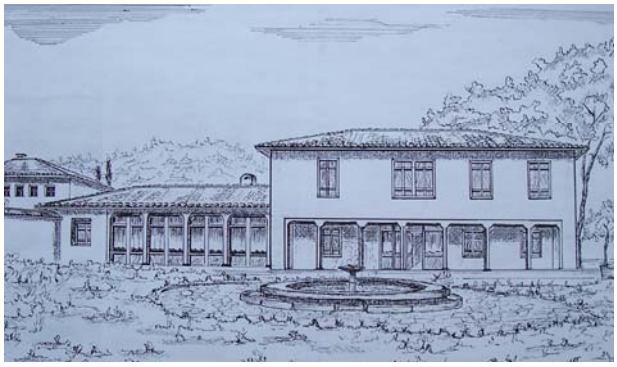


Figure 43, *Yörük Ali Efe* Museum, Yenipazar, after the restoration, drawn by Müyesser Akın (2001)

[47] *Efe* is the name used for the raiders in the villages of Western Anatolia, in the end of the Ottoman period (Meydan Larousse, 1988, 82). *Yörük Ali Efe* was born in Kavaklı, Sultanhisar of Aydın in 1895. He joined the raider groups when he was 19. He victoriously fought in the War of Independence, and died in 1951 in Bursa. He lived in Kavaklı in his youth and moved to a house in Yenipazar in his old ages (taken from the information panel in *Yörük Ali Efe* Museum).

[48] It was officially registered on 13.10.1999 by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Culture with the decree of 8754.

The studied towns in Western Anatolia are not evaluated in terms of dwelling. Their courtyards and the individual spaces in their courtyards are not mentioned. The common characteristics observable in these houses are their number of storeys, plan organization, construction techniques and material. An exception is determined that *hayats* of the traditional dwellings mostly look to north in Western Anatolia (Aktuğ, 1985, 2) while in Karacasu they are looking to east. These traditional houses on the other hand are mainly differed in construction materials: stone and timber.

The traditional dwellings in nearby settlements of Karacasu are composed of a two-storey high residential unit with a courtyard. The plan scheme in the main living level consists of a row of rooms opening to a *hayat*. The dwellings were burned or demolished during the Independence War period by the fires caused by the attacks of Greeks. The traditional residential architecture is preserved in some towns until today, and hence there is a dense structure.

CHAPTER 5

KARACASU

5.1 General Description of Karacasu Town

Karacasu is at southeast of Aydın (Figure 44). It is located on the slopes of Karıncalı Mountain (580m. high), in the Dandalas valley which lies along the Büyük Menderes Plain. It is 25 km. far from Kuyucak, 44 km. from Nazilli and 90 km. from Aydın, which are the nearest big settlements. It is 450 m. high from the sea level. The ancient city of Aphrodisias[49] is near the village of Geyre, 12 km. east of Karacasu.

The region has Mediterranean climate: it is calm and rainy in winters; and hot and arid in summers. The average temperature is 8 cº in winter. Freeze is seen for about 10 days in this season. In March and April the average temperature is 10-15 cº while in summer, the weather is around 25-30 cº, the maximum being 39 cº. No rain is seen in this season. In September and October the temperature drops down to 15-20 cº (Karacasu 1999). These weather conditions and temperature range are suitable to grow plants like grape, fig tree and olive; and also to live outdoor.

[49] Aphrodisias was an important ancient settlement of the Caria region. It is located near the village of Geyre, between Tavas and Karacasu (Umar, 1999, 343).

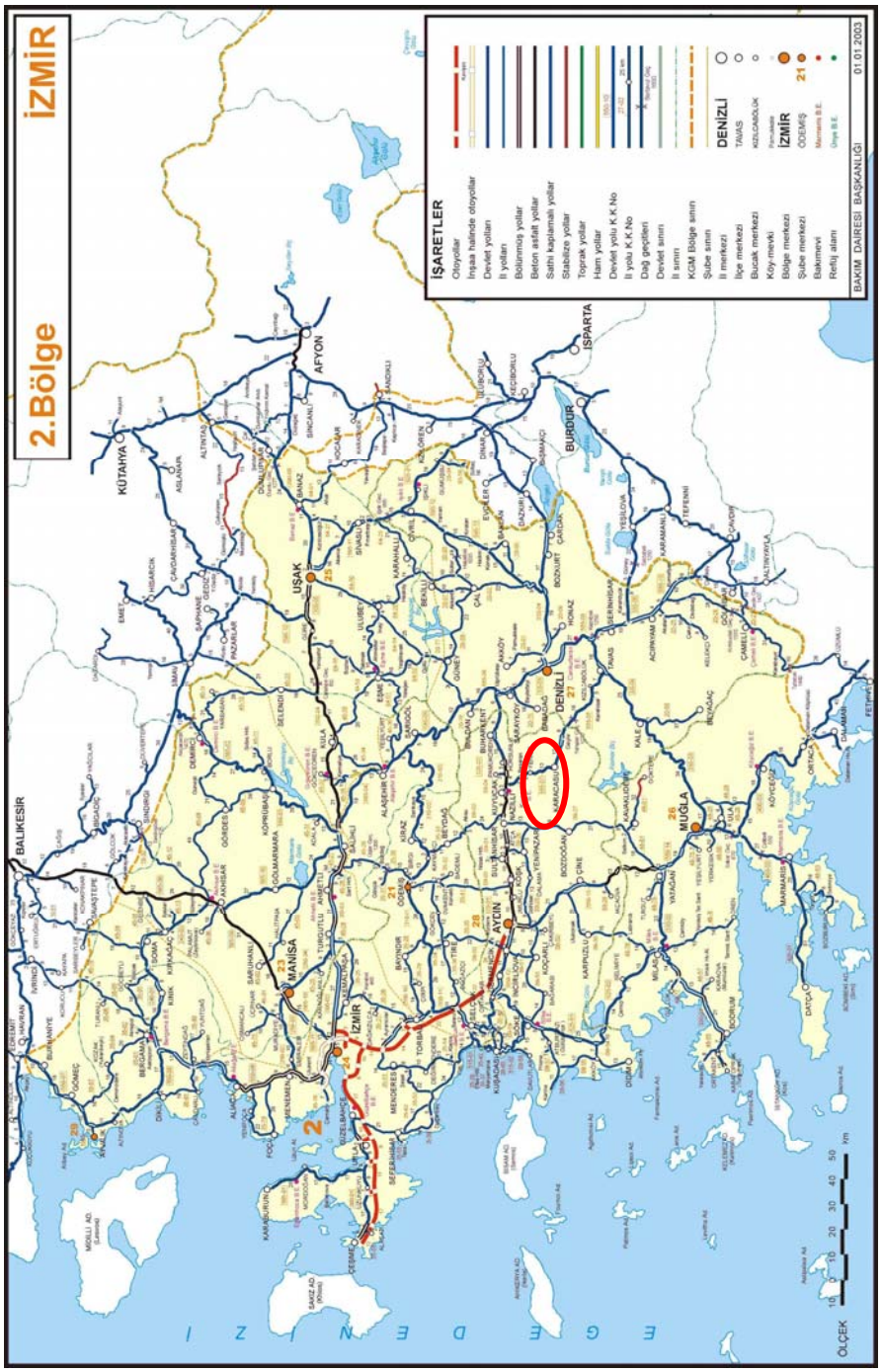


Figure 44, Map of Aegean showing Karacasu (www.kgm.gov.tr)

Karacasu is located in a region which was under the sovereignty of many civilizations. The excavations continuing in Aphrodisias[50] have even showed that the first settlements date back to the Late Neolithic period (Erim, 1989). Since the climate and the fruitful soil of the Dandalas Valley are compatible with settled life, an almost uninterrupted settlement continuity is observable in the area. The first ancient colonists from Greek mainland were Carians, which lived in the Geyre village in the 12th century B.C., and then the settlement got under the dominance of Persians between 546-334 B.C. The area was controlled by the Byzantine Empire after the Persians.

Karacasu is one of the oldest Turkish settlements in the Aegean and in this region of Anatolia.[51] After Seljuks entered into Anatolia, they took control of the Aegean, İzmir and the Aegean islands until the end of the 11th century; they lost their authority in the second half of the 13th century. Karacasu is one of those settlements found between Fethiye and Söke, which was under the dominance of *Menteşe Beyliği*, a Seljukid origined state (from 13th century to 14th century). Aydınoğulları, another post-Seljukid Turkish settlement (settled in Aydın and its environment, including Karacasu in the 14th century) became an independent power at the end of the 14th century and ruled in the area. Karacasu finally got under the control of the Ottoman Empire in 1390.

In the 16th century, as understood from the 937/530 dated *Muhasebe-i Anadolu* book (as cited in Karacasu 1999) in which Karacasu was listed as Yenişehir, Karacasu was settled by the first Anatolian Oghuz Turks, *Yalın ayaklar* before moving to its current location. The name 'Yenişehir' was seen in the Ottoman documents until 1844-45. 'Karacasu' was referred to as a subdistrict of Nazilli in the administrative re-organization after Tanzimat in 1879 (Karacasu 1999) (Figure 45).

[50] Paul Gaudin, a Frenchman in charge of the Smyrna-Kassaba railway, made the first excavations in Aphrodisias in 1904. French excavations continued in between 1905 and 1913. The Italians later excavated under Giulio Jacopi between 1937 and 1939. Turkish excavations began in 1961 under the directorship of Dr. Kenan Erim. At present, the excavations continue under the joint directorship of New York University and Oxford University (Ministry of Culture and Tourism).

[51] The information on the history of the town is taken from the official website of "*Karacasu Kaymakamlığı*": http://www.karacasu.gov.tr

Figure 45, Document indicating Karacasu as an administrative district (Karacasu Geliştirme ve Eğitim Vakfı Dergisi (6:13), 2002, 8)[52]

During the Independence War period, the town was subject to foreign invasion and settlement. According to the Sevr Agreement, the southern part of the Menderes Valley was left to the Italians and the northern part to the Greeks. Karacasu was one of the settlements left to the Italians. M. Taşdöğen indicated that the inhabitants of nearby Nazilli also escaped to Karacasu where the foreign forces were not stationed; they turned back after the declaration of independence (interview, 2005). Hence minimum 3000 people were saved from the invasion at that time (Karacasu 1999, 46). The preservation of the traditional residential architecture in Karacasu until today is related to the fact that they were not burned or demolished, as was the case in many nearby settlements, by the fires caused by the Greek invasion.[53]

5.2 Social, Cultural and Economic Characteristics

Muslim and non-Muslim populations used to live together in Karacasu before the War of Independence. According to the census of 1831, there used to be a population of 6559 Muslim inhabitants and 95 non-Muslim ones in Yenişehir. In the census of

[52] The document is found in the Ottoman archives (with the number of 1392/18) by Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Başaran and Asst. Prof. Dr. Günver Güneş and is translated into Turkish.

[53] This information is obtained from Dr. Mehmet Taşdöğen in 2005, in Nazilli in an interview about "Karacasu" , who is from this town.

1889-1890, it was recorded that the population consisted of 3269 male, and 3188 female inhabitants, a total of 6457 people. The population census indeed is an important source for examining the social composition of the Ottoman society. Census recording of the population, land and property received more emphasis with the reforms in the beginning of the 19th century to be able to enroll new soldiers following the repeal of the Janissary (*Yeniçeri*) organization and to determine the tax sources and amounts (Başaran, 2000, 39). Most of the Ottoman taxes are actually provided from the agricultural sources: two specific taxes are *Öşür* (the tax taken from the agricultural products) and *Ağnam* (the tax taken from the livestock). *Temettuat* books of 1844-45 show that there was 9.279.000m^2 area usable for cultivation. In Karacasu 1.492.000m^2 area was inconvenient for cultivation. Olive and tobacco were known to have been cultivated in the village. There used to bazaars on Mondays and Fridays according to the annual of 1896 (Başaran, 2000, 64). The people used to sell their products in these bazaars, which is a tradition still continuing at present. In the 19th century, forestry (pine tree, oak) was also improved in the town (Başaran, 2000, 70-71); 52% of the inhabitants worked in agriculture and 42% in industry in 1840s (Başaran, 2000, 135).

Table 2, Population of Karacasu Town Center (Başaran, 2000, 42)

Years	**1896-1897**		**1899-1900**		**1902-1903**	
Population	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Muslim	3264	3541	3114	3612	3076	3524
Greek	88	82	90	86	91	88
Armenian	4	4	2	4	3	4
Foreign	101	64	99	62	96	64
Total	7069		7146		6946	

The chart of population shown in Table 2 indicates the composition in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to the annual of 1897 (*Vilayet Salnamesi*), there was also a Greek School[54] in the village, and a population of Greek and Armenians; two families in Aliağa Farm, a family in Yenice and eleven families in Yaylalı Quarter are known to have composed the Anatolian-Greek population in Karacasu in the beginning of 19th century. They were engaged in jewelery-making, tailorship and

[54] According to the *Salname* in 1896-1897 there was a Greek School with 40 students.

pub (*meyhane*) managing, occupations which Turks[55] were not interested in (Başaran, 2000, 48). Some also worked as doctors and teachers. With the War of Independence, however, they left the town.

The majority of the inhabitants of Karacasu, mostly Muslims, are occupied with handcrafts such as carpet-weaving, leatherworking and pottery-making, which were the basic means of living in the town. Half of the inhabitants in Karacasu used to deal with hand weaved looms. *Temettuat* books of 1844-45 show that there were 238 weaving looms[56] (Başaran, 2000, 101). The type of production was influential in the spatial organization of the dwellings as well. For example, the houses used to include weaving looms inside, while courtyards were used to have spaces for leatherworking machines; the leathers used to be stored at the ground floor of houses. The people involved in leatherwork were named as *debbah* or *tabak*, and the separate places reserved for leatherworking were named as *karhane* or *kerne.* After weaving looms had been removed from the dwellings and industrialization became more spread, many of the inhabitants of Karacasu migrated to bigger cities like Nazilli, Aydın and İzmir. After the opening of Nazilli Textile Mill in 1937 and the removal of hand weaving looms, they lost importance (Başaran, 2000, 101). A similar migration, social mobility however also happened from smaller villages to Karacasu (interview, 2005). At present, agricultural products like apple and olive are marketed. Tobacco selling lost importance after opening of Tekel[57].

Education was always important in Karacasu. There were already a primary school (*iptidai mektep*)[58] and six *medreses*[59] before a *Rüştiye Mektebi*[60] was opened in 1885.

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[55] For more information about the traditional life of the inhabitants of Karacasu, see Başaran (2000, 2003), Kuruüzüm (2001) and Özkan (2003).

[56] The number of the looms increased to 800s in 1900s.

[57] *İnhisar*, the origin of Tekel was established by the Ottoman Government in 1862. More information about Tekel is in the official site of the institution: www.tekel.gov.tr.

[58] Accorging to 1896-1897 *Aydın Vilayeti Salmanesi* there used to be a primary school for boys (*iptidaiyye*) with 44 students (Başaran, 2000, 55).

[59] *Medrese* used to be an important institution for the education of Ottoman administrators; it however lost its dynamism in the 16th century (Başaran, 2000, 54).

[60] *Rüştiye* schools were opened in 1847 to function as high schools for educating students in official duties in foreign languages. With the new law (*Nizamname*) of 1869, it became mandatory to open a

Besides a military organization (*redif teşkilatı*) was established in the village in 1834 by the newly discharged soldiers (Karacasu 1999).

One of the reforms in the period of Mahmut II is the initiation of *muhtarlık* system (1829) in order to provide security and also to control the migration to İstanbul. *'Kethüda'*, '*ihtiyar'* (old) and '*muhtar'* are three titles officially responsible from the management of villages; while *imams*[61] assumed similar responsibility in the cities until 19th century; he was the representative of *Kadı* who was the civilian authority. According to the *muhtarlık* system, two *Muhtars (Muhtar-ı Evvel and Muhtar-ı Sani*[62]*)* were chosen from the inhabitants of the quarters in a village (Başaran, 2000, 33). *Muhtars* minted their own seals, on which information about the name of the village; the muhtar and the year were written. For example, it is indicated on the *muhtar* seals that Karacasu was an administrative district in 1894-1895 (Özkan, 2003, 27). The *muhtarlık* system was established for the security of the districts in Karacasu in 1829. The *muhtar* seals of Karacasu belonging to late Ottoman Empire are now exhibited in the Aphrodisias Museum (Figure 46).

Mukhtar's Seal in Yaylalı District

Mukhtar's Seal in Geyre Village

Figure 46, Examples of *Muhtar* Seals from Karacasu (Karacasu 1999, 133)

Another administrative novelty of the mid 19th century was the introduction of a new civil service called *Şehremaneti*; the municipal services, for which a city parliament was established in İstanbul in August, 1854. The municipalities of different

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Rüştiye in every town which had more than 500 households. The *Rüştiye* in Karacasu was opened in 1885-1886 with 67 students (Başaran, 2000, 58).

[61] *İmams* were on duty in the mosques, *mescids* and in the schools of the quarters. They also functioned as social leaders and consultants besides their religious duties (Başaran, 2000, 36).

[62] *Muhtar-ı Sani* was chosen for the villages with more than 20 households.

Anatolian cities were established in different times. The municipality in Karacasu was first mentioned in *Aydın Vilayeti Salnamesi* of 1895-96 (Başaran, 2000, 28).

5.3 Settlement, Architecture and Social Context

Quarter was the main settlement unit in an Ottoman city. Quarters were the social and physical units and developed around a religious building or a bazaar. These defined a community in which people lived in social solidarity. Every Muslim quarter used to have a mosque, a *medrese*, a bath and a fountain. In *Aydın Vilayeti Salnamesi* of 1895-96, Karacasu is reported to have had eight quarters. The town at present keeps many of its old quarters; ¾ of the town is composed of these old quarters (it was not much changed in the period of Republic). Today the oldest quarters in Karacasu are Karşıyaka and Yalınayak (Başaran, 2000, 32). Macurlar Quarter is known to have been inhabited by the Turks living in Rumeli who migrated to Karacasu after the Ottoman-Russian War in 1877 (Başaran, 2000, 55). Anatolian Greeks used to live in that quarter. The previously used traditional dwellings in this quarter are replaced with apartment buildings; remains of a church are the only visible trace of that community.

The two big neighbourhoods[63] in Karacasu at present are Çarşıyaka and Karşıyaka, which are separated from each other with the Tabakhane Valley (Figures 47, 48). Karşıyaka was established earlier than the Çarşıyaka Quarter (Türkiye Kılavuzu, 1946, vol. I-406). The Karşıyaka Bridge, which was built in 1755, connects the two districts. At present Çarşıyaka Quarter is developing more than Karşıyaka because it is in the newly settled part of the town. It is located at the entrance to the town and thus became the town center. Karşıyaka, on the other hand, is the older part, located in the south of the valley. It is said to have been the previous town center, but today it is smaller than Çarşıyaka. This is an important determinant in understanding the development of domestic architecture in these two quarters. The materials used in the traditional dwellings of these quarters are different. The dwellings in Karşıyaka are solely built out of stone and had no plaster on the exterior. The mortar used is made

[63] An increase in the number of houses built in the vicinity of a mosque, a soup-kitchen or a hospice formed new neighbourhoods. The extension of the boundaries of the old ones and the divisions of the neighbourhoods into new ones were due to a growth in population (Çadırcı, 1996, 257).

of mud with clay and straw. As it is thought to deteriorate in rain it was not used as a plaster. In Çarşıyaka on the other hand, stone is used on the first floor of the dwellings, and a timber skeleton with stone and earth infill is implemented on the upper floor.

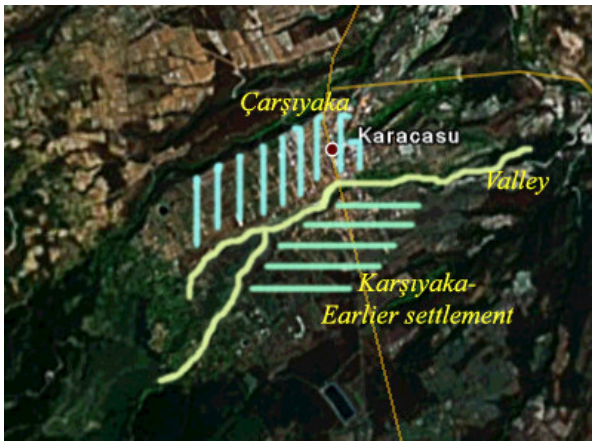


Figure 47, Karacasu from satellite view, (Google Earth, 02.09.2006)

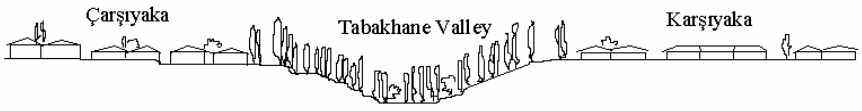


Figure 48, View and sketch section of the city from east (Taşdöğen)

The architecture in Karacasu is composed of religious buildings (moques, tombs, dervish lodges), *hans*, water structures (Turkish bath*s*, fountains (Figures 49, 50), *şadırvans* and bridges) (Özkan, 1999, 2003) and dwellings.

Figure 49, Küçük Arık Fountain (Taşdöğen)

Figure 50, Efendiler Fountain (Taşdöğen)

According to *Aydın Vilayet Salnamesi* of 1897, there used to be 1816 dwellings, 331 shops, 8 khans, 2 baths and 23 flour mills in Karacasu (excluding the villages). A *kaymakam* (district governor) office, a *redif* (military) storage, a *cephane* (arsenal), a *telgrafhane* (telegraph office), 31 *mescids* (small mosque), 6 mosques a dervish lodge, and a church are recorded in *Salnames* of 1900 and 1903 (Başaran, 2000, 50-51).

There is an organic structure in Karacasu, and the traditional Karacasu dwellings are still standing today date back to the 19th century. In this region, the dwelling is a single or two-storey high building under a pitched and tiled roof with a courtyard. Of these, twelve traditional dwellings were officially registered by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums in Ministry of Culture, in 22.06.1995 (See Appendix A, Table 31).

5.4 Traditional Dwellings in Karacasu

There are more than fifty traditional Karacasu dwellings[64]. Of these twenty five are chosen as a case study; twelve of these are totally surveyed and thirteen are only

[64] The only sources on traditional Karacasu dwellings are the articles of Kuruüzüm (1999), Kemikler (2002) and Uluman (2002) published in the local publications.

externally surveyed. The externally surveyed dwellings are solely described by their exterior characteristics, as they were either locked or the inhabitants did not give permission for access. Nineteen houses in the sample are in Çarşıyaka Quarter; and only six are in Karşıyaka Quarter (Figure 51).

The chosen houses are evaluated according to their architectural and spatial composition and the social unit living in them. The architectural and spatial composition includes information on the number of storey, structural system, construction materials, plan organization, use of space and spatial changes. Social composition includes occupant identity, occupant history and functional change of the spaces in relation to occupant use. A questionnaire on the social aspects of these houses is prepared for providing oral information, see Appendix A. The inhabitants however did not prefer to answer the questions, and instead interviews which provided useful data and information became more helpful and informative. The data used in the thesis came both from these interviews and personel observations.

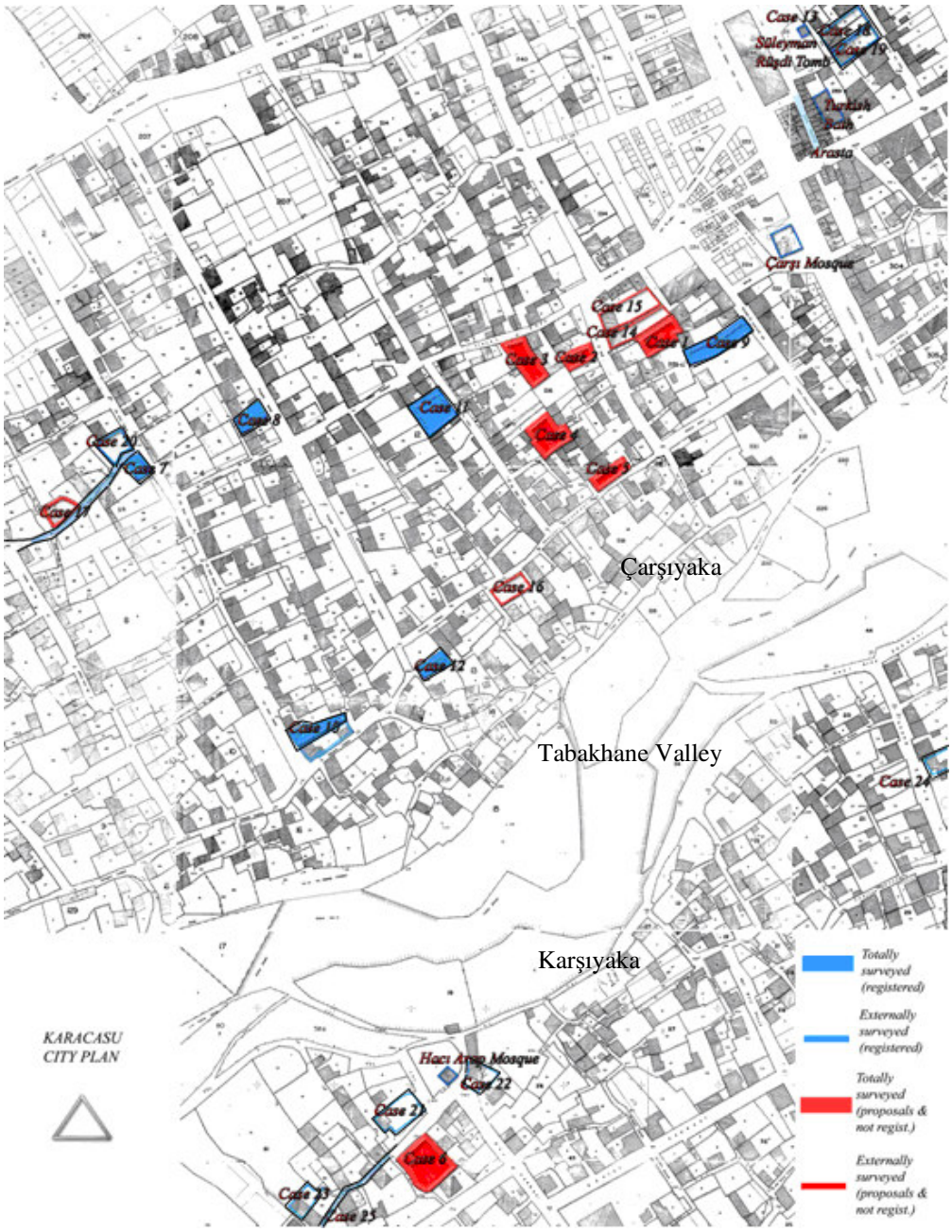


Figure 51, Karacasu town plan showing the location of dwellings in the sample (Taşdöğen)

5.4.1 Totally Surveyed Traditional Dwellings

The totally surveyed dwellings are described by using identification cards, which are prepared to document

- General characteristics,
- Interior, exterior and courtyard features,
- Evaluation of spatial definitions
- Changes.

The schematic drawings (plans and sections) of these houses are drawn with the spatial characters and changes indicated (See Appendix C). The social units living in the dwellings are described in order to understand the reflection of the life style on the architecture.

Case 1: *Mehmet Bingöl* (*Hacı Hilmiler*) Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 1)

The dwelling is composed of one and a half-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces. There are thirteen spaces in the dwelling: an L-shaped *hayat* (Figure 52), 3 rooms, a kitchen and a lavatory opening to *hayat*; another kitchen and lavatory, 3 storage spaces, a bathroom and a woodshed in the courtyard (Figure 53). Courtyard, *hayat* and rooms are the multipurpose spaces of the dwelling. The courtyard has access from the street, similar to many traditional dwellings; and entered from a blind alley. It is used for hanging laundry, drying food and storing things. A pool used to exist in the courtyard for watering the fruit trees and flowers. Courtyard and *hayat* constitute the semi-public spaces while the rooms are the private spaces. *Hayat* and the rooms are used for sitting together while rooms have the additional function of sleeping.

Figure 52, Interior view (*hayat* and rooms) (Taşdöğen)

Figure 53, View of the services in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

Some spaces changed function according to the user needs. As an example, mostly the service areas received functional changes. The interior storage is now used as a lavatory (G6); while the looming room (G7) and *eşek damı* (place for donkeys) (G9) are the storage units at present. An individual space in the courtyard, which was previously used as a room (G11), became the bathroom of the occupants. There is deterioration in the service areas and some spaces are partially altered; on the other hand there is no new construction at the dwelling. For example, the lavatory (G8) in the *hayat* is divided so as to have a bathroom inside. In the second visit of the dwelling in 2006 it is seen that the *hayat* was closed with PVC windows because of the climatic and security needs. Spatial character of *hayat* therefore is changed by this alteration from being a semi-public space to semi-private one.

The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof covered with tinplate. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar. The floor height is more than the floors in the other traditional dwellings.

- Social Composition (Case 1)

The owners of this dwelling are an old couple who deals with agriculture. The inhabitants living in the dwelling decreased in number in time. In the past, the

family had servants who used to live in the individual spaces in the courtyard. Their married children left the dwelling and also the town out. They visit their family in religious holidays to exchange greetings. Social events like wedding and circumcision feast (*sünnet düğünü*) are important for the family. When there is a wedding at home, all neighbours, relatives and friends come together. A meal is prepared for the guests and served in the courtyard or in front of the dwelling.

Demand for privacy increased in time: it is observed in 2005 that a curtain is hanged in front of the *hayat*; in 2006 *hayat* is closed with PVC windows (Figure 54).

Divans are used for sitting (high furniture which has pillows in stead of a back; used for sitting) in the *hayat*, modern furniture (armchairs) is used in another room. The shoes are put off in front of the staircase in order to keep the *hayat* clean, because the household or visitors could still sit on the floor. A niche indicating the direction of Mecca is used as a symbolic *mihrab* for performing *namaz* in the *hayat*.

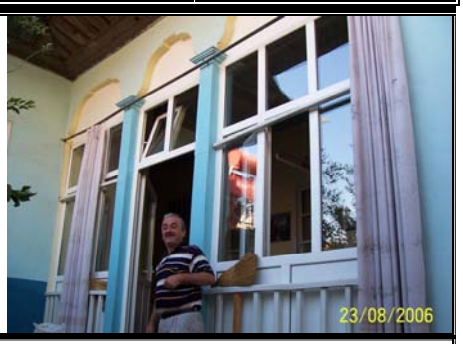
The functional character of the service spaces changed in time. The inhabitants left the habit of using *gusülhane*; they started using the bath, which is formed by dividing the lavatory area into two spaces. Security is another important aspect that caused architectural change: the two-winged timber main entrance door is changed with an iron door.

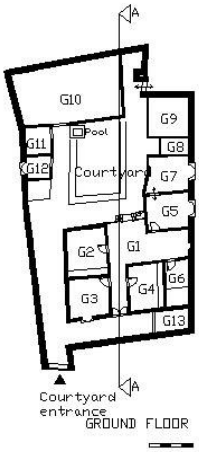
Figure 54, Case 1, *Hayat* before and after closing (Taşdöğen)

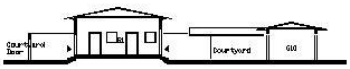
Table 3, Case 1, Identification card

ID	**Building card no**	**Date**	**Address**
Mehmet Bingöl (*Hacı Hilmiler*) Dwelling	Inv.7	04.10.2005-23.08.2006	36 Sokak No:5 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 222 / 11
Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)
Owner: 1 family / 2adults







See Appendix C

Approximate area: 350m^2 total, 200 m^2 closed and 150m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	1
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	-		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 3 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
	One storey high	Stone masonry	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √

Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	√	x	√	√
Type	2-winged						4 steps
Mate.	Iron			Iron		Stone	Stone

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G8							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G9							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** *Dam* for Donkey			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G10							
Structural System & Roof: Timber skeleton system, inclined roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** Storage			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G11							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, inclined roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Bathroom				**Original Function** Room			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	√	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber				Timber	

"Table 3 (continued)"

Space No: G12							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, inclined roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Kitchen				**Original Function** Kitchen			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	√	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber	Iron		Stone		
Space No: G13							
Structural System & Roof: Semi-closed space with covering, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Woodshed				**Original Function** Woodshed			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	√	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber				Timber	

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof with tinplate					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint-oilpaint on timber	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile, tinplate	Arch. elements Wide eaves, Bursa type of arch

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door-court	√	2-winged	Iron-white
Door	√		Timber-white
Window	√	opens to *hayat*	Timber
Window	√	opens to *hayat*	Timber
Window with shutter	x		
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	√		Timber

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
Space No: G1													
Current Function *Hayat*							**Original Function** *Hayat*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	√
Mate.	stone	Plast	Tim.		Tim.		stone						Tim.
Notes	L shaped												

"Table 3 continued"

Space No: G2 – G3 – G4													
Current Function Room								**Original Function** Room					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	X
Mate.	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb		stone	
Space No: G5													
Current Function Kitchen								**Original Function** Kitchen					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√
Mate.	stone	Tim.	Tim.	Tim.	Tim.							Tim.	Tim.
Space No: G6													
Current Function Lavatory								**Original Function** Storage					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Timb	Conc	Timb	Timb	Timb								
Space No: G7													
Current Function Storage								**Original Function** Looming room					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√
Mate.	stone	Sto	Tim.	Tim.	Tim.							Tim.	Tim.

"Table 3 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G2-G3-G4-	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G5-G12	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G6	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G7	Looming room	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G8	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G9	*Eşek Damı* (place for donkeys)	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G10	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G11	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Bathroom	Specialized space / Service area
	G13	Woodshed	Specialized space / Service area	Woodshed	Specialized space / Service area

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Service areas	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	*Hayat* is closed with plastics	Bad
Addition	None	-
Division	Lavatory	Medium
New Construction	None	-

Case 2: *Yalçın Mete* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 2)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces. There are seventeen spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat*, a sofa, two rooms and two living rooms, a bathroom and a lavatory on the first floor; a room and four storage units on the ground floor; and a kitchen, a storage unit, a coop and a lavatory as the individual spaces in the courtyard (Figure 55). *Hayat*, *sofa*, rooms and courtyard are the multipurpose spaces of the dwelling. Courtyard is used for the domestic activities such as drying food, preparing *pekmez*. It is unique for Karacasu to have *sofa* besides *hayat* at the same floor. *Hayat* and courtyard are semi-public, *sofa* is semi-private and the rooms are the private spaces of the dwelling.

Figure 55, Case 2, Service spaces in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

The interior spaces are mostly altered. The space under the *hayat* is closed to be used as a room. *Sofa* (F1) is used as a living room and is divided to gain space for bathroom and lavatory inside (F7) (Figure 57). An individual space is built in the courtyard to be used as a kitchen (Figure 58). The frames of the destroyed walls were used in the addition which is built in the place of the pool in the courtyard and used as a storage unit (Figure 56).

The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar and stone as the infill material.

Figure 56, Case 2, Additional service space in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

- Social Composition (Case 2)

The owners are an old couple whose origin is Karacasu and have been living in the dwelling for twenty years. They have a bakery in the town. The previous owners migrated to İstanbul. Similar to most of the inhabitants in Karacasu, the present owners also move to their dwellings in the plateau (*yayla evi*) in summers. Their children were married and hence left the family dwelling. The parents therefore left alone after the marriage of their children.

As an outdoor space, the use of courtyard for food preparation and production show the role of women in domestic production; the old lady is helping the household economy. She prepares the food like *pekmez* at home in stead of buying. The bride of the family also helps for the housework even though she is living in another dwelling. The old lady and the bride continue to wear traditional clothes. However modernity entered into their life: a modern kitchen and furniture is used in the dwelling, while the relations within the family and life style are still in a traditional way. For example traditional food is prepared in the courtyard (Figure 59).

Because of the security need, timber courtyard door is replaced with a metal one. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged iron door at present. With the reach of electricity to the town, fluorescent lamps began to be used for illumination and they are mostly fixed at the center of the ornamented timber ceilings.

Figure 57, Case 2, *Sofa* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 58, Case 2, *Sofa* and the service spaces in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

Figure 59, Case 2, Use of courtyard for domestic facilities (Taşdöğen)

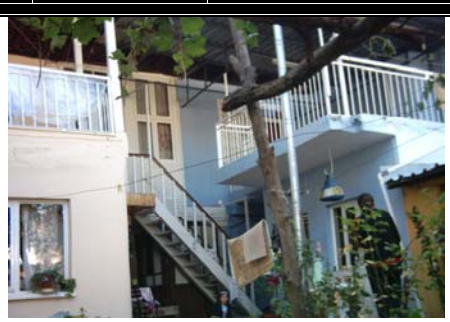
Table 4, Case 2, Identification card

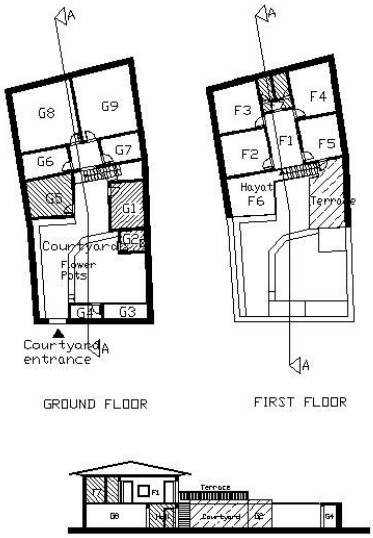
ID *Yalçın Mete* Dwelling	**Building card no** Inv.10	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** 36 Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 216 / 15

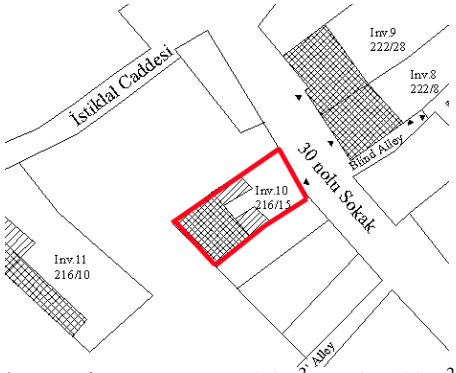
Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

Owner: 1 family / 2 adults





See Appendix C



Approximate area: 225m^2 total, 130m^2 closed and 95m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	1
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	1		Addition	1
Originality	Main bldg.	Mostly	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	Mostly			
	Addition	√			

"Table 4 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES

Common use	**Private use**	**Not in use**
x	√	x

	Height	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
Court-yard wall	Single storey	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster x (with paint)

Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	√	x	√	√
Type	Court 2-winged			Addition			
Mate.	Iron			Iron		Stone	Timber

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G1							
Structural System & Roof: Single storey, stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Kitchen				**Original Function** Pool			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	√	x
Mate.	Iron	Timber	Iron			Timber	
Space No: G2							
Structural System & Roof: Stone Masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: -							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** -			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	√	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber			Stone		
Notes	Addition						
Space No: G3							
Structural System & Roof: Timber, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Wire							
Current Function Coop				**Original Function** Coop			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.							

"Table 4 (continued)"

Space No: G4							
Structural System & Roof: Stone Masonry - Flat roof							
Finishing Material:							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.							

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton system					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill Material Stone	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Blue oil paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Timber-carved ceiling

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door-court	√	2 winged	renewed by iron & white-br
Main Door	√	2 winged	timber
Window	√		timber
Window	√		timber
Window with shutter	x		
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	x		

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G5													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb			
Notes	Addition by closing under *hayat*												
Space No: G6 – G7 – G8 – G9													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** Storage							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb									

"Table 4 (continued)"

FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function *Sofa* - Living room							**Original Function** *Sofa*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb			Timb	Timb				
Space No: F3 – F4													
Current Function Room x 4							**Original Function** Room						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	√
Mate.	Stone Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb						Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb
Space No: F2 – F5													
Current Function Living Room x 4							**Original Function** Room						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	√
Mate.	Stone Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb						Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb
Space No: F6													
Current Function *Hayat*							**Original Function** *Hayat*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	x	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.		Timb	Timb										
Space No: F7													
Current Function Bathroom-Lavatory							**Original Function -**						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Part	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb								

"Table 4 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1	Pool	Courtyard element	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G2	Non-existent	Non-existent	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Coop	Specialized space / Service area	Coop	Specialized space / Service area
	G4	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G5	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G6-G7-G8-G9	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1	*Sofa*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Living room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	F2-F5	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Living room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	F3-F4	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F7	*Sofa*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Lavatory / Bathroom	Specialized space / Service area

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	(Restored)	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	Space organization	Medium
Addition	Kitchen & Storage at the courtyard	Medium
Division	Bathroom Lavatory	Medium
New Construction	Kitchen / Storage	Good / Medium

Case 3: *Ayşe Töz* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 3)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces (Figure 60). There are twelve spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat* and four rooms (one with projection to the street) on the first floor (Figure 61); a living room, a kitchen and a space under the *hayat* on the ground floor; and a food storage area, two storage units and a lavatory as the individual spaces in the courtyard. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door.

The first floor is not used for living purposes at present, except *hayat* which is used for drying foods and some rooms which function as stories. There is deterioration in that floor; cracks can be seen on the walls (Figure 62). There is no spatial alteration in the house, while there are additional spaces in the courtyard used for storing.

Figure 60, Case 3, View of *hayat* and the owner; and space under *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar together with split wood (*bağdadi*).

Figure 61, Case 3, Views of *hayat* and space under the *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 62, Case 3, Crack on the wall of a room upstairs (Taşdöğen)

- Social Composition (Case 3)

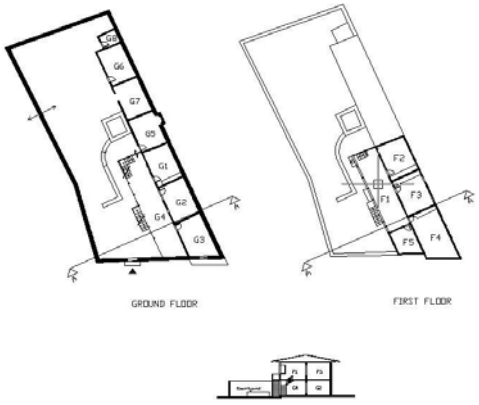
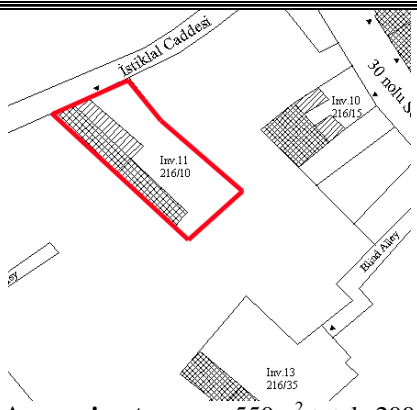
The owner of this dwelling is a single occupant; an old lady living for forty years. She lives on the ground floor, and wants to sell the dwelling at present. The dwellings of the adjacent plots were owned by her relatives. The courtyard used to include the adjacent plot as well and was much bigger; it was later divided into two courtyards. In the past, first five families and then two families used to live in the same dwelling. They were all relatives. These families used to operate a cinema while the old lady is not working today; and the film machine is still stored in the storage (Figure 63). The previous inhabitants of the dwelling decreased in number; accordingly some spaces are not used today. Today daily life is based on agricultural processing; olive trees are cultivated in the courtyard and there is a pool for watering.

Figure 63, Case 3, Film machine stored in the service space (Taşdöğen)

The life is progressing in the space under the *hayat*. Carpets are laid on the floor, and people sit on the *divans*. The cleanliness of spaces is provided by wearing different slippers in different spaces. There are some functional changes at the ground floor. A previously used room changed its function and started to be used as a kitchen (G2). The previously used individual kitchen in the courtyard is a food storage unit (G5) now.

Hearths are no more used in the rooms for warming; heaters are used now. The hearth in the kitchen however is still used for cooking, continuing the tradition of cooking and preparing food in the fireplaces inside.

Table 5, Case 3, Identification card

ID *Ayse Töz* Dwelling	**Building card no** Inv.11	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** İstiklal Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN
Cadastral Information: 5452 Ta / 216 / 10 **Status of Registry:** Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991) **Owner:** An old lady			
 See Appendix C	 **Approximate area:** 550m^2 total, 200 m^2 closed and 350m^2 open space		

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	1
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 5 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES							
Common use √			**Private use** x			**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**				
	Single storey	Stone masonry	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster x	
Court. el-ements	**Door.1**	***Dam***	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	√	x	√	√	√	√
Type	Court						
Mate.	Timber	Timber		Iron	Stone	Stone	Timber

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G5							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered and Limed							
Current Function Food Storage				**Original Function** Kitchen			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	√	√	x
Mate.	Timber				Stone	Timber	
Space No: G6							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered and Limed							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** *Dam* for Tobacco			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	√	x
Mate.	Timber					Timber	
Space No: G7							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered and Limed							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** *Dam*			
Element	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	√	x
Material	Timber					Timber	
Space No: G8							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered and Limed							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber	Iron				

"Table 5 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Timber Stone	Infill Material Earth mixed with straw	Mortar Mortar on *Bağdadi*	Finishing & colour Blue paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Projection, Arch

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**	**Projection**
Door	√	Courtyard 2-winged	Timber	Rectangular form 
Door	√	Transition	Timber	
Door	√	Room	Timber	
Door	√	Room	Timber	
Door	√	Room	Timber	
Window	√	Down	Timber	
Window with shutter	√	Upper	Timber	

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G2													
Current Function Kitchen						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√
Mate.	Stone												
Space No: G4													
Current Function Under *hayat*						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	x	√
Mate.	Stone												
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function *Hayat*						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	x	√	x	√	x	x	√	√	x	√
Mate.	Timb	Timb	Timb		Timb		Timb			Timb	Timb		Timb

"Table 5 (continued)"

Space No: F2 - F3 –F5													
Current Function Room x 2						**Original Function** not in use							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	x	√
Mate.	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb		Timb
Space No: F4													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** not in use							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	√	√	x	√
Mate.	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb			Timb		Timb	Timb		Timb

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G3	Living Room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G4	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G5	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Food Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G6	*Dam* for Tobacco	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G7	*Dam*	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G8	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area

"Table 5 (continued)"

Location	Space No	Original Function	Original Spatial Character	Contemporary Function	Contemporary Spatial Cha.
First Floor	F1	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	F2-F3-F4-F5	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	No use	No use

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	First Floor	Bad
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	Ground floor -space organization	Good
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	None	-

Case 4: *Nüfusçular* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 4)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces (Figure 65). There are fifteen spaces in the dwelling: a s*ofa*, a guest room, a sitting room, a bed-room, a kitchen on the first floor; a *hayat* (Figure 64), a kitchen (Figure 66), a sitting room, two rooms (designed for a family and entered from a closed corridor), a hall (opening to the street and having an access to the first floor) and a lavatory on the ground floor; and a store for woods, a lavatory and a poultry coop in the courtyard.

The existence of a *sofa* on the first floor is unique for this example. The floor has a projection above the *hayat* section. The courtyard is entered from a blind alley with a two-winged iron door. A lavatory (G10) and a pool are added to the courtyard. *Hayat* is also used for drying figs and preparing *pekmez* and *ekşi*. The terrace of the one-storey individual space in the courtyard is also used for drying food in this dwelling (Figure 67).

Figure 64, Case 4, *Hayat* on the ground floor (Taşdöğen)

Figure 65, Case 4, *Hayat* and the projected first floor (Taşdöğen)

Mostly the service spaces are altered. Besides, additions were built in the courtyard to be used as lavatory and kitchen (G3 and G5). In order to avoid dust coming from the ceilings, the occupants applied wall paper to the ceilings of one room and kitchen. The hearth was also demolished.

Figure 66, Case 4, Kitchen on the first floor (Taşdöğen)

Figure 67, Case 4, Use of terrace (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar in the walls.

- Social Composition (Case 4)

The present owner of the dwelling is a family; a couple and their daughter who goes to primary school. The family is occupied with domestic production. In the past, three families used to live in the dwelling. Similar with the other traditional dwellings, the previous inhabitants decreased in number and the spaces started to be used solely by a single family; the spaces previously used by other families are not used today. These spaces include two rooms and a hall, which are entered from a closed corridor.

At present the family lives in the *sofa* in summers; on the other hand they mostly use the guest rooms in winters. There is a television in a private room and not in the *sofa* where the guests hosted (Figure 68). There are modern armchairs and *divans* used together in this room. Despite the presence of the *sofa,* there is a transition between the two rooms on the first floor. It is locked and not used today. People take off their shoes while entering the *hayat*, for reasons of hygiene. *Hayat* is the greeting place of the dwelling and there are few chairs here.

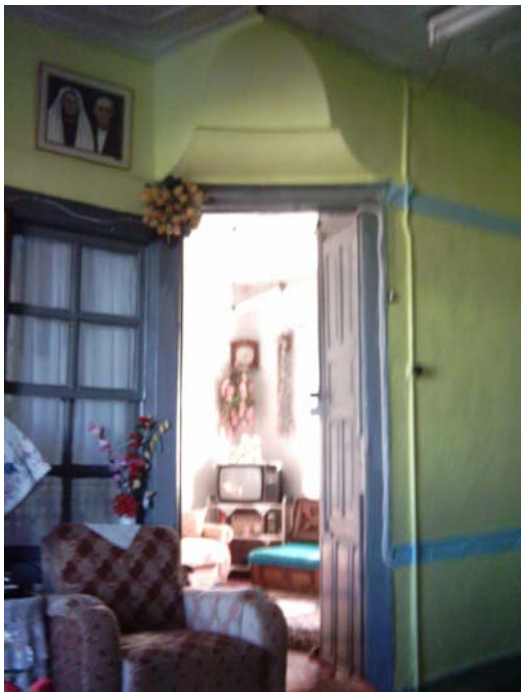


Figure 68, Case 4, Guest room (Taşdöğen)

The change in the means of living affected the life in the dwelling. For example, there is no more small cattle breeding in the dwelling, but aubergines and peppers are cultivated and there is a pool for watering. The use of courtyard still dominates the economy of the household. There is also a change in the habit of using service spaces like kitchen, lavatory and the bathroom. So these spaces are renewed by the users.

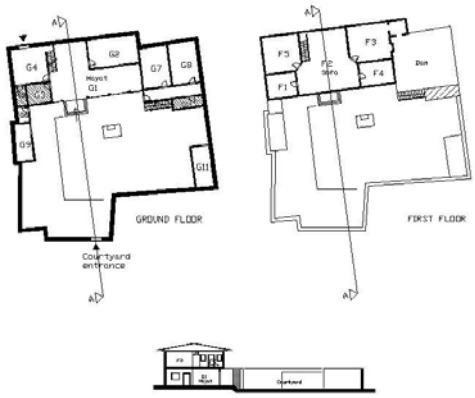
Table 6, Case 4, Identification card

ID *Nüfusçular* Dwelling	**Building card no** Inv.13	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** 36 Sokak No: 14 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 216 / 35 - 5452 Td

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

Owner: 1 family / 2 adults and their daughter



See Appendix C

Approximate area: 650m^2 total, 250 m^2 closed and 400m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	1
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	1
	Addition	1		Addition	1
Originality	Main bldg.	mostly	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	altered			
	Addition	√			

"Table 6 (continued)"

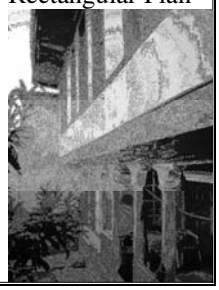
COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
	One storey high	Stone masonry	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster x

Court. el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	√	√	x	√
Type	Court				Addition		1 Step
Mate.	Iron			Iron	Stone		Stone

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G9							
Structural System & Roof: Masonry							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Store for woods				**Original Function** Cowshed			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						
Space No: G6							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						
Space No: G11							
Structural System & Roof: Wire							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Poultry Coop				**Original Function** Cowshed			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber - framed						

"Table 6 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill Material Stone	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Blue paint in *hayat*, yellow paint facade	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Projection Arch

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**	**Projection**
Door	√	Court	Iron-Blue	Rectangular Plan
Door	√	Room	Timber	
Window	√	In sofa	Timber	
Window	√		Timber	
Window with shutter	x			
Window	√	Upper	Timber	
Lattice	x			
Balustrade	x			

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1													
Current Function *Hayat*						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	x	√	√	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.		Tim	Tim										
Space No: G4													
Current Function Hall						**Original Function** Hall							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	x	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	√
Mate.			Tim	Str.	Tim								Tim
Notes	Opens to the street and have an access to the first floor												
Space No: G5 – G10													
Current Function Lavatory						**Original Function** Lavatory							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	sto	sto	sto	Tim	Tim								
Notes	The space G10 is an addition.												

"Table 6 (continued)"

Space No: G7 – G8													
Current Function Room							**Original Function** Room						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Part		Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	Sto	
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function Guest Room							**Original Function** Room						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Part		Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	Sto	
Notes	There is a door between the adjacent rooms.												
Space No: F2													
Current Function Living room							**Original Function** Sofa						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Part	Plas	Tim	Tim	Tim								
Notes	There are 4 windows opening to the rooms from sofa.												
Space No: F3 – G3													
Current Function Kitchen							**Original Function** Kitchen						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
Mate.			Tim		Tim								Tim
Space No: F4													
Current Function Bed-Room							**Original Function** Room						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Part		Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	Sto	
Space No: F5 –G2 (door btw)													
Current Function Sitting Room							**Original Function** Room						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçbuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Part		Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	Sto	

"Table 6 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space/ Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space/ Semi-public
	G2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Sitting room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	G3	Non existent	Non existent	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G4	Hall	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Hall	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	G5-G10	Non existent	Non existent	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G6	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G7-G8	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G9	Cowshed	Specialized space / Service area	Store for woods	Specialized space / Service area
	G11	Cowshed	Specialized space / Service area	Poultry Coop	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Guest room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	F2	*Sofa*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Living room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	F3	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	F4	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Bed-room	Specialized space / Private
	F5	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Sitting room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private

“Table 6 (continued)”

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Restored	Good
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	Kitchen / Lavatory	Good
Addition	Lavatory / Pool	Good
Division	None	-
New Construction	Lavatory	Good

Case 5: *Muhittin Yıldırım* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 5)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces (Figure 69). There are seven spaces in the dwelling: an L-shaped *hayat*, two rooms on the first floor; two food storage units on the ground floor; and a lavatory and a storage unit in the courtyard (Figures 70-72). The most frequently used space in the dwelling is the *hayat*. *Hayat* is used for cooking; there is no individual kitchen. The space under *hayat* and courtyard are used for drying tobacco. The spaces of the house are not altered. An additional individual space was built in the courtyard to be used as a storage unit (G4).

Figure 69, Case 5, View from the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

Figure 70, Case 5, View from outside (Taşdöğen)

Figure 71, Case 5, L-shaped *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 72, Case 5, Rooms opening to *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar and stone as the infill material. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door.

- Social Composition (Case 5)

The owner of the dwelling lives in another city; tenants are living in the dwelling at present. The previous tenants lived for seven years till 2005 and moved out in 2006 due to lack of comfort in today's standards. They were dealing with agriculture. They wanted to close the *hayat,* which was used for cooking facilities because of the difficulty of using the space in winters. It was also a constraint to use the

gusülhane stored in the cupboard. However these changes could not be realized because of the financial limitations and the unwillingness of the owners. The official registration status of the dwelling is also a restrictive factor in restoration for the inhabitants. Respectively, the lavatory is still outside even though it is difficult to use in winters; the old customs continue in the traditional Karacasu dwellings. Two rooms on the first floor are used as parents' room and children's room. Children's room is also used as the living room in winters. Previously the grandmother and grandfather used to sleep in one of the rooms; and the family in the other, while they are both used as living rooms today.

The *hayat* is used by the occupants for cooking and preparing meal. There is no individual kitchen in the dwelling. A new electronic oven is bought and put into the niche on the *hayat* wall. Accordingly, it is seen that the modern life is entering into the traditional life style to some extent.

Figure 73, Case 5, Previous inhabitants standing at the *hayat* (mother and daughter) (Taşdöğen)

The mother still wears traditional clothes, while her elder daughter who is going to high school wears modern outfits (Figure 73). It is observed that the second generation accommodates modern life; this can modify the dwelling in the future.

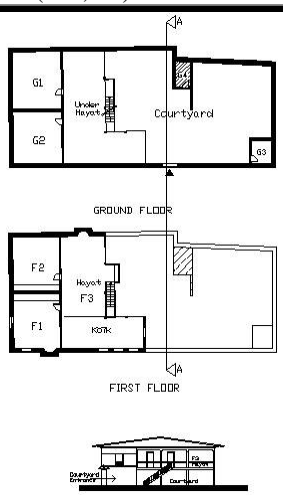
Table 7, Case 5, Identification card

ID *Muhittin Yıldırım* Dwelling	**Building card no** Inv.14	**Date** 04.10.2005 23.08.2006	**Address** Sarayaltı Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 216 / 42 - 5452 Td

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

Tenant: 1 family / 2 adults and 2 children (Oct, 05)



See Appendix C

Approximate area: 410m^2 total, 190 m^2 closed and 220m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	2
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 7 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
	Single storey	Stone masonry	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster x

Court. el-ements	**Door.1**	**Köşk**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	√	x	x	x	√	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	Timber	Timber				Stone	Stone

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G3							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Mortared							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G4							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Storage				**Original Function** Addition			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber	iron				

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural Sys: Timber skeleton sys, stone masonry up to the 1st floor level					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Timber Stone	Infill Material Stone	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Mortar-Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements *Güsulhane*

"Table 7 (continued)"

Architectural elements		Type	Material & colour
Door-court	√	2-winged	Timber
Door	√	carved	Timber
Window	√		Timber
Window	x		
Window with shutter	x		
Lattice	√		İron
Balustrade	√		Timber

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1 – G2													
Current Function Food storage						**Original Function** Food storage							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-Buluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Part	sto	Tim	Tim									
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function Parents' room						**Original Function** Room							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-Buluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Part	Tim	Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	sto	
Space No: F2													
Current Function Children's room						**Original Function** Room							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-Buluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Part	Tim	Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	sto	
Space No: F3													
Current Function *Hayat*						**Current Function** *Hayat*							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paç-Buluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	x	√	√	x	x	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.		Tim	Tim										

"Table 7 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	Food Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Food Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G4	Non-existent	Non-existent	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Parent's room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Children's room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-Public	*Hayat* and Kitchen	Multi-purpose space / Semi-Public

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Internal spaces	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	Storage	Medium

Case 6: *Ali Daldal* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 6)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit (Figure 74). The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar.

Figure 74, Case 6, View to the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

There are six spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat*, two rooms on the first floor; two storage units on the ground floor; and a lavatory in the courtyard. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door. One of the rooms on the first floor is used as a bed-room. The other room is locked because it is not used. The occupant mainly lives in the *hayat*. There is a projection of *hayat* called *ayazlık* which is a cool place for sitting, drying food and cooling the earthenware jugs: (Figure 76). The old lady uses the *hayat* to hang out laundry besides other facilities (Figure 75). There is no spatial or functional change and addition in the dwelling.

Figure 75, Case 6, *Hayat* and the rooms opening to it (Taşdöğen)

Figure 76, Case 6, Features of the *hayat* (*ayazlık* and staircase) (Taşdöğen)

- Social Composition (Case 6)

The owner is an old lady and she is living alone in the dwelling (Figure 77). She is the wife of an *efe* (a raider in Western Anatolia, who victoriously fought in the War of Independence) and as she states she lives with her memories. She is not working and no one is looking after her; except her neighbours who help her for living. Her financial situation is not good so she can not renovate the spaces.

The old lady lives in a traditional way. She sits on the floor; accordingly the *hayat* is covered with carpets. She eats her meal in the *ayazmalık* on pillows, having a view of the street.

The habit of warming is changed; the use of hearth is abandoned and replaced with a heater. The holes of the chimneys are visible on the wall; it is understood that the chimney of the hearth in *hayat* is also used for the heater. The niche of the hearth is used for storing small things.

Figure 77, Case 6, Occupant sitting on the floor of the *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

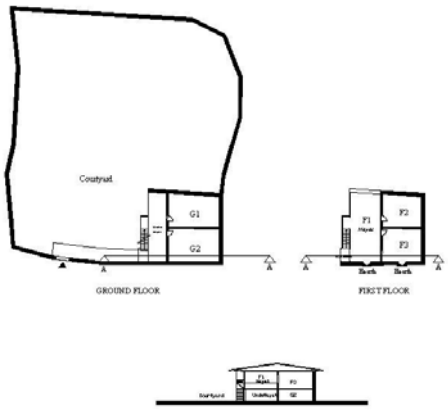
Table 8, Case 6, Identification card

ID *Ali Daldal* Dwelling	**Building card no** Inv.17	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Küçükarık Yolu Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information
5449 Aa / 82 / 8

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

Owner: An old lady



See Appendix C

Approximate area: 900m^2 total, 110 m^2 closed and 790m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	2
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 8 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES							
Common use x			**Private use** √			**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**				
	Single storey	Stone masonry	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster x	
Court. el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	x	x	√	√
Type	2-winged						steps
Mate.	Timber					Stone	Stone

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G3							
Structural System & Roof: Stone Masonry, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Mortared							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber	iron				

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Mortar and paint inside	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Timber staircases

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door-court	√	2-winged	Timber
Door	√	room	Timber
Window	√	room	Timber
Window	x		
Window with shutter	√	2-winged	Timber
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	x		

"Table 8 (continued)"

SPACES IN THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1 – G2													
Current Function Storage							**Original Function** Storage						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Sto	Sto	Tim	Tim									
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F2 – F3													
Current Function Room							**Original Function** Room						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Sto	Tim	Tim	Tim	Tim					Tim	Tim	Sto	
Space No: F1													
Current Function *Hayat*							**Original Function** *Hayat*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X
Mate.		Tim	Tim				Tim					Sto	

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	F2-F3	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private

"Table 8 (continued)"

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Internal Spaces	Bad
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	None	-

Case 7: *Süleyman Dönmez* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 7)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and single storey service spaces (Figure 78). There are nine spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat*, two rooms, a kitchen and a lavatory on the first floor; two storage units and a kitchen on the ground floor; and an individual lavatory in the courtyard. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door. The space under *hayat* is used for chopping wood. The spaces are partially altered. Some additions were built in the courtyard and on the first floor to be used as a kitchen (G3-F4) and lavatory (G4-F5). *Hayat* is divided for gaining space for these service spaces.

Figure 78, Case 7, *Hayat* and space under the *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is stone masonry in the load bearing walls under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar.

- Social Composition (Case 7)

The owner is a family; an old couple who are not working at present. The seventy years old lady has health problems and hence difficulty in accessing the upper floors; a new lavatory and kitchen is added to the upper floor. She is occupied with her flowers. She keeps her flower pots on the *sabunluk*, which is a heightened small projection of *hayat*, made of timber (Figure 79).

The family used to do hand weaving; the room on the first floor has a one-step lower section for putting the weaving loom. *Hayat* is the main living space, while one of the rooms is used for sitting in winters. Similar to the other dwellings, a *divan* is placed besides a new couch in the *hayat*.

Figure 79, Case 7, Inhabitant; the old lady sitting in the hayat near *sabunluk* (Taşdöğen)

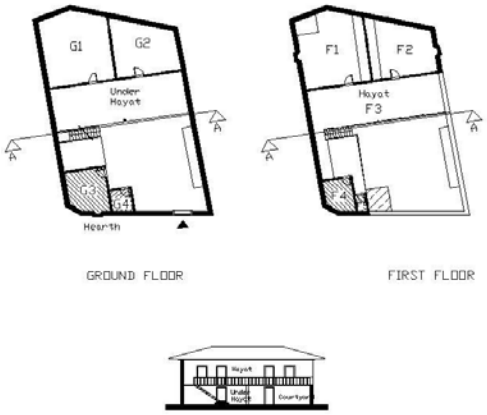
Table 9, Case 7, Identification card

ID *Süleyman Dönmez* Dwelling	**Building card no** Pr.8	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** 40 no'lu Sokak- Dellalzade Sok. Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information
8 a. / 28 p.

Status of Registry:
Proposed to be registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture

Owner: 1 family / an old couple



See Appendix C

Approximate area: 250m^2 total, 180 m^2 closed and 70m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	2
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	2
	Addition	1		Addition	2
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	x			
	Addition	√			

"Table 9 continued"

COURTYARD FEATURES		
Common use	**Private use**	**Not in use**
x	√	x

	Height	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
Court-yard wall	Single storey	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √

Court. El-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	x	√	x	√
Type	2-winged						steps
Mate.	Timber				Stone		Timb-sto

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G4 (Addition)							
Structural System & Roof: Single storey, stone masonry							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function -**			
Element	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Material	Timber						

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry in the load bearing walls					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Plastered	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Timber staircases

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court, 2-winged	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window with shutter	x		
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	√		Timber

"Table 9 (continued)"

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1-G2													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** *Dam*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb	Timb								Timb
Space No: G3													
Current Function Kitchen						**Original Function -**							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb							Stone	Timb
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Notes	There is a loom place in a low level												
Space No: F2													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F3													
Current Function *Hayat*						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb										
Space No: F4-F5													
Current Function Kitchen - Lavatory						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb							Stone	Timb

"Table 9 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	*Dam*	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Non-existent	Non-existent	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G4	Non-existent	Non-existent	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1-F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	F4	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	F5	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Partially	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	Kitchen Lavatory	Good
Division	None	-
New Construction	None	-

Case 8: *Avni Portakal* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 8)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a service spaces on the ground floor (Figure 80). There are twelve spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat*, three rooms (Figure 81) and a kitchen on the first floor; two storage units, a minor *hayat*, a space under the *hayat* (opening to the back street), a room, a kitchen and a lavatory on the ground floor. The dried food is stored in the space named as *mağaza*.

There is no alteration and addition in the dwelling. Because of the widening of the road, however, the building plot got smaller: the animal shelter (*hayvan damı*) and the straw shelter (*saman damı*) are demolished. The previously used kitchen (G4) is now a room at present.

Figure 80, Case 8, View of the residential unit from the courtyard and service spaces on the ground floor (Taşdöğen)

Figure 81, Case 8, Views of *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door. There is another entrance opening to the storing space; however it is not used today. It is the unique example of a dwelling faced with timber on the facade looking to the courtyard.

- Social Composition (Case 8)

This dwelling and the one in the adjacent plot were once owned by two brothers; they were built together (Figure 82). The dwellings are combined by a transition between their *hayat* sections. The door between the *hayat*s of the two adjacent plots is locked because the inhabitants changed. Today the owner is a family, an old couple living in the dwelling only during holidays; they permanently live in İzmir. The occupation of the family is not mentioned.

Figure 82, Case 8, Entrances of the two dwellings in the adjacent plots (Taşdöğen)

The current owners give importance to preserve the traditional life, so there is not much spatial change in the dwelling. They preserve the traditional domestic utensils they used in the past (Figure 83). As an example, figs were put in earthenware jars and oil in flagons; and were stored in *mağaza*. The doors of the rooms used to be open all day; and rugs (*kilim*) used to be hung. There was no electricity so gas lamps were used in rooms. Sacrificial animals were hung in front of the courtyard doors in religious holidays.

Figure 83, Case 8, Earthenware jar and flagon for oil stored in *mağaza* (Taşdöğen)

One of the rooms on the first floor was used as the sleeping room of the bride and the son (*gelin odası*) (F1) and one other for the guests (*misafir odası*) (F2). The room on the first floor (F3) was previously used for storing *pekmez* and extra furniture. After their bride moved into the dwellings, the mother in-law was transferred to this room as her bedroom.

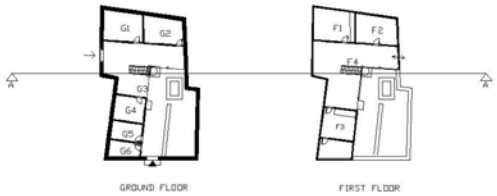
Table 10, Case 8, Identification card

ID *Avni Portakal* Dwelling	**Building card no** N.R-1	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Kırgedik Sok. Karacasu / AYDIN

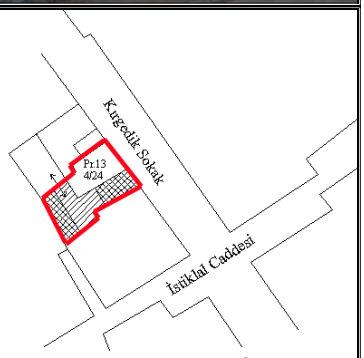
Cadastral Information
4 a. / 24 p.

Status of Registry:
Not registered

Owner: 1 family / 2 adults living temporarily



See Appendix C



Approximate area: 220m^2 total, 140 m^2 closed and 80m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	1
	Service(s)	2		Service(s)	1
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 10 (continued)"

COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
Court wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
	One storey high	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √

Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	√	√	x	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	Timber			Iron	Stone		Timber

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G4							
Structural System & Roof: Ground floor of the main building, opening to the courtyard							
Finishing Material: Timber covering							
Current Function Room				**Original Function** Kitchen			
Element	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	√	x	x
Material	Timber	Timber			Stone		
Space No: G5							
Structural System & Roof: Ground floor of the main building, opening to the courtyard							
Finishing Material: Timber covering							
Current Function Kitchen				**Original Function** Kitchen			
Element	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	√	√	x
Material	Timber	Timber			Stone	Timber	
Space No: G6							
Structural System & Roof: Ground floor of the main building, opening to the courtyard							
Finishing Material: Plastered and blue-colored							
Current Function Lavatory				**Original Function** Lavatory			
Element	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Material	Timber						

"Table 10 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Timber Stone	Infill material Stone	Mortar Earth Mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Timber covering	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Timber staircases

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court, 2-winged	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window with shutter	√		İron
Balustrade	√		Timber

SPACES IN THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1 – G2													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** *Mağaza*							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb	Timb								Timb
Space No: G3													
Current Function Minor *hayat*						**Original Function** Minor *hayat*							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb										
Space No: G7													
Current Function Under *hayat*						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	√
Mate.		Timb	Timb	Timb									Timb
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Bride room							
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	

"Table 10 (continued)"

Space No: F2													
Current Function Room								**Original Function** Guest room					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F3													
Current Function Room								**Original Function** Room					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F4													
Current Function *Hayat*								**Original Function** *Hayat*					
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Paçuluk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	Ocak	Shelf
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb										

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	*Mağaza*	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Minor *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Minor *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G4	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G5	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G6	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area
	G7	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public

"Table 10 (continued)"

Location	Space No	Original Function	Original Spatial Character	Contemporary Function	Contemporary Spatial Cha.
First Floor	F1	Bride room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F2	Guest room	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F3	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F4	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Restored	Good
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	None	-

Case 9: *İsmail Tabak* (*Kıllıoğlu*) Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 9)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit, single storey service spaces and a two-storey high unit for sitting in summers. The dwelling is said to be 150 years old; and it is not used for 17 years. There are fourteen spaces in the dwelling: a *hayat* and two rooms on the first floor (Figure 84); two rooms on the ground floor; and a kitchen, a wheat storage, a barley storage, a laundry, a leatherwork place (for machines), a leatherwork storage, a barn, a lavatory and a summer living space in the courtyard. The laundry was also used for making bread. There is an *ayazlık* part in the *hayat*, which is a projection of *hayat* and a cool place for sitting and enjoying the weather. It is also used for drying food and cooling the earthenware jugs.

Figure 84, Case 9, *Hayat* and *ayazlık* (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is stone masonry in the load bearing walls under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door. There are olive trees, fig trees, pomegranate trees and grapes cultivated in the courtyard and also a pool for providing watering.

- Social Composition (Case 9)

The inhabitants used to deal with leathering; they were tearing leather in the courtyard. Courtyard therefore occupies a large area for this domestic activity. The

courtyard was once used as the leather-working area, whereas it provides shelter for animals at present (Figure 87).

The footpath in the courtyard, which is bordered with a small stone wall, was used for a symbolic ceremony during wedding (Figure 85). Upon her first arrival at the dwelling, the bride used to descend from the horse and take the bride lamp (*gelin lambası)* at the beginning of this footpath. This has a symbolic meaning of brightening the home with happiness. The footpath seems to be a unique feature of Karacasu dwellings.

Figure 85, Case9, Footpath in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

The children did not prefer to live in the dwelling after the death of the old couple, but they preserve the previously used things at home (Figure 86). The owners have an apartment across the road and live there at present. They still deal with leatherworking.

There is no alteration and addition in the traditional dwelling. Because it is not used for a long time, the building is in a bad state now.

The two-storey high unit in the courtyard is said to have been a separate living unit

due to its view to the street. It was the favourite playing area of the children who came together in holidays.

Figure 86, Case 9, Previously used hand machine and cradle (Taşdöğen)

Figure 87, Case 9, Animals kept in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

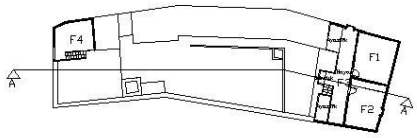
Table 11, Case 9, Identification card

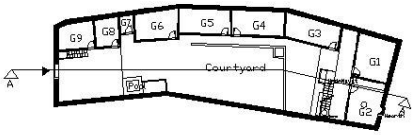
ID *İsmail Tabak* (*Kıllıoğlu*) Dwelling	**Building card no** N.R-2	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Merkez İlkokulu Cad. No:10 Karacasu / AYDIN

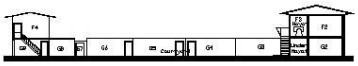
Cadastral Information
222 a. / 17 p.

Status of Registry:
Not registered

Owner; The dwelling is not in use







See Appendix C

Approximate area: 400m^2 total, 220 m^2 closed and 180m^2 open space

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	Main bldg.
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	3
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	x			

"Table 11 (continued)"

COURTYARD FEATURES							
Common use x			**Private use** √			**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**				
	One storey high	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √	
Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	√	√	x	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	Timber			iron	stone		timber

INDIVIDUAL SPACES IN THE COURTYARD							
Space No: G3							
Structural System & Roof: Timber skeleton system, one storey high, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered, *bağdadi*							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Kitchen			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	√	√	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber			Stone	Timber	
Space No: G4							
Structural System & Roof: Timber skeleton system, one storey high, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Wheat storage			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						
Space No: G5							
Structural System & Roof: Timber skeleton system, single storey, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Barley storage			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						
Space No: G6							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, single storey, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Laundry			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						

"Table 11 (continued)"

Space No: G7							
Structural System & Roof: Masonry, single storey, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Lavatory			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	√	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber		Iron				
Space No: G8							
Structural System & Roof: Stone masonry, single storey, flat roof							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Leatherwork storage			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G9							
Structural System & Roof: Ground floor of a two storey high unit in courtyard							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Barn			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Space No: G10							
Structural System & Roof: Semi-closed							
Finishing Material: -							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Leatherwork place			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber						
Notes	Machines take place						
Space No: F4							
Structural System & Roof: First floor of a two storey high unit in courtyard							
Finishing Material: Plastered							
Current Function no use				**Original Function** Living room			
El-ement	Door	Window	Fountain	Sink	Ocak	Shelf	C.board
	√	√	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Timber	Timber					
Notes	a living space in summers						

"Table 11 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone load bearing walls					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Timber Stone	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Limestone	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch elements Wide eaves

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	First fl	Timber
Window	√	Ground fl	Timber
Window with shutter	√		Timber
Lattice	√		Timber
Balustrade	√		Timber

SPACES IN THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1 – G2													
Current Function no use						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1 – F2													
Current Function no use						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F3													
Current Function no use						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone -Tim	Timb	Timb	Timb									

"Table 11 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	No use	No use
	G3	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G4	Wheat Storage	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G5	Barley Storage	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G6	Laundry	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G7	Lavatory	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G8	Leatherwork storage	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G9	Living-barn	Specialized space / Service area	No use	No use
	G10	Leatherwork place	Specialized space / Service area / Semi-pub.	No use	No use
First Floor	F1-F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	No use	No use
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	No use	No use
	F4	Living room for summer	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private	No use	No use

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Internal spaces	Bad
Demolition	Service areas	Bad
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	None	-

Case 10: *Nihat Yılmaz* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 10)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a single storey new dwelling. There are eight spaces in the traditional dwelling (except for the new dwelling): a *hayat* and two rooms on the first floor; two rooms, a kitchen, a storage unit and a hall on the ground floor (Figures 88, 89). The single storey new dwelling where the present owners live was built with concrete in 2003. Similar to the other examples with new constructions, no traditional material is used in the newly built structures. Under-*hayat* was a semi-open space; it is later closed and became an entrance hall (G3) to the rooms (G1-G2). The adjacent dwelling was demolished in order to widen the street; the entrance to the courtyard was used to be from another street, on a different side. Service spaces changed function; a storage unit became a kitchen (G4).

Load bearing walls of stone masonry and timber skeleton system in the inner walls are used together under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged iron door. This dwelling is a unique example with its upper windows opening to *hayat*.

Figure 88, Case 10, Views of the dwelling (Taşdöğen)

Figure 89, Case 10, *Hayat* and the rooms opening to *hayat* on the first floor (Taşdöğen)

- Social Composition (Case 10)

The dwelling is occupied by a family with two children. The father of the family is working in a factory. They use the spaces on the ground floor and the courtyard at the present. The first floor of the main building is in a bad condition. This floor is the playing area of the children (Figure 90).

They live in the new dwelling because the traditional dwelling does not meet the requirements of modern life. The ground floor of the dwelling is partially altered to

create a separate living unit. It was rented to a university student in 2005, but at present is used by the owners besides the new house, which meets the requirements of the occupants. The kitchen is the most satisfying space of the newly built house according to the owners.

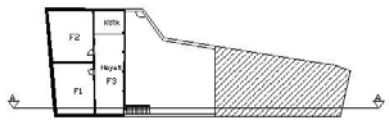
Figure 90, Case 10, Son of the current inhabitants, playing in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

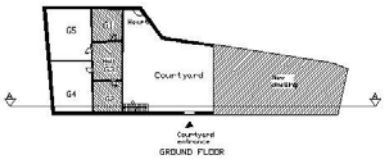
Table 12, Case 10, Identification card

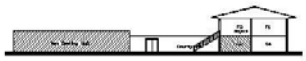
ID *Nihat Yılmaz* Dwelling	**Building card no** N.R-3	**Date** 04.10.2005 23.08.2006	**Address** Sarayaltı Cad. 40 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information
11 a. / 2 p.
Status of Registry:
Not registered

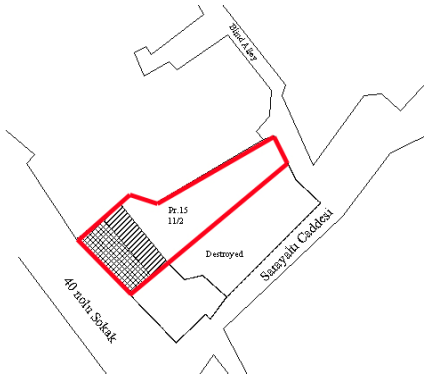
Owner: A family in the new building;
Tenant: An uni.student used to live in the Ground Fl. as a tenant (in Oct, 2005), owner uses it too (in Aug, 2006)







See Appendix C



Approximate area: 500m^2 total, 170 m^2 closed, 160m^2 open space and 170 m^2 new construction

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	3
	Service(s)	x		Service(s)	x
	Addition	1		Addition	1
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	x			
	Addition	√			

"Table 12 (continued)"

COURTYARD FEATURES							
Common use x			**Private use** √			**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**				
	Two storey high	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √	
Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	x	x	√	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	İron					Stone	Concrete

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry in the load bearing walls, timber skeleton system in the inner walls					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements	Infill material	Mortar	Finishing & colour	Roof elements	Arch. elements
	Timber Stone	-	Earth mixed with straw	Limestone	*Alaturka*-tile	Wide eaves

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court	Iron
Door	√	Room	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√		Timber
Window	√		Timber
Window with shutter	√		Timber
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	x		

"Table 12 (continued)"

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1-G2													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb									Stone	
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1-F2													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F3													
Current Function *Hayat*						**Original Function** *Hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb									Stone	
Space No: G3													
Current Function Hall						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb										
Notes	It is closed and used as a hall to enter the rooms.												
Space No: G4													
Current Function Kitchen						**Original Function** Storage							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb										Timb
Notes	It was used by the tenants in 2005, now it is used by the owner (2006).												
Space No: G5													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** Storage							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb										

"Table 12 (continued)"

EVALUATION OF THE SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1-G2	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	G3	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Hall	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	G4	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G5	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1-F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Internal spaces	Bad
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	New dwelling	Good

Case 11: *Yılmaz Güngen* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 11)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit, single storey service spaces and a single storey new dwelling. There are eight spaces in the dwelling (except for the new dwelling): a *hayat* and two rooms on the first floor (Figures 91, 92); two rooms, a kitchen, a storage unit and a hall on the ground floor. There are two *köşk* sections at the ends, which are differentiated from the *hayat* with a step. These are elevated sections, which are spatially specialized for coming together and sitting in front of a hearth.

Figure 91, Case 11, *Hayat* with *köşk*, rooms opening to *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 92, Case 11, Interior view of a room, showing the cupboard (Taşdöğen)

The main building is in a bad condition. The new single storey structure in the courtyard is built with concrete. The space under the *hayat* is closed and divided to have a hall and two rooms (G3-G4-G5) on the ground floor. The hall is opening to the storage unit (G1) and kitchen (G2) (Figure 93). The present occupants use these spaces and they plan to rent them as an individual residential unit. The place of the timber staircase on the ground floor is changed for this project. The hearth of one room at the first floor was walled with brick because they are not used (Figure 94).

Figure 93, Case11, Kitchen on the ground floor (Taşdöğen)

Figure 94, Case 11, Walled hearth
(Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is stone masonry with load bearing walls under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged iron door.

- Social Composition (Case 11)

The present owners of the dwelling are a family who live in the new dwelling. The occupation of the inhabitants is not mentioned in their speech. Only the ground floor of the old dwelling and the courtyard are used by them today. A kitchen is placed on the ground floor because of the need.

The hearths in the *hayat* and one room are closed by walling. The hole of the chimney can be seen in the room. The chimney of the hearth is also used for the heater, which is put in the middle of the room in winters.

The traditional domestic furniture like a cradle is kept in the dwelling; this shows that the owners show respect to preserving the elements of traditional life. As the new building is comfortable and adequate for the inhabitants, they don't use the old dwelling but keep it in order not to lose the traditional values.

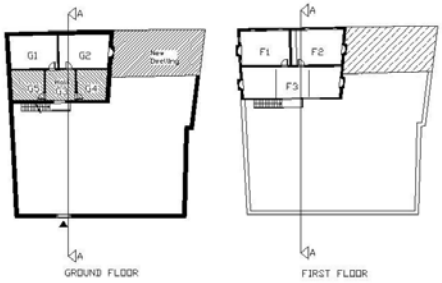
Table 13 Case 11, Identification card

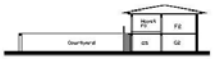
ID *Yılmaz Güngen* Dwelling	**Building card no** N.R-4	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** 35 nolu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information
5452 Ta p. / 12 a. / 8 p.

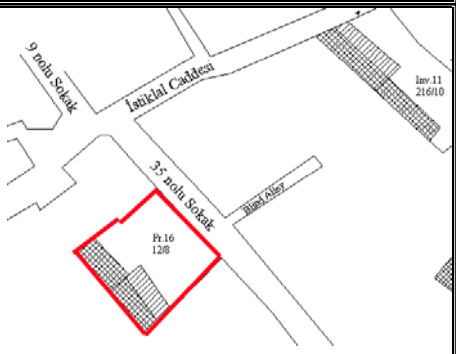
Status of Registry:
Not registered

Owner: 1 family in the Ground Floor





See Appendix C



Approximate area: 520m^2 total, 100 m^2 closed, 350m^2 open space and 70 m^2 new construction

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	2
	Service(s)	interior		Service(s)	1
	Addition	x		Addition	x
Originality	Main bldg.	x	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	x			
	Addition	x			

"Table 13 (continued)"

COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
	Height	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
Court-yard wall	One storey high	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √

Court. el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	x	x	x	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	Timber						Timber

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry in the load bearing walls					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements	Infill material	Mortar	Finishing & colour	Roof elements	Arch. elements
	Timber Stone	-	Earth mixed with straw	Plastered	*Alaturka*-tile	Wide eaves

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court, 2-winged	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window with shutter	x		
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	√		Timber

"Table 13 (continued)"

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** Storage							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb	Timb								
Space No: G2													
Current Function Kitchen						**Original Function** Kitchen							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb									
Space No: G3													
Current Function Hall						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb								
Space No: G4-G5													
Current Function Room						**Original Function** Under *hayat*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb								
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1													
Current Function no use						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	
Space No: F2													
Current Function no use						**Original Function** Room							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb	Stone	

"Table 13 (continued)"

Space No: F3													
Current Function *Hayat*							**Original Function** *Hayat*						
Element	Wall	Floor	Ceiling	Door	Window	Eyvan	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb										

EVALUATION OF SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1	Storage	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G2	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
	G3	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Hall	Multi-purpose space / Semi-private
	G4-G5	Under *hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
First Floor	F1-F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public

Type of Change	**Feature and Location**	**Conceptual Evaluation**
Deterioration	First Floor	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	Ground floor-space organization	Medium
Addition	None	-
Division	Ground floor	Medium
New Construction	New dwelling	Good

Case 12: *Ali Akyol* Dwelling

- Architectural and Spatial Composition (Case 12)

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a single storey new dwelling (Fig. 95). There are five spaces in the traditional dwelling: a *hayat* and 2 rooms on the first floor (Figure 96); a *taşlık* and a place for the livestock, named as *tabanaltı* on the ground floor. The main building is in a bad condition. A new dwelling is built in 1990. Brick is used in the walling of the previously destroyed sections. The courtyard is entered from the street with a two-winged timber door through *taşlık*. This is the only example with a *taşlık* observed in Karacasu. *Taşlık* is used for the cooking facilities (G2). There is no individual kitchen in the dwelling.

Figure 95, Case 12, View of the dwelling (Taşdöğen)

Figure 96, Case 12, *Hayat* and room opening to it (Taşdöğen)

The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Main structural elements are stone and timber. Brick was used in the previously destroyed sections. Earth mixed with straw is used as the mortar.

- Social Composition (Case 12)

The owner is an old lady who is not working. She gave the first floor to her son and his family, when he married, and a new structure is built. Her son and his family later moved out to another dwelling in the city. The lady continues to live in the new dwelling in summers at present; and move to her children's dwelling in winters (Figure 97). She only uses the courtyard and the *taşlık* of the traditional dwelling and still lives in a traditional way; she wears traditional clothes and sits on the floor with her neighbours. The new building barely meets her requirements: it is a single storey concrete structure with well-heated spaces.

Figure 97, Case 12, Old lady sitting in *taşlık* (Taşdöğen)

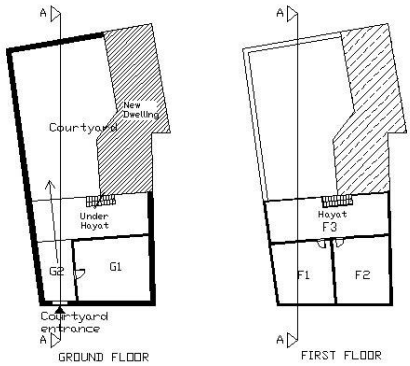
Table 14, Case 12, Identification card

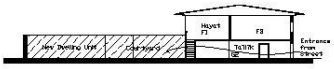
ID *Ali Akyol* Dwelling	**Building card no** N.R-5	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Kırgedik Cad. Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information
13 a. / 11 p.

Status of Registry:
Not registered

Owner: An old lady





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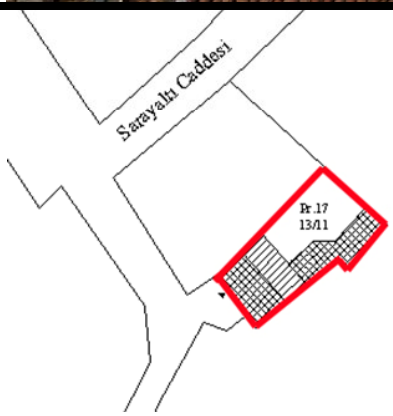


Approximate area: 360m^2 total, 130 m^2 closed, 140m^2 open space and 90 m^2 new construction

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Storeys	Main bldg.	2	Physical Condition	Main bldg.	3
	Service(s)	1		Service(s)	3
	Addition	1		Addition	1
Originality	Main bldg.	√	Physical Condition: 1. Good 2. Medium 3. Bad		
	Service(s)	√			
	Addition	√			

"Table 14 (continued)"

COURTYARD FEATURES						
Common use x			**Private use** √		**Not in use** x	
Court-yard wall	**Height**	**Material**	**Construction technique**			
	Single storey	Stone	Without joist √	With horizontal elements x	With hor.& ver. elements x	With plaster √

Court el-ements	**Door.1**	**Door.2**	**Well**	**Foun-tain**	**Pool**	**Hearth**	**Stairs**
	√	x	x	x	x	x	√
Type	2-winged						
Mate.	Timber						Timber

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements	Infill material	Mortar	Finishing & colour	Roof elements	Arch. elements
	Stone	-	Earth mixed with straw	Plastered	*Alaturka*-tile	Wide eaves

Architectural elements		**Type**	**Material & colour**
Door	√	Court, 2-winged	Timber
Door	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window	√	Room	Timber
Window with shutter	√	2-winged	Timber
Lattice	x		
Balustrade	√		Timber

SPACES OF THE MAIN RESIDENTIAL UNIT													
GROUND FLOOR													
Space No: G1													
Current Function Storage						**Original Function** *Tabanaltı*							
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mate.	Stone	Earth	Timb	Timb									

"Table 14 (continued)"

Space No: G2													
Current Function Kitchen							**Original Function** *Taşlık*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Stone	Timb										
FIRST FLOOR													
Space No: F1-F2													
Current Function Room							**Original Function** Room						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb	Timb	Timb					Timb	Timb		
Space No: F3													
Current Function *Hayat*							**Original Function** *Hayat*						
El-ement	Wall	Floor	Ceil-ing	Door	Win-dow	Ey-van	Stairs	Pa-Buç-luk	Seki	C. board	G. hane	O-cak	Shelf
	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mate.	Stone	Timb	Timb										

EVALUATION OF SPATIAL DEFINITIONS					
Location	**Space No**	**Original Function**	**Original Spatial Character**	**Contemporary Function**	**Contemporary Spatial Cha.**
Ground Floor	C	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	Courtyard	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public
	G1	*Tabanaltı*	Specialized space / Service area	Storage	Specialized space / Service area
	G2	*Taşlık*	Specialized space / Service area	Kitchen	Specialized space / Service area
First Floor	F1-F2	Room	Multi-purpose space / Private	No use	No use
	F3	*Hayat*	Multi-purpose space / Semi-public	No use	No use

"Table 14 (continued)"

Type of Change	Feature and Location	Conceptual Evaluation
Deterioration	Internal Spaces	Medium
Demolition	None	-
Alteration	None	-
Addition	None	-
Division	None	-
New Construction	New dwelling	Good

5.4.2 Externally Surveyed Traditional Dwellings

The spatial characteristics of the dwellings can not be completely investigated in externally surveyed houses. The existence and the placement of the main residential unit and the courtyard; the structural system and the construction materials are the only features that can be observed without getting into the houses.

Case 13

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is near the *arasta* and is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard (Figures 98, 99). The residential unit is not used and not restored. There are two entrances: one from the courtyard and one at the back. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof, whereas the service spaces have flat tiles. The stone wall on the ground floor is painted with lime. Plaster and *bağdadi* are deteriorated. Bricks are added in the destroyed parts of the walls.

Figure 98, Case 13, Exterior views (Taşdöğen)

Figure 99, Case 13, Architectural features (Taşdöğen)

Table 15, Case 13, Identification card

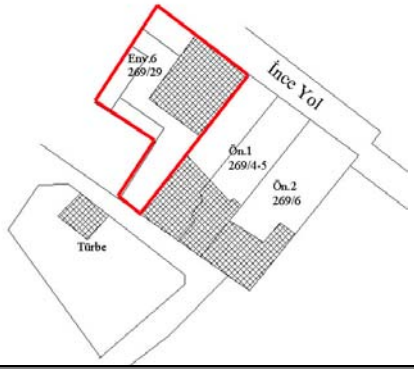
Building card no (Inv.6)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Yaylalı Mah. 24.Sokak No:13 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Tb / 269 / 29

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

General Characteristics

Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium, not restorated



EXTERIOR FEATURES

Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof and flat tile in the service spaces					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material Stone Earth	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint and blue paint in *hayat, Bağdadi*	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile, flat tile in the service spaces	Arch. elements Wide eaves, projection, Bursa-type of arch

Case 14

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a single storey and elevated high residential unit and a courtyard. The old ladies living in the dwelling do not allow visitors because of a previously happened theft. There are two entrances: the main entrance is from the street directly to the building with 6 steps, and the other is from the blind alley at the side, directly to the courtyard. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The main structural elements are stone and timber with earth mixed with straw infill. The facade is symmetrically organized. Rough plaster is visible at the *subasman* level.

Table 16, Case 14, Identification card

<table>
<tr><td>Building card no
(Inv.8)</td><td>Date
04.10.2005</td><td colspan="2">Address
36 Sokak
Karacasu / AYDIN</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 222 / 8

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)</td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">General Characteristics</td><td rowspan="5"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of storeys in the main bldg.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Originality of the main bldg.</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alterations</td><td>Not altered</td></tr>
<tr><td>Physical condition of the main bldg.</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
</table>

"Table 16 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves, Cornice

Case 15

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard Figure 100). The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor, under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The owners had migrated to İzmir, so the house is not used at present. The ground floor is blind, it has no windows. The dwelling is not restorated. The main entrance is from the street directly to the building. There is a projection on the first floor, which looks to the street. There is a symmetrical organization on the facade. As observed the courtyard is on one side of the residential unit. There might be a *taşlık* in the entrance; because it is not visible from the exterior, it can not be suggested with certainty.

Figure 100, Case 15, Exterior view and the street door (Taşdöğen)

Table 17, Case 15, Identification card

Building card no (Inv.9)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** 36 Sokak No:1 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Ta / 222 / 28

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

General Characteristics	
Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Bad

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material Earth	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves Projection

Case 16

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard (Figures 101, 102). The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor, under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The owners of the dwelling had migrated to İzmir, so the house is not used today; it is locked. There is a projection on the first floor, looking to the street. There is

deterioration on the walls, on which plaster with cement is applied. Some timber elements dropped from the eaves.

Figure 101, Case 16, Exterior views (Taşdöğen)

Figure 102, Case 16, Exterior features (Taşdöğen)

Table 18, Case 16, Identification card

Building card no (Inv.15)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Sarayaltı Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Td / 218 / 1

Status of Registry:
Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)

General Characteristics

Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Partially altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves, Projection, Bursa-type of arch

Case 17

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard (Figure 103). The entrance to the house, which is locked, is directly from the courtyard (Figure 104). The structural system of the main building is stone masonry in the load bearing walls, and timber skeleton system in the partition walls under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The ground floor is blind. There is deterioration on

the walls; some pieces of tiles and bricks are inserted to the wall.

Figure 103, Case 17, Exterior view Figure 104, Case 17, Courtyard door (Taşdöğen)

Table 19, Case 17, Identification card

Building card no (Inv.16)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Dellalzade Sokak No:8 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information: 5052 Zb / 5 / 31 **Status of Registry:** Registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture in June 1995 (Decree no: 4991)	
General Characteristics	

Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium

"Table 19 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry on the load bearing walls, timber skeleton sys in the partition walls					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material Earth	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves, Bursa-type of Arch

Case 18

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard (Figure 105). The house is not used and not restored. There are two entrances: one from the courtyard and one at the back. The courtyard door is locked. The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof.

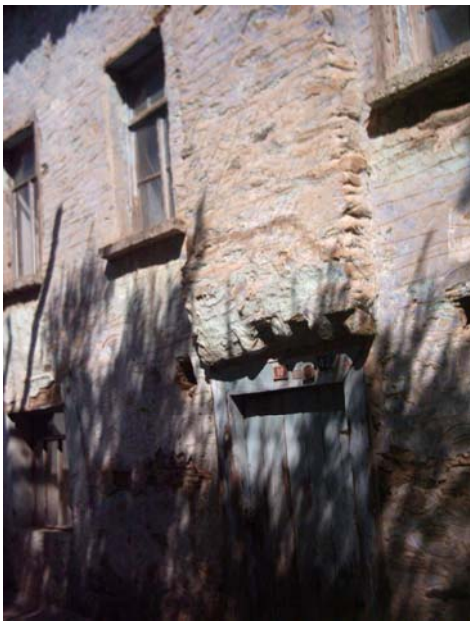


Figure 105, Case 18, Exterior view from back (Taşdöğen)

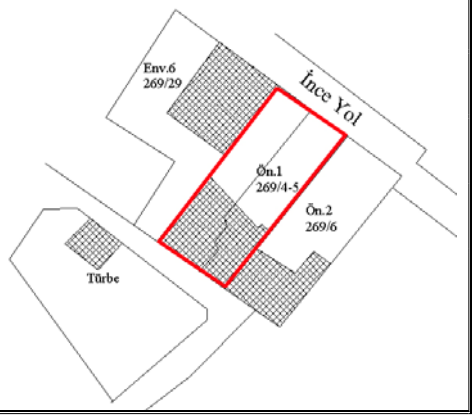
Table 20, Case 18, Identification card

Building card no (Pr.1)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Yaylalı Mah. 24.Sokak No:13 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Tb / 269 / 29

Status of Registry:
Proposed to be registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture

General Characteristics	
Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium



EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves Arch

Case 19

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling which is adjacent to Case 18 is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard. The house is not used today and is locked. Like in the other examples, there are two entrances: one from the courtyard and one from the back (Figures106, 107). The structural system of the main building is timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the first floor under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. This dwelling is also near the *arasta*.

Figure 106, Case 19, Exterior view (Taşdöğen)

Figure 107, Case 19, Courtyard from back (Taşdöğen)

Table 21, Case 19, Identification card

Building card no (Pr.2)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Yaylalı Mah. 24.Sokak No:13 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
5452 Tb / 269 / 29

Status of Registry:
Proposed to be registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture

General Characteristics	
Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: timber skeleton with stone masonry up to the 1st floor					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves

Case 20

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two-storey high residential unit and a courtyard. The house is not used and not restored. The entrance is from the courtyard; however the courtyard door is locked. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof.

Table 22, Case 20, Identification card

Building card no (Pr.9)	**Date** 04.10.2005	**Address** Yaylalı Mah. 24.Sokak No:13 Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information: 5452 Tb / 269 / 29 **Status of Registry:** Proposed to be registered by 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage in Ministry of Culture	
General Characteristics	

Number of storeys in the main bldg.	2
Originality of the main bldg.	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg.	Medium

"Table 22 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: Stone masonry					
	Roof (form / material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main structural elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & colour Paint	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves

Case 21

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two storey high main residential unit and a courtyard. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The main structural elements are stone and timber with earth mixed with straw mortar. The *hayat* is looking to the street facade. It is used for domestic activities like hanging out the laundry. There are *ayazmalık* and *sabunluk* in the *hayat*. There are two rooms opening to *hayat*. The exterior walls looking to *hayat* are plastered and painted; the colonnade and the ceiling are timber. The space under the *hayat* is closed with timber panels and stone walls in order to obtain closed and semi-closed spaces. The staircase for going upstairs is made of stone. The courtyard walls are demolished, so the courtyard can be seen. At present it is used for storing wood and some construction materials such as brick and tile.

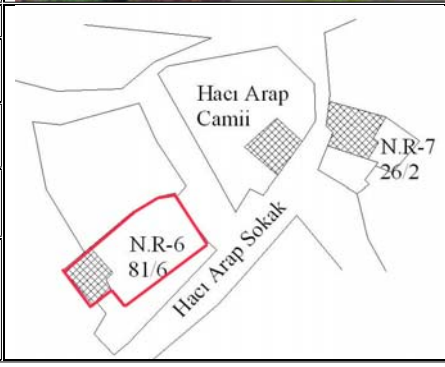
Table 23, Case 21, Identification card

Building card no (N.R-6)	**Date** Nov.2006	**Address** Hacı Arap Camii Karşısı, Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
81a / 6 p

Status of Registry:
Not registered

General Characteristics	
Number of storey of the main bldg	2
Originality of the main bldg	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg	Medium, not restorated



EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (Form / Material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main Structural Elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & Color Blue paint in *Hayat*	Roof Elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. Elements Wide eaves

Case 22

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two storey high main residential unit and a courtyard. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The main structural elements are stone and timber with earth mixed with straw mortar. There are two rooms opening to *hayat* (Figure 108). The exterior walls looking to *hayat* are plastered and painted; the stones at the ground

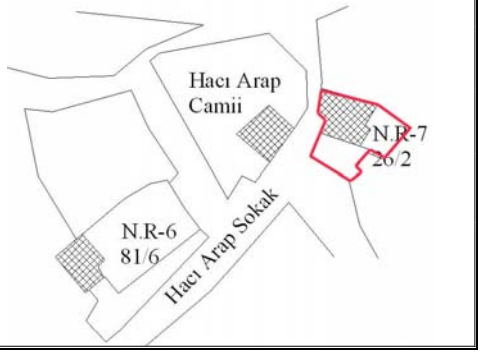
floor are also painted. The colonnade and the ceiling of the *hayat* are timber. The space under the *hayat* opens to storage rooms whose height is less than 2m (Figure 109). The staircase for going upstairs is made of stone.

Figure 108, Case 22, *Hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 109, Case 22, Space under *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Table 24, Case 22, Identification card

Building card no (N.R-7)	**Date** Nov.2006	**Address** Hacı Arap Camii Üstü, No: 5 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information: 26a / 2 p **Status of Registry:** Not registered	
General Characteristics	

Number of storey of the main bldg	2
Originality of the main bldg	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg	Medium, not restorated

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (Form / Material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main Structural Elements Stone Timber	Infill material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & Color Plastered painted in *hayat*, not plastered externally	Roof elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. elements Wide eaves

Case 23

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a single storey main residential unit and a wide courtyard (Figure 110). The structural system of the main building is stone

masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The main structural elements are stone and timber with earth mixed with straw mortar. There are two rooms opening to *hayat*. The exterior walls are plastered and painted. The main residential unit is heightened in order to isolate the dwelling from the earth. There is an additional space covered with timber panels, which is built as a continuation of the main unit.

Figure 110, Case 23, View from courtyard (Taşdöğen)

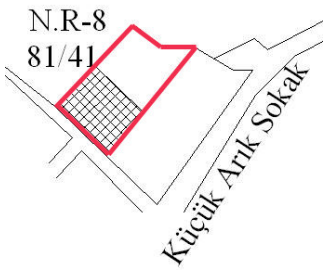
Table 25, Case 23, Identification card

Building card no (N.R-8)	**Date** Nov.2006	**Address** Hacı Arap Sokak, No: 5 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN

Cadastral Information:
81 a / 41 p

Status of Registry:
Not registered

General Characteristics	
Number of storey of the main bldg	1
Originality of the main bldg	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg	Medium, not restorated



EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (Form / Material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main Structural Elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & Color Plastered painted in *hayat*	Roof Elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. Elements Wide eaves

Case 24

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

The dwelling is composed of a two storey high main residential unit and a courtyard. The main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. Stone and timber are the main structural elements. The exterior walls are not plastered, but white-washed with lime. The ground floor is blind, while there are small niches for ventilation. The demolished part of the chimney is renewed with bricks in the facade. *Hayat* is closed with nylon in order to have a closed space to store things (Figure 111). It is understood that the courtyard is not much used by the occupants.

Figure 111, Case 24, *Hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Table 26, Case 24, Identification card

Building card no (N.R-9)	**Date** Nov.2006	**Address** Kuduğ Sok. Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN
General Characteristics **Cadastral Information:** n.d **Status of Registry:** Not registered		
Number of storey of the main bldg	1	
Originality of the main bldg	√	
Alterations	Not altered	
Physical condition of the main bldg	Medium, not restorated	

Table 26 (continued)"

EXTERIOR FEATURES						
Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (Form / Material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main Structural Elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & Color Plastered painted in *hayat*, not plastered externally	Roof Elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. Elements Wide eaves

Case 25

- Architectural and Spatial Composition

This dwelling is also composed of a heightened single storey main residential unit and a courtyard. The structural system of the main building is stone masonry under a pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof. The main structural elements are stone and timber. The exterior walls are without plaster (*kuru duvar*). The L-shaped house opens to the courtyard through a stone staircase. The courtyard is used for storing redundant things (Figure 112).

Figure112, Case 25, Courtyard (Taşdöğen)

Table 27, Case 25, Identification card

Building card no (N.R-10)	**Date** Nov.2006	**Address** Hacı Arap Sokak, No: 13 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN

General Characteristics
Cadastral Information: n.d
Status of Registry: Not registered

Number of storey of the main bldg	1
Originality of the main bldg	√
Alterations	Not altered
Physical condition of the main bldg	Medium, not restorated

EXTERIOR FEATURES

Structural System & Construc-tion Technique	Structural System: stone masonry					
	Roof (Form / Material): pitched and *alaturka*-tiled roof					
	Main Structural Elements Stone Timber	Infill Material -	Mortar Earth mixed with straw	Finishing & Color Plastered painted in *Hayat*, not plastered externally	Roof Elements *Alaturka*-tile	Arch. Elements Wide eaves

5.5 Evaluation of the Traditional Karacasu Dwellings

There is a dense traditional domestic pattern in Karacasu (Figure 113). This domestic pattern is investigated in terms of its architectural, spatial and social features. The architectural analysis included information about the number of storeys, plan organizations, structural system and construction materials, and architectural features, while the spatial analysis provided information on the use of spaces, functional and spatial changes. The social composition is investigated to obtain information on issues concerning occupant identity, occupant history and life style of the occupants.

Figure 113, A view of traditional Karacasu dwellings from west and east (Taşdöğen)

5.5.1 Concept of Dwelling in Karacasu

The concept of 'dwelling' includes both the residential and social unit. Dwelling has a social aspect as there is a life going on inside. The dwelling also does not solely compose of the main residential unit; it is a complex that comprises a series of open, semi-open and closed spaces and shelters many units like the main living unit, a courtyard, auxiliary spaces and services spaces; inhabited by the household. As Özgenel (2000) states, "dwelling is more than inhabiting a place".

The residential unit is composed of open (courtyard), semi-open (*hayat*) and service spaces) and closed spaces (rooms). Among these there are multipurpose spaces like *hayat* and courtyard; and specialized spaces like kitchen, lavatory and bathroom. The ratio between the areas of open and closed spaces change according to the size of the building plot; in some examples the area occupied by the courtyard is much larger than the closed area; the life in the dwelling however is on a modest-scale.

As such, as Norberg-Schultz (1985, 13) states, there is "a meaningful relationship between man and a built environment". The relation between the inhabitants (the family) as well as the dwelling, and the relation between the family members and also between the neighbours become a meaningful whole under the shelter of a dwelling.

5.5.2 Spatial and Social Characteristics

The plan schemes in Karacasu dwellings show variety with respect to the plan typologies proposed in the studies of traditional residential architecture in Anatolia. The dwelling has a *hayat,* an outer *sofa* that looks to a courtyard into which a series of rooms open as Aktuğ (1985, 1) describes in "Turkish house". The climatic conditions in Karacasu are determinant in the plan scheme and hence gave way to the use of an outer (exterior) *sofa (hayat).* The plan type of traditional Karacasu dwellings is similar to the descriptions of Sözen and Eruzun (1996) who state that the traditional house and its main units are the room, *sofa*, service and storage areas.

Each dwelling is analyzed as a complex comprising a residential unit, courtyard and service spaces located in the courtyard. Accordingly, the plan of a traditional Karacasu dwelling is composed of a main residential unit (house) and the courtyard. The ground floors are used as storages; there are no individual spaces in the dwellings in Karşıyaka. The spaces in the dwellings are evaluated in terms of their spatial characters as being multi-purpose and specialized spaces (Figure 114).

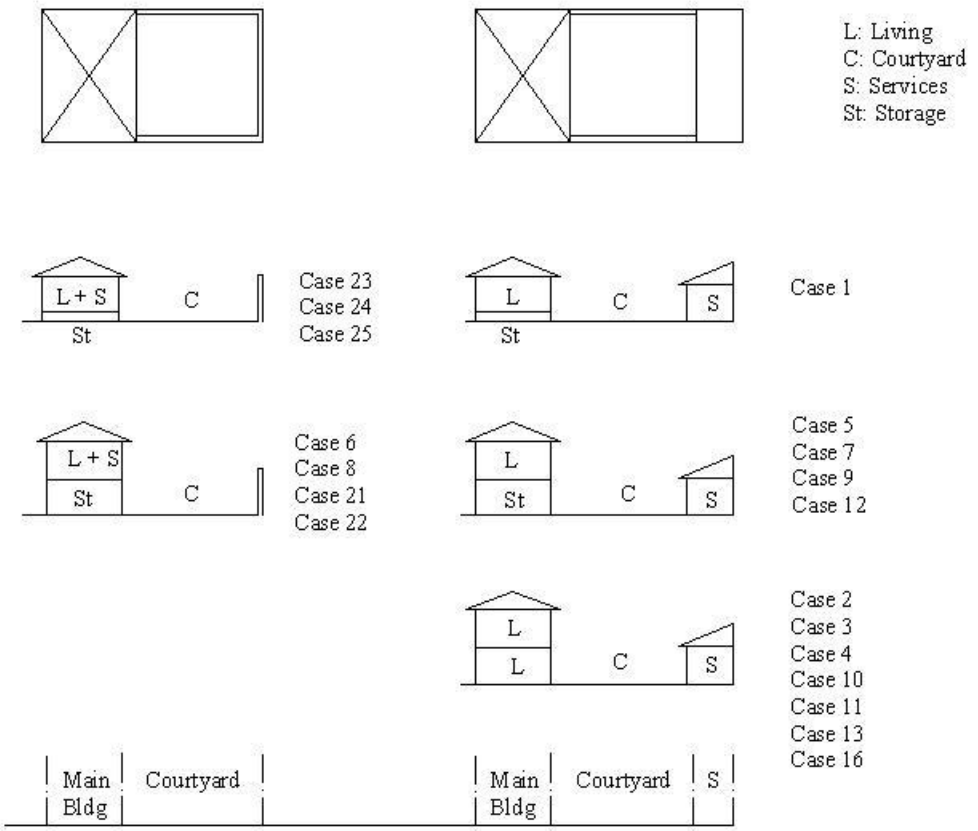


Figure 114, Vertical and lateral distribution of functions in the traditional Karacasu dwellings in reference to Asatekin's proposal (2005) (listed by Taşdöğen)

As indicated in the figure above, there is no service space in the courtyards of two storey dwellings. The first floors are used for living and services; and ground floors for storage in the dwellings of Case 6, Case 8, Case 21 and Case 22. In an example of a single storey dwelling (Case 1) living and storing take place together in the main residential unit and the individual service spaces in the courtyard. Besides there are also single storey examples

with no individual service spaces in the courtyard (Case, 23, Case 24 and Case 25). In the two storey examples, the first floor is mainly used for living; the ground floor is used for living (Case 2, Case 3, Case 4, Case 10 and Case 11) or storing (Case 5, Case 7, Case 9 and Case 12), while the individual spaces are used only for services.

The street-dwelling relation is an important aspect for the inhabitants. A hierarchical system of private / semi-private / semi-public / public is in operation and reflects in the social relations as well as spatial organization with varying scales. In this respect, the person / family / neighbour relations are reflected in the room / house / dwellings and dwelling / street / neighbourhood hierarchies successively (Asatekin, 1994). The traditional streets in this respect are rare in the town at present. They are narrow streets with a slope from the two sides to the center in order to drain rain water (Figures 115-117). These streets are mostly widened and renewed with stones (example of Sarayaltı Street).

Figure 115, Küçükarık (Hacı Arap) Street (Taşdöğen)

Figure 116, Dellalzade Street (Taşdöğen)

Figure 117, Previous view of Sarayaltı Street (from a postcard)

Some houses having a west street facade are entered from the street through the *sofa* on the first floor with some steps; since the *hayat* mostly looks to east in order to receive more light. In these dwellings, courtyard is also entered from a secondary door opening to a dead end street (Figures 118, 119).

Figure 118, Case 1 and Case 14, Courtyard entrances (Taşdöğen)

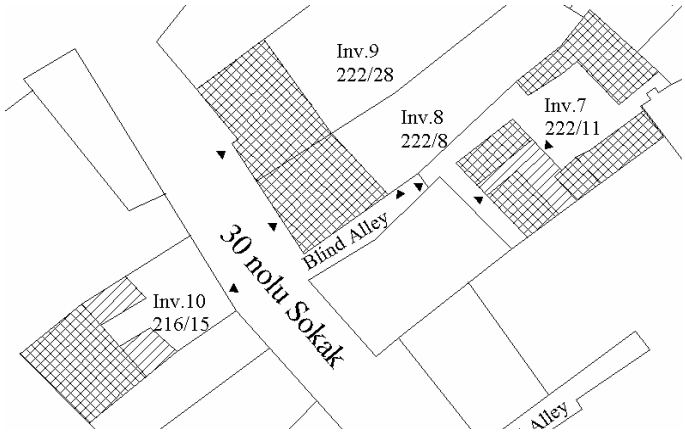


Figure 119, Plan showing the entrances of the dwellings (Taşdöğen)

5.5.2.1 Use of Space

Dwelling is a domestic complex which is also the center of production. The closed and open spaces in this respect are multifunctional as noted about the traditional dwelling in Anatolia (Asatekin, 2005). This aspect is valid for Karacasu too.

Multi-purpose spaces comprise the courtyard, *taşlık, hayat*, *sofa* and room. These spaces define the main plan organization of the dwelling. Courtyard is a semi-public space, which is used for access and routine domestic tasks done by the family and the neighbours. This is contrary to what Arel (1982) stated about the ground floor being indirectly related to inhabitancy. The agriculture-based life and the role of women in supporting the family life and economy are the other factors that are taken into consideration in the use of courtyards besides its circulation and distribution activities (Kuban, 1982). The plan organizations of these spaces provide information about the household economy and the contribution of women to it (Asatekin, 2005) (Figures 120,121). Accordingly, a large houseworking area is formed for women (for chopping wood, cooking, washing and drying foods) related with the agricultural nature of life and the economy in the daily life of a family.


Figure 120, Case 1, Use of courtyard and Case 5, Use of *hayat* (Taşdöğen)


Figure 121, Case 2, Use of courtyard for preparing *pekmez* (Taşdöğen)

The architectural elements of courtyard are a staircase, a pool, a fountain, a fireplace and a courtyard door (Figure 122). New dwelling units could be built in the courtyards when needed (Case 10, Case 11 and Case 12). In such examples the first floor of the dwellings is not used any more; the courtyard and the ground floor instead are used. In some examples, a kitchen (Case 2) (Figure 123), a lavatory (Case 4) and storage spaces (Case 2 and Case 5) are added as new constructions to the courtyard. Courtyard provides a shelter for the owner's animals in some examples too.

Figure 122, Case 8, Pool (Taşdöğen)

Figure 123, Case 2, Added individual kitchen (Taşdöğen)

H. Kuruüzüm stated that the greenery in the courtyards are arranged functionally. Particular trees are planted in the courtyards such as Olive (Olea eorupaea), Plum (Prunus), Almond (Prunus amygdalus), Pomegranate (Punica granatum) (Figure 124), Grape (Vitis) and Fig trees (Ficus carica) as well as *Sabır çiçeği* (Agave americana), which is often found at the tombstones in cemeteries, Clove (Dianthus caryophyllus), and which is put on the collar of the groom in weddings and Sweet *(Peslan)* (Ocimum basilicum) used as repellent against mosquitoes (interview, 2005).[65]

Figure 124, Case 9, Pomegranate tree in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

A semi-closed space called *taşlık* could connect the street to the courtyard and provides circulation. *Taşlık* is under the *hayat* from where the courtyard is accessed.

[65] This information is provided by Hüseyin Kuruüzüm, who is a member of Karacasu Geliştirme ve Eğitim Vakfı, in an interview about "Traditional Karacasu dwellings" done in 04.10.2005, in Karacasu.

A *taşlık* is found only in (Case 12). Case 15 could have had a *taşlık* as well, but it could not be identified with the certainty as the building is locked and empty.

The plan scheme of the main living level is composed of a *hayat* and a row of rooms opening to it. "The *hayat* is a large shaded gallery which is open to the garden, which occupies the most important place in the composition of the dwelling" (Çolakoğlu, 2005). *Hayat* is a multipurpose space; even cooking can be done here in the dwellings without individual kitchens (Figure 125). In some examples, *hayat* is L-shaped (Case 1, Case 4, Case 5, Case 7 and Case 8). In some others, it can be planned with a *köşk* (one-step elevated from *hayat*) (Case 5, Case 10 and Case 11). In some, *hayats* are closed to obtain a more private space (Case 1 and Case 24) (Figure 126). The architectural elements of *hayat* are *ayazlık*, an elevated projection used for sitting and drying food, and *abdestlik (sabunluk)* (Figure 127), which is a smaller projection, used for washing hands and dishes, and also for performing ablution. An instance which illustrates the role of religion / ethnic origin in the design and use of space is Case 1.

A niche placed in the *hayat* shows the direction of Mecca and functioned as a symbolic *mihrab* for performing *namaz* in Case 1. Eriç (1985) discuss the influence of the ethnic origins on the traditional domestic architecture in Anatolia for which this is a good example.

Figure 125, Case 5, *Hayat* being used as a kitchen (Taşdöğen)

Figure 126, An example of a closed *hayat* (a dwelling in Kırgedik Street) (Taşdöğen)

Figure 127, Case 3, Abdestlik in the hayat (Taşdöğen)

In some dwellings, there is also an inner *sofa* in the main residential unit (Case 2, Case 4 and Case 14). Besides organizing the circulation, many of the daily activities of the family take place in an inner *sofa* because of its semi-private character. In Karacasu there is also a case in which there is an inner *sofa* on the first floor and an outer *sofa* (*hayat)* on the ground floor (Case 4) (See Appendix A).

The room is the main private unit of the dwelling. A room is an inner space which is self-sufficient in terms of function. It is used for living and sleeping purposes. The climatic factors influence the orientation, dimensions and the material of the room. Although a room is a multipurpose space, it can be used also for some special

activities and hence its spatial organization can change accordingly. In (Case 3) for example, the room on the ground floor was transformed into a kitchen; accordingly the space changed both its function and spatial character. The rooms can change function according to the user needs. In some examples, the space under the *hayat* is transformed to a room by closing it with walls (Case 2, Case 10 and Case 11). In (Case 7) on the other hand, there is a level difference in a room on first floor in order to sit on the floor and weave carpet. The wealthy families in addition, can change the spatial organization of their houses when their children got married: one of the rooms can be re-designed as the room of their son and bride (*gelin odası*).

The most ornamented room in the main living floor could be *'başoda'*. During the day it can be used as a reception room while in the evenings a living room. The term '*ocakbaşı'* is used for the preceding space in front of a fireplace.

Specialized spaces comprise the kitchen, storage unit and lavatory. The kitchen in some dwellings, are located on the ground floor of the main residential unit (Case 1, Case 3 (used to be at the courtyard), Case 4, Case 7, Case 11 and Case 12) or can be found as new constructions in the courtyards (Case 1, Case 2, Case 9). In order to meet the needs of the dwellers, another kitchen can also be placed on the first floor in addition to the one on the ground floor (Case 4 and Case7). In Case 5, Case 6 and Case 8, *hayat* is also used for food preparation and the rooms for cooking (Figure 125).

The storage units are used for storing food, combustion material and excess furniture. They are found in the courtyard. The lavatory was placed in the courtyard and away from the house because of the cleansing norms of the society. However, in some recent restorations the lavatories are resolved inside besides the ones in the courtyards (Case 1, Case 2 and Case 4). Similar with the kitchen, a lavatory can be found on the first floor (Case 7) because of some extraordinary conditions like the health problems of the occupants.

5.5.2.2 Social Composition

The owners of the dwellings are mostly old couples, who were living in the same dwelling for a long time. The average age of the occupants is above fifty. It is said that the present owners had been living in their dwellings for at least 20 years. The relatives used to live next to each other in adjacent plots or in separate residential units, within the same dwelling. When the children got married, they either left home or moved to a new dwelling; or the spatial and functional characteristics of the spaces are reorganized to reserve them a separate room. The number of inhabitants therefore might decrease in time. They however often come together in holidays and some important events like wedding and feasts which mostly take place in the courtyard.

In terms of ownership, it is seen that the dwellings are mostly inhabited by their owners. But a group of house owners migrated to cities like Nazilli and İzmir; and hence the number of tenants increased. Students for example started to live in the dwellings as tenants after the opening of the vocational high school. Some owners live in their homes temporarily or only in summers. Most of the present owners move to their dwellings in the plateaus (*yayla evi*) in summers, because of the hot weather in the town.

Some inhabitants give value the traditional life, and architecture and hence hot make major spatial changes in their dwellings. Some others on the other hand state that they wish to abandon their dwellings due to the difficulties of living: smallness of the dwelling, absence of an individual kitchen or a bathroom in addition to *güsulhane*, and the coldness of *hayat* in winters. They however continue to live in the same manner due to lack of financial means to move elsewhere or make alterations..

The inhabitants are mostly self sufficient, so are their dwellings. The role of women is significant in domestic production and support of household economy which is based on utilizing the courtyard for production and processing. The majority of the inhabitants of Karacasu are occupied with handcrafts such as carpet-weaving,

leatherworking and pottery-making, which were also the basic means of living in the town in the past. There were once hand weaving looms in the dwellings, and spaces for leatherworking machines at the courtyards and storage units for the leathers on the ground floors. None of these however are seen in the dwellings today. Footpath (*gelin yolu*) seems to be a unique and socially significant and symbolic courtyard feature in Karacasu.

Figure 128, Case 9, footpath in the courtyard (Taşdöğen)

According to the information taken from H. Kuruüzüm, the operation of life at home is based on a social hierarchy. The sitting arrangement in front of *ocakbaşı* in a *başoda* illustrates this hierarchy well. Accordingly the father-in-law also holding the youngest grandchild and mother-in-law are expected to sit in front of the hearth; the groom and bride will be seated behind them while the children play at the back.[66] The existence of cupboards and the fact that beds are packed up into these cupboards illustrate the flexibility of room use and hence allow for this type of seating possible.[67] In the traditional dwellings furnished with modern furniture, the room use is fixed and allow little room for such gathering and sitting arrangements.

[66] This information is provided by Hüseyin Kuruüzüm, who is a member of Karacasu Geliştirme ve Eğitim Vakfı in an interview about "Traditional Karacasu dwellings" done in 04.10.2005, in Karacasu.

[67] These practices are said to have been taken from a nomadic life style (Kuban, 1995; Bammer, 1996).

5.5.2.3 Changes

The physical changes like deterioration or demolition result from a lack of good care and maintenance; and are found in varying degrees in most of the traditional dwellings of Karacasu. This is often related to financial problems and the unwillingness and ignorance of the owners. The alterations, additions and divisions of spaces and building new constructions are interventions done by the owners in relation to the social changes and requirements of modern life and occupant needs determine the type of alterations. Requirements of modern life often reflected in building individual kitchens and using modern materials in it while occupant needs include getting the lavatories inside. In both cases courtyards directly affect form this intervention and lose its originality.

In many dwellings the first floors of the main buildings are in bad condition as only the ground floor and the courtyard are used by present owners. As Eriç (1985) says a dwelling provides an opportunity for adding new spaces because of its organic nature. One of the functional changes between the past and the current time is the alteration of the ground floor of the dwelling to create a separate residential unit. This re-designed floor is rented to tenants in some examples as they want to make money by renting out. However it is stated by the owners of Case 10 that it is difficult to live in the same courtyard with tenants. The ground floor of their old dwelling used to be rented out to tenants, but since then they do not prefer to rent the ground floor.

Spatial modifications are often done to service spaces such as kitchens, lavatories and bathrooms. The modern owners do not anymore use *gusülhane*; they started using modern baths. Only in some examples *gusülhane* is still used for having bath. Besides, some additional service spaces are built to respond to some health problems. The lavatories and kitchens are generally located at the ground floor; but the occupants who have health problems made alterations to add lavatories and kitchen in the main living floor: the first floor. In some examples on the other hand there is no individual kitchen.

Open and semi-open spaces such as *hayat* could be closed and hence new closed spaces could be obtained. Some inhabitants for example closed *hayat,* which was used for cooking because of the difficulty of using the space in winters. Lavatories inside could be added and the exterior lavatories could be eliminated.

The doors between the courtyards of neighbours are locked now as the neighbourhood relations weakened. The two adjacent plots owned by two brothers used to have doors between the *hayats* in Case 8. This door is not used today because of the change in occupants and also security.

Increasing security needs also gave way to the replacement of original timber street doors in the courtyards with metal ones.

5.5.3 Structural System and Construction Materials

Three structural systems are employed in Karacasu dwellings:
- The use of stone masonry in the entire house (Case 1, Case 7, Case 9, Case 11, Case 12, Case 14, Case 20-25) (Figure 129),
- The use of stone masonry in the load bearing walls only (preferred up to first floor level) and timber frame system with stone infill (Case 2, Case 3 (with *bağdadi*), Case 4, Case 5, Case 8 and Case 17) (Figure 131)
- The use of stone masonry in the exterior walls only and timber skeleton system in the interior walls (Case 10, Case 13, Case 15, Case 16 and Case 19) (Figure 130).

The traditional dwellings in Karşıyaka hence are mainly stone masonry, while the dwellings in Çarşıyaka exhibit the features stated by Arel (1982, 34) “the upper floor being different from the ground floor in terms of not only the plan organization and the material, but also the technique and the properties of the construction”.

Figure 129, Case 6, Stone masonry (Taşdöğen)

Figure 130, Case 10, Timber skeleton sys. (Taşdöğen)

Two main construction materials used in Karacasu dwellings therefore are stone and timber chosen according to their structural characteristics and the methods employed in construction (Oliver, 2003, 131). Stone is used as the dominant constrution material due to its availability in the region. As Aktuğ (1985, 4) states, stone is a cheap construction material and has been in use for a long time. Stone can be applied without plaster and without mortar (*kuru duvar*) (Case 6) in Karşıyaka district, where there are older traditional dwellings, while it is plastered and wash-painted on timber skeleton system, or plastered and marked with sticks on stone masonry in Çarşıyaka. This plastering is thought to be a later trend. Brick is used only for repairing the demolished walls. Timber is used in a number of outer details and timber beams projected from the exterior walls in a repetitive manner and called *atkı*, help to carry the roof. This detail is unique to Karacasu.

Figure 131, Section of a stone masonry wall and the use of atkı in Karşıyaka (Taşdöğen)

Timber can be employed in the colonnade of *hayat* as well, thus also supporting the roof. Common type of a colonnade is the shouldered arch (Figure 132). This type however is common in Çarşıyaka, and not in Karşıyaka. It is therefore can be interpreted as a later-period application. Timber is also used at the floors and the ceilings.

Figure 132, Timber colonnades with Bursa-type arches in *hayats* of a demolished dwelling and Case 1 (Taşdöğen)

The dwellings in the plateaus are similar to the ones in Karşıyaka in terms of structural system and construction materials. They are mainly stone masonry buildings with or without plastering (Figure 133).

Concrete has a limited use. Only the new constructions in the courtyards are built with concrete. It is observed that no traditional material is used in the newly built structures.

Figure 133, A plateau dwelling (Taşdöğen)

As Aktuğ (1985) states, ancient architectural elements are often used decoratively in walls or as columns in the villages near the ancient settlements. This is also the case Karacasu: ancient marble elements and building materials are used in the staircases; or as elements for domestic installations in the courtyards.

5.5.4 Architectural Features

As in other traditional dwellings, the architectural features of traditional Karacasu dwellings can be evaluated in terms of exterior and interior properties. The analysis of horizontal elements such as 'floor, ceiling and eaves' and vertical elements such as 'walls and staircase' in this respect present some recurring and differing attitudes in the composition of space.

5.5.4.1 Interior Elements

Horizontal Elements:

- Floor (*döşeme*): The floor material of living rooms is mostly timber while stone is used for the service spaces. Floor can be articulated to have specialized localities. This articulation can be done by elevating some parts of the floor, or assigning a function to a specific part of it. *Pabuçluk* where shoes are taken off before entering the room is an example of the latter seen in Case 3 while a *seki* 'a heightened platform along the walls used for sitting' illustrates the former and gives a clue about sitting and eating habits (Asatekin, 2005, 404). The presence of *seki* refers to a period

before chairs and tables are introduced into interior furnishing. Since *seki* is only found in *hayats* and not in the rooms of the Karacasu dwellings, it is can be suggested that the inhabitants still do not prefer to use tables and chairs for sitting and eating.

- Ceiling: Ceiling is an element used to apply ornamentation as well. The degree of its ornamentation provides clues about not only the hierarchy of the spaces (private / public), but also the economic status of the family. Such ornamented ceilings are made of timber and seen in the rooms on the first floor.

Vertical Elements:

- Wall: The architectonic quality of walls in terms of displaying or exposing the material is not emphasized; they are plastered and wash-painted in different colours. Walls are utilized to insert a number of other space defining elements such as a door, windows, a heart, a cupboard and a niche.

- **Doors:** Doors are made of timber and can be plain or ornamented. Ornamentation is seen mostly on the doors of the first floor of the dwellings Ornamentation can be applied by means of articulating the door surface in both exterior and interior by carved rectangular or triangular motives (Figures 134). In one example, the door of the room on the first floor is designed as a continuation of the cupboard (Case 8) (See Appendix C).

(Case 3)

(Case 9)

Figure 134, Case 3 and Case 9, Carved timber doors of the first floor (Taşdöğen)

- **Windows:** Windows can be found in both private and semi-private spaces such as *hayat*. The size and the proportion of the windows differ according to the type of space whether they are in a private or semi-public space.

  Use of sash windows is more common (Figure 135). The type of the windows thus helps to date the dwellings. Before the 19th century, when glass was not used, windows had shutters such as in (Case 6, Case 9 and Case 10). A number of examples having two-winged windows with glass (Case 1, Case 3, Case 4, Case 7 and Case 8) show that these dwellings presumably date back to the 19th century or late window accessories such as timber railing (Case 12) and iron grills (Case 6) are rarely seen; iron grills are probably later additions.

  Window height from the floor is informative about some domestic practices related to room use. They can provide clues about living patterns like sitting and eating habits (Asatekin, 2005, 404). Accordingly it can be said that most of the sitting and eating take place on the cushions placed on the floor as the windows in Karacasu dwellings are mostly placed at a lower height; the view of the outside can easily be captured from this lower level as well. The habit of using movable furniture came late to Karacasu, presumably after 20th century which affected the placement of windows as well.

Windows also determine the character of the inner elevations. They can be found in this respect, on the walls separating the *hayat* from the rooms behind. The windows looking to the *hayat* have a rhythmic order, emphasized with timber lintels (Figure 136). There are also interior windows opening to the inner *sofa* (Case 4). Windows placed close to the ceilings could function to get more light into the room. A single example with ornamented upper windows opening to a *hayat* is Case 10 (Figure 137). In this example, the room is higher than the other dwellings and the second row of windows placed under the upper windows open to the *hayat*, and have shutters. This is a unique case in the sample and thus it is possible that this type of placing two rows of windows was adopted from the dwellings of another region presumably by a master builder who also worked in the construction of this house.

Figure 135, Case 12 and Case 8, Sash windows (Taşdöğen)

Figure 136, Case 3 and Case 11, Rhythmic order of windows in *hayat* (Taşdöğen)


Figure 137, Case 10, Upper windows opening to *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

- **Fireplaces (*Ocak*):** Wall surfaces in traditional dwellings also include some in-situ elements like a fireplace. In Karacasu dwellings fireplaces have arched outlines on top and can be found in the rooms, *hayats* and the kitchens (Figure 138). Some however are walled in time following the change in heating method in the houses (Figures 140, 141).

Figure 138, Case 2, Fireplace in the service space (Taşdöğen)

- **Cupboards (*Yüklük*):** A second in-situ domestic installation in traditional dwellings is a cupboard and is seen also in Karacasu dwellings. The cupboards are placed in the rooms of the first floor in all the case-studies. They are designed along and within the wall that is adjacent to the other room in order to provide sound insulation. A *gusülhane* (a small space for ablution) on one side of the cupboard arrangement and a space for storing beds, storing wood and *lambalık* in the middle section (small niches for

putting gas lamps) define the functional articulation of the *yüklük* walls (Figure 139, 140).

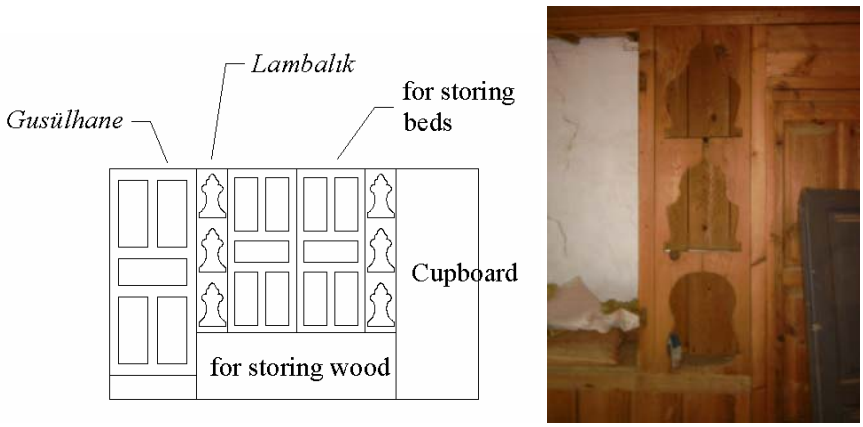


Figure 139, Schematic drawing of the cupboards in rooms and *lambalık* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 140, Cupboards in rooms (Taşdöğen)

- **Niches:** Small volumes are pierced from the walls, to be used for a number of functional purposes. These are small cells built into the walls. There are open ones in *hayats* (Figure 141) and closed ones built with timber like small cupboards in the rooms. Niches are mainly placed on one or two sides of the *fireplace* to include gas lamps or to display some ornamental objects (Figure 142).

Figure 141, Case 8, Niches in *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 142 Case 11, Niches in room (Taşdöğen)

5.5.4.2 Exterior Elements

Horizontal Elements:

- Floor: As an outdoor element the courtyards are also defined by horizontal and vertical elements. The surface of the courtyard is covered with local stone called *kaydırak,* which has a large straight surface (Case 3) and marble (Case 1) (Figures 143, 144). Kaydırak stones forms an irregular and even surface while marble forms more regular and even surface. Some other stone architectural elements can be placed in the paved courtyard for different purposes. An ancient marble column capital for example is used as a *dibek taşı* in Case 3 and distinguishes that part of the courtyard for a function (Figure 145). It was presumably brought from ancient Aphrodisias in Geyre.

Figure 143, Case 3, *Kaydırak* stone (Taşdöğen)

Figure 144, Case 1, Marble pavement (Taşdöğen)

Figure 145, Case 3, Ancient column capital used as an in-situ *dibek taşı* (Taşdöğen)

- Ceiling: The ceiling of a *hayat* is an exterior horizontal feature as it covers a semi-closed space overlooking to the courtyard. It is composed of thin timber laths and fine painted with geometric or flower motives in white, red, pink, yellow and blue, inside the laths. A ceiling is an uninterrupted surface unlike a wall and hence is decorated with *kalemişi* style paintings (Figures 146-148).

In Karşıyaka and in the plateau dwellings however hayats could be built without ceilings (Figure 149). In these there is no ceiling to conceal the roof construction above (Figure 150).

Figure 146, Case 2, Ceiling of *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

Figure 147, Case 3, Ceiling of *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

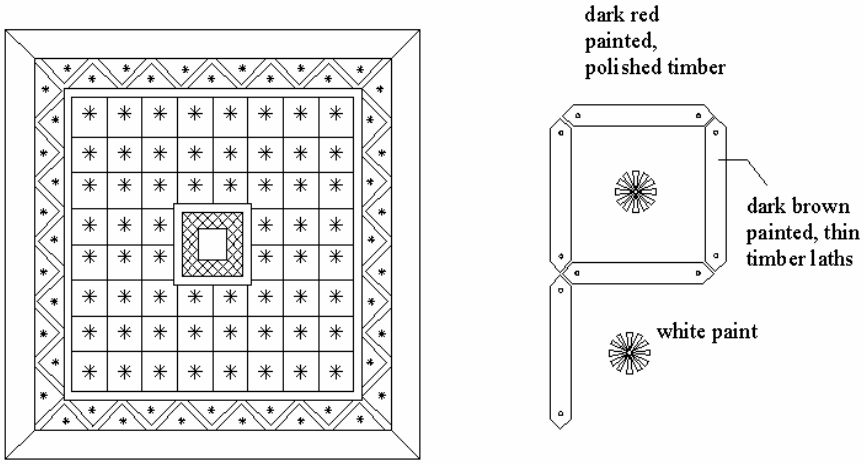


Figure 148, Case 2, Schematic drawing of a timber ceiling of *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

**Figure 149, A dwelling in Hacı Arap Street, Karşıyaka;
an example without ceiling in *hayat* (Taşdöğen)**

Figure 150, A plateau dwelling without a ceiling in *hayat* (Taşdöğen)

- Eaves: Eaves are the most typical elements in Karacasu (Figures 151, 152). Different articulations can be seen in their application. An example is *gaş tavan* which is a kind of eave with geometric motives seen commonly in the traditional dwellings (Figure 153).

Figure 151, A type of eave (Taşdöğen)

Figure 152, A type of eave (Taşdöğen)

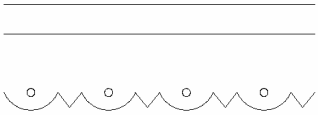


Figure 153, Gaş Tavan type of eave (drawn by Taşdöğen)

Vertical Elements:

- Walls: The exterior walls are plastered and wash-painted in different colours on the first floor of the dwellings in Çarşıyaka and in some examples in Karşıyaka. Stone walls are not plastered on the ground floor in these examples. On the other hand, the walls of the dwellings in Karşıyaka are mostly stone masonry without plaster. Small niches can be found at the ground floor level in order to ventilate the storage spaces (Figure 154). Some decorative patterns and functional corners with chamfer can also be created on exterior stone walls (Figures 155, 156).

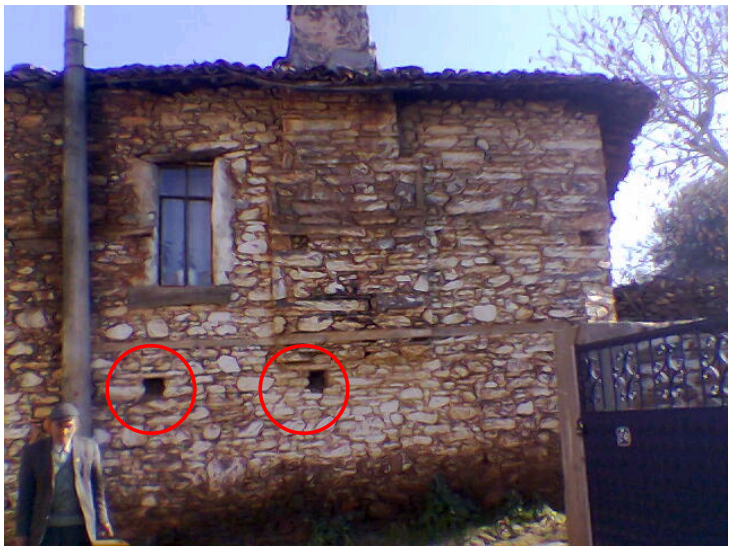


Figure 154, A dwelling in Hacı Arap Street,
Karşıyaka, exterior wall with ventilation niches (Taşdöğen)

Figure 155, Corner details created with stone in Karşıyaka (Taşdöğen)

Figure 156, Chimney elements in the facade, an example from Karşıyaka (Taşdöğen)

The architectural features of exterior wall are doors and windows:

- **Doors:** Two-winged timber doors are used as courtyard doors. The doors to the service spaces in the courtyard could be different in material. The entrance to the courtyard was used to be via a two-winged timber courtyard door (Case 3-5-6-7-8-9-12-13-14-15-17-18-19 and 20) in the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century (Figure 157). Some of these timber courtyard doors (Case 1-2-4-10-11 and 16) however are now replaced with metal doors for reasons of security.

(Case 3)

(Case 6)

(Case 1)

(Case 4)

Figure 157, Case 3, Case 6, Case 1 and Case 4, courtyard doors (Taşdöğen)

The courtyard doors of the dwellings looking to the tomb[68] direction are two-winged with a small opening leaf, named *alkapı*. Kuruüzüm indicated that people had to bow while passing through this small door, which is a symbolic act of showing respect to the tomb (interview, 2005) (Figures 158, 159).

[68] The Tomb of Süleyman Rüşdi in Yaylalı Mahallesi is an important one. It was built in 1835 and 1836 by Osman *Bey* (Karacasu 1999, 91). A well-known man of religious education and science, Şeyh Süleyman Rüşdi (1768-1834) and his son (Mustafa Nuri) and Şeyh Seyyid Ali el-Filzi are buried in this tomb.

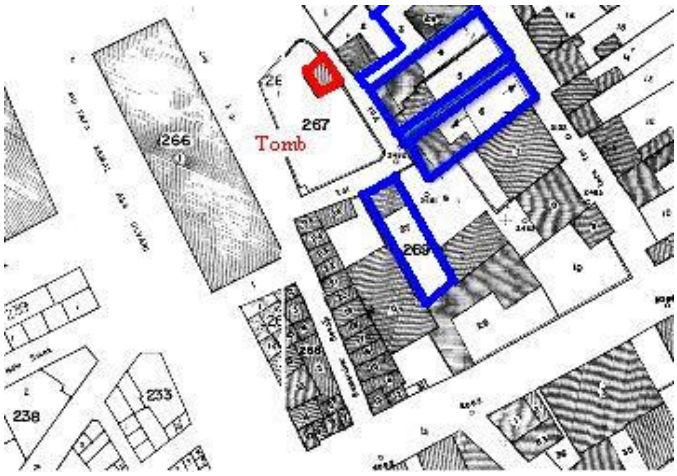


Figure 158, Map showing the relation between the tomb and the dwellings with *alkapı* (applied on the map of Karacasu Municipality)

Figure 159, Case 13 and Case 19, *Alkapı* (Taşdöğen)

- **Windows:** Windows are also architectural elements of the exterior facade giving a surface character to the dwelling. The facade characteristics are formed by the repetition of windows, whether arranged in a rhythmic order or single and the placement of the doors. The exterior windows are mostly smaller in size and less in number because of privacy and climatic reasons. The windows opening to the street have lattices (*kafes*) in order to have visibility to the streets without loosing privacy (Figure 160).

Figure 160, Case 5 and Case 9, Outer windows from the semi-open spaces to the street (Taşdöğen)

- Staircase: A timber staircase with balustrade is the most common vertical access element used to reach the *hayat*, (Figure 161) and the rooms on the first floors. Staircases can be built in part with available stone materials as well, as in (Case 8) for example a grinding mill is used as the first step of the staircase (Figure 162). As it is sheltered, space under the staircase is also utilized a functional area by means of shelves and cupboards fixed on the walls (Figure 163).

Figure 161, Case 3, Balustrade (Taşdöğen)

Figure 162, Case 8, Grinding mill used as a step (Taşdöğen)

Figure 163, Case 3, Space under staircase (Taşdöğen)

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

'Dwelling' encompasses both the **residential unit** and the **social unit**. The dwellings are socially 'produced' and 'changed' reflect the social dynamics of a traditional culture. The traditional Karacasu dwellings are no exception in this regard. These dwellings display the architectural reflections of the way the social unit inhabited the domestic space.

6.1 Social Content and Context

The social content and context of Karacasu dwellings is discussed in relation to the social unit inhabiting the dwelling. In this respect the social unit, the occupants is composed of 'owners', 'tenants' and 'sub-tenants'. The occupants of traditional dwellings are mostly the owners of the dwellings (Case 1-4; 6-12). Few are rented to tenants; the students of the newly opened vocational high school and families who migrated from villages to Karacasu moved into the dwellings as tenants. In the dwellings with a newly built residential unit in the courtyard, the ground floor of the traditional dwelling is partially altered to create a separate living unit and hence to rent this part of the house to sub-tenants; for example, the ground floor of Case 10 is rented to a university student (in 2005). In this case the owner and the sub-tenants share the same dwelling. This however proved to be problematic in terms of privacy. At present the ground floor of Case 10 started to be re-used also by the owners besides their new house due to the difficulty of co-inhabiting the same dwelling.

Self sufficiency:

The inhabitants of the traditional Karacasu dwellings are mostly self sufficient, so are the dwellings. Requirements such as food production and clothing as well as small-scale domestic production for sale are undertaken within the dwelling. The majority of the occupants were occupied with handcrafts such as carpet-weaving, leather-working and pottery-making which were done inside the dwelling, in the open space

(courtyard) (Case 7) or in the individual spaces in the courtyard (Case 9). For example, houses used to include weaving looms inside, while courtyards were used to have spaces for machines used in leatherworking; the leathers used to be stored at the ground floors of houses. There were also many ateliers for pottery production in the town. These are still the basic means of living in Karacasu however in a decreased importance. A change of life from being producer to consumer is observable for some occupant families. The weaving looms are removed from the dwellings; weaving lost its primary importance with the opening of the Textile Mill in 1937 in the nearby, Nazilli. Tobacco production and selling likewise also lost importance after the opening of Tekel firstly in 1862 and becoming widespread in the country.

However some occupants are still farming and cultivate olive and tobacco. They have fields outside the town. The products are sold in the local bazaars, which is a tradition continuing from the past. Agricultural products like apple and olive are also marketed to other citied at present.

The role of women in family is significant in an agriculture-based self-sufficient life; in Karacasu dwellings women still do the main domestic activities such as cooking, washing and drying foods for domestic consumption and marketing, they do laundry and chopping wood in their courtyards. Some women go to the fields for working.

Social mobility:

After weaving looms had been removed from the dwellings and industrialization became more widespread, many of the inhabitants of Karacasu migrated to the nearby developed cities like Nazilli, Aydın and İzmir, and rented their accommodations. The number of tenants therefore increased due to this social mobility.

Some owners who migrated from Karacasu use their homes temporarily or only in summers after emigrating. Some others who are permanent occupants move to their dwellings in the Karacasu plateaus (*yayla evi*) in summers, because of the hot weather in the town. Social mobility in this sense influenced the occupant needs

which in turn became more determining in architectural alterations and changes. The needs of owners, tenants and sub-tenants could be different and therefore might lead to different spatial changes.

Occupant needs can be discussed in reference to 'age', 'financial factors' and 'climate'; hence owners and tenants can have varying degrees of needs with respect to these conditions.

* **Age** is an important determinant in shaping traditional residential architecture. The present day occupants are mostly old couples living at their home for a long time and the older generation value their traditional life and architecture in contrast to younger generation who prefer modern life. Thus it seems that the children of the present day inhabitants can adapt the living spaces in their family housesaccording to the modern life and their preferences in future applications.

Age is also determinant in health issues which respectively influence and initiate some spatial alterations and modifications. As seen in Case 7, the older occupants who have difficulty in accessing the upper floor might prefer service spaces upstairs; and hence a new lavatory and kitchen can be added to the upper floor.

* **Financial factors:**

Inadequate financial means prevent the occupants from making the necessary maintenance in their dwellings. Though renting out some spaces (Case 10 as an example) can provide some financial income, it does not constitute enough support.

* **Climate:**

Because of suitable climatic conditions, the Karacasu dwellings are planned with open and semi-closed spaces besides the closed ones. Specially arranged architectural features in semi-open spaces, the *hayat,* such as *ayazlık* are designed for enjoying the weather outside and also for functional purposes like

drying food and cooling the earthenware jugs that contain water, and *köşk* for sitting outside instead of inside. The courtyard is the open multipurpose space of the dwelling where many domestic activities and social gatherings take place especially in summers.

The use of open spaces in winter became problematic for some occupants as understood from their complaints. Some in this sense closed *hayat* with PVC windows (Case 1).

Neighbourhood and Relationship:

Relations between neighbours and relatives were very important in the past, however not much at present. There used to be doors between the courtyards of the neighbours; however they are locked today. The relatives used to live together in the adjacent plots, the two adjacent plots owned by two brothers and used to have doors between their *hayats.* Case 8 and the neighboring dwelling is a good example; the doors in between likewise are not used at present.

After their children got married, a family can move to another dwelling; they can meet in holidays and some important events like wedding and feasts. In contrast, the spatial and functional characteristics of the spaces in a dwelling can be reorganized to let the married children continue to live in the dwellings with their new families.

Privacy and security:

Privacy reflects in both the social relations and spatial organization in varying scales. Accordingly there are private (room) / semi-private (*hayat*) / semi-public (courtyard) / public spaces (street) in the dwellings which reflect a person / family / neighbour use as well.

Household privacy was foremost provided by the courtyard walls which are single storey high and enable an introverted life inside. This enclosure provides security which is becoming more important today. The timber courtyard doors of the past are now changed with metal, with a more durable material so as to make more strong

doors.

The co-existence of tenants and owners in the same dwelling and courtyard can also cause problems in terms of both privacy and security.

Continuity of Tradition:

Among the contunity of traditions concerning traditional life is clothing and use of furniture. Continuity is an important aspect in the studies on history of architecture.

One of the major breaks with the tradition is the modification of the habits concerning the use of service areas (kitchen, lavatory and the bathroom). Most inhabitants stopped using the *gusülhane*; instead they use a bathroom. *Gusülhane* is only used in few houses (Case 5). In some cases the lavatory is still located in the courtyard while many owners changed this with modern materials by dividing the inner spaces in order to obtain a new service space and adjusted themselves to the comforts of modern life. It is understood that the above mentioned dynamics of social life became the main determinants in shaping the functional and spatial characters of Karacasu dwellings at present. Other social determinant may lead to different formations and facts.

Karacasu has an organic development with a dense traditional domestic pattern. The traditional dwellings are mostly saved with or without changes; however the traditional streets are rare at present. The traditional streets are narrow with an incline from two sides to the center in order to make rain water drain, and are mostly seen in Karşıyaka. Most of the old streets are widened and renewed with stones by the Municipality in order to ease the vehicular traffic. These renewed streets are seen more in the center in Çarşıyaka. Due to such street widening projects some dwellings are demolished and the area of courtyards got smaller. In Case 10, the entrance of the dwelling is even changed to open to another street. Cases 7, 17, 20 (in Çarşıyaka); and Case 6, 21, 25 and 23 (in Karşıyaka) are located on these traditional streets.

There are different applications on the spatial organizations, structural system and materials in Çarşıyaka and Karşıyaka. Karşıyaka was established earlier than

Çarşıyaka Quarter, which is located at the entrance to the town and thus became the town center.

In Çarşıyaka, there are dwellings with individual service units located in the courtyards while in Karşıyaka there are more examples with service spaces solely located on the ground floor. These individual service spaces are in the courtyard and used as a storage, barn, coop and lavatory.

In Çarşıyaka dwellings, stone masonry are used only in the load bearing walls up to first floor level; timber frame system with stone infill and stone masonry are used in the exterior walls. In these dwellings, the interior walls are constructed with timber skeleton system, in Karşıyaka however the structural system of the traditional dwellings is mainly stone masonry.

In terms of construction materials it is observed that stone is used without plaster and mortar in Karşıyaka district, where the oldest traditional dwellings of Karacasu are to be found. Plastering is thought to be a later application, and used in the dwellings in Çarşıyaka. Timber is used as the material for floors, and for the ornamented ceilings in Çarşıyaka as well.

Timber is also used in colonnade in the *hayats* to support the roof; the columns are mostly linked to each other by shouldered arches. Such timber colonnades with arches however are seen only in Çarşıyaka, and not in Karşıyaka. It is thus thought to be a characteristic of the later period dwellings.

The dwellings in the plateaus are similar to the ones in Karşıyaka in terms of structural system and construction materials. They are also stone masonry buildings with or without plastering.

6.2 Settlement and Architecture

Multipurpose - Specialized:

The spatial characteristics of the traditional Karacasu dwellings can be evaluated as

being “multi-purpose” or “specialized” spaces. The courtyard, *taşlık, hayat*, *sofa* and rooms are the multi-purpose spaces, whereas the service spaces like the kitchen, storage and lavatory form the specialized spaces in some of the dwellings. Courtyard is used for main domestic activities; also provides shelter for the occupant’s livestock in some examples. A typical arrangement seen in some Karacasu dwellings with large courtyards is a footpath flanked with flowers. This path was used to perform a ritual associated with wedding ceremonies. *Hayat* is used for cooking and washing if no individual space (kitchen) is reserved for these activities. *Taşlık* connects the street to the courtyard under the *hayat* and provides circulation.

Self suffiency, social mobility, age, financial factors, climate, neighbourhood relations, privacy and security are among some of the main issues that shaped, altered, transformed and modified architecture and settlement.

Spatial changes took the form of ‘transformation of space’, ‘addition of space’, or ‘demolition of space’ and refurbishment.

Transformation of space:

*** Open – Semi open - Closed:**

Due to the mild climatic conditions of the town, as stated below, the residential unit is planned with a semi-open *hayat* that looks to the courtyard (open) and a series of rooms (closed) opening to it. According to the available area in the plot, the size of open and closed spaces can change. The area occupied by a courtyard, which is used for access, circulation and routine domestic tasks can be much bigger than the closed areas in some cases.

The user needs however initiated functional and physical changes to the original dwellings. In this sense some spaces can change character and be transformed into semi-private or closed spaces. The most changed case in terms of spatial change is Case 2. In this house, the space under-*hayat* is closed to be used as a room; *sofa* is divided for gaining a bathroom and a lavatory inside.

New closed spaces therefore are obtained by closing open and semi-open spaces. *Hayat,* which is used for cooking facilities, for example can be closed due to the difficulties of using the space in winters (Case 1).

The most preserved dwelling in this context is Case 6 in Karşıyaka Quarter. The reason for that is the fact that generation shows respect to traditional living.

* **Addition of space:**

When there is a need new residential units could be built in the courtyards by using concrete. It is understood that no traditional material is preferred to be used in these newly built structures.

Individual structures for placing lavatories are built in the open spaces to obtain more hygienic spaces. Kitchens, lavatories and especially bathrooms are started to be built as individual spaces in both inside and in some houses also in the courtyards.

* **Demolition of space:**

In some cases the lavatory is still located in the courtyard, as the occupants want it to remain separate from the residential unit for hygienic reasons; while on the other hand the lavatory is demolished in some other dwellings; by dividing the inner spaces in order to obtain a new lavatory space inside theowners adjusted themselves to the modern life. So they demolish the lavatories outside.

* **Refurbishment:**

Refurbishment is another wayof modifying space. In Karacasu dwellings refurbishment is mostly seen in Çarşıyaka. The interior fireplaces of some houses are walled because the introduction of new heating methods. Modern furniture such as oven is also utilized in kitchens and sitting rooms.

Some unique features are also observed. A typical exterior feature of Karacasu dwellings is called *gaş tavan* which is a kind of eave with geometric figures. Besides

there are also decorative patterns and functional corners on exterior stone walls, Small niches on the ground floor in order to ventilate the storage spaces at the stone masonry houses are also not seen in the dwellings of nearby regions. The courtyard doors named as *alkapı* looking to the direction of Süleyman Rüşdi Tomb are two-winged with a small opening leaf and also unique to this domestic pattern.

Some terms are also unique in Karacasu such as *alkapı, dırmızan, ferha odası*, *gaş tavan,gelin yolu* and *pürdü* (See Appendix B).

In the rural settlements of Western Anatolia with hot climate, an outer *sofa* named as *hayat* is more commonly seen, whereas an inner sofa is found mostly in the urban houses. All of these settlements contain several traditional dwellings. The analysis showed that the traditional Karacasu dwellings show similar architectural characteristics with the dwellings in the other cities in the inland of Western Anatolia. These similarities are having an open sofa (*hayat)*, which opens to a courtyard and the use of stone as the main material. Respectively, not only Karacasu but the settlements like Bozdoğan, Kuyucak and Yenipazar can be included as a comparative sample in these respects. Traditional dwellings in Karacasu and these nearby settlements have common characteristics like number of storeys, plan organization, construction techniques and material. Different from the houses in Western Anatolia with *hayats* mostly looking to north (Aktuğ, 1985, 2); the *hayats* in Karacasu look to east.

The preservation of the traditional residential architecture in Karacasu until today is related to the fact that they were not burned or demolished during the Independence War, as was the case in many nearby settlements. However they are under threat of disappearance against the modern life. It is therefore necessary to study the traditional dwellings for documenting this rich local traditional context and enriching. The author felt the responsibility of making a preliminary study, in documenting traditional Karacasu dwellings for the coming generations and the academic studies in future. The methodology and the results presented in this thesis might be developed in other interdisciplinary frameworks to obtain more comprehensiveanalysis and documentation on several topics mentioned and

discussed. The traditional Karacasu dwellings in this respect not only demonstrate a traditional context in change but also a still standing one between the past and present as bearers of tradition, history, dwelling and continuiy.

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Emin Mete (President of Karacasu Municipality)
Hüseyin Kuruüzüm (a teacher from Karacasu and a member of the Karacasu Foundation)
Inhabitants of the traditional dwellings of Karacasu

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Müyesser Akın (author's mother, architect working in 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir, Ministry of Culture and Tourism)
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES

Table 28, Main Sources on "Traditional Dwellings in Anatolia" (Taşdöğen)

Scholar	Title of the Study	Year of the Study	Keyword	Terminology	Content
Celal Esat Arseven	"Türk Sanat Tarihi: Menşeinden Bugüne Kadar Mimari, Heykel, Resim, Süsleme ve Tezyini Sanatları"	n.d.	National, Civil Architecture	Turkish house	Regional Characteristics
Sedat Hakkı Eldem	"Türk Evi Plan Tipleri"	1955	Turkish, room	Turkish house	Regional and Plan Organizations; İstanbul as the center; Byzantine influence
	"Türk Evi: Osmanlı dönemi"	1984	*Sofa, Köşk,* main living floor level	Turkish house, Ottoman	
Erdem Aksoy	"Orta Mekan: Türk Sivil Mimarisinde Temel Kuruluş Prensibi"	1963	Central space	Turkish civil architecture	Differentiation according to climatic factors and available material; *Oba* as the first step of Turkish house
Önder Küçük-erman	"Anadolu'daki Geleneksel Türk Evinde Mekan Organizasyonu Açısından Odalar"	1973	room	Turkish house	Differentiation according to cultural interaction between regions
	"Anadolu Mirasında Türk Evleri"	1995	*oba*	Turkish house	Regional Characteristics

"Table 28 (continued)"

Scholar	Title of the Study	Year of the Study	Keyword	Terminology	Content
Ayda Arel	"Osmanlı Konut Geleneğinde Tarihsel Sorunlar"	1982	Relationships of up / down; exterior / interior; open / semi-closed / closed	Ottoman house Terminology problems	Critical evaluation
Doğan Kuban	"Türk Ev Geleneği Üzerine Gözlemler"	1982	Room-service area-under eave	Turkish house	Regional Characteristics and Structural System and Construction Materials; Nomadic life; İstanbul as the center
	"Turkish *Hayat* house"	1995	*Hayat*	Eldem's terminology	
Metin Sözen	"Anadolu Türk Mimarisinde Konut" (Sözen and Sönmez)	1982	Functionalism, Multi-purpose	Anatolian Turkish House The main unit: Room	Regional, The position of family in society, Religion
	"Anadolu'da Ev ve İnsan"	1992	Anatolian	Comparison with Kuban and Tanyeli in terms of regional character	Historical Development and Regional Characteristics
	"Anatolian Vernacular Houses" with C.Eruzun	1996	Anatolian Vernacular		
	"Türklerde Ev Kültürü"	2001	settlement	Anatolian house	

"Table 28 (continued)"

Scholar	Title of the Study	Year of the Study	Keyword	Terminology	Content
Gül Asatekin	"Traditional Residential Architecture in Anatolia"	1989	Traditional dwelling	Neutral space for courtyard	Sociological issues
	"Türk Evi Sözcüğünün Düşündürdükleri"	2001		Terminology problems	
	"Understanding Traditional Residential Architecture"	2001		Multipurpose hall for courtyard	
Cengiz Bektaş	"Türk evi"	1996	Nature, Environment, District	Turkish house	Sociological issues, methodological proposal
	"Halk Yapı Sanatı"	2001	Life style	*Halk mimarisi*	

Table 29, Registered Immovable Cultural Values of Kuyucak to be Protected According to the Laws of 2863 and 3386[70]

Inv. no	Address	Map / City Block / Building Lot
1	(Ali Özsan Dwelling) Aydınoğlu Mah. Çayyüzü Sk.	2630 Pb / 254 / 1
2	(Hulusi Yalçın Dwelling) Cumhuriyet Mah. Hüsnü Yalçın Sok.No:3	2630Pa / 451 / 17
3	(Mehmet Küçüksavran Dwelling) Aydınoğlu Mah. Kadıkapısı Sok. No:13	2630Pb / 253 / 15
4	(Kemal Şenyol Dwelling) Yakuppaşa Mah. Feyzullah Cad. No:26	2630Pa / 103 / 15

[70] This list is prepared by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Culture with the decree of 7982 on 26.08.1998.

Table 30, Registered Immovable Cultural Values of Bozdoğan to be Protected According to the Laws of 2863 and 3386[71]

Inv. no	Address	Map / City Block / Building Lot
1	Çarşı Mah. Şose Cad. No:40-40/B	30-30 Td / 90 / 6-7
2	Yenice Mah. Tokat Sok. No:2	26-30 Zc / 15 / 18
3	Çarşı Mah.	70 / 10-11
4	Çarşı Mah. Şose Cad.No:14	30-30 Td / 91 / 3
5	Hıdırbaba Mah. Dikilitaş Sok. No:28	26-27 Db / 430 / 12
6	Hıdırbaba Mah. Dikilitaş Sok. No:20	26-27 Db / 114 / 7
7	Çarşı Mah. Telgrafhane Sok.No:38-38A	30-30 Td / 74 / 58-59
8	Çarşı Mah. Şose Cad.No:45	30-30 Td / 70 / 44
9	Çarşı Mah. Telgrafhane Sok.No:28	30-30 Td / 89 / 28
10	Çarşı Mah. Telgrafhane Sok.No:21	30-30 Td / 91 / 7

[71] This list is prepared by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Culture with the decree of 7828 on 03.06.1998.

Table 31, Registered Immovable Cultural Values of Karacasu to be Protected According to the Laws of 2863 and 3386[72]

No	Inv. no	Address	Map / City Block / Building Lot
1	6	Yaylalı Mahallesi 24.Sokak No:13 Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Tb / 269 / 29
2	7	Mehmet Bingöl (Hacı Hilmiler) Dwelling 36 Sokak No:5 Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 222 / 11
3	8	36 Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 222 / 8
4	9	36 Sokak No:1 Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 222 / 28
5	10	Yalçın Mete Dwelling 36 Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 216 / 15
6	11	Ayse Töz Dwelling İstiklal Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 216 / 10
7	12	10 Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 215 / 15
8	13	Nüfusçular Dwelling 36 Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 216 / 35 5452 Td
9	14	Muhittin Yıldırım Dwelling Sarayaltı Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Ta / 216 / 42 5452 Td
10	15	Sarayaltı Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN	5452 Td / 218 / 1
11	16	Dellalzade Sokak No:8 Karacasu / AYDIN	5052 Zb / 5 / 31
12	17	Ali Daldal Dwelling Küçükarık Yolu Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	5449 Aa / 82 / 8

[72] The list is accepted by the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Ministry of Culture with the decree of 4991 on 22.06.1995.

Table 32, Proposals for Registration at Karacasu[73]

No	Inv. no	Address	City Block / Parcel
1	Pr.1	Yaylalı Mahallesi, İnceyol üzeri Karacasu / AYDIN	269 / 4-5
2	Pr.2	Yaylalı Mahallesi, İnceyol üzeri Karacasu / AYDIN	269 / 6
3	Pr.3	Merkez İlkokulu Cad. Karacasu / AYDIN	222 / 13-14
4	Pr.4	İstiklal Caddesi Karacasu / AYDIN	216 / 12
5	Pr.5	10 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	215 / 14
6	Pr.6	3 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	215 / 6
7	Pr.7	9 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	207 / 11
8	Pr.8	Süleyman Dönmez Dwelling 40 no'lu Sokak-Dellalzade Sok. Karacasu / AYDIN	8 / 28
9	Pr.9	40 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	5 / 38
10	Pr.10	Küçükarık Yolu, Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	81 / 8
11	Pr.11	Küçükarık Yolu, Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	81 / 9
12	Pr.12	Küçükarık Yolu, Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	81 / 32

[73] The list is prepared with the contribution of the author's observations on the list made by the officers of the 2nd Conservation Council of İzmir responsible for Cultural and Natural Heritage

Table 33, Unregistered Dwellings at Karacasu

No	Inv. no	Address	City Block / Parcel
1	N.R-1	Avni Portakal Dwelling Kırgedik Sok. Karacasu / AYDIN	4 / 24
2	N.R-2	İsmail Tabak (Kıllıoğlu) Dwelling Merkez İlkokulu Cad. No:10 Karacasu / AYDIN	222 / 17
3	N.R-3	Nihat Yılmaz Dwelling Sarayaltı Cad. 40 no'lu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	11 / 2
4	N.R-4	Yılmaz Güngen Dwelling 35 nolu Sokak Karacasu / AYDIN	12 / 8
5	N.R-5	Ali Akyol Dwelling Kırgedik Cad. Karacasu / AYDIN	13 / 11
6	N.R-6	Hacı Arap Camii Karşısı, Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	81a / 6 p
7	N.R-7	Hacı Arap Camii Üstü, No: 5 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	26a / 2 p
8	N.R-8	Hacı Arap Sokak, No: 5 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	81 a / 41 p
9	N.R-9	Dandalaz Sokak, No: 3 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	n.d.
10	N.R-10	Hacı Arap Sokak, No: 13 Karşıyaka Karacasu / AYDIN	n.d

Table 34, Social Questionnaire

Adres:	**Yapı Kart No:**	**Tarihi:**	**Tarihsel Çevre Araştırma Sosyal Anket Fişi.1**

Yapıda Oda Sayısı:	Yaş Grubu	Cinsiyet		Eğitim					Meslek	Aylık Gelir
		E	K	Yok	İlk	Orta	Lise	Ünv.		
Hanede Aile Sayısı:	0 - 6									
Kişi Sayısı:	7 - 15									
Çalışan Sayısı:	16 - 64									
Meslekleri:	64 - +									

Ortalama Aylık Gelirleri:			
	Maaş:	Yurt Dışında Çalışan Var mı?	
	Ticaret:		
	Toprak:	Dönünce ne yapıyorlar?	
	Kira:		
	Yardim:	Evlerini terk ediyorlar mı? Neden?	Onarıyorlar mı?
	Diğer:		

Konfor Durumı	İç	Dış	Yok	Siz onarım yaptınız mı? Neleri? Neden?	Yeterli mi?
Mutfak					
Banyo					
WC					

Mülkiyet
Ev Sahibi
Kaça, ne zaman aldınız?
Kiracınız var mı?
Sürekli oturuyor musunuz?
Evinizi başka işler için kullanmak ister misiniz? (Pansiyon, ticaret..vb.)
Onarım yapmak ister misiniz?
Kiracı, Bedelsiz
Ne kadar süredir oturuyorsunuz?
Kirası ne kadar?
Ev sahibi kim? (Adı-soyadı-Adresi)
Ev ile ilgileniyor mu?
Onarım yapmayı düşünüyor mu?
Bu evi almayı düşünür müsünüz? Alsanız onarım yapmayı ister miydiniz?

Çevreyle ilişkiler	Tarihi	Yeri
Şehre gelişiniz?		
Semte gelişiniz?		

Mahalleyi seviyor musunuz? Sürekli oturmayı düşünür müsünüz? Neden?
Mahallenizde eksikliğini duyduğunuz şeyler? Nasıl bir mahallede yaşamayı isterdiniz?
Nasıl bir evde yaşamayı isterdiniz? Evinizden memnun musunuz? Neden?
Binanın eksiklikleri var mı? Neler? Evin en çok hangi odalarını kullanıyorsunuz? Neden?

"Table 34 (continued)"

Adres:	**Yapı Kart No:**	**Tarihi:**	**Tarihsel Çevre Araştırma Sosyal Anket Fişi.2**

Onarım yapmak istiyorsanız, onarımı engelleyen nedenler var mı?			
Para Durumu	İmar Durumu	Tarihi eser olma durumu	Diğer

Nerelerde onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?		
Yeri	Biçimi	Nedenleri

Hangi eşyaları almak istersiniz?	Bunlar evde değişiklik gerektiriyor mu? Nasıl?
Hangi eşyaları değiştirmek isterdiniz?	
Not: (Evdeki eşyalar yazılacak)	

Yapıda daha önce yapılan onarım/değişiklikleri nasıl buluyorsunuz?					
Onarılan eleman	Onarım biçimi	Onarım tarihi	Onarımı yapan	Onarı nedeni	Sizin düşünceniz? Siz olsanız nasıl onarırdınız?

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY[74]

Abdestlik (*Sabunluk*): Place for washing hands and ablution; also used as a shelf

(Alkapı): A small leaf in the courtyard doors looking to the tomb direction

Ayazlık: A projection of *hayat* which is a cool place for sitting, drying food and cooling the earthenware jugs

Avlu: Courtyard

Binek taşı: A step in the wall used for descending from the horse

Çanaklık: A cupboard in kitchen, where the plates are put

Dam: A store for animals, and their food like straw

Delik: A niche in the wall for putting some decorative accessories

(Dırmızan) *Trabzan*: Balustrade

Divan: High furniture which has pillows in stead of a back, used for sitting

Döşeme: Floor

Eyvan: A rectangular space with an elevated floor which is open to the courtyard

[74] This glossary is prepared in reference to the local language of Karacasu village and Hasol (1998). Ottoman terms for residential architecture comprise *beyt*, *dâr*, *ev*, *hâne* and *menzil* for 'house'; *kasr*, *konak* and *köşk* for 'mansion'; *sahilhane* and *yalı* for 'seaside villa'; and *gurfe*, *hücre* and *oda* for chambers of various type (Göyünç, 1996, 264). The bold terms in parenthesis are peculiar to Karacasu.

*(**Ferha odası**)*: A projection at the roof used for defensive purposes against raiders

*(**Gaş tavan**)*: A kind of eave in the traditional dwellings

Gelin lambası - Bride lamp: A gas lamp, lit by the bride upon her first entrance to the house after the wedding

Gelin odası: A room for the newly married couple, mostly with a *gusülhane*

*(**Gelin yolu**)*: A footpath

Gusülhane - Musandıra: The section of the cupboard which is designed as an in-situ bath

Güğüm: A kind of metal pitcher which is used to carry hot water usually put in the fireplace

Hayat: A semi-open section of the house looking to East, located mostly on the first floor, and rooms open to it

Hayataltı: A semi-closed space under the *hayat*, used for an entrance vestibule to the storages and also for chopping wood

Kafes: Lattice

Kalemişi: Traditional brushwork technique done by using various paints

Köşk: An elevated section of *hayat*, which is a specialized space for sitting in front of a furnace

Küçük hayat: A small wooden covered area under the stairs going to *hayat*

Lambalık: The niche for gas lamps in a cupboard

Ocak: Fireplace

Odun yastığı: A metal tool that holds the fire woods

Ocakbaşı: The preceding space in front of a fireplace

Odunluk: The section of the cupboard in which the fire woods and the materials used for washing like *leğen* and *ibrik* are stored

Mağaza: A place on the ground floor where dry food is stored in bowls

Pabuçluk: The area between the elevated floor of the room and the door, where the shoes are taken off before entering the room.

*(**Pürdü**) Ocak perdesi*: A curtain used in front of the fireplace

Sabunluk - Abdestlik: Place for washing hands and ablution; also used as a shelf

Seki: A heightened platform along the walls that is used for sitting

Sofa: A circulation and living area that is located on the upper floor, either in between or in front of the rooms or in front of the rooms

Subasman: A level of stone masonry in order to avoid water penetration; wall base, the origin of which is *soubassement* in French

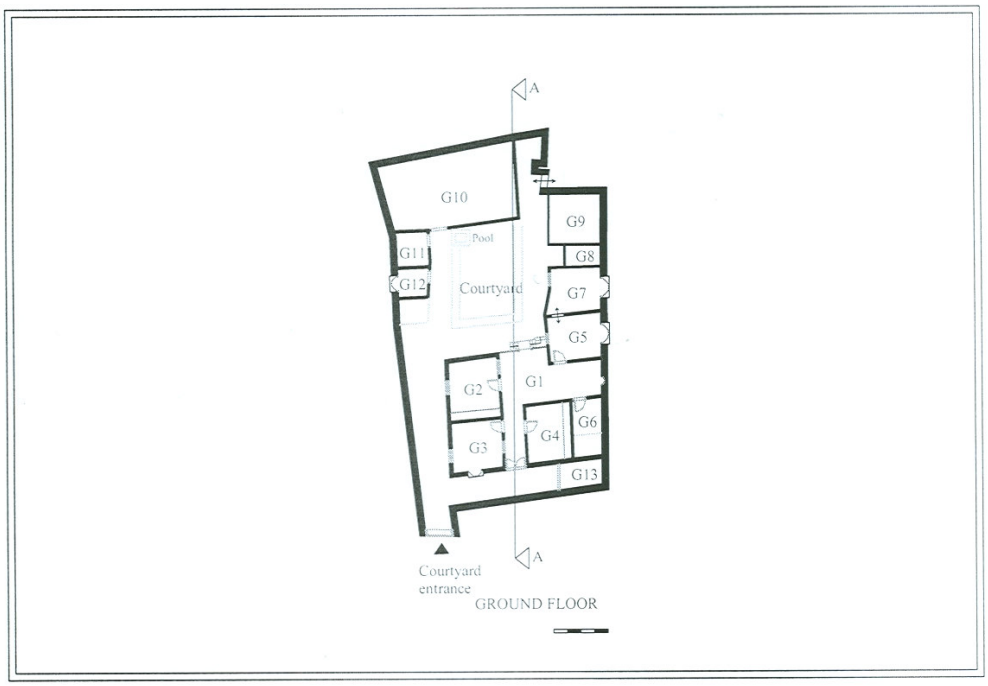
Taban altı: Semi-closed space for keeping animals

Yataklık - Döşeklik: The section of the cupboard in which pillows, quilts, cushions-*oturmalık* for guests are stored

Yüklük: Cupboard used for storing domestic goods in rooms

APPENDIX C

DRAWINGS



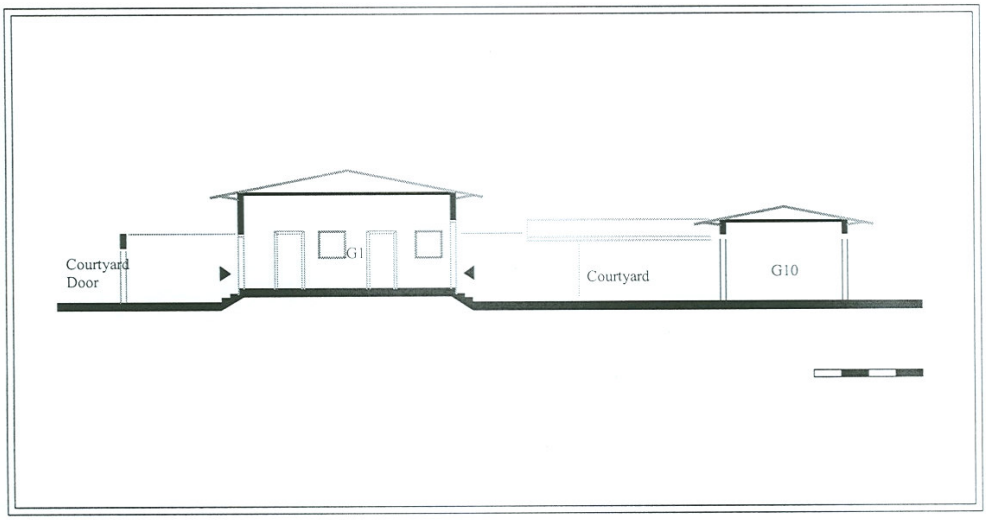
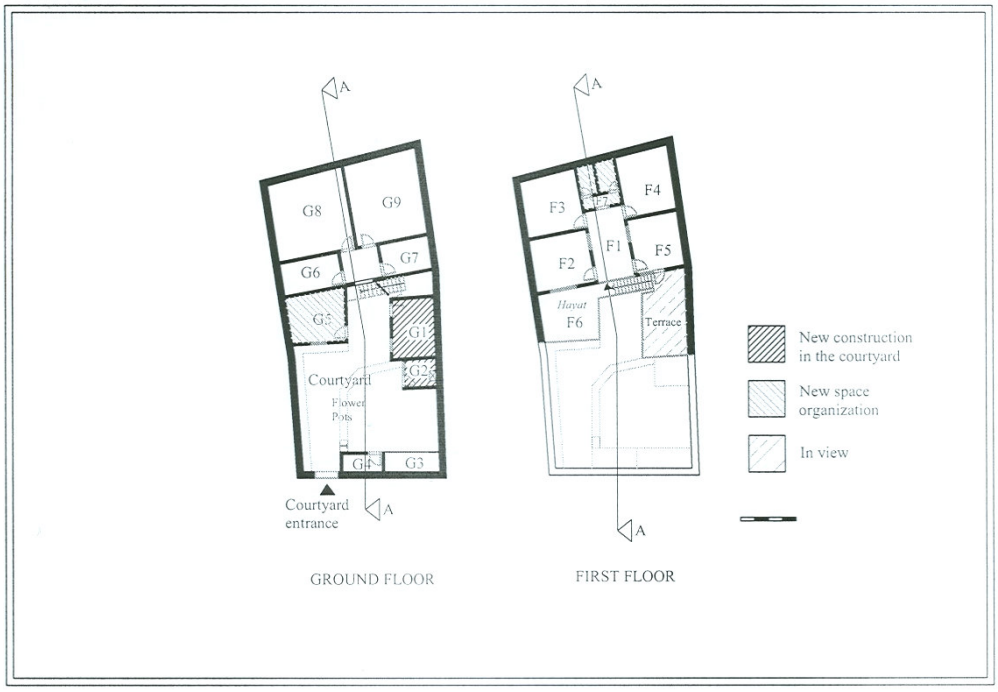


Figure 164, Case 1, Plan and section



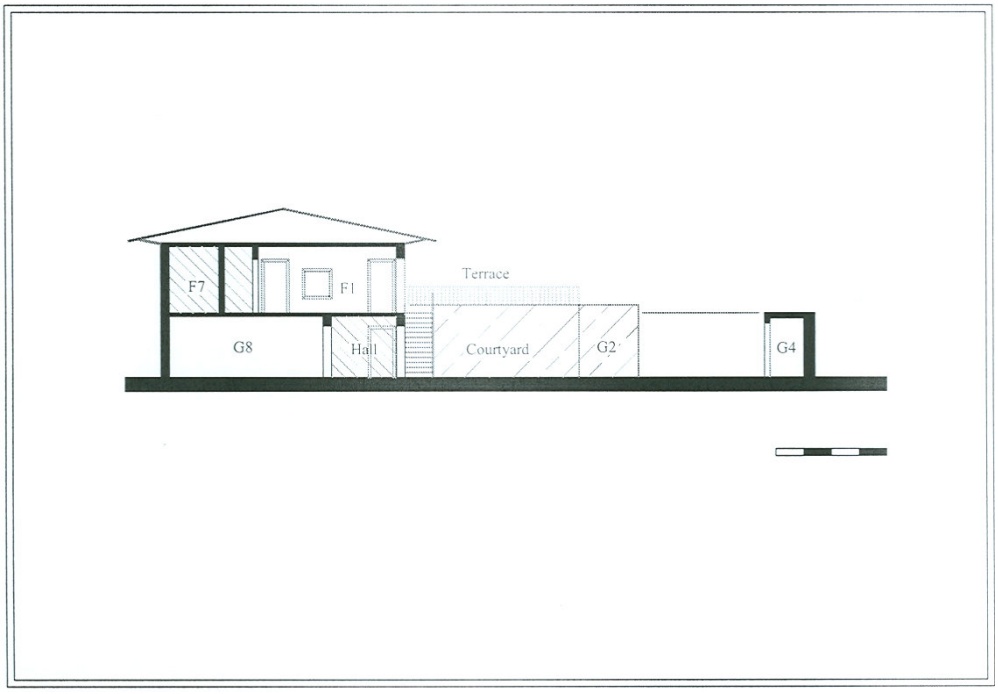
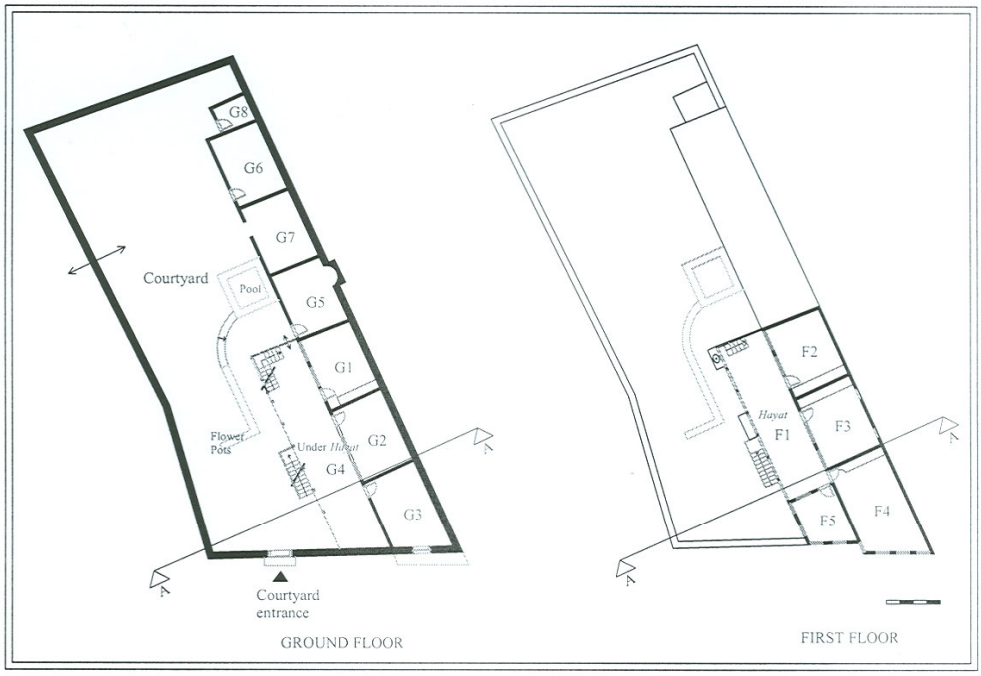


Figure 165, Case 2, Plans and section



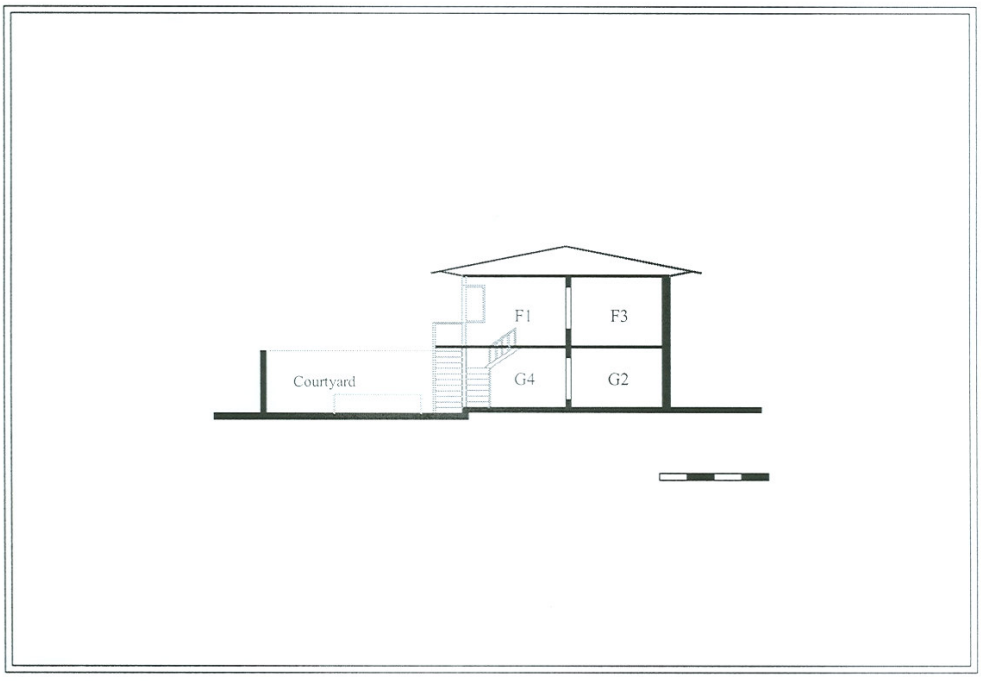


Figure 166, Case 3, Plans and section

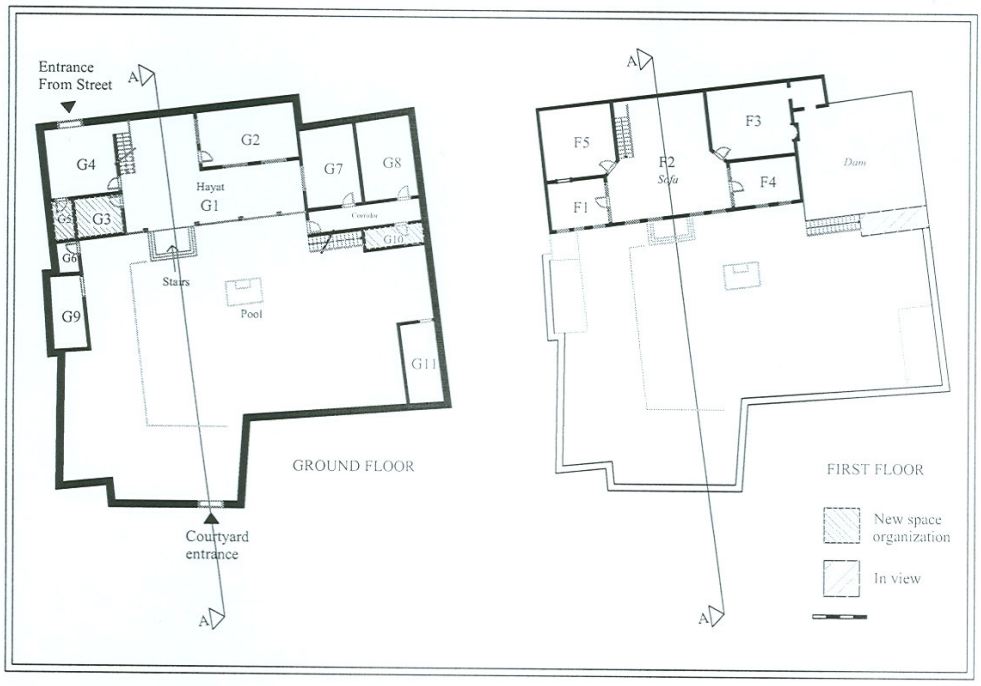
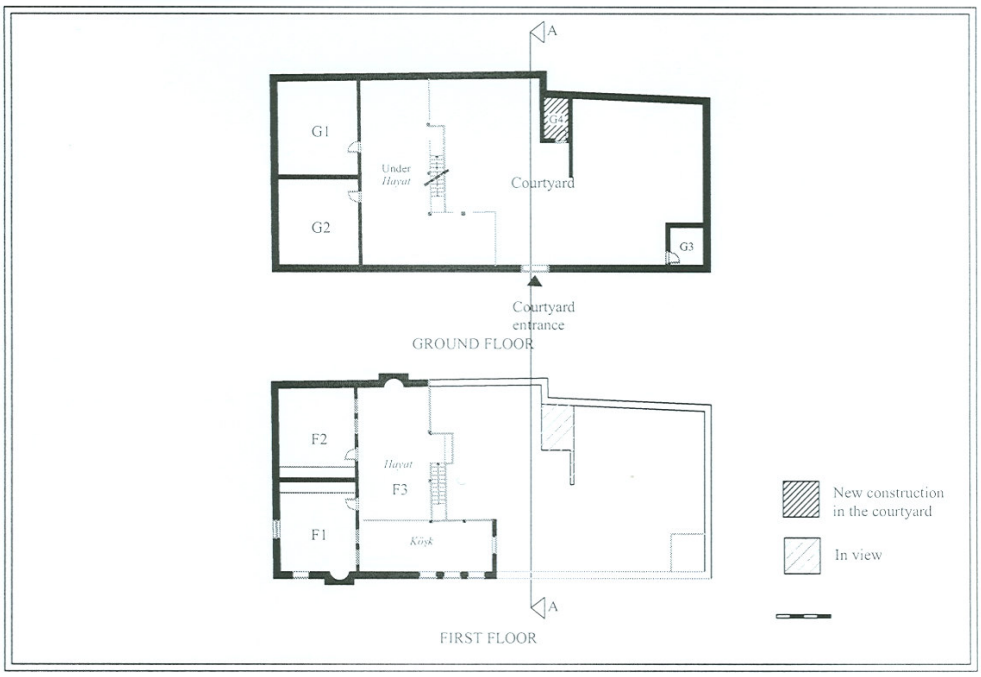


Figure 167, Case 4, Plans and section



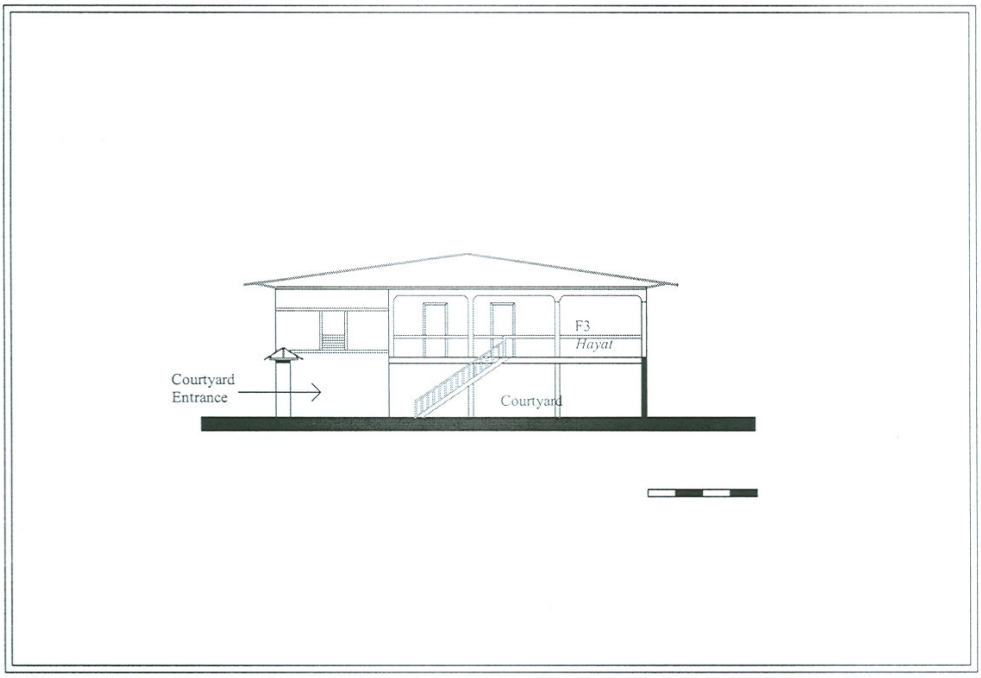
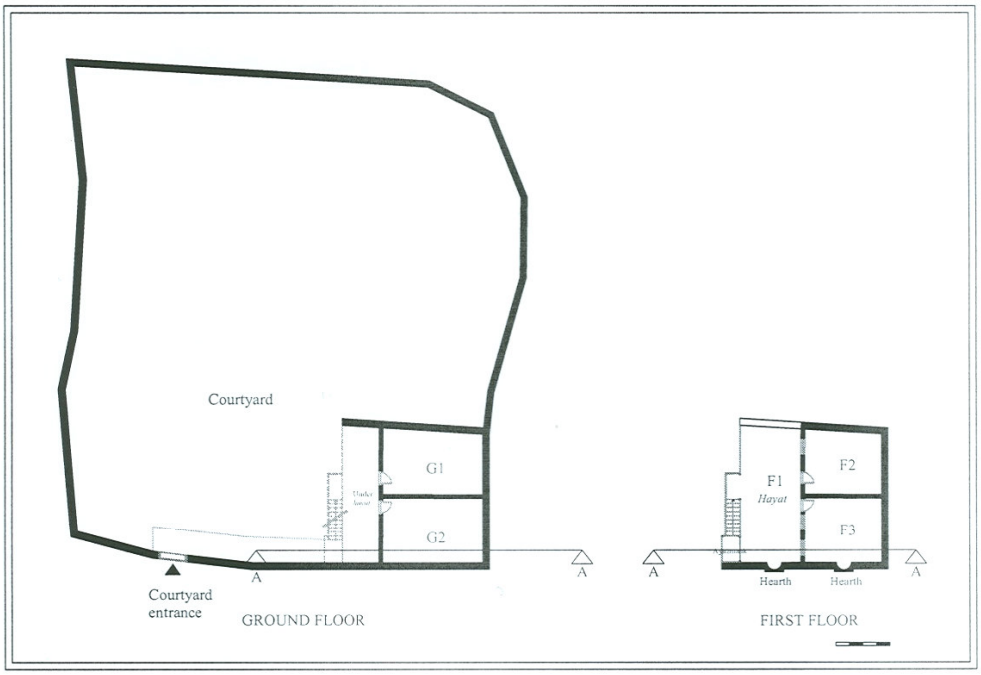


Figure 168, Case 5, Plans and section



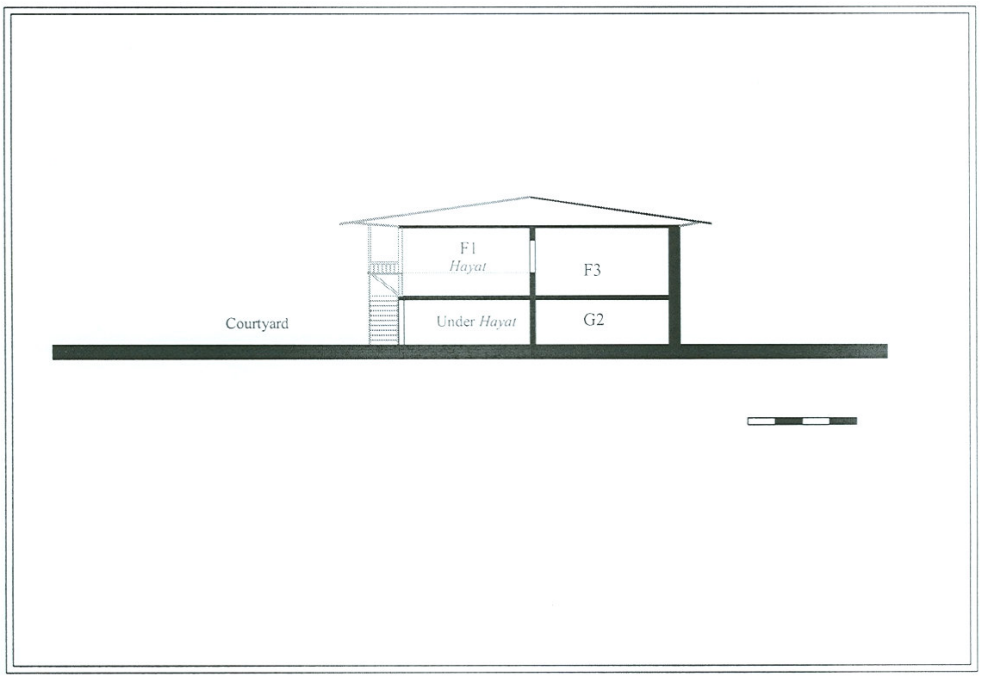
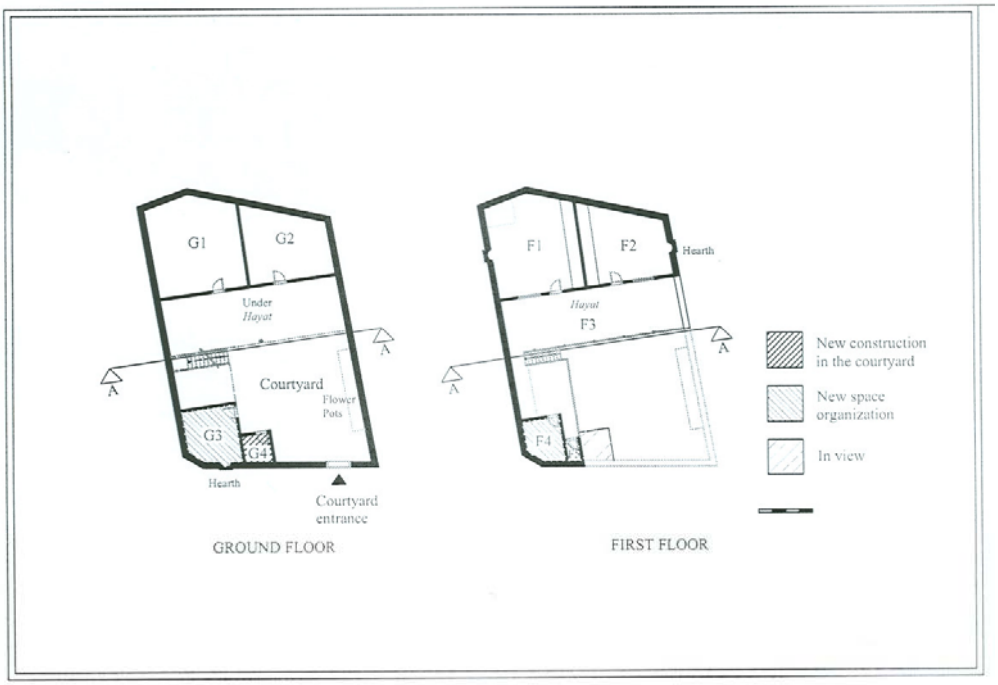


Figure 169, Case 6, Plans and section



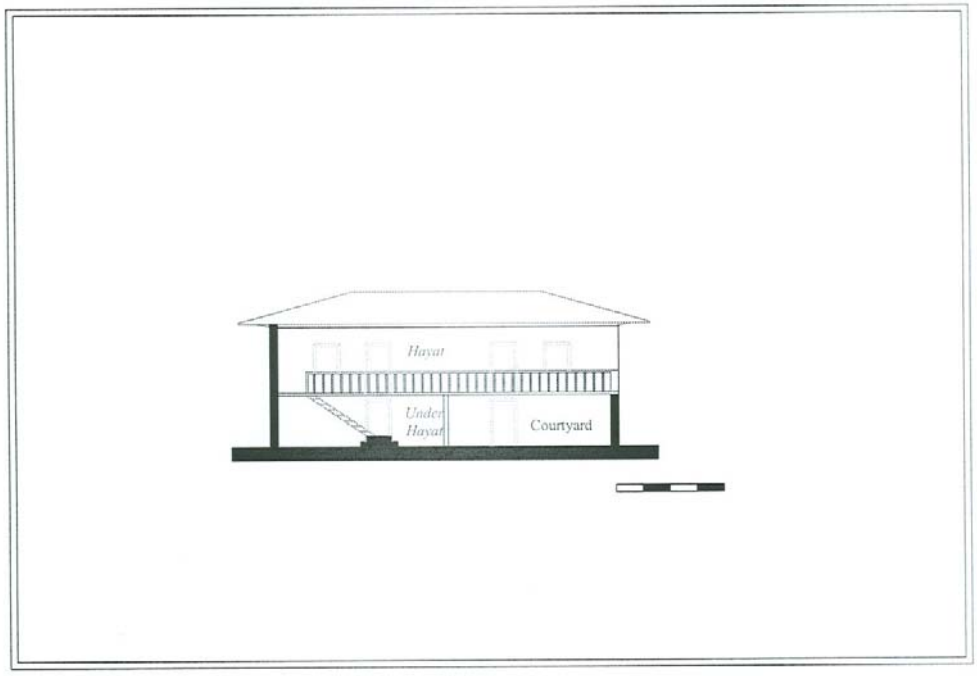
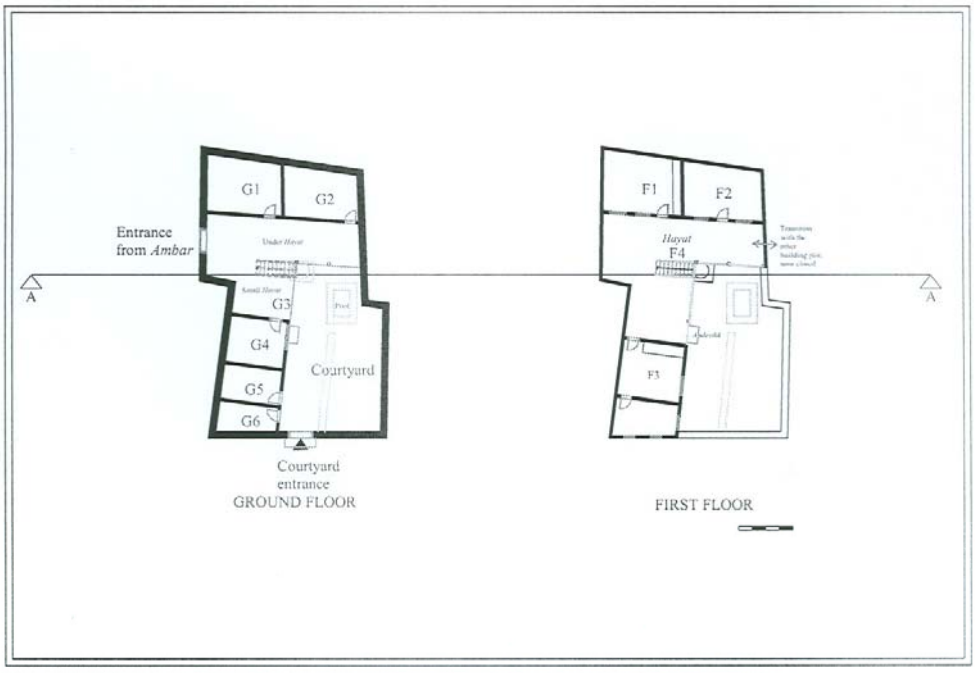


Figure 170, Case 7, Plans and section



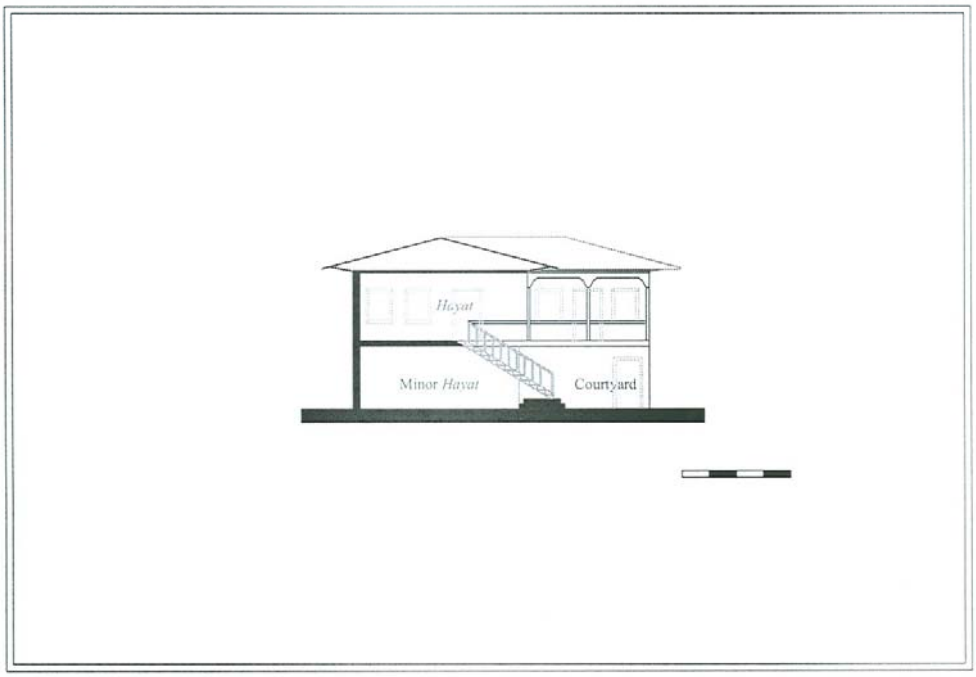
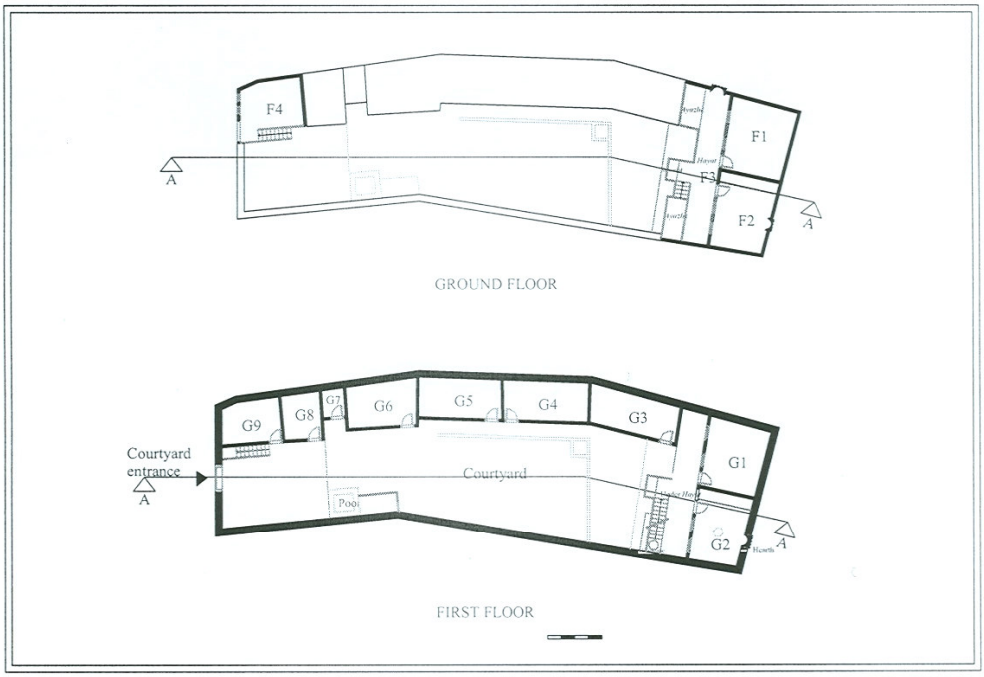


Figure 171, Case 8, Plans and section



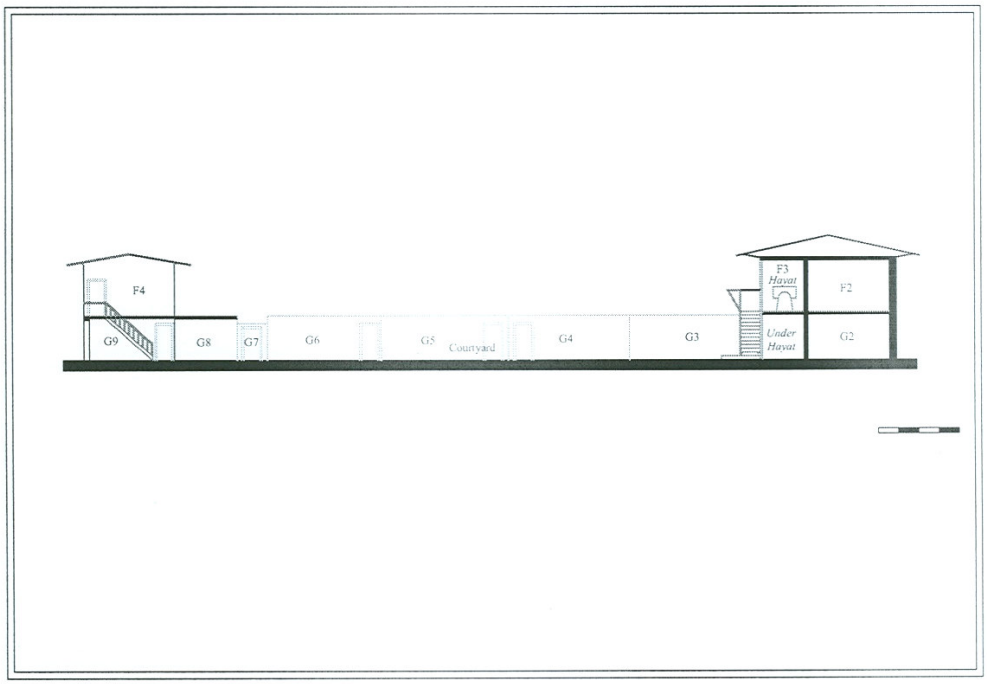


Figure 172, Case 9, Plans and section

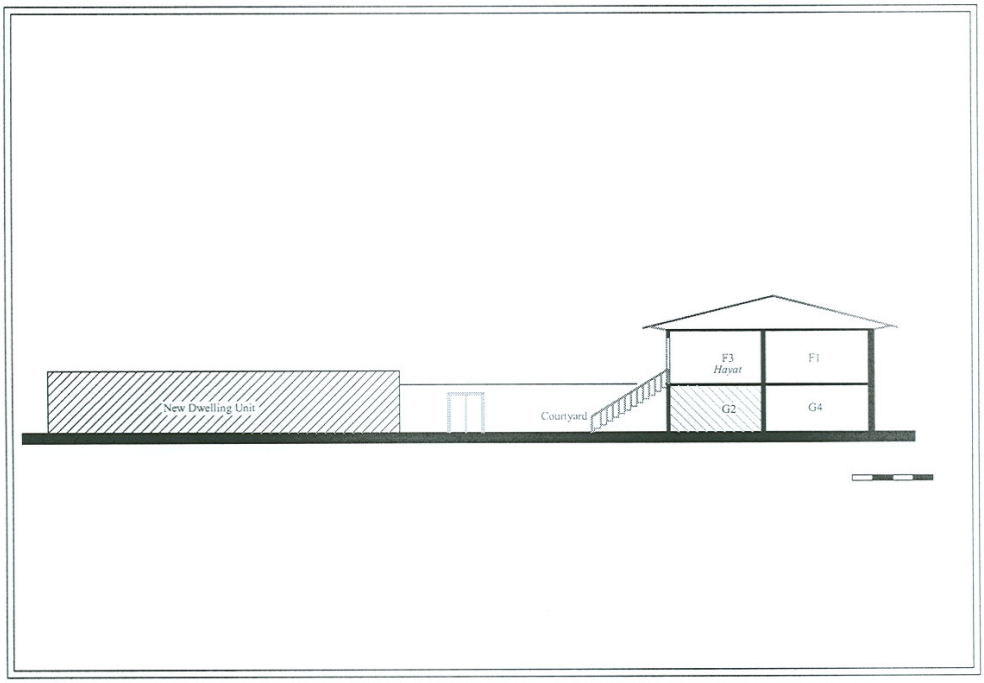
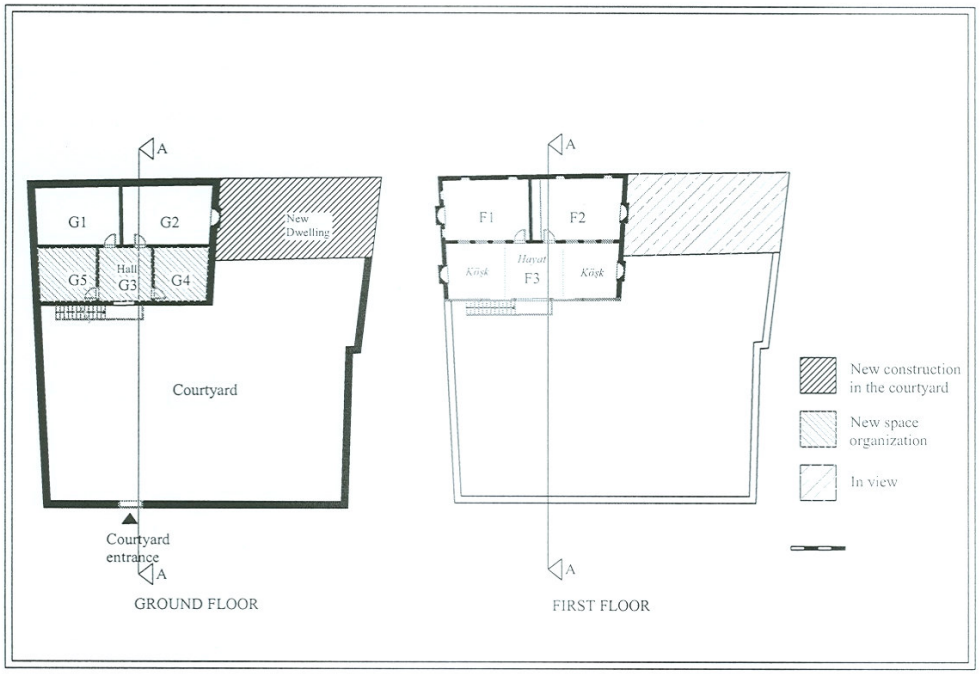


Figure 173, Case 10, Plans and section



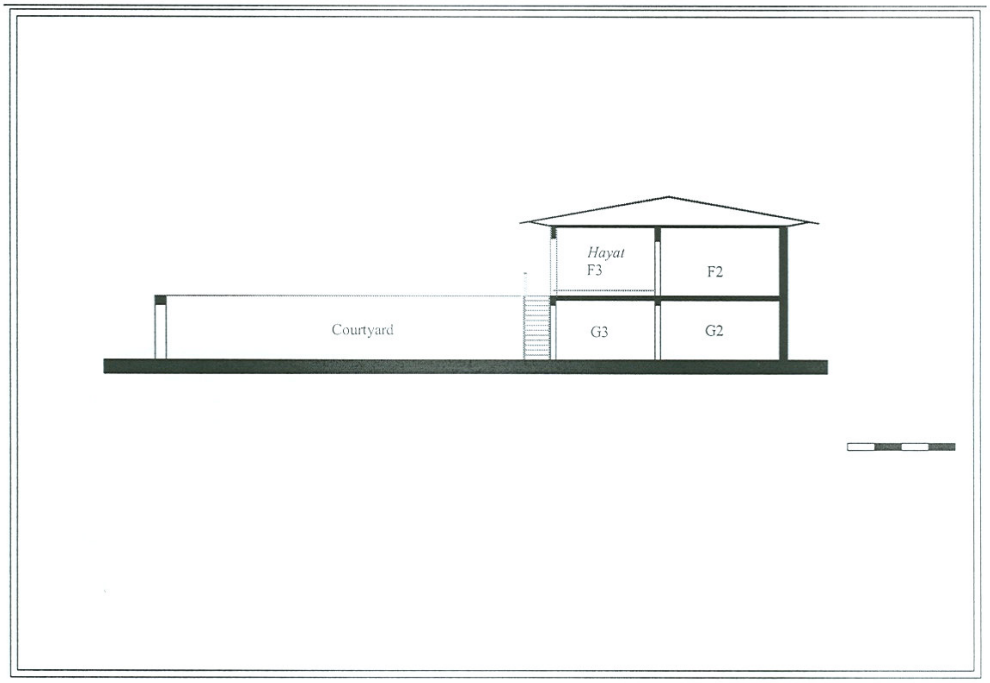
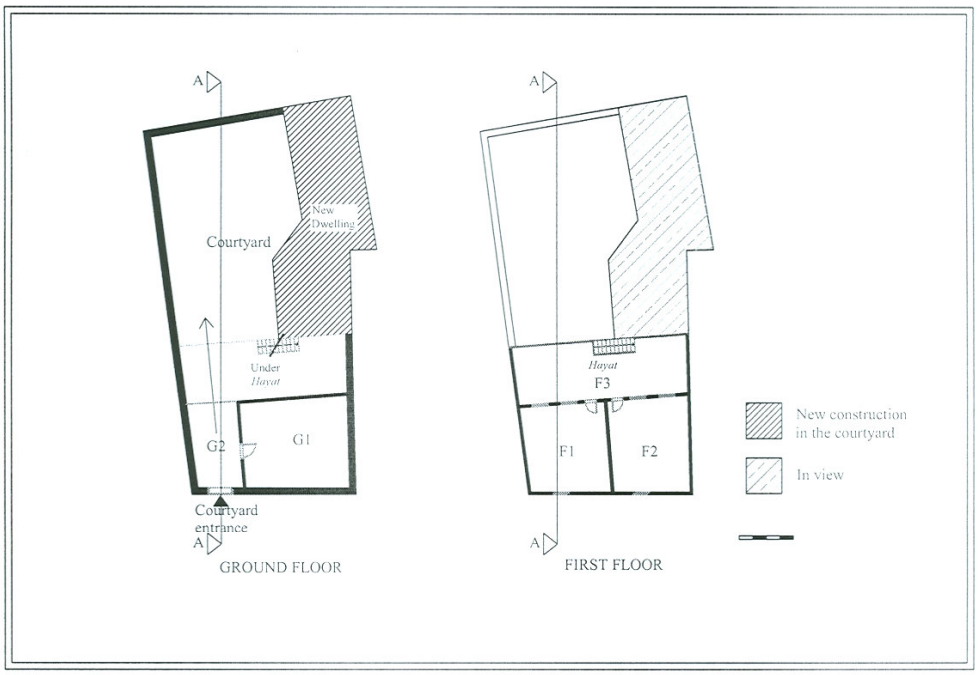


Figure 174, Case 11, Plans and section



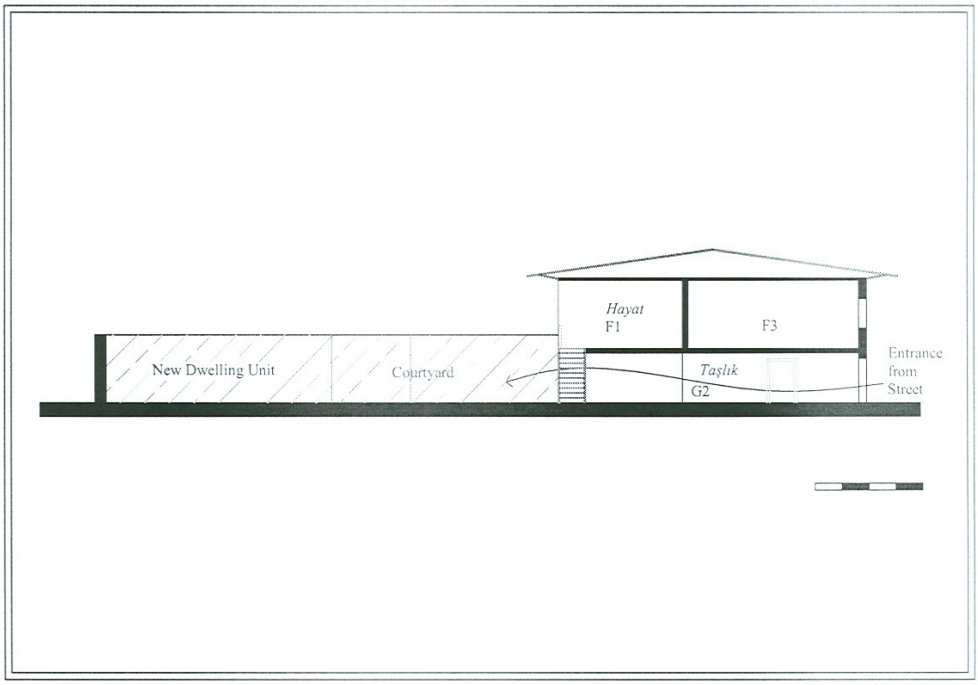


Figure 175, Case 12, Plans and section