

**CONSERVATION OF
KUSEYRİ SOAP FACTORY
AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA**

**A Thesis Submitted to
the Graduate School of Engineering and Sciences of
İzmir Institute of Technology
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of**

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in Architectural Restoration

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**July 2016
İzmir**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foremost, I owe my deepest gratitude to my thesis adviser Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU for her invaluable guidance, considerable support, patience and encouragement throughout this study. I am also grateful to her for insightful comments and constructive criticisms during the development ideas in this thesis.

I would like to thank the committee members Prof. Dr. Hasan BÖKE and Asst. Prof. Dr. Kader REYHAN for their attendance to my thesis defence seminar and for their valuable comments and recommendations.

In addition, I would like to thank to survey engineer Eser ALTINEL and Cabir CAMUZ who helped me during the measured survey.

I am thankful to Hasan Ferit KUSEYRİ, Rana SALİH and İsmet SALİH, who are the owners of the soap factory, for allowing me to conduct my field survey in their building.

Finally, I am indebted to my family for their patience, love and encouragement throughout the process of researching and writing this thesis. I would like to specially thank to my uncle Hayrettin CAMUZ for his unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout my educational life. I dedicate this thesis to my dear family.

ABSTRACT

CONSERVATION OF KUSEYRİ SOAP FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA

Kuseyri Soap Factory is one of the rare soap factory buildings constructed in the 19th century in Antakya, that has survived until today. The building is a notable historic industrial building as a part of industrial heritage throughout the city. It consists of circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground of wide galleries, stone cauldrons located below the ground, fireplace room below the cauldrons on the basement floor; spreading and drying areas that have vertical wooden screens on the first floor. The aim of this study is to analyze the values and problems of the building and develop a conservation project. The methodology of the study includes the field survey, archive and literature research and architectural examination of the other soap factories in Turkey and surrounding countries.

As a result of these studies, it was determined that the building has historical, cultural, architectural and economic values that should be conserved. The problems of the building are improper additions and the use of incompatible materials. The original stone masonry walls were renewed on the ground floor of the northern facade, the original wooden screen was converted into brick and cinder block walls. The original stone masonry spaces that opened to the courtyard were destroyed and unqualified brick masonry shops were constructed.

The intervention decisions were developed to conserve the building as an industrial heritage. Kuseyri Soap Factory will be refunctioned as a soap museum and handicraft center where the traditional production will be introduced and traditional handicrafts of Antakya will be manufactured. It was proposed to emphasize the original architectural characteristics on the courtyard and street facades. The unqualified section will be removed and to allow perception of the building from the street the shops will be arranged on the east of the building. The proposed functional, structural and physical interventions will contribute to the conservation of Kuseyri Soap Factory as an industrial heritage.

ÖZET

ANTAKYA'DA BİR ENDÜSTRİ MİRASI OLARAK KUSEYRİ SABUNHANESİ'NİN KORUNMASI

Kuseyri Sabunhanesi, Antakya'da 19.yy'da inşa edilmiş ve günümüze kadar gelebilmiş ender sabunhane yapılarından biridir. Yapı, geniş galerilerin döşemelerinde gömülü daire planlı yağ kuyuları, zemin kotunun altında bulunan taş kazanlar ve kazanların altında bulunan ocak mekanı ile üst katta düşey ahşap kafesli sabun taraklama ve istifleme alanları ile Antakya'nın bir endüstri mirasıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; yapının değerlerini ve sorunlarını analiz etmek ve bir koruma projesi geliştirmektir. Çalışmada uygulanan yöntem, alan çalışması, arşiv ve literatür araştırması, Türkiye'de ve çevre ülkelerdeki diğer sabunhanelerin mimari özelliklerinin incelenmesidir.

Bu çalışmalar sonucunda yapının korunmaya değer, tarihi, kültürel, mimari ve ekonomik değerlere sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapının sorunları uygulanan niteliksiz ekler ve yanlış malzeme kullanımıdır. Kuzey cephede zemin katta özgün taş duvarlar yenilenmiş, birinci katta özgün gölgeleme sistemi briket ve tuğla duvarlara dönüştürülmüş, çatının kuzey bölümü yenilenmiştir. Yapının doğusunda avluya açılan yığma taş mekanlar yıkılmış, tuğla malzemeye yığma teknikte niteliksiz dükkanlar inşa edilmiştir.

Yapının bir endüstri mirası olarak korunmasına yönelik müdahale kararları geliştirilmiştir. Kuseyri Sabunhanesi, geleneksel üretimin tanıtılacağı, Antakya'nın geleneksel el sanatları üretiminin yapılacağı sabun müzesi ve geleneksel el sanatları merkezi olarak işlevlendirilmiştir. Avlu ve sokak cephelerinde özgün mimari özelliklerin yansıtılması düşünülmüş, avlunun doğusunda niteliksiz bölümün kaldırılarak yapının sokaktan algılanabilmesini sağlayan satış birimleri düzenlenmiştir. Önerilen işlevsel, yapısal ve biçimsel müdahaleler, Kuseyri Sabunhanesi'nin bir endüstri mirası olarak korunmasına katkı sağlayacaktır.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The soap, which dates back to around 4000 BC, was used to wash wool and cotton in textile manufacture in Anatolia. Use for body cleaning as a medicine started in the 2th century AD. The art of soap making was flourished in Islamic countries in the Middle Ages (Levey, 1958). Soap was manufactured in small factories, which were called "sabunhane" until the middle of the 19th century. These factories were established especially in areas where olive oil production was prominent (Öztürk & Sarıyıldız, 1997). The raw materials used in soap making were lime, ashes, water, olive oil and laurel oil. The process of soap manufacture was carried out on the ground floor that had olive oil wells buried below the ground floor, causticizing pits for obtaining the caustic soda from the mixture of lime and ashes, copper or stone cauldron for cooking the soap (Figure 1.1). The olive oil stored in the wells and caustic soda obtained by mixing the lime with ashes in the rectangular stone causticizing pits, were combined in the stone cauldron. A fire was made in the fireplace room located below the cauldron on the basement floor. This mixture was heated for about 20-22 hours until it reached the required consistency. After that, the liquid soap was transferred to the first floor known as spreading area where the liquid soap would be poured into soap molds made of wooden laths on the flat surface of the spreading area. In some cases, the soap molds consisted of large wooden planks situated on the flat surface. The liquid soap was left to dry in the soap molds for one day. When the liquid soap was partially hardened, it was cut in the form of cubes or rectangular prism and stamped by using wooden mallets. After that, the soap bars were transferred to the drying area where they were stacked as soap towers and left to dry for three months or a year. In the middle of the 19th century, soap manufacture became a flourishing industry by the influence of the Industrial Revolution (Levey, 1958). Subsequently, the macroscale soap factories were established in the Ottoman Empire. The centers of the soap manufacture were Crete Island, Ayvalık, Aydın, İzmir, Edremit, Antakya, Antep, Urfa, Sivas, Erzurum, Trabzon, Killis, Nizip, Maraş, Damascus (Syria), Halep, Jerusalem (Palestine), Nablus (Palestine) (Cervati, 1891).

SOAP MANUFACTURE PROCESS

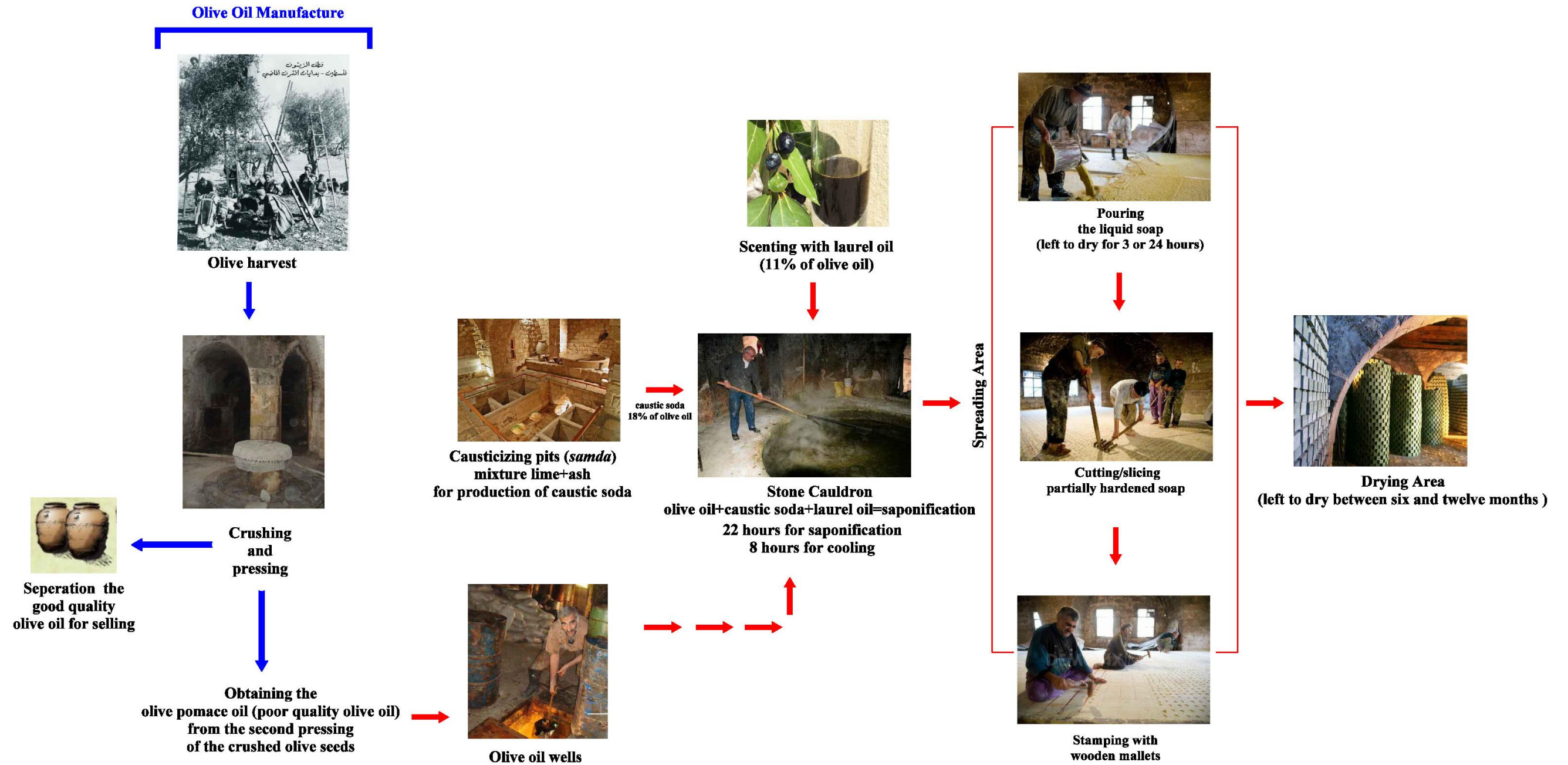


Figure 1.1. The soap manufacture process in the soap factories

Antakya was one of the most important centers of soap manufacture in the 19th century. Soap manufacture, which had been done in the courtyards of homes until that time, was transferred to the soap factories established in the commercial center of Antakya from the 19th century. The Aleppo yearbooks dated 1868 and 1901 revealed that olive trading was a significant source of income, pomice oil, which was obtained from poor quality olive oil was used for soap manufacture in the soap factories and these soaps were exported to the other provinces (Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998). While five soap factories were located in Antakya in 1868, fifteen soap factories were active in 1901 in the city (see Table 3.2). Some of these soap factories manufactured olive oil and soap, in some cases, olive oil was brought to the soap factory as a raw material. Furthermore, the laurel oil produced by the villagers in their houses was brought to the soap factory and the soap was scented with laurel oil (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayi*, 1958).

The soap factories located in Antakya, are constructed in cut stone, rubble stone or roughly cut stone masonry and two storey buildings with open courtyards. The ground floor consists of semi-open or closed galleries surrounding the courtyard and circular crushing stone press (*mengene*) required to obtain olive oil from olive seeds that are operated by animal power, olive oil wells buried below the ground, stone cauldron which is thought to provide temperature control for cooking the soap and causticizing pits known as *samda* for preparing the caustic soda are located in these galleries (Figure 1.2). Fireplace room, which contains the fireplaces on its walls required to heat the cauldron, is located on the basement floor. The galleries, in which soap manufacture was carried out, are covered with cross vaults. A room served as an office adjacent to the entrance space, firewood storage area and a stable next to the circular crushing stone, which operates with animal power, are also located on the ground floor. In some cases, the soap factories have accommodation units for workers (Kuseyri Soap Factory and Aselci Soap Factory) and shops looking onto the street on the exterior facades (Aselci Soap Factory and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory). The spreading area (*al-mafrash*^{*}) where the liquid soap would be poured into soap molds of wooden laths on the floor for drying, cutting and the drying area, where the soap bars are stacked as tall, hallow structures known as *tenanir* for drying, are located on the first floor.

^{*} *Al-mafrash* is an Arabic word that means the place where the liquid soap is left to dry.

The spreading and drying areas are semi-open spaces which have wooden screen consists of vertical wooden laths between cut stone columns on the facades to speed up the drying process by providing ventilation and shade. These areas are covered with wooden hipped roof.

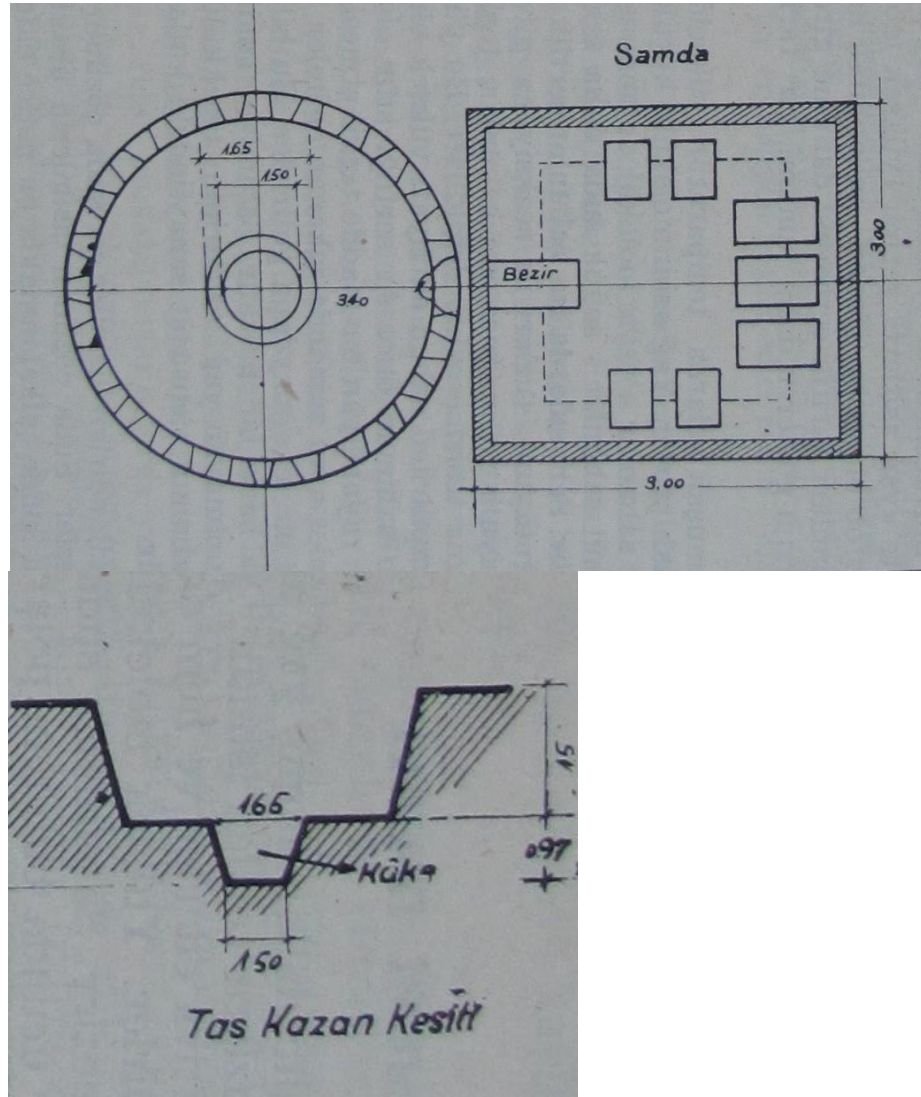


Figure 1.2. Old sketch of plans of the stone cauldron and fermentation pits (*samda*) and section of the stone cauldron of Kuseyri Soap Factory drawn by Fatin Kuseyri who is the owner of the soap factory in 1958
(Source: *Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayi*, 1958)

At present, five soap factories are located in Antakya. They are Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel at present), Aselei Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Verdaa Soap Factory at present), Hasan Ökten Soap Factory and Kusyeri Soap Factory which are located in the urban site and historical commercial center of Antakya. Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory has been used as a hotel since 2006. Selahattin Ökten Soap

Factory has served as *Gülteks Dış Ticaret Limited Şirketi* (Gülteks Foreign Trade Limited Company). While the ground floor was converted into offices, the spaces on the first floor are used for manufacture of herbal cosmetics, cleaning products and soaps made of olive oil and laurel oil. Aselci Soap Factory is out of use at present. Hasan Ökten Soap Factory which is adjacent to Aselci Soap Factory is used as a furniture shop and storage.

Kuseyri Soap Factory is located in the historical commercial center of Antakya in a corner plot situated at the intersection of Tayfur Sökmen Street (old Fabrikalar Street) and İnneplik Street. At present, Kuseyri Soap Factory has two owners and is divided into two parts in the north-south direction as the east part and the west part by a later added cinder block wall. It is accessed to each part by two separate entrances which are later arranged on the north facade of the soap factory. Olive oil manufacture is carried out with mechanical equipment on the north part of the soap factory. The shops looking onto the street on the eastern and northern facades were later arranged on the ground floor. The other spaces on the ground floor and the entire first floor are unoccupied at present.

Kuseyri Soap Factory is one of the rare soap factories of the Ottoman period built in Antakya in the 19th century and survived until present. It was chosen as the subject for this thesis in order to emphasize the significance of its conservation as well as to highlight the importance of its revival as an industrial heritage reflecting the agricultural-based soap industry in Antakya in the past.

1.1. Problem Definition

Kuseyri Soap Factory is one of the five soap factories that represent a past industry in Antakya. While the other soap factories were registered by the decision dated 15.11.1985 and numbered 4626 of f Adana Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets, Kuseyri Soap Factory was registered by the decision dated 25.02.2009 and numbered 4626 of Adana Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets.

Original facade characteristics of the building were altered by renewal of stone masonry wall and wooden hipped roof which collapsed when İnneplik Street was enlarged. The original stone masonry single storey section opening to the courtyard on the side of Tayfur Sökmen Street on the east of the building was removed and a construction of brick masonry section which includes five shops opening to the Tayfur

Sökmen Street was added and the conversion of original entrance space into a shop are the most important inappropriate interventions to the building. Unoccupied parts of the building are neglected. At present, original space organization has been altered by dividing the building into two parts, giving new functions to some spaces and unqualified additions. Therefore, it is important to examine the problems and potentials of the building in order to develop conservation decisions since it is one of the rare soap factories both in Antakya and in Turkey as an industrial heritage.

1.2. Aim

Kuseyri Soap Factory, that is located in historical commercial center in Antakya, is one of the five soap factories which were used for soap manufacture in Antakya. The building has historical and architectural values with its plan and facade characteristics, construction technique and original architectural elements. In addition, it is a rare soap factory example of Ottoman period. The factory represents Ottoman period settlement pattern with other historical buildings nearby. Moreover, the building has economical value due to continuation of olive oil, which is part of the original function. Furthermore, it has cultural and documentation value by providing information about soap manufacture with traditional techniques.

At present, inappropriate usage and interventions, lack of maintenance lead to structural and morphological problems in the building. The goal of this study is to document, examine, evaluate the building in order to primarily identify its values as an industrial heritage and developing a conservation project taking into consideration its original architectural characteristics, values and problems.

1.3. Method of the Study

The method of the study consists of documentations, analyzes and evaluation processes. Field survey was carried out in order to document the present condition by means of measured drawings of Kuseyri Soap Factory and archive studies. During the field survey sketches of site plan, floor plans, sections, facades and details were drawn. General dimensions were measured with theodolite for floor plans, sections and facades in the months of April and May of 2014. Folding rule, tape rule and laser meter were used for detailed measurements. Written information was collected in the archive studies

and the information was supported with oral interviews. Information about original state and function of the soap factory were obtained during oral interviews with owners of building and experts about soap making in Antakya. Photographs of the building were taken in order to support the sketches. Architectural elements, construction technique, alterations, structural damages and material deteriorations of the building were examined during the field survey. After the field survey, measurements were prepared using AutoCAD 2012 and NetCAD softwares.

In the literature research, sources about the soap industry in the Ottoman period, soap factories in Antakya and in close environment of Kuseyri Soap Factory were examined. Oral informations obtained from interviews with their owners, tenants and workers were used for comparative study.

1.4. Sources

Primary source is the building itself. Besides the building, researched and examined sources about soap factories are listed below in six groups. These are;

- Sources about architectural characteristics of soap factories, soap manufacturing and trading in Antakya (*Türkiye`de Sabun Sanayii*, 1958; Weulersse, 1934; Temiz, 2008; Rifaioğlu, 2013).
- Investigations of soap factories within the scope of studies concerning historical development of Antakya (Demir, 1996; Kara, 2004).
- Examinations of soap factories within the scope of investigations concerning the buildings of Turkish period in a settlement (Şancı, 2006; Eker, 2006).
- Investigations of soap factories was examined within the scope of studies of historical geography, morphology and financial life of a settlement (Cervati, 1891; Cuinet, 1892; Ali Cevad Bey, 1895; Özey, 2002; Gümüş, 2009; Yaman, 2011; Musmar, 2012).
- Investigation of soap factories within the scope of examination of the Ottoman period annuals (Eroğlu, Babuçoğlu, & Köçer, 2007).
- Study of a khan building resued as a soap factory in Antakya (Çelenk, 1996).

Researches about architectural characteristics of soap factories, soap manufacturing and trading in Antakya;

Türkiye`de Sabun Sanayii, (1958) is a book published by Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry and written by Fatin Kuseyri who is one of the previous owners of Kuseyri Soap Factory. Fatin Kuseyri was the executive board chairman of Antakya Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1956-1960, 1966-1971. The book represents information about history of the soap and different methods and raw materials using for soap manufacture, which methods and raw materials are using in Turkey and Antakya. Furthermore, the book includes information about the architectural characteristics of Kuseyri Soap Factory, soap manufacture process in the building, old drawings (plans and sections) of the architectural elements of the building.

Weulersse, J. (1934). “*Antioche esadi de geographié urbanie*” is an essay which provides information about the existence of the soap factories in Antakya, original architectural characteristics of the soap factories located in the city, significance of soap manufacturing and trading in the financial life of the city and the number of the soap factories that existed in the city in 1934. Moreover, the essay includes the maps and photographs of Antakya which indicate distribution of khans, mosques, and soap factories in the historical commercial center.

Temiz, M. (2008). “*Antakya`da sabun üretimi ve sabunhaneler*” is an essay which provides information about significance of soap manufacturing and trading, number of soap factories that existed in Antakya at the end of the 19th century referring to the historical sources, how many of them exist at present and how to manufacture soap in the soap factories in Antakya.

Rifaioğlu, M.N. (2013). “Disappearing agrarian culture and its architectural heritage in Antakya” is a conference paper that includes information about architectural characteristics, original spaces and distribution of function between these spaces of soap factories in Antakya.

Investigations of soap factories within the scope of studies concerning historical development of Antakya;

Demir, A. (1996). “*Çağlar içinde Antakya*” is a book which includes old maps of Antakya drawn by travelers. These old maps indicate distribution of khans, mosques, baths and soap factories in the historical commercial center.

Kara, A. (2004). “*XIX. yüzyılın ilk yarısında Antakya (1800-1850)*” is a doctoral dissertation which includes information about significance of soap manufacture in Antakya and the places of the soap factories in the city.

Studies in which soap factories are examined within the scope of investigations about buildings of Turkish period in a settlement. These are a master thesis (Eker, 2006) and a doctoral dissertation (Şancı, 2006).

Eker, H. (2006). “*Nizip’teki mimari eserler*” is a master thesis that provides information about architectural characteristics of soap factories located in Nizip, Gaziantep.

Şancı, F. (2006). “*Hatay ilinde Türk mimarisi*” is a doctoral thesis that provides information about Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Kahn which was converted into a soap factory, architectural characteristics and construction date of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel) in Antakya.

Investigations in which soap factories were examined within the scope of studies concerning historical geography, morphology and financial life of a settlement;

Cervati, R. C. (1891). “*Annuaire oriental (Ancien indicateur oriental) du commerce de l' industrie de l' administration de la magistrature*” is a book provides information about the significance of the soap industry in Antakya, the number of the soap factories and the name of the owner of the soap factories that existed in the city in 1891.

Cuinet, V. (1892). “*La Turquie d'Asie: géographie administrative, statistique, descriptive et raisonnée de chaque province de l'Asie-Mineure*” is a book which provides information about the significance of the soap industry in the sanjaks[†] of Aleppo Vilayet (İdlip, Maraş, Urfa, Antakya, Aleppo) and the number of the soap factories that existed in these sanjaks.

Ali Cevad Bey, (1895). “*Memalik-i Osmaniye’nin tarih ve coğrafya lugatı*” is a reference book which provides information about the significance of the soap industry in Antakya, the number of the soap factories that existed in the city in 1895.

Özey, R. (2002). “*19. asırda Edirne Vilayeti coğrafyası*” is an article that includes information about a number of the soap factories that existed in Edirne in the 19th century referring to the historical sources.

Gümüş, S. (2009). “*II. Abdülhamit Döneminde Filistin politikası*” is a doctoral dissertation in which it is pointed out that the soap industry was an important branch of

[†] Sanjaks were administrative divisions of the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman provinces (eyalets later vilayets) were divided into sanjaks governed by sanjak beys (later *mutasarrıf*) (Baykara, 1988).

industry in Palestine from the beginning of the 19th century and number of soap factories in Nablus and Jerusalem in certain periods.

Yaman, A. (2011). “*Şehir coğrafyası açısından bir inceleme: Ayvalık*” is an essay that includes information about significance of soap trading and manufacturing, number of soap factories in the early 18th century and how many of them have survived at present in Ayvalık.

Musmar, Z. (2012). “Exhibiting an architectural and traditional heritage: The Ottoman Era in the City of Nablus” is a master thesis that provides information on significance of soap trading and number of soap factories in Nablus.

Investigations in which soap factories are searched within the scope of examination of the Ottoman period annuals;

Eroğlu, C., Babuçoğlu, M., & Köçer, M. (2007). “*Osmanlı Vilayet Salnamelerinde Halep*” is an essay illustrating that soap manufacture was a branch of industry in Aleppo, soaps manufactured in Aleppo and its *kaza* were exported to various places from the second half of the 19th century, number of soap factories in the old city of Aleppo during certain times.

Study on a khan building resued as a soap factory in Antakya;

Çelenk, Y. (1996). “*Antakya Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Hanı restorasyonu*” is a master thesis concerning Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Khan constructed in 1576 and located in historical commercial center of Antakya. Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Khan was converted into soap factory in 1842. This master thesis is an important source that provides information on original spaces, architectural elements of soap factories and process of manufacturing in the soap factories.

Furthermore, S. Redford 2014 “Antioch on the Orontes” is a book that includes old photographs taken in 1935 of Aselci and Verdaa (Selahattin Ökten) soap factories (pages 139 and 147).

Researches about the definition and scope of the industrial archeology and industrial heritage and whether which types of the buildings can be evaluated as industrial heritage;

Hudson, K. (1963). “Industrial Archeology” is a book which includes information about the definition of the industrial archeology, different types of the buildings within the scope of industrial heritage.

Rix, M. (1967). “Industrial Archeology” is a book which includes information about the term ‘Industrial Archeology’ and the development of the issue.

Raistrick, A. (1972/1986). “Industrial Archeology” is a book which includes information about the development of the industrial archeology and identifies the general framework of the issue with different types of the building.

Archive of Adana Council of Cultural and Natural Assets which includes information about Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel) which is located in Antakya.

Archive of Hatay Metropolitan Municipality includes information about attempts of conservation carried out in Antakya until today and old maps of Antakya belonging to the end of the 19th century.

Oral information about original state and alterations of Kuseyri Soap Factory were obtained from interviews with İsmet Salih, who is owner of the building and Hikmet Çakıcı who is an expert on soap manufacturing in Antakya.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF SOAP AND SOAP MANUFACTURE

In this chapter, history of soap, soap industry and soap factories in the Ottoman Empire and in Antakya, architectural elements of soap factories located in Antakya and soap manufacture process in the factories are examined. Then soap factories are evaluated within the scope of industrial heritage.

2.1. History of Soap

The first soaps were used in Mesopotamians around 4000 BC. At that time, the textile industry was improved and soap was used to clean wool and cotton used in textile manufacturing (Sayılı, 1982). Excavations conducted by archaeologist Levey in 1950s revealed evidence that soap was widely known by Mesopotamia civilizations and dated back to the Sumerians. A Sumerian inscription dating back to 2500 BC was found with a soap recipe inscribed on it (Levey, 1958).

Different types of soap were used medically in Mesopotamia. According to Greek physicist Galen (130-200 AD), soap was used as a medicine until the 2th century AD. After that time, it was used to wash the body. A soap making area with all its equipment, such as boilers, was discovered in the ruins of the ancient city Pompei (50-79 AD) of the Roman Empire period. In addition, soap substances were recovered from the volcanic ashes (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayi*, 1958). The Romans manufactured soap consisting of animal fats by using potassium hydroxide obtained from plant ashes (“Sabun,” 1982). The Romans introduced the knowledge of soap making into European countries and important centers of soap making developed. By the 7th century AD, soap making was well known as a profession in Europe. Guilds who making soap were known among the other guilds of the Byzantine period which was a continuation of the Roman Empire. In this period, weight of soap bars was specified by decrees and it was to have necessary a signet on each soap bar (“Sabun,” 1982).

Marseille was an important center of soap making and the first soap factory was built in Marseille during the Middle Ages. Soaps were manufactured by boiling the

olive oil and alkali solution obtained from firewood and moss ashes in the boilers heated by steam circulation (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2). In the 12th century, soap industry developed in Italy. England soon followed the tradition in the 14th century. In the United States of America, soap was manufactured in the home until the 19th century (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayi*, 1958).

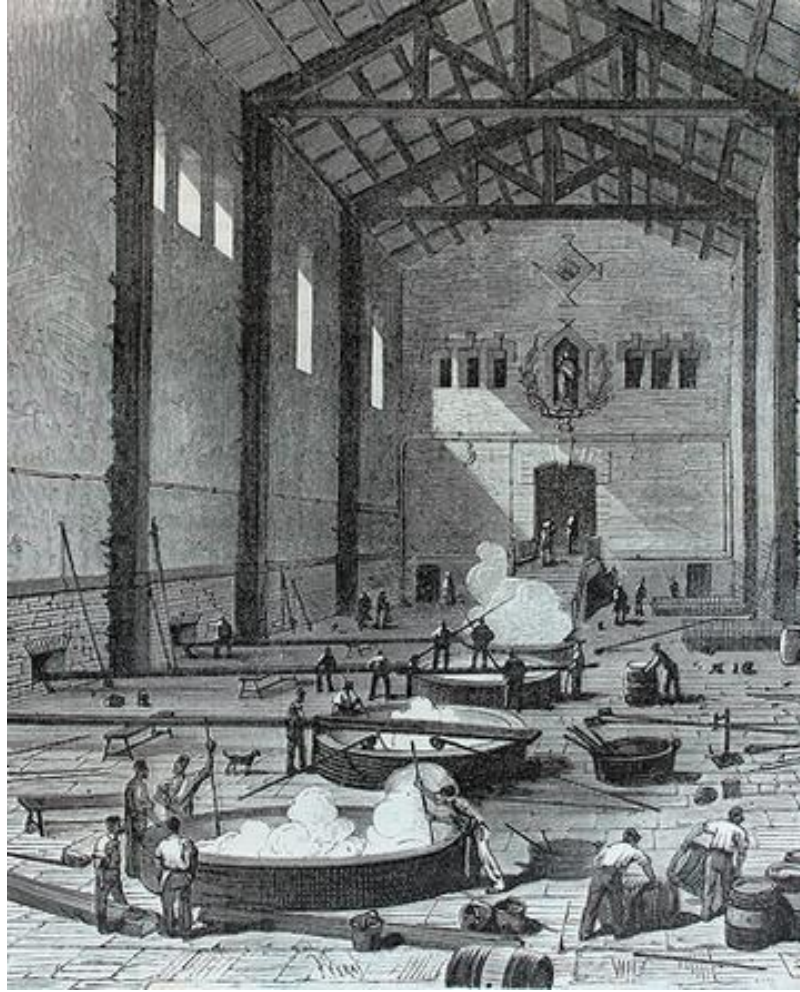


Figure 2.1. Boiling the oil and alkali solution in the boilers in a soap factory in Marseille in 1882 (Source: Figuier, 1873)

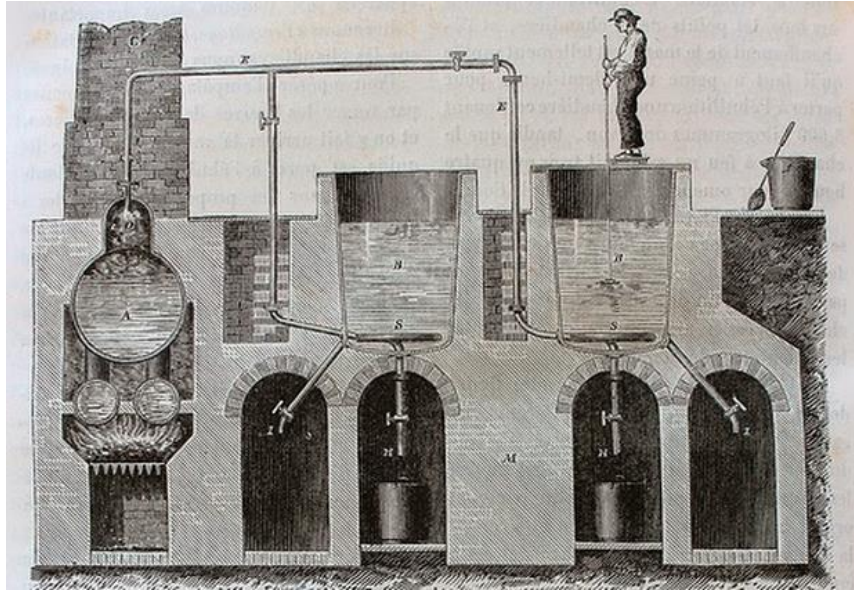


Figure 2.2. Heating the boilers by steam circulation in a soap factory in Marseille in 1882 (Source: Figuier, 1873)



Figure 2.3. A soap and candle factory in Philadelphia, United States of America in the 19th century (Source: World Digital Library, n.d.)

New manufacturing methods were developed in the soap industry due to technological developments. Obtaining the raw materials by using modern methods and development of consumer awareness allowed for an increase in soap manufacture and development of the methods used. Depending to these changes, William Hesketh Lever (British industrialist) launched the first packed soap and this became the beginning of the modern soap industry (Öztürk & Sarıyıldız, 1997).

2.2. Soap Industry and Soap Factories in the Ottoman Empire

Soap industry was the one of the most important branches of industry in the Ottoman Empire. The first formal regulations related with manufacture, marketing and consumption of soap were made with the decrees in the periods of Fatih (1451-1481), I. Selim (1512-1520) and Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (1520-1566). Some of them are regulation related with Foça Soap Factory connected to Aydın in the period of Fatih and decree of Trablus Sanjak dated 1519 belonging to the period of I. Selim (Sarıyıldız, 1999).

Soap was manufactured in small business units known as "*sabunhane*" until the middle of the 19th century. This bussinesses were enormously constructed in the areas that olive trees were prominent since olive oil is one of the major raw materials of the soap (Öztürk & Sarıyıldız, 1997).

The raw materials for soap manufacture are oil, caustic, water, soda, lime and salt. There were various raw materials for soap manufacture in the Ottoman Empire. These materials are olive oil, laurel oil, soda, *çorak*, olive pit, lime, fat, *sabun madeni*, *hakşora*, ash, salwort, oleum cryli, *silisit sud*, salt, frienze soil, chlorine, *kalusyon-natron*. A very wide variety soaps were manufactured depending on raw materials. Some of them are Tripoli soap, flower soap, musk soap, *hünkari (miskî sabun)*, pasha soap, pied soap, *arakî sabun*, dark soap, *mine sabunu*, scented soap, *kandiye sabunu*, tarboosh soap, arab soap *veya Mağrib sabunu*, *ırakî sabun*, *trabluskarî sabun*, Crete soap, stain soap, *yerli misk sabunu*, Edirne palace soap, *Edirne'nin mis sabunu*, *Seng-i Musa sabunu*, *miheng sabunu*, *enderun sabunu*, Aleppo soap, *hünkar sabunu*, butcher soap (Öztürk, 2010).

The most precious and preferred type of soap was made from olive oil. Therefore, preliminary regions of soap manufacture were Western Anatolia and islands, Damascus, Aleppo, and Nablus where olive oil production was prominent. In the

Ottoman Period, during the 19th century, centers of soap making were Lesbos and Crete Islands, Ayvalık, Edremit, İzmir, Kızılcatauzla, Cunda Adası and Urla (Sarıyıldız, 1999).

There were soap factories in Lattakia (Syria), *Ilıca*, Pergamon, *Güzelhisar*, *Akhisar*, *Bigadiç*, *Yenişehir*, *Amasya*, *İvrindi* subdistricts of *Saruhan* Sanjak in 1575. There were 4 soap factories in *Eceklü*, which was a village of *Ilıca* subdistrict, 2 soap factories in Pergamon, 10 soap factories in *Şeyhlü* and *Umurlu*, which are villages of *Güzelhisar*, 4 soap factories in *Alaşehir*, 2 soap factories in *Bigadiç*, 4 soap factories in *Akhisar* and 3 soap factories in *Amasya*. In the 18th century, there were over 15 soap factories on the island of Crete and in Ayvalık (Öztürk, n.d.). In the 19th century, there were 30 soap factories in Aleppo (Syria), 10 soap factories in *Antakya*, 5 soap factories in *Antep*, 5 soap factories in *İdlip* (Syria), 3 soap factories in *Kilis*, 1 soap factory in *Nizip*, 2 soap factories in *Maraş*, 30 soap factories in *Ayvalık*, 16 soap factories in *Edirne*, 30 soap factories in Nablus (Palestine), 9 soap factories in Jerusalem (Palestine) and 26 soap factories in İzmir (Cervati, 1891; Cuinet, 1892; Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998; Özey, 2002; Gümüş, 2009; Şahin, 2011; Yaman, 2011; Musmar, 2012;) (Table 3.1).

Since the middle of the 19th century, macroscale soap factories were established in the Ottoman Empire besides the "*sabunhane*", because of the improvement of soap chemistry in Europe (Öztürk & Sarıyıldız, 1997). The government encouraged the establishment of these factories. Tax cuts were implemented for equipment and raw materials of the soap factories were brought from abroad (Öztürk, n.d.).

The centers of the soap industry that were active in soap manufacture in the Ottoman Empire were specified in the *Annuaire Oriental*. In the recordings of 1891, 93-97, the names of the centers in which the locations of workshops of soap were recorded as factories or *sabunhane* and how many factories existed in these centers. Damascus (Syria), Tripoli (Lebanon), Jerusalem (Palestine), Bingazi, Antakya, Aleppo (Syria), *Urfa*, *Arapgir*, *Sivas*, *Erzurum*, *Trabzon*, *Girit*, *Resmo*, *Kandiye*, *Hanya*, *Midilli*, *Nazilli*, *Aydın*, *İzmir*, *Edremit*, *Ayvalık*, *Bandırma*, *Erdek*, *Selanik*, *Gümölcine*, *Derne*, *Üsküp*, *Sofya*, *Filibe*, *Ruscuk*, *Tatar*, *Pazarcık* and *Varna* are examples of these centers (Cervati, 1891).

Table 2.1. The location of the soap factories in 19th century
(Source: Cervati, 1891; Cuinet, 1892; Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998; Özey, 2002; Gümüş, 2009; Şahin, 2011; Yaman, 2011; Musmar, 2012;)

Location of Soap Factories	Time Period	Number of Soap Factories	Existing Soap Factories
Hatay, Antakya	The second half of the 19th century	15	7
Balıkesir, Ayvalık	The second half of the 19th century	30	2
Edirne	19th century	16	–
Gaziantep, Nizip	The second half of the 19th century	5	3 (known)
İzmir	19th century	26	–
Kahramanmaraş	1876-1098	2	–
Kilis	The second half of the 19th century	3	2 (known)
Şanlıurfa, Birecik	1892	3	–
Aleppo, Syria	1892	30	2 (known)
İdlip, Syria	1891	5	–
Jerusalem	19th century	9	–
Nablus, Palestine	19th century	30	–
Tripoli, Lebanon	–	–	3 (known)



Figure 2.4. A soap factory in Nablus
(Source: Khalidi, 1984/2004)

In 1921, an inventory of the industry was taken to detect the economic assets and determine the industrial policy of the country. This enumeration also included the small workshops of soap manufacture and indicated the industrial condition of Antaolia rather than the major industrial centers of the country such as İstanbul, İzmir, Adana, Bursa. According to this enumeration, there were 80 soap factories and 220 workers (Eldem, 1994).

2.3. Soap Industry and Soap Factories in Antakya

Throughout time, production activities have been based on mostly agricultural raw material in Antakya. The most important agricultural material for manufacture is olives which are found around the city. Soaps made from olive oil and laurel oil are manufactured in the soap factories located in the city. A great amount of information may be formed in a number of historical sources and documents (Temiz, 2008).

In *Lugat-ı Tarihiyye ve Coğrafiyye* dated 1822, it was written that silk, olive oil and soap trading were remarkably widespread in Antakya (Çelenk, 1996).

According to informations obtained from *Kamus'al Alam* (1889-1898) written by Şemseddin Sami, a great deal of silk and olive oil manufacture was made in

Antakya, whose lowlands were full of olive, white mulberry and various fruit trees. In 1890, the most important agricultural product was olives with 1,560,500 *okka* except grain (Temiz, 2008).

In the middle of the 19th century, according to the French traveler Vital Cuinet, soap manufacture was one of the most important production activities next to silk, textile, leatherworking coppering, smithery, cotton, grain and carpet making. There were 10 active soap factories in Antakya and the annual amount of the soap produced in the city was around 13,000,000 *okka*. A quantity of soaps were exported to other cities of Anatolia (Cuinet, 1892).

According to information obtained from Memalik-i Osmaniyye Tarih ve Coğrafya Lugatı written by Ali Cevad Bey in 1895, white mulberry, cotton, licorice, olive, olive oil and soap manufacture was excessively made in *Antakya*. (Ali Cevad Bey, 1895).

In Aleppo yearbooks dated 1868 and 1901, it was written that olive trading was significant and widespread in Antakya. While some of the olive oil obtained from olive seeds was exported to Aleppo and Lattakia, an amount of it was used for soap manufacture in the soap factories of *Antakya*. There were 5 soap factories in 1868 and 15 soap factories in 1906 (Table 2.2). Some of the soaps manufactured in these soap factories were exported to *Adana, Tarsus, Mersin, Antep, Beyrut, Kayseri, Sivas* and to other counties (Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998).

Table 2.2. According to Aleppo Yearbooks dated 1284–1288, 1290, 1305, 1307-1310, 1312,1314-1318, 1320-1324, commercial building located in Antakya between 1867-1906 (Source: Cuinet, 1892; Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998)

	The Name of Commercial Building	1867	1868-1871 1873	1883	1888-1889	1890	1891-1893	1896-1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
1	Bedesten	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Han	8	8		20	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
3	Hamam	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	Dükkan	1114	1114	1451	1451	2120	-	-	2546	2548	2541	2553
5	Boyahane	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Debbağhane	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
7	Basmahane	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sabunhane	-	5	9	9	9	11	11	15	15	15	15
9	İpek Fabrikası	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	29	29	29
10	Zeytinyağı Mengenesi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50

According to French traveller J. Weulersse, who examined the city in 1934, a great number of olive trees were found around the city. For this reason, soap industry was developed and soap trading was a prominent commercial activity in Antakya. Weulersse stated that the existence of the soap factories in the city does not go beyond the 19th century. The number of the soap factories increased especially at the end of the 19th century. In 1934, there were 16 soap factories and 10 of them were active in Antakya (Figure 2.5, Figure 2.6). The soap bars, manufactured in these factories, were exported to *Ankara, Amasya, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Musul* and *Van* (Weulersse, 1934).

The soap factories have vaulted spaces on the ground floor which are arranged around a large courtyard and have olive oil wells, crushing stone press and cauldrons. The first floor is entirely clerestory to provide ventilation for drying of the soap bars (Weulersse, 1934) (Figure 2.7, Figure 2.8).

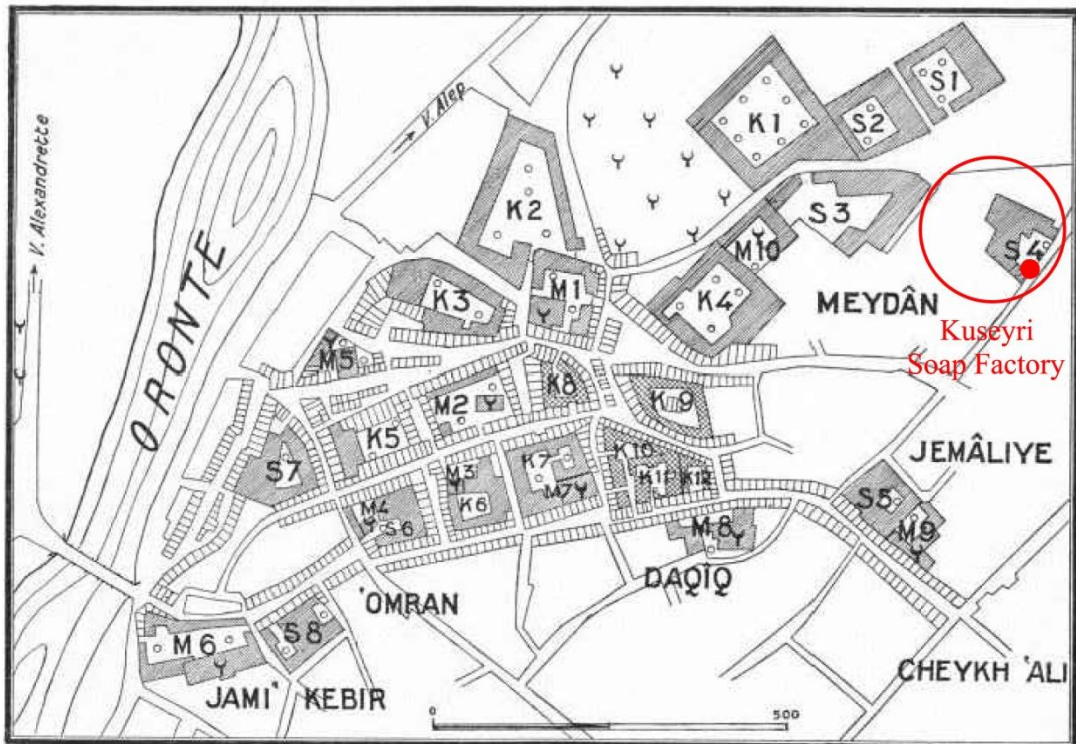


Figure 2.5. A map of commercial center of Antakya with mosques, khans and soap factories in 1934 (Source: Weulersse, 1934)

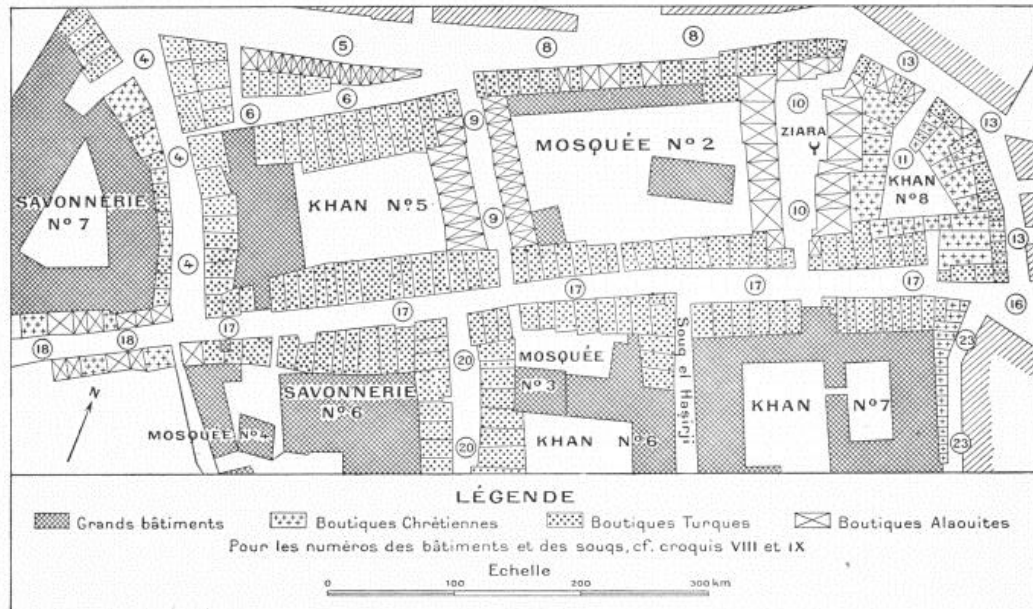


Figure 2.6. A detail from the map of the commercial center of Antakya with mosques, khans and soap factories (Source: Weulersse, 1934)



Figure 2.7. A view of a soap factory (S7) in Antakya (Source: Weulersse, 1934)



Figure 2.8. A view from the courtyard of a soap factory (S7) in Antakya (Source: Weulersse, 1934)

2.3. Architectural Characteristics of the Soap Factories in Antakya

Soap factories located in Antakya are two storeyed buildings with open courtyards. Soaps made from olive oil and laurel oil were manufactured in these factories (Figure 2.9, Figure 2.10). While some factories (Kuseyri Soap Factory, Aselei Soap Factory, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory) manufactured both olive oil and soap, in some cases, just soap was produced in the soap factories (Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory) and olive oil brought from external sources as a raw material and stored in the olive oil wells in the floor of the soap factory (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayii*, 1958).

Soap and olive oil manufacture were carried out in the closed or semi-open galleries surrounding the courtyard on the ground floor. *Mengene*, which consists of two circular crushing stones with spinning wheel, was required for crushing the olive seeds and a cut stone pool in the floor for collecting the extracted oil, circular olive oil wells buried on the floor for storage of the olive oil, stone cauldron for cooking the liquid soap and rectangular stone causticizing pits related with each other called *samda* next to the cauldron for preparing other ingredients of soap were located in these galleries. In addition, office, firewood storage area and stable are located on the ground floor. In some cases, the soap factories have shops on the exterior facades looking onto the street and accomodation units for workers who came from far away villages to the the factory. Fireplace room, which has one or two fireplaces with depressed arches on its walls for making the fire required to cook the liquid soap, was located in the basement, below the cauldrons. Cut stone masonry chimneys of fireplaces rose to the roof from fireplace room. The fireplace room is accessible by stone stairs from the courtyard. While the street facades were blind depressed pointed arched, courtyard facades were blind arched or depressed pointed arched.



Figure 2.9. Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory in 1932 (Source: Redford, 2014)



Figure 2.10. Aselci Soap Factory at present

From one side of the courtyard, stone stairs lead up to the first floor consisting of wide halls called spreading and drying areas where the liquid soap would be poured, dried, cut, stacked and packaged. The spreading areas have wooden soap molds consisting of wooden laths which divided the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor covered with sheets called *hutbak* sheets. The length of wooden laths varied depending on the dimensions of spreading areas. The spreading and drying areas were semi-open spaces with wooden screen composed of vertical wooden laths (5x2 cm) between stone columns on the facades.

The ground floors were constructed in cut stone, rubble stone or roughly cut stone masonry. Vertical structural elements are stone masonry walls and cut stone bonded piers. The floor covering is stone on the ground floor. The spaces are covered with cross vaults or pointed-barrel vaults.

On the first floor, vertical structural elements are stone masonry walls and cut stone bonded columns. Surmounting element is wooden hipped roof covered with over and under tiles on the first floor.

2.4. Soap Manufacture Process in the Soap Factories in Antakya

In the soap factories that produced both olive oil and soap, the process starts with olive harvest. Olive seeds collected from agricultural lands are crushed in the circular crushing stone with spinning wheel operated with animal power and located on one of the galleries on the ground floor of the soap factory (Figure 2.11).



Figure 2.11. Circular crushing stone and its cut stone pool on the floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

Olive paste obtained from crushing of olive seeds is placed in squared bags made from linen. These bags are placed in circular crushing stone and pressed with animal power. During the pressing, hot water is poured over the olive paste and extracted oil known as *şıra* composed of wastewater and olive oil is collected on the cut stone pool under the crushing stone on the floor and is transferred to decantation pits for separating olive oil and wastewater. The olive oil collects on the surface of the pits and the good quality olive oil is obtained (Ünsal, 2006). The olive oil paste is pressed for the second time to obtain olive pomace oil (poor quality olive oil). The good and poor quality olive oil is separately stored in the olive oil wells buried in the floor of the storage spaces of the soap factory for soap manufacture with different qualities (Figure 2.12, Figure 2.13). While a large part of the good quality olive oil is stored in the wells for soap manufacture, the other part of the olive oil is separated for selling (H. Çakıcı, personal communication, April-May, 2014).



Figure 2.12. Rectangular olive oil well in Sad-Ein Soap Factory, Tripoli, Lebanon
(Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, n.d.)



Figure 2.13. Circular olive oil well on the ground floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory,
Antakya

When the process of soap manufacture is started, the olive oil stored in the wells is transferred by using force pumps to the stone cauldron located in the galleries on the ground floor. To boil the olive oil, a fire is made in the fireplace located on the walls of fireplace room, below the cauldron in the basement. When the olive oil boiled, the laurel oil with concentrate of fourteen percents added to the stone cauldron to boil with the olive oil. The *samda*, which is consists of rectangular stone causticizing pits related with each other, is adjacent to the stone cauldron (Figure 2.14, Figure 2.15). In the *samda*, caustic soda is obtained by mixing lime with a kind of ash which is called *kilye* and brought from Syria. One quarter of prepared caustic soda is mixed with water in the *samda* to obtain an alkali solution with concentration of 6-7 percent which is called *kalevi mahlulü*. When the olive oil and laurel oil boil in the stone cauldron, this solution is added to the stone cauldron. This mixture is boiled for four hours. After that, second quarter of caustic soda is mixed with water to obtain an alkali solution with concentrate of 10 percent. This solution is added to cauldron in four moves without obstructing the boiling and the mixture is boiled for eight or nine hours. Finally, an alkali solution with concentrate of twenty percent is prepared by using the other part of the caustic soda and added to the cauldron again in four moves. This process known as saponification takes up to twenty or twenty two hours in total. In this step, the liquid soap is cooled for eight hours. After cooling, the liquid soap is transferred to a cylindrical mixer known as *borato* for mixing. It is required to repeat this operation six or seven times to homogenize the liquid soap completely. At all stages of this process, laurel oil with concentrate of three percent is added to liquid soap (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayii*, 1958).



Figure 2.14. Causticizing pits known as *samda* in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

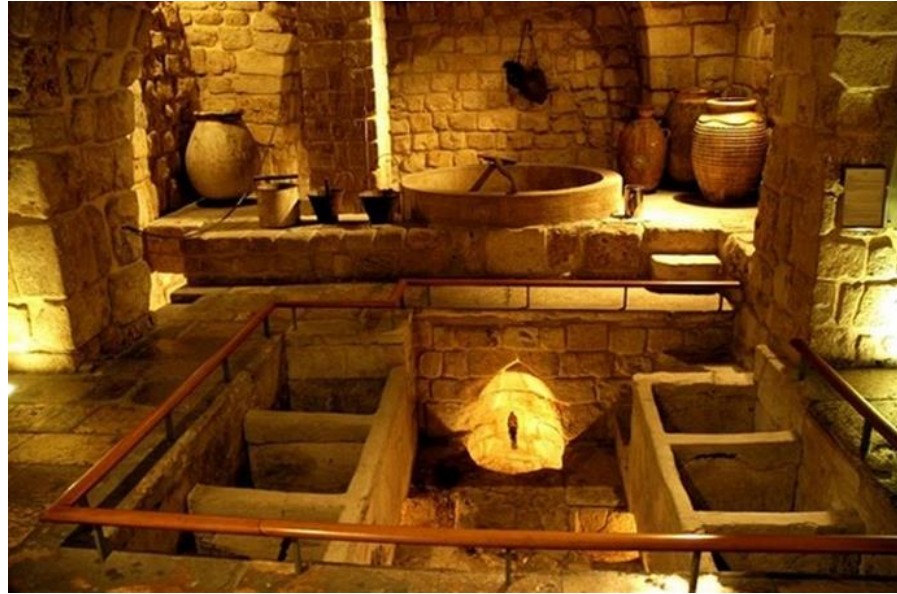


Figure 2.15. Causticizing pits called as *samda* and stone cauldron in Sidon Soap Museum, Lebanon (Souece: Lebanon Traveler, n.d.)

Then, the buckets known as *savata*, are filled with liquid soap and shrinked up from the rectangular holes on the center of the vaults to the spreading area where the soap is poured into soap molds on the first floor (Figure 2.16). In the spreading area, the liquid soap is poured into soap molds which consist of wooden laths (3x5cm) on the floor covered with *hutbak* sheet required to enable removing the soap bars from the soap molds (Figure 2.17). The liquid soap is left to dry in these molds (3.18).



Figure 2.16. Spreading area known as *al-mafrash* with soap molds on its floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 2.17. Liquid soap poured into soap molds in the spreading area in Sadein Soap Factory in Tripoli, Lebanon (Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)

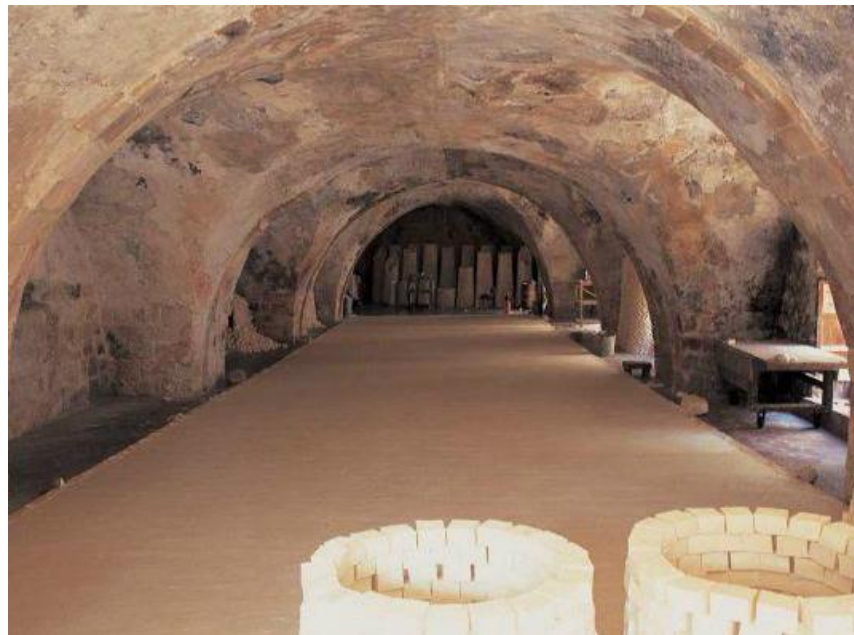


Figure 2.18. Liquid soap left to dry in soap molds in the spreading area in Tuqan Soap Factory in Nablus, Palestine (Source: Discover Islamic Art, 2004)

The process of drying can takes from three hours to one day depending on the climate conditions. When the soap partially hardens and is ready to cut, a string soaked in red dye is dragged over the partially hardened soap to mark it into uniform squares (5 or 7 cm). The soap is sliced into small bars in the form of rectangular prism by using a wooden stick with sharp metal pieces (5 or 7) attached at the bottom of it (Figure 2.19, Figure 2.20). Before the soap bars are removed from the frames, wooden mallets are used to stamp the name of the factory and the quality of soap into each bar (Figure 2.21). The name of the factory and the quality of the soap bars are curved invertedly on these wooden mallets. During the cutting and stamping process, saponification starts again on the ground floor.

After the cutting, soap bars are transferred to a drying area where they are stacked into tall and hallow structures, like a tower (Figure 2.22, Figure 2.23, Figure 2.24). These soap towers are called *tananir* (Figure 2.25). A space is left between each soap bar for ventilation. These towers allow the air to circulate among the soap bars and facilitate drying (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayii*, 1958).



Figure 2.19. A wooden stick with sharp metal pieces attached at the bottom for cutting of partially hardened soap (Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)



Figure 2.20. Slicing of partially hardened soap in Zenabili Soap Factory in Aleppo, Syria (Source: Touma, 2011)



Figure 2.21. Stamping of soap bars with wooden mallets (Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)

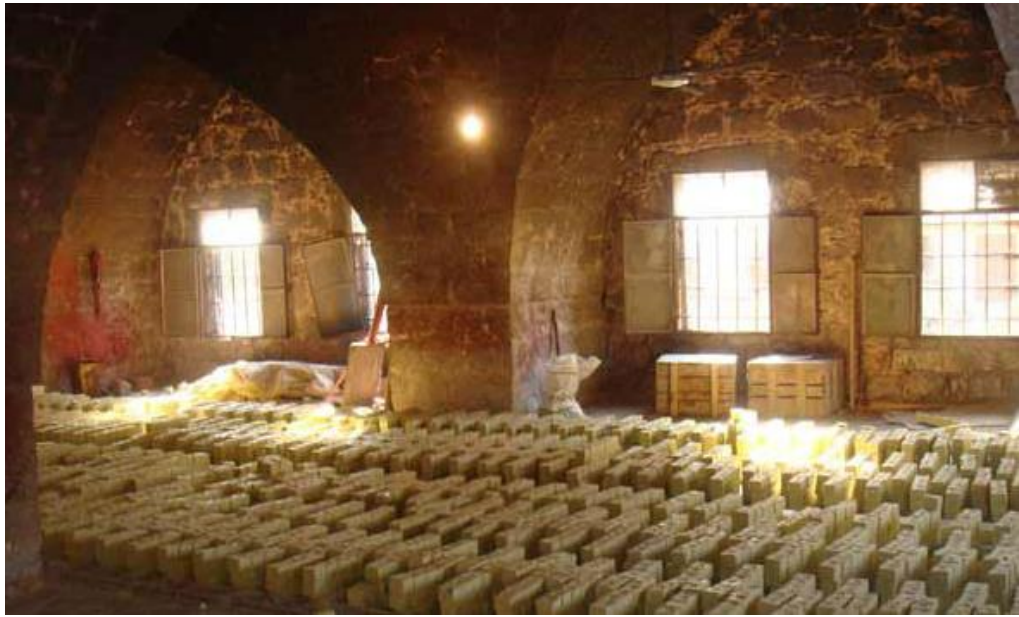


Figure 2.22. Removal of soap bars in Sadein Soap Factory in Tripoli, Lebanon
(Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)



Figure 2.23. Transferring of soap bars to the drying area in Sadein Soap Factory in
Tripoli, Lebanon (Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)



Figure 2.24. Hollow structures of soap bars called as tenanir in Sadein Soap Factory in Tripoli, Lebanon (Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)



Figure 2.25. Hollow structures of soap bars called as tenanir in Zenabili Soap Factory in Aleppo, Syria (Source: Touma, 2011)

2.5. Evaluation of Soap Factories within the scope of Industrial Heritage

The term “Industrial Archeology” was used for the first time in 1955 by Micheal Rix (1967). Kenneth Hudson (1979) and Arthur Raistrick (1986) are the researchers who developed definitions on industrial archeology and industrial heritage and identified the general framework of the issue.

2.5.1. Definition and Scope of the Industrial Heritage

Micheal Rix stated that industrial archeology can be defined as recording, preserving in selected cases and evaluating the sites and structures of early industrial activity, especially the monuments of the Industrial Revolution. Rix emphasized the industrial traces of the 18th and the 19th centuries and especially Industrial Revolution within the scope of industrial archeology. He stated that the primary monuments of Industrial Revolution should be primarily evaluated as industrial heritages are mostly seen in Britain than anywhere else in the world (Rix, 1967). However, his opinions were interpreted as he made no attempt to define the industrial heritage and primarily emphasized the Industrial Revolution period of Britain (Hudson, 1979).

Kenneth Hudson stated that industrial archeology is the organized and disciplined study of the physical remains of past industries. He refused to determine rigid boundaries for the field of industrial archeology and define the industrial archeology by concerning exclusively the monuments of the Industrial Revolution (Hudson, 1963). He argued that each industry has to be studied with its own time-scale in which it developed and its monuments and remains should be evaluated in this context (Hudson, 1979).

Arthur Raistrick, who is an English archeologist, stated that it is a wrong manner that evaluation of just the monuments of Industrial Revolution within the context of industrial archeology and this manner restricted the scope of the term of industrial archeology. He convincingly argued that boundary of industrial archeology goes back in time as much as it contains the remains of Roman period (Raistrick, 1972/1986).

Physical evidences of social, economic, technological developments arising from industrialization and traces of site, settlement, structure, building element, historical stratum, equipment, landscape unit belonging to culture of past manufacture activities (past urban or rural industry activities) and having historical, technological,

architectural or scientific value can be defined as industrial heritage (Hudson, 1963; Hudson, 1979; Raistrick, 1972/1986; The Nizhny Tagil Charter, 2003; Dublin Principles, 2011, article 1).

2.5.2. International Organizations and Agreements Concerning the Industrial Heritage

International organizations concerning the conservation of industrial heritage are The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH), European Federation of Associations of Industrial Heritage and Technical Heritage (E-FAITH), International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (do.co.mo.mo International).

International documents concerning the industrial heritage are Recommendation No. R (90) 20 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Protection and Conservation of the Industrial, Technical and Civil Engineering Heritage in Europe (1990), The Nizhny Tagil Charter (2003) and TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (Dublin Principles, 2011).

2.5.2.1. International Organizations Concerning the Industrial Heritage

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) is an international community that studies conservation, recording and evaluation of industrial heritage. It was founded in England in 1973. The aim of the foundation of TICCIH is to conserve the industrial monuments and structures, develop a comprehension concerning historical, educational and documentary values of industrial heritage and facilitate international co-operation (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, 1973).

E-FAITH (European Federation of Associations of Industrial Heritage and Technical Heritage) is an international community in Europe. It is an independent voluntary organization of volunteers who are studied in the field of industrial heritage. The aim of this organization is to connect the professionals and professional institutes and volunteers to facilitate cooperation in the field of industrial and technical heritage

and help to spread ideas, experiences and knowledge regarding research, conservation and interpretation of industrial and technical heritage (E-FAITH, n.d.).

Docomomo International (International Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement) was founded in Netherlands in 1988 (do.co.mo.mo. international, n.d.). Docomomo is interested in industrial heritage because its field of interest is modern structures. It is possible that a structure evaluated as an industrial heritage may have been constructed during the modern movement.

2.5.2.2. International Agreements Concerning the Industrial Heritage

TICCIH is the special advisor to International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) on conserving and studying industrial heritage with a cooperation agreement signed between TICCIH and ICOMOS in 2000. Dublin Principles (TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes) was accepted as a part of this collaboration in Paris in 2011. The aim of TICCIH and ICOMOS is to record, conserve and evaluate industrial heritage as a part of heritage of humanity in the world (The Dublin Principles, 2011)

The Nizhny Tagil Charter prepared by TICCIH and signed in 2003 is an international guide document for industrial heritage. In this document, industrial heritage and industrial archeology are defined as below (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003);

Industrial heritage contains the remains of industry culture which have historical, technological, social, architectural or scientific values. These remains contain the structures and its equipments, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites of refining and processing, places in which energy is generated, transmitted and used, transport and all of its infrastructure, places used for social activities related to industry such as housing, religious worship or education.

Industrial archeology is an interdisciplinary method of examining all the documents which are material and immaterial evidences, artifacts, historical stratum and structures, human settlements, natural and urban landscapes, created for or by industrial processes.

Recommendation No. R (90) 20 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Protection and Conservation of the Industrial, Technical and Civil

Engineering Heritage in Europe accepted in 1990 is an international document regarding researching and studying of industrial, technical, engineering heritage and conserving by taking into account the multidisciplinary character of these heritages (Council of Europe, n.d.).

2.5.3. Evaluation of Soap Factories within the scope of Industrial Heritage and Kuseyri Soap Factory

Sites related to a branch of an industry at any time and structures, physical remains of manufacture process, materials and raw materials located in these sites are guide components concerning the researching and recording of industrial heritage belonging to that time. Production activities and industrial branches developed depending on these activities, emerge according to raw materials used in manufacture processes. Therefore, sites that include the physical remains of industrial heritage can be examined by classifying the raw materials used in production activities. One of these groups is industrial sites based upon organic raw materials. These are industrial sites in which raw materials based upon agriculture and production techniques devoted to animal husbandry are used (Figure 2.26, Figure 2.27, Figure 2.28, Figure 2.29, Figure 2.30, Figure 2.31, Figure 2.32, Figure 2.33, Figure 2.34, Figure 2.35, Figure 2.36, Figure 2.37, Figure 2.38, Figure 2.39, Figure 2.40). Structures, traces, patterns and equipments in these industrial sites are related to field of industrial archeology. Manufacturing processes based upon agriculture are conducted in mills, factories, workshops and structures in this group (Raistrick, 1972/1986).

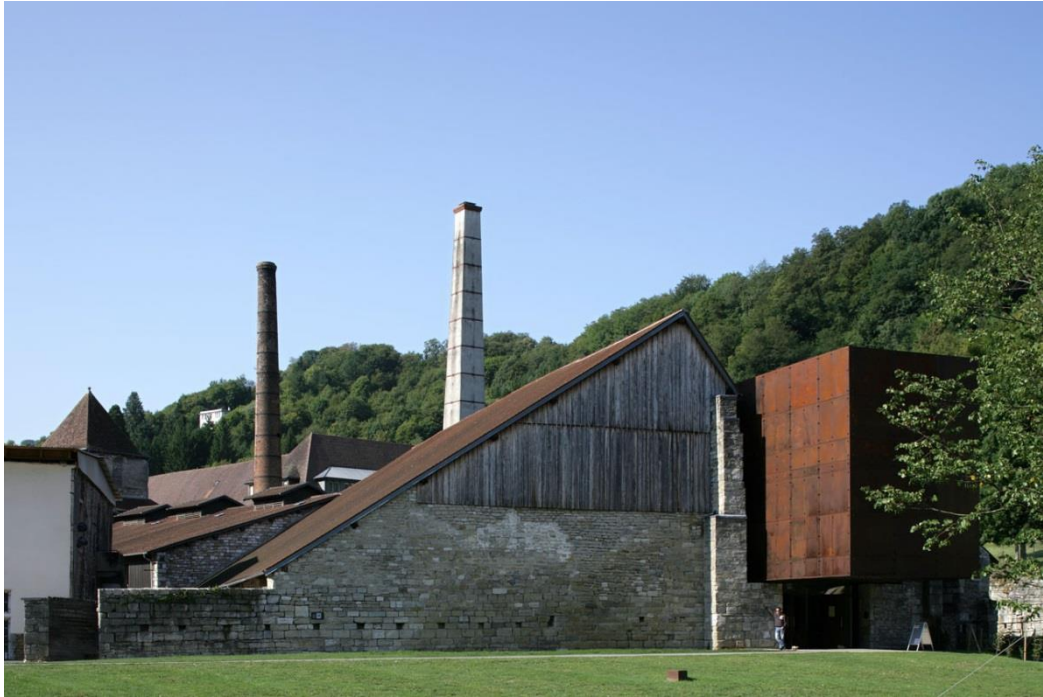


Figure 2.26. An old saltwork converted into a salt museum in the centre of the French city in the Franche Comté (Source: Archdaily, 2010)



Figure 2.27. A view from the interior of the old saltwork converted into a salt museum in the centre of the French city in the Franche Comté (Source: Archdaily, 2010)

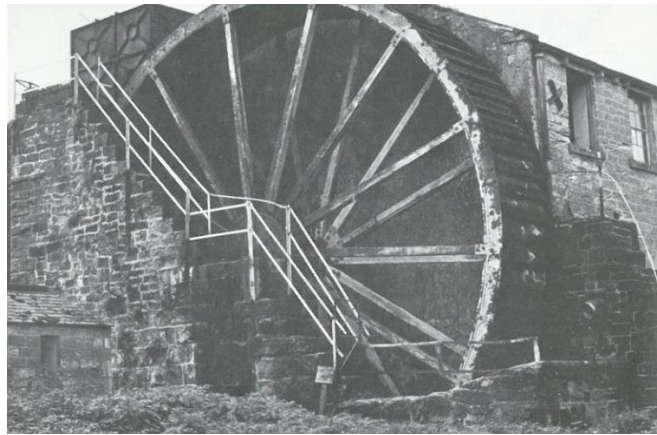


Figure 2.28. Overshot of water wheel at Foster Back flax-mill, Nidderdale, built in 1864, North Yorkshire, England (Source: Raistrick, 1972/1986)



Figure 2.29. Overshot of water wheel at Foster Back flax-mill, Nidderdale, North Yorkshire, England (Source: McAllister, n.d.)



Figure 2.30. Grist mill, built in 19th century, Gloucestershire, England (Hudson, 1963)



Figure 2.31. O'Hara Mill, built in 1850, Canada (Sporring, 2009)



Figure 2.32. O'Hara Mill, Canada
(Source: O'Hara Mill Homestead and Conservation Area, 2012)



Figure 2.33. Gurleysville Grist mill built in 1830, Alabama, United States of America
(Source: O'Hara Mill Homestead and Conservation Area, 2012)



Figure 2.34. Gurleysville Grist mill, Alabama, United States of America
(Source: Gurleyville Historic District, n.d.)



Figure 2.35. Oast house, built in 18th century, Maidstone, England
(Source: Raistrick, 1972/1986)



Figure 2.36. Oast house, Maidstone, England (Source: Geograph, n.d.)



Figure 2.37. A view from the interior of an old saltwork converted into a salt museum in Cervia, Italy (Source: Archdaily, 2010)



Figure 2.38. A view from the interior of an old saltwork converted into a salt museum in Cervia, Italy (Source: Archdaily, 2010)

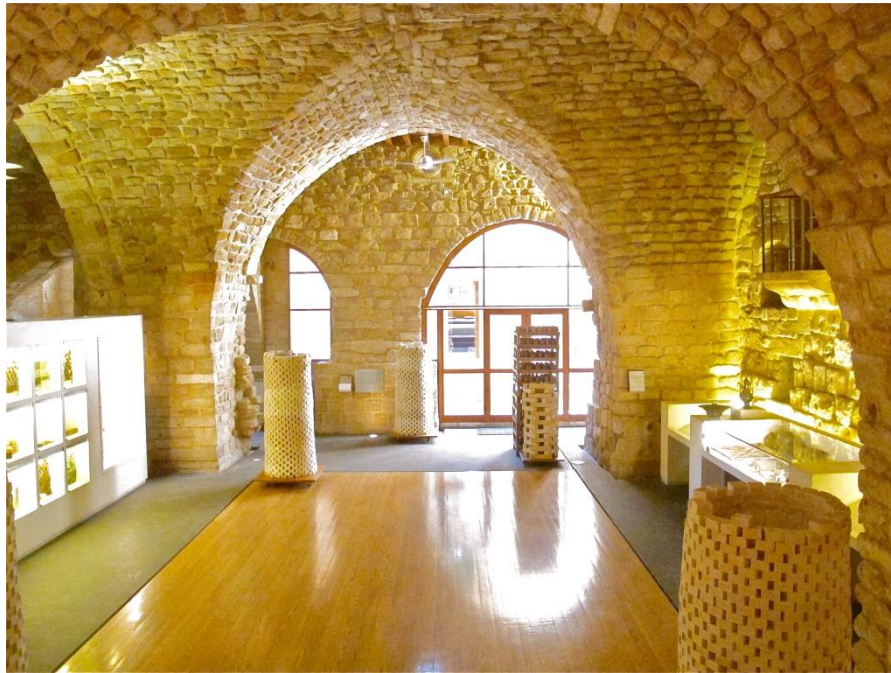


Figure 2.39. Audi Soap Factory converted into Sidon Soap Museum in Saida, Lebanon (Source: Lawen, 2012)



Figure 2.40. London Soap Factory, built in 1860s, England (Source: Vogel, 1985)

Soap factories, located in Antakya, are industrial structures in which raw materials based upon agriculture are used. Olive oil and laurel oil are organic materials which are obtained from laurel and olive trees in Antakya. These materials have been used as raw materials for soap industry since beginning of the 19th century (Temiz, 2008). From the second half of the 19th century laurel soaps, special to Antakya, which were produced only in the home previously, were produced in the soap factories with the development of the soap industry in Antakya (Gündüz, Çelik, & Akgül, 1998). While some soap factories produced both olive oil and soap, some of them produced only soap. Some of the olive oil produced in the soap factories was sold for the purpose of cooking. On the other hand, olive oil of poor quality was used for manufacture of soap (*Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayi*, 1958). In the building, the soap manufacturing starts with producing olive oil from the olives harvested in the fields and ends up with olive oil and scented laurel soap production in the soap factories. The circular crushing stone press and crushing stone run with animal power is used for olive oil manufacturing. In the soap factories that produce only soaps, olive oil brought from external sources as a raw material for manufacture of soap is stocked in olive oil wells in the building. The soap factories located in Antakya are rare building types that exist at the present time and include the space organization, architectural elements, equipment and traces of manufacture process belonging soap manufacture with traditional ways used in the past. These buildings must be conserved and evaluated as industrial heritage since they represent the past industry of Antakya, besides having historical and architectural values. In this respect, Kuseyri Soap Factory, located in Antakya, is one of the rare buildings that can be regarded as an industrial heritage. At present, olive oil manufacturing has been made with machine equipment since the 1960s. Otherwise, soap production was made until the 1990s in the soap factory. At present, soap factory is closed to production.

CHAPTER 3

LOCATION, GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ATTEMPTS OF ANTAKYA

3.1. Location of Antakya

Hatay, located on the east of the Mediterranean Region, is a border province. The surface area of the city is 5403 km² at an altitude of 85 m. The city is located between the north latitude of 35° 52'-37° 04' and east longitude of 35° 40'-36° 35'. The mountains are 46.1% of plains are 33.5% and the plateaus are 20.4% of the land area in the city. The city has 152 km coast on the Mediterranean Sea which constitutes the west border of the city (İl Yıllığı Hazırlama Komitesi, 1973).

Hatay is bordered by *Adana*, *Osmaniye* and *Gaziantep* to the north, Syria to the east and south and the Mediterranean Sea to the west (Sahillioğlu, 1991). Hatay has 15 districts. These are *Antakya*, *İskenderun*, *Altınözü*, *Arsuz*, *Belen*, *Defne*, *Dörtyol*, *Erzin*, *Kırıkhan*, *Hassa*, *Kumlu*, *Payas*, *Reyhanlı*, *Samandağ* and *Yayladağı* (T.C. Hatay Valiliği, n.d.) (Figure 3.1).

Antakya, which is the administrative capital of Hatay, is located between the north altitude 36° 09'-36° 13' and the east longitude of 36° 06'-36° 11. The surface area of the city is 689 km² and it is located 22 km inland from the Mediteranean coast with altitude of approximately 80 m. Antakya is surrounded by Amanos Mountains (Nur Mountains) to the north, Kel Mountain (Cebel-i Akra) to the south, Habib-i Neccar Mountain (Silpius Mountain) to the east and Amik Plain to the northeast (İl Yıllığı Hazırlama Komitesi, 1973) (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.1. The borders and districts of Hatay Province
(Personal archive of city planner Hayrettin Camuz)



Figure 3.2. View of Antakya from Habib-i Neccar Mountain (Silpius Mountain)

4.2. Geographical Characteristics of Antakya

The Mediterranean climate, with hot and dry summers, mild and wet winters, is observed in the province of Hatay. Yayladağı and other inner areas have cooler temperatures than the coasts. The annual temperature is between average 16-21 °C and the annual rainfall varies between 570-1174 mm. The annual humidity is 70%. The prevailing wind is from the southeast and its average velocity is 4.7 m/s (Hatay İl Yıllığı, 1973).

Asi (Orontes) River is very important for the geography of the region. Asi River which flows through Antakya, starts from Lebanon and flows into the Mediterranean Sea at its delta in the south of Samandağ which is in the district of Hatay. A large part of the river, which is 453 km long, is on the border of Syria. Asi River has been a water way linking Antakya to the Mediterranean since centuries (T.C. Hatay Valiliği, n.d.) (Figure 3.3).

The flora cover of the city consists of forests and maquis. The maquis, which are plants with hard leafs and 4-5 m long, can be observed until 800 m altitude. Myrtus, bay tree, oak, kermes oak, mastic tree, olive tree and white oak are the most observed types of maquises in the region. The forests, which constitute the natural plant cover, are mostly observed in Amanos Mountains and Kel Mountain (Coğrafya Dünyası, 2015).

A great deal of various type of agricultural products like grain, fruits and vegetable are grown in each part of Hatay by the influence of the Mediterranean Climate. Industrial plants, especially cotton, are grown in the Amiq Plain and around the plain, in *Kırıkhan, Antakya, Reyhanlı*. The fruits and vegetable are grown in Dört Yol, İskenderun, Samandağ (T.C. Hatay Valiliği, n.d.). Hatay province, which meets half of the olive manufacture of Mediterranean Region, has appropriate ecological conditions for olive growing. Hatay meets 13% of the olive growing and 10% of the olive oil manufacture of Turkey (Bozdoğan, Didin, & Karayiyen, 2013). The districts where olives are mostly grown are *Altınözü, Belen, Antakya, İskenderun, Kumlu, Reyhanlı, Samandağ, Yayladağı* (Coğrafya Dünyası, 2015).

Hatay Province is located in the first degree earthquake zone in the seismic map of Turkey. Antakya has been witness of the great earthquakes during the ages and was destroyed many times and re-established (Tekin, 2002).

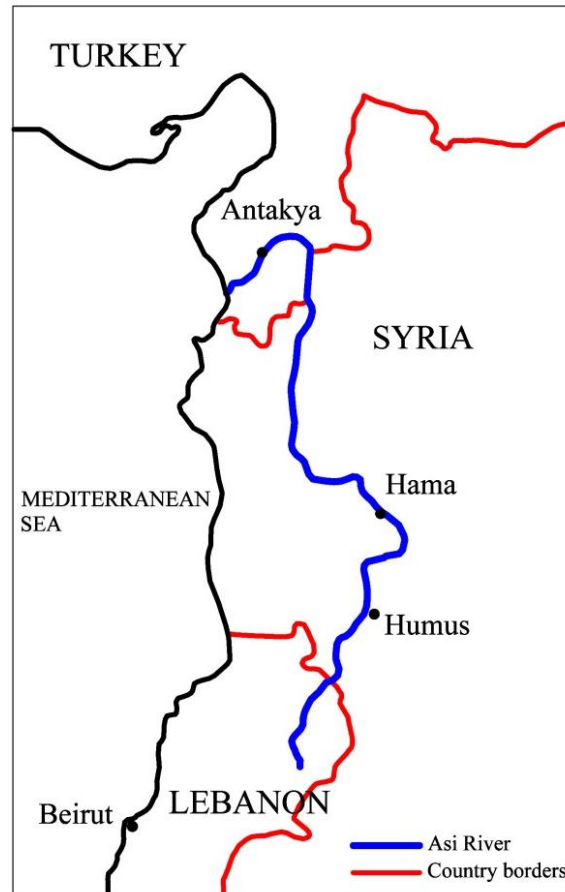


Figure 3.3. Map of the origin of Asi River in the region (Source: Yıldız, 2014)

3.2. Historic Development of Antakya

The settlement history of Antakya region dates back to 100,000 BC (Sahillioğlu, 1991). Accommodation units and temples with courtyards, rectangular plans, many room palaces and military buildings with forcourts were unearthed during the excavations which have been conducted since 1934 in Tell-Tayinat and especially in Tell-Atchana (Alalakh), located on the east of Amuq valley, near the Antakya-Aleppo road (Figure 3.4). These buildings were constructed between 18th -12th century BC. Furthermore, the remains unearthed during the excavations conducted in Tell Atchana revealed that this region has been a settlement area since Chalcolithic period (5000-4000 BC) (Tekin, 1993).

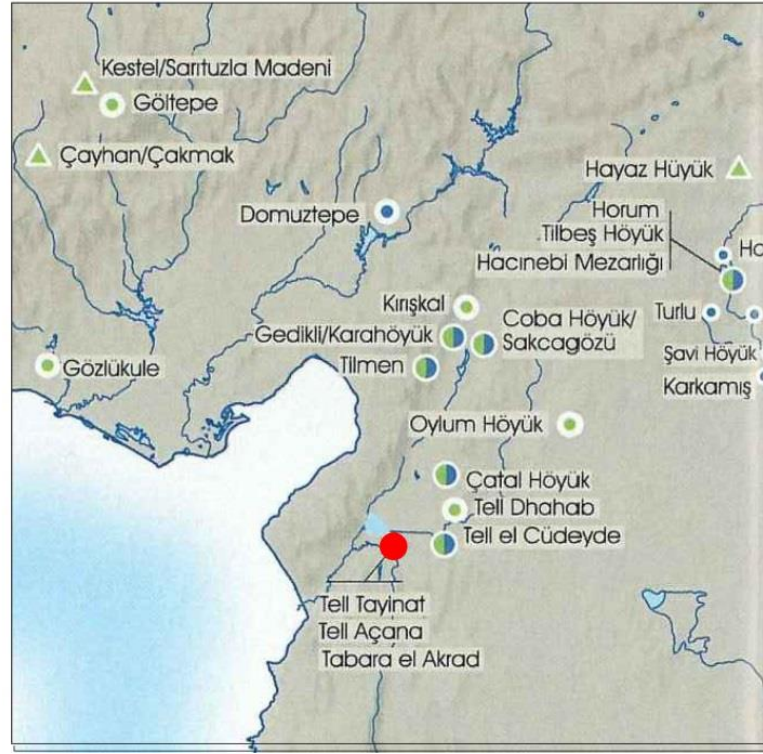


Figure 3.4. Location of Tell-Tayinat and Tell-Atchana
(Source: Antakya Municipality Archive, 2014)

The region, which was under the rule of Egyptians until the end of the 17th BC, was occupied by Hurrians and Hittites after that time. After 1200 BC, the region was respectively under the control of Assrian, Babylonian and Persian. Seleucid Empire reigned in the region between 323 BC- 63 BC (Tekin, 1993).

Antiochia was founded by Seleucus I Nikator in 300 BC. The name of the city, founded in the foothill of Silpius Mountain (Habibi Neccar Mountain at present), on the east of Orontes (Asi river at present) comes from the father of Seleucus I Nikator. Antiochia became the capital of Seleucid Empire after the death of Seleucus I Nikator in 281 BC (Sahillioğlu, 1991). After that time, Antioch became the center of the trade route of Syria province (Tekin, 1993) (Figure 3.5, Figure 3.6).



Figure 3.5. Seleucid Empire and other civilizations reigned in Anatolia in 200 BC
(Source: Wikipedia, 2016)



Figure 3.6. Seleucid Empire and other civilizations reigned in Anatolia in 89 BC
(Source: Wikipedia, 2016)

Antiochia, with its principles of urban planning, is a typical pattern of Hellenistic period cities. The principles of this urban planning, which was known as plan of Hippodamus since it was developed by architect and city planner Hippodamus and applied in most of the cities founded in the Hellenistic period, was a grid plan that was composed of city blocks consisting of streets, situated parallel and perpendicular to the each other in a definite disciplinery (Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.7).

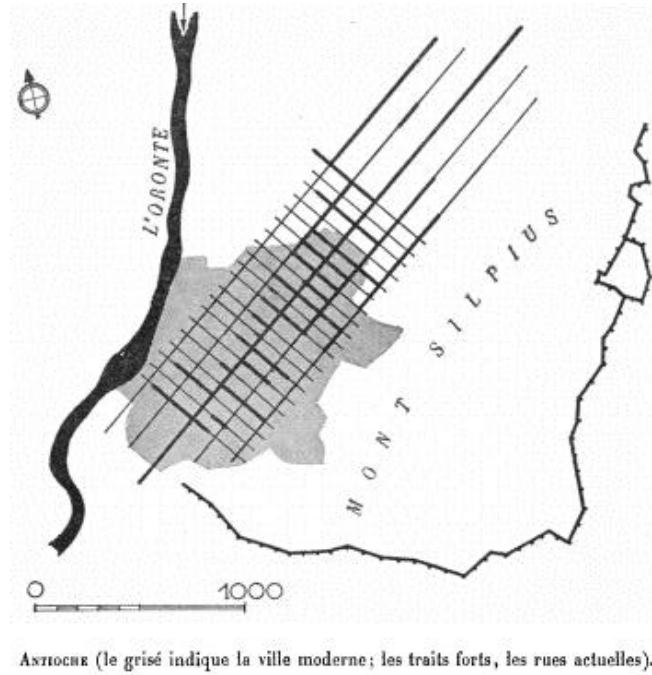


Figure 3.7. Urban planning of Antioch (Source: Sauvaget, 1934)

The remains of this grid plan can be observed in some street directions situated in *Orhanlı* and *Meydan* districts at present (Demir, 1996, as cited in Ömeroğlu, 2006) (Figure 3.8, Figure 3.9).

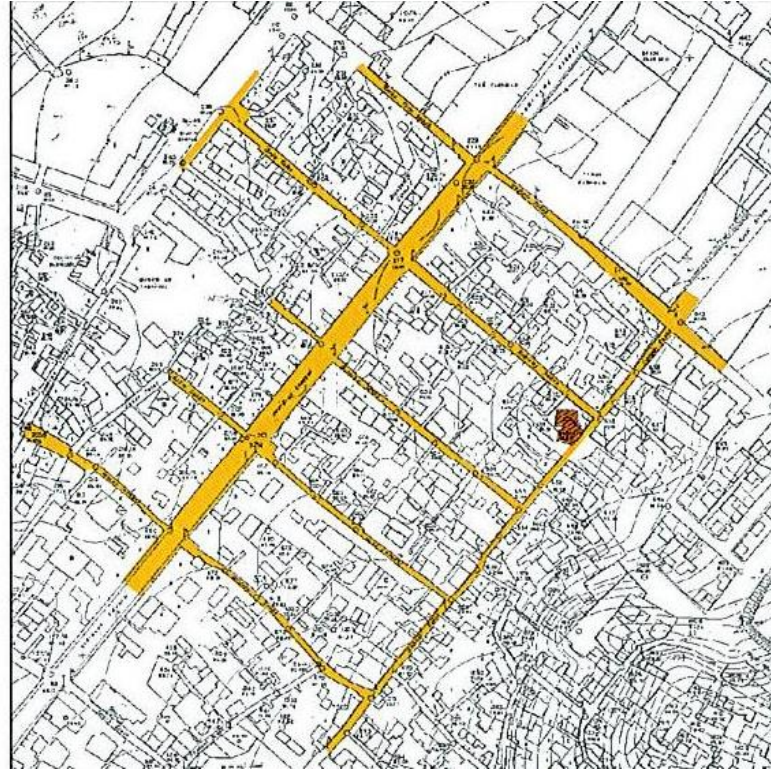


Figure 3.8. The streets of the grid plan in Orhanlı and Meydan districts at present
(Source: Demir, 1996)

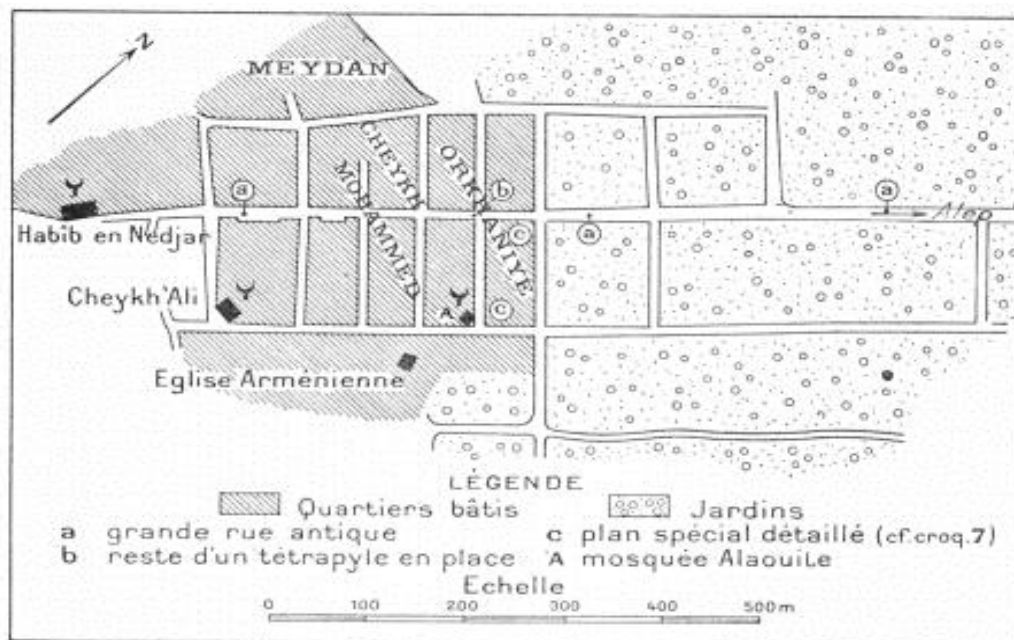


Figure 3.9. The streets of the grid plan in Orhanlı and Meydan districts in 1934
(Source: Weulersse, 1934)

Herod Street (Kurtuluş Street at present), which was two Roman axle long, was the main axis situated in Aleppo-Lattakia direction. The dimension of the city blocks was 58x112 m. This dimension comes from $\frac{1}{2}$ proportion which is typical for the cities of Seleucus (Tekin, 1996, as cited in Çelenk, 1996) (Figure 3.10).

Antiochia was described as a tetropolis, since the city was composed of four districts each of which was surrounded by separate fortification walls (Baedeker, 1880).

Antiochos Epicmes constructed an aqueduct, city council building, Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and a trade agora apart from the previous state agora in 195 BC. In that period, just large cities, like Miletos, *Bergama* and *Pire*, had two agoras. The state agora was founded in the existing souk district and its dimensions were 160x147 m. The main civil buildings were constructed around the agora. The olympic games and fetes were frequently arranged in the city which fascinated the people with its orchards, great buildings and monuments. Daphne, located near the capital, was a summer city embellished with villas, marble streets, theatre, public baths, temples and various sculptures (Downey, 1961, as cited in Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.11).

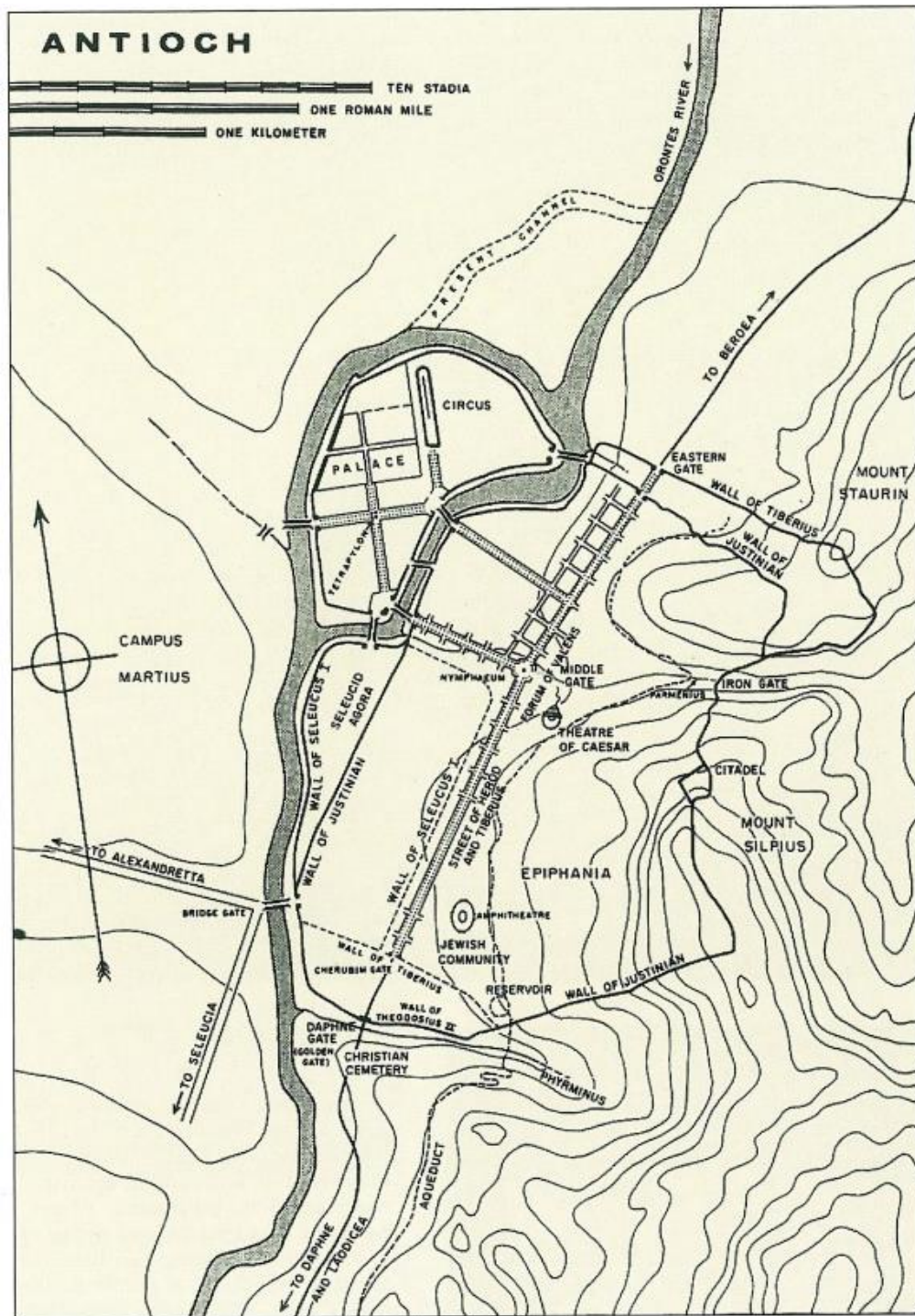


Figure 3.10. Antique map of Antiochia prepared by D.N. Wilber according to the excavation and old texts and published by C.R. Morey in 1938
(Source: Morey, 1938, as cited in Demir, 1996)



Figure 3.11. Daphne, Antiochia and Seleucia Pieria in the valley extends to the Mediterranean coasts
(Source: Mallet, 1683, as cited in Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps, n.d.)

3.2.1. Roman Period

Antiochia was annexed to the Roman Empire as a city by the ruler Pompei in 64 B.C and became the capital of Suriye province. Julius Caesar visited the city in 47 BC and constructed an amphitheatre, an aqueduct and a bath in the foothills of Silpius Mountain (Sahillioğlu, 1991).

Antiochia, on account of surface area and population, was the third largest city of the Roman Empire and fourth largest one in the world after Rome, Alexandria and Ktesiphon in 1st century BC. The population of the city was near 500.000-750.000. The first street lighting the world was implemented in Herod Street (Kurtuluş Street at present) which had marble pillars on both sides. Herod Street was two Roman axle (10.000 pillar, 3 km) long and 9 m in width. The pillars, located on both sides, were aligned with gaps of 10 m. In that time, Antiochia had large temples, palaces, mansions, sculptures, aqueducts, hippodrome, baths, sewer system and a lot of architectural buildings. In that period, the city had crucial location in term of region roads like in the previous periods. The beginnig of Silk Road that stretched throughout Asia from Mediterranean coast to China, was Antiochia. The merchandises from the west, north and south countries were loaded on to the caravans in Antiochia and the merchandises of the caravans from the east were marketed in the city. The roads, which stretched throughout Mesopotamia, via Aleppo to Mediterranean and extended from Anataolia to the south, Syria, Arabia and Egypt, passed through from Antiochia. The city was a commerce, industry and completion place where thousands of people stopped over each day (Tekin, 1993).

3.2.2. Byzantine Period

Antiochia stayed under the rule of Eastern Roman Empire, after the devision of Roman Empire into two parts in 395 BC. The city, which was under the control of Arabia sovereignty in 638 AD, was dominated by Ummayyads, Abbasides, Byzantines and stayed under the rule of Byzantine Empire until 1084. Antiochia kept its importance in terms of trade in that period (Demir, 1996).

3.2.3. Seljuk Period

Süleyman Şah, sultan of the Seljuk Empire, occupied Antiochia on 12 January 1085 (Sahillioğlu, 1991). A great earthquake, which lead to large devastation and destruction of a part of the ramparts in the city, occurred in Antiochia in 1091 (İl Yılığı Hazırlama Komitesi, 1973).

3.2.4. Crusade Period

Antiochia was conquered during the first Crusade on 3 June 1098 (Baedeker, 1880). In that period, a lot of building was constructed in the city and the population of the city increased and the commercial activities developed (Başgelen, 1998) (Figure 3.12). The production of silk fabrics and carpets, glass ware, crockery and soap was made in the factories (Tekin, 1993).

The road, which stretched from Cental Asia to the Aleppo via Khorasan, Iran, Iraq, divided Aleppo into two parts. The first part of the road extended to Lattakia while the other one linked the Mediterranean Sea to Antiochia. A large part of the merchandise sent from India to the west were transported to the Mediterranean via Bagdad by the roads of Lattakia and Antiochia. The silk, spice and porcelains then sent from the east to Antiochia by the caravans that travelled via Aleppo and Elcezire, were sent from Antiochia to Europe. In that period, the population of the city with its houses and bazaars expanded to an area around 5 km long and 15 km in width, between Orontes River and Silpius Mountain, was near 100.000 (Tekin, 1993).

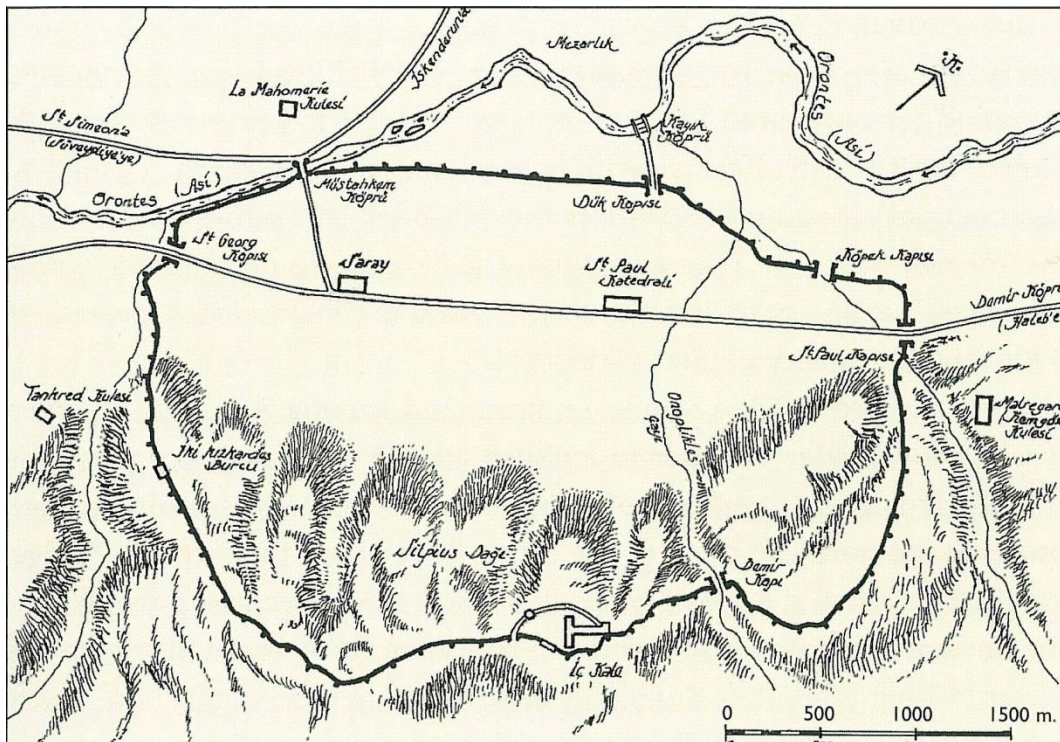


Figure 3.12. Map of Antiochia in 1098
(Source: Runciman, 1987, as cited in Demir, 1996)

3.2.5. Mamluks Period

Antakie[‡] was captured by Mamluk Sultanate Baibars on 18 May 1268 (Baedeker, 1880). In this period, the city was razed, the ramparts were destroyed and the city was left in ruins. Fall of Antakie was a large shock for Christians and the economic power of the city declined (Sahillioğlu, 1991).

The inscription of Habibi Neccar Mosque, which was asserted that it was a Roman temple in previous times, then respectively converted into a church and a mosque in the Islamic Period, revealed that the building was a mosque since Mamluk Period. It is estimated that Cundi Bath and mosques described in the first tahrirs of the Ottoman belong to the Mamluk Period (İl Yıllığı Hazırlama Komitesi, 1973).

Ebu'l-Mahasin, who was a historian of Islam, recorded that the ramparts of Antakie were 12 mile long with 136 towers and 24000 battlements located on the ramparts (Tekin, 1993).

[‡] Antiochia was called as Antekie since Mamluks Period (Tekin, 1993)

3.2.6. Ottoman Period

Antakie and its environment was captured by the Ottomans during the expedition of Yavuz Sultan Selim to Egypt in August 1516. Antakie, which was under the reign of Ottomans until the end of the first World War and was ruled as a subdistrict of Aleppo Center Sanjak linked to Aleppo Province (Vilayet) (Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.13, Figure 3.14).

The city was composed of artisan organizations such as guilds and worked according to the principles of akhism. The streets situated around the khans each belonged to an occupational group like painter bazaar, yarn bazaar, shoe repair bazaar (Tekin, 1993) (Figure 3.15, Figure 3.16). There were watermills and the waterwheels (noria) located on the Orontes (Asi at present) River (Cuinet, 1892).

The population of Antakie was 12,000 in 1822. At that time, the silk, olive oil and soap manufacture was made in the city (Ali Cevad Bey, Memalik-i Osmaniye'nin Tarih ve Coğrafya Lugatı, 1895).

Antakie had 9904 houses in 1867 (Ali Cevad Bey, Memalik-i Osmaniye'nin Tarih ve Coğrafya Lugatı, 1895). The most important agricultural products as an industrial raw material was the olive groves around the city. A lot of olive oil and soap factories were located in the city (Sahillioğlu, 1991).

The population of Antakie was 16,818 in 1889. Christians and Jews constituted 3000 of the total population and the others were Muslims (*Kamus-ül A'lam*, 1889, as cited in Temiz, 2008).



Figure 3.15. Antakie bazaar in the Ottoman Period (Source: Demir, 1996)

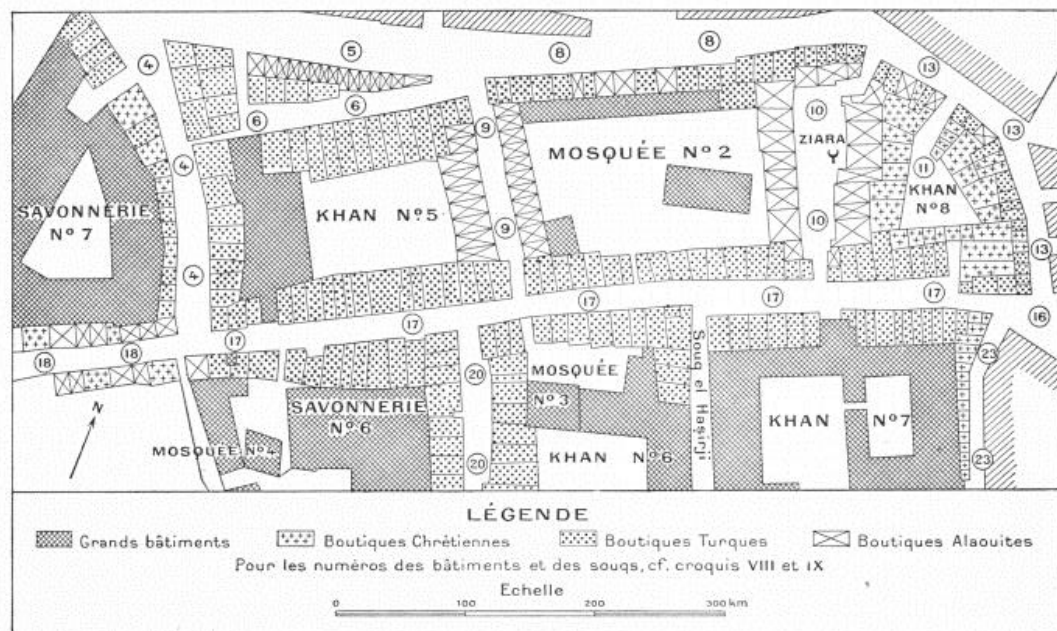


Figure 3.16. A detailed map of Antakie bazaar (Source: Weulersse, 1934)

In 1892, the population of the city was 23,550, 16,000 of this population were Muslims and the others were the Christians and Jews. The economic life of Aleppo Province (Vilayet) consisted of agricultural products like wheat, barley corn, oat, rye, leguminosae, citrus fruits, watermelon, muskmelon, apricot, grape, fig, cotton, liquorice, tobacco and manufacture activities like silk culture, weaving, soap manufacture, leatherworking, copper, jewelry, smithery, weaving carpet, wicker manufacture, pottery manufacture. At this time, a great quantity of olive oil and soap manufacture were made in the city. The number of the soap factories located in Aleppo was 35 and 10 of them were located in Antakie. In these soap factories, average 1.300.000 oke (1.667.835 kg) soap was manufactured each year and some of these soaps were sent to other provinces located in Anatolia. There were one barracks, 24 mosques, 28 masjids, two dervish convents, 42 schools, three churches, five baths, 117 fountain, 3374 houses, 1451 shops, 35 stores, 20 khans, 3 hotels, 14 coffeeshouses, one pharmacy, 25 ovens, five watermills, nine soap faactories, 13 silk factories, one mansion located in the city at this time (Cuinet, 1892).

In 1895, a great amount of berry, cotton, liquorice, olive, olive oil and soap manufacture and weaving activities were made in the city. In the soap factories, 12.000.000-15.000.000 kg soap was manufactured each year. Moreover, conger eels from Orontes River were sent to Cyprus, Egypt, Beirut. At this time, 3374 house, 1451 shops, 38 stores, 25 khans, three hotels, 14 coffeeshouses, 1 pharmacy, 25 ovens, 5 watermills, 11 soap factories, 13 silk factories, one barrack, 24 mosques, 28 masjids, two dervish convents, 10 madrasah, three churches, five baths and tomb of Habib-i Neccar were located in the city (Ali Cevad Bey, Memalik-i Osmaniye'nin Tarih ve Coğrafya Lugatı, 1895).

According to the guide for travellers by Karl Baedeker dated 1906, the population of the city center was 28.000 and the official language was Turkish. Timber and liquorice were exported to America and corn was exported to Europe. A lot of soap factories were located in the city. The watermills on the Orontes River were used for irrigation of arable fields. The city, with its narrow streets covered with stones and houses covered with over and under tiles, had a modest appearance (Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18).



Figure 3.17. The narrow street of Antakya covered with stones between 1932-1939
(Source: Princeton University, n.d.)

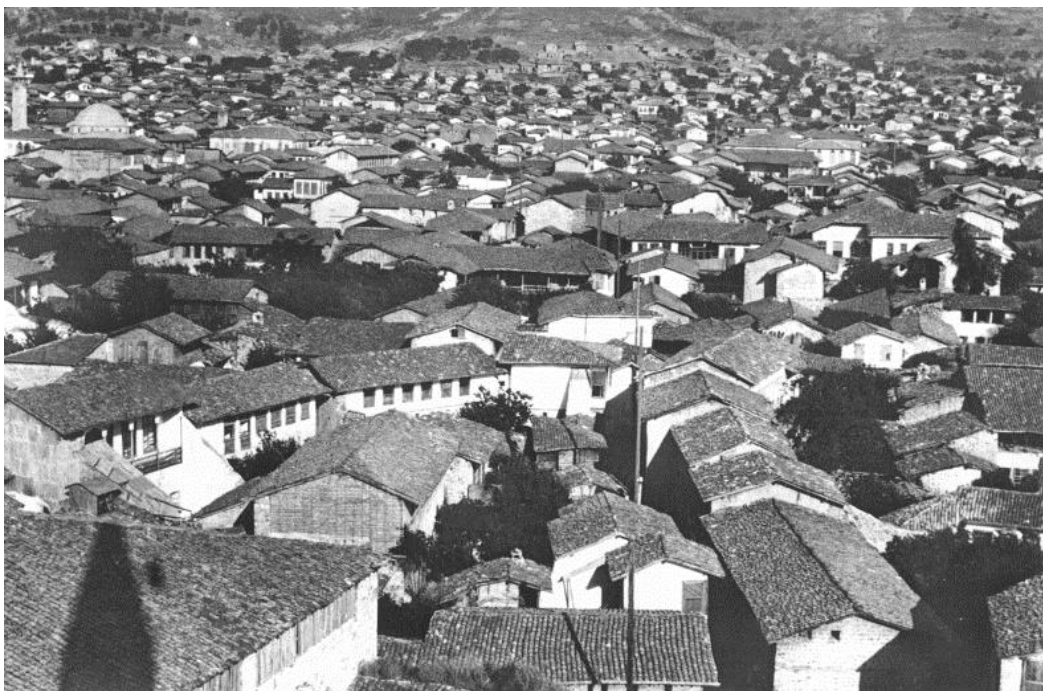


Figure 3.18. The traditional houses covered with over and under tiles in 1934
(Source: Weulersse, 1934)

3.2.7. French Mandate Period

After the First World War, Antakya was occupied by French troops in February 1919 and was attached to the France Mandate (Türkmen, 1937).

In 1931, the population of Antakie was 35,000. In that period, 6 hotels, 170 shops, one high school, 11 schools, 42 mosques, one synagogue, four churches, two museums, one bank, three hospitals, four corporations, one library were located in the city (Jacquot, 1931, as cited in Demir, 1996).

According to J. Weulersse, who visited the city in 1935, the main commercial activities of the city were the soap industry and soap manufacture since the great olive groves were located around Antakie. At this time, 16 soap factories were located in the city. The soaps, manufactured in these factories, were sent to Ankara, Amasya, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Musul and Van (Weulersse, 1946, as cited in Temiz, 2008).

3.2.8. Hatay State and Turkish Republic Period

Following the First World War, an autonomous regime was established for the Sanjak of Alexandretta as a result of Ankara Treaty in October 1921 (Başgelen, 1998). The sanjak was attached to French Mandate of Syria between 1921-1923. Republic of Hatay was established in the region on 6 September 1938 and Antakie was selected as its capital. After that, Republic of Hatay joined the Turkish Republic as Hatay province on 23 July 1939 (Türkmen, 1937).

3.3. Attempts of Conservation Carried Out Until Today

The first urban development plan was prepared by René Danger, who was the city planner of French Mandate, in 1932. The principles of this plan were the development of the road networks to strengthen the link of the western and eastern parts of Asi River, defining the functional zones for the historical pattern of Antakya. While the plan was mostly implemented in the west part of Asi River, it was partially implemented in the historical pattern located in the east part of Asi River (Rifaioğlu, 2014) (Figure 3.19).

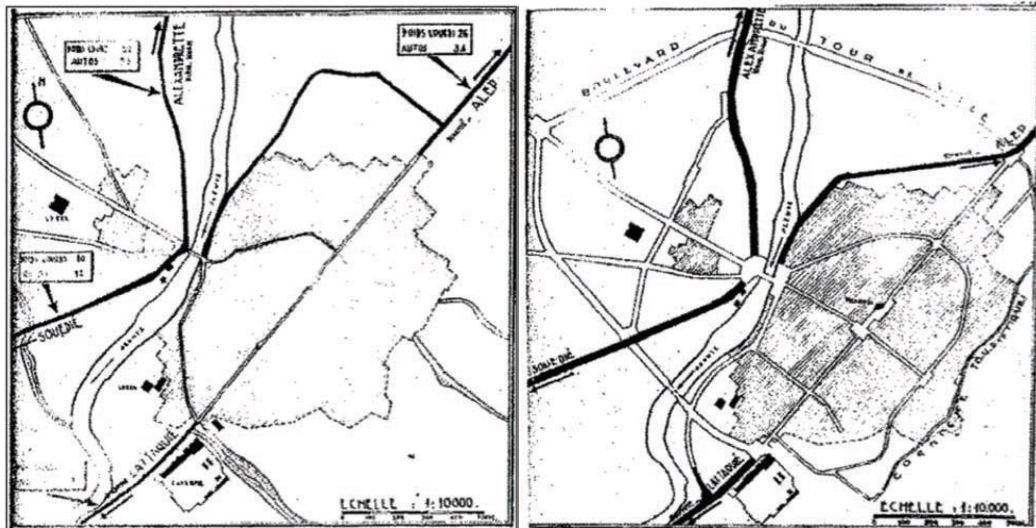


Figure 3.19. The existing road networks in Antakya in 1932 and the proposal city plan by Rene Danger (Source: Pinto, 1938, as cited in Rifaioğlu, 2014)

In that period, important changes in architectural and urban scales were applied in Antakie. Kurtuluş Street (Colonnaded Street known as Herod Street, of the Roman Period), divided the city into two parts in the north-south direction, was re-arranged in 1935. Following the opening of Kurtuluş Street, new buildings, hotels and mansions were constructed on both sides of the street (Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.20).

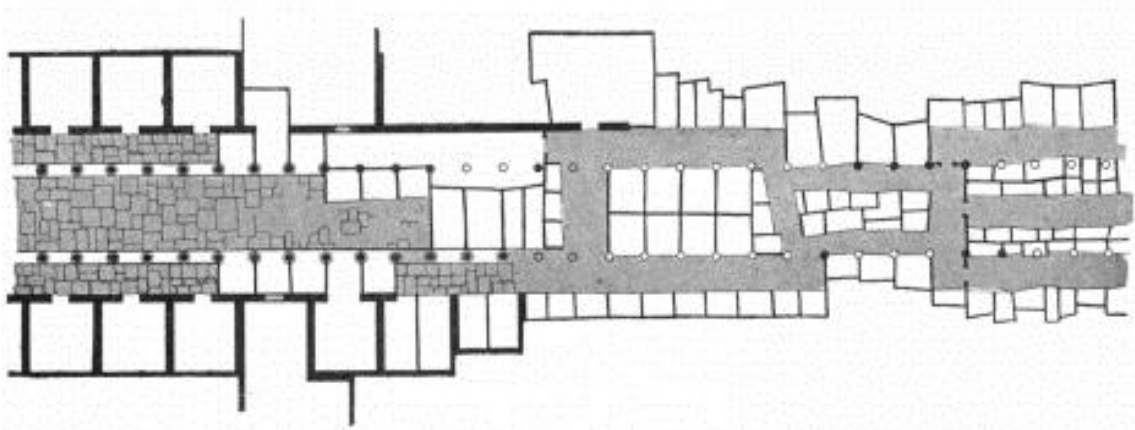


Figure 3.20. The scheme which indicates the conversion of Colonnaded Street into bazaar (Source: Sauvaget, 1934)

After Hatay joined the Turkish Republic, three urban development plans and a conservation plan have been prepared for Antakya until present (Demir, 1996).

The first urban and development plan for Antakya was prepared by Architect Gündüz Özdeş in 1948. In 1957, another urban development plan was prepared by Gündüz Özdeş, since the previous one was not implemented. This plan defined the development of the west part of the city and improvement principles that would be followed in this new development area. With decisions of this plan, the historical city pattern was highly altered and the existing pattern of the city was converted into large city blocks by widening of a lot of roads and opening of the new main roads. The interventions, which highly altered the original characteristics of the city pattern, were implemented by the plan decisions defined for the development of the old city. The traditional buildings were destroyed to open a new road (Kemal Paşa Road) that extended towards Asi River and was situated perpendicular to Kurtuluş Street (Figure 3.21). The arched stone bridge located in the city center that was 10 m long and constructed in the Roman Period was removed in 1970 and a reinforced concrete bridge was constructed in 1972 (Figure 3.22). Following these interventions, 70 monuments, 132 traditional buildings were listed by the decision of The Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) dated 12.07.1975 and numbered 8521 (Demir, 1996).

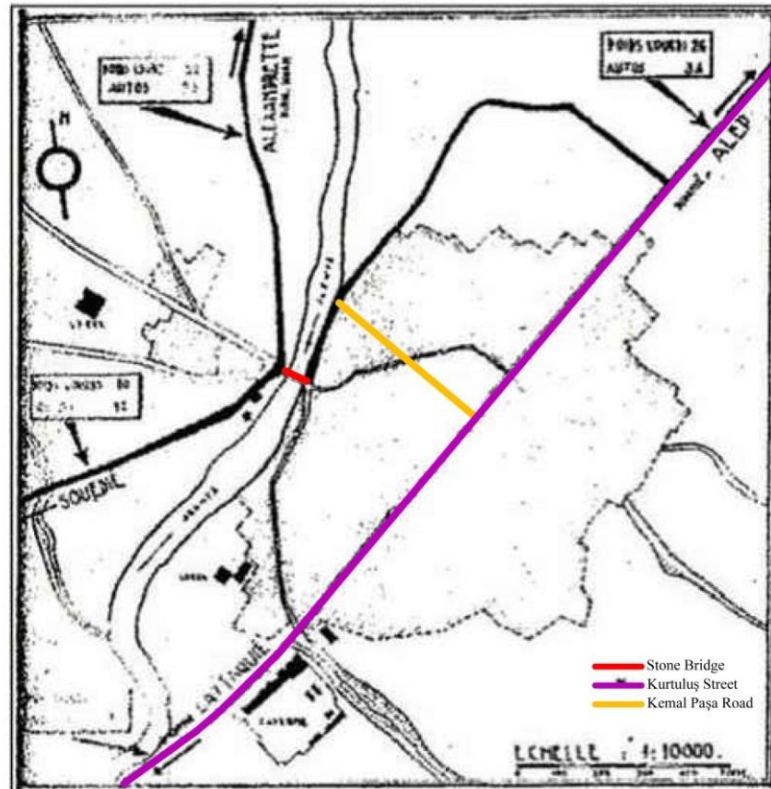


Figure 3.21. The location of Kurtuluş Street, Kemal Paşa Street and stone bridge
(Source: Rifaioğlu, 2014)

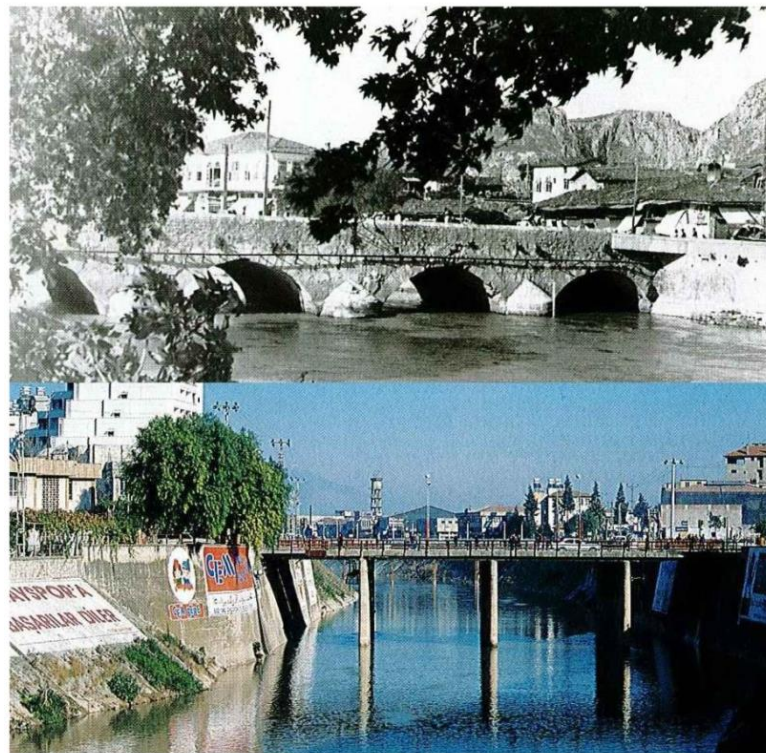


Figure 3.22. The stone bridge removed in 1970 and the reinforced concrete bridge
constucted in 1972 (Source: Demir, 1996)

In 1978, another urban development plan was prepared by Architect Yavuz Taşçı (Mersinligil&Erişen, 1997, as cited in Ömeroğlu, 2006). This plan provided a basis for preparing an urban conservation and development plan by rearrangement of the widths of the roads that were appropriate for the conservation, number of floors and other principles of the settlement. However, the plan decisions were not implemented and unlicensed buildings were constructed in the city and improper interventions were applied to the historical pattern of the city (Mersinligil&Erişen, 1997, as cited in Ömeroğlu, 2006). The original narrow streets covered with stone were covered with concrete although these narrow streets were conserved by the decision of The Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 12.07.1975 and numbered 8521 (Demir, 1996) (Figure 3.23). Furthermore, traditional industrial buildings were destroyed in the industrial area, located in the northern part of the historical pattern and new industrial buildings were constructed in this area (Rifaioğlu, 2014).



Figure 3.23. The view of the narrow streets in 1973 and 1987 (Source: Demir, 1996)

In 1987, an urban conservation and development plan was prepared by Prof. Dr. Nurcan Uydaş from Gazi University Faculty of Engineering and Architecture. During the studies of the conservation plan, 99 monuments that include 24 mosques, eight masjids, four khans, four baths, seven tombs, 20 fountains, one covered bazaar, four soap factories, one synagogue, two churches and 269 traditional buildings were listed by the decision of The Supreme Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage (*Kültür ve*

Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu) dated 15.11.1985 and numbered 1558 (Rifaioğlu, 2014). This plan was implemented until 2007. During this time, the original pattern of Antakya was damaged since the plan decisions were not implemented and the roads, located in the boundaries of the historical urban site, were enlarged and converted into straight lines (Demir, 1996).

In 2009, a revision plan, which rearranged the boundaries of the conservation areas, was prepared for the urban conservation and development plan of Antakya. According to this plan, the boundaries of two archeological sites (1st degree and 3rd degree), urban site and urban site impact zone were defined. At present, improvement activities in the conservation areas have been carried out according to this plan (Antakya Municipality Archive, 2014).

CHAPTER 4

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF KUSYERİ SOAP FACTORY

Kuseyri Soap Factory, which was built in Antakya due to the development of soap industry in the 19th century, is one of the soap factories of the Ottoman period. The building is located in the historical commercial center and urban conservation area of Antakya.

4.1. Location

Kuseyri Soap Factory is located on the corner plot (no block, lot 746) situated at the intersection of Tayfur Sökmen Street and İnneplik Street (Figure 4.1). The building is located to the northeast of Antakya Grand Mosque (13th century) and Kurşunlu Khan (16th century), on the north of Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Khan (1576) and Habib-I Neccar Mosque, on the east of Asi River, on the west of Kurtuluş Street (Colonnaded or Herod Street in ancient times) which is a historical axis (Figure 4.2). Four soap factories, which can be dated back to the Ottoman Period, are located nearby to the northeast. While Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Verdaa Soap Factory) and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel) are located to the east of Kurtuluş Street, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory and Aselci Soap Factory are located on the west of Kurtuluş Street (Figure 4.3). Kuseyri Soap Factory is surrounded by İnneplik Street to its north and Tayfur Sökmen Street (old Fabrikalar Street) in its east.



Figure 4.1. The site plan of Kuseyri Soap Factory

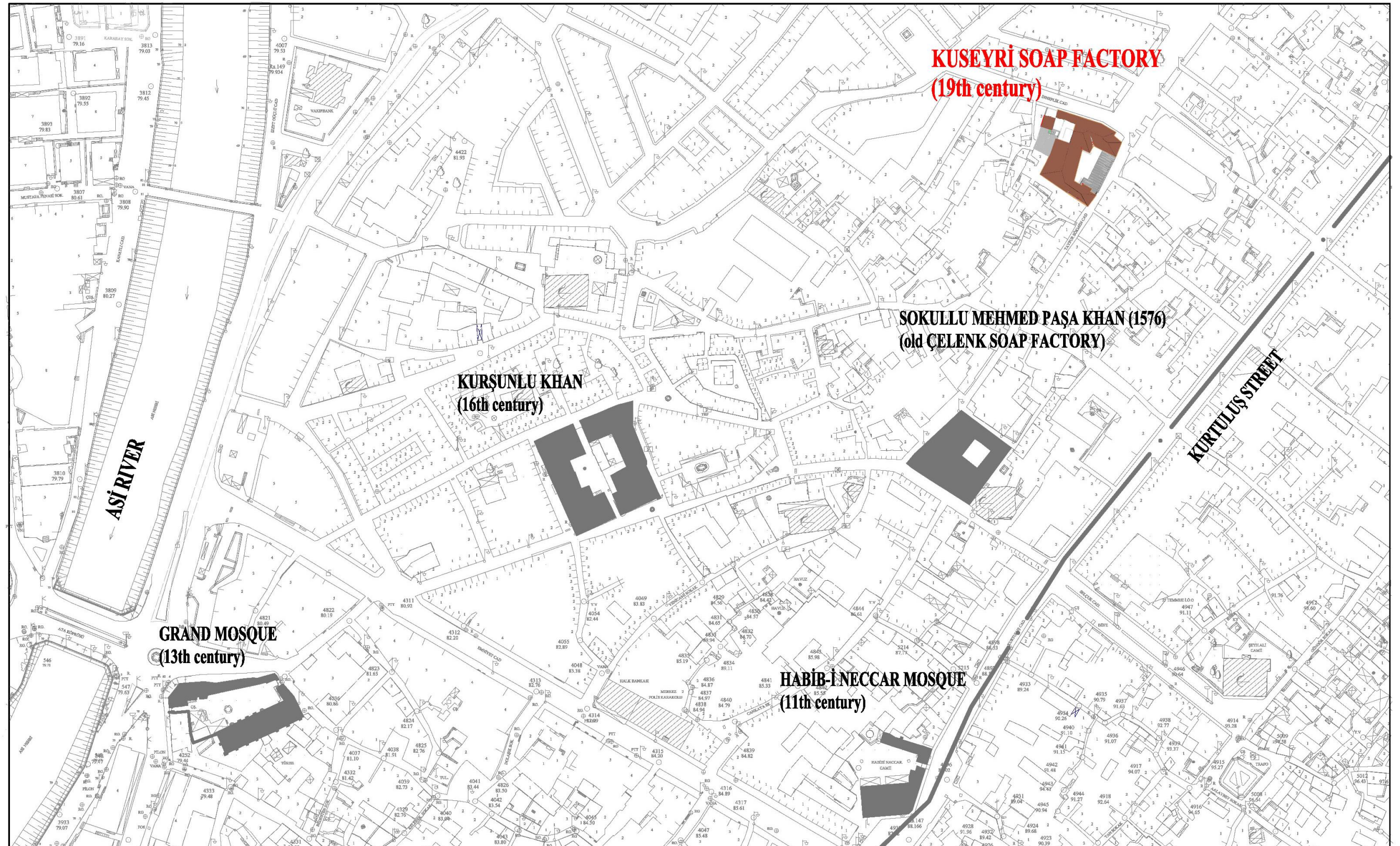


Figure 4.2. The location of Kuseyri Soap Factory and the other historical buildings in Antakya

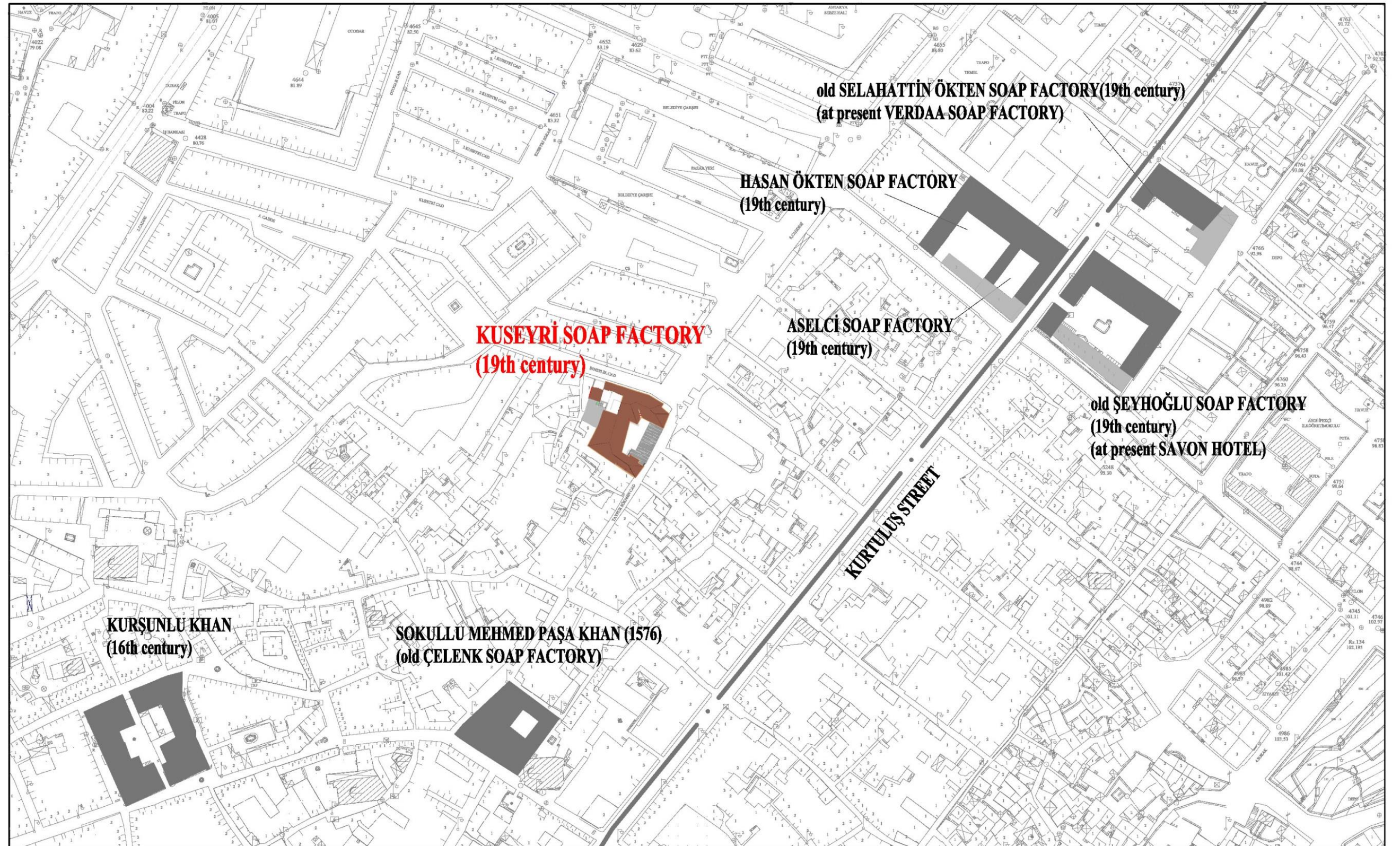


Figure 4.3. The location of Kuseyri Soap Factory and the other soap factories in Antakya

4.2. Spatial Characteristics

Kuseyri Soap Factory, is two storeyed and has an irregular trapezoidal plan with an open courtyard. The building is in L shaped on its southwest because of the adjacent plot. At present, the building is divided into two parts in the north-south direction and has two different owners (Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5).

While the original architectural characteristics of the building are mostly preserved on the east part, original characteristics of the west part are lost because of unqualified additions and interventions. At present, olive oil manufacture is made on the east part of the building. Spaces of the west part of the building are used as furniture shops and storage spaces.

4.2.1. East Part

Kuseyri Soap Factory was divided into two parts by cinder block walls in the north-south direction in 1970s. The east part of the building is larger compared to the west part of it. The west part of the factory includes the original entrance space, open courtyard, gallery spaces and later altered shops.

4.2.1.1. Ground Floor

The entrance to the east part of the soap factory is from İnneplik Street by a later arranged entrance space (Figure 4.4). The building has seven shops looking onto Tayfur Sökmen Street on its east facade. While two of these shops, which are situated on the north and south corners, are the original spaces of the soap factory, the others are later arranged spaces. It is accessed to a semi-open entrance space covered with a cross vault via a double winged iron door in the later arranged entrance opening from İnneplik Street (Figure 4.6, Figure 4.7, Figure 4.8). This entrance space is bordered by a later added cinder block wall on its west. The floor of the entrance space is covered with cement screed. Access to the office (+0.72) located on the west of the entrance space is via four stone steps (Figure 4.9). The office is covered with a cross vault and its floor is covered with stone. The entrance space is directly connected to the courtyard through a depressed pointed arch. The east part of the courtyard consists of the walls of the later arranged brick masonry shops (Figure 4.10). These six shops look the street on the east of the building (Figure 4.11).



Figure 4.4. The ground floor plan of Kuseyri Soap Factory

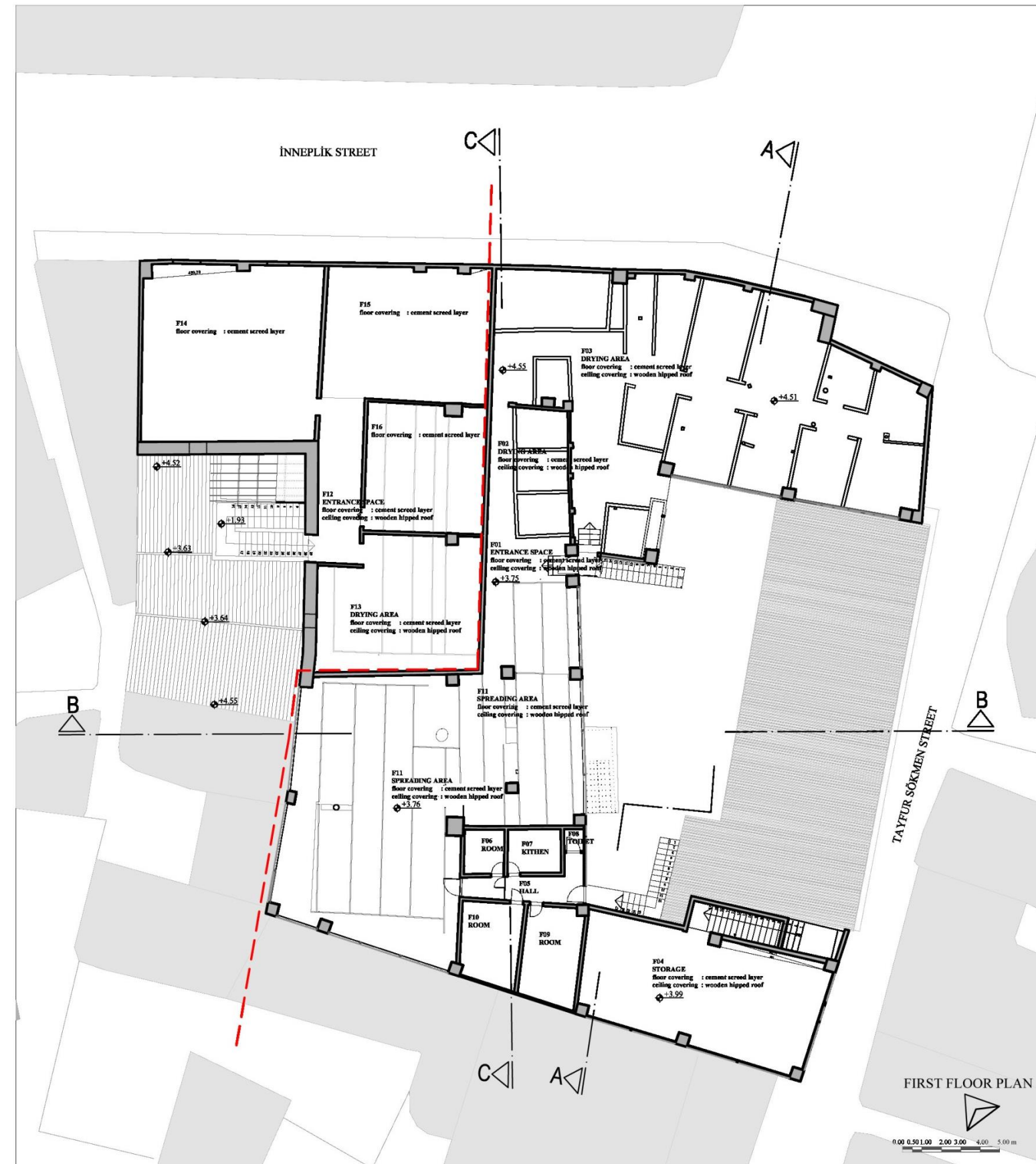


Figure 4.5. The first floor plan of Kuseyri Soap Factory



Figure 4.6. Later arranged entrance opening from İnneplik Street in the north facade



Figure 4.7. Later arranged semi-open entrance space of the east part



Figure 4.8. Later arranged semi-open entrance space of the east part



Figure 4.9. The office located on the west of the entrance space



Figure 4.10. A view of the later arranged semi-open entrance space and later arranged brick masonry shops on the east



Figure 4.11. A view of the brick masonry shops looking onto Tayfur Sökmen Street

The courtyard has a trapezoidal plan and its floor is covered with cement screed (Figure 4.12). It is surrounded by two semi-open gallery spaces on its northwest and west sides (Figure 4.13). The north one of these galleries is L shaped and the other one is I shaped. The first part of L shaped semi-open gallery is extended in the north-south direction and the other is extended in the east-west direction (Figure 4.14, Figure 4.15). Four original wells required for storage of the olive oil are buried in the ground of the first part of this gallery (Figure 4.16, Figure 4.17). The tracks of the wooden shutters of olive oil wells are observed on the floor of the gallery, covered with later added cement screed. One of the original stone cauldrons of the soap factory is located in the second part of the gallery extended in the north-south direction (Figure 4.18). This original stone cauldron is situated below the ground level (-2.82). It is covered with later added reinforced concrete floor and the track of its rectangular wooden shutter is observed on the floor covered with later added cement screed (Figure 4.19). This L shaped semi-open gallery, covered with cross vaults is directly connected to the courtyard through two depressed pointed arched openings. L shaped semi-open gallery is used as an entrance space to access to the other galleries located on the ground floor. This gallery is bordered by cut stone masonry piers and stone masonry wall which is 60 cm in thickness and later added cinder block wall between these piers on its north. These walls are also the southern boundary of the adjacent gallery located on the north of the building.



Figure 4.12. A view of the courtyard



Figure 4.13. Semi-open and closed gallery spaces surround the courtyard on the ground floor



Figure 4.14. A view of the L shaped semi-open gallery on the northwest of the courtyard



Figure 4.15. A view of the first part of the L shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.16. The tracks of the wooden shutters of the original circular olive oil wells buried on the ground of L shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.17. The tracks of the wooden shutters of the two original olive oil well buried on the ground of the L shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.18. A view of the second part of the L shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.19. The tacks of the wooden shutter of the original stone cauldron under the ground of the L shaped semi-open gallery

The other semi-open gallery located on the south is defined by four cut stone masonry piers on the north-south direction (Figure 4.20). Wooden screen, which consists of vertical wooden laths and a later added low partition cinder block wall between the cut stone masonry piers, are located on the courtyard facade of the semi-open gallery (Figure 4.21). This gallery is indirectly connected to the courtyard through two depressed pointed arches (see Figure 4.12). The original stone floor covering is partially observed on the north of the semi-open gallery (Figure 4.22). Wooden screen between the depressed pointed arches is partially removed on this part of the gallery for a later added toilet on the courtyard facade. The second original cauldron of the soap factory is situated below the ground level (-2.82) on the south of the gallery. This stone cauldron is covered with later added reinforced concrete floor and the track of its rectangular wooden shutter is observed on the floor covered with later added cement screed (Figure 4.23). The semi-open gallery is covered with cross vaults.



Figure 4.20. A view of I shaped semi-open gallery on the west of the courtyard



Figure 4.21. The wooden screen on the courtyard facade of I shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.22. Original stone floor covering on the north part of I shaped semi-open gallery



Figure 4.23. View of one of the original stone cauldron located under the ground level

A closed gallery is situated on the west of I shaped semi-open gallery (Figure 4.24). A later added stone cauldron is located on this closed gallery. The stone cauldron is accessed via three stone steps from the semi-open gallery and located above the furnace platform which is arranged above ground level (+0.68) (Figure 4.25, Figure 4.26, Figure 4.27). The furnace opening which is accessed from below ground level (-2.03) is on the west of the furnace (Figure 4.28). The closed gallery is bordered by a stone masonry wall that also defines the western boundary between the soap factory and the southwestern adjacent plots. The closed gallery is covered with cross vaults and its floor is covered with later added cement screed.



Figure 4.24. A view of closed gallery covered with cross vault



Figure 4.25. The stone steps access from the semi-open gallery to the later added stone cauldron located on the closed gallery



Figure 4.26. The later added stone cauldron above a furnace platform on the closed gallery



Figure 4.27. A view of the furnace platform on the closed gallery



Figure 4.28. A view of the furnace opening

4.2.1.2. Basement Floor

The fireplace room on the basement floor is accessed via quarter landing staircase with eighteen stone steps from the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.29, Figure 4.30). The fireplace room which is defined by four cut stone piers and roughly cut stone masonry walls, has two original depressed arched fireplaces on its north and south opposing walls (Figure 4.31, Figure 4.32, Figure 4.33). The original function of these fireplaces was to heat the original stone cauldrons located on the semi-open galleries on the ground floor. The fireplace room is covered with cross vault.



Figure 4.29. A view of the stairway of the fireplace room on the west of the courtyard



Figure 4.30. L shaped stone stair of the fireplace room



Figure 4.31. Fireplace room located on the basement floor



Figure 4.32. Depressed arched fireplace located on the southern wall of the fireplace room



Figure 4.33. Depressed arched fireplace located on the northern wall of the fireplace room

4.2.1.3. First Floor

In the east part of the building, the first floor is accessed by an original straight stone stair (Figure 4.34) with seventeen steps on the north of the courtyard and a later added quarter landing reinforced concrete stair with seventeen steps (Figure 4.35) on the south of the courtyard. The original straight stair is adjacent to the L shaped semi-open gallery in the east-west direction and its stone steps are covered with later added concrete.

The original straight stair leads up to a small landing (120x100cm) on the first floor. It opens into spreading (al-mafrash) and drying area on the first floor through an original depressed arched door opening on the west of the landing (Figure 4.36) and a later arranged entrance opening on the north of the landing (Figure 4.37).



Figure 4.34. The original straight stone staircase



Figure 4.35. The later added quarter landing reinforced concrete stair



Figure 4.36. The original depressed arched door opening



Figure 4.37. Later arranged entrance opening

The drying area is situated on the north of the building is accessed by four concrete steps through later arranged entrance opening (Figure 4.38). The drying area is bordered by cinder block walls on its north and west sides. The western cinder block wall divides the soap factory into two parts in the north-south direction. On the northeastern recessed part of the drying area, the original wooden screen was converted into brick masonry walls (Figure 4.39). The original wooden screen between four original cut stone masonry columns and later added low partition brick walls on the front of the wooden screen are located on the south part of the drying area (Figure 4.40). The drying area is divided into many parts by later added low partition cinder block walls that have an average height of 60 cm (Figure 4.41). In addition, a separate drying area was arranged by later added brick masonry L shaped wall on the west corner of the drying area. Access to this separate area is through a later arranged entrance opening on the brick masonry wall on the west part of the drying area (Figure 4. 43). Furthermore, this area is directly connected to the entrance hall that is accessed through original depressed arched door opening located on the west of the landing. This entrance hall provides access to the spreading area (*al-mafrash*) situated on the south of the building (Figure 4. 44). The original wooden screen, which has later added low partition brick walls (h:55 cm) in front of it between three original cut stone masonry columns, are located on the east of the spreading area on the courtyard façade (Figure 4.44). Also, it is bordered by the original wooden screen and later added low partition brick walls between four cut stone masonry columns on the west and south of it (Figure 4.45). On the southeastern part of the drying area which is defined by five original cut stone masonry columns, three rooms, a kitchen, a toilet and an entrance hall were arranged by later added brick walls (Figure 4.46). Two rooms, which are adjacent to the each other on the south part, are bordered by later added brick walls on the south and cinder block wall on the east between original cut stone masonry columns. This cinder block wall also divides the unoccupied space, positioned on the south of the courtyard and has been used as a storage space until recently. This unoccupied space is accessed by a later added straight reinforced concrete stair with seventeen steps from Tayfur Sökmen Street extends along east facade of the soap factory. The stairway, that is bordered by later added cinder block walls on its north and west, is accessed by two concrete steps from the street (Figure 4.47). The unoccupied space is converted to a closed space because of later added brick walls on the front of its original wooden screen on its south and east facade (Figure 4.48). Its relationship to the courtyard is restricted by conversion of its

original wooden screen to the brick and cinder block walls on its north (courtyard) facade (Figure 4.49).



Figure 4.38. The drying area accessed through later arranged entrance opening on the north part of the building



Figure 4.39. Brick wall between the original cut stone masonry columns on the northeastern part of the drying area



Figure 4.40. The original wooden screen and later added low partition brick masonry walls between the original cut stone masonry columns on the south part of the drying area



Figure 4.41. Later added low partition cinder blok walls on the drying area



Figure 4.42. Entrance opening for a separate drying area



Figure 4.43. A separate drying area and entrance hall accessed through the original depressed arched door opening on the west corner of the drying area



Figure 4.44. The spreading area with original wooden screen and later added low partition brick walls between three cut stone masonry columns on its courtyard facade



Figure 4.45. The southwest part of the spreading area



Figure 4.46. Later arranged spaces on the southeastern part of the drying area



Figure 4.47. The later added stairway accessed from the street located on the east of the building



Figure 4.48. The unoccupied space on the south of the courtyard



Figure 4.49. The later added cinder block masonry wall of the unoccupied space on the south of the courtyard

The first floor is covered with wooden hipped roof (Figure 4.50). The north part of the hipped roof was later renewed (Figure 4.51). At present, the west of the renewed part of the roof is collapsed. The original part of the hipped roof has later added wooden structural elements on its south. The southeastern part of the hipped roof is partially collapsed (Figure 4.52). The first floor is covered with later added cement screed on its entire floor.



Figure 4.50. The wooden hipped roof on the west part



Figure 4.51. The wooden hipped roof covered with over and under tiles



Figure 4.52. Partially collapsed part of the roof

4.2.2. West Part

The west part of the building is substantially altered by unqualified additions and interventions. At present, the west part of the building is composed of later arranged spaces such as furniture shops and storage units, mass additions arranged by combining adjacent plot with the plot of the soap factory on its recessed part.

4.2.2.1. Ground Floor

The entrance to the west part of the soap factory is from İnneplik Street by a later arranged entrance opening with a roller shutter (Figure 4.53). It accesses to a later arranged entrance and distribution space through entrance opening (Figure 4.54). This entrance and distribution space, situated in the north-south direction and arranged by later cinder block walls on its east and west sides, is an unqualified space (20.14 m x 2.69 m) (Figure 4.55). Three spaces, arranged by later added cinder block walls, are located on the east of the distribution space in the north- south direction. The entrance of the northern space that was used as a shop until recently is directly from the street through an entrance opening with roller shutter (Figure 4.56) and the other two spaces are accessed from the distribution area (Figure 4.57). The distribution space and this adjacent three spaces on its east side are arranged by later added brick walls between two parallel rows of original cut stone masonry piers each of which consists of four

piers in the north-south direction. The original cross vaults supported by cut stone masonry piers on these spaces is not perceived because of later added brick walls.

The entrance and distribution space is bordered by a later added cinder block wall on its south. This cinder block wall is also the northern border of the closed gallery located on the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.58). A later added reinforced concrete stair lead up to the first floor is located on the west of the entrance and distribution space (Figure 4.59). Three spaces, one of which is located on the south of the stairway and the others are located on the north of the stairway are later arranged. The southern space that is bordered by an original stone wall on its east is a mass addition. This later added mass is directly accessed from the distribution space through an original entrance opening on the stone wall (Figure 4.60). The south part of the later added mass belongs to a different plot (8.90 m x 3.89 m) that is numbered 748 and is not included to the original plot of the soap factory. A later arranged toilet is located on the north part of the later added mass. The other two spaces located on the north of the stairway are arranged by later added brick walls. At present, these spaces that are directly opening to the entrance and distribution space are used as furniture storage (Figure 4.61). Furthermore, two spaces, adjacent to these furniture storages, are located on the west of the building and accessed from İnneplik Street thorough roller shutters on the north facade (Figure 4.62). These spaces are used as storages and arranged by dividing the area between four original cut stone masonry piers into two parts by a later added brick wall and bordered by an original stone masonry wall on the south (Figure 4.63, Figure 4.64). The ceiling of the eastern one is covered with later added plywood and the floors are covered with later added mosaic tiles.



Figure 4.53. The later arranged entrance opening of the west part on the north façade

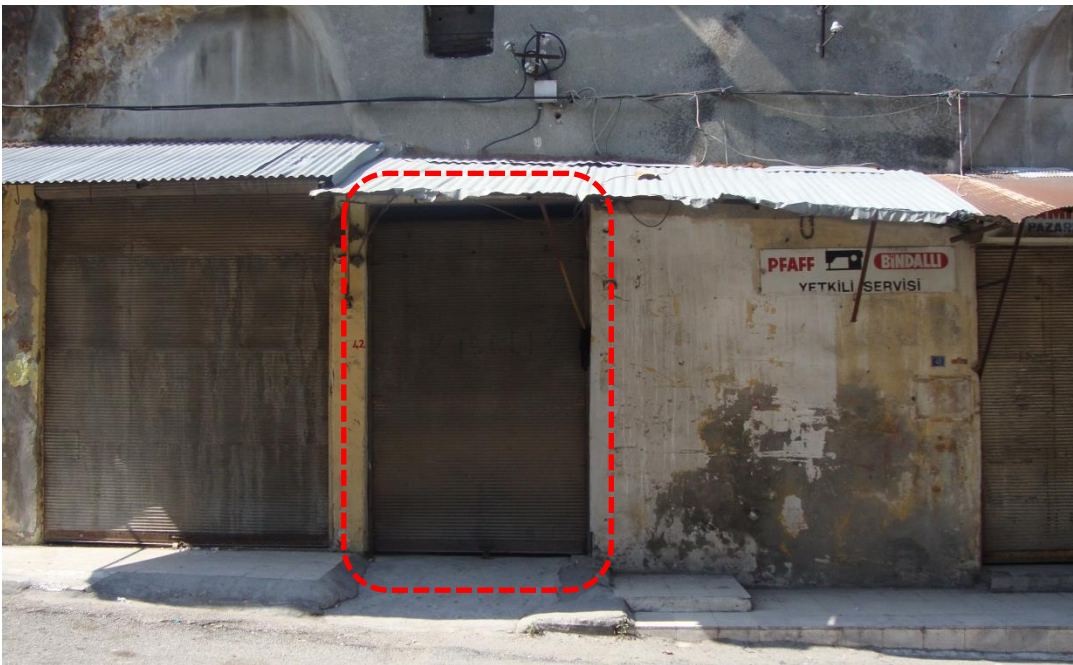


Figure 4.54. The later arranged entrance opening of the west part



a)



b)

Figure 4.55. The later arranged entrance and distribution space of the west part
 a) view from the north;
 b) view from the east part of the building;

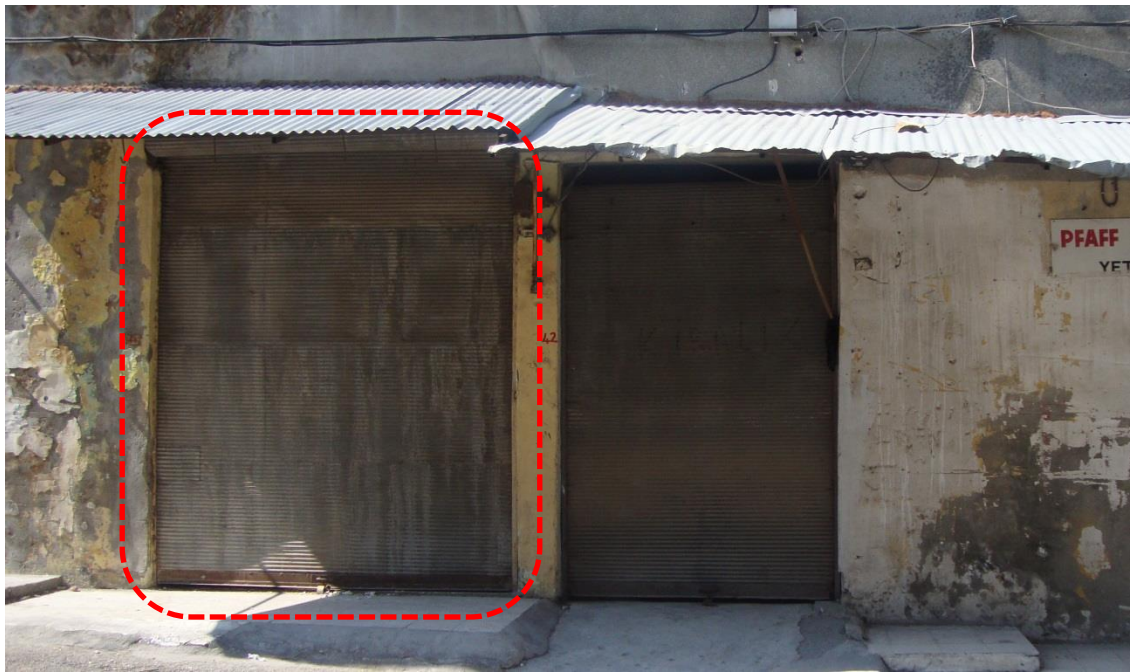


Figure 4.56. The entrance opening with a roller shutter of the northern space located on the east of the entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.57. One of the later arranged spaces on the east of the entrance and distribution space



a)



b)

Figure 4.58. Views of the later added cinder block masonry wall separate the west part from the east part on the south of the entrance and distribution space;
a) view from the west part of the building;
b) view from the east part of the building;



Figure 4.59. The later arranged half-space landing reinforced concrete stair on the west of the distribution space



Figure 4.60. The original entrance opening access to the later added mass on the west of the entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.61. The later arranged space on the west of the entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.62. The entrance openings of the later arranged storages accessed from İnneplik Street through roller shutters



Figure 4.63. The eastern storage space accessed from İnneplik Street on the north facade



Figure 4.64. The western storage space accessed from İnneplik Street on the north facade

4.2.2.2. First Floor

The first floor of the west part is accessed by a later added reinforced concrete half-space landing stair with 29 steps. An unqualified later arranged space with 2.34 m x 4.39 m dimensions is directly accessed from the landing of the stair. This unoccupied space is isolated from the landing by a later added cinder block wall and covered with a later added galvanized iron sheet on the wooden laths arranged in two directions (Figure 4.65). The reinforced concrete stair ends with a later arranged door opening on the original stone wall (Figure 4.66). It is accessed to a semi-open entrance and distribution space through this door opening on the first floor. The entrance and distribution space positioned in the north-south direction is unqualified space arranged by later added cinder block walls on its east and south (Figure 4.67). Four spaces, accessed from the entrance and distribution space and arranged by later added brick and cinder block walls, are located on the first floor of the west part. These spaces are bordered by a later added cinder block masonry wall on their west and south. This cinder block masonry wall arranged in 1970s also divides the soap factory into two parts. The spaces, located on the north and east, are accessed from the entrance and distribution space through two door opening on the later added cinder block wall. At present, these spaces are unoccupied (Figure 4.68). The traces of wooden laths on the floor reveal that these spaces are the continuation of the adjacent spreading area which belongs to the east part of the soap factory (Figure 4.69, Figure 4.70).

The northern part is accessed by entrance opening on the north of the entrance and distribution space. This part is isolated from the adjacent spaces on its west and south by later added cinder block walls. It is bordered by later added brick walls on its north on the street facade. At present, this part is ruined and unoccupied (Figure 5.72). The northwestern part is accessed by an entrance opening on the later added cinder block wall arranged on the northwest of the entrance and distribution space. This part is bordered by original stone masonry wall on its south. It is isolated by later added brick wall from İnneplik Street on its north and later added brick wall from the adjacent plot on its west (Figure 4.72).

The floor of the west part of the soap factory is covered with later added cement screed. While the southern spaces and a part of the entrance and distribution space is covered with original wooden hipped roof, on the other parts, the wooden hipped roof is missing.



Figure 4.65. The later arranged unoccupied space accessed from the landing of the half-space landing stair



Figure 4.66. The later arranged entrance opening access to the first floor on the east part of the building



Figure 4.67. Later arranged semi-open entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.68. One of the later arranged unoccupied space located on the east of the entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.69. Traces of the wooden laths of the soap molds on the floor



Figure 4.70. Traces of the wooden laths of the soap molds on the floor



Figure 4.71. The later arranged ruined unoccupied space on the north of the entrance and distribution space



Figure 4.72. The later arranged ruined unoccupied on the northwest of the entrance and distribution space

4.3. Facades

Kuseyri Soap Factory has only north and east facades because of adjacent building on its south and west part. The soap factory, looking onto İnneplik Street on its north and Tayfur Sökmen Street on its east, is entered from the north. Beside northern and eastern facades, the courtyard facades also have characteristic features reflect the architectural identity of the soap factory.

4.3.1. Courtyard Facades

The western facade is the most characteristic one of the courtyard facades (Figure 4.73). The western courtyard facade is 22.35 m long from the north to the south and 5.62 m high to the level of the eave. A series of depressed pointed arches of the semi-open galleries supported by cut stone masonry piers constitute the western facade of the courtyard on the ground floor. The surfaces of the cut stone masonry piers and depressed pointed arches are covered with later added cement plaster until the first floor. The renewed wooden screens constituted of vertical wooden laths are observed on the southern depressed pointed arch and one in the middle (see Figure 4.12). These wooden screens continue to the ground. A later added low partition cinder block walls are observed behind the wooden screens on the sides of the semi-open galleries. The wooden screen is partially removed on the depressed pointed arch located in the middle and in the alignment of this removed part, an unqualified toilet space made of cinder block is added to the courtyard side (Figure 4.74). A parapet wall is extended from the alignment of the beginning of the original stone stair lead to the fireplace room on the basement floor to the toilet space. Unqualified iron sheets are observed both on the toilet space and original stone stair. The wooden screens, on the southern one of the three depressed pointed arches that are located on the west of the courtyard and the northern one that provides to enter to the L shaped semi-open gallery, are removed later (Figure 5.77). The original straight stone stair lead to the first floor is observed after three depressed pointed arches. This part is projected towards the front of the building line. The northern depressed pointed arch of the L shaped semi-open gallery supported by cut stone masonry piers is observed after the straight stone stair (see Figure 4.14). The wooden laths of the partially missing later arranged wooden screen is observed on the depressed pointed arch on the projected part (Figure 4.76). On the first floor, six

original cut stone masonry columns and the original wooden screen consists of vertical wooden laths between these columns are observed (Figure 4.77). The original depressed semicircular arched door opening is observed in the alignment of the end of the original straight stone stairs. On the projected part of the facade, the original wooden screen is renewed, and partially removed and a brick wall is added on the inside of it (Figure 4.78). The facade is completed with the original wooden hipped roof until the original straight stone stair. On the projected part of the facade, the wooden hipped roof is renewed and higher than the original part (Figure 4.79). It has average 67 cm eave. Two original cut stone masonry chimneys are observed on the original part of the roof.

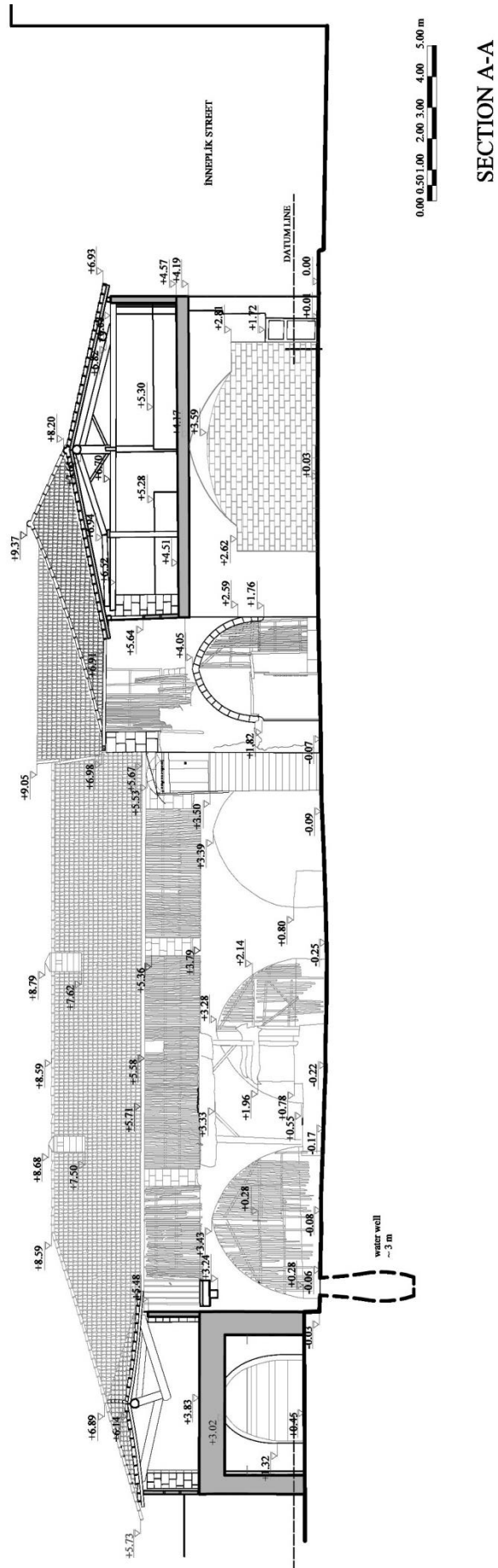


Figure 4.73. The western courtyard facade



Figure 4.74. Partially removed wooden screen in the depressed pointed arch and mass addition on the western courtyard facade



Figure 4.75. The northern depressed pointed arch on the western courtyard facade



Figure 4.76. The northern depressed pointed arch of L shaped semi-open gallery on the projected part



Figure 4.77. The wooden screen between the cut stone masonry columns on the first floor of the western courtyard facade



Figure 4.78. Partially missing wooden screen on the first floor on the projected part of the facade



Figure 4.79. The original and renewed part of the hipped roof

The northern facade of the courtyard consists of depressed pointed arch of the semi-open entrance space, original straight stair lead to the first floor and the first part extends in the east-west direction of the L shaped semi-open gallery on the ground floor (Figure 4.80, Figure 4.81). This facade is covered with later added cement plaster until the first floor level. On the west of the facade, the first part of the L shaped semi-open gallery and the original stone stair situated in front of the gallery are projected towards the front of the building line. At the behind, the depressed pointed arch of the entrance space is directly opened to the courtyard (Figure 4.82). This facade is restricted by the shops looking onto Tayfur Sökmen Street on the east. The surface of the wall that supports the original stone stair is covered with cement plaster. A vertical rectangular unqualified window with wooden joinery is observed on this plastered wall. The wall of the L shaped semi-open gallery, situated behind the original stone stair, is also covered with cement plaster. On the first floor, original cut stone masonry columns and original wooden screens consist of vertical wooden laths between these columns constitute the northern facade of the courtyard. On the east part that situated behind of the façade, low partition brick masonry wall is added in the front of the wooden screen and some parts are removed (Figure 4.87). On the projected part of the facade towards the front of the building line, the original wooden screen is removed behind of the original stone stair on the alignment of the landing and an unqualified door opening without joinery is arranged in this part (see Figure 4.37). The facade is completed with the renewed wooden hipped roof covered with over and under tiles.



Figure 4.80. The northern courtyard facade

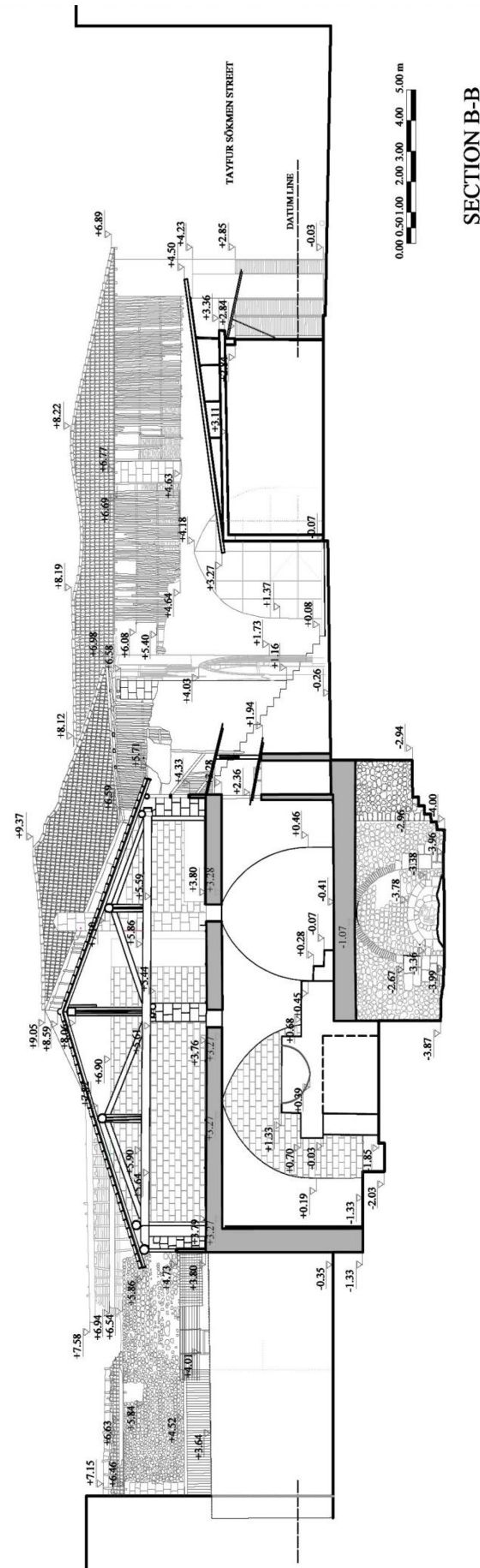


Figure 4.81. The measured drawing of the northern courtyard facade



Figure 4.82. The depressed pointed arch of the later arranged semi-open entrance space

The southern facade of the courtyard consists of a later added reinforced concrete quarter-space landing stair lead to the first floor and the cement plastered wall of the southern shop located behind of the stair on the ground floor (Figure 4.83). On the east of the facade, an unqualified shop looking onto the Tayfur Sökmen Street is observed. The rear walls of this shop are projected towards the front of the building line on the south facade of the courtyard. On the first floor, a later added cinder block wall is observed on the west of the facade. This wall isolates the storage space located on the south part of the building from the courtyard. In the middle of the facade, a later added cinder block wall that defines the border of the later added reinforced concrete stairway lead to the storage space from the street on the south part of the building. This wall also projects towards the front of the building line (see Figure 4.49). On the east of the facade, the original cut stone masonry columns covered with cement plaster and a later added cinder block wall positioned in the front of the column and the original wooden screen are observed. A part of the wooden screen is removed and a later added brick wall is observed in this part (Figure 4.84). The south facade of the courtyard is completed with original wooden hipped roof covered with over and under tiles.



Figure 4.83. The southern facade of the courtyard



Figure 4.84. The original cut stone stone masonry columns and a part of the wooden screen on the east of the facade

4.3.2. The Northern Facade

The northern facade of the building is 40.95 m long from the east to the west and average 7 m high to the level of the eave (Figure 4.85). The west part is 1.81 m in front of the 5.40 m east part. The entire surface of the facade is covered with cement plaster (Figure 4.86). An unqualified double winged iron entrance door (3.93 m x 4.48 m) is observed on the east of the front part of the facade (Figure 4.87). A later arranged square wooden top window with wire mesh is observed above the entrance door on the first floor level. The later arranged entrance opening with roller shutters, the later arranged entrances of the shop and two storage spaces accessed from the street, the corrugated iron sheet eaves are observed on the west of the facade (Figure 4.88). Two later arranged top windows, one of which is square with iron bars and the other is vertical rectangular without joinery, are observed above the openings with roller shutters. A later arranged square sash window with wooden joinery and 12 glass grills is observed between two reinforced concrete columns located on the right side of the entrance door (Figure 4.89). The window openings without joinery that are later arranged in a random order are observed on the upper part of the facade (Figure 4.90, Figure 4.91). On the east part, which is 1.81 m behind the west part, the original vertical rectangular double-winged window with grilled iron bars, stone casing and inner wooden shutter is observed (Figure 4.92). The northern facade of the building is completed with renewed wooden hipped roof covered with over and under tiles. At present, a large part of the roof is collapsed on the west part of the facade.

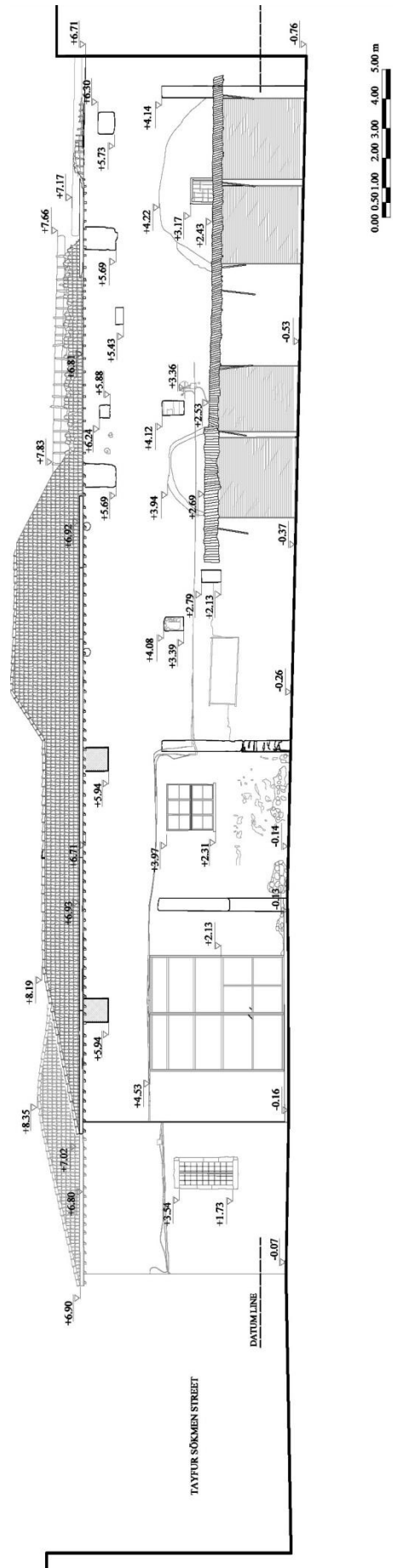


Figure 4.85. Measured drawings of the northern facade



Figure 4.86. The northern facade



Figure 4.87. The later added double-winged iron door



Figure 4.88. Later arranged openings with roller shutters on the west of the northern facade



Figure 4.89. The later arranged square wooden sash window and reinforced concrete columns on the northern facade



Figure 4.90. Later arranged window openings without joinery on the upper part of the northern facade



Figure 4.91. Later arranged window openings without joinery on the upper part of the northern facade



Figure 4.92. The original vertical rectangular window with stone casing on the recessed east part of the northern facade

4.3.3. The Eastern Facade

The eastern facade of Kuseyri Soap Factory has dimensions of 39.95 m in width from the north to the south (Figure 4.93). The eastern facade protrudes from the corner of the northern facade 5.64 m. The original vertical rectangular double-winged window with stone casing, gridded iron bars and inner wooden shutter of the office is observed on the north of the facade on the ground floor. The later arranged blind wall of the drying area is observed on the first floor. In this part, the surface of the facade is covered with later added cement plaster and completed with the renewed wooden hipped roof (Figure 4.94).

On the south of the front part of the facade, the opening with roller shutter and corrugated iron sheet of the space that is used as a shop at present are observed. On the first floor, the original wooden screen between two original cut stone masonry columns of storage space that is unoccupied at present are observed on the first floor (Figure 4.95). An unqualified window opening that is later arranged by removal of the original wooden screen is observed near to the northern cut stone masonry column. The surface of the facade is covered with later added cement plaster until the half of the original wooden screen. This part of the facade is completed with the original wooden hipped roof (Figure 4.96).

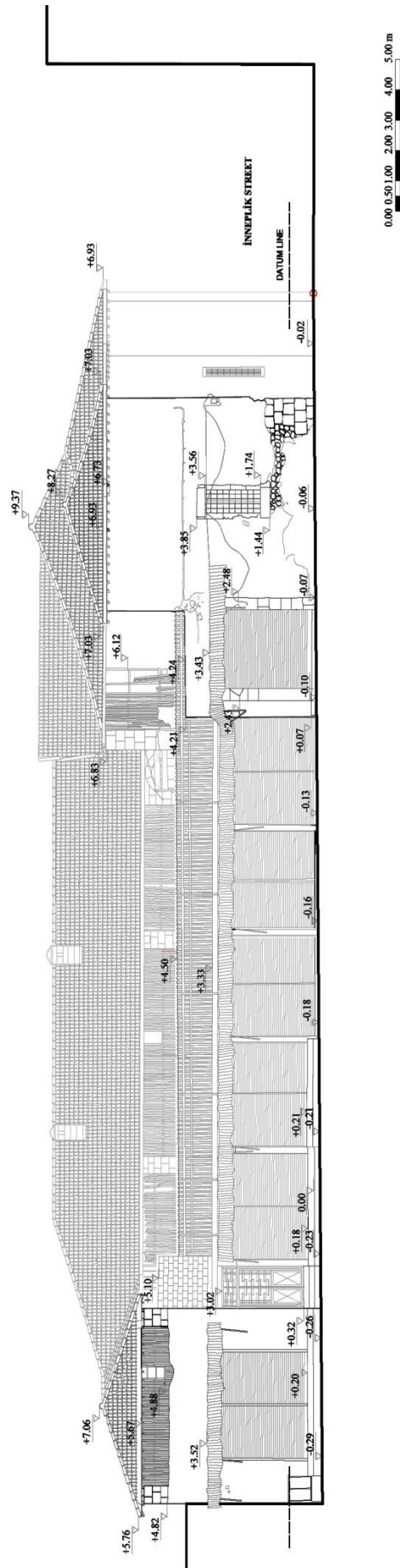




Figure 4.94. The north part of the east facade



Figure 4.95. The south part of the east facade



Figure 4.96. View of the first floor on the south part of the east facade

Between the north and south parts of the facade, the unqualified openings of the later arranged six shops have roller shutters and corrugated iron sheet eaves on the ground floor (Figure 4.97). The northern one of these shops is constituted by the arrangement of the original entrance space as a shop. The surface of this shop and the original stone casing of the entrance opening are covered with later added cement plaster (Figure 4.98, Figure 4.99). The other five shops are converted spaces constituted by the conversion of the original stone masonry section opening to the courtyard into the brick masonry section opening to the street. An unqualified double winged iron door of the later arranged stairway that is accessed from the street and lead up to the first floor is observed on the southern of the shops. On the first floor level, a later added cinder block wall part is observed above the iron door. The shops are covered with corrugated iron sheet eaves on the first floor level (Figure 100). Behind this part, the original cut stone masonry columns, the original wooden screen between these columns and the original wooden hipped roof of the western courtyard facade of the soap factory are observed.



Figure 4.97. Later arranged shops between the north and south parts of the east facade



Figure 4.98. The original entrance space arranged as a shop at present



Figure 4.99. The original depressed arched door opening of the original entrance space

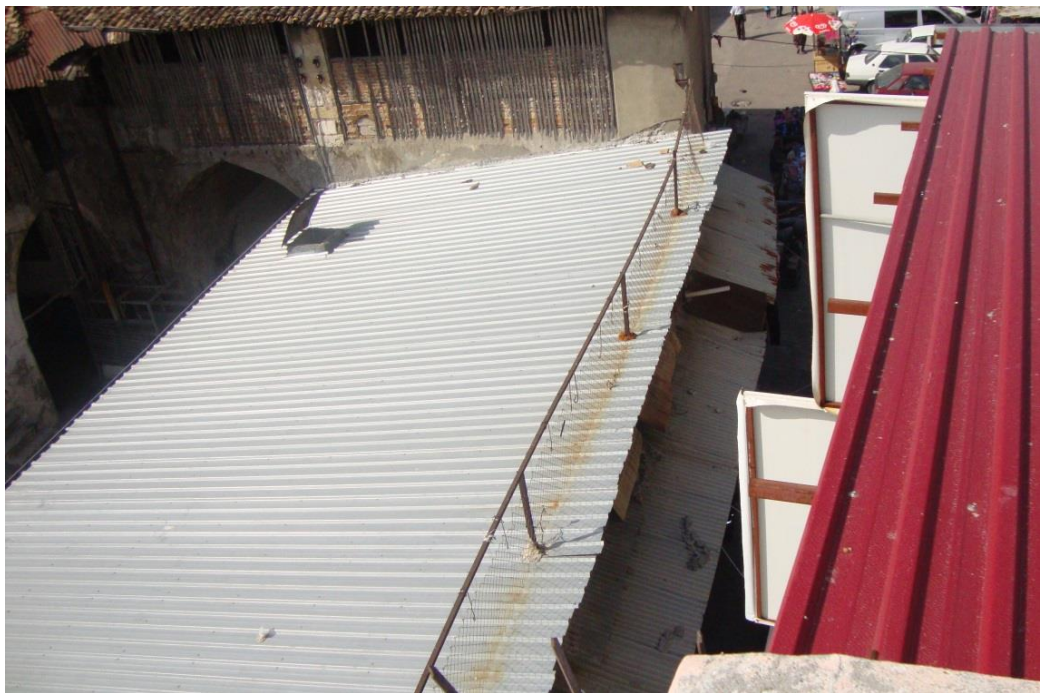


Figure 4.100. View of the later arranged shops from the first floor level

4.4. Construction Technique and Material Usage

Kuseyri Soap Factory was constructed in masonry system by using rubble stone on the walls and vaults, cut stone on the piers, cut stone and roughly cut stone on the arches and lime mortar as the binding material. The load transfer of the structure is from the wooden hipped roof to the cut stone masonry columns on the first floor, to the vaults, to the depressed pointed arches and cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and finally to the foundation.

The vertical elements are the load bearing elements and partition walls. The vertical load bearing elements are the piers, walls and columns. The cut stone masonry piers are covered with cement plaster (Figure 4.101). The square or rectangular piers have dimensions of 146 cm x 187 cm. However, edge dimensions vary between 91 cm and 361 cm (pier located on the southwest corner).

The rubble stone masonry walls (75 cm) are located on the ground floor and on the west part of the first floor (Figure 4.102). The surfaces of the walls on the ground floor are covered with later added cement plaster.

The cut stone masonry columns are located on the courtyard facades, southwestern facades of the first floor and on the spreading and drying areas. The square or rectangular columns have dimensions of 58 cm x 62 cm. However, edge dimensions vary between 55 cm and 95 cm.

The partition walls are the later added brick or cinder block walls on the ground floor and first floor.

The spanning elements are the depressed pointed arches. These are arches between piers on the courtyard facades and blind arches on the street and side facades (Figure 4.103).



Figure 4.101. The cut stone masonry piers covered with cement plaster



Figure 4.102. The rubble stone masonry wall on the west part of the building



Figure 4.103. The depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facade

The surmounting elements are the cross vaults and pointed barrel vaults on the ground floor, wooden hipped roof on the first floor. The cross vaults are observed on the galleries, the pointed barrel vaults are observed on the south parts of the galleries on the ground floor (Figure 4.104). The vaults are covered with later added cement plaster and painting. The ceilings of the storage space opening to the street on the north and the northernmost shop on the east are covered with later added plywood. The hipped roof is covered with over and under tiles (Figure 4.105).

The surmounting element is the wooden hipped roof on the first floor. The north part of the roof is renewed (Figure 4.106).

The floor coverings are original stone floor covering, cement screed, mosaic tiles, ceramic tiles and cast in mosaic. The original stone floor covering is observed on the office located on the northeast of the building and on the north part of the semi-open gallery located on the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.107, Figure 4.108). The entire first floor and the floor of the semi-open galleries surround the courtyard on the north and west are covered with later added cement screed (see Figure 4.44). The floors of the storages and shops located on the north of the building are covered with later added mosaic tiles. The floors of the shops opening to the street on the east facade are covered with later added ceramic tiles.



Figure 4.104. The cross vaults on the galleries on the ground floor



Figure 4.105. View of the hipped roof covered with over and under tiles



Figure 4.106. The renewed part of the hipped roof on the north of the building



Figure 4.107. The original stone floor covering of the office



Figure 4.108. The original stone floor covering of the gallery is partially observed

4.5. Spatial Characteristics and Architectural Elements

The ground floor spaces are courtyard, galleries, storages, shops and office; the first floor spaces are spreading and drying areas and storage space. These spaces are examined as open, semi-open and closed spaces. The architectural elements located in these spaces are defined as arches, vaults, piers, columns, doors, windows, wooden screen, stairs, cauldrons, fireplaces, wells, chimneys, balustrade, niches and eaves (Appendix C).

4.5.1. Spatial Characteristics

The spaces of the soap factory can be examined as open, semi-open and closed spaces. The courtyard is the open space of the building. The galleries located on the west of the courtyard and later arranged entrance space on the ground floor, the spreading and drying areas are semi-open spaces located on the west part of the building. The office located on the northeast of the building and galleries on the north and west of the courtyard are closed spaces.

The circulation spaces are courtyard, stairs and entrance spaces. The galleries situated on the north and west of the courtyard are occupied at present. Moreover, the office space located on the northeast of the building and adjacent kitchenette, shops

located on the east of the building and storage spaces on the north of the building are also occupied spaces at present (Figure 4.109).

The entire first floor spaces and a shop on the north of the building, mass additions includes toilet and rooms and three of the storage spaces that are located on the west part of the building on the ground floor are unoccupied spaces at present (Figure 4.110).

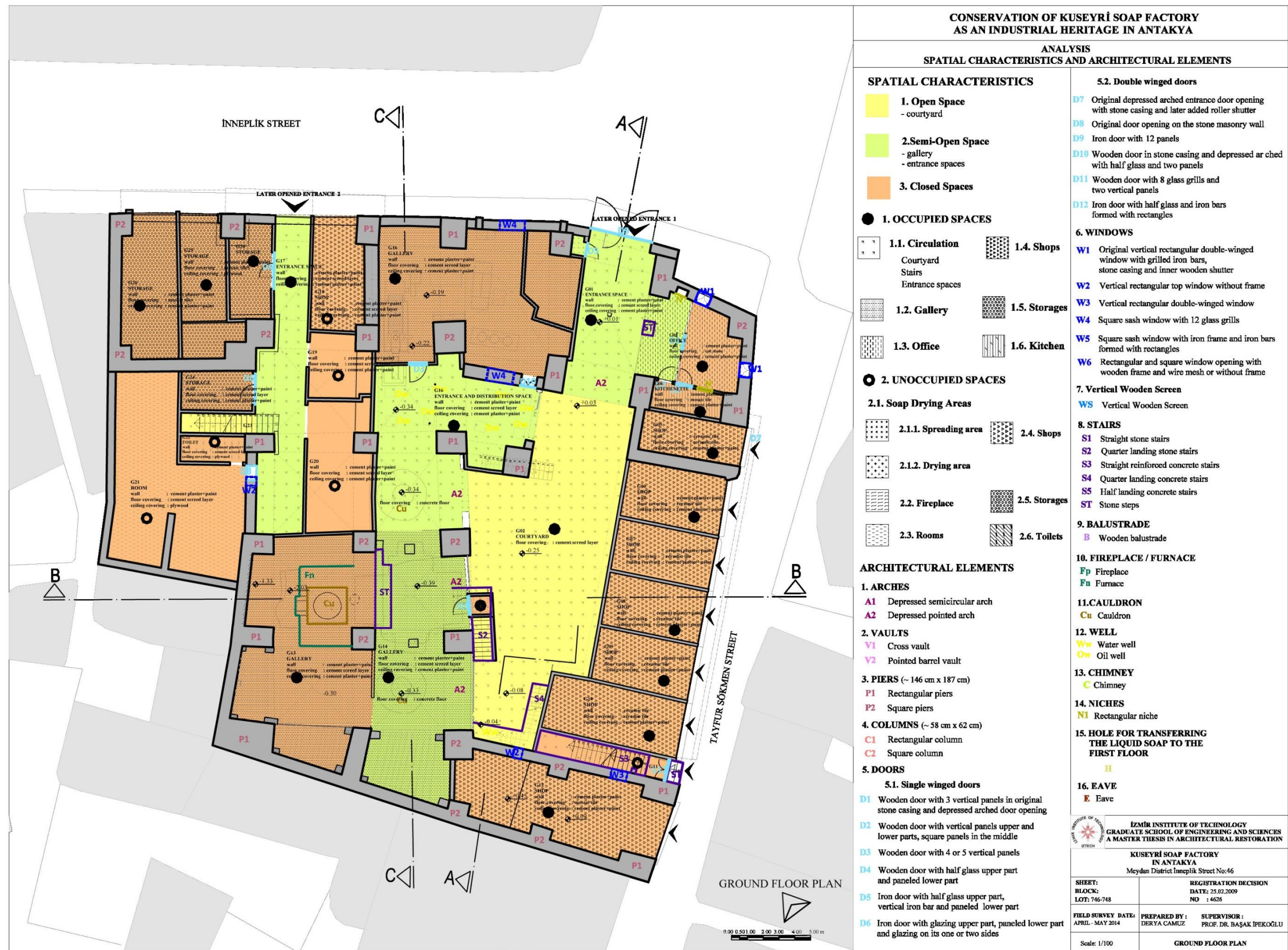
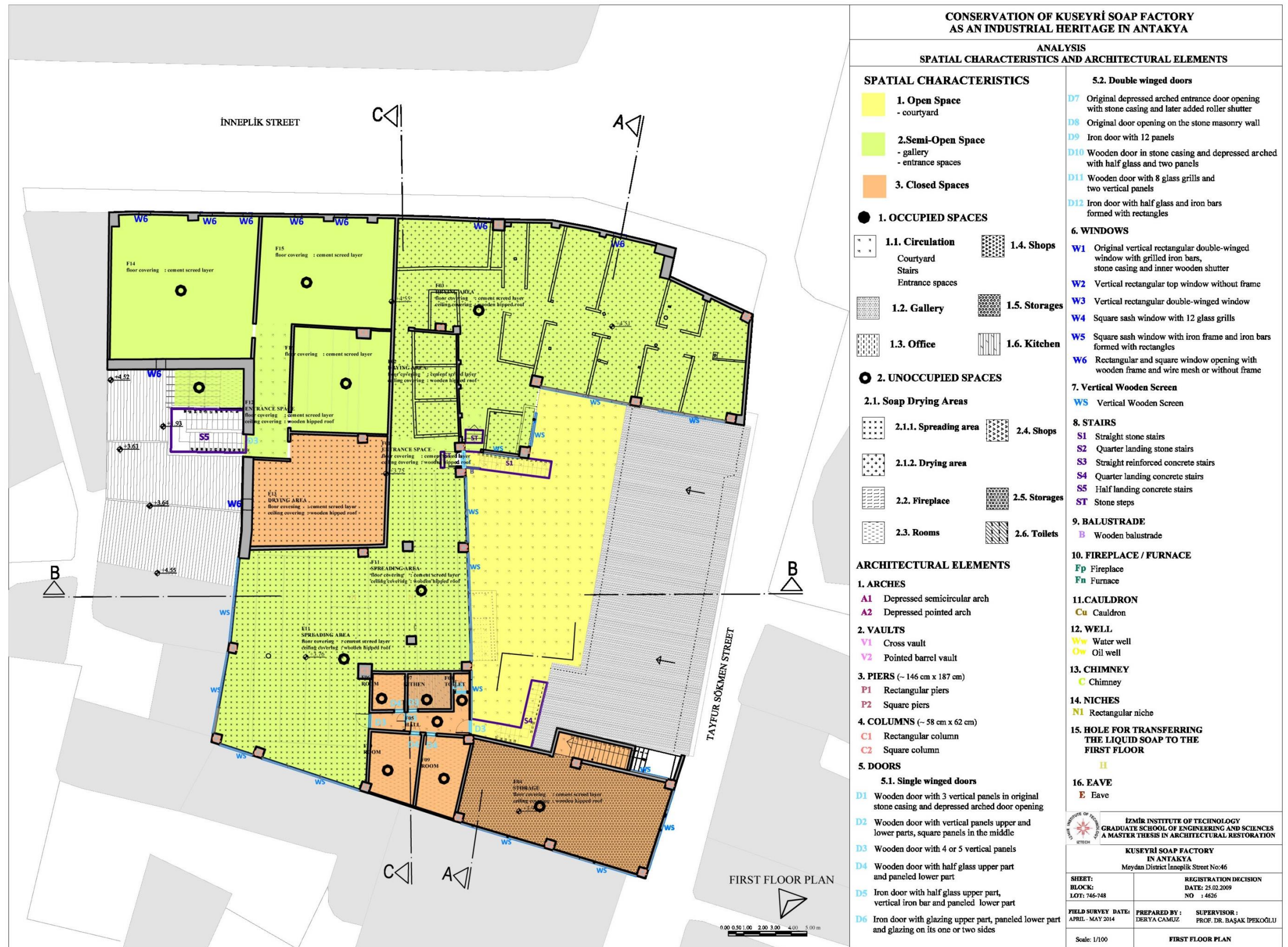


Figure 4.109. Spatial characteristics and architectural elements analysis of the ground floor



4.5.2. Architectural Elements

The architectural elements of the soap factory are arches, vaults, piers, columns, doors, windows, wooden screen, stairs, cauldrons, fireplaces, wells, chimneys, balustrade, niches, eaves.

4.5.2.1. Arches

The depressed pointed arches are located between piers on the east and north facades of the courtyard in the building (Figure 4.111).

4.5.2.2. Vaults

The building has two types of vaults that are cross vaults and pointed barrel vaults. The cross vaults are observed on the ground floor spaces and the pointed barrel vaults are observed on the south part of the galleries that are located on the west of the courtyard (see Figure 4.24).

4.5.2.3. Piers

The cut stone masonry piers that are located on the ground floor are covered with later added cement plaster. The square or rectangular piers have dimensions of 146 cm x 187 cm. However, edge dimensions vary between 91 cm and 361 cm.

4.5.2.4. Columns

The cut stone masonry columns are located on the courtyard facades, southwest facade and in the spreading and drying areas on the first floor (see Figure 4.77, Figure 4.112). The square or rectangular columns have dimensions of 58 cm x 62 cm. However, edge dimensions vary between 55 cm and 95 cm.



Figure 4.111. The depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facade



Figure 4.112. The cut stone masonry columns on the spreading and drying area

4.5.2.5. Doors

The original entrance door opening of the building is depressed arched with stone casing on the east of the building (see Figure 4.99). The door joinery was removed and a roller shutter was added since the original entrance space was arranged as a shop. The original entrance door opening of the spreading and drying area on the first floor is depressed arched with stone casing (Figure 4.113). The door joinery of the original door opening is altered at present. Furthermore, an original door opening is located on the west part of the building on the ground floor (Figure 4.114).

The other door openings and joineries of the building are later added unqualified elements. They are varied as single or double winged, wooden or iron joinery (Appendix C). The building has nine types of later added doors. Three of them are double winged and the other six are single winged doors (Appendix C).

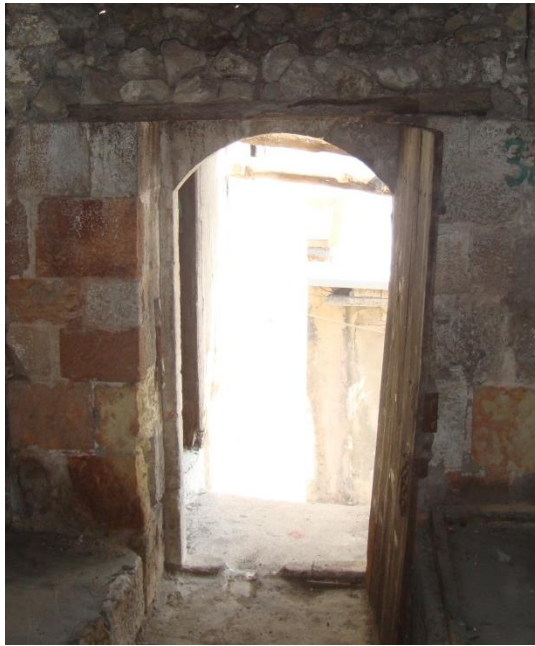


Figure 4.113. The original depressed arched door opening of the spreading and drying area



Figure 4.114. The original door opening on the stone masonry wall on the west part

4.5.2.6. Windows

The original windows on the north and east walls of the office located on the northeast of the building are vertical rectangular (91 cm x 172 cm) double winged windows with stone casing, wooden joinery, grilled iron bars and inner wooden shutters (Figure 4.115, Figure 4.116). Moreover, original vertical rectangular top windows are located on the west part of the building and on the courtyard wall of the shop, opening to the street on the south of the building on the ground floor.

The other window openings and joineries are later added unqualified elements (Appendix C).

4.5.2.7. Vertical Wooden screen

The wooden screen consists of vertical wooden laths required to speed up the drying process of the liquid soap poured to soap molds constituted with wooden laths on the floor. In the building, the original wooden screen composed of vertical wooden laths (2 cm x 5 cm) is observed between the columns on the north and west courtyard facades, south part of the east street facade and southwest corner part of the spreading and drying areas on the first floor (see Figure 4.40, Figure 4.117). The wooden screen is arranged to speed up the drying process of the liquid soap that is poured to soap molds constituted with wooden laths (2.5 cm x 5 cm) on the floor of the spreading and drying areas for drying, cutting and slicing by providing ventilation and shade on the first floor.



Figure 4.115. View of the original vertical rectangular window from the east facade



Figure 4.116. View of the original vertical rectangular window from the inside



Figure 4.117. The original wooden screen on the adjacent facade of the spreading and area on the first floor

4.5.2.8. Stairs

The straight stone stair, located on the north of the courtyard and quarter landing stone stair get off from the west of the courtyard to the fireplace room located on the basement floor are the original stairs of the building (see Figure 4.30, see Figure 4.34). Furthermore, stone steps on the entrance of the spreading and drying area on the first floor are also original (Figure 4.118). The straight reinforced concrete stair accessed from the street on the east of the building, quarter landing reinforced concrete stair on the south of the courtyard and half landing reinforced concrete stair on the west part of the building are later added stairs. Moreover, stone steps located on the office on the northeast of the building are also later arranged steps.

4.5.2.9. Cauldrons

Two original stone cauldrons are located on the galleries on the west of the courtyard (see Figure 4.23). These cauldrons were covered with reinforced concrete floors in 1960s and another stone cauldron ($R = 348 \text{ cm}$), was added to the closed gallery on the ground floor (see Figure 4.26).

4.5.2.10. Fireplaces / Furnace

Two original fireplaces with depressed semicircular arches are located below the circular cauldrons on two walls of the fireplace room on the basement floor. The fireplaces, located on the opposite walls of the fireplace room, are related to the stone cauldrons with a fire hole (Figure 4.119, see Figure 4.32). In the original case, the fire, required to heat the stone cauldrons for cooking the soap, was made in these two original fireplaces. A later added furnace is also located below the later added stone cauldron on the ground floor (see Figure 4.27, Figure 4.28).



Figure 4.118. The original stone steps on the entrance of the spreading and drying area

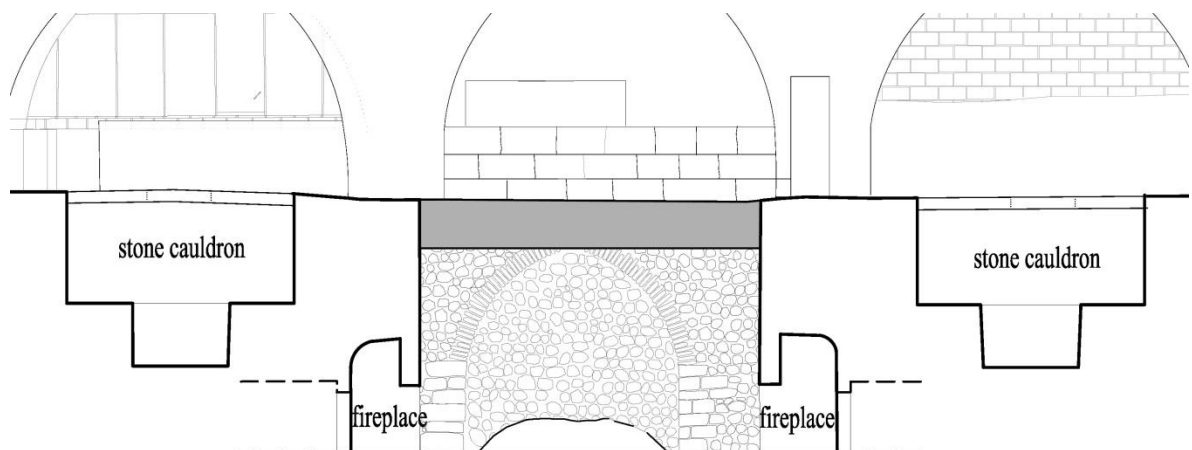


Figure 4.119. The measured drawings of the original stone cauldrons and fireplaces

4.5.2.11. Wells

Six olive oil wells are buried beneath the ground floor of the northern one of the semi-open galleries located on the west of the courtyard and a water well is located on the south of the courtyard (Figure 4.120, Figure 4.121). The depths of the circular olive oil and water wells are average 3 m. The tracks of the later added wooden shutter of the olive oil wells are observed on the floor of the semi-open gallery (see Figure 4.16, see Figure 4.17).

4.5.2.12. Chimneys

Two original cut stone masonry, square (60 cm x 63 cm; 50 cm x 58 cm) chimneys rise from the alignment of the fireplaces located on the fireplace room on the basement floor to the spreading and drying areas on the first floor and to the roof (Figure 4.122, Figure 4.123).

4.5.2.13. Balustrade

A later added wooden balustrade is located on the land of the original straight stone stair situated on the north of the courtyard and lead up to the first floor.

4.5.2.14. Niches

A rectangular niche (46 cm x 72 cm x 85 cm) is located on the north wall of the office on the northeast of the building. Furthermore, another rectangular niche (20 cm x 45 cm x 65 cm) is located on the west wall of the storage space looking onto the street on the north facade of the building. The height of the niche is 426 cm from the floor of the storage space (Figure 4.124).



Figure 4.120. The original circular olive oil well buried beneath the ground of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor



Figure 4.121. The circular water well buried beneath the ground on the south of the courtyard



Figure 4.122. The cut stone masonry chimneys rising from the fireplace room and from the spreading and drying area



Figure 4.123. The original cut stone masonry chimney rising from the fireplace room to the roof



Figure 4.124. The vertical rectangular niche on the west part of the building

4.5.2.15. Hole for Transferring the Liquid Soap to the First Floor

A rectangular hole for transferring the liquid soap to the first floor is located on the center of the vault of the semi-open gallery on the west of the courtyard on the ground floor (Figure 4.125). Furthermore, a later arranged circular hole is located above the later arranged stone furnace platform and stone cauldron, on the vault of the galleries on the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.126).

4.5.2.16. Eaves

The eave projecting of the wooden hipped roof is average 60 cm. On the renewed part of the roof, the street and side facades have average 40 cm eave projecting.



Figure 4.125. The original rectangular hole for transferring the liquid soap to the first floor on the center of the vault on the semi-open gallery



Figure 4.126. View of the later arranged circular hole from the floor of the spreading area on the first floor

4.6. Originality

The structural elements (vertical and surmounting elements) and architectural elements of the building were examined as original and later added elements (Appendix C).

The original structural elements are rubble stone masonry walls and cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor, cut stone masonry columns on the first floor, cross vaults and pointed barrel vaults on the ground floor, wooden hipped roof and eaves of the roof.

The original architectural elements are depressed semicircular arched entrance opening of the spreading and drying ares on the first floor, straight stone stair located on the north of the courtyard, quarter landing stone stair provides to get off from the courtyard to the fireplace room on the basement floor, stone steps on the first floor, vertical rectangular double winged windows with stone casing, wooden joinery, grilled iron bars and inner wooden shutter located on the street facades of the office on the northeast of the building, the wooden screen composed of vertical wooden laths between cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard, street and side facades on the first floor, two cut stone masonry chimneys rise from the fireplace room located on the basement floor to the roof, two depressed semicircular arched fireplaces on the basement floor, two cauldrons located on the semi-open galleries on the ground floor, water well on the south of the courtyard, olive oil wells located on the semi-open gallery on the ground floor, vertical rectangular nich of the office and eaves of the courtyard and lateral facades.

The later added structural elements are blind arches of the north facade on the ground floor, brick and cinder block walls on the ground floor and first floor, reinforced concrete columns on the north facade on the ground floor and wooden hipped roof and its eaves on the north part of the building.

The later added architectural elements are straight reinforced concrete stair located on the southeast of the building and opening to the street, quarter landing reinforced concrete stair on the south of the courtyard, half landing reinforced concrete stair located on the west part of the building, stone steps on the first floor, single winged and double winged wooden and iron doors, sash windows with wooden joinery, single winged wooden top window, window openings without frames on the first floor.

4.7. Alterations

The alterations of the building are examined as conversions, additions, renewals, missing and removal parts (Appendix C).

4.7.1. Conversions

The most important alteration of the building is the conversion of the original stone masonry section, opening to the courtyard, into brick masonry section opening to the street on the east of the building (Figure 4.127, Figure 4.128). The original entrance space of the building located on the east of the building is converted into a shop and the easternmost blind arches on the north facade of the building are converted into a new entrance door opening (Figure 4.129, see Figure 4.98). The original wooden screen, constituted of vertical wooden laths to provide ventilation and shade for speeding up the drying of the soap, is converted into brick or cinder block walls on the northern and eastern street facades of the building (Figure 4.130, see Figure 4.39). In addition, the original wooden screen on the southern courtyard facade and a part of the southern facade of the building is converted into cinder block masonry walls (Figure 4.131). Moreover, the original cross vault that is located on a part of the L shaped semi-open gallery on the ground floor, is converted into reinforced concrete floor (Figure 4.132). A part of the original floor of the office, located on the northeast of the building on the ground floor, is converted into stone steps (Figure 4.133).



Figure 4.127. The converted part on the east of the building



Figure 4.128. The converted brick masonry section opening to the street on the east of the building



Figure 4.129. View of the original entrance space, converted into a shop, from the courtyard



Figure 4.130. The later arranged cinder block walls on the northern facade of the spreading and drying are on the first floor



Figure 4.131. The later arranged cinder block masonry wall on the southern courtyard facade on the first floor



Figure 4.132. The converted part of the original cross vault into the reinforced concrete floor on the L shaped semi-open gallery on the ground floor



Figure 4.133. The later arranged stone steps of the office on the northeast of the building

4.7.2. Additions

The most important addition observed on the building is the mass additions. These mass additions are the rooms and toilet that are later arranged on the west part of the building and the later arranged toilet located above the original stone stairway provide to get off from the courtyard to the fireplace room (Figure 4.134, Figure 4.135). The building element additions are the partition brick, cinder block and stone masonry walls on the ground floor and first floor, two reinforced concrete stairs one of which is quarter landing on the south of the courtyard and the other is half landing on the west part of the building, reinforced concrete columns on the northern facade, the doors on the ground floor and first floor, wooden platforms and pedestals of these platforms located on the closed and semi-open galleries on the south of the building on the ground floor, electrical installations of the ground floor, eaves and shutters on the northern and eastern facades (Figure 4.136, see Figure 4.41, Figure 4.137, see Figure 4.35, see Figure 4.59, Figure 4.138, see Figure 4.88).

The addition floor coverings are reinforced concrete floors above two original stone cauldrons located on the semi-open galleries, concrete cover above the stone steps of the original stone stair located on the south of the courtyard, ceramic tiles of the original entrance space that is used as a shop on the east of the building, mosaic tiles of the spaces arranged as storage and shop on the north facade of the building, cement screed on the entire ground floor and first floor. The addition ceiling coverings are plywood on the storage space on the north facade and on the original entrance space used as a shop on the east of the building. The addition wall coverings are ceramic tiles on the walls of the shop on the east, cement plaster observed on the walls of the ground floor, the wooden panels on the inner walls of the southern space used as a shop on the ground floor.

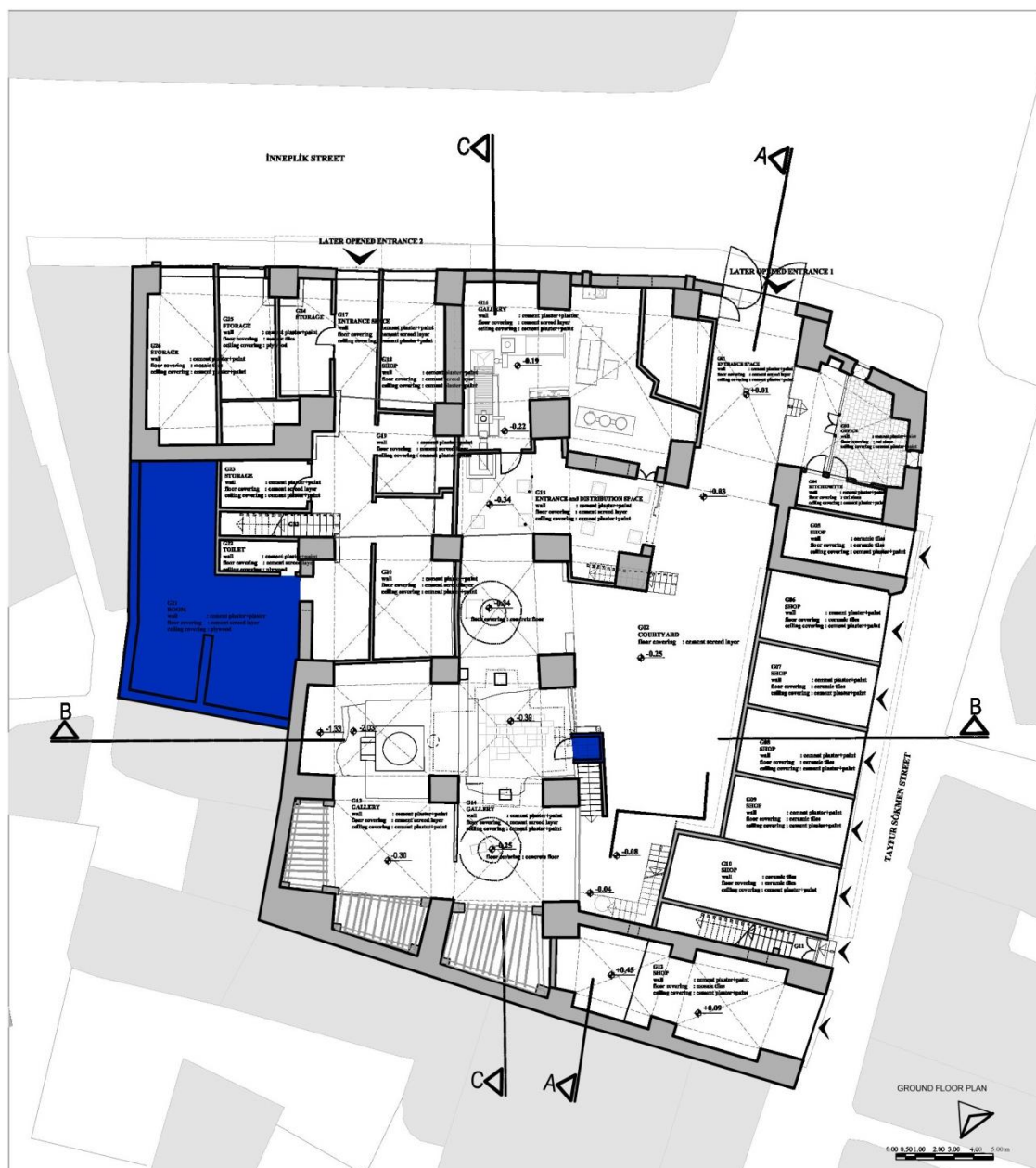


Figure 4.134. The mass additions of the building



Figure 4.135. View of the mass addition on the west part of the building



Figure 4.136. One of the later added cinder block masonry wall that divide the building into two parts on the ground floor



Figure 4.137. The later added low partition brick masonry wall in front of the original wooden screen on the adjacent facade of the spreading area



Figure 4.138. The later added wooden platforms and their pedestals on the closed gallery on the ground floor

4.7.3. Renewals

The blind arches on the northern facade and the wooden hipped roof on the north part of the building collapsed during the widening of İnneplik Street. The collapsed part of the roof (see Figure 4.106) and two blind arches on the northern facade are renewed (Figure 4.139). Furthermore, the wooden screen that is located on the courtyard facades of the southern semi-open gallery on the ground floor is renewed (Figure 4.140).

4.7.4. Missing

The missing parts of the building are the western part of the renewed hipped roof on the north (Figure 4.141), the wooden laths of the floor on the west part of the spreading areas on the first floor (Figure 4.142) and the vertical wooden laths on a part of the wooden screen on the courtyard facade of the drying area on the first floor (see Figure 4.40).

4.7.5. Removal Parts

The removal parts of the building;

- The ground floor parts of two original stone masonry chimneys rise from the fireplace room on the basement floor and from the southern semi-open gallery located on the west of the courtyard on the ground floor to the roof (Figure 4.143, Figure 4.144),
- A part of the wooden screen on the arch of the northern semi-open gallery located on the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.145),
- The low partition stone wall and the wooden screen on the arch of the northern L shaped semi-open gallery located on the west of the courtyard (Figure 4.146),
- The stone masonry wall on the west part of the office,



Figure 4.139. The renewed blind arches on the northern facade



Figure 4.140. The renewed wooden screen between depressed pointed arch of the semi-open gallery on the courtyard facade



Figure 4.141. The missing part of the roof on the west part of the building



Figure 4.142. Traces of the missing wooden laths of the soap molds on the spreading and drying area on the west part of the building



Figure 4.143. The traces of the cut stone masonry chimney on the floor and cross vault of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor



Figure 4.144. The trace of the cut stone masonry chimney on the floor of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor



Figure 4.145. The removed part of the wooden screen on the courtyard facade of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor



Figure 4.146. The traces of the removed low partition stone wall and wooden screen on the depressed pointed arch of the northern semi-open gallery

4.8. Structural Failures and Material Deteriorations

In the building, partial collapse on the west of the renewed part of the roof on the north of the building (see Figure 4.71) and partial collapse on the south of the original part of the roof on the south of the courtyard (see Figure 4.52) are observed. Besides the partial collapses, cracks on the southern wall of the fireplace room are observed on the basement floor (see Figure 4.155).

Material deteriorations arising from weather conditions, rain penetration, chemical impacts, anthropogenic impacts, salt crystallization and humidity are observed in the building (Appendix C).

These are;

- Granular disintegration (Figure 4.147),
- Crumbling (Figure 4.148),
- Detachment of a light colored crust changing the surface (Figure 4.149),
- Soiling (Figure 4.150),
- Efflorescences (Figure 4.151),
- Coloration to colored crust tracing the surface (Figure 4.152),
- Microbiological colonization (Figure 4.153),
- Colonization by higher plants (Figure 4.154),
- Loss of material (Figure 4.155),
- Decay (Figure 4.156),
- Natural aging (see Figure 4.77, Figure 4.157)

Material deteriorations, observed on the stone, are granular disintegration, crumbling, detachment of a light coloured crust changing the surface, soiling, efflorescences, microbiological colonization, colonization by higher plants, coloration to dark colored crust tracing the surface, loss of material and natural aging.

Material deteriorations, observed on the wood are, decay and natural aging.

Material deterioration that is observed on the over and under tiles is natural aging.



Figure 4.147. Granular disintegration on the stone wall on the west part of the building



Figure 4.148. Crumbling on the cut stone masonry column on the northern courtyard facade



Figure 4.149. Detachment of a light colored crust changing the surface on the cut stone masonry column on the western courtyard facade

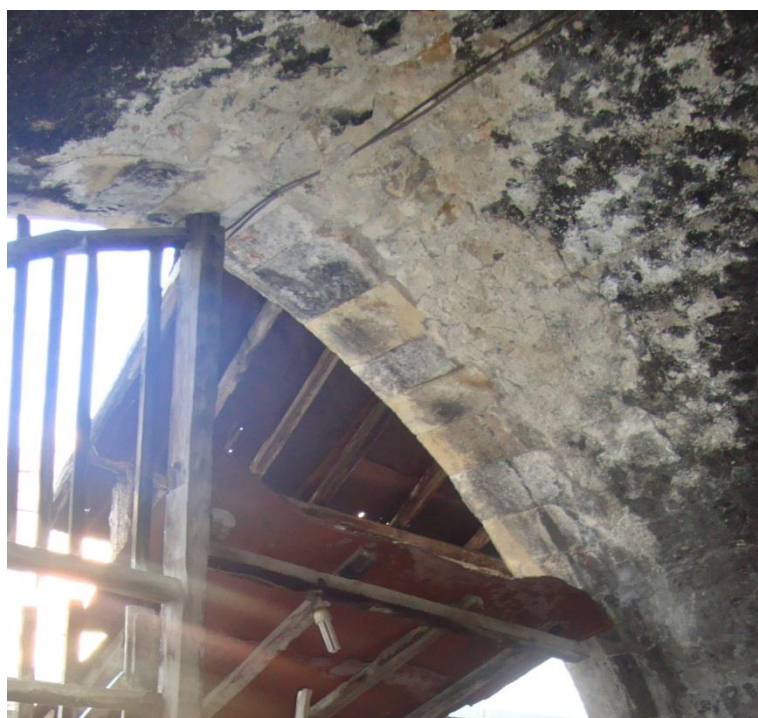


Figure 4.150. Soiling on the vault of the semi-open galleries on the ground floor



Figure 4.151. Efflorescences on the cut stone masonry columns on the spreading area



Figure 4.152. Coloration to colored crust tracing the surface



Figure 4.153. Microbiological colonization on the vault



Figure 4.154. Colonization by higher plants on the first floor on the west part of the building



Figure 4.155. Loss of material and cracks on the fireplace on the basement floor



Figure 4.156. Decay on the wooden hipped roof



Figure 4.157. Natural aging on the wooden hipped roof

CHAPTER 5

COMPARATIVE STUDY

In this chapter, the history of Kuseyri Soap Factory was investigated and the comparative study with similar soap factories was made to comprehend the values of the building, define the restitution problems and solve the restitution problems via comparing with similar building types.

5.1. History of Kuseyri Soap Factory

The construction date of the Kuseyri Soap Factory is not definitely known. The owner's names of the soap factories that existed in Antakya are recorded in the *Annuaire Oriental*, 1891, in the chapter about Antioch as a subdistrict of Aleppo Sanjak (Figure 5.1, Figure 5.2). The first one of these names is written as “Hadji Rifaat – Koseri Zade”. It is likely this person was the owner of Kuseyri Soap Factory (Figure 5.3). The *Annuaire Oriental* is the oldest source that represents information about Kuseyri Soap Factory in Antakya and verifies its existence in Antakya in 1891.



Figure 5.1. The cover of *Annuaire Oriental* dated 1891 (Source: Cervati, 1891)

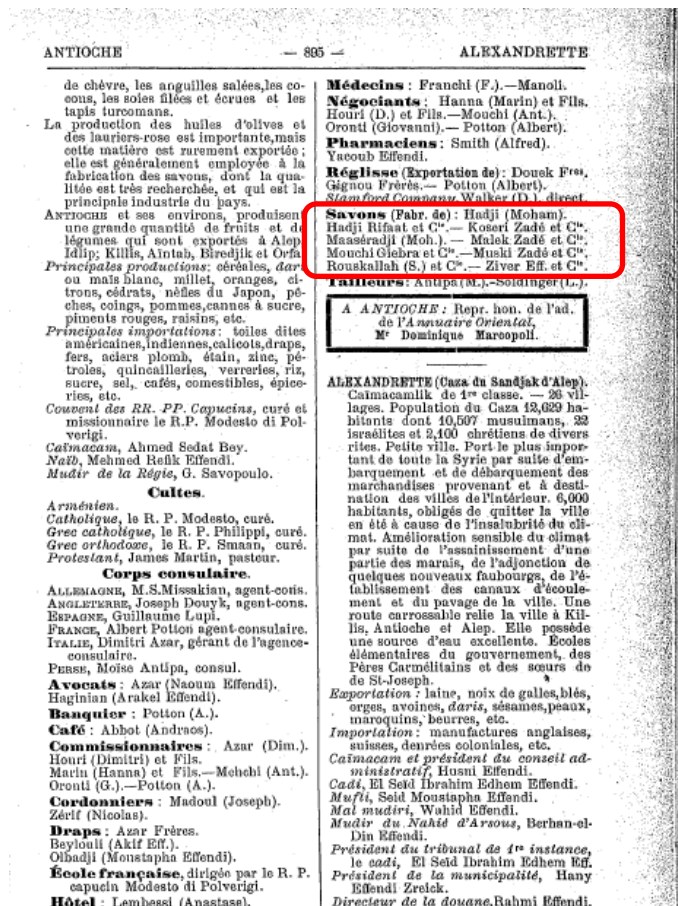
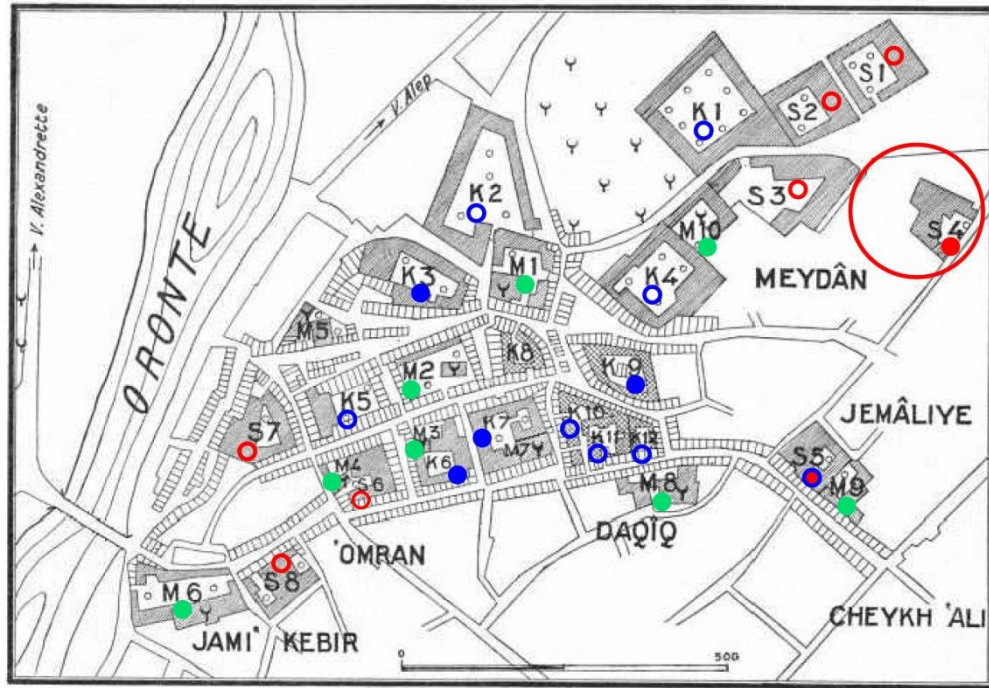


Figure 5.2. The owner's names of the soap factories in Antakya in 1891 (Source: Cervati, 1891)

Savons (Fabr. de) : Hadji (Moham).
Hadji Rifaat et C^{ie}. — Koseri Zadé et C^{ie}.
 Maaséradjji (Moh.). — Malek Zadé et C^{ie}.
 Mouchi Giebra et C^{ie}. — Muski Zadé et C^{ie}.
 Rouskallah (S.) et C^{ie}. — Ziver Eff. et C^{ie}.
Tailleurs : Antipa (M.). — Soldinger (L.).

Figure 5.3. The owner's name of the Kusyeri Soap Factory (Source: Cervati, 1891)

Kuseyri Soap Factory was recorded in the map of mosques, khans and soap factories in Antakya drawn by J. Weulersse in 1935 (Figure 5.4).



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| K1 Yeni Khan | K5 Belediye Khan | K9 Demirciler Khan |
| K2 Kapalı Bazaar | K6 Refet Ağa Khan | K10 Sabun Khan |
| K3 Serbest Bazaar | K7 Kurşunlu Khan | K11 Rıfat Efendi Khan |
| K4 Esad Ağa Khan | K8 Tütün Khan | K12 Madros Khan |
| M1 Meydan Mosque | M6 Grand Mosque | |
| M2 Ahmediye Mosque | M7 Kurşunlu Khan Mosque | |
| M3 Tüccarlar-Semerciler Mosque | M8 Yeni Mosque | |
| M4 Terlikçiler - Yemeniciler Mosque | M9 Mahremiye Mosque | |
| M5 Ağa Mosque | M10 Selvili Mosque | |
| S1-S3, S6-S8 Soap Factories | | |
| <u>S4 Kuseyri Soap Factory</u> | | |
| S5 Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan (converted into a soap factory in 1850) | | |
| M ● mosque, K ● khan, S ● soap factory, ● khan converted into soap factory | | |
| ● existing buildings at present, ○ non-existing buildings | | |

Figure 5.4. The map includes the mosques, khans and soap factories in Antakya in 1935 (Source: Weulersse, 1934)

This map revealed 10 mosques, 12 khans and 8 soap factories in Antakya. The S4 refers to Kuseyri Soap Factory in the map.

Kuseyri Soap Factory is divided into two parts at present. The owner of the east part is Rana Salih and the owner of the west part is İhsan Ferit Kuseyri who is uncle of Rana Salih. According to oral information obtained from interviews with İsmet Salih who is husband of Rana Salih, the previous owner of the soap factory was Fatin Kuseyri who is father of Rana Salih. Mustafa Kuseyri, who is father of Fatin Kuseyri, bought the soap factory in 1920s. The circular crushing stone was removed in 1940s. Then, the manufacture of olive oil was carried out with modern equipment. This equipment was removed in 1970s. After that time, the olive oil was brought from external sources for soap manufacture. The equipment used in the soap factory for olive oil manufacture at present was brought to the soap factory in 1955. The olive oil manufacture continues in the soap factory at present. On the other hand, the soap manufacture was carried out in the building until 1975. The original stone masonry walls of blind arches on the north facade collapsed when İnneplik Street was enlarged in 1983. The collapsed walls were renewed by using rubble stone and cement mortar and the entrance opening used as an entrance space of the east part was arranged on the north facade of the building. The soap factory was divided into two parts by cinder block walls on the ground floor and first floor in 1986 (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014).

The original stone masonry accommodation units for workers opening to the courtyard on the east of the building were converted into brick masonry shops opening to the street. Moreover, the original entrance was arranged as a shop.

5.2. Selected Soap Factories for Comparative Study

The goal of the comparative study is to comprehend the original architectural characteristics of Kuseyri Soap Factory which is a rare existing soap factory example, to determine the similarities and differences between other soap factories in Antakya and nearby and to solve the restitution problems of the building.

Eight soap factories were chosen for comparative study. Four soap factories are located in Antakya, two soap factories in Nizip (Gaziantep), one soap factory in Tripoli (Lebanon) were determined as comparative study examples. These factories are Aseici Soap Factory (19th century), Verdaa (old Selahattin Ökten) Soap Factory (19th century), Savon Hotel (old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860) and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19th

century) are located in Antakya; Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (the second half of the 19th century) and Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880) are located in Nizip; Sadık Adra Soap Factory is located in Tripoli. These buildings were examined within the scope of spatial characteristics, structural elements and architectural elements. While the information about the original state of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory were obtained from an old photograph dated 1932 (Redford, 2014), the information about Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory were obtained from a master thesis entitled “Nizip’teki Mimari Eserler” (Eker, 2006). The information obtained from the comparative study examples were evaluated taking into consideration restitution problems of Kuseyri Soap Factory. In this context, the information about existence, location, dimension, form, material and detail of the elements were investigated. As a result of this research, the obtained information was classified in four groups according to reliability. These groups are eminently reliable, moderately reliable, feebly reliable and less reliable.

5.2.1. Spatial Characteristics

Spatial characteristics are plan, entrance space, courtyard, gallery, spreading and drying area, fireplace room, firewood storage area, shop, stable, office and accommodation units for workers (Appendix D).

5.2.1.1. Plan

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory have plan schemes that consist of closed or semi-open galleries surround the rectangular open courtyard on two or three sides on the ground floor, semi-open spreading and drying areas on the first floor and one storey closed spaces situated on the other side of the courtyard. Similarly, Kuseyri Soap Factory has plan scheme consists of closed and semi-open galleries on the ground floor, semi-open spreading and drying areas on the first floor surround the trapezoidal open courtyard on three sides and one storey closed spaces located on the other side of the courtyard. Furthermore, the southwest part of the building is in L shaped because of the adjacent plot.

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory has a plan scheme consists of closed galleries surround the open courtyard on its one side, closed spaces opened to the courtyard by door and windows on its another side on the ground floor and spreading and drying areas surround the courtyard on its two sides (Figure 5.5, Figure 5.6). The open courtyard of the building is surrounded by adjacent plots on its other two sides.

Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory has two different owners. On the bigger part compared to the other part of the building that has two open courtyards, closed galleries are located on two sides of the courtyard and closed spaces opening to the courtyard are situated on the other two sides of the courtyard on the ground floor. In this bigger part, the courtyard is surrounded by spreading and drying areas on two sides of the courtyard and entrance corridors on the other two sides on the first floor. On the second part of the building, while the open courtyard is surrounded by closed spaces opening to the courtyard by doors and windows on two sides of the courtyard, by shops opening to the street on the another side. In this part, adjacent plot is located on the other side of the open courtyard (Figure 5.7, Figure 5.8).

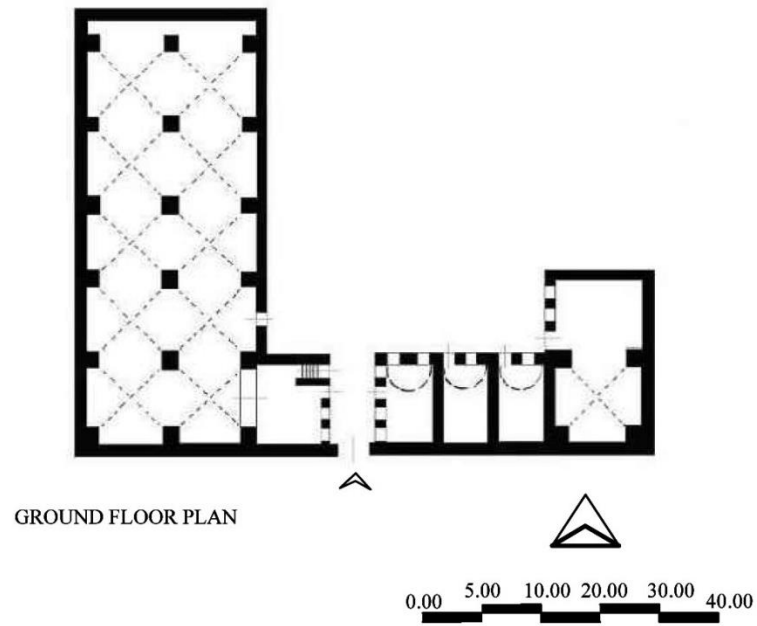


Figure 5.5. The ground floor plan of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip
(Source: Eker, 2006)

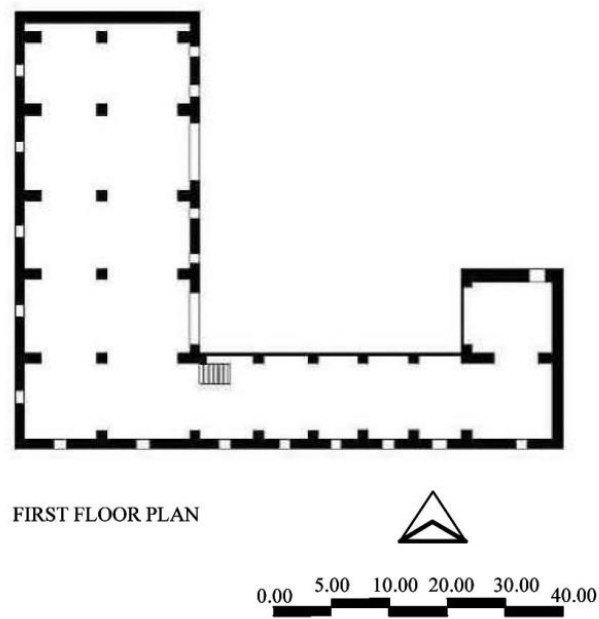


Figure 5.6. The first floor plan of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip
(Source: Eker, 2006)

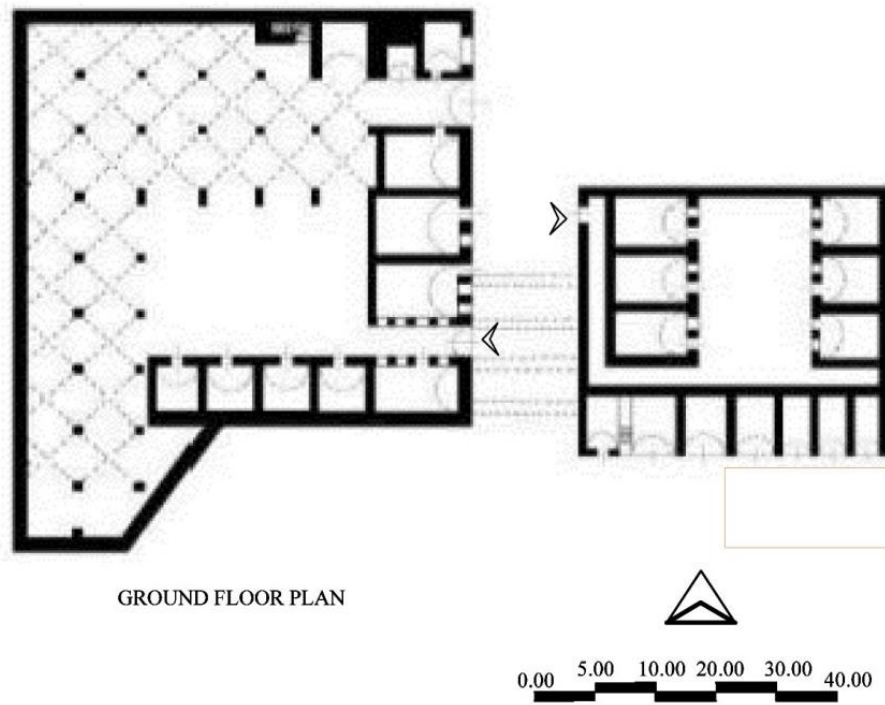


Figure 5.7. The ground floor plan of Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip
(Source: Eker, 2006)

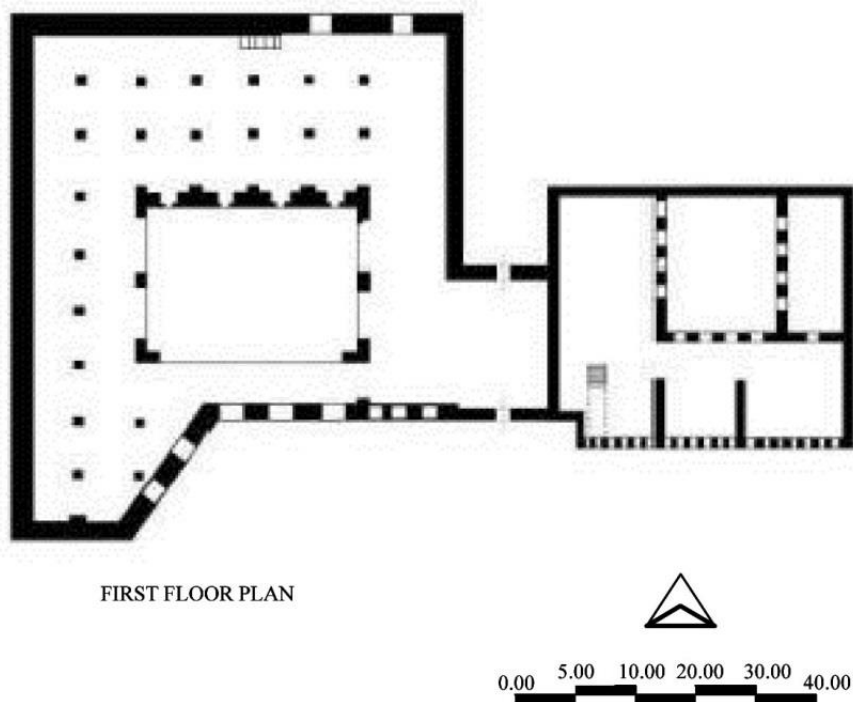


Figure 5.8. The first floor plan of Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip
(Source: Eker, 2006)

5.2.1.2. Entrance Space

From the comparative study examples, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel), Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, located in Antakya and Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, located in Nizip, are accessed from the street to a semi-open entrance space (Figure 5.9). On the other hand, according to an old photograph dated 1932 (Redford, 2014), Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa) Soap Factory, located in Antakya, is accessed from the street directly to the courtyard (Figure 5.10). Information about entrance spaces of Sadık Adra Soap Factory located in Tripoli and Zenabili Soap Factory located in Aleppo were not found in the research.

While the entrance spaces of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory are covered with barrel vaults, in the soap factories located in Antakya, the entrance spaces are covered with cross vaults. It is a general feature that office spaces, located on the right or left of the semi-open entrance spaces, are connected to the entrance spaces by doors and windows in the soap factories located in Nizip and Antakya.

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory is accessed by a semi-open entrance space via a double winged wooden door in stone casing and depressed arched door opening (Figure 5. 11). The semi-open entrance space is covered with cross vault. The office is located on the right side and connected to the semi-open entrance space by a window. The left side of the entrance space is altered at present (Figure 5. 12).

In Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, located in Nizip, the rectangular spaces on the east and west sides of the semi-open entrance space are connected to the entrance space by doors and windows (Figure 5.13). Moreover, the stair, providing access to the first floor, is located on the left side of the entrance space. Sayınlar Soap Factory, located in Nizip, has two spaces on the right side and a space on the left side of its semi-open entrance space. The doors of these spaces directly open to the entrance space.



Figure 5.9. The semi-open entrance space of Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.10. The entrance space of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.11. The double winged wooden entrance door in stone casing and depressed arched door opening of Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.12. The office on the right side and the altered part on the left side of the semi-open entrance space of Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.13. The office connected to the semi-open entrance space by doors and windows in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip

The original entrance space of Kuseyri Soap Factory was located on the northeast of the building and it is arranged as a shop at present (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014). The original depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing is observed on the east facade of the building at present (Figure 5.14).

In the original state, Kuseyri Soap Factory is accessed from the street directly to an open entrance space and to the courtyard via a depressed arched door opening. The entrance space provides to access to the office on its north side. Kuseyri Soap Factory is similar with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory because of this scheme.



Figure 5.14. The original depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing on the east facade of Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.3. Courtyard

Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, located in Antakya, and Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayımlar Soap Factory, located in Nizip, have rectangular open courtyards (Figure 5.15, Figure 5.16, Figure 5.17, Figure 5.18, Figure 5.19). On the other hand, Sadık Adra Soap Factory, located in Tripoli, has no courtyard. Since Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory was refunctioned as hotel, previous organization of the spaces could not be determined.

Kuseyri Soap Factory has a trapezoidal open courtyard (Figure 5.20).



Figure 5.15. The rectangular open courtyard of Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.16. The rectangular open courtyard of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel at present), Antakya



Figure 5.17. The open courtyard of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Verdaa Soap Factory at present), Antakya according to the old photograph dated 1932 (Source: Redford, 2014)



Figure 5.18. The open courtyard of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.19. The rectangular open courtyard of Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.20. The trapezoidal open courtyard of Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.4. Gallery

The soap manufacture process is carried out on the ground floor spaces which have architectural elements required for olive oil and soap manufacture. Ground floor spaces, which are I or L shaped and covered with vaults supported by piers and limited by two cut stone masonry piers on one side and three cut stone masonry piers on the other side are defined as gallery spaces. The gallery spaces which are limited by blind arches constitute of stone masonry walls on the facades are evaluated as closed gallery spaces. The galleries which have no architectural element or wooden screens between arches on the courtyard sides are evaluated as semi-open gallery spaces.

Antakya, Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa) Soap Factory that is one of the comparative study examples in its original state had semi-open gallery. The gallery, situated on the northeast of the courtyard, is connected to the courtyard through the wooden screen arranged between arches (Figure 5.21). A closed gallery is situated in the rear of this semi-open gallery. Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory is similar with Kuseyri Soap Factory because of this scheme.

In Aselci Soap Factory, the closed galleries surrounding the courtyard on the ground floor are isolated from the courtyard by the stone masonry walls between arches on the two opposing facades of the courtyard. Depressed arched doors and windows were observed on this stone masonry walls. These galleries are closed spaces (Figure 5.22). Furthermore, a semi-open gallery, including the original stone cauldron and olive oil wells, is situated on the northeast of the courtyard. This semi-open gallery has no wooden screen between its depressed pointed arches on the side of the courtyard (Figure 5.23).

No information could not be obtained whether the galleries were semi-open or closed in the original state of Antakya, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory. The galleries of these soap factories, covered with cross vaults, are closed spaces at present (Figure 5.24, Figure 5.25).

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factories and Sayınlar Soap Factories have closed galleries on the ground floors (Figure 5.26, Figure 5.27).

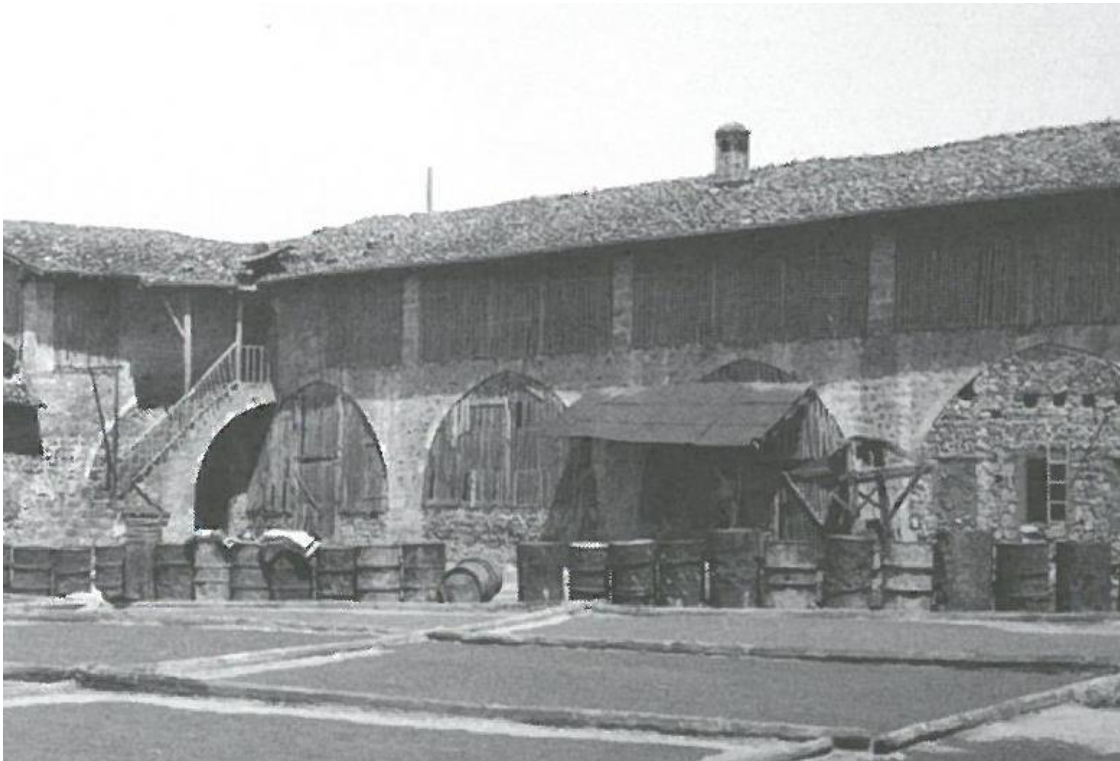


Figure 5.21. The semi-open gallery connected to the courtyard through the wooden screen arranged between arches in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.22. The closed gallery isolated from the courtyard by stone masonry walls between depressed pointed arches in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.23. The semi-open gallery connected to the courtyard through the depressed pointed arches in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.24. The gallery covered with cross vault on the ground floor of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (Savon Hotel at present), Antakya



Figure 5.25. The gallery covered with cross vault on the ground floor of Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.26. The closed gallery covered with cross vault on the ground floor of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.27. The closed gallery covered with cross vault on the ground floor of Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

All of the comparative study examples have depressed pointed blind arches filled with stone masonry walls on the street facades of galleries on the ground floors.

Antakya Aselci Soap Factory and Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory have relationship to the street by a window of the spaces that are adjacent to the entrance spaces on the ground floor (Figure 5.28). Similarly, Kuseyri Soap Factory also has windows on the street facades of the office that is adjacent to its original entrance space (Figure 5.29).



Figure 5.28. The window of the office adjacent to the entrance space in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.29. The window of the office adjacent to the original entrance space in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.5. Spreading and Drying Areas

The spreading and drying areas are wide halls where the liquid soap would be poured to the molds and dried, cut, stacked and packaged. The liquid soap is poured into the wooden soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor. The spreading and drying areas that are located on the first floor of the soap factories are closed or semi-open spaces. In general, these areas are accessed by the stone stairs from one side of the courtyards on the ground floor. The spreading and drying areas are restricted with a wooden screen of vertical wooden laths (2x5 cm) on the facades.

It is a general feature for all of the comparative study examples that the spreading and drying areas are located on the first floor. In addition, the spreading areas have soap molds constituted with wooden laths on the floor in all comparative study examples (Figure 5.30, Figure 5.31, Figure 5.32, Figure 5.33). In Antakya, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the courtyard also has soap molds on the floor in contrary to the other soap factory examples (Figure 5.34).

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory have semi-open spreading and drying areas. These areas have wooden screen between cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard and street facades (Figure 5.35, Figure 5.36, see Figure 5.21). Kuseyri Soap Factory also has this scheme (Figure 5.37). On the other hand, the spreading and drying areas have rectangular windows on the stone masonry walls on the adjacent facades of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Figure 5.38, Figure 5.39).

Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory have semi-open spreading and drying areas on the first floors. These areas have wooden screens between depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facades and rectangular windows arranged on the stone masonry walls with frequent gaps on the street facades (Figure 5.40, Figure 5.41, Figure 5.42). The spreading and drying areas are covered with wooden hipped roof in Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory.



Figure 5.30. The soap molds on the floor of the spreading area on the first floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.31. The soap molds on the floor of the spreading area on the first floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.32. The soap molds on the floor of the spreading area on the first floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya (Source: Temiz, 2008)



Figure 5.33. The soap molds on the floor of the spreading area on the first floor in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.34. The soap molds arranged on the floor of the courtyard of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.35. The wooden screen on the courtyard façade of the spreading and drying area in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

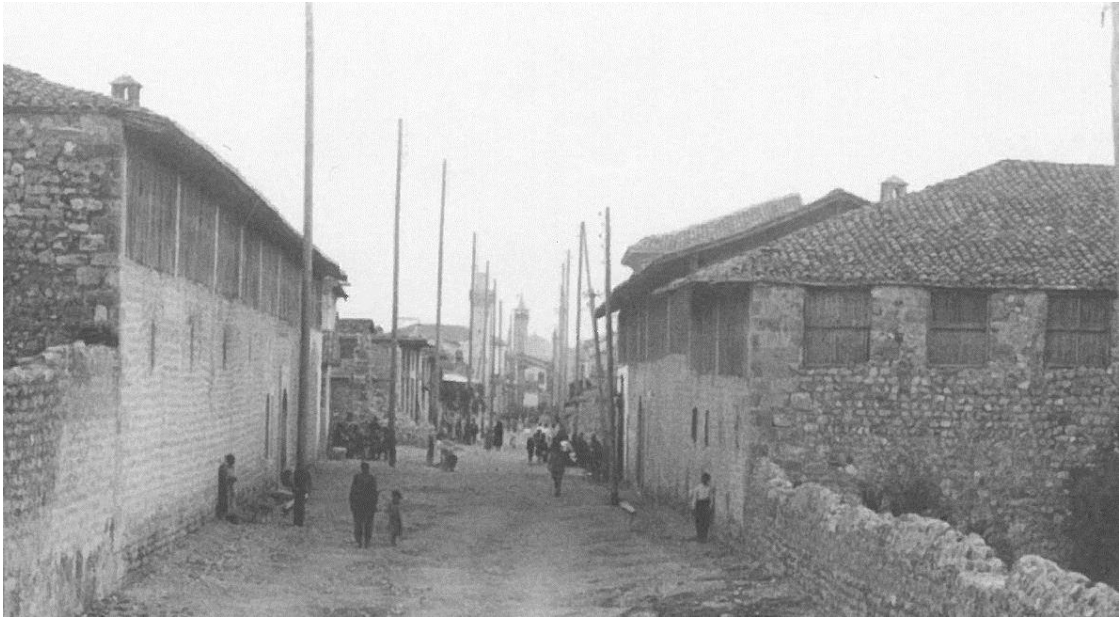


Figure 5.36. The wooden screen on the street facades of the spreading and drying areas in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (on the left side) and Aselci Soap Factory (on the right side), Antakya



Figure 5.37. The wooden screen on the courtyard facade of the spreading and drying area in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.38. The vertical rectangular windows on the stone masonry wall on the adjacent facade of the spreading and drying area in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.39. The stone masonry wall on the adjacent facade of the spreading and drying area in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.40. The depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facade and the stone masonry walls on the street facades of the spreading and drying areas in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.41. The stone masonry wall on the street facades of the spreading and drying areas in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.42. The depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facades of the spreading and drying areas in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory has depressed pointed blind arches filled with cut stone masonry walls on the street and adjacent facades of the spreading and drying areas. The vertical rectangular windows are observed on the cut stone masonry walls (Figure 5.43).



Figure 5.43. The depressed pointed blind arches on the street facade of the spreading and drying area in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

In the original states of the Antakya Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, the spreading and drying areas are covered with wooden hipped roof (Figure 5.44, Figure 5.45). On the other hand, the spreading and drying areas of Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli are covered with cross vaults (Figure 5.46).

No information could be obtained about the original state of the spreading and drying areas in Antakya, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.



Figure 5.44. The wooden hipped roof in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (on the left side) and Aselci Soap Factory (on the right side), Antakya



Figure 5.45. The wooden hipped roof in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.46. The cross vaults on the spreading and drying area in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.1.6. Fireplace Room

In Antakya Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, the fireplace rooms are located on the basement floors below the stone cauldrons that are situated on the ground floors. The fireplace room is accessed from the courtyard by stone stair. At present, the stair halls of the fireplace rooms are filled in Aselci Soap Factory and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory.

In Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, the fireplace room is accessed from the courtyard and covered with cross vault (Figure 5.47).

The fireplace room of Kuseyri Soap Factory is also located in the basement and is covered with cross vault. It is accessed from the courtyard by stone stair. The fireplace room has two depressed arched fireplaces on its two opposite walls (Figure 5.48). Furthermore, a later added furnace is also located below the later added stone cauldron on the ground floor.

No information could be obtained about the fireplace rooms of Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Sayınlar Soap Factory and Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory.



Figure 5.47. The fireplace room covered with cross vault and located below the stone cauldron on the basement floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.48. The fireplace room covered with cros vault, located on the asement floor and accessed from the courtyard by stone stair in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.7. Firewood Storage

The information about firewood storage in the soap factories could be obtained from an old photograph of Antakya Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory between examined examples for comparative study. The old photograph dated 1932 revealed that the firewood storage was adjacent to the office that was located on the left side of the entrance door that provided access from the street directly to the courtyard in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory. One storey firewood storage was accessed from the courtyard through a depressed arched entrance door. The firewood storage had small rectangular ventilation holes on its courtyard wall (Figure 5.49).

Kuseyri Soap Factory has no trace about the original location and state of the firewood storage at present.

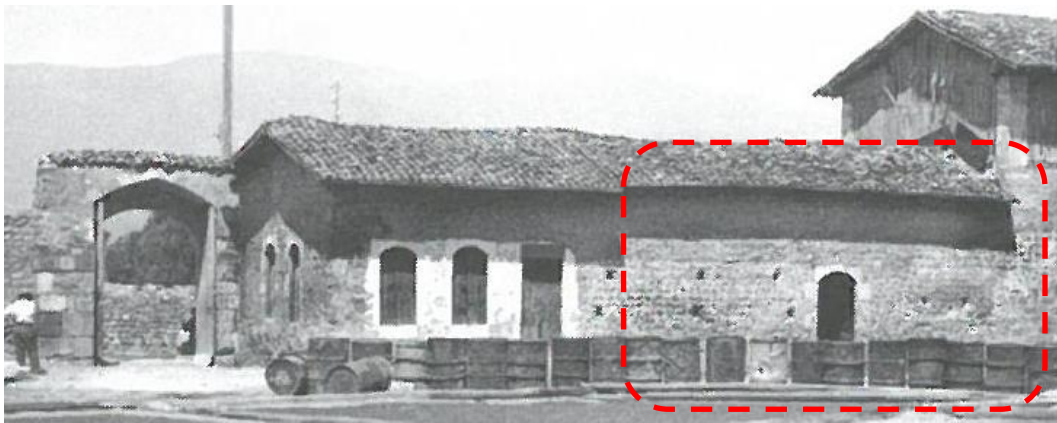


Figure 5.49. The firewood storage in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.8. Shop

Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory has no shops. No information could be obtained about shops in Asleci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.

While Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory has no shops, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory has shops opening to the street on its southern and eastern facades on the ground floor (Figure 5.50). Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory also has shops opening to the street on its entrance facade on the ground floor (Figure 5.51).



Figure 5.50. The shops opening to the street on the ground floor in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.51. The shops opening to the street on the ground floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.1.9. Stable

Aselci Soap Factory has a stable located on the ground floor and adjacent to the closed gallery in which circular crushing stone is situated (Figure 5.52). No informationt could be obtained about the original location and state of the stable in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.



Figure 5.52. The stable located on the ground floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

Antakya Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory have no stable since the olive oil manufacture is not made in these soap factories.

Kuseyri Soap Factory has no trace about the original location and state of the stable at present.

5.2.1.10. Office

The office is located on the right or left side of the entrance space on the ground floor of the soap factories. The office is arranged for the owners of the soap factories and the employees who are responsible for security of the soap factory.

In Aselci Soap Factory, the office is located on the left side of the semi-open entrance space (see Figure 5.12). The office, covered with cross vault, is accessed from the courtyard through a double winged wooden door in stone casing and depressed arched door opening. Furthermore, the office has three windows opening to the semi-open entrance space, to the street and to the courtyard (Figure 5.53).

As revealed that from the old photograph of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the office was located on the left side of the entrance door that provided access from the street directly to the courtyard. The office was accessed from the courtyard through depressed arched door opening (Figure 5.54). It has four windows two of which were located on the side of the courtyard and the others were located on the side of the entrance door. There was no information whether this space had a window on the side of the street or not.

In Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, the office spaces are located on the right and left sides of the semi-open entrance space. The office spaces, covered with barrel vaults, were accessed from the semi-open entrance spaces (see Figure 5.13). The office space of Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory has windows on its courtyard facade.

No information could not be obtained about the office spaces of Antakya Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory and Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory.



Figure 5.53. View of the office covered with cross vault and its windows opening to the street and semi-open entrance space in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.54. The office located adjacent to the entrance space in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.1.11. Accommodation Units for Workers

In Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, the accommodation units for workers are situated on the northeast of the courtyard. These units, covered with cross vaults, are accessed from the courtyard (Figure 5.55).

In Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, the accommodation units for workers are situated on the south of the courtyard and adjacent to the office that is located on the left side of the semi-open entrance space. The accommodation units, covered with barrel vaults, are accessed from the courtyard through depressed pointed arched door openings. Also, these units have windows on the courtyard facades.

In Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory, accommodation units for workers are situated on the right and left of the courtyard. These cross vaulted spaces have depressed arched door and window openings on the courtyard facades (Figure 5.56).

According to informations obtained from oral sources, the accommodation units for workers were situated on the east of the courtyard in Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014).



Figure 5.55. The accommodation units for workers on the northeast of the courtyard in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.56. The accommodation units for workers on the courtyard facade on the ground floor in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

5.2.2. Structural Elements

Structural elements were examined as vertical elements, spanning elements and surmounting elements (Appendix D).

5.2.2.1. Vertical Elements

The vertical elements are walls, piers and columns.

5.2.2.1.1. Walls

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, have rubble stone masonry walls without plaster (Figure 5.57).

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Sayınlar Soap Factory and Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory have cut stone masonry walls without plaster (Figure 5.58, Figure 5.59).

No information could be obtained about the original state of the walls of Antakya, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.

5.2.2.1.2. Piers

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory have cut stone masonry piers on the ground floors (Figure 5.60, Figure 5.61). Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory also has cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor (Figure 5.62).

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Sayınlar Soap Factory, and Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory have cut stone masonry piers on the ground floors and on the spreading and drying areas on the first floors (Figure 5.63, Figure 5.64, Figure 5.65).



Figure 5.57. The rubble stone masonry wall on the west part of the building



Figure 5.58. The cut stone masonry wall without plaster on the first floor in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.59. The cut stone masonry wall without plaster in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli



Figure 5.60. The cut stone masonry piers in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.61. The cut stone masonry piers on the closed gallery on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.62. The cut stone masonry pier in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.63. The cut stone masonry piers on the courtyard facade of the spreading area in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.64. The cut stone masonry piers on the closed gallery on the ground floor in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.65. The cut stone masonry piers on the spreading area on the first floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.2.1.3. Columns

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory have cut stone masonry columns on the spreading and drying areas on the first floors (Figure 5.66). Kuseyri Soap Factory also has cut stone masonry columns on the first floor (Figure 5.67).

Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory has cut stone masonry columns on a part of the street facade of the spreading and drying areas (Figure 5.68).

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory have no cut stone masonry columns.



Figure 5.66. The cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard facade of the spreading area in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.67. The cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard facade of the spreading area in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.68. The cut stone masonry columns on the street facade of the spreading and drying area in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

5.2.2.2. Spanning Elements

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory have depressed pointed arches on the courtyard and street facades on the ground floors (Figure 5.69, Figure 5.70). Kuseyri Soap Factory also has depressed pointed arches between the cut stone masonry columns on the ground floor (Figure 5.71).

Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (see Figure 5.40), Sayınlar Soap Factory (see 5.42) and Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory have depressed pointed arches on the courtyard and street facades on the ground floors and also on the courtyard facades of the spreading and drying areas located on the first floors (Figure 5.72, Figure 5.73).



Figure 5.69. The depressed pointed arch on the courtyard facade in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.70. The depressed pointe arches on the courtyard facade on the ground floor in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.71. The depressed pointed arch on the courtyard facade on the ground floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.72. The depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facade on the ground floor in Sayınlı Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.73. The depressed pointed arches on the street facade on the first floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.2.3. Surmounting Elements

In Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the ground floor spaces are covered with cross vaults (Figure 5.74, Figure 5.75, see Figure 5.25, Figure 5.76), while the first floor spaces are covered with wooden hipped roof (see Figure 5.44, see Figure 5.45). Kuseyri Soap Factory has a similar order (Figure 5.77).

In Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, the galleries, located on the ground floors, are covered with cross vaults, while the other spaces are covered with barrel vaults (see Figure 5.26, see Figure 5.27). The first floor spaces are covered with wooden hipped roof (see Figure 5.45).

In Tripoli, Sadık Soap Factory, both the ground floor spaces and the first floor spaces are covered with cross vaults (Figure 5.78).



Figure 5.74. The cross vault on the ground floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.75. The cross vault on the ground floor in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.76. The cross vault on the ground floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.77. The hipped roof covered with over and under tiles in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.78. The cross vault on the spreading and drying area on the first floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.3. Architectural Elements

The architectural elements were examined as door, window/shutter, wooden screen, stair, fireplace, olive oil and water wells, cauldrons and causticizing pits known as *samda*, chimney, circular crushing stone and floor coverings (Appendix D).

5.2.3.1. Doors

In Antakya Aselci Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the doors of the office spaces, situated adjacent to the entrance spaces and all the other door openings looking onto the courtyard are depressed arched with cut stone casing. Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, is accessed from the street to the semi-open entrance space through a double winged wooden door situated in a depressed arched door opening with stone casing (see Figure 5.11). The office is accessed from the courtyard through a double winged wooden door in stone casing and depressed rached door opening (Figure 5.79). The spreading and drying area is accessed through two depressed arched door openings with stone casings on the courtyard facade (Figure 5.80). Antakya, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory is accessed from the street directly to the courtyard via a double winged wooden door in stone casing and depressed arched door opening covered with over and under tiles (Figure 5.81, Figure 5.82). No information could be obtained about the original doors of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.

In Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, the door openings of the office spaces, accessed from the semi-open entrance spaces, are depressed arched (Figure 5.83). In Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory, the door openings of the galleries, storage space, accommodation units opening to the courtyard, are depressed arched (Figure 5.84). The original door wings are altered at present. Furthermore, it is accessed to the semi-open entrance space from the street through a semicircular arched entrance opening (Figure 5.85). The original door wings are missing at present. Moreover, the door opening of the stair hall directly opening to the street is also depressed arched with stone casing in Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory (Figure 5.86).

Sadık Adra Soap Factory has semicircular arched entrance openings on the ground floor (Figure 5.87).

In Antakya Kuseyri Soap Factory, the original depressed arched door opening with stone casing of the original entrance space is observed on the east facade of the building (see Figure 5.14). A depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing is located on the western courtyard facade of the spreading area on the first floor (Figure 5.88). Furthermore, an original door opening is observed on the stone masonry wall on the west part of the building on the ground floor (Figure 5.89).



Figure 5.79. The depressed arched door opening with cut stone casing of the office in Aselci Soap Factory Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.80. The depressed arched door opening of the spreading and drying area with stone casing on the courtyard facade in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.81. The double winged wooden door of the entrance space in stone casing and depressed arched door opening in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya
(Source: Princeton University, n.d.)



Figure 5.82. View of the entrance door of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya
(Source: Princeton University, n.d.)



Figure 5.83. View of the depressed arched door and window openings of the office connected to the semi-open entrance space in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.84. The depressed arched door and window openings of the accommodation units opening to the courtyard in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.85. The semicircular arched entrance door opening of the semi-open entrance space in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.86. The depressed arched door opening of the stair hall accessed directly from the street in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.87. The semicircular arched entrance openings on the entrance facade on the ground floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli



a) b)
 Figure 5.88. The depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing on the courtyard facade on the first floor:
 a) View from the outside;
 b) View from the inside;



Figure 5.89. The original door opening on the stone masonry wall on the west part of the building in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.3.2. Windows / Shutters

In Antakya Aselci Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the vertical rectangular window openings of the office spaces, situated adjacent to the entrance spaces, are depressed arched with cut stone casing (Figure 5.90). In Aselci Soap Factory, the vertical rectangular depressed arched window openings with stone casings, wooden joineries and inner wooden shutters are observed on the courtyard, entrance space and street sides of the office (Figure 5.91). The window opening, looking onto the street, has grilled iron bars (see Figure 5.28). Furthermore, top window openings without frame are observed above some of the door openings in Aselci Soap Factory (Figure 5.92). From the old photograph dated 1932 (Redford, 2014) of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory it is seen that the square ventilation holls are observed on the courtyard wall of the firewood storage that is adjacent to the office space (see Figure 5.49). Moreover, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory have rectangular window openings on the stone masonry wall on the adjacent facades of the spreading and drying areas on the first floor (see Figure 5.38, Figure 5.93). No information about the original windows of Antakya Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory.

In Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, the window openings of the office spaces opening to the semi-open entrance space, galleries and accommodation units opening to the courtyard are depressed arched window openings on the ground floor (see Figure 5.83, see Figure 5.84). While Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory has vertical rectangular shouldered arched window openings with grilled iron bars on the street facade on the first floor (Figure 5.94), Sayınlar Soap Factory has vertical rectangular window openings with grilled iron bars on the street facade on the first floor (Figure 5.95).



Figure 5.90. The vertical rectangular depressed arched window openings of the office looking onto the courtyard and entrance space in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.91. The vertical rectangular depressed arched window opening of the office looking onto the courtyard in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.92. The top window openings without frame on the courtyard facade in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.93. The vertical rectangular window openings on the stone masonry wall on the adjacent facade of the spreading and drying area in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.94. The vertical rectangular shouldered arched window openings with grilled iron bars on the street facade on the first floor in Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.95. The vertical rectangular window openings with grilled iron bars on the street facade on the first floor in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

The office windows of Kuseyri Soap Factory are similar with Aselci Soap Factory. The original vertical rectangular (91 cm x 172 cm) windows, which open to the street on the northern and eastern walls of the office located on the northeast on the ground floor, are double winged with stone casing, wooden joinery, grilled iron bars and inner wooden shutter (Figure 5.96). The original vertical rectangular top windows are located on the west part of the building and on the courtyard wall of the shop, opening to the street on the south of the building on the ground floor.

Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory has vertical rectangular window openings with stone casing, iron bars and wooden shutters on the first floor (Figure 5.97).



a)



b)

Figure 5.96. The original vertical rectangular double winged window opening looking onto the street with stone casing, wooden joinery, grilled iron bars and inner wooden shutter in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya:

a) View from the outside

b) View from the inside



Figure 5.97. The vertical rectangular window openings with stone casing, grilled iron bars and inner wooden shutters on the first floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.3.3. Vertical Wooden screen

The galleries on the ground floors and the spreading and drying areas on the first floors of the soap factories are generally restricted with wooden screens consist of vertical wooden laths between cut stone masonry columns or arches required to speed up the drying process of the liquid soap by providing ventilation and shade.

In Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory (see Figure 5.35, Figure 5.98), Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Figure 5.99, see Figure 5.21, Figure 5.37) and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory (see Figure 5.36), the wooden screens are observed between pointed depressed arches on the courtyard facade on the ground floor, between cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard, street and adjacent facades of the spreading and drying areas on the first floor. This scheme is a general feature observed in all of the soap factories located in Antakya, including Kuseyri Soap Factory (see Figure 5.37, Figure 5.100).

In Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory, the wooden screens are observed between pointed depressed arches on the courtyard facade of the spreading and drying areas on the first floor. On the other hand, the wooden screens arranged on the courtyard facade on the first floor of Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory are removed at present (Figure 5.101, Figure 5.102).

In Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory, no wooden screen is observed on the spreading and drying areas on the first floor.



Figure 5.98. The wooden screen on the street and adjacent facades of the spreading and drying area in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.99. The wooden screen on the street facade of the spreading and drying area in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (at present Verdaa Soap Factory), Antakya



Figure 5.100. The wooden screen on the street and adjacent facades of the spreading and drying area in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.101. The wooden screen between depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facades of the spreading and drying area in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.102. The wooden screen between cut stone masonry columns on the street facades of the spreading and drying area in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

5.2.3.4. Stairs

Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory have quarter landing stone stairs providing access from the courtyard to the fireplace room on the basement floor and straight stone stairs lead up to the spreading and drying areas located on the first floor from the courtyard (Figure 5.103, Figure 5.104). Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory has two straight stone stairs on two opposite sides of its courtyard (Figure 5.105). In Aselci Soap Factory and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, the stairways providing access from the courtyard to the fireplace room are infilled at present. Moreover, the stair lead up to the first floor of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory is removed at present (Figure 5.118).

In Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, the straight stone stair up to the first floor is situated on the left side of the entrance space on the south of the building. Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory has two straight stone stairs that lead up to the first floor. One of which is located behind the closed galleries on the ground floor and the other is situated adjacent to the shops opening to the street on the south of the building. The second stair is accessed through a door from the street.

No information could be obtained about the stair of Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory.



Figure 5.103. The quarter landing stone stair of the fireplace room located on the basement floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.104. The straight stone stair lead up to the first floor from the courtyard in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.105. View of the straight stone stair on the courtyard facade in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.3.5. Floor Covering

In Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory, the floor of the office is covered with original cut stone (see Figure 4.107). Moreover, it is observed that the original floor covering is cut stone on a part of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor (see Figure 4.22).

The original floor coverings of Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory were cut stone on the ground floors (Eker, 2006).

No information could be obtained about the original floor covering of Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya and Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory.

5.2.3.6. Cauldron and Causticizing Pits (*Samda*)

The cauldron is situated on the closed or semi-open galleries on the ground floors of the soap factories. The oil, water and other substances required to make soap

are mixtured and cooked in the cauldrons. The *samda*, which consists of rectangular stone causticizing pits related with each other, is adjacent to the stone cauldron. A mixture known as *kalevi mahlulü* required to make soap is obtained by mixing lime with a kind of ash in the *samda*.

Antakya Aselci Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya have stone cauldrons on the galleries on the ground floors (Figure 5.106). In Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the stone cauldron is covered with plywood at present (Figure 5.107). Aselci Soap Factory has causticizing pits known as *samda* adjacent to the stone cauldron. Furthermore, Aselci Soap Factory has a later added copper vat on the first floor (Figure 5.108).

Kuseyri Soap Factory has two original stone cauldrons below the ground floor that are covered with a reinforced concrete floor on the semi-open galleries on the ground floor (see Figure 4.23). As revealed from an old book written by Fatin Kuseyri⁴ who is the previous owner of the soap factory, titled “Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayii” in 1952, the lower parts of the stone cauldrons related with the fire hall of the fireplaces and known as *kake* were made of copper. As revealed from the old sketches drawn by Fatin Kuseyri, the causticizing pits known as *samda* are located on the west part of the stone cauldrons (Figure 5.109). The causticizing pits are infilled at present. Furthermore, a later added stone cauldron is located above the later added furnace platform on the closed gallery on the ground floor (see Figure 4.26).

Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory has a copper vat on the closed gallery on the ground floor and two later added copper vats on the first floor (Figure 5.110, Figure 5.111).

No informtion colud be obtained about the original location of the cauldrons in Antakya Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Nizip Finacancıoğlu and Sayınlar Soap Factory.

Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory, has stone cauldron on the ground floor (Figure 5.112).

⁴ Fatin Kuseyri was the executive board chairman of Antakya Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1956-1960, 1966-1971



Figure 5.106. The stone cauldron on the semi-open gallery on the ground floor in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.107. View of the stone cauldron covered with plywood in the gallery on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.108. The later added copper vat on the entrance of the spreading and drying area on the first floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya

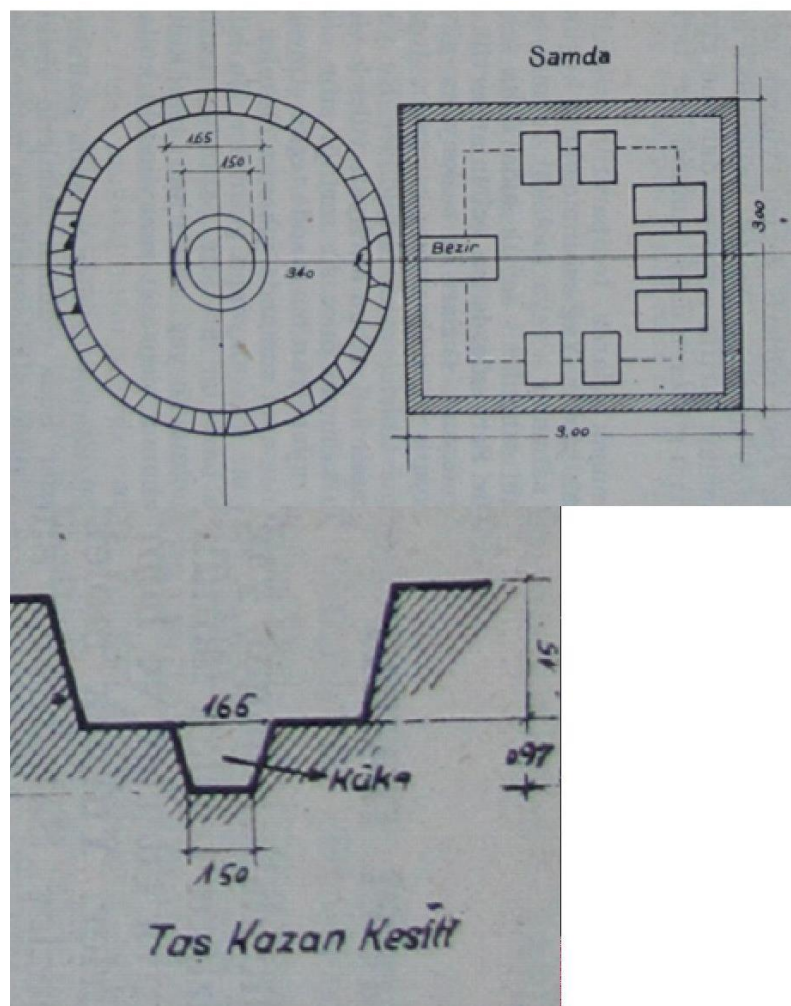


Figure 5.109. The old sketch of the stone cauldron and causticizing pits (*samda*) in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.110. The copper vat on the closed gallery on the ground floor in Sayınlr Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.111. The later added copper vat on the first floor in Sayınlr Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.112. The stone cauldron on the ground floor in Sadık Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.3.7. Fireplace / Furnace

In Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, the fireplaces situated on the wall of the fireplace room on the basement floor are infilled at present. Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory has two depressed arched fireplaces on the northern and southern walls of the fireplace room located on the basement floor (see Figure 4.32, see Figure 4.33). The fireplaces, located on the opposite walls of the fireplace room, are related to the stone cauldrons with a fire hole (Figure 5.113). Furthermore, a later added furnace is located on the closed gallery on the ground floor in Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (see Figure 4.27, see Figure 4.28).

No information could be obtained about the original fireplaces of Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory.

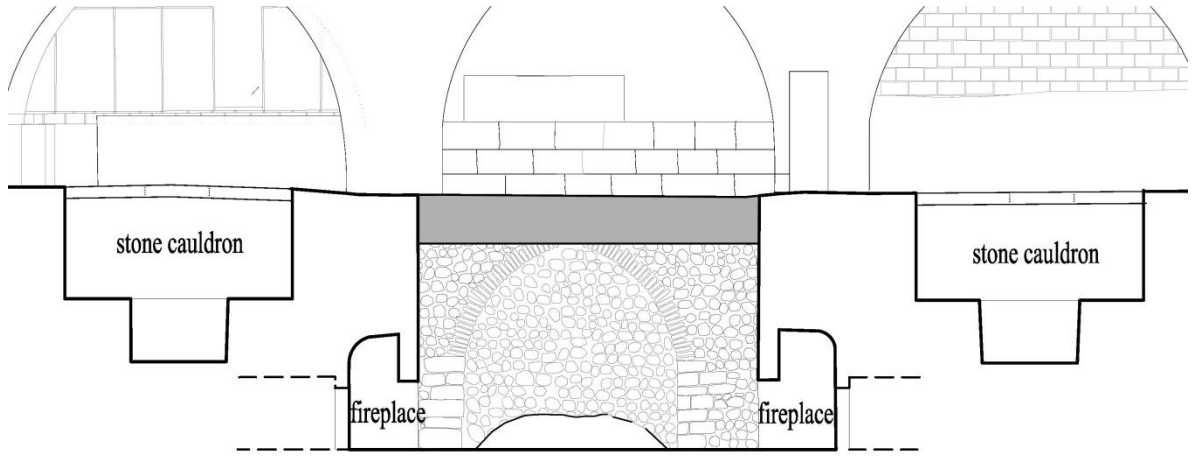


Figure 5.113. The measured drawing of the fireplaces related to the stone cauldrons with a fire hole in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.3.8. Olive Oil and Water Wells

In Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory, Aselci Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory, the olive oil wells are situated on the semi-open galleries in which cauldron and causticizing pits are also located on the ground floor. The trace of the wooden shutters of the circular olive oil wells, that are approximately 3 meters deep, are observed on the floor (Figure 5.114, Figure 5.115, see Figure 4.16, see Figure 4.17, see Figure 4.120). While Kuseyri Soap Factory has 6 olive oil wells, Aselci Soap Factory has 15 olive oil wells, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory has 7 olive oil wells and Hasan Ökten Soap Factory has 17 olive oil wells. The original olive oil wells of Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory are infilled at present. Furthermore, Kuseyri Soap Factory has water well on the south of the courtyard (see Figure 4.121).

No information could be obtained if Nizip, Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory have olive oil wells or not.

Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory, has square olive oil wells next to the stone cauldron on the ground floor (Figure 5.116).



Figure 5.114. The wooden shutters of the original circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground of the semi-open gallery adjacent to the stone cauldron and causticizing pits on the ground floor in Aselci Soap factory, Antakya (Source: Rifaioğlu, 2014)



Figure 5.115. The wooden shutters of the original circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground of the semi-open gallery adjacent to the stone cauldron on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap factory, Antakya



Figure 5.116. The squared olive oil well buried beneath the ground on the ground floor in Sadik Adra Soap Factory, Tripoli

5.2.3.9. Chimney

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory have cut stone masonry chimneys rising from the fireplace room on the basement floor and adjacent to the stone cauldron on the ground floor (Figure 5.117, Figure 5.118). In Antakya, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory two cut stone masonry chimneys are observed on the galleries on the ground floor (Figure 5.119, Figure 5.120). Kuseyri Soap Factory has two cut stone masonry chimneys rising from two depressed arched fireplaces situated on the northern and southern walls of the fireplace room. These chimneys are observed just on the spreading and drying area on the first floor since the ground floor parts are removed at present (see Figure 4.122). The traces of the chimneys are observed on the floor of the semi-open gallery and cross vaults on the ground floor (Figure 5.121).

5.2.3.10. Niche

In Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory, a rectangular niche is located on the street wall of the office.



Figure 5.117. The cut stone masonry chimney rising from the fireplace room on the basement floor adjacent to the stone cauldron on the ground floor in Aselci Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.118. The cut stone masonry chimney rising from the fireplace room on the basement floor adjacent to the stone cauldron on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.119. The cut stone masonry chimney on the ground floor in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.120. The cut stone masonry chimney on the ground floor in Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.121. The traces of the removed part of the cut stone masonry chimney on the floor and cross vault of the semi-open gallery in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya

5.2.3.11. Hole for Transfeering the Liquid Soap to the First Floor

In the soap factories, the liquid soap, boiling in the cauldrons on the ground floor, is shrinked up from the holes on the center of the vault of the galleries to the spreading area where the soap is poured into soap molds on the first floor.

Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory, has an original rectangular hole for transferring the liquid soap to the first floor is located on the center of the vault of the semi-open gallery on the west of the courtyard on the ground floor (see Figure 4.125). Furthermore, a later arranged circular hole is located above the later arranged stone cauldron on the closed gallery on the ground floor (Figure 5.126).

Nizip, Sayınlar Soap Factory has a rectangular hole on the vault of the closed gallery on the ground floor (Figure 5.123, Figure 5.124).

No information could be obtained about the hole for transferring the liquid soap to the first floor of Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory,

Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, Hasan Ökten Soap Factory and Tripoli, Sadık Adra Soap Factory.

5.2.3.12. Circular Crushing Stone

In Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, the original circular crushing stone is located on the closed gallery next to the stable on the ground floor. The original circular crushing stone of Kuseyri Soap Factory is missing at present.

Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory and Sayımlar Soap Factory, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory have no crushing stone since the olive oil manufacture is not made in these buildings.



Figure 5.122. The later arranged circular hole for carrying the liquid soap on the vault of the closed gallery in Kuseyri Soap Factory, Antakya



Figure 5.123. The rectangular hole on the vault of the closed gallery in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip



Figure 5.124. View of the rectangular hole on the vault of the closed gallery in Sayınlar Soap Factory, Nizip

CHAPTER 6

RESTITUTION

The conversion of the original stone masonry section into brick masonry section on the east of the building is the most important restitution problem of Kuseyri Soap Factory.

The conversion of the original entrance space into a shop by using unqualified additions and the restriction of the relationship to the adjacent office space are two of the major restitution problems. Moreover, the addition, missing, altered and renewed elements constitute the other important restitution problems (APPENDIX E).

The restitution studies were carried out to determine the original state of Kuseyri Soap Factory in 19th century. Ten different sources were used to solve the restitution problems that are determined by the altered features of the building. These sources classified from eminently to less reliable;

- Traces coming from the building,
- The comparative study within the building,
- Historical research / old sketches,
- Literature research,
- Comparative study with other soap factories in Antakya,
- Comparative study with soap factories in near environment,
- Comparative study with soap factories outside Anatolia,
- Architectural necessity,
- Comparative study with khan buildings (Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, at present Defne Khan, Antakya)
- Oral sources,

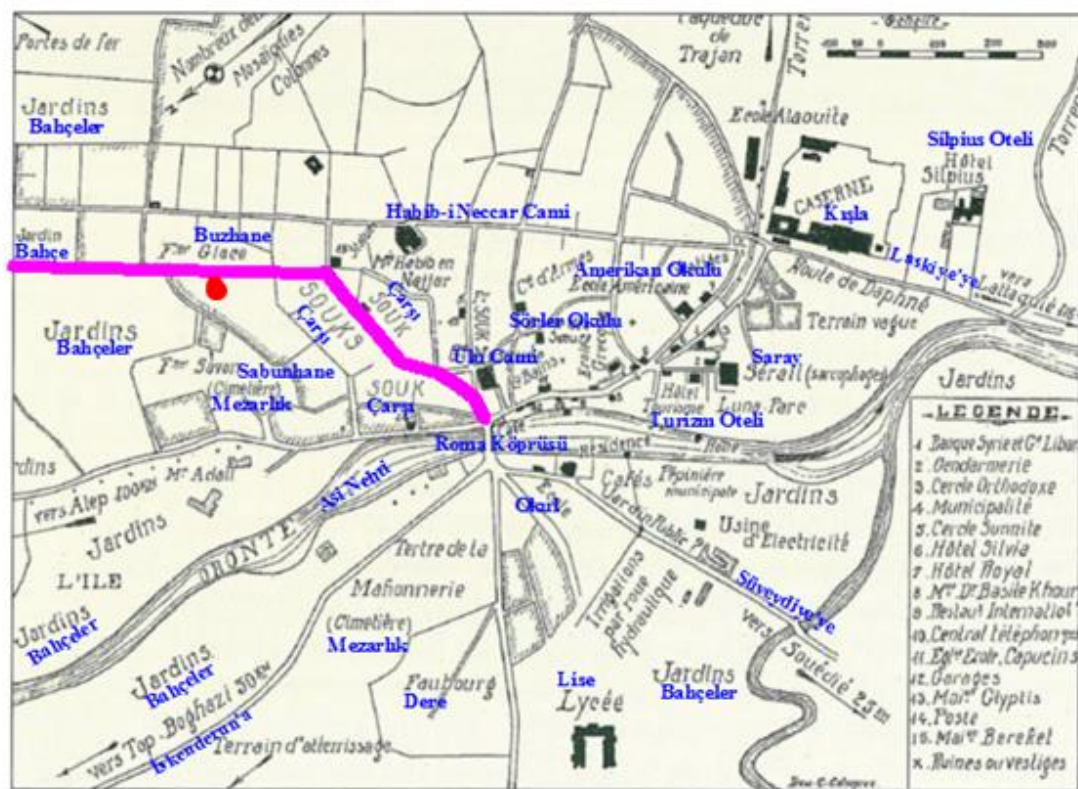
The source of the historical research / old sketches is the book with the title of “Türkiye’de Sabun Sanayii” published by Türkiye Ticaret Odaları, Sanayi Odaları ve Ticaret Borsaları Birliği in 1958 and written by Fatin Kusyeri who was the head of Antakya Ticaret Odası and the owner of Kuseyri Soap Factory. While the examples of comparative study with soap factories in Antakya were choosen as Aselci Soap Factory (19th century), Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa) Soap Factory (19th century), old Şeyhoğlu

Soap Factory (1860), the examples of comparative study with soap factories in near environment are Gaziantep, Nizip Soap Factory and Sayınlar Soap Factory. The information obtained from the interviews with İsmet Salih, who is the husband of Rana Salih present owner of Kuseyri Soap Factory and Hikmet Çakıcı, who is an expert on soap making in Antakya, were used as oral sources.

The information obtained from the sources was evaluated by taking into consideration the existing location, material and details of the restitution study elements. According to reliability degree, this information was listed as eminently reliable, moderately reliable, feebly reliable and less reliable.

6.1. Site

Kuseyri Soap Factory was built in the historical commercial center in Meydan District. The way, which progresses out of town via Asi Bridge and in order of Uzunçarşı Street and Fabrikalar Street, was an important haj and commercial route way in Ottoman Period (Figure 6.1). On this route, the shops, small workshops, khans and soap factories were located in the streets belonging to different occupational groups (see Figure 5.3). Kuseyri Soap Factory is also located above this axis in the west of Fabrikalar Street. The soap factory is entered from this street. As revealed from the old map of Antakya dated 1931, while the ice factories were located to the east of Kuseyri Soap Factory, gardens were surrounded the building on the west, north and southwest sides.



● Kuseyri Soap Factory — The historical haj and commercial route

Figure 6.1. The map of Antakie dated 1931
(Source: Jacquot, 1931, as cited in Demir, 1996)

6.2. Plan Scheme

Kuseyri Soap Factory has a trapezoidal two storey plan scheme with open courtyard. The northwest of the building is L shaped projected because of the adjacent plot. The courtyard is surrounded by I shaped and L shaped closed or semi-open galleries on the south, west and north; the entrance space, accomodtion units for workers and firewood storage space is the east on the ground floor (Figure 6.2). The stable is located on the I shaped closed gallery on the north of the building. The circular crushing stone, operated with animal power, and the circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground are located on the I shaped semi-open gallery on the north of the courtyard. The stone cauldrons and the causticizing pits known as *samda* adjacent to the stone cauldrons are located on the semi-open galleries on the west of the courtyard (Figure 6.3).

It is accessed to the first floor via straight stone stair, located on the west of the courtyard. On the first floor, the courtyard is surrounded by spreading and drying areas on the south, west and north. The spreading and drying areas are restricted by the

wooden screen consists of the vertical wooden laths between the cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard, street and adjacent facades. The stone masonry walls are located on the L shaped projected part of the spreading and drying areas on the southwest of the building. The soap molds, consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width, are located on the floor of the spreading and drying areas on the south, west and northwest of the courtyard (Figure 6.4).

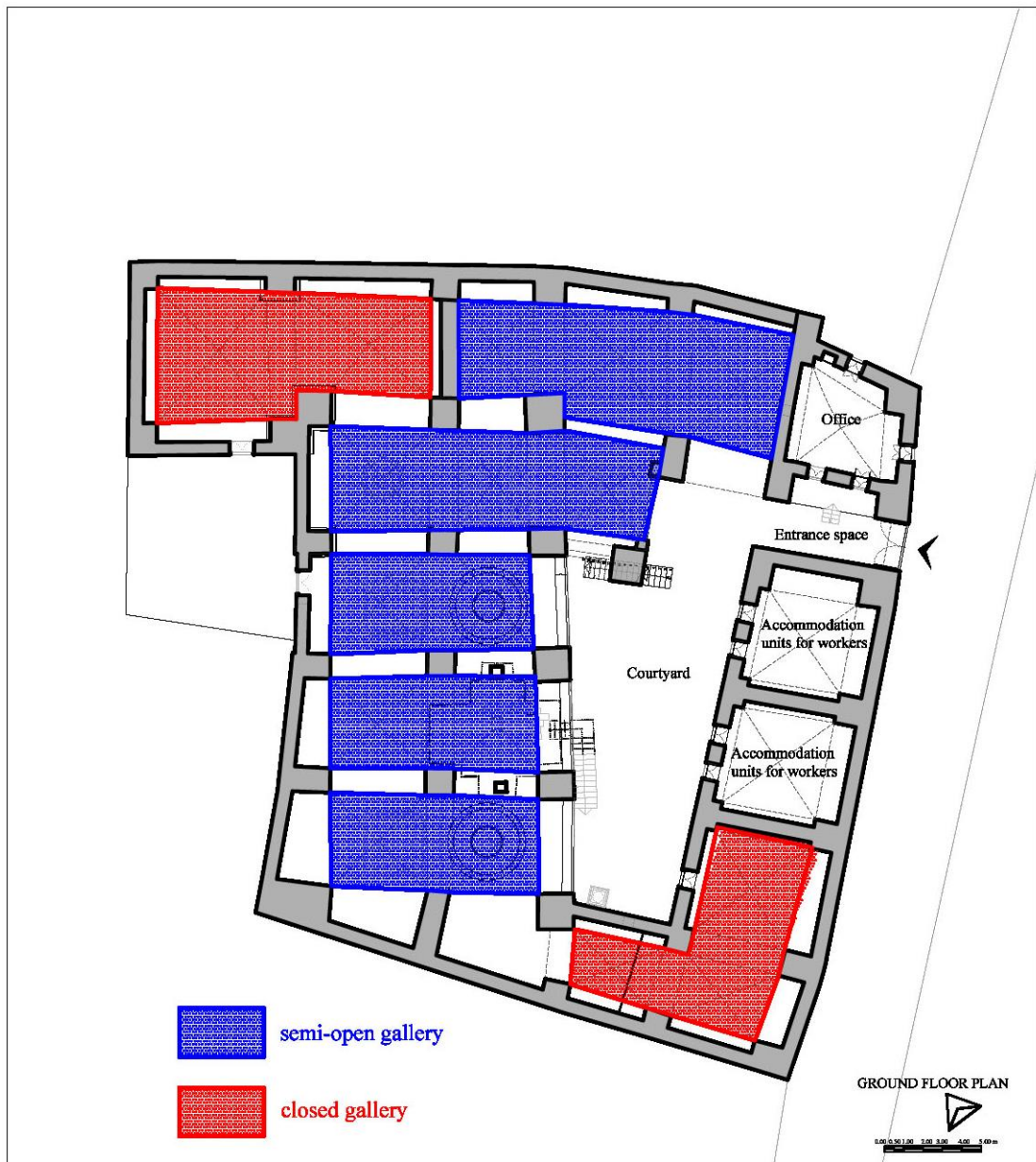


Figure 6.2. I shaped and L shaped closed and semi-open galleries around the courtyard



Figure 6.3. The restitution of the ground floor plan

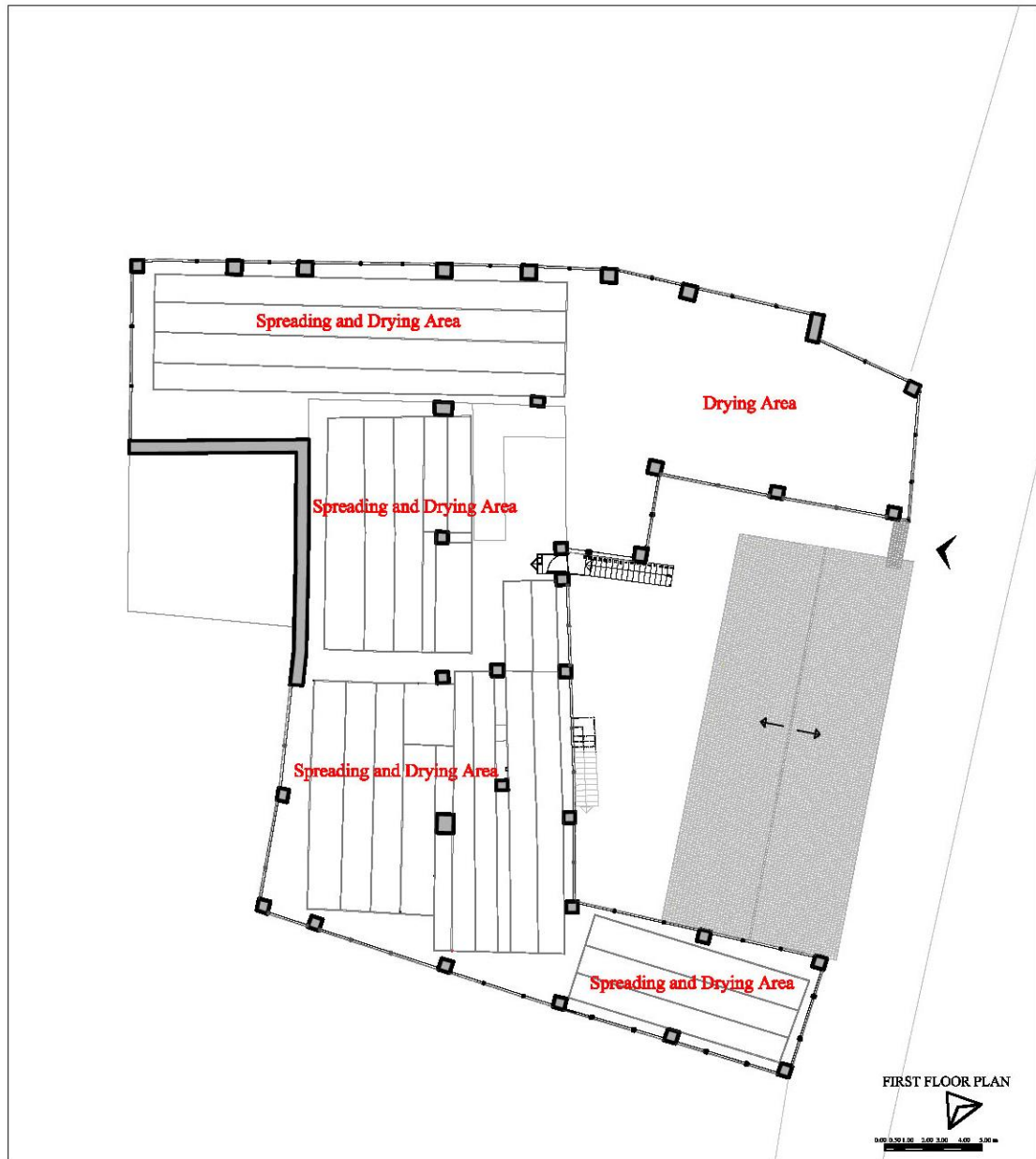


Figure 6.4. The restitution of the first floor plan

6.3. Plan Elements

The plan elements for the restitution studies are entrance space, courtyard, galleries, spreading and drying areas, stable, office, accommodation units for workers and firewood storage (see Figure 6.3, see Figure 6.4).

6.3.1. Entrance Space

The original entrance space of Kuseyri Soap Factory is used as a shop at present. The relationship of the entrance space to the courtyard is restricted by an added stone masonry wall on the west. On the other hand, its relationship to the office is restricted by an added brick masonry wall on the north. The entrance space, which is open in the original state, is covered with concrete floor and plywood ceiling covering. The stone casing of the original entrance opening is covered with later added paint on the street facade. The original entrance door has been removed and a roller shutter has been added. In contrast to the most other comparative study examples with semi-open entrance space, the entrance space of Kuseyri Soap Factory is arranged as an open space since no vault or arch traces are observed on the courtyard side of the northern wall of the entrance space (see Figure 6.3). Therefore, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory was chosen as comparative study example for the restitution of the entrance space. The original depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing is partially observed on the facade since the surface of the entrance opening is covered with later added cement plaster and paint. The original entrance door was arranged as double winged wooden door according to information obtained from the comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Aselci Soap Factory. The office is located on the north of the entrance space. The later added brick masonry wall between the entrance space and office was removed and the stone steps were arranged to provide access from the entrance space to the office. The restitution of these stone steps was made according to the traces coming from the building and information obtained from the oral sources and comparative study within the building. The blind arch of the one storey accommodation units for workers is located on the south of the entrance space.

6.3.2. Courtyard

The open courtyard of Kuseyri Soap Factory has trapezoidal plan (see Figure 6.3, see Figure 6.4). The floor of the courtyard is covered with later added concrete. The information obtained from the comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory was used for the restitution of the floor covering of the courtyard. The floor covering of the courtyard was arranged as compressed earth according to the restitution decision since the floor covering of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory is observed as compressed earth from an old photograph dated 1932.

6.3.3. Galleries

The I shaped semi-open gallery space, which is defined with two cut stone masonry piers on the north-south direction, four cut stone masonry piers on the east-west direction, is located on the north of the building. On the west of this gallery, I shaped closed gallery space is located adjacent to the other (see Figure 6.3). The stone masonry walls of the blind arches of these galleries are renewed on the north façade. According to the information obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory, it is revealed that these walls, which are covered with later added cement plaster at present, were not plastered in the original state. It is observed from an old photograph of Aselci Soap Factory, dated 1932, that the surface of the street and side facades of the galleries are without plaster on the ground floor. The I shaped closed gallery is arranged as a stable on the north according to the literature research and comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory. The I shaped semi-open gallery is connected to the courtyard through depressed pointed arches on its south on the east. On the south of this gallery, another I shaped semi-open gallery is located on the east-west direction. On the west part of this gallery, the circular crushing stone, used for crushing the olives for olive oil manufacture, is arranged, while six olive oil wells buried beneath the ground and used for storage of olive oil are located on the east part. The wooden shutters of these olive oil wells are observed on the floor. The later added reinforced concrete stair and brick masonry walls are removed on the west of the crushing stone and a stone masonry wall was arranged according to the information obtained from the comparative study within the building.

Three galleries, situated parallel to the each other on the east-west direction and defined by three cut stone masonry piers on the east-west direction, two cut stone masonry piers on the north-south direction are located on the west of the courtyard (see Figure 6.3). The later added reinforced concrete floors of the original stone cauldrons located on the east parts of the northern and southern galleries are removed and the stone cauldrons are arranged without coverings. The traces of the original low stone masonry wall and wooden screen are observed between depressed pointed arch openings on the courtyard facade on the east of the northern gallery. The low partition stone masonry walls and the original wooden screen of vertical wooden laths above the low partition stone masonry wall are arranged between depressed pointed arch openings on the courtyard facades of the galleries on the base of the traces coming from the building and the information obtained from the comparative study within the building and comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory. According to the traces coming from the building, parts of two original cut stone masonry chinmeys, rise from the fireplace room on the basement floor to the roof, are arranged on the north and south sides of the east part of the middle gallery on the ground floor. Furthermore, a door wing of vertical wooden laths is arranged on a part of the wooden screen on the courtyard facade of this gallery. The informations obtained from the traces coming from the building, comparative study within the building and comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory were used for the restitution of this door wing.

6.3.4. Spreading and Drying Areas

The original wooden screen between cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard facade and a part of the side facade on the south of the spreading and drying areas has been converted into brick or cinder block masonry walls at present. These later added walls are removed and the original wooden screen, of vertical wooden laths, is arranged between cut stone masonry columns. The existing and location of the wooden screen are determined by taking into consideration the traces coming from the building. On the other hand, the dimension, form, material and detail of the wooden screen is arranged according to the wooden screen located on the courtyard facade on the first floor and estimated that it has original details. At present, the original wooden screen has been converted into cinder block or brick masonry walls and some of the original cut stone masonry columns were removed on the north facade of the spreading

and drying areas. Five cut stone masonry columns, ordered from the northwest corner towards the east, are arranged for the restitution of this part (see Figure 6.4). The information of existing, location, dimension, form and detail of the western columns were obtained from the comparative study within the building. While the information of existing and location of the other columns were obtained from traces coming from the building, the information of dimension, form, material and detail were obtained from the comparative study within the building. Later added brick or cinder block masonry walls to arrange kitchen and rooms on the south of the spreading and drying areas are removed in the restitution works. The wooden laths of the original soap molds which divide the area into gaps in width are arranged on the floor (see Figure 6.4). It is benefited from the traces coming from the building and the comparative study within the building for the restitution of this part. Furthermore, the information obtained from the comparative study within the building are used for the arrangement of wooden laths on the floor of the southeast part of the building. The traces of the wooden laths of the soap molds, which can be observed their traces on the floor at present, are arranged according to the traces coming from the building. Furthermore, the original wooden laths are partially arranged on the north of the spreading and drying areas according to the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory. A part of the spreading and drying area is arranged without wooden laths on the floor for the stacking of the soap bars (see Figure 6.4). It is determined that how many part of the spreading and drying areas must be arranged without wooden laths for the stacking of soap bars by calculating the number of the soap bars that can be obtained from the arranged soap molds and the necessary stacking area for drying these soap bars.

6.3.5. Stable

It is necessary that the soap factories manufacture both olive oil and soap, have stable and circular crushing stone (Temiz, 2008). The oral sources also support this information for Kuseyri Soap Factory. The stable was arranged on the east-west direction part of L shaped closed gallery located on the northwest of the building (see Figure 6.3). The location of the stable was determined according to the oral sources and it is supported by information obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory. The circular crushing stone, required to crush the olives, is operated with animal power. So, the stable is located in the gallery in where the circular crushing

stone is also located in Aselci Soap Factory. In Kuseyri Soap Factory, the low partition stone masonry wall, observed on the east of L shaped closed gallery, supplies information about the dimensions of the stable. According to the information obtained from the comparative study, the circular crushing stone was arranged on the south of L shaped closed gallery arranged as stable. The location of the circular crushing stone is also supported by oral sources. The information about form, material and detail of the circular crushing stone were obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory.

6.3.6. Office

It is a general scheme that the office is located on the right or left side of the entrance space in Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory, Sayınlar Soap Factory. In Kuseyri Soap Factory, the office, which is used for the same function at present, is located on the right side of the entrance space on the northeast of the building (see Figure 6.3). The original stone masonry walls located on the west of the office was removed and the original floor was converted into stone steps for providing relationship between office and later arranged entrance space on the north of the building since the original entrance space was arranged as a shop. The trace of the removed stone masonry wall is observed on the floor. The original stone masonry wall is arranged on the west of the office for the restitution of this part. A top window opening without joinery is arranged on this stone masonry wall according to the information obtained from the oral sources (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014). The material, form, dimension and detail information of this top window are obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory.

6.3.7. Accommodation Units for Workers and Firewood Storage Space

The brick masonry section was removed on the east of the courtyard and the original stone masonry section includes three spaces which are one storey and covered with cross vaults supported by cut stone masonry piers were arranged. The first two spaces located on the left side of the entrance space are arranged as accommodation units for workers (see Figure 6.3). The information about existing accommodation units

for workers is obtained from the literature research (Rifaioğlu, 2013). Also, this information is supported by comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory and oral sources. The third space is arranged as firewood storage space with the adjacent part that is used as a shop at present (see Figure 6.3). The information about firewood storage was obtained from the literature research (Temiz, 2008). The location of firewood storage space of Kuseyri Soap Factory was determined by using the information obtained from the comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory and this information is also supported by oral sources (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014). Six cut stone masonry columns arranged as two parallel rows on the north-south direction according to the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory and comparative study within the building.

The depressed pointed blind arches between the cut stone masonry columns are arranged on the old Fabrikalar Street (Tayfur Sökmen Street at present) facade. The information about the stone masonry walls constitute the blind arches is obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory and it is also supported by oral sources. The informations about dimension, form, material and detail are obtained from the comparative study within the building.

The stone masonry walls are arranged between the depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facade. The existence of these stone masonry walls is known according to the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory and it is supported by information obtained from the oral sources. The information about location, dimension, material and detail of these walls are obtained from the comparative study within the building. A door and a window are arranged on each of the stone masonry walls arranged as accommodation units for workers on the courtyard facade. The existence, material and detail of the doors were determined by using the information obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory, while the location is known from the comparative study with Gaziantep Sayınlar Soap Factory. The information about dimension and form of the doors are determined by using the informations obtained from the comparative study within the building. The door openings are arranged with cut stone casing and depressed semicircular arched and the door wings are arranged as double winged wooden doors. The existence and form of the windows were determined by using the information obtained from the comparative study with Aselci Soap Factory and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, while the dimension, material and detail of the windows are determined by using comparative study within the building. The location is

known from the comparative study with Gaziantep Sayınlar Soap Factory. On the courtyard wall of the firewood storage space, a door and small rectangular vents were arranged by using the information obtained from the comparative study with Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory.

6.4. Soap Manufacture Process on the Restitution Plan

Revealed from the restitution studies that the olives are transferred to the northern semi-open gallery thorough the entrance space on the east facade. The olive seeds are stored and washed in the northern semi-open gallery, then transferred to the adjacent semi-open gallery for crushing on the circular crushing stone to obtain olive oil. The olive oil is stored in the circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground of the semi-open gallery (Figure 6.5).

The olive oil is then transferred to the stone cauldrons located below the ground of the semi-open galleries on the west of the courtyard. Next a fire is made in the fireplaces positioned below the cauldrons on the walls of the fireplace room on the basement floor. Caustic soda is obtained by mixing lime with a kind of ash in the causticizing pits adjacent to the stone cauldrons on the ground floor. The caustic soda and laurel oil are added to the olive oil to obtain the liquid soap.

The liquid soap is transferred to the first floor from a rectangular hole in the center of the vault of the semi-open gallery on the west of the courtyard. The liquid soap is poured into the soap molds that consist of wooden laths (3x5cm) on the floor of the spreading and drying areas on the north, west and south of the courtyard on the first floor and left to dry in these soap molds. The process of drying can takes from three hours to one day depending on climate conditions. When the soap is partially dried and is ready to cut, the soap is sliced into small bars in the form of rectangular prism and stamped by using wooden mallets. The stamped soap bars are transferred to the drying area located on the northeast of the courtyard and stacked as tall hallow structures known as *tenanir* for drying. The soap bars are left to dry for 6 or 12 months in the drying area on the first floor (Figure 6.6).

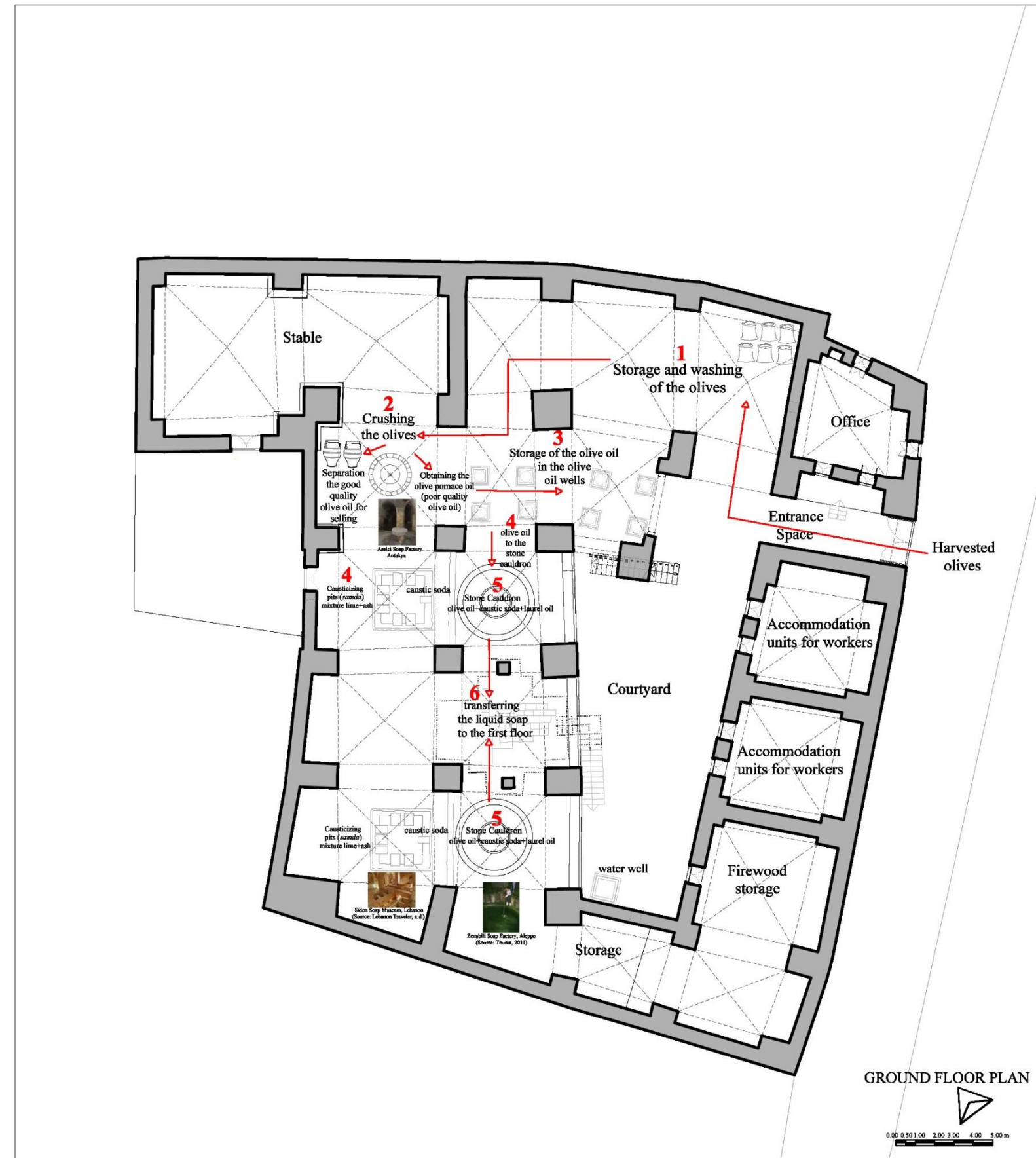


Figure 6.5. Soap manufacture process on the restitution plan

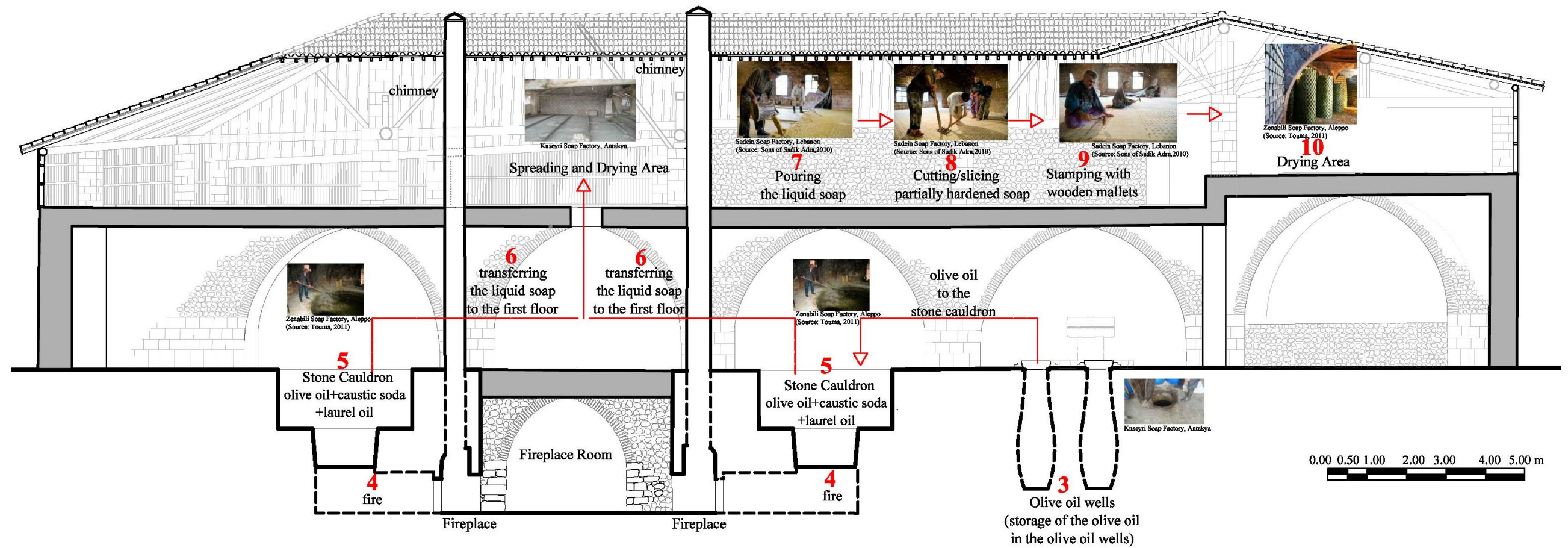


Figure 6.6. Soap manufacture process on the restitution section

CHAPTER 7

EVALUATION

Industrial heritage consists of remains of the industrial culture which are of historical, technological, social, architectural and scientific value (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

Kuseyri Soap Factory can be evaluated within the scope of industrial heritage since it is one of the building types representing the soap manufacture technology developed as a branch of industry in the 19th century in Antakya. The building, in which the spaces and elements required for traditional soap manufacture in the historical case are situated, has historical, architectural, cultural, social, economic, educational and document values coming from its construction technique, architectural features and architectural elements. The olive oil wells situated on the galleries on the ground floor, the cauldrons and the fireplace room located below the cauldrons, the soap molds where the liquid soap is poured into for drying and cutting and arranged with wooden laths on the floor of the first floor, the wooden screen of vertical wooden laths in the courtyard, street and side facades for providing ventilation and shade to speed up the drying process are valuable in terms of representing the spaces and elements required for soap manufacture.

7.1. Historical Value

As a product of human activity, a work of art gains historical value as a human product created and existing in a certain time and place (Brandi, 1977/2005). Industrial heritage is the witness of industrial development and daily life of human being and contains the information on human production activities for a certain period of time (Yanfang & Yinling, 2012).

Kuseyri Soap Factory, which is one of the industrial building types designed for soap manufacture in 19th century in Antakya and representing the past industry of Antakya, has historical value. Moreover, it has historical value in terms of its

contribution to development of historical commercial center of Antakya and the historical city identity.

7.2. Cultural Value

Buildings provide information on various aspects of a past period, from lifestyle to the use of materials, crafts and techniques used in their construction (Orbaşlı, 1968/2008).

Kuseyri Soap Factory is evidence of the olive oil and soap manufacture in the past in Antakya. The building has cultural value in terms of continuation of the olive oil and soap manufacture, which has been made in the open courtyards of the homes as a culture of life in Antakya for a long time depending on the requirements, in a specific building type.

7.3. Age and Rarity Value

Every artifact without regard to its original significance and purpose, has age value as long as it reveals the passage of a considerable amount of time (Riegl, n.d.).

Rarity value is related to occurrence of a building type or technique in an area where it is not commonly found (Orbaşlı, 1968/2008).

Rarity, in terms of the survival of particular processes, site typologies or landscapes, adds particular value and should be carefully assessed (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

It is estimated that Kuseyri Soap Factory, which is one of the soap factories belonging to Ottoman period in Antakya, was constructed in the second half of the 19th century and the building is 150 years old, although its construction date is not known definitely.

Kuseyri Soap Factory, is one of the rare soap factories that have survived to present both in Antakya and Turkey, with its architectural characteristics peculiar to soap factory building type.

7.4. Architectural Value

The exemplary qualities of design and proportion and the contribution that the architecture of a building has made to the quality of the everyday experience is architectural value (Orbaşlı, 1968/2008).

Kuseyri Soap Factory has architectural value in terms of its plan characteristics, spatial organization, facade characteristics, construction technique and architectural elements that are peculiar to the soap factory building type. The galleries located around the open courtyard on the ground floor and the olive oil wells situated in these galleries, cauldron and the fireplace room positioned below the cauldron, soap molds where the liquid soap is poured for drying and cutting and is arranged with wooden laths on the floor of the first floor, the wooden screen arranged on the courtyard, street and side facades for providing air and shade spaces for drying of the soap add value to the building as the original elements and spaces required for soap manufacture.

7.5. Economic Value

The economic value of industrial heritage mainly assumes that the declination, weakening and disappearance of former economic value are followed by new economic value resulting from its combination with new forms of industries (Yanfang & Yinling, 2012).

Each element which is created by nature or human on the earth has a functional and economic value. The values of these elements gradually increase depending on the opportunities that are provided by them, if these elements are arranged by man and can fulfill the main requirements of life. If these requirements are fulfilled by a structure or group of structures, the values increase in parallel. The economic value should not be understood as a quantifiable value which has a monetary aspect. The value of the building, since it is a cultural property or it must be protected, also should be taken into consideration within this scope. The functional value is closely linked with the economic value. The refunctioning of the building can be evaluated and the continuation of the original function of the structure or area also can be considered (Madran & Özgönül, 2005/2011).

The continuation of the original function, which is soap and olive oil manufacture, of Kuseyri Soap Factory and the potential of the refunctioning for a new usage add economic value to the building.

7.6. Continuity Value

The continuity value is linked with the continuation of the usage of the cultural property and its gaining a place in the modern society. Thus, it will be provided that the protection of the structure by use (Madran & Özgönül, 2005/2011).

Once the oneness of the whole is accepted for a work of art, we must ask whether this oneness is an attempt to reproduce the organic unity or the functional unity that is based on continuity of experience (Brandi, 1977/2005).

Soap manufacture was carried out in the original space organization of Kuseyri Soap Factory until 1990s. The continuation of the olive oil manufacture and use of the original olive oil wells at present represent that the building partially keeps on its original function and add continuity value to the building.

7.7. Educational and Documentary Value

Historic sites and buildings have educational and documentary values, including a period of history, a past way of life, social relations or construction techniques (Orbaşlı, 1968/2008).

If the structures and the urban, rural and archeological sites consist of these structures are accepted as the reflection of the life to the spaces, these structures and sites become sources that represent the most tangible information about the communities that survived in various periods and the social, cultural, economic, political life of these communities. In this context, these structures and sites have educational and documentary values (Madran & Özgönül, 2005/2011).

Kuseyri Soap Factory, which documents the past industry and the manufacture culture of Antakya, has educational and documentary value since the building represents information about the process of the traditional soap and olive oil manufacture and the equipment, material and architectural elements used in this process.

7.8. Social Value

The meaning of a historic place to a local community, often as part of an ongoing social interchange and constitutes its social value (Orbaşı, 1968/2008).

The industrial heritage is a social value as part of the record of the lives of ordinary men and women, and as such it provides an important sense of identity (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

Kuseyri Soap Factory, as an industrial heritage, is a representation of the traditional production activities which belong to the daily life of the society. Furthermore, the site of the building consisted of the traditional production buildings and factories in the past. Ice factories and soap factories were located in this site in the past (Jacquot, 1931, as cited in Demir, 1996). Such that, Tayfur Sökmen Street, positioned on the east of Kuseyri Soap Factory, was known as Factories (Fabrikalar) Street. So, the site of Kuseyri Soap Factory has historical and social value in the memory and identity of the city.

7.9. Evaluation of Problems of Kuseyri Soap Factory

Kuseyri Soap Factory, located in the urban site, was listed in 2009. Some problems have appeared in the building over time. The building has lost the original architectural characteristics, especially facade characteristics at present and its perceptibility as a historical building has decreased in the historical commercial center. Moreover, the building has suffered from lack of proper maintenance. The inappropriate interventions, applied to the building in the various periods, and the problems arising from these interventions lead to loss of the original architectural characteristics of Kuseyri Soap Factory. These problems can be examined as problems arising from the physical interventions or structural unconscious interventions.

7.9.1. The Problems arising from the Physical Interventions

One of the most important physical interventions, applied to the building, was dividing the building into two parts with a cinder block wall at present. This intervention has given rise to substantial loss of the original space organization, which is peculiar to the soap factory. Furthermore, the unqualified additions applied to some parts of the building for new functions and removed, altered or missing original

architectural elements are also some of the problems arising from the physical interventions applied to the building.

The one storey stone masonry section, located on the east of the building, was destroyed and a one storey new brick masonry section consisting of five shops opening directly to the street was arranged on the east of the courtyard. While the original entrance space of the soap factory was converted into a shop, a new entrance space, entered from İnneplik Street, was arranged on the north of the building. Moreover, the original stone masonry wall, situated on the north facade of the soap factory on the ground floor, was renewed with cement mortar and rubble stone and covered with cement plaster. The original wooden screen was converted into brick or cinder block masonry walls on the first floor. The eastern and northern facades of the building completely lost their original architectural characteristics because of these interventions.

7.9.2. The Problems arising from the Structural Interventions

The original stone masonry wall on the ground floor, cut stone masonry columns located on the facades of the first floor and the wooden screen between these cut columns, the wooden hipped roof collapsed while widening of İnneplik Street positioned on the north of Kuseyri Soap Factory. So, the north part of the wooden hipped roof was renewed, afterwards, the west of the renewed part of the wooden hipped roof collapsed. At present, the renewed part of the roof is in danger of collapsing based on the rain and wind effects.

Kuseyri Soap Factory has historical, cultural, age and rarity, architectural, economic, continuity, social, educational and document values as an industrial heritage in Antakya.

CHAPTER 8

RESTORATION

The structural and physical intervention decisions were developed for reusing Kuseyri Soap Factory with an appropriate function by taking into consideration its original architectural characteristics, values and problems.

8.1. Legal Framework and General Principles Concerning Conservation of Kuseyri Soap Factory

Kuseyri Soap Factory was registered by the decision dated 25.02.2009 and numbered 4626 of Adana Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets.

Kuseyri Soap Factory should be evaluated as an industrial heritage by taking into consideration it is a historical and traditional industrial building. Recommendation No. R (90) 20 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the Protection and Conservation of the Industrial, Technical and Civil Engineering Heritage in Europe (1990), The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage (2003) ve TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (Dublin Principles, 2011) are the international agreements which determine the general principles concerning the conservation of industrial heritage buildings (See Chapter 2).

The industrial heritage should be seen as an integral part of the cultural heritage in general. Nevertheless, its legal protection should take into account the special nature of the industrial heritage (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

Programmes for the conservation of the industrial heritage should be integrated into policies for economic development and into regional and national planning (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

Conservation of the industrial heritage depends on preserving functional integrity, and interventions to an industrial site should therefore aim to maintain this as far as possible. The value and authenticity of an industrial site may be greatly reduced if

machinery or components are removed, or if subsidiary elements which form part of a whole site are destroyed (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

The conservation of industrial sites requires a thorough knowledge of the purpose or purposes to which they were put, and of the various industrial processes which may have taken place there. These may have changed over time, but all former uses should be examined and assessed (The Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage, 2003).

Wherever possible, physical interventions should be reversible, and respect the age value and significant traces or marks. Changes should be documented. Reverting to a previous known state may be acceptable under exceptional circumstances for educational purposes, and must be based on thorough research and documentation. Dismantling and relocating are only acceptable in extraordinary cases when the destruction of the site is required by objectively proved overwhelming economic or social needs (The Dublin Principles, 2011).

8.2. Ownership and Financial Subjects

Kuseyri Soap Factory has two owners at present. The owner of the east part is Rana Salih; the owner of the west part is İhsan Ferit Kuseyri who is the uncle of Rana Salih. It will be proper that the building will be used as a whole for the new use and the owners will prefer the corporate usage.

8.3. New Function

The alternative proposals were developed for the refunctioning of the building by taking into consideration the historical pattern and the current use in the surrounding of the building. These are hotel, office block, soap museum and handicrafts center. These proposals were discussed in the scope of the potential of the building.

8.3.1. Environmental Usage

Kuseyri Soap Factory is located in the archeological and urban site of the city. The residential and commercial buildings are mostly located near the soap factory. The furniture shops and some ateliers facing İnneplik Street are located on the north of the building and small shops selling food, clothing and hardware are located on Tayfur

Sökmen Street (old Fabrikalar Street) on the east of the building. Tayfur Sökmen Street is the continuation of Uzun Çarşı Street. The bazaar of the city, which includes the shops that sold the traditional products, is located on Uzun Çarşı Street and the domestic or foreign tourists frequently walk around the bazaar. The traditional houses of the city refunctioned as shop, office, restaurant, cafe or hotel are located on Kurtuluş Street which extends on the northeast-southwest direction and parallel to Tayfur Sökmen Street on the east of Kuseyri Soap Factory. The tourists, who come from out of town, stay in the historical buildings refunctioned as hotels. The assemblies and organizations are arranged on special days in the traditional Antakya houses refunctioned as cafe, restaurant, hotel and museum (Figure 8.1, Figure 8.2, Figure 8.3).



Figure 8.1. Antakya mansion refunctioned as a restaurant on Kurtuluş Street, Sveyka Restaurant (Source: Sveyka Restaurant, n.d.)



Figure 8.2. The courtyard of a traditional Antakya house refurnished as restaurant-cafe, *Saklı Ev* Cafe and Restaurant (Source: Hatay Rehberim, n.d.)



Figure 8.3. The interior of a traditional Antakya house refurnished as restaurant-cafe, *Saklı Ev* Cafe and Restaurant (Source: Hatay Rehberim, n.d.)

8.3.2. Usage of Soap Factories

In Antakya, Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory located on Kurtuluş Street and estimated construction in 1860s, olive oil and soap manufacture was carried out until the 1960s. The restoration studies started in 2001 and the building has served as a hotel since 2003. The restaurant, waiting area, lecture room, assembly room, souvenir shop and service spaces were arranged on the galleries located on the ground floor. In the open courtyard of the soap factory, weddings, engagements and graduation ceremonies, association dinners are arranged (Figure 8.4, Figure 8.5, Figure 8.6, Figure 8.7).

Antakya, Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory, located in Kurtuluş Street and estimated construction in 19th century, is altered at present because of unqualified additions and interventions (Figure 8.8). The building is served as *Gülteks Dış Ticaret Limited Şirketi* (Gülteks Foreign Trade Limited Company) since 1995. The laurel oil soap of Antakya and herbal cosmetics are manufactured and sold in the building since 1998. The original space organization and facade characteristics are highly altered at present. The office spaces, shops, exhibition spaces which represent information about the process of the traditional laurel oil soap manufacture, various service spaces and unqualified mass additions were arranged on the ground floor (Figure 8.9, Figure 8.10). The first floor spaces are used for the herbal cosmetics manufacture.



Figure 8.4. A view of an organization arranged in the open courtyard of Savon Hotel
(Source: Savon Hotel, n.d.)



Figure 8.5. The restaurant of Savon Hotel arranged in the galleries on the ground floor (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.6. The conference room of Savon Hotel arranged in the galleries on the ground floor (Source: Savon Hotel, n.d.)



Figure 8.7. The waiting area of Savon Hotel (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.8. A view of the courtyard of Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.9. The exhibition space arranged on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.10. The shop arranged on the ground floor in Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (Source: Camuz, 2014)

Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, located in Kurtuluş Street and estimated construction in 19th century, is out of use and neglected at present. Hasan Ökten Soap Factory which is adjacent to Aselci Soap Factory is substantially altered and neglected at present. The west part of the ground floor is used as furniture shop and the other spaces of the ground floor are used as storage spaces. The first floor of the building is out of use at present. The restoration project of the soap factory was prepared but could not be implemented.

Defne Khan (old Sokullu Mehmet Paşa Khan), was constructed in 1574. The building was converted into a soap factory in 1842-1845 and the soap manufacture was carried out until 1969 in the building. The restoration project was completed in 2014 and the building was refunctioned as office block (Çelenk, 1996). The spaces of the street and courtyard facades were arranged as shops on the ground floor (Figure 8.11, Figure 8.12, Figure 8.13). The spaces of the first floor were arranged as office spaces and cafe.



Figure 8.11. The exterior facade of Defne Khan (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.12. The shops arranged on the ground floor of Defne Khan (Source: Camuz, 2014)



Figure 8.13. The inner courtyard of Defne Khan (Source: Camuz, 2014)

Outside of Antakya, Sadein Soap Factory, constructed at the end of the 19th century, traditional soap manufacture is carried out at present, in Lebanon, Tripoli (Figure 8.14, Figure 8.15).



Figure 8.14. The exterior facade of Sadein Soap Factory in Tripoli, Lebanon
(Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)



Figure 8.15. Interior view of Sadein Soap Factory, Tripoli, Lebanon
(Source: Sons of Sadik Adra, 2010)

Sidon Soap Museum (old Audi Soap Factory), located in the old town on the south of Lebanon, was constructed in the 17th century by Hamud family. The soap factory was bought by the Udi family. Soap manufacture was carried out until 1975. The building was restored between the years of 1996-2000 and refunctioned as a museum (Figure 8.16, Figure 8.17, Figure 8.18). The visitors are informed about each process of the traditional soap manufacture. Moreover, the raw materials, equipment and architectural elements, used in these processes, are exhibited in the museum.

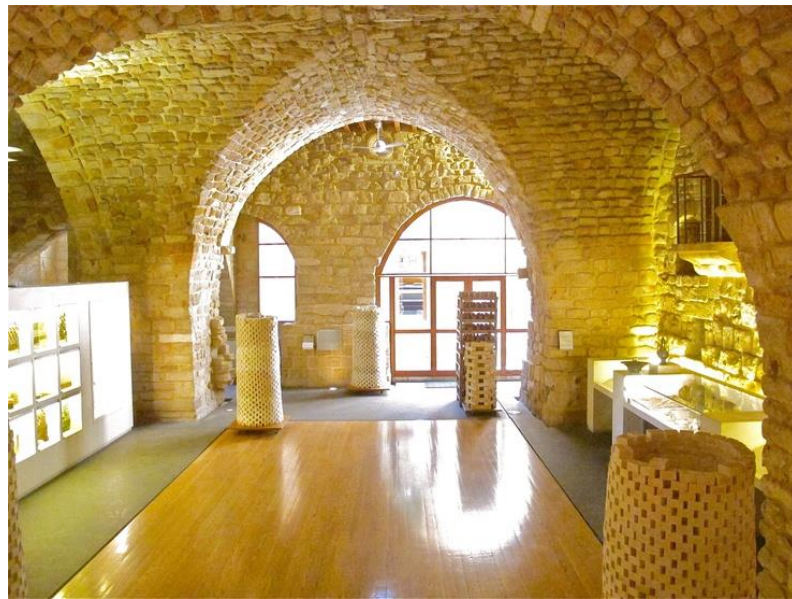


Figure 8.16. Interior view of Sidon Soap Museum (Source: Lawen, 2012)



Figure 8.17. Interior view of Sidon Soap Museum (Source: Corrias, 2012)



Figure 8.18. Interior view of Sidon Soap Museum (Source: Sidon Soap Museum, 2007)

8.3.3. New Function Proposals

For the reusing of Kuseyri Soap Factory, the alternative functions were evaluated. One of these proposals is a hotel function. Kuseyri Soap Factory can be evaluated as proper for the hotel because of its dimensions but the hotel function requires morphological interventions that can eradicate the original space organization of the galleries on the ground floor, the architectural elements and original facade characteristics of the spreading and drying areas on the first floor. It is important that the original space characteristics of Kuseyri Soap Factory should be conserved as a rare soap factory which has survived at present in both Antakya and Turkey. Furthermore, the transportation conditions are not convenient for the hotel function. For example, it is impossible for the parking necessity to be met, since the building is located in a dense settling pattern. So, the hotel function was not proposed.

The second alternative function is office block. It is taken into consideration since Kuseyri Soap Factory is located in the commercial area. The office spaces can be arranged on the ground floor and first floor by using the open courtyard as a distribution space. However, this function will lead to alteration of the original space organization and this limits the amount of visitors to the building. On the other hand, the presenting of Kuseyri Soap Factory to the domestic or foreign tourists who visit Antakya and

explanation of the olive oil and soap culture are important. So, the office block function was not proposed since it restricts the possibility of using the building by more users.

Kuseyri Soap Factory is not sufficiently known by the people outside of Antakya in the other provinces of Hatay and tourists who visit the city. For this reason, it is important that the new function proposed for the building should serve a large number of users. At this stage, it was proposed that implementing the soap museum and cafe/bookstore functions on a part of the building. The gallery spaces, located on the ground floor, were arranged for these functions. The olive oil manufacture, carried out with modern equipment on the closed gallery located on the north part of the building on the ground floor at present, can be sustained and the visitors can be informed about the process of manufacture. Moreover, the olive oil, manufactured on the ground floor, can be sold in the sale units that are proposed to be arranged on the east of the building on Tayfur Sökmen Street to the people who walk around the bazaar. Except the gallery where the olive oil is manufactured on the north of the building, the other galleries on the ground floor were arranged as soap museum and cafe/bookstore. It is proposed to use the L shaped part of the building located on the southwest and the adjacent plot numbered 748 as service spaces for the cafe. Furthermore, it is proposed to arrange sale units and shops where the traditional handicraft products of Hatay can be sold on Tayfur Sökmen Street.

The open courtyard will be used for the traditional soap manufacture. It is proposed to arrange a spreading and drying area on the first floor on the northwest of the courtyard for the soap manufactured in the courtyard. The soap will be sold in the sale units that are proposed to arrange on Tayfur Sökmen Street. It is proposed to arrange the ateliers of the traditional handicrafts of Antakya such as silk and rug weaving, pyrogravure and mosaic picture, wood carving and basketry in the other part of the original spreading and drying areas (APPENDIX F). So, it is purposed to conserve the original architectural elements and provide to perceive the integrity of the first floor spaces as a whole by using temporary partition elements (Figure 8.19, Figure 8.20).

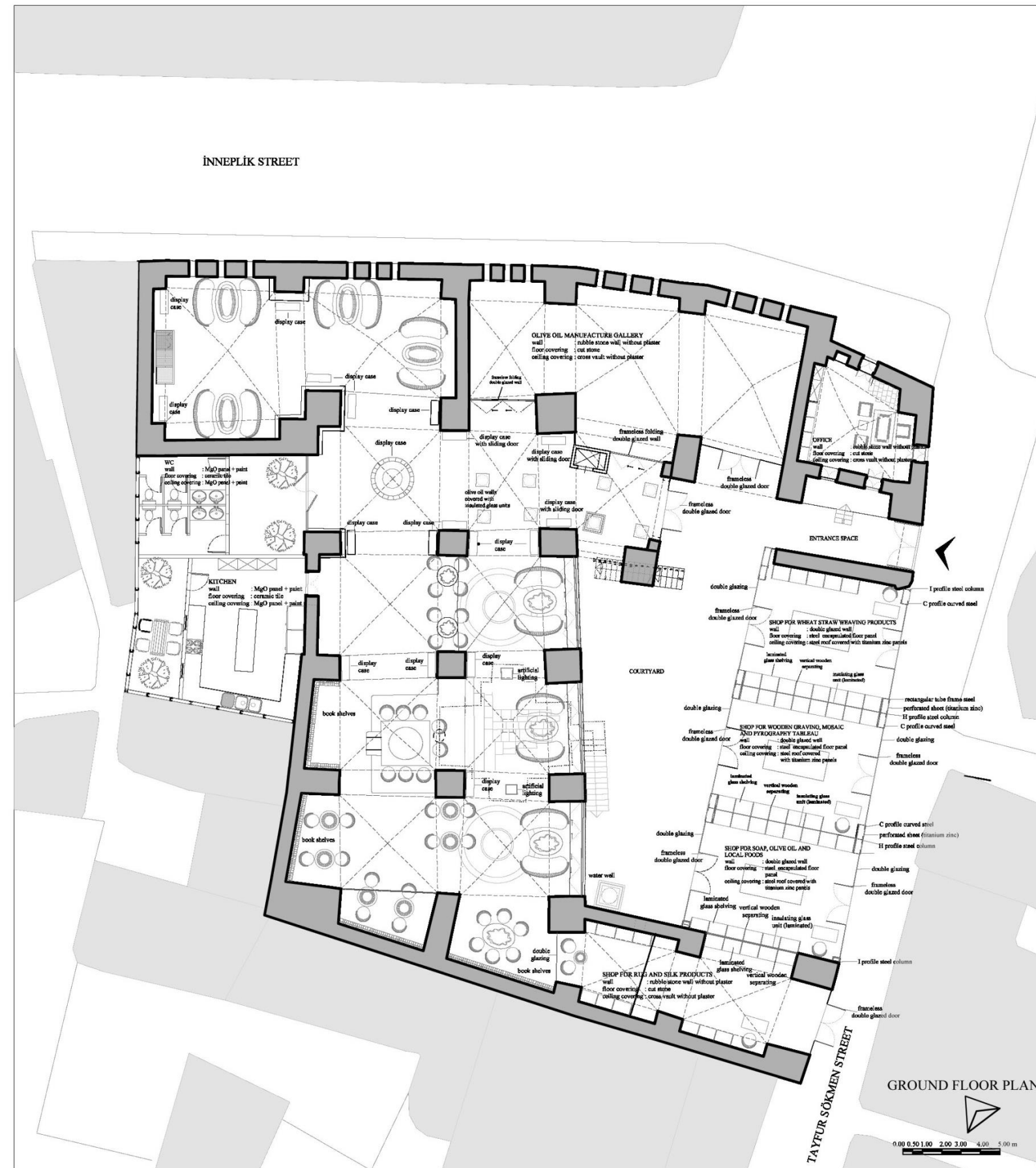


Figure 8.19. The restoration plan of the ground floor

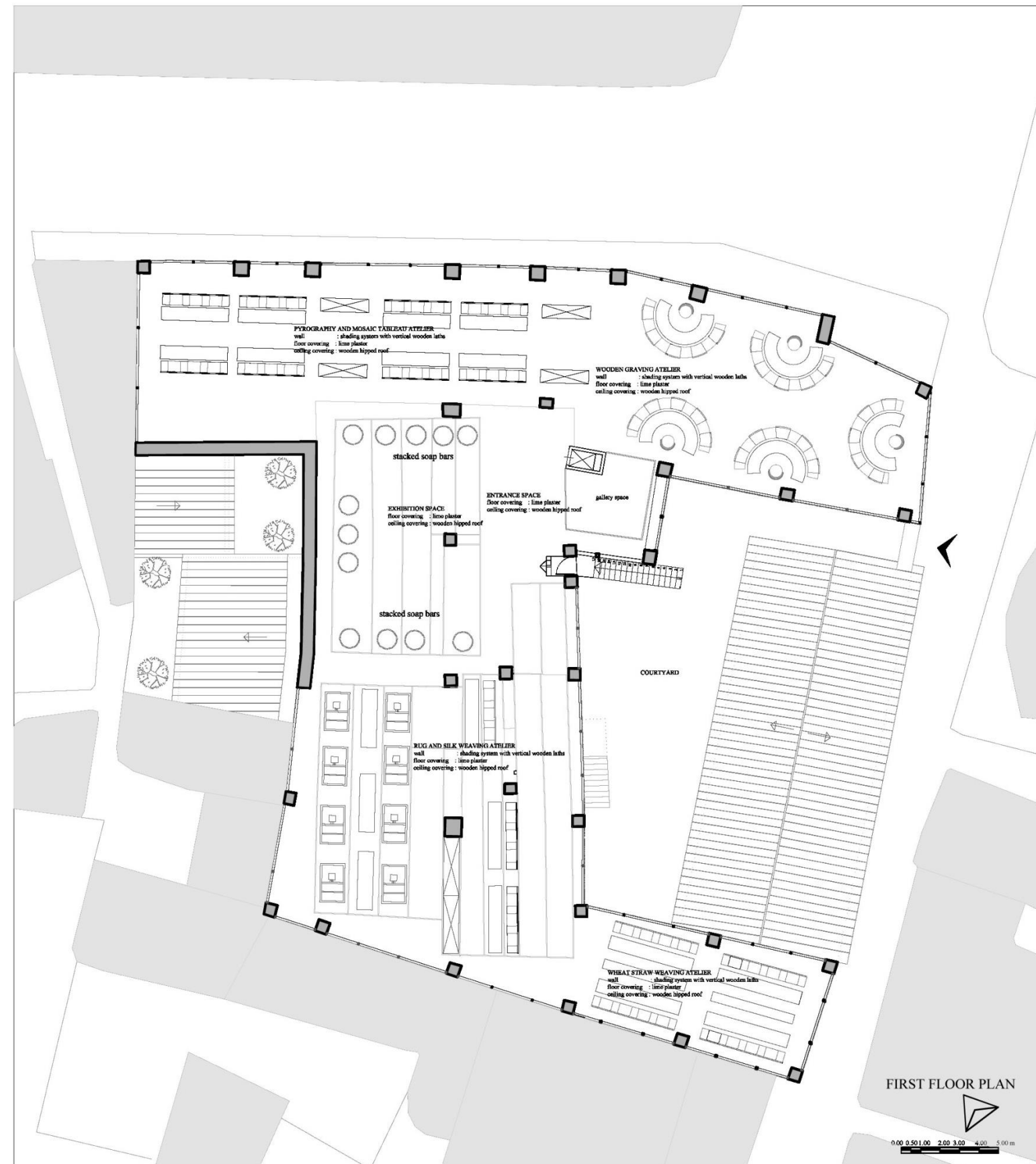


Figure 8.20. The restoration plan of the first floor

8.3.4. Structural Intervention Decisions

The structural intervention decisions include the interventions concerning the altered parts of the building and the roof.

Northern Facade:

The northern facade is altered at present because of unqualified structural and physical interventions. The intervention decisions for this part are listed below:

- Remove the renewed stone wall between depressed pointed arches on the facade and the later added entrance door. The northern facade of the building is not perceived as a historical building. So, it is proposed to emphasize the original characteristics of the northern facade that was altered because of improper structural and physical interventions to perceive the building up close in its environment. It is proposed to arrange rubble stone masonry walls with original quality material and similar detail between depressed pointed arches. Moreover, it is proposed to arrange vertical rectangular openings on these rubble stone masonry walls. Thus, providing sunshine for the northern spaces that are proposed to be arranged as olive oil manufacture gallery and restaurant. Also, it will emphasize that the facade has been exposed to new intervention beside its original architectural characteristics (Figure 8.21).
- Remove the cement plaster on the surfaces of the arches, conserve the original stone pattern of the facade (APPENDIX F).
- The later added brick and cinder block walls that are the unqualified structural elements of the roof will be removed on the first floor of the northern facade. According to the traces coming from the building and comparative study within the building, five cut stone masonry columns will be arranged with definite intervals (879 cm - 571 cm – 349 cm – 274 cm – 413 cm) on the west part of the street facade. These columns will be constructed with different bond details from the original cut stone masonry columns of the facade. This will be emphasize that the building has been exposed to new intervention in this part. These columns will be the structural elements of the new proposed roof. The original wooden screen will be arranged between the columns using the original quality material and similar detail (APPENDIX F).

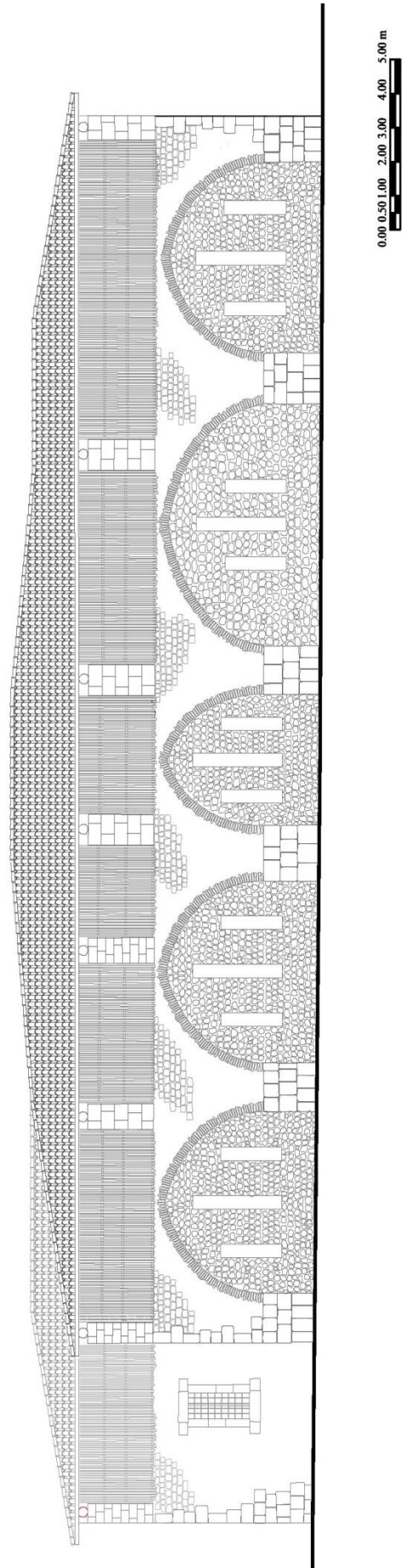


Figure 8.21. The restoration of the northern facade

Roof:

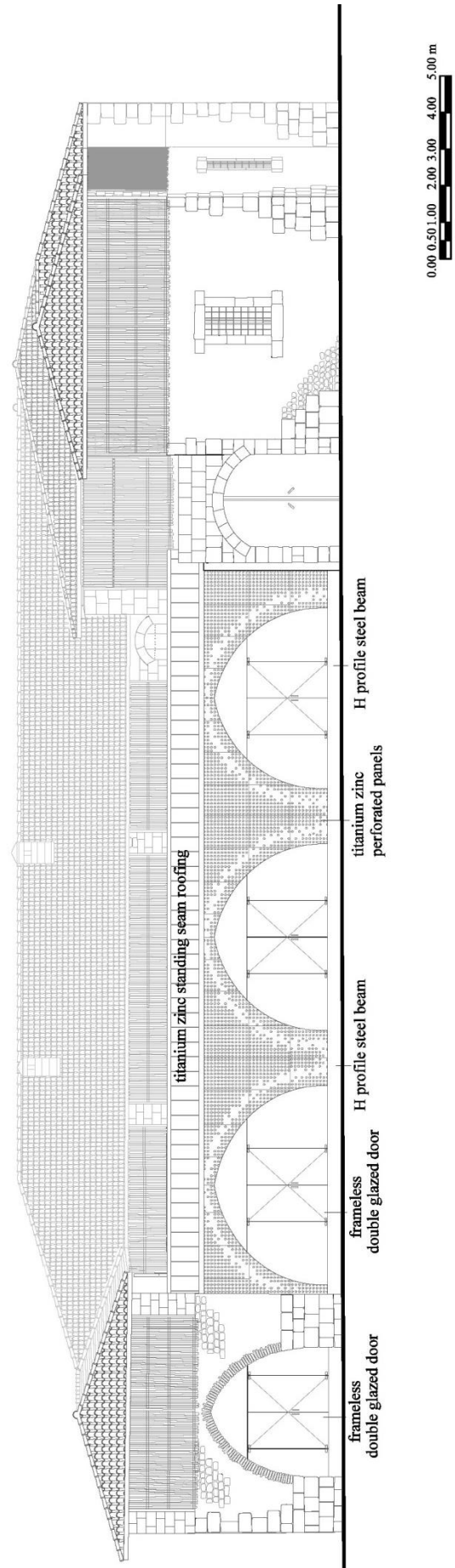
The roof will be renewed by using the similar materials and details. The northern non-original part of the roof also will be renewed by using the similar materials and details. The over and under tiles of the original part of the roof will be gathered and the usable ones will be reused (APPENDIX F).

The west part:

The later arranged mass addition that include the room, toilet, storage space and stairway should be removed and arranged with brick and cinder block walls on the L shaped west part of the building on the ground floor. The service spaces required for cafe function proposed to arrange on the ground floor will be arranged in this part of the building and adjacent plot numbered 748. In this way, it will provide to use of the original space organization as a whole just for the cafe and soap museum functions (APPENDIX F).

The east part:

- Remove the mass addition that includes five shops and a stairway opening to the street on the east of the courtyard. It is proposed to arrange the original façade and mass characteristics coming from the restitution study with new materials. Thus, it will emphasize that this part of the building had been removed and exposed to improper interventions in its life span. It is proposed to arrange three shops opening to the street for the handcrafts that will be produced on the ateliers proposed to be arranged on the spreading and drying areas on the first floor. It is proposed to arrange this section with steel structure and a steel roof considering the system that will be proposed for this section must be a reversible system. The depressed pointed arches will be arranged using perforated titanium zinc panels on the street and courtyard facades of the shops. The roof will be covered with titanium zinc by using standing seam system. Insulated windows between depressed pointed arches will provide perception of the building from Tayfur Sökmen Street with providing visual connection between the courtyard and street (APPENDIX F) (Figure 8.22).



EAST FACADE

Figure 8.22. The restoration of the eastern facade

Remove a part of the floor converted into reinforced concrete since the original cross vault collapsed on the north-south direction of the L shaped semi-open gallery on the northwest part of the courtyard on the ground floor. It is important that the reinforced concrete floor should be removed without damaging the structural system of the building. It is proposed to create a gallery space in this part. In this way, the new intervention implemented to the building will be emphasized and a transparent connection will be created between the ground floor and first floor arranged for different functions (APPENDIX F).

8.3.5. Morphological Intervention Decisions

Morphological intervention decisions include the interventions proposed for the building elements and architectural elements of the building (APPENDIX F).

The removal of the later arranged mass addition on the L shaped west part on the ground floor listed as one of the structural interventions is also a morphological intervention.

Furthermore, the structural interventions proposed for the ground floor and first floor of the northern facade, east and west parts of the building are also morphological interventions.

The removal of the later added unqualified building elements:

1. It is proposed to remove the later added cinder block and brick walls on the ground floor and first floor. These are listed below:
 - The cinder block walls that divide the building, with two owners, into two parts on the north-south direction on the ground floor and first floor, the brick and cinder block walls constituted the later arranged shops, entrance space and storage spaces on the west part of the ground floor, cinder block wall on the west of the later arranged entrance space on the east part of the ground floor will be removed.
 - The brick and cinder block walls constituted the spaces on the north of the building, the rooms and storage space on the south of the building on the first floor will be removed.
 - The brick and cinder block walls on the northern façade, on the south of the courtyard, on the southeast part of the building arranged instead of the original wooden screen on the first floor will be removed. In these

parts, it is proposed to arrange the wooden screen with the similar material and detail.

2. The low partition brick and cinder block walls will be removed on the arch openings on the western facade of the courtyard on the ground floor, in front of the wooden screens on the western and northern facades of the courtyard, on the southwest and southeast part of the building on the facades.

3. L shaped reinforced concrete stair accessed from the south of the courtyard to the first floor will be removed.

4. The wooden platforms and the pedestals of these platforms located on the southwest part of the ground floor will be removed

5. The electrical installations, rolling shutters and eaves on the northern and eastern facades will be removed

6. It is proposed to remove the later added floor coverings on the ground floor and first floor. These are;

- The reinforced concrete floors on the original stone cauldrons located on the semi-open galleries on the west of the courtyard on the ground floor will be removed. It is proposed to arrange insulated glass over the stone cauldrons for exhibition.
- The mosaic tile floor coverings of the shops opened to the street on the northern facade, ceramic tiles of the space arranged as a shop opened to the street on the southeast of the building, the cement screed layer on the other whole parts of the ground floor will be removed. The original stone floor coverings, estimated that it will be unearthed after the removal of the cement screed layer, will be consolidated if it is in good condition. It is proposed to renew the damaged parts of the original stone coverings by using the similar material and detail.
- The cement screed layer added to whole first floor spaces will be removed and the original floor covering will be investigated.

Moreover, the later added cement screed layer on the west parts of the original stone cauldron will be removed for the investigation of the original floor level.

7. The later added plywood ceiling covering of the storage space will be removed on the west part of the entrance space opened to the street on the northern facade.

8. The later added wall coverings will be removed on the ground floor and first floor.

These are listed below:

- The cement plaster and paint on the surfaces of the cross vaults and arch openings on the galleries on the ground floor, the cement plaster and paint on the surfaces of the street and courtyard facades will be removed.
- The later added wooden panels and paint on the walls of the space used as a shop opened to the street will be removed on the southeast of the building.

Entrance space:

It is proposed to rearrange the original entrance space used as a shop at present on the northeast part of the building according to the restoration project. The later added ceramic tiles, paint, ceiling covering and floor covering of this space will be removed. The later added brick wall on its north and later added stone wall on its west will be removed (APPENDIX F).

Wooden screen:

- The renewed wooden screen between depressed pointed arch openings on the ground floor of the western courtyard facade will be renewed by using the similar material and detail since it is exposed to natural aging and decay. It is proposed to refunctione this part as a cafe. The frameless folding insulated glass units will be arranged in the front of the wooden screen providing ventilation and isolation required for the new function (APPENDIX F).
- The wooden screen exposed to natural aging on the western and northern courtyard facade, on the street and side facades of the southwest and southeast parts of the building will be renewed by using the similar material and detail. In these parts, the frameless folding insulated glass units will be arranged in the front of the wooden screens proposed to be renewed between the stone columns for providing ventilation and isolation required for the atelier function on the first floor (APPENDIX F).

The soap molds on the floor:

The missing wooden laths of the soap molds on the floor of the west part of the courtyard will be completed according to the traces of the wooden laths on the first floor (APPENDIX F).

Cleaning, repair and maintenance methods:

The soiling, efflorescences, microbiological colonization, colonization by higher plants and coloration, observed on the cross vaults, arch openings and cut stone piers of the closed and semi-open galleries on the ground floor, will be cleaned using proper methods. The cleaning, repair and maintenance methods listed below can be used after the implementation to an area 20 cm² and the results are observed. These methods are listed below:

- The efflorescences, micobiological colonization and plants, which speed up the material deterioration, will be cleaned by using mechanic methods. A proper biocide will be implemented to these parts against the microbiological activities. Preventol, glycerin, desogen and hydrogen peroxide can be used as biocides for this purpose. A solution of one of these chemicals is prepared by mixing with water. This solution is implemented to the surfaces by spraying method (Eskici, Akyol, & Kadioğlu, 2007).
- The cleaning method with absorbing clay and paper pulp and the steam/hot-pressurized water cleaning, which are the chemical cleaning methods, can be used for the cleaning of the remains of unqualified plaster and paint, soot on the cross vault surfaces on the ground floor⁵.

The pressure water washing method and cleaning with absorbing gels are not suggested for the cleaning of the surfaces. In the pressure water washing method, the water is sprayed on the surface in form of droplets. This method is not suggested since it can cause cracks and lost of surface on the damaged material because of the solvent property of water. In the cleaning method with absorbing gels, the surfaces should be washed with dionized water to remove the remains of the chemical gels. The implementation of this method on the porous stones is not suitable because of the difficulty of washing (Eskici, 2009).

⁵ The absorbing clay and paper pulp is a chemical cleaning method made by using absorbing clays such as sepiolite and attapulgit. The absorbing clays are mixed with solutions of ammonium bicarbonate, sodium bicarbonate and ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetate (EDTA) in form of mud (Clydesdle, 1990, as cited in Eskici et al., 2007). The surfaces required to clean are covered with papers (*Japon kağıdı*) and the mixing is implemented on the surfaces in thickness of a few centimeters. The mixing is left to dry on the surfaces and it provides to soften the dirt on the surfaces. After the removal of the mixing, the surfaces should be purified from the chemicals and dirt by sweeping with wet foams (Eskici et al., 2007).

In steam/hot-pressurized water cleaning methods, steam hot water is sprayed on the dirty surfaces by using a mechanism which has adjustable properties of pressure and quantity. By this way, the soft dirt is removed from the surface by sweeping with foams (Eskici, 2009).

- Material deteriorations such as granular disintegration and crumbling are observed on the surfaces of the cut stone masonry columns located on the spreading and drying areas, rubble stone surfaces of the facades of L shaped part on the west of the building on the first floor. In these parts, filling will be implemented by using lime based mortar similar with the original pattern and colour. Nanotechnologic, water repellant and vapour permeability products, with silicate or natural silica which do not cause to colour change because of liquid and transparent appearance, will be preferred for protection of the original stone surfaces against corrosion from the rain water (Eskici, Akyol, & Kadioğlu, 2008).

8.3.6. The Evaluation of Kuseyri Soap Factory with in the scope of Industrial Heritage Tourism

The industrial heritage tourism is a tourism activity purposed to visit the industrial heritage sites, structures, equipments and technologies on these sites and the museums related with industrial heritage. This tourism activity is interested with the sites and structures that belong to the traditional industrial activities rather than the social and physical remains of the industrial revolution (Lane, et al., 2013).

The industrial tourism started to develop as a result of many technical and economic changes which threaten the lifestyle and economical life of the community since the end of 1960s. In that time, the changes occurred especially in agriculture started to be a threat for the continuation of the traditional production culture in the most of the developed countries (Lane et al., 2013). The farmers and producers gave up the traditional production activities because widespread heavy industry sites and using the labor power quickly. These developments made contribution to create the industrial heritage tourism.

Industrial heritage tourism gives a chance to visitors for the experience of the production, implementation, manufacture process and the historical development of this process (Frew, 2000, as cited in Vukosav, Garac, Gurcic, & Bradic, 2014). This activity can provide to attract tourists to the sites since it presents a nostalgic and unusual experience to the visitors from various ages. By this way, industrial heritage tourism can encourage the conservation of the city identity and continuation of the traditional production activities and provide employment for the traditional production activities (Vukosav et al., 2014).

European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) is one of the most important organizations which serves the industrial heritage tourism. ERIH is a project which purposes to exhibit the industrial heritage examples and become widespread in the term of industrial heritage by constituting a route between the various centers of Europe where the structures and remains of the industrial heritage are located. This project, designed to be valid between dates of October 2002-October 2007 at the beginning, is sustaining the widening of its borders in terms of its content and new centers which includes the examples of industrial heritage are added to the route at present. Turkey also is one of the important centers of ERIH with İstanbul Rahmi Koç Industrial Museum and Santralistanbul Energy Museum (European Route of Industrial Heritage, 2002).

It can be proposed to evaluate Kuseyri Soap Factory, which brightens the process of the traditional soap manufacture in the region, as an industrial heritage and one of the rare soap factories that has survived until today, within the scope of ERIH project. The industrial heritage tourism can be created in the site by providing knowledge of both the building and the historical pattern of its environment by domestic and foreign tourists. It will give a chance to the visitors for the experience of the process of the soap manufacture by the activities proposed to arrange two or three times in a year. Furthermore, the visitors will be informed about the historical development of the soap manufacture in the exhibition spaces arranged in the various parts of the building. For Kuseyri Soap Factory to be involved in this route and visited by the numerous people this way will sustain the traditional handicrafts and production activities tend to be forgotten in the region. It will make contribution to the economic potential of the building by carrying out this production activities on the ateliers arranged on the first floor and selling the handicrafts on the shops arranged on the ground floor. So, it is important to introduce Kuseyri Soap Factory as an industrial heritage and take place in the trip programs of the industrial heritage tourism such as ERIH. It can also be proposed to become involved in ERIH with the other soap factories and khans located nearby for bringing attention to the historical commercial center quality of the site.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

Kuseyri Soap Factory is one of the rare soap factories of Ottoman Period constructed in 19th century in Antakya that has survived until today. The construction date of the soap factory is not definitely known. However, it is estimated that the building was constructed in the second half of the 19th century since it was recorded in *Annuaire de Oriental* dated 1891 with title of *Annuaire de Oriental*. The building represents the past industry of Antakya as an industrial heritage that should be conserved and it was registered by the decision dated 25.02.2009 and numbered 4626 of Adana Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets.

Kuseyri Soap Factory is one of the five soap factories that have survived until today in Antakya. The building is two storeyed and has an irregular trapezoidal plan with an open courtyard. The building has the original space organization belonging to the process of traditional soap manufacture of closed and semi-open galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor, furnace space on the basement floor, semi-open spreading and drying areas on the first floor. Kuseyri Soap Factory was constructed in masonry system by using rubble stone on the walls and vaults, cut stone on the piers, cut stone and roughly cut stone on the arches and lime mortar as the binding material. The building has original architectural elements of the soap factories such as stone cauldron located underground, depressed arched fireplaces located below the cauldron on the basement floor, cut stone masonry square chimneys that rise from the fireplaces, circular olive oil wells buried beneath the ground on the ground floor and wooden screen arranged with vertical wooden laths on the facades of the first floor.

The soap manufacture and the olive oil used as a raw material for the soap manufacture were carried out with the traditional methods in the building until 1940s. The modern equipment was established in 1940s and the olive oil manufacture was made with this equipment until 1970s. This equipment was removed in 1970s. Subsequently, the olive oil required for soap manufacture was not produce in the building and was brought from external sources. The soap manufacture was carried out with traditional methods until 1975. At present, the soap manufacture is not made in the

building, while the olive oil manufacture is carried out with equipment established in 1995 (İ. Salih, personal communication, April-May, 2014).

Kuseyri Soap Factory was exposed to unqualified physical and structural interventions over time. These are;

- Renewal of the stone masonry walls on the northern facade on the ground floor, the conversion of the original wooden screen into brick and cinder block walls in 1983,

- The conversion of the soap factory into two separate ownerships and division into two parts in the north-south directions in 1986,

- The destruction of the original stone masonry spaces opened to the courtyard and construction of the new shops incompatible with the original construction techniques on the east of the building,

- Arrangement of unqualified mass additions, addition of the unqualified building elements, missing and removal of the original architectural elements.

On the other hand, Kuseyri Soap Factory, which was constructed for soap manufacture and represents the past soap production industry in Antakya, has historical value. The building has cultural value in terms of the continuation of the soap manufacture which has been made as a life culture in Antakya for a long time in a specific building type. Kuseyri Soap Factory which is 150 years old, is one of the rare soap factory buildings that has survived until today both in Antakya and Turkey. In addition, the continuation of the original function, which is soap and olive oil manufacture, of Kuseyri Soap Factory and the potential of the refunctioning for a new usage add economic value to the building. The continuation of the olive oil manufacture and use of the original olive oil wells at present add to the building continuity value. Moreover, the building has education and documentary value since it represents information about the process of the traditional soap and olive oil manufacture which present the past industry of Antakya and the equipment, material and architectural elements used in this process. Finally, the site of the building consists of the traditional production buildings and factories in the past and this site has historical and social value in the city memory and identity.

It is proposed to arrange soap museum, cafe on the ground floor and traditional handicraft ateliers on the first floor within the framework of the conservation decisions for introducing and using the building by a large part of the community. This way, it is

purposed to strengthen the perception of the building as an industrial heritage and historical production building in its environment.

The intervention decisions developed for the solution of the previous unqualified interventions are listed below;

- Emphasize the original architectural characteristics on the intervention decisions of the northern facade altered because of the unqualified physical and structural interventions.

- Renew the roof by using similiar with the original material and detail.
- Rearrange of the original entrance space according to the restoration project
- Remove a part of the floor converted into reinforced concrete since the original cross vault was collapsed on the north-south direction of the L shaped semi-open gallery on the northwest part of the courtyard on the ground floor and purposed to create a gallery space in this part according to the restoration project.

- Remove the unqualified mass addition on the L shaped part of the west of the building and adjacent plot numbered 748 and arrange service spaces of the cafe in this part. This will provide to use and exhibit the original space organization just for the function of soap museum and cafe on the ground floor.

- Remove the incompatible parts with the original architectural characteristics, construction techniques on the west of the courtyard and arrange shops, by opening to the street and courtyard to allow the perception of the building from Tayfur Sökmen Street. The mass and facade characteristics coming from the restitution study will be arranged using steel structure and new material. It is taken into consideration that the system that will be proposed for this section must be a reversible system. Thus, it will be emphasized that this part of the building is exposed to improper interventions in its life span and provide perception of the building from Tayfur Sökmen Street.

It is imporant to conserve, refunction and introduce within the scope of industrial heritage tourism, Kuseyri Soap Factory, one of the rare soap factories that has survived until today and represents the past soap production industry in Antakya as an industrial heritage.

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APPENDIX A

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ADANA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

TOPLANTI TARİHİ VE NO: 25.02.2009-122
KARAR TARİHİ VE NO : 25.02.2009-4626

TOPLANTI YERİ
ADANA

Hatay ili, Antakya ilçesi, Kentsel ve Arkeolojik sit alanlarında yapılmak istenen Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonuna ilişkin; Antakya Belediyesinin 13.02.2009 gün ve 567 sayılı yazısı, Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının raporları okundu, 31.00.1 nolu işlem dosyası ve ilgili diğer dosyalar incelendi yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Hatay ili, Antakya ilçesinde Kentsel ve Arkeolojik sit alanlarında yapılmak istenen Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu aşamasında;

G.E.E.A.Y.Kurulunun 11.06.1982 gün ve A- 3734 sayılı ve T.K.T.V.Y. Kurulunun 15.11.1985 gün ve 1558 sayılı kararı eki olan taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının kadastral adreslerinin bulunmadığı ve kapı numaraları ile tescillerinin yapılmış olduğunun anlaşıldığına, ayrıca Kurulumuzca tünferiden tescilli yapılan taşınmazların listesinin olmadığı ve tescilli yapılan taşınmazların bir bölümünün tapu kaydında, taşınmaz kültür varlığı olduğuna yönelik belirtme olmadığı saptandığından, uzmanlarca yukarıda belirtilen eksiklikleri gidermeye yönelik olarak hazırlanan kararımız eki 1 nolu listenin uygun olduğuna (OLUMLU), listedeki yapıların kadastral adreslerindeki parsellerin tapu kayıtlarının ilgililerce incelenmesi ve beyanlar hanesinde taşınmaz kültür varlığı olduğuna dair şerh bulunmayanlara şerh verilmesine, plan grubunca 304 adet eski tescil fişinin revizyonuna yönelik hazırlanan tescil fişlerinin yeterli olduğuna ve belge olarak kullanılabileceğine,

Plan yapımı aşamasında oluşturulan tespit ekibince, 5226-3386 sayılı kanunlarla değişik 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunun 6. maddesi kapsamında kaldığı belirtilen kararımız eki 2 nolu listedeki taşınmazların, aynı kanunun 7. maddesi gereğince taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tesciline (OLUMLU), uzmanlarca hazırlanan kararımız eki tescil fişlerinin yeterli olduğuna, listedeki taşınmazların tapu kaydının beyanlar hanesine taşınmaz kültür varlığı olduğuna dair ilgililerce şerh verilmesine,

Planlama alanı içinde kalan Vakıflar İdaresinin mülkiyetinde bulunan ve 5226-3386 sayılı kanunlarla değişik 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu kapsamında kaldığı belirtilen kararımız eki 3 nolu listede yer alan taşınmazların, tespit-tescil yönetmeliği doğrultusunda tespit evraklarının Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanarak değerlendirilmek üzere Kurulumuza getirilmesine, bu çalışma yapıncaya kadar yapılarda Kurulumuz görüşü alınmadan inşai ve fiziki müdahalede bulunulmaması gerektiğine,

Antakya Belediyesince Arkeolojik ve Kentsel sit alanlarına hazırlanan kararımız eki, 1/5000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı Nazım İmar Planı ve 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı, plan raporu, plan notu ve tamamlayıcı eki tipoloji çalışmasının uygun olduğuna (OLUMLU), plan kararı ile 'Çevreye Uyumlu Geleneksel Yapı' olarak koruma altına alınan, kararımız eki listede belirtilen yapılar için hazırlanan ve bina niteliklerini belirten tanıtım fişlerinin birer örneğinin uygulayıcı birim olan Antakya Valiliği KUDEB ve Antakya Belediyesine de iletilmesine,

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Figure A.1. Archive document of Kuseyri Soap Factory

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
ADANA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

TOPLANTI TARİHİ VE NO: 25.02.2009-122
KARAR TARİHİ VE NO : 25.02.2009-4626

TOPLANTI YERİ
ADANA

-2-

Antakya Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının hazırlanmasında emeği geçen başta Antakya Belediye Başkanı ve Belediye yetkililerine, Planı hazırlayan planlama grubuna ve çalışanlarına ve ayrıca Adana Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü ve çalışmaya katılan tespit ekibine teşekkür edilmesine karar verildi.




İsmail SALMAN
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr. GÖK (Tamer)
İmza

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yrd. Doç.Dr. DURUKAN (Murat)
İmza

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr. RAMAZANOĞLU
(M.Gözde)
İmza

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. GÖRÜR
(Muhammet)
İmza

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. TOSUN (Mustafa)
İmza

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr. DURUKAN (Ipek)
İmza

ÜYE
TAŞKESER (Hamza)
Hukukçu
İmza

ÜYE
KUSEYRİ (Ayşe)
Antakya Belediye Temsilcisi
İmza

ÜYE
Hatay Müzesi Müdürü
Bulunmadı

ÜYE
TURUNÇ (İlhan)
Hatay Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü
Temsilcisi
İmza

Figure A.2. Archive document of Kuseyri Soap Factory

AVRUPA KONSEYİ T Ü R K İ Y E		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ (D.K.V.K.E.) KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		ENVANTER NO: 541	
İLİ: HATAY		İLÇESİ: ANTAKYA		MAHALLE / MEVKİİ:		HARİTA NO:	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO:		KADASTRO: PAFTA: 5/3 MIN. ADA: PARSEL: 746-748		KORUMA DERECECİ:		ANITSAL 1 2 3 ÇEVRESEL 1 2 3	
ADI: KUSEYRİ SABUNHANESİ		YAPTIRAN:		YAPAN:		MİMARİ ÇAĞI:	
YAPIM TARİHİ:		KİTABE:		VAKFIYE:			
GENEL TANIM: Geleneksel Antakya mimarisinin özgün örneklerinden olan yapının bazı bölümleri değişikliğe uğramış olmakla birlikte yapıda özgün kullanım olan zeytinyağı üretimine devam edilmektedir.							
KORUNMUŞLUK DURUMU:	TAŞIYICI YAPI:	CEPHE DURUMU:	ÖRTÜ DURUMU:	İÇ YAPI DURUMU:	BEZEME DURUMU:	RUTUBET DURUMU:	
VAZİYET PLANI				FOTOĞRAF:			

TAŞINMAZA AIT TAPU KAYDI (Akrif Malikler için Detaylı - SBI var)

Zemin Tipi	: Ana Taşınmaz	Ada/Parsel	: 746
Zemin No	: 9562899	Yüzölçüm	: 1.334,00 m2
İl / İlçe	: HATAY/ANTAKYA	Ana Taş. Nitelik	: SABUNHANE
Kurum Adı	: Anukya TM		
Mahalle / Köy Adı	: 5.MINTIKA Mah.		
Mevki	:		
CHT / Sayfa No	: 8 / 746		
Kayıt Durum	: Akrif		

TAŞINMAZ ŞERH / BEYAN / İRTİFAK

SBI	Açıklama	Malik / Lehlar	Tarih - Yevmiye	Terkin Sebebi - Tarih - Yev
İrtifak	H: 759 747 748 749 750 PARSELLER ALEYHİNE KİŞİSULARI AKITMA H. (Başlama Tarih: 25/02/1930, Bitiş Tarih: 25/02/1930 - Sure-)		25/02/1930 - 590	--
İrtifak	M: 745 744 PARSELLER İLEHİNE KİŞİSULARI AKITMA H. (Başlama Tarih: 25/02/1930, Bitiş Tarih: 25/02/1930 - Sure-)		25/02/1930 - 590	--
Beyan	Koruması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığıdır.		15/04/2009 - 5293	--

MÜLKİYET BİLGİLERİ						
Sistem No	Malik	Elbirliği No	Hisse Pay/Payda	Metrekare	Edinme Sebebi - Tarih - Yev.	Terkin Sebebi - Tarih - Yev.
21505963	FATMA ELA KUSEYRİ / A. FATİN Kızı	15 / 160		125,06	İhtikal - 05/06/1975 - 2584-	- -
21505964	ESRA KUSEYRİ / A. FATİN Kızı	15 / 160		125,06	İhtikal - 05/06/1975 - 2584-	- -
21505966	HATİCE RANA KUSEYRİ / A. FATİN Kızı	3 / 160		25,01	Satış - 05/06/1975 - 2586-	- -
21505967	FATMA ELA KUSEYRİ / A. FATİN Kızı	3 / 160		25,01	Satış - 05/06/1975 - 2586-	- -
21505968	ESRA KUSEYRİ / A. FATİN Kızı	3 / 160		25,01	Satış - 05/06/1975 - 2586-	- -
21505977	HATİCE RANA SALİH / A. FATİN Kızı	37 / 160		308,49	Satış - 05/10/2006 - 8203-	- -
103873995	SİMİRAMİS KUSEYRİ / AHMET MİTHAT Kızı	1 / 4		333,50	Mahkeme Kararı ile Satış (Sula Gibi) + Birleş - 08/03/2010 - 5447-	- -
262604489	İHSAN FERİT KUSEYRİ / ŞAHABETTİN Oğlu	11 / 40		366,85	Birleş Fazla Olum Halinde İhtikal + Birleş - 05/03/2014 - 1035-	- -

Rapor Tarihi : Saat: 13.05.2014 15:29

Figure A.4. Archive document of Kuseyri Soap Factory

TAŞINMAZA AIT TAPU KAYDI (Aktif Malikler için Detaylı - ŞBİ var)			
Zemin Tipi	: Ana Taşınmaz	Ada/Parsel	: -/748
Zemin No	: 9568648	Yüzölçüm	: 40.00 m2
İl / İlçe	: HATAY/ANTAKYA	Ana Taş. Nitelik	: EV
Kurum Adı	: Antakya TM		
Mahalle / Köy Adı	: 5.MINTIKA Mah.		
Mevkii	:		
Cilt / Sayfa No	: 8 / 748		
Kayıt Durum	: Aktif		

TAŞINMAZ ŞERH / BEYAN / İRTİFAK

S/B/İ	Açıklama	Malik / Lehdar	Tarih - Yevmiye	Terkin Sebebi - Tarih - Yev
İrtifak	M: 746 PARSEL LEHİNE KİŞ SULARI AKITMA H. (Başlama Tarih: 25/02/1930, Bitiş Tarih: 25/02/1930 - Süre: -)		25/02/1930 - 539	--
İrtifak	H: 755 PARSEL ALEYHİNE KUYUDAN SU ALMAK H. (Başlama Tarih: 25/02/1930, Bitiş Tarih: 25/02/1930 - Süre: -)		25/02/1930 - 539	--
Beyan	Korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığıdır.		15/04/2009 - 5293	--

MÜLKİYET BİLGİLERİ					
Sistem No	Malik	Elbirliği No	Hisse Pay/Payda	Metreler	Edinme Sebebi - Tarih - Yev.
239569662	SEMİRAMİS KUSEYRİ : AHMET MUTHAT Kızı	24778731	TAM	3.75	Satış Suretiyle Pay Temlikli - 28/05/2013 - - -11809-
239569664	ESRA KALAYCIOĞLU : A.FATİN Kızı	24778731	"	3.13	Satış Suretiyle Pay Temlikli - 28/05/2013 - - -11809-
239569665	M.CAVİT KUSEYRİ : ŞAHABETTİN Oğlu	24778731	"	5.00	Satış Suretiyle Pay Temlikli - 28/05/2013 - - -11809-
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239569667	HATİCE RANA SALİH : A. FATİN Kızı	24778731	"	23.13	Satış Suretiyle Pay Temlikli + Birleş. - - - 28/05/2013 - 11809-

Raporlayan: tk41108
İsmail TURAN
Kaydına Uygundur.
13.05.2014

Figure A.5. Archive document of Kuseyri Soap Factory

APPENDIX B

MEASURED DRAWING

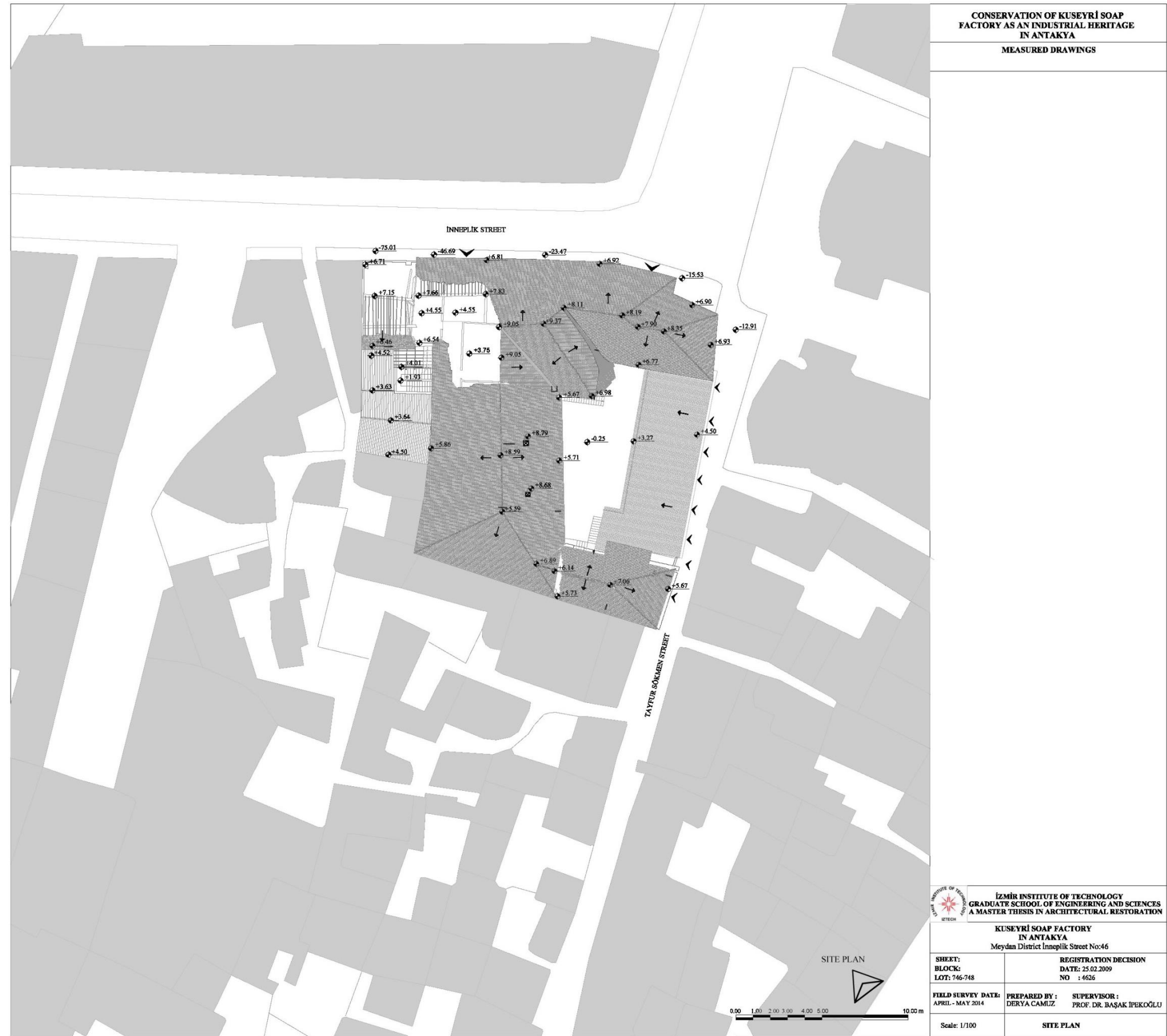


Figure B.1. Measured drawing – Site Plan



Figure B.2. Measured drawing – Roof Plan



Figure B.4. Measured drawing – First Floor Plan

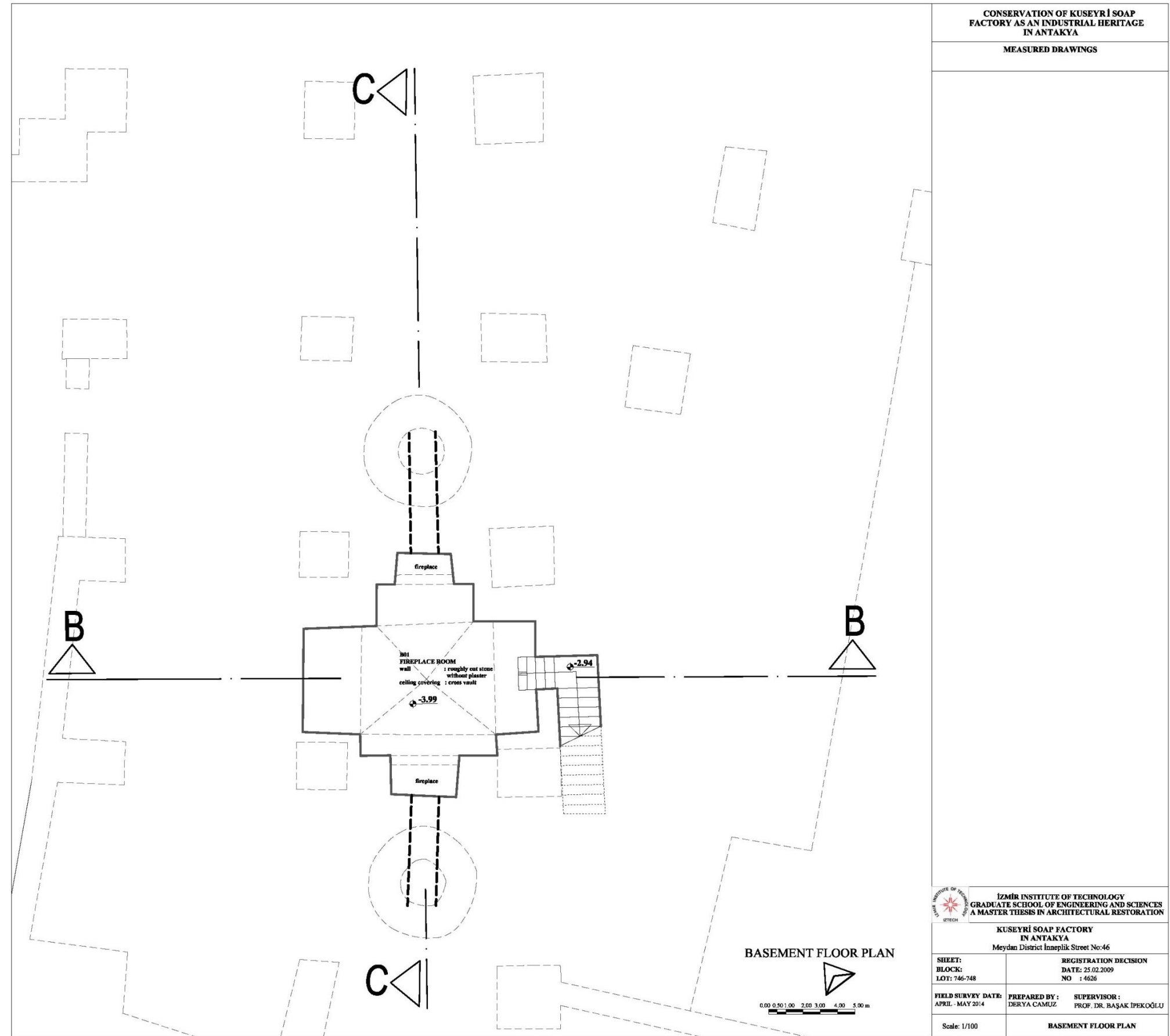


Figure B.5. Measured drawings – Basement Floor Plan

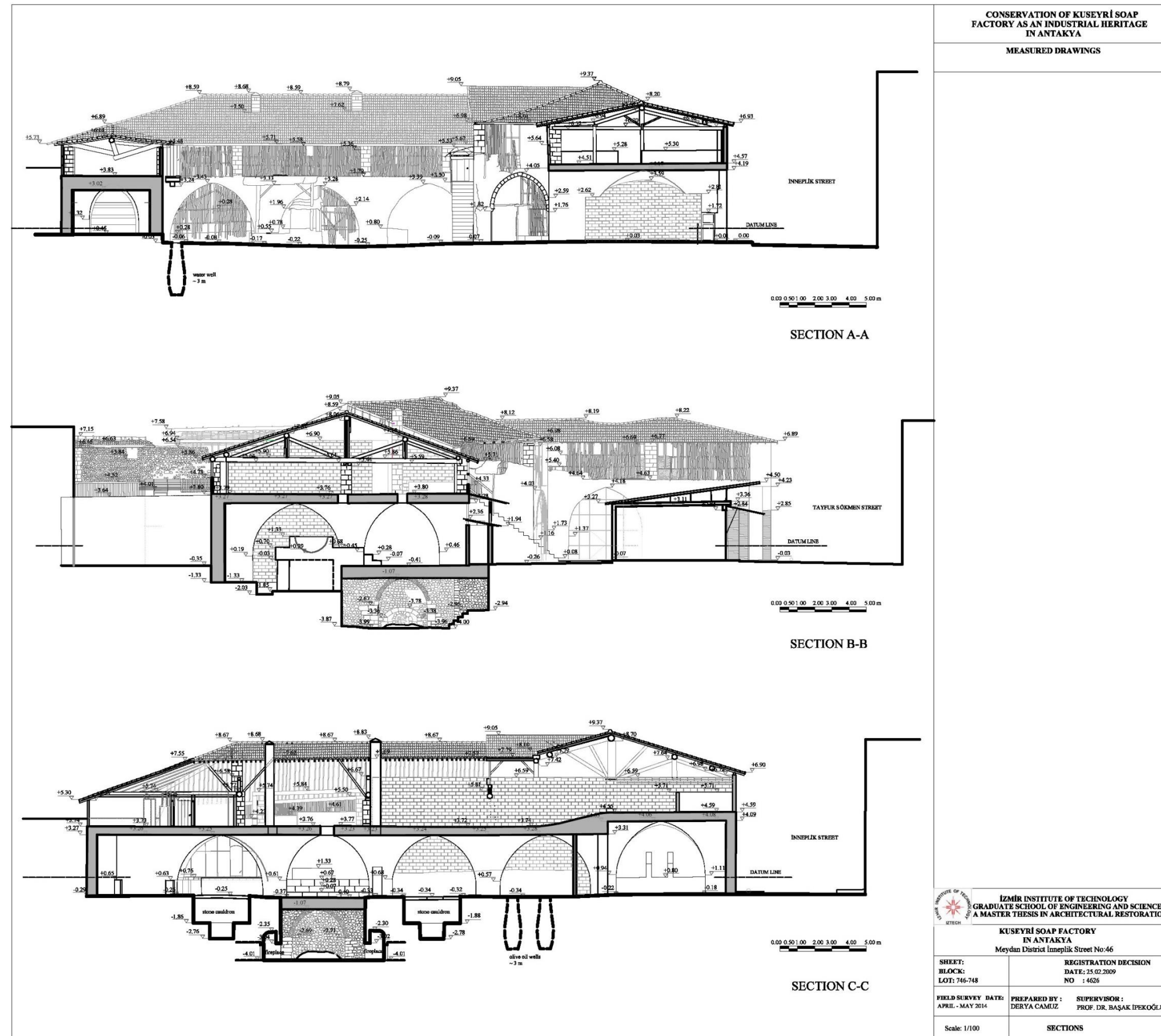
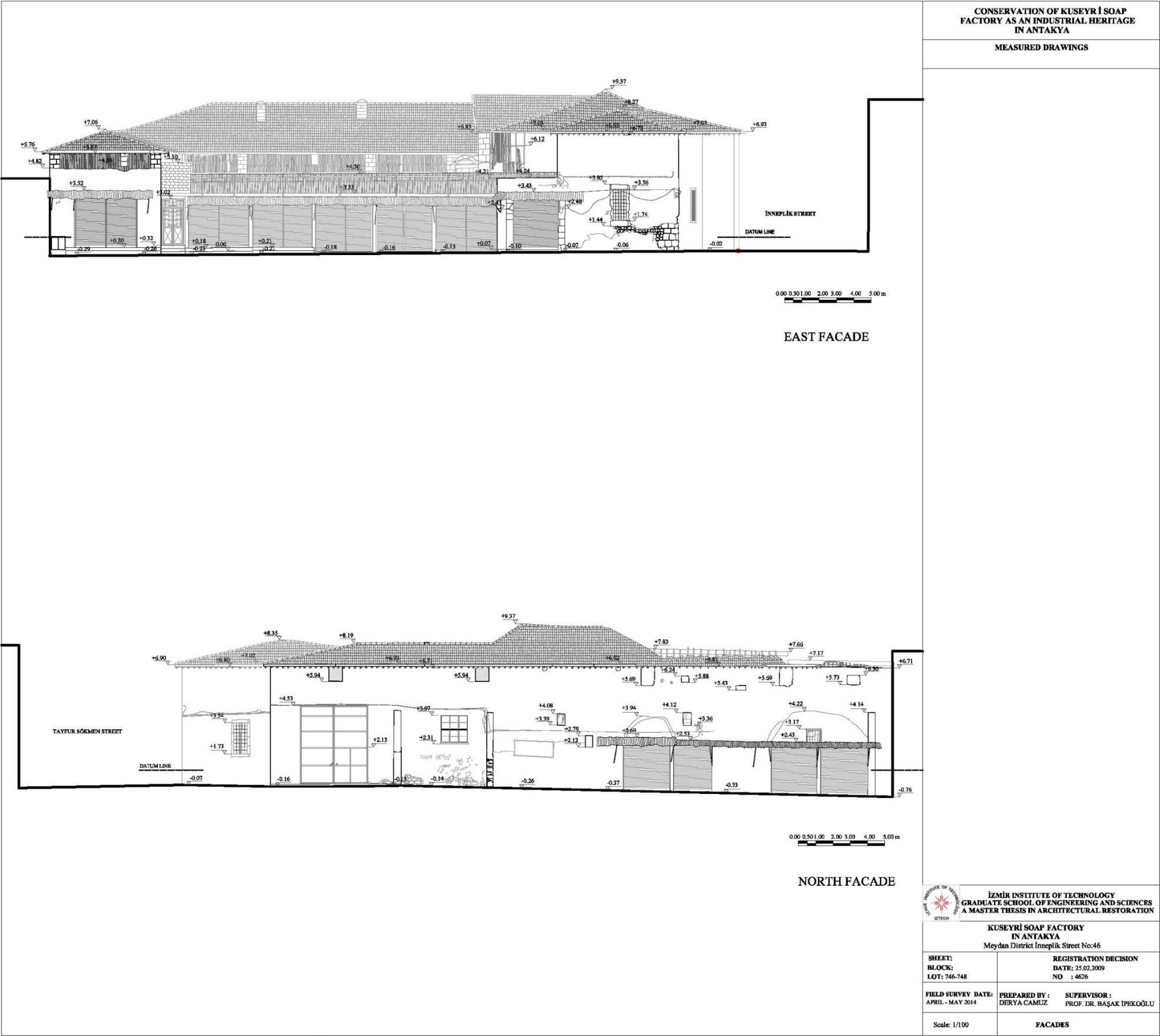
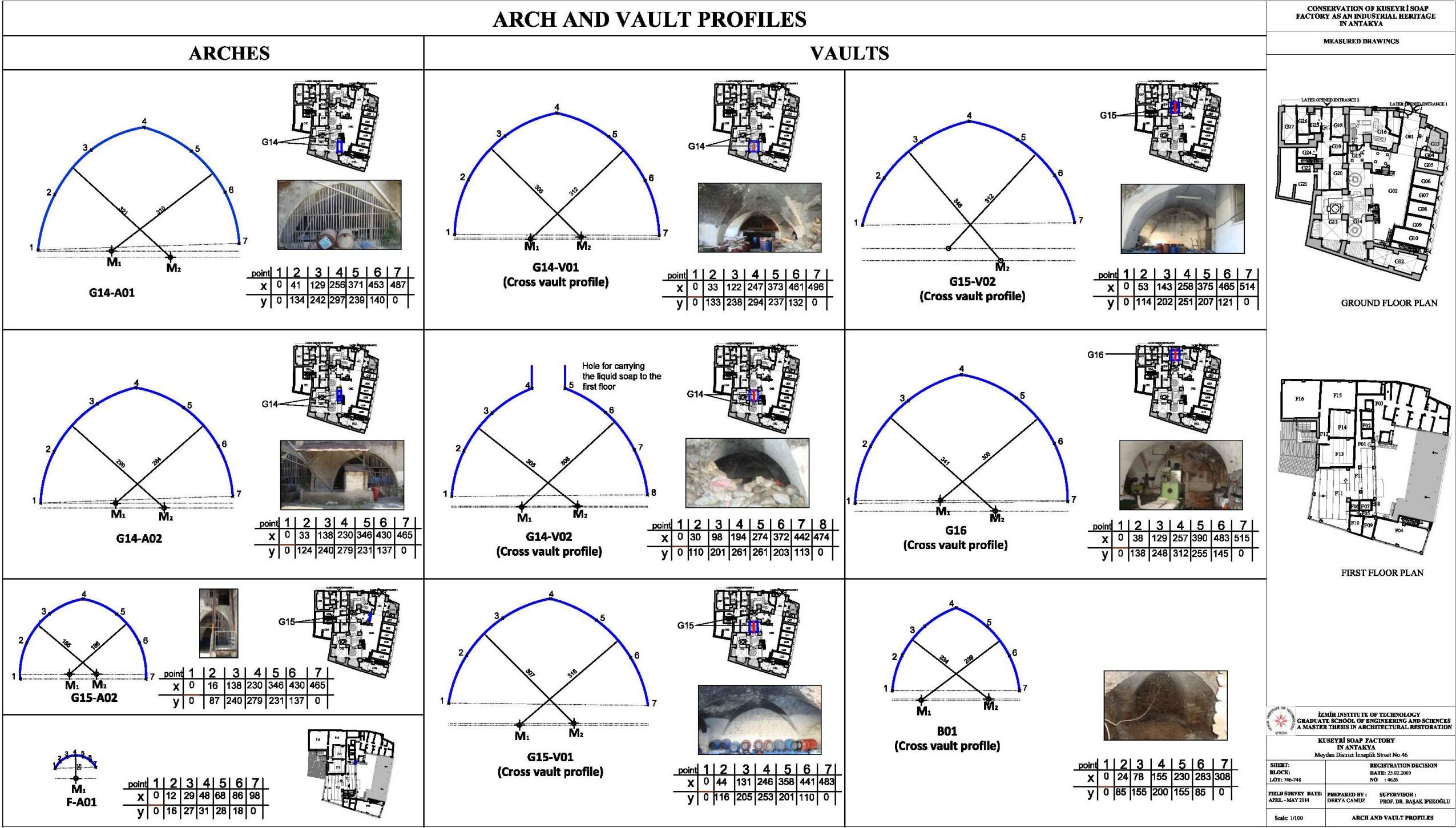
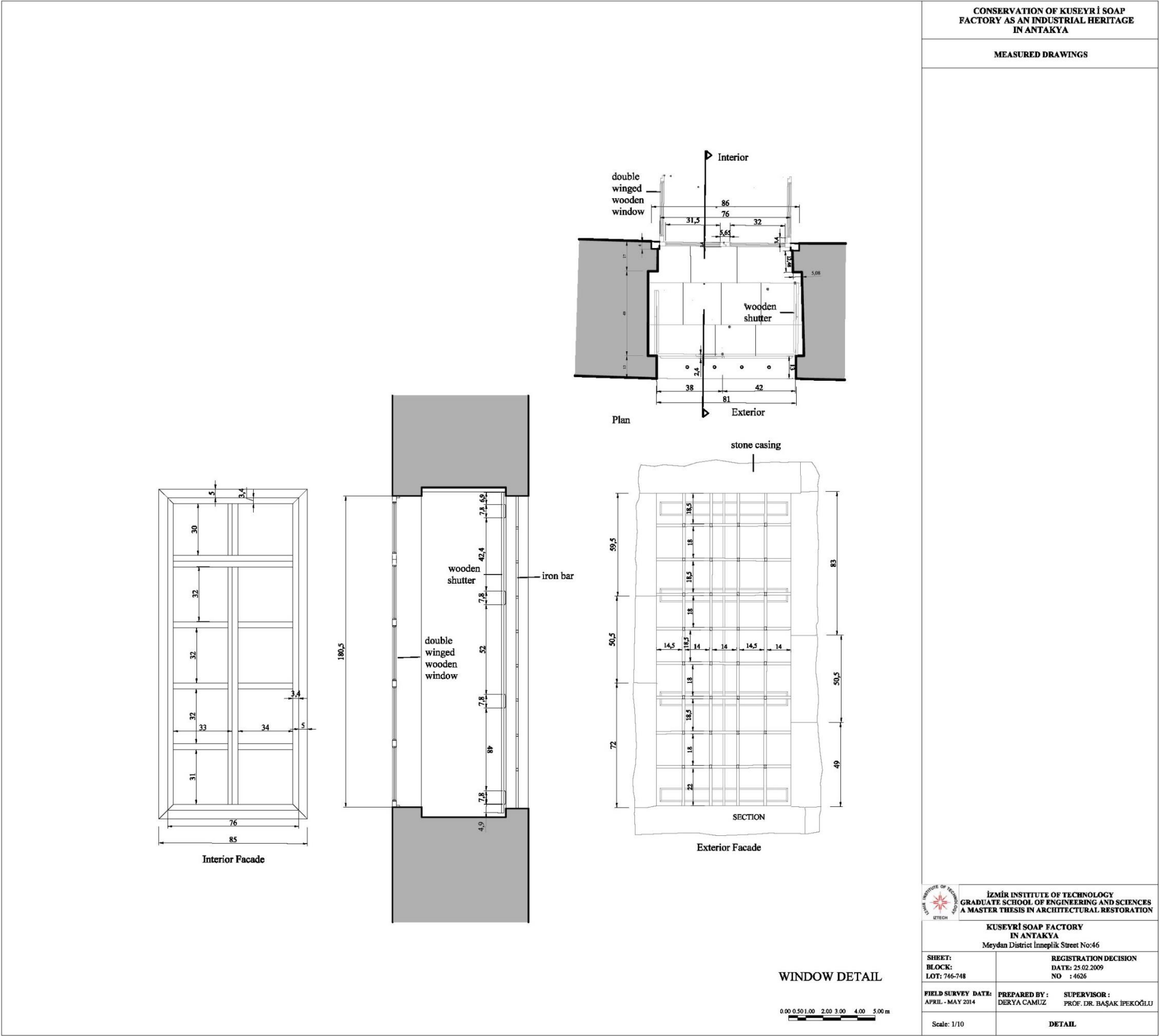


Figure B.6. Measured drawing - Section A-A, Section B-B, Section C-C







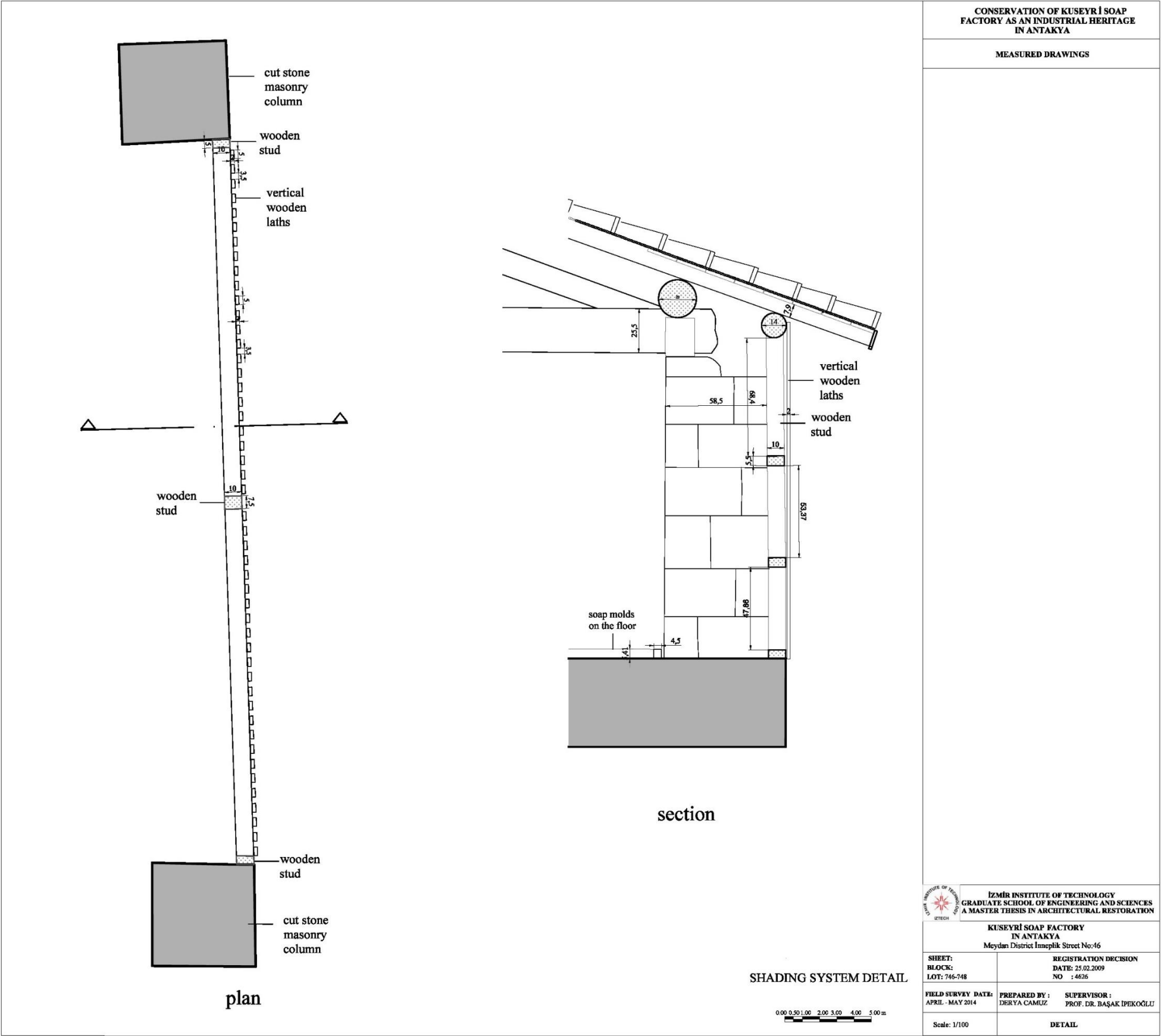


Figure B.10. Measured drawing – Detail of the Vertical Wooden screen

APPENDIX C

ANALYTICAL DRAWINGS

C.1. Construction Technique and Material Usage

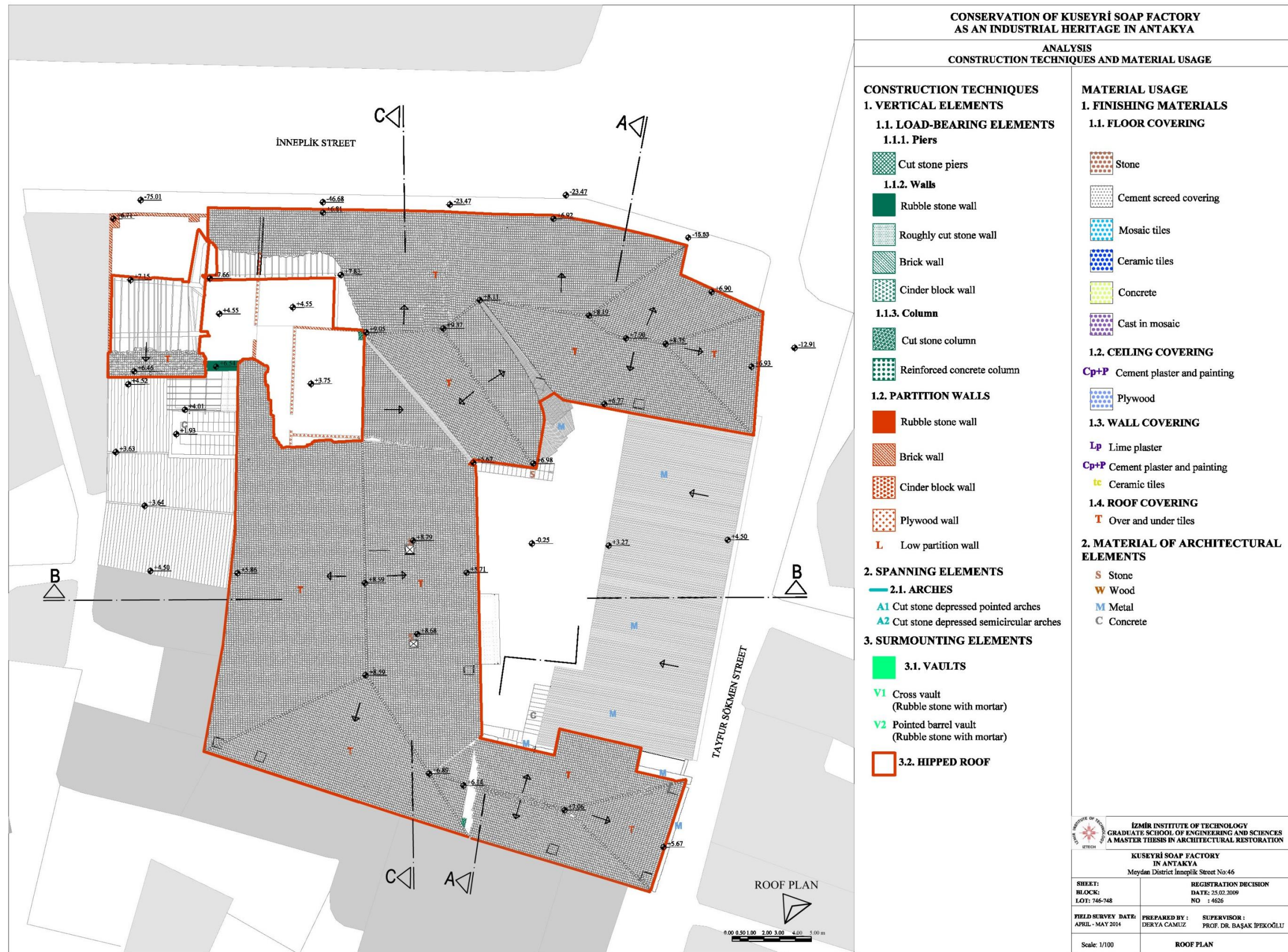
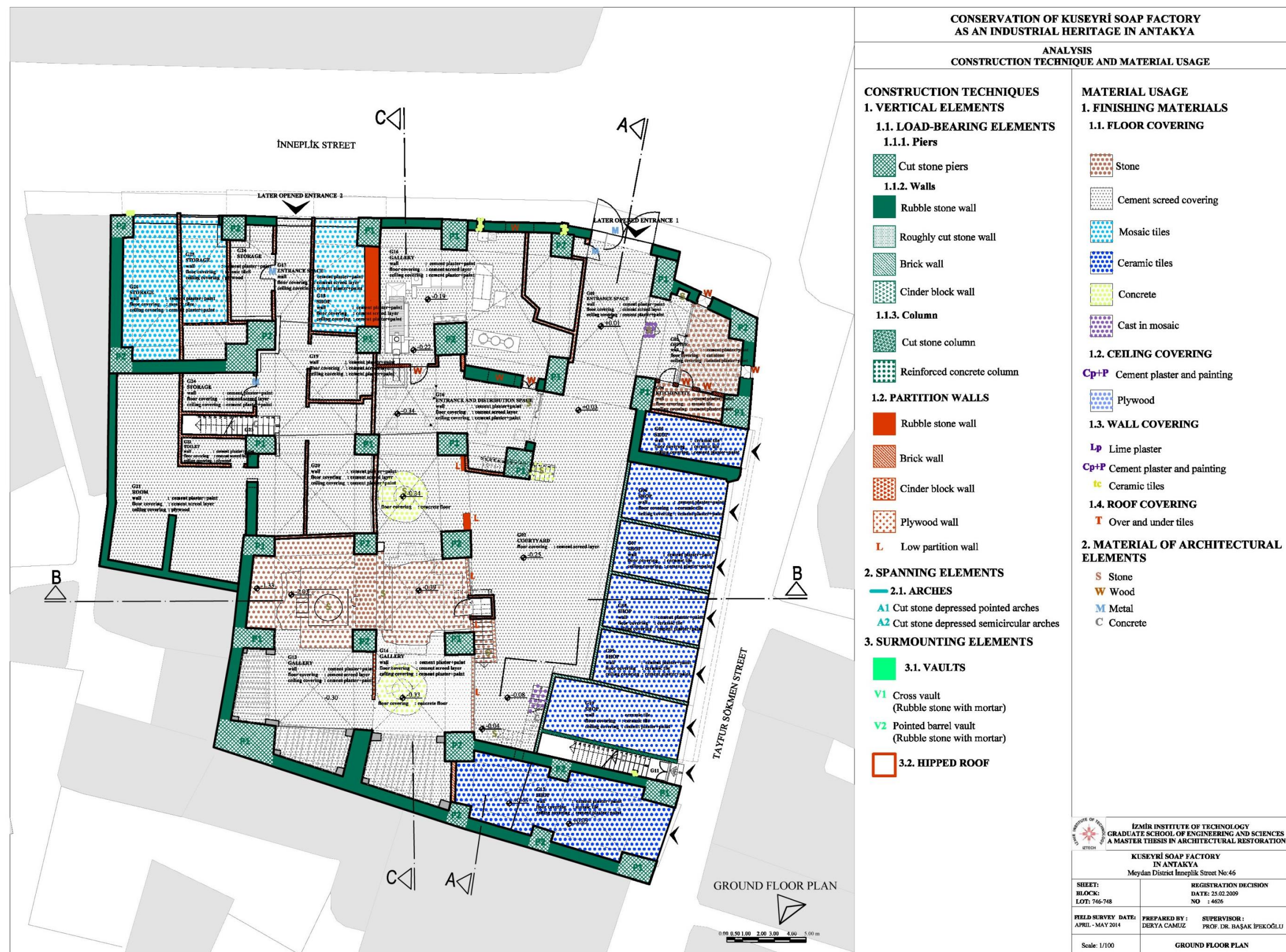


Figure C.1.1. Construction technique and material usage – Roof Plan



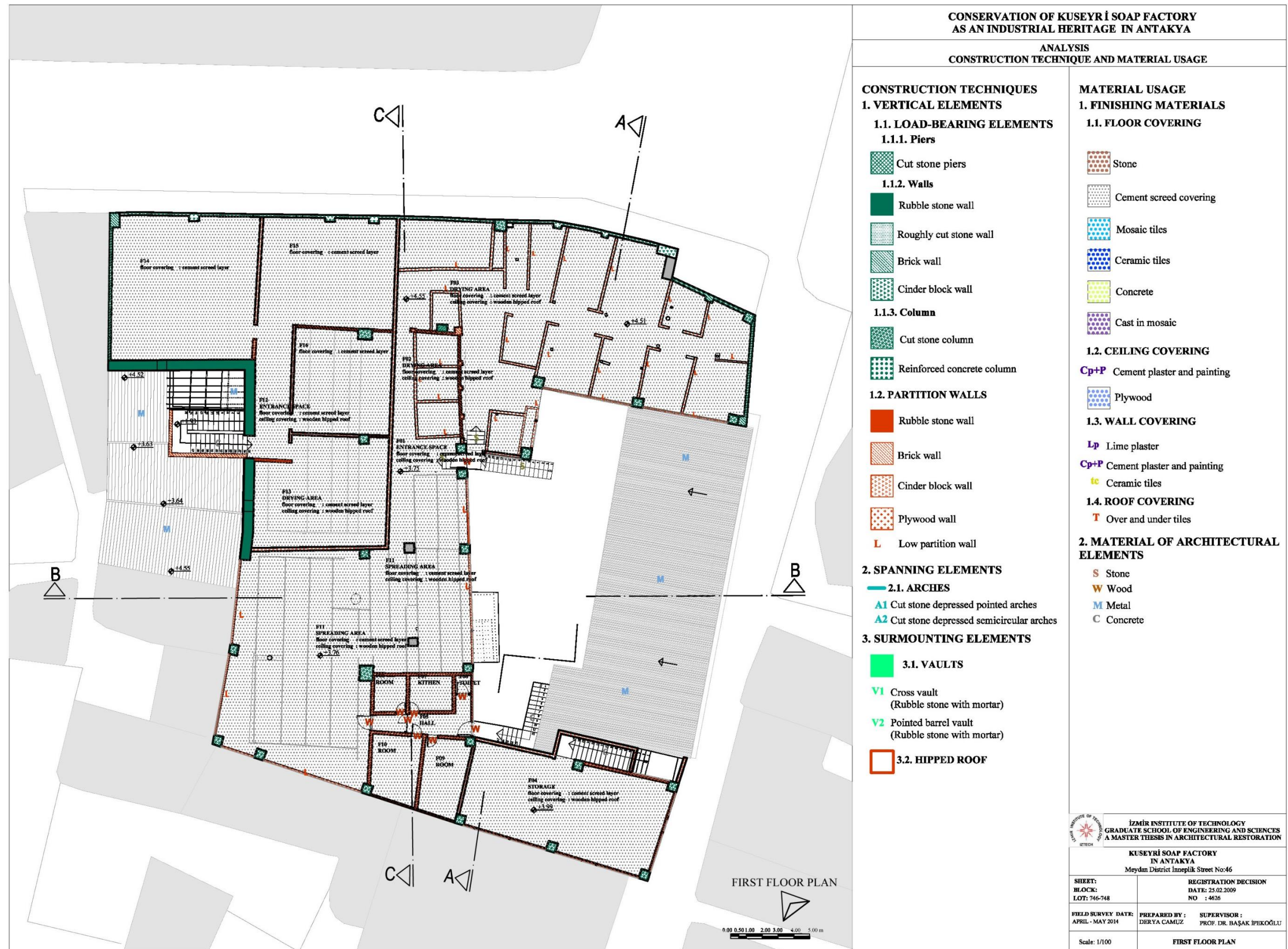
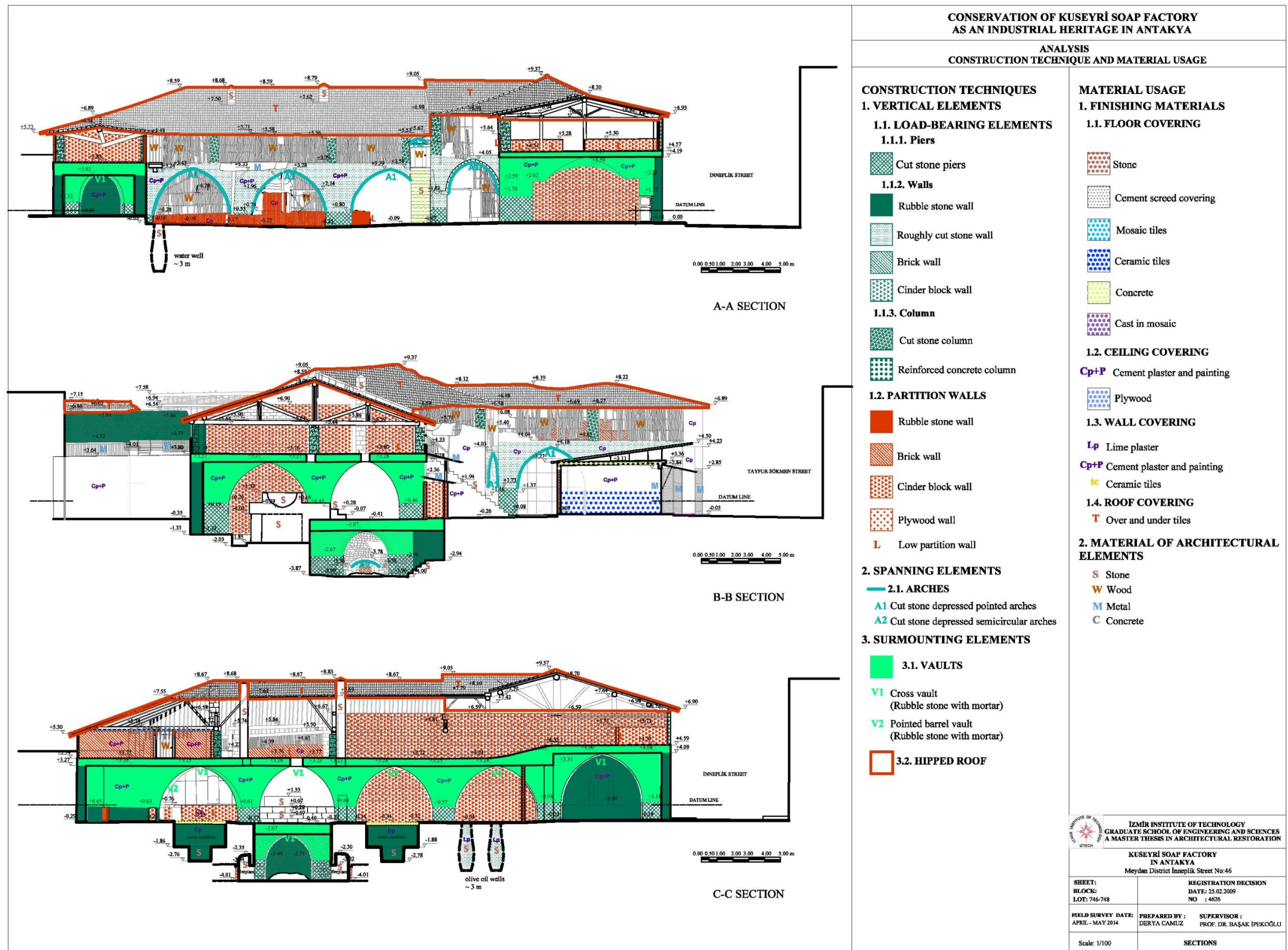
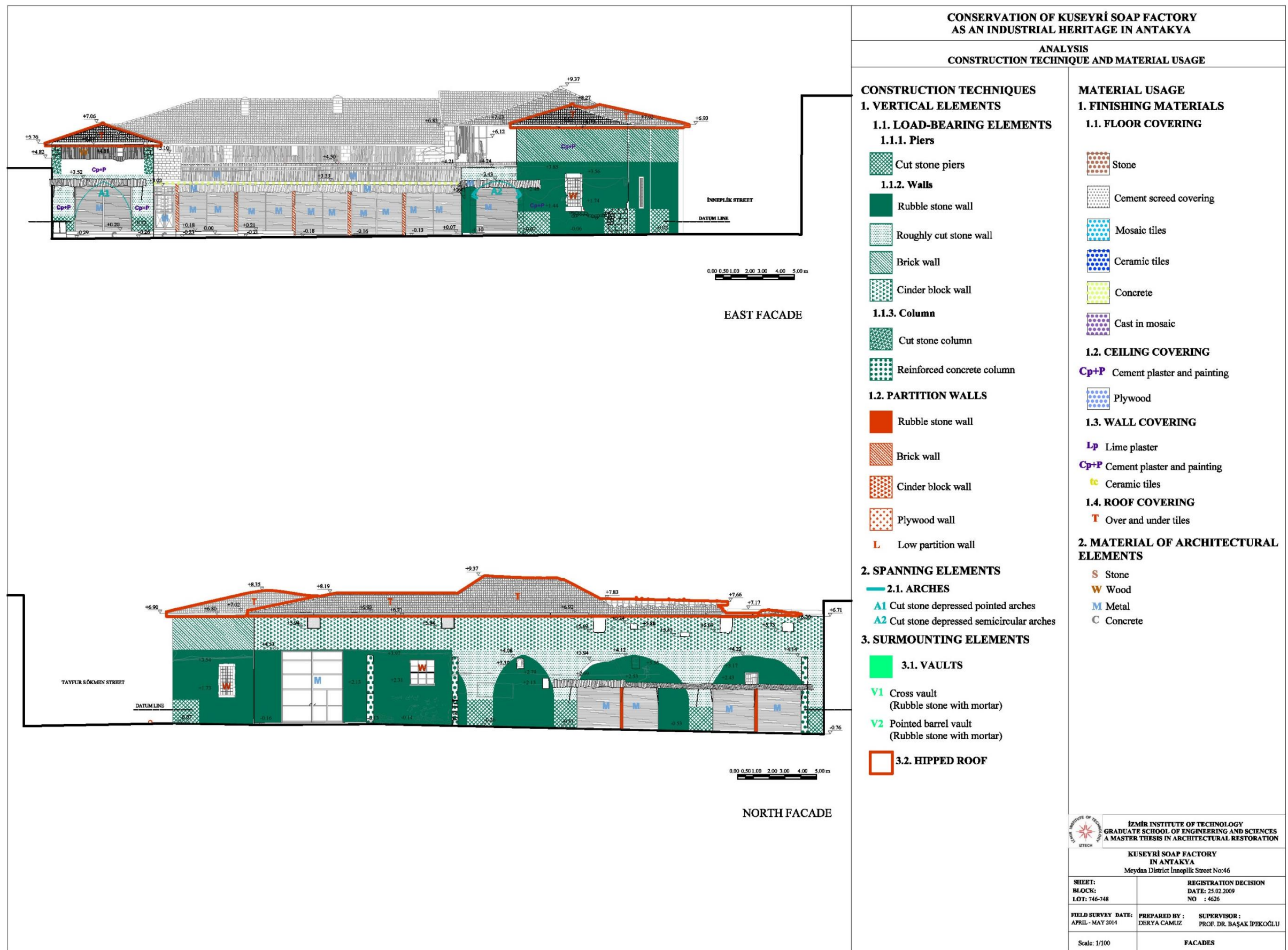


Figure C.1.3. Construction technique and material usage – First Floor Plan





C.2. Spatial Characteristics and Architectural Elements

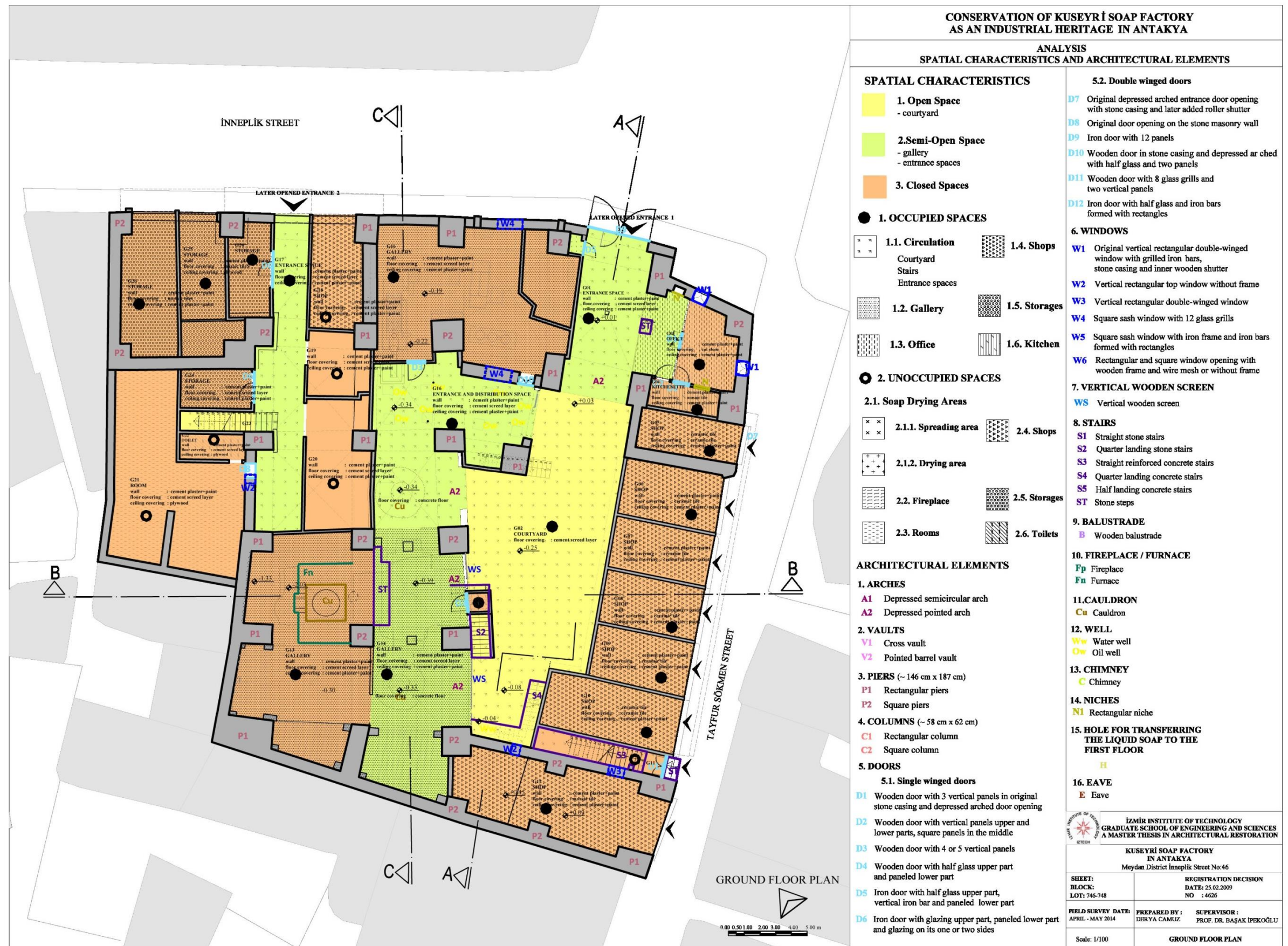
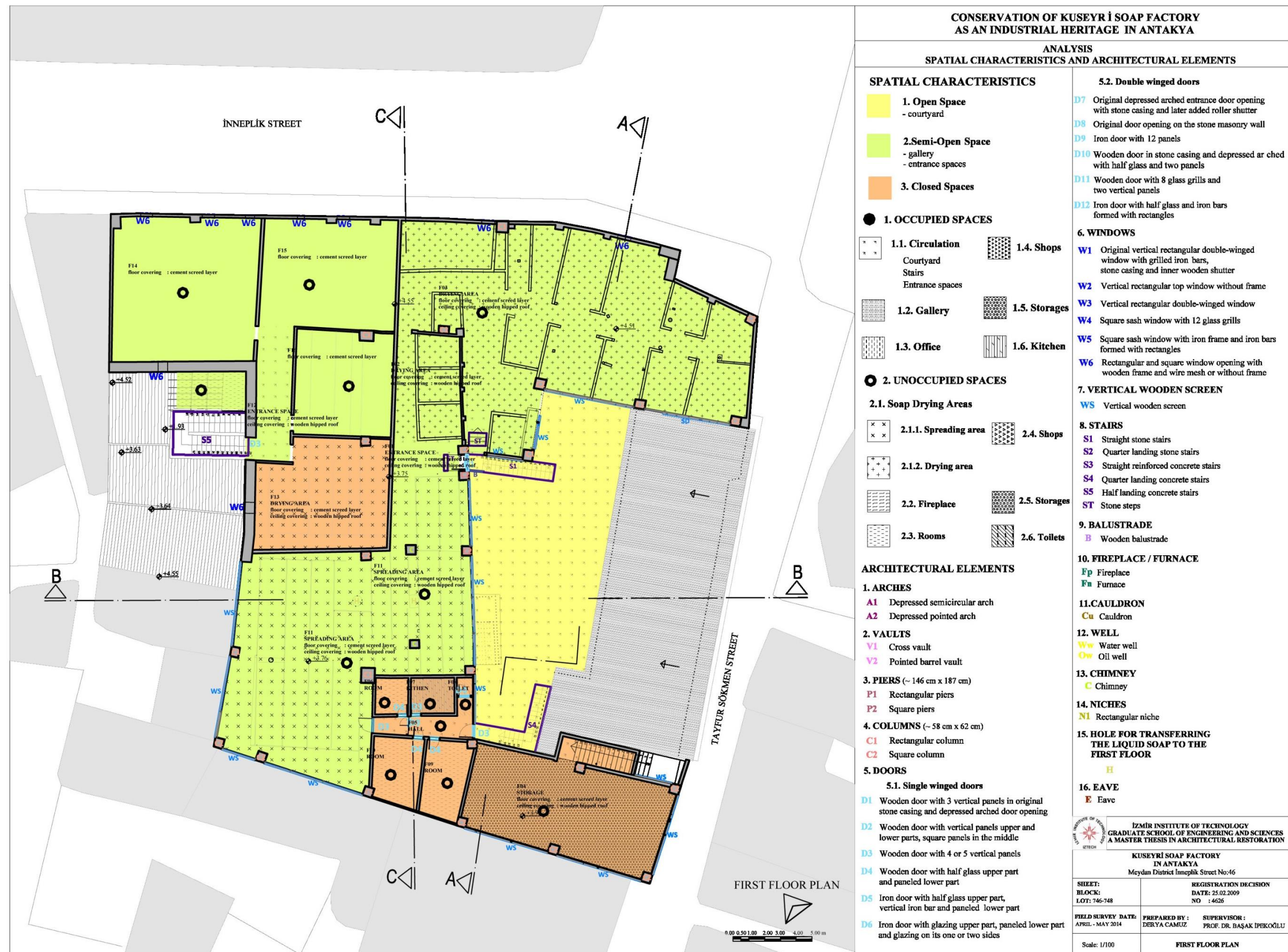
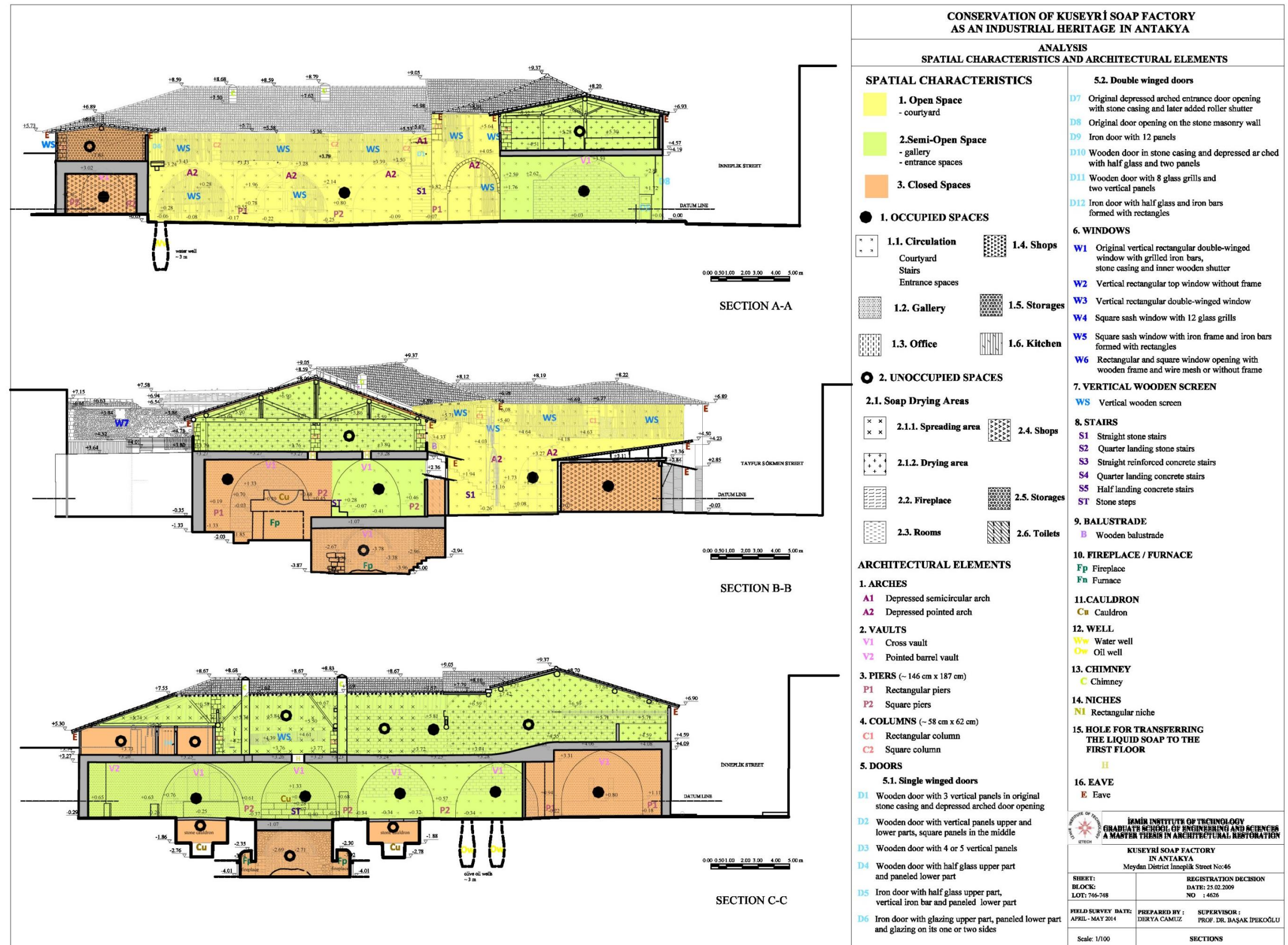


Figure C.2.1. Spatial characteristics and architectural elements – Ground Floor Plan





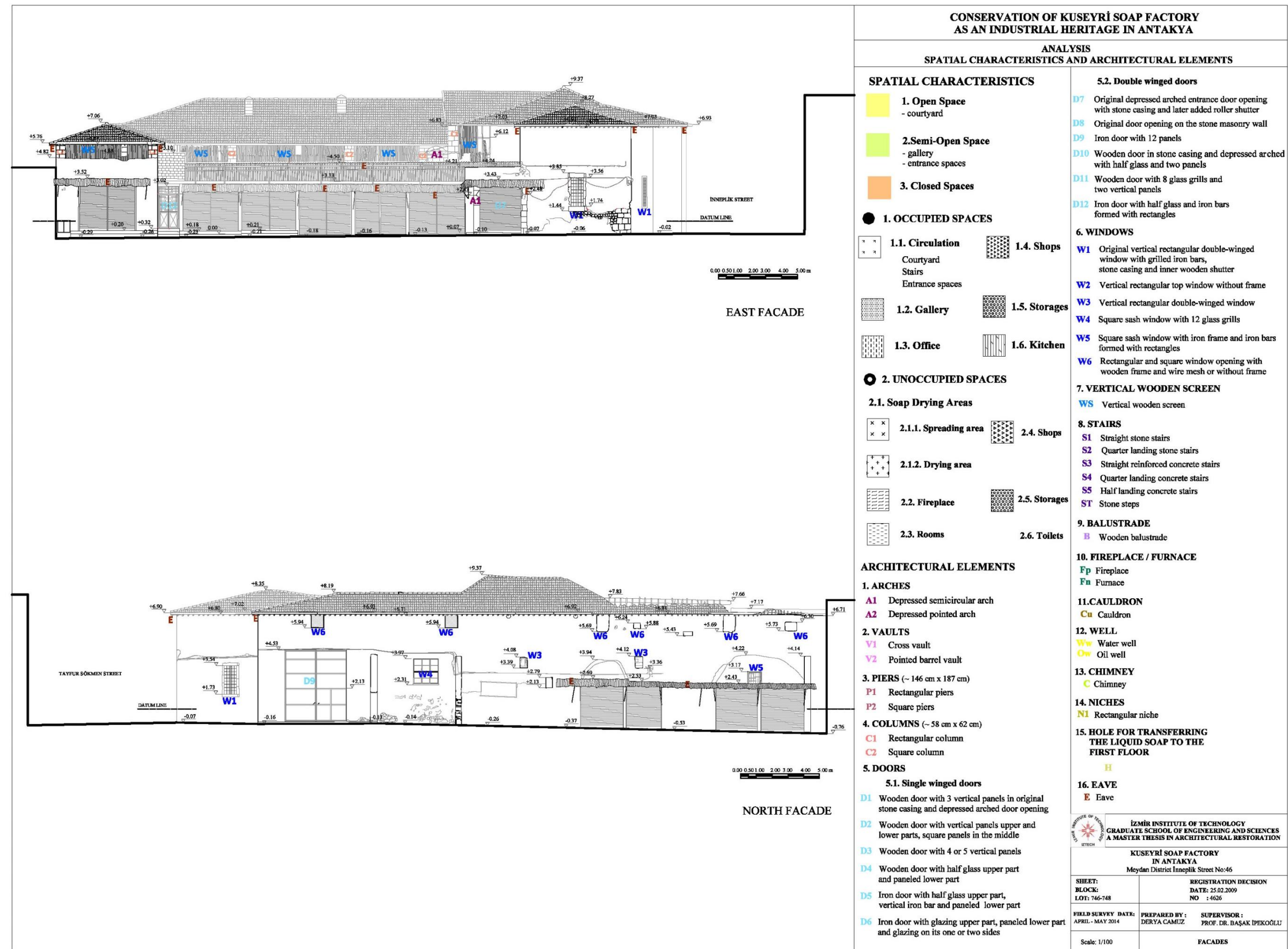


Figure C.2.4. Spatial characteristics and architectural elements – East Facade and North Facade

C. 3. Originality

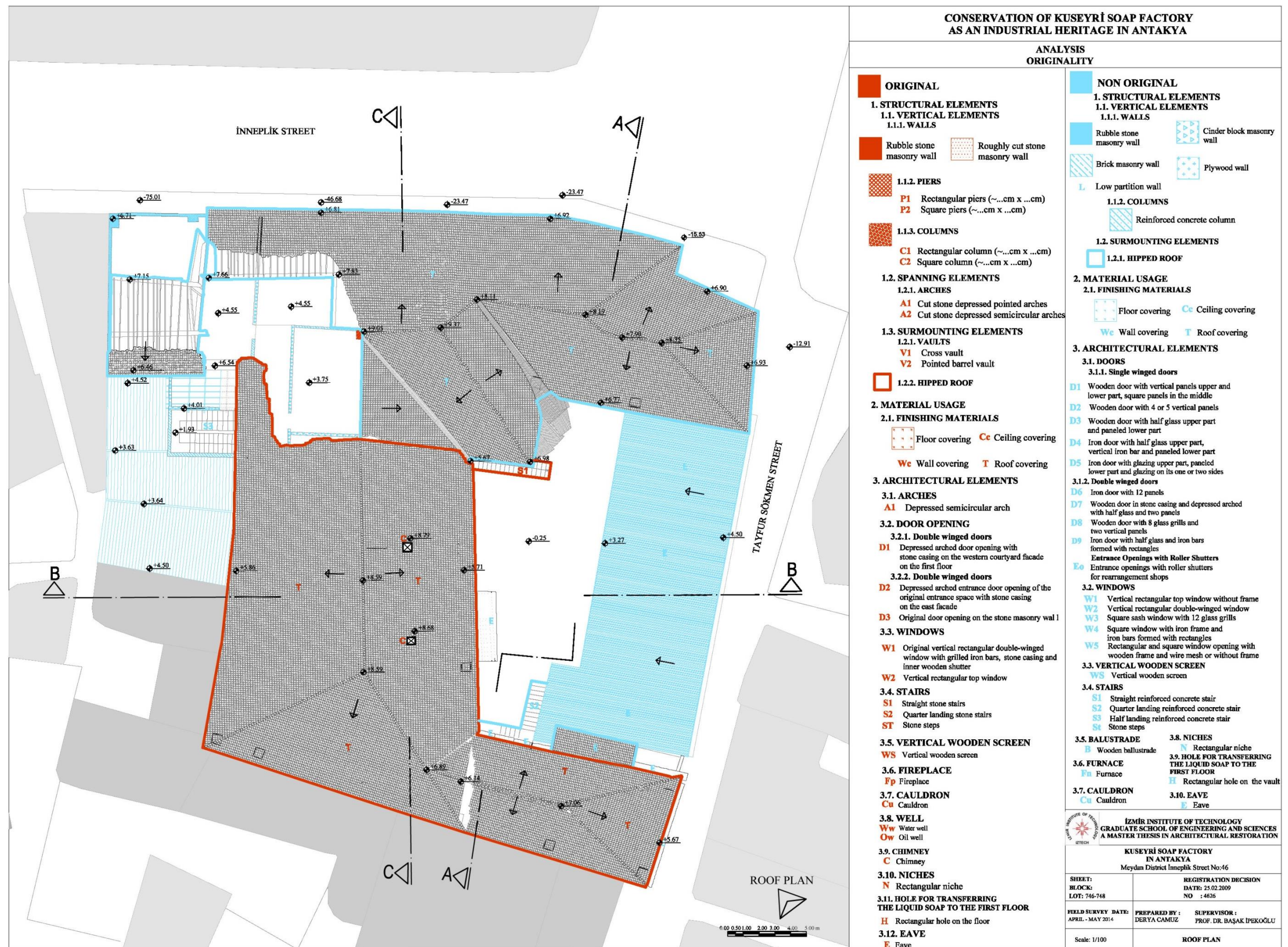


Figure C.3.1. Originality – Roof Plan

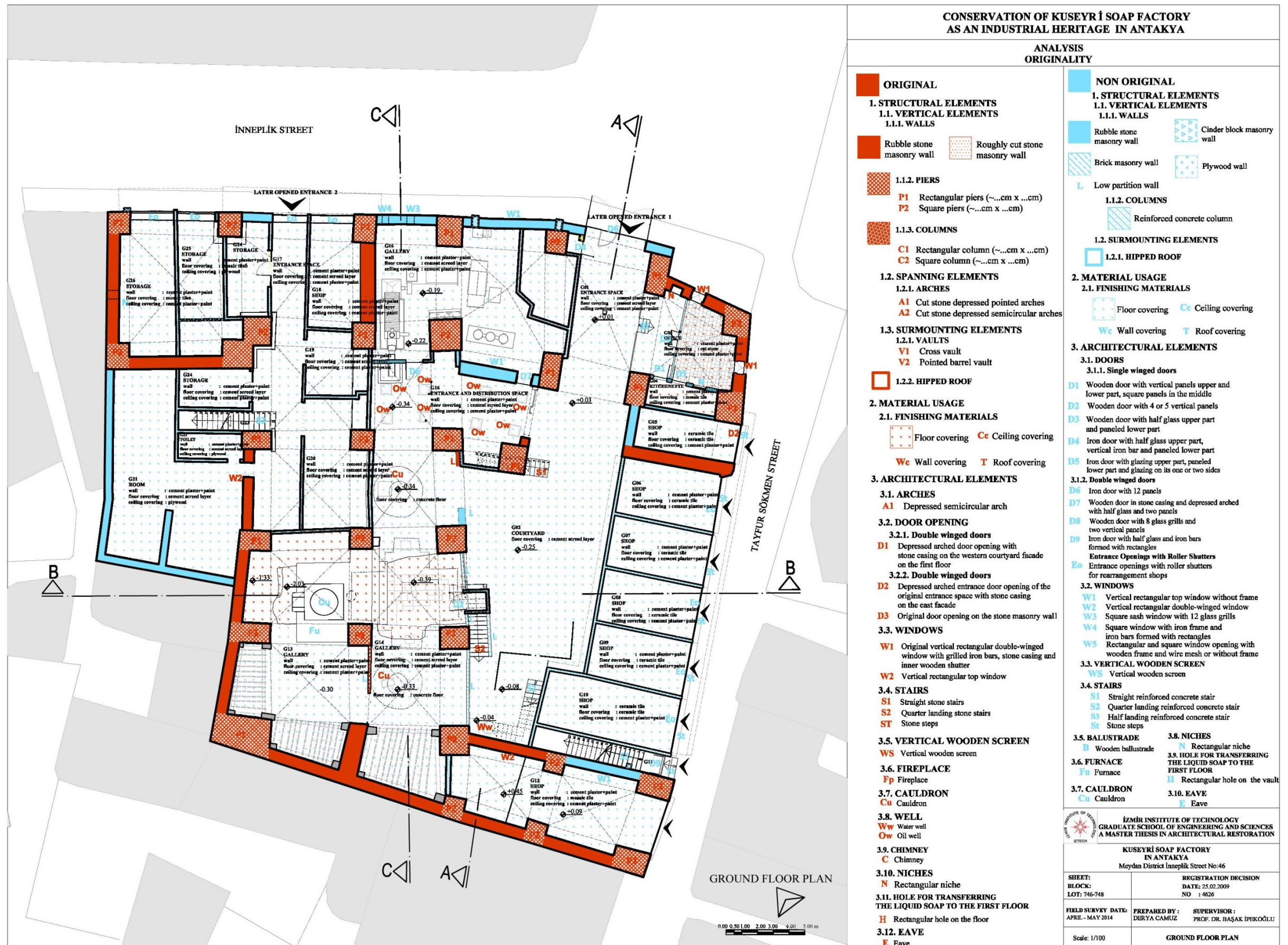


Figure C.3.2. Originality – Ground Floor Plan

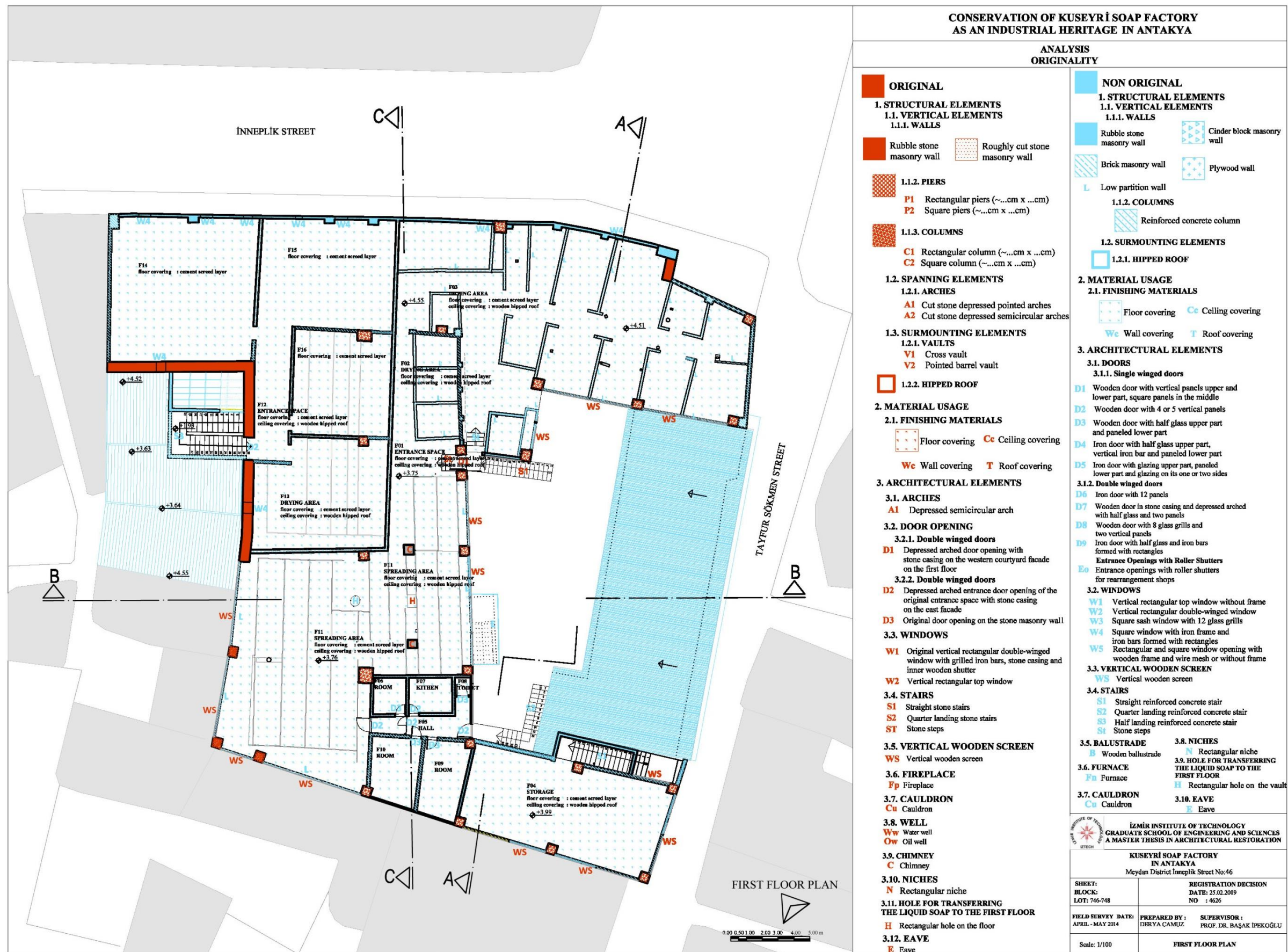


Figure C.3.3. Originality – First Floor Plan

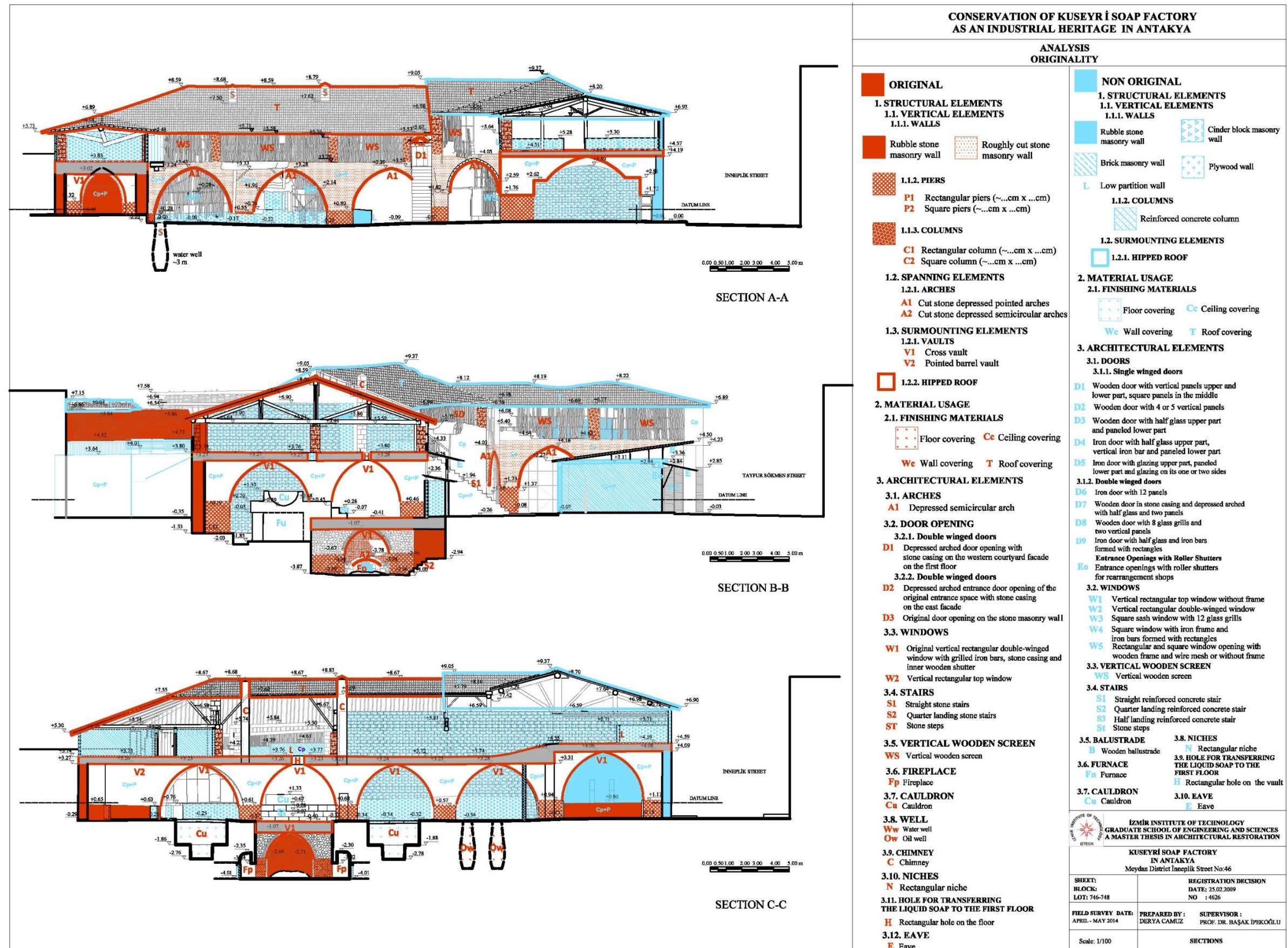


Figure C.3.4. Originality – Section A-A, Section B-B and Section C-C

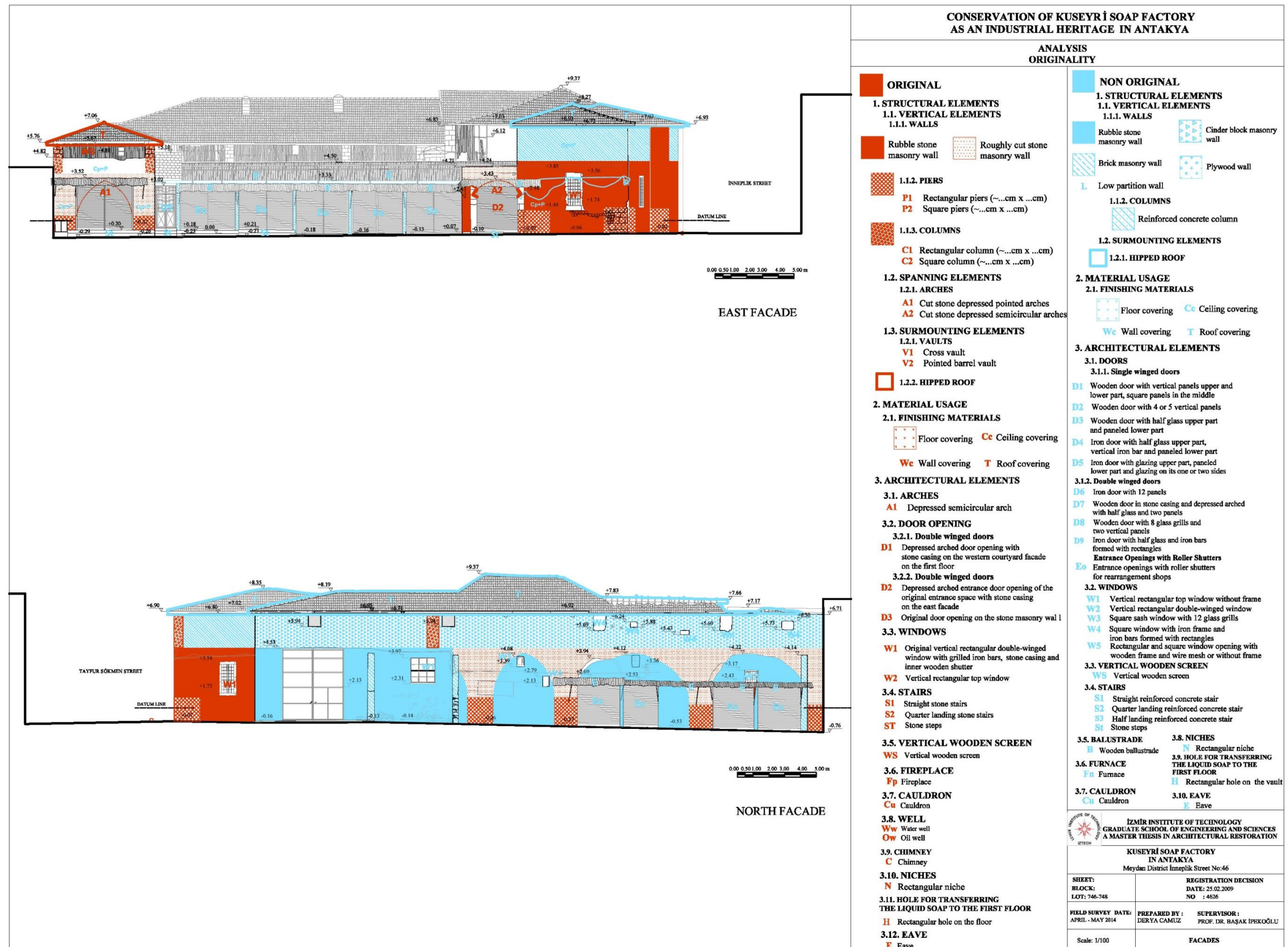


Figure C.3.5. Originality - East Facade and North Facade

C.4. Alteration

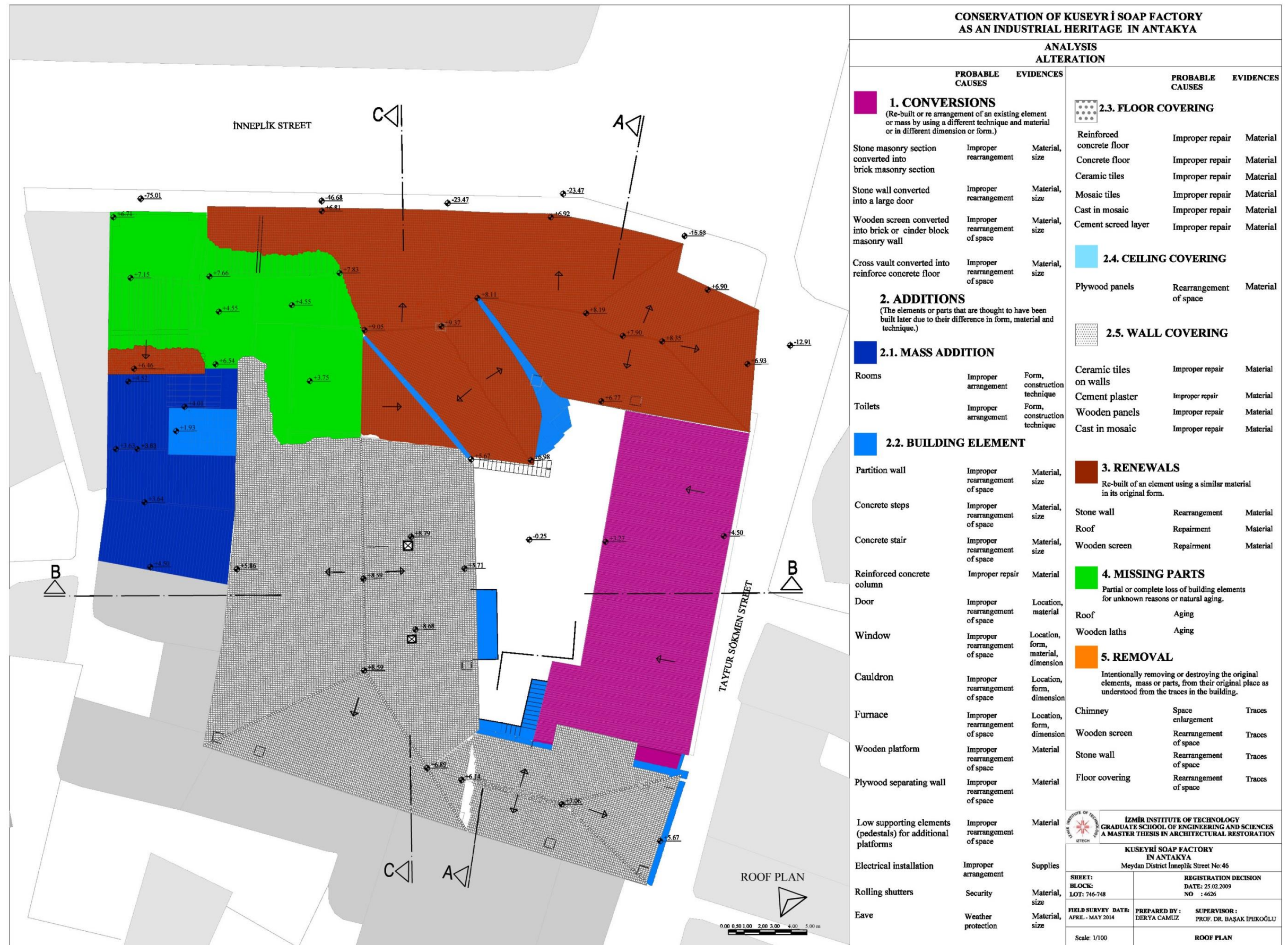
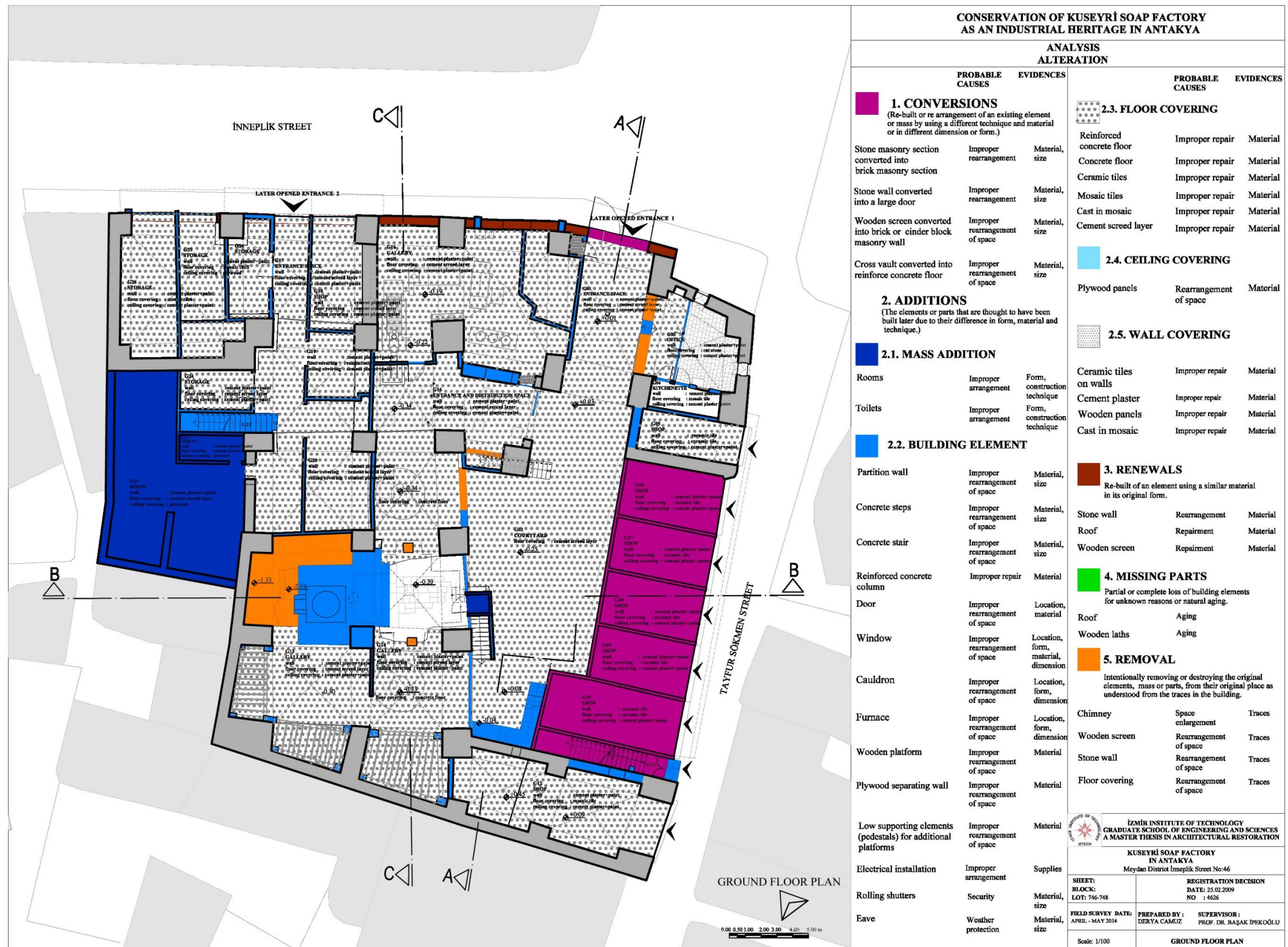
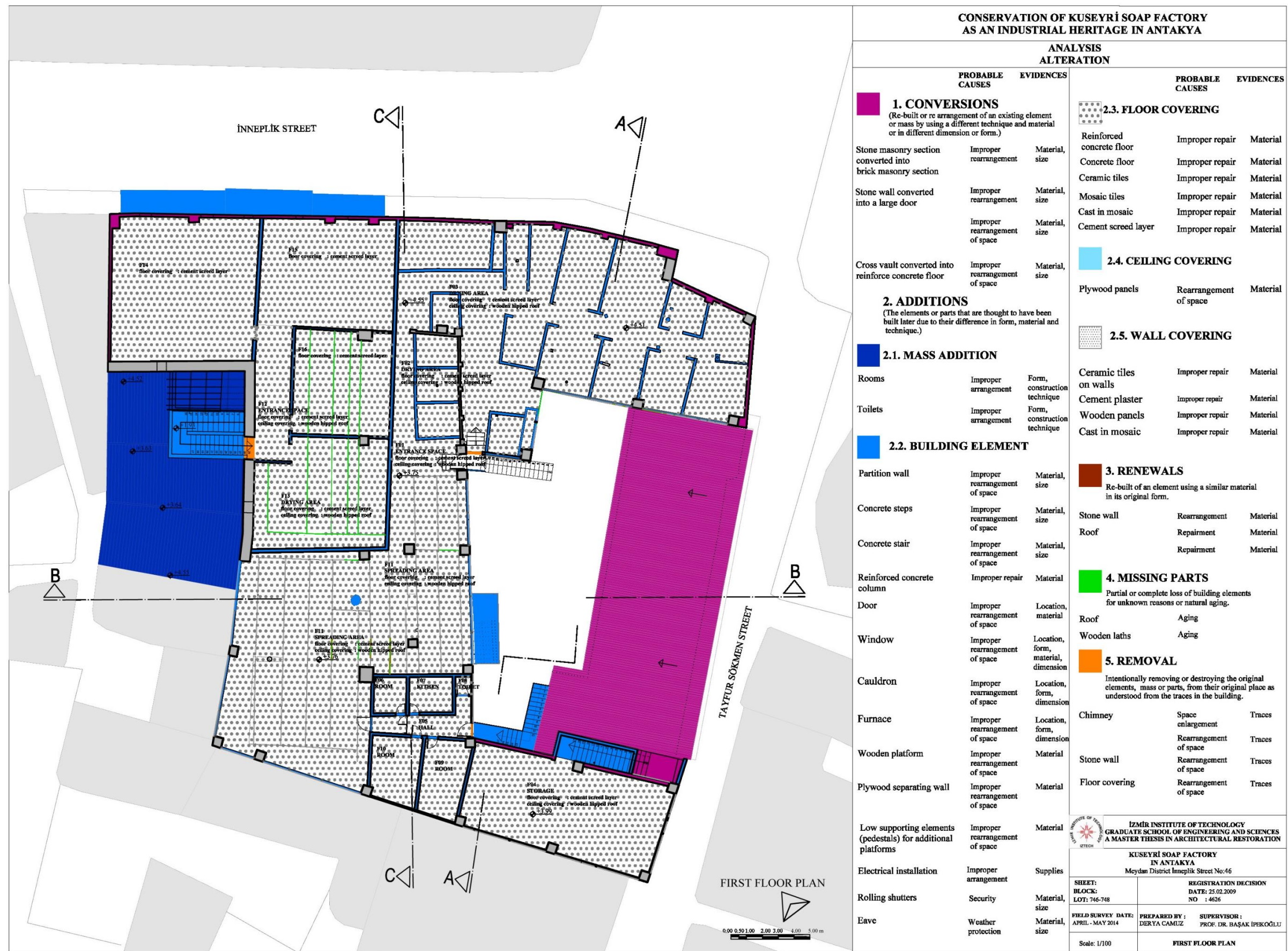


Figure C.4.1. Alteration – Roof Plan





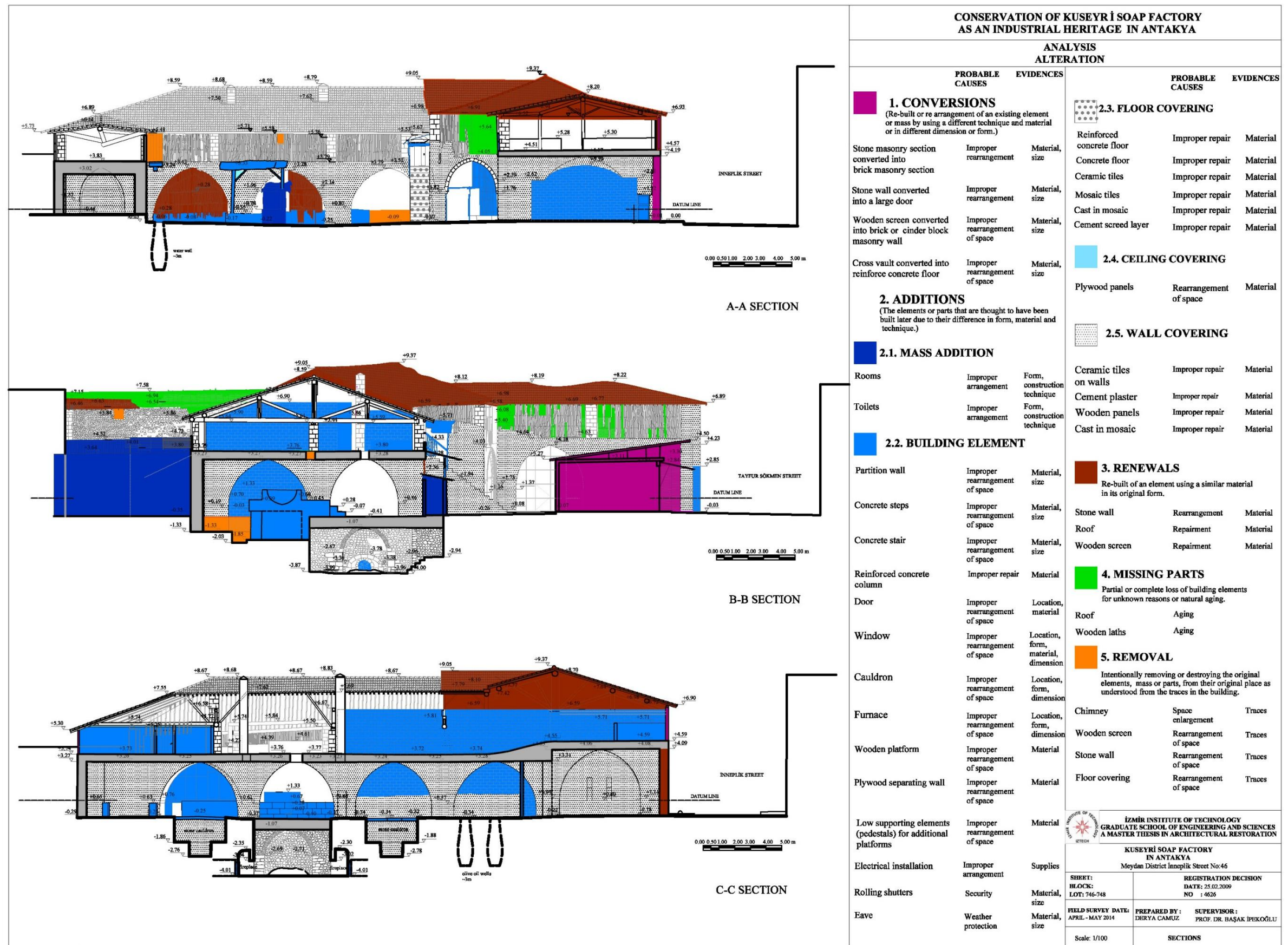


Figure C.4.4. Alteration – Section A-A, Section B-B and Section C-C

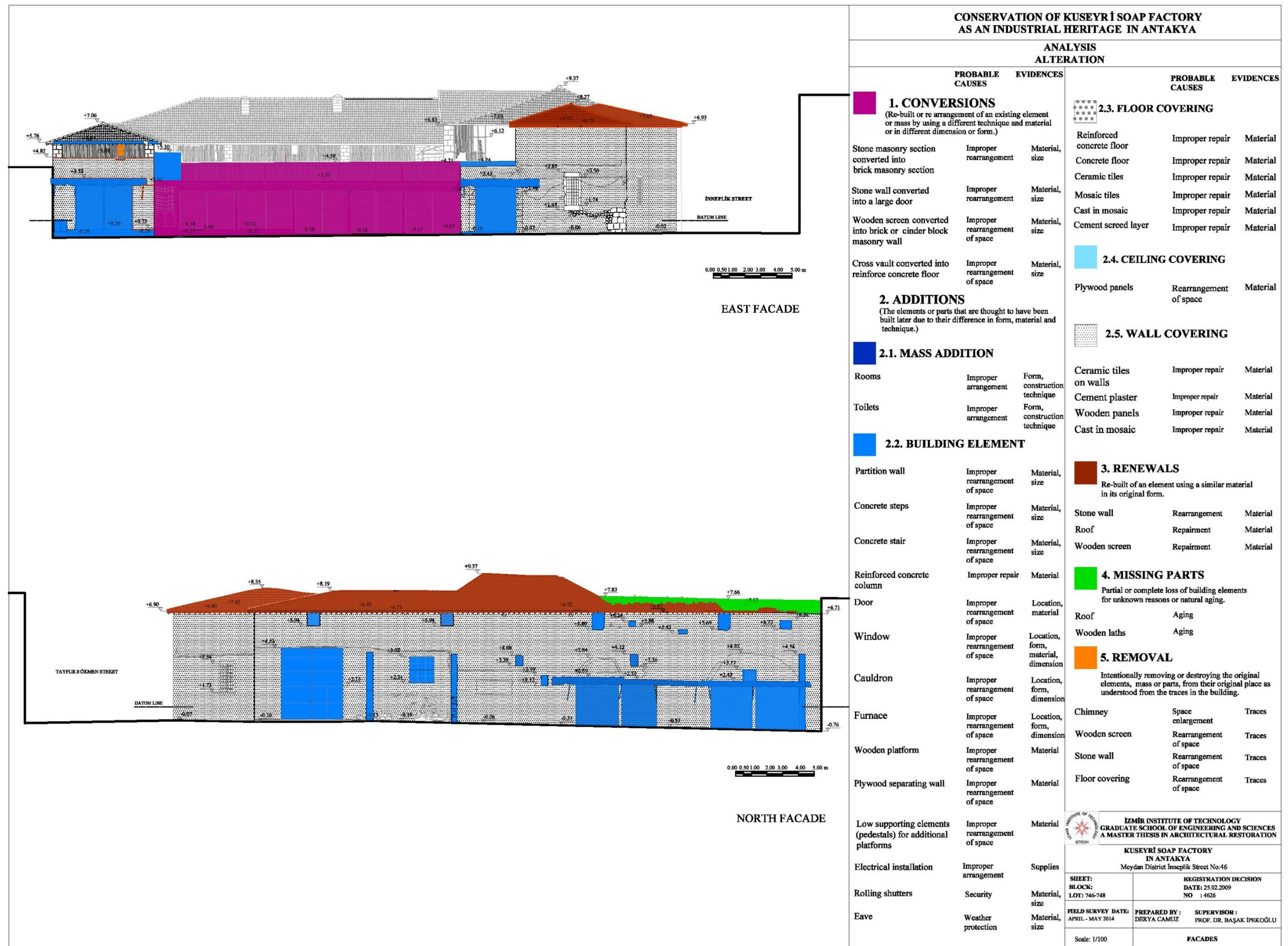


Figure C.4.5.Alteration - East Facade and North Facade

C.5. Structural Failures and Material Deteriorations

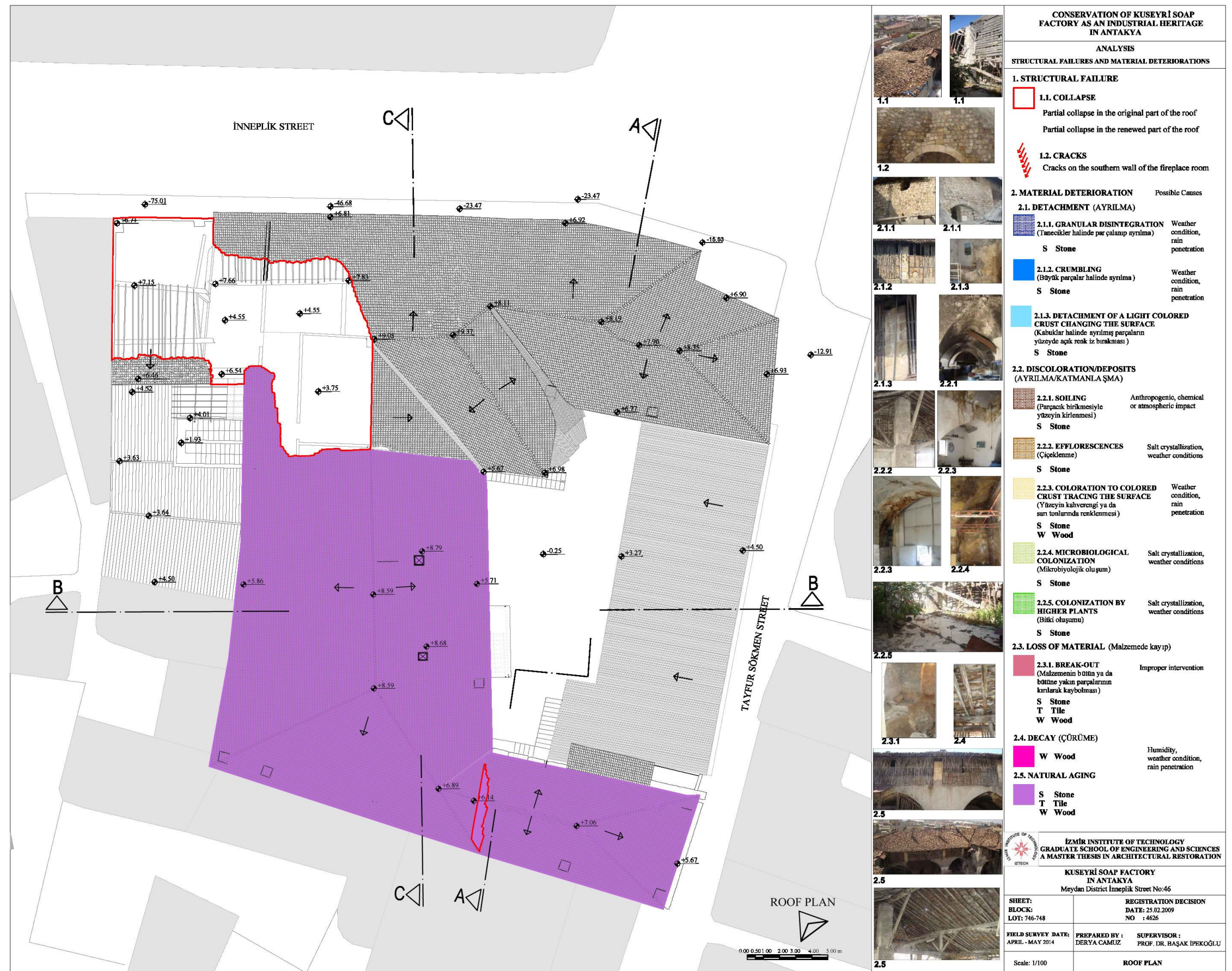


Figure C.5.1. Structural failures and material deteriorations – Roof Plan



Figure C.5.2. Structural failures and material deteriorations – Ground Floor Plan

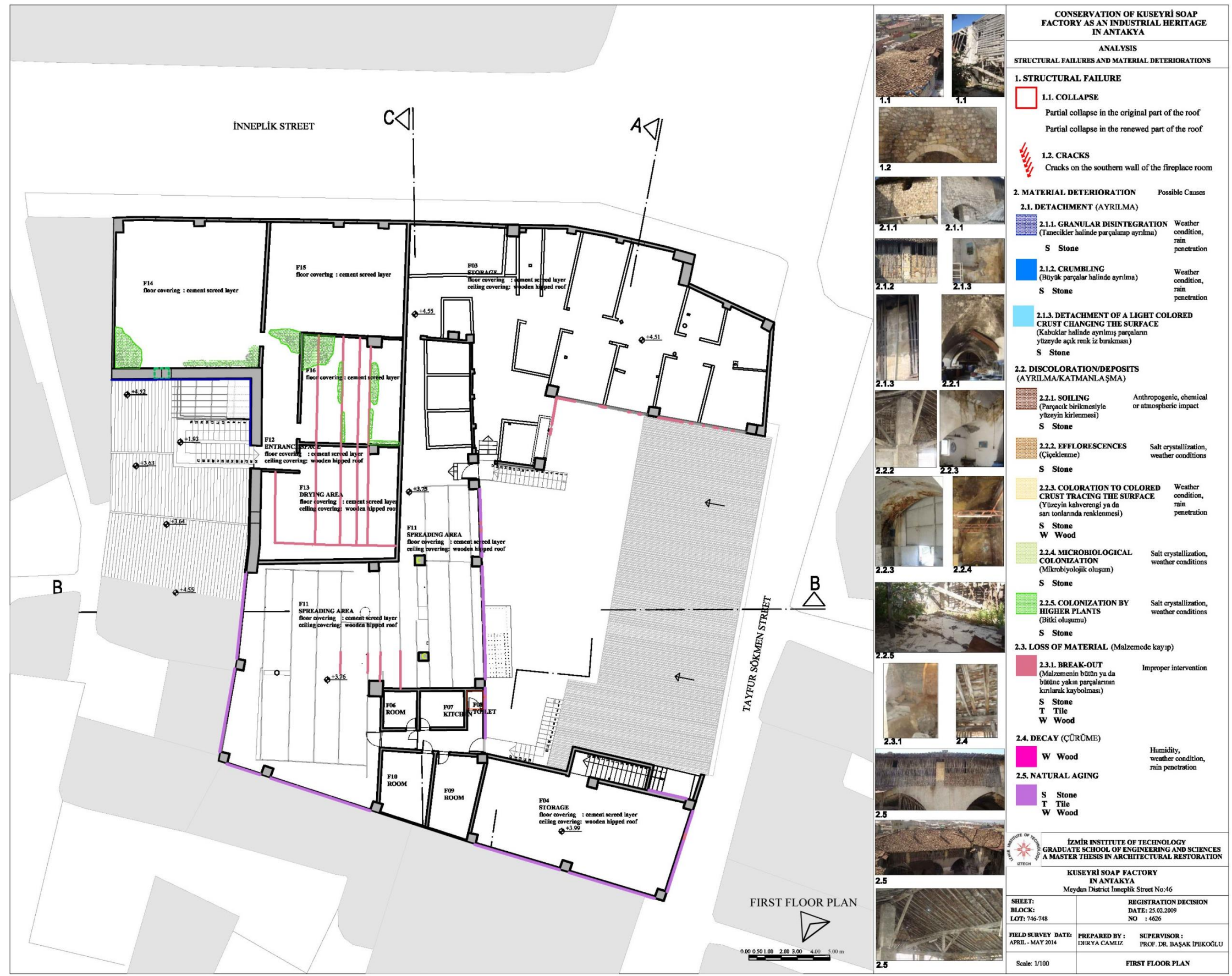
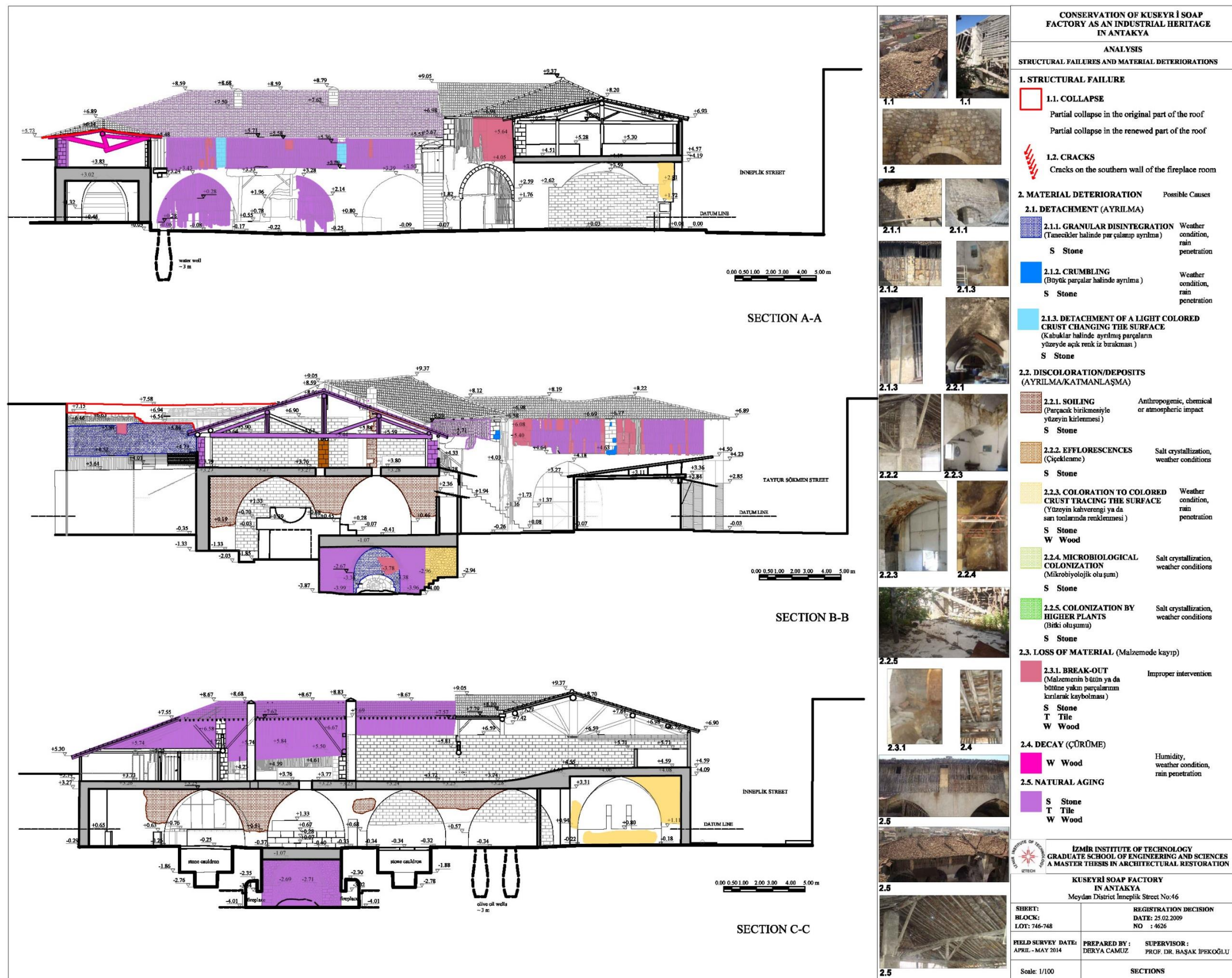
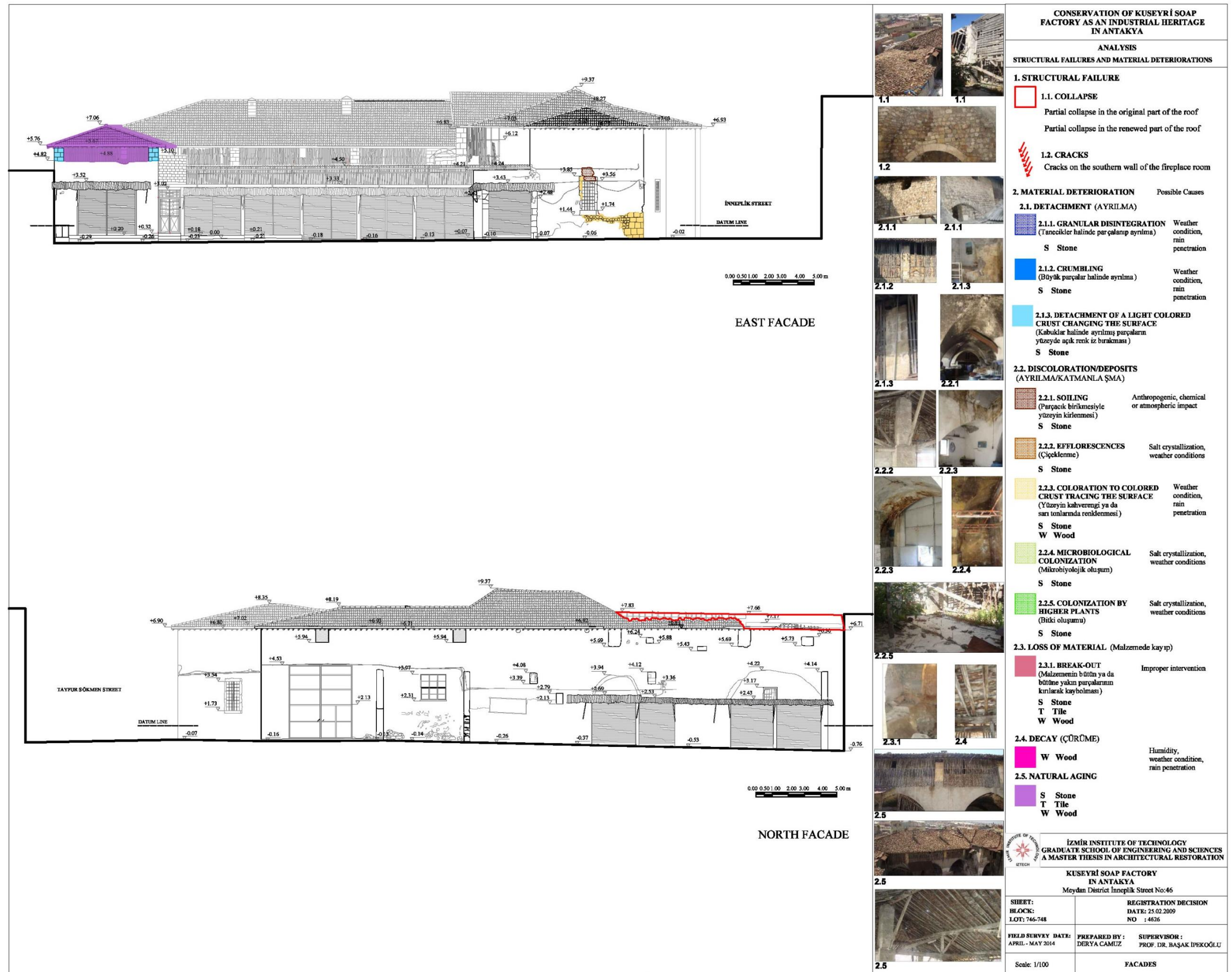


Figure C.5.3. Structural failures and material deteriorations – First Floor Plan


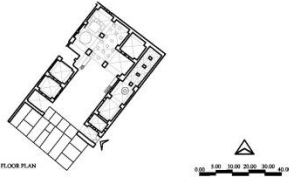
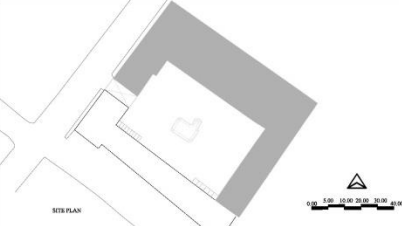
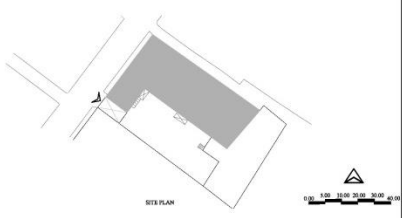
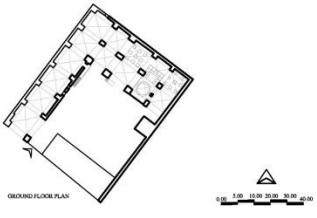
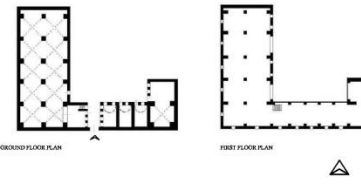
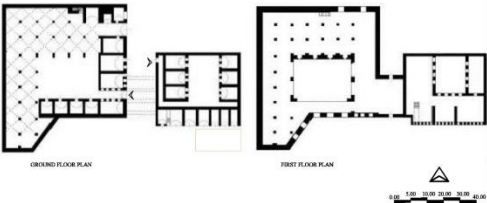

























APPENDIX D

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Table D.1. Comparative study - Spatial Characteristics

Name of the Building		Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (19.yy)	Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, 1860	Antakya, Old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860 (Savon Hotel)	Antakya, Old Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy) (Verdaa Soap Factory)	Antakya, Old Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy)	Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (second half of the 19th century)	Gaziantep, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880)	Lübnan, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory (19.yy)
Original Function/ Current Function		Soap and olive oil factory/ Olive oil factory	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap and olive oil factory/ Hotel	Soap factory/ Office, soap factory, shop	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Soap factory
Plan									—
Spatial Characteristics	Entrance Space	The original entrance space has been arranged as a shop at present. The original depressed arched entrance door opening with stone casing is observed on the east facade. The building is accessed through a later arranged entrance space on the northern facade 	A semi-open entrance space covered with cross vault, office located on the right side and opening by a window to the entrance space 	A semi-open entrance space, a rectangular space on the right side and a gallery on the left side 	An open entrance space providing access directly to the courtyard via a double-winged wooden door in stone casing and depressed arch 	A semi-open entrance space, a gallery on the left side and the altered spaces on the right side 	A semi-open entrance space covered with barrel vault, a rectangular space and a stair hole accessed from the entrance space, on the left side, a rectangular space on the right side 	A semi-open entrance space covered with barrel vault 	—
	Courtyard	Trapezoidal open courtyard	Rectangular open courtyard	Rectangular open courtyard	Rectangular open courtyard	Squared open courtyard	Rectangular open courtyard	Two rectangular open courtyards	Without courtyard
	Gallery	Closed or semi-open galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor h: 	Closed or semi-open galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	Closed or semi-open galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	Closed or semi-open galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	Closed galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	Closed galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	Closed galleries covered with cross vaults on the ground floor 	—
	Spreading and Drying Area	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by vertical wooden screen, the cut stone masonry columns and soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor 	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by vertical wooden screen between the cut stone masonry bond columns and soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor 	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by vertical wooden screen between the cut stone masonry bond columns and cut stone masonry walls on the adjacent facade 	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by vertical wooden screen between the cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard and street facades and cut stone masonry walls on the adjacent facade 	No information could be obtained	Wide spaces restricted by the depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facades and cut stone masonry walls on the street facades on the first floor, traces of the soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor 	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by the vertical wooden screen between the depressed pointed arches on the courtyard facades and cut stone masonry walls on the street facades, soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor 	Wide spaces on the first floor restricted by the cut stone masonry walls between the depressed pointed arches and soap molds consisting of wooden laths that divide the area into gaps with 1.10 m in width on the floor 


















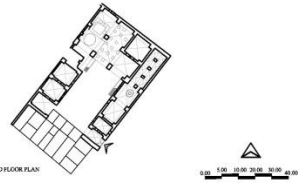
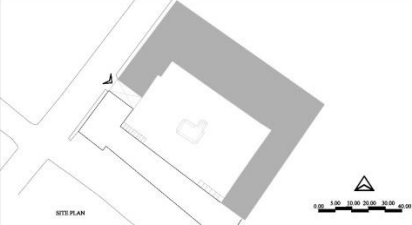
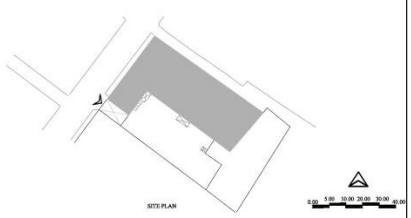
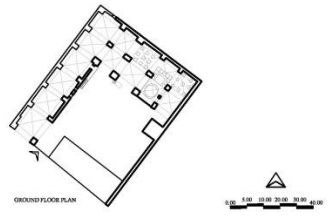
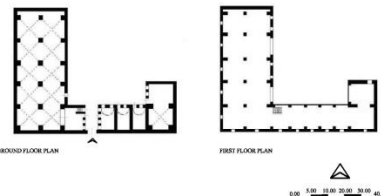
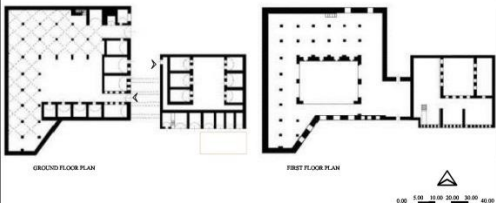

























Name of the Building		Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (19.yy)	Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, 1860	Antakya, Old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860 (Savon Hotel)	Antakya, Old Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy) (Verdaa Soap Factory)	Antakya, Old Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy)	Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (second half of the 19th century)	Gaziantep, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880)	Lübnan, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory (19.yy)
Spatial Characteristics	Fireplace Room	The fireplace room located on the basement floor and covered with cross vaults and accessed from the courtyard by stone stair 	The fireplace room, located on the basement floor and accessed from the courtyard, is closed at present.	The fireplace room, located on the basement floor and accessed from the courtyard, is closed at present.	The fireplace room located on the basement floor and covered with cross vaults and accessed from the courtyard by stone stair 	The fireplace room located on the basement floor and covered with cross vaults and accessed from the courtyard by stone stair  	—	—	—
	Firewood Storage Space	No information could be obtained	—	—	One storey space located on the left side of the entrance door, opening from the street to the courtyard directly 	—	—	—	—
	Shop	No information could be obtained	—	—	No information could be obtained	—	No information could be obtained	The shops opening to the street on the south and east facades on the ground floor 	The shops opening to the street on the entrance facade on the ground floor 
	Stable	No information could be obtained	The stable is located adjacent to the closed gallery where the circular crumbling stone is located on the ground floor	—	No information could be obtained	—	—	No stable on the original case	No stable on the original case
	Office	The office, covered with cross vault, is located on the right side of the original entrance space and connected to the street by windows. It is used as an office at present. 	The office, covered with cross vault, is located on the right side of the semi-open entrance space and connected to the entrance space, to the street and to the courtyard by windows 	The office, covered with cross vault, is located on the right side of the semi-open entrance space and connected to the entrance space by a window 	The office is the one storey space located on the left side of the entrance door, opening to the courtyard from the street. It is connected to the entrance space and courtyard by window 	—	The office spaces, covered with barrel vaults, are located on the left and right sides of the semi-open entrance space and connected to the courtyard by window and doors 	The office spaces, covered with barrel vaults, are located on the left and right sides of the semi-open entrance space 	—
	Accommodation Units for Workers	Accommodation units were located on the east of the courtyard. These spaces were converted into brick masonry shops opening to the street on the east facade	The spaces covered with cross vault on the northeast of the courtyard 	—	—	—	The spaces covered with barrel vaults and located on the right side of the semi-open entrance space. These spaces are connected to the courtyard by doors and windows 	The spaces, covered with barrel vault, located adjacent to the each other and connected to the courtyard by the windows and doors 	—

Table D.2. Architectural Elements – Comparative Study

Name of the Building		Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (19.yy)	Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, 1860	Antakya, Old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860 (Savon Hotel)	Antakya, Old Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy) (Verdaa Soap Factory)	Antakya, Old Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy)	Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (second half of the 19th century)	Gaziantep, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880)	Lübnan, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory (19.yy)
Original Function/ Current Function		Soap and olive oil factory/ Olive oil factory	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap and olive oil factory/ Hotel	Soap factory/ Office, soap factory, shop	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Soap factory
Plan									—
Architectural Elements	Door	The depressed arched entrance door opening of the original entrance space with stone casing on the east facade on the ground floor, original door opening on the stone masonry wall on the ground floor 	The original double winged wooden door on the depressed arched entrance opening with cut stone casing and depressed arched door opening on the courtyard facade 	No information could be obtained	The depressed pointed arched door and windows with stone casing of the office and firewood storage, on the courtyard facade on the ground floor 	No information could be obtained	The depressed arched doors and semicircular arched entrance door opening on the ground floor, shouldered arched door opening on the first floor 	Semicircular arched and depressed arched entrance door openings and depressed arched door openings of the accommodation units on the ground floor 	The semicircular arched entrance door opening and semicircular openings connected to the street on the ground floor 
	Window / Shutter	The rectangular windows with inner wooden shutter and iron bar on the office on the ground floor 	The depressed arched windows and squared top windows on the ground floor 	The rectangular windows with iron bars on the stone masonry wall on the adjacent facade on the first floor 	The depressed arched window openings of the office and small rectangular ventilation holes on the courtyard wall of the firewood storage space 	No information could be obtained	The depressed arched window openings on the ground floor and shouldered arched window opening with iron bars on the first floor 	The depressed arched window openings on the ground floor and first floor, rectangular window openings on the first floor 	The rectangular window openings with cut stone casing, inner wooden shutter and iron bar on the first floor 
	Vertical Wooden Screen	The vertical wooden screen between the depressed arch openings on the courtyard facade on the ground floor and between the cut stone masonry columns on the first floor 	The vertical wooden screen between the cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard, street and adjacent facades on the first floor 	The vertical wooden screen between the cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard and street facades on the first floor 	The vertical wooden screen between the depressed arched openings on courtyard facade on the ground floor and between the cut stone masonry columns on the courtyard and street facades on the first floor 	No information could be obtained	No information could be obtained	The vertical wooden screen consisting of vertical wooden laths between the depressed pointed arched openings on the courtyard facade on the first floor 	No shading system
	Stair	The stone stairs lead up to the first floor on the north of the courtyard and providing access from the courtyard to the furnace room on the basement floor on the west of the courtyard 	The straight stone stairs lead up to the first floor from two side of the northeast courtyard facade 	Trace of the straight stone stair lead up to the first floor is observed on the northwest facade of the courtyard 	The straight stone stair lead up to the first floor and quarter landing stone stair providing access from the courtyard to the furnace room 	The straight stone stair lead up to the first floor on the northeast of the courtyard and quarter landing stone stair providing access to the furnace room 	The straight stone stair accessed from the semi-open entrance space by a door and lead up to the first floor on the south of the building 	Two straight stone stair, lead up to the first floor, one of which is located behind the gallery and the other one is accessed by a door opening connected directly to the courtyard	Zemin katta, yarım daire kemerli açıklıklar ve giriş kapısı
	Floor Covering	The original rectangular stone floor covering is partially observed on the floor of the semi-open gallery on the ground floor 	No information could be obtained	No information could be obtained	No information could be obtained	No information could be obtained	Zemin katta özgün döşeme kaplaması dikdörtgen taştır. Günümüzde yapının zemini beton ile kaplanmıştır.	Zemin katta özgün döşeme kaplaması dikdörtgen taştır. Günümüzde yapının zemini beton ile kaplanmıştır.	No information could be obtained

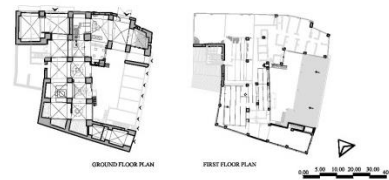
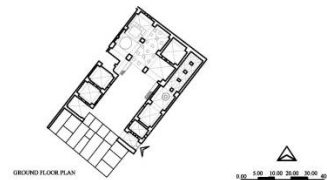
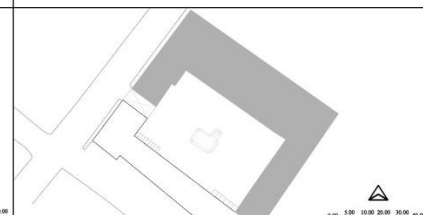
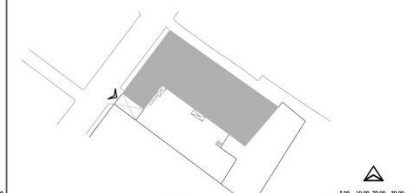
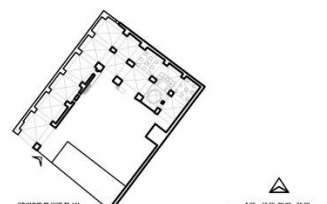
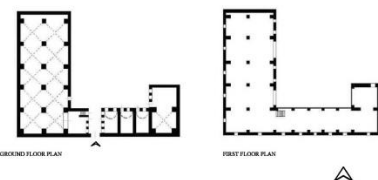
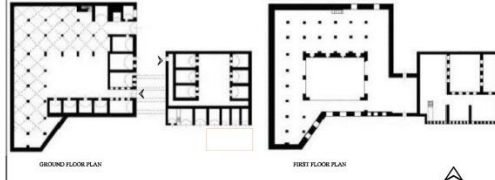




















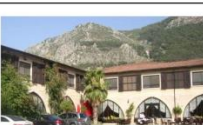












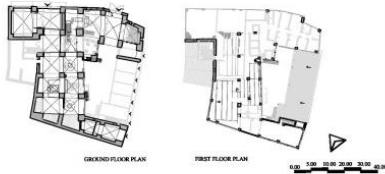
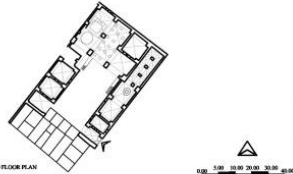
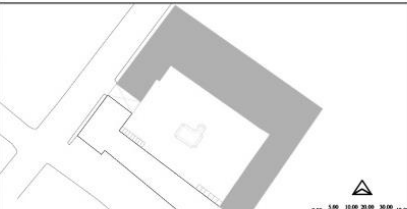
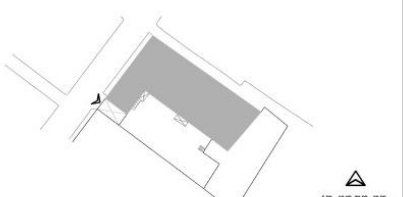
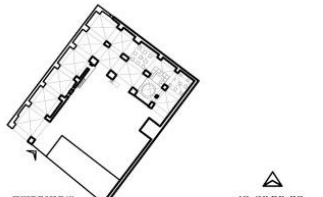
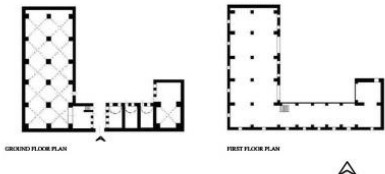
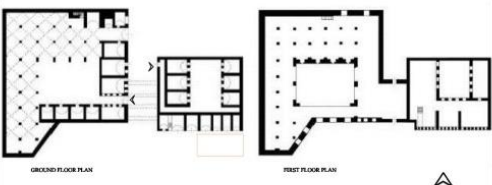




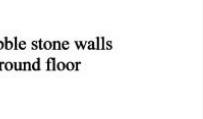



















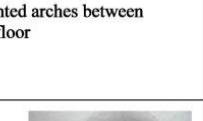



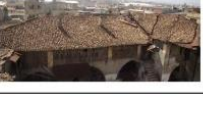








Name of the Building		Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (19.yy)		Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, 1860		Antakya, Old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860 (Savon Hotel)		Antakya, Old Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy) (Verdaa Soap Factory)		Antakya, Old Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy)		Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (second half of the 19th century)		Gaziantep, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880)		Lübnan, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory (19.yy)	
Original Function/ Current Function		Soap and olive oil factory/ Olive oil factory		Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use		Soap and olive oil factory/ Hotel		Soap factory/ Office, soap factory, shop		Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use		Soap factory/ Storage, shop		Soap factory/ Storage, shop		Soap factory/ Soap factory	
Plan																	
Structural Elements	Vertical Elements	Walls	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor		Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor		Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor		Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor		Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor		Cut stone walls without plaster on the ground floor and first floor		Cut stone walls without plaster on the ground floor and first floor		
		Piers	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and first floor		Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and first floor	
		Columns	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor		Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor		Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor		Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor		—	No columns		Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor		No columns	
	Spanning Elements	Arches	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor and first floor		Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor and first floor	
	Surmounting Elements	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor		Cross vaults and barrel vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor		Cross vaults on the ground floor and first floor	

Table D.3. Structural Elements – Comparative Study





Name of the Building			Antakya, Kuseyri Soap Factory (19.yy)	Antakya, Aselci Soap Factory, 1860	Antakya, Old Şeyhoğlu Soap Factory, 1860 (Savon Hotel)	Antakya, Old Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy) (Verdaa Soap Factory)	Antakya, Old Hasan Ökten Soap Factory (19.yy)	Gaziantep, Nizip Fincancıoğlu Soap Factory (second half of the 19th century)	Gaziantep, Nizip Sayınlar Soap Factory (1880)	Lübnan, Tripoli Sadık Adra Soap Factory (19.yy)
Original Function/ Current Function			Soap and olive oil factory/ Olive oil factory	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap and olive oil factory/ Hotel	Soap factory/ Office, soap factory, shop	Soap and olive oil factory/ Out of use	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Storage, shop	Soap factory/ Soap factory
Plan										
Structural Elements	Vertical Elements	Walls	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor 	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor 	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor 	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor, rubble stone walls without plaster on the first floor 	Rough cut stone and rubble stone walls without plaster on the ground floor 	Cut stone walls without plaster on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone walls without plaster on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone walls without plaster on the ground floor and first floor 
		Piers	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone masonry piers on the ground floor and first floor 
		Columns	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor 	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor 	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor 	—	No columns	Cut stone masonry columns on the first floor 	No columns
	Spanning Elements	Arches	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor and first floor 	Cut stone depressed pointed arches between the piers on the ground floor and first floor 
	Surmounting Elements	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor 	Cross vaults and barrel vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults and barrel vaults on the ground floor and hipped roof on the first floor 	Cross vaults on the ground floor and first floor 

APPENDIX E



RESTITUTION DRAWINGS

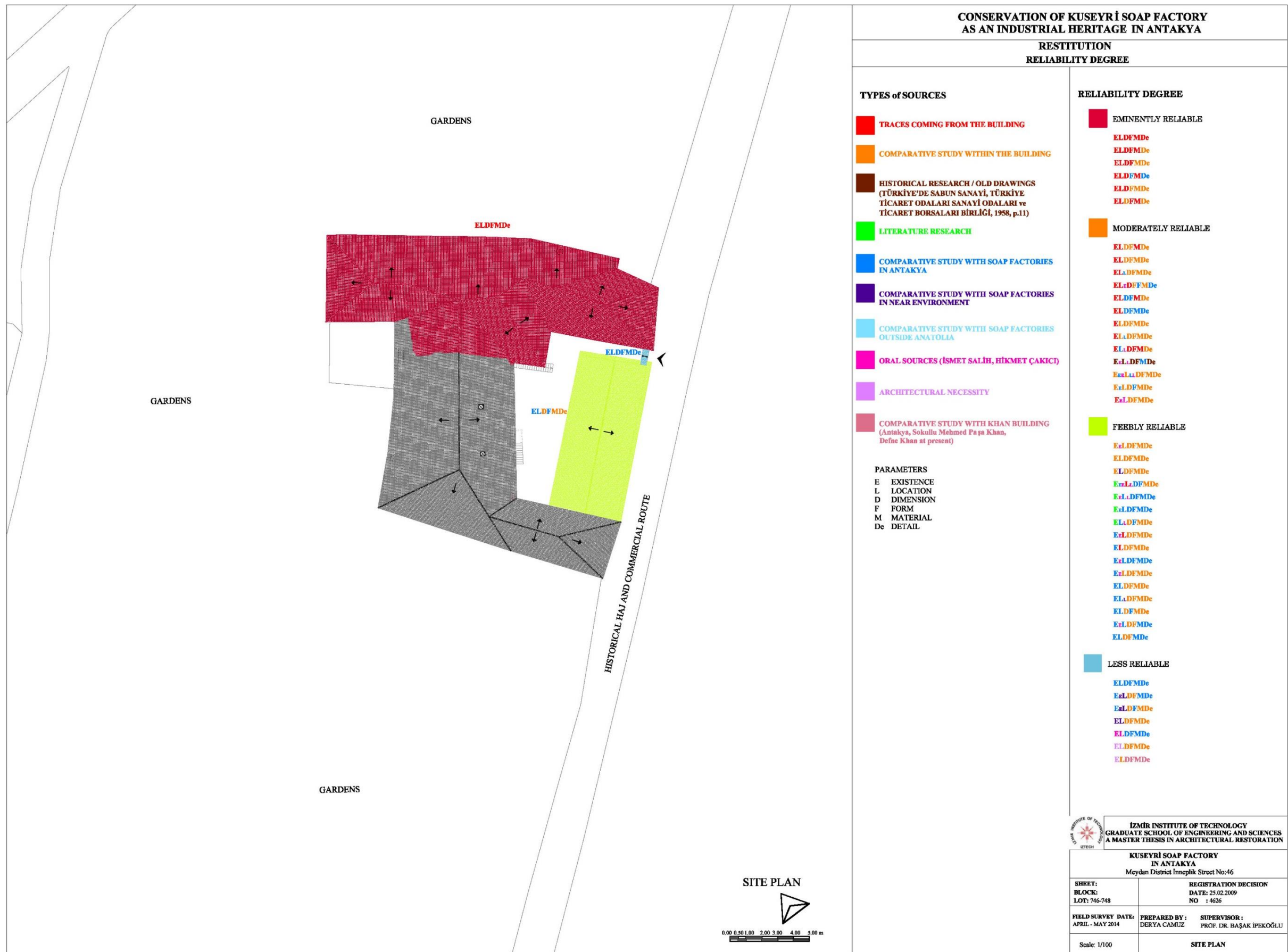
Table E.1. Restitution drawings – Table of Restitution Problems

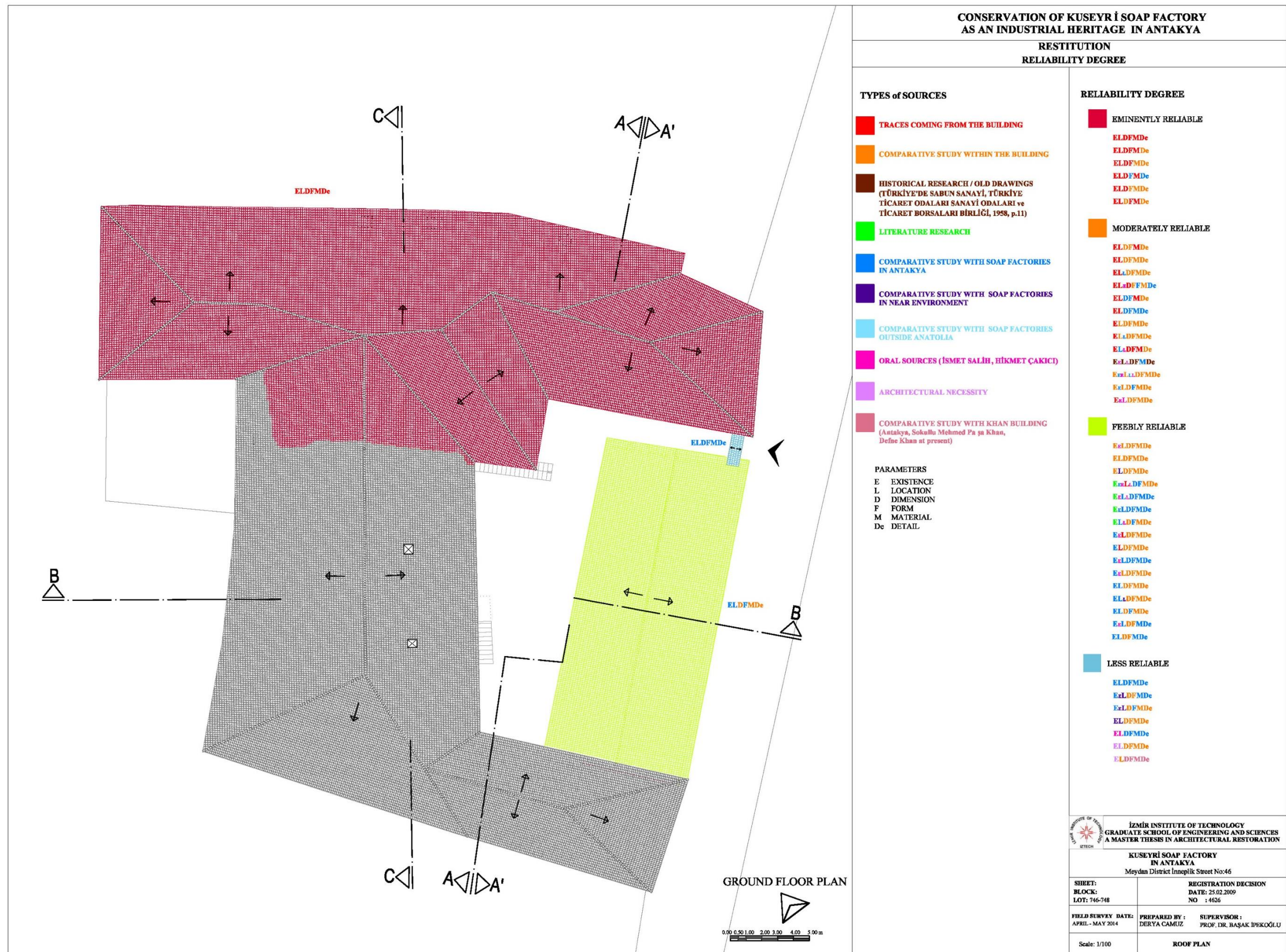
RESTITUTION PROBLEMS		RESTITUTION DECISION	PARAMETERS	TYPES OF SOURCES	<div>CONSERVATION OF KUSEYRÎ SOAP FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA</div> <div>RESTITUTION TABLE OF RESTITUTION</div> <div>TYPES of SOURCES</div> <div><div></div> TRACES COMING FROM THE BUILDING</div> <div><div></div> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN THE BUILDING</div> <div><div></div> HISTORICAL RESEARCH / OLD DRAWINGS (TÜRKİYE'DE SABUN SANAYİ, TÜRKİYE TİCARET ODALARI SANAYİ ODALARI ve TİCARET BORSALARI BİRLİĞİ, 1958, p.11)</div> <div><div></div> LITERATURE RESEARCH</div> <div><div></div> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN ANTAKYA</div> <div><div></div> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN NEAR ENVIRONMENT</div> <div><div></div> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES OUTSIDE ANATOLIA</div> <div><div></div> ORAL SOURCES (İSMET SALİH, HİKMET ÇAKICI)</div> <div><div></div> ARCHITECTURAL NECESSITY</div> <div><div></div> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH KHAN BUILDING (Antakya, Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, Defne Khan at present)</div>
1	Stone masonry section is converted into new brick masonry section in east the of the building on the ground floor Later added stone masonry wall on south part of the building on the ground floor (G11) Storage space is converted into a shop	Removal of brick masonry walls Rearrangement of east part of the building; street facade, plan organization, entrance	EeELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Literature Research Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa) Soap Factory) Comparative study within the building Oral Sources	
		Rearrangement of cut stone pier on the northeast Rearrangement of other cut stone piers on the northeast	ELDFMDe EeLDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory) Oral Sources	
		Rearrangement of stone masonry walls on the street facade Rearrangement of stone masonry walls on the courtyard facade Rearrangement of partition walls	EeLDFMDe EeLDFMDe ELLDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory) Comparative study with soap making factories in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory) Oral Sources	
		Rearrangement of cross vaults	EeLDFMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory) Oral Sources	
		Rearrangement of gable roof	ELDFMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci)	
		Rearrangement of two accommodation units for workers Rearrangement of windows on the courtyard facade Rearrangement of doors on the courtyard facade	EeELDFMDe EeLDFMDe EeLDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci and Selahattin Ökten Soap Factories) Comparative study with soap making factory in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Making Factory) Oral Source	
		Removal of later added stone masonry wall on the south part of the building on the ground floor (G12) Rearrangement of firewood storage Rearrangement of original wooden door on the courtyard facade Rearrangement of rectangular holes for ventilation on the courtyard wall of the space	ELLDFMDe ELDFMDe ELDFMDe	Literature research Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Selahattin Ökten Soap Factory) Oral Source	
		Rearrangement of original stone covering on the floor	ELDFMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factory in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory)	
2	Original main entrance opening and entrance space converted into a shop on the ground floor (G05)	Rearrangement of entrance space	ELEDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory) Oral Sources	
	Later added plywood panels on the ceiling of the original main entrance (G05)	Removal of later added plywood panels on the ceiling			<div>PARAMETERS</div> <div>E EXISTENCE</div> <div>L LOCATION</div> <div>D DIMENSION</div> <div>F FORM</div> <div>M MATERIAL</div> <div>De DETAIL</div>
	Later added stone masonry wall on the courtyard facade of original entrance space (G05)	Removal of later added stone masonry wall			
	Later added cement plaster, paint and ceramic tiles on the interior walls of the original main entrance space (G05)	Removal of later added cement plaster, paint and ceramic tiles			
	Later added concrete floor and ceramic tiles on the floor of original main entrance space (G05)	Removal of the concrete floor and ceramic tiles Rearrangement of original stone covering on G05	ELFDMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory)	
	Later added rolling shutters and eave on the street facade of the original main entrance space (G05)	Removal of later added rolling shutters and eaves Rearrangement of wooden double winged entrance door	EeLFDMDDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Selahattin Ökten and Aselci Soap Factories) Oral sources	
	Later added brick wall on the north part of the original main entrance space (G04)	Removal of later added brick wall Rearrangement of stone steps that led to office from entrance space	EeLDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Oral Sources	

	RESTITUTION PROBLEMS	RESTITUTION DECISION	PARAMETERS	TYPES OF SOURCES	CONSERVATION OF KUSEYRİ SOAP FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA
	Later added brick masonry wall on the south of the office (G03)	Removal of later added brick masonry wall Rearrangement of stone masonry wall on the south of the office	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building	RESTITUTION TABLE OF RESTITUTION
		Rearrangement of the door on the office office wall	EeLDFMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aseici Soap Factory) Oral sources	
		Rearrangement of the window on the office wall	ELLDfMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aseici Soap Factory) Oral Sources	
3	Later added plywood separating wall on the ground floor (G03)	Removal of the later added plywood separating wall			TYPES of SOURCES  TRACES COMING FROM THE BUILDING  COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN THE BUILDING  HISTORICAL RESEARCH / OLD DRAWINGS (TÜRKİYE'DE SABUN SANAYİ, TÜRKİYE TİCARET ODALARI SANAYİ ODALARI ve TİCARET BORSALARI BİRLİĞİ, 1958, p.11)  LITERATURE RESEARCH  COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN ANTAKYA  COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN NEAR ENVIRONMENT  COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES OUTSIDE ANATOLIA  ORAL SOURCES (İSMET SALİH, HİKMET ÇAKICI)  ARCHITECTURAL NECESSITY  COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH KHAN BUILDING (Antakya, Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, Defne Khan at present)
4	Original rubble stone floor is converted into stone steps on the ground floor (G03)	Infill of the converted steps	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building	
5	Removed original stone masonry wall on the ground floor (G03)	Rearrangement of stone wall Rearrangement of rectangular top window on the stone masonry wall	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aseici Soap Factory) Oral sources	
6	Stone wall converted into a large door for a new entrance on the north facade on the ground floor (G01)	Removal of large door Rearrangement of stone masonry wall	EeeLLLDfMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aseici and Şeyhoğlu Soap Factories) Oral sources	
7	Later added rolling shutters and eaves on the north street facade on the ground floor (G17, G18, G25, G26, G27) Later added reinforced concrete columns on the north street facade on the ground floor Stone wall is renewed on the north street facade on the ground floor	Removal of later added rolling shutters and eaves Removal of later added reinforced concrete columns Removal of the renewed stone wall Rearrangement of the stone wall on the north street facade on the ground floor	EeeLLLDfMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya(Şeyhoğlu and Aseici Soap Factory) Oral sources	
8	Later added briquette wall for a new entrance space on the north part of the building on the ground floor (G01)	Removal of later added briquette wall on the G01			
9	Mass addition (rooms and toilet) on the west part of the building (G21, G22, G23, G24) Later added concrete U shaped stairs on the west part of the building on the ground floor (G23) Later added brick walls on the west part of the building on the ground floor (G17, G18, G19, G20, G25, G26, G27)	Removal of later added brick walls on the G16, G17, G18, G19, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G25, G26 Removal of later added concrete U shaped stairs on the G22 Rearrangement of entrance door on the original entrance opening on the east of G20 Rearrangement of stone wall between the cut masonry bond piers on the east of G23, G24 Rearrangement of stable on the G17, G18, G25, G26, G27 Rearrangement of entrance door for stable on the stone masonry wall on the north of the G26	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe EeLDFMDe ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Literature research Comparative study with soap factories in Antakya (Aseici Soap Factory) Comparative study with soap making factories in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory) Oral Sources Architectural necessity Comparative study with khan building in Antakya (Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, Defne Khan at present)	
10	Wooden screen converted into briquette wall on the south part of the building on the first floor (F09, F10) Wooden screen converted into brick and briquette wall on the south part of the building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F04) Wooden screen converted into briquette wall on the north of the building on the street facade on the first floor (F03, F14, F15) Wooden screen converted into brick wall on the north of the building on the east street facade on the first floor (F03) Wooden screen converted into an entrance opening on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)	Removal of brick and briquette masonry walls on the first floor Rearrangement of wooden screen on the south part of the building on the first floor (F09, F10) Rearrangement of wooden screen on the south part of the building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F04) Rearrangement of cut stone columns on the north street facade on the first floor (F14, F15) Rearrangement of wooden screen on the north street facade on the first floor (F03, F14, F15) Rearrangement of wooden screen on the north of the building on the east street facade on the first floor (F03) Rearrangement of wooden screen on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe ELDFMDe ELLDfMDe ELLDfMDe ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Şeyhoğlu, Selahattin Okten and Aseici Soap Factories)	
					PARAMETERS E EXISTENCE L LOCATION D DIMENSION F FORM M MATERIAL De DETAIL

	RESTITUTION PROBLEMS	RESTITUTION DECISION	PARAMETERS	TYPES OF SOURCES	<p>CONSERVATION OF KUSEYRİ SOAP FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA</p> <p>RESTITUTION</p> <p>TABLE OF RESTITUTION</p>
11	Wooden screen is converted into brick wall on the west part of the building on the first floor (F14)	Removal of brick wall on the west part of the building on the first floor: F14 Rebuilt of cut stone column on the northwest Rearrangement of wooden screen on the west of F14	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe	Comparative study within the building	
12	Cross vault converted into reinforced concrete floor on the semi-open gallery on the ground floor (G15)	Removal of the reinforced concrete floor Rearrangement of cross vault with rubble stone and lime mortar	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building	<p>TYPES of SOURCES</p> <p> TRACES COMING FROM THE BUILDING</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN THE BUILDING</p> <p> HISTORICAL RESEARCH / OLD DRAWINGS (TÜRKİYE'DE SABUN SANAYİ, TÜRKİYE TİCARET ODALARI SANAYİ ODALARI ve TİCARET BORSALARI BİRLİĞİ, 1958, p.11)</p> <p> LITERATURE RESEARCH</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN ANTAKYA</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN NEAR ENVIRONMENT</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES OUTSIDE ANATOLIA</p> <p> ORAL SOURCES (İSMET SALİH, HİKMET ÇAKICI)</p> <p> ARCHITECTURAL NECESSITY</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH KHAN BUILDING (Antakya, Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, Defne Khan at present)</p> <p>PARAMETERS</p> <p>E EXISTENCE L LOCATION D DIMENSION F FORM M MATERIAL De DETAIL</p>
13	Later added brick wall on the courtyard facade of semi-open gallery on the ground floor (G15)	Removal of brick wall on the courtyard facade of semi-open gallery on the ground floor (G15)			
14	Depressed semicircular arch is removed in semi-open gallery on the ground floor (G15)	Rearrangement of depressed semicircular arch in semi-open gallery	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci Soap Factory)	
15	Low stone wall and shading system are removed in the arches of the courtyard facade on the ground floor (G15)	Rearrangement of low stone wall on the ground floor (G15) Rearrangement of wooden screen on the ground floor (G15)	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa at present) Soap Factory)	
16	Later added reinforced concrete floor over the original stone boilers on the ground floor (G14, G15)	Removal of the later added reinforced concrete floor	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe		
17	Chimneys are removed on the gallery on the ground floor: G14	Completing of missing parts of the chimneys	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building	
18	Low stone masonry walls converted into low briquette walls in the arches of courtyard facade on the ground floor (G14)	Removal of low briquette walls Rearrangement of low rubble stone masonry walls on the courtyard facade on the ground floor (G13)	EELDFMDe	Comparative study within the building Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Selahattin Ökten (Verdaa at present) Soap Factory)	
19	Wooden screen is renewed in the arches of courtyard facade on the ground floor (G14)	Removal of renewed wooden screen Rearrangement of original wooden screen in the arches of courtyard facade on the ground floor (G14)	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building	
20		Rearrangement of an entrance door on the north part of the G13 on the courtyard facade	ELDFMDe		
21	<i>Samda</i> is missing on the ground floor (G32, G20)	Rearrangement of <i>samda</i>	EELDFMDe	Historical research / Old drawings and sketches Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci) Oral Sources	
22	<i>Mengene</i> is missing on the west part of the building on the ground floor (G19)	Rearrangement of <i>mengene</i>	EELDFMDe	Literature Research Comparative study with soap making factories in Antakya (Aselci) Oral Sources	
23	Hipped roof is renewed on the north part of the building (F02, F03)	Removal of the renewed part of the roof Rearrangement of hipped roof on the first floor	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building	
24	Hipped roof is missing on the north part of the building (F14, F15)	Completing of missing part of the hipped roof	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building	
25	Mass addition (toilet) on the west of the courtyard	Removal of the later added briquette walls			
26	Later added briquette walls that divide the building into two parts on the north-south direction on the ground floor and first floor	Removal of later added briquette walls			
27	Removed stone masonry wall on the street facade of G11 on the ground floor Later added rolling shutters on the street facade of G12 on the ground floor	Removal of later added rolling shutters Rearrangement of rubble stone masonry wall on the street facade of G12	ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building	
28	Later added briquette wall on the west of G12 on the ground floor	Removal of later added briquette wall on the west of G12 on the ground floor			
29	Later added brick and briquette walls on the south of the building on the first floor (F04, F05, F06, F07, F08, F09, F10)	Removal of later added brick and briquette wall on the south of the building on the first floor (F04, F05, F06, F07, F08, F09, F10) Rearrangement of wooden laths on the floor of F05, F06, F07, F08, F09, F10 Rearrangement of wooden laths on the floor of F04	ELDFMDe ELDFMDe	Traces coming from the building Comparative study within the building	

	RESTITUTION PROBLEMS	RESTITUTION DECISION	PARAMETERS	TYPES OF SOURCES	<p>CONSERVATION OF KUSEYRİ SOAP FACTORY AS AN INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN ANTAKYA</p> <p>RESTITUTION</p> <p>TABLE OF RESTITUTION</p> <p>TYPES of SOURCES</p> <p> TRACES COMING FROM THE BUILDING</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITHIN THE BUILDING</p> <p> HISTORICAL RESEARCH / OLD DRAWINGS (TÜRKİYE'DE SABUN SANAYİ, TÜRKİYE TİCARET ODALARI SANAYİ ODALARI ve TİCARET BORSALARI BİRLİĞİ, 1958, p.11)</p> <p> LITERATURE RESEARCH</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN ANTAKYA</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES IN NEAR ENVIRONMENT</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SOAP FACTORIES OUTSIDE ANATOLIA</p> <p> ORAL SOURCES (İSMET SALİH, HİKMET ÇAKICI)</p> <p> ARCHITECTURAL NECESSITY</p> <p> COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH KHAN BUILDING (Antakya, Sokullu Mehmed Paşa Khan, Defne Khan at present)</p> <p>PARAMETERS</p> <p>E EXISTENCE</p> <p>L LOCATION</p> <p>D DIMENSION</p> <p>F FORM</p> <p>M MATERIAL</p> <p>De DETAIL</p>
30	<p>Later added brick and briquette walls on the north of the building on the first floor (F02, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16)</p> <p>Missing wooden laths on the floor of F13 and F16</p>	<p>Removal of brick and briquette walls on the north of the building on the first floor (F02, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16)</p> <p>Completing wooden laths on the floor of F13 and F16</p> <p>Rearrangement of wooden laths on the floor of F12, F14, F15</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p> <p>ELDFMDe</p> <p>ELDFMDe</p> <p>ELDFMDe</p> <p>ELDFMDe</p> <p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Traces coming from the building</p> <p>Comparative study within the building</p>	
31	<p>Later added low briquette walls on the north part of the building on the first floor (F02, F03)</p>	<p>Removal of low briquette walls on the north part of the building on the first floor (F02, F03)</p> <p>Rearrangement of stone steps on the F03</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Architectural necessity</p> <p>Comparative study within the building</p>	
32	<p>Later added low brick walls on the north of building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)</p>	<p>Removal of low brick walls on the north of building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)</p>			
33	<p>Wooden screen is removed on the north part of the building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)</p>	<p>Rearrangement of wooden screen on the north of building on the courtyard facade on the first floor (F03)</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Traces coming from the building</p>	
34	<p>Later added low brick walls on the west, south of F11 and courtyard facade in front of wooden screen on the first floor</p>	<p>Removal of low brick walls on the west, south of F11 and courtyard facade on the first floor</p>			
35	<p>Original stone wall converted into an entrance opening on the west on the first floor (F12)</p>	<p>Rearrangement of rubble stone masonry wall on the west on the first floor (F12)</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Traces coming from the building</p>	
36	<p>Later added wooden platforms on the ground floor (G13, G14)</p>	<p>Removal of the later added wooden platforms</p>			
37	<p>Later added low supporting elements (pedestals) for additional platforms on the ground floor (G13, G14)</p>	<p>Removal of the later added low supporting elements (pedestals)</p>			
38	<p>Later added electrical installations on the north facade of the building</p>	<p>Removal of the later added electrical installation</p>			
39	<p>Later added concrete floor on the original stone stairs on the north of the courtyard</p>	<p>Removal of the later added concrete floor</p>			
40	<p>Later added ceramic tiles on the ground floor (G05, G12)</p>	<p>Removal of the ceramic tiles</p> <p>Rearrangement of original stone covering on G05</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Comparative study within the building</p> <p>Comparative study with soap making factories in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory)</p>	
41	<p>Later added mosaic tiles on the ground floor: G18, G25, G26, G27</p>	<p>Removal of the mosaic tiles</p> <p>Rearrangement of original stone covering</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Comparative study within the building</p> <p>Comparative study with soap making factories in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory)</p>	
42	<p>Later added cement screed layer on the ground floor (G01, G02, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G20)</p>	<p>Removal of the cement screed layers</p> <p>Rearrangement of original stone covering</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Comparative study within the building</p> <p>Comparative study with soap making factories in close by environment (Gaziantep, Sayınlar Soap Factory)</p>	
43	<p>Later added cement screed layer on the first floor</p>	<p>Removal of the cement screed layers</p> <p>Reapplication of original lime plaster</p>	<p>ELDFMDe</p>	<p>Literature research</p>	
44	<p>Later added plywood panels on the ceiling on the ground floor: G26</p>	<p>Removal of the later added plywood panels</p>			
45	<p>Later added cement plaster on the walls and arches of the courtyard facade on the ground floor</p>	<p>Removal of the later added cement plaster</p>			
46	<p>Later added wooden panels on the walls on the ground floor (G12)</p>	<p>Removal of the later added wooden panels</p>			





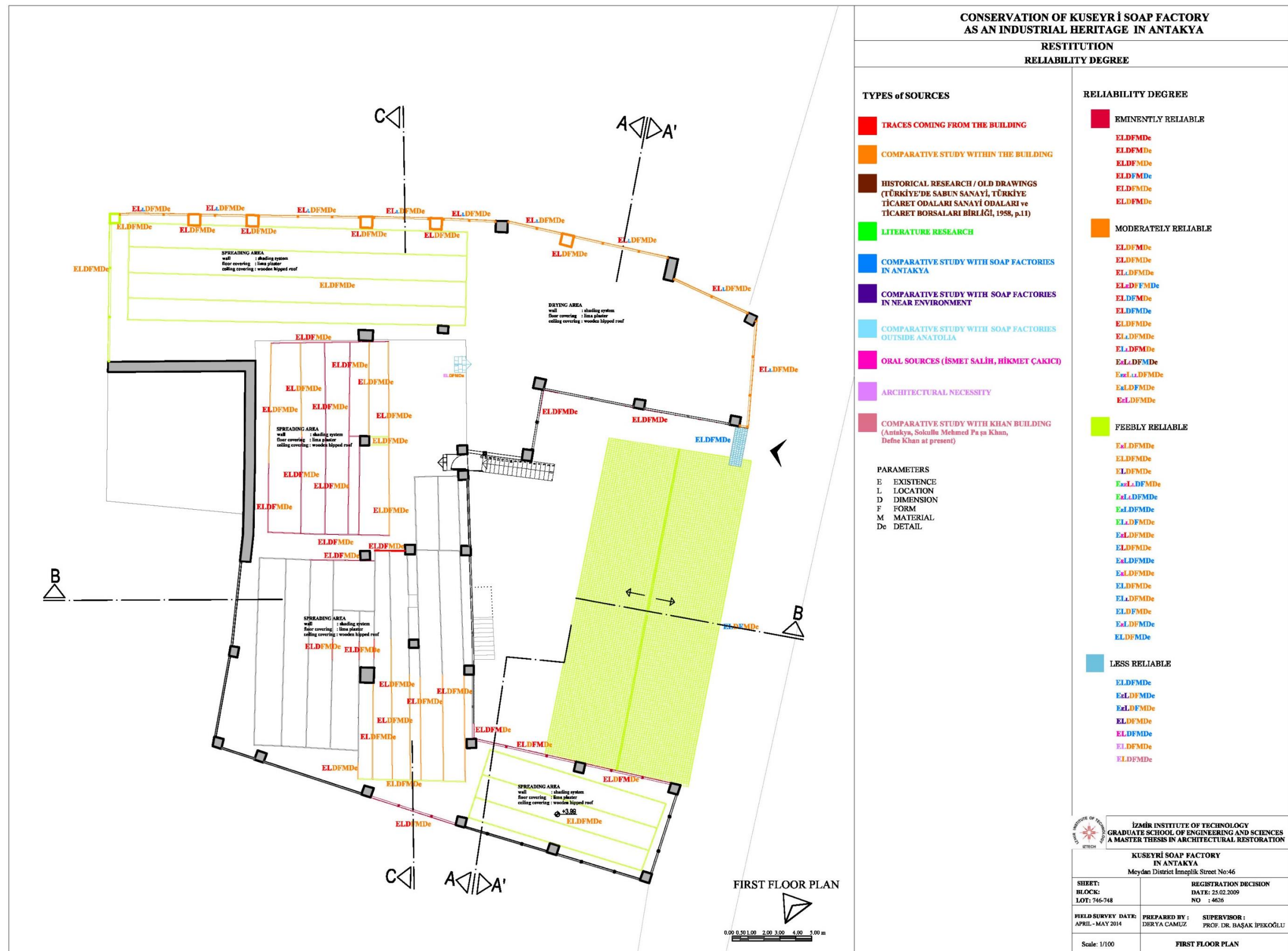
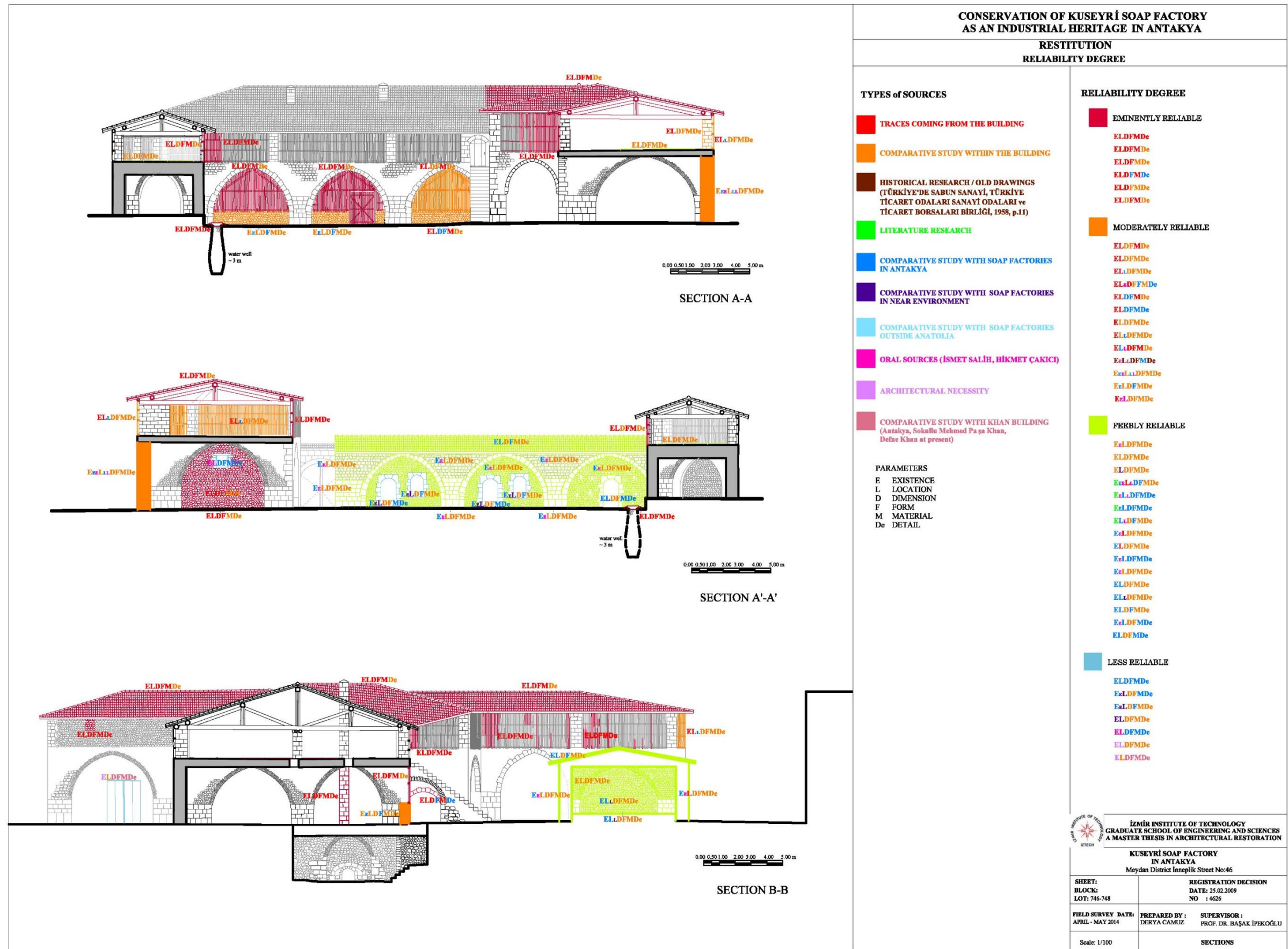
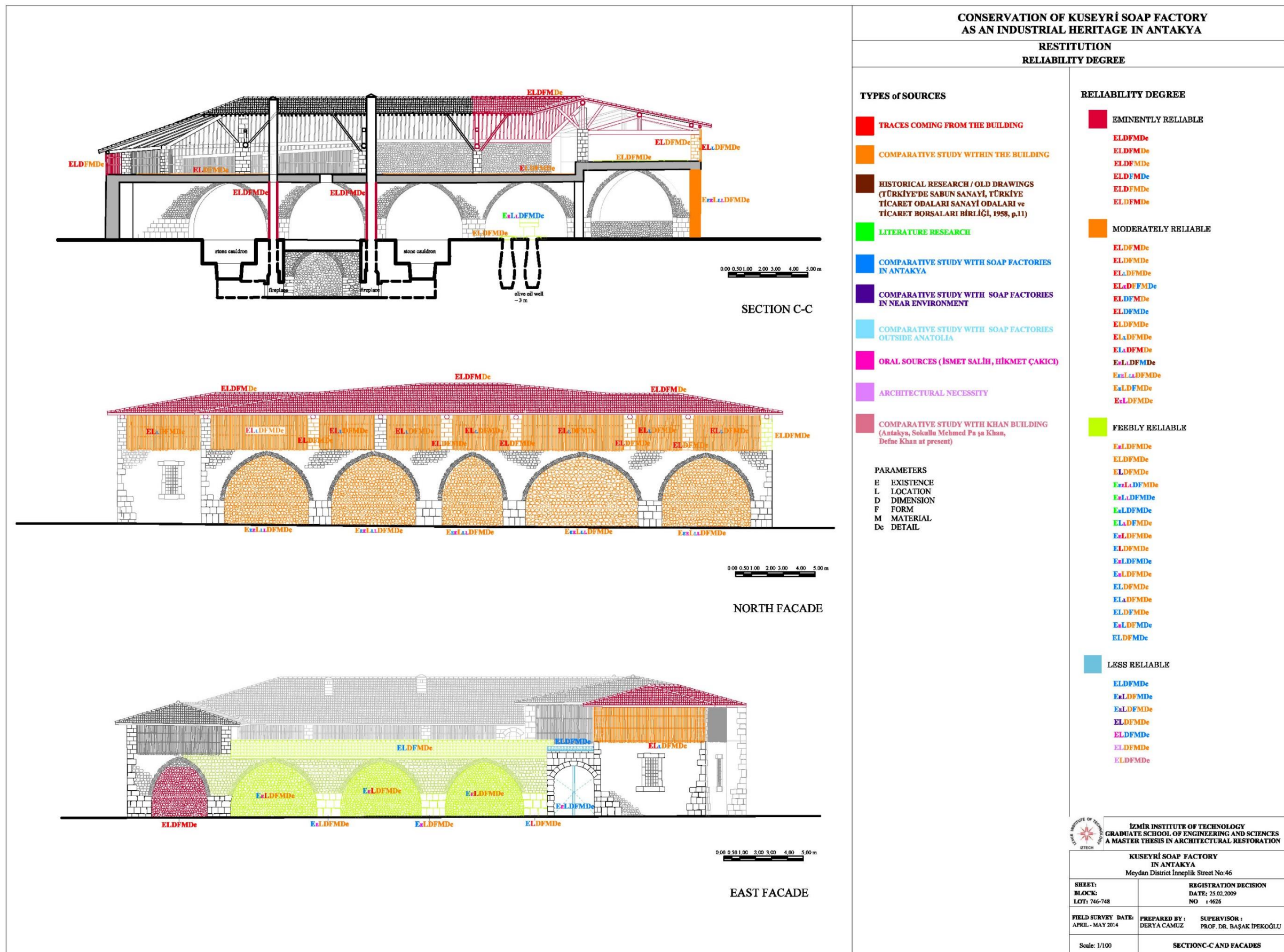


Figure E.4. Restitution drawings – First Floor Plan





APPENDIX F

RESTORATION PROPOSAL

F.1. Intervention Decisions

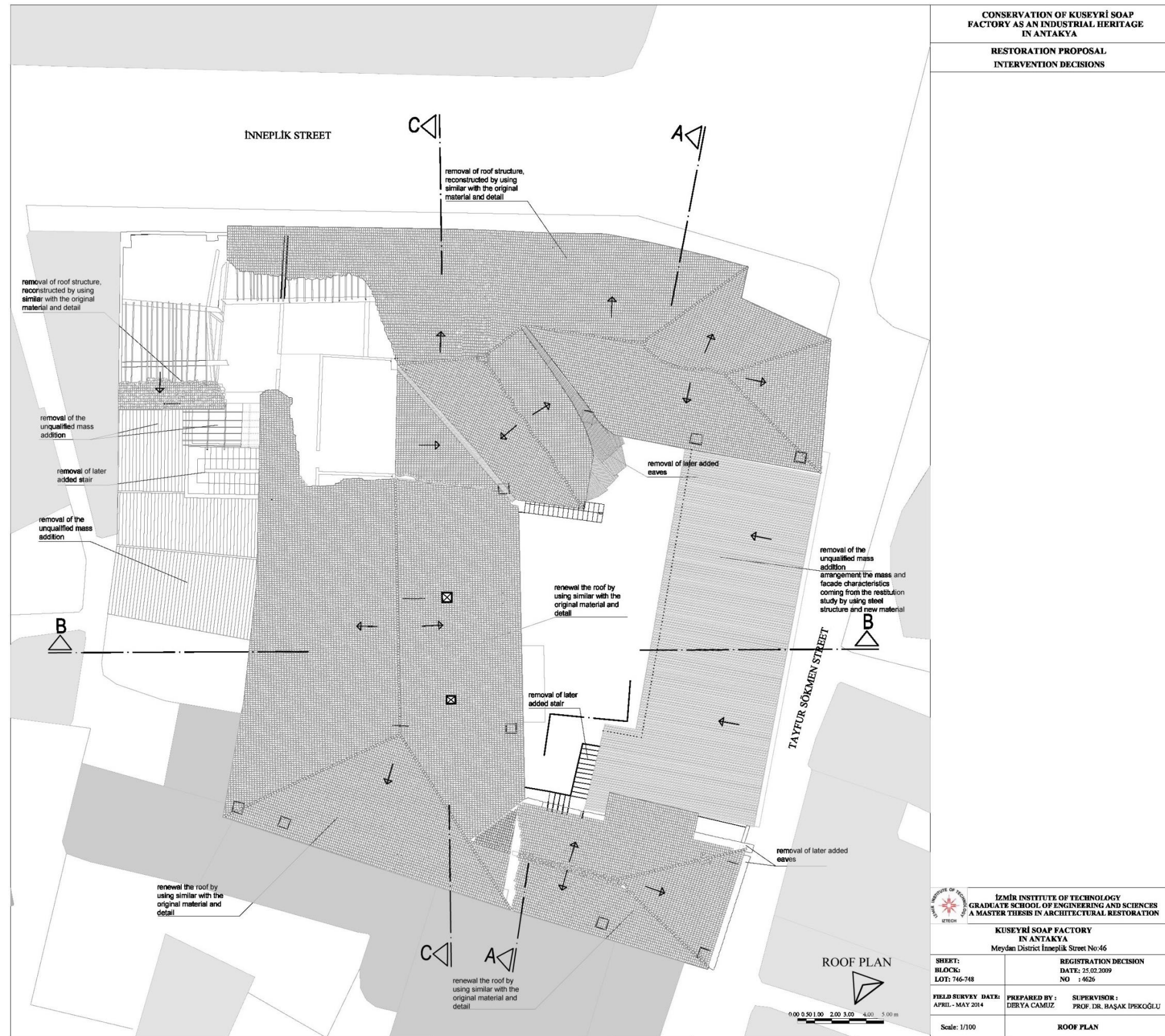


Figure F.1.1. Intervention decisions – Roof Plan

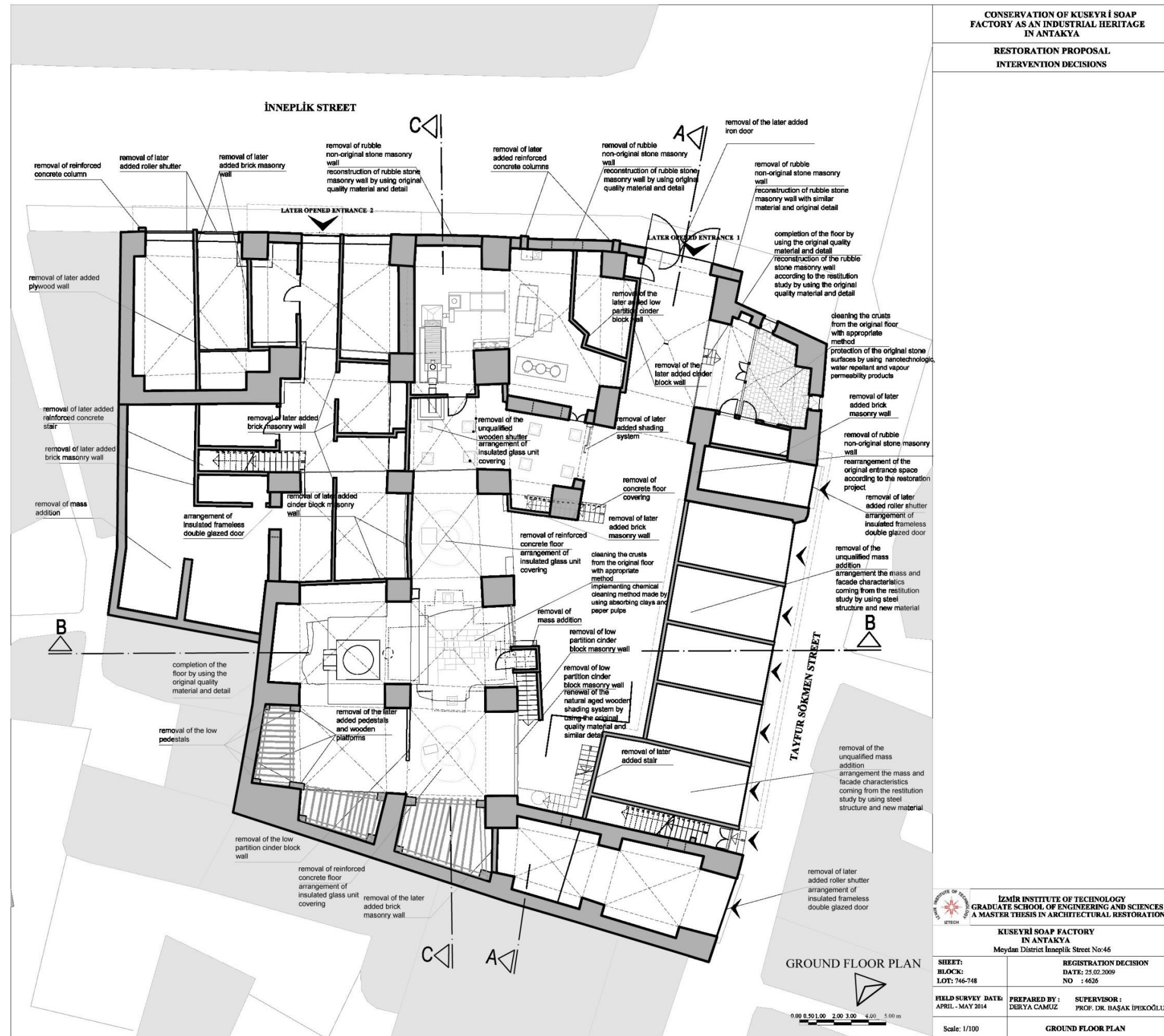


Figure F.1.2. Intervention decisions – Ground Floor Plan

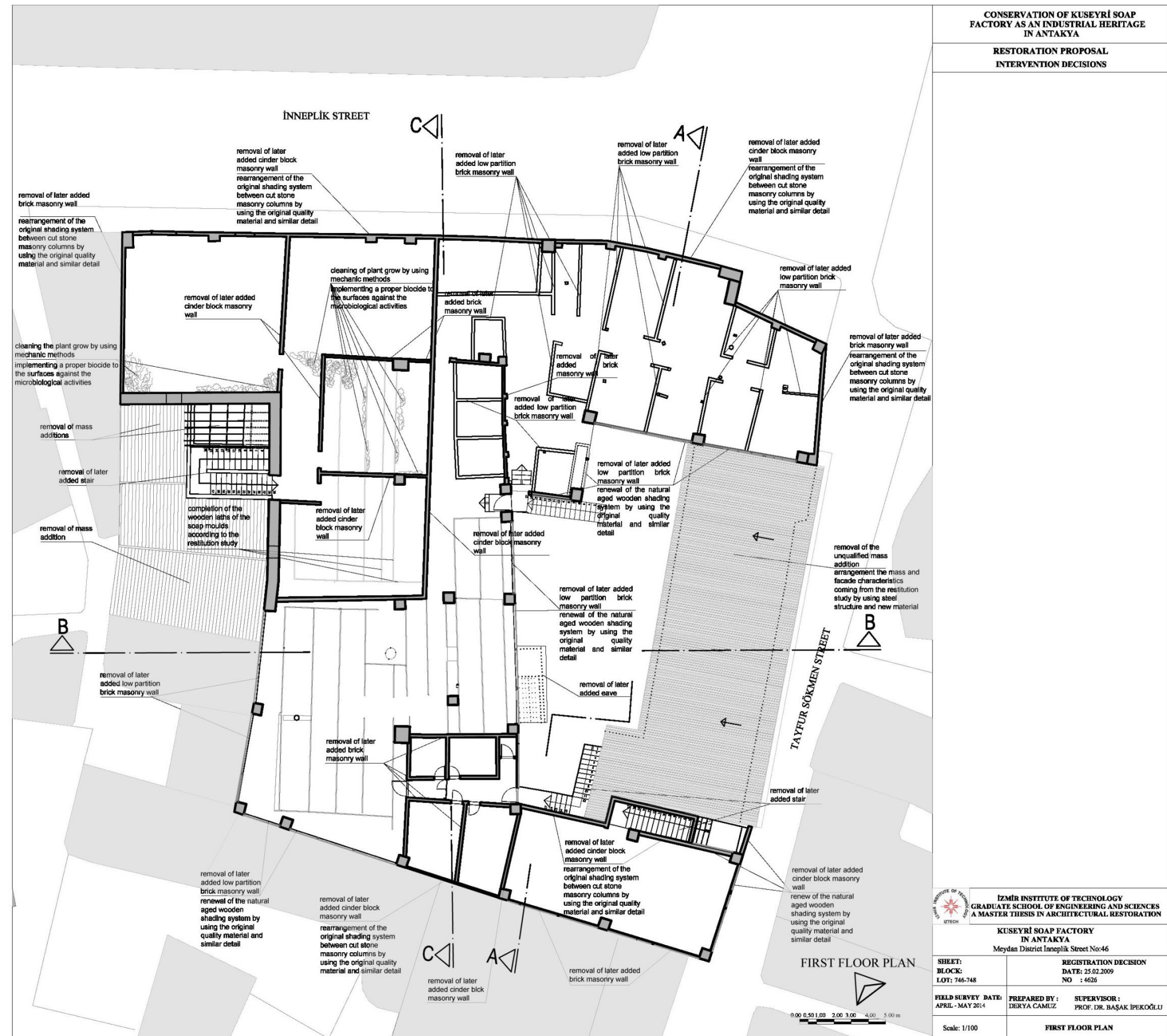


Figure F.1.3. Intervention decisions – First Floor Plan

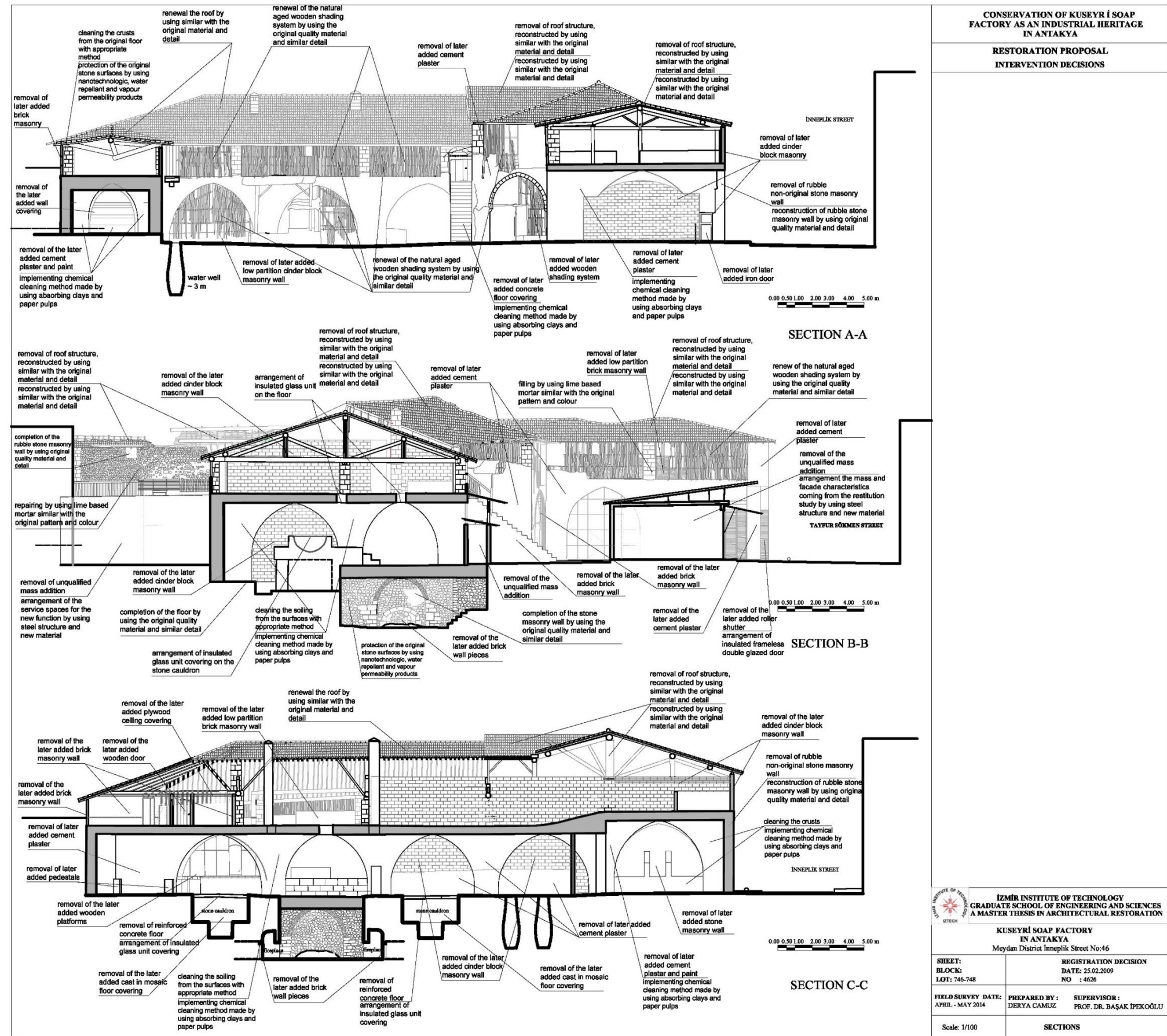


Figure F.1.4. Intervention decisions – Section A-A, Section B-B section and Section C-C

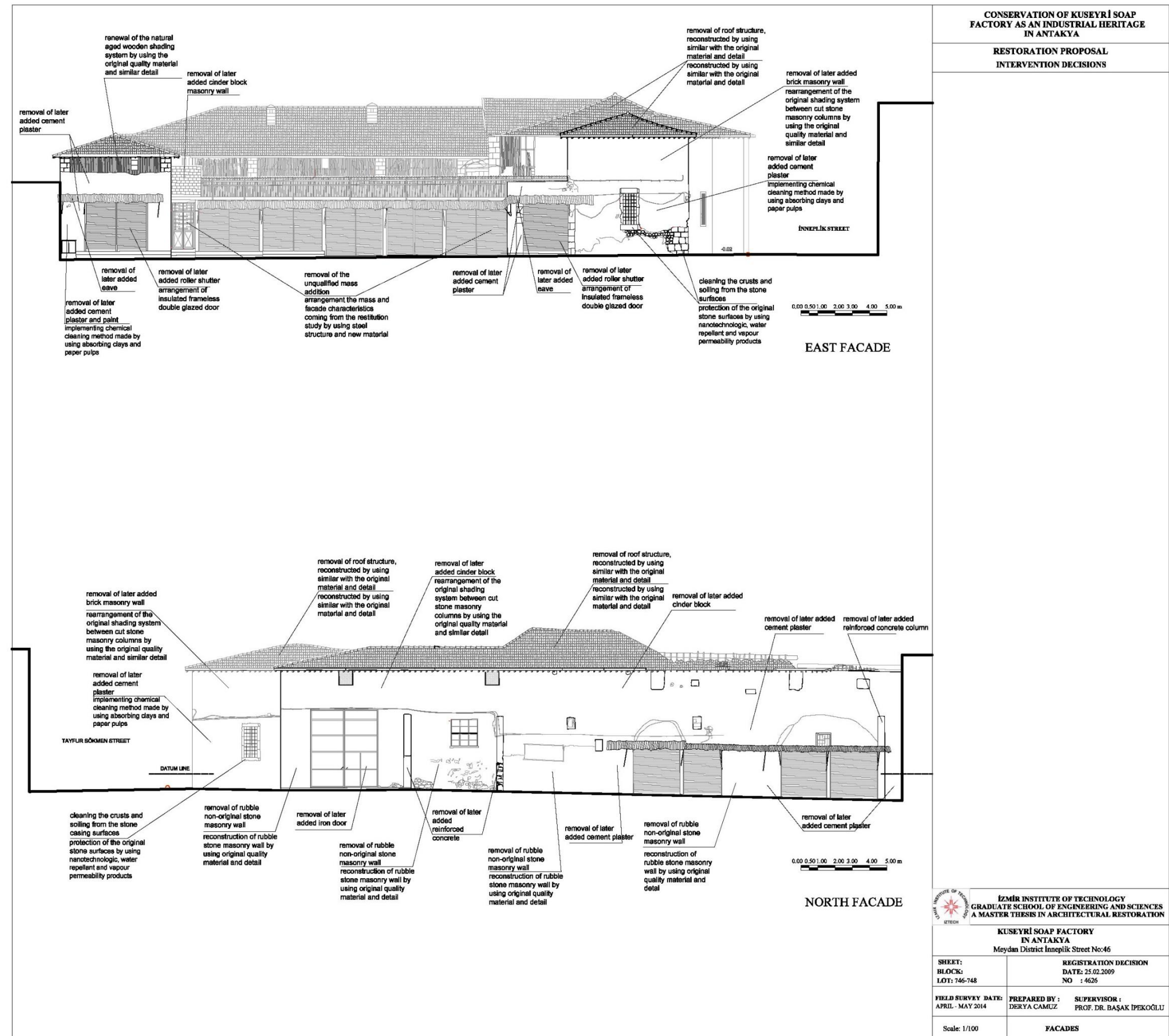


Figure F.1.5. Intervention decisions – East Facade and North Facade

F.2. Restoration Proposal

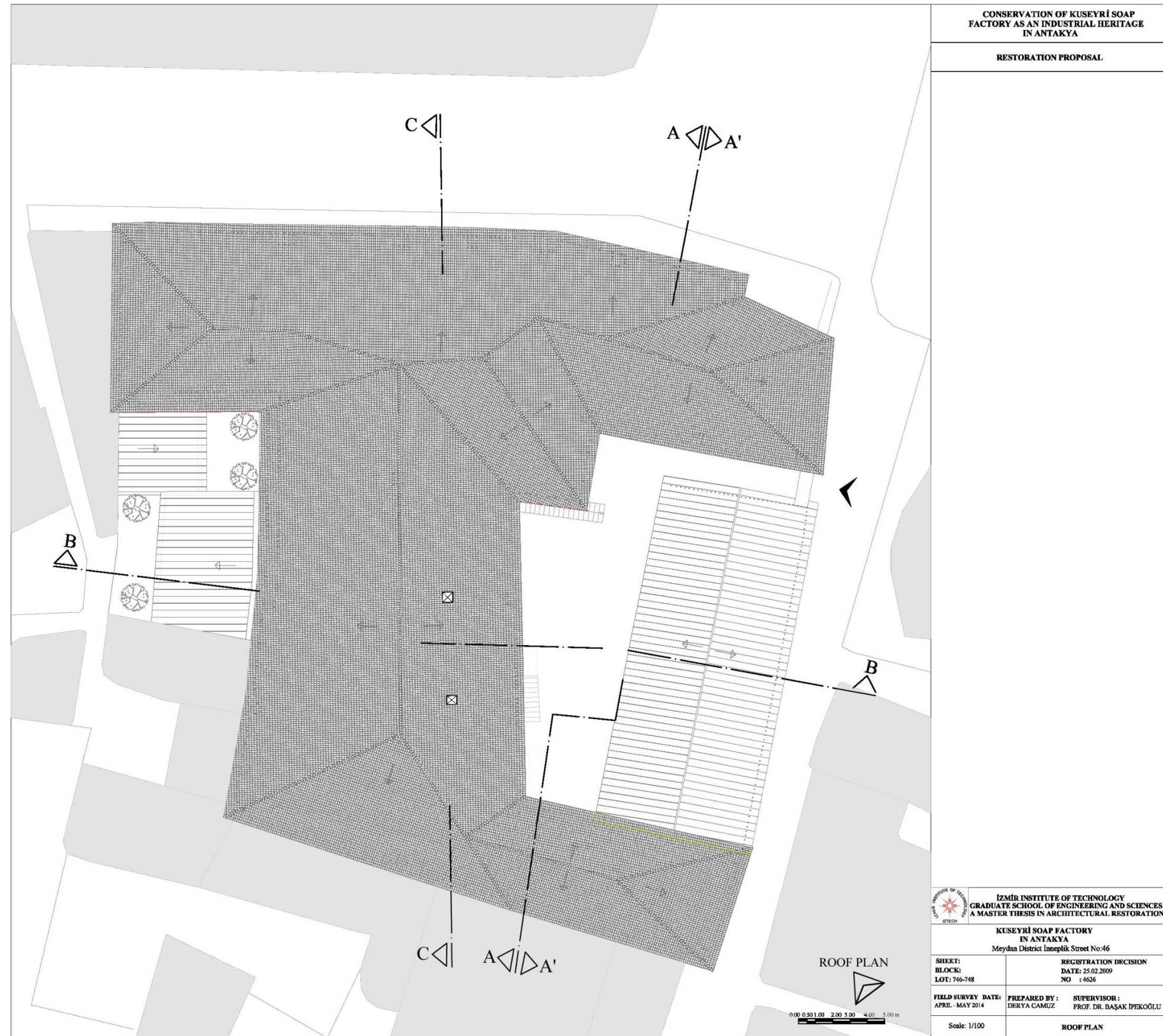


Figure F.2.1. Restoration proposal – Roof Plan



Figure F.2.2. Restoration proposal – Ground Floor Plan

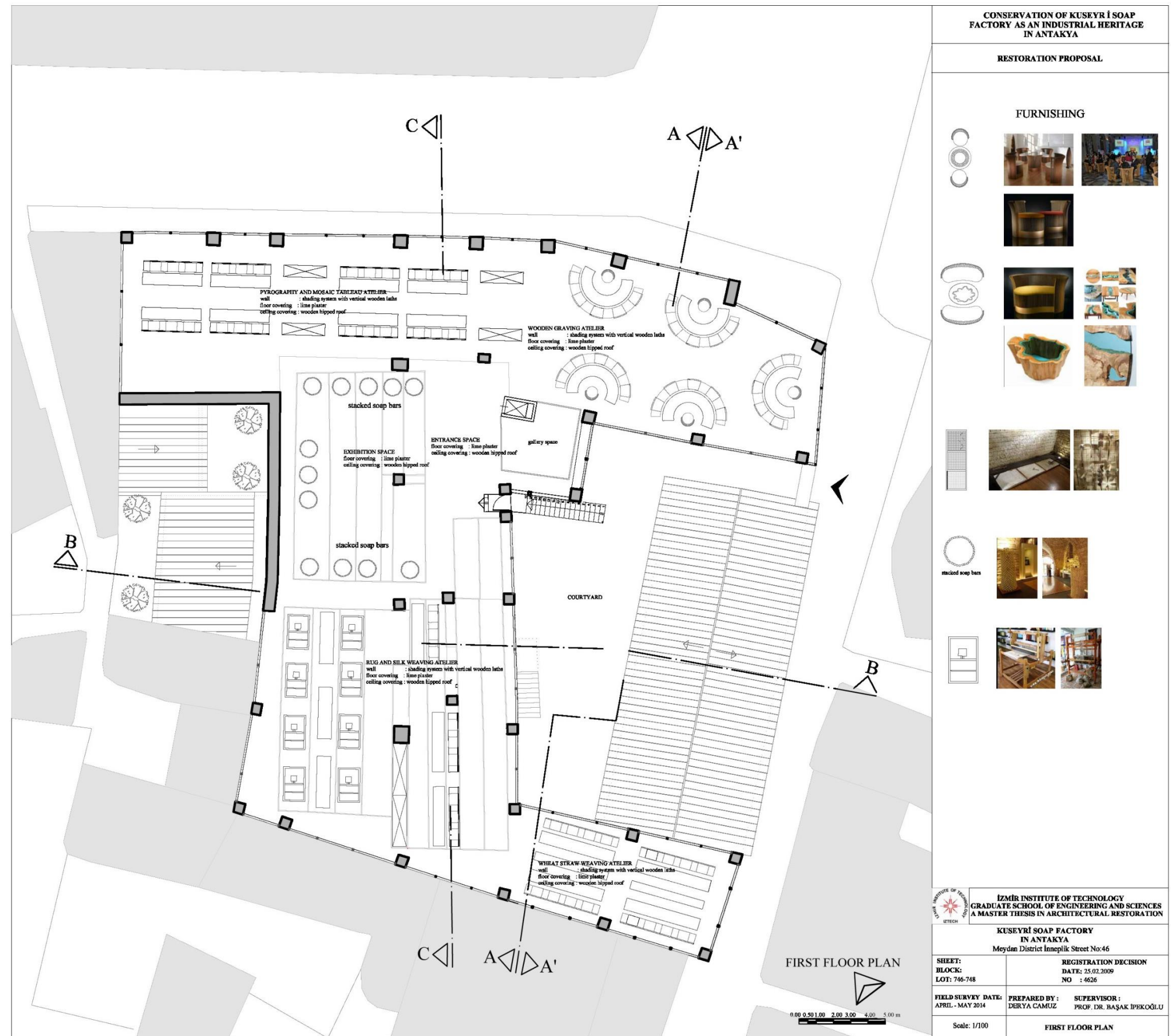


Figure F.2.3. Restoration proposal – First Floor Plan

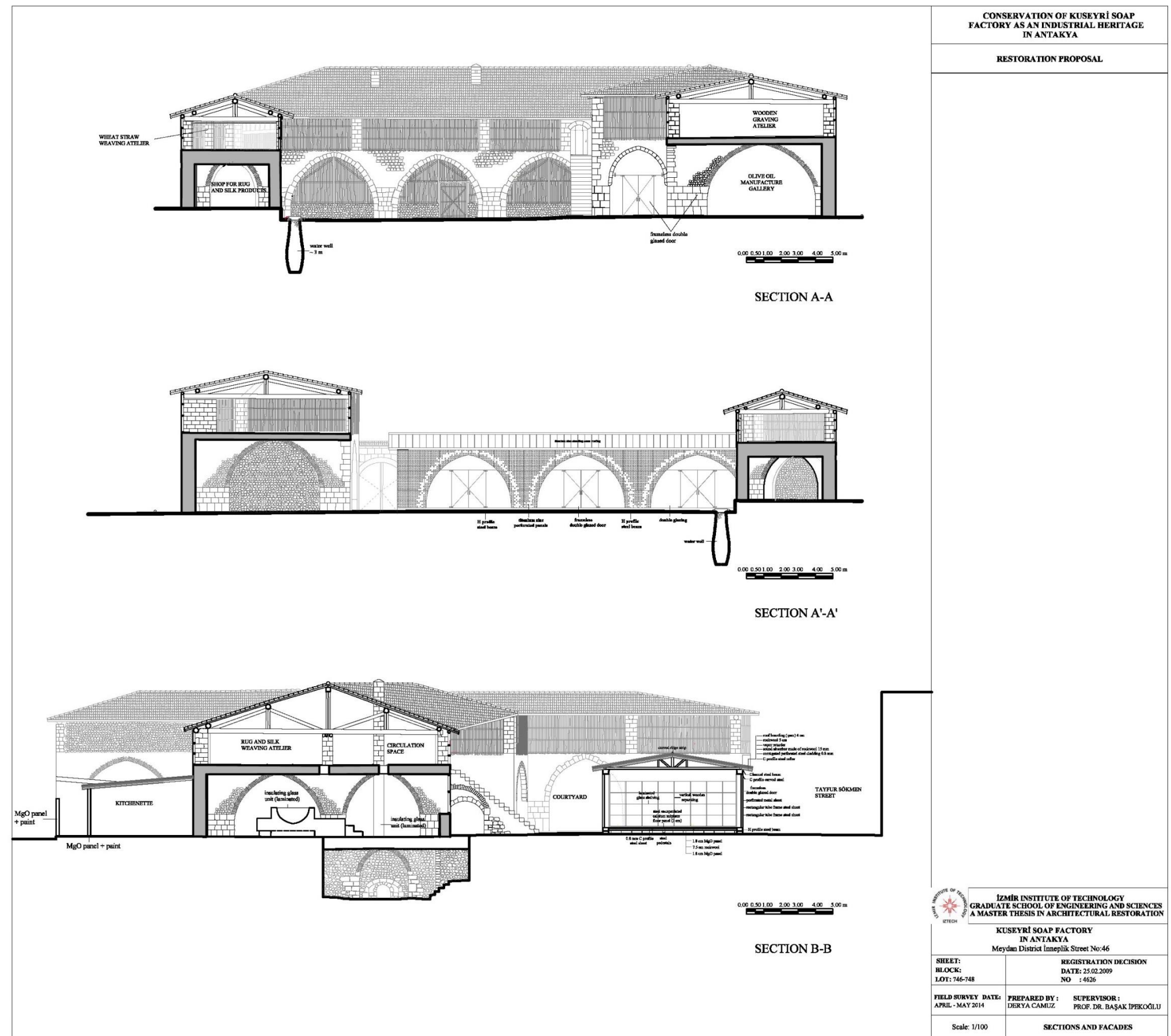


Figure F.2.4. Restoration proposal – Section A-A, Section A'-A' and Section B-B

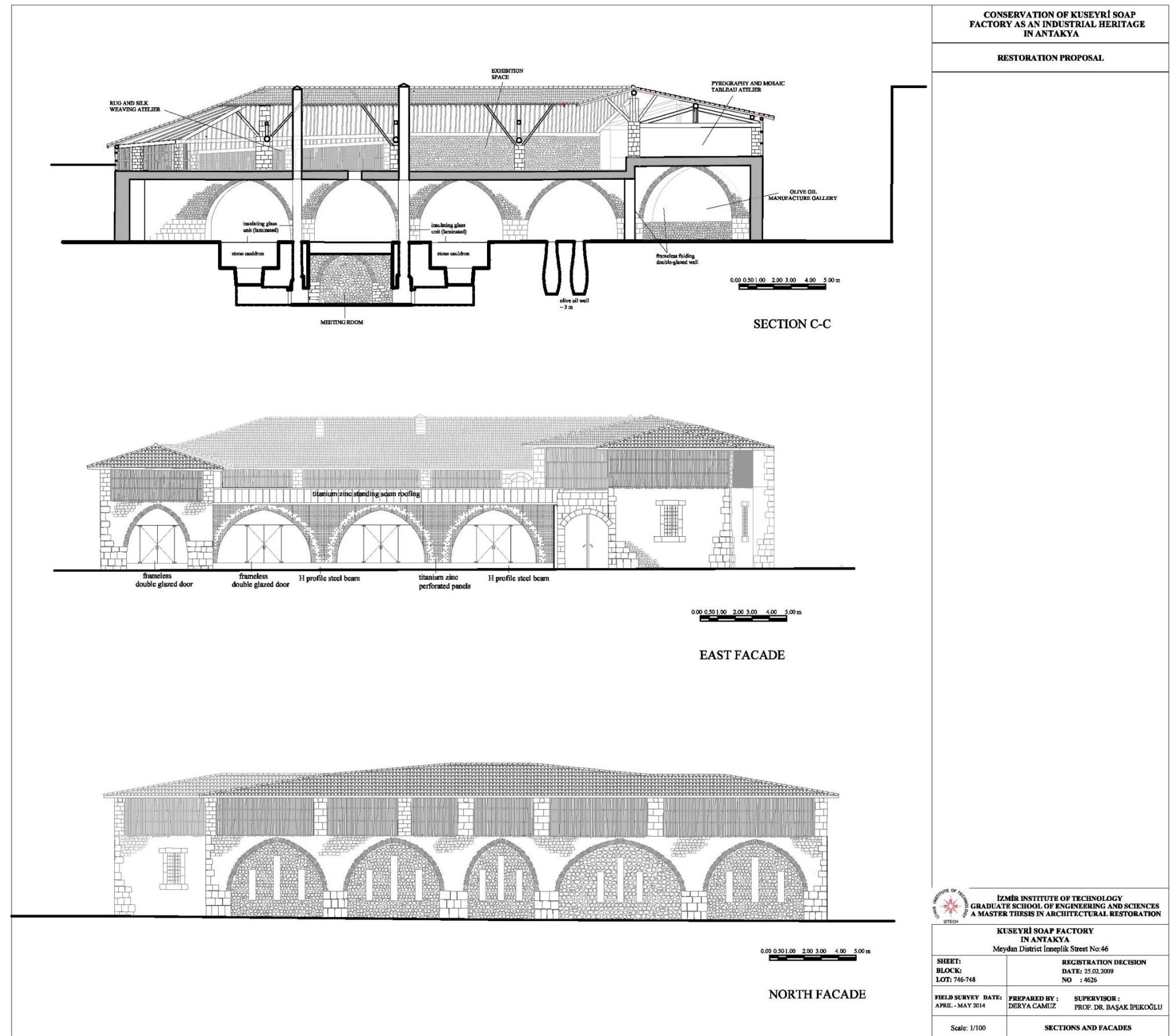


Figure F.2.5. Restoration proposal – Section C-C, East Facade and North Facade