

**RESTORATION PROJECT OF İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE IN
SOĞUKPINAR DISTRICT, BEYHAMAM STREET, NO 41, TOKAT**

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**RESTORATION PROJECT OF İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE IN
SOĞUKPINAR DISTRICT, BEYHAMAM STREET, NO 41, TOKAT**

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ABSTRACT

RESTORATION PROJECT OF İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE IN
SOĞUKPINAR DISTRICT, BEYHAMAM STREET, NO 41, TOKAT

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The subject of thesis is to prepare the restoration project of a traditional Anatolian dwelling in Tokat.

As being a representative of traditional historic background of Tokat, İbrahim Şahin Dwelling is aimed to be rehabilitated at first and revitalized then by re-functioning.

Within the context of the study, existing situation of the dwelling and its nearby environment is documented in detail. Graphical presentation of the dwelling is supported by verbal descriptions and analysis of the existing situation. The dwelling is then compared with other examples found at nearby site within its historical background. This information provided a basis for restitution stage and evaluated in restoration chapter then.

The study is ended up with a restoration project including intervention decisions aiming both conservation of physical existence, revealing out of the authentic

features of the dwelling and the sustainability of it within traditional historic framework by an assigned function.

Keywords: Tokat, Dwelling, Traditional, Restoration, Revitalization

ÖZ

SOĞUKPINAR MAHALLESİ, BEYHAMAM SOKAK, NU: 41, TOKAT' TAKİ
İBRAHİM ŞAHİN EVİ RESTORASYON PROJESİ

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Tezin konusu Tokat'ta yer alan geleneksel bir Anadolu konutunun restorasyon projesinin hazırlanmasıdır.

Tokat'ın tarihi geleneksel yapısının bir örneği olarak konu edilen yapının öncelikle sağlıklılaştırılması ve sonra da yeniden işlev kazandırılması yolu ile yaşatılması amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma kapsamı içinde yapının ve yakın çevresinin hâlihazır durumu detaylı olarak belgelenmiştir. Grafikselleştirme, sözel anlatım ve hâlihazır durumun analizi ile desteklenmiştir. Konut, daha sonra yakın çevre örnekleri ile tarihsel çerçeve içinde karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu bilgi, yapının özgün halini ortaya çıkarmaya yönelik restitüsyon çalışmaları için bir temel teşkil etmiştir.

Çalışma, yapının hem fiziksel varlığının korunmasını, hem özgün unsurlarının ortaya çıkarılmasını ve hem de tarihi geleneksel çerçevede yapının atanan işlev

vasıtasıyla yaşamını sürdürmesini sağlayacak müdahale kararlarını içeren restorasyon projesi ile sonlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Restorasyon, Tokat, Konut, Geleneksel, Canlandırma

...to my wife, my new born daughter and lovely memory of my mother.

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Finally I would like to express my gratification for being one of two sons of Sevim Önal, who denied herself for her family. Rest in peace mother...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Aim & Scope

With their regional characteristics and differentiations, traditional Anatolian dwellings are an important part of Ottoman and Republic era constructing tradition. They all are showing the common taste and living styles of their period by authentic construction techniques and spatial features.

In the course of time, with the changing conditions and needs traditional residential fabric became functionally unsatisfactory and related stock became unkempt which effects social life as migrations, changing neighborhoods, physical and spatial changes, abundances and demolishments. Householders therefore evaluate any kind of payment to the repair of the houses as dead investments and instead of repairing them they move to the new city center equipped with various facilities. In addition, for some cases, it is tried to be established a policy of destroying praxis by the government which is also interrupting the cultural continuity, instead of conserving it and creating the contemporary conditions with and within them, because of the lack of contextual and conceptual integrated sustainable conservation policies which evaluates the traditional fabric as cultural and functional richness and/or opportunity. Besides these deficiencies, cost price and processes of restoration, lack of economic resources, lack of foremen and technical staff members avoid both the householders and government from restorations.

However, it seems to be a must to claim the past and to adapt it in contemporary modern life in order to provide the continuity of culture and to revive the identity. In this context, as belonging to the past, traditional Anatolian dwellings have to be conserved for the sake of their historic documentary value, and therefore have to

be *rehabilitated*. However a traditional fabric just being simply repaired can not survive in time against enforcing modern needs. This quarrel as seen in whole geography of Anatolia will lead to disfunctionings, abundances, and unconscious changes and as worst demolishments. The sustainability of the fabric can only be provided by finding a way to integration, namely sustainable conservation policies dependent upon its convenience or adaptability to the contemporary occupancy criteria. Here the way of integration is appeared as *revitalization* which is related with function. It can either be realized by giving a new but a 'convenient' function or revising the same function with considering the user profile, contemporary living and comfort conditions.

In conclusion, the sustainable conservation is therefore has to be understood in two dependent subtitles as physical survival of the fabric by rehabilitation and functional sustainability by revitalization.

Due to the problems stated above, thesis proposes to provide the sustainability of the traditional fabric by exemplifying it in single residential building scale. İbrahim Şahin House in Beyhamam Street No 41, Soğukpınar District, Tokat is chosen as a case study. After preparing a layout for further studies it is tried to propose restitution phases by considering other samples at around and historic researches; and then to present a restoration project including intervention decisions for conservation and for the assigned function. Here it has to be known that the study have to be evaluated within the limits of an ordinary master thesis content. That is to say that there may be further researches and therefore improved results derived out to be proposed in case of an enlarged framework and of an extended time period.

1.2. Selection criteria

The case study will be presented in order to concretize the assertion explained above. Therefore, the case has to be selected accordingly. Selection can be depended on three main criteria.

The first one is related with the city. Tokat has a rich historic and a civilized structural base which has a legible continuation of culture with various type of traditional products. It is also representing an ordinary Anatolian city fabric with its new and historic traditional pattern. The traditional fabric is not much abandoned and it is still functionally integrated to the city life. Today the city seems to be attractive at least for the surrounding countries and hence, new housing demand seems to be increased due to the expected immigration (Çiçek, 2006: 10, 21). In addition, from the beginning of 80's, by the encouragement of tourism sector cultural and natural values became in demand and they are started to be evaluated and integrated to the city life.

The second criterion is related with the building itself. The location of the lot is near to the sub-center which is dominated by Clock Tower, Bahzat Mosque and Mevlevihane. Building is also in a historic quarter, namely in Beyhamam (Behzat Hamam) street. These features give an opportunity for being an ordinary sample to be a model for the others. In addition, the building subjected to the study is a typical traditional Anatolian dwelling with its architectural elements, use of material and construction technique and outer elements as garden and courtyard. In addition it has much periodical changes which present a well layout for restitutional work. On the other hand, the scale is appropriate for different possible new function proposals.

As the third and the last criterion, the project tried to be prepared has a chance of implementation. By the 15.07.2005 dated and '25876' coded regulation, the building acquired to take a donation from Ministry of Culture for the preparations of survey, restitution and restoration projects. As the second phase it again acquired a partial donation for the implementations (see appendix C).

1.3. Methodology

1.3.1. Documentation of the Site and the Dwelling

First phase is the documentation of the existing situation. All material about the in-situ work depended on visual analysis and dated back to October 2007. It's started with in-situ survey works like sketches, measurements, photographs, descriptions, analysis records and continued with gathering verbal information, collecting literary works, maps, plans and illustrations. This part is ended up with presentation of measured drawings and analyses.

1.3.1.1. Measurement

As a medium for the measurement of the house and its nearby surrounding "Sokia" type total station, "Leica A5" type laser-meter were used. These mediums accelerate the measurements with a higher accuracy in comparison with classical ways. As secondary methods classical way of measurement with hand meter was used. For photogrammetric way of documentation "single image" rectification" was also used as an assistant. The site, elevations, plans and sections of the house were provided by the points taken by total station. Via the starting programs existing in the medium, the first station point was taken from inside, namely at room Z04, by entering the angle and height of the medium. This first point was defined as 0,0,0 point in the coordinate system according to which other points were automatically and three dimensionally placed in space as x,y,z. Other station points were set in the way of 'free stationing method'. Namely, the related station points were determined by use of points of which distances and horizontal and vertical angles were known. All these points are listed in ".dxf" file format. Same list is also saved in an office program, "Microsoft Excel". The ".dxf" formatted file was entered in AutoCAD drawing program and files are saved in ".dwg" format then. Details and some places in which the medium cannot be set were measured by hand meter. For elevations and some details the points taken by total station were used as a base on which rectification of photographs would be

performed. “Canon EOS 300D” type of camera was used for taking photographs. Pictures of the related subjects were taken and rectified by “MSR” program. The pictures were then scaled in drawings. Especially the deteriorations and ornamentalations could be drawn by the help of this technique. All details were measured by hand meter. The basement floor measurements were taken by laser and hand meters according to the relatively defined datum line. Running measurements, triangular measurements and necessary height measurements were taken by hand meter with respect to the datum line defined by total station at related spaces. The attic space could not be measured because no proper entrance could be found.

1.3.1.2. Graphical Documentation

The site plan in 1/500 and 1/100 scales; plans, sections and elevations in 1/50 scale; architectural details in 1/20 to 1/1 scales were drawn. For the measured elements continuous lines, for not measured elements dotted lines, for elements on upper-lower levels dashed-dotted lines, for opening directions of wings dashed lines; and for reference lines dashed-three dots type of lines were used. Dimensions are in metric unit. Presented drawings have not the same scale with that of the ones presented at jury. They are just scaled according to the sheet format. For the analysis part, drawings are mapped in colors according to the related legends given at the beginning of the related cases.

1.3.1.3. Description

The description has an order from general to detail. It is beginning from the general description of the city and nearby environment. The lot and its location and the elements in the lot were examined then. More detailed descriptive information was prepared for the building itself, from exterior to interior. After the façades, spaces in the dwelling were described. Besides walls, floor and

ceiling features were also documented. Structural and architectural features, materials, construction techniques and condition of the dwelling are documented in each space and they all are assisted by the photographs taken from various angles. Floors, spaces and architectural elements are coded in typologies to ease the grouping and referring. They are given in key plans. Measurements are in metric unit and heights are given according to the assigned imaginary datum line.

1.3.1.4. Analysis

Analysis has five main stages.

At the first stage the materials used in the construction are grouped. They are grouped in six main headings according to the origins as stone, wood based, earth based, metal, cement, glass and synthetic. These are sub-grouped according to the aim and type of use that depends on location and function which is directly related with the level and type of process.

At the second stage, construction technique and structural system were analyzed. Construction techniques are explained in accordance with the structural behavior of the materials and their use in the dwelling. Main structural elements will be analyzed within a systematic behavior of a whole system. Here the structural system is therefore grouped as masonry, timber frame and post & beam system. These headings are grouped in sub-titles as vertical and horizontal due to the structural behaviors, namely the load transferring principles of the related components. Besides this mapping, system details, flooring, ceiling, roof, wall construction techniques and related point details were also prepared.

At the third stage, the condition of the building is analyzed under the titles of material deteriorations and structural defects. Mapping does not give any reference to the degree of the related problems. Related hatch is presented as a layer on the mapping of material analysis. Changes in color, texture and integrity

of the materials are the main criteria for the determining the type of decay. Structural defects are given on these material deterioration mappings by symbols.

The fourth stage is about the analysis of periodical changes in the building. In this study some of the elements are found to be additions, removals or alterations. However some of the elements are found to be unidentified. Here, some elements and related other features is found possibly to be thought together. These elements are particularly questioned under some case titles. This eases the fallow of changes and gives opportunity to think of the related possible changes in whole.

1.3.2. Historical Research

Historic research includes historical background of Tokat, Soğukpınar District and the studied dwelling. In this context, written and illustrated documents were examined.

From the beginning with the establishment of the city in Antic Period, the history of the city is given in a chronological order. As being important factors those affected the fabric, disasters, changes in administrative status, in socio cultural structure, in economical life, in production and transportation technologies are given. Functional and structural changes in urban pattern and city form are given in maps as referring to the related historic periods.

The subjected region of the city, namely Soğukpınar District, is researched in detail then. Development of the district, functional and paternal features are given comparatively with those of the other traditional districts of Tokat. These features are correlated with political, demographic and socio cultural factors as well.

In contrast to a relatively large number of written sources and illustrations about the city, there is almost no written document or information about the subjected dwelling. There are some historical photographs which just show the existence of the dwelling at about 1930's. Later dated photos taken by the owner at about 1980's have more detailed information about some features of the building.

However, for the determination of the construction date of it and for periodical states, historical research necessitates to be supported by comparative study as well.

1.3.3. Comparative study

In order to understand the characteristics of Tokat dwellings, to define the similarities and differences of İbrahim Şahin dwelling with those of other examples in Tokat, and to clear out the cases of the questioned elements in the dwelling for their authenticity, information gathered throughout site survey and literature about traditional residential fabric of Tokat are evaluated. There are totally 23 registered traditional dwellings examined during the study. 12 of them were surveyed at site by the author at 2007 and remaining 11 were collected from resources. In this chapter only some of these examples were used, since they are directly related to the cases to be questioned.

To ease the fallow of subject, typologies have been prepared as well. Lot and street relations, main building and lot elements relations, main building features as plan schemes, façades, spatial organizations and architectural elements have been analyzed during the preparation of typologies. The construction date of the dwelling have been tried to be determined at last. This study is evaluated as an integrant part of the changes in the building before the restitution phase.

1.3.4. Restitution

For the restitution work title-deed, historic photographs, registry plan, the traditional house characteristics of the region were examined. The phases of the dwelling were determined according to the information derived from the building itself and according to the changes in the building together with comparative study. Reliability of the work depends on data obtained from resources. They are given for each phases. For relatively speculative issues of the related phases,

alternatives are presented and possibilities discussed within reliability degrees. As a result three main phases are determined. However the exact dates of the phases cannot be cleared out.

1.3.5. Restoration

It is the last stage of the thesis. Chapter is starting with the general evaluation of the values and problems of site and of the dwelling. General approaches to restoration are given then as including the strategies and the principles of implementations. Subject is evaluated under three main headings as the physical rehabilitation of the existing elements of the building, main approach for the implementations related to restitution and to re-functioning. Scope and constraints have been given for the related subjects. Last stage is the intervention decisions. They all are referring to general principles and approaches. Study is ended up with presentation of a restoration project.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEARBY ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Location and Geographical Characteristics

Tokat is located at the inner part of the Black Sea Region, namely at 40° 18' north latitude and 36° 34' east longitude, and built on the fertile plain of Yeşilırmak River. It is surrounded by Samsun at north, Ordu at north-east, Sivas at south and south-east, Yozgat at south-west and Amasya at west. It is elongated through the valley of Behzat Stream dominated by Akdağ Mountain at west and Çamlıbel Mountain at east. The city is surrounded by numerous plains, valleys, lakes, rivers and mountains. This variety is probably because of the location of the city at a first degree of earthquake zone. The city with its districts and countries has different climatic formations due to the different leveling of earth and location. This causes the advantage of having floral variety. City is also one of the forest lands of Anatolia. Rain is carried by west winds and mostly raining at spring time. The summer wind is coming from north where the winter wind is from east.

As still being at the crossings of roads (see Figure 1, p.11), Tokat is seemingly a junction point in transportation. The road longitudinally passing across the central part of the city in north-south direction is the main axis of the region. Other axis is dominated by Yeşilırmak River at north section of the traditional center located at around citadel. City physically seems to be divided into three parts through the related axes as the higher section at south, lower section at north and the central part.

Today, Tokat has 12 districts, 65 towns and 609 countries. It has an area of 9958 km².

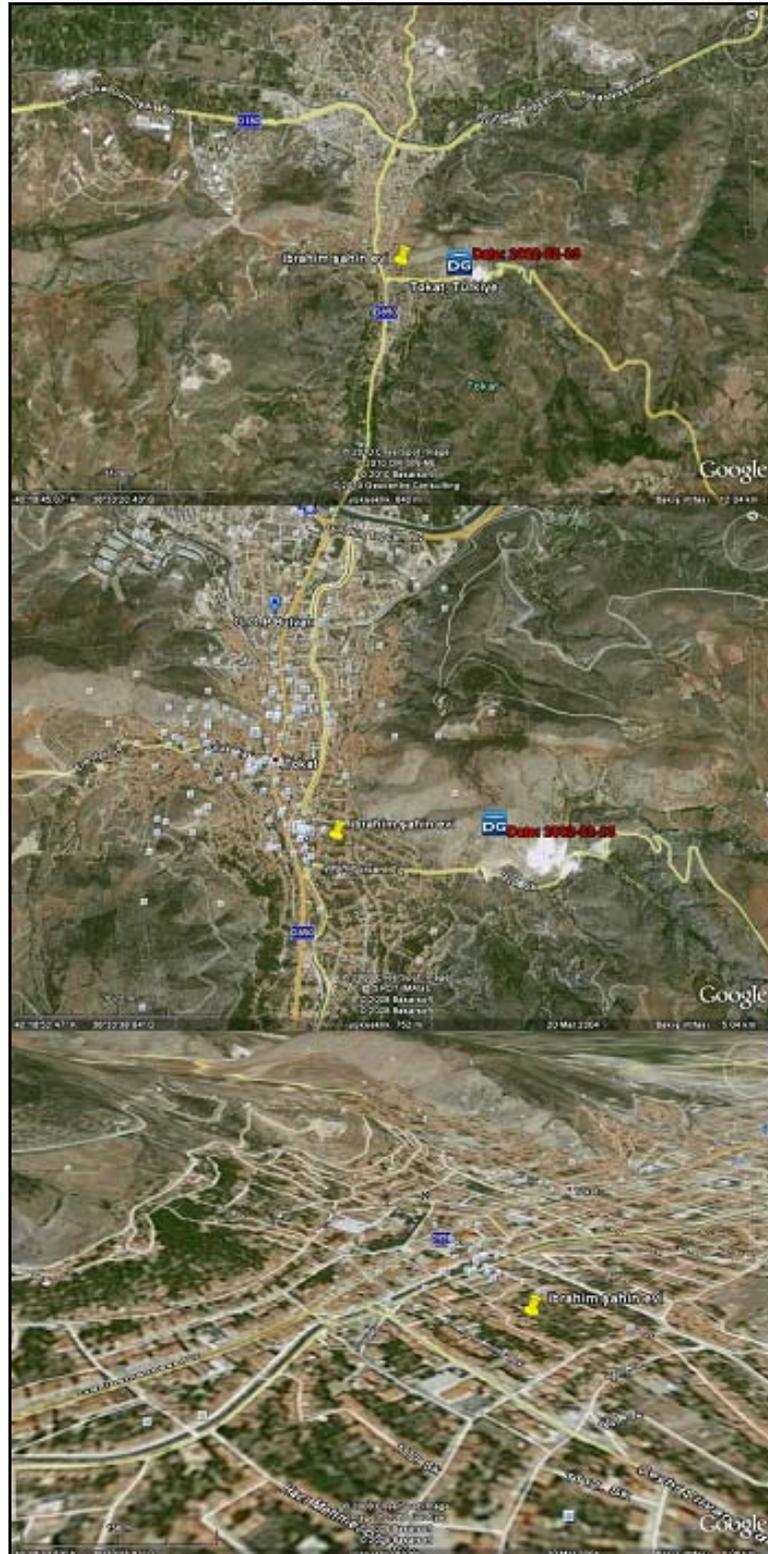


Figure 1: Location and Geographical Characteristics of Tokat
(Ref: <http://earth.google.com>)

2.2. Land Use and Urban Fabric

In between the natural physical limits city is grown through the main axes which are perpendicular to each other. The axis lying on north-south direction is parallel to Behzat Stream and has two parallel roads. The road near the citadel is Gazi Osman Paşa Boulevard and other near Behzat Stream is Behzat Boulevard. Gültekin Topçam Boulevard placed at north edge is crossing these related two axes through east-west direction parallel to Yeşilırmak River. Şeyhi Şirvani Street and Sulu Street are the second degree streets and connecting to related boulevards near center after crossing the far sides of the hills. As it is understood the fabric is settled on the plain dominated by the river, its stream, parallel boulevards, four main hills and surrounding agricultural lands (see Figure 1, p.11).

According to the information in 2006 dated Strategic Plan and Performance Program of Tokat (Çiçek, 2006: 11), there are 41 districts, 1430 avenue and streets, 35313 residential units and 3487 commercial units in the city center. GOP University, the airport and the state hospital is now in use as great scaled public works.

The commerce potential is mainly depending on the market of agricultural products which is produced at surrounding lands of city center and nearby rural towns. There are also small scaled and organized industrial areas in the city which are located at northwest skirts of citadel. As central commercial activity, related fabric is mainly elongated through the main transportation axis and connecting with the traditional commercial fabric at the south part of the citadel.

The residential characteristic is seen as new built apartment blocks and traditional dwellings. Modern residential zone is denser at north of Yeşilırmak River and north east part of the citadel, where the traditional ones are denser at south and south east sides of it. As it will be explained in detail in historic research chapter, traditional residential fabric at around the citadel is denser and units are smaller in scale. The ones at southern east part of the citadel are wide apart and having larger lots.

Besides traditional residential fabric, city has traditional monumental buildings all around the central region, especially at around citadel.

2.3. Social and Economical Structure

According to the census of 2000 total population of Tokat is 828.027. For the same census 113.100 of population is living at center (Tokat Guide, 2006: p.11).

The city is economically depending mainly on agricultural products and their trade. Due to the floral variety almost every type of plants can be seen in Tokat except citrus fruits. For the city center, land that is suitable for agriculture is lying on south and north edges. Secondary economic sources are animal nutrition and small scale of industrial production. Industry is mostly depending on production of wagons, threshing machines, boilers; and timber, baked clay, lime and plastic products. There are also improved textile and mineral sector which result with final products as handicrafts. There are 5 trade and industry chambers in the city (Çiçek, 2006: p. 8). There are totally 421 economical organizations due to the professions as cooperatives. These are 5 agricultural product trade, 10 small scaled industrial site, 11 artisan and artist, 32 motorized vehicle, 42 consumption, 49 country improvement and 272 building and construction cooperatives (Çiçek, 2006: p. 9).

The population of the city is increasing in time due to the immigrations. With the establishment of the university, related population was increased more and related mass is periodically changing the whole character of the city due to the education semesters. In addition, city becomes crowded at harvest periods, namely in autumn with incoming tradesmen. However limited working opportunities create a serious problem of unemployment. Besides rising of low income groups, insufficiencies of public works and services like health care, transportation, sheltering, infrastructure, cultural facilities, problems related to traditional fabric; air pollution stemming from unfulfilled installation of natural gas; dense traffic because of the delay of the praxis of railway and unfulfilled praxis of surrounding

highways; lack of depots for solid and liquid wastes; contradictory situation of authority and responsibilities of municipal establishments; social participation etc. are the other problems of the city.

CHAPTER 3

DOCUMENTATION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DWELLING

3.1. Description Of The Present State Of The Dwelling

3.1.1. Location And General Characteristics Of The Built Environment

The studied region is at the traditional residential fabric of Tokat and located at the east skirts of Çamlıbel Mountain. The building subjected to the thesis, is located in Tokat Merkez District and in Soğukpınar Quarter, Beyhamam (Behzat Hamam) Street, number 41. It is registered to map 9, city block number 73 and lot number 9 and in the ownership of İbrahim Şahin.

City block 73 is determined by Street 3412 at east, Bey Street at north and Beyhamam (Behzat Hamam) Street at south and west. There are also some traditional monumental structures at nearby site as Clock Tower, Behzat Mosque, Mevlevihane and Yolbaşı Mosque. The city block located at west of block 73, has administrative structures like ‘Defterdarlık’ and Police Station those placed next to Behzat River. On the other side of the River there are some public buildings like ‘Kız Meslek Lisesi’, GOP State Hospital and Dr. Cevdet Aykan Hospital. The commercial zones are located especially at around Behzat Boulevard and Şeyhi Şirvani Avenue.

Subjected block is almost totally assigned to residential use (see Figure 2, p.17). Buildings are generally located nearby the streets. Some of the traditional dwellings are placed next to the street whereas less number of them is shifted back by creating a frontal open space which is separated from the street by high courtyard walls. They take entrances from the street either into these courtyards or directly into the buildings. On the other hand they mostly have larger open green areas at far side of the streets (see Figure 4, p.19). Some of these traditional

dwellings have an interval open space at one side of the lot next to the main building which is used as a direct passage to the garden. Some buildings have secondary entrances mostly at back or side façades. They are opening either to the gardens or to the interval open spaces.

There are 17 authentic and 28 contemporary residential buildings in the block (see Figure 3, p.18). They are generally at two storey height (see Figure 4, p.19). Some of the dwellings have mezzanine floors. Non-registered dwellings generally show traditional characteristics with timber floors and roofs. However they seem to be much altered with contemporary interventions both in mass and in elemental features.



Figure 2: Functional Relations of Nearby Environment



Figure 3: Registration Status of Nearby Environment



Figure 4: Mass/Void Relations of Nearby Environment

3.1.2. General Description Of The Dwelling

Lot 9 is placed at southwest edge of city block 73. The lot is approximately in a rectangular form with an area of approximately 725 m², which is narrowing through southwest corner where the lot is facing Beyhamam Street. Neighboring lots are lot 10 at north and west, lot 8 at south, lot 7 at east and lot 11 at far north. The west edge of lot has remains of courtyard walls in a zigzagged form which is continuing till the lost entrance unit at southwest edge. Main building is placed at north side of the lot as attached to the neighboring building. Location of the building in lot let a narrow open interval space at south side. Garden is placed behind the main building, namely at east part of the lot. Garden is surrounded by rubble stone masonry walls.

The building nearly has a square form of settling in its lot. The settling area of the building is about 230 m², where the first floor is about 242 m²; and basement floor that is placed at north east section is about 37 m².

The plan scheme is almost repeating in both storeys. Floors are mainly divided into 3 blocks in the direction of east-west. In itself the south block is divided into 3, second (middle) block is into 2 and the last one, namely the north block is into 3 in the direction of north-south. That is to say that, rooms are placed at corners at both floors and middle part is divided into two sofas; interval spaces are used as halls at south and wet spaces at north section. There are eight spaces in each floor. The north block is projecting through west at each floor, with a distance of approximately 80cm. Another projecting part is the whole east part of the first floor with a distance of approximately again 80 cm.

Building has four entrances three of which are placed at west façade. Two of them are placed side by side at the middle part of the related façade. Other is the direct connection with the first floor and is in fact a staircase which is placed at the south edge of the façade. The fourth entrance is at the middle part of the south façade and is connecting the building to the interval space. Other staircase is placed at north

edge as surrounding the interval spaces in each floor. There is also a stairs for basement floor composed of stone steps and is placed inside the west sofa.

Building is settled on rubble stone masonry walls and is constructed in timber frame system with an infill of mud brick. Mud and lime plasters are used as finishes. Timber is also used as covers like ceilings and floorings; for constructing architectural elements like doors, windows, built-in cupboards...etc. and for ornamentations.

Outside the main building there are also some elements or traces. Starting from the entrance zone, rhythmically placed stone bases can be followed through south with parallel to the neighboring garden wall at south. There is also an outlet stone at the north of entrance zone. Some ornamented cut stone pieces are found scattered around in rubbles at courtyard. There are some stone bases in a heap of rubbles at the northwest part of the courtyard as well. A stone paved platform is noticed in front of the south staircase. A stone lavatory unit is found at about the middle part of the interval space and next to the garden wall of neighboring lot. At the most east part of the interval space there is a jerry-built coop with dimensions of 1.80m*1.85m. It is placed 0.93m far from the south wall of the main building and adjacent to the neighboring garden wall. Finally, a stone water-well is noticed at southeast of the building. It is placed after the stone paved platform which is in front of east elevation. Approximate distance of this element with the east wall of the building is 2.80 m.

In order to ease the fallow of description, key maps including codes of related architectural features are given at floor descriptions.

3.1.3. Exterior Description Of The Building

3.1.3.1. West Façade

It is the street façade of the building. The maximum distance between the top and bottom points of façade is 12.23 m. The total length of the façade is 16.12 m in

average. This façade can be described in horizontal axis with two parts as north projected part and the south part; and in vertical axis with three parts as ground floor, first floor and roof. For the horizontal axis, there is no projected part at sides which make the façade approximately a rectangular plane. However the north part of the façade with a length of 6.35 m is projected 0.76 m through west at both floors. The corners are covered by 12 cm thick profiled timber boards. For the vertical axis, the earth level is differing according to the relation of courtyard wall with the façade. Partially demolished courtyard wall is perpendicularly continuing up to the projected part and touches it at about 1.38 m from the south edge of the related projection. Here the ground level is dropping with 1.57 m from the top level of the courtyard wall and continues almost flat through north. The earth level at south section has a decreasing slope through south however it is in fact not a definite line due to the rubble heaps. According to the datum line, the ground level of north section is at about -2.10 m, where south edge of south section is at -1.21 m. and the top level of the courtyard wall is approximately at -0.64 m. Rubble stone masonry base walls are followed up to -0.50 m from the datum line at south section and up to -0.70 m under north projected part. Masonry wall is ended up with timber wall plates placed in between conical stone bases those embedded inside masonry. Masonry wall is partially plastered at north edge of the façade. There is a baked clay pipe at the very bottom level of the middle part of the masonry walls of the north projected section. Placement of this pipe with an angle that is opposing the fireplace unit inside the space at back make it to be thought as a ventilation element of fireplace, -'hülle'. The ground floor is constructed on these masonry base walls by timber frame system. Main timber posts are placed on conical formed stone bases. Infill material is mud brick and surface is plastered with lime. Ground floor is painted with white lime wash. There are three entrances at this façade. The ones at the middle are adjacent. Bigger one is a double winged door (DDW-1-II (a)) whereas the smaller is single winged (DDW-1-II (b)). There is an upper lightening window row (WSRc-ff) with five units at this part. The one at north edge is bigger then the others and has a different type of

iron railing (R-2-c). The second one from north edge is closed with timber boards and surface is plastered. Remaining three has same type of iron railings (R-1-A-a). None of these windows are closed by fixed or winged frames. Other entrance is related to a staircase that is placed at the most south edge of the façade. Although there is no door here, entrance seems to be emphasized by a lobbed arch profiled upper frame. Between these entrances there are two windows placed almost adjacent to each other (WLSc-2wf-L0). They have iron railings (R-1-A-b). The plaster cover of the projected part at north is almost totally lost and structural timber elements are exposed. The north edge of this wall is constructed by studs placed in between the main posts those set on conical stone bases. Opposing full length bracings are converged at the middle of the south section of this projected part and filled with studs between three main posts and bracings. Mud brick as an infill material can only be followed at lower parts of this wall. They are arranged in a vertical row with an angle. Transition to the first floor is provided by partially exposed wall plates. There is a 3-4-3 order in window arrangement. The ones at sides are detached units (WLSc-2wf-L0) where the one at middle is in rows (WLRc-2wf-L0). The ones at north projected part have different iron railings (R-1-A-b) then those of at the south section of the façade (R-1-B). At the bottom parts of south edge of the first floor there is a plastic pipe projected through outside. There are stove holes at both floors almost on the same vertical axis at about south edge of the façade. The windows of first floor are deteriorated and most of the frames and glasses were lost. On the other hand, there are some traces on the façade. One is at the south edge above the entrance, and other is on the frames of middle entrance's upper window row and another one is followed on the projected part.

The third part in vertical is the eaves and roof. Eaves have upwards type of angular arrangement and covered by timber boards having profiled laths at jointing lines. Neglecting the structural deformations the average level of the bottom line of eaves is at about +7.25 from the datum line. The eave above north projection is also projected with the related mass. The continuous board in front of

roof rafters at north part is shifted downwards a bit with a distance of 8 cm from that of south part. The board at south edge has a polygonal form of turn through south whereas the north edge has a perpendicular form. The first one has 1 m of projection including the turning part, and the second one is projecting with 0.78 m. distance between the wall surface of south part is approximately 1 m where it is 0.67 m at north section. The top point of roof is at the level of +10.12 m from the datum line. Roof is covered with ‘alaturka’ type of baked clay tiles those are arranged in rows.



Figure 5: West Façade

3.1.3.2. North Façade

This façade is partially attached to the neighboring building of lot 10. There is no projection on this façade. It can be described in horizontal axis with two parts as narrow east part and the west part; and in vertical axis with three parts as ground floor, first floor and roof. For horizontal axis, the narrow east edge is toothed with

a distance of 0.50 m, since the projecting part of first floor is starting here. The length of the façade at ground floor level is 15.06 m, whereas it has a length of 14.65 m at first floor. The flooring is continuing at this north edge up to the remains of extending east wall of the projection. This inconveniency makes the related part to be thought as a result of a periodical intervention. There is a side window (WLSc-2wf-La) on the projection. Window has lost its frames and glasses but railings are survived (R-1-B). West part of the façade is flat and mud plastered. At some regions the plaster is lost and structural elements are appeared. At this west flat surface there can be three main sections defined due to the opposing bracings at both sides of the middle part. For vertical axis, the ground floor is almost totally closed by the neighboring building. Only structural bracing elements are seen at west edge. However as it is known from inside, there are two windows at about the middle part. The one at west (WSSa-ff) is bigger then the one (WSSb-ff) placed next to it. This makes the neighboring building to be thought as a later constructed mass. On the other hand first floor is partially closed by the roof of related building. The middle part between the main posts of the first floor is closed by row of studs and let an opening composed of two adjacent windows (WSSb-ff). These windows have no frames and railings. Both floors are in timber frame system with an infill of mud brick. The third part in vertical is the eaves and the roof. Eaves are covered at both edges by timber boards with laths; but left uncovered at middle part. Middle part has no boards on rafters as well. The edges have upwards type of angular arrangement whereas the middle part is in downward type. The bottom level of east eave is at +7.27 m from the datum line and is raised by 20 cm in average; whereas the west eave is at about the level of +7.16 m and is raised by 40 cm in average. Transition to the structure of roof is provided by use of wall plate. There are some structural problems and collapses on this roof façade. The chimneys at west seem to be closed by tiles and the one at east of middle part is collapsed. Top of the roof is at the level of +10.06 at east and +10.12 m at west.

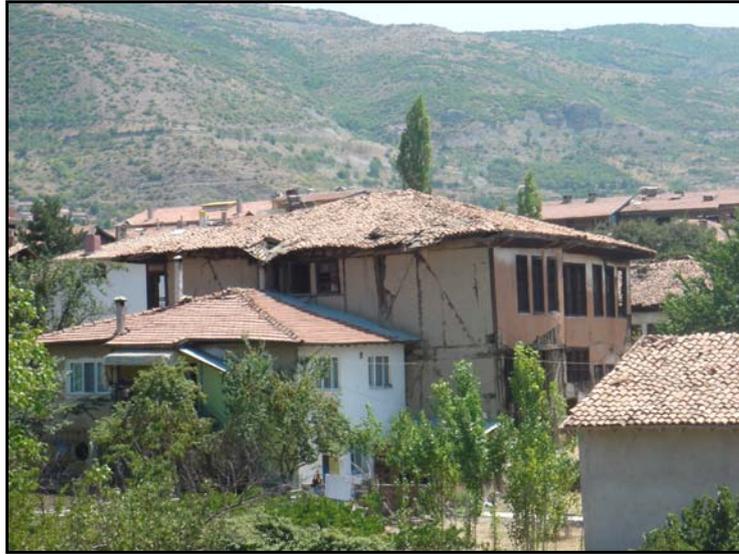


Figure 6: North Façade

3.1.3.3. East Façade

This façade is facing the garden. This façade can be described in horizontal axis in two parts as the south part and narrower north part; and in vertical axis in three parts as ground floor, first floor and roof. The length of the ground floor is 15.20 m; where that of first floor is 14.80 m. For the horizontal axis, the projection of whole first floor seems to be prevented at the north edge by remaining the related part to be left 1.15 m behind the projection plane. This part is also behind the surface of ground floor with a distance of 46 cm. Although the projection seems to be ended before this toothed part and emphasized by a vertical corner board as a finishing element, remains of the frontal wall of the projected part is continuing through north. As it was stated at the description of north façade this inconveniency make the related part to be thought as a result of a periodical intervention. For the vertical axis, the ground level is approximately flat and is about at -0.60 m from the datum line. At the very bottom level some conical stone bases, some parts of stone masonry base wall and timber wall plate can be seen due to the partial loss of plaster. Also a part of a basement floor window (WSRd)

can be followed at the bottom level of north side. It has three partitions which are almost totally stay under the earth level. Top level of the upper frame is at about -0.45 m from the datum line. The window arrangement at ground floor is in 3-4-3 order. The middle part is arranged in rows (WLRc-2wf-L0) where the ones at sides (ones at south part: WLSc-2wf-L0; ones at north part: WLSc-2wf-Lb) are detached from each other with approximately 28 cm. The windows of ground floor are placed in between +0.73 m and +2.98 m from the datum line. Transition to the first floor is provided by brackets those placed under perpendicularly extended wall plates. The bottom level of brackets is at about +3.10 m from the datum lines. Laterally attached profiled timber board is 12 cm in thickness and is continuing all through the projection, even it is extended through the toothed north section. The bottom level of the continuous board is at +3.48 m in average from the datum line. The projection is about 75 cm. The first floor has the same type of window arrangement: Three windows at south side (WLSc-2wf-L0), four windows in a row at middle (WLRc-2wf-L0) and three windows at north side (WLSc-2wf-La). They are placed in between +4.78 m and +7.05 m from the datum line. Both floors are white washed; however the wash of first floor is partially lost and the bottom layer in red color is appeared. The third part in vertical is the eaves and the roof. Eaves have upwards type of angular arrangement and are covered with timber boards having profiled laths at jointing lines. The south edge eave is projected by 0.96 m where that of north edge is by 1.90 m. However the eave of north edge is in flat type and continues up to the half of distance due to the toothed part. Neglecting the structural deformations the eave of this façade is approximately 20 cm risen from the bottom level that is at +7.30 m in average from the datum line. The profiled timber board with a thickness of 18 cm is nailed on the edges of rafters. The bottom level of this element is at +7.48 m in average from the datum line. There is a zinc gutter remain at the north half of the eave. The top level of roof at this façade is at +10.06 m from the datum line.



Figure 7: South Façade

3.1.3.4. South Façade

This façade is facing the interval space and the garden of the neighboring lot 8. The maximum distance between the top and bottom points of façade is 11.45 m. Average total length is 14.45 m at ground floor and 15.28 m at first floor. This façade can be described in vertical axis with three parts as ground floor, first floor and roof. It has no projections, surface is flat. The northwest projected part of the building is seen from this façade. The projection of first floor extends this façade through east with about 83 cm. the corners at both edges of floors are covered with 12 cm thick profiled timber boards. This façade is set on a sloppy ground that becomes higher at east. The ground level at west is -1.19 m where that of east edge is -0.72 m according to the datum line. There are two definite linear traces with an angle at the façade. They are drooping at opposite sides (west edge at +2.02m and east edge at +1.74 m from the datum line) and converged at a point

(+4.67 from the datum line) at the middle of the façade. The timber corner boards at edges of the façade are cut from these related levels. Stone masonry wall can be seen at bottom parts up to the timber wall plates top of which is 37 cm below the datum line. Conical stone bases can be seen at bottom as embedded inside masonry wall. Ground floor is constructed in timber frame system with an infill of mud brick. All façade is plastered with lime plaster even the masonry wall. The surface below the linear traces is painted in white lime wash. At the middle part of the ground floor there is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) with an upper window (WSSb-ff). Door seems to be embedded inside the frames of an opening having approximately the same dimensions of a double winged one. The window above the entrance seems to be attached with simple details on top of door frames. It has fixed frames laths of which are again jerry-built. It has no railings. There is an electricity panel at east of the entrance. A stove hole is noticed at about the east edge. The transition to the first floor is provided by wall plate and brackets below. There are windows at each edges of the façade. The one at west (WLSd-1wf-L0) is narrower and other one (WLSc-2wf-L0) is in fact a side window of the projected first floor's related room. They have iron railings (west one: R-1-B-b; east one: R-1-B-a). For the staircase behind the west part of the façade there is a window (WSSa-1wf) with iron railings (R-2-A) level of which is not as same as those of others at the first floor (between +4.78 m - +7.06 m according to the datum line). Bottom frame is set on the flooring beams where the top frame is set on the bottom lintel line of the other windows (between +3.68 m - +4.67 m according to the datum line). Three windows at middle part have different arrangement of railings. The upper part is the mirror view of the bottom part (R-1-B-a). The third part in vertical is the eaves and roof. Eaves have upwards type of angular arrangement and covered by timber boards having profiled laths at jointing lines. Neglecting the structural deformations the average level of the bottom line of eaves is at about +7.28 m according to the datum line. Eaves at both west and east parts are projected with a distance of 0.95 m and raised with 0.20 m in average. The continuous board in front of roof rafters has 18 cm

thickness and profiled at up and down sides. The board at west edge has a polygonal form of turn through north whereas the east edge has a perpendicular turn. The top point of roof at west is at +10.12 m and at +10.06 m at east according to the datum line.



Figure 8: East Façade

3.1.4. Interior Description Of The Building

3.1.4.1. Basement Floor

This floor is located at north east corner of the building settling. Space has a rectangular prism form and is longer at west-east direction. The longer sides have 7.58 m at south and 7.69 m at north. Western shorter side of the space is 4.76 m; whereas the one at opposite side is 4.93 m. Average distance between ground level and flooring beams on top is 2.18 m. All walls are rubble stone masonry with 70-80 cm thickness in average except the west part of the south side. Here the wall is in timber frame system. Mud mortar is used in masonry. Mud plaster of

the wall surfaces is almost totally lost. Flooring of the space is compacted soil (at about -2.62 m according to the datum line) and is full of rubbles; it is dug partially at south of the space. This space has no ceiling and the structural elements of flooring on top are left uncovered. Above the masonry walls of north and south sides there are timber wall plates with a section of 22/28 cm. In front of these walls, timber girders with the same section are set on four posts with 20/20 sections. These posts are raised from the earth level by 45 cm via conical formed stone bases (top: 25*25; bottom: 45*45; height: 50) which are partially embedded into the masonry wall at larger bottom levels. The posts at those sides have 1.38 m lengths in average. There are 15 beams placed on top of these opposing girders and wall plates which have \varnothing 20-24 sections. The beam at most west side is supported by an additional post at about the middle part of the related side. Beams are covered from top by timber boards with changing widths from 3 to 10 cm.

Basement floor takes its entrance from the southwest side. The masonry wall at east of the entrance has a turn through south with 1 m which let a passage space connecting here to the west sofa of ground floor. The wall at west of the entrance is in timber frame with an infill of mud brick. The stone masonry wall has a turn at the most southwest edge of the space. The passage space has 5 cut stone steps and a landing with 1*1.19 m of dimensions. The landing ground is compacted soil and full of rubbles. Top of the passage space has no ceilings; but covered with 5 flooring boards with a width of 22 cm in average. Boards are elongated through west-east direction. Stone steps have approximately 1 m lengths and various widths. They have 20-30 cm thicknesses.

Basement floor has a lightning window as it is fallowed from outside. The opening has three partitions but the frames are lost and the unit is almost below the earth level. The related opening is closed with stone and mud from inside and has no perceivable trace.

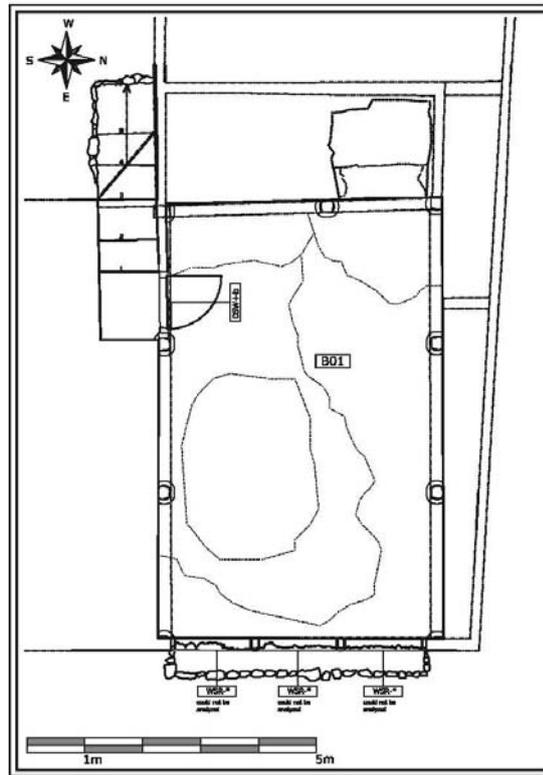


Figure 9: Key Plan of Basement Floor

3.1.4.2. Ground Floor

Ground floor consists of eight spaces. The plain is divided into three main blocks parallel to east-west direction. It is divided into two main blocks at the opposite direction. The blocks at east and west blocks have interval rooms at middle parts. The corner spaces except the northwest one are assigned to living functions; where the exceptional one is assigned to service function. The north interval space is a wet space and the one at south is an entrance hall. Sofas are placed as facing each other. The west one takes an entrance from courtyard.

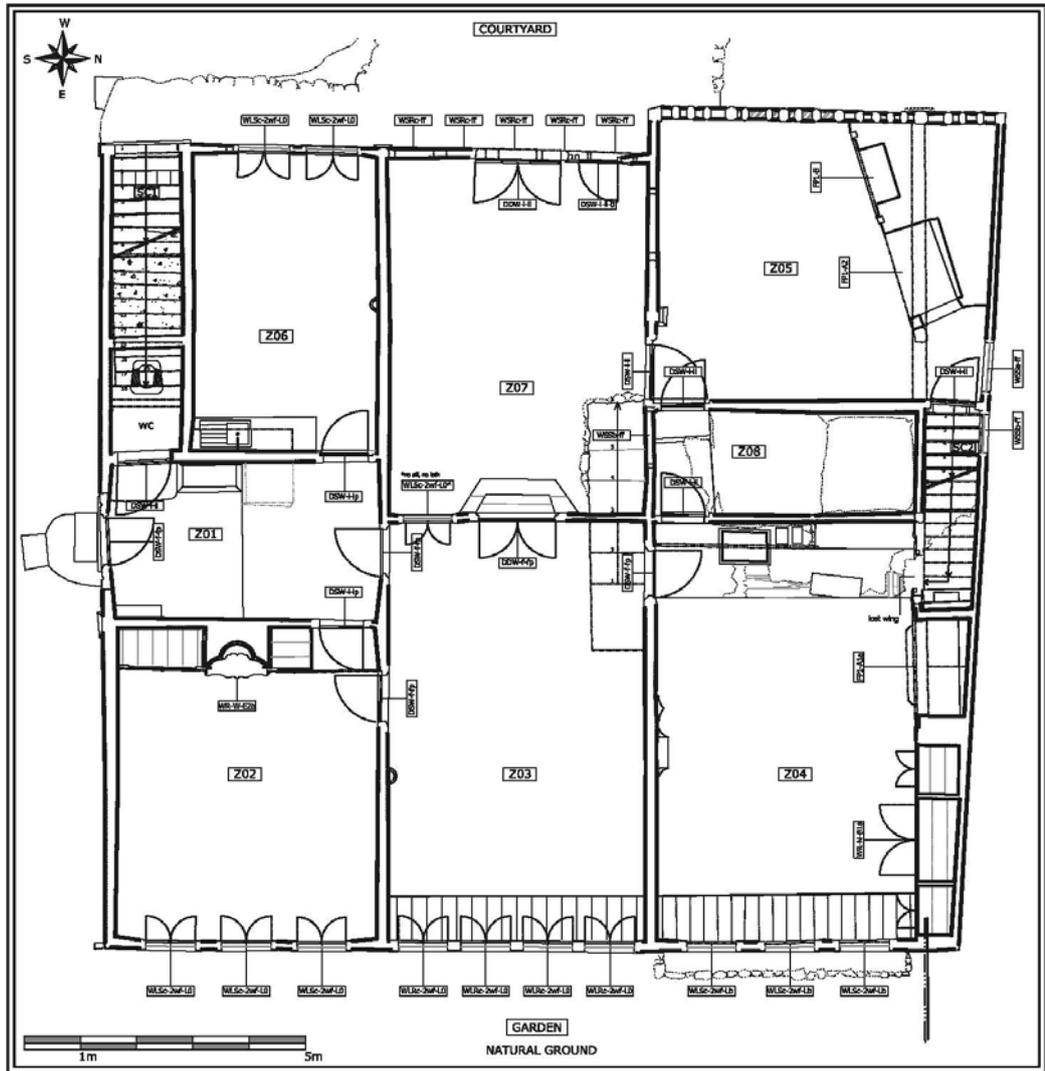


Figure 10: Key Plan of Ground Floor

3.1.4.2.1. Z01

Space is located at the south interval part of the building. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.81 m * 2.80 m in plan and approximately 3.84 m in height. It is the side entrance hall of the building. The neighboring spaces are Z06 at west, Z05 at east and Z03 at north. There is also a lavatory space placed under the staircase, SC01. They all can be entered from this space. Flooring of the space is divided into two. The south part has a cement screed cover and its level is -0.40 m

according to the datum line. The flooring of the north part is constructed with timber boards. They are elongated through north-south direction. It is also covered with carpet and average level of it is -0.26 m according to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and white lime washed. The ceiling of the space is lathed but not shouldered. The boards are at +3.42 m in average according to the datum line. There is a circulating timber board with a width of 10 cm. There are totally 17 laths elongated through east-west direction.

The south wall of the space is 2.72 m in length and 3.81 m in average height. The wall has a leaning problem due to a partial collapse of the far west side. There is an entrance from the open interval space at that wall. Door is placed at middle. Single winged door (DSW-f-fp) is crammed inside the frames of a double winged door opening. It has a jerry-built fixed window on top (WSSb-ff).

The east wall of the space is 4.61 m in length and 3.84 m in average height. There is a triangular trace on plaster at middle part. The door opening to Z02 (DSW-l-lp) is placed at far north edge.

The north wall of the space is 2.87 m in length and 3.77 m in average height. It has single winged door at middle part (DSWf-fp) which is opening to the east sofa (Z03) of the ground floor.

The west wall of the space is 4.72 m in length and 3.80 m in average. It has two entrances at both edges. The one at west is the entrance of lavatory space. There is a simple rectangular (1.15m*0.89m) upper opening which has no frames or glasses on the single winged door (DSW-l-ll). There is a curtain hang over the upper opening. It is used as storage; therefore the depth of the void can not be determined. The back wall of the space is built by concrete blocks with cement mortar in between the units. Lavatory space is cover with screed at bottom and simply covered with timber boards on top. The average height is 1.72 m. west wall is 1.26 m, south wall is 1.85 m, east wall is 1.22 m and north wall is 1.83 m. other entrance door at west wall of Z01 is a single winged one (DSW-l-lp) and connects the space to Z06. As related to the wet space use inside lavatory space

and washing machine placed on a screed platform at the middle line of the west wall there is a sanitary installation on the wall next to the south entrance door. Electrical installation can also be seen at the line of south frame of Z06 door.



Figure 11: Space Z01

3.1.4.2.2. Z02

Space is located at the southeast corner of the building. It has a rectangular plan which is perceived as a square because of the built-in cupboard (BC-W-E2b) at west of the space. The dimensions are 4.62 m * 5.54 (4.79 m up to the cupboard) in plan and approximately 3.67 m in height. The neighboring spaces are Z01 at west and Z03 at north. Floor of the space is covered with 18 timber boards elongated through east-west direction. There is also a thin carpet on the surface. Floor level is at -0.20 m in average according to the datum line. The ceiling of the space is lathed but not shouldered. Profiled board with a width of 10 cm is framing the space. There are 19 laths elongated through east-west direction. The board cover of the ceiling is at +3.46 according to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and white lime washed.

The south wall of the space is 4.79 m in length and 3.66 m in average height. It is a blind wall and built-in cupboard is at its west. The ceiling of the space is continuing up to the cupboard and has a jointing with the wall above the cupboard by the framing board of the ceiling.

The east wall of the space is 4.62 m in length and 3.67 m in average height. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) on this wall those facing the garden. The bottom level of the windows is approximately 0.93 m higher from the ground level. There is a linear trace above the ground level. Above the windows there is a continuous aluminum curtain hanger.

The north wall of the space is 5.56 m in length and 3.68 m in average height. Single winged door (DSW-f-fp) is at the west edge of the wall and connecting the space to the sofa -Z03. Its color is darker than the others. The related edge is continuing through west up to the Z01 door (DSW-l-lp) and under the upper cabinet of cupboard. The profiled timber band that is attached to the upper west corner of the Z03 door frame is seen under the plaster layer. The base board seems to be intervened at the related part.



Figure 12: Space Z02

The west wall of the space is almost closed with built-in cupboard (2.33*4.47). There is a 'lambalık' niche at the middle part. The wall above the unit has two

upper cabinets. Related surface at north edge is empty. Profiled board of cupboard is also continuing above this void as notched from bottom. The west edge of the related void is reaching to a single winged door connecting the space to Z01.

3.1.4.2.3. Z03

This space is the east sofa of the ground floor and is located at the east half of the middle block of the building. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.53 m * 7.51 m in plan and approximately 3.55 m in height. The neighboring spaces are, Z01 and Z02 at south, Z04 at north and Z07 at west. Space is facing the garden. Floor of the space is covered with 19 timber boards elongated through east-west direction. The boards at east (5.58m) are longer than those of at west (1.93). Floor is partially covered by a carpet. Floor level is at -0.11 m in average according to the datum line. The ceiling of the space is lathed and shouldered. Shouldering is provided by a plastered arch profile. Under this profile there is continuous plaster relief in form of waves. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 12 cm. there are 13 laths those elongated through east-west direction. The board cover of the ceiling is at +3.42 m according to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in light blue.

The south wall of the space is 7.49 m in length and 3.55 m in average height. It has gypsum lightening element at middle. The top level of the unit is at +1.58 m according to the datum line. At west section of that element, there are two single winged doors (DSW-f-fp). There is a 10 cm thick profiled timber board in between these doors at +1.67 m from the datum line. The base board of the wall is interrupted at the doors and continues up to the 'sedir' unit that is placed at east edge of the space.

The east wall of the space is 4.54 m in length and 3.54 m in average height. There are four windows arranged in a row (WLRc-2wf-L0) on this wall those facing the garden. The bottom level of the windows is approximately 0.82 m higher from the ground level. There is a 'sedir' unit with a height of 40 cm from the ground level.

The frontal face of the unit is covered with three rows of boards.

The north wall of the space is 7.53 m in length and 3.55 m in average height. There is a 31*44 cm niche with a depth of 4 cm at the middle line of the wall. Top point of its arch profile is at +1.58 m according to the datum line. All its surfaces are lime plastered and washed. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at the far west side of the wall. It connects the space to Z04. A profiled timber board with 14 cm thick is attached to the door from its east side. Its top level is at +1.72 m according to the datum line. The base board of the wall is continuing up to the 'sedir' at east edge. Electrical installation is seen at the skirts of the ceiling shoulder. It continues downwards next to the east side of the Z04 door.

The west wall of the space is 4.61 m in length and 3.55 m in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) at middle part and an interior window (WLS2wf-L0) placed at south of it. The baseboards having 7 cm thickness are placed at each sides of the door.



Figure 13: Space Z03

3.1.4.2.4. Z04

It is located at the northeast corner of the ground floor. It has a rectangular plan scheme. The dimensions are 4.60 m * 7.48 m in plan and approximately 3.37 m in height. The neighboring spaces are, Z03 at south, Z08 at west. Space is facing the

garden at east. Floor of the space is divided into two parts as east and west due to the aimed type of use. It is divided from 1.34 m east of the west wall. The west part is covered with 'şeşhane' bricks. There is a rectangular outlet stone at close north of Z08 door with the dimensions of 64cm * 90 cm. There is a stone wash basin within the rubbles. This part is partially collapsed due to the broken beams of flooring. Neglecting the structural deformations the surface of this flooring is at -0.16 m according to the datum line. Other part of the flooring is timber board covering. 20 continuous boards are elongated through east-west direction. This flooring is at the datum line level in average. There is no element in between these floorings. The ceiling of the space is covered with timber boards having laths at jointing lines. The ceiling is shouldered from sides by again plastered arch profiles. Profiled timber boards with a width of 12 cm are framing the shoulders from inside. There are 13 timber laths those elongated through east-west direction. The board cover level of the ceiling is at +3.39 m according to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in white.

The south wall of the space is 7.49 m in length and 3.39 m in average height. There is a composition of gypsum lightening units at about the middle part of the wall. The units are placed around a 24*40 niche with a depth of 4 cm having an arch profile on top. It is lime plastered from all surfaces and white lime washed. Top point of the arch profile is at +1.71 m from the datum line. Taking the trace at east side into consideration the arrangement seems to be symmetrical. Top of the upper unit placed at west of niche is at +1.75 m; where that of the one below the niche is at +1.20 m according to the datum line. A linear trace can be followed all along the façade under the lower gypsum element. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at far west side of the wall which is connecting the space to the sofa, Z03. 10 cm thick profiled timber board is continuing through east with 1.17 m which is placed to the 28 cm under the top of east frame of the door. There are electrical installations on the surface.

The east wall of the space has 4.58 m of length up to the cupboard and approximately 3.40 m of height. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-Lb) on this

wall. The bottom level of the windows is approximately 0.70 m higher from the ground level. There is a 'sedir' unit with a height of 32 cm from the ground level. The frontal face of the unit is covered with three rows of boards.

The north wall of the space is 7.50 m in length and 3.40 m in average height. The east part of the surface is a built-in cupboard (BC-N- 01a) with dimensions of 3.63 m in length and 2.27 m in height. The top level of it is at +2.23 m from the datum line. There is a fireplace in an arch profile at about the middle part of the surface. The top level of the arch profile is at +1.75 m according to the datum line. Above the fireplace the s gypsum profiled veil. There is also a stove hole above the veil. At the far west side of wall there is a door opening wing(s) of which is lost. The opening is 0.64m*1.98m. The top lath of the door frame is continuing through west. Top of the door is at +2.01 m from the datum line. Bottom levels of the frames are under rubbles. This door is opening to an alcove. This space has dimensions of 0.90m*1.70m. This space is placed under the north staircase, SC02. Top of the space is not closed by any ceiling. The west border of the alcove is closed partially by a simple timber board. There is a fountain at east of the alcove. unit has a back part composed of 'harman' bricks with a depth of 20 cm. The sides of the frontal part are composed of again the same material but the washbasin above them is in stone (26cm*85cm). The washbasin is placed about 90 cm higher from the ground level. There is a tap on the frontal face of the back wall. The west wall of the alcove next to the frame of door is composed of timber boards. The flooring of the alcove can not be documented due to the rubble heaps.

The west wall of the space has a single winged door (DSW-l-ll) at most south which is connecting the space to Z08. There is a profiled timber board with a thickness of 10 cm which is hung over the whole distance from the east top corners of opposing doors at west side of the space. This board becomes the top frame of the shelved unit that is placed at north section of the west wall. The shelved cupboard is hang on the lintels of the wall and is supported by a bracket leaning against the wall at south side. Same lintels are continuing through south

up to the north frame of Z08 door. At the related part of the wall plaster lost and detachment problems can be followed.



Figure 14: Space Z04

3.1.4.2.5. Z05

This space is the workshop space¹ of the building and is located at the northwest corner of the ground floor. It has a square plan. The dimensions are 5.52m* 5.89m. The approximate height of the space is 4.33 up to the timber board cover. The neighboring spaces are Z07 at south and Z08 at east. This space is the projected part of the building at ground floor for the related façade. Floor is paved with rubble stone. Average level of the ground level is -0.84 m according to the datum line. At about the southwest corner of the space and at the ground level there is a definite sign of a risen platform. There are some baked clay pipes scattered around in rubbles at about the related area. There is no ceiling for this space. There are totally 11 beams except the ones at edges above the side walls with rounded sections having a radius of 18 cm in average. The beams are set on a girder (22cm/26cm) carried by a post (22cm/26cm) which is placed approximately

¹ According to the report of the project of Mustafa Süsoy House prepared by ANİ Ltd. Company the space having this kind of a big fireplace element is called as 'işlik'; where the unit is called as 'kazan ocağı'. However Halit Çal (Çal, 1988) addresses related elements as 'iş evi' and 'ocaklık' in his work. In this thesis they will be called as 'workshop space' and 'fireplace unit', for giving references to the related functions.

1.15 m from the north wall. There is a bracket between the post and the girder. It has dimensions of 2.61 in length up to the east wall, 16 cm in depth and 22 cm in width. The beams are covered with timber boards having 3-10 cm widths. The post is broken from bottom levels. The cover of top of the space is at +3.48 m in average according to the datum line. All walls are mud plastered and not painted.

The south wall of the space is 5.12 m in length and 4.30 m in height. There is a single winged door (DSW-1-II) at most east of the wall which is connecting the space to the west sofa, Z07. The main structural elements can be seen at this façade. Wall plate set above the wall is carried by three posts two of which are embedded inside west and east walls. There is a bracket between the wall plate and the middle post. This longitudinal timber post is placed on a conical stone base next to the Z07 door. A lintel, top level of which is at +1.77 m from the datum line, is continuous and upper part of it is open all along 2.46 m from the west wall. Wall plate is supported by a 10cm*10cm sectioned timber stud at close west of the main post and by another stud with a bracket at the middle part of the open upper part. The west wall of Z07 can be seen from this open part. There are some traces as tiny holes as if they are defining the corners of a removed unit on the mud plastered surface of the wall under the continuous lintel. The west bottom edge of the wall has severe darkening accompanied by white deposit on top borders of the stain. This deteriorated part has the same limits with the risen platform at ground which is stated above.

The east wall of the space is 5.82 m in length and 4.16 m in height in average. The ground level of south part of this wall is at about -0.78 m according to the datum line. There are two single winged doors (DSW-1-II) at opposite edges. The one at south edge is connecting the space to Z08; where the one at other side is connection the space to the staircase, SC02. Staircase door is placed higher than the door of Z08 with approximately 70 cm. The bottom of the wall can not be seen due to the rubbles. However the base beam of the related wall can be seen. There are linear traces which are perpendicular to each other in an order at just

south part of SC02 door. The one at top is horizontal and is one step lower than the lintel placed under the related door.

The north wall of the space is partially behind the fireplace unit. It is almost a blind wall but has a window (WSSa-ff) at far east side next to the SC02 door. Bottom of this window is at +2.06 m from the datum line. Due to the plaster lost on the surface the infill material and structural timber elements inside the wall can be seen. Bracings coming from bottom corners of the wall are converged at middle under wall plate which is approximately at the same level with the girder set on the post placed next to the east edge of the fireplace. On the other hand as being related to this side of the space, the fireplace unit has to be described. It is placed between the main post and west wall with an angle. The height of the unit is 2.22 m up to the timber beams which are used for chimney construction. There is 30 cm distance between the fireplace and west wall. Fireplace is attached to a 10cm*10cm sectioned timber post here and 20cm*20cm sectioned timber beam is then placed at west of this post. Related post is elongated all through the space height and touches to the cover boards of ceiling. Under the related beam at the west edge of fireplace there is a wall constructed as an infill between the post and west wall of the space. Therefore the length of the unit is 3.61 m. This fireplace is different than those of other spaces of the building with having multi units and with its construction technique. There are two units. The one at east is bigger (FP1-A2) than the one at west (FP1-B) and it is not raised from the ground level as the other one. Between these units there is again 10cm*10cm sectioned timber post which is elongated through cover boards of the ceiling of the space. The one at east is totally constructed by 'harman' brick whereas cut stone is also used for the other one at base and at the hearth construction. On the other hand, as a different construction technique the fireplace is not embedded in a wall but is a self standing unit. The chimney of the fireplace is located on top of the bigger unit. The smaller one is connected to this chimney by use of an intermediary chimney placed with an angle. The upper part of the unit is full of rubbles. The space between the north wall and back wall of the fireplace is empty. The unit

seems to be stabilized by plunging two timber beams with 10cm*10cm sections at each side to the north wall of the space.



Figure 15: Space Z05

3.1.4.2.6. Z06

This space is located at the southwest corner of the ground floor next to the staircase, SC01. It has a narrow rectangular plan. The dimensions are 3.27 m * 5.32 m in plan and approximately 3.59 m in height. The neighboring spaces are, Z01 at east, Z03 at north and SC01 at south. Space is facing the courtyard. Floor of the space is covered with 12 timber boards elongated through east-west direction. The boards are continuous. There is a linoleum cover on the boards. This surface is partially covered with carpet. Floor level is at -0.16 m in average according to the datum line. The ceiling of the space is lathed and shouldered.

Shouldering is provided by a plastered arch profile. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 15 cm. There are 9 laths those elongated through east-west direction. The board cover of the ceiling is at +3.37 m according to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and white lime washed.

The south wall of the space is 5.31 m in length and 3.55 m in average height. This wall is a blind wall and just has a vertical linear trace at east side 0.70 m from the east wall.

The east wall of the space is 3.29 m in length and 3.57 m in average height. There is a single winged door (DSW-1-lp) at most north that is connecting the space to Z01. There is bench and a hung metal cupboard at south part. The bench is standing 82 cm high from the ground level on concrete blocks those placed opposing sides. It is covered with screed and ceramic tiles. Four shelved cupboard is placed 60 cm above the bench. There is a metal washbasin on the bench. Tap and related sanitary installations are placed behind washbasin. Electrical installation is also placed at north side of the cupboard.

The north wall of the space is 5.32 m in length and 3.61 m in average height. This wall is also a blind wall. Only a gypsum element for lightening purpose is placed at the middle part of the wall at a height of 1.61 m from the ground level. There is a niche at 43 cm west of this element. The niche has 26*43 cm dimensions and an arch profile on top. The top level of the element is same with the gypsum element. There is a mirror on the surface of the niche. This is probably because of reflecting the light coming from the source that is put on the gypsum element.

The west wall of the space is facing the courtyard. It is 3.24 m in length and 3.54 m in height in average. There are two windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) on this surface. The outer frames of windows are under lime plaster. They are almost attached to each other. The north one is placed approximately 25 cm away from the north wall whereas the other one is 70 cm far from the south wall. The bottom level of windows is approximately 0.82 m higher from the ground level. There is an

aluminum curtain hanger above the windows. A stove hole is placed next to the south side of southern window.



Figure 16: Space Z06

3.1.4.2.7. Z07

This space is the west sofa of the ground floor and is located at the west half of the middle block of the building. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.56 m * 6.34 m in plan and approximately 4.51 m in height. The neighboring spaces are, Z06 at south, Z05 at north and Z03 at east. Space is facing the courtyard. Floor of the space is paved with rubble stones. Floor level is at -0.84 m in average according to the datum line. There is no ceiling; 14 beams having 18 cm sections in average are elongated through north-south direction. Beams are set on the wall plate of opposing walls. They are placed in between the intervals of beams of space Z05 on north wall. Beams are covered with timber boards with 3-10 cm widths from top. The level of related boards is at about 3.67 m. all walls are lime plastered on straw added mud plaster and lime washed in red at bottom levels up to +0.42 m from the datum line and in white above red surfaces.

The south wall of the space is 6.38 m in length and 4.44 m in average height up to the cover. This wall is a blind wall and has some plaster lost problems on surface. There are two architectural elements those are leaning against the related wall. The one at east side is an upper window with dimensions of 1.20m*1.65m (see Chapter 3.1.4.4.5., p. 89). The one at west side is in fact components of an outer door possibly belongs to the lost courtyard entrance door. There are two wings composed of four timber boards nailed to the lintels at the other face. The nails form 'Z' shape in arrangement at both wings. The wings have 72 cm widths and 1.84 m lengths. There are also some timber elements those possibly are not related to the door.

The east wall of the space is 4.50 m in length and 4.46 m in height in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) at the middle part of the wall that is connecting the space to Z03. It can be reached by two stone steps in a trapezium form. They are covered with timber boards from all surfaces. The ground floor level here is -0.76 m and steps are at -0.49 and -0.29 m according to the datum line. Wall above the door is plastered on horizontally placed timber boards. Another entrance is provided from the north edge of the related elevation to the basement floor. The ground of this part let a passage zone with five cut stone steps. The bottom of the related part of the wall is at -0.21 m according to the datum line. From the lost plaster of the surface structural timber elements and flooring boards of Z03 can be seen. On the other hand there is an interior window (WLSc-2wf-L0) on the south side of the wall. It is placed 18 cm south of the door. The bottom level of the window is at +0.74 in average. At this wall electrical installations can be seen at south frame of the door and on wall surface above the interior window.

The north wall of the space is 6.29 m in length and 4.40 m in height in average. The ground at most east is stepped for providing a passage to the basement floor. The landing is 2.00 m from the east wall. Width of the passage is about 1.00 m. There is an upper fixed window (WSSb-ff) above this passage with a continuing east frame. The bottom level of this window is at +1.77 m from the datum line. At

about the landing line of the passage there is a single winged door (DSW-I-II) that is connecting the space to Z05. The west frame of the upper window and east frame of the door is approximately at the same vertical line. A conical stone base is noticed at the west bottom of the door. Its top level is at about -0.48 m from the datum line. The upper part of the continuous lintel is open. The top level of the lintel is 2.55 m above the ground. The bracket under the wall plate at most west edge is supported by a 10cm*10cm stud having a length of 1.21 m.



Figure 17: Space Z07

The west wall of the space is 4.62 m in length and 4.39 in height in average. The outdoor of the building opening to the courtyard is placed at this wall at about the middle part. It is a double winged door (DDW-I-II) and has no threshold. There is also a smaller single winged door (DSW-I-IIb) at the north of main door. It has a different construction technique then those of others. The frames of it are thin boards and are closed from outside by simply attached studs. The upper part of it is plastered from inside but left exposed at outside. The closure is constructed on 5 studs with a length of 60 cm and closed from interior by 6 laterally placed timber boards which provide the surface to be plastered. The door openings are ended up by a continuous lintel at +1.63 m from the datum line. Above this lintel

upper windows (WSRc-ff) are placed. Three units in a row are placed at south. After a same width of unit which is closed and plastered with lime, another unit is placed at most north of the wall. The openings have no frames or glasses. The one (R-1-A-a) at north edge has different type of iron railing then those of south three (R-2-c).

3.1.4.2.8. Z08

This space is located at the north middle part of the ground floor and south of the staircase SC02. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 1.83m*4.62m in plan and approximately 3.59 m in height in average. The neighboring spaces are Z04 at east, Z05 at west, Z07 at south, and SC02 at north. The space has a blinded part at north with 3.65 m from the north wall; the remaining part at south is a passage zone and has dimensions of 1.02m*1.87m. The north part is 10 cm higher then the passage zone. It is at -0.20 m from the datum line. The most north of the related part is dug and sanitary system installations can be seen at the lower part of the flooring level. As it is understood from traces this part is paved with 'şeşhane' brick. The south of this part is under rubble heaps. There are baked clay pipes within the rubbles. The passage zone, on the other hand, has two platforms on ground. They both are paved with 'şeşhane' brick. The platform at east is 0.48 m away from the west wall and is one step higher (at -0.27 m from the datum line) then the narrower west platform (-0.49 m from the datum line). This zone has single winged doors at opposing edges. The one at west (DSW-1-ll) is lower then the east one (DSW-1-ll) due to the level difference of the ground. As another architectural element, the south wall of the space has a fixed window at upper west corner. The bottom level of the window is at +1.78 m from the datum line. All walls are mud plastered and not washed. Only the walls surrounding the dug part of most north part are lime plastered up to the posts placed at middle of west and east walls. The lime plastered surface is at a certain level as +0.43 m from the datum line. This part is lime washed in white. This space has no ceiling. Beams are elongated through north-south direction. They are supported by a central beam

(10cm*10cm) with a bracket supported by a timber bracing that is leaning against east wall. Two beams at most east are continuous; others are shorter and are ended up at the central perpendicular beam. These beams have different sections and different relations with the main structural elements like the wall plate and bracket placed above the north wall of the space then those of the continuous ones. In addition, one of the north-south beams is collapsed. The second beam from the east wall is starting from the southern wall and seems to be cut due to the placement of an 'alaturka' lavatory unit on the related space of the first floor. The surrounding of this unit is also framed by timber elements. There is also an outlet pipe of another lavatory at northeast corner.



Figure 18: Space Z08

3.1.4.3. First Floor

First floor has 9 spaces. It is repeating almost the same plan scheme of that of the ground floor. Entrance to this floor is provided from courtyard and from the ground floor of the building by staircases which are located at opposite sides as north and south. They are opening to interval spaces and then connecting to sofas. Sofas are placed as facing each other at the middle block of the plain. The corner

spaces of the floor are living rooms those equipped with various architectural elements referring to different uses. The north interval space is partially used as a wet space at this floor.

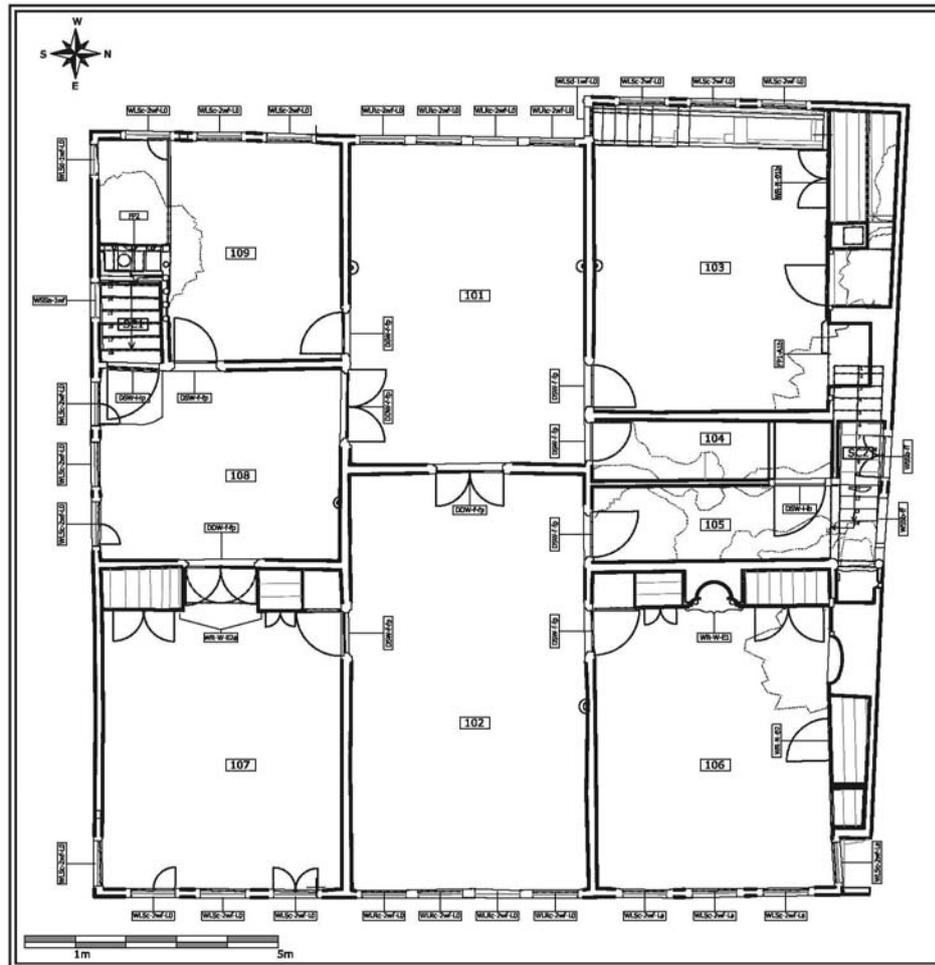


Figure 19: Key Plan of First Floor

3.1.4.3.1. 101

This space is located at west half of the mid block of the first floor and functioning as a sofa. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.61m*6.35m

in length and 3.51 m in height in average. The neighboring spaces are 108 and 109 at south, 102 at east and 103 and 104 at north. The space is facing the courtyard at west. Floor of the space is covered with 20 timber boards those continuing without interruption up to the 67 cm east from the west wall of the space. They are elongated through east-west direction. Floor level is at +4.00 m according to the datum line. The ceiling of the space is lathed and shouldered. Shouldering is provided by a plastered arch profile. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 15 cm. There are 14 laths those elongated through east-west direction. The board cover of the ceiling is at +7.51 m from to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in white.

The south wall of the space is 6.36 m in length and 3.50 m in average height. There is a gypsum lightening unit which is placed 2.32 m east of the west wall. Top level of it is 1.75 m from the ground level. At east of this unit there are two doors placed adjacent to each other. The one at west is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) that is connecting the sofa to 109. Other one with double wings (DDW-f-fp) is placed 30 cm west of the east wall and is connecting the space to 108. The baseboard with a width of 10 cm is continuing up to 79 cm east of west wall.

The east wall of the space is 4.63 m in length and 3.53m in height in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) which is higher then the other doors of the space. Top level of it is at 2.42 m high from the ground level of the space. It connects the space to the east sofa, 102. Electrical installation is seen on both opposing frames of the door. Lines are connecting to another one which is placed all along the bottom level of the arch profiled shouldering. The baseboards at opposing edges have 7 cm widths.

The north wall of the space is 6.35 m in length and 3.56 m in height in average. There is a gypsum lightening unit as opposing the one at south wall. It is placed 2.26 m east of the west wall. Top level of it is 1.78 m high from the ground level

of the space. There are two single winged doors (DSW-f-fp) at most east part of the wall. The middle part of the west one is lost. It connects the sofa to 103. The east one is narrower than others having the same type. In addition the east frame of it is partially embedded into the east wall of the space. This door is connecting the space to 104. The baseboard having 10 cm width starting from the west bottom of the 103 door is continuing up to 76 cm east of west wall.

The west wall of the space is 4.61 m in length and 3.45 m in height in average. There is a row of four windows (WLRc-2wf-L0) on this surface. They all have iron railings (R-1-B-a). This unit is 8 cm away from south wall and 9 cm from north wall. The bottom level of this element is at about 76 cm from the ground level.



Figure 20: Space 101

3.1.4.3.2. 102

This space is the east sofa of the first floor. It is located at east half of the middle block of the floor. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.63m*8.25m in length and 3.42 m in height in average. The neighboring spaces are 107 and 108 at

south, 101 at west and 105 and 106 at north. The space is facing the garden at east. Floor of the space is covered with timber boards. The flooring is divided into two at about the half length of the space (3.81 m at east, 4.52 at west). East part has 18 boards whereas east half has 19. Some of the boards are cut at most east edge. The flooring level is at +4.06 m from the datum line. The ceiling is lathed and shouldered. Shouldering is provided by a plastered arch profile. Under the profile there is a waved formed plaster work. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 15 cm. There are 14 laths those elongated through east-west direction. The board cover of the ceiling is at +7.48 m from to the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in white.

The south wall of the space is 8.26 m in length and 3.46 m in height in average. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at about the middle part of the wall. It is connecting the space to 107. A trace in a triangular form is noticed at 1.10 m east of the door and at 1.66 m height from the ground level. On the opposite side of the door there is a niche having 26cm*44cm dimensions and an arch profile on top. The bottom level of this unit is 1.25 m from the ground level of the space. The baseboard of this surface has 9 cm of width. The east edge is 0.89 m away from the east wall. There is an electrical installation just under the bottom level of west part.

The east wall of the space is 4.65 m in length and 3.40 m in height in average. This wall is facing the garden. It has a row of 4 windows (WLRc-2wf-L0). They all have iron railings (R-1-B-a). All of the frames and glasses are lost. The bottom of the windows is at about 0.77 m from the ground level. There is a definite linear plaster detachment line at 30 cm height from the ground level. Detachment is accompanied with plaster lost at opposing edges with approximately 1.70 m. The middle part has a baseboard with a width of 7 cm.

The north wall of the space is 8.24 m in length and 3.51 m in height in average. There is a gypsum lightening unit at 3.49 m west of the east wall. Top level of it is 1.71 m high from the ground level of the space. There are two single winged

doors (DSW-f-fp) at west of this unit. The closer one is connecting the sofa to 106. The one 63 cm away from the west wall is connecting to 105. There is 71 cm between the frames of these doors. The baseboard with a width of 9 cm is continuing up to 83 cm west of the east wall.

The west wall of the space is 4.61 m in length and 3.47 m in height in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) at the middle part of the wall. It is higher than the others of this space. At both sides there placed baseboards with a width of 9 cm.



Figure 21: Space 102

3.1.4.3.3. 103

This space is located at the northwest corner of the first floor. Although it has a rectangular plan due to the built-in architectural elements, the circulation area and the outer borders of the space are in square form. It is also the projected part of the building at west façade. The neighboring spaces are 101 at south and 104 at east. It is facing the courtyard at west. The dimensions are 4.60m*6.10m if the space behind the north cupboard is neglected. It has an average height of 3.57 m. The

floor of the space is covered with 20 continuous timber boards those elongated through east-west direction. The level of flooring is at +3.94 m from the datum line. The ceiling is lathed and shouldered. The intermediary element between the walls and ceiling is the arch profiled and plastered shouldering element. The ceiling has framing boards with a width of 15 cm in average. There are 14 laths elongated through the same direction as that of the flooring boards. The level of boards of the ceiling is at about +7.51 m from the datum line.

The south wall of the space is 6.10 m in length and 3.50 m in height in average. There is a single winged door at east edge of the wall. It is the entrance of sofa 101. There is a lightening unit composed of gypsum elements and a niche which are symmetrically arranged at the middle part of the wall. The west component of the unit is lost, however definite trace of it in a triangular form can easily be noticed. Top level of the east unit is at 1.82 m from the ground level. The niche at middle of the arrangement has 26cm*46cm dimensions and an arch profile on top. There is 42 cm between these two units. The west edge of the wall there is a narrow single winged window (WLSd-1wf-L0) placed above the 'sedir' unit. The bottom level of the window is at 0.88 m from the ground level. The baseboard of the wall has a width of 8 cm and placed all along the façade between the door and 'sedir'.

The east wall of the space is 4.60 m in length and 3.47 m in height in average. This wall is a blind wall. There are some linear traces on the surface. The linear trace at top is 1.97 m high from the ground level. It is starting from the north edge and continues up to a vertical trace 1.00 m away from the south wall. It is followed by another two linear traces approximately with 50 cm intervals. These two are starting from the vertical one which is 0.92 m from the north wall. Surface between the north vertical traces is mud plastered and not washed, whereas all other surfaces are lime plastered and lime washed in white. The baseboard of the related wall has jointings at the same lines of the vertical linear traces.

The north wall of the space is 5.97 m in length and 3.45 m in height in average. The wall is arranged with two architectural elements. Fireplace (FP1-A1b) at east side has a pointed arch profile. The springing line of it is approximately 0.75 m high from the ground level. The arch profile is emphasized by a brick work as shifting the related surface from that of wall with 4 cm in average. Inside of the unit is covered with 'harman' bricks at a height of 0.76 m from the ground level. All surfaces of fireplace are lime plastered and washed in white. Chimney of it is collapsed; therefore related area is full of rubbles. There is a remaining half of a profiled gypsum veil above the arch profile. The fireplace seems to be framed by posts from each side. The one at east is appeared due to the plaster lost. The part at east of it is mud plastered and not washed up to the lime plastered and washed level which is at about the same line of lateral trace at east wall. The post at west side of the fireplace is covered by the east frame of the built-in cupboard unit. Cupboard has 2.15m*4.12m dimensions (BC-N- 01b). It has an upper cabinet above the double winged part. The west part of it has a lathed frame above the 'sedir'. The east unit of the cupboard is single winged. Space behind the framed face of the cupboard is empty; it has no partitions inside except a chimney hole next to the north wall and a chimney that is adjacent to the cupboard's face between the single winged part and double winged part. The floor of this space is covered with timber boards where the walls behind are lime plastered and lime washed in white color. The upper part of the cupboard' frontal face is again lime plastered and washed in white on laterally placed timber boards.

The west wall of the space is facing the courtyard. It is 4.60 m in length and 3.55 m in height in average. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) placed in a symmetrical arrangement with intervals of 31 cm. the bottom level of windows is 90 cm high from the ground level and 44 cm high for the 'sedir' placed under them.



Figure 22: Space 103

3.1.4.3.4. 104-105

This is the north interval space of the first floor. Neighboring spaces are SC02 at north, 103 at west, 101 and 102 at south and 106 at east. It has a rectangular plan longer side of which is elongated through north-south direction. However, in fact SC02 is also a part of this space. The dimensions, if SC02 space is neglected, are 2.77m*4.67 m in length and 3.48m in height in average. This space is divided into two smaller spaces by a timber frame wall in height of a half-storey that is elongate through north-south direction. It is constructed in between the south post embedded in the wall and a self standing one at north next to the south line of the staircase. This wall has 14 cm thickness and is 1.16m east of the west wall. Top level of it is approximately at +6.05 m from the datum line.

The upper part of west space, which is coded as 104, is simply covered with boards and beams without any order. The ground of 104 is covered with 7 timber

boards parallel to the partition wall and elongated up to 2.22 m from the south wall. The floor level here is +3.87 m from the datum line. Other half of the space is covered with 'şeşhane' brick most of which are detached from the ground or lost. This space has two single winged doors at two opposing sides. The one at south (DSW-l-lb) is connecting to the west sofa 101. The one at north (DSWf-fp) is placed on the north edge of the partition wall and connecting the space to the other half. It is simple attached to the northeast corner post. Although the borders can not easily be followed, the bottom parts of the walls of north half of 104 are plastered with lime and washed in white up to 47 cm high from the ground level of the related part (all other surfaces of 104-105 are mud plastered).

On the other hand, the space at east part, namely 105, is used as an entrance hall connecting the staircase to the east sofa, 102. It is also connecting to 104. The floor is covered with 'şeşhane' bricks and has a level of +3.85 m according to the datum line.

The ceiling of the whole space is divided into three parts.

First division is at the same line with the partition wall. Both ceilings are lathed but not shouldered. Laths are in east-west direction. The framing boards are 12 cm in width. Laths of both ceilings are almost at the same line and 19 in number. There is a definite line of jointings of boards at west ceiling that is at 0.75 m east of west wall. The board level of the west half is +7.30 m where that of east is +7.29 m from the datum line.

Other division is in between these ceilings and that of staircase space. Here the ceiling is again lathed but not shouldered. 2 laths are elongated through east-west direction. The board level of this part is +7.31 m from the datum line.

SC02 is separated from 104 and 105 by the half-storey north wall of 104 and a wall plate that is carried by a bracket and a post. 104-105 take light from two adjacent windows (WSSb-ff) placed on north wall of SC02. The wall under the window at east side is partially collapsed. From this opening the attic space of the neighboring building (lot 10) can be seen.



Figure 23: Spaces 104-105

3.1.4.3.5. 106

This space is located at the northeast corner of the first floor. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.68m*5.57m (for the circulation area) in plan and approximately 3.41 m in height. The neighboring spaces are, 105 at west and 102 at south. Space is facing the garden at east. Floor of the space is covered with 20 timber boards elongated through east-west direction. The boards are continuous up to the west cupboard. Floor level is at +4.02 m in average according to the datum line. The ceiling is lathed and shouldered. It is shouldered by plastered arch profiled intermediary element. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 17 cm. An ornamented timber band is nailed on this frame perpendicularly and surrounding the ceiling with the boards. It has a wave form and vegetable motives. It has 6 cm width. On top of the framing board there is an additional one with a 28 cm width which is surrounding the ceiling from inside. The ceiling is composed of diagonally placed laths one within another. There are 9 diagonal laths at northeast quarter, and 8 at others. The diagonal frames become narrower at center and ends up with a boss with the same form. It has well processed timber ornamentations on surface in vegetable forms. Ceiling boss is narrowing while dropping with 12 cm from the board level of the

ceiling. According to this the boards are +7.47 m in average and the center of boss at +7.35 m from the datum line.

All walls of the space are lime plastered and lime washed in white color.

The south wall of the space is 6.27 m in length and 3.46 m in height in average. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at west edge of the space. It connects the room to the east sofa (102) of the first floor. The middle part of the door is lost. The baseboard of that wall is continuing up to a distance that is 0.88 m from the east wall. There is an electrical installation on the east frame of the door.

The east wall of the space is facing the garden. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-La) on this wall. They have lost their frames and glasses; on the other hand they all have iron railings (R-1-B-a). The bottom level of the windows is 0.80 m above the ground level. There is a baseboard at middle with a width of 8 cm. both sides of it have linear traces at about 30 cm high from the ground level.

The north wall of the space is 5.57 m in length and 3.46 m in height in average. There is a built-in cupboard between a 'lambalık' niche placed 0.60 m from the west wall and a double winged window at most east edge of the wall. The window (WLSc-2wf-La) here has no frames or glasses but has just iron railings (R-1-B-a). 'Lambalık' niche at the opposite side has an arch profile on top but it is different then others, since there is no inner lob. A remain and a trace of a triangular formed gypsum unit is seen at the surface of the niche. The borders of the niche are emphasized by well-processed timber ornamentation which is colored with white lime wash. At the bottom of the niche there is a timber shelf which is profiled at edges. It is placed over a rectangular frame defining an opening which is full of with rubbles. From this opening a brick masonry wall is noticed at west side inside the opening. The west part of this niche is covered by timber boards those arranged in a lateral row. Surface is lime plastered and washed in white. The built-in cupboard (BC-N-02) at middle has a single wing at west part and a closed shelved unit (wings are lost) shifted above with 45 cm from the ground level at east part. The bottom part of the unit has a problem of inconveniency of jointed

timber boards and laths. Top level of the cupboard is 2.21 m from the ground level. It has a length of 3.04 m.

The west wall of the space is 4.68 m in length and 3.48 m in height in average. This wall has a built-in cupboard (BC-W-E1). The south edge is an opened shelved unit with 4 partitions. There are two cabinet placed symmetrically at the upper wall of the cupboard.



Figure 24: Spaces 106

3.1.4.3.6. 107

This space is located at the southeast corner of the first floor. It has a rectangular plan. The dimensions are 4.70m*5.54m (for the circulation area) in plan and approximately 3.54 m in height. The neighboring spaces are 108 at west, and sofa 101 at north. It is facing both the interval open space at south and the garden at east. Floor is covered by 19 timber boards elongated through east-west direction. The boards are continuous up to 0.66 m west of the east wall. Floor level is at +4.03 m in average according to the datum line. The ceiling is lathed and shouldered. It is shouldered by plastered arch profile. The framing of ceiling is provided by timber profiled boards with a width of 12 cm. there are 19 laths with the same direction of flooring boards. The ceiling board level of the space is +7.57

m from the datum line. All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in light blue color.

The south wall of the space is 5.54m in length and 3.58 m in height in average. There is a window (WLSc-2wf-L0) at most east edge of the wall. Bottom level of it is 0.89 m above the ground level. The baseboard of the wall has a width of 6 cm and elongated up to a point that is 0.70 m away from the east wall.

The east wall of the space is 4.68 m in length and 3.60 m in height in average. It has three windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) which have partially lost their frames and glasses. The bottom level of the windows is at about 0.85 m above the ground level.

The north wall of the space is 5.54 m in length (if including the open shelved unit at west wall related length will be 6.33 m) and 3.55 m in height in average. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at west edge of the wall. There are two timber boards placed adjacent to the east frame of the door with a distance of 0.90 m between each other. The upper one is 25 cm under the top level of door. Both elements have 18 cm widths. The upper one has a length of 2.14 m whereas the lower one is in full-length. The baseboard of the related wall is continuing up to 0.63 m west of east wall. It has a width of 8 cm.

The west wall of the space is 4.71 m in length and 3.59 m in height in average. The wall is arranged symmetrically according to a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) placed at middle. It connects the space to 108. Entrance zone is emphasized with a vault on top. The top level of the arch profile of the vault is 2.95 m above from the ground level. The springing line level is at about the top levels of the cupboards (BCR-W-E2a) at each side of the entrance, which is 2.29 m above the ground level.



Figure 25: Spaces 107

3.1.4.3.7. 108

It is located at the south interval part of the first floor. It has a square plan. The dimensions are 3.78m*4.72m in plan and approximately 3.60 m in height. The neighboring spaces are SC01 and 109 at west, 101 and 102 at north and 107 at east. This space is facing the south interval open space at south. It is the entrance hall of the first floor which is directly connected to the courtyard by SC01 and serving to the spaces of first floor. Floor is covered by timber boards elongated through east-west direction. Cover has two parts. East part has 21 boards, where 22 boards are at west part. The flooring has a sunken part at southwest corner to where the stairs is reaching. It is 14 cm lower than the circulation level of the floor which is at +3.93 m from the datum line. It has a square form with dimensions as 1.06m*1.23m. The ceiling is lathed and shouldered. The shouldering is provided by a plastered arch profile. The framing boards of the ceiling are profiled at edges and have approximately 19 cm widths. There are 18 lathes which are elongated with the same direction of those of flooring boards. The ceiling board level is +7.53 m from the datum line in average. There is a timber closure which is fixed by nails to the timber boards of the ceiling. It is at 54 cm from north wall and 91 cm from east wall. It has a square form and has dimensions as 0.47m*0.57m. It is also lathed but not seems to be arranged

specially. The laths and boards seem to be the cut from the related area of the ceiling. This part is the only connection to the roof of the building. On the other hand, there is a linear jointing line of timber boards and laths at about the same line of those of the flooring boards.

All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in blue color.

The south wall of the space is 3.81 m in length and 3.58 m in height in average. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) at this surface. They all have iron railings in same type of arrangement. The bottom part of the railing (R-1-B-a) is used as a unit and is repeated at top with a 180° rotation. The bottom level of the windows is 0.84 m from the ground level. The circulation part of the floor and the sunken one, both have independent baseboards with a width of 5 cm. The one at east has a jointing at about the line of flooring boards' jointing line.

The east wall of the space is 4.69 m in length and 3.62 m in height in average. This wall has two adjacent doors at south side. The single winged one at south (DSW-1-lp) is connecting to the south staircase, SC01. The one next to it at north is again a different type of single winged door (DSW-f-fp) but connects the space to room 109. The top levels of them are at the same line where the bottom levels are different due to the sunken part. Therefore the south door is higher than the one at north. There is a timber board on the wall at north section that is attached to the north door from 28 cm lower than the top level and continues up to the north wall with a width of 16 cm. It has iron hangers on surface. The baseboard of the related part has 8 cm width. There are electrical installations on the north frames of both doors.

The north wall of the space is 3.81 m in length and 3.64 m in height in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) at most west that is connecting this entrance hall to the west sofa of the first floor, 101. The west frame of the door seems to be crammed into the west wall. There is a gypsum lightening unit at middle part of the east half. Top level of it is 1.73m above the ground level. Baseboard of this wall is placed between the door at west and the east wall of the

space. It has 9 cm width. It has a jointing at about the line of flooring boards' jointing line.

The east wall of the space is 4.69 m in length and 3.62 m in height in average. There is a double winged door (DDW-f-fp) at middle which gives entrance to 107. A timber board is placed in between this door and the north wall of the space. Its top level is 1.86 m from the ground level. Its width is 16 cm. there is a triangular trace is noticed between the door and the south edge. The timber baseboards of the wall are in 8 cm width and elongated through opposite edges from the bottom of the door.



Figure 26: Spaces 108

3.1.4.3.8. 109

This space is located at the southwest corner of the first floor. It has 'L' shaped plan. Therefore there are two parts at this space as referring to both functional and physical division. The one at southwest corner is a risen platform with 11 cm from the other and it is assigned to service functions. There is a fireplace at its most east part. Up to the fireplace, its dimensions are 2.08 m in length and 1.41 in

width. Approximate height of this part is 3.43 m. The other part of the space is larger than the first and has a rectangular plan. Its dimensions are 3.36m*4.34m in plan and approximately 3.53 m in height. It is the circulation and living part of the room. The neighboring spaces are 101 at north, 108 at east and SC01 at south. This space is facing both the south interval open space and the courtyard. Floor of the room is covered with timber boards at the circulation part which are elongated through again east-west direction. There is a joint line at about 1.63 m from the east wall of the space. There are 17 boards at both parts. The risen platform of the service section is covered with cement screed and full of rubbles of the collapsed parts of the fireplace walls. The flooring level of the circulation area is +3.95 from the datum line. The ceiling of the space is lathed and shouldered. An arch profiled and plastered intermediary element used for shouldering. It follows the same lines of the plan with 45° joints. The framing boards are profiled at edges and have 12 cm width in average. There are 10 laths at above circulation part and 5 at the service part all of which are elongated through the same direction with that of flooring boards. The average level of ceiling boards is +7.48 m from the datum line.

All walls are lime plastered and lime washed in blue color.

The south wall of the space is 4.40 m in length and 3.53 m in height in average. The east part of the south elevation has an opening in an arch profile at upper parts. Opening at the level of springing line of the arch profile is 0.98 m in width. The east edge of it is 53 cm away from the east wall where the west edge of it is 76 cm away from the corner post of the fireplace. The floor level of the opening is 31 cm below the springing line level of the arch profile and is 2.03 m above the ground level of the space. The top level of arch is 79 cm above the floor level of the opening. It is constructed over the staircase. There are some traces on the surface of the wall at about the borders of the opening possibly related to the hinges and wings. Inside is lime plastered and floor and ceiling are covered with 5 timber boards in the same direction of that of the flooring boards of the space. The dimensions inside the opening are 1.26m*1.55m in plan and 1.43 m in height. On

the other hand, the west part of the elevation is 1.41 m shifted through south from the surface of east part. There is a narrow window (WLSd-1wf-L0) at most west of the west wall. There are some vertical and horizontal linear traces on the paint of wall next to the window. Nail holes are the other traces. The fireplace (FP2) at this part is constructed over the staircase and there is no smoke dirt on the inner faces. This unit has dense material loss problem especially at inner walls which let the construction technique and materials used in construction to be documented easily.

The east wall of the space is 3.37 m in length and 3.54 m in height in average for the circulation part of the space. The related elevation at service section is the fireplace itself. Fireplace is set on the risen platform. Its opening is in rectangular form. Neglecting the inner wall thicknesses, the opening of fireplace has 1.41 m of length and 1.44 m of height. The lintel on top of it has 10cm*10cm section. The upper part is plastered with lime and washed in white. The total height of the related surface is 3.40 m. The wall of the circulation part of the space has a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at most south. it connects the space to the entrance hall, 108. Timber baseboard of the wall is 10 cm in width. There is electrical installation on wall next to the north frame of the door.

The north wall of the space is 4.27 m in length and 3.50 m in height. There is a single winged door (DSW-f-fp) at most east which is connecting the space to sofa 101. Timber baseboard of this wall has 10 cm width and has a joint at about the west frame of the door. In fact it is at the same line with the jointing line of flooring boards of the circulation part. It is also cut at 71 cm away from the west wall.

The west wall of the space is 4.77 m in length and 3.57 m in height. There are three windows (WLSc-2wf-L0) at this façade. The frames and glasses of them are almost totally lost. The bottom level of the windows is at about 0.74 m above the ground level. All of them have iron railings (R-1-B-a).



Figure 27: Spaces 109

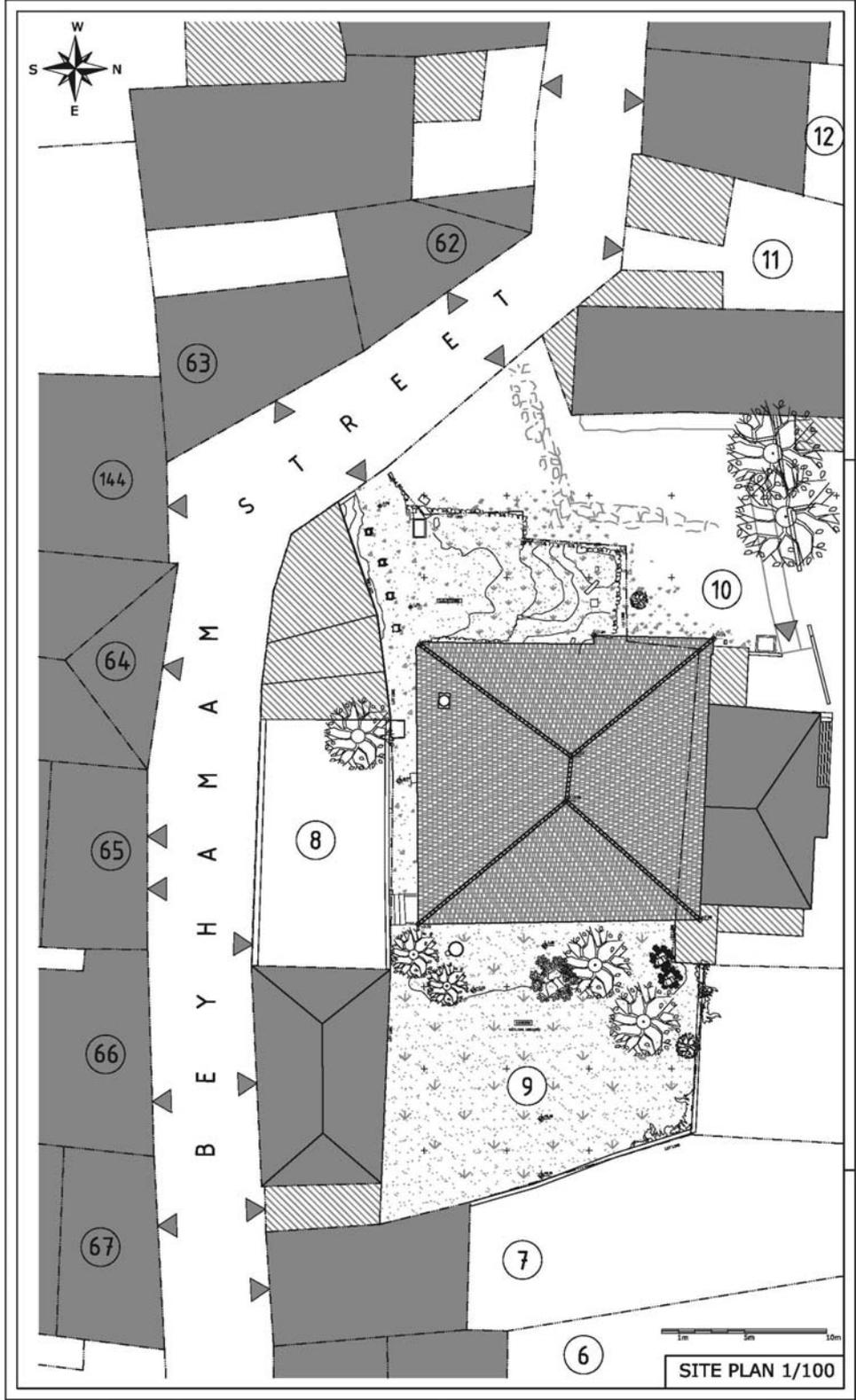


Figure 28: Site Plan: 1/200 (presented in 1/100 at Jury)

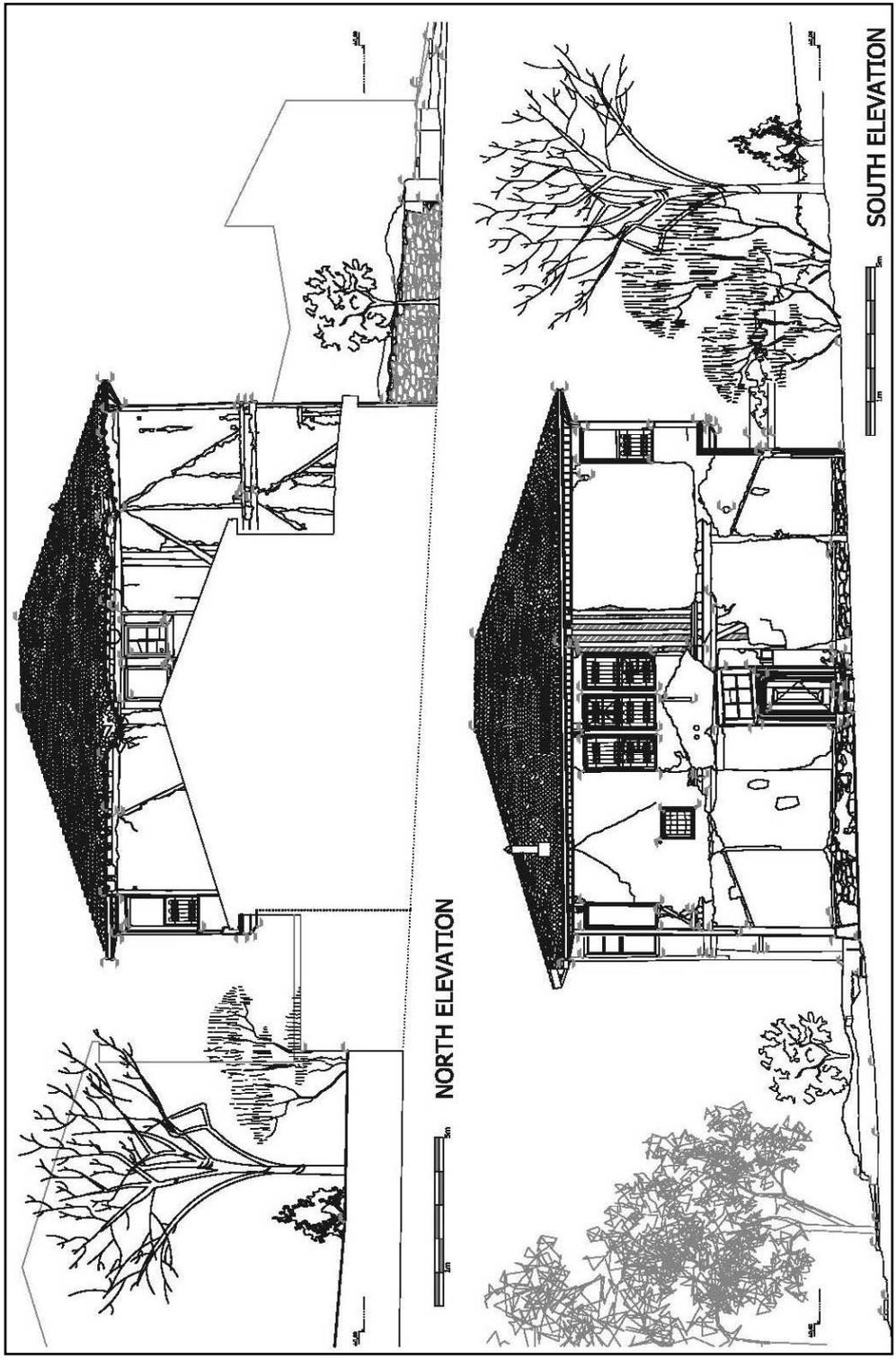


Figure 29: North and South Façades: 1/200 (presented in 1/100 at Jury)

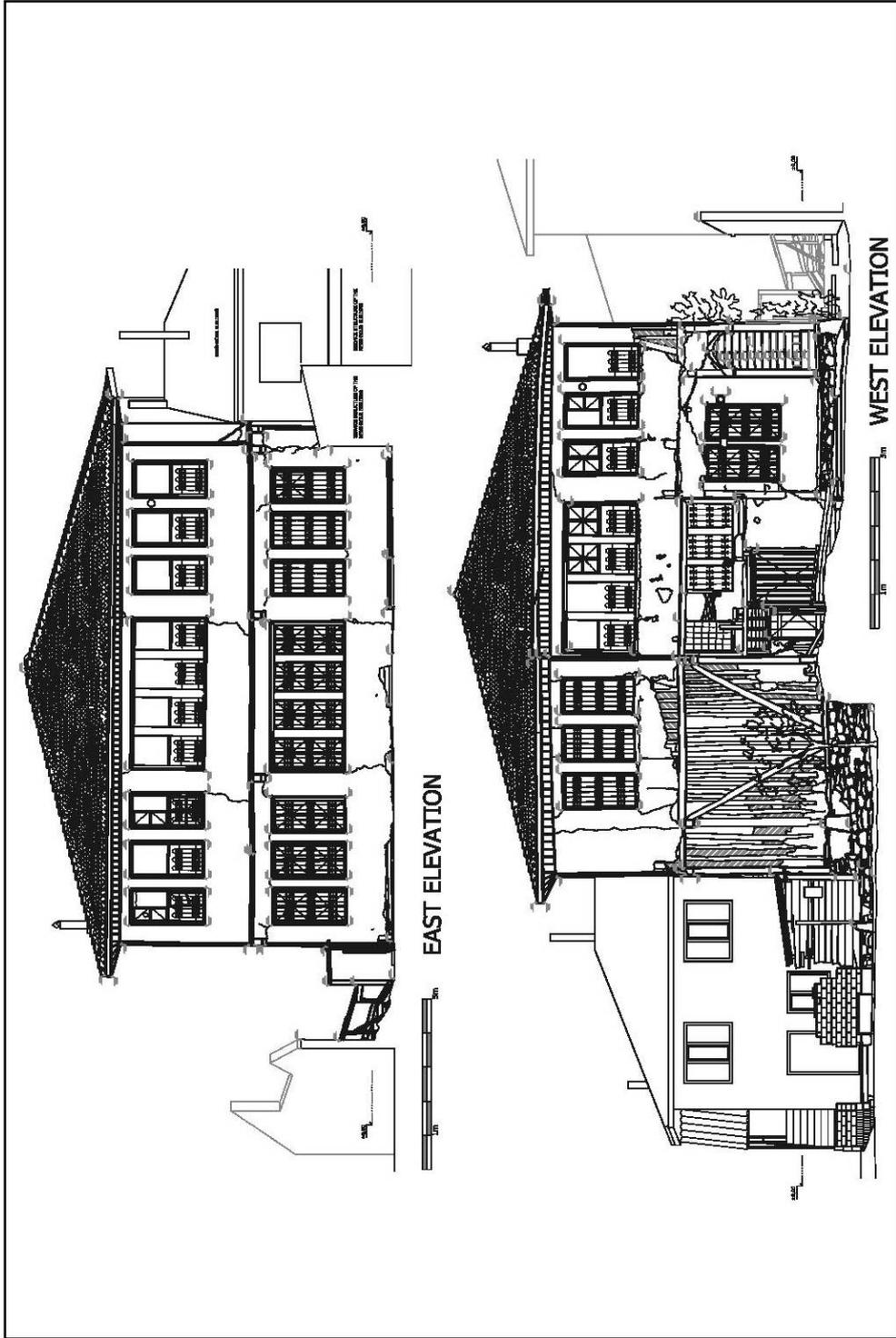


Figure 30: East and West Façades: 1/200 (presented in 1/100 at Jury)

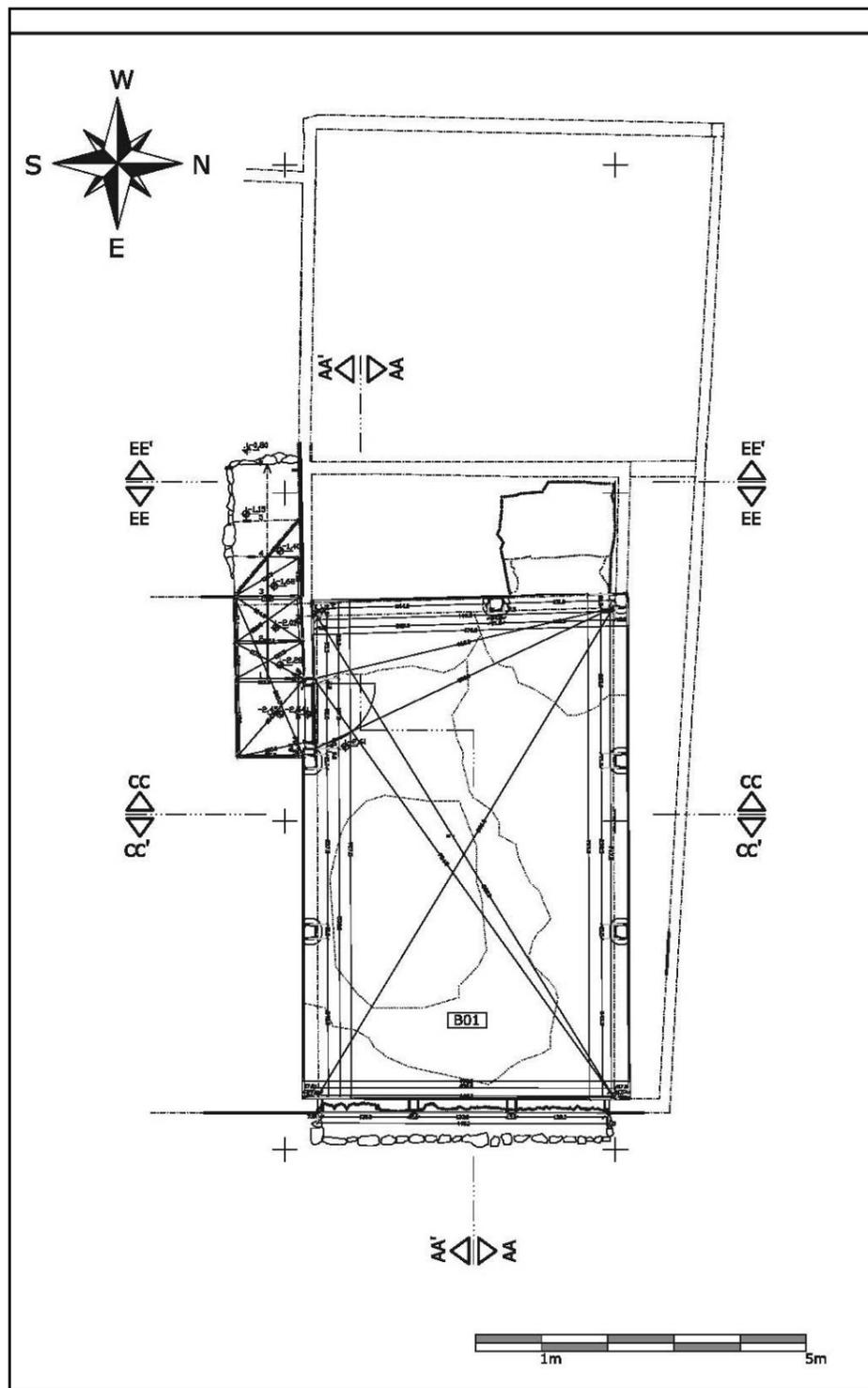


Figure 32: Basement Floor Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

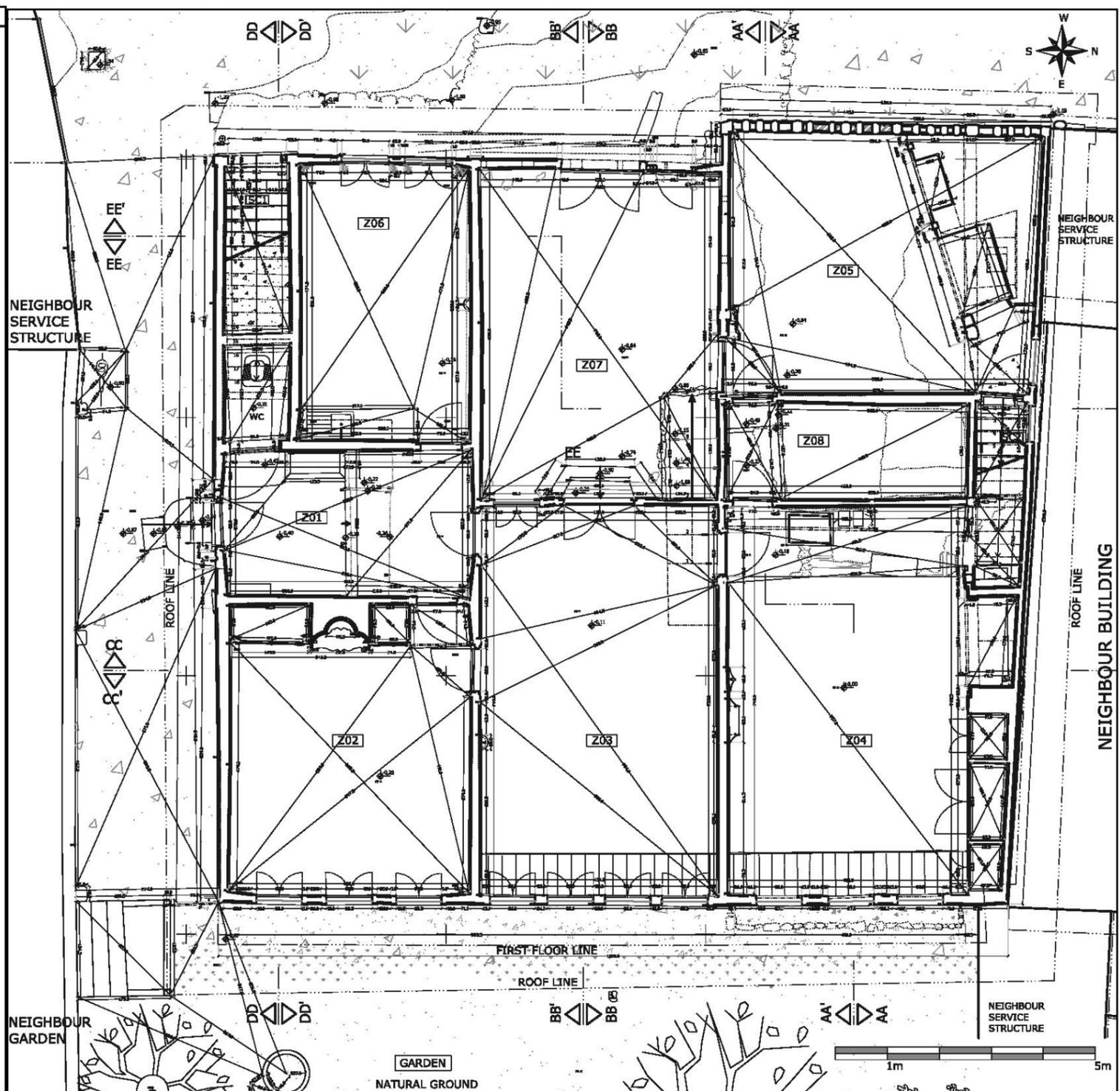


Figure 33: Ground Floor Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

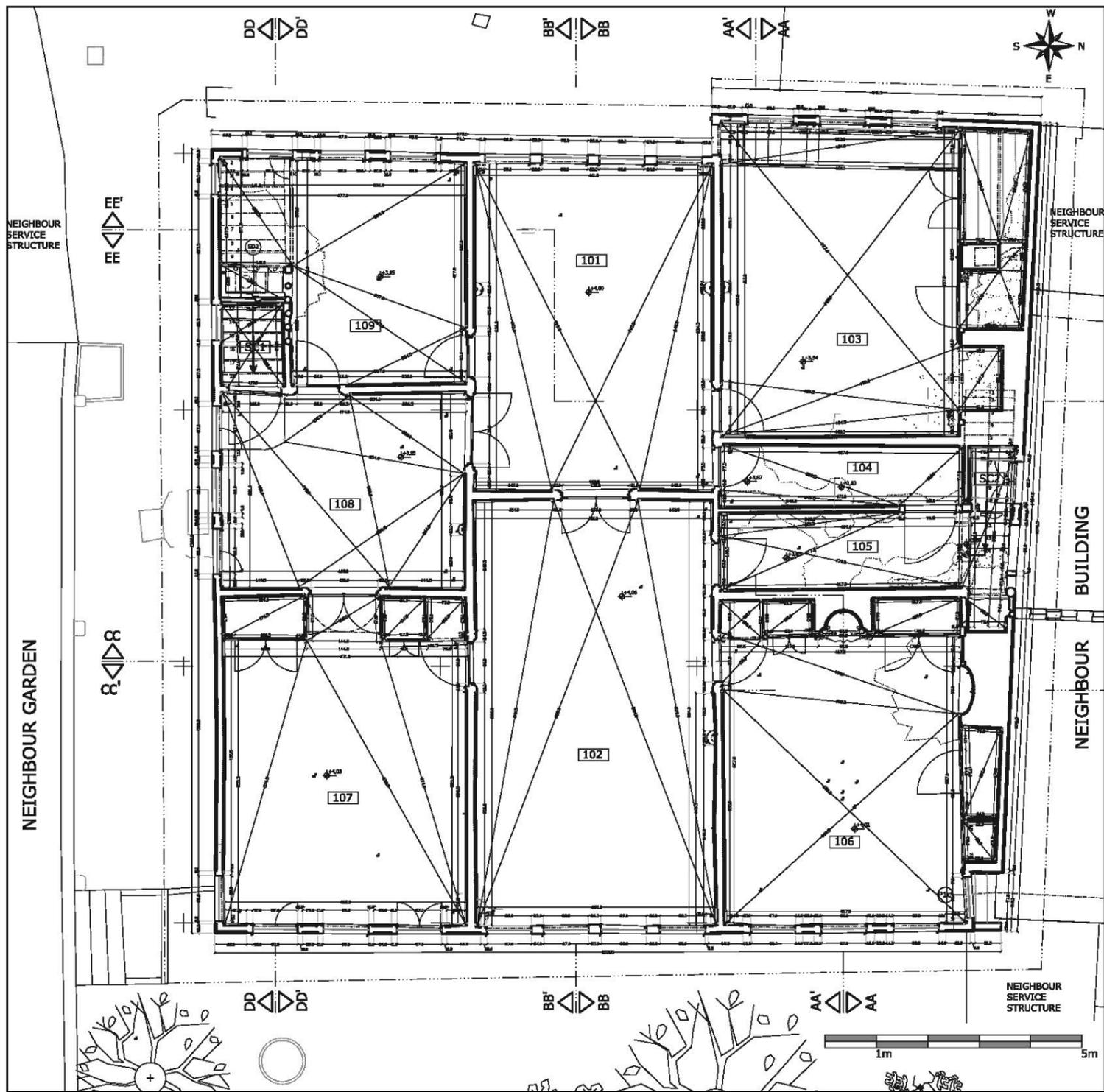


Figure 34: First Floor Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

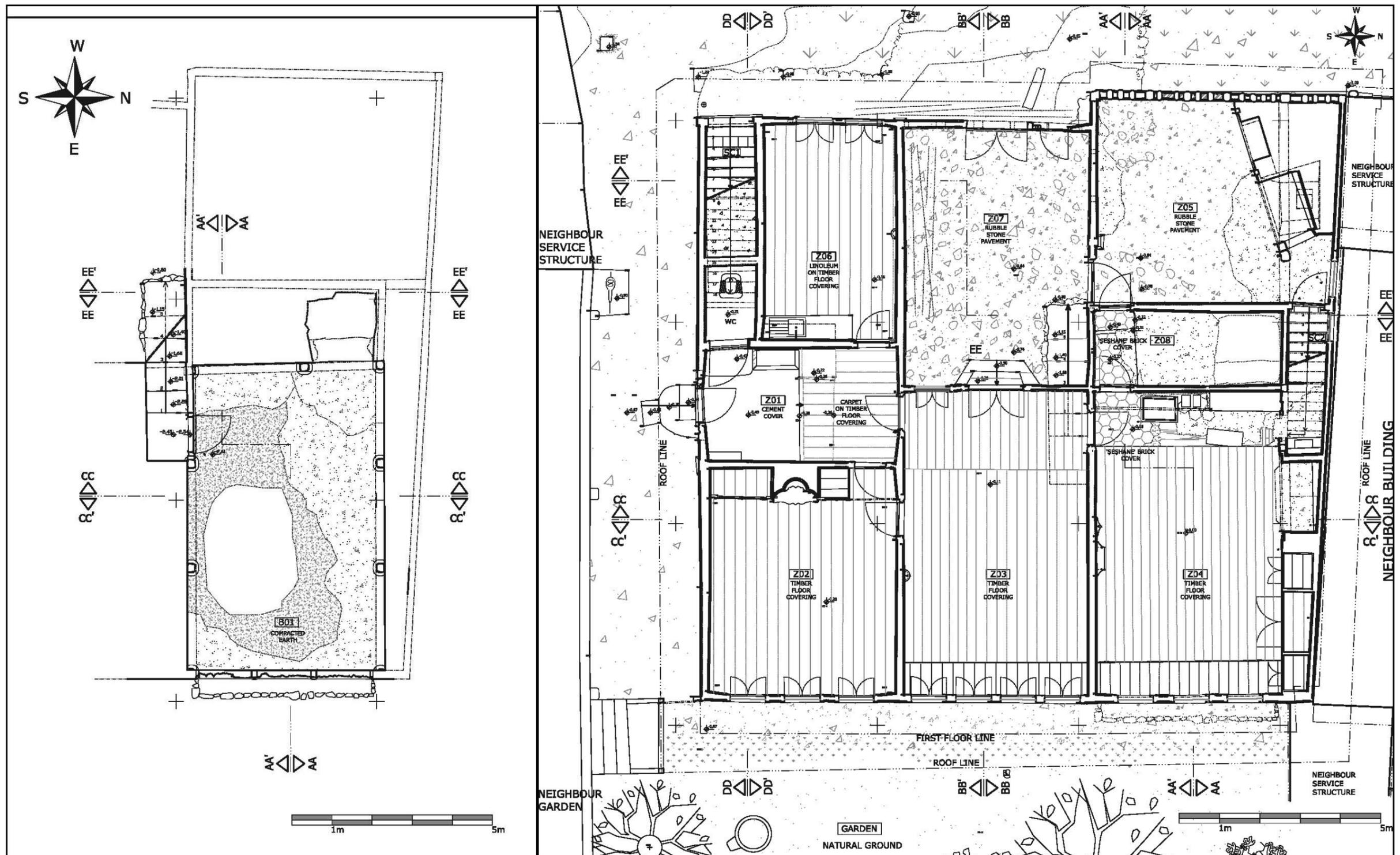
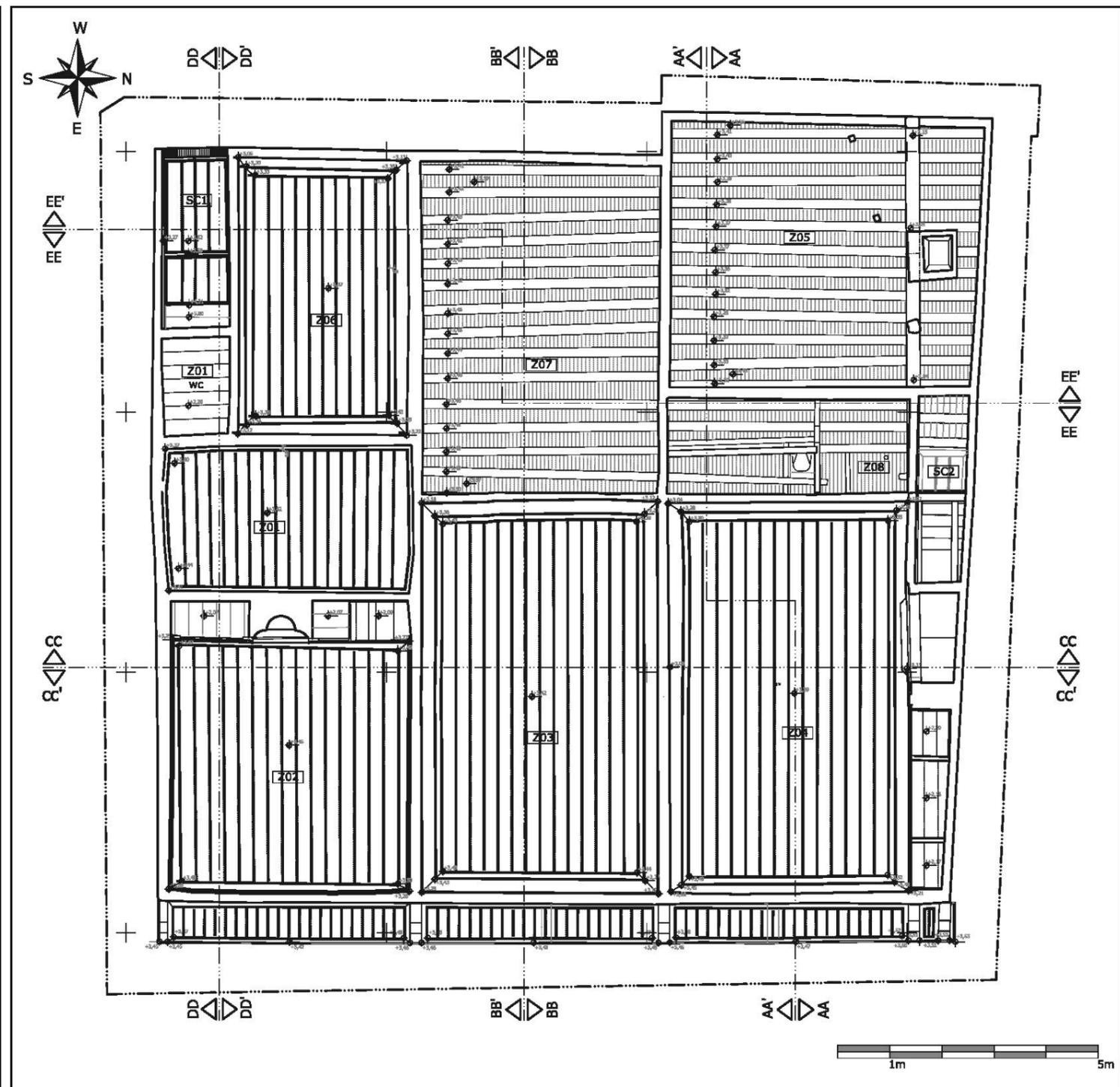
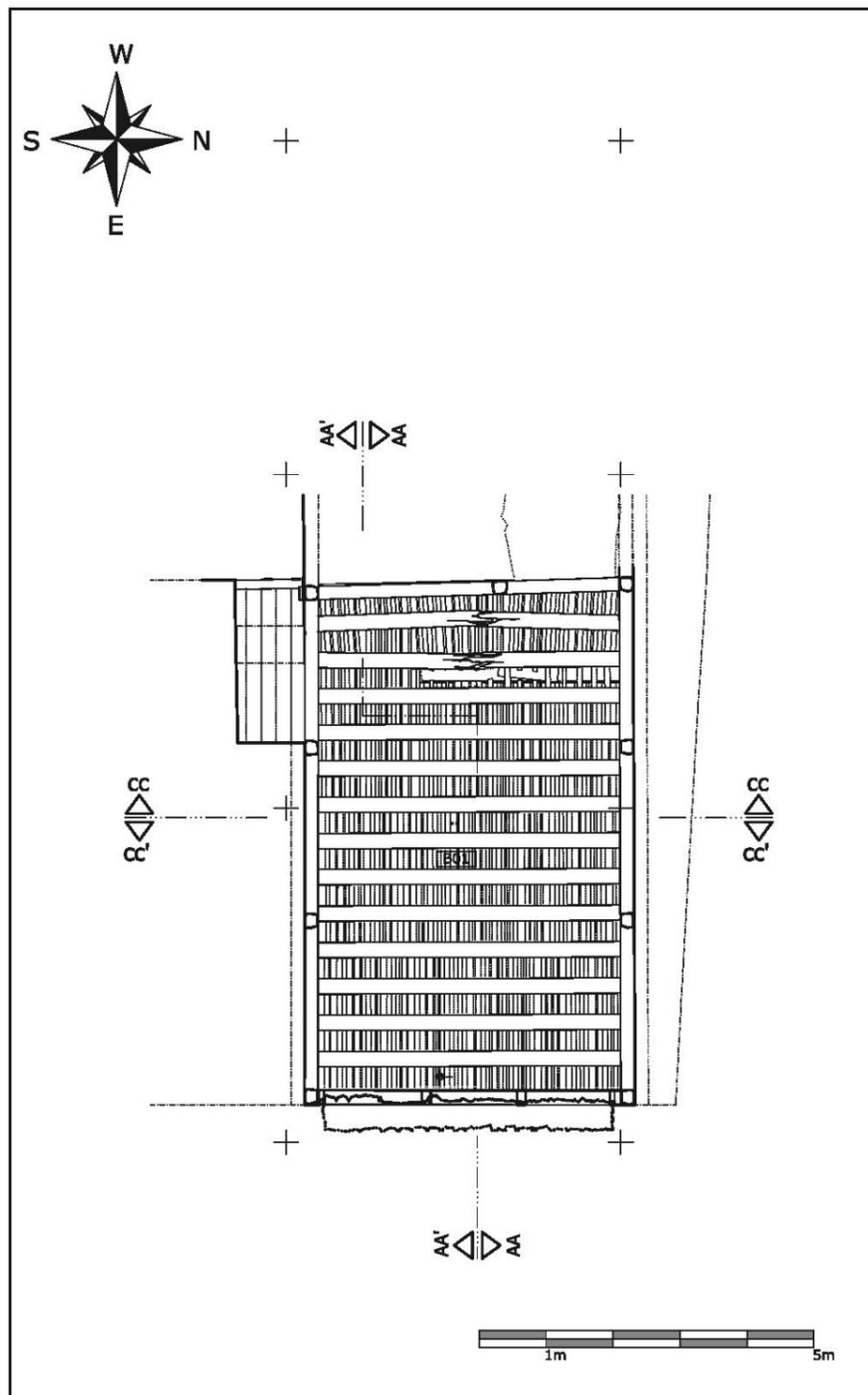


Figure 35: Basement Floor Flooring Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

Figure 36: Ground Floor Flooring Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 37: First Floor Flooring Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)



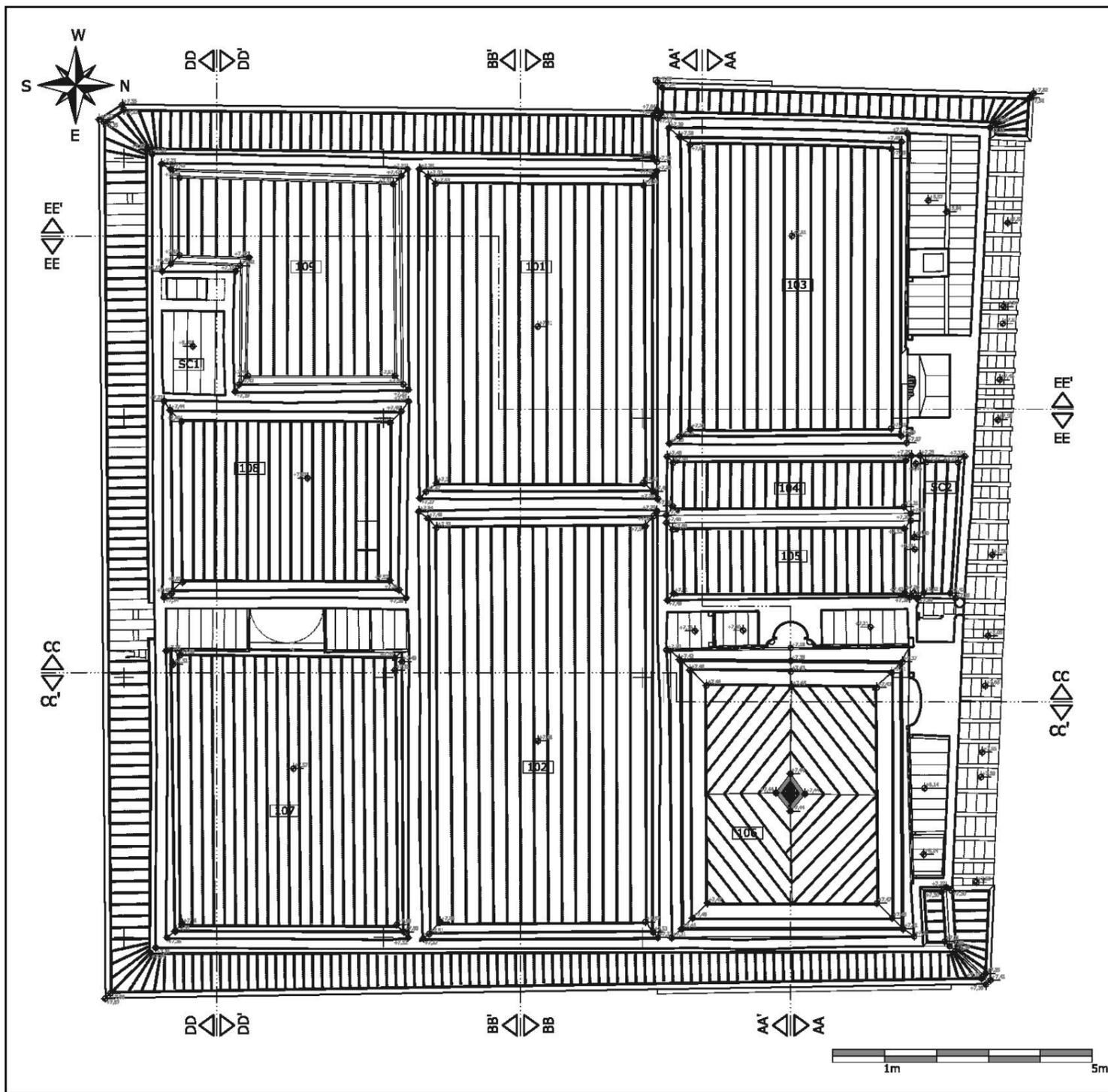


Figure 40: First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

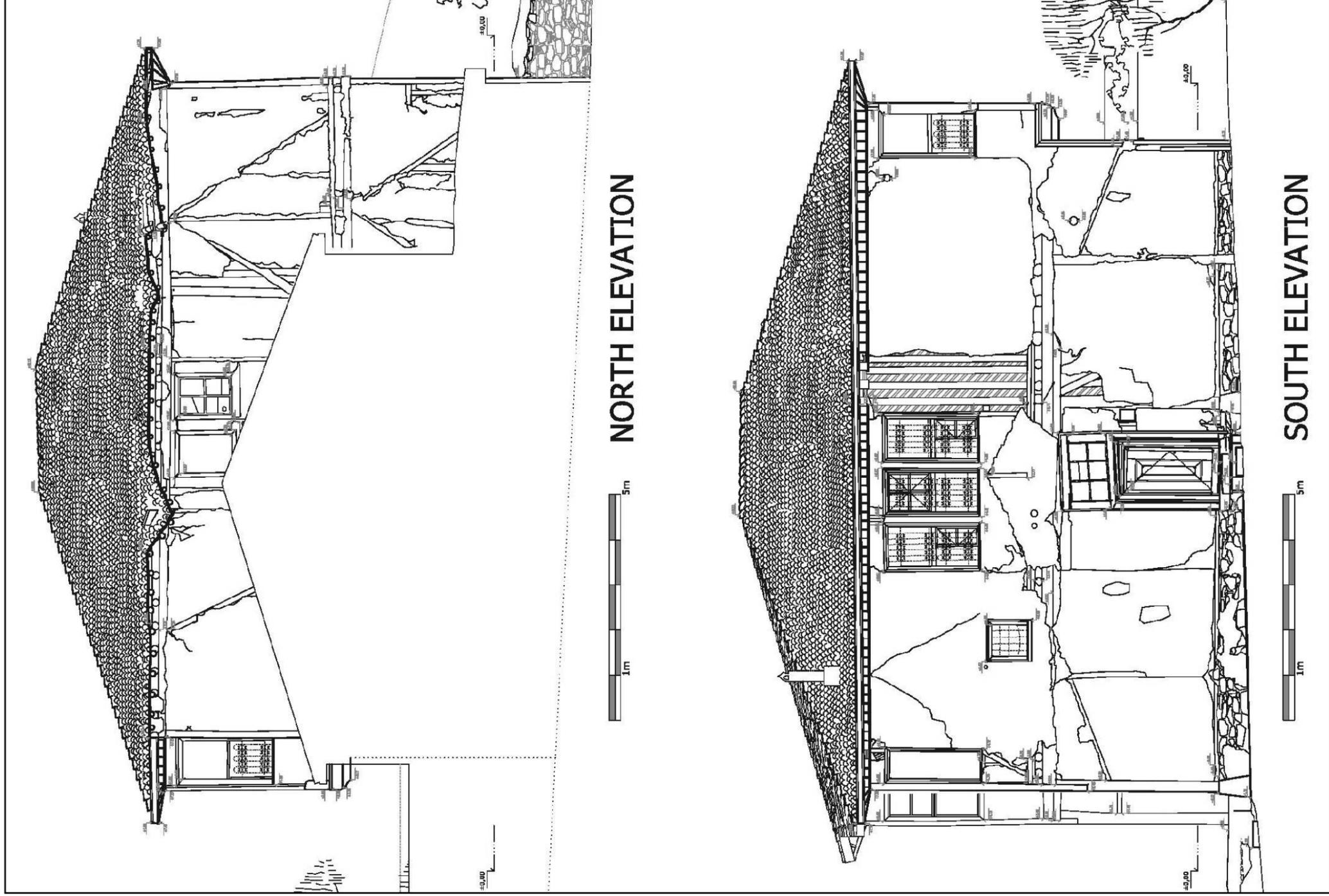


Figure 41: North and South Façades: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

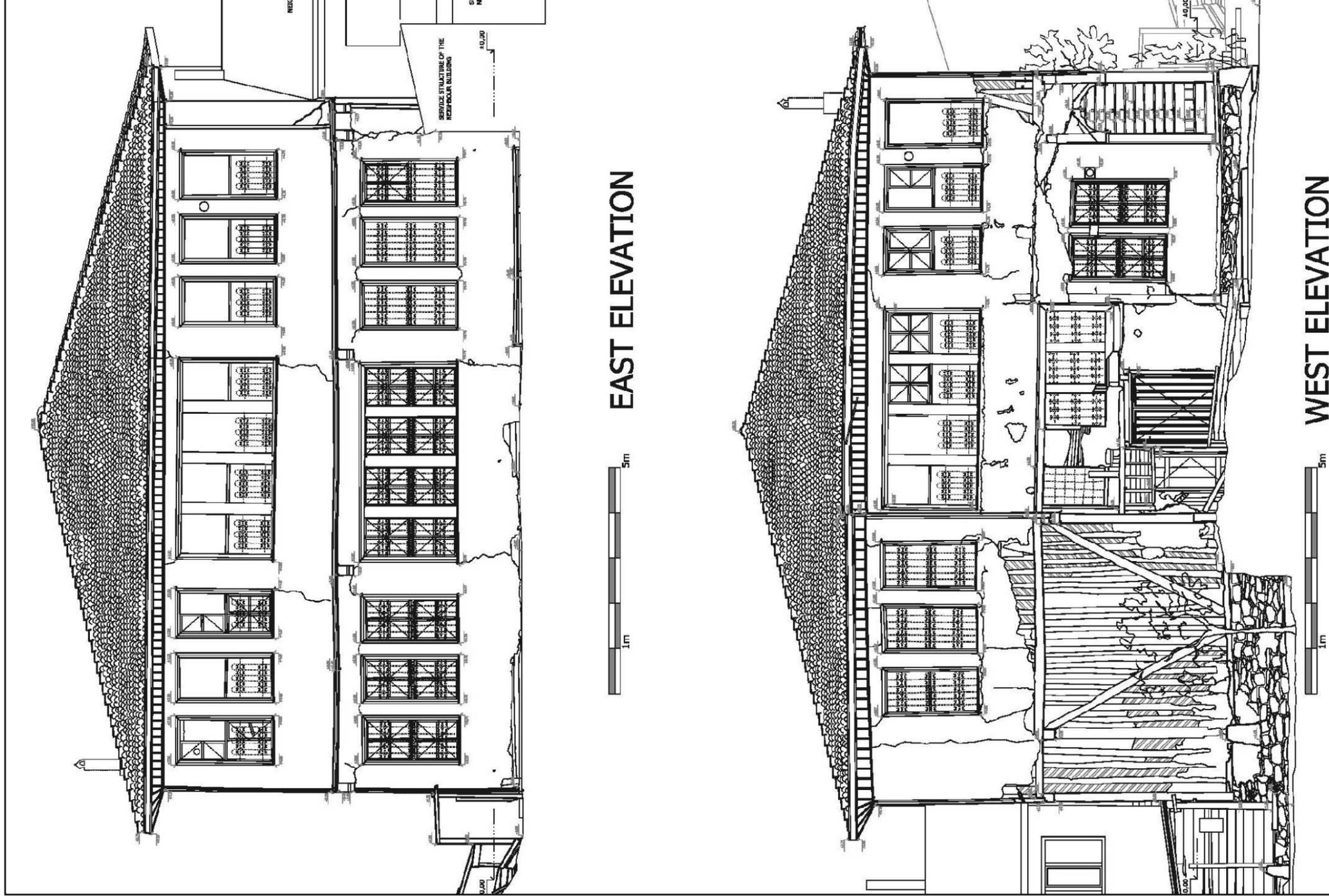


Figure 42: East and West Façades: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

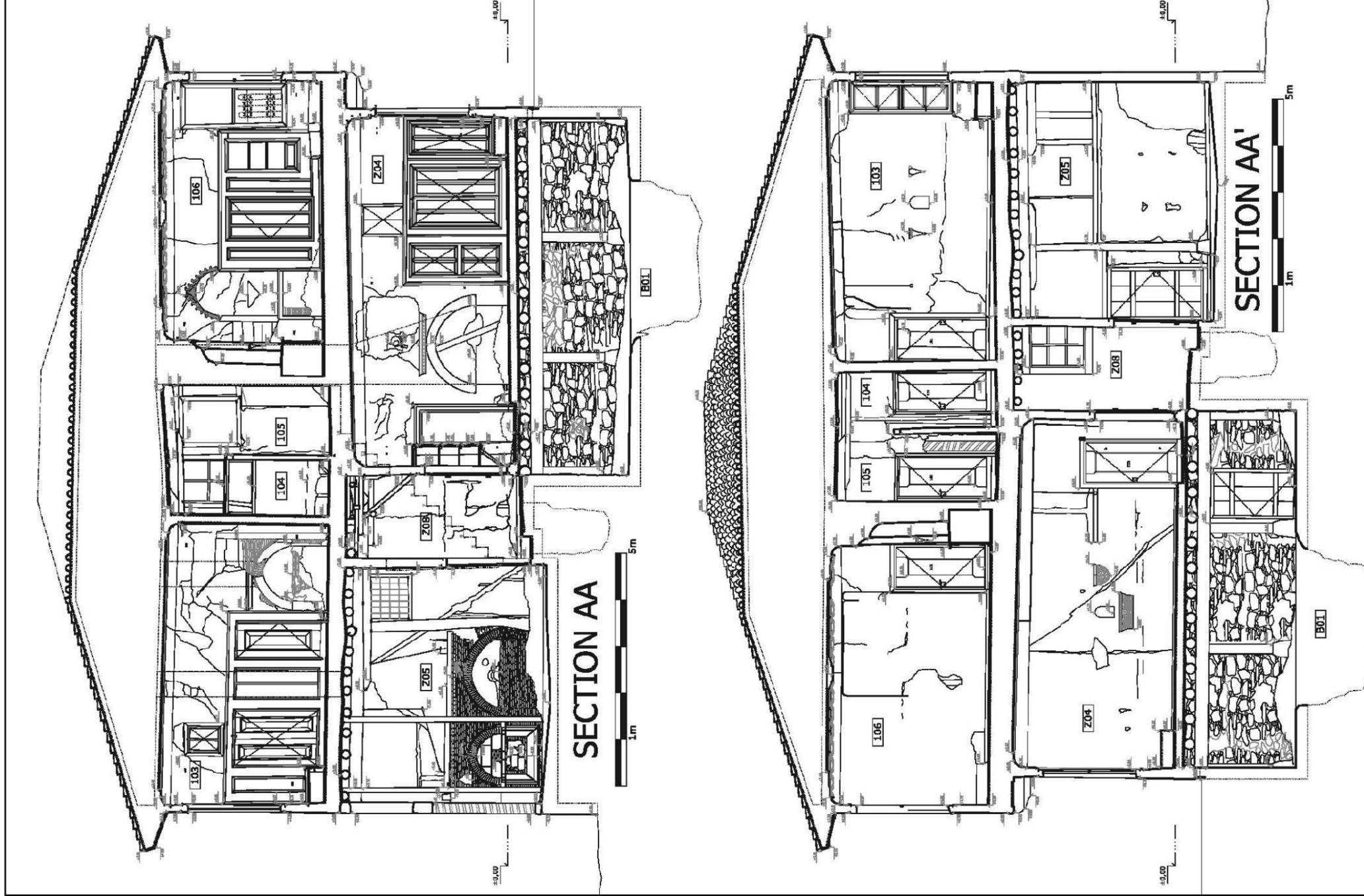


Figure 43: Sections -AA, AA': 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury) (continued)

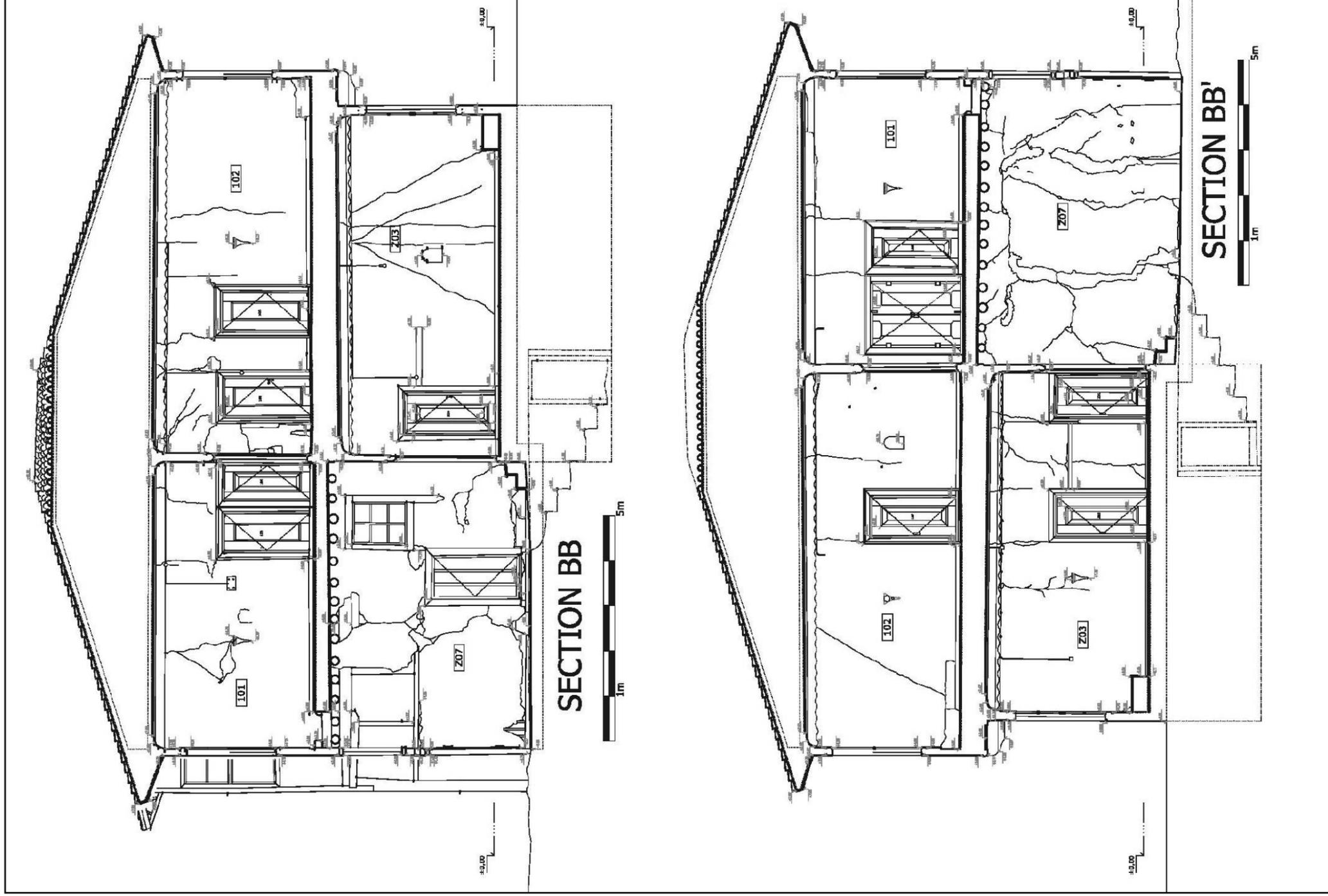


Figure 44: Sections –BB, BB': 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury) (continued)

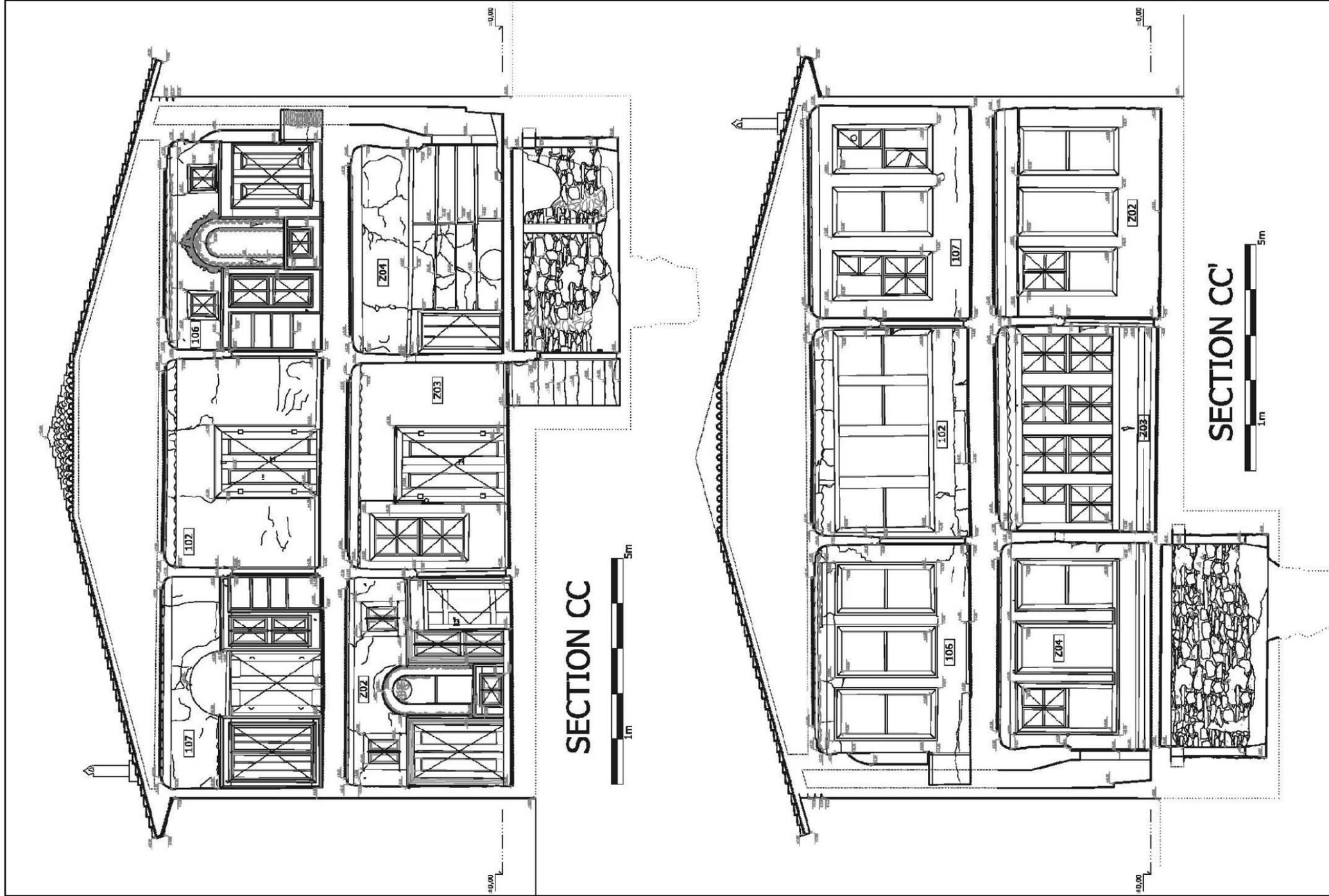


Figure 45: Sections –CC, CC': 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury) (continued)

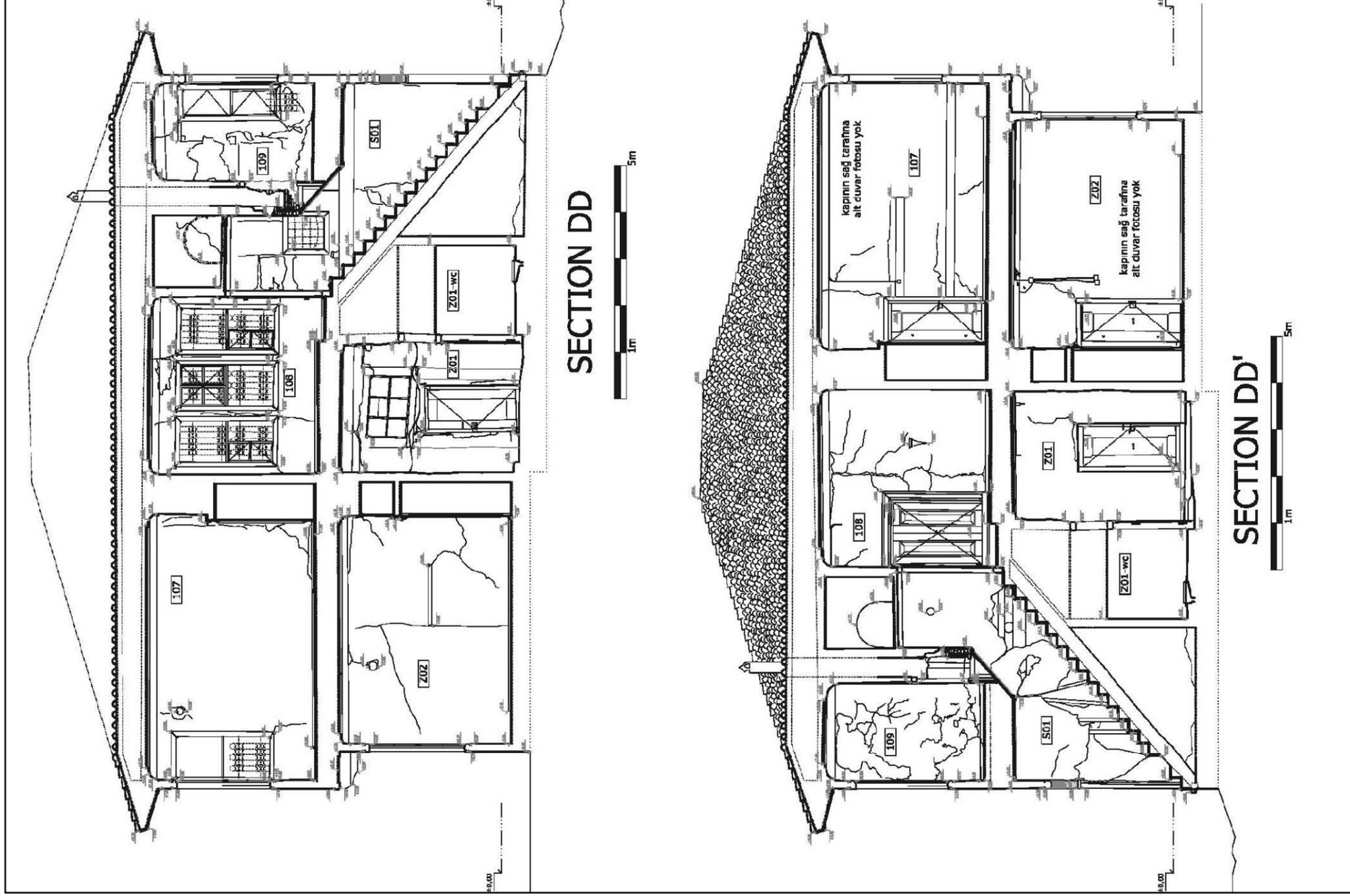


Figure 46: Sections –DD, DD': 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury) (continued)

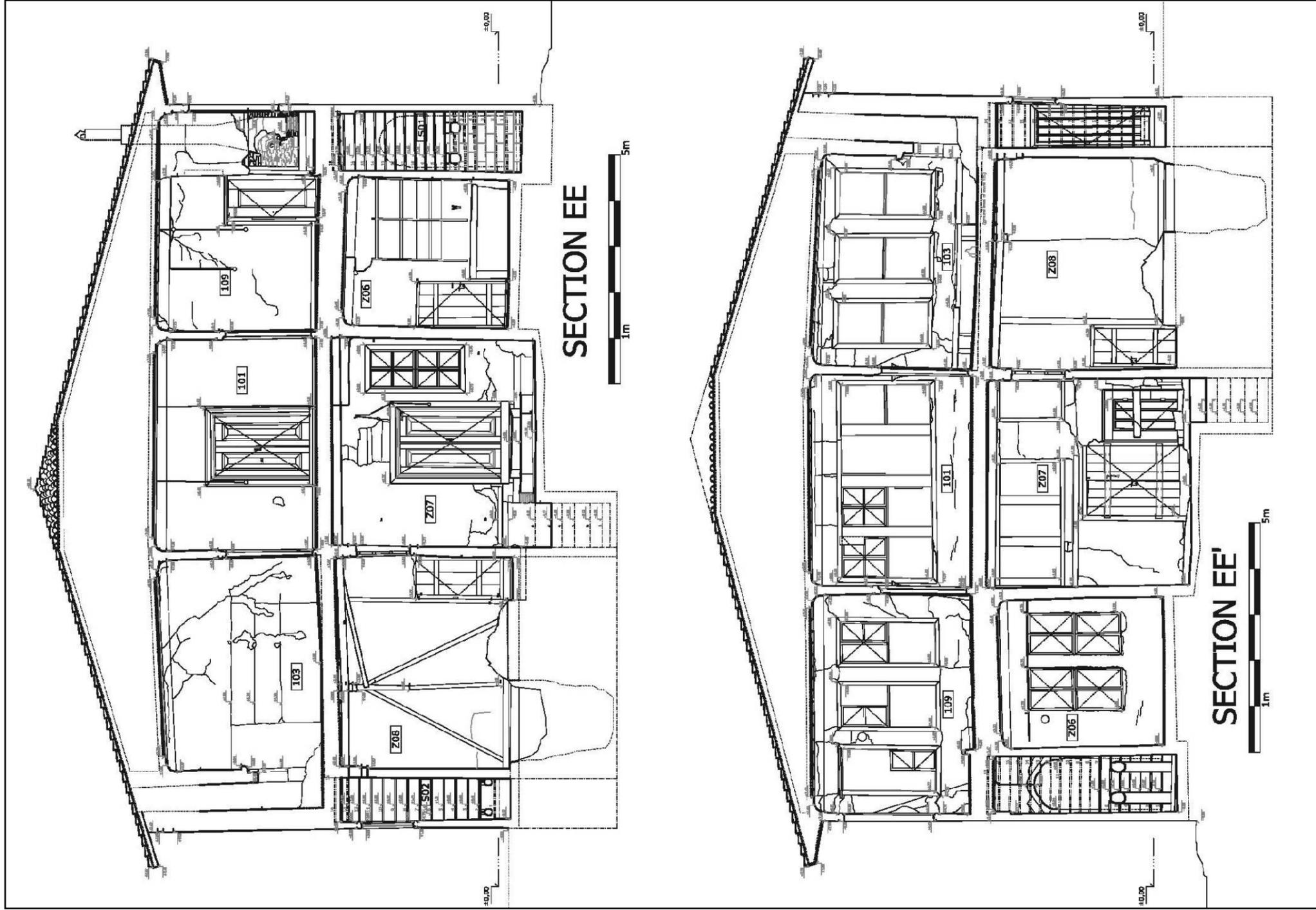


Figure 47: Sections -EE, EE': 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

3.1.4.4. Architectural Elements

3.1.4.4.1. Ceilings

Sheltering of spaces is classified under two main heading as covered and uncovered (For construction techniques of the related types see Figure 69, p.124). The covered ones have sub-groups as simply board covered, lathed and framed and lathed and shouldered. The last one is varying as simple and processed ceilings. The second one is enriched by use of ceiling boss.

Uncovered type is noticed at Z05, Z07, Z08 and SC02. The simply board covered ceilings are seen at built-in cupboards. Not shouldered but lathed and framed types are applied in SC1, Z01, under projection, 104, 105 and SC02. The shouldered and lathed type ceilings are at Z02, Z03, Z04, Z06, 101,102, 103, 106, 107, 108, and 109. Room 109 is differed from other with the polygonal arrangement of ceiling. On the other hand, except room 106, all others of this type are simply arranged. However at 106, the laths at four quarters are diagonally placed on boards and form a frame surrounding the center. The frames are repeating through center while becoming smaller. At last the center s enriched and finished by use of a ceiling boss having parallel sides to the direction of laths. Ceiling boss is ornamented with well-processed timber ornamentations.

3.1.4.4.2. Floorings

There are mainly two types of grounds. First one is uncovered and left in compacted soil. It is noticed at basement floor ground and grounds of spaces being under SC01 and SC02. Second type is the covered ones. They are sub-grouped under four headings. Grouping depends on the aiming material that is used in floor cover as rubble stone pavement (Z05, Z07), cement screed cover (Z01, 109), ‘şeşhane’ brick cover (Z04, Z08, 104, 105) and timber board cover (Z01, Z02, Z03, Z04, Z06, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109). Construction techniques of covered floors are given in Figure 69 (p.124).

3.1.4.4.3. Stairs

They are two types of staircases according to the material used in construction as stone and timber. Stone stairs is at the passage zone of basement floor at Z07 and has five steps. Steps are monolithic cut stones those placed above another. For timber staircases the steps are composed of two boards as raisers and footers. They are nailed perpendicularly both on triangular intermediary timber elements which are placed above diagonally placed beams at opposite sides of the void with an angle and on top of each other (For construction techniques for the related types see Figure 69, p.124; for staircase details, see Figure 51, p. 98).

The staircase at southwest corner (SC01) has 18 footers and 18 raisers. The raisers are 20 cm and footers are 30 cm in average. The one at north middle part of the building (SC02) has 14 footers and 14 raisers. The raisers are 23 cm and the footers are 26 cm in average. The landing at 105 is in fact the beam placed in east-west direction as 22 cm higher than the last step of SC02.

3.1.4.4.4. Doors

There are 27 door openings in the building (for location and types see Figures 9, 10, 19). Fifteen of them are at the ground floor where remaining twelve of them are at the first floor. They are grouped (see Table 1, p. 92) under two main headings as single winged (DSW) or double winged (DDW) according to their compositions. There are 5 double winged and 22 single winged doors in the building. For sub grouping, second criterion is the construction technique. According to this, wings are either constructed by timber boards with lintels at one face (linteled-l) or by a central board framed by boards (framed-f). According to the finishes, as the third criterion, the organization of wing faces are either left as boards (-b), or organized with laths at jointings of them (-l), or organized with a panel at the middle of framing boards (-p). Construction techniques for a typical door are given in Figure 70 (p. 125). The detail drawings of related types can be found at Figures 48 (p. 95) and 49 (p. 96).

3.1.4.4.5. Windows

There are 52 outer and 4 inner windows in the building (for location and types see Figures 9, 10, 19). Six of outer and one of inner windows are placed above doors (a row of 5 windows at Z07 entrance doors, a top window at Z01 entrance door and again a top window above WC door at Z01). 22 of outer windows are at ground floor and 29 of them are at first floor. All inner windows are at ground floor. On the other hand, a row of 3 windows at basement floor and one of a row of 5 windows are closed as periodical interventions. They are grouped (see Table 2, p. 92) under two main headings due to where they are placed and what they are serving to. According to this they are classified as windows of living (WL) or service (WS) spaces. Second criterion for sub grouping is the composition as single (-S) and row (-R). Proportion of the unit is the third criterion in grouping. Horizontal side is coded as 'x' where vertical one is coded as 'y' (-a: $x/y \cong 1/1$, -b: $1/1 > x/y > 1/2$, -c: $x/y \cong 1/2$, -d: $1/2 > x/y$). Other criterion is the composition of the unit in itself. They may either be winged (single winged: -1wf; double winged: -2wf) or fixed (-ff). The partition of frames and complementary elements like laths are the last criteria. As being the complementary elements of window openings, iron railings are also grouped (see Table 3, p. 93) under three headings. Vertical ones are commonly have no difference in details. However they may either be placed in full length of openings or left half length with arch profiles at top. The horizontal ones are either be ornamented from up and down or left without any ornamentation. Ornamentation is also referring to the use areas as living or service spaces. Construction techniques for a typical window are given in Figure 70 (p. 125). The detail drawings of related types can be found at Figures 48 (p. 95) and 49 (p. 96).

3.1.4.4.6. Built-in Cupboards

There are six built-in cupboards in the building (for location and types see Figures 10, 19). 2 of them are at ground floor where others are at first floor. The first

criterion for grouping (see Table 4, p. 94) is the location of the unit. Location is important for determining the relation of units with other architectural elements which provides to understand the purpose of use. The built-in cupboards (BC) are located at west (BCW) or north walls (BCN) of the spaces. The first group is in relation with entrances of spaces (-E); on the other hand the second group is in relation with either a 'sedir', or a fireplace, or another architectural element (-O). The entrance numbers being in relation with is the criterion of sub-grouping of the first type (-E1; -E2a, -E2b). For the sub-grouping of the second type, the elements being in relation with are important. According to this 2 of units are placed between a fireplace and a 'sedir' (-O1); where just a single one is in relation with an independent 'lambalık' niche and a side window (-O2). The components of a built-in cupboard are the 'yüklük', cabinet units (next to other or above them), shelved unit and 'lambalık' niche. The detail drawings of related types can be found at Figure 50 (p. 97).

3.1.4.4.7. Fireplaces

There are four fireplaces in the building. They are located at Z04, Z05, 103 and 109. The one at Z05 is a unit that is composed of two fireplaces placed next to each other. Smaller one is made up of cut stone and risen 90 cm above ground level. All others except the one at 109 are made up of bricks in an arch profile. The one at 109 has a rectangular arrangement and has different construction technique then that of others. The system here is timber frame which is insulated by mud bricks before the layer of baked clay bricks. All other are masonry and constructed independently from timber frame walls of the related spaces. According to these, the fireplaces are grouped under two main headings due to the construction techniques (FP-1 and FP-2). The ones having arch profiles and built up of masonry system are sub-grouped according to the used materials. Stone masonry of smaller fireplace at Z05 constitutes a type (FP-1-B) where others in brick constitute another type (FP-1-A). As being a complementary part of a unit

and placed in workshop space the brick fireplace of Z05 (FP-1-A2) is bigger in dimensions and has different frontal face arrangement than the other samples of the same type (FP-1-A1). Other two fireplaces at 103 and Z04 varying due to the dimensions (FP-1-A1a,b) but same in material, construction technique and in arrangement of frontal face. They also have gypsum veils on top (See Figure 69, p. 124).

3.1.4.4.8. ‘Sedir’s

There is not enough number of samples to be grouped in the building. There are three samples in the building at Z03, Z04 and 103. They all are placed 30-40 cm above the ground level in front of windows. All samples are located all along the related façades. The flooring boards are cut at about 60-75 cm before the wall and structure of ‘sedir’s are built in this part. The studs are placed on flooring beams and are stabilized by a lateral joist on top. The opposing studs are also joined by bond beams. The frontal face is covered with 3 cm timber boards and left a projected part with 1-2 cm on top. The timber boards are laid on the lateral elements of structure in a row to provide a sitting platform (see system detail in Figure 68, p. 123). The one at Z03 is independent from any architectural elements such as a side window or cupboards as it is in 103 and Z04.

3.1.4.4.9. Ornamentations

For ornamentations timber and gypsum is used. High processed timber elements are used as framing elements and as base boards of ‘lambalık’ niches. They may either be used as surrounding dropping elements of ceilings, as ceiling boss and as laths of ceilings, doors, windows and cupboards (for types of laths see Figure 52, p. 99). Gypsum ornamentations are noticed either as lightening units in various forms with vegetable and geometrical motives or as veils of fireplaces (for types of gypsum elements see Figure 53, p. 99). They may also be used as plaster works

at ceiling bottoms.

Table 1: Types of Doors in the Building

criteria (D)	D		O		R		S	
	DSW-single winged		DSW-double winged		DSW-single winged		DSW-double winged	
COMPOSITION	DSW-I		DSW-f		DSW-I		DSW-f	
CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE	DSW-I-lb		DSW-f-fp		DSW-I-lp		DSW-f-fp	
ORGANIZATION FINISHING DETAILS	DSW-I-lb		DSW-f-fp		DSW-I-lp		DSW-f-fp	
FIGURES	DSW-I-lb		DSW-f-fp		DSW-I-lp		DSW-f-fp	

Table 2: Types of Windows in the Building

criteria (W)	W		N		D		O		W		S	
	WS-service		WS-single		WSR-row		WL-living		WLS-single		WLR-row	
function (S,L)	WSSa-(x/y<1/2)		WSSb-(1/2 < x/y < 1/2)		WSRc-(x/y<1/2)		WLSd-(x/y<1/2)		WLSd-(x/y<1/2)		WLRc-(x/y<1/2)	
composition (S,R)	WSSa-1wf		WSSb-ff		WSRc-ff		WLSd-2wf		WLSd-1wf		WLRc-2wf	
general form proportion (a,b,c,d)	WSSa-1wf		WSSb-ff		WSRc-ff		WLSd-2wf		WLSd-1wf		WLRc-2wf	
details: COMPONENTS	WSSa-1wf		WSSb-ff		WSRc-ff		WLSd-2wf		WLSd-1wf		WLRc-2wf	
-frame	WSSa-ff		WSSb-ff		WSRc-ff		WLSd-2wf		WLSd-1wf		WLRc-2wf	
-lath	LOST FRAME		LOST FRAME		LOST FRAME		WLSd-2wf-Lb		WLSd-1wf-Lb		WLRc-2wf-Lb	
PARTITIONS	LOST WING		3*2		2*2		articulated lath frame		articulated lath frame		without lath	
FIGURES												

Table 3: Types of Railings of Windows in the Building

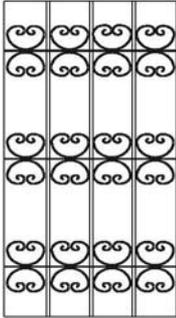
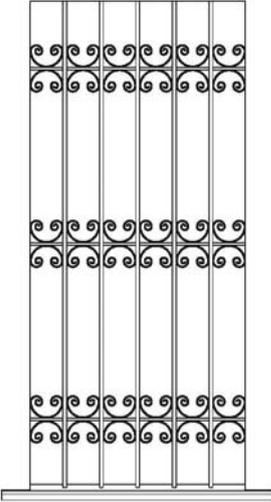
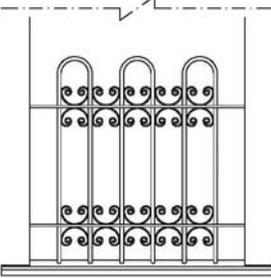
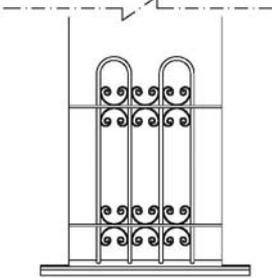
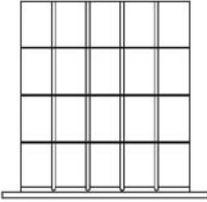
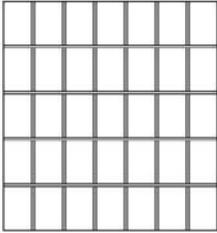
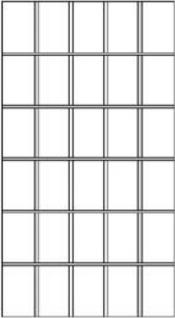
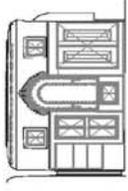
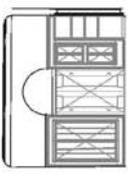
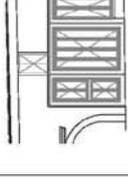
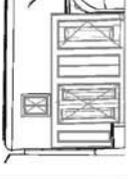
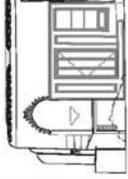
R-1-A	<p>R-1-A-a</p> 	<p>R-1-A-b</p> 	
R-1-B	<p>R-1-B-a</p> 	<p>R-1-B-b</p> 	
R-2	<p>R-2-a</p> 	<p>R-2-b</p> 	<p>R-2-c</p> 

Table 4: Types of Built-in Cupboards in the Building

		B	U	I	L	T	-	I	N	C	U	P	B	O	A	R	D	S
criteria (BC)	location	BC-W: at west wall of the space																
relation with other architectural elements	-entrance(s) -fireplace -sedir -window	BC-W-E: Relation with Entrances																
		BC-W-E1: relation with single ent. at one side	BC-W-E2a: one ent. at middle one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2b: relation with two entrances one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2c: one ent. at edge one independent ent. at one side	BC-N-Ø: Relation with Other Architectural Elements												
functional organization	-Double Winged Yüklük -Cabinet -Shelf cabinet -Lambalk niche -Upper cabinets	BC-W-E1: one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2a: one ent. at middle one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2b: relation with two entrances one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2c: one ent. at edge one independent ent. at one side	BC-N-Ø1: Relation with fireplace at one side and sedir at other side	BC-N-Ø1a: regular arrangement	BC-N-Ø1b: irregular arrangement *no partitions inside the unit	BC-N-Ø2: Relation with Lambalk Unit at one side and window and lost sedir unit at other side									
		BC-W-E1: one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2a: one ent. at middle one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2b: relation with two entrances one independent ent. at one side	BC-W-E2c: one ent. at edge one independent ent. at one side	BC-N-Ø1: Relation with fireplace at one side and sedir at other side	BC-N-Ø1a: regular arrangement	BC-N-Ø1b: irregular arrangement *no partitions inside the unit	BC-N-Ø2: Relation with Lambalk Unit at one side and window and lost sedir unit at other side									
figures	 ROOM 126	 ROOM 107	 ROOM 202	 ROOM 204	 ROOM 123	 ROOM 105												
		BC-W-E1	BC-W-E2a	BC-W-E2b	BC-W-E2c	BC-N-Ø1a	BC-N-Ø1b	BC-N-Ø2										
code																		

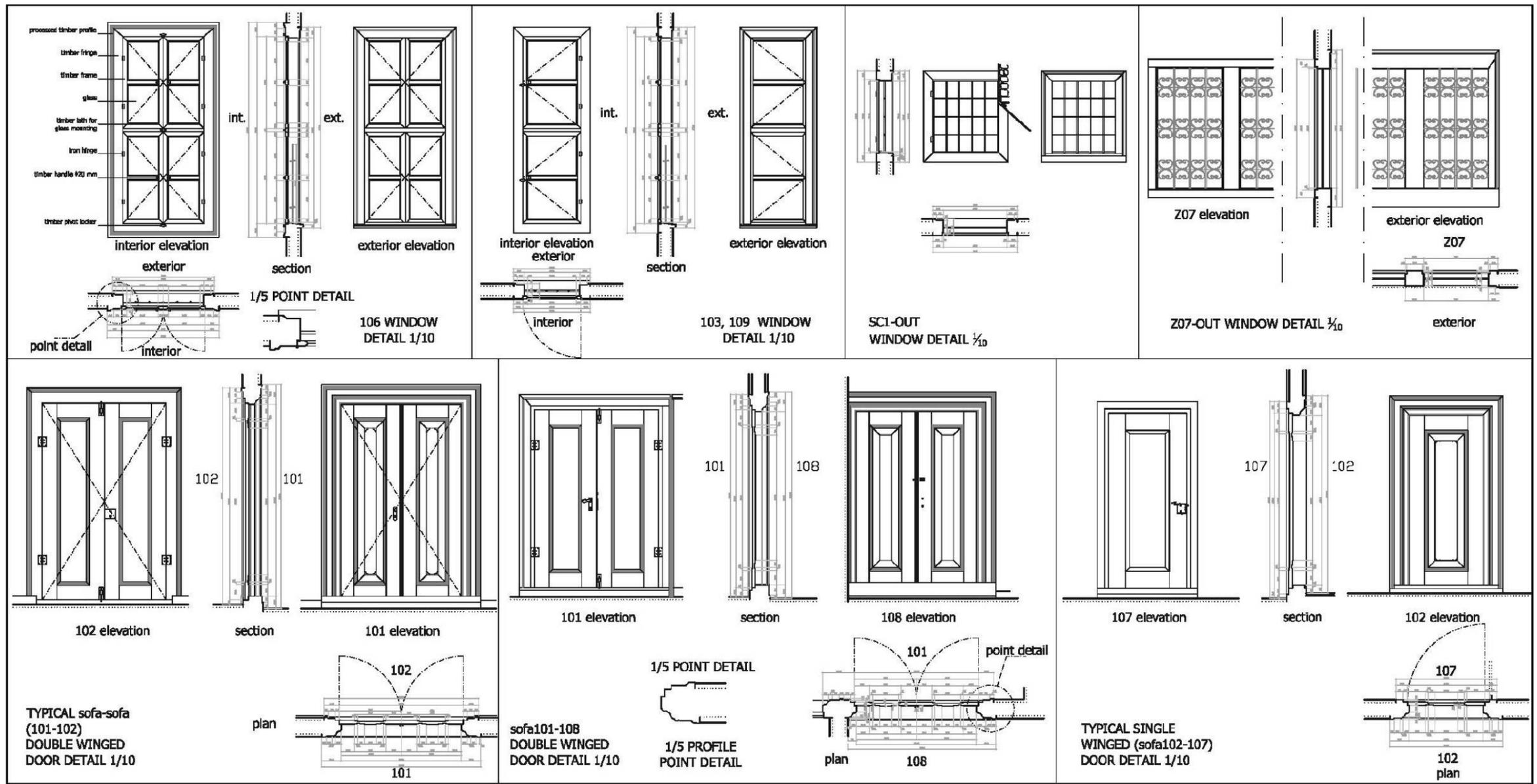


Figure 48: Details of Doors and Windows - Part 1: scaled into 1/50 (presented in 1/10 at Jury) (Continued)

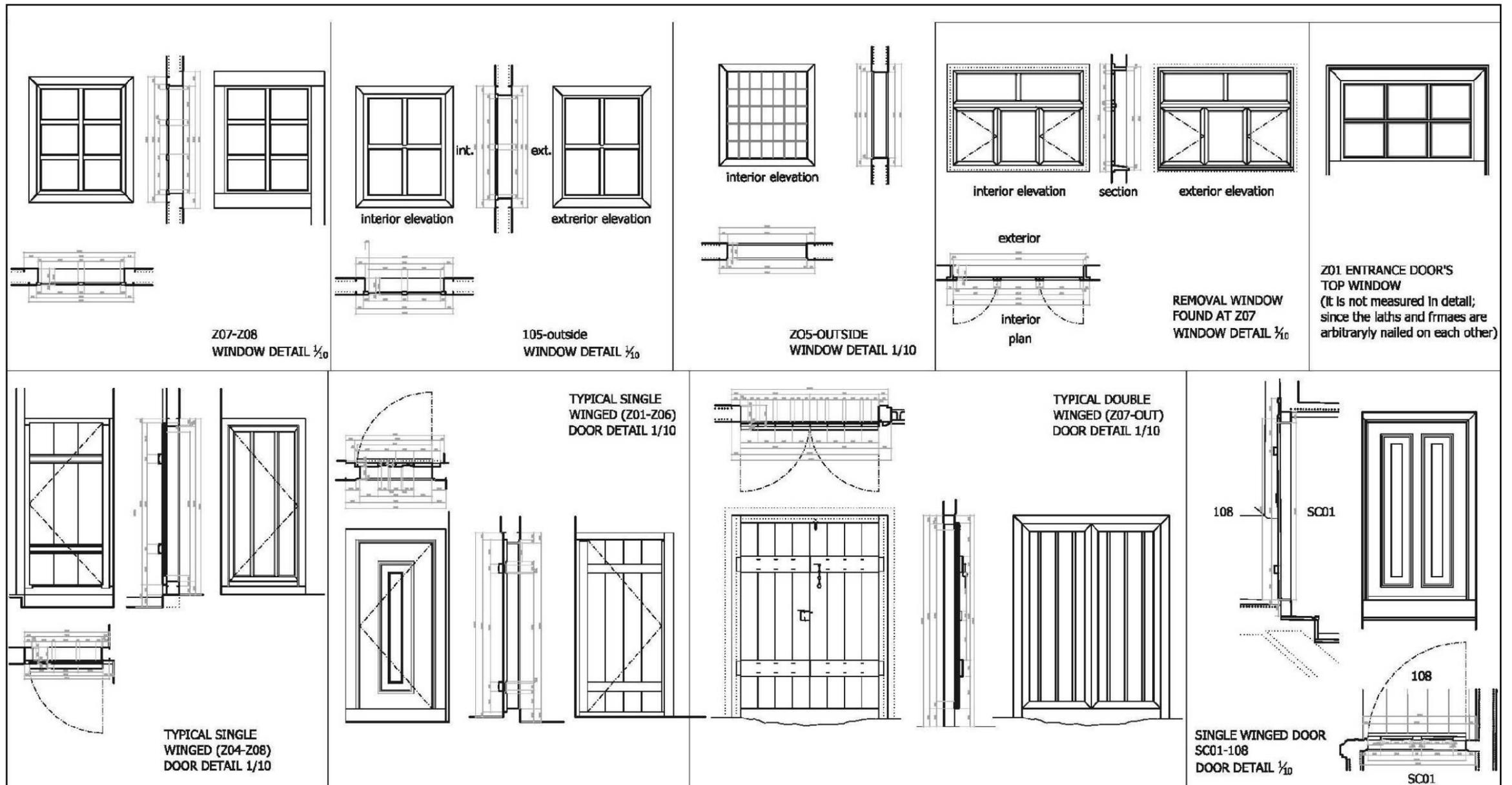
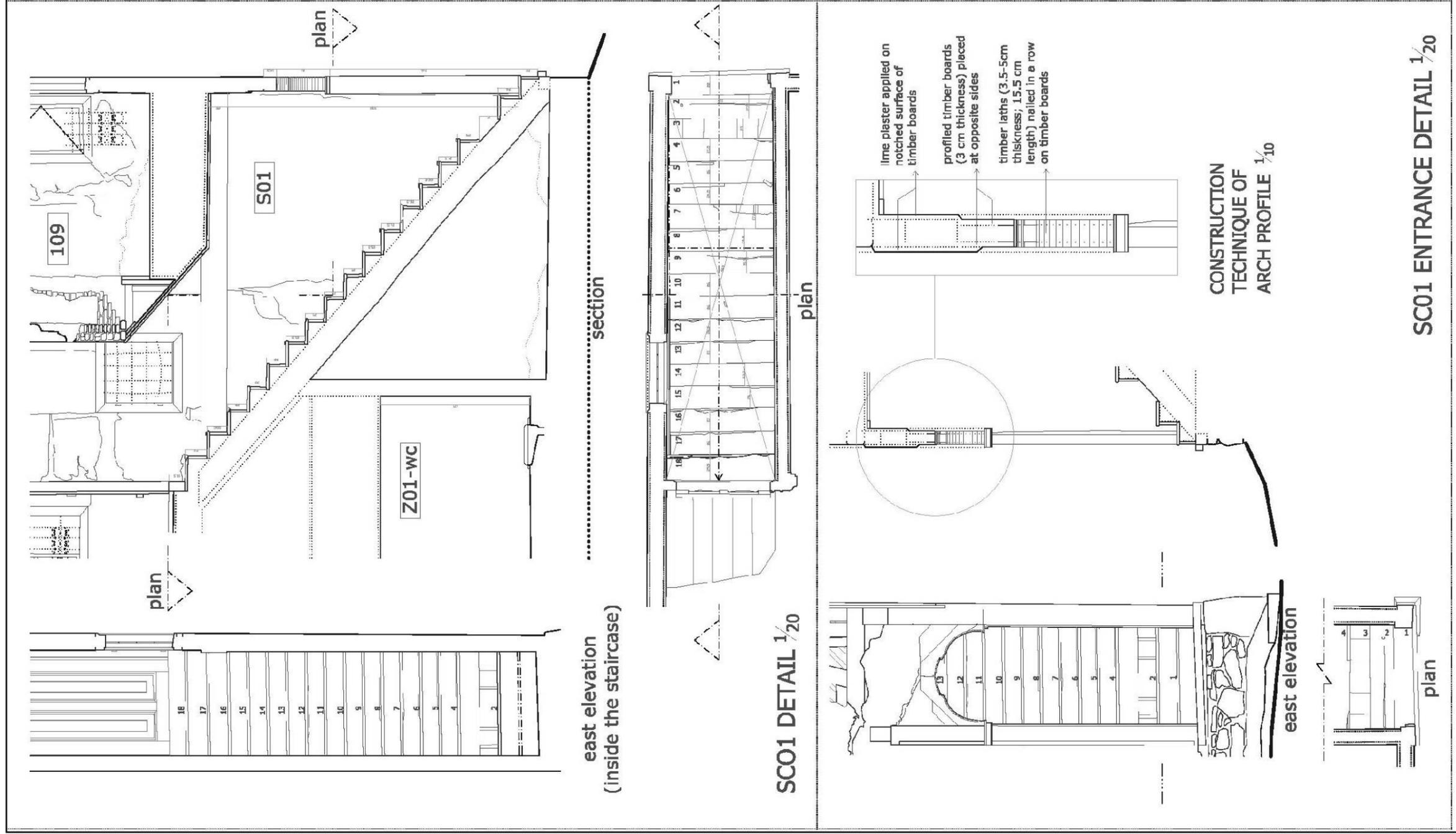


Figure 49: Details of Doors and Windows - Part 2: scaled into 1/50 (presented in 1/10 at Jury)



Figure 50: Details of Built-in Cupboards: scaled into 1/100 (presented in 1/20 at Jury)



SC01 ENTRANCE DETAIL 1/20

Figure 51: Details of Staircase and its Entrance: Scaled into 1/100 (presented in 1/20 at Jury)

CEILING LATHS			DETAIL OF LATH PROFILES
ceiling lath type 1 DETAIL 1/1 20*45  108 ceiling laths	ceiling lath type 2 DETAIL 1/1 20*60  SC1 ceiling laths	ceiling lath type 3 DETAIL 1/1 20*45  106 ceiling laths	
LATHS ON FRAMES OF DOORS AND WINDOWS			
profile type 1 DETAIL 1/2 i.e. : z01-z03 door lath 	profile type 2 DETAIL 1/2 i.e. : z01-z06; z01-z02 doors' lath 	profile type 2 DETAIL 1/2 i.e. : interval lath between the doors of 108 and 106 	profile type 3 DETAIL 1/2 i.e. : z04-z08 door lath 

Figure 52: Types and Details of Timber Lath Profiles, Scale: 1/20 (Presented in 1/1 at Jury)

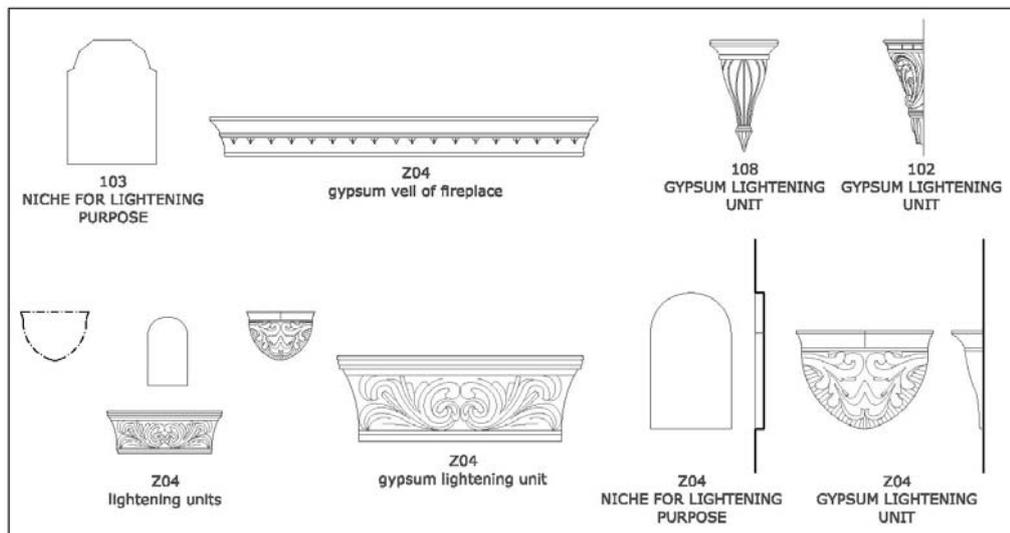


Figure 53: Types and Details of Gypsum Lightening Units, Scale: 1/20 (Presented in 1/5 at Jury)

3.2. Analysis Of The Present State Of The Building

3.2.1. Materials and Construction Techniques Used in the Building

3.2.1.1. Use of Materials

Materials are grouped under six main headings according to the origins as stone, wood based, earth based, metal, glass and synthetic. These are sub-grouped according to the aim and type of use that depends on location and function which is directly related with the level and type of process. They all are listed within a legend (see Figure 54, p. 105) and presented in scaled drawings with a colored mapping (see Figures 55-67; pp. 106-116).

3.2.1.1.1. Stone

There are three types of stones in the building according to the process levels of units: rubble, cut and fine cut.

Rubble stone is the main material that is used in basement floor walls, courtyard and garden walls and as flooring material at ground floor. The thickness of the masonry walls is variable but approximate thickness is about 70-80 cm.

Cut stone is used as conical bases for timber posts and as both rectangular and circular formed steps in the building. The conical formed stone bases have a section of 25*25 cm² at top and 45*45 cm² at bottom with a height of 50 cm in average. They all are partially embedded into stone masonry walls. The steps reaching to the basement floor has 100 cm widths with changing lengths; they have 25-30 cm thickness. There are also some pieces found both inside and outside the main building which have elaborate cut profiles and ornamentations on surfaces.

3.2.1.1.2. Wooden Based Elements

Wooden based elements are mainly grouped under two headings according to the level of process. Simply processed ones are grouped under the 'log' type. Other ones are grouped under title of 'timber'.

Logs are used inside the walls as posts, studs, bracings, lintels and tie beams and at flooring beams. Logs are generally used with \varnothing 12-14 cm in studs where larger sectioned logs used in posts (mostly seen at the junction points of full-length bracing elements) with \varnothing 16-18 cm. In a typical section of a floor the log joists under timber flooring boards have \varnothing 8-12 cm in section; where the beams at bottom those placed above wall plates are \varnothing 18-24 cm in section.

On the other hand the main structural elements are roughly cut. They are used inside walls at specific intervals especially at the lines of divisions of spaces as main posts, foot plates or wall plates. These main posts have almost square forms and have generally a section of 20/24*20/24 cm. Wall plates are placed above the walls to carry the flooring beams and have special joints with the perpendicularly placed timber plates. They generally have a section of 22/28*22/28.

The more processed timber elements are used as either covering elements or for architectural elements. The cover boards are used for finishes at floorings and ceilings. They can also be used for plastering the wall, especially above built-in cupboards. There are two type of flooring boards. Ones having 3-10 cm widths are laid on the flooring beams but not used as a finishing material. They can only be seen from the exposed ceilings of service spaces like Z05, Z07 and Z08. On the other hand, flooring and ceiling boards used as finishes have 20-26 cm widths with 3 cm thicknesses. The lengths are varying.

Decorated timber elements are used in laths for the purpose of closure of the jointings of architectural elements with plastered surface of the wall or with each other. They are either used as ornamentations especially as laths framing some architectural elements or as a ceiling boss, or surrounding profiled boards at sides of ceilings, or else as a framing decoration element for niches.

3.2.1.1.3. Earth Based Elements

The materials which grouped under this heading are produced from earth whether as a simple mixture or as a fabricated material. There are two sub-groups as mud and baked clay.

Mud is used as either an infill material after a process of moulding in a brick form, or as a mortar which is used both as a binding material or a plaster. Mud brick is used as an infill material in between the timber framing elements. They are generally placed diagonally. As plaster it is used at approximately 2-3 cm in thickness. Mud mortar is used between mud and baked clay bricks and also in stone masonry walls. For application of brick flooring tiles mud mortar is also used with a thickness of approximately 10 cm. Mud plaster can either be used as a finishing material as it is seen at Z05, Z08, 104 and 105; or as a bottom layer for application of lime plaster as it is seen at other rooms. Some of the mud plastered walls are partially lime washed without use of lime plaster.

Baked clay is used as roof tiles, as flooring tiles, as bricks, 'künk's and as ceramic tiles.

'Alaturka' type of roof tiles are placed on top of each other. Approximate dimensions are 32/18/12 cm.

Bricks in the dwelling are used as both floor cover and masonry. 'Şeşhane' bricks as flooring tiles are in a hexagonal shape and having a side dimension with 16.5 cm. They are used at Z08 and 105 and partially at Z04 and 104. They can either be placed on timber floor covers (Z04, 104 and 105) or on stone surfaces (Z08) after applying mud mortar. As it can be seen at Z04, some of the tiles have conical forms which are placed with an order for stabilizing the tiles together (look at construction technique details). The flat ones have a thickness of 35 mm where the conical ones have an extra dropping bottom part with 45 mm. 'Harman' bricks used at stone masonry walls can be fallowed in five rows at the staircase walls of basement floor. They are placed on top of each other with a half length shift. They have a coursing of 2-4 cm with mud mortar. Bricks are also used in fireplaces at

the building. Technique is the same as that of the ones used in masonry walls. In fireplaces to construct the arch profile they are placed as opposing the center of the related curved arm. Between the laterally placed bricks of the masonry and the bricks used in arch profile there is also an angularly placed brick row which provides a hollow together with the bricks used under springing line level at both sides (look at construction technique details). Another type of brick is the contemporary element, hollow brick. It is used at the garden wall of lot # 8 located at the south side of subjected lot.

Ceramic elements are used as tiles and sanitary pipes-‘künk’s. Contemporary ceramic elements are used as the covering tiles over Z06’s bench. On the other hand ‘künk’s in various diameters are found in rubbles scattered all around. They have jointing details at their edges.

3.2.1.1.4. Lime Based Elements

Use of lime can be seen as finishes. It is used either as a plaster, as a wash or in a moulded gypsum unit.

Lime plaster is laid on straw added mud plaster again with addition of straws. Its thickness is approximately about 1-2 cm. As the last level of the finishing material, thin layer of lime plaster is laid on top with a thickness of 0.5-1 cm. The construction technique of plasters can easily be followed from the north wall of space Z07. However timber board covered upper levels of built-in cupboards are plastered just by thin lime plaster layer (i.e. north wall of space 103).

As the last finishing layer lime is used as washes. Some of the walls are colored by some natural pigments. Walls of 107 are in green color whereas the ones that of Z03 and 108 are in blue, and bottom levels of Z07 are in red. All other interior walls are in white. The outer faces of exterior walls are again colored partially in red and in white.

Lime is also used in gypsum lightening units in decorated forms.

3.2.1.1.5. Metal

Metal types seen in the building are iron, zinc, tin and aluminum. Iron is used at ornamented window railings, lockers and hinges of doors, hangers of curtain cornices, nails, and sanitary installations as periodical additions. Zinc is used at gutters, where tin is used either as a stove pipe or for a closure purpose (at some window openings instead of broken glasses). Aluminum is only used at curtain hangers.

3.2.1.1.6. Glass

Glass is used at windows. The partition of window frames defines the dimensions of glasses. Approximate dimensions are 35*40 for double winged windows of living spaces and Z05-Z07 window, 40*45 for single winged windows of living spaces and 35*50 for 104-105 spaces.

3.2.1.1.7. Cement

Cement is used as a contemporary additional material. It is used as a screed cover at south section of Z01 and as concrete blocks under SC01 for closing the back side of WC that is connected to Z01.

3.2.1.1.8. Synthetic Elements

The materials grouped under the title of 'synthetic' are artificially produced elements of which origins are totally different from the last product. Plastics are used at electric cables and sockets as periodical additions, at sanitary installations as pipes and gaskets, where linoleum is used as a covering element on some timber floorings (i.e. Z06, north part of Z01).

WOODEN BASED	LOG			
	TIMBER	ROUGH CUT		
		CUT		
		FINE-CUT		
		ELABORATE CUT		
STONE	RUBBLE			
	CUT			
	FINE CUT			
EARTH BASED	MUD	INFILL-BRICK & MORTAR		
		PLASTER		
	BAKED CLAY	TILE	MISSION	
		BRICK	HARMAN	
			HOLLOW	
			ŞEŞHANE	
		CERAMIC		
LIME BASED	PLASTER			
	WASH			
	GYPSUM			
CEMENT	CONCRETE BLOCK			
	SCREED			
GL	GLASS	TRANSPARENT		
METAL	METAL	IRON		
		ZINC		
		TIN		
SYNTH.	SYNTHETIC	LINOLIUM		
		PLASTIC		

Figure 54: Legend of Material Analysis



Figure 55: Analysis of Material-Basement Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 56: Analysis of Material-Ground Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 57: Analysis of Material-First Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

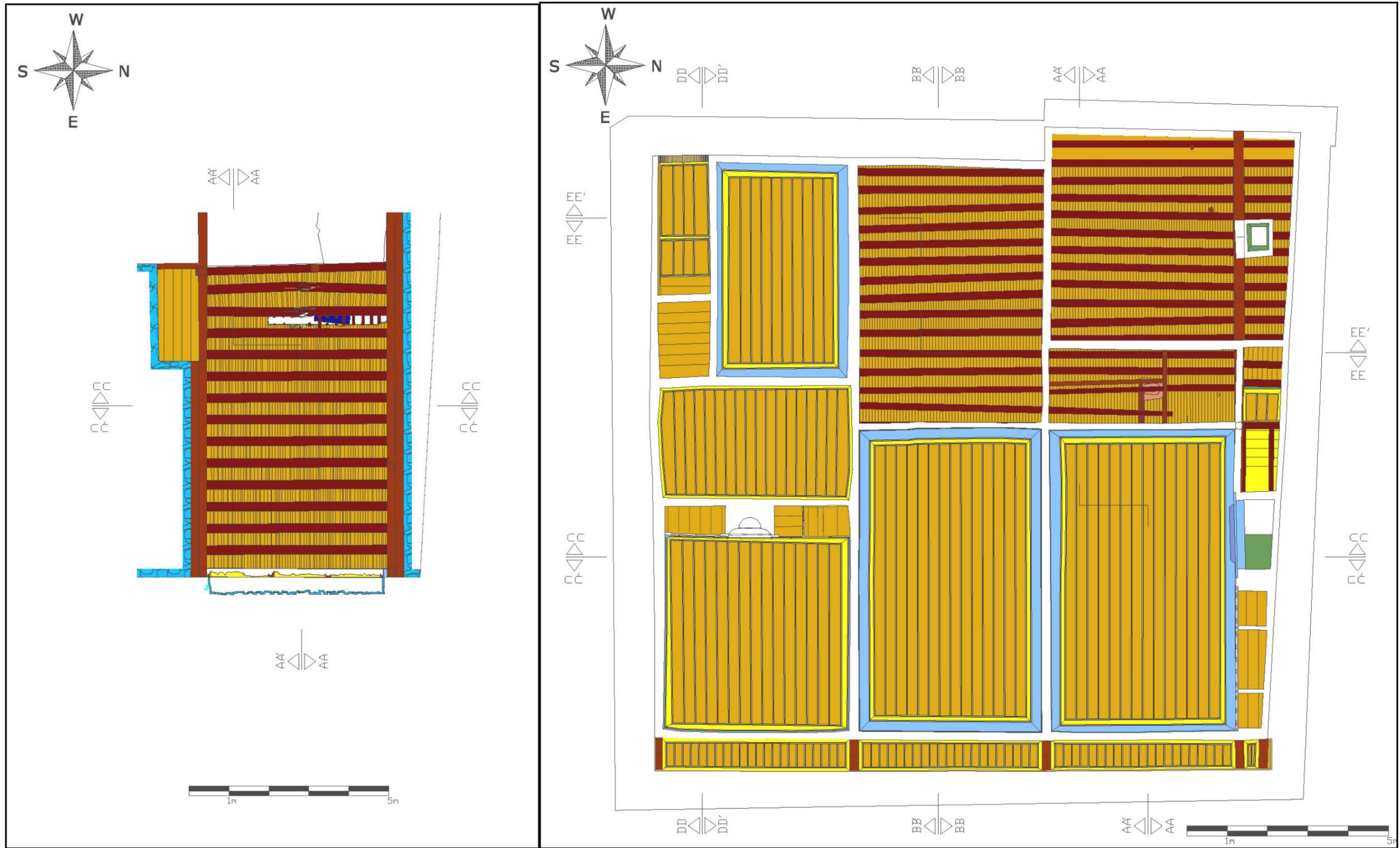


Figure 58: Analysis of Mat.1-Basement Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury) Figure 59: Analysis of Material-Ground Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 60: Analysis of Material-First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan; Scale: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

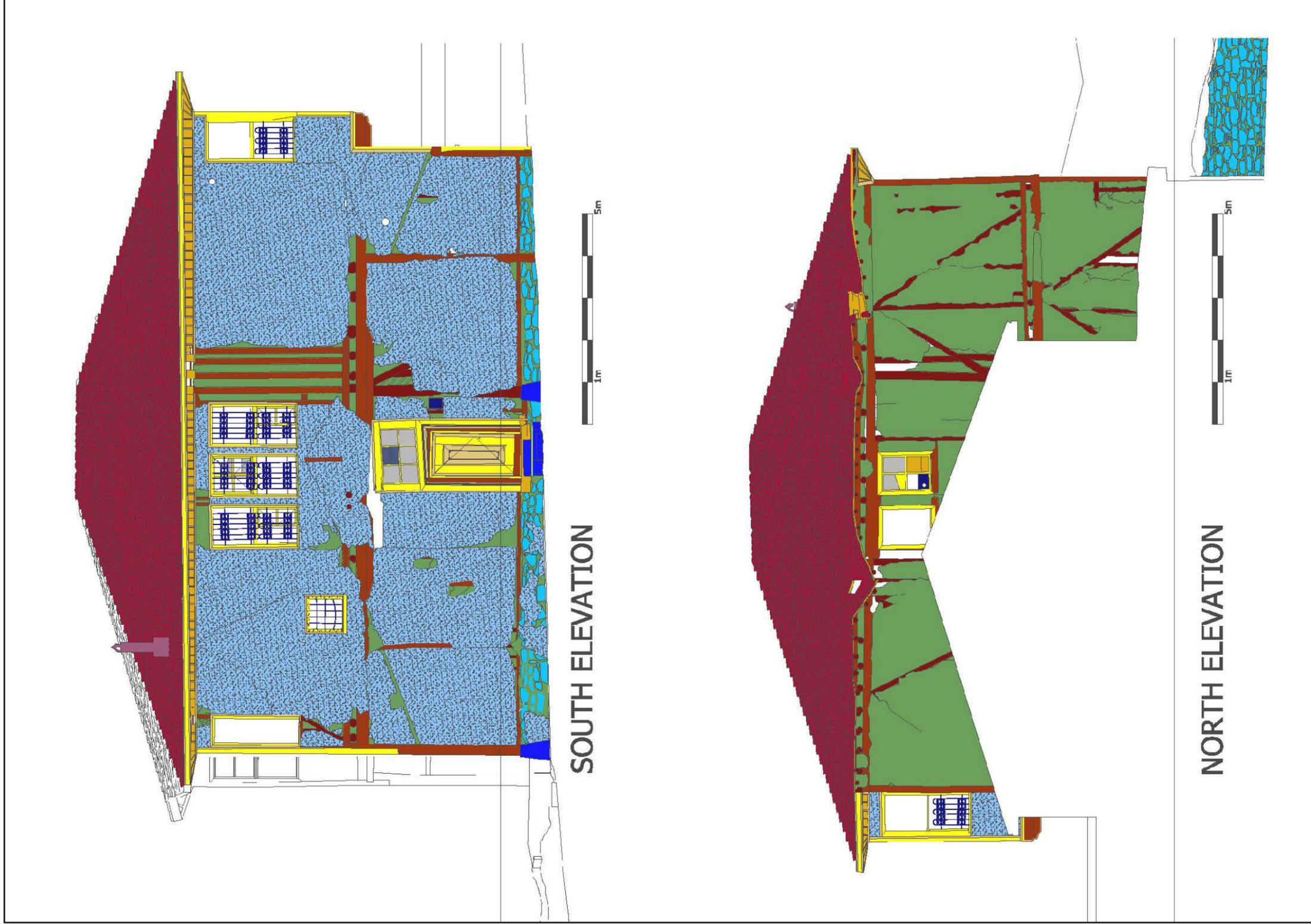


Figure 61: Analysis of Material -South and North Façades, Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 62: Analysis of Material - West and East Façades, Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 63: Analysis of Material – Sections – AA, AA', Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

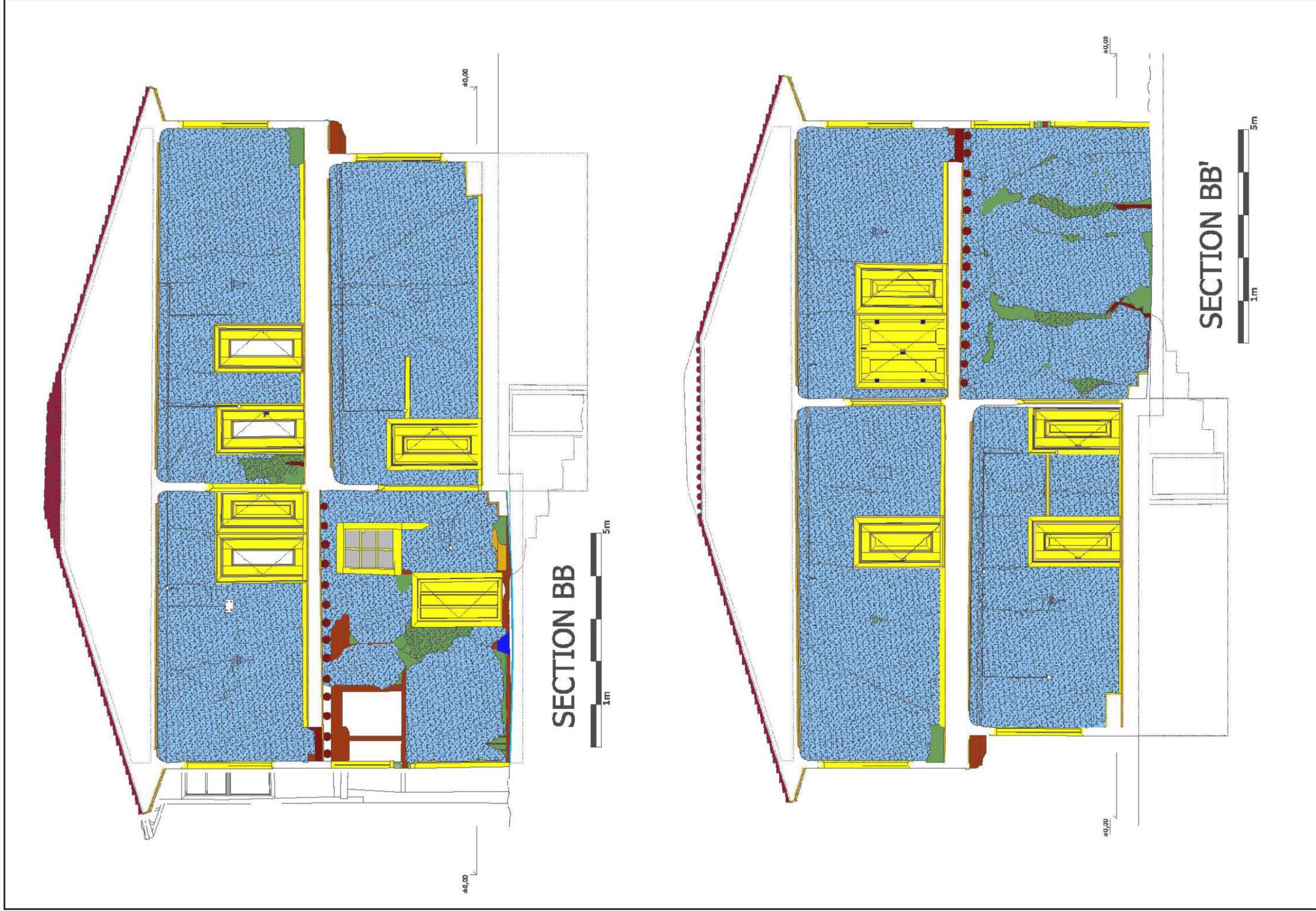


Figure 64: Analysis of Material – Sections BB, BB', Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

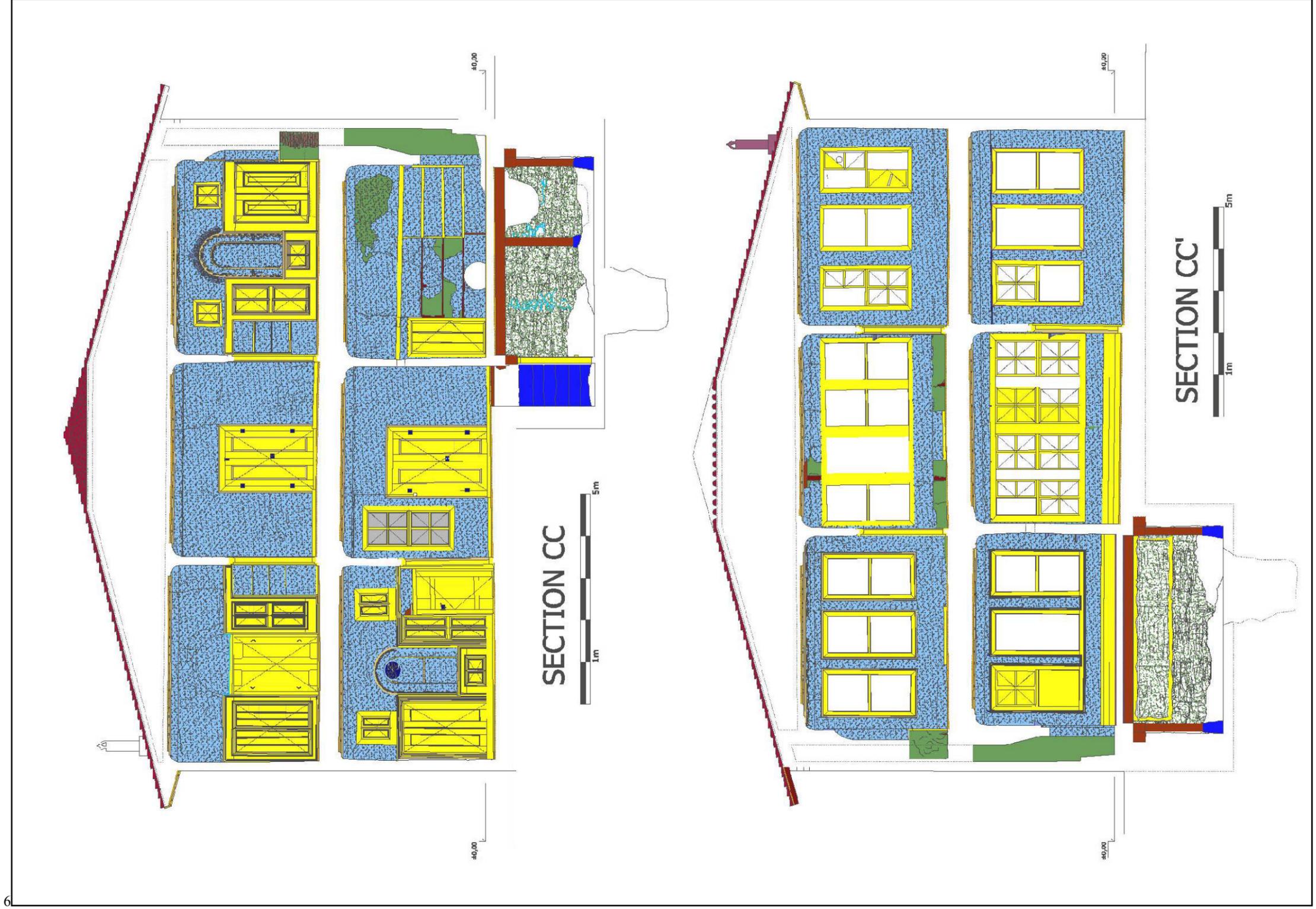


Figure 65: Analysis of Material – Sections CC, CC', Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

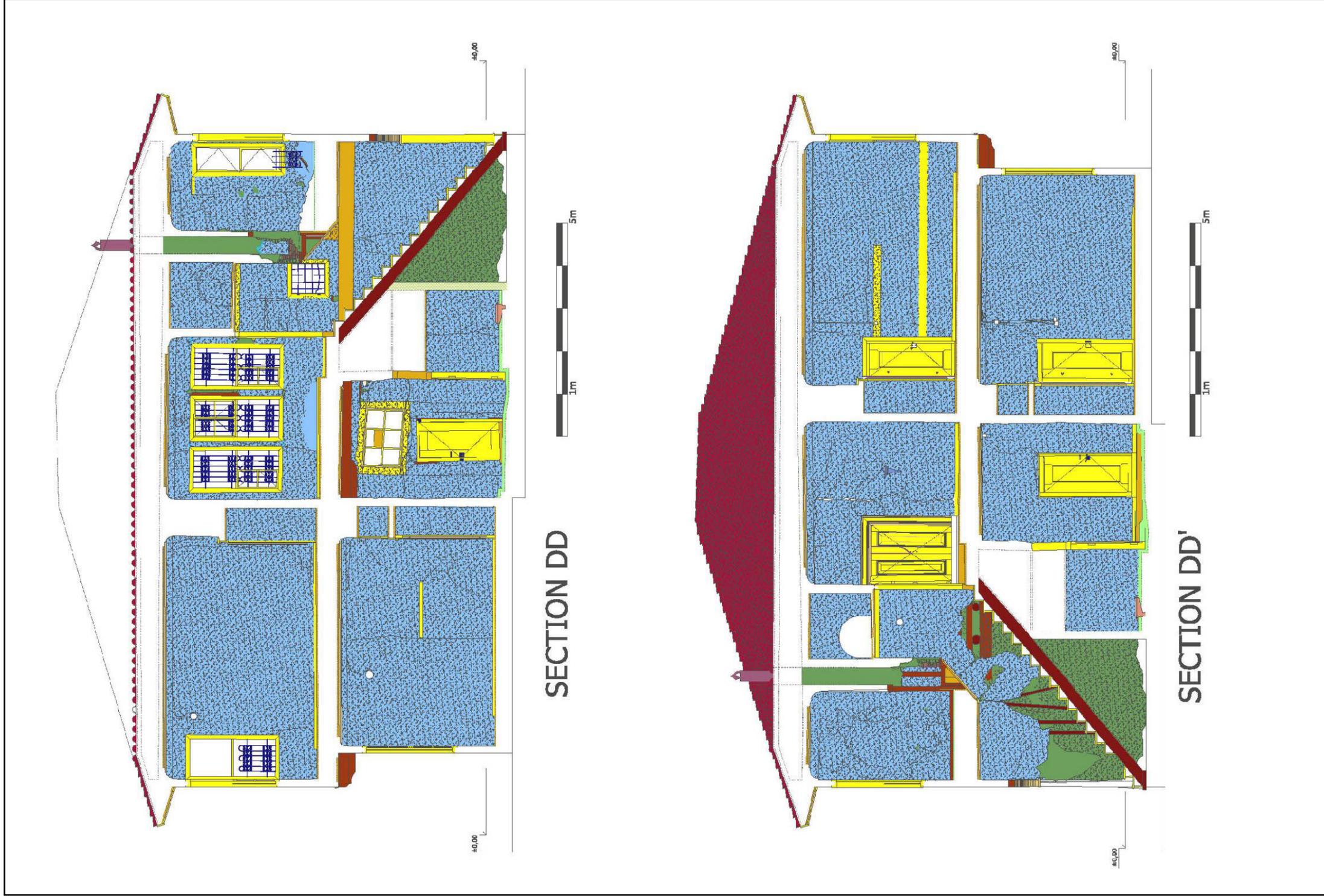


Figure 66: Analysis of Material – Sections DD, DD', Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

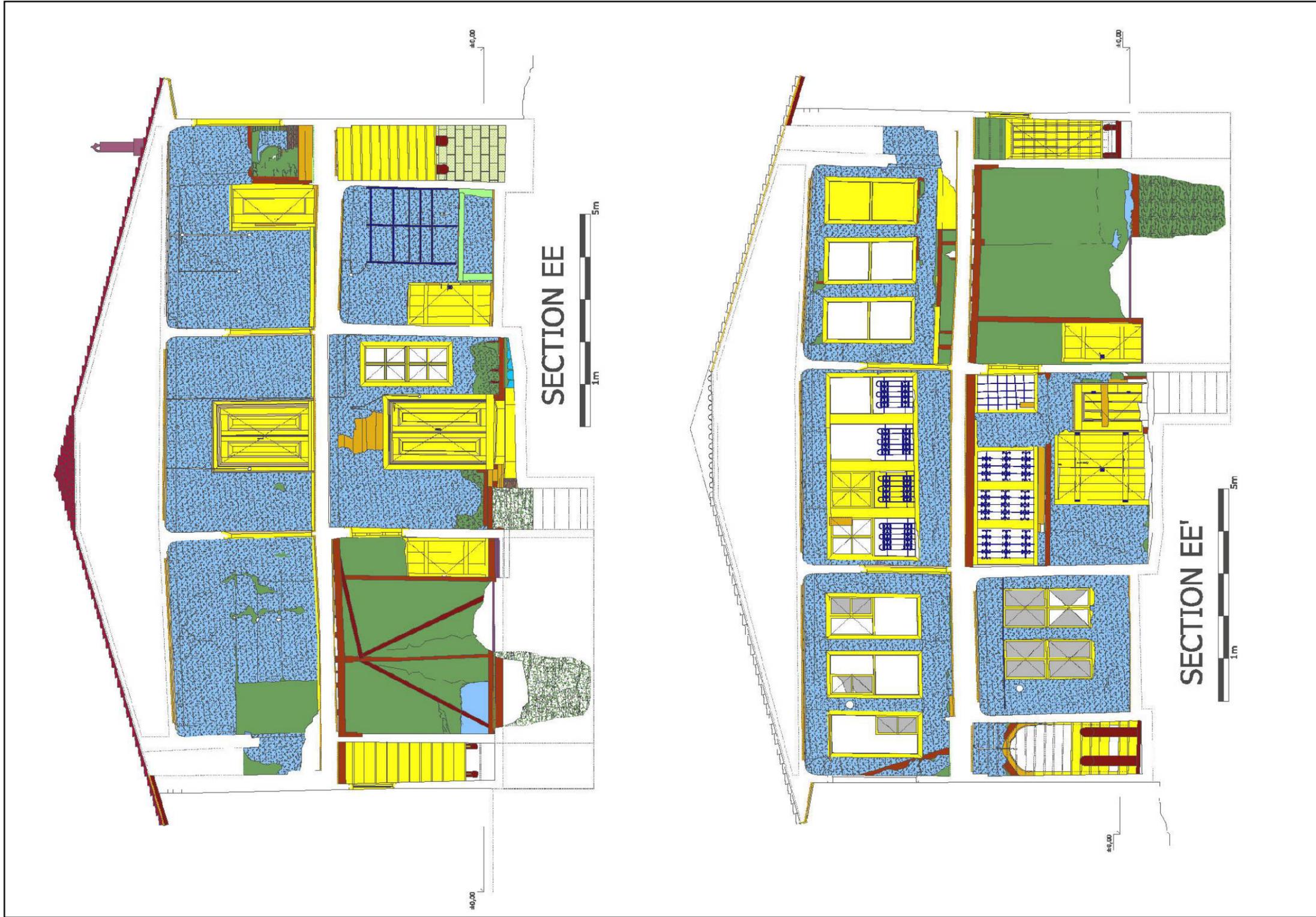


Figure 67: Analysis of Material – Sections EE, EE', Scale 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

3.2.1.2. Structural Systems and Construction Techniques

Structural systems are grouped under two main headings according to the load transferring behavior. After the systems were presented, the construction technique of structural elements and their compositions were analyzed in detail (see Figures 68-70; pp. 123-125). They all are listed within a legend (see Figure 71, p. 126) and presented in scaled drawings with a colored mapping (see Figures 72-84; pp. 127-137).

3.2.1.2.1. Structural Systems

3.2.1.2.1.1. Load Bearing System

Load bearing system is composed of rubble stones and mud mortar. Stone masonry system is used at sub-basement of the building and at basement floor. Approximate stone masonry wall width is 70-80 cm. The height at basement floor is about 1.80 m from the compacted soil ground. Transition to the timber floors are provided by wall plates elongated between main posts those set on conical stone bases embedded inside masonry.

3.2.1.2.1.2. Timber Skeleton System

3.2.1.2.1.2.1. Post and Lintel System

This system is not depended on bracings. This system is depended upon pointal load transfer. Load here is transferred to the ground by posts. This system is noticed at basement floor and at Z05. The posts are placed on conical stone footings. At the basement floor, posts (20/22cm) and girders (22/28cm) are placed next to the north and south stone masonry walls. Even the related masonry walls have wall plates on top at the same level with the girders carried by posts; the upper floor is manly carried by this post & lintel system. System seen at Z05 is at the same axis of the north wall of basement floor. Here the girder (26/28 cm)

having the same section and placement level of the wall plate placed at north wall is carried by a post (20/22cm) which has a timber bracket on top. The bracket here has 2.80 m length and 18/26 cm section.

3.2.1.2.1.2.2. Frame System

This system is depending on bracings. Timber frame system is raised on 22/28 cm sectioned timber wall plates which are placed on top of masonry walls. They are elongated up to the 5-10 cm empty side parts of conical stone bases those embedded inside stone masonry walls. Between the side parts of conical stone bases main posts with 20/22*20/22 cm sections are placed. They are nailed to the base plates. These posts and stone bases are placed at corners and at the lines of main axes. Posts have brackets on top. They are seen at walls those elongated through east-west direction. Frame is closed by use of another wall plate at top. Inside the frames, between the posts, there are studs with 12-18 cm sections. They are placed in specific intervals at about 20-30 cm. The framing is stabilized by use of bracings. They may either be elongated all through the floor height or at half length for providing openings.

Frame system is noticed with or without infill. As an infill material mud bricks are used. They are used at the outer walls and blind parts of the interior walls. In some cases there is no infill material between the structural elements. They are used at the upper parts of architectural elements inside the building.

3.2.1.2.2. Construction Techniques

3.2.1.2.2.1. Masonry

This system is classified according to the used unit material as rubble stone, 'harman' brick, mud brick and concrete blocks.

Stone masonry walls (see Figure 68, p. 123) have rubble stones, mud mortar, and 'harman' bricks in their constructions. Five row of 'harman' brick section is

noticed from some parts at basement floor at about 1.5 m high from the ground level. There is no special coursing in rubble stone masonry. The bigger units are placed at external faces and the interval section is filled with smaller rubbles. Binding material between the units is mud mortar. The surface is plastered with mud plaster at bottom layer. It is then plastered with lime and washed in white. Transition to the timber frame system at up floor is provided by timber plates with 22/28 cm sections.

Mud brick and baked clay brick masonry are used at construction of fireplaces and chimneys. Mud brick masonry is used in between the timber elements and fireplaces/chimneys (this detail is specifically seen at 109's fireplace). On the other hand baked clay brick masonry is used in construction of fireplace units.

Concrete blocks are used at west wall of the WC space which is located under SC01 and entered from Z01. Here cement mortar is used as a binding material.

3.2.1.2.2.2. Timber Skeleton

3.2.1.2.2.2.1. Walls

The main criterion in grouping the construction techniques related with walls is the arrangement of the structural timber elements. The second criterion is the different application of plasters as finishes.

There are three types of arrangements due to the composition of structural elements (see Figure 68, p. 123):

Walls with Full-Length Bracings:

Mostly at blind walls the bracings are the major determinants of the arrangement. The bracings are set diagonally in between the opposite edges of the wall plates and the posts. Studs are sat on and under these bracings. Sometimes horizontal pieces are placed in between the post and the bracing. The voids in between these elements are filled with mud brick, and then plastered from both surfaces.

Walls with Partial Bracings:

The openings are the major determinants of this type of arrangements. Bracing elements may be placed at both sides of the opening or just placed at one side. Between the vertical elements and related bracings a lintel is placed on bottom part of the openings.

Walls without Bracings:

This type of arrangement can be used at shorter distances. The interval in between the longitudinally braced wall and the door opening, the shorter side of the built-in cupboards are examples for this application. The difference of this technique from the structural behavior of post and beam system is the use of frame with mud brick infill; use of studs mainly for infill purpose or for preparing a ground for placing infill material; and joint of elements.

There are two types of arrangements due to the application technique of plasters (see Figure 68, p. 123):

Plaster on Structural Elements:

After the setting of structural frame voids are filled with mud bricks and mud mortar. Plaster is then applied on this surface. In order to hold the plaster on surface, timber elements are notched and straw is added to the plaster. This technique is mostly seen in uninterrupted continuing walls.

Plaster on Laths/Boards:

The surface of the walls without infill is closed with timber boards with specific intervals in this construction technique. The width of the boards varies in the building due to the place where it is applied. The narrower units are used in smaller surfaces like arch profiles where the bigger units are used even for a whole surface of a specific part of a wall like the surfaces above built-in cupboard units.

3.2.1.2.2.2. Floors

For constructing floors, *elements of horizontal plain* are the wall plates, beams, secondary beams, joists and cover and finishing elements (for construction techniques see Figure 69, p. 124). System is individually a rigid whole and is carried by both post and lintel system, frame system and masonry system. This rigidity is because of the framing system used in the construction which is provided by perpendicularly placed beams.

For the construction of a typical floor, wall plates are placed on four axes at east-west direction. Foot plates at sides and primary beams in between are placed perpendicularly on wall plates. The primary beams are either be covered by timber boards with 20-26 cm widths to compose ceilings, or left uncovered. On top of these beams narrower boards (3-10 cm) are placed. From some collapsed parts it can be seen that, straw added mud is laid on this surface for insulation purpose with a thickness of 10-15 cm. The secondary beams with 12-16 cm sections are set on the primary beams perpendicularly. The joists with 8-12 cm sections are then set on these secondary beams at the opposite direction. By the help of leveling timber pieces, cut timber boards are nailed on these joists as finishing layer of floorings.

As finishes, the bottom layer of the floors may either be covered or left exposed. For the covered ones ceiling arrangement may vary. Ceilings may either be left as just covers, or arranged with framed and lathed covers or shouldered at sides. After timber boards of ceilings are nailed to the ceiling beams transition to the walls is provided by two ways. The crossing lines are covered with additional framing boards which are profiled at edges. On the other hand plaster of walls is left behind the framing boards. As other technique, top of wall is shifted 15-25 cm through inner part by use of a triangular formed timber board which is held on the wall plate. This element provides a base for an arch profiled plastered shouldering. The framing boards are then attached to this plastered surface. The inner part of the frame is arranged with laths having 4/4 cm sections at the

jointing lines of timber boards as the last stage. The top layer of the floors may either be covered with timber boards or baked clay flooring tiles, -‘şeşhane’ bricks. Timber boards are in 3 cm thick and 20-26 cm in width. Lengths are differed. The boards have a diagonally cut noses at longer sides for providing a good jointing with the next (see detail of timber board joints at Figure 69, p. 124). For second type, the joists are not used. Flooring beams are set inside mud mortar which is placed on top cover of ceiling beams. Hexagonal formed baked clay tiles (‘şeşhane’ bricks) are set then on this mud mortar accordingly. They have 35 mm thickness. Some of them have conically drooping sections with another 45 mm thickness. This seems to be used for plunging the flooring into mud mortar in order to stabilize units and to hold them together (for construction technique of brick cover see Figure 69, p. 124).

3.2.1.2.2.2.3. Roof

Since no relevant entrance could be found, the structure could not be documented in detail. The analysis is just depended on exterior survey. According to this, the roof of the building is a gable roof. Roof elements are wall plates, beams, rafters, purlins, ridge purlin, king posts, studs, coverings and finishes.

The wall plates on top of the exterior walls provide a base for sheltering at about 7.25 m from the datum line. The middle part is raised from the base by 2.85 m. Then this linear part provided by ridge purlin droops downwards with four different angles by angle rafters (approximately with an angle of 20°). ‘Alaturka’ type baked clay tiles are put on the timber boards which are sat on ‘rafters. The eaves are raised up at edge and connected to the base beams (wall plates) by cover boards (for construction technique of eaves see Figure 69, p. 124; and see in system detail at Figure 68, p. 123). The edge of the eaves is closed with a timber board which is nailed to the dropping edges of rafters. Angularly placed cover boards are covered again by laths at jointing lines. On the other hand, the north eave has no cover.

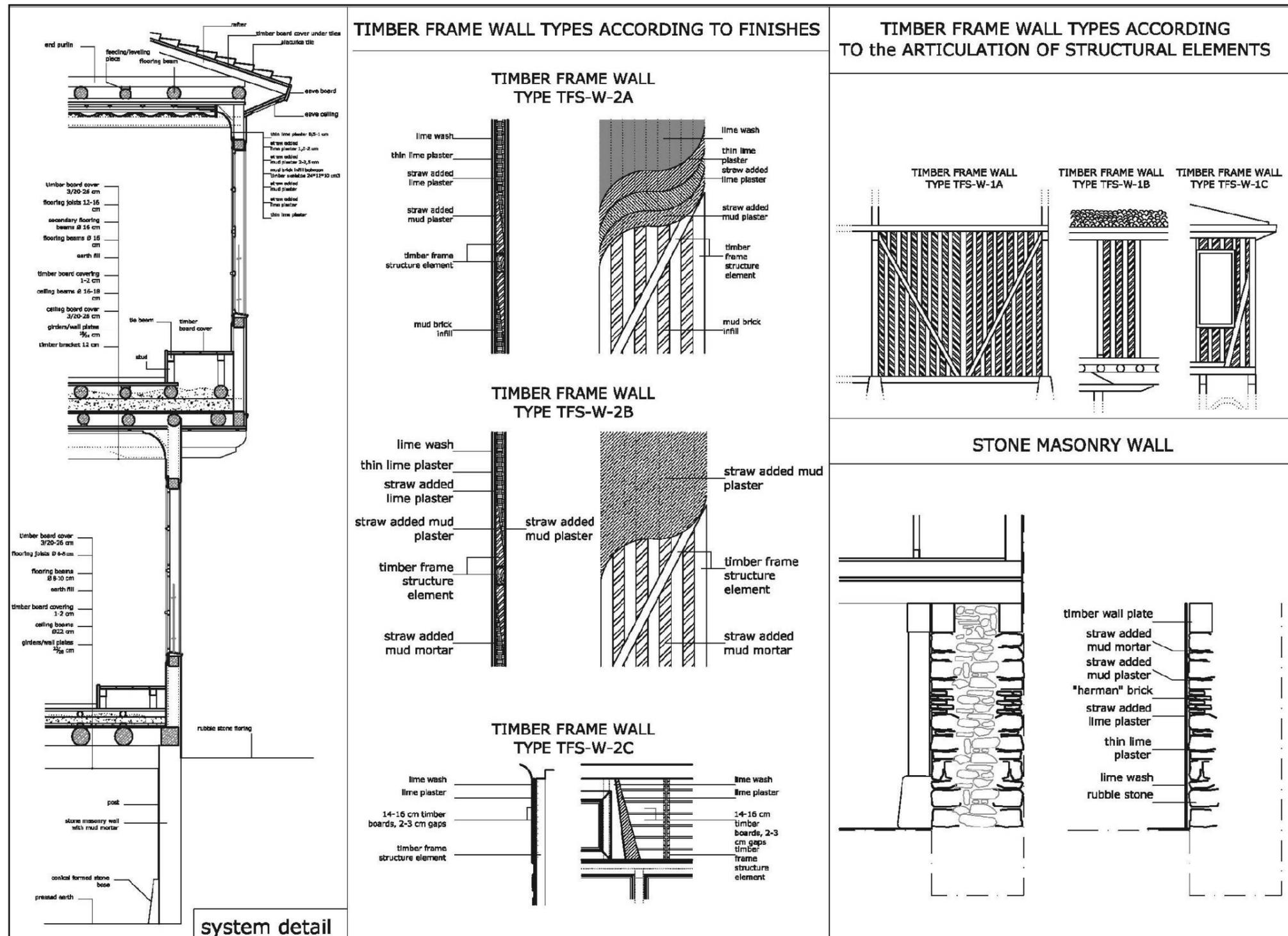


Figure 68: Construction Technique Details – Part 1 (Continuing)

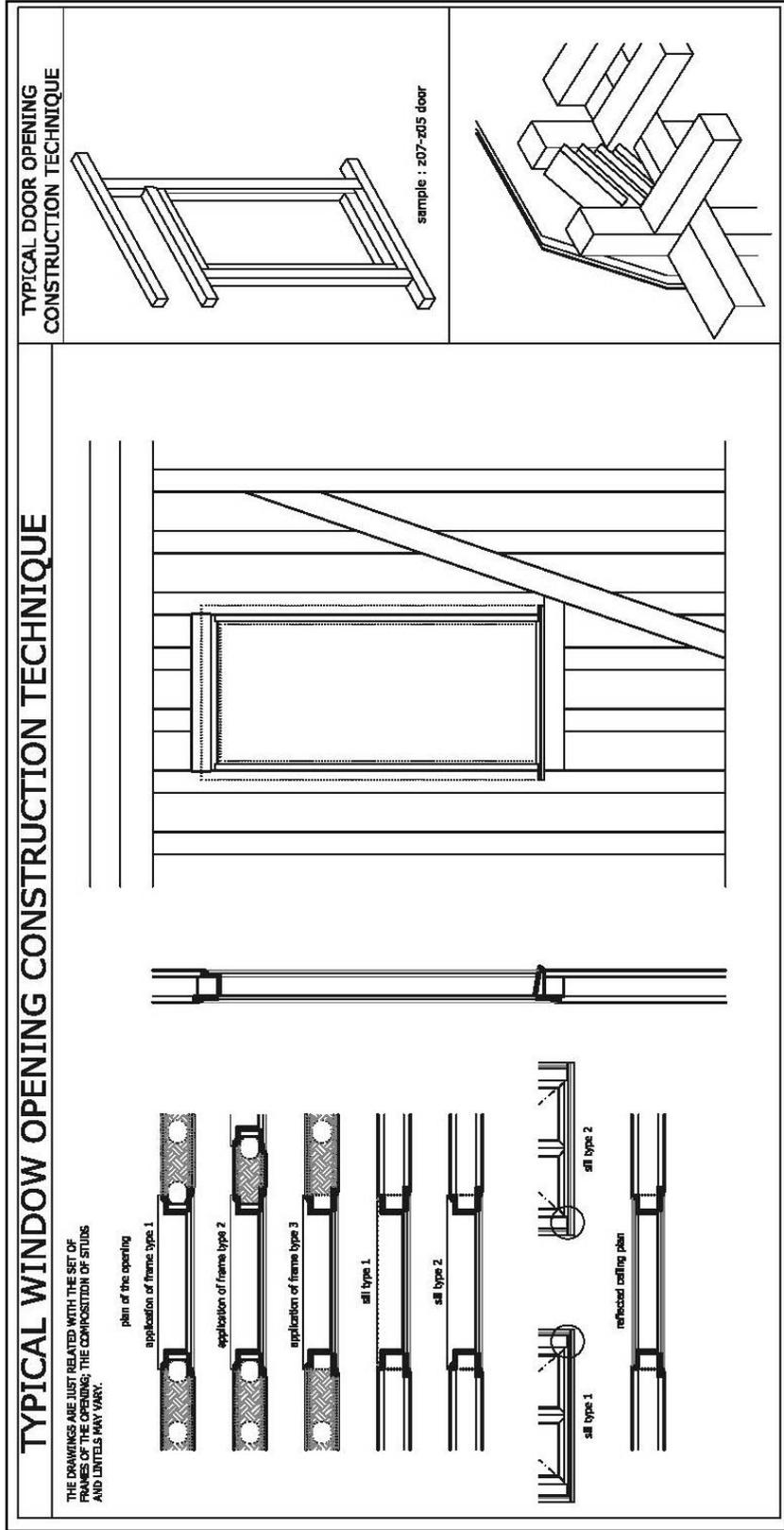


Figure 70: Construction Technique Details – Part 3

SS CS		masonry system		
		UNIDENTIFIED TYPE		
		RUBBLE STONE masonry		
		HARMAN BRICK masonry		
		MUD BRICK masonry		
		CONCRETE BLOCK masonry		
SS CS		timber frame system		
vertical	STRUCTURAL	UNIDENTIFIED TYPE		
		NO-BRACING		
		PARTIAL BRACING		
		FULL-LENGTH BRACING		
	FINISH	PLASTER ON INFILL&STR.ELEMENT		
		PLASTER ON LATHS/BOARDS		
horizontal	FLOORING	TFS FLOORING WITH ŞEŞHANE BRICK CLADDING		
		TFS WITH WOOD BOARD COVERING		
		TFS STAIRCASE STRUCTURE WITH WOOD BOARD COVERING		
	CEILING	TFS WITHOUT ANY CEILING		
		TFS CEILING WITH WOOD BOARD COVERING		
		PLASTERED CEILING ON LATH COVERED TFS (BAĞDADI)		
		TFS LATHED CEILING		
	roof	TFS ROOF STRUCTURE		
		TIMBER FRAME ROOF EAVE		
	SS CS		post&beam system	
SS CS		earth cladding		
		cement screed		
		rubble stone pavement		
		compacted soil		

Figure 71: Legend of Construction Technique and Structural System Analysis

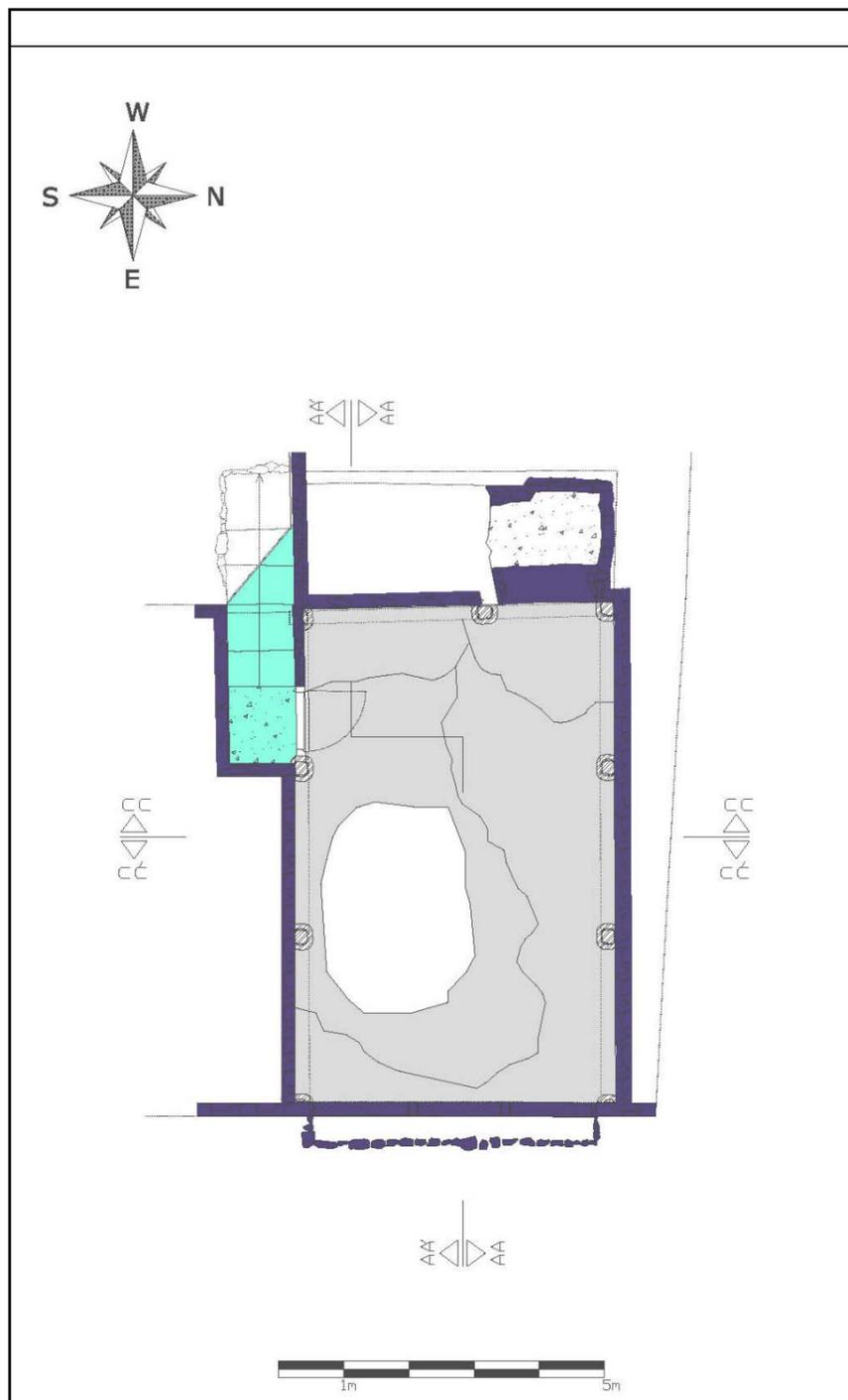


Figure 72: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Basement Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

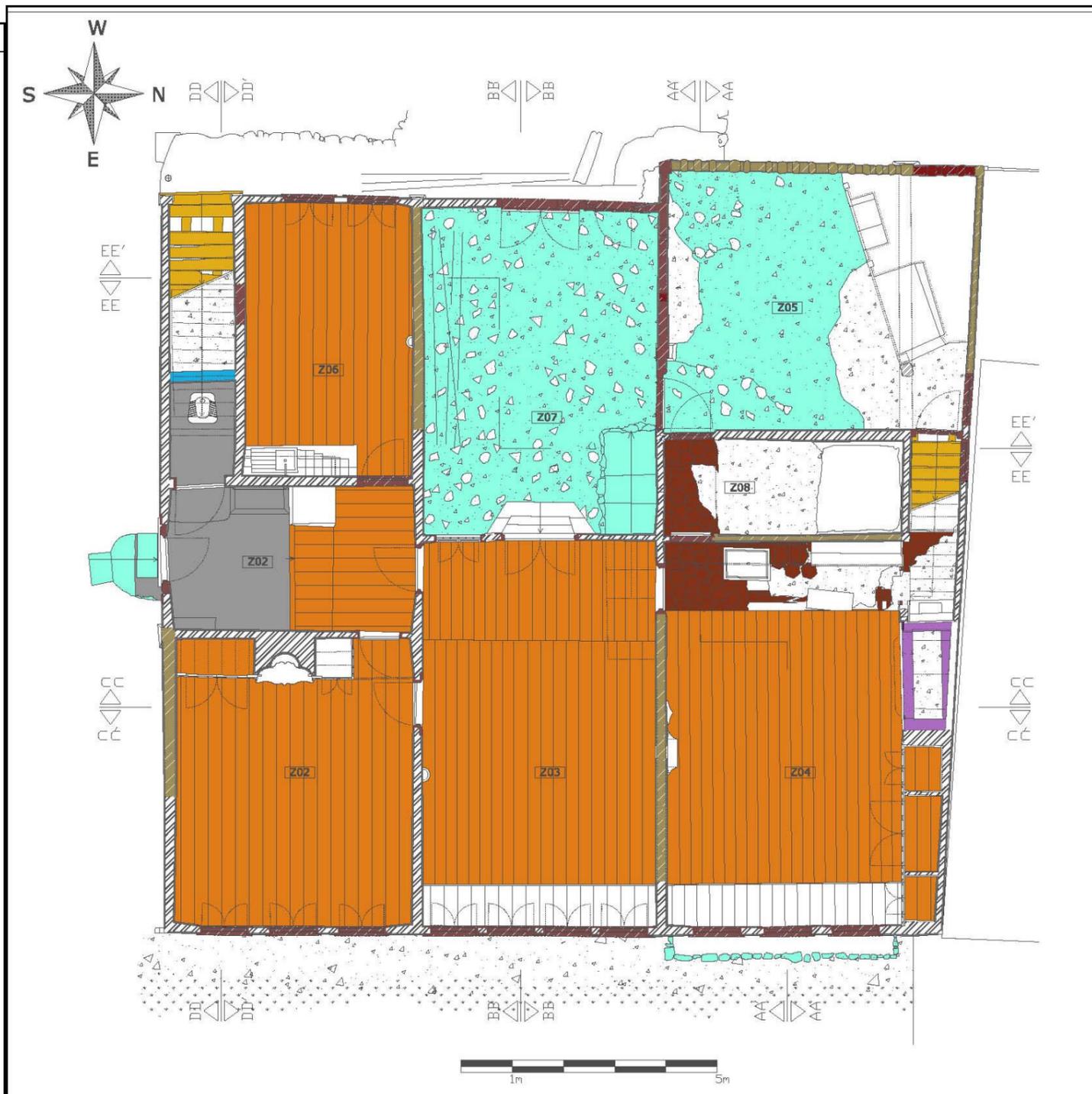


Figure 73: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Ground Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 74: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; First Floor Plan; Scale: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

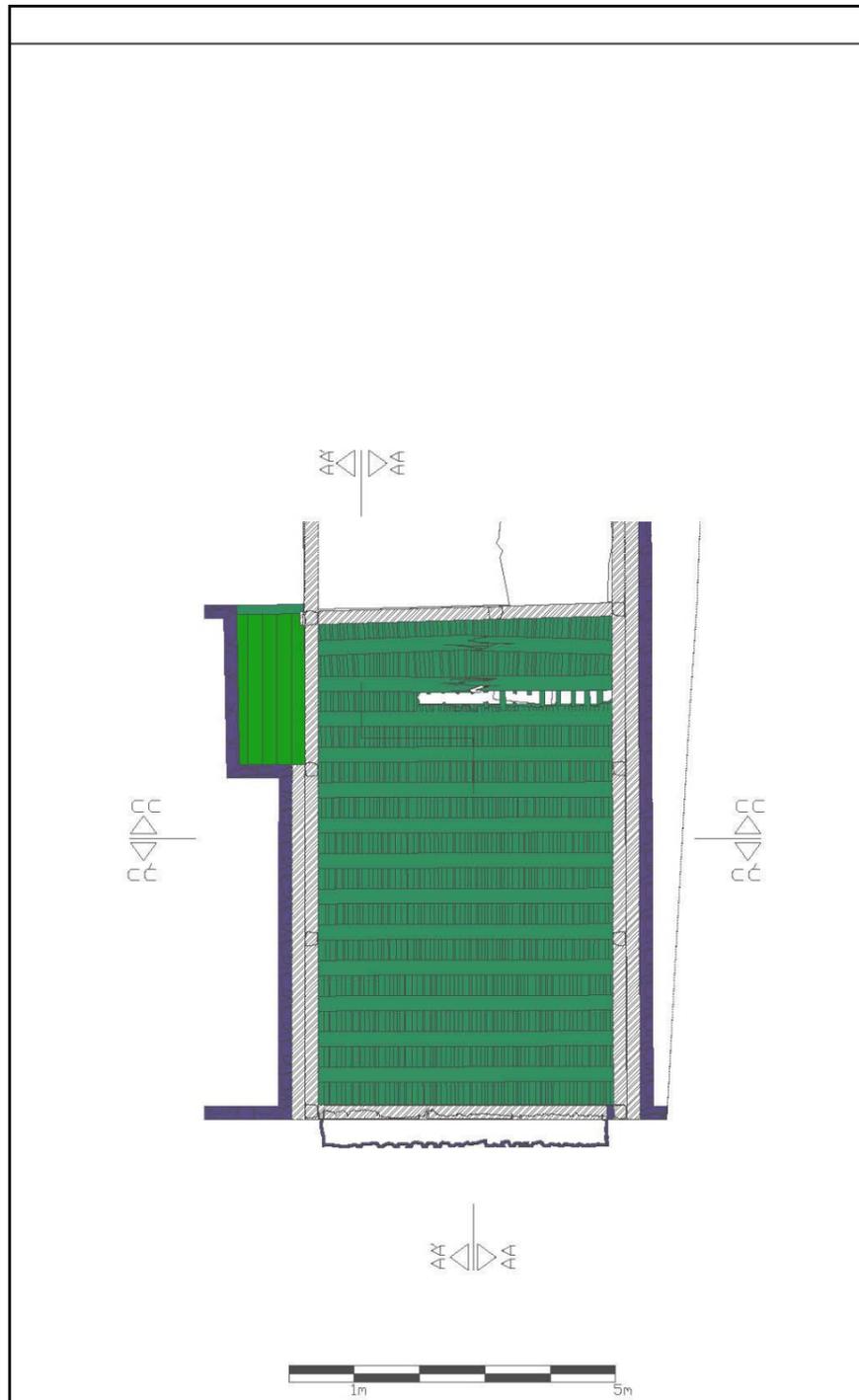


Figure 75: Analysis of S. S. & C. T.; Basement Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan: 1/100 (Pr. in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 76: Analysis of S.S. & C.T.; Ground Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan: 1/100 (Pr. in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 77: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; First Floor Reflected Ceiling Plan; Scale: 1/100 (presented in 1/50 at Jury)

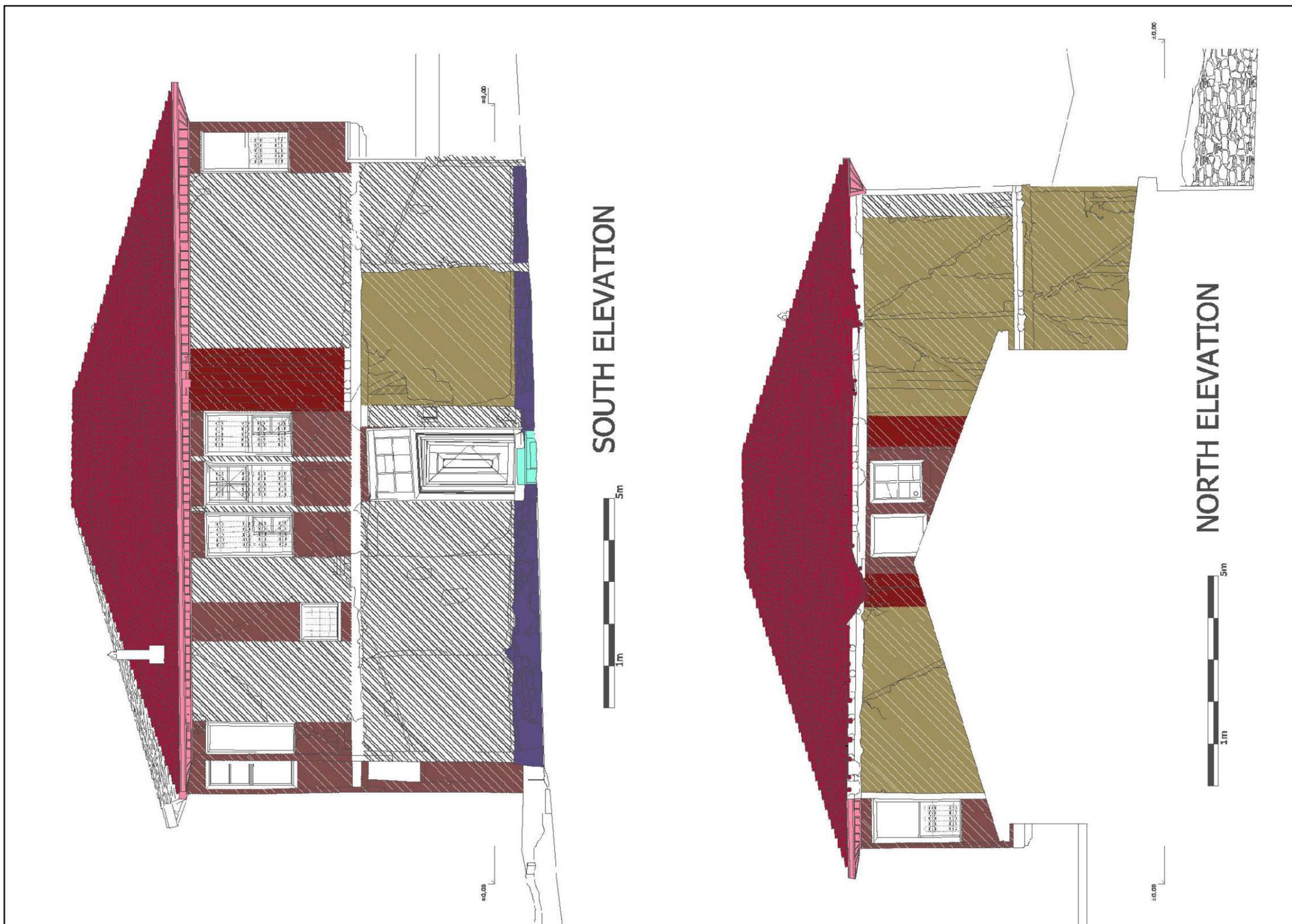


Figure 78: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; South and North Façades; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 79: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; West and East Façades; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 80: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Sections AA, AA'; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

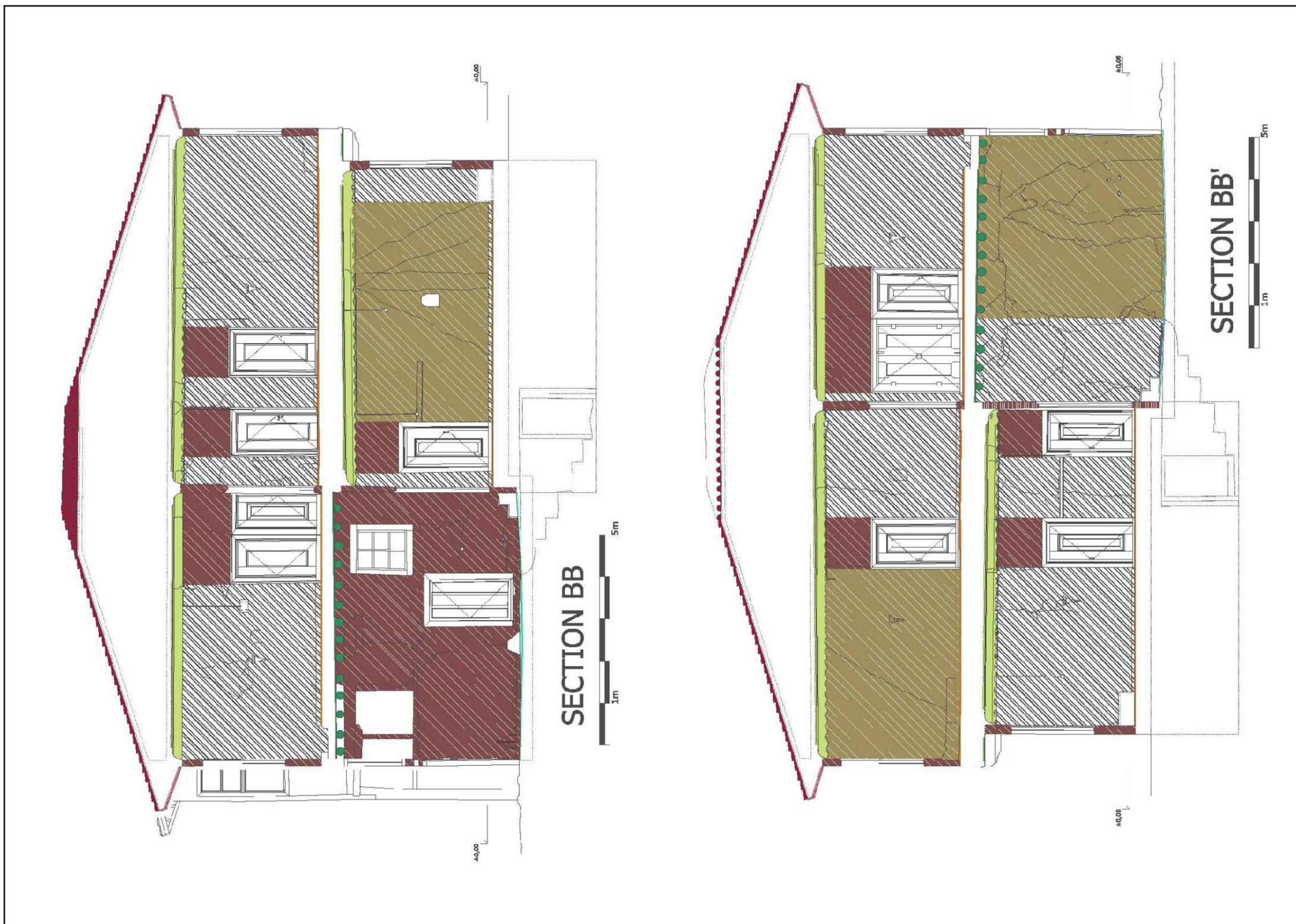


Figure 81: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Sections BB, BB'; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 82: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Sections CC, CC'; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

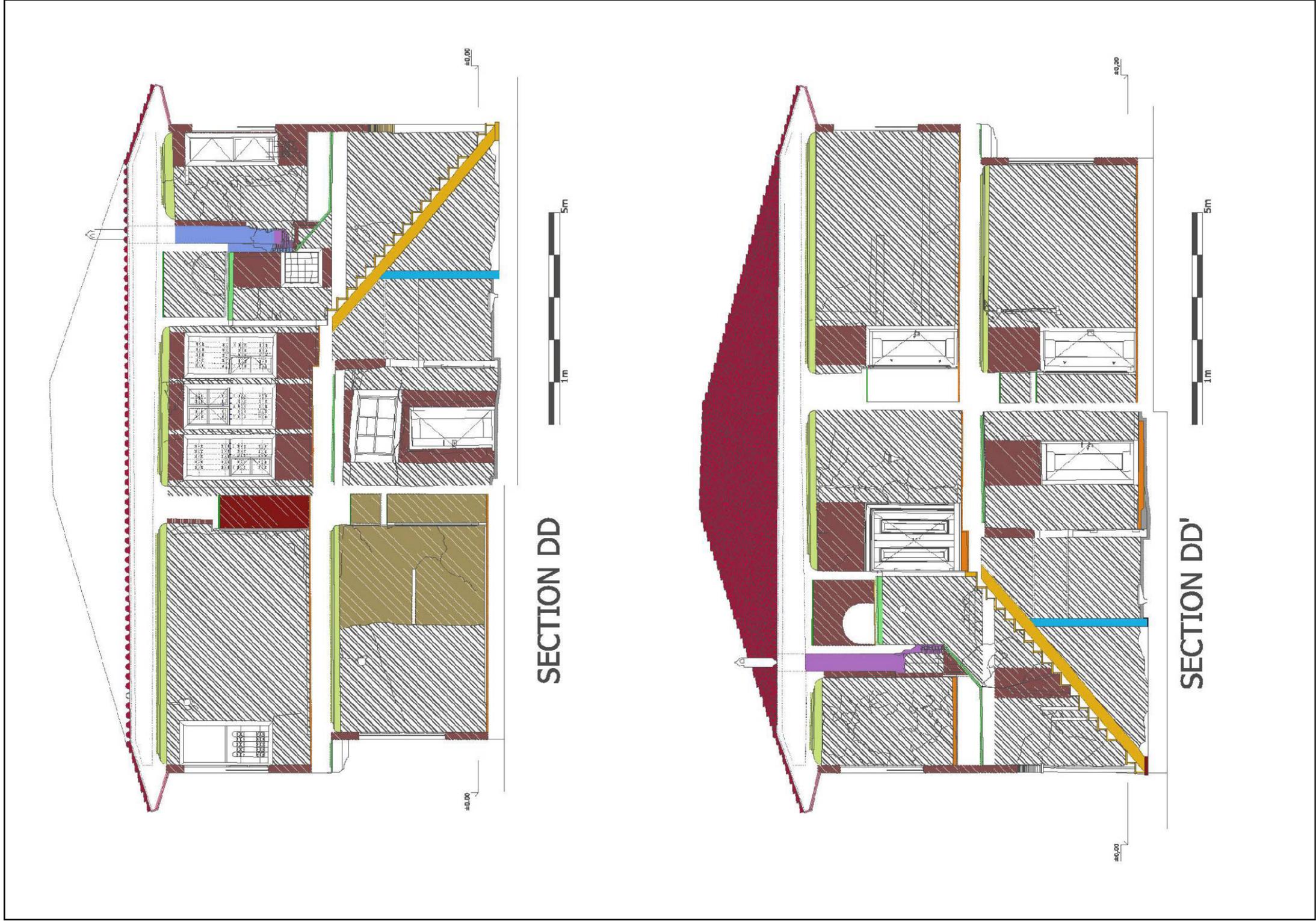


Figure 83: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Sections DD, DD'; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

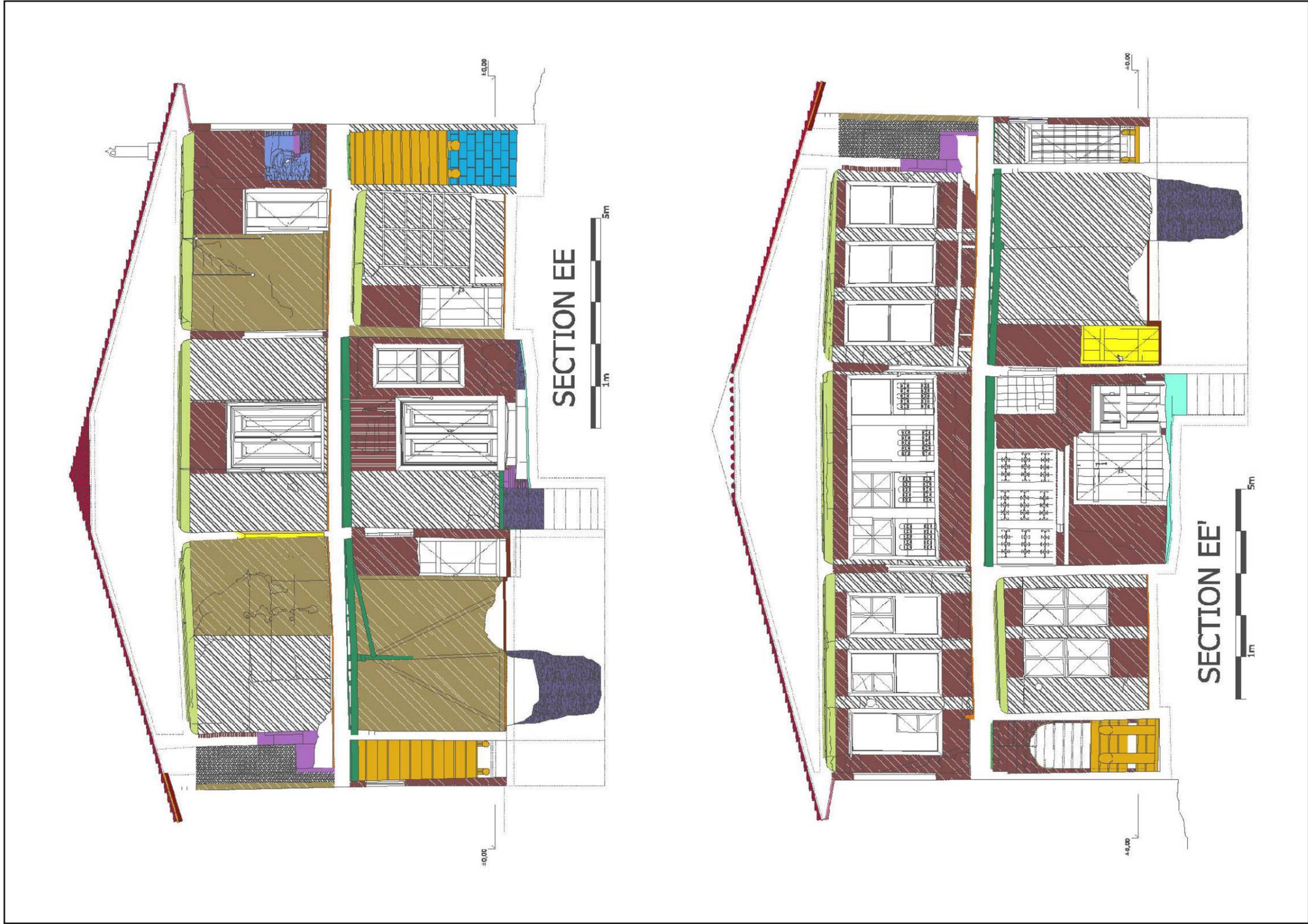


Figure 84: Analysis of Str. Syst. & Const. Tech.; Sections EE, EE'; 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

3.2.2. Condition of Materials and Structural Defects

The building is severely deteriorated and structurally deflected due to the user-sourced problems like periodical interventions, rental use and lack of maintenance; and problems stemming from natural factors as atmospheric affects and humidity. The diagnosis of deterioration and structural deformations are based on visual analysis. They are mapped on material analysis drawings (see Figures 85-92, pp. 142-149). Subject will be analyzed under two main headings as material deteriorations and structural defects.

3.2.2.1. Material Deteriorations

Deteriorations and decay forms seen on building materials can be classified as discolorations/deposits, oxidation, granular disintegration, abrasion, insect attack, microbiological growth, cracks, detachments and material losses.

Deposits can be seen as white and dark colors on the building material. *White deposit* is generally seen at stone masonry walls of west and south façades up to 1-1.5 m from ground level. Possible cause of the deterioration is the salt driven by the rising damp. White deposit can also be seen on some walls related with the flowing of lime based material by a leakage problem, as seen especially at the ceiling and east wall of space Z08. On the other hand *dark deposit* is seen in black or dark gray color especially at the bottom parts of first floor walls possibly related with accumulation of dirt. It can also be seen at top levels of outer walls under eaves and interior walls under window openings. This may possibly be related to the flowing of rusted wood dusts due to the rain penetration. Another reason of this type of problem is smoke. This type of deposit can be seen inside the walls of fireplaces and chimneys.

Discoloration problem can be fallowed almost at every wall surfaces both inside and outside. Change or loss in color is probably stemming from atmospheric affects, damp problems and solar rays.

Oxidation problem is seen on every metal element.

As being another type of *oxidation* (ultra violet oxidation) timber elements have a color change problem. Original color of these elements is turned into dark gray probably because of being exposed to sunlight and rain water. This type of deterioration can be followed on timber elements those are exposed to atmospheric conditions.

Granular disintegration is seen generally on outer plasters and on mortars due to the direct touch of rain water. Related problem on masonry walls seems to cause loss of jointing material. For outer plasters, granular disintegration is accompanied by detachments as scales. For indoor spaces as being assigned to a wet space use, especially mud plastered walls of space Z08 can be given as an instance.

At stone steps of basement floor and south entrance, *abrasion* problem is observed. Some of the outer stone masonry walls have again this problem accompanied by flaking. Here the problem is possibly related to the rising damp and direct touch of rain water.

Insect attack has a deteriorating effect just on timber materials. It can be followed from holes, tunnels and linear cavities on the surface. Insects affect the material as decreasing its density. Inside of the material has a sponge-like formation. Especially the structural timber elements are under the attack of insects.

Smells of decay, reddish dust, fibrous texture, color change are the indicators of *microbiological growth* on timber. Whitening on small areas on timber is probably related to this problem. Under some window openings blue-green froth like formations are followed, i.e. 108 windows. This problem is also observed on north part of the stone masonry wall of west elevation. It is probably because of a possible wet space use at the related area. The south elevation facing WC space has the same type of problem as well.

Cracks and detachments are the widespread problems of both plasters and jointed elements. They are mostly accompanied with *material losses*. Cracks on structural

timber elements are generally resulting from swelling and shrinkage problems due to wetting-drying process. The ones on plaster have both capillary and deeper cracks. Detachments can be followed with these cracks and observed in blind forms or as scale. They are seen on plasters, infill material, architectural elements and their components.

3.2.2.2. Structural Defects

Structural problems are followed as cracks, bending and leaning problems, local bearing failures and as collapses. Structural cracks are mostly seen at junction points of vertical and horizontal surfaces and at corners of spaces.

As being the most serious problem collapse of service structures at courtyard can easily be followed from the traces both on the related areas of the building façade and on ground. According to this, courtyard walls, entrance door and its possible porch, passage sheltering between entrance and interval space, closed structure at interval space, entrance zone of SC01, and service structure in front of building entrance at west façade which is also seen at historic photographs are some of these collapsed elements.

One of the most definite problems in the building is observed at the northwest corner of the dwelling, namely room Z05 and room 103. Due to a possible earthquake the massive brick masonry fireplace unit located inside Z05, pushed and broke the contiguously placed timber post. The deformation was probably intensified by the unbalanced weight distribution caused by the fireplace unit of room 103. This situation results with the sagging and leaning problems of the structural elements of space 103.

Other problem is seen at space Z04. ‘Şeşhane’ brick covered part of the space is collapsed due to the broken two beams of the related zone.

South and west walls of space Z05, south and north eaves of roof, south wall of Z01, ceiling of 104 and 105, post and beam system at Z05, ceiling of Z08,

flooring of 103, heightened platform of 109, wall between SC01 and Z06, west wall of Z07 have local bearing failures.

Besides these defects, the floors have slight sagging problems and the some walls have leaning problems.

Although being not resulted from structural problems, north part of Z08 and middle part of basement floor are dug for different purposes which harm the architectural integrity.

MATERIAL DECAY & STRUCTURAL DEFECTS LEGEND				
BUILDING MATERIAL LEGEND				
WOOD BASED	LOG			
	TIMBER	ROUGH CUT		
		CUT		
		FINE-CUT		
		ELABORATE CUT		
STONE	RUBBLE			
	CUT			
	FINE CUT			
EARTH BASED	MUD	INFILL-BRICK & MORTAR		
		PLASTER		
	BAKED CLAY	TILE	MISSION	
		BRICK	HARMAN	
			HOLLOW	
			ŞEŞHANE	
		CERAMIC		
	LIME BASED	PLASTER		
		WASH		
		GYPSUM		
GL CEMENT	CONCRETE BLOCK			
	SCREED			
GL	GLASS	TRANSPARENT		
	METAL	IRON		
ZINC				
TIN				
SYNTH.	SYNTHETIC	LINOLIUM		
		PLASTIC		

MATERIAL DECAY LEGEND	
DISCOLORATION	
DARK DEPOSIT	
WHITE DEPOSIT	
METAL OXIDATION	MATERIAL COLOR 
OXIDATION AND FIBROUS TEXTURE ON TIMBER	
GRANULAR DISINTEGRATION	
ABRASION ON STONE SURFACE	
INSECT ATTACK ON TIMBER	
MICROBIOLOGICAL GROWTH	
DETACHMENT	
MATERIAL LOSS	

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS LEGEND		
STRUCTURAL DEFECTS	VERTICAL	
CRACKS	CR	
LEANING	BUCKLING	
BENDING	NA	
LOCAL BEARING FAILURES	LBF	
COLLAPSE OF LOCAL BLDG ELEMENT	COLLAPSE	
COLLAPSE OF A STRUCTURE	COLLAPSE	
STRUCTURAL DEFECTS	HORIZONTAL	
CRACKS	CR	
LEANING	NA	
BENDING	SAGGING	
LOCAL BEARING FAILURES	LBF	
COLLAPSE OF LOCAL BLDG ELEMENT	COLLAPSE	
COLLAPSE OF A STRUCTURE	COLLAPSE	

Figure 85: Legend of Analysis of Material Deterioration and Structural Defects

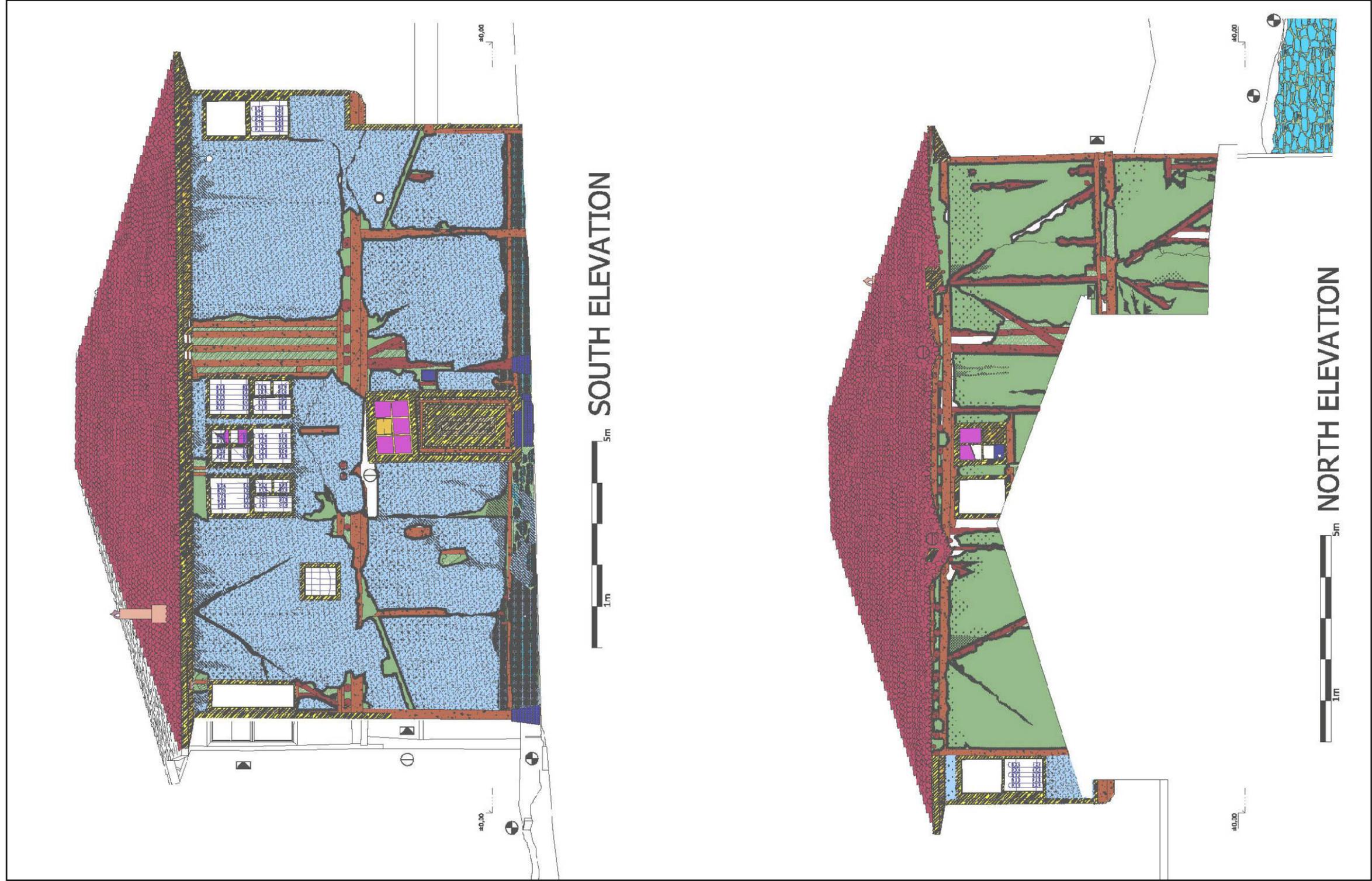


Figure 86: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: South and North Façades: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

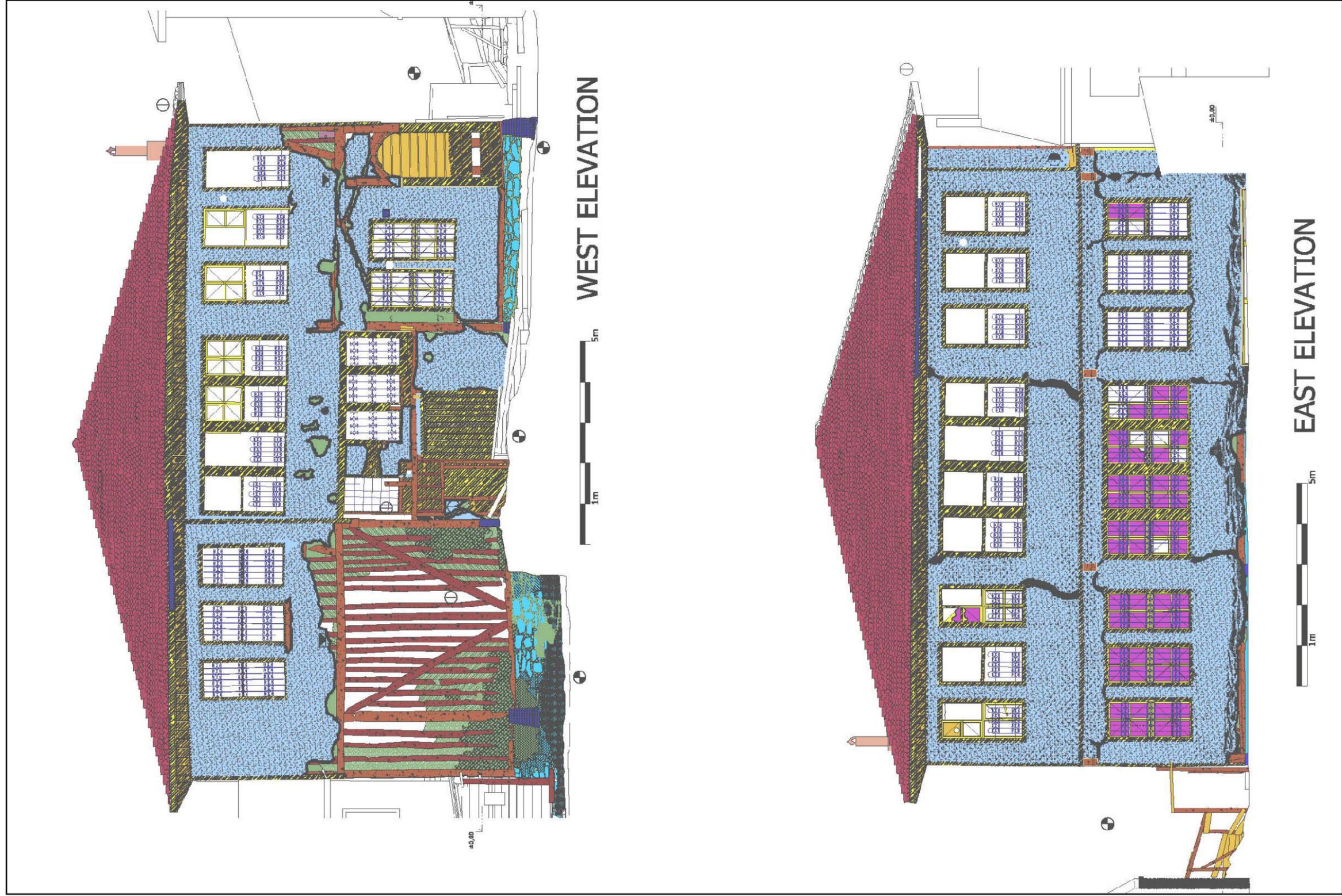


Figure 87: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: West and East Façades:1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

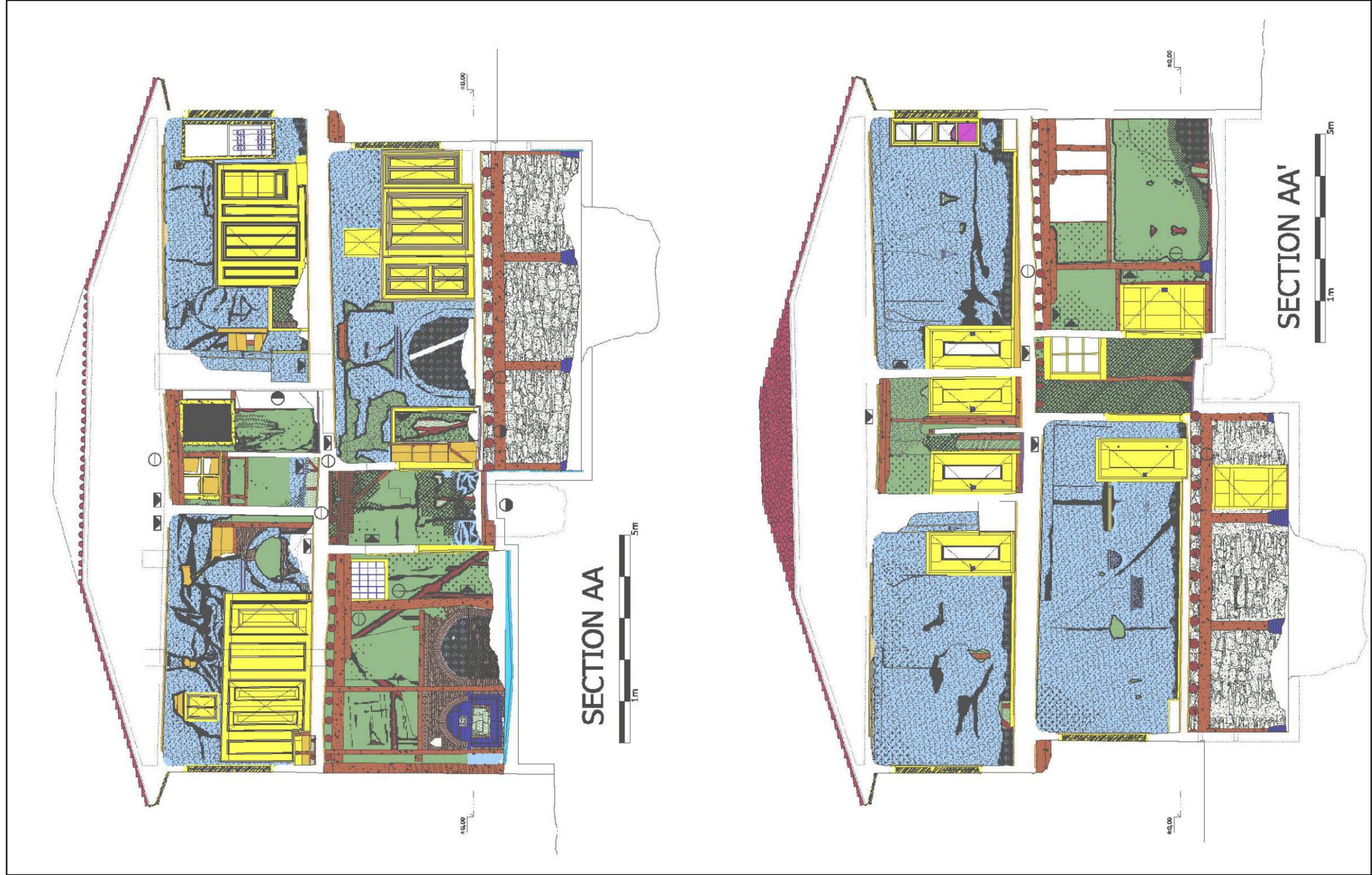


Figure 88: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: Sections AA, AA':1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)



Figure 89: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: Sections BB, BB':1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

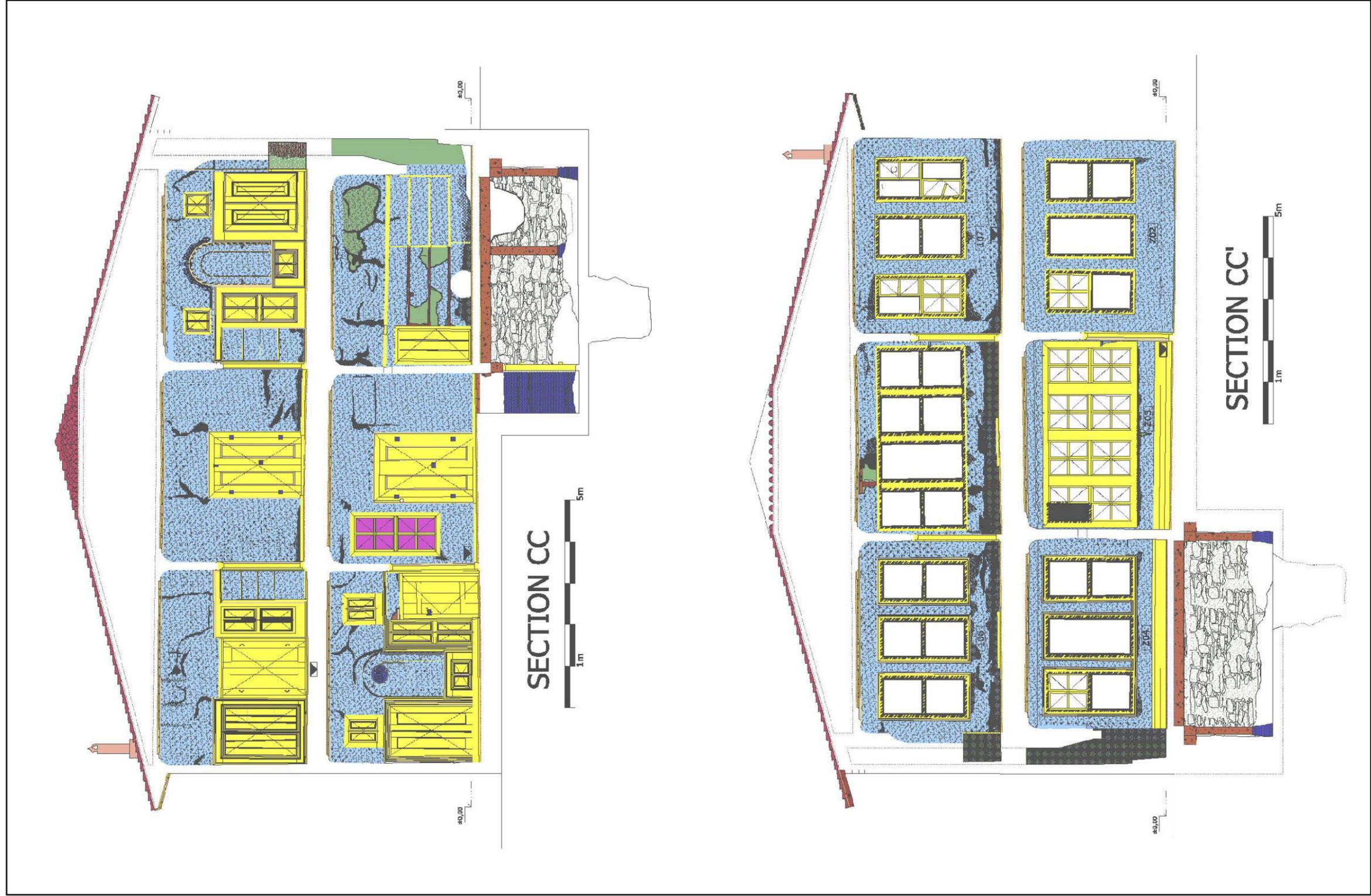


Figure 90: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: Sections CC, CC':1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

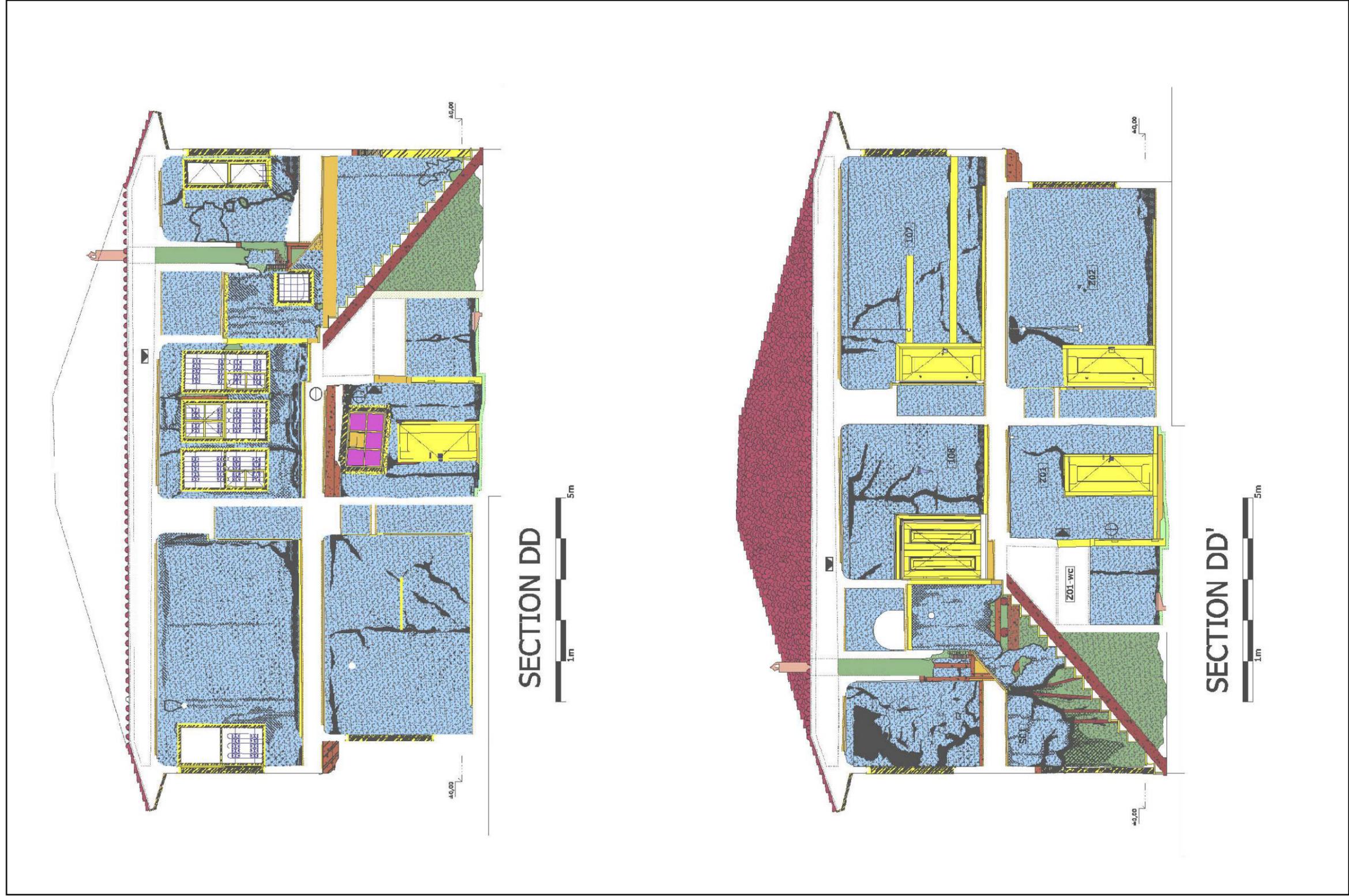


Figure 91: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: Sections DD, DD': 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

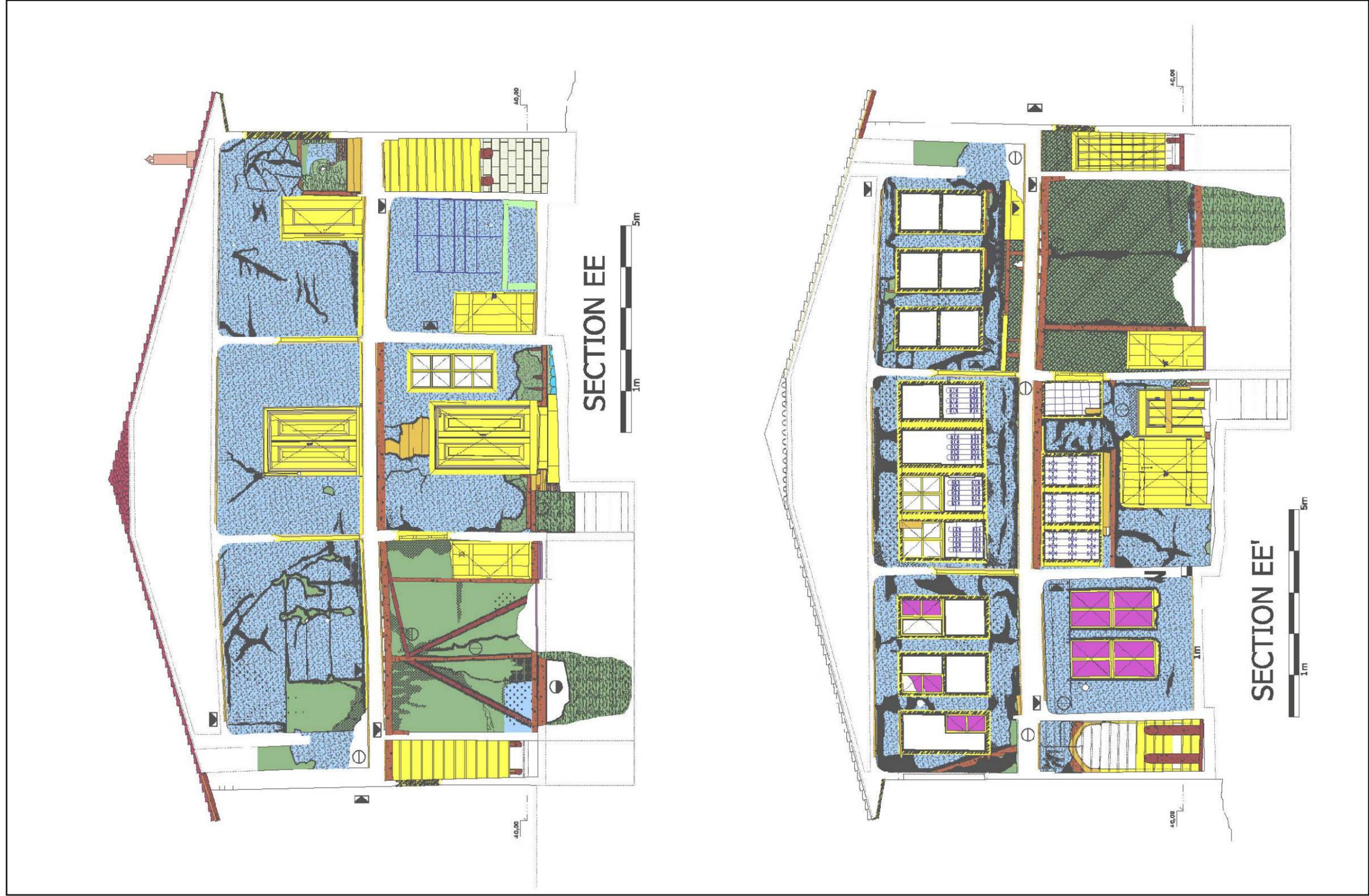


Figure 92: Analysis of Material Deter. and Str. Defects: Sections EE, EE':1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

3.2.3. Changes in the Dwelling

Due to the periodical needs and changing conditions building is exposed to periodical interventions and natural deteriorations which spoil the coherence of authentic composition. The changes in the dwelling are evaluated in order to analyze the history of the building from its original state to present situation. These changes are classified under four headings as alterations, additions, missings/removals and unidentified cases. The indicators for defining changes are the traces, remains of partially existing elements, use of inadequate materials or details, color or texture differences in components etc. The indicators are supported by literature survey and comparative study. The change types are given within a legend in the drawings. The change types are given as marks in plan drawings (see Figures 93 and 94, pp. 151 and 152). Every single questioned element then is given within a table (see Table 5, pp, 153-165). Some of them are correlated with others and entitled in case numbers in order to ease the comparisons which will later be analyzed in detail in comparative study chapter.

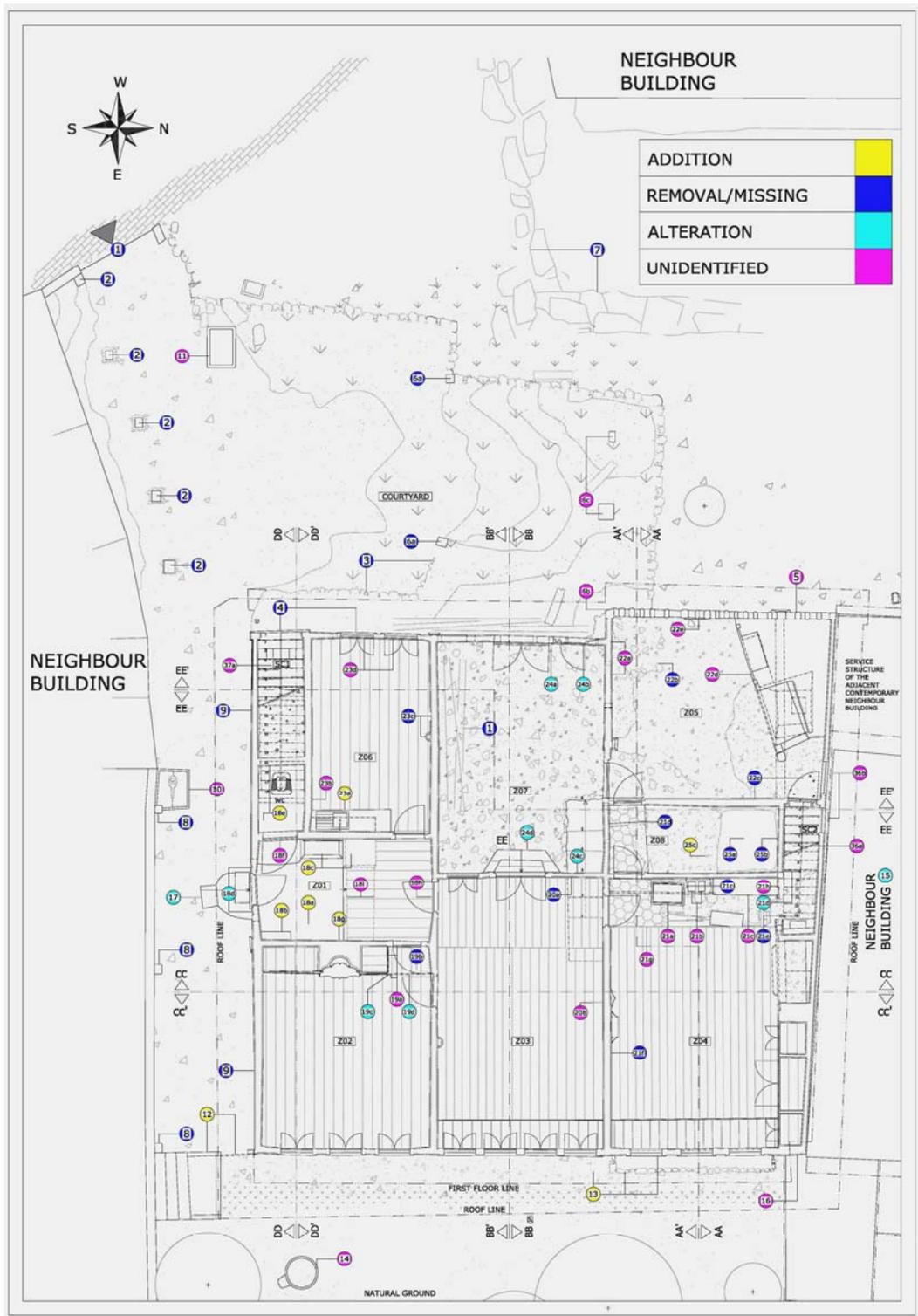


Figure 93: Changes in the Dwelling – Ground Floor

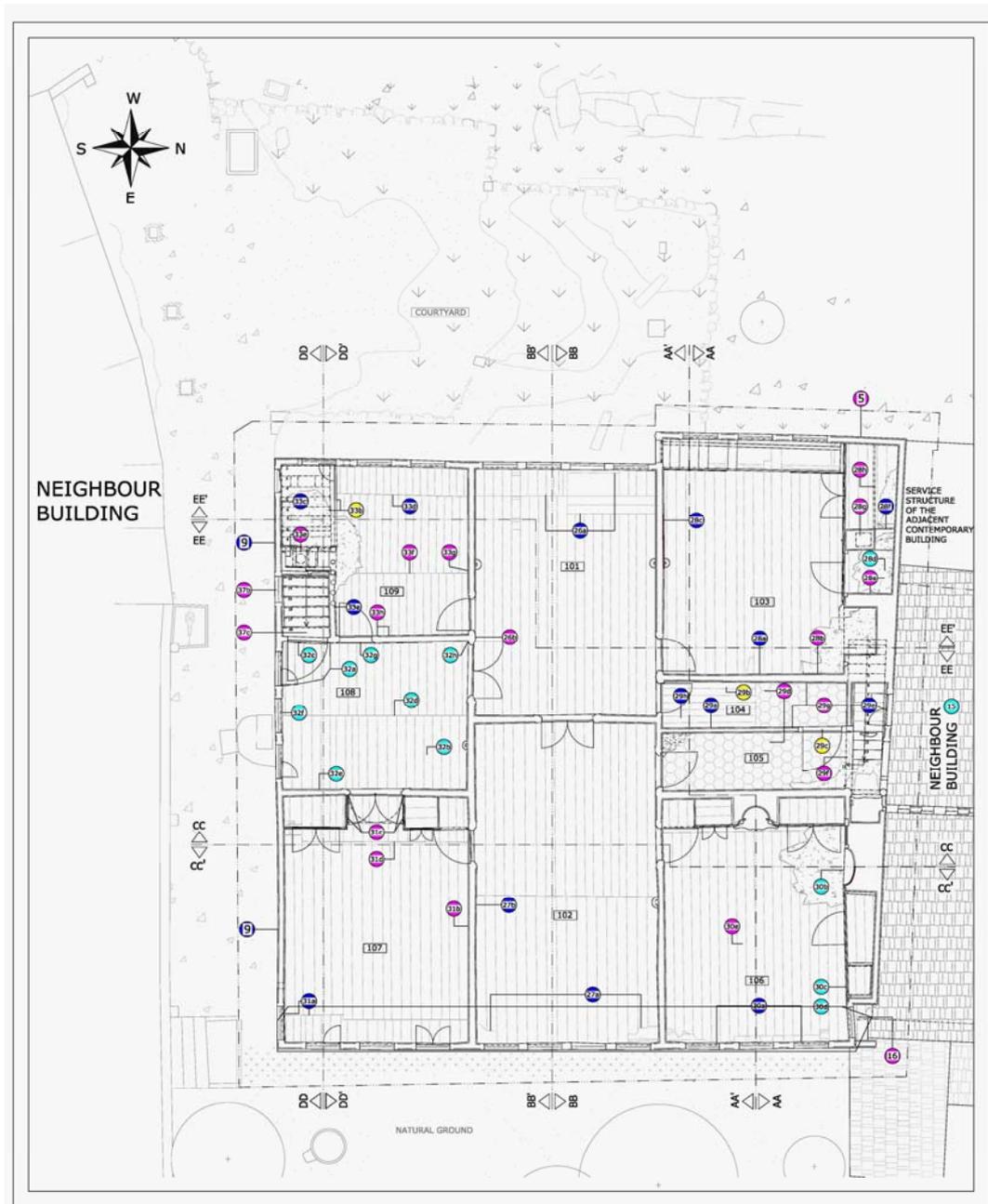


Figure 94: Changes in the Dwelling – First Floor

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – Part 1 (Continued)

LOCATION	REASONS	VISUALS	RESULTS	RELATED CASES
1- entrance of courtyard	1- breaking line of a stone wall 2- architectural necessity 3- components of an entrance unit was found inside z07		DOOR AND ITS RELATED ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENTS MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE1
2- stone footings at courtyard	1- rhythmic placement 2- approximately the same distance from the neighbouring wall 3- no timber posts on the footings		POSTS AND THE STRUCTURE CARRIED BY THESE POSTS MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE1
3- stone platform in front of the west elevation entrances	1- the south part of the stone flooring was located parallel to the related elevation 2- the north part located perpendicular to that of first line		FUNCTIONAL AND PHYSICAL RELATION OF THE BUILDING, ENTRANCE AND THE PLATFORM MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE2
4- traces of a roof structure above entrance that located at southern part of the west elevation	1- the removed beam of the roof leaves a hole under the building beam 2- inappropriate relation with northern window's frame and with the corner profile of the north edge		STRUCTURE ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE2
5- northern edge of the west elevation	1- different construction techniques used in the northern part of the west elevation 2- longitudinal structural crack near the window at the northern edge of the upper floor 3- difference in the arrangement of wall-window articulation		NORTHERN EDGE OF THE WEST ELEVATION UNIDENTIFIED	CASE3
6- Traces at northwest part of the courtyard: 6a: stone footings	1- axial placement 2- the one at the far west side was located at the corner of the courtyard wall 3- the axis is approximately the continuation of the building's central south structural axis		STRUCTURE IN FRONT OF/ADJACENT TO THE MIDDLE PART OF THE WEST ELEVATION MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE4
6b: southern west corner of projected part of the main building	1- severely deteriorated main post 2- tin plate covered bottom part of the main post 3- humidity and related deterioration types can be seen at close part of the courtyard stone wall		WET SPACE USE INSIDE THE LOST STRUCTURE IN FRONT OF/ADJACENT TO THE MIDDLE PART OF THE WEST ELEVATION MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE4
6c: stone footings at the structural axis of the projected part of the main building	1- two stone footings placed axially with 2 meters distance		BASES OF A CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO STRUCTURAL COMPONENT OR A POSSIBLE FUNCTIONALLY SPECIALIZED UNIT INSIDE THE LOST STRUCTURE T THE RELATED SPACE MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE4
7- stone pavement at western side of the courtyard	1- stone pavement starts from the neighbouring courtyard entrance and continues through west; it ends up with a divergence: first branch goes through the courtyard wall with a little shifting and the other one goes through north		FUNCTIONAL AND PHYSICAL RELATION OF BOTH BUILDINGS AND THEIR ENTRANCE AXIS MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE3

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Continued) Part 2

8- stone footings at south interval	1- they are placed symmetrically according to the south-north axis at the middle of south elevation entrance		STRUCTURE ADJACENT TO THE SOUTHELEVATION OF THE BUILDING MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE5
9- traces of a roof structure on south elevation	1- symmetry axis of the roof structure traces is at the middle line of the entrance		STRUCTURE ADJACENT TO THE SOUTHELEVATION OF THE BUILDING MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE5
10- elaborate cut stone unit adjacent to the neighbouring courtyard wall nearby the stone footing	1- two pieces of cut stone is joined through carved edges and this element resemble to a "hela tagi" 2- being in a possibly closed space and being placed before the building entrance may be meaningful.		CUT STONE ELEMENT AND RELATED FUNCTION MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE5
11- elaborate cut stone unit contiguous to the courtyard wall	1- unit is in harmony with the contour lines of the projecting part of the courtyard 2- being placed just after the courtyard entrance may be meaningful as making the place to be a courtyard service space with possible complementary elements		CUT STONE ELEMENT AND RELATED FUNCTION MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE6
12- coop being adjacent to the jerry-built entrance unit of the garden at the eastern edge of the south elevation	1- disharmony in placement 2- jerry-built entrance 3- jerry-built coop		STRUCTURE ADJACENT TO THE SOUTHERN WALL OF COURTYARD ADDITION	NA
13- window of the basement floor and garden ground level; arrangement of the cladding	1- disharmony in ground level and height of the opening 2- inside of the frame is filled with rubble 3- continuing frame under earth level 4- different arrangement of stone cladding for defining the relation of the opening and nearby ground		A CLOSED SPACE BETWEEN BASEMENT WINDOW AND STONE LINE ADDITION	NA
14- circular water well wall	1- Well body is composed of two monolithically carved stones. They have a jointing at middle part. The southern half has a spinning wheel base. 2- No more architectural elements' trace related with a wet space use can be noticed.		CUT STONE ELEMENT AND RELATED FUNCTION UNIDENTIFIED	CASE7
15- neighbouring building at north	1- disharmony of the locations of the openings at north elevation and of the neighbouring building 2- northern eave of the dwelling is constructed without any closure at middle but architecturally arranged at both ends with ceilings. 3- the gap between the northern wall and the neighbouring building's southern wall. 4- contemporary construction techniques used in the neighbouring building		NEIGHBOURING DWELLING ALTERATION	CASE3

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 3

LOCATION	REASONS	VISUALS	RESULTS	RELATED CASES
16- the projected part of the building at northeast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- close placement of brackets 2- the northern bracket is smaller than the one at the southern side 2- eastern wall continuing through north after the timber corner finishing 3- structural crack at the ground floor level of eastern wall following the 1.st floor's corner line 4- a service structure of the neighbouring building is located at the same line with the structural crack 5- flooring board edges can be seen over beams 		<p>THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE NORTHERN WALL</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE3
17- cut-stone steps in front of the south entrance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- relation of the steps with the door; especially with the threshold 2- relation of each steps with another (array) 3- size and the shape of the steps 4- cement mortar addition on the one next to the door 		<p>CUT STONE STEPS IN FRONT OF THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE</p> <p>ALTERATION</p>	NA
18- Z01: 18a: screed cover 18b: cement sanitary box 18c: elevated cement platform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- contemporary interventions due to the needs of wet space use 		<p>GROUND FINISHING OF Z01</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	NA
18d: Z01 entrance door	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- single winged door placed inside the opening with a width of double winged door by enlarging the outer boxes via logs on each sides 2- contradictory relations of the door and the upper window followed from the outside and inside 		<p>OUTER ENTRANCE DOOR OF Z01</p> <p>ALTERATION</p>	NA
18e: wc space	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- concrete block masonry wall at the back of wc 2- concrete screed covered ground 		<p>WC SPACE</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	NA
18f: entrance of wc	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- bağdadi plastering technique of the wall above the upper opening of the entrance of wc 2- jerry-built entrance unit 		<p>WC ENTRANCE</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE8
18g: trace of a 'lambalik' unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- triangular form of a possible 'lambalik' unit 		<p>TRIANGULAR SHAPED TRACE ON WALL</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	NA
18h: convenience problems of ceiling and walls	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- different dimensions of ceiling timber boards 2- some partial board patches in a specific line at about the middle of the south part of the space 		<p>CEILING OF Z01</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE17
18i: 2 leveled risen timber flooring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- risen timber platform at the middle axis of the space is 12 cm higher from the screed covered ground level 2- second leveling by 2 cm at 85 cm north side of the middle axis 		<p>TIMBER FLOORING PART OF THE SPACE</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE17

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 4

19- Z02: 19a: existing ceiling under-boards of the entrance space	1- application of different styles and sizes for the ceiling under-boards of the entrance space		CEILING OF THE ENTRANCE SPACE UNIDENTIFIED	CASE17
19b: ceiling under-board at the northern wall of the entrance	1- different type of ceiling under-board under the plaster at the upper corner of the western side of Z03 door		CEILING UNDER-BOARD MISSING/REMOVAL	CASE17
19c: baseboards of the wardrobe	1- disharmony of the baseboards of the perpendicular sides of the wardrobe corner		BASE-BOARDS OF WARDROBE ALTERATION	CASE17
19d: upper part of the wardrobe above the entrance	1- the notched part of the upper board of the wardrobe (namely the lathed frame of the cabinet seems to be cut)		UPPER LATHED BOARD ALTERATION	CASE17
20- Z03: 20a: trace at the upper north side of the western wall	1- geometrical shaped trace resembles a symmetrical window-door-window arrangement at the western wall		RECTANGULAR SHAPED TRACE ALTERATION	CASE9
20b: niche and nearby traces at the middle part of the northern wall of the space	1- two nail holes at the western part of the niche		NAIL TRACES OF A LOST LAMBALIK UNIT MISSING/REMOVAL	NA
20c: west frame of z01 door and related wall relation	1- frame is embedded inside the wall		Z01 door and west wall relation UNIDENTIFIED	CASE17
21- Z04: 21a,b: elaborate-cut stone unit on service space of the room	1- elaborate cut stone piece (outlet stone) and two rectangular pieces of cut stone next to it		WET SPACE USE COMPOSITION UNIDENTIFIED	CASE10
21c: traces on western wall of the space	1- rows of lintel inside the western wall 2- board held on the corners of doors at each sides 3-jerry-built three shelves held on the lintels and brackets at bottom 4-irregular attachment to the northern door frame		UNIT HELD ON THE LINTELS OF THE WALL MISSING/REMOVAL SHELVED UNIT UNIDENTIFIED	CASE10
21d,e: the space at the north-west of the space and under the staircase	1- barely arranged structural closure at west edge of the space 2- being in relation with wet space use, a brick masonry lavatory unit is arranged in the space next to the fireplace 3- door opening to the related space is held on the removed unit		DOOR WING OF THE SPACE MISSING/REMOVAL BACK WALL OF THE SPACE ALTERATION SPACE UNDER STAIRCASE UNIDENTIFIED	CASE10/3
21f: traces at the middle part of the southern wall of the space	1- trace of a missing component at the eastern side of an elaborate processed and symmetrical arranged lime unit		LIGHTENING UNIT MISSING/REMOVAL	NA
21g: continuing profiled upper lath of the door through west wall	1- surrounding lath of door placed at northern west corner of the space is continuing through the shelved unit until the west wall; it is not plunged into the wall		CONTINUING DOOR LATH UNIDENTIFIED	NA

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 5

<p>22- Z05: 22a: the upper level openings and the southern wall of the space</p>	<p>1- possible appropriate opening could be provided at the opened part of the upper section. 2- the opening divided into two via a post carrying bracket; the one at western side is again divided into two by the wall coming perpendicular to the related opening. The western side of the second partition looks outside. 3- the stud at the middle of the opening is notched at its bottom and seems to be not relevant in location 4- the infill material and the plaster of the wall under the opening is disjointed 5- there are lateral linear traces on the eastern side of the related wall -possible remaining of a removed wet space unit</p>		<p>OPENED PART OF THE Z05-Z07 WALL UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE11</p>
<p>22b: elevated part at the ground at southern west part of the space</p>	<p>1- the elevated platform has clear lines -rubble stone cladding in row- 2- dark deposit on the walls of southern west corner of the space -this might show a kind of specialized function; namely a wet space use- 3- there is a hole at the bottom corner of the same wall-possibly opened for a kind of inlet or outlet water-</p>		<p>A UNIT RELATED WITH WET SPACE USE MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE11</p>
<p>22c: traces on the wall near the staircase door</p>	<p>1- the distance between the level of the door threshold and the ground level 2- step traces on the east wall of the space</p>		<p>LANDING AND STEPS UNDER IT AT THE CORNER OF Z05 NEXT TO THE FIREPLACE AND STAIRCASE MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>22d: the fireplace unit</p>	<p>1- irregular line of the location of the fireplace unit 2- the relation of the posts coming through fireplace unit, the ceiling and the girder 3- the gap between fireplace unit and northern wall 4- the arrangement of the chimneys and relation of them with the wall and the ceiling (Seen inside 103's wardrobe)</p>		<p>FIREPLACE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>22e: a wing of a door leaning against the western wall of the space</p>	<p>1- one of the wings of a possible double winged door possibly related to the space is seen as leaning to the western wall</p>		<p>door wing UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>23- Z06: 23a: workbench near the door at eastern wall and metal cupboard above it</p>	<p>1- contemporary style of hangers for cup board, faience cover of bench, brick supports...etc.</p>		<p>WORKBENCH AND CUPBOARD ABOVE IN ROOM Z06 ADDITION</p>	<p>CASE8</p>
<p>23b: traces at eastern side of the south wall</p>	<p>2- trace at south wall approximately 75cm away from the east wall</p>		<p>TRACE AT SOUTHERN WALL AT EASTERN SIDE MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE8</p>
<p>23c: traces at the middle part of the northern wall of the space</p>	<p>1- trace (plaster detachment) at the symmetry of the niche 2- architectural need of symmetrical arrangement of a lime unit</p>		<p>LIGHTENING UNIT MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 6

LOCATION	REASONS	VISUALS	RESULTS	RELATED CASES
23d: windows	1- asymmetrical arrangement of windows 2- frames are staying under plaster 3- such wide and high windows for a ground floor level and near entrance zone seems to be strange		WINDOWS UNIDENTIFIED	CASE8
24- Z07: 24a: upper openings of the western wall of the space	1- jerry-built closure of one of the upper windows 2- the one at the north side is a bit wider and higher than the others; its railing is also different than the others		UPPER WINDOW ROW ALTERATION	CASE4
24b: the smaller door at the western wall of the space	1- the upper opening is closed by row of posts from outside to which timber boards are attached from inside with a plastered surface 2- the construction technique and type of timber used in the smaller door is different than the others used in the building		SMALL DOOR ALTERATION	CASE4
24c: northern part of the east wall of the space	1- a horizontal crack is noticed at the northern side and at about the bottom level of the window located at the opposite side of the wall		HORIZONTAL CRACK ALTERATION	CASE9
24d: steps in front of entrance between z03 and z07	1- timber boards are held on stone step and covered from sides by nailing side boards 2- jerry-built up step is located on the timber base		STEPS IN FRONT OF Z03-Z07 ENTRANCE DOOR ALTERATION	NA
24e: upper opening of z03 double winged door	1- the part above the finishing of double winged door that placed between z03 and z07 is closed by timber boards and plastered. 2- an upper lightening unit is found leaning against a wall in the space of which dimensions fit to the related part.		UPPER PART OF DOOR Z03-Z07 MISSING/REMOVAL	NA
24f: north wall of the space	1- faults of jointing details of structural timber of the related wall 2- a bracket properly notched found in space on ground 3- bracket at west edge and related post relation 4- z05 door lintel 5- relation with west wall of z07 6- upper lightening window placed at east side of the space 7- exposed stone footing near z05 door is the single sample inside the building		NORTH WALL OF Z07 UNIDENTIFIED	CASE11

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 7

<p>24g: entrance of basement floor</p>	<p>1- closing of north window of east wall 2- jerry built finishing lines of void 3- in order to provideing necessary hight the timber wall plate seems to be cut; north edge is nothed where south one is hidden by timber boards 3-there is no finishing detail above structural timber elements 4- 13 numbered trace: void is possibly closed after this application 5- jerry built door of basement floor</p>		<p>ENTRANCE OF BASEMENT FLOOR RELATED ARTICULATIONS AND STONE STEPS</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	<p>CASE9</p>
<p>25- Z08: 25a: the northern part of the elevated platform</p>	<p>1- the northern half of the platform seems to be demolished due to a possible intervention for installation; rubble is heaped up on the other half 2- the timber flooring elements projected through the space</p>		<p>NORTHERN PART OF Z08</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE13</p>
<p>25b: an installation element at the northern masonry wall</p>	<p>1- a system of pipe can be fallowed in space; the northern masonry wall might be the point of evacuation. 2- two pipes on the northern wall; the one on top is bigger then the other 3- pieces of pipe are scattered around</p>		<p>TRADITIONAL INSTALLATION ELEMENTS</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE13</p>
<p>25c: an installation element at the ceiling</p>	<p>1- the composition of the ceiling seems to be altered due to a possible intervention for installing a "hela"stone at room 104 (near 104's western wall)</p>		<p>CONTEMPORARY INSTALLATION AT CEILING</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	<p>CASE14</p>
<p>25d: leveling at passage zone</p>	<p>1- leveling is not plunged into side borders 2- leveling is located on continuing stone base</p>		<p>LEVELING AT PAZZAGE ZONE OF Z08</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>26- 101: 26a: trace on the western part of the floor and on the side walls</p>	<p>1- the arrangement of the timber flooring differs at the western part of the space with a width of approximately 70 cm. 2- some of the relatively shorter timber flooring boards are missing 3- the baseboards at two side walls are continuing up to the part where the flooring arrangement differs</p>		<p>ARCHITECTURAL UNIT ATTACHED TO THE WESTERN WALL</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>26b: arrangement of 109 and 108 doors at south wall of the space</p>	<p>1- double winged 108 door has other side surfaces on sofa side at its wings 2- wall above two doors has plaster deterioraton problems 3- threshold of 108 door and its realtion with base boards are different then those of 108, 104 and 103. 4- laths at top and at the middle of two doors</p>		<p>ARRANGEMENT OF 108 ND 109 DOORS</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE 17</p>

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 8

<p>27- 102: 27a: trace on the eastern part of the floor and on the side walls</p>	<p>1- timber flooring boards are broken at about the eastern edge of the space 2- u-shaped plaster lost on the walls up to a specific height 3- the baseboards at two side walls are continuing up to a distance of 70 cm remaining to the eastern wall</p>		<p>ARCHITECTURAL UNIT ATTACHED TO THE EASTERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>27b: trace on the southern wall</p>	<p>1- definite profile line trace of a gypsum element can be seen on the southern wall</p>		<p>LIGHTENING ELEMENT HANG ON SOUTHERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>28- 103: 28a: trace on the east wall of the space</p>	<p>1- rows of lintels on east wall; the upper two have same intervals where the last one below them is wider; both three has wide holes at about the same vertical axis 2- a definit vertical line trace on the same wall close to the door can be followed; here the baseboard also has a jointing</p>		<p>ARCHITECTURAL UNIT ATTACHED TO THE EASTERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE15</p>
<p>28b: rectangular shaped mud plastered trace at northern side of the east wall</p>	<p>1- the northern part of the wall: mud plaster covered surface has a definit rectangular shape 2- a new baseboard is attached to the related part</p>		<p>RECTANGULAR SHAPED MUD PLASTERED SURFACE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE15/14</p>
<p>28c: trace on the southern wall</p>	<p>1- definit profile line trace of a lime element can be seen on the southern wall 2- trace completes the symmetry of the lime unit arrangement</p>		<p>LIGHTENING ELEMENT HANG ON SOUTHERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>28d: the width of the wardrobe</p>	<p>1- the width of the wardrobe does not match with the others constructed in the building.</p>		<p>WARDROBE SPACE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>28e: no partition inside wardrobe and no closure on fireplace masonry wall</p>	<p>1- it seems not to be a functional wardrobe; since there is no arrangement or partition in the space; even no closure is used to separate fireplace and wardrobe.</p>		<p>NO PARTITION INSIDE THE WARDROBE ALTERATION</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>28f: chimney hole behind the Z05 fireplace chimney</p>	<p>1- western wall of the chimney is built of mud-brick whereas the eastern wall is built of harman brick 2- the distance between the Z05 fireplace chimney and the northern wall cause the wardrobe width to be larger than the other similars.</p>		<p>OTHER CHIMNEY COMING FROM Z05 MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>CASE3</p>
<p>28g: beam at the wardrobe's ceiling</p>	<p>1- the line of the beam meets approximately the ordinary wardrobe width 2- the beam is carried by the corner timber post of the chimney unit</p>		<p>BEAM AT THE CEILING OF THE WARDROBE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE3</p>

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 9

LOCATION	REASONS	VISUALS	RESULTS	RELATED CASES
28g: fireplace chimney coming from 205	<p>1- fixed wardrobe closure in front of the related chimney</p> <p>2- stabilized by a timber piece leaning against the northern wall</p> <p>3- the structural system of the chimney looks to be timber frame</p> <p>4- a stove hall on the eastern wall of the related chimney</p> <p>5- the width of the chimney approximately meets the ordinary width of an ordinary wardrobe</p>		<p>CHIMNEY OF 205 EXISTING FIREPLACE</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	CASE3
29- 104-105: 29 a,b,c: 104 and the half storey height wall	<p>1- ceiling meeting with the projection line of the related wall is divided into two</p> <p>2- 104 space has a jerry-built shelter constructed on the related wall which is also held on the western wall of 104 by a timber board</p> <p>3- there is a relatively wider single winged door between 104 and 105.</p>		<p>UPPER PART OF THE PARTITION WALL</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p> <p>SHELTER OF 104</p> <p>ADDITION</p> <p>DOOR BETWEEN 104 AND 105</p> <p>ADDITION</p>	CASE14
29d: the floor cover of 104 and 105 and related functions	<p>1- floor of 104 is halfly covered with timber boards where its other part and 105 are covered with "seghane" brick</p>		<p>FUNCTIONS OF 104 AND 105</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE14
29e,f: the partition wall between 104-105 and staircase	<p>1- the post-bracket-beam system is exposed at the higher level of half-storey wall.</p> <p>2- the eastern bottom part of the exposed half of the post is notched</p>		<p>upper part of the wall</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p> <p>105 AND STAIRCASE SEPERATION</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE3/14
29g: linear lime plastered surface at northern edge	<p>1- a linear lime plastered surface at northern wall, eastern wall near the door and at western wall with a 1m high from the ground level at room 104.</p>		<p>LINEAR TRACE AT THE BOTTOM LEVELS OF THE NORTHERN EDGE OF 104</p> <p>UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE14
29h: line of wall between 104 and 105	<p>1- the ceiling boards have a junction point at about the same axis of sofa's wall where the surrounding boards are meeting at the projection line of the half storey hight wall</p>		<p>CEILING ABOVE 104 AND 105</p> <p>ALTERATION</p>	CASE14
30- 106: 30a: trace on the eastern part of the floor and on the side walls	<p>1- timber flooring boards are broken at about the eastern edge of the space; at the middle part of the edge, the row of timber flooring boards differ.</p> <p>2- u-shaped plaster detachment and darkness on the related walls up to a specific height</p> <p>3- the baseboards at two side walls are continuing up to a distance of 70 cm remaining to the eastern wall</p> <p>4- at about the middle part of the eastern a piece of baseboard is seen</p>		<p>UNITS IN FRONT OF THE EASTERN WALL AT OPPOSITE EDGES</p> <p>MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	NA

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 10

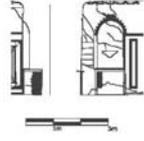
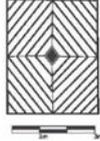
LOCATION	REASONS	VISUALS	RESULTS	RELATED CASES
30b: western side of the northern wardrobe of the space	1- white washed harman brick masonry wall constructed in front of the timber frame system under the "lambalik" niche element of the northern wardrobe	 	THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE WARDROBE UNIT; UNDER 'LAMBALIK' NICHE ALTERATION	CASE3
30c: bottom board of the northern wardrobe	1- disharmony at the bottom boards of the northern wardrobe		THE BASEBOARD OF NORTHERN WARDROBE ALTERATION	NA
30d: baseboard of the eastern edge of the northern wall	1- disharmony at the bottom boards of the northern wardrobe and the baseboard of the northern wall under the window; form, dimensions and process level of the timber elements are different		THE BASEBOARD OF THE NORTHERN WALL AND WARDROBE ALTERATION	CASE3
30e: the diagonal laths of the ceiling	1- the number of diagonal laths is different on the northeast quarter of the ceiling; this cause a disorder in junctions	 	THE EASTERN NORTH QUARTER OF THE DIAGONALLY ARRANGED CEILING UNIDENTIFIED	CASE3
31- 107: 31a: trace on the eastern part of the floor and on the side walls	1- timber flooring boards are broken at about the eastern edge of the space; at the middle part of the edge, the row of timber flooring boards differ. 2- the baseboards at two side walls are continuing up to a distance of 70 cm remaining to the eastern wall		LONGITUDINAL UNIT IN FRONT OF THE EASTERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL	NA
31b: flooring boards in front of wardrobes	1- the line of timber flooring boards are interrupted in front of wardrobe		FLOORING BOARDS IN FRONT OF WARDROBE UNIDENTIFIED	CASE 17
31c: the side walls of wardrobes; baseboards and upboards; laths and frames	1- laths at sides are not in harmony with the ones on frontal faces of wardrobes 2- base and upper boards of frontal face are not continuing at sides		SIDE WALLS OF WARDROBES AND THEIR LATHS, AND TOP-BASE BOARDS UNIDENTIFIED	CASE 17
31d: barrel vault between wardrobes on west wall above entrance	1- vault is starting 15 cm behind the wardrobes' frontal faces 2- vault is set on 70*3 cm base boards located perpendicular on top of wardrobes at each sides 3- upper frame of double winged door is not at the same line with those of wardrobes		BARREL VAULT ABOVE ENTRANCE UNIDENTIFIED	CASE 17

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 11

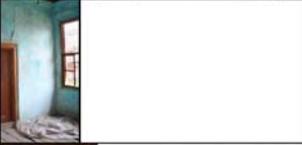
<p>32- 108: 32a: the sunken timber floor in front of the entrance</p>	<p>1- disorder at the line of sunken timber floor 2- the baseboard of the storey floor ends up with the related sunken floor line; the sunken part also has a baseboard</p>		<p>THE SUNKEN FLOOR AT ENTRANCE OF 108 ALTERATION</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>32b: cover at the ceiling</p>	<p>1- square shaped cover looks like to be cut from the pre-constructed ceiling, the laths are continuing since the other side is ended up with a perpendicularly set lath. 2- northernwest corner of cover seems to be stabilized by a projected lath</p>		<p>THE COVER OF THE ROOF AT CEILING ALTERATION</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>32c: SC01-108 door</p>	<p>1- atypical to the whole of the building in details and in form 2- laths and frames are arranged different then those of other doors 3- SC01 face of wing is arranged different then the other samples</p>		<p>108-SC01 DOOR ALTERATION</p>	<p>CASE 12/17</p>
<p>32d: 109-108 door</p>	<p>1- surrounding laths are arranged atypically to the other samples in the building 2- a covering board is attached to the threshold of the realted door 3- relation with wall and flooring</p>		<p>108-109 DOOR UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE 12/17</p>
<p>32e: 101-108 door</p>	<p>1- west frame of the door is embedded inside the 108-109 wall 2- relation with the base board of the space at east side</p>		<p>THE COVER OF THE ROOF AT CEILING UNIDENTIFIED</p>	<p>CASE 12/17</p>
<p>32f: 107-108 door</p>	<p>1- Threshold is atypical in construction technique 2- relation with base boards of the space 3- above the south edge a deep structural crack is noticed</p>		<p>108-107 DOOR ALTERATION</p>	<p>CASE 12/17</p>
<p>32g: traces at middle line of the space through north south direction</p>	<p>1- ceiling of the space has jointings at a bout the center line of the space in south north direction 2- same line can be seen in flooring 3- base boards of both south and north walls are interrupted at about the realted line of flooring and o ceiling</p>			<p>CASE 12/17</p>
<p>32h: traces on east wall of the space next to the 107 door</p>	<p>1- definite shape of a gypsum lightening element is noticed at the south side of 107 door</p>			<p>NA</p>
<p>33- 109: 33a: wardrobe above the staircase and next to the fireplace</p>	<p>1- trace of the cover can easily be followed from the nail holes and by the color change having a specific rectangular shape at the close area of the arch profiled opening</p>		<p>THE COVER OF THE ARCH PROFILED OPENING MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	<p>NA</p>

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – (Cont.) Part 12

33b: the elevated part in front of fireplace	<p>1- screed cover is applied on timber board covered surface 2- fireplace unit and cabinet above it, are constructed on the beam of related elevated part 3- related beam is carried by north post of SC01's entrance frame</p>		<p>ELEVATED PART ADDITION</p>	CASE16/17
33c: traces next to the window on west edge of south wall	<p>1- trace of a possible rectangular element with a window frame width possibly nailed on the wall can be seen next to the window at the east side 2- the vertical line starting from the ending of this trace also continuing down up to the bottom level of the lower frame of the window; area is also differs from the surface with its blue wash.</p>		<p>A UNIT NEXT TO THE SOUTHERN WINDOW OF ROOM 109 MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	CASE16/17
33d: trace on the east part of the floor and on the side walls	<p>1- timber flooring boards are interrupted at about the western edge of the space; the row of timber flooring boards also differ. 2- the baseboard at the northern wall is continuing up to a distance of 70 cm before eastern wall 3- the western edge of the northern wall and at about the ending of baseboard plaster is detached with a definit shape</p>		<p>LONGITUDINAL UNIT IN FRONT OF THE WESTERN WALL MISSING/REMOVAL</p>	CASE16/17
33e: fireplace	<p>1- no fire resistant element between "küllük" and fireplace 2- missing of interior wall elements 3- there is no soot dirt deposit at the surface of lime plastered walls</p>		<p>FIREPLACE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE16/17
33f: interruption in flooring boards at middle line of the space	<p>1- flooring boards are divided into two parts at the middle of the space 2- north wall's base board is cut at the realted line 3- east half of the flooring has whole boards wthout any plunge into the realted walls at both south and north edge</p>		<p>FLOORING FEATURES UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE16/17
33g: 101-109 door	<p>1- threshold of the door is not fit to the other samples referring to construction techniques used in doors 2- baseboard and door relation</p>		<p>101-109 DOOR UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE16/17
33h: wall-flooring relations at east edge and 108-109 door	<p>1- baseboard and bottom of the east wall is disjointed from flooring. 2- baseboard seems not to be nailed to the flooring boards but just to the structural elements of the related wall 3- threshold of 108-109 door is narrower then the other samples and seems not to have any relation with a lateral structural element at bottom as it is seen 101-109 door</p>		<p>EAST WALL OF THE SPACE UNIDENTIFIED</p>	CASE16/17
			<p>108-109 DOOR UNIDENTIFIED</p>	

Table 5: Changes in the Dwelling – Part 13

<p>34- SC01:</p>	<p>1- simply built on two diagonally placed beams 2- steps are built on triangular timber pieces placed on related beams 3- riser is attached to the perpendicularly placed triangular piece; and footing is set on both riser and related piece 4- there is no jointing details both for steps and for beams 5- relation of steps with walls at both sides: steps seem to be independent from side walls; no plaster detail can be noticed 6- there is no base board 7- wall plate of the south elevation has a projecting part at the south wall of the space 8- mud plaster is continuing below the staircase 9- no landing before entrance; but has a jerry-built one at 108</p>		<p>SC01 ADDITION</p>	<p>CASE 12/17/18</p>
<p>35- SC02:</p>	<p>1- simply built on two diagonally placed beams 2- steps are built on triangular timber pieces placed on related beams 3- riser is attached to the perpendicularly placed triangular piece; and footing is set on both riser and related piece; there are also side closing boards at south edges 4- there is no jointing details both for steps and for beams 5- relation of steps with walls at both sides: steps seem to be independent from side walls; no plaster detail can be noticed 6- there is no base board 7- wall plates of south and north elevations have projecting parts inside the related walls</p>		<p>SC01 ADDITION</p>	<p>CASE 19/3</p>
<p>36- OTHERS</p> <p>36a: Missing pieces or components of architectural elements which are repeating and much in number. Their traces are definitely followed; hence they do not in need of questioning: window frames and glasses, timber flooring boards, plasters, "şeghane" brick, infill element, ...etc.</p>		<p>MISSING</p>		<p>NA</p>
<p>37- CONTEMPORARY ELEMENTS</p> <p>37a: Electrical installations can be seen in each space: The lines and related equipments like switches, lamps, cables... etc.</p> <p>37b: Sanitary installations can be seen in z01 and z06 as being the spaces in use: Pipes, related equipments like bench, "hela", faience cover...etc.</p> <p>37c: Tin closures on windows, new lockers and handles on doors, aluminium cornices above windows, ...etc.</p>		<p>ADDITION</p>		<p>NA</p>

Evaluation of Changes

After the determination of results some titles are found to be related with some others, as referring to a periodical need or a change in life style in a specific time period.

These correlated titles are then evaluated in some case titles to ease necessary comparisons.

Case 1 is related with the entrance unit which is lost today. It has to be thought with a structure and its related entrance type due to the stone footings at south edge of the lot.

Case 2 is about a lost entrance unit that is located at south edge of the west elevation. With stone platform at ground and roof traces at top of the opening there seems to be a possible porch at the related location.

Case 3 is a very complicated correlation of related traces. In general it is related with the north part of the building which seems to be attached to the main structural and spatial modules. Therefore all related architectural elements being located here are questioned for their authenticities. Besides the building elements relations with northern neighboring lot is also questioned due to the maps and stone pavement found outside the lot borders of the dwelling.

Case 4 is referring to a lost structure which seems to be placed in close relation or adjacent to the main building's related part. Intervened part of the elevation, stone footings found in related alcove of the courtyard and other related traces are the indicators. They need to be questioned within a further research.

Case 5 is also about a lost structure which may be strictly in relation with some possible spatial changes due to the periodical use types. It is questioned dependently with Z01, Z06 and SC01 and therefore with referring cases.

Case 6 is about a courtyard function which has to be comparatively questioned deeper. It is specifically researched within samples referring to open space functions and elements inside the courtyard.

Case 7 is just referring to a single element. It seems to have no relation with other questioned elements. However the related element may possibly be a complementary part of an open space function. Therefore it has to be questioned.

Case 8 is about the 'hela' stone found at interval space and has to be questioned dependently with case 2 and case 5. It is in fact related with possible spatial arrangements especially for outside structures and for spaces Z01, Z06 and SC01 in the building.

Case 9 is related with the wall between ground floor sofas and entrance of basement floor in Z07. It also has to be questioned with the related cases of space Z05 and Z08.

Case 10 is about the traces and spatial arrangement of the wet space uses of Z04. Brick covered ground; shelves held on the wall, traces following the same horizontal lines of the shelves, alcove space having a wash-base in inside placed at north edge are the related complements.

Case 11 is about the south wall of Z05 which seems to be much intervened due to lacks in structural and architectural composition. Also some traces found on related wall are seemingly related with wet space use which has to be questioned in detail in comparative study.

Case 12 is related with space 108. The line of flooring and ceiling boards, spatial relations with 109 and SC01 has to be studied accordingly. Similar samples located at first floor and having an entrance from outside by a staircase have tried to be found out. This case may be thought with cases 2, 5, 16 and 17.

Case 13 is related with spatial features of space Z08. Remains and traces show that this space seems to be assigned to a wet space use. However, for finding out the relevant elements for wet space use a further research has to be done.

Case 14 is both about the function and about the spatial composition of spaces 104 and 105 and related other neighboring spaces. The related functional and spatial scheme has to be comparatively researched in detail.

Case 15 is related with the east wall of the space 103. It is important to find out possible spatial organization within functional hierarchy for the related part of the space. The functional and related architectural elements for such an arrangement have to be evaluated with comparison to similar samples.

Case 16 is about the south part of the space 109. The fireplace, upper cabinet and traces on the south wall having a window have to be evaluated with the line of flooring boards that is seen at ground. The east wall has to be questioned in detail. The functional and spatial scheme with relation to the neighboring spaces has to be studied in detail within other close environment samples at first. Especially this space has to be evaluated with SC01 and related cases as 2, 5, 12 and 17.

Case 17 is related with some questioned elements which are much in number and in relation with other. Location of staircase coded as SC01 placed at southwest edge of the building, relation of cupboard and entrance zone of Z02; entrance door, south wall, Z03 and z06 doors, west wall and ceiling of space Z01; and cupboard of 107 that is arranged at opposing sides of 108's double winged door are questioned under this case title. It is also related with cases 2, 5, 12 and 16.

Case 18 is about the interval space assigned to stairs connected the spaces of Z05 and 105. Its construction details, openings, spatial relations are questioned. This case is thought together with the cases 3, 10, 13 and 14.

Beside these cases a general look for the lot, building and its complementary elements has to be made within samples throughout the close geography. Spatial hierarchy, spatial features and related functions, architectural elements as being the complementary parts of them have to be evaluated in a comparative sense. Then, some cases may be solved accordingly. This will be tried to be done at 'comparative study' chapter (see Chapter 5, p. 171).

CHAPTER 4

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

4.1. History of Tokat and its Traditional Fabric

With the advantage of being built on the Yeşilırmak River's fertile lands, Tokat has been an important center of trade and culture during its 6000 years of history and it has become the home of 14 states and several principalities.

By starting after the chalcolithic and initial bronze ages, the feudal era acquired its most powerful and typical appearance in Tokat, Niksar, Zile and Turhal starting with the settlement of antic states. Hittite and Phrygian settlements built on the territory of the city became a center of art and culture in between 4000-2500 BC. By 600 BC, Ionian colonies migrated from the Black Sea Region had come to Komona (Tokat) and adapted themselves to the traditional Cappadocian communities in the south and Persians coming from east. The remains of *ancient period* architectural products were mostly seen at nearby countries. This means that the settlement at the area of today's city center is starting with Middle Ages. Supporting the assertion above, Tokat Citadel is at the city center and dated to 600 AC. Komona Pontika settlements from Roman and Byzantium period and Bolus Aktepe tumulus from Bronze Age are the nearest ones to the city center.

At Roman and Byzantine sovereignty the city seems to be functioned as a border garrison. It continued its stable development till Danishments. As being opposite to the general thought of in-castle settlement of middle age city pattern, it is known that there was an out-castle settlement in city of Tokat, which is recorded by Danishments (Aksulu, 1994: 17). However Aktüre states that the out-castle settlement probably started with the changing characteristic of the city as being a trade city in spite of being a border garrison (Aktüre, 1978: 143). At that period Istanbul-Tabriz trade route was passing through Tokat (see Figure 99, p. 178).

The caravan route was passing through the valley created by mountains at each sides of Behzat Stream. Under the rule of Danishments and Seljukids, city had a rich commerce life at around Great Mosque (Aksulu, 1994: 18) next to the mentioned route. By the second half of the 13th century, ‘Ahi’s were the dominant factor of the city life as it was in other Anatolian cities. Trade was grouped according to the branches of professions which were located in their own streets. The monumental buildings then increased in number and were located between the citadel and south part of it next to the major trade route. Being the sixth biggest city in Seljukid era city was improved not only in trade but also in education and culture as well. Secondary trade route elongated through east-west direction and contagious buildings show that city was developed else in the other direction of that of first at about mid 13th century (see Figures 99 and 100, p. 178). “At that period the Şeyh Meknun Dervish Lodge determines the northern border of the city, where the western one was determined by a Dervish Lodge located behind Kaya Mosque. City’s development was then shifted through west and south by the building of ‘zaviye’s at later periods” (Aksulu, 1994: 19). Tokat continued to grow until the chaotic period which is started with the fall of Seljukids. City was ruled by several states and principalities like, Muineddin Pervane Rule, İlhanlı State, Eretna State and Kadı Burhanettin State.

With the end of 14th century, at the period of Beyazid, Tokat was added to Ottoman sovereignty and connected to Amasya Sancağı. Beyazid repaired the citadel walls and constructed a mosque in it. The first record about the city is dated to Fatih Sultan Mehmed period, namely to 1455 and it gives knowledge about tax changes, administrative and social state of the region, and related numbers. According to this record, there are approximately 2000 Muslim and 1000 Christian houses (taxpayers). By taking a dwelling family with an average of 5 members the related population of the time results with 15000 people (Aktüre, 1978: 143). At the same resource it is stated that there were 56 districts in the city, 48 of which belong to Muslims whereas 8 of them were Christians’ and 2 of them were used in common. The comparison of the districts and the related population

made by Aktüre, gives the result of different location of the religious groups as the Christians at denser city center dealing with commercial life, and Muslims at the periphery of the fabric dealing with agriculture. At the same register, Tokat was attended to a 'sancak' center as 'vilayet-i Tokat' to which some cities and small countries were connected (Gökbilgin, 2006: 18).

As being the signs of social structural quality, foundation buildings were increased in number (Aktüre, 1978: 144) in 15th and 16th centuries. The leap-product provided from taxes of working groups and by military loots were collected at administrators of Sancak's and not yet totally transferred to Istanbul at related times. Related capital was not invested to the productive areas but to foundation works (Aktüre 1978, 144). The foundation buildings show that the city was spread over eastern plain through north-south trade route from the skirts of the citadel (see Figure 95, p. 176). Although there were some factors both naturally as earthquakes and socially as Celali Movements city preserved its importance in trade, its scale in traditional fabric and its population. Moreover it continued its development which can be understood by the building dates of the large scaled monuments at that period, like Bedesten, Voyvoda Inn... etc.

Until the end of 18th century, city became a big trade region with an approximate population of 20.000 (Aktüre, 1978: 153). The total number of inns at center was 13 where there were 46 branches of artisan and tradesmen within 73 districts in 1772 according to Şer'iyeye Sicili records (Aktüre, 1978: 153). After the big fire dated to 1701 the related monumental buildings and residential zones were much affected but repaired and continued to their functions in relatively short term of 70 years which is proving the active life in the city (for functional zones of city between 17th-18th centuries, see Figure 98, p. 177).

19th century is the period of emerging changing factors of global and local relations which were affecting the city life and physical fabric. Between 1827 and 1887 it is known that the population increased from 20.000 to 36.939 whereas the ratio of non-Muslims decreased to 23% from 38%. The number of commercial

units also showed a decrease in number as 1478 to 1300 against an increase of inns in number as 15 to 26 at city center. For the same period, the residential fabric shows two opposite characteristics. Although the number of districts did not change (see Figure 97, p.177), the number of dwellings increased to 4426 from 3956 (Aktüre, 1978: 162).

It will be useful to work on the data given above in detail for a better understanding of the factors those have a potentiality for changing the demographic and physical condition of a city.

At first, the reasons of drastic increase in population have to be examined. Due to the Ottoman-Russian wars in 1876 the Muslim immigrants were settled by the government at different countries of the region after a while, namely at 1883-84 as 11.858 immigrants (Aktüre, 1978: 179). This new incoming population had a low-income profile. Again due to the international relations and local reactions the city was designated as a 'liva' in 1879 that is to say that another group would be settled in the city. New comers were the officers having relatively higher-income profile. Relation of the numbers related with fabric and population shows that fabric became more crowded and land use became denser. However the new comers did not relate with commercial activities.

In addition to the rise in population, the profiles of inhabitants in the city and changes in the related profiles have to be examined. As it was in 15th century's settlement pattern, Armenians were set mostly at center and dealing with small industrial works like coppersmith, silk, painting works and their trade. On the other hand Muslims were dealing with agricultural products some of which had to be near water like leather and felt works (Aktüre, 1978: 159). According to V.Cuinet, %38 of the population was the Armenians and Rums at 1881; however this ratio decreased to %23 by the year of 1886-87 against the increased population (Aktüre, 1978: 161). This situation is evaluated by Aktüre as emigrations of non-Muslims to Samsun and Istanbul due to the changing advantages of trade. These advantages were referring to the opportunity of having

a harbor which was used both for transportation of goods and for military services.

From the two paragraphs above, it is understood that movement of commercially active group and reoccupation of new but non-commercial comers had to be effective in land uses and fabric (see Figure 99, p. 178). These demographical changes affected the basic characteristic of the city. Trade which was the dominating factor seems to be loose its importance in late 19th century. As it was given above, decrease in number of total commercial units can be considered as a concrete proof for the assertion. For revitalizing the stationary commercial life, trade taxes ('kara gümrüğü') were cancelled in 1846 despite of loosing the control mechanism and tax incomes; however, the stationary condition did not seem to be much changed in time due to the precautions taken by the administration.

However the increase in number of the central commercial buildings has to be taken into consideration as well; since this development shows a contradictory situation with the stationary position of the commercial life in Tokat at late 19th century.

Until here, the economic, social and political factors affected the physical traditional fabric of the city. With the year of 1862 and by the supports of Germany and France, for easing the transportation of goods to Europe, Ottoman Government started the construction of a central "Şose" (macadamized road) that connects Istanbul and Bagdad. It was passed through the traditional caravan route namely placed longitudinally at the valley through north-south direction and next to the Behzat Stream. Construction was ended at 1869. The part of the road in Tokat was named as 'Bagdad Avenue'. Another parallel road was constructed in 1886 by the Sivas Governor Halil Rifat Pasha via some demolishments. Its length was about one kilometer. At the junction point of the Bagdad Avenue with Behzat Stream, new administrative center was built. The commercial buildings were then started to be built on each sides of the avenue through south. Therefore a new city center composed of both administrative center that functionally separated from

traditional and of new commercial zones those following the dominant attraction point, was emerged (see Figure 98, p. 177). Besides the duality of center of the city residential fabric shows a duality in character as well. Because of being the former fabric the residential fabric at the west and central part of the city and especially at the southern skirts of the citadel has a denser urban pattern than the later ones those located at southern part of the city. The later ones seem to be constructed at late 19th century due to the emerging need of new coming officers. The distance to the traditional center might probably be dealt with a new phase of transportation namely by the starting of dense use of carts (Aktüre, 1978: 179). The pattern of the related fabric seems to be supporting the assertion above. The ground floor façades of the dwellings were arranged in a straight line and streets were formed in specific widths.

With the beginning of 20th century Tokat continued its relatively stationary position and was still connected to Sivas Vilayeti as a 'liva'. The 'mutasarrıf' of the city was Bekir Pasha; his assistant is catholic Armenian Agop Tıngır Efendi in 1901 (Kodoman, 1987: 176). There were administrative courts in 'liva's at that period which could have non-Muslim members. There was an infantry battalion with 475 soldiers in Tokat which was connected to IV.Army of Erzincan at early period of 20th century (Kodoman, 1987: 176). Security of trade routes were not much affected from the chaotic situation of Anatolia which provides the city to go on its development. However the economical condition of Vilayet was not much satisfactory. 57, 13 million 'kuruş's of income of Sivas Vilayet was divided into several payments as 11 million for Istanbul, 4 million for IV.Army and 7 million for Russia as fee payments and the rest for urban expenses (Kodoman, 1987: 175). People were poor and taxes could not be collected. Even administration could not pay the salaries in time. Budget was giving blanks and administration had gone into debt at the related period. Although this kind of general poorness, Sivas Vilayeti was still one of the most productive centers of Anatolia. Vilayet's total agricultural income was about 22 million 'kuruş's and industrial income except

handicrafts was about 4 million ‘kuruş’; the international trade capacity of Vilayet was about 7 million ‘kuruş’ at that period (Kodoman, 1987: 176).

At 1886-87 the population at center of Tokat was 36.939 according to Sivas Salnamesi. At the very beginning of the 20th century this number most probably reached to 40.000 which seems to be acceptable due to the proceeding approximately 15 years. As a number of the population for the related times, Kodoman proposes the numbers given by the French Embassy in Sivas. At the related archive records, the total population of Vilayet was 1.220.000 in 1901 and 29000 people was living at the city center of Tokat (Kodoman, 1987: 177-183). However the number about Tokat given by the Embassy seems to be contradictory both with Ottoman records and those of V. Cuinet. In fact according to V. Cuinet, the number by the year of 1881 was 29.890 at center.

At the years of National War Tokat supported Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his army. At 12 September 1919 Tokat declared its independency from Ferit Pasha Government (Yavi, 1986: 69). The ‘liva’ did not occupied by the enemy during the wars, but dealt with some movements for a while. After the declaration of Republic of Turkey, Tokat was designated as a province comprising Erbaa, Niksar, Reşadiye and Zile Districts.

After awhile Taşova in 1943 –which would be a part of Amasya city in 1953, Artova and Turhal in 1944, Almus in 1954, Pazar and Yeşilyurt in 1987 and Sulusaray and Başçiflik Districts in 1990 were added to city of Tokat. Today city has 12 districts in total.

For historical research other important dates those have effects on city life have to be claimed as well. As physically changing factors for the traditional city fabric, 1415, 1498, 1826, 1887, 1909, 1916, 1929, 1936, 1941² dated earthquakes; fires in 1590, 1597, 1701, 1792, and 1914; 1908 dated flood; are the important dates in history of Tokat. As the social factors Celali attacks in 1601 and in 1627, first fair

² Data about the dates are confusing in different resources. The given dates are prepared by comparison of resources: Çiçek (2006), Aktüre (1978), Çal (1988), Aksulu (1994) and Canik (1986)

activity in 1828, first census (just for males in order to determine the ones relevant for military service) in 1845, establishment of first ‘Rüşdiye’ and ‘Mekteb-i İdadi’ in 1870 (Çal, 1988: 47-49) can be claimed as other important historical dates.

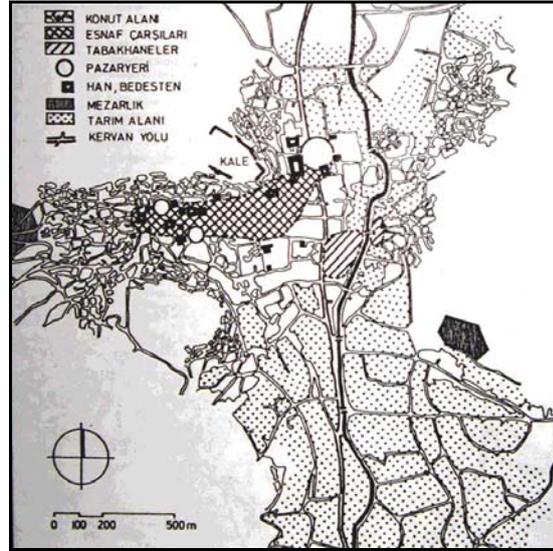


Figure 95: 17th-18th centuries (Ref: Aktüre S., 1978: p. 147)

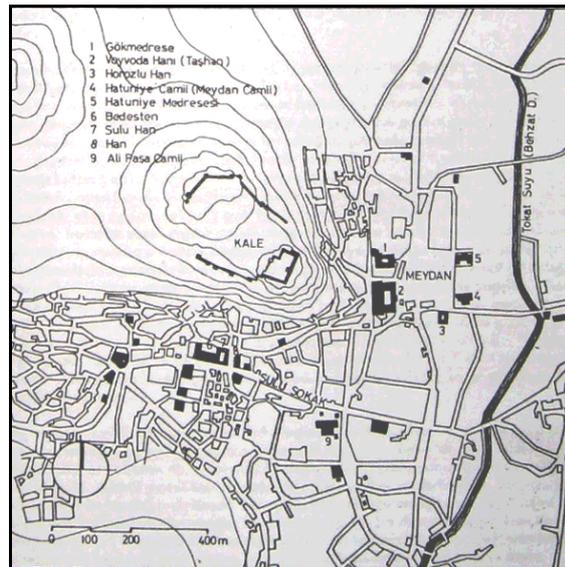


Figure 96: Historic Center of Tokat at the Early 20th Century
(Ref: GABRIEL A., 1934, volume 2, p. 83)

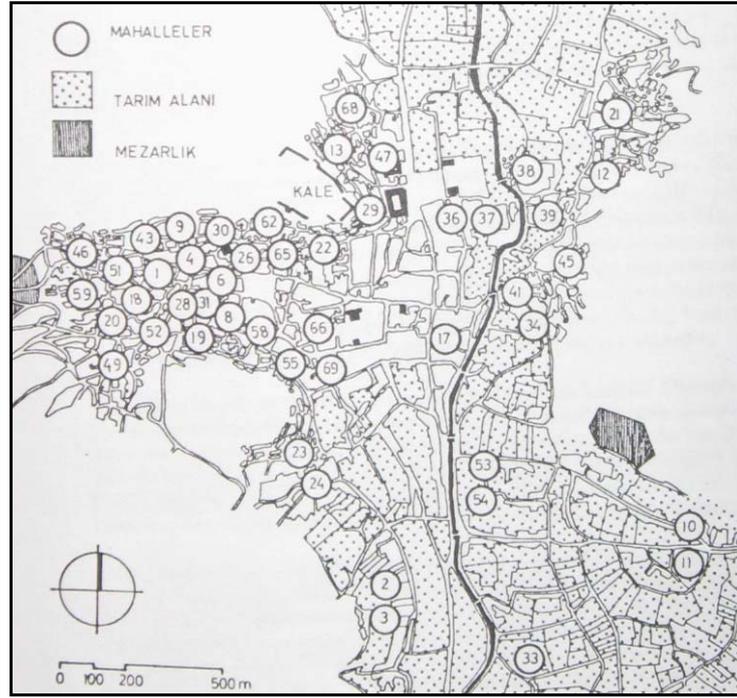


Figure 97: Tokat Districts in 1851 (Ref: Aktüre S., 1978: p. 160)

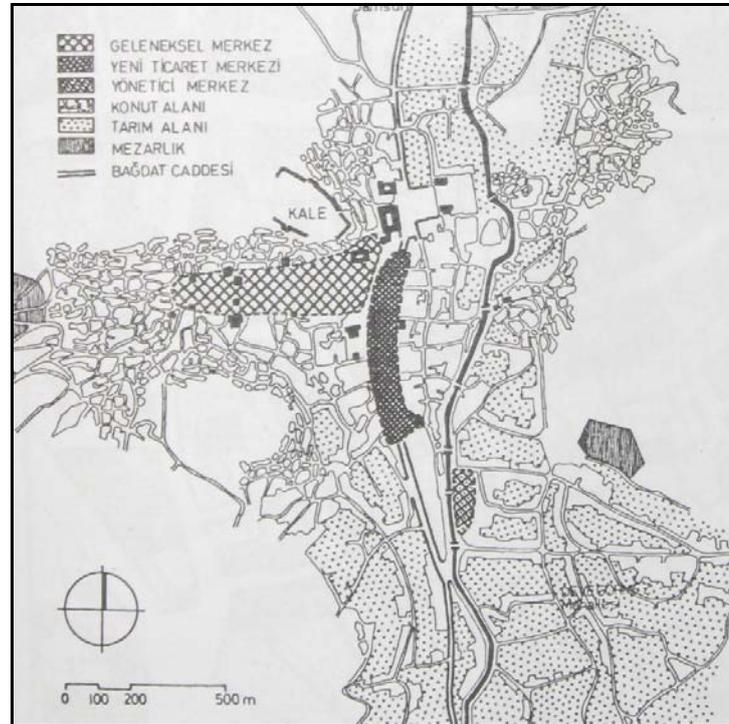
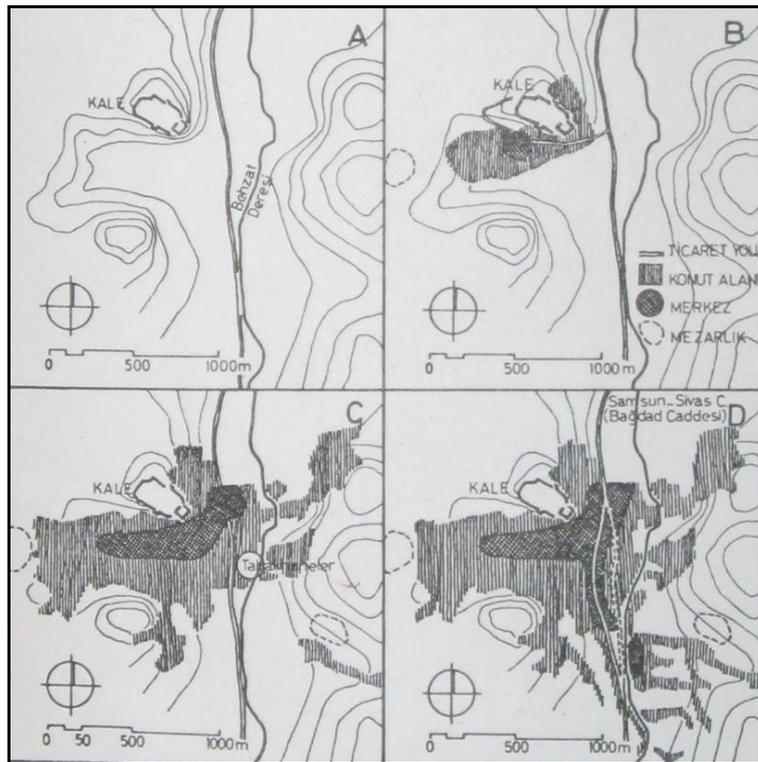


Figure 98: Land Use and Functional Zones at late 19th Century (Ref: Aktüre S., 1978: p. 164)



A: Location of the City; B: 13th – 14th Centuries; C: 17th Century; D: End of 19th Century
 Figure 99: Functional Development of the City in History (Ref: Aktüre S., 1978: p.186)

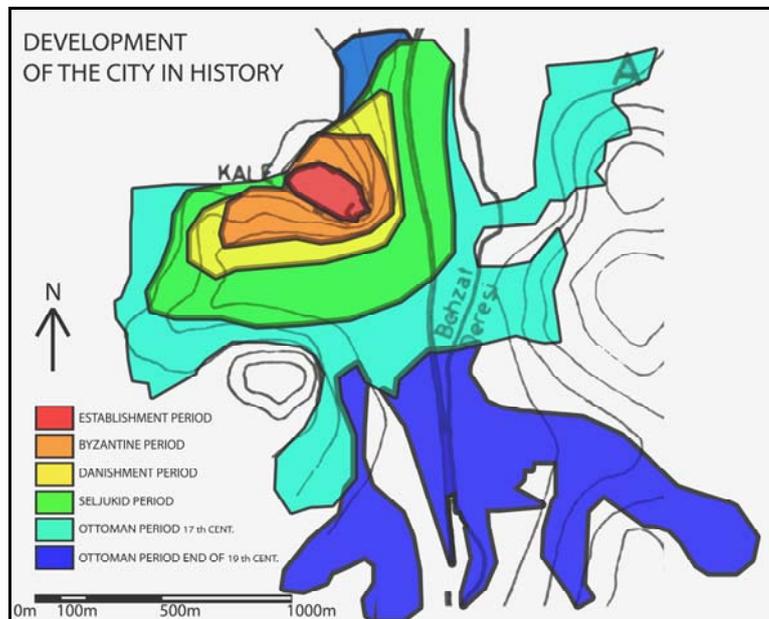


Figure 100: Physical Development of the City in History

Tokat was visited by some foreign travelers in between 18th and 20th centuries. These are Tavernier, W.J. Hamilton, Charles Texier, Bore, Vitali Cuinet, Wooley, Franz Cumont, A. D. Mordtmann, J. G. C. Anderson, John Garstang, Pecoche, Albert Gabriel and Tournefort. Tavernier emphasizes the importance of Tokat as being located at the crossing roads of trade routes. He states that in his 1713 dated book that, “Tokat is a big and a crowded city which is located on such a place that the caravans coming from Iran divided into two main branches due to the aiming cities like Istanbul or Izmir” (Tavernier, 1713: 11). Tournefort states in his book dated to 1714 that “Tokat was bigger and more beautiful then Erzurum at the starting period of the century; with the well constructed dwellings those spread over the surrounding valley and mountains; it was one of the frontiers in commerce in Anatolia...” (Tournefort, 1727: 431). In his book dated to 1755, Pecoche (Yavi, 1986: 1) stated his stupefied due to the difference of Tokat within other Anatolian cities as having earth baked tiles over their roofs and terraces in front of their houses. With these aspects he likens the view of Tokat to those of European ones. Bore also stated the beauties of Tokat houses in his 1840 dated book (Yavi, 1986: 1).

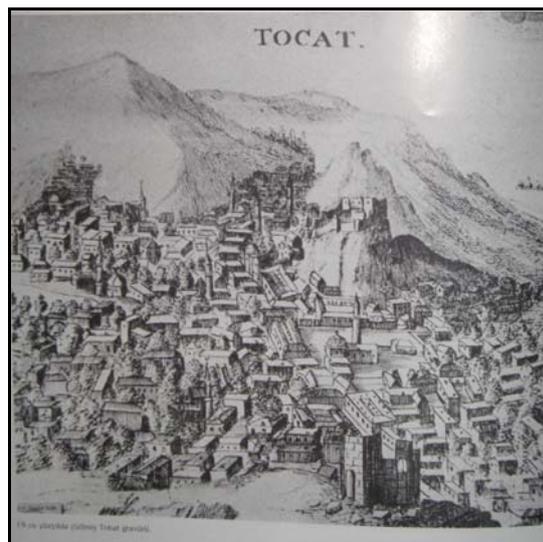


Figure 101: Tokat at early 18th century (Ref: P. de Tournefort, 1727: Vol. 3, p.301)

4.2. A Brief History of Close Environment

About the subjected district, the historic knowledge can be derived from registers and indirectly from monumental buildings located around. According to the record dated to 1455, the district subjected to the thesis work, namely Soğukpınar District, was called as ‘Mevlevihane’ District at the related period and was listed with other 56. It had 32 dwellings those located nearby Mevlevi lodge. On the other hand, the Lodge is said to be firstly built in 1277 by Muineddin Pervane and renovated, rebuilt and numerously repaired in time (Gündoğdu, 2006: 252, 313). Evliya Çelebi, who traveled in the region at the middle of 17th century emphasizes in his travelogue that Tokat Mevlevi Lodge was an important center and it was surrounded by gardens and flowers (Tokat Guide, 2006: 48). According to him, there were ceremonies twice a week. In the course of time, some rebellions created a chaotic environment in and around the city which would cause the city to be relatively an ordinary unimportant country that would later be connected to Sivas. In the register of 1471, it was noted that the houses of the related district had decreased from 32 to 4 because of disorder in administration and in social life. By the year of 1485, the Mevlevihane District was called as “Hoca İbrahim” District. After this chaotic period city was again started to develop and some monuments were constructed one after another by the foundations. One of them is the Behzat Mosque which was constructed near Mevlevi Lodge and next to Tokat (Behzat) Stream in 1536. It was enlarged in 1891-92 which is documented by an inscription panel that held above the entrance door:

“Hace Behzad-ı Veli'nin cami'i zaten sağır

Olduğu çün refire refte sığmadı cemm-i gafir

Asr-ı Sultan Hamid'de bi't-tabı' arttı nüfus

Hamdü'l li'llah mescid içre oldu cemiyet kesir”

(Gündoğdu, 2006: 65)

It expresses the need of enlargement against the increasing number of inhabitants in the period of II. Abdülhamid. As it was stated before, immigrations due to the Ottoman-Russian Wars might be a reason for the problem of such a crowded community. In the following years, region continued to develop. This development can be proved by some historic photographs and related explanations of Günesen (2002). As a nearby construction Clock Tower was built in 1901 (See Figure 102, p. 181). As being a nearby building, opening of ‘Governor’s Dwelling’ was at about related years (see Figure 103, p. 181). However it had been demolished after 1940’s. Next to this building there were Courthouse and Gendarmerie Buildings. This region was an official center of Tokat at early Republic period (see Figure 105, p. 182). At the opposite side of Behzat River there was a public building (Yüksek Kahve) which was very attractive at 1920’s (see Figure 104, p. 182). In addition, existence of a bazaar is known at the place of Tokat Kız Meslek Lisesi in 1940’s. State Hospital (is now used as GOP University Hospital) is located behind this bazaar (see Figure 106, p. 182).



Figure 102: Opening of Clock Tower, 1901 (Ref Günesen, 2002)



Figure 103: Opening of Hükümet Konağı, 1900’s (Ref: Günesen, 2002)



Figure 104: Yüksek Kahve, 1920's (Ref: Günesen 2002)



Figure 105: Hükümet Konağı, Courthouse and Gendarmerie, 1940's (Ref: Günesen 2002)

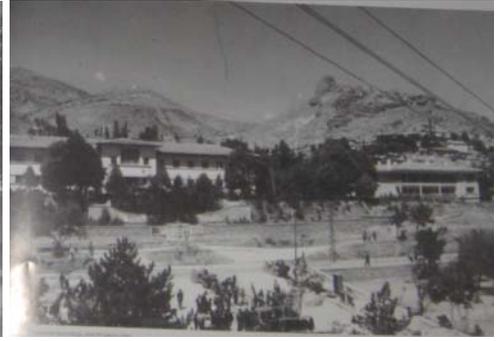


Figure 106: Bazaar at the place of Kız Meslek Lisesi and State Hospital at back, 1940's (Ref: Günesen 2002)

As being another nearby traditional building, Yolbaşı Mosque in Bey Street was built by Katıpzade Tahir Efendi in 1920-23 again as a public work as it is expressed at the inscription panel:

“Sahibulhayratın i'anesi ve beled-i reisi

Katıpzade Tahir Efendi'nin sa'y ve gayretiyle

İş bu cami-i şerif müceddeden inşa ve ta'mir edilmiştir.

Fi sene 1342 (1923-24) fi sene 1339 (1920-21).”

(Gündoğdu, 2006: 123)

Here it is understood that the population of the nearby environment was so increased that another mosque had to be constructed 250-300 meters away from Behzat Mosque due to emerging need. As it was stated before opening of Bağdad Avenue in 1869 and establishment of new administrative center at the junction point of the Avenue and Behzat Stream the region had probably become a new attraction point. These kinds of public works give reference to the importance and the use density of the related region.

In summary, the region is settled for a long time period and it is rich in historic background. As it is in general of Anatolia, the socio-cultural life of the region is affected by the stability of politic and therefore economic positions. As parallel to the increase in population of the related region, the number of public works was increased also. From the inscription panels and construction dates of monumental buildings at around the related region it is understood that the population and therefore the number of traditional dwellings were probably increased in between 1860s and first years of 20th century.

4.3. History of İbrahim Şahin Dwelling

Until the second half of 1970's, there is almost no specific external reference or direct resource about the historical background of the dwelling. The only documentary resource is the historical photographs those dated back to 1930's. However, they can just prove the existence of the dwelling at related dates (see Figures 107 and 108, p. 184) since they all are about the site views and not focused on the İbrahim Şahin dwelling. About the owners of the dwelling at this period the only information is depending on the verbal knowledge of İbrahim Şahin. According to him, the first owner of the dwelling was relative with the ex-owner of lot #10 and was a tradesman.

Information about the period between the construction date of the building and second half of 1970's can indirectly be estimated.

The data used for the construction date may firstly be derived from the history of nearby environment and neighboring dwellings. The secondary resource may be the comparisons in between the lot uses, spatial organizations, architectural elements, and ornamentations with their level of processes of the building and those of other similar samples.



Figure 107: Difference in Use Dense of City Center at 1930's (Ref: Günesen 2002)



Figure 108: Nearby Site Dominated by Clock Tower and Behzat Mosque and İ.Ş. Dwelling (1930's) (Ref: Günesen 2002)

According to this, as it is known from historical research, the related district has an increase in population in late 19th with parallel to the immigrations because of Russian Wars and administrative change that is physically represented by the location of governmental buildings as creating a sub-center at around Behzat Stream and newly opened Bagdad Avenue. Construction of Clock Tower as a landmark nearby, repair and enlargement of mosques located at around the subjected district support this assertion. In addition neighboring traditional dwelling (lot 8: Cevdet Ereğ House) located at south of the subjected one has a construction date carved on the surface of fireplace inside the workshop space. Its date is 1331/ A.C 1903 (Çal, 1988: 23). As another example Mustafa Süsoy House which have approximately the same spatial organizations in plan schemes, similar façade arrangements, similar type of architectural elements, similar

ornamentations with that of the subjected one, is dated back to end of 19th century (Çal, 1988: 21).

With a relatively less reliability, the construction date of İbrahim Şahin House may be estimated as late 19th or early 20th centuries.

There is no information about the period between 1900's and 1970's. According to the knowledge given by İbrahim Şahin, the dwelling had not being much changed at their times. Therefore some of the traces evaluated as the results of the great massive changes related to the change(s) in user profile, may possibly be attributed to this period. Depending on the evaluation of changes in user profile (see chapter 6.2.2., p. 248) the dwelling thought to be rented frequently, even to more than one family. This period related to massive changes may be related to immigration period in Turkey which started at 1950's.

As the third important period, the dwelling was then sold to the father of İbrahim Şahin with the partnership of his uncle. Since the related title-deed could not be obtained, for the date of related change of ownership has to be accepted as 1972 as stated by İbrahim Şahin. For this period the demolition of courtyard structures and removal of some architectural elements are the primary changes for the dwelling. The external source of information here are the photographs taken by the owner at about 1980's and verbal knowledge of İbrahim Şahin (see Figures 109 and 110, p. 186).

Today the dwelling is under the ownership of İbrahim Şahin with his brother and sister. Title-deed is prepared at 2008. The dwelling is not used by the owners but rented to just a single family. The ground floor is partially in use of this tenant, as Z01, Z02, Z03, Z04, and Z06. İbrahim Şahin is living in Sivas with his family where his brother and sister are in Germany.



Figure 109: A Service Structure in front of Building at 1980's (Ref: İ. Şahin)



Figure 110: North Wall of the Service Structure at 1980's (Ref: İ.Şahin, Owner)

CHAPTER 5

COMPARATIVE STUDY

The residential unit as being an architectural production is related with socio-cultural state, the settlement (macro form of spatial organization), the level of technology of the related time period, and is determined by available materials, climatic conditions and environmental factors. According to this, scholars tried to make some generalizations to ease the comparisons, to determine the origins and variables affecting the similarities and/or differences, to derive out a general formula that typologically differentiates the constructing traditions due to various factors³.

Therefore, this phase of the thesis aims to evaluate the architectural characteristics of the dwelling with comparison to the other traditional examples in Tokat and nearby environment. It is tried to make generalizations as comparable schemes in a typologically classified manner each for street-lot relations, lot elements, main buildings' plan schemes, façades, and architectural elements.

With referring to these topics, this comparison will sooner be used for providing correlation with questioning of the authenticity of the elements in the existing fabric. This will be a basis for restitution phase.

For this phase, literature about Tokat's traditional residential fabric, information gathered throughout site survey and archive of ANİ Limited Company.

According to this, 23 dwellings were analyzed in total. 12 of them were surveyed at site by the author at 2007, 9 of which were surveyed in details. On the other hand archive of ANİ Ltd. Company has 11 examples. 5 of them were the

³ For more details about the terminology and discussions of scholars see: Asatekin (1994); Taşdöğen (2007)

approved restoration projects of the Company which were also surveyed by the author at 2007. Another resource is the book of Halit Çal (Çal, 1988). There is an inventory of 121 dwellings at this book which were documented at 1984 by a survey group including the author. 117 of them were registered by Committee of Conservation at the same year. 54 of them have detailed drawings which were conceded by the author to the archive of Cultural Directorate of Tokat. 7 of 54 buildings were also presented in related book. 2 of them are analyzed by the author at 2007. Remaining 47 dwellings was tried to be reached; however, archive of Tokat Directorate of Culture was temporarily closed to the researchers due to periodical maintenance.

In summary, 12 dwellings were surveyed by the author at 2007; 6 examples were provided from archive of ANİ Ltd. Company; and 5 examples are derived from literature research. In addition to these, declaration of symposium at Tokat in 1986 (Çal, 1987), illustrations of S. Aktüre (1978) and E. Yavi (1986) are the other resources.

Examples in comparative study are selected according to their referring features to the related questioned cases. 17 of 23 dwellings are analyzed in details and used in comparisons. Others are just used for general analysis such as architectural elements, façade arrangements, street-lot-main building relations ...etc.

5.1. Street – Building Lot Relations

The lots near the traditional center, namely at the skirts of Castle, have relatively smaller lots especially then the ones located at south region of Behzat River which is much developed at 19th century. Streets here are again wider then those of placed at central location.

However in general the lots can be classified mainly in three groups according to the relation with streets (see Table 6, p. 190):

-LS1: Single side is adjacent to the street. Other sides are facing neighboring lots. 10/17 of the studied dwellings are in this type.

-LS2: Two sides are facing the streets. Other two sides are surrounded by neighboring lots. 6/17 of the studied dwellings are in this type.

-LS3: Three sides are adjacent to the streets. They have just a single side facing the neighboring lot. 1/17 dwelling is in this type.

The adjacent side also creates another sub-grouping due to which side is adjacent to the street(s): shorter side (ss), longer side (ls), equal sides (es).

İbrahim Şahin dwelling is in 'LS1-ss' type.

5.2. Main Building – Building Lot Relations

Arrangement in lots is varying due to the scale and positioning of the lot and the main building. Lot elements are open spaces such as courtyard, garden, interval space, related specialized uses within a closed or open spaces and the main building. The main criterion in classifying the arrangement of lot elements is the location of the main building in the lot. According to this, three main types could be revealed out within the studied dwellings (see Table 6, p. 190).

The main building may be located at a part of lot (A, B) as giving opportunity for creating open spaces besides the main building, or set on whole lot (C).

If the main building is located at center (A) as being placed adjacent to the neighboring lot from one side, the frontal part of the lot facing the street is arranged as a courtyard in which some closed or open specialized spaces are located. Entrance from the street is taken from courtyard. The back of the main building is used as a garden. The connection between the courtyard and garden is provided by a narrow interval space.

If the main building is located at one side of the lot (B) there will be two variations. Building may be located fully at the related part of the lot (B1) or may

have a narrow interval at other side, namely it is located at a corner (B2). For the first type, entrance is taken from the street by the building. For the ones having interval spaces, entrance is taken both from building and from interval space. Main buildings may give passages to gardens by interval spaces or from themselves which may lead to sub-variations (B1A; B1B).

As the last type the main building is set on the whole lot (C). Massive arrangement in the form of the building may let some little open spaces.

In this context, the Ibrahim Şahin dwelling is classified under type ‘A’.

Table 6: Typology of Street- Building Lot Relations

		STREET - LOT RELATIONS			
		SINGLE SIDE OF LOT IS FACING THE STREET LS1	TWO SIDES OF LOT ARE FACING THE STREETS LS2	THREE SIDES OF LOT ARE FACING THE STREETS LS3	
ARRANGEMENT OF LOT ELEMENTS	STREET - LOT RELATIONS	SHORT SIDE			
		LONG SIDE			
		ONE OF THE EQUAL SIDES			
	ARRANGEMENT OF LOT ELEMENTS	A BLDG. LOCATED AT CENTER			
		B1	A BLDG. LOCATED WHOLLY AT AN EDGE OF THE LOT		
			B		
		B2 BLDG. LOCATED AT CORNER			
		C BLDG. SET ON WHOLE LOT			

5.3. Spatial Organizations and Planimetric Features

Dwellings in Tokat have to be analyzed mainly in two groups due to the spatial features: Main building spaces; and other spatial arrangements in the lot even at a closed or at an open space.

5.3.1. Specialized Spaces Outside the Main Building

According to the information gathered through literature work and site survey it is seen that there are open and closed spaces in the lot except the main building. The open spaces are the courtyards and gardens. Courtyards are surrounded by walls at a height of 2.00-2.50 m. The floor cover is either rubble (i.e. F. Ercan Dw.; see Figure 111, p. 191) or cut stone (i.e. M. Süsoy Dw.; see Table 15, p. 209) pavement. Stone is either paved wholly or partially as defining the circulating axes (i.e. T. Erol Dw.; see Figure 112, p. 191). Fountains, troughs, water-wells, fireplaces (see Figure 111, p. 191), and closed spaces those are assigned to some specialized uses are the elements of courtyards (Figure 115, p. 193).



Figure 111: Stone pavement at Fatma Ercan Dwelling (Ref: ÇAL 1988, p.29)



Figure 112: Stone pavement at Turgut Erol Dwelling (Ref: Author 2007)

These closed spaces are storage spaces like granary, barn, stable, coop, wood storage (See Figure 113, p. 192); or service spaces such as ‘hela’ and workshop⁴.

As being an open space, gardens might either be used as a part of house production or for relaxation. They might be enriched by use of decorative pools (see Figures 113 and 114, pp. 192 and 193).



Figure 113: Samples of Service and Storage Spaces

⁴ Almost no specific authentic example could be found during the study carried out. They might be taken inside the main building. There are just two examples found at literature: Vakıf House and Yağcıoğlu House. The structures have fireplaces inside. They are located at one side of the courtyard and close to the main building in both samples (Ref: Çal, 1988: 3, 6)



Figure 114: Example of a Garden, and Traces of a Pool (Ref: ANİ 2006, M. Süsoy Dw.)



Figure 115: Example of a Courtyard (Ref: Author 2007, T. Erol Dw.)

There is a courtyard, a garden and an interval passage zone at the lot of İbrahim Şahin dwelling. There are some traces or information about specialized functions and closed spaces at the courtyard which will later be presented.

5.3.2. Main Building

For the studied dwellings throughout the thesis work, *entrance(s)* to the dwelling may either be provided *directly from street(s)* or *from a courtyard*, if exists. They may be taken from basement and/or from ground floor.

For the first group buildings are placed as facing the streets. Therefore number of entrances is changing according to the placement of building with relation to the street(s). For the ones having a single entrance is generally placed at the middle axis of the building on which a circulation space (sofa or ‘taşlık’) is located. Stairs is either placed at any side of the related hall and is a bit shifted from the main axis of approach (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Cevdet Erek and Fatma Ercan Houses) or inside an ‘eyvan’ room next to the sofa (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Mustafa Süsoy and GOP-Plevne Museum Houses). For the ones having more entrances, there are entrance halls before entering indoor spaces, instead of sofas or ‘taşlık’s. Stairs

are placed inside these small halls besides having connection with the surrounding spaces of the related floor. They may be taken from same (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Sezayi Bey House) or different floors (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Hatice Uslu and Mehmet Üner Houses) due to the slope of the settlement area.

For the second group, the ones having a courtyard in front, there may be an interval space at one side of the lot as well. Main entrance is facing the axis of approach and placed at the middle of building mass. The entrance placed here is connected to a sofa, whereas the entrance taken from the open interval space is connected to an entrance hall (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Turgut Erol House) which seems to be a buffer zone between open space and sofa.

For a strict differentiation of uses according to privacy ‘Sivas houses’ can be given as examples. Here, if the building is in relation with just a single street the number of entrances may be more than one and are placed adjacent to or separate from each other as serving to ‘harem-selamlık’ use (Bilget, 1993: 2).

In the table below (Table 7, p. 196), it is given the spatial and functional relations starting from the street(s) and entrance(s). The relation of these entrance halls with the stairs is also given in the table. Even some of the side or garden entrances are the results of periodical additions; almost every sample has a secondary entrance besides the main one. It can either be provided from the building itself or from an interval space placed next to the main building.

İbrahim Şahin dwelling is similar to Turgut Erol House with respect to the entrance pattern. Entrance to the lot is provided by a courtyard and building entrance is connected to a sofa from the middle axis of the building mass. Neglecting the periodical changes, there are also secondary entrances.

Besides the entrance and related spatial hierarchy, the floors have their own spatial and functional organizations.

Basement floor is used generally for storage. If the slope of the area is appropriate, basement floor can take entrance(s) from street(s) into the hall(s) separated from

other uses at the related floor (see Table 7, p. 196: i.e. Sezayi Bey House). The storage functions can be for granary, straw, wood storage, animal sheltering ... etc. In İbrahim Şahin dwelling, the basement floor is assigned to wooden storage although it is not in use today.

Ground floor can be used both for storage, service and/or living functions. As it is seen in some examples, the middle part of the floor is paved with rubble or cut stone and functioned as an entrance and circulation hall in which a staircase is located. At one side of this hall storage spaces and at the other side service spaces like workshop and wet space uses are placed (i.e. Cevdet Erek House, see Table 7, p. 196). In some samples workshop is the ‘taşlık’ space itself (i.e. Fatma Ercan House, see Table 7, p. 196) According to the scale of the building, the same mass explained above is symmetrically repeated at back side (i.e. Mustafa Süsoy and GOP- Plevne Museum Houses, see Table 7, p. 196). In this case the related second half is generally assigned to living functions. Therefore the first part is paved with stone or baked clay and/or left as squeezed earth; whereas the second part is covered with timber boards. Repeating part also has another stairs that is placed in a room as being in relation with sofa as it is at the first half. This second part is generally heightened from the first. This kind of arrangement may refer to the differentiations in use and in privacy.

İbrahim Şahin House has this kind of an arrangement. The first half related with entrance is generally assigned to service and storage functions whereas the second half is used for living functions. However, placements of stairs, their relation with surrounding rooms and sofas have to be questioned in detail.

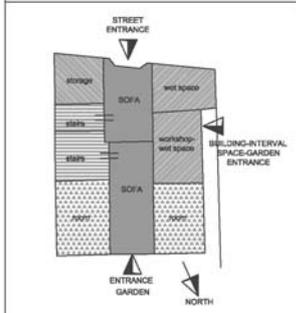
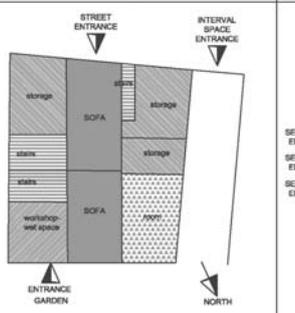
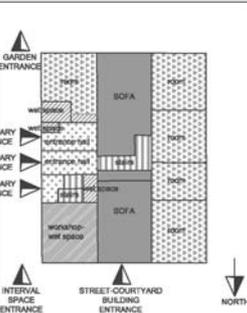
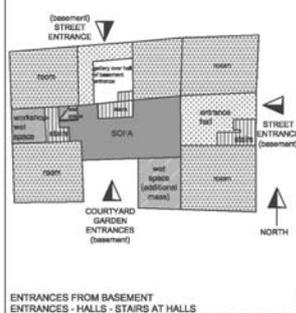
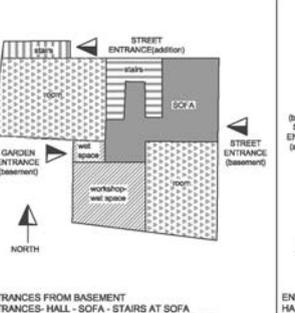
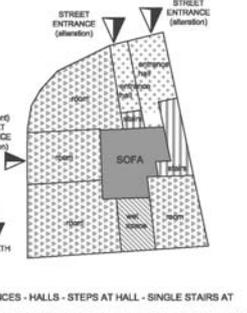
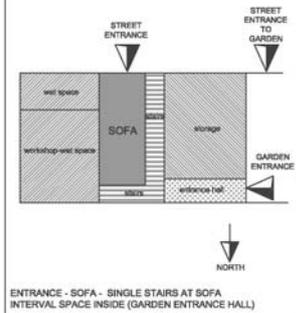
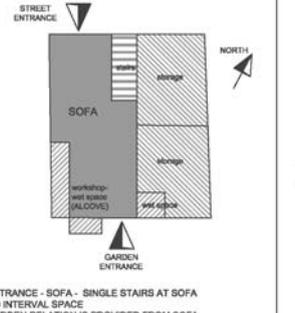
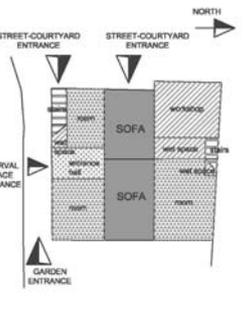
On the other hand, some of the examples have mezzanine floors between ground and first floors. They are lower than the others. They are generally used in winter. They may either be placed above the ground floor partially or has the same settling with those of ground and upper floors.

Living spaces are mainly located at *first and/or second floors*. The architectural elements used here are more in number and more processed than the ones used in

ground and/or mezzanine floors. They may have separate stairs for reaching to the attic space of roof. The plan scheme of the floor is approximately as same as that of ground floor. This floor may have various projections through street or garden.

Table 7: Analysis of Entrances and Spatial Organizations

1st Row: sofa entrances; 2nd Row: hall entrances; 3rd Row: ‘Taşlık’ entrances (except last cell)

MUSTAFA SÜSOY - ATATÜRK HOUSE	GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE	TURGUT EROL HOUSE
 <p>ENTRANCE - SOFA - STAIRS AT A SIDE STAIRS FOR DIFFERENTIATED PARTS LOCATED ADJACENT SIDE ENTRANCE INDEPENDENT FROM SOFAS- POSSIBLY INTERVENED</p>	 <p>ENTRANCE - SOFA - STAIRS AT A SIDE STAIRS FOR DIFFERENTIATED PARTS LOCATED ADJACENT SIDE ENTRANCE IS NOT RELATED WITH BUILDING</p>	 <p>ENTRANCE - SOFA - SPACE/STAIRS RELATION IS INTERVENED STAIRS FOR DIFFERENTIATED PARTS LOCATED AT HALLS SIDE ENTRANCE HALLS CONNECTED TO SAFAS OR STAIRS</p>
SEZAYİ BEY HOUSE	MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE	HATİCE USLU HOUSE
 <p>ENTRANCES FROM BASEMENT ENTRANCES - HALLS - STAIRS AT HALLS STAIRS FOR DIFFERENTIATED PARTS LOCATED SEPERATELY NO INTERVAL SPACE; NO SIDE ENTRANCES AN ALCOVE AT BACK FUNCTIONING AS A COURTYARD</p>	 <p>ENTRANCES FROM BASEMENT ENTRANCES - HALL - SOFA - STAIRS AT SOFA STR. ENTR. AND STAIRS AT OUTSIDE IS ADDITION NO INTERVAL SPACE; NO SIDE ENTRANCES AN ALCOVE AT BACK FUNCTIONING AS A COURTYARD</p>	 <p>ENTRANCES - HALLS - STAIRS AT HALL - SINGLE STAIRS AT HALL HALLS AND STAIRS ARE GIVING SERVICE TO FLOORS' SOFAS SEPERATELY NO INTERVAL SPACE; NO SIDE AND/OR GARDEN ENTRANCES</p>
CEVDET EREK HOUSE	FATMA ERCAN HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE
 <p>ENTRANCE - SOFA - SINGLE STAIRS AT SOFA INTERVAL SPACE INSIDE (GARDEN ENTRANCE HALL)</p>	 <p>ENTRANCE - SOFA - SINGLE STAIRS AT SOFA NO INTERVAL SPACE GARDEN RELATION IS PROVIDED FROM SOFA</p>	

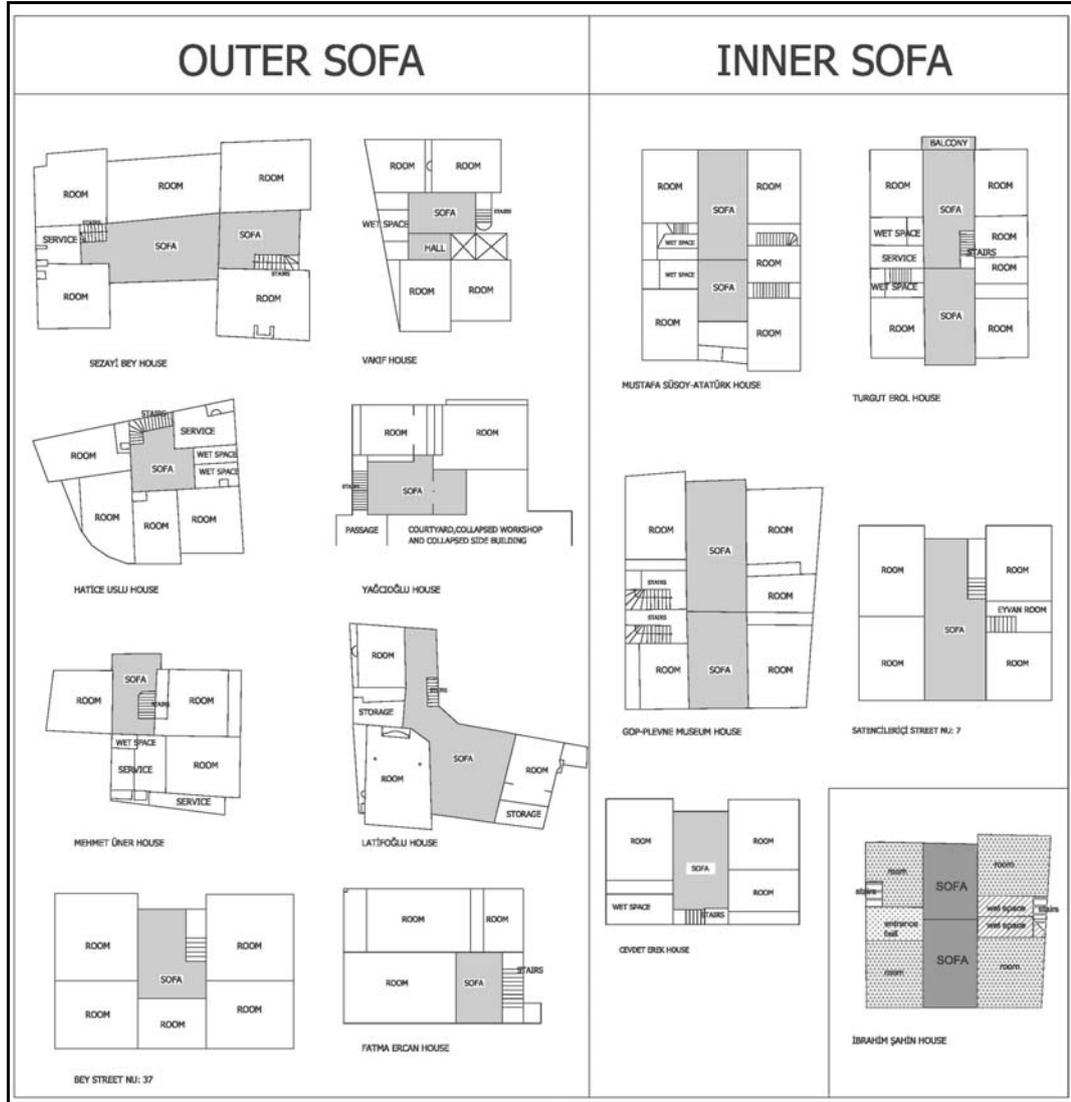
Here sofa is again the main circulation space which is surrounded by rooms. The plan schemes of houses may generally be classified under two headings due to the relation of multi purposed spaces, namely the rooms and sofas (see Table 8, p.198).

Inner sofa: Sofa is placed at center and row of rooms are located at both sides. Number of rooms is changed; even there may be double sofas as repeating the module at back side. Stairs are generally located at an edge of the sofa or placed inside one of the rooms in single sofa variation of this type. For the other variation stairs are mostly placed into an 'eyvan' room. These rooms may be used for service spaces as well. An important point is that the number of stairs is changing according to the number of sofas. Single sofa variations have single staircase for connecting the main floors whereas the doubled ones have double stairs which are placed adjacent to each other. The number of rooms depends on the size of the building. 7/17 dwellings within the studied ones are of inner sofa type. According to Halit Çal, 22 of 54 buildings he had studied in 1988 are of this type (Çal, 1988: 30).

Outer sofa: Sofa is placed at one side of the building and rooms are surrounding it either from two or from three sides. Namely for the first variation sofa is placed at a corner and for the second one it is placed at middle. For the first variation 17/54 and for the second 15/54 buildings are documented by Çal (1988: 30). However, sofa is smaller in these buildings and all of them were closed. Stairs are placed again inside sofas or rarely into a room. Within the studied dwellings in thesis, 10 of 17 dwellings are of outer sofa type.

İbrahim Şahin dwelling has an inner type of sofa at both floors. Rooms are placed at corners; where the internal spaces are assigned to passage halls and wet space uses. However the relation of staircases with surrounding rooms and sofas has to be questioned in detail.

Table 8: Typology of Plan Schemes



5.4. Façade Organizations

The façades of the buildings are generally reflecting the spatial organizations of interior; they are giving reference to the function of the related space behind. The ground floor façades have less number of windows as referring to privacy. The walls related to the service uses are generally left blind and mostly they are adjacent to the neighboring buildings. The most carefully arranged façade is the

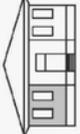
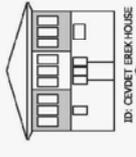
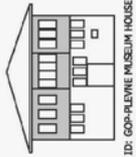
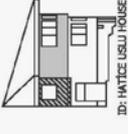
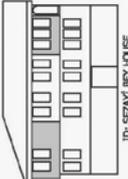
one facing the street and having an entrance on. The relation with street is provided by the projections and relatively much number of wider windows. Doors, windows, railings, fences, cages, and brackets, timber boards with or without profiled laths, eaves having different dimensions and forms, and roofs are the elements those enrich the façades by giving movement to the planar surface.

Classification of façades has been prepared according to the street façades. Height of the building (number of floors) and features of the projections (form, placement, number) are the main criteria in preparing façade typology (see Table 9, p. 200).

Half height storeys are related to risen entrance of ground floors or having mezzanine floors above ground floors. 1 of 17 the studied dwellings has a risen entrance due to the placement of basement floor. 11 of 17 studied dwellings have mezzanine floors where other four dwellings are of two storeys and just one building has three storeys.

İbrahim Şahin dwelling has two storeys. Basement floor is placed under ground level. It has no projections at street façade. However the north section of the building is projecting at both floors. The garden façade has a projection along the first floor.

Table 9: Typology of Façades

	FLAT SURFACE/ SHIFTED BLOCK	PROJECTION ALONG THE FLOOR	PROJECTION AT CENTER	PROJECTION AT ONE SIDE	PROJECTION AT TWO SIDES	TRIANGULAR PROJECTION	POLYGONAL PROJECTION
1,5 stored	 ID: YAKUF HOUSE						
2 stored		 ID: TURGUT ENOL HOUSE					
2,5 stored		 ID: MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE	 ID: MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE	 ID: FATMA ERGON HOUSE	 ID: CEMRET BERK HOUSE  ID: MUSTAFA SIRGY -ATA MUSEUM-HOUSE	 ID: GOP-PURNE MUSEUM HOUSE	 ID: HATICE USLU HOUSE
3 stored					 ID: SEZAYT İRY HOUSE  ID: SEZAYT İRY HOUSE		

5.5. Architectural Elements

5.5.1. Exterior

5.5.1.1. Doors

Entrance doors are grouped under two main headings as open space entrances and main building entrances. Sub-grouping is prepared according to the form of the doors and relations with top and side windows.

For the studied samples in Tokat, doors of open spaces of the lots (see Table 10, p. 202) are related with street entrances and passages between courtyards and gardens. They may be double or single winged and constructed in simple or paneled forms. The courtyard entrances may be emphasized by sophisticatedly or simply arranged porches.

For the entrances of main buildings (see Table 11, p. 203) there are basically two main groups as double winged and single winged doors. Doors may be arranged with side windows and/or top windows. Top windows have various forms and details. They may have triangular, circular, lobbed arched and rectangular profiles. Door wings may be paneled or in simple forms.

İbrahim Şahin House has no open space doors. On the other hand there are some remains of courtyard entrance. In addition, there are some traces at both edges of the interval space referring to possible entrance doors.

The main building entrances at the middle of west and south façades have top windows. The first one is double winged and in simple forms; whereas the single winged southern one is paneled.

Table 10: Typology of Exterior Doors – Open Spaces

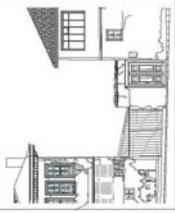
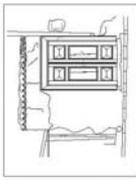
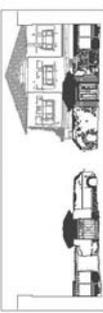
WITHOUT ANY PORCH		WITH A PORCH	
		WITH AN ARTICULATED PORCH	WITH A SIMPLE PORCH
OPEN SPACE ENTRANCE DOORS	SINGLE WINGED	 <p>Turgut First House</p>	 <p>Credit First House</p>
	DOUBLE WINGED	 <p>Septil Street, Avenue, 6th street, lot number: 278 next to Arikah House</p> 	
	NAILED	  <p>Turgut First House</p>  <p>Mevlana Semaiz House (Arikah House)</p>	
	NAILED		

Table 11: Typology of Exterior Doors – Main Building

		WITH TOP & SIDE WINDOWS		WITH TOP WINDOWS		WITHOUT ANY WINDOWS	
SINGLE WINGED	PANELED						
DOUBLE WINGED	PANELED						
NAILED							

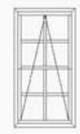
5.5.1.2. Windows

For grouping exterior windows (see Table 12, p. 205) function-location and arrangement-construction technique are the main criteria. The ones used at service

spaces are generally located at basement and ground floor. It is also because of privacy. They can be used at up floors for service functions as well. The windows used at living spaces are more processed than those of service spaces. They are bigger and have more variety in arrangement. Some of them may be used with upper fixed windows. According to the construction techniques they can be either winged or sashed. Partitions are varying due to the dimensions of the opening. Some of the upper part of the frames can be ornamented with a high processed timber board. Timber grills, cages and shutters are the complementary elements of them. They can either be enriched by profiled lathes which are surrounding the outer frame. Especially living space windows can be arranged in a row.

İbrahim Şahin House has either fixed or winged windows. First one is used in service spaces. They all are in almost square forms. Frame partitions are 2*3 or 2*2. The windows at living spaces have detached (rooms) or row orders (sofas). They have four vertical partitions where the width varies due to the location. The side windows at west are single winged (1*4) where the ones those of eastern living spaces are double winged (2*4).

Table 12: Typology of Windows

WINDOW TYPOLOGY	SERVICE			LIVING		
	$X/Y \approx 1/1$	$1/2 < X/Y < 1/1$	$X/Y < 1/2$	$X/Y \approx 1/1$	$1/2 < X/Y < 1/1$	$X/Y < 1/2$
	WITHOUT FRAME					
SINGLE OR IN A ROW (S-R) WITH A TOP WINDOW OR NOT (T-N)	FIXED	 				
	WINGED	  	  	 targut erol	 hatice uslu	 mehmet ünür Latifoğlu L-S-T-F-W(2*2)  senayî bey, GOP, İbrahim Şahin Bey Street inside Hatice Uslu
	SASHED					 Gop Boulevard
					 Gop Boulevard	
					 Gop Boulevard	
					 Ata	

CODING: LIVING/SERVICE-SINGLE/ROW-TOP WINDOW/NO TOP WINDOW-FRAME/NO FRAME-FIXED/WINGED/SASHSED-PARTITION
L/S - S/R - T/N - F/NF - F/W/S - 2*2, 2*3, 2*4

5.5.1.3. Eaves

The eaves facing the streets or open spaces of the lot are generally covered with timber boards and are usually framed by surrounding boards and profiled laths.

The neighboring side is generally left uncovered. The frontal boards of exposed eaves are simply attached to the rafters; whereas the ones of covered eaves may either be simply attached or be much processed for ornamentation purpose. The covered eaves are generally be framed and lathed; however, there are also covered, non-framed and non-lathed eaves those enriched by use of processed brackets. According to the forms, eaves can also be grouped under three main types: downwards, flat, upwards. The first group is generally being exposed without any timber board covering. The flat ones either be composed with laths or be left as simply covered. Third group is found always as framed and lathed which have a great variation in arrangement. This type of eaves is enriched by application of ornamented frontal and bottom boards. The typology work is presented below in Table 13.

Table 13: Typology of Eaves

LEVEL OF PROCESS CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE	EXPOSED		COVERED		
	NO FRAMING BOARDS		NO FRAMING BOARDS OR LATHS	FRAMING BOARDS AND LATHS	
	NO FRONTAL BOARDS	SIMPLE FRONTAL BOARD	SIMPLE FRONTAL BOARD	SIMPLE FRONTAL BOARD	ORNAMENTED FRONTAL BOARD
DOWNWARDS 	 	 			
FLAT 				 	
UPWARDS 					

Eaves of İbrahim Şahin House are covered at east, south and west façades. The north eave is covered at edges but left exposed all along the middle part. This façade of the building is facing the neighboring lot. The covered eaves are in upwards type. They have simple frontal boards at the edge of rafters. The cover has lathes and is framed by profiled boards.

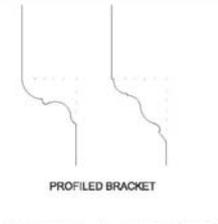
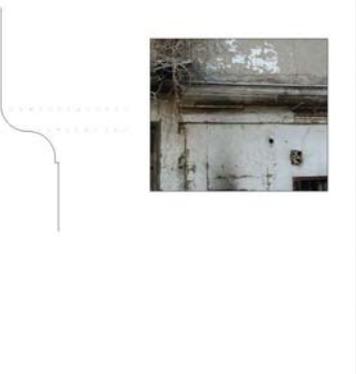
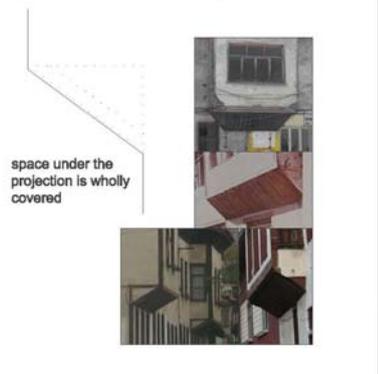
5.5.1.4. Projections

Use of projections is evaluated under the title of “façade organizations and elements”. The relation of the projected mass with surface of downstairs varies due to the construction techniques. They can either be provided by extension of flooring beams up to a certain distance or by use of brackets. The structural elements can either be exposed or covered with different techniques. They may be simply covered with timber boards having either lathes at jointing lines or not; may be ‘bağdadi’ plastered; or may be left exposed.

İbrahim Şahin House has a projection all along the east façade. It is projected approximately 80 cm on brackets. There are 5 brackets on the related façade. In fact, projection is constructed on the projected wall plates (24 cm) and brackets (16 cm) those placed under these plates. However they are forming a united façade element and as a whole unit profiled at edges and are not covered. They have 40 cm thickness in average.

The typology work of projections is given below in Table 14.

Table 14: Typology of Projections

		WITHOUT BRACKETS	WITH BRACKETS
EXPOSED			 <p>EDGE PROFILED</p>  <p>EDGE PROFILED + CROSSING BRACKET</p>
	SIMPLY OR LATHED-FRAMED		<p>BRACKETS ARE EXPOSED</p>  <p>EXPOSED SIMPLY COVERED FRAMED AND LATHED</p>  <p>PROFILED BRACKET</p>  <p>PROFILED BRACKET + ORNAMENTED DROPPING ELEMENT</p>
COVERED	BAĠDADI		<p>BRACKETS ARE COVERED</p>  <p>space under the projection is wholly covered</p>

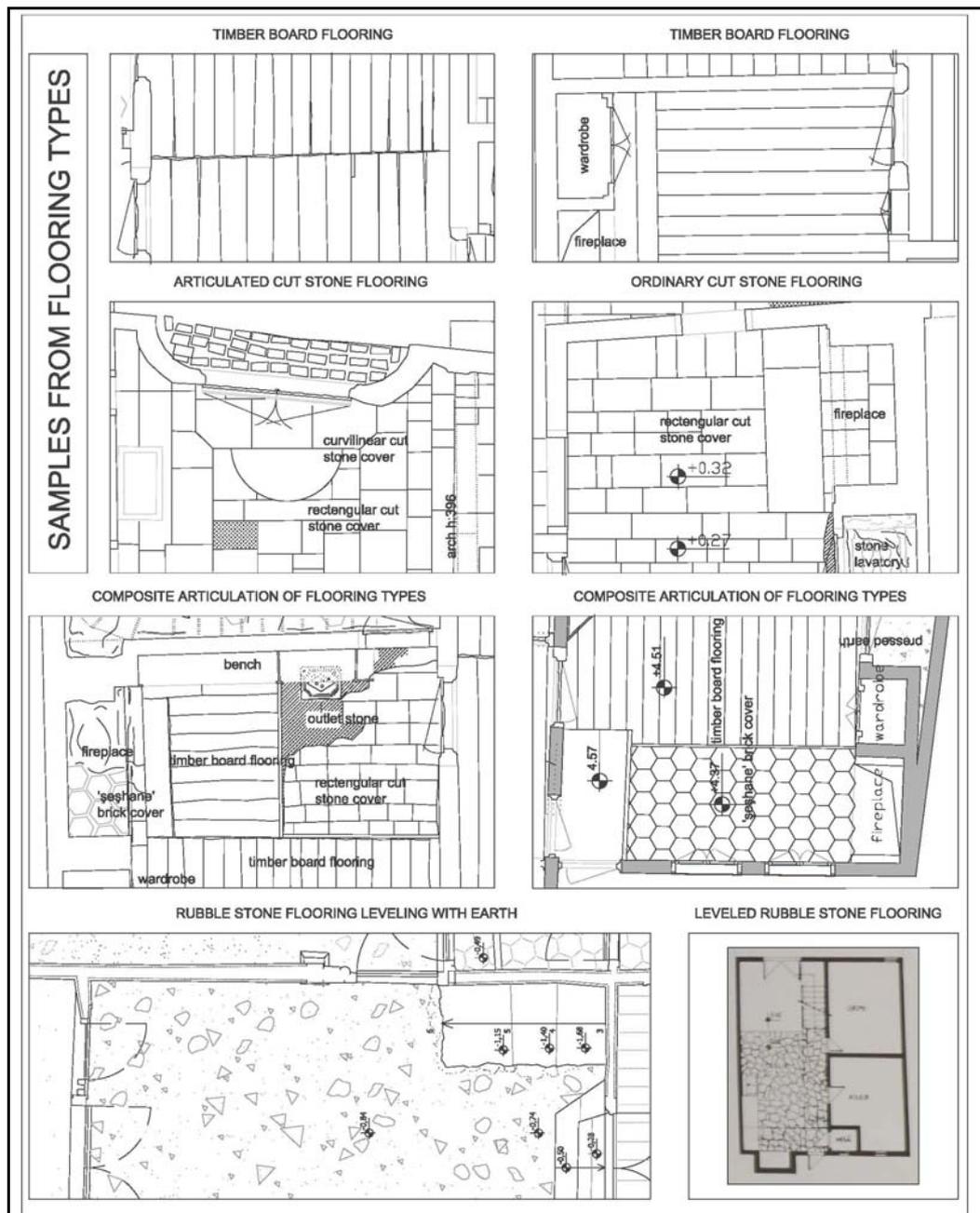
5.5.2. Interior

5.5.2.1. Floorings

It is seen that the flooring type is changing according to the use purpose in Tokat dwellings (see Table 15, p. 209). Compacted soil is generally used storage spaces those located either at open spaces or in the building. Stone pavement is either used at service spaces of the building like kitchen, toilet and workshop or used at

circulation spaces as entrance sofas. The construction technique varies due to the economical situation of the owners. Rubble stone, cut stone or elaborately cut stone may be used as floor cover. For living spaces timber board cover is chosen.

Table 15: Types of Floorings



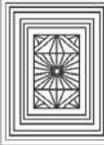
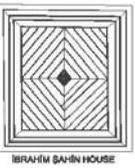
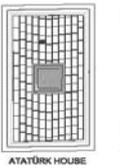
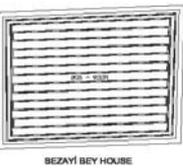
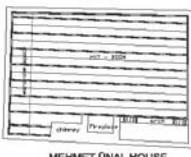
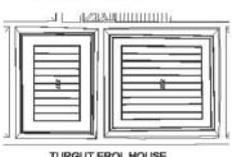
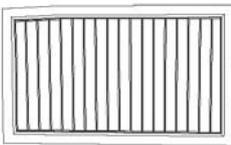
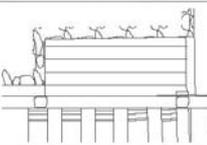
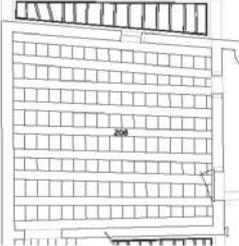
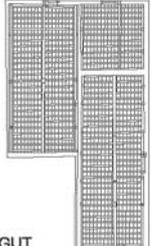
5.5.2.2. Ceilings

Ceilings, like flooring types, vary due to the using purpose of the related space (see Table 16, p. 211). The storage and service spaces are generally left exposed as uncovered beams whereas the living spaces are covered with timber boards. However due to the spatial features and privacy of the related spaces they can either be simply covered just with boards having laths in between and framing boards in levels at sides. They may be shouldered above walls. Some of the rooms may have elaborately formed ceiling bosses with lapping planes and enriched by ornamented framing elements dropping at sides.

5.5.2.3. Staircases

According to the planning program and scale of the building there may be one to three *stairs* except the shorter (fewer steps) basement stairs. For types of *having single stairs*, stairs has a loaded circulation function. By landings it may give entrances to mezzanine floor and up floors. This type has longer forms and shorter branches: ‘L’ shaped or straight (i.e. for straight ones: Yağcıoğlu and Latifoğlu Houses; i.e. for ‘L’ shaped ones: Cevdet Erek and Fatma Ercan House - see Table 7, p. 196). The ones *having two stairs* generally referring to separated uses. The necessity of separation seems to be related with different approaches to the building and therefore having two different entrances or seems to be related with being double faced inner sofa type due to the privacy. Stairs mostly have different entrances and different arrivals. They have more compact forms than the first type: ‘U’ or ‘L’ shaped (i.e. Mustafa Süsoy House ‘U’, GOP Plevne Museum House ‘U’, Turgut Erol House ‘U’, Sezayi Bey House ‘L’ and ‘U’, Hatice Uslu House ‘L’ – see Table 7, p. 196). Third staircase is generally starting from up floor and is using for roof connection. Its location may be differed from the others (i.e. Mustafa Süsoy and Sezayi Bey Houses with ‘U’ shaped stairs – see Table 7, p. 196).

Table 16: Typology of Ceilings

COVERED		ARTICULATED CEILINGS		NOT COVERED		
		SHOULDERED & LAPPING PANELS	SINGLE SHOULDERED	NOT SHOULDEREED		
 <p>FATMA ERCAN HOUSE</p>  <p>FATMA ERCAN HOUSE</p>  <p>FATMA ERCAN HOUSE</p>  <p>VAHİF HOUSE</p>  <p>ATATÜRK HOUSE</p>  <p>LATİFOĞLU HOUSE</p>  <p>BUZLUK STR. N:11</p>		 <p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p>  <p>ATATÜRK HOUSE</p>  <p>SEZAYİ BEY HOUSE</p>  <p>MADİMAKLAR HOUSE</p>  <p>MADİMAKLAR HOUSE</p>  <p>TURGUT EROL HOUSE</p>	 <p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p>  <p>MEHMET ÖNAL HOUSE</p>  <p>TURGUT EROL HOUSE</p>	 <p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p> 	 <p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p>	 <p>ATATÜRK HOUSE</p>  <p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p>  <p>TURGUT EROL HOUSE</p>

5.5.2.4. Doors

Service spaces have generally simple type of doors just having wings composed of boards those held on lintels which are nailed perpendicular to them. Some of them have laths at joints of boards and a framing board at sides of the wing. Doors of living spaces have either double or single wings. Some of them have lintels at one face and paneled at other; whereas some of them have panels at both faces. They either are simply paneled with various numbers of partitions from one to five or have ornamentations on wings. Some of the doors have an arch profiled top frame above the wings, whereas some have a top window. Typology study is given below in Table 17.

İbrahim Şahin House (see Chapter 3.1.4.4.4., p.88) there are both single and double winged doors inside the building. The faces of them are simply arranged as boards and lintels, or framed or else paneled (For types see Table 1, p. 92).

Table 17: Typology of Interior Doors

		SINGLE WINGED			DOUBLE WINGED		
		LİNTELED			PANELED		
		board-lintel	lath-lintel	panel-lintel (panel-panel)	lath-lintel	paneled (panel-panel)	
SIMPLE FRAME	<p>board-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>board-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>board-lintel panel-lintel</p>	<p>lath-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>lath-lintel panel-lintel</p>	<p>panel-lintel panel-panel</p> <p>panel-lintel panel-panel</p>	<p>lath-lintel panel-panel</p> <p>lath-lintel panel-panel</p>	<p>panel-panel</p>	<p>panel-panel</p>	
LATHED FRAME	<p>board-lintel lath-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>board-lintel lath-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>board-lintel lath-lintel panel-lintel</p>	<p>lath-lintel panel-lintel</p> <p>lath-lintel panel-lintel</p>	<p>panel-lintel panel-panel</p> <p>panel-lintel panel-panel</p>	<p>lath-lintel panel-panel</p> <p>lath-lintel panel-panel</p>	<p>panel-panel</p>	<p>panel-panel</p>	<p>panel-panel</p>
PANELED FRAME and/or UPPER WINDOW	<p>paneled door with upper window</p>	<p>lathed door with upper window</p>	<p>paneled door with upper window</p>	<p>lathed door with upper window</p>	<p>paneled door with upper window</p>	<p>paneled door with upper window</p>	

5.5.2.5. Windows

Interior windows seem to be used more controlled than the outer ones. Purpose of use is more referring to the function of the related space. Privacy is mostly the main criteria. Due to the privacy the interior windows located at ground floors are generally placed higher from those of upstairs. They are generally small and take daylight and/or air from the neighboring and more public space. They may be

fixed or winged due to the purpose of use. Fixed windows seem to be enough for an ordinary storage space whereas a winged one found to be necessary for a workshop space. The ones used at upstairs are generally related with night lightening. They may also be used at service spaces of up floors, especially at kitchens. There may be bigger as well. Especially for the double faced sofa type of dwellings, the wall between sofas is generally enriched by use of side and upper windows those placed around the double winged door.

In this study it could not be possible to present a typology work because of variety of dimensions and frequently met periodical changes. However a table is presented including some samples found at close region.

Table 18: Types of Interior Windows

INTERIOR WINDOW SAMPLES	MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE - ATATÜRK HOUSE			LATİFOĞLU HOUSE
SOFA-SOFA: -GROUND FLOOR -WINGED -BE A PART OF AN ARTICULATION -AT EYE LEVEL	SOFA-WORKSHOP: -GROUND FLOOR -FIXED -ABOVE EYE LEVEL	KITCHEN-STAIRCASE ROOM: -GROUND FLOOR -WINGED -ABOVE EYE LEVEL	SOFA-ROOM: -FIRST FLOOR -WINGED -BE A PART OF AN ARTICULATION -AT EYE LEVEL	
GOP-PELVINE MUSEUM HOUSE		HATİCE USLU HOUSE	SEZAI BEY HOUSE	
ROOM-SOFA: -MEZANNINE FLOOR -FIXED -ABOVE EYE LEVEL		SOFA-KITCHEN: -GROUND FLOOR -WINGED -AT EYE LEVEL	ROOM-KITCHEN: -FIRST FLOOR -WINGED -ABOVE EYE LEVEL	
SEZAI BEY HOUSE		MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE		
ROOM-KITCHEN: -SECOND FLOOR -WINGED -ABOVE EYE LEVEL		ROOM-KITCHEN: -MEZANNINE FLOOR -WINGED -AT EYE LEVEL		
<p>INTERIOR WINDOWS ARE GENERALLY USED AT SERVICE AND STORAGE SPACES. SOME OF THE LIVING ROOMS ENRICHED BY SOFA WINDOWS. STORAGE SPACES GENERALLY HAVE FIXED ONES, WHEREAS OTHER ARE WINGED.</p>				

5.5.2.6. Built-in Cupboards

For a typical cupboard unit the volume is provided by a construction of a planar surface with a distance (20-30cm to 70-100cm) from the wall behind. The main structure is set on the frames which are designed with relevant distances for needed volumes and connected to the back wall. The necessary volume for the unit is usually constituted on a base and remaining of the upper wall is plastered on timber boards those sat on the structure. Sub divisions are generally referring to units behind the frontal panel constituted by wings. Units composing a built-in cupboard are cabinets, smaller up and down cabinets, ‘lambalık’ niches, shelves, and ‘yüklük’s. The complementary architectural elements of this arrangement may be doors, fireplaces and ‘sedir’s.

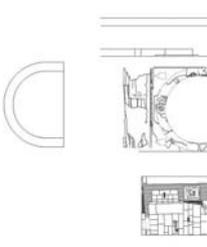
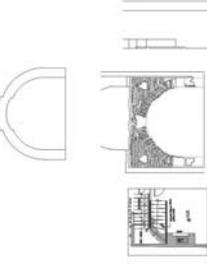
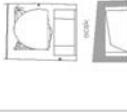
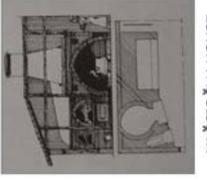
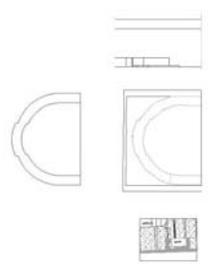
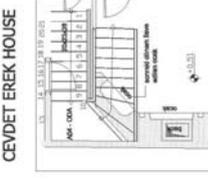
Built-in cupboards are varying due to the arrangement of units, and complementary elements. For a very general grouping work relation of the unit with other complementary architectural elements seems to be the dominant factor. Relation with door changes the arrangement of cupboard units as being placed within them at one side or else at center. It can either be placed independently at neighboring wall. The ones free from any kind of room entrance are usually related with the complementary elements which are generally be assigned to service functions. Fireplace and wet space uses are the main complementing elements for these types. Within the samples, some of the cupboards have a chimney behind the frontal closure; even some have no partition walls inside. As being assigned to a different type of storage, some of the cupboards have a very narrow space behind the frontal panel. Divisions seen at frontal panels do not refer to the inside arrangement. There are also some examples which are independent from any kind of arrangement with architectural elements. Typology table is prepared according to the criterion explained above (Table 19, p. 217).

The built-in cupboards of İbrahim Şahin House (see Chapter 3.1.4.4.6., p. 89) are either arranged with doors or other architectural elements such as fireplaces and ‘sedir’s. The ones placed at partition walls are related with the room entrances;

whereas the ones placed at north wall (service wall) are related with fireplaces and 'sedir's. The units of cupboards are varying almost in every case. The ones related with room entrances generally have a shelved unit at the related entrance zone. They may also have 'lambalık' niches at center. Here 'yüklük' is placed at one side. For the ones placed at service walls, 'yüklük' is placed at middle and the cabinet placed next to the wall having windows on is shorter than the others as pulled up by a 'sedir' height.

second type of use, at least two fireplace units are placed next to each other. Bigger one is placed at ground level where the smaller(s) are heightened from ground. Chimney of the smaller ones are connected to that of bigger one and then risen up to the upstairs. Single unit fireplaces can also be grouped according to their relation with the ground level. The heightened ones have a cabinet below. The faces of fireplaces may be ornamented either with gypsum works or with some niches constructed by brick use. They may have some gypsum veils and timber elements on top.

Table 20: Typology of Fireplaces

ARTICULATED FAÇADE	SINGLE UNIT			MULTI UNITS
	AT GROUND LEVEL		ABOVE GROUND LEVEL	
	CIRCULAR ARCH PROFILE	SHOULDERED ARCH PROFILE		
 <p>MUSTAFA SÜSOY- ATATÜRK HOUSE</p>	 <p>GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE</p>	 <p>MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE</p>	 <p>HATİCE USLU HOUSE</p>	 <p>YAĞCIOĞLU HOUSE</p>
 <p>HATİCE USLU HOUSE</p>	 <p>SEZAYİ BEY HOUSE</p>	 <p>MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE</p>	 <p>GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE</p>	 <p>CEVDET EREK HOUSE</p>

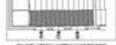
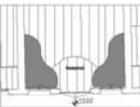
İbrahim Şahin House has both single and multi-units of fireplaces (see Chapter 3.1.4.4.7., p. 90). The ones used in living rooms (See Figure 69, p. 124) are in circular arch profiles which are emphasized by brick works. They all are at ground level. The fireplace at space Z05 (workshop space) has two units. The bigger one is at ground level and constructed by bricks, where the smaller is constructed by cut stones and heightened with approximately 90 cm from the ground level.

5.5.2.8. ‘Sedir’s

‘Sedir’s are generally placed in front of windows (at least one side for multi sided ones). They may be in relation with cupboards and side windows. They are grouped under two main headings according to their forms as flat and organic. Organic formed ones are placed face to face at two opposite corners of the space. Flat ones are differed due to the number of units. They may either have linear and full-length single units, or ‘L’ and ‘U’ shaped forms.

Although most of them are missing, from the remains, traces and existing ones the type of ‘sedir’s used in İbrahim Şahin House are linear, full-length flat units (for ‘sedir’s of İbrahim Şahin dwelling see Chapter 3.1.4.4.8., p. 91).

Table 21: Typology of ‘Sedir’s

FLAT SEDIRS				ORGANIC FORMED SEDIRS
PLACED AT ONE SIDE	PLACED AT TWO SIDES		PLACED AT THREE SIDES	
	CROSSING SIDES	NEIGHBOURING SIDES ('L' SHAPED)		
 <p>NO RELATION WITH ANY ARCH. ELEMENT</p>  <p>IN RELATION WITH WINDOW</p>  <p>IN RELATION WITH SIDE WINDOW</p> <p>GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE</p>	 <p>YAĞCIOĞLU HOUSE</p>	 <p>YAĞCIOĞLU HOUSE</p>	 <p>LATİFOĞLU HOUSE</p>	 <p>MUSTAFA SÜSOY-ATATÜRK HOUSE</p>

5.5.2.9. Other Architectural Elements

Architectural elements those are seen in an ordinary Tokat dwelling are given in table below (For the ornamentations used in İbrahim Şahin dwelling, see Chapter 3.1.4.4.9., p. 91)

Table 22: Types of Gypsum Lightening Units

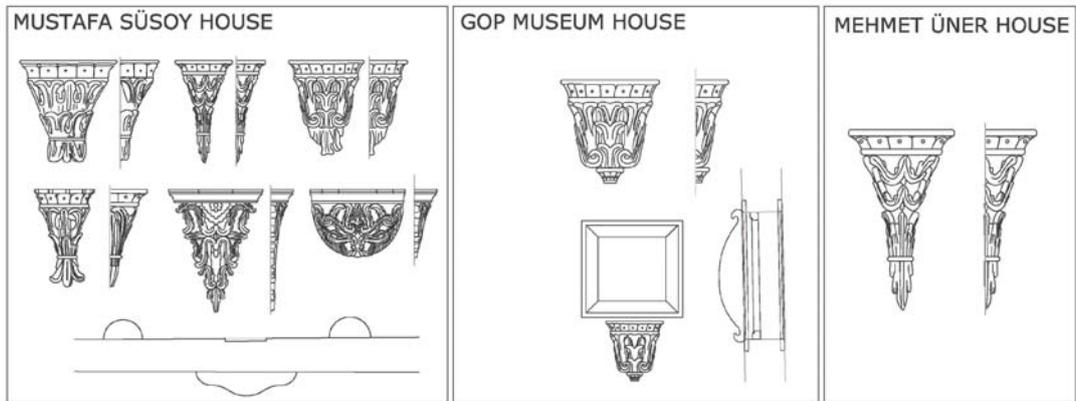


Table 23: Samples of Outlet Stones and Stone Lavatory

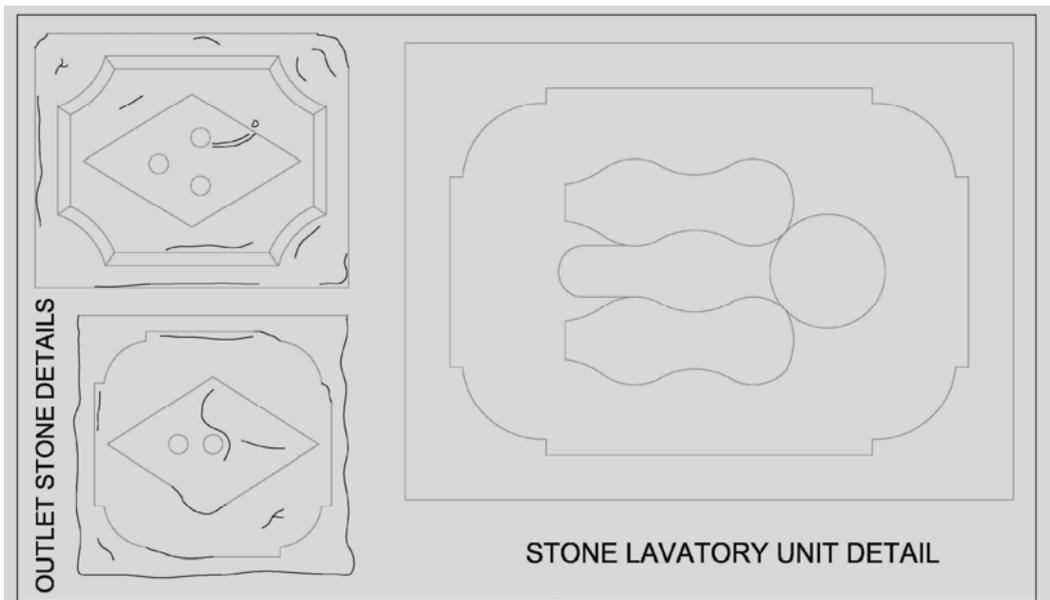
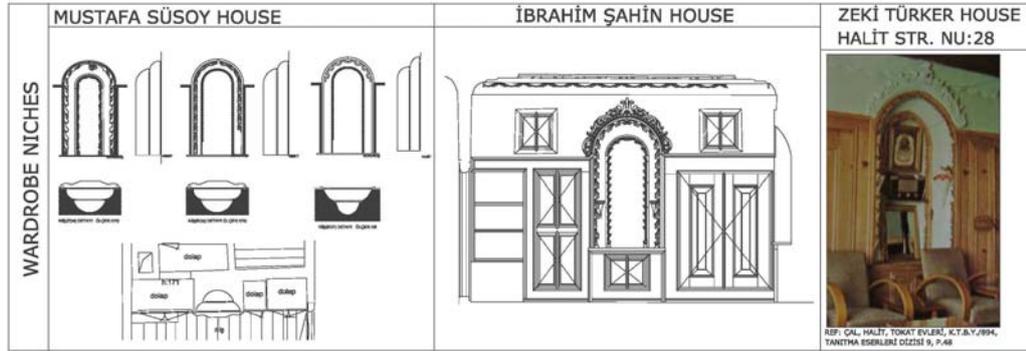


Table 24: Samples of Built-in Cupboard Niches



5.6. Evaluation of the Comparative Study

When comparatively analyzing close environment samples with the subjected one from general to detail, lot uses, plan layout, spatial relations and hierarchy seem to be best fit to three samples: GOP-Plevne Museum House, Atatürk House and Turgut Erol House. For the architectural elements all of the studied samples have something to be referred to.

For lot uses and its elements two of the related three samples have a direct relation with the street: Ata House and GOP-Plevne Museum House. They both have interval spaces at one side of the lot. Ata House seems to have an inner courtyard at the entrance zone different from GOP Museum House. On the other hand Turgut Erol House has a courtyard before entering to the building. It also has some open and closed spaces and related service functions at courtyard as it is understood from the traces or remains. According to the literature, elements those found in courtyard are generally the fireplace unit, a workshop space, 'hela', stable and storage spaces. In Vakıf, Yağcıoğlu and Latifoğlu Houses there is a workshop space inside courtyard. These courtyards and related elements seem to have 'taşlık' like compositions which compose a compact complex. For the best fit samples except Turgut Erol House no specific sample about courtyard elements could be found which is referring to the functional and spatial composition.

For the plan layout both of three samples have basically three main partitions with parallel to the axis of entrance. Other lateral plane has again a division depending on the double faced sofa settling. Rooms are placed at corners as surrounding sofas. They may form extra spaces at middle parts via shifting structural axes at opposite sides. Surrounding rooms located at side parts are assigned to some specialized functions as living, service and storage.

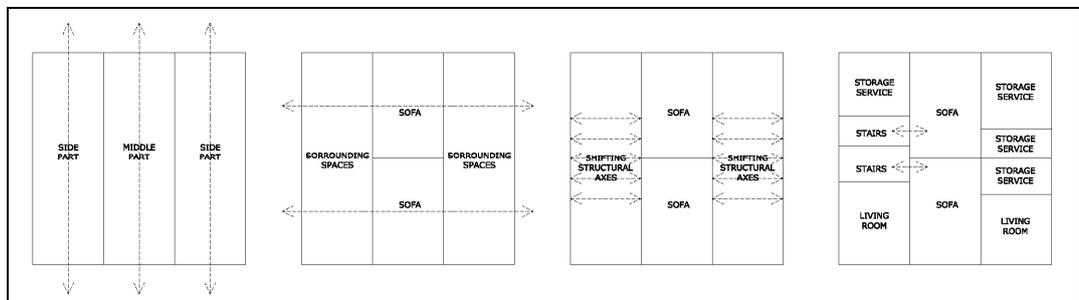
Use of ground floor both for storage, service and living functions, use of first floor for living and service functions, having inner sofas for circulation, surrounding rooms for living and interval spaces at both sides which are assigned to stairs and wet space uses are the common elements *for the spatial organizations* of this type of buildings.

The major element dominating this type is the partition defined by differentiated two sofas having relation with differentiated uses due to the related functions and privacy needs in a hierarchical sense. This double faced use seems to be depended on differentiating service/storage and living functions at ground floor and differentiating private and public uses at first and/or second floors. Hierarchically, the sofa facing the building entrance is the main circulation space and the most public part of the dwelling. It has a stairs reaching to one half of the building placed at first floor in related examples. This sofa is also giving entrances to the service spaces in which daily house works are taking place. Lastly it gives an entrance to a semi private space, namely to the back sofa placed at the far side of the street. This sofa is in relation with living and kitchen spaces. Relation of this part with the first floor is provided by a stairs placed next to the one having an entrance from the front sofa. For the general circulation principles of this type of traditional dwellings it can be said that two sofas differentiated due to the privacy and related functions has different stairs reaching to the differentiated parts at first floor due to again privacy.

However when the dwelling is evaluated with taking the questioned parts into consideration, it has an atypical plan scheme which doesn't fit to general

principles of spatial organizations those seen at samples of double faced sofa types (See Table 25, p. 223). Definite differentiations in spatial hierarchy and organization could not be found at İbrahim Şahin House. For the dwelling there are again two stairs but they were placed at opposite sides. The one at south edge seems to be unique sample which has no relation with any of inner spaces. The one at other side seems to be hardly crammed in between neighboring spaces. Both of them atypically have no relation with any of sofas. Living space placed at southwest corner at ground floor is functionally atypical as well. The space at upstairs related with south stairs and neighboring living space having a fireplace inside seem again to be atypical for spatial relations and hierarchy. The placement of northern stairs and relation with interval ‘eyvan’ rooms at both floors is found to be atypical as well. The data derived from comparative study and samples can also be fit to the traces and questioned features.

Table 25: Typical Arrangement of Double Faced Sofa Type of Plans



The spatial organizations vary due to the needs of users and of the spatial and functional limits and relations. Examples present a variety for these elements. The questioned elements were correlated with others under some case titles in Chapter 3.2.3. (pp. 134-152). These cases are thought together with related examples below in Table 22. In the table cases and related elements have been compared. Results were given as a list under this table.

Table 26: Comparison of Building Elements – Part 1 (Continued)

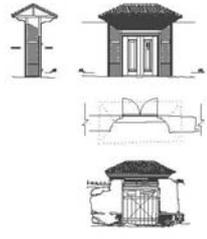
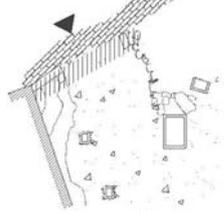
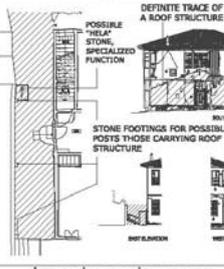
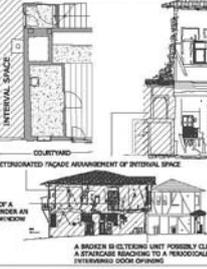
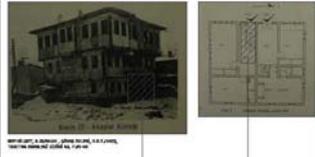
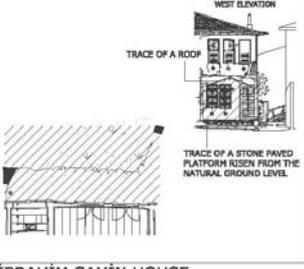
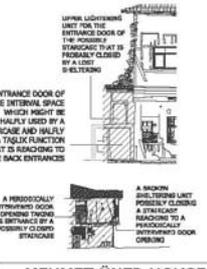
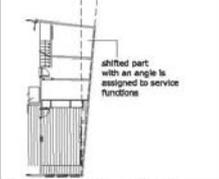
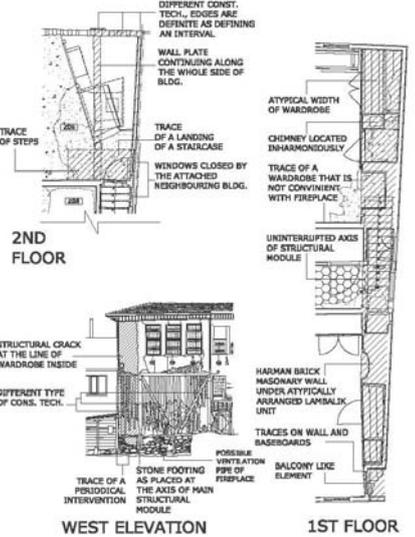
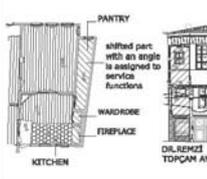
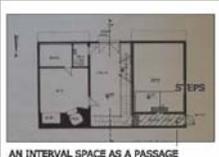
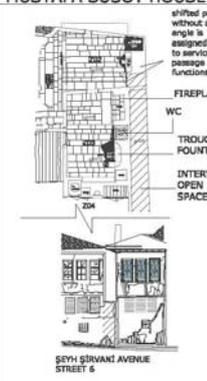
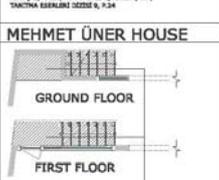
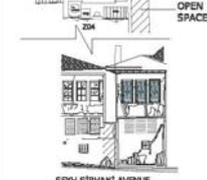
COMPARATIVE STUDY REFERRING TO CASES					
CASE 1	COURTYARD ENTRANCE	A SAMPLE FROM SİVAS MUSTAFA SÜSOY H. 	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE 	TURGUT EROL HOUSE 	
		 <p>"INNER COURTYARD" ENTRANCE *THIS TERM BELONGS TO ANI LTD.ŞTİ.</p>			
CASE 1 AND CASE 5	INTERVAL SPACE	GOP MUSEUM H. 	MUSTAFA SÜSOY H. 	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE 	TURGUT EROL HOUSE 
		<p>LOCATION TO THE LOT PROVIDES THE BUILDING TO HAVE AN INTERNAL PASSAGE THE ARRANGEMENT AT THE RELATED SPACE IS UNUSUAL, SINCE THERE COULD NOT BE FOUND ANY TRACE OF A POSSIBLE FUNCTION.</p>	<p>STONE MASONRY INTERNAL SPACE OR GARDEN WALL</p>	<p>DEFINITE TRACE OF A ROOF STRUCTURE</p> <p>POSSIBLE "TRAP" STONE SPECIALIZED FUNCTION</p> <p>STONE FOOTINGS FOR POSSIBLE POSTS THOSE CARRYING ROOF STRUCTURE</p>	<p>COURTYARD DETERIORATED FACADE REARRANGEMENT OF INTERNAL SPACE</p> <p>TRACE OF A DOOR UNDER AN UPPER WINDOW</p> <p>A BROKEN UP ELEMENT POSSIBLY CLOSING A STAIRCASE REACHING TO A PERIODICALLY INTERRUPTED DOOR OPENING</p>
CASE 2	ARRANGEMENT IN FRONT OF SELAMLIK ENTRANCE	AKAYLAR HOUSE, KALEARDI MAH., SİVAS 	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE 	TURGUT EROL HOUSE 	
		<p>FOR SİVAS HOUSES THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR THAT AFFECTING THE PLAN ARTICULATION IS THE SEPARATE USE OF SPACES ACCORDING TO THE PRIVACY, HARMANLIK AND SELAMLIK PARTS ARE DEFINITELY SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER. IN THIS CASE THE STAIRCASE OF İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE FACING THE COURTYARD IS PROBABLY DESIGNED FOR THE RELATED PURPOSE. IT MIGHT HAVE A PORCH THAT GIVES DIFFERENTIATED ENTRANCE TO THE STAIRCASE REACHING DIRECTLY TO THE FIRST FLOOR.</p>	<p>TRACE OF A ROOF</p> <p>TRACE OF A STONE PAVED PLATFORM RISEN FROM THE NATURAL GROUND LEVEL</p>	<p>UPPER LIGHTENING UNIT FOR THE ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE POSSIBLE STAIRCASE THAT IS PROBABLY CLOSED BY A LID & RELATING</p> <p>ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE INTERVAL SPACE WHICH MIGHT BE HALVED BY A STAIRCASE AND HALVED BY A TIGLIK FUNCTION THAT IS REACHING TO THE BACK ENTRANCES</p> <p>A PERIODICALLY INTERRUPTED DOOR OPENING REACHING TO A POSSIBLY CLOSED STAIRCASE</p> <p>A BROKEN UP ELEMENT POSSIBLY CLOSING A STAIRCASE REACHING TO A PERIODICALLY INTERRUPTED DOOR OPENING</p>	
CASE 3	UNINTERRUPTED AXIS OF STRUCTURAL MODULE AND RELATED FEATURES	GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM H. 	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE 	MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE 	
		CEVDET EREK HOUSE 		MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE 	
		MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE 			
		<p>AN INTERVAL SPACE AS A PASSAGE BETWEEN STORAGE, "TAŞLIK" AND GARDEN</p> <p>STRUCTURAL CRACK AT THE LINE OF WARDROBE INSIDE</p> <p>DIFFERENT TYPE OF CONS. TECH.</p> <p>GROUND FLOOR</p> <p>FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>SECONDARY ENTRANCE ARRANGED BY A HIGH-TISED PLATFORM ON AN ALCOVE BUT NOT BY A SHIFTED AXIS</p>		<p>DIFFERENT CONST. TECH., EDGES ARE DISTINCT AS DEFINING AN INTERVAL</p> <p>WALL PLATE CONTINUING ALONG THE WHOLE SIDE OF BLDG.</p> <p>TRACE OF A LANDING OF A STAIRCASE</p> <p>WINDOWS CLOSED BY THE ATTACHED NEIGHBOURING BLDG.</p> <p>ATYPICAL WIDTH OF WARDROBE</p> <p>CHIMNEY LOCATED INHARMONIOUSLY</p> <p>TRACE OF A WARDROBE THAT IS NOT CONVENIENT WITH FIREPLACE</p> <p>UNINTERRUPTED AXIS OF STRUCTURAL MODULE</p> <p>HARMAN BRICK MASONRY WALL UNDER ATYPICALLY ARRANGED LAMBALIK UNIT</p> <p>TRACES ON WALL AND BASEBOARDS</p> <p>POSSIBLE VENTRATION PIPE OF FIREPLACE</p> <p>BALCONY LINE ELEMENT</p> <p>STONE FOOTING AS PLACED AT THE AXIS OF MAIN STRUCTURAL MODULE</p> <p>TRACE OF A PERIODICAL INTERVENTION</p> <p>WEST ELEVATION</p> <p>1ST FLOOR</p>	<p>shifted part with an angle is assigned to service functions</p> <p>WARDROBE</p> <p>FIREPLACE</p> <p>KITCHEN</p> <p>PANTRY</p> <p>shifted part with an angle is assigned to service functions</p> <p>shifted part without an angle is assigned both to service and passage functions</p> <p>FIREPLACE</p> <p>WC</p> <p>TROUGH/ FOUNTAIN</p> <p>INTERNAL OPEN SPACE</p> <p>SEYH ŞİRVANİ AVENUE STREET 8</p>

Table 26: Comparison of Building Elements – Part 2 (Continued)

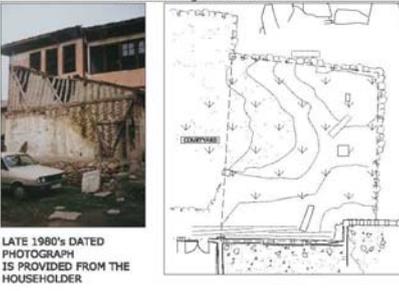
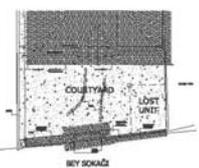
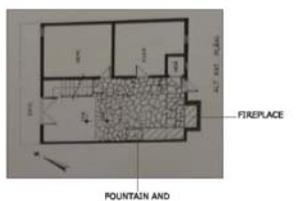
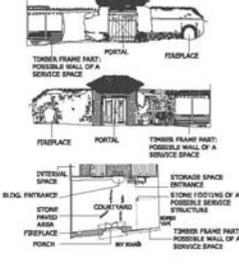
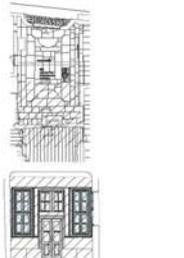
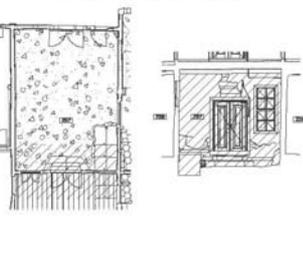
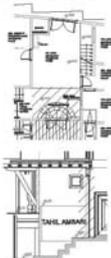
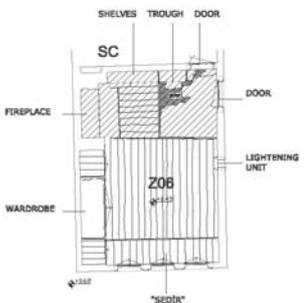
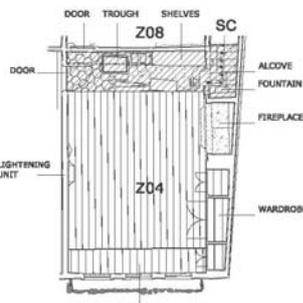
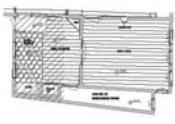
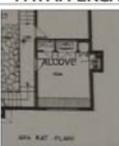
<p>CASE 4</p> <p>SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONED SPACE AT COURTYARD</p>	<p>SAMPLES FROM SIVRİHİSAR</p> <p>SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS AT COURTYARD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SİRKE EVİ -İZBE -HAMAM -HARİC EVİ -ŞARAPANA -TANDİREVİ -ÇAMAŞTIRLIK -KÜTÜ -ÇESME -WC <p>1- YENİCE MAH. ULUN CAD. NO-7</p> <p>2- GEDİK MAH. ÖZTANAK CAD. NO-2</p> <p>3- KABACILAR MAH. AKOĞRENE CAD. NO-58</p> <p>REF: UŞULU, G., "THE REHABILITATION PROJECT OF ZAHİDİLLİ KÖYÜNDÜ İN SIVRİHİSAR", UNPUBLISHED THESIS, 2013, ANKARA, P.179-181</p>	<p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p>  <p>LATE 1980's DATED PHOTOGRAPH IS PROVIDED FROM THE HOUSEHOLDER</p>	<p>TURGUT EROL HOUSE</p>  <p>YAĞCIOĞLU HOUSE</p> 
<p>CASE 5, 7 AND 8</p> <p>INTERVAL SPACE, WATER-WELL AND ENTRANCE OF WC</p>	<p>THESE CASES CAN BE CONNECTED TO CASE 5, SINCE THE RELATED QUESTIONED PARTS AND REASONS MIGHT BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PERIODICAL INTERVENTION CLAIMED IN CASE 5</p> <p>case 5: interval space; case 7: circular water well at garden; case 8: wc space in z01</p>		
<p>CASE 6</p> <p>COURTYARD SERVICE ELEMENTS</p>	<p>FATMA ERCAN HOUSE</p>  <p>REF: ÇAL, HALİT, TOKAT PAZARI, K.T.A.Y.094, TANITMA BİRLİKLERİ ÖZGİTİ 9, P.27</p>	<p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p> 	<p>TURGUT EROL HOUSE</p> 
<p>CASE 9</p> <p>PARTITION WALL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN SERVICE SPACES AND LIVING SPACES/BASEMENT FLOOR ENTRANCES</p>	<p>MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE</p> 	<p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p> 	<p>GOP MUSEUM HOUSE</p> 
<p>CASE 10</p> <p>Z04 WET / LIVING SPACE RELATION</p>	<p>MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE</p> 	<p>İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE</p> 	<p>MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE</p>  <p>FATMA ERCAN HOUSE</p>  <p>REF: ÇAL, HALİT, TOKAT PAZARI, K.T.A.Y.094, TANITMA BİRLİKLERİ ÖZGİTİ 9, P.27</p>

Table 26: Comparison of Building Elements – Part 3 (Continued)

CASE 11 AND CASE 3	WORKSHOP SPACE & ARCH. FEATURES ALSO RELATED WITH CASE 6 AND CASE 4	GOP MUSEUM HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE	MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE
CASE 12	108 SPACE AND ITS FUNCTION	YAGCIOĞLU HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE	CEVDET EREK HOUSE
CASE 13	Z08 SPACE AND ITS FUNCTION	HATİCE USLU HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE	SİVAS:
CASE 14	WET SPACES 104, 105	GOP-PLEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE	MUSTAFA SÜSOY-ATA- HOUSE
CASE 14	WET SPACES 104, 105	MUSTAFA SÜSOY HOUSE	İBRAHİM ŞAHİN HOUSE	MEHMET ÜNER HOUSE

Table 26: Comparison of Building Elements – Part 5

<p>CASE 18</p> <p>PLAN ORGANIZATION: SPACE Z05, Z08, 104-105, 103 AND NEIGHBORING SPACES</p>				<p>GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF DOUBLE FACED INNER SOFA TYPE OF DWELLINGS</p>										
	<p>COMPARISON OF PLAN LAYOUTS AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATIONS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="357 748 464 1227"></th> <th data-bbox="464 748 708 1227">EXISTING SITUATION</th> <th data-bbox="708 748 914 1227">MUSTAFA SÖBOY ATA MUSEUM HOUSE</th> <th data-bbox="914 748 1125 1227">GÖP-HEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 748 464 1010">GROUND FLOOR PLAN</td> <td data-bbox="464 748 708 1010"> </td> <td data-bbox="708 748 914 1010"> </td> <td data-bbox="914 748 1125 1010"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="357 1010 464 1227">UP FLOOR PLAN</td> <td data-bbox="464 1010 708 1227"> </td> <td data-bbox="708 1010 914 1227"> </td> <td data-bbox="914 1010 1125 1227"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				EXISTING SITUATION	MUSTAFA SÖBOY ATA MUSEUM HOUSE	GÖP-HEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE	GROUND FLOOR PLAN				UP FLOOR PLAN		
	EXISTING SITUATION	MUSTAFA SÖBOY ATA MUSEUM HOUSE	GÖP-HEVNE MUSEUM HOUSE											
GROUND FLOOR PLAN														
UP FLOOR PLAN														

Case 1: Entrances of open spaces of lots are given as a typology work above. However no relevant sample could be found about the side structure giving separate entrance for a different user-family or servants or guests.

Case 2: As it is not very similar, a kind of an entrance provided from the edge of a building which is connecting directly to the upstairs can only be found at Hatice Uslu house. Even this sample has a closed entrance hall before reaching to the stairs.

Case 3: An irregular module with an angle attached to the orderly arranged modules of the building or a shifted part is a widespread use in Tokat houses. Related part is generally assigned to service functions in case of an angularly

attached part is seen, GOP and Mehmet Üner Houses. But some samples have alcove like parts for taking entrances. In case of İbrahim Şahin House, the related shifted part can both be related with a possible entrance following the zigzagged route traces found outside the lot, and with just service elements as fireplace, cupboard and wet space elements.

Case 4: Service structures at courtyard may be stable, workshop space and storage. However they are generally placed detached or attached to the building with a distance from the main entrance of the building. In the studied dwelling traces related with the structure at courtyard seems not much convenient with the samples with reference to the location.

Case 5: A structure attached to the interval space of the lot seems to be unique. However periodical changes at the related part of Turgut Erol House seems to be a good reference for similar changing needs or uses of İbrahim Şahin House.

Case 6: Courtyard service elements and open space uses can be fallowed at the ‘taşlık’ spaces of different samples referring to the order of service uses and at some specific samples like Yağcıoğlu and Vakıf Houses. A fireplace can both be seen alone or with a fountain-trough unit.

Case 7: Water elements may be a pool, a fountain or a water well. Pools can be seen at gardens at about Behzat Stream for ‘tabaklama’ function as it is also stated by Sevgi Aktüre. It needs the use of water and the opportunities of easy dispose. An ornamented fountain that placed at the middle of garden is assigned to a relaxation function in Atatürk House sample. The ornamented fountain is arranged conveniently with landscape elements as pavement, leveling, steps...etc in this sample. However, as related with İbrahim Şahin case, water wells can be seen both at open spaces of the lots and in a closed space related with a service function which is located at courtyard.

Case 8: This additional part is related with the changing use of interval space, atypically placed stairs, living room Z06 and side entrance provided from interval open space. In similar samples placement of a ‘hela’ unit at a corner within an

alcove under staircase is found to be result of a change, and as a widespread solution.

Case 9: Basement floor entrance(s) can either be provided from outside and/or from frontal sofas of ground floors. For the first type Turgut Erol House and for the second one GOP-Plevne museum House can be given as examples. The sample about the arrangement of the wall between sofas can be found at Atatürk House. Arrangement here is provided by symmetrically placed side windows and a door placed at middle with an upper window.

Case 10: Wet space use inside a living room can be seen at Atatürk House. Arrangement of architectural elements in this sample is starting from a fireplace at the edge of longer wall and continuing with a bench at the neighboring shorter wall having a wash-base in on top and an outlet stone on ground. In case of Mehmet Üner House, the kitchen space is divided into two parts as circulation space covered with timber boards and a wet space covered with ‘şeşhane’ brick. Wet space elements even placed differently from the first sample, are the fireplace, a cabinet and a shelf.

Case 11: Workshop space inside the main building has convenient examples within the studied dwellings. GOP Museum House, Atatürk House, Cevdet Erek House, Yağcıoğlu House are some of them. Related spaces generally have a fireplace unit, a wash-base in and its outlet stone and a ‘hela’ unit. They can be placed detached (GOP Museum House) or located as a single unit (Atatürk House). A detailed drawing of a fireplace similar to the one in İbrahim Şahin dwelling can be found in Yağcıoğlu House.

Case 12: No specific sample could be found about a space which is placed at first floor and taking entrance directly from a staircase room. The ones those found to be a bit similar, have entrance halls first and then connecting to upstairs without being in relation with the rest of ground floor spaces. In addition the space to where the stairs is reached is not a room but a sofa. Therefore it seems to be atypical. Related interval space is assigned to stairs, where the interval space at

opposite side is assigned to wet space uses in both GOP Museum House and Atatürk House.

Case 13: As being an interval space Z08 can either be assigned to stairs or to a service or storage function. When it is not used as a stairs and is placed next to the workshop it is used as a wet space for the sample Atatürk House; where, a similar space in GOP Museum House is used as a storage space.

Case 14: There is no sample of a wet space use which is surrounded by stairs from back side which is also preventing required air and light intake. In addition, for the best fitting sample, namely Atatürk House, there seems to be two separated wet space uses probably because of having double faced sofas referring to differentiated uses due to the privacy.

Case 15: Due to the traces and remains found at the east wall of space 103 and when thought with a fireplace nearby, the related zone seems to be convenient to be compared with Z03 and Z06 spaces of Atatürk House. In both arrangements related wall has a shelved unit, as it is thought for room Z04 of İbrahim Şahin House. For the related room Z03, there is also an entrance to the neighboring room but it is placed at the far side of fireplace. For a possible entrance to a wet space that placed next to a fireplace (referring to the trace at the related east wall of space 103), room 101 of Sezayi Bey House may be given as a possible sample.

Case 16: According to the traces the south part of the room 109 seems to be convenient to be compared with a sample of a heightened platform having a fireplace next to a bench with a wash-base in. However for close environment there is no specific sample meeting these requirements. On the other hand, similar applications can be found at further environment samples. Samples from kitchen spaces of Foça Houses have similar arrangements. But above all, when the related zone of the space 109 is thought with atypically placed stairs under the fireplace, much number of doors connecting the room with both two neighboring rooms and jointing line at the middle of flooring boards, the whole space seem to have much of to be questioned. Mainly, room seems to be atypically equipped and

functioned. This may be evaluated as an extension of the problems of planimetric features which is evaluated at the very starting of the 'evaluation' part.

Case 17: As being an interval space taking its entrance from open space located at one side of the lot by an altered door, Z01 has some traces those can also be followed from other related spaces, as Z02, Z06, 108, 109 and SC01. This may be referring to planimetric changes which can be supported by the plan layouts of similar samples. SC01 stairs, as it is explained before, seems to be placed atypically. There is no sample supporting its location, construction technique, spatial relations and hierarchy.

Case 18: SC02 stairs, as it is explained before, seems to be placed atypically. Its relations with other neighboring spaces which are possibly assigned to wet space service uses. It seems to be crammed in between interval spaces. It prevents the related spaces to be enlightened and to be ventilated. There is no sample having similar relations with the similar related spaces.

For the cases 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 : As being an extension of the problems related with planimetric features, these cases have to be evaluated within the explanations at the very starting part of the 'evaluation' title.

CHAPTER 6

RESTITUTION

6.1. Sources of Information and Reliability of Restitution

The proposals related to historical phases have been prepared according to the changes observed in the dwelling which have been evaluated together with the information obtained from comparative study within the dwelling and with nearby environment, literature survey, official records and documents, historical research and verbal information of the owner and nearby neighbors. All these information is tried to be correlated to the architectural features and requirements of the dwelling.

On the other hand, quality and quantity of the information affect the degree of the reliability of the restitution proposals. Gradation of reliability is listed below in six groups:

Reliability Degree 1: They are partially existent elements or left exact traces behind. Locations, forms, dimensions and materials are known for these elements. However details may not actually be known and may necessitate to be supported by comparative study.

Reliability Degree 2: The traces indicate the existence, location and form of these elements. However details or components of composition have to be supported by comparative study to derive out the exact form. Other features may necessitate to be supported by the information coming from comparative study as well.

Reliability Degree 3: The traces indicate just the existence and location of the elements. Form is not definitely known and has to be supposed according to the comparative study. Other features may also need to be supported with comparative study.

Reliability Degree 4: There is no definite trace or remain about the existence or none-existence of these elements. However they might be related to the other traces at around and are questioned for their authenticity before. Namely, they are indirectly being supported with traces according to what comparative study refers. Other features are supposed according to the comparative study.

Reliability Degree 5: There is no direct or indirect trace about the existence or none-existence of the related feature. The resources of information here are the verbal knowledge and architectural necessity. Other features are supposed according to the comparative study.

Reliability Degree 6: There is no direct or indirect trace about the related feature. The resources of information here is just the architectural requirements. Form, material and details have to be supported by the samples of comparative study.

6.2. Historical Phases of the Dwelling

İbrahim Şahin Dwelling seems to be exposed to many changes in time. Massive and elemental changes were determined in the dwelling. They are mostly stemming from the rental use of building.

There are mainly three phases including the existing situation in the historical background of the dwelling. First phase is the original situation of the dwelling. Second phase is dominated by the immigration period and dated back to 1950's. It is dominated by great massive changes related to the changes in user profile. Period after 1980's is the third phase and related mostly with the demolishments and some removals of architectural elements.

For the proposals, some problematic cases were discussed within alternatives for the related phases. The proposed schemes were based on the gradation of the reliability of sources.

6.2.1. Phase 1

It is the period between the construction date of the building and 1950's. The exact date of the construction is not known; but is estimated as the very end of 19th century or the first years of 20th century (see Chapter 4.3, p.167).

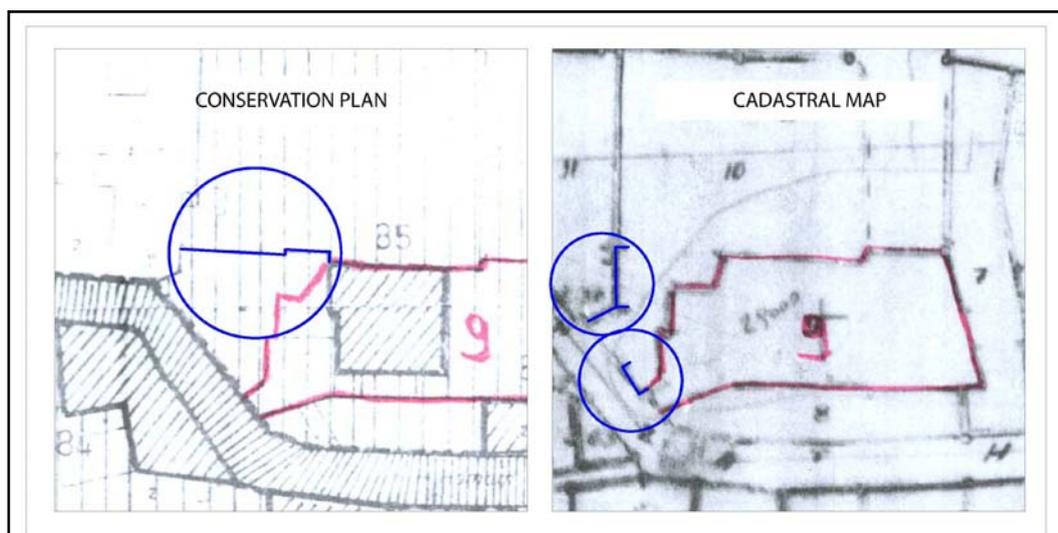
For this period, no external data could be found about courtyard elements and their organization. Usable sources for these elements are some questioned traces or remains found at site, some samples from close environment and some contradictory lines found at maps. Therefore, the proposed drawings have relatively less reliability.

According to this, some of the samples studied throughout thesis work have some closed spaces inside their courtyard which are either placed adjacent to the main building or independently at a side of lot. This space may also be assigned to a stable, a workshop or a storage function. For the subjected one the scale of the existing courtyard seems not relevant to an independent placement of such a mass when considering a necessity of a proper open passage space in front of main entrance. Then, there might be two possibilities. If the existing borders of lot are authentic there might be no closed space inside the courtyard which seems to be an ordinary application for the samples having workshop or storage spaces inside the main building. In this case it is acceptable to have just a fireplace unit with a fountain nearby which is depending on the verbal knowledge of the owner.

Other possibility is depending on a possible change in lot borders. Here the limits of lot #10, #11 and probably therefore #9 seem to be intervened in time. Due to the verbal knowledge of the existing owner of the building, the lots #9 and #10 belonged to relatives. Therefore the general principles of privacy may not be so strict in here for the earlier periods. Another resource here is the contradictory lines seen on related maps (see Table 27, p. 236). Enlargement of lot #11 borders through southeast cause lot #10 to be shifted through southwest to take entrance from Beyhamam Street. This might cause a possible change in the borders of lot #9. According to this, if there exists a service or a storage structure inside the lot

for the subjected dwelling, it may either be placed at the middle section of frontal courtyard wall or at the northwest corner of it. The related mass might be a stable or a storage space if placed adjacent to the main building at outside the existing northern limits of lot; since there is a possibility of having a fireplace unit at the middle part of the wall depending on comparative study and verbal knowledge of the owner. If this space is placed at middle part of that courtyard wall it is probably related with the fireplace unit and therefore it might be assigned to a workshop use even there is one inside the main building. Since there is no specific trace about a closed space nearby the middle part of the lot except intervened courtyard wall, a space here cannot be supported. However a trace of a roof structure on the façade of north section of the main building; and to have a breaking line of south side of lot # 10 which is following the line of zigzagged form of lot #9, the related space can be placed adjacent to the north section of the main building if the existing borders of lot #9 was changed. On the other hand, stated possible mass might be a service structure of the neighboring lot, lot #10. However it has to be evaluated within a further research on street and lot restitution which is not possible in this scale of thesis work.

Table 27: Comparison of maps



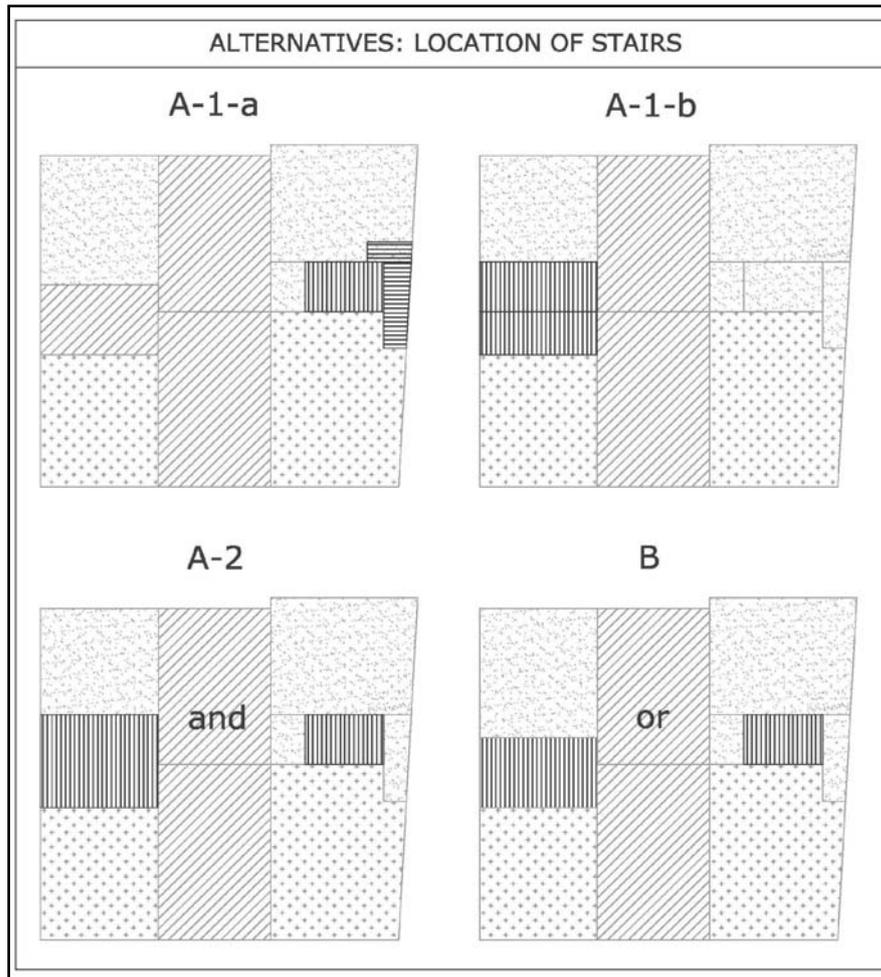
In conclusion, although the existing limits of lot # 9 may not be found reliable for its construction period, related traces or indicators could not be found much satisfactory to propose a proper lot restitution. For representing a proposal having a high degree of reliability, neither the necessity of a service or a storage space at courtyard nor a possible change in lot borders of #9 can be supported. The only relatively known elements in courtyard therefore are the fountain and a fireplace unit.

For the open spaces of lot, as another problem the interval space and entrance zone of courtyard have to be evaluated as well. In spite of having specific indicators of possible structures at related space, they are thought to be periodical additions depending on comparative study and on questioned plan layout of the building. At the restitution proposal, a double winged entrance door is placed with a porch at the southern east edge of lot where it is opening to the street. The interval space located at the south part of the lot evaluated to be an open space which is closed at later period.

About the plan layout of the building some similar samples are taken as references. Main criterion here is having double sofas. According to this, atypically placed two stairs at opposite edges are found to be periodical interventions. The scheme of spatial and functional organization is tried to be fit to the authentic features of similar samples. Therefore, the circulation scheme and relation of rooms and sofas are taken into consideration.

Firstly, there are some alternatives developed depending on the placement of stairs which is seen at Table 28 (p. 238). Since, the circulation scheme depending on the placement of stairs affects all of the spatial organizations and hierarchy; it has to be evaluated in detail.

Table 28: Alternatives related with the location of stairs



The primary criterion is the number of staircases. It is also related to the number of sofas, number of facing streets, number of storeys, spatial relations both inside the building and within the lot elements. In this case, it is depending on comparative study as having two sofas with two staircases. According to this, two groups are created as A and B. A is about the possible variations of placement of two staircases where B is about that of a single one. The location and relation of stairs with both each other and with other spaces were taken into account for further sub-grouping. For the sub groups under title of A is divided into two as

A-1 and A-2. A-1 is the placement of two stairs adjacent to each other where A-2 is about the placement of them separately.

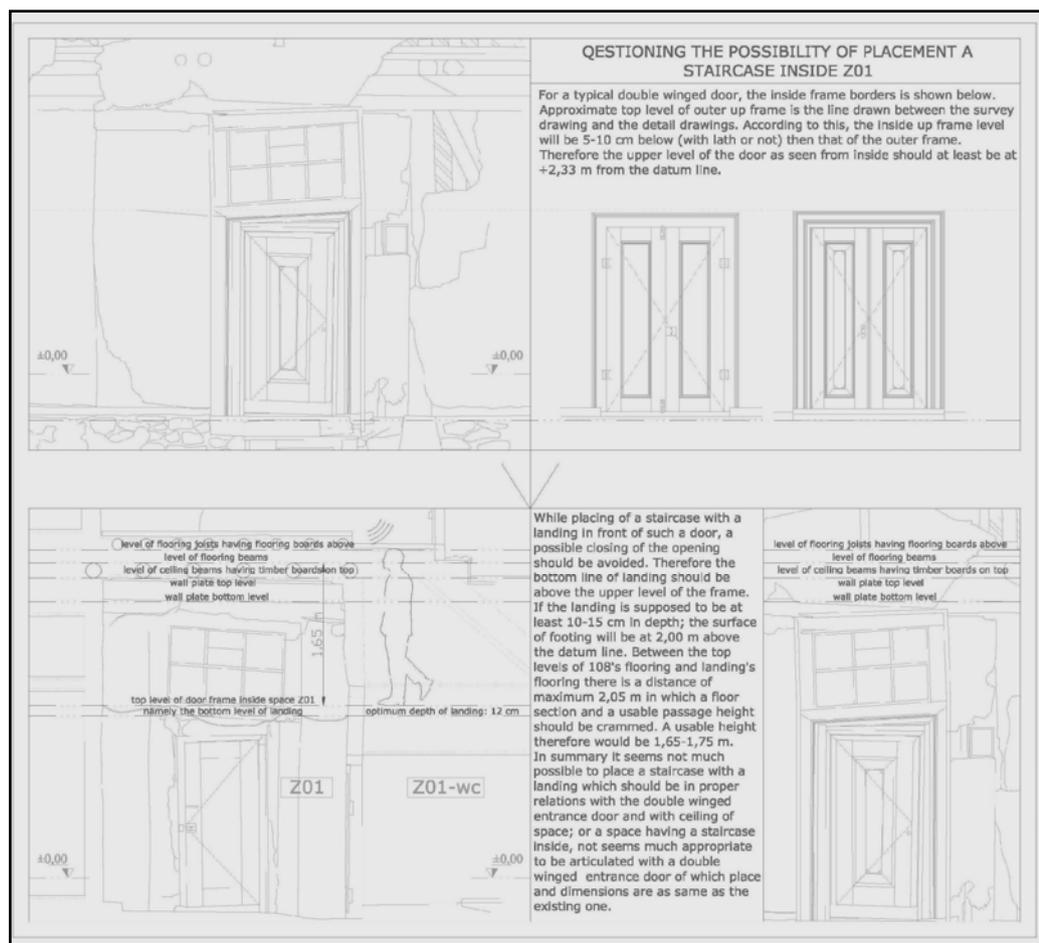
In A-1-a proposal, the place of existing northern stairs –SC02, although it is found as an alteration before, kept same whereas the second stairs –SC01 is attached to the neighboring space, namely to Z08. However, there is no sample for such a kind of stairs that is circulating another in comparative study. Besides the relation of circulating stairs with related altered spaces necessitate to be answered, the traces found at south interval section of the building have to be related to a possible scenario, which is not much seem to be possible. In addition there could not be found a motivation to change the place of SC01 which lead to great spatial changes at both north and south sections.

In A-1-b, existing location of both two stairs are changed. Due to the questioned traces and indicators found at related south interval section and neighboring spaces the possibility is evaluated within other samples. Here, in almost every sample having double sofas, there is one stairs for each hall those placed adjacently. Stairs placed at frontal hall gives entrance to again the frontal hall of upstairs where the other stairs is related with the other section of the dwelling at both floors. However in this alternative side entrance can hardly be proposed due to the placement of a staircase in Z01. For the possibility of having a side entrance, related sample is only be found in Turgut Erol house, which had been much altered. Therefore its reliability seems to be questionable. However side entrance possibilities have to be evaluated with working on the physical limits and possibilities in the dwelling (see Table 29, p. 240). The main references are the existing top level of interior frames of the altered double winged door and the line of ceiling beams. According to these references a possible interval for a comfortable passage of people will be approximately 1.75 m, which seems not much possible. Even arrangement of structural elements of the flooring would just let the related interval be 10-15 cm higher, which would be a very complicated attempt. Therefore for a possible side entrance it has to be claimed that the existing placement of the altered double winged door is also a periodical

intervention. However, that could be found an assumption having a very lower degree of reliability. For these reasons having a possible entrance through space Z01 is found irrelevant.

For this proposal relation of east stairs with southeast room of upstairs has to be evaluated again with respect to spatial relations. Unique example is found in Fatma Ercan House. However the entrance placed in between cupboards is connected not to an entrance hall but to the sofa of the first floor. Therefore this relation in İbrahim Şahin House is found to be atypical.

Table 29: Possibility of a staircase with a side entrance



In A-2 proposal, the stairs are placed at opposite sides which can not be supported by the studied similar samples. Oppositely placed stairs can only be supported by samples when thinking of one of them as a roof stairs.

In B proposal, there is only one stairs which can either be placed at north or south interval section of the dwelling. However, to have a single stairs in double sofa type of plan layout would be an atypical application.

As a result of evaluation of alternatives, stairs are placed at south interval section of the dwelling with respect to the traces and comparative study as the reliable sources. A-1-b alternative is thought to be the best fitting alternative for the first period of the dwelling as to be supported by samples as well. This proposal can solve the problems related with the spaces Z01, Z06, 108 and other related neighboring spaces.

Due to these changes of spatial hierarchy, the frontal section defined by the borders of sofas is assigned to the service and storage spaces. The space placed at southwest corner of the building is assigned to a storage function; where the room at opposite side is assigned to a workshop use contended with fireplace unit and a wet space use dominated by a fountain. The section placed behind the first one is assigned mostly to living functions. However the northeast room is assigned to a kitchen use dominated by a wet space placed at the west part of the related space. For the relations of first floor's spaces the rooms at corners are assigned to the living functions where the south interval rooms are assigned to stairs and the north interval room is assigned to wet space uses.

In summary, general circulation scheme and spatial hierarchy and relations are tried to be fit to the traces and general planning principles of similar type of dwellings. On the other hand, the differentiation of living spaces with storage and service functions is tired to be provided in both floors.

After defining the circulating scheme and spatial relations of the dwelling with the proposal stated above, the north interval section has to be evaluated in detail then. For relations and architectural features of spaces Z05-Z08-Z04 and place of SC02

at ground floor, as being the second problematic area, three main alternatives are developed (see Table 30, p. 244). Here A and C coded groups are arranged with respect to the existence of space Z08. The criterion here is the placement of wet space uses according to the fireplace at Z05 and possibilities of arrangements referring to it while considering questioned parts and indicators. On the other hand, group B is referring mostly to questioning of the existence of Z08 with respect to traces which necessitate to be commented within comparative study.

In A, wet space use and related elements are placed at east wall of space Z05. A1 and A2 are depending on the separate uses of Z04, Z05 and Z08. A wet space unit, namely a typical ‘fireplace-‘hela’-fountain-cabinet’ order, is tried to be provided here with reference to Atatürk House. The difference between first two proposals is the function of the cell at the north edge of interval section. In A1, Z08 is wholly assigned to a storage function and related cell of the unit at Z05 is assigned to lavatory use. In A2 the space Z08 is wholly assigned to lavatory use. The north cell of unit inside Z05 is assigned to storage function due to the necessity of having such a space in the dwelling. In A3, the space behind Z08 is assigned to a lavatory use which is related with room Z04. Z08 is assigned to storage function whereas the north cell of the wet space unit placed at Z05 is assigned to another lavatory use. Although the arrangement is meaningful in each proposal, traces supporting such an elaborate unit composition for a wet space use are not much found at the related east wall of space Z05, since this wall was much questioned for its authenticity before. Also the entrance zone seems to be at least visually interrupted in this arrangement even the cabinet unit is changed into a triangular shelved one.

Alternative B is in fact depending on the questioning of the existence of space Z08. The west and north walls of space Z08 are found to be periodical additions and are removed. The linear order of wet spaces being attached to the fireplace unit, are found to be meaningful as being placed behind the structural module of the north section of the building. This kind of a placement in an order can be seen at Ata House sample. The unity of the space seems to be positive in these

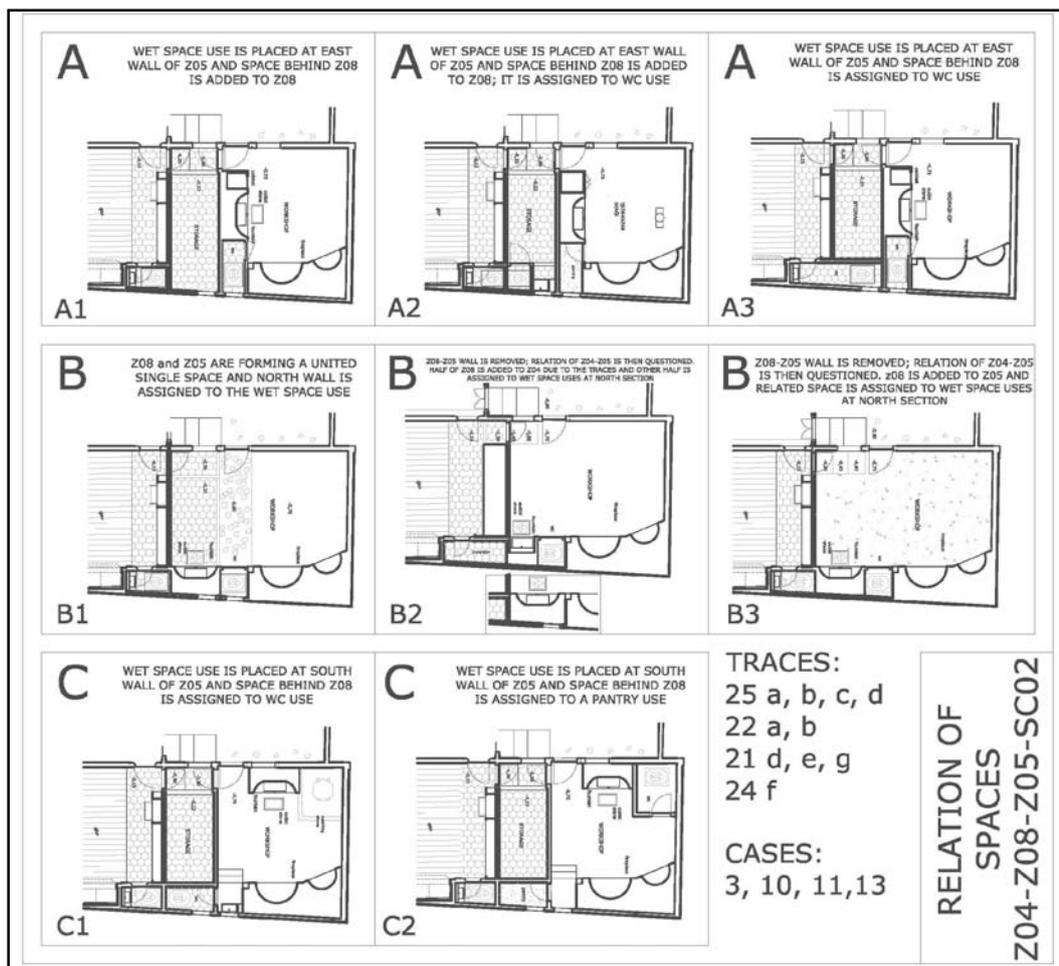
proposals. The variations are depending on the location of the east wall of the space. There are some meaningful but commented traces on the and around the related element those can be followed both from existing spaces Z08 and Z04. These are the projecting timber cover seen at skirts of Z08's east wall; triangular jointing part of wall plate placed at top of Z08's north wall; possibilities of opposing structural axes; flooring brick tiles of Z08 and related leveling; Z08-Z05 door; interrupted profiled lath of the alcove space's door that is placed at north section of space Z04, the lavatory installations seen on the ceiling of space Z08 ...etc. The first and the third proposals consider the existing line of east wall of space Z05 to be authentic. The projecting timber covers are found to be the results of structural defects. Lavatory installations on the other hand are found to be periodical additions. For the first proposal, the level differences provided by 'şeshane' brick flooring are conserved within a single space. However the level difference is so much that no efficient use can be provided. Moreover having such a risen platform here is to say that this zone is so much specialized. On the other hand, no sample could be found having such relations and such specialized functions within the studied samples. Therefore this alternative seems to be a further possibility. The third proposal, as referring to the leveling between wet spaces and zone of fireplace unit in workshop space of Ata House, separates the related zones by 10 cm of level difference. The level difference between Z04 and Z05 is solved by use of stone steps. This proposal seems to be acceptable.

The second variation under title B evaluates the questioned parts listed above and accordingly proposes replacement of the east wall of Z05 as shifting through Z05. This alternative seems to be acceptable. However, the outlet stone at space Z04, related width of this wet space of room and opposing structural axes may be found problematic. Therefore, here this alternative is just be emphasized but not be used in restitution proposals.

Alternative C is depended on the placement of wet space unit in front of the south wall of space Z05. As it can be seen at some samples like GOP Plevne Museum House, Cevdet Erek House and Fatma Ercan House, the wet space use elements

can either be placed at any location as long as it is functionally related to fireplace unit. In C1 the risen stone platform at southwest corner of the space is assigned to washing use whereas the space behind Z08 is used as a lavatory. In C2 the stone platform is evaluated as a base wall of a possible lavatory space, whereas the space behind Z08 is assigned to a pantry use. Relation of these proposals with north window is related by use of a landing which is used as a passage to the back space. Here all variations in fact seem to be referring to the later periods due to the traces seen on south wall of the space which seems to be altered in time and at about the related ground.

Table 30: Alternatives Related with North Interval Section of the Ground Floor



As a result for the alternatives proposed above in table, the one coded as B3 seems to be the best fitting proposal, even there are still some questionable traces due to changes those might be related to different periods.

As the third problematic area, the north section interval spaces of first floor have to be evaluated as well (see Table 31, p. 248). Besides eliminated staircase SC02, the north wall windows at space 105, 104's sofa door, half storey length walls of space 104, a corner post of the related short wall, relation of this closed space with windows, jointing of south wall and ceiling, vertical trace on short wall at about the middle axis, a similar trace on girder and bracket located at the opposite section, linear jointing line of ceiling boards shifted from the existing border of 104's ceiling, traces on east wall of space 103 are the questioned elements as being related to the case.

Due to the examples and their comparison with the traces or remains found in space 103, 104 and 105, there are mainly three alternatives to be thought each of which has many possibilities for the spatial organizations in itself.

'A' coded alternatives are the ones developed according to the line of jointing of ceiling boards through the whole space up to the north girder. 'B' coded proposal neglects the related trace and supposes it to be just a periodical maintenance. On the other hand proposal 'C' is not related to any of traces and spatial relations with neighboring spaces and in itself. In A-1, related trace is supposed to be belonging to a removed staircase reaching to the roof. In A-2, the trace is evaluated as the remains of altered wall of space 103. These sub-groups have variations in themselves according to the traces on east wall of space 103.

A-1-a is related with a possible door placed next to the fireplace of space 103. This will change the existing pattern of circulation and spatial relations. As seen in sample Sezayi Bey House, the back space is used as a kitchen. At the same sample the frontal part of the room is assigned to a staircase which is connecting first and second floors. It is opened to sofa and not placed inside a room. Other sample is the Ata House. Here, the building has a 'cihannüma' floor at roof and

the stairs at the interval space is related to this floor. However İbrahim Şahin House hasn't got an attic space or a 'cihannüma' floor at roof. The jointing line of ceiling boards at space 104 may be commented as a place for location of roof stairs. Here the door connecting 104 to sofa may not be there; or it is there and used for reaching to a lavatory space placed under staircase. However this alternative seems to be very compelling. Since, for a possible solution for the rest of the related space, numerous possibilities can be proposed. Any proposal presented due to a door placed next to the fireplace at space 103 can not be supported sufficiently. All proposals would be assumptions. Moreover, the related trace referring a possible door at 103's east wall is not much definite; because the same horizontal line of mud plaster that is related to the top level of a possible door is also continuing over the post of fireplace and the east brick wall of the unit. Therefore this trace may easily be related to a possible furniture that is fixed to the related wall. On the other hand the trace related to a staircase with a single branch would be a unique sample; and the related distance would be short for an ordinary step width if thought with a wall next to. If there would not be a wall but just balustrades this might be possible. However the placement of the stairs which is starting from the far side of the room would be problematic, since there is no sample besides being illogical for functionality. Having such a staircase here also seems not much possible due to the samples and spatial relations inside them. In fact there is a closure at the ceiling of existing space 108 which seems to be a connection between the interval space of first floor and roof. In summary arrangements depending on the connection of 103 and 104 spaces and having a staircase inside might be found irrelevant.

Second alternative, A-2, can be dominated by a possible cupboard placed at east wall of space 103 as shifting through space 104. This proposal depends on possible alteration of east wall of 103. Trace as jointing lines of ceiling boards as continuing all along the space up to the girder at north side of space 104-105 supports this alternative (A-2-a). Existing windows can be thought as referring to possible half storey height masses those assigned to wet space uses as lavatory

and wash basin which is seen at Atatürk House sample. However the dimensions of these windows may be problematic for the space including a cupboard which will interrupt taking light inside. On the other hand the details of construction of related windows seem to be different than the ones found to be authentic. That is to say that, related windows may be a result of periodical intervention due to the placement of staircase. Therefore this alternative may be logical. As another variation, A-2-b, the north edge of the related cupboard let a connection between 103 and 104 by a single winged door as being a complimentary part of the cupboard. However thinking of a door depending on a trace does not match with neglecting other traces at the same wall. Even if other traces belong to a later period, it means that the wall was changed before which shows that the trace of a possible door within a cupboard would be again meaningless. However this proposal has also be taken into account, even it has less possibility.

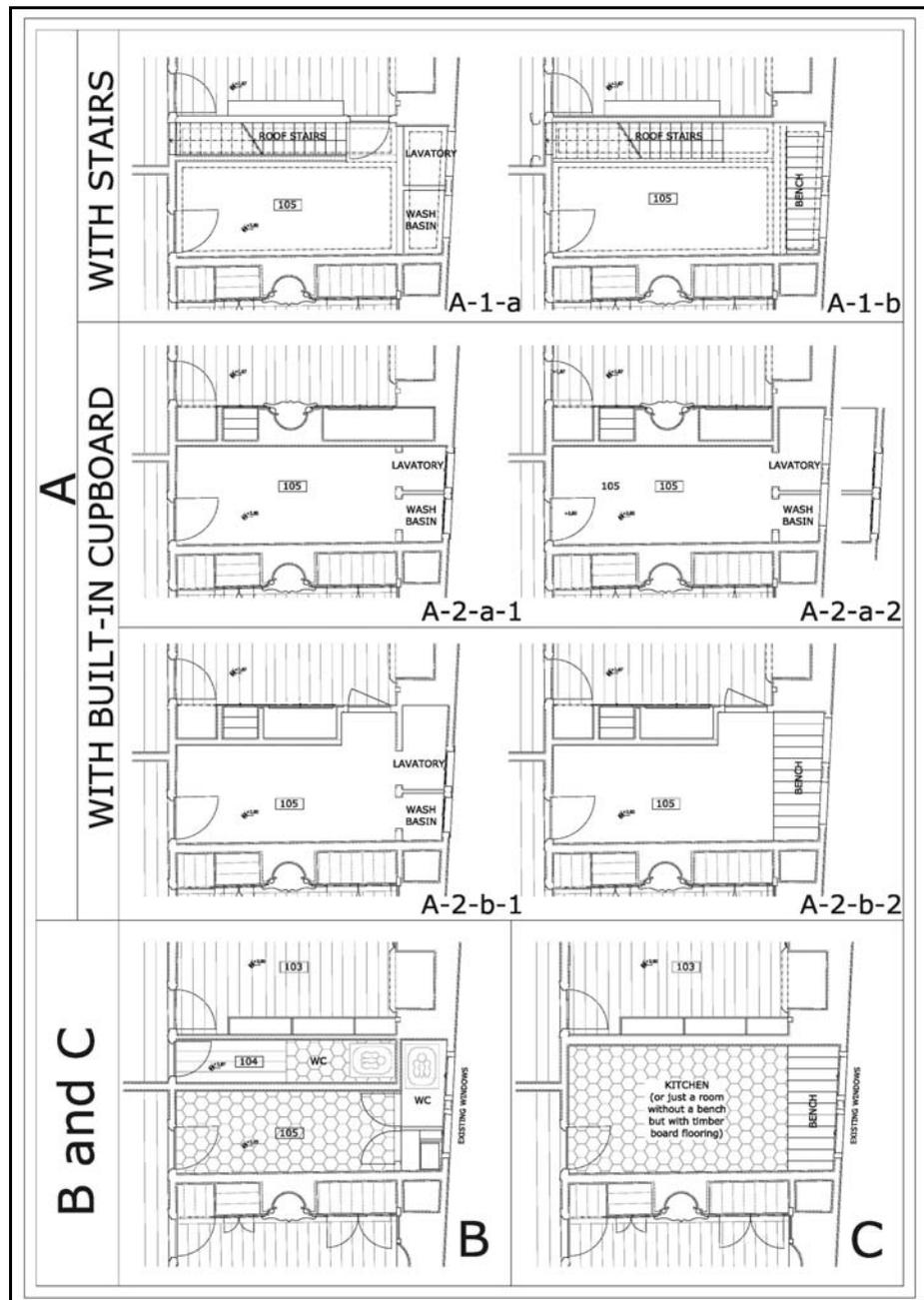
Alternative 'B', on the other hand, has no relation with any possible alternatives given above. There is no cupboard or a door at 103. Traces at east wall of space 103 may just be related to a possible architectural element like a bench and a shelved unit, as it is seen at Z04. 104 and 105 is divided into two parts from the existing line. The wall is not in half storey height but it is in full length. However rectangular alcove next to the north wall which has a ceiling at the same projection lines and fully covering the related alcove seems not to be divided into two parts, at least by a full length wall.

Alternative 'C' neglects all related traces and evaluates them to be periodical interventions. Here the space is thought to be a united volume and is assigned just to a specific function either as a living function, or a kitchen or a lavatory and a washbasin use.

The proposals listed above have also sub-variations due to the spatial organization in accordance with possible functions (see Table 31, 248).

As a result, when thought together with the possible reasons and motivations of changes, the most relevant and supportable alternative seems to be the one coded as A-2-a-1 in the related table.

Table 31: Alternatives of Spatial Organizations due to the Traces and Comparative Study



Besides these spatial cases, there are also some questioned elements inside the dwelling.

Z07 west wall seems to be intervened in time due to an additional mass placed at courtyard in front of the building. Therefore related traces may not refer to the authentic arrangement of the related part of the façade. This necessitates to be supported by comparative study. The samples without a mezzanine floor generally have three units of window rows on double winged entrance doors. The one having an entrance after a courtyard, namely Turgut Erol House, has timber board flooring after a short stone paved entrance zone which may be differed the building from the subjected one. Therefore the arrangement of this example seems not to be relevant for the problematic area. The ones at around the dwelling and GOP-Plevne Museum and Ata Houses have almost the same type of frontal arrangement at entrance zones as stated above. In summary here the double winged entrance door having an upper window row with three units is placed at about the middle of the entrance axis.

Z07 north wall is also intervened in time due to the alteration of the frontal wall of space Z07 and due to the additional courtyard mass. According to the similar examples, to the comparative study within the building and to the traces, related wall is arranged with a single winged door at the same axis of the existing one with an upper lightening window on top at right which also fits to that of similar samples.

Due to the traces at north part of the double winged door and after comparative study the east wall of space Z07 is constituted within a symmetrical arrangement by replacement of the removed side window of north part.

Here the entrance zone of basement floor and related stone masonry wall arrangement seems to be problematic also. Having a lightening unit at east façade of the building which is sunken under the level of existing ground may also be related to this problematic. The original entrance may not be located at the existing place but to the sunken part at east façade. Removal of the north window

of space Z07's east wall seems to be also related to this arrangement. However for further assumptions there is no sufficient data as trace or samples. Therefore it will be just settled for emphasizing the problem here.

Z07 south wall seems to be intervened in time due to the alteration of the space behind the related wall. Changing the place of staircase, assignment of living function to Z06 space, new arrangement of space Z01 cause the related wall to be closed all along the space. The reference of the opened part of the related wall and possible spaces behind might be the stone footing that is seen at the same axis of the door placed at the opposite side and the starting line of the basement stairs. The same line can be followed within the structural composition of the additional staircase SC01 and traces on south wall of space Z06. In addition, a necessity of having an entrance zone for the stairs placed at south interval with the sofa has to be met. All samples those analyzed within comparative study also support this relation.

Z05 west wall also seems to be intervened in time due to the removal of a service structure placed in front. However the related mass seems to be authentic; and therefore a blind wall for here seem to be appropriate.

The south part of the room 109 is altered due to the placement of a staircase, - SC01. The risen platform which seems to be assigned to a wet space use is removed with the fireplace that was placed on top of staircase. Related cupboard above fireplace is also removed and the space is left just with a window at west edge. There is just a 'sedir' unit under the west façade of the space. The south wall is also left blind even there was a door connecting the space to the altered space 108.

For the arrangement of the west wall of space 107, a double winged door placed in between cupboards is unique within the samples. The relation of neighboring rooms is also questionable due to the altered space 108. In addition, an emphasized connection of rooms seems not convenient to the authentic pattern of spatial relations as it can be supported by the comparative study. Similar samples

are the Fatma Ercan and Turgut Erol Houses. However the related rooms are connected to the sofa, but not to another room. Therefore this door is removed and complementary middle part of cupboard is replaced. This part is the ‘lambalık’ niche part which is appropriate to other samples within the building.

The partition and used timber elements of the north cupboard unit of space 103 seem to be altered according to difference in color and in construction technique. The related altered part is revised according to the similar one seen in Z04.

For the north cupboard of space 106, the arrangement seems to be atypical. The ‘harman’ brick wall under the ‘lambalık’ niche refers to a fireplace unit at the related location. Also such a location of a ‘lambalık’ niche here seems to be atypical when considered within samples. The cupboard is with its partitions and relation with removed ‘sedir’ unit and other cupboard at opposite side seems to be atypical. Especially traces on east part of the wall next to and under the side window make the related wall with its units to be questioned. The continuing flooring boards outside the north east corner behind the side window is also a clue for an alteration of the elements of the north wall. The ‘lambalık’ niche here is replaced with a fireplace as same as the one in space 103; and the east part of the cupboard is completed by removal of window. This wall and related units here are arranged as it is in Z04.

All of the analyzed cases are depended on traces and comparative study while taking the architectural necessities into consideration. The ones do not stated here are generally about some single elements which are not much dependent to integrated cases. Related reliability criteria and degrees are given in charts under the drawings.



Figure 116: Restitution Phase I – Ground Floor Plan: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)

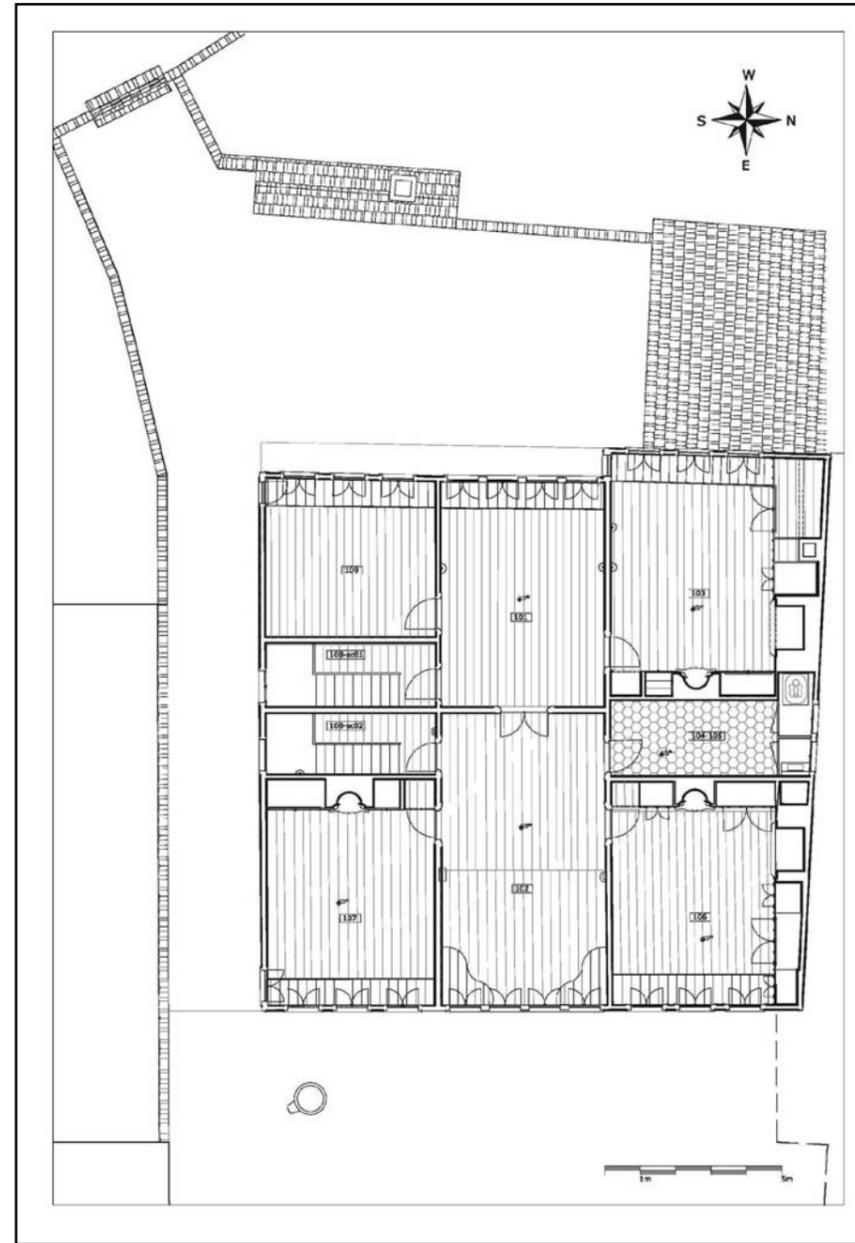


Figure 117: Restitution Phase I – First Floor Plan: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)

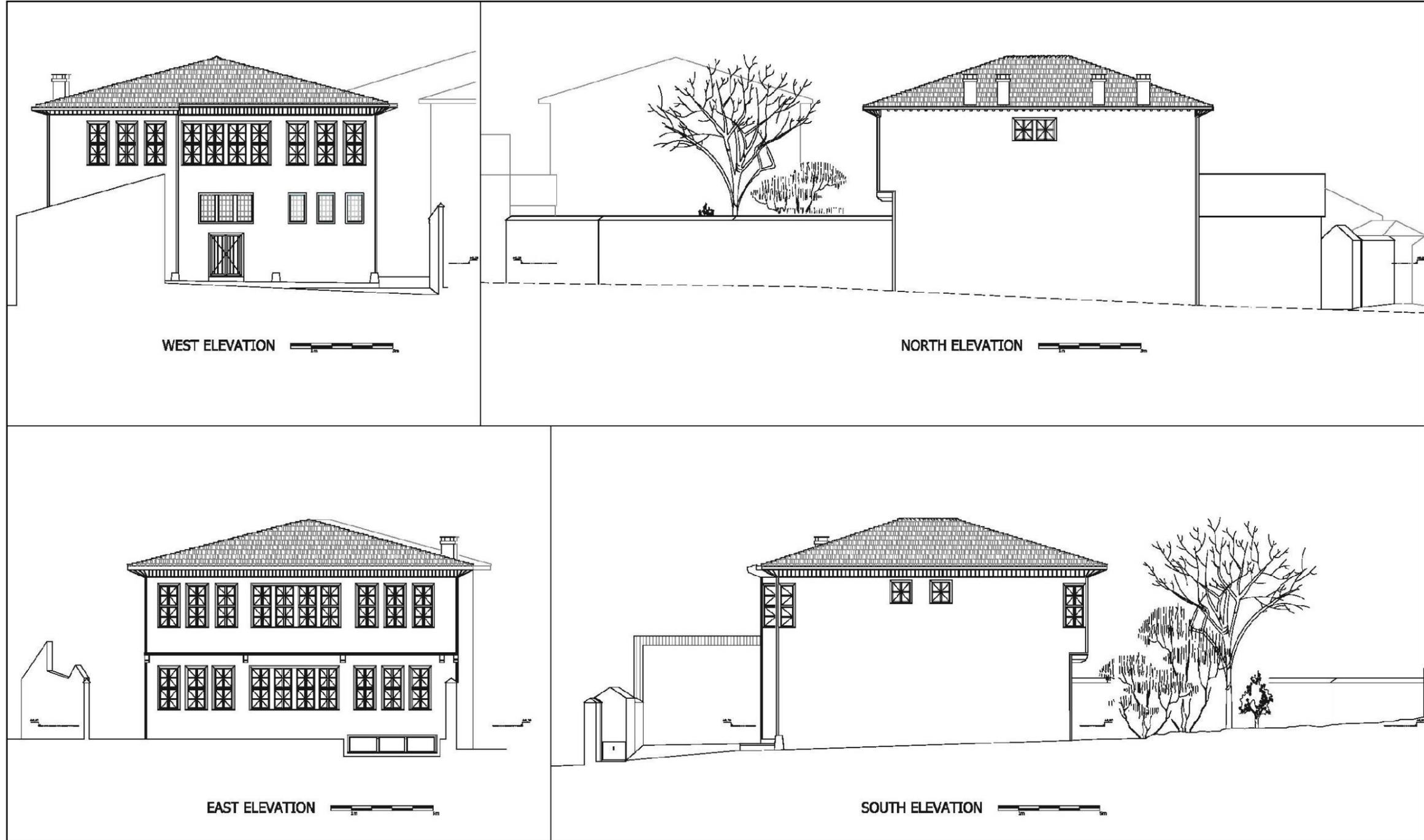


Figure 118: Restitution Phase I – Façades: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)



Figure 119: Resitution Phase I – Ground Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

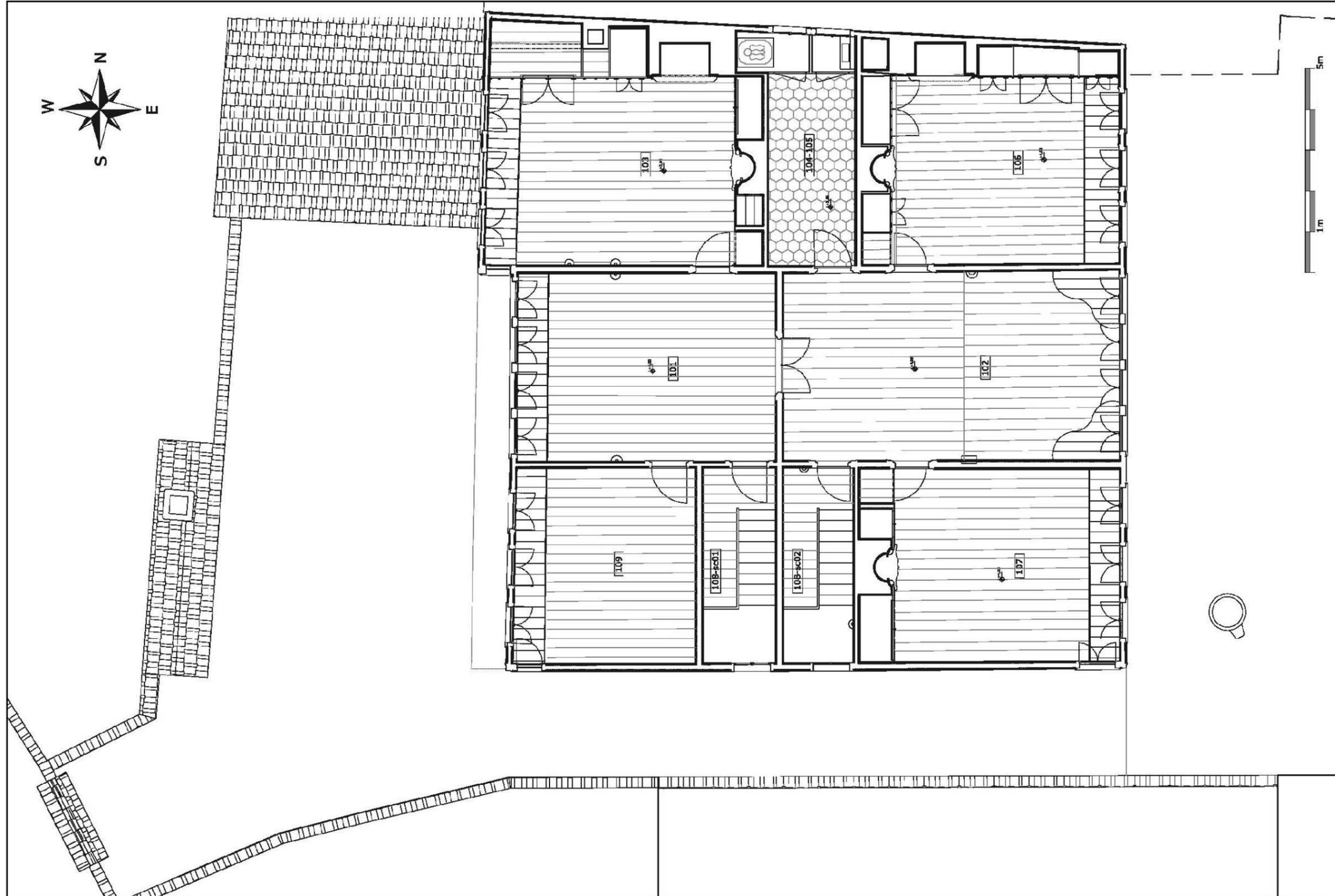


Figure 120: Restitution Phase I – First Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

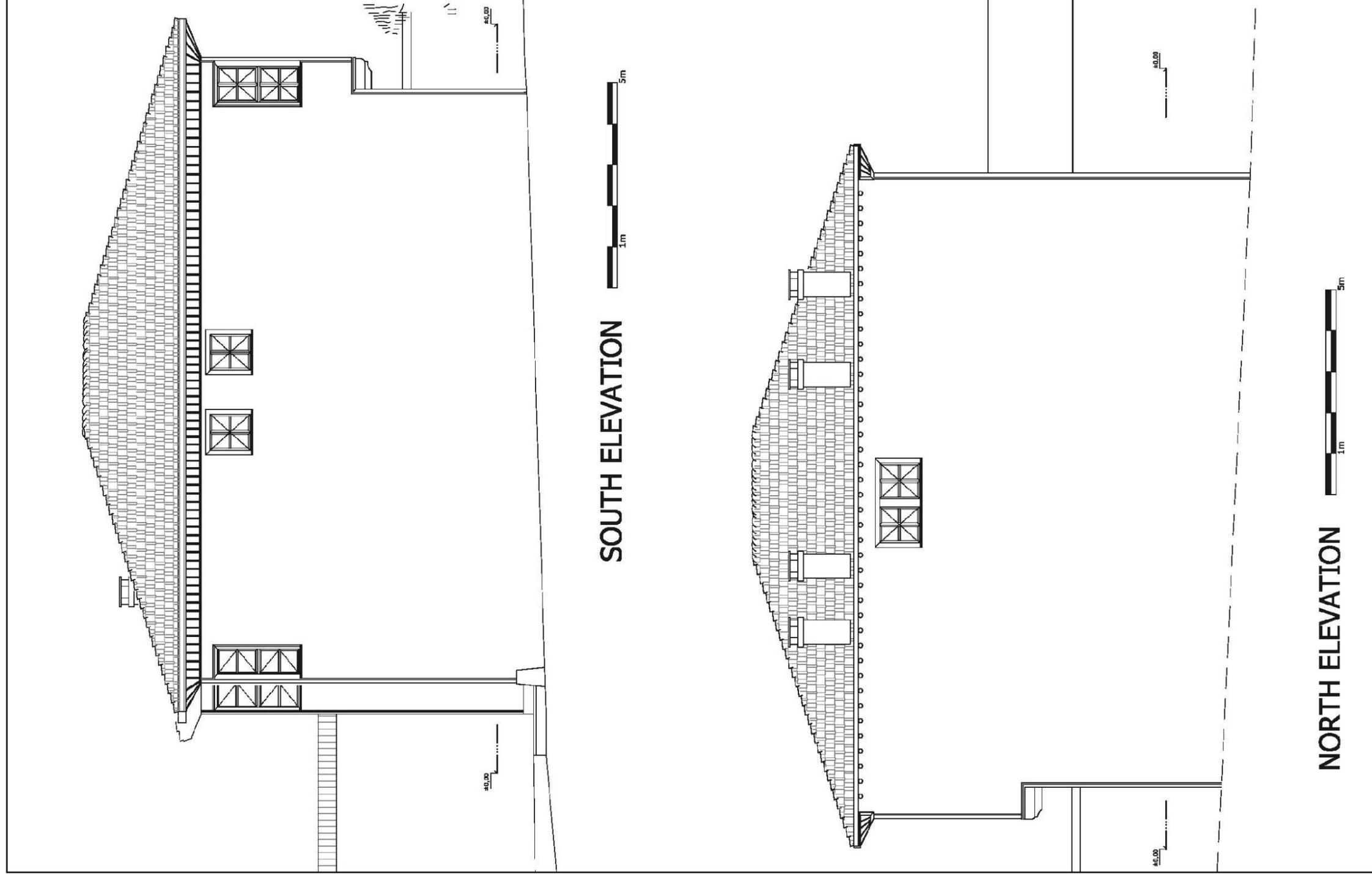


Figure 121: Restitution Phase I – South and North Façades: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

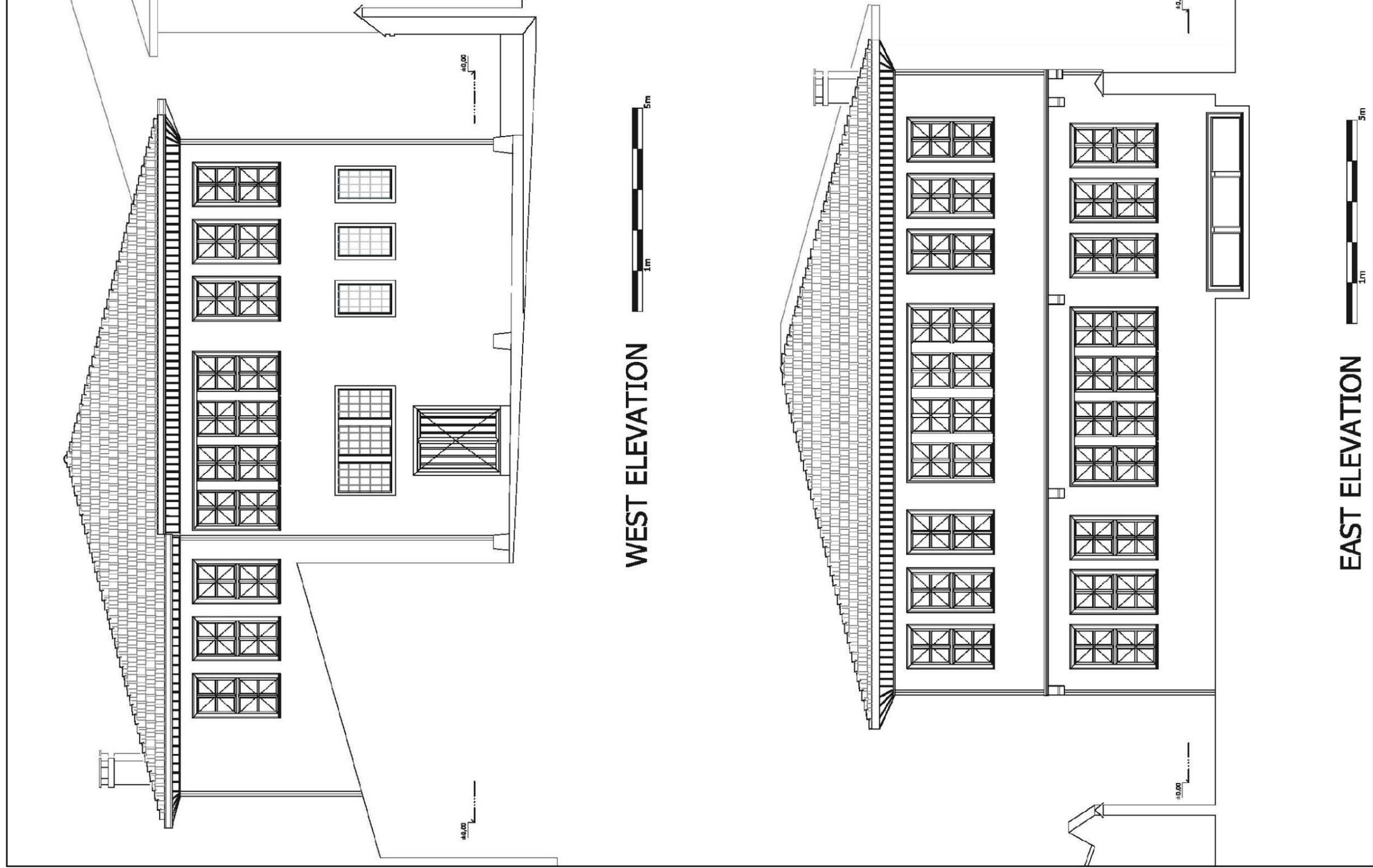


Figure 122: Restitution Phase I – West and East Façades: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

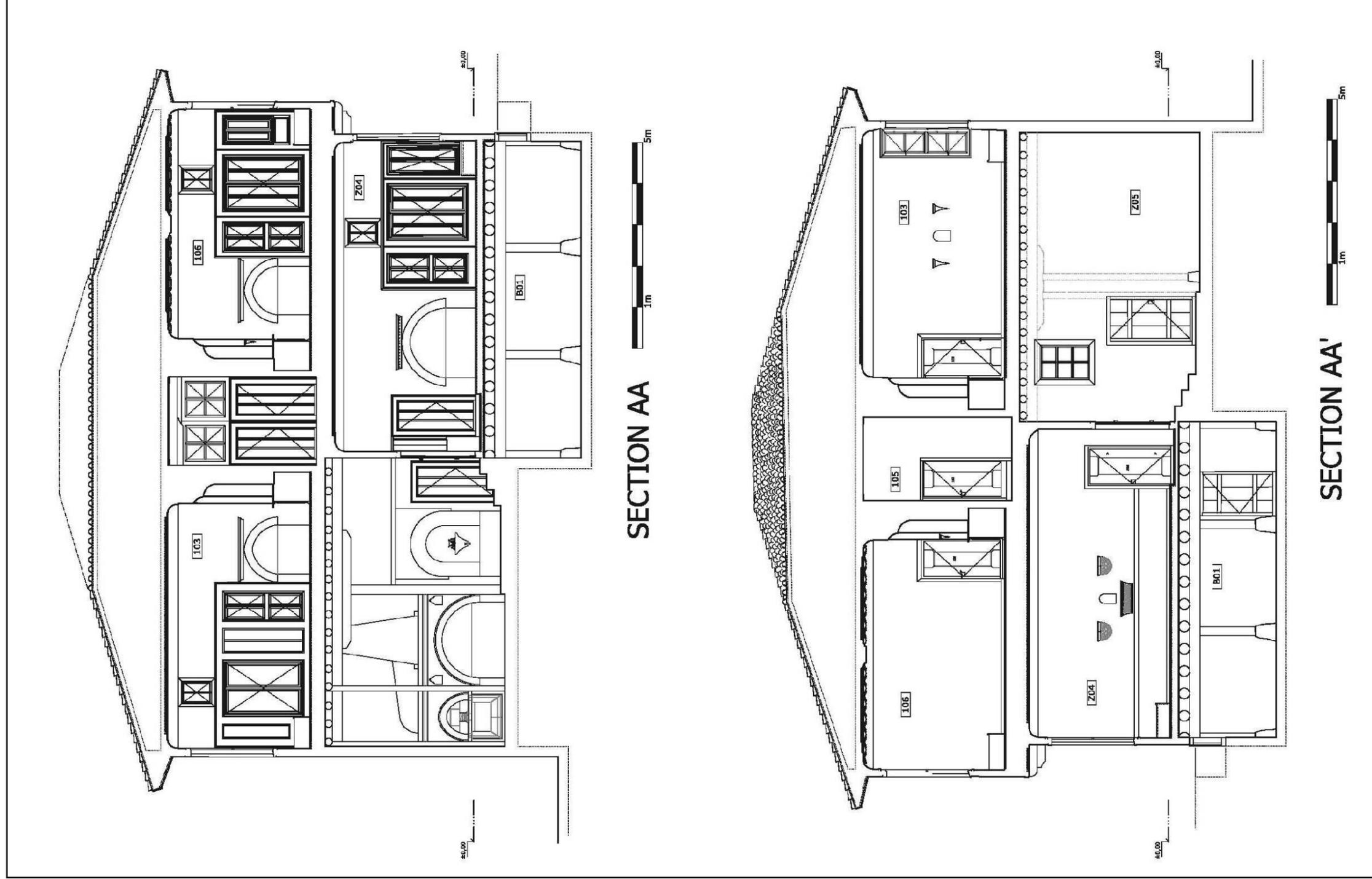


Figure 123: Restitution Phase I – Sections AA, AA' : 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

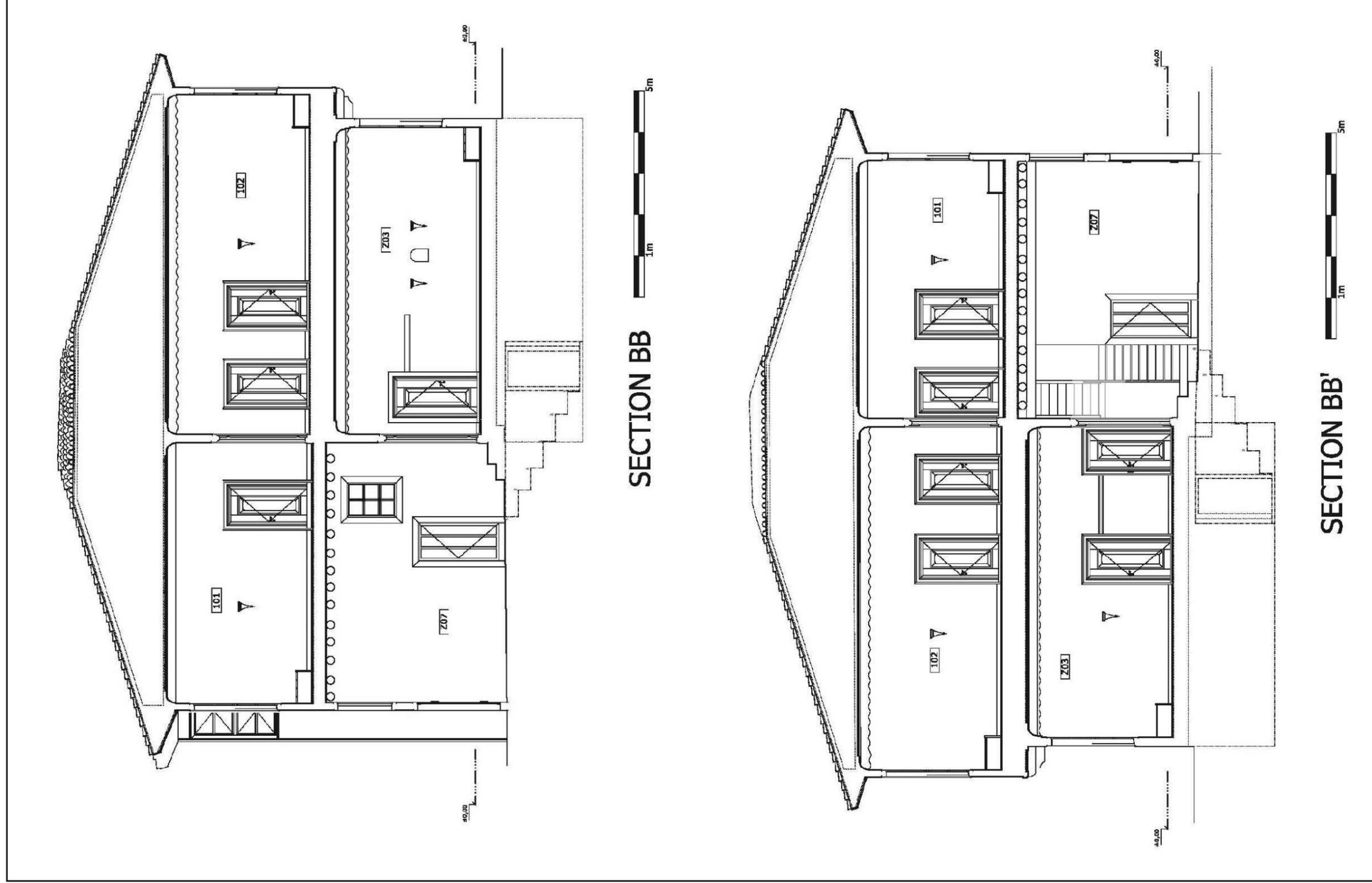


Figure 124: Restitution Phase I – Sections BB, BB': 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

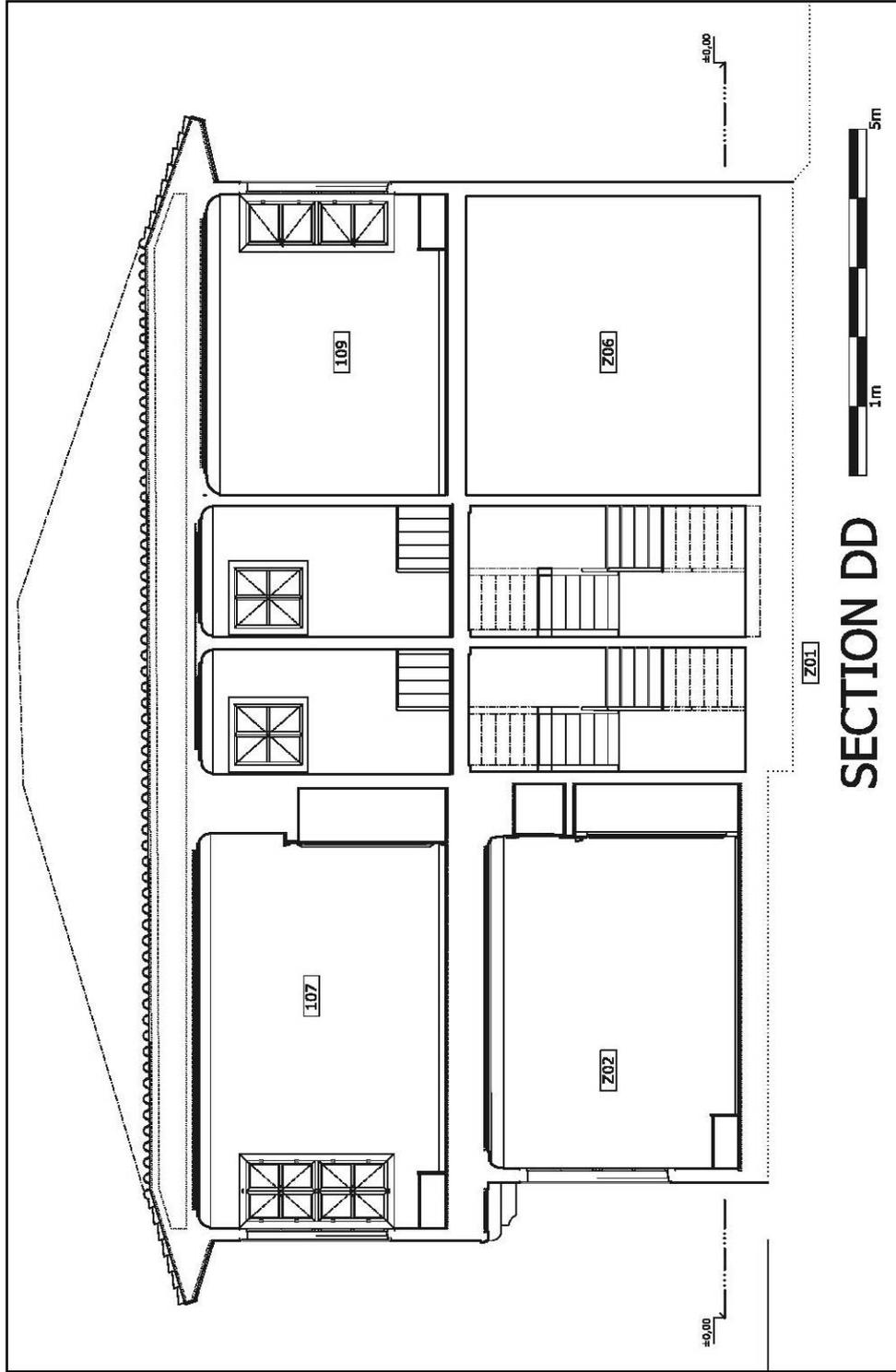


Figure 125: Restitution Phase I – Sections DD: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

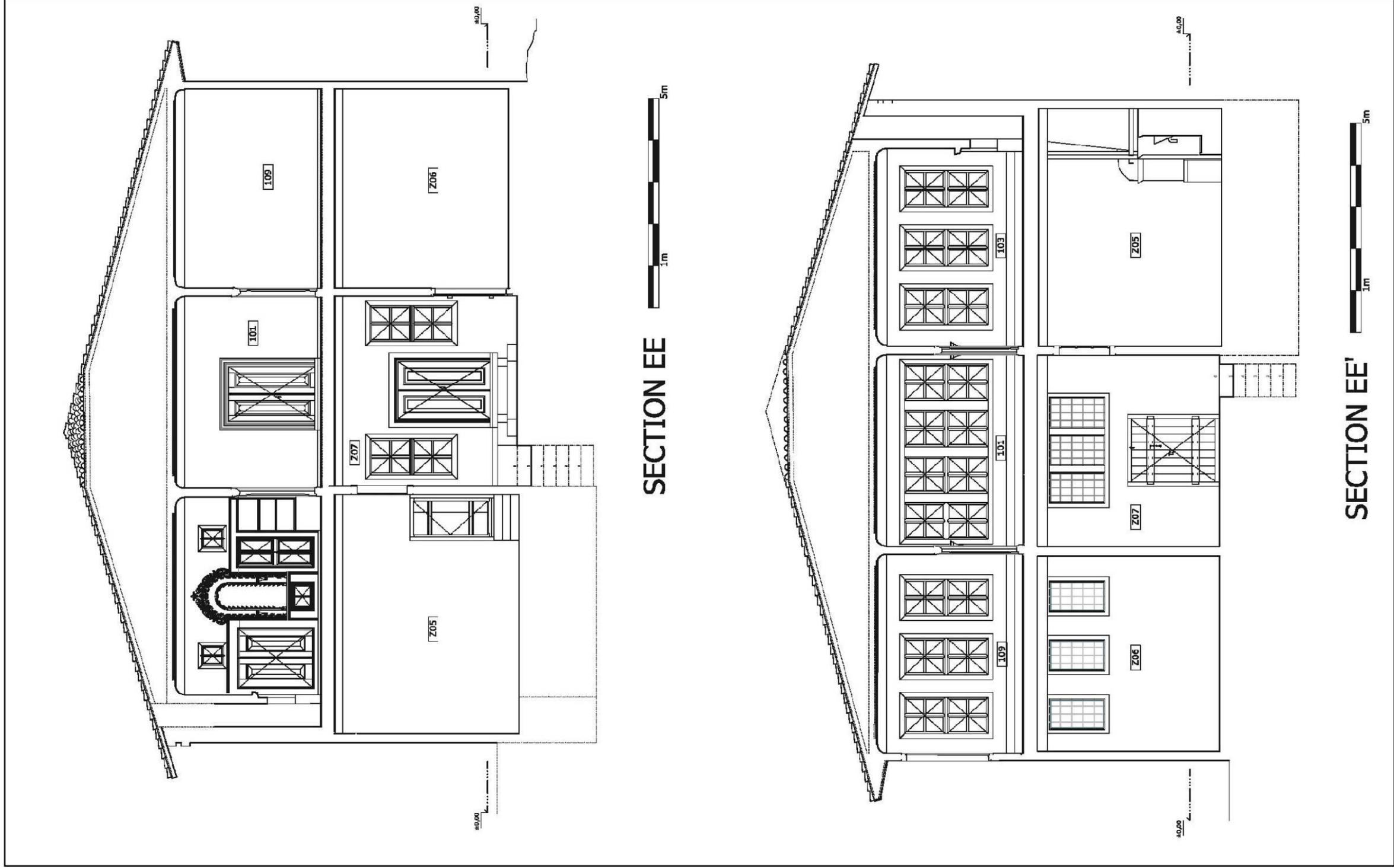


Figure 126: Restitution Phase I – Sections EE, EE' : 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

Table 32: Phase I Reliability Chart: Part-1 (Continued)

West Wall of Z04	EXISTENCE T NR	LOCATION T TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z TC TC TC			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL T CSB	DETAILS T CSB	DEGREE 1°
Arch-elements on west Wall of Z04	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T CS			FORM T CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 2°
fountain at Z05	EXISTENCE CS TC	LOCATION CS TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS AN CS AN CS			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 5°
lavatory space at north west corner of Z05	EXISTENCE CS TC	LOCATION CS TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS CS CS			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 5°
heightened platform at east half of Z05	EXISTENCE T CS TC	LOCATION T TC CS	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T TC TC TC			FORM TC	MATERIAL T	DETAILS T	DEGREE 2°
stone steps at south east corner of Z05	EXISTENCE AN CS	LOCATION AN CS	DIMENSIONS X Y Z AN AN AN			FORM AN	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 6°
door of Z06-Z07	EXISTENCE CS TC	LOCATION CS TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CSB CSB CSB AN			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°
partition wall of stairs at ground floor	EXISTENCE CS TC	LOCATION CS TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z TC AN TC AN TC CSB AN			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
western stairs	EXISTENCE CS TC	LOCATION CS TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z TC CS AN TC CS AN TC CS AN			FORM T CS AN	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 4°
steps at Z07	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T T			FORM T	MATERIAL T	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 1°
east wall of Z06	EXISTENCE TC	LOCATION TC AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z TC AN TC AN TC AN			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°
windows of Z06	EXISTENCE CS AN	LOCATION CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS CS CS AN			FORM CSB CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 5°

Table 32: Reliability Phase I Chart: Part-2 (Continued)

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	X	Y		Z																																							
CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	5°																																			
EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS			FORM	MATERIAL	DETAILS	DEGREE																																			
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Table 32: Phase I Reliability Chart: Part-3 (Continued)

door of eastern stairs at 1st floor	EXISTENCE TC AN	LOCATION T CS	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
'lambalik' niche instead of door 107-108	EXISTENCE TC CSB	LOCATION TC CSB	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
'sedir' of 102	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM TC CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
'sedir' of 101	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 1°
fireplace of 106 at north wall	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
cupboard cabinet instead of window of 106 at east of north wall	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
door of eastern stairs at 1st floor	EXISTENCE TC AN	LOCATION T CS	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
'lambalik' niche instead of door 107-108	EXISTENCE TC CSB	LOCATION TC CSB	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
'sedir' of 102	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM TC CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
'sedir' of 101	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 1°
fireplace of 106 at north wall	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
cupboard cabinet instead of window of 106 at east of north wall	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
wet spaces at 104-105	EXISTENCE CS AN	LOCATION T CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 3°
wet spaces at 104-105	EXISTENCE TC AN	LOCATION TC CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°
east cupboard of 103	EXISTENCE TC CSB AN	LOCATION TC CSB AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°
north cupboard of 103	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 1°
cupboard of 106 at north wall	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
west wall of 104-105 space	EXISTENCE T TC	LOCATION TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
wet spaces at 104-105	EXISTENCE CS AN	LOCATION T CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 3°
wet spaces at 104-105	EXISTENCE TC AN	LOCATION TC CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z			FORM CSB CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°

Table 32: Phase I Reliability Chart: Part-4

COURTYARD ELEMENTS									
	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS			FORM	MATERIAL	DETAILS	DEGREE
			X	Y	Z				
chimney inside north cupboard of 103	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	1°
arrangement of north part of east cupboard at 103	CSB CS AN	CSB CS AN	CSB AN	CSB AN	CSB AN	CSB AN	CSB	CSB	3°
'sadir' of space 109	T	T	T CSB	T CSB	T CSB	T CSB	CSB	CSB	1°
south wall of 109	CS T	T	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1°
partition wall of stairs at 1st floor	T CS AN	TC CS AN	T	T	T CSB AN	CSB	CSB	CSB	2°
structure at north of lot	T	T	TC AN	T	T	T	CS	CS	2°
courtyard walls	T	T	T CS	T CS	CS	TC	CSB CS	CS CSB	2°
fireplace at courtyard	TC VK	TC VK	CS VK	CS VK	CS VK	CS VK	CSB CS VK	CS CSB VK	3°
fountain at courtyard	T	T	T CS	T CS	TC CS	TC CS	T CS	T CS	2°
courtyard entrance door	T	T	T CS	T CS	T CS	T CS	T CS	T CS	1°

T: trace or remains	CS: comparative study within Tokat
TC: commented or related traces	VK: verbal knowledge
CSB: comparative study within dwelling	AN: architectural necessity

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND RELIABILITY DEGREES OF 1ST HISTORICAL PHASE OF THE DWELLING

6.2.2. Phase II

This period seems to be related to the immigration period of Turkey after 1950's. The courtyard elements and their organization, original plan scheme and spatial

relations seem to be much changed at this period due to the use of the dwelling by different tenant families which is still a widespread way of use in traditional residential fabric of Tokat. For related changes of this period İbrahim Şahin stated that, "...We had made some partial interventions; but we had bought the building approximately as same as the existing situation. We had just demolished some structures outside the main building since they were unstable. In addition, we had removed some detached or collapsed architectural elements from the building..." Therefore, it is understood that the dwelling had much intervened in between 1950's and 1970's by the first owner.

Even after the new owner, father of İbrahim Şahin, had bought the building at 1972⁵ division of the building was not much changed and rental use was continued as stated by İbrahim Şahin.

For this phase it is logical to think about the period not as depending on the date of change in ownership but as depending on the great massive changes in between 1950's and late 1980's since definite differentiation of the exact dates of the changes could not be determined. However for some cases, changes were given as referring to different periods.

According to this, there were some structures at open space of the lot such as a service/storage structure in front of the middle part of the main building, a porch at the south edge of the west elevation related with a straight staircase directly reaching to a hall at first floor, an attached closed interval space at south of the main building, a corridor-like semi closed passage structure between entrance zone and interval space. The fireplace and courtyard entrance were still in use at that period.

About the interior design and exact function of the closed space placed in front of the main entrance of the building is not definitely known. The only document

⁵ No document about the change in ownership for the related time could be found; this information is depending on the statement of İbrahim Şahin.

related to this unit is the photograph taken at late 1980's⁶ (see Figure 43). The stone element seen inside the structure may refer to the function of the space (see Figure 44). This architectural element seems to be a water well or a 'tandır'. On the other hand, having a fireplace unit inside seems to be not much possible due to the lack of a chimney. The construction technique of the roof is also not convenient to that of the ground floor. The height of the structure also refers to a possible use of the space with a mezzanine floor. The courtyard units seen at other samples are generally used as either a workshop space having a fireplace unit inside; or a storage space for grain, straw or else. All data when thought together within the similar samples, shows that this space was probably used both for storage and for washing.



Figure 127: A Structure in front of at Courtyard (1980's) (Ref: İbrahim Şahin, Owner)



Figure 128: Circular Stone Element Inside the Structure (1980's) (Ref: İbrahim Şahin, Owner)

⁶ This knowledge is depending on the verbal knowledge of the owner

The closed space at south interval is at a ground floor height. It is attached to the main building and set on posts placed next to the garden wall of lot 8. This space has a lavatory unit inside the middle south façade of the building. This closed space is connected to the building by a double winged door placed at the middle axis of the south interval section of the building. The upper lightening unit has two single wings at opposing edges with a fixed partition at middle. This window is found at Z07.

The entrance zone of the courtyard seems to have a double use character by the defined side structure. Depending on the traces and on to the verbal knowledge of the owner the south part of the entrance is continuing on through the east part of the lot within a semi closed narrow corridor-like structure up to the interval closed space.

Besides these massive changes at open spaces of lot main building was exposed to some massive changes affecting the use character and circulation scheme inside the building as well. Main reasons of these changes inside the building are depending on the removal of staircases and construction of new ones due to the motivation of living of different users inside a single building. After removal of staircases from the west interval section, one of the staircases is placed at southwest corner of the building which is directly connecting courtyard and first floor. It has an indirect relation with the west sofa of first floor. Second one is placed at north middle part of the building. It has no direct relations with sofa at both floors. It is connecting the spaces Z05 and 105.

Changes at both interval sections of the building cause some spatial and functional changes at the related parts.

According to this, for the south interval part of the building, Z06 was enlarged through east and was assigned to living functions. Floor and ceiling of it was covered by timber boards. The windows at west wall were altered. A door was placed at northeast corner, where the one connecting the space to Z05 was removed. Neighboring space Z01 was also a result of these changes at this section

of the building. An entrance door was placed at the middle axis of the narrow side of the space on south wall. Space was connected to rooms Z06, Z02 and to east sofa Z03 as serving as if it was a small sofa. The ceiling and floor were covered with timber boards as well. Space placed under the staircase was probably used as a cupboard which would later be altered into a lavatory use by placement of a back wall with concrete blocks and by covering the ground with screed. Built-in cupboard of room Z02 at west wall was also altered due to the placement of a door at north edge which provided a connection with Z01. Same type of changes may be claimed for the related part of the first floor. Staircase was reaching to space 108 which is created by the removal of partition wall between the staircases of first period. This space, as it was acceptable for Z01 at ground floor, seem to be assigned to a small sofa function before entering the main sofas placed at the middle block of the building. This space was connecting to rooms 109, 107 and sofa 101. The windows at south wall of ex-staircase spaces were altered. 107 and 101 doors were double winged doors which may be found meaningful for the newly arranged use character of the building. These doors may be thought as the main entrances of differentiated blocks which were assigned to the use of different families. The door between 107 and 108 was placed at the middle of the related wall by the removal of built-in cupboard's 'lambalık' niche of space 107. This entrance was emphasized by use of a vault on top of the door. On the other hand space 109 seems to be assigned to a kitchen function by placement of a fireplace and a bench above the staircase space and on a heightened platform at south of the space. Outlet of a washbasin unit can be followed from the south edge of the west elevation.

On the other hand, for the north interval part of the building, Z05 was narrowed from east side due to the construction of an interval space next to space Z04. This space, Z08, follows the line of 'L' shaped staircase that is circulating around Z08. It also seemed to conserve the connection between Z04 and Z05. A stepped passage zone was created at the south section of the space and was separated from the main space by a risen 'şeşhane' brick covered platform. Space Z08 seems to

be changed in time due to the demand of WC use. In early periods of the second phase, before the structure at courtyard had been built, this space seemed to be used as storage, and lavatory use seems to be placed at south part of Z05. However, placement of a wet space at first floor inside the hall 105, which will be explained in more detail below, made this space to be evaluated as a wet space as well. Related staircase is reached from Z05 by a simple single winged door that is placed after three steps heightened landing and has no relation with any of sofas at both floors. Due to the placement of this new staircase the wet space elements at related place were removed at both floors. This staircase is connecting to 105 at first floor which is covered with ‘şeşhane’ bricks. Space 105 seems to be divided into two parts after addition of the space of the removed built-in cupboard of 103 at this 1st period of the 2nd phase. The west part of the division was then assigned to wet space use having a lavatory and a washbasin unit inside. A single winged door was placed at south side of this wet space as connecting it to sofa 101. The windows at north wall were also altered due to the changed dimensions and organization of space 105. This space seems also to be changed in time due to the increasing demand of additional wet space. Therefore a division by a simple partition wall seems to be done inside space 104 at the 2nd period of 2nd phase. A simply constructed single winged door was placed to the north edge of this space which could be reached from space 105. This part had also a lavatory and a washbasin unit inside (For the related periods of 2nd Phase see Figure 129, p. 271)⁷.

⁷ The changes in user profiles were tried to be correlated to the changes in plan schemes. The schemes, functional and spatial organizations are not referring to absolute information but just proposing a motivation for different periodical interventions those were determined in Chapter 3.2.3 (p. 150) and evaluated in Chapter 6.2.2. (p. 265). Related periods do not propose a strict differentiation in time; some spatial relations and time of changes may coincide.



Figure 129: Periodical Changes in II. Historical Phase of the Dwelling

About the north section of the building, construction of an adjacent neighboring building⁸ is important as to understand some questioned problems of architectural elements of first floor living rooms, 103 and 106. The north built-in cupboard of 103 was a result of an alteration. The arrangement at the first period was changed and double cabinets next to the fireplace were altered with a single winged closure. Due to the change of fireplace unit of space Z05, the chimney inside the void was also shifted to south and remains of the first were left at back of the new one. On the other hand north wall of space 106 seems to be much altered. By the construction of neighboring building the east edge of the related wall might give a chance to have a window which did not prevent the privacy of lot 10. As the cupboard had to be shifted through west, the fireplace unit of the related wall of the first period was removed and a narrower unit, ‘lambalık’ niche, was placed instead of it. Arrangement of cupboard was also changed. Double cabinet part was removed and double winged ‘yüklük’ part was altered into a single winged one. Order of having a cabinet at east edge seemed to be conserved. In addition, for the west wall of Z05, the three unit of a window row was altered to that of a five unit at that period probably due to the prevented lightening opportunity. Later a small door was placed next to the double winged one at the same wall probably in order to provide a direct entrance from Z05 to the service structure.

⁸ For this case, İbrahim Şahin stated that the neighboring building had collapsed at 1976 and then rapidly constructed adjacent to the main building of his family with his father’s permission. The collapsed one was a traditional dwelling and was located at far west of the existing contemporary one; however he could not define the exact settling and mass of it.

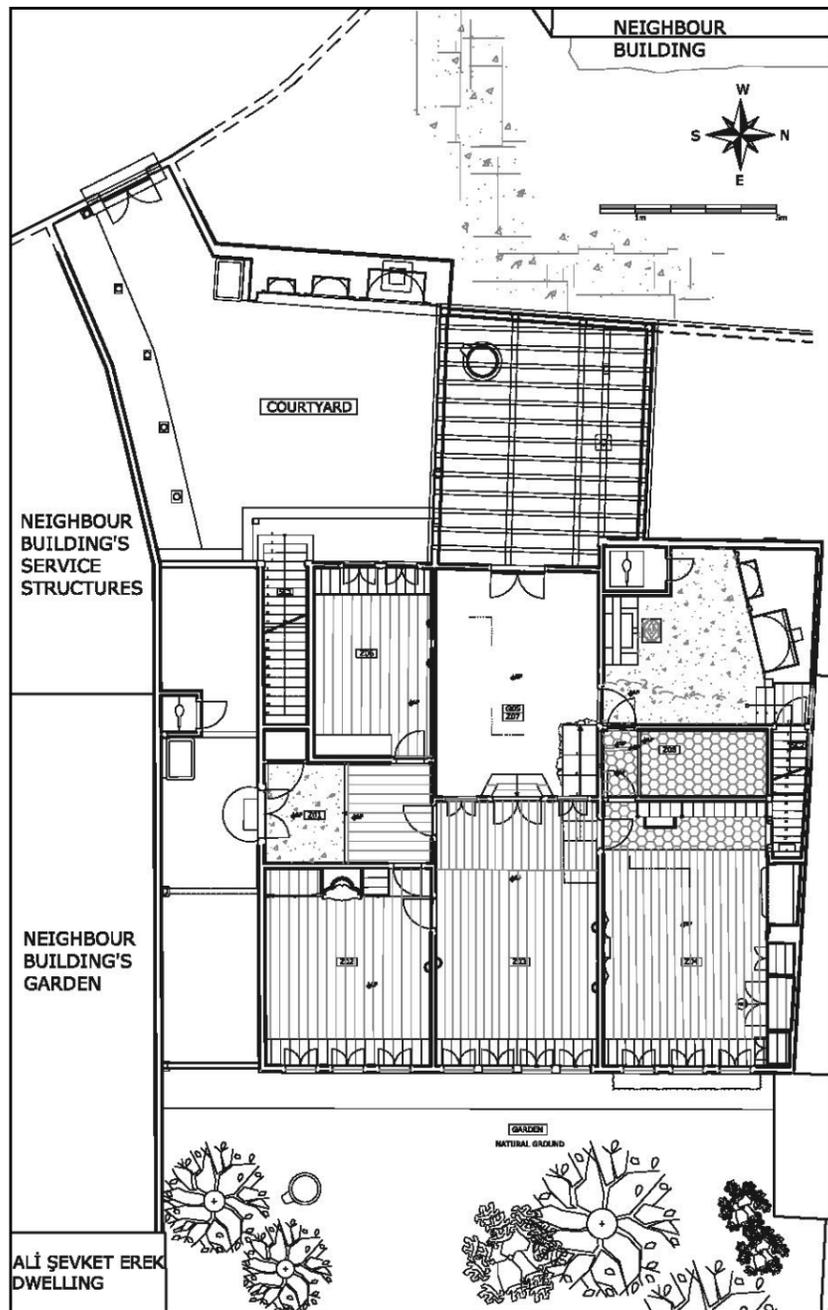


Figure 130: Restitution Phase II – Ground Floor Plan: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)

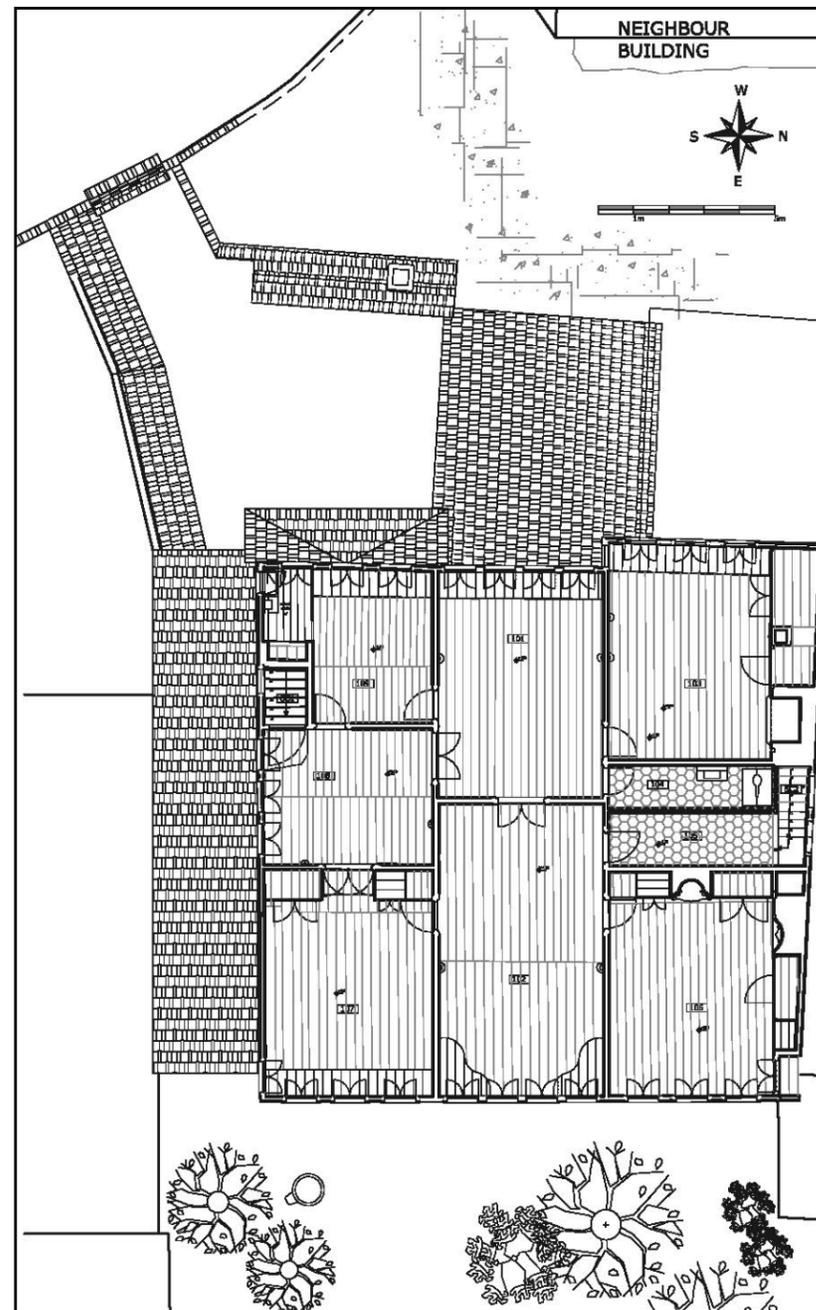


Figure 131: Restitution Phase II – First Floor Plan: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)

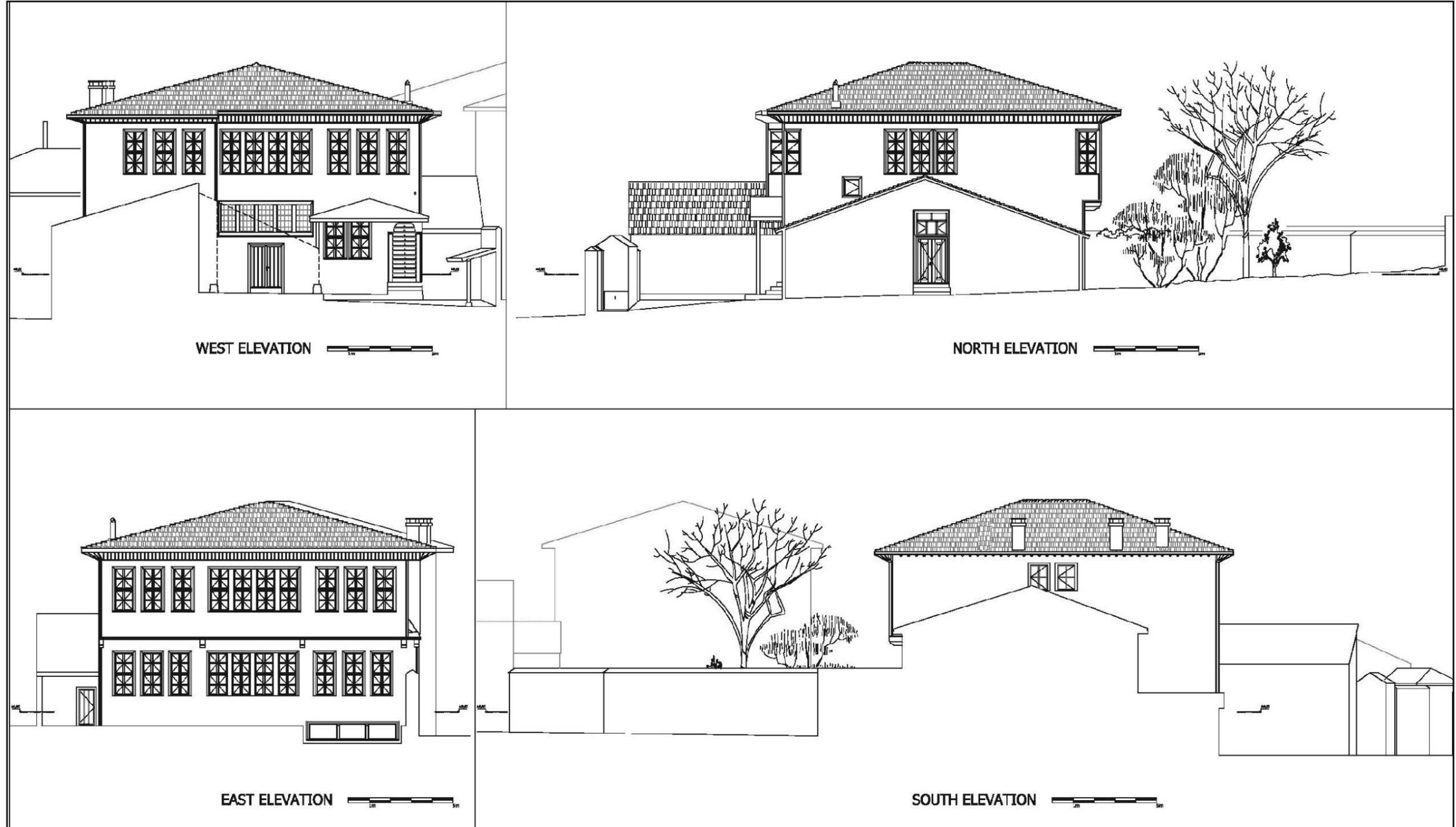


Figure 132: Restitution Phase II – Façades: 1/200 (Presented in 1/100 at Jury)

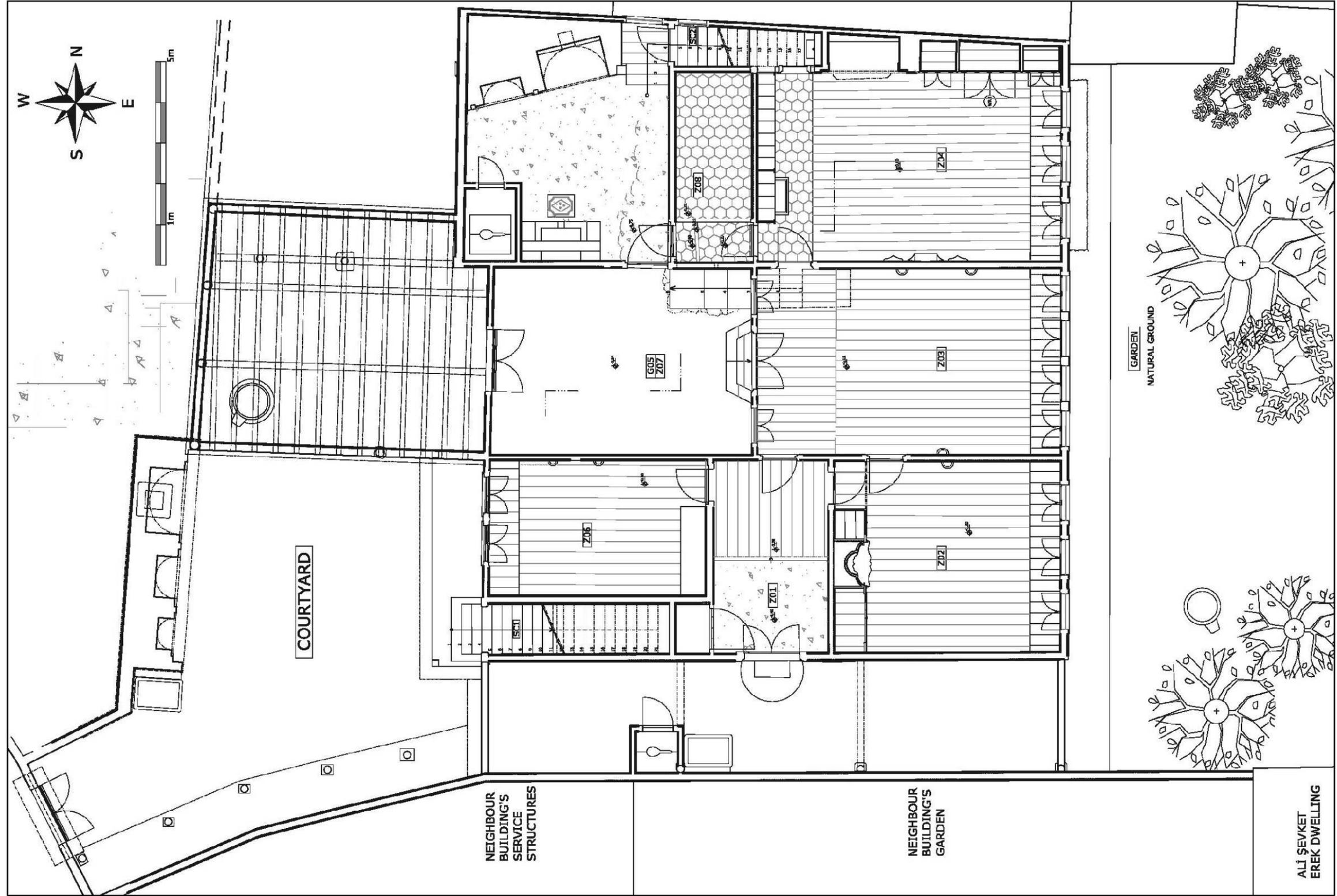


Figure 133: Restitution Phase II – Ground Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

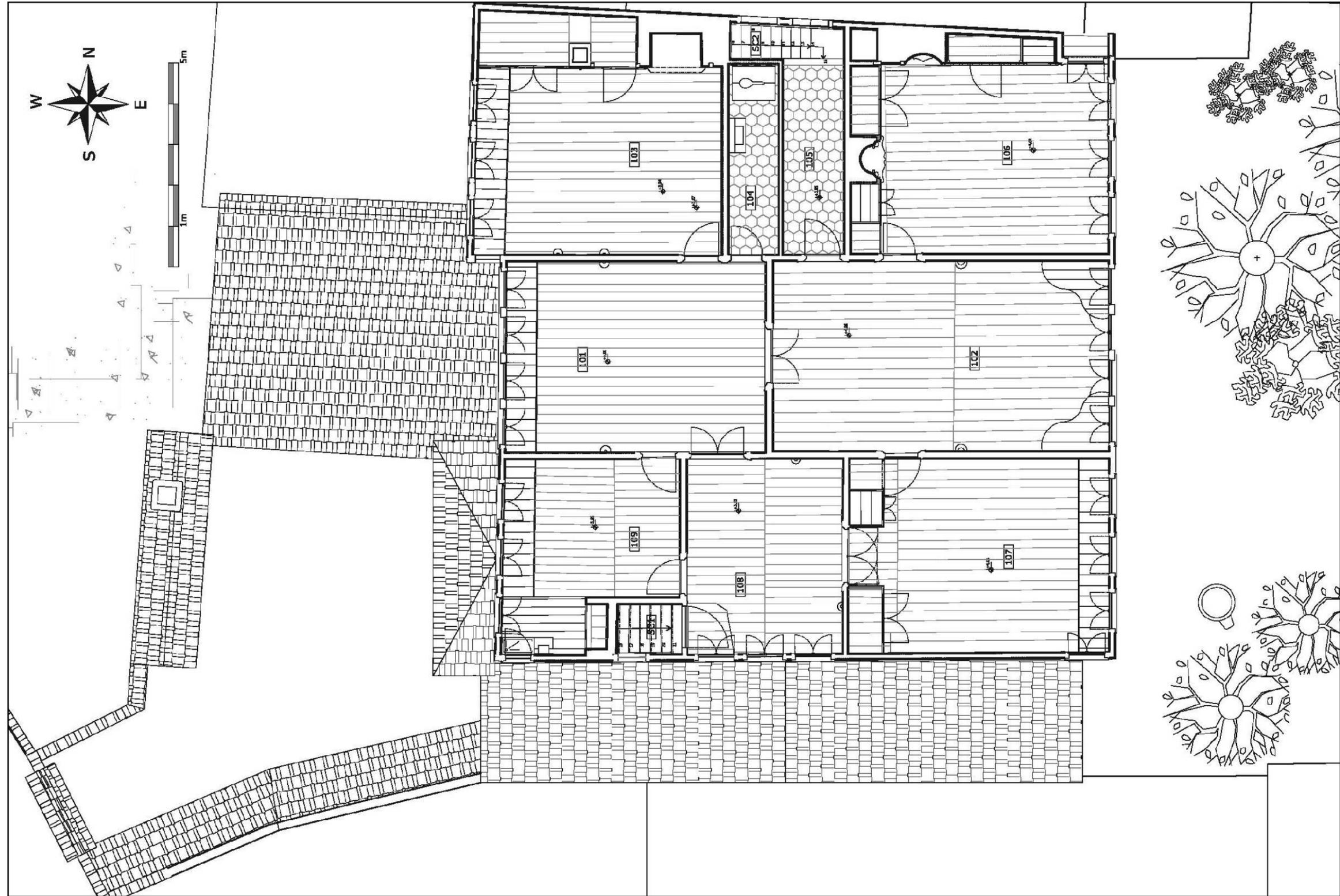


Figure 134: Restitution Phase II – First Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

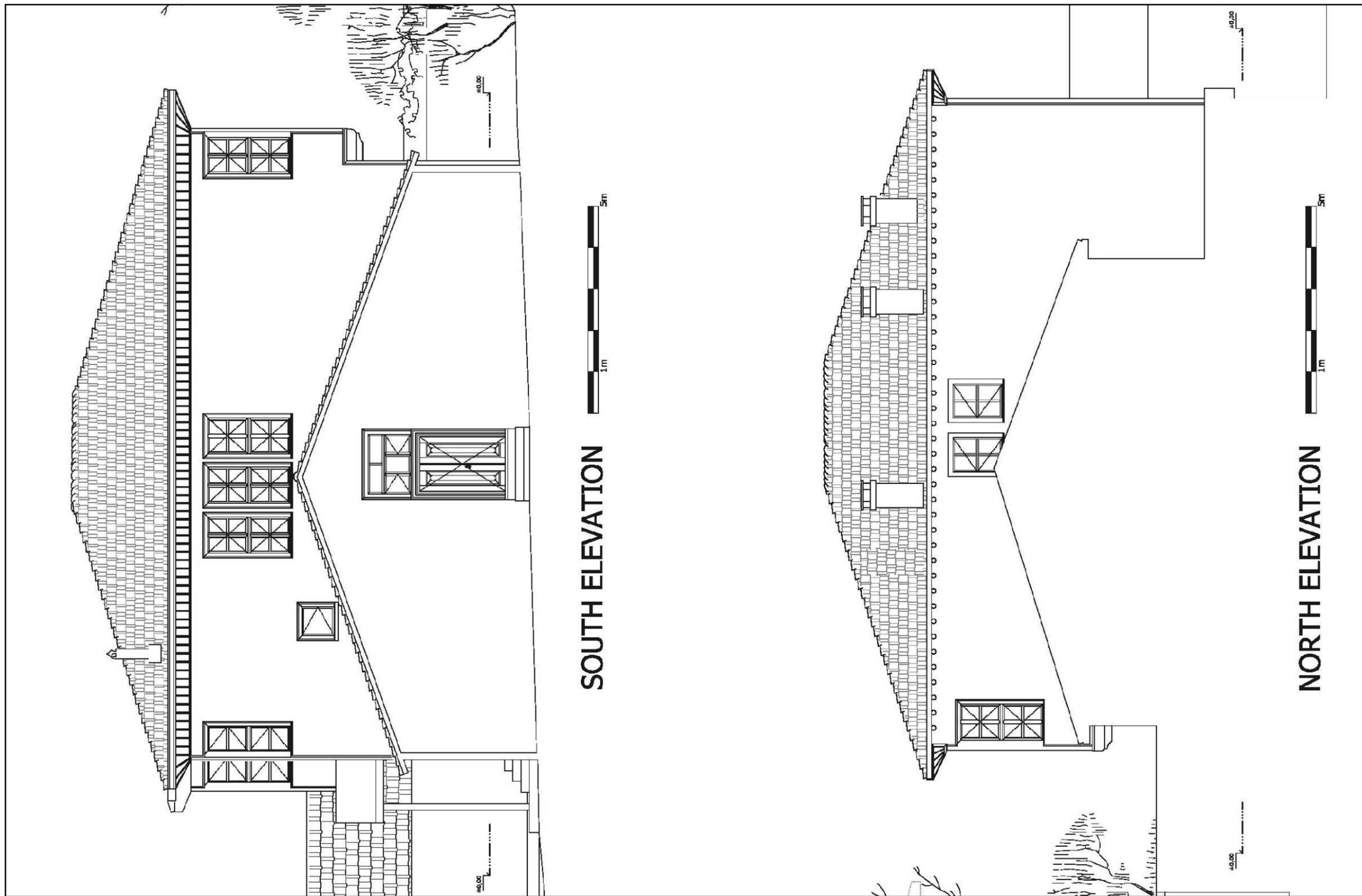


Figure 135: Restitution Phase II – South and North Façades: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

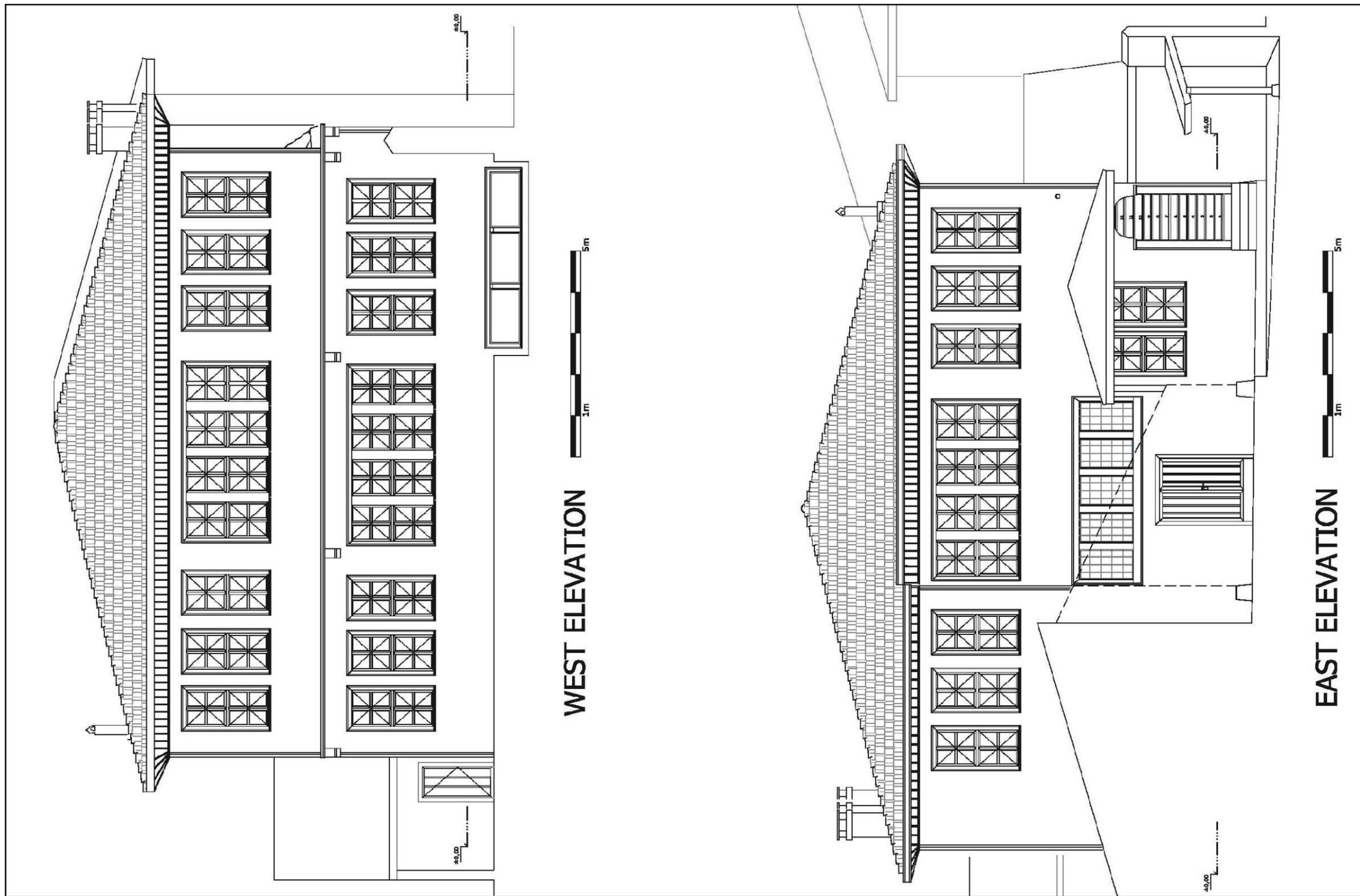


Figure 136: Restitution Phase II – West and East Façades: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

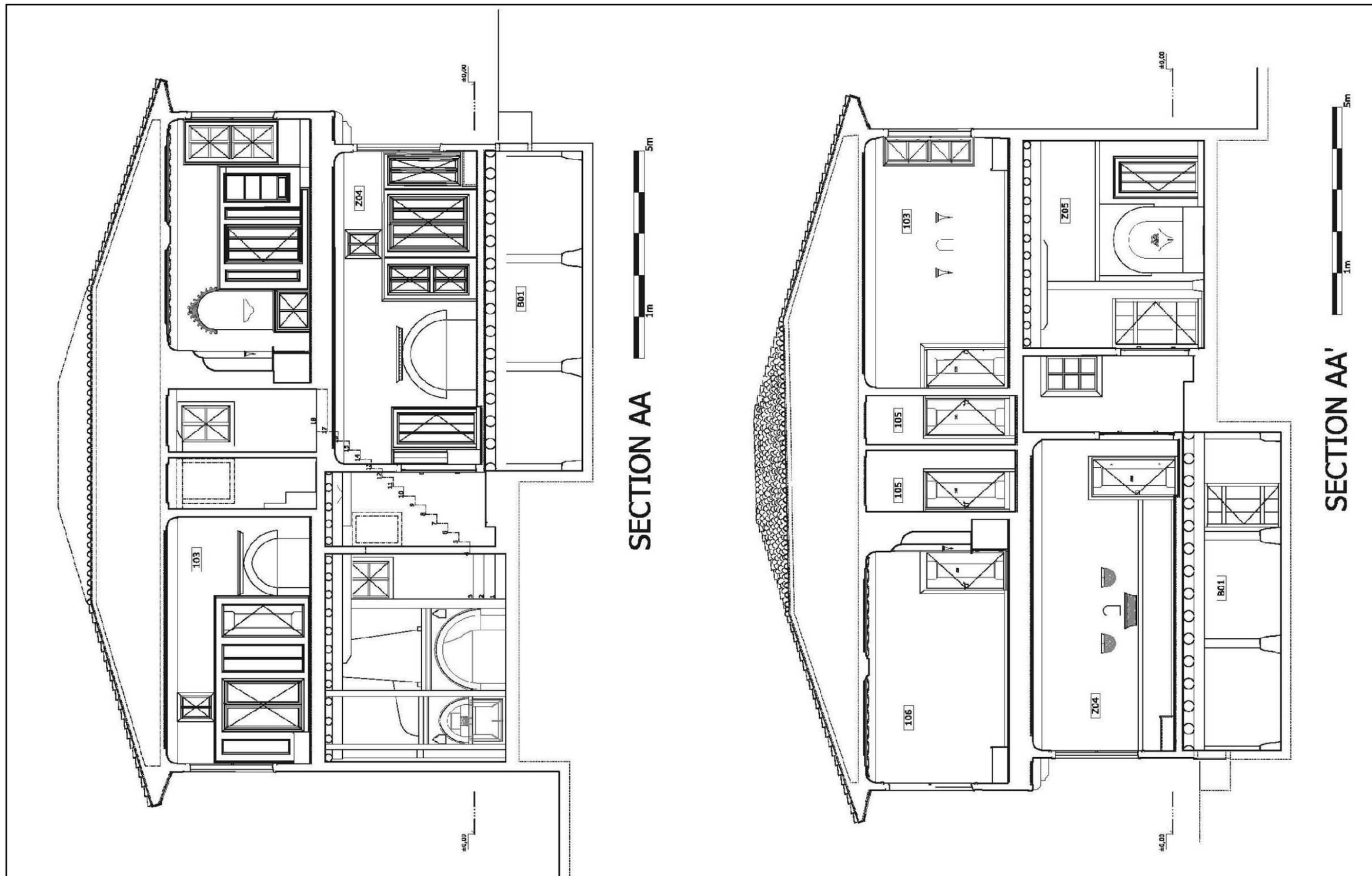


Figure 137: Restitution Phase II – Sections AA, AA' : 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

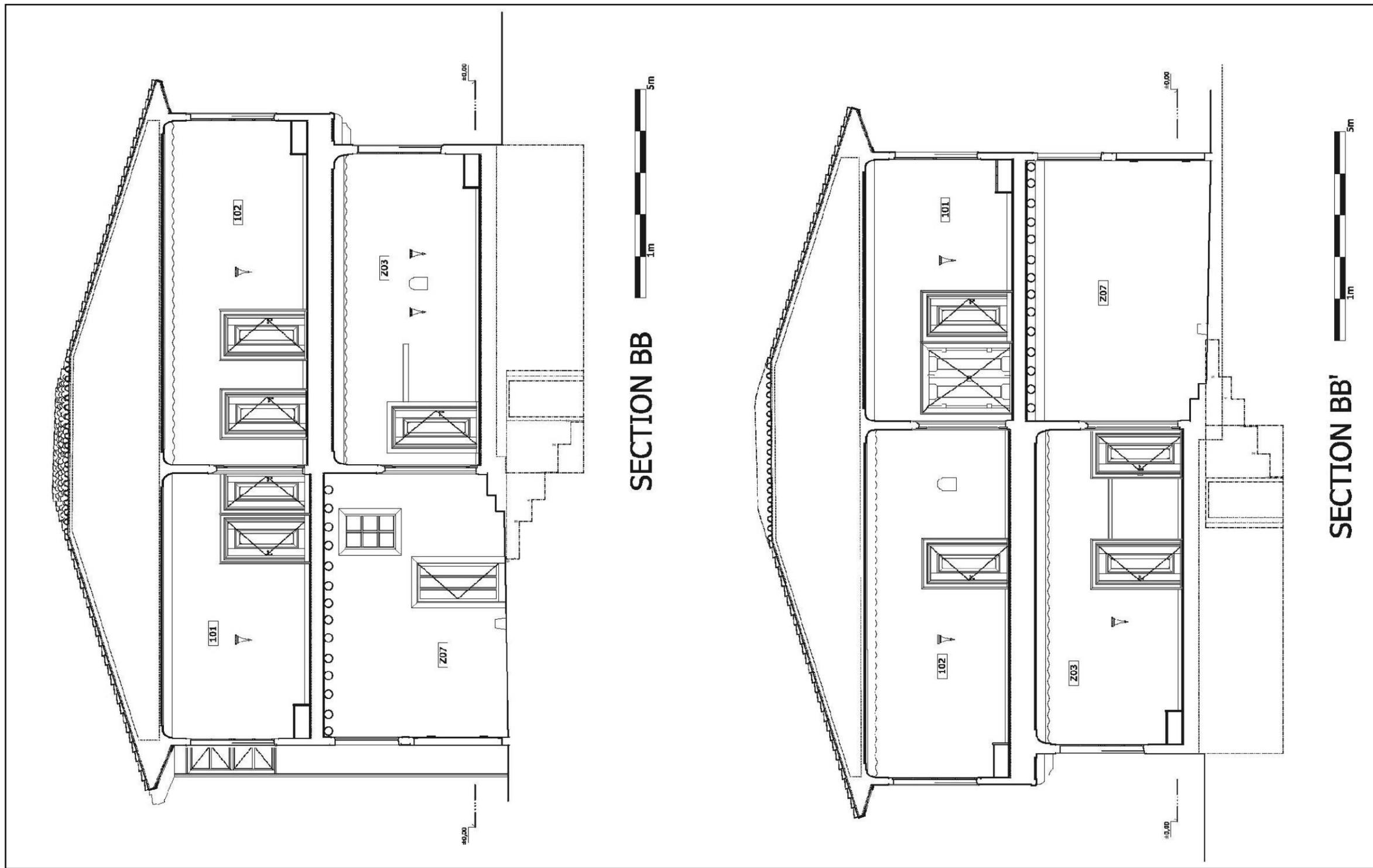


Figure 138: Restitution Phase II – Sections BB, BB': 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

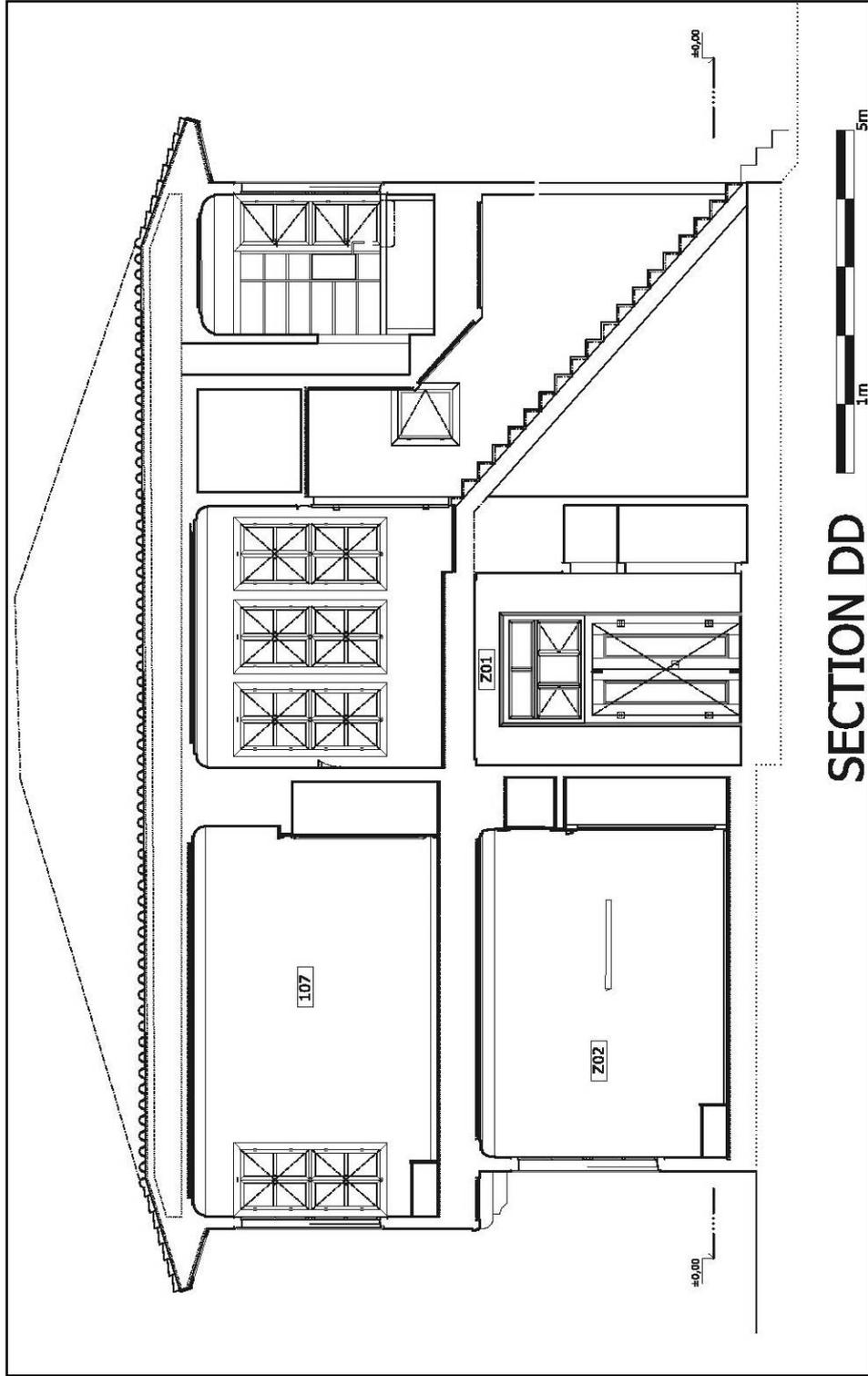


Figure 139: Restitution Phase II – Section DD: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

Table 33: Phase II Reliability Chart: Part-1 (Continued)

shelter at southwest of the bldg.	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T T			FORM T	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 1°
stairs and a platform at southwest of bldg.	EXISTENCE T AN	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T CSB CSB AN			FORM TC CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
cupboard at south west corner of Z01	EXISTENCE T TC	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T TC CS			FORM TC CS	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
fountain at 104	EXISTENCE CS	LOCATION CS	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CSB CSB CSB			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 4°
cupboard at south wall of space Z05	EXISTENCE T CS CS AN	LOCATION T CS AN	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T CS AN T CS AN CS			FORM TC CS CS	MATERIAL T CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 2°
lavatory at 104	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS CS CS			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 3°
Arch.elements on west Wall of Z04	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T CS			FORM T CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 2°
space at southwest corner of space Z05	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T TC			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
West Wall of Z04	EXISTENCE T R	LOCATION T TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T TC T TC T TC			FORM T CSB	MATERIAL T CSB	DETAILS T CSB	DEGREE 1°
steps at north east of Z05	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T T			FORM T	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 1°
gypsum unit at west of north wall of Z06	EXISTENCE CS SB	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T CSB			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
east cupboard of 103	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T CSB T CSB CS			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 3°

Table 33: Phase II Reliability Chart: Part-2

gypsum unit at east wall of 108	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T CSB			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 2°
cupboard at south wall of 109	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z TC TC CS			FORM TC	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
wash basin at southwest wall of 109	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS CS CS			FORM CS	MATERIAL CS	DETAILS CS	DEGREE 3°
water tank at southwest wall of 109	EXISTENCE AN	LOCATION TC	DIMENSIONS X Y Z CS CS CS			FORM CS	MATERIAL T	DETAILS T	DEGREE 6°
'sedir' of 109	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T AN T CSB			FORM CSB	MATERIAL CSB	DETAILS CSB	DEGREE 3°
COURTYARD ELEMENTS									
structure at south of courtyard	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T VK			FORM T AN	MATERIAL CSB CS VK	DETAILS CSB VK	DEGREE 3°
structure at south interval space of lot	EXISTENCE T	LOCATION T	DIMENSIONS X Y Z T T AN			FORM TC	MATERIAL VK CSB CS CS	DETAILS CSB CS VK	DEGREE 3°
<p>T: trace or remains CS: comparative study within Tokat TC: commented or related traces VK: verbal knowledge CSB: comparative study within dwelling AN: architectural necessity</p>									
SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND RELIABILITY DEGREES OF 2ND HISTORICAL PHASE OF THE DWELLING									

6.2.3. Phase III

This period is starting after late 1980's and is continuing up to now. It is mainly related with the interventions such as the demolishment of the outer structures and a few changes inside the main building; and with the deteriorations and structural defects. This phase is given as the present state of the dwelling and described with all details in chapter 3.

According to this, the closed space in front of the west façade of the building was demolished due to the unstable structural situation as stated by İbrahim Şahin. The courtyard entrance porch seems to be demolished and remains of the door were

carried inside Z07. The fireplace unit at courtyard on the middle zigzagged formed wall seems to be collapsed in 1980's as it is seen from the Figures 43 and 44 (p. 249).

The changes inside the main building are generally related to the missings of architectural elements. Especially the 'sedir' units at rooms, gypsum 'lambalık' units, lavatories and washbasins and some components of architectural elements such as middle part of doors, some frames and glasses of windows, benches at Z04, 103 and 109 are the missing elements for this phase of the dwelling. In addition there are some alterations in the building. The cupboard inside Z01 under SC01 seems to be altered into a WC use by addition of cement screed and lavatory installation. The side entrance door was altered into a single winged one and the upper window was changed into a fixed type. The north side window of Z07 was closed and the stone steps in front of the Z03 entrance were covered with timber boards. The north part of space Z08 was also dug due an installation of outlet pipe. Space 104 seems to be divided into two parts for a short term due to the verbal knowledge of İbrahim Şahin and existent remains of two lavatory installation as seen from the ceiling of Z08. It is understood that this change is referring to a tenant use at first floor for the related period. In addition to the changes related with 104 and 105, the wall between them was shortened and ceiling of it was closed by simple board covers after providing a small opening for ventilation and lightening.

CHAPTER 7

RESTORATION

7.1. Evaluation

7.1.1. Values

City block 73 which is placed in between historic Bey and Bey Hamam Streets is also nearby some traditional monumental buildings such as Behzat Mosque, Clock Tower, Mevlevi Lodge and Yolbaşı Mosque. Historic administrative sub-center is also at west of the related city block. There are still ‘Defterdarlık’ building nearby. There are also some official buildings at far west side, such as Hospital of Medical Faculty of GOP University, Dr. Cevdet Aykan Hospital and Kız Meslek Lisesi. This region is close to the city center but naturally separated from it by Behzat River.

The block is almost totally assigned to domestic uses. Commercial zones are placed along Behzat Street. Region is also within the borders of a historic urban site which has been designated by the Regional Commission. Natural and cultural properties of the traditional fabric have been remarkably preserved in spite of modern new additions and natural deteriorations. There are 17 registered dwellings in the block. Other buildings have also a character of a modest town.

As a result, being located at an historic traditional fabric makes İbrahim Şahin Dwelling be a part of group value.

On the other hand, İbrahim Şahin Dwelling is a valuable representative for Tokat dwellings with its authentic features as well. It is reflecting the constructing tradition and living patterns of early 20th century. It is one of the examples throughout Tokat with being a traditional dwelling with its multi functional

courtyard for daily uses, garden, interior spatial organizations and room features referring to different specialized functions. It also reflects the changes stemming from periodically changing user profiles and threats stemming from ‘modern’ factors. It is also representing the physical condition of traditional fabric with its material decay forms and structural defects.

7.1.2. Problems

7.1.2.1. General Problems in Tokat

Most of the problems concerned below for the traditional fabric are the common problems for almost every region of Anatolia (Okçuoğlu Y., Özgönül N., Batkan Ö., Gökçe F., 1996: xv, 1). However it has to be known that the knowledge given below is neither depending on a detailed site analysis nor a detailed statistics.

The administration responsible for traditional fabric in Tokat has no specialized departments in both Directorate of Culture and in Municipalities. Planning and praxis inconveniency is a common problem for Tokat as well. The Committee of Conservation is connected to Sivas which causes the problem of lack of local mechanism responsible for decisions, control and approvals. Management of knowledge and inventory study (Çiçek, 2006: 17, 18) is also lacking in Tokat which cause extra efforts and time loses. The related establishments like Governorship, Municipality, Directorate of Tourism and Culture and Directorate of Cadastre seem to have an administrative confusion in mission and in responsibilities⁹.

User/owner duality, lack of possession, consciousness and participation, changing neighborhoods are the main socio-cultural problems related to the historic traditional fabric of Tokat.

Rental economy is the enforcing factor for the traditional fabric, for their land prices due to being at city center, appearing as conscious waiting for natural and

⁹ Website: <http://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/icerik/haberDetay.asp?ID=279>

man made deteriorations and destructions or as physical changes due to the rising demands of continuously changing user profiles. Fabric is under the threat of functional and physical changes. They may be used as apartment blocks for hiring; and as shops for commercial uses. However, related fabric is under conservation. This duality makes the owners evaluate the fabric as potential merchandises for future. On the other hand most of the traditional uses within the dwellings are vanished due to the changing needs. Namely, modern comfort conditions are another enforcing factor for the related fabric. These make the dwellings be used over or below the use density. Therefore, without any functional and physical changes, owners can not economically stand anymore for repairs and periodical maintenances. Investors and administrators do not chose to deal with the expenditures for the related site instead of more controllable rental ones which give rapid results. These are the economical and functional problems of the traditional residential fabric.

Infra-structural problems such as water and sewage system, electricity lines and installations, automobile transportation and traffic are the main physical problems for the historic traditional residential fabric. Changes as alterations, additions and removals; deterioration and structural defects are the other physical problems.

7.1.2.2. Problems Related with the Dwelling and its Nearby Environment

Changes and confusions in lot borders (see Table 27, p. 236), changing ownership depending on inheritance problems (i.e. lots 8, 9, 64/city block 73); owner/user duality according to hiring economy (i.e. lots 5, 9, 64/city block 73), lack of possession and participation, economical insufficiencies, change in building function (i.e. lots 64, 65/city block 73, lot 353/city block 74), vanishing of traditional use patterns, physical condition of dwellings, electricity and communication lines, transportation and automobiles are the major problems for the nearby site of İbrahim Şahin House.

The present owners of the dwelling are the inheritors of the second owner. İbrahim Şahin is living in Sivas now with his family and his two cousins are living in Germany. He is the one who interested in the dwelling. He hired it partially to a low-income family with 3 members. They are staying at ground floor and using it partially. As it is understood, the dwelling has more than one owners which would be a problem of confusion in responsibility, possession and authority. It is hired; and therefore user/owner duality would be another problem besides some periodical changes which were done for using the building different then that of the traditional. Due to the number of people living in the dwelling, there is also a problem of imbalance in use density.

In addition to the massive and elemental changes in the dwelling, unconsciously installed electrical and sanitary systems are the other physical problems. As related to the problems stated above, lack of maintenance is the major source of deteriorations. Being exposed to atmospheric conditions made the building deteriorated in material and therefore made it structurally defected.

7.2. General Restoration Approach

It is a must to claim the past and to adapt it in contemporary modern life in order to provide the continuity of culture and to revive the identity. In this context traditional dwellings have to be conserved for the sake of their historic documentary value. The authentic features have to be revealed out of periodical changes in order to achieve the most original state; and physical existence has to be rehabilitated. Due to the need of occupancy for the sustainability, they have to be revitalized by functioning which provides the integration of fabric to modern life.

As being a part of an architectural heritage and a representative for Tokat traditional dwellings with its lot features, façade arrangements, plan scheme, and spatial organizations, İbrahim Şahin House has to be restored in order to sustain its historical and cultural significance and its authentic function.

Within this context, strategic approach to restoration is based and handled on three headings as principles of interventions related to rehabilitation, to restitution and to revitalization. Each title will be given within a scope and have some constraints.

7.2.1. Principles Related to Rehabilitation:

Scope and constraints of interventions: These interventions comprise the measures for preservation of the existing elements and their features; the treatment of material decays and correction of structural defects. On the other hand it cannot be possible to propose technical specifications due to the lack of laboratory analysis.

- For determining the type of intervention and its tools, the samples of materials have to be collected and analyzed in laboratories for determining their features.
- Measures should be taken if necessary in order to prevent further deteriorations. Therefore a construction program including stages should be prepared taking the urgency of intervention types into consideration.
- Any measure adopted will be ‘reversible’ so that they can be removed and replaced with more suitable ones. They should not limit further interventions as far as possible.
- The causes of physical deteriorations will be removed without giving any damage to the building.
- Deteriorated elements will be consolidated and repaired to be kept in their place.
- Structural deformations, defects and improper details will be corrected if they give excessive damage.

- All interventions will be controlled and monitored during and after the execution.

7.2.2. Principles Related to Restitution:

Scope and constraints of interventions: It is based on reliability degrees of restitution. A change in information, possible new findings during construction period, enlargement of the scope and time of the study may affect the proposals of restitution; even make them be revised in any time of implementation.

- Architectural, historic and cultural values will be preserved in whole.
- Depending on reliability, revealing the most authentic state (Historical Phase I) out of periodical changes and conserving the existing ones are the major principles.
- According to this, missing or removed elements will be replaced. Replacement should be based on accurate information which are supported by historical or physical evidences rather than assumptions.
- The changes reflecting the specific architectural characteristics of a certain historic phase and instead of which features of the most authentic phase can not be set, will not be removed. They will be preserved and repaired.
- Unqualified periodical additions which worth not to be preserved will be removed without giving any harm to the existing valuable traces and historic existence.
- Completion of missing parts of existing elements and unavoidable replacements should be done according to the rate of reliability.
- Any knowledge or physical indicator found at site in construction period will be evaluated. Project may be revised according to new data.

7.2.3. Principles Related to Revitalization:

Scope and constraints of interventions: Criterion for revitalization of the dwelling is occupancy which is directly related to function. ‘Re’ proverb is referring both to new function and to revising the same one.

- Assignment of function should be evaluated not in a single case but with other dwellings at around.
- Basically, authentic function has to be assigned but in a revised manner for providing integration to modern life. If it will not be proper another convenient function should be assigned.
- New function should be adaptable for others and convenient to the socio economical and historic cultural features of the site and to the user profile. It has to be opened to any participation and ready for being a part of a whole policy.
- Contemporary interventions should be kept in minimum and should respect the historic existence of the building elements; they should leave recognizable evidences those differs the contemporary features with that of historic ones.

7.3. Intervention Decisions

Before the implementation, site has to be treated. Preparing construction site will be started with careful cleaning while taking possible traces and remains into consideration. A proper transportation route, a depot for materials, a depot for further replaced authentic elements and a shelter for technical staff members should be prepared.

For determining composition of materials, ways of material conservation and methods of implementations, samples from the building elements should be collected by experts and analyzed in laboratories. Materials with proper features have to be prepared before implementation.

Experts should prepare mechanical and statical projects. The implementations should also be done under their control.

7.3.1. Interventions Related to Rehabilitation

7.3.1.1. Urgent Interventions

- **Removal of improper technical equipment installations and redundant elements**

In order not to cause an accidental problem during implementations, uncontrolled installations should be removed. Redundant metal, timber, plastic, synthetic ...etc elements will also be removed.

- **Temporary closure of openings against rain penetration:**

Openings at roof, windows and walls have to be closed by reversible simple covers those give least harm to the authentic features. A nylon sheet can be proposed which will be covered on roof and hung all along the façades. It will not totally close the openings which will let air ventilation inside.

- **Correction of structural defects and deformations:**

The structural timber elements need to be underpinning and jacking up. An assistance of a statical engineer is necessary. The project of underpinning should be prepared and then applied with care and with expert aid.

- **Roof repair**

Rain penetration through roof is one of the major problems of deterioration. Therefore for further implementations roof is one of the first issues to be dealt with.

1- Attic space and related structural system should be documented at first, since it could not be done in survey stage.

2- Traditional roof tiles will be stripped. They will be cleaned up by appropriate methods determined by experts.

3- Timber board covering under tiles will be removed.

4- The original structure of the roof will be preserved as far as possible. Weakened elements will be repaired.

5- Severely deteriorated elements will be replaced with the same material and technique.

6- Structure has to be strengthened and stabilized by bracings if necessary.

7- The roof structure has to be jointed to the structure of building mass with proper details.

5- Instead of timber board covering, OSB paneling will be used in order to provide long life durability.

6- Water and heat insulation will be applied.

7- Missing tiles will be completed.

8- Rain water disposal system will be provided.

- **Construction of a drainage system against rising damp problem**

Rising damp is the main cause of deterioration in stone masonry basement walls of the building. Results are the loss of building material, emptied joints, detachments and loss of plaster on surface.

1- Earth around the building will be removed at first stage

2- Then a drainage system will be constructed around the building with proper details and dimensions.

3- After drying is completed, masonry wall treatment will be done.

7.3.1.2. Material Conservation and Repairs

Stone:

Preservative repairs: Deposits on stone surface will be removed by methods which will be determined after laboratory analysis of materials.

Stabilization of decayed parts: Missing and decayed jointing will be completed by appropriate mortar and re-pointed with the same material and technique. Loss units or possibly found gaps will be filled with same type of stone pieces and jointed to the existing system with same type of mortar and same technique.

Replacement and completion: Demolished parts of stone masonry will be re-built with the same material and technique. The chemical composition of the mixtures used in render works has to be analyzed in laboratories and accordingly prepared before implementation.

Timber:

Preservative repairs: Organic growth will be eliminated if it is necessary according to the rate of decay. Dirt and deposits will be removed from the surface of timber elements by appropriate methods. For preventing timber from further decays they should be treated with wood preservatives which should be determined by experts.

For decayed parts: Moderately decayed and weakened pieces can either be used by consolidation with additional timber pieces (enlargement of section) or be replaced with patched new timber pieces having the same features with that of the originals.

Replacement: Severely decayed wooden elements which cannot be used in construction anymore will be removed and replaced with the ones having same material. They should have the same mechanical and physical properties with the decayed ones in type, in grain size and in fiber formation. They should be pretreated before use by proper techniques.

Infill Material:

Infill material in the building is mud brick and straw added mud mortar. There are disintegration, material lost and detachment problems in mud brick infill.

Preservative repairs: Detached parts will be re-glued by a mixture prepared according to the results of laboratory analysis. Re-gluing methods will be specified by experts.

Completion: For the loss of mud brick blocks the same units will be produced by the same properties and methods with that of the authentic samples.

Plasters:

The specifications of plasters will be determined by the laboratory analysis. Compatible mixture will then be prepared.

Preservative repairs: Cement based elements will be removed. Partially detached plasters will be re-glued to the structure with appropriate chemical composition of mixture and by proper methods.

Completion: Partially detached or lost plasters will be completed with patching the related part by the same material and technique.

Replacement: Decayed or totally detached parts will be stripped. Related area is plastered due to the lost or removed layer's properties.

For determining the original color of paint, some parts of surfaces have to be stripped at first. They will be re-painted with the same colors and appropriate materials after plasters are applied.

Metal works:

The metal pieces will be repaired and the missing parts will be completed with same material and detail. Appropriate method of cleaning will be done due to the

necessity. All ferrous metals will be coated with anti-corrosive solvents.

New fittings related with structural consolidations will be produced due to the related case and all of them should be treated before implementation.

7.3.2. Interventions Related to Restitution

Scheme of planimetric features was tried to be cleared due to the traces, repetitions within the building, exact information gathered through close environment comparative study and cross check of verbal knowledge in restitution section of the thesis work.

The 1st historical phase will be revealed out. According to this, missing or removed elements will be replaced. All unqualified periodical additions will be removed. In case of an insufficiency of reliability for the first phase, the qualified additions or alterations of the second historical phase will be revealed out. Specifically, the north interval section of the building will be restored according to the 2nd phase whereas all other parts will refer to the first phase.

The interventions according to this period include both demolishments and new additions which are in fact have to be named as replacements. Here, all of the related interventions are referring to the reliability degrees.

- The elements evaluated as additions in 1st and 2nd degree of reliability, will be removed.
- The elements evaluated as additions in 3rd degree of reliability, will be removed but traces of the removed element will be leaved on the related place.
- The elements evaluated as additions in 4th degree of reliability, will not be removed but due to the necessity they will be completed with contemporary and recognizable material and techniques with simple details.
- The elements evaluated as removals in 1st degree of reliability will be completed with the same material, same technique, same texture and color,

same form and dimensions and with same details.

- The elements evaluated as removals in 2nd degree of reliability will be completed with the same material, same technique, same texture and color, same form and dimensions and with simple detail.
- The elements evaluated as removals in 3rd and 4th degree of reliability will be completed with the same material, estimated dimensions and form, contemporary construction technique and simple details.
- The elements evaluated as removals in 5th and 6th degree of reliability will be completed if it is architecturally necessary. This will be done with recognizable material, technique, form and detail.

7.3.3. Interventions related to Revitalization

Today İbrahim Şahin dwelling has problems of ownership, user, and disfunctioning besides its physical condition as it was stated in Chapter 7.1.2.2 (p.267).

On the other hand, a building is in need of occupancy in order to survive. In this context, 're'functioning is evaluated here as a medium for sustainability and also as an interface between traditional fabric and modernity. The authentic function is the first choice for 're'functioning. However, the most important affect of disfunctionings and therefore of unkempt traditional residential fabric seems to be the inconveniences of traditional living patterns, accordingly the spatial organizations, with modern understandings of comfort conditions even varying depending on local circumstances and user profiles. Therefore, in this study authentic function is tried to be revised according to user profile, physical state and conveniency with site while taking needs and comfort conditions of time into consideration.

As a result, in order to revitalize the traditional dwellings, the reasons or inconveniencies those enforcing the fabric to be changed, disfunctioned or

demolished have to be revealed out at first. For this purpose, the basic features of traditional dwellings and those of modern ones have to be analyzed. For the second stage, function to be proposed will be defined in general. At last, 're'functioning of the dwelling will be presented.

7.3.3.1. Traditional Dwellings and Enforcing Modern Factors

"The 'residential unit' as being an elementary social unit of space" (Taşdöğen, 2007: 7) is shaped by physical, social, economical, cultural and technological factors (Asatekin, 1989: 6) of the related period.

"Dwelling" can be differed from the definitions of "house" by being more complex as contended with various residential facilities (garden, courtyard) in addition to the living experiences besides sheltering needs. It is also a place of production, consumption and social relations. The owners of the traditional dwellings in Anatolia are the large families including more then one generation. Privacy, function, and spatial organizations are the correlated terms for the formation of the traditional Anatolian dwellings. The spaces in the dwelling can be grouped under some main headings which are referring to the functions as specialized spaces (service and storage) and non-specialized/multi purpose spaces (courtyard, room, hall, and sofa) (Asatekin 1994; 2005: 395, 412). The spaces and related functions are distributed in the dwelling within a hierarchy which starts from street and ends up with rooms both in lateral and vertical direction (Asatekin, 2005: 401). Despite the strict privacy perception, rooms don't take the individual privacies into consideration (Tanyeli 2004, p.137) as well. They are multi purpose spaces and not specialized for any functions.

Tanyeli proposes to analyze traditional Anatolian dwellings within three periods while stating the evolution of privacy perceptions. He continues discussion over rooms as being the most private spaces of the dwellings (Tanyeli, 2004: 132-157). For the first phase, rooms are closed to any 'stranger' where there is no specialization for the individual privacy of the family members. The second phase

is the transition period in which privacy relations will be differed due to the collapse of relationship patterns. The limits of rooms were burst and were flexibly used together with halls, sofas and other rooms. The hierarchically arranged features disappeared. Room could be organized for a specific function by the use of furniture. Sofas were still functional but small corridors could be added as branches. For the third phase, corridor forms the main 'spine' of the house to which every private atomized unit are connected. The part close to entrance is a semi-public space surrounded by kitchen and living room, where the other part is assigned to more private uses like bathroom and bedrooms. Lengthened corridors define the limits of privacy in this phase.

Namely, perception of privacy and hierarchy; specialization, organization and relations of spaces are the changing elements of traditional living patterns. Today, the spaces are not only specialized but also more individualized. Entitled rooms like parents' room, children's rooms, dining room, hobby room, drying room, washing room ...etc. can be seen in newly designed residential buildings. In addition, there may be some defined alcoves inside a whole space assigned for instance to studying, to eating, to reading etc.

On the other hand, residential uses are grouped within apartment blocks, co-operations and sites and become homogenous units. Residential structures even individualized some urban facilities within their borders as well. Except the houses of families some common uses for socialization and relaxation (such as swimming pool, sauna, sport facilities, theaters, cafés and restaurants etc.) are presented at common areas of these large scaled residential structures. This togetherness of similars seems to provide security, sense of being belonged to, and socialization in defined limits. That is to say that, modern life is enforcing homogenized sub-groups in regional scale.

In conclusion, the features of modern understanding can be listed as fallows:

1. Functional differentiation in residential unit
 - a. Urban: Zoning

* Residential-commercial-industry-public-green area...etc.

* Districts, regional organizations, local administrative structures

* Sites, co-operatives etc.

b. Residential unit:

*Removal of functions except sheltering

*Definition of functions inside the house

*Specializations by fixed equipments or movable furniture

2. Decomposition of large family; its transformation into nucleus family
3. Individualism in nucleus family
4. Separation of private and public life, removal of public life from house
5. Standardized principles in construction and in design independent from space and time
6. Change in production relations: Mass production
7. Independency of availability of material from regional characteristics
8. Quick production, quick distribution, quick consumption
9. Creation of housing market
10. Liberal ownership and its legalization (Tekeli, 2003: 72-73)
11. Independency of individuals from local relations; their homogenizations, and new social relation networks
12. Creation of public spaces; separation of public and private spaces
13. Frequent moving necessities due to the changes in employment
14. Rise of age for marriage and for having children: active young population

7.3.3.2. Definition of Proposed Function

For revising the same function, regional-local features, modern life and user profile gain importance.

Region has a residential zone character and is under conservation. Site is dominated by traditional monumental buildings, by traditional streets and by some public structures. It is close to the traditional city center. Namely, the relation of the site with the city is convenient as being rentable and attractive. In addition nearby site have the similar physical and functional problems with those of İbrahim Şahin dwelling. Namely, the model that is foreseen for the revitalization of İbrahim Şahin dwelling has a potential to be implemented for the whole site.

On the other hand, modern urban life is presenting zoning in planning. Planning process is enforcing homogenized and organized sub-groups in regional scale as well. Localization and administrative structures in smaller scales supports this kind of bodies. This provides rational, controllable, countable and foreseeable enterprises as being appropriate to modern thought. This type of organizations for the site may also present the opportunities of common consciousness, participation, co-operation, decrease in construction and repair costs, providing integrity in aesthetic and balance in re-functioning, speeding up the procedures related to administration and easing procedures and circumstances in providing funds and credits. Rearrangement of lots, solving the ownership problems, installation of networks, conserving the traditional fabric, rehabilitating the unregistered buildings and setting new building regulations may be the other positive results of such an effort. Therefore, conservation and improvement of the site may be provided by organized enterprises within a controllable mechanism but not just by some individual efforts.

As a result, for the proposed large scaled organization (İmamoğlu V., Madran E., Özgönül N., 2003: 324) a '*City Block 73- Conservation and Improvement Cooperation*' status will be convenient. It is formed by the landowners; and municipality will be included as a corporate body responsible from sub-structure

services, landscape architecture etc. The owners who don't want to be in such a structure might be excluded via renting or buying the related estates. On the other hand, financing of the integrated project is provided mainly by the owners, TOKİ and Municipality. Bank credits are another resource as well. Project will be administrated by a department embodied in Cultural Directorate of the province. In addition, as it was seen in historical research chapter, the administration status is an important factor for the city or the region for its development. Namely, it has a potential for transformation of the related site from wrecked into a more attractive one. Therefore, '*cittaslow*'¹⁰ status may be meaningful and helpful for such a kind of organization. Since, it can let controlled tourism, advertisement of site, conservation of traditional fabric and living patterns. It may also be helpful for redefining the improvement and rivalry conditions.

After defining the proposed structure of the region, the dwelling will be evaluated within the question of, 'how can the same function be revised in physically existing traditional dwelling?'. As being the enforcing factors assignment of specialized functions within the building and outside, setting new living patterns, contemporary needs and comfort conditions being in demand have to be met for the sustainability of the function. The constraints for the proposals are the physical existence and historic documentary value of the dwelling. User profile is the other criterion for 're'functioning of the dwelling.

According to this, some parallel residential use types may be discussed before taking the profile of users into consideration.

As being one of the features of traditional residential pattern, large family uses may be appropriate for proposals. Therefore a spatial and functional organization that is referring to more than a single family living in may be meaningful if the user profile is convenient. Relatives having differentiated living spaces as well as common spaces seem to be possible in the existing scheme of the dwelling.

¹⁰ Web Site: <http://www.cittaslow.net>

House economy is also one of the features of traditional residential pattern. House production and storing products was the seasonal or daily works of inhabitants. If existence of garden and a workshop inside the dwelling is taken into account, such an additional function may be found logical. It may also be thought together with the other dwellings at the city block.

As again an economical income, rental use may also be thought for the dwelling. However for the proposed structure of site, hiring the dwelling has to be avoided in order to provide consciousness, participation, and integrity and to solve the problem of user/owner duality. Therefore this may be proposed in a controlled manner as hiring a part or a room of just a single floor while the owner is also living in the dwelling.

On the other hand user profile is another criterion for the decisions. First of all the willing of the owner will be important. According to this, İbrahim Şahin is 44 years old and is an officer in 'T.C. Devlet Demiryolları'. He is living with his family in Sivas. He has two sons with the ages of 17 and 15 and a daughter with an age of 14. His wife is 39 years old and is a housewife. His elder mother-in-law is living with them as well. İbrahim Şahin is graduated from high school whereas his wife is from preliminary school. His children are continuing to their education in Sivas. It is a conservative family which is giving importance to privacy, traditional values, religion and etc. On the other hand, İbrahim Şahin is also an open minded person at least for the restoration of his dwelling. He can even think of implementations with the help of his cousins (other two shareholders) and bank credits. He is pleased of the general plan layout of the dwelling. However, the renting income is important for him as well. He decided to return in Tokat, but possibly after his retirement.

As a result a proposal has been prepared as taking the alternatives given above into consideration. It found to be convenient both for site, for the dwelling and for the owner. For the restoration project, functions inside the dwelling are thought as a rental room at ground floor, a small scaled production at garden and at ground

floor and a separate section for mother in-law at ground floor. The choice of spaces and functions has been done according to the analysis of spaces.

7.3.3.3. Re-functioning of the Spaces

7.3.3.3.1. Space Analysis

Features of the spaces are given in following tables (see Table 34) and mapped in plans (see Figure 140, p. 307).

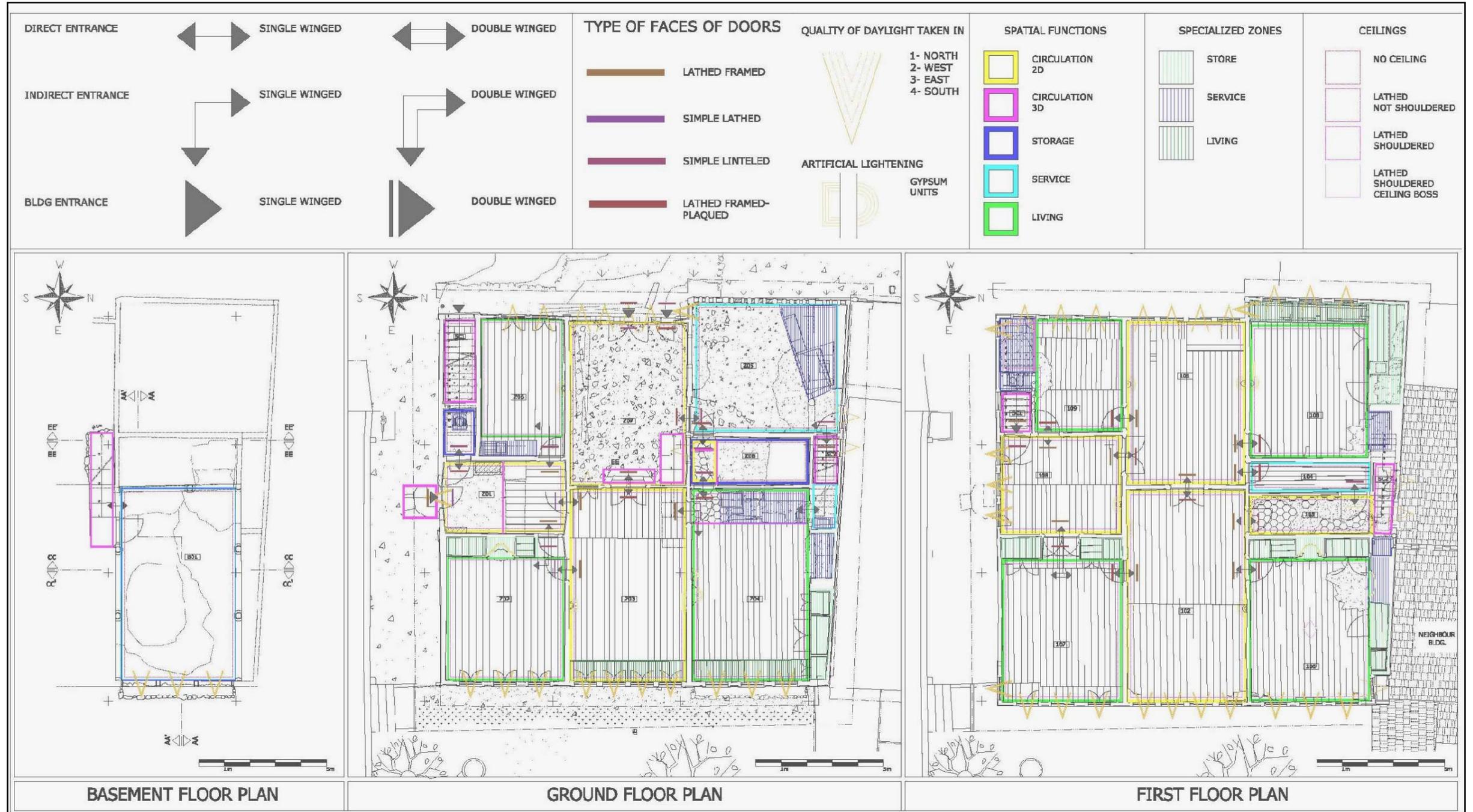


Figure 140: Space Analysis

7.3.3.3.2. Assignment of Functions for Spaces

Due to the analysis of spaces and circulation scheme the west section of ground floor seems to be appropriate for common uses. Z06 is appropriate for new installations and let opportunities for free designs. Therefore it is suitable for assigning the space to tenant use. According to this, space is divided into alcoves those assigned to special activities as studying, cooking and eating, and sleeping. WC use of this space is separated from that of ground floor and is solved within the space, under the west stairs. Z05 is the workshop of the dwelling and assigned to house production. Storage of grain is assigned to basement floor. East section which is more controlled than the west part is totally assigned to use of mother-in-law. Sofa Z03 is the living room, where Z02 is her bedroom. Z04 on the other hand is assigned to her private kitchen. In addition, the north interval room, Z08 is assigned to WC use. On the other hand, the first floor is totally assigned to the living functions of main family. Room 106 is assigned to the parents' bedroom where the opposing corner rooms are assigned to children's bedroom. 103 and sofa 101 at west section is assigned to kitchen and dining activities. Living room of the family is at 102. In addition, the north interval space is assigned to WC use as it is at the same line with that of the ground floor. The east staircase is assigned to the vertical circulation between the relative families. The west one is the direct entrance of the first floor. At open space of lot, there is only a fireplace at the middle part of the courtyard walls.

7.3.3.3.3. Technical Specifications for Contemporary New Additions

Used elements will be different than the authentic ones in form, in material, in texture, in color and in detail. Implementations do not be harmful for the authentic composition.

In addition the installations of technical equipments are selected and applied according to the general principles of restoration approach. These are the

electrical installation, water and sanitary system installation, heating system installation.

Electrical wires are placed inside fireproof rectangular cable channels. They are not passed inside plasters. The installation project has to be prepared by an expert.

Heating of spaces will be provided by room type split system. The units are placed at relevant parts of the rooms where the main unit may be placed at north back space of Z08, inside the unit at Z05 either at a part of basement floor. Electrical installation and water system of it is designed accordingly by an expert.

Clean water supply and outlet of it will be placed at north part of Z04, at Z08, at south wall of Z05, under west staircase at ground floor, at south wall of 103 and at 104-105 spaces. Except the one under west staircase of ground floor all others are approximately at the same vertical lines. The outlets of WC's are collected under Z08 for the north part and under the earth level of west staircase at west part. They are connected to the city's network. The project of the system is also prepared by an expert.

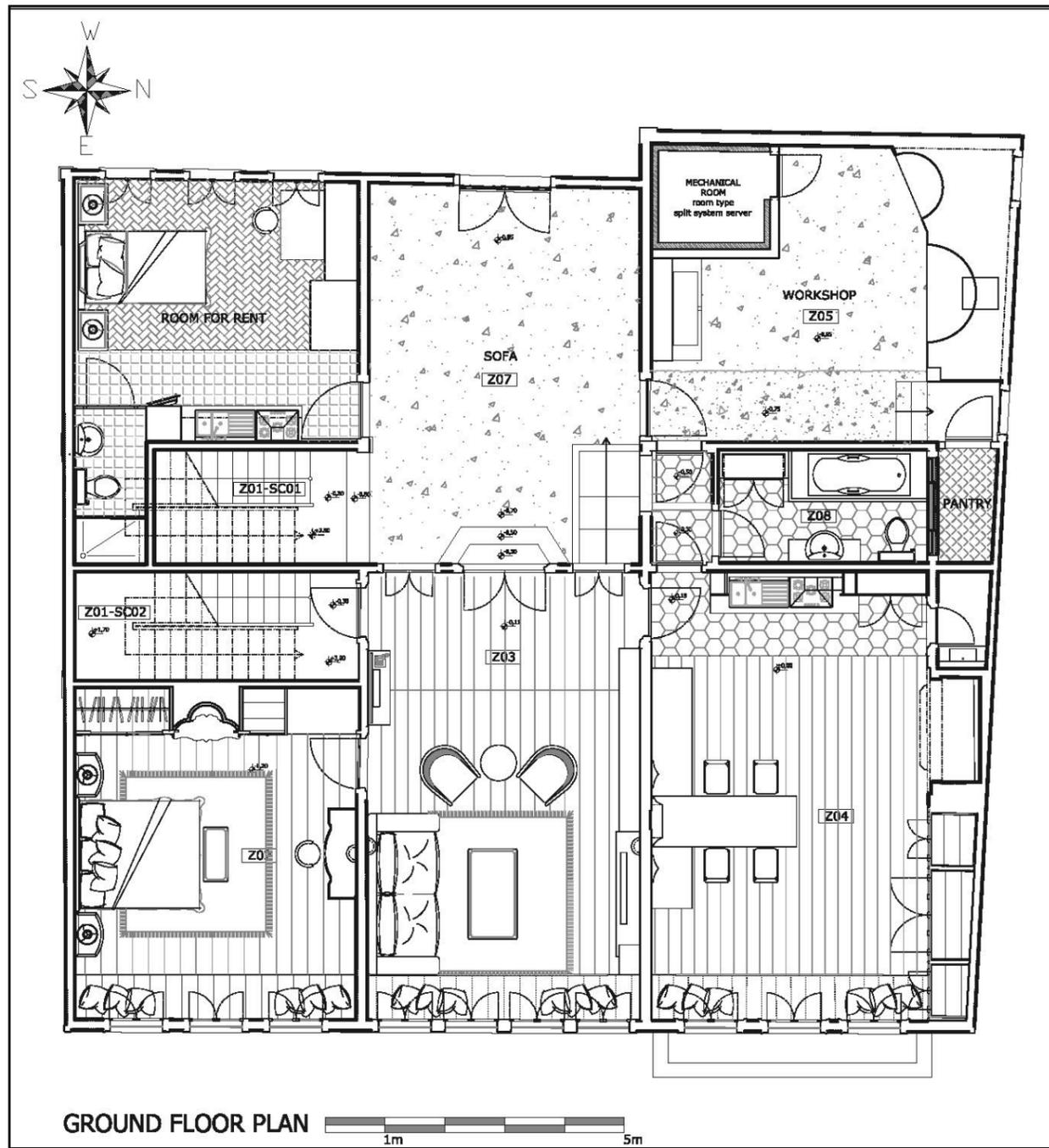


Figure 141: Restoration Project – Ground Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

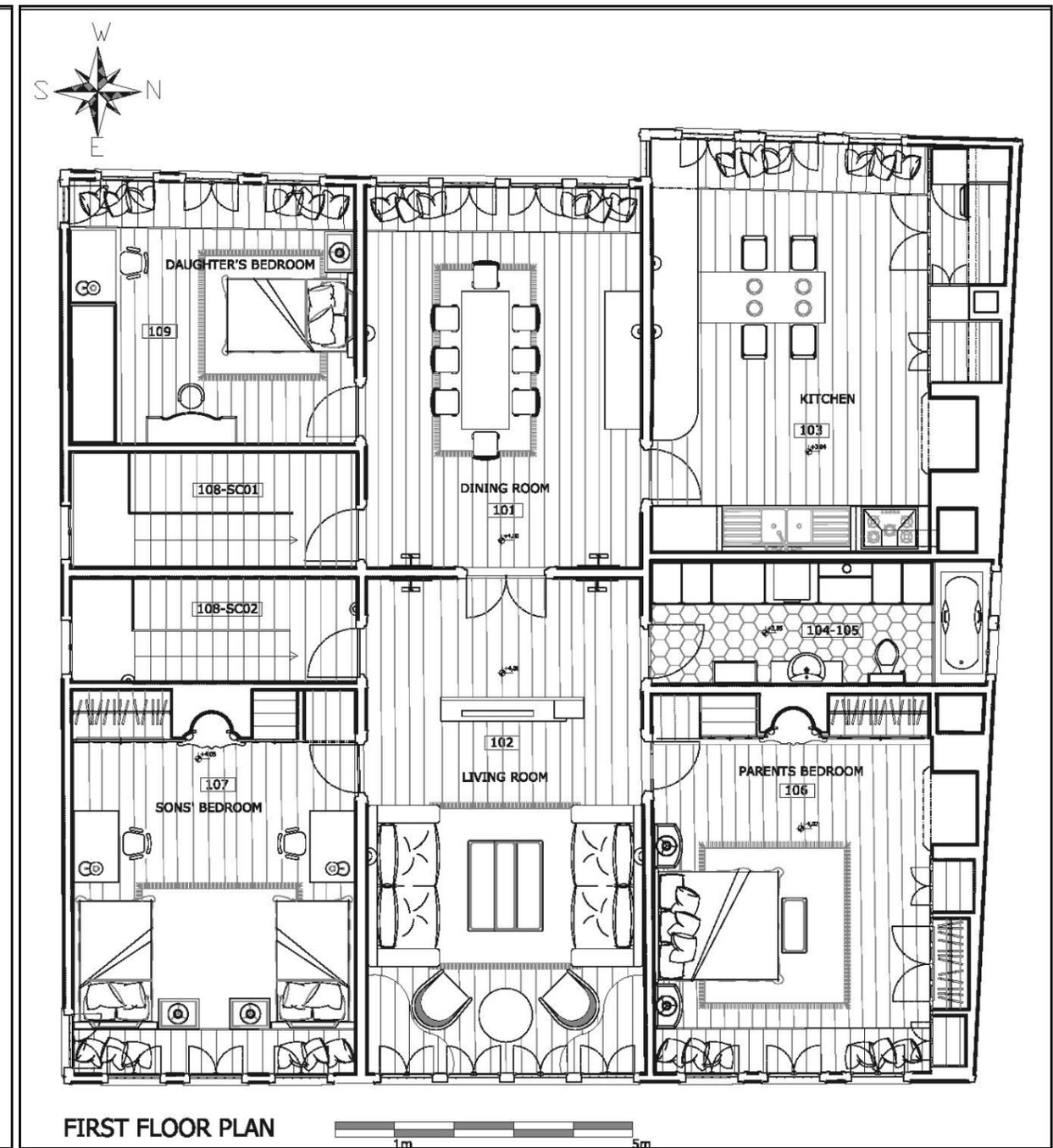


Figure 142: Restoration Project – First Floor Plan: 1/100 (Presented in 1/50 at Jury)

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

In this thesis work, it is aimed both conservation of physical existence of a traditional dwelling with its urban fabric, revealing out of its authentic features and survival of it within traditional historic framework by an assigned function. Tokat is selected due to its well preserved traditional fabric. İbrahim Şahin dwelling, besides being an ordinary sample in Tokat, is important for its representative character for Tokat dwellings each for physical features and problems. With the restoration proposals developed for site and for dwelling, this work aims to be a model for the others.

Thesis contains the documentation of the subjected dwelling and its nearby environment; analysis of spaces, architectural features, materials, construction techniques, structural systems and physical problems of the dwelling. The data obtained from documentation and analysis is then used for determining the periodical changes which later be evaluated within the other samples in Tokat. Historical research and comparative study are the titles of this part of the study besides used for understanding traditional residential fabric of Tokat. On this basis, historical phases have tried to be derived out in restitution stage of the work. General evaluation of the dwelling and its nearby environment has been fulfilled as the last stage. This part is finished with the presentation of a restoration project including intervention decisions referring both rehabilitation of the physical existence, revealing the most authentic phase and revitalization of the dwelling via assignment of a proper function.

In this context, proposals related to the new status for the region as '*cittaslow*' and to the organization model for the city block as '*City Block 73- Conservation and*

Improvement Cooperation' will be helpful for providing participation of inhabitants as owning their estates and environment, as embodying a common consciousness and an organized civil force; for creating an attraction in land rents stemming not from a hope for leveling down and built circle but from being a part of living traditional fabric; and helpful for finding out economical resources, for easing bureaucratic procedures and planning processes. Being composed of domestic uses also provides the land rents of related city block to be kept in balance. Therefore, residential use as an assigned function for İbrahim Şahin dwelling will be a model for the others of the block.

As revising the authentic function of the dwelling according to the contemporary comfort conditions, the user profile and economical expectations of the owners provides the dwelling to be updated without any need of an assignment of another function which have the risks of over or below density of use, probable enforcement of massive and elemental changes and changing the authentic use patterns. Evaluation of the restitution phases in restoration proposals provides an interface between modern uses and traditional spatial organization and privacy correlations. The problematic cases related to restitution have been used for new arrangements referring to comfort needs and personal expectations of the owner.

In conclusion, this thesis tried to evaluate these remarkably valuable buildings not in an individual sense but to preserve and revitalize them in a comprehensive manner. Organization in regional scale is found to be solution for wrecked traditional residential fabric. This work also shows that some problematic areas for restitution might be the potential areas for new applications answering the needs of modern comfort conditions. Namely, restitution is evaluated as an interface between traditional existence and contemporary needs.

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APPENDIX A

TABLES

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 1 (Continued)

İli :	İlçesi :	Adı :	Adres :	Pafta :	Ada :	Parsel :	Grup :	GRUP2	Kurulun adı :	KararTarih No :
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut (Yağcızade Evi)	Hacı Ahmet Mah.				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	25.6.1966/3190
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Eski Konak	Mevlevi Tekkesi ile Aynı Ada Üzerinde			32	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	11.12.1976/225
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Şeyh Evi	Mevlevi Tekkesi				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	10.6.1977/556
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	No.31/c		387	8	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	8.5.1981/2813
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	No.29		387	9	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	8.5.1981/2813
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	No.27		387	11	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	8.5.1981/2813
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut (Hamdi Koç Evi)	No.31		387	97	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	8.5.1981/2813
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Yapılar	Bağ-Kür Binasının İki Yanında				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		GEEAYK	10.4.1982/3402
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Tarihi Bina		12	107	88	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.5.1987/3178
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Musluğa köşkü	Soğukpınar Mah. Kent sel sit alanında	9	71	32	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		KAYSERİ KTVMK	20.1.1990/610
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Bekirpaşa Sok. No.23	2	244	18	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Bekirpaşa Sok. No.13	2	244	22	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Bekirpaşa Sok. No.15	2	244	21	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Pervane Hamam Sok. No.11	23	245	2	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Pervane Hamam Sok. No.15	23	245	19	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.55	2	135	52-47	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.53	2	135	80	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.49	2	135	64	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.47	2	135	14	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.45	2	135	33	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Kuyumcular içi Sok. No.27	2	135	40-41	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Halit Sok. No.18	23	242	8	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Halit Sok. No.28	25	241	6	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yaş Meydan Mah. Hacı Münir Sok. No.11	2	244	12	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yaş Meydan Mah. Hacı Münir Sok. No.12	2	244	11	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yaş Meydan Mah. Hacı Münir Sok. No.15	2	244	10	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Ağdala Sok. No.7	11	357	43	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Horuç Hamam Sok. 4.Çıkmaz	12	107	47	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 2 (Continued)

TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Horu Hamam Sok. 4 ıkma, Hoca Ahmet Mah. No.7	12	107	48	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Horu Hamam Sok. 4 ıkma, Hoca Ahmet Mah. No.5	12	107	49	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Horu Hamam Sok. 4 ıkma, Hoca Ahmet Mah. No.3	12	107	50	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Horu Hamam Sok. 4 ıkma, Hoca Ahmet Mah. No.1	12	107	52	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sok. No.26	5	114	2	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sokak Geidi No.31	5	114	135	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sokak No.9	11	111	9	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sokak No.11	11	111	7	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sokak No.22	5	115	12	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođuk Pınar Mah. Ardala Sokak No.16	5	115	64	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmut Paa Sok.	15	95	14	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmut Paa Sok.	15	95	12	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmut Paa Sok. No.44	116	94	47	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmut Paa Sok. No.37				Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.47	10	369	1	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.45-43	10	369	2	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.2-4 I.Geit				Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.41	10	369	3	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.39	10	369	4	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.37	16	369	05 Haz	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.26	9	73	36-47	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Sođukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No.24-22-20	9	73	30-33-34	Sivil Mimarlık rneđi	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 3 (Continued)

TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:18	9	73	30-31	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:31	10	369	10	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK KAYSERİ KTVMK	14.9.1984/379 29.9.1989/524
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:29	10	369	12	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:12	9	73	64	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:10	9	73	27	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:23	10	369	15-463-464	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:15	10	369	17	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK KAYSERİ KTVMK	14.9.1984/379 29.9.89/522
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:11	10	369	19-18-162	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:5	10	369	22	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:3	10	369	23	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Sok. No:1	9	73	24-25	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:3	9	73	23	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:22	9	71	62-63	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:31 (Now 41)	9	73	9	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:30	9	71	65	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:33	9	73	8	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:34	9	71	67	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:37	9	73	6	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:39	9	73	5	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:41	9	73	4	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 4 (Continued)

TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:38	9	73	116	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:20	9	71	60	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Soğukpınar Mah. Bey Hamam Sok. No:40	9	71	110	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Deve Görmez Mah. Deve Görmez No:34				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Deve Görmez Mah. Deve Görmez No:27				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Deve Görmez Mah. Deve Görmez No:25	30	83	27	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Deve Görmez Mah. Deve Görmez No:19-21	30	83	94-95-97	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Deve Görmez Mah. Deve Görmez No:11	30	83	208	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Pavyonlar Sok. Örtmelionu Mah. Hacı Hasan Bölüğü Sok.	19	268	5	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Örtmelionu Mah. 14.Hacı Hasan Bölüğü Sok.	22	22	11	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Örtmelionu Mah. 15.Hacı Hasan Bölüğü Sok.	22	16		Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Örtmelionu Mah. No:42 Hacı Hasan Bölüğü Sok.	22	33	20	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mülhaddin Mah. Muslihittin Sok. No:1	21	51	7	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Muflu Mah. İbni Kemal Sok. No:49	3	61	10	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. Dabak Sok. No:60	30	58	16	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Alipaşa Hamam Sok. No:12	4	386	37	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yenimahalle Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No:54 kentsel sit alanında	3	58	7	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No:52	3	58	6	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No:50	3	58	4	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 5 (Continued)

TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yeni Hükümet Cad.	14	62	29-63	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.21	4	62	77	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.7-9-11	4	62	58-57-56	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.3	4	62	38	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.2				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Behzat Cad. No.41	10	67	1	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Tabakhane-i Cedit Mah. Alipaşa Hamam Sok. No.3				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Tabakhane-i Cedit Mah. Alipaşa Hamam Sok. No.5	2	378	8	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Tabakhane-i Cedit Mah. Alipaşa Hamam Sok. No.8	4	386	104	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Tabakhane-i Cedit Mah. Alipaşa Hamam Sok. No.6	4	386	117	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Tabakhane-i Cedit Mah. Behzat Cad. No.15	4	62	6	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Gazi Osman Paşa Bulvarı No.35				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Malikaya Mah. Taşık Sok.No.8	45	474	12	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Yoğurtçuoğulları Konağı	Malikaya Mah. Taşık Sok.No.4	45	474	12	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmut Paşa Sok. No.39	16	366	38	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Hükümet Binası	Gazi Osman Paşa Cad.	4	385	107	İdari	GEEAYK	8.5.1981/2813	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Latifoğulları Konağı	Aksu Mah.	106	64	208	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	GEEAYK	9.3.1974/726	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Halit Sok. No.12				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Münir Bey Sok. No.34-36				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Meydan Cad. No.15				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.8				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Dr. Remzi Topçam Cad. No.6				Sivil Mimarlık Örneği		TKTVYK	14.9.1984/379
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Mahmutpaşa Sok. No.1	16	91	49	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	KAYSERİ	14.9.1984/379	29.9.1989/526
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut		3	58	43	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	KAYSERİ	KTVKK	29.9.1989/527

Table 35: Registered Dwellings in Tokat, Part 6

TOKAT	MERKEZ	Taşınmaz	Yerimahalle	4	62	29-63	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	KAYSERİ KTVKK	20.1.1990/659
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut		10	369	163	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK	26.6.1986/2358
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Taşınmaz	Aksu Mah.	11	1356	3 yeni 236 eski	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	KAYSERİ KTVKK	15.5.1998 2261
TOKAT	MERKEZ	BaşEvi	Karşıyaka Mah. Malkaya Mev.	H37	1778	6	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	KAYSERİ KK	21.9.2000 2654
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Atatürk Evi	Topçuoğlu Mah. Deve Görmüş Mev. kentsel sit alanında	30	83	279	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	TKTVYK SİVAS KBK	14.9.1984/379 23.5.2007 458
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Mecit Sımı senyüksel Evi	Ankara Mah. Yokuşbaşı Mev. 2.Geçitte bulunan	24	200	17	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	SİVAS KBK	1.2.2007 351
TOKAT	MERKEZ	Konut	Yaşmeşdan Mah. kentsel sit alanı içinde		243	14	Sivil Mimarlık Örneği	SİVAS KBK	3.3.2009 1160

APPENDIX B

MAPS

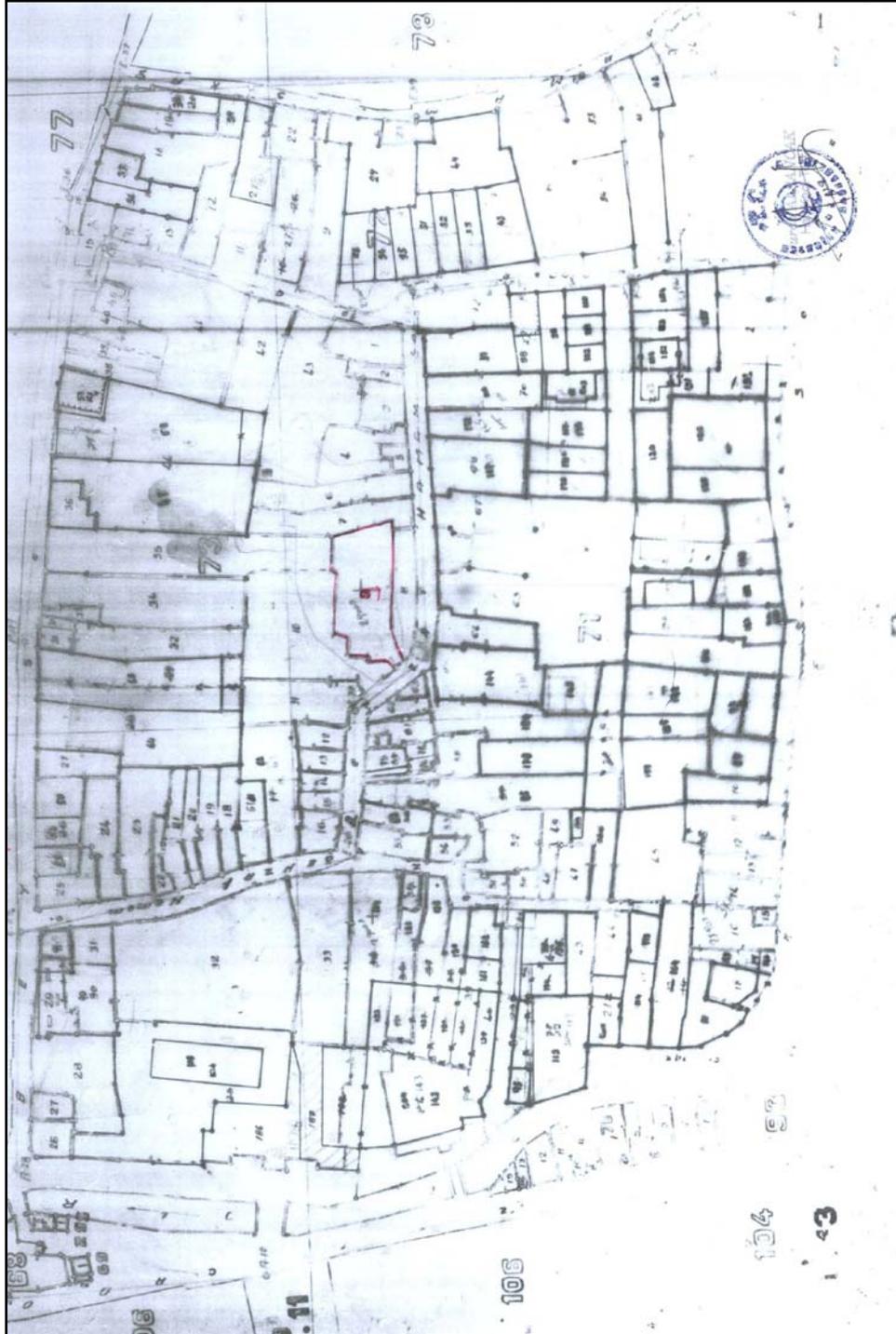


Figure 143: Cadastral Map

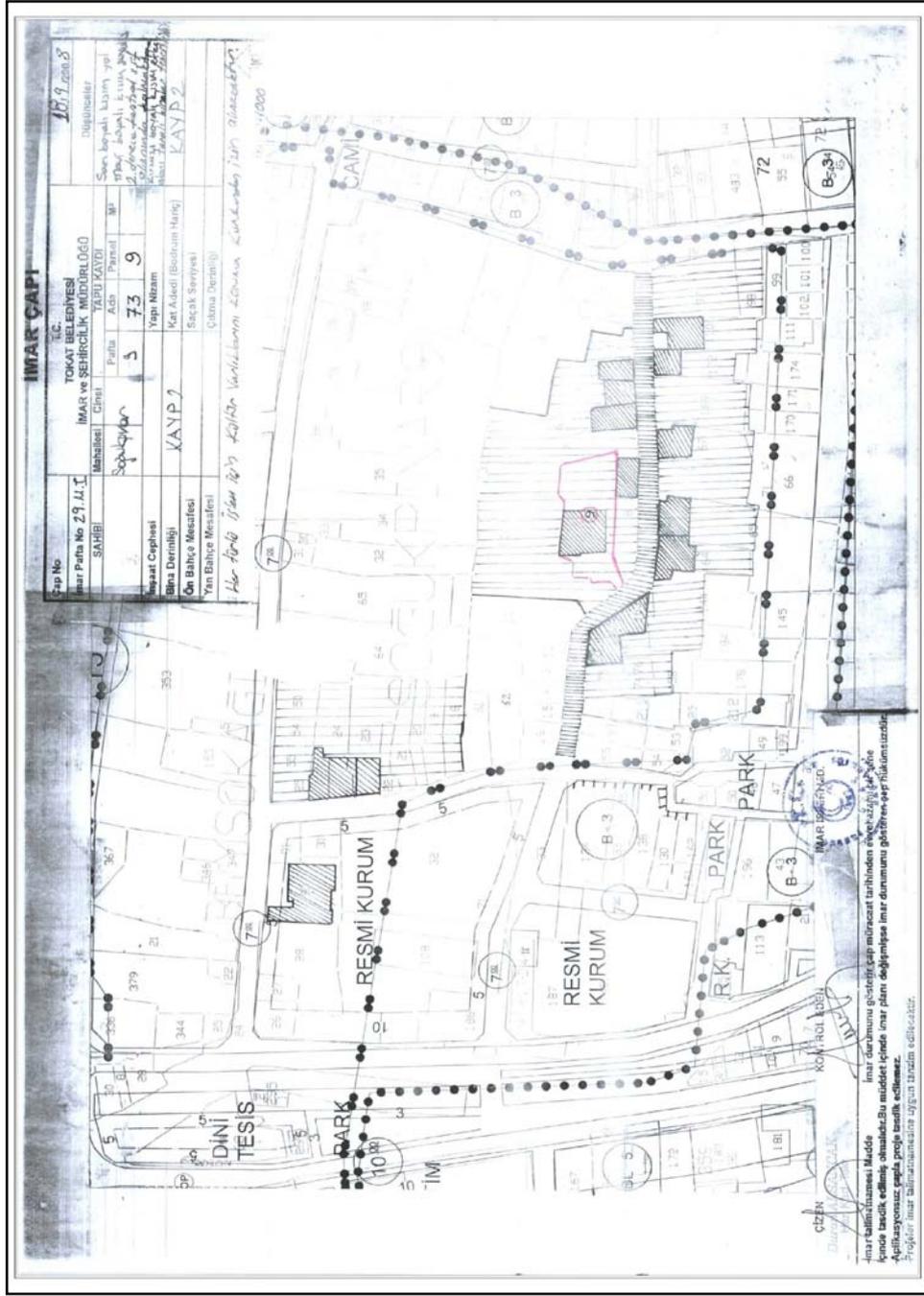


Figure 144: 'İmar Çapı' Map



Figure 145: Conservation Map

APPENDIX C

DOCUMENTS

1. “Muvafakatname” given by İbrahim Şahin

It is related to the right of use of a donation determined and given by Ministry of Culture for preparing the necessary projects and for implementations by the 15.07.2005 dated and ‘25876’ coded¹¹ regulation. According to this, the owners of the traditional dwellings give permission to the architects both for the preparation of projects and doing the construction; and for using the fund.

Related permission was given by İbrahim Şahin in December 2007.

Projects were prepared by the author and a survey group including H. Mete Yaraş, Özgür Ürey, and Kemal Gülçen in 2007 (File ID for Approved Projects: 29.11.2007/677).

¹¹ For more information see:

<http://kvmgm.turizm.gov.tr/Genel/BelgeGoster.aspx?F6E10F8892433CFF92C077108DECE19DA A79C0764A877FEA>

<p>T.C. SIVAS 1. NOTERLÜĞÜ</p>	<p>Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Yayımlı No: (A) 111 04 Aralık 2007</p>	<p>MUVAFAKATNAME</p> <p>Mülkiyeti tarafına ait olan TOKAT İLİ, MERKEZ İLÇESİ, SOĞUKPINAR MAHALLESİ 9 PAFTA, 3 ADA, 9 PARSELDE Bulunan taşınmazım için 15/07/2005 tarih ve 23876 sayılı resmî gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Onanımına Yardım Sağlanmasına dair Yönermeliğin 6.maddesi, uyarınca gerekli projeleri hazırlamak ve hazırlanmış olduğu bu projeleri uygulamak için Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığına Ahlatan Yürürlüğü 31-11-13 maddeleri gereği adına gelecek yardımın restorasyonu yapacak olan HAKKI MEHMET YARAS'ın tarafından kullanılmasına muvafakat ediyorum.</p> <p>Bu muvafakatname, mülkiyet ve yapılmı halisinesinden doğacak gülerim tamamı yüklenmeye ait olacaktır.</p> <p>Bu Mühümlü çerçevesinde Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının davrimentekullun proje ve restorasyonu için yapacağı yardımın HAKKI MEHMET YARAS'a ödemesini Kültür ve Turizm İl Müdürlüğü ile adima sözleşme yapmasını kabul ve muvafakat ediyorum.</p> <p>MUVAFAKAT EDEN İBRAHİM ŞAHİN KUMBET MAHALLESİ ZÜBEYDE HANIM CADESİ NO.38 SIVAS</p>	<p>SÜRÜCÜ BELGESİ SÜRÜCÜ BELGESİ SIVAS 52022-10.03.1992 GÖZLÜKLE ZAVT-1</p>	<p>SIVAS 1 NOTERİ CEVDET GÜR vekil ALI DOĞAN</p>	<p>04 ARA 2007</p>	<p>18 29 29</p>	<p>18 29 29</p>
<p>ÇARŞIBASI MAH. ESKİ BELEDİYE SK. AKGÜL İŞHANI NO:14/1 Tel: 0 386 221 2546</p>	<p>18/12/2007 A-2/1</p>	<p>Bu MUVAFAKATNAME, ahilindeki iznizinin, Sivas Emniyet Müdürlüğü'nden verilmiş 18.08.2007 tarihli, sayılı V. 104755 sayılı belge ile 5222 sayılı İdari Yürürlük Kanunu ile Sivas İl Yürürlüğü İyesi, Kiremitli Köyü 08/001 cad. 02. adanmış olan taşınmazın, İhsa kayıtlı olup, baba adı HIKMET, ana adı GÜLBAHAR doğum tarihi 10.12.1966, doğum yeri Sivas Yüzdelli olan ve halen yukarıdaki adreste bulunduğunu, okur yazır olduğunu, soyadı, 24475989424 T.C. kimlik numarası İBRAHİM ŞAHİN, adı kayıtlı olduğunu, ve davrede huzurunda imzalandığını onaylam, ikibinyedi yılı Aralık ayının dördüncü SAU günü 04.12.2007</p>	<p>SIVAS 1 NOTERİ CEVDET GÜR vekil ALI DOĞAN</p>	<p>04 ARA 2007</p>	<p>18 29 29</p>	<p>18 29 29</p>	

Figure 146: 'Muvafakatname'

2. Analyzed Dwellings in Tokat

- * Two buildings inside Mevlevi Lodge: ‘Eski Konak’ and ‘Şeyh Evi’
- * Yağcıoğlu (Yağcızade) Dwelling: Hacı Ahmet Quarter, Hacı Ahmet Str.
- * Latifoğlu Dwelling (Museum House): Aksu Quarter, Gazi Osman Paşa Avenue, 106 map /64 city block/208 lot
- * Mustafa Süsoy Dwelling (Atatürk House): Devegörmez Quarter, Devegörmez Str., 30 map/83 city block/279 lot
- * Gop Plevne Museum House: Devegörmez Quarter, Devegörmez Str., 30 map/83 city block/280 lot
- * Cevdet Erek Dwelling: Soğukpınar Quarter, Beyhnam Str., 9 map/73 city block/8 lot
- * Fatma Ercan Dwelling: Hoca Ahmet Quarter, Horuçhamam Str. 4. Çıkma, No: 33, 12 map/107 city block/47 lot
- * Sezayî Bey Dwelling (Cengiz/Seniha Mandal House): Dr.Remzi Topçam Quarter, Ali Paşa Hamamı Str., 4 map/386 city block/38 lot
- * Hatice Uslu Dwelling: Semerkant Quarter, Gazi Osman Paşa Boulevard, 20. Str. (Pavyonlar Street), 19 map/268 city block/5 lot
- * Mehmet Üner Dwelling: Ali Paşa Quarter, Yeni Hükümet Avenue, 4 map/62 city block/114 lot
- * Turgut Erol Dwelling: Soğukpınar Quarter, Bey Str., No.16, 9 map/73 city block/64 lot
- * Tenant Family: Soğukpınar Quarter, Bey Str., Nu.14, 9 map/73 city block/27 lot
- * The Dwelling Facing Turgut Erol Dwelling: Soğukpınar Quarter, No.27, Bey Str., Nu.27, 10 map/369 city block/74 lot
- * Tenant Family: Soğukpınar Quarter, Bey Str. No.37, 16 map/369 city block/5 lot

* Zeki Türker Dwelling: Halit Str., No: 28, 25 map/241 city block/6 lot

* Twin Dwellings facing İbrahim Şahin Dwelling: Soğukpınar Quarter,
Beyhamam Str., No. 28-26 (before 22-20), 9 map/71 city block/ 62-63