

**RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA**

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ABSTRACT

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

The traditional residential architecture in Şanlıurfa has survived to present in Southeastern Anatolia. Traditional Şanlıurfa houses conserve original design characteristics with specialized spaces around an inner courtyard. The traditional house, dated 1877, located in historical neighborhood in Şanlıurfa was selected as thesis subject, considering its original characteristics to be preserved and its problems to determine conservation decisions. The building was originally arranged as *haremlik* and *selamlık* sections. However, in *selamlık* section, new residential building was constructed. The aim of this thesis was to document *haremlik* section that has survived until today, analyze architectural and structural characteristics, identify the problems and develop conservation proposals. The method of the study was field survey, documentation, analysis and historical research. The building has spaces authentic to traditional Şanlıurfa houses such as rooms, iwan, stone balcony, traditional kitchen, cellar and camel barn. The house is two storey on south and one storey on north and east. The building has environmental, traditional, historical, architectural and documentary values, however, its structural and morphological problems need interventions. Collapsed vault section on the first floor, missing architectural elements and inharmonious additions are problems of the building. In scope of interventions, continuation of its residential use is suggested, the separated old *selamlık* section was excluded from the intervention decisions. Structural and morphological intervention decisions were developed to conserve and rehabilitate the original characteristics of the building. With this approach, reconstruction of the collapsed vault sections in the original form with similar material, renewal of joineries and arrangement of spaces in accordance with contemporary use are proposed.

ÖZET

ŞANLIURFA'DA GELENEKSEL BİR KONUT YAPISININ RESTORASYONU

Şanlıurfa (tarihi adıyla Urfa)'da bulunan geleneksel taş konut mimarisi Güneydoğu Anadolu'da günümüze kadar gelmiştir. Geleneksel Şanlıurfa evleri iç avlu etrafında düzenlenmiş özelleşmiş mekanları ile oluşturulan özgün tasarım özelliklerini korumaktadır. Şanlıurfa tarihi konut dokusu içinde yer alan 1877 tarihli geleneksel konut, korunması gereken özgün özellikleri ve günümüzdeki problemleri dikkate alınarak koruma kararlarını belirlemek için tez konusu olarak seçilmiştir. Yapı özgün düzeninde haremlik ve selamlık bölümlerinden oluşur. Ancak, günümüzde selamlık bölümünde geleneksel konut dokusu ile uyumsuz yeni bir konut inşa edilmiştir. Bu tezin amacı yapının günümüze kadar gelen haremlik bölümünü belgelenmek, mimari ve yapısal özelliklerini incelemek, sorunlarını belirlemek ve koruma önerileri geliştirmektir. Çalışmanın yöntemi arazi çalışması, belgeleme, analiz ve tarihi araştırmadır. Yapının Şanlıurfa evlerine özgü odalar, gezenek, eyvan, tandırlık, zerzembe ve develik gibi mekanları, merkezi bir avlu etrafında düzenlenmiştir. Yapı güneyde iki katlı, kuzey ve doğuda tek katlıdır. Eyvan süslemeli sivri kemeri ile güney avlu cephesinin karakteristik elemanıdır. Yapı çevresel, geleneksel, tarihi, mimari ve belgesel değerlere sahiptir, ancak yapısal ve biçimsel sorunları müdahale gerektirmektedir. Birinci katta, güneybatıdaki odanın yıkılmış tonozu, kayıp mimari elemanlar ve uyumsuz ekler yapının sorunlarıdır. Müdahaleler kapsamında yapının konut kullanımının devam etmesi önerilmiş, bölünme ile farklı bir mülkiyete geçen kısım müdahale kararları dışında tutulmuştur. Yapının özgün niteliklerinin korunmasına ve iyileştirilmesine yönelik yapısal ve biçimsel müdahale kararları geliştirilmiştir. Bu yaklaşımla yıkık tonoz bölümlerinin özgün biçimde yeniden yapılması, kapı ve pencere doğramalarının yenilenmesi ve mekanların günümüz kullanımlara uygun düzenlenmesi önerilmiştir.

**To my one and only guide,
My mom...**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Traditional Şanlıurfa houses are designed according to regional climatic conditions and lifestyle. Introverted traditional houses occur from spaces organized around one or two courtyards in the center of the plot. Courtyards classified as *haremlik* and *selamlık* courtyards symbolize the life style affected by traditions. *Selamlık* section is for male guests use. *Haremlik* section is the section for family usage and where service spaces are located. Traditional Şanlıurfa houses have specialized spaces such as *eyvan* (iwan), *tandırılık* (traditional kitchen), *zerzembe* (cellar) and *develik* (camel barn). Main construction material of the houses is stone. Stone ornamentation in courtyard facades shows the advanced stone craftsmanship. Especially ornamented stones located above the doors and windows, in *eyvan* arches are rare pieces authentic to the region. Wooden material is used in the niches in the walls of cut stone. *Camhane* (glass cupboard system) occurs by closing niches with wooden wings that work as a cupboard.

Traditional residential pattern still sustains its presence although use of houses has declined and their structural condition has deteriorated due to lack of maintenance and abandonment. The traditional Şanlıurfa house dated 1877. Belonging to Nedim Aktar, located in the historical city center is a registered house and is selected as the thesis subject considering its original traditional characteristics to be preserved.

The house was originally built with *haremlik* (women's section) and *selamlık* (men's section) sections. However, later on the original plot was divided into two along the existing wall between *haremlik* / *selamlık*. Although *haremlik* still is in use for residential purpose, it lost its quality of traditional use due to inappropriate use. Nevertheless, *haremlik* section is an important architectural heritage with its original plan organization, special spaces such as courtyard, *eyvan*, *tandırılık*, *zerzembe* and with its advanced stone ornamentation. In *selamlık* section, a new house was constructed inharmonious with the *haremlik* section and the traditional urban pattern. The survival of *haremlik* for more than a century in spite of moderate alterations and its values need to be conveyed to future generations.

1.1. Definition of the Problem

Traditional Şanlıurfa houses located near the narrow streets with stone pavements have introverted mass layout. Projection and courtyard doors open to the narrow streets. The houses organized adjacent to each other are planned around a central courtyard and are generally two floors built with cut stone. The rooms and *eyvan* are on the upper floors, whereas, service spaces are on the ground floor. In Şanlıurfa, open and semi-open spaces of the houses are used actively due to extreme exceeds 40°C in July, and august and it is 30°C in May to September. (General Directorate of Meteorology, 2015).

Traditional houses and urban pattern developed around Balıklıgöl and The Great Mosque are mostly conserved today. The surviving houses in this area are examples of the nineteenth century traditional architecture. However, at present their use has decreased and their condition has deteriorated due to poor maintenance and climatic factors. Some buildings have renewed for commercial purpose such as boutique hotel or restaurant over the last decades. The case study building is desired to be preserved as a residence by its owners. Decisions taken for the conservation of the house, that lost its *selamlık* but preserved most of its *haremlık's* characteristics, suggesting to retain its residential use are important. Therefore, it is considered that these decisions will provide guidelines for the restoration of other similar houses in the historical pattern.

1.2. Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to document the selected traditional Şanlıurfa house which is one of the surviving examples in the historical residential environment, to analyze its structural and morphological problems and to develop appropriate intervention decisions. One of the main essentials of the intervention decisions is not to lose original architectural characteristics. The main approach is providing maintenance to sustain the residential function.

1.3. Methodology

The study was completed in five phases as field survey, documentation, analysis, historical research and conservation proposal. Field survey was carried out in June and July of 2014, it lasted five weeks. Drawings and measurements were done in order to document the building. Data obtained from survey were transferred to digital medium by using the computer programs like AutoCAD 2015, Zoner Photo Studio 16 and Photoshop CS6. Drawings were prepared in four titles. These are measured drawings, analyses, restitution and restoration drawings. Measured drawings documented the building in its present condition. Spaces are numbered clockwise starting from courtyard. In analysis drawings; spatial characteristics, construction technique and material use, deteriorations, alterations and originality are examined.

Comparative study was carried out to determine the significance of the case study building between traditional Urfa houses and to solve restitution problems. In comparative study, functions and location of ground floor spaces, locations of main spaces according to the courtyard, the numbers, location, direction of *eyvan* were examined, the location, the form and material of the entrance were studied. Historical research had been done to investigate the past of the building.

Obtaining data were used in restitution phase; the original order of the building was drawn. In conservation phase, intervention and conservation implementation decisions were developed to enable the house to sustain usage.

1.4. Sources

The primary source during the study is the building itself. Secondary sources are written sources, oral sources, published books and articles.

The sources examining the characteristics of traditional Şanlıurfa houses are below:

Akkoyunlu, Z. (1989). *Geleneksel Urfa Evlerinin Mimari Özellikleri*. In this book, there is a catalog of the plan characteristics of traditional Urfa houses, the facade characteristics, detailed examination of some traditional examples. The book is an important source in obtaining the traditional urban layout.

Alper, M. (1987). *Urfa'nın Mekansal Yapısı, Türk İslam Mimarisindeki Yeri ve Önemi* (Unpublished PhD. thesis). In this study, the buildings in the city were analyzed and the significance of them between Islamic cities were determined.

Çetiner, M. (2012). *Şanlıurfa ve İlçelerinde Bulunan Tarihi Konaklar* (Unpublished master's thesis). Spaces in traditional Urfa houses and three traditional houses were examined in this thesis.

Turan, G. (2009). *Yeni İşlev Verilen Geleneksel Urfa Evlerinde Koruma Sorunları* (Unpublished master's thesis). In this thesis, six refunctionalised traditional Urfa houses were analyzed and examined for situations after a new function.

Güzel, A. (2013). Coğrafi Özellikleri Bakımından Anadolu Şehirlerindeki Geleneksel Konutlar: Şanlıurfa Örneği. *Turkish Studies - International Periodical For The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic*, 8/12, p. 569-590. Spaces of traditional Urfa houses and construction technique are analyzed, the relationship between traditional house with the lifestyle is examined.

Parvaresh, H. (2013) *Mekansal Kurgu Özellikleri Açısından İran, Yazd - Türkiye, Şanlıurfa Geleneksel Konutları Üzerine Bir Araştırma* (Unpublished master's thesis) Traditional houses in Yazd, İran and traditional houses in Şanlıurfa are compared and classified in this study.

Altıparmak, B. C. (2011). *Şanlıurfa Kentsel Sitinde Mevcut Değerlerin Korunması ve Turizme Yönelik Çözüm Önerileri* (Unpublished master's thesis). The thesis is a study for using the potential existing in Şanlıurfa urban conservation area.

Yüzgöl, S. (2011). *Şanlıurfa Ellisekiz Meydanı Mimari Değerlendirmesi ve Abacılar Evi Restorasyon Önerisi* (Unpublished master's thesis). In the thesis, the architectural characteristics of Ellisekiz Square and Abacılar House are evaluated and united solution is offered by detecting problems of historical area.

The sources giving information about the history of Şanlıurfa built environment are listed below:

Segal, J. (2002) *Edessa; Kutsal Şehir*. İstanbul: İletişim. Historical settlements of Şanlıurfa are analyzed in this book. The situation of city in medieval age is told.

Güzel, A. (2005). *Şanlıurfa İli Yerleşmeleri* (Unpublished PhD. thesis) Urban and rural settlement of Şanlıurfa from paleolithic period and the criteria of the urbanization are examined.

Şahinalp, M. S. (2005). *Şanlıurfa Şehrinin Kuruluş ve Gelişmesi* (Unpublished PhD. thesis). In this study, development phases of city since beginning to today are analyzed in the sense of geography.

Maden, A., M. (2001). *Oliver'ye Göre Anadolu (Birecik, Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Nusaybin)* (Unpublished master's thesis) In this thesis, present and past situation of Birecik, Şanlıurfa, Mardin and Nusaybin which past situations are told by traveler Guillaume Antoine Oliver is compared.

Taş, Y. (2013). *Kadı Sicillerine göre XIX. Asrın İkinci Yarısında Urfa'da Sosyal Hayat* (Unpublished PhD. thesis). Social life, religious and commercial activities of Muslims and Non-Muslims living in Urfa in the second half of the nineteenth century are examined.

The sources analyzing climatic characteristics of traditional Şanlıurfa houses are listed below:

Karaçizmeli, M. (2011) *Urfa İli Geleneksel Konut Yapılarının Malzeme ve Plan Tipi Farklılıklarının İklimsel Performans Açısından Değerlendirilmesi* (Unpublished master's thesis). Architectural elements and spaces in the house are analyzed dependent on climate and form.

Aktacir, A. Okuyan, C. Hilalı, İ. (1995) Examination of Traditional Urfa Houses in the Sense of Climatization *10. Ulusal Isı Bilimi ve Tekniği Kongresi Cilt 1* , 623- 631. In this article, traditional Urfa houses are defined by the characteristics of climatization.

The sources about traditional houses in the Southeast Anatolia Region architecturally;

Alioğlu, E. F. (2000). *Mardin Şehir Dokusu ve Evler*. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı. In this book, traditional Mardin houses and urban layout are examined.

Yıldırım, M. M. (2002). *Geleneksel Diyarbakır Evlerinin Korunmasına İlişkin bir Yöntem Araştırması* (Unpublished PhD. thesis). In this thesis, the reasons for damages occurring in traditional Diyarbakır houses are examined and conservation proposal is offered.

CHAPTER 2

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION ABOUT ŞANLIURFA

Şanlıurfa, known as the city of prophets, is located in Southeast Anatolia Region of Turkey. The province of Şanlıurfa consists of thirteen counties administratively. The surrounding provinces are Mardin to the east, Adıyaman and Diyarbakır to the north, Gaziantep to the west. Nemrut Mountain, which was listed as world heritage site in 1987, is located to north inside the boundaries of Adıyaman (Figure 2.1). This area borders Syria to the south. Şanlıurfa has the first university of the world in Harran (Farac, 1987/1999). In 2000, ‘Göbeklitepe Archeological Site’ and ‘Harran and Şanlıurfa Dwellings’ were added to the world temporary cultural heritage list (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2015).



Figure 2.1. Şanlıurfa and nearby provinces
(Source: Redrawn map, General Directorate of Highways, 2015)

2.1. Geographical Characteristics of Şanlıurfa

Şanlıurfa is located between $36^{\circ} 40'$ and $38^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, $37^{\circ} 50'$ and $40^{\circ} 12'$ east longitude (Urfa, 1984). The surface area of the city is 19.451 km^2 (Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, 2015). The total population is 1,892,320 according to 2015 data (Turkish Statistical Institute/*Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu*, 2015).

Almost all of the soil that covers with platos 98.3 % is sufficient for agriculture. The city is on a plato between broad plain in south and middle part of Southeast Taurus south mountain foot north of the city. Şanlıurfa plato is surrounded by Euphrates River and Southeast Taurus Mountain chain. Altitude decreases from north to south, from foot of Taurus Mountains toward Mesopotamia plains. Plains south of the city are an extension of North Mesopotamia plain. Suruç, Harran and Viranşehir plains have great significance in terms of agricultural production in the south of the city. Twenty-two percent of the soil is mountainous with low altitude. Passive volcano Karacadağ is 1919 m high. Mountains are covered with limestone (Urfa, 1984).

Continental climate is seen in Şanlıurfa with temperature differences between summer and winter. Relative humidity rate is low, since it is far from sea effect. It is one of the hottest cities of the country with an average yearly temperature of 18.3° C. June, July August and September are the hottest months of the year with over 35° C average. The highest temperatures of these months are 40, 44, 46.8, 46.2° C (General Directorate of Meteorology, 2015).

2.2. Historical Information about Şanlıurfa

Şanlıurfa is one of the oldest civilization centers. The oldest information about Şanlıurfa has been obtained from the archeological site of Göbeklitepe (Figure 2.2). Data from excavations started in 1996 shows that the history of city goes back to 10.000 BC New discoveries have been found that change existing information about settled life. The remains of a temple complex have been found dating back to 9500 – 8800 BC (Schmidt, 2007).



Figure 2.2. Göbeklitepe main excavation area
(Source: Gobeklitepe, 2015)

According to historian Ebul Farac, Şanlıurfa is one of the cities settled after the Great Flood (Farac, 1987/1999). The name of the city from the era of the Prophet Abraham estimated as 2000 BC, is known as Ur¹ and it is the oldest name of the city (Segal, 1970; Ekinici and Paydaş, 2008). According to legend, King Nemrud wanted to kill the Prophet Abraham by throwing him at fire but the fire turned into water and firewood turned into fish. So Balıklıgöl was made and it is believed that the lake is sacred. The name of the area is mentioned as ‘Hur Countries’ in Hittite cuneiform script tablets in 1500 BC (Segal, 1970; Ekinici and Paydaş, 2008).

The area was exposed to migrations of Arami people from 1100 to 612 BC and Assyrians dominated. Medes were active to 550 BC. The Persians ruled over the city between 550-332 BC (Urfa, 1984).

Alexander the Great defeated the Persians by expanding into Anatolia in 334 BC and dominating until 312 BC. General Seleukos Nikator acclaim himself as king after Alexander the Great died. Nikator was defeated by Osrhoene (Edessa) Kingdom in 132 BC. Osrhoene (Edessa) Kingdom dominated in the area until 244 BC. Osrhoene (Edessa) Kingdom was the first state that accepted Christianity around the world (Ekinici and Paydaş, 2008).

Sassanid Empire had a great power in Mesopotamia and East Anatolia when the Roman Empire conquered the area in 244 AD. In 395 AD when the Roman Empire

¹ This city Ur should not be confused with the Sumerian city Ur found in Iraq. This city name of Ur relates to the Kingdom of Edessa who ruled the area from 132 BC to 244 AD.

divided as East Roman and West Roman, the city came under Eastern Roman dominancy (Ekinci and Paydaş, 2008).

Muslims started to spread in this region first in the Arabic Peninsula with the birth of Islam. Iyad bin Ganem, the commander of Damascus army, conquered Urfa in 639 AD during the era of Caliph Omar (Segal, 1970). This area started to be known as ‘Diyar-ı Mudar’ meaning land of people from Mudar. Ömeriye Mosque (Figure 2.3) was built at this time and still exists (Ekinci and Paydaş, 2008).



Figure 2.3. Ömeriye Mosque
(Source: Şanlıurfa, 1997)

Urfa and Harran were under the dominance of Omayyads between 661 and 750 AD. Harran had developed into a major science center. Omayyad Caliph II Mervan built Harran Great Mosque (Şanlıurfa, 1988, Ekinci and Paydaş, 2008).

The commander Abbasid Abdullah bin Ali ruled over the area in 750 AD. The city was damaged after the battle of Harun’ür Reşid’s son in 809 AD (Şanlıurfa, 1997). In 812 AD, the people of Urfa built city walls with the leadership of Ebu Şeyh (Figure 2.4). Byzantines took over a part of the city in 942 AD (Segal, 1970; Ekinci and Paydaş, 2008).

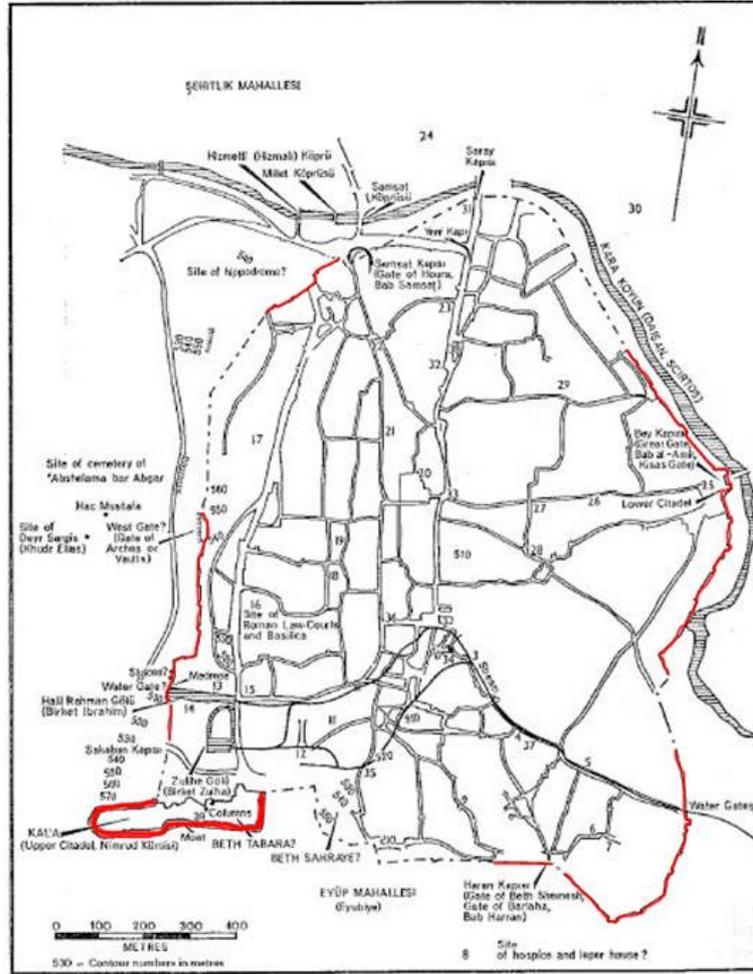


Figure 2.4. City walls
(Source: Segal, 1970)

Byzantines dominated the area in 1037 (Segal, 1970; Karakaş, 2010). Bozan, one of the Melikşah commanders, conquered the city in 1087 AD (Segal, 1970; Güzel, Çiçek, Koca, 2002; Karakaş, 2010).

During the First Crusades, Urfa Crusader County was found in 1098. Yet, in time Zengid² took over the area in 1114 and Ayyubids³ in 1182. Some of existing buildings such as Harran Gate, the square formed minaret of Zulmiye Mosque, Halil-ür Rahman Mosque and Great Mosque built on the foundation of Red Church belong to Ayyubids era (Figure 2.5). The minaret of Great Mosque is the bell tower of Red Church. Han-el Ba'rür Caravanserai near to Harran was also built (Şanlıurfa, 1988; Ekinçi and Paydaş, 2008).

² The Zengid or zengid dynasty was a Muslim dynasty of Oğuz Turk origin, which ruled parts of the Levant and Upper Mesopotamia on behalf of the Seljuk Empire in the 12th and 13th centuries (Bosworth, 2004)

³ Ayyubids dynasty was a Muslim dynasty ruled much of the middle east during 12th and 13th centuries (Bosworth, 2004)



Figure 2.5. Urfa Great Mosque
(Source: Şanlıurfa, 1997)

Akkoyunlu army took possession of Urfa in 1403, Karakoyunlu army in 1450 and Safavids in 1514. Hasan Paşa Mosque (Figure 2.6), existing today, was built by Akkoyunlu Uzun Hasan (Güzel et al., 2002; Ekinci and Paydaş, 2008).



Figure 2.6. Hasan Paşa Mosque
(Source: Şanlıurfa, 1997)

Urfa in 1517 was added to Ottoman lands attached to Diyarbakır Province. Mevlid-i Halil Mosque was built in 1522 (Figure 2.7). The center of the Rakka Province founded in 1594 was Urfa (Urfa, 1995). According to Evliya Çelebi visited Urfa between 1670-1680, there are 22 mosques, 67 masjids, three madrasas and 30 schools in Urfa (Urfa, 1995; Karakaş, 2010; Çelebi, 2013).



Figure 2.7. Mevlid-i Halil Mosque
(Source: Şanlıurfa, 1997)

Nimetullah Mosque built in 1500s, Yusuf Paşa Mosque in 1709 and Rızvaniye Mosque in 1736 are some of the existing mosques. Gümrük Khan (Figure 2.8), Mencek Khan, Barutçu Khan and Millet Khan were built during Ottoman era. It is recorded that there were 18 madrasas in Urfa in 1867. Three madrasas do not exist today. These are Great Mosque Madrasa, Hasan Paşa Madrasa and Firuz Bey Madrasa. Çarmelik, Titrış and Mirbi Caravanserais are also existing examples from the Ottoman era (Urfa, 1995; Turan, 2012; Şanlıurfa, 2013).



Figure 2.8. Gümrük Khan
(Source: Şanlıurfa.1997)

Urfa Sanjak was united to Halep Province in 1867. After 1918, Urfa became an independent sanjak (Uzunçarşılı, 1995; Şanlıurfa, 1997; Güzel, et al., 2002).

In 1919, Urfa was occupied by English then by Frenchs. On 11 April 1920, Urfa was liberated from French occupation (Güzel, et al., 2002; Urfa, 1985; Urfa, 1992). Investments increased in the city with the GAP (Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi- Southeastern Anatolia Project) started in 1977. The construction of Atatürk Dam (Figure 2.9), the biggest dam of Turkey and Europe, was started to use in Bozova in 1992 (Şanlıurfa, 1997). Urfa was entitled *Şanlı* (great, glorious, dignified) by TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly) in 1984 because of the success in Turkish War of Independence.



Figure 2.9. Atatürk Dam
(Source: Şanlıurfa, 2013)

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT IN ŞANLIURFA AND TRADITIONAL HOUSES

Historical traditional residential pattern of Şanlıurfa is occurred of stone load bearing buildings generally two storey with inner courtyard built attached to each other. Historical traditional residential pattern located south of the city center is inside of city walls.



Figure 3.1. Old photo of Şanlıurfa in 1940
(Source: Kürkçüoğlu et al., 2002)

3.1. Traditional Neighborhoods and Conservation Areas in Şanlıurfa

Şanlıurfa and its castle was mentioned in travel book of Evliya Çelebi visited Urfa between 1670-1680: "There is high rocky mountain in the back of the castle which was the summer pasture of cursed Nemrud. There are twenty houses in the castle. There is a mosque in the inner part of the castle gateway. There are big palaces with yard, garden, stream, and bath. ''.

Residential pattern has occurred around Balıklıgöl. Traditional houses developed in the inner section of the city wall. Residential buildings that have survived are thought to have been built in Ottoman era. German traveler Carsten Niebuhr visited the city in 1766 and drew a city map showing city walls and gates (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.2. Şanlıurfa castle and walls surrounding the city in 1766
(Source: Kürkçüoğlu et al., 2002)

Major part of city walls and gates do not exist today. Beykapısı and Harrankapı are the only surviving gates. Albert Gabriel visited the city and drew a map showing city walls and gates in 1940 (Figure 3.3).

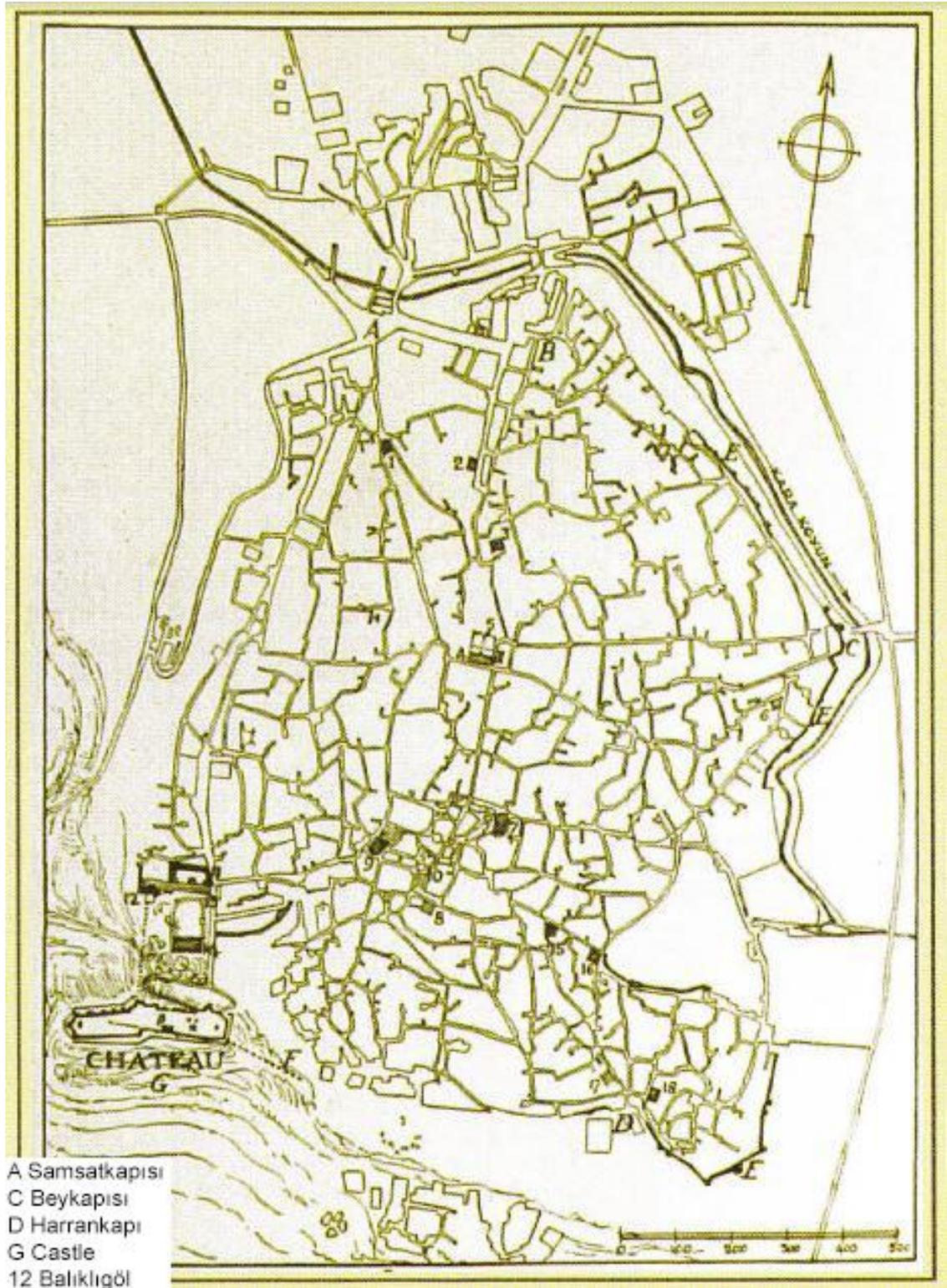


Figure 3.3. City plan drawn by Albert Gabriel in 1940
(Source: Kürkçüoğlu, 2008)

Cultural heritages in Şanlıurfa are archeological sites, urban archeological sites, urban sites, historical sites and registered buildings. In the city center, there are 124 archeological sites, an urban archeological site, an urban site, a historical site and 1104 registered buildings in the city center. Conservation areas and registered buildings of Şanlıurfa are in the map below (Figure 3.4). Urban conservation area borders show the location of old city walls.

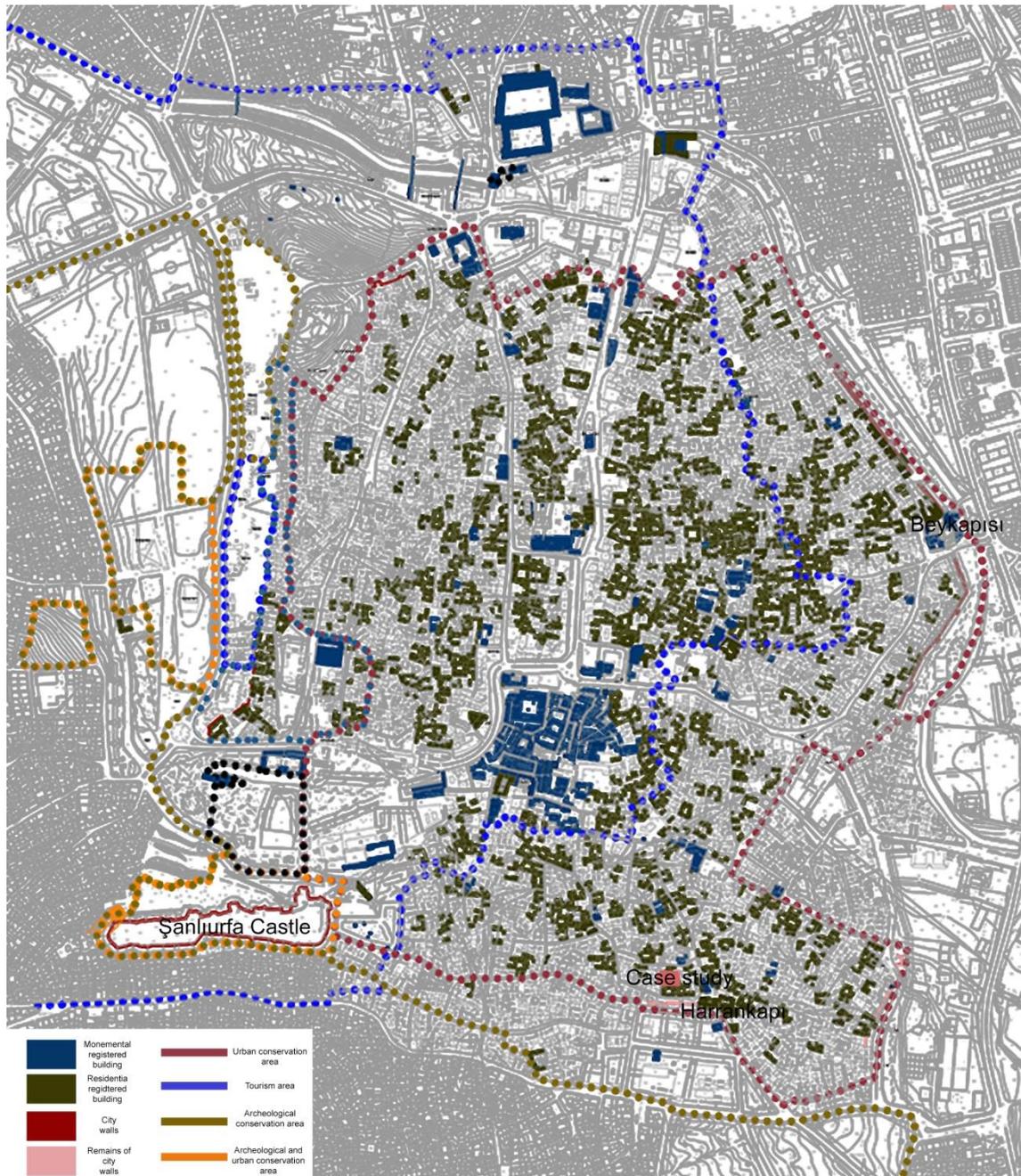


Figure 3.4. Registered buildings and conservation areas
(Source: Egeplan, 2016)

3.2. General Characteristics of Traditional Houses

Historical traditional residential pattern was settled in a plain area. Old town consists of monumental buildings such as khan, bath, mosque and madrasah and traditional residential buildings. Streets are two or three meters wide. Only gates are observed as openings to the streets. Projections and windows upstairs keep the street facade from being monotonous (Figure 3.5). Privacy is provided by designing the windows on side of projections. Chamfers and colonnettes are located on the corners of the houses (Figure 3.6).



Figure 3.5. Projections on Hüseyin Paşa ve 934 Street



Figure 3.6. Chamfer (*köşe pahu*) on 2906 Street and colonnette on Saraç Street

Spaces called *kabaltı* are created by covering the streets with residential buildings. *Kabaltı* space is shaded area covered by vault. Dead-end streets occurring in historical pattern are called *tetirbe* in the region (Figure 3.7).



Figure 3.7. *Kabaltı* spaces in Tepe Street and 2921 Street

Traditional Şanlıurfa houses consist of spaces around an inner courtyard and are attached to each other. Attached buildings have shared wall and houses are separated with high walls from each others. Houses are built with *haremlık/selamlık* sections however there are examples arranged in one section. Each section is designed around a courtyard. The houses that have *haremlık/selamlık* are more common and larger than the houses composed of single section. Thick walls built of limestone provide the decrease of heat exchange by separating the inner space from outer space. Protection from sunlight is provided by locating most of the rooms in the south and orienting the openings toward the north. Air stream is created with ventilation windows known as blind window (*kör taka*) above the windows of the rooms.

The spaces of houses are living, circulation and service spaces. Living spaces are courtyard, rooms and *eyvan* (iwan). Circulation spaces are *kapı arası* (entrance hall), courtyard and *gezenek* (stone balcony). Service spaces are *zerzembe* (cellar), *tandırılık* (traditional kitchen), *develik* (camel barn), *samanlık* (hayloft), *hela* (water closet), *maskan* (chestroom) and bathroom.

Kapı arası: *Kapı arası* is the first space of the building from the street. This space, covered with a vault does not exist in all traditional Şanlıurfa houses. There are examples where the entrance from the street is directly into the courtyard.

Courtyard: Courtyard is the main living and circulation space that provides access to all other spaces. The form of the courtyard depends on the plot shape. In the

center of the courtyard, there may be a pool, flowerbed or both. The flowerbed is known as garden. The pavement is cut stone known as *nahit* Well or fountain are located in the courtyard. Waterspouts are organized along the roof level to drain rainwater either to the street or into the courtyard. Stone cantilever are observed on lower part of balcony arranged on courtyard facades of houses and these elements enrich courtyard facades. Rotating cupboard is organized to provide food service in houses having *haremlik* and *selamlık* courtyard between two sections (Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.8. Projections on courtyard facades in Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)

Gezenek (stone balcony): *Gezenek* is an open space located in front of the *eyvan* and is accessed from the courtyard by a staircase. The open space has stone or wooden balustrade.

Room: Rooms are the main living spaces located on the ground and upper floors. Rooms are entered through courtyard or *eyvan*. Rectangular or square shaped rooms are combined of two spaces on different levels. One of these spaces is *gedemeç* (room entrance) and is 15-20 cm lower than the main space. *Gedemeç* is the area where people put off their shoes and place shoes to niche end of the area. *Gedemeç* is used as *gusülhane*/bath. The other is the main living area higher than *gedemeç*. It is seen that there is a sitting area on three sides of the room with pillows and cushions. The higher level of the room is used for eating, sitting, sleeping and working. There are niches in

different dimensions on the walls. Walls and niches are covered with wooden doors. This wooden cupboard system is known as ``*camhane*``. It is used as built-in cupboard (Figure 3.9, Figure 3.10).



Figure 3.9. *Camhane* from City Museum



Figure 3.10. *Camhane* of Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)

Eyvan (iwān): *Eyvan* is the other living space of traditional Urfa houses. Semi-open *eyvan* rectangular planned is surmounted with vault. It is located on the south to make it cool in summer. There are more than one *eyvan* in some examples. In this situation, *eyvan* for winter usage is located in the north. There are niches in the walls. Air channels are opened on top of these niches through the roof. The courtyard facade of the *eyvan* is decorated with ornamented stones. In some examples, pool is located in the center of the *eyvan*. *Eyvan* is reached by steps or a space called *gezenek* from courtyard (Figure 3.11).



Figure 3.11. *Eyvan* of Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)

Zerzembe (cellar): *Zerzembe* is located one or two meters lower than courtyard level and is accessed by going down steps. The space is used as storage unit since it is continually cool. *Zerzembe* is rectangular planned and spanned with vault. Niches in different dimensions are organized for use as cupboards in *zerzembe* (Figure 3.12).



Figure 3.12. *Zerzeme* of Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)

***Tandırlık* (traditional kitchen):** *Tandırlık* or traditional kitchen is the cooking unit in traditional Şanlıurfa houses. It is on the ground floor and contains a large fireplace known as *tandır* thus giving it the name *tandırlık*. The space is spanned with vault and has niches for supplies (Figure 3.13).



Figure 3.13. *Tandırlık* of Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)

Develik (camel barn): *Develik* or camel barn is located on the ground floor. It is bigger than the other service spaces and spanned with vault. There are feed niches and animal tie spots in some examples.

Samanlık (hayloft): *Samanlık* (hayloft) is the storage unit for feed, designed with *develik*.

Bath: Bath or *hamam*, is only seen in a few examples in traditional Şanlıurfa houses. *Gedemeç* space is used as *gusülhane*/bath.

Hela (water closet); Helâ (water closet) is located in *kapı arası* or a position that would not be noticed when entered the courtyard.

Maskan (Storage room): Storage room known as *maskan* traditionally, is specialized space observed in a few examples. It is used for bed or clothes storage in big houses.

Residential buildings are built with cut stone construction technique. Walls are load bearing system as rubble stone between two cut stone faces and it is called *hampara*. Limestone used in buildings is called *küfeki* stone, *nahit* stone or *havara* stone in the region. Binding mortar is called ash lime and it consists of limestone dust, lime and water. Spanning elements are varied as cross vault, barrel vault and wooden ceiling system. Earth roof or wooden roofs covered with tile are organized on top of the spanning elements. Earth roof provides insulation to keep the space below cool. Earth roof should be compressed with a cylindrical stone called as *loğ* to prevent rain water intrusion and swelling every month. Caisson ceiling is built with wooden ceiling system (Figure 3.14).



Figure 3.14. Roof covered with tile in 1190 Street No 29 and caisson ceiling of *eyvan*

Ornaments; Stone is used in ornamentations in traditional Şanlıurfa houses, too. Ornamented stones above windows and doors in courtyard facades, mouldings and ornamented stones on eyvan arch are examples of ornamentations (Figure 3.15).



Figure 3.15. Ornamented courtyard gate in Kazancı Bedih Street No 8

Gates and door; Courtyard gates are generally double winged and metal. Hanging metal panel or colorful painted panel are common to emphasize that the owner went on Hajj. Mounting block known as breathing block (*soluk taşı*) is observed near the courtyard gates. Wicket door (*enikli kapı*) located inside of double winged arched courtyard gate is for daily use. Door knockers *kapı döğeceği* are ornamented. Knockers are designed in two sizes and shapes as larger for male use and smaller for female use. The tone created when the door knocker is used signals the gender of the visitor thus, the door is opened by someone of the same gender. Other doors for inner space are wooden material. Single winged wooden door with advanced craftsmanship are used to access the rooms or other spaces (Figure 3.16).



Figure 3.16. Courtyard gate and mounting block in Saraç Street No 15

Windows: Windows in traditional Şanlıurfa houses are classified as bottom windows and top windows according to height. Windows are known as *taka* in the region. Bottom windows are used for lighting and ventilation. Grid iron or wooden bars are designed on outer facade. Ornamented wooden shutters and railing are organized in some houses. Top windows are for ventilation. Some examples are designed for lighting, too. Inner voids of top windows, ventilation *taka* (window), provide ventilation of spaces below. There are ornamentations between ventilation windows in similar sizes with no ventilation function and these are *kör taka* (blind windows). Besides these windows, *kuşluk* (dovecote) or *kuş takası* (bird windows) are organized on courtyards facades. These are for birds to nest (Figure 3.17, Figure 3.18).



Figure 3.17. Ventilation and blind window of Hacibanlar House (Kitchen Museum)



Figure 3.18. Dovecote, 1190 Street No 29

Climate has a great effect in design of traditional residential building. Load bearing walls built with limestone called *nahit* stone and earth roofing enables to control of the heat of the space. Ventilation voids inside of ornamented stones above the windows and top windows in courtyard facades provide the rooms become cool.

Buildings in attached order are separated with high stone walls from each other. Courtyard is blocked from street with high walls and gets the space cool and shaded every hour of the day. Most examples have only one courtyard yet examples with two courtyards as *haremlik* and *selamlık* exist, too.

Hot climate conditions of Şanlıurfa, geographical structures and agriculture as living source affect the social life. In history, land properties were provided by tribe

system. This system continued in Ottoman era and after the announce of republic. Since the agriculture has been the main living source throughout history, farmers had been living near the local big land owner (Urfa, 1984).

Şanlıurfa; known as city of prophets; is believed to have been the name of four prophets. These prophets are Abraham, Eyüp, Şuayb and Elijah. This situation gives the city significant religious character.

Lifestyle in Şanlıurfa took on a shape around the houses that big families lived together in. The extended family, mother, father, married sons, their wives, their children and single children, lived together in these traditional houses with courtyard and many rooms. That lifestyle started to change in the last century giving place to the new order that every nuclear family lives separate than the others. Recently, dominant living area has been apartments instead of traditional houses.

3.3. Past Life in Traditional Şanlıurfa Houses

Large extended families, consisting of the house owner, his sons, their wives, their children and other unmarried children, lived together in traditional Şanlıurfa houses. The rooms of married couples were considered as their own home. These rooms contained a large section in the middle for sleeping and small sections with glazed wooden cupboards. This cupboard section, known as *camhane*, was organized in niches and had various forms, dimensions and decorations. They were used to store objects such as glasses, plates and cups. Other personal items were kept in bundles in small corners of the rooms.

Daily life was conducted in the courtyard and *eyvan* in summer and in the closed spaces in winter. Women and men sat in different spaces in accordance with the past lifestyle. If there was *haremlik/selamlık* separation in the house, men were entertained in *selamlık* section, women in *haremlik* section. If there was no separation, guests were entertained in different spaces. Rooms were consisted of *gedemeç* and main living area. *Gedemeç* was the area for taking off shoes. *Gedemeç* was also used for bathing. Floor of main living area was covered with carpet and there was cushion, 20 cm high in three side of the room. For sitting hard pillows for sitting called *sap yastığı* were arranged on the edge of wall above these cushions. Heating was being provided by portable brazier.

Food preparation was done in the *tandırılık* space of the building. There was no separate space for dining room in traditional Şanlıurfa houses. Dinner was eaten in

rooms or *eyvan*. Food prepared in *tandırılık* was put on plates and placed on a large metal tray called *sini*. Foods were taken to the room on the *sini*. *Sini* was placed on top of a small wooden table, 25-30 cm high, or on the floor and was eaten. Foods for winter were prepared in *tandırılık*, courtyard and dried on earth roofs. Food supplies were stored in *zerzembe* spaces in earthenware jars. They consisted of oil, *bulgur* (cracked wheat) and rice. Pulley system was located behind the ornamented stone on courtyard facade of *eyvan* space organized to keep food supplies, such as meat, up high for protection from animals.

Feeding the animals living in the house was one of the daily activities. Water was pulled out from well and placed in earthenware jars to keep it cool. Flowerbed in courtyard was watered and courtyard was washed. Courtyard was kept cooler by this task.

Different space for sleeping did not exist in traditional Şanlıurfa houses. Beds were stored in wooden cupboard system being brought out and laid for sleeping. People slept on wooden bed elevated from floor known as *taht* on the earth roof in summer. Thin curtain of fine mull or mosquito net called *cibinnik* was closed around *taht* to prevent mosquitoes and give privacy.

3.4. History of the Case Study Building

The ownership of the case building belongs to Nedim Aktar. At present, the building is not in constant use, yet it is used on weekends and for recreation. It belonged to Fikri Yıldız for seventeen years before it was changed hands with the purchase in 2012. When Fikri Yıldız bought the house, the *selamlık* section was in ruin and could not be used and this part has been transformed into a new house. This situation led to the division of original plot. The former owner of the house was Halil İri. There is an inscription written in Ottoman Turkish above the door of the room (G06) on the ground floor in the east (Figure 3.19, Figure 3.20). It is written that the date of building construction was 1298 H (1877 AD). The building had been registered by Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of cultural and Natural Assets with the decision No. 987 dated 28.12.2009.



Figure 3.19. The inscription above door of the room (G06) on ground floor southeast



Figure 3.20. The door of the room (G06) on ground floor southeast

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSES OF THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE

The building selected as case study is located in the Gümüşkuşak neighborhood, in the city of Şanlıurfa. It is in east-west direction transverse and it follows the property boundaries, creating a non-uniform rectangular shape. It is two-storey in the south direction, single-storey north and east and built with cut stone in masonry system. According to the inscription above the door of the east room on the ground floor, the construction date was 1298 H/1887 AD.

4.1. Site Plan

The traditional residential buildings are located in the city center of Şanlıurfa. The studied traditional residential building is located south of the city center and east of Şanlıurfa Castle and southeast of the historical commercial and religious area. This building is part of the historical urban pattern and is surrounded by traditional and newly constructed buildings. Some of them are registered. The building is accessed through Harrankapı Street and Mevlana Street or Akçakale Street. Examples of restored and revitalized buildings in this same area are Harrankapı and Music Museum (Figure 4.1). Other buildings in this urban area are Müderris Mosque to the north and Hacı Lütfullah Mosque to the south. The building is a piece of historical pattern. The building is entered from Hacı Hamza Street, Mahmut Coşkunes Street and 2958 dead-end street (Figure 4.2).

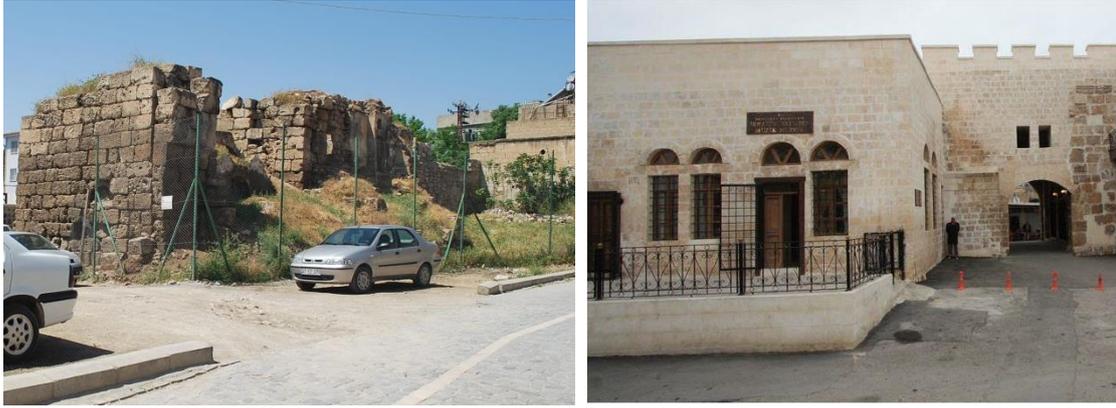


Figure 4.1. City wall remains and Harrankapı near Music Museum



Figure 4.2. Surroundings of the study building

4.2. Plan Characteristics

The spaces on ground floor of the building with courtyard are two storey in the south, one storey in the east and north which are accessed through courtyard. The spaces on the first floor are accessed by stairs leading to *gezenek*. The most significant

plan characteristic of the building is being introverted. Spaces are on edge of plot and open to the courtyard which is located in the center as an open space.

4.2.1. Ground Floor Plan

Building is in an order with central courtyard, reaching the limits of the property. The entrance is on the western of the plot. External borders to the east, west, south and north, according to the plot is a non-uniform rectangular form. Plot area is 495 m². the case study building was consisted of *haremlik* courtyard and *selamlık* courtyard in original order. It is surrounded by buildings in all directions but the west facade where the entrance is provided (Figure 4.3, Appendix A-Ground floor plan).

4.2.1.1. Courtyard (G01)

Courtyard is the most dynamic and actively used space of traditional Şanlıurfa houses. Courtyard as open living space is the most dynamic space of the building because of being hot of city in seven or eight months of the year. Courtyard (G01) of case study building is located in the middle of the building. It is entered directly with an iron door from street. Ground is covered with cut stone covered with screed later. There is a flowerbed with fig tree and olive tree in the middle of the courtyard. Another flowerbed is on the north of the courtyard, in front of *develik* with olive tree (Figure 4.4).



Figure 4.4. Courtyard

4.2.1.2. Develik (Camel barn G02)

The main function of *develik* (G02) is camel barn. The space (50 m²) entered with wooden door is used as storage today. Pillars bearing double cross vaults as surmounting elements are located on corners and middle of the side walls in rectangular planned space. The height of ceiling is 4.3 m. There is door trace on east wall and window trace above it. The ground is compacted earth (Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.5. *Develik*

4.2.1.3. Bathroom (G03)

Bathroom (G03) space is used as bath yet the original function is not known exactly. It (2m x 2m) has square plan and accessed through wooden door. The walls are covered with plaster and are 2.2 m high. The ceiling is reinforced concrete, the floor is covered with screed (Figure 4.6).



Figure 4.6. The door of present bathroom

4.2.1.4. Water Storage (G04)

Water storage (G04) is located next to the bathroom and on north of the building (1.7 m²). The space converted into the water storage by adding a wall to south is thought to be a small *eyvan* in original order. The walls were covered with plaster, the ceiling height is 2.92 meters from the ground. The ceiling is reinforced concrete, walls are covered with whitewash (Figure 4.7).



Figure 4.7. Water storage

4.2.1.5. Tandırlık (Traditional kitchen G05)

Tandırlık (G05) is used as storage today which is traditional kitchen originally. Ceiling height of rectangular planned space (18.2 m²) is 4.32 m. Walls are covered with oily smoke layer due to heavy use. The space is surmounted with cross vault and ground is cut stone. There is big fireplace called *tandır* made out of cut stone on the east. There are two windows of different sizes and a door on west of space opening to courtyard (Figure 4.8).



Figure 4.8. *Tandırlık*

4.2.1.6. Room (G06)

The room (G06) located on the southeast of ground floor and organized as room is entered by round planned and rectangular planned two steps. The room consists of two different parts as passageway called *gedemeç* (room entrance) and main living area. *Gedemeç* floor level is 40 cm higher than the courtyard, and the floor of the main living space is 18 cm higher than *gedemeç*. The ceiling height of the space (23.3 m²) is 4.7 m. The ceiling is a system consisting of wooden beams and with battens. Reinforced concrete beams were added later to support the system. The floor covering is cut stone. Most of the living area on upper level is covered with screed. The room has a niche (108x270 cm) on the north wall, six niches (89x77cm; 87x270 cm; 79x176 cm; 182x254 cm; 73x176 cm; 40x77 cm) on the east wall, seven niches (39x75 cm; 39x75 cm; 66x176 cm; 98x293 cm; 66x176 cm; 39x75 cm; 39x75 cm) on the south wall (Figure 4.9). Room (G06) has four windows opening on the long side of the room and west of the room. These windows are opening to courtyard and one of them is covered later. Various niches in different dimensions are organized on other three sides of the room not opening to courtyard which south, east and north.



Figure 4.9. The room on southeast corner (G06)

4.2.1.7. Under *gezenek* (G12)

Under *gezenek* (G12) is a semi-open section located in front of *zerzembe* (cellar) spaces on south of courtyard, separated from courtyard with stone columns. Rectangular planned space (7.3 m²) is covered with stone beams, ceiling height is 1.75 m. The floor covering is cut stone, but it was partially covered with screed later (Figure 4.10).



Figure 4.10. Under *gezenek*

4.2.1.8. *Zerzembe* (Cellar G07)

Zerzembe (G07) on the southeast corner being both a room and storage as original function, today it is used as a room. It is accessed through a wooden door by going down four steps after passing under *gezenek*. The ground level of the rectangular planned space (22.3 m²) is 1.27 m lower than under *gezenek* level and the ceiling height is 2.7 m. The ceiling is covered with cross vaults, floor covering is screed. There is a depressed arched niche (33x264 cm) along the west wall (Figure 4.11). *Zerzembe* space has top window on north opening to courtyard.



Figure 4.11. Niche along the west wall in *zerzembe* (Cellar - G07)

4.2.1.9. *Zerzembe* (Cellar G08)

The other *zerzembe* (G08) located in the middle of the south wing of the building being both room and storage originally is not used today. It is accessed through a wooden door by going down three steps after passing under *gezenek*. The ground level of the rectangular planned space (38.4 m²) is 71 cm lower than under *gezenek* level and the ceiling height is 2.2 m. It is covered by two cross vaults. The floor was filled with earth afterwards to 50 cm height (Figure 4.12). It has two top window openings to courtyard on north of the space.



Figure 4.12. The *zerzembe* (G08) located in the middle of the south wing

4.2.1.10. Zerzembe (Cellar G09)

Another *zerzembe* (G09) in the southwest corner is located right next to the entrance. The *zerzembe* could not be entered because of the partially destroyed entrance. There is one top window on the north of *zerzembe*.

4.2.1.11. Water Closet (G10)

Water closet (G10) is located on north of the entrance and entered through a wooden door (67 x 170 cm) from the courtyard with 3 steps. Square shaped space (3 m²) is 86 cm above the floor of the courtyard, the ceiling height is 1.8 m. The ceiling is reinforced concrete and the floor is covered with screed (Figure 4.13).



Figure 4.13. Water closet from courtyard

4.2.1.12. Kitchen (G11)

The present day kitchen (G11) was originally a room. It is accessed through a wooden door by going up a step. Ceiling height of rectangular space (18.2 m²) is 3.46 m. There is a 60 cm wide niche on along the northern wall and a window opening to courtyard on south wall. The ceiling of space is reinforced concrete and painted, the floor is covered with screed. In the western corner of the kitchen, there is marble countertops and sink which were added later to the house (Figure 4.14).



Figure 4.14. Kitchen

4.2.2. First Floor Plan

The first floor is located on south of plot opens to north direction. It is accessed with stairs from the courtyard to *gezenek* space (Figure 4.15). *Gezenek* (F05) is an open space with stairs on two sides overlooking the courtyard. *Gezenek* is the circulation space of the first floor and provides access to *eyvan* and rooms near the *eyvan* (Figure 4.16). The ground level of rectangular planned space (6.3 m²) is 1.90 m higher than courtyard. The floor is covered with cut stone (Appendix A-First floor plan).



Figure 4.15. First floor of south wing

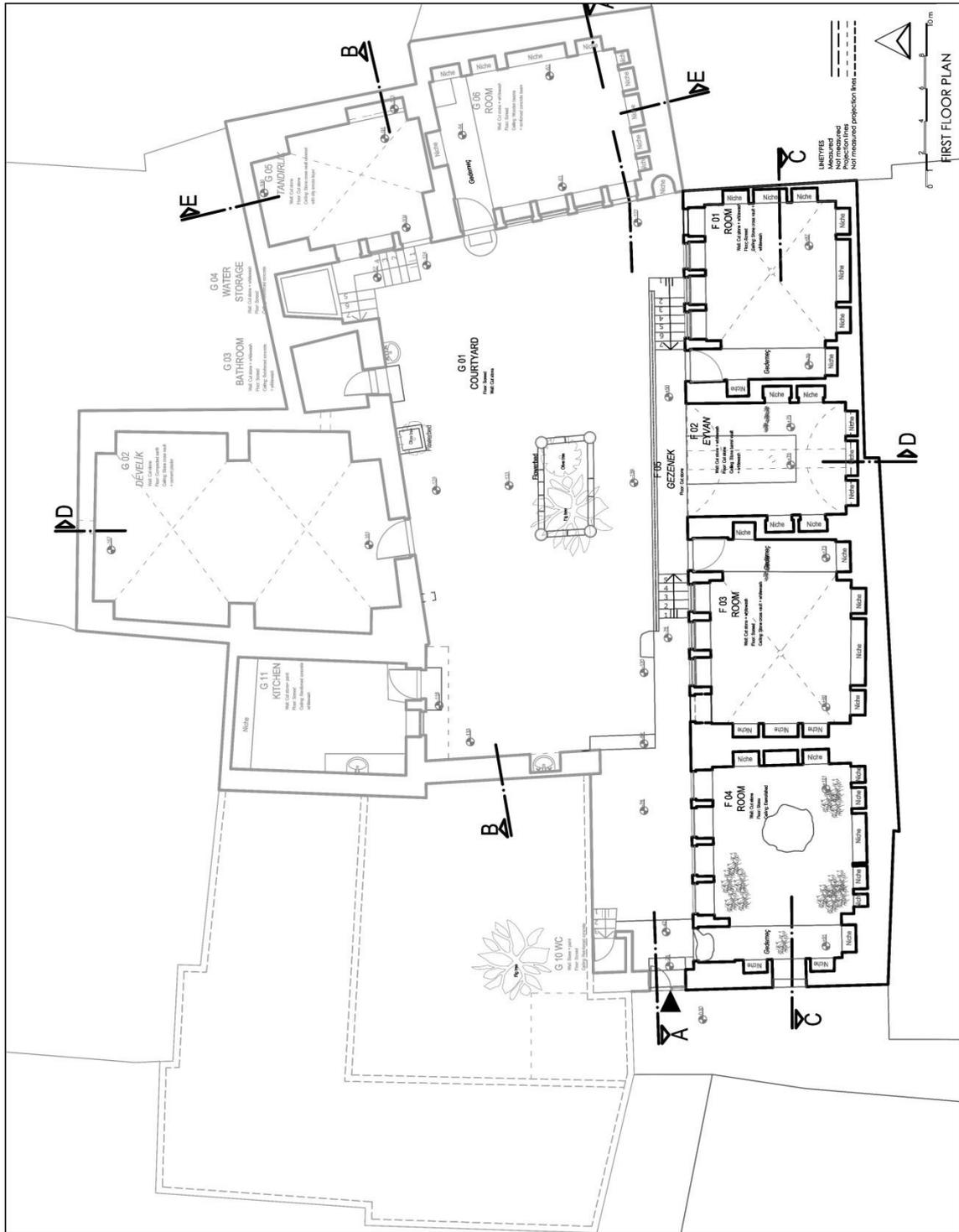


Figure 4.16. First floor plan

4.2.2.1. Room (F01)

The room (F01) located on the southeast of first floor has rectangular plan (21.4 m²) and the ceiling height is 4.15 m. The room consists of two different parts as passageway called *gedemeç* (room entrance) and main living area. *Gedemeç* floor level is higher of 20 cm than *gezenek*, and the floor of the main living space is 17 cm higher than *gedemeç*. The floor covering of room surmounted with cross vault is covered with screed throughout except part of *gedemeç*. The room has four windows opening on the north facade facing the courtyard, however, one of them is closed with plywood. The room has three niches (78x175 cm; 101x273 cm; 78x175 cm) on the east wall, five niches (80x175 cm; 192x284 cm; 80x175cm; 89x77 cm; 85x150 cm) on the south wall, one niche (66x100 cm) on the west wall (Figure 4.17). Room (F01) has four windows opening on the long side of the room, north of the room. These windows are opening to courtyard and one of them is covered later. Various niches in different dimensions are organized on other three side of the room not opening to courtyard which south, east and west.



Figure 4.17. The room (F01) on the southeast corner of first floor

4.2.2.2. Eyvan (Iwan F02)

Eyvan (F02) on the south of the building is located between two rooms. Semi-open, rectangular planned *eyvan* (16.6 m²) is one of the living spaces. The floor level of *eyvan*, which is accessed through *gezenek*, is 20 cm higher than *gezenek* floor and ceiling height is 4.15 m. It is organized as a 5 cm higher part 1.0 m width on the east and west, 2 m width on the south. The space is surmounted with barrel vault and the ground covering is cut stone. There are two niches (76x188 cm) on the east wall, three niches (76x214 cm, 76x248 cm, 76x214 cm) on the south wall and two niches (76x188 cm) on the west wall. Spiral moulding is placed along three walls (Figure 4.18).



Figure 4.18. *Eyvan*

4.2.2.3. Room (F03)

In the middle of the south wing, room (F03) located on the west of *eyvan* is rectangular planned (21.4 m²). The ceiling height is 4.22 m. Room consists of two part as *gedemeç* and main living area. *Gedemeç* floor level is 23 cm higher than *gezenek*, and the floor of the main living space is 17 cm higher than *gedemeç*. The floor covering of room, surmounted with cross vault, is covered with screed mostly. The room has four window openings, however one of them is closed with plywood on the north facade facing the courtyard. The room has a niche (66x100 cm) on the east wall, five niches (80x175 cm; 192x284 cm; 80x175cm; 89x77 cm; 85x150 cm) on the south wall, three

niches (78x175 cm; 101x273 cm; 78x175 cm) on the west wall (Figure 4.19). Room (F03) has four windows opening on the long side of the room, north of the room. These windows are opening to courtyard and one of them is covered later. Various niches in different dimensions are organized on other three sides of the room not opening to courtyard which south, east and west.



Figure 4.19. The room (F03) locating in the west of *eyvan*

4.2.2.4. Room (F04)

The room (F04) located on west part of the south wing of the first floor is not accessed because of the demolished entrance. The ceiling of the rectangular planned space (25.1 m²) is ruined, too. The room is consisted of two parts as *gedemeç* and main living area. *Gedemeç* floor level is 1.33 m higher than the courtyard, and the floor of the main living space is 10 cm higher than *gedemeç*. The floor covering is collapsed partly and covered with dust. It has three niches (78x175 cm; 101x273 cm; 78x175 cm) on the east wall, seven niches (50x75 cm; 64x178 cm; 152x255; 70x105 cm; 38x78 cm; 88x75 cm; 85x132 cm) on the south wall, a niche (66x100 cm) on the west wall, in order (Figure 4.20). Room (F04) has four windows opening on the long side of the room, north of the room and one window opening to street, on the short side of the room, on west. These windows are opening to courtyard. Various niches in different dimensions are organized on other three sides of the room not opening to courtyard which south, east and west.



Figure 4.20. The room (F04) on the west of south wing

4.3. Facade Characteristics

All facades of building except the western entrance facade are adjacent to the neighbor structures. In contrast to this, courtyard facades are richly decorated by defining window and door openings because of the introverted layout.

4.3.1. West Facade

West façade, where the entrance is located (2958 dead end street), is 7.7 m wide and 3.6 m high (Appendix A-West/entrance facade). The window of the room on the first floor and the entrance door are in this façade (Figure 4.21). Double winged metal door (110x 187 cm) is located to the left of the facade and a rose motive decoration is designed above the door. Window opening is closed with stone to 1.64 m high. Most of the facade consists of cut stone and the area around the door is painted. There is a window opening (100x250 cm) with the upper part collapsed on the right of the façade (Figure 4.22). This facade is the only facade including an opening to street. Entrance door and window on this facade are the only connections of the building with street.



Figure 4.21. West façade

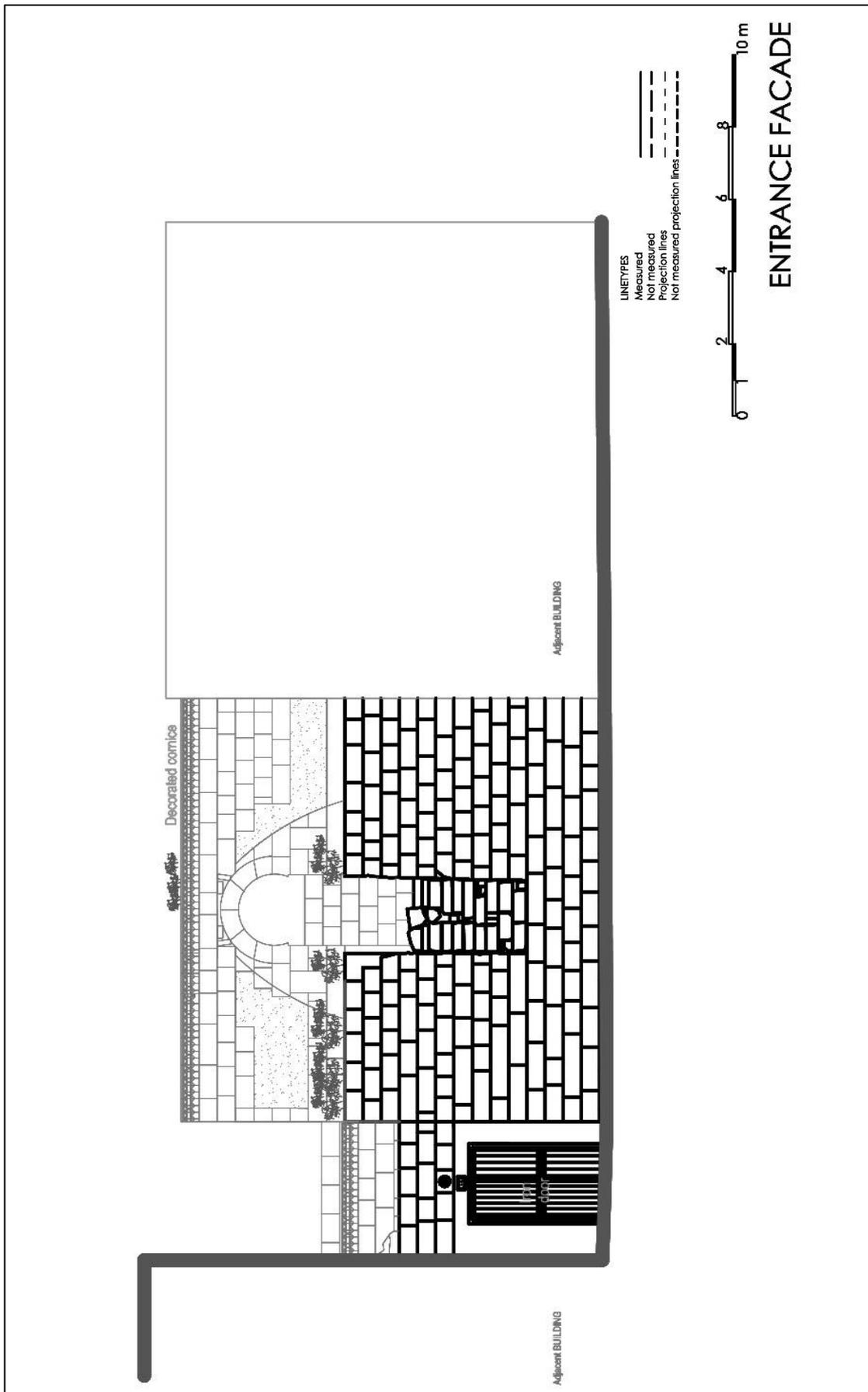


Figure 4.22. West/entrance facade

4.3.2. South Courtyard Facade

South courtyard facade is 23.5 m wide and 7.2 m high (Appendix A-South courtyard facade). On the left, five stone columns are under the *gezenek* on ground floor and *gezenek* with two stairs on first floor are located (Figure 4.23). There are depressed arched wooden winged doors to the *zerzembe* under *gezenek*. On ground floor, there are two narrow vertical rectangular top windows belonging to *zerzembe* spaces on either side of stairs and a narrow vertical rectangular top window behind stone columns. *Eyvan* arch created with advanced craftsmanship in middle and depressed arched door and four windows on both side of *eyvan* are located on the first floor. The last window of the room on the right and the left of *eyvan* was covered by plywood later. Unqualified iron frames were installed on doors and windows. Grid form bars are seen in the window openings (76x194 cm). The doors (94x253 cm) are single-winged. Niches in the back of *eyvan* also contribute to the facade. Ornamented stones with floral motives above the keystones of windows and the doors are seen. Ornamented stones above doors are in the form of depressed pointed arched and ornamented stones above windows are rectangular. Above the decorated stones, there are top windows in vertical cartridge form on both sides and two relief rose motives near these windows. Subsequently, wire is attached to window on the left. In the upper part, there is cornice continuing along the facade. Cornice has two rows stalactite and spiral moulding above it. Depressed arched windows closed later and door opening on ground floor with depressed arched four windows and door opening on first floor are seen on the right of the facade (Figure 4.24). *Eyvan* is the highlighted element of this facade. All openings of this facade face the courtyard and are directed to the north.



Figure 4.23. South courtyard facade

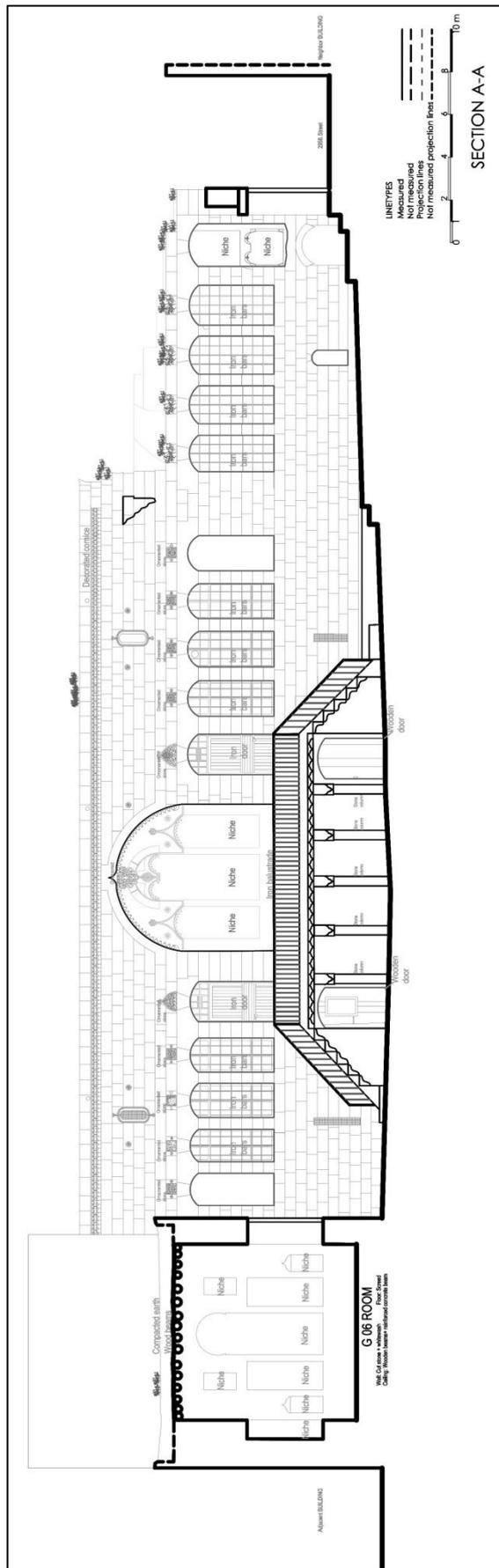


Figure 4.24. South courtyard facade and section A-A

4.3.3. East Courtyard Facade

East courtyard facade consists of depressed arched door openings and two windows belonged to *tandırılık* on left and depressed arched wooden windows and four window openings on right (Figure 4.25). Width of the facade is 11 m, and a height of 5.4 m (Figure 4.26, Appendix A- East courtyard facade). There are two steps one rounded and one rectangular in front of one winged wooden door (102x250 cm). There is an ornamented and scripted stone with floral motives above the door and four rectangular ornamented stones with floral motives above the windows. These are six relief rose motives on both sides one in the middle two on side above these ornamented stones. Windows are depressed arched double winged wooden with iron bars, two of them two paned (82x159 cm), third one three paned (82x159 cm). The window located on right of facade was closed later. At the intersection of east and south courtyard facade, there is a depressed arched semi-circular planned niche on right and bottom of the windows. The wings of doors and windows belonging to *tandırılık* on the left were removed later. One of the window openings is of their original size (72x112 cm) and has bars, the other windows' bars were removed and size has been reduced by stone bonding (68x62 cm). Overhead ornamented stone moulding enriches the facade.



Figure 4.25. East courtyard facade

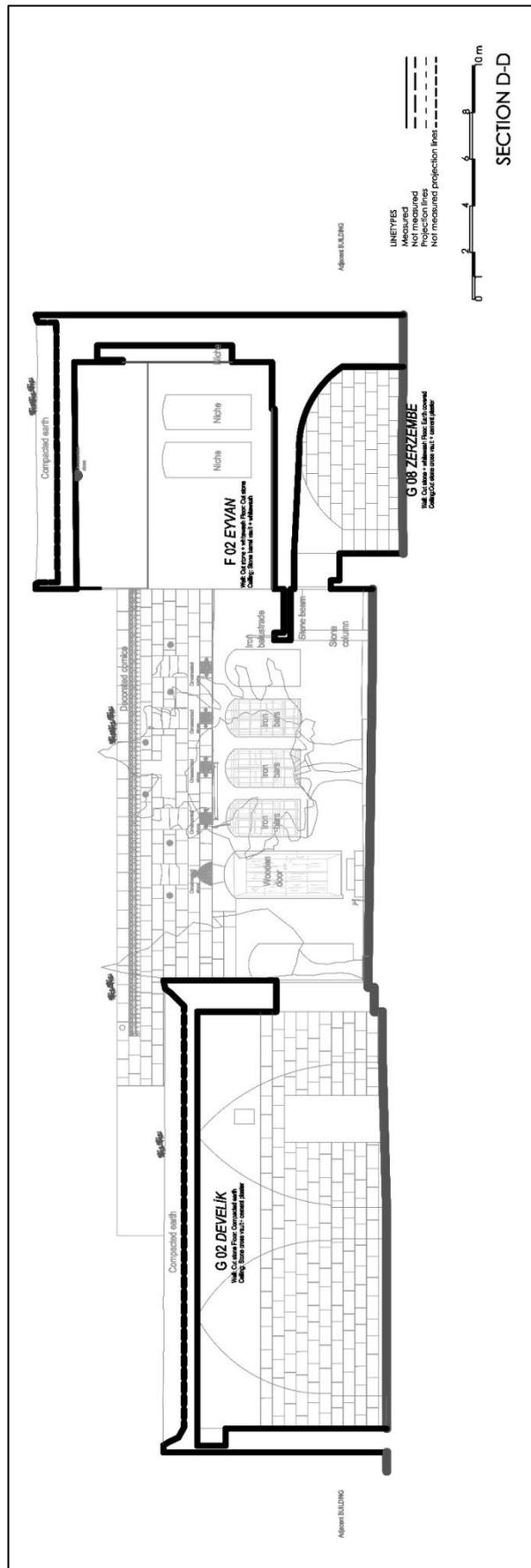


Figure 4.26. East courtyard facade and section D-D

4.3.4. North Courtyard Facade

North courtyard facade is 15.6 m wide and 4.8 m high (Appendix A- North courtyard facade). Single storey facade consists of the door of the *develik*, a depressed arched door and window of the kitchen and stairs to roof. The single winged wooden door of the *develik* (104x194 cm) is located in the middle of the facade (Figure 4.27). The *develik* wall is cut stone (Figure 4.28). On the left of the facade, there is a double winged wooden window (72x162 cm) and a single winged wooden door (88x225 cm). On the right of the facade, a wooden door (84x188 cm) belonging to bathroom and cut stone stairs to roof are seen. At the back of the stairs, there is a space opening that becomes the water storage with the addition of a wall.



Figure 4.27. North courtyard facade

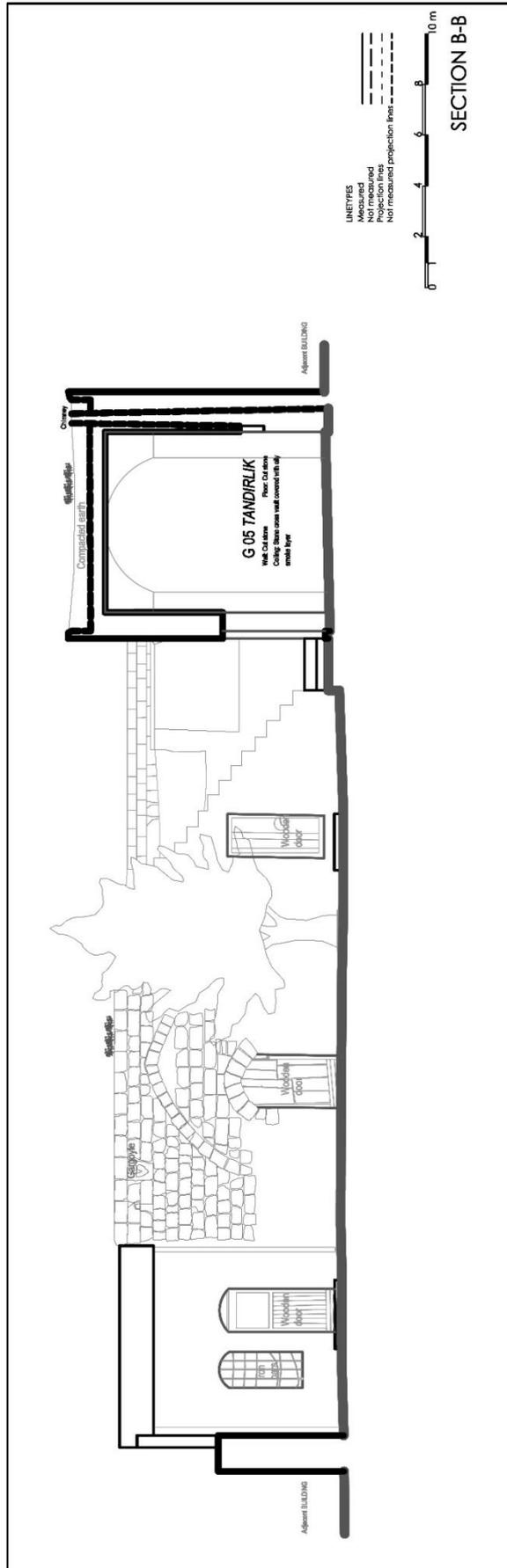


Figure 4.28. North courtyard facade and section B-B

4.4. Spatial Characteristics and Architectural Elements

The building spaces are planned around a central courtyard that is two storey on the south and single storey on the east and west. On the ground floor, a living space and service spaces are organized around the central courtyard which is a living and circulation space, on the first floor circulation space and living spaces are organized. Original and altered architectural elements were analyzed.

4.4.1. Spatial Characteristics

Spaces in building are classified as open, semi-open and closed (Appendix B-Spatial characteristics and architectural elements analyses).

4.4.1.1. Open Spaces

Courtyard on the ground floor, *gezenek* on the first floor are open as well as the circulation spaces of building. Also courtyard is the main living space.

4.4.1.2. Semi-open Spaces

Semi-open spaces are *gezenek altı* (under *gezenek*), *eyvan* that was later converted to water storage located at the landing of the stairs to roof on the ground floor and *eyvan* on the first floor. Under *gezenek* is a circulation space providing access to *zerzembe* spaces from the courtyard. *Eyvan* located on the first floor is a main space.

4.4.1.3. Closed Spaces

The closed spaces are the rooms, *develik*, bathroom, *tandırılık*, kitchen, *zerzembe* spaces and water closet. On the ground floor, there is a room on the southeast, on first floor there are three rooms on the south. Rooms as main spaces are organized at two different levels as *gedemeç* and living area. *Develik* is a service space with stable function originally. The space used as bathroom today is a service space that was hayloft in the original order. *Tandırılık* is a service space named for the fireplace known as *tandır* in it. The space used as kitchen is a service space, yet in original use it was a

room. There are three *zerzembe* spaces in the building. One of them is actively used, but the other two are not in use. *Zerzembe* in original use was both living and service space, today it is only service space. Water closet is a service space as in the original use.

Service spaces of the buildings are the largest closed spaces. Main spaces are second largest. Courtyard is the dominant space of the building being both main living and circulation space. All spaces are designed to stay cool all the year round. First floor, including main living spaces, are organized on south of the plot, faced to north and above service spaces.

4.4.2. Architectural Elements

Architectural elements are classified as doors, windows, niches, stairs, steps, cornices, stone ornaments, gutters, *tandır* and flower beds.

4.4.2.1. Doors

Doors in the building are of three types. These are single winged wooden doors, single winged metal doors and double winged metal doors. Single winged wooden doors are in *zerzembe* spaces (94x160 cm), kitchen (85x225 cm), *develik* (104x194 cm), bathroom (84x188 cm), water closet (67x170 cm) and room located in ground floor on the southeast (102x250 cm). Doors in *zerzembe* spaces, *develik*, bathroom, water closet and room are original (Figure 4.29). However the door of the kitchen is not original. Single winged metal doors (253x94 cm, 258x95cm) are in two rooms on the first floor next to the *eyvan* (Figure 4.30). The double winged metal door (110x187 cm) is located at the main entrance (Figure 4.31). The metal doors are not original.



Figure 4.29. Single winged wooden door of *develik*



Figure 4.30. Single winged wooden door (F03)



Figure 4.31. Double winged metal door (Entrance)

4.4.2.2. Windows

Windows are categorized as three types, depressed arched windows, depressed arched top windows and vertical cartouche formed windows according to openings. Depressed arched windows are varied as wooden double winged, wooden single winged and metal double winged. Depressed arched double winged wooden windows are located in the room on the southeast, (82x69 cm) and *tandırılık* (72x112 cm) on the ground floor. The window located east of the room is the original, the other two are not (Figure 4.32). Depressed arched single winged wooden window (71x162 cm) is located in the kitchen, it is not original. Depressed arched double winged metal windows (80x194 cm) are in the rooms on both sides of *eyvan* on the first floor and are not original (Figure 4.33). Vertical carouche formed top windows (38x99 cm) can be seen at the top of the window of the two rooms on the southern courtyard facade. The original top windows were closed later by adding plywood. Depressed arched top windows (18x78

cm) are located on both sides and back of the stone stairs, on the south courtyard facade. Wire mesh was inserted later on top of the original window.



Figure 4.32. Depressed arched double winged wooden windows (G06)



Figure 4.33. Depressed arched double winged metal windows (F03)

4.4.2.3. Niches

Niches are categorized as six types, depressed arched, pointed arches, rounded horseshoe arched, decorated depressed arched, decorated double arched and rectangular niches in the rooms, *eyvan*, kitchen, *zerzembe* spaces and courtyard. Depressed arched niches are located in the southeast of the courtyard and in *zerzembe* on southeast. Pointed arched niches are located in five niche system on the south wall of the rooms on the first floor (Figure 4.34). Ornamented depressed arched niches are in *eyvan* (Figure 4.35). These niches also contribute to the south courtyard facade. Rounded horseshoe arched niches are located in the east and end of *gedemeç* and in the middle of five niche system in the north south wall system in the room on the southeast (Figure 4.36). Ornamental double arched niches are designed in *gedemeç* part of the rooms, under the rounded horseshoe arched niche opposite the entrance door in the room on the ground floor and under the rectangular niche facing the entrance of the rooms on the first floor. The niche between the ornamented depressed arched niches in *eyvan* is also an ornamented double arched niches. Rectangular niches are in the kitchen, rooms on the ground floor and first floor (Figure 4.34). All niches except rectangular niches in the kitchen are original.



Figure 4.34. Pointed arched and rectangular niche (F01)



Figure 4.35. Ornamented depressed arched niche in the middle and ornamented double arched niches on both sides (F02)



Figure 4.36. Rounded horseshoe arched niche (G06)

4.4.2.4. Stairs

There are two types of stairways in the building. These are fliers and L shaped stone stairs. Flier stone stairs are located near the *gezenek* and provides access to *gezenek* (Figure 4.37). The L shaped stone stair is located northwest of the courtyard and provides access to the roof from courtyard (Figure 4.38).



Figure 4.37. Fliers stair (G01)



Figure 4.38. L shaped stair

4.4.2.5. Steps

Rectangular and semicircular steps are observed in the building. These are arranged in the transition of the courtyard to the spaces. One rectangular step at the entrance of kitchen and bathroom, three and four rectangular steps at the entrance of *zerzembe* spaces, four rectangular steps at the entrance of water closet, ground floor, one semicircular one rectangular two step combination at the entrance of room on ground floor are seen (Figure 4.39). In addition, steps are arranged behind the entrance door and at the transition to the courtyard. A rectangular step is used for access to *gezenek* stairs from the courtyard. Steps in the courtyard, the entrance to the kitchen, to the room located in the southeast and the entrance to *zerzembe* located in the middle of south wing are original, while the others are covered with screed (Figure 4.40).



Figure 4.39. Stone steps at the entrance of the room on southeast (G06)



Figure 4.40. Stone step covered with screed (G03)

4.4.2.6. Cornice

Cornice is arranged on the upper part of south and east courtyard facades (Height, 25 cm). The cornice is two rows of stalactite sequence and a row of spiral moulding (Figure 4.41).



Figure 4.41. Cornice

4.4.2.7. Ornaments

The ornamentations on the building are ornamented stones seen above doors and windows. Stones above doors are depressed arched formed with floral motives. Ornamented stones rectangular formed with fretwork floral motives are located above windows (Figure 4.42). These stones, where the open portions are covered today, originally provide ventilation for the rooms. There are double rose formed ornamented reliefs above ornamented stones on both facades. There is an ornamented stone with fretwork floral motives located in front of *eyvan* arch. It is designed to hide the pulley system located behind. The pulley is a unique architectural element designed to keep food raised in the past in order to protect from animals such as cat, dog. Spiral moulding is arranged along two walls of *eyvan*. This spiral moulding is integrated into the transition to the vault with ornamentations of the niche in the south wall (Figure 4.43).



Figure 4.42. Ornamented stones above windows



Figure 4.43; Spiral twisted moulding in *eyvan*

4.4.2.8. Flowerbed

There are two flowerbeds in the courtyard of the building. One is in the center of the courtyard, while the other is located in front of the *develik*. The flowerbed in the middle of the courtyard has edges of cut stone, the corner stone was changed later (Figure 4.44). Stone curbs of flowerbed in front of the *develik* are covered with screed.



Figure 4.44. Flowerbeds

4.4.2.9. Fireplace

Fireplace is located in *tandırlık* in the northeast. Fireplace made of cut stone is a large furnace and original (Figure 4.45). It is in the thickness of wall and it has a chimney.



Figure 4.45. Fireplace (*Tandır*)

4.4.2.10. Waterspout

There are original stone waterspouts located outside of the *develik* spaces and on the north courtyard facade (Figure 4.46).



Figure 4.46. Waterspout

4.4.2.11. Balustrade

The balustrade on the side of the stone stairs from the courtyard to the *gezenek* is metal (Figure 4.47).



Figure 4.47. Metal balustrade

4.5. Construction Technique and Material Use

Structural elements were analyzed under two headings as construction techniques and material use (Appendix B-Construction technique and material use analysis).

4.5.1. Construction Technique

Construction techniques have been examined as vertical elements, surmounting elements, spanning elements and coatings.

4.5.1.1. Vertical Elements

Vertical elements are the walls and columns. The walls were analyzed as cut stone walls and brick walls. Exterior and interior walls are cut stone load bearing wall with lime mortar (Figure 4.48). The outer parts of the wall are cut stone, the inner part of the wall are rubble stone. This rubble stone called as *hampara* in region. The thicknesses of the walls of the rooms vary 50 cm - 140 cm according to relationships of spaces with plot boundaries. Some of the walls on the east and west courtyard facade are covered with whitewash. The interior walls are covered with whitewash except for walls of *tandırlik* and *develik*. Walls of kitchen are covered with paint. Cut stone walls are the original walls.



Figure 4.48. *Develik* cut stone wall

The columns are located under *gezenek* and built by using cut stone and lime mortar (22x 124 cm). The original columns are covered with whitewash (Figure 4.49). The original brick walls are the south and west walls of the water closet space. In addition, a brick wall was added later in the upper part of the wall separating the *haremlik* and *selamlık* section. Upper wall of kitchen is also brick wall. Brick walls are covered with whitewash.



Figure 4.49. Stone columns under *gezenek*

4.5.1.2. Surmounting elements

Surmounting elements consist of cross vaults, barrel vaults and reinforced concrete slabs. Vaults are cut stone with lime mortar. Cross vaults are in *develik*, *tandırlik*, *zerzembe* spaces and the first floor rooms near *eyvan* (Figure 4.50, Figure 4.51). The vaults of *develik* and *zerzembe* space in the middle of the south wing are covered with cement plaster. The barrel vault is in *eyvan*. Reinforced concrete slabs are in the kitchen, the bathroom, the water closet and converted later water storage or pool which was originally *eyvan* (Figure 4.52).



Figure 4.50. Cross vault of the room in upstairs east (F01)



Figure 4.51. Cross vault of *zerzembe* on southeast (G07)



Figure 4.52. Reinforced concrete slab of water storage

4.5.1.3. Spanning elements

Spanning elements are wood beams and reinforced concrete beams. Wood beams are in the ceiling system of the room in the southeast of the building. The reinforced concrete beams were added to support this system (Figure 4.53). There is also a concrete lintel above the main entrance.



Figure 4.53. Reinforced concrete beam in the room on southeast

4.5.2. Material Use

Material use was analyzed as finishing material and architectural elements material.

4.5.2.1. Finishing material

Finishing materials are cut stone on walls, cement plaster and whitewash added later, cut stone, earth, screed and ceramic on the floors. Floor material of *tandırılık* and *eyvan* is cut stone (Figure 4.54). Cut stone is observed partially in the entrances of

zerzembe spaces and the room on the ground floor in the southeast. *Develik* floor is earth. The original floor of *zerzembe* space located in the middle of the south wing was filled with earth (Figure 4.55). The floors in the courtyard, *zerzembe* space on the south, kitchen, bathroom and rooms are covered with screed (Figure 4.56). The floor in front of the sink in the southwest of the courtyard is later added ceramic coating (Figure 4.57).



Figure 4.54. Cut stone floor in *eyvan*



Figure 4.55. Earth floor of *zerzembe* space in the middle of south wing



Figure 4.56. The concrete floor of the room on west of *eyvan*



Figure 4.57. Ceramic material on courtyard

4.5.2.2. Architectural element materials

Architectural element materials are stone, wood and metal. Stone materials are beam, stair and flowerbed. Stone beam is located on the top of the under *gezenek* space on ground floor. Stairs leading to the *gezenek* from the courtyard are stone. The other stair is also stone. It was covered with screed later. The flowerbeds in the middle and north of courtyard are made of stone. Both are covered with screed. Wood materials are the doors and windows. The doors of *develik*, the bathroom, the room on ground floor, the *zerzembe* spaces, the kitchen are wooden. The windows of room on ground floor and kitchen are wooden. The metal materials are doors, windows and bars. Entrance door and the door of the rooms on first floor are metal. The windows of the rooms on first floor are metal. *Gezenek* railing is metal.

4.6. Structural Failures and Material Deteriorations

Structural failures are demolition and sagging (Appendix B-Structural failures and material deterioration analyses). The roof, upper part of the window facing the street and upper part of the courtyard wall are demolished (Figure 4.58). These elements belong to the room on first floor in the southwest.



Figure 4.58. The demolition of the room on the first floor in the southwest

Sagging is in the wooden ceiling system of room on southeast on ground floor. Sagging has occurred on wooden beams because of rain water penetration, beams under earth roof were weakened as a result of neglect (Figure 4.59). The depression of earth needs to be pushed-up with a stone called *loğ* and drained of water on a regular basis. Sagging has occurred because of neglected maintenance.



Figure 4.59. Sagging in the ceiling of room on ground floor in the southeast

Material deteriorations are discoloration, loss of material, cracks, break out, plantation and rusting.

Discoloration is seen on walls of *tandırlık* and both *zerzembe* spaces on ground floor and south courtyard facade. The cause of discoloration on *tandırlık* is exposure to soot and smoke due to use (Figure 4.60). South courtyard wall is exposed to rain water, so discoloration has occurred (Figure 4.61). The reason for discoloration seen in the vaults of *zerzembe* spaces, the walls of the rooms on the first floor and window sill of *zerzembe* space are due to insufficient ventilation for humidity.



Figure 4.60. Discoloration in *tandırlık*



Figure 4.61. Discoloration in south courtyard wall

Loss of material is seen in paving stones in front of the *tandır*. A part of the stone floor is missing (Figure 4.62). There is also loss of material due to weathering in the ornamented stones above windows and doors in south and east walls of the courtyard.



Figure 4.62. Loss of material in *tandırlık*

There are no large cracks in the building. Only a capillary crack in the stone and plaster on the north wall of the room in the southeast of the building are observed (Figure 4.63).



Figure 4.63. Crack on plaster and wall

Break up is seen in stone near the entrance to the room on southwest and in the south courtyard wall (Figure 4.64).



Figure 4.64. Break up in facade of room on the first floor in the southwest

Plantation is seen on the upper part of the walls of the room where the vault is demolished on the southwest first floor and on floor. In addition, plantation is also observed on the roof of the east, west and south wings (Figure 4.65).



Figure 4.65. Plantation in upper part of room on the first floor in the southwest

There is rusting on all of the bars of the windows in courtyard facade, metal single winged doors of the rooms on the first floor and double winged metal door of the entrance (Figure 4.66).



Figure 4.66. Rusting bars

The case study building is generally in good condition. Existing walls and vaults are integrated. Collapse of the vault of room on southwest on first floor has made the room uninhabitable. Other parts of the building can be used.

4.7. Alterations

Alterations in the building are examined as division, additions, missing elements and conversions (Appendix B-Alteration analyses).

4.7.1. Division

Plot was divided with the organization of a new housing on west by dividing the original layout of the building. Division is provided by a portion of the wall that separates the *selamlık* section of the traditional house from *haremlık* section (Figure 4.67).



Figure 4.67. Wall providing division

4.7.2. Additions

Improper additions were made with the purpose of structural requirements and use. On the ground floor, a reinforced concrete beam was added to support the wooden ceiling system of the room in the southeast. A sink was added in front of the bathroom in the northeast of the courtyard (Figure 4.68). Earth was added to the floor of *zerzembe* space in the middle of the south wing, on the ground floor. Also the door and window

openings of *zerzembe* space located on the ground floor southwest were closed by stone bond.



Figure 4.68. Sink added to courtyard

Original entrance of the *develik* space has been reduced by the addition of a wall (Figure 4.69). Cut stone walls of the courtyard, the rooms and *zerzembe* spaces were coated with whitewash later.



Figure 4.69. Wall added in front of *develik*

Pavement of courtyard, *tandırılık*, kitchen, bathroom, room on the southeast and rooms near *eyvan* are covered with screed.

The *eyvan* space is in its original state, however the space which is located between *tandırılık* and bathroom in the northeast of building has become pool or water storage with the addition of a wall in front of it (Figure 4.70).



Figure 4.70. Wall added for water storage

4.7.3. Missing Elements

The building was designed around two courtyards as *haremlik* and *selamlık* in the original layout. A part of the original wall separating these two courtyards and door from *selamlık* to *haremlik* has not survived. Other missing elements are the vault of room on the first floor in the southwest, wings of doors and windows, a part of the wall and ornamented stones above the door and windows (Figure 4.71).



Figure 4.71. Missing ornamented stones

4.7.4. Conversions

Selamlık section of the building has been transformed into the new house. In addition, the ceiling of the kitchen spaces has been converted into concrete slab. The iron balustrade of *gezenek* has been replaced with a metal balustrade. All window joineries except the east window of the room on the ground floor in the southeast have been converted into a different layout through the use of wood and metal (Figure 4.72).



Figure 4.72. Metal window joineries of the room on the first floor (F03)

The main entrance door, the doors of rooms near of *eyvan* upstairs have been converted into a new arrangement with metal material. The kitchen door was converted using wood (Figure 4.73).



Figure 4.73. Converted kitchen door wing

The main alteration observed in the building is the division of the plot. This division damaged the spatial integrity of traditional house. Also this division and collapse in the room on southwest first floor have created missing elements. Additional wall coverings like white wash hide the original wall system. Most of the windows and doors have been converted with new system using new materials.

CHAPTER 5

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Traditional Şanlıurfa houses in historical environment were analyzed in a comparative study to identify the original space and facade characteristics of the building and solve the restitution problems. Since the *haremlik* section of the building was converted into a new house, *Mahmut Canpolat House*, *Bedri Pınarbaşı House*, *Şahap Bakır House* were selected to identify the original *haremlik selamlık* organization. *Mahmut Canpolat House*, *Mehmet Demirkol House*, *Şahap Bakır House*, *Karaçizmeciler House* and *Hacıbanlar House* were selected to identify the original order of the damaged west part of south courtyard facade. *Mahmut Canpolat House*, *Bedri Pınarbaşı House*, *Şahap Bakır House* were selected because of the entrance to the *selamlık* courtyard from the street. In addition to these, *Ahmet Siverekli House*, *Ali Kılıç House*, *Mehmet Parmaksız House* were analyzed to identify the original architectural elements⁴. Also, *Akyüzler House* was analyzed to understand the order of original water closet in traditional Şanlıurfa houses.

Comparative study is examined under two headings as plan elements and courtyard facade characteristics (Appendix C-Comparative Study, Plan elements).

5.1. Original Spaces

Plan elements were analyzed as *haremlik* and *selamlık* courtyard, room, *eyvan*, and specialized service spaces like *zerzembe*, *tandırılık*, *develik* and hayloft.

5.1.1. Entrance

In traditional Şanlıurfa houses, main entrance opens to the *selamlık* courtyard first or *kapı arası* in houses having separation of *haremlik/selamlık* and then the *haremlik* section is accessed. Min the houses that do not have *haremlik/selamlık* main entrance opens to *kapıarası* courtyard.

⁴ The address of selected examples is written on comparative study table (Appendix C-1)

Entrance is accessed through *kapıarası* in *Mahmut Canpolat* House, *Karaçizmeciler* House, *Mehmet Demirkol* House, Hacıbanlar House, *Ahmet Siverekli* House, *Mehmet Parmaksız* House and through *selamlık* courtyard in *Şahap Bakır* House and *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House. Entrance directly to the *haremlık* courtyard is seen only in *Ali Kılıç* House in the selected examples (Figure 5.1). The original entrance of the study case does not exist today. Traces of the original entrance are missing since the *selamlık* section was converted into a new house. Yet the opening of the original entrance to the *selamlık* courtyard has general characteristic and it is thought that the entrance of the new house is in the location of the original entrance. This result is deducted since the location of the present entrance is in the same spot as the stair and *gezenek* of the upstairs room on the southwest. *Şahap Bakır* House and *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House have a similar entrance to the *selamlık* courtyard. The entrance is accessed through the *haremlık* courtyard from the street at present. Division into two of original plot and construction of a new house in *selamlık* section leads to missing of original entrance.

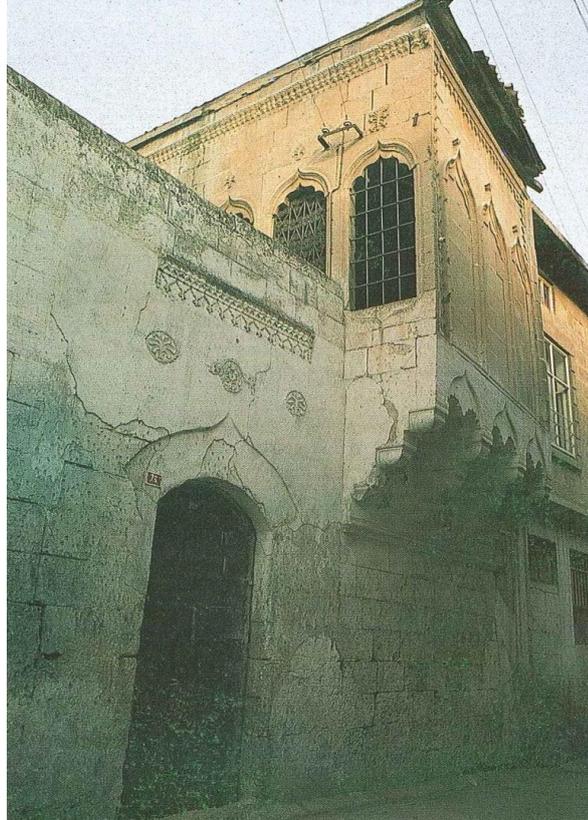


Figure 5.1. Entrance door of Ali Kılıç House from street
(Source: Akkoyunlu, 1989)

5.1.2. Courtyard

Two types of courtyard are observed in traditional Urfa houses as *selamlık* courtyard and *haremlık* courtyard. *Mahmut Canpolat* House, *Şahap Bakır* House, *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House and *Karaçizmeciler* House are examples of houses having both *selamlık* and *haremlık* courtyard (Figure 5.2). All other buildings have only *haremlık* courtyard. *Selamlık* courtyard of case study is not present today because of conversion of the *selamlık* courtyard to a new house (Figure 5.3). It is thought that *selamlık* courtyard in original organization is in the area converted to new house. Division of case study building causes to breaking of original plan organization, missing of original space and architectural elements in *selamlık* section.



Figure 5.2. *Haremlık* courtyard of *Karaçizmeciler* House
(Source: Akkoyunlu, 1989)



Figure 5.3. *Haremlik* courtyard of Hacibanlar House
(Source: Akkoyunlu, 1989)

5.1.3. Rooms

Rooms are located on both ground floor and upper floor in traditional Urfa houses. There are nine rooms in *Karaçizmeciler* House, four rooms in *Mahmut Canpolat* House, three rooms in *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House two rooms in *Ahmet Siverekli* House and one room in *Ali Kılıç* House and *Mehmet Parmaksız* House on the ground floor. All rooms of *Hacibanlar* House and *Şahap Bakır* House located on the first floor. There is a room on the ground floor and three rooms in the first floor in the case study house. Rooms are connected to the courtyard by one, two or three windows. There is a wooden cupboard system called *camhane* in niches of the inner walls, commonly in three walls (Figure 5.4). These niches vary as rectangular, depressed arched, horseshoe arched. There is no cupboard system in the case study house however, *camhane* traces are seen in the room on the first floor in the southwest.

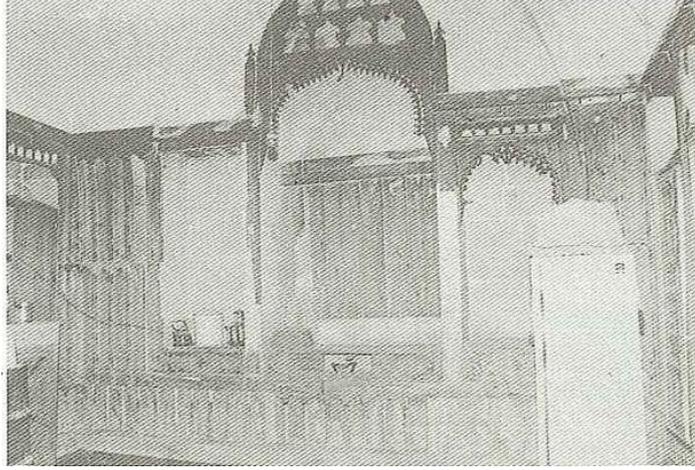


Figure 5.4. Original *camhane* and niches of Hacıbanlar House
(Source: Akkoyunlu, 1989)

5.1.4. *Eyvan* (Iwan)

Eyvan may be located on ground floor, upper floor or on both floors in traditional Urfa houses. In *Mahmut Canpolat* House, the *eyvan* is located on both floors, in the east and south of the ground floor and in the south of the first floor. Most of the other examples have *eyvan* spaces on the upper floors. *Eyvan* spaces are located on north in *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House, south in *Ahmet Siverekli* House, both, north and south in *Şahap Bakır*, in *Karaçizmeciler* House and in *Hacıbanlar* House, south and west in *Mehmet Parmaksız* House on the first floors. There is no *eyvan* in *Ali Kılıç* House. In *Mehmet Demirkol* House, *eyvan* spaces were designed in the basement and ground floor in the east and west. In the case study building, the *eyvan* space was designed in the south in first floor. It is thought that there was an *eyvan* space in the *selamlık* section, which is not present today, in ground floor. Examples having *eyvan* on the ground floor similarly are *Mahmut Canpolat* House and *Mehmet Demirkol* House (Figure 5.5).

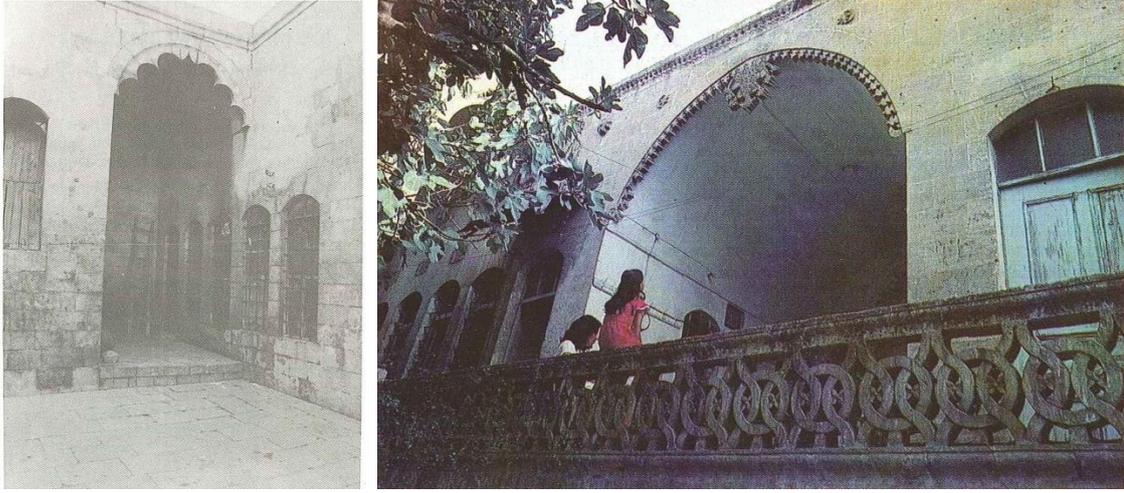


Figure 5.5. *Eyvan* of *Mehmet Demirkol* House and *Mahmut Canpolat* House
(Source: Akkoyunlu, 1989)

5.1.5. Service Spaces

Specialized service spaces in traditional Şanlıurfa houses are *zerzembe*, *develik*, *tandırılık* and hayloft. Other service spaces are water closet and bathroom.

Zerzembe: *Zerzembe* spaces used to store food are located in ground floor or basement floor, usually as one, two or three in number. *Zerzembe* spaces are on a lower level than the courtyard and are accessed by going down three or four steps from courtyard. *Zerzembe* spaces on ground floor are three in *Şahap Bakır* House as in the east, west and south, one in *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House in the north, two in the south and one in the north in *Karaçizmeciler* House, two in *Hacıbanlar* House in the north and south, two in *Ali Kılıç* House in the northwest and southeast, one in *Ahmet Siverekli* House in the south and one in *Mehmet Parmaksız* House in the west. *Zerzembe* spaces in basement floor are one in *Mehmet Demirkol* House in the west and one in *Ahmet Siverekli* House in the south. There are three *zerzembe* spaces in case study house in the south. These spaces are accessed by three and four steps lower from courtyard.

Develik: *Develik* space is located on ground floor. The space, covered with a vault, has a compacted earth floor covering. It is thought that *develik* space had an arched opening to the courtyard in original layout (*Mahmut Canpolat* House). Yet there are two *develik* spaces in *Karaçizmeciler* House in ground floor on the east and the south. There are no *develik* spaces in *Ahmet Siverekli* House and *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House. It is located on ground floor in the south in *Şahap Bakır* House, *Mehmet Demirkol* House and *Mehmet Parmaksız* House, in the east in *Hacıbanlar* House, in the

northwest in *Ali Kılıç* House. *Develik* of case study building is in the north on ground floor.

Tandırılık: *Tandır* is a large fireplace, in the depth of the wall with a chimney. *Tandırılık* space is located generally on ground floor. *Tandırılık* is in north in *Mahmut Canpolat* House and *Mehmet Demirkol* House, in south in *Şahap Bakır* House and in northwest in *Ali Kılıç* House. It was located on east in case study house. However, it is on the first floor in *Şahap Bakır* House.

Hayloft: Hayloft is planned as annex to the *develik*. Original hayloft is observed only in *Karaçizmeciler* House and *Hacıbanlar* House. It is in the east in both examples. In original layout, it was covered with vault and the floor covering was cut stone. It was accessed through a door from the courtyard. It is thought that the space, used as a bathroom near to *develik*, was original hayloft.

Water closet: There are either one or two water closets in the examples. Examples of the water closet space designed as separate space from the main building are *Mahmut Canpolat* House, *Şahap Bakır* House and *Karaçizmeciler* House. Examples with the water closet designed as a part of the original plan organization are *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House, *Mehmet Demirkol* House, *Ahmet Siverekli* House and *Mehmet Parmaksız* House. The water closet space is generally covered with a wooden ceiling. But there is an example of one covered with vault, it is *Akyüzler* House. In *Mahmut Canpolat* House, it is located in the north of *kapı arası* and in the south of *kapı arası* in *Mehmet Parmaksız* House. In *Şahap Bakır* House, the first water closet is in north of *selamlık* courtyard and second water closet is in the west of *haremlık* courtyard. There are two water closets in *Hacıbanlar* House east and west of *haremlık* courtyard. The water closet is located in the east in *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House, *Mehmet Demirkol* House and *Ahmet Siverekli* House, in north in *Karaçizmeciler* House in *haremlık* courtyard. In the case study house, it is located on left of main entrance.

Bathroom: Usually the bathroom is located on the ground floor. In *Şahap Bakır* house, there is a bath (*hamam*) on the first floor. Bathroom is in the east of the ground floor in *Bedri Pınarbaşı* and *Karaçizmeciler* House, in the south of *kapı arası* on the ground floor in *Ahmet Siverekli* House. There is no trace of the original bathroom in the case study house.

5.2. Courtyard Facade Characteristics

Courtyard facade characteristics were analyzed according to number of courtyard facades with *eyvan* and location of *eyvan* (Appendix C-Comparative Study, Courtyard facade characteristics)

5.2.1. Courtyard Facades with *Eyvan*

Courtyard facades with *eyvan* were classified according to having one or more than one *eyvan*. *Eyvan* spaces are semi-open living spaces opening to courtyard with arch and having cut stone floor covering. Advanced stone craftsmanships observed in arches commonly enrich courtyard facades aesthetically. Examples having one *eyvan* are *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House and *Ahmet Siverekli* House. *Ali Kılıç* House has no *eyvan*. All the others have more than one *eyvan*. *Eyvan* spaces of *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House and *Ahmet Siverekli* House are on the first floor. Two *eyvan* spaces are on the ground floor and one on the first floor in *Mahmut Canpolat* House. Two *eyvan* spaces of *Şahap Bakır* House are on the first floor. Three *eyvan* spaces are organized in *Karaçizmeciler* House on the first floor. In *Mehmet Demirkol* House, four *eyvan* spaces are designed on the ground floor. Two *eyvan* spaces are on the first floor in *Hacıbanlar* and *Mehmet Parmaksız* House. South courtyard facade of case study building includes *eyvan* and it is on the first floor. It is thought that there was an *eyvan* space on the ground floor in *selamlık* section which is not present today.

5.2.2. Location of *Eyvan*

According to location of *eyvan*, two type of courtyard facade are identified as *eyvan* in center, door and windows on sides; *eyvan* in one side, door and windows on other side. Door and windows are depressed arched and have gridal shaped bars in windows commonly.

The possible orders for the courtyard facades with *eyvan* are;

- *Eyvan* in the center with either three windows and door or four windows and door on the sides beside *eyvan* in the center windows on both sides.

Examples of houses *eyvan* in the center with three windows are *Bedri Pınarbaşı* House and *Karaçizmeciler* House.

Example of houses *eyvan* in the center with four windows and door are *Mahmut Canpolat* House, *Şahap Bakır* House, *Mehmet Demirkol* House, *Karaçizmeciler* House and *Hacıbanlar* House.

- *Eyvan* on side with windows on other side.

Examples of *eyvan* in one side and three windows on the other side are *Mahmut Canpolat* House, *Ahmet Siverekli* House and *Mehmet Parmaksız* House. Entrances of the rooms are accessed through *eyvan*.

South courtyard facade of the case study house includes *eyvan* in the center four windows and door on both sides. In the original *selamlık* section it is understood that in the original order *eyvan* was one side, four windows and door on the other side from data written in registration document dated 2009.

Case study buildings is a modest building compared to the analyzed examples in comparative study. It is a relatively unaltered example when compared to the newly constructed buildings found on the old plots. This building has only lost the *selamlık* section due to separation of the original order.

CHAPTER 6

RESTITUTION

Restitution was carried out in order to identify original spatial and architectural characteristics, is based on historical research, written, oral and visual sources. In addition, data obtained from comparative study was taken into consideration in restitution.

6.1. Restitution Problems

Restitution problems are identified by considering alterations in original layout and architectural elements of building, damage, historical research and oral sources.

The most important restitution problem observed in the whole building is conversion of the *selamlık* section into a new house. This conversion occurred by closing off the gateway in the wall separating *haremlık/selamlık* section and thus causing the collapse of part of the wall. It is understood that the original entrance was located at the entrance of the new house according to oral source from interview with former owner of the building *Fikri Yıldız*. Also, a new entrance opening to *haremlık* courtyard was organized (Interview with former owner - 2014).

Collapse of the whole vault belonging to the room on southwest first floor and part of the floor is also a restitution problem. Door and window profiles of the room and ornamented stones above them have been removed. The only window of the room has been filled with stone. Window and door belonging to *zerzembe* located under the room is closed with stone.

The original entrance of the space used as storage having an original *develik* function was made smaller by the addition of a wall in entrance spot. Door providing passage to the hayloft in the original layout has been closed and is presently being used as a bathroom.

Top windows on courtyard facades which are original architectural elements of traditional Şanlıurfa houses, have been closed with plywood and wire mesh.

Reinforced concrete beam was added to support the sagging in original wood ceiling system of the room on southeast ground floor.

Original cut stone floor coverings have been mostly covered with screed. Cut stone courtyard walls have been covered with whitewash. *Camhane* wood cupboard system organized in traditional Şanlıurfa house rooms have been removed. The walls were covered with whitewash.

Door and window joineries of the *tandırılık* space have been removed, original doors and windows of building have been replaced with new metal joineries. Original stone balustrade has been replaced with a metal balustrade. Balustrade of stair reaching the roof has been removed.

6.2. Definition of Sources

Restituted elements were researched using existence, location, form, material, dimension and detail parameters. Sources used to identify these features are remains, traces, old photographs, written sources, oral sources, comparative study within building and comparative study within Urfa conservation area.

Remain: Remains are parts either missing, removed or altered structural or architectural elements on building (Figure 6.1).



Figure 6.1. Vault remain of the room on the first floor in the southwest

Trace: Trace is having a visible and distinguishable trace of structural or architectural element presently missing (Figure 6.2).



Figure 6.2. Trace of door in *develik*

Old Photographs: Old photographs are documents giving information about physical situation of the building in the past (Figure 6.3).



Figure 6.3. Old photographs belonging to *tandırılık* entrance in 2012
(Source: Collection of Hüseyin Arslan, 2014)

Written Sources: Written sources include old description and information obtained from old documents like newspaper, article, official records (registration card) about the building (Figure 6.4).

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	Ş.K.V.K.E.	ANIT	ENVANTER NO					
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÖZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ			874					
İL: ŞANLIURFA	İLÇESİ: MERKEZ	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEYDANI: GÖMÜŞKÜŞAK MAHALLESİ	KORUMA DEREJESİ:	ANITSAL 1 2 3 ÇEVRESEL 1 2 3					
SOKAK VE KAPI NO: 2958 SOK. NO: 4-6	KADASTRO PAFTA ADA 246 PARSEL 29			Çevreye Aykırı					
ADI: YAPITIRAN: YAPAN:			MMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP):						
KONUT YAPIM TARİHİ: HİCRİ 1298	KITABE: VAR		VAKFIYE:						
GENEL TANIM: Avlulu, kagir, kesme taştan inşa edilmiş klasik Urta evi									
KORUMA DURUMU	A İYİ X ORTA C FENALİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI A X C	DIŞ YAPI A X C	ÜST YAPI A X C	İÇYAPI A X C	SÜSLEM ELEMENLARI A X C	RUTUBET A X C	YOK X C	ÖNEMLİ X C
VAZİYET PLANI					FOTOĞRAF				
GÖZLEMLER Yapıda yer alan eklenişler kaldırılıp asline uygun restore edilmesi gerekmektedir.									
BÜLGÜNÜ SAHİBİ: ÖZEL					BAKIMINDAN SORUMLU OLMASI GEREKEN KURULUŞ: ÖZEL				
YAPILAN ONARIMLAR									
AYRINTILI TANIM: Yapı zemin arzi bir kattan oluşup U şeklinde bir plana sahiptir. Yapının avlusuna batı cepheye açılan bir kapıyla giriş sağlanmaktadır. Avlunun kuzeyinde bir oda ve bir eyvan yer almakta olup eyvan günümüzde kapatılmış vaziyettedir. Odanın üzeri düz, eyvanın üzeri tonoz ile örtülmüştür. Avlunun doğusunda biri tonoz biri ahşap lento örtülü iki oda yer almaktadır. Avlunun güneyinde orijinali devalik olan iki adet zarzembe yer almaktadır. Bu bölümün üst katında iki oda ve bir eyvan yer almakta olup eyvanın üzeri beşik, odaların üzeri ise çapraz tonoz örtülmüştür. Bu bölümün avluya bakan cephesinde sağlı solli merdivenle çıkılan beş sütüncük üzerine oturtulan gezeneikli merdiven yer almaktadır. Yapının avluya bakan cephesi oldukça süslemelidir. Avlunun kuzeybatı bölümündeki bölümün tamamı betonarme olup sonradan eklenmiştir. Giriş kapısının hemen güneyinde tavani yıkılmış beden duvarları ayakta olan başka bir oda daha bulunmaktadır. Avlunun doğusunda yer alan odanın avluya cephesinde bulunan kitabede hicri 1298 yılı ibaresi yer almaktadır.					TEKNİK BİLGİLER: SU VAR ELEKTRİK VAR İSİTMA Kanalizasyon VAR				
					ORJİNAL KULLANIMI: KONUT				
					BUGÜNKÜ KULLANIMI: KONUT				
					ÖNERİLEN KULLANIMI: KONUT				
					HAZIRLAYANLAR: 22.12.2009. Murat AKKLUŞ Sanat Tarihcisi A. Belkis KUBILAY Uzman Yardımcısı				
YAYIN DİZİNİ:					KONTROL EDEN: Ferhat KARAGÖZLÜ Müdür 22.12.2009				
EKLER:					KURUL ONAYI				
RAPOR: VAR					NO: /200				
FOTOĞRAF: VAR					/200				
RÖLÖVE PROJESİ: YOK					/200				
RESTORASYON PROJESİ: YOK					/200				
HARİTA: VAR					REVİZYON: /200				
KROKİ: YOK					KURUL KARARLARI: Şanlıurfa Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 28/12/2009 gün ve 987 sayılı karar ekidir.				
KİTABE: VAR									
VAKFIYE: YOK									

Figure 6.4. Written explanation in registration card
(Source: Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of cultural and Natural Assets)

Oral Sources: Oral sources are information obtained from people having information about the building.

Comparative Study within the Building (Cs-b): Comparative study within the building is information obtained by analyzing similar elements in the building.

Comparative Study within Urfa Conservation Area (Cs-U): Comparative study within Urfa conservation area is information obtained through analysis of selected traditional Urfa houses.

		Existence	Location	Form	Dimension	Material	Details
1. Group	Remain						
	Trace						
	Old Photographs						
2. Group	Written Sources						
	Oral Sources						
	Comparative Study With The Building						
3. Group	Comparative Study with the traditional houses in Urfa						
Reliability Degree							

Figure 6.5. Restitution information sources and parameters chart

Restitution is studied by basing defined sources and classifying reliability of these sources (Figure 6.5). Sources are collected under three titles as eminently reliable, moderately reliable and less reliable. If most of the information come from first group of information sources and some of the information comes from second and third group, restitution degree is accepted as eminently reliable; if most of the information come from second group of information sources and some of the information comes from first and third group, restitution degree is accepted as moderately reliable; if most of the information come from third group of information sources and some of the information comes from first and second group, restitution degree is accepted as less reliable (Appendix D-Restitution).

6.3. Restitution

Information about layout and spaces in *haremlik* section of the building were obtained based on written and oral sources (Appendix D-Restitution). This information supported with data coming from the comparative study within the building is defined as moderately reliable. The gateway between *haremlik* and *selamlık* section is restituted

with the trace on the wall, the restitution of wall is completed with the trace on the south courtyard wall.

The location of the main entrance was determined by oral sources, comparative study within Urfa Conservation Area for form and detail of door.

The form and material of the vault in the room on southwest first floor was determined based on remains on the wall of the room. As dimension of door and windows exist, detail of them are gained from comparative study within the building.

As traces of *develik* door and door located between *develik* and space near it used as a hayloft in original system exist, these traces were used to define the form and dimension. Details are defined with comparative study within building.

The original floor coverings of building covered later are restituted with remains and comparative study within the building. The trace of cupboard system known as *camhane* organized in traditional Urfa houses commonly exists in the room on southwest first floor. Comparative study within Urfa Conservation Area was used for details.

Door belonging *tandırlik* was restituted based on old photograph. Information of comparative study within building was used for altered joineries of door and window.

CHAPTER 7

EVALUATION

Values and problems of the buildings are identified with the aim of leading conservation decisions.

7.1. Values

The necessity of conservation of the building are explained as use, traditional, historical, environmental, architectural, originality and documentary values.

Use value: Use value is related with the building having same function at present. The case study building was built as a residence and its original function continues to the present.

Traditional value: Traditional value is related with traditions of society and lifestyle. The design of the building was organized according to traditional lifestyle has traditional value. Effect of lifestyle belonging when house was built in design is observed in spatial organization.

Historical value: Historical value is related to the lifespan of the building. Traditional building in this case has historical value since it is 139 years old.

Environmental value: Environmental value is related with the value of a building or a group of buildings gained with the environment. If the building gives value to the surrounding settlement or gains value because of environment, it has environmental value. The case study building is located a dense historical residence area that is a significant part of traditional residential pattern. The building is a part of traditional residential pattern designed attached to each other. Therefore, the building has environmental value.

Architectural value: Architectural value is the value gained with design special to the building. Ornamented courtyard facades add value to building aesthetically. Plan organization special to the region occurs with a central courtyard and rooms around it. Open, semi-open and closed spaces are organized together with the aim to reduce the

effect of high temperature. Construction technique, unique to traditional Urfa houses, of cut stone and wood material used together gives architectural value.

Originality value: Originality value is related with the presence of original building or architectural elements since the construction date without any alteration. Original elements or spaces provide understanding of the building and the time of its construction. Surviving plan and facade organization, construction date, niche systems, ornamented stones are original values in the case building.

Documentary value: Documentary value occurs by providing past lifestyle, construction technique, social, cultural, economic information from design, structural elements, architectural elements of building. Case building has documentary value by giving information belonging to lifestyle of time built with its original spaces, elements, construction technique.

7.2. Problems

The problems of buildings are classified as spatial and structural. First spatial problems are intervention of the original spatial organization of the building. Plot of building was divided into two, area being *selamlık* section in the original layout has been converted into a new house. Original order including two courtyards was altered, only *haremlık* courtyard exists.

Second spatial problem is spaces damaged due to change of spatial use from the original function. *Tandırlık* space has been damaged because of inappropriate use. *Zerzembe* located in the middle of south wing on ground floor is a space not being used and is neglected at present.

Structural problems are loss of structural integrity with collapse of vault and walls of room in southwest first floor. In addition, sagging seen in wood ceiling system of room on southeast ground floor owing to lack of maintenance is another structural problem. Small scale material deteriorations in stone and wood material, occurred because of inappropriate use and lack of maintenance are other problems.

CHAPTER 8

CONSERVATION DECISIONS

Works having architectural, aesthetic, historical, social, cultural or spiritual value from past to present are known as cultural heritage (Burra Charter, 1999). Conservation decisions developed in the scope of the study aim to conserve use, environmental, traditional, historical, architectural, documentary and originality values of case study building in a historical residential pattern, from physical damage and deteriorations due to usage. Interventions for continuation of residential use are still needed at present. The house is desired to be used as residence by its owners. Minimum interventions are suggested so as not to lose the originality of the building in the conservation approach. Conservation decisions have been developed as structural and morphological interventions and periodical maintenance applications after the interventions. Area converted into a new house today through separation but in same plot with the building in the original organization is not included in the intervention decisions.

8.1. Legal Approach of Conservation

The Law of Conservation of Immovable Culture and Nature Assets numbered 2863, international charters, principles, declarations were considered in defining the conservation decision. These charters are Venice Charter (1964), Nara Authenticity Charter (1994), Burra Charter (1999), Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999), ICOMOS Charter- Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003), ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (Revised 2010) and Québec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place (2008).

The case study building is an immovable cultural asset in need of conservation according to The Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (No. 2863) dated 1983 and Definition 1 of Article 3 in the Change Law numbered 5526 dated 2004.

While developing the conservation decisions of the traditional case study house within the frame of international charters, principles and declarations, the below topics were considered:

The main aim of the conservation project is to make the values of building live and sustain (The Burra Charter, 1999, Article 2.2).

The case building is one of the residential examples having plan organization authentic to the region and built from limestone with traditional load bearing construction technique. Traditional cultural heritage is the building itself, as it is components of building like traditions, lifestyle, spiritual values (Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage, 1999, Article 5). The house has traditional values with spatial organization unique to traditional Urfa houses around a courtyard with specialized spaces like *eyvan*, *zerzembe*, *tandırılık*, *develik* and stone facade ornamentations (The Nara Charter, 1994, Article 11). Lifestyle and traditional features are need conservation along with the residential buildings (ICOMOS New Zealand Charter, 2010, Article 5).

Spirit of the place is considered as a component of cultural heritage needing conservation (Québec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place, 2008). Original architectural qualities of the case building are suggested for conservation as values reflecting cultural features (The Nara Charter, 1994, Appendix 1, Article 6.).

Values reflecting cultural features should be understood deeply and raise awareness. Interactive methods should be used because of people being essential in transition of the spirit of the place and this transition being necessary for conservation (Québec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place, 2008, Article 8).

It is suggested that avoiding any intervention that can harm the originality of the building and damage or alter historical qualities of building, preferring traditional methods in conservation (ICOMOS Charter Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, 2003, Article 3.14). New material should be emphasized and differentiation of it from original material should be provided (Venice Charter, 1964, Article 12).

Periodical maintenance after interventions is suggested because maintenance is crucial to sustain the conservation (The Burra Charter, 1999, Article 16). Periodic maintenance is needed after the structural interventions to maintain the values of the structure.

8.2. Conservation of Traditional Houses with Different Functions

Traditional houses with different functions in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Mardin were analyzed concerning alternative use of traditional residential buildings at present. These functions are varied as guest house, boutique hotel, museum and administrative use.⁵

Kılıçlar House located in Camikebir Neighborhood in a traditional residential pattern was converted to Gülizar Guest House after restoration in 1999. The building conserved its original spatial organization as two storey (Figure 8.1). Two eyvan spaces of the building are closed to make it suitable to its new function. In addition, circular planned stairs and canopies were added to courtyard and *gezenek* space (Turan, 2001).

⁵ Some examples determined of traditional houses with new functions;

Traditional houses with guest house function; *Aslan* Guest House (Şanlıurfa), *Cevahir* Guest House (Şanlıurfa), *Kılıçlar* House - *Gülizar* Guest House (Şanlıurfa), *Küçük Hacı Mustafa Hacıkamiloğlu* House–Yıldız Sarayı Guest House (Şanlıurfa), *Türkmen* Mansion (Şanlıurfa), Ur Edessa Guest House (Şanlıurfa), *Pamuk* Mansion (Diyarbakır)

Traditional houses with restaurant function; *Çardaklı* Mansion (Şanlıurfa), *Şair Sakıb Efendi* Mansion (Şanlıurfa), *Erdebil* Mansion (Diyarbakır), *Hami* Mansion (Diyarbakır)

Traditional houses with boutique hotel function; *Akçarlar* House–Harran University Hotel (Şanlıurfa), *Beyzade* Mansion Hotel (Şanlıurfa), Hotel *Gül Palas* (Şanlıurfa), Mardin Midyat Guest House (Mardin), *Serçe* Mansion (Şanlıurfa), *Şark Çırağan* Mansion (Şanlıurfa), *Erdoba* Houses Boutique Hotel (Mardin), Mardin Can Boutique Hotel (Mardin), Mardius Boutique Hotel (Mardin), Anadolu Houses Boutique Hotel (Gaziantep), *Şirehan* (Gaziantep), *Savon* Hotel (Hatay)

Traditional houses with museum function; Hacıbanlar House–Kitchen Museum (Şanlıurfa), *Kürküzâde Mahmûd Nedim Efendi* Mansion–*Kurtuluş* (Independence) Museum (Şanlıurfa), Şanlıurfa State Art and Sculpture Museum, *Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı* House and Museum (Diyarbakır), *Cemil Paşa* Mansion (Diyarbakır), *Gazi* Mansion (Diyarbakır), *İskender Paşa* Mansion (Diyarbakır), *Sait Paşa* Mansion *Süleyman Nazif* House (Diyarbakır), *Ziya Gökalp* House (Diyarbakır)

Traditional houses with administrative function; *Hacı Hafızlar* House – State Art Gallery (Şanlıurfa), *Mehmet Bağmancı* House – *Şurkav* Culture Center (Şanlıurfa), *Şahap Bakır* House–Cultural And Natural Heritage Preservation Board (Şanlıurfa), *Ahmed Arif* Literature Museum and Library (Diyarbakır), *Behram Paşa* Mansion (Diyarbakır)



Figure 8.1. Canopy added to *Kılıçlar House's gezenek*
(Source: Turan, 2009)

Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı House located in *Camii Kebir* Neighborhood in Diyarbakır downtown was built in 1733 (Figure 8.2). The building used as Trachoma Hospital in time was used by *Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı* family, later. It was organized as *Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı House and Museum* after its purchase in 1973 by the Ministry of Culture (Diyarbakır Kültür Turizm, 2016).

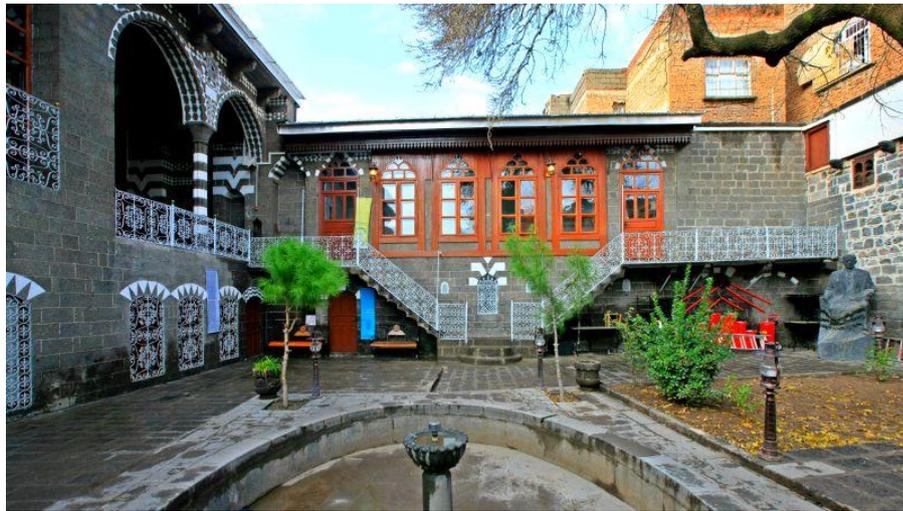


Figure 8.2. *Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı House courtyard*
(Source: Diyarbakır Kültür Turizm, 2016)

Mardin Midyat Guest House located in *Akçakaya* Neighborhood in Midyat county town is accessed from *Eski Kaya* Street. Guest house is combined of two storey building in entrance and four storey building around the courtyard (Figure 8.3). The construction date of building is not known (Mardin Kültür Turizm, 2016).



Figure 8.3. Mardin Midyat Guest House
(Source: Mardin Kültür Turizm, 2016)

8.3. Intervention Decisions

Intervention decisions are classified as residential layout structural interventions and morphological interventions. Yet preparations are needed before interventions are identified (Appendix E-Restoration).

8.3.1. Residential Layout Description

To sustain the residential usage of traditional building, in the scope of the restoration project is the desire of owners. Three nuclear families, consisting of six parents and six children, live in the building. Yet, case study building is not being used continuously by the owners. It is used only on weekends and vacations. In the scope of this study, the comfort requirements for continuous contemporary residential use are considered. However, to recreate the original function qualities of the spaces is suggested in the interventions. On the ground floor, courtyard was evaluated as living

and circulation space for the purpose of sustaining the spirit of the original use. *Zerzembe* spaces and room in northwest (G11) are organized as resting spaces and bedrooms, room on southeast (G06) as living space, *tandırılık* as kitchen, small *eyvan* as flowerbed and *develik* space as dining room. Continuation of bathroom function is suggested for hayloft space organized as bathroom before. Water closet function is suggested for original water closet. *Eyvan* space and rooms on first floor are thought to be furnished like in original order and used as living space with authentic armchairs and *sap yastığı* (Figure 8.4, Figure 8.5).

Suggestions developed with the scope of making original spaces of building suitable for contemporary comfort requirements will sustain the traditional values.



Figure 8.4. Authentic armchair
(Source: Sedir Furniture, 2016)



Figure 8.5. *Sap yastığı*
(Source: Sedir Furniture, 2016)

	ORIGINAL SPACES	ORIGINAL FUNCTIONS	NEW FUNCTIONS	INTERVENTIONS		
				STRUCTURAL	MORPHOLOGICAL	FURNISHING
GROUND	Courtyard (G01)	Living/circulation	Living- circulation	-	Removal of screed and whitewash, adding stone balustrade to stair	Open space furniture's
	<i>Develik</i> (G02)	Barn	Dining room	-	Rasp of vault, covering ground with stone	Dining table
	Hayloft (G03)	Hay storage	Bathroom	-	-Adding ceramic tile	-
	Water Storage (G04)	Living	Flowerbed	-	Removal of screed and whitewash	Adding earth
	<i>Tandırlik</i> (G05)	Cooking	Kitchen	-	Cleaning of oily smoke	Granite counter, Wooden underbench cabinet,
	Room (G06)	Living	Living	Removal of reinforced concrete beam, rehabilitation of wooden beams	Removal of screed and whitewash, adding wooden window frame, reconstruction of <i>camhane</i>	Wooden lightweight armchairs
	<i>Zerzembe</i> (G07)	Cellar	Bedroom	-	Removal of screed and whitewash, adding wooden window frame	Double bed, bedstand, niche as wardrobe
	<i>Zerzembe</i> (G08)	Cellar	Bedroom	-	Removal of screed, rasp of cement plaster on vault, adding wooden window frame	Double bed, bedstand, niche as wardrobe
	<i>Zerzembe</i> (G09)	Cellar	Bedroom	Reconstruction of vault	Cleaning out window opening, adding wooden window frame	Double bed, bedstand, niche as wardrobe
	Water Closet (G10)	Water closet	Water closet	-	-	-
	Room (G11)	Living	Bedroom	-	Removal of screed and whitewash, reconstruction of <i>camhane</i>	Double bed, bedstand, niche as wardrobe
	Under <i>gezenek</i> (G12)	Circulation	Circulation	-	Removal of screed and whitewash	-
FIRST	Room (F01)	Living	Living	-	Removal of screed and whitewash, reconstruction of <i>camhane</i> , replacing door	Traditional floor cushions, ' <i>sap yastığı</i> ' stem pillow, rug
	<i>Eyvan</i> (F02)	Living	Living	-	Removal of whitewash	Traditional sofa
	Room (F03)	Living	Living	-	Removal of screed and whitewash, reconstruction of <i>camhane</i> , replacing the door	Traditional floor cushions, ' <i>sap yastığı</i> ' stem pillow, rug
	Room (F04)	Living	Living	Reconstruction of vault	Reconstruction of <i>camhane</i> , adding wooden windows and door frames	Traditional floor cushions, ' <i>sap yastığı</i> ' stem pillow, rug
	<i>Gezenek</i> (F05)	Circulation	Circulation	-	Construction of stone balustrade	-

Figure 8.6. Interventions for residential layout

8.3.2. Intervention Preparations

Intervention preparations include works before interventions.

- Drainage system in courtyard will be checked, necessary interventions will be planned.
- Cardboard and bubble wrap will be placed on top of original floor covering of *tandırılık*, room on southeast, under *gezenek* of ground floor and *eyvan*, *gezenek* on first floor to prevent damage during the interventions.
- Ornamented stone elements of south and east courtyard facades will be protected by covering with bubble wrap.
- Earth filling on top of original floor covering of *zerzembe* (G08) on south center will be cleaned out.
- Plant growth on the roof of south, north and east wing will be cleaned out in a way not harmful to the stonework.
- Earth filling covering the original floor of *zerzembe* in the south middle on ground floor will be removed.

8.3.3. Structural Interventions

Structural intervention decisions are interventions developed for damages in the building.

- Vault of room on southwest upstairs and *zerzembe* on southwest on ground floor will be reconstructed with stone material similar to original material type and dimensions. Metal profile will be added at the point where reconstruction begins to make the new material identifiable from original material. Stone material upper profile will be emphasized in the reconstructed section.
- Stair, *gezenek* and balustrade, used for access to room on the first floor in the southwest, will be reconstructed as in form and dimension suggested in restitution. Stair, *gezenek* and balustrade will be replaced using stone.
- Reinforced concrete beam added to wooden ceiling system of room in the southeast on the ground floor will be removed, beams of wooden ceiling system will be replaced.

8.3.4. Morphological Interventions

- Plywood covering on one window belonging to two rooms near the *eyvan* on the first floor and room in the southeast on the ground floor will be removed.
- Screed covering over the original floor covering and whitewash covering on the walls of room in the southeast on the ground floor, *eyvan*, rooms on the first floor and courtyard will be removed.
- A rasp will be applied to vault of *develik* and *zerzembe* in the south middle to reveal the original material by taking off cement plaster.
- Reliable information was not obtained about the entrance of *develik* during the restitution study. So a glass door, as suggested in restoration project, will be organized in the entrance of space.
- Stone floor covering will be covered in *develik* space floor. The earth floor will be replaced with stone to make it useful as a room because of not used as camel barn anymore.
- Oily smoke layer will be cleaned with a technique not to damage the original stone wall in the *tandırılık*.
- Rusty bars of windows will be cleaned, rust proofing paint will be applied and painted white color.
- Stone balustrade will be added to stair on northwest of building.
- Wooden windows will be added to window openings of *zerzembe* spaces on ground floor as in original form using material suggested in restoration project.
- Original wooden cupboard system known as *camhane* will be reconstructed as original system in all rooms.
- Discolored areas caused by rain penetration on south courtyard facades and *zerzembe* spaces will be cleaned with plastic brush. After this process parts not completely cleaned will be left as is.
- Metal balustrade of stairs leading to *gezenek* will be renewed with stone material as in restoration project.
- Metal doors and windows will be replaced with wooden doors and windows.

8.4. Maintenance

Periodical maintenance is needed in the case study house because of use as a residence.

- Original earth roof will be compressed once a month by using cylindrical stone called as *lož* existing on roof of building (Figure 8.6).



Figure 8.7. *Lož* without iron stick

- Courtyard facades will be checked once every three years against material deteriorations and any deterioration will be cleaned with plastic brush.
- Wooden joineries in building will be checked once every three years and necessary repair will be applied. Wooden joineries of windows and doors will be varnished.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

The case study house is one of the residential buildings, built in 1877 as a residence in urban historical pattern. The building was registered by the decision dated 28.12.2009 and numbered 987 by Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets.

The building spaces are organized around a central courtyard with two storeys on the south and one storey on the north and east. The building was built using traditional construction techniques and contains spaces authentic to traditional Şanlıurfa house such as *eyvan* (iwan), *zerzembe* (cellar), *develik* (camel barn) and *gedemeç* (room entrance). Vaults cover the *eyvan*, rooms, *develik* and *tandırılık*. The original architectural elements are *tandır*, varying niches in the rooms, ornamented stones in *eyvan* and courtyard facades and stone waterspouts. Ornamented stones, showing advanced craftsmanship are located above the windows and doors on the courtyard facades. Cut stone floor coverings are elements also authentic to the region. Traditional Şanlıurfa houses were designed for the climatic conditions of a city that is hot most of the year. Even on hot summer days, the *zerzembe* is kept cool since it is located one or two meters below the courtyard level. At the top of the windows in courtyard facades are opening called *taka* which are part of the ventilation system.

The house still maintains residential function even though the original plot was divided into two. A new house was organized in the west of original plot. Only *haremlik* courtyard of building is original today although *haremlik* and *selamlık* courtyard existed in original system. Vault and partial wall of room on southwest first floor has collapsed. One window belonging to each room has been closed. Original entrance of *develik* was reduced by the addition of stone wall. Original architectural elements have been removed like cut stone floor covering and wooden cupboard system called *camhane*.

The case study house has value because of its use as a residence since it was built and historical value with 139 years lifespan. Spatial organization of traditional lifestyle of construction time adds traditional value to building. The house located in a neighborhood with dense historical residential buildings has an environmental value as

it is an integral part of the traditional pattern. Ornamented courtyard facades of the house are valuable aesthetically. Open, semi-open and closed spaces designed with the purpose of decreasing the high temperature identify the architectural value. Residential building, built with cut stone, may be considered a document from past to present with its original elements and spaces.

Some damage and morphological alterations have occurred in original layout and design during the lifespan of the building. Continuation of building as residence is suggested in conservation proposal. Making the values sustainable and not harm their authenticity have been considered in structural and morphological intervention decisions. These interventions and suggestions are;

- Plot of the building was divided and the original *selamlık* courtyard is missing. Area separated by division is not included in the intervention decisions.
- Vault and a part of the floor covering of room on the first floor in the southwest have collapsed. Reconstruction of vault and completion of floor covering are suggested.
- Wooden cupboard system, *camhane*, is missing and the walls are covered with whitewash. Reconstruction of wooden cupboard system, *camhane*, is suggested for niches.
- Since original *develik* entrance was reduced, enlargement of the entrance is suggested.
- Original roof of space, used as kitchen today, has collapsed and reinforced concrete floor was built. No intervention is suggested since it would harm the structural integrity of building.
- *Eyvan* located at the landing of stair to roof was closed and turned into water storage. No intervention is suggested.
- Reinforced concrete beam was added to ceiling system of room in the southeast on ground floor. Removal of reinforced concrete beam and addition of wooden beams as in original system are suggested.
- One window belonging to two rooms near the *eyvan* on the first floor and room in the southeast on the ground floor have been closed with plywood. Removal of the plywood to open these windows is suggested.
- Original joineries of doors and windows were altered. Renewal of joineries with wooden material is suggested.

- Removal of the screed covering to expose the original cut stone floor is suggested.
- Material deterioration such as plantation, discoloration, rusting has occurred in the building. After elimination of the existing material deterioration, preventative measures are suggested to reduce reoccurrence.

Decisions taken for the conservation of the house, that lost its *selamlık* but preserved most of its *haremlık*'s characteristics, suggesting to retain its residential use has importance. Therefore, it is considered that these decisions will provide guidelines for the restoration of other similar houses in the historical pattern. By executing the conservation decisions developed here, case study house will be sustained as a unique example of traditional Şanlıurfa houses. It will contribute to the surrounding historical environment along with the other restored buildings like Music Museum and Harrankapı. This study has significance with regard to maintaining the sustainability of its original function.

LOCAL TERMINOLOGY

Bulgur: Boiled and pounded wheat

Camhane: Glazed wooden cupboard system organized in niches of room

Cibinnik: Curtain of fine mullin used usually as mosquito to netting

Develik: Camel barn in traditional Şanlıurfa houses

Eyvan: Iwan, semi-open living area surmounted with barrel vault

Gedemeç: Entrance part of room which lower and smaller than main space

Gezenek: Open stone balcony used in access to spaces on first floor

Gusülhane: Traditional bathroom in small scale

Hampara: Rubble stone inside the cut stone edge of walls

Haremlik: Section of traditional house which used by mostly women or people live in the house

Havara: Limestone

Hayat: Courtyard

Hela: Water closet

Kabalti : The part of street surmounted with vault

Kapıarası: Entrance hall of traditional house

Kapı döğeceği: Door knocker

Kör taka: Blind window organized for ventilation

Köşe Paht: Rounded corner of the building in street, chamfer

Kuşluk: Window openings alike niches for birds

Kuş takası: Bird house or dovecote made of stone on the facade like niche

Küfeki: Limestone

Loğ: Cylindrical stone using for pressing earth roof

Maskan (Sandık odası): Storage room

Nahit: Limestone

Samanlık: Hayloft

Sap yastığı: Pillows occurred from stams

Selamlık: Section of traditional house which used by mostly men or guests

Sini: Large metal tray

Soluk taşı: Stone block near of courtyard gate, mounting block

Taht: Wooden bed one or one and half meter elevated from ground

Taka: Window

Tandır: Traditional fireplace

Tandırlık: Traditional kitchen

Tetirbe: Dead-end streets with or without slope

Zerzembe: Cellar space staying cool all the the year for storage

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APPENDIX A

MEASURED DRAWINGS



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

LEGEND

Registered residential buildings ■

Registered monumental buildings ■

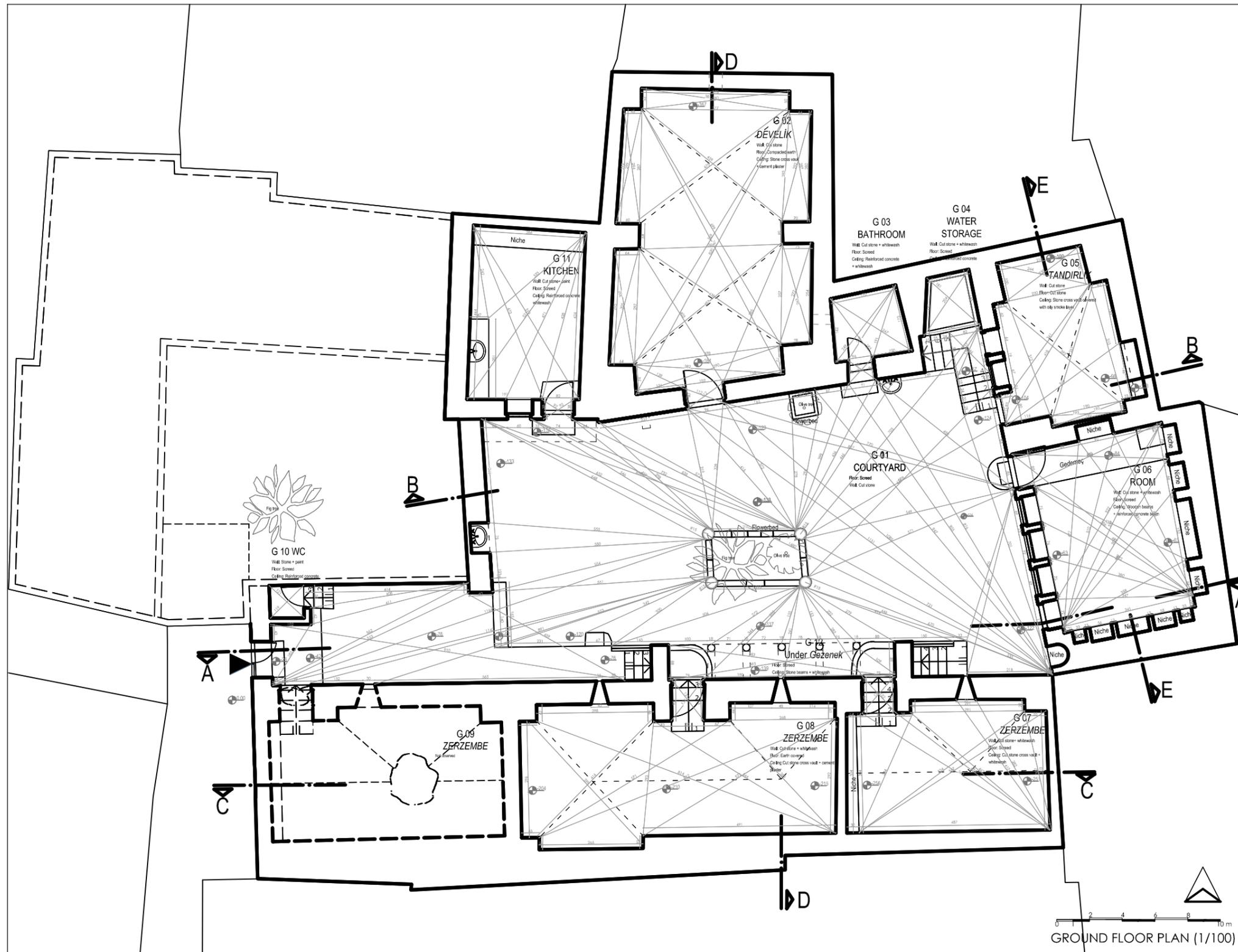
City wall remains ■

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
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MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

A.1.Site plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

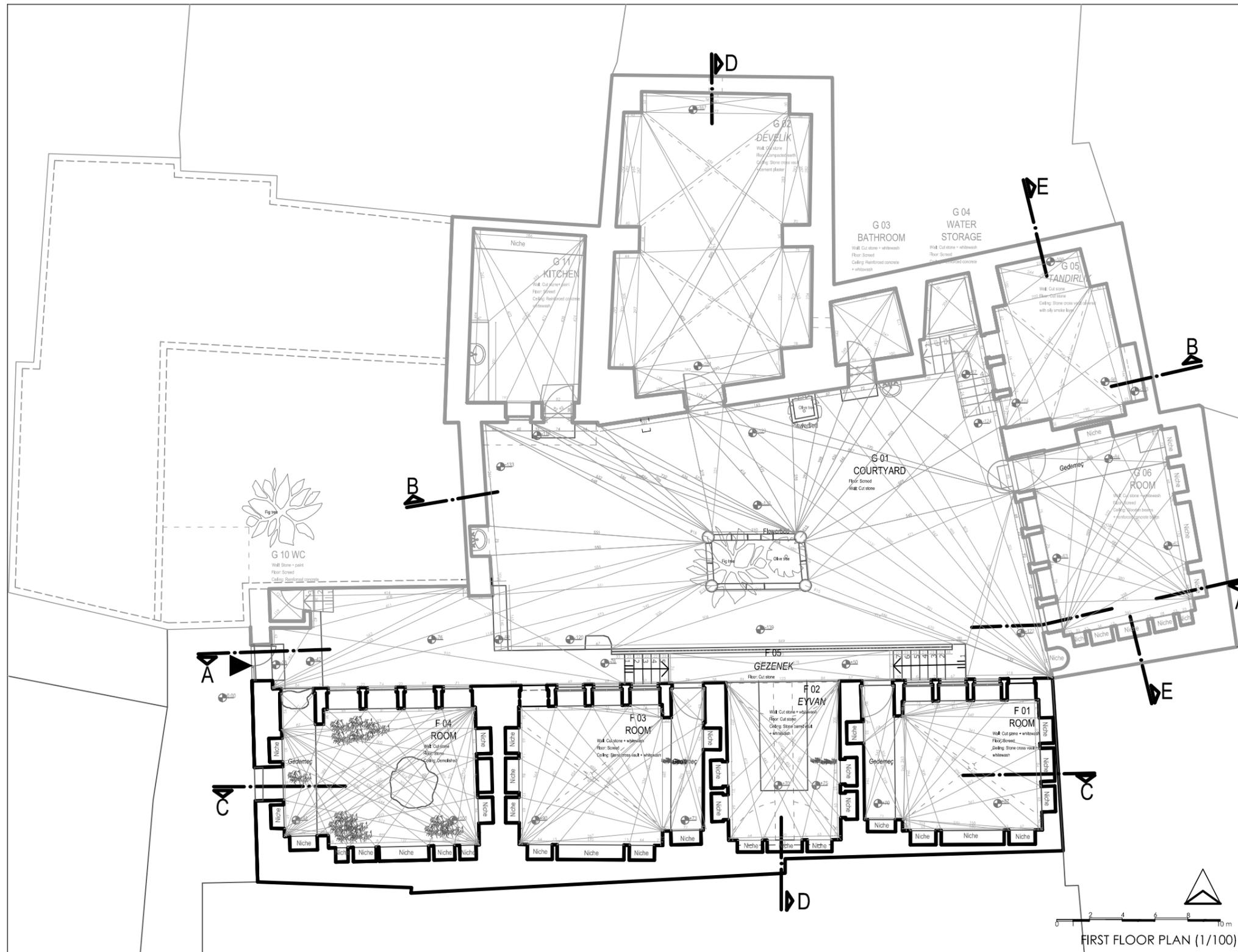
MEASURED DRAWINGS

LINETYPES
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 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

GROUND FLOOR PLAN (1/100)

A.2.Ground floor plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

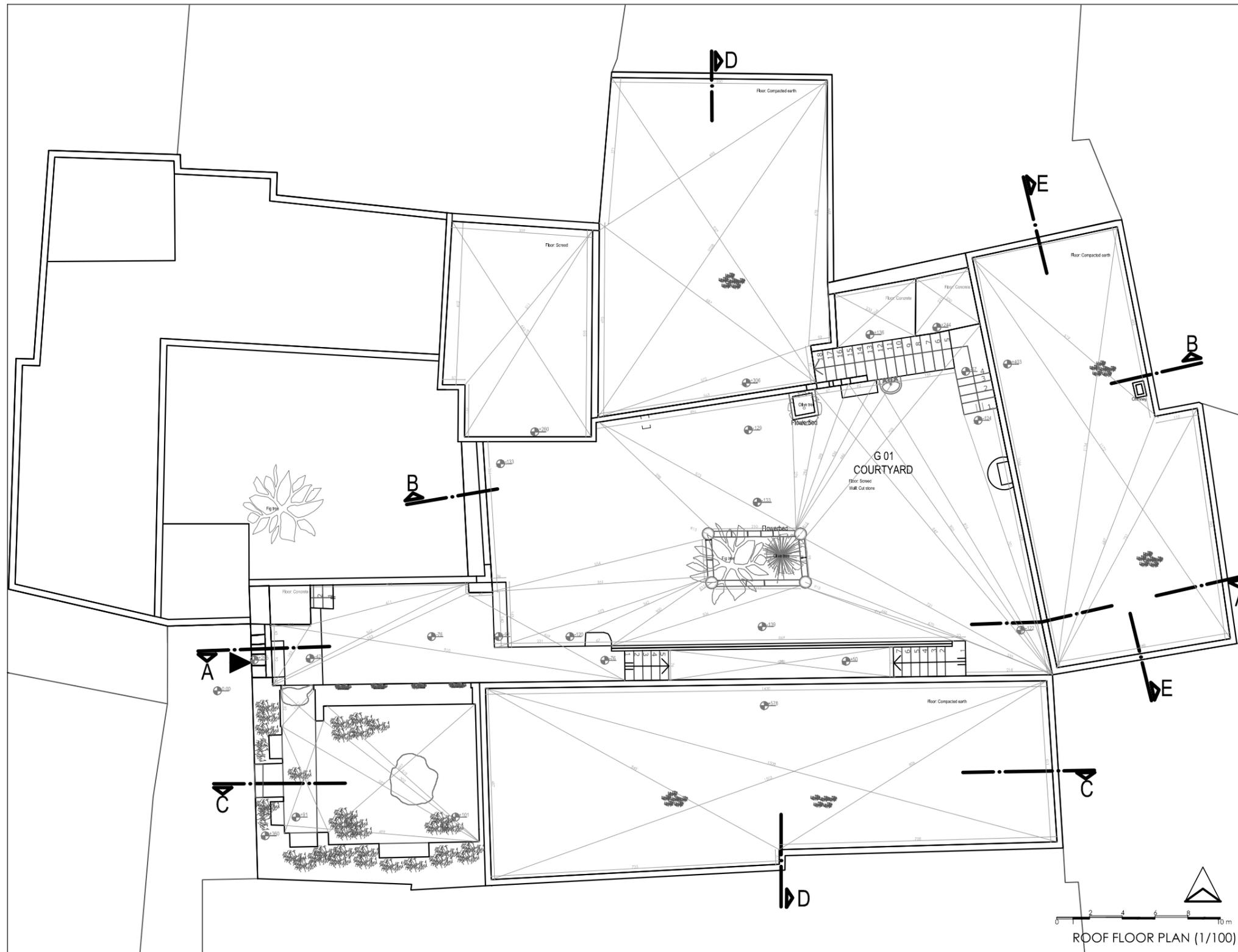
GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

LINETYPES
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A.3. First floor plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

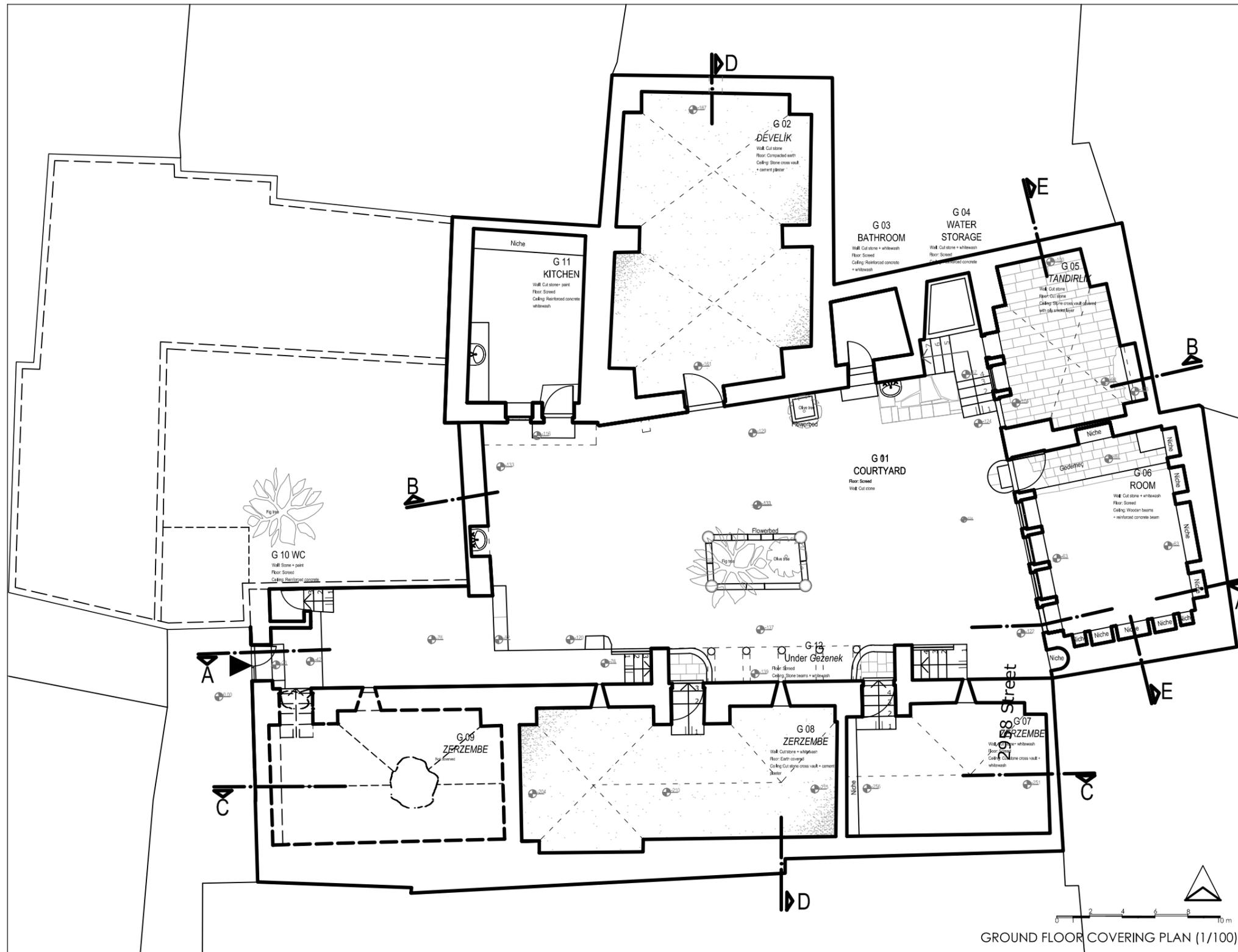
MEASURED DRAWINGS

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ROOF FLOOR PLAN (1/100)

A.4. Roof floor plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

LINETYPES

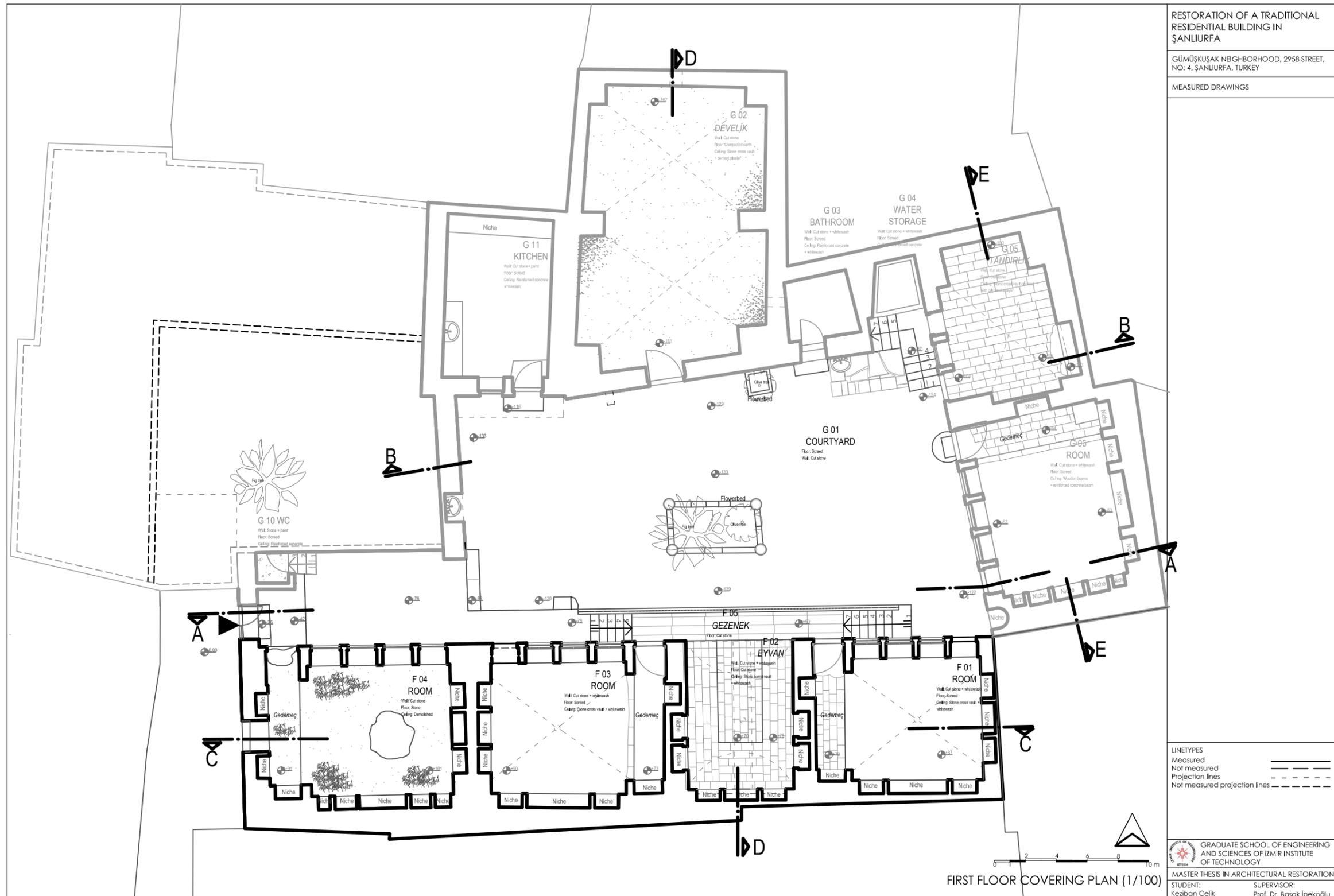
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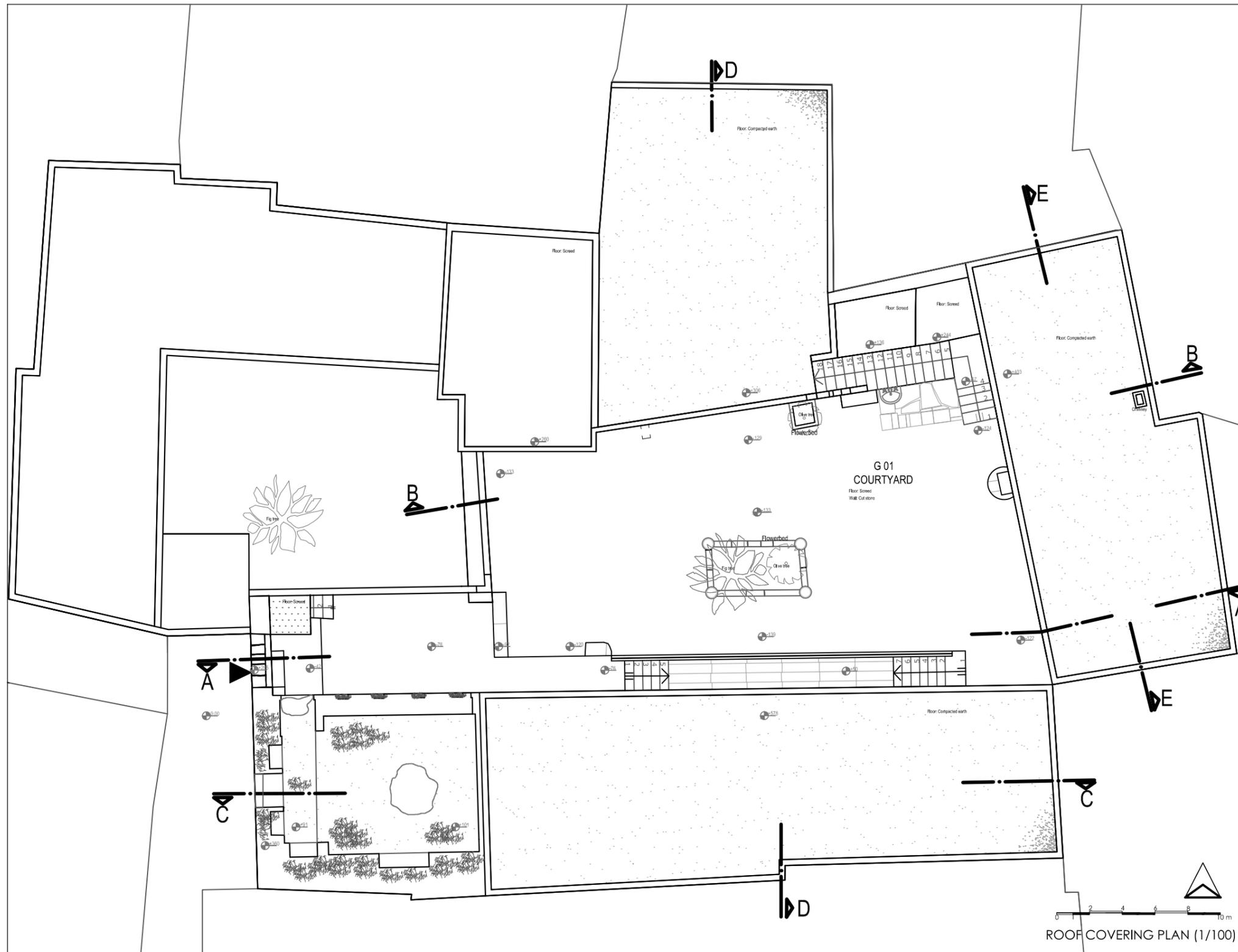
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

A.5. Ground floor covering plan



A.6. First floor covering plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

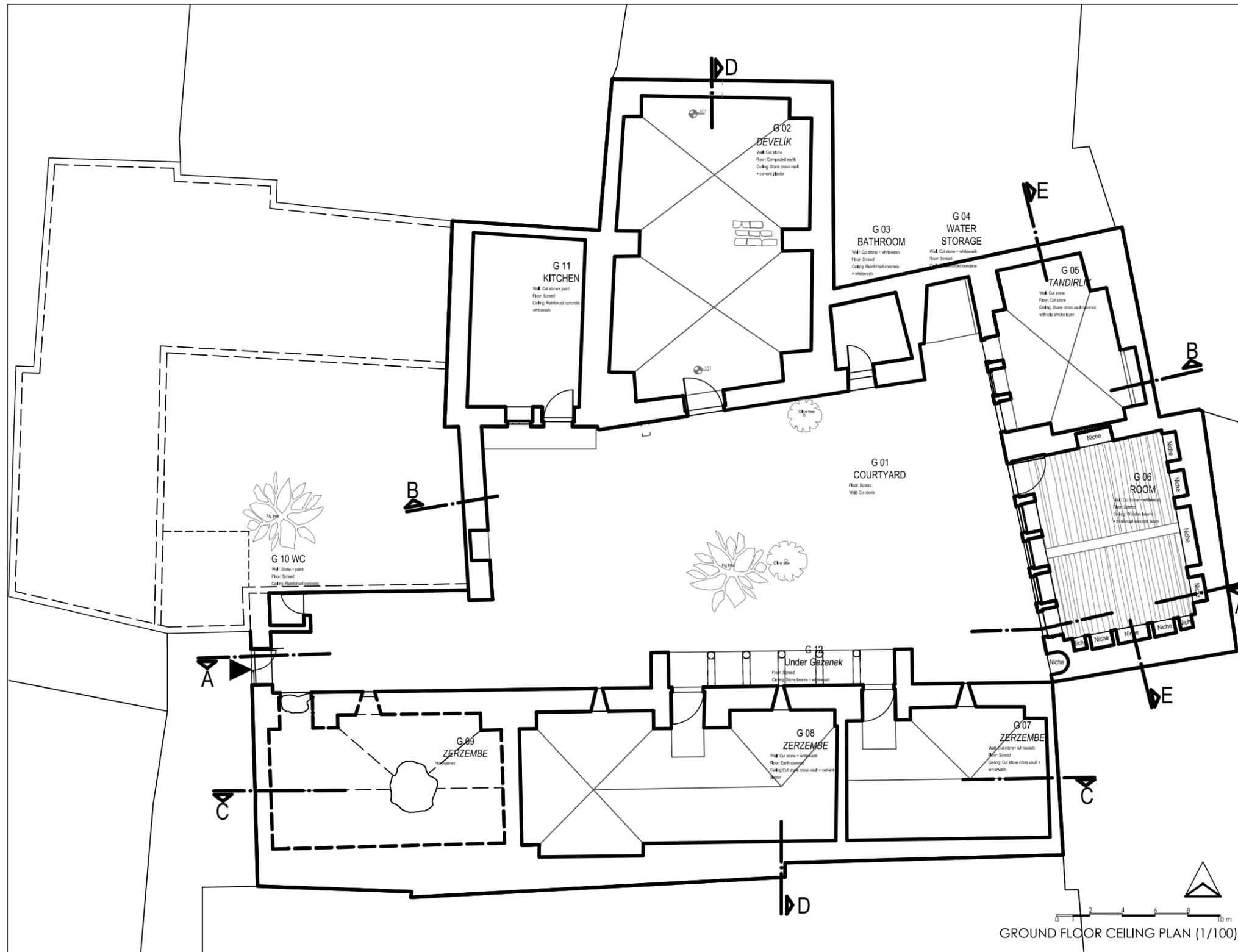
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A.7. Roof covering plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

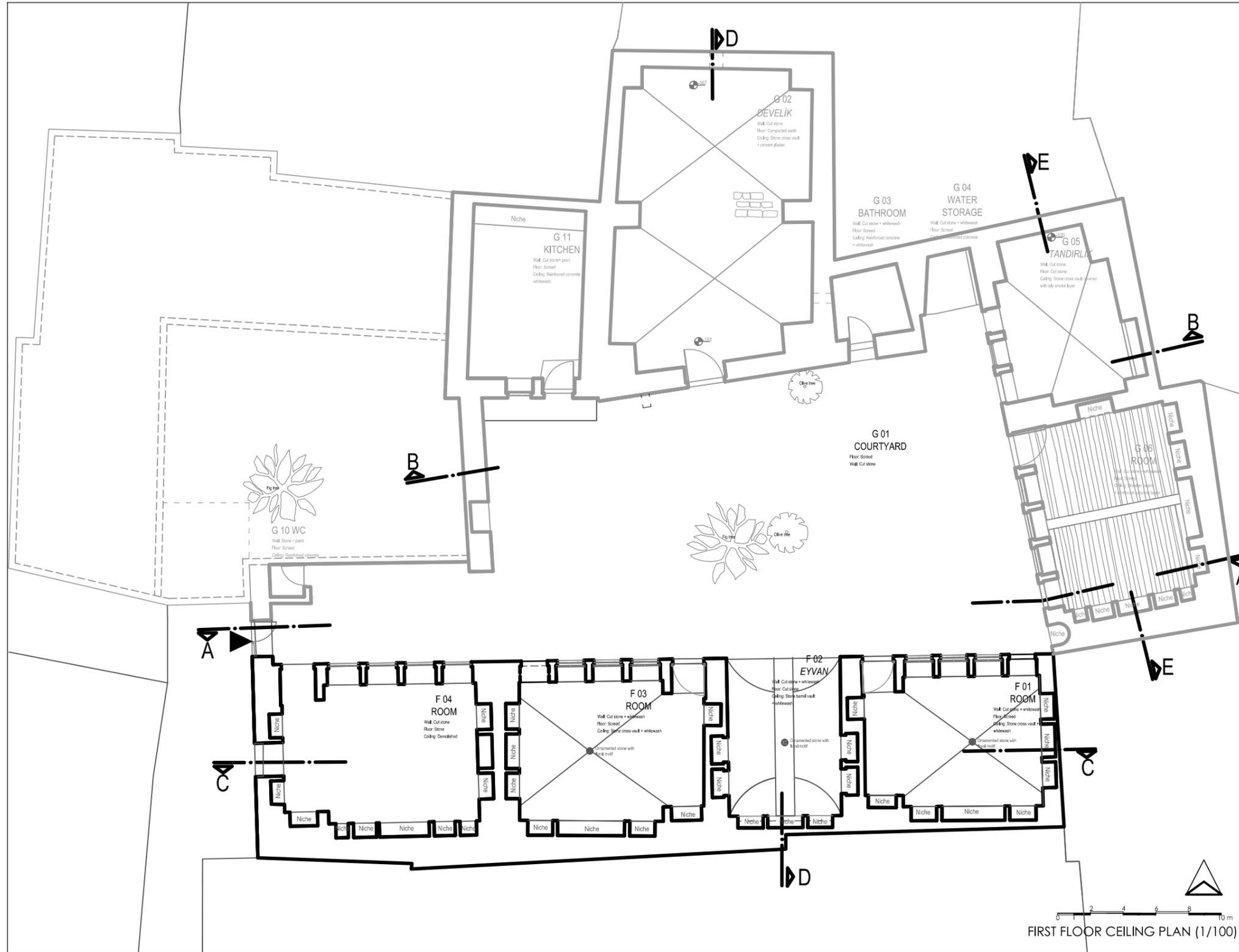
MEASURED DRAWINGS

Measured
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LINETYPES

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GROUND FLOOR CEILING PLAN (1/100)

A.8. Ground floor ceiling plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

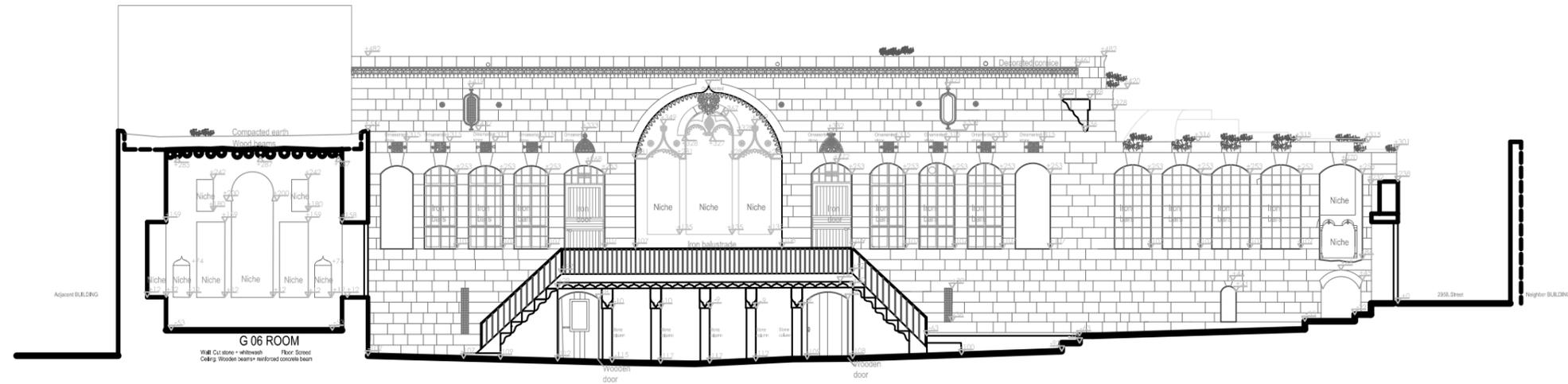
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 MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

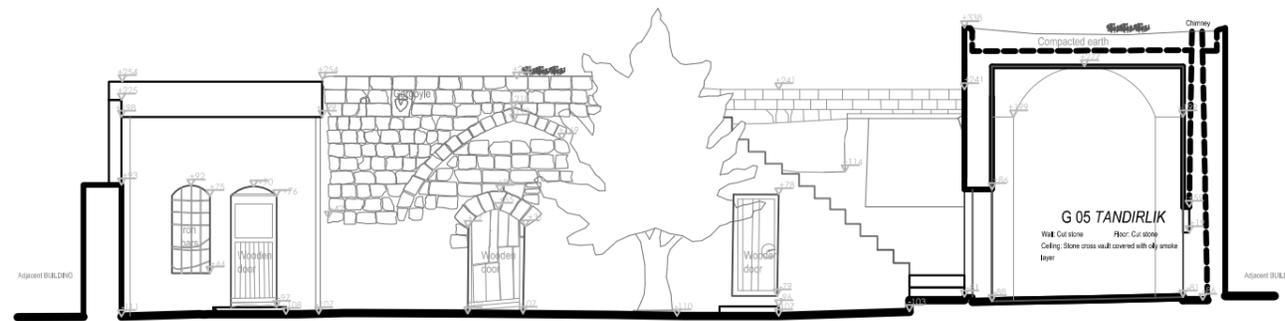
A.9. First floor ceiling plan

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS



0 2 4 6 8 10 m
SECTION A-A (1/100)



0 2 4 6 8 10 m
SECTION B-B (1/100)

LINETYPES
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Projection lines - - - - -
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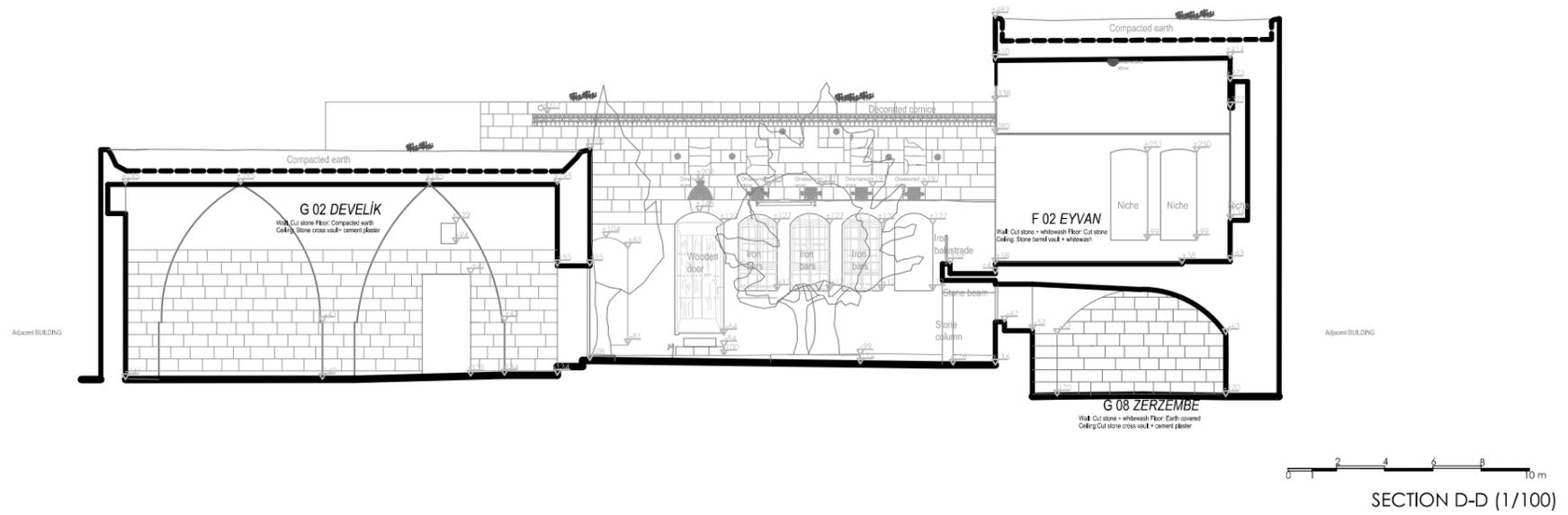
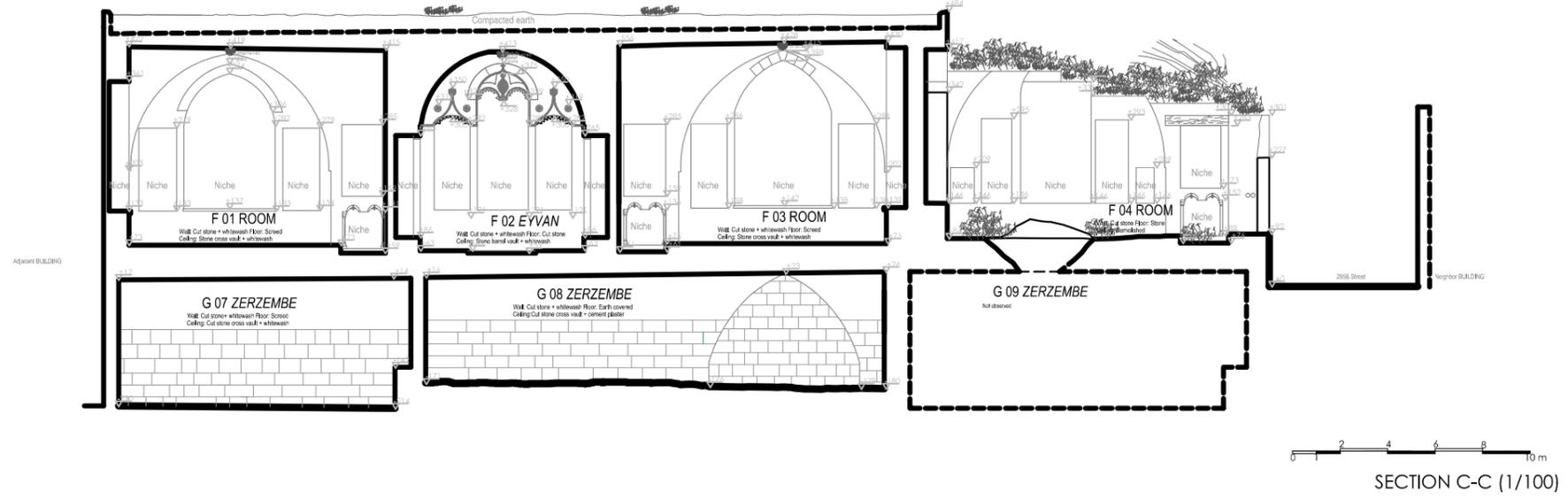
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STUDENT: Keziban Celik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Basak Ipekoglu

A.10. Section A-A, Section B-B

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS



Measured ———
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Projection lines - · - · -
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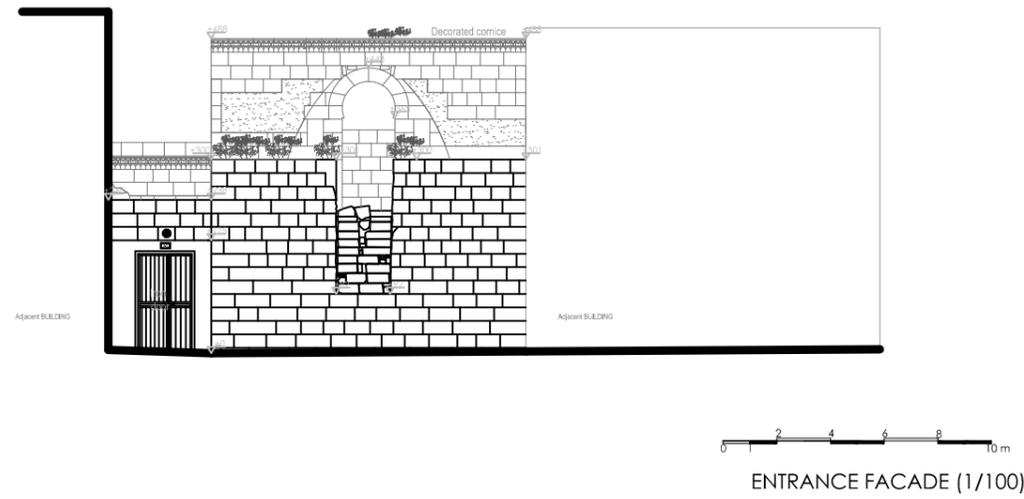
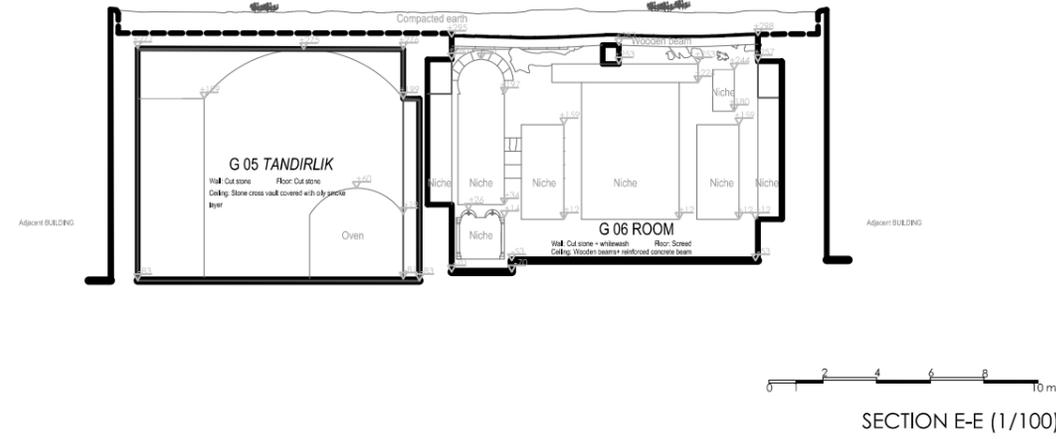
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
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MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

A.11. Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

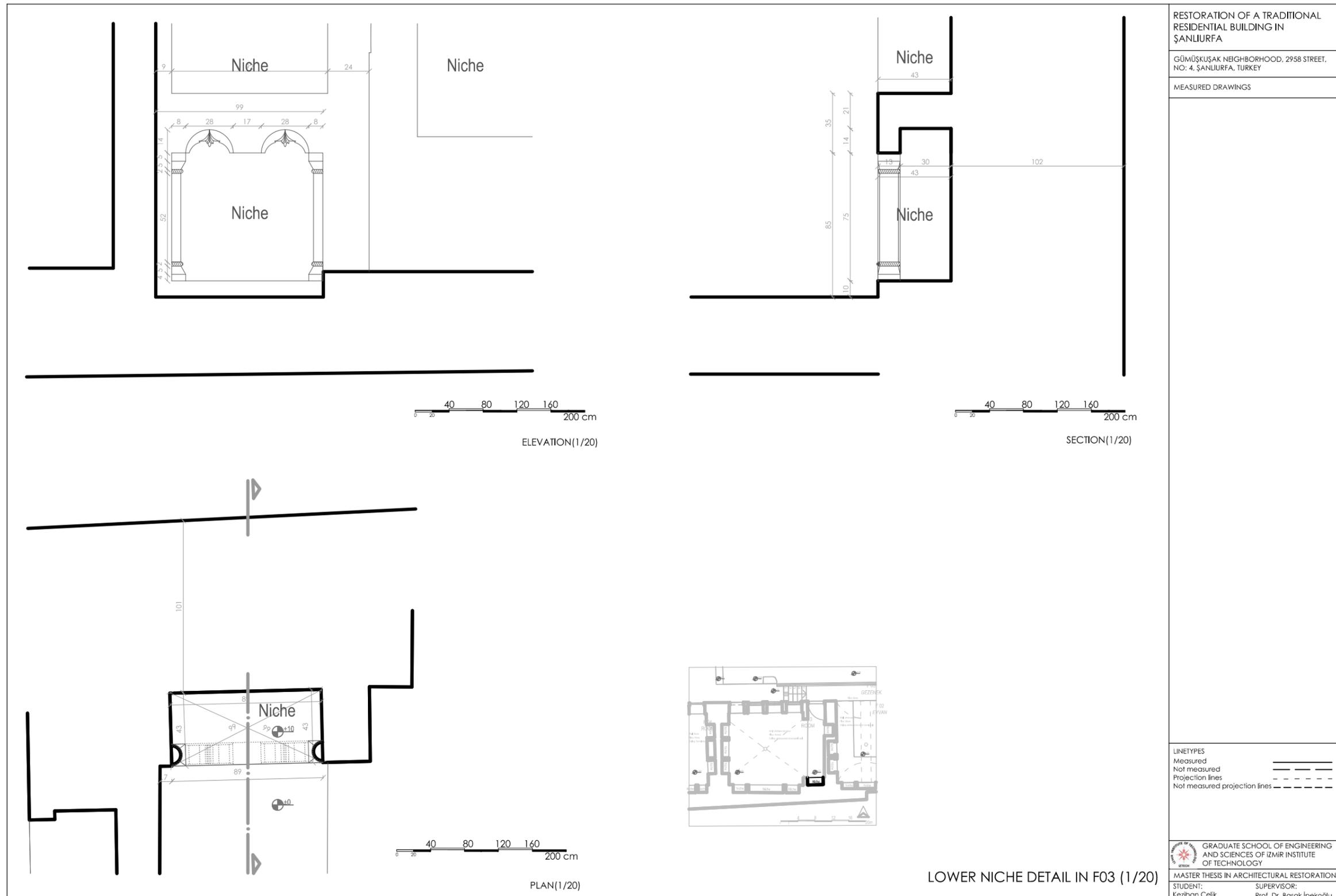
MEASURED DRAWINGS



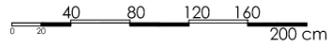
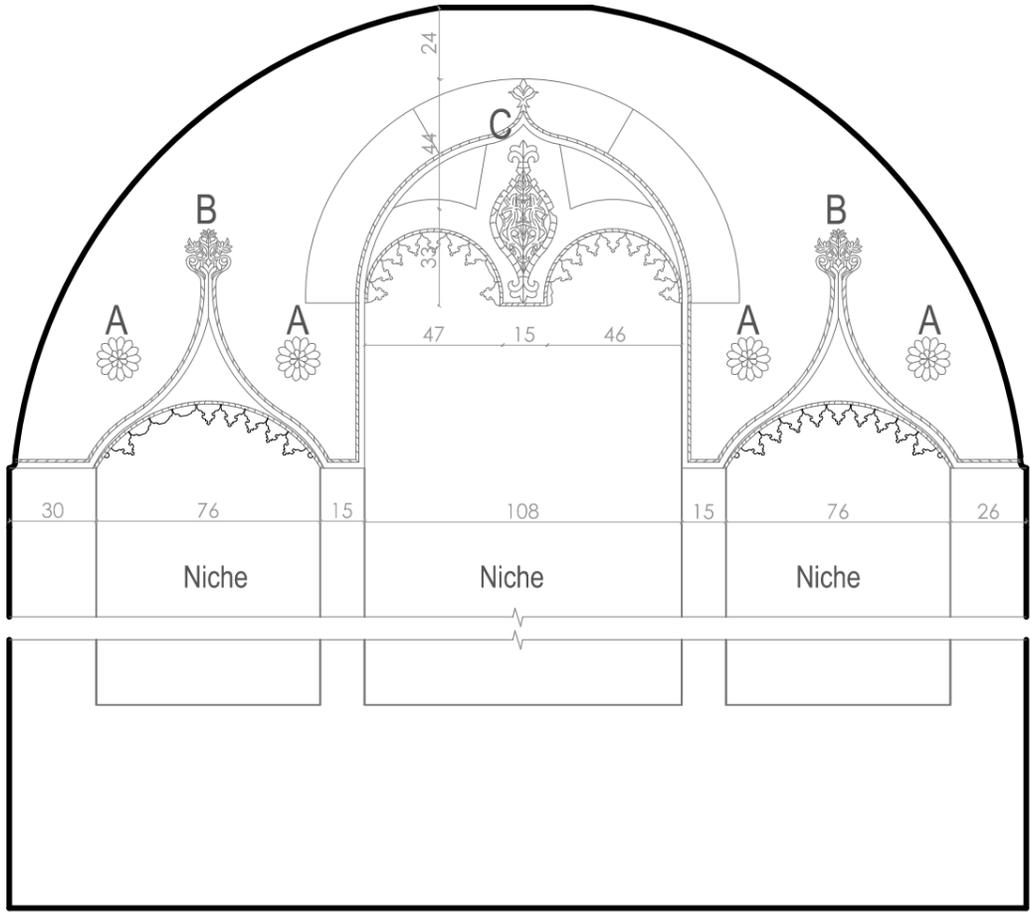
LINETYPES
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 MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

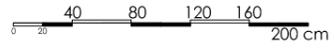
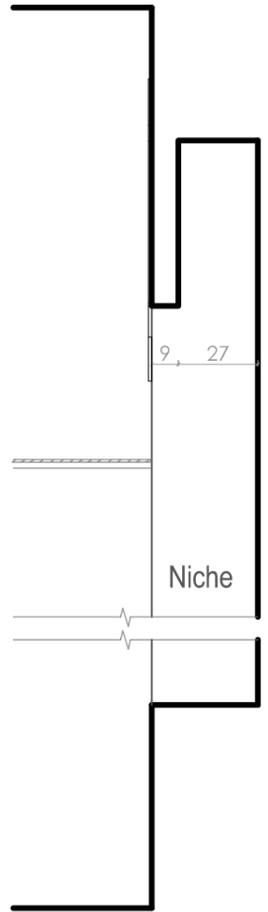
A.12. Section E-E, Entrance facade



A.13. Lower niche detail in F03



PARTIALLY ELEVATION(1/20)



PARTIALLY SECTION(1/20)



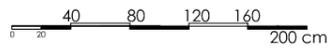
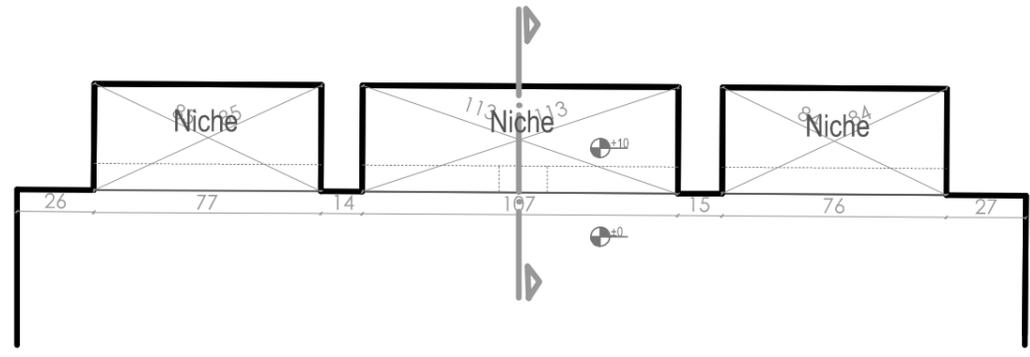
ORNAMENT A (1/10)



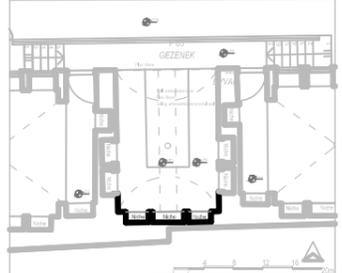
ORNAMENT B (1/10)



ORNAMENT C (1/10)



PLAN(1/20)



EYVAN STONE ORNAMENT DETAIL(1/20)

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

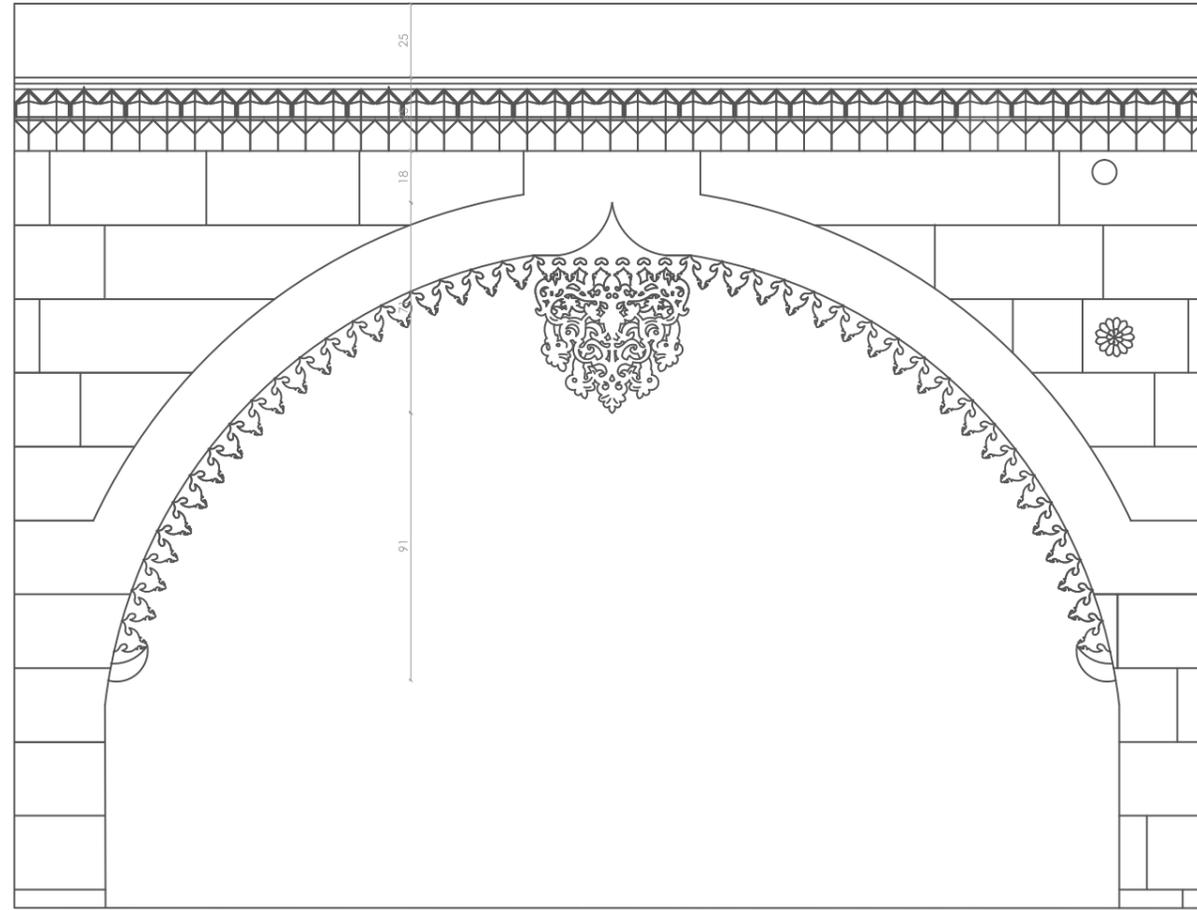
MEASURED DRAWINGS

LINETYPES
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 Not measured - - - - -
 Projection lines - · - · -
 Not measured projection lines - - - - -

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES OF İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

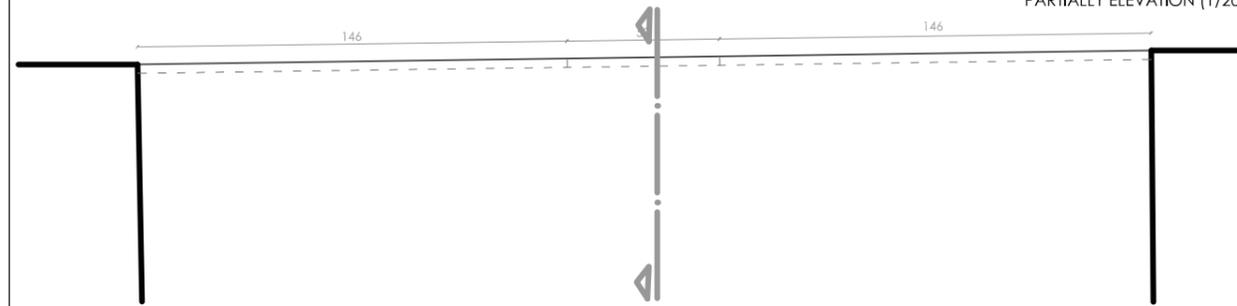
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

A.14. Eyvan ornament detail



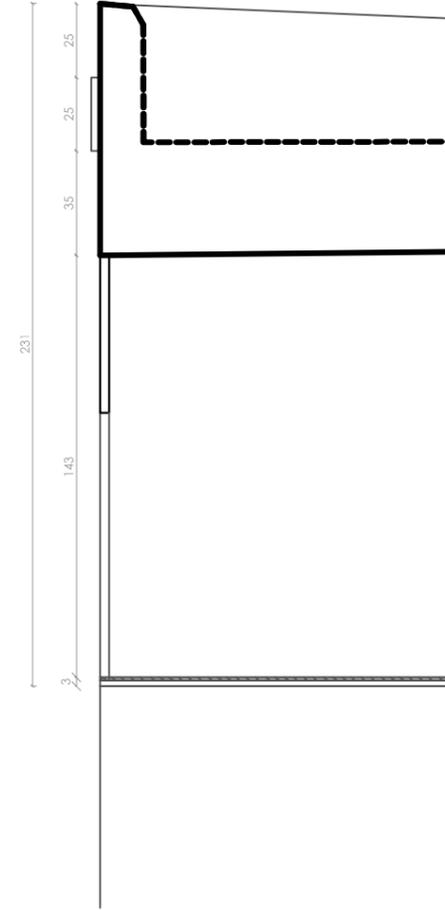
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PARTIALLY ELEVATION (1/20)



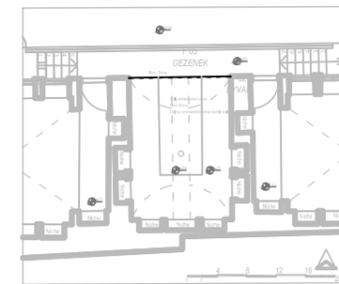
0 20 40 80 120 160 200 cm

PLAN (1/20)



0 20 40 80 120 160 200 cm

PARTIALLY SECTION (1/20)



EYVAN ORNAMENT DETAIL(1/20)

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

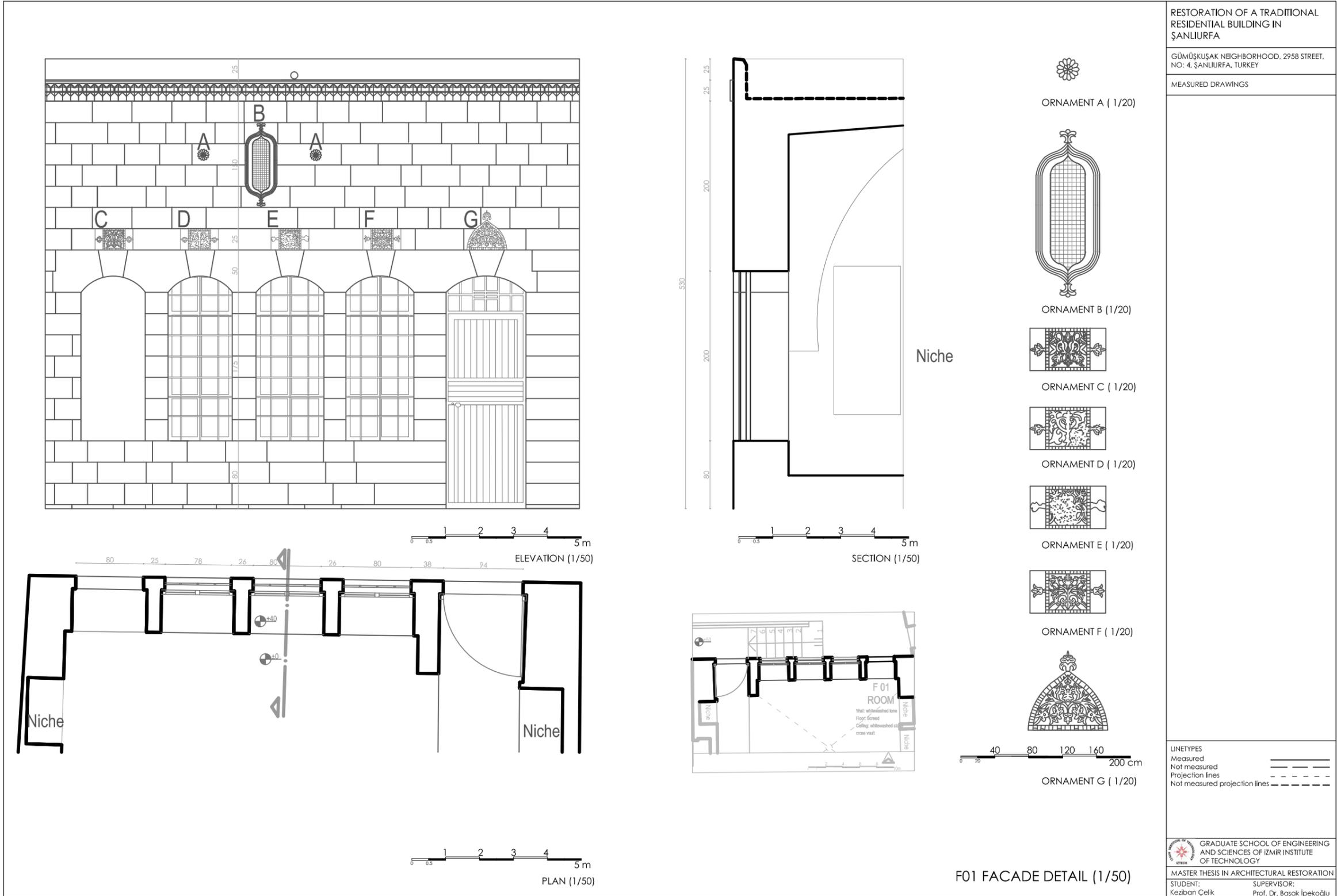
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Projection lines - - - -
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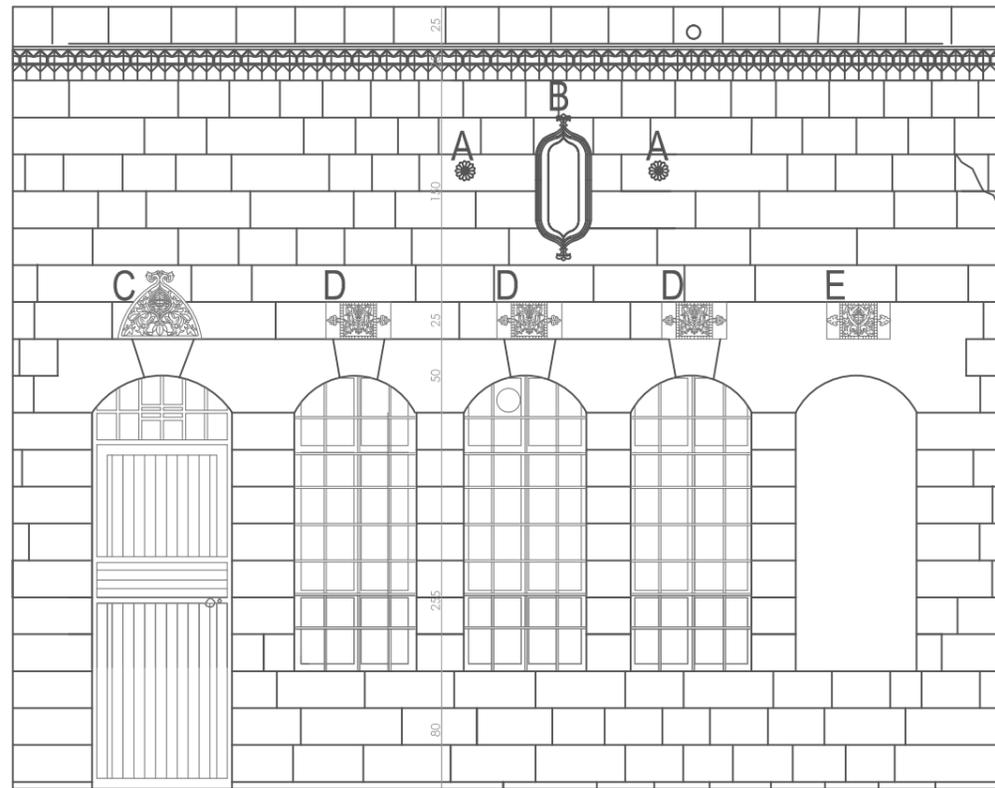
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OF TECHNOLOGY

MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

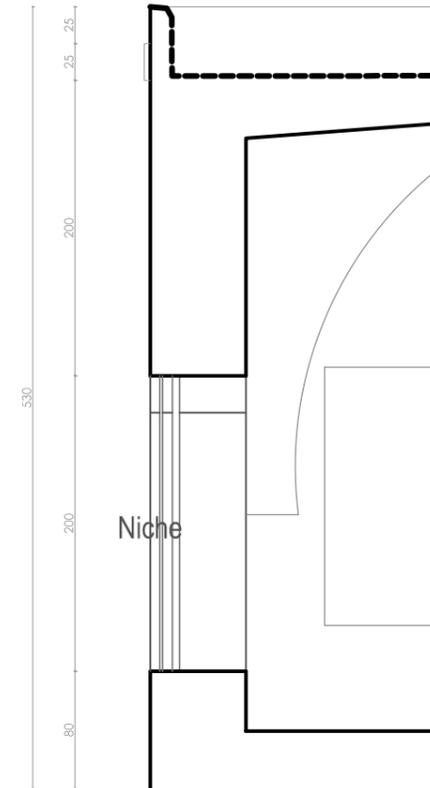
A.15. Eyvan ornament detail



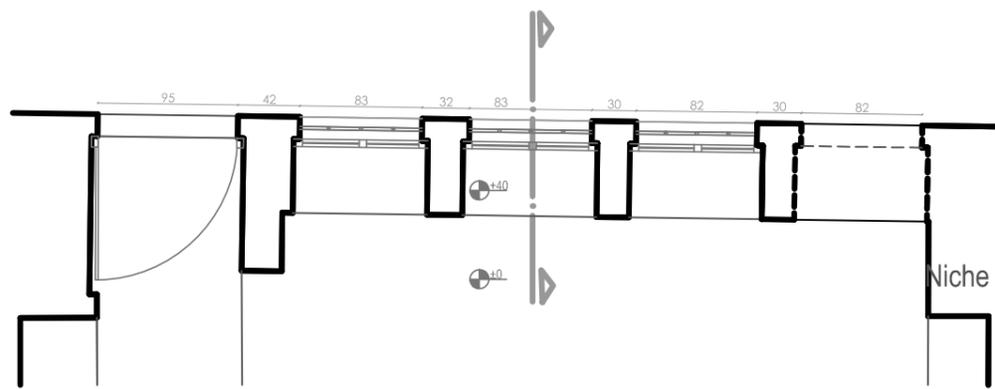
A.16. F01 facade detail



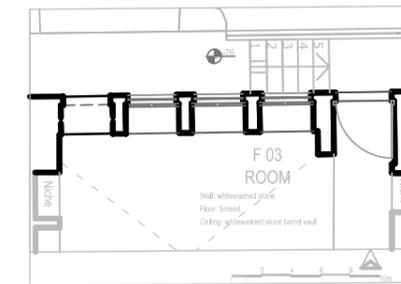
ELEVATION (1/50)



SECTION (1/50)



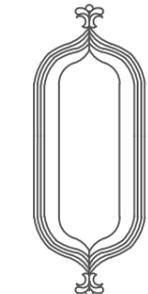
PLAN (1/50)



F03 FACADE DETAIL (1/50)



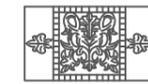
ORNAMENT A (1/20)



ORNAMENT B (1/20)



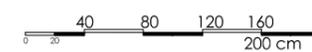
ORNAMENT C (1/20)



ORNAMENT D (1/20)



ORNAMENT E (1/20)



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

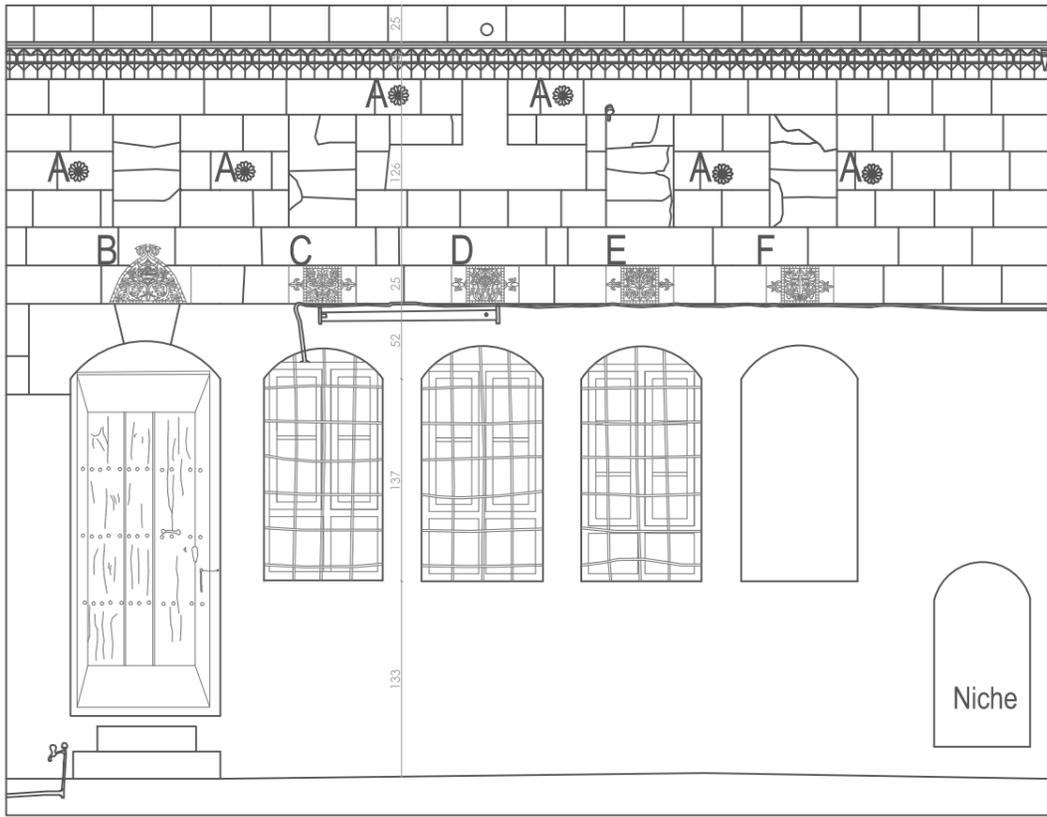
GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

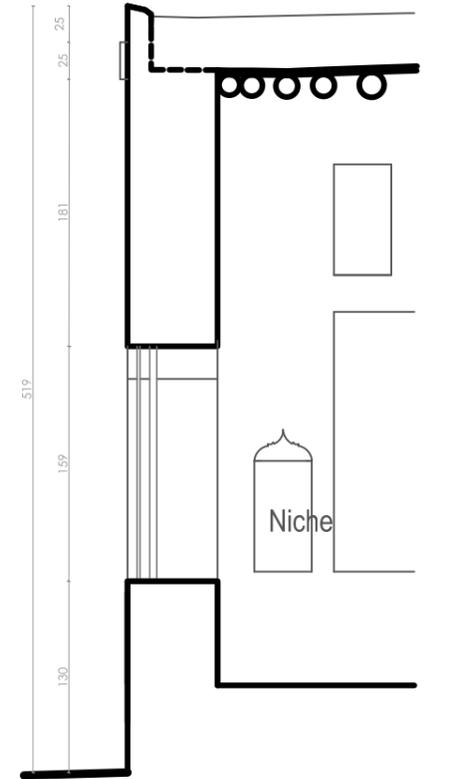
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 MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

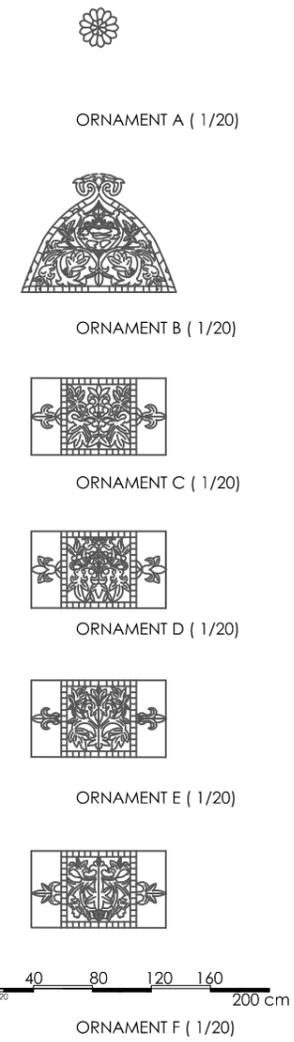
A.17. F03 facade detail



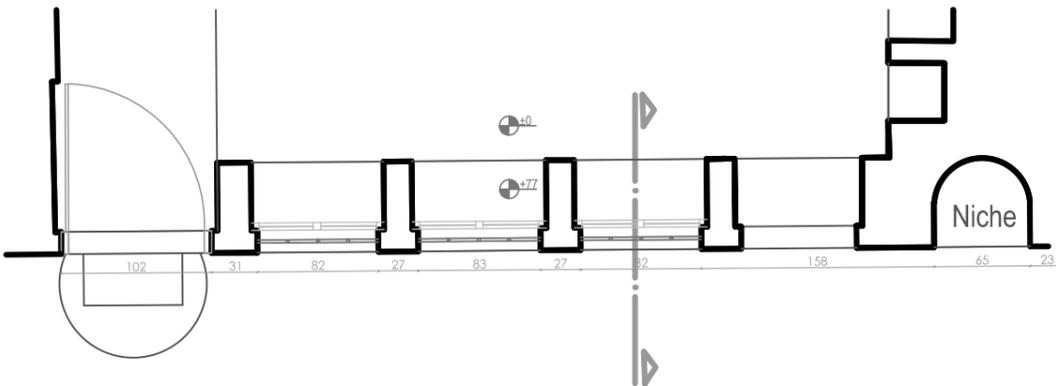
ELEVATION (1/50)



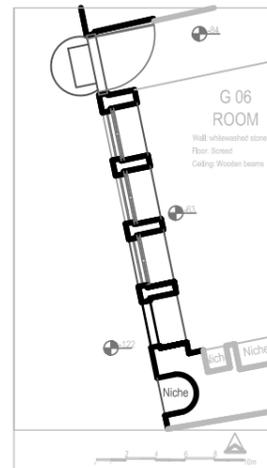
SECTION (1/20)



ORNAMENT F (1/20)



PLAN (1/50)



G05 FACADE DETAIL PLAN (1/50)

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

MEASURED DRAWINGS

LINETYPES
Measured ———
Not measured - - - -
Projection lines - - - -
Not measured projection lines - - - -

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OF TECHNOLOGY

MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

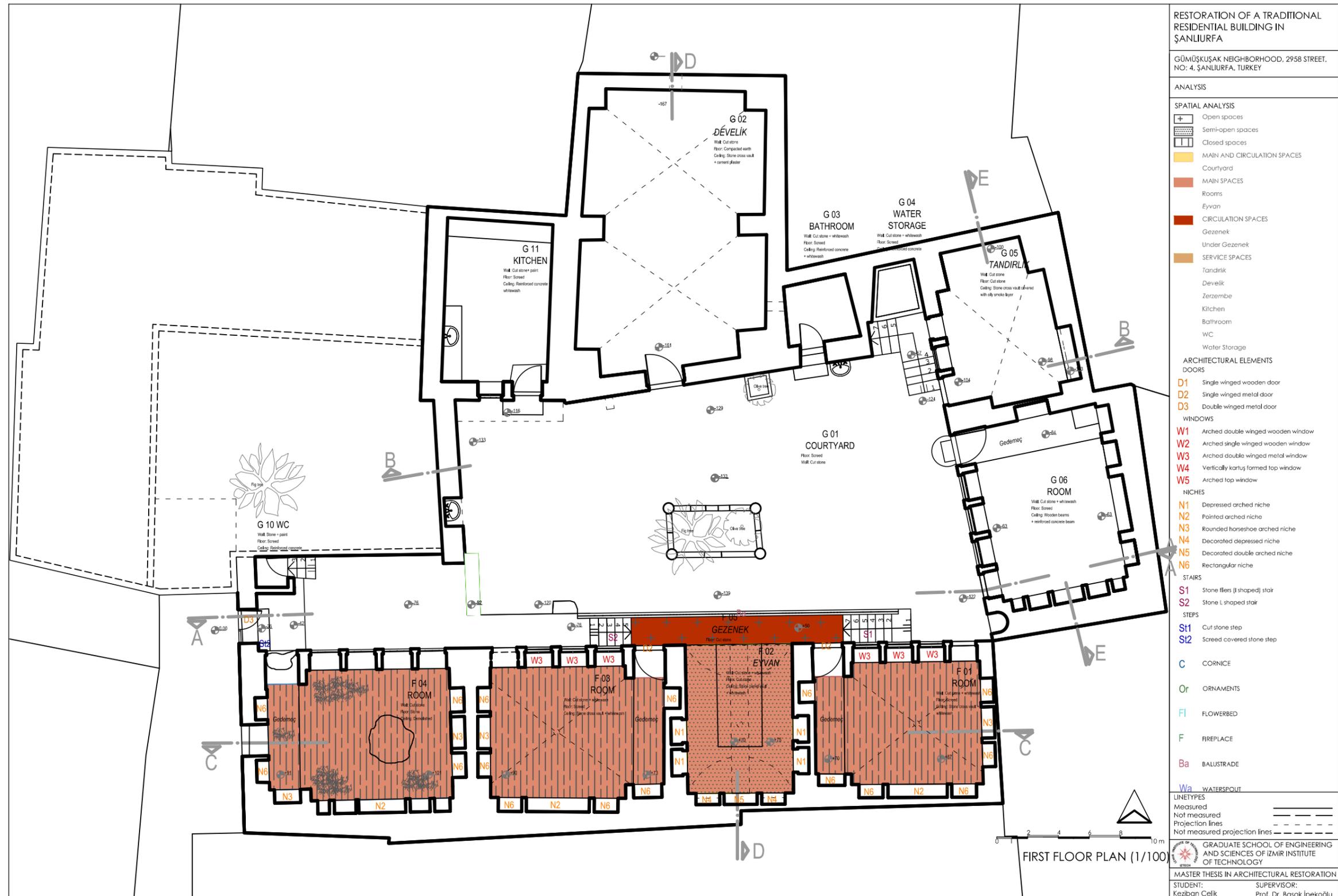
A.18. G05 facade detail plan

APPENDIX B

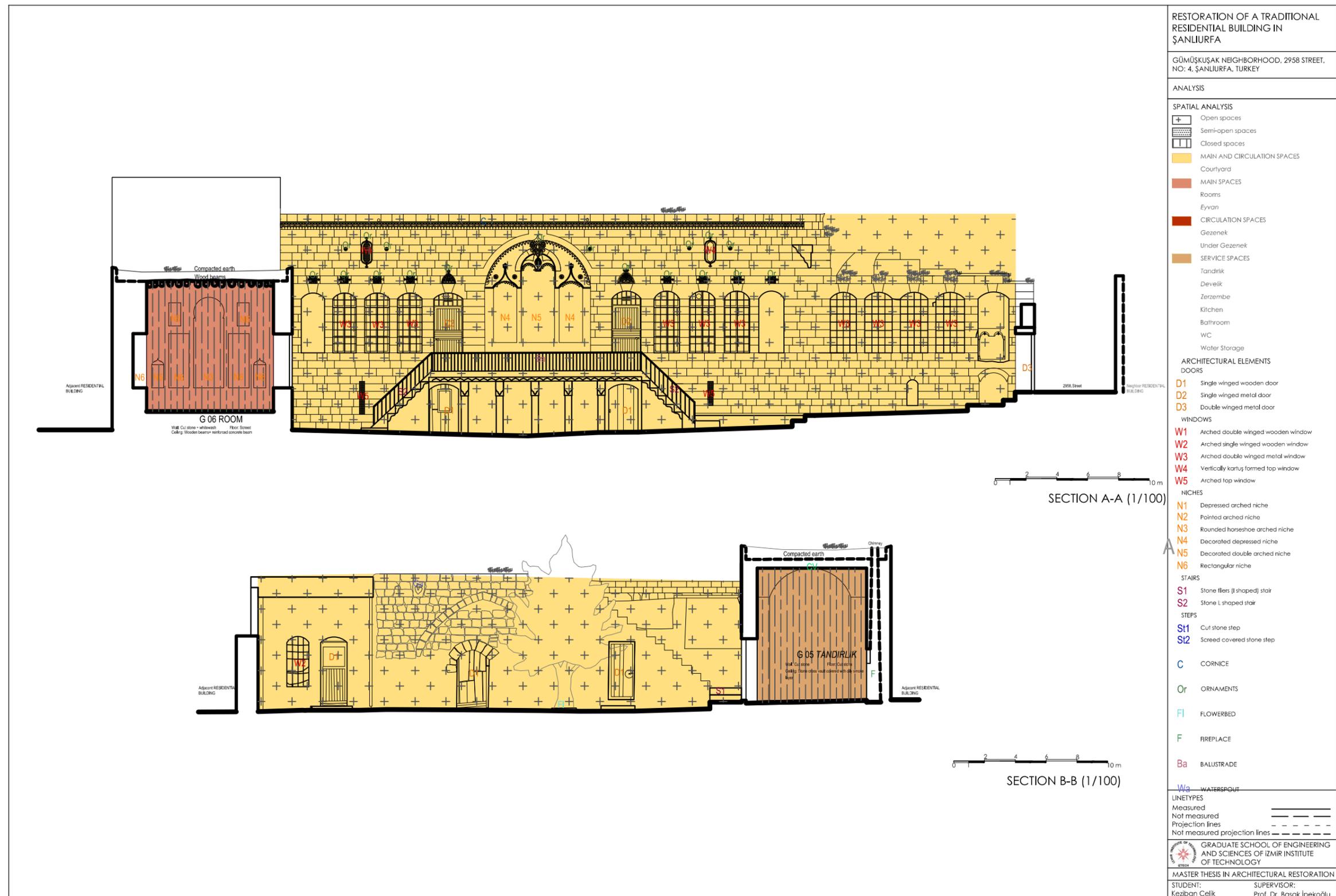
ANALYTICAL DRAWINGS



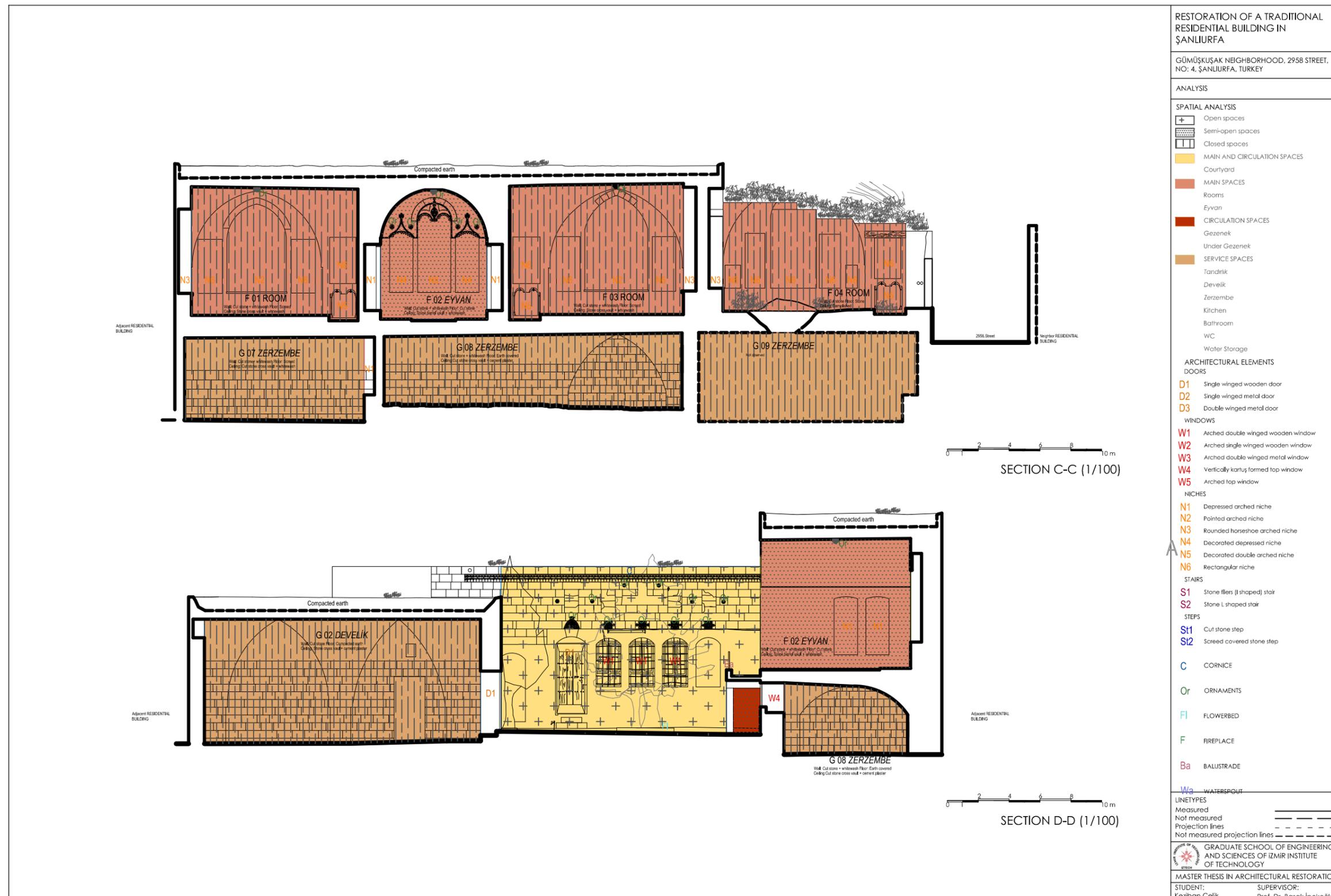
B.1. Spatial analysis and architectural elements - Ground floor plan



B.2. Spatial analysis and architectural elements - First floor plan



B.3. Spatial analysis and architectural elements - Section A-A, Section B-B



B.4. Spatial analysis and architectural elements - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

ANALYSIS

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

-  Open spaces
-  Semi-open spaces
-  Closed spaces
-  MAIN AND CIRCULATION SPACES
-  Courtyard
-  MAIN SPACES
-  Rooms
-  Eyvan
-  CIRCULATION SPACES
-  Gezenek
-  Under Gezenek
-  SERVICE SPACES
-  Tandırık
-  Develik
-  Zerzeme
-  Kilchen
-  Bathroom
-  WC
-  Water Storage

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

DOORS

-  D1 Single winged wooden door
-  D2 Single winged metal door
-  D3 Double winged metal door

WINDOWS

-  W1 Arched double winged wooden window
-  W2 Arched single winged wooden window
-  W3 Arched double winged metal window
-  W4 Vertically kartuş formed top window
-  W5 Arched top window

NICHES

-  N1 Depressed arched niche
-  N2 Pointed arched niche
-  N3 Rounded horseshoe arched niche
-  N4 Decorated depressed niche
-  N5 Decorated double arched niche
-  N6 Rectangular niche

STAIRS

-  S1 Stone fillers (I shaped) stair
-  S2 Stone L shaped stair

STEPS

-  St1 Cut stone step
-  St2 Screed covered stone step

CORNICE

 C CORNICE

ORNAMENTS

 Or ORNAMENTS

FLOWERBED

 Fl FLOWERBED

FIREPLACE

 F FIREPLACE

BALUSTRADE

 Ba BALUSTRADE

WATERSPOUT

LINETYPES

-  Measured
-  Not measured
-  Projection lines
-  Not measured projection lines



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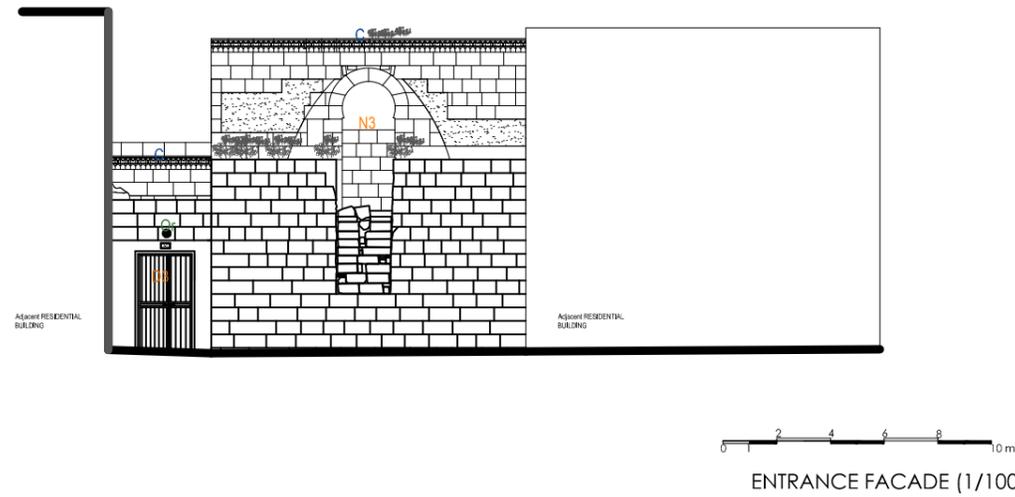
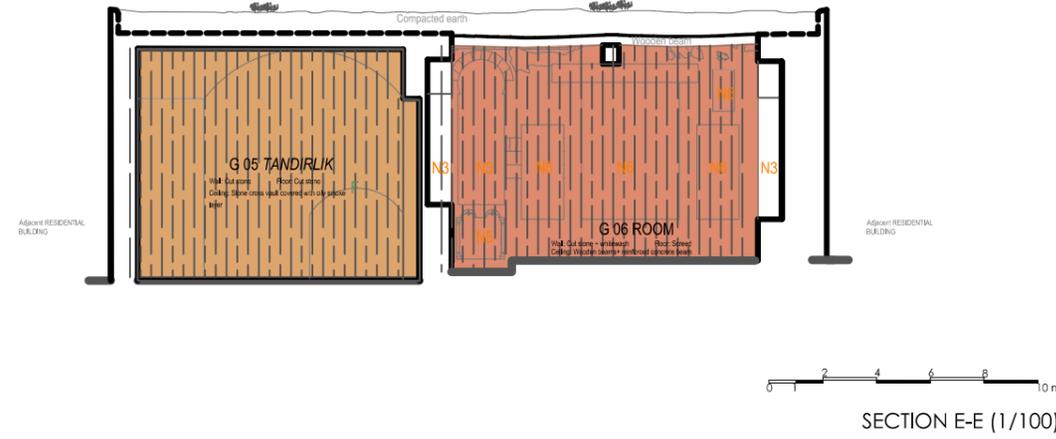
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT:

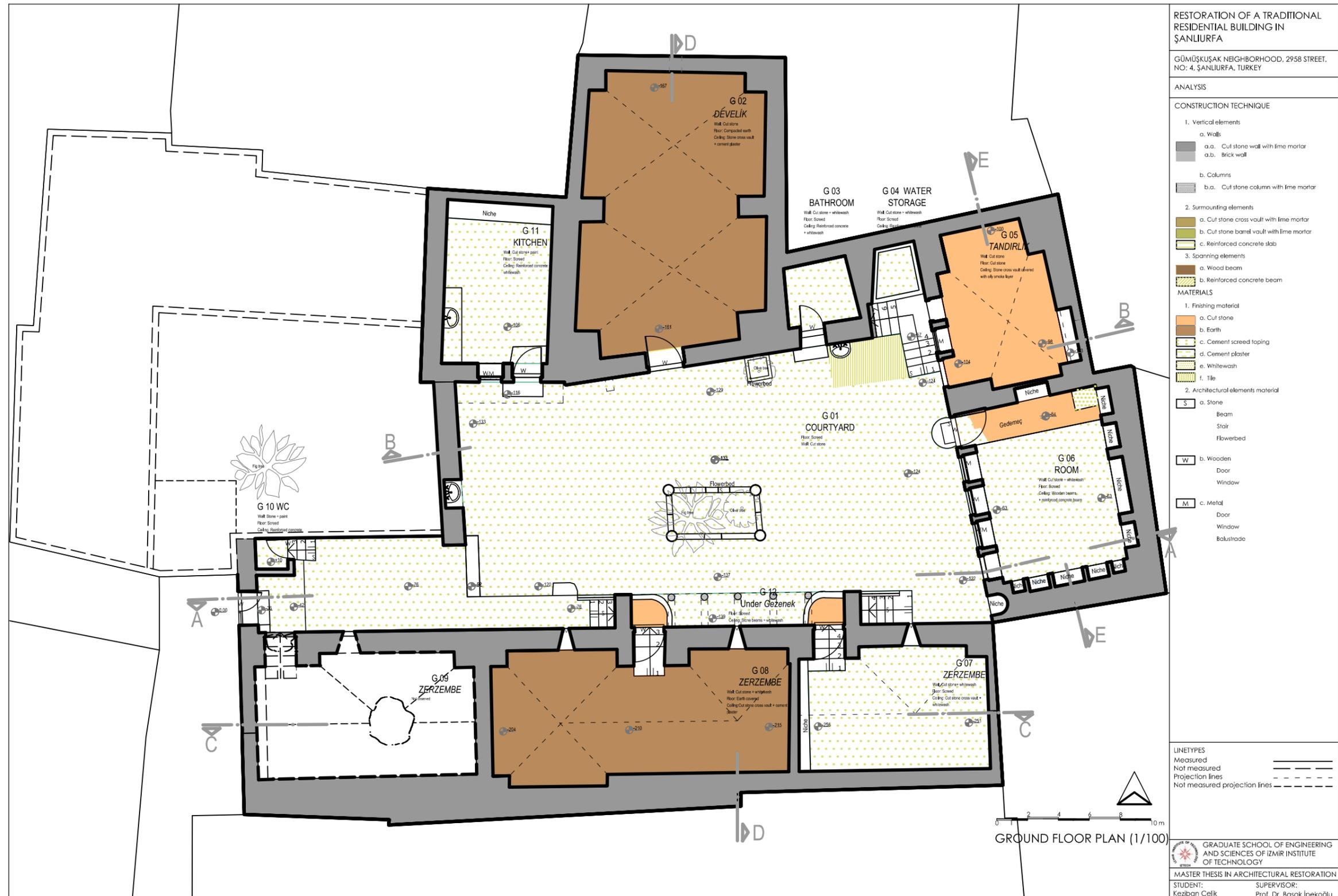
Keziban Çelik

SUPERVISOR:

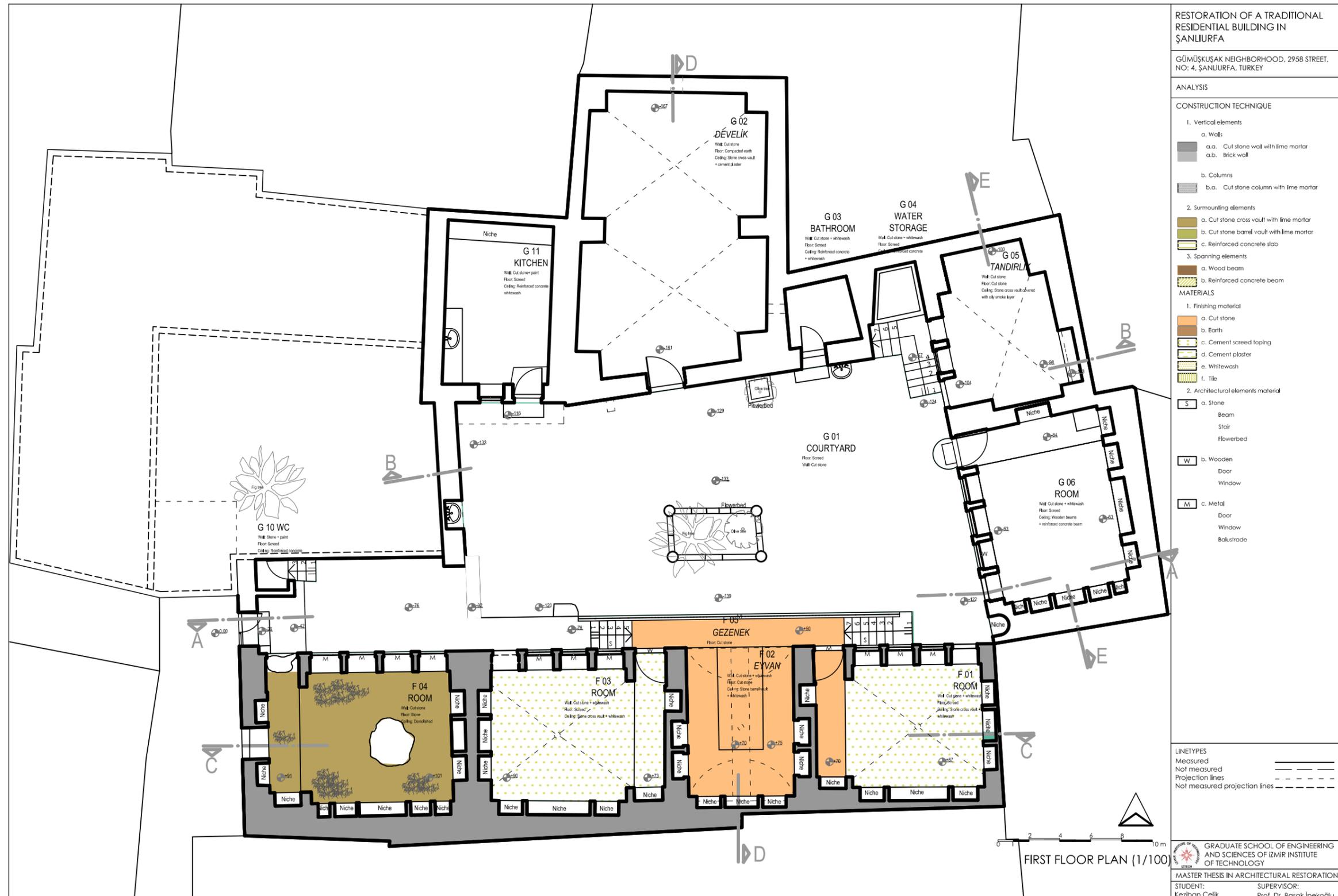
Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu



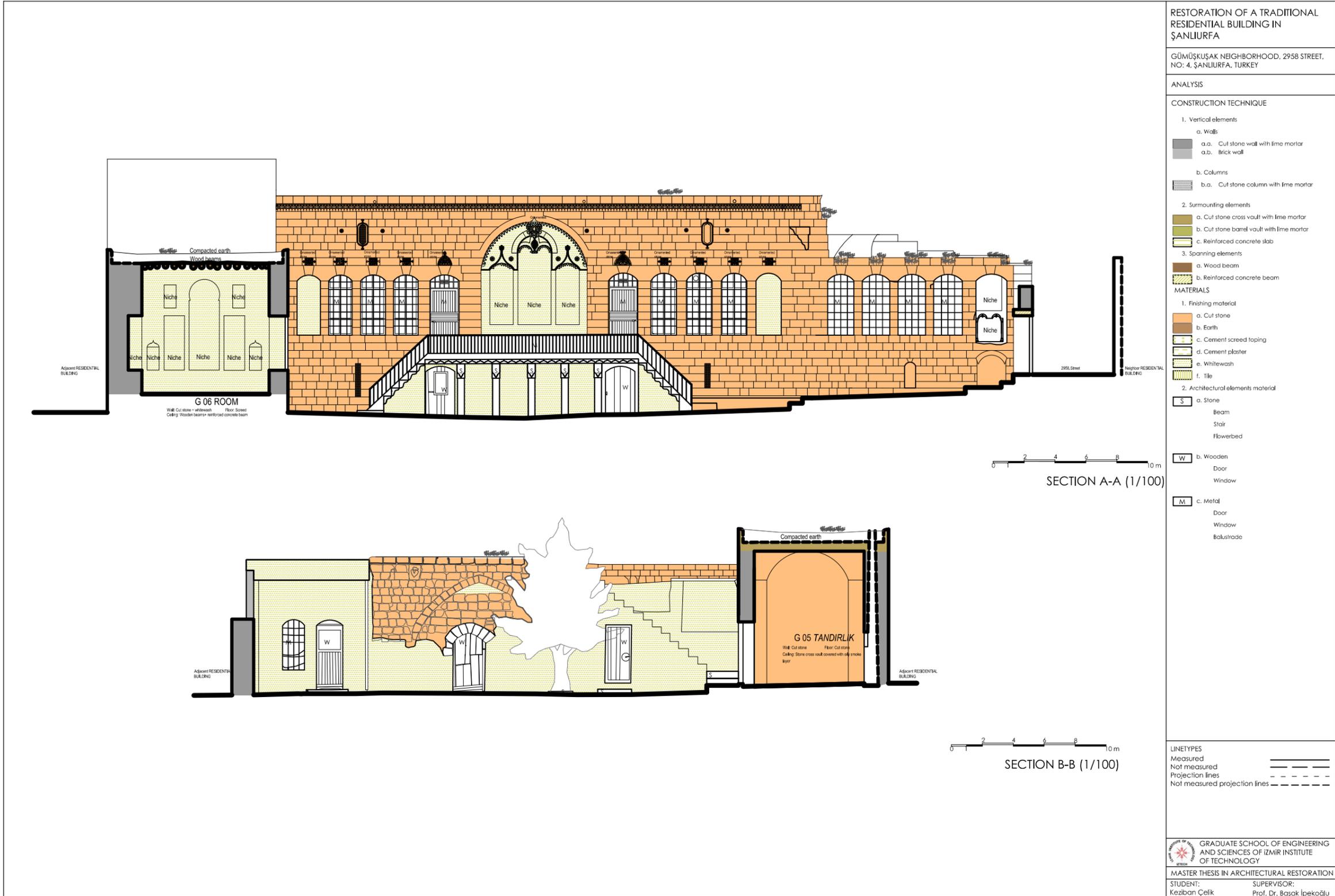
B.5. Spatial analysis and architectural elements - Section E-E, Entrance facade



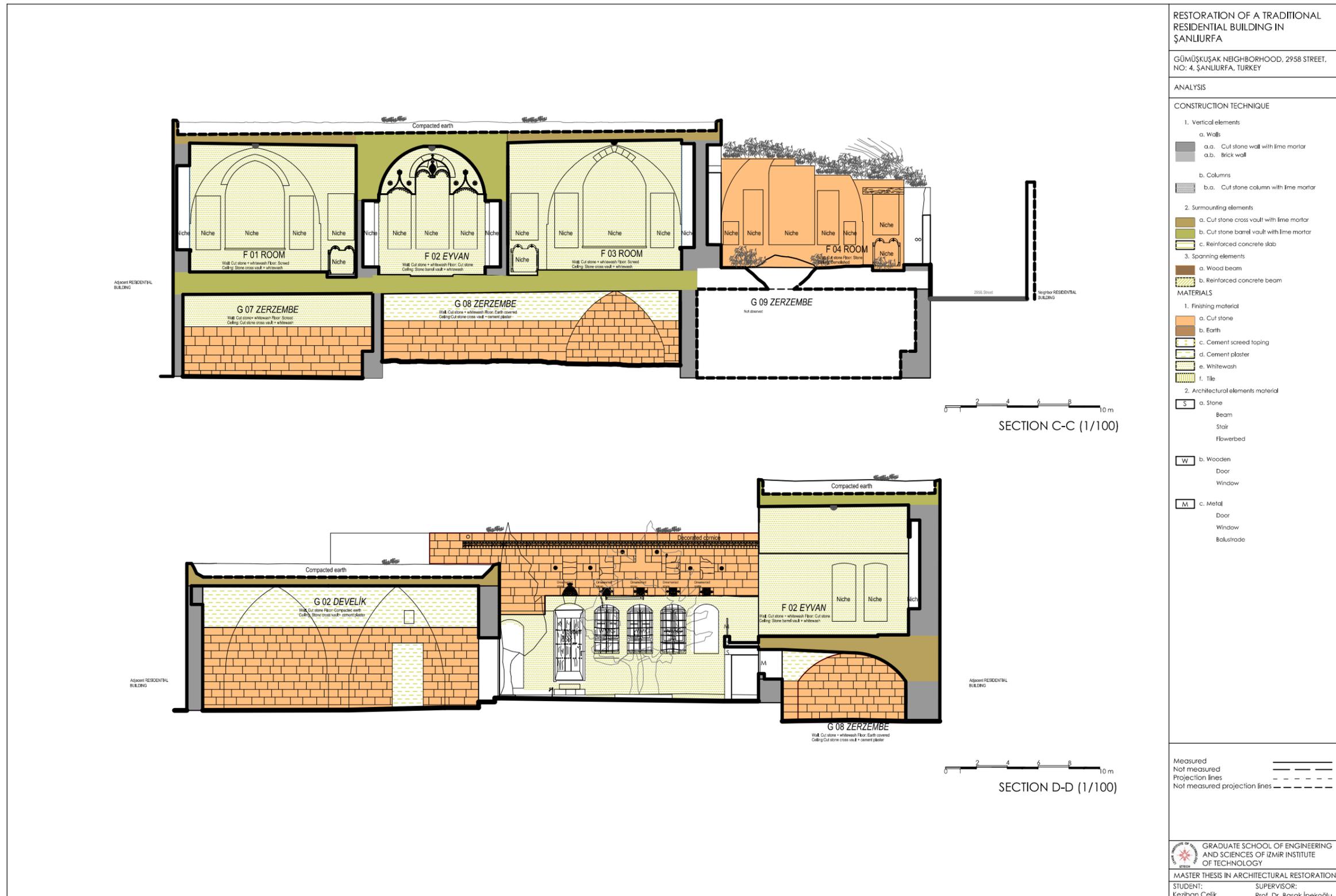
B.6. Construction technique and materials - Ground floor plan



B.7. Construction technique and materials - First floor plan



B.8. Construction technique and materials - Section A-A, Section B-B



B.9. Construction technique and materials - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE

1. Vertical elements

a. Walls:

- a.a. Cut stone wall with lime mortar
- a.b. Brick wall

b. Columns

- b.a. Cut stone column with lime mortar

2. Surmounting elements

- a. Cut stone cross vault with lime mortar
- b. Cut stone barrel vault with lime mortar
- c. Reinforced concrete slab

3. Spanning elements

- a. Wood beam
- b. Reinforced concrete beam

MATERIALS

1. Finishing material

- a. Cut stone
- b. Earth
- c. Cement screed taping
- d. Cement plaster
- e. Whitewash
- f. Tile

2. Architectural elements material

- a. Stone
 - Beam
 - Stair
 - Flowerbed
- b. Wooden
 - Door
 - Window
- c. Metal
 - Door
 - Window
 - Balustrade

LINETYPES

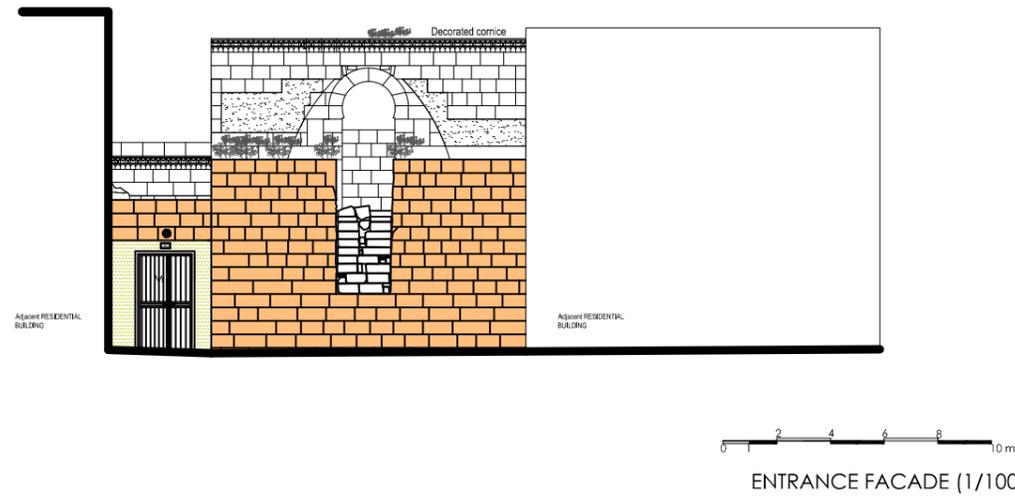
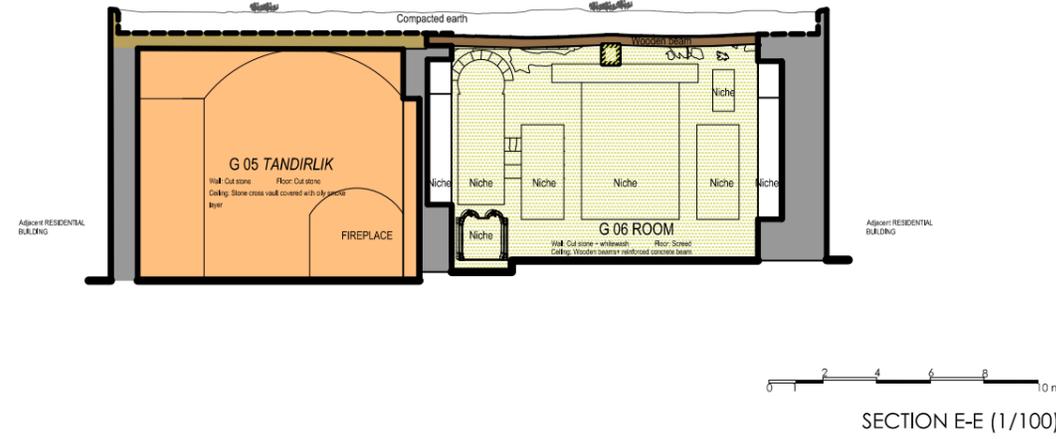
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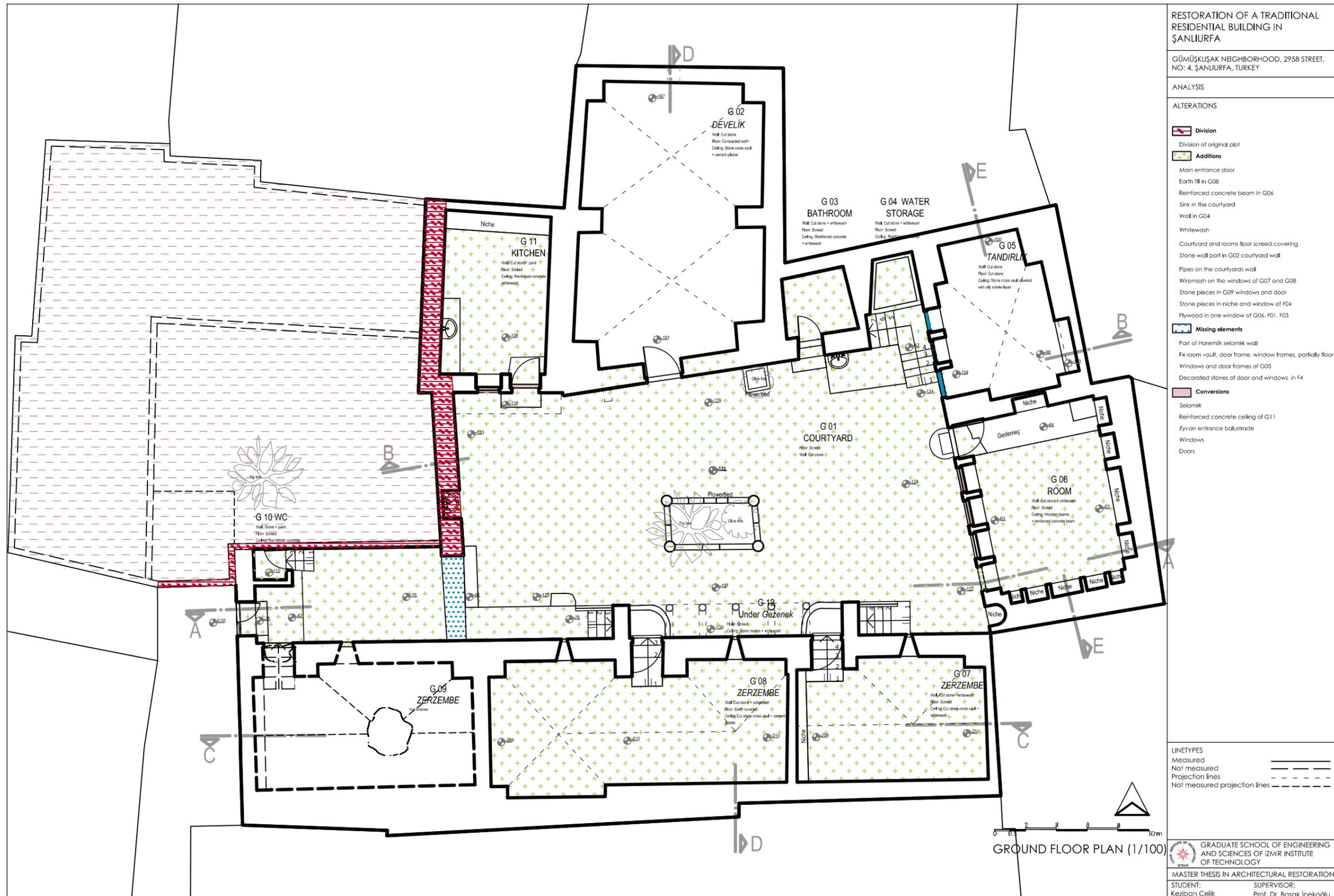
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT: Keziban Çelik

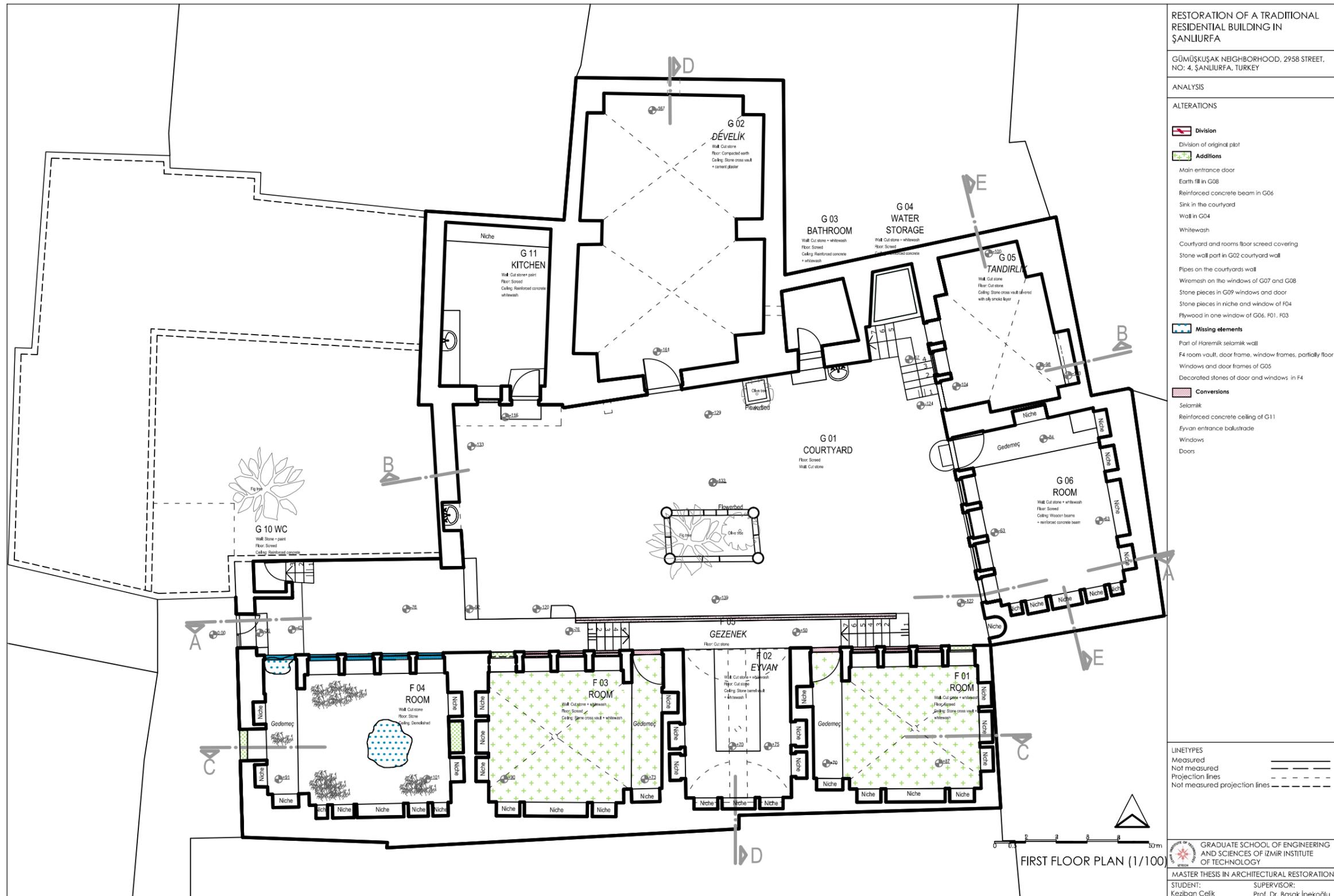
SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu



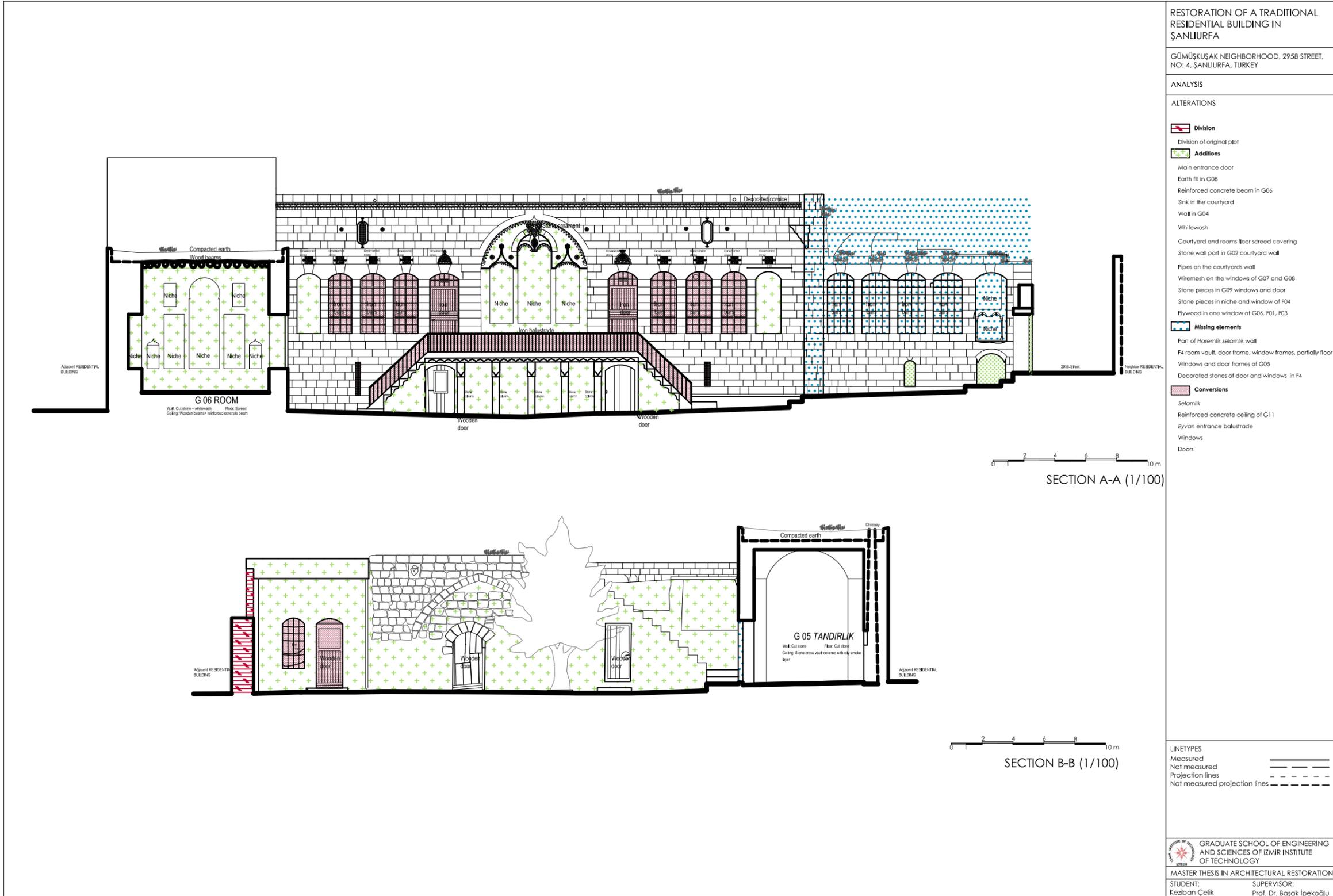
B.10. Construction technique and materials - Section E-E, Entrance facade



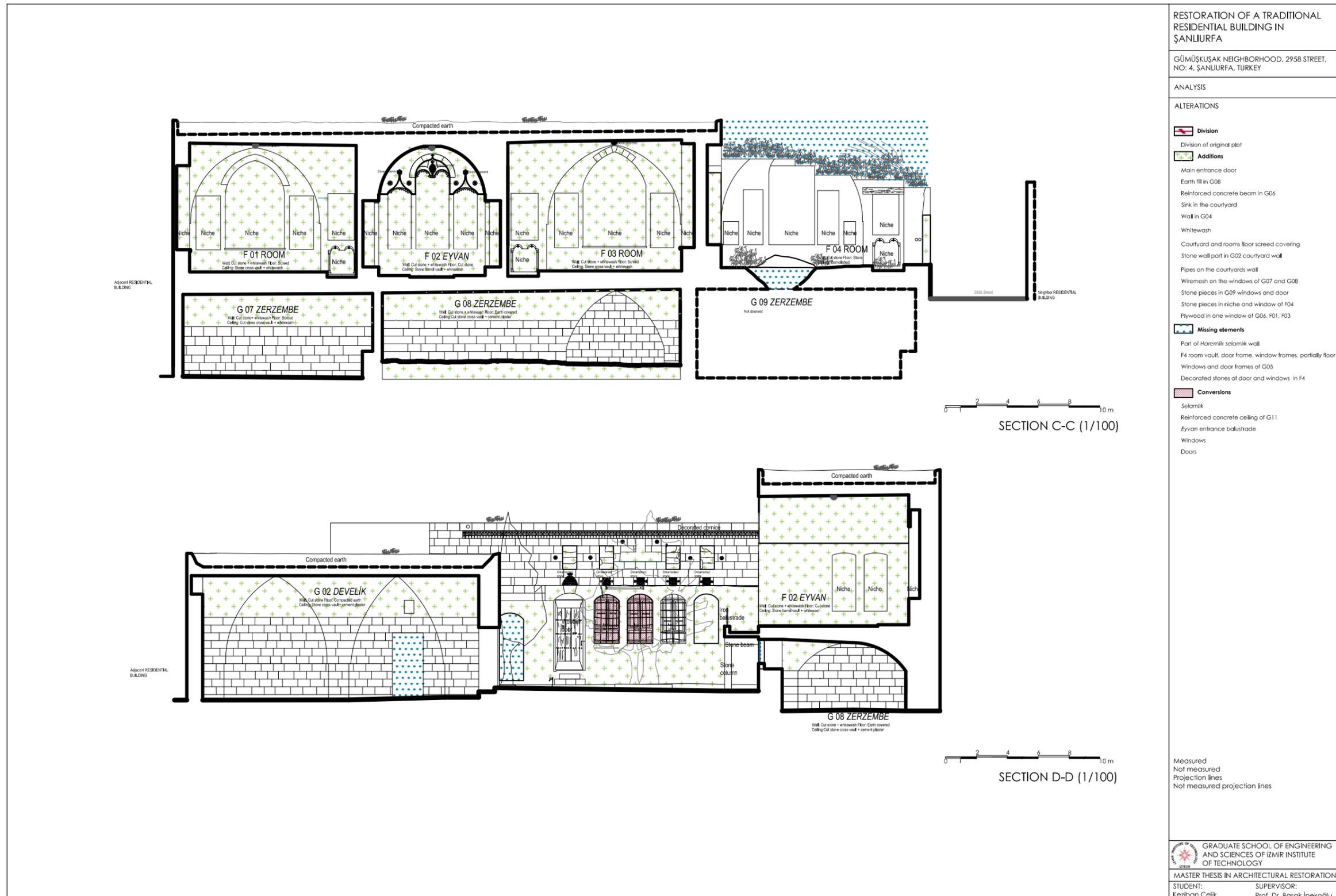
B.11. Alterations - Ground floor plan



B.12. Alterations - First floor plan



B.13. Alterations - Section A-A, Section B-B



B.14. Alterations - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

ANALYSIS

ALTERATIONS

Division

Division of original plot

Additions

- Main entrance door
- Earth fill in G08
- Reinforced concrete beam in G06
- Sink in the courtyard
- Wall in G04
- Whitewash
- Courtyard and rooms floor screed covering
- Stone wall part in G02 courtyard wall
- Pipes on the courtyards wall
- Wiremesh on the windows of G07 and G08
- Stone pieces in G09 windows and door
- Stone pieces in niche and window of F04
- Plywood in one window of G06, F01, F03

Missing elements

- Part of Haremlik selamlik wall
- F4 room vault, door frame, window frames, partially floor
- Windows and door frames of G05
- Decorated stones of door and windows in F4

Conversions

- Selamlik
- Reinforced concrete ceiling of G11
- Eyvan entrance balustrade
- Windows
- Doors

LINETYPES

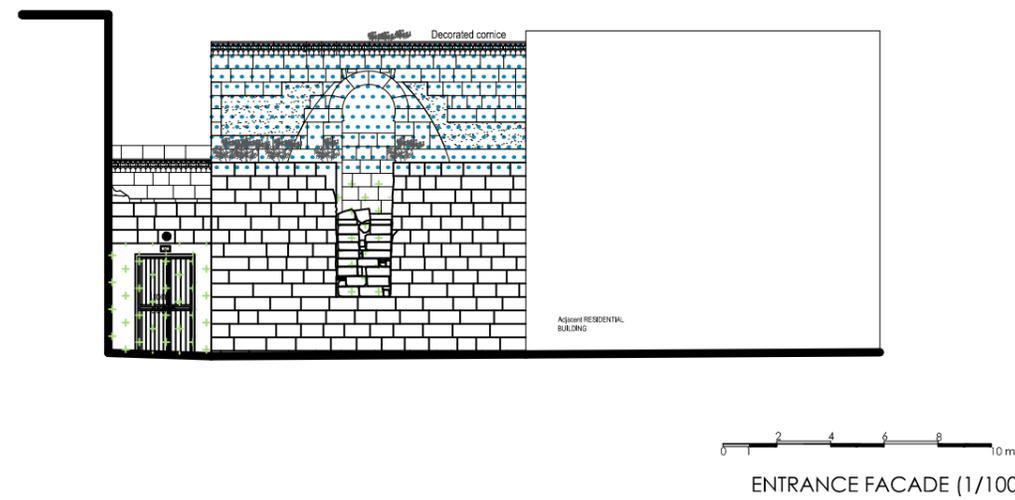
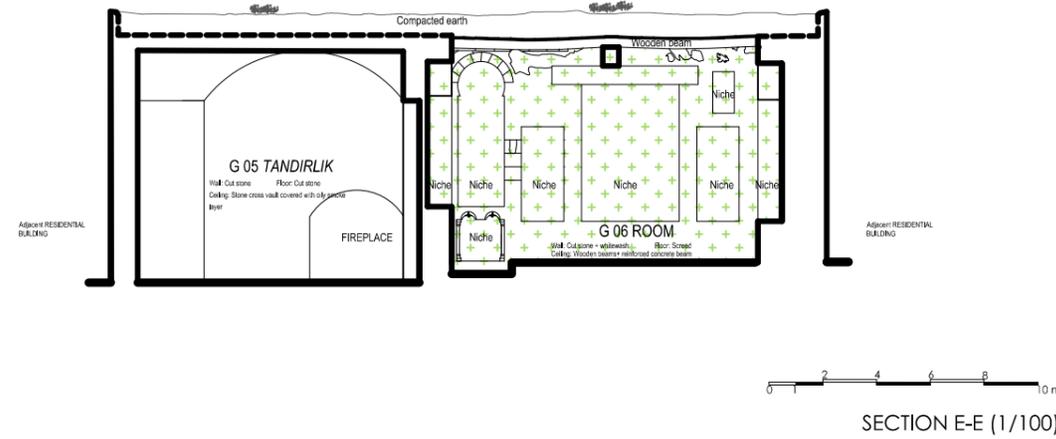
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- Not measured
- Projection lines
- Not measured projection lines

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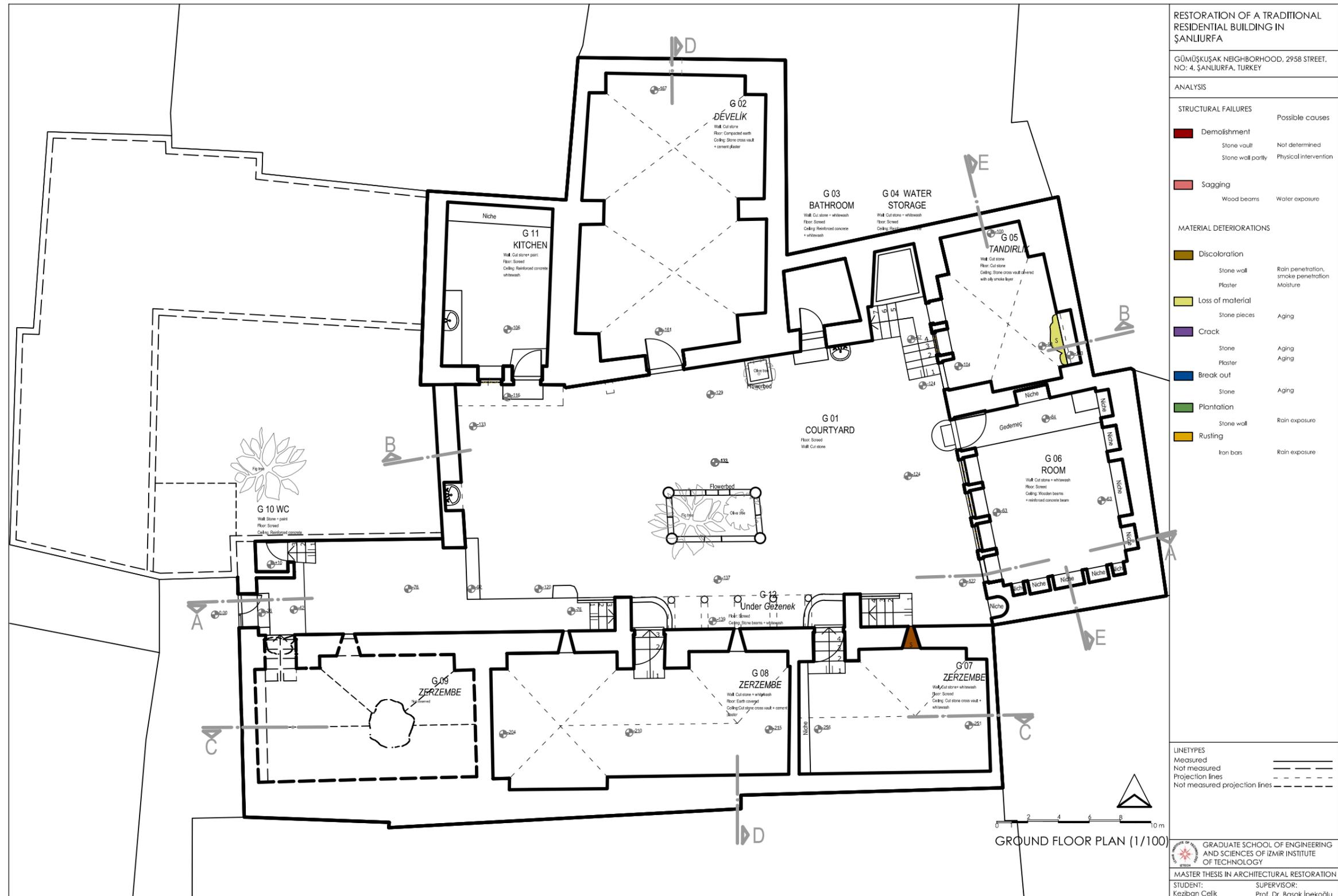
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT: Keziban Çelik

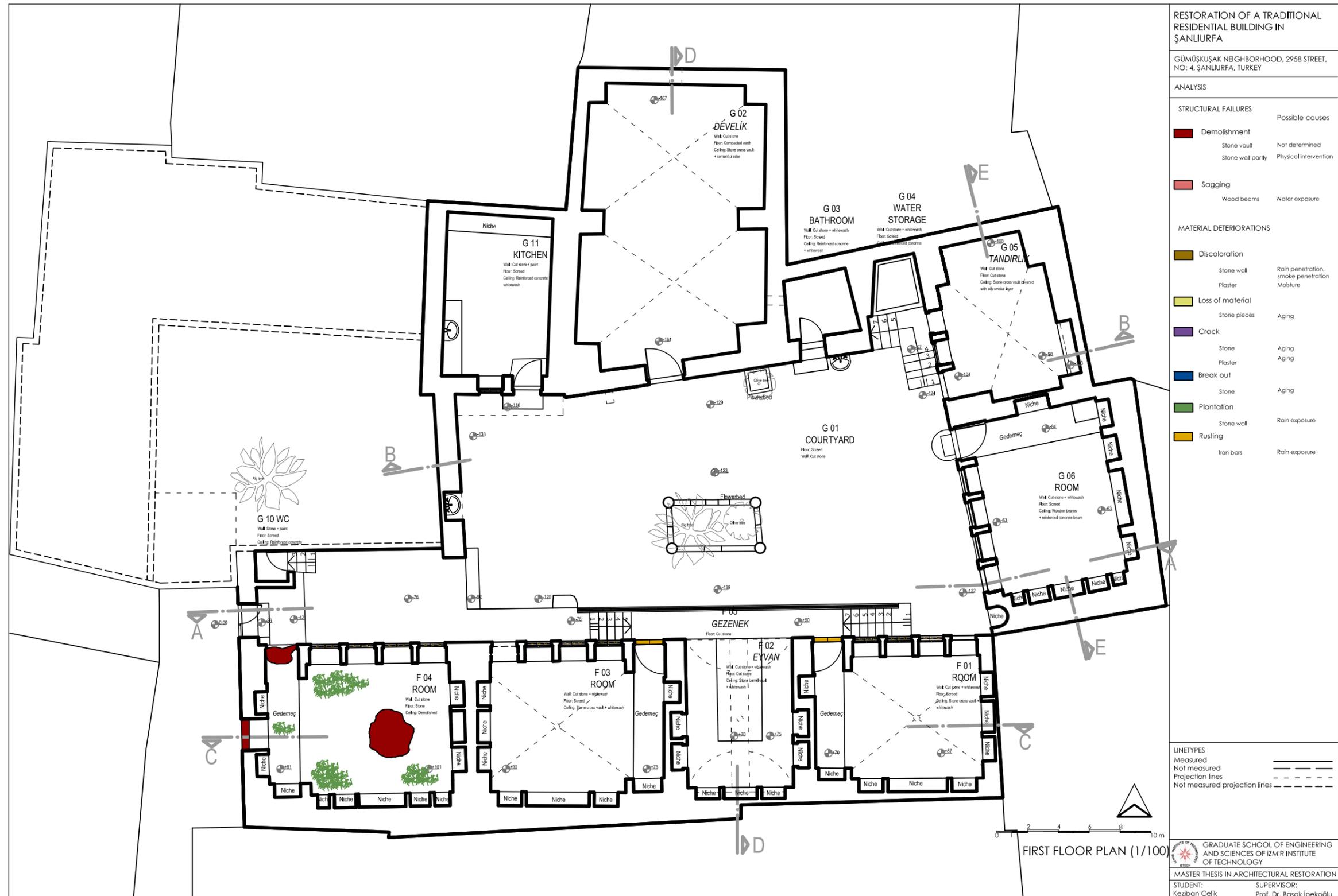
SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu



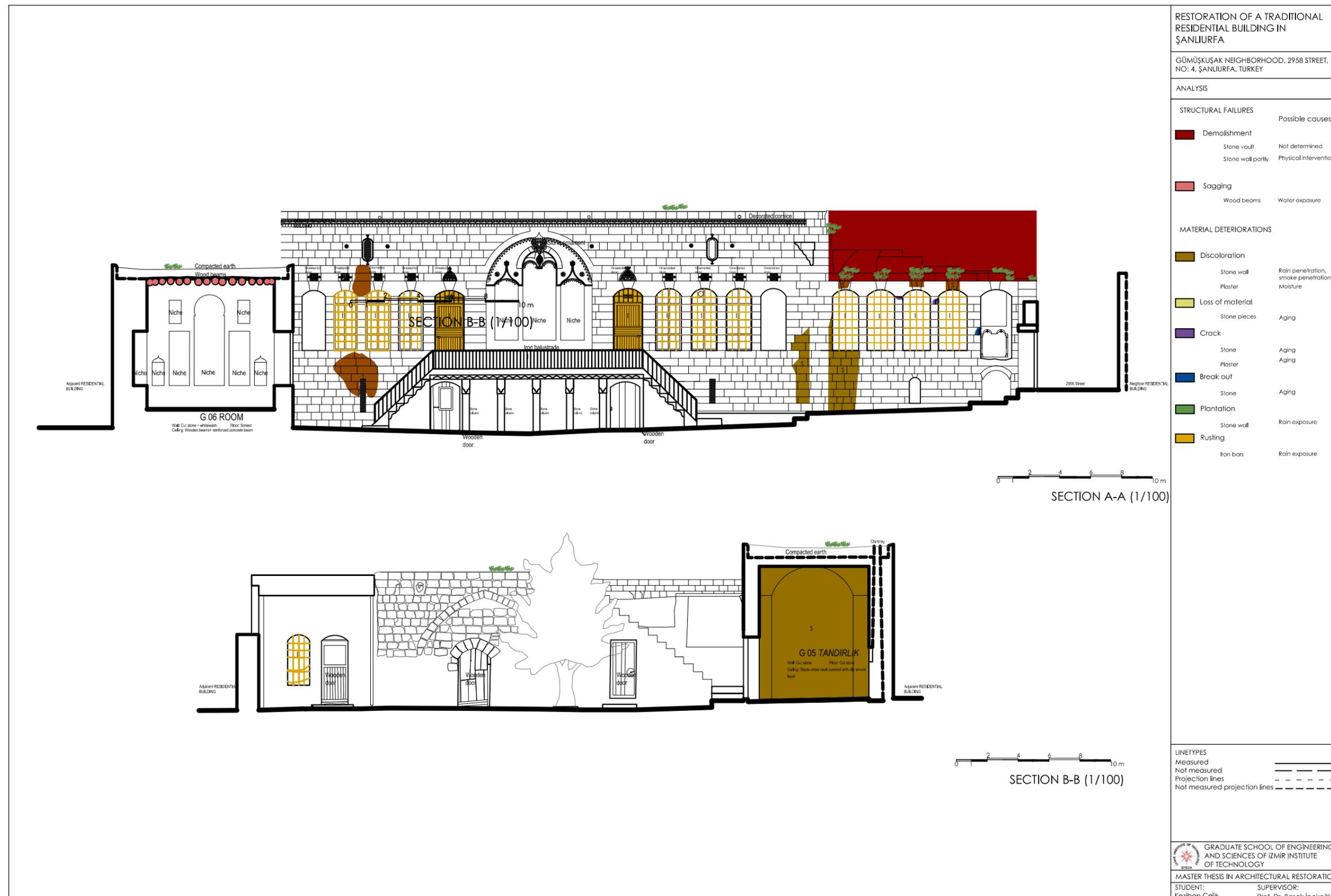
B.15. Alterations - Section E-E, Entrance facade



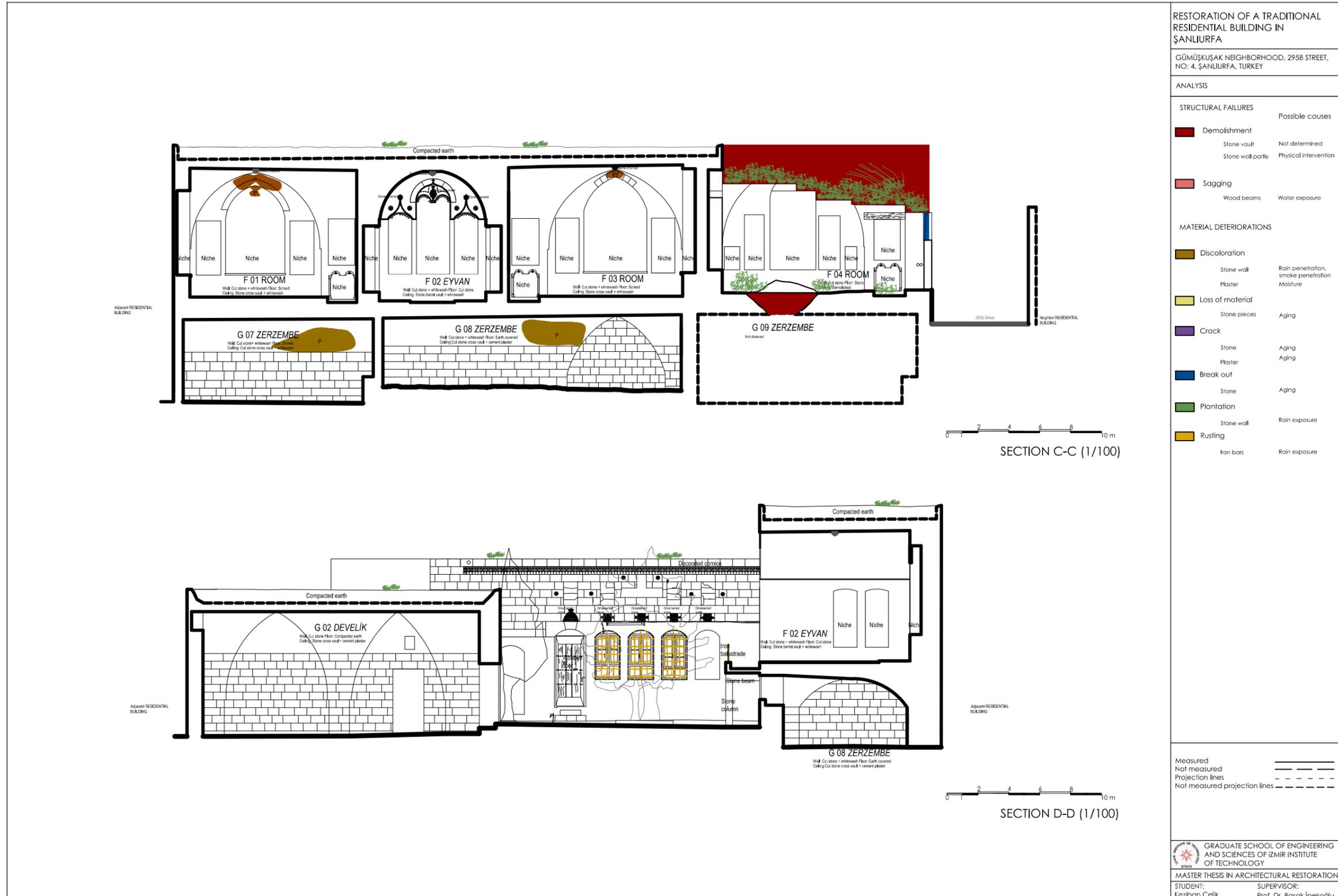
B.16. Structural failures and material deteriorations - Ground floor plan



B.17. Structural failures and material deteriorations - First floor plan



B.18. Structural failures and material deteriorations - Section A-A, Section B-B



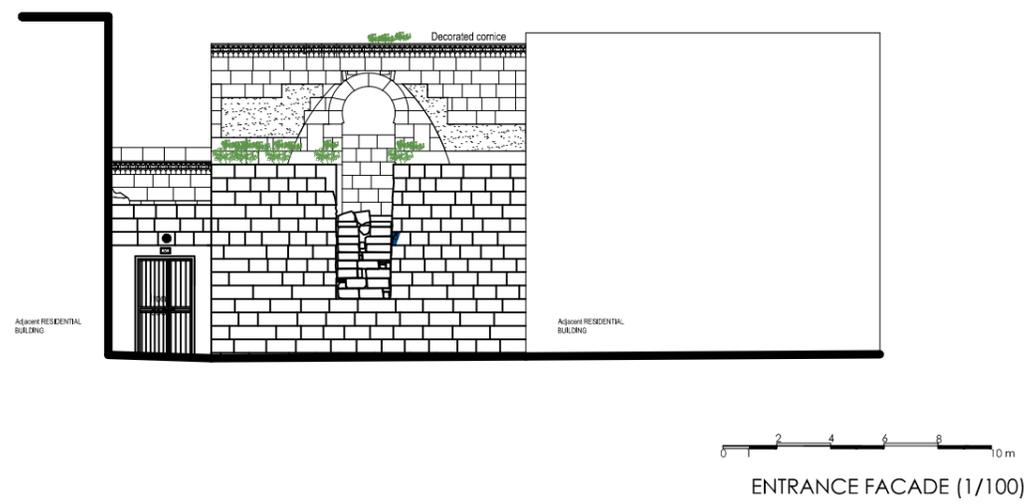
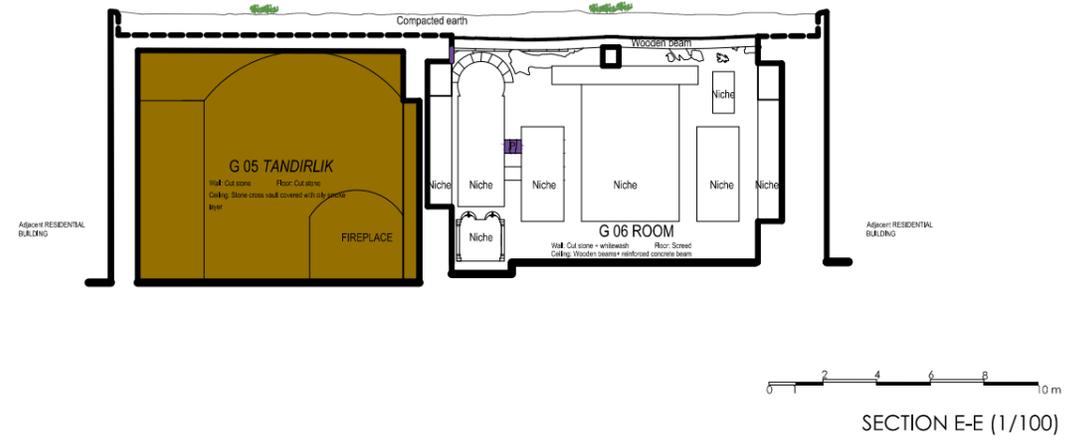
B.19. Structural failures and material deteriorations - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

ANALYSIS

STRUCTURAL FAILURES		Possible causes
Demolishment	Stone vault	Not determined
	Stone wall partly	Physical intervention
	Sagging	Water exposure
MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
Discoloration	Stone wall	Rain penetration, smoke penetration
	Plaster	Moisture
Loss of material	Stone pieces	Aging
	Crack	Stone
Plaster		Aging
Break out	Stone	Aging
	Plantation	Stone wall
Rusting		Iron bars

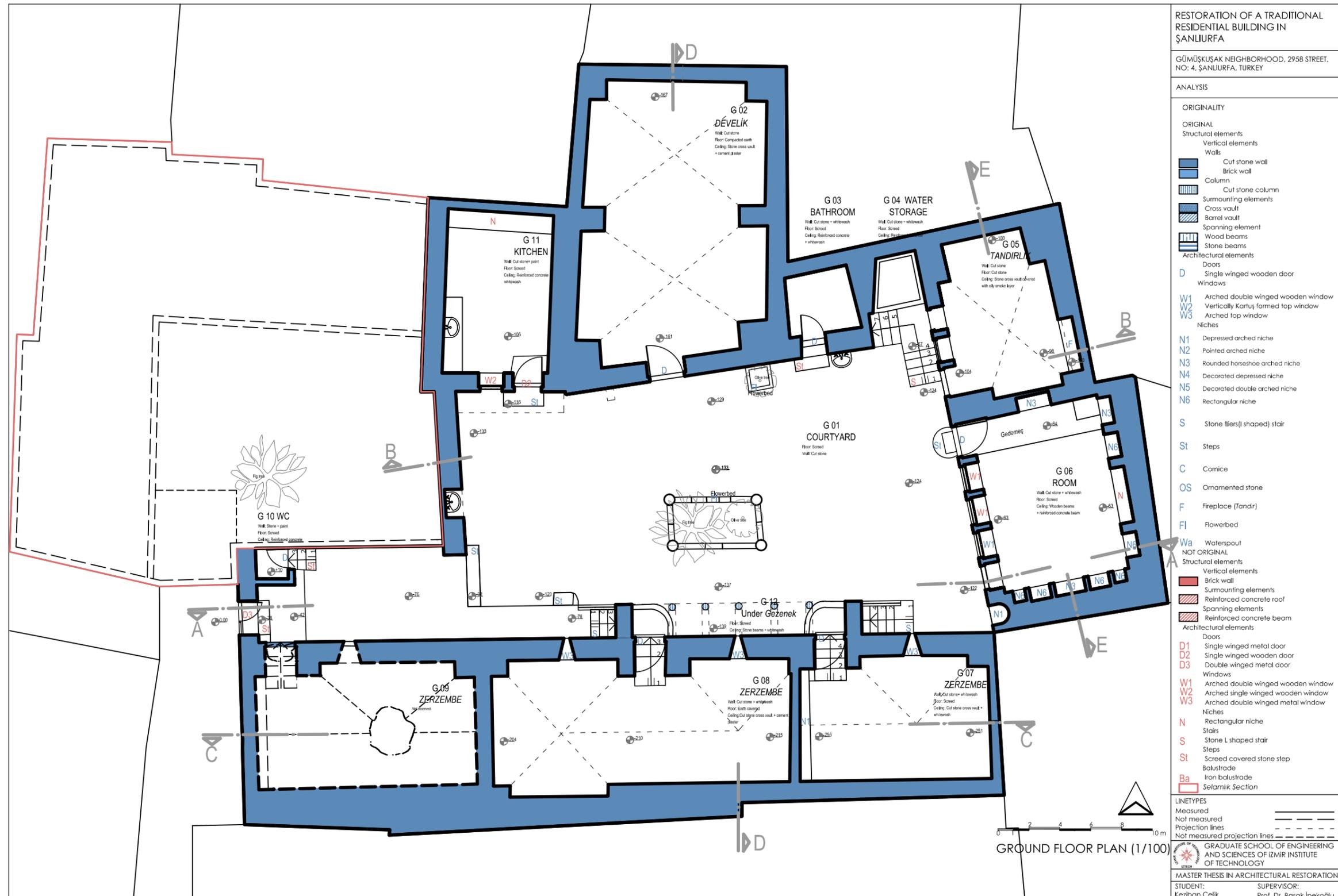


LINETYPES

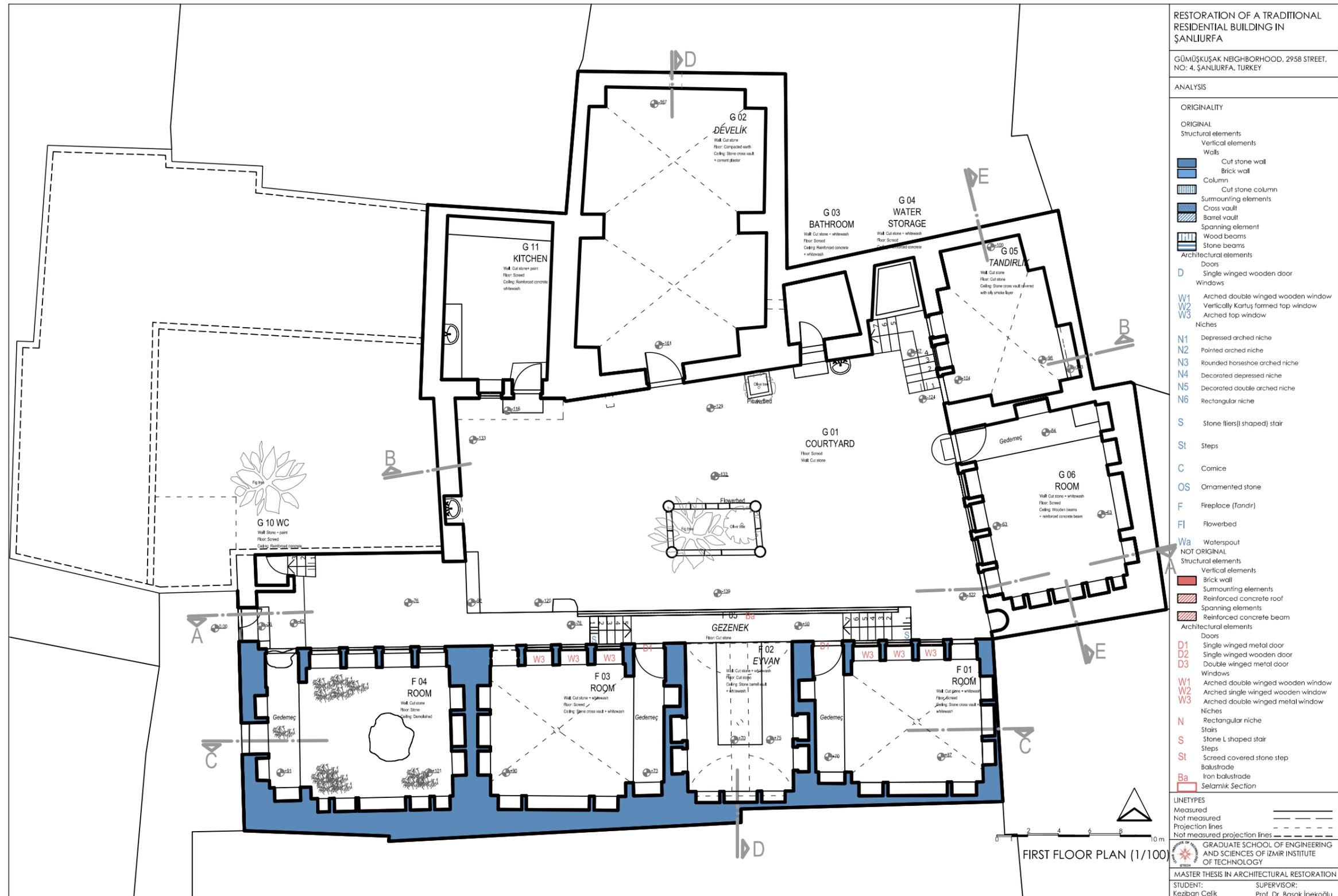
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 MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION
 STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu

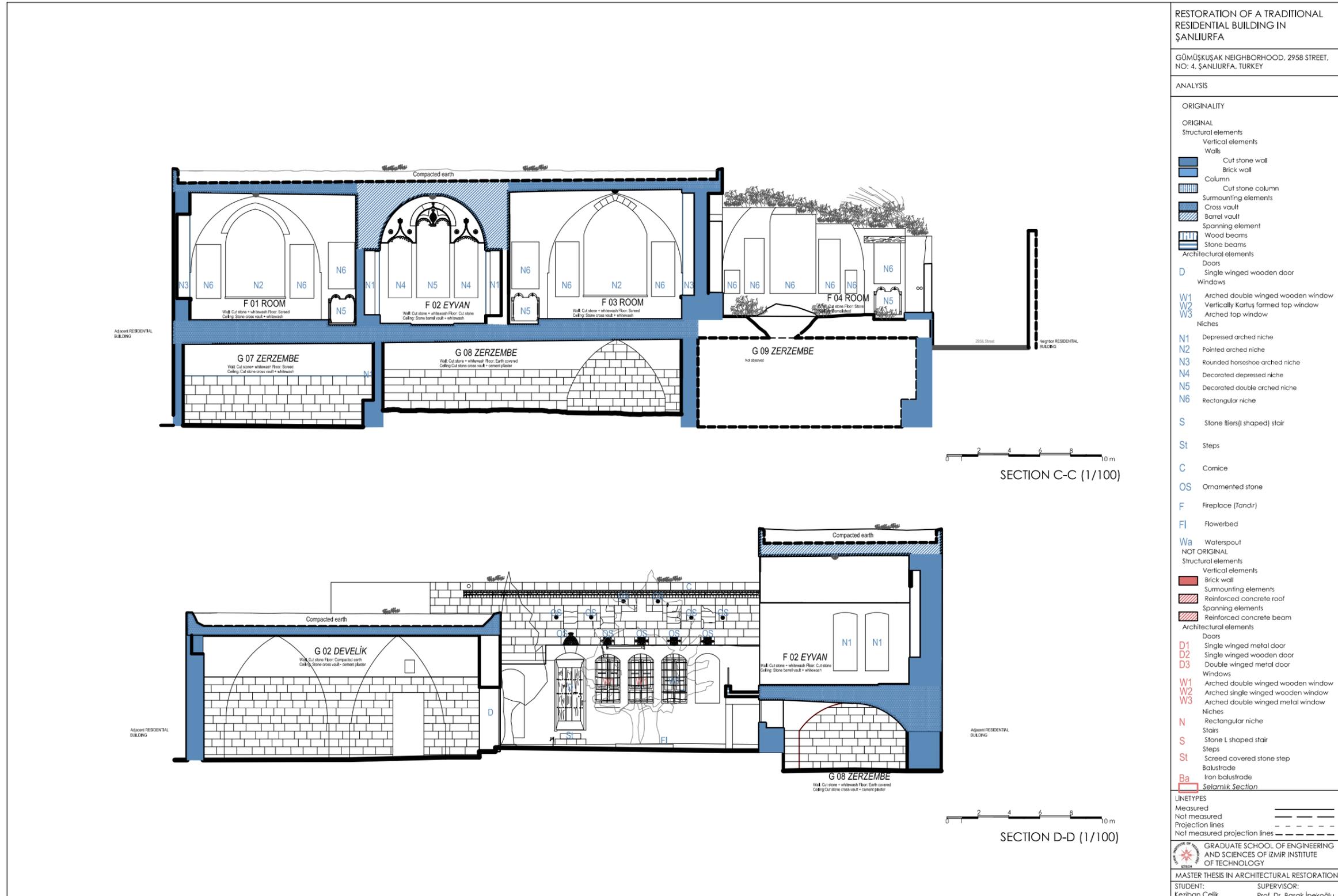
B.20. Structural failures and material deteriorations - Section E-E, Entrance facade



B.21. Originality - Ground floor plan



B.22. Originality - First floor plan



B.24. Originality - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

ANALYSIS

ORIGINALITY

ORIGINAL

Structural elements

Vertical elements

Walls

Cut stone wall

Brick wall

Column

Cut stone column

Surmounting elements

Cross vault

Barrel vault

Spanning element

Wood beams

Stone beams

Architectural elements

Doors

Single winged wooden door

Windows

Arched double winged wooden window

Vertically Karluş formed top window

Arched top window

Niches

N1 Depressed arched niche

N2 Pointed arched niche

N3 Rounded horseshoe arched niche

N4 Decorated depressed niche

N5 Decorated double arched niche

N6 Rectangular niche

S Stone fillers (l shaped) stair

St Steps

C Cornice

OS Ormented stone

F Fireplace (Tandır)

Fl Flowerbed

Wa Waterspout

NOT ORIGINAL

Structural elements

Vertical elements

Brick wall

Surmounting elements

Reinforced concrete roof

Spanning elements

Reinforced concrete beam

Architectural elements

Doors

D1 Single winged metal door

D2 Single winged wooden door

D3 Double winged metal door

Windows

W1 Arched double winged wooden window

W2 Arched single winged wooden window

W3 Arched double winged metal window

Niches

N Rectangular niche

Stairs

S Stone L shaped stair

St Steps

St Screed covered stone step

Ba Balustrade

Ba Iron balustrade

Selamik Section

LINE TYPES

Measured

Not measured

Projection lines

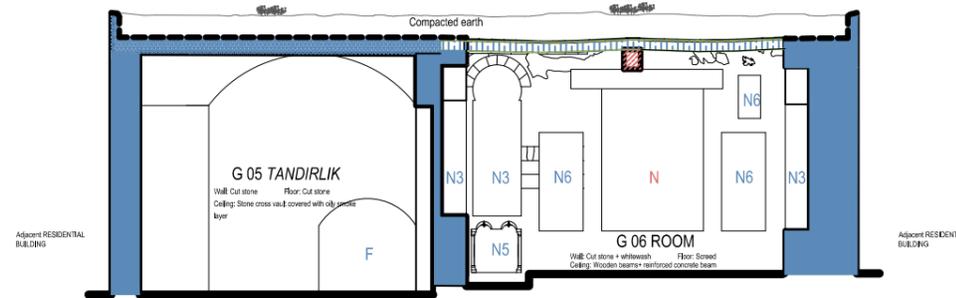
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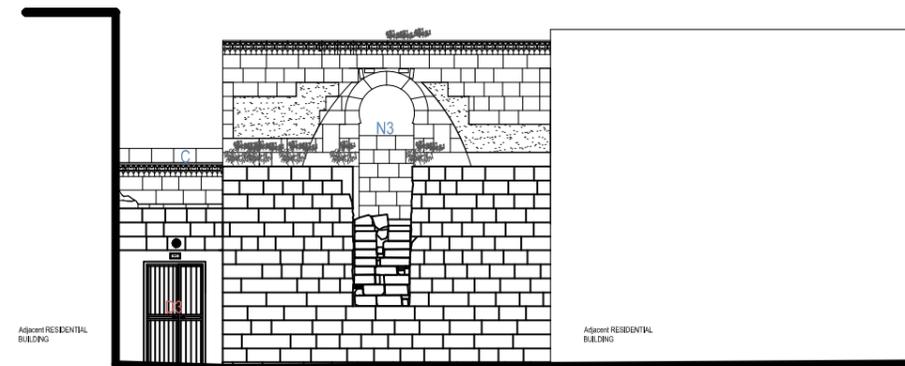
MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

STUDENT: Keziban Çelik

SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu



SECTION E-E (1/100)



ENTRANCE FACADE (1/100)

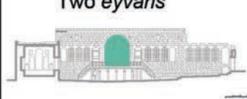
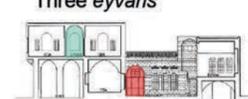
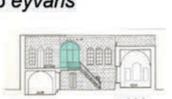
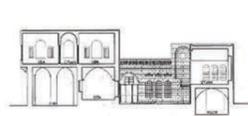
B.25. Originality - Section E-E, Entrance facade

APPENDIX C

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Selected Houses			Ahmet Demir House	Mahmut Canpolat House	Şahap Bakır House	Bedri Pınarbaşı House	Karaçizmeciler House	Mehmet Demirkol House	Hacıbanlar House	Ali Kılıç House	Ahmet Siverekli House	Mehmet Parmaksız House	RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO:4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY COMPARATIVE STUDY	
			Gümüskuşak Neighborhood 2958 Street No.6	Yusufoğlu Neighborhood Zincirli Street No.11	Pınarbaşı Neighborhood Köleler Street Eyyübiye No.21	Camii Kebir Neighborhood 12 Eylül Street No.84	Gümüskuşak Neighborhood 2958 Street Eyyübiye No.6	Pınarbaşı Neighborhood Kıbrıs Street No.7, Derin Street No.4	Camii Kebir Neighborhood Haciban Street No.22	Yusufoğlu Neighborhood İrfaniye Street No.76	Yusufoğlu Neighborhood Zincirli Street No.24	Karakoyunlu Neighborhood Veli Street No.9		
Original spaces	Entrance	Original entrance												
		Not original entrance												
	Courtyard	Haremlik courtyard												
		Selamlık courtyard												
	Rooms	Ground floor rooms												
		Upper floor rooms												
	Eyyan	In ground floor	Both in ground and upper floor											
In upper floor		Both in ground and upper floor												
Both in ground and upper floor		Both in ground and upper floor												
Gezenek			On the south of the first floor	On the south of the first floor	Around the courtyard	On the south of the first floor	On the south and north of the first floor			On the south of the first floor	On the south and east of the first floor			
Service spaces	Traditional specialised spaces	Zerzeme Z	On the south of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor	On the east, west and north of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor	On the south and north of the ground floor	On the west of the basement floor	On the north and south of the basement floor	On the northwest and southeast of the ground floor	On the south of the basement floor	On the west of the ground floor		
		Develik D	On the north of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor	On the south of the ground floor	On the east of the ground floor	On the east and south of the ground floor	On the south of the ground floor	On the east of the basement floor	On the northwest of the ground floor		On the south of the ground floor		
		Tandırılık T	On the northeast of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor	On the south of the ground floor		On the east of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor	On the east of the basement floor	On the northwest of the ground floor				
Samanlık S														
Other service spaces	WC W	On the west of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor in kapiarası	One on the north of the ground floor in selamlık courtyard and one on the west of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard	On the east of the ground floor	On the north of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard	On the east of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard	On the east of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard	One on the west and one on the east of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard		On the east of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard	On the south of the ground floor in kapiarası		
	Bathroom B			On the north of the first floor in haremlik courtyard	On the east of the ground floor	On the east of the ground floor in haremlik courtyard								

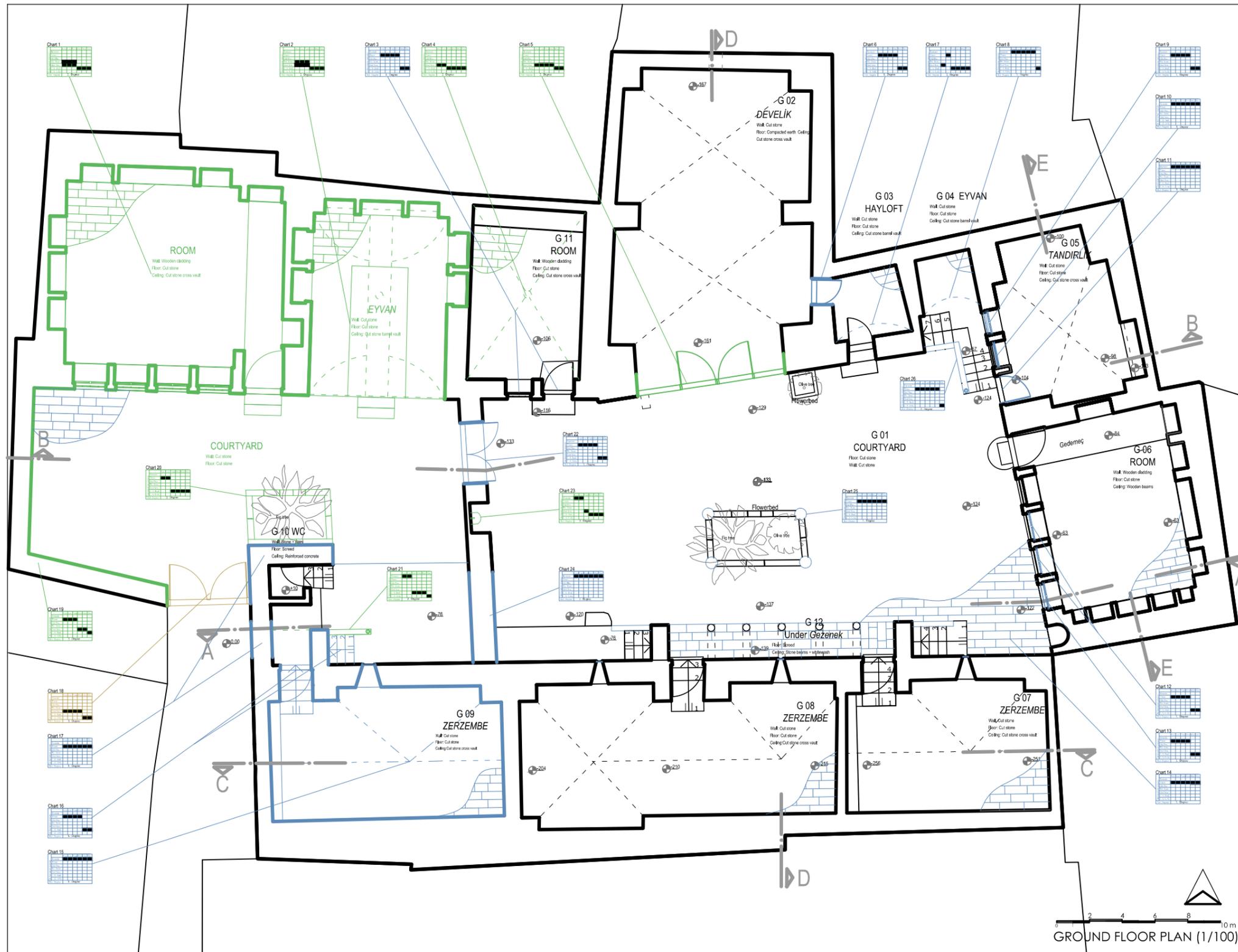
C.1. Comparative study of original spaces

Selected Houses		Ahmet Demir House	Mahmut Canpolat House	Şahap Bakır House	Bedri Pınarbaşı House	Karaçizmeciler House	Mehmet Demirkol House	Hacıbanlar House	Ali Kılıç House	Ahmet Siverekli House	Mehmet Parmaksız House	RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY COMPARATIVE STUDY	
Courtyard facade characteristics	Courtyard facades with eyvan	One eyvan								One eyvan 			
		More than one eyvan	Two eyvans 	Three eyvans 	Two eyvans In upper floor 		Three eyvans 	Four eyvans 	Two eyvans 		Two eyvans 		
	Location of eyvan	Eyvan in center, windows and doors in side	Four window and door 	Four window and door 	Four window and door 			Four window and door 	Four window and door 	Three window and door 			
		Eyvan in one side, windows on the other side	Four window 	Three window 			Three window 				Three window 	Three window 	
Facade photographs													

C.2. Comparative study of courtyard facade characteristics

APPENDIX D

RESTITUTION DRAWINGS



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

RESTITUTION

Information sources	Remain	Trace	Old Photo	Oral Sources	C. S. Bull.	C. S. Grid	Ref. Degree
1. Group							
2. Group							
3. Group							

- 1. Degree (Eminently Reliable)**
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 1. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 2. Degree (Moderately Reliable)**
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 2. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 3. Degree (Low Reliable)**
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 3. group sources and some of them come from other sources

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D.1. Restitution - Ground floor plan



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

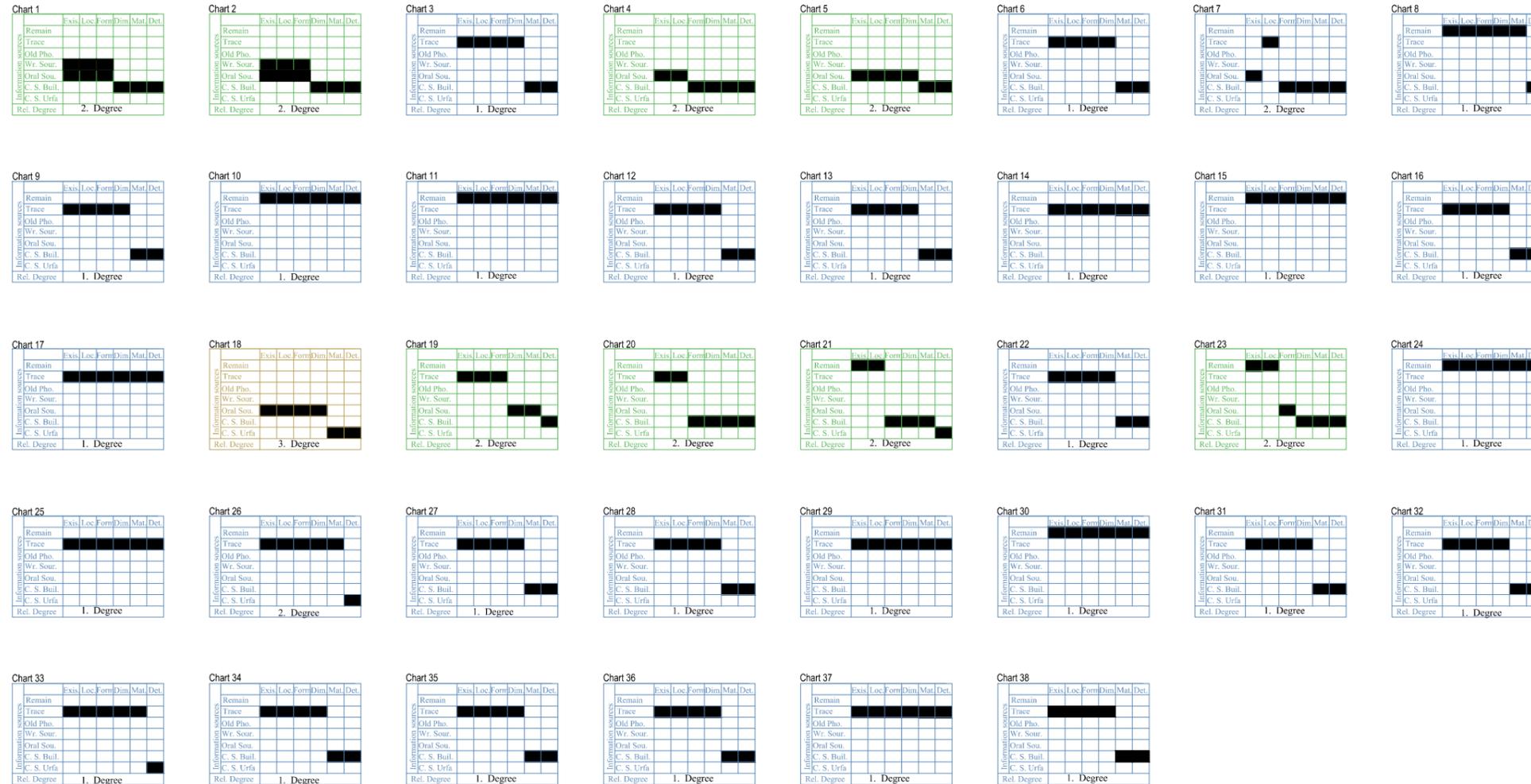
RESTITUTION

Group	Information sources						
	Remain	Excav	Loc	Form	Dim	Mat	Det
1. Group	Trace						
	Old Pho.						
	Oral Sour.						
2. Group	Oral Sour.						
	C. S. Bull.						
3. Group	C. S. Bull.						
	Ref. Degree						

- 1. Degree (Eminently Reliable)
 More of the information of questioning parameters come from 1. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 2. Degree (Moderately Reliable)
 More of the information of questioning parameters come from 2. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 3. Degree (Low Reliable)
 More of the information of questioning parameters come from 3. group sources and some of them come from other sources

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D.2. Restitution - First floor plan



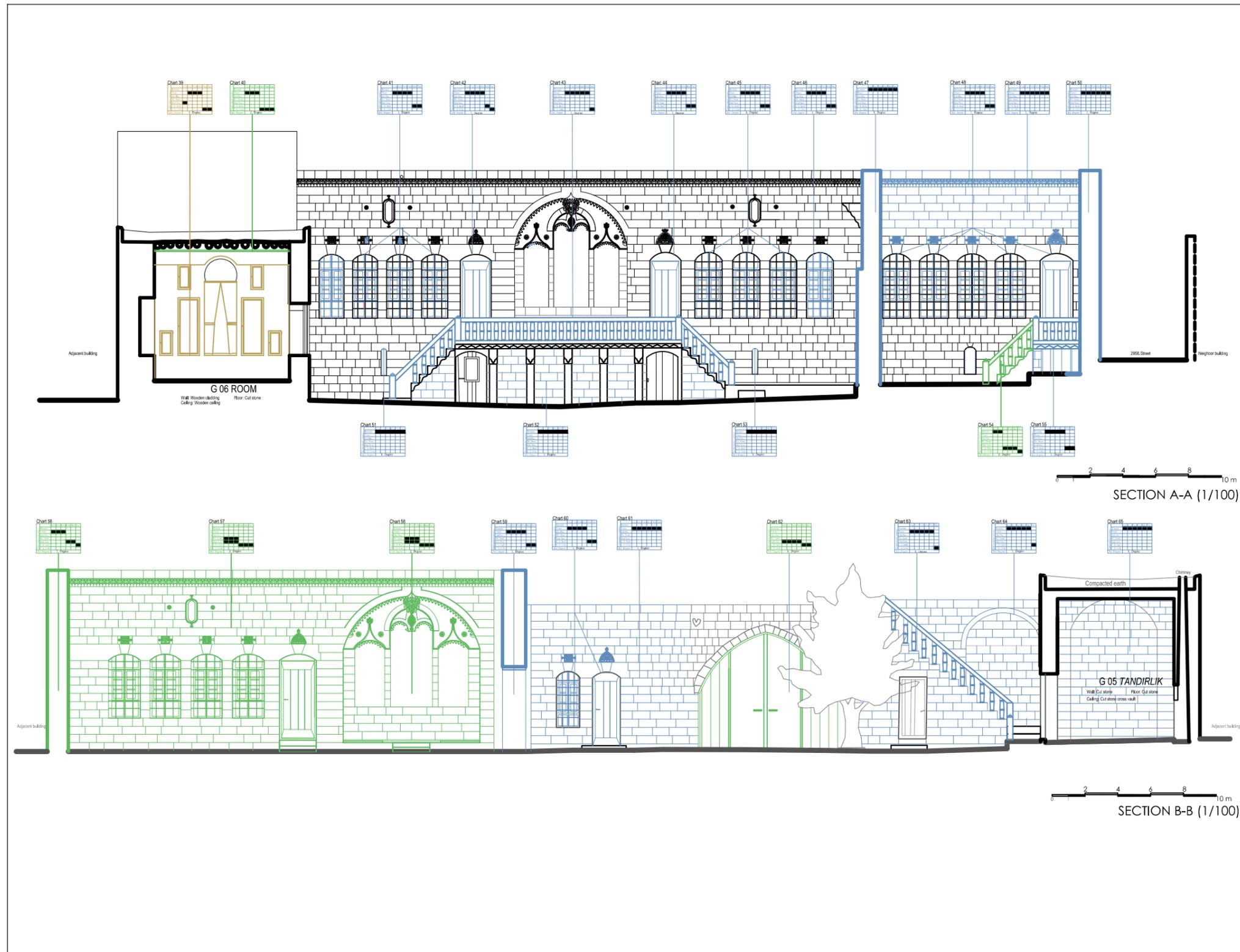
RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKUŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

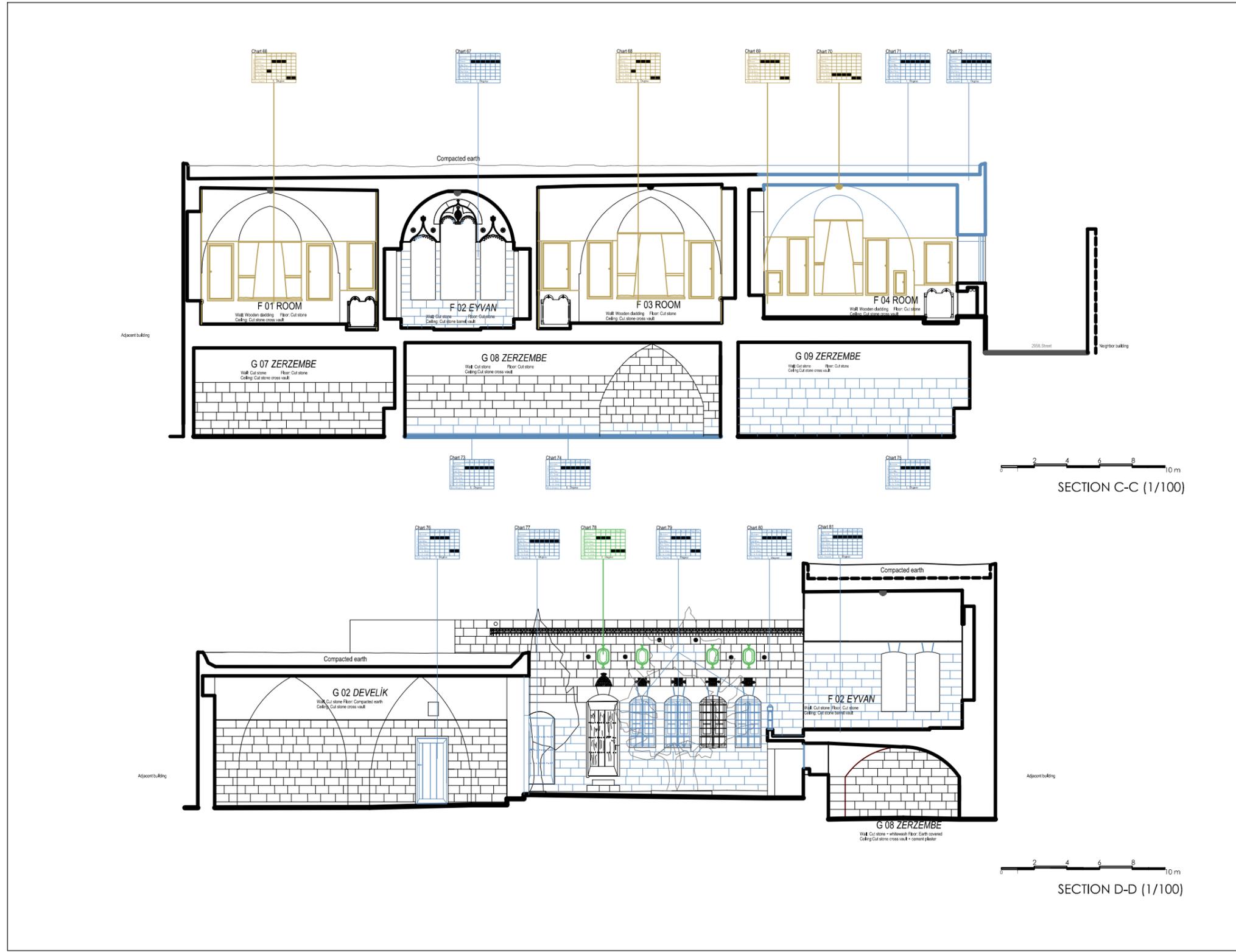
RESTITUTION



- 1. Degree (Eminently Reliable)
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 1. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 2. Degree (Moderately Reliable)
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 2. group sources and some of them come from other sources
- 3. Degree (Low Reliable)
More of the information of questioning parameters come from 3. group sources and some of them come from other sources



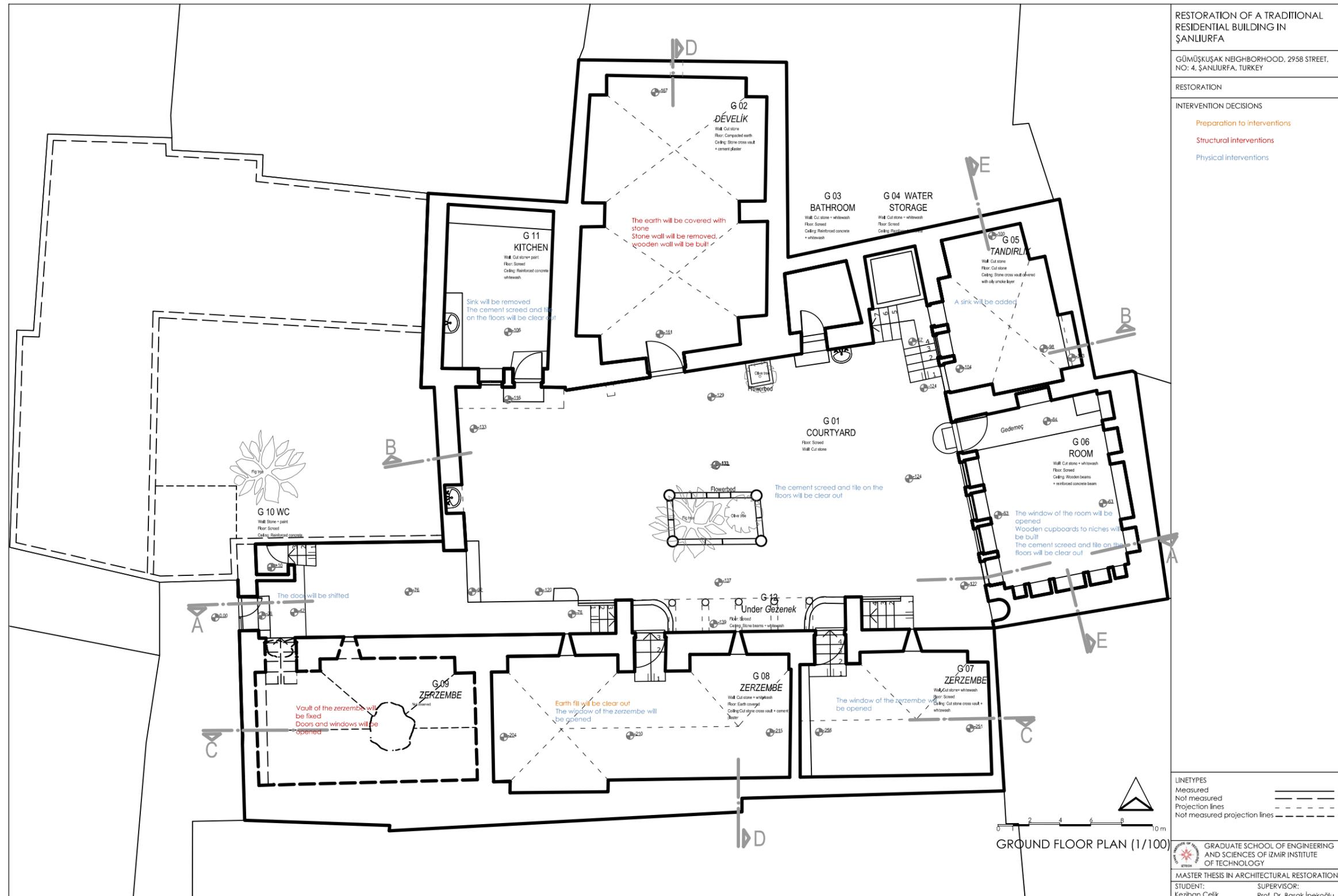
D.4. Restitution - Section A-A, Section B-B



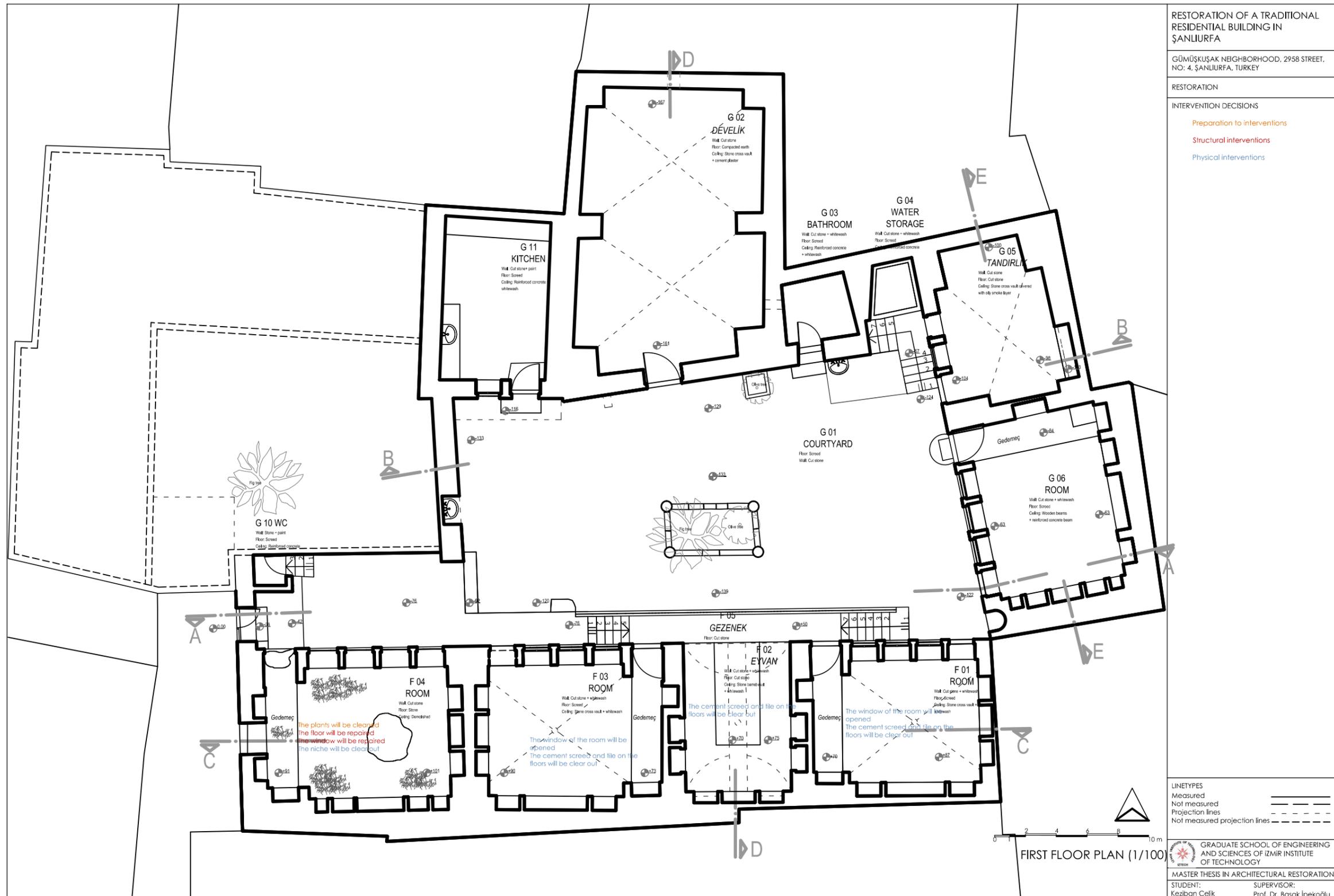
D.5. Restitution - Section C-C, Section D-D

APPENDIX E

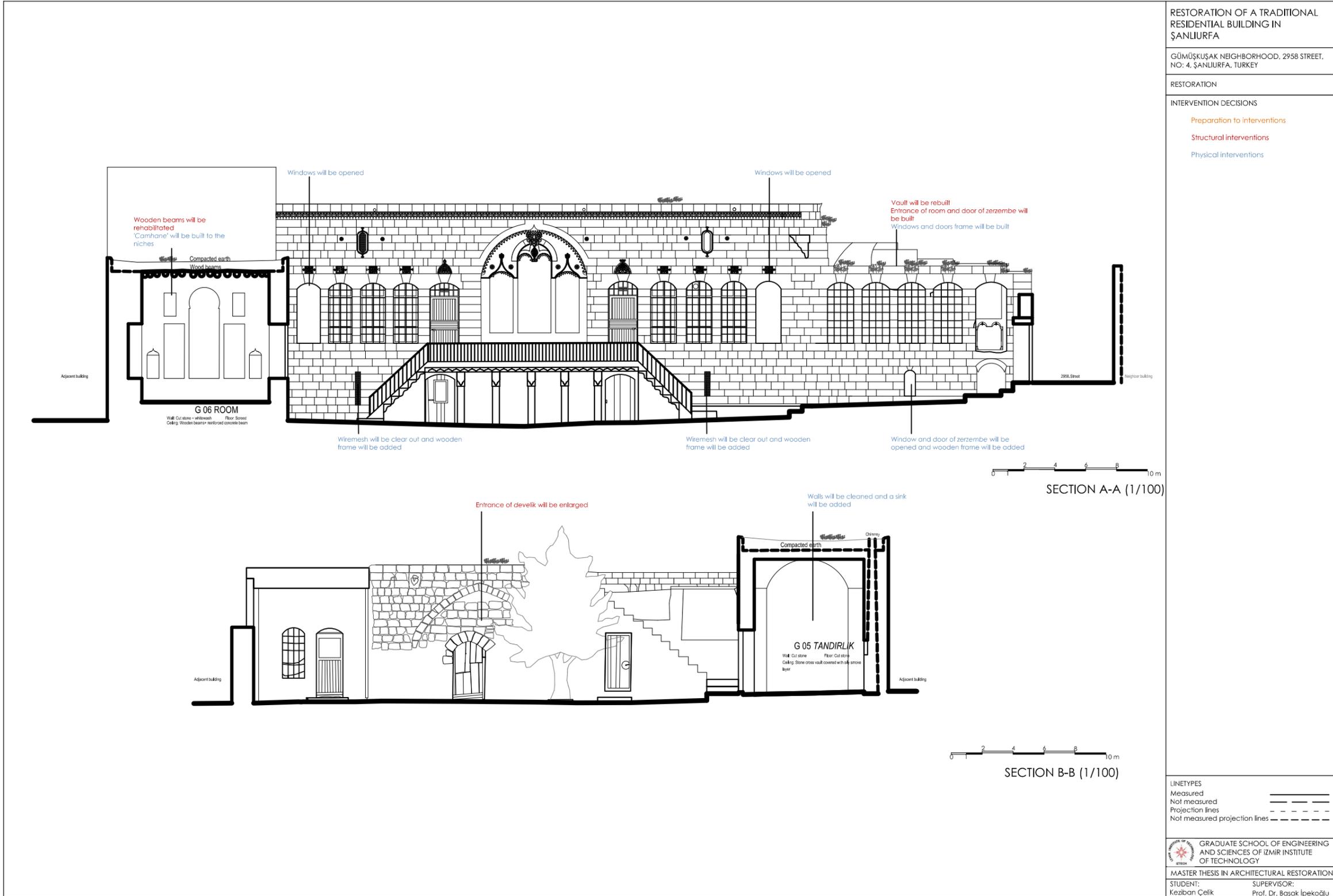
RESTORATION DRAWINGS



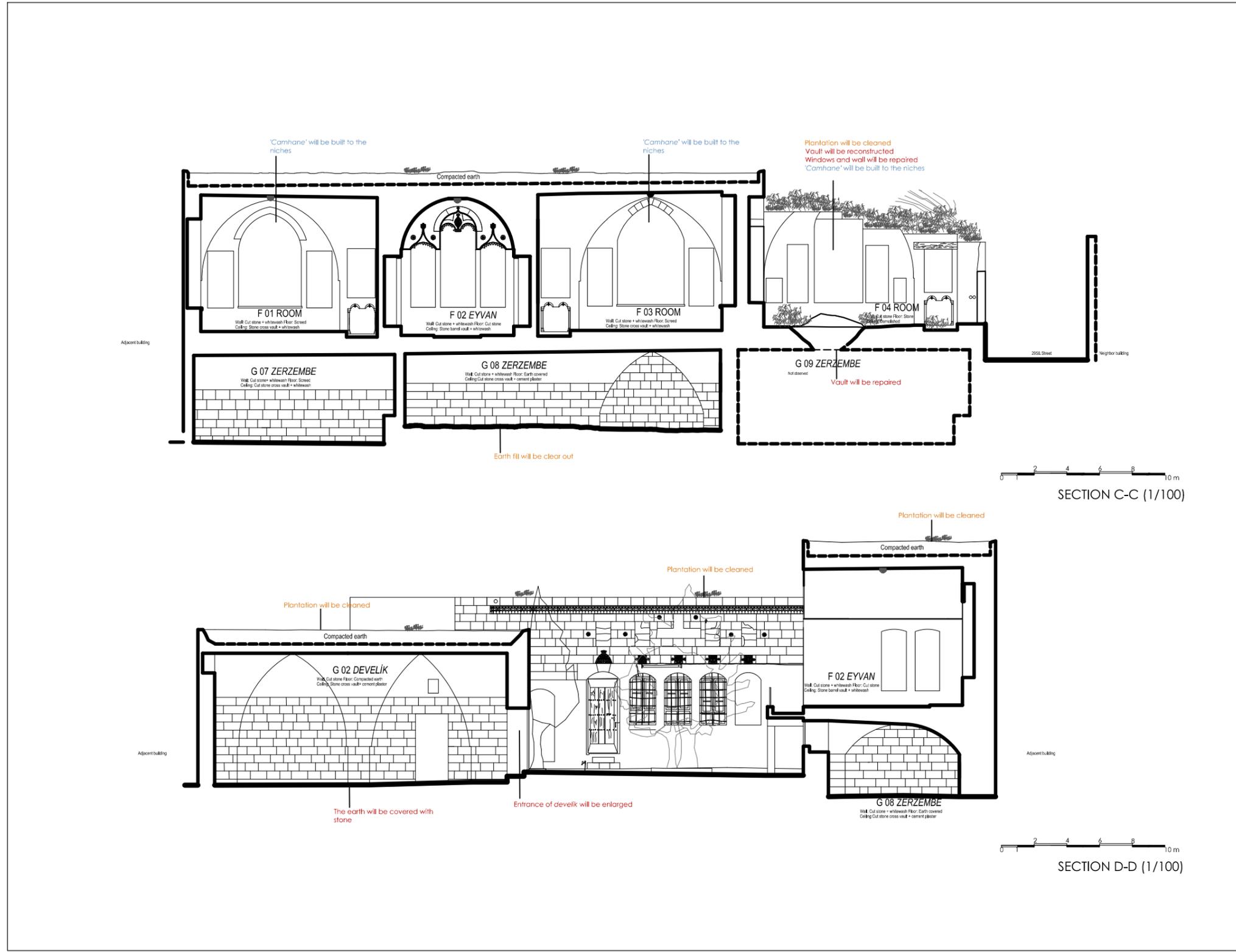
E.1. Intervention decisions - Ground floor plan



E.2. Intervention decisions - First floor plan



E.3. Intervention decisions - Section A-A, Section B-B



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA	
GÜMÜŞKUSAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY	
RESTORATION	
INTERVENTION DECISIONS	
Preparation to interventions	
Structural interventions	
Physical interventions	
LINETYPES Measured: ———— Not measured: - - - - Projection lines: - · - · - Not measured projection lines: - - - -	
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES OF İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MASTER THESIS IN ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION STUDENT: Keziban Çelik SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. Başak İpekoğlu	

E.4. Intervention decisions - Section E-E, Section D-D

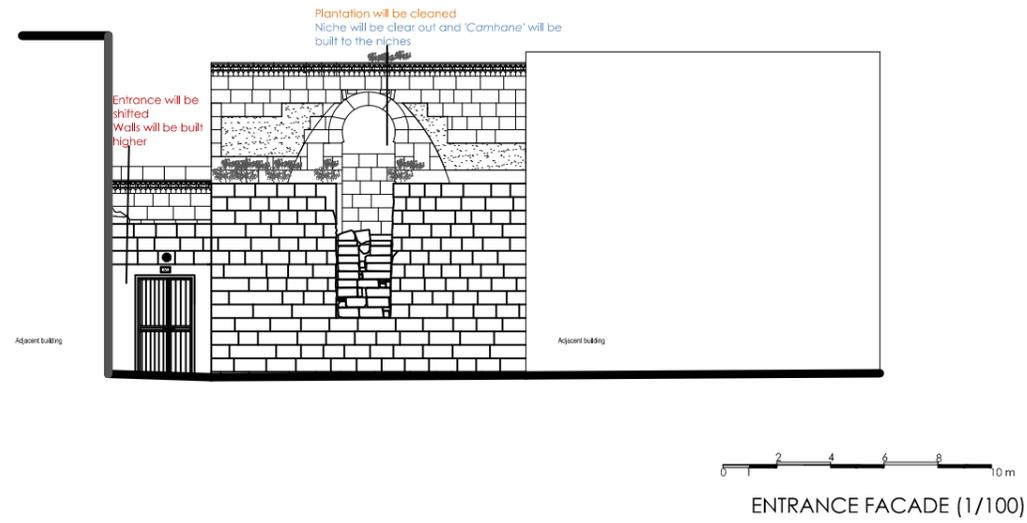
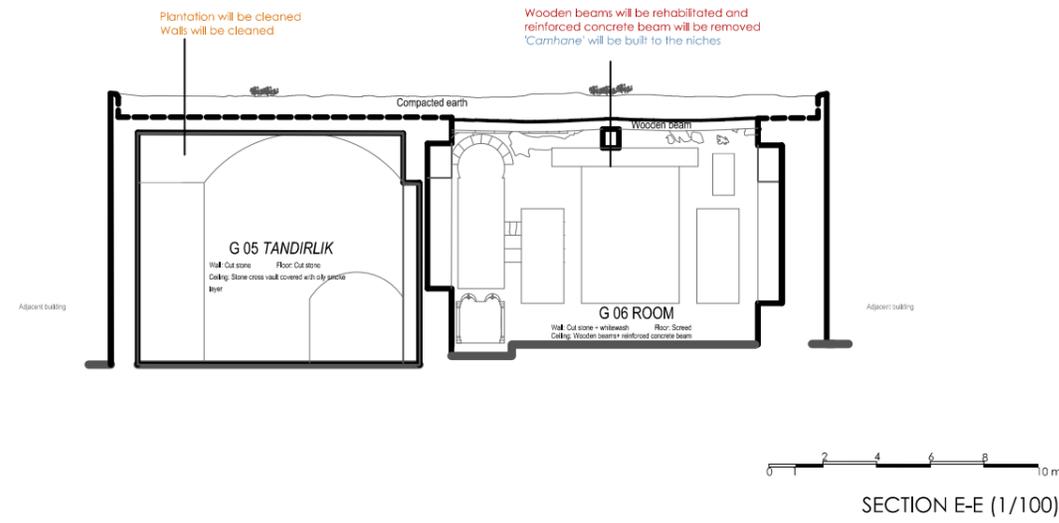
RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET, NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

RESTORATION

INTERVENTION DECISIONS

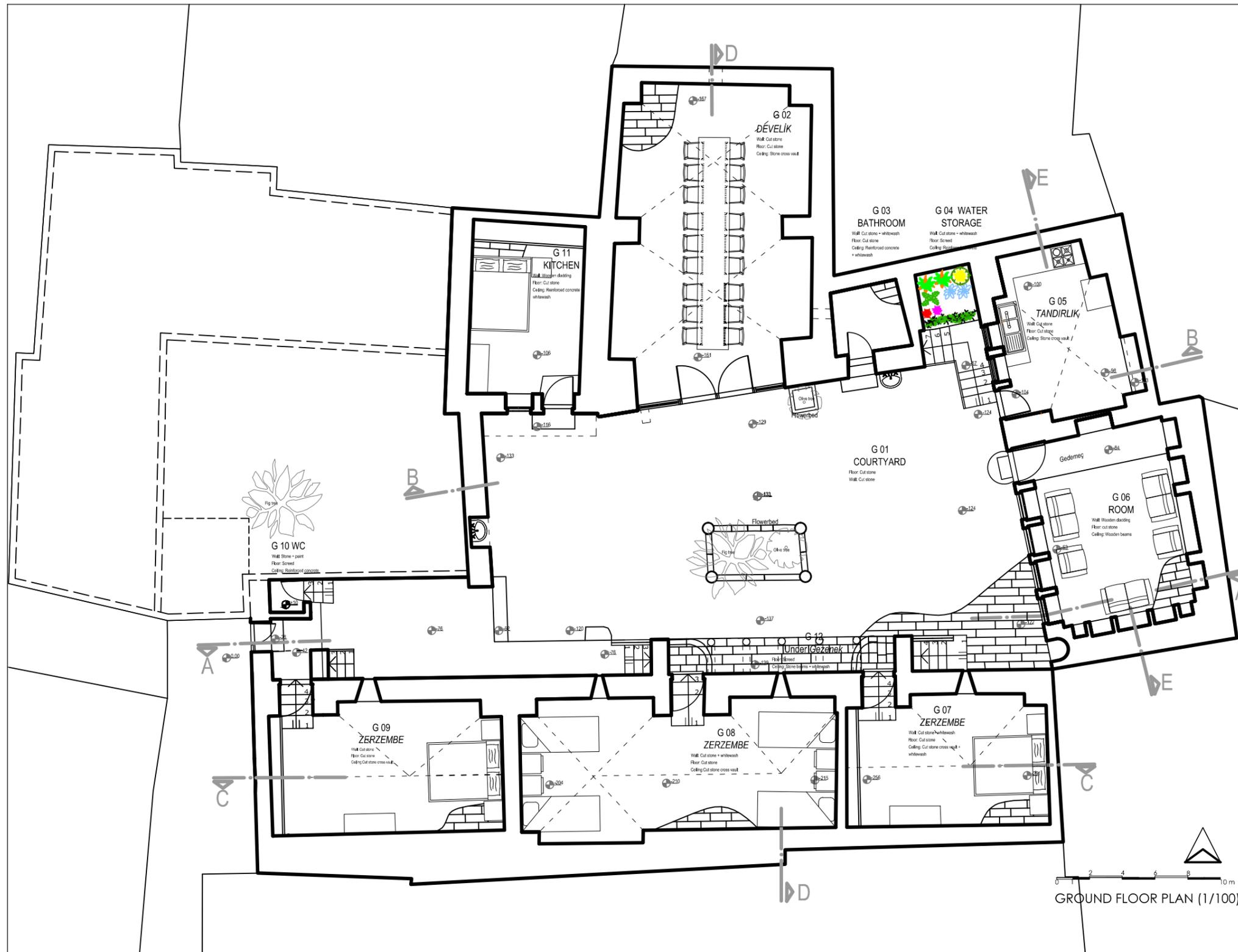
- Preparation to interventions
- Structural interventions
- Physical interventions



LINETYPES	
Measured	—————
Not measured	- - - - -
Projection lines	—————
Not measured projection lines	- - - - -

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E.5. Intervention decisions - Section E-E, Entrance facade



RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN ŞANLIURFA

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RESTORATION

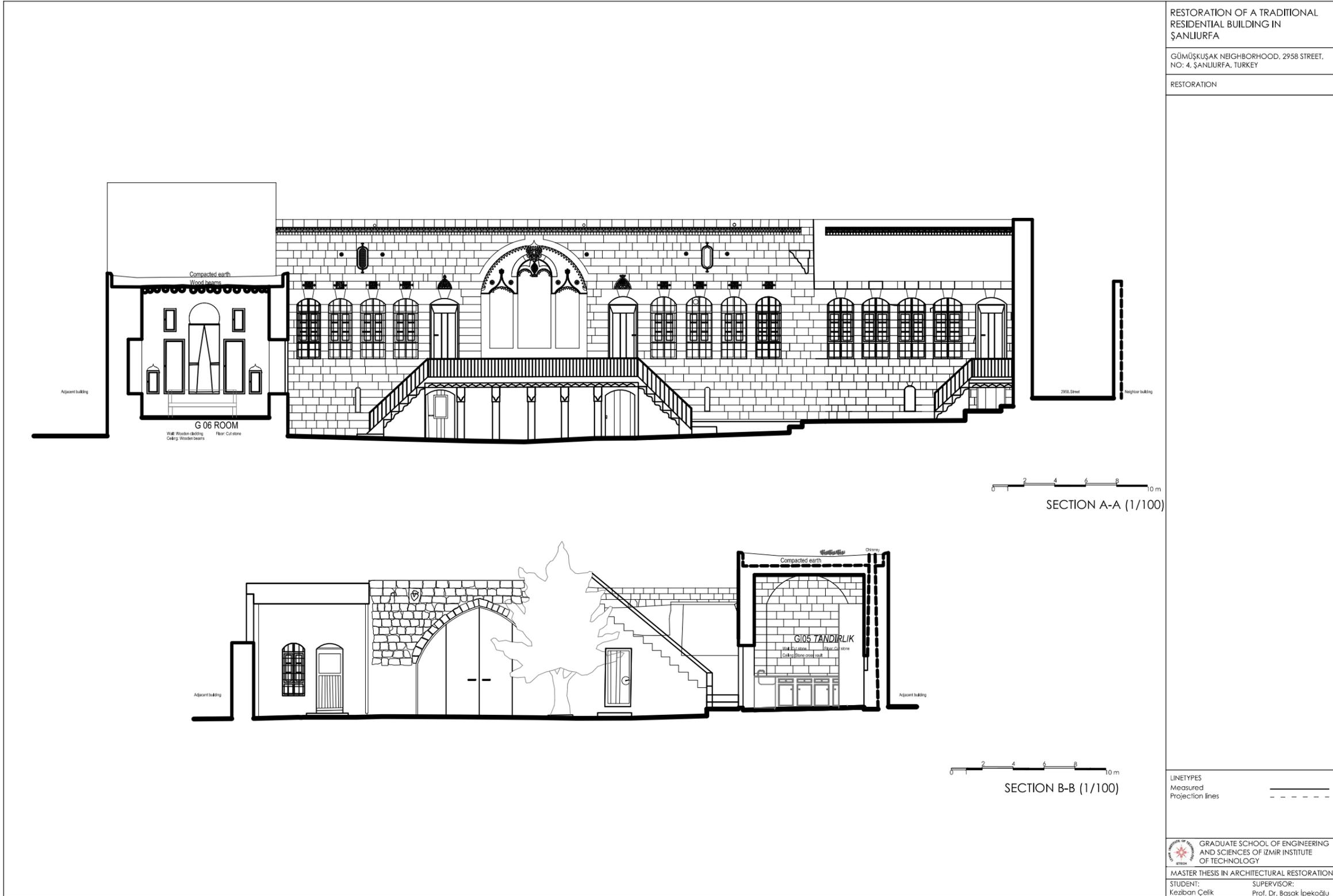
LINETYPES
 Measured
 Projection lines



GROUND FLOOR PLAN (1/100)

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E.6. Restoration - Ground floor plan

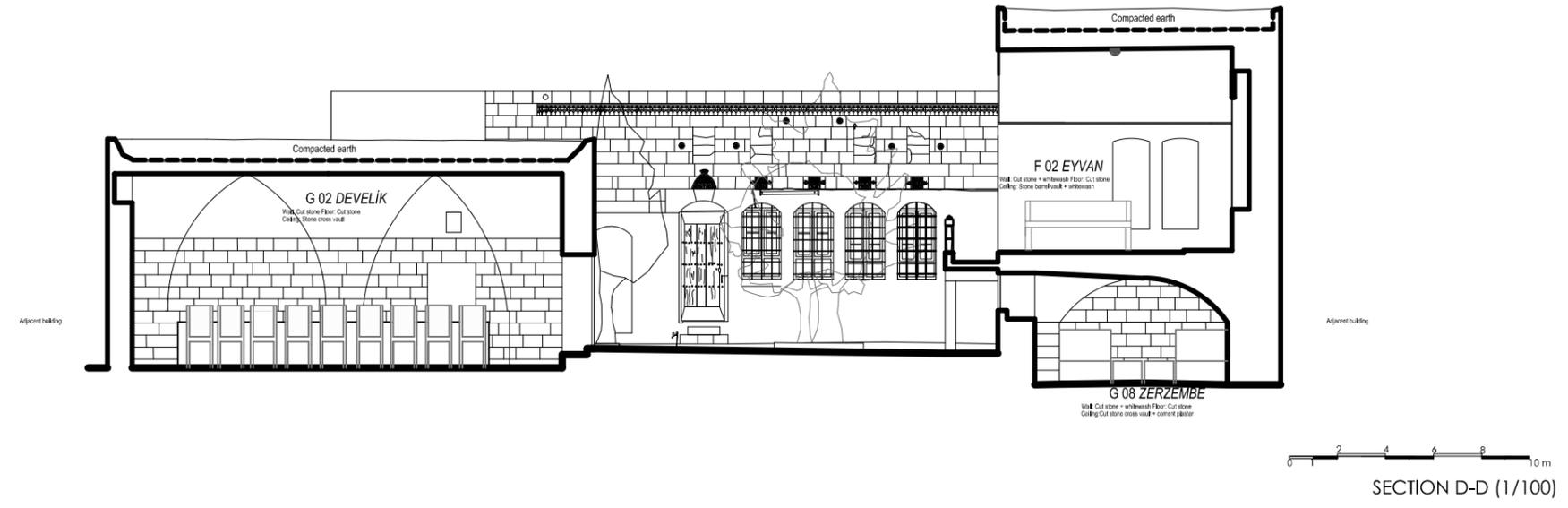
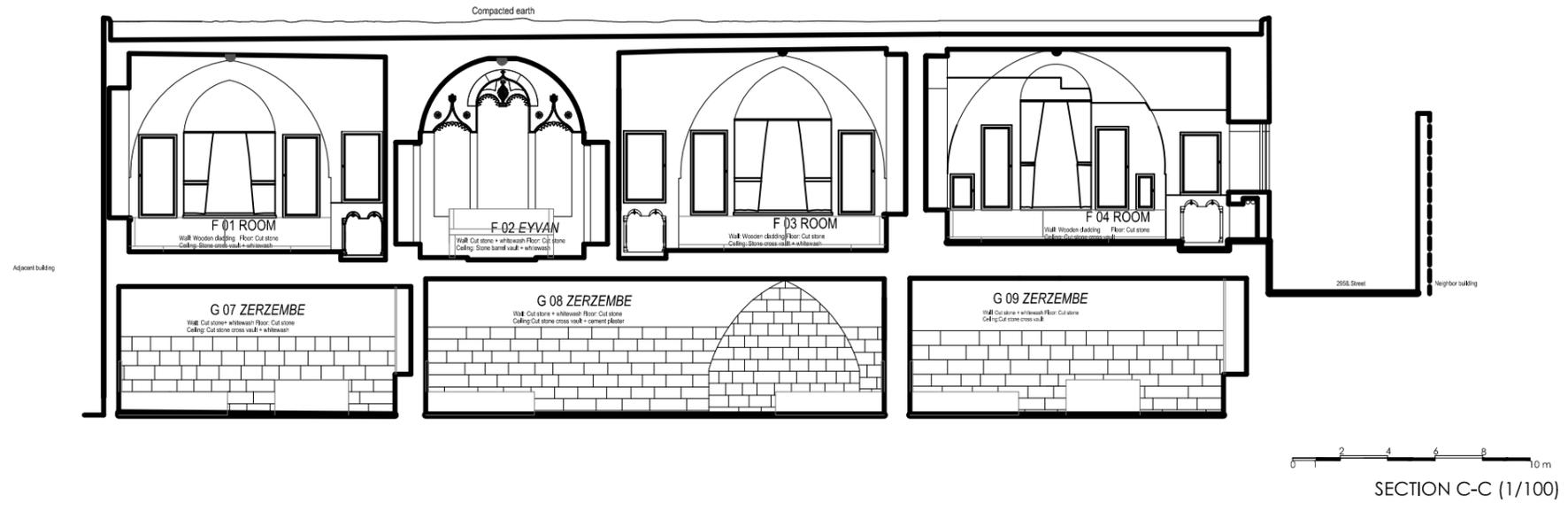


E.8. Restoration - Section A-A, Section B-B

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
ŞANLIURFA

GÜMÜŞKÜŞAK NEIGHBORHOOD, 2958 STREET,
NO: 4, ŞANLIURFA, TURKEY

RESTORATION



LINETYPES
Measured
Projection lines

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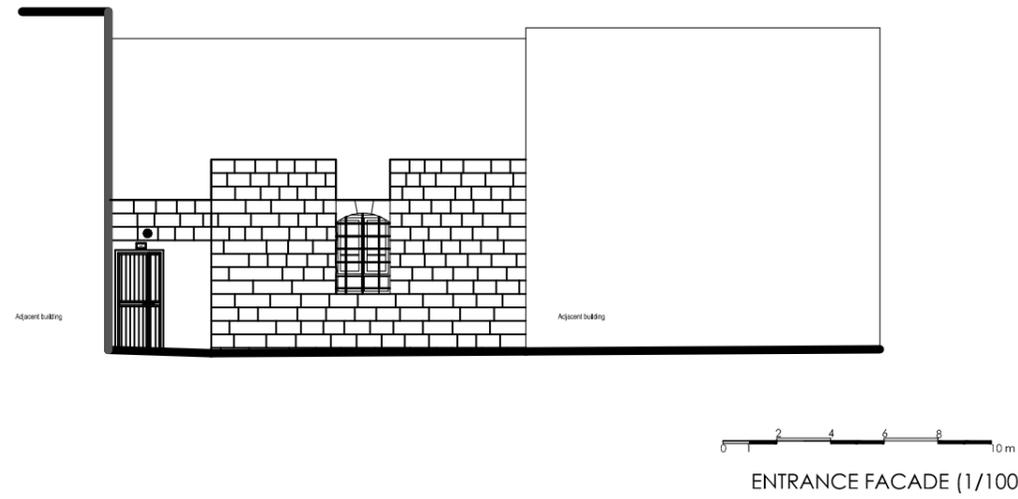
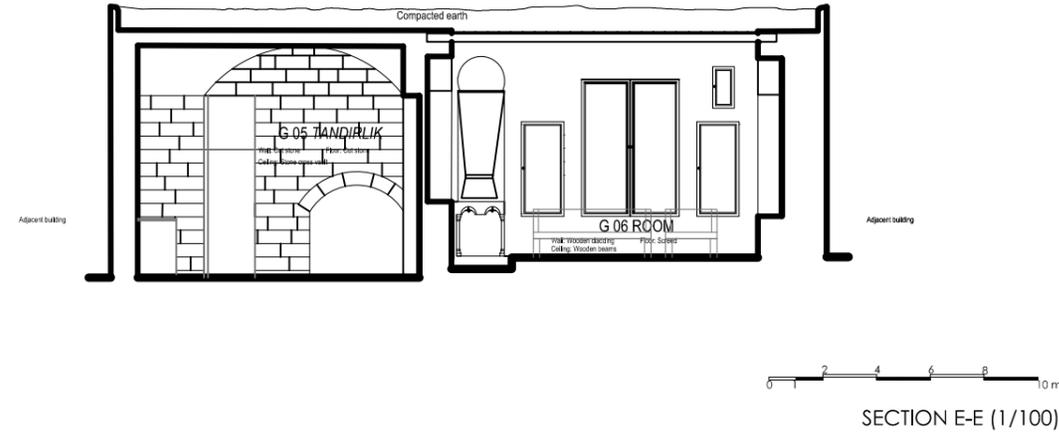
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E.9. Restoration - Section C-C, Section D-D

RESTORATION OF A TRADITIONAL
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN
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RESTORATION



LINETYPES
Measured ———
Projection lines - - - - -

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E.10. Restoration - Section E-E, Entrance facade