

**INVESTIGATION OF THE OTTOMAN PERIOD
FOUNTAINS IN İZMİR/ÇEŞME FOR THEIR
PRESERVATION**

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ABSTRACT

INVESTIGATION OF OTTOMAN PERIOD FOUNTAINS IN İZMİR / ÇEŞME FOR THEIR PRESERVATION

Construction of waterways in Anatolia dates back to the 11th century. Especially from the 16th century, the construction of water engineering structures increased rapidly. The most prominent structures are seen in İstanbul which was the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Fountains being the final portion of these huge works embellished the towns and supplied inhabitants with clean and running potable water, which is important in Islam.

In this respect, the town of Çeşme had plenty of fountains in the past likely took its name from the fountain called *çeşme* in Turkish. However, the number of existing fountains does not reflect the richness in the past.

The study aimed at an intensive inventory for the existing historic fountains. Those existing, but unknown, and those missing already but known by their names and approximate locations were deciphered.

In addition to the detailed documentation, the evaluation of the alterations that the fountains have undergone for years, a guideline for their preservation are also presented. The fountains that are studied, but not listed in the architectural heritage list of Çeşme are also proposed to be listed.

ÖZET

İZMİR / ÇEŞME'DEKİ OSMANLI DÖNEMİ ÇEŞMELERİNİN KORUMA AMAÇLI İNCELENMESİ

Anadolu'da su yapılarının inşası 11. Yüzyıla kadar gitmektedir. Özellikle 16. Yüzyıldan sonra bu tür su mühendisliği yapılarında bir artış gözlenir. En önemli su yapıları Osmanlı İmparatorluğu' nun başkenti İstanbul'da bulunmaktadır. Kentler sakinlerine İslam'da önemli bir yeri olan akan, temiz suyu temin eden böylesi büyük bir sistemin son parçası olan çeşmelerle süslenmiştir.

Ancak, çeşme bolluğu nedeni ile muhtemelen adını çeşmeden alan, geçmişte çok sayıda çeşmenin yer aldığı Çeşme'de bugünkü çeşme sayısı geçmişi yansıtmamaktadır.

Çalışma, Çeşme'de mevcut olan tarihi çeşme yapıları yanında, hâlihazırda kayıp, ancak kent sakinlerinin belleğinde isimleri ve yaklaşık yerleri ile anılan çeşmelerin durumlarının aydınlatılmasını da amaçlamıştır.

Çalışmada detaylı belgeleme yanında, çeşmelerin günümüzdeki sorunları, sınıflama ve restitüsyonları esas alınarak oluşturulan koruma önerileri yanında, hâlihazırda mevcut, ancak Çeşme tarihi miras listesinde tescili bulunmayan çeşmelerin de tescil kapsamına alınması önerilmiştir.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Water is an indispensable substance of mankind since the beginning of his existence and survival on the earth. In need of it, people established their settlements near by the water sources to continue their lives. The main reason of numerous wars in the history was to capture and expand their boundaries over the rich water sources and fertile lands, respectively.

As well as celestial religions, the religions of ancient Greece, India and Central Asia, emphasized that water is holy and gives immortality to human. In the *Koran*, holy book of the last celestial religion, there are lots of verses mentioning water as the essence of life and encouraging people to construct water ways and fountains.

Similar to many other parts of the world, Anatolia housed plenty of civilizations throughout history. Numerous waterways, such as aqueducts and canals to bring waters from far distances to the settlements, cisterns and wells to collect water to survive were constructed. Fountains, being the final spot of these great engineering works, gained due importance becoming the criteria for the degree of the civilization of a nation representing not only the power but also the generosity of the authority. Numerous fountains had already been built, but continued to be built during the emergence of the Turks in Anatolia, Seljuk Period and Ottoman Period in all parts of Anatolia. Particularly, İstanbul, being the capital of the Ottoman Empire was furnished with plenty of fountains from monumental to modest scales. Many fountains were also built in other important cities of Anatolia, although they were limited in number compared to those in İstanbul.

Despite its small scale, but its strategic importance, as being situated at one of the farthest western points on the Aegean Coasts of Anatolian Peninsula, in Çeşme Settlement too, plenty of water ways and fountains were built for potable water supply not only for the inhabitants, but especially for the navigators and naval forces. However, many of them were missed and have been missing through the recent developments, by the public works of constructing new roads for the new settlements that rapidly increased during the last decades due to the increasing attraction of this small town for tourism.

Before introducing Çeşme fountains, brief information about the components of an Ottoman fountain and previous studies by historians of art and architecture concentrated on Ottoman fountains is given.

1.1. Elements of Ottoman Fountains

Before examining previous classifications of Ottoman Period fountains, the most important components, their functions, and related terms in English and Turkish equivalents are given. For this purpose, one of the fountains in Çeşme, İlyaszade, contained most of the fountain components that are identical to the period is presented with some modifications (Figure 1.1).

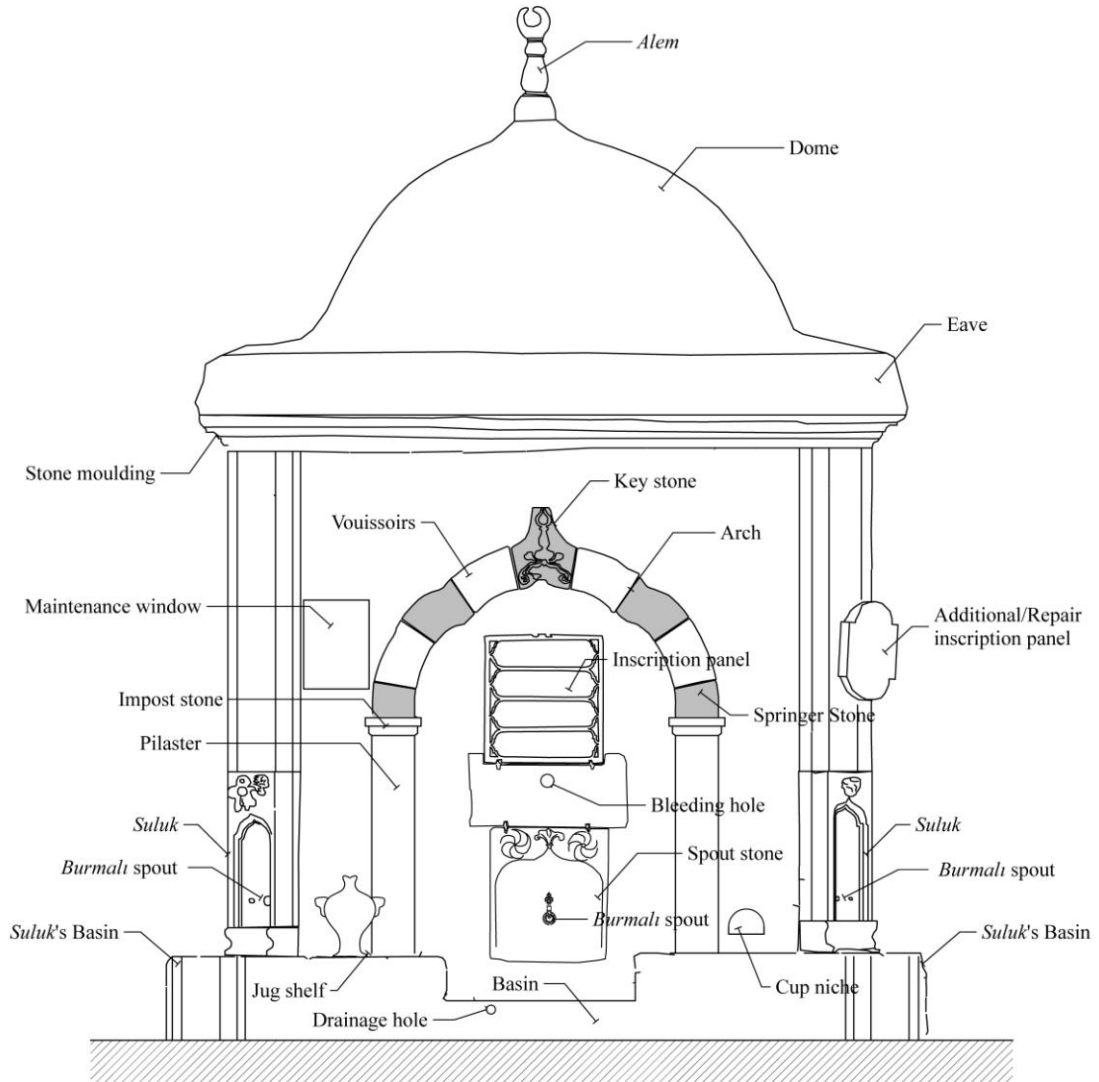


Figure 1.1. Elements and related terms of an Ottoman Fountain, İlyaszade in Çeşme

Water collecting chamber (*hazne*): It is an important element which defines the water supply system and the type of fountain respectively. It is built to collect water, where the flow rate of water in supply system is not consistent and as a precaution against water shortage for a certain period. While keeping water cooled, chambers also provide precipitation of possible impurities (such as mud) allowed up to a level of 20-25 cm from the bottom where water is released to flow through the spout (*lüle* also called *musluk*). Generally half of the chamber is covered with impermeable plaster, called *Khorasan*. The part above this level is left naked to give way for possible evaporation. Other the spout, there is another hole at immediately above the level of collected water to expel any excess water. Possessed shutter blinds, an opening (*bakım penceresi*) above this hole is used for the cleaning and maintenance of the chamber. Chambers of fountains are surmounted with domes or vaults built of brick or stone. Water intake to the chambers is provided through the terracotta (or lead) pipes that are installed to the main supply system rising through the cores of the walls and opening above the water level. The fountains, located at the places where the regime of water is consistent not necessarily possessed chambers. They are directly connected to the main supply system. Different from the fountains with chambers, they have a wall-like mass in the form of rectangular prism.

Niche (*niş*): It is a recess which houses the inscription panel (*kitabe*), spout (*lüle* or *musluk*), spout stone (*lüle aynası* or *ayna taşı*) and a cup niche. It can be rectangular or framed with a stone a brick arch with varying profiles resting on impost stone and pilasters (*sütunçe*) respectively. Sometimes, the key stone or the other voussoirs are ornamented.

Inscription panel (*kitabe*): Sometimes ornamented, it is a stone plate (usually of marble) which contains the name of the donor, construction date and/or verses from the Koran. In some fountains, an additional inscription panels stating the repair date, the name of the mason and/or the name of the person who supported the repair work.

Spout (*lüle*): It is a device through which water flows and fixed on spout stone (*lüle taşı*, *ayna taşı*) ornamented or plain. In some fountains, spouts are made of brass and control water by twisting it having the name *burmalı lüle*. They may also be called *musluk* (tap) usually for ordinary ones, but the term *lüle* is specifically used for public fountains in Ottoman Period. In some fountains water flows through lead pipes continuously.

Basin (*yalak*): Carved in a block of stone, it collects water from the spout. Excess water is drained from a hole beneath the topmost level of the basin. Sometimes, it is extended to either sides of the fountain to serve water for domestic animals.

Corner spout (*suluk*): In some fountains, other spouts may also take place in the niches at the corners and called *suluk*. They may possess the accessories similar to the main spouts, such as arch, basin etc.

Jug shelves (*testilik*): Made of cut stone, these shelves at either sides of the basin and used for putting jugs to keep them away from possible dirt on the ground.

Cup niche (*tas nişi*): It is a small niche to place a metal bowl (*tas*) to drink water and tied to a hook with a chain.

Moulding (*silme*): Profiled or plain, they are stone bands placed around the niche vertically, horizontally or in both directions with the purpose of enrichment of the façade.

Eave (*saçak*): Mostly profiled stone projections used to take away rainwater from the roof to prevent the façade from wetting. It produces 30 cm at maximum.

Finial (*alem*): It is a decorative device placed on top of the spires, pinnacles etc. in the examples of Gothic Architecture in various floral forms. In Islamic Architecture, it takes the shape of a crescent and seen usually on topmost points of the components of religious structures, such as domes and minarets of mosques. The word of *alem* is used throughout the thesis.

1.2. Previous Studies about Ottoman Period Fountains

Although mostly concentrated on the fountains in İstanbul, these are several studies carried out by researchers, but mostly academics. While introducing stylistic features of the fountains, the main attempt in those studies is usually for their classification. Different from fountains, other public water sources, such as *sebil*, *selsebil*, *şadırvan* etc. are briefly explained in the following parts of the thesis.

1.2.1. Classification by Aytöre (1959)

He classifies the fountains into two main groups as according to the locations and according to their locations and the style of the arches which framed the niches of the fountains front façades.

A. According to location

- a. Fountains outside of city center on the *menzil* roads
- b. Fountains in city centers
 - 1. Private indoor fountains
 - 2. *Mahalle* (street) fountains
 - 3. Monumental fountains
 - a. *Meydan* (square) fountains
 - b. *Sebil* fountains
 - 4. *Şadırvan* fountains

B. According to arch types

- a. Fountains with ogee arches
- b. Fountains with round arches
- c. Fountains with pointed arches
 - 1. Fountains with depressed – pointed arches
 - 2. Fountains with stilted – pointed arches
 - 3. Fountains with trefoil arches
- d. Fountains with decorated arches (Aytöre 1959).

1.2.2. Classification by Eyice (1993)

Eyice criticizes the classification of Arseven. He states that *şadırvan*, indoor fountain and *musluks* (spouts) are out of the definition of fountain. So, he classifies the fountains as *şadırvan* fountains, *sütun* (column) fountains, *meydan* and harbor fountains, wall fountains and fountains with minaret. *Çukur* fountains are in wall fountain typology, *çatal* (fork) fountains are in *meydan* or wall fountain typology (Eyice 1993).

1.2.3. Classification by Önge (1997)

While giving information about waterways and structures, Önge (1997) classifies fountains according to functional properties and location other than stylistic features.

A. According to its working principles

- a. Connected to the continuously flowing water with a pipe
- b. Fill up with carried water (*sebil*)
 - 1. *Sebils* located inside the wall
 - 2. *Sebils* used in summers (open structure)
 - 3. *Sebilhane* (enclosed with shelter)
- c. Connected to a chamber or pool and spouts more than one (*şadırvan*)
 - 1. *Şadırvan* with pool and *göbek*
 - 2. Only *göbek şadırvan*
 - 3. *Şadırvan* with ablution faucets
 - 4. Closed *şadırvan*, water kiosks
 - 5. Stepped *şadırvan*
 - a. *Şadırvan* with horizontal steps (*selsebil*)
 - b. *Şadırvan* with vertical steps (*kaskad*)

B. According to its location

- a. Depended fountains
 - 1. Located at the wall, or in a niche
 - 2. Bath fountains
 - 3. *Sebil*
 - 4. Ablution faucets
 - 5. *Suluk* (corner fountain)
- b. Independent fountains
 - 1. Street fountains
 - 2. Square fountains
 - 4. *Namazgâh* fountains
 - 5. *Ayazma* (Önge 1997)

1.2.4. Classification by Ödekan (1992)

A. According to location

a. Indoor

b. Outdoor

1. Standing on its own
 - 1.1. In the squares
 - 1.1.1. In a large scaled square
 - 1.1.2. In a small scaled square
2. Attached to a wall
 1. Parallel to the façade of the wall
 2. At the corner
 3. Below ground level
3. Designed with another structure
 1. With *sebil*
 2. With *türbe* (tomb)
 3. With a main gate
 4. With *namazgâh*

B. Architectural layout

a. Number of façades

1. Single façade
2. Multiple façades

b. Number of spouts

1. Single spout
2. Multiple spouts

c. Volume of the mass

1. Cubical
2. Polygonal
3. Cylinder
4. Flat (like grave stone) (Ödekan 1992).

1.2.5. Classification by Pilehvarian et al. (2000)

They classified the fountains such as; wall fountain, corner fountain, *meydan* fountain, fountain designed as part of *sebils*, *namazgah* and *menzil* fountains, indoor fountain, column fountain and *selsebils* (Pilehvarian et al. 2000).

1.2.6. Classification by Kayın (1988)

Her study concentrates on historic buildings of Çeşme Settlement, although partially but also covers the fountains of Çeşme. Kayın (1988) classifies fountains into 6 groups;

A. Monumental fountain

B. Street fountain

a. Square Fountains:

Hammaloğlu Fountain (1851), Hafız İlyaszade Seyyidi Mehmed Ali Fountain (Maraş Fountain) (1830) and Kaymakam Sadık Bey Fountain (1886).

b. Fountains included in a garden wall:

Fountain at the rampart wall of Castle (1850), Mehmet Kethüda Fountain (1738), Şerif Ağazade Seyyidi Hasan Ağa Ailesi Hacı Saliha Fountain (1800), at wall of Hacı Mehmet Ağa Fountain (1833), Ahmet Oğlu Hacı Memiş Ağa Fountain (1837), Kadioğlu Mustafa Ağa Oğlu Kabadayı Mehmet Ağa Fountain (1839), Kurtludağ And Balikhane Street Conjunction Fountain, I. Mektep and Uzun Street Conjunction Fountain, Mehmet Ağa and Cansevdi Street Conjunction Fountain and Fountain at Köste Street.

c. Fountains attached to a building:

Fountain at the entrance of Castle (1508), Şekerci Fountain (1740), Hacı Hüseyin Kaptan and Ayşe Hatun Fountain (1776).

d. Fountains at the façade of building:

Memiş İbn-i Ahmed Fountain (1798).

C. House fountains:

Fountain in the garden of Osman Ağa House (1861), Müftü Street 2 numbered house and Maraş Street 6 numbered house.

D. Room fountain

E. Sebil

F. Şadırvan: Hacı Mehmed Ağa Mosque Şadırvan (1832) (Kayın 1988).

1.2.7. Classification of the Water Structures by Geyik (2007)

In her study she divided water structures into three groups; fountains, *şadırvans* and *sebils*, and she placed some of the fountains and the *şadırvan* in Çeşme in her classification. They are;

A. Fountains:

a. Private fountains (room fountains)

b. Common fountains (street fountains)

1. According to façade composition:

1.1. Fountains with pointed arches: Mehmet Kethüda Fountain (1738), Muratbuzade Hüseyin Kaptan Fountain (1776), Hacı Saliha Fountain (1800), Memiş İbn-i Ahmet Fountain (1801), Fountain at Ilıca Road (?), İskele Fountain (?).

1.2. Fountains with round arches: Mimar Mehmet Fountain (1508), Şekerci Fountain (1703), Kitabesiz Fountain (?) and Hacı Memiş Ağa Fountain (1837).

1.3. Fountains with segmental arches

1.4. Fountains with double arches: Kitabesiz Fountain (?).

1.5. Fountains with concentric arches

1.6. Fountains with flat arches: Maarifi Dergahı Şeyh Yusuf Efendi Fountain (?).

1.7. Fountains with curled arches: Maraş Fountain (1780) and Kabadayı Fountain (1839).

1.8. Fountain with two façades: Hacı Memiş Ağa Fountain (1837) and Kabadayı Fountain (1839).

1.9. Fountain with three façades: Hamaloğlu Fountain (1851)

1.10. Fountains with four façades: Maraş Fountain (1780), Kaymakam Fountain (1886).

1.11. Fountains without niches: Kandıra Fountain (1795), Kaymakam Fountain (1886).

1.12. Fountain with pediment

1.13. Fountain with *suluk* (corner spouts): Maraş Fountain (1780) and Kabadayı Fountain (1839).

2. According to its location:

2.1. Dependent fountains: Mimar Mehmet (1508), Şekerci (1703), Mehmet Kethüda (1738), Muratbuzade Hüseyin Kaptan (1738), Memiş İbni Ahmet (1801), Hacı Memiş Ağa (1837), Kabadayı (1839) and Marifii Dergahı Şeyh Yusuf Efendi (?).

2.2. Independent fountains: Maraş Fountain (1780), Hacı Saliha Fountain (1801), Kaymakam Fountain (1886) Kitabesiz Fountain, Kandıra (1795), Ilıca Road Fountain (?) and İskele Fountain (?) became independent fountains after transportation.

2.3. Fountains with water chambers: Mehmet Kethüda (1738), Hacı Saliha (1801), Hacı Memiş Ağa (1837), Kabadayı (1839), Hamaloğlu (1851), Kaymakam (1886) and Kitabesiz Fountain (?).

3. Monumental fountains:

3.1. Square fountains

3.2. Fountains with *sebil*

4. Fountains outside the settlements

B. Şadırvans:

a. According to its location:

1. Mosque şadırvan: Hacı Mehmet Ağa Şadırvan (1832).

2. Şadırvan built with another building

3. Square şadırvan

b. Şadırvans according to its plan

1. Şadırvans with polygonal plan: Hacı Mehmet Ağa Şadırvan (1832).

2. Şadırvans with circular plan

C. Sebils

1.3. Aim

When compared to other historic buildings in the town, the importance of historic fountains of Çeşme was underestimated greatly by the public. Although, there is large number of listed historic buildings, a great number of fountains which reflect the characteristics of the built environment and the success of the engineering of the past have been gradually disappearing by different reasons. Therefore, the study aimed to investigate these structures that are relatively modest but had great importance in the life of its communities while contributing to the townscape in the historic ages.

Besides a through documentation, the aim was; to propose listing for the fountains that are not listed yet, making an evaluation in the light of historical and archival researches and making a classification and a proposal of principals for their conservation.

1.4. Method and Content

Together with the literature survey, archival investigations were done to have the documents of the fountains already listed. For this purpose, the documents containing old photographs, brief description and conservation status of the fountains obtained from the archives of İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets and the archives of İzmir Regional Board for Directory of Pious Endowments were evaluated. Beside listed ones, the fountains that are not listed were found by a thorough search in the town and close by vicinities, while the missing ones were identified by interviewing local people who were born and lived in Çeşme. Although different from fountains, other water sources for public use, such as *şadırvans* and *maksems* were also included in the study. Following this investigation, recording of all fountains existing and newly found have been done by the survey work in 2009 and 2010 which is supported with photography and taking notes for the verbal description of each structure. The drawings of plans, sections and elevations have been produced by ArchiCAD 12 software as drawing medium. Unless otherwise stated, all photographs and drawings have been produced by the author of the thesis.

Following information about the previous studies on fountains as given in this chapter, brief information about the town with its geographical and historical characteristics, and information about the public efforts, mostly the decisions taken by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets, have been presented in Chapter 2.

Chapter 3 is devoted to information about water supply systems in the past, and introduction of Ottoman fountains in Anatolia.

The results of field survey and analysis of Çeşme fountains are presented with their descriptions and existing problems in Chapter 4.

In the light of information presented in Chapter 4, an overall evaluation which covers all findings, problems and classification for Çeşme fountains are given in Chapter 5.

While proposing the listing of 13 existing fountains, the lands of 4 missing fountains that are not included in the cultural heritage list of Çeşme, Chapter 6 contains intervention decisions both at environmental and at individual scale for each fountain.

In Chapter 7, the results obtained are summarized as the conclusion of the study.

1.5. Limitations of the Study

Being small scaled structures, they were easily and in most cases carelessly, some of the fountains were dismantled, transported and reconstructed at other locations in and out of the settlement without any record or photographic documentation about their previous situations and intervention done.

In addition to such transfers, the destruction of original water pipe installations which once supplied those fountains with water was another problem of making reliable estimations about their original supply sources.

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF ÇEŞME

Following the promontory of Bababurun in Ayvacık of Çanakkale, Çeşme is the second farthest western promontory of Anatolian Peninsula, where Karaburun in the north and Urla peninsulas in the east joined. Chios Island of Greece in the west, Karaburun and Urla counties in the north and east are the neighbor vicinities of Çeşme administratively belonging to İzmir City. While located at the distance of eighty kilometers to the center of İzmir, its distance to Chios Island is only eight miles (Figure 2.1). The approximate length of Çeşme coastal line is 90km and it covers an area of 260 km² (Çeşme Gov 2009).

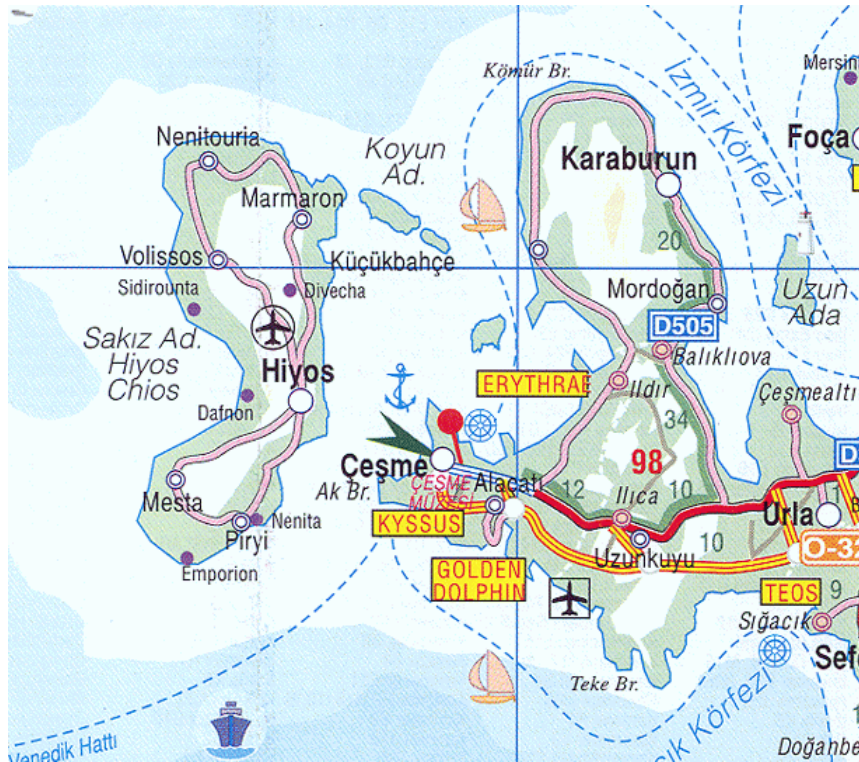


Figure 2.1. Map of Çeşme
(Source: Resim8 2009)

Besides its long beaches, both historically and geographically rich resources of Çeşme attracted investments for tourism as a popular town in the last decades. Mostly

preferred parts are the center of Çeşme and Alaçatı which offers facilities for marine sports as yachting and windsurfing facilities.

2.1. Administrative Status

Belonging to the State of Anatolia (*Anadolu Eyaleti*), İzmir and its close by vicinities were titled as the *sancak* (subdivision of the state) of *Sığla* during Ottoman Period. Following the abrogation of *sancak* administration system by the Constitutional Law (*Teşkilât-ı Seaside Kanunu*) in 1924, İzmir became a province and Çeşme became one of the counties of İzmir.

Belonging to İzmir Metropolitan City, Çeşme includes Alaçatı *Bucak* (subdivision of the county) in that Ildırı, Germiyan and Karaköy villages are included at present. Ovacık Village is included in Çeşme Center. İsmet İnönü, Fahrettin Altay, Çakabey, Sakarya, Boyalık, Altınyunus, Turgut Özal, Üniversite, Cumhuriyet, Dalyan, Ilica, Celal Bayar, Ardıç, Çiftlik, Altinkum, Şehit Mehmet, Reisdere, Şifne, 16 Eylül and Musalla are the prominent neighborhoods of Çeşme (Çeşme Gov 2009).

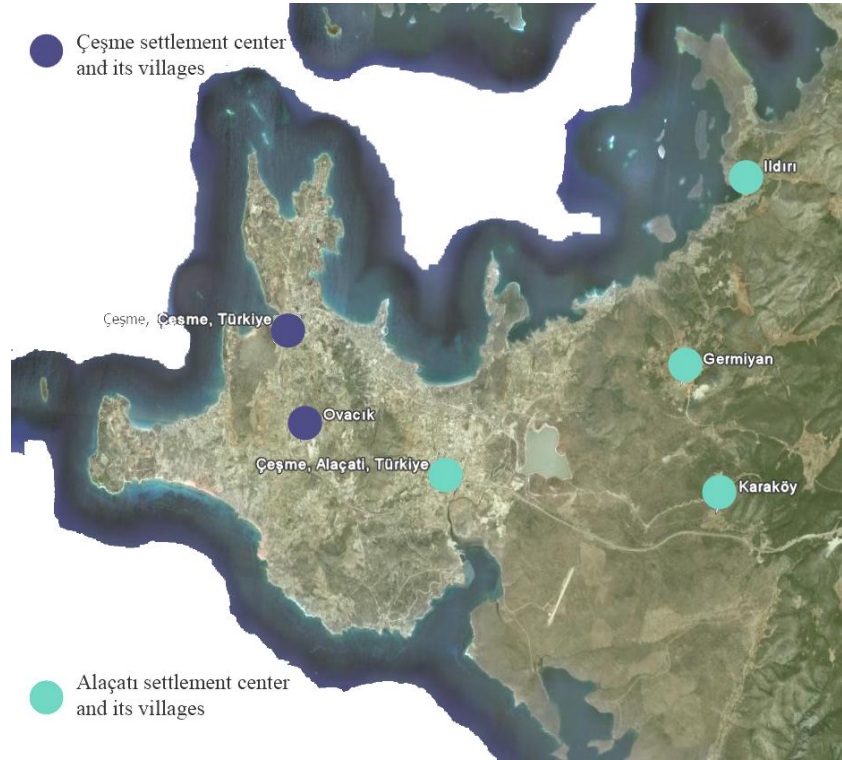


Figure 2.2. The villages belonging to the Municipalities of Çeşme and Alaçatı (Source: Modified from Google Earth 2009)

According to 2008 census, the total population of Çeşme Town is 31.428. The sixty-three percent of the total population live in the center and thirty-seven percent in the vicinities. The population of Çeşme increases in summer from 30.000 to 150.000 largely by holiday makers, both locals and foreign tourists.

2.2. Climate

Topographic and geomorphologic structure of Çeşme resulted in a relatively mild climate typical to Aegean Coasts.

The data from State Meteorological Service recorded between 1975 and 2008 shows that the coolest month is January (with the average temperature of 8.9°C) and the hottest month is July (with the average temperature of 28.1°C).

The rainfall regime also shows the characteristic that identical to the region, as the most rainy days are in December, and the least in August. Snow falls rarely seen.

The dominant winds are blown from the North, Northwest and Northeast, and Southwest directions with sufficient frequency which gave way construction of many wind mills for power supply as well as surfers for all seasons.

2.3. Water Sources

As well as its climate parameters, Çeşme shows similar characteristics with other Aegean towns from the view point of the situation of its water sources. It is stated that the level of underground water was between 2 and 12 m in 1988. However, following the drought in 1991, most of the farmers had to drill wells to supply water for agricultural use from relatively deeper levels. Such excessive water suction caused the water level drop till the average level of 60 m. By the initiation of Kutlu Aktaş, the governor of İzmir between 1998-1999, a dam was constructed in 2001 and took the name of Kutlu Aktaş Dam. The dam supplied Çeşme 2.7 hm³ water per year (DSİ Gov 2009).



Figure 2.3. A panoramic view of Kutlu Aktaş Dam

Another source, which is an underground dam, was accomplished by the General Directorate of the State Hydraulic Works in 2007. It was also supported by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Turkish Development Bank. 25% of the total requirement of Çeşme and vicinities is supplied by seven wells, (only two of which are enough to supply sufficient amount of water). Other than these governmental works, by the collaboration of ALÇESU (Alaçatı–Çeşme Water Trading Joint Stock Companies) and ÇALBİR (Environmental Protection and Operation of Infrastructure Facilities Union) a service is provided for the production, distribution and maintenance in Çeşme–Alaçatı Peninsula in 2003 (Arkitera 2009).

Different from these contemporary water sources, Hacı Memiş Water (also called *Hacı Memiş Suyu*) was the only known potable water source used for centuries and active until 1990. Beside this potable water source, there are two historic thermal water sources. The first one is found close by Şifne Bay with the temperature below 20°C, and the second is springing from the sea–bed Ilıca offshore. Thermal water of Şifne source is also used by hotels, which promotes thermal tourism in the recent years.

Except tourism, there is no specific industry in Çeşme. Until 1930's, more than 50% percent of cultivating area were vineyards. However, by the disease of *floksera* such a rich source was over. After 1950's same fields were converted to tobacco agriculture, *salep*, daisy and following 1980's water melon. The other crops are olive and artichoke, the main source of which is Karaburun.

2.4. History of Çeşme

The evidence found in the recent excavations conducted in a spot 1km to the east of town center, Ovacık Azmak Location, the coast between Ayayorgi and Dalyan,

Bağlararası and Kaleburnu proved that the history of the region dates back to 6000 B.C. (Gezgin 2009, Şahoğlu 2004, Bayburtluoğlu 1982, Akurgal 1979).

Following these early ages, Çeşme has undergone Roman and Byzantine Periods. During the Byzantine Period it was a village of Ephesus until the 9th century A.D. When the region passed to the Turks, the name Erythrai changed into Erythra, Erythre, Rhytra, and Lythri and after 16th century İlderem and İldırı. The name of Çeşme Harbor was Linopermata. It was also said that there was a harbor called Cyssus, Casystes at the site where modern Çeşme is situated now (Bayburtluoğlu 1982, Gezgin 2009).

Following the arrival of the Turks to the region, Turkish Commander Çaka Bey was defeated by Byzantine army. He was in prison but succeeded to escape and reorganized a new army, and captured İzmir in 1081. By means of Byzantine tricks, the region was again controlled by the Byzantines. In 1371 Aydınoğlu Umur Bey recaptured İzmir and Chios Island.

The new settlement of Çeşme was located at 15km distance to the south of Erythrai (Baykara 1997).

The name of Çeşme was likely derived from Çeşme which means fountain, due to fountains along the bay to supply water for sailors as well as the army (Hacıbeis 1965).

Çeşme was captured by the Sultan Beyazid and the region was controlled by the Ottomans. The settlements in the peninsula are shown in Figure 2.4.



Figure 2.4. Historic settlements of Çeşme Peninsula during Ottoman Period

The most prominent structure in Çeşme is the Castle which is dated to Genoa Period. However, many of the additions such as mosque, cisterns, wells, fountains *etc.* were made during Ottoman Period. Besides the castle, other important historic buildings are; the mosques such as Çeşmeköy from 14th century, Beyazid 1508, Bandırmalı Osman Ağa 16th century, Memiş Ağa 1797 and Mustafa Ağa 1832, a *kervansaray* (commercial buildings of the past) built by the order of Süleyman the Magnificent in 1528. The town became important for trade. A gravure drawn by Jean Babtiste Salliet in 1782 shows the Kanuni Kervansayı, a domed mosque (Osman Ağa), the minaret of Beyazid Mosque and the rows of the houses in the castle and wind mills at the top of the hill at the right (Figure 2.5).

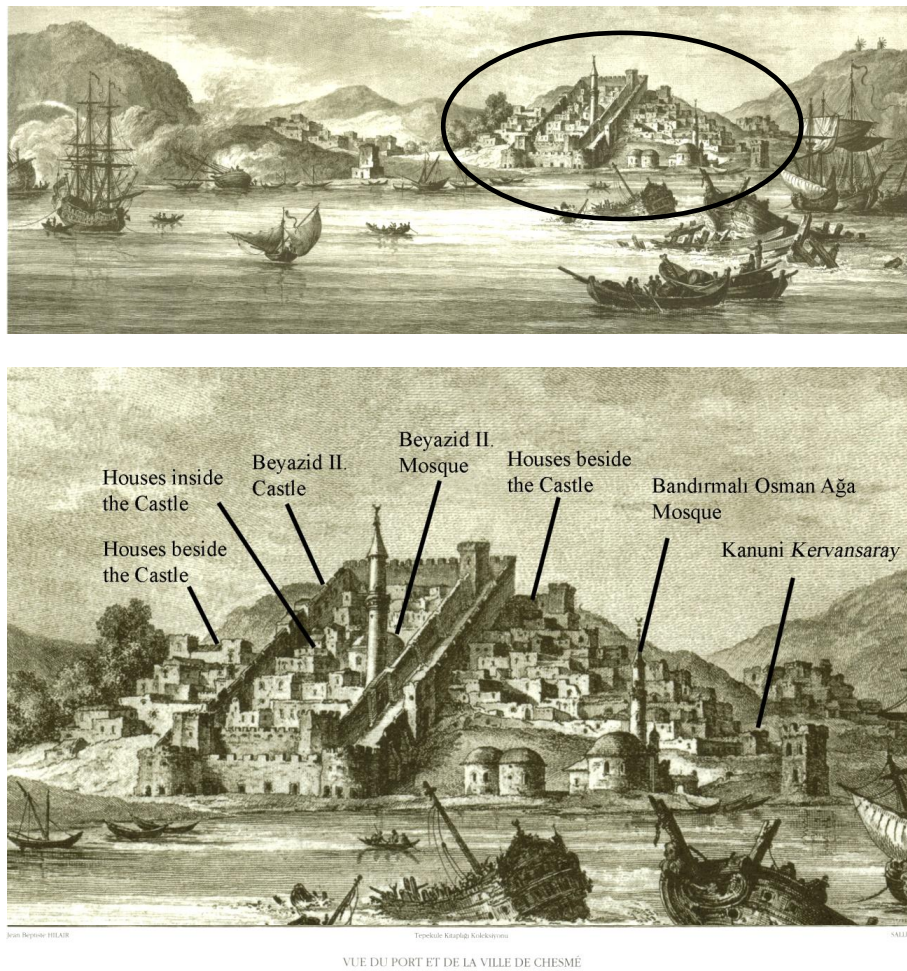


Figure 2.5. General and detailed views of the buildings around the Castle from a gravure drawn in 1782 (Source: Modified from Eyice 1993)

Following the capture of İzmir, in 15 May 1919 by the Greek Army, Alaçatı and Çeşme was invaded by the Greeks. The region was taken back in 2 September 1922 by the Turkish Army.

As identical to the region, many earthquakes hit Çeşme and nearby surroundings throughout history. Most powerful ones occurred in 496 B.C., 190 A.D., 20 March 1389, 13 November 1856, 19 January 1866, 3 April 1881, 14 October 1883, 15 November 1883 and 23 July 1949 are relatively older ones. Especially the one hit in 1880 caused 126 deaths and 20 % of the houses collapsed. But the one in Chios Island was much more severe and resulted in the death of 3550 people, while injuring 7000. The earthquake in 23 July 1949 was called Karaburun–Chios earthquake with the magnitude of 7.2 and its center was the sea. It is said that the bazaar street was filled with sea water and some hot springs dried but others spurt out (Gezgin 2009).

2.5. Public Efforts for the Conservation of Çeşme and its Historic Buildings

Besides development projects oriented on tourism, some other efforts have also been spent for the protection of natural and archaeological sites and historic edifices in Çeşme. Information about those efforts started from 1975 is given in the following.

2.5.1. Protected Sites of Çeşme

Çeşme Paşalimanı was decided to be Cultural Tourism Development and Conservation Area in 6.1.2005. For the second part, all Çeşme Peninsula was decided as to be 12 month tourism area, like health, sailing, and windsurfing tourism. The successive decisions of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets in 28.8.1996 (Number 6344), 16.1. 1997 (Number 6619), 4.6.1998 (Number 7305) and in 3.12.1998 (Number 7664) were combined and a map of Çeşme Protected Areas is prepared in 31.3.2000. However, the Court of Administration changed degree of protected sites (Kultur Turizm Gov 2010).

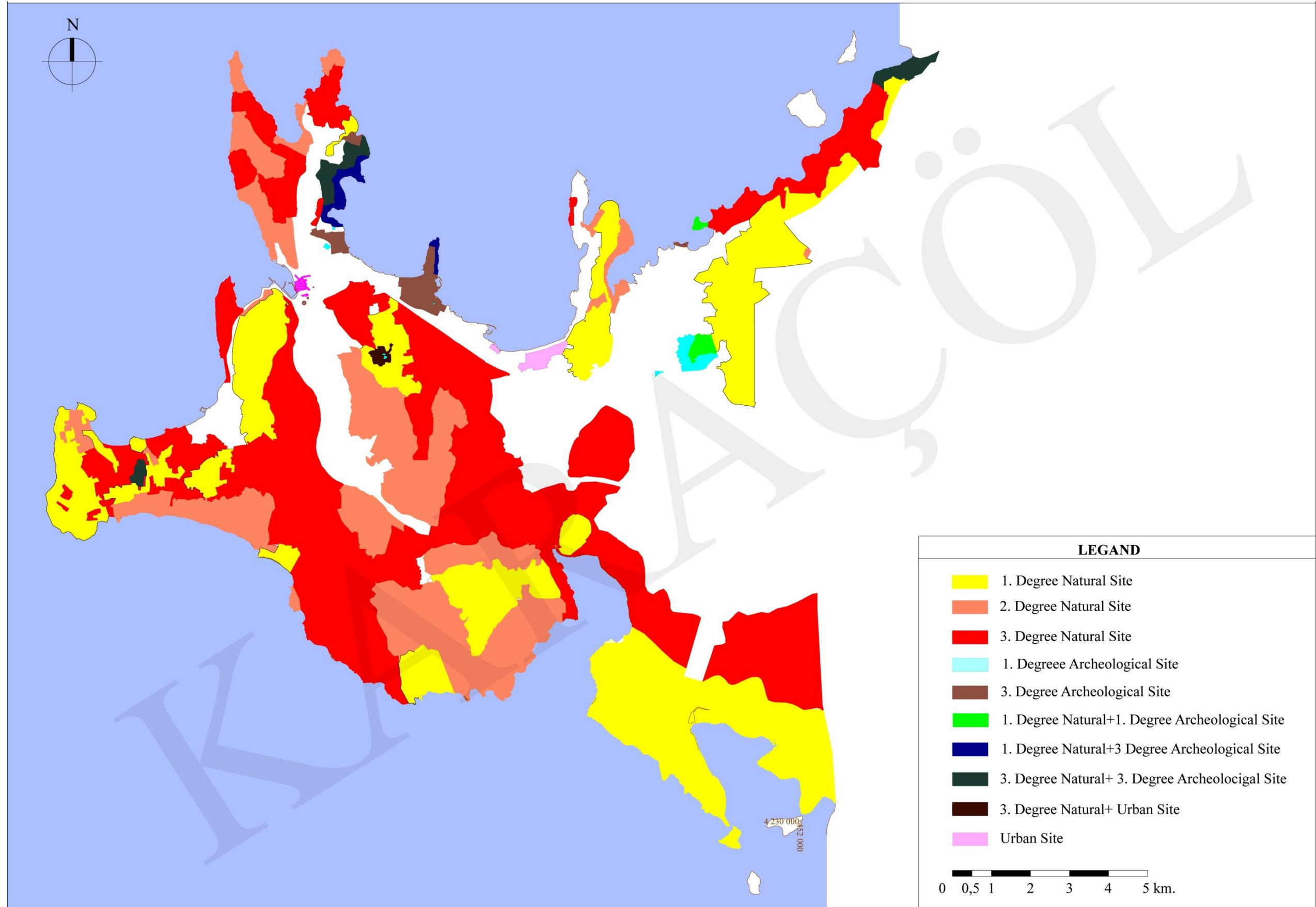


Figure 2.6. Protected Sites of Çeşme Peninsula
(Reproduced from Chambers of Architect archive 1999)

2.5.2. Decisions for the Protection of Historic Buildings

The first public effort was initiated with the circular number 152 issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Conservation Council of Immobile Cultural and Natural Assets in 17.1.1975. The Directorate of Cultural and Tourism prepared a list following that circular. The following cultural and natural assets are included in this list:

1. Fountain in İnönü District (İskele Fountain)
2. *Rum* Church (İnönü District)
3. Fountain at the east of Church (Ayos Haralombos Church Fountain or *maksem*)
4. Naval war statue
5. Castle (includes castle fountain, castle rampart wall fountain)
6. *Han*
7. Müftüoğlu Mosque (Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mosque) (includes *şadırvan* and mosque fountain)
8. Plane tree
9. Fountain in front of the new mosque (Saliha Fountain)
10. Fountain in Müftüoğlu Street (Memiş Ağa Fountain or Hamaloğlu Fountain)
11. Fountain in new mosque district (Şeyh Ziya Fountain)
12. Kaymakam Fountain

After several modifications in 1976 (Number 197), in 1985 (Number 615), in 1985 (Number 1684), in 1992 (Number 3889), in 2003 (Number 10402), in 2009 (Number 4110), in 2010 (Number 4948) 24 fountains have been included besides 180 historic buildings. In 2010, by the decision of the Council Çiftlik and Çeşmeköy were also included.

1. Castle (Includes Castle Fountain and Castle Rampart Wall Fountain) 361 land 1 parcel
2. *Şadırvan* 393 land 2 parcel
3. Köste Street Fountain 183 land 13 parcel
4. İskele Fountain in front of *ro-ro* harbor (after transportation)
5. Murabutzade Fountain 241 land 1 parcel
6. İlyaszade Fountain 255 land 12 parcel
7. *Maksem* 256 land 15 parcel
8. Saliha Fountain 364 land 1 parcel (after transportation)

9. Castle Street Fountain 369 land 5 parcel
10. Kethüda Fountain 370 land 1 parcel
11. Memiş Ağa Fountain 371 land 16 parcel
12. Mosque Fountain 393 land 1 parcel
13. Hamaloğlu Fountain 396 land 4 parcel
14. Çatal Fountain 261 land 10,11 parcel (after transportation)
15. Kabadayı Fountain 399 land 1 parcel
16. Kaymakam Fountain 402 land 1 parcel (after transportation)
17. Coffin Store 396 land 3 parcel
18. 242 land 7 parcel house (fountain)
19. Memiş Ağa House (fountain) 243 land 6 parcel
20. Osman Ağa House (fountain) 244 land 24 parcel
21. 249 land 1 house (fountain)
22. Tekke Fountain Müftü Street 2 numbered house 390 land 1 parcel
23. Çiftlik Fountain 17 map 998 parcel
24. Çiftlik Çatal Fountain 17 map 1124 parcel

CHAPTER 3

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE PAST

Different from the settlements close by the rivers and lakes, the main difficulty was water supply for the settlements located on higher places or the places far from the sources. The water from rain or snow were collected in cisterns and transferred into terracota pipes or canals with suitable slopes and distributed to different locations by means of precipitation basins, distribution chambers (*maksem*) and water towers. Thereafter water is served by fountains, *şadırvans* etc. to be used by the inhabitants of settlements.

3.1. Water Supply System before the Turks

The techniques to supply water from underground sources that are far from settlements and those found at different levels dates back to 3000 B.C. such as digging wells in Ancient Egypt, constructing dams seen in Kızılırmak Spring Karakuyu Küçüksu in Hittite Period, and in Engel Spring in Urartu Kingdom in Anatolia (Karateke 1995, Yeşilbaş 2007).

The greatest development is seen in Roman Period by the construction of numerous cisterns, canals and aqueducts. The earliest example is Aqua Appia water canal utilizing Tiber Spring water built in 312 B.C. (Yeşilbaş 2007).

As far as the cisterns are connected, the cistern of Yerebatan or Basillica Cistern in İstanbul is an important example from Byzantine Period. It measures 140x70 m and composed of 336 columns supporting the superstructure formed of arches and vaults (Mark 1993) (Figure 3.1).

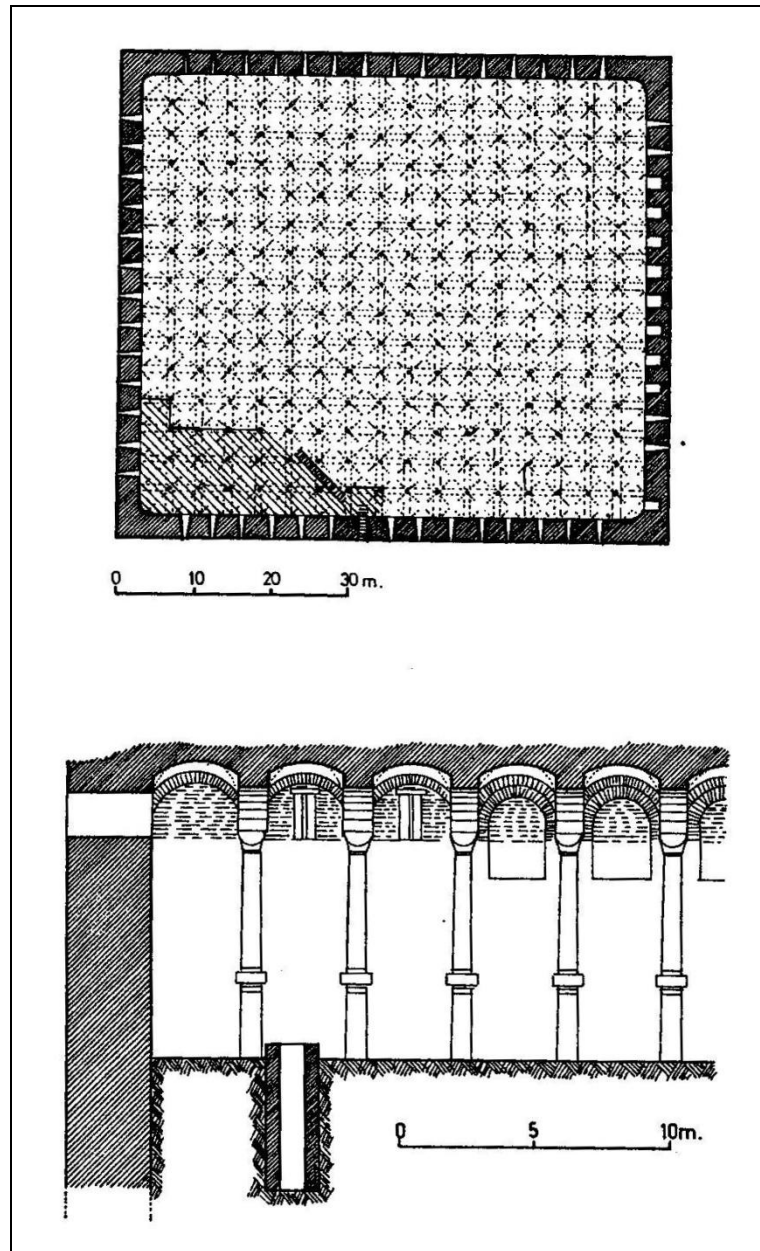


Figure 3.1. Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Cistern); plan and section drawings
(Source: Çeçen 1988)

The magnificent fountains of Rome called Nymphaeum were built for public use and decorated with sculptures (Figure 3.2). Other examples of this period are; the Byzantine Nymphaeum in Side and Trojan Fountain built near by the Temple of Adrian in Ephesus (Figure 3.3 a,b).

During the Byzantine Period there were not much water supply systems. Most of the ancient water ways constructed by the Romans were destroyed by besieging armies.

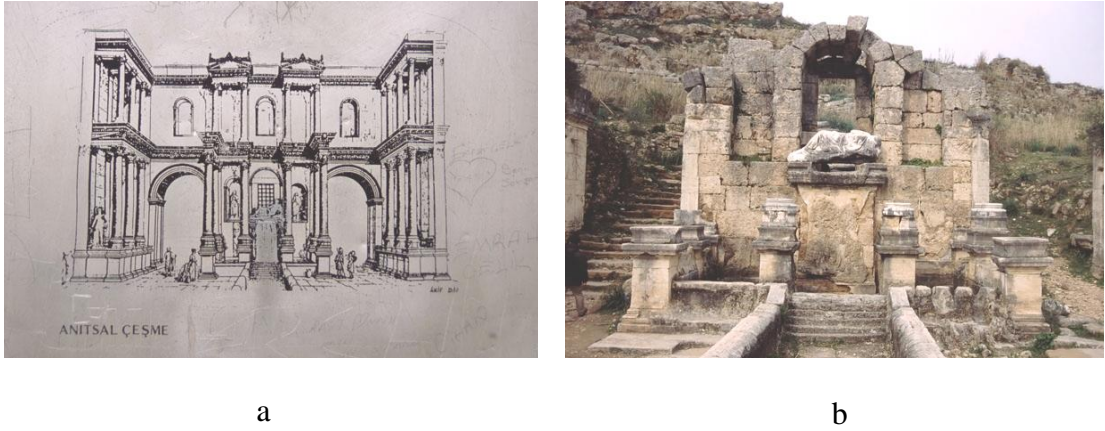


Figure 3.2. a) The Nymphaeum Restitution Drawing, b) Contemporary Photo in 2006 in, Perge Ancient City, Antalya, Türkiye (Source: E Turkey 2009)



Figure 3.3. a) The Byzantine Nymphaeum in Side 2nd. century B.C. (Source: Antalyamiz 2009)
b) Trojan Fountain in Ephesus 11th century A.D.

3.2. Water Supply Systems in Anatolian Seljuk Period

Although damaged, the first fountain in Turkish architectural history is thought to be located in a complex constructed by Necmeddin İlgazi (1109-1122) in Mardin (Eyice 1993).

There is no evidence of the first independent fountain in Seljuk Period. Other than independent ones, it is known that some of the fountains are arranged at the front façade of the *Kervansarays*, *Medreses* (theological school in İslam), mosque or one of

the *eyvans* (colonnaded portico) in the courtyard. In these examples water comes by terracotta pipes and passes through the wall, it is lifted by vertical pipes to the level of water collecting chamber where it fills it. The changes in the direction of water is provided L, T, Y shaped stone adopters made of carved stones to resist the water pressure, water is not served directly from terracotta pipe. First, water taken into the chamber to trap the in water blocking the flow (Önge 1997, Karademir 2007).

Önge (1997) classified the 13th century Anatolian Seljuk fountains in four groups;

1. fountains located at the front façade close to the entrance gate
2. fountains adjacent to the front façade but have a deep *kavsara* (a monumental niche) different from the first group constructed separately
3. fountains located in the outer wall of an *eyvan* facing to the courtyard
4. fountains located in an *eyvan* but with a *mihrap* like niche

Some of the examples for the first group are seen in the *Kervansarays* of Kızıllören built in 1204; Erzurum Hatuniye Medrese built in 1291, for the second group; Mazgirt Elti Hatun Mosque built in 1252, Kayseri Sahibiye *Medrese* in 1266, and Çay Taş *Medrese* 1278, the third group; Mardin Şehidiye *Medrese*, and the last group; Tercan Mama Hatun Fountain, fountains in Avanos Sarı Han and Alara Han built in 1232.

Although less, but Hatroğlu Fountain built in 1277 in Ilgın of Konya and Bolvadin Fountain built in 1278 in Afyon are the examples for independent fountains (Figures 3.4. a, b, c, d, e).

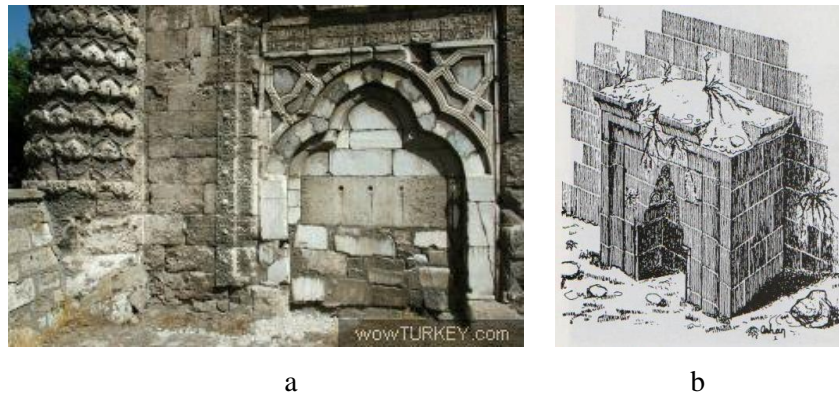


Figure 3.4. a) Sivas Gök Medrese Fountain 1271 (Source: Wow Turkey 2009), b) Mazgirt Elti Hatun Mosque 1252 fountain axonometric drawing (Source: Tuncer and Önge 1997), c) Tercan Mama Hatun Fountain (Source: Önge 1997), d) Nevşehir – Avanos Han Fountain (Source: Yurdakul and Önge 1997), e) Konya Ilgın Fountain (Source: Önge 1997) **(cont. on next page)**

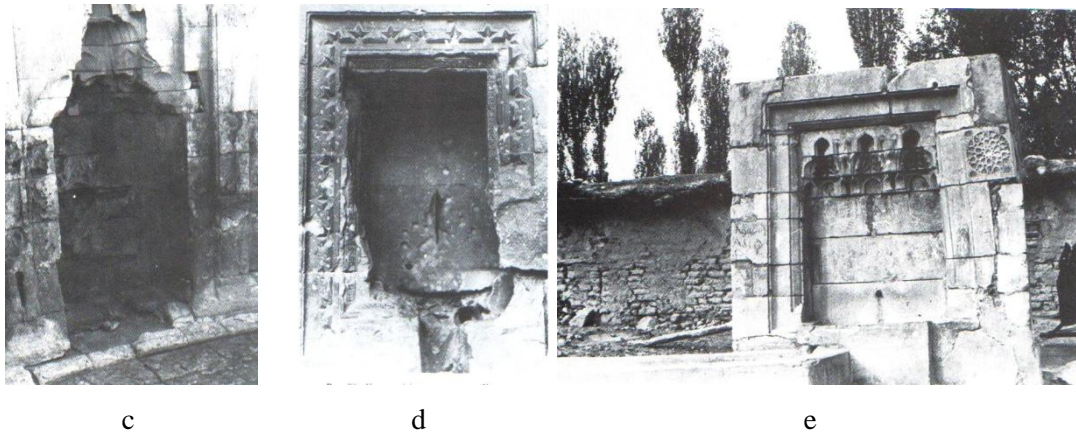


Figure 3.4. (contd.)

3.3. Water Supply System in Ottoman Period

Until the conquest of İstanbul in 1453, the water systems were mainly consisting of cisterns. After the Ottoman Conquest, the uses of cisterns were over due to religious and hygienic reasons. Many supply system and fountains were built during the periods of Fatih Sultan Mehmet, Beyazid II and Selim I.

In 1554, a huge water supply system started to be constructed by the order of Süleyman the Magnificent to Sinan. The water sources were determined to be in Belgrade Forests and the system was called Kırkçeşme Water Supply System. It was composed of, dams, a water intake system, aqueducts, settling pools, distribution system (*maksem*), sand traps, measuring systems, water towers and fountains. The total length was 55 km. Although they were neglected but many of them are still in good conditions (Çeçen 1988).

3.3.1. Aqueducts

They are mainly connecting elements of the water supply system. Water which comes through the pipes or canals is received by aqueducts to convey the water above the alley or a river basin transmitting to the other side at the same level. In many examples they transverse kilometers that were raised of pillars and arches (Figure 3.5. a, b, c).



a



b



c

Figure 3.5. a) Caius Sextilius Pollio Aqueduct in 4th -6th century A.D.in Ephesus (Source: Selcuk Bel 2010), b) Kızılçullu (Paradise) Aqueduct, İzmir (Source: Izmirni 2010), c) Moğlova Aqueduct İstanbul (Source: Tarih Arastirmalari 2010)

3.3.2. Water Towers (Gauges)

They were built to keep the water pressure at a certain level from the spring to fountains. A chamber (called *sandık*) is located at the top of the tower, limits the pressure in the clay pipes. It was also used as a water measuring device, while distributing water to a desired area. The air trapped in the clay pipes leaves the tower. Therefore, they had to be built at the intervals between 60 to 200 meters (Yurttaş and Özkan 2002) (Figure 3.6).



Figure 3.6. İstanbul Üsküdar Selimiye Water Tower
(Source: Üsküdar Bld 2009)

3.3.3. *Maksems* (Water Distribution Chamber)

Maksems are water collection and distribution chambers. They are also called *kubbe*. A *maksem* is basically composed of three parts. The central storage distribute water to the fountains and pools, the other one to the baths and the last one to the houses (Pilahvarian et al. 2000)

Eğrikapı *maksem*, which is well known in Istanbul, distributes water coming from Kırkçeşme Water Ways to Yedikule and Tezgaçlılar. It was also serving as a fountain (Çeçen 1988) (Figure 3.7. a,b,c,d,e).

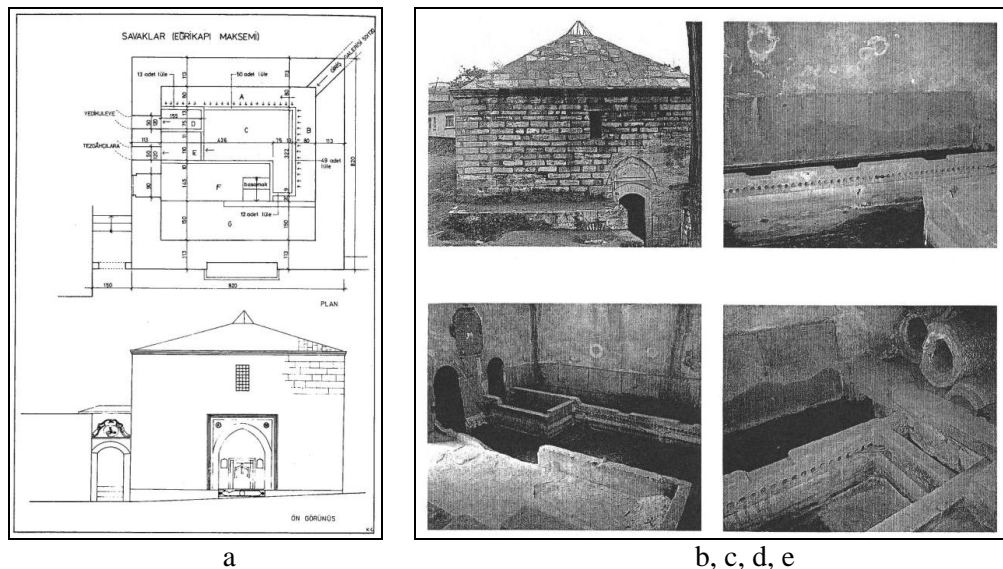


Figure 3.7. a) Plan and façade drawings, b) view from exterior c,d,e) views from interiors showing grouts and pools of Eğrikapı Maksem (Source: Çeçen 1988)

3.3.4. Water Ways and Pipes

They were the elements conveying water between the buildings of water supply systems. The construction materials were stone, terracotta or lead. The most hygienic one is terracotta pipes. However, the most important problem is the permeability of the two jointed pipes. In the past sealing material was composed of 6 units linen oil, 8 units pure limestone powder and, 1 unit cotton. At the beginning, it is flexible, but became very hard 1 or 2 months later (Yurttaş and Özkan 2002).

3.3.5. Dolap Wells

They are built when the water source is under ground and does not have enough pressure to rise the water to the levels of the fountains. Connected to each other with approximately 20 m intervals, the water reaching to the well is lifted up with special devices. Very good examples are found in Topkapı Palace (Çeçen 1988) (Figure 3.8).

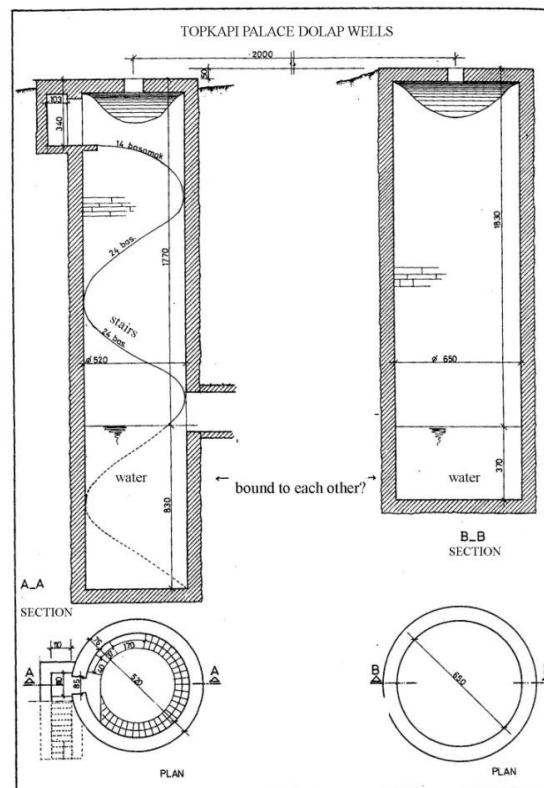


Figure 3.8. The Drawings of Topkapı Palace *dolap* wells
(Source: Çeçen 1988).

3.3.6. Water Measuring System

The water measuring system used at that time is as follows: “A weir was made at one edge of a stone case to allow the regulation. The level of the water in this chest was regulated so that the water had flows out from the spillway should be only 1 mm thick. A circular brass pipe is placed in the chest so as to have its axis 96 mm below the water surface. And the discharge from this pipe is determined by its diameter.” (Çeçen 1988) (Figure 3.9).

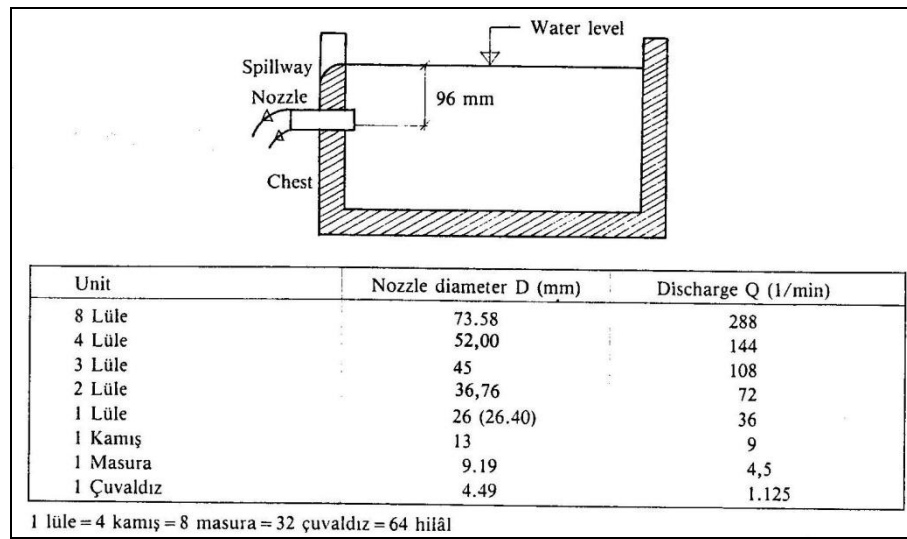


Figure 3.9. Discharge units in *maksems* in Ottoman Period
(Source: Çeçen 1988)

3.3.7. Water Companies

During the period of İzmir governor Mehmet Kamil Paşa in 1892, İzmir Ottoman Water Company was founded. After this foundation, the districts located at relatively higher parts were able to take water. The business partner of the company was Belgium. The head of administration was Mors Menen who was the mayor of İzmir Municipality. Before this company, İzmir had three water supplies. Vezir Water, Osman Ağa Water and Hasip Efendi Water. Because of the negligence of the system and broken terracotta pipes, water loss was extensive. The citizens used water for drinking from the fountains, *sebils* and *şadırvans* and they had to pay money to Halkapınar Water Company (Aktepe 2003).

3.3.8. *Suyolcu* (Water Way Maintenance Staff)

Suyolcus are the people who were responsible for the maintenance of water ways. This job was passing from one generation to another. They received salary from the government, but it was not enough; so, they collected money from *hans*, baths and houses. Officers, rangers, sergeants and canal guards were the staffs of *suyolcu* system (Çeçen 1988).

The duties of Ministry of Water Ways in Ottoman Empire were to;

1. provide the maintenance and repair of water ways ,
2. protect the water ways,
3. install tap to fountains,
4. measure water and distribute in fair,
5. account of the expenditures spent,
6. protect the construction materials,
7. control the *suyolcu* and assign new staff to vacant staff,
8. defend the rights of *suyolcu*,
9. prevent *sakas* to get water from fountains (Martal 1988).

3.3.9. *Sakas* (Mobile Water Servers)

Except for *yeniçeri sakas*, the *saka*, earns money by selling water. The civil *sakas* are divided into three groups, as *saka* with horses, walking *sakas*, *derviş sakas*. According to Evliya Çelebi, there were 1400 *sakas* with horses at the 17th century. The sides of their horses had leather water bags. They decorated their horses. Walking *sakas* were able to carry 45-50 liters of water. Accept these *sakas*, there were *derviş sakas*. They were green *sarıks* and they gave water to everyone in need, independent of his religion and ethnic roots. They did not ask for money but whenever someone offered money they did not refuse it (Aynur and Karateke 1995) (Figure 3.10).

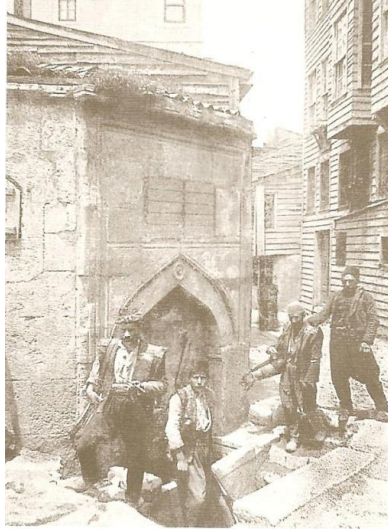


Figure 3.10. Walking *sakas* filling their *tulums*
(Source: Aynur and Karateke 1995)

3.4. Fountains in Ottoman Period

The fountains of this period are dated earliest to the second half of the 15th century. Afyon Gedik Ahmet Paşa, built in 1472 and Isparta Yılkıran in 1519 are the first examples of the fountains with chambers (Önge 1997). In this century the fountains were usually composed of a single façade, which was formed with pointed arches in general. The most famous fountain was the one built close by the courtyard wall of Davut Paşa Mosque built in İstanbul in 1485 (Pilehvarian et al. 2000).

Following the 15th century the developments of fountains depended largely on the materials and construction techniques. The use of lead pipes let to the development of more elaborate fountains in the big cities (Önge 1997).

The twisted spouts (*burmalı lüle*) are seen in the fountains after 1568 by the order of the Süleyman the Magnificent to prevent the loss of water. Although the users were not happy since they were consuming great amount of water for agricultural purpose, but soon after the streets were much cleaner than before. However, they broke many twisted spouts, by the construction of new fountains at other waterless areas to save water in the previous ones (Martal 1988).

The fountains which were located at the corners of the roads with multiple façades, usually two or three, called *çatal* (fork) fountains possessed faucets on all façades. The earliest example is seen in Tahtakale, İstanbul.

Another type of fountain which is called *şerefeli* is seen in Kayseri. This is Pamukhane Fountain which was built in 1390. The façade organization resembles the entrance portals of mosques. Another type which was built by Sinan and called Kadı Fountain has a *minber* like object supported with four columns. It was used to deliver *ezan* (call for *namaz* performance), while it also serves as a resting space for pigeons (Figure 3.11 a). Others, of the same group are; Seyyid Gazi (Figure 3.11.b) and Attar Halil *Mescid* Fountain (Figure 3.11.c) (Eyice 1993).



a



b



c

Figure 3.11. a) Seyyid Gazi Şerefeli Fountain in Kayseri (1904) (Source: Kayseriden Biz 2010),
b) Kadı Şerefeli Fountain in Kayseri 16th Century (Source: Kayseriden Biz 2010),
c) Attar Halil Mescid Şerefeli fountain 16th Century (Source: Eyice 1993)

Another type of fountain is called column fountain. A canal is carved into a marble block to transmit water to the spout and a small basin was also attached (Figure

3.12 a). *Namazgâhli* fountains on which *namaz* can also be performed are located on the roads built for the travelers the most well known fountain of this type is Defter Emîni Fountain (Figure 3.12 b) and Esmâ Sultan Fountain (Figure 3.12 c).



a



b



c

Figure 3.12. a) Hacı Beşir Ağa Column Fountain (1727), b) Defter Emîni Fountain in Cihangir, İstanbul (1732) (Source: Hayalleme 2009), c) Esmâ Sultan Namazgâhli Fountain in Eminönü, İstanbul (1782) (Source: Mustafa Cambaz 2010)

Most elegant fountains built following the 18th century are *meydan* (square) fountains. The well-known square fountains are Sultan Ahmet the IIIrd (1728) (Figure

3.13) and Sultan Mahmut Han in Tophane (1732) (Figure 3.14) in İstanbul (Eyice 1993).



Figure 3.13. Sultan Ahmed Han the IIIrd Topkapı Meydan Fountain (1728)
(Source: Wikimedia 2010)



Figure 3.14. Sultan Mahmud Han Tophane Meydan Fountain (1732)
(Source: Turkey Travel Resource 2010)

New types of fountains such as those made of iron found in the courtyard of Galatasaray High School in İstanbul (1906) (Figure 3.15 a) and fountains built as a part of clock tower at Konak Square in İzmir (1901) (Figure 3.15 b) are observed in the late Ottoman Period.



a



b

Figure 3.15. a) Hamidiye Fountain Galatasaray High School Courtyard (1906) (Source: Msxslabs 2009), b) İzmir Clock Tower (1901)

3.5. Şadırvans

Şadırvan comes from the Persian language. *Şad* means too much *revan* means to flow (Arseven 1954). According to Ödekan, it has aesthetic value in addition to its functional duty. They built *şadırvans* at the center of the courtyards of public buildings such as mosque, *medrese*, *han* and *kervansaray*. It has mainly a spring at the center of the pool and spouts at the sides (Geyik 2007).

Şadırvan plans can be circular, quadrilateral or polygonal. In order to avoid dirt, woven wire fences were provided above the pool. In front of the spouts, there are wooden or stone sitting places. Below the spout, there are stone places for foot and the canals are made for the water to suspend. *Şadırvans* possessed wooden or masonry superstructures providing shelter in sunny and rainy days (Arseven 1954).

According to Önge, at the Classical Ottoman Period, *Şadırvans* were divided into four groups;

1. Storage made with different styles and used as ablution spaces.
 - a) Closed storage *şadırvans*: they bring water to the chamber like *sebils* and the chamber is raised up with a basin.
 - b) Built with marble case and woven wire fenced *şadırvans*: the side panels of the chamber come together and the fence set above the tank.
 - c) *Suluklu şadırvan*: A *şadırvan* kind which has woven wire fences above the chamber and has projected marble bowl and spout panel.
 - d) Kiosk *mescid şadırvans*: The *şadırvans* which were built below the raised, colonnaded and arched superstructure.
2. *Şadırvans* which have double colonnaded superstructure: these *şadırvans* built for to gain more area below it.
3. *Şadırvans* and air ventilation system at the inner courtyard of mosques.
4. *Zembil şadırvans*: The spouts replaced vertically to the façade of the mosque to get ablution (*abdest*).

In Anatolia the oldest *şadırvan* is recorded in Harran Great Mosque dating 6th century B.C. (Geyik 2007). Nabonid who was the king of the Babylon built a temple for Moon God “Sin”. At the prophet Ömer period, İvaz Bin Ganem captured Harran and had changed the function of this temple to a mosque. At the 12th century Khalif Hişam bin Abdülmelik Mevran the II, had and decorated it. An inscription panel is now at its repaired east façade. Dr. Nurettin Yardımcı and D. Talbot Rice got consensus to Mevran the IInd who had built Harran Great Mosque. At the center of the courtyard, there is a pool and spring made of cut stone. These ruins can be seen at present. At the north east of the garden, there is a deep pool (Kent Haber 2010) (Figure 3.16).

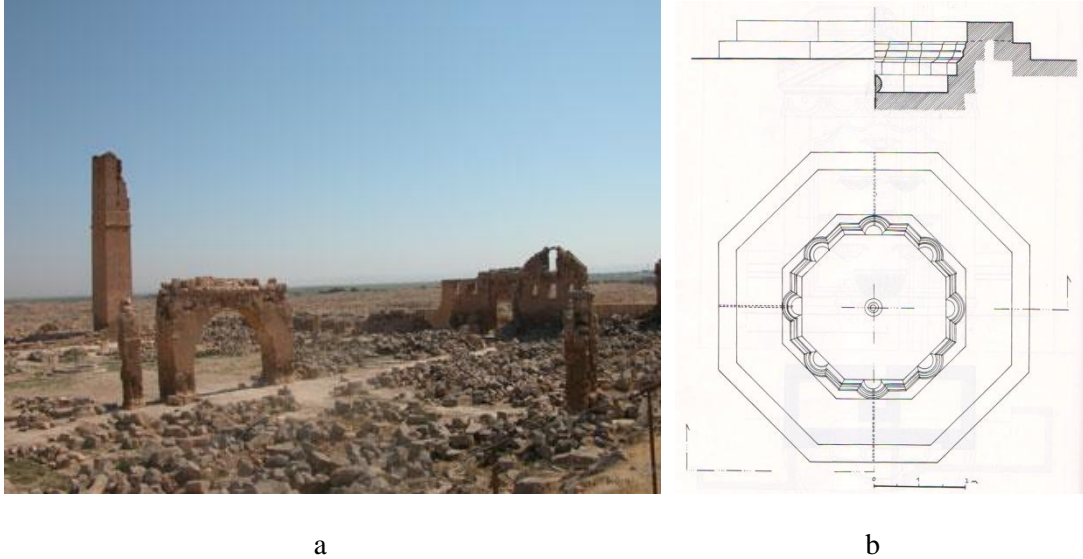


Figure 3.16. a) Harran Great Mosque 12th century (Source: Kent Haber 2010), b) Drawing of Harran Great Mosque Şadırvan (Source: Önge 1997)

In Anatolia after the 12th century, *şadırvans* were built as a part of a monumental building. Some examples are seen in Demirtaş Mescidi Minarets dating 14th century, Sultan Han dating 13th century, Bursa Koza Han dating 15th century, İzmir Şadırvanaltı Mosque dating 17th century (Önge 1997).



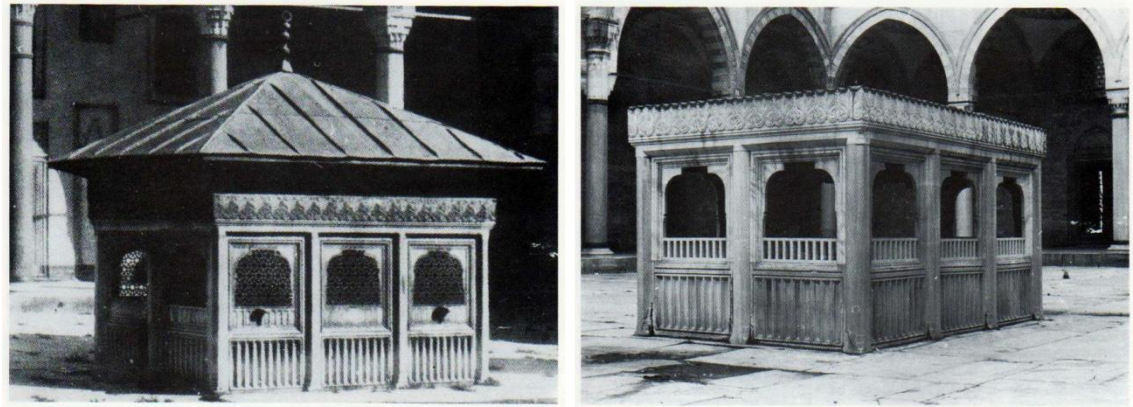
Figure 3.17. a) Bursa Kozahan Şadırvan 15th century (Source: Life in Bursa 2010), b) İzmir Şadırvanaltı Mosque 17th century

At the 15th century functional changes were made. For example, a domed superstructure was provided against dirt and sun light. The first semi-open *şadırvan* is seen in Fatih Mosque dating 1470 (Önge 1997).



Figure 3.18. Fatih Mosque *Şadırvan* (1470)
(Source: Galeri Istanbul 2010)

The other type is closed *şadırvan*. One example is Süleymaniye Mosque Şadırvan. At this type, the water comes with clay pipes and the storage has no spouts. The *şadırvan* functions only for water ventilation (Önge 1997).



a

b

Figure 3.19. a) Süleymaniye Mosque Şadırvan (1557) situation at the beginning of the 20th century (Source: Önge 1997), b) Contemporary situation of Süleymaniye Mosque Şadırvan (Source: Önge 1997)

Ayasofya Mosque was built in 1740 and it is in Baroque style. The decorations have naturalist carvings (Önge 1997). In later İstanbul examples, the most common type of canopied *şadırvan* is the one with outer per style. One of its examples is the canopied *şadırvan* inside the courtyard of Lale Mosque built for Sultan Mustafa III. (brother of Sultan Ahmed III.) by Mehmet Tahir Ağa between 1759 and 1763 (Brolio 2007).



Figure 3.20. a). Ayasofya Mosque Şadırvan (1740) (Source: Panoramio 2009), b) İstanbul Laleli Mosque Şadırvan (1759) (Source: El Aziz 2010)

In the late Ottoman Period, main change in the *şadırvan* design is the increase number of bowls (*çanak*). Aydın Cihanoğlu Mosque *şadırvan* has two bowls, Bursa Great Mosque *şadırvan* has three bowls, Akşehir Great Mosque (19th century) has five stage center bowls (Önge 1997).



Figure 3.21. a) Aydın Cihanoğlu Mosque Şadırvan, 1756 (Source: Aydın Sbl 2009), b) Bursa Great Mosque Şadırvan, 19th century (Source: Panoramio 2009)

Şadırvan architecture was started to get less important and out of decoration after the end of 18th century. Eyüp Sultan Mosque in 1800 has simple *şadırvan* and Dolmabahçe and Ortaköy Mosques do not have any *şadırvan* (Önge 1997).



Figure 3.22. İstanbul Eyüp Sultan Mosque (1800)
(Source: The Wall Papers 2009)

3.7. Sebils

In holy days or in Fridays, the Muslims who want to give out *şerbet* or fruit juice could serve to public from these buildings. The earliest example exists now is Konya Sahib Ata Mosque, 1285 (Önge 1997). According to Ayla Ödekan *sebil* has divided into four groups (Geyik 2007).



Figure 3.23. Konya Sahip Ata Mosque Sebil. Left side façade
(Source: Önge 1997)

1- Corner *sebil*: The early type of *sebils* is corner *sebil*. They were built at the corners of the streets.



Figure 3.24. İzmir Dönertaş Sebil (1814)

2- Façade *sebil*: they were built for the decoration of the complexes or charity buildings.



Figure 3.25. Gaffarzade Fountain and its *sebil* at the façade of Çakaloğlu Han (1805)

3- Window *sebil*: the window shape *sebils* at the façades of buildings were composed of one or two windows.

4- Monumental *sebil*: they have square or polygonal plan scheme and a fountain.

CHAPTER 4

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF ÇEŞME FOUNTAINS

Following the literary study, the survey of Çeşme Fountains was carried out. The survey includes archive research and documentation of existing fountains in Çeşme. Information from archival investigation, literary study and interviews with local people proved that besides the fountains existing in their original location with minor alterations, some fountains were found to be dismantled, and transferred to other locations and reconstructed with or without their original architectural form and materials, while others are missing but mentioned with the name of their donors and by their approximate locations. The construction dates of some of the fountains are known by their existing inscription panels, but either the donors or the construction dates of some of the fountains are not certain.

In the light of these findings, the preliminary classification of Çeşme Fountains is based on; the fountains exist in their original location; fountains dismantled, transported and reconstructed; missing fountains known by their locations and partially donors; the fountains existed in the past. Although detected as water supply structures during the survey, a *maksem* and two *şadırvans* have not been included in the classification of Çeşme Fountains since they differed in their functions and architectural layout from fountains.

4.1. Fountains Existing in Their Original Location

As mentioned above, some of these fountains remained with minor alteration, while others undergone some remarkable alterations despite them stand at their original location.

a) Fountains maintaining their original architectural features: Castle (1508), Castle Rampart Wall, Castle Street (1718), Murabutzade (1776), İlyaszade (1780), Memiş Ağa House (1798), Mosque (1832), Kabadayı (1839), Hamaloğlu (1851), Osman Ağa (1861), Tosun Paşa (1872), Sadık Paşa (1880), Tenekeci (?), 242 land 7 parcel house

(?), 249 land 1 parcel house (?), Reşid Ağa (?), Çiftlik (?), Çiftlik Çatal (?), İkiçeşmelik (?), İmam (?), Helleki (?), Köste Street (?), Reisdere (?) and Tekke fountains (?).

b) Altered fountains: Kethüda (1738), Memiş Ağa (1837), Şerif Ağa (1888), Church (?), Köste Street Wall (?), Church Gate (?) and Şeyh Ziya fountains (?).

c) Totally demolished fountains, but the remnants seen in their original places at present: Fountain to the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain (?), Fountain to the south of the Castle (?) (Sivaslıoğlu 2010).

4.2. Fountains Transported and Reconstructed at Other Place

During the modification of existing streets and construction of the new roads, some of the fountains were dismantled by numbering each stone and reconstruction on the sites.

a) Fountains transported and reconstructed with their original features: Saliha (1800), Kaymakam (1886) and Ilıca Road (?) fountains.

b) Fountains transported and reconstructed without their original features: Kandıralı (1865), Çatal and Ice Fabric (?) fountains.

4.3. Missing Fountains Known by their Locations and the Name of their Donors

These fountains are determined by their old photographs and information obtained from their aged-local people in 2009 and 2010. These fountains are; a fountain existed at the seaside in the 16th century from Bekir Çeşmeköy (Gezgin 2009), the fountain in Karaköy Village (Lokmacı 2009), Şaban Paşa Fountain in the graveyard at the seaside (Kabasakal 2010), House Fountain to the north of the Memiş Ağa Mosque (Kayın 1988), Balıkhane Fountain at the junction of Balıkhane and Kurtludağ Streets (Kayın 1988), Cumhuriyet Square Fountain, Hasan Yiğit Fountain at the sea side (1932) (Vural 2009, Gür 2009, Kabasakal 2010), Çeşmeköy Fountain (Saatli 2009) and Manastır Fountain in Çiftlik (Kaya 2009).

In addition to these missing fountains, the existence of some other fountains around Çeşme were also informed by the interviewed people, but could not be visited due to the scarcity of time and inconveniences in searching them. These fountains are; Akarca,

Doktor and the fountain to the east of Şerif Ağa Fountain in the area of Ovacık, and Kızılkaya Fountain located at Ovacık-Alaçatı road around Kızılkaya area.

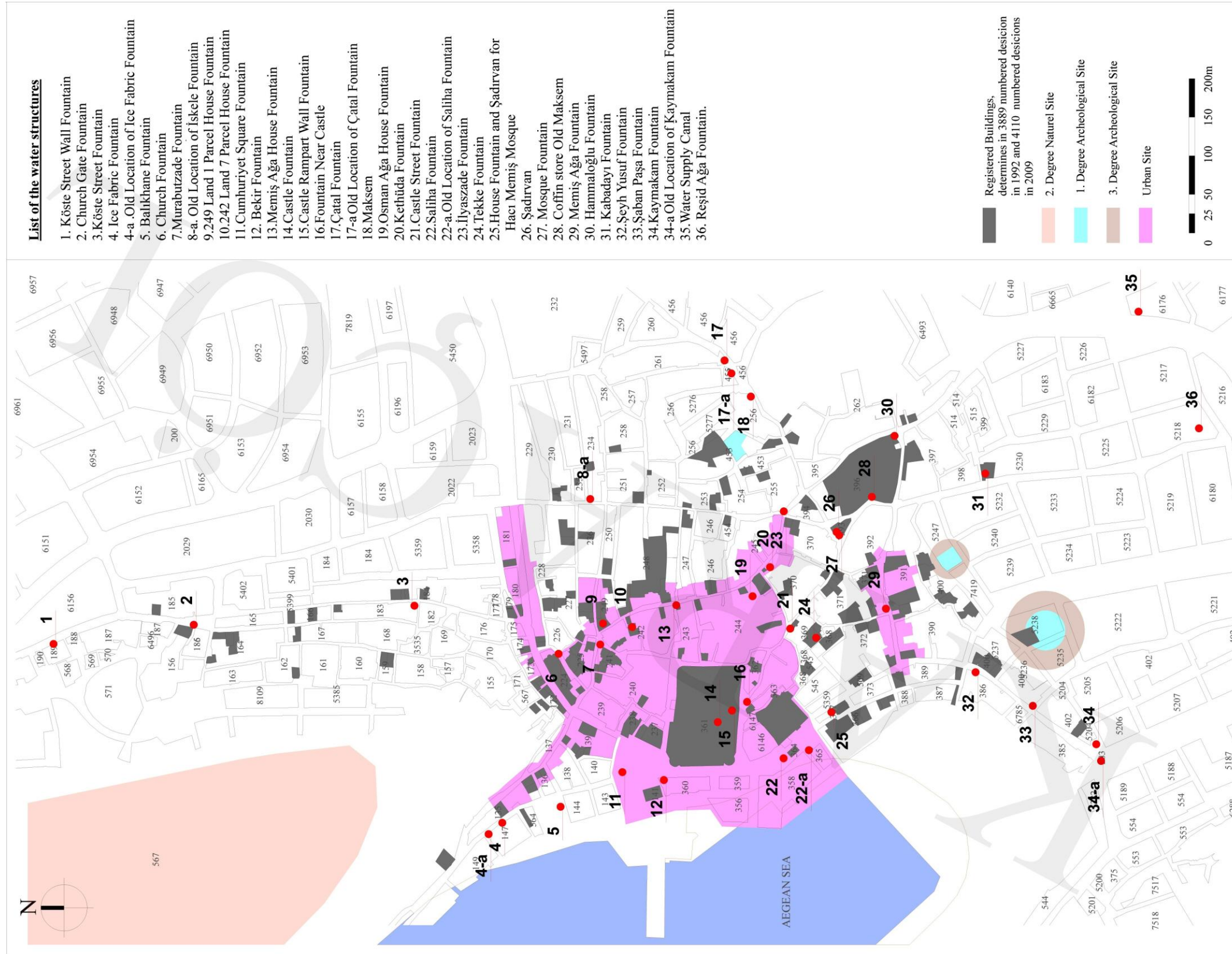


Figure 4.1. Protected sites, listed buildings and fountains in Çeşme Settlement (Source: modified from map, archives of Çeşme Municipality)

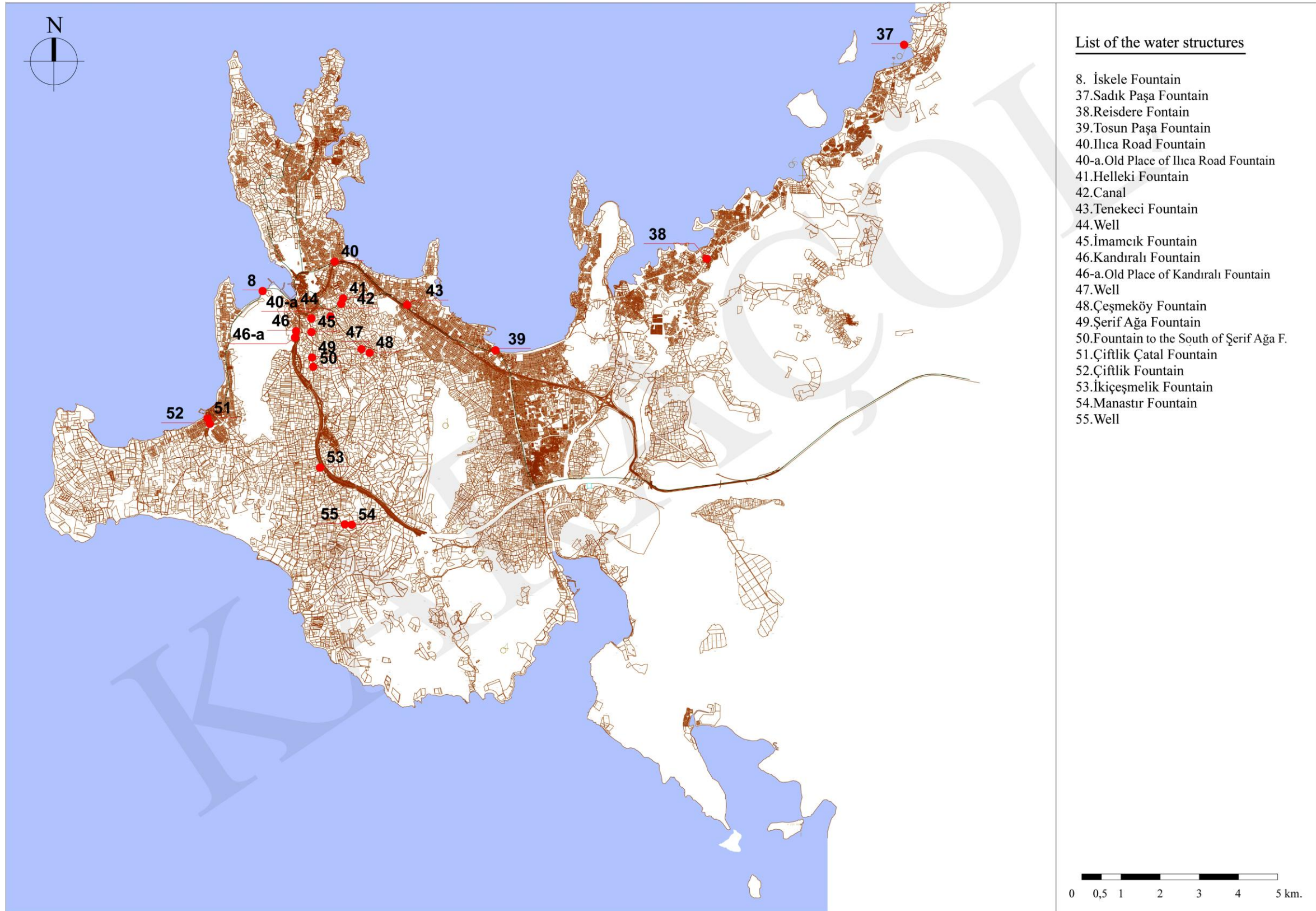


Figure 4.2. Location of fountains, wells and canals in the close-by surroundings of Çeşme Settlement
(Source: Modified from map, Çeşme Municipality archive)

4.4. Description of Çeşme Fountains

This section includes the documentation of the present states of Çeşme Fountains with scaled drawings and photographs. Description of each fountain is provided in the order of their 'existing positioning' being one of the most important parameters in terms of investigations for their conservation besides their individual features and the problems at present. Thus, different from the previous classifications, Çeşme Fountains are presented in the order of;

- freestanding fountains,
- fountains attached to a periphery wall,
- fountains attached to a building, and,
- those missing at present, but known by name and approximate location.

Their original positions and original features will be evaluated in the following parts of the study. The documents, such as old photographs obtained from archives and literary sources are also presented along with measured drawings and photographs produced through the survey.

4.4.1. Freestanding Fountains

As noted in previous sections, freestanding fountains are taken into consideration as those having no connection to another structure (building, garden wall etc.) standing on their own. 18 of total 49 Çeşme Fountains determined in this study took place in this group.

4.4.1.1. İlyaszade Fountain (1780)

Location: 255 land, 12 parcel in Musallah District at the intersection of 2032, 2009, 1005 and 2051 numbered streets (Figure 4.1, 4.3 a,b).

Construction date and donor: Built in 1780 by Seyyid Muhammed, the son of Hafiz İlyas according to the panels on each of four façades, and repaired in 1829 according to an additional panel at the right side corner of the front façade (Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally by Hacı Memiş Ağa Water through terracotta pipes. At present, with galvanized steel pipes connected to the network, water taken from a single spout on the front façade.

Plan: Square. Beveled with concave curves at the corners. Measures 389 x 384 cm alone, 440 x 446 cm with basins (Figure 4.5).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figure 4.5, 4.10).

Façade composition: Front façade; 380 cm in length, 416 cm in height. Right façade; 386 cm in length, 386 cm in height. Rear façade; 381 cm in length, 365 cm in height. Left façade; 383 cm in length, 385 cm in height. Niches framed with trefoil arches pointed on keystone rested on pilasters at each of four façades (Figures 4.6- 9).

Fountain elements: An *alem* on the dome, repair and inscription panels, eaves formed of profiled moldings, spout stone, basins, *suluk* basins and lantern hooks at each façade (Figures 4.3-4, 4.6- 11).

Construction material: Cut stone in the mass, voussoirs alternating in white and red in the arches, and rubble stone in the dome.

Ornamentations: Motives hardly observed on; the key stones of front and right façade arches, spout stone and above parts of *suluk*s (Figures 4.6- 9, 4.11).

Conservation problems: Spalling on the surfaces of voussoirs in red, darkening on cut stones in white. According the records dated 1976, basins and the plaster of the dome renewed. Water collecting chamber filled with garbage due to the missing shutter blinds of maintenance window at the rear façade.



a



b

Figure 4.3. İlyaszade Fountain; a) southern and eastern façades in summer 2010, b) western and northern façades in winter

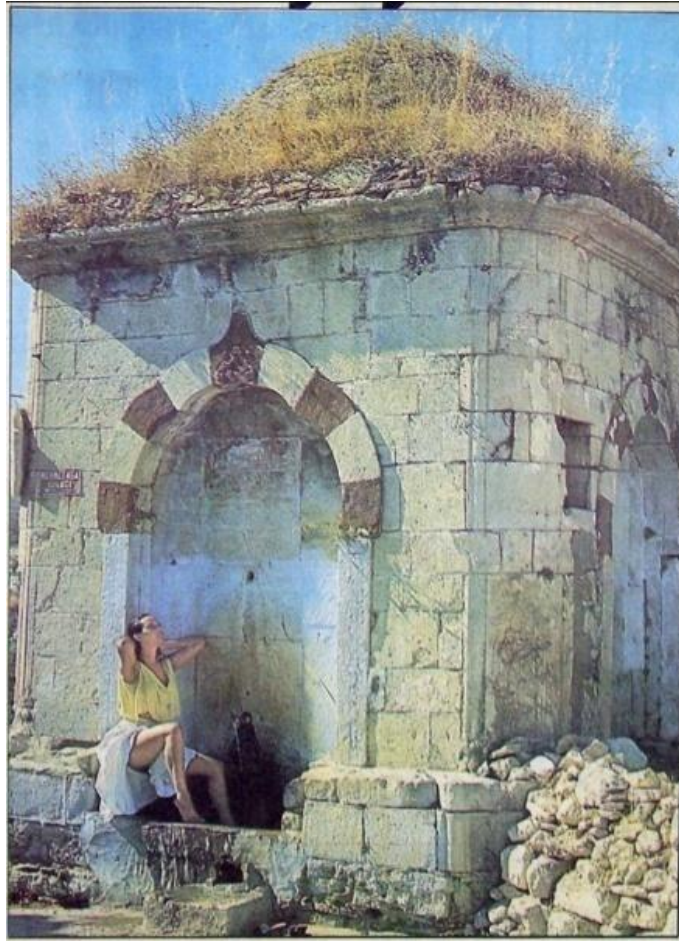


Figure 4.4. An old photograph of İlyaszade Fountain before 1970's
(Source: Kabasakal 2010)

İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings

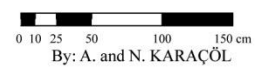
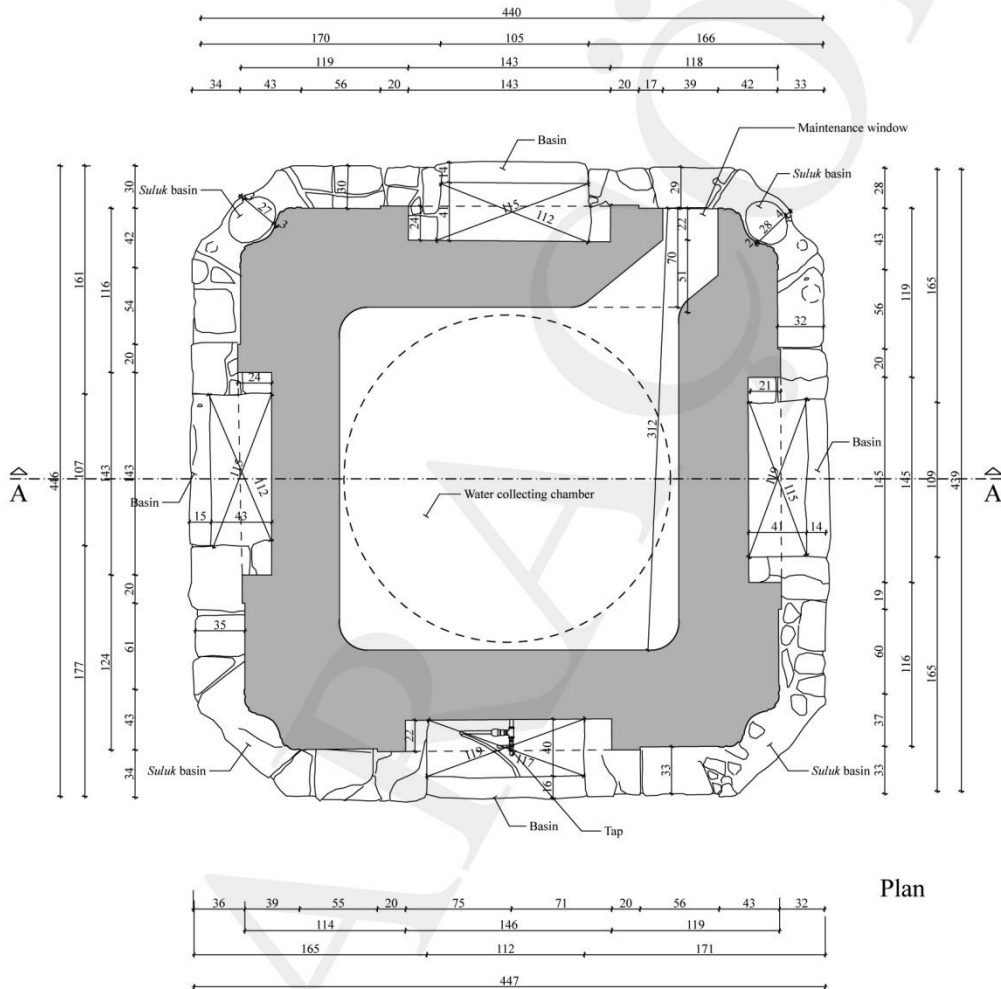


Figure 4.5. İlyaszade Fountain plan drawing

İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings

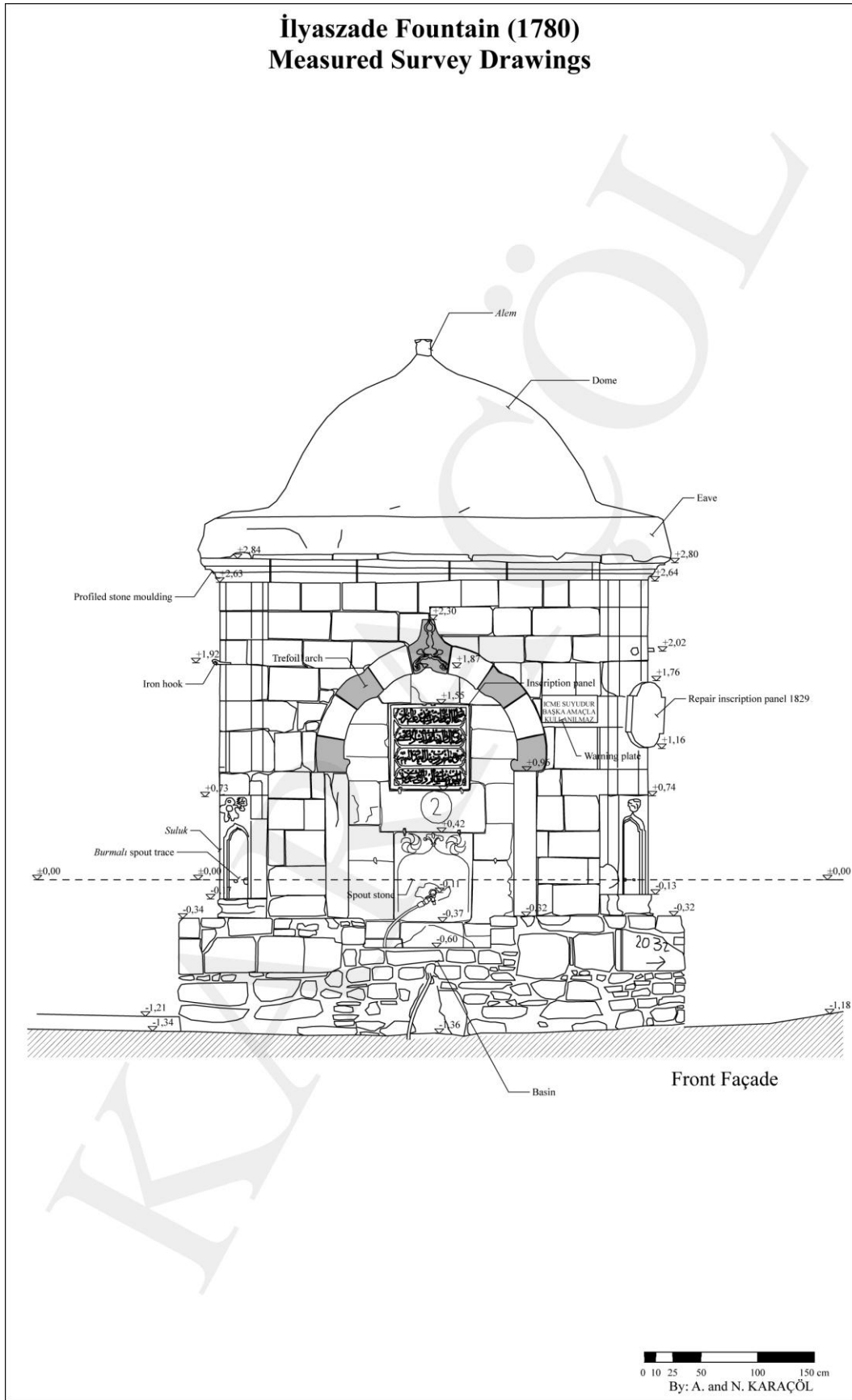


Figure 4.6. İlyaszade Fountain front façade drawing

İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings

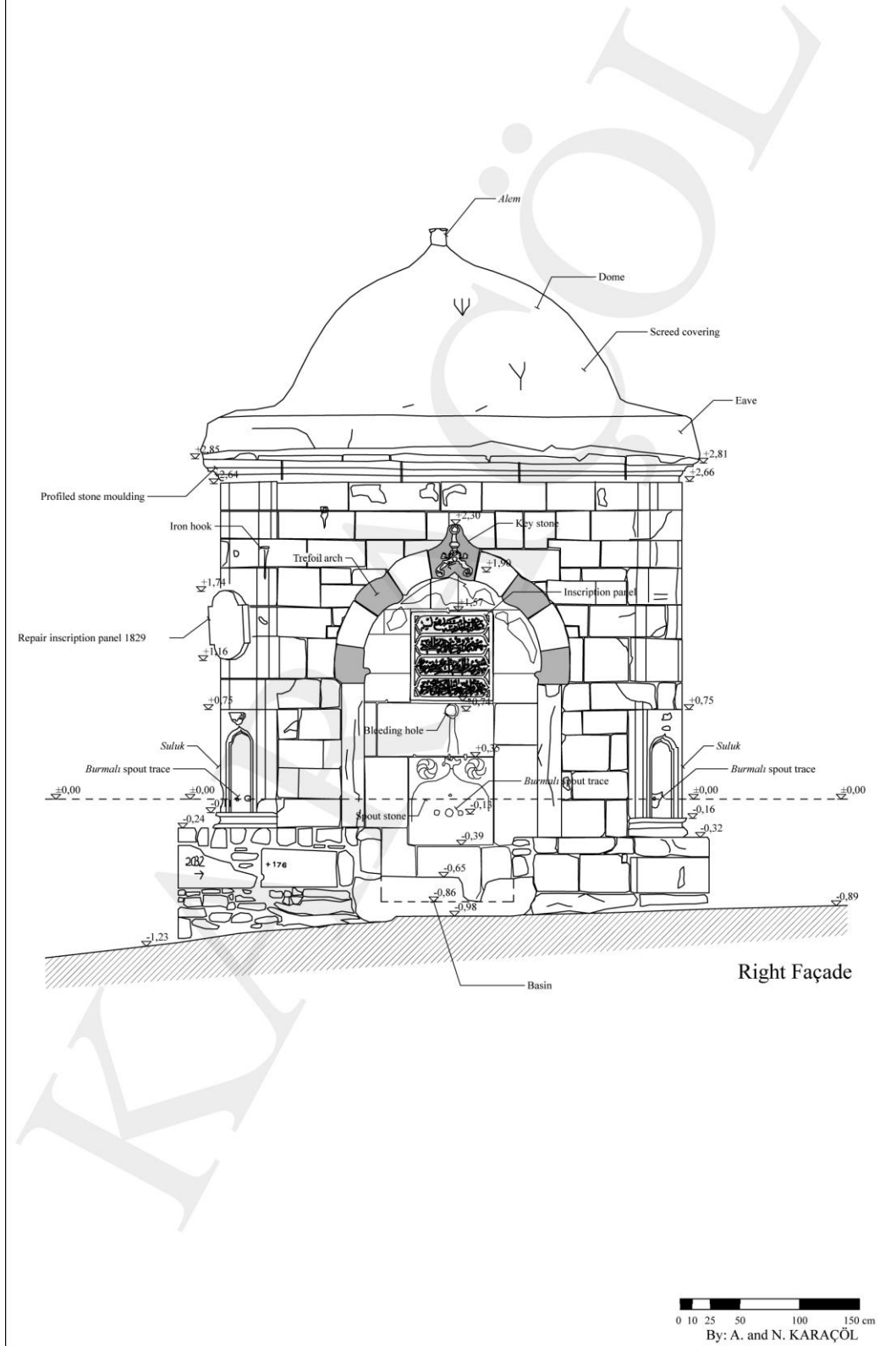


Figure 4. 7. İlyaszade Fountain right façade drawing

İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings

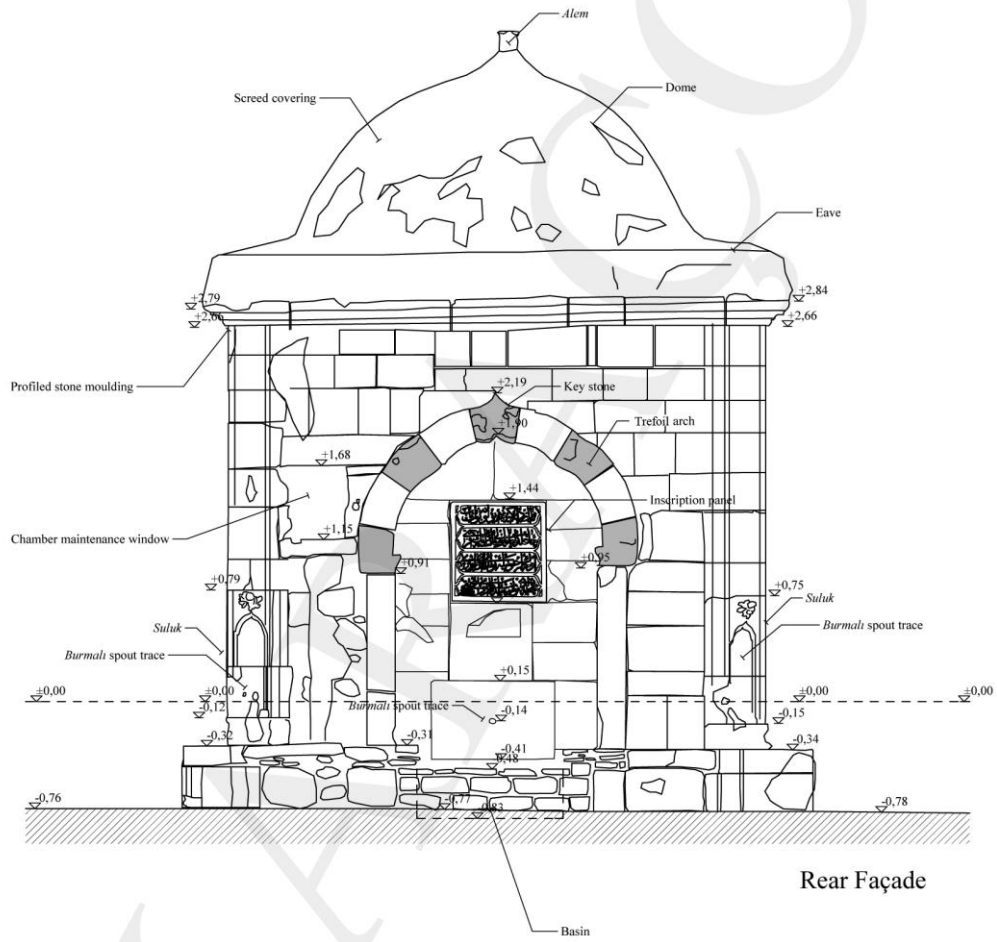
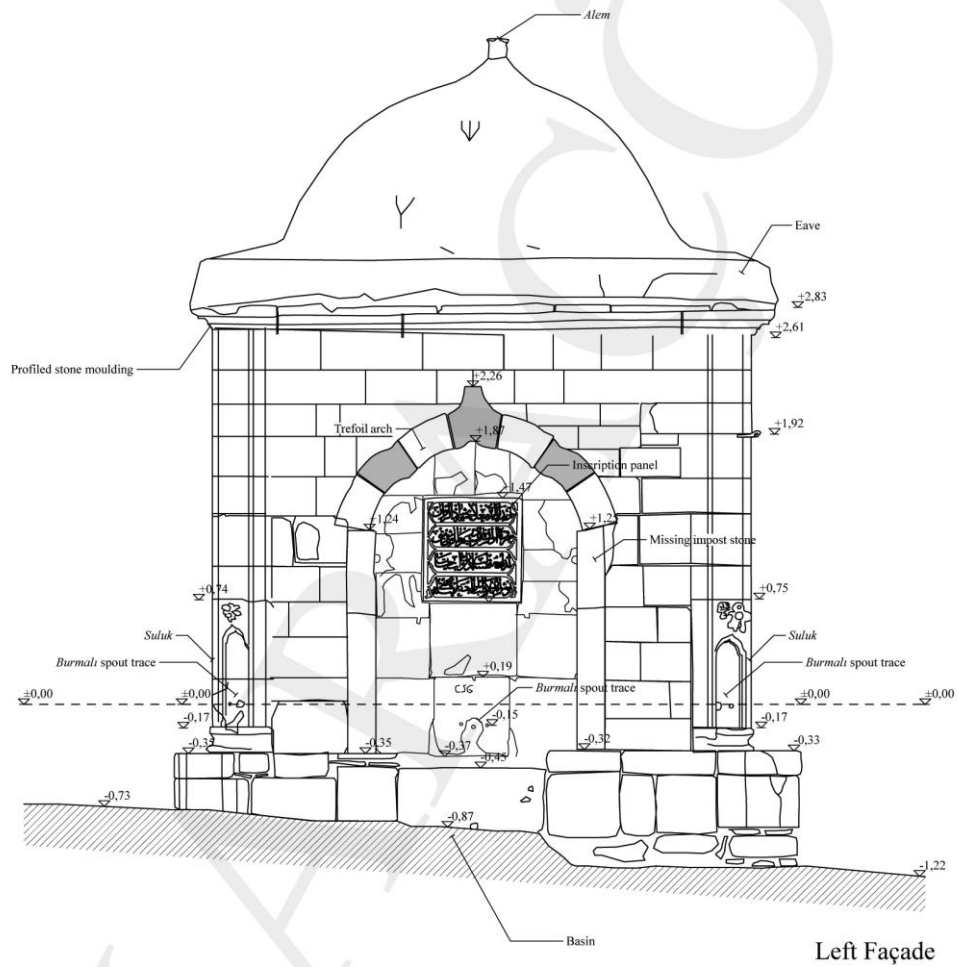


Figure 4.8. İlyaszade Fountain rear façade drawing

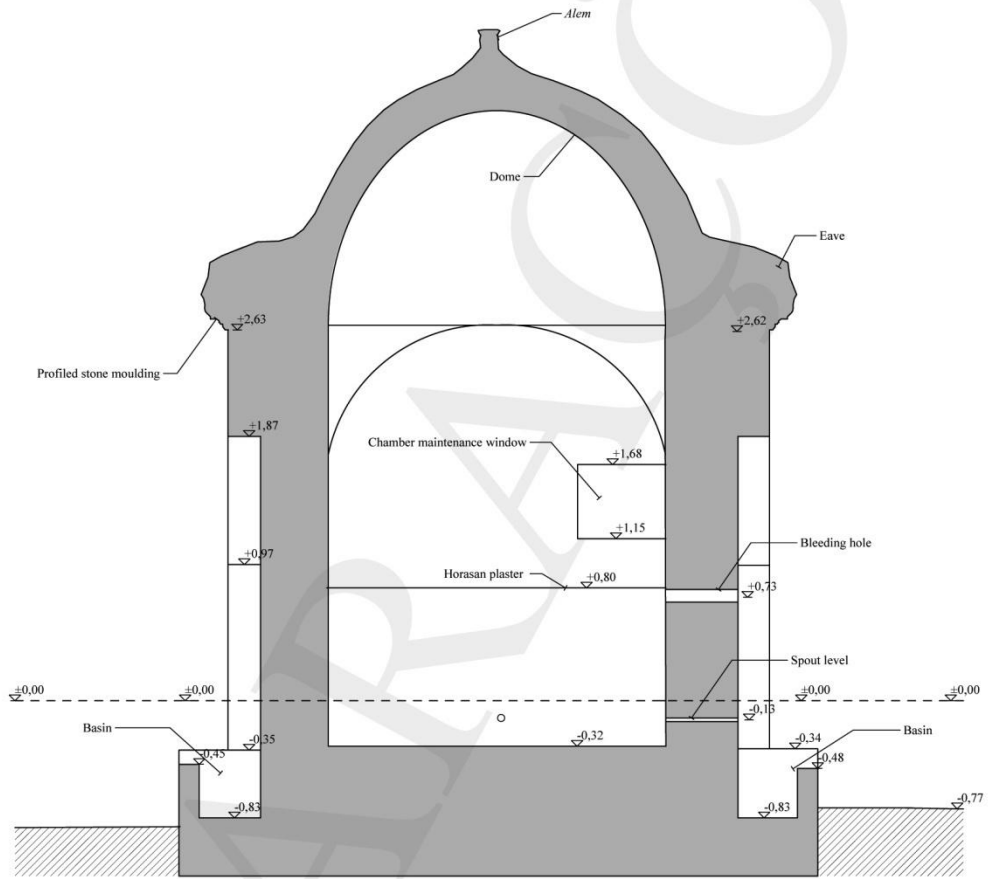
İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings



0 10 25 50 100 150 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.9. İlyaszade Fountain left façade drawing

İlyaszade Fountain (1780) Measured Survey Drawings



Section A-A

Figure 4.10. İlyaszade Fountain section drawing

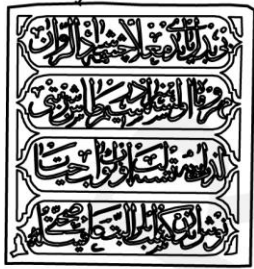
Ilyaszade Fountain (1780)
Measured Survey Drawings



Front façade inscription panel



Right façade inscription panel



Left façade inscription panel



Rear façade inscription panel



Repair inscription panel



Decorated key stone

Details

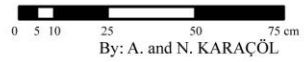


Figure 4.11. Ilyaszade Fountain detail drawings

4.4.1.2. Saliha Fountain (1800)

Location: 364 land, 1 parcel at the intersection of 1015 and 1016 numbered streets in front of Osman Ağa Mosque at present (Figures 4.1, 4.12 a, b). Transferred from the 365 land, 2 parcel in 1990's (Ertan 2010, Gür 2010, Municipality archive) (Figure 4.13 a, b)

Construction date and donor: According to the inscription panel, built in 1800 by Seyyid Hüseyin Ağa the son of Şerif Ağa and his wife Hacı Saliha, the daughter of Ehli Bıçakçı (Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A 4).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally by Hacı Memiş Ağa Water through terracotta pipes. At present, with galvanized steel pipes connected to the network, water taken from a single spout on the front façade (Figures 4.12- 14).

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 346 cm in length, 257 cm in depth alone. 278 cm in depth with basin (Figure 4.14).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figures 4.12- 14).

Façade composition: Front façade with a niche framed with vertical mouldings at either sides and two concentric–depressed arches rested on pilasters. Plain rear façades.

Fountain elements: Inscription panel, spout stone, jug shelves and basin (Figures 4.12- 14).

Construction material: Dressed sandstone. Following its transfer built with cement mortar.

Ornamentations: Profiled impost stones of pilasters resembling the impost stones of Hacı Memiş Ağa House Fountain (1798) (Figures 4.12- 14).

Conservation problems: Salt crystallization due to the application of cement mortar. Reduction in the length of water collecting chamber, absence of maintenance window originally existed, not constructed after transfer.



a



b

Figure 4.12. Saliha Fountain; a) front façade, b) right façade



a



b

Figure 4.13. Old photographs of Saliha Fountain; a) front façade, b) rear façade
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

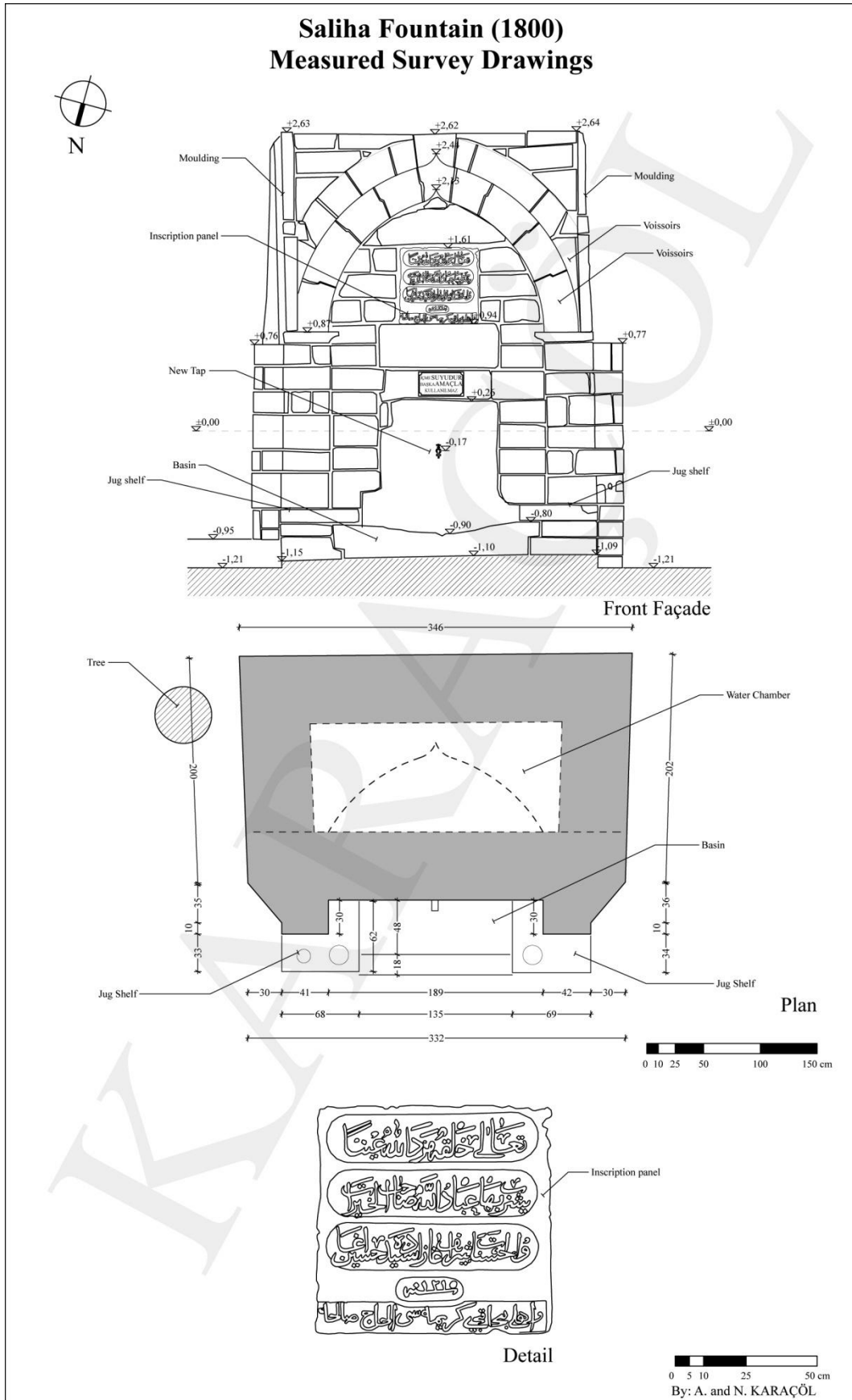


Figure 4.14. Saliha Fountain front façade, plan and detail drawings

4.4.1.3. Hamaloğlu Fountain (1851)

Location: 396 land, 4 parcel in Musallah District at the intersection of 2032 and 1021 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.15, 4.16).

Construction date and donor: Built in 1851 by Hacı Rabia Hatun according to inscription panel at the front façade (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.5).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally, by Hacı Memiş Ağa Water through metal (likely lead) pipes. Afterwards, original maintenance windows closed, a second window opened and chamber plastered totally to collect more water. In another period, water provided with pipeline composed of three terracotta pipes set vertically, a separation wall built at south/west direction in the chamber (Figure 4.17). Connected to the network with galvanized pipes, but inactive at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 425 cm in length, 340 cm in depth alone. 459 x 375 cm with basins at the north/south direction. Right side basins remained underground (Figure 4.17).

Surmounting element: Dome with elliptic plan (Figure 4.17).

Façade composition: Measures 444 cm in length, 424 cm in depth, 350 cm height at the front and 290 cm height at the rear façades. Excluding the rear façade, surrounded with profiled-horizontal mouldings at the levels of roof edge and impost line of arches framing the niches and rested on pilasters at either sides (Figures 4.18, 4.19).

Fountain elements: Inscription panels (Figure 4.20), semicircular arches ornamented at their intrados and keystones, horizontal iron stretching bars passing through the walls and locked with vertical iron members on the façades, ornamented spout stone and basins and an *alem* (Figures 4.18- 20).

Construction material: Cut stone in the mass, voussoirs alternating in white and red in the arches, rubble stone in the dome and partial use of brick at the edges of maintenance window opened later on the rear façade (Figures 4.18- 20).

Ornamentations: Inscription in Ottoman language in a jug depicted on keystone of the arch at the front façade, together with the leaves tulip motives at the either sides of the spout stone (Figure 4.20).

Conservation problems: Weakening in front and right façade walls due to the stolen iron bars, partial collapses at the eaves due to the missing pilaster and some of the voussoirs stones at the right façade (Figure 4.18), partial losses of plaster on the dome and plant growths in the joints of stone bonds.



Figure 4.15. Hamaloğlu Fountain; a) front and left façades, b) rear and right façades



Figure 4.16. Old photographs of Hamaloğlu Fountain, a) front façade, b) rear façade
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Hamaloğlu Fountain (1851) Measured Survey Drawings

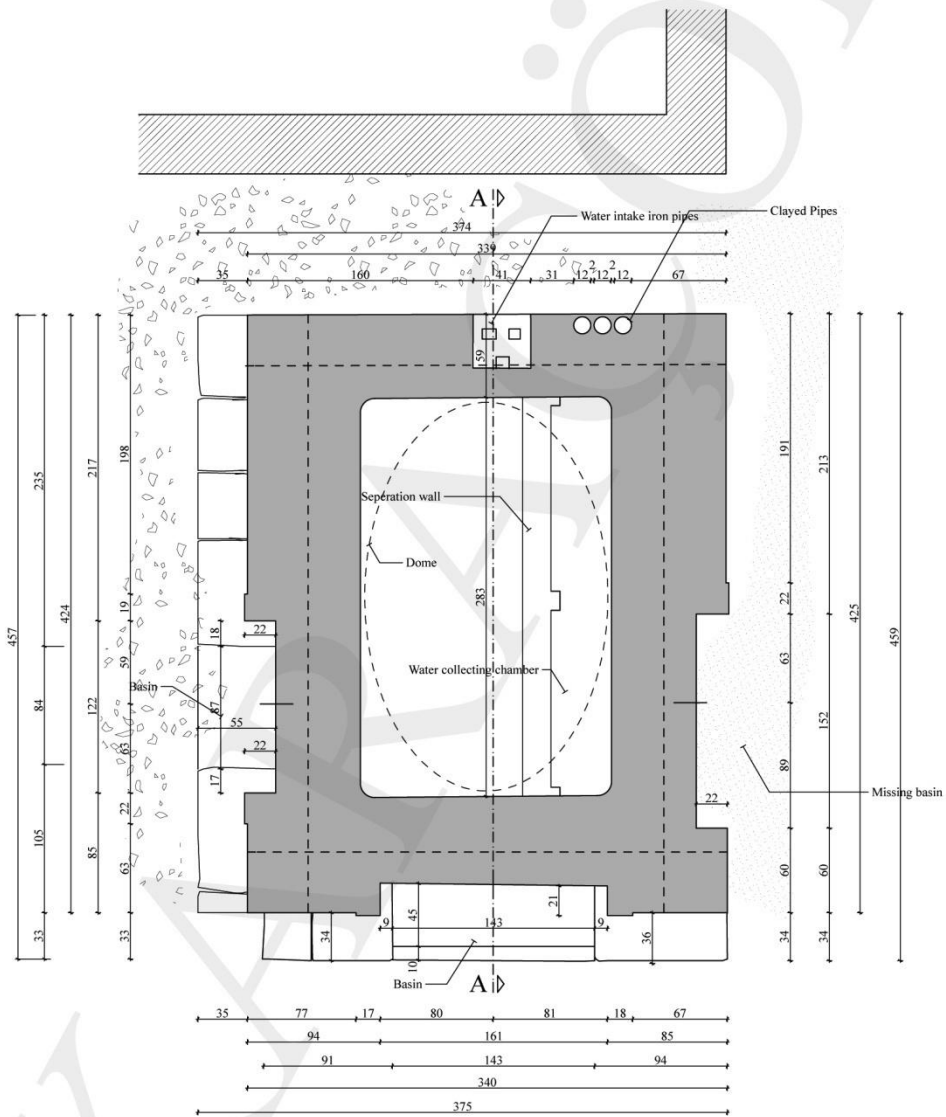


Figure 4.17. Hamaloğlu Fountain plan drawing

Hamaloğlu Fountain (1851) Measured Survey Drawings

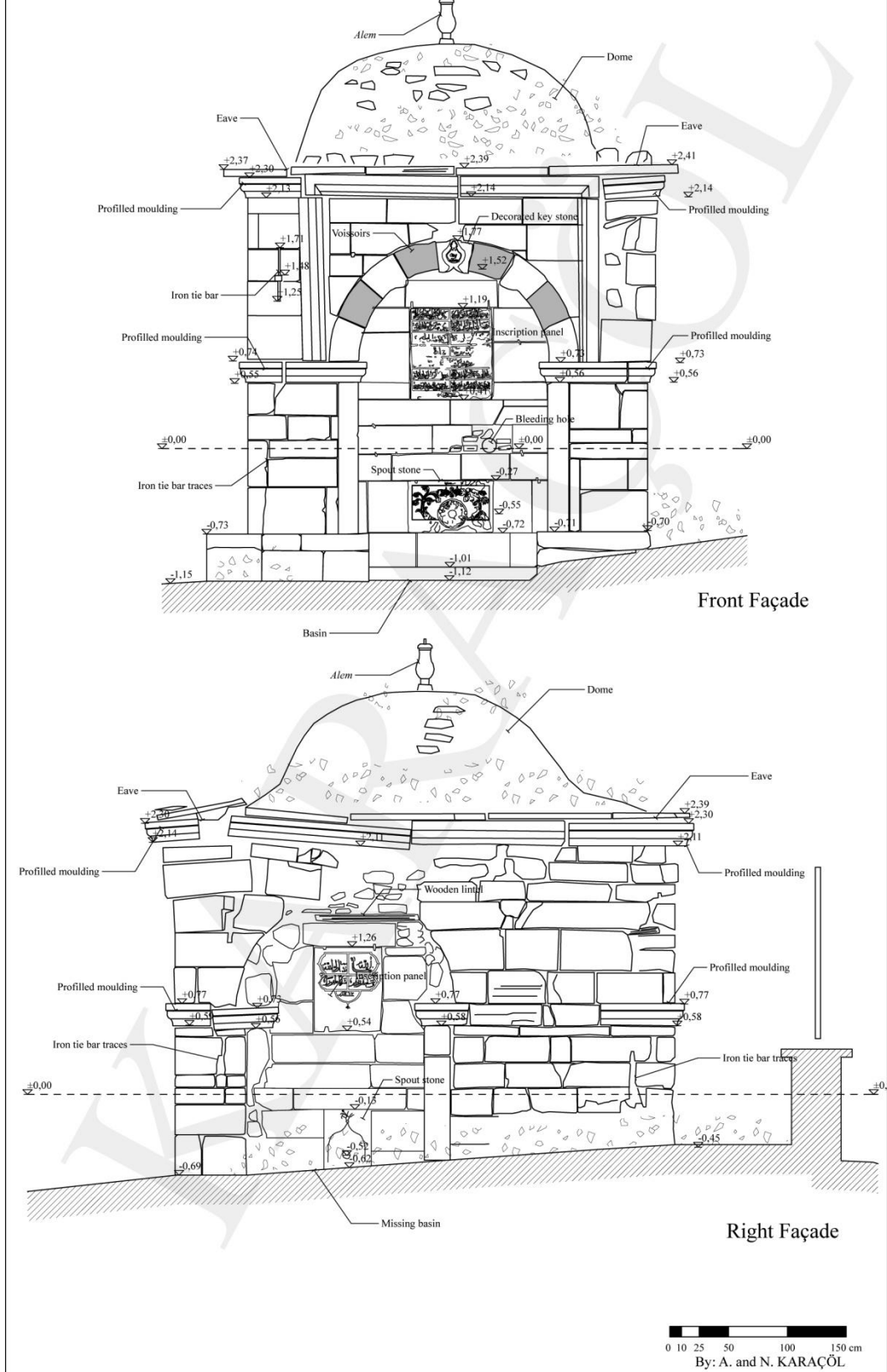


Figure 4. 18. Hamaloğlu Fountain front and right façade drawings

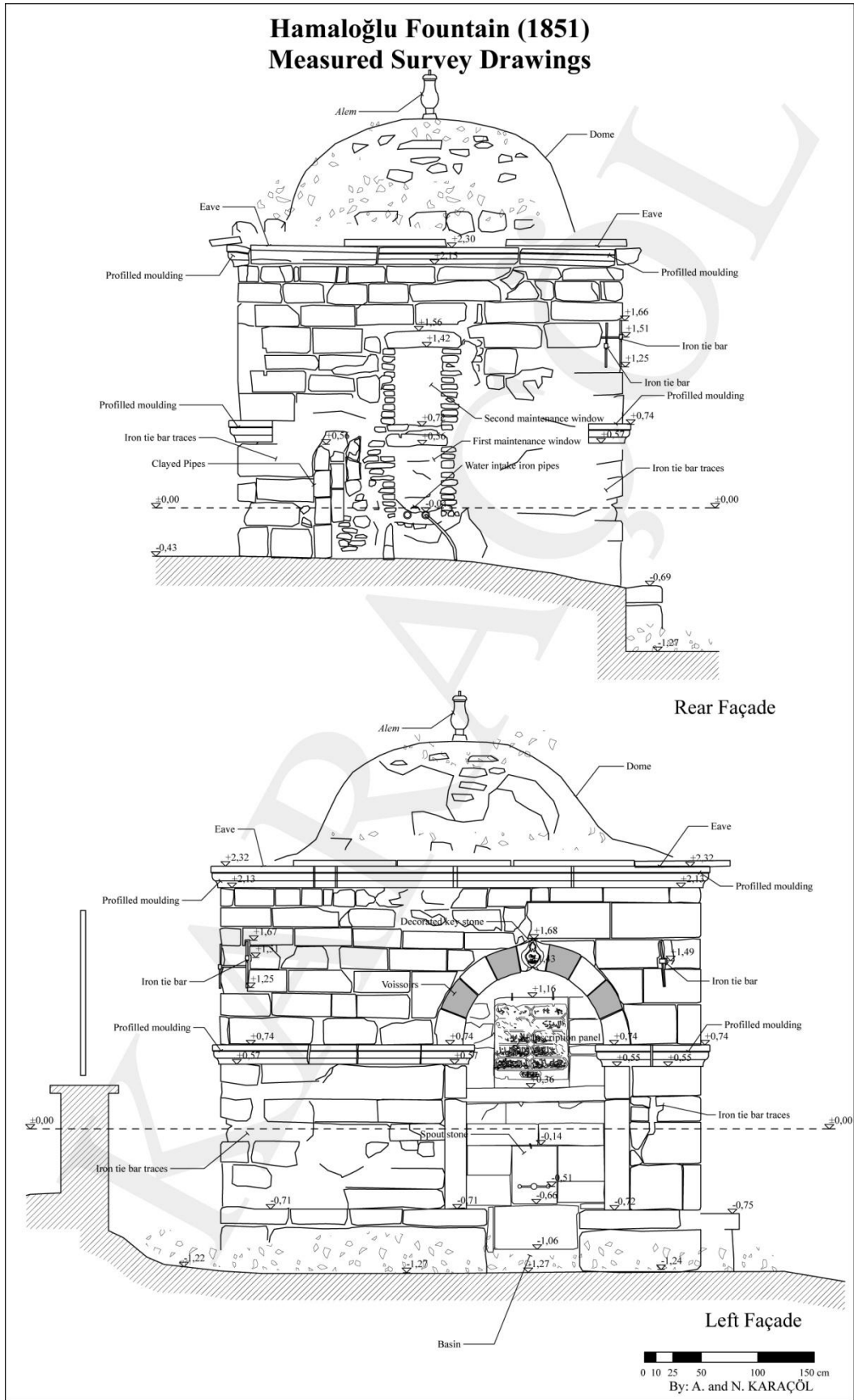


Figure 4.19. Hamaloğlu Fountain rear and left façade drawings

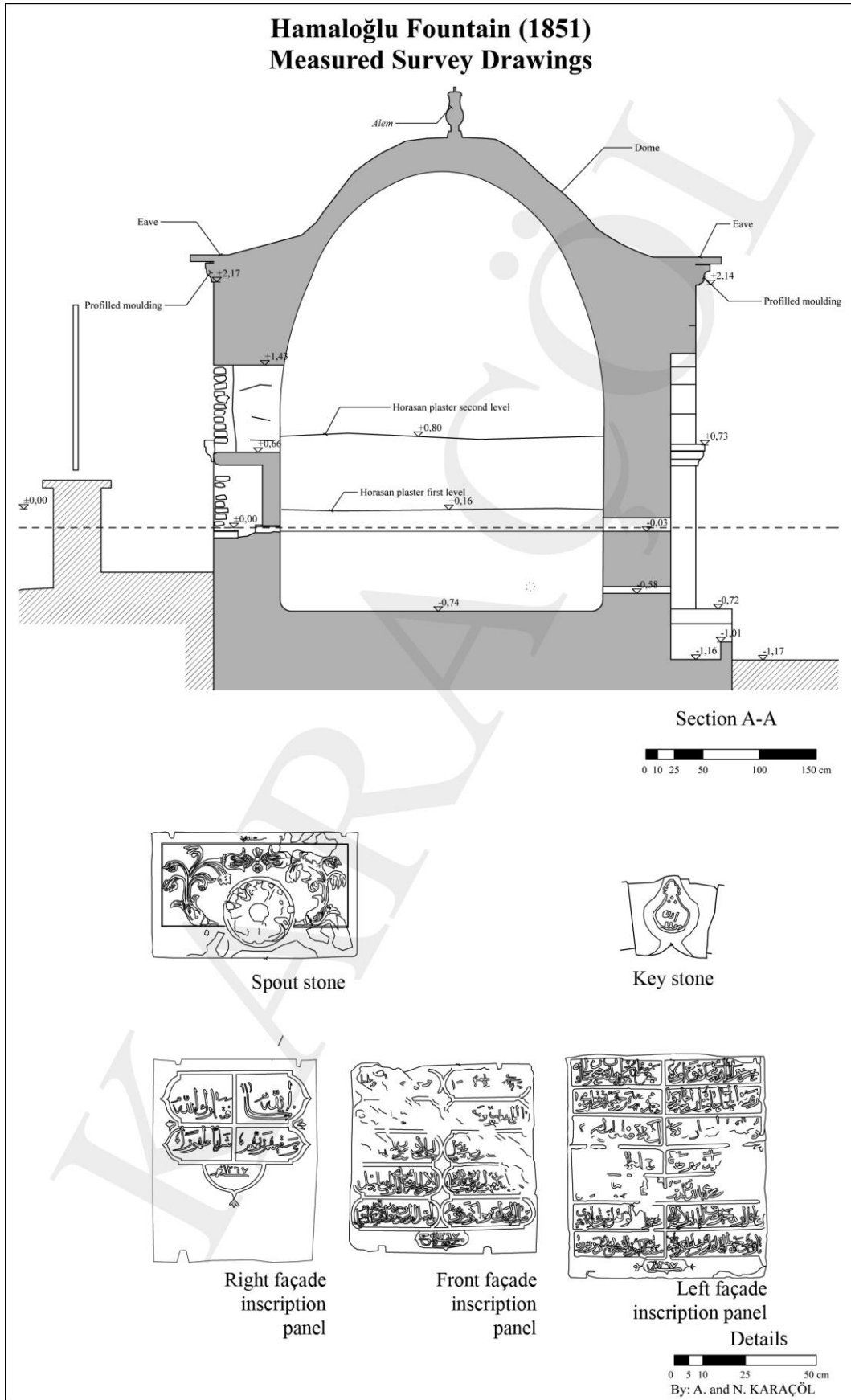


Figure 4.20. Hamaloğlu Fountain section and detail drawings

4.4.1.4. Kandıralı Fountain (1865)

Location: Transferred from 422 land 1 parcel, to the north side of 404 land 8 parcel during the construction of İzmir–Çeşme Highway in 1998 (Vural 2010) (Figure 4.2).

Construction date and donor: Built in 1886 by Kandıralı Ziya Efendi according to its inscription panel (Kayın 1988) (Figures 4.21- 22).

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally, supplied with water from the hill behind (Önder 2010, Kabasakal 2010, Gür 2009, Vural 2010). Water from original source brought to its new place, but dried in time and inactive at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 444 cm in length, 158 cm without, and 330 cm in depth including the basin.

Surmounting element: Flat reinforced concrete slab.

Façade composition: Plain rectangular prism without a niche, arch etc. Measures 444 cm in length, 180 cm in height (Figures 4.21- 22).

Fountain elements: Inscription panel on the front façade (Figures 4.21- 22).

Construction material: Reinforced concrete.

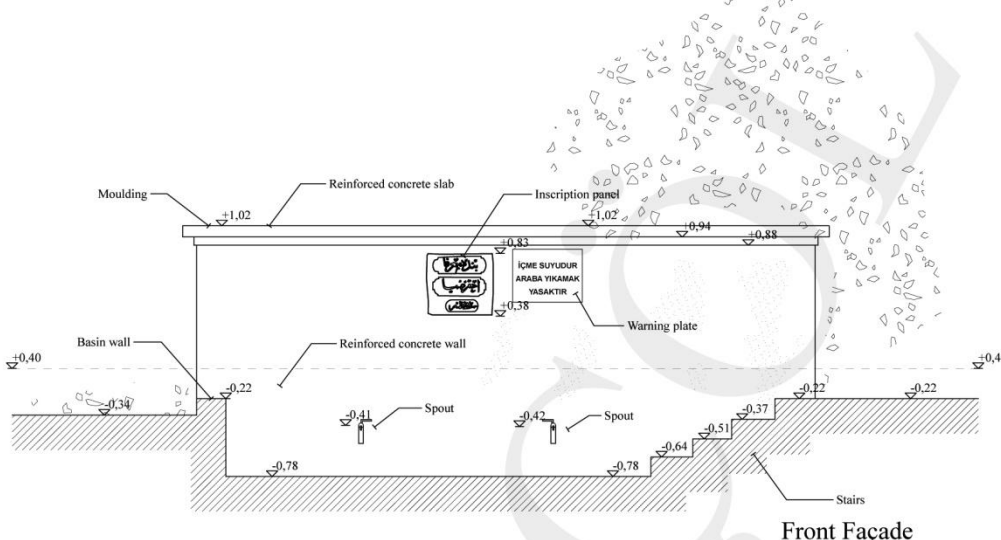
Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Damaged original pipe line and front façade. Covered with bush and trees at present.

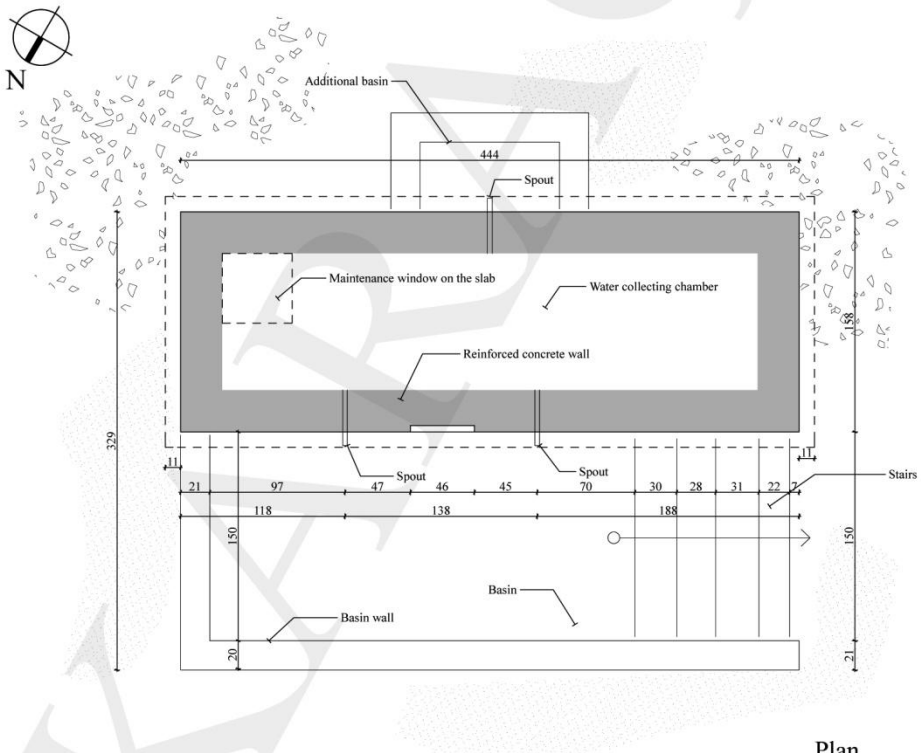


Figure 4.21. Kandıralı Fountain front façade

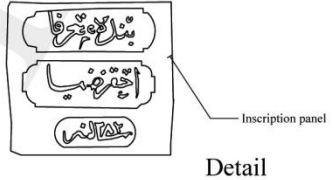
Kandıralı Fountain (1865) Measured Survey Drawings



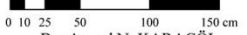
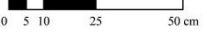
Front Façade



Plan



Detail



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4. 22. Kandıralı Fountain front façade, plan and detail drawings

4.4.1.5. Sadık Paşa Fountain (1880)

Location: Ildırı Village Square (Figures 4.2, 4.23). No specific record.

Construction date and donor: Built in 1880 by an Ottoman pasha, Sadık Bey, who supported and helped the Rums used to form the majority of total population in the village.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing proposed.

Owner: Village property.

Water supply system: Unknown original water supply system. Supplied with village network by PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pipes. Active at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 244 x 254 cm (Figure 4.24).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figures 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26).

Façade composition: Two of the façades possessed niches, framed with pointed arches rested on pilasters. Instead of central axis, niches located towards the edges slightly. An eave of 277 cm at height surrounding the fountain (Figures 4.23- 26).

Fountain elements: Inscription panels scripted in Romaic, two basins, arches with impost stones rested on pilasters and eaves.

Construction material: Rubble stone mass and dome. Cut stone arches, pilasters and eaves.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Damage due to cement plaster application. Lack of land and parcel records.



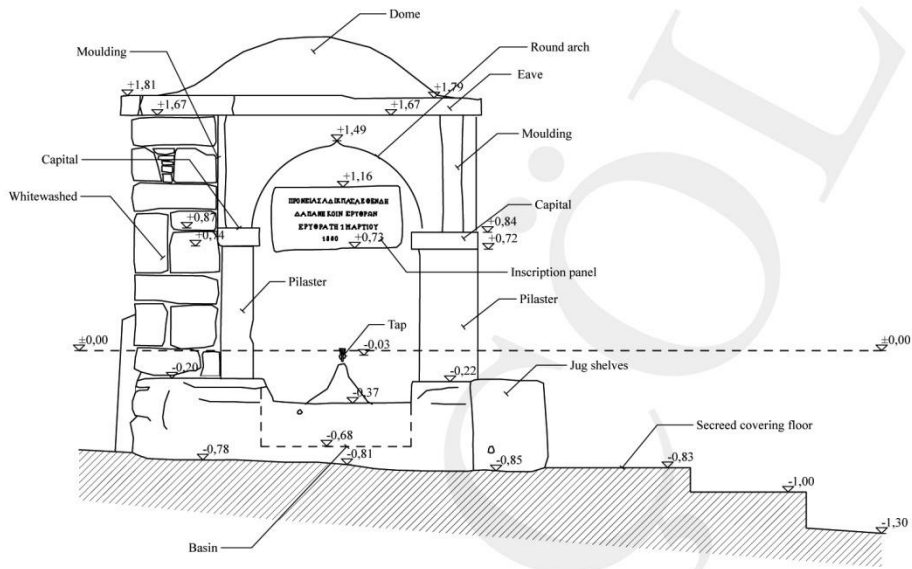
a



b

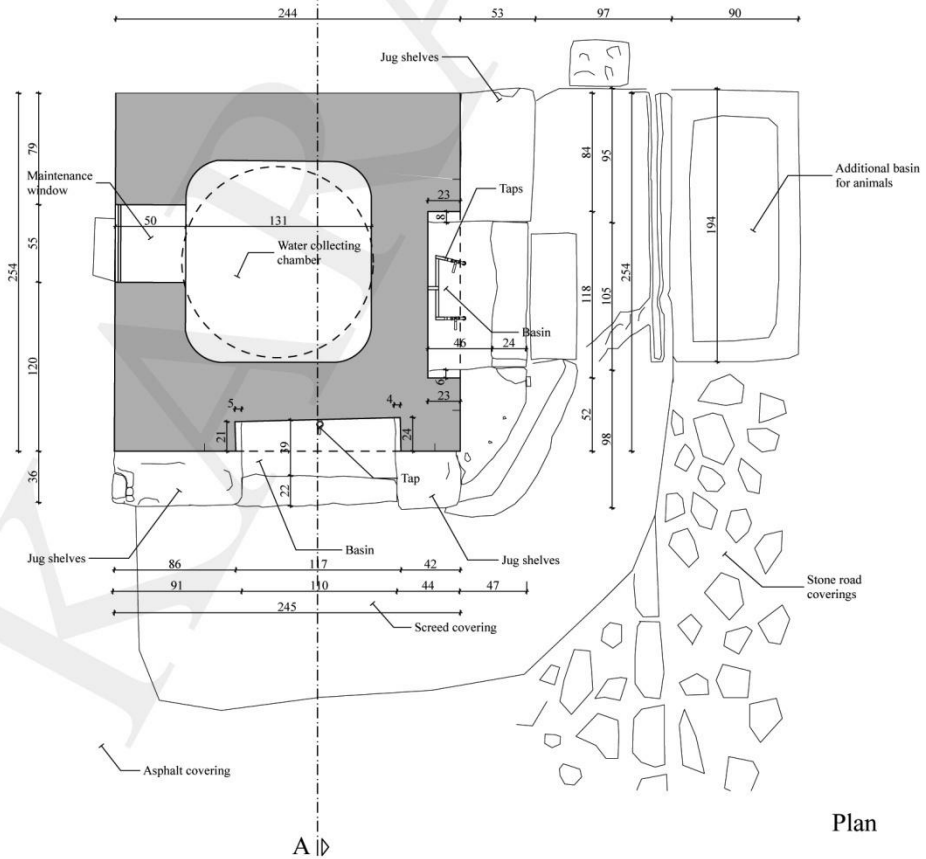
Figure 4.23. Sadık Paşa Fountain, a) front façade, b) right façade

Sadık Paşa Fountain (1880) Measured Survey Drawings



A ∩

Front Façade



A ∩

Plan

0 10 25 50 100 150 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.24. Sadık Paşa Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Sadık Paşa Fountain (1880) Measured Survey Drawings

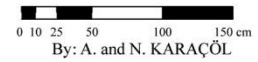
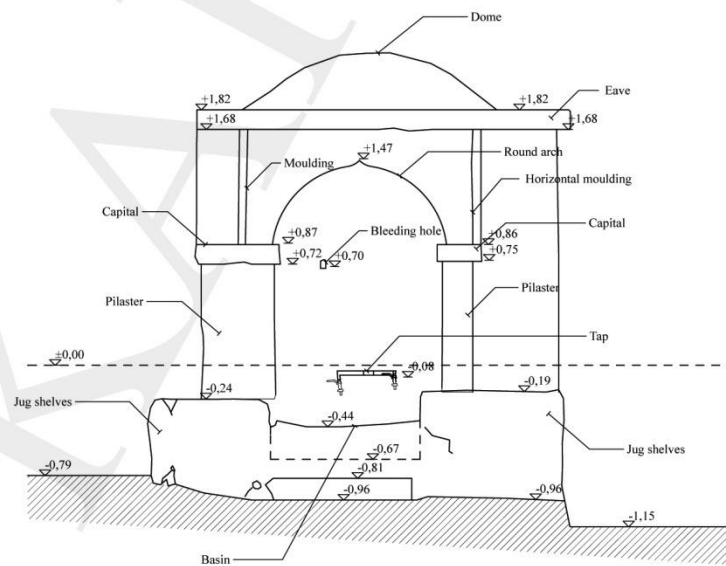
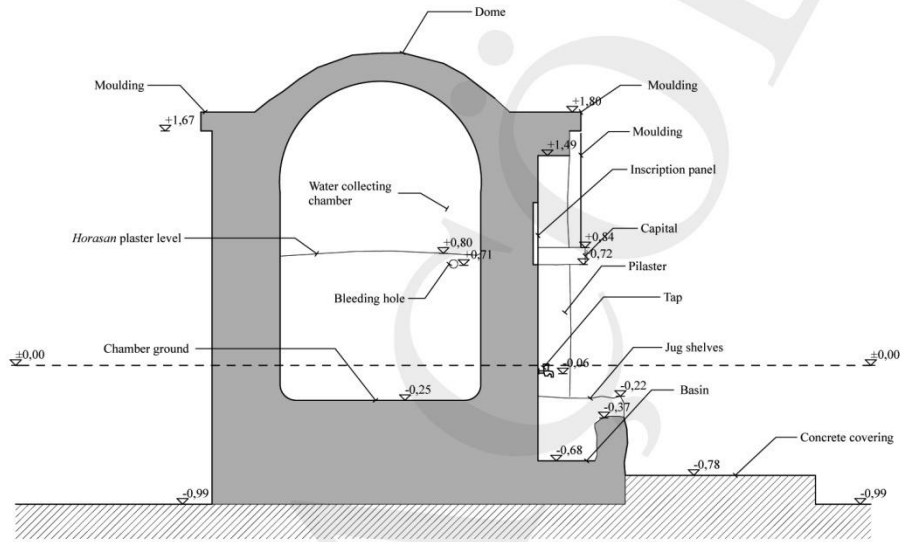
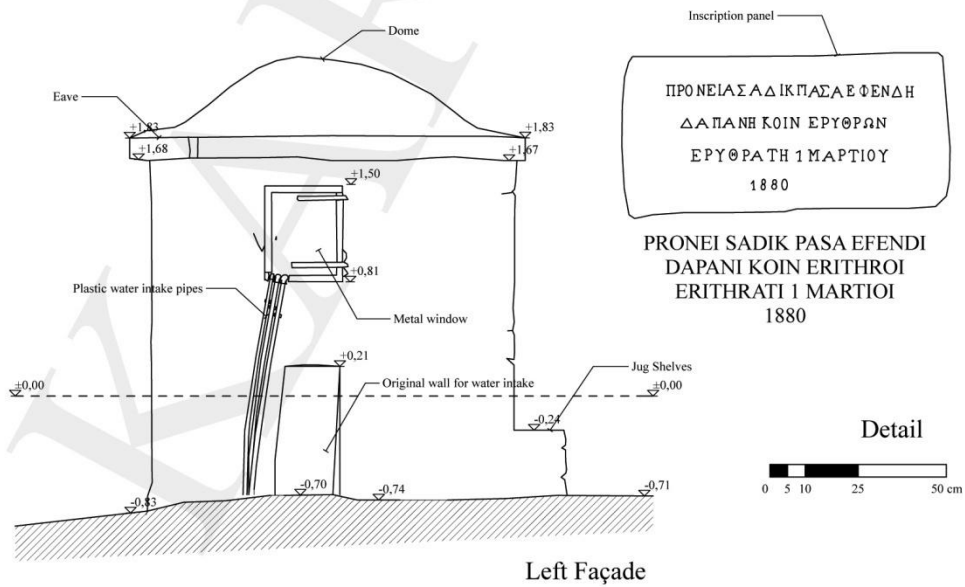
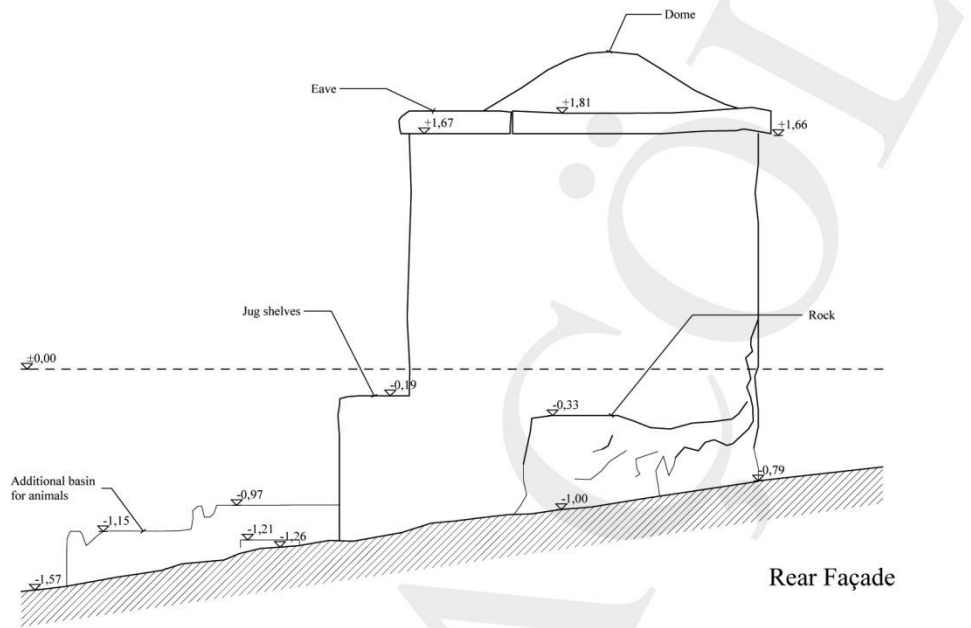


Figure 4.25. Sadık Paşa Fountain section and right façade

Sadık Paşa Fountain (1880) Measured Survey Drawings



ΠΡΟΝΕΙΑΣ ΑΔΙΚΤΑΣΑΕ ΦΕΝΔΗ
ΔΑΠΑΝΗ ΚΟΙΝ ΕΡΥΘΡΩΝ
ΕΡΥΘΡΑΤΗ 1 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ
1880

PRONEI SADIK PASHA EFENDI
DAPANI KOIN ERITHROI
ERITHRATI 1 MARTIOI
1880

Detail



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.26. Sadık Paşa Fountain rear, left façades and detail drawings

4.4.1.6. Kaymakam Fountain (1886)

Location: 402 land, 1 parcel at the intersection of 1065, 1015 and 1038 numbered streets. Transferred from 383 land, 1 parcel in 1986 because of Çeşme Harbor road construction (Figures 4.1, 4.27, 4.28).

Construction date and donor: Built in 1886 by Kaymakam Sadık Bey (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.25).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally by Hacı Memiş Ağa Water through lead pipes. At present, with galvanized steel pipes connected to the network, water taken from a single spout on the front façade (Figures 4.27, 4.29- 31).

Plan: Square. Measures 311 x 305 cm alone, 383 x 376 cm with basins (Figure 4.29).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figures 4.27- 31).

Façade composition: 4 pilasters at the corners. Stone moulding surrounding the fountain. An eave added on moulding. A new *alem* on the dome (Figures 4.27- 31).

Fountain elements: *Alem*, profiled eave, medallion, inscription panel, spout stone, jug shelves, chamber maintenance window and basins (Figure 4.31).

Construction material: Andesite cut stone mass, slate stone eaves in beige. Interior parts of chamber andesite rubble. Cement mortar used following the transfer.

Ornamentations: Tulip motive on the medallion (Figure 4.31).

Conservation problems: Ground raised with newly applied concrete parquet. Salt problems due to cement application.



a



b

Figure 4.27. Kaymakam fountain, a) front façade, b) rear façade



a



b

Figure 4.28. Old photographs of Kaymakam Fountain, a) front façade, b) rear façade
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Kaymakam Fountain (1886) Measured Survey Drawings

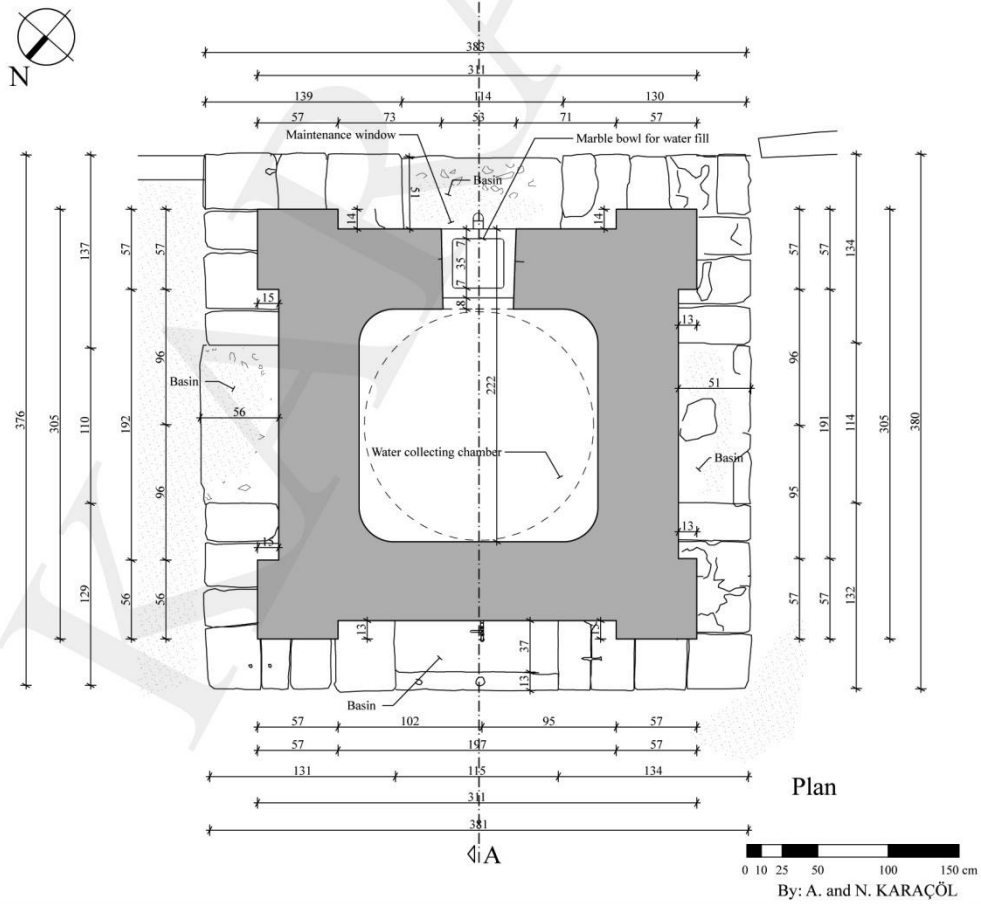
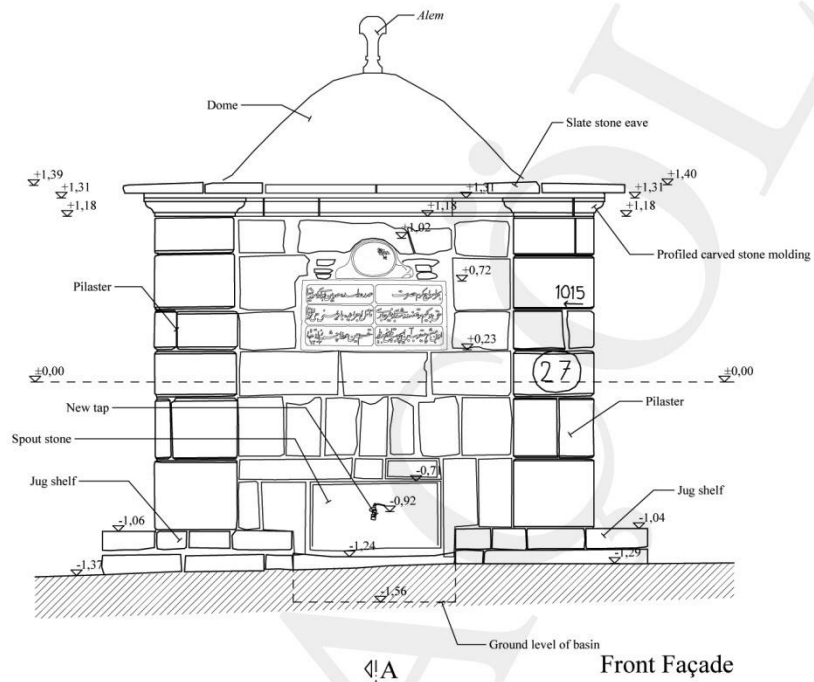
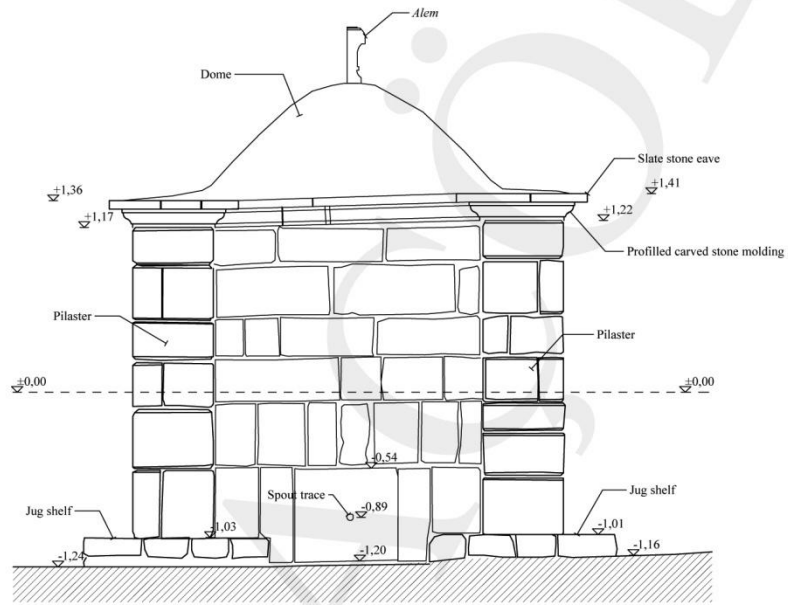
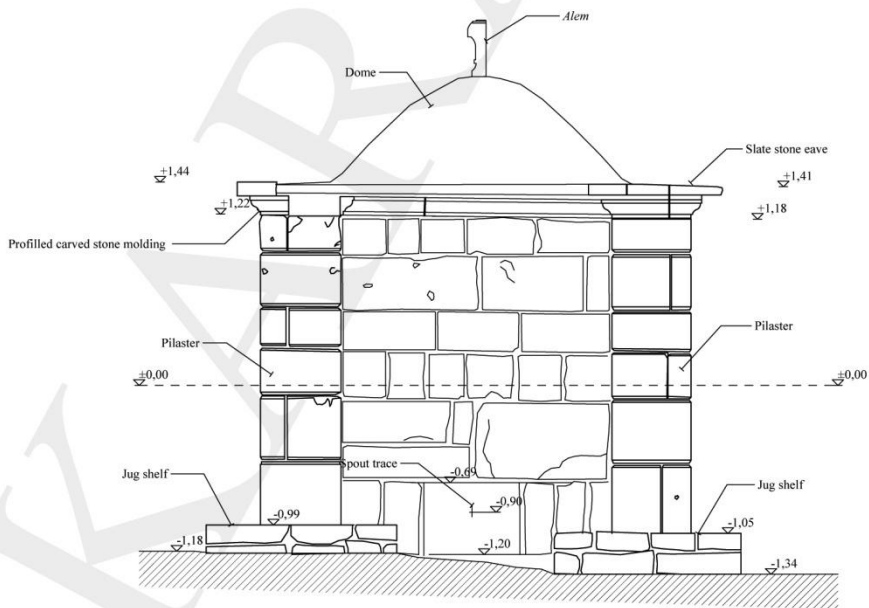


Figure 4.29. Kaymakam Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Kaymakam Fountain (1886) Measured Survey Drawings



Right Façade



Left Façade

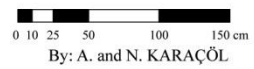


Figure 4.30. Kaymakam Fountain right and left façades

Kaymakam Fountain (1886) Measured Survey Drawings

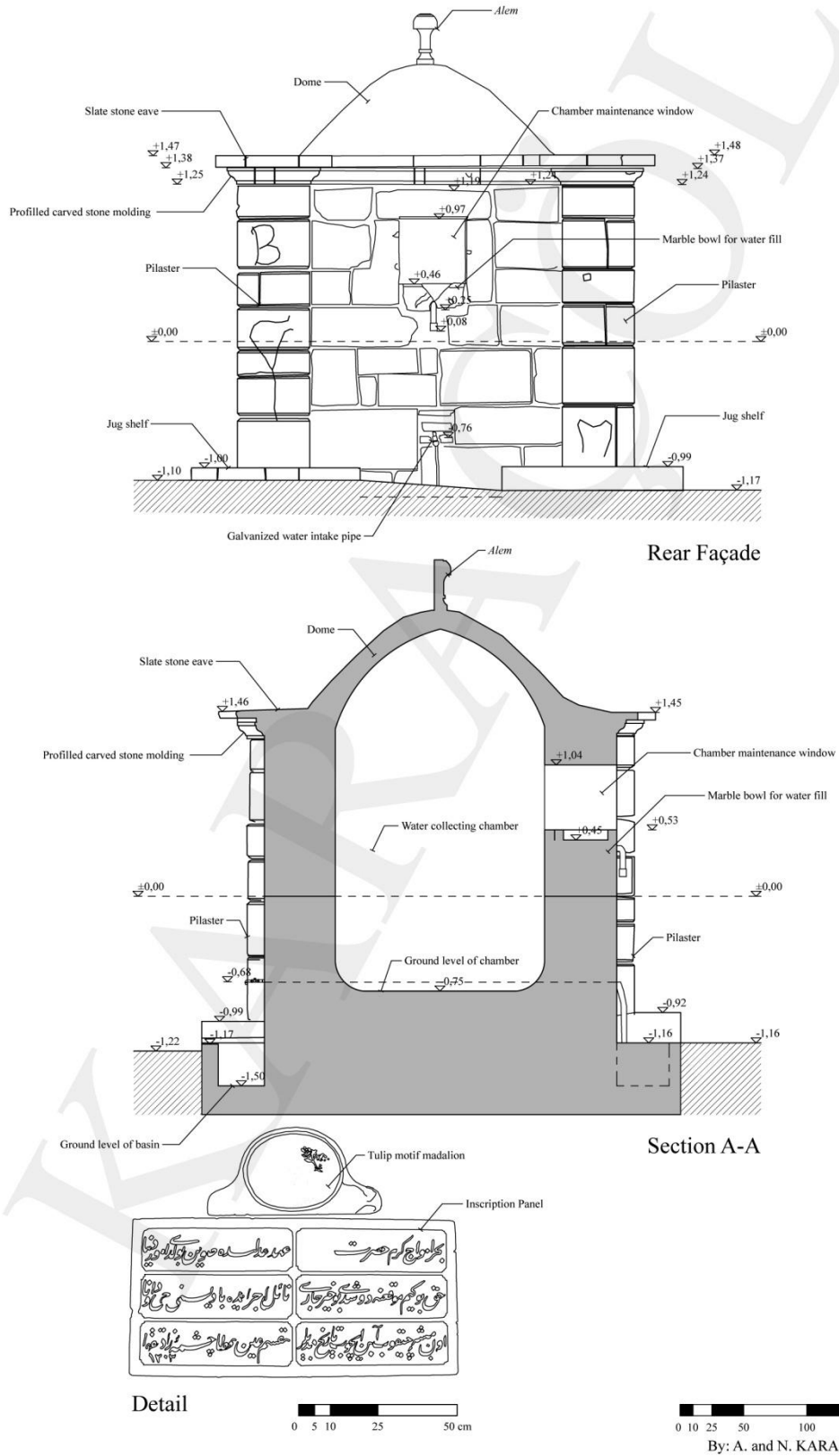


Figure 4.31. Kaymakam Fountain rear façade, section and detail drawings

4.4.1.7. Şerif Ağa Fountain (1888)

Location: 420 land, 15 parcel on a slope at the right side of Çeşme- Ovacık road 1 km from Çeşme (Figure 4.2, 4.32).

Construction date and donor: Built by Şerif Ağa in 1886 according to the inscription panel (Kayın 1988).

Conservation status: Not listed but listing is proposed.

Owner: Bedriye Yüksekol, Mehmet Yüksekol, Dilek Bayraklı.

Water supply system: In the past supplied with a water by a well on the hill behind the through terracotta pipes. Dried at present (Yüksekol, 2010).

Plan: Leaned into the hill behind. Measures 423 cm in width 317 cm in approximately depth (Figure 4.33).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: Reconstructed. Plain rectangular at present. Measures 188 cm in height.

Fountain elements: Inscription panel, basin and its extension for animals, and lead spout.

Construction material: Rubble stone.

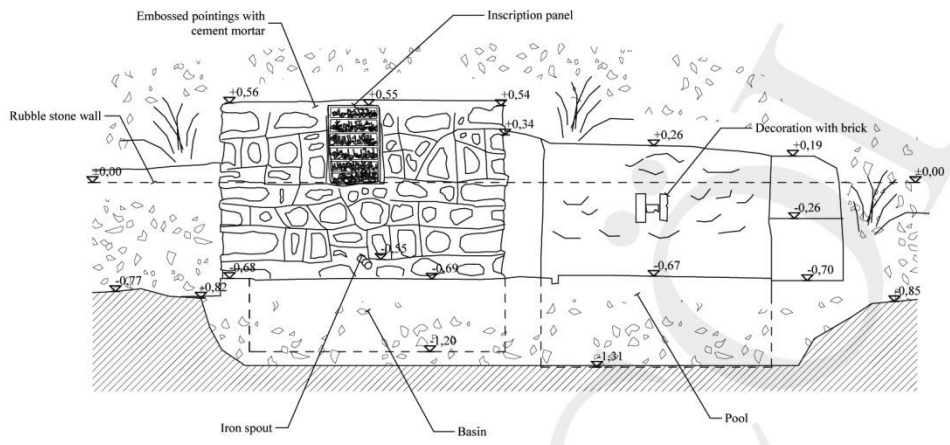
Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Repair of damaged water supply system. Requires listing.

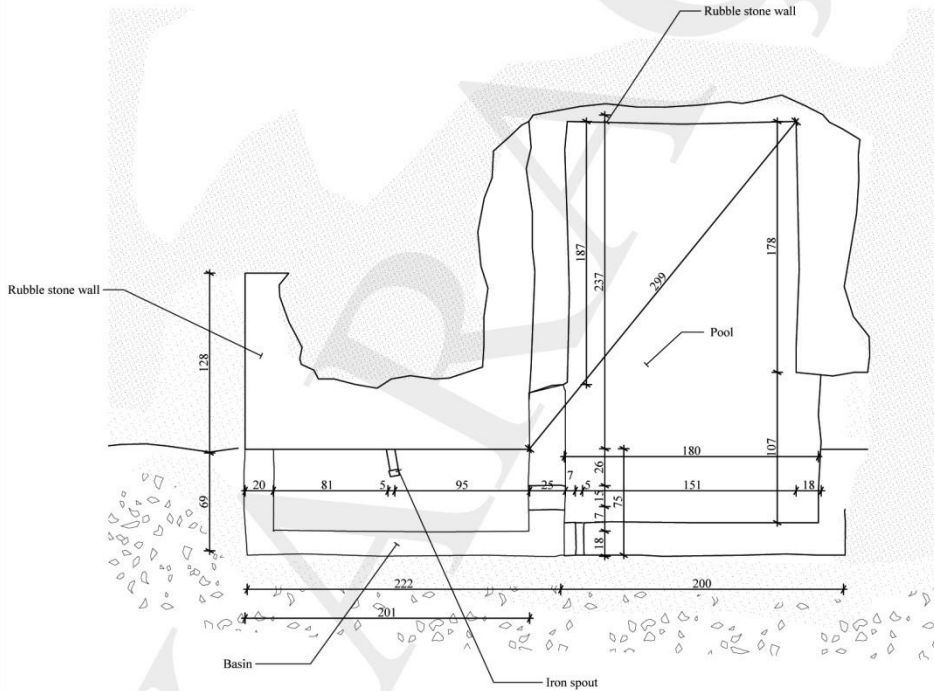


Figure 4.32. Şerif Ağa Fountain front façade

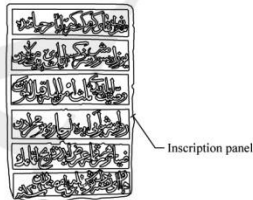
Şerif Ağa Fountain (1886) Measured Survey Drawings



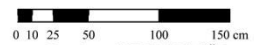
Front Façade



Plan



Detail



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.33. Şerif Ağa Fountain front façade, plan and detail drawings

4.4.1.8. Tenekeci Fountain

Location: In the north of 5604 land, 6 parcel in the north of Ilıca- Çeşme in Boyalık area (Figures 4.2, 4.34- 35).

Construction date and donor: Missing original inscription panel. Repaired by Tenekeci Mehmet Günen in 1984 according existing panel placed by himself (Figure 4.34).

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Connection to original well lost during the construction of Çeşme- Ilıca highway. Connected to the network and active at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 233 cm in length, 78 cm in width alone and 105 cm together with basin (Figure 4.35).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche framed with depressed pointed arch resting on pilasters at either sides, vertical and horizontal mouldings framing the portion above impost stones of the arch. Measures 233 cm in length, 274 cm in height (Figure 4.35).

Fountain elements: Repair inscription panel, a cup niche in the left, arch and pilasters, horizontal and vertical mouldings.

Construction material: Rubble stone mass, cut stone arch, pilasters and mouldings. Plastered and whitewashed at present.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Necessity of cleaning bushes, reconstruction of jug shelves.



Figure 4.34. Tenekeci Fountain front and right façades

Tenekeci Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

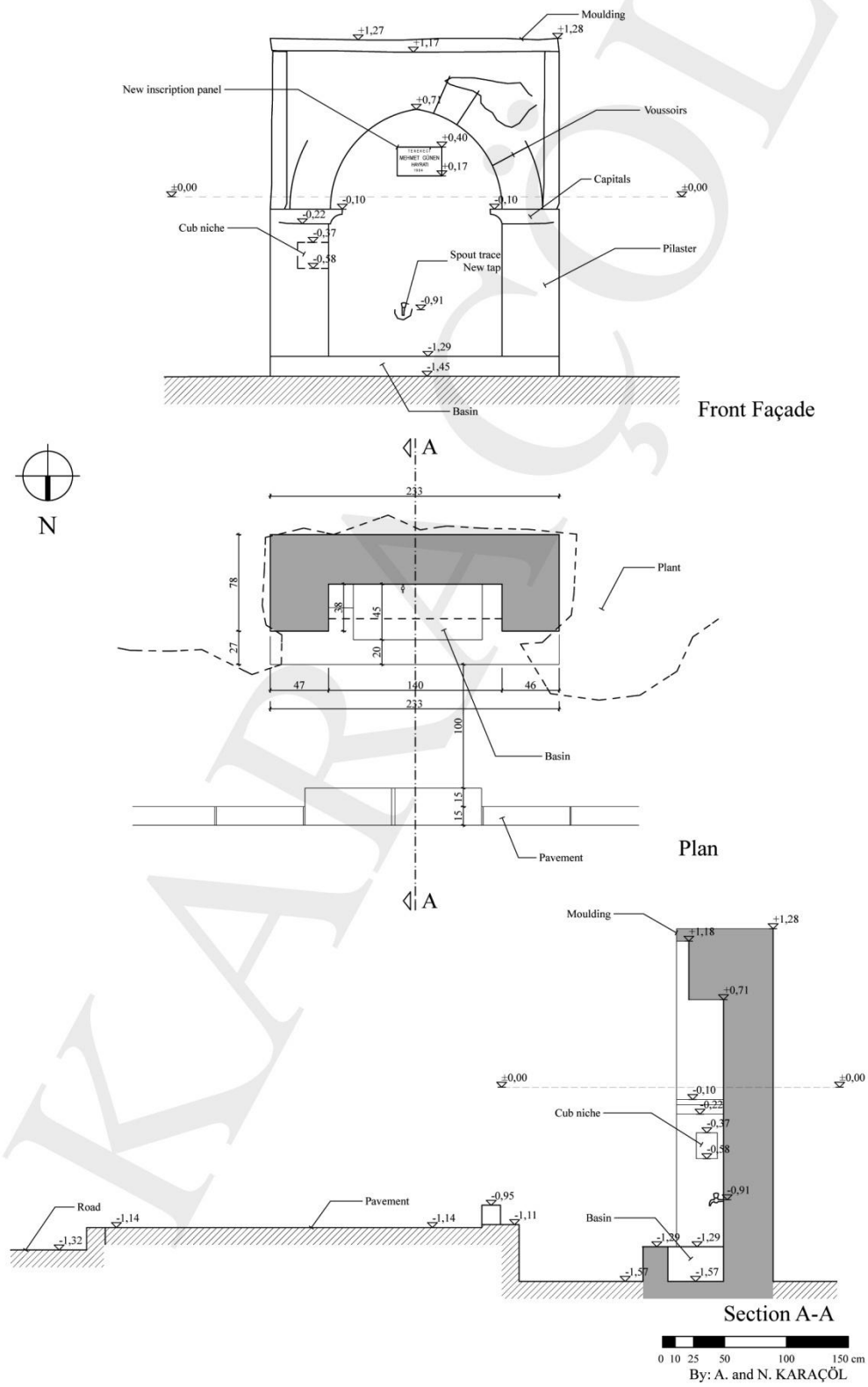


Figure 4.35. Tenekeci Fountain front façade, plan and section drawings

4.4.1.9. Çatal Fountain

Location: Transferred from 455 land, parcel 1 in 1990's (Municipality archive) to 261 land, 10- 11 parcels in front of the amphitheater at the intersection of 2042, 2051 and 2053 numbered streets in İnönü District (Figure 4.1, 4.36)

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.5).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally Hacı Memiş Ağa water, connected to the network at present.

Plan: Oval, cut at southern side, housing two niches. Measures 333 cm in length, 230 cm in width alone and 271 cm together with basins (Figure 4.38).

Surmounting element: Dome with oval plan (Figures 4. 38- 39).

Façade composition: Framed with two arches with semicircular profile rested on pilasters. Pilasters rested on the stone plates of jug shelves (Figures 4. 38- 39).

Fountain elements: Jug shelves, basins, pilasters and impost stones.

Construction material: Rubble stone rear façades, cut stone voussoirs, pilasters and front façade.

Ornamentations: Except for profiled impost stones, no ornamentations.

Conservation problems: Missing original features after transfer. Became an independent fountain misleadingly. Water collecting chamber filled with garbage, dirt done with spray paint.



a



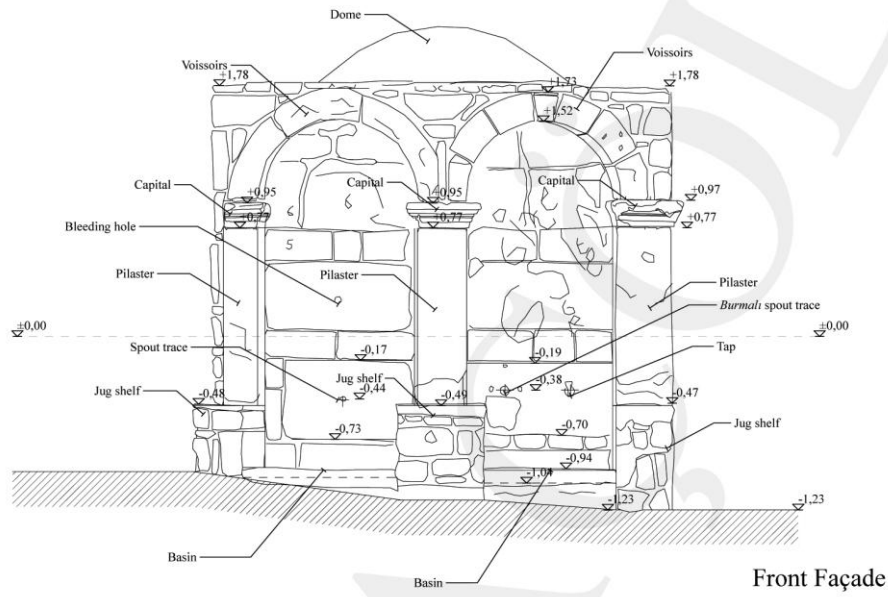
b

Figure 4.36. Çatal Fountain; a) front façade, b) rear façade

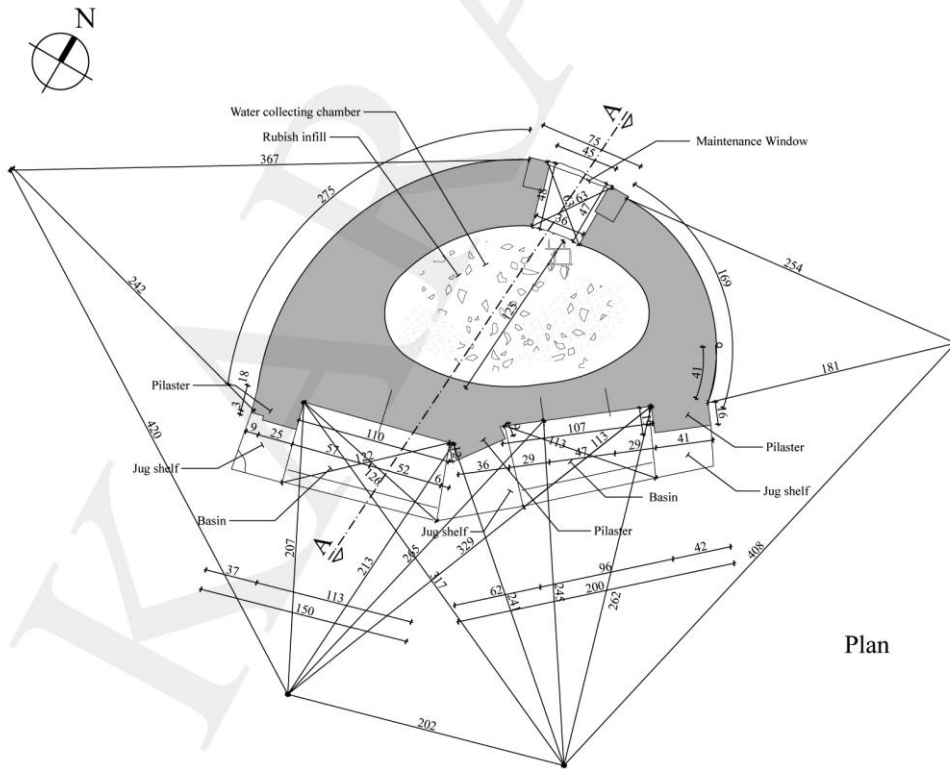


Figure 4.37. An old photograph of Çatal Fountain (Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Çatal Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade



Plan

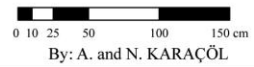
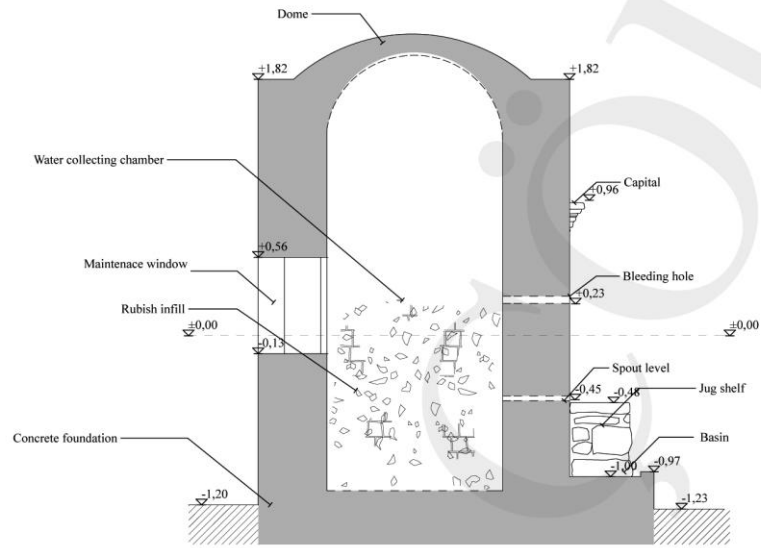
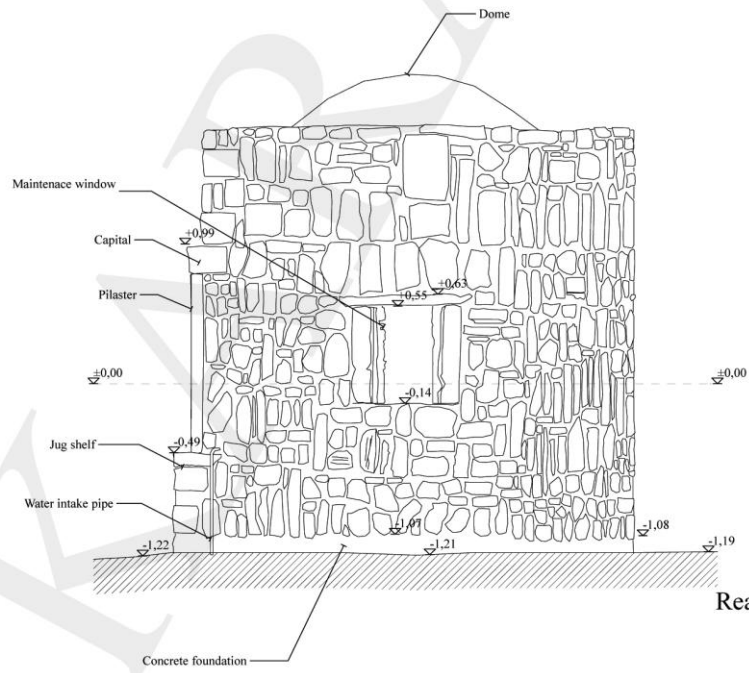


Figure 4.38. Çatal Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Çatal Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Section A-A



Rear Façade

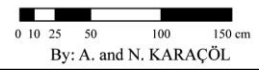


Figure 4.39. Çatal Fountain section and rear façade drawings

4.4.1.10. Çiftlik Fountain

Location: 17 numbered sheet, 998 parcel at the intersection of 86 and 19/ 1 numbered streets (Figures 4.2, 4.40).

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed by İzmir Numbered 1 Regional Board for the conservation of cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number 10402 dated 06.03.2003 (Figure A. 14).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Same as in the past, supplied through lead pipes connected to its own well in the south of the fountain.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 301 cm in width, 263 cm in depth alone and 335- 366 cm together with basin (Figure 4.41).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault on the water collecting chamber.

Façade composition: A niche framed with lintel rested on pilasters at the front façade finishing with slate stone cornice, second niche framed with semicircular arch rested on pilasters at the left façade. Right and rear façades leaned against the hill.

Fountain elements: Lintel, arches and pilasters, slate stone cornice, iron stretching members (Figures 4.41- 43).

Construction material: If cut or rubble stone unknown because of cement plaster application.

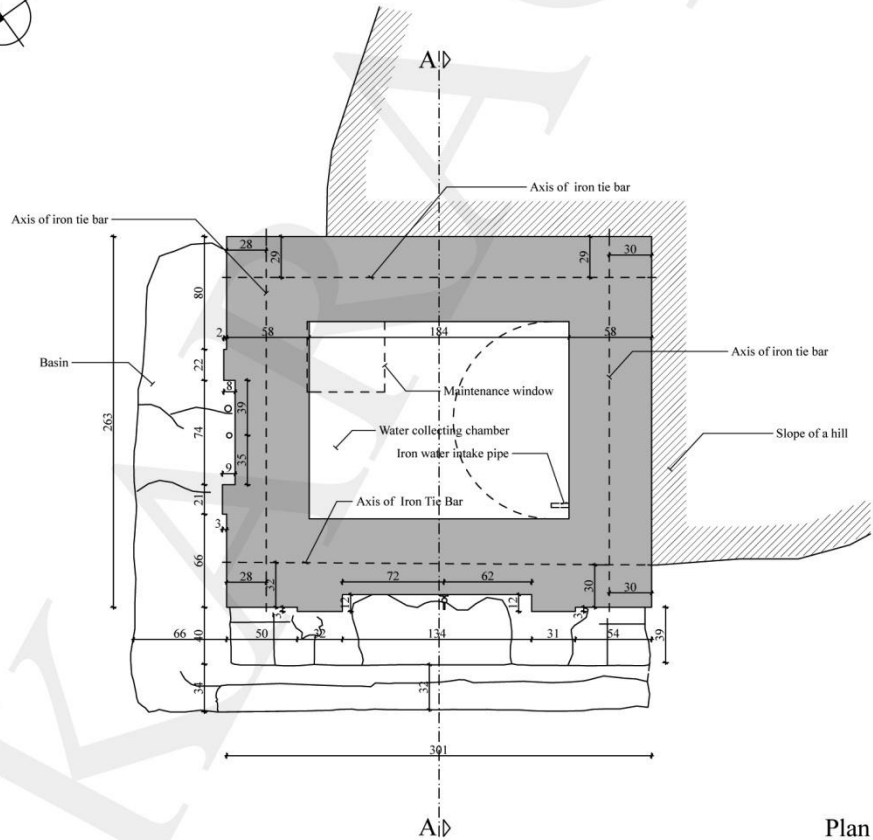
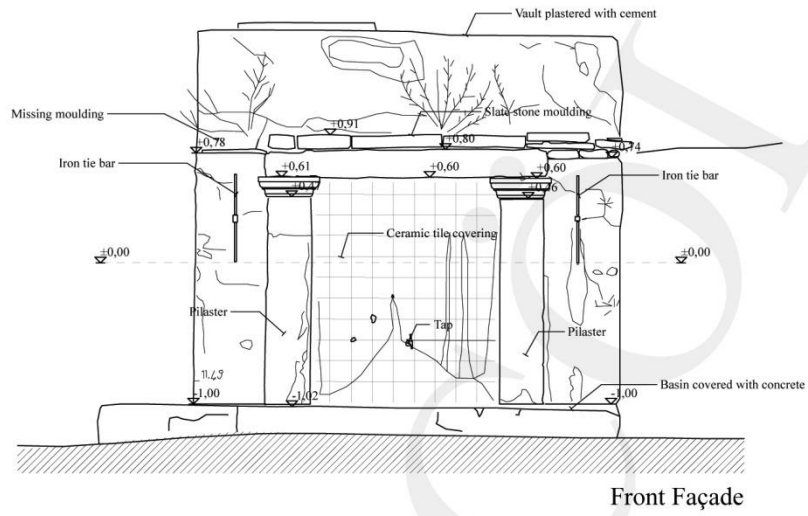
Ornamentations: Except for profiled impost stones, no ornament.

Conservation problems: Water collecting chamber filled with garbage, cement plaster application on the façades, screed cover in the basin.



Figure 4.40. Çiftlik Fountain front façade

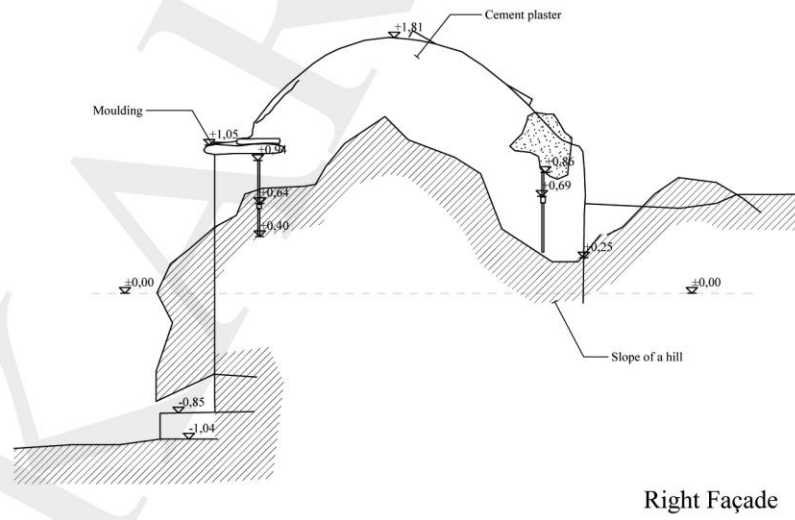
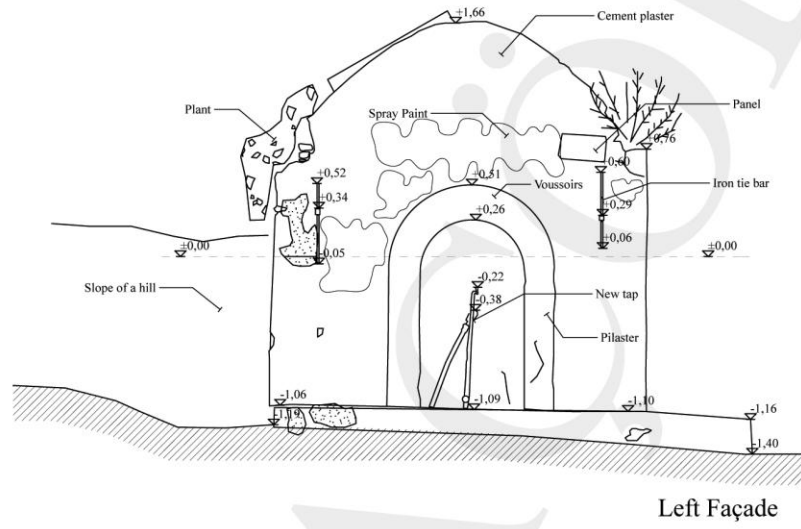
Çiftlik Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



0 10 25 50 100 150 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.41. Çiftlik Fountain front façade and plan drawings

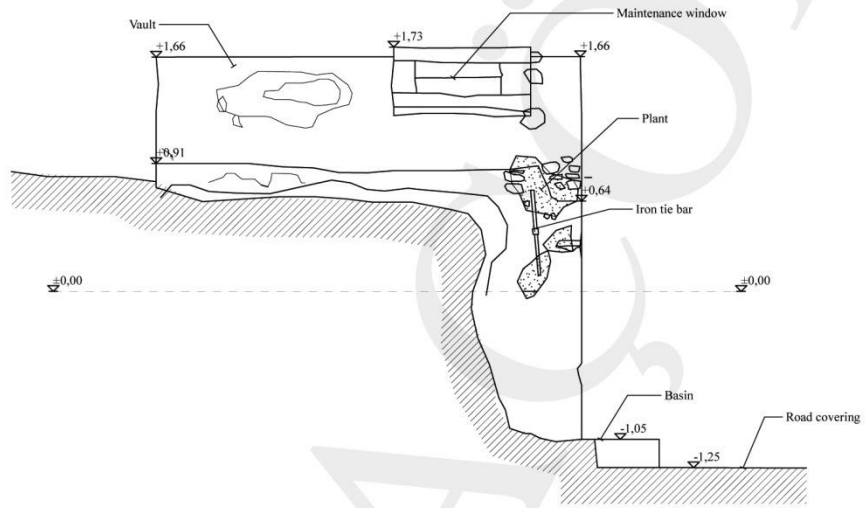
Çiftlik Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



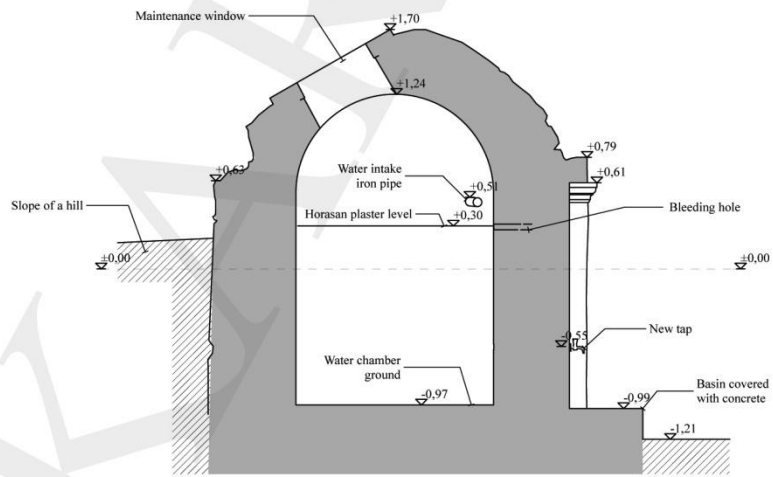
0 10 25 50 100 150 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.42. Çiftlik Fountain left and right side façades drawings

Çiftlik Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Rear Façade



Section A-A

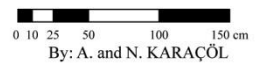


Figure 4.43. Çiftlik Fountain rear façade and section drawings

4.4.1.11. Çiftlik Çatal Fountain

Location: On 86 numbered street in Çiftlik District (Figure 4.2, 4.44)

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed in 1124 parcel in the sheet numbered 17 in the former master plan. (Figure A. 14).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Not determined.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 430 cm in width, 325 cm in depth alone and 485 x 360 cm together with basins (Figure 4.45).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault on the water collecting chamber (Figure 4.45- 46).

Façade composition: Two niches framed with two semicircular arches side by side rested on impost stones inserted into the wall at the front façade. Inner portion of the niche in the right collapsed. A door with a stone lintel below the traces of a missing arch. Rear façade leaned against a hill.

Fountain elements: Arches, maintenance window, cup niche, spout stone, jug shelf and basin (Figure 4.45- 46).

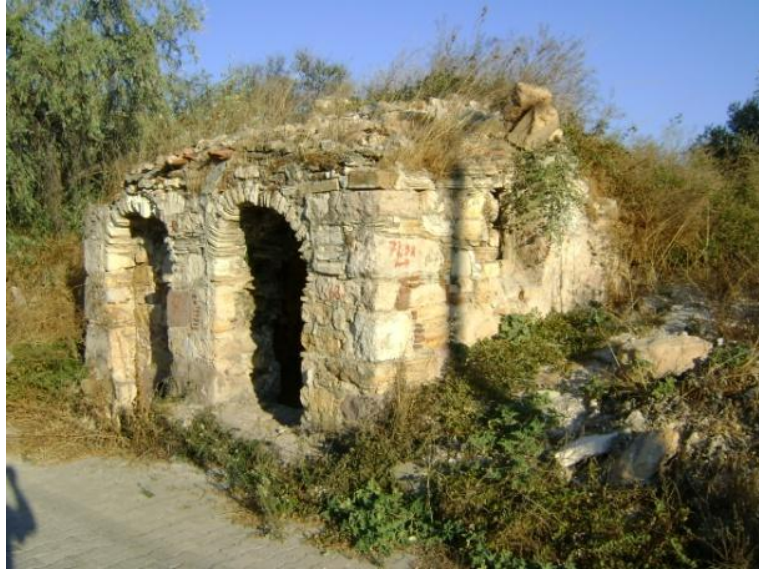
Construction material: Mainly rubble stone and partially brick in the mass, slate stone in the arches, cut stone in the corners and andesite in the spout stone.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Weakening in the joints, determination of missing water supply system.



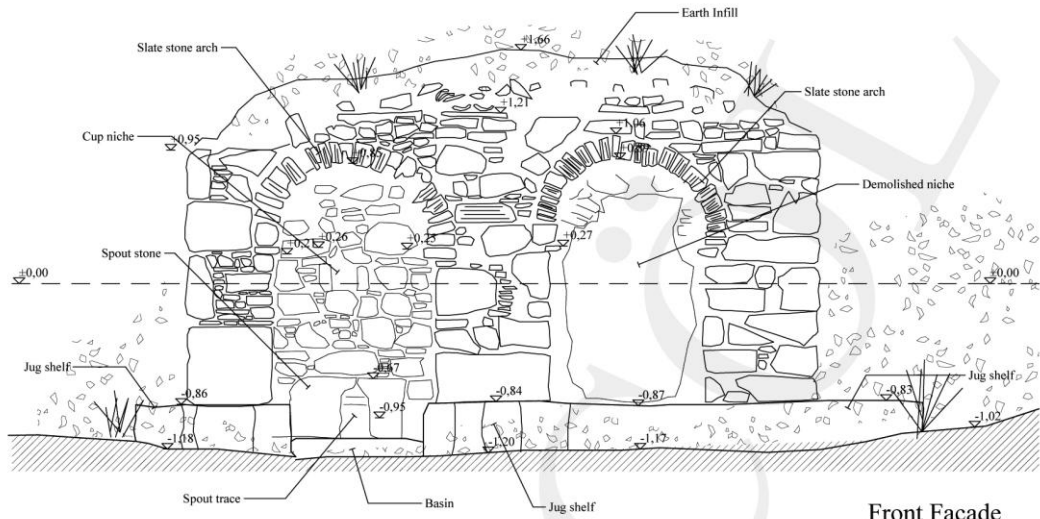
a



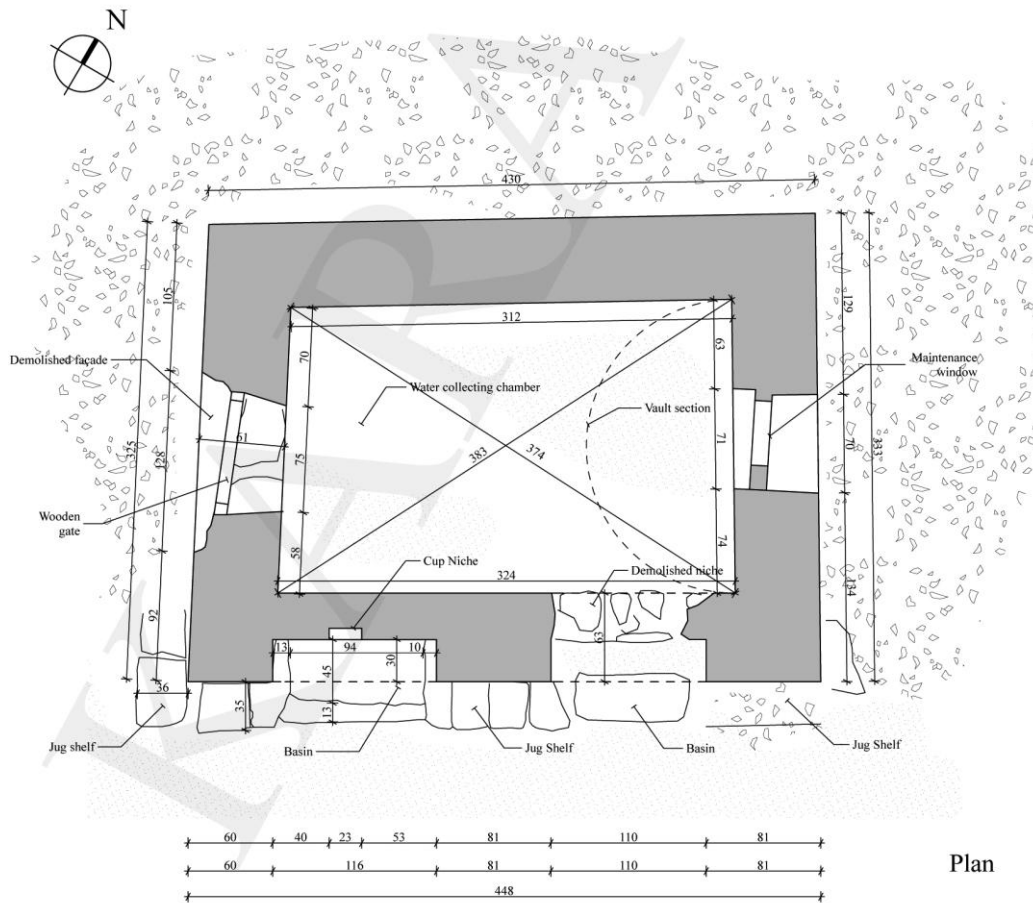
b

Figure 4.44. Çiftlik Çatal Fountain; a) front and left façades, b) front and right façades

Çiftlik Çatal Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade

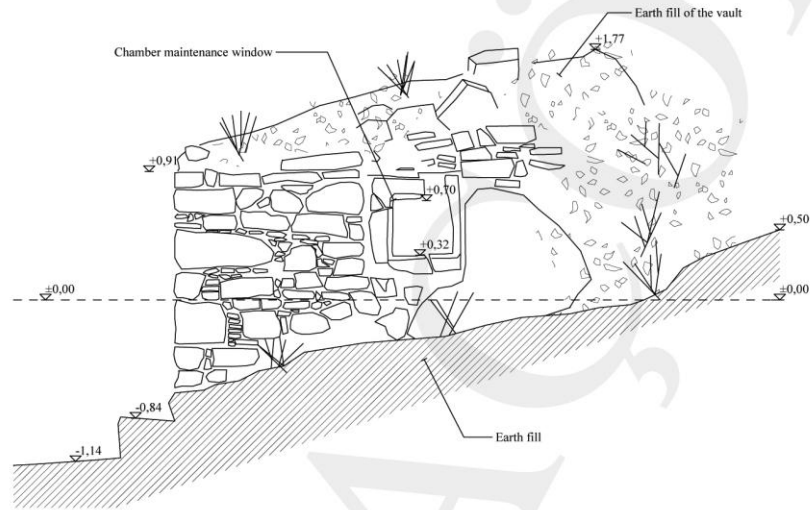


Plan

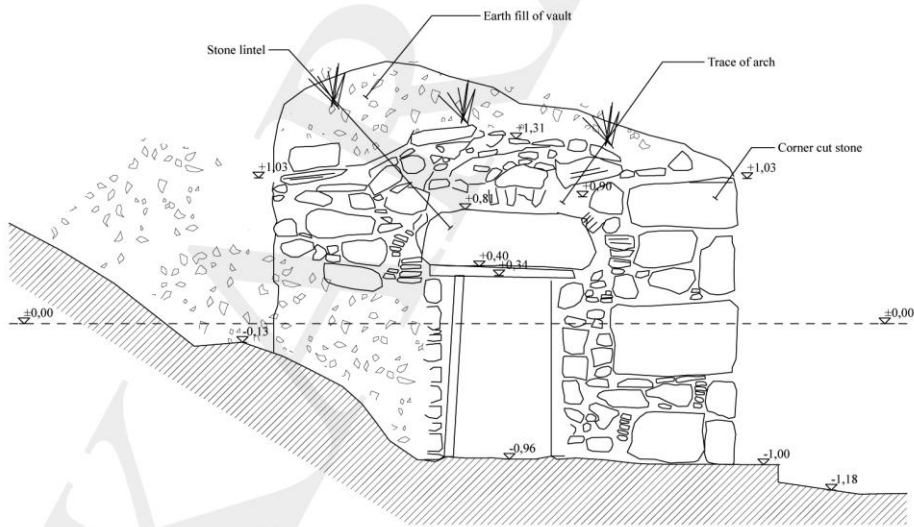
0 10 25 50 100 150 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.45. Çiftlik Çatal Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Çiftlik Çatal Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Right Façade



Left Façade

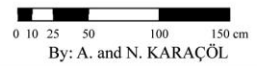


Figure 4.46. Çiftlik Çatal Fountain right and left façades drawings

4.4.1.12. Fountain to the South of the Castle

Location: 363 land 18 parcel at the intersection of 1001, 1001/1 and 1002 numbered streets in the south of Çeşme Castle.

Construction date and donor: Thought to be the first public fountain and dated to the 16th century (Sivaslıoğlu 2010).

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality

Water supply system: Likely by the network of the time through its water collecting chamber.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 330 cm in width, 190 cm in depth. Stairs, with the width of 81 cm placed between the house (363 land, 19 parcel) and the right side of the fountain.

Surmounting element: Though to be vault (Sivaslıoğlu 2010).

Façade composition: Only foundation walls, a small portion of the pilasters at the right and spout outlet hole remained.

Fountain elements: A small portion of plaster and basin.

Construction material: Rubble stone in the foundation and the mass.

Ornamentations: Unknown.

Conservation problems: Listing and further research needed.



Figure 4.47. Fountain to the south of the Castle, the remaining parts, basin and foundation

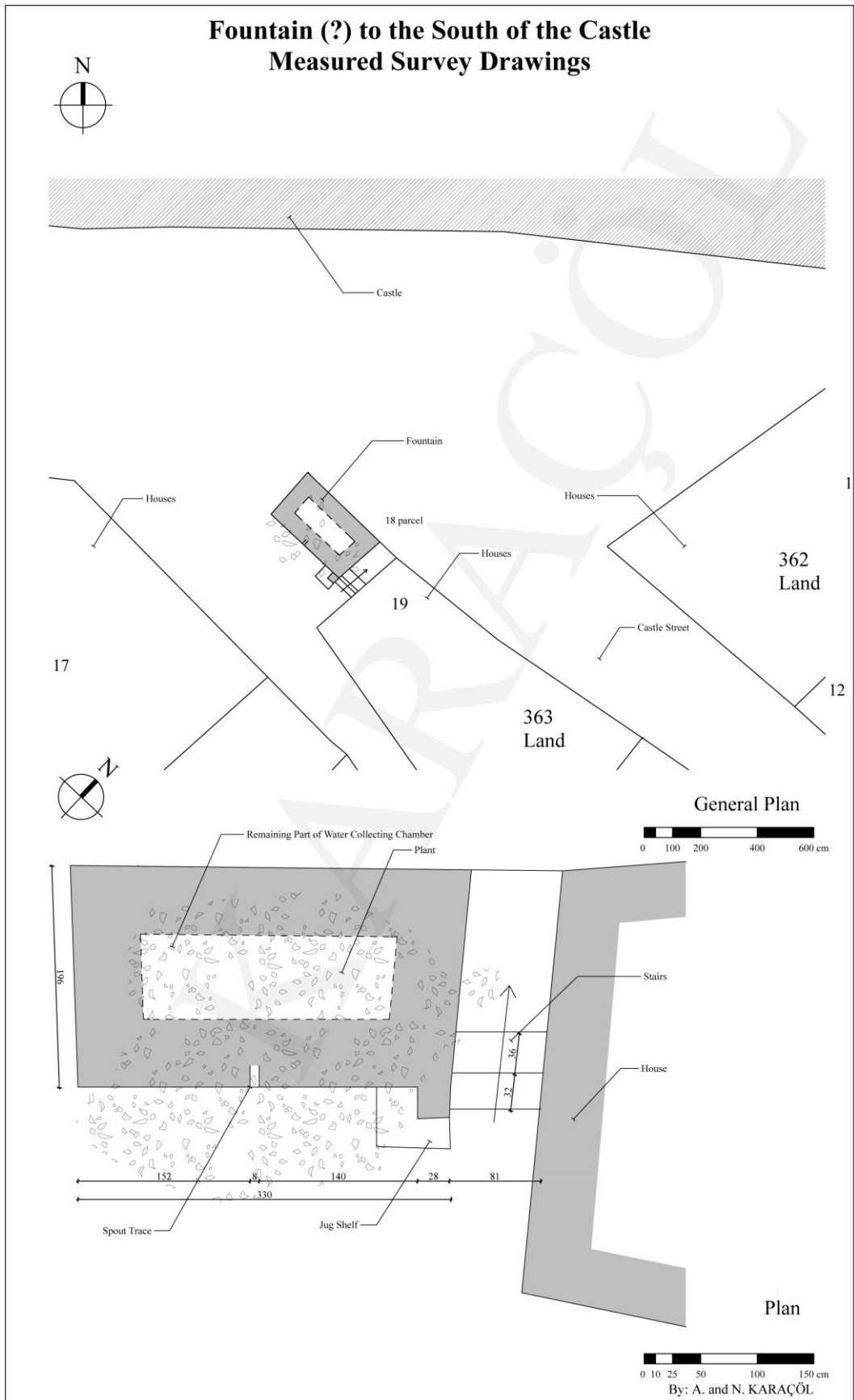


Figure 4.48. Fountain to the south of the Castle site plan and plan drawings

4.4.1.13. Fountain to the South of Şerif Ağa Fountain

A small portion which includes only lead spout and spout stone found at the distance approximately 200 m in the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain. More finding can be obtained by a simple excavation (Gür 2009). Original land 419, parcel 1 and the owner of the parcel is Çeşme Municipality. No more information available (Figures 4.2, 4.49, 4.50).



Figure 4.49. Fountain to the south of the Şerif Ağa Fountain, the remaining part, lead spout and spout stone

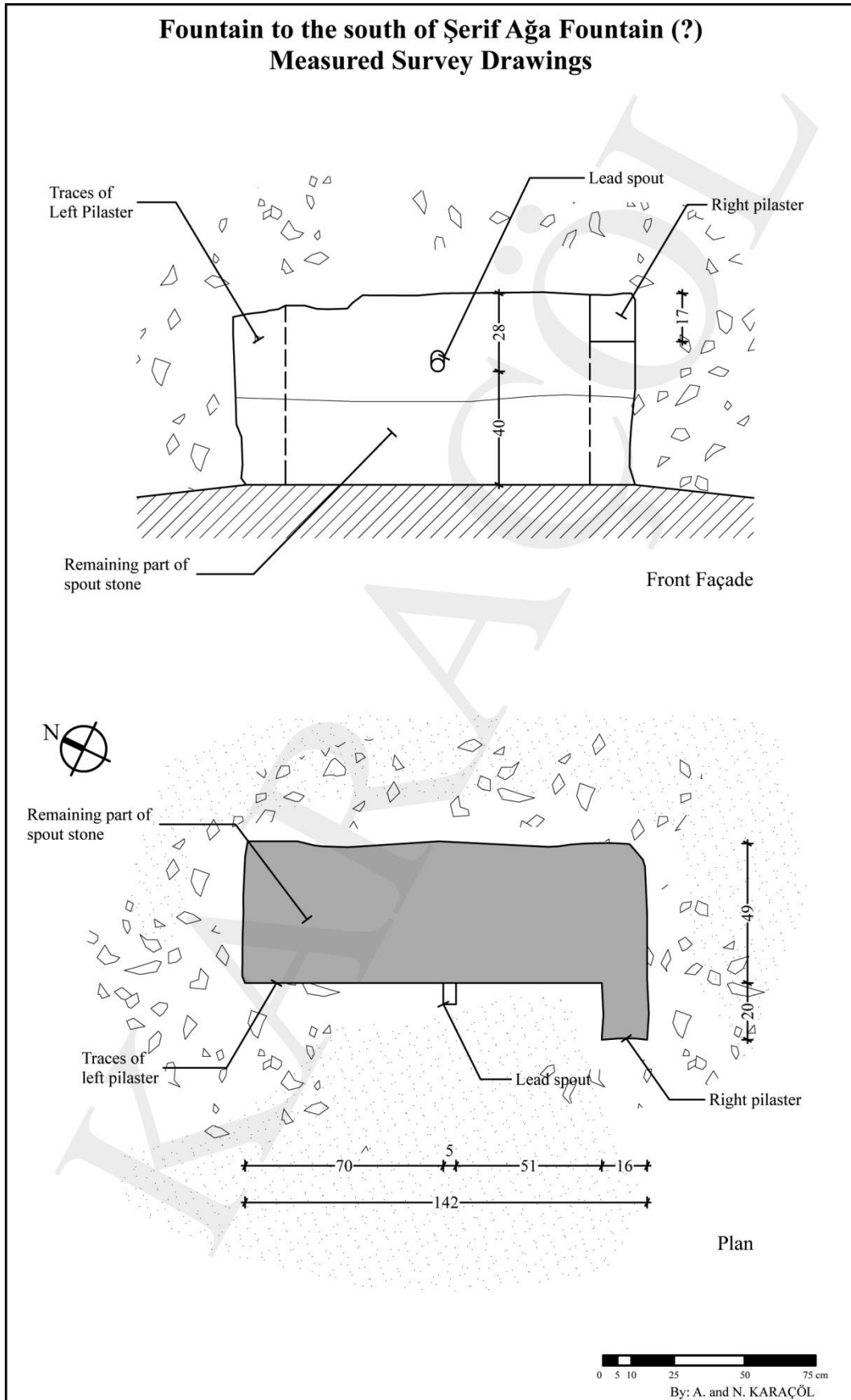


Figure 4.50. Fountain to the south of the Şerif Ağa Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.1.14. Helleki Fountain

Location: 321 land, 34 parcel in Helleki area at the right x left side of road connecting historic Çeşmeköy village and Ilıca (Figures 4.2, 4.51)

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing proposed.

Owner: State Treasury of Finance.

Water supply system: Water provided through its original well through water collecting chamber. Supplied through galvanized pipes from the same well, active at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 214 x 252 cm (Figure 4.52- 53).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figure 4.52- 53).

Façade composition: A niche framed with pointed arch resting on capitals of the pilasters. Measures 250 cm in width, 272 cm in height.

Fountain elements: Basin for people, basin for domestic animals, jug shelves.

Construction material: Rubble stone mass and vault. Voussoirs of the arch, the pilasters and capitals cut stone.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Partially buried basin. Missing original spout. Replacement of original installation pipes with galvanized ones. Cement application and whitewash on the front façade. Invalidated water collecting chamber and its bleed hole. Partial collapse at left façade wall. Plant growth on the roof, *namazgâh* in the past.



a



b

Figure 4.51. Helleki Fountain; a) front façade, b) view from the *namazgâh*

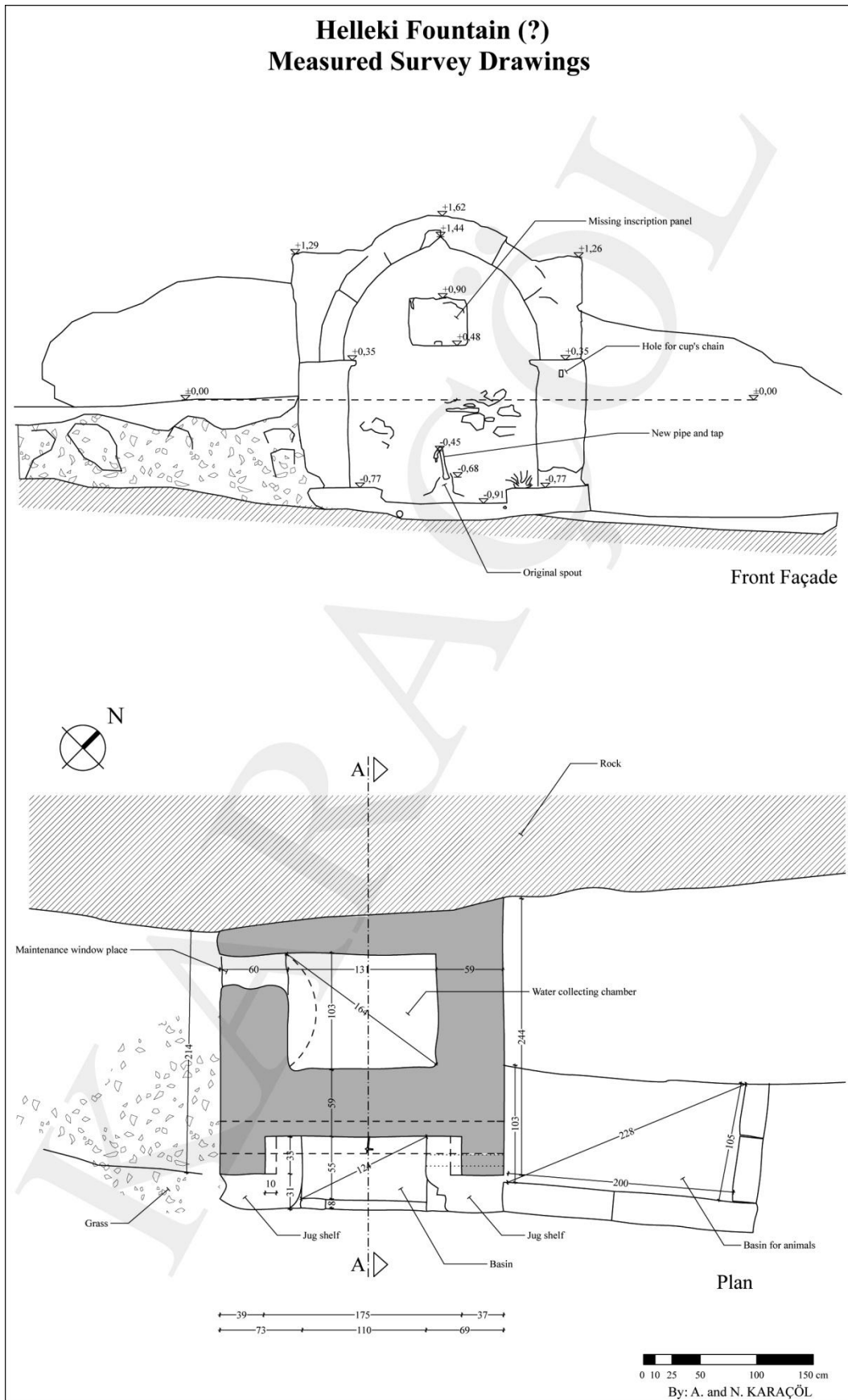


Figure 4.52. Helleki Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Helleki Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

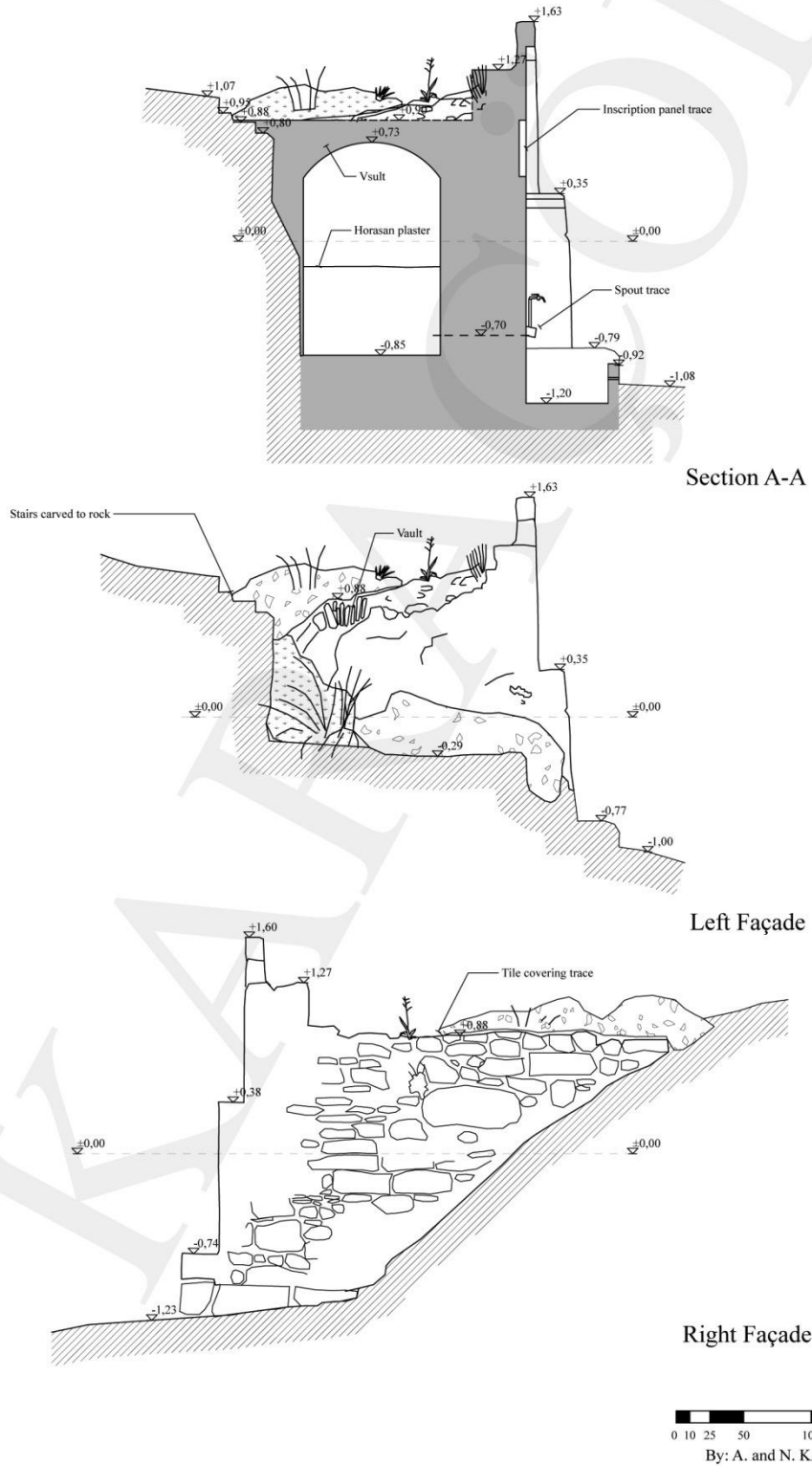


Figure 4.53. Helleki Fountain section, left and right façades drawings

4.4.1.15. İki Çeşmelik Fountain

Location: 437 land, 6 parcel. Located on the road connecting Ovacık Village and *azmak* (the final point of creek reaching the sea) (Figures 4.2, 4.54)

Construction date and donor: No inscription panel the donor was Mamur Baba (Kaya 2009).

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Original terracotta pipes replaced with galvanized pipes in 1985. Active until İzmir Çeşme Highway construction. Inactive at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 190 cm in width, 55 cm in depth (Figure 4.55).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: Framed with two centered-pointed arches resting on the capitals of pilasters. Plain rectangular right and left façades (Figures 4.54- 55).

Fountain elements: Original spout stone, place of inscription panel, basin for people, basin for domestic animals and jug shelves.

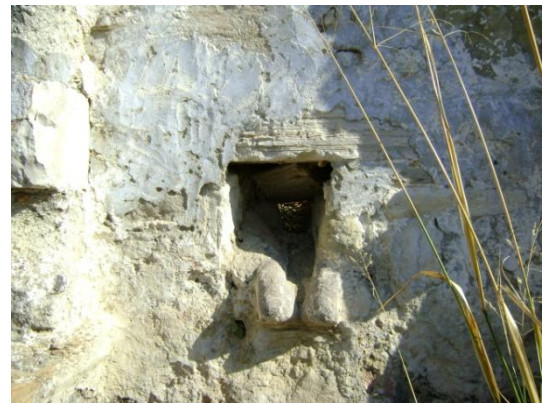
Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, cut stone voussoirs and capitals

Ornamentations: Simply profiled capitals of pilasters.

Conservation problems: Missing inscription panel, replacement of original terracotta pipes with metal pipes, application of cement pilaster and damage on jug shelves.



a



b

Figure 4.54. İki Çeşmelik Fountain; a) front façade, b) stone spout

İki Çeşmelik Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

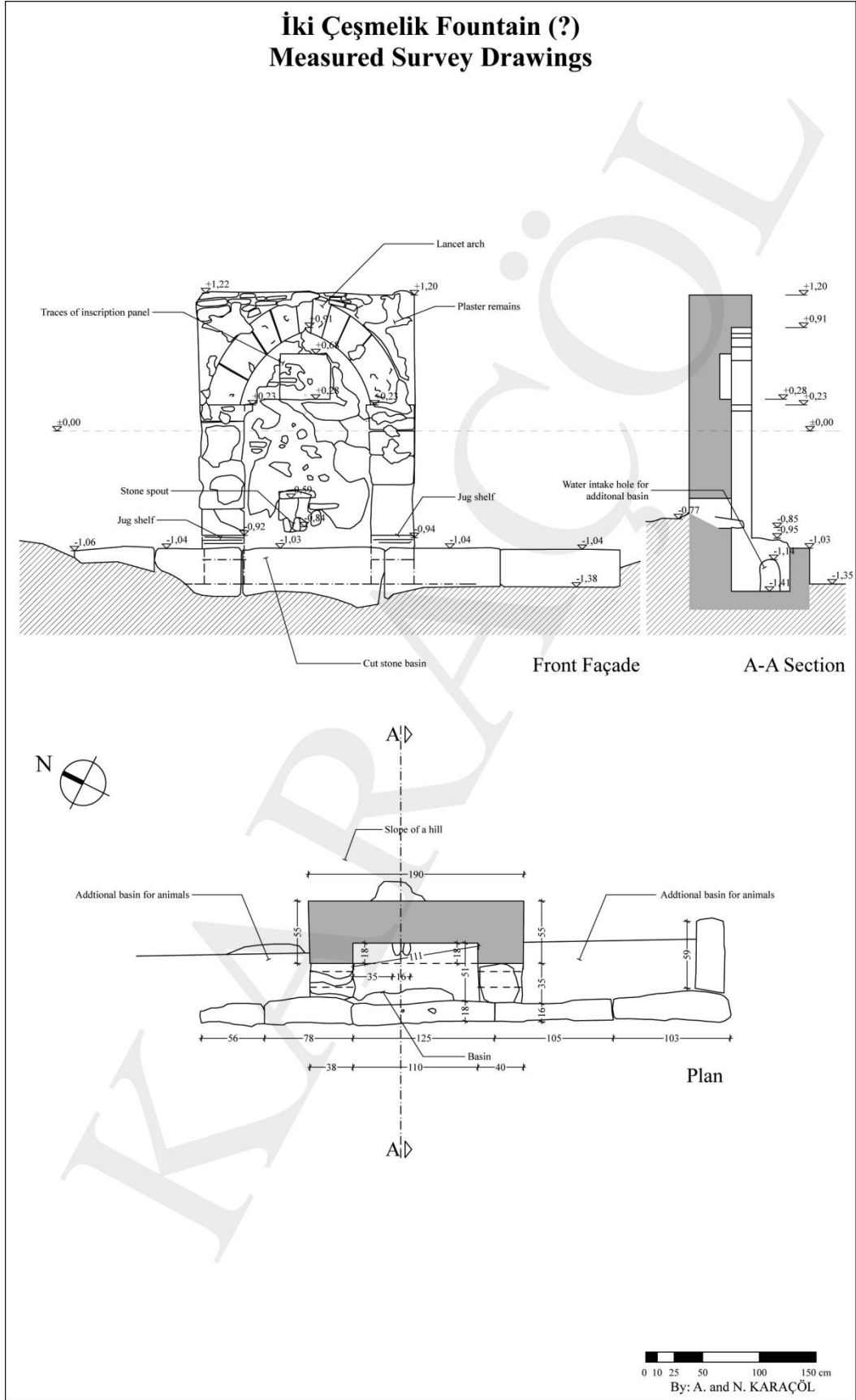


Figure 4.55. İki Çeşmelik Fountain front façade, section and plan drawings

4.4.1.16. Ilıca Road Fountain

Location: To the south of 6932 land, 4 parcel at the intersection of 2083 and 3118 numbered streets at the Çeşme- Ilıca road transferred from Ovacık- Çeşme road (Figures 4.2, 4.56)

Construction date and donor: Unknown, but the cut stone voussoirs colors resembles the façade of İlyaszade Fountain in 1780.

Conservation status: Not listed, listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality

Water supply system: Following its transfer supplied with galvanized pipes connected to the network, but inactive at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 318 cm in width, 94 cm in depth alone, 130 cm with basin (Figure 4.57).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche formed with a two- centered pointed arch rested on pilasters. Vertical and horizontal mouldings surrounded the façade. Voussoirs composed of red and white colored stones. The niche composed of the rows of cut stone in dark and light yellow, 352 cm in height.

Fountain elements: Mouldings, an arch with impost stones, pilasters, jug shelves and basin (Figures 4.56- 57).

Construction material: Cut stone in front façade, rubble stone in left, right and rear façades.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Listing, reactivation, cleaning from dirt needed.



Figure 4.56. Ilıca Road Fountain front façade

İlca Road Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

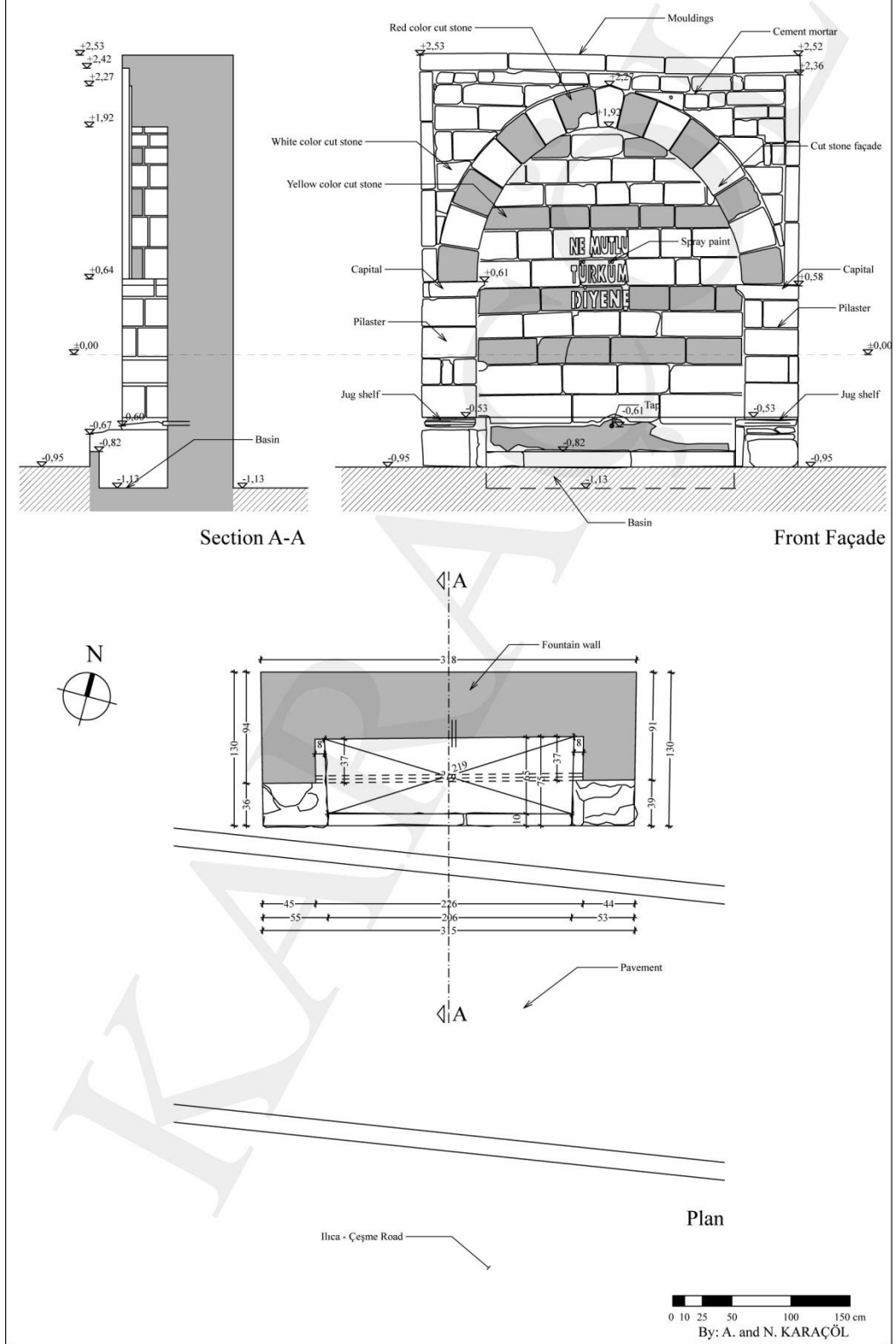


Figure 4.57. İlca Road Fountain section, front façade and plan drawings

4.4.1.17. İskele Fountain

Location: Transferred from 234 land, 1 parcel at the intersection of I. Mektep Street and Uzun Street in İnönü District (Municipality archive). Located at 377 land, 1 parcel on 1107 numbered street across the Ro- Ro port at present.

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.4).

Owner: Previously Aygün Erman, State Treasury of Finance at present.

Water supply system: Originally Hacı Memiş Ağa water through water collecting chamber (Kayın 1988). Connected to the network, but inactive at present.

Plan: Originally possessed water collecting chamber with a hexagonal plan. Rectangular and measures 260 cm in width, 90 cm in depth alone, 133 cm with basin at present.

Surmounting element: Originally dome (Archives of İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets), flat at present.

Façade composition: A niche framed with two- centered depressed arch pointed at the extrados of key stone rested on profiled impost stones and pilasters. Vertical mouldings placed on either sides of the arch. Horizontal moulding missing.

Fountain elements: Arch with all components, impost stones, pilasters, jug shelves and basin.

Construction material: Originally, cut lime stone in the right and left façades, and the rubble limestone in the rear façade. At present, andesite cut stone in the front façade.

Ornamentations: Arch, impost stones, pilasters and their bases.

Conservation problems: Reconstruction of left and right side walls, water collecting chamber and activation needed.



a



b

Figure 4.58. İskele Fountain a) front, left side façades, b) an old photograph
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

İskele Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

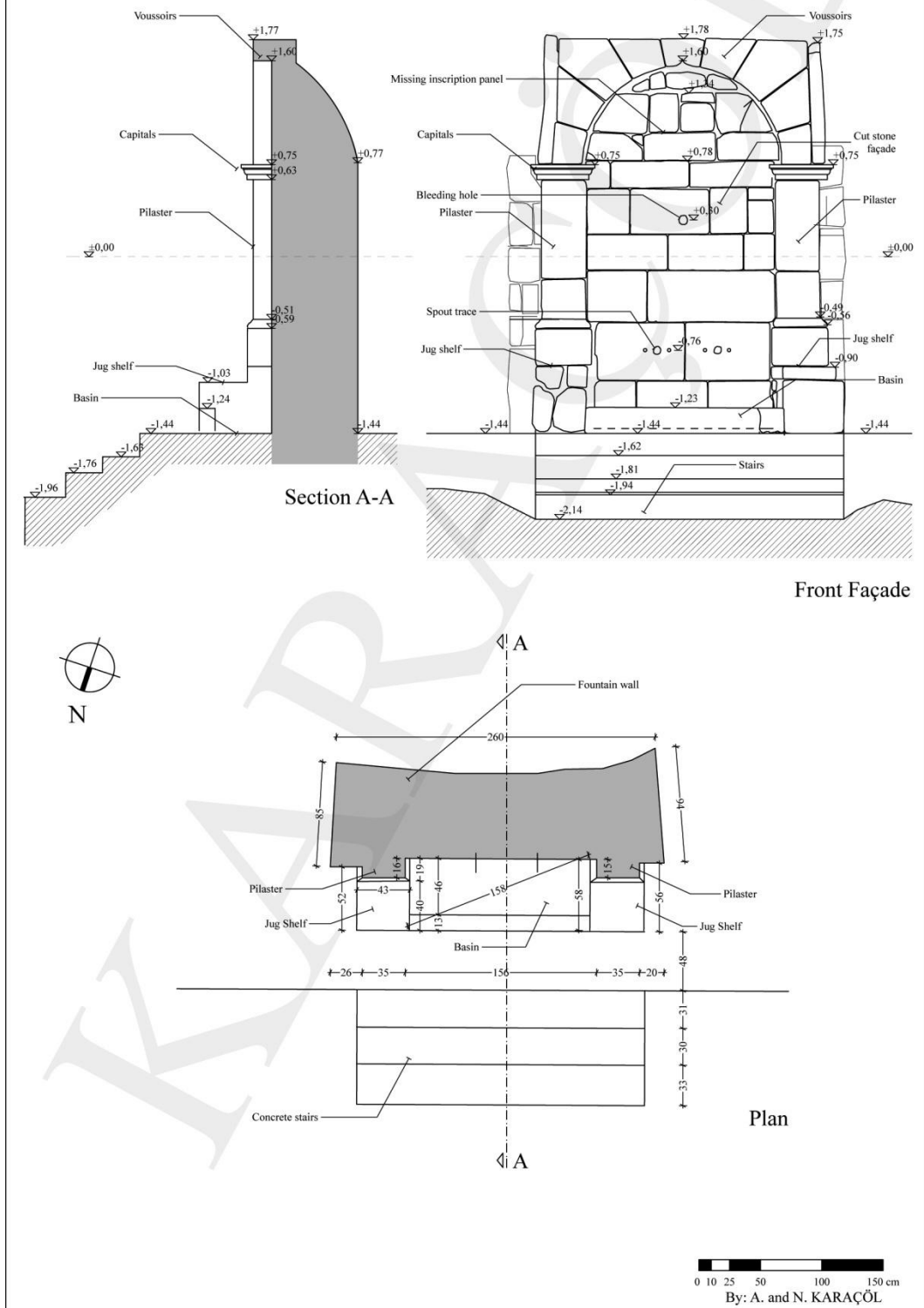


Figure 4.59. İskele Fountain section, front façade and plan drawings

4.4.1.18. Reisdere Fountain

Location: To the north of 3704 land, 1 parcel at the intersection of 6000 and 6329 numbered streets where İlica and Reisdere District road intersect remained in green space (Figures 4.2, 4.60)

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality

Water supply system: Original water supply system unknown. Terracotta pipes exist, but inactive at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 263 in width, 290 cm in depth alone, 339 cm with basin (Figure 4.61).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figures 4.60- 61).

Façade composition: Front façade finishes with a pediment. The niche framed with segmented arch rested on brick impost, pilasters and bases respectively. The recess of missing inscription panel, and spout stone in the niche. Maintenance window and water intake pipe in the right façade. Plain rear and left façades. 282 cm height from existing ground (Figures 4.60- 61).

Fountain elements: Arch with all components, pilasters with bases, jug shelves, cup niche, spout stone, water intake pipe, basin, and maintenance window.

Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, cut stone in the corners, brick in; the arch, pilasters, dome and partially in the walls.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Partially damages, basin remained below the ground because of the rise in the surrounding soil.



Figure 4.60. Reisdere Fountain front and right side façades

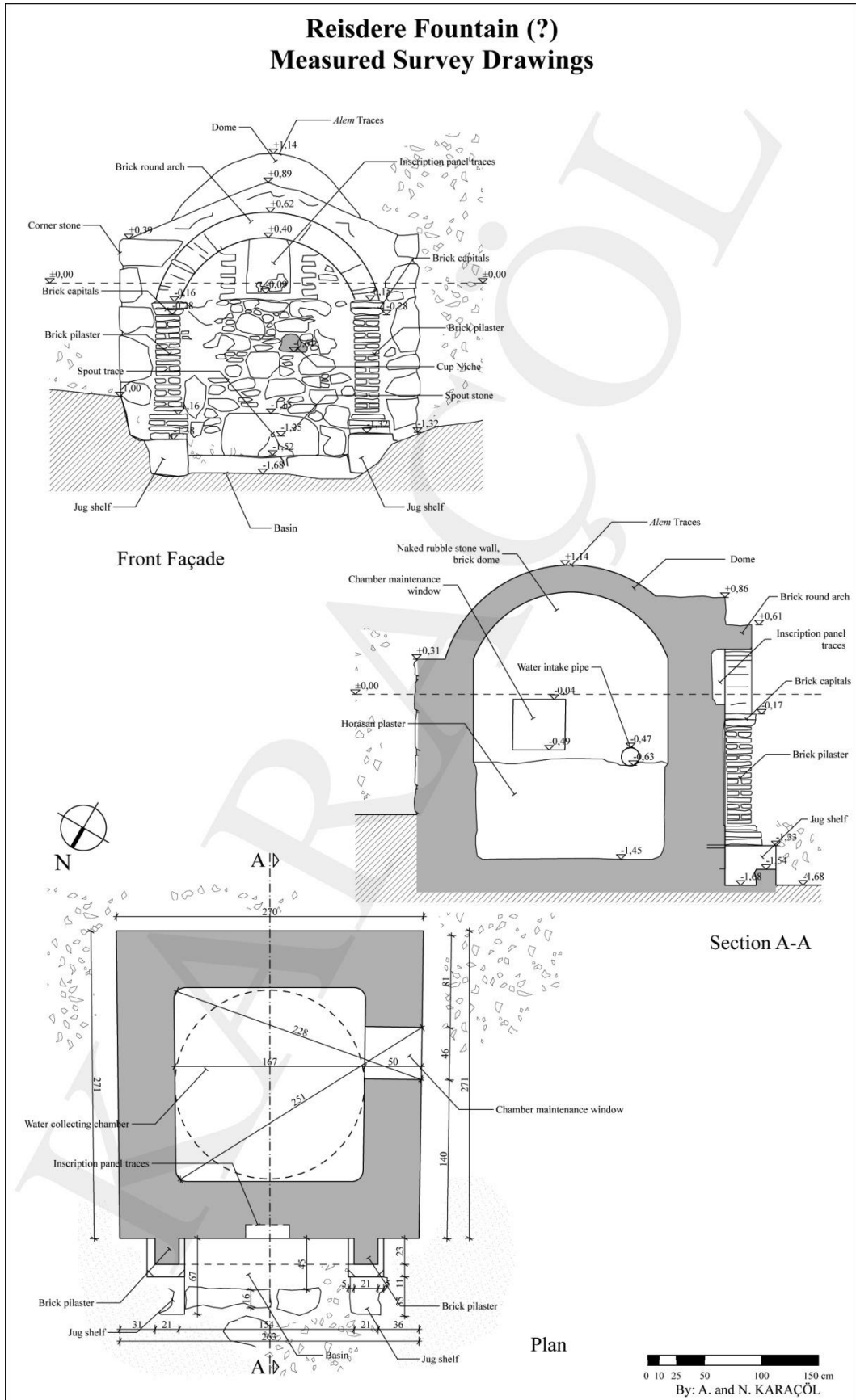


Figure 4.61. Reisdere Fountain front façade, section and plan drawings

4.4.2. Fountains attached to a Periphery Wall of a Building

These are the fountains constructed with a wall of a building, a garden. They are examined according to present situations.

4.4.2.1. Castle Fountain (1508)

Location: Below the mosque built by Beyazıt the IInd in the castle located 361 land, 1 parcel on the Çeşme coastal band (Figures 4.1, 4.62- 64).

Construction date and donor: Likely built together with the castle dated to 1508 and constructed by Mimar Muallım Ođlu Ahmet Ođlu Mehmet was noted on the inscription panel supposed to be brought from another part of the castle (Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listing of the castle updated in 23. 07. 1992 together with all units in it (Figure A. 4).

Owner: Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Water supply system: Supplied with water collected in the bastions through terracotta pipes designed in the walls and installed to the water collecting chamber of the fountain.

Plan: Rectangular. Surmounted with fortress walls at right, left and rear faades, measures 434 cm in width, 254 cm in depth alone, 302 cm with basins (Figures 4. 63- 64).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figures 4.62- 64).

Faade composition: A niche framed with semicircular arch rested on cut stones embedded in the wall without any protrusion. Inscription panel located at the center of the niche. Maintenance window located on the vault.

Fountain elements: Arch, inscription panel, jug shelves, basin and maintenance window (Figures 4.62- 64).

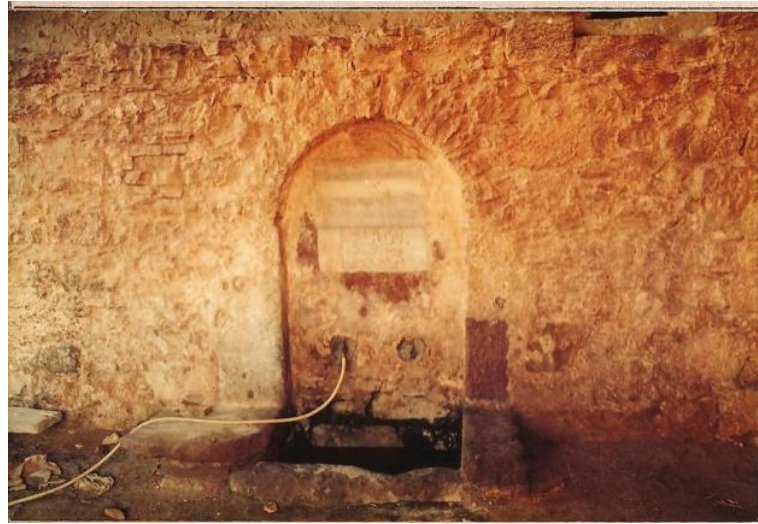
Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, cut stone around the niche and jug shelves.

Ornamentations: Except for inscription panel, no ornaments.

Conservation problems: Remained below the ground, necessity of placement a note stating that inscription panel belonged to and other unit in the castle, cement plaster application.



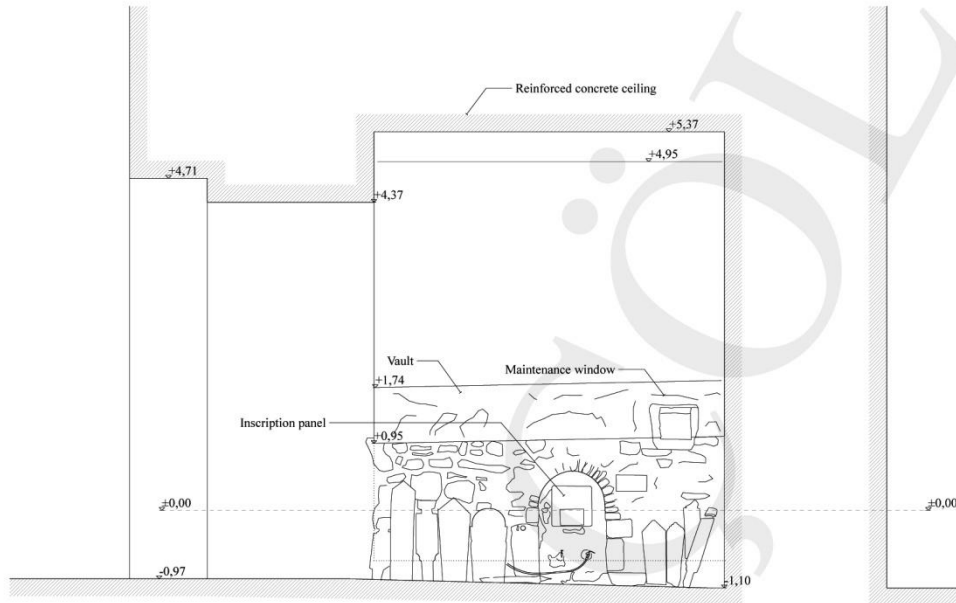
a



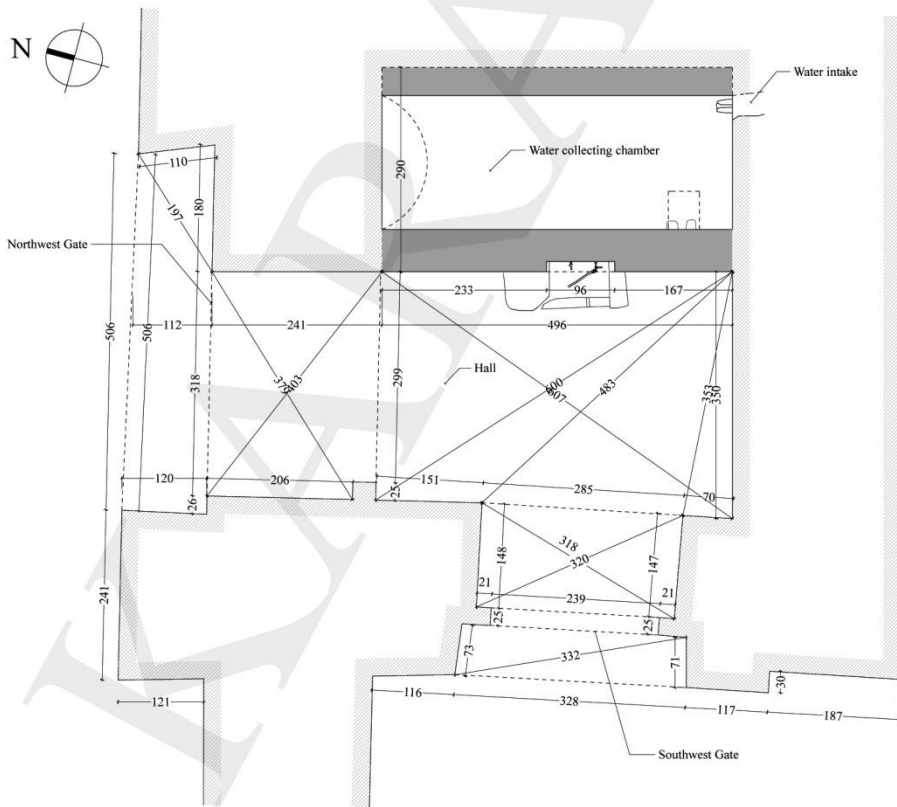
b

Figure 4.62. Castle Fountain; a) front façade, b) an old photograph
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Castle Fountain (1508) Measured Survey Drawings



Section



Plan

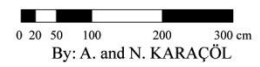


Figure 4.63. Hall in which Castle Fountain is situated, plan and section

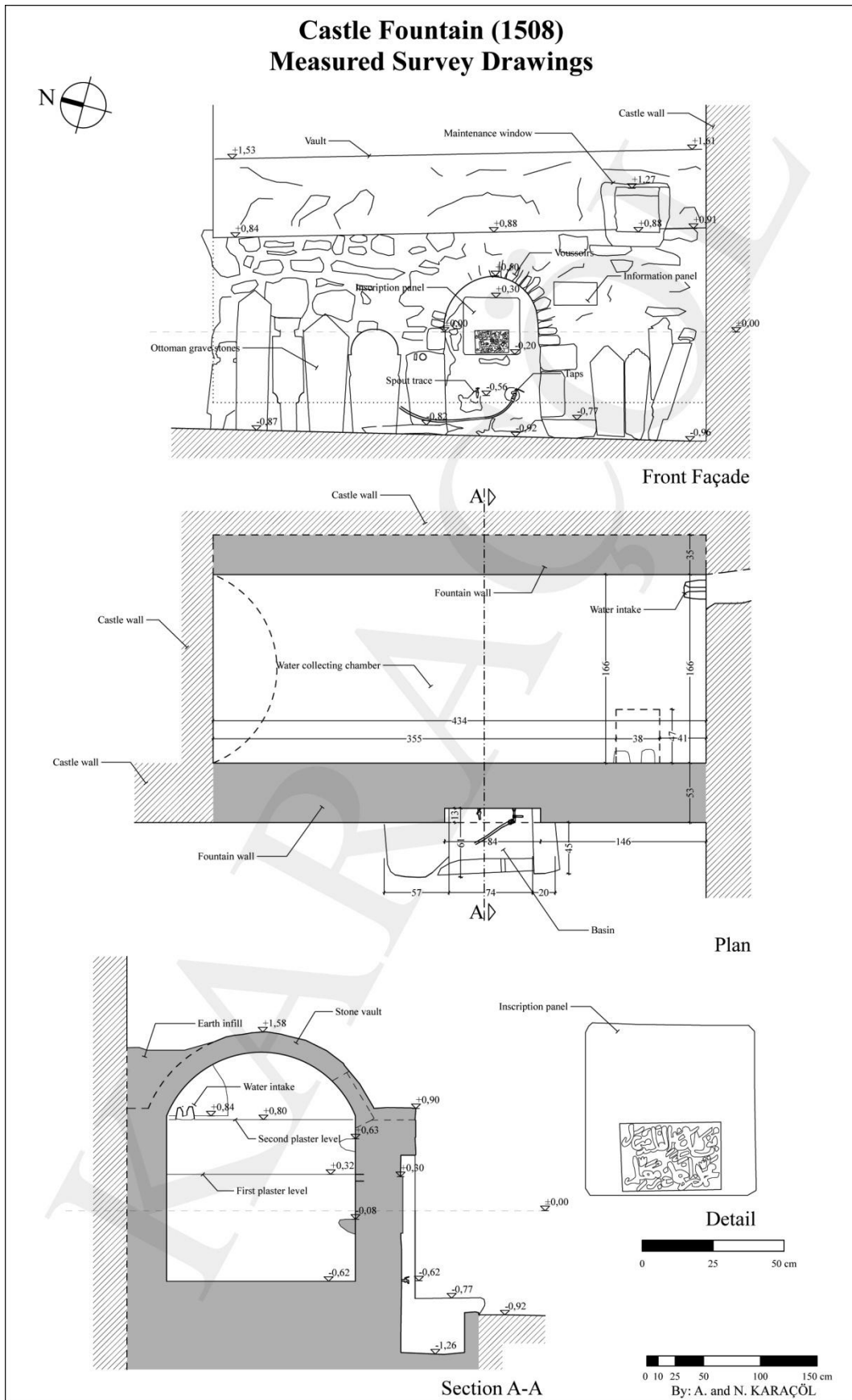


Figure 4.64. Castle Fountain front façade, plan, section and detail drawings

4.4.2.2. Castle Rampart Wall Fountain

Location: Leaned against the southern part of the along 1001 numbered street (Figure 4.1, 4.65).

Construction date and donor: Built together with the castle dated 1508.

Conservation status: Listing of the castle updated in 23. 07. 1992 together with all units in it (Figure A.4).

Owner: Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Water supply system: Originally connected to the source of the castle. Water supply from Hacı Memiş Ağa water was also available through the southern wall of the castle. Inactive at present.

Plan: Built with castle wall, rectangular in plan. Measures 723 cm in length, 244 cm in width (Figure 4. 66).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figures 4. 65- 66).

Façade composition: A niche framed with a semicircular arch towards the right side of the front façade. Vault ended with slate stone moulding. Left and right façades plain. Maintenance window took place on the vault. Basin covered with slate stone. 276 cm in height maximum (Figures 4. 65- 66).

Fountain elements: Niche framed arch, spout outlet, bleeding hole, maintenance window and basin.

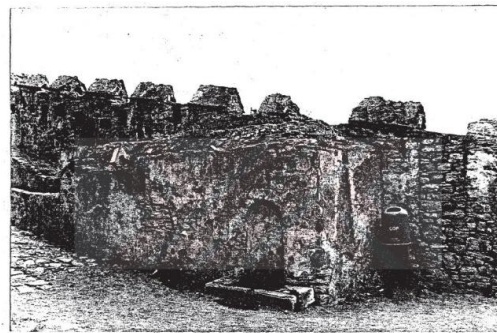
Construction material: Rubble stone.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Damaged caused by cement use, slate stone cover on basin.



a



b

Figure 4.65. Castle Rampart Wall Fountain; a) front façade, b) an old photograph (Source: Kayın 1988)

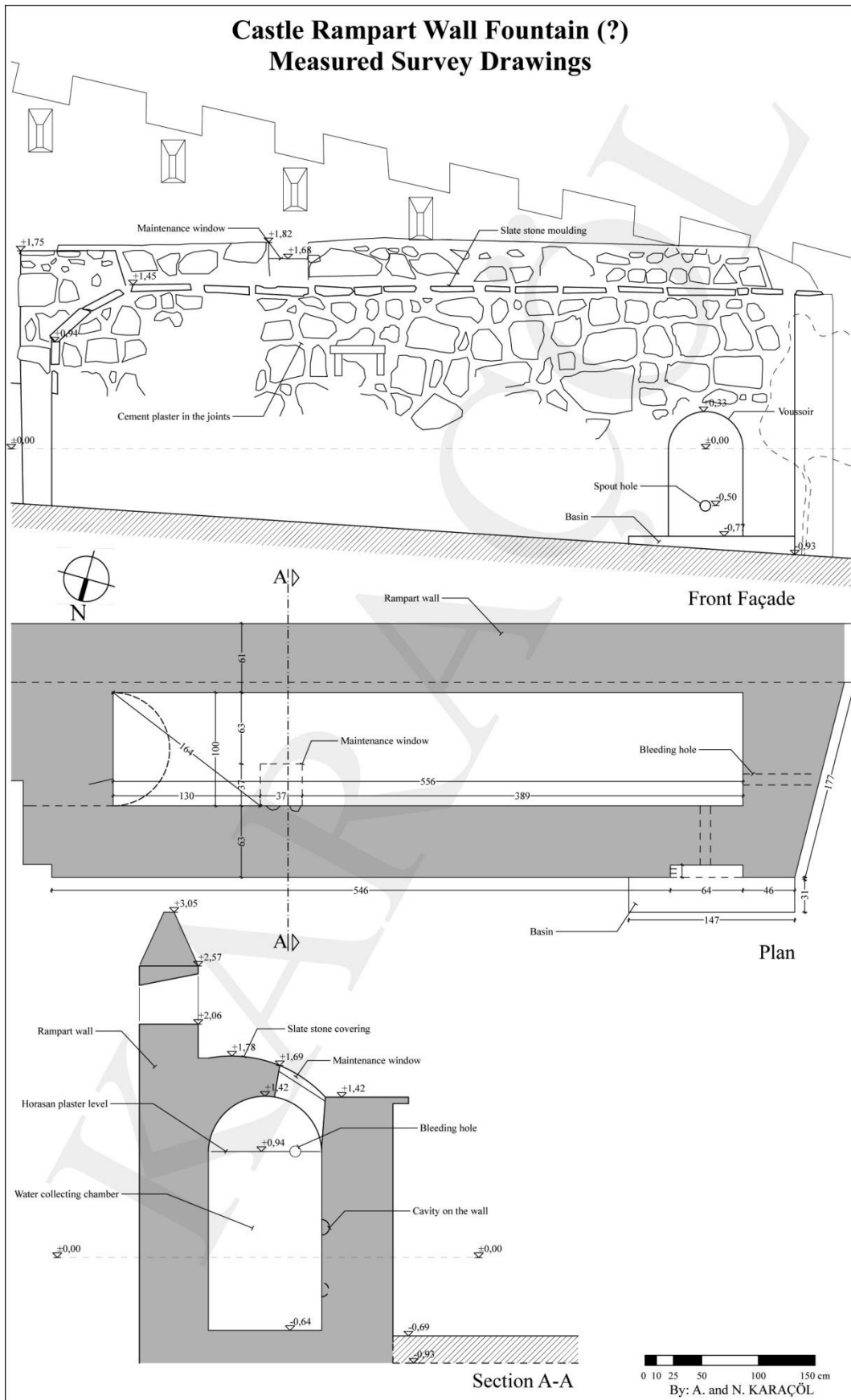


Figure 4.66. Castle Rampart Wall Fountain front façade, plan and section drawings

4.4.2.3. Castle Street Fountain (1718)

Location: 369 land, 5 parcel at the intersection of 1002 and 2015 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4. 67).

Construction date and donor: Original inscription panel missing. Existing inscription panel brought from another building giving information about the execution of İbrahim Pala (by the order of Kanuni) took place in relatively earlier time compared to date 1718 separately written below (Ünver 2011). Considering the architectural similarities to Kethüda fountain built in 1738 lead to think 1718 as the construction date.

Conservation status: Listed updated in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A. 4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally connected to the Hacı Memiş Ağa water with terracotta pipes through its water collecting chamber. To network by galvanized pipes at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 338 x 295 cm alone and 338 x 295 cm together with basins. At the beginning independent, two houses constructed on its rear and right side walls at present (Figure 4. 69).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figures 4.67- 70).

Façade composition: Front façade composed of a niche framed with a semicircular arch rested on the fountain in the left but makes protrusion in the right. Inscription panel brought from another building (invalidated the bleeding hole of the chamber) placed below the arch. Jug shelf in the right missing, basin remained below the ground. Left façade finishes with pediment having same profile with the vault. Maintenance window took place in the pediment. Rear and left façades remained in the walls of the houses. Measures 223 cm in height at maximum (Figures 4. 69- 70).

Fountain elements: Arch, inscription panel from another structure, spout stone, jug shelf, basin and maintenance window (Figures 4. 67- 71).

Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, andesite cut stone jug shelf and basin, and marble in all ornamented elements.

Ornamentations: A medallion above the frame of writing an inscription panel, medallion like circular motives lined up spout stone, likely a part of a sarcophagus cover.

Conservation problems: Embossed cement jointing's, broken pile of the arch, cleaning the chamber.



a



b

Figure 4.67. Castle Street Fountain; a) front façade, b) front and left façades



a



b

Figure 4.68. Old photographs of Castle Street Fountain; a) front façade, b) left façade
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

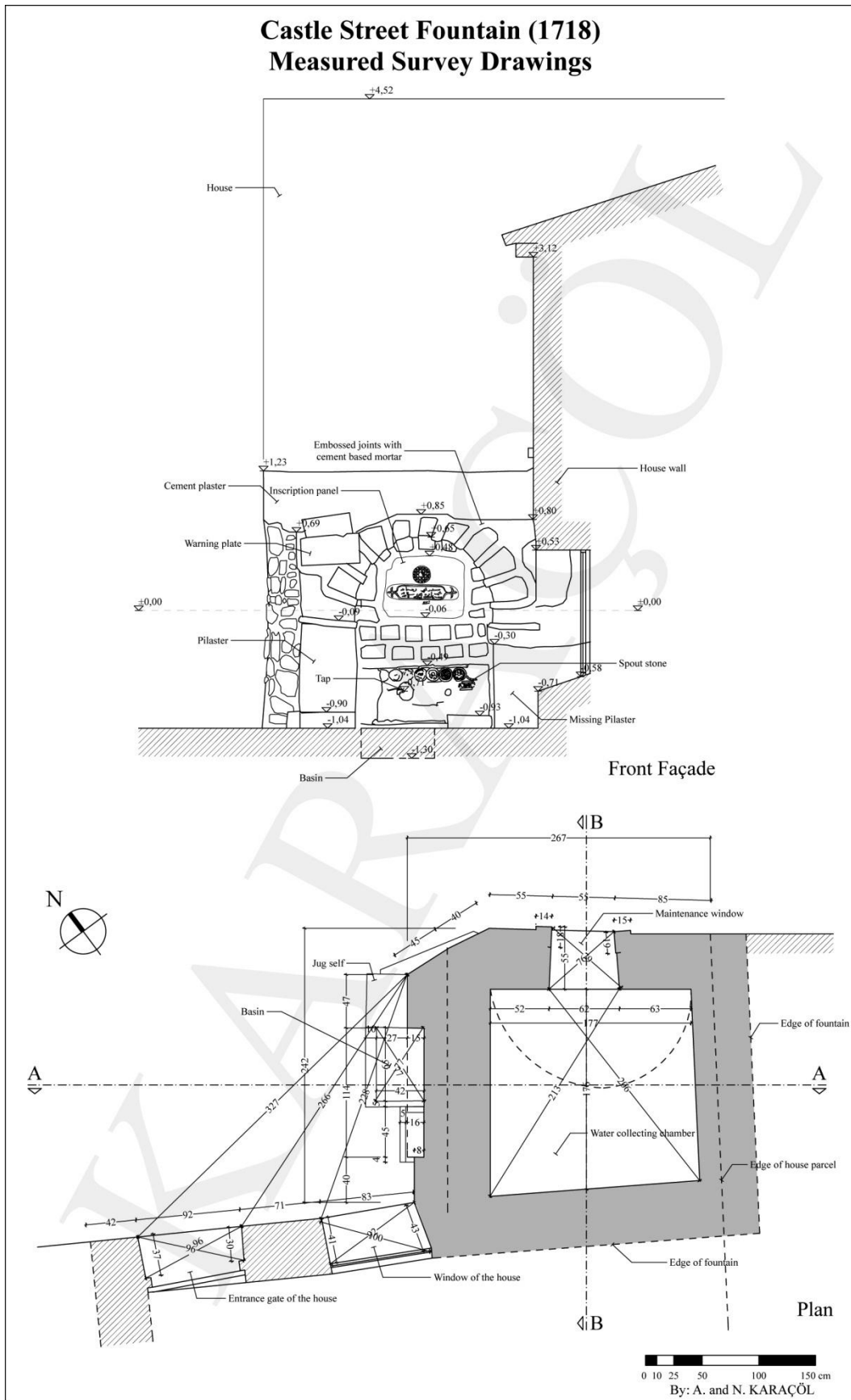


Figure 4.69. Castle Street Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Castle Street Fountain (1718) Measured Survey Drawings

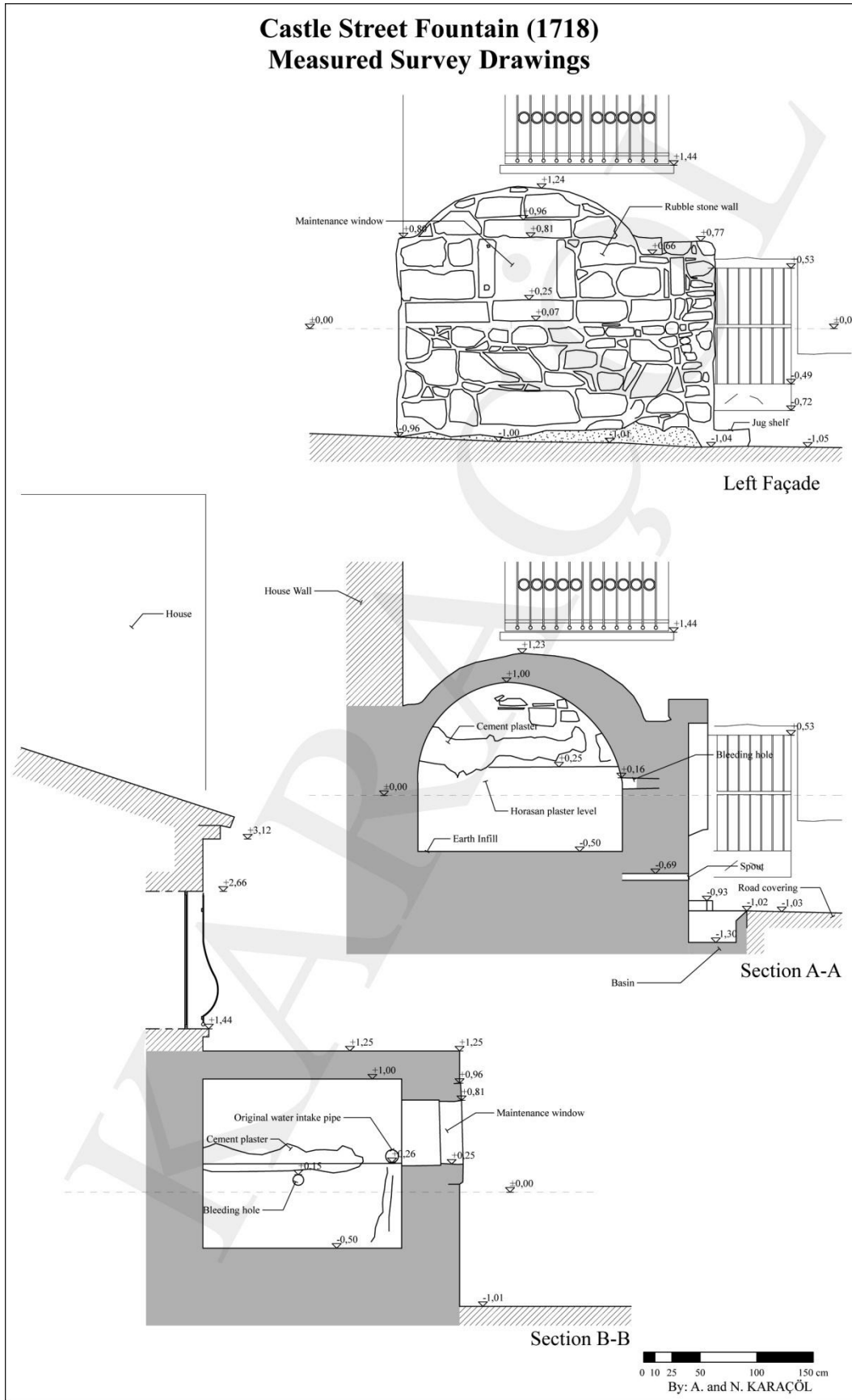
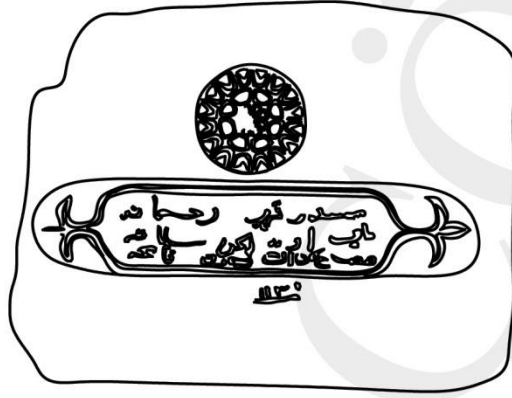
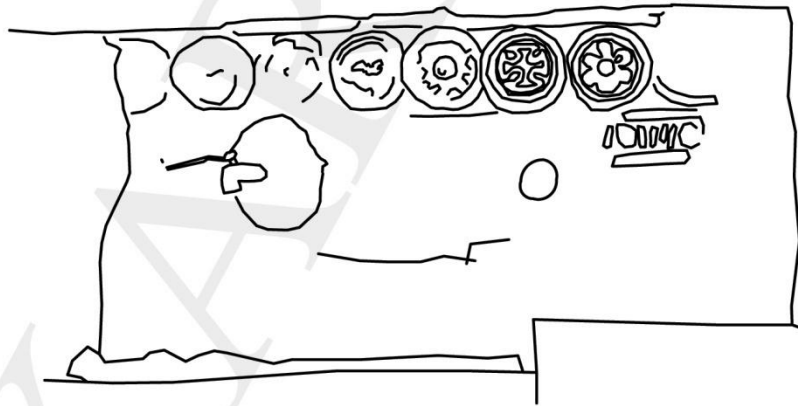


Figure 4.70. Castle Street Fountain left façade, sections drawings

Castle Street Fountain (1718)
Measured Survey Drawings



inscription panel



spout stone

Details

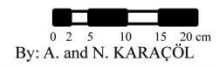


Figure 4.71. Castle Street Fountain detail drawings

4.4.2.4. Kethüda Fountain (1738)

Location: 370 land, 1 parcel at the intersection of 2009 and 2015 numbered streets in Musallah District (Figures 4.1, 4. 72).

Construction date and donor: Built by Mehmet Kethüda in 1738 according to inscription panel (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed updated in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A.4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water according to old photographs. Dismantled in 1980's and reconstruct in its original place but facing to different direction. Water collecting chamber remained and connected to the network with galvanized pipes.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 288 cm in width and 90 cm in depth at present (Figure 4. 74).

Surmounting element: Likely vault in the past none at present (Figure 4. 72- 74).

Façade composition: A niche framed with a two centered pointed arch with a keystone pointed at intrados and extrados rested on impost stones and side walls respectively. Inscription panel, spout stone mounted upside down during reconstruction and bleeding hole placed on the niche. Jug shelves took place at the either sides of the basin. Measures 270 cm in height at maximum (Figure 4. 72- 74).

Fountain elements: Arch, inscription panel, cup niche, spout stone, jug shelves and basin (Figure 4. 72- 74).

Construction material: Lime cut stone in the niche and arch, andesite spout stone, rubble stone in rear, right and left façades.

Ornamentations: Embossed figures on the key stone and voussoirs at either sides (Figure 4.72 b).

Conservation problems: Default orientation, cement used during reconstruction.



a



b

Figure 4.72. Kethüda Fountain; a) front façade, b) carved voussoirs



a



b

Figure 4.73. Old photographs of Kethüda Fountain; a) front façade, b) rear façade
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Kethüda Fountain (1738) Measured Survey Drawings

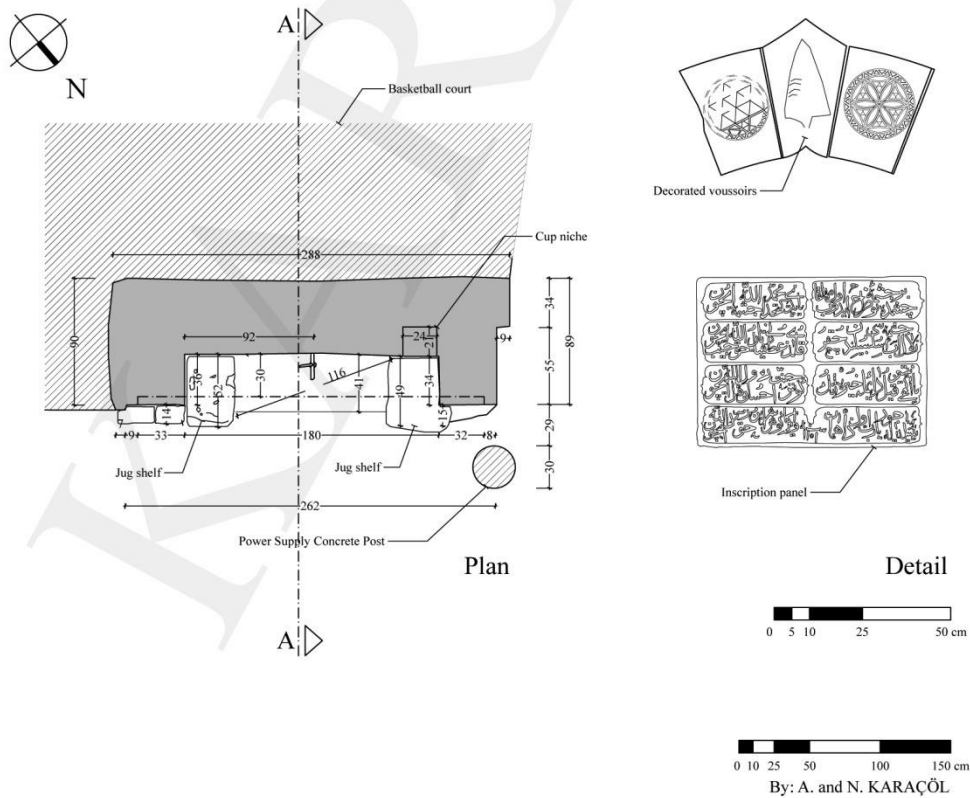
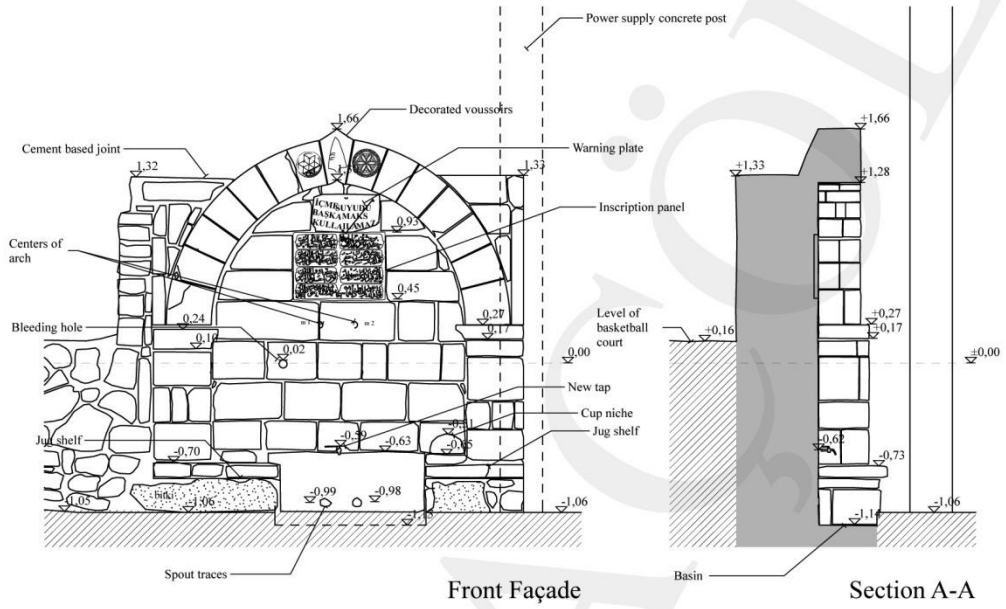


Figure 4.74. Kethüda Fountain front façade, section, plan and detail drawings

4.4.2.5. Murabutzade Fountain (1776)

Location: : 241 land, 3 parcel at the intersection of 2008 and 2006 numbered streets in Musallah District (Figure 4.1, 4. 75- 76).

Construction date and donor: Built by Ayşe Hatun for her deceased husband Murabutzade Hacı Hüseyin Kaptan in 1776 (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A.4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally connected to the Hacı Memiş Ağa water with terracotta pipes to the network with galvanized pipes at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 310 cm in width, 350 cm in depth alone 389 cm together with basin (Figure 4. 77).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault.

Façade composition: A niche framed with a pointed arch rested on plain impost stones and pilasters respectively. A brick parapet wall surrounding the terrace of the house adjacent in the left took place on the fountain. Left side is plain (Figure 4. 75- 77).

Fountain elements: Arch with all components, inscription panel, spout stone, cup niche, jug shelves and basin (Figure 4.75- 76).

Construction material: Cut stone in front façade, rubble stone in the left and likely in other façades.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Improper use due to the terrace above, excessive use of cement, spalling on stone surface.



a



b

Figure 4.75. Murabutzade Fountain; a) front façade, b) left side façade



Figure 4.76. An old photograph of Murabutzade Fountain
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Murabutzade Fountain (1776) Measured Survey Drawings

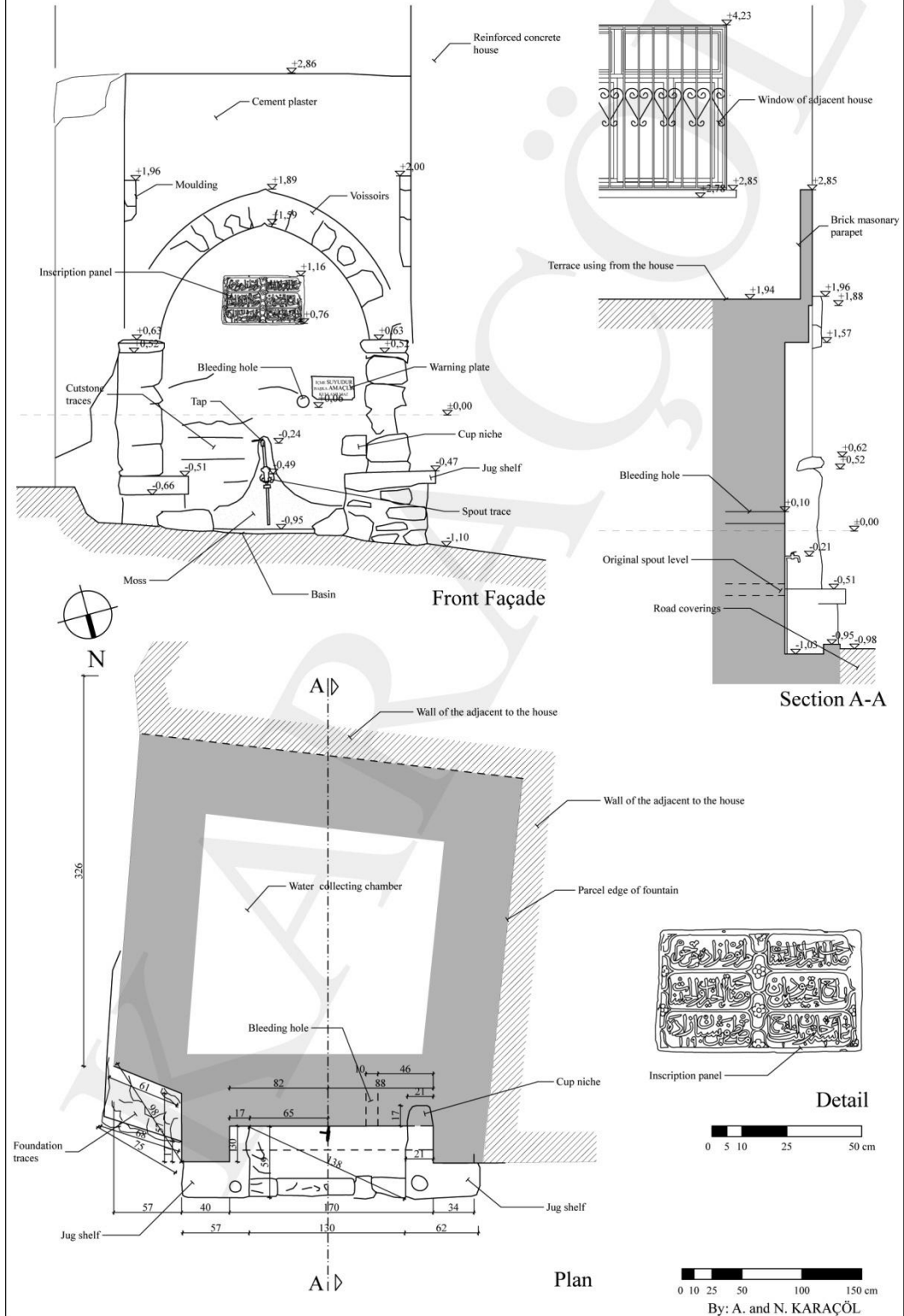


Figure 4.77. Murabutzade Fountain front façade, section, plan and detail drawings

4.4.2.6. Memiş Ağa House Fountain (1798)

Location: Built in the corner of a house on 243 land, 6 parcel at the intersection of 2009 and 2002 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.78).

Construction date and donor: Likely together with the house, built by Memiş Ağa in 1798 according to inscription panel (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed updated in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A.7).

Owner: Private property

Water supply system: Originally connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water with terracotta pipes. Installed with galvanized pipes by passing water collecting chamber.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 254 cm in width 246 cm in depth alone, 264 cm together with basin (Figure 4.80).

Surmounting element: Vault (Figure 4.80).

Façade composition: A niche framed with two pointed concentric arches rested on impost stones and pilasters respectively. A profiled moulding took place on the top. Vertical mouldings set on either sides of the niche. An unfilled maintenance window placed at the right façade. Measures 304 cm at height (Figures 4.80- 81).

Fountain elements: Vertical and horizontal mouldings, concentric arches with other components, inscription panel (Figures 4.78- 81).

Construction material: Cut stone in front façade. Other thick layer of cement plaster applied on the other façades.

Ornamentations: Profiled mouldings, interlocked voussoirs

Conservation problems: Interference of appearance by power supply post, cement application. Adjacent house should also be listed.



a

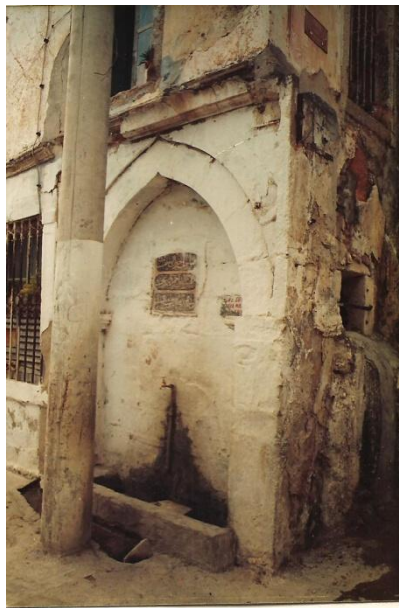


b

Figure 4.78. Memiş Ağa House and its fountain; a) front and right façades, b) front façade



a



b

Figure 4.79. Old photographs of Memiş Ağa House and its fountain; a) the house, b) closer view of the fountain (Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Memiş Ağa House Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Silhouette

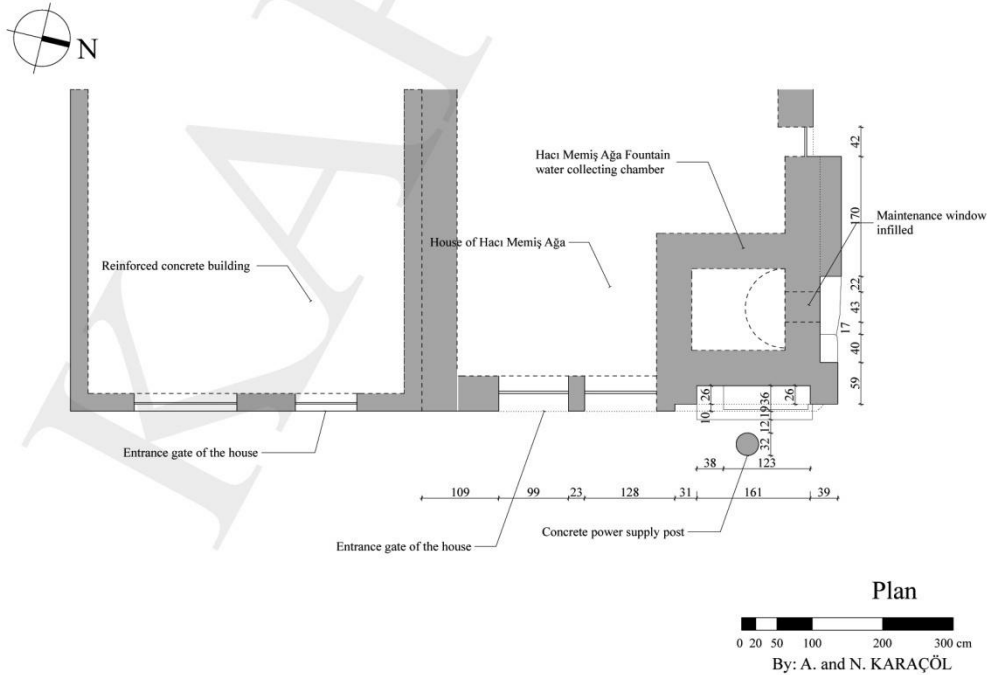
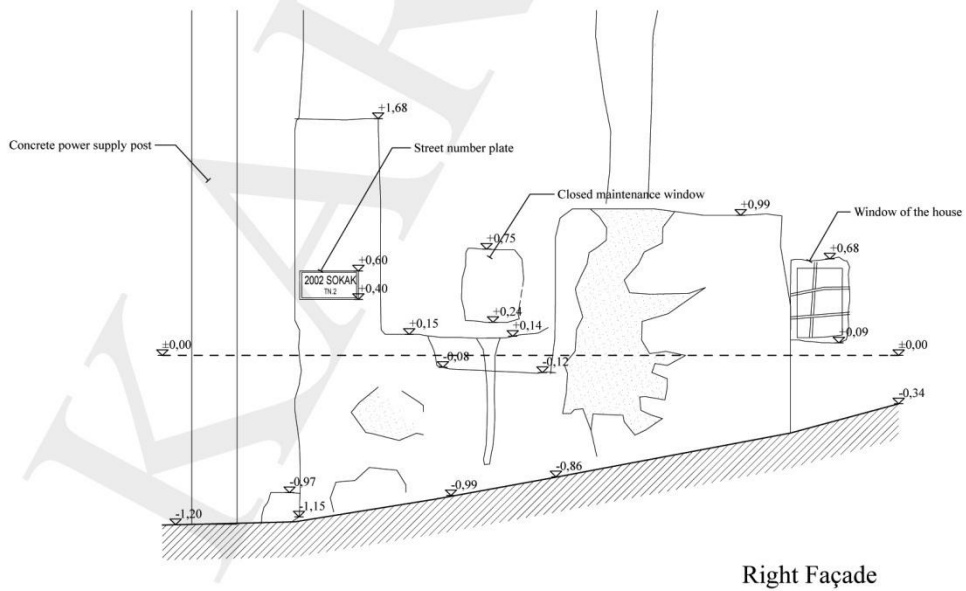
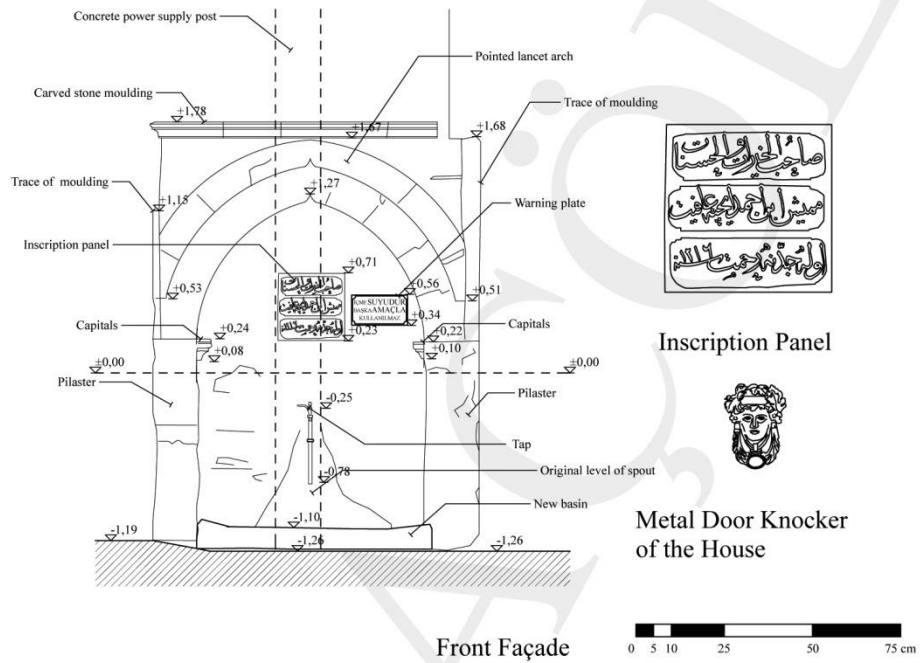


Figure 4.80. Memiş Ağa House Fountain silhouette and plan drawings

Memiş Ağa House Fountain (1798) Measured Survey Drawings



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.81. Memiş Ağa House Fountain, front façade, details and right façade drawings

4.4.2.7. Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mosque Fountain (1832)

Location: 393 land 2 parcel on the wall of Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mosque at the intersection of 1002 and 1005 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.82).

Construction date and donor: Built by Hacı Mehmet Ağa in 1832 according to inscription panel of the mosque (Kayın 1988).

Conservation status: Listed updated in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A. 4).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water with terracotta pipes. Installed to network with galvanized pipes. In active at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 343 cm in width 198 cm in depth alone and 256 cm together with basin (Figure 4. 83).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figure 4. 83).

Façade composition: Composed of a niche framed with a semicircular arch and a profiled vertical moulding above. Together with impost stone, some of the voussoirs and pilaster missing. Andesite spout stone took place on the niche wall. Maintenance window seen on the vault (Figures 4. 82- 83).

Fountain elements: The niche with arch, profiled vertical moulding, spout stone, basin and jug shelf (Figures 4. 82- 83).

Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, cut stone in the arch and pilasters.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Cement plaster application, missing voussoirs and pilaster in the left, basin remained below the ground level, inactive spout.



a



b

Figure 4.82. Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mosque Fountain; a) front façade, b) an old photograph
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

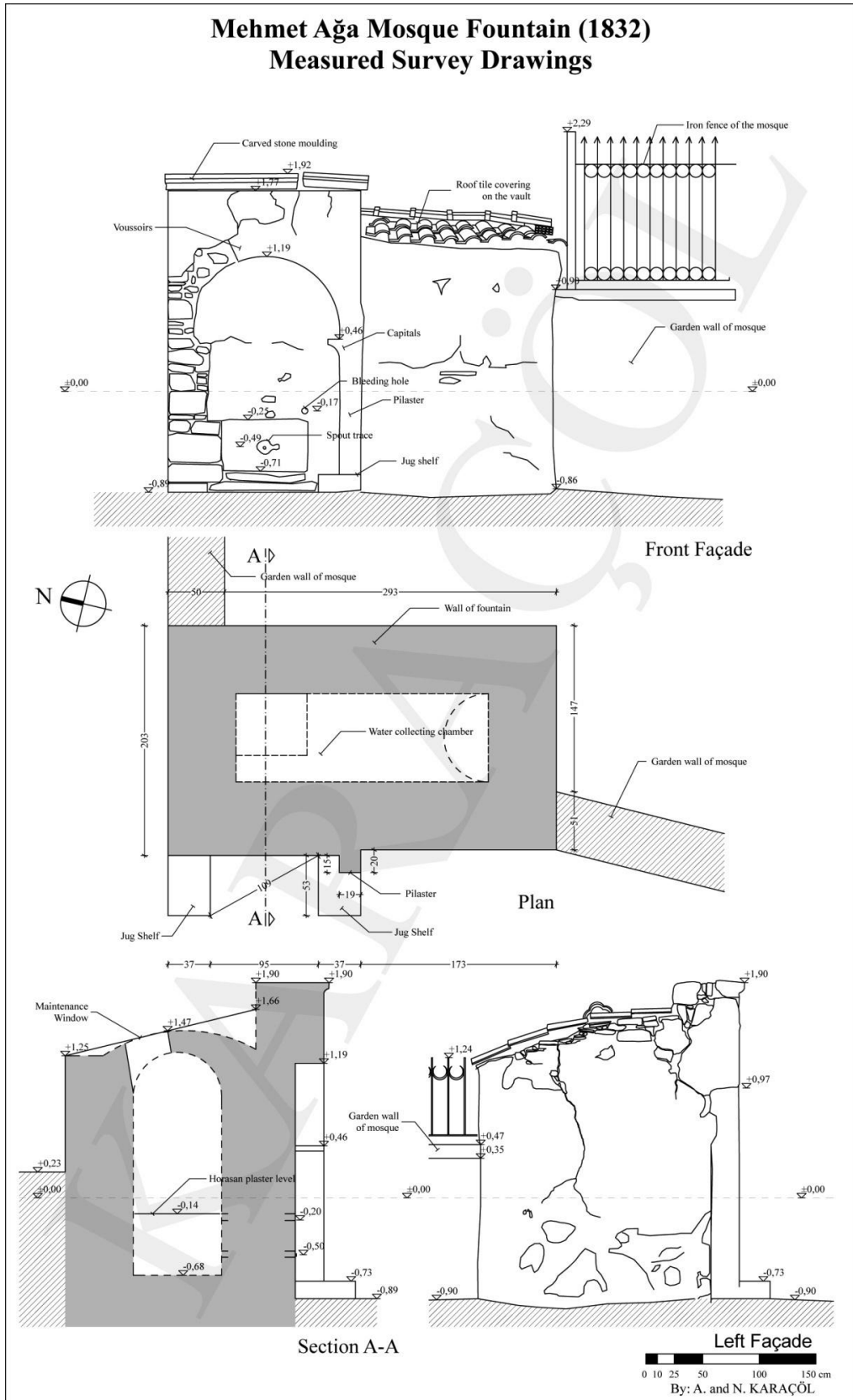


Figure 4.83. Hacı Mehmet Ağa Mosque Fountain front façade, plan, section and left façade drawings

4.4.2.8. Memiş Ağa Fountain (1837)

Location: Transferred 2 m away to the north of original location. 371 land, 16 parcel at the intersection of 1008 and 1021 numbered streets at present (Figures 4.1, 4. 84)

Construction date and donor: Built in 1837 by Hacı Memiş Ağa according to inscription panel. Repaired in the years 1985- 1988 (Kayın 1988, Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listing updated in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets 3889 decision (Figure A.5).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally, connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water before reconstruction. Water collecting chamber by passed, installed directly to the spout by galvanized pipes and active at present.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 167 x 176 cm alone, 202 x 205 cm together with basins. Originally, designed as a fountain with two façades at the corner of garden walls of a house. Subjected to some deformations after transfer (Figure 4. 86).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figure 4. 84- 86).

Façade composition: A niche framed with a semicircular arch rested on profiled impost stones and pilasters respectively at front façade. Inscription panel took place in the niche. A semicircular arch rested on horizontal moulding at the left façade without a niche. Both arches pointed at their intrados according to old photographs. Maximum height is 273 cm (Figure 4. 84- 86).

Fountain elements: *Alem*, inscription panel, arches only one of which possessed impost stones and pilasters, jug shelves and basins.

Construction material: Rubble stone main mass and dome. Cut stones in red and white in the niche and only white in the arches and pilasters.

Ornamentations: Crescent formed stone *alem*, profiled impost stones.

Conservation problems: Misleading feature in classification, requires transfer to former location as in the past.



a



b

Figure 4.84. Memiş Ağa Fountain; a) front façade, b) left façade



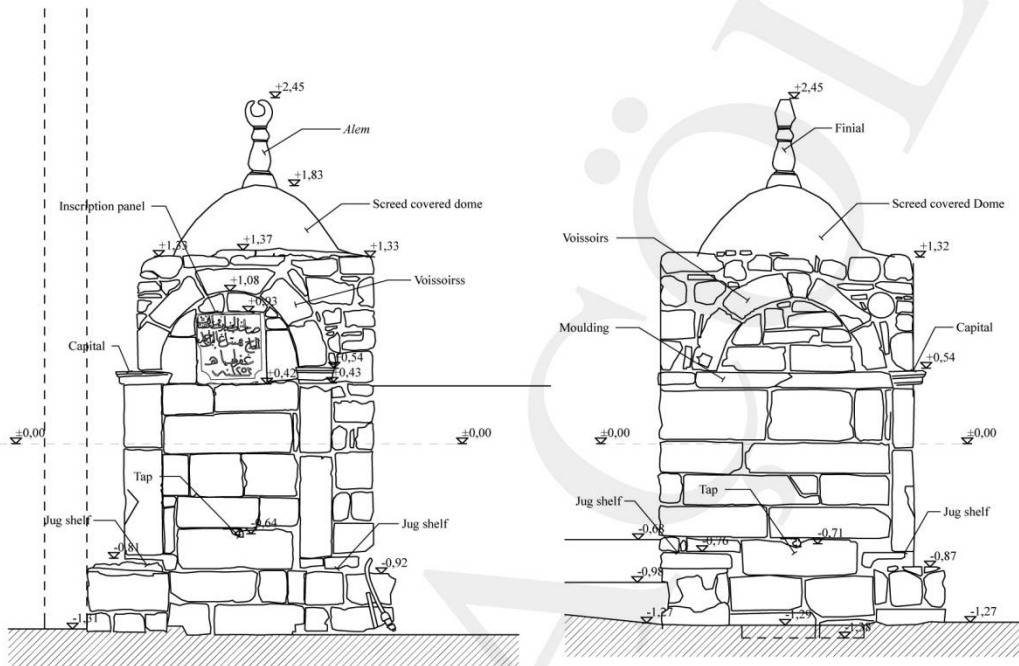
a



b

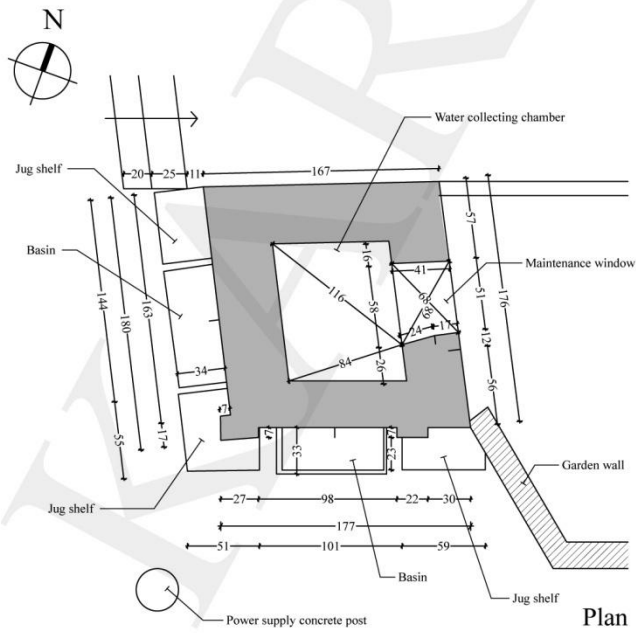
Figure 4.85. Old photographs of Memiş Ağa Fountain; a) left façade, b) left and front façades (Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Memiş Ağa Fountain (1837) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade

Left Façade

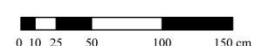


Plan



Inscription panel

Detail



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.86. Memiş Ağa Fountain front façade, left façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.9. Kabadayı Fountain (1839)

Location: 399 land, 1 parcel at the corner of the garden walls of a house at the intersection of 1005 and 1043 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4. 87).

Construction date and donor: Built by Muhacir Kabadayı Hüseyin Ağa in 1839 according to inscription panel (Geyik 2007).

Conservation status: Listed, but update according to the new parcel number proposed in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A. 5).

Owner: General Directorate of Pious Endowments.

Water supply system: Originally Hacı Memiş water through water collecting chamber. Connected to network by galvanized pipes, inactive at present.

Plan: Square, measures 333 x 335 cm alone, 406 x 385 cm together with basins (Figure 4. 89).

Surmounting element: Dome (Figures 4. 89- 91).

Façade composition: The niches at the front and the right corner of rear façades (for private use) framed with trefoil arches pointed at the intrados of keystones, rested on profiled impost stones and pilasters. Two additional spouts (*suluk*) framed with depressed pointed arches took place at the beveled left and right corners of front façades. Measures 460 cm in height at maximum (Figures 4. 89- 91).

Fountain elements: Arches with and without pilasters, inscription panel and a stone medallion above, profiled moulding between impost stones of the arch, spout stones, jug shelves additional spouts (*suluk*) and maintenance window (Figures 4.87- 92).

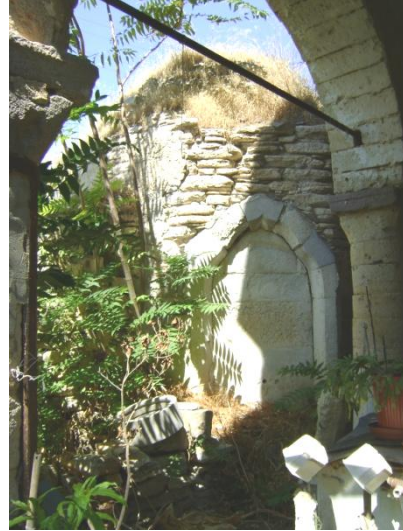
Construction material: Rubble stone in the dome and almost a half of left façade, cut stone in the other parts without plaster. Andesite, limestone and marble in pink and white are the kinds of stone.

Ornamentations: Profiled mouldings, floral figures *suluks*, spout stones and medallion above the inscription panel.

Conservation problems: Necessity of; update according to the new parcel, repair of pilasters, iron stretching bars and renewal of missing left side jug shelf.



a



b

Figure 4.87. Kabadayı Fountain; a) front façade, b) rear façade



Figure 4.88. An old photograph of Kabadayı Fountain
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

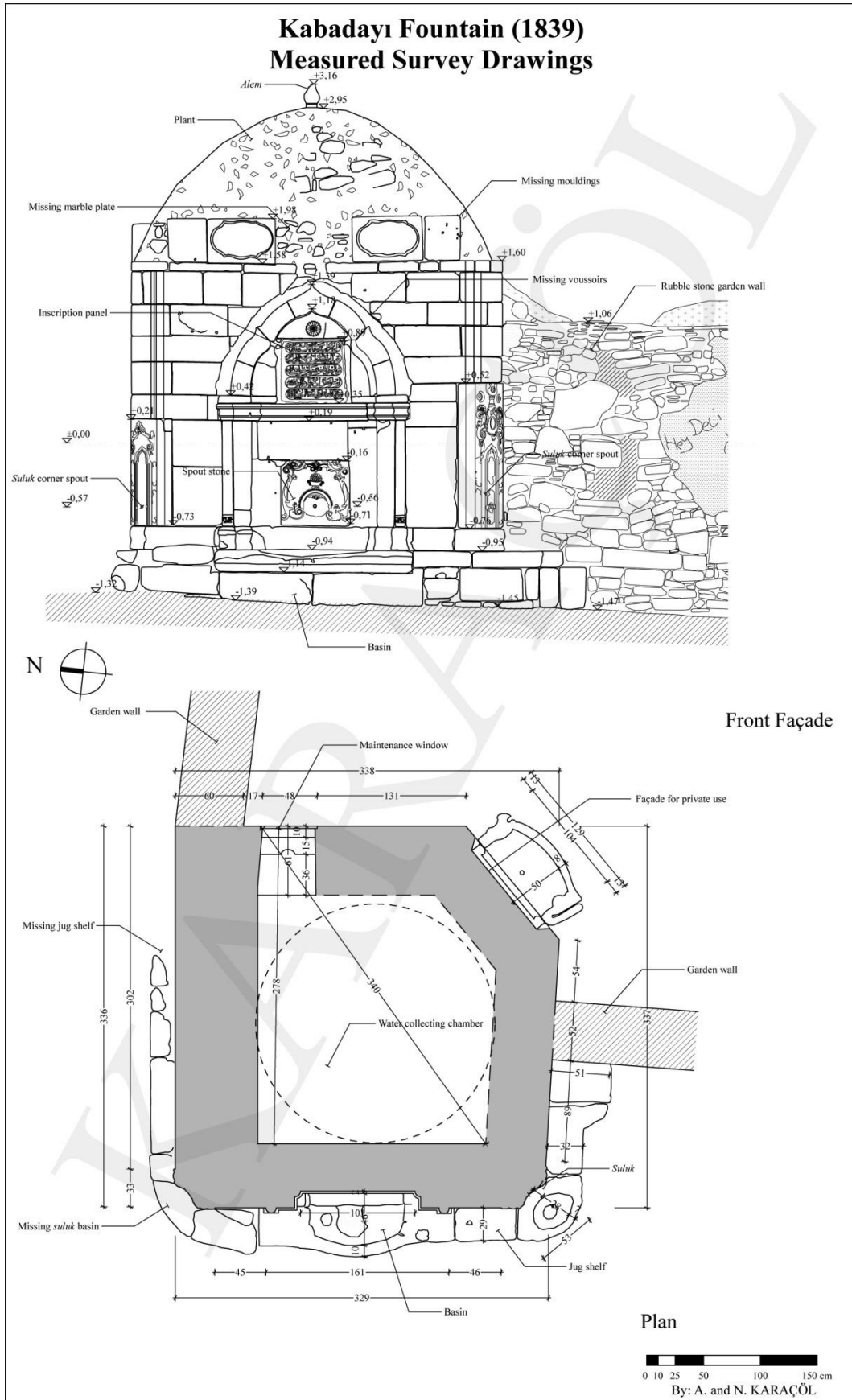
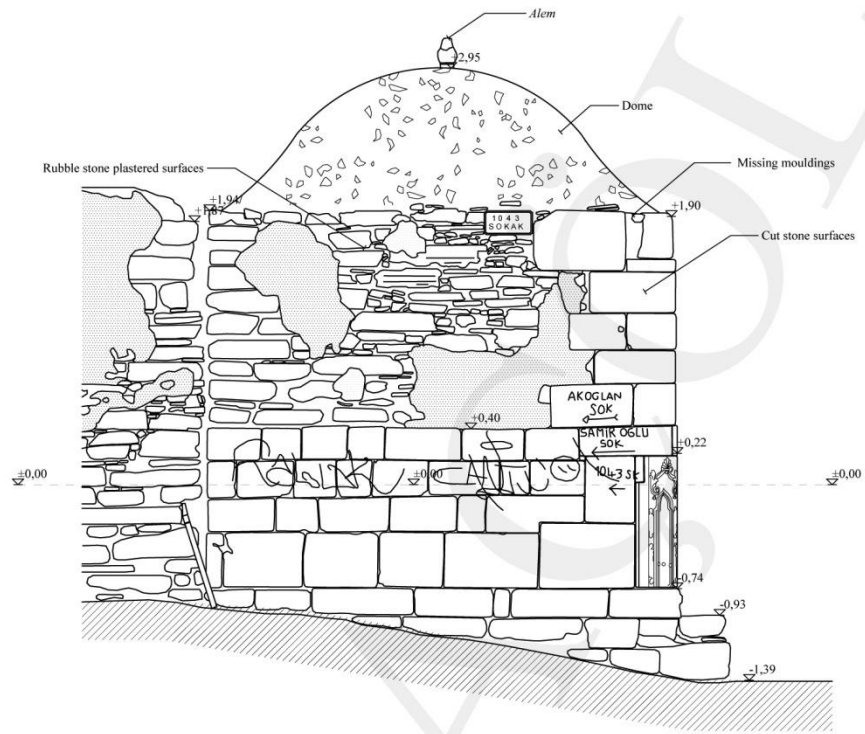
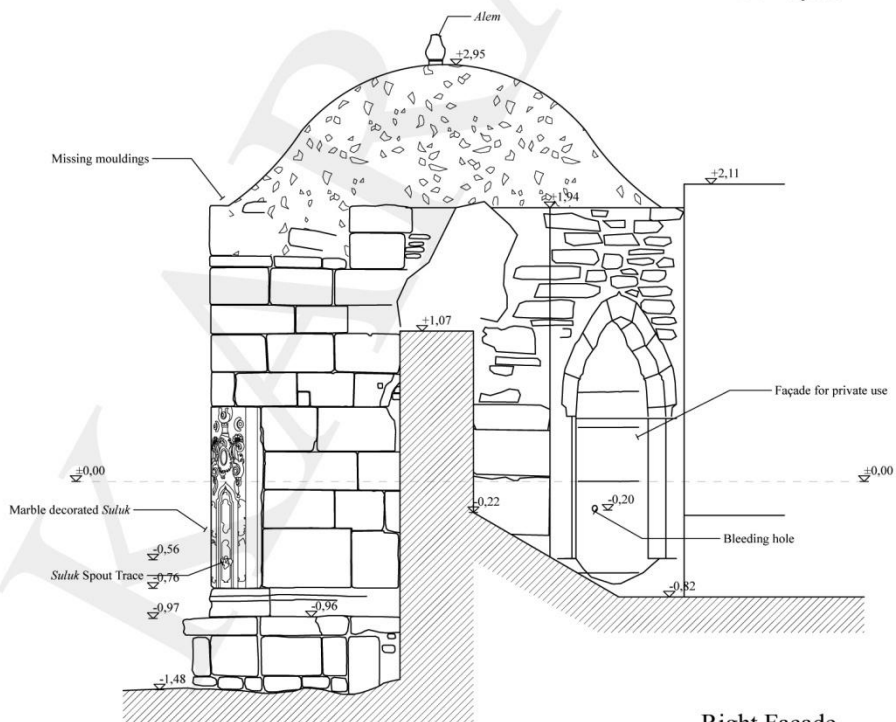


Figure 4.89. Kabadayı Fountain front façade and plan drawings

Kabadayı Fountain (1839) Measured Survey Drawings



Left Façade



Right Façade

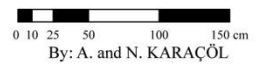


Figure 4.90. Kabadayı Fountain left and right façades drawings

Kabadayı Fountain (1839) Measured Survey Drawings

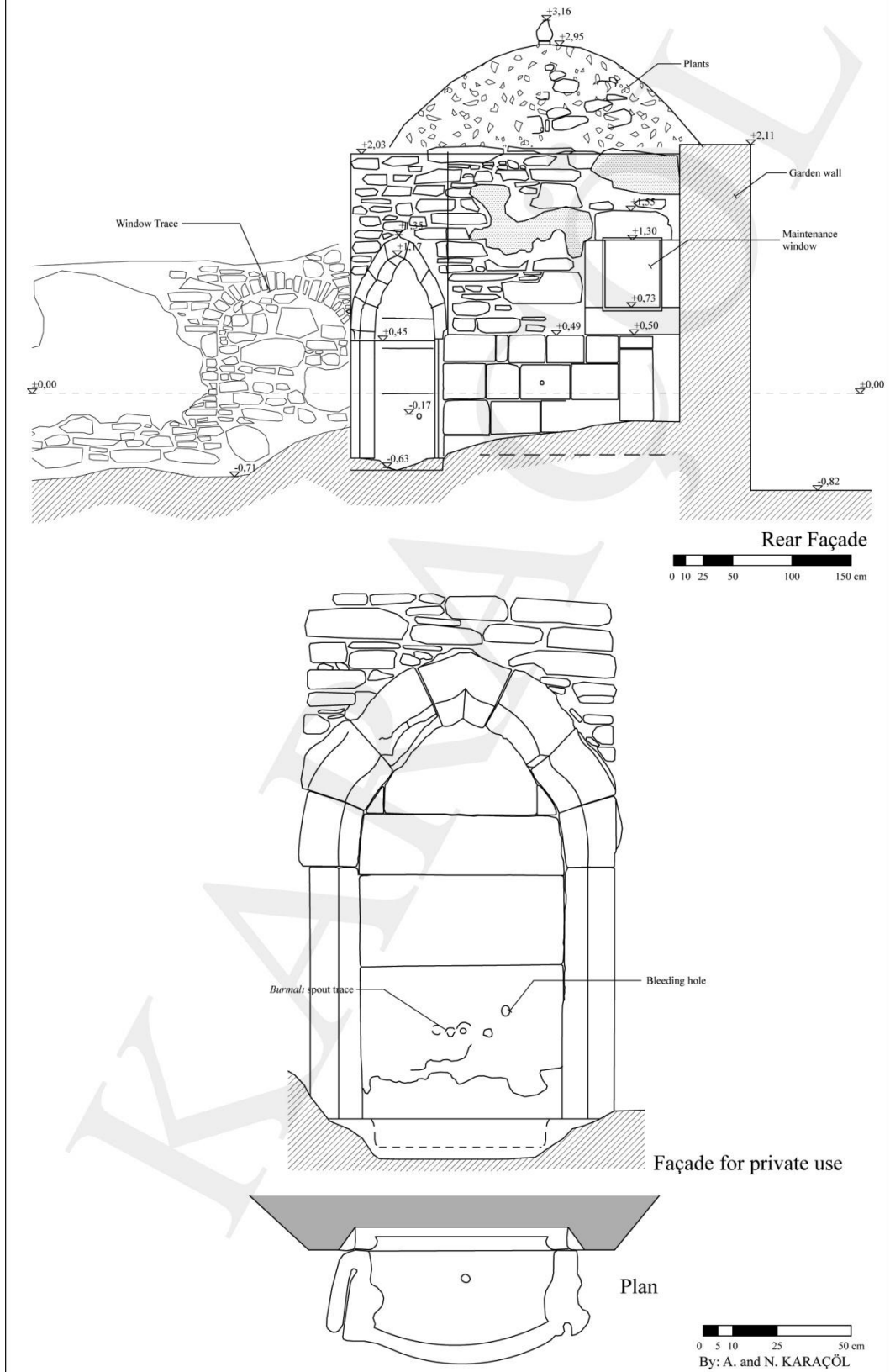
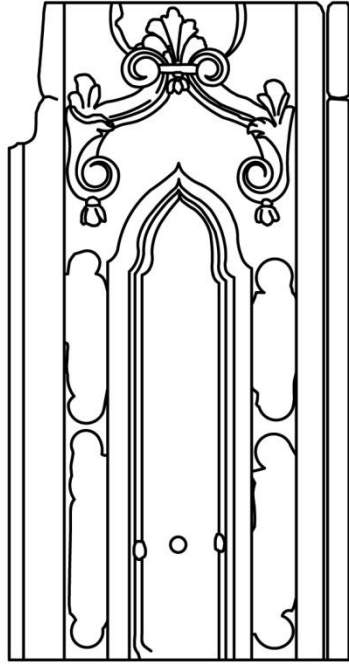


Figure 4.91. Kabadayı Fountain rear façade, façade for private use and plan drawings

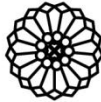
**Kabadayı Fountain (1839)
Measured Survey Drawings**



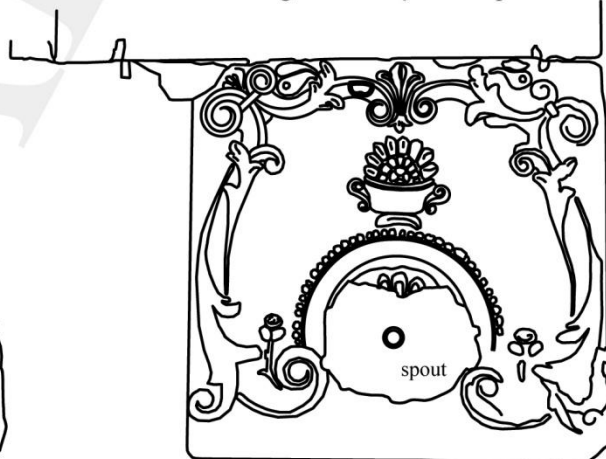
Left suluk façade and plan



Right suluk façade and plan



Inscription panel



Spout stone



By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.92. Kabadayı Fountain detail drawings

4.4.2.10. Osman Ağa House Fountain (1861)

Location: In the garden of Osman Ağa house on 244 land, 24 parcel at the intersection of 2009 and 2015 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.93- 94).

Construction date and donor: Built by Şekerci Osman Ağa in 1861 according to the inscription panel of the house (Kayın 1988).

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A.7).

Owner: Including the house and garden Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Water supply system: Originally connected Hacı Memiş Ağa water, inactive at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 168 cm in length, 63 cm in depth according to existing situation (Figure 4.95).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: Despite some of the missing voussoirs a pointed arch framing the niche and resting on the pilasters according to old photograph (Kayın 1988). Basin remained below the existing ground (Figures 4.93- 95).

Fountain elements: Small portion of arch.

Construction material: Andesite cut stone.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Small excavation for the missing basin, replacement for missing voussoirs of the arch.



a



b

Figure 4.93. Osman Ağa House and its fountain; a) front façade of house, b) front façade of fountain

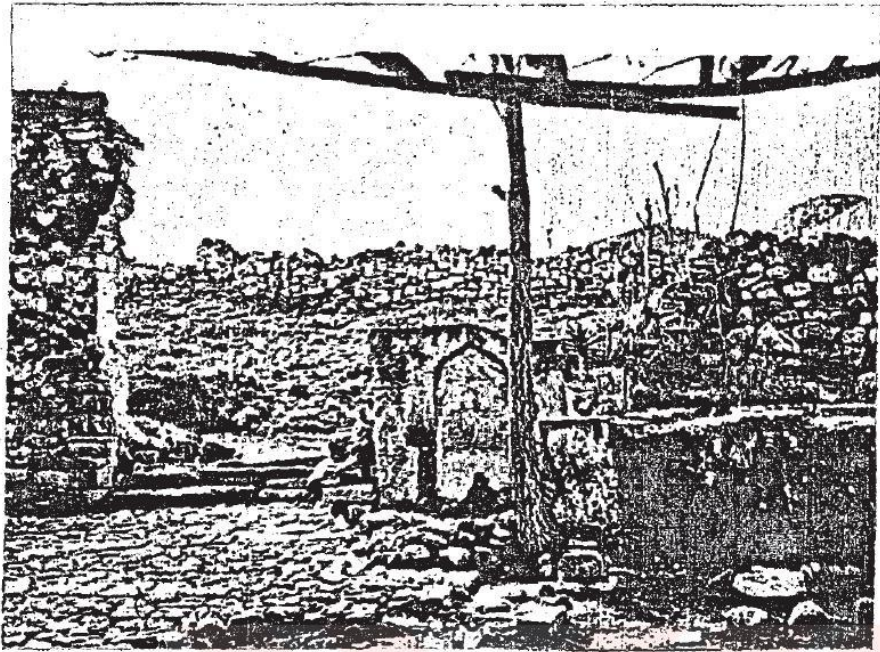


Figure 4.94. An old photograph of Osman Ağa House Fountain
(Source: Kayın 1988)

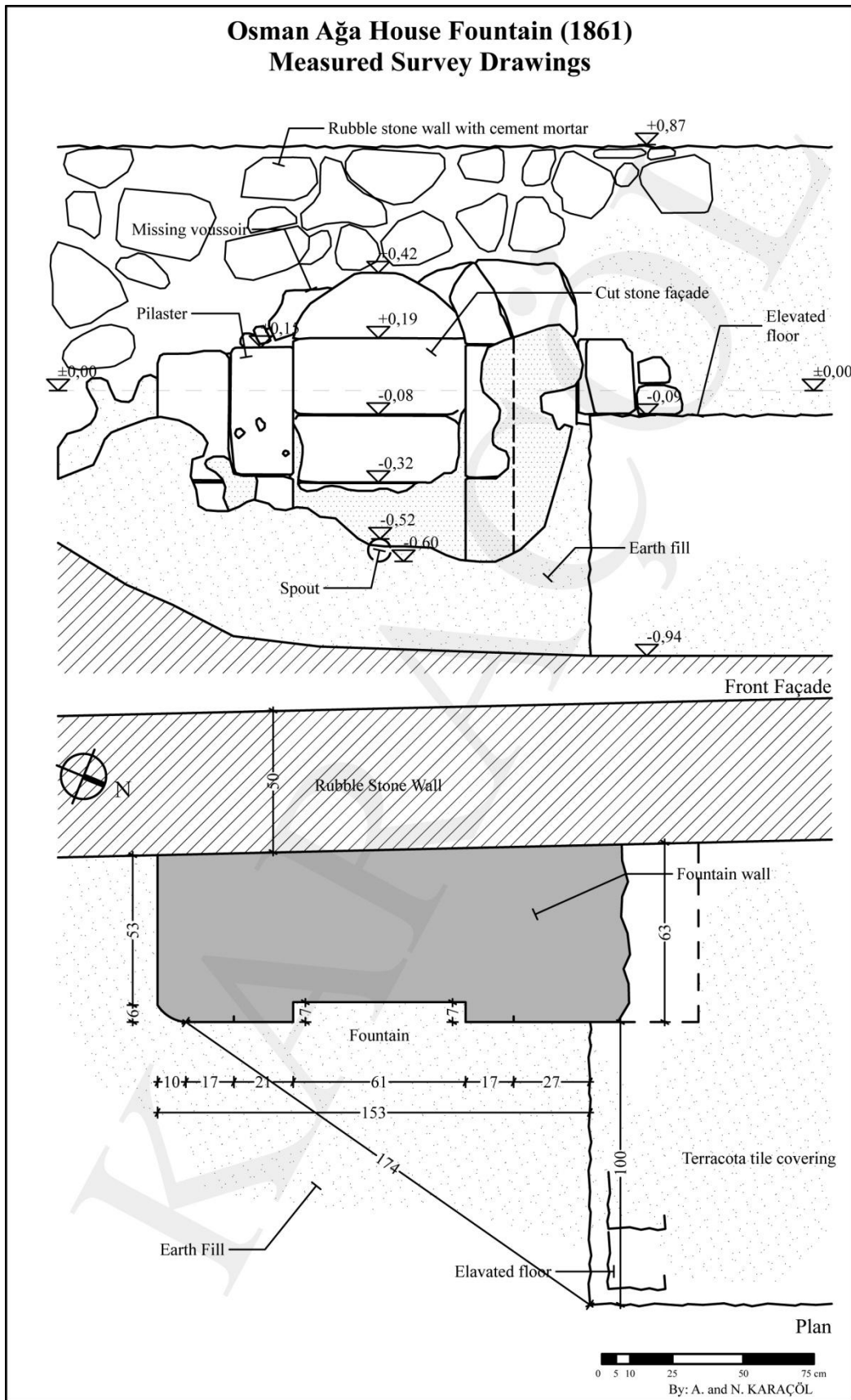


Figure 4.95. Osman Ağa House Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.11. Tosun Paşa Fountain (1872)

Location: 8 land, 3 parcel at the intersection of 5066 and 5143 numbered streets in Ilica District (Figures 4.2, 4.96).

Construction date and donor: By Tosun Paşa in 1872 according to the hardly legible inscription panel. Likely built with the house of Tosun Paşa (Çeşme Municipality Archive).

Conservation status: Together with the house listed by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets 28.08.1996 with 6344 numbered decision.

Owner: Together with the house Sabancı Holding Inc.

Water supply system: Built with water collecting chamber, but original supply unknown.

Plan: Almost square. Measures 372 cm in width 307 cm in depth alone, and 393 cm with basin (Figure 4.97).

Surmounting element: Dome.

Façade composition: At the front façade; a pediment rested on capitals of plain and fluted pilasters drawn back from the front line. A horizontal moulding set on the level of impost line of the arch divides the niche into two; inscription panel above and four rows of cut stone followed by spout stone. Jug shelves took place at the either sides of the basin. A well- ornamented cooper *alem* placed on the dome. Except the moulding surrounded the all façades, left, right and rear façades are plain. Maintenance window took place at the right façade. 402 cm in height at the top of pediment (Figures 4.96-97).

Fountain elements: Copper *alem*, a pediment, mouldings, arch with all elements, inscription panel, spout stone, jug shelves, basin and maintenance window.

Construction material: Originally cut stone in all parts, cast in artificial stone in the form of relief imitating the original elements.

Ornamentations: No ornaments except for profiled elements.

Conservation problems: Loss of original value due to excessive renewals.



Figure 4.96. Tosun Paşa Fountain front and left façades

Tosun Paşa Fountain (1872) Measured Survey Drawings

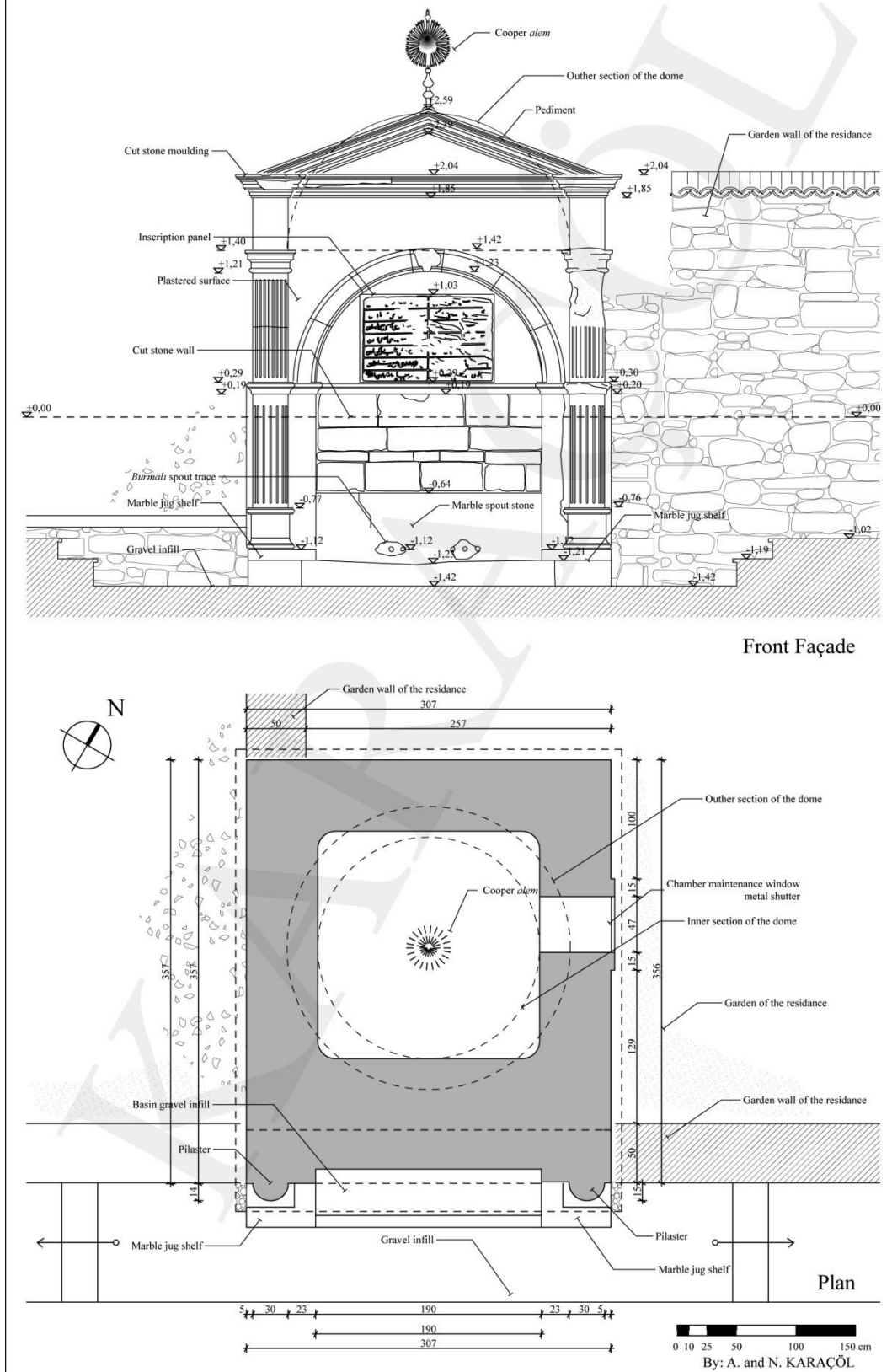


Figure 4.97. Tosun Paşa Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.12. 242 Land 7 Parcel House Fountain

Location: At the courtyard of 6 numbered house in 2009 street on 242 land 7 parcel (Figures 4.1, 4.98).

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Figure A.7).

Owner: Private property .

Water supply system: Originally directly connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water, inactive at present.

Plan: Built together with the garden wall, measures 156 cm in width, 41 cm in depth (Figures 4.99- 100).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: Plain vertical moulding and profiled horizontal moulding becoming an eave framed the fountain. The niche framed with a semicircular arch rested on impost stones and pilasters respectively. Pilasters rested on profiled bases on jug shelves (Figure 4.100).

Fountain elements: Horizontal and vertical mouldings arch with all members, jug shelves and basin.

Construction material: Cut stone in all parts.

Ornamentations: Except for profiled eave, impost stones and bases no ornament.

Conservation problems: Damage due to cement pilaster application.



Figure 4.98. 242 land 7 parcel house fountain front façade

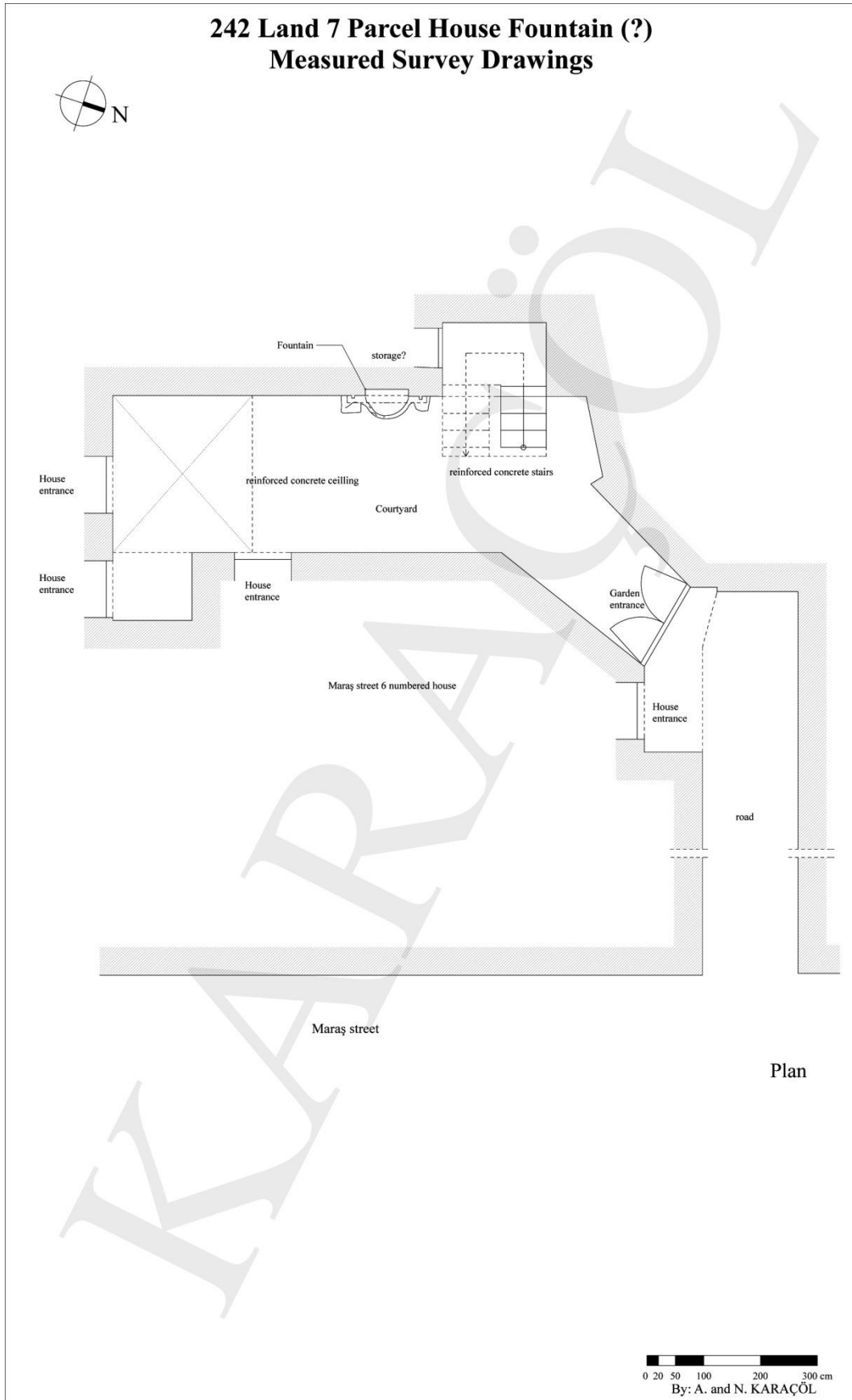


Figure 4.99. 242 land 7 parcel house fountain plan drawing

242 Land 7 Parcel House Fountain (?)
Measured Survey Drawings

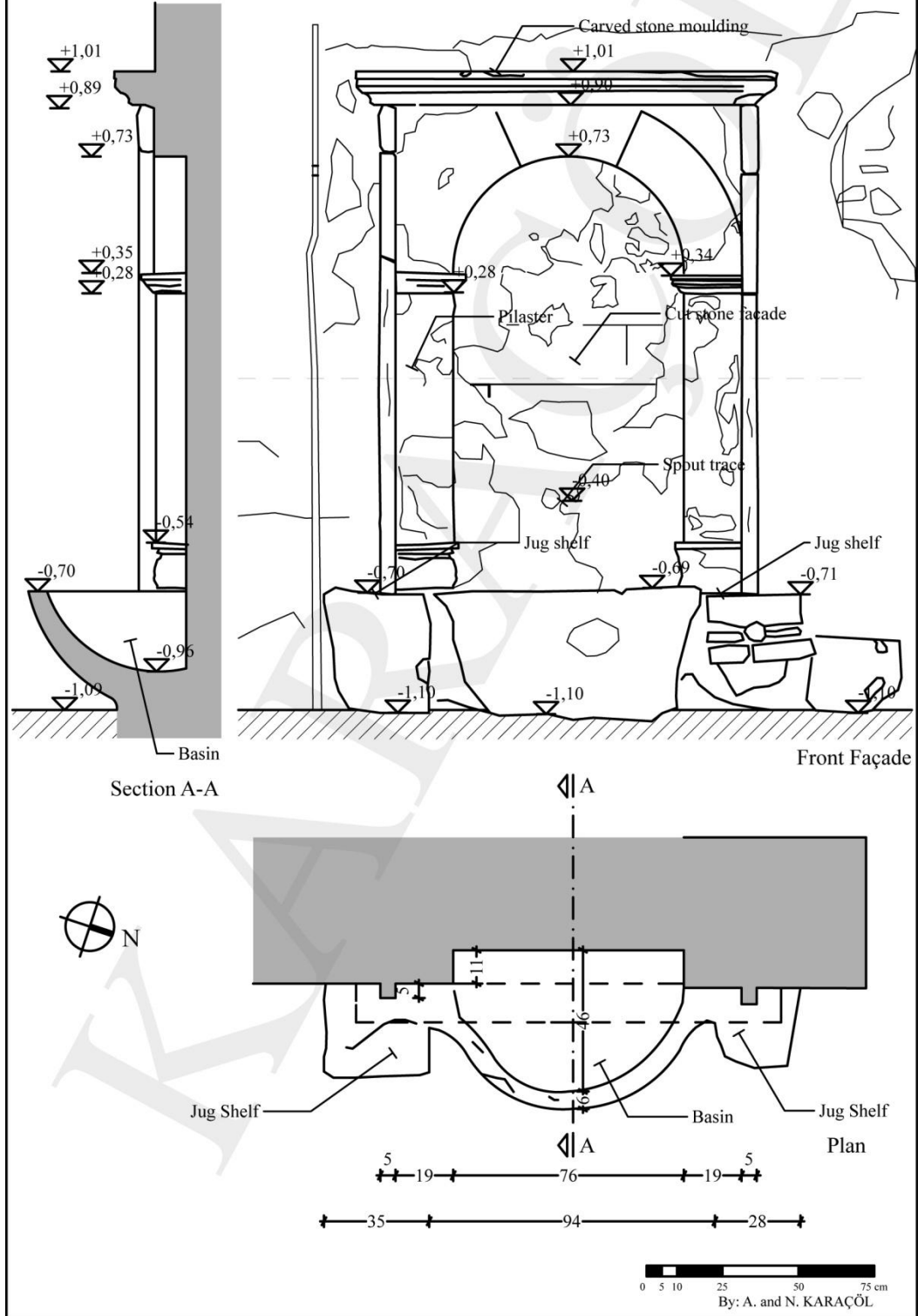


Figure 4.100. 242 land 7 parcel house fountain section, front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.13. 249 Land 1 Parcel House Fountain

Location: Under the staircase of a house on 249 land 1 parcel at the intersection of 2008 and 2009 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.101).

Construction date and donor: Unknown. Period determination done by comparison with other original fountains of Ottoman Period.

Conservation status: Listed together with the house by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889 of the (Figure A.7).

Owner: Private property.

Water supply system: Terracotta pipes from the roof of the house to the water collecting chamber of the fountain indicated the case of rainwater.

Plan: Built together with masonry staircase of the house, the depth of the water collecting chamber could not be measured. Measures 152 cm in width (Figure 4.102).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Figure 4.102).

Façade composition: Pointed arch rested on impost stones inserted into the wall of the house in the left and the wall of the stair case in the right framed the niche. Basin remained below the existing ground. Maintenance window placed on the wall of staircase (Figures 4.101- 102).

Fountain elements: Arch, impost stones, a cup niche, basin and maintenance window

Construction material: Brick in the arch, rubble stone in the rest.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Application of cement plaster in the niche, lack of louvered window provide ventilation, display of the basin remained below the ground.



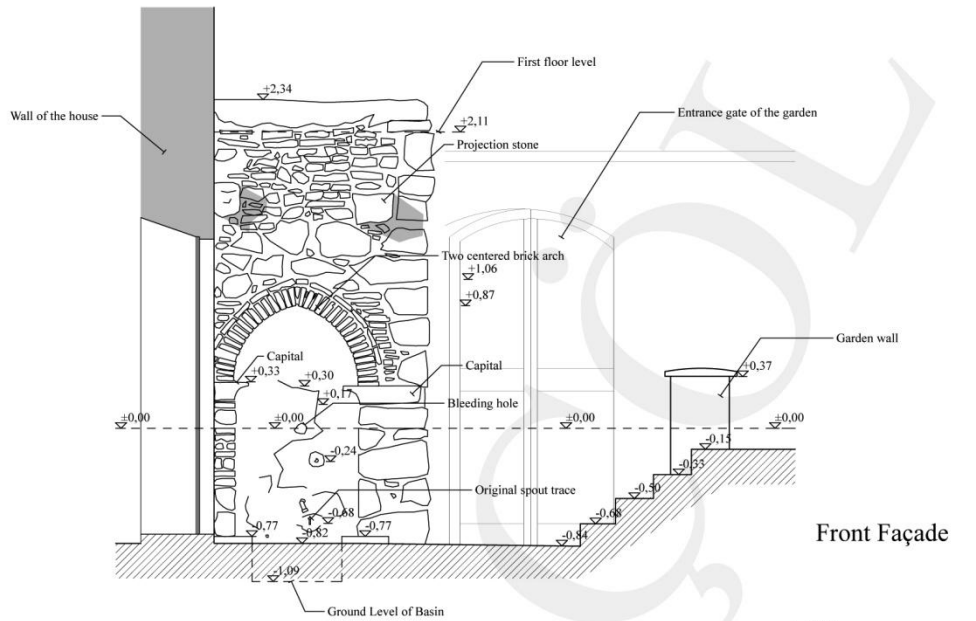
a



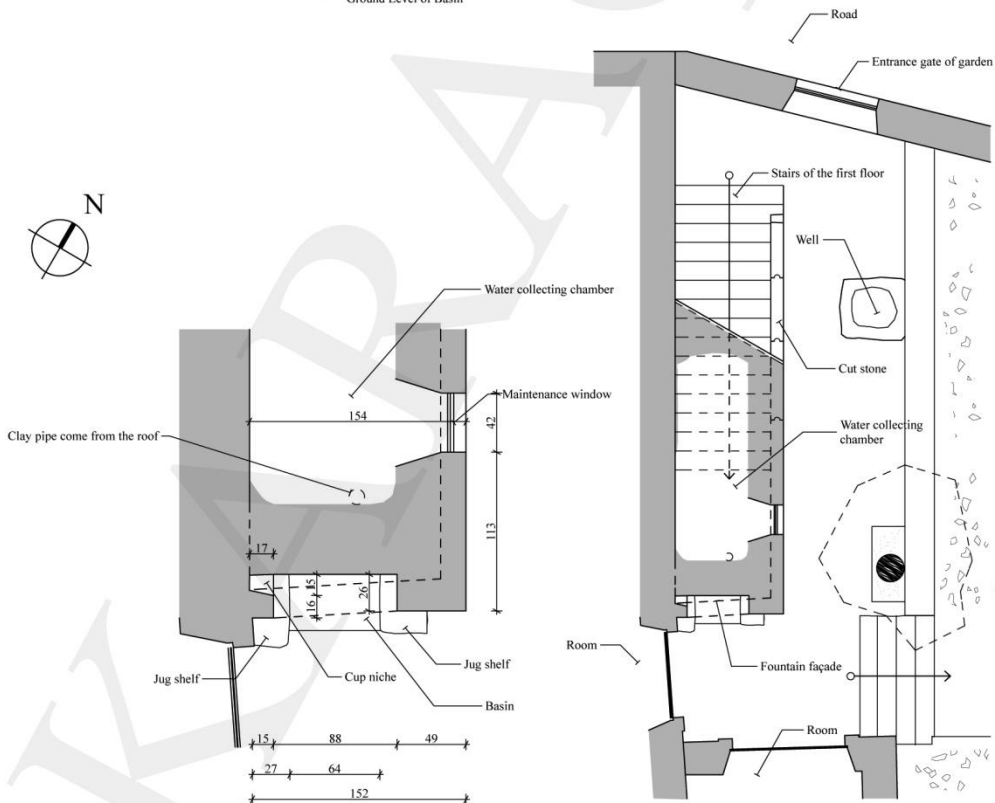
b

Figure 4.101. 249 land 1 parcel house fountain a) front and right façades in 2010, b) right side façade in 2007

249 Land 1 Parcel Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings

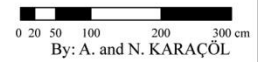


Front Façade



Detailed Plan

Plan



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Figure 4.102. 249 land 1 parcel house fountain front façade, plan and detailed plan

4.4.2.14. Church Fountain

Location: Formerly built adjacent to the north side wall of Hagios Haralambos church facing to İnkılap street (Kayın 1988). At present located at the southern wall of the church located on 244 land 13 parcel at 2030 numbered street in Çeşme downtown (Figures 4.1, 4.103).

Construction date and donor: Together with the church built around the 18th century.

Conservation status: Listing of church updated in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally Hacı Memiş Ağa water. Connected to the network by galvanized pipes.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 145 cm in width 58 cm in depth at present, but possessed water collecting chamber with dome in the past (Figure 4. 104).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche framed with segmental profiled arch flattened at the extrados rested on the walls at either sides. Basin took place in the niche on the stone blocks. Measures 199 cm in height (Figure 4.104).

Fountain elements: Arch and basin (Figures 4.103- 104).

Construction material: Cut stone.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Detailed information about original features.



a



b

Figure 4.103. Ayos Haralomos Church and its fountain; a) west and north façades of the church, b) front façade of the fountain

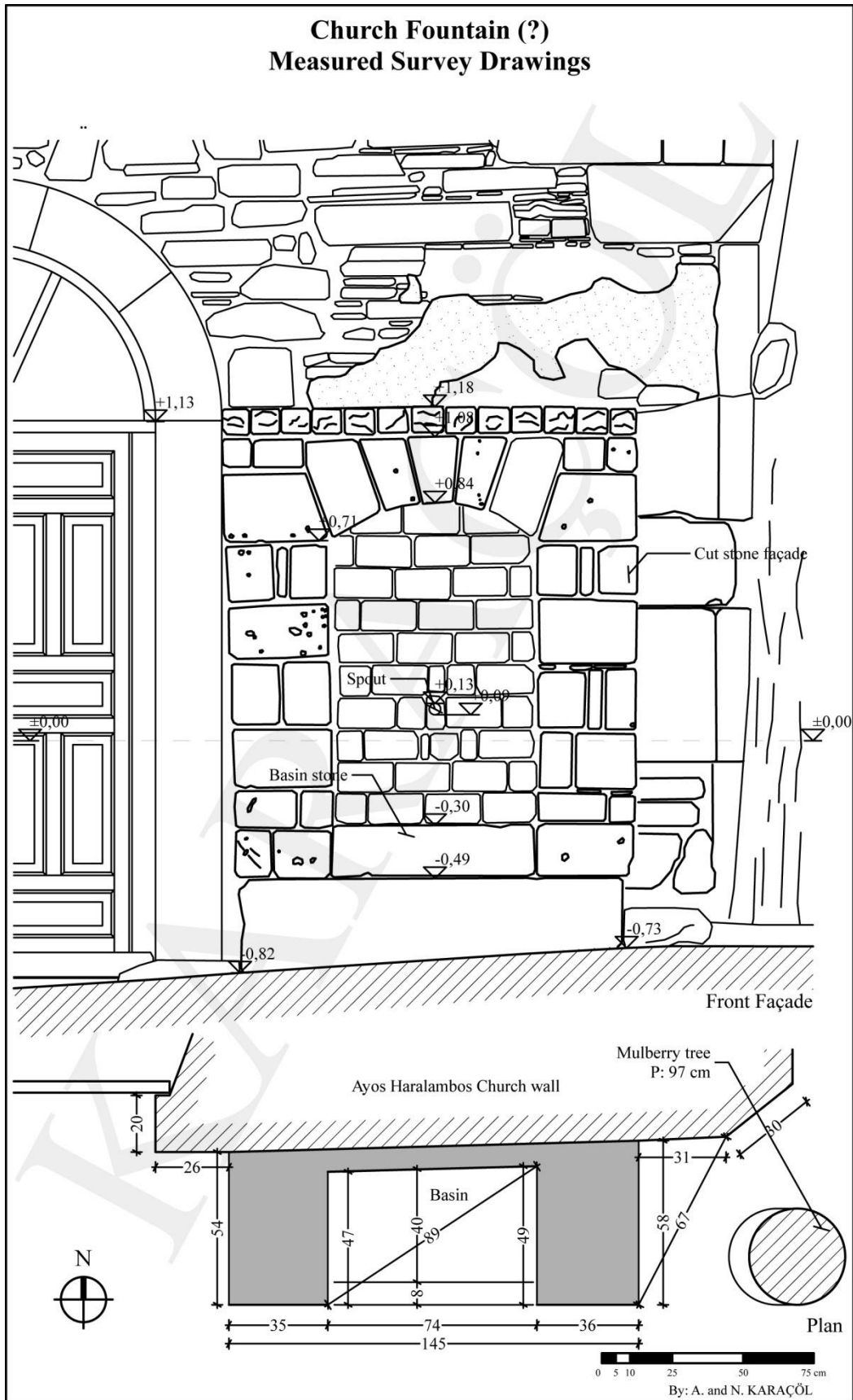


Figure 4.104. Church Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.15. Church Gate Fountain

Location: In the south of garden gate of the demolished church at 156 land, 6 parcel at 3013 numbered street in Sakarya District (Figures 4. 1, 4.105).

Construction date and donor: No information available about the church.

Conservation status: Listing of the church gate updated in 23.07.1992, but fountain not listed. Listing is proposed (Figure A.4).

Owner: Çeşme Municipality

Water supply system: Built with the wall of the garden without water collecting chamber. Connected to the network with galvanized pipes and active at present.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 157cm in width, 18 cm in depth alone and 74 cm together with basins (Figures 4. 107- 108).

Surmounting element: None (Figure 4. 108).

Façade composition: Built as a simple wall with pediment and covered with decorative tiles. Old photograph (Kayın 1988) showed that built with slate stone ended with pediment and an ornamented fronton at the center. In addition, globular knobs placed on the jug shelves at either sides. Measures 194 cm in height at present.

Fountain elements: Only basin although not original.

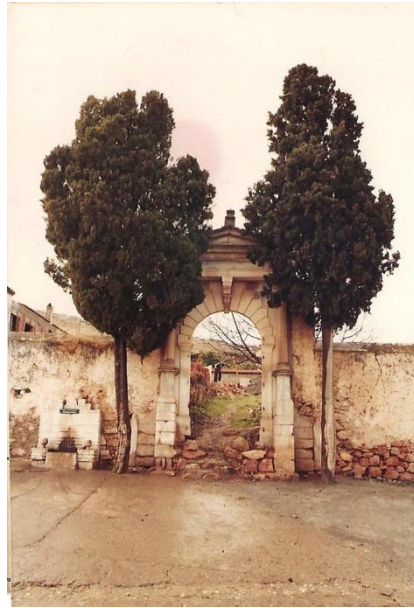
Construction material: Slate stone in the past, concrete covered with decorative tiles at present.

Ornamentations: None.

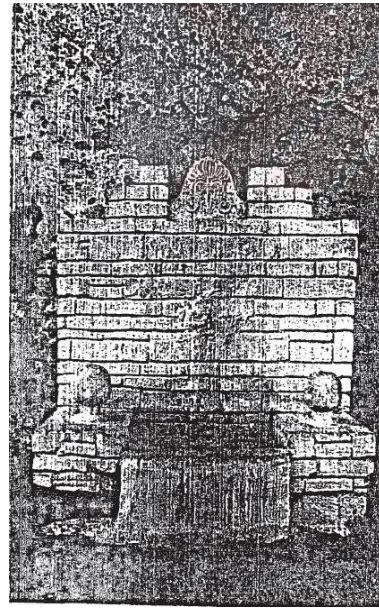
Conservation problems: All original properties and missing. Requires reconstruction according to old photograph.



Figure 4.105. Church Gate Fountain front façade



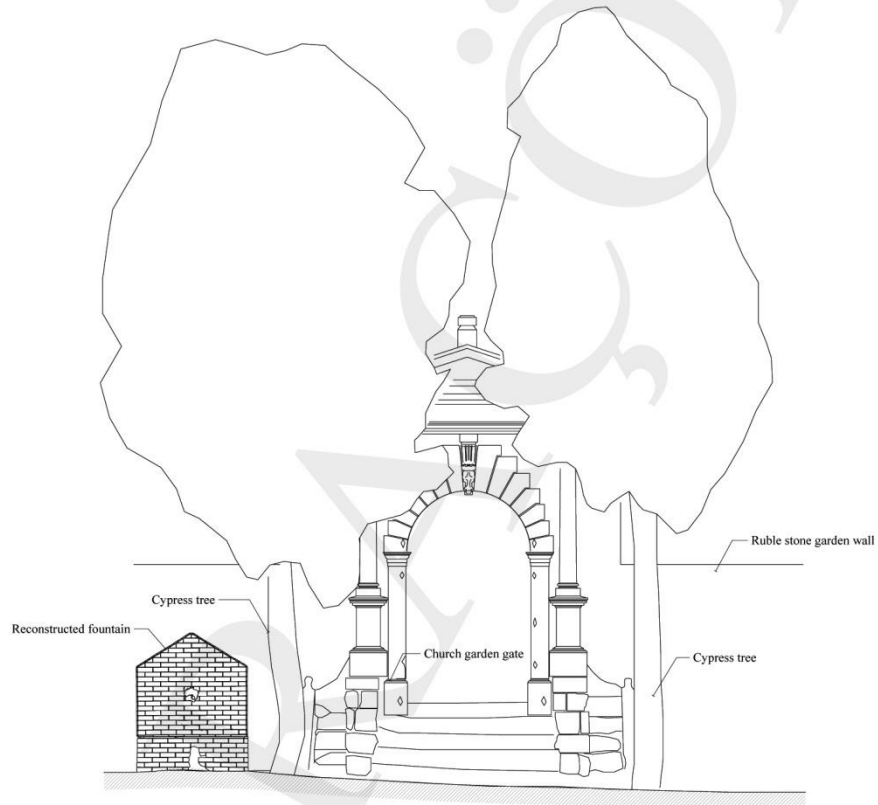
a



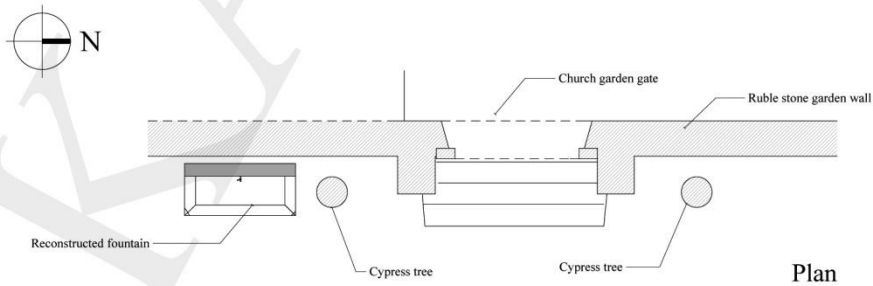
b

Figure 4.106. Old photographs of; a) the gate of the church and the fountain (Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets), b) front façade of the fountain (Source: Kayın 1988)

Church Gate Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade



Plan

0 20 50 100 200 300 cm
By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.107. Church Gate and Fountain front façade and plan drawings

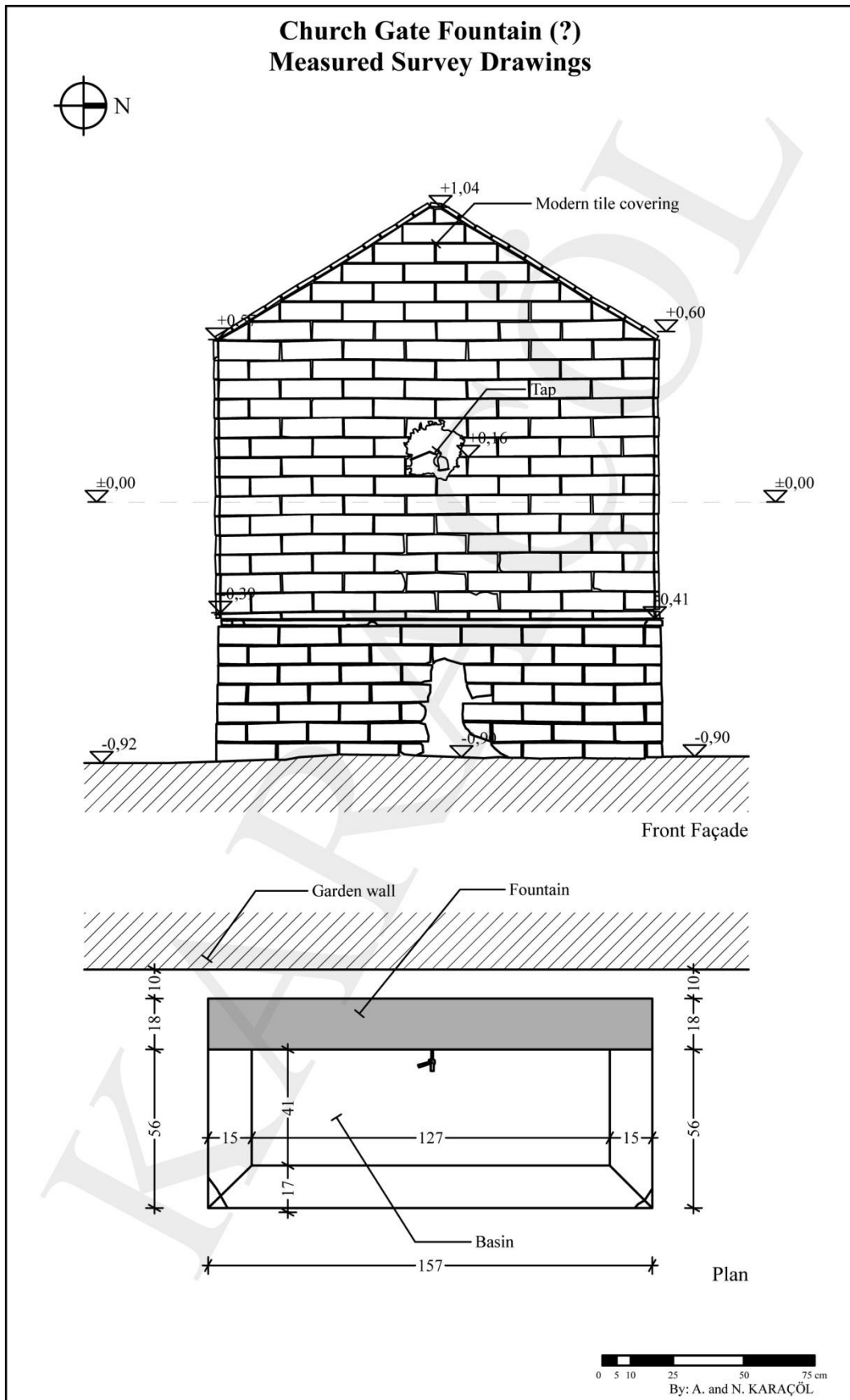


Figure 4.108. Church Gate Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.16. Ice Fabric Fountain

Location: On the garden wall of the Ice Fabric on 147 land 1 parcel at the intersection of 3052 and 3055 numbered streets. Formerly located 20 m away on the north of existing position on the same wall (Figures 4.1, 4.109).

Construction date and donor: Built by Çeşme Municipality with re-used stones in 1950's (Tütüncüoğlu 2009).

Conservation status: Not listed. Including Ice Fabric listing is proposed.

Owner: The owner of Ice Fabric State Grain Office, fountain Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Connected to the network by galvanized pipes.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 206 cm in width, 86 cm in depth together with basin (Figure 4.111).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche framed with segmented arch formed with two blocks of stone as voussoirs and a key stone delineated with an embossed letter "A". Two monolithic embossed stone blocks formed the edge of the niche. Other stone blocks delineated with embossed letters "M" in the left "K" in the right. The sequence of the letters K.A.M. originally and the niche covered with hexagonal shaped ceramic tiles still remained in the former place of the fountain (Figures 4. 109- 111). Façade measures 146 cm in height.

Fountain elements: Re- used arch stones, stone with letters M.A.K.

Construction material: Lime cut stone.

Ornamentations: Except for stones with embossed letters M. A. K. no ornament.

Conservation problems: Transfer to former place still available, requires listing.



a



b

Figure 4.109. Ice Fabric Fountain; a) front façade, b) the ceramic tiles exist in the former place

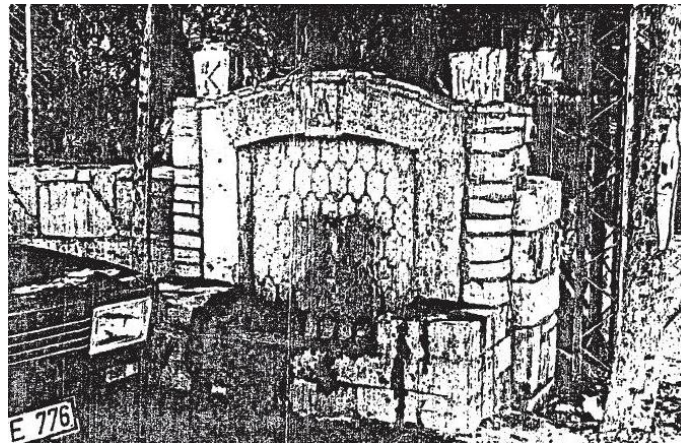


Figure 4.110. An old photograph of Ice Fabric Fountain
(Source: Kayın 1988)

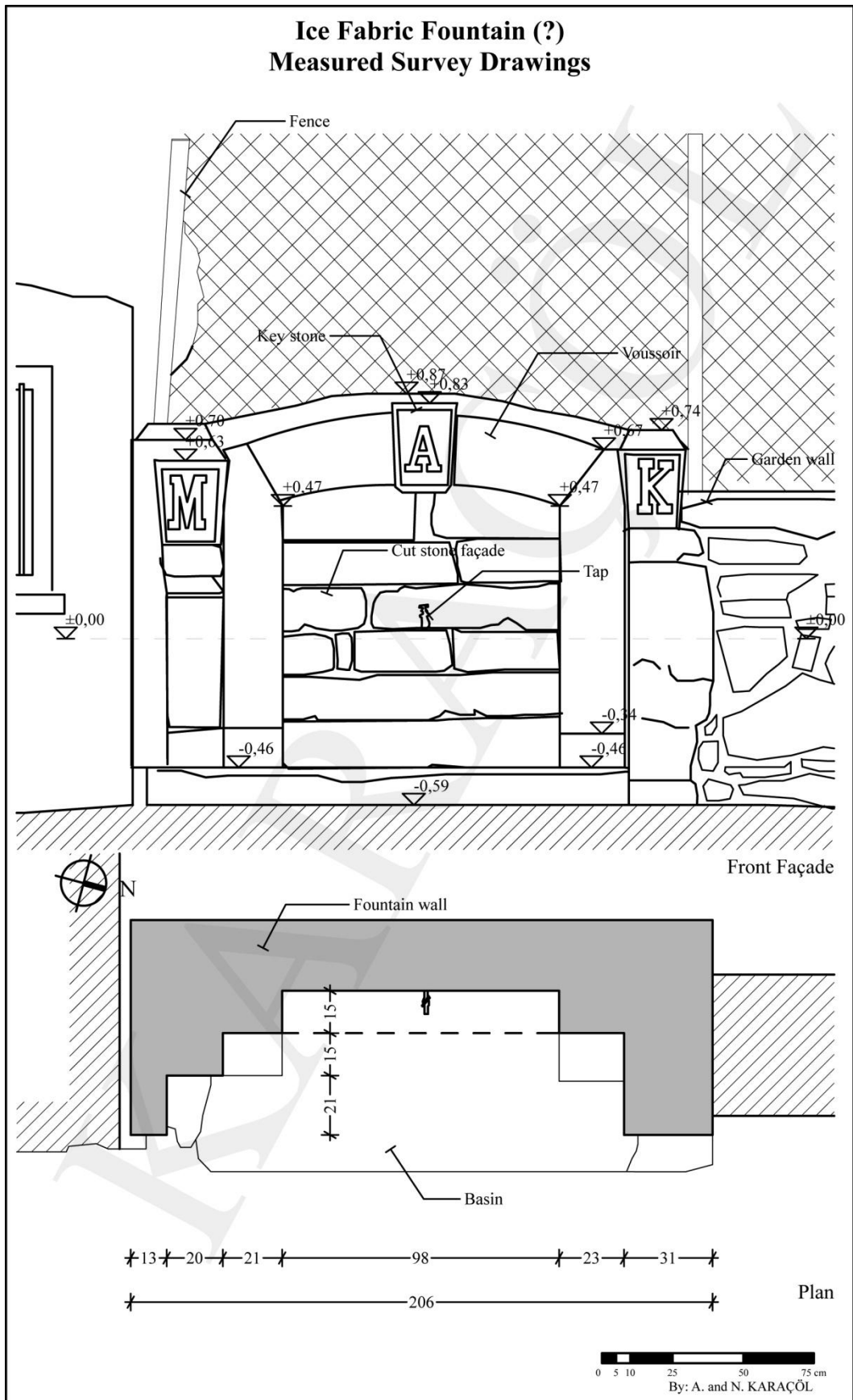


Figure 4.111. Ice Fabric Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.17. İmam Fountain

Location: 407 land 1 parcel on the garden wall of a farm on Çeşme- Ovacık road (Figures 4.2, 4.112).

Construction date and donor: Date unknown. The name of the donor known as İmam (Özay 2010). Period determination done by the comparison with other Ottoman fountains in Çeşme.

Conservation status: Not listed. Together with the fountain, garden gate, house adjacent to the wall and the well needs listing as an example of rural architecture.

Owner: Private property.

Water supply system: Connected to the well.

Plan: Trapezoid rectangle. Measures 299 cm in width, 257 cm in depth at maximum (Figure 4.113).

Surmounting element: Vault.

Façade composition: A niche framed with a semicircular arch rested on plain impost stones and pilasters respectively. Traces of missing inscription panels visible. Vertical and horizontal moulding framed the fountain. Basin divided into two. Maintenance window at the rear façade filled. 365 cm in height (Figures 4.112- 113).

Fountain elements: Mouldings, arch, spout, jug shelves, basin and maintenance window.

Construction material: Cut stone.

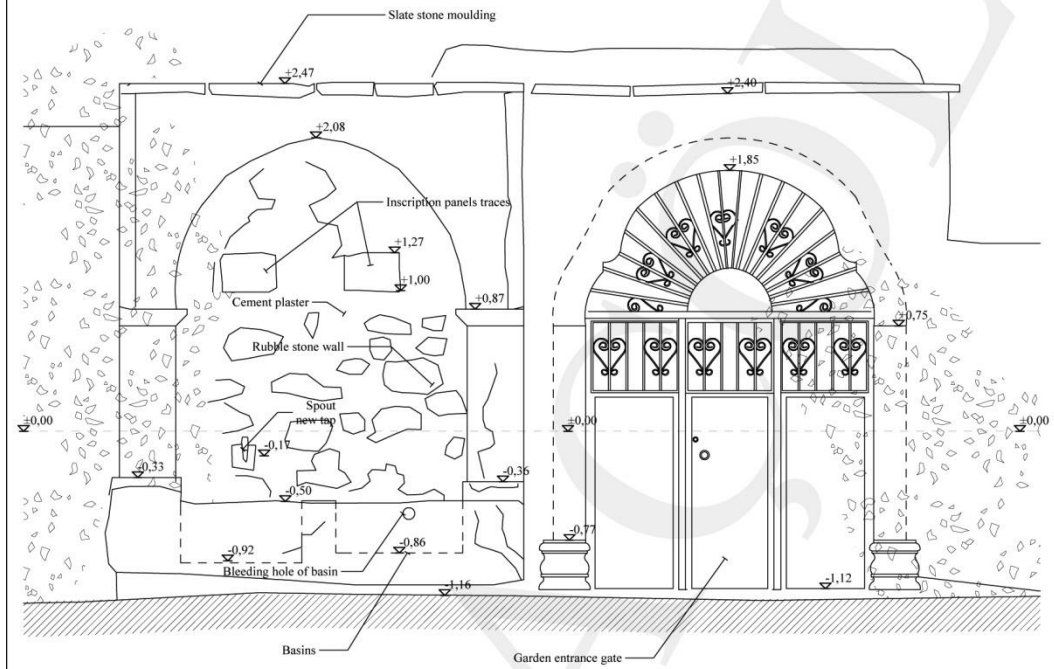
Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Cement plaster application, in filled maintenance window. Listing required.

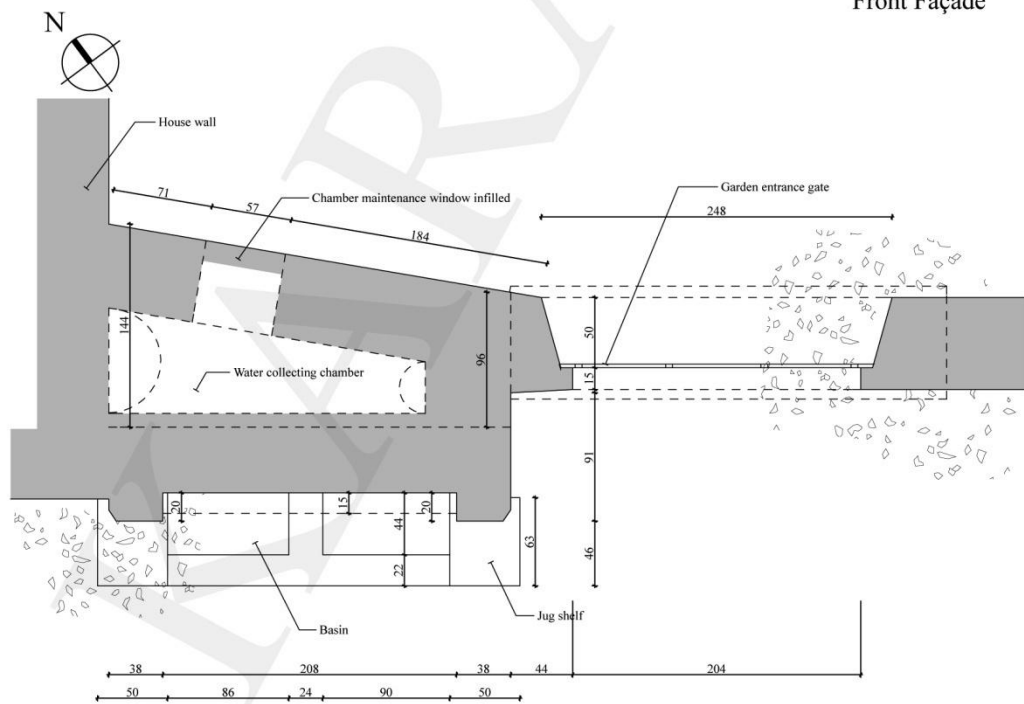


Figure 4.112. İmam Fountain and garden gate front façade

İmam Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade



Plan

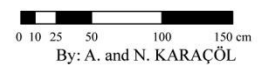


Figure 4.113. İmam Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.18. Köste Street Fountain

Location: At the corner of the garden wall of a house on 183 land, 13 parcel at the junction of 3025 and 3033 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.114).

Construction date and donor: Inscription panel missing. But original lead pipes used in the area indicated fountain built in the 19th century, similar to the fountains of Sadık Paşa (1880) and Kaymakam (1886). Name coming from the former name of 3025 numbered street, Köste Street.

Conservation status: Listed by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets in 23.07.1992 with the decision number 3889.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally, connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water with lead pipes. To the network with galvanized pipe and water taken through two spouts of the fountain at present.

Plan: Square (253 x 242 cm) (Figure 4. 116).

Surmounting element: Cross vault (Figures 4.116- 118).

Façade composition: Composed of a niche framed with a segmental arch. 319 cm in height at the front façade. The third façade blocked with an abounded house. The lower parts of the rear façade demolished (Figures 4.116- 118).

Fountain elements: Basin completely covered with debris (Figures 4.114-118).

Construction material: Rubble stone in the mass, cut stone in the vault, niche and voussoirs of the arch.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Addition of a neighbor garden wall, demolished rear wall, cement application on façades, screed covering on the vault, invalidated water chamber and bleeding hole, missing original spouts and abusive graffiti on façades.



a



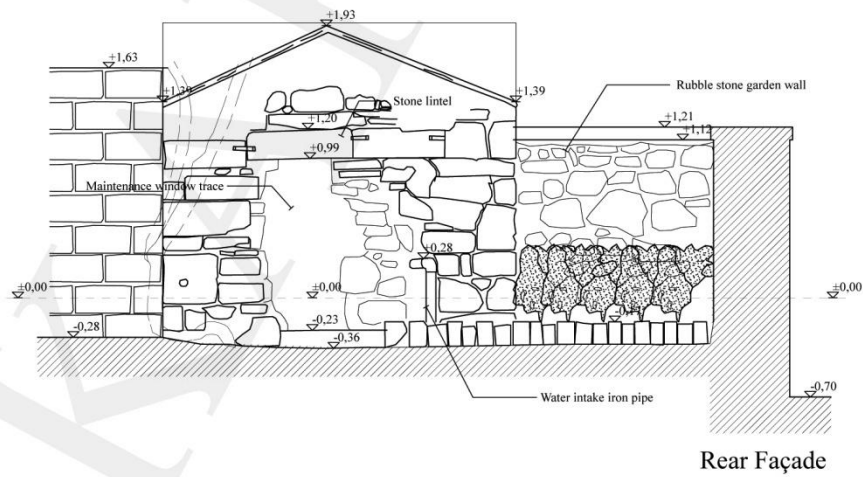
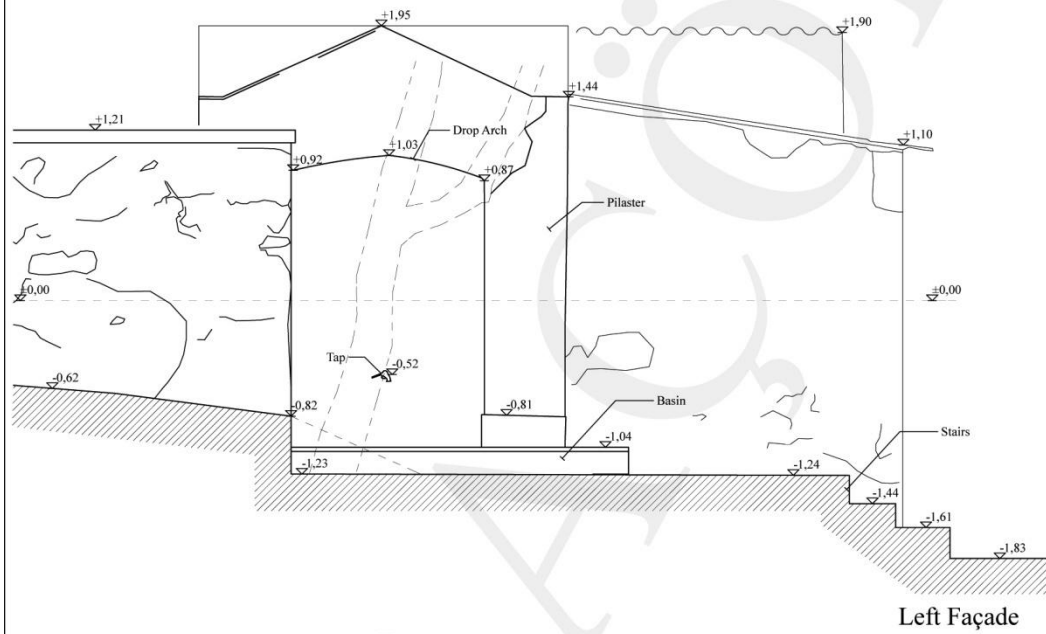
b

Figure 4.114. Köste Street Fountain; a) front and left façades, b) bottom view of the vault



Figure 4.115. An old photograph of Köste Street Fountain
(Source: İzmir Number 1 Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets)

Köste Street Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings




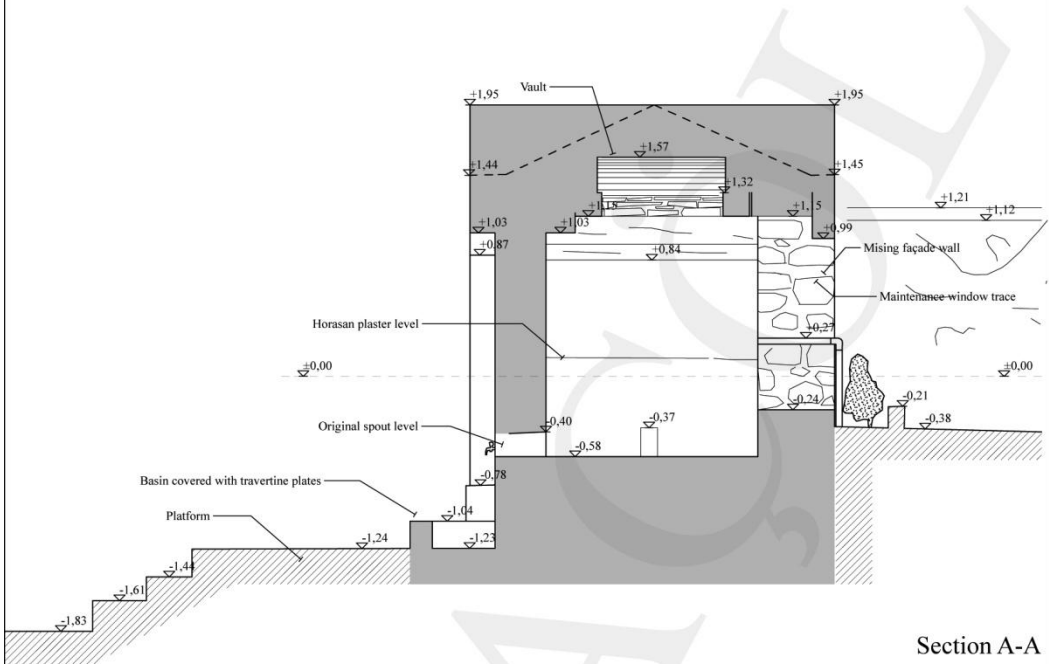
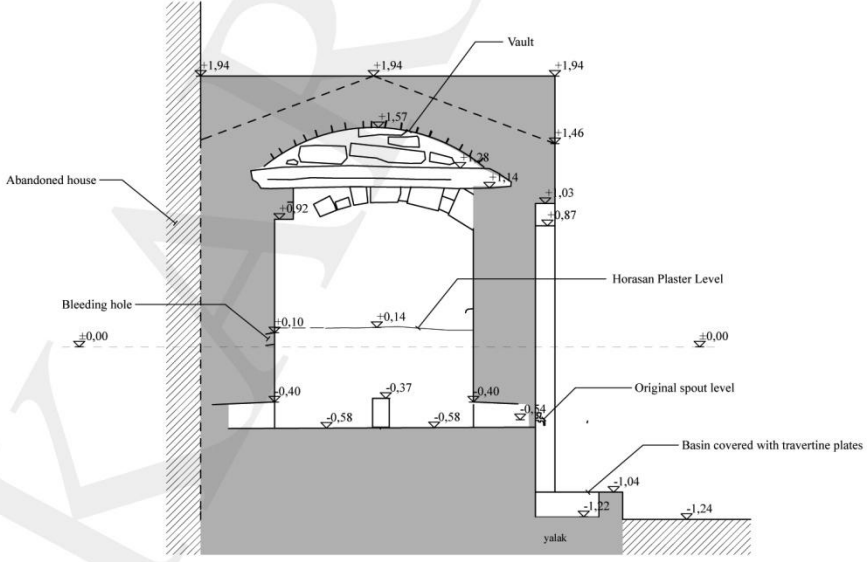

 By: A. and N. KARAÇÖL

Figure 4.117. Köste Street Fountain left and rear façades drawings

Köste Street Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Section A-A



Section B-B

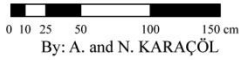


Figure 4.118. Köste Street Fountain sections drawings

4.4.2.19. Köste Street Wall Fountain

Location: At the intersection of 3013 and 3018 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.119).

Construction date and donor: Inscription panel missing. Repaired in 1990's and possessed globularly stones on the jug shelves according to an old photograph (Kayın 1988). Similar to other Christian fountains in the period.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Connected to the network with galvanized pipes.

Plan: Rectangular. Measures 178 cm in width, 66 cm in depth alone and 90 cm together with jug shelves (Figure 4.120).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche framed with a segmented arch flattened at the extrados rested on the walls at the either sides of the niche. Basin remained within the mass, jug shelves protruded outward. The arch semicircular and possessed an ornamented froton according to the old photograph (Figures 4.119- 120) (Kayın 1988). Measures 205 cm in height at present.

Fountain elements: Arch with an ornamental keystone, basin and jug shelves

Construction material: Yellow and white cut stones in the mass and arch, marble at the face of the niche.

Ornamentations: Embossed floral motive on the keystone but different from original one.

Conservation problems: Entirely changed, a plate giving information about original features needed.



a



b

Figure 4.119. Köste Street Wall Fountain; a) front façade, b) an old photograph (Source: Kayın 1988)

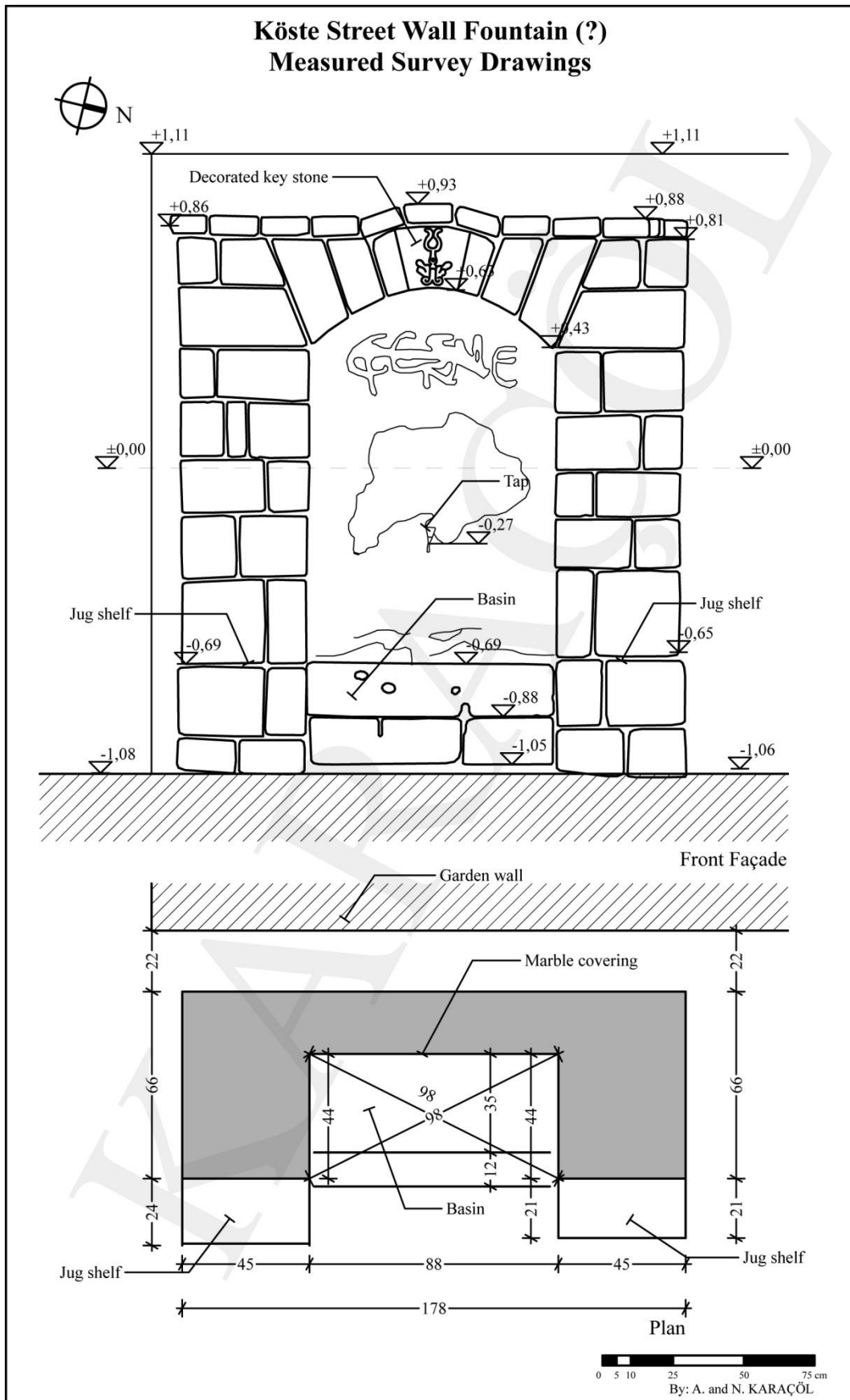


Figure 4.120. Köste Street Wall Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.20. Reşid Ağa Fountain

Location: Built as part of a garden wall of a house 5218 land, 5 parcel at the intersection of 1034 and 1047 numbered streets (Figures 4.1, 4.121).

Construction date and donor: Built by Reşid Ağa in the 19th century.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çiğdem and Buğra Onur.

Water supply system: Water from Belkent area precipitated in Reşid Ağa well and distributed to the fountains and other parts of the town in the past. Water supply pipes destroyed during the construction of Çeşme Highway.

Plan: Previously built with the wall of a house, but transferred and fixed to the garden wall during the repair of the house. Rectangular and 100 cm in width at present. The basin with the dimensions of 92 x 43 cm found in the garden (Figure 4.122).

Surmounting element: Unknown.

Façade composition: Except for spout stone and a part of pilaster, all parts missing (Figures 4.121-122).

Fountain elements: A part of pilaster, spout stone.

Construction material: Cut stone remaining parts.

Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Transferred to original location.



Figure 4.121. Reşid Ağa Fountain front façade

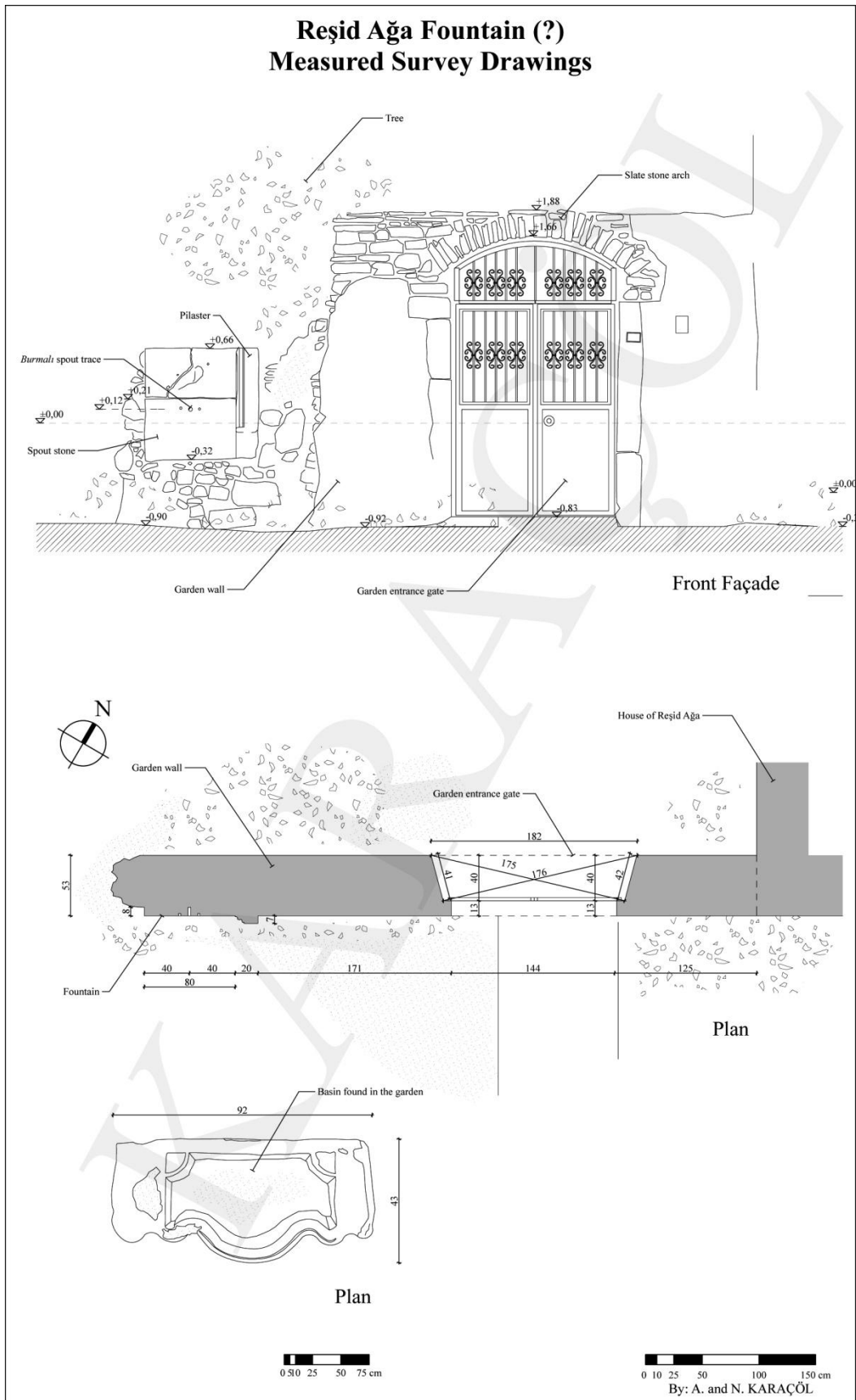


Figure 4.122. Reşid Ağa Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.2.21. Şeyh Ziya Fountain

Location: 386 land, 5 parcel at 1015 numbered street (Figures 4.1, 4.123).

Construction date and donor: Inscription panel missing, but thought to be belonging to dervish convent Maarifi where Sheikh Ziya Efendi lived (Vural 2010).

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing is proposed.

Owner: Çeşme Municipality.

Water supply system: Originally connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water through its water collecting chamber. To the network with galvanized pipes but inactive at present.

Plan: Trapezoidal. Measures 188- 288 cm in width, 179 cm in depth (Figure 4.124).

Surmounting element: Reinforced concrete slab at present. Original element unknown (Figure 4.123-124).

Façade composition: A niche framed with a lintel and a slate stone moulding on it rested on the side walls of the fountain. Maintenance window placed at the rear wall. Measures 171 cm in height.

Fountain elements: Maintenance window, bleeding hole in the niche and slate stone moulding.

Construction material: Cut stone in the walls and niche.

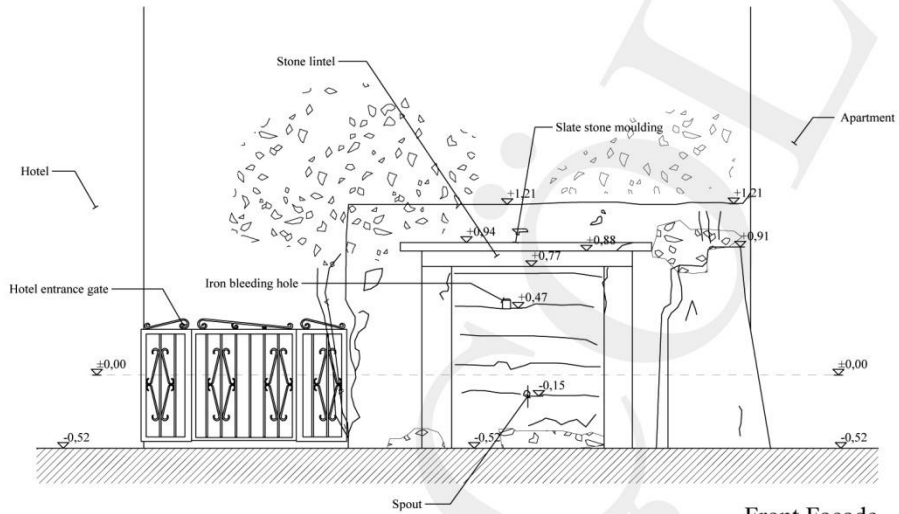
Ornamentations: None.

Conservation problems: Reinforced concrete slab and cement plaster application, missing basin and jug shelves remain under existing ground.

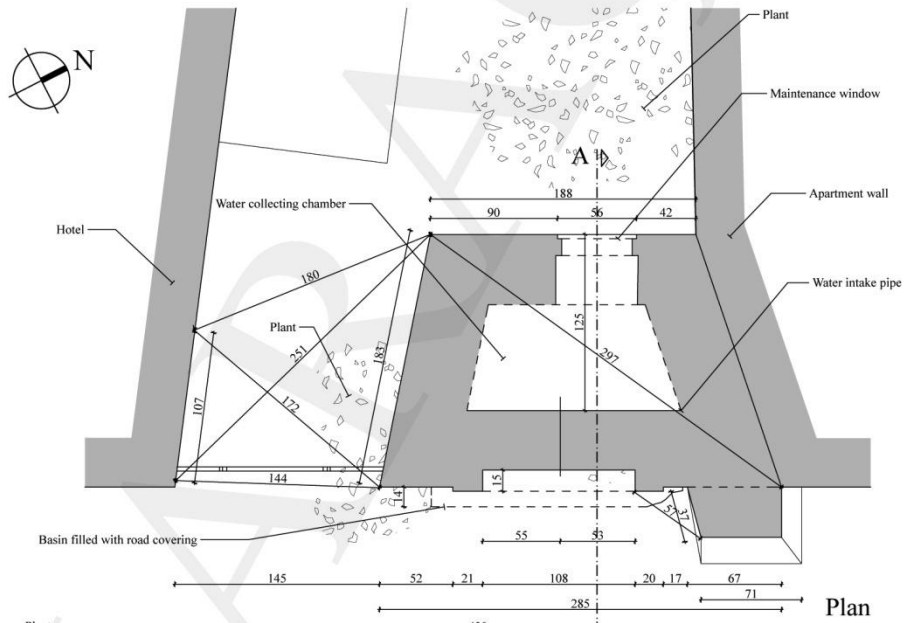


Figure 4.123. Şeyh Ziya Fountain front façade

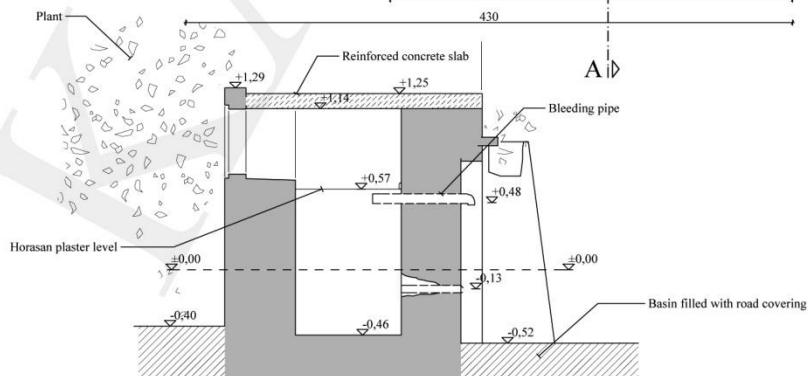
Şeyh Ziya Fountain (?) Measured Survey Drawings



Front Façade



Plan



Section A-A

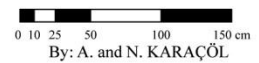


Figure 4.124. Şeyh Ziya Fountain front façade, plan and section drawings

4.4.2.22. Tekke Fountain

Location: Built with the wall of a house in a courtyard on 369 land 2 parcel at 1008 numbered street (Figures 4.1, 4.125).

Construction date and donor: Date of the house, used as a dervish convent in the past unknown.

Conservation status: Listed in 23.07.1992 by Number 1 İzmir Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets with the decision number of 3889 (Figure A.8).

Owner: Private property.

Water supply system: Originally, connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water, water system of Alçesu Inc. at present.

Plan: Protruded 10 cm from the wall with its frame, 45 cm with basin (Figures 4. 126-127).

Surmounting element: None.

Façade composition: A niche framed with fluted stone mouldings at either sides and above, and a profiled stone eve framed the façade. Spout stone composed of a relief of a pointed arch took place in the niche. A decorated marble basin took place below the niche. It measures 217 cm in height (Figures 4.126- 127).

Fountain elements: Fluted mouldings, profiled stone eve, spout stone with a relief of pointed arch and an ornamented marble basin (Figures 4.125- 127).

Construction material: Cut stone mass but handily visible due to the cement plaster application.

Ornamentations: Profiled mouldings and marble basin.

Conservation problems: Cement plaster and thick layers of acrylic based whitewashed application.



a



b

Figure 4.125. Tekke Fountain; a) the entrance hall of Müftü Street Numbered 2 House (previously used as *tekke*), b) front façade

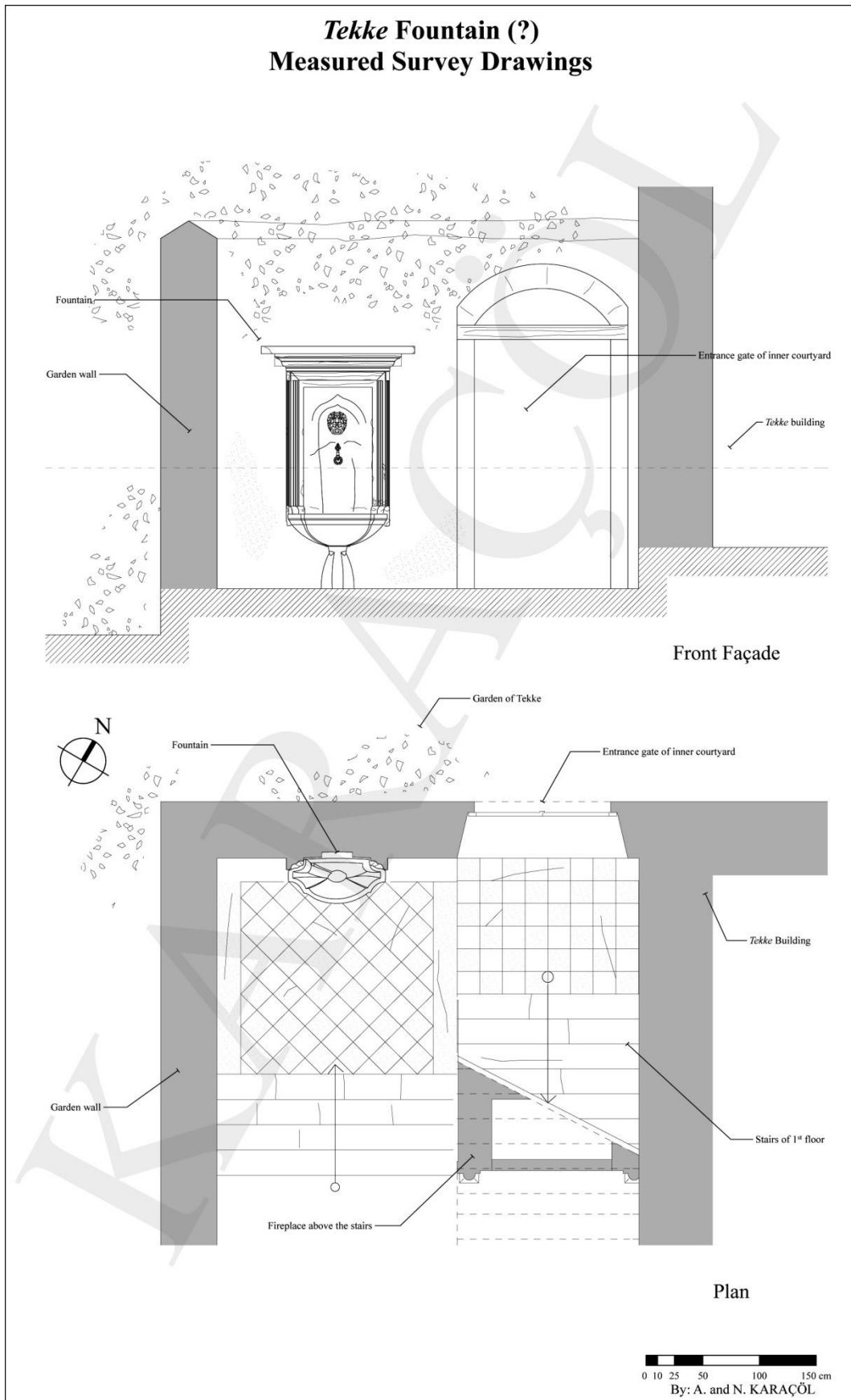


Figure 4.126. Tekke Fountain front façade and plan drawings

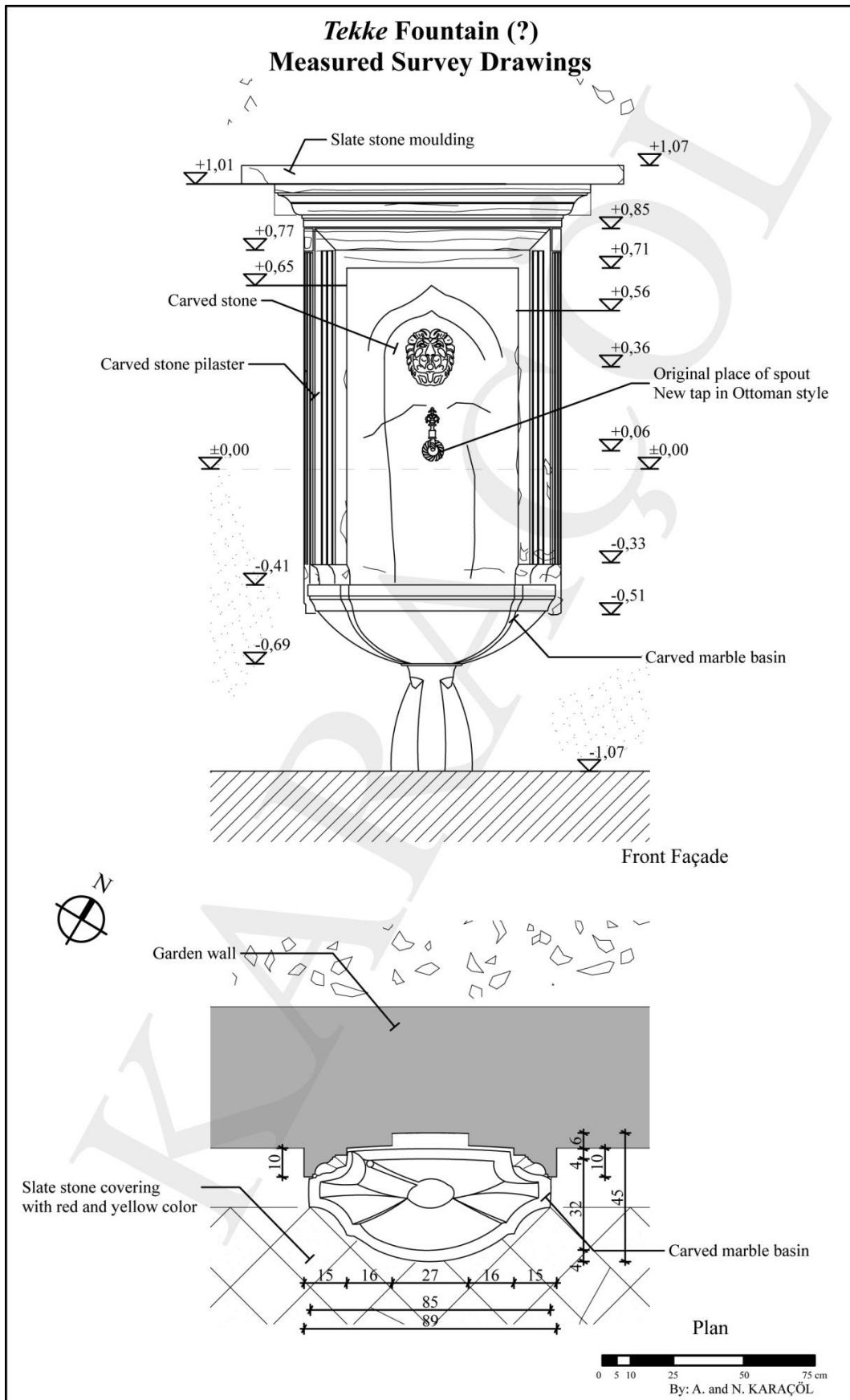


Figure 4.127. Tekke Fountain front façade and plan drawings

4.4.3. Completely Missing Fountains

4.4.3.1. Hasan Yiğit Fountain (1932)

Location: Southern corner of Çeşme Castle on the seashore. Demolished during the public work carried out in Çeşme Square in 1950's (Figure 4.1) (Gür 2009, Vural 2010, Kabasakal 2010).

Construction date and donor: Donated by Çeşmeli Hasan Yiğit and constructed by mason Erganili Hasan in 1932.

Conservation status: None.

Owner: Unknown.

Water supply system: Connected to Hacı Memiş Ağa water with lead pipes.

Plan: Almost square with approximate dimensions of 500 x 500 cm.

Surmounting element: Dome.

Façade composition: A niche framed with an arch built with stone from an Evangelist Church (Vural 2010). Niche face ornamented with marble-like plasters.

Fountain elements: Arch, inscription panel in Turkish, spout made of brass, jug shelves and basin.

Construction material: Cut stone from the church.

Ornamentations: Marble-like plasters.

Conservation problems: More archival investigation and photographs needed.

4.4.3.2. Balikhane Fountain (?)

Location: The junction of 3052 and 3057 numbered streets (formerly named Balikhane and Kurtludağ Streets). Used to face to the seashore in its original place (Figure 4.1, 4.128).

Construction date and donor: No inscription panel and no information available. As far as the old photograph and similarities to Saliha Fountain constructed in 1800 are concerned, likely built in the same century.

Conservation status: Not listed. Listing of its original parcel is proposed.

Owner: Unknown.

Water supply system: Inactive during Kayın’s examination in 1988 (Kayın 1988). However, the photograph implies existence of a chamber supplied water with original terracotta pipes.

Plan: Rectangular. 1330 in depth, 264 cm in width (Kayın 1988).

Surmounting element: Barrel vault (Kayın 1988) (Figure 4.128).

Façade composition: 264 cm in width, height unknown. Composed of a niche framed with a round arch supported with pilasters. Right side façade composed of cut stone until the level of the springing line of the vault. Left side of the fountain joined with a garden wall collapsed later (Kayın 1988).

Fountain elements: All elements of the fountain missing (Kayın 1988).

Construction material: Cut stone in red (Gür 2009).

Ornamentations: None (Kayın 1988).

Conservation problems: Missing at present, information about its upper part missing.



Figure 4.128. An old photograph of Balıkhane Fountain
(Source: Kayın 1988)

4.4.3.3. Bekir Fountain (?)

Built by the person called Bekir from Çeşmeköy in the 16th century. Water supply done by the means of a timber waterway, and the vitality of the part increased afterwards. It is said that the name of the town “Çeşme” owns to the construction of this waterway and the fountain (Gezgin 2009).

4.4.3.4. Cumhuriyet Square Fountain (?)

Similar to Hasan Yiğit Fountain, demolished during the public works carried out in Çeşme (Figure 4.1). According to the old photograph from Çeşme Municipality archives, it was square planned and possessed water collecting chamber with a dome above. The pointed arch framing the niche rested directly on the pilasters. Since it was plastered construction material could not be estimated. It possessed jug shelves at the same level with the basin. A large stone plate set above the eave likely the inscription panel of the fountain. The parcel of this missing fountain can be listed and an information plate can be placed at the site (Figure 4.129).

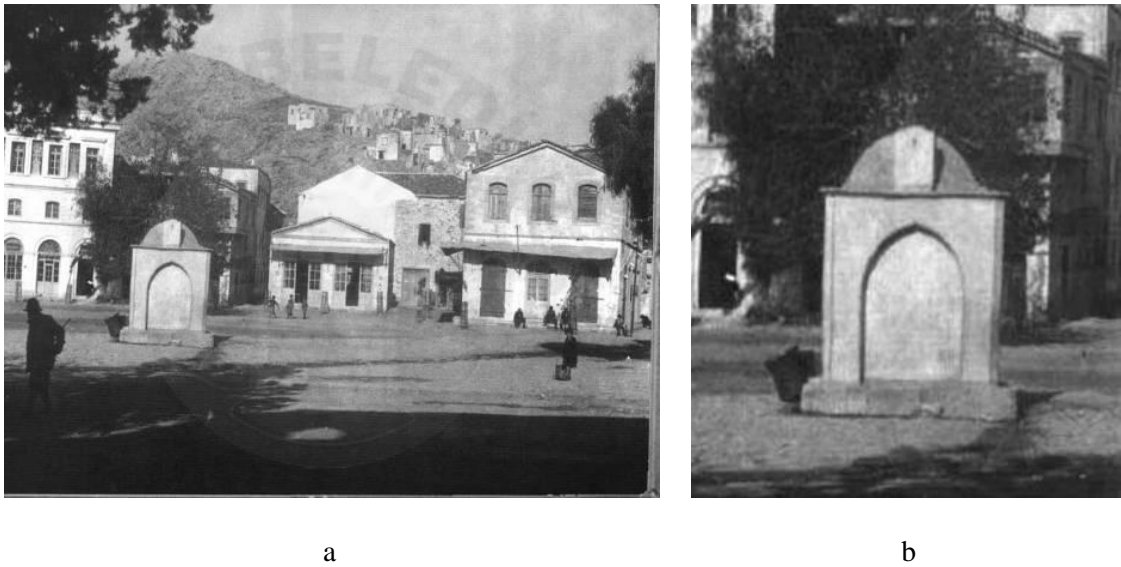


Figure 4.129. Cumhuriyet Square Fountain; a) general view, b) front façade
(Source: Çeşme Municipality Archive)

4.4.3.5. Çeşmeköy Fountain (?)

It is informed that a *hamam* and three fountains were built in the area following the capture of Anatolia by the Turks. When the area was left by the people, only a fountain survived after plundering. There is no more information about the fountain (Figures 4.2, 4.130) (Saatli 2009).



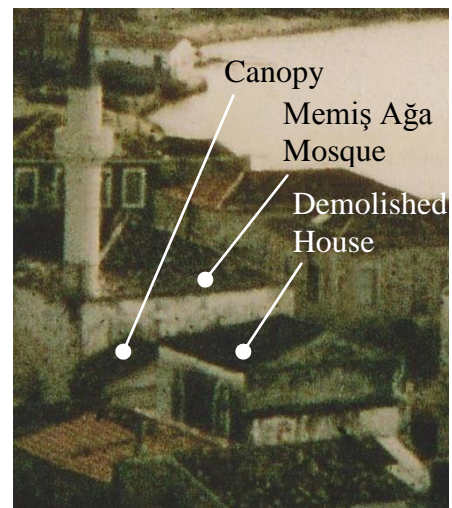
Figure 4.130. Location of Çeşmeköy Fountain and its remnants

4.4.3.6. House Fountain to the north of the Memiş Ağa Mosque

It was placed in the corner of the house built together with the fountain (Figures 4.1, 4.131) (Tütüncüoğlu 2009, Gür 2009, Kabasakal 2010, Kayın 1988). The outlet spout placed at the side wall of the house and used for ablution. In 1980's the house demolished for widening of the road, and the side wall housed the spouts for ablution purpose is reconstructed and serves as *şadırvan* at present.



a



b

Figure 4.131. a) Şadırvan of Hacı Memiş Ağa Mosque, b) an old photograph of the house to the northeastern side of the mosque with its fountain and şadırvan (Source: Tütüncüoğlu 2009)

4.4.3.7. Karaköy Fountain

Karaköy is one of the settlements where the Turks densely populated in Alaçatı. It is located at the distance of 5 km in the east of Alaçatı. According to information from the mukhtar (head of village), considerable part of built environment including waterway and a fountain were destructed following the evacuation of the settlement. No remains seen in the area (Lokmacı 2009).

4.4.3.8. Manastır Fountain

The stones of this fountain, which was located at Manastır area of Ovacık Village and built against a hill, were stolen recently. A well, situated at the distance of 200 m to the west of the hill, which was used to supply water for a monastery (missing today) and the fountain respectively, has been widened, deepened and used with irrigation purpose at present (Kaya 2009) (Figures 4.2, 4.132).



Figure 4.132. Manastır Fountain, the location and the remnants

4.4.3.9. Şaban Paşa Fountain

It was located in the south of Şeyh Ziya Fountain on the coastal land of Çeşme. In Ottoman Period, canals were excavated, water collected and drained to the sea by a tunnel thus new lands suitable for agriculture obtained. Thereafter, a basin constructed

around the outlet of the tunnel and potable water provided for people. During the public works around 1950's, water system and the basin named as Şaban Pasha Water System was destroyed (Vural 2009, Kabasakal 2010) (Figure 4.1). No trace exists in the area at present.

CHAPTER 5

HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF ÇEŞME FOUNTAINS

This chapter involves the discussion of the alteration problems of the existing fountains in the light of the information presented in the previous parts of the study. Overall alterations are grouped as; those due to the changes in immediate surroundings, loss and removals, replacements, additions, cancellations, renewals, structural failures and material problems.

5.1. Alterations

Besides alterations in historic buildings, most of the alterations that fountains faced are due to the changes in life style and changes in town scale by the public works in the recent years. Therefore, alterations in Çeşme Settlement are given priority to understand the alterations of fountains.

5.1.1. Changes in Immediate Surroundings

Over all observation of existing fountains of Çeşme indicates that most of alterations occurred due to the public works carried out mainly by the municipality and other governmental bodies. They are;

The raise at the elevations of the roads: Due to successive road covering operations with new materials on the former one caused remarkable raises at the levels of roads, on either sides of which fountains were located. The fountains that are effected by road operations are; Castle, Castle rampart wall, Castle Street, Kethüda, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Hamaloğlu, Tosun Paşa, Kaymakam, Çiftlik, Çiftlik Çatal, Ilıca, Reisdere, Şeyh Ziya, Tenekeci, 249 land 1 parcel house and Memiş Ağa House fountains and Fountain to the south of the Castle.

Concrete power supply posts: Except the Bazaar / İnkılap Street where power is supplied through underground conduit pipes, power supply in the town is provided and

distributed above ground mostly by means of concrete posts. Unfortunately, many of historic fountains being landmarks on the streets in public or vacant spaces in the town had to be coupled with such huge street elements. This application largely hindered their perception, while obscuring their use by people. These fountains are; Kethüda, Memiş Ağa house and Memiş Ağa.

New buildings and walls: The construction of buildings mostly reinforced concrete caused changes in the compositions some fountains, such as; Murabutzade, Köste Street and Şeyh Ziya fountains.

5.1.2. Loses / Removals

Original water supply system: Being important parts of the water supply system, most of water distributing terracotta pipes of Çeşme fountains were destroyed by the excavations during the constructions of new roads and new buildings. Only a few of the original pipes, such as those of; Kandıralı, Çiftlik, Helleki, and İmam fountains are still available.

Inscription panels: Some of the inscription panels of Çeşme fountains are lost which is known by the traces left behind. These examples are; Reisdere, Memiş Ağa, İskele, Helleki, İkiçeşmelik and İmam fountains.

Alem: They are not compulsory elements in fountains. However, in some fountains their stone bases which gave the impression that their above position, metal or also stone are stolen. The fountains, whose finial are already lost are; Reisdere Fountain (stone finial), İlyaszade Fountain (metal finial) and the fountains of Kabadayı and Hamaloğlu (metal and stone finial). The finials of the other fountains which have domed structures are not certain if they are originally possessed finials or not.

Basins: Always made of blocks of carved stone, basins of many Çeşme Fountains are remained partially buried below the existing grounds. These fountains are; Castle, Castle street, Kethüda, Murabutzade, Memiş Ağa House, 249 land 1 parcel house, Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, Kaymakam, Reisdere, Tenekeci, Çiftlik, Çiftlik Çatal, İlica Road, Ice Fabric Fountain, Helleki, İkiçeşmelik, Reşid Ağa and Köste Street fountains.

In addition to the still existing but partially buried fountains mentioned above, some of the fountain basins have totally disappeared, either destroyed or stolen. These are; Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Şeyh Ziya and Castle Rampart Wall fountains.

Jug shelves: These elements, which are composed of stone plates set on raised platforms on both sides of the basin used to put jugs, were lost in some fountains. They are; Castle Street, Kethüda, Memiş Ağa House, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Osman Ağa House, Şerif Ağa, Ice Fabric, Çiftlik, Çiftlik Çatal, Reşid Ağa, Church Gate, Köste Street Wall, and Şeyh Ziya fountains.

Mouldings: Made of profiled stone bands, moldings embellished the front façades horizontally and/or vertically are lost in the fountains of Kethüda, Murabutzade, Memiş Ağa House, Saliha, Memiş Ağa, Kabadayı, Osman Ağa house, Şerif Ağa, Çiftlik Çatal, İskele, Şeyh Ziya and Reşid Ağa fountains.

Spouts: They are usually metal, but sometimes made of stone. Only the metal pipe spout of Şerif Ağa Fountain and Fountain to the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain and stone carved spout of İkiçeşmelik Fountain are existing, the rest is stolen.

Iron tie bars: Found in the fountains with relatively larger scale, iron tie bars played important roles in their structural stability. These horizontal members were locked by vertically shorter members at the corner of the fountains at the approximate levels of spout below and the levels of moldings and springing lines of the arches above. Some of the bars of Hamaloğlu which possessed them at both levels were stolen.

Pilasters: Although used to support the arches, they also contribute to the architectural composition of the fountains. The fountains that lost their pilasters are; Castle Street, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Memiş Ağa, Hamaloğlu, Kandıralı, Şerif Ağa, Reşid Ağa and the fountain to the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain. Loss of pilasters caused further problems in the arches.

Voissoirs: The lost of voissoirs are mostly due to the loss of pilasters or stolen keystones both causing problems in the arches. The fountains whose voissoirs have been missing partially are; Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House and Reşid Ağa fountains.

Water collecting chambers: Depending on the water supply system, fountains may or may not have such chambers. Other than being out of use, but existing, the fountains whose chambers have been totally missing are; Kethüda, partially in Saliha and İskele fountains.

Mortar in the joints of stone bands: The weakened or largely leaked mortar losses were observed in the joints of; Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, and Çiftlik Çatal fountains.

5.1.3. Replacements

Replacement of original pipes with galvanized pipes: Replacement has been carried out since their destruction during the construction of new roads. Replacement of original terracotta pipes with new galvanized steel pipes is observed in the fountains; Castle, Castle Rampart Wall, Castle Street, Kethüda, Murabutzade, İlyaszade, Memiş Ağa House, Kandıralı, Tosun Paşa, Sadık Paşa, Kaymakam, Tenekeci, 242 land 7 parcel house, 249 land 1 parcel house, Church, Church Gate, Çatal, Çiftlik, Helleki, İmam, Köste Street Wall and Tekke fountains.

Replacement of inscription panels with those brought from other historic buildings: The fountains which have false panels of this kind are Castle and Castle Street fountains. The original panel of Tenekeci Fountain is lost, but replaced with new panel on which “Tenekeci Mehmet Günen 1984” indicated that it was owned, maintained and repaired in 1984 by Mehmet Günen.

5.1.4. Additions

Alem: The old photograph of Kaymakam Fountain shows that it had no *alem* but, a stone *alem* has been placed on its dome at present.

Inscription panel: The bleeding holes of the Castle and Castle Street fountains are blinded now and the inscription panels are placed.

Walls: The construction of a garden wall of a house and a storage building (which is abandoned at present) of another house caused considerable changes in the architectural format of Şeyh Ziya fountain.

Covering with new materials: Among these materials, ceramic tile was used at the front façade of Çiftlik Fountain and slate stone plates were used to cover the vault of Castle Rampart Wall Fountain. The fountains of Castle Street, Murabutzade, İlyaszade, Saliha, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Memiş Ağa Tosun Paşa, Sadık Paşa, Kaymakam, Çatal, Çiftlik, Köste, Reisdere and Şeyh Ziya were covered with screed on their roofs.

Street number plates: Metal or PVC (polyvinyl Chloride) sheets on which the numbers of the streets were written were fixed on the façades of Castle Street, Kabadayı, Memiş Ağa House and Çiftlik fountains.

Warning plates: Due to the misuse of water such as car washing *etc.*, some metal warning plates were fixed on the façades of Castle Street, Kethüda, Murabutzade, İlyaszade, Memiş Ağa House, Saliha and Kandıralı fountains.

Embossed cement pointing: After some interventions; the joints of Castle, Castle Rampart Wall, Castle Street and Şerif Ağa fountains were embossed with cement based pointing materials.

Cement plaster: For the purpose of protection; Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Castle Street, 242 land 7 parcel House, Tekke, Şeyh Ziya, Kandıralı, Köste Street, Murabutzade, İkiçeşmelik, Memiş Ağa House and İmam fountains are cement plastered.

Whitewash and/or acrylic based plaster: Castle Street, Murabutzade, Memiş Ağa House, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Kandıralı, Tosun Paşa, Sadık Paşa, Tenekeci, İmam, Church, Çiftlik, Köste Street, Helleki and Tekke fountains were whitewashed or Acrylic based plastered.

Human vandalism: Church gate, Çatal, Ilıca Road, Ice Fabric, Köste Street and Köste Street Wall fountains have been the target of various abusive writings and drawings with different colors and permanent paints causing dirty appearance.

5.1.5. Invalidations

Water chambers: Due to that they were installed to the water supply system of the town, the fountains of Castle, Castle Street, Murabutzade, İlyaszade, Memiş Ağa House, Saliha, Memiş Ağa, Kandıralı, Tosun Paşa, Sadık Paşa, Kaymakam, 249 Land 1 Parcel, Çatal, İmam and Köste Street fountains which previously owned their water collection chambers have been cancelled by blinding some of their maintenance windows.

Chamber maintenance window infill: Unused chambers of the fountains are filled with garbage at present. For this reason, some of the maintenance windows are blinded with bricks, wooden or metal shutters. These fountains are; Castle Street, Murabutzade, Memiş Ağa House, Saliha, Mehmet Ağa Mosque and İmam fountains.

Bleeding Hole: Such holes that were used to drain excessive water collected in the chamber are placed at the level of water surface in the chamber. Fountains whose bleeding holes were blinded are; Castle, Saliha, Kethüda, İlyaszade, Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Memiş Ağa, Memiş Ağa House, Kandıralı, Tosun Paşa, Kaymakam, Şerif Ağa, Çatal, Çiftlik, Helleki, İmam and Köste Street fountains.

5.1.6. Renewals

The renewal of the fountains is to be discussed for those existing in their original places, and those transported to another place. Further evaluation is done according to their architectural format and intervention materials.

In-situ reconstruction with original architectural format, original stone units but cement mortar: Kethüda Fountain is fit into this definition, but reconstructed towards wrong direction in 1985-1988.

In-situ reconstruction without original architectural format with original stone units but with cement mortar: Memiş Ağa, Church, Church Gate, Köste Street Wall, Şerif Ağa and Şeyh Ziya fountains reconstructed in-situ but with new façade formats. The stone slab of Şeyh Ziya Fountain was reconstructed and changed into reinforced concrete slab.

Reconstruction of the fountains by using original stones but with cement mortar and minor changes in another place: These fountains are; Saliha, Kaymakam, Çatal, Ilıca Road, Ice Fabric and İskele fountains. They were dismantled, transported and reconstructed in different places. The water chamber of Saliha Fountain was reduced in its dimensions and its maintenance window was not reconstructed. The dome of Kaymakam Fountain was made pointed and the rubble rear façade of Çatal fountain was altered. The ceramic tiles of Ice Fabric Fountain were partially replaced with former ones. The chamber of İskele Fountain was not reconstructed.

Reconstruction of the fountains by using some of original stone units with cement mortar with different architectural composition in another place: Kandıralı Ziya Fountain was transported to the beginning of Çeşme-İzmir Highway and demolished in 1998. A new fountain was built with a different composition in this new location but making use of the old material and the original water source. This new fountain still exists.

5.1.7. Structural Problems

Besides hazardous natural conditions, the fountains suffered some problems due to the partial losses, such as the losses in their pilasters and voisoirs resulting in sagging in the arches of Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House, Kandıralı and Reşid Ağa fountains.

The loss of tie bars resulted in the weakening of the main mass which gave way weakening of joints, thereafter more rainwater penetration caused leaks of mortar in the joints and finally deformation in the entire mass. Such deformations are observed in the fountains of Hamaloğlu (standing without its tie bars), Kabadayı, Reşid Ağa, Çiftlik and *Çatal* fountains. The losses in those components were so effective that they resulted in the partial collapses of Mehmet Ağa Mosque, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House, Çiftlik *Çatal*, Helleki, Köste Street fountains.

It can be deduced that human action, which was much more effective than natural conditions, was the initiative of further damages.

5.1.8. Material Problems

As a matter of fact, most of the fountains are constructed for public use. Therefore, they were not maintained well as those private ones and always subjected not only destructive effects of the nature but also destructions of humans. They are; making abusive graffiti in different colors with mostly permanent spray paints, destruction by careless drivers and destruction caused by stealing materials for reuse in another construction.

Dominated by Mediterranean climate, Çeşme has a relatively humid environment almost throughout the year caused the growth of macro plants as well as biological formations such as moss at the domes and stone façades of the fountains.

On the other hand, pollution which is combined with high amount of humidity of winter nights increasingly effects stone material as acidic solution formed on the surfaces seen as darkening and patina. As partially mentioned above, long time abandonment, these are lack of maintenance caused spalling of original plasters and mortars caused by rain penetration.

In addition, usage of cement, such as; application of screed on domes, mortar in the joints of the stone bonds and plasters on the façades of many fountains, is another intervention material problem with its harmful chemical as well as mechanical effects in their original fabric.

5.2. Classification of Çeşme Fountains

Classification of the fountains has been done according to their independence or dependence and the number of their dressed façades. The fountains, which were transferred and reconstructed at other places have been evaluated and classified according to their original location and original features when they were situated at their original places. Altered positions and altered features have been disregarded in the classification. The features, such as being private or public, serving for *namaz* (prayer) performance or not have also been omitted, but mentioned in the related parts of the classification.

Although important elements of water system of Çeşme Settlement and mentioned at the beginning of the study, two *maksems*, the one located nearby the amphitheatre and the other at the center of Çeşme Graveyard used as coffin storage room at present, and the *şadırvan* in the courtyard of Mehmet Ağa Mosque which serves for ablution purpose have not been included in the fountain classification since they do not fit with fountain definition.

5.2.1. Independent Fountains with Multiple Faces

These are the fountains that are determined to be built in the squares without any connection to another building. They are; İlyaszade (4 faces), Hamaloğlu (3 faces), Sadık Paşa (2 faces), Kaymakam (3 faces), Çeşmeli Hasan Yiğit (? faces), Cumhuriyet Square (? faces), Çiftlik (2 faces), Çiftlik Çatal (2 faces), Köste Street (3 faces) fountains.

5.2.2. Independent Fountains with a Single Face

These fountains have water collection chambers which have maintenance windows at their rear façades. These fountains are; Castle Street, Fountain to the south of Castle, Şeyh Ziya, Şaban Paşa and Reisdere fountains.

Road fountains were built on one of the sides of the roads usually located outside the settlements. Some of them may include additional basins for domestic animals. They possessed only a single face. These fountains are; Kandıralı, Şerif Ağa, fountain to the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain, Tenekeci, İkiçeşmelik, Reisdere and Ilıca Road fountains.

As the name denotes, *Namazgâhlı* fountains were usually road fountains on which *namaz* (prayer) was also performed by travellers. Helleki Fountain was the only example to be included in this group.

5.2.3. Fountains Adjacent to the Wall of a Building or a Garden

These fountains are independent structures, but they are situated adjacent to a wall. They are; Church (1 face), Church Gate (1 face), Murabutzade (1 face), Saliha (1 face) and Balıkhane (1 face) fountains.

5.2.4. Fountains within the Wall of a Building or a Garden

Both public and private fountains are included in this group. Different from the previous groups, these fountains were designed together with the structure of the walls of some other buildings or gardens. These fountains are; Castle (1 face), Castle Rampart (1 face), Kethüda (1 face), Memiş Ağa House (1 face), Mehmet Ağa Mosque (1 face), Memiş Ağa (2 faces), Kabadayı (2 faces and 2 corner spouts), Tosun Paşa (1 face), Çatal (2 faces), Fountain of the house near by the Memiş Ağa Mosque (1 face), Ice Fabric (1 face), İmam (1 face), İskele (1 face) and Reşid Ağa (1 face) fountains.

Private fountains were built for the use of families in their garden. They are; Osman Ağa House, 242 land 7 parcel house, 249 land 1 parcel house and Tekke fountains. However, Kabadayı Fountain, which is included in the group of “Fountains

designed with the Structure of the Walls of a Building or a House,” also used from garden at its rear façade.

CHAPTER 6

PROPOSAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ÇEŞME FOUNTAINS

Including their detailed measured drawings, photographs, archival and literary information and verbal descriptions 49 fountains in Çeşme have been recorded. These fountains have been classified as; fountains maintained at their original places, transferred and reconstructed at another place and those missing at present. The owners of these fountains are Çeşme Municipality (19/49), General Directorate of Pious Endowments (6/49), State Treasury of Finance (2/49), Ministry of Culture and Tourism (3/49) and the rest remains within individual properties (9/49). The owner of 10 fountains is unknown. The number of listed fountains is 23, while 26 of 49 fountains are not included in the cultural heritage list of Çeşme.

As survey revealed, many of these fountains (32/49) possessed water collecting chambers. Although they were built for the precipitation of possible impurities in water and manipulate water pressure, water collecting chambers of these fountains may also be the indication of precaution against droughts frequently met in summers due to the scarcity of rain, and irregularities in the regime of water feeding waterways and fountains respectively. In these fountains, water which is received with terracotta, stone or lead pipes embodied in the walls rises vertically and flows into the chamber through a hole beneath the maintenance window. Water, collected at the bottom (approximately 20 cm height) is not taken to the spouts and left for the precipitation of impurities like silt, clay *etc.* The lower half of the chamber up to the maintenance window is plastered with impermeable plaster which was always *khorasan* in the examined fountains, but the above portion is left naked to throw the possible humidity formed inside. Any excess water is drained by bleeding holes about the same level. In the fountains without collecting chambers, water is directly taken from the spouts connected to the pipes indicating a developed distribution system in the network of the settlements. The examples, such as Church Gate Fountain and Köste Street Wall Fountain in Çeşme are of this type.

Çeşme fountains were built mostly of rubble stone. Cut stone is used for rather elaborated parts, such as arches, front façades and the corners. Brick is rarely used as alternating bonds in the arches and sometimes in the vaults and domes. Rubble faces of the fountain walls are usually whitewashed.

Ornaments, such as motives of flowers or fruits, are used in the spout stones, in the niches, keystone of the arches or on the medallions. Original inscription panels are inscribed in Ottoman Turkish. There is only one example, found in Sadık Paşa Fountain, written in Romaic.

The most prominent problems of these fountains are the damages caused by public works, especially road constructions, human attack, long term negligence and application of cement-based materials. While almost 20 of 49 fountains maintained their original properties, water supply system of 24 fountains are missing.

By the consideration of the existing conditions of Çeşme Town, the decisions for the preservation of these fountains are considered at environmental scale and at single fountain scale.

6.1. Decisions at Environmental Scale

1. A new traffic arrangement around the fountains to make them more visible.
2. Additional lighting around the fountains.
3. New installation to the existing security system consisting of centrally controlled cameras to achieve the security of the fountains as well as the other parts of the town.
4. Removal of the existing concrete posts belonging to power supply system, providing an underground alternative as it was previously done for Bazaar / İnkılap Street.
5. Re-arrangement of the existing road levels by lowering them around the fountains already remained below the existing level of the roads. The lowered parts should definitely be connected to the existing drainage system of the town.
6. Removal of existing interlocked-concrete pavement units, called *kilit taşı* and replacement with slate stone plates with irregular geometry, which is identical to many authentic settlements in Aegean towns.
7. Inclusion of historic fountains in the touristic books, pamphlets etc. providing information about other historic monuments and touristic resorts of Çeşme Town.

6.2. Decisions Oriented on each Fountain

Besides decisions at environmental scale, decisions for the preservation of fountains cover their water supply systems and improvements which involve corrections relating to their positioning and structural interventions.

6.2.1. Decisions for the Water Supply System of Fountains

1. Fountains located in their original places and installed to the water network are all active at present. However, some of the fountains with chambers are also directly connected to the network. The chambers of these fountains, such as, Castle, Castle Street, Murabutzade, İlyaszade, Memiş Ağa House, Şadırvan, Memiş Ağa, Tosun Paşa, Sadık Paşa, Kaymakam, 249 Land 1 Parcel House, Helleki, Köste Street and Şeyh Ziya will be repaired and activated.
2. Fountains located in their original places but not installed to the network, such as, Castle Rampart Wall, Mosque, Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House, Şerif Ağa, 242 Land 17 Parcel House, Church, Çiftlik Çatal, İkiçeşmelik, İmam, Reisdere and Reşid Ağa fountains will be installed and activated.
3. Fountains located in their original places but not installed to the network, such as, Castle Rampart Wall, Mosque, Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House, Şerif Ağa, 242 Land 17 Parcel House, Church, Çiftlik Çatal, İkiçeşmelik, İmam, Reisdere and Reşid Ağa fountains will be installed and activated.
4. Fountains located in their original places but not installed to the network, such as, Castle Rampart Wall, Mosque, Kabadayı, Hamaloğlu, Osman Ağa House, Şerif Ağa, 242 Land 17 Parcel House, Church, Çiftlik Çatal, İkiçeşmelik, İmam, Reisdere and Reşid Ağa fountains will be installed and activated.
5. The fountains with chambers, such as Saliha, Kaymakam, Çatal and Kandıralı that are transferred, reconstructed and installed to the system will be activated together with their chambers.
6. İskele Fountain which is transferred and reconstructed but not installed to the system will be installed and activated.

6.2.2. Decisions for the Structure of Fountains

1. The fountains existing in their original places but that have lost their original positioning and façade orders will be corrected and reactivated. These are Kethüda and Memiş Ağa fountains.
2. The rest, which has partial losses and destructions, will be completed and repaired with original materials and techniques. Interventions with improper materials such as cement application will be removed and replaced with original materials.
3. The two *maksems*, will be repaired but not activated.
4. The fountains that are no more existing but known only with their names and approximate locations will be investigated for more precise information.
5. To be valid for all fountains studied; information plates durable against outside conditions will be placed nearby each fountain.
6. A book which covers detailed information about all the fountains studied will be published by the Municipality of Çeşme.

6.3. Fountains to be proposed for Listing to the Conservation Council

The fountains such as; Ilıca Road, İkiçeşmelik, Imam, Köste Street Wall, Reisdere, Reşid Ağa, Şeyh Ziya, Sadık Paşa, Şerif Ağa, Tenekeci, Church Gate, Coffin store as *Maksem*, Helleki and Ice Fabric fountains will be listed and loss fountains such as Balikhane, Cumhuriyet, fountain to the south of Şerif Ağa Fountain and the fountain to the south of Castle land will be listed.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

As the study implies, fountains are the final and visible representative objects of engineering works which brought life to those who lived in the settlements far from sources of water. Therefore, their value is underestimated, or cannot be imagined by the inhabitants of the villages, towns or cities. In the case of Çeşme, despite its small scale, the construction of abundant number of fountains reveal the strategic importance of the town and extend of the population in the past, such that, it took its name from *çeşme* which meant fountain. Since the roots, namely, engineering background of these fountains is greatly lost or calls for investigations to explore them, the preservation of Çeşme fountains becomes more important.

The problems of alterations and destructions in fountains have been evaluated with the results of the relevant literature, archival investigations and interviews with local peoples. A classification oriented specifically on Çeşme Fountains and listing for those who are not listed are proposed.

Being a detailed documentation work, the study will contribute to the further investigations in the history, art and architecture of fountains and water structures while forming a guideline for their preservation.

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APPENDIX A

LISTING DECISIONS ISSUED BY İZMİR NUMBER 1 REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR I NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

İzmir İli, Çeşme İlçesi Merkezinde bulunan Kale Koruma Alanı, Korunacak Sokaklar ve Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının; Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun 13.4.1985 gün-909 sayı ve 6.12.1985 gün-1684 sayılı Kararları ile İzmir I Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 25.4.1988 gün ve 325 sayılı Kararı doğrultusunda yeniden irdelenmesine ilişkin Belediyesinin ve Kurulumuzunun talebi üzerine Kurul Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanan bilgi ve belgeler incelendi. Yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

a-) Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun 13.4.1985 gün ve 909 sayılı Kararının 4.maddesinde belirtilen Kale Koruma Alanının aynen geçerli olduğuna,

b-) İzmir I Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 25.4.1988 gün ve 325 sayılı Kararıyla korunacak sokaklar olarak tesbit edilen İnkılap Caddesi, Uzun Sokak, Kibeste Caddesi, Maraş Sokak, Müftü Sokak, Yağhane Sokak, Atadağ Caddesine ilave olarak Keskin Sokağın korunacak Sokaklar olarak belirlenmesine,

c-) Karar eki Liste I'de Adres ve Kadastral Numaraları belirtilen taşınmazların korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesine,

Karar eki Liste II'de Adres ve Kadastral Numaraları belirtilen taşınmazların korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı tescil kaydının kaldırılmasına,

Karar eki Liste III'de Adres ve Kadastral Numaraları belirtilen taşınmazların ön cephelirinin korunması gerektiğine,

Ayrıca; Çeşme İlçesi Kale Koruma Alanı içerisinde kalan tüm parseller ile korunacak sokaklara cephe veren parseller ve bu alanların dışındaki tek yapı tescili ile bitişik parsellerinde 2863-3386 sayılı Yasalar uyarınca Karar eki geçiş dönemi yapılarma koşullarının geçerli olduğuna, ancak her türlü fiziki ve inşai müdahalede Kurulumuzdan izin alınması gerektiğine; ayrıca, 3386 sayılı Yasa'nın 6.maddesi uyarınca Belediyesince hazırlanacak Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının en geç bir yıl içinde değerlendirilmek üzere Kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.

BAŞKAN

Prof. Dr. Cemal ARKON



ÜYE

Prof. Dr. R. Hüseyin ÜNAL



ÜYE

ÜYE

Prof. Dr. Mehmet N. TÜREYEN

BULUNMADI

ÜYE

Faik TÜRÜNÇÜOĞLU
Çeşme Belediye Başkanı.

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI

Prof. Dr. Recep Meriç

BULUNMADI

ÜYE

S. 21
Selahattin ERDEMĞİL
Efes Müzesi Müdürü

ÜYE

Figure A.1. 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 1)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İ NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1
- 4 -

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. :
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

İZMİR

İZMİR İLİ, ÇEŞME İLÇESİ, MERKEZ GEÇİŞ DÖNEMİ YAPILANMA KOŞULLARI :

-YAPI NİZAMI VE YAPILANMA KATSAYILARI :

Kale Koruma Alanı içerisinde, korunacak sokaklarda ve tek yapı tes-cillerinin Koruma alanlarında tüm yeni yapılanmada en çok iki katlı (h:6.50 mt) yapı yapılabilecektir. Yeniden yapılan inşaatlarda yükseklik, mevcut kattan daha yüksek olmayacaktır. Bunu sağlamak için yıkım ruhsatı alınmadan önce mevcut yapı-ların saçak kotu tesbit edilerek Belediyesine onaylatılacaktır. Söz konusu alanların içerisindeki boş parsellere yapılacak olan yapılarda TAKS değeri 0.45' ten yüksek olamaz. Ayrıca yeniden yapılacak inşaatlarda eski yapının TAKS'ı 0.45' ten küçük ise 0.45'e kadar büyütülebilir. Eski yapının (mevcut) TAKS'ının daha büyük olması halinde ise TAKS aynen korunacak daha fazla büyütülmeyecektir. Parsellerde en az ifraz şartı 200 m²'dir.

- ÇATILAR :

Yeniden yapılacak binalarda çatılar, alaturka kiremit kaplı, en az iki satırlı kırma-ahşap çatı olacaktır. Üçgen alınlıklı çatı yapılabilecektir. Saçak yapılmayabilir, yapılırsa en çok 0.50 m. genişlikte olacaktır. Süsleme pro-filli (Silme) yapılabilecektir. Saçak altı ahşap kaplı ise kaplamalar, değilse mertekler renkli boyanmayacak ahşap tabii görünümünü kaybetmeyecek bir koruyucu madde ile kaplanabilecektir. Beton saçak yapılması halinde, yöresel saçak süsleme profili kullanılacaktır. Saçak önüne yağmur oluğu ilave edilmeyecektir. Kalkan duvar yapılmayacaktır.

- BACALAR :

Çatı üzerinde baca haricinde hiç bir çıkıntı yapılmayacak ve hiç bir şekilde çatı araları iskâna açılmayacaktır, bacalar çevrenin karakterine uygun olarak tuğladan yapılacak, ancak sıvanarak beyaz kireç badana ile kaplanabile-cektir. Bacalar kiremit şapkalı olacaktır. Güneş enerjisi, hidrofor gibi tesisatla çatı üzerinde görüntü oluşturan şekilde yapılmayacaktır.

- CEPHE DUVARLARI :

Yeniden yapılacak yapılarda, duvar her türlü inşaa malzemesi ile inşa edilebilecektir. Ancak cephe kaplaması olarak kireç veya çimento sıva üzerine kaletesit dışında boya yapılabileceği gibi, yöresel sıva ve sıva üzerine renkl. boya ile süslemeler yapılabilecektir. Sıvasız moloz taş duvarları olan eski yapı-nın tekrar sıvasız olarak kalması istenirse duvar aynı teknikte örülecek ve giz-li derz yapılacaktır. Kat arası silme yapılabilecektir.

.. / ...



Figure A.2. 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 2)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

-2-

Toplantı Yeri
İzmir

- ÇIKMALAR :

Cumba ve çıkma yapılabilir. Yeni veya yeniden yapılacak yapılar da sokak cephelerinde cumba ve çıkma yapılabilir. Maksimum, derinliği 1.00 m genişliği 2.50 m. olabilir. Cumba ve kapalı çıkma cepheler düzey hatlarına paralel yada üçgen olabilir. Üçgen kapalı çıkma halinde yöresel taş örneklerinde görülen biçimde kemerli konsollar yapılabilir. Açık çıkma yapılması durumunda; süslemeli demir profil korkuluk kullanılacaktır, ayrıca istenirse Fransız Balkon'da yapılabilir. Fransız Balkonun cephe yüzeyinden max. derinliği 20 cm. olacaktır.

- KAPI VE PENCERELER :

Kapı ve pencereler düz ve basık kemerli yapılabilir. Pencereler dikey dikdörtgen olacak ve yüksekliğin genişliğe oranı 1/1.50 m., en çok 1/2 m. olacaktır. Tek pencerenin yüzeyi hiçbir zaman 2 m²'yi geçmeyecektir. Max. pencere genişliği 1.00 m.'dir. Pencereler çift ve tek kanatlı olabilecekleri gibi giyot. pencere de olabilir. Pencerelere isteğe göre çift kanatlı ahşap veya metal kepek konulabilir. Pencere doğramaları ahşap, plastik, beyaz renkli alüminyum ve demir malzemeden olabilir.

İki boşluk arasındaki dolu aralık 0.60 m.'den az olamaz. Pencere ve kapıların söve çerçeveleri 10.12 cm.'yi geçmeyecek, boşluk elemanını çerçeve kapatacak şekilde olacaktır. Kapı genişlikleri 1.50 m.'den geniş yapılmayacaktır. 1.20 m.'den fazla geçişi olan kapılar çift eşit kanatlı yapılacaktır.

Zemin katlarda boş-dolu oranı dükkan için 2/3, konut için 1/3 olacaktır.

Birinci katta boş-dolu oranı 1/3'tür.

37. CA 8. E

Figure A.3. The 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 3)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İ NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

-1-

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

**LİSTE I : İZMİR İLİ, ÇEŞME İLÇESİ, MERKEZDE 2863 ve 3386 SAYILI YASALAR UYARINCA TESCİL
EDİLEN KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI LİSTESİ :**

1A
BU:

SIRA NO :	ADI :	ADRESİ :	PAFTA :	ADA :	PARSEL :	KORUMA GRUBU :
1	Kale	Kale Sk.,No:1	23H-IIIId	361	1	I
2	Karvansaray	Çarşı Caddesi.	"	363	57-(36)	I
3	Bandrol Osmanpaşa Camii.	Çarşı Cad.,No:2	"	364	1	I
4	Memişpaşa Camii	Çarşı Cad.,No:14	24H-IIa	367	5,6	I
5	Ağa Camii	Kabadayı Sk.ile II.Mu- salla Sk.Köşesi.No:16	24H-IIb	393	2	I
6	Türbe	Miftü Sk.,No:36	24H-IIb	397	4	I
7	Hanan	Kale Sk.No:2,3	23H-IIIc	244	31,30,29, 51	I
8	Hanan	Çarşı Cad.,No:49	24H-IIa	509	2,3,4,5	I
9	Kilise	İnkılap Cad.,No:26	23H-IIIa	224	Y.13,E.3	I
10	Kilise	Kilise Yolu Sokak.	23H-IIIc	453	5,6,7	I
11	Kilise Kapısı	Köste Cad.,No:61	23H-IIa	156	6	II
12	Çeşme	Köste Caddesi.	23H-IIIb	183	13	I
13	Çeşme	Ro-Ro İskelesi Karşısı.	Y.24H-Ib	E.254	1	I
14	Çeşme	Keskin Sk.ile Tepe Sk. Köşesi.	23H-IIIc	241	1	I
15	Çeşme	Harap Sk.ile Uzun Sk. Köşesi.	23H-IIIc	255	12	I
16	Çeşme	Mahmetspaşa Sk.ile Uzun Sk.Köşesi.	23H-IIIc	256	15	I
17	Çeşme	Yalı Caddesi.	23H-IIId	Y.364 E.365	1 2	I
18	Çeşme	Kale Sk.ile Hanan Sk. Köşesi.	23H-IIIc	369	5	I
19	Çeşme	Harap Sk.ile Şelarcı Hanan Sk.Köşesi.	23H-IIIc	370	1	I

(T. K. T. V. Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1995
gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sehven 2
parsel yazılmış.)

..//...

GA 8.21

Figure A.4. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 4)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

İZMİR

SIRA NO:	ADI	ADRESİ	PAFTA :	ADA :	PARSEL :	KORUMA GRUBU
20	Çeşme	Miftü Sk.ile Üserağa Sk. Kögesi.	24H-IIb	371	16	I
21	Çeşme	Kale Sk.ile 2.Musalla Sk. Kögesi.	24H-IIb	393	1	I
22	Çeşme	Miftü Sk.ile Hamal Sk. Kögesi.	24H-IIb	396	4	I
23	Çeşme	Mehmetağa Sk.ile Cansevgi Solmak Kögesi.	23H-IIIc	Y.261 E.455	Y.10,11 E.1	I
24	Çeşme	Kabedayı Sk.ile Azoğlan Sk. Kögesi.	24H-IIb	399	1	I
25	Çeşme-Çam Ağacı.	Çarşı Caddesi.	24H-IIId	Y.402 E.383	1	I
26	Hazire	Nazmi Keskin Sokakı.	24H-IIa	400	69	I
27	Mezarlık		24H-IIb	391	8	I
28	Mezarlık		24H-IIb	392	4	I
29	Mezarlık-Tabutluk	Kale Solmak.	24H-IIb	396	3	I
30	Konut	Yağcılar Sk.No:19	23H-IIIIa	135	11	II
31	Konut	Balikhane Sk.No:3	23H-IIIIa	135	12	II
32	Konut	Kutludağ Sk.No:7	"	135	7	II
33	Konut	Balikhane Sk.No:4 Gürülük Sk.No:3	"	136	2	II
34	Konut	Yağcılar Sk.No:17	"	136	3	II
35	Konut	Kaysaltı Sk.No:15	"	136	4	II
36	Konut	Yalı Sokakını dik kesen Sk. No:4-4/A	"	139	3	III
37	Konut	I.Yalı Sk.No:6	23H-IIIIId	139	4	II
38	Konut	I.Yalı Sk.No:12	"	139	5	II
39	Konut	Kaysaltı Sk.No:7-7/A	23H-IIIIa	139	7	II
40	Konut-Dükân	İnkılap Cd.,No:9,9A-B-C-D-E	23H-IIIIId	139	11	II
41	Sahil Lokantası. (Pondopulp)	Çarşı Cad.,No:13,13A-B-C-D	"	141	1	II
42	Konut	Molla Hiseyin Sk.No:59	23H-IIId	162	6	III
43	Konut	Karsaslan Sk.No:31	23H-IIIIc	167	2	II
44	Konut	Molla Hiseyin Sk.No:13,13/A	23H-IIIIb	170	1	II

(T.K.T.V.Yüksek Kurul'unun 6.12.1985
gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sekiz 7
parsel yazılmış.)

Figure A.5. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 5)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

SIRA NO:	ADI	ADRESİ	PAFTA :	ADA :	İZMİR	
					PARSEL :	KORUM GRUB
45	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad., No:15-15A	23H-IIIa	172	3	II
46	Konut	İnkılap Cad., No:15B	"	172	4	II
47	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:25, 25A-B	"	172	8	II
48	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:23	"	172	9	II
49	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:21/A	"	172	10	II
50	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad. No:19	"	172	11	II
	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad. No:17	"	172	12	I
52	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:31	"	173	2	I
53	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:57A-B-C-D	23H-IIIa	174	4	I
54	Konut	Köste Cad. No:4	23H-IIIb	179	1	I
55	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad. No:67-67A-B-C	"	180	1	I
56	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad. No:81	"	181	1	I
57	Konut	Köste Cad. No:30	"	184	23	I
58	Konut	Köste Cad. No:34A-B	"	184	27	I
59	Konut	Köste Cad. No:36	"	184	28	I
60	Konut	Köste Cad. No:38	"	184	29	I
61	Konut	Maraş Sk. No:7-Kısa Sk. No:6	23H-IIIc	224	5	I
62	Banka	İnkılap Cad. No:20A-B	23H-IIIa	224	15 (B.1,2)	I
	Konut	Kısa Sk. No:16, 18	23H-IIIc	225	2	I
64	Konut	Kısa Sk. No:14	"	225	13	I
65	Konut	Keskin Sk. No:29-29/A	"	227	20	I
66	Konut	Keskin Sk. No:31-31/A	"	227	22	I
67	Konut	Dolaşık Sk. No:13	"	227	27	I
68	Konut	İnkılap Cad. No:54A-B-C-D	23H-IIIb	228	15	I
69	Konut	Kıpe Sk. No:6	"	228	29	I
70	Konut	Kıpe Sk. No:8/8/A	"	228	30	I
71	Konut	Bediüsk Cad. No:27, 27/A	"	228	32	I
72	Konut	Uzun Sk. No:5-5A-B	"	230	1	I

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Figure A.6. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 6)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
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←

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

SIRA NO :	ADI :	ADRESİ :	PAFTA :	ADA :	İZMİR PARSEL :	KORUM. GRUBU
73	Konut	Dellal Sk.No:2-2A	23H-IIIb	230	2	II
74	Konut	Uzun Sk.No:7	"	230	12	III
75	Konut	Mektep Sk.No:8-8A-B	23H-IIIc	234	3	IV
76	Konut	Köçe Sk.No:5	"	236	5	III
77	Konut	İnkılap Cad.No:3	23H-IIId	237	1	II
78	Belediye Binası.	İnkılap Cad.No:1	"	237	7	II
79	Akdeniz Oteli.	İnkılap Cad.No:5	"	238	2	II
	Konut-Dükkan	İnkılap Cad.No:4-4/A	"	238	8	II
81	Konut	Maras Sk.No:16	"	240	3	II
82	Konut	Tepe Sk.No:6	23H-IIId-c	241	6	II
83	Konut	Maras Sk.No:6	23H-IIIc	242	7	II
84	Konut	Maras Sk.No:12A-B-C	"	242	11	II
85	Konut	Maras Sk.No:16	"	243	6	II
86	Konut	Kale Arkası Sk.	23H-IIId	243	16	II
87	Osmanağa Konağı.	Şekerçi Hamam Sk.No:13-13A	23H-IIIc	244	24	II
88	Konut	Devutağa Sk.Köçesi.No:16	"	247	8	III
89	Depo-Konut	Maras Sk.No:7A-7B (T.K.T.V.Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1985 gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sahven 28 parsel yasılmış.)	"	248	1	II
	Konut	Maras Sk.No:17A-B-C-D-E	23H-IIIc	248	29	III
91	Konut	Maras Sk.No:11A-B-C-D Keskın Sk.No:40-40/A	"	249	1(11-12)	I
92	Konut	Elmas Sk.No:46A-B	"	249	5	I
93	Konut	Elmas Sk.No:46	"	249	6	I
94	Konut	Elmas Sk.ile Keskın Sk.Köçesi No:48	"	250	1	I
95	Konut	Uzun Sk.ile Sağ Sokak Köçesi No:25/A	"	251	17	II
96	Konut	Uzun Sk.No:37	"	253	5	II
97	Konut	Uzun Sk.No:52	"	254	3	I
98	Konut	I.Mektep Sk.ile Sağ Sokak Ara Yolu.No:26.	"	258	17	I

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Figure A.7. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 7)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

SIRA NO:	ADI	ADRESİ	PAFTA	ADA	İZMİR	
					PARSEL	KORUMA GRUBU
99	Konut	Hamal Sk.No:17	24B-IIb	262	14	II
100	Konut	Mehmetağa Sk.No:18	23B-IIIc	262	32	III
101	Konut	Mehmetağa Sk.No:20	"	262	35	III
102	Konut	Kale Sk.No:6	23B-IIIa	362	4	II
103	Konut	Kale Sk.No:8	23B-IIIa	362	5	II
104	Konut	Kale Sk.No:5-5/A	"	362	11	III
105	Konut	Kale Sk.No:20	24B-IIIa	363	17	II
106	Konut	Yalı Cad.No:8-8/A	24B-IIa	366	5	II
107	Konut	Yalı Cad.No:10-10/A	24B-IIa	366	6	II
108	Konut	Hamam Sk.No:4	"	368	4	II
109	Konut	Hamam Sk.No:9	"	368	7	II
110	Konut	Hamam Sk.No:7-7/A	24B-IIb	368	11	II
111	Konut	Ümerağa Sk.No:17	"	369	9	II
112	Konut	Ümerağa Sk.No:17/A	"	369	10	II
113	Konut	II.Musalla Sk.No:2-2/A	23B-IIIc	370	10	III
114	Konut	II.Musalla Sk.No:4-4/A	"	370	11	III
115	Konut	Şeherci Hamam Sk.No:8	"	370	42	III
116	Konut	Çukras Sokak ile Kale Sk. Köşesi.	24B-IIb	370	31	III
117	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:19-19/A	24B-IIb	371	12	II
118	Konut	Ümerağa Sk.No:19	"	371	19	II
119	Konut	Ümerağa Sk.No:5	"	372	9	II
120	Konut	Bağlar Sk.No:53	24B-IIa	372	17	II
121	Konut	Yalı Cad.No:32 (T.M.T.V. Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1985 gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sahven 5 parsel olarak yazılmış.)	24B-IIa	387	6	II
122	Konut	Yalı Cad.No:11,13 Ara Yol.No:18	24B-IIa	389	1	II
123	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:2	24B-IIb	390	1	II
124	Konut	I.Bayıkla Sk.No:1 Miftü Sk.No:10	"	391	1	III

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Figure A.8. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 8)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

SIRA NO:	ADI	ADRESİ	PAFTA :	ADA :	İZMİR		KORUMA GRUBU
					PARSEL :		
125	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:14	24H-IIb	391	3		II
126	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:18-18/A	"	391	4		II
127	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:24,26,26/A	"	391	6		II
128	Konut	Miftü Sk.No:25,25/B	"	392	2		II
129	Konut	Hamal Sk.No:4,4/A,B	"	394	4		III
130	Konut	Akoğlan Sk.ile Kabadayı Sk. Köşesi	"	399	2		II
131	Konut	II.Bıyıklı Sk.No:12	"	400	8		II
132	Konut	II.Bıyıklı Sk.No:14-14/A	"	400	11		II
133	Konut	II.Bıyıklı Sk.No:16	"	400	12		II
134	Konut	Çarşı Cad.No:15	24H-IIa	400	82		II
135	Konut	Çarşı Cad.No:13	"	400	83		II
136	Konut	Çarşı Cad.No:11	24H-IIa	400	84		II
137	Konut	Çarşı Cad.No:9	"	400	85		II
138	Konut	2.Bıyıklı Sk.No:6/A	"	400	5,91		III
139	Konut	Çarşı Cad.No:41 (T.K.T.V.Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1985 gün ve 1684 sa- yıllı Kararında sehven 5 parsel olarak yazılmış.)	24H-IIa	402	4		II
140	Konut	2.Musalla Sokak.	23H-IIIc	453	8		III
141	Konut	Kıvrıntı Sk.No:9 (T.K.T.V.Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1985 gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sehven 12 parsel olarak yazılmış.)	"	453	14		III
142	Konut	Kıvrıntı Sk.	"	453	21		III
143	Konut	Hürriyet Cad.Ara Yol. Kıtludağ Sk.No:27	23H-IIIa	Y.564 E.146	2		III
144	Konut	Kıtludağ Sk.No:25-25/A	"	Y.564 E.146	3		III
145	Konut	Muharrem Sk.No:21 Ençu Sk.No:1-1/A (T.K.T.V.Yüksek Kurulu'nun 6.12.1985 gün-1684 sayılı Kararında sehven 171 ada,3 parsel yazılmış.)	"	Y.567 E.131	48		III

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Handwritten signature and date: 23.7.1992

Figure A.9. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 9)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İ NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

K A R A R 35.04/1

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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

İZMİR

<u>SIRA NO:</u>	<u>ADI:</u>	<u>ADRESİ</u>	<u>PAFTA :</u>	<u>ADA :</u>	<u>PARSEL :</u>	<u>KORUMA GRUBU :</u>
146	Konut	Muharrem Sk.No:17/B	23B-IIIa	Y.567 E.131	50	III
147	Konut	Muharrem Sk.No:15	"	Y.567 E.131	51	III
3	Konut	Muharrem Sk.No:3-3/A	"	Y.567 E.131	55	III
149	Konut	Kutlucağ Sk.No:36	"	Y.567 E.131	65	II
150	Konut	Uzun Sk.No:52	23B-IIIc	454	3	II

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Figure A.10. The listed buildings by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 10)

T, C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri

İZMİR

**LİSTE II : İZMİR İLİ, ÇEŞME İLÇESİ, MERKEZDE 2963 ve 3386 SAYILI YASALAR UYARINCA TMSJİL
KAYDI KALDIRILAN TAŞINMAZLARIN LİSTESİ.**

<u>SIRA NO :</u>	<u>ADI :</u>	<u>ADRES :</u>	<u>PAFTA :</u>	<u>ADA :</u>	<u>PARSEL :</u>
1	Konut	Kayalı Sk.No:35,37,39	23H-IIIa	135	2,3,4
2	Askerlik Şubesi.	Hürriyet Caddesi.	"	149	1
3	Konut	Molla Hüseyin Sk.No:33	23H-IIIa	159	2
4	Konut	Karacaslan Sk.No:55/A-B	23H-IIIa	164	5 (2,21,22)
5	Konut	Molla Hüseyin Sokak.	23H-IIIb	170	7
6	Konut	Kuşçu Sokak.	"	171	3
7	Konut	Muhacir Sk.No:17	24H-IIb	240	11
8	Dapo-Konut	Maraş Sokak.	23H-IIIc	248	28
9	Konut	Kıvranta Sk.No:5	23H-IIIc	254	7
10	Çeşme	Maraş Sk.ile Şakirci Hanım Sokak Ekişisi.	23H-IIIc	370	2
11	Konut	Yalı Caddesi.	24H-IIId	387	5
12	Konut	Çarşı Caddesi.	24H-IIId	402	5
13	Konut	Kıvranta Sokak.	23H-IIIc	453	12
14	Konut	Kıvranta Sokak.	"	453	13
15	Konut	Abdülhamit Sokakı.	24H-IIb	515	1

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Figure A.11. The buildings excluded from previous listing by 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 11)

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R 35.04/1

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Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-247
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 23.7.1992-3889

Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

**LİSTE III : İZMİR İLİ, ÇEŞME İLÇESİ, MERKEZDE 2863 ve 3386 SAYILI YASALAR UYARINCA ÖN
CEPHE KORUMASI GÖRÜLEN TASIMANLARIN LİSTESİ.**

<u>SIRA NO:</u>	<u>ADI</u>	<u>ADRES</u>	<u>PAFTA</u>	<u>ADA</u>	<u>PARSEL</u>
1	Dükkan-Konut	İnkılap Cad.No:29	23H-IIIa	173	1
2	Dükkan-Konut	Maras Sk.No:22	23H-IIIa	244	9
3	Dükkan	(Maras Sokak.) Mehmet Ağa Sk.No:34	23H-IIIa	244	19
4	Dükkan-Konut	Maras Sokak.No:27	23H-IIIa	246	13
5	Dükkan-Konut	Maras Sokak.No:25	23H-IIIa	246	16
6	Konut	Yalı Cad.No:14-14/A	24H-IIa	366	8,10,11

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C.Ş.P. 

Figure A.12. The list of buildings for façade conservation of 3889 numbered decision dated 23.07.1992 (Page 12)

KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İL NÜMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

35.04/2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-652
Karar Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-10402

Toplantı Yeri
ÇEŞME

İzmir İli, Çeşme İlçesi, Çiftlik Mahallesi'nde, kültür envanteri çalışmaları sonucunda korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescili önerilen taşınmazlara ilişkin Çeşme Kaymakamlığı, Çeşme Müze Müdürlüğü'nün 2.7.2002 tarih ve 327 sayılı yazısı ile Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarına ait rapor okundu, ekleri incelendi, Kurulumuzun 10.1.2003 tarih ve 10310 sayılı kararı gereğince yerinde yapılan inceleme ve görüşmeler sonunda;

İzmir İli, Çeşme İlçesi, Çiftlik Mahallesi'nde bulunan, kararımız eki listede yer alan taşınmazların 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu'nun 6.maddesi kapsamında, korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tesciline, Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 5.11.1999 tarih ve 660 sayılı ilke kararı doğrultusunda; Liste I'de belirtilen taşınmazların, toplumun maddi tarihini oluşturan kültür verileri içinde tarihsel, simgesel, anı ve estetik nitelikleriyle korunması zorunlu yapılardan olmaları nedeniyle 1.grup, Liste II'de belirtilen taşınmazların ise kent ve çevre kimliğine katkıda bulunan, yöresel yaşam biçimini yansıtan yapılardan olmaları nedeniyle 2.grup yapı olarak belirlenmelerine;

17 pafta, 1394 parselde kayıtlı ve yakın çevredeki günümüze ulaşmamış bir kilisenin avlusuna ait olduğu düşünülen Rodos tipi zemin döşemelerinin sınırlarının Çeşme Müzesi Müdürlüğü elemanlarınca saptanarak, pafta üzerinde yerini gösterir belgenin Kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR



BAŞKAN
Tankut ÜNAL
(KARŞI OY)
İMZA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Prof.Dr.Güven BAKIR

İMZA

Serpil YASA
Müdür

ÜYE
Prof.Dr.Emel GÖKSU

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr.Lale DOĞER

ÜYE
Faik TÜTÜNCÜOĞLU
Çeşme Belediye Başkanı.
(KARŞI OY)
İMZA

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Figure A.13. The 10402 numbered decision dated 06.03.2003 (Page 1)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İ NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

35.04/2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-652
Karar Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-10402

Toplantı Yeri
ÇEŞME

İZMİR İLİ, ÇEŞME İLÇESİ, ÇİFTLİK MAHALLESİ, 2863-3386 SAYILI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA KANUNU KAPSAMINDA KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIĞI OLARAK TESCİLLENEN TAŞINMAZLAR LİSTESİ:

LİSTE - I

1.GRUP KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI:

<u>ADI :</u>	<u>PAFTA:</u>	<u>ADA -PARSEL:</u>
1- RUM MEZARLIĞI VE KEMİK ODASI	26g-III	eski 369 (yeni 7616 ada, 1,2,3,4 parsel)
2- KUYU VE ALTINDAKİ TONOZLU YAPI	17	993
3- ÇEŞME	17	998
4- ÇEŞME	17	1124
5- SARNIÇ	17	1327

Figure A.14. The listed buildings by 10402 numbered decision dated 06.03.2003 (Page 2)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR İ NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-652
Karar Tarihi ve No : 6.3.2003-10402

35.04/2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497

Toplantı Yeri
ÇEŞME

LİSTE - II

2.GRUP KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI:

ADI :	PAFTA:	PARSEL:	ADRES:
1- KONUT	17	968	Değirmen Sokak.No:11
2- KONUT	17	987	86 Sokak. No:12
3- KONUT	17	1028	111 Sokak. No:15
4- KONUT	17	1041	44 Sokak.
5- KONUT	17	1042	44 Sokak.
6- KONUT	17	1064	24 Sokak. No:20
7- KONUT	17	1140	44 Sokak. No:9
8- KONUT	17	1141	44 Sokak. No:7
9- KONUT	17	1173	47 Sokak.
10- KONUT	17	1192	65 Sokak. No:1-1A
11- KONUT	17	1226	19 Sokak. No:38-38a
12- KONUT	17	1245	3 Sokak. No:17-a
13- KONUT	17	1246	3 Sokak. No:17
14- KONUT	17	1247	3 Sokak. No:15
15- KONUT	17	1248	3 Sokak. No:13-a, 13-b

Figure A.15. The listed buildings by 10402 numbered decision dated 06.03.2003 (Page 3)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür Ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : B.16.0.KVM.4.35.00.02-35.04/1 /1959
KONU : İzmir, Çeşme İlçesi.

İZMİR

25.6/2009

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan 29.05.2009 tarih ve 4110 sayılı Kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ile bu Kanunun bazı maddelerinin değiştirilmesi ve bu Kanuna bazı Maddeler eklenmesi hakkındaki 3386 ve 5226 sayılı kanunlar ve 10.12.1987 tarih ve 19660 sayılı Resmi Gazete ile 19.08.1989 tarih ve 20257 sayılı Resmi Gazetede değişikliği yayımlanan "Korunması Gerekli Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Tespit-Tescili Hakkındaki Yönetmelik" gereğince;

Tescil edilen korunması gerekli taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Valiliğinizce, Kaymakamlığınızca en geç 3 gün içinde ilan tahtalarına asmak, Belediye hoparlörüyle duyurmak ve Köy Muhtarlığı'na bildirilmek suretiyle ilan edilerek, ilan tutanağının orijinalinin Tespit ve Tescil Hakkındaki Yönetmeliğin 7.maddesi gereğince Bakanlığın o ildeki Temsilcisi olan İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüklerine, örneğinin ise Müdürlüğümüze gönderilmesine ve tapu kütüğünün beyanlar hanesine, korunması gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları olduklarına dair kayıt konulması gerekmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ederim.


Tevfik SİPAHI
Müdür V.

EK : 1-Kârar
2- Tescil Listesi (1 sayfa)
3-Tescil fişi. (28 adet)

DAĞITIM :
GEREĞİ :

-İZMİR VALİLİĞİ /İZMİR (EK-1-2)
(İL KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ)
-ÇEŞME KAYMAKAMLIĞI
İZMİR (EK-1-2)
-ÇEŞME BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
İZMİR (EK-1-2)
-ÇEŞME TAPU SİCİL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İZMİR (EK-1-2)
-ÇEŞME KADASTRO MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İZMİR (EK-1-2)

BİLGİ :

-KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
(Kurullar Dairesi Başkanlığı) /ANKARA (EK-1-2-3)
-KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
(Tespit ve Emlak Dairesi Başkanlığı) /ANKARA (EK-1-2-3)

Figure A.16. The 4110 numbered decision dated 29.05.2009 (Page 1)


T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İZMİR 1 NUMARALI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
KARAR

TOPLANTI TARİHİ VE NO : 29.05.2009-147
KARAR TARİHİ VE NO : 29.05.2009-4110

35.04/1
Toplantı Yeri
İZMİR

İzmir İli, Çeşme İlçesi'nde bulunan ve Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun 13.04.1985 tarih ve 909 sayılı kararıyla belirlenen "Kale Koruma Alanı" ile İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 03.07.1997 tarih ve 6879 sayılı kararıyla belirlenen "Kentsel Sit Alanları"na ilişkin 28.02.2008 gün ve 2989 sayılı kararımız gereği Kurulumuzca yerinde incelemelerde bulunuldu, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

İzmir İli, Çeşme İlçe Merkezinde bulunan Kale Koruma Alanı ve Kentsel Sit Alanlarına ilişkin Kurulumuzun 28.02.2008 gün ve 2989 sayılı kararı gereği yaptığımız yerinde inceleme sonucunda belirlenen kararımız eki listedeki taşınmazların, 2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu'nun 6.maddesi kapsamında olması nedeniyle aynı kanunun 7.maddesi doğrultusunda korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tesciline, listede belirtilen koruma grupları ile birlikte tapu kayıtlarına "korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı" olarak şerh konulmasına, 28.02.2008 gün ve 2989 sayılı kararımız gereğince, Kale Koruma ve Kentsel Sit Alanları Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı ile ilgili çalışmaların ivedilikle hazırlanarak Kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.



BAŞKAN
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Lale DOĞER
İMZA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
İhsan TUTUM
İMZA

ÜYE
Prof. Dr. Güven BAKIR
İMZA

ÜYE
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Rahmi ERDEM
İMZA

ÜYE
Yrd.Doç.Dr. Güliz Bilgin ALTINÖZ
BULUNMADI

ÜYE
Sadettin ARSLAN
İMZA

ÜYE
Mustafa DEMİRBAŞ
İMZA

ÜYE
Fusun TAYLAN
Çeşme Belediye Başkanlığı
(KARŞI OY)
İMZA

Figure A.17. The 4110 numbered decision dated 29.05.2009 (Page 2)

İZMİR İLİ - ÇEŞME İLÇESİ - MERKEZ
2863-5226 SAYILI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA KANUNU GEREĞİNCE
İZMİR 1 NOLU KTVKBB'nun 29.05.2009 TARİH ve 4110 SAYILI KARARI İLE
TESCİLLENEN KORUNMASI GEREKLİ TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI LİSTESİ

SIRA NO	PAFTA NO	ADA NO	PARSEL NO	ADRES	YAPININ DURUMU	KORUMA GRUBU
1	23H-IIId	164	6	3034 sk no:43	konut	2. GRUP
2	23H-IIId	164	7	3034 sk no:41	konut	2. GRUP
3	23H-IIId	164	22	3034 sk no:45	konut	2. GRUP
4	23H-IIId	166	4	3025 sk no:45	konut	2. GRUP
5	23H-IIId	173	17	inkilap cd. No:41	konut	2. GRUP
6	23H-IIId	183	3	3025 sk. No:41 3031 sk no:1	konut	2. GRUP
7	23H-IIId	185	9	1013 sk no:14	konut	2. GRUP
8	23H-IIId	225	4	2008 sk no:21	konut	2. GRUP
9	23H-IIId	225	8	2030 sk no:13	konut	2. GRUP
10	23H-IIId	227	6	2027 sk no:4/1	konut	2. GRUP
11	23H-IIId	235	3	2035 sk no:5	konut	2. GRUP
12	23H-IIId	240	2	2008 sk no:14	konut	2. GRUP
13	23H-IIId	240	19	2003 sk no:6	konut	2. GRUP
14	23H-IIId	241	5	2006 sk no:4	konut	2. GRUP
15	23H-IIId	242	1	2006 sk no:3	konut	2. GRUP
16	23H-IIId	244	1	2015 sk no:11	konut	2. GRUP
17	23H-IIId	248	37	2022 sk no:15	konut	2. GRUP
18	23H-IIId	252	5	2037 sk no:8	konut	2. GRUP
19	23H-IIId	253	9	2032 sk no:33	konut	2. GRUP
20	23H-IIId	262	10	3032 sk no:61	konut	2. GRUP
21	23H-IIId	371	8	1002 sk no:34	konut	2. GRUP
22	23H-IIId	371	28	1002 sk no:38	konut	2. GRUP
23	23H-IIId	372	8	1008 sk no:3	konut	2. GRUP
24	23H-IIId	397	3	1021 sk no:28/1	konut	2. GRUP
25	24H-IIId	389	10	1015 sk no:30 1013/1020/1015 sk kş	konut	2. GRUP
26	23H-IIId	400	19	1026 sk no:20	konut	2. GRUP
27	23H-IIId	400	21	1026 sk no:24	konut	2. GRUP
28	23H-IIId	5238	1	1037 -1027 sk köşesi	dolaplı kuyu	1. GRUP

Figure A.18. The listed buildings by 4110 numbered decision dated 29.05.2009 (Page 3)

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür Ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : B.16.0.KVM.4.35.00.02-720.04-1960

KONU : İzmir, Çeşme, 346 ada, 1 parsel; 480 ada, 1,2 parseller; 477 ada, 4 parsel.

İZMİR

20.05.2010

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan 29.04.2010 tarih ve 4948 sayılı kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

2863 sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ile bu Kanunun bazı maddelerinin değiştirilmesi ve bu Kanuna bazı Maddeler eklenmesi hakkındaki 3386 ve 5226 sayılı kanunlar ve 10.12.1987 tarih ve 19660 sayılı Resmi Gazete ile 19.08.1989 tarih ve 20257 sayılı Resmi Gazetede değişikliği yayımlanan "Korunması Gerekli Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Tespit-Tescilli Hakkındaki Yönetmelik" gereğince;

Tescil edilen korunması gerekli taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarının Valiliğinizce, Kaymaklığınızca en geç 3 gün içinde ilan tahtalarına asma, Belediye hoparlörüyle duyurmak ve Köy Muhtarlığı'na bildirilmek suretiyle ilan edilerek, ilan tutanağının orijinalinin Tespit ve Tescil Hakkındaki Yönetmeliğin 7.maddesi gereğince Bakanlığın o ildeki Temsilcisi olan İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüklerine, örneğinin ise Müdürlüğümüze gönderilmesine ve tapu kütüğünün beyanlar hanesine, korunması gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları olduğuna dair kayıt konulması gerekmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ederim.

Serpil YASA
Müdür

EK : 1-Karar
2- Tescil fişi (3 Adet)

DAĞITIM :
GEREĞİ :

-İZMİR VALİLİĞİ /İZMİR (EK-1)
(İL KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ)
-ÇEŞME KAYMAKAMLIĞI
İZMİR (EK-1)
-ÇEŞME BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞI
İZMİR (EK-1)
-ÇEŞME TAPU SİCİL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İZMİR (EK-1)
-ÇEŞME KADASTRO MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İZMİR (EK-1)

BİLGİ :

-KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
(Kurullar Dairesi Başkanlığı) /ANKARA (EK-1-2)
-KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
(Tespit ve Emlak Dairesi Başkanlığı) /ANKARA (EK-1-2)
-VAKIFLAR BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
İZMİR (EK-1)

Canan Heren;
Bu karardan tüm uzmanların
bilgilendirilmesinin teminini
rica ederim. 20.5.2010

18.05.2010 DAKTİLOGRAF T.ŞEN
18.05.2010 MARAŞT. C.ÇAKMAK
18.05.2010 ARKEOLOĞ Ö.SÖZEN
18.05.2010 MİMAR MEREM
18.05.2010 Ş.PLANCISI Z.A.DEMİR

Figure A .19. The 4948 numbered decision dated 29.04.2010